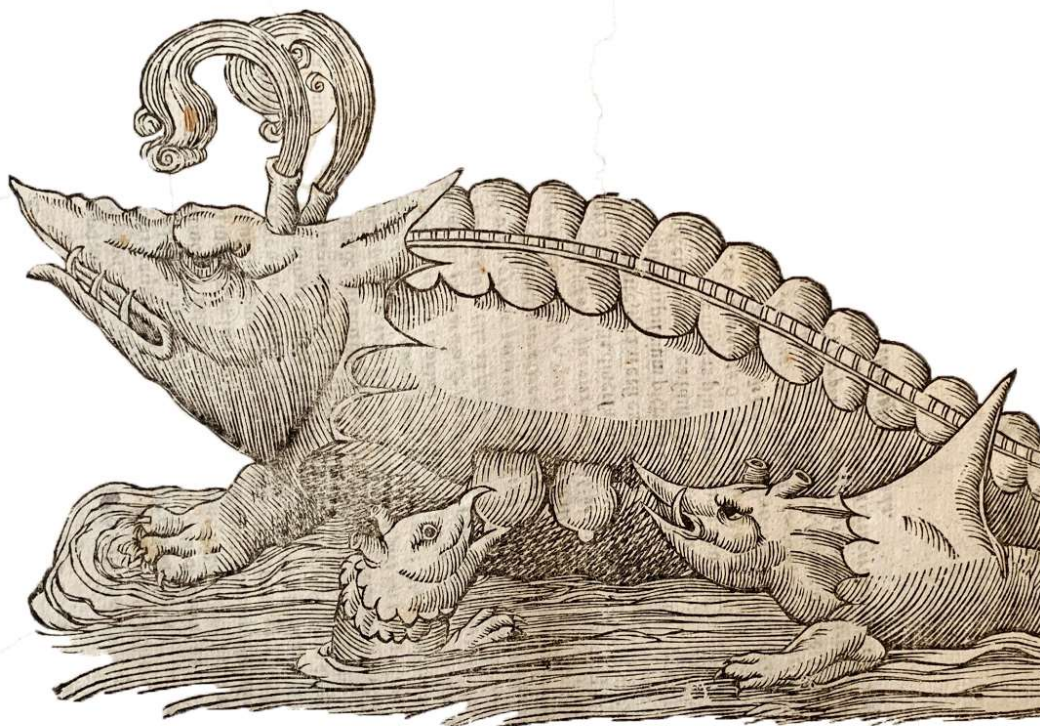
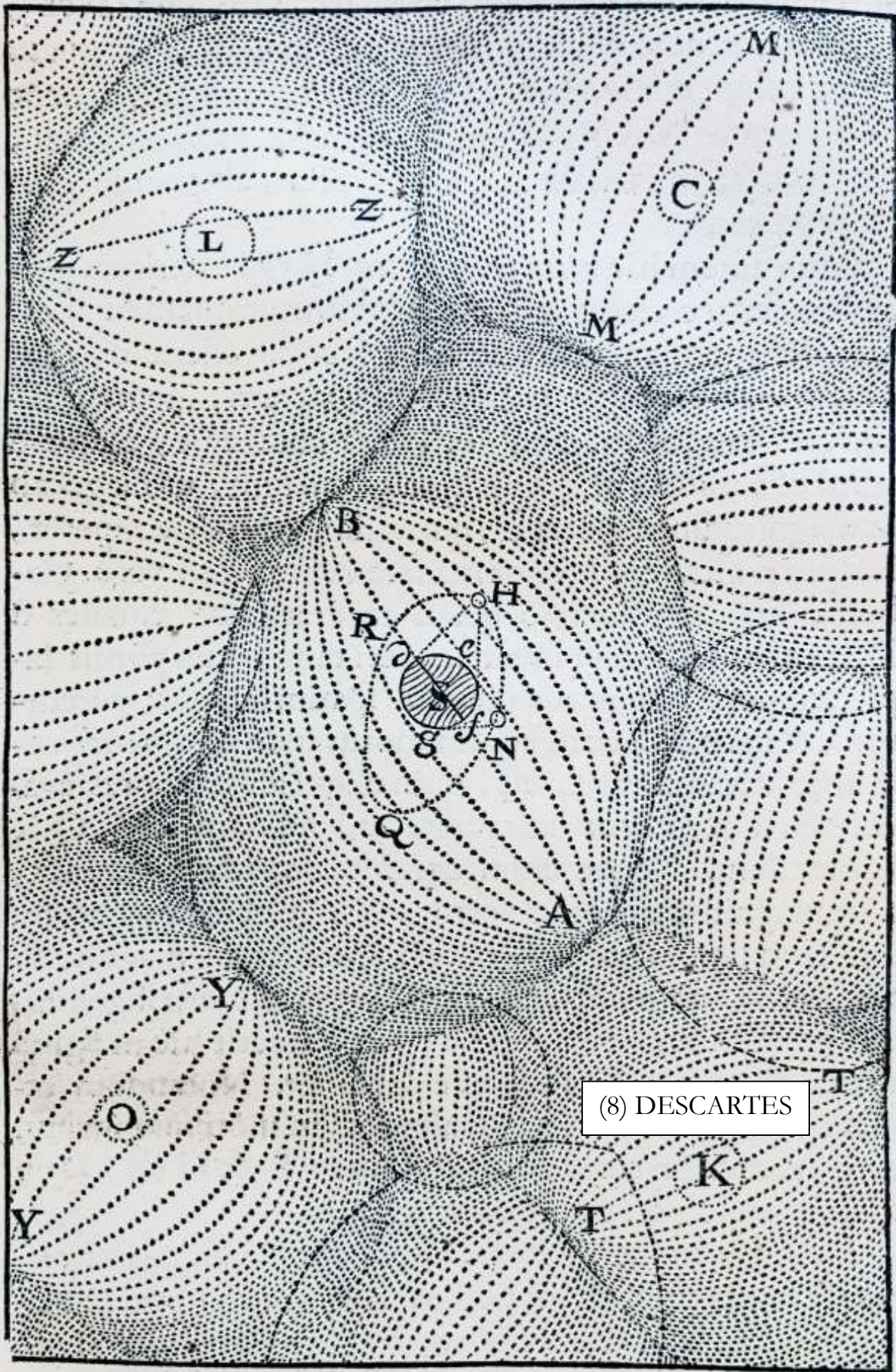


CATALOGUE 259



JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS
MONTREUX SWITZERLAND





Illustrated with 22 Engraved Plates

[1] Academie Royal de Chirurgie. *Abhandlungen der Koniglichen Parisischen Akademie der Chirurgie. Aus dem Franzosischen ubersetzt von Johann Ernst Zeiber.* Altenberg: Paul Emanuel Richter, 1755-60. ¶ 2 volumes [vols. 2 & 3 of 5]. Small 4to. a4, a-14, m2, A-3Y4, 3Z2; [*]4, a-s, A-4P4, 4Q2. Pagination: [8], LXXXII, 548; [VIII], 144, 672, [4] pp. Black letter. Vol. 2 contains 22 engraved folding plates [Bound correctly, but numbered out of sequence, thus starting with plate II, but plate I appears later, plates XIX and XX correctly placed, but again out of sequence.]; vol. 3: with 19 engraved folding plates, list of plates, errata, index. Original paper boards, manuscript titles on spine; corners bumped, foxing, light toning, dampstains on covers and pages. [MM12975]

\$ 235

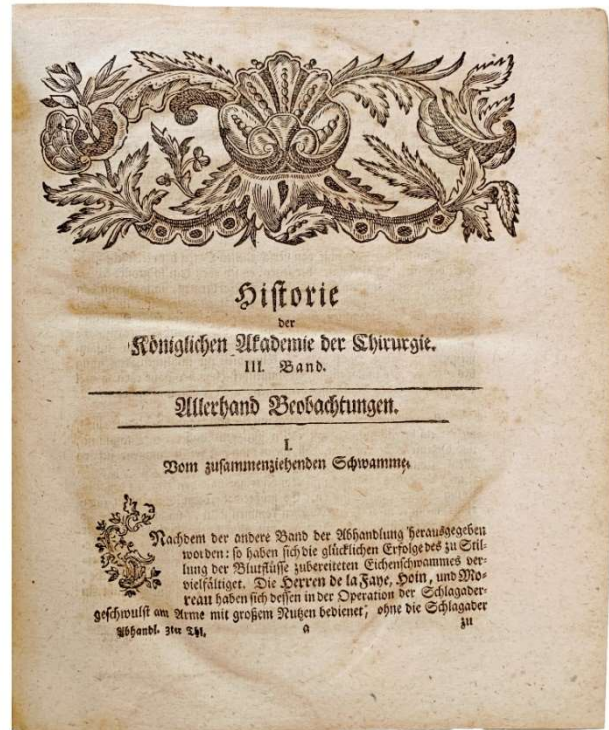
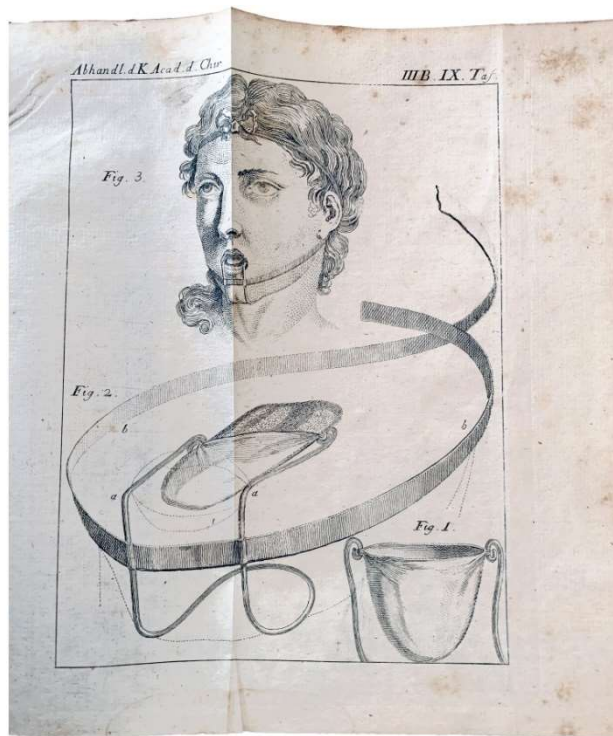
First German edition, translated from the French. The essays are written by some of the leading members of the French Academy in the mid eighteenth century. "Two steps more put the surgeons on a social and scientific level with the doctors, viz. the foundation of the Academy of Surgery, the first session of which was held on December 18, 1731; and the ordinance of Louis XV (1743), delivering the surgeons

from further association with barbers and wig-makers, who were forbidden to practice, while no one could be a master in surgery thereafter without being a master of the arts. . . . The King was inspired to make this wise move by Francois de la Peyronie (1678-1747) the eminent Montpellier surgeon who, with Georges Mareschal (1658-1736) had founded the Academy of Surgery and, in fact, devoted his entire fortune to the advancement of his beloved art." – Garrison.



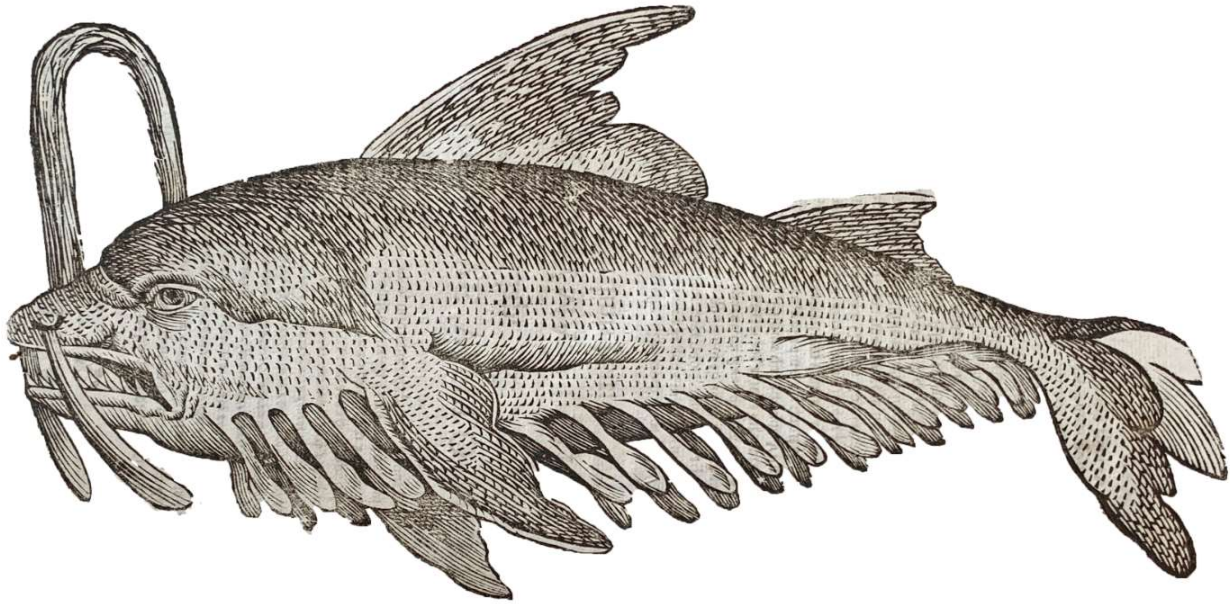
The prefatory history of the French Royal Academy of Surgery is a valuable resource (in 2 parts: pages I-LXXXII; 1-144), "Historie der Koniglichen Akademie der Chirurgie" begins with the 1731 founding of the society and carries it through (in volume III) to 1757. The French original "Memoirs" were begun in 1743. In all there are 71 medical papers translated from French to German. In the original Ash lists four Garrison and Morton papers (Virgil 3248, François de la La Peyronie 4163, Jacques Daviel 5829, Henri Francois Le Dran 2607). Jean L. Petit's paper on ulcers of the liver appears on p. 54.

NOTE: [COVER ILLUSTRATION] ALDROVANDI



Other contributors include Verdier, Morand, Benomont, Talin, Recolin, R.J.C. de Garengot (amputation of the leg), Belloq, Louis, Thranensistel, de la Fouse, Guerin, Lafette, la Faye, Veyretm Boucher, Simon, Suret (a belt device for exomphalos during pregnancy), Daviel, Coutavos, Hoyn, Bordenave, Foubert, Guiot, Le Dran, Mareschal, Moreau, Bertrandi, H. Houstet on swelling of the bones [Abhandlung von den Geschwulsten der walzenformigen Knochen], Recolin, Levret, Hevin, Guattani, Sabatier, Pipelet, Pibrac, Duphenir, Moscati, Foubert, Andouille, Civadier, Vercher and often there are multiple papers by these persons.

☼ Waller 7196 (vols. 1 & 2 only). OCLC: 183354013 (1 copy). Not in Blake/NLM, Wellcome. RLIN, KVK.

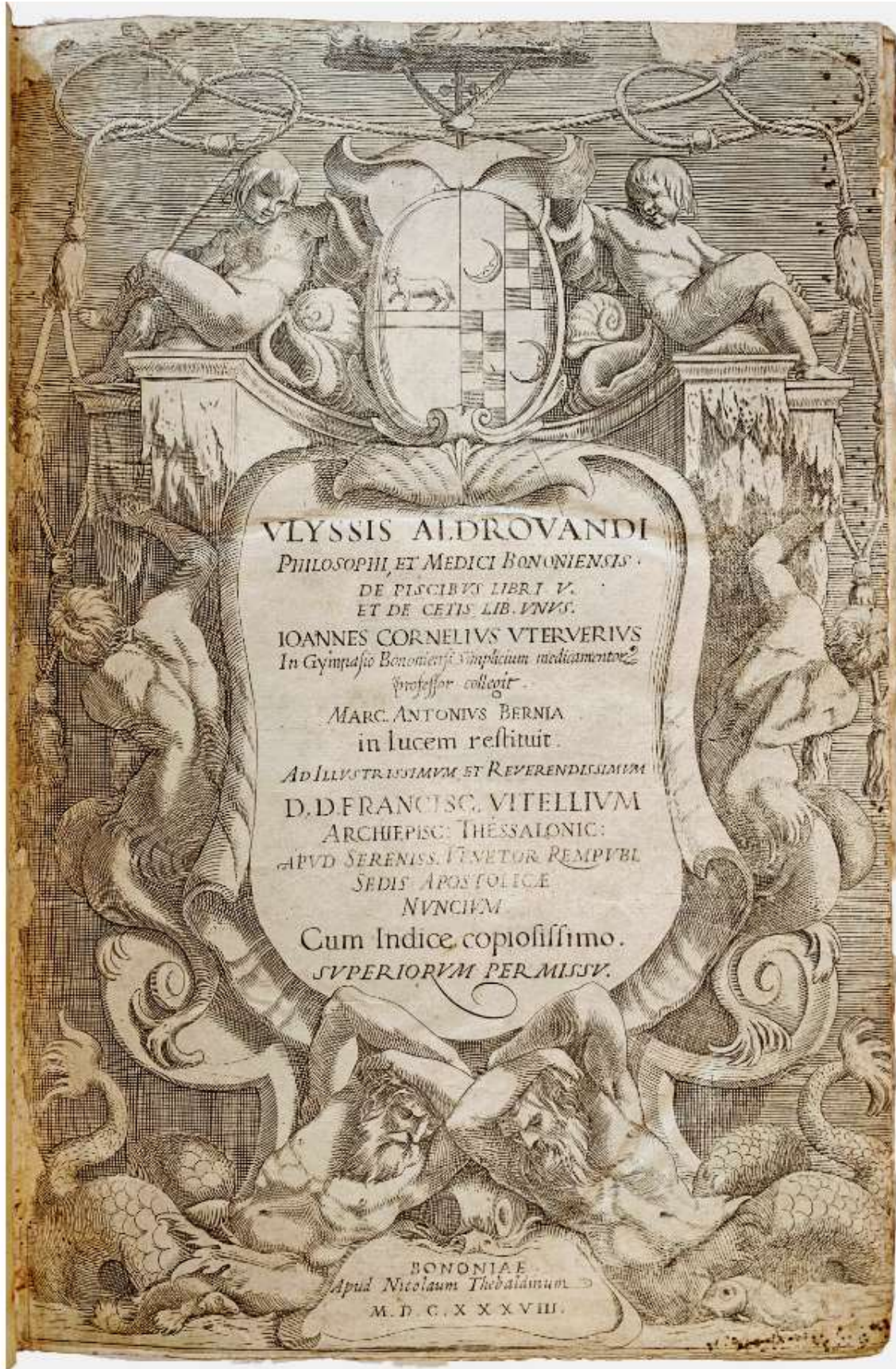


The Founding of Ichthyological Science

[2] **ALDROVANDI, Ulisse [Ulyssis ALDROVANDUS]** (1522-1605).
Ulyssis Aldrouandi philosophi et medici Bononiensis De Piscibus Libri V. Et de Cetis Lib. Unus. Bononiae: Bernia; Theobaldinus, 1638 [colophon: 1644].

¶ Folio [in 6]. †², [--]¹, A-Qqq⁶, Rrr^{8[-1]}. Lacks final blank. Pagination: [6], 732, [26] pp. Note: I2 mis-numbered I3, Tt2 mis-numbered as Tt1, Fff2 mis-numbered as Fff3. Hhh2 and Hhh3 misnumbered as Hhh1 + Hhh2. Ll5 lower corner replaced (some minor text loss). Final 2 leaves peppered at upper corner. Elaborate allegorical woodcut title with the coat of arms of Francesco Vitelli, Archbishop of Thessalonica, over 400 woodcut illustrations by Cristoforo Coriolano, woodcut head & tail pieces, multi-lingual indexes; title verso lined with paper for reinforcement (some minor loss along edges of title edges, gutter with cloth tape), occasional light water-stains, occasional foxing & worm trails, two tears mended on verso p. 372. Nineteenth-century half calf, marbled boards; extremities worn. Title verso reinforced with paper strips. PROVENANCE: Collegii Borbonii Aquensis societ Jesu Catal. inscript. 1681. Rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada.

\$ 3,250



First published in 1612-3. [on fish]. This is a fourth edition which was issued in 1644 and contains a title-page showing a date of 1638. In fact, all copies with 1638 on the title should also have a colophon leaf with printer's device under which is the date 1644.

Aldrovandi and four others (Pierre Belon, Guillaume Rondelet, Hippolyto Salviani, Conrad Gesner) were the dominant forces in the sixteenth century study and development of ichthyology. Aldrovandi was an encyclopedist, like Kircher. He established a botanic garden and was a voracious collector of botanic and natural history specimens. He made advances in the fields of geology and fossils. Throughout this period Italy was the leader in advancing the study of ichthyology. Yet it was not till the nineteenth century when the field became established as a scientific discipline.



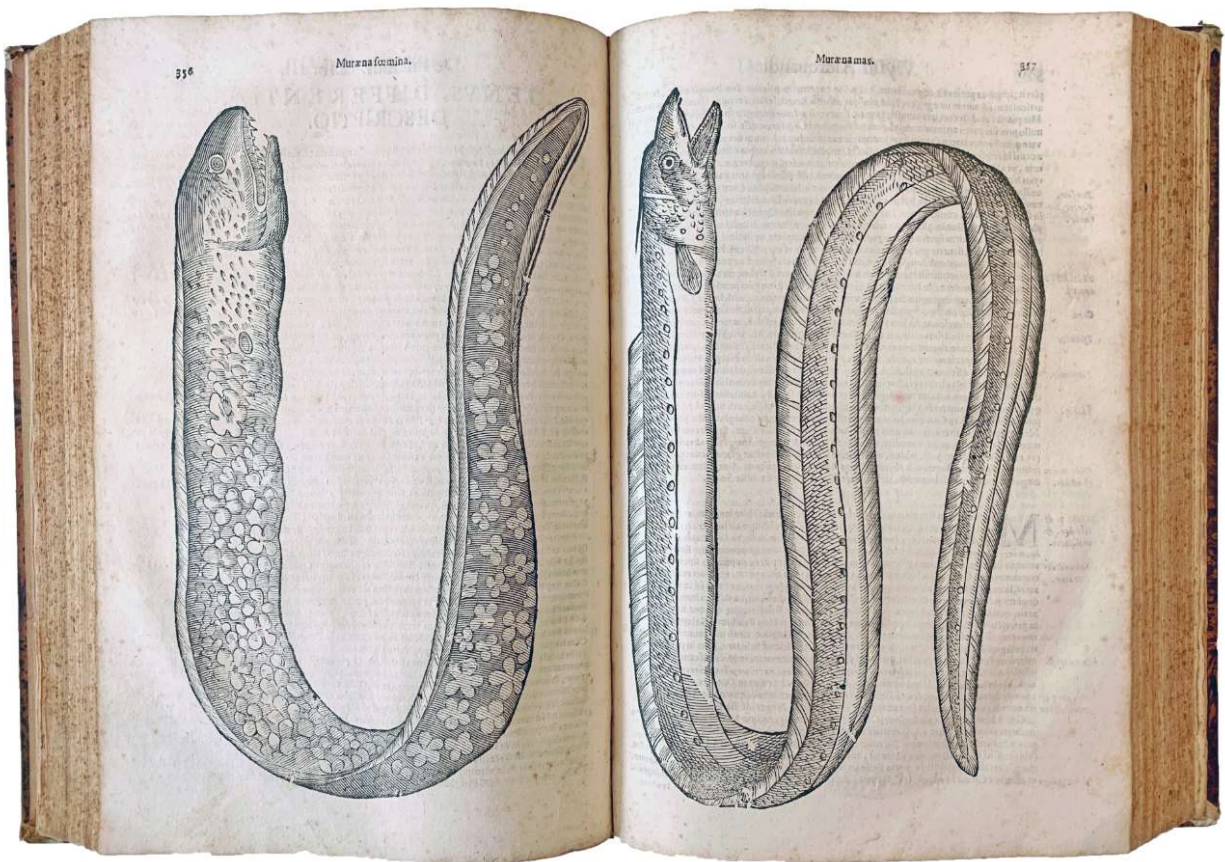
This work, arranged in five books, is particularly interesting for its generous and profuse woodcut illustrations and accompanying descriptions of all kinds of fish and whales, including many fantastical monsters of the deep.

A vast array of species of fish are depicted, including mythological and monstrous. The author records the form, description and uses of the fish, medical application, history, location, Egyptian hieroglyphs, emblemata, synonyms & etymology, and proverbs involving any fish. Historical references are made to prior authors (such as Gesner, Aristotle, Rondelet). Among the hundreds of woodcuts: Barracuda, sting-ray, eel (pp. 356-7), beluga sturgeon (p. 102), giant tattooed tuna, peacock bass (p.29), perch (p.49), surgeonfish (p. 60 *Paracanthurus hepatus*), needlefish (p. 105), mullus (p. 123), *Beloniformes* (flying-fish, etc., p. 141), common dentex (p. 163), snapper (p. 167), dreamfish (*Salpa*, p. 189), scorpion fish (p. 201), Mackerels (*Sarda*, p. 221), sole (p. 236), *Rhombus leuis* (flatfish, p. 248), *Araneus* (spotted weever fish, p. 258-9), fivebeard rockling (*Ciliata Mustela*, p. 290) fish, monoceros (bannerfish, p. 299), *Reuersus Indicus Squamosus* (p. 300), *Thunnus* (Monster Tuna Skipjack, p. 316, with bizarre depiction of more than 20 ships or cities shown on the façade of the fish's body, the nose hooked), sea serpent with seal and sea tortoise together shown (p. 368), *Canis Carchariae* ("Great White Sharks", pp. 382-5), *Vulpecula* (thresher shark, pp. 396-7), Steller's Sea Ape [monkey], or *Simnia marina Danica* (pp. 405-6, with dog-like face), hammerhead shark (pp. 408-9), *mola peregrina* (sunfish, p. 413), *Torpedo Saliani maculosa* (eyed electric ray, p. 417), *Pastinacae marinae nostra & cauda* (stingray, p. 426), *Monstrosi piscis volantis imago* (monstrous flying fish, p. 437), and among the most bizarre: *Raia exiccata Draconis* (dragon fish, p. 443), *Squatinoraia* (angel shark (or monkfish), p. 478), *Cyprinus monstrosus* (carp (with a fully human face, smiling!), p. 640), etc.

The whale and marine mammal part, follows the main work above. Here there are numerous types of whales, dolphins and even a seal. The orca *balaenam morsu lacerans* ("a large creature with clawed forepaws and a fishlike tail, a boar-like snout, and twin stovepipe blowholes, spouting. The creature has teats and two young, one of which is suckling. The animals appear to be partially submerged in shallow water." – MIT Museum).

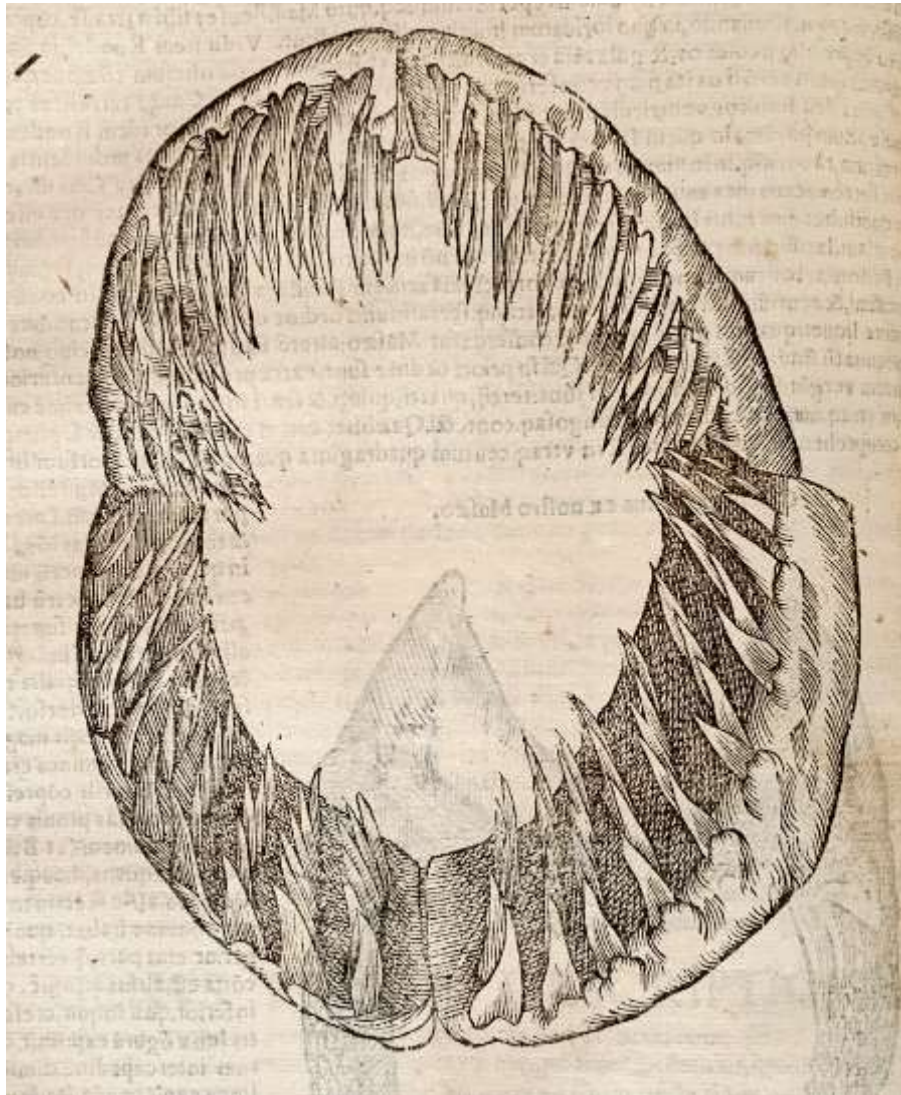
Aldrovandus, studied at University of Padua and Bologna, where he studied mathematics, Latin, law, philosophy and logic, and medicine (taking his degree in 1553). He became professor (1559) of natural history at the University of Bologna and director of the Bologna Botanical Garden. In 1561 he was appointed the first professor of natural sciences at the University of Bologna. He probably never saw a real whale. His depictions are anatomically incorrect and, in reality, impossible. Aldrovandi's classification of marine animals was relatively forward-thinking for his time – unlike his peers, he distinguished fish (piscibus) from whales (cetis) and other marine mammals.

PROVENANCE: Collegii Borbonii Aquensis Jesu Socitatis [1681] – Doctor Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.



