

Spotlight

on Medieval Medicine.

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Contrariumque sui contrarii corruptens est. efficitur recte ut si paulatim tepescat calor exeat. Itaque minus magis magisque impellatur itaque dolendum acriter sit.

QUod refrigerati magis ab eodem calore urimur atque dolemus. Vt caro sua causa densitatis calorem occurrentem sibi tenacius suscipit. ex quo plumbum calidius redditur quam lana. An calor ut penetrat eo quod foramina nimio frigore congeluerunt.

QUod ob eandem non rigent qui irascuntur. An quod ira et excandescencia timiditati contrarii affectus sunt. Est autem ira exigne proficiscens. Cum enim intus copia ignis retinemus concalescimus. quod maxime in puerili aetate perspicere licet. Pueri namque primum spiritus copia retentibus deinde rubescunt. Calor enim cum intus affatus subleat atque humificat. facit ut erubescant. Nam si quis large aquam frigidam his infuderit ira sedabit. Sic enim calor extinguuntur. Pavidum autem et perterritum contra. rigent. et frigidum pallidumque redduntur. Calor namque eorum se summis de partibus seueat ad imas.

QUod ob eorum quotiens inhorrescimus pili eriguntur. An quod in humore oculi continentur. humor enim a pili altitudine vincitur. horror autem pulsus rigoris fieri solet. Frigus vero calidum humorem congelet naturae ratio. Ergo ubi commutatus congelatusque humor est in quo pili inharere. pilos ipsos mutari consentaneum est. Aut igitur in partem aduersam se transferent. aut in eandem manebunt. si rursus vincere humores potuerint. At uersatile non est ut humorem gelatum coactumque pilos vincere suo podusculo possit. Ergo si pilus undique gelido humore oblectus neque ualeat inclinari. restat ita ut erectus consistat. An quoniam caler pulsus frigore ad locum interiore se colligit. Vbi autem calor se a carne dimouit. caro plenius cogitur coactaque pilos emittit. rursus erigi cogit. quo modo si cum terra festucam. ut aliud quodlibet in tixeris construas atque undique terram colligas. efficies ut magis erigi possit quod infidum est. quam si terra minus esse coactum fueris.

QUod ob causas qui rigent maxime dormire non ualeant. An quoniam qui riget spiritum magis tenet quam laxat. qui dormit magis reddit quam attrahit. Facit igitur rigor ut contra agat quam cum dormit.

OCTAVVM.
QVAE . AD . RES . NATVRALES . COMPENDIO .
PERTINENT .

QUod in animantium genere alia tussit alia non. Verbi gratia homo tussit bos minime. Vtrum quod ex teris extremum aliorum se uertit homini autem eo conuerti natura uoluit. An quod homo plurimum humidissimi que cerebrum continet. Tussis autem pituita

Aristotle (d. 322 BC) probably received training in biology and medicine from his father who was court physician to the King of Macedonia. Experimentation and observation were the cornerstones of his science.

His most important contribution to the theory of Greek medicine was his doctrine of the four basic elements: hot, cold, wet, and dry. Later philosopher-physicians applied these qualities to characterize the four humours and temperaments.

Aristotle, (*Problemata*;) *Quaestiones. Variarum. Generatim collectae....* Latin translation by Theodorus Gaza, printed in Mantua by Johann Vurster and Johann Baumeister, c. 1473.

First edition. 294 x 214 mm, 95 leaves.

nigrore afficere potest. fictile non potest. An non eadem uterque ratione agit, sed sol adurendo nigrificat. Ignis fictile replet. obducitque fuligine. quæ fauilla prætenui. dum carbones franguntur simul & flagrant. cōtrahit. hominem nigrum sol reddit: ignis minime. qm̄ solis calor lenis mollisque est: & præ sua tenuitate cutem ipsam leuiter per summa adurit. Quoniam itaque carnem non attingat dolorem nullum potest infligere. qm̄ urat nigrorem inuebit. ignis profecto uel nihil tangit: uel intro irrupit. Nam ambusta quoque ignis atra redduntur. Verum hic non eatenus tantummodo urit. quatenus color ater se pandit. & auget. 101

QUæritur homines cum senescunt nigriores reddantur. An quia res omnes excepta carie nigriores cum putrescunt. euadant. Senectus autem non nisi quædam putredo est. Ad hæc cum sanguis siccescens. nigrior reddi solet. merito senes sunt nigriores. Sanguis etenim est qui nostra corpora colore tingere ualeat naturali. 102

QUæritur ob causam oleum sol candefacit. carne nigrificat. An quia olei terrenam eximit partem quæ nigroris causa est. ut etiam uinum fortis ratione terrenæ nigrum est. Carnem uero nigra propterea reddit. qm̄ urit. Terrenum nanque omne cum uritur. nigrum effici solitum est.

GLAVS. DEO. P

Mantua hoc summi philosophorum principis Aristotelis pbleumatū nouam ad Nicolaum quintum pontificem secundum translationē per Theodorum Gazæ græcum. Illustrissimo principi & domino Domino Lodouico de Gonzagha Marchione ibidem tunc regnate. per Iohannē Vurster de Compidona. & Iohannē Baumeister socios uolumen impressum finit feliciter.

Aristotle's philosophy was empirical and experimental, trusting the senses as primary source of knowledge.

The variety of subjects in this early printed edition of texts attributed to him – on medicine, meteorology, wine, botany, etc. – resulted in various ways the book was put to use by physicians at universities and courts.

In fact, the book contains a compilation of texts from different sources, in which genuine Aristotelian texts have been mixed with later work.

Aristotle, (*Problemata*.) *Quæstiones. Variæ. Generatim. Collectæ.* Translated by Theodorus Gaza. Mantua, Johann Vurster and Johann Baumeister, c. 1473.

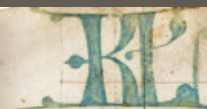
First edition. 294 x 214 mm, 95 leaves.



Man dem monat **M**ay ist
 gelut nure frucht alle vnd
 sol trecke nemē. zū d' lehin
 sol man lassen. wasser sol
 man nūhten trincken. Fülle
 nach houbt fleisch von keine
 tiere sol man mit essen. Agri
 menia vnd venickel somen
 sol man essen. was kalten
 nature he sol man essen.
 Vnd hiet man tonnen. so
 wardent hirt staten. Vnd
 uellet an stene so wirt litzel
 wins. vnd vwendit sich
 der sine. das zeichent groß
 vilige. **M**an sol geyßmilch
 in nūhten trincken. vnd
 den win müschē.



Maius der moxe bezeichet
 loup blumen vnd grat. in
 bruder sol in gemini bezeichet
 die sine in zwualtiger mitz
 vnd bezeichet das Adam
 vnd Eua in dem monat ge
 makt wirt vō einē litz. zc.



Klaus hat d. xij. i. xij. Die ist d' vier letin ane.
 philipp + Jacobi. Walpurgē v.

- 1 b
- 2 xij. c vj.
- 3 v. d v.
- 4 e ij.
- 5 xij. f ij.
- 6 g ij.
- 7 .ij. h ij.
- 8 x b viij.
- 9 c vj.
- 10 xvij. d vj.
- 11 vij. e v.
- 12 f ij.
- 13 xv g ij.
- 14 iij. h ij.
- 15 b
- 16 xij. c xvij.
- 17 d xvj.
- 18 .i. e xv.
- 19 w. f xij.
- 20 g xij.
- 21 xvij. h xij.
- 22 vj. b xj.
- 23 c x.
- 24 xvij. d ix.
- 25 ij. e viij.
- 26 f vij.
- 27 xj. g vi.
- 28 xv. h v.
- 29 b ij.
- 30 vij. c ij.
- 31 d ij.


Juniō. s. Lucis. Alexander v alioz. d.
Johannis an patā lati.
Zonas.
Cordiani + Enymachi + Dophie.
Jarci. Achilla. atqz Pancracij.
Sangolft mit.
Bonitacj. mit.
Jous.
Junij.
Potenciane. d.
Urbani pp.
Marimi ep.
Peroneile. v. Die stude des tags xv. des natus vij.



m n o p q r s t v x y z # 3 9 a
 s - d e f g h i k l p m n o p

Mckell Medical Almanack, manuscript in German and some Latin, illuminated in the workshop of Diebold Lauber, Alsace, Hagenau, c. 1445. 206 x 155 mm, 12 leaves, vellum.

Next to a calendar of the year, these leaves contain information on events and phenomena, such as the phases of the moon and astronomical or meteorological prognostics and their influence on the health of man. Such almanacs are extremely rare as they were often consulted but later discarded.



Aunius Vorwemöte der
 bezeichent einen Geden.
 Sin brüder / Marüb
 sol in Cancro. bezeichent
 als der Krebs hinderlich ab
 gat. Also gät och der sune
 hinderlich abe.



Almanacs offer fascinating insights in medieval life and expectations but rarely were illuminated so lavishly as this manuscript from the Alsace.

As the sun, moon, and signs of the zodiac were thought to influence health, this uniquely illuminated manuscript includes half-page depictions of astronomers looking upward to heaven for explanations.

Mckell Medical Almanack in German and some Latin, illuminated in the workshop of Diebold Lauber, Alsace, Hagenau, c. 1445.

206 x 155 mm, 12 leaves of vellum.

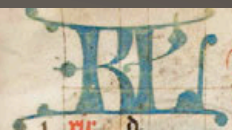




A diten monon Marc.
 soltdu allen gebroten fleisch
 vnd vil baden das ist gelich
 Horet man tonren. so wirt
 vil krutes. Verlienet da sine
 sinen sijn vnd wort grüne
 so wirt es nit ein gut iar
 vñ wirt howldstet. siber
 man aber djein fromdes
 zachen am himele. das
 vzeidnet ein gut ior. Man
 sol nit lossen. vnd kein trakt
 nemē noch kein wasser tr
 ken. Man sol sißding in
 ni them essen. vñ trincken
 vnd sol diße baden vnd
 schraffen der es bedarf. mā
 sol ab toleie trincken. /



Marcus sturze breichent
 die vberding der reien. Ein
 bruder sol in Arie. das
 breichent der sinen sterck.



Marcus. **M**arcus hēd. xxi. lū. xxi.

1	xv	d
2	vii	e
3	ix	f
4	xvi	g
5	viii	a
6	x	b
7	xvii	c
8	ix	d
9	xvi	e
10	viii	f
11	x	g
12	xvii	a
13	ix	b
14	xvi	c
15	viii	d
16	x	e
17	xvii	f
18	ix	g
19	xvi	a
20	viii	b
21	x	c
22	xvii	d
23	ix	e
24	xvi	f
25	viii	g
26	x	a
27	xvii	b
28	ix	c
29	xvi	d
30	viii	e
31	x	f

Perpetue + Felicitatis.

Gregory pp.

Flag vnd nacht ungleich.
Apulis.

Benedicti abbis.

Rediretio dñi

Der stunde des tages xij. der nacht xij.

f g h i k l m n o p q r s t v x
 y z r # 3 2 a b c d e f g h



Predictions on what will happen in the year depended on which day of the week the 1st day of January would fall (if on a Friday 'many will have sore eyes'). It advises in January against bleeding but to drink strong wine with ginger. In February, one should 'apply bleeding only through the thumb' and in March 'often bathe, this is healthy', with further notes on certain medicinal herbs, or advice 'not to go often to women'.

Mckell Medical Almanack illuminated in the workshop of Diebold Lauber, Alsace, Hagenau, c. 1445.



In diesem monot. Februa-
rio solt du dich hüten vor der
froste. Vn solt lossen vñ
wme. vñ solt essen milch
vñ honig. vnd ist das es
tonret in diesem monot so
wurt vil kornz. vechüret der
lüne lüne schin so wurt ein
man slacht. Vnd siht man
eine regentogē so wurt es vil
regnen. In diesem monot
mag man tranck nemen ob
man sin nordürftig sye. Is
warme spise vnd trinck et
warmen wim. Vnd wilt du
sweil baden. so halte dich gar
warm ternoeh.



Februarius Homung
tzeident die kelti die hülle
zu vermende. Sin brüder
sol in yise. tzeident das
Jonas drie tage in einem
pische woz. vnd tzeident die
lichte vom wallen.



February: 'in this month you should be careful when it is freezing.... , and you should eat milk and honey... Eat warm food and drink warm wine... and if you want to take sweat baths, keep warm afterwards'

Mckell Medical Almanack illuminated in the workshop of Diebold Lauber, Alsace, Hagenau, c. 1445.

206 x 155 mm, 12 leaves, vellum.

Assi comença lo libre
de Johanna de maro ducno
no del art del Tegin

Quia se gona
lo p bi tot off
es dno en
manas. **Q**u
tues es ame
cames de
moumet a
de excoo. **E**
p god a nata
es forma de
mana dela
copa. **E** m
na ture pe
gona lo nve
ge es dtra
en .iij. ma
nas se gona
a natura
es. **E** p hie
de am. **C**om
pofico. **S**ic
tur cogita
rui de tor
lo cors. **E**
natura se
gona lo
e. **C**apu
tina



Medicina
se dnu
der los
de per
tete en
dues

maneras ho en dues pa
tes q es en Teoria i en
practica. **D**elos quals di
es la Theorica se de per
toix en .iij. parts. **E**o es en
Complexio de los cosos na
turals. **E** de no naturalis
E de aquelles qui son contra
natura. **D**elos quals
la facia de santra i de
malalaa. **E** de naturali
tat. **E** de paxey quare fo
ra es enre. **E** humors se
brapugen i habunden
mes que no deuen mes q
no deuen del cors natu
ral. **E**os. .iij. humors
creyen p la qual raso
ho signficacio se coney
la malalaa

De coses naturalis

Es coses na
turals son .viij.

Eos appabe. **E**
lementis. **C**omplexionis
Comyctionis. **E** dembreo
Surtus. **S**pirus i opanos
E alguns a puseu a aco
.iij. cosos. **E**ltra les .viij.
dammu dices. **E**o es appabe
E dars. **C**oloris. **F**igu
res. **E** la diffiniao entre
uapte i ffamella

Dels Elementis simplis

Los Elementis
son .iij. **E**o es
assaber. **F**ors

Aer. **A**ygua i Terra
E la foc es calt i perh. **E**
aer. **C**alt i humit. **E** h
quia es freds i humida
E la terra es freds i per
ta. **D**elos complexi
ons

Es complec
xions son .v. **E**o
es. **V**ij. **D**estempra
des. **E** .iij. **D**estemprada
E de los destemprades
les. .iij. son simples. **E**o
es calt i ffrer. **S**unt
i perh. **E** les. .iij. comy

Etem Elementis es co
mplexio de gona
no de creximet
i de mpanent de
lo cosos cabiblis
E aco faent
la plane
ra

Elementis son coso
rs ho parre dmeteo
del cors huma. **E**
es de los cosos que
nos poden gestre
en yd de dnyres for
mes detmeridamer
de los quals son fo
ros dnyres pax
de cosos en
gondra
no

Equal meplome
nt de copfiao de
comyctio es la q
cori eguament
los qualia
tats de
elane
no

Libre de Johannici, Introduccio del art del Tegin (Johannitius, Isagoga ad Tegni Galieni, versio glossada. – added recipes. Text manuscript in Catalan. Catalonia, Barcelona (?), c. 1475.

