Catalogue 01-2016

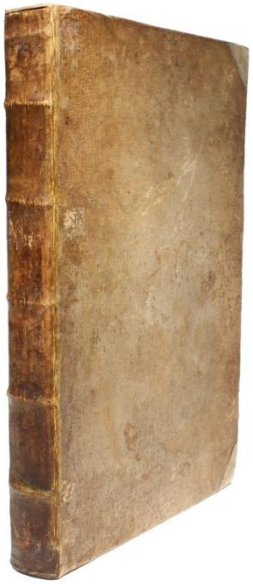
The Paduan School of Medicine: Important post-Vesalian anatomical and embyological works

Milestones of Science Books

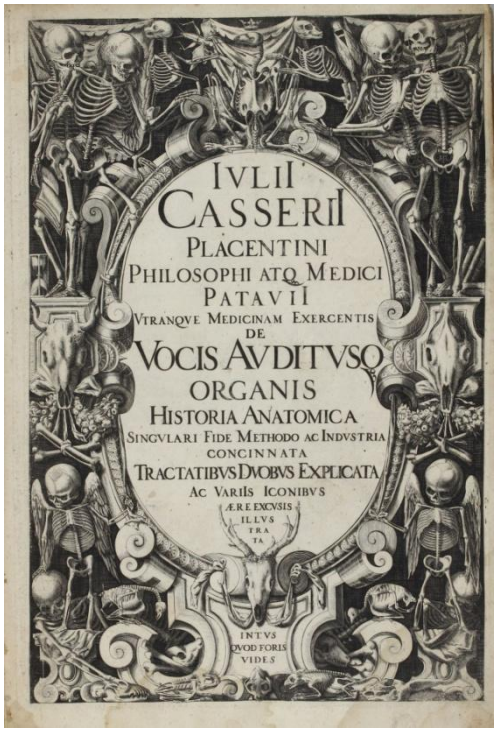
Jörn Koblitz
phone +49 (0) 421 1754235
www.milestone-books.de
info@milestone-books.de
Member of ILAB and VDA

The first work on comparative anatomy focussing on the auditory and vocal organs

1 **CASSERI, Giulio Cesare [CASSERIUS, Iulius]**. *De Vocis Auditusque Organis Historia Anatomica. Tractatibus Duobus Explicata ac Variis Iconibus Aere Excusis Illustrata*. Ferrara: Victorius Valdinus, 1600-1601. Two parts in one volume. Folio (395 x 267 mm). [60], 191 [1]; 126, [2] pp. Signatures: a-b^6 a-c^4 d^6 A-2A^4; A-Q^4. Colophon on 2A4v: *Ferrariae: excudebat Victorius Baldinus typographus cameralis, 1601*, and Q4r: *Ferrariae: excudebat Victorius Baldinus typographus cameralis, sumptibus unicorum Patavii, 1600*. Engraved title, 2 engraved portraits of the Duke of Parma and of the author, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, 34 full-page anatomical engravings (22 of the vocal organs, 12 of the auditory organs). Contemporary full vellum, faint lettering in ink on spine, vellum-reinforced corners (boards and spine browned and soiled, spine ends and joints repaired). Text and plates only little browned, minor spotting in places, occasional faint dampstains, small ink smudges on two pages, few ink notations, two previous ownership signatures on front endpaper. Provenance: Dr. J. B. Naftzger, Los Angeles. Fine wide-margined copy with excellent impressions on strong paper. (#002332) € 20,000



Norman 410; Choulant-Frank p. 223; Garrison-Morton 286; Grolier Medicine 24; Heirs of Hippocrates 397; NLM/Krivatsy 2199; Waller 1809; Wellcome 1333. - FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF THE MOST HIGHLY DETAILED AND PENETRATING STUDIES IN COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.



Iulius Casserius (1552-1616) was professor at the University of Padua from 1609 until his death in 1616. "In 1609, the chair of surgery and anatomy was subdivided into one chair of anatomy, which remained to Fabricius, and one of surgery, which was assigned to Iulius Casserius from Piacenza. However, as happened in the past, Casserio also replaced Fabricius in anatomical demonstrations when the older master was absent or ill. Casserius' family was very poor and he moved to Padua probably as a servant to some student (Sterzi, 1910; Riva et al., 2001). In Padua, he became assistant to Hieronymus Fabricius ab Aquapendente [...] However, Casserius took his degree in medicine and philosophy, probably in about 1580 [...] and first began to give private lectures on anatomy. Fierce rivalry developed between Fabricius and Casserius, and finally led to the separation of a chair of anatomy and a chair of surgery [...] In 1614, Casserius was also made a Knight of St. Mark. (A. Porzionato et al., *The Anatomical School of Padua*. The Anatomical Record, Vol. 295, no. 6, 2012, p.908).

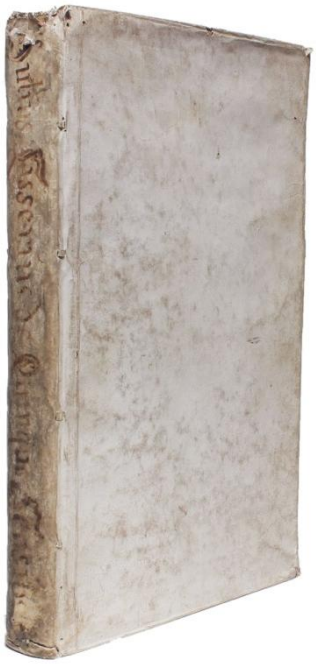
De Vocis is the first book that "focuses on studies of the vocal apparatus of mammals (dogs, cats, cows, etc.), birds, amphibians, and insects such as the grasshopper, cicada and the like. It also provides the first accurate description of the laryngeal muscles and nerves. The second book features the structure of the ear, and "contains the first clear description of the ossicles, comparative studies of the auditory ossicles of various animals, and anatomical descriptions of the inner ear that were far more accurate than any given before, as well as a detailed account of the external ear muscles." (Grolier/Medicine).

De Vocis is "a masterpiece of book illustration and the most beautiful book ever published on the ear and throat in man and in lower animals". "Casseri [...[investigated the structure of the auditory and vocal organs in most of the domestic animals. The book includes a description of the larynx more accurate than that of any previous author" (Garrison-Morton).

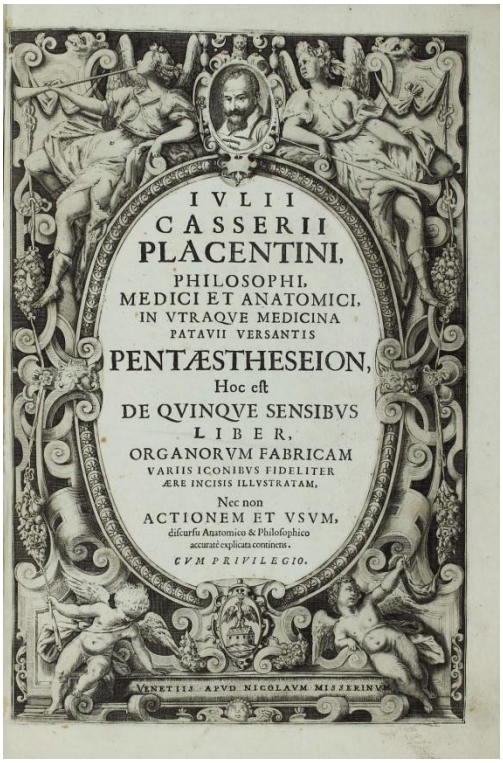
"Medical historians rank the accuracy and artistry of the illustrations in this and other works of Casserio in the same category as those of Vesalius, with Casserio setting the standard in copperplates as Vesalius had done with woodcuts" (Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates*).

One of the finest anatomical works of the 17th century

2 **CASSERI, Giulio Cesare [CASSERIUS, Iulius].** *Pentaestheseion, hoc est de quinque sensibus liber, organorum fabricam variis iconibus fideliter aere incisis illustratam.* Venice: Nicolas Misserino, 1609. Large folio (410 x 272 mm), [10], 3-346, [18] pp., including engraved title and 33 full-page engravings within page numbering. Signatures: a^4 A-2X^4 2Y^6. Errata and colophon on 2Y6r. Contemporary vellum, spine and lower edge lettered in ink (head of spine chipped, extremities a bit rubbed). Housed in a custom-made clamshell box. Internally crisp and unmarked, with minor spotting in places; some brown ink smudges to upper- and fore-edge affecting outer margins of a few leaves, light dampstain to lower corner. Provenance: Michele Raby, Torino (large armorial bookplate to front pastedown). An outstanding copy in original binding and with ample margins of one of the rarest of all important 17th century anatomical works. (#002263) € 40,000



NLM/Krivatsy 2200; Waller 1810; not in Cushing, Osler, Wellcome, or Norman. - EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION of Casserius' second important contribution to the comparative anatomy not only of the ear and the vocal organs, as in his work of 1600/01, but also of the other four sense organs and especially of the EYE. This first edition of *Pentaestheseion* is much rarer than the Ferrara, 1601, *De Vocis* (see item #1) on the ear and voice, and in fact so rare that Choulant-Frank never saw a copy. They note: "The original edition is said to have contained a copper-title and thirty-three plates...," and proceed to describe the Frankfurt edition of 1622, with the same number of plates but "reduced and certainly executed by another artist. Some of them are even reversed and show much inferior workmanship" (p. 224). The very fine anatomical plates for which this book is noted are both drawn and engraved by the Swiss artist Joseph Maurer, a pupil of Tobias Stimmer who lived in Casserius' house. The 12 plates pertaining to the ear are the same as those of Casserius' earlier work; they constitute "the first accurate pictorial presentation of the internal ear" (Lyle M. Sellers, Annals of Otology, LXVIII, No. 3, Sept. 1959). Those dealing with the other four sense organs are new. Among them, in the especially important section dealing with the EYE and VISION (pp. 257-346) are the first pictorial representations of the conjunctival glands, later known as the Meibomian glands (cf. Garrison-Morton 1481). All the plates, according to Choulant-Frank, "are done with unusual care and are anatomically exact." Casserius' anatomy of the sense organs is of great importance in medical history, since for the first time he adds to a complete account of each human organ a full study of the same organ in various animal forms.



OCLC/WorldCat list the following copies in US libraries: McGoogan Library of Medicine, Nebraska; Bernard Becker Medical Library, St. Louis; Cornell University Library, Ithaca; Huntington Library, Art Collections & Botanical Gardens; University of Southern California, Norris Medical Library, LA.

