
**6,500 SEK**


The collected works of Giorgio Baglivi (1668-1707) was first published in 1704. Most known for his works on medical practice and criticism of the humorism theory, he also conducted dissections and autopsies on animals, and wrote about the life-cycles of the tarantula, here illustrated in one of the beautiful plates.


**7,000 SEK**


Contemporary somewhat worn half calf with gilt decorated spines and vellum title labels, inside of cover, free endpapers and title pages with near-contemporary signatures, 4 plates with small negligible foxing in image area and 4 in margin, 1 plate with a small but dark stain in image area, 1 plate with light grey stains covering the image area.

Second enlarged German edition of the important Scottish surgeon Benjamin Bells (1749-1806) *A System of Surgery* (published between
1783-1788). This edition contains 46 large engraved folding plates depicting surgical instruments and anatomical instructions such as using clamps providing analgesia during amputation and applying bandages.

3. Dujardin, Francois; Peyrilhe, Bernard. *Histoire de la chirurgie, depuis son origine jusqu'à nos jours. I-II.* Paris, De l'imprimerie Royal, 1774-1780. 12,000 SEK

4to. Pp. XIX, (1), 528, XXIX, (1) & 4 engraved plates + XVI, 794, XXXVIII. Contemporary half calf with sprinkled paper, spine with five raised bands and gilt flowers in each compartment, red and green spine labels with gilt lettering, extremities worn, some worming on top of spines, plate 4 with a small water stain. Two bookplates; one belonging to doctor Johann Michael Roederer (b. Strassbourg 1740) and one depicting the entrance to the Serafimer Hospital in Stockholm (doctor John Berg, artist Arthur Sjögren), library stamp of Svenska Läkaresällskapet.

First edition of the first large-scale attempt to record the history of surgery, including far-eastern and arabic contributions. Of particular interest is the chapter in volume 1 devoted to the surgical history of China and Japan which discusses acupuncture within its historical context. The four plates are copied from Ten Rhijne's *De Acupunctura* (1683); the first detailed treatise on Japanese acupuncture to be published in the Western world.

Garrison & Morton 6374.1, Waller 13148

4. Galen; Akakia, Martin. *CL. Galeni Pergameni ars medica, quae et ars parva dicitur.* Lugduni, Apud Gulielmum Rouilium, sub scuto Veneto, 1548. BOUND WITH: *CL. Galeni Pergameni de ratione curandi ad glauconem libri ii.* Lugduni, Apud Gulielmum Rouilium, sub scuto Veneto, 1551. 5,000 SEK

16mo. Pp. 680 + 412, (20). Contemporary limp vellum with handwritten title on spine, binding a bit worn and partly detached from spine, lacking ties, binding with some spots and stains, the first work with water stain on pp. 375-388 and pp. 513-577, pp. 577-578 with paper loss at margin not affecting text, the second work with paper loss at margin on p. 117-118 not affecting text, both works with contemporary annotations and underlining, richly so in the second work, occasional spots in both works, strips of vellum with contemporary annotations inserted at beginning and end.

The first work with two full page woodcut illustrations. Martin Akakia (1500-1551) was a physician to King Francis I of France and translator of Galen into Latin, to which he added his own comments.
5. Galen; Rasario, Giovanni Battista. *Galeni Omnia quae extant...*, Venetiis, Apud Vincentium Valgrisium, 1562-1563. [12 volumes bound as 4].

*42.000 SEK*

Folio. (12) + (4), 307, (1) + 62 + 310 + 91, (1) + 169 + 88 + 264 (2) + 155, (1) + 40 + 376 + 173, (1) leaves. 4 heavily worn and stained contemporary richly blind-tooled pig skin bindings, claps missing, endpapers loose from boards, front inner board on volume 2 split, worming in margins and occasionally in text, occasional notes in margins and some underlining in text, some water stains in margins, heavily so in volume 4 which also have small tears in margins not affecting text, water stains rarely affecting text except in volume 4 which have water stains in a little part of the text area, a couple of pagination errors, some paper loss to margin not affecting text, the last part issued 1563 bound in the first volume. A detailed description is available upon request.

This early Latin edition of the collected works of Galen, the first being the edition of 1490, was edited and translated by the physician Giovanni Battista Rasario (1517-1578) and is of great importance to the publishing history of Galen’s work due to its new translations, its ordering system of Galen’s corpus and Rasario’s forgeries of the texts. With more than 100 woodcuts in the text.

Rasario grouped Galen’s treatises into six classes; the first part mainly devoted to semiotics, the second to pathology, the third to prognosis, the fourth to hygiene and diet, the fifth to pharmacology and the sixth to therapeutics. Other than Galen’s original treatises the collected works also consist of his comments on the works of Hippocrates.

After the decline of the Roman Empire Galen’s work, became largely forgotten in the West since his works was written in Greek, which few could read, and never translated into Latin during the ancient period. Galen’s work continued to be read in the Byzantine Empire, and during the Abbasid period (beginning in AD 750) Arabian scholars began to show interest in the Greek scientific texts which was then translated into Arabic. During the late medieval period parts of Galen’s work was only available in Arabic, while others had survived in Greek. The complex translation history of Galen’s works led to forgery in translations, and thereby forgery on other Greek medical texts since Galen’s account of them is the only surviving source. Giovanni Battista Rasario’s translations in this edition have showed to consist in part of such forgery, mainly in Galen’s comments on Hippocrates. Approximately 60 of the editions texts are new translations by Rasario.

Not in Garrison-Morton or Waller.