290 x 205 mm, 26 leaves, paper.

The man known in the West as Johannitius was a Christian named Hunayn ibn Ishaq (808-873). He was born near Baghdad, the capital of the Abbasid Caliphate and centre of scholarship of the Islamic world, where he studied medicine.

Being well versed in Syriac, Arabic, Latin, and Greek, Johannitius became one of the most important translators of Greek works into Syriac and Arabic.

His translations included works by Hippocrates and Galen. His *Articella* (literally: small art) was a collection of short medical treatises that became one of the earliest European textbooks on medicine. At its core was Johannitius' translation and commentary on Galen's *Ars medicinalis*.

En glave
manu aut
des es si
ca allo po
lamer qui
es comena
mer de su
nes p les
quals es
se lo regi
ment del
me cors
E segons
des an
dipura
vrent es
habir sta
cota hoc
donada
en los me
bres r
des q
es a
ne

indivisa **E** la virtut
generativa serviu al
tres dues virtuts **E** la
humana qual humidita la
vianda **E** la virtut la
qual en formacio **E**
les obres dela virtut
Informativa son d. co
es agaber **E** assimilati
ua **E** concava **E** per fora
bla **E** la virtut **E** blaia
E les virtus pua
lo ligen dues coses
E la humana es opacua
E daquesta ligo aqlla
qui examplo lo cors
en les artories i les
prens **E** dela opaco
negen aquestes coses
E es indignacio **E** fra
gictoria **E** bonoria
E l'unes **E** solitudo co
es corros **E** la virtut
Sodiacha es animal
la qual ha l'ordonar
i compondre **E** la .ij.
es aquella la qual se
mou p moumet **E** vo
luntari **E** la .ij. es vir
tut constitua **E** dela
virtut qui l'ordona i
compon i dicere sine
pen la fantasia en lo

front **E** lo en tenpmet
ho la cogitacio en lo
mig loch del cervell
hon es la raho i la me
moria **E** en lo occi
pia de tras la virtut
voluntariament mo
uent homonadora q
mou los lacorts per
los quals tots los al
tres membres passen
E dou encara totes les
altres parts quis mo
uen p moument vo
luntari **E** la virtut
consillible se diu d'ore
E sta en la virtut d'ul
ble **E** la virtut au
ditua i odoratiua
E tactua

Dels pus

os pua so
m. **E** l'opmer
es natural **E**
aquest pren comen
sament del forge **E**
sagen es vidal **E** pua
començament del cor **E**
E l'ore es animal i
pren començament del
cervell **E** l'opmer
de aquestes va p les

Que los magres es fit
par es huma sobreci aru
tica es Conuenial primo
numet altes virtus del
cors i delos su
es accions

Que los pus vi
dun p la color
nos regim p
les huesos p
mudris p
los mem
bres nos
pote
nim

E l' segons l'opma
par es moumet
de virtut e
ago que
es for

When the Crown of Aragon had amalgamated Catalans and Aragonese – including Majorca, Montpellier, Sicily, Naples, etc. – a fruitful exchange in the Mediterranean world between Muslim, Jewish and Christian communities developed. This also allowed the practice of medicine in vernacular communication to grow.

Libre de Johannici, Introduccio del art del Tegin (Johannitius, Isagoga ad Tegni Galieni, versio glossada. – added recipes. Manuscript in Catalan. Catalonia, Barcelona (?), c. 1475.

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No lo son qm
 es en tres mane
 ras coes pmo
 met i moui
 met q es da
 ur de natu
 ra i dnm
 manun
 domo xxi
 co en los
 boques
 thuu
 rs

Item natura de
 anima racional
 co es q la vida es
 en ensam mēbra
 paucula i nuy
 i ven del dōe
 lēpōe dōal p
 les mēbrēs
 i la mēbr
 mē brē
 del fr
 ge

qual se reuerxen als di
 munt dics membres p
 cipals axi con son los
 neruys los quals admi
 nistren al cor uell. **E** los
 archeries se reuerxen al
 cor. **E** los venes al fer
 ge. **L**os veyells penna
 rs qui administren les
 penna als colons. **E**n
 encara altres membres
 hauent ptes virtuts en
 si los quals ell mateyos
 se reuerxen. **E**sta en ell
 la lux pa qualitat axi
 con son los opus i totis
 los cartilagons. **E** los
 membres i lo greix q
 son entre la carny i lo
 ayre i los musclos i lo
 greix i la carn. **E** es
 altre mana de membres
 los quals han forca i
 ptes virtuts i en prin
 cipi i vigor dels fun
 daments principals.
E aquestos son axi
 con l'estomach i los ven
 yons i los budells i
 los lacerts. **E** p q co
 aquestos han lurs ptes
 virtuts. **P**o han com
 camet dels membres
 pncipals desigen la vi

vida i transmuten la
 coes que la digerexen
 i fan lurs opacions se
 gons natura. **E** enca
 ra altres ptes virtuts
 les quals venen a ell
 dels pncipals fundame
 nts dels quals si es lo
 sentiment i la vida ab
 mouiment voluntari.
De virtus

Es virtus
 son m. parts co
 es assaber vir
 tut pncipal. **E** virtut
 animal. **D**ela virtut
 natural si es huna en
 tre les altres qui admi
 nistre. **E** laltre ala qual
 ha administreat. **A**des fa
 genacio ades nodreix. **E**
 ades peere. **E** la vir
 tut la qual administre
 ara desige. **A**re reten
 ara con. **A**ra que fora
 les copes les quals per
 uerxen ala virtut qui
 peere la cosa qui repes
 hē nosreix lo mēbrēt
 axi con la virtut fuer
 ho pueere ala virtut

co es q hū
 virtut pnc
 ent de cor
 uell lo q
 nius del
 cor p les
 archeries
 de ferre i
 p les ve
 nes
 co es q hū
 virtut pnc
 ent de cor
 uell lo q
 nius del
 cor p les
 archeries
 de ferre i
 p les ve
 nes
 co es q hū
 virtut pnc
 ent de cor
 uell lo q
 nius del
 cor p les
 archeries
 de ferre i
 p les ve
 nes

pio dela natura dels colons es calda i
 seca es engendradora de magles. **E**
 du p q en la pncipal ptes d'amples. **E**n
 du. **L**os pncipals magles se gobe en la
 pt dreta ala mana. **L**os fimbres en la
 sinestra. **E** des l'embrion axi ad du
 johanna la virtut natural ala qual
 es administreat i auengudes engendrant
 arre

Presented here is a translation in Catalan,
 the language spoken from the Roussillon to
 Valencia, including Mallorca and with
 famous medical schools in Montpellier and
 Lleida.

Even though the text stems from a tradition
 that is centuries old, only four medieval
 manuscripts of this Catalan text have
 survived.

It is therefore a prime witness of the history
 of medicine and medical knowledge on the
 Iberian Peninsula.

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venes les quals no pol
 en 2 estampes p tot lo
 cors **E** lo segon p les
 vertuties **E** lo terç
 va als uevus los qua
 ls se conceixen en l'uma
 materna manera 2 copre
 en lepit lo qual es la
 l'uma part de les coses
 naturals aixi con ha
 uem dit de opacions
De opacions

Opacio es moui
 ment de virtut
 i alle qui es fet
 en opacio ho
 obra no fa mas
 es fet p la
 tur dela qual
 ho p fa al
 lo en que
 es enre
 m

Es opacio
 ons son en dues
 maneres **E** la 1.
 manera son opacions
 de les quals es forma sin
 gularment complexo
 que p rany aixi con es
 opent de dianda p cal
 ditat 2 siccitat **E** la 2.
 no p caliditat 2 humi
 ditat **E** la reuerencia p
 frigiditat 2 siccitat **E**
 la expulsió p frigiditat
 2 humiditat **E** la l'um
 mana de les es ques copon
 en dues coses aixi con
 es desig 2 expulsió **E**
 sig es comest de dues
 virtutis **E** la huma de les
 quals es aqta la qual
 desig **E** la l'um expul
 cio es a tres coses de

Dues virtutis **E** la huma q
 gra **E** la l'um qui son ho
 desig
**Assi es acabada la par
 ticular p'aula en la q
 tracta de les vi. coses
 naturals. En la 1.
 p'aula tractarem de
 vi. coses les q's son
 a partades a elles
 E p'mament de les
 E dats.**

Adolencia
 no es dita
 calda 2
 humida
 p' q' a ro
 ho repa ro
 es p'ells
 qui son
 de aqta
 edat sin
 de aqta
 complexo
 q'is di
 uerca p
 co con la
 forma ho
 la obra
 daqtes
 q'itars
 minor
 es en a
 q'ita edat
 q' en les
 altres 2
 aixi de
 les altres
 edats de
 edat entes
 reges lu
 natura

Es edats

son vi. **E** la 1.
 l'um **E** la 2.
Adolencia
E la 3.
E la 4.
E la 5.
E la 6.
E la 7.
E la 8.
E la 9.
E la 10.
E la 11.
E la 12.

Adolencia
 es de complexio
 calda 2 humida la q
 se aqta 2 m'ua en lo co
 es anant fins a xvij.
 anys ho a. xvij. **E** la
 p'ua aqesta complexio
 Jouenit la qual es cal
 ditat p'ua 2 con p'ua
 la s'opit del cors p' fo
 rament son s'ymptuo
 del cors ho s'ymptuo
E aqesta fins a xvij.
 anys ho a. xvij. **E** la
 p'ua aqesta de vi.
 d'ello la qual es freda
 2 p'ua en la qual se co
 metra lo cors aneimar
E la 13.
E la 14.
E la 15.
E la 16.
E la 17.
E la 18.
E la 19.
E la 20.
E la 21.
E la 22.
E la 23.
E la 24.
E la 25.
E la 26.
E la 27.
E la 28.
E la 29.
E la 30.

E la 31.
E la 32.
E la 33.
E la 34.
E la 35.
E la 36.
E la 37.
E la 38.
E la 39.
E la 40.
E la 41.
E la 42.
E la 43.
E la 44.
E la 45.
E la 46.
E la 47.
E la 48.
E la 49.
E la 50.

The main text is divided into seven *particulas*, or sections, on:

- 1st Elements of the body (blood, phlegm, choler, or bile, etc.).
- 2nd Four different ages.
- 3rd Exterior influences on the body (air, seasons, stars, wind, exercise, idleness, bathing).
- 4th Interior influences (meat, drink, accidents).
- 5th On fevers.
- 6th On abscesses.
- 7th On diseases and their causes.

This corpus is followed by a text on urine attributed to Galen.

Libre de Johannici, Introduccio del art del Tegin (Johannitius, Isagoga ad Tegni Galieni, versio glossada. – added recipes. Manuscript in Catalan. Catalonia, Barcelona (?), c. 1475.

290 x 205 mm, 26 leaves, paper.

**Aquesta medecina es bona
astanguar sanes**

Ranya de ceruo cremade
en ceno masted myera.
hababre acassia pedra.
sangui maria corual pel
de lebra cremade gala añ.
z f semet de plantatge
aytant con de totes al
tres coses Esia tot acp
pastat ab ayeroy de plan
tatge Eyrenets ne cade
mati z f ab .ij. z de sud
de plantatge sens duxte
estancar sa la sanes

Rz albi z n galage
z .ij. cinamomij z .ij. gario
filij z .ij. granoru paradisi
z .ij. cubebaru z .ij. pamps
zucari .lxx. f puluizetur
omni a missent d refer
uetur ad vsu

En plast de gomalinij

Rz goma limij z .ij. a f
rasina piny z .ij. a f a
vistologia longua z .ij. foli
de lentiscle z .ij. di delor
z .ij. f fiat emplim

Lauamet de ulceres

Rz .ij. quorter emigday
que de mar verdet alu
añ z .ij. salidoma plan
tatge añ .ij. .i. sia con
cassat d cuyt tot en semp
d siay mes melrosat co
lat d aceti añ z .ij.

Contre pedres

Rz daquelle aujello q
han nom colhedes d tors
vig mltos en olla noua
d tapala be d sic mesadins
lo fory e fes lay estar fins
q sien torrato ques pus
que molra d fes ne poluo
ra z daquesta poluora
metets al passim en tot
quat megera d fagarit

Added recipes in Catalan.

Libre de Johannici, Introduccio del art del Tegin
(Johannitius, *Isagoga ad Tegni Galieni*, versio
glossada. – added recipes. Manuscript in
Catalan.

Catalonia, Barcelona (?), c. 1475.

290 x 205 mm, 26 leaves, paper.

De cebaces o figuris de peus o de
 trauaduro. lxxij.
 De canayl qm no pot mastegar
 la canada. lxxij.
 De sobri os qms sfa al canayl. lxxij.
 De canayl qms acõseguex
 lo mrdoy. lxxij.
 Del sobri os qm xx al canayl. lxxij.
 De canayl en format.
 ffuyto libro sit laus xpo amen.

Receptes

Recepta de vom d. lxxij.
 Recepta p baroar los collor. lxxij.
 Recepta d falo quarter. a. lxxij.
 Recepta d vom pa mula qm
 lince p lonas demey. lxxij.
 De fluxia a. lxxij.
 De hinguent pa allany nrius
 De hinguent pa sanar tota
 plagua. lxxij.
 De hinguent pera tota
 castidura. lxxij.
 De vnguent groch. lxxij.
 De vnguent pa mal zelob. lxxij.
 De vnguent vert. lxxij.
 De vnguent pa tot linatge
 de roma. lxxij.
 poluicia pera congar plaga. lxxij.
 Pa aclarir la vista. lxxij.

Per aquesta tabla eroda trobar
 peu lo compte de l'any
 bre q serue p vuy anys
 segon la sta mare e iglesia
 p trobar lo compte de les
 trauales q **an** seguey



Questa table roda q sign
 es p trobar lo cororet
 q serue p vuy anys segon
 lo compte de salamo p trobar
 lo loch de **an** la luna



Es assaber q tot lo compte de
 salamo tols temps se affig fine
 q passa p' cada any se a
 fig' d' c'õ passa p' cada any se a
 man es compte el **an** de l'any

Lo Cavall. Tractat de Manescalia. – Libre dels cavayls que compòs Ypocras. – Recipes. – Text manuscript in Catalan followed by 80 drawings of bits for horses. Catalonia, Barcelona?, 1450.