The first original anatomical illustrations since Vesalius

3 CASSERI, Giulio Cesare [CASSERIUS, Iulius]. *Tabulae Anatomicae LXXIIX ... Daniel Bucretius ... XX que deerant supplevit et omnium explications addidit.* Venice: [Evangelista Deuchinus], 1627. [3], 1-87, 87-88, 88-95 ff, including engraved title with border by Valesio after Fialetti, 97 full-page engravings numbered to 95 (77 probably by and after J. Maurer, 20 by Valesio after Fialetti), explanatory text on verso, woodcut ornaments, colophon and printer's woodcut device on final leaf verso. [Bound before:] **SPIEGEL, Adriaan van de [SPIGELIUS, Adrian]**. *De humani corporis fabrica libri decem...* [12], 328 (i.e. 330), [14] pp., including engraved title with architectural border by Valesio after Fialetti, woodcut initials and ornaments, index and final blank. Folio (399 x 255 mm). Contemporary vellum with blind-stamped central arabesque to both boards, binding restored with the spine rebacked (boards soiled and darkened, original endpapers repaired), colored edges. Final leaves of index of *De humani corporis* with ink smudges (having created 3 holes with loss of letters due to ink corrosion). Internally very little marginal browning, very minor spotting and finger soiling in places, a few faint dampstains, a few closed worm holes in blank margins, frayed engraved title-page of the *Tabulae* repaired at blank fore-margin, upper corner of fol. 51 with paper repair (not affecting image), a few leaves with faint marginal waterstains, a few closed tears, fol. 1 with marginals in contemporary hand (cropped), plate V in fol. 7 printed upside-down, offsetting to a few plates. Both works carefully cleaned. Extensive annotations to first preliminary leaves, ink stamps by W. W. Hall to a few leaves. Provenances: Samuel Simmons, Maryland (inscribed and dated 1772 on rear pastedown), William Whitty Hall, M.D., physician and editor of health magazines (ink stamp to title page and annotation on two leaves). A handsome copy.

(#002279) € 27,000

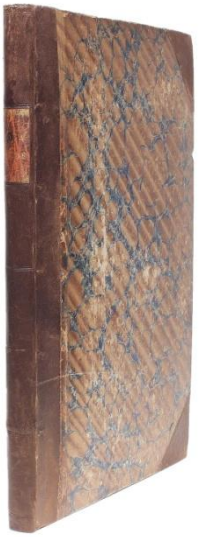
Roberts & Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body*, pp. 262-63; see also pp. 259-61; Cazort, Kornell, Roberts, *The Ingenious Machine of Nature: Four Centuries of Art and Anatomy* (1996) pp. 167-68; Choulant-Frank 225; Garrison-Morton 381; Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates* 414; NLM/Krivatsy 2202; Sappol, *Dream Anatomy,* pp. 110-111, 113; Waller 9121 and 1812.

FIRST EDITION OF THIS MAGNIFICENT AND ORIGINAL SERIES OF ANATOMICAL PLATES drawn by the late-Mannerist Italian painter and printmaker, Odoardo Fialetti (1573-1638) and engraved by Francesco Valesio (b. ca. 1560). Born in Bologna, Fialetti initially apprenticed with Giovanni Battista Cremonini, and later under Tintoretto, with whom he was a favorite. Fialetti painted some of the churches at Venice, where he settled in 1604 in preference to Bologna, in order to avoid competition from the Carracci. Fialetti also engraved many plates, and was the author of works on costume, the arts, and a treatise on anatomy for artists. Since before 1600 Casseri had been working on a fully-illustrated anatomical treatise, which he hired Fialetti to illustrate. His *De Vocis* of 1601 concludes with a promise to publish a treatise on the anatomy of the whole human body with illustrations. However, at the time of his early death in 1616 Casseri left 86 spectacular anatomical drawings by Fialetti, and also possibly their engravings, but no text. Casseri and the co-author of this work, Adrian van de Spiegel, both studied under Fabrici (Fabricius ab Aquapendente) at the University of Padua. Both worked closely with their teacher for many years, and in 1608 Casseri succeeded Fabrici in Padua's chair of surgery and anatomy, which passed in turn to Spiegel upon Casseri's death in 1616.

Spiegel (Spigelius) (1578-1625) wrote an unillustrated treatise on anatomy that remained unpublished during his lifetime; in his will he appointed Daniel Bucretius (latin for Rindfleisch) to see the work into print. To illustrate Spiegel's treatise, Bucretius obtained 77 of Fialetti's original 86 anatomical plates from his Casseri heirs, and commissioned 20 more by Fialetti and Valesio to complete the series (the remaining 9 plates left by Casseri were used to illustrate Spiegel's *De Formato Foetu* [1626], see item #16).

"In the complete series, the largest number of plates, forty-three - and these perhaps the most memorable - are to be found in Liber IV, on the muscles. There are also interesting illustrations on the genito-urinary system in Liber VIII and on the brain in Liber X - one of these, showing the arterial circle at the brain, predates the Willis-Wren illustration [from Willis's *Cerebri Anatome* (1664)]... Except for those few plates which were derived from Vesalius, the anatomists - Casseri first and Bucretius later - had reconsidered ways of presenting human anatomy. In doing so they produced the first original series of illustrations of the anatomy of the human body since Vesalius, Estienne and Eustachio" (Roberts & Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body*, pp. 262-63; see also pp. 259-61), see also *Jeremy Norman, HistoryofScience.com.*

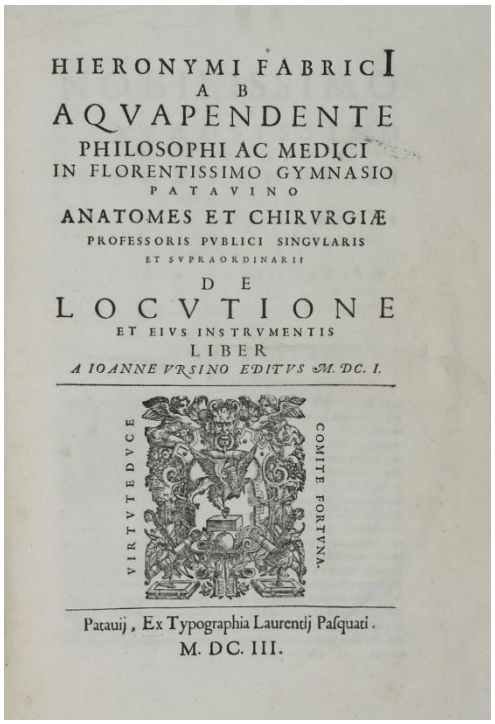
4 **FABRICI, Girolamo (FABRICIUS AB AQUAPENDENTE, Hieronymus). I.** *De formato foetu*. Venice: Francesco Bolzetta, 1600 [colophon: Padua, Lorenzo Pasquati, 1604]. Folio (418 x 279 mm). [10], 1-150 [2] 151 [1] pp. Signatures: π^1 a-b^2, A-E^4 F-I^2 K^4 L-O^2 P^4 Q^2 R-Z^4, Aa^2, χ^1. Engraved title by Giacomo Valeggio, 11 double-page, 22 full-page, and 1 half-page copper engraved illustrations, additionally numbered I-XXXIII (illustration on p.41 unnumbered), leaf χ1 with errata bound before p.151, large woodcut device and colophon on p.151 ('Patavii, Ex typographia Laurentii Pasquati, 1604'). Engraved title dust-soiled and with minor paper repair to blank fore-margin, a few plates slightly soiled or shaved just within plate mark, leaf D1 with 'Tab III' supplied, repair in margin of D2 just touching side notes. **II**. *De formatione ovi, et pulli tractatus accuratissimu*. Padua: Aloysius Bencius, 1621. Folio (415 x 277 mm). [4], 68, [2] pp. Signatures: +^{2} A-H^4 J^2 I^4. Woodcut printer's device on title-page, 7 full-page illustrations, errata on final leaf. Nineteenth century half sheep with gilt letting piece (rebacked). Provenance: Library of Hugh Selbourne. A fine, wide-margined set, collated complete. (#002226) € 45,000



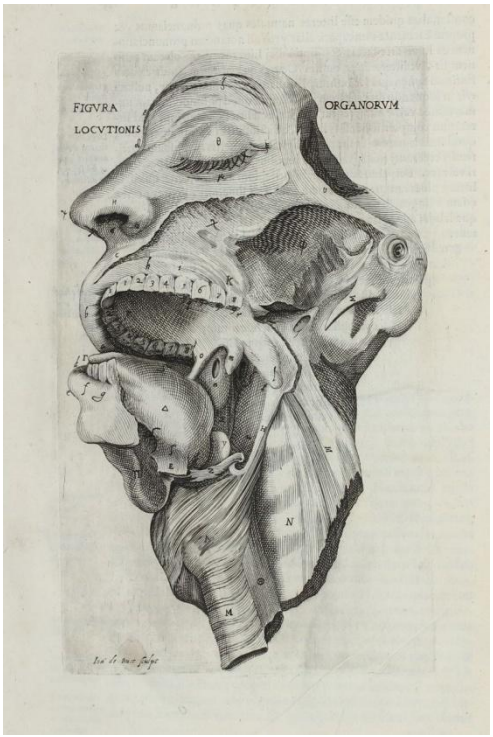
I. Norman 751: DSB IV, p.509-11; H. B. Adelmann, *The Embyological Treatises of Hieronymus Fabricius of Aquapendente*, 1942. FIRST EDITION of the author's treatise on embryology which summarizes his investigations of the fetal development of many animals, including man, contained the first detailed description of the placenta and opened the field of comparative embryology. He also gave the first full account of the larynx as a vocal organ and was first to demonstrate that the pupil of the eye changes its size. "*De formato foetu*, illustrates the way in which nature provides for the necessities of the fetus during its intrauterine life. It treats specifically of the umbilical vessels, the urachus, the fetal membranes, fetal waste products, the 'carnea substantia' (placenta), and the uterus. The treatise includes comparative studies of morphological details in dogs, cats, rabbits, mice, guinea pigs, sheep, cattle, goats, roebuck, horses, pigs, birds, sharks, and man. Fabrici's description of the umbilical cord and its vessels is accurate, as is his differentiation of the action of the umbilical vessels in various animals; he also provides an adequate description of the right and left atria of the heart, the foramen ovale and the ductus arteriosus, the vena cava, and the pulmonary vein in the fetus" (DSB IV, p.510).

