

Spotlight

on Medieval Medicine.

Please visit us in London at Frieze Masters, Stand E3
and in New York at TEFAF, Stand 23

DR. JÖRN GÜNTHER · RARE BOOKS AG

Manuscripts & Rare Books

Basel & Stalden



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 nõ 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 præcipis Aristotelis pbleumatũ nouam ad Nicolaum quintum pontificem secundum translationẽ per Theodorum Gazæ græcum. Illustrissimo præcipe & domino Domino Lodouico de Gonzagha Marchione ibidem tunc regnate. per Iohannẽ Vurster de Compidona. & Iohannẽ 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 kriter alle vnd
 sol trecke neme. zu d' lehin
 sol man lassen. wasser sol
 man nütten trincken. Fülle
 nach houbt fleisch von keine
 tiere sol man mit essen. **A**gn
 menia vnd venickel somen
 sol man essen. was kalten
 nature he sol man essen.
Vnd hiet man tonnen. so
 wardent kint staten. **V**nd
 uellet an stene so wirt litzel
 wint. vnd v wandelt sich
 der sine. das zeichent groß
 vilige. **M**an sol geyßmilch
 in nütten trincken. vnd
 den win mütschen.



Maius der moxe bezeichent
 loup blumen vnd graf. in
 bruder sol in gemini bezeichent
 die sine in zwualtiger mitz
 vnd bezeichent das Adam
 vnd Eua in dem monat ge
 makt wirt vö eine litz. zc.



Klaus hat d. xij. i. xx. Die ist d' vier letin ane.
 philipp v Jacobi. Walpurgis d.

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

Juni. d. s. crucis. Alexander v alioz. d.
Johannis an patā lati.
Zonas.
Cordiani v Enymachi v Dophie.
Jarci. Achilla. atqz Pancracij.
Sangolft mit.
Bonitacj mit.
Jous
Junij.
Potenciane. d.
Orbani pp.
Marimi ep.
Peroneile. d. Die stude des tags xvij. des natix vij.



m n o p q r s t u v x y z # 3 9 a
 s r 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 Geder.
 Sin brüder / Marüb
 sol in Cancro. bezeichent
 als der Krebs hinderlich ab
 gat. Also gat och der tüne
 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.
 soltdü allen gebroten fleisch
 vnd vil baden das ist gelich
 Horet man tonren. so wirt
 vil krutes. Verlinet da sünne
 sinen sün vnd wort grüne
 so wirt es nit ein güt iar
 vñ wirt howldöfel. siber
 man aber dñein frömdes
 zachen am himele. das
 vzeidnet ein güt ior. Man
 sol nit lossen. vnd kein trakt
 nemē noch kein wasser tr
 ken. Man sol süßding in
 ni them essen. vñ trincken
 vnd sol dike baden vnd
 schraffen der es bedarf. mā
 sol ab toleie trincken. /



Marcus sturze breichent
 die vberdünge der reien. Ein
 brüder 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
bezeichnet die kelti die hülle
zu vermende. Ein brüder
sol in yfse. bezeichnet das
Jonas drie tage in einem
fische woz. vnd bezeichnet die
lichte vom wasser.



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
na



Quina
se dnu
der los
de per
tete en
dies

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 coses na
turals. **E** de no naturalis
E daquelles qui son contra
natura. **D**elos quals
la facia de santra i de
malalaa. **E** de naturali
tat. **E** i paxey quim fo
ra es enre. **E** humors se
brapugen i habunden
mes que no deuen mes q
no deuen del cors natu
ral. **E**es. .iij. humors
creyen p la qual uiso
ho signficacio se coney
la malalaa

De coses naturalis

Es coses na
turals .iij. viij.

Eo es a pabe. **E**
lemento. **C**omplexio
Comyctio. **E** dembre
virtus. **S**pirus i opanos
E alguns a puseu a aco
.iij. coses. **E**ltra les .viij.
dammu dices. **E**o es a pabe.
E dars. **E** colors. **F**igu
res. **E** la diffiniao entre
uapte i ffamella

Dels Elements simples

Los Elements
son .iij. **E**o es
a pabe. **F**ors

Aer. **A**ygua i Terra
E la foc es calt i per. **E**
aer. **A**ir i humit. **E**u
qua es freds i humida
E la terra es freds i se
ca. **D**elos complexi
ons

Es complex

ions .iij. **E**o
es. .viij. **D**estempra
des. i. **D**estemprada
Eelos destemprades
les. .iij. son simples. **E**o
es calt i ffrer. **S**unt
i per. **E** les. .iij. comy

Eren Element es co
mplexio de gona
no de creximet
i de mpanent de
lo coses cabilla
E aco faent
la plane
ra

Element son coso
es ho parre dmeteo
del cors huma. **E**
es de los coses que
nos poden septe
en yd de dnyres for
mes detmerdamer
de los quals son fo
ros dnyres pax
de coses en
gondra
no

Equal meplome
nt de copfio de
comyctio es la q
cori eguament
es qualha
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 fu
nes p les
quals es
se lo regi
ment del
me cors
E segons
des an
d'iterna
vivent es
habit sta
com 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** concia **E** per fora
bla **E** la virtut **E** blaia
E les virtus pua
lo l'ingen dues coses
E la humana es opacua
E daquesta l'hipo aqlla
qui examplo lo cors
en les Arthories r les
prens **E** dela opaco
nenen aquestes coses
E es indignacio Ira
Victoria Bonoria
Danesa Politice co
es coros **E** la virtut
Sodiacha es animal
la qual ha l'ordonar
r compondre **E** la .ij.
es aquella la qual se
mou p moumet vo
luntari **E** la .ij. es vir
tut constitua **E** dela
virtut qui l'ordona r
compon r 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 r 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
consible se diu d'ore
esta en la virtut d'ul
ble **E** la virtut au
ditua r odoratiua
E tactua

Dels pus
os pus so
ny. **E** l'opmer
es natural **E**
aquest pren comen
sament del forge **E**
pogen es vidal **E** pua
començament del cor
E l'ore es animal r
pren començament del
cervell **E** l'opmer
de aqueste va p les

Que los magres es fit
par es huma sobreci aru
tica es Conuenial primo
numet altes virtus del
cors r de les 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'opmer es pua
pua 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 (Johannitus, Isagoga ad Tegni Galieni, versio glossada. – added recipes. Manuscript in Catalan. Catalonia, Barcelona (?), c. 1475.

