

Herbals & Medical Botany

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Acorus verus, p. 13



Achillea, p. 11.



Acetabulum seu Umbilicus Veneris, p. 8.



Acajou, p. 5



Doronicum Rom. p. 322



Aloe Americana, p. 28.



Agnus Castus, p. 18.



Agaricus, p. 17.



Herbals & Medical Botany

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*Extremely rare Antwerp edition (1502) of popular pseudo-Magnus treatises
Liber aggregationis and De mirabilibus mundi*

Albertus Magnus.
De virtutibus herbarū. De virtutibus lapidū
De virtutibus animalū et mirabilibus mundi.
Item paruum regimen sanitatis valde utile



I. ALBERTUS MAGNUS (pseudo). De virtutibus herbarum. De virtutibus lapidum. De virtutibus animalium et mirabilibus mundi. Item paruum regimen sanitatis valde utile. [Liber aggregationis and De mirabilibus mundi].

[colophon (f4r):] Antwerp, Govaert Bac, 1502. 4°. With a full-page woodcut on the title-page (a monk offering a book to a prince), repeated on the back of the title-page, and Govaert Bac's full-page woodcut printer's device of on the verso of the last leaf. With 3- and 4-line lombardic initials and smaller 2-line initials, supplied by hand in red. Rubricated throughout. 19th-century calf with double gold fillets along the edges of both boards. € 35 000

Very rare Antwerp edition of two works written ca. 1300 by an unidentified follower of Albertus Magnus concerning three treatises, generally known as the *Liber aggregationis*, concerning the extraordinary properties (magical, astrological, medicinal) of plants and herbs, minerals and gems, and animals, followed by the *De mirabilibus mundi* on the "wonders of the world".

The *Liber aggregationis* is followed, as in many editions, by the *De mirabilibus mundi*, here on b4r (with the rubric on b3v). This work on the marvels of the universe covers a variety of topics: astrology, zoology, astronomy, medicine and physiology. Instead of the more experimental character of the first treatise, this work is a more scholastic and philosophical treatise. It discusses for example the validity, causes and principles of magic before starting to list the different "wonders" that show that the mind or human soul can alter its own body or exterior objects, especially at a favourable astrological hour. It also discusses the magic power of human beings and several cures for various diseases. It also includes some recipes that to make magical or optical illusions, such as a recipe for manufacturing marvellous candles, lights and combustibles, a recipe to break a love charm, to see the future while asleep and to catch birds by your hands. Both the *Liber aggregationis* as the *De mirabilibus mundi* were very popular. They were first printed (also together) in Ferrara by Severinus Ferrariensis about 1477 (GW 630). The first edition in the Low Countries was published between 1487 and 1490 by the Antwerp printer Mathias van der Goes (GW 654 or 659).

Liber aggregatiōis seu liber secretorū Alberti magni de
virtutibus herbarū. de virtutibus lapidū. et de virtutibus animā
in quorundā.

V Prologus

Acut vult philosophus in pluribus locis Omnis sciē
tia de genere bonorū est. Verum tū cui opatio aliquā
bona aliquā mala. p̄t sciētia mutat̄ ad bonum et ad
malū finē ad quē operatur. Ex quo scilicet dicitur duo
quorū vñ et p̄num est. q̄ sciētia magica nō est mala. nāq̄
eius cognitionē potest curari malum et p̄sequi bonū. Cōcludi
tur etiā secundū. q̄ ex quo effectus laudatur propter finem atq̄
vituperatur. etiā finis sciētie aliquādo malus. p̄t q̄ nō ordi
tur ad bonū vel ad virtutē. Ex hoc sc̄tur q̄ sciētia vel operatio
aliquā bona vel mala. Quia igit̄ magica sciētia seu cognitio bo
na est ut p̄suppositū est et mala aliquādo existit in speculatione
rationum. et in speculatione naturalium sc̄m q̄ ab antijs antoi
bus examinari p̄cepi. immo v̄ egomet albertus ut in plurib?
veritatē inueniet veritatē suppono qui ad aliqua ex ch̄zadis li
bro et libro Alcorat. Primo narrabo de quibusdā herbis. post
de quibusdā lapidibus. et tercio de quibusdā animalib?. et de v̄
tutibus eorundē


Liber p̄mus de virtutibus quorundā herbarū

E litropia	V ilum
D itica	V iscus quartū.
D irgapastoris	C entaurca
C elidonia.	S aluia
P rouinca	B erbena.
P epta	M eliphilos
I nguacanis	R osa
I usqueamis	S erpentina

Prima herba vocatur apud Calceos **keroc**. Apud grecos **Ma
thuchiol**. Apud latinos **Elitropia**. Cuius interpretatio dicit̄ ab e
lys quod est sol et tropos cōuersio quia cōuersa est ad solē. **H**
ius autē virtus mirabilis est quia si colligatur sole existēte in leo
ne in augusto et inuoluatur in laurifolio et simul addatur deus
lupi et feratur. nullus poterit cōtraferentē habere vocē loquen
di nisi v̄ba pacifica. Et si aliquid furetur et in nocte sub capite

The printer of our edition, Govaert Bac, married the widow of Mathias van der Goes and thereby acquired his typographical material. He printed his first edition of this work in 1498. Although most of Bac's books are undated, especially his post-incunables, the present rare edition is dated M.CCCC.II (1502). Despite the many editions printed in the 16th century, the present edition is of the utmost rarity: the USTC records only three copies: Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg, Universitetsbibliotek Uppsala and Cambridge University Library. We could not trace any further copies.

With some contemporary underlinings in the text in brown ink. Head and foot of spine cracked, binding a little worn around the extremities, title and the verso of the last leaf somewhat dust-soiled, upper right corner of the first two leaves frayed (without loss of text) and a small hole in the upper margin of both leaves (not affecting the text). Otherwise in good condition.

[36] ll. Adams A538; Nijhoff & Kronenberg 58 (3 copies); Netherlandish books 422 (same 3 copies); USTC 410548 (same 3 copies); this edition not in ISTC, STCN, STCV, WorldCat; cf. Hunt 4 (1485 Cologne ed.); Thorndike II, pp. 720–750; Wellcome I, 117 (1499 Antwerp ed. by Bac).  More on our website




Materia medica of the vegetable kingdom

2. **BERGIUS, Peter Jonas.** *Materia medica e regno vegetabili, sistens simplicia officinalia, pariter atque culinaria.*

Stockholm, Peter Hesselberg, 1778. 2 volumes. 8°. Contemporary calf. € 850

First edition of a *materia medica* of the vegetable kingdom by the Swedish physician and botanist Peter Jonas Bergius (1730–1790). It opens with an introduction, followed by the description of 571 herbs and other plants, arranged according to their classification. The entries contains the plants' names, habitats, appearance and properties, and note which ailments and diseases they can ameliorate and how to process them for simple and compound medicines. Internally in very good condition. Bindings very slightly rubbed, binding of volume I stained on the front board and spine, otherwise in good condition.

[16], 448; [2], 449–908, [17], [1 blank] pp. *Blake*, p. 43; *Krok, Bibliotheca botanica Suecana*, p. 76; *Wellcome II*, p. 148.

 [More on our website](#)





Medical properties of wood avens

3. **BUCHHAVE, Rudolph.** Observationes circa radicis gei urbani, sive caryophyllatae vires in febris, praecipue intermittibus aliisque morbis. Copenhagen, Thiele, 1781. 8°. With engraved folding plate of the Geum Urbanum. Contemporary half calf. € 450

First edition of a treatise on the medical properties of the perennial herb *Geum urbanum*, apparently a cure for nearly everything, by the Danish physician Rudolph Buchhave (1737–1796). A second edition appeared in 1794. Hinges slightly damaged, very good copy.

146, [2] pp. *Wellcome II*, p. 263; not in *BMC NH*; *Pritzel*; cf. *Kelly, 18th century medical and scientific imprints German, B808 (2nd edition)*. [More on our website](#)

The history and preparation of coffee

4. **CADET DE VAUX, Antoine-Alexis and Charles-Louis CADET.** Dissertation sur le café; son historique, ses propriétés, et le procédé pour en obtenir la boisson la plus agréable, la plus salubre et la plus économique; ...

Paris, for the Bureau du Journal d'Economie Rurale, Mme. Huzard and Xhrouet, 1806. 12°. Contemporary blue boards. € 1250

First edition of a comprehensive treatise on coffee by the French chemist and pharmacist Antoine-Alexis Cadet de Vaux (1743–1828), considered a classic on the subject. It opens with an introduction, followed by a chapter narrating the history of coffee: the origins of the coffee bean and plant, the proper climate for the coffee plant, the coffee drinking culture and its introduction in Europe. The next chapter deals with the (beneficial) properties of coffee, listing some ailments which can be recovered with drinking coffee. The next section, by Charles-Louis Cadet (1769–1821), Antoine-Alexis's nephew, describes how to brew the perfect cup of coffee, also mentioning different methods of making coffee, like cold coffee or with alcohol. He also gives a chemical analysis of coffee. With a few small stains. Binding worn along the extremities. Overall in good condition.

[3], [1 blank], 120 pp. *Hünersdorff, Coffee*, pp. 240–241; *Jardin*, p. 382; *Müller, Kaffee*, p. 37; for second edition see: *Bitting*, p. 72; *Wellcome II*, p. 284; *Vicaire* 138 [👉](#) More on our website

DISSERTATION SUR LE CAFÉ;

SON HISTORIQUE, SES PROPRIÉTÉS, et le Procédé
pour en obtenir la boisson la plus agréable, la
plus salubre et la plus économique;

PAR ANT.-ALEXIS CADET-DE-VAUX,

MEMBRE des Sociétés d'Agriculture de la Seine, de Seine et
Oise, etc.; Académiques des Sciences, etc. du Haut-Rhin;
des Sciences et Arts des Deux-Sèvres; des Sciences, Arts et
Belles-Lettres de Dijon; des Sciences, Lettres et Arts de
Nancy, etc.; du Lycée du Gard; d'Académies et Sociétés
savantes étrangères.

SUIVIE

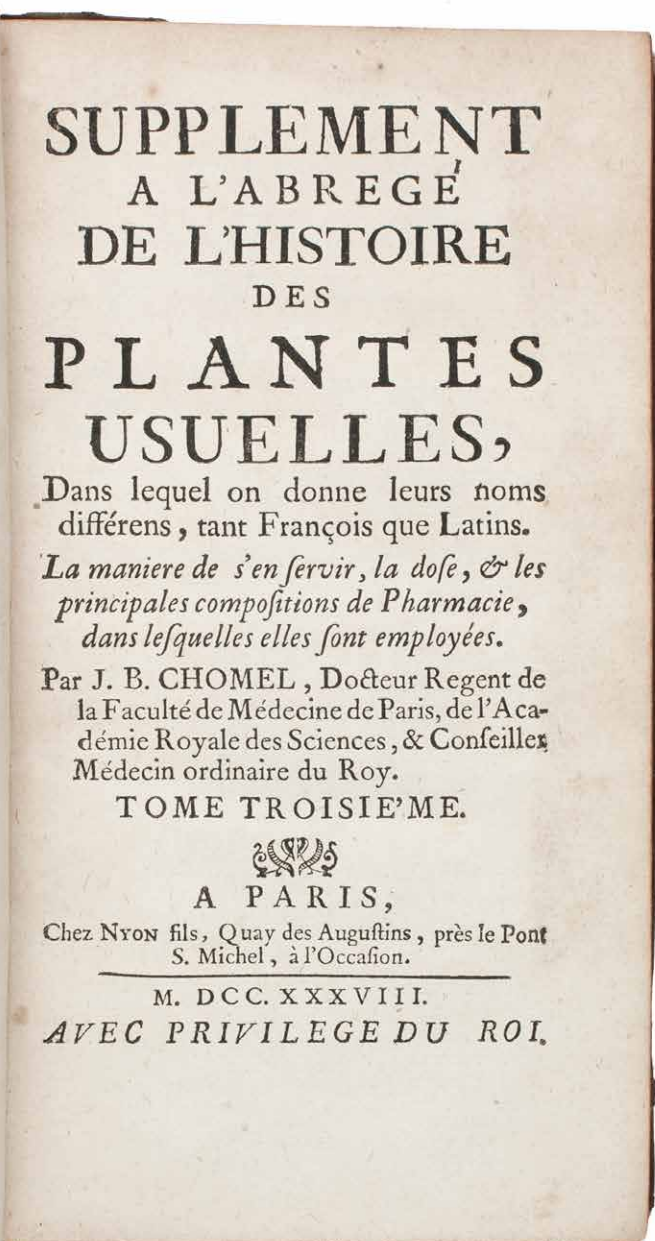
DE SON ANALYSE;

PAR CHARLES-LOUIS CADET, *Pharmacien ordinaire
de S. M. L'EMPEREUR, Membre de la Société de Médecine
de Paris, Professeur de Chimie.*

Et je crois, du Génie éprouvant le réveil,
Boire, dans chaque goutte, un rayon du Soleil.
DELILLE.

A PARIS.

1806.



Extensive compendium on medicinal plants

5. **CHOMEL, Pierre-Jean-Baptiste.** Abregé de l'histoire des plantes usuelles, dans lequel on donne leurs noms différens, tant François que Latins.

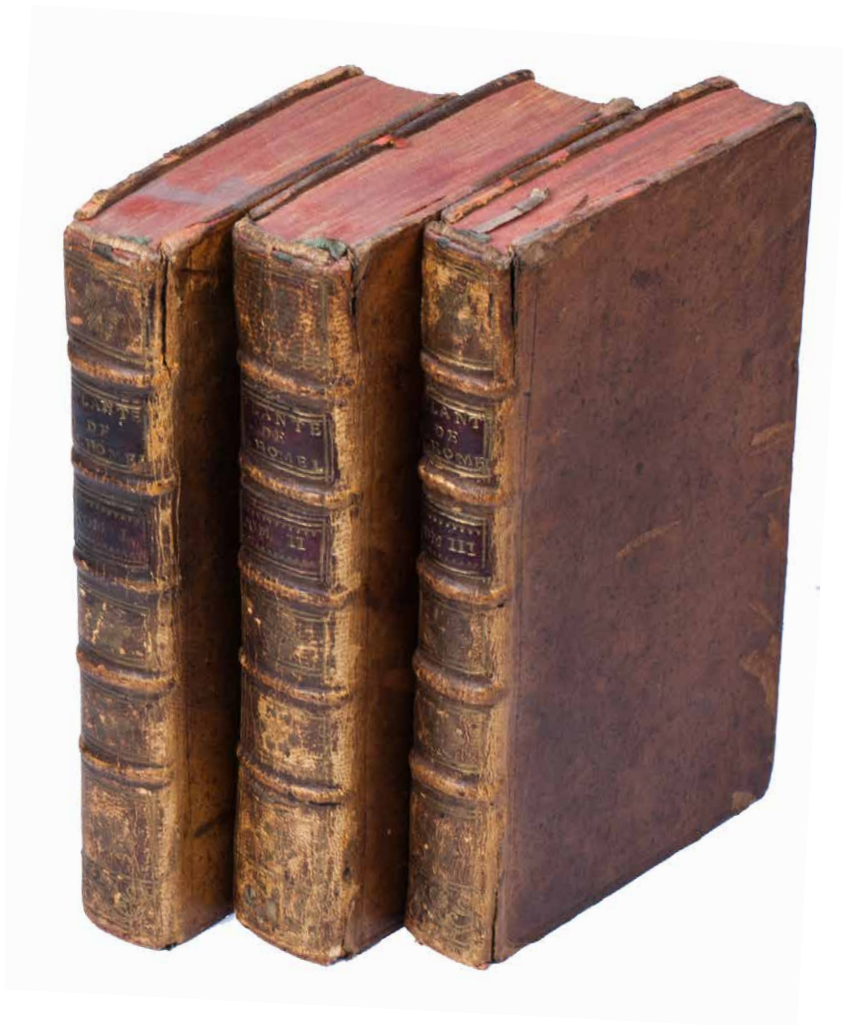
Including: Catalogus plantarum officinalium, secundum earum facultates dispositus.

Paris, sons of Nyon, 1738. 3 volumes. 8°. Contemporary tanned sheepskin, gold-tooled spines. € 400

Fifth edition of a French herbal compiled by the French botanist Pierre-Jean-Baptiste Chomel (1671–1740). The first two volumes list numerous plants arranged according to their medicinal abilities. Also included is a list with all the French and Latin names of the plants. The third volume contains the supplement, first published in the fourth volume of 1730, and the *Catalogus plantarum officinalium, secundum earum facultates dispositus*, published for the first time in the present edition.

First few leaves of volume 1 stained and some (water) stains throughout. Bindings worn along the extremities and slightly damaged at the head and foot on the spines. Otherwise in good condition.

XLVIII, [36], 350; [6], 349–830, [10]; [18], 214, [4], 116 pp. *Pritzel 1707.* [More on our website](#)



One of the earliest herbals with etched plates

6. **COLONNA, Fabio.** [In Greek: Phytobasanos] sive plantarum aliquot historia in qua describuntur diversi generis plantae veriores, ac magis facie, viribusque respondententes antiquorum Theophrasti, Dioscoridis Plinii, Galeni, aliorumque delineationibus, ab aliis hucusque non animadversae. ... etiam piscium aliquot, plantarumque novarum historia eodem auctore.

Naples, Horatio Salviani, Jacobus Carlino and Antonius Pace, 1592. 4°. With Salviani's woodcut device on title-page, 37 full-page etched botanical and ichthyological illustrations on integral leaves (8 × 13 cm), 33 of plants & 4 of fish and other marine species, each in a border built up from cast fleurons and rules. Gold-tooled brown calf (ca. 1700?). € 14 500

First edition of a charming botanical book with beautiful etched illustrations of plants and a few marine animals, written and illustrated by Fabio Colonna, famed Italian scientist (1567–1650). “It is the first strictly botanical book with intaglio prints” (Blunt). As a child Colonna suffered from epileptic seizures and started to study Greek and Latin authors, determined to find in one of their works a remedy for his illness. Through his studies he became a botanist and wrote several works on this subject. The “Phytobasanos” (plant touchstone) set out to improve the knowledge of the plants listed by Dioscorides and other classical authors. Colonna identified the herb valerian as the remedy Dioscorides recommended for epilepsy. He drew the illustrations for his works and is believed to have etched plates as well. His works are among the first botanical books to contain etched illustrations. Although they are relatively small and unpretentious “they are botanically accurate with the separate details of flowers and fruit frequently shown” (Blunt). The layout and decorative elements are charming, using excellent French types, and the presswork is good. Bookplate on back of title-page with Bose coat of arms of the library of the botanical gardens at Leipzig (“Biblioth. Bosian. Hortens.”), which were laid out by Prof. Georg Bose ca. 1700. With a few early manuscript notes and occasional underlining. With an owner's inscription cut out of the title-page and the gap restored at an early date, just touching the woodcut device, otherwise in good condition, with only very minor browning and an occasional small spot or stain. Binding badly rubbed, with the spine label and some of the gold lost, but structurally sound. The endpapers are browned and the head of one endleaf restored. A lovely landmark of botanical book illustration.

