



# ANATOMY

VOLUME 1

**PRB**

PATRICK'S RARE BOOKS



# NOVEMBER 2021 CATALOG

**ANATOMY - VOL. 1**

## PRB

**PATRICK'S RARE BOOKS**

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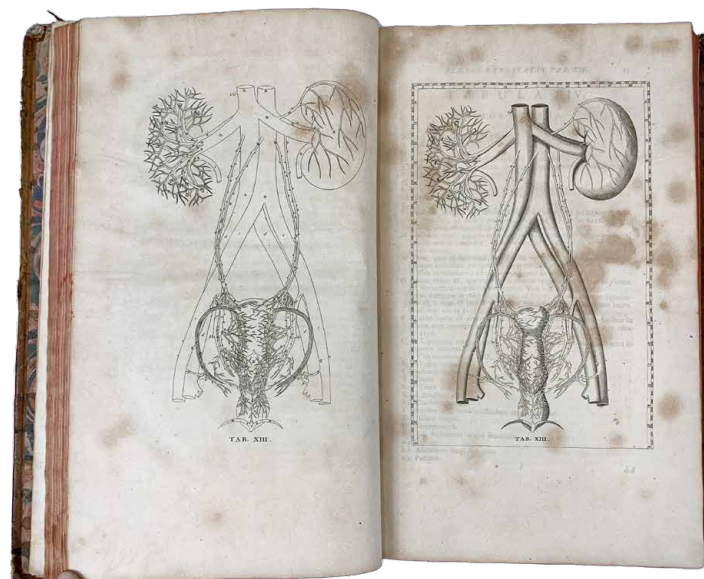
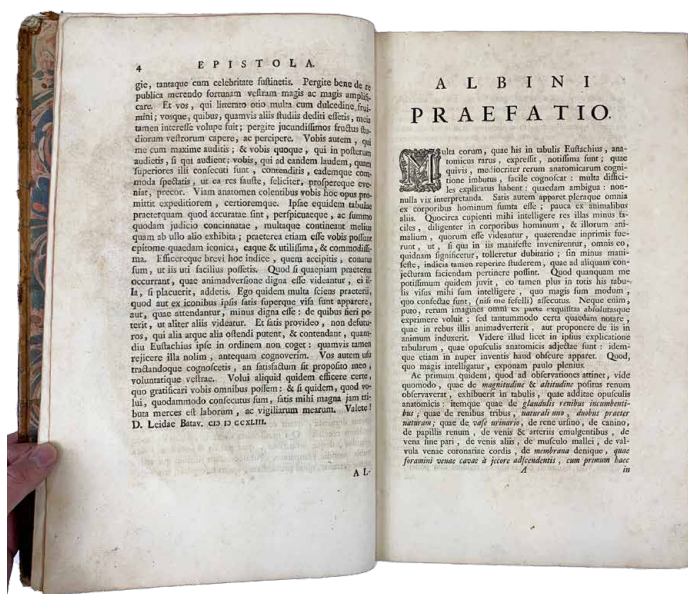
## Albinus, Explicatio Tabularum Anatomicarum Bartholomaei Eustachii, 1761

Bernardi Siegfried Albinus Explicatio Tabularum Anatomicarum Bartholomaei Eustachii, Anatomici Summi. Auctor recognovit, castigavit, auxit, denuo edidit. Leidae, 1761.

Full brown calf folio with six raised bands, red title plate, and gold detailing on spine. Marbled end papers and red page edges. Title page in red and black ink. Ex library book plate on front paste down and white ink library alphanumeric code written at bottom of spine. Occasional library stamp in margins on some pages. Corners bumped and chipped. Large portion of leather absent from top of front board. Front hinge cracking at top and bottom, rear hinge cracking at top, but boards still securely attached. Scattered mild damp stain at bottom corner on some leaves but mostly fresh and clean. Table XI rather browned. Binding tight. Plates printed on one side of each leaf (such that they could have been hung as posters in an 18th century university cadaver lab, which, indeed, seems to have been the fate of many similar anatomic folios over the centuries). A good to very good copy.