290 x 205 mm, 26 leaves, paper.

Lo son qm
es en tres mane
ras coes pmo
met i moui
met q es da
ur de natu
ra i dnm
ma mun
dms. xxi
co en les
bomes
thru
rs

quals se uerxen als di
munt dics membres pr
cipals axi con son los
nerues los quals admi
nistren al cor uell. **E** los
Archeues se uerxen al
cor. **E** los uerxes al fer
ge. **E** los de pells penna
rs qui administren les
penna als Colons. **E** en
encara altres membres
hauent ptes virtuts en
si los quals ell mateixos
se regerxen. **E** sta en ell
la lux pa qualitat axi
con son los ossos 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. **E** so han com
carnet dels membres
pnapals desigen la bi

Item natura de
anyma racional
co es q la vida es
en ensam mēbra
particular i nup
i ven del de
leppit d'ital p
les archies
i lo mudi
māc ven
del fr
ge

anda i transimuden
ces que la digereixen
i fan lurs opacions se
gons natura. **E** enca
ra altres ptes virtuts
les quals venen a ell
dels principals fundame
nts dels quals si es lo
sentiment i la vida ab
mauement voluntari.
De virtus

Es virtus
son m. parts co
es assaber vir
tut patural. **E** virtut
Animal. **D**ela virtut
natural si es huna en
tre les altres qui admi
nstre. **E** laltre ala qual
ha administre. **A** des fa
genāo adēs 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
lx nosreix lo mudi met
axi con la virtut fuer
ho pueere ala virtut

co es q hū
virtut p
ent de cor
uall lo q
nūc del
cor p les
archies
de ferre i
p les ve
nes
E so indig
nāo i ele
uament
ho voluar
de engēn
E virtut
q es genā
na peere
de m. lo
co les
Colons
axi con
du. **E**
en lo reg
m la cop

pio dela natura dels colons es calda i
seca es engendradora de magles. **E**
du. **E** en la pti p de amplex. **E** en
du. **E** so pmo magles se gebe en la
pt dreta ala man. **E** so fēmbra en la
sinistra. **E** so l'ombro axi co du
Johanna la virtut natural ala qual
es administre i auerquades engendrant
axi

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.

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.

venes les quals no pol
 en 2 estampes p tot lo
 cors **E** lo segon p les
 vertuteres **E** lo terç
 va als neruis los qua
 ls se conceixen en l'uma
 matexa manera 2 copen
 en lepit lo qual es la
 l'uma parç deles coses
 naturals així con ha
 uem dit de opacions
De opacions

Opacio es moui
 ment de bonur
 i alle qui es fet
 Caco por ees co
 tra opacio ho
 obra no fa mas
 es fet p la d
 tur dela qual
 dya p fa al
 lo en que
 es enre
 m

Es opacio
 ons son en dues
 maneres **E** la 1.
 manera son opacions
 deles quals es una sin
 gularmet complexa co
 que p rany així con es
 opent de dianda p cal
 ditat 2 siccatat **E** la 2.
 no p caliditat 2 humi
 ditat **E** la reuerencia p
 frigiditat 2 siccatat **E**
 la expulsió p frigiditat
 2 humiditat **E** l'alre
 maná dells es que es copon
 en dues coses així con
 es desig 2 expulsió **E**
 sig es comest de dues
 virtuts **E** la huna deles
 quals es aquita la qual
 desig **E** l'alre expul
 cio es a tresse copost de

Dues virtuts **E** la huna q
 gra **E** l'alre qui son ho
 desig
**Assi es acabada la pr
 mera parç en la q
 tracta deles .iij. coses
 naturals. En la .iiij.
 parç tractarem de
 .iij. coses les q
 son
 amparades a elles
E omament deles
E dars.**

Adolencia
 no es dret
 calda 2
 humida
 p .iij. co
 ra 2
 es pells
 qui son
 de aquita
 edat sign
 de avet
 compleç
 .iij. di
 uerca p
 co con la
 forma ho
 la obra
 daqtes
 qlitars
 minor
 es en a
 qita edat
 q en les
 altres 2
 així de
 les altres
 edats de
 edat entes
 reges lu
 natura

Es edats

son .iij. **E** adols
 cenca **E** iouentut
E vellesa **E** de crepitur
E la edat qui es dita adols
 cenca es de compleçio
 calda 2 humida la q
 se creix 2 mpuia en lo co
 rs anant fins a .xxv.
 anys ho a .xxv. **E** la
 ptes aquesta compleç
 iouentut la qual es cal
 da 2 pta 2 con se uat
 la vopit del cors p fe
 rament son simptomao
 del cors ho mpuameter
E aquesta fins a .xxv.
 anys ho a .xl. fover
E la ptes aquesta ven
 vellesa la qual es freda
 2 pta en la qual se co
 metza lo cors a muer
 ra

Quatre
 edats so
 eds deles
 coses na
 turals
 l'acta me
 en dret q
 es aquita
E omament
 els edats

E dars es parç de vira del am
 mal en lo qual l'animal creix
 en veltall ho esta ho manifesta
 met se dretina pors aquita dret
 mas son coses .iij. edats a
 dulocencia en la q
 l'animal creix
 iouentut en la q
 esta pmetur
 en lo q
 veltall **E** dars ho velle
 sa en la q
 maifestamet se dretina
 co es q
 en aquita se fa maifestamet
 dretina de la dretur

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 dupte
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
omnia a misscant a 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
gue de mar verdet alu
añ z .ij. salidoma plan
tatge añ .ij. .i. sia con
cassat a cuyt tot en semp
a siay mes melrosat co
lat a aceti añ z .ij.

Contre pedres

Rz daquelle aujello q
han nom colhedes a tots
vig metlos en olla noua
a tapala be a sic mesadins
lo fory e fes lay estar fins
q sien torrato ques pus
gue molra a fes ne poluo
ra a daquesta poluora
metets al passim en tot
quat megera a 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.

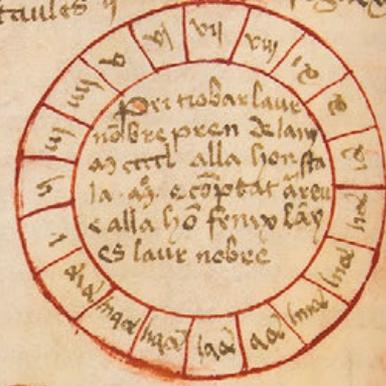
290 x 205 mm, 26 leaves, paper.