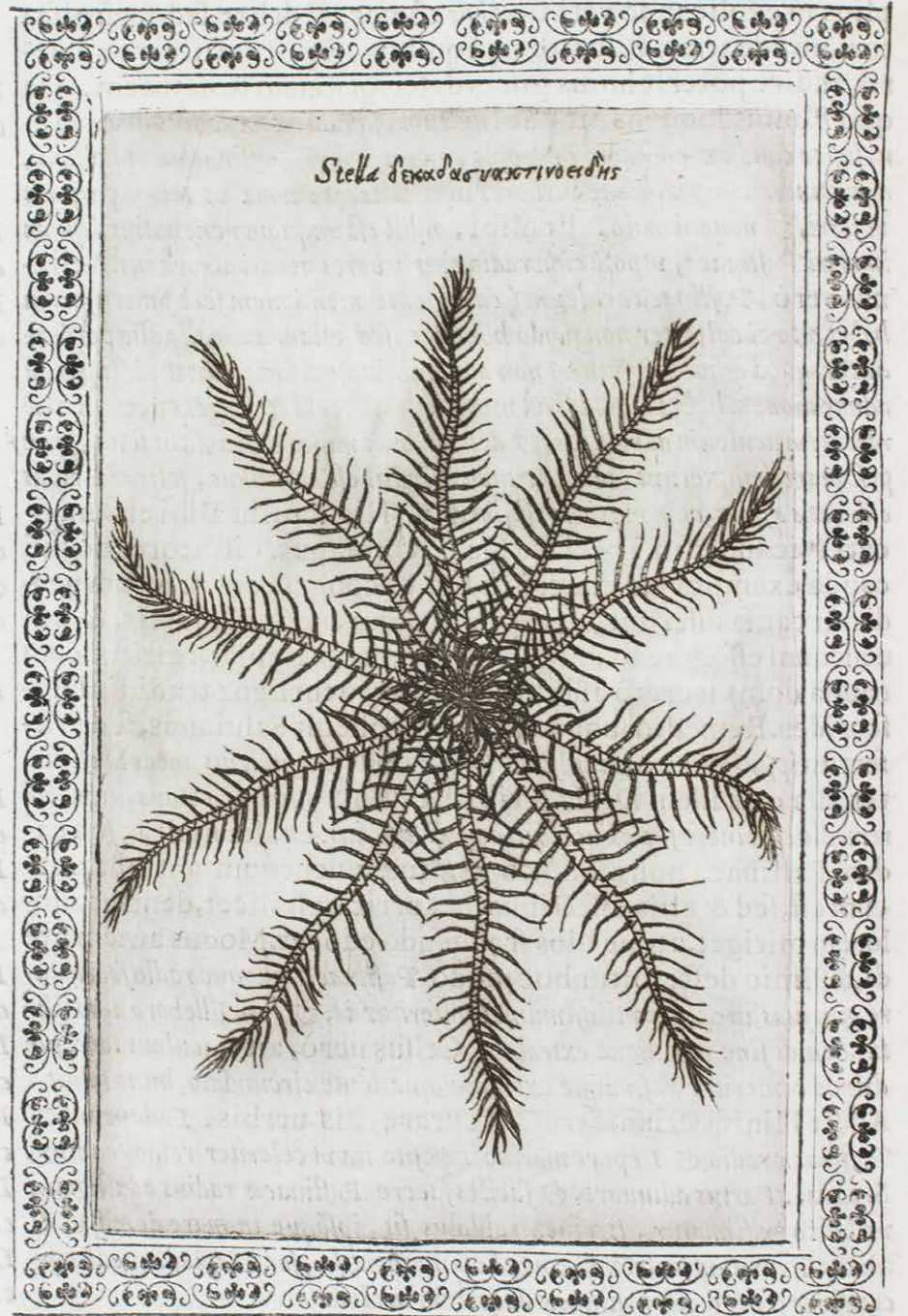
[16], 120, 32, [8] pp. Adams C2394; Blunt, pp. 87–89; BMC STC Italian, p. 191; Hunt 165 (37 plates); Mortimer (Italian) 130; Nissen, BBI 386 (38 plates); Pritzel 1822 (36 plates). [➤](#) More on our website





Cyperus scaberrimus Linn.

INTER



Asterias paposa ? Linn.
pectinata Potins.



*Very important 17th-century manual for apothecaries,
based on Cordus's Dispensatorium*

7. **CORDUS, Valerius.** Den leyds-man en onderwyser der medicynen, of ordentlicke uytdeylinge ende bereyding-boeck van de medicamenten ...

Rotterdam, Pieter van Waesberge, 1656. 8°. With an engraved frontispiece, a woodcut's printer device on the title-page and woodcut initials. Contemporary vellum. € 2500

Third edition of a Dutch version of the *Dispensatorium* by Valerius Cordus (1515–1544), edited together with the commentaries by Peter Coudenburgh (ca. 1518–1599) and the great botanist Matthias de Lobel (1538–1616), by the physician Pascasius Turcaeus (1586–1635) who also added the extensive indexes. Coudenburgh added his commentaries in the 1590 Leiden edition in the original Latin, while Lobel added further commentaries for the first edition of the present Dutch version (Amsterdam, Hendrik Laurentsz., 1614) and Turcaeus corrected and enlarged it for the second by the same publisher in 1632.

Already in 1592 Marten Everaert had translated the *Dispensatorium* into Dutch, but Lobel's authority quickly made his 1614 edition the standard that later editions followed. Valerius Cordus, a German physician and botanist compiled one of the greatest and most influential pharmacopoeias and one of the most celebrated herbals in history. In 1542 he began travelling back and forth between Germany and Italy for his research and studies, and also presented his great pharmacopoeia, *Dispensatorium*, to the Nuremberg city council. The council published the work posthumously as a single volume, in Latin, in 1546.

With owner inscriptions by members of the family Swartenbroeck on the first two endleaves and on the back paste-down, and with the bookplate of Jan van der Hoeven on the front paste-down. Binding a bit dust-soiled, some small water stains in the margins of the first leaves (not affecting the text), some small marginal tears (some repaired), otherwise in good condition.

[16], 490, [16] pp. *Daems & Vandewiele*, pp. 13–15, 61–62; *BMNI*, p. 372; *Stoeder, Gesch. d. pharmacie in Ned.*, pp. 38–39.

More on our website

*Extensive Belgian herbal,
with sections on gardening*

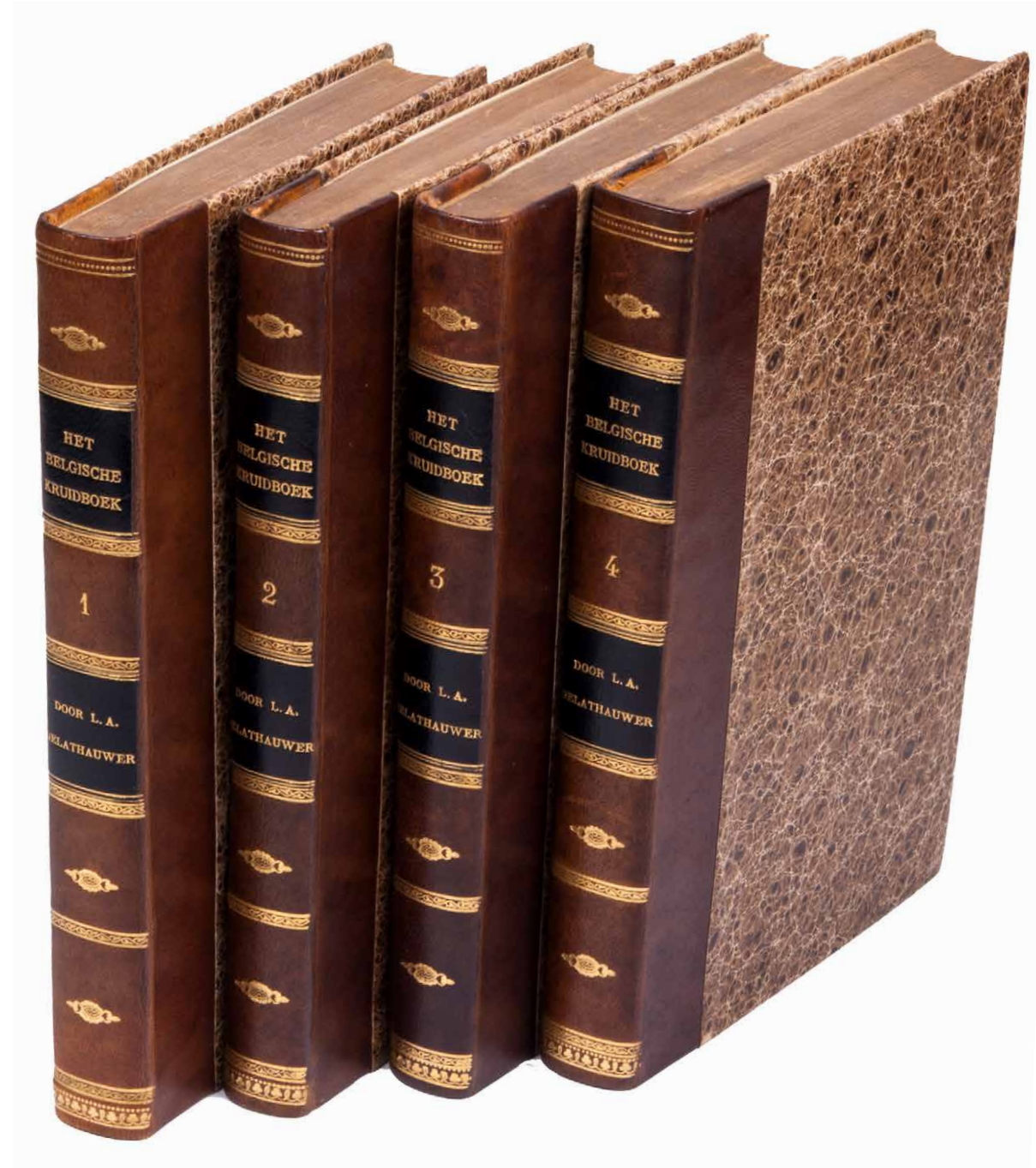
8. DELATHAUWER, Lievin-Amand. Het Belgische kruidboek, of de Gentsche hovenier.

Gent, H. Hoste; L. Hebbelynck, 1848–1849. 4 volumes. 8°. With a double-page lithographed plate. Modern half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 650

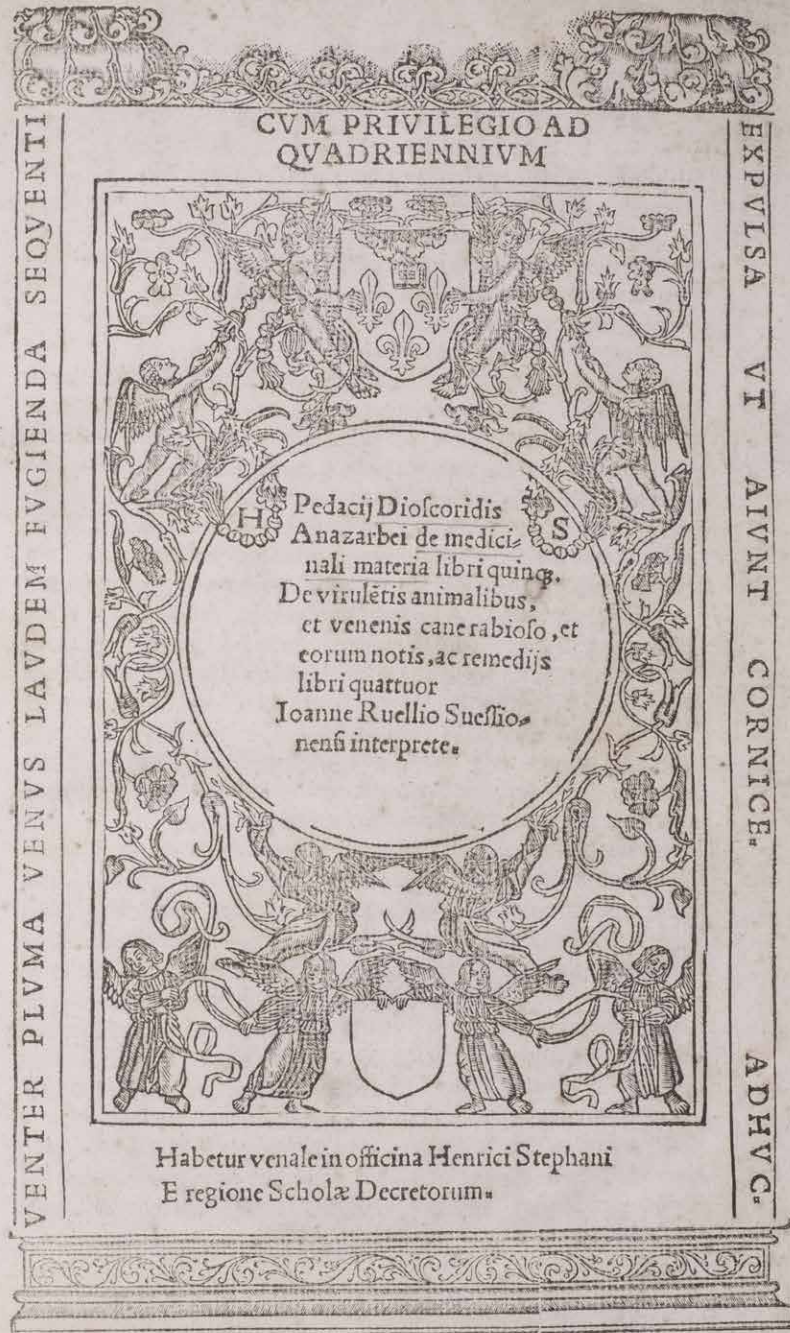
Rare first edition of an extensive herbal compiled by the Belgian landowner Lievin-Amand Delathauwer. As he states in the preface, Delathauwer wished to create a herbal in the Dutch language, as an addition to the many French works. It opens with a preface and introduction, followed by a general chapter covering all the different components of a plant. Next is a section on gardening and classification of plants and herbs. The majority of the work consists of descriptions of herbs, arranged alphabetically, mentioning the plant's habitat, characteristics and special properties if there are any. Each volume closes with an index for that volume. The fourth volume also contains a chapter on plant cultivation, plant diseases and pesticides.

With a collector's label on title-page. Only very slightly browned with a few minor spots, overall in very good condition.

[6], 435, [1 blank] pp. *Anet* (3 copies); *BMC NH*, p. 437. [🔗](#) More on our website



*First edition of Ruel's translation
of a foundational work on pharmacology*



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


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

€ 18 000

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

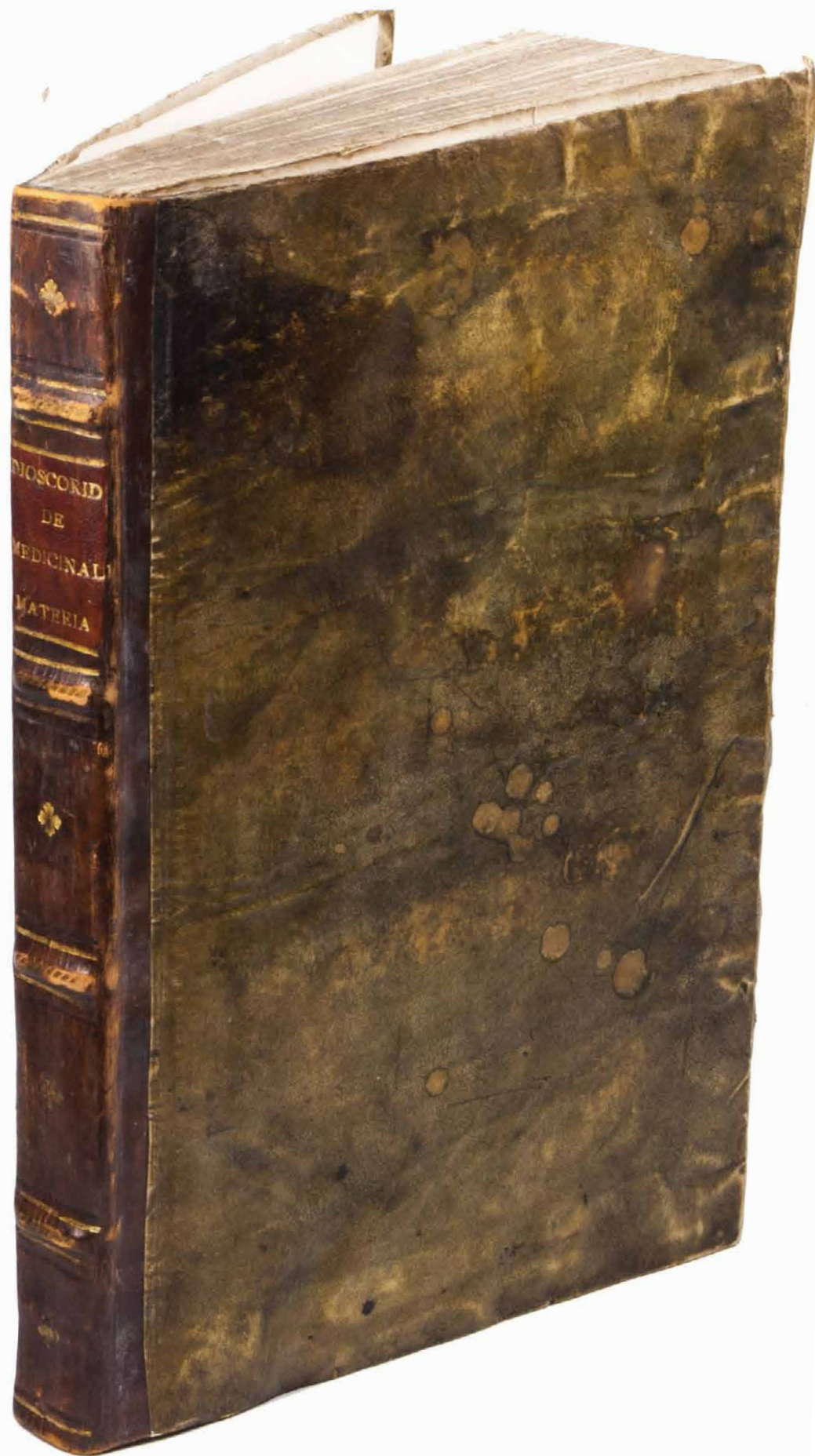
Dioscorides (ca. 40–90 CE), a Greek in the service of the Roman Empire, assembled all that was then known concerning the medicinal uses of plants, animals and minerals, adding information from his own experience accompanying the Roman army to Spain, the Middle East, North Africa and elsewhere, where he came to know many Persian, Indian and other exotic medicines. Though his work appeared in Latin from 1478 and in the original Greek from 1499, the present translation by Jean Ruel was first published here. “Often considered a herbal, [it] deals with all three natural kingdoms: plant, mineral and animal. It describes all the substances known to Dioscorides that were used as primary ingredients for medicines, and constitutes an encyclopedia on the topic. ... [It] contains just over one thousand chapters [each dealing with another medicine] and features 794 plants, 104 animals and 105 minerals. Most of the chapters contain the following information: the most common name of the drug and its possible synonyms; a description of the natural element producing the drug (for a vegetal drug, the whole plant); the part used as a drug, possibly with its preparation; the therapeutic properties of the drug; the diseases for which the drug was used, including the preparation and administration of the medicine; when appropriate, the falsifications and methods of authentication of the drug; and other uses of the drug, such as in cosmetics, veterinary medicine, of handicraft” (Glick).