A book on equine medicine shows the value of the horse for mankind: as a workforce, in war, in agriculture, and for status. The manuscript comprises an unrecorded and untitled treatise by an anonymous author on the 'government' of horses and the treatment of their illnesses in the tradition of Giordano Ruffo's *De medicina equorum*.

The second text is an anonymous translation of the *Practica equorum* by Teodorico de' Borgononi, followed by 80 designs of bits for horses of various sizes and temperament.

Dated 1450 in the circles to find the golden number and the position of the moon.

286 x 210 mm, 80 leaves, vellum and paper.

Rapies 7 los xy. signes foran trobats per los xy. membres d'hom ho o d'la
 dona. Primament d'yes es fet per lo cap. Tauris es fet per lo coll.
 Cancer es fet per los pits. Gemini es fet per los braços. Leo es fet
 per lo cor. Virgo es fet per los butells. Libra es fet per les anques.
 Escorpio es fet per la natura d'hom ho d'la dona. Sagitarij es fet per
 les cures. Capricorn es fet per los genolls. Aquarij es fet per les ca
 mes. Piscis es fet per los peus.

mes	març	abril	may	juny	juliol	agost	setemb	octubi	novemb	decemb	guier	febeer
1	aries	tauro	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	pisces
ii	tauro	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	pisces	aries
iii	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	pisces	aries	tauro
iiii	cancer	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	pisces	aries	tauro	gemini
v	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	pisces	aries	tauro	gemini	cancer
vi	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	pisces	aries	tauro	gemini	cancer	leo
vii	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	pisces	aries	tauro	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo
viii	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	pisces	aries	tauro	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo	libra
ix	sagit	capri	aquarij	pisces	aries	tauro	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio
x	capri	aquarij	pisces	aries	tauro	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit
xi	aquarij	pisces	aries	tauro	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri
xii	pisces	aries	tauro	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij

Here is included a diagram to help find the best days, hours, and proper spots for bloodletting.

Lo Cavall. Tractat de Manescalia. – Libre dels cavayls que compòs Ypocras. – Recipes. – Manuscript in Catalan followed by 80 drawings of bits for horses. Catalonia, Barcelona?, 1450.

286 x 210 mm, 80 leaves, vellum and paper.

Les rubriques següents son
de les coses contenudes en
lo present libre.

Com deu eir engendrat lo canyall. *ij. qm. es natje cefut. a. viij. qm.*
Com deu eir ffermat lo canyall. *ij. qm. a. viij. qm.*
Com deu eir guardat. o ffermat. *ij. qm.*
Com deu eir donada la erba al
canyall. *a. ij. qm.*
De fferadurs qm deuen eir fets
a canyall. *am. qm.*
Del fie en quina guiffa deu eir
fet a canyall. *a. ij. qm.*
Dela gñificat de fferens en altra
manera. *a. ij. qm.*
Dels dens amudar de canyall. *a. v. qm.*
Del equalamet de dens el psey
ayn. *a. v. qm.*
De mensesthalia de ballea del
canyall. *a. v. qm.*
Dela natura de canyall. per hor
denament seu. *a. v. qm.*
Dela conpexa de hnyll de canyall.
a. v. qm.
Altra maña de hnylls canats o
en dotats. *a. v. qm.*
Com lo canyall ha los hnylls bla
nchs p natura qaro coes ve. *a. v. qm.*
Com lo canyall gita ls orzells
de part de tras. *a. v. qm.*
Com lo canyall ha les gatis e
lo covll e tots ses figures. *a. v. qm.*
Dels malalties de canyall com
deuen eir curades ab les qtu. nex. *a. v. qm.*

Dels canys deere com son tortos.
a. v. qm. a. viij. qm.
Del canyall com sentreffer ab les
cames de nat. *a. v. qm.*
De malalties de canyall pnyas
Del canyall en quina manera
li es cofitada fuytat. *a. v. qm.*
De beuratge p les malalties e p
engorpar. *a. v. qm.*
Com lo canyall es affleblite vas
imagint treballant. *a. x. qm.*
De conpexa com lo canyall es
malalt. *a. x. qm.*
De vermens ho mal q decaons
ealguns appellen aqsta malaltia
lamparons. *a. x. qm.*
De mdecans cõtra lo verm. *a. x. qm.*
De malaltia q es appellada fumor
q ve p refedames de cap. *a. x. qm.*
Dela malaltia danticor q es gla
nola qus ffa en los pits p q deue
llamparons. *a. x. qm.*
Dels altres glanoles en qui de
cap de canyall. *a. x. qm.*
De glanols qus ffa en lo covll. *a. x. qm.*
De altres malalties q sent en lo
cors de canyall. *a. x. qm.*
Com ls dolos son qns lo cors
de canyall. *a. x. qm.*
Encara altra dolor de cors de
canyall. *a. xv. qm.*
Com ha dolor p retente oyna. *a. v. qm.*
Com los canyalls han mal en los
collons e en lo canyall. *a. xv. qm.*

Lo Cavall. Tractat de Manescalia..- Libre
dels cavayls que compòs Ypocras. - Recipes. -
Manuscript in Catalan followed by 80
drawings of bits for horses. Catalonia,
Barcelona?, 1450.

Horses were held in high esteem and the
money spent for their safekeeping,
maintenance, and equipment reflected
their value. At a time when the
professions of blacksmith and
veterinarian were often confounded, this
manuscript also adds to the vocabulary of
medieval Catalan. The more so as it is
dated 1450. Catalan manuscripts seldom
come to the market.

286 x 210 mm, 80 leaves, vellum and paper.

Et co com les
coses majors
e millors ma
yor cura e te
ligencia coue
que sia donada
per co coue primerament
pensar qual es profit a les be
sties et deus saber que labe
lia de ja amor de son senyor ho
de aquell quyla pensara o la guarda
En tal manera que ab comnent
maestria sia bien posada e aco
tumbrada co alguns besties sic
donades e aquells animals uen a
pendre et debre llur nosymet
en llur menjadora a les altres q
no pu donades lagen a pen dre
en lochs amples o delitosos
segons q casu aco pot sguardar p
la disposicio sta bestia e cura aco
entre aquells diuersitats d malalti
es en aquells se segueyen e com
entre les altres besties lo cauall
sia pus noble de cura de aquell e st
gouernament et st malalties
d aquell entench attachar e orde
nar segons q sui stien ab alicu
hordenador de aquell art segons
q dells actors auter auem se pres
entes d totes les coses st art

Esperam alguns senyors e daons
verdadament de nostam p aquell
rao. Primerament direm st enge
rament e st arament st ca
nalls En lo segon loch dire en
qual manera lo cauall de ja efer li
gat e donat En lo terc dire sta
guarda e nosymet de aquell En
lo quart direm sta sua conserua
e sta sua bellesta En lo cinque
dire en qual mana li deu efer co
sua da sanitat En lo vi. direm
st malalties e st medecanes e
dells remeys de aquells En lo viij.
dire en qual mana alguns beura
ges a obs dells deu efer fets.
**Com teu efer engendrar
lo cauall.**

Quall deu efer engendrar
e equa tirosamet e tell
gent stablit e pensat q no sia
molt cauallat en mana q adelit
lo cauall q uen es pensat sa cost
ala regua p co com lo guarda o
o lo cauall major delit pbr la
equa tant mes sement qua e
major germyu lexa En aquesta
rao d aquell mayor cauall es en
gendrar Es pventura la equa
no voldra cofentr lo cauall uen
ara pren vna ceba mayna et
ortigas e picau be e st such qn
extra vntalm la natura ala e
gua et los collons st cauall.

Lo Cavall. Tractat de Manescalia. – Libre
dels cavayls que compòs Ypocras. – Recipes. –
Manuscript in Catalan followed by 80
drawings of bits for horses. Catalonia,
Barcelona?, 1450.

This manuscript deals with the anatomy
and physiology of the horse, the qualities
that must be present for breeding, etc. It
also describes a number of diseases, with
remedies and recipes for healing, bits to
be used, and more.

The methodical work is of great clarity,
and offers a lively view of the state of
veterinarian medicine around the middle
of the 15th century.

The translator, or compiler-author, of the
texts presumably had several veterinary
works at his disposal. The present
manuscript is written by one and the
same hand dating around 1450.

286 x 210 mm, 80 leaves, vellum and paper.

Decanall q' es
 caironat qm
 caboteie
 Decanall q' no
 ha deno sta
 part decanall
 Decanall q' la
 llengua vbre
 lo ffre
 Decanall esta
 caironat qm ha
 bona boca o
 ma la.
 Amul.



Amul
 Decanall joue
 es vocat
 al canall qm
 posa la llengua
 sbr lo ffre
 Decanall qm
 alce lo cap.
 Decanall vlli
 q' trau la llengua
 y los canons



Decanall q' no
 ayne q' me la
 ma
 Decanall queu
 te ala ma es
 caironat
 Decanall q' no
 es caironat
 Decanall q' no
 es estaironat
 q' es dur.
 Decanall q' no
 ab la boca so
 berta.



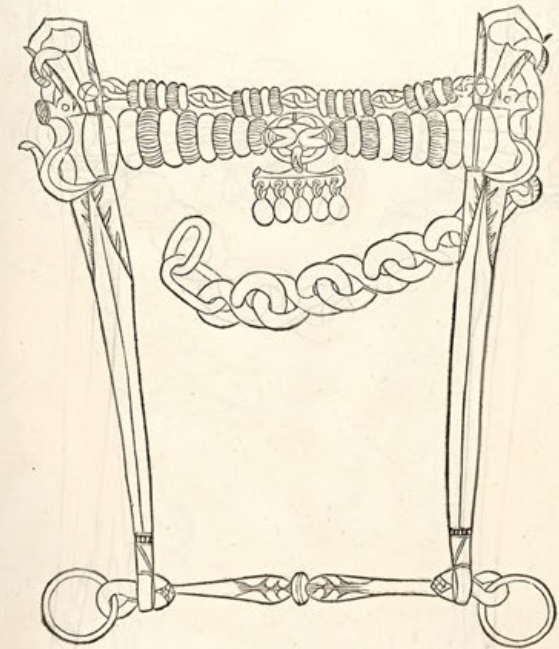
Decanall q' la
 mala boca
 Decanall q' no
 qm son la ala
 parote.
 Decanall cairo
 nat capffrenat
 Decanall q' no
 es estaironat
 Decanall



Lo Cavall. Tractat de Manescalia. – followed by:
 Libre dels cavayls que compòs Ypocras. – Recipes.
 – Text manuscript in Catalan followed by 80
 drawings of bits for horses.
 Catalonia, Barcelona?, 1450.

The 80 drawings of bits are linked to the
 temperament of different horses, as the brief
 captions explain. Presumably based on
 Giordano Ruffo's *Llibre de menescalia de
 cavalls*.

286 x 210 mm, 80 leaves, vellum and paper.



Hans Kreuzberger, *Warhafftige und Eygentliche Contrafactur und Formen, der Zeümung und gebisz, zu allerley mängeln unnd undterrichtung der Pferdt.* [Lauringen: Emanuel Saltzer for Kreuzberger in Augsburg], 1562. First edition. 306 x 210 mm, 210+24 blank leaves. – 400 full-page + 12 double-page woodcut illustrations with contemporary manuscript captions in ink.

Printed more than 100 years after the previous manuscript: A splendid book on horse equipment, particularly on bits and bridles - one of the earliest printed books on this subject and one of the largest of its kind.

Warhafftige vnd Ey-
genliche Contrafactur / vnd For-
men / der Zeümmung vnd gebisz / zü allerley mangeln
vnd vnderriechung der Pferde / wie dern arten
nach ordnung verzeychnet seind / nutzlich vnd
dienstlich / sampt iren zugehörenden Nasz-
bändern / Cauzoni / Stegrynf / Sporn /
vnd anderem so zü arclicher Reyt-
terey notwendiger weysz er-
fordert wirdt.

Durch Hansen Kreützberger Spozern hü-
burgern zü Augspurg mit sonderem
fleyß erst ganz newlich züsa-
men getragen.

Cum gratia & Præuilegia, Anno x.