De cebaces o figuris de peus o de
 trauadus. lxxij.
 De canayl qm no pot mastegar
 la canada. lxxij.
 De sobri os qms ssa al canayl. lxxij.
 De canayl qms acõseguex
 lo mrdy. 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 p a mula qm
 lince p lonas d' meny. lxxij.
 De llupia 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 cõpte de les
 trauales q **an** seguey



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



Eo assaber q tot lo cõpte de
 salamo tols temps se affig fine
 q passa p cada any se a
 fig' d' cõ passa p'ca. Lo q
 man es cõpte el **an** se l'ay

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 budells. 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.

	març	abril	may	juny	juliol	agost	setemb	octubi	novemb	decemb	guier	febeer
1	aries	tauris	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	piscis
2	tauris	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	piscis	aries
3	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	piscis	aries	tauris
4	cancer	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	piscis	aries	tauris	gemini
5	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	piscis	aries	tauris	gemini	cancer
6	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	piscis	aries	tauris	gemini	cancer	leo
7	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	piscis	aries	tauris	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo
8	escorpio	sagit	capri	aquarij	piscis	aries	tauris	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo	libra
9	sagit	capri	aquarij	piscis	aries	tauris	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio
10	capri	aquarij	piscis	aries	tauris	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit
11	aquarij	piscis	aries	tauris	gemini	cancer	leo	virgo	libra	escorpio	sagit	capri
12	piscis	aries	tauris	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 canyell. *ij. qm. es natje cefut. a. viij. qm.*
Com deu eir ffermat lo canyell. *ij. qm.*
Com deu eir guardat. o ffermat. *ij. qm.*
Com deu eir donada la erba al
canyell. *a. ij. qm.*
De fferadurs qm deuen eir fets
a canyell. *am. qm.*
Del fie en qmna gussa deu eir
fret a canyell. *a. ij. qm.*
Dela guffitat de fferens en altra
manera. *a. ij. qm.*
Dels dens amudar de canyell. *a. v. qm.*
Del equalamet de dens el psey
ayn. *a. v. qm.*
De mensesthalia de ballea del
canyell. *a. v. qm.*
Dela natura de canyell. per hor
denament seu. *a. v. qm.*
Dela conpexa de hnyll de canyell.
a. v. qm.
Altra mania de hnylls canats o
en dotats. *a. v. qm.*
Com lo canyell ha los hnylls bla
nchs p natura qaro coes veu. *a. v. qm.*
Com lo canyell gita ls orzells
de part de tras. *a. v. qm.*
Com lo canyell ha les gatis e
lo covell e tots ses figures. *a. v. qm.*
Dels malalties de canyell com
deuen eir curades ab les qm. nex. *a. v. qm.*

Dels canys deere com son tortos.
a. v. qm.
Del canyell com sentresser ab les
cames de nat. *a. v. qm.*
De malalties de canyell pnyas
Del canyell en qmna manera
li es cofitada fmytat. *a. v. qm.*
De beuzatge p les malalties e p
engaxar. *a. v. qm.*
Com lo canyell es affleblite vas
imagint treballant. *a. x. qm.*
De conpexa com lo canyell es
malalt. *a. x. qm.*
De vermens ho mal q de racons
ealguns appellen aqsta malaltia
lamparons. *a. x. qm.*
De mdecans cõtra lo verm. *a. x. qm.*
De malaltia q es appellada fymora
q ve p refedames de cap. *a. x. qm.*
Dela malaltia dancor q es gla
nola qus ffa en los pits p q deue
llamparons. *a. x. qm.*
Dels altres glanoles en qm de
cap de canyell. *a. x. qm.*
De glanols qus ffin en lo covell. *a. x. qm.*
De altres malalties q sent en lo
cors de canyell. *a. x. qm.*
Com ls dolos son qms lo cors
de canyell. *a. x. qm.*
Encara altra dolor de cors de
canyell. *a. xv. qm.*
Com ha dolor p retente oyna. *a. xv. qm.*
Com los canyells han mal en los
collons e en lo canyell. *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 acos
tumbada co alguns besties sic
donades e aquells animals agen a
pendre et deebre llur nosymet
en llur menjadora a les altres q
no pu donades lagen a pendre
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 curu
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 mania li deu efer co
sua da sanitat En lo vi. direm
st malalties e st medecanes e
dells remeys de aquells En lo vij.
dire en qual mania 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 mania q adellit
lo cauall q vi 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 p ventura la equa
no voldra cofentr lo cauall vici
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.

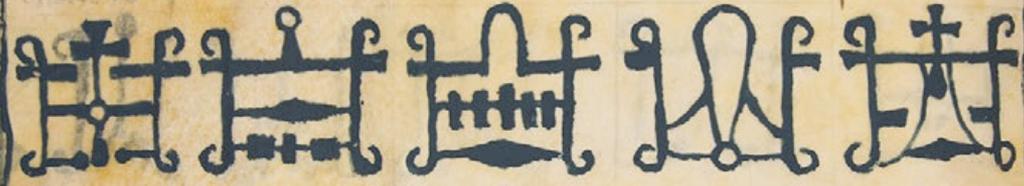
The translator, or compiler-author, of the
texts presumably had several veterinary
works at his disposal. The present
manuscript is written by one and the
same hand dating around 1450.

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 este
 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
 p' los canons



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



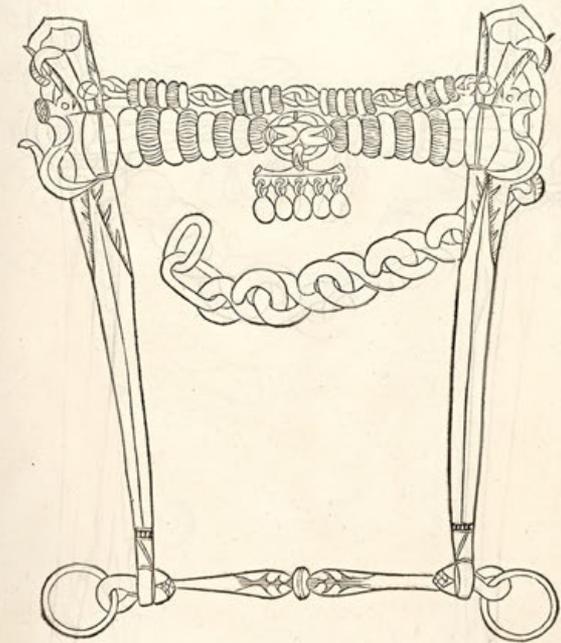
Decanall q' la
 mala boca
 Decanall q' no
 qm son la ala
 parate.
 Decanall cairo
 nat capffrenat
 Decanall q' no
 es caironat
 Decanall



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-
gentliche 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.