II. Norman 752; Garrison-M. 466; DSB IV, p.509-10; NLM/Krivatsy 3826; Osler 2559; Nissen, Zool. 1328; Wood 1621; H. B. Adelmann, The *Embyological Treatises of Hieronymus Fabricius of Aquapendente*, 1942. FIRST EDITION. Although published after Fabrici's death, *De formatione ovi et pulli* is his earliest surviving treatise on embryology. The work is divided into two parts, of which the first deals with the formation of the egg and the second with the generation of the chick within the egg. The plates include the first printed illustrations of the development of the chick." (Norman*). De formatione ovi et pulli* is divided into two parts. The first, in three chapters, deals with the formation of the egg. The first chapter discusses the three bases of animal generation given by Aristotle (the egg, the seed, and spontaneously from decomposing materials). In the second chapter of *De formatione ovi et pulli* Fabrici states two functions of the 'uterus': the formation of the egg and, immediately thereafter, its nutrition. The chapter closes with a discussion of the formation of the shell; the third chapter concerns the usefulness of the uterus. The second part of the treatise, also in three chapters, is concerned with the generation of the chick within the egg and begins with a description of the eggs of various species. Many of the notions and arguments set forth in the first part of the book are then summarized. The second chapter of the second part deals with the three basic functions of the egg: the formation, growth, and nutrition of the chick. The last chapter of the treatise returns to teleology to consider the utility of both the egg and the semen of the rooster. *De formatione ovi et pulli* is illustrated with seven plates, of which only the first three are labeled. The last five plates are the most significant since they represent the first printed figures of the development of the chick, beginning with the third or fourth day of incubation (DSB IV, p.509-10).

5 FABRICI, Girolamo (FABRICIUS AB AQUAPENDENTE, Hieronymus). *De locutione et eius instrumentis*. Padua: Lorenzo Pasquati, 1603. Folio (416 x 272 mm). [8], 25 [3]. Signatures: ** A-C4 D2. Woodcut printer's device on title-page, ornamental woodcut initials and tail-pieces, index bound at beginning, engraved illustration on D1v signed 'Joa. de Bust sculpt', final leaf D2 lightly spotted and stained and with V-shaped paper flaw touching letters but without loss. Recent binding using old vellum, new endpapers. A fine, wide-margined copy. (#002228) € 7,500


HIERONYMI FABRICI
AB
AQVAPENDENTE
PHILOSOPHI AC MEDICI
IN FLORENTISSIMO GYMNASIO
PATAVINO
ANATOMES ET CHIRVRGIÆ
PROFESSORIS PVBLICI SINGVLARIS
ET SVPRAORDINARII
DE
LOCVTIONE
ET EIVS INSTRVMENTIS
LIBER
A IOANNE VRSINO EDITVS M. DC. I.
VIRTVTE DVCE
COMITE FORTVNA.
Patauij, Ex Typographia Laurentij Pasquati.
M. DC. III.

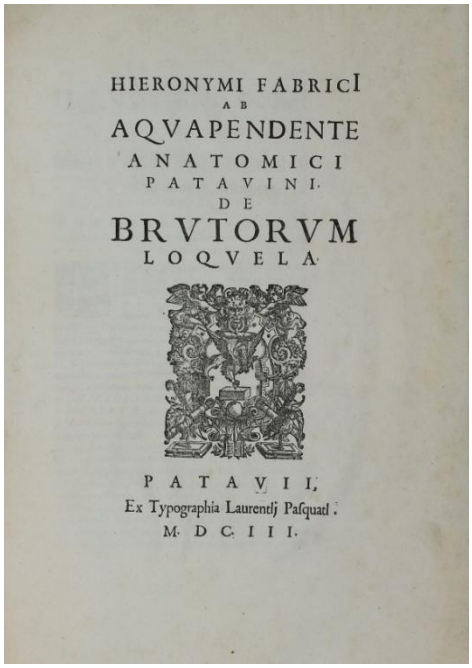
Norman 749; NLM/Krivatsy 3830; Wailer 2885. - SECOND EDITION (first folio edition). Like *De brutorum loquela* (see item #6), *De locutione et eius instrumentis* (the speech and its instruments) deals with the production of speech. "The work describes the the organs of the human mouth and throat (illustrated in the engraving on page 26), discusses the physiology of voice production and ventures into the field of phonetics to describe how the various sounds of human speech are created" (Norman). Edited by Johannes Ursinus, a Polish student of Fabrici, *De locutione* was first published in 1601 in Venice by J.B. and D. Meietos. Since the first edition was in quarto, the present Padua edition may have been published in order to make the work available in same large folio format as Fabrici's later works. This standard format was specified by the author so that the individual works could be bought singly by students and bound together." (Norman).



In this work "Fabricius explicitly says that speech is the characteristic feature which distinguishes man from other animals: it is the means by which the concepts of the mind are expressed. And the work does indeed deal only with man. But it was published as one of a pair of treatises, and the other [de brutorum loquela] ... in turn deals with the comparable, but more limited, activity in animals." (A. Wear et al., *The Medical Renaissance of the Sixteenth Century*, p.204).

Fabrici's curious treatise on the language of beasts

6 FABRICI, Girolamo (FABRICIUS AB AQUAPENDENTE, Hieronymus). *De brutorum loquela*. Padua: Lorenzo Pasquati, 1603. Folio (415 x 277 mm). [6], 27 [1] pp., index bound at beginning. Signatures: π2 A-D2. Woodcut printer's device on title-page, ornamental woodcut initials and tail-pieces. Title-leave torn at gutter not affecting text. Recent half vellum, new endpapers. A fine, wide-margined copy. Exceedingly rare as here with the title-leave and final blank. (#002229) € 6,000

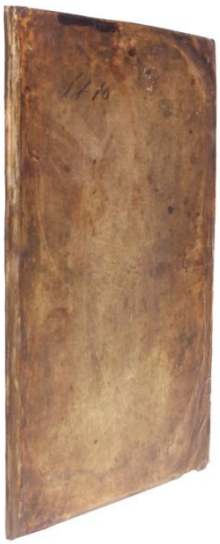

HIERONYMI FABRICI
AB
AQVAPENDENTE
ANATOMICI
PATAVINI
DE
BRVTORVM
LOQVELA
PATAVII,
Ex Typographia Laurentij Pasquati.
M. D C. I I I.

FIRST EDITION of Fabrici's treatise on the *language of beasts*; "a subject very curious in itself, and which has by no means sufficiently attracted notice even in the experimental age. He demonstrates, from the different structure of the organs of speech, that no brute can ever rival man; their chief instrument being the throat, which we uses only for vowel sounds." (H. Hallam, *Introduction to the literature of Europe in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries*, Vol. 4, 1839, p.54-5).

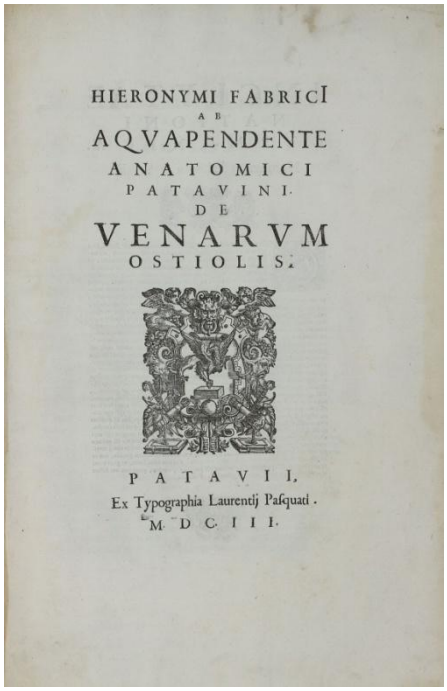
Whereas Fabrici's *De locutione et eius instrumentis* deals with the vocal organs of man, *De brutorum loquela* in turn "deals with the comparable, but more limited, activity in animals. 'Bruts' is the term Fabricius uses for 'animals' when he does not mean to include man among them. It is of course entirely appropriate for Fabricius to have separated these two treatments, since man is, as he says, the only animal which does have speech [...] and it is THE feature which so completely differentiates him from other creatures." (A. Wear et al., *The Medical Renaissance of the Sixteenth Century*, p.205).

The book that inspired Harvey to conceptualize the circulation of the blood

7 FABRICI, Girolamo (FABRICIUS AB AQUAPENDENTE, Hieronymus). *De venarum ostiolis*. Padua: Lorenzo Pasquati, 1603. Folio (415 x 274 mm). [2], 1-23 [1] pp. Signatures: π^1 A^4 B-C^2 D^4. Printer's device on title-page, one double-page and 7 full-page illustrations), without the phrase « Superiorum Permissu » at the end of text on p.22. Only little browned internally, marginal finger soiling to first pages, occasional light spotting, paper repair at lower gutter of leaf A1 not affecting text, closed tears on plates 4 and 8 repaired (without loss of image), plates 1, 2 and 3 trimmed at fore-margin just into plate mark (affecting a few mm of image on plate 1), double-page plate 2 mounted on stub, plate 3 with repair to top corner not affecting image. Contemporary original vellum (binding restored, boards heavily soiled, endpapers renewed). Provenance: Birmingham Medical Library (bookplate to front pastedown, a few unobtrusive stamps to some plates). Altogether a very good copy. (#002227) € 75,000



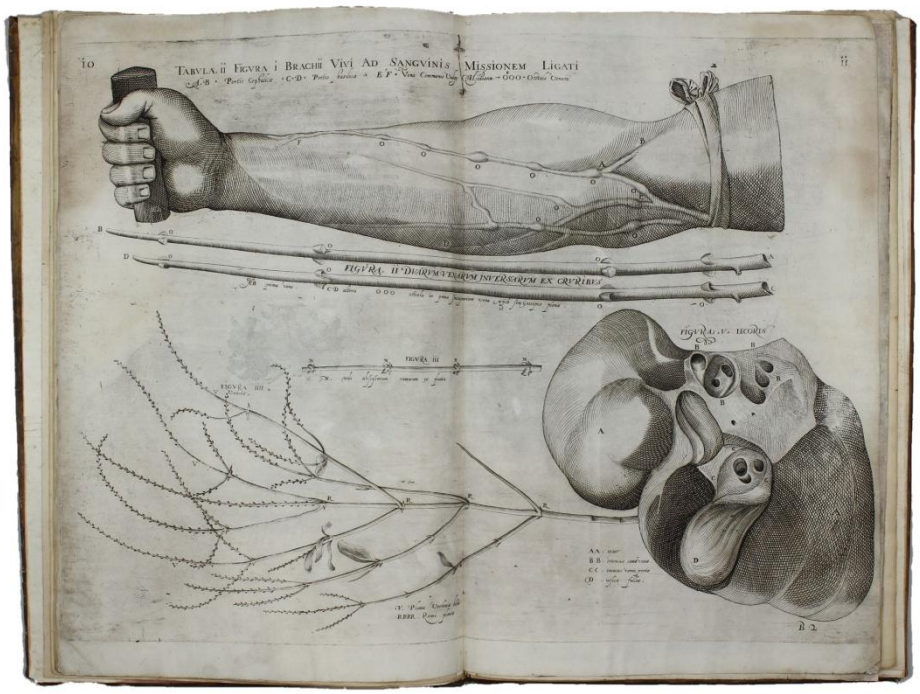
Norman 750; Norman/Grolier Medicine 27b; *Lilly Library notable medical books*, p.59; Garrison-M. 757; DSB IV, p.508-9; K. J. Franklin, *De Venarum Ostiolis* 1603..., 1933, 98 pp.; Franklin, « Valves in veins : An historical survey, » Proc. Roy. Soc. Medicine 21 (1927), pp.1-33


HIERONYMI FABRICI
AB
AQVAPENDENTE
ANATOMICI
PATAVINI
DE
VENARVM
OSTIOLIS.