Reference

3.500 SEK

12mo. Pp. (4), 320, (44). Contemporary vellum with some darkening, handwritten spine title, ties missing, light worming on end papers and title page, contemporary signature on title page and initial ("D") on front free end paper, title page and first 43 pages with small water stain in margin, and approximately 15 pages with minimal water stains at the end, small stains on leaf Gg 4.

Galen's work on digestion and diet in three parts; the first covering different seeds, the second plants and the third animals. Galen saw nutrition as the most important and useful part of medicine. The book covers both healthy foods and foods that civilized people should avoid eating such as donkey, camel, bear and dog.


12.000 SEK


Fourth edition of van Helmont's (1577-1644) collected works, being the same as the 1655 edition. The imprint in the cartouche in the engraved title is re-engraved with new date and the new publisher's names replacing that of Johannes Baptist Devente of the 1655 edition. The engraved title is signed "H.H.D. P.I" and "N. Auroux fec.". The first edition of Ortus Medicinae was published by Elzevier, Amsterdam, 1648, four years after van Helmont's death, and edited by his son Franciscus Mercurius van Helmont (1618-1699).

Garrison-Morton 665, Waller 4308.

4to. Pp. XXIV, 752. Early 20th century half calf with gilt decorated spine, boards covered in floral patterned paper, front free endpaper with two small library stamps, some foxing throughout; mostly minor but more so in some parts, last 4 pages creased, a couple small notes in pencil in margin.

Guillaume Mauquest de La Motte (1655-1737) studied in Paris for five years at the Hôtel Dieu. He left Paris and settled down in Valognes, a small town in Normandy, where he worked as a country practitioner, mainly devoting himself to obstetrics. He developed a practice, traveling on horseback to carry out three or four accouchements a day. Making meticulous notes of his cases, he was able to publish the first edition of his book in 1721. He describes over 450 cases with personal comments, the book being a unique contribution and one of the landmarks in the history of midwifery. Within a year it was reprinted and later translated into both English (1746) and German (1732).


16mo. Pp. (32), 478. Contemporary blind-tooled pigskin binding with 5 raised bands, split in front joint, head of spine with damage, stained binding with three dark stains on front board, minimal tear to title page, large but light water stain on first 40 pages, small to minimal water stain throughout, title page with signature and stamp (Dr. Fränkel), some red underlining and notes in pencil.

Schola Medica Salernitana was based in Salerno, south of Naples during the years 900-1100 and operated as a learning facility independent from the church. With influences both from the Hippocratic heritage as well as from Arabian medicine it was influential in developing the medical theory and practice of the time. The present book is an early pocket edition of this renowned work on health and nutrition.

2.600 SEK

Günther Christopher Schelhammer (1649-1716), most famous for his book about hearing (*De auditu liber unus*, 1684). The present book deals with the "state of the art" in medicine; part 1 covering anatomy and physiology of the human body, part 2 pathology and semiotics, part 3 with a short biography on Schelhammar and sections about medical and surgical treatment.


18.000 SEK

Gaspare Tagliacozzi’s (1545-1599) most famous work detailing the reconstructive surgery of the nose using skin from the arm, the so called "Italian method". First published in 1597 and this being the fourth and last edition edited by Maximilian Troschel. Tord Skoog (1915-1977) was professor of plastic surgery at Uppsala University which under his direction became an important international meeting-point for plastic surgeons. Bound by Thure Anderson, Uppsala.

4to. Pp. (2), 172 & 29 engraved plates, the first 9 with accompanying engraved outline plates. Contemporary full calf, gilt decorated spine, split in lower part of joint, binding worn, name in ink on title page ("Hermann Schwartz stud. med et chir 1880 / Ehlers Collegium / Vaerelse No. 4"), name in ink on the free front endpaper ("Carl Mulem stud. med et chir. 1910"), interior very good.

First edition of this admirable and informative work on the muscles of the human body. Although better known for his Dictionnaire anatomique (1753) and his description of many anatomical structures in the brain, Pierre Tarin also wrote several other books on medicine and the entire section on anatomy in the Encyclopédie. This work has the text in French and Latin on facing pages, and uses closely copied versions of the plates that Jan Wandelaer made for Albinus's Tabulae sceleti et muscularum corporis humani published six years earlier.

Waller 9489.


4to. Pp. (22), 558, (16) & engraved title leaf, 52 engraved plates. Contemporary calf boards with modern calf spine (spine by bookbinder Johanna Röjgård) with gilt title, extremities worn. 1 plate with paper loss to margin not affecting image area, 2 plates mounted onto other plates, some foxing and spots, a small and light water stain affecting margins of 6 plates, one of the engravings ("dog posterior") is printed as an extra plate, two handwritten signatures on the inside of the boards: L’Abbé de Catelan 1680 and Thomas Fenonus Civis Mariegalensis Medicinae Studium 1790.

Johannes Vesling’s (1598–1649) textbook Syntagma anatomicum was widely used in medical education all over Europe. The first edition, without illustrations, appeared in Padua in 1641 (Waller 9933). The enlarged edition of 1647 is illustrated with twenty-four copperplates. Later Gerard Blaes, or Blasius, (1625 – 1692), professor of medicine at Amsterdam, edited and enlarged Syntagma with his extensive commentaries. Blasius also wrote an appendix referring to all new discoveries in anatomy since the
death of Vesling, i.e. Aselli’s discovery of the lacteal vessels, Pecquet’s discovery of the thoracic duct in dogs, Bartholin’s and Rudbeck’s discovery of the intestinal lymphatic system. The articles are profusely illustrated; two full-page engravings by Rudbeck, also plates from other famous works by Nathaniel Highmore, Malpighi, Ruysch, Willis, Steno and others. The appendix has twenty-eight fine anatomical full-page engravings, mostly taken from the original works referred to.