With embossed initials on leaf d5. Title-page slightly thumbed, a waterstain at the foot of the last few leaves, but otherwise internally in very good condition. Binding soiled.

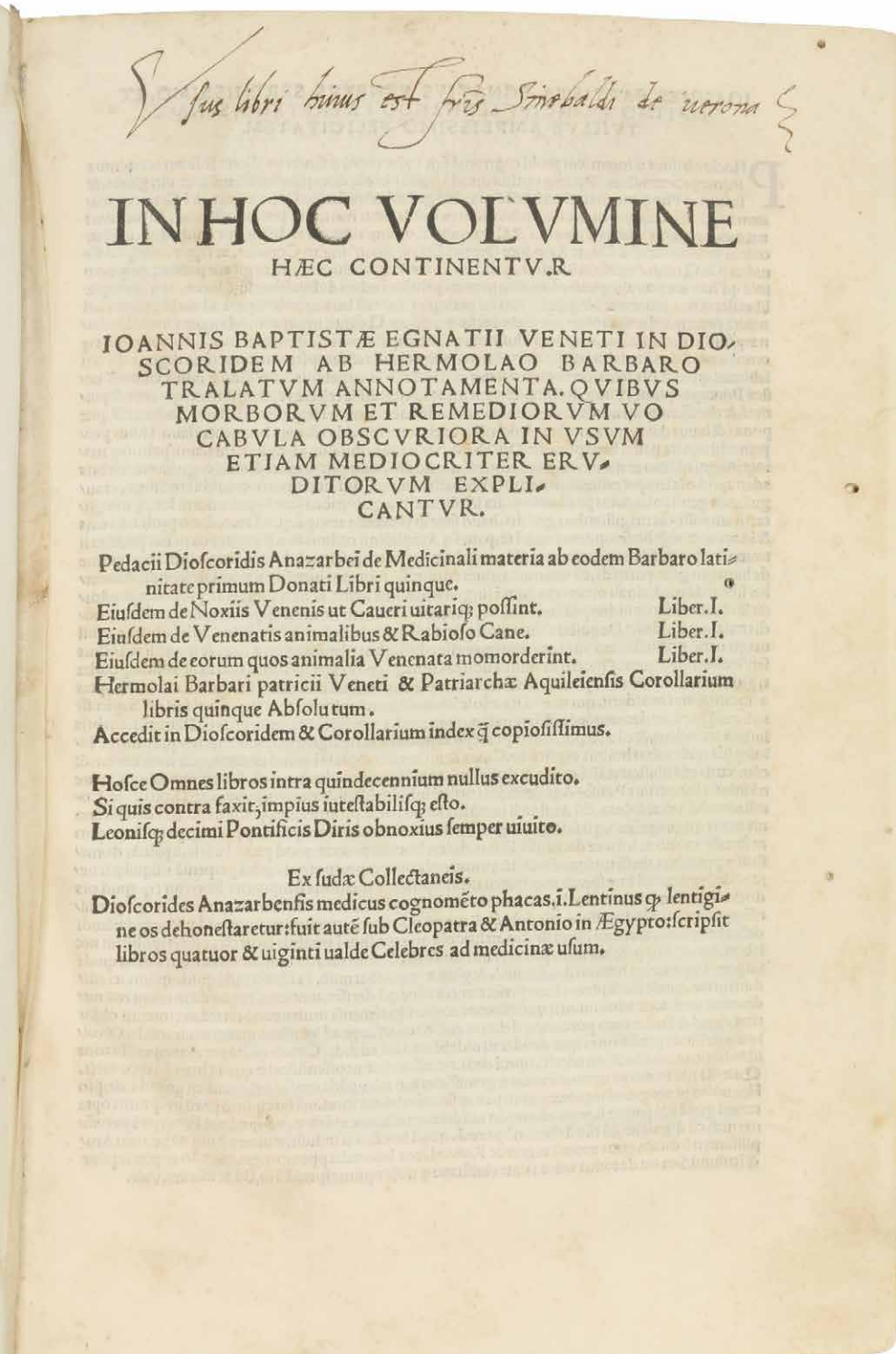
[12], 157, [2], [1 blank] ll. *Durling 1139; USTC 144550; Wellcome I, 1782; cf. T. Glick, Medieval science, technology and medicine: an encyclopedia, p. 152.*  More on our website

LIBER PRIMVS
PEDACII DIOSCORIDIS ANAZARBEI
DE MEDICINALI MATERIA LI-
BER PRIMVS, IOANNE
RVELLIO SVESSE-
ONENSI IN-
TERPRE-
TE.

Q Vamquam amicissime Ari, cōplures non veterum modo, sed recentiorum quoq̃, de medicamentorum compositione, viribus atq̃ probatione commētati sunt, nobis tamen nec vanum, nec a ratione abhorrentem impetum animi ad hoc opus incessisse, tibi ostēdere tentabimus. Cum eorum nonnulli absolutum nihil ædiderant, alij q̃ plurima quæ auditu percunctando didicere, scriptis tradiderant. Siquidem Bithynus Iolas & Heraclides Tarētinus omissa prorsus hærbarum tractatione, rem saneq̃ paucis perstrinxerunt. Neq̃ vero oēs illi de metallicis quicq̃ rebus aut odoramētis memoriæ prodiderunt. Crateuas autem hærbarius & Andreas medicus, qui cæteris diligentius hac in parte versati videntur, radices multas apprime vtilis, hærbasq̃, haudquaq̃ adnotatas reliquerūt. Nec sic quoq̃ prisca laude sua fraudādi sunt, quos & si pauca ipsis referantur accepta, magnam tamen impendisse diligentiam constat. Iuniorib⁹ minus assentiendum, e quibus Iulius Bassus, & Niceratus, & Petronius niger, & Diodotus, Asclepiadæ omnes, medicinalem materiā vernaculam cognitamq̃ vulgo dignam cēsuerunt, quæ ab eis litteris exacte mandaretur, vt medicamentorum vires probationesq̃ cursim complexi, sic nullo experimento eorum effectus colligentes, inani vero reddendarum causarum studio verba fundentes, alia pro alijs scriptitando, rē in aceruū congeriemq̃ extulerūt. Siquidem qui inter eos egregius habetur Niger, Ephorbium nascētis in Italia Chamelææ succum esse contendit. Androsæmonq̃ eandem hærbam cū Hyperico esse. Quinetiam Aloen in Iudæa fossilem nasci, et pleraq̃ his similia citra effectū explicationem exponit, quæ prorsus veritati refragantur. Quibus cōiectura colligi potest, ea nō oculata fide, sed narratione potius ab alijs accepisse. In ordine ijsdem ipsi aberrarunt, partim eorum discrepāteis nullaq̃ cognatione cōiunctas vires collidentes, alij per elementa litterarum scripta in ordinem digerētes, quo facilius memoriæ mandarētur, genera & eorū effectus a sua cognatiōe disiūgētes. Nos vero ab iēute, vt ita dicā, iuuētute, iugi



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



10. DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius. In hoc volumine haec continentur [!] Ioannis Baptistae Egnatii Veneti in Dioscoridem ab Hermolao Barbaro tralatum annotamenta. Quibus morborum et remediorum vocabula obscuriora in usum etiam mediocriter eruditorum explicantur ...

Venice, Francesco Barbaro & Giovanni Bartolomeo Gabiano for Giovanni & Gregorio De Gregori, 1 February 1516. 2 parts in 1 volume. Folio (22.5 × 32 cm). Later vellum with old gold-tooled red spine label. € 8500

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

“Dioscorides’ work is the authoritative source on the materia medica of antiquity. He described over 600 plants and plant principles” (Garrison/M.). “Very little is known about its author ..., except that he was a Cilician Greek who lived in the time of Claudius and Nero, and that he travelled widely in the Middle East, probably as a physician in the Roman army ... It is no exaggeration to say that from its publication until well into the 17th century ... all botanical studies were based on this book, and the greater part of any new botanical matter published during the 16th and 17th centuries was in the form of commentary on Dioscorides ... It is only with the rise of modern scientific botany in the 18th century that his influence began to wane” (PMM).

Occasional light browning with more noticeable brown stains in the final leaves; a few wormholes (some within the text). A small paper flaw to the lower edge of the last few pages. Provenance: 1) 17th-century ink owner’s inscription of Sinibaldi di Verona on title-page; 2) French bookseller Lucien Scheler (1902–99) with his collation mark “Coll. complet / L.S.” pencilled on paste-down.

[36], “CXXXIII” [= CXXXIV], 106 ll. *Bird* 669; *Choulant, Hdb. ält. Med.* 80 (erroneously stating “s. l. e. a.”) & 82; *Durling* 1140; *Edit 16, CNCE* 17255; *Haeser II*, 9; *IA* 154.303, 112.852; *Johnston, The Cleveland herbal, botanical, and horticultural collections* (1992), 28; *Panzer VIII*, 429, 767; *Proctor/Isaac* 12338; *USTC* 827005; *Wellcome I*, 1794; cf. *PMM* 20; not in *Adams; Lesky; Osler; Waller*.

More on our website


*One of the earliest accurately illustrated herbals,
with about 320 beautiful woodcuts*

II. DORSTEN, Theodor. *Botanicon*, continens herbarum, aliorumque simplicium, quorum usus in medicinis est, descriptiones, & iconas ad vivum effigiatas: ...

Frankfurt am Main, Christian Egenolff, (colophon: March 1540). Folio. With about 320 mostly botanical woodcuts in the text, about 70 woodcut decorated initials plus a few repeats, many cut by Sebald Beham. 16th-century sheepskin parchment (extensively reworked). € 25 000

First edition of Theodor Dorsten's Latin adaptation of Eucharius Rösslin's extensive and beautifully illustrated German herbal, *Kreutterbuch*, first published (also by Egenolff) in 1535. It includes about 284 botanical illustrations originally cut for the Rösslin edition, many based on the pioneering naturalistic illustrations cut by Hans Weiditz for Otto Brunfels's *Herbarium vivae eicones* (1530–1536). Most show complete plants including roots, some show fruits or other parts of plants, and about 36 mostly smaller woodcuts (including a few repeats) show containers for the medicines or other relevant objects. Egenolff clearly saw the importance of the new and more accurate style of illustration, and engaged the best woodblock cutters to produce his blocks. While Brunfels's *Herbarium* had no text beyond the names of the plants, Egenolff saw the importance of combining the images with detailed botanical medical texts, first in German by Rösslin and here in Latin by Theodor Dorsten (1492–1552), a physician and professor in Marburg, Germany. The book therefore played a considerable role in bringing botanical medical knowledge to a wider public, both in Germany and abroad. Dorsten's adaptation was also further developed in German for Adam Lonitzer's *Kreutterbuch* in 1557. The present first edition of Dorsten is a nice piece of book production, the roman type perfectly complements the woodcuts, and the presswork is excellent.

Signed above the colophon by "Remigius Ruffius" (Rémy Roussel), a French humanist active 1517–1540. He is said to have come from Loudun and been active in Paris; we suppose he is the canon of that name recorded at Tours, near Loudun, in 1539. With the title-page somewhat worn and with a small hole restored, a few small worm holes in the first few leaves (1 in the head margin continuing through the first third of the book), but still in very good condition. The binding has been extensively restored but is now structurally sound.

[10], 306 ll. *Anderson, Herbals*, p. 156; *Durling* 1203; *Nissen, BBI* 522; *Plesch*, p. 206; *USTC* 616903; *VD16* D2442; *Wellcome I*, 1861; *not in Hunt*.  More on our website

B O T A N I C O N,

CONTINENS HERBARVM, ALIORVŒ QVĒ
Simplicium, quorum usus in Medicinis est, descriptionis, & Ico-
nas ad vivum effigiatas: ex præcipuis tam Græcis quam Latinis
Authoribus iam recens concinnatum. Additis etiam, quæ
Neotericorum observationes & experientia uel comprobant
denuo, uel nuper inuenerunt.

AVT. THEODERICO DOR-
stenio Medico.



Cum Gratia & Priuilegio Cæsareo.

FRANCOFORTI, Christianus Egenolphus
excudebat.





NOMENCLATVRAE.

Ακορος.
Xopós ἀφροδισίας.

Acorus.
Herba uenerca.
Gladiolus.

Gelbe Lilien.
Drachenwurz.



ANNOTATIO NI ACORVM.

A CORVM pharmacopolæ & herbarij uulgò appellant, herbam illam, quæ iridis species est, & Gladiolus etiam ab acuminato gladij, quem refert, mucrone, appellatur. Cæterum Manardus, Campegius, & Brunfelsius, multique alij, acri exactoque iudicio medici, constanter affirmant, uerum Acorum Dioscoridis, esse radicem illam, quam passim in officinis perperam appellant calamum aromaticum, eaque prætendunt rationem, quòd Acorus Dioscoridis, calore & siccitate uiget, radicemque habet odoratam: noster autem uocatus Acorus frigiditate & siccitate insignitur, & insipidum quendam saporem habet, radicemque iniucundi odoris. Quare etiam suadent, calamum uocatum Aromaticum sumendum esse, quoties in Medicina opus est Acoro. Porro uerus odoratus calamus, de quo Diosco. scribit, adhuc ignotus est.

C iij

ANNOTATIO IN
Lilium.



LILIVM, ut Plinius inquit, rosæ nobilitate proximum est, & quidem cognatione unguenti oleique, quod Lirinon appellatur. Græci perhibent Lilium è lunonis lacte natum resperfa terra, namq; quum Herculem, quem ex Alcmena sustulerat Iupiter, immortalitate uellet donare, lunonis dormientis uberibus admoit, & cum lacte se repleisset, post sumtum digressus, mamma copiose profuxit, quod in caelo à puero profusum est, Galaxiam, id est lacteam effecit uiam: quod humi sparsum est, lilium florem lacteo colore nitentem creauit, ob id à nostris lunonia Rosa dictum uidetur. Fecit deinde ob hanc causam floris nobilitas, ut regius ab alijs flos diceretur: quoniam nulli florum, ut Plinius inquit, excelsitas maior, trium aliquando cubitorum. Candor eximius, & ab angu-

stij in latitudinem se aperiens calathus. Quamuis multa sint genera Liliorum, quæ à Plinio & Theophrasto enumerantur, tamen hic præter candidum & cœruleum Lilium nihil tractabimus, quæ apud nos in hortis frequentiora nascuntur, & certo nomine donata sunt. Hieronymus Brunswicensis nobilis Herbarius, quo nemo exactius de Liliorum generibus scripsit, inquit, quòd ubicunq; in Latina lingua Lilium absolute ponitur, semper intelligendum sit per illud Lilium candidum, quod omnibus notissimum est. Et quod cœruleum Lilium Iris Latino nomine dicatur, Diuerso enim colore floret, à cœlestis arcus similitudine, qui Iris à Græcis dicitur, planta hæc etiam Iris dicta est. Nonnulli cœruleum gladiolum appellant, à folijs quæ gladij formam referunt. Radicem habet odoratissimam, quam uerno tempore in solis umbra siccant, ac minutim conscissam in capsis recondere solent, ut uestimentis gratiam odoris concilient. Est & quædam Iris, ut Hermolaus ex Dioscor. indicat, quæ florem album gerit, quem cœruleo longe odoratiorem esse scribit.

DESCRL

*Comprehensive pharmacological handbook,
with 7 engraved plates*

12. FARVACQUES, Robert de (attributed to) and Johannes SCHRODER. *Medicina pharmaceutica, of groote algemeene schatkamer der drôgbereidende geneeskunst.*

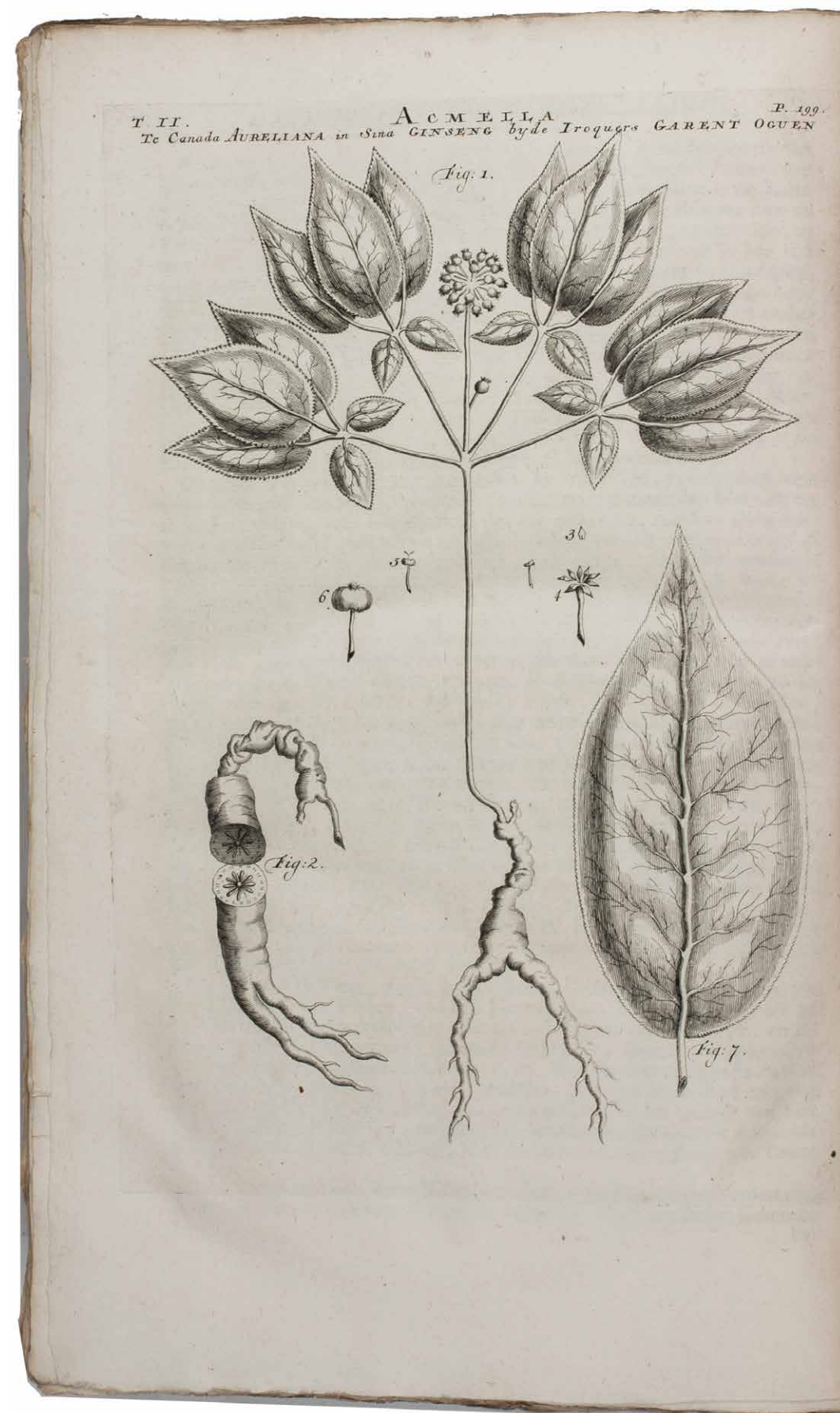
Including: Ontslote kabinet der simplicia, of enkele drogerijen; ...