Ffep, half title, full title, 4 pg Epistola, 25 pages Praefatio, 1 pg Ad Excellentissimum, 2 pages (G2) De Usu Tabularum, G3 - Dd dd 2 Tables with Explicatio (47 tables, 261 pgs), 1 pg Bibliopecto, fly leaf.

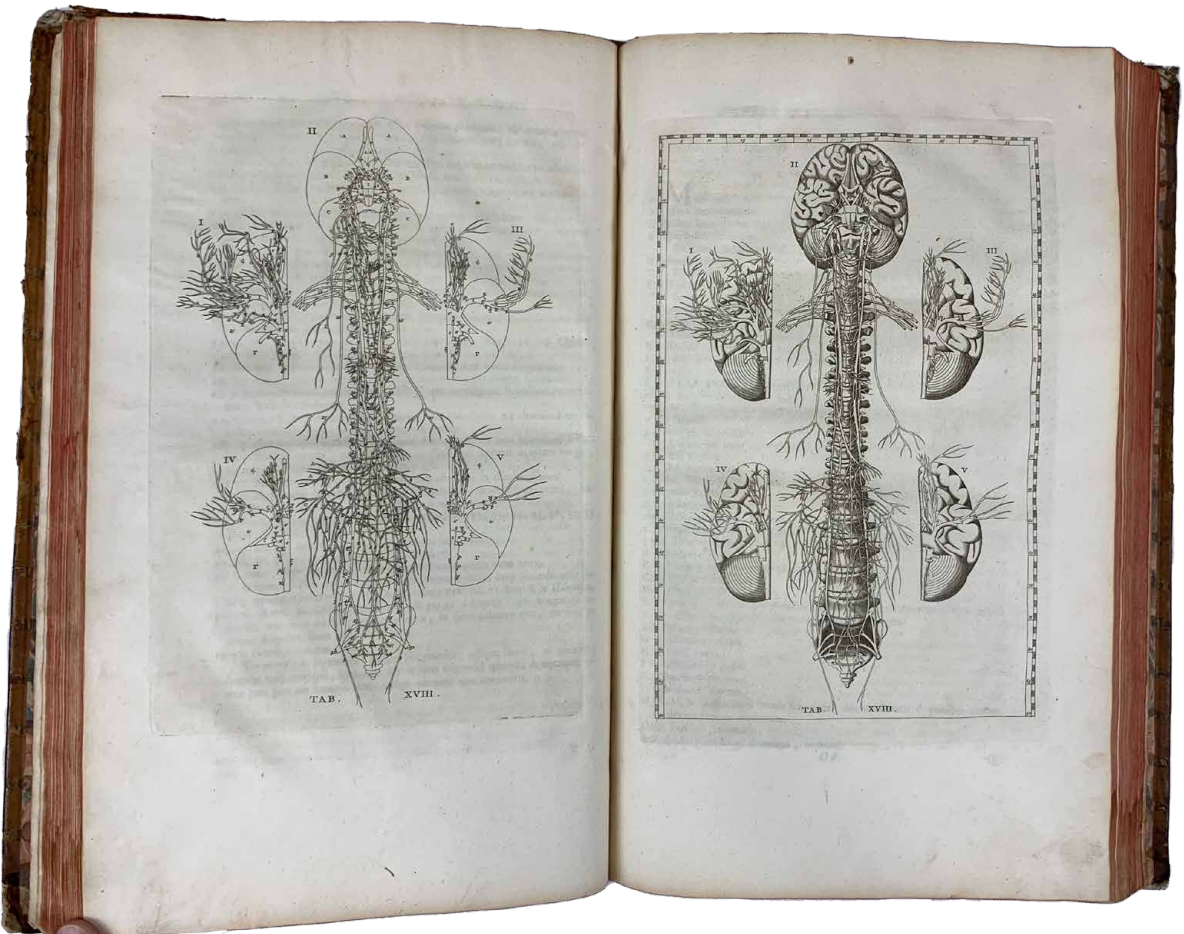
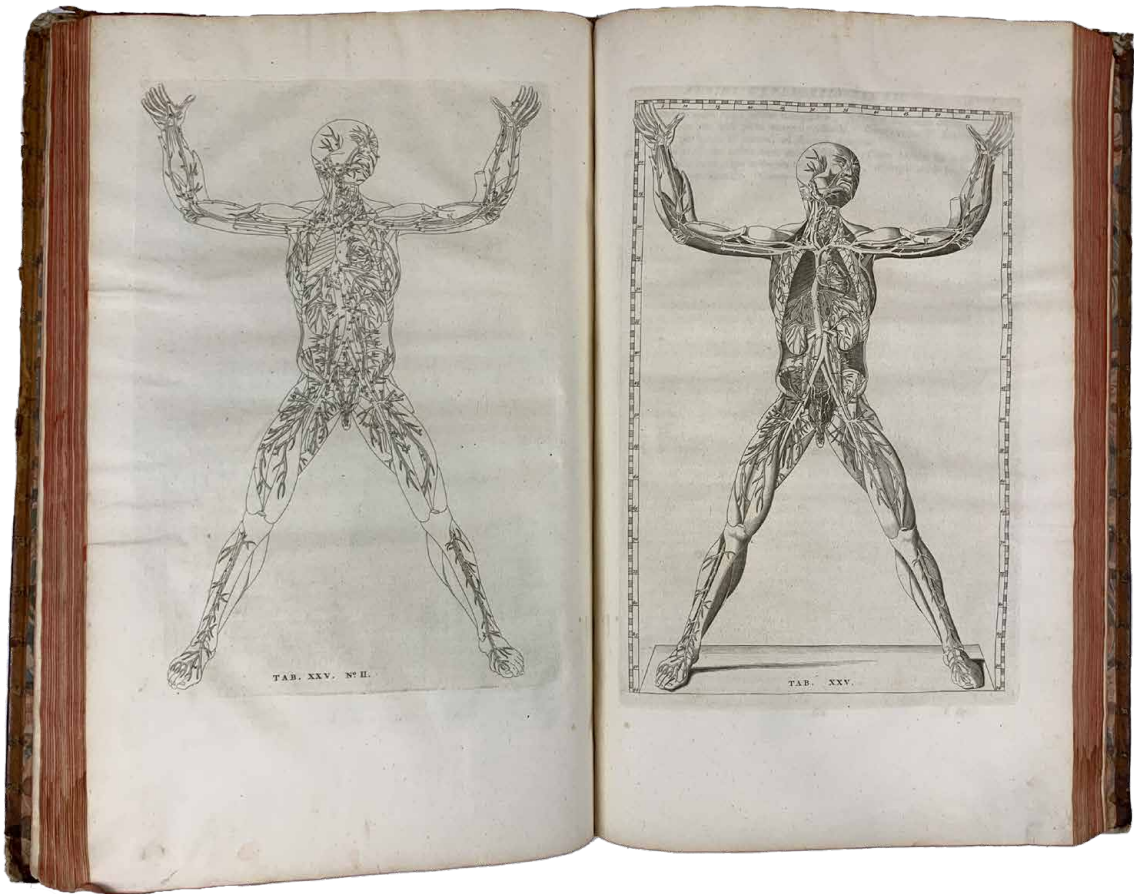
Measures approximately 16 ¼ x 10 ½ x 1 ½ inches.