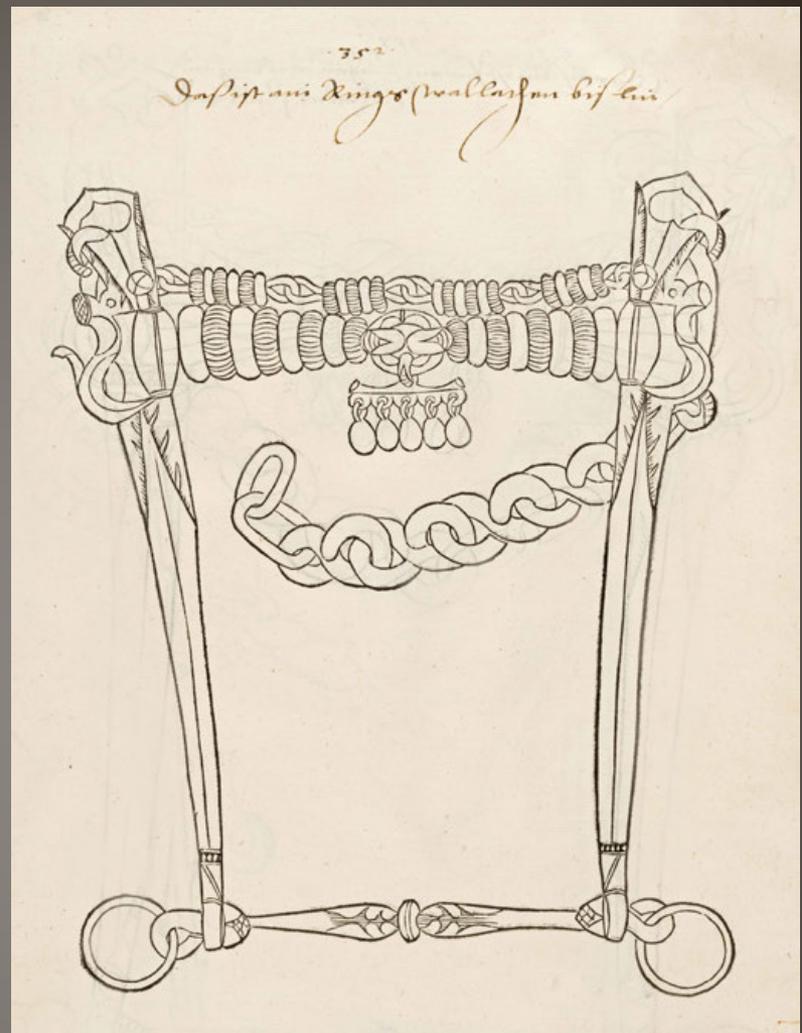
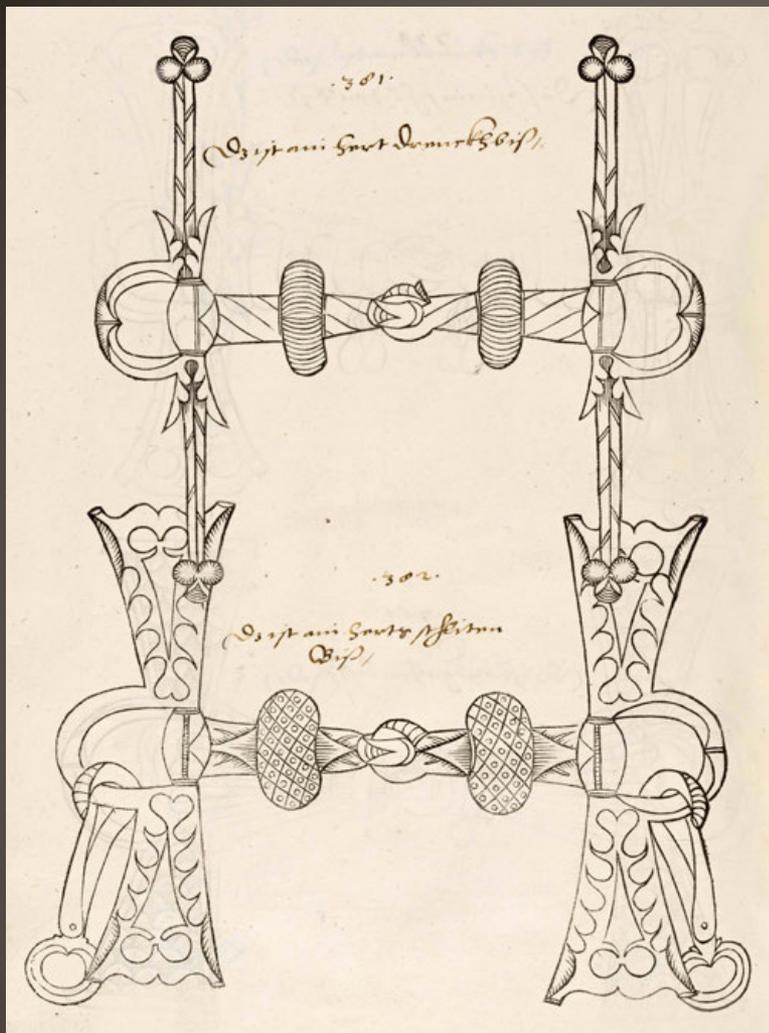
Hans Kreutzberger, *Warhafftige und Eygentliche Contrafactur und Formen, der Zeümmung und gebisz, zu allerley mangeln unnd vnderriechung der Pferd. Augsburg, 1562.*

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 heraus 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
thun. Etlich stossen zirwan vnd hencfent es in das vass.
Des selben gleichen thund 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. ita vt de re
B spōsa petentib⁹. ¶ In eodē li. Dyamantic⁹ est la-
pis q̄ in quocunq; metallo gestet. ferream sibi
E sedēppin⁹ eligit. ¶ Ysi. Dyonisia est lapis niger
mixtus rubētib⁹ noris. 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. Racon-
talitus lapis est in parua mag-
nitudine. multi color est vnde
⁊ nominatus est. Lam diuer-
sis enim notis asperus est. vt

sexaginta gemmarum colores in paruo eius
orbiculo deprehendantur.