M. D. LXII.

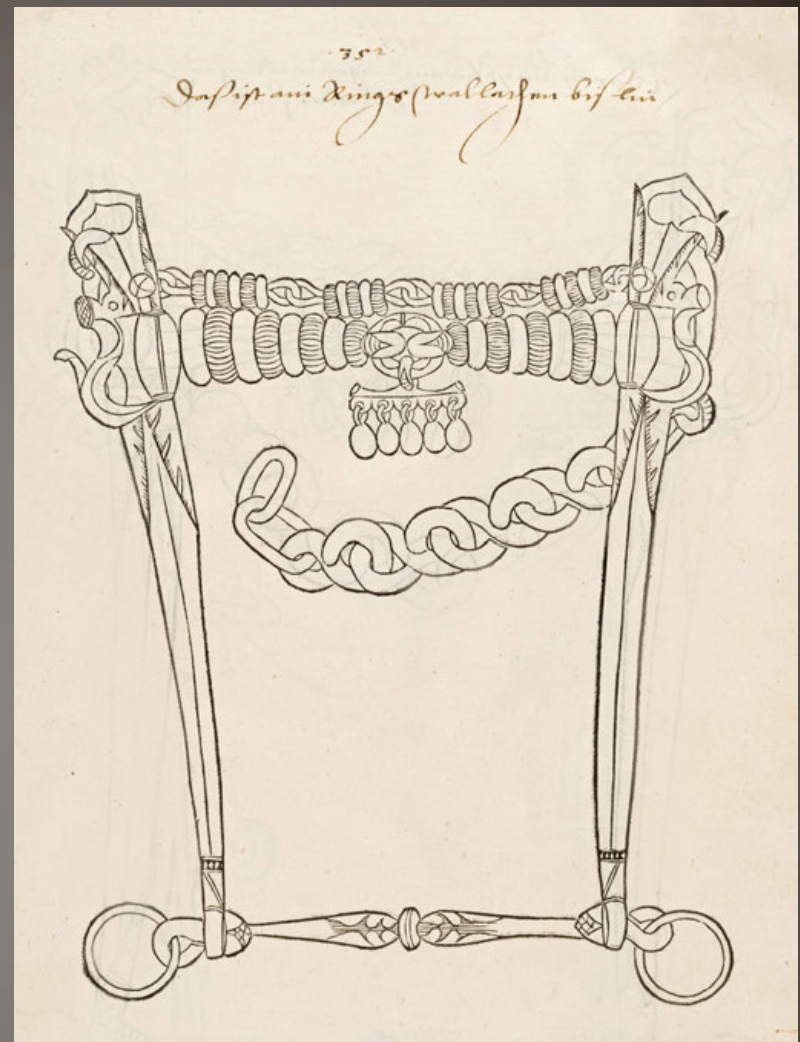
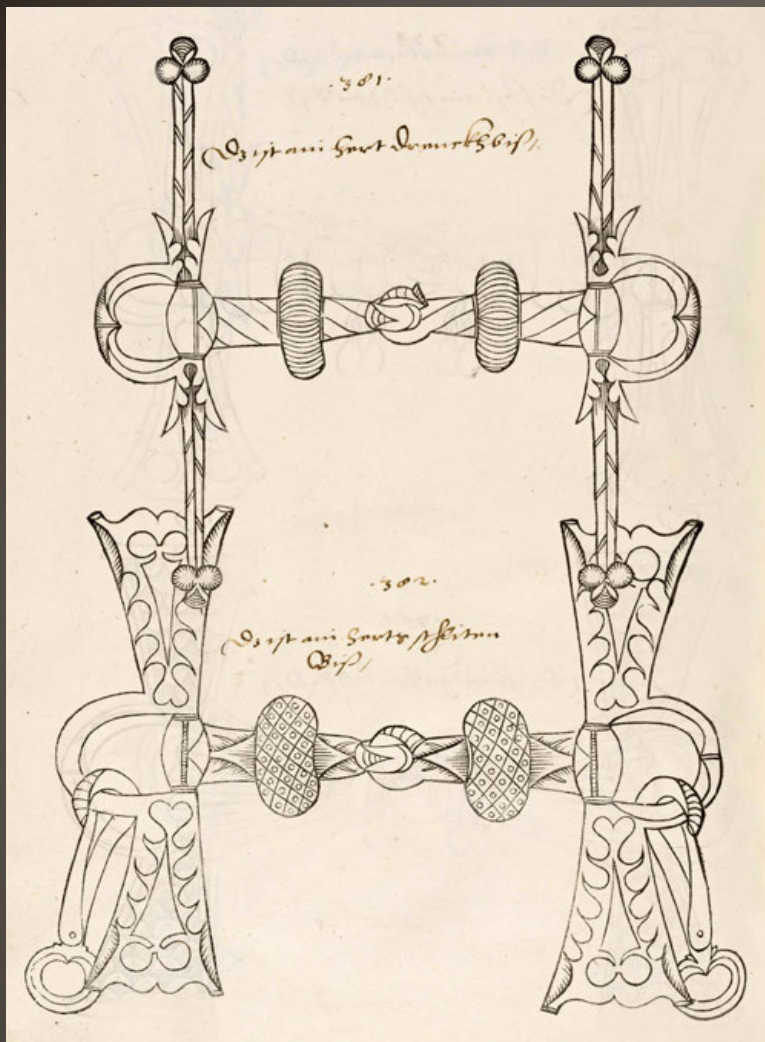
Hans Kreutzberger, *Warhafftige und Eygentliche Contrafactur und Formen, der Zeümmung und gebisz, zu allerley mangeln unnd vnderriechung der Pferd. Augsburg, 1562.*

First edition, 306 x 210 mm, 210 + 24 blank leaves, 400 full-page + 12 double-page woodcut illustrations.

Hans Kreutzberger identifies himself on the title-page as a spur-maker and citizen of Augsburg.

This first edition was published without text apart from the author's dedication to the Hapsburg Archduke and future Holy Roman Emperor, Maximilian II (1527-76).

Following this publication, the emperor called Kreutzberger to Vienna and appointed him 'imperial court spur-maker'.



Hans Kreutzberger, *Warhafftige und Eygentliche Contrafactur und Formen, der Zeümmung und gebisz, zu allerley mängeln unnd underrichtung der Pferd.Augsburg, 1562*. First edition. 306 x 210 mm, 400 full-page + 12 double-page woodcut illustrations with contemporary manuscript captions in ink.

The copy is all the more interesting for its contemporary manuscript captions that make it unique. The book is very rare in commerce.

sol man das vass mit gutem rainem bier wider fillen. vñ
acht haben das die eher nit herauß geend Auch das ain
bier nit anzicken vnd effichen werd. sol man eher darein
thün. Etlich stoffen zitwan vnd hencfent es in das vass.
Des selben gleichen thünd sy von lorberen.

Getruckt zü Ulm von Hannsen
Zainer. Anno dñi. M. cccc. xcix.



Arnaldus de Villa Nova, *Ain loblicher Tractat von beraytung und brauchung der wein zu gesunthayd der menschen.*
De vinis translated by Wilhelm von Hirnkofen, first illustrated edition in German printed in Ulm by Johann
Zainer, Jr., 1499. The Catalan Arnau de Vilanova (d. 1311) had a great reputation as a doctor but not all the
works attributed to him were by his hand.

180 x 134 mm, 18 leaves, 4 large woodcut illustrations.

**Ain loblicher Tractat von
beraytung vnd brauchung der wein zu gesund
hayt der menschen.**



Arnaldus de Villa Nova, *Ain loblicher Tractat von beraytung und brauchung der wein zu gesunthayd der menschen*. First illustrated edition in German printed in Ulm by Johann Zainer, Jr., 1499.

De Vinis is an important compilation dealing with the preservation and preparation of wine and its medical use, including many recipes for remedies. It had a lasting influence on medical practice and writing.

180 x 134 mm, 18 leaves, 4 large woodcut illustrations.

sol man das vass mit gutem rainem bier wider fillen. vñ
acht haben das die eher nit herauff geend Auch das ain
bier nit anzicken vnd effichen werd. sol man eher darein
thün. Etlich stossen zirwan vnd hencfent es in das vass.
Des selben gleichen thünd sy von lorberen.

Getruckt zu Vlm von Hannsen
Zainer. Anno dñi. M. cccc. xcix.



Arnau de Vilanova taught medicine in Montpellier and Lleida and required medical students to have knowledge of several Greco-Arabic treatises, including work by Galen and Avicenna.

He was the physician of several kings and popes, and of the smiling queen depicted here in this woodcut!

Accused of heresy, Arnau had to seek refuge several times and was condemned after his death in 1311.

Arnaldus de Villa Nova, *Ain loblicher Tractat von beraytung und brauchung der wein zu gesunthayd der menschen*. 180 x 134 mm, 18 leaves, paper, 4 large woodcut illustrations.



Conrad von Megenberg, *Das buch der Natur* Augsburg: Johann Bämle, 30 October 1475. First edition with 12 woodcut illustrations in original colouring. Bound with: *Regimen sanitatis – Das ist von der ordenung der gesuntheit*. Augsburg, Johann Bämle, 13 November 1475.

First scientific book printed in German. Megenberg (d. 1374) in the first section of the book describes the anatomy and physiology of man. He also discusses the medicinal value of herbs, plants, stones, etc. Such a book on nature would also include astronomy, meteorology, and disasters, to continue with animals, bird, fish, reptiles, and insects.

Conrad's book was highly esteemed long into the 16th century.

-- Sold



Capitulum. xlii

Yacodos. Dyamanticus. ⁊ Dionysia.
Arnoldus. Dyacodos est lapis palli-
dus berillo similis.

Operationes

- A** ¶ Ex li. de. n. re. Dyacodos est lapis q̄ aq̄s iniec-
tus varias effigies demonū efficit. itaq̄ de re
B spōsa petentib⁹. ¶ In eodē li. Dyamantic⁹ est la-
pis q̄ in quocunq̄ metallo gestet. ferream sibi
C sedēppin⁹ eligit. ¶ Ysi. Dionysia est lapis niger
mixtus rubētib⁹ notis. Dec ex aquita vinū fra-
grat. ⁊ odoze suo putatur ebrietati resistere.
D ¶ Pbus. Dyonisia lapis est oriētis fusci colo-
ris niueis resperfus guttis in aqua tritus vi-
num fragrat. et tamen ebrietias contra natū-
ram odoze suo fugari solet.



De Lapidibus

Capitulum. I.

Racontalitus. Ermistion. et
Erbites. ¶ Ysidorus. Eracon-
talitus lapis est in parua mag-
nitudine. multi color est vnde
⁊ nominatus est. Lam diuer-
sis enim notis asperus est. ⁊

sexaginta gemmarum colores in paruo eius
orbiculo deprehendantur.

Operationes

A Arnoldus. Eracontalitus est lapis valde par-
uus ex coloribus sexaginta distinctus. Sic bo-
nimis oculos efficit tremulosos.

B ¶ Ex lapidario. Eracontalitus lapis ex re no-
men adeptus. Corporis exigui miro dispen-
dio supplet. Dum tot gemmarū sumit genuila
sola decorem.

C ¶ Ysidorus. Ermistion gemma inter gratissi-
mas aspicitur ⁊ ex igneo colore radians auro.
portans secum in extremis candidam lu-
cen. ¶ Ex libro de naturis rerum. Erbites est
D lapis puniceo coloris. habens lapillum interi-
us. ex quo fit sonorus. Sic ab aquila de exte-
ris orbis paribus in nidum portatur. na-
turaliter enim hūc esse causa in quod oua aq̄i-
le immoderato colore concalebant. nisi lapis
naturaliter frigidus preterens sit hic pueros in-
columes seruat.

E ¶ Efficacissime pregnantes iuuat. ne aborsum
faciant. vel in partu grauius laborent in leuo-
lacro porta riuult. sobrietatem confert et gra-
tiam facitq̄ victorem. De isto lapide superius
etiam dictum est



Ortus Sanitatis. [Strasbourg, Johann Prüss,
c. 1497]. 1,064 woodcuts (3 of which full-page).

– Third Latin edition, 310 x 214 mm, 360 leaves,

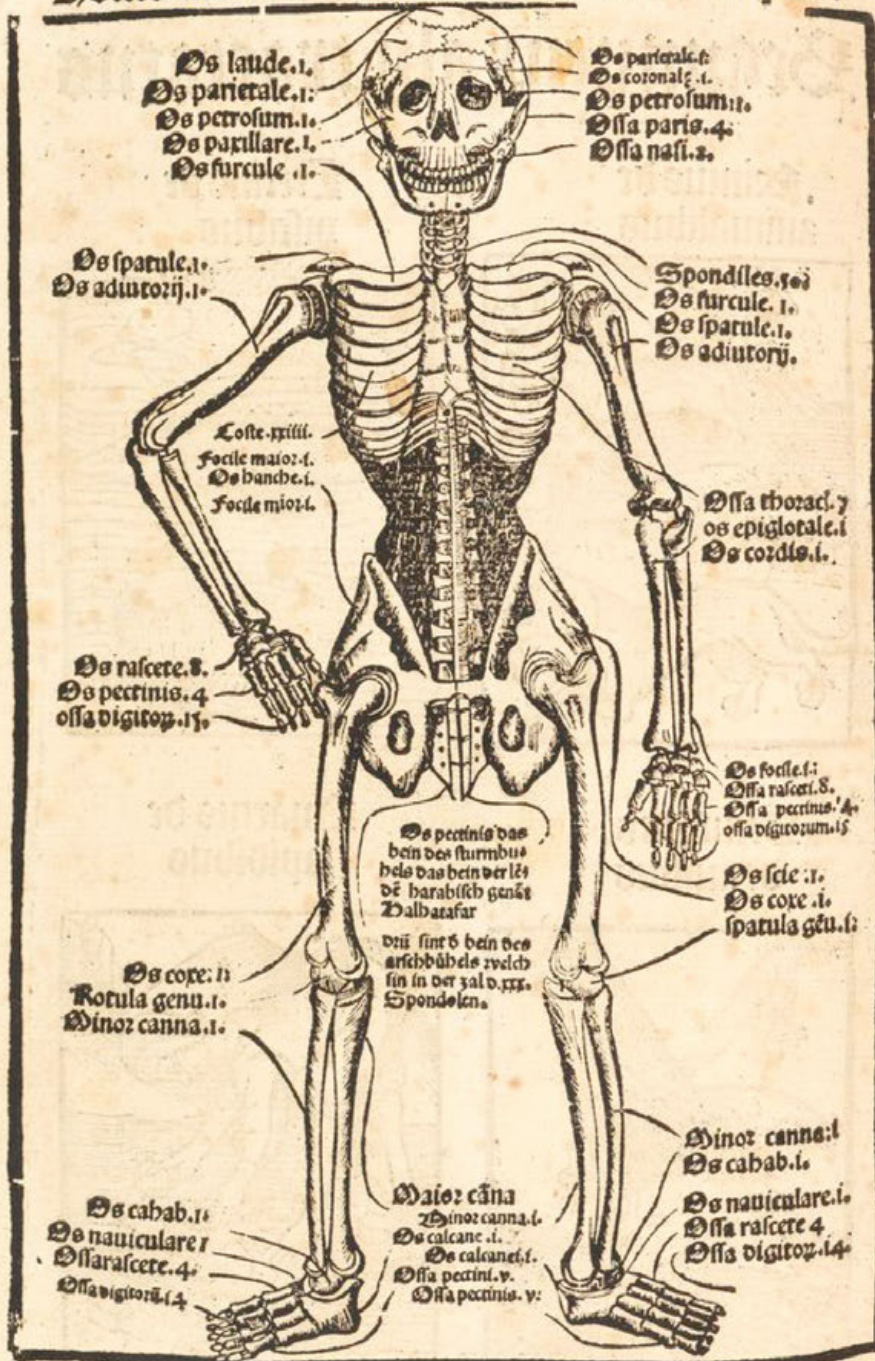
The compiler of the *Hortus sanitatis* is thought to have been Peter von Viersen, a physician and professor of medicine at Mainz University. His book is the most extensive 15th-century work on natural history and medicine, first published by Jacob Meydenbach in Mainz in 1491.

According to the preface, the author used Avicenna, Hippocrates, Galen, and a volume dealing with the virtues of herbs (Schöffer's *Herbarius*).

He also found it essential to include plants that grew in foreign regions referring to a certain 'nobilis dominus' presumably Bernhard of Breydenbach) who made a journey to Jerusalem, when he gathered specimens and information.

--- Sold

Homo natus de muliere breui viuens tempore.



Ortus Sanitatis. [Strasbourg, Johann Prüss, c. 1497]. 1,064 woodcuts (3 of which full-page). – Third Latin edition.

The book is divided into six parts, including *De herbis* to *De lapidibus*, followed by a tract *De urinis*.