### OUR OWN OBSERVATIONS:

The overall organization of the book is by systems, however regional anatomy can also be gleaned, with many plates demonstrating the spatial relations of viscera, neurovasculature, and musculoskeletal structures. Table XVIII, for example, is the famous central nervous system with spine and plexuses. The relationship of neuroanatomy to the spinal column is ably demonstrated. The kidney is bivalved and the cardiac chambers opened longitudinally through the atrioventricular valves—dissections familiar to 21st century pathologists. Table XXXV demonstrates the bony pelvis in a far more accurate position than shown in Vesalius' *De Humani Corporis Fabrica* (Vesalius having the pelvis rotated posteriorly such that the anterior superior iliac spines are not in the same vertical plane as the pubic tubercles—as they should be in life). Comparative vertebrate anatomy is also included. Table XXXVI demonstrates the skull of a lower primate compared with that of the human. Artistic interpretation is not omitted however, as Table XXXIX illustrates a torso (with arms) which morphs seamlessly with an architectural pedestal below the pelvis.

Eustachius (now famous for the Eustachian tube in the ear) was a 16th century anatomist who was a contemporary of Andres Vesalius. It is general consensus that Eustachius' anatomy was more accurate than Vesalius. The work remained unfinished until 1552 (and unpublished until 1714, Garrison-Morton 1312 391 and Waller 337, as they were somewhat entombed in the Vatican Library until then). Vesalius published his *Fabrica* in 1543, making him the so-called father of anatomy.





“Having a great attachment for Galenic anatomy and defending it most vigorously against newer investigations, particularly those of Vesalian anatomy, Eustachius, more than any other anatomist of his time, enriched his science by exact investigations, which he extended to almost all parts of the human body. Moreover, he utilized animal dissections for pathological research and is said to have been the first anatomist to introduce postmortem examinations in Roman hospitals. His illustrations are dry and hard and show little artistic treatment, As modes of anatomic representation, they are exact and instructive and all are copper engravings. Instead of printing letters on the figures, which he everywhere avoids, Eustachius introduced graduated margins (similar to the margins of maps) which made possible the finding of any parts of their names by means of a ruler” (Choulant, pg 200).

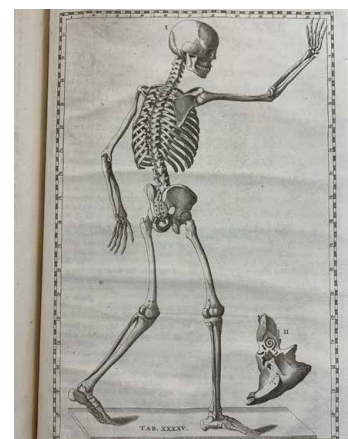
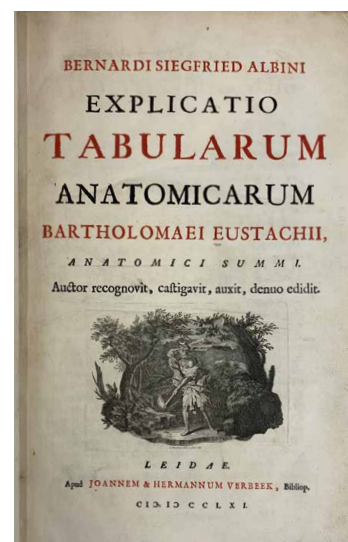
“Eustachius resembled Leonardo in that his anatomical achievement was very much greater than the influence which he exerted... For purposes of study, the edition issued...with the legends of B. S. Albinus is perhaps more valuable. Had these plates of Eustachius appeared in 1552, when completed, his name would have stood by the side of Vesalius as one of the founders of modern anatomy. The plates of Eustachius are less beautiful than those of Vesalius. ... They are, however, more accurate... His treatment of the kidney introduced the study of anatomical variations. The subject was hardly considered till modern times, but Eustachius applies it to many other parts.... Eustachius displays quite correctly the relations of the vein, artery, and bronchus in the lung in a manner which was not even attempted by Vesalius. ...the glory of the whole Eustachian collection is a truly magnificent drawing of the Sympathetic System. ... It is a really great anatomical figure, and is by itself sufficient to place Eustachius in the front rank of anatomists. The same remarkable figure shows the base of the brain, with the roots of the cranial nerves far more clearly and accurately rendered than by Vesalius. The pons, too, is shown better than by Varolius, whose name is now attached to it.” (Singer 135 - 140).