REFERENCES: Andrea Baucon, "Italy, the Cradle of Ichnology: the legacy of Aldrovandi and Leonardo," *Studi Trent. Sci. Nat., Acta Geol.*, 83 (2008): 15-29; Brito,

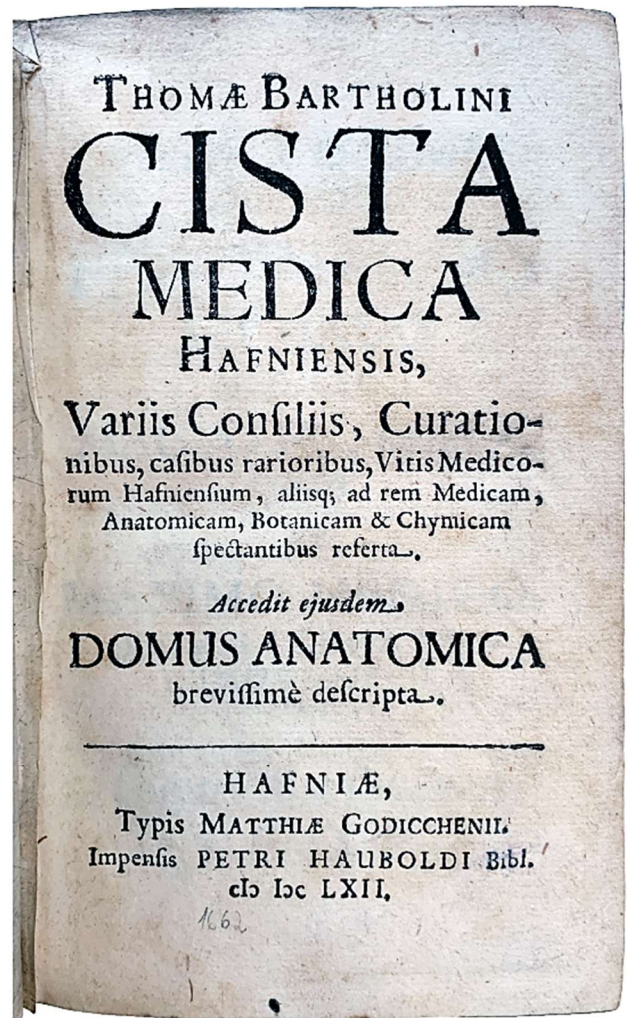
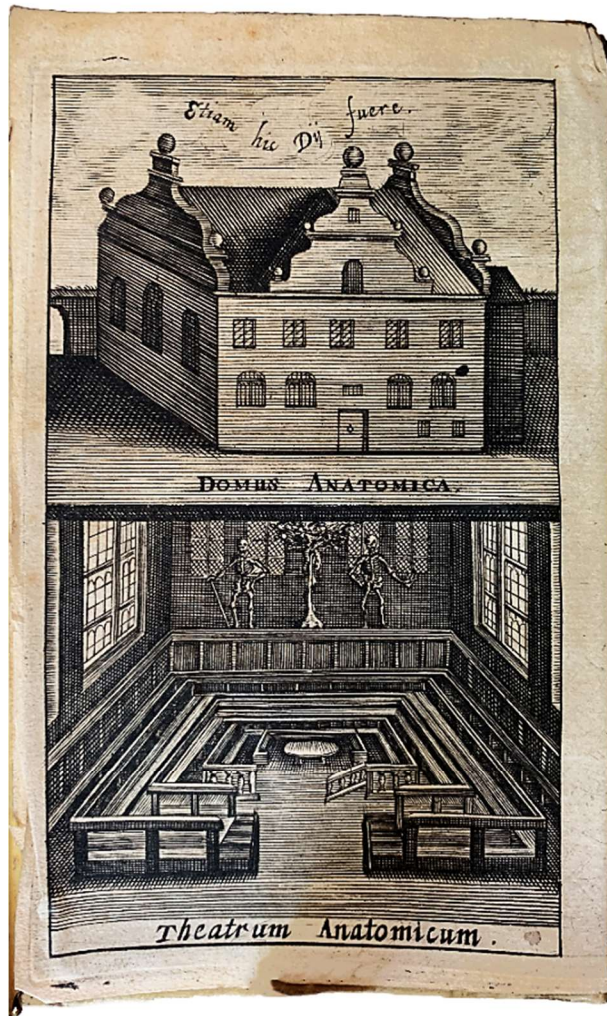
Cristina, "The Monstrous in Aldrovandi and the natural order of marine animals in the 16th and 17th centuries." [within: Adelino Cardoso; Manuel Silvério Marques, *Natureza, causalidade e formas de corporeidade*, (2016); Paula Findlen, *Possessing Nature: Museums, Collecting and Scientific Culture in Early Modern Italy*, (1996), pp. 160-77; E. W. Gudger, "Beginnings of Fish Teratology, 1555-1642," *The Scientific Monthly*, Vol. 43, No. 3 (Sept., 1936), pp. 252-261; E. W. Gudger, "The Five Great Naturalists of the Sixteenth Century: Belon, Rondelet, Salviani, Gesner and Aldrovandi: A Chapter in the History of Ichthyology"; Casey Wood; *Vertebrate Zoology*, pp. 184-5.



ALDROVANDUS

Great White shark
teeth

☼ Ceresoli, 41; Jean Chrétien Ferdinand Hofer, *Nouvelle biographie générale depuis les temps les plus reculés*, I, pp. 740-7; Nissen ZBI 70; Nissen, *Schöne Fischbücher kurze Geschichte der ichtyologischen*, p. 14; Westwood-Satchell 3.



Catalogue of his Burned Library

[3] **BARTHOLIN, Thomas** (1616-1680). *Thomae Bartholini Cista Medica Hafniensis, Variis Consiliis, Curationibus, casibus rarioribus, Vitis Medicorum Hafniensium ... referta. Accedit ejusdem Domus Anatomica brevissimè descripta.* [BOUND WITH]: *De Bibliothecae Incendio Dissertatio ad filios.* Hafniae: Typis Mathias Godiche: Impensis Petri Hauboldi Bibl., 1662, 1670. ¶ Two works bound in one volume. Small 8vo. [18], 645, [7]; 114, [4] pp. Engraved copperplate frontispiece showing the *Theatrum Anatomicum* (the anatomical theatre where Bartholin taught, and the building 'Domus Anatomica'), woodcut head and tail pieces, woodcut initial, index; [second work] title-vignette; uniform browning throughout, ink marginalia (ink lining outer margins & underlining 4 lines of type) on pp. 90-91. Original full vellum, manuscript spine title. Rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Very good.

\$ 1,000

First edition, with the 1670 treatise on the burning (and loss) of Bartholin's personal library, "*De Bibliothecae Incendio.*"

Thomas Bartholin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Copenhagen, from 1656 to 1661, "pursued a project of converting the records of the faculty, the contents of their letter-chest (*cista medica*), into print. More than a decade before, in 1641, much of the contents of that chest had been lost to fire, motivating Bartholin to preserve what had survived. In the course of this ambitious project Bartholin also acquired information about the Anatomy House, the building used by the medical faculty to conduct public dissections. The House had been in use since 1645. Prior to that, no public dissections were held at Copenhagen, and the building had served as the library. When the *cista medica* project proved to be enormous (more than 800 pages in print), Bartholin decided the material related to the Anatomy House should be made into a separate book, the *Domus anatomica hafniensis* (The Anatomy House of Copenhagen), which was printed in 1662 and bound together with the *Cista medica hafniensis* containing the letter chest materials. ... *The Anatomy House* began operations under Bartholin's predecessor, Simon Paulli, who conducted the first dissections there and held the chair of anatomy, surgery, and botany until his retirement in 1648. Thereafter, Bartholin took over the chair and the dissections, serving until 1656, when he was appointed Dean of the Medical Faculty for life and relieved of all teaching duties. The book Bartholin assembled about the House and its operations celebrated Paulli's accomplishments by including the full text of three of Paulli's prospectuses announcing planned dissections at the House and inviting attendees. The text of some of Bartholin's own prospectuses is also included by way of comparison ..."

2. *Pro Morbis Epidemicis & huc pertinentibus.*

Sumat pro corpore Vitrioli Uirgariici magna copia lib. circiter 20. Exsicceetur, depuretur per aliquot continuas solutiones & exsiccationes, donec maximam partem facum terrestrium quibus scatet amiserit. Postea indantur cucurbitæ terreæ lutatæ, quæ ignem sustinere potest lib. iij vel iiij, prout cucurbita ferre potest, & appposito maximo recipiente impellantur successive in Athanore spiritus non saltim humidi, sed & sicci donec colchotar in fundo remanens nul-

LOCULUS X.

Epistola Nobilissimi Tychonis Brahe Dani (qui in Academia Hafniensi docuit) ad RUDOLPHUM II

De Elixire Pestilentiali.

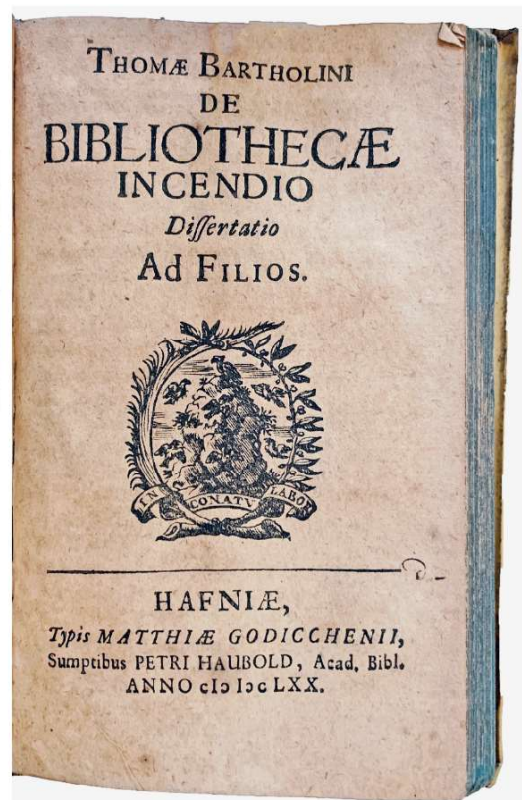
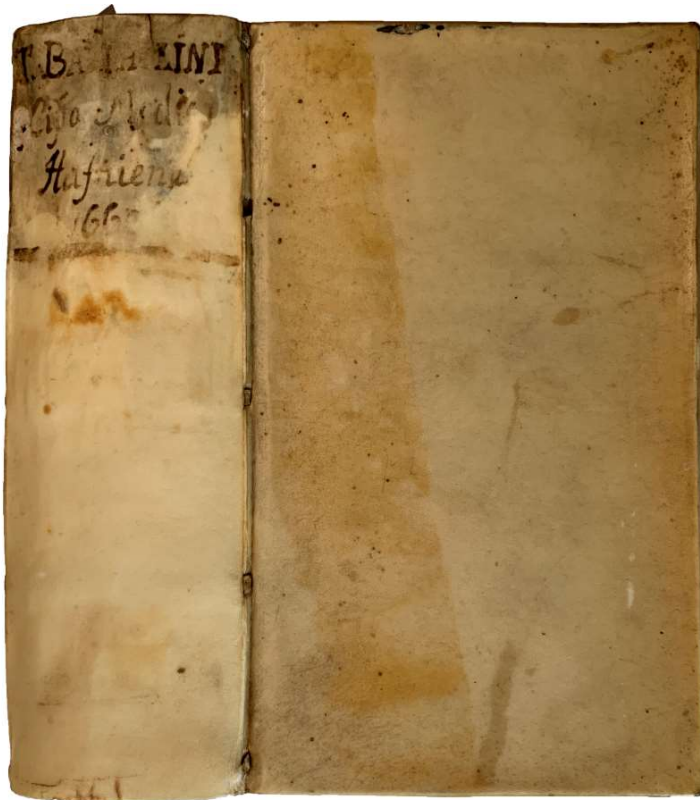
Augustissime & Potentissime Imperator •

RUDOLPHE

Domine Clementissime.

Descriptio medicamenti, quod contra morbos Epidemicos passim nunc grassantes, Dei dono, efficax est, quæ sacra Cæsarea Majestas tua clementissime per

F 5 suum



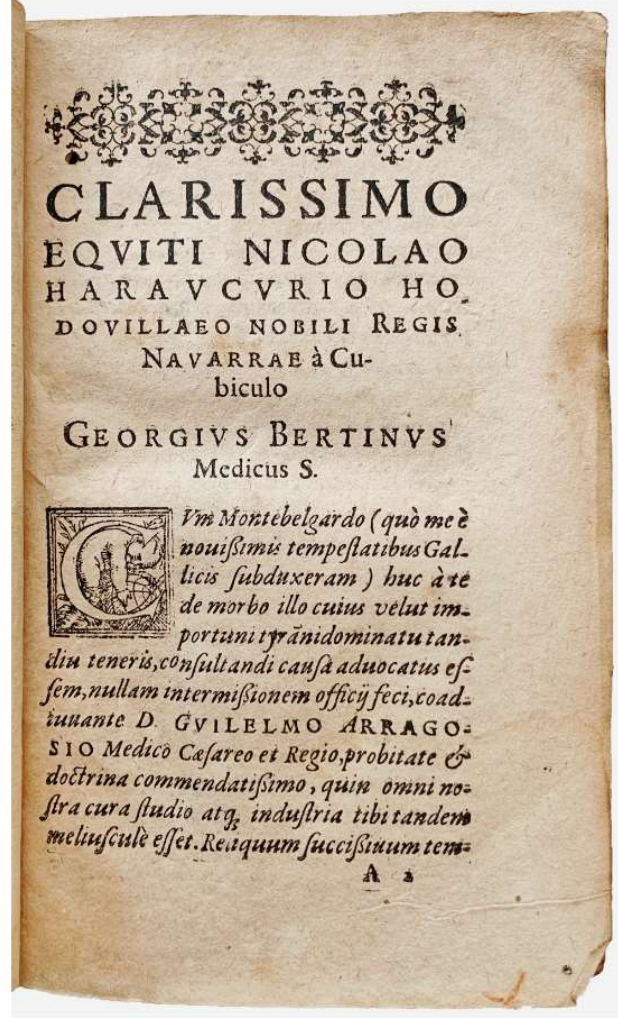
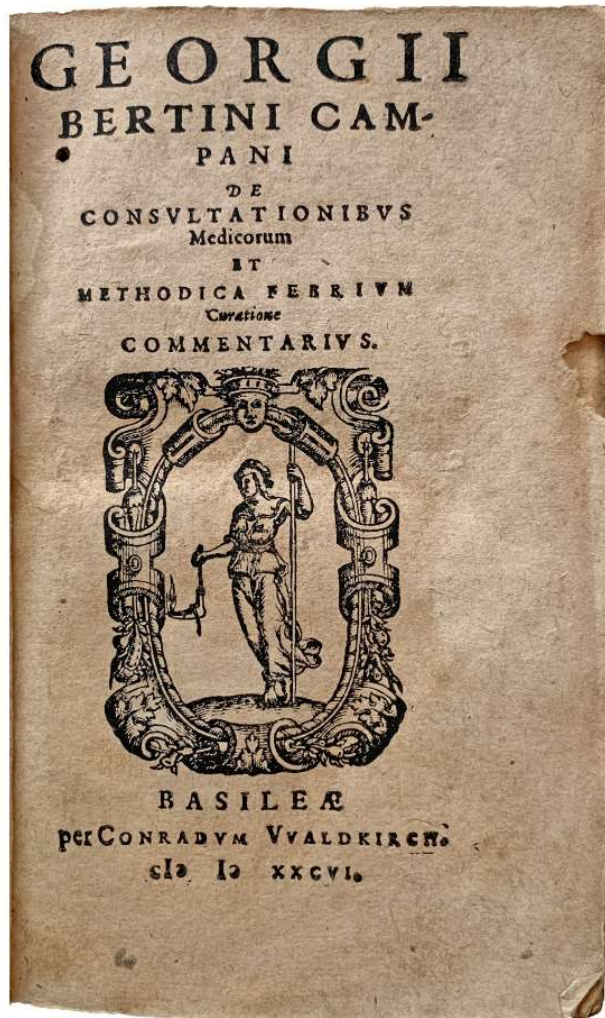
Some of the letter-chests contained are from Tycho Brahe. Others include: Andreae Lymvici, Jac. Hasebardi, Andrea Christierni, his father, Caspar Bartholin, Petri Severini, Joh. Francisci, George Fuien, etc.

In 1961 Charles D. O'Malley wrote a book on the burning of Thomas Bartholin's library, issued by the University of Kansas. His translation was the English version of this work of 1670. Bartholin listed 129 manuscripts lost in the fire.

Thomas Bartholin (1616-1680), was the son of Caspar Bartholin, and himself famous anatomist and natural philosopher. He was the first anatomist to describe the human lymphatic system.

See: "Thomas Bartholin, The Anatomy House in Copenhagen," ed. Niels W. Bruun (Copenhagen: Museum Tusulanum Press, 2015. See also: Christianson, John R. (2000). *On Tycho's Island: Tycho Brahe and His Assistants 1570-1601*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; Axel Garboe, *Thomas Bartholin. Et Bidrag til dansk Natur- og ugevidenskabs Historie i det 17. Aarhundrede*, vol. I. Cph. 1949.

PROVENANCE: Doctor Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.



The French Pox – Syphilis

[4] **BERTINUS, Georgius [Georges Bertin]**. *Georgii Bertini Campani De consultationibus medicorum et methodica febrivm curatione commentarius*. Basileæ: Per Conradum Waldkirch., 1586. ¶ Small 8vo. [4], 155, [1] pp. Printer's device on title, woodcut initial at chapter opening, errata; water-staining and browning, creasing, small wormhole through entire volume. Early plain wrappers, spine worn & showing. Bookseller's label: Masson & cie.; rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. RARE – no copies on market & no auction record.

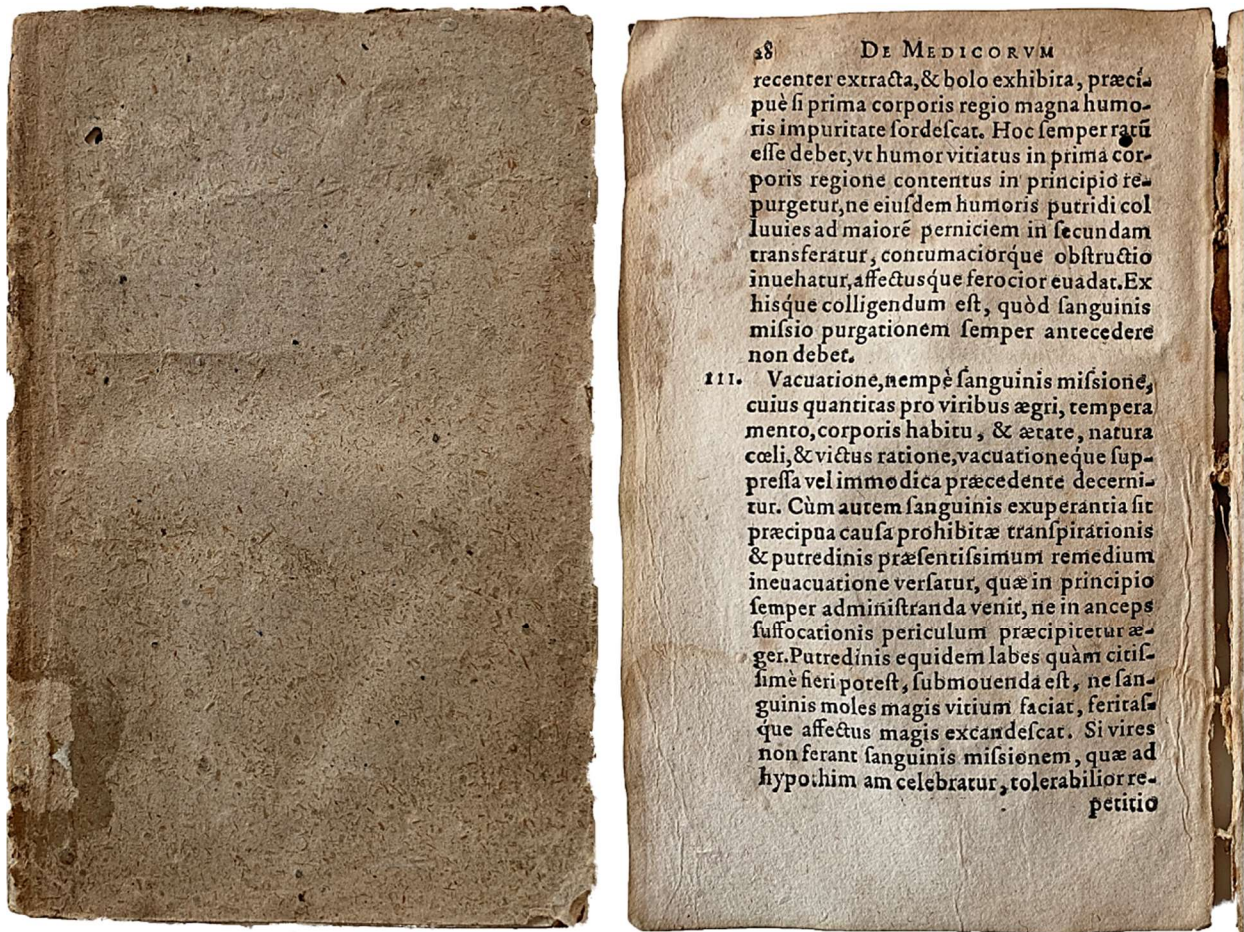
\$ 400

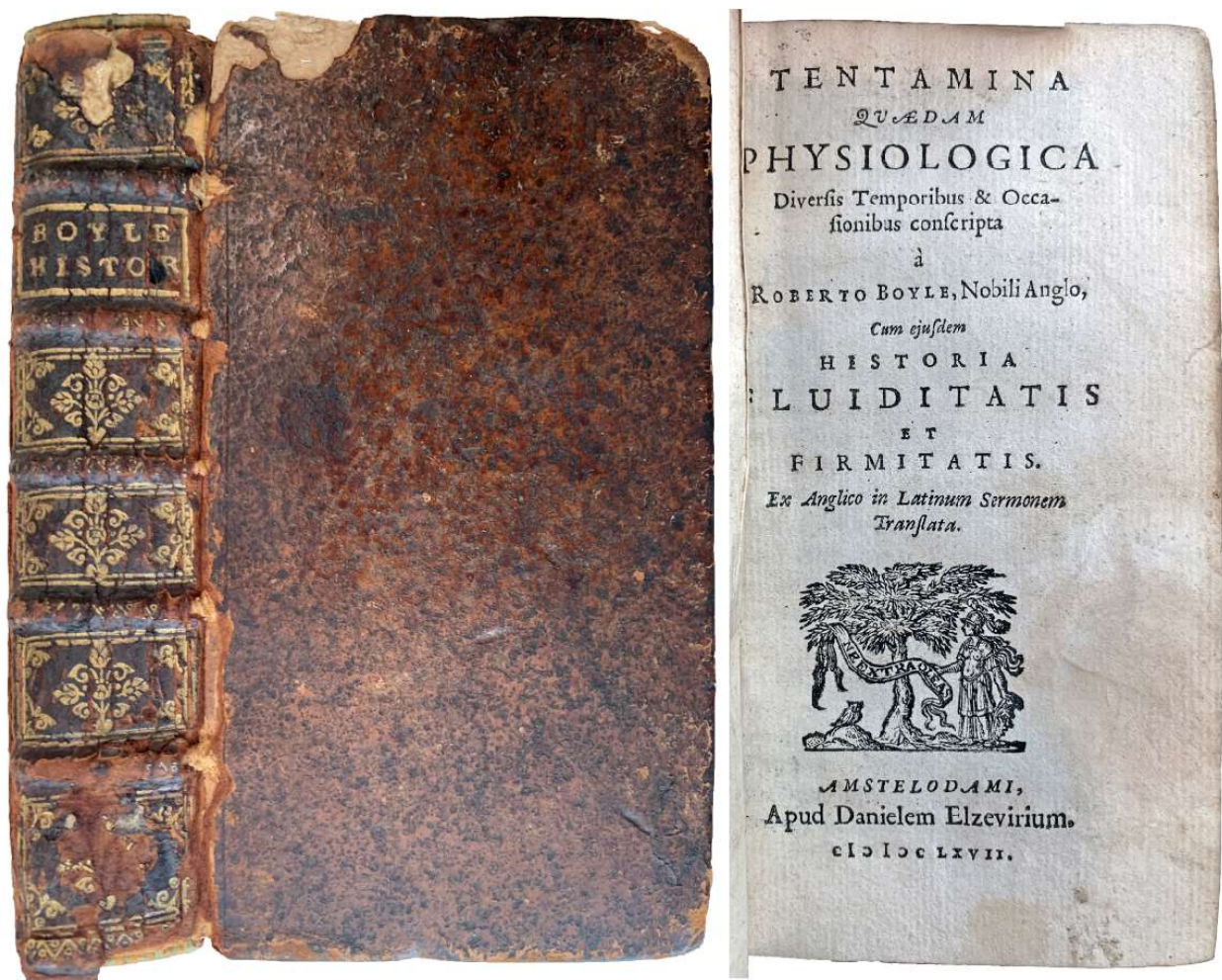
First edition. On the French pox, or syphilis. Fracastoro's poem, 'Syphilis sive morbus Gallicus' ('Syphilis or the French Disease'), was first published in 1530.

Bertinus came from the region of Terra de Lavoro in Southern Italy and he worked in Champagne, France.

PROVENANCE: Masson & cie. (1927) – Doctor Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

∞ Adams B818. See: Lesley Smith, The French Pox. Family Planning Reprod. Health Care, 2006: 32(4).





[5] **BOYLE, Robert** (1627-1691). *Tentamina Quædam Physiologica Diversis Temporibus & Occasionibus conscripta. Cum ejusdem Historia Fluiditatis et Firmitatis; ex anglico in latinum sermonem translata.* Amstelodami, Apud Danielem Elzevirium, 1667. ¶ 12mo. [8], 424 pp. Original full mottled calf, gilt-stamped compartments, spine ends and extremities worn, but textblock is very good. Early ink notes (7-line index of major sections in this volume) on rear pastedown. Bookseller label: Masson & cie.; rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Scarce.

\$ 450

First issued in 1661 by Herringman in London. This is the third Latin issue, the first printing on the continent and the first by Daniel Elzevir (1626-1680). The work, rather rare, contains various tracts on physics, chemistry, meteorology, and physiology.

Boyle's most important work, *The Sceptical Chymist*, issued in 1661, was to serve as an attack on alchemists. This work originally issued in 1661 was a further attack on alchemy. "The importance of the 'Essays' [1661] lies in the fact that in a very real sense it was a 'prologue' to the more widely known *Sceptical Chymist* since it continued the attack on the alchemists begun in *New Experiments*, and actually it was as much a landmark in the history of chemistry. In the 'Essays' Boyle gives the first clear outline of his corpuscular hypothesis concerning the nature of matter, which was to be the guiding principle of all his later chemical studies ..." – Fulton, p. 20.

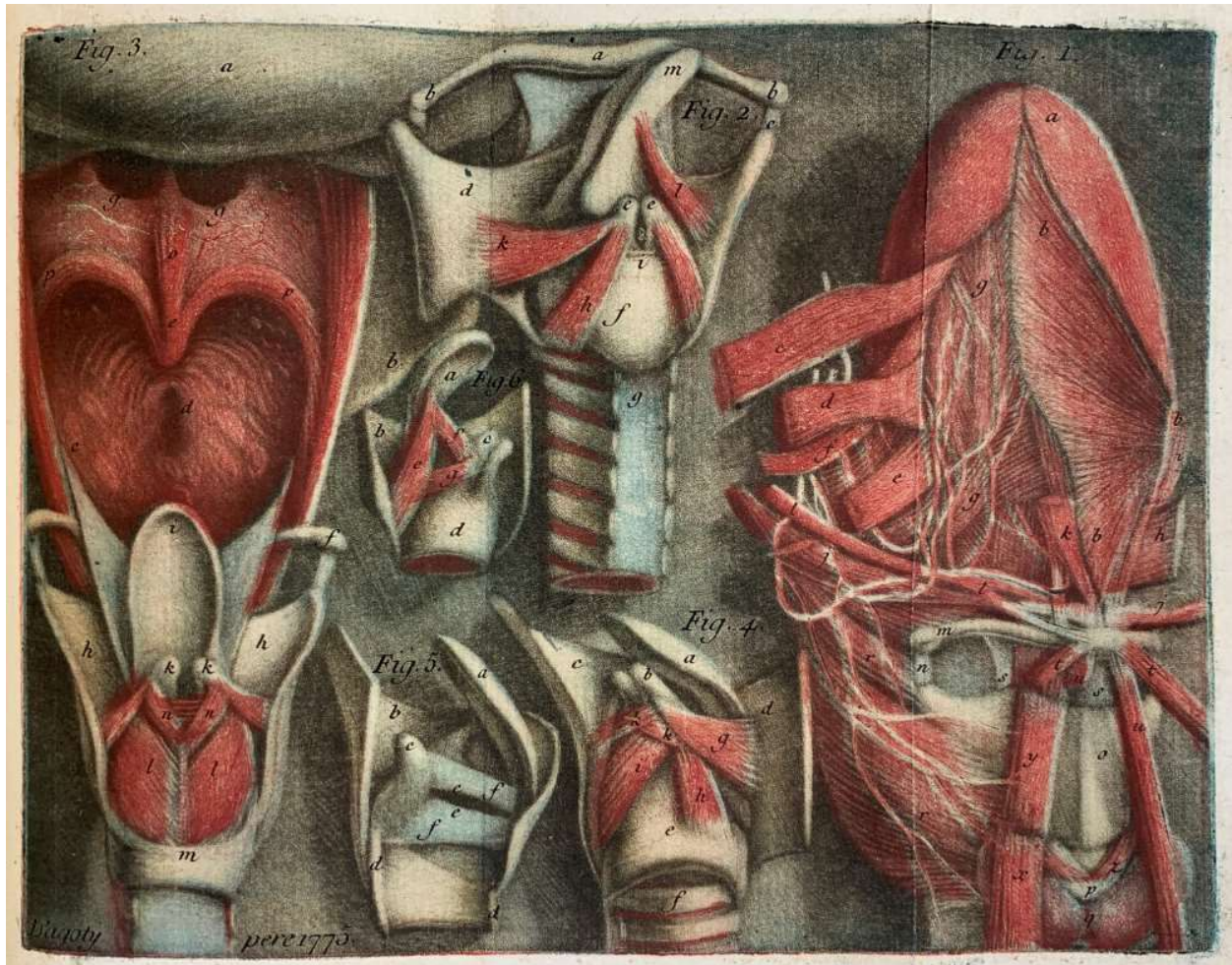
"Perhaps the most significant of all Boyle's writings from this period – indeed, one of the most seminal of his entire career – was his *Certain Physiological Essays* (1661), which took up the themes of the second part of the synopsis 'Of Naturall Philosophie' ..." – Michael Hunter, *Boyle, Between God and Science*, p. 112.

"Physicist, physiologist, chemist, and philosopher, Boyle was one of the great scientists and intellects of the seventeenth century. In Boyle's bibliography, John Fulton lists more than three hundred items, including contributions in chemistry, physics, medicine, philosophy, and theology. Although he was not formally trained as a physician, Boyle was deeply interested in the medical sciences and was made a "Doctor of Physick" at Oxford in 1665. Boyle was also a leader in the movement to separate chemistry from alchemy and was among the first to define a chemical element. His interests were wide-ranging and included studies on the properties of acids and bases, hydrostatics, respiration, combustion, magnetism, electricity, and the chemical nature of the blood. In this first edition of his *Essays*, Boyle presents a summary of his views on physical laws and their relation to human physiology. It is here that he gives the first statement of his "corpuscular hypothesis," or mechanical theory of matter." – Heirs of Hippocrates, 564 [*Certain physiological essays*. Printed for Henry Herringman 1661].

CONTAINS: 1) Commentatio Prooemialis ... ; 2) Tentamina quaedam de infido Experimentorum successu; 3) Specimen unum atque alterum e quibus constat, quantopere Experimenta Chymica; 4) Historia Fluiditatis et Firmitatis.

PROVENANCE: Masson & cie. (1927) – Doctor Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

☼ Fulton 29; Wellcome I, p. 221; Willems 1376; Wing 1376.