The majority of woodcuts in this lavishly illustrated book were reused from Grüninger's *Gart der Gesundtheit*, 1484/1485.

The human skeleton added by Prüss is made after the woodcut by Richard Helain, Nuremberg 1493 and is thought to be one of the best depictions before Vesalius in 1543.

--- Sold



Ly commencement se prosogue de l'acteur.



Qu'il est dieu parfait et creue se doit on
 estre de tresgrant puissance comme celui
 qui tout a fait & forme et tout puet des
 faire & deformer par sa parole Quant
 nature qui au commencement fut de y
 dieu estable et ordonnee Et qui na mille
 pour ne auctorite autre que celle qui don
 nee lui est de par dieu son createur & sou
 uerain fautes & ordonnee & ses oeuvres na
 turelles tant de choses merueilleuses par
 la matiere des quatre elements desquelz le monde est soustenu & gouuine;
 par le commandement de dieu si comme de faire hommes bestes
 poissons oyseauls herbes et arbres naistre l'un de l'autre & de terre yssir
 & estre muer dir florir & fructifier a leurs droitz termes & aussy de
 la masse de la terre coaguler & connecter en certains metaux precieus
 precieuses & autres diuerses matieres & mines qui sont au monde neces
 saires a diuerses necessites. Il est vray que le vous dire & bien se deu
 scauoir que dieu au commencement quant il crea le monde commia
 da que aucunes chose fussent fautes & tantost se furent elles si comme
 les autres le monde & la clarte qu'on nomme ylem et fut fait tout ce de
 neant. Mais l'ame de l'homme est creue de neant & tousiours creue dieu a
 mes nouvelles au corps de l'homme Et les autres chose furent de auant
 matiere ainsi que la sainte escripture dist. *In principio creauit deus
 celum; terram terra autem erat inanis. Tenebre erant super
 faciem abyssi & spiritus domini ferebatur super aquas. Dixitque deus fiat lux
 & facta est lux.* Et c'est adire. Au commencement crea dieu le ciel & la
 terre & estoit la terre vaine & void & les tenebres estoient sur la face de
 l'abysme et l'esprit de dieu estoit transporte sur les eaux adont dist
 dieu la lumiere soit faite & elle fut tantost faite. Apres commia
 dieu que la clarte fust separee des tenebres & tant que en vi iours le
 monde fut fait & hommes & femmes et tout. Et quant il ot tout ce
 fait & creue il ordonna nature & se establist auoir pour sur toutes chose
 par lui & les certains cours comment ilz doiuent naistre & aussy com
 mencez & mourir et la force que chascun doit auoir Et deue; scauoir q
 toutes chose qui ont commencement cest a entendre qui furent fautes
 d'aucune matiere celles auont fin mais celles qui furent creue de neant
 n'auont pas fin Et de celles qui ont commencement & prederent fin
 est ordonnee l'office de nature souverain & la dieu estable a celle

Jean d'Outremeuse (1338-99), *Le Tresorier de Philosophie Naturelle des Pierres Precieuses*. – *Ex divina philosophorum academia secundum nature vires ad extra chyromanticie diligentissime collectum*. – added: four large miniatures.

Manuscript in Latin and French illuminated by the Masters of Raphael de Mercatellis, made for the Ghent abbot of the same name. Flanders, Ghent - Bruges, 'dated' 1484. With texts on stones and palmistry.

Including an initial with the coat of arms of Raphael de Mercatellis (d. 1508), and 4 illuminated initials with part borders, 21 coloured drawings of hands, the full-page 'L.Y.S.' motto of Mercatellis and 4 full-page miniatures added.

363 x 267 mm, 137 leaves, vellum.



Jean d'Outremeuse (1338-99), *Le Tresorier de Philosophie Naturelle des Pierres Precieuses*.
– *Ex divina philosophorum achademia secundum nature vires ad extra chyromanticie
diligentissime collectum*. – added: four large miniatures.
363 x 267 mm, 137 leaves, vellum.

Raphael de Mercatellis (d. 1508) – a bastard son of the duke of Burgundy – was one of the most important Renaissance bibliophiles of the Low Countries. The first text on gems, their making, and their uses titled *Tresorier ... des pierres precieuses* survives in only two other copies. It is a primordial witness to the history of the Mosan region, of Liège, city of origin of the author, Jean d'Outremeuse. The second text on Chiromancy is hand-copied after a (rare) Italian incunable.

Presumably, the Ghent abbot who suffered from bad health wished to know more about his future?

This codex contributes to the cultural history of the Southern Netherlands and that of European book culture in general.

Et commencent les chapitres du second livre de nostre tresor et premierement de ceulx qui commencent sur la lettre .A.

Le prohemie du second livre .	viii
De adamas qu'on nomme dyamant .	ix
De le ayeuant .	x
De abeston .	xi
De absante .	xii
De achates .	xiii
De albaftes .	xiiii
De ammes .	xv
De amatiste .	xvi
Amantos .	xvii
Allectoire pierre de chapon .	xviii
Asabandme .	xix
Adudame .	xx
Andriodomas .	xxi
Aegarices .	xxii
Amandine .	xxiii
Arabicus .	xxiiii
Adumices .	xxv
Aromatides .	xxvi
Asterices .	xxvii
Astrion .	xxviii
Agapis .	xxix
Ammetrisfus .	xxx
Ananadice .	xxxi
Alemomacus .	xxxii
Alarich .	xxxiii
Aspis .	xxxiiii
En finent les chapitres de .A. Et commencent ceulx de .B.	xxxv
Balafus .	xxxvi
Berinus .	xxxvii
Borax pierre de crappaunt .	xxxviii
Baudme .	xxxix
Bracaaces .	xl
Borrecaulus .	xli
Bascaulus .	xlii
Bariaris .	xliiii
Balamites .	xliiiii

Jean d'Outremeuse (1338-99), *Le Tresor de Philosophie Naturelle des Pierres Precieuses*. – *Ex divina philosophorum achademia secundum nature vires ad extra chyromanticie diligentissime collectum*. – added: four large miniatures.

Lapidaries, like this manuscript's first text, are not pure mineralogical treatises but often also describe fabulous materials, symbolic values, and astrological associations of certain gems.

Among the many philosophers the author cites are not only Aristotle and Albertus Magnus (his *De Mineralibus* was the author's main source), but also Hermes and Averroes.

As a matter of course, the author refers to sorcerers or necromancers and mentions occult or medicinal characteristics of certain gems.

363 x 267 mm, 137 leaves, vellum.

De natura planetarū in lineis partaia lēda. et p̄mo de H.

Hui sunt de natura H. habent plures lineas in digito medio q̄ alibi et specialiter habent lineā orientē a restituta: et extendente se per palmam usq; ad hunc digitū. Tales autē sūt cōmunes amia vtilia consules: graues in mente: et duri in cogitatione: non audaces in factis: comestores: supbi: simulatores: iactatores: pauca uerba: inlocabiles: qui in agri cultura et pulcra arificio delectabūtur: et per longas terras peregrinabunt. Si autē diuine littere fuerint in loco H. hui qui diuites sunt in negotijs et mercedibus suis usq; ad senectutē prosperabunt: qui uero pauperes in laboribus semp erunt. Diuites tū ledentur egritudine netuorū: et a filijs et proximis offenderur: qui illis ingrati tōnibus semp erunt: hui enā multas sustinebūt: ac pingues in senectute sine aliqua erū egestate

De 7 partaia. 3^a

Hui sunt de natura. 7 habent plures lineas in radice mdias et pulciores q̄ alibi: et specialiter q̄ linea naturalē uadit ad predicti digiti partes. Tales autem sunt p̄nti et sapientes iudices: fideles: religiosi: deum timentes: bene morigati: audaces in periculis: misericordes: elemosinarū largitores: uerdia: dilectores amicorū r̄su et multitudine locutionis: et cōtū gaudentes: bonū diligentes: et malū odientes: qui si lapsi fuerit multos filios habebunt. Et si supradite linee fuerint pulcre et apparentes dignitatem et prelationē ostendunt. **S**i autē diuine littere fuerint in loco 7 plura significatur: Nam si fuerit A. hui sunt diuini plurimis habūdantes: uerdia et nobiliū amia. Si uero fuerit B. hui sunt fortes et diuites: dilecti quoq; et ualentes apud reges: et si talis S. fuerit aliquantū colorata: hui sunt religiosi: aut cū religiosi cōuersantes: hōēs honeste uite et magni. Si fuerit C. hui sunt a regibus dilecti: diues: et retores exercitus. Si fuerit D. hui sunt fideles: et maiores omni suo genere: cū nobilib; cōmiscantes: sed maelsuoli. Si fuerit E. hui per mulieres bene habebunt: tū eos quandoq; parentes odio sunt habituri. Si fuerit ff. hui sunt regū familiares et iporū regni dispositores sapientes in causis et iudicis dilecti acis. Si fuerit G. hui sunt bone fame apud notos: sed in rei uentate lucurosi. Si autē fuerit D. uel fuit hui sunt nobiles sapientes et dilecti omnib; nobilis animi: subtilis et aln ac pene terribilis intellectus omniq; scientiarū interpretatores et expolitores et specialiter artū profundarū et occultarū. Sumq; amabiles ultra modū sed non habebunt fideles amicos ab infantia usq; ad ultimā iuuentute. In ultima autē iuuentute habebunt sumū ac nobilem statū et erunt dilecti ab omnibus propter diuicias fidem et rectitudinē suam: damnū tū maxmū p̄uentur in adolescentia amicos querendo. Erunt quoq; apud reges et p̄ncipes notū: et dilecti ab eis: et ab eorū p̄miquis similiter et ab extraneis et forensibus extra patrā suā: Ab infantia tū usq; ad ultimā iuuentute sedm sui qualitate erū aliquatū egem. Si autē talis D. uel fuit fuerit in monte medij uel D. hui sunt honeste uite: et diuites oibus diebus suis: dilecti quoq; a mulieribus propt quas damnū p̄uent: subtiles nalde: et artū muentores: ac dilecti a p̄ncipib; et quasi ab omnibus. **De 8 partaia quarta.**

Hui sunt de natura 8 hnt lineā uite et media naturalem directam in denlo aloze. Tales autē sūt audaces: uilia peragentes: abiq; pigritia: prompti ad bella: mōstrates: feroces: impij: sine uerecundia in sociabiles: fornicatores: neq; egeu: neq; diuites quoulsq; se inuare poterit. Si autē littere diuine fuerint in loco 8 plura significabūt. Nam si fuerit A. hui sunt lapidi cordis: pleni ire et iniquitatis: Si uero fuerit B. hui sunt diuites et p̄ncipii familiares: atq; aliqñ exercitū familiares dutores. Si fuerit C. hui sunt magni magri: perfecti: in gemoli: geometriā diligentes: sed aliquando a nō nullis occitē ledentur.



Si uero in loco 7 fuit aliqd
istoni signoz: hui sūt m̄str
tudie hūi habūdantes et
pingues: s; paupes et debiles
anmi cogitationis p̄uere
et damnū p̄uere.

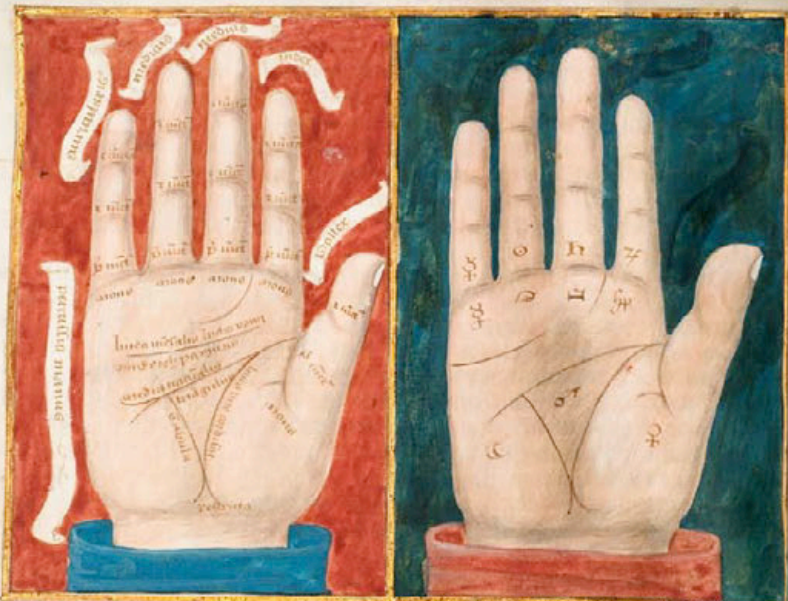
Jean d'Outremeuse (1338-99), *Le Tresorier de Philosophie Naturelle des Pierres Precieuses*. – *Ex divina philosophorum achademia secundum nature vires ad extra chyromanticie diligentissime collectum*. – added: four large miniatures. Made for Raphael de Mercatellis. Flanders, Ghent - Bruges, 'dated' 1484.

The text on 'chiromancy according to the powers of nature' and 'ad laudem dei' pretends to have been carefully gathered from a 'divine academy' of philosophers.

The 'science' of chiromancy claims, to be able to characterize the person to whom the hand belongs and to foretell his future, a practice found all over the world, even today, with numerous variations. In some manuscripts the text is tentatively attributed to Michael Scotus (1175-c. 1234), but here, as well as in incunable editions, it is anonymous.

quadrangulus manus. Illud uero spatium quod remanet inter restrictam et basim trianguli et lineam mentalem ac dorsum manus dicitur mons pectus uenter uel pinguedo uel percussio manus.

Herant si fige planetarum in manu et eorum loca



De figuris planetarum: dimisq; litteris

una fortuna man' cluber est septa di-
 numis lris: uq; ait Julian' in hac arte
 pmisum? Idcirco antiqs phos sequentes et mar-
 helenu panu uicu doctissimi de illis et eoru
 signomb' narrare est aini? Snt ergo in manu di-
 nunc lre midj aliud: q; signa ul figure planetaru
 Vn' y pres hr i manu: restricta. l. pectus et quadri-
 angulu: et ea q; iuxta radices eoru lnt: ac basim t-
 angulu Q; hr digiti auriculari cu suo monte:
 Q; hr pollicis cu suo monte. Q; hr digiti anulari
 cu suo mote Q; hr mangali: et lineam media
 naturalem: x; hr mdicis cu suo monte. H; ar hr
 dignu' mediu' cu suo monte. S; q; i figuratone
 planetaru i manib: gra breuitatis. vniu qui
 bulda caracterib' coluents apd astronomos tm
 et fortalle cetis ignotis. Ideo ad omi exalgoric
 uellem tabula istoru caracteru signabim' mfr
 ri cu signomb' suis. aniq; ad aliud ueniam'.