Operationes

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

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

E ¶ 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 extre-
mis 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 grauior laborum in leuo-
lacro porta riuult. sobrietatem confert et gra-
tiam facitq; 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.

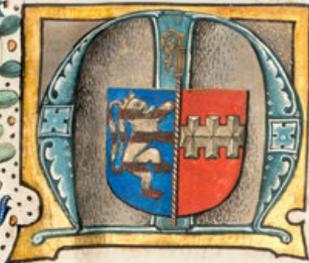
According to the preface, the author used Avicenna, Hippocrates, Galen, and a volume dealing with the virtues of herbs (Schöffer's *Herbarius*).

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



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 matere 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 drois termes & aussy de
 la masse de la terre coaguler & conuerter en certains metaux precieus
 precieuses & autres diuerses matieres & mines qui sont au monde neces
 saires a diuerses necessites. Il est vray son 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. & dixit 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 & mouer 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.

Ly commencent les chapitres du second livre de nostre tresor et premiere-
ment de ceulx qui commencent sur la lettre .A.

Le probleme 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
Adunices .	xxv
Aromatides .	xxvi
Asterices .	xxvii
Astrion .	xxviii
Agapis .	xxix
Ammetessus .	xxx
Ananadice .	xxxi
Alemnacus .	xxxii
Alarich .	xxxiii
Aspis .	xxxiiii
C himent les chapitres de .A. Et commencent ceulx de .B.	xxxv
Basalus .	xxxvi
Berinus .	xxxvii
Borax pierre de crappaunt .	xxxviii
Baudme .	xxxix
Bracaaces .	xl
Borrecaulus .	xli
Basculus .	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 extendentē 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: sup̄bi: simulatores: iactatores: pauca uerbū: inlocabiles: qui in agri cultura et pulcōis artificioz delectabūtur: et per longas terras peregrinabunt. Si autē diuine littere fuerint in loco H. hui qui diuites sunt in negotijs et mercedibz 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 erūt 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 predictū digni partes. Tales autē 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 diuitijs 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 nobilibz 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 f̄antū hui sunt nobiles sapientes et dilecti omnibz nobilibz animi: subtilis et aln ac pene terti bilis intellectus omiq; 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: damnu tū maxmū p̄uentur in adolescentia amicos querendo. Erunt quoq; apud reges et p̄ncipes notū: et dilecti ab eis: et ab eozū p̄miquis similiter et ab extraneis et forensibus extra patrā suā: Ab infantia tū usq; ad ultimā iuuentute sedm sui qualitate erūt aliquatū egem. Si autē talis D. uel f̄antū fuerit in monte medij uel D. hui sunt honeste uite: et diuites oibus diebus suis: dilecti quoq; a mulieribus propt quas damnu p̄uent: subtilis nalde: et artū muentores: ac dilecti a p̄ncipibz: 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; egem: neq; diuites quouiq; 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; aliqui execratū 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
istoz signoz: hui sūt m̄str
tudie hnti habūdantes et
pingues: s; paupes et debiles
animi cogitationis p̄uere
et damnu 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 mid; 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: et hr midic 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 egeritudinu' 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.



Sicut si
i loco
fuit
aliquid
istozū
signozū
de hys
est dicendū
ut lo

Si in loco fuit aliquid istozū
signozū: hinc sunt granan
egritudine uentolitas
venni uel tussis.

predicte linee sunt pulcre et dact. tales enim sunt eloquentes: et musica sermocinatos nigri molli
aridum: et geometria angustos: et optimi rethores: laude et memoria suozū laborū: val
de cupientes: factos: et speculatores profundū scietozū: et ualde secreti ac celantes ea
que hinc in corde. Si autē littere diuine fuerint in loco: plura significabūt. Nam si fue
rit. A. hinc sunt meliores omni occultozū: unde impedimentū habebūt et a se ipsis sibi no
cumenta fugiunt: 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. hinc sunt negoti
atores fideles hites mltam suam: foies ac genibus positū. Si fuit. C. hinc sunt negli
gentes: ludozū amatores ac luca: qd ex furto et omibus malis modis procedit sapientes
et doctores linguarū libozū et suarū cognitarū: falsas cartas componētes: ac diuisa
ingenij excellentia opantes. Si fuit. D. hinc sunt sapientes bonozū opatores: suarū docto
res: et astronomi: ac dilecti a parentib'. Quod si tales se fuerit turpes: et male colorate:
hinc sunt paupes et in iuuentute magna opa agentes sed post mediū uite diuitijs habūdātes:
dolorē stomachi et aliarū ptiū patientes. et si demozū opa crecētibus pncipātes. Si
fuit. E. hinc sunt religiosi opa misericū faciētes: piuras varias et misericū ornāta dili
gentes. Si fuit. F. hinc sunt pū: ac totius plie mdagatores excellentissimi. Si uero fuerit
G. hinc sunt bone uite et magne intelligētie. pūas puellas filiter et pūas mlieres diligētes.
et oia pūa letantes.

De y partuola octaua et ultima.

Qui sur de nā. hinc sunt in quadrāgulo hoc signū. X bene dispositū: tales. n. i pūa
erant sū egei: in sēda diuites ultra modū: ita qd omīs admiratū: sed i senectute
reuertent ad pūmū stani: ut fiat iste planeta crescēdo et decrescēdo. unde non oportet
istos uozū 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 lre diu
ne fuerit in loco. Y. plura significabūt. Nam si fuit. A. hinc sunt diuicias egritudines pati
entes: ac parentū sublatū defrutores. Si fuit. B. hinc sunt fortunati religiosi comixti.
ac ipsi forte religiosi. Si fuit. C. hinc sunt nobiles subiles et profundarū scientiarū scripto
res audaces tū et in malis opibus pergentes: unde oculoū egritudinē patientur et fo: tal
se morte repentina finient uel longū uocabunt egritudinē. Si fuit. D. hinc sunt mitromi
tentēs se in multa magisteria dolorē tū stomachi ex parte oculoū mirabiliter patientes.
Si fuit. E. hinc sunt turpi libidine uolūt: parnāqz: stabilitate in omib' hites. Si fuit
F. hinc sunt peregrini: mūnera quēctēs: fideles et bone uolūtans. Si fuit. G. hinc sunt nobiles
et magni et pē feminas bona traipientes. Quod si predicte linee et figure nō fuerit pulat:
diuis egritudinib' grauiabunt.