Leiden, Isaak Severinus, 1741. 3 parts in 1 volume. Folio. With a general title-page printed in red and black, with a small engraved device, 2 part-titles, and 7 engraved plates. Modern vellum. € 1250

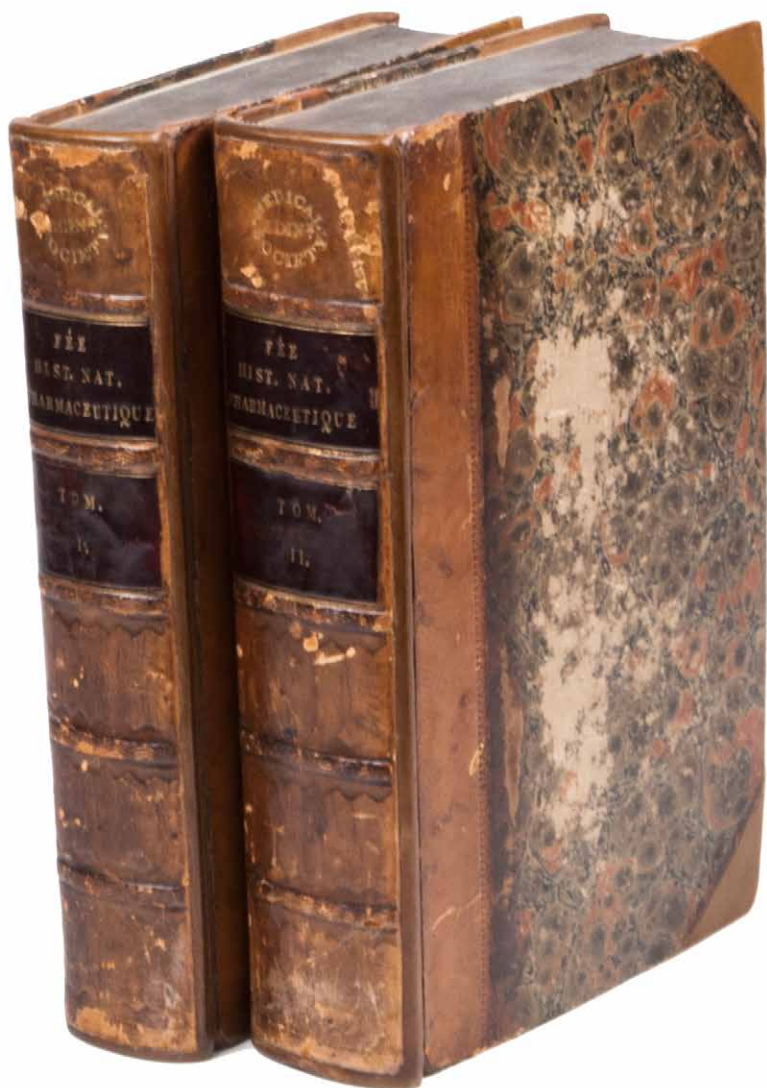
Enlarged third edition of a comprehensive work on the preparation of medicines, also a handbook for apothecaries, erroneously attributed to the Belgian physician Robert de Farvacques (d. 1689), physician to Charles the Second of Spain. The first two parts are divided into five “books”, each divided into several chapters. The first book is an introduction to pharmacology, describing the medicinal properties plants, animals and minerals and when to gather and prepare them. The second book lists different preparation methods of simple medicines and the third book of compound medicines. The fourth book deals with the useful instruments and tools for physicians and apothecaries. The fifth book, which occupies the entire second part, is devoted to the preparation of waters, oils, plasters, balsams, pills, etc. The five plates in the second part show furnaces, pans, kettles, and other useful instruments for preparing these medicines. The third part, not present in the first and second edition, was compiled by the Dutch apothecary Johannes Schroder (ca. 1680–1746) and lists numerous simple medicines (roots, herbs, shrubs, seeds, fruits, resins, etc., animal products, minerals), mentioning where they can be found, how to recognize them and how to determine which are best suited to be used in medicine. He also mentions the various names which are in use for the same plant. Included at the end is a treatise by the German botanist Johann Philipp Breyne (1680–1764) on the ginseng plant and root and the herb acmella, illustrated with two plates.

A few pages restored along the margins, first few pages slightly thumbed, occasionally a small spot or (marginal) stain. Overall in very good condition, and wholly untrimmed.

[28], 434; [2], 340, [4], [1 blank], [33]; [1], [1 blank], [12], “222” [=214], [20] pp. *Blake*, p. 143; *STCN* 227702735; *Vandewiele, Geschiedenis van de pharmacie in België*, p. 170; *Wellcome III*, p. 10. [More on our website](#)



*Original edition of a French manual
on the arrangement of the medica materia*



13. FÉE, Antoine Laurent Apollinaire. Cours d'histoire naturelle pharmaceutique, ou histoire des substances usitées dans la thérapeutique, les arts et l'économie domestique.

Paris, Imprimerie de Decourchant (printed in the page facing the title-page), 1828. 2 volumes. Large 8°. Both volumes bound in contemporary half calf with marbled paper sides, blind-tooled spines, red morocco spine labels with the title in gold and a gilt-stamped library stamp of the Medical Society, Edinburg, on the top of both spines. € 250

Original edition of a well-known manual in which the vegetable and animal materia medica are arranged according to the natural system.

Antoine Laurent Apollinaire Fée (1789–1874) is a French botanist and author of works on botany and mycology, Darwinism and practical and historical pharmacology – his *Code pharmaceutique, ou pharmacopée française* (Paris, 1826) among them. He served as a medical orderly during Napoleon's campaign in Spain, then established a pharmacy in Paris. He was schooled in the profession in Strasbourg, receiving his degree in 1815. He met the botanist Christiaan Hendrik Persoon in 1823, and came to be strongly influenced by him. Fée later became an instructor at teaching hospitals, firstly in Lille in 1825 then Strasbourg in 1832, when he was promoted to M.D. and professor of botany. In 1874 he was elected as the president of the Société botanique de France. Next to the stamp on the spine also with a library stamp of the Medical Society Edinburgh on the title-pages of both volumes and with the bookplate of Franz Sondheinmer on the front paste-downs. Binding slightly worn around the edges, some small brown stains throughout the book and a little waterstained in the margins (not affecting the text), otherwise in good condition.

[4], xxvi, [2], 659; vii, 822, [2] pp. *DSB IV*, p. 560; *Bulletin des sciences médicales*, 7 (1828), p. 267. [🔗](#) More on our website



DAFFODIL. — NARCISSUS PSEUDO-NARCISSUS.

*British poisonous plants,
with 28 hand-coloured lithographed plates*

14. JOHNSON, Charles. British poisonous plants.

London, Taylor and Francis, for John E. Sowerby, 1856. 8°. With 28 hand-coloured lithographed plates (including frontispiece). Contemporary blind-blocked cloth, with the title in gold on front board. € 250

First edition of a compendium to poisonous plants in Britain, compiled by Charles Johnson, “botanical lecturer at Guy’s hospital” (title-page). He covers different families and species of poisonous plants and flowers, the majority of which are depicted on the hand-coloured lithographed plates. The text describes the appearance and habitat of the plants, with what plants they can be confused, the poisonous parts of the plants, the physical reaction when you touch or eat the plants, and how to recover (if possible) when poisoned. “.. the book is not intended for the use of the practical botanist, to whom of the forms and properties of the plants represented are of course familiar; but as one of reference for those who, owing to want of leisure or inclination, are only casual observers of such objects” (p. iv).

From the library of Ellon Castle, Scotland, with the armorial bookplate of “Gordon of Ellon” on paste-down. Very slightly browned. Lacking the first blank flyleaf, spine very slightly worn at the head and foot. Overall in very good condition.

iv, 59, [1 blank] pp. *Nissen, BBI 993; Stafleu & Cowan 3373.*  More on our website

On the Lamium Plinii

15. **KOENIG, Samuel Fridericus.** *Dissertatio inauguralis medica de Lamio Plinii.*

Strasbourg, Melchior Pauschinger, 1742. 4°. With a folding engraved plate.
Disbound. € 300

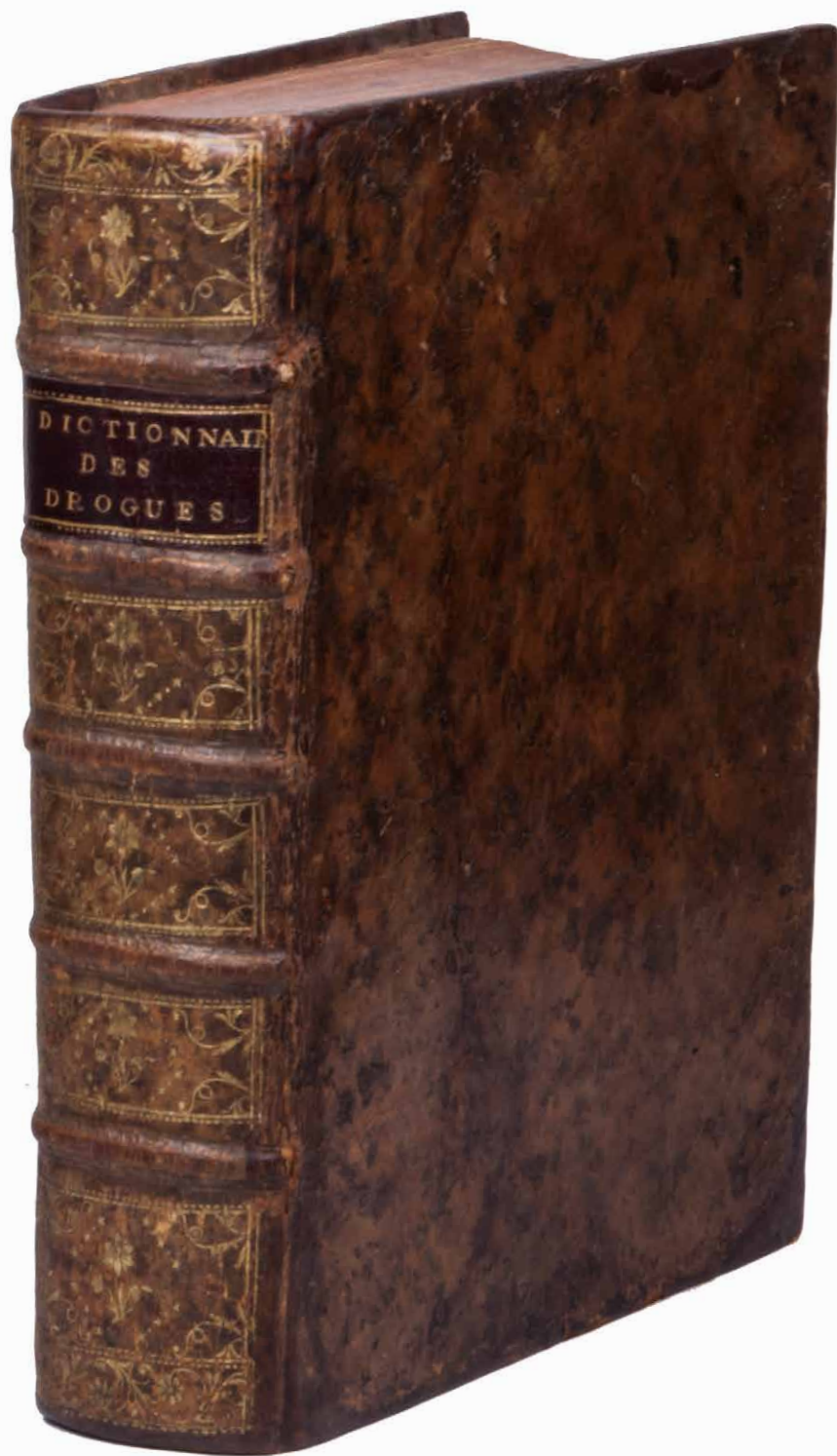
Botanical, chemical and pharmaceutical description of the *Lamium Plinii*, a dead-nettle from the family Lamiaceae. Dissertation by Samuel Fridericus Koenig.

In very good condition, with traces of paper wrappers.

[4], 20 pp. *Pritzel 4802.* [👉 More on our website](#)



*Fifth D'Houry edition of an important work
on the 'simple' ingredients of medicaments*



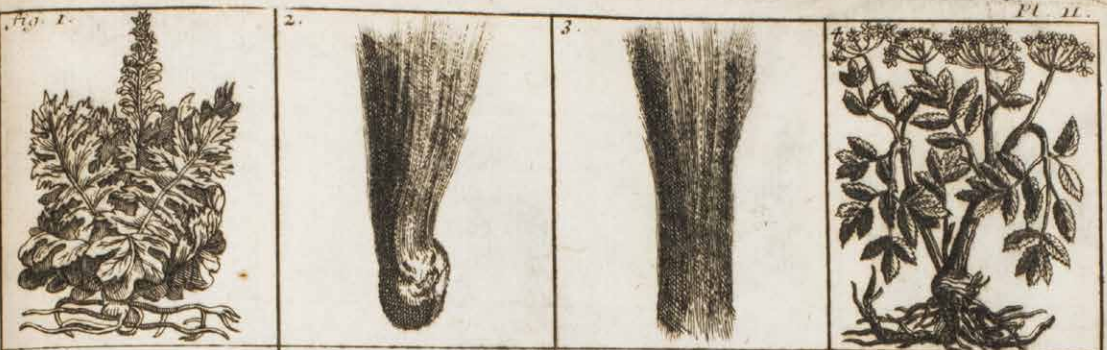
16. LEMERY, Nicolas. Dictionnaire universel des drogues simples, contenant leurs noms, origine, choix, principes, vertus, étimologies; & ce qu'il y a de particulier dans les animaux, dans les végétaux & dans les minéraux,...

Paris, for D'Houry, 1759. Large 4°. With an engraved author's portrait and 25 full-page engraved plates, each divided into 16 numbered compartments showing plants (24 plates), or animals (1 plate). Contemporary half-calf, gold-tooled spine, marbled endpapers. € 850

Fifth edition of a dictionary of medical herbs compiled by the French chemist Nicolas Lemery (1645–1715). Nicolas Lemery (1645–1715), was a French chemist, one of the first to develop theories on acid-base chemistry. At the beginning of his career he lectured on chemistry in Montpellier. He next established a pharmacy in Paris, still continuing his lectures. In 1675 he published the first version of his most successful work, his *Course of Chemistry*. He lived to see 13 editions and for a century it maintained its reputation as a standard work which was also translated in various languages. He developed especially his theories of the reaction between acids and alkalis. Being a Calvinist, he was obliged to retire to England in 1683. When the Edit of Nantes was abrogated, however, he returned to France, and turning Catholic in 1686, he was able to reopen his shop and resume his lectures. In 1697 he published the first edition of his *Pharmacopée universelle* and his more or less complementary *Traité des drogues simples* followed in 1698. These two books were both republished and translated many times. The present *Traité des drogues simples* was first published by Laurent d'Houry and reprinted in 1699, 1723, 1732 (4th edition) by d'Houry. There are also reprints in Amsterdam (1706, 1716) and Rotterdam (1727); our copy is probably the 5th edition published by the D'Houry firm.

Lemery became associate chemist at the Royal Academy of Sciences in 1699, and full member in 1700, which resulted in the publication of several memoirs in the Academy's journal and a monograph on antimony entitled *Traité de l'antimoine* (1707). "Lemery's chief contributions to pharmacy were his two complementary works, the *Pharmacopée universelle* and *Drogues simples*. These are alphabetically arranged lists of composites and simples respectively giving the sources, virtues, doses, and therapeutic action of the various medicaments. They represent a comprehensive dictionary of pharmaceuticals" (DSB). The work opens with an eulogy, a preface and an extensive list of authors. The first edition was published in 1698. Binding slightly rubbed and only some occasional spots, otherwise in good condition.

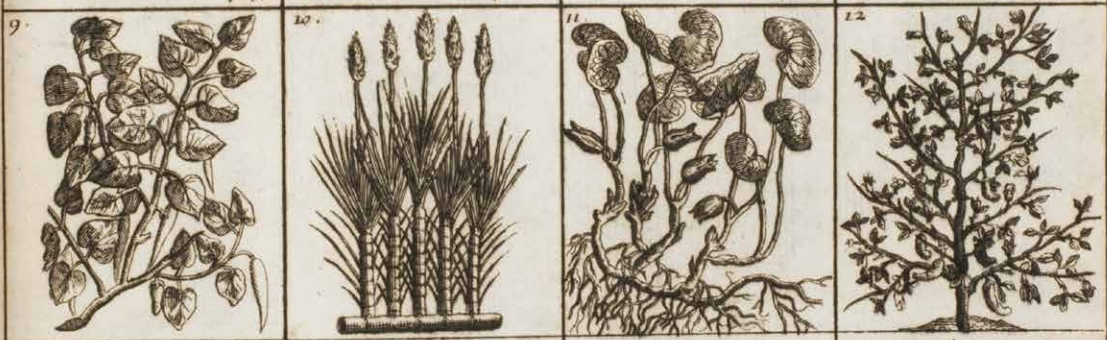
[4], xxiv, 846 pp. *DSB VIII*, pp. 172–175; *Wellcome III*, p. 488. [More on our website](#)



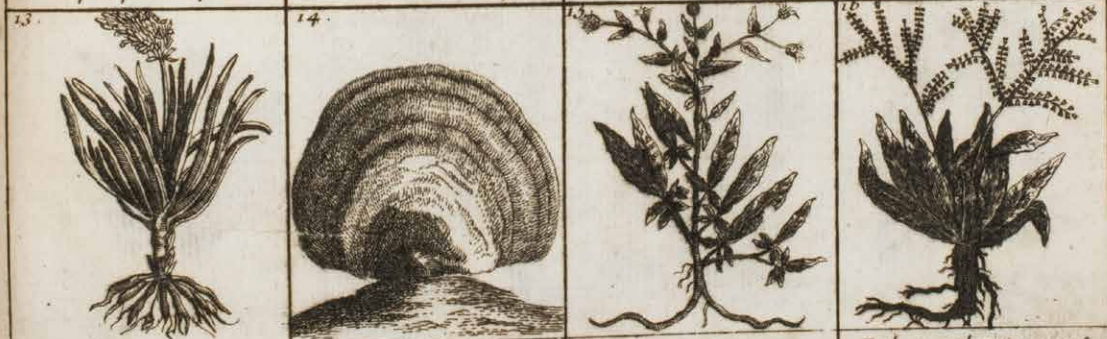
Acanthus, p. 6. *Alumen plum verum*, p. 32. *Amanthus*, p. 35. *Angelica*, p. 47.