PATAVII,
Ex Typographia Laurentij Pasquati.
M. D. C. III.

FIRST EDITION, first issue. *De venarum ostiolis* became Fabrici's most influential work, inspiring Harvey to conceptualize the circulation of the blood, and providing a model for the best-known plate in Harvey's *De motu cordis* (1628).

Fabricius's *De Venarum Ostiolis* (On the Valves of the Veins) was the first detailed demonstration of the existence of venous valves, and it contains the first extended illustrations of them. It was the immediately significant precursor of the *De Motu Cordis* of William Harvey, who studied for two years at Padua where Fabricius was Professor of Anatomy; and Harvey used the great double-plate of the veins of the arm in his own book 25 years later (see item #12). Apart from his importance in relation to Harvey, Fabricius has in recent years been increasingly recognized as a man of mark in his own right; and in 1933 a translation, with reduced-size facsimile, was made of the De *Venarum Ostiolis* by K. J. Franklin (History of Science Society, through Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois). The most striking feature of the splendidly produced editio princeps is the series of full-page plates. As Franklin says: "The sumptuously printed folios which Fabricius published in 1603-1604 were issued separately, and unbound. Though they escaped Choulant's notice, they are among the rarest and most beautiful works in the history of anatomical illustration. The plates are magnificent; in fact nothing on their scale had been seen since the days of Vesalius." (Franklin, 1933).


TABVLA II. FIGVRA I. BRACHII VIVI AD SANGVINIS MISSIONEM LIGATI

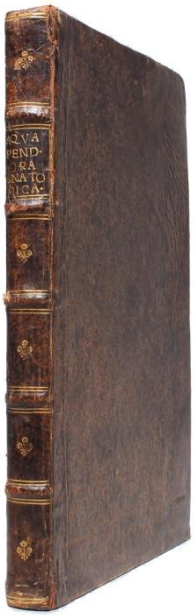
FIGVRA II. DIARIVM VENARVM INTERIORVM EX CVBITVS

In addition to its significance in the history of anatomy, the *De Venarum Ostiolis* is a book of the highest rarity. Copies without the title-leaf are sometimes found bound with other works of Fabricius under a general title dated 1625 (see item #8). But of the original 1603 publication there is no copy in the British Museum, and it is missing from the Osler and Cushing catalogues. In fact, Franklin cites only the Royal College of Surgeons, the Royal College of Physicians, the Radcliffe Library (Oxford) and the New York Academy of Medicine --- all copies bound up under the 1625 general title but with the 1603 title preserved --- and a copy without separate title in the library of the Royal Society of Medicine. (One remembers that Osler had half a dozen copies of *De Motu Cordis* through his hands at one time and another.) In comparison to the copy Franklin used for his facsimile, the present copy (like the Norman copy and the copy in the Royal

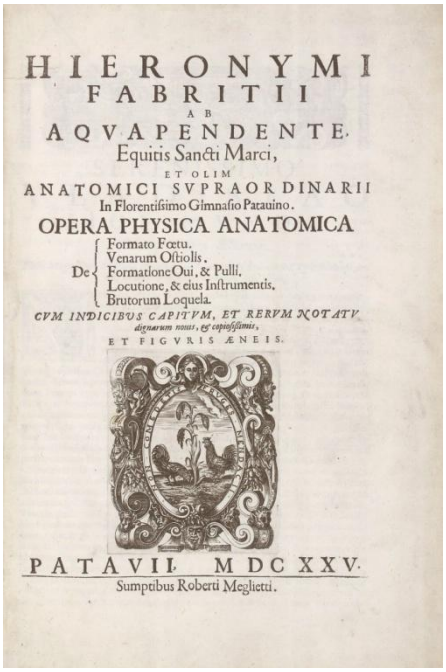
College of Surgeons) doesn't bear the words *SUPERIORUM PERMISSU* at the end of the text on p. 22. Since this license note does appear, in the same position, in the other four treatises published by Fabricius in 1603 and 1604, it is a reasonable supposition that it was added to, not subtracted from, copies of the *De Venarum Ostiolis*; and therefore that copies without the license are earlier than those with it. (see also, Norman 750).

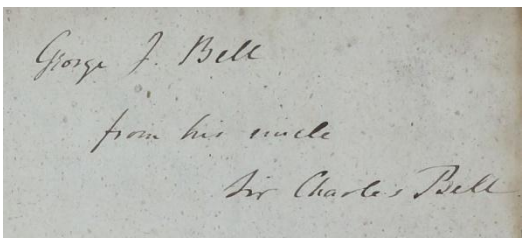
With a presentation inscription by the anatomist and neurologist Sir Charles Bell

8 **FABRICI, Girolamo (FABRICIUS AB AQUAPENDENTE, Hieronymus).** *Opera physica anatomica: de formato foetu, de venarum ostiolis, de formatione ovi et pulli, de locutione et eius instrumentis, de brutorum loquela...*, 5 parts in one volume, Padua: Roberti Meglietti, 1625. Folio (403 x 273 mm). General title with engraved printer's device, [4], 150, [2] pp, 34 plates (including unnumbered plate on verso of plate XI, 11 double page), engraving to K4 recto a duplicate of K2 (as called for); 23 [1] pp., 8 plates (1 double page); 68, [2] pp., 7 plates (including 4 unnumbered bound at the end); 27, [5] pp., 1 plate; 27, [3] pp. In total fifty engraved copper plates of which twelve are double-page. Contemporary sprinkled calf, spine with 5 raised bands gilt in compartments (binding rubbed, corners and extremities worn, joints slighty cracked), marbled pastedowns. Internally fresh, with only very minor spotting, marginal finger soiling and browning, most plates with the edges folded in, one plate with tear to upper margin affecting image (expertly restored). Leaves may come from two different copies. They have been carefully cleaned and recased. There is a presentation inscription by the anatomist and neurologist Sir Charles Bell (1774-1842) on the first flyleaf: "George J. Bell from his uncle Sir Charles Bell." Sir Charles Bell's brother was George Joseph Bell (1770-1843), a distinguished Scottish advocate; George J. Bell was one of his sons. Presentation inscriptions by Charles Bell, possibly the most distinguished anatomist and physiologist of his time, are of considerable rarity. Good copy, collated complete.
(#001938) € 17,500



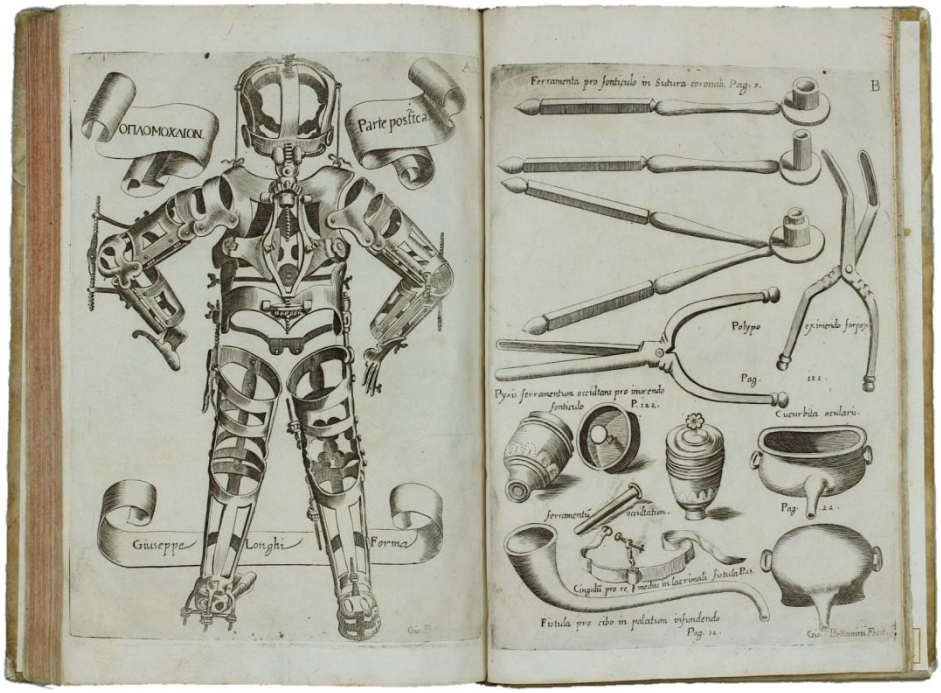
NLM/Krivatsy 3804/3831 ; Norman 750 ; Wellcome I, 2126 ; Waller 2886 ; Hirsch-H. II, 460 ff. ; Grolier Medicine 27b ; Franklin, *Valves in veins : An historical survey, Proc*. Roy. Soc. Medicine 21 (1927), pp.1-33 - Important first collected edition (the rare Roberto Meglietti issue). Fabrici's best known and most important medical work is his classic monograph on the venous valves, *De venarum ostiolis*, firt published in Padua in 1603 and reissued with four other works in 1625 under the general title *Opera anatomica* and *Opera physica anatomica*, respectively. This tract, published originally as an unbound folio pamphlet consisting of 23 pages of text and 8 engr. plates, has been described as one of the rarest and most beautiful works in the history of anatomical illustrations. Among the plates is the well-known depiction of the surface anatomy of the veins of the forearm that William Harvey adapted to illustrate his *De motu cordis*. Although Fabrici did not fully appreciate the functional significance of the venous valves, hist work was a crucial precursor of Harvey's discovery. As Harvey told the British physicist and chemist Robert Boyle, it was his recognition of the significance of Fabrici's observations and his own realization of the function of the venous valves that led him to conceptualize the circulation of the blood (Grolier, Medicine, p.104). Two other important works by Fabrici included in this collection are *De formato foetu* and *De formatione ovi et pulli* on embryology, which summarizes his investigations of the fetal development of many animals, including man (see item #4).