De lineari essentia et accidentib' caput 3.

Diato de planearū figuris: diuimqz: litteris in manu apparentib'. Nunc de linea
rū tam genealū qd parualariū essentia accidentib': dicēdiū uidetur. 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 purū 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 diuitē 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 uerā significat:
in fine uero meliorē. Et si hec linea oratur a radice brachij: et extendatur ulqz ad radicē



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

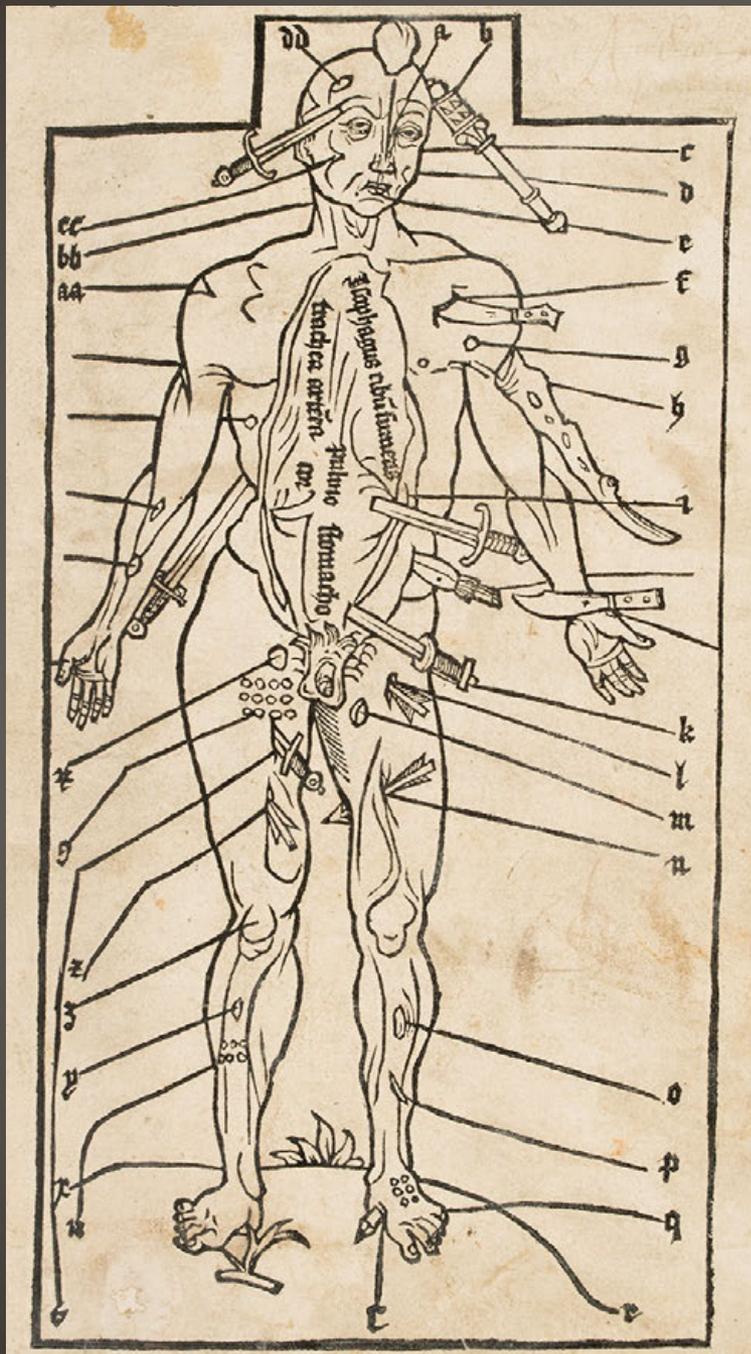
Jean d'Outremeuse (1338-1399), *Le Tresorier ...des Pierres Precieuses. - Ex divina philosophorum achademia....ad extra chyromanticie diligentissime collectum.* - added: four large miniatures. Flanders, Ghent - Bruges, 'dated' 1484.

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.



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.

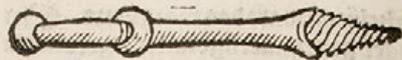
Seven chapters describe the anatomy of man, diseases, antidotes and treatments. Discussed are, for instance, hernia, cataract, cancer, anthrax and ulcers, but also dentistry. This was considered a most scholarly book that remained authoritative until the 17th century.

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.

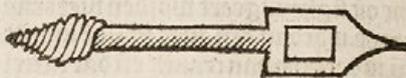
scarrocollam en sanguine draconis
 ¶ Lancifrancus en Swilhelm? mirtil-
 los en nucis cupressi. ¶ Een capitael
 plaestere dicke daer op doet vā bertho-
 nie wort na hen. ald? Succu betonice
 succu plātaginis. succu apy colatorū aii
 ee pōdt. recline. cere noue aii een quart.
 terehēntine ee pondt. dese salme eerst co-
 ket tot hoer sopen verteert sijn. en doe
 der daer ten lesten dan toe terebenēyū
 ende maechen een plaestere. ¶ Een
 plaestere van santorie oft cētanrea dpe
 ic gheerne besighen in dpe wondē des
 hoofts wordē ald? Reemt vā santorie
 sco hantvolle. en tēpereeste eenē nacht
 in witten wijn. daer nae coeckle tot dat
 die helst verteert is ende siedt dpe cola-
 ture tot die dicke vā honich. hier toe sal
 men nemen ij. vncen vrouwe melcke
 .ij. vncē terebēntine. ee pōt nyen walch.
 een ert hars. een half ert. viersoch. 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
 ghelciet

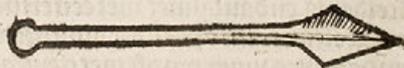
¶ De capitael en hooftelike instru-
 menten sijn secke. ende moeten vā
 elcher formē welen dpe dhande. groot
 cleyne ende middelbaer. Erst synder
 trapanē welke sijn om gaskes te maec-
 ken om die lichringhe ende opheffinge
 des beens. ende sijn van diuersche ma-
 nieren. Galienus maecte op die ma-
 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.