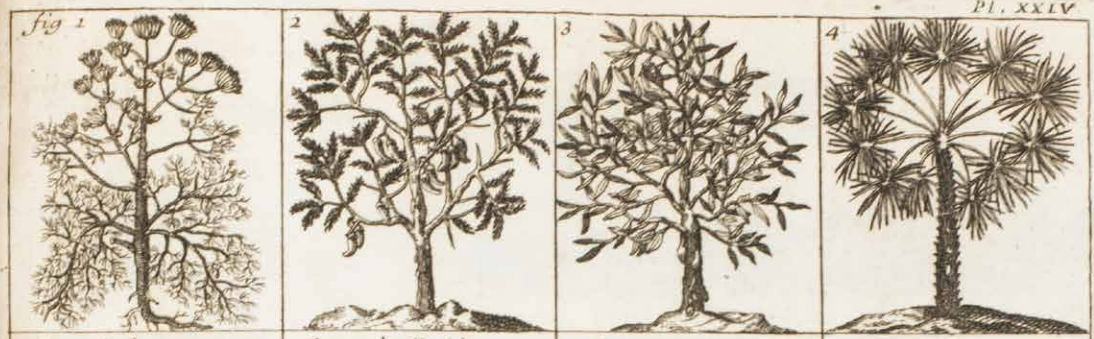
Aristolochia Clemat, p. 77. *Aristol rotunda*, p. 76. *Aristolochia longa*, p. 77. *Aristol. tenuis*, p. 78.



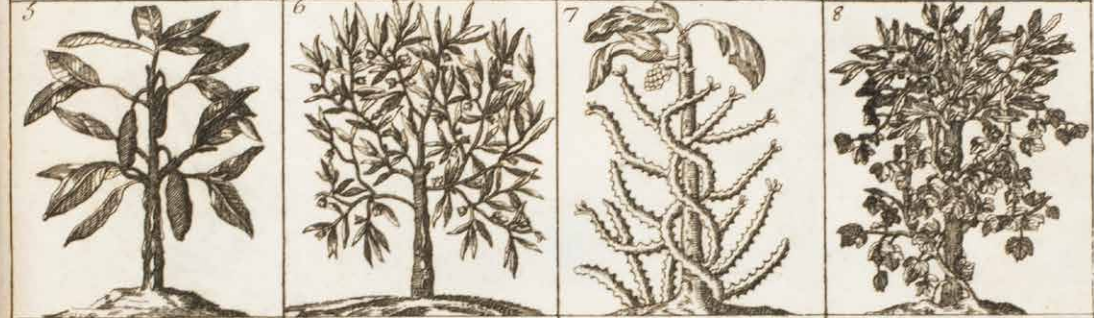
Apocynum, p. 56. *Arundo Sacchar*, p. 84. *Asarum*, p. 84. *Aspalatus*, p. 87.



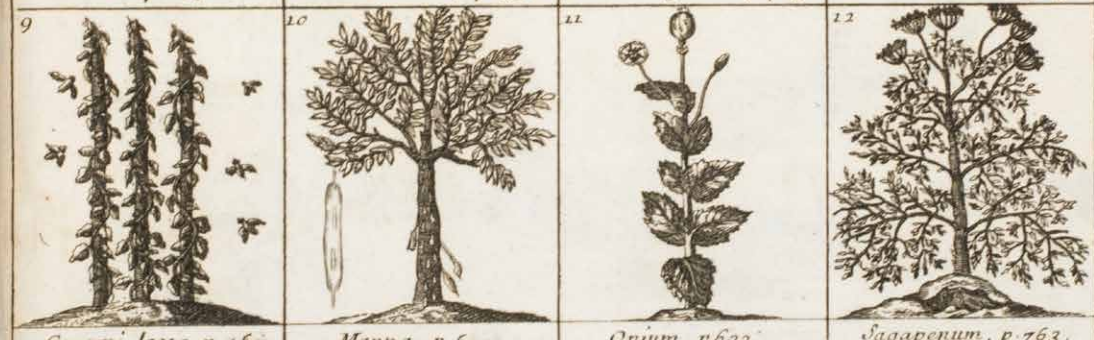
Asphodelus, p. 89. *Auricula Judæ*, p. 98. *Behen album*, p. 118. *Behen rubrum*, p. 118.



Gummi Ammon, p. 37. *Gummi Arabic*, p. 402. *Cancanum*, p. 171. *Caranna*, p. 186.



Gummi Copal, p. 266. *Gummi Elemi*, p. 332. *Gummi gutta*, p. 403. *Gummi Hederæ*, p. 408.



Gummi lacca, p. 467. *Manna*, p. 543. *Opium*, p. 632. *Sagapenum*, p. 763.



Sarcocolla, p. 782. *Tacamahaca*, p. 851. *Tragacanthum*, p. 887. *Vernix, seu Sandaracha Arabum*, p. 907.

LEERBOEK
DER
ARTSENIJ-GEWASSEN.

DOOR
F. A. W. MIQUEL.

NIEUWE UITGAVE,

IN VERBAND MET DE

NEDERLANDSCHE APOTHEEK.

UTRECHT, | AMSTERDAM,
C. VAN DER POST JR. | C. G. VAN DER POST.
1859.

*Circumstantial information on the plants
used in Dutch pharmacology, by a famous botanist*

17. MIQUEL, Friedrich Anton Wilhelm. Leerboek der artsenij-gewassen. Nieuwe uitgave, in verband met de Nederlandsche apotheek.

Utrecht, Amsterdam, C. van der Post, 1859. 8°. Original publisher's grey paper boards with a printed title in ornamental border and the title on the spine. € 400

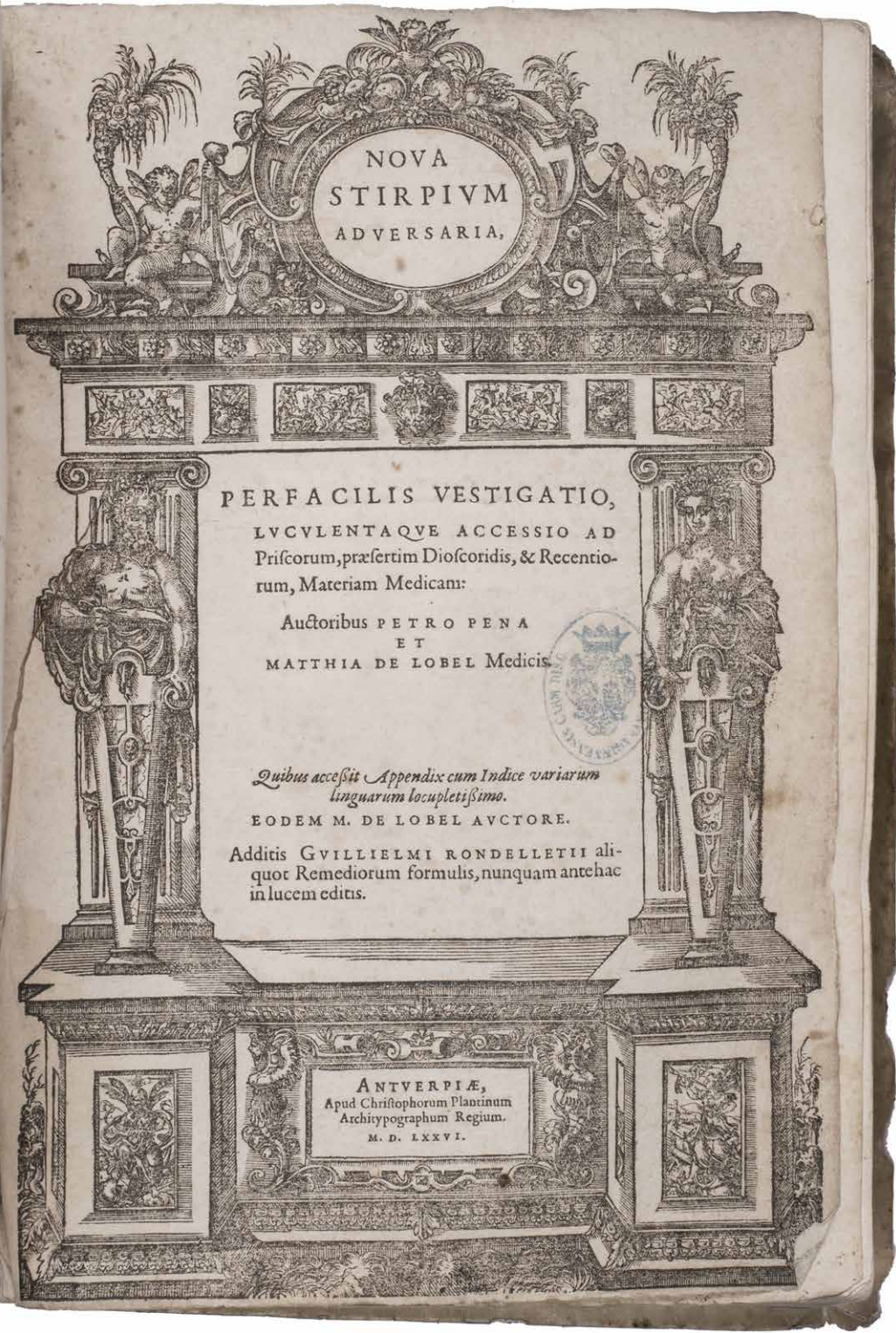
Friedrich Anton Wilhelm Miquel (1811–1871), born in Germany, was a famous Dutch botanist, who focussed his study primarily on the flora of the Dutch East Indies.

Next to his scientific works like the *Flora Indiae Batavae* (Amsterdam, 4 vols., 1855–1859), Miquel published this more practical handbook on pharmaceutical plants for students and practitioners, including very circumstantial information on the plants used in Dutch pharmacology. The present first edition appeared in the year Miquel was appointed in Utrecht.

A bifolium contains the half-title on one leaf and two copies of the shortened title meant for the spine and was supposed to have been bound before the title-page with one of the shortened titles cut out and pasted on the spine, but in this copy the bifolium is bound between pp. xxxviii and xxxix (fol. C4 and C5). Worn copy with the spine missing, therefore the book is very vulnerable and the quires nearly fall apart. Still in good condition with all its faults.

xvi, lx, 406 pp. *Stoeder*, 422; *NNBW*, VI, 986–987. [🔗](#) More on our website

*Enlarged Plantin issue of a pioneering classic of botany,
with about 307 excellent woodcuts*



18. PENA, Pierre and Matthias de LOBEL. Nova stirpium adversaria.

Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1576. Small 2°, index large 4° (29 × 20 cm). Title-page with an elaborately decorated woodcut architectural frame and about 307 (of about 317) woodcut botanical illustrations. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 12 500

Enlarged Plantin issue of the first edition of an important Latin herbal with more than 300 excellent woodcut illustrations showing the plants in remarkable detail, usually including the roots. Its classification system, based on characteristics of the leaves, was better than any used previously. Thomas Purfoot first issued this edition at London in 1571 (title-page 1570), but Plantin bought a large part of the press run and reissued the book with extensive and important additions. He replaced the preliminaries, but also added a 15-page appendix (pp. 456–471) with 35 new woodcuts, the 15-page “Formulae aliquot” and 36 pages of indices. Two additional leaves ([3], [1 blank] pp.) printed with the indices (5*3–4) formed an additional appendix with 10 additional woodcuts, but have been removed from the present copy.

The main text is divided into two parts. The title on the title-page applies to the first part, while the second part devoted to trees has its own drop-title: “Fruticum, subfruticum, cremiorum & arborum adversaria, concisaeque”.

Plantin also acquired the original woodblocks and used them for his own botanical publications. They include the first illustration of the tobacco plant, *Nicotina tabacum*, including the head of a person smoking tobacco in a horn-shaped pipe.

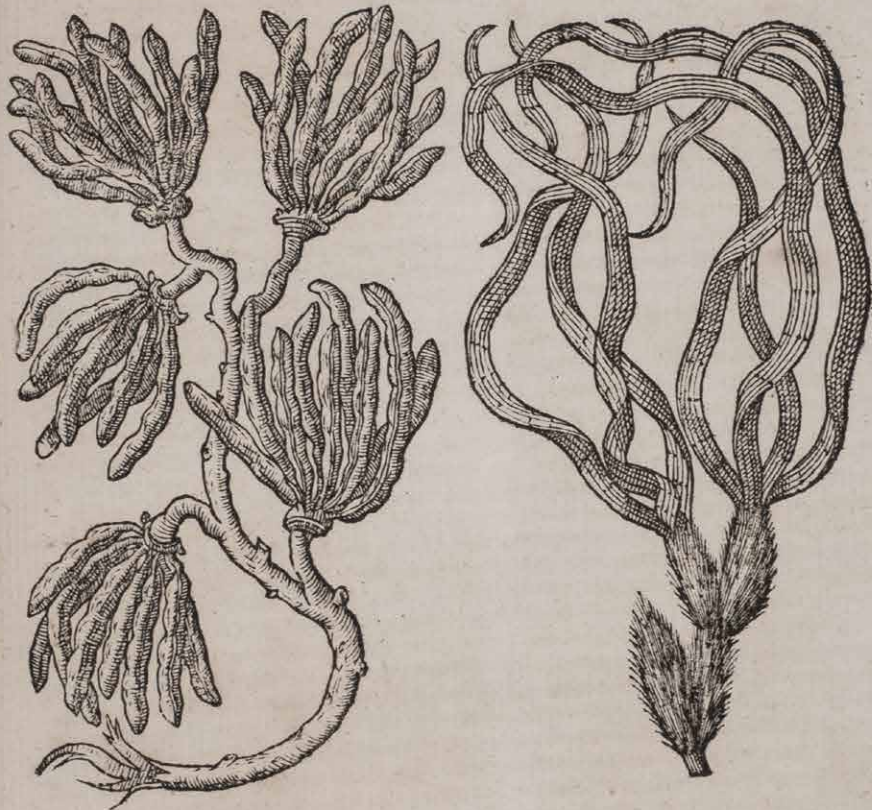
Lacking the 2-leaf appendix, title-page nearly detached and with a tear slightly affecting the woodcut frame, a tear running 1 cm into the text on I6, a corner torn off 2P3, not approaching the text, some tears in the gutter margin of the index (1 bifolium separated at the fold) and an occasional sheet slightly browned or foxed, but otherwise in good condition. The parchment of the binding is somewhat soiled, with a hole in the spine and a few tears, and has nearly come loose from the bookblock. Plantin’s expanded issue of a seminal botanical work, which set a high standard with both its scholarly text and its more than 300 excellent woodcuts.

[4], 471, [1 blank], 15, [1 blank], 24, [12 (of 16)] pp. *Arents 13 note; Arnold Arboretum, p. 437; Henry 289 (1571 London issue, but noting the Plantin issue on pp. 28–31); Hunt 127; Nissen, BBI 1218; Voet, Plantin press 1578 II (version B), III & IV.*

🔗 More on our website

PIPER Aethiopicum Mart. Amomum officinarum nonnullarum, & Longa vita.

ALGA MARINA. Batavis & Zelandis à foliorum similitudine Beekelen, quasi dicas ligulas astrictorias.



Multis officinis Antuerpianis iam diu prostat hoc Piperis genus, manipulatim vno pediculo plures promens siliquas teretes, nigras, corticofas, & coriaceas, duas uncias longas, quinis aut senis loculis ventricofas, granum teres, oblongum, Pæoniæ minus, singulis claudentibus, gustu piperis aut cardamomi, cuius vires referte creditur.

ALGA MARINA.

Toto tractu mediterraneo ad Aquas Marianas, Adriatici, & Occidui maris vniuersi penè littoribus nihil vilius & frequens fluctuante Alga. E spicatis torulis unciam crassis folia atroirentia, flaccida, mollia, cubitalia, longiora se exerunt. Veneti iis vitrea vasa inuoluere & præmunire solent, eius alioqui hodie nullus vsus. Imam radicem non obseruare licuit.

VERBASCUM nigrum salisfolium flosculis purpurantibus vel nonnunquam luteis. Aduers. 241.

PRIMULA veris flore gemino, altero alteri iuncto, redd. Obseru. 305. & Aduers. pag. 244.

Belgis & Angliæ hortensis.



CANNABIS spuria. Cannabis sylvestris nuperorum. reddenda Aduers. pag. 227. Obseru. 284. 285.

SEBVARVM Primula veris flore specioso multiplici. Aduers. 244.



Pistac. emittit foliorum ferraturas.

CAN.