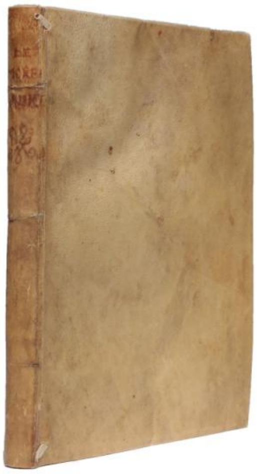


9 FABRICI, Girolamo (FABRICIUS AB AQUAPENDENTE, Hieronymus). *L'opere cirugiche del signor Girolamo Fabritio d'Aquapendente. Cavaliere, e medico cirugico rinomatissimo ... divise in due parti. Nella prima, si tratta de tumori, delle ferite, ulcere, rotture, e slogature. Nella seconda, dell'operationi principali di cirugia; tradotte in lingua italiana.* Bologna: nella stamperia del Longhi, 1709. Folio (324 x 213 mm). [8], 292 pp., including half-title, several woodcut vignettes in text and to title-page, 9 engraved plates bound at end. Only very little age-toning (except for leaves O, O4 and quire Ee which are more heavily browned), occasional minor spotting, lower corner of O1 and O2 torn-off not affecting text. Contemporary vellum over thick boards, spine with 6 raised bands and titled vellum spine label (minor repairs to hinges and corners). Protected in custom-made vellum cassette. A fine copy. (#002234) € 1,800

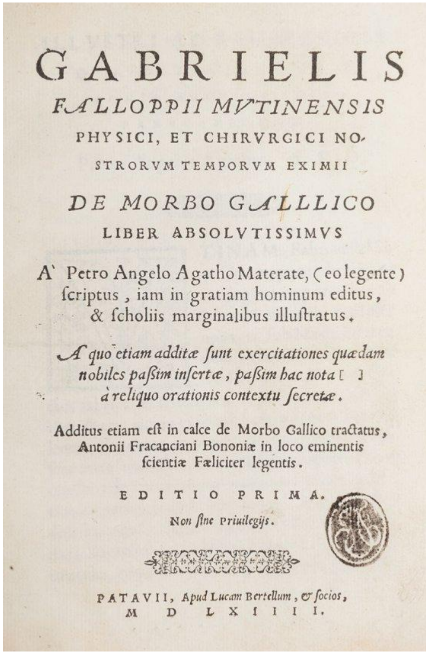
NLM/Blake, p.141. The rare second edition of Fabrizzi's chirurgical work in Itanian vernacular. KVK lists no copy outside Italy. The first Italian edition of Fabrizzi's collected works was published in Padua in 1671, also with 9 engraved plates as here. The opere contains surgical works by Fabrici, the teacher of Harvey, including several chapters on the teeth and dental operations. The plates depicting several instruments and orthopaedic apparatus.



10 **FALLOPPIO, Gabriele**. *De morbo gallico liber absolutissimus...Additus etiam est in calce De morbo Gallico tractatus, Antonii Fracanciani Bononiae*. 2 parts in one volume. Padua: L. Bertelli, 1564 [part 2: C. Gryphius, 1563 (colophon 1564)]. 4to (220x170 mm). [4], 64, 16, [2] ff. Contemporary limp vellum, spine titled in manuscript (covers browned and little soiled), title page with old ex-libris stamp, text leaves expertly cleaned. A fine, crisp copy of this important work on syphilis. (#002005) € 4,800



Eimas, Heirs of Hippocrates 334; Garrison-Morton 2370. Wellcome 2152; Waller 2928. RARE FIRST EDITION. In this classic work on "the French disease," Fallopius wrote more knowingly of the Europe-wide scourge of syphilis than previous authors on the subject and was one of the first to oppose the use of mercury in its treatment. Antonio Fracanzano (d. 1567), a teacher of Fallopius at Padua and later his colleague there, contributed a short tract to this work on syphilis published in the year after Fallopius' death. (Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates*, p.123). "He distinguished between syphilitic and non-syphilitic condylomata" (Garrison-Morton). Exceedingly rare, only two copies have been auctioned in the past 25 years.

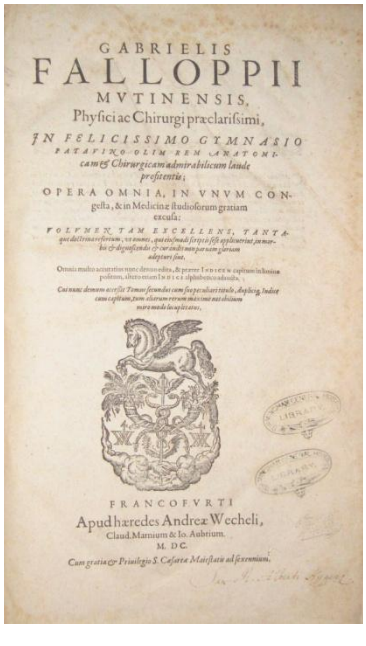


GABRIELIS
FALLOPPII MVTINENSIS
PHYSICI, ET CHIRVRGICI NOSTRORVM TEMPORVM EXIMII
DE MORBO GALLLICO
LIBER ABSOLVTISSIMVS
A' Petro Angelo Agatho Materate, (eo legente) ſcriptus, iam in gratiam hominum editus, & ſcholiis marginalibus illuſtratus.
A quo etiam additæ ſunt exercitationes quædam nobiles paſsim inſertæ, paſsim hac nota [ ] à reliquo orationis contextu ſecretæ.
Additus etiam eſt in calce de Morbo Gallico tractatus, Antonii Fracanciani Bononiæ in loco eminentis ſcientiæ Fæliciter legentis.
EDITIO PRIMA.
Non ſine Priuilegijs.
PATAVII, Apud Lucam Bertellum, & ſocios,
M D LXIIII.

Gabriel Fallopius (1523–1562) was appointed professor of anatomy, surgery, and botany at the University of Padua in 1551, where he stayed until his death. He was born in Modena in 1523 and studied in Padua, with Vesalius as his teacher. In 1548, Fallopius was appointed professor of anatomy at the University of Pisa. In 1551, he however moved back to the University of Padua. "Fallopius' fame was so great that, in 1552, he was invited to Rome to attend the brother of Pope Julius III. In 1561, Fallopius published his *Observationes anatomicae*, mainly consisting of completions and corrections to Vesalius' Fabrica. Fallopius made more discoveries than Vesalius and Fallopius' research has been considered more precise." (A. Porzionato et al., *The Anatomical School of Padua*. The Anatomical Record, Vol. 295, no. 6, 2012, p.906).

11 **FALLOPPIO, Gabriele.** *Opera Omnia. . . cui nunc demum accessit Tomus Secundus...,* 2 volumes in one, Frankfurt: Heirs of Andreas Wechel, 1600. Folio (365 x 218 mm). Printer's woodcut device to both titles, index to each volume, library stamps to title and a few lower margins, some spotting and old dampstaining (mostly to upper inner margins) throughout, ownership signature of Albert Kyper to title lower margin, cut signature of James Johnstone pasted to front pastedown (endpapers renewed), contemporary blind-stamped vellum over boards with 5 raised bands lettered in manuscript (rebacked with original spine relaid, rubbed and soiled, lower outer corner repaired, vellum of lower board starts peeling at hinges). Without the appendix to this edition, published as volume 3 in 1606. Provenance: Albert Kyper, professor of medicine at Leiden, published several medical works between 1615 and 1660, including Institutiones medicae and Anthropologia, corporis humani. (#001692) € 2,200

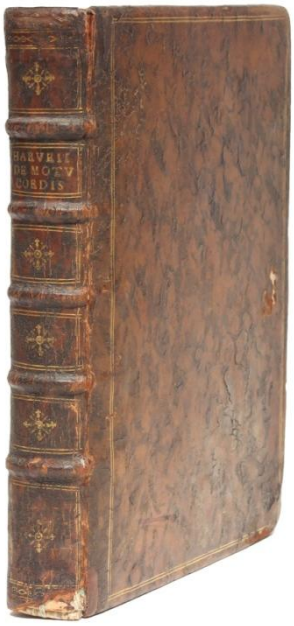
Adams F135, NLM/Durling 1427, 1428. Waller 2938, 2939. Wellcome I, 2166. With the addition of the second volume, this edition of the *Opera* is considerably longer than the first two editions, published in 1584 in Venice and Frankfurt. Student (and later critic) of Vesalius, Falloppio made an incredible number of anatomical discoveries during his short lifetime. He is best remembered for his accurate descriptions of the Falloppian tubes and aqueduct, and for giving to the vagina and placenta their present scientific names.



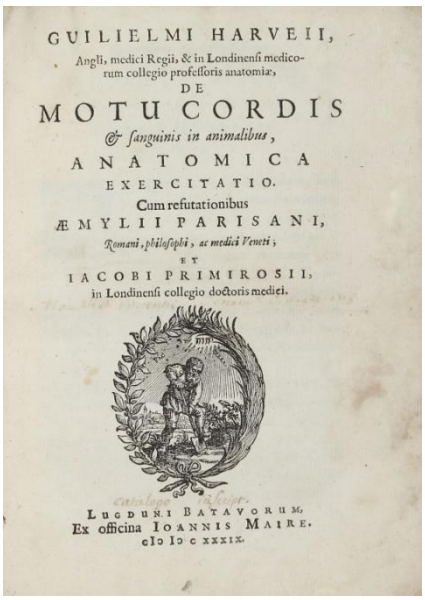
GABRIELIS
FALLOPPII
MVTINENSIS,
Phyſici ac Chirurgi præclariſsimi,
IN FELICISSIMO GYMNASIO PATAVINO OLIM REM ANATOMICAM & Chirurgicam admirabili cum laude profitentis;
OPERA OMNIA, IN VNVM CONgeſta, & in Medicinæ ſtudioſorum gratiam excuſa:
VOLVMEN TAM EXCELLENS, TANTA-
FRANCOFVRTI
Apud hæredes Andreæ Wecheli,
Claud. Marnium & Io. Aubrium.
M. DC.
Cum gratia & Priuilegio S. Cæſareæ Maieſtatis ad ſexennium.