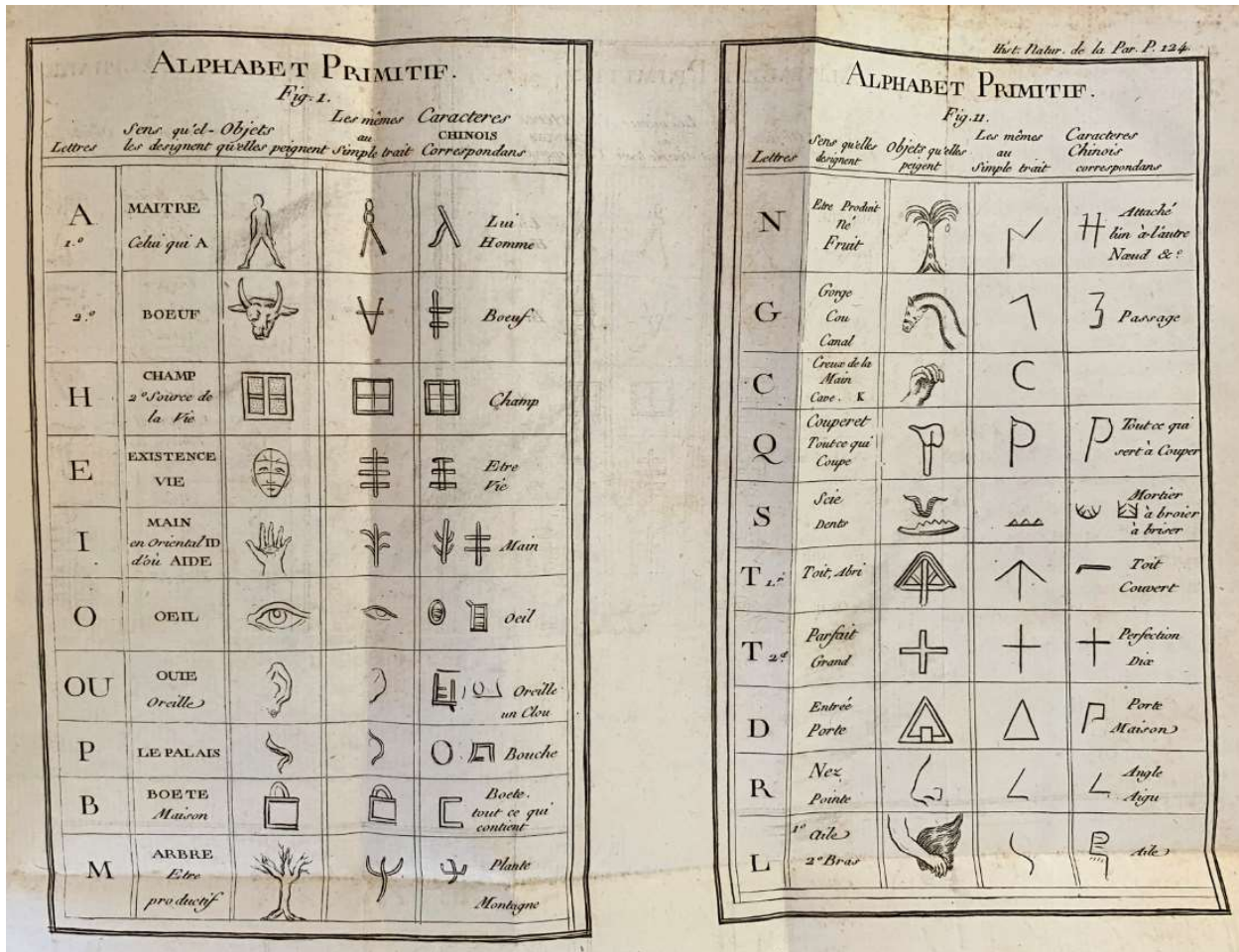


Of the Larynx and Language, Etymology

[6] [Gautier d'Agoty] **COURT DE GEBELIN , Antoine** (1719-1784). *Histoire naturelle de la parole, ou précis de l'origine du langage & de la grammaire universelle. Extrait du monde primitif*. Paris: Chez l'Auteur. . . , 1776. ¶ 97 x 125 mm. 8vo. [iv], 400 pp. Engraved frontis. of *Mercure conduit par l'amour, ou invention du langage et de l'écriture* by A. Romanet after C. P. Marillier, woodcut title-page vignette, headpieces, tailpieces, 1 engraved folding plate on the alphabet, 1 engraved colored folding plated signed D'Agoty pere, 1775 on the anatomy of the vocal organs. Modern calf, original marbled boards, gilt spine. Fine. [MM7904]

\$ 950

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION of part of the third volume of Court de Gebelin's larger work *Le monde primitif, analyse et compare avec le monde moderne* (Paris, 1773-1782). This is one of the author's most valuable works on etymology. Court de Gebelin deals with words, the origins of language, writing and grammar, and much more. The color engraving by Gautier d'Agoty, on the anatomy of the organs and muscles of speech, is explained in detail (9 pages) by the French physician, Dr. Desault (1744-1795), the great French surgeon, who was teacher of Bichat, father of French surgical anatomy, and founder of the first surgical clinic in Europe. A special feature of this work is the color plate by Jacques Fabian Gautier d'Agoty (1717?-1786) whose fascinating anatomic illustrations will always retain their value in anatomical history as well as in the history of art. See: Choulant-Frank, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, pp. 270-271.



MERCURE CONDUIT PAR L'AMOUR,
ou Invention du Langage et de l'Ecriture.
Frontisp. de l'Hist. Nat. de la Par.



C.P. Marillier del. A. Romanet sculp.
Son art cher aux Humains, orne, enrichit la Terre.

les Fêtes de l'Homme et de l'Amour.

HISTOIRE NATURELLE DE LA PAROLE,

OU

PRÉCIS de l'Origine du Langage & de la
Grammaire Universelle.

Extrait du MONDE PRIMITIF.

PAR M. COURT DE GEBELIN.



A PARIS;

Chez { L'AUTEUR, rue Poupée, Maison de M. BOUCHER,
Secrétaire du Roi.
BOUDET, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue S. Jacques.
VALLEYRE l'aîné, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue de la
vieille Bouclerie.
La Veuve DUCHESNE, Libraire, rue S. Jacques.
SAUGRAIN, Libraire, quai des Augustins.
RUAULT, Libraire, rue de la Harpe.

M. DCC. LXXVI.

Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi.

Antoine Court de Gebelin was a French literary savant and student of antiquity. He wrote numerous works on mythology, history and was especially active in the field of etymology (French, Greek, Latin., among others). Antoine Court de Gebelin, born at Nîmes, Switzerland, a pastor and occultist, he became a famous religious leader of the Huguenots. He moved to France and was a literary savant, Freemason, and student of antiquity. de Gebelin wrote a well-known work on tarot cards. Additionally he wrote numerous works on mythology, history and was especially active in the field of etymology (French, Greek, Latin, among others). He was even appointed as a royal censor. His involvement with the Lodge brotherhood was where he came to meet Benjamin Franklin. He knew Franz Anton Mesmer and was an advocate of animal magnetism, and yet this led to his demise as he died by an experimental electrical stimulation causing his heart to stop.

☼ *Biographie Universelle*; Brunet, II, col. 1516; Blake, NLM, p. 101; Graesse, III, p. 40 (1816).



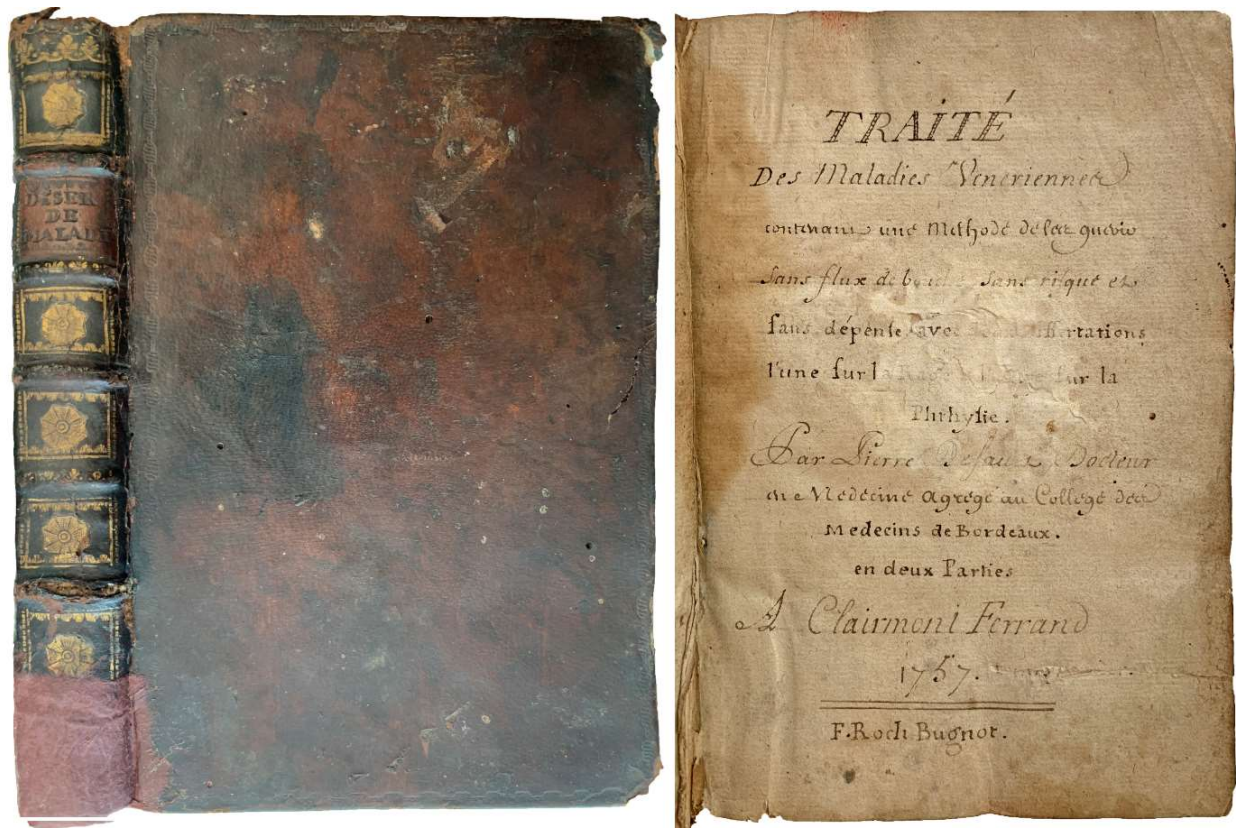
DISSERTATION

Sur les Maladies Veneriennes.

Ce traité sera divisé en deux parties.

Dans la première on examinera tout ce qui concerne la Théorie des maux Veneriens.

Dans la seconde on traitera de leur Pratique, et on proposera la méthode de les guérir d'une manière aisée, facile, sans flux de bouche sans risque et sans dépense.



[7] **DEFAUX [DEFOSSEZ?], Pierre.** [Manuscript] *Traité des Maladies Vénériennes contenant une méthode de leur guérir sans flux de bouche sans rage et sans dépense avec Deux dissertations l'une sur la Rage et l'autre ... sur la Phrhytie.* Par Pierre Defaux Docteur, une médecine agrège au Collège des Médecins de Bordeaux. En deux Parties. Clairmont Ferrand. 1757. ¶ [handwritten by] F. Roch Bugnot. Manuscript. Worn. Rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Small 8vo. [2], 400 pp. [Numbered in manuscript]. Original full dark calf; spine chipped, corners showing, hinges cracked and holding, though tight, textblock misshaped or disassociated with its binding ("as is"). Water-staining throughout, title damaged. Good.

\$ 800

This manuscript is divided into two parts: in the first part are examined everything that concerns the theory of venereal diseases. In the second part, the author deals with practice and proposed methods to cure venereal diseases “in an easy way, easy, without risk, nor great expense.” The

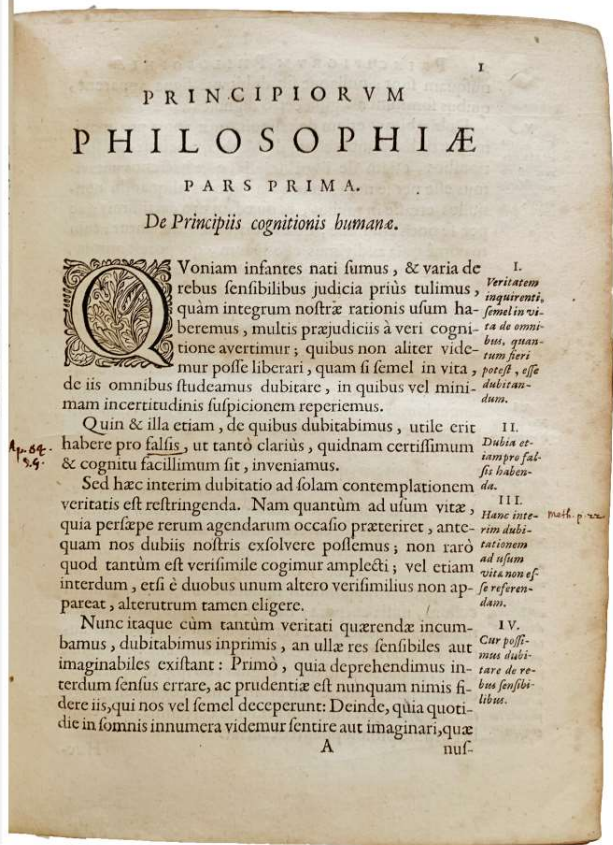
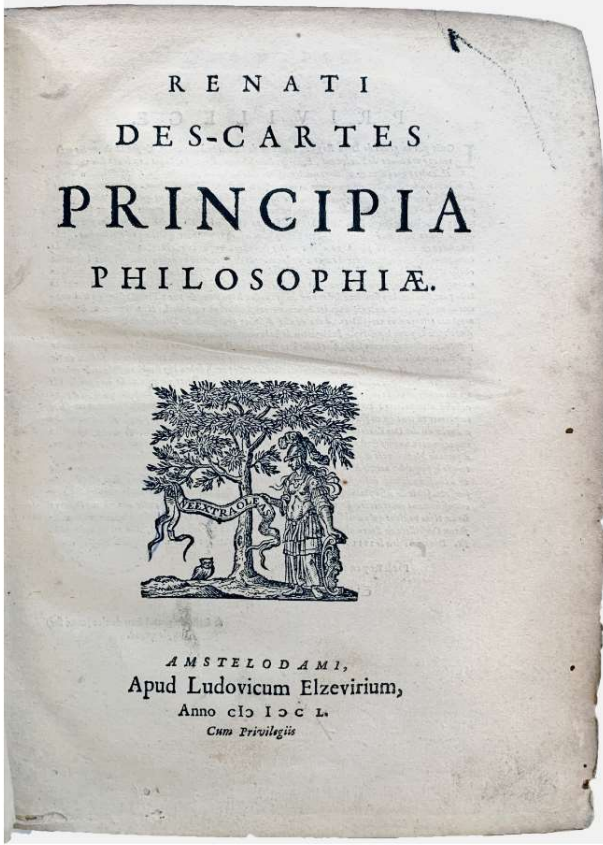
manuscript bears the name of F. Roch Bugnot at the foot of the title. From this I hope I am correct to assume that this is written in his hand and that he was a student of Defaux.

The author claims to be teaching at the *Collège des Médecins de Bordeaux*. The University of Bordeaux was founded in 1441 in France. The University of Bordeaux is part of the Community of universities and higher education institutions of Aquitaine. It is one of the two universities in Bordeaux, with Bordeaux Montaigne University.

This author and text are unknown in library catalogues checked.

PROVENANCE: Doctor Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

TITLE (translation): Treatise on Venereal Diseases containing a method of curing them without flow/pus/discharge[?], without risk and without expense. With two essays, one on Ra-e [and the other] ... on Phrhysia. By Pierre Defaux Doctor, a medical doctor from the Bordeaux Medical College. In two parts.... [Clermont-Ferrand].



[8] **DESCARTES, Rene** (1596-1650). *Principia Philosophiæ*. Amsterdam, Apud Ludovicum Elzevirium, 1650. ¶ Three works in one volume. Small 4to. [42], 302; [16], 316, [24], 98, [6] pp. Half-title, numerous woodcuts; neat marginalia: [I]: ***1, 1, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 39, 41, 42, 51, 56, 61, 62, 64, 67, 69, 75, 77, 81, 84, 75, 89, 92, 99, 103, 105, 127, 130, 132, 135, 142, 143, 147, 148, 149, 157, 158, 163, 172, 173, 173, 175, 176, 180, 181, 196, 205, 206, 207, 214, 215, 230, 231, 236, 243, 257, 260, 261, 276, 289, 293, 301; [II]: 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 42, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 58-62, 75, 79, 82, 107, occasional early ink underlining. Original vellum, manuscript spine title; front joint mended with a vellum strip. Rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Good.

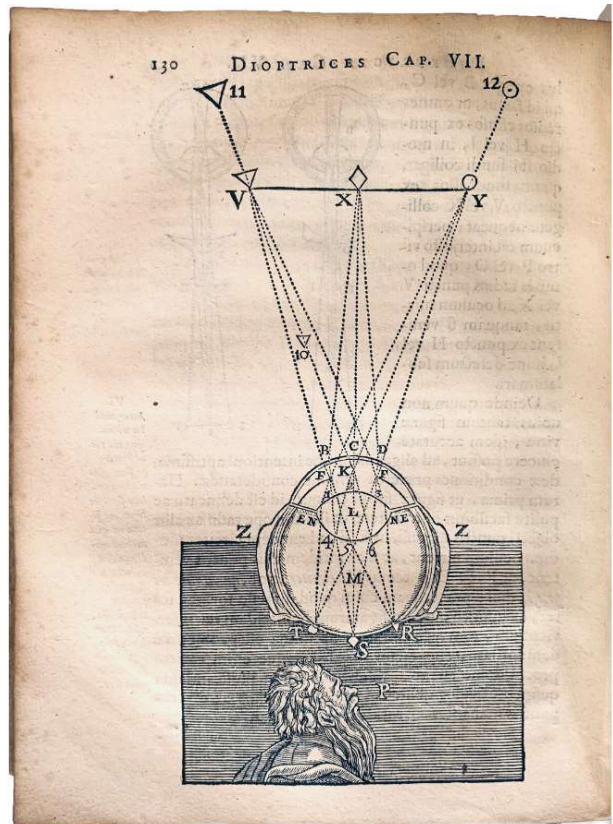
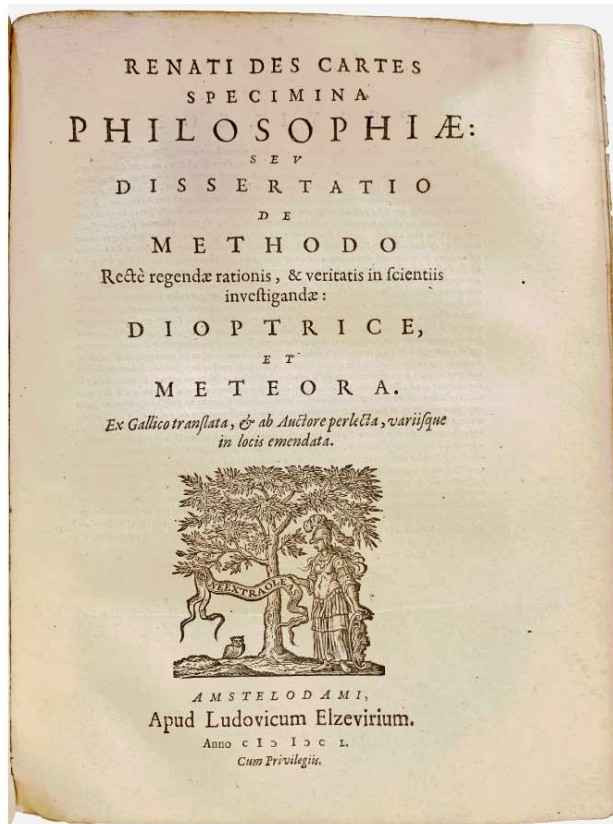
\$ 1,500

Collected edition. With a second edition of the *Principia Philosophiæ*. Also included in this volume is the *Specimina Philosophiæ: sev Dissertatio de Methodo ... Dioptrice, et Meteora*. [and] *Passiones Animæ*, Amsterdam: Ludovicum Elzevirium, 1650.

“It is no exaggeration to say that Descartes was the first of modern philosophers and one of the first of modern scientists; in both branches of learning his influence has been vast. . . . The revolution he caused can be most easily found in this reassertion of the principle . . . that knowledge, if it is to have any value, must be intelligence and not erudition.” – [*Printing and the Mind of Man* 129, 1637 *Discours...*].



[I] *Principles of Philosophy* (Latin: *Principia Philosophiae*) – The book sets forth the principles of nature—the Laws of Physics—as Descartes viewed them. Most notably, it set forth the principle that in the absence of external forces, an object's motion will be uniform and in a straight line. Newton borrowed this principle from Descartes and included it in his own *Principia*; to this day, it is still generally referred to as Newton's First Law of Motion. The book was primarily intended to replace the Aristotelian curriculum then used in French and British universities. The work provides a systematic statement of his metaphysics and natural philosophy, and represents the first truly comprehensive, mechanistic account of the universe.



[II] Descartes' *Specimina Philosophiae* was published by the Amsterdam Elzeviers in 1644. In the introduction to the work, Descartes authorized it as a faithful Latin translation of *Discourse on the Method*, which was originally published in French in 1637. The Latin version, however, reached a much wider audience and remained an influential title until the 19th century. It contains the famous phrase 'cogito ergo sum': I think, therefore I am. The Elzeviers were the first to publish the Latin editions of all of Descartes' works.

The *Meteors* is one of three essays published in 1637 by René Descartes in conjunction with the *Method* speech. The corpus of *Dioptrics*, *Meteors* and *Geometry* were intended to show the results obtained by following the precepts of reason and truth-seeking in the sciences set out in the first part of the book.

The *Meteors* is divided into ten speeches: From the nature of earthly bodies, Steams and exhalations, Salt, Winds, Naked, Snow, Rain and Hail, Storms, Lightning and all the other fires that light up in the air, Rainbow, the color of nudes and circles or crowns that are sometimes seen around the stars, From the appearance of several suns.

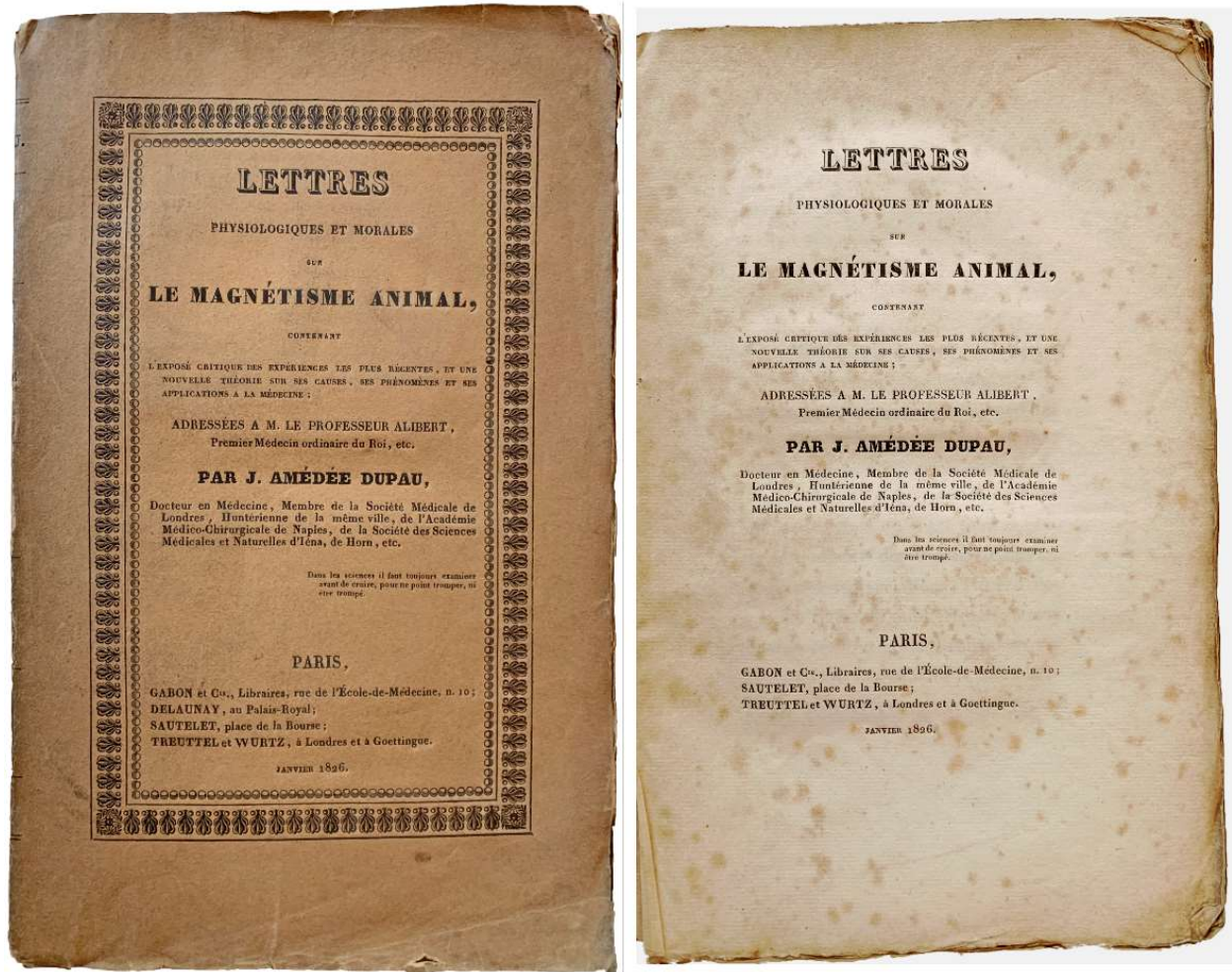
It is in the eighth speech of the *Meteora* Treaty on the rainbow that Descartes gives an explanation of this phenomenon based on mathematical physics.

Drawing on the law of refraction set out in dioptric, Descartes studies the rays that pass through a theoretical drop of water of spherical form. / It establishes that the main rainbow, with red at the top and blue at the bottom, is produced by refracted rays by entering the water drop and then reflected and refracted again by leaving the drop at a 42-degree angle with the observer's eye. – [Wikip.].

[III] Descartes starts his *Passions of the Soul* (1649) by lamenting the sorry state of ancient writings on the passions, and declaring that “I shall be obliged to write just as if I were considering a topic that no one had dealt with before me” – *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*.

PROVENANCE: Doctor Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

∞ Guibert p. 105; Willems 1106; Rahir 1120. 2.



[9] **DUPAU, Jean Amedee** (1791?-18--). *Lettres Physiologiques et Morales sur le Magnétisme Animal, Contenant l'Exposé Critique des Expériences les Plus Récentes, et une Nouvelle Théorie sur ses Causes, Ses Phénomènes et ses Applications à la Médecine; Adressées à M. le Professeur Alibert.* Paris: Gabon et al, 1826. ¶ 8vo. xii, [2], 248 pp. Moderate to heavy foxing throughout, but still quite legible. Original printed wrappers; edges lightly chipped, corners missing pieces especially at rear cover. Good. [SS11092]

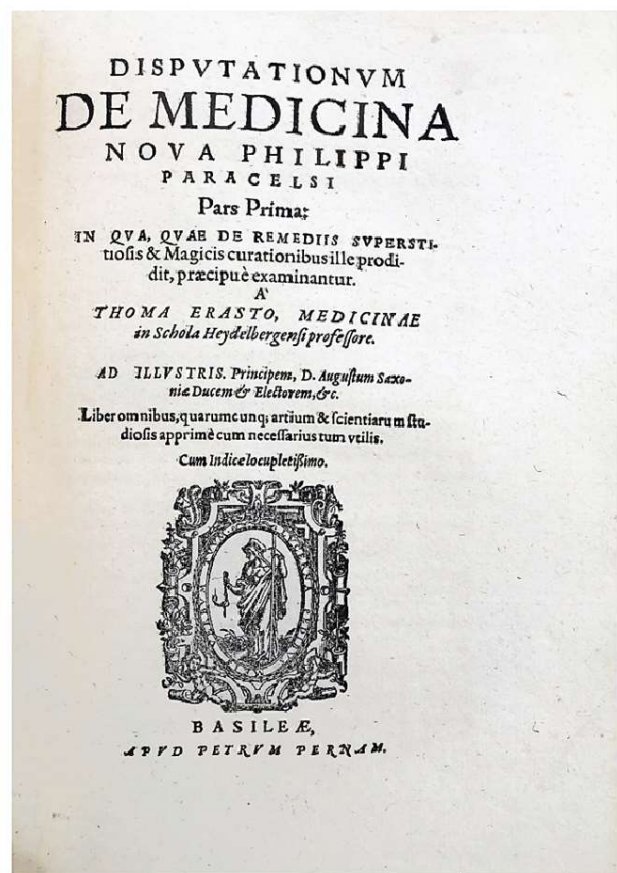
\$ 150

This work on animal magnetism takes the form of letters addressed to Professor Alibert.

"Dupau writes of his belief that animal magnetism has not been proven to be anything more than the work of imagination. He agrees that real effects take place, but is not convinced that they are the result of a magnetic fluid. Dupau also criticizes the statements of certain writers who have witnessed the "higher phenomena" of somnambulism, saying that their observations may have been faulty." [Crabtree].

"The spirit which has directed the author, in these letters, is that of doubt and examination, the only sure guide to the truths of science. . . The author has sought to demonstrate, not that animal magnetism is nothing, but that it is a different thing from what the magnetisers suppose: he shows that magnetic phenomena have existed at all times, and that they present themselves to the observations of medical men in various nervous and mental diseases" (Grissom 175-6). Grissom, J. "Intelligence and Miscellanies." *American Journal of Science and Arts*. 13. (1828).

☼ Crabtree, Adam. *Animal Magnetism, Early Hypnotism, and Psychical Research, 1766 – 1925. An Annotated Bibliography*. (1988). 328.



THOMAS ERASTUS' DISPUTATIONS CONCERNING
 ASTROLOGY AND THE NEW MEDICINE OF PARACELSUS

[10] **ERASTUS, Thomas** (1524-1583); **Joannis Jacobi GRYNÆI [Johann Jacob GRYNÆUS]** (1540-1617). *De Astrologia Divinatrice Epistolae. . . Origenes, Si quis uestrum Mathematicorum deliramenta sectatur, in terra Chaldaeorum est. Si quis natiuitatis diem supputat, & varijs horarum momentorumq; rationibus credens hoc dogma suscipit, quia stelle taliter ac taliter figurate faciunt homines luxuriosos, adulteros, castos, aut certe quodcumq; eorum, in terra Chaldaeorum est. Iam quidam existimant ex astrorum cursibus Christianos fieri, &c. Hom. 3. in Ierem.* . . [bound with]: *De Medicina Nova Philippi Paracelsi Pars Prima: In Qua, Quae De Remediis Superstitiosis & Magicis curationibus ille prodidit, Praecipue examinantur...* Basle: Peter Perna, 1580, 1572.