*Pliny's Natural history,
annotated by the Italian scholar Hermolaus Barbarus*

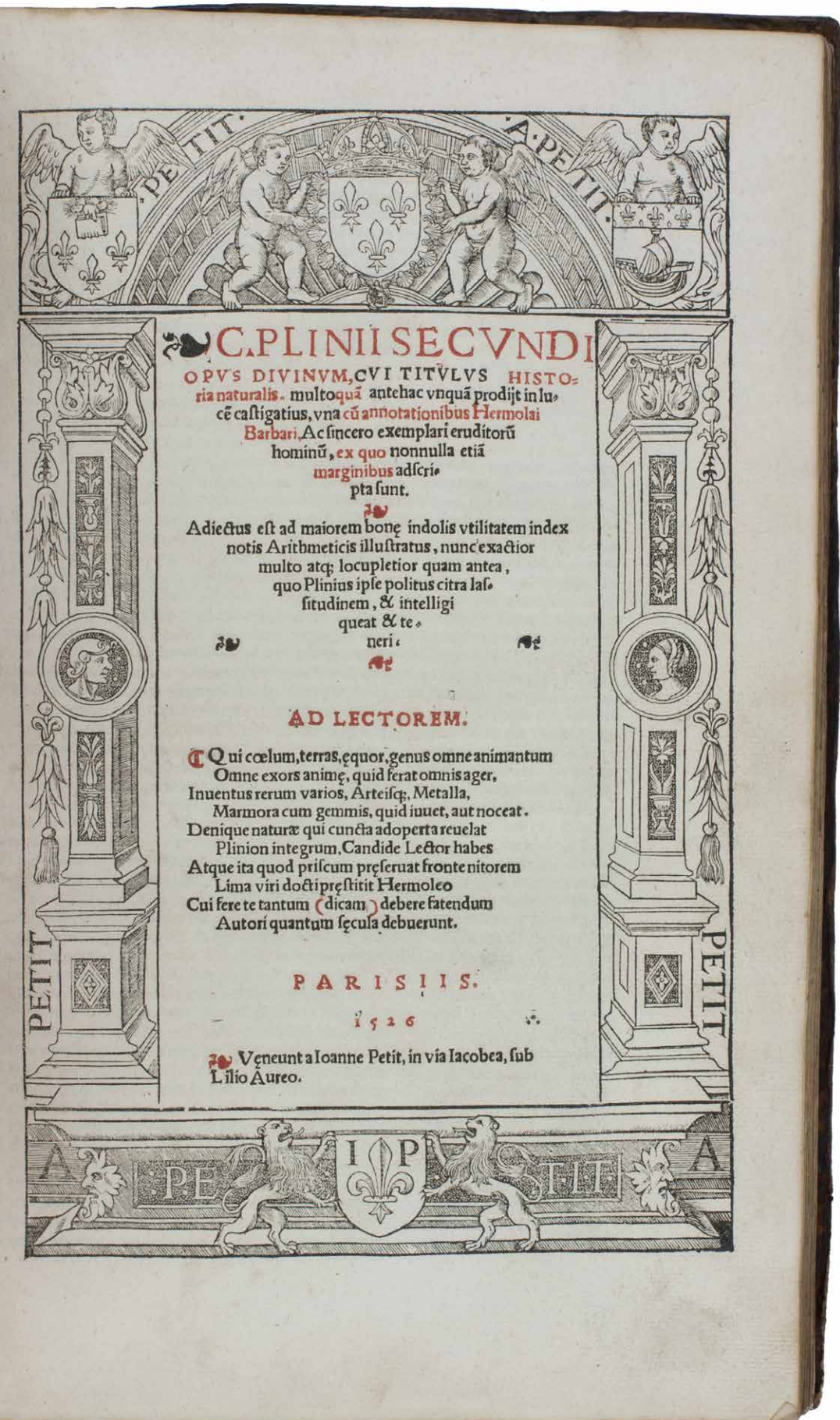
19. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius. Opus divinum, cui titulus historiae naturalis, multoqua[m] antehac unqua[m] prodiit in luce[m] castigatus, una cu[m] annotationibus Hermanolai Barbari ...

Paris, Jean Petit (colophon: Nicolaus Sauetier), 1526. 2 parts in 1 volume (bound in reverse order). Folio. With title-page to the main work (bound second) printed in red and black and title-page to the index (bound first), each in a four-piece woodcut border. Contemporary or near contemporary calf, with the boards richly blind-tooled in a panel design; rebaked with part of the original backstrip laid down. € 18 000

Rare Paris edition of Pliny's *Historiae naturalis*, in the original Latin, the first edition with annotations by Hermolaus Barbarus (1454–1494). Pliny's *Natural history* is one of the largest single works to have survived from the Roman Empire and purports to cover the entire field of ancient knowledge, based on the best authorities available at the time. It encompasses the fields of botany, zoology, astronomy, geology and mineralogy as well as the exploitation of those resources. It remains a standard work for the Roman period and the advances in technology and understanding of natural phenomena at the time. Pliny's accounts of some technical advances are the only sources for those inventions. Hermolaus Barbarus was an Italian Renaissance scholar. He first published his discussions of Pliny's *Natural history* separately in 1492 as *Castigationes Plinianae*, which offers more than 5000 corrections to the original text. Due to this work and other classical works he translated or edited he became a leading authority on Latin and Greek antiquity.

With manuscript inscriptions on title-page. The two parts bound in reverse order. Binding rebaked and restored, but with most of the central tooling on the boards still clear. Text in very good condition, with only a couple marginal water stains and some minor thumbing.

[188], [34], "CCCCXXXVI" [= CCCCCXXXVIII] pp. *Bird 1910; Moreau III, 1078; USTC 145768; not in Adams; BMC French; Durling; Hunt; Wellcome.*  More on our website



CAII PLINII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HI-
STORIAE LIBER PRIMVS.
C. Plinius Secundus Vespasiano Vespasiano Svo Salutem.

PRAEFATIO



LIBROS NATVRALIS HISTORIAE NOVI-
tium camoenis quiritium tuorum opus natum apud me proxima
foetura, licentiose epistola narrare constitui tibi iucundissime im-
perator (sit enim haec tui praefatio verissima, dum Maximi conse-
nescit in patre) Namque tu solebas putare esse aliquid meas nugas:
vt obiter molliam. Catullum coterraneum meum. Agnosces & hoc
castrense verbum. Ille enim, vt scis, permutatis prioribus syllabis
duriusculum se fecit, quam volebam existimari a vernaculis tuis &
famulis. Simul vt hac mea petulantia fiat, quod proxime non fie-
ri questus es in alia procaci epistola nostra, vt in quaedam acta ex-
eam. Sciantque omnes quae ex quo tecum viuat imperium. Trium-
phalis & censorius tu, sextumque consul, ac tribuniciae potestatis particeps. Et quod his no-
bilis fecisti, dum illud patri pariter & equestri ordini praestas, praefectus praetorio eius, oiaque
haec Reipub. Et nobis quidem qualis in castrensi contubernio? Nec quicquam mutauit in te for-
tunae amplitudo in ijs, nisi vt prodesse tantumdem posses, vt velles. Itaque cum caeteris in ve-
nerationem tui pateant omnia illa, nobis ad colendum te familiaris audacia sola superest.
Hanc igitur tibi imputabis, & in nostra culpa tibi ignosces. Perficui faciem, nec tamen pro-
feci. Quando alia via occurris ingens, & longius etiam submoues ingenij facibus. Fulgu-
rat in nullo vnquam verius dicta vis eloquentiae, tribunitiae potestatis facundia. Quanto tu ore
patris laudes tonas? Quanto fratris amas? Quatus in poetica es? Omnia fecunditas animi.
Quemadmodum fratrem quoque imitareris excogitasti. Sed haec quis posset intrepidus esti-
mare subituro ingenij tui iudicium praesertim laesitum? Neque enim similis est conditio pu-
blicantium, & nominatum tibi dicatum. Tum possem dicere, quid ista legis imperator? Hu-
mili vulgo scripta sunt, agricolarum, opificum turbae, denique studiorum otiosis. Quid te iudi-
cem facis? Cum hanc operam condicerem, non eras in hoc albo. Maiorem te sciebam, quam vt de-
scensurum huc putarem. Praeterea est quaedam publica etiam eruditorum reiectio. Vtitur illa
& M. Tullius extra omnem ingenij aleam positus. Et quod miremur per aduocatum defendi-
tur. Haec doctissimum omnium per se legere nolo, & Lelium Decimum volo. Quod si hoc Lu-
cilius, qui primus condidit styli nasum, dicendum sibi putauit. Si Cicero mutuandum praes-
sertim cum de Reipub. scriberet, quanto nos cautius ab aliquo iudice defendimur? Sed haec ego
mihi nunc patrocinia ademi nuncupatione. Quam plurimum refert sortitur aliquis iudicem
an eligat. Multumque apparatus interest apud inuitatum hospitem & oblatum. Cum apud
Catonem illum ambitus hostem, & repulsis tanquam honoribus & ineptis gaudentem, flagran-
tibus comitijs pecunias deponeret candidati, hoc se facere pro innocentia, quod in rebus
humanis summum esse profitebantur: inde illa nobilis M. Ciceronis suspiratio. O te foeli-
cem M. Porci, a quo rem improbam petere nemo audeat. Cum tribunos appellaret L. Sci-
pio Asiaticus, inter quos erat Cracchus, hoc attestabatur, vel inimico iudici se approbare
posse. A deo summum quisque causae suae iudicem facit, quemcumque eligit, unde prouocatio
appellatur. Te quidem in excelsissimo humani generis fastigio positum, summa eloquen-
tia, summa eruditione praeditum, religiose adiri etiam a salutantibus scio. Et ideo immensa
praeter caeteras subit cura, vt quae tibi dicantur, condigna sint. Verum & Dijs laete rustici
multaque gentes supplicant, & mola tantum salsa litant, qui non habent thura. Nec ulli fuit
vitio deos colere quoquo modo posset. Meae quidem temeritati accessit hoc quoque, quod le-
uiores opere hos tibi dedicaui libellos. Nam nec ingenij sunt capaces, quod alioquin nobis
perquam mediocre erat. Nec admittunt excessus aut orationes, sermonesue, aut casus mirabi-
les vel euentus varios, non alia iucunda dicta ac legentibus blanda. Sterili materia rerum na-
tura hoc est vita narratur. Et haec sordidissima sui parte, vt plurimarum rerum aut rusticis
vocalibus aut externis, immo barbaris cum honoris praefatione ponendis. Praeterea iter est
non trita auctoribus via, nec qua peregrinari animus expetat. Nemo apud nos quidem
qui attentauerit. Nemo apud graecos qui vnus omnia ea tractauerit, inuenitur. Magna pars
studiorum amoenitates querimus. Quae vero tractata ab alijs dicuntur immense subtilitatis ob-
scuris rerum tenebris permuntur, iam omnia attingenda quae graeci τὰς ἐπιμυθείας vocant, &
tibi ignota aut incerta ingenij facta. Alia vero ita multis perditata, vt in fastidium sint adducta

Manu
Domitia
nū iucū-
dis. Im-
pe. nūcu-
pare quā
Maximū
quae hęc
pria pa-
tris ap-
pellatio
sit.

* Maniū
& luniū
cōgium
vel leliū
congruū
antiqui
codices
& Inde
ptis.



A highlight in the history of Islamic and European medicine

20. RHASIS, Mohammed. Liber ad Almansorem sive Tractatus medicinae 1-x. liber divisionum. De aegritudinibus juncturarum. De aegritudinibus puerorum. De secretis sive aphorismi. Antidotarium. De praeservatione ab aegritudine lapidis; Introductorium medicinae. De sectionibus et ventosis. Synonyma. De animalibus. Add: Tabula de herbis medicis; Maimonides: Aphorismi; Mesue (the elder): Aphorismi; Hippocrates: Secreta; Prognosticatio secundum lunam; Capsula eburnea; De humana natura; De aere et aqua et regionibus; De pharmaciis; De insomniis; Avenzohar: De cura lapidis.

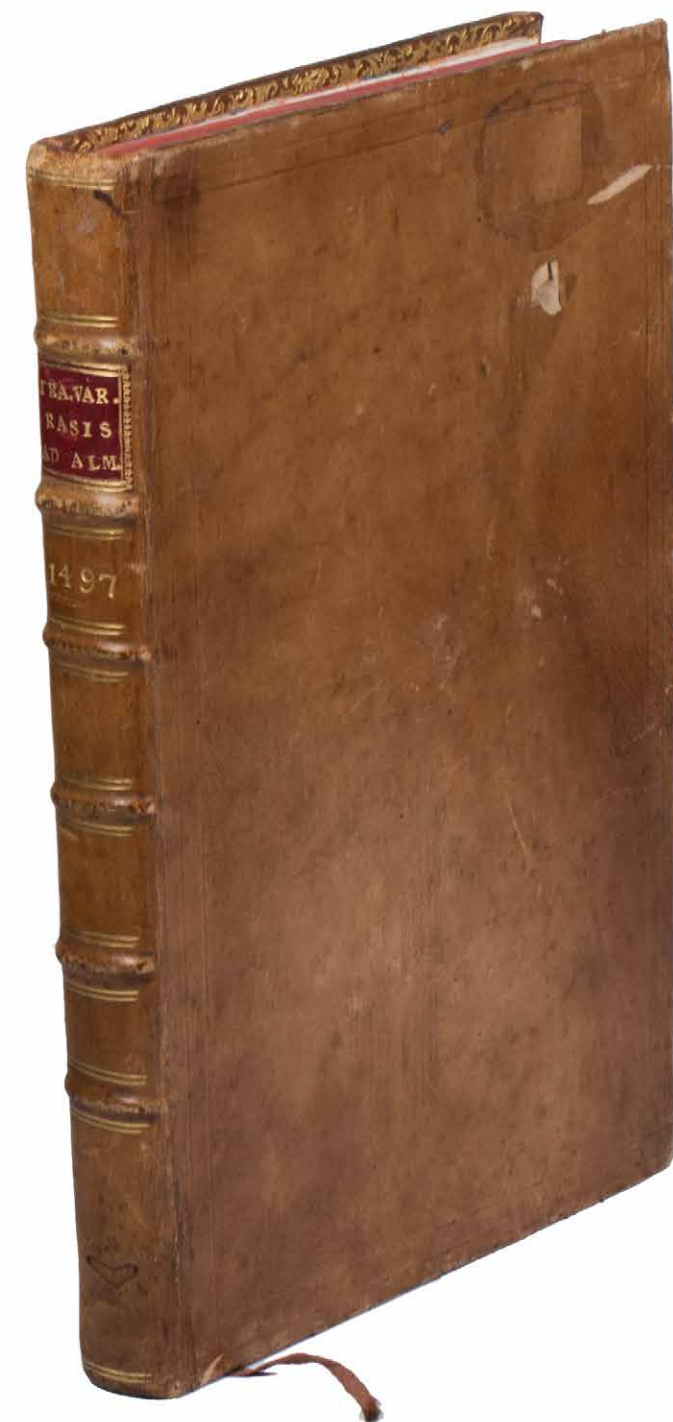
(colophon:) [Venice], Bonetus Locatellus for Octavianus Scotus, 7 October 1497. Folio. With the woodcut printer's device of Octavianus Scotus at the end of the work. 18th-century brown goatskin. € 165 000

Second edition of one of the most important works of medieval and renaissance medicine, written by Abū Bakr Muhammad bin Zakariyyā' al-Rāzī (often known as Razi, Rhazes or Rhasis). While individual “books” were printed by at least 1476, the first edition of the present collection appeared in 1481, the first extensive Rhasis edition. The Persian physician Rhasis (854–925), the most celebrated and most original of the medieval writers in the Arab World during the Islamic golden age, had a widespread influence on the Islamic world and on late medieval European medicine as well. Sarton calls him “the greatest clinician of Islam and of the Middle Ages” and Stillwell calls him “the most original physician of the East, [and] one of the great physicians of all time”.

The present volume contains Rhasis's celebrated *Liber ad Almansorem* in ten books, his famous treatise *De aegritudinibus puerorum* and some other works. The *Liber ad Almansorem* is one of the first medical textbooks to be printed, consisting of ten books, all covering different medical topics: (1) anatomy and physiology, (2) temperaments, (3) simple remedies, (4) health, (5) skin diseases, (6) diet, (7) surgery, (8) poisons, (9) diseases of the various organs and (10) fevers. Rhasis based it mainly on Greek science, and it went through many editions. Especially the ninth book was popular and often published separately, containing descriptions and treatment for a wide range of physical ailments, including epileptic seizures, gall stones, ulcers and toothaches. The treatise titled *De aegritudinibus puerorum* was the first treatise entirely devoted to diseases of children. It clearly discusses the etiology and semeiology of 24 children's diseases (for example smallpox and measles) with their mostly herbal remedies, each one in a separate chapter. Complete copies of early editions of Rhasis's *Liber ad Almansorem* rarely appear on the market. The present collected works of one of the greatest early physicians of the Islamic World, sometimes called the “Galen of his time”, is a monument in the history of medicine. It long remained authoritative and was still regularly cited in the 15th and 16th centuries.

With some 17th-century(?) marginal annotations (partly cut off). Binding slightly worn around the edges, boards very slightly shaved. Some very light staining to the first and last leaves, otherwise in good condition.

159, [1 blank] ll. BMC V, p. 448; BSB-Ink R-161; Goff R176; GW M38002; HC 13893; IDL 3908; ISTC ir00176000; Pr 5082; Schuman, *From Hammurabi to Gesell* 12; Stillwell R 170; not in Bod-Inc. Cf. Hamel, *Bibliographie der astronomischen Literatur bis 1700*, p. 367 (1500 ed.); Sarton, *Introduction to the history of science* I, p. 609. [👉 More on our website](#)



Albubetri arazi filij Zacharie Liber icipit: qui ab eo Alimanfor vocatus est: eo q regis manforis Isaac filij pcepto editus est. Verba abubetri.



In hoc meo libro regi cuius vitaz plorger deo aggregabo summas: et aggregatos: et flores doctrine medicinalis: et hoc faciam copediose. Dicam quoq: in eo d conseruatode sanitatu: et curatode egritudinis: et ea q sequitur ista: et q sine intermissione fiunt: nec non ea ad que scienda necessitas pducit: et p que e possibile acutu hntibus ingeniu: et consiliu equipari medicis: ea vo q raro solent acciderc postponat: et dimittat ea qb est nimia doctrine pfunditas in arte. Hic aut libru in decez distingua tractatus: et in vnoquoq tractatu ipsius ponat capitula litteris alphabeti scdm numeri ipsaz ordinē signata: vt qd querit cito iueniri possit. Ut hoc aut decen ter explere valeat: diuinu iploro ducatu et auxiliu: vt ipsi pus: deinde regi placeat: et incessanter adherere possit. tractatum huius libri.

Tractatus primus de figura et forma membrorum. Tractatus secundus de notificatione complexionu corporu: et humoru dominatiu in ipsis: et significationu malaz partu culaz pbfionomie collectaz: et pprehensaz breuiter. Tractatus tertius de virtutib ciboz: et mediciaz simpliciu. Tractatus quartus de conseruatione sanitatis. Tractatus quintus de decoratione. Tractatus sextus de regimine iter agentium. Tractatus septimus de aggregatiobus: et sumis artis chirurgie: et vulnez: et apostematum. Tractatus octauus de sanatione venenatoz: et de morfibz venenosoz animalium. Tractatus nonus de curatiode egritudinu que accidit a capite vsq ad pedes. Tractatus decimus de februb: et de his q sequunt eas: ex ill q snt necessaria ad sciendu: ad pfecta curatiodem ipsarum.

Intentiones

Tractatus primus de figura et forma membrorum. Tractatus secundus de notificatione complexionu corporu: et humoru dominatiu in ipsis: et significationu malaz partu culaz pbfionomie collectaz: et pprehensaz breuiter. Tractatus tertius de virtutib ciboz: et mediciaz simpliciu. Tractatus quartus de conseruatione sanitatis. Tractatus quintus de decoratione. Tractatus sextus de regimine iter agentium. Tractatus septimus de aggregatiobus: et sumis artis chirurgie: et vulnez: et apostematum. Tractatus octauus de sanatione venenatoz: et de morfibz venenosoz animalium. Tractatus nonus de curatiode egritudinu que accidit a capite vsq ad pedes. Tractatus decimus de februb: et de his q sequunt eas: ex ill q snt necessaria ad sciendu: ad pfecta curatiodem ipsarum.