The single most important and famous medical book ever published

12 HARVEY, William. *De motu cordis & sanguinis in animalibus, anatomica exercitation: cum refutationibus Aemylii Parisani … et Jacobi Primirosii*. Leyden: Johann Maire, 1639. Two parts in one volume. 4to (191 x 140 mm). [4], 267 [1], [1-2] 3-84 pp., with two engraved plates, the two unsigned leaves 'Ad lectorem' bound between p. 82 and 83 of part 2. Text clean and only little age-toned, a few leaves with faint dampstains to upper corner, closed tear to blank corner of leaf X4. [Bound with II.] **ASELLI, Gasparo**. *De lactibus, sive lacteis venis, quarto vasorum masaraicorum genere*. Leyden: Johann Maire, 1640. [8], 104, [8] pp., including four engraved plates. Faint dampstain to leaf A4, otherwise clean and unspotted. Contemporary mottled calf, spine with 5 raised bands gilt in compartments and with gilt letting (some wear to extremities, foot of spine chipped, some worming to upper board, corners bumped, slight cracking of hinges at head of spine), red-dyed edges. Internally crisp an clean with only little age-toning and some faint dampstains to upper corner on a few leaves. An outstanding, clean unmarked and crisp copy, virtually unspotted and with wide margins. Rarely ever seen in such fine condition. (#002360) € 50,000



I. Keynes 3; Heirs of Hippocrates 417; Grolier/Medicine 27 (first ed.); NLM/Krivatsy 5329; Parkinson and Lumb 1147; PMM 127 (first ed.); Waller 4089; Wellcome I, 3070; Norman 1006 (first ed.). - Third, but second complete, edition of the single most important and famous medical book ever published, containing Harvey's discovery and experimental proof of the circulation of the blood, which created a revolution in physiology comparable to the Copernican revolution in astronomy. Harvey's discovery was to become "the cornerstone of modern physiology and medicine" (Garrison-Morton).

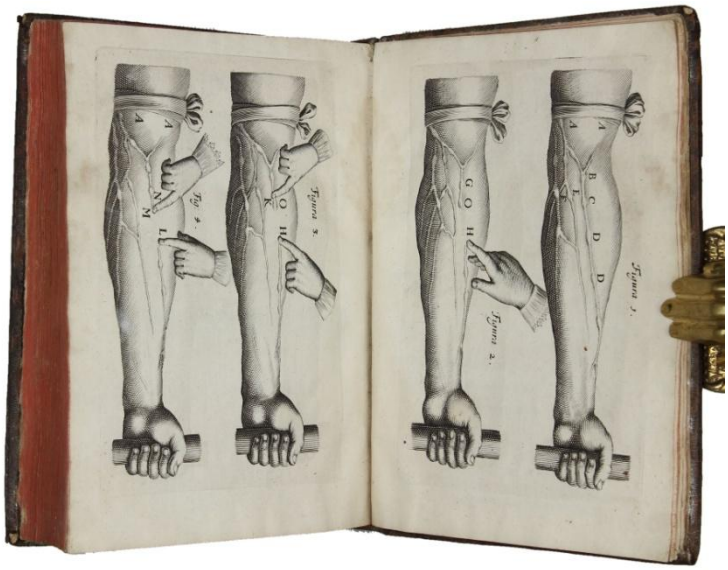

GUILIELMI HARVEII,
Angli, medici Regii, & in Londinensi medicorum collegio professoris anatomiæ,
DE
MOTU CORDIS
& sanguinis in animalibus,
ANATOMICA
EXERCITATIO.
Cum refutationibus
ÆMYLII PARISANI,
Romani, philosophi, ac medici Veneti;
ET
IACOBI PRIMIROSII,
in Londinensi collegio doctoris medici.
LUGDUNI BATAVORUM,
Ex officina IOANNIS MAIRE.
clɔ Iɔ c xxxix.

De motu cordis "is probably the most important book in the history of medicine. What Vesalius was to anatomy, Harvey was to physiology; the whole scientific outlook on the human body was transformed, and behind almost every important medical advance in modern times lies the work of Harvey" (Heirs of Hippocrates).

This is the earliest edition that collectors can reasonably expect to obtain, the first edition (Frankfurt, 1628) is of the greatest rarity with only about 68 copies having survived, nearly all in institutions (Norman, 1006).

The second edition (Venice, 1635), published with the *Exercitationes* of Emilio Parigiano (known as Parisanus), one of Harvey's many opponents, was fragmentary, lacking the plates, parts of the introduction and chapters I and XVI. In this edition, the publisher Maire restored these passages, included the illustrations, and also added the criticism and denials of James Primerose (*Animadversiones*, 1630) as a separate tract at the end of the book. The text of Harvey's treatise is printed passage by passage alternatively with the refutations of Parigiano.

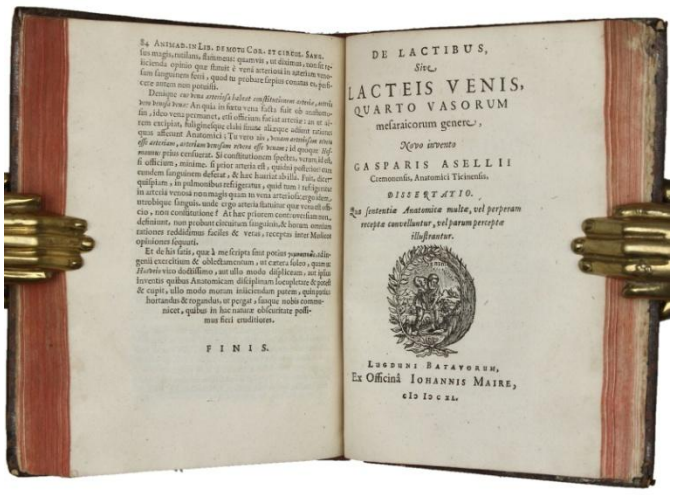
In 1603 Harvey's teacher, Fabricius of Aquapendente, published a monograph on the valves in the veins - previously noted by others - the purpose of which he only partially understood. "It was left for Harvey to combine these discoveries, to conceive the idea of a circulation of the entire blood system, and demonstrate it conclusively by an exhaustive series of dissections and physiological experiments. For twenty years Harvey pursued his objective in both human and comparative anatomy. He proved experimentally that the blood's motion is continuous and always in one direction, and that its actual amount and velocity makes it a physical impossibility for it to do otherwise than return to the heart by the venous route, the heart being itself a muscle and acting as a pump. He showed how the whole of the blood passes through the lungs, is returned to the left side of the heart, then passes through the general circulation and returns to the right side; he even suspected the existence of the capillaries connecting the smallest arteries with the smallest veins, but without the microscope he could not see them. They were discovered in 1661 by Malpighi. The arguments and

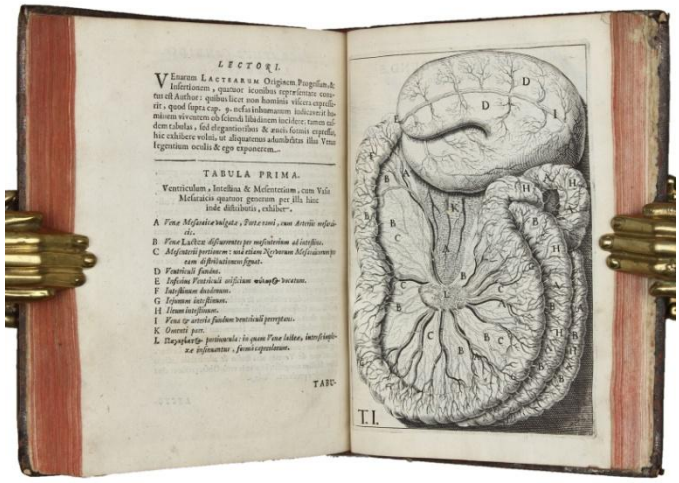


demonstrations marshaled by Harvey were too cogent to admit of long resistance, and his work was accepted by medical men in his lifetime. Descartes used the discovery as a basis for his mechanistic physiology; English experimental scientists regarded the discovery as of equal importance with Copernican astronomy or Galilean physics; Lower supplemented Harvey's work by discovering the role of the lungs in supplying the arterial blood with air. With all this, Harvey's work did not effect any change in medical practice nor fundamentally alter contemporary views on physiology" (PMM).

"Since antiquity, ideas about the physiology and pathology of most parts of the body had been based to an important degree on assumptions made about the function of the heart and blood vessels. In fundamentally changing the conception of these functions, Harvey pointed the way to reform of all of physiology and medicine. By the middle of the seventeenth century new mechanical and chemical systems of physiology incorporated the circulation as a basic assumption in the explanation of a wide range of vital phenomena, and while subsequent developments in physiology have led to great changes in our conception about the function of the circulation, they have confirmed the importance of Harvey's discovery." (Norman, 1006).

II. Krivatsy 447; Wellcome I, 506; Choulant 241; vgl. Garrison-M. 1094. Aselli's work "records the discovery of the lacteal vessels" (Choulant, p.241). This is the third edition of this great medical classic; all editions are uncommon. Being from the same publisher, it is occasionally found - as here - bound with the third edition of Harvey, but is quite a separate publication.


DE LACTIBUS,
Sive,
LACTEIS VENIS,
QUARTO VASORUM
mesaraicorum genere,
Novo invento
GASPARIS ASELLII
Cremonensis, Anatomici Ticinensis.
DISSERTATIO.
Qua sententia Anatomica multæ, vel perperam
receptæ convelluntur, vel earum percepta
illustrantur.
LUGDUNI BATAVORUM,
Ex Officinâ IOHANNIS MAIRE,
CIↃ IↃ C XL.

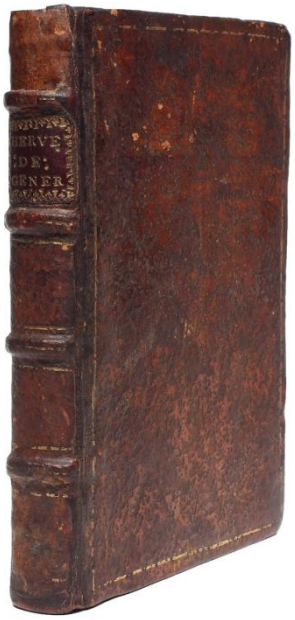

LECTORI.
TABULA PRIMA.
Ventriculum, Intestina & Mesenterium, cum Vasis Mesaraicis quatuor generum per illa hinc inde distributis, exhibet.
T.I.

"In 1622, while performing vivisection on a dog, Aselli chanced upon the lacteal vessels, which had gone virtually unnoticed since Galen and Eristratus reported their documentation by Hippocrates and Aristotle. Aselli's achievement was not only to have 'rediscovered' these vessels but to have clarified their nature and function." (Grolier/Medicine 26)

Asseli's report of his findings - the only one of his studies to appear in print - was originally published in 1627 two years after his death by his friends Senator Settala and Alessandro Tadino. That first edition was "the first publication to use coloured illustrations in the interest of scientific accuracy" (Grolier/Medicine 26). In all subsequent editions the original woodcuts are replaced by copperplates in reduced size, engraved in reverse and in black only. A new impression, without changes, appeared in Leyden 1640.