Heirs of Hippocrates 203 (re: the 1744 edition): “the plates are newly engraved by the artist Wandelaer and nearly all are accompanied by outline drawings, making a total of eighty-nine full-page plates. Albinus has added his own extensive descriptions and commentaries.” See also 199: “At first a Galenist in his teaching in Rome but later an adherent to the “new school,” Eustachi was the

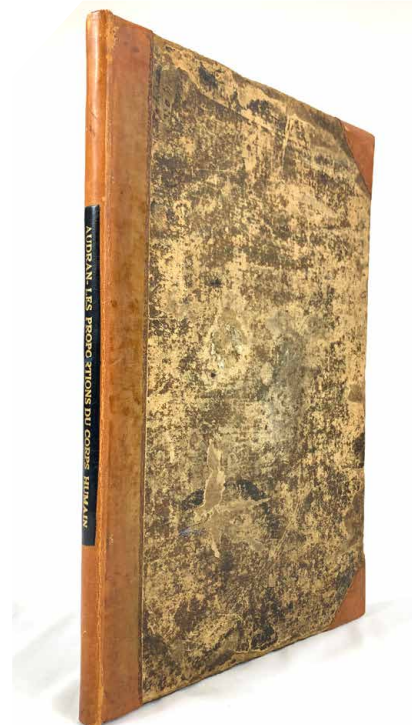
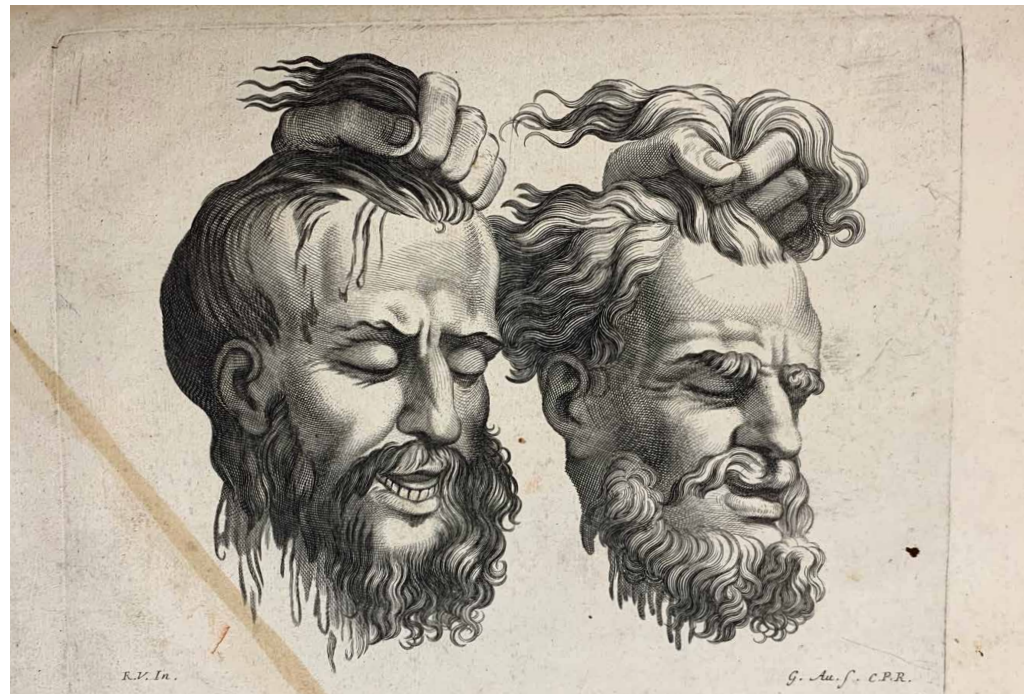
first to describe the Eustachian tube, the adrenal glands, the thoracic duct, and many of the finer structures of the teeth.” And see 525: “Albinus, a native of Frankfurt, was no doubt the finest descriptive anatomist of his day, and his works were especially endowed by the artistic copper engravings by the renowned Jan Wandelaer. He was a pupil of Bidloo, Rau, and Boerhaave.”