Tabula caracterum planetarum.

♄	Saturnus	♃	Jupiter
♂	Mars	♁	Sol
♀	Venus	☿	Mercurius
☾	Luna	♃	

Si in loco H; fuit aliq; figuraru mfr scriptaru
 h; lnt congregatores pecunie: mobilu. madut
 m' in egerudinu' multitudinem.

Jean d'Outremeuse (1338-99), *Le Tresorier de Philosophie Naturelle des Pierres Precieuses*. – *Ex divina philosophorum achademia secundum nature vires ad extra chyromantie diligentissime collectum*; – added: four large miniatures.

Flanders, Ghent - Bruges, 'dated' 1484.

The text on 'chiromancy' is illustrated with 21 hands. Some have lines and other markings with explanations added in, as well as accompanying captions and texts, which facilitate the reader's making the connection between physical signs and their significance for man's destiny.

Also one could compare one's own hands to the illustrated figures.

363 x 267 mm, 137 leaves, vellum.

Sicut si aliqd istozū
signozū fuit i loco
de hys est dicendū
ut supius dictū est.

predicte linee sūt pulcæ et claræ tales em̄ sūt eloquētes: et musici sermocinatos nigri molli
ariditernia: geometrie augures: et optimi rethores: lande et memoria suozū laborū: val
de cupientes: factozes: et speculatores profundū scietozū: et valde secreti ac celantes ea
que hñt in corde. Si autē lūtre diuine fuerint in loco. D. plura significabūt. Nam si fue
rit. A. hñt sūt mēstiores om̄ occultozū: unde impedimentū habebūt et a seipsis sibi no
cumenta facient: sicut grauis lingua: sed pessimi animi quib' inuidebūt alijs: et contra
eos loquent: ac onera imponēt: que se qui nō poterūt. Si uero fuit. B. hñt sūt negoa
tores fideles hñtes mltam sūam: foies ac genitibus positi. Si fuit. C. hñt sūt negli
gentes: ludozū amatores ac luca: qd ex furto et om̄ibus malis modis procedit sapientes
et doctozes linguarū libozū et sūarū cognitarū: falsas cartas componētes: ac diuisa
ingenij excellentia opantes. Si fuit. D. hñt sūt sapientes bonozū opatores: sūarū docto
res: et astronomi: ac dilecti a parentib'. Quod si tales sūt fuerit turpes: et male colorate:
hñt sūt paupes et in iuuentute magna opa agentes sed post mediū uite diuitijs habūdātes:
doloze stomachi et aliarū pñū patientes. et si demozū opa crecētibus pncipātes. Si
fuit. E. hñt sūt religiosi opa nihilicū faciētes: picuras varias et mlierū ornāmēta dili
gentes. Si fuit. F. hñt sūt pū: ac totius plie mdagatores excellentissimi. Si uero fuerit
G. hñt sūt bone uite et magne intelligētie. pūas puellas sūlāter et pūas mlieres diligētes.
et oīa pūa letantes.

De y partuola octaua et ultima.

Qui sūt de nā. H. hñt in quadrāgulo hoc signū. X bene dispositū: tales. n. i pūa
erant sūt egei: in sēda diuites ultra modū: ita qd om̄s admiratū: sed i senectute
reuertent ad pūmū stant: ut fiat iste planeta crescēdo et decrescēdo. unde non oportet
istos uozē dicere: sed potius alia pūmū uel prelatos adherere: quia sic ditabunt. Isti qz
pūfici et quieti intā diligūt: et homines sibi secretos facere cupiūt. Si autē lūre diu
ne fuerit in loco. D. plura significabūt. Nam si fuit. A. hñt sūt diuicias egritudines pati
entes: ac parentū substatū defrutozes. Si fuit. B. hñt sūt fortunati religiosi comixti.
ac ipsi forte religiosi. Si fuit. C. hñt sūt nobiles subniles et profundarū sūentariū scripto
res audaces tñ et in malis opibus peregētes: unde oculoū egritudinē patientur et sō: tal
se morte repentina finient uel longū uerabunt egritudinē. Si fuit. D. hñt sūt mtronic
tentēs se in multa magisteria doloze tñ stomachi ex parte oculoū mirabiliter patientes.
Si fuit. E. hñt sūt turpi libidine uolūt: parnāqz sūbitate in om̄ib' hñtes. Si fuit
F. hñt sūt peregrini: mūnera quēctēs: fideles et bone uolūtans. Si fuit. G. hñt sūt nobiles
et magni et pē feminas bona traipientes. Quod si predicte linee et figure nō fuerit pulcæ:
diuisis egritudinib' grauiabunt.

De lineari essentia et accidentib' caput 3.

Diato de planearū figuris: diuimqz lūteris in manu apparentib'. Nunc de lineari
rū tam genealū qd parualariū essentia accidentib' dicēdi mētur. Sūt igit gūales
manū linee quatio: restata. scz. linea uite: media naturalis: et mentalis: de quibus
dicēdiū est.

De restata linea partuola prima.

Restata manus appellat illud spatū qd est inter duas lineas vnā. scz. restatētem
per pte brachij: et alterā ex pte manus. Si uero istud spatū sit pūū et bene colo
ratū significat bonā hominis complexionē: et cōuerso. Si linea que est ex parte manus fuit
cōmūa: directā et bene colorata: tendens ad supius: significat hominē diuicē semp diuitis
habundare: pauperē uero fortunari: et specialiter quando dicta linea habet ramos rectos
et non sallos. Si ab illa linea que est ex pte brachij oriat quedā linea recta cōmūa bene
colorata: et extendatur ulqz ad mediā naturalem i pūmū pio: com petētem uicā significat:
in fine uero meliozē. Et si hęc linea oratur a radice brachij: et extendatur ulqz ad radicē



Sicut si loco
fuit aliqd istozū
signozū: de hys est
dicēdi iudiciū.

Si in loco fuit aliqd istozū
signozū: hñt sūt grauan
egritudinē uentolitanis
reini uel tussis.



Simile si in loco
fuit aliqd istozū
signozū: de hys est
dicēdi iudiciū.

Simile e
iudicand
de hys qui
habuerint
aliqd istozū
signozū i
loco

Jean d'Outremeuse (1338-1399), *Le Tresorier ...des Pierres Precieuses.* - Ex divina philosophorum achademia....ad extra chyromantie diligentissime collectum. - added: four large miniatures. Flanders, Ghent - Bruges, 'dated' 1484.

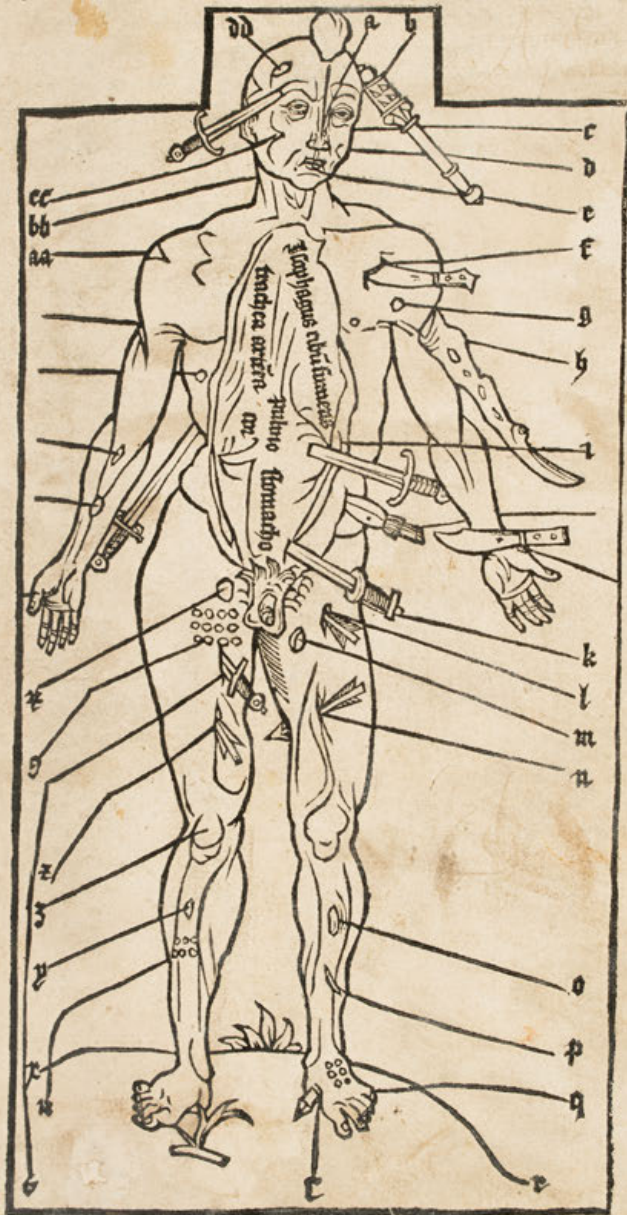
After a period of disrepute when the Church disapproved of the practice of palmistry as superstition and when chiromancy was a forbidden magical art, hand-reading flourished again during the Renaissance. As such, Leonardo da Vinci is known to have had a chiromancy text in his library.

In the later 15th century several printed editions appeared, of which Johann Hartlieb's blockbook edition (1448, surviving in only one copy) became the best known.

Scholars suggest that by the end of the 15th century it had become a 'mainstream' work of university instruction and was a part of the corpus of texts that were deemed useful to natural philosophers and aspiring doctors in arts and medicine.

363 x 267 mm, 137 leaves, vellum.

Die Cyurgie vā meester Guido de Cauliaco warachtich en moet
sakenlyc alle de ghenē die werckē willē in die conste vā cyurgien.

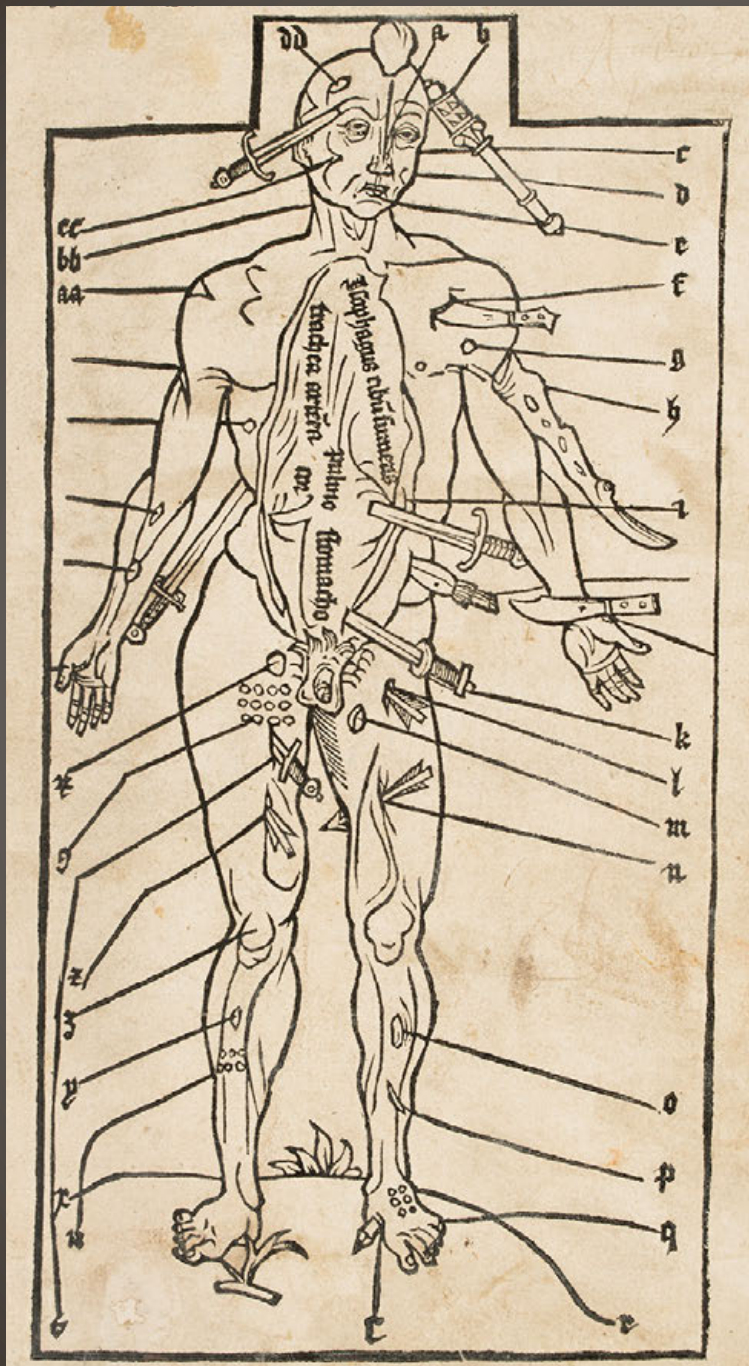


Guido de Cauliaco, *Die cyurgie warachtich ende nootsakelijc allen den ghenen die wercken willen in die conste van cyurgien*. Antwerp, Henrick Eckert van Homberch, 1507.

First complete edition in Dutch, 288 x 212 mm, 246 leaves, with large title + 22 small woodcuts.

Guy de Chauliac studied in Toulouse, Montpellier, Bologna, and Paris and became a Master of medicine and surgery. He practised medicine at Lyon and was later appointed physician to Pope Clement VI in Avignon and to his successors, Innocent VI and Urban V.

In Avignon, he survived an epidemic of the plague (1348-50) despite being infected. He was one of the first to describe two different types of plague, bubonic and pneumonic.



Guido de Cauliaco, *Die cyrurgie warachtich ende nootsakelijc allen den ghenen die wercken willen in die conste van cyrurgien*. Antwerp, Henrick Eckert van Homberch, 1507.

First complete edition in Dutch, 288 x 212 mm, 246 leaves, with large title + 22 small woodcuts.

Chauliac compiled his major work *Inventarium sive chirurgia magna* in 1363 based on the writings of older medical authorities and his own experiences.

Seven chapters describe the anatomy of man, diseases, antidotes and treatments. Discussed are, for instance, hernia, cataract, cancer, anthrax and ulcers, but also dentistry. This was considered a most scholarly book that remained authoritative until the 17th century.

Small woodcuts depict various surgical instruments. The almost full-page anatomical woodcut on the title-page shows a figure with wounds spread over his body with the weaponry that caused them.