"Every living thing comes from an egg" Harvey's classic on embryology

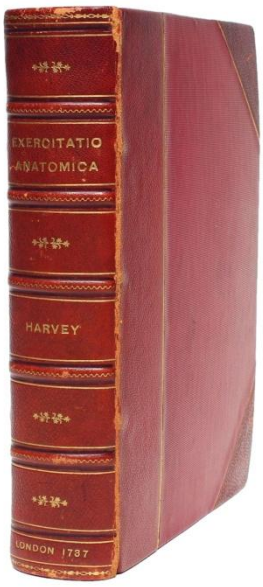
13 **HARVEY, William**. *Exercitationes de generatione animalium*. London: typis Du-Gardianis; impensis Octaviani Pulleyn in Coemeterio Paulino, 1651. 4to (220 x 155 mm). [28] 301 [3] pp. Signatures: π^4 (-π1 blank) a^4 B-2S^4 (blank 2S4), 167 of 168 leaves (lacking first blank), errata on 2S3v. π2, etched title; π3, printed title with woodcut device; woodcut headpieces and initials. π2, the etched title-page, is here bound as a recto and the stub of the blank π1 is between π3 and π4. Contemporary sheep, gilt ruled sides and spine (head and tail of spine and joints repaired, corners worn, surface of leather pitted). Text browned throughout but the etched title-page clean and in good impression, worm holes and tracks in the lower margins just touching the lower rule border of the etched title-page, small hole in leaf S1 affecting two letters, light dampstains at lower margin toward the end. Provenance: Old ink signature on printed title-page scored through; library of Walter Pagel (ownership mark to front pastedown). (#002370) € 8,000



Norman 1011; Keynes 34; Wing H1091; ESTC R17816; Garrison-Morton 467; Wellcome III, p. 219. First edition. Harvey's second great contribution to physiology, this is one of the classics of embryology. The problem of generation was a much more difficult one than the circulation of the blood. It occupied Harvey for most of his life and in the end it was not susceptible to a full solution in his time. The great contributions of this book were however of huge significance. Harvey's doctrine that every living thing comes from an egg; his insistence on epigenesis as opposed to preformation of the embryo; and his rejection of spontaneous generation are only three of the ten of Harvey's achievements in this book identified by Needham (*History of Embryology*, pp. 149-50). In addition, the last part of the book is a treatise on gynaecology and obstetrics drawing on Harvey's own practice which though celebrated in Herbert Spencer's 1921 *Harveian Oration*, seems to have been little discussed since then. The famous and often reproduced engraved title, unsigned but attributed to Richard Gaywood (c. 1630-1680), shows the figure of Jove taking the top off a large egg, out of which escape a flurry of small creatures. On the egg is the legend *Ex ovo omnia*, everything from an egg, the central pillar of Harvey's theory of generation. It was probably Gaywood who also etched a portrait of Harvey that was originally intended for the book but which was suppressed before publication. (On the etched title-page and portrait see Keynes, *Life of Harvey*, pp. 332-334 and plates XXVIII and XXIX.), see also, R. Gaskell, *Books from the Library of Walter Pagel*, Pt. 2, 84.

The rare first collected edition in Latin of Harvey's works

14 HARVEY, William. *Opera. Sive exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis in animalibus. Atque exercitationes duae anatomicae de circulatione sanguinis ad Joannem Riolanum filium. Tumque exercitationes de generatione animalium. Quibus praefationem addidit Bernardus Siegfried Albinus... Editio novissima indicibus ornata.* Leiden: Jan van Kerckhem, 1737. 2 volumes in one. 4to (193 x 152 mm), [16], 170; [24], 404, [38] pp.; separate title-page to each part printed in red and black and with engraved vignette, general half-title bound at beginning, separate half-title to second part, 2 engraved plates to first part bound between pp.88 and 89. Late 19th-century red calf, spine titled and decorated in gilt (slight rubbing to hinges and corners), red-marbled endpapers and cut edges. Text only little browned, slight marginal foxing, first title-page with two old library stamps, a few old ink annotations. Provenance: Dr. Crawford W. Adams (ex-libris to front pastedown). Nice copy.
(#002327) € 3,700



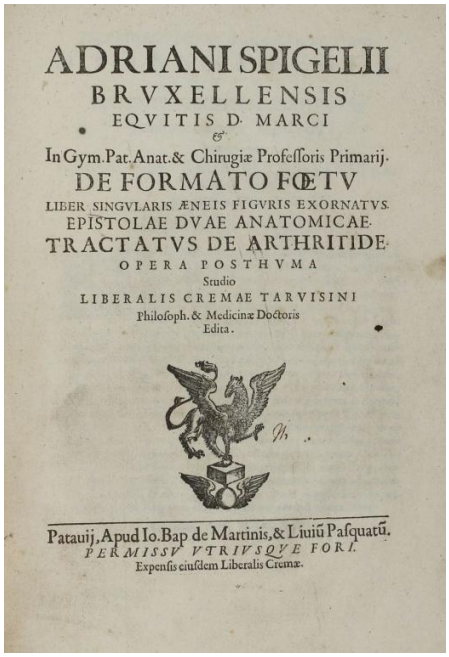
Keynes 46; Wellcome II, 220; NLM/Blake, p.199. - The rare first collected edition in Latin, edited by Bernard Siegfried Albinus. "Harvey's works in Latin have only twice been printed in a collected form, first by van Kerckhem 1777". Both works in Latin have previously only be printed as part of the Bibliotheca anatomica by Le Clerc and Manget in 1685 and 1699, respectively. Part 1 of "de motu cordis" was separately printed by van Kerckhem in 1736 already (see Keynes 14). For the present collected edition only a single half folio sheet with title and half title was re-printed and the old title replaced.

One of the most important works in the History of Medicine

15 MORGAGNI, Giovanni Battista. *De sedibus, et causis morborum per anatomen indagatis libri quinque*. Two volumes in one. Venice: ex typographia Remondiniana, 1761. Folio (374x233 mm). xcvi, 298, [2]; 452 pp., including half-title, engraved portrait frontispiece in volume one, titles with engraved vignettes. Contemporary calf (sides worn, hinges repaired), internally with faint dampstains in margin, internally with only very little browning and some occasional faint spotting; lower corner of D3 and D4 torn not affecting text, few ink marks to fore-edge, page numbers added in hand on index page xvii. Provenance: Thomas Dale (1729-1816), American physician who received his M.D. degree in 1775 from the RoyalCollege of Physicians in Edinburgh (ownership inscription "Tho. Dale M.D. 1775" on first title); also inscription of unidentified person on first fly leaf. Good, clean and wide-margined copy of the rare 2nd issue.
(#001964) € 4,300

PMM 206; Dibner 125; Norman 1547; Grolier Medicine 46; Heirs of Hippocrates 792; Wellcome IV, 178; Garrison-M. 2276; NLM/Blake 312; Osler 1178; Waller 6672 - The rare second issue (with title in black only) of the first edition of Morgagni's main work and ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE. "Morgagni was the true founder of modern pathological anatomy" (Garrison-Morton). Morgagni, Professor of Anatomy at Padua, used evidence from his experience and records of some 700 post-mortem dissections, to establish a procedure of basing diagnosis and treatment on a detailed knowledge of the anatomical conditions of common diseases, i.e. a classification of symptoms rather than diseases. The work includes a number of descriptions of new diseases, many of which have remained classics until recent times.

16 SPIEGEL, Adriaan van de [SPIGELIUS, Adrianus]. *De formato foetu liber singularis aeneis figuris exornatus epistolae duae anatomicae. Tractatus de arthritide opera posthumastudio...* Padua: Martini et Pasquati, (1626). Folio (410 x 260 mm). [8], 104 pp., including 9 full-page engraved illustrations by Giulio Casserio, drawn and engraved by Odoardo Fialetti and Francesco Valesio, woodcut device on title-page. Signatures: a-b^2 A-2C^2, lacking text leaf Bb2 (added in good facsimile). Recent half vellum. Text little browned and soiled in margins, frequent ink smudges (with some pager damage caused by ink corrosion), brown spotting, some edge fraying and a few worm holes in blank margins to the end, final leaf with chipped margins backed by paper. (#002293) € 6,500


ADRIANI SPIGELII
BRVXELLENSIS
EQVITIS D. MARCI
&
In Gym. Pat. Anat. & Chirugiæ Profeſſoris Primarij.
DE FORMATO FŒTV
LIBER SINGVLARIS ÆNEIS FIGVRIS EXORNATVS.
EPISTOLAE DVAE ANATOMICAE.
TRACTATVS DE ARTHRITIDE.
OPERA POSTHVMA
Studio
LIBERALIS CREMAE TARVISINI
Philoſoph. & Medicinæ Doctoris
Edita.
Patauij, Apud Io. Bap de Martinis, & Liuiũ Paſquatũ.
PERMISSV VTRIVSQVE FORI.
Expenſis eiuſdem Liberalis Cremæ.

THE RARE FIRST EDITION. Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates* 413; NLM/Krivatsy 11295; Wellcome I, 6038; Choulant, pp. 223-228. His work on the development of the human fetus, *De Formatu Foetu*, was left in unillustrated manuscript on Spiegel's death. It was edited by his son-in-law, another physician named Liberalis Crema, who illustrated the 1626 edition with 9 copperplates purchased from Casserio's grandson. These plates were drawn by the late-Mannerist Italian painter and printmaker, Odoardo Fialetti (1573-1638) and engraved by Francesco Valesio (see also #3, Casserio). They depict the pregnant uterus, placenta and fetus and are among Fialetti's most beautiful anatomical engravings. "Four of them represent entire female figures with the abdomen cut open." (Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates*).

"The work was published at Crema's expense and is rare." (Choulant, p.226)

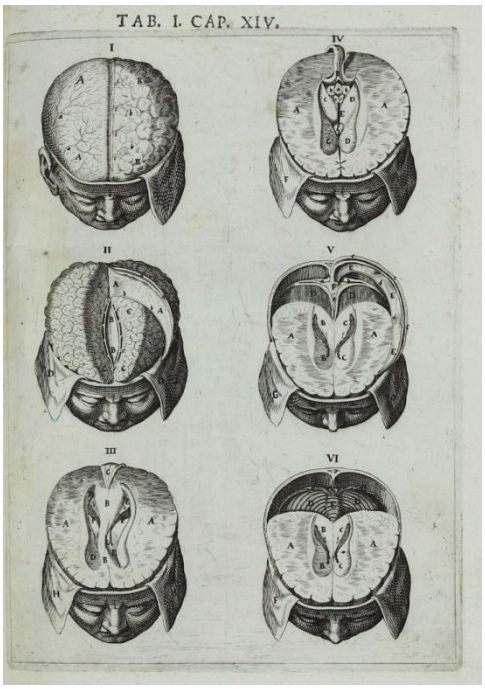
After the death of Giulio Casseri, Adriaan van de Spiegel (or Adrianus Spigelius) from Brussels (1578–1625) was appointed professor at the University of Padua in 1616, where he took over the chair of anatomy from Casseri. "The ordinary lecture of anatomy and surgery was given to [him, but] Fabricius maintained the supraordinary role. Spigelius was also appointed a Knight of St. Mark in 1623, and died in Padua in 1625. In *De semitertiana libri quatuor* (1624), Spigelius gave the first detailed description of malaria. [...] Spigelius described the caudate lobe of the liver (Spigelius' lobe) and was also the first to describe the lateral ventral hernia (Spigelian hernia) through the linea semilunaris (Spigelius' line), a curved tendinous line along the lateral border of the rectus muscle. Spigelius was also a botanist, and the *genus Spigelia* derives its name from him. (A. Porzionato et al., *The Anatomical School of Padua*. The Anatomical Record, Vol. 295, no. 6, 2012, p.908).