¶ Two volumes bound as one. Quarto. Pagination: [8], 236, [12]; [16], 267, [20] pp. [including blanks]. Two printer's devices on title pages, full-page portrait of Paracelsus on N3r of second work, decorated initials; minor stains. Contemporary limp vellum, yapp fore-edge, covers lightly curled, one tie of four. Title in old hand on bottom edge, old owner's seven-line ink note on front free end paper on "Diogenes," minor marginal dampstain on two leaves, otherwise, a fresh, clean, crisp copy. VERY RARE. LLV2606

\$ 2,500

First Editions. [bound with: DISPUTATIONUM DE MEDICINA NOVA PHILIPPI PARACELSI PARS PRIMA: IN QUA, QUAE DE REMEDIIS SUPERSTITIOSIS & MAGICIS CURATIONIBUS ILLE PRODIDIT, PRAECIPUE EXAMINANTUR. . .]. This is one of two books written by Erastus concerning divining astrology, especially directed to certain persons named in the letter of Erastus, in this case the primary being Christopher Stathmion, whose last letter is dated from 1559. Thomas Erastus, 1524-1583, Swiss Protestant theologian, a physician, whose original name was Luber, Lieber, or Liebler. As a follower of Huldreich Zwingli, he supported the Swiss leader's view of the Lord's Supper at the conferences of Heidelberg (1560) and Maulbronn (1564) and in a book (1565). In spite of his vigorous opposition to the Calvinist doctrine, Presbyterian Church discipline and government were introduced in Heidelberg in 1570. In 1574, Erastus was excommunicated by the Heidelberg consistory, but a year later the edict was removed. . .The term Erastianism has come to represent approval of the dominance of civil authority in all punitive measures and, by extension, complete dominance of the state over the church, though Erastus himself never held such an extreme view. Erastianism achieved its definitive expression in the Leviathan of Thomas Hobbes.

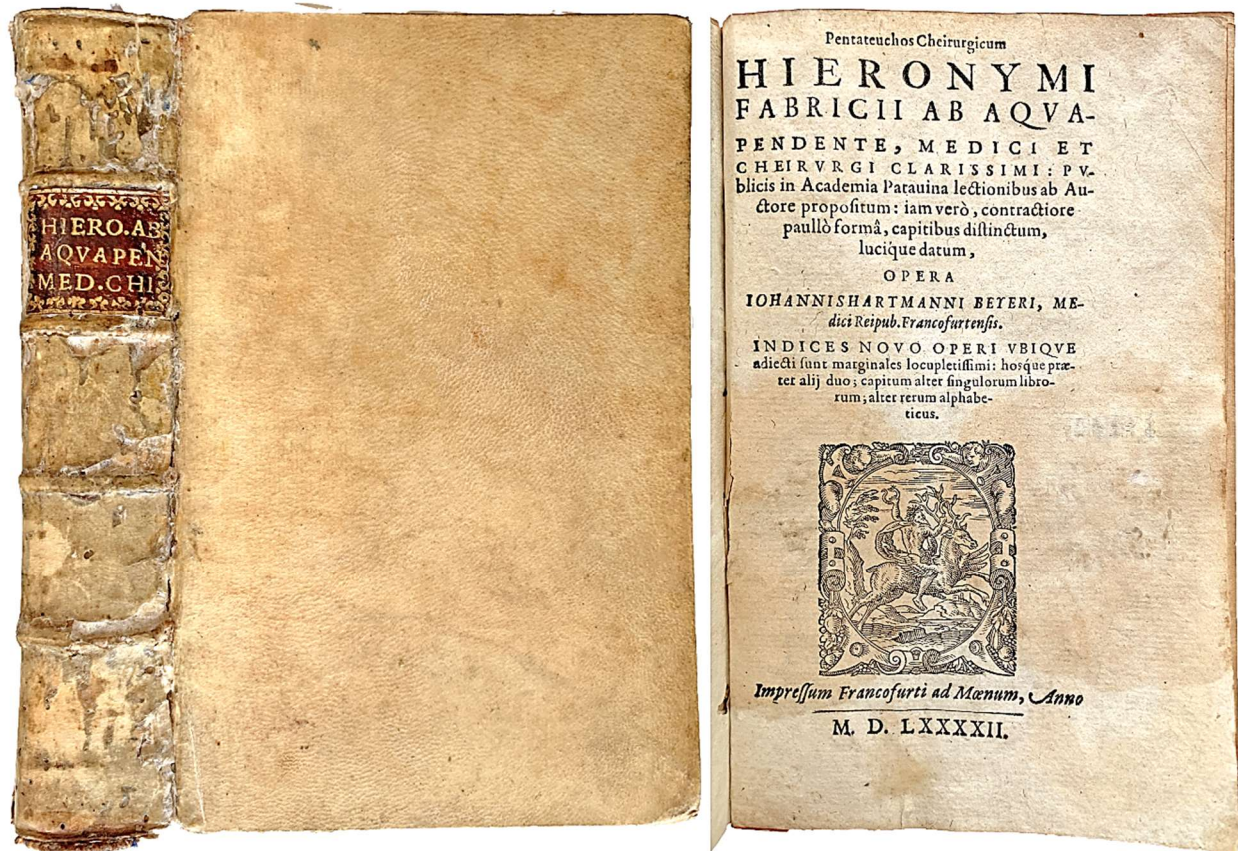
". . .On his return from Italy to Germany Erastus was shocked at the extent to which men were addicted to vain predictions of astrologers and at the astrological restrictions under which medical practice labored. . .as an antidote to the superstition poisoning Germany he had made a translation from the Italian into German of the book of Savonarola against astrologers. This aroused some opposition among German astrologers, and the aforesaid physician of Coburg, Chrsitopher Stathmion, had contended that Savonarola's work did not apply to divination or astrology which was based on natural causes. . .He adopts the usual theological position that divination is the work of demons. He joins Pico and Savonarola in their wholesale onslaught upon astrology, to which he would appear to leave almost no field of activity. . .In the first volume of his Disputations Concerning the New Medicine of Paracelsus . . . Erastus has more to say against astrology. It holds first place in magic of which he utterly disapproves, and is the offscouring of all impious arts. . .Erastus denied the possibility of natural magic. Nor would he admit that the Magi of ancient Persia had been priests or sages. Their magic too, he regarded as diabolical. He showed himself even more incensed at Pomponnazzi for his favorable attitude toward magic in *De incantationibus* than at Paracelsus. . . Astrology he condemned as the foundation of all other magic arts. He censured Paracelsus for speaking approvingly of augury, prodigies, geomancy, pyromancy, and necromancy, and for condoning the receiving from demons' remedies to be employed for good ends." [Thorndike, V5, pp. 652-660]



[10]

FURTHER: Regarding the second tract, the Disputations “concerning and against the new Paracelsan medicine composed by Erastus illustrate on the one hand his opposition to the medical views of Paracelsus and his followers, and on the other hand his opposition to various occult arts and sciences, most of which he accuses Paracelsus of countenancing.” “Erastus commends Paracelsus for one thing, namely, his careful preparation of medicines and revival of distillation.” (p. 657).

REFERENCES: Astrologiae: VD 16 E3669; Adams E905 & E910; Cantamessa I,1401; DSB IV,388; Durling/NLM 1383; Antoine Faivre & Jacob Needleman, *Modern esoteric spirituality*, London, 1992, p. 181; Houzeau/Lancaster 4932; Herbert Jaumann, *Bio-bibliographisches Repertorium*, p.253; Rosenthal, *Magica*, 3397; Medicina: VD 16 E3679; Sudhoff 247; Wellcome I, 2057; Waller 2778.



Surgical Lectures

[11] **FABRICIUS, ab Aquapendente** (1533-1619); **Johann Hartmann BEYER** (1563-1625). *Pentateuchos cheirurgicum ... publicis in Academia Patavina lectionibus. ... Opera*. Francofurti ad Moenum, 1592. ¶ Small 8vo. 19 cm. [16], 554, [6] pp. Zacharias Palthenius's woodcut device on title; occasional ink marginalia (pp. 13, 155, 233, 319, 519). Worming at gutter, some waterstains (including title). Original full vellum; upper joint reattached. Cover reattached (glued). Rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Good.

\$ 1,500

First edition. "Fabrici's surgical works are collected in two books: *Pentateuchos cheirurgicum* edited by his former student Johann Hartmann Beyer, [and another]. The *Pentateuchos*, derived from notes taken at Fabrici's surgical lectures, was published without Fabrici's knowledge or consent; in fact, the book's appearance displeased him, and he omitted his lectures on

ulcers the following winter because he had not seen the book and did not wish to repeat anything said in it. The five books of the *Pentateuchos* deal with tumors, wounds, ulcers and fistulas, fractures, and dislocations, with diagnosis and therapy derived from Hippocrates and Galen. The work was very successful, going through numerous editions and translations.” – Norman 748.

Hieronimus Fabricius (1533-1619)), born in Acquapendente, Latium, he studied medicine at the University of Padua, receiving his doctorate in 1559 under the guidance of Gabriele Falloppio. Fabricius was from 1562 to 1565, a private teacher of anatomy in Padua. He became professor of surgery and anatomy at the university, succeeding Falloppio.

Johann Hartmann Beyer (1563-1625), physician, mathematician and naturalist in Frankfurt.

CONTENTS: Liber primus. De tumoribus praeter naturam. -- Liber secundus. De vulneribus. -- Liber tertius. De ulceribus & fistulis. -- Liber quartus. De fracturis. -- Liber quintus. De luxationibus. Responsibility: ab auctore propositum: jam vero, contractiore paullo forma, capitibus distinctum, lucique datum, opera Johannis Hartmanni Beyeri ...

PROVENANCE: Doctor Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

∞ Adelman I, p. 25; Durling 1416; Haskell F. Norman Library 748; USTC 683385; VD16 F498; [see] *Heirs of Hippocrates* 366; Wellcome I, 2120. See: DSB IV, pp. 507-512 (noting this edition p. 511).



JUNTA EDITION
WITH EARLY PLANT SPECIMENS PRESERVED WITHIN THE SET

[12] **GALEN** (129-200/216 AD); **VESALIUS, Andreas** (1514-1564).
Prima Classis – Naturam Corporis Humani. 1556. ¶ 1-4, 6-8 volumes (lacks volume 5) bound in 5 volumes. Folio.

GALEN. *Galenii omnia quae extant in Latinum sermonem conuersa : quibus post summam antea adhibitam diligentiam multum nunc quoque splendoris accessit, quòd loca quàmplurima ex emendatorum exemplarium græcorum collatione et illustrata fuerint & castigata. Ex tertia Iuntarum editione.* Venetiis: Apud Juntas, 1556.

Folio (8s). Woodcut initial letters, head & tail pieces, section headings in woodcuts. [v. 1]. 3 books bound in 1. Galeni Isagogici libri. Folio (8s). [8], 72, 79, [1], 75, A, B, 76-113 ff. Worming, Waterstained. [v. 2]. Galeni prima classis naturam corporis humani ... complectitur. --. 2 woodcut figures. [v. 2]: Folio (8s). 341 ff. (a-z8 A-T8 V6). Liber unus pp. 223-226 HEAVILY ANNOTATED, waterstains, worm-trailing, browning (f. 323, 326). f.231 with blank paper mounted over title-line. [bound together] [[v. 3]. Galeni secunda classis materiam sanitatis conseruatricem tradit. -- [v. 4]. Galeni tertia

classis quaecunque ad morborum omnium ac symptomatum differentias & causas & tempora attinet, declarat. -- [v. 3]: 109, [1] ff. (aa6 bb-008). [v. 4]: 197 leaves (3a-3o8 3p-3q6 3r-3z8). LACKS VOL. 5: [title] Galeni quarta classis signa quibus tum morbos & locos affectos dignoscere, tum futura praescire possimus, docet. [220 ff.] [v. 6]. Galeni quinta classis eam medicinae partem ... comprehendit. -- [v. 7]. Galeni sexta classis eam chirurgiae partem ... spectat. -- [v. 6]: 277, [1] ff. (5A-5Z 5a-5l8 5m6). [v. 7]: 21 ff. 6a-6c8 6d4). [v. 8]. Galeni septima classis curandi methodum ... continet. [v. 8]: 151, [NOTE: 152 is paginated], cliii-clvi, 153-184, clxxx-clxxxiiij, 185-322 leaves (7a-7z8 7A-7B6 7C-7R8 7S6). NOTE: PURPOSE OF MS. SLIP INSERTS WERE TO PLACE PLANT SPECIMENS AND LABEL THEM [ms. slip insert]. BINDINGS: Original full vellum, raised bands, manuscript spine titles; considerable wear, rebaked with later vellum, and still separated from covers in a few cases. Ownership signature of Francis Teo Maria domenica Jesa a sci ffo.[???] As is.

\$ 3,500

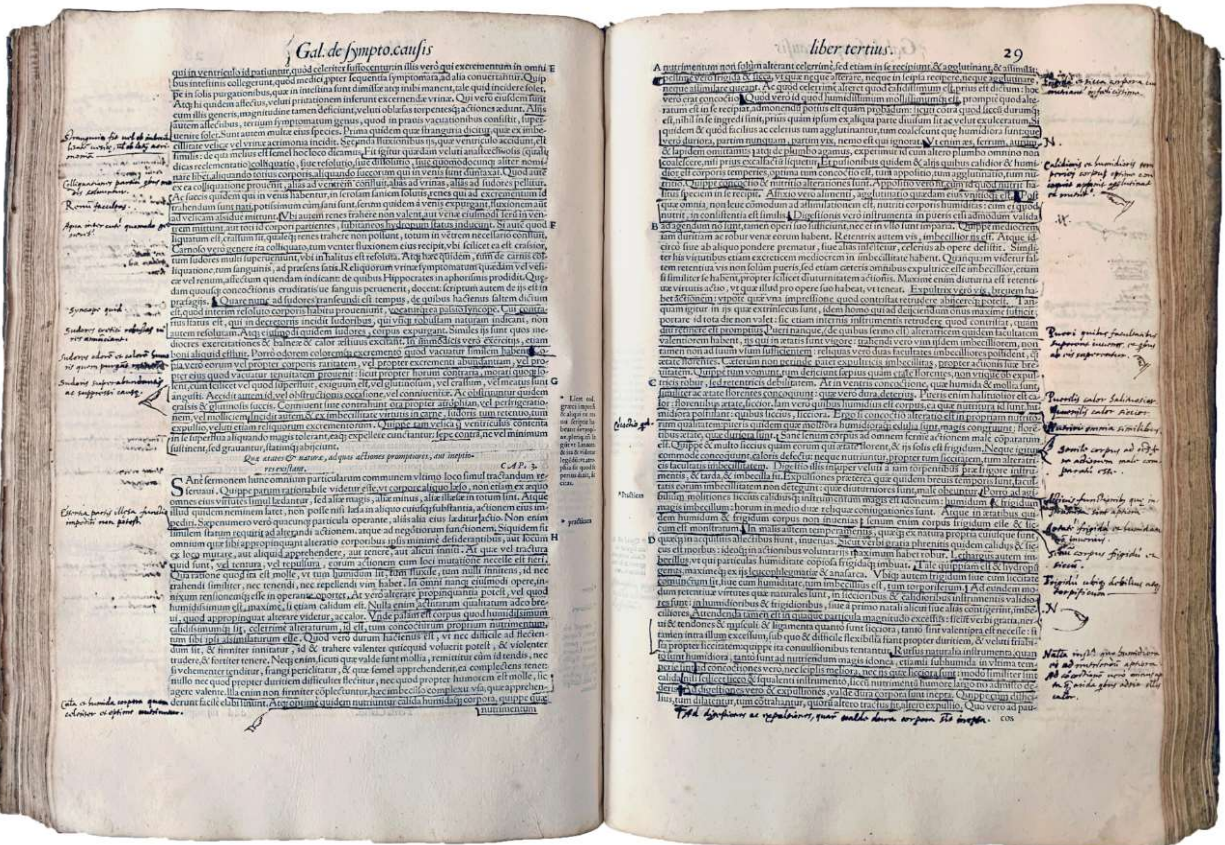
Third edition of the monumental editions of Giunta's Galen *Opera Omnia*, first published in 1541 (4 vols.). Each Junta edition was published in successively larger more volumes. This set of the 1556 edition contains volumes 1-4, 6-8.



The Giunta family, originally native to Florence, had in the person of Lucantonio Giunta removed to Venice about 1480 and established a publishing and bookselling business. Later, in 1503, Lucantonio undertook to print as well as to publish, and the most important of all the Giunta publications were the successive editions of Galen's Opera omnia. The first two editions, of 1522 and 1528, appear to have been little more than careful reprints of the fourth edition of Galen, published in Pavia, 1515-1516, although the second Giunta edition of 1528 was slightly augmented. These Latin translations of Galen, . . . to return briefly to the Giunta edition of Galen's works, it should be noted to the publishers' credit that they did live up to their promise to improve upon the Latin texts in future editions and to introduce whatever new works might be discovered. Considerable change was introduced into the later editions of Vesalius's contributions. Some indication of this is given in their titles: "The book on the dissection of the veins and arteries, presented in Latin by Antonius Fortolus loseriensis, thereafter corrected by Andreas Vesalius of Brussels, and [now] in many places revised according to the Greek manuscripts by Agostino Gadaldino," and "The nine books on the anatomical procedures, once presented in Latin by Jean Andernach, and after the very careful revisions of Andreas Vesalius of Brussels, and also of others, revised in several places according to the Greek manuscripts." In the first work the revision, mostly philological and based upon the collation of Greek manuscripts, is considerable, but more addition than correction, and only once does Gadaldino expressly call attention to what he considers an error in the Vesalian version. [p. 106]. [p. 106] – O'Malley.

"The principal and best of the translations [of Galen] are those published at Venice by Juntas and at Basel by Forbinus." – Clifford W. Mack, "*The Lure of Medical History*," *Cal West Med.* 1928 Apr; 28(4): 495–497.

Lucantonio Giunti or Giunta (1457–1538) was a Florentine book publisher and printer, active in Venice from 1489, a member of the Giunti family of printers. His publishing business was successful, and among the most important in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. [Wikip.].



A HEAVILY ANNOTATED COPY. The full set of Guinta's 1556 printing of Galen is very rare. Few complete sets can be located. The added interest to this copy Will be its copious manuscript notes from an early hand (unidentified). In addition, an early owner kept botanical specimens and labeled them, pressing the leaves in the volume and adding a small label with tag.

[VOL. 1]: HEAVILY ANNOTATED. "Galenii Isagogici libri" title torn. part II: Extra ordinem classium libri [APHORISMOS] -- HEAVILY ANNOTATED part III: Galeno Ascripti libri.

[VOL. 2]: Liber unus pp. 223-226 HEAVILY ANNOTATED, waterstains, worm-trailing, browning (f. 323, 326). f.231 with blank paper mounted over title-line.

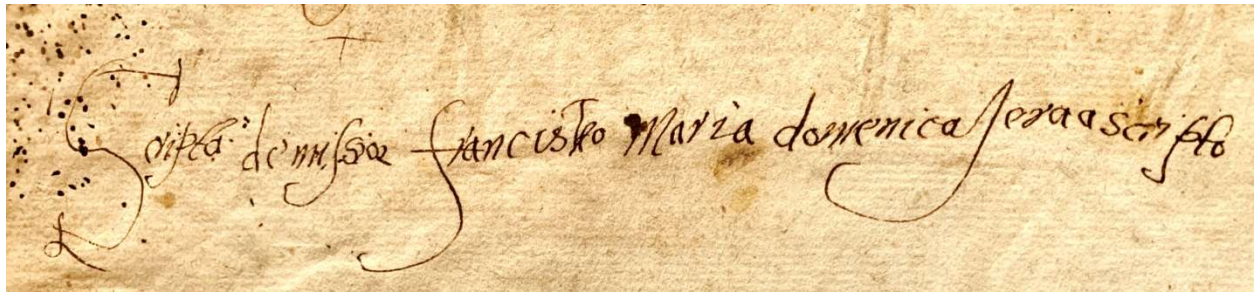
[VOLS. 3 & 4]: f.2 ownership name erased, and blank label placed over handwritten mark – marginalia f. 39, 40, 86; v4. ff. 2-32 [HEAVY ANNOTATIONS], 35, stains 53, 100-159 [HEAVY ANNOTATIONS], 161-162, 164-166, 168-171, 174, 176-181, 183-197, [1] [HEAVY ANNOTATIONS]. Woodcut f. 70. Note: f.123 in book IV is PAGINATED so that 124 is a page, f.125 follows.

[VOL. 6]: ff. 2-16 [HEAVY ANNOTATIONS], 79, 95, 99, 104-106, 140, 143, 152, 171, 184, 187, 188, 190-191, 193, 198, 201, 210-211, 213-216, 223, 225-227, stain 232-234, 235, 243-244, 246-248, 250, 252, 254, 257, 264, 266, 275, 277; [VOL. 7]: f. 19



[VOL. 8]: ff. 2-7, [HEAVY ANNOTATIONS], 2-60 with pronounced waterstaining, 15-19 [18 ms. slip insert] [LIGHT ANNOTATIONS ...], 21-32, 34-40, 44-46, 48-49, 51-54, 56, 58-65, [63 ms. slip insert], 67-89, [77 ms. slip insert], 91-96, 98, 100, 102-119, 126-129, [127 - 2 ms. slip inserts], [129 ms. slip insert], 131, [132 ms. slip insert], [134 ms. slip insert], 136 stain, 136-137 ANNOTATIONS, 140, [141 ms. slip insert], [143 ms. slip insert], cliii-cliiii burn hole at lower margin, [cliiii ms. slip insert], [clvi ms. slip insert], [153 ms. slip insert], [155 ms. slip insert], [156 ms. slip insert], [157 ms. slip insert], [158 ms. slip insert], [159 ms. slip insert], [161 ms. slip insert], 162 annotation, [163 ms. slip insert], [166 ms. slip insert], [172 ms. slip insert], [174 ms. slip insert], 174-5 stains, [176 ms. slip insert], 178 annotation, 179 stained, [182 ms. slip insert], 185 marginalia, [187 ms. slip

insert], 187-188 browning, [189 ms. slip insert], 189 marginalia, 192 browned. 192 annotation, [193 ms. slip insert], 195 browned, 197 large woodcut, 205v-209r woodcuts, 214 woodcut, 217 diagram[!], 223 browned, 224 (3) woodcuts, 226 (3) woodcuts, 232 woodcut (large woodcut with setting a broken arm), 233 woodcut, 234 woodcut, 237-8 (5) large woodcuts, 239 browned, 239 woodcut, 241 woodcut, 244 woodcut, 245 woodcut, 247 woodcut, 250 woodcut, 253-255 (10) woodcuts, 259 woodcut, 261 woodcut, 262 (2) woodcut, 264 woodcut 265 woodcut, 267 woodcut, 271 woodcut, 273-4 (4) woodcuts, 289 woodcut, 290 woodcut, 291-292 (3) woodcuts, 294-308 (106+) woodcuts (on faces), 310-322 (23) woodcuts (on machines).

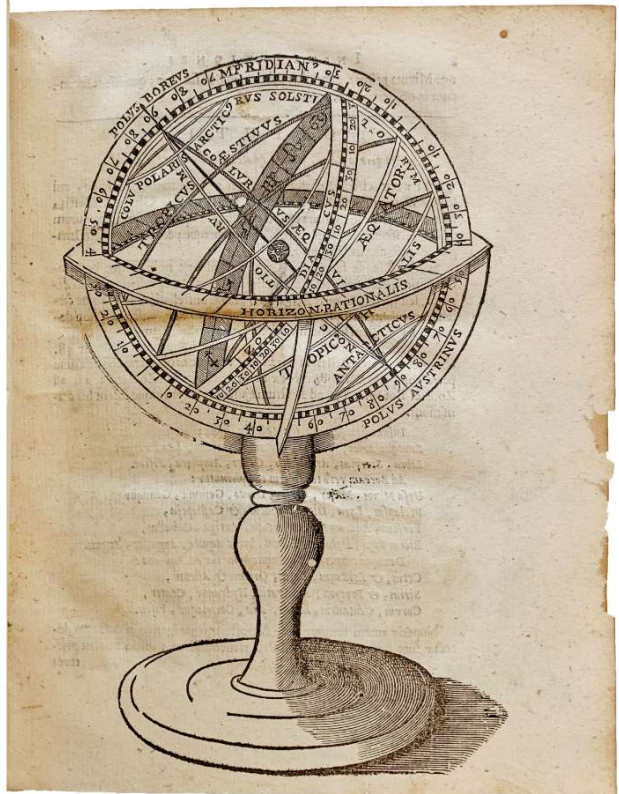
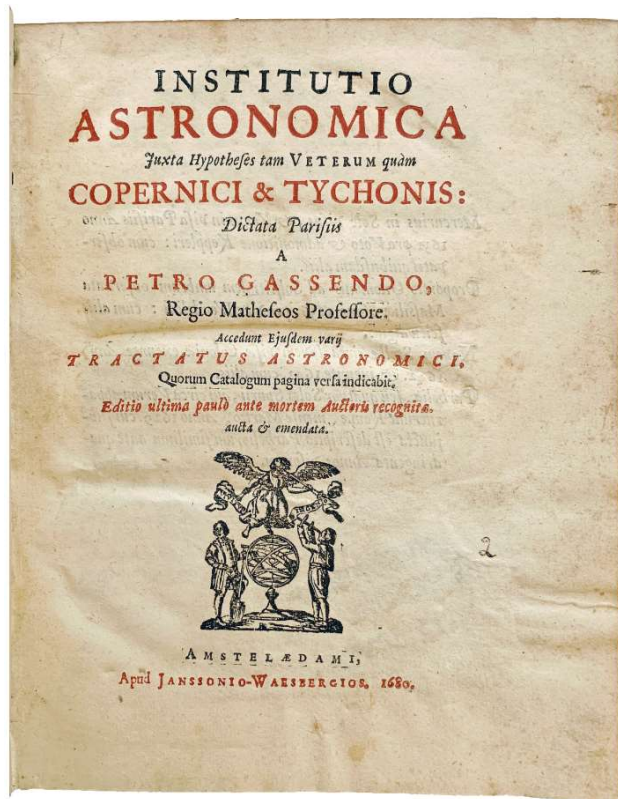


PROVENANCE: (signature of) Francis Teo Maria domenica Jesa a sci ffo [???]. Unidentified, but this is most likely the person who annotated this copy so thoroughly. Rubber-stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada.

See: William A. Pettas. An International Renaissance Publishing Family: The Giunti. *The Library Quarterly: Information, Community, Policy* 44 (4): 334–349 (1974).

See: Charles O'Malley, *Andreas Vesalius of Brussels 1514-1564*. Berkeley: UC Press, 1964.

∞ Durling, NLM, 1756 [1556, 11 volumes in 5.]. *DSB*, V, pp. 227-237 (by Fridolf Kudlien & Leonard G. Wilson). Wellcome, I, p. 132 (I) Isagogici libri, Extra ordinem classium libri, Spurii libri. (II) Septima classis only. [i.e., 2 of 11 vols. only].

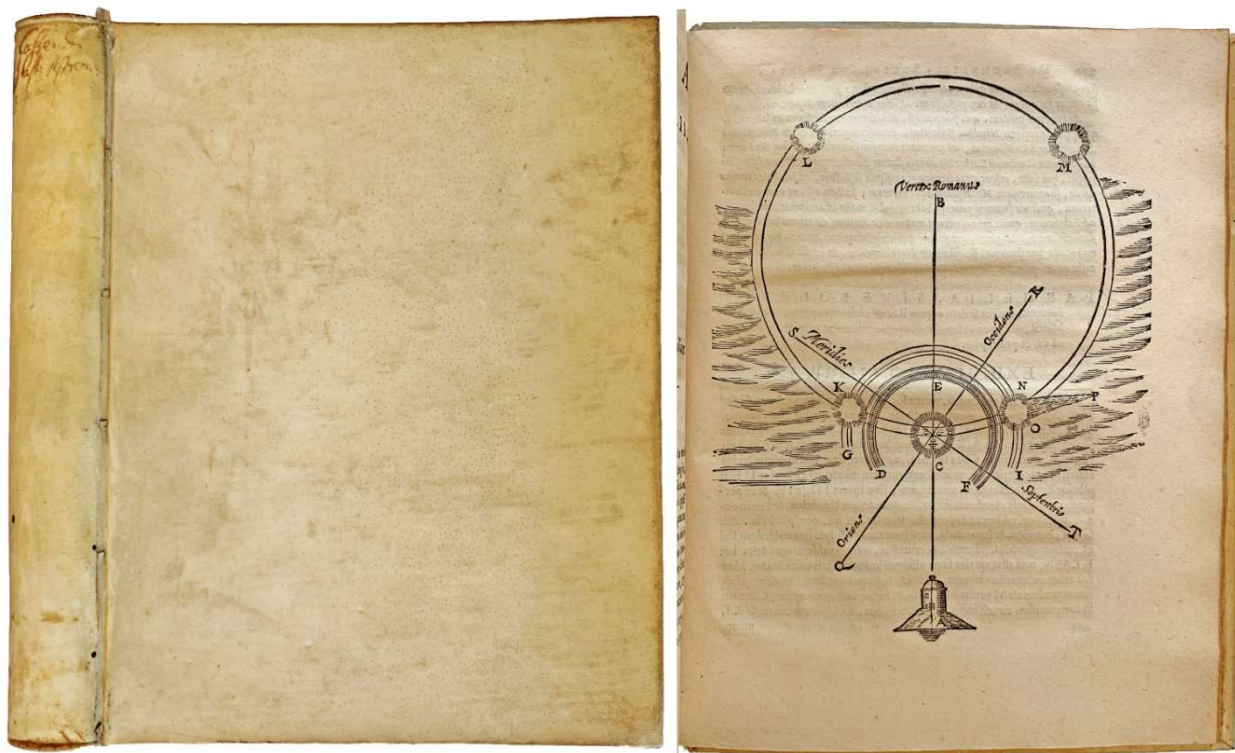


[13] **GASSENDI, Pierre** (1592-1655). *Institutio astronomica, Juxta Hypotheses tam Veterum quàm Copernici & Tychoonis: Dictata Parisiis a Petro Gassendo ... Accedunt ejusdem varij Tractatus Astronomici Editio ultima.* Amstelaedami: Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios, 1680. ¶ 4to. 20 cm. [8] + 309 + [7] pp. Title printed in red & black, title vignette, illustrated with numerous woodcut figures and diagrams in the text; signature K browned. Pages 174 + 175 misnumbered 172 + 173. Original vellum, manuscript spine title. Early 4-line inscription on ffepp [in French] giving basic biographical information on Gassendi. "Voies Tôcher &c." Unidentified bookplate[!]? on verso of title, bookseller's label: Masson & cie 25 Janvier 1927 [Paris], blue institutional stamps (pp. 151 + Rr2 verso, obscured, rubber-stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Very good.