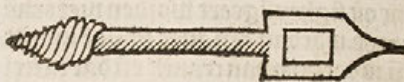
franco rollam en sanguine draconis
 ¶ Lancifrancus en Swilhelm? mirtil-
 los en nucos cipressi. ¶ Een capitael
 plaestere die men daer op doet vā bertho-
 nie wort na hen. ald? Succu betonice
 succu plātaginis. succu apy colatoris aii
 ee pōdt. recline. cere noue aii een quart.
 tereketine ee pondt. dese salmē eerst co-
 ket tot hoer sopen verteert sijn. en doe
 der daer ten lesten dan toe terebenijn
 ende maechen een plaestere. ¶ Een
 plaestere van santorie oft cētanrea dpe
 ic gheerne besighen in dpe wondē des
 hoofts wordē ald? Neemt vā santorie
 sco hantvolle. en tēpereetse eenē nacht
 in witten wijn. daer nae coeckse tot dat
 die helst verteert is ende siedt dpe cola-
 ture tot die dicte vā honich. hier toe sal
 men nemen ij. vncen vrouwē melcke
 .ij. vncē terebēntine. cē pōt nyen walch.
 een ert hars. een half ert. virooch. en
 mastix en gōme vā arabien aii ee vnce
 ¶ Die drauchen des hoofts sijn gheleit
 in die leeringsghen vā desen capitule

¶ Van die instrumēten daer die
 operatie ende dat werck mede
 ghesiet

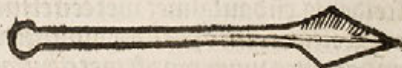
¶ De capitael en hooftelike instru-
 menten sijn secke. ende moeten vā
 elcher formē welen dpe shande. groot
 clepne ende middelbaer. Erst synder
 trapanē welke sijn om gaskes te mae-
 ken om die lichringhe ende ophefinge
 des beens. ende sijn van diuersche ma-
 nieren. Galienus maectse op die ma-
 niere van eenē teerebel oft spikelboere
 weteender omwindinghe wat wt schi-
 nende. bouen dat scarpe eynde dat int
 terebelis. op dat doerboerende nyet en
 valle op duran matrem. als hier staet.



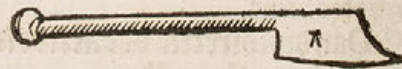
¶ Die vā parīs stonwēde die menichs
 te der gaten ende formē die welen moe-
 ten na die dichtheit des beens. maechen
 in dpe plaeste van dper weschininghe
 doer gheboerde trapanē op die scarp-
 heit ende bequamen die met eender ca-
 willen doer die gaten die veranderē de
 nae die dichtheit des bees. als hier bliet.



¶ Die van Sononē maectse op dpe
 maniere van eender lancien. want dat
 scarp deel mach ingaen. ende dat bree-
 de verbiedt dat dat teghen den wplē
 niet in en ga. ghelijc hier.



¶ Daer sijn twee seperatoria oft seidē-
 ghen om te sepdene vā dat eengat toe
 ten anderen. ende sijn van twee formē
 die eerste gallicana oft walsche. ghelijc
 hier.



¶ Die ander van die van Sononien.
 als hier.



¶ Vā dat eynde hier af machmē mae-
 ken ee eleuatum. oft eenē opheffere.

Guido de Cauliaco, *Die cyrurgie warachtich
 ende nootsakelijc allen den ghenen die wercken
 willen in die conste van cyrurgien.* Antwerp,
 Henrick Eckert van Homberch, 1507.

First complete edition in Dutch, 288 x 212 mm, 246
 leaves, with large title + 22 small woodcuts.

Originally written in Latin, the *Chirurgia* was
 later translated into various European
 languages and went through many editions.

Interestingly, several medical texts were
 translated at an early stage into Middle
 Dutch before other vernaculars. Presumably
 Latin was better understood elsewhere in
 Europe than in this north-western part of
 the *Latinitas*?

The book shows traces of use left by early
 owners, all in the Eastern Netherlands or
 bordering Rhineland.

scarocollam en sanguine dracois
 ¶ Anfrancus en Swilhelm mitril-
 loo en nocco cyrceli. ¶ Een capitael
 plaetere die me daer op doet vā berho-
 nie moet na hē. ad. S. fuci betonice
 fuci plātaginis. fuci apn colaroi aii
 ee pōd. reline. cccc noue aii een quart.
 terehēne ee pōd. de se salme ee rē co-
 hen tot hoer slapen vertereet sin. en doe
 der daer ten lesten dan toe terebentyn
 ende maecthen een plaetere. ¶ Een
 plaetere van santoue oft cetaura dpe
 te gheerne besighen in dpe wondē de
 hoofto wordt ald. ¶ Deemt vā santoue
 sro hantwolkē. en tēpereete eenē nacht
 in witten wijn. daer nae coehē tot dat
 die hēst vertereet is ende siēd dpe colat-
 ure tot die dierē vā honich. hier toe sal
 men nemen in. vnce. vrouwe melchs
 .ii. vnce terebēne. ee pōt. nyen wafsch.
 een qtr hars. een half qtr. vicrooth. en
 mastix en gōme vā arabien aii ee vnce
 ¶ Die drauchen des hoofto sijn ghesleit
 in die keeringhen vā de ten capitule

¶ Wan die instrumenten daer die
 operatie ende dat werck mede
 gheschiet

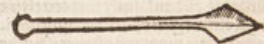
¶ Ze capitael en hooftelike instru-
 menten sijn seke. ende moeten vā
 elcher forme wesen dypedhande. groot
 clepne ende middelbaer. Eerst sinder
 trapanē welcke sijn om gachē te maec-
 hen om die leschinghe ende ophefinghe
 des beens. ende sijn van diuersche ma-
 niere. Salicinus maecthe op die ma-
 niere van eenē teere bel oft spikelboere
 wetender omwindinghe wat wetsi-
 nende. bouen dat scarpe cynde dat int
 teerebel is. op dat doerboende nyet en
 valle op duran marrem. als hier staet.



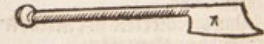
¶ Die vā partis frontēde die menich
 te der gaten ende forme die wesen moe-
 ten na die dicheyt des beens. maecthen
 in dpe plaetse van dper wischinghe
 doer gheboerde trapanē op die scarp-
 heit ende bequamen die met tender ca-
 uillen doer die gaten die veranderēde
 nae die dicheyt des befs. als hier bliet.



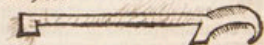
¶ Die van Sonontē maecthe op dpe
 maniere van eender lancien. want dat
 scarp deel mach in gaen. ende dar bies-
 de verbiedt dat dat teghen den wylke
 nict in en ga. ghelyc hier.



¶ Daer sijn twee seperatoria oft seidē
 ghen om te scyden vā dat cen gat tot
 ten anderen. ende sijn van twee soume
 die eerste gallicana oft walsche. ghelyc
 hier.



¶ Die ander van die van Sononiet.
 als hier.

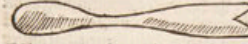


¶ Vā dat epnde hier af machmē maec-
 hen ee cleuacouum. oft eenē opheffer.

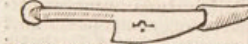
¶ Ten derden sinder cleuatoria oft op
 heffero om dat gherrapaneert en ghe-
 sciden been op te heffene als hier



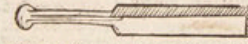
¶ Ten vierde sinder ruginē om te vbiē
 bene die sindinghen als sijn ruginē oft
 sauen der timmerlieden als hier



¶ Ten vifften sinder leuiculaerē ende
 to een instrument seer gepieken vā Sa-
 lieno want het ecken seere. Ende seeyt
 die scarpicheiden die te scyden sijn met
 soudenheit met die leuiculaer wscim-
 ghe diet int hooft heeft. en is in die ma-
 niere van eenen pēnetesse. met ee leu-
 ticule in sijn scarpicheit. als hier



¶ Ten seften is den hamere om te slaē
 achter dat leuiculaer. ende moet wesen
 van loode. dat in een clepne grootheyt
 seer weght ende sal meer doouer luydē
 als hier.



¶ Wan die wonden des aensich-
 tes ende sinder deelen.

Dat tweede capittel

¶ Ze wōde des aensichtes na hoer
 gheschiet en hebben niet eygens
 bouen dpe ghemeyne intentie. anders
 dan dat aensicht een lidt is der schoon-
 heit ende der eeren. ende daer om daert
 moghelic wesen sal die lippen van dese
 wonden aen een te doen houdene met
 flucken vā doethe daer salment doe ge

lijc ghesleit is. en daer niet moghelich
 wesen en sal. En daer een vast vleselach
 rich deel is. niet genoch beroerlic. daer
 salmele nopen met eenē drape met dpe
 nayinghe d gheseyder punctē. en is dz
 deel drooghe soe salment nopen met die
 nayinghe d bontwerchers. ende daer
 mogelic sal wesen te bidē. daer salmele
 bindē met eenē inarnerende ligature

¶ En Albucasio gebiedt te napene de
 noefe. die oeren. en die lippe also si lang-
 uinolent en verch sin. oft vnyet met
 eenen scarpelle oft seere se. met die nays-
 tinghe. die int capittel vanden buch ge-
 seit sal wōden ¶ En want daer aensichē
 war metten hoofoe deit in rondicheyt
 en wereliche figure so salment laten
 van die ligature. en om dat die bindin-
 ghe flap wordt daer om pft van noode
 die bindinghe te middelen. mer nae-
 licnde na dat mogelic sal wesen tot die
 inarnerende ligature oft byndinghe
 ¶ En daer om is den raet vā alle mee-
 sters dat die gewonde int aensicht heb-
 ben sulle int hooft een cofse oft cappe die
 stark is vē lincn doethe. wel en starkhe-
 lic ghebondt int hooft. daer alle dpe li-
 gaturen aen genapt sulle wōden.

¶ Der ist vā node. wāt dat aensicht in
 vele diuersche pnculē is. dat men in die
 plaetse van die vlochen oft werck. sou-
 mels stelle twee oft drie dobbel genou-
 de doethe. op dat ic lichteliker daer aē
 ghedaen en laetser daer af ghedaē mo-
 gen wōde. En dat aensicht heeft wat
 eygē te bemerckene. na sijn pnculen.

¶ Van die wondē der oeghen.

¶ Ze wonden der oeghen sijn tot ge-
 oijc om t ghesicht. ende om haer bi-
 her sōren die hēlcne. Ende ich hebbe
 dicawlo gesien dwele oer betuyche Se-
 nenenuu. om die wonden der pnculen

Guido de Cauliaco, *Die cyrurgie warachtich ende nootsakelijc allen den ghenen die wercken willen in die conste van cyrurgien.* Antwerp: Henrick Eckert van Homberch, 1507. First complete edition in Dutch, 288 x 212 mm, 246 leaves, with large title + 22 small woodcuts.

As in Albucasis' *Chirurgia*, Chauliac also inserted into his chapters depictions of instruments used for operations, in Dutch: 'Van die instrumenten daer die operatie ende dat werck mede gheschiet'.



Leonard Fuchs, *New Kreüterbuch*. Basel, Michael Isengrin, 1543. First edition in German, 375 x 245 mm, 444 leaves, 4 portraits + 518 botanical woodcuts.

One of the most outstanding physicians of his time, Leonard Fuchs (d. 1566) is also called 'the father of botany', as he published the first systematic books on plants and their medicinal use.

A university professor in medicine already at the age of 25, Fuchs spent most of his years at Tübingen University from 1535 onwards. Here, he thoroughly reformed medical studies.

He dealt extensively with the writings of Hippocrates, Dioscorides, and Galen. One of his concerns was to curb the 'fashionable' Arab influences in pharmacy and medicine, striving for a renaissance of Greek medicine.

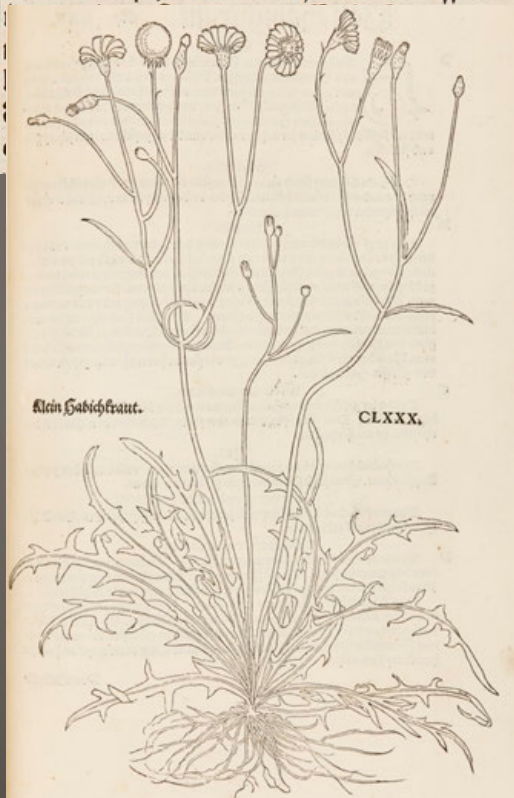
He strongly repudiated astrology and Avicenna's theories as part of the medical field and insisted upon working with original texts of the ancient physicians and not with 'mistranslations'.

Der aller durchleuchtigsten Christen-

lichsten hochgebornen Fürstin vnd Fräwen / Fräw Anna Römischen zu
Hungern vnd Behem Königin / Ertzhertzogin zu östereich / Hertzogin
zu Burgund / Steyr / Crain / Gräfin zu Tyrol etc.
meiner aller gnedigsten Fräwen.



Alex durchleuchtigste / Christenlichste Königin / aller
gnedigste Fräw / ich hab vor einem jar nechst verschinen
ein Lateinisch kreüterbüch im truck lassen aufgeen / dar
vnd arbeyt /
ischen vnd
ich / auch an
malet vnd
besser / nach



Leonard Fuchs, *New Kreüterbuch*. Basel,
Michael Isengrin, 1543. First edition in
German, 375 x 245 mm, 444 leaves, 4 portraits +
518 botanical woodcuts.

In addition to describing plants for their
medical uses, Fuchs also gives accurate
botanical descriptions of more than 500
plants, including some first descriptions of
recently discovered American plants, such as
maize, pumpkin, chili pepper, and snap
beans.

Even though Fuchs included large,
unsurpassed, original woodcuts, neither the
sales of the Latin edition of the *Historia
stirpium* (1542), nor of those in Dutch and
German covered his expenses. Smaller
editions - nicknamed the 'Small Fuchs'-
were more profitable. For his supplement,
however, the author could not find a printer.
It is preserved in the autograph manuscript
only.

Heinrich Füllmaurer.

Waler.

Albrecht Meyer.



Weyt Rüdolff Speckle formschneider.