Bernhard Siegfried Albinus (1697 - 1770) was a Dutch anatomist and student of (in addition to those mentioned above, Winslow. He lectured on anatomy at Leyden. “He was the pioneer of a new epoch in human anatomy, an epoch during which all investigations, and especially those pertaining to osteology and myology, were carried out with the most perfect thoroughness and exactitude and with all the means then available. Anatomic representation, too, enters upon an epoch of high perfection during which the mere outward appearance, superficial investigations, or the mere copying of subjects observed prove insufficient.” (Choulant 276).

**\$3200**



2



## Audran

Les Proportions Du Corps Humain Mesurees sur les plus belles Figures de l'Antiquite. A Paris, Chez Girard Audran, Graveur du Roy, rue S. Jacques, aux deux Piliers d'or. 1683. Avec Privilege Du Roy.

Folio in brown half leather binding over original bare brown boards. Black author/title plate on spine. Boards scuffed and chipped. Leather with mild wear at edges. Book plate (James Tait Goodrich) adhered only by its top edge to front paste down, so that it may be lifted and not obscure an original and well-executed pencil sketch of a man (by an unknown artist) on the bottom half of the paste down. Partially scribbled-over 18th century inscription in ink on top half of front paste down. Internal hinges repaired. Original fep laid down on new paper. Full title with marginal wear. Followed by one page of advertisement and four pages of preface. 26 line-drawing labeled plates of the human form, and 4 final plates in a very different style (much greater detail) studying facial features. A library stamp in the center of the rear pastedown partially obscures an incomplete pencil sketch of a man (by an unknown artist). A few small marginal tears, not intruding upon plates. A few small smudges involve some of the plates, but not obtrusively so. A linear brown stain passes through one corner of the final plate. Generally fresh, clean, bright, and tight. Margins large. Printed on thick paper. Text in French.

Blank, title, advertisement, 4 pgs preface, 30 plates.

Measures 16 ¾ x 11 ½ x 5/8 inches.

Heirs of Hippocrates 415: "From a noted family of French artists and engravers, Audran was one of its most distinguished members and was ultimately appointed engraver to King Louis XIV. This atlas of twenty-eight fine engravings was prepared by the author as an aid to artists and is based on classical statuary. The line drawing of such classical figures as Venus Aphrodite, Hercules, and Laocoon include detailed measurements to indicate precise proportions."