\$ 1,450

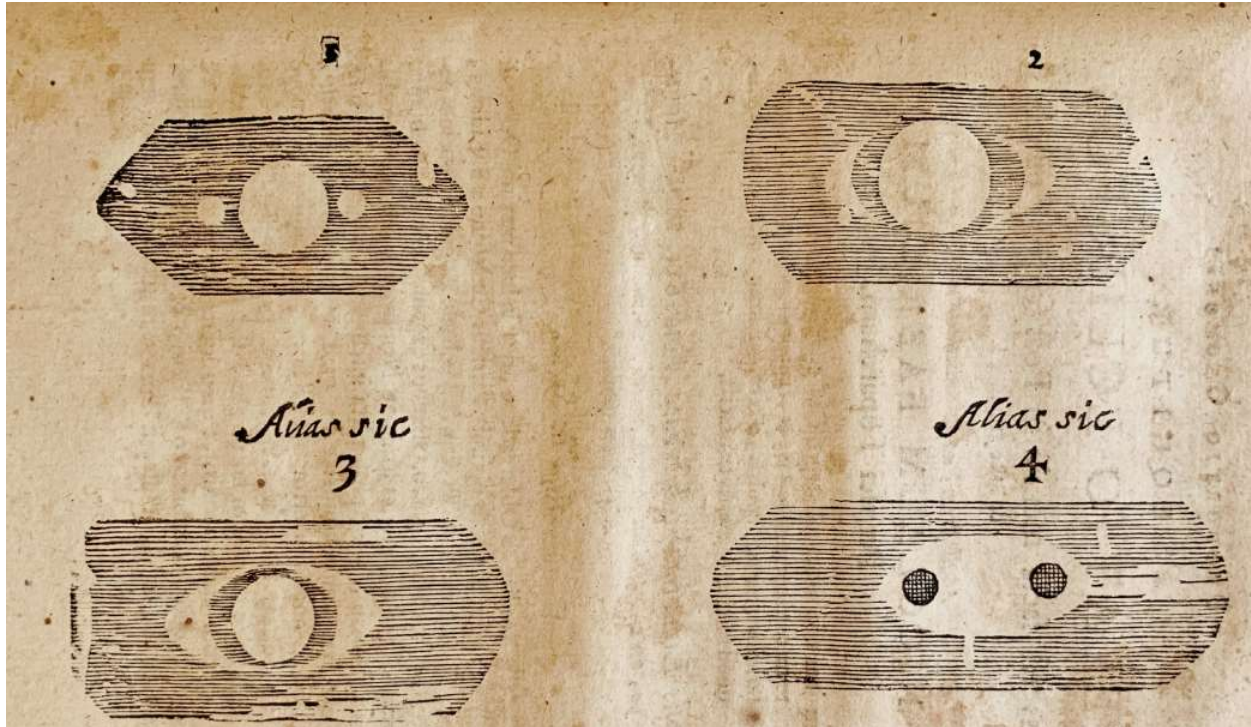
Originally published in 1647. The work "presents the classical planetary system with the earth at its center along with the hypotheses of Copernicus and Tycho Brahe.

“The *Institutio astronomica*, printed in 1647, was based on the lectures given by Gassendi in 1645-1646, when he had been appointed Royal Lecturer in mathematics. Its first two books are dedicated to the "vulgar hypothesis" of Ptolemy, according to which the "Sphere" and the "Theories of the Planets" are taught. Book III deals with the 'special systems of Copernicus and Tycho' by exposing the arguments of the proponents of these systems, and their responses to their opponents. In the part devoted to the Copernican system, by far the most developed, Gassendi had summarized many elements taken from his own Galilean *Epistolee de motu*, written in the context of his controversies with Jean-Baptiste Morin and the Jesuit Pierre Le Cazre. For the first time in an elementary textbook, the modern cosmologies were shown as the only "live" theories, benefiting from discoveries and discussions. This article evaluates the originality of the *Institutio* as a teaching manual, and examines the extent to which it contributed to the diffusion of Copernican and Galilean arguments, even echoing the publication of Galileo's Copernican letters.” – Isabelle Pantin, “Pierre Gassendi's *Institutio astronomica* and the diffusion of the arguments in defence of the Earth's movement after the condemnation of Galileo”, *Galilaeana* 9:65-90. January 2012.



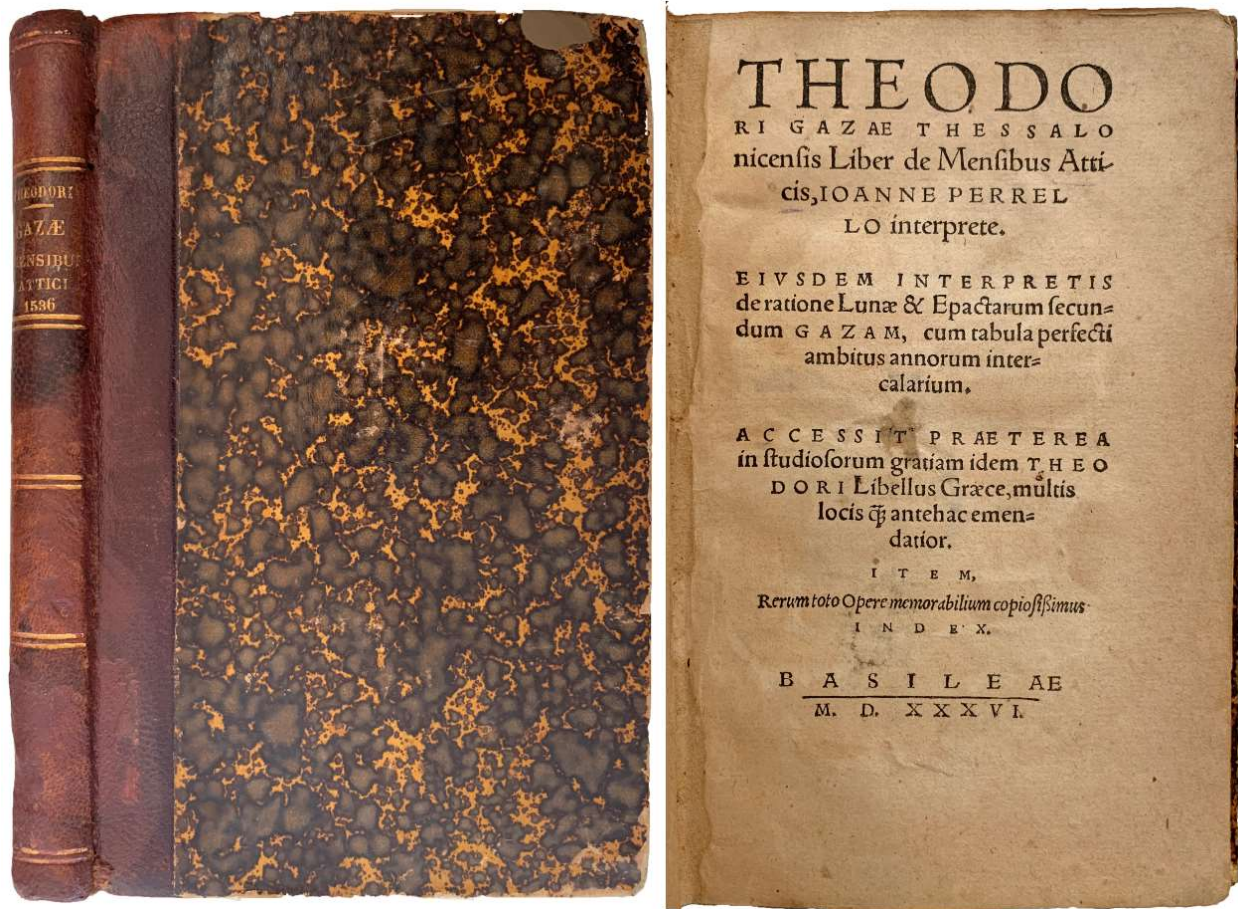
“*Institutio astronomica* was first published in 1647. It was divided into three sections: the first dealt with the "theory of the spheres," the second described astronomical theory, and the third discussed the conflicting ideas of Tycho Brahe and Copernicus. The work was used as a textbook for many years, especially at English universities.”

Gassendi was a renowned seventeenth-century philosopher/astronomer who received his doctorate at Avignon in 1614. He was professor at Digne which still young. His observation of the transit of Mercury 7 November 1631 confirmed Kepler and, indirectly, Copernicus, which caused widespread discussion.” [SDSt, Kenney, 70 (1675 edition)].



CONTENTS: Epistola. Prooemialia. Institutionis Astronomicae liber primus. De Doctrina Sphaerica. Institutionis Astronomicae liber secundus. De Doctrina Theorica. Institutionis Astronomicae liber tertius. De Specialibus Copernici, & Tychois Systematibus. Oratio inauguralis (p. 161). Mercurius in sole visus et Venus inuisa (Paris, 1631, p. 179). Proportio gnomonis ad solstitialem umbram (p. 206). ... Sequitur Relatio Eclipsos. Novem Stellæ circa Jovem visæ. Parhelia, sive Soles quatuor spurii qui circa verum apparuerunt Romae ... 1629. In Obitu Illustris Viri Petri Gassendi. [etc.].

PROVENANCE: Masson & cie. [1927] – Doctor Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.



[An] “influential treatise on the Athenian calendar”

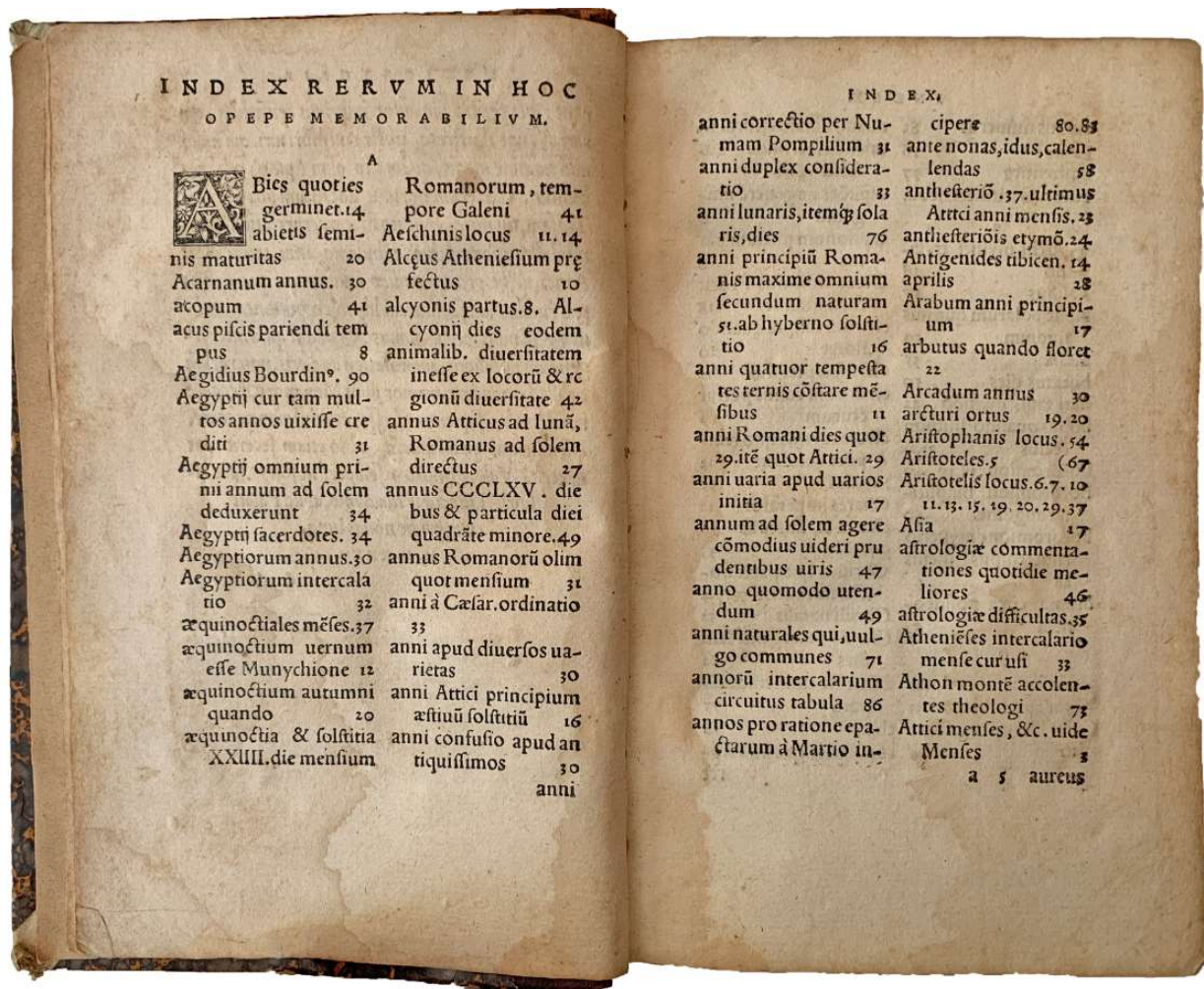
[14] **GAZES, Theodoros [GAZA]** (1398-1475); **Joannes PERRELLUS**. *Theodori Gazae Thessalonicensis liber de Mensibus Atticis, Ioanne Perrello interprete: Eiusdem Interpretis de ratione Lunae & Epactarum secundem Gazam, cum tabula perfecti ambitus annorum intercalarium: accessit praeterea in studiosorum gratiam idem Theodori Libellus graece, multis locis ... antehac emendatior*. Basileae, Per Balthasarem Lasium & Thomam Platterum, 1536.

¶ 16 cm. [24], 151, [1] pp. Signatures: a¹², a⁸-h⁸, i¹². Includes errata (leaf a¹¹ verso). Text in Latin & Greek. Woodcut initials & headpiece, printer's device at rear. Waterstained, ink underlining p. 22. Nineteenth century quarter calf, marbled boards; wormed at spine & gutter, rubbed. Bookseller's ticket of Masson & Cie; rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Good.

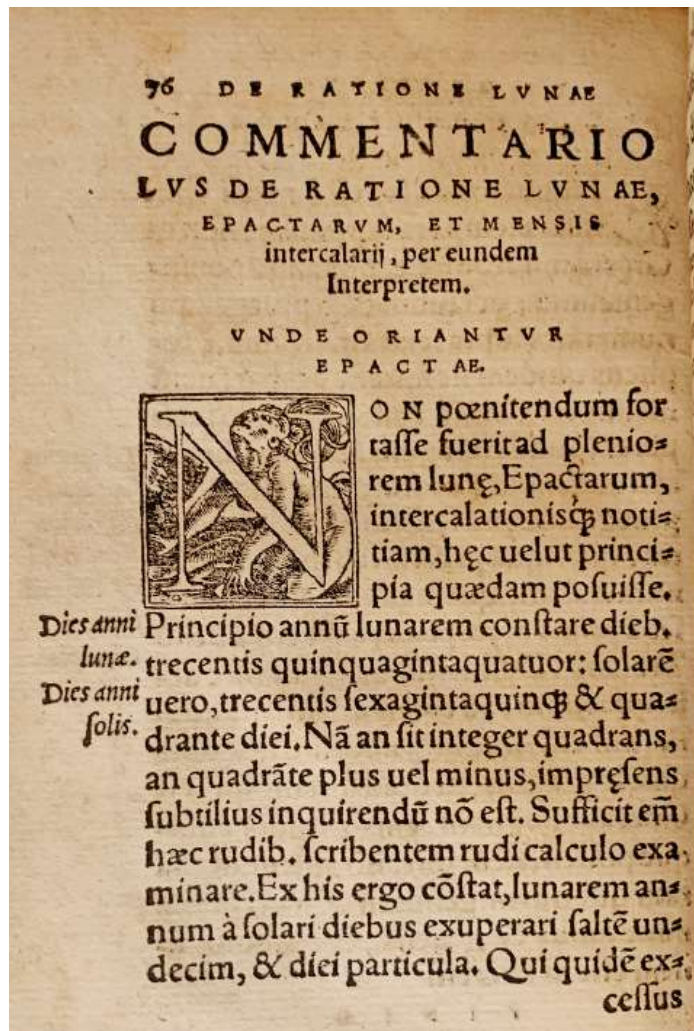
\$ 700

First edition with the Latin commentary of Joannes Perrellus. Early printing of Theodore Gaza's influential treatise on the Athenian calendar, *De mensibus*, first

written in 1470 and first printed by Aldus Manutius in 1495; among the later printings are the 1516 and one by Simon de Colines in Paris, 1535.



“There were many calendars in use in the ancient Greek world. That the Athenian calendar survived them all was principally due to the enduring attractions of her literature. Subsequently, this calendar was used by writers who did not fully understand its complexities, and the surviving references to it in ancient texts are often difficult to reconcile. The fifteenth century saw the first attempts since antiquity to reconstruct this ancient system of reckoning.” [p. 1]. “As the most learned treatise [*de Mensibus*] available on the subject, it influenced conceptions of the Athenian calendar for many decades to come.” [p. 411]. – Botley.



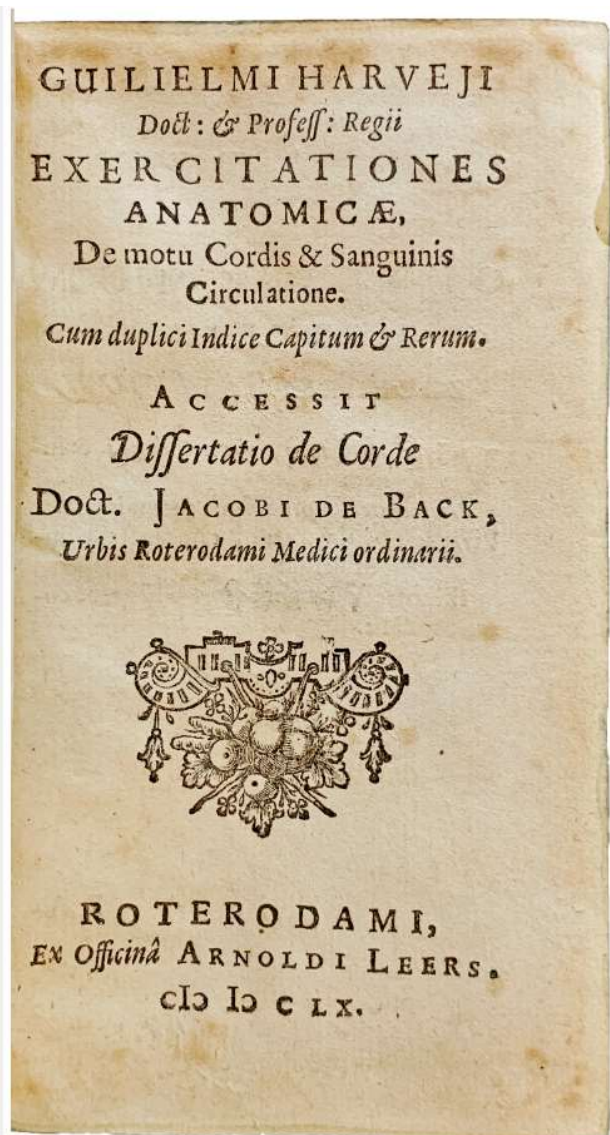
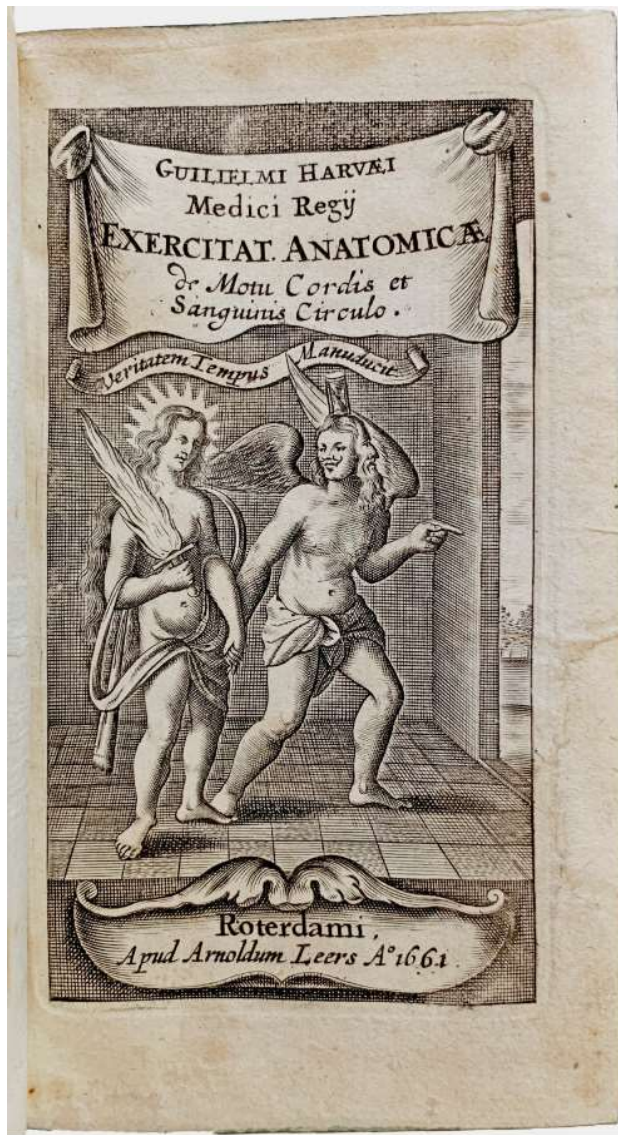
Theodore Gaza was a fifteenth-century Byzantine scholar and translator, a native of Thessaloniki, who left his city to move to Constantinople, and later settled in Italy (ca. 1440) as a result of the Turkish advance. He was highly respected as an expert on Aristotle. His work influenced Renaissance and early modern scholars interested in Aristotle's biological works. Gaza introduced a new method of translating and editing ancient texts which influenced translators and editors. Gaza was a professor of Greek at Ferrara before being summoned to Rome by Pope Nicholas V to

translate Greek works into Latin. – *Encyclopedia of Renaissance Philosophy*.

NOTE: "Item, rerum toto opere memorabilium copiosissimus index".

PROVENANCE: Masson & cie [1927] – Doctor Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

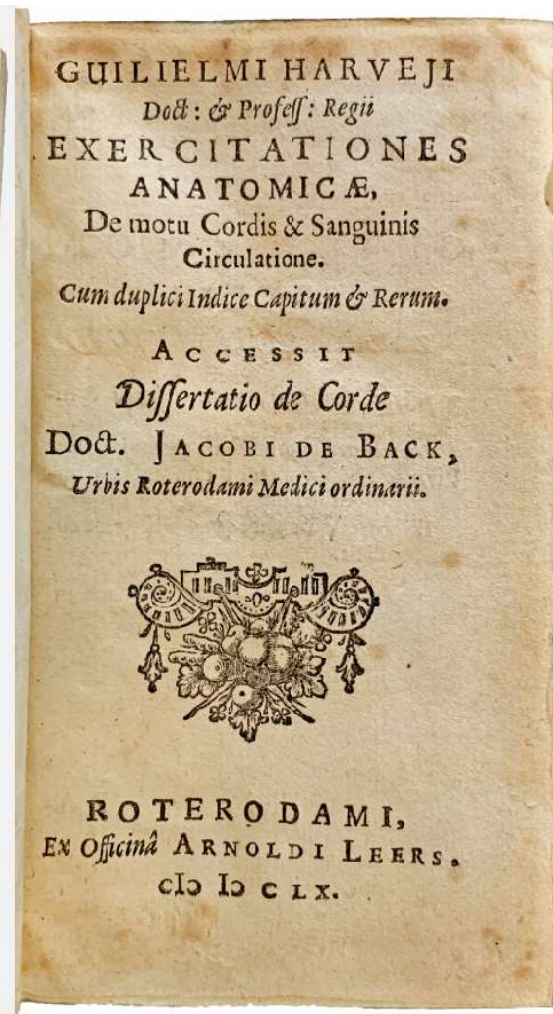
☞ Houzeau & Lancaster 13284. See: Paul Botley, "Renaissance Scholarship and the Athenian Calendar," *Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Studies*, 46 (2006), pp. 395–431.



[15] **HARVEY, William** (1578-1657); **Jacobus de BACK** (1594-1658). *Exercitationes Anatomicae, De motu Cordis & Sanguinis Circulatione. Cum duplici Indice Capitum & Rerum. Accessit Dissertatio de Corde ... Jacobi de Back ...* Rotterdam, Arnold Leers, 1660-1; [BOUND WITH]: *Exercitationes de generatione animalium. Quibus accedunt quae dam de partu de membranis ac humoribus uteri & de conceptione.* Amsterdam, Joannem Janssonium, 1651. ¶ 2 volumes in one. 12mo. [32], 285, [19]; [2], [32], 415, [1], [4] pp. Two elaborate engraved title-pages, 2 titles, title vignettes, indexes; some wide waterstains. Original full vellum, small ink manuscript to lower spine; small hole on back cover. Rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Very good.

\$ 1,250 [1,125 CHF]

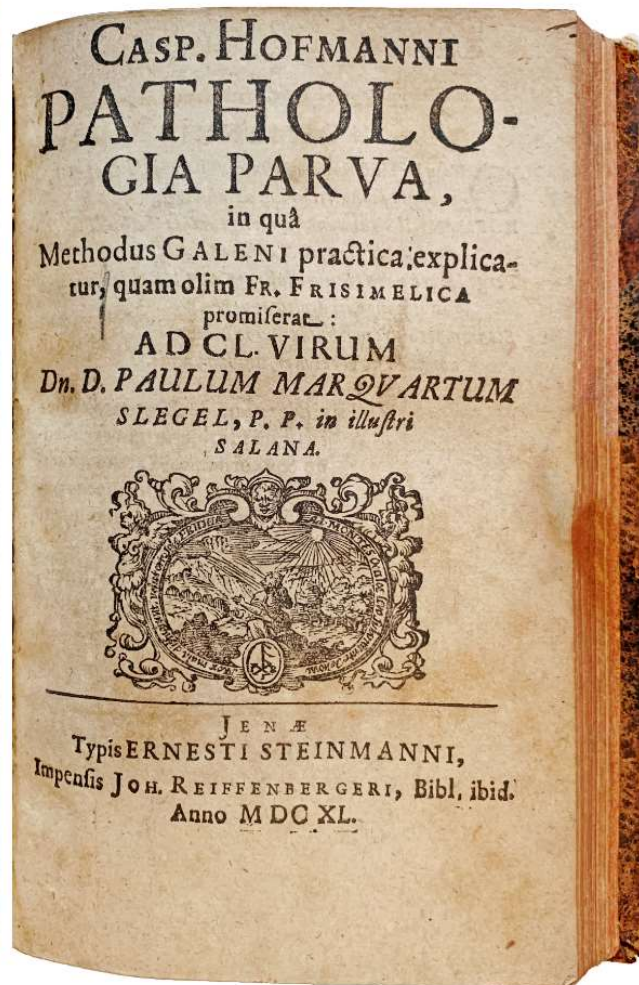
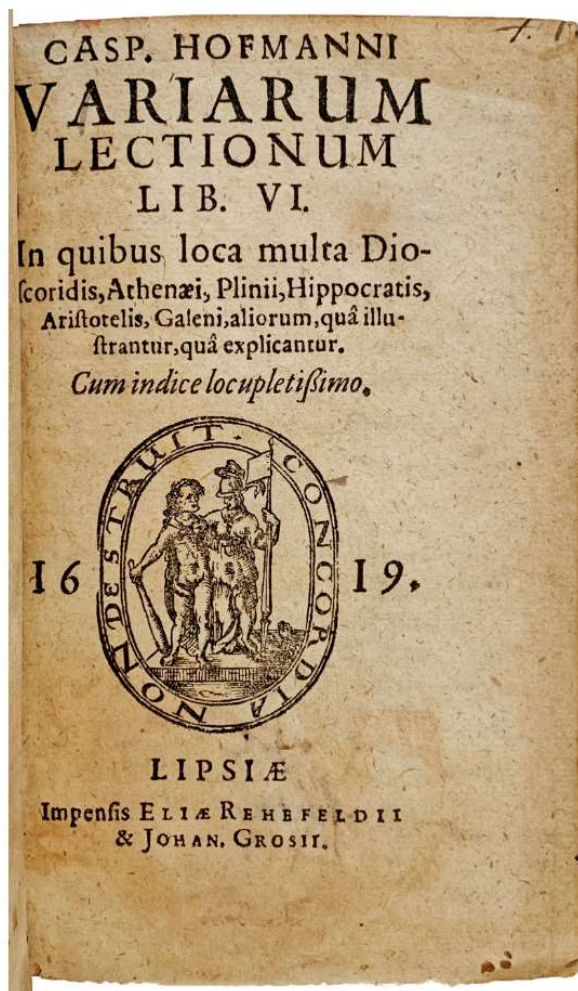
Early editions of Sir William Harvey's classic works on the circulation and generations.



“By 1616 he was well on his way toward perfecting his theory of the circulation of the blood, publishing his findings in this unimposing little book, "An anatomical disquisition concerning the motion of the heart and blood," usually called just *De motu cordis*. Many authorities consider it to be the most important book in the history of medicine. What Vesalius was to anatomy, Harvey was to physiology; the whole scientific outlook on the human body was transformed, and behind almost every important medical advance in modern times lies the work of Harvey.” – *Heirs of Hippocrates* 416 [1628 edition].

Provenance: Doctor Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

☞ Cushing H154, H160; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 428 [416]; Keynes 9, 37; Krivatsky, NLM, 5334, 5345; Osler 697, 711; Russell 358, 378; Waller 4093, 4121; Wellcome III, p. 219, 220. See Garrison and Morton 759 [1628 edition].

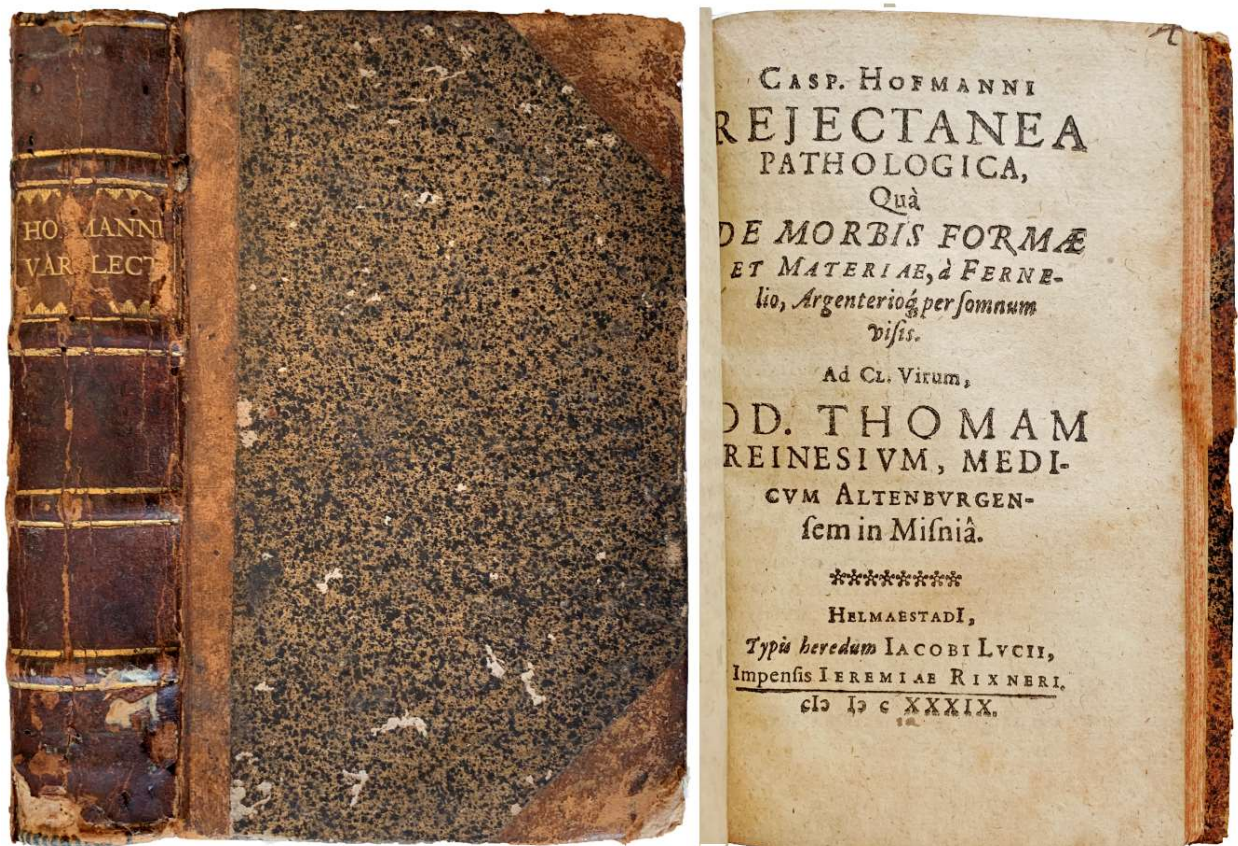


[16] **HOFMANN, Caspar** (1572-1648). *Casp. Hofmanni Variarum Lectionum Lib. VI: In quibus loca multa Dioscoridis, Athenæi, Plinii, Hippocratis, Aristotelis, Galeni, aliorum, quâ illustrantur quâ explicantur. Cum indice locupletissimo.* Lipsiae: Impensis Eliae Rehefeldii & Johan. Grosii., 1619. ¶ Three works bound as one. Small 8vo. 15 cm. [22], 332, [14] pp. Titles with vignettes, the first work with a printer's device at Z7v, the other two works with head & tailpieces. Colophon verso: "Lipsiae, Laurentius Kober excudebat, Impensis Eliae Rehefeldii & Johannis Grosii. Anno M. DC. XIX." Printer's device on t.p. and on colophon verso. Original half calf, speckled boards; some worming at boards and effecting final 2 leaves (in blank areas), extremities worn. Provenance: ownership ink stamp of Royal College of Surgeons of England. Bookseller's label: Masson & cie. (1927); rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Very good. RARE.