Tractatus

- Capitulu pmi. De aggregatiob: et sumis inuameti mebroz: q nos pmittere o3 pncipio huius tractatus. 2 De forma ossium capitis. 3 De forma musculozum. 4 De forma neruozum. 5 De forma venaz q pcedut ab epate et snt pstatiles. 6 De forma artariarum. 7 De forma cerebri. 8 De forma oculi. 9 De forma narium. 10 De forma auris et buccini eius. 11 De forma lingue. 12 De forma gule et oris. 13 De forma pectoris et pulmonis. 14 De forma cordis. 15 De forma meri et stomachi. 16 De forma intestinozum. 17 De forma epatis. 18 De forma splenis. 19 De forma cibistis fellis. 20 De forma renum.

- 21 De forma vesice. 22 De dicedis summis et collectiobus vtilitatis instrumentozum nutritionis. 23 De forma mirach. 24 De forma testiculozum et virge. 25 De forma mamillarum. 26 De forma matricis.

Tractatus. I.



Reator oius de ossa pdidit: vt p ea corp' sustentaret et rectifi caret. Q: vo vna corpis pte sui alia aliqn moueri necesse fuit: no vnu tm os i toto corpe fecit: s3 mlta qb diuersas tribuit figuraz: vt ad id apta foret qd p ea fieri est necesse: Qm aut necesse fuit vt qdas eoz: qnqz coiuncti: qnqz sigillatiz moueret: ea cuida substatie copulauit: qua ex vna vnus ossis extremitate pcreauit: et cu alteri extremitate ossis pinnauit. Est. n. inferioz extremitati cotinua. Dec aut substatia ligametu vocat: qd est corp' albu: vuz no habes sensus. In vnus et ossis extremitate additametu rotunduz fecit. In alteri aut ossis extremitate coacuitate pdicti additameti capace pdidit: vt i ea collocaret: et ex huiusmodi dispone ossiu puenerit iucture ex gbus apta fuerit mebra moueri qnqz simul. qnqz separis. Ossiu. n. ligameta no phibuerit: qn mebra in simul ac si vnu tm esset mebru mouerent. Na cu tota manu mouere volumus: cam cu iuctura humeri ac si in ea vnu tm esset os: motu vno mouebim: ita q in eo a co iuctura cubiti no phibebimur: neqz rascete: neqz digitoru. Una aut ipsi parte si absq alia aliqn mouere volumus: cu iuctura illi pre ppta illud faciem. Ob higit duos motiois modos aial habuit: pncipalre. vs. et vlem: se cudu vnuqueqz quoz: put ei esset necessariu moueretur. ossa ex sua essentia no mouetur: sed p motu rez et ad modu patietiu cotinue fuerit eis a pncipio sensus et motus. et ipsoz origie. i. cerebro coacuitates qda q sunt nerui. Nerui vero isti no p se vt simplices sunt ossib: coiungunt: nisi prius cu carne cartilagine et ligameti misceatur. Nerui. n. si p se gradi mebro coniugere: vel nullo mo vel debiliter ipsam neruus moueret. Quobrem neruus anteq ad mebrum perueniat: quod per ipsuz moueri debeat diuiditur: et subtiles et minime partes carnis et ligameti in ipsis diuisiobus pteitur: qd ex toto prouenit musculus vocatur. Et est huius corporis magnitudo fm mesura mebru qd per ipsuz moueri dz: et sit ei i parte vsus qua mot' ipsi mebru fuerit

De aggregatiobus et sumis inuameti menti membrorum. CAP. I. Reator oius de ossa pdidit: vt p ea corp' sustentaret et rectifi caret. Q: vo vna corpis pte sui alia aliqn moueri necesse fuit: no vnu tm os i toto corpe fecit: s3 mlta qb diuersas tribuit figuraz: vt ad id apta foret qd p ea fieri est necesse: Qm aut necesse fuit vt qdas eoz: qnqz coiuncti: qnqz sigillatiz moueret: ea cuida substatie copulauit: qua ex vna vnus ossis extremitate pcreauit: et cu alteri extremitate ossis pinnauit. Est. n. inferioz extremitati cotinua. Dec aut substatia ligametu vocat: qd est corp' albu: vuz no habes sensus. In vnus et ossis extremitate additametu rotunduz fecit. In alteri aut ossis extremitate coacuitate pdicti additameti capace pdidit: vt i ea collocaret: et ex huiusmodi dispone ossiu puenerit iucture ex gbus apta fuerit mebra moueri qnqz simul. qnqz separis. Ossiu. n. ligameta no phibuerit: qn mebra in simul ac si vnu tm esset mebru mouerent. Na cu tota manu mouere volumus: cam cu iuctura humeri ac si in ea vnu tm esset os: motu vno mouebim: ita q in eo a co iuctura cubiti no phibebimur: neqz rascete: neqz digitoru. Una aut ipsi parte si absq alia aliqn mouere volumus: cu iuctura illi pre ppta illud faciem. Ob higit duos motiois modos aial habuit: pncipalre. vs. et vlem: se cudu vnuqueqz quoz: put ei esset necessariu moueretur. ossa ex sua essentia no mouetur: sed p motu rez et ad modu patietiu cotinue fuerit eis a pncipio sensus et motus. et ipsoz origie. i. cerebro coacuitates qda q sunt nerui. Nerui vero isti no p se vt simplices sunt ossib: coiungunt: nisi prius cu carne cartilagine et ligameti misceatur. Nerui. n. si p se gradi mebro coniugere: vel nullo mo vel debiliter ipsam neruus moueret. Quobrem neruus anteq ad mebrum perueniat: quod per ipsuz moueri debeat diuiditur: et subtiles et minime partes carnis et ligameti in ipsis diuisiobus pteitur: qd ex toto prouenit musculus vocatur. Et est huius corporis magnitudo fm mesura mebru qd per ipsuz moueri dz: et sit ei i parte vsus qua mot' ipsi mebru fuerit

Sed qz

ostia ex sua essentia no mouetur: sed p motu rez et ad modu patietiu cotinue fuerit eis a pncipio sensus et motus. et ipsoz origie. i. cerebro coacuitates qda q sunt nerui. Nerui vero isti no p se vt simplices sunt ossib: coiungunt: nisi prius cu carne cartilagine et ligameti misceatur. Nerui. n. si p se gradi mebro coniugere: vel nullo mo vel debiliter ipsam neruus moueret. Quobrem neruus anteq ad mebrum perueniat: quod per ipsuz moueri debeat diuiditur: et subtiles et minime partes carnis et ligameti in ipsis diuisiobus pteitur: qd ex toto prouenit musculus vocatur. Et est huius corporis magnitudo fm mesura mebru qd per ipsuz moueri dz: et sit ei i parte vsus qua mot' ipsi mebru fuerit

Postea

vero ex vna duarum musculi extremitatu que scilicet est versus parte mebru qd mouetur: qued nascitur substatia q chorda vocat: ipsa aut est corpus copositu ex neruo qui ad mebru dirigitur: et ligameto quod ex osse ortu fuit que est separata a carne q i musculo erat. Chorda vero proteditur quousqz inferiori extremitati mebru quod per ipsam dz moueri coiungatur. Ex qua dispositode attingit vt ex parua retractode qua musculus versus partes sue radicis trahit: chorda fortiter trabatur: et mebrz cui sua totalitate moueat. Est. n. inferioz extremitati ei cotinua.

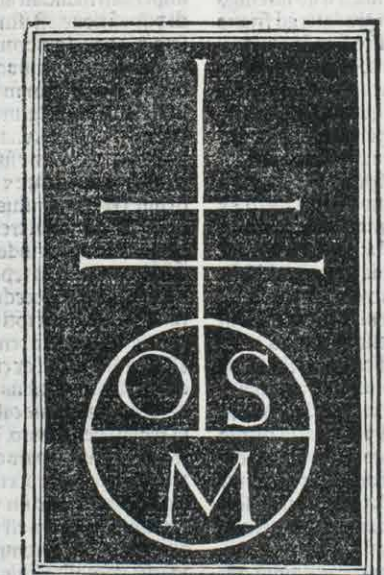
Cerebru

quoqz fecit deus vt sensuu origo eet: et motus volutary: et ab eo pduxit neruos q mebris pinnat: et dat ei sensu: et motiois modos. Nos vo ondem vni oziant nerui: cu de eoz tractabim anathomia. Et qz partes corporis inferiores et que a cerebro valde remote snt: et sensu et motu idiget: motu aut et sensu absqz neruis bere no possit: nerui quoqz si a cerebro recta ptederent: et via: ex logitudine descensus debilitarent: vni eoz pte

trite et nisi vniscuisqz. s. i. ferueant i sex vncijs aque do nec consumatur ex ea mensura tertie: et coletur et misceat in ea sirupi acetosi. s. i. et sorbeatur. Et bulliant: camo mille: melliloti: vniscuisqz manipuli quattuor in aqua que cooperiat ea donec yebemco fiat eius calefactio. deinde inclinetur frons et tempora super illum vapore ascendentem ex ea. Cum ergo tepuerit aqua in qua bullitu fuit illud quod dixi submergat i ea pannus lenis et vaporet cum eo vbi inuenitur dolor i capite. Stricture vero anhelitus non est causa nisi additio carnis et dimissio exercitii in ieiunio: et cum conseruatione illius eleuatur. Illud vero qd accidit de dolore brachijs et membris inungatur cum inuenias illud cum oleo anctino qm destruct illud. Et est iterum descriptio suffus ad lapidem. R. gummi puzozum: et cubebe: et lapidis iudaici. omnium an. s. iij. cortic. radii. sparagi et ebani ambozuz an. s. ij. feminis dau ci. s. j. terantur et cribellentur et adiungatur eis media vncija gubari. bibatur de eo omni die a duabus. s. vsqz ad circuitum eius cum aqua in qua misceatur sirupus acetosus Et sit cibus. i. panis albus tasea ex lepoze et feniculus et cibarium olei cu ex vrticis. Et est ei descriptio infusionis i alia ad illud. R. cortic. radii. apy. et cortic. radicis feniculi omnium an. s. ij. cortic. radii. sparagi. s. iij. cubebe et rubee tincture omnium an. s. i. terantur omnia et bulliant in sex vncijs aque donec miuatur medietas eius: et coletur et misceatur cum ea de sirupo acetoso squillitico. s. i. et media et bibatur. Finis Zoar de curatione lapidis.

Explicit hoc opus mandato et expensis nobilis viri domini Octauiani Scoti Liusi Modocensensis. per Bonetum Locatellum Bergomensem. 1497. die septimo mensis Octobris.

Table with 3 columns and 10 rows of medical recipes and notes. Includes entries like 'Liber rasis', 'Dolor fortis', 'Incipiunt', 'Scolatru friduz', etc.



*A rare eighteenth century dissertation
on the medical use of cardamom*

21. RHEIN, Johannes Kaspar, and Rudolf Wilhelm KRAUSE. Q. D. B. V. dissertation inauguralis medica De cardamomis, quam rectore magnificentissimo, serenissimo principe ac domino, domino Gvilielmo Henrico, dvce saxoniae, ivliaci, cliviae ac montivm, angariae et westphaliae &c. Ex decreto illustres & gratiotissima facultatis medicae in florentissima academia jenensi, Praeside Rvdolfo Gvilielmo Cravsio.

Jena, Christoph Krebs, [dissertation defended 7 August 1704]. 8°. With an engraved frontispiece illustrating the cardamon plant, a woodcut headpiece and tailpiece. Recent decorated paper wrapper. € 850

Rare first and only edition of a Latin doctoral dissertation for the University of Jena on the medical use of cardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum*). The author (Rhein working under his professor Krause) describes the countries of origin, horticultural care of the plant, harvest and the medical procedures to turn cardamom into a pharmaceutical remedy in the Middle East, the Arabian peninsula and India. It identifies first and foremost the neurological uses of cardamom, and presents a number of recipes and methods involving cardamom in the treatment of epilepsy and memory loss. It also elaborates on the possibility to use the plant to treat paralysis. It further stipulates that the herb has a positive effect on guttural functions and the digestive system in case of constipation and flatulence. The specific smell of cardamom, it concludes, can have an aphrodisiac effect on patients as well.

With water stains in a few leaves (including the frontispiece), but otherwise in very good condition.

[8], 44 pp. including the frontispiece. *VD18 14934760*. [More on our website](#)





*Treating diseases with poisonous plants,
with 4 engraved plates*

22. STÖRCK, Anton von. Libellus, quo demonstratur, stramonium, hyosciamum, aconitum non solum tuto posse exhiberi usu interno hominibus, verum & ea esse remedia in multis morbis maxime salutifera.

Naples, Benedicti Gessari, 1762. With 3 folding engraved plates.

With: (2) **STÖRCK, Anton von.** Supplementum necessarium de cicuta, ubi simul jungitur cicutae imago aere excusa.

Naples, Benedicti Gessari, 1762. With a folding engraved plate. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. Contemporary vellum. € 500

Ad 1: Second(?) edition of a treatise on the medicinal properties of three plants (*Datura*, *Hyoscyamus* and *Aconitum*) by the Austrian physician Anton von Störck (1731–1803). Each plant is treated in a different chapter and each is shown in one of the engraved plates.

Ad 2: Second edition of a description of the poisonous plant *Cicuta*, also by Von Störck and often found together with ad 1. From 1764 onwards Von Störck served as physician of Maria Theresa, Empress of the Holy Roman Empire. He is best known for his treatment of diseases with poisons and had a great influence on Hahnemann, founder of homeopathy.

Some foxing, otherwise in good condition.

[10], 7–99, [1]; 52 pp. Cf. *Stafleu & Cowan 13158*; not in *Hunt*; *Pritzel*. [More on our website](#)

WALAFRIDI STRABI
HORTULUS.

CARMEN AD COD. MS. VETERUMQUE
EDITIONUM FIDEM RECENSITUM, LECTIONIS
VARIETATE NOTISQUE INSTRUCTUM.

ACCEDUNT

ANALECTA AD ANTIQUITATES
FLORAE GERMANICAE

ET

CAPITA ALIQUOT MACRI NONDUM EDITA.

AUCTORE

F. A. REUSS

M. D.

WIRCEBURGI

APUD J. STAHEL.

1834.

Mario Cermena
K. U. B. T.
Dablete

*Scholarly edition of the first known gardening book
of medieval days from the Hunt Botanical Library*


23. STRABO, Walahfrid, ed. Friedrich Anton REUSS. Hortulus. Carmen ad cod. ms. veterumque editionum fidem recensitum, lectionis varietate notisque instructum. Accedunt analecta ad antiquitates florae Germanicae et capita aliquot macri nondum edita.

Including: MACER, Aemilius. De viribus herbarum. Chapter IX (from the “editio princeps Neapolitana, 1477”) and chapter X (from a 1508 manuscript).

Würzburg, J. Stahel, 1834. 8°. Contemporary boards. Kept in fine modern half black morocco clamshell box. € 550

First and only edition of an important scholarly edition of “the first known gardening book of medieval days” (Hunt I, II). In this book the German monk and abbot of Reichenau Walahfrid Strabo (circa 809–849) describes 23 plants and herbs in the little garden in Reichenau Island and their, mainly medicinal, uses. In this book he describes plants in that have medical and magical features and that can solve fever, poisons and snake bites. Joachim von Watt discovered the manuscript in the early 16th century at St. Gallen, nearly 700 years after it was written, and sent a transcript to friends in Vienna who published in 1510. A second edition followed in 1512.

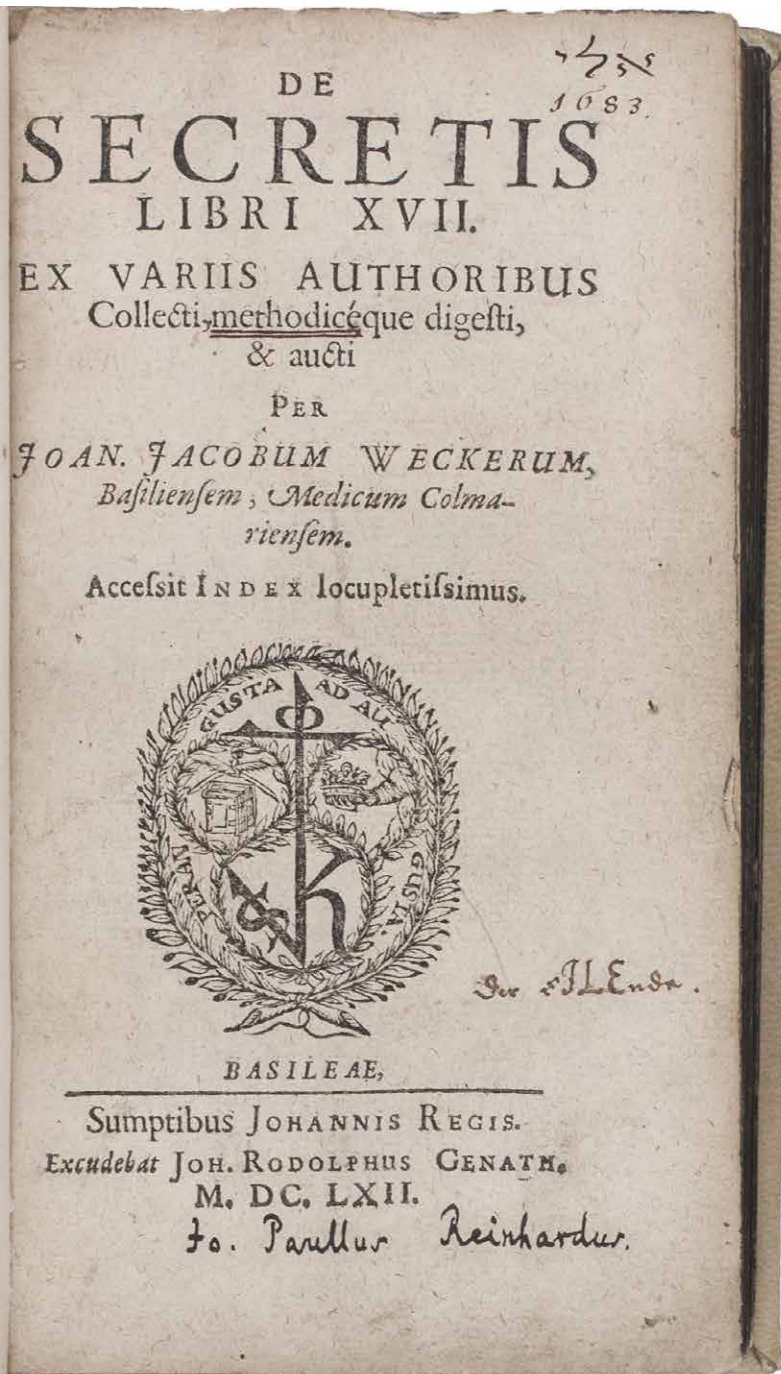
Duplicate from the famous Hunt Botanical Library, the title-page also bears an inscription by Mario Cermena. Front hinge slightly cracked, title label on the spine slightly worn, but still in very good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [2], 105, [1 blank], [1] pp. *BMC (NH) V*, p. 2030; *Choulant, Handbuch der Bücherkunde für die Ältere Medizin*, p. 228–230; *Pritzel 7571*; cf. *Hunt I, II (1510 edition)*, for *Strabo: Hunt, II*; for *Macer Floridus and “De viribus herbarum”*: *Hunt, I, 3*; for *Reuss: Deutsche biographische Enzyklopädie*, p. 343.  More on our website