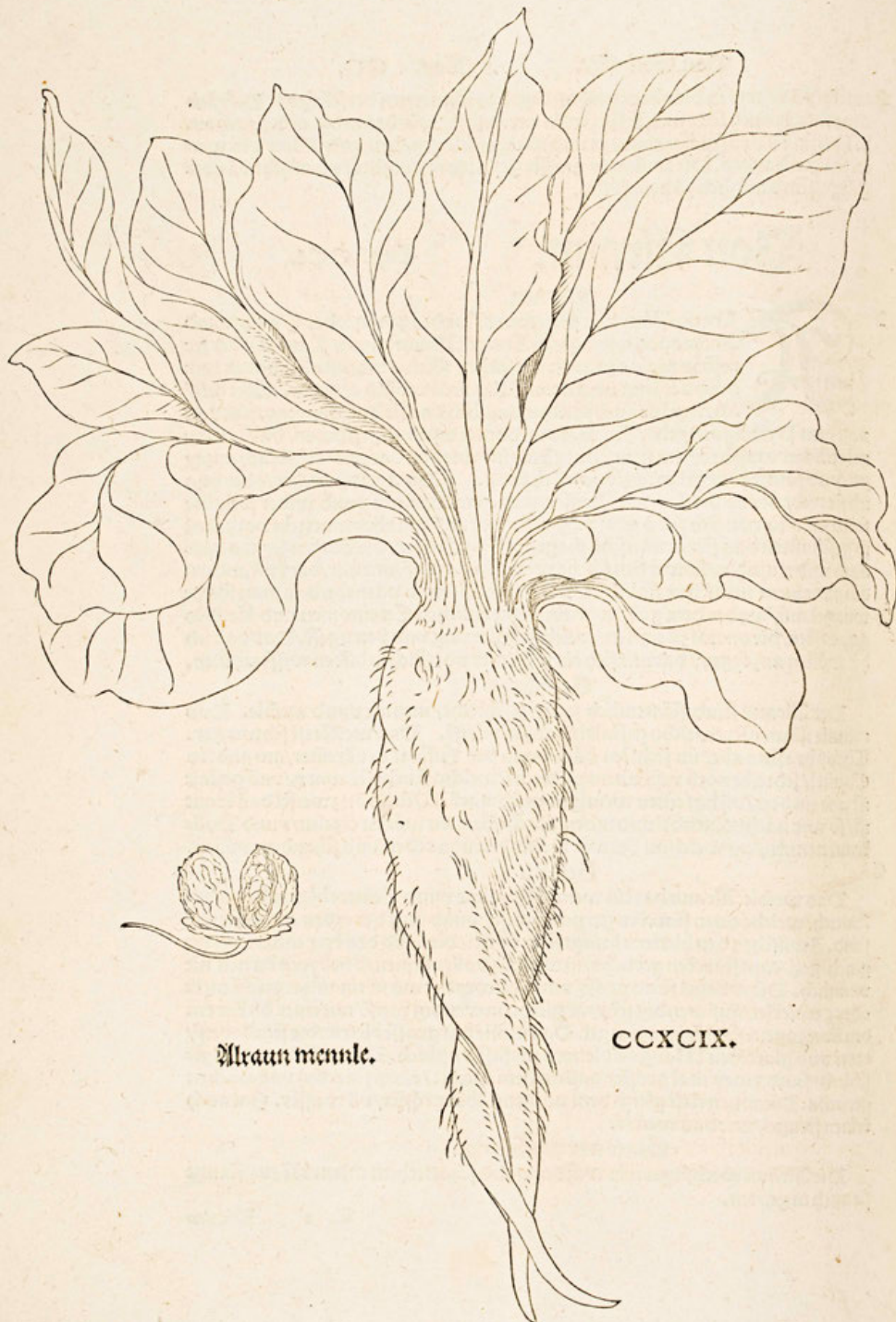


Leonard Fuchs, *New Kreüterbuch*. Basel, Michael Isengrin, 1543. First edition in German, 375 x 245 mm, 444 leaves, 4 portraits + 518 botanical woodcuts.

The size and beauty of the woodcuts make this into a stunning book.

Beyond lifelike depictions and botanical accuracy, Fuchs and the artists strived for the memorable 'ideal form' of each plant.

Full recognition was given to the three men who created the illustrations, Füllmaurer (draughtsman), Meyer (drawer on the block), and Speckle (woodcutter), their portraits appearing at the end of the book – quite astonishing for those days and a tribute to their artisanship.



Alraun menne.

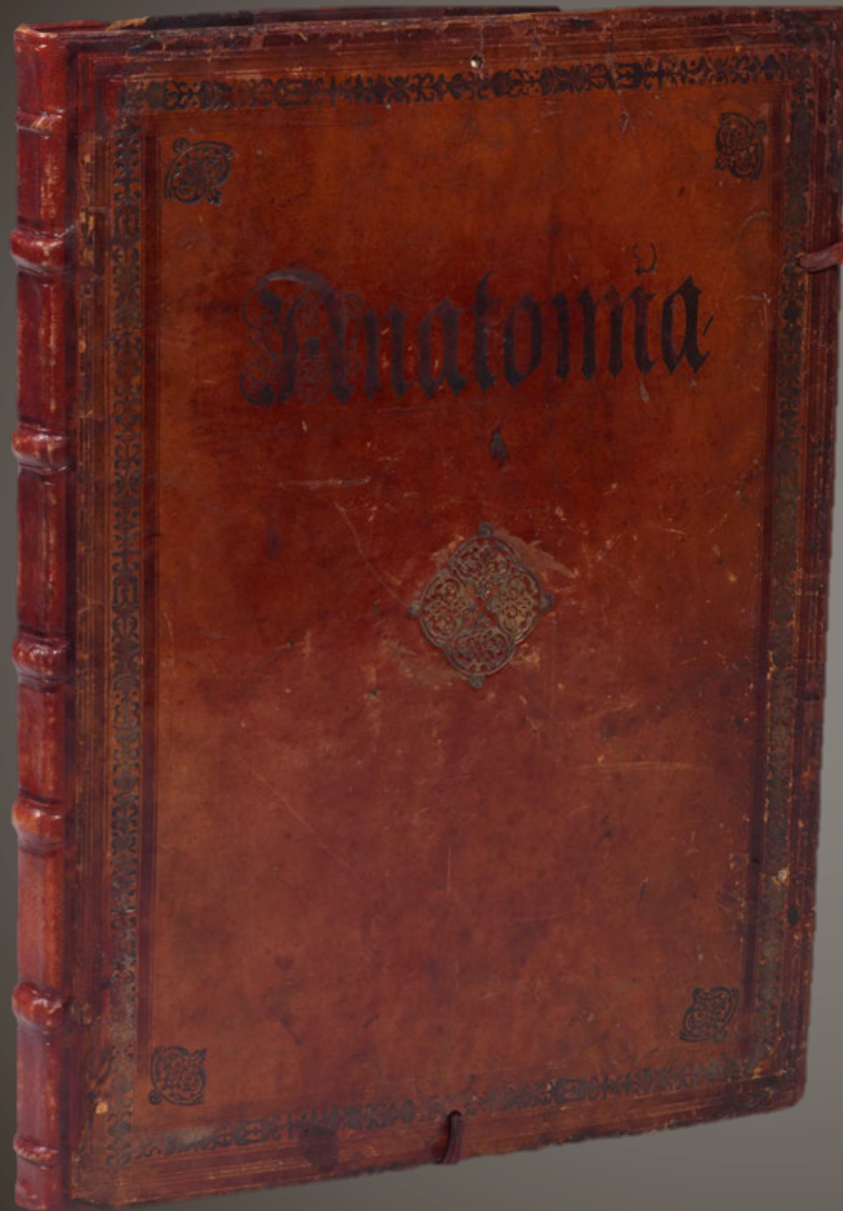
CCXCIX.

Leonard Fuchs, *New Kreüterbuch*. Basel, Michael Isengrin, 1543. First edition in German, 375 x 245 mm, 444 leaves, 4 portraits + 518 botanical woodcuts.

The *New Kreüterbuoch* ('New Herbal') has basically the same content as the Latin first edition of the previous year. But as Fuchs stated in his preface, he had 'dropped material which was neither helpful nor necessary to the knowledge of the ordinary man'.

He also improved his descriptions regarding plant morphology and added five more flowers. Fuchs coined the names of several species that are still current today. His name is honoured in the red-flowered *Fuchsia*, originally from South America.





Andreas Vesalius. *Anatomia Deusch. Ein kurtzer Auszug der beschreibung aller glider menschlichs leybs aus den buchern des ... Andree Vesalii*. Edited by Jacob Baumann. Nuremberg, Julius Paul Fabricius, August 1551.

First German edition with engravings, 392 x 295 mm. 80 leaves - Woodcut: Nuremberg arms on title, coloured and heightened with gold. With 40 etched anatomical plates. In publisher's binding with decoration stamped in *Zwischengold*.

The stamp used in the corners and for the centres is known from Nuremberg bindings attributed to Christoph Heusler between 1550 and 1562.

Anatomia

Deudsch

Ein kurtzer Auszug der Beschreibung aller glieder menschlichs leybs aus den buchern des

Hochgelehrten Herrn D. Andree Vesalii von Brüssel Röm. Key. May. leyb
arztes / sampt den Figuren vnd derselben außlegung / allen diser löbli-
chen kunst liebhabern so das vnaussprechliche wunderwerck Got-
tes in dernatur zuerfahren lust haben vnd söderlich wundartz-
ten Deutscher nation zu nutz ins deutsch gebracht.

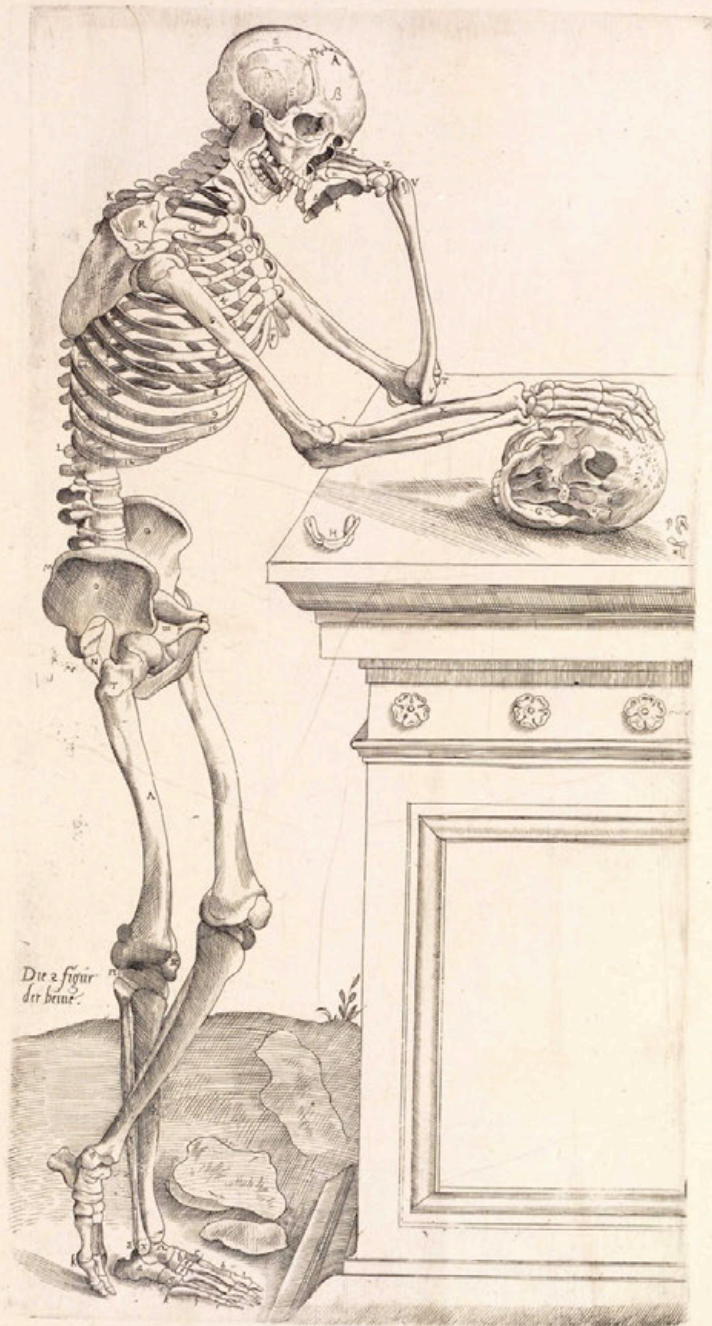


Gedruckt zu Nürnberg beim Jul. Paulo Fabricio.
Anno salutis M D L I. Menſe Auguſto.

Andreas Vesalius. *Anatomia Deudsch*. Ein kurtzer Auszug der beschreibung aller glieder menschlichs leybs aus den buchern des ... Andree Vesalii. Edited by Jacob Baumann. Nuremberg, Julius Paul Fabricius, August 1551. First German edition with engravings.

Abridged version of the epoch-making anatomical treatise of Andreas Vesalius, *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem* ('seven books on the structure of the human body'), one of the most influential works in the history of western medicine.

Vesalius (1514-64) was a Flemish anatomist and physician born in Brussels to a long line of physicians to Holy Roman Emperors. He studied medicine in Paris, Louvain, and Padua.



Andreas Vesalius. *Anatomia Deusch. Ein kurtzer Auszug der beschreibung aller glider menschlichs leybs aus den buchern des ... Andree Vesalii.* Edited by Jacob Baumann. Nuremberg, Julius Paul Fabricius, August 1551.

First German edition with engravings.

The German edition was by the hand of Jacob Baumann (1520-86), a physician from Nuremberg, who signed the introduction. Presumably it was unauthorized. An earlier German translation of the *Epitome* comprising only 17 leaves had been published in Basel in 1543. Possibly the increasing demand for a German version of the more extensive *Fabrica* induced Baumann to create this publication.



Andreas Vesalius. *Anatomia Deusch. Ein kurtzer Auszug der beschreibung aller glieder menschlichs leybs aus den buchern des ... Andree Vesalii.* (Edited by Jacob Baumann). Nuremberg, Julius Paul Fabricius, August 1551.

First German edition with engravings.

The original edition of the *Fabrica* was accompanied by detailed and finely drawn woodcut illustrations from the workshop of Titian. Unlike the original illustrations, the impressive anatomical figures in the German edition are copper engravings, not woodcuts. The plates show Adam and Eve, anatomical instruments, muscle groups and skeletons, veins and inner organs. They are recopied from another condensed version of Vesalius' masterpiece, published by the engraver Thomas Geminus in his *Compendiosa totius anatomiae delineatio*, London 1545.

Spotlight on Medieval Medicine

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