\$ 450

First editions. A 1619 polemic by Caspar Hofmann on Dioscorides, Pliny, Hippocrates, Aristotle, and Galen. Bound with this are two other polemics by Hofmann.

BOUND WITH: **HOFMANN, Caspar; Paul Marquard SCHLEGEL** (1605-1653). *Pathologia Parva, in quâ Methodus Galeni practica, explicatur, quam olim Fr. Frisimelica promiserat*. Jenae: Typis Ernest Steinmanni, impensis Joh. Reiffenbergerus, 1640. 8vo. 143, [1] pp.



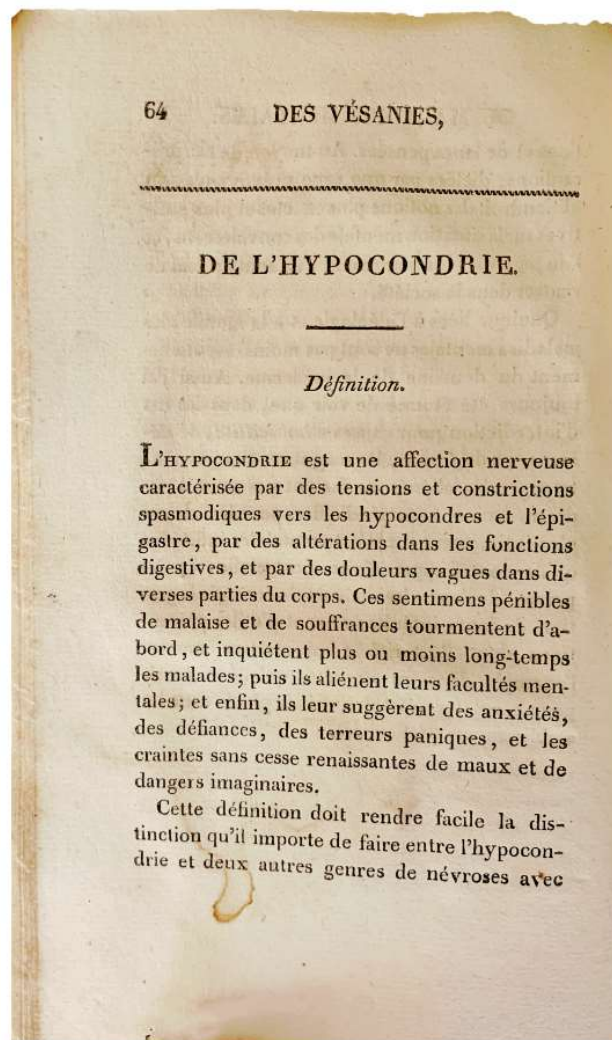
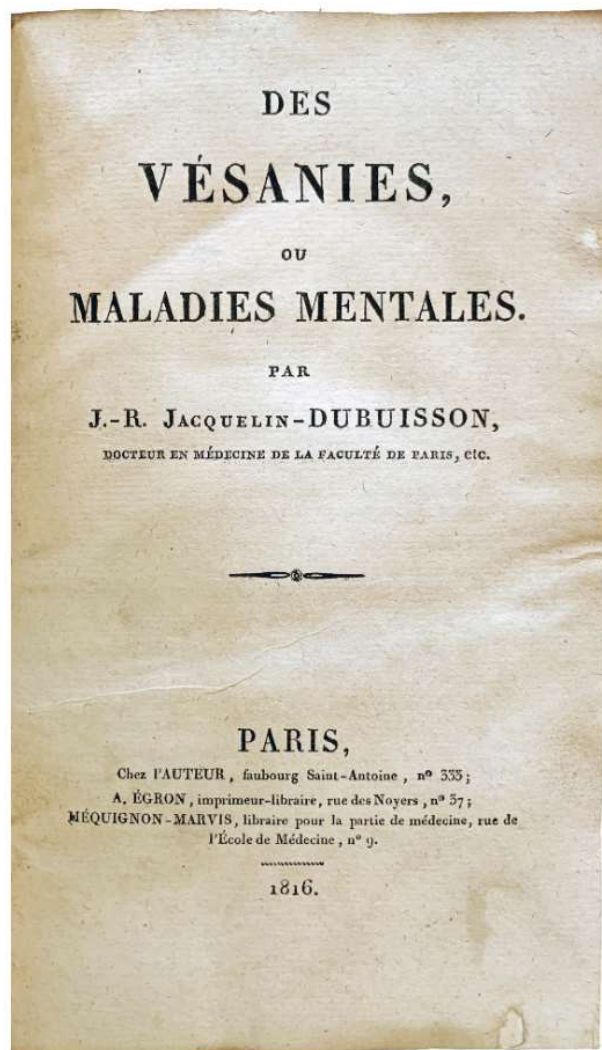
BOUND WITH: **HOFMANN, Caspar**. *Rejectanea Pathologica, Quâ De Morbis Formae et Materiae, a Fernelio, Argentarioq[ue], per somnum visis. Ad Cl. virum, DD. Thomam Reinesium ...* Helmaestadii: Typis heredum Jacobi Lucii, impensis Jeremiae Rixner, 1639. 8vo. [63] pp.

Two of Hofmann's polemics against the modern theories of Jean Fernel and Giovanni Argenterio on the causes of diseases. See: Nancy G. Siraisi, "Giovanni Argenterio and Sixteenth-Century Medical Innovation: Between Princely Patronage and Academic Controversy," *Osiris*, vol. 6, Renaissance Medical Learning: Evolution of a Tradition (1990), pp. 161-180. "He criticized or revived medical writers of the previous century, such as Fernel and John Argenterius, or Franciscus Frisimelica, and was still intent – as were readers after his death – upon such themes as innate heat and spritis." – Thorndike, VIII, p. 413 (footnotes 41, 42).

Caspar Hofmann (1572-1648), born in Gotha, his father a blacksmith, took his medical degree at Basel (1605), succeeding as professor of medicine at the University of Altdorf in Nuremberg after Nicolaus Taurellus. – Thorndike, VIII, p. 412. Baas describes him as poor and sickly his whole life and, further, that he was "rough in his manners and therefore greatly disliked." Baas also points to his passion for truth. (p. 530). A staunch traditionalist in medicine, he adhered to ancient theories of medicine and anatomy rather than accept advancement, in particular, Harvey's proof of the circulation of the blood. Hofmann was undeterred and fought against Harvey and others.

PROVENANCE: Royal College of Surgeons of England – Masson & cie. (1927) – rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

☞ Krivatsy, NLM, 5922 [*Variarum*]; 5917 [*Pathologia Parva*]; 5918 [*Rejectanea Pathologica*].

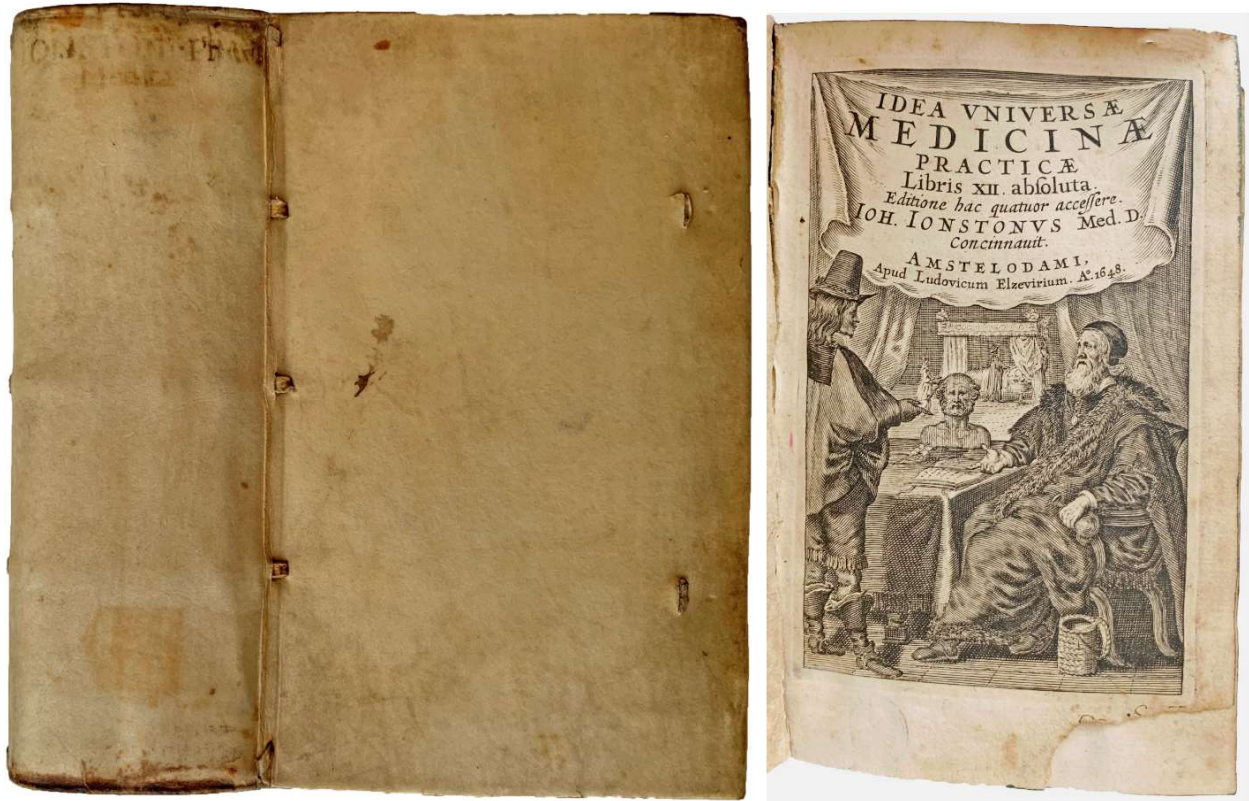


On Insanity

[17] JACQUELIN-DUBUISSON, Jean-Baptiste Remy (1770-1836). *Des Vésanies, ou Maladies Mentales*. Paris: l'Auteur, A. Egron, & Mequignon-Marvis, 1816. 8vo. viii, 308 pp. Errata. Folding table; lightly water-stained. Modern beige buckram, gilt-stamped green cloth spine label. Very good. [M12376]

\$ 200

FIRST EDITION of Jacquelin-Dubuisson's work on "Vesania," or insanity. The author identifies several categories of insanity, each with either physical or emotional causes. "Under the sweeping designation of Vesanie (from Vesania), Dr. Dubuisson includes the vast majority of human nature. If the occupation of the mind on an important object produce that want of it in others which we shall call absence of mind, the person instantly becomes a patient labouring under Vesania" (MPJ, p. 241). "De Vésanies, ou Maladies Mentales." *Medical and Physical Journal*. 37. (1817): 241-44.



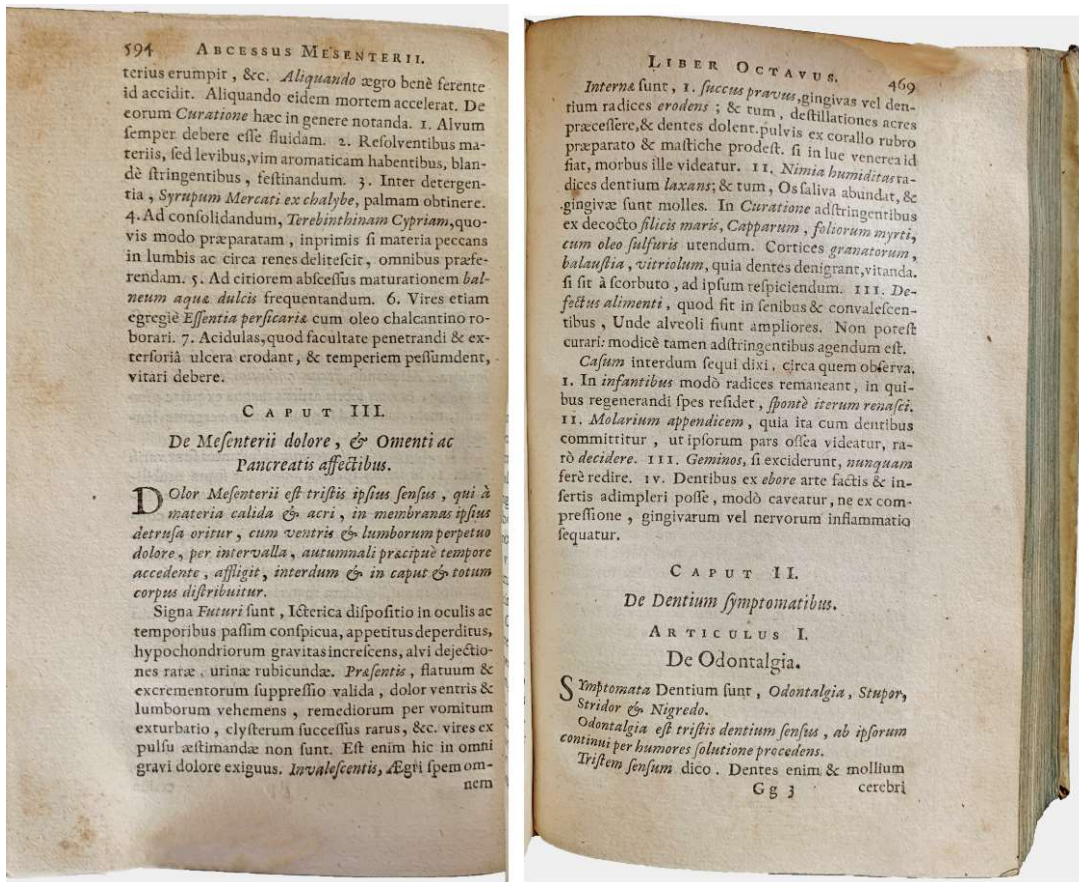
[18] **JONSTONUS, Johannes [Joannes; Jan JONSTON]** (1603-1675). *Idea Universae Medicinae. Practicae libris XII absoluta* Amsterdam: Apud Ludovicum Elsevirium, 1648. ¶ Small 8vo. [32], 756 pp. Elaborate engraved title, woodcut initials; lower corner of title torn away, some foxing or browning. Original full vellum, small manuscript spine title. Bookseller's label: Masson & cie.; rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Nice copy.

\$ 475

This is the most famous of Jonston's medical writings. "Jonston's book emphasized the teaching of clinical medicine to students, and therefore represented an interesting choice for Culpeper [his translator, 1652], about half of whose work was undertaken in response to the needs of the English apothecaries, then increasingly numerous and influential." "A wide-ranging work, it dealt not only with clinical conditions, but also provided summaries on, for instance, materia medica and on the importance of non-naturals (which he listed as air, meat, drink, motion and rest, sleep and watching) in the preservation of health. Jonston's emphasis on signs and symptoms undoubtedly contributed to a growing empirical outlook in clinical medicine, an influence enhanced by [J.] Michaelis' commentary on Jonston ..." – J. K. Crellin, *DSB*.

First issued in 1642, with five editions, and translated into English in 1652 ["The Idea of Practical Physick". Arranged in 12 "books", or parts: 1) De Hygieine, 2) De

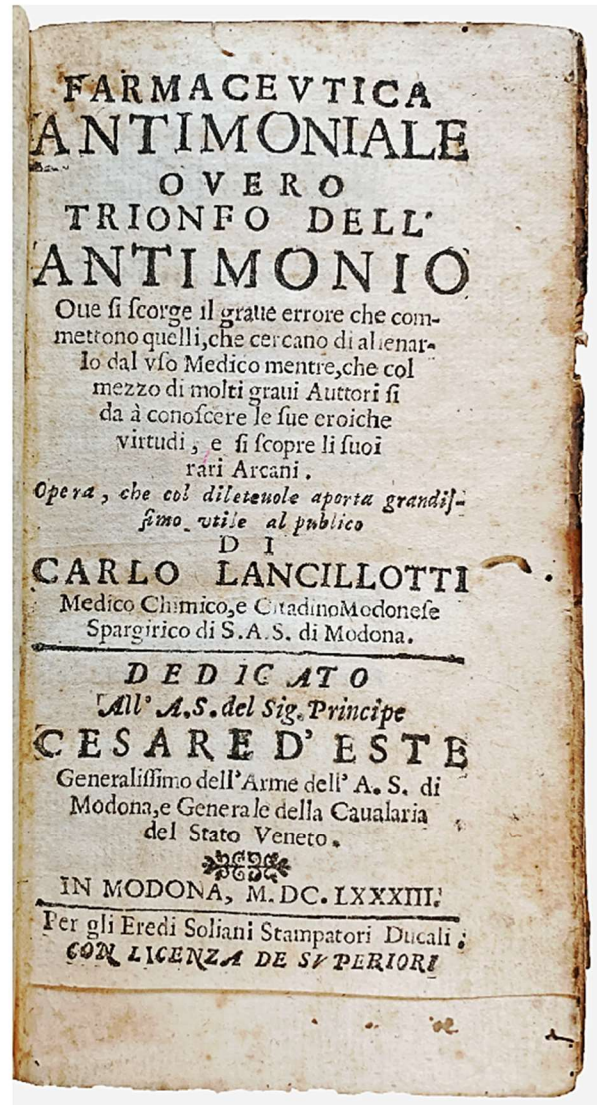
affectibus humani corporis praeternaturalibus, & eorum signis, 3) De Medicamentis, 4) De Methodo medendi, 5) De --- Morborum, 6) De Morbis Externis, 7) De Febris, 8) De Morbis Capitis, 9) De Morbis medii Ventris, 10) De Morbis infimi ventris, 11), De Morbis Vennenatis, 12) De Morbis Puerorum.



1) Of preserving health. 2) General remarks on diseases. 3) Of medications. 4) Of healing. 5) More diseases. 6) External diseases, tumors, hair, etc. 7) All types of fevers. 8) Relating to the head, the brain 9) Relating to the mouth, teeth, face, & breasts. 10) Diseases of the internal organs. 11) The French pox, or syphilis. 12) Diseases of the body.

PROVENANCE: Masson & cie. (1927) – Dr. Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

œ Berghman 580; DSB, vol. VII, pp. 164-5; Rahir 1079; Copinger 2542; Krivatsy 6260; Wellcome III, p.365; Willems 1069.



Very rare and curious alchemical work

[19] LANCILLOTTI, Carlo (fl.1672-1701). *Farmaceutica antimoniale, ouero, Trionfo dell'antimonio: oue si scorge il graue errore che commettono quelli, che cercano di alienario dal uso Medico mentre, che col mezzo di molti graui Auttori si da à conoscere le sue eroiche virtudi, e si scopre li suoi rari Arcani: Opera, che col diletuole aporta grandissimo utile al publico.* [with]: *Farmaceutica Mercuriale ouero Trionfo del Mercurio ...* In Modona: Per gli Eredi Soliani Stampatori Ducali, 1683. ¶

Two works in one volume. 14 cm. 12mo. [2], 35, [1] (blank), 287, [1]; [2], 8, [2], 209, [1] pp. 4 leaves of plates, illustrations, "Errori": pages 19-21 (1st group); some worm trails throughout (some badly), Vol. II: stab-hole pp. 69-100, Vol. I: pp. 25-34 (losing, unevenly, the upper six lines of text) torn away and missing, title lower margin trimmed. Pages 232-234 misnumbered 132-134. Original full vellum. Provenance: Bookseller's ticket of Masson & cie; rubber-stamp of Doctor Mario E. Spada. EXTREMELY RARE. AS IS.

\$ 300

First and only editions.

Very rare original editions of these alchemical and medical works in which Lancillotti extols the properties metals as remedies for the treatment of diseases, in particular syphilis. Apologia of mercury, the work is full of quotations from great Greek (Dioscorides, Galen, Aristotle), Arab (Avicenna), Italian (Arnaldus de Villanova) physicians, who used it both in its raw and compound form. In fact, in front of the first book is a 5-page index of authors cited by Lancillotti. See: Girolamo Tiraboschi, *Storia della letteratura Italiana*, III, 70.

Thorndike describes two other known works of Lancilotti, his *Guida della Chimica*, 1672, and *Nova Guida alla Chimica*, 1677. In a footnote Thorndike refers to these items, *Farmaceutica antimoniale*, and pointing out its rarity ["Neither was in James Young's library, catalogued by Ferguson"].

FARMACEVTICA
MERCVRIALE
OVERO
TRIONFO DEL
MERCVRIO

Nel quale si descriue li piu graui Au-
to i, che di lui habbino scritto, e si
da à conofcere al Mondo se fia
Veleno ò nò, e se si deba ac-
cetare al vfo Medico
ò rigetarlo.

Opera curiofa, & vtiliffima

CARLO LANCILLOTTI
Medico Chimico, Cittadino
Modonefe, e Spargirico di
S. A. S. di Modona



In Modona, per gli Eredi Soliani Stâp. Duc.
Con Licenza de Superiori. 1683.



C. 42 trionfo del Antimonio
Figura che dimoftra vna ftorta A dentro
vn fornello oue vi e dentro la materia che
deftila nel recipiente B. il quale è dentro
vn fornello, e fopra vi è congiunto vn al-
dello ouero vna bozza C. oue fi fublima li
forti d' Antimonio cò il fuo Cappello. D.



Lancillotti is referred to as the “chemical physician” of Modona. (Neville, p. 8).

PROVENANCE: Masson & cie. (1927) – Dr. Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

☞ Ferguson, II, p. 6; Partington, Thorndike, VIII, p. 144.

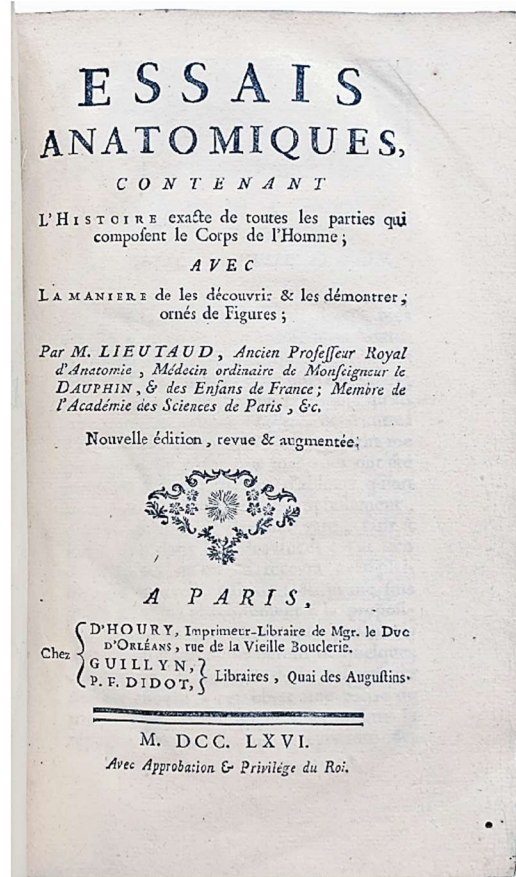
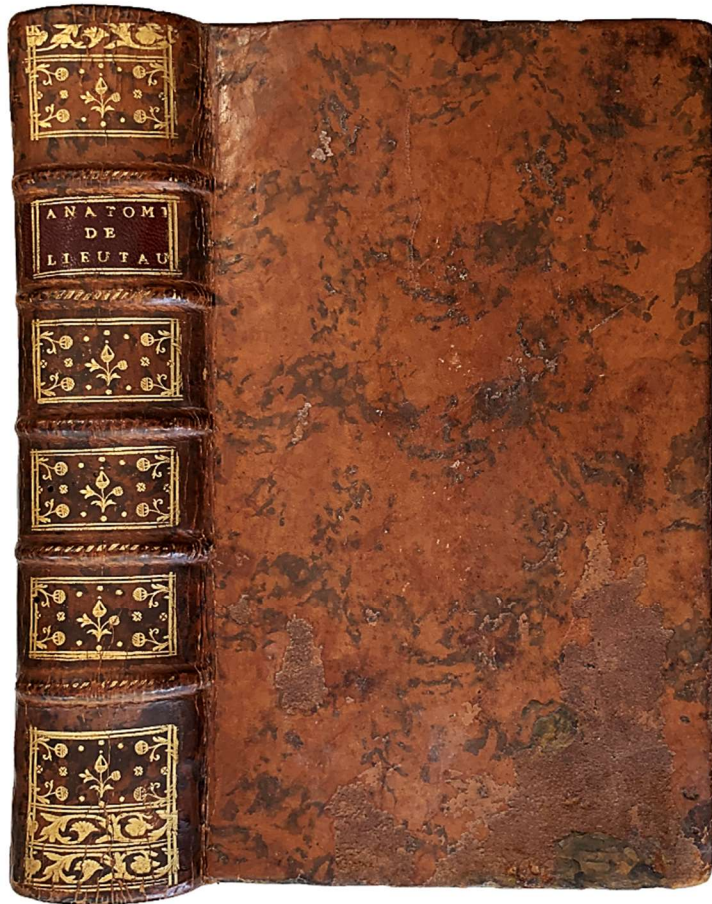


[20] **LIEUTAUD, Joseph** (1703-1780). *Essais anatomiques, contenant l'histoire exacte de toutes les parties qui composent le corps de l'homme; avec la manière de les découvrir & les démontrer; ornés de figures. . .* Paris: Chez D'Houry, Guillyn, P. F. Didot, 1766. ¶ 207 x 132 mm. 8vo. [iv], xxii, [2], 730, xxvi pp. Title-page vignette, headpieces, decorative initials, tailpieces, 6 engraved folding plates. Full contemporary mottled calf, raised bands, red leather spine label, gilt spine, all edges marbled, marbled end-leaves; leather on top cover scuffed. Very good. [M7658]

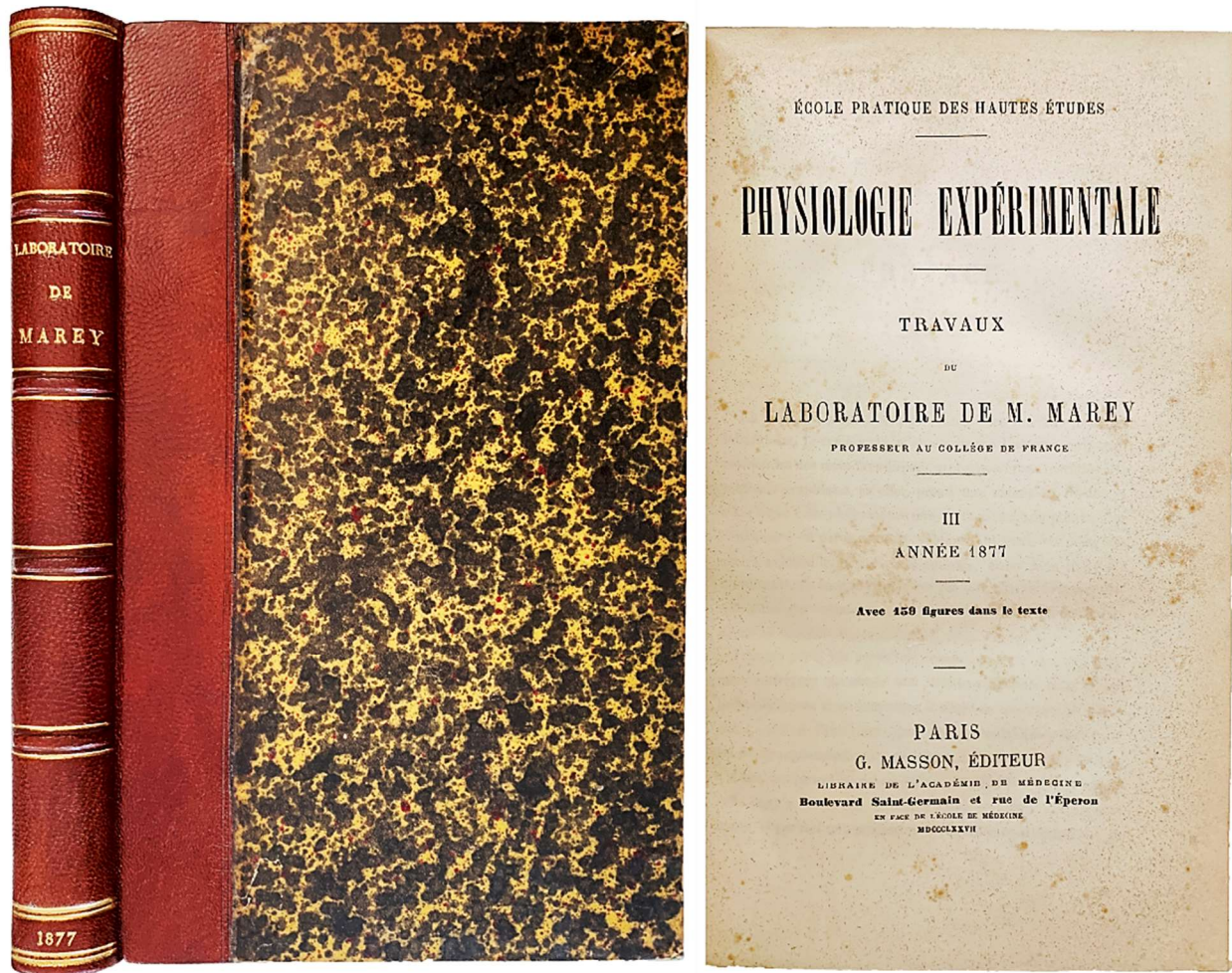
\$ 250

NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged (first issued in 1742). Pathological anatomy in France is said to begin with Lieutaud, physician to Kings Louis XV and XVI. This practical text of anatomy stresses the clinical implications of various structures and has been called the first surgical

anatomy. Lieutaud is especially known for his descriptions of the heart and its cavities and the structure of the urinary bladder, as well as for numerous corrections of anatomical errors. – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.