Popular book of secrets

24. WECKER, Johannes Jacob. De secretis libri XVII. ex variis authoribus collecti, methodicéque digesti, & aucti.

Basel, Johannes Rudolphus Genath, 1662. 8°. With woodcut device on title-page and numerous woodcut illustrations in text. Modern sheepskin parchment, marbled endpapers. € 1250

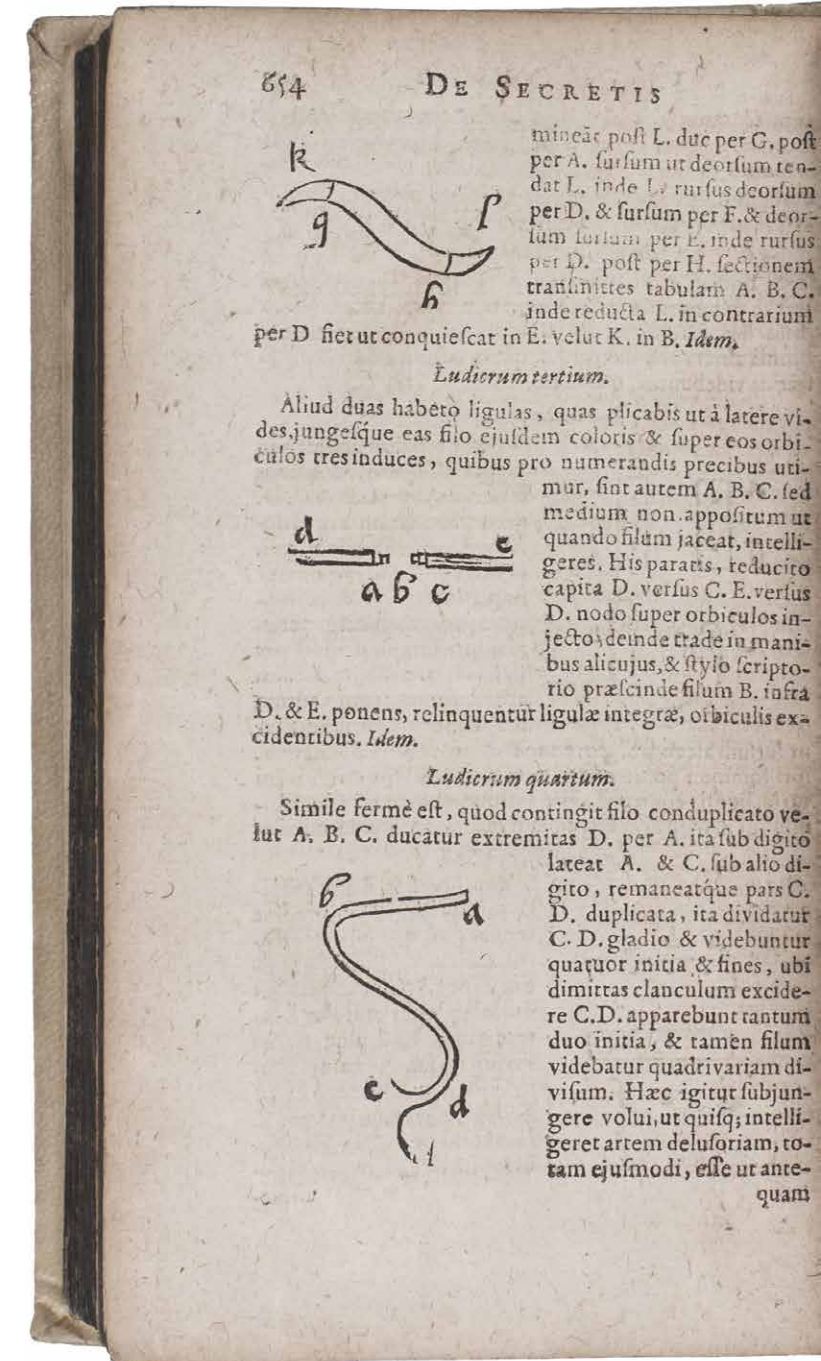


17th-century edition of a so called “book of secrets”, compiled by de Swiss physician Johannes Jacob Wecker (1528–1586). The book opens with a dedicatory letter, followed by an extensive list of authors, including Valerius Cordus, Dioscorides, Fuchs, Galen, Hippocrates, and many Arab author’s: Avicenna, Mesue etc. The main work is, as the title suggests, divided into 17 “books”, each devoted more or less to a different subject. At the end of the secret the source from which it derived is mentioned.

“Publication of the literature of secrets, medicinal and otherwise, received a great impulse from the appearance in 1555 or 1557 of the *Secrets* of Alessio of Piedmont...” (Thorndike), which went through 56 editions in different languages in the 16th century only. Wecker, who translated Piedmont’s *Secrets* into German and Latin, probably got inspired to make a book of secrets himself. Books of secrets were very popular among common people in the 16th and 17th century. This one by Wecker however, is said to have been owned by most of the professional physicians as well. The work is not simply a pharmacopoeia, though it does include many medical recipes for specific ailments, for example to cure tooth-ache, coughing and bruises. It also includes more practical, everyday “secrets”, on how to prevent trees from breaking or how to get rid of aphids on the wall, and cosmetic recipes: hair dye, “water that makes the face looks young”, and water that gets rid of pimples. These recipes are complemented by more occult passages, on how to light a candle underwater or how to change the white in children’s eyes to black. With inscriptions on title-page, and underscoring and manuscript annotations in the margins throughout. Browned, but otherwise in very good condition.

[16], 667, [27], [2blank] pp. *Krivatsy* 12627; *VDI* 723:295006H; cf. *Thorndike* VI, pp. 215–216.

More on our website



Geschichte der Botanik.

von

Emil Winckler.



Frankfurt a. M.

Literarische Anstalt.

(J. Rütten.)

1854.


Important and rare handbook on the history of botany

25. **WINCKLER, Emil.** Geschichte der Botanik.

Frankfurt a.M. Literarische Anstalt (J. Rütten), 1854. 8°. Later blue wrappers, manuscript title on the spine. € 450

First and only edition of a rare and important handbook on the history of botany. Nissen notes that it hasn't lost its value today as a handbook for the history of this field: "Das Werk habe selbst damals, also 1854, noch nichts von seinem Werte verloren. Winckler describes the history of botany in three parts. In the first he describes the earliest botanical ideas from the Greek and Romans and botanists in the Middle Ages, along with some Arabic botanists. In the second he describes botanists from the "Wiedererwachen der Wissenschaften" to the French botanist Laurent Antoine de Jussieu, regarding Jussieu and Linnaeus as a turning point in the history of botany. In the third and last part of the book, Winckler describes the botanical ideas and thinkers from Laurent Antoine de Jussieu to Winckler's own time. He sheds light on all these botanists and their ideas in different ages, making this work a useful survey work for botanical ideas, not only for the past, but also relevant today.

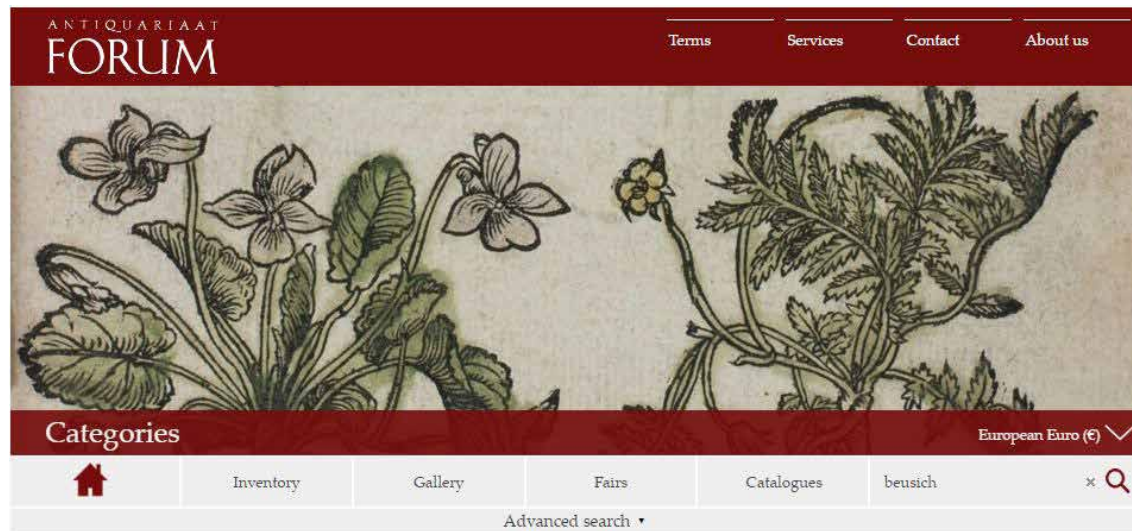
Wholly untrimmed copy, foxed and somewhat browned, front hinge weak, spine slightly discoloured, but still in a good condition.

[1], [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], xvi, 640 pp. *Arnold Arboretum III*, p. 338; *BMC (NH) V*, p. 2336; *Bradley I*, p. 79; *Nissen BBI*, p. 257; *Stafleu & Cowan*, 17929.  More on our website

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Extremely rare Antwerp edition (1502) of popular pseudo-Magnus treatises Liber aggregationis and De mirabilibus mundi

ALBERTUS MAGNUS (pseudo).
De virtutibus herbarum. De virtutibus lapidum. De virtutibus animalium et mirabilibus mundi. Item parvum regimen sanitatis valde utile. [Liber aggregationis and De mirabilibus mundi].
[colophon (f4r):] Antwerp, Govaert Bac, 1502. 4to. With a full-page woodcut on the title-page (a monk offering a book to a prince), repeated on the back of the title-page, and Govaert Bac's full-page woodcut printer's device of on the verso of the last leaf. With 3- and 4-line lombardic initials and smaller 2-line initials, supplied by hand in red. Rubricated throughout. 19th-century calf with double gold fillets along the edges of both boards. [36] ll.
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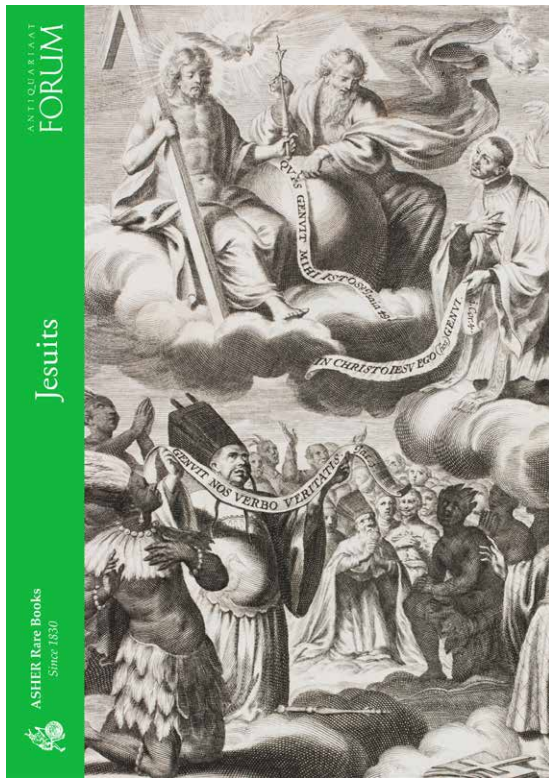
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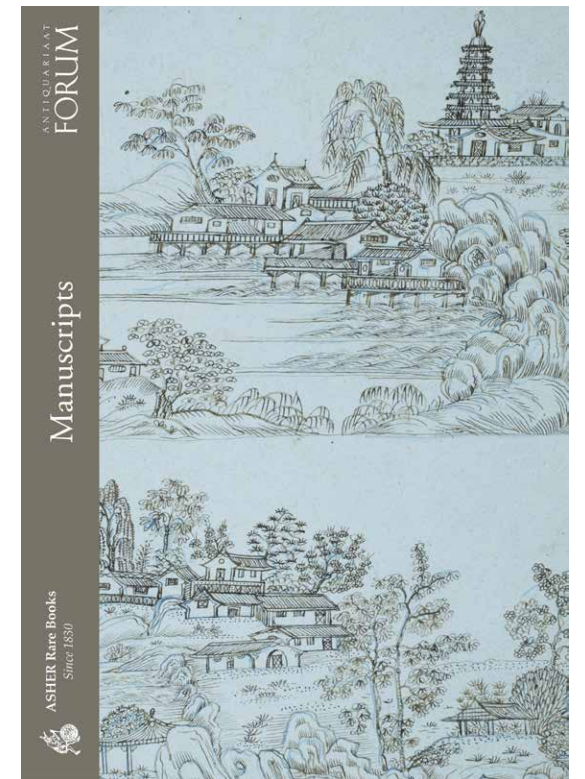


Jesuits

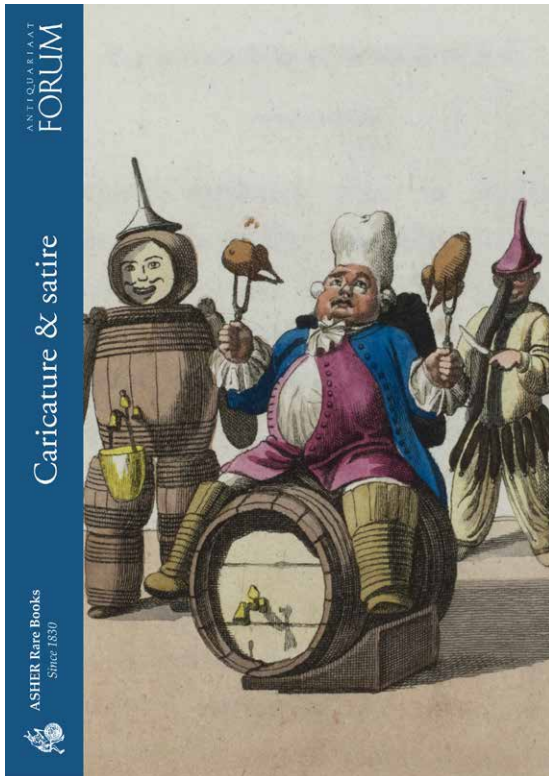
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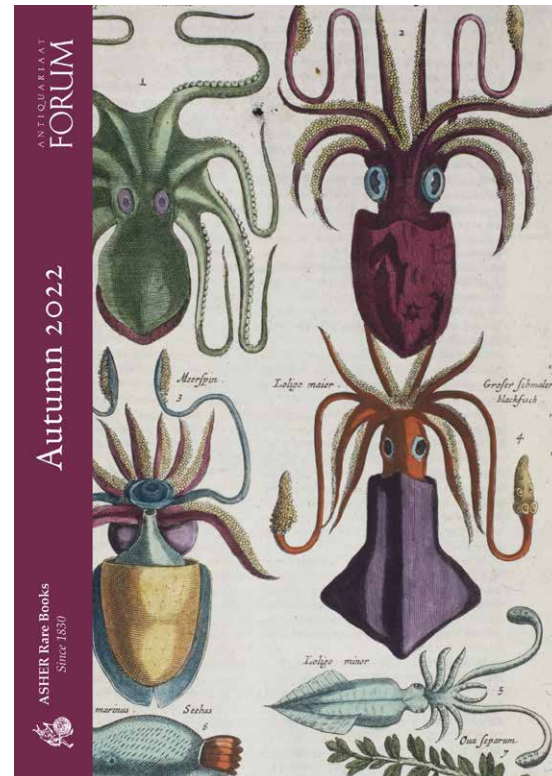
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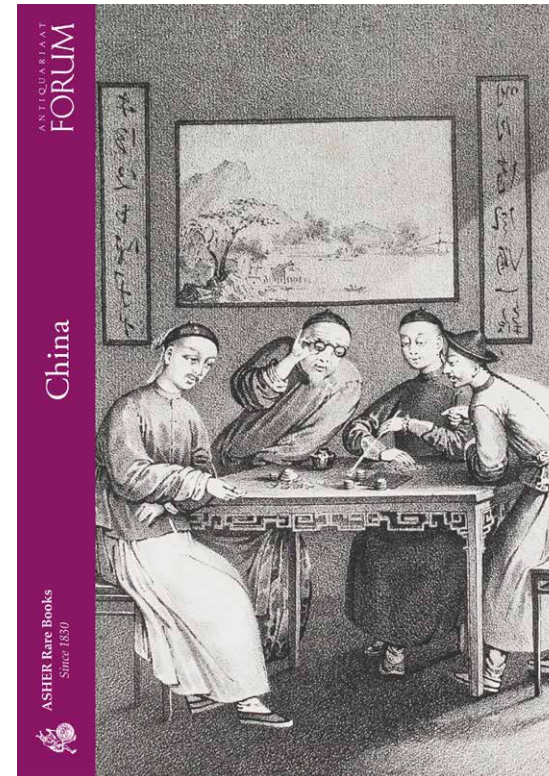
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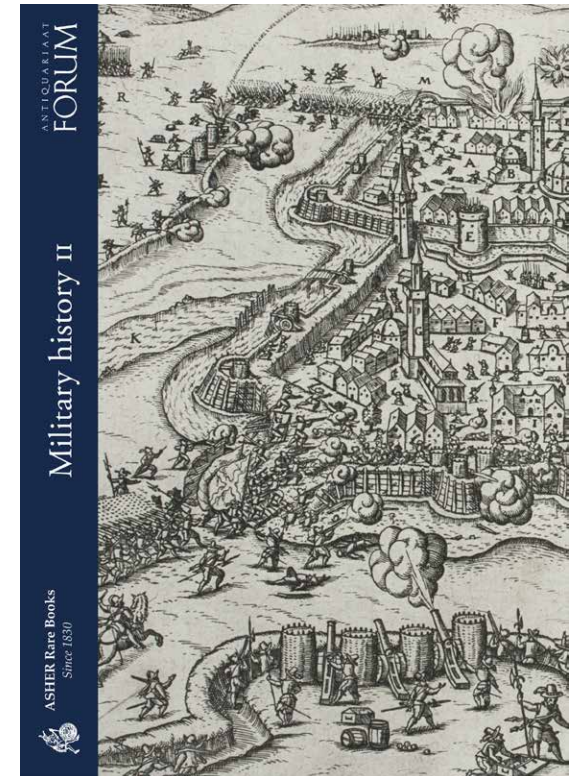
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Military history II