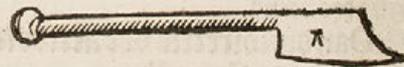
¶ Die vā parīs stonwēde die menichs
 te der gaten ende formē die welen moe-
 ten na die dichtheit des beens. maechen
 in dpe plaeste van dper weschininghe
 doer gheboerde trapanē op die scarp-
 heit ende bequamen die met eender ca-
 uillen doer die gaten die veranderēde
 nae die dichtheit des bees. als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



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



¶ Daer sijn twee separatoria oft scēidē-
 ghen om te scēpdene vā dat eengat toe
 ten anderen. ende sijn van twee formē
 die eerste gallicana oft walsche. ghelict
 hier.



¶ Die ander van die van Sononien.
 als hier.



¶ Vā dat eynde hier af machmē maec-
 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. furei betonice
 furei plātaginis. furei apn colaroi aii
 ee pōd. re sine. 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 melche
 .ii. vnce terebēne. ee pōt. nyen wafsch.
 een qrt hars. een half qrt. vicrooth. en
 mastix en gōme vā arabien aii ee vnce
 ¶ Die drauchen des hoofto sijn ghesleit
 in die leeringhen vā de sen capitule

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

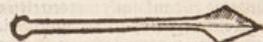
¶ Ze capitael en hooftelike instru-
 menten sijn seke. ende moeten vā
 elcher forme wesen dypēdhande. groot
 clepne ende middelbaer. Eerst sinder
 trapanē welcke sijn om gachē te maec-
 hen om die leschinghe ende ophefinghe
 des beens. ende sijn van diuersche ma-
 niere. Salicinus maecthe op die ma-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



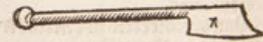
¶ Die vā partis frontēde die menich
 te der gaten ende forme die wesen moe-
 ten na die dicheyt des beens. maecthen
 in dpe plaetse van dper wischinghe
 doer gheboerde trapanē op die scarp-
 heit ende bequamen die met tender ca-
 uillen doer die gaten die veranderēde
 nae die dicheyt des befs. als hier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



¶ Daer sijn twee seperatoria oft seide-
 ghen om te scyden vā dat een gat tot
 sen anderen. ende sijn van twee soume
 die eerste gallicana oft walsche. ghelyc
 hier.

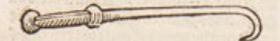


¶ Die ander van die van Sononiet.
 als hier.



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

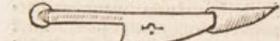
¶ Ten derden sinder cleuatoria oft op
 heffero om dat gherrapaneert en ghe-
 sciden been op te heffene als hier



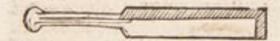
¶ Ten vierde sinder ruginē om te vbiē
 bene die sindinghen als sijn ruginē oft
 sauen der timmerlieden als hier



¶ 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 aenslich-
 tes ende sinder deelen.

Dat tweede capittel

¶ Ze wōde des aenslichtes na hoer
 gheslecht en hebben niet epgens
 bouen dpe ghemeyne intentie. anders
 dan dat aenslicht 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 moghelic
 wesen en sal. En daer een vast vleselich
 rich deel is. niet genoch beroerlic. daer
 salme se napen met eenē drape met dpe
 nayinghe d gheseyder punctē. en is dz
 deel drooghe soe salment napen met die
 nayinghe d bontwerchers. ende daer
 mogelic sal wesen te bidē. daer salme
 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 vnpent met
 eenen scarpelle oft seere se. met die nays-
 tinghe. die int capittel vanden buch ge-
 seit sal wōden ¶ En want daer aensliche
 war metten hoofoe deit int rondheyt
 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 aenslicht heb-
 ben sulle int hooft een cofse oft cappe die
 stark is vē lincn doethe. wel en starkhe-
 lic ghebōnd int hooft. daer alle dpe li-
 gaturen aen genapt sulle wōden.

¶ Der ist vā node. wāt dat aenslicht in
 vele diuersche pnculē is. dat men in die
 plaetse van die vlochen oft werck. sou-
 mels stelle twee oft dōbbel genou-
 de doethe. op dat ic lichteliker daer aē
 ghebden en laetter daer af ghedaē mo-
 gen wōde. En dat aenslicht heeft wat
 epgē 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-
 here soren die hēlicne. Ende ich hebbe
 dicawlo gesien d welc 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.

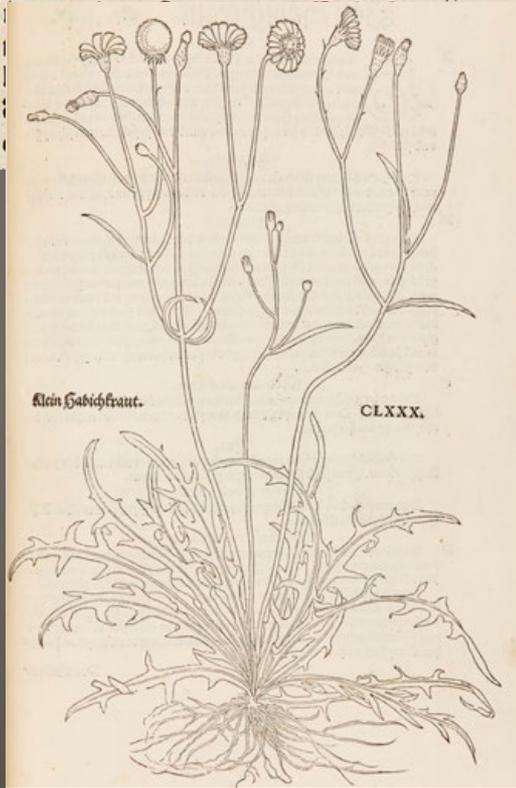
He strongly repudiated astrology and Avicenna's theories as part of the medical field and insisted upon working with original texts of the ancient physicians and not with 'mistranslations'.

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.

Kalser.

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.