☼ Blake, NLM, p. 271; Garrison and Morton 396 (1st ed., 1742); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 863 (1st ed., 1742); Waller 5815 (1st ed., 1742); Wellcome, III, p. 516.



[21] **MAREY, Étienne-Jules** (1830-1904). *Physiologie expérimentale. Travaux du laboratoire de. . . III. Année 1877*. Paris: G. Masson, 1877. ¶ 8vo. At head of title: *Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes*. 240 x 152 mm. 8vo. iii, 360 pp. 159 figs., indexes; occasional light foxing. Modern quarter dark red morocco, original marbled boards, raised bands, gilt stamped spine. Fine. [M1199LV]

\$ 195

FIRST EDITION. This work contains fifteen memoirs of research conducted in the Paris laboratory of pathologic physiology of the College de France, Paris, which Marey founded; it was the first private laboratory in

Paris for the study of experimental physiology. Here with a team of researchers, Marey conducted his famous researches utilizing graphical methods and cinematography. His initial work utilized modified versions of instruments devised by Carl Ludwig. This volume is one of a series, of at least four, presenting his experimental work from the late 1870s. The laboratory studied the circulation, heartbeat, respiration and muscular contraction in the 1860s and began to turn to locomotion studies in the 1870s, while continuing investigations into animal heat, electro-physiology and cardiac physiology. This volume contains work by eight researchers; Marey himself contributed one essay, while the majority of the works were written by Charles Emile Francois-Franck (1849-1921) who was at this time assistant to Marey in the laboratory. This work reports on electrical equipment used to measure various medical conditions, including cranial pressure and cerebral circulation, heart pressure and others. Most of the illustrations are of measurements taken with the equipment, but there are many illustrations of the equipment itself.

☼ *DSB*, IX, pp. 101-103; Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, p. 207-209.

DER HAFTAPPARAT
DER WEIBLICHEN GENTALIEN

EINE ANATOMISCHE STUDIE.

VON
DR. EDUARD MARTIN,
ASSISTENT AN DER UNIV.-FRAUENKLINIK ZU BERLIN.

I. TEIL.
BECKENBINDEGEWEBE, FASZIEN-
UND MUSKELAPPARAT.

MIT 16 TAFELN.



BERLIN 1911
VERLAG VON S. KARGER
KARLSTRASSE 15.

DER HAFTAPPARAT
DER WEIBLICHEN GENTALIEN

EINE ANATOMISCHE STUDIE.

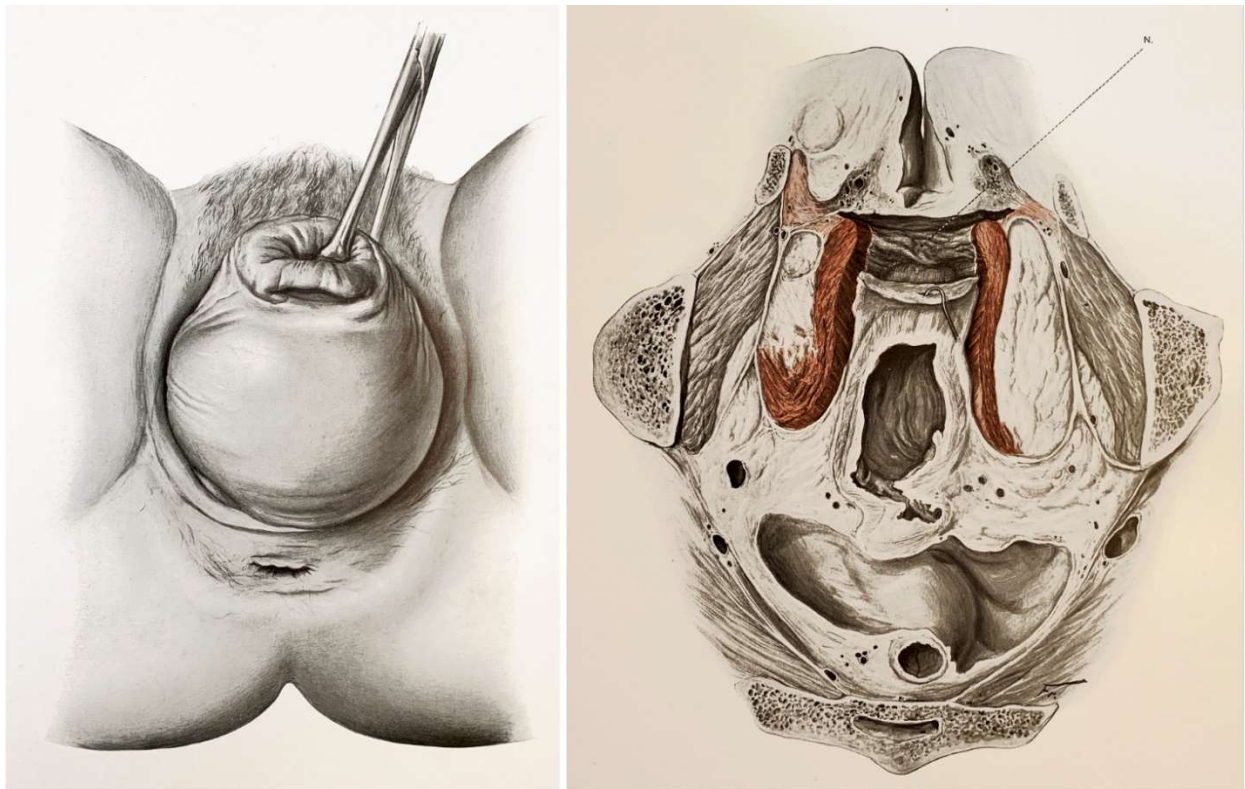
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BECKENBINDEGEWEBE, FASZIEN-
UND MUSKELAPPARAT.

MIT 16 TAFELN.



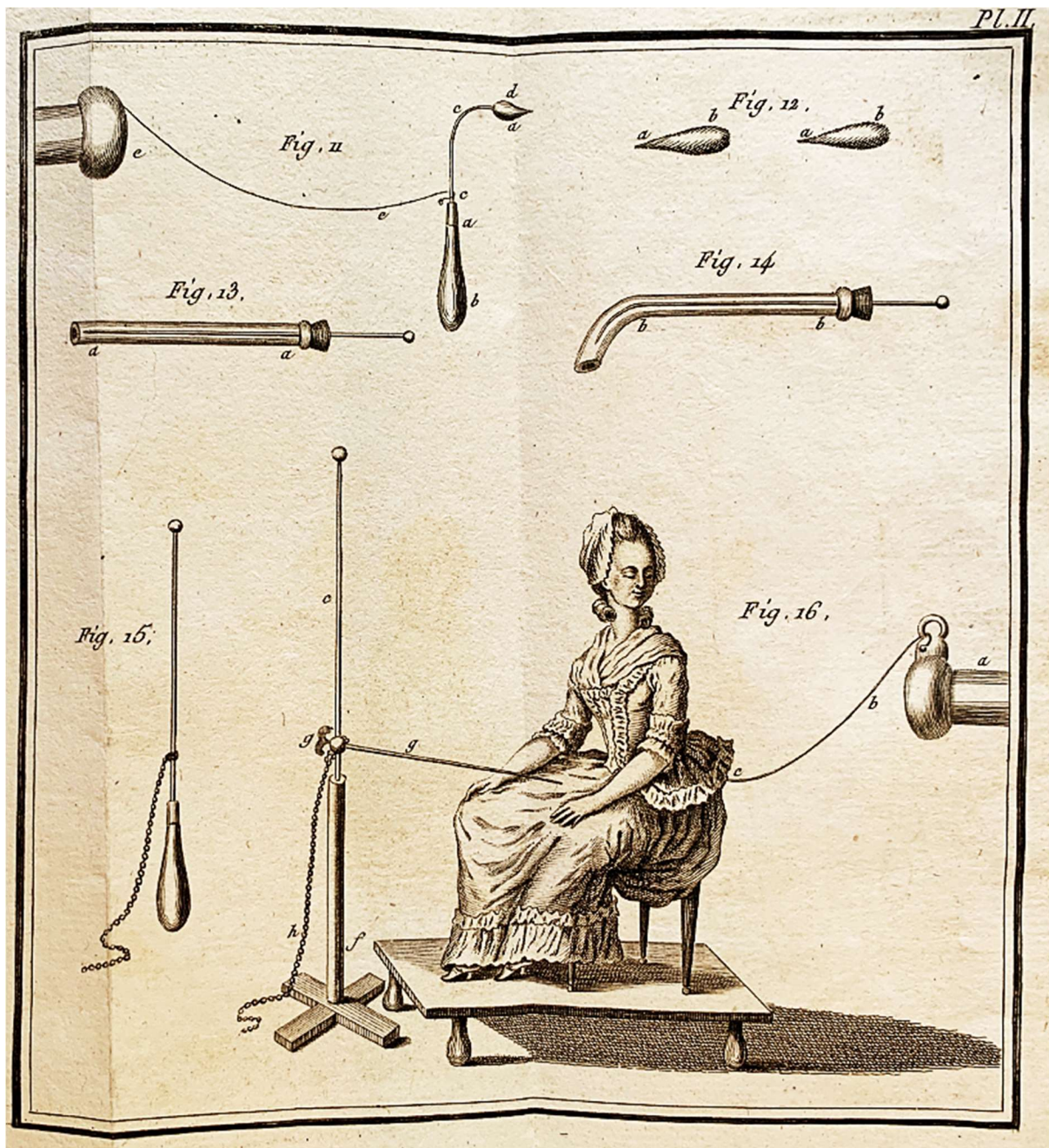
BERLIN 1911
VERLAG VON S. KARGER
KARLSTRASSE 15.



[22] **MARTIN, Eduard** (1879-). *Der Haftapparat der Weiblichen genitalien; eine anatomische studie. I: Beckenbindegewebe, Faszien- und Muskelapparat. II: Der Prolaps.* Berlin: S. Karger, 1911, 1912. ¶ 2 volumes. Folio. 68, 60 pp. 8 figs., 16 + 24 plates drawn by Franz Frohse (numbered 1-16; 27-40). Original printed boards; light wear. Very good set. Scarce. [M12537]

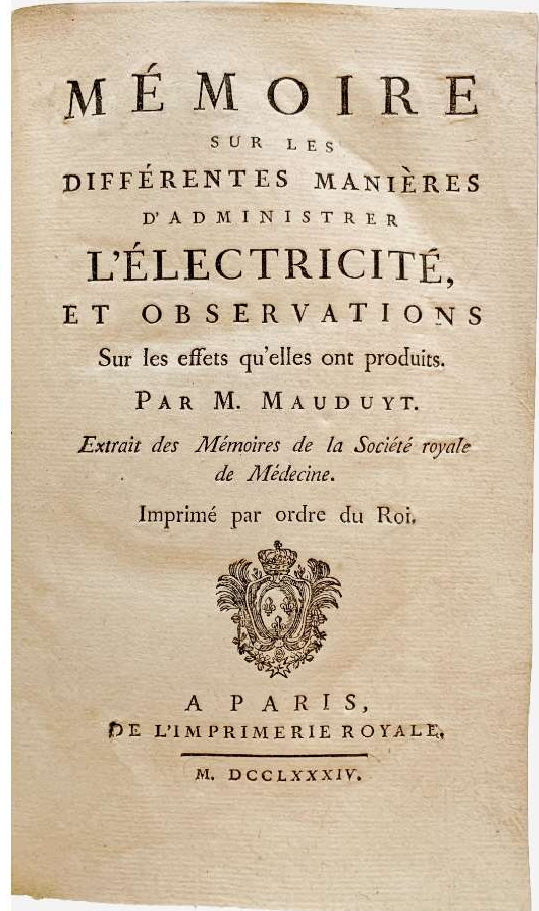
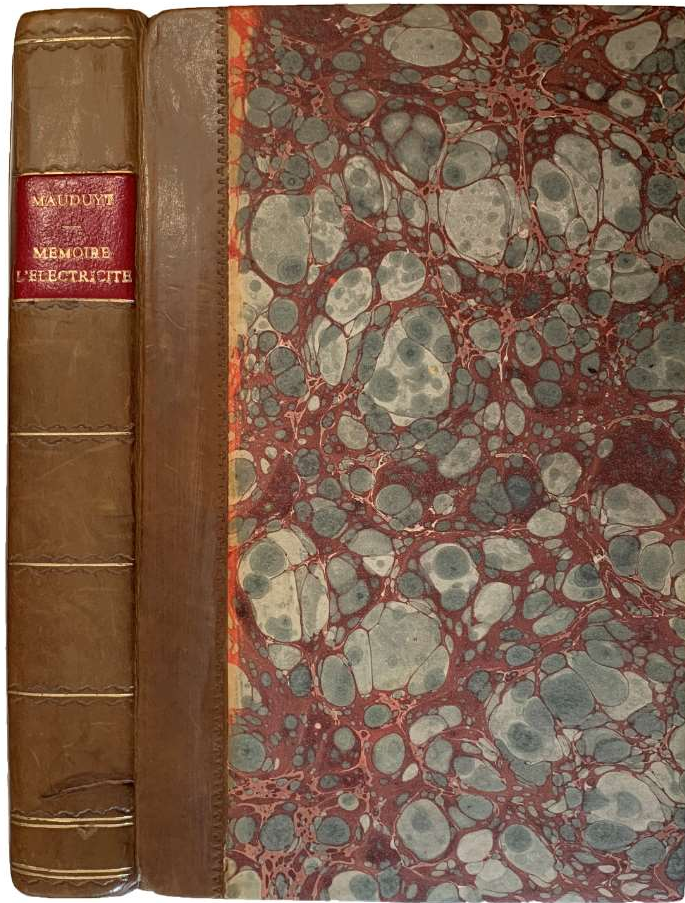
\$ 200

Franz Frohse, of the University of Berlin, created a series of 40 anatomical drawings which, because of their accuracy and clarity, were quickly adopted for instruction in the United States. Martin was related to the obstetrician August Eduard Martin (1847-1933) (perhaps his grandfather).



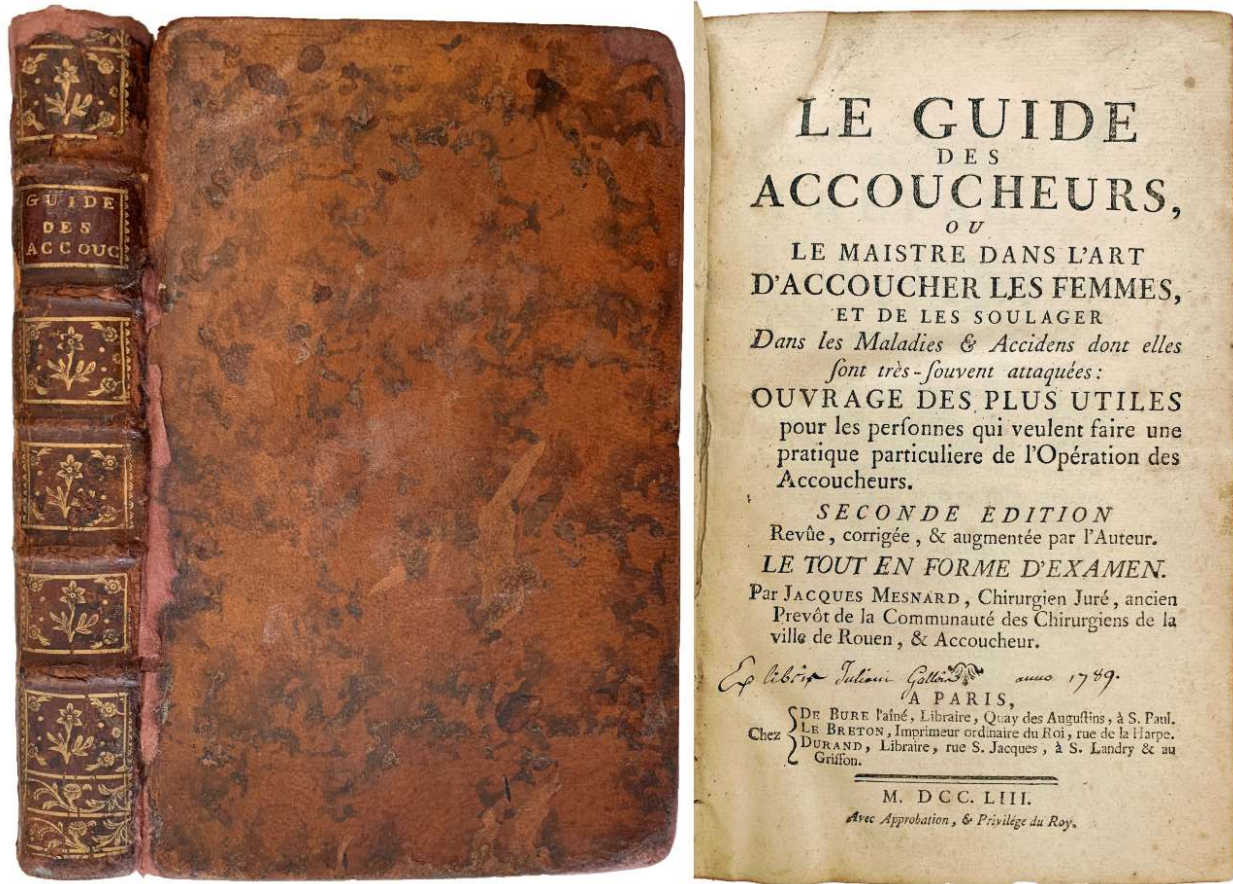
[23] MAUDUYT de la Varenne, Pierre Jean Claude, (1732?-1792). *Mémoire sur les différentes manières d'administrer l'électricité, et observations sur les effets qu'elles ont produits.... Extrait des Mémoires de la Société Royale de Médecine. Imprimé par ordre du Roi. Paris: De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1784. ¶ 8vo. [ii], 301 pp. 2 engraved folding plates. Later quarter calf, marbled boards, red leather spine label. Fine. [SS1032]*

\$ 175



FIRST SEPARATE EDITION, enlarged, or one of the author's most important works. Mauduyt was one of the pioneers in medical electricity and in this book, he describes different methods of administering electrical current for such illnesses as rheumatism, deafness, toothaches, inflammation of the eyes, paralysis, convulsions (including epilepsy), and tumors. A great many case histories are presented including one each of ophthalmia and lachrymal fistula. The author also discusses negative electricity and, on pages 230-292, gives a critical bibliography of authors and their writings concerned with medical electricity.

☼ Hill, 23: 48; 15: 134; Ronalds, p. 338; Waller 11400.



[24] **MESNARD, Jacques** (1685-1746). *Le guide des accoucheurs, ou le Maître dans l'art d'accoucher les femmes, et de les soulager dans les maladies & Accidens dont elles sont très-souvent attaquées . . . Le tout en forme d'examen.* Paris: Chez de Bure, Le Breton, Durand, 1753. ¶ 8vo. xxviii, [2], xxix-xxxii, 6, [2], 7-14, [2], 15-18, [2], 19-28, [2], 29-122, [2], 123-196, [2], 197-306, [2], 307-392 pp. 15 engraved plates. Old French mottled calf, spine gilt, red leather label; corners showing, hinges and spine ends worn. Former ownership inscription obscured, ms. on title "Ex libris Julian Galloin, anno 1789." [M0519LV]

\$ 175

SECOND EDITION, revised, corrected, and augmented by the author (first published in 1743).

This is the principal work on obstetrics and midwifery by Mesnard of Rouen, arranged in eleven parts. Mesnard was also responsible for

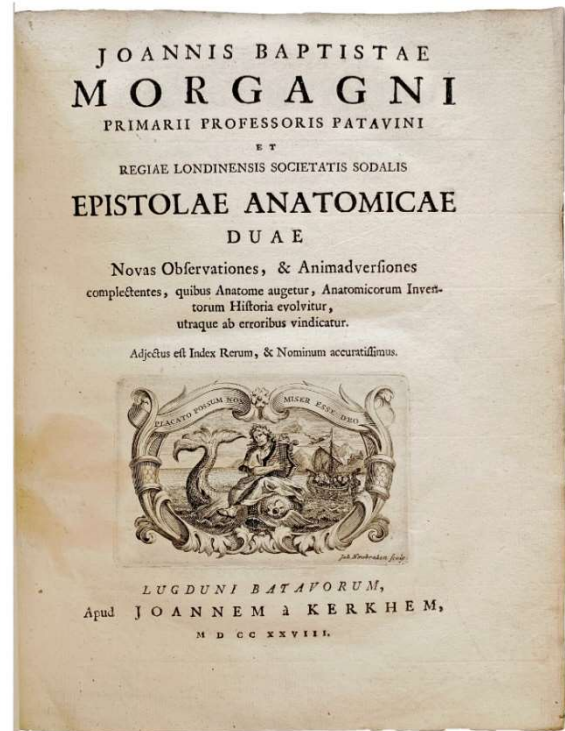
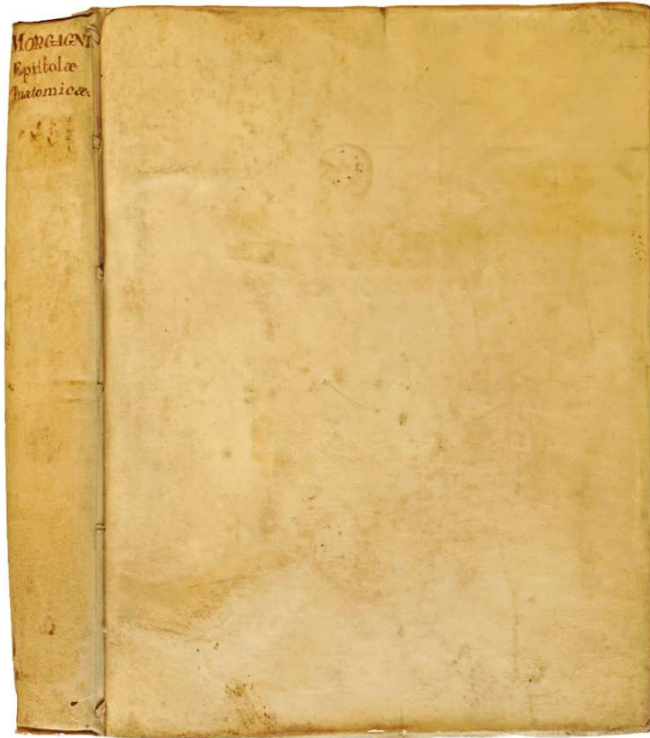
inventing and promoting some obstetrical instruments. The first plate depicts the “tennette” forceps he used.

CONTENTS: [1] Des Accouchemens en général – [2] Des Maladies des Femmes en général – [3] Des Maladies qui attaquent les filles & les femmes qui ne sont point enceintes – [4] De la Conception des femmes, & de ce qui est à propos de leur faire après qu’elles ont conçu – [5] Des Maladies qui peuvent attaquer les femmes après qu’elles ont conçu – [6] De l’Accouchement naturel – [7] Des Accouchemens longs, difficiles & non naturels – [8] Des Accouchemens longs, difficiles & contre-Nature - [9] Des Accidens & des Maladies qui surviennent aux femmes après qu’elles sont accouchées – [10] Du Gouvernement de l’enfant, & ce qui convient lui faire après qu’il est né – [11] Des Qualités requises à une bonne Nourrice, & de celles qui doit avoir un bon lait.

TRANSLATED: [1] Childbirth in general - [2] Diseases of women in general - [3] Diseases that attack girls & women who are not pregnant - [4] Conception of women, & what to do to them after they have conceived - [5] Diseases that can attack women after they have conceived - [6] Natural childbirth - [7] Long, difficult & unnatural childbirth - [8] Accidents & Diseases that occur to women after they have given birth - [10] Natural childbirth 7] Long, difficult & unnatural childbirth - [8] Long, difficult & unnatural childbirth - [9] Accidents & Diseases that occur to women after they have given birth - [10] The government of the child, & what should be done to it after it is born - [11] The qualities required of a good nurse, & those that must have good milk.

Mesnard, "a surgeon of Rouen, who was the first of the French to direct attention to the forceps in a book. The obstetric position was still upon the back with the feet drawn up against the buttocks." – [Baas].

☀ Baas, *Outlines of the History of Medicine*, p. 681; Blake, p. 302.



[25] **MORGAGNI, Joannis Baptistae [Giovanni Battista]** (1682-1771).

Epistolae anatomicae duae Novas Observationes, & Animadversiones complectentes, quibus Anatome augetur, Anatomicorum Inventorum Historia evolvitur, utraque ab erroribus vindicatur. Adjectus est Index Rerum, & Nominum accuratissimus.

Lugduni Batavorum: Joannes à Kerkhem, 1728. ¶ Two parts in one volume. 4to. [20], 308 pp. Title with engraved vignette by Jak. [Jacobus] Houbraken (1698-1780). Original full vellum, manuscript spine title; minor stains. Ownership inscription of Dr. med. Wilhelm Pfitzner [Thitzner?], Strassburg, 16, 1890; Rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Nice copy.

\$ 1,400

First edition of this important work on the liver.

“Morgagni's scholarly ability was apparent at an early age. At sixteen he was a pupil of Valsalva at Bologna, and there he received the stimulus to devote

his life to pathology. By 1715 he took the chair of anatomy at Padua, a seat which he held with utmost distinction for many years. He was a brilliant and tireless investigator and, in addition to his work in medicine and anatomy, was a student of the classics and an archaeologist of repute.” – *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 789 [later printing].

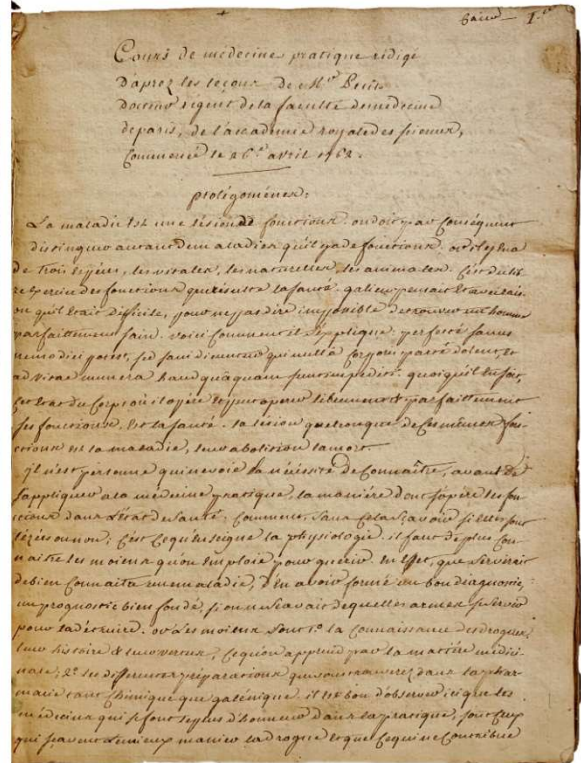
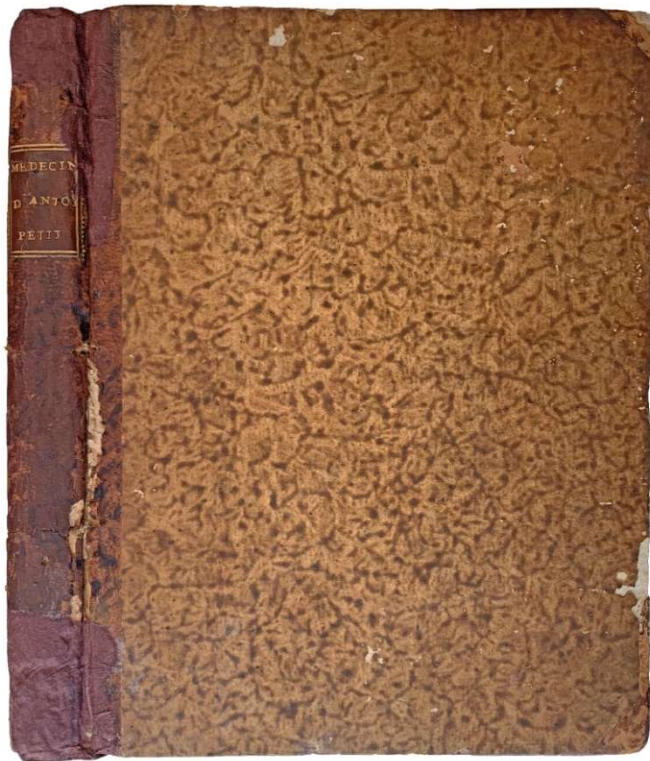
Morgagni’s *Adversaria* (1717-19), *Epistolae Anatomicae duae* (1728), and *Epistolae Anatomicae duodeviginti* (1740), “represent new contributions to the mechanical interpretation of the structure of the organism.” – *DSB*, IX, p. 511.

Morgagni, Italian pathologist, teacher, and anatomist, is considered one of the founders of pathological anatomy.

PROVENANCE: Pfitzner Wilhelm (1853–1903), médecin, professeur d'anatomie. See: Jean-Marie Le Minor, *Titres et Travaux*, 2017, (p. 96). – Doctor Mario E. Spada. – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

[Obituary]. G. Schwalbe, "Wilhelm Pfitzner". *Zeitschrift für Morphologie und Anthropologie*, E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung Bd. 5, H. 3 (1903), pp. V-XII (8 pages).

☞ Blake, 312; BMN I, 102; *DSB* IX, pp. 510-2; Waller 6677; Wellcome IV, 178; Zanelli, Renato, “*Catalogo ragionato delle edizioni Morgagni*,” 1931. See: *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 503 [1762 edition]. See: L Belloni, “Contributo all'epistolario Boerhaave=Morgagni. L'Edizione della *Epistolae anatomicae duae* Leida 1728.” *Physis Riv Int Stor Sci*. 1971; 13, pp.81-109.