17 VESLING, Johann. *Syntagma anatomicum. Locis plurimis auctum, emendatum, novisque iconibus diligenter exornatum*. Padua: P. Frambotti, 1647. 4to (250 x 195 mm). [16], 274, [14] pp, including additional engraved title page depicting the anatomical theater at Padua, and 24 engraved copperplates (one outside pagination). Contemporary half tanned leather (extremities worn, corners of boards heavily scuffed), paper shelf label to spine. Internally only very little browned, faded dampstain to gutter of a few leaves. Extensive ink marginalia in a neat early hand throughout. Provenance: D.G.Seidel (signature on title-page); Library of the Count of Solms-Wildenfels (armorial bookplate inscribed "Comes de Solms" to front pastedown). Internally a fine, crisp copy. (#002270) € 3,500

NLM/Krivatsy 12328; Waller 9931; Osler 4166; Choulant-Frank p.243; Roberts & Tomlinson, p.236-239. FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION (after the octavo first edition of 1641) with plates by Giovanni Georgi. Remarkably, the first edition was not illustrated, reflecting the reality that it was still possible to sell books on anatomy at this time without reference to images. Notably, the copperplates in this first illustrated edition bear little or no relationship to the powerfully influential woodcuts of Vesalius' *Fabrica*. In spite of its aesthetic limitations, Vesling's book found a ready market, and was reissued numerous times and translated into the main European languages including English. The plates were "intended for the commonest needs but are mostly original engravings and represent some organs of the human body more correctly than their predecessors. They were very popular at the time of their appearance and have been frequently re-engraved" (Choulant-Frank, p.243).

This true first edition is scarcer than previosuly assumed, as most copies belong to a generally unsuspected counterfeit edition printed by the atlas publisher Johannes Janssonius of Amersterdam (F. Oyens, *Jan Janssen as counterfeiter and pirate*, Quaerendo vol. IX, 1979, p.351).

In December 1632, Johann Wesling (1598–1649) was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery at Padua University. In 1638, he was appointed to the chair of botany, and left the chair of surgery but retained the chair of anatomy. Wesling was born in Minden, Westphalia. His Catholic family had probably left Vienna to escape religious persecution. (A. Porzionato et al., *The Anatomical School of Padua*. The Anatomical Record, Vol. 295, no. 6, 2012, p.908).



TERMS of SALE

1. Prices and tax

All listed prices are in Euro currency and include 7% German value-added tax (VAT, Mwst.) for private end-consumers within Germany and the European Union. The shipping is free of charge.

Listed items are subject to prior sale.

2. Revocation

2.1 Right of Revocation

You have the right to withdraw from this agreement within fourteen days without stating a reason. The period of revocation is fourteen days from the date on which the goods were accepted by you or by a third person appointed by you, who is not the carrier.

In order to exercise your right of revocation, you must notify us

Milestones of Science Books
Jörn Koblitz
Schulstrasse 18A
27721 Ritterhude, Germany
Phone: +49 (0) 421 1754235
E-Mail: info@milestone-books.de

accordingly in an unequivocal statement (e.g. letter sent by post, telefax or e-mail) of your decision to withdraw from the agreement. You may use the attached sample revocation form for this purpose, however this is not mandatory. Sending notification of your intention to exercise your right of revocation prior to expiry of the period of revocation shall be sufficient to comply with the period of revocation.

2.2 Consequences of Revocation

If you withdraw from this agreement, we shall refund all payments that we have received from you, including delivery costs (with the exception of additional costs that arise if you have selected a form of delivery other than the cheapest form of standard delivery offered by us) without undue delay and within fourteen days at the latest from the date on which we received the notice of revocation. For this refund we use the same method of payment that you used for the original transaction, unless expressly agreed otherwise with you; in no event will you be charged any fees for this refund.

We may refuse the refund until the goods have been returned to us or until such time as you have provided evidence that you have returned the goods, whichever is the earlier.

You must return or hand over the goods to us without undue delay and, at all events, within fourteen days at the latest from the date on which you notified us of your withdrawal from the agreement. The deadline shall be deemed to have been complied with if the goods are dispatched prior to expiry of the deadline.

The immediate costs of returning the goods shall be borne by you.

You shall only be required to compensate any loss of value if said loss of value can be attributed to any unnecessary handling of the goods for the purpose of testing the condition, properties and functionality of said goods.

2.3 Exclusion of the right of revocation.

There is no right of revocation for agreements on the delivery of goods that are not prefabricated and for the manufacture of which the consumer has made an individual selection or stipulation, or that have been clearly tailored to meet the personal requirements of the consumer.

Revocation form

If you wish to withdraw from the agreement, please fill in this form and send it back to:

Milestones of Science Books
Joern Koblitz
Schulstrasse 18A
27721 Ritterhude, Germany
Phone: +49 (0) 421 1754235
E-Mail: info@milestone-books.de

I / we(*)
hereby withdraw from the agreement signed by me / us (*) for the purchase of the

following goods:_____

_____

Ordered on ( ) Received on ( )

Name of consumer(s): _____

Address of consumer(s):

_____

_____

_____

_____ _____

Signature of consumer(s): Date:

(*) delete as appropriate

Widerrufsbelehrung für Verbraucher

Widerrufsrecht

Sie haben das Recht, binnen vierzehn Tagen ohne Angabe von Gründen diesen Vertrag zu widerrufen. Die Widerrufsfrist beträgt vierzehn Tage ab dem Tag, an dem Sie oder ein von Ihnen benannter Dritter, der nicht der Beförderer ist, die Waren in Besitz genommen haben bzw. hat.

Um Ihr Widerrufsrecht auszuüben, müssen Sie uns

Milestones of Science Books
Jörn Koblitz
Schulstrasse 18A
27721 Ritterhude, Deutschland
Tel.: +49 (0) 421 1754235
E-Mail: info@milestone-books.de

mittels einer eindeutigen Erklärung (z.B. ein mit der Post versandter Brief, Telefax oder E-Mail) über Ihren Entschluss, diesen Vertrag zu widerrufen, informieren. Sie können dafür das beigefügte Muster-Widerrufsformular verwenden, das jedoch nicht vorgeschrieben ist. Sie können das Muster-Widerrufsformular oder eine andere eindeutige Erklärung auch auf unserer Webseite [http://www.milestone-books.de/terms.php] elektronisch ausfüllen und übermitteln. Machen Sie von dieser Möglichkeit Gebrauch, so werden wir Ihnen unverzüglich (z. B. per E-Mail) eine Bestätigung über den Eingang eines solchen Widerrufs übermitteln.

Zur Wahrung der Widerrufsfrist reicht es aus, dass Sie die Mitteilung über die Ausübung des Widerrufsrechts vor Ablauf der Widerrufsfrist absenden.

Folgen des Widerrufs

Wenn Sie diesen Vertrag widerrufen, haben wir Ihnen alle Zahlungen, die wir von Ihnen erhalten haben, einschließlich der Lieferkosten (mit Ausnahme der zusätzlichen Kosten, die sich daraus ergeben, dass Sie eine andere Art der Lieferung als die von uns angebotene, günstigste Standardlieferung gewählt haben), unverzüglich und spätestens binnen vierzehn Tagen ab dem Tag zurückzuzahlen, an dem die Mitteilung über Ihren Widerruf dieses Vertrags bei uns eingegangen ist. Für diese Rückzahlung verwenden wir dasselbe Zahlungsmittel, das Sie bei der ursprünglichen Transaktion eingesetzt haben, es sei denn, mit Ihnen wurde ausdrücklich etwas anderes vereinbart; in keinem Fall werden Ihnen wegen dieser Rückzahlung Entgelte berechnet. Wir können die Rückzahlung verweigern, bis wir die Waren wieder zurückerhalten haben oder bis Sie den Nachweis erbracht haben, dass Sie die Waren zurückgesandt haben, je nachdem, welches der frühere Zeitpunkt ist.

Sie haben die Waren unverzüglich und in jedem Fall spätestens binnen vierzehn Tagen ab dem Tag, an dem Sie uns über den Widerruf dieses Vertrags unterrichten, an uns oder an zurück zusenden oder zu übergeben. Die Frist ist gewahrt, wenn Sie die Waren vor Ablauf der Frist von vierzehn Tagen absenden. Sie tragen die unmittelbaren Kosten der Rücksendung der Waren.

Sie müssen für einen etwaigen Wertverlust der Waren nur aufkommen, wenn dieser Wertverlust auf einen zur Prüfung der Beschaffenheit, Eigenschaften und Funktionsweise der Waren nicht notwendigen Umgang mit ihnen zurückzuführen ist.

Ausnahmen vom Widerrufsrecht

Das Widerrufsrecht besteht nicht bzw. erlischt bei folgenden Verträgen:

- Zur Lieferung von Zeitungen und Zeitschriften oder Illustrierten, mit Ausnahme von Abonnement Verträgen;

- Bei der Lieferung digitaler Inhalte (ebooks), die nicht auf einem körperlichen Datenträger (z.B. einer CD oder DVD) geliefert werden, wenn Sie dem Beginn der Ausführung vor der Bestellung ausdrücklich zugestimmt und zur selben Zeit bestätigt haben, dass mit der Ausführung begonnen werden kann und Sie Ihr Widerrufsrecht verlieren, sobald die Ausführung begonnen hat.

Ende der Widerrufsbelehrung

Muster-Widerrufsformular

(Wenn Sie den Vertrag widerrufen wollen, dann füllen Sie bitte dieses Formular aus und senden Sie es zurück.)

— An:
Milestones of Science Books
Jörn Koblitz
Schulstrasse 18A
27721 Ritterhude, Deutschland
Tel.: +49 (0) 421 1754235
E-Mail: info@milestone-books.de

— Hiermit widerrufe(n) ich/wir den von mir/uns abgeschlossenen Vertrag über den Kauf der folgenden Waren:

— Bestellt am ( ) / erhalten am ( )

— Name des / der Verbraucher(s)

— Anschrift des / der Verbraucher(s)

— Unterschrift des / der Verbraucher(s) (nur bei Mitteilung auf Papier)

— Datum