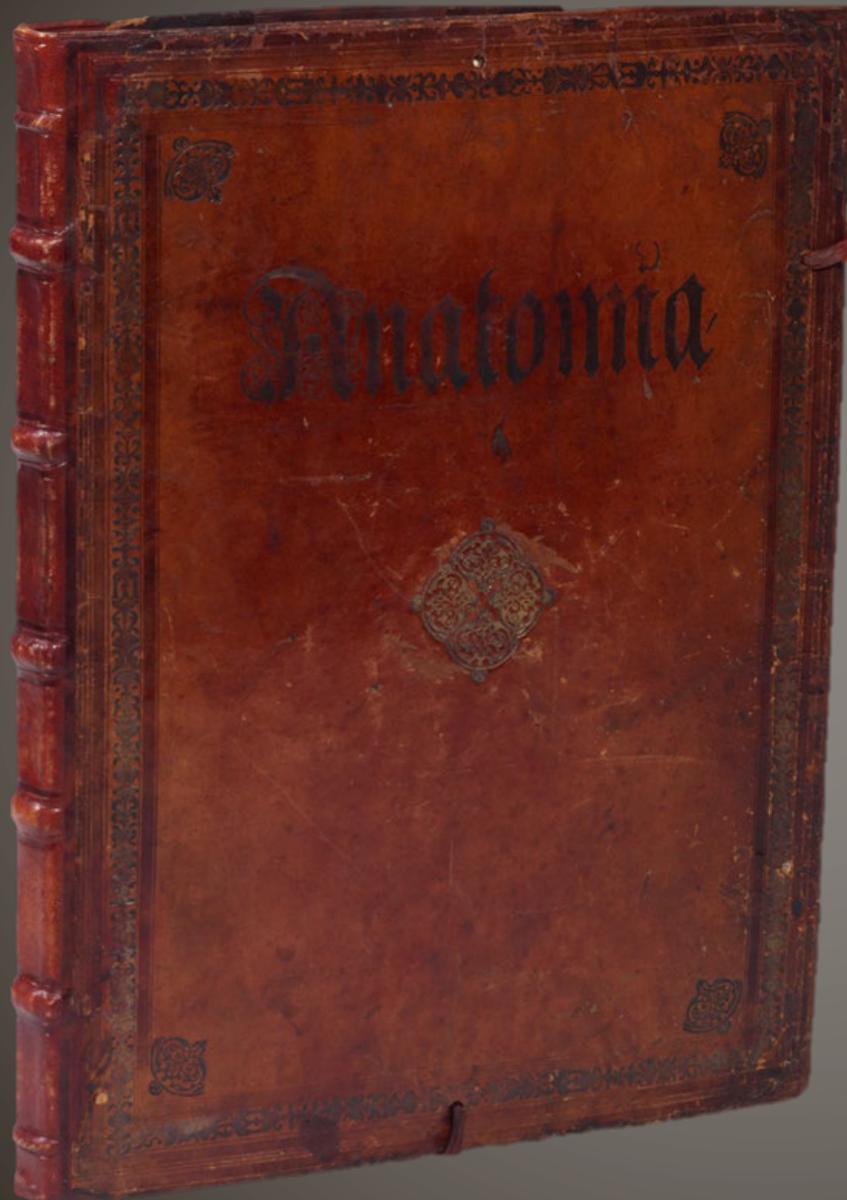


Leonard Fuchs, *New Kreüterbuch*. Basel, Michael Isengrin, 1543. First edition in German, 375 x 245 mm, 444 leaves, 4 portraits + 518 botanical woodcuts.

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.

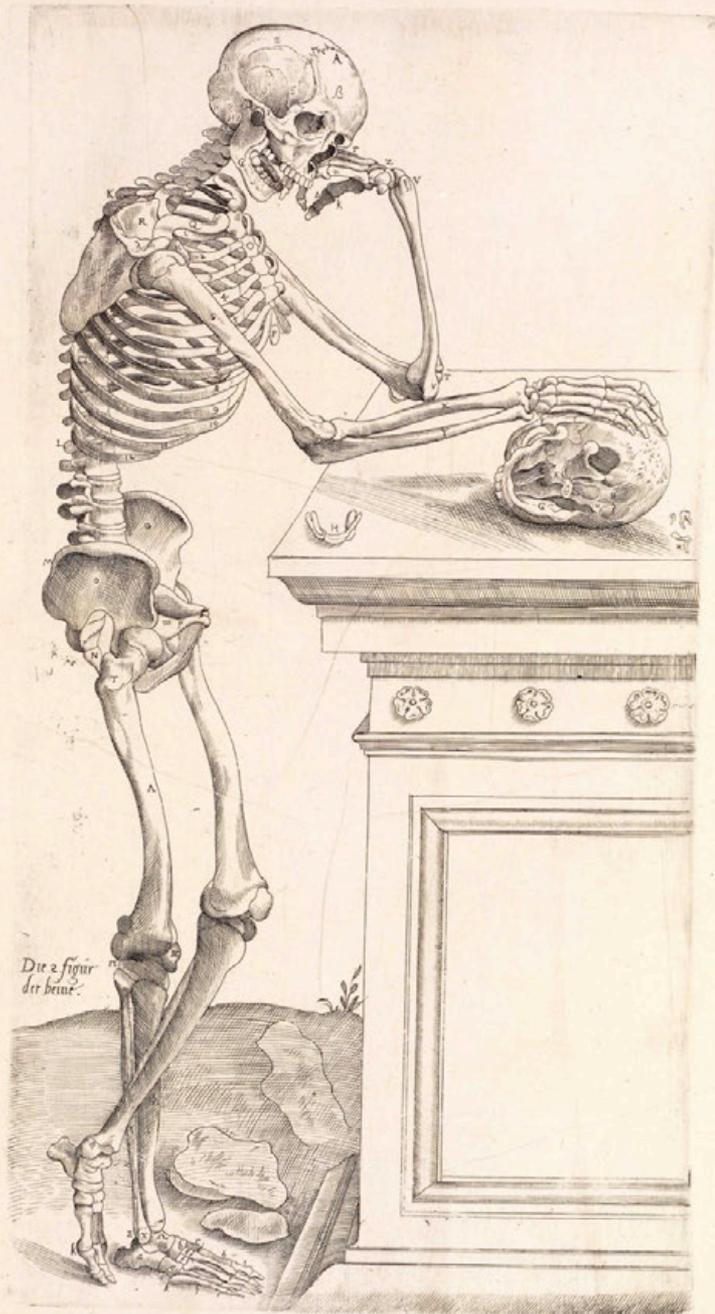


Gedruckt zu Nürnberg beim Jul. Paulo Fabricio.
Anno salutis M D L I. Menſe Auguſto.

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 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.

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

Please visit us in:

London, October 6-9, Frieze Masters, Regent's Park,
Stand E3

New York, October 21-26, TEFAF New York, Park Avenue
Armory, Stand 23

DR. JÖRN GÜNTHER · RARE BOOKS AG

Manuscripts & Rare Books
Basel & Stalden