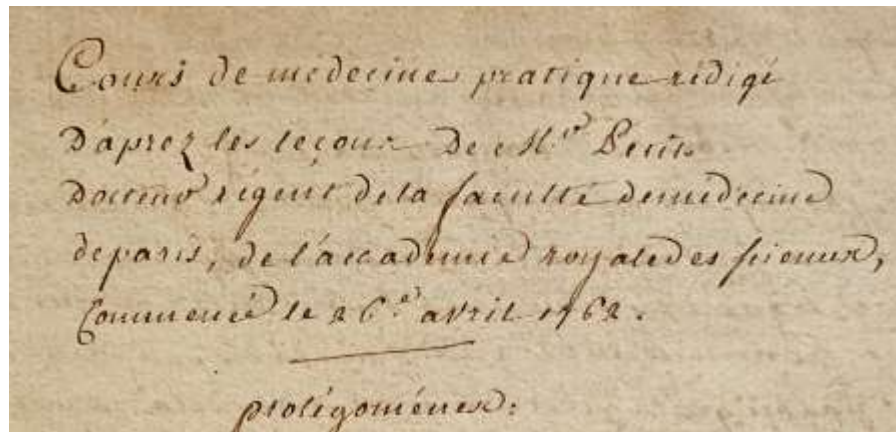


[26] **PETIT, Antoine** (1722?-1794). [Manuscript] *Cours de médecine pratique rédigé D'après les leçons de Mr. Petit Docteur régent de la faculté de médecine de Paris, de l'Académie Royales et Sciences, commencé le 26th Avril 1762. [Antonio Petit] [Paris], 1762. ¶ Small 4to. [326] pp. Manuscript in student hand. Original quarter calf-backed marbled boards; extremities worn, spine wormed and chipped, joints loose. Rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Very good (noting condition of binding which is less than very good).*

\$ 1,250

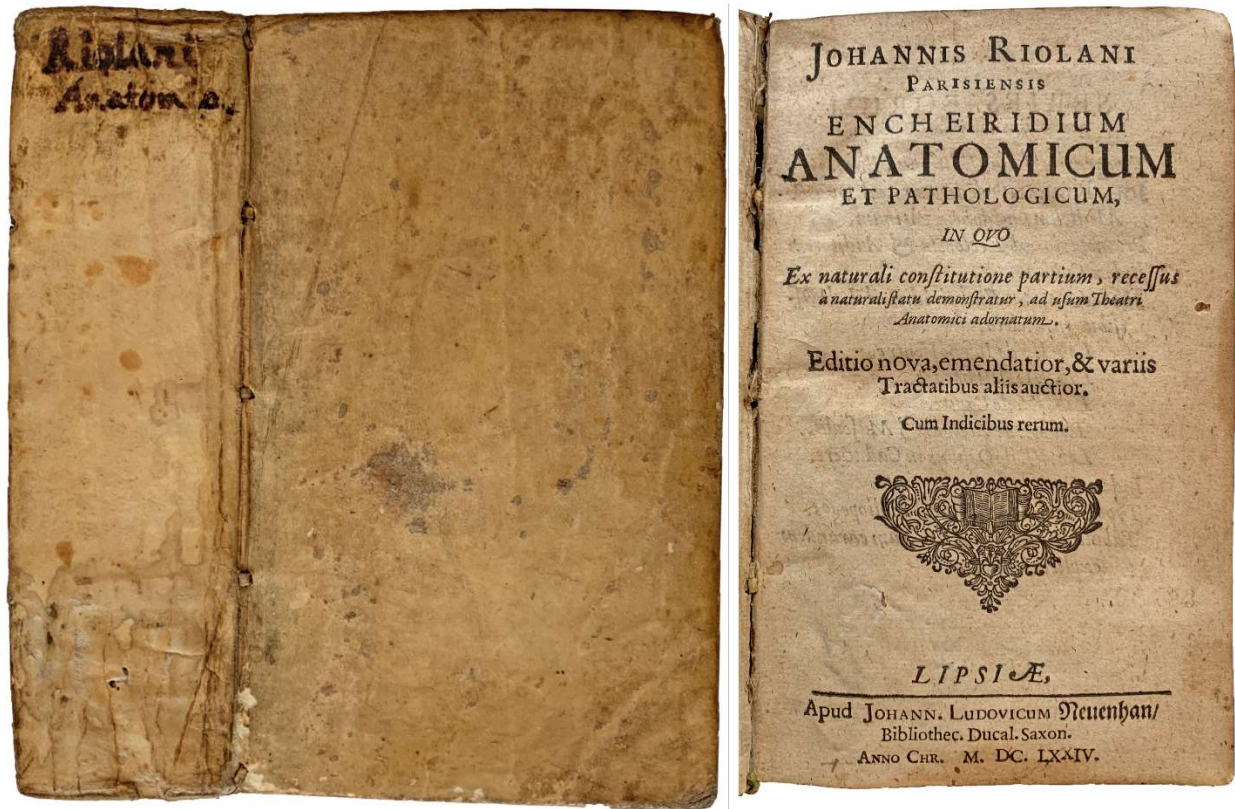
French doctor, born in 1722 (1718?), In Orleans, died October 21, 1794, in Olivet, near this city. After completing his medical studies, he became a professor of obstetric surgery. Then, he came to Paris to exercise the professorship of anatomy and surgery at the Jardin Royal des Plantes, a member of the agricultural society. Royal professor of anatomy at the King's Garden. Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris (since

1760) and that of Stockholm, inspector of the Military Hospitals of France, etc. He was successively assistant anatomist on June 28, 1760, then associate anatomist on August 31, 1773 and finally veteran boarder on September 2, 1784. He was the author of several books and numerous papers: Parmi ses ouvrages: "Anatomie chirurgicale de Palfyn" (1753), "Recueil de pièces concernant les naissances tardives" (1766), "Rapport en faveur de l'inoculation" (1768). Pamphlet : *Medicinae studiosis notum fecit Antonius Petit Medicus se materiae medicae Cursus interferendum mox privatimque auspicaturum esse ...* [1743]. Lettre de M. A. Petit ... a M. le Doyen de la Faculté de Médecine sur quelques faits relatifs à la pratique de l'inoculation. [1767]. Mémoire sur la meilleure manière de construire un hôpital de malades. [1774], etc.



The title of this series of lectures states that the author is a member of the Parisian l'Academie Royales des Sciences.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

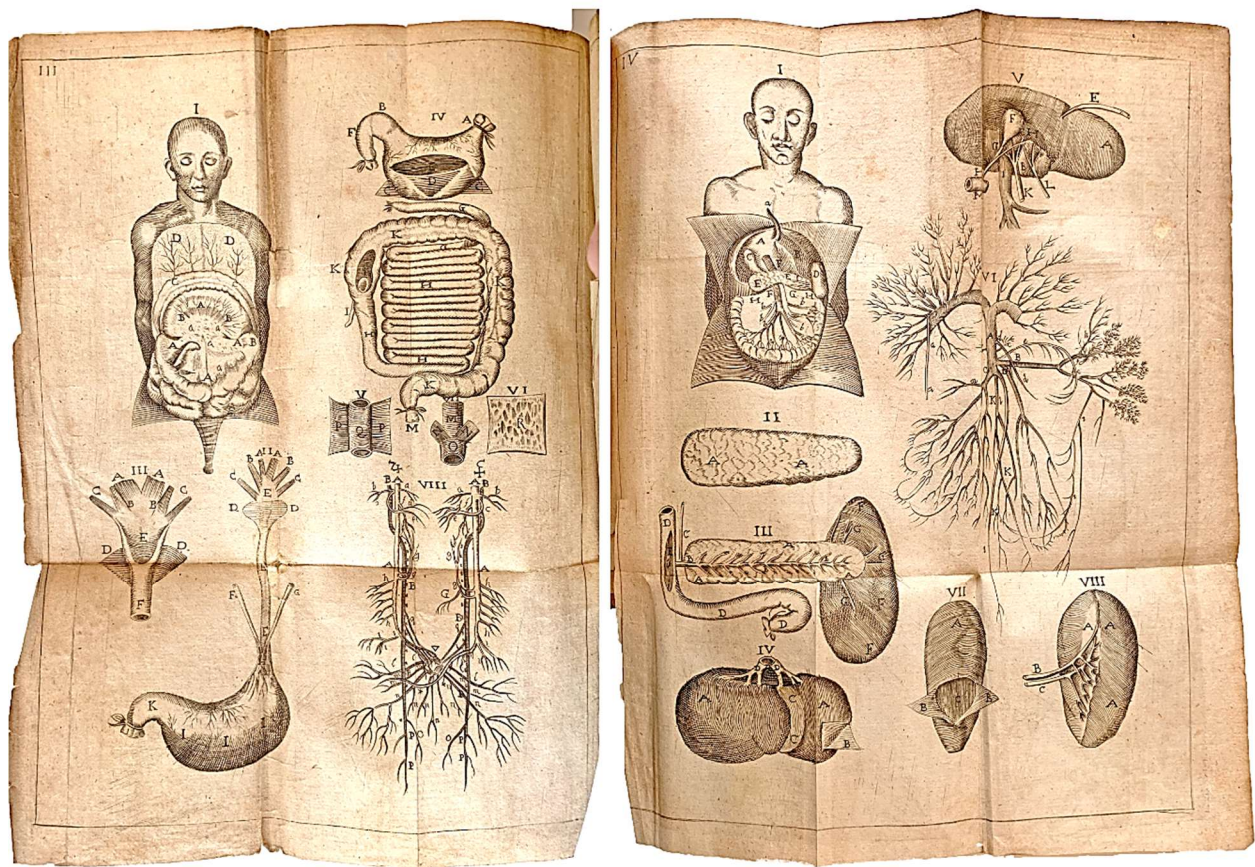


[27] **RIOLANI, Johannis [Jean Riolan]** (1577-1657). *Encheiridium Anatomicum et Pathologicum: in quo ex naturali constitutione partium, recessus a naturali statu demonstratur ad usum theatri anatomici adornatum. Editio nova, emendation, & variis Tractatibus aliis auctior. Cum Indicibus rerum.* Lipsiae, Apud Johann. Ludovicum Neuenhan, Bibliothec. Ducal. Saxon, 1674. ¶ 2 tracts bound together. 8vo. [16], 484, [28]; [16], 144 pp. 23 of 24 engraved folded copperplates, index; lacks plate 1 (plate 1 supplied in photocopy), some leaves trimmed closely (bottom edge) with minor loss. [NOTE: Plate II bound after pl. IV]. Original vellum, manuscript spine title. Bookseller labels: Masson & cie., & Hirschwaldsche Buchhandlung, Berlin; later rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Early ownership inscription on ffep "... Eliah Killon [Kildon?] Brega Silesius, Lipsia, 1717."

\$ 250

“First published in [1648], this work was considered the best anatomical textbook of its time. Riolan added greatly to anatomical knowledge, and his

textbook was widely used for many years, being translated into several languages.” *Heirs of Hippocrates* 451. This work is primarily known for the author’s refutation of the position of Sir William Harvey’s 1628, *De Motu Cordis*. Riolan was one of his foremost critics and to whom Harvey in return responded with the issuing of *Exercitationes duae anatomicae de circulatione sanguinis ad Joannem Riolanum*, in 1649. In the latter work Harvey effectively confuted Riolan’s notions which were still adhering to Galenism.



Includes: *Opuscula quaedam physiologico-medica, quorum syllabum sequens pagina exhibet.* [144 pp.]

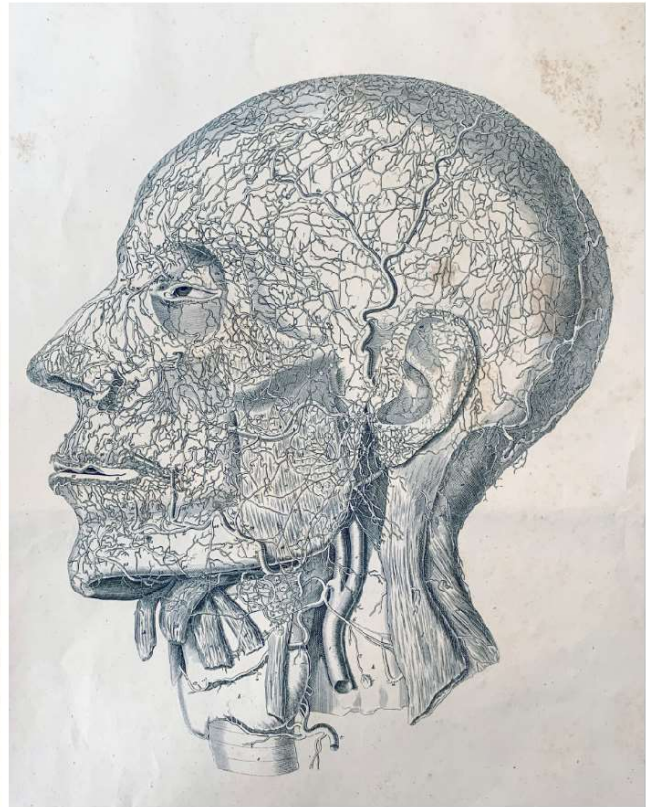
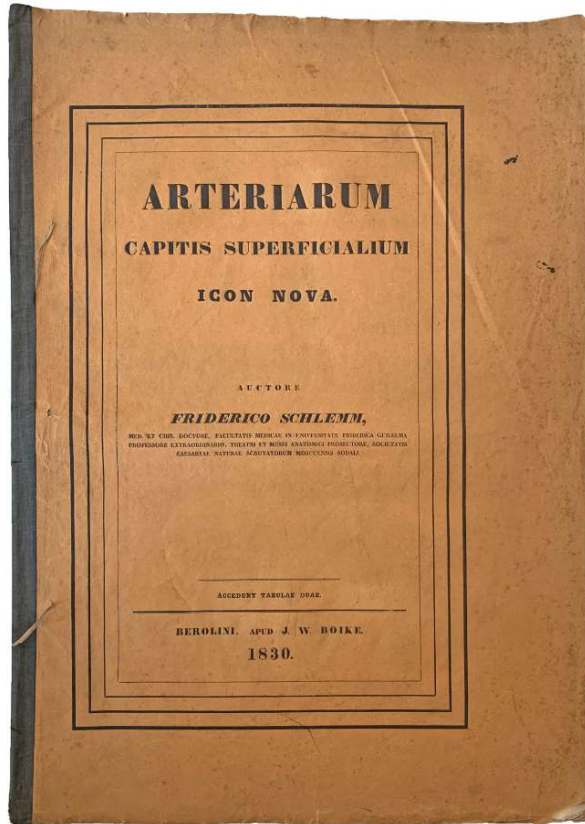
Osler notes the plates used for this edition were originally part of Vesling's 'Syntagma'.

Leipzig printing of his anatomical manual, first published in Paris in 1624, which went through several editions in the 17th century. The Parisian physician Johannes Riolan (1580-1657) "was one of the most proficient anatomists of his time, and by his good descriptions of the reticulum, the mesenterism, ... the seminal canals, by the discovery of the gill slits, ... by describing the crescent-shaped intermediate cartilages in the knee joint, etc., he has earned lasting merits for the education of anatomy. However, despite his erudition, he was not very popular with his contemporaries due to his character peculiarities, namely his quarrelsomeness, fierceness of nature and immodesty" – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.

“Riolan was a brilliant Parisian anatomist, but he was the leading opponent and most persistent critic of Harvey's teaching on the circulation of the blood. He was the critic whom Harvey took most seriously, but Harvey remained silent for twenty-one years, until the appearance of this book, to which Harvey replied in two essays published together in the same year. These appeared in later editions of Harvey's *De motu cordis* (see No. 423). Riolan maintained the belief in partial circulation through the lungs and that the chief circulation was through the septum of the heart. Curiously enough, "Riolan maintained that if dissections no longer agreed with the descriptions of Galen, it should be attributed to the fact that nature had changed since Galen's time, but that one should not admit that Galen was wrong" (Arturo Castiglioni, *A history of medicine*. New York, 1946. p. 519). A large portion of this work is on the anatomical works of Spiegel, Bartholin, Du Laurens, Bauhin, Hofmann, Vesling, and Parisano.” - *Heirs of Hippocrates* 450.

See: Keynes, *Life of William Harvey*, p. 323.

PROVENANCE: Eliah Killon [Kildon?] Brega Silesius, Lipsia, 1717 – Hirschwaldsche, Berlin – Masson & cie. (1927) – Dr. Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

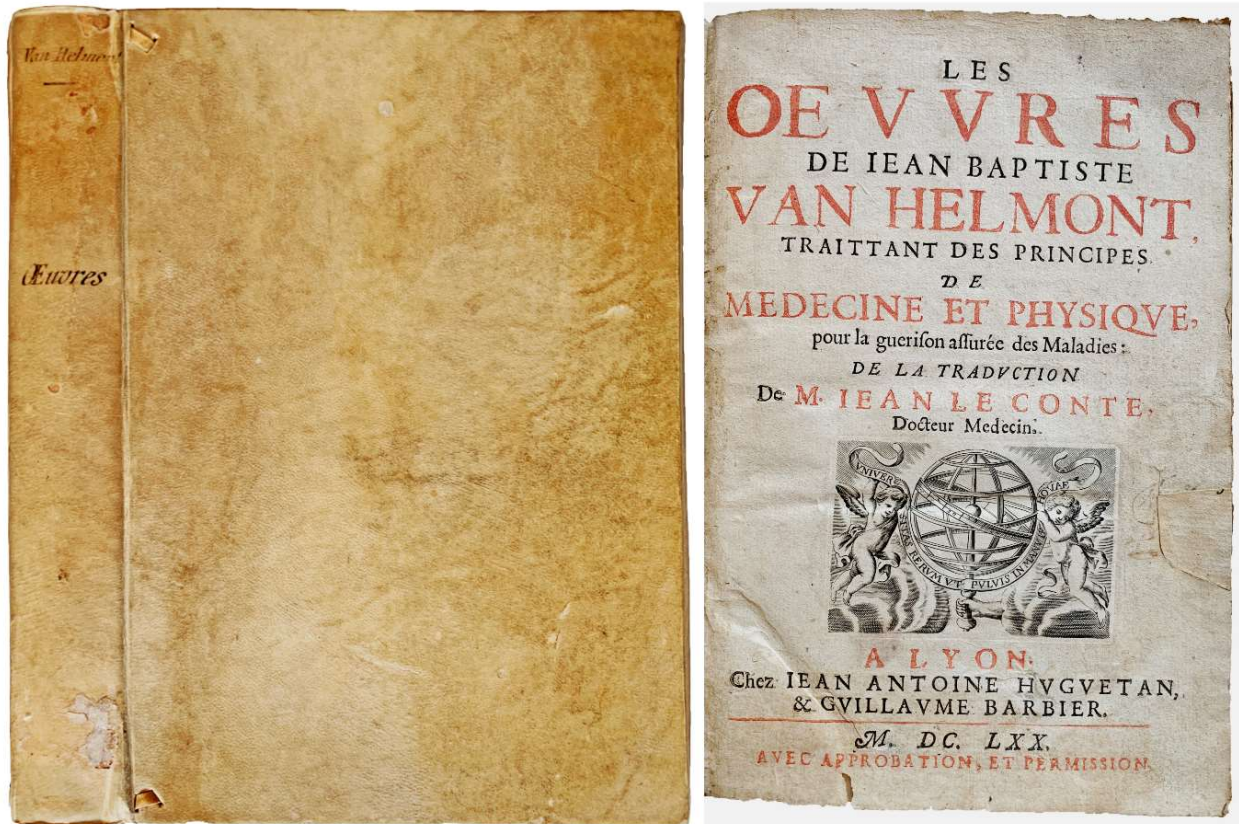


[28] **SCHLEMM, Friedrich** (1795-1858). *Arteriarum capitis superficialium icon nova*. Berlin: J. W. Boike, 1830. ¶ 508 x 364 mm. Folio. [vi], 12 pp. 1 engraved plate in 2 states (outline and detail); foxed. Original cloth-backed printed wrappers, ribbon sewn through at spine (broken on top cover). Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7781

\$ 950

FIRST EDITION. In this work, Schlemm described the structure of the canal of Schlemm, giving it the term “sinus venosus.” This work also contains the first description of the corneal nerves. The superb anatomical plates of the head, both finished and outlined, are of high quality and great artistic value. Schlemm discovered the annular canal through which aqueous exits the eye—the “canal of Schlemm”—in 1827 in the eye of a hanged man because it was filled with blood, and the corneal nerves. See: Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 60.

☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2057; Albert & Edwards, *The history of ophthalmology*, p. 58; Mettler, *History of medicine*, p. 1032; Hirsch, V, p. 235; Schmidt, *Medical discoveries*, p. 75.



[29] **VAN HELMONT, Jean-Baptiste** (1577/80-1644). *Les Oeuvres de Jean Baptiste Van Helmont Traittant des Principes de Médecine et Physique pour la guerison assurée des Maladies: de la traduction de M. Jean le Conte*. Lyon, Jean-Antoine Huguetan & Guillaume Barbier, 1670. ¶ Small 4to. [8], 396 pp. Title printed in red & black. Title vignette, woodcut head & tail pieces; title margin with ownership signature excised & replaced with paper filling the space, water-staining throughout. Original full vellum, manuscript spine title, speckled edges, yapp. Rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Very good.

\$ 950

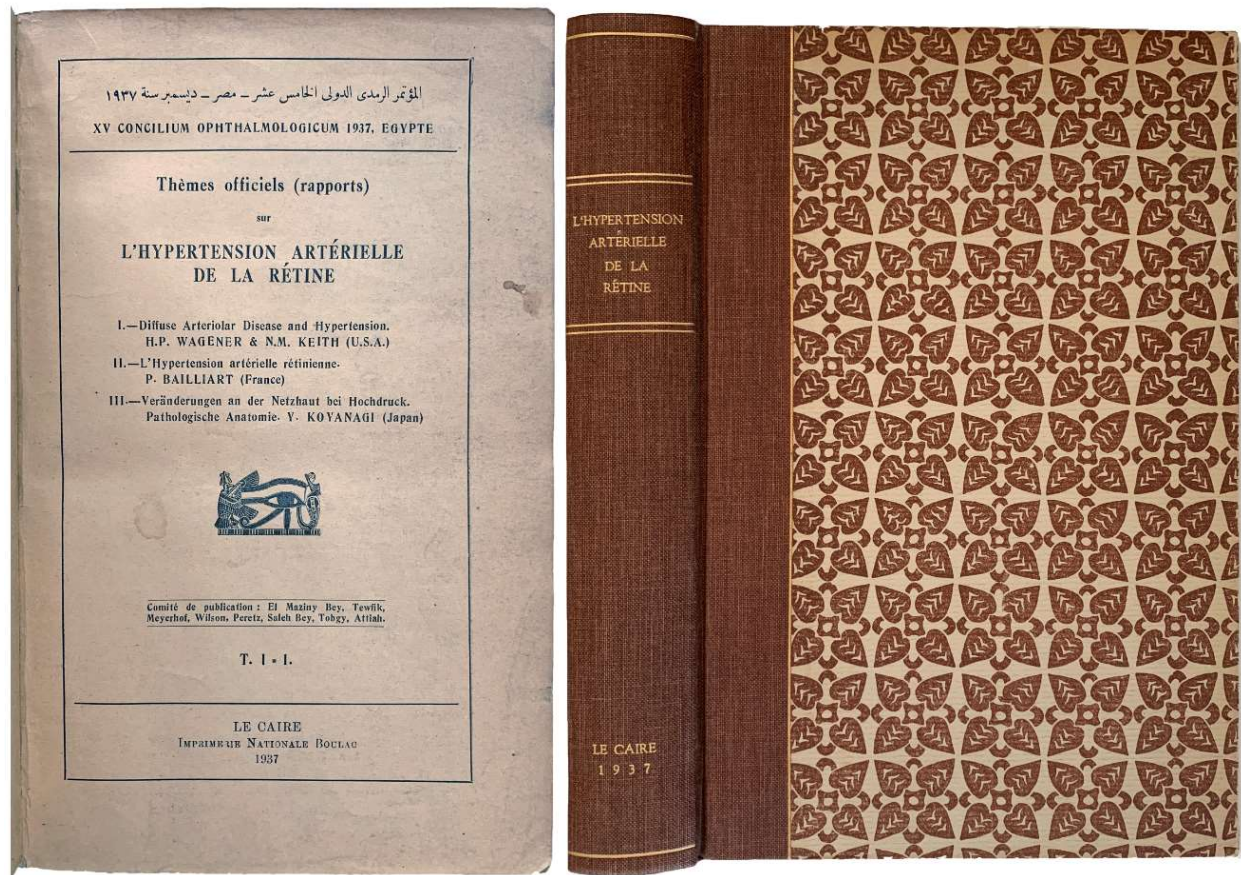
First French translation of Van Helmont's collected works, which is more often seen in the 1671 second printing.

"Although Helmont's *Ortus medicinae* was published posthumously, it reached a wide audience, and translations into English, French, German, and Flemish soon followed. The French translation published in 1671 is frequently described as the first edition because copies of this first issue of 1670 are so extremely rare. The work brings together Helmont's doctrine and concepts and clearly reveals how heavily mysticism influenced his thinking about scientific matters. Denounced by the Inquisition in 1624, Helmont was imprisoned for two years starting in 1634. His name was finally cleared in 1646, two years after his death." – *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 410.

Van Helmont is considered one of the fathers of biochemistry. This is due to his adding the element “gas” to the standard vapors of water, oils, smoke, as given by Aristotle. Thorndike calls him “the most original alchemical or iatrochemical writer of the first half of the seventeenth century, in fact the most so since Paracelsus.”

PROVENANCE: Doctor Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

∞ *DSB* VI, pp. 253-9; Partington II, pp. 209-43; Thorndike, VII, pp. 218-40.



[30] **WAGENER, Henry Patrick** (1890-1961) & **Norman MacDonnell KEITH** (1885-1976). "Diffuse arteriolar disease and hypertension." In: Themes officiels (rapports) sur l'hypertension artérielle de la retine. Cairo: Imprimerie Nationale Boulac, 1937. ¶ At head of title: XV Concilium Ophthalmologicum 1937, Egypte. 248 x 166 mm. 8vo. Pages 1-86. [Entire volume: [ii], 283 pp.] Bibliog., 42 figs. on plates; extensive underlining and marginalia. Modern quarter brown cloth, patterned paper over boards, gilt spine, original printed wrappers bound in. Ms. notation on original top cover. Bookplate. Very good. [M12881]

\$ 500

RARE ORIGINAL PRINTING [3 works] PRINTED IN EGYPT. "Wagner and Keith classified essential hypertension and lesions of the fundus into four groups." See: Garrison and Morton 2723 and 2922.

Henry Wagener wrote mostly on ocular changes in hypertension. Together with Keith [who] set up a classification of retinal hypertensive changes that was popular." Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 336.

Also includes: **P. Bailliart**, "L'hypertension artérielle rétinienne," and **Y. Koyanagi**, "Veränderungen an der Netzhaut bei Hochdruck. Pathologische Anatomie."

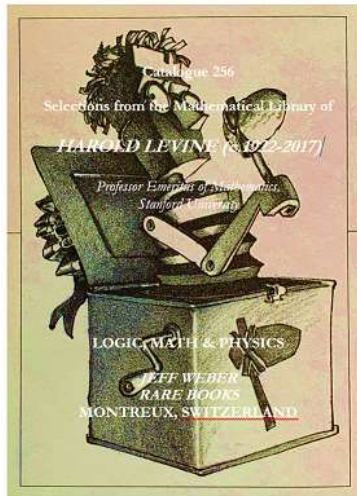
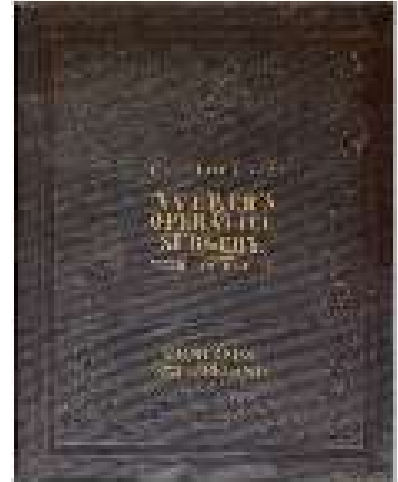
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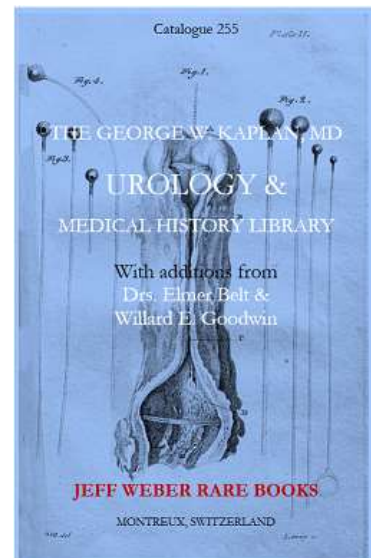
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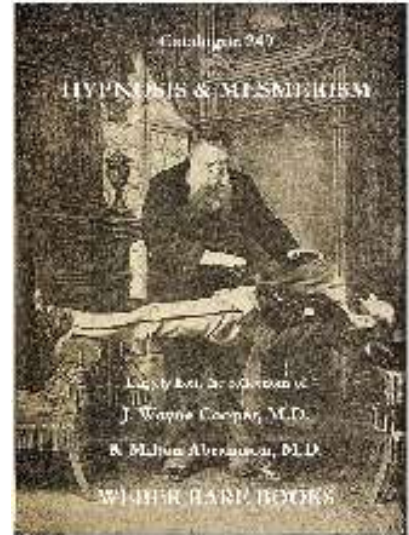
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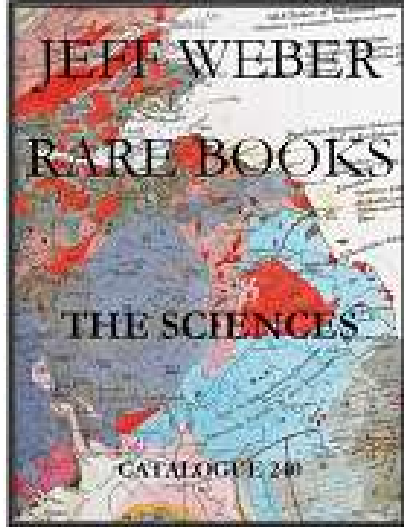
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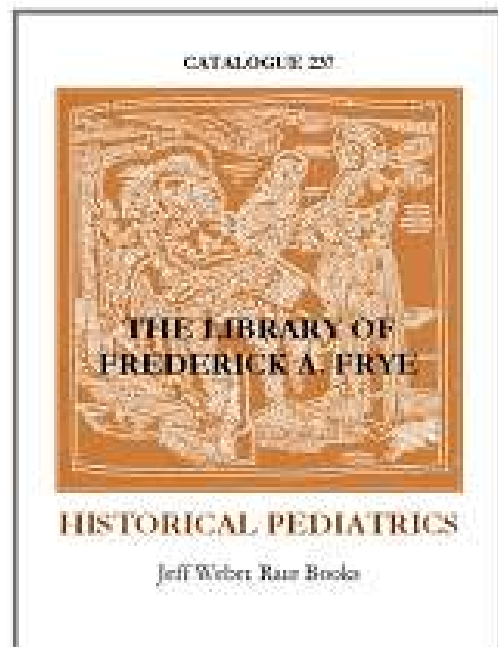
236: Rare Books in Medical History, Animisme et Spiritisme, & Medical Oddities: The Library of Philip K. Wilson. [H]

235: "35 Weiss Books": Weber's 'Newly Illustrated' Rare Books

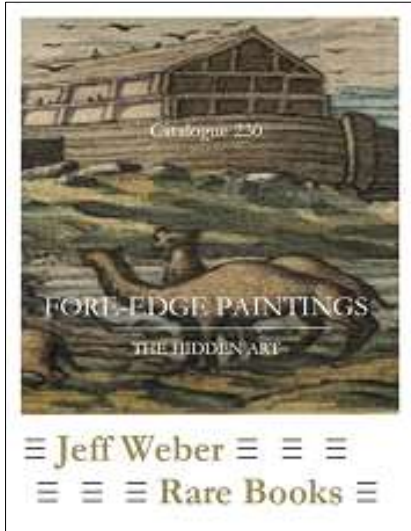
234: OR HOW BOOKS GET THE GHOST – cover art adapted from that of John Leech, "The Ghost".

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232: California Farrago



231: 36 Weiss Books (science).



230: FORE-EDGE PAINTINGS: THE HIDDEN ART [A]

229: Wonders: Rare Books in Medical History, Animisme et Spiritisme, Medical Oddities: The Library of Philip K. Wilson

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