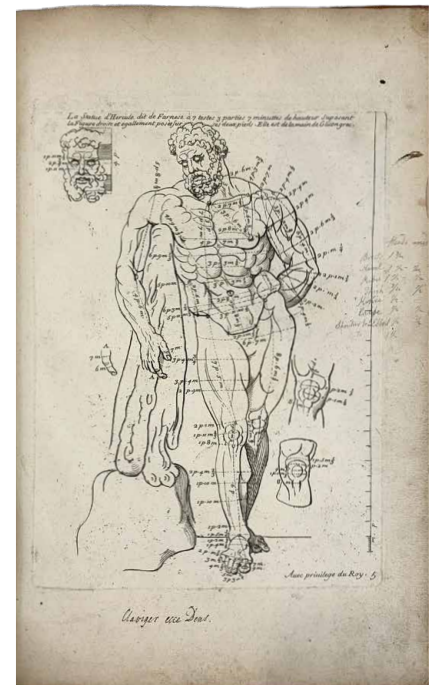
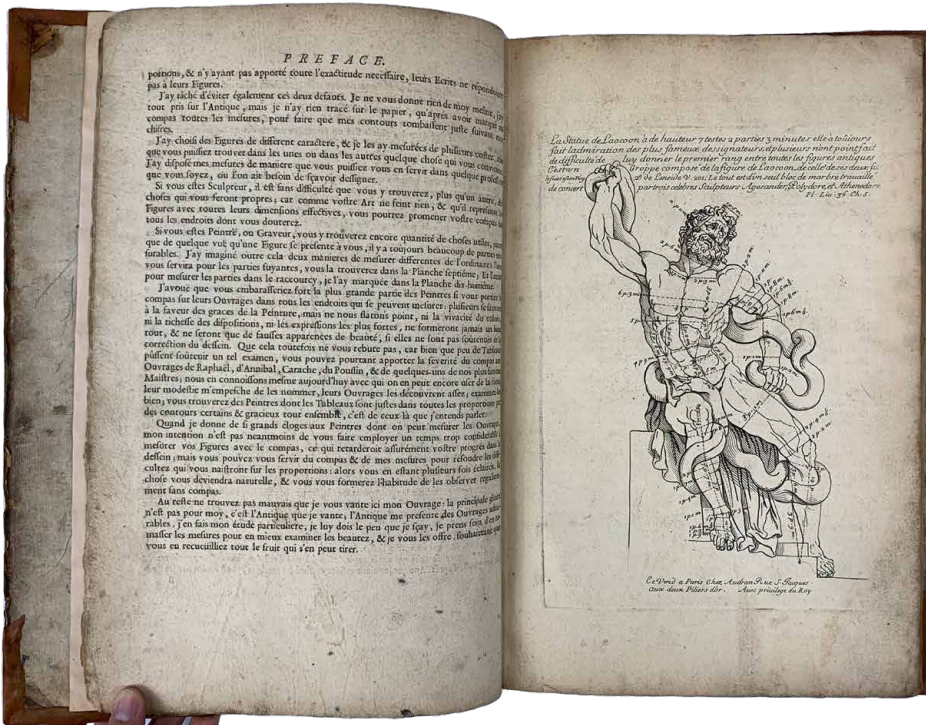
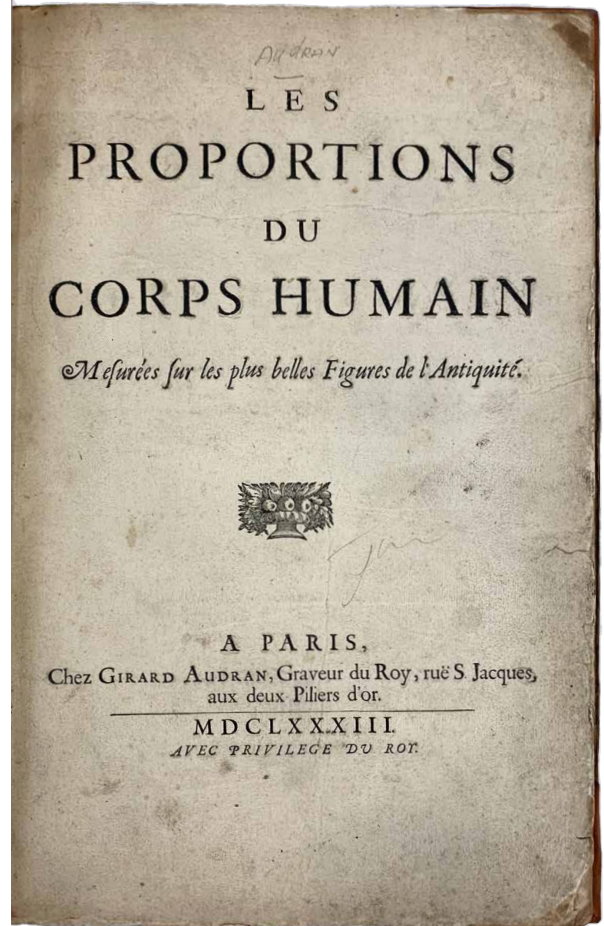
**Additionally, one plate is Egyptian. We note Heirs counts 28 plates, whereas ours has 30 (numbered continuously in their lower right corners).**

Not in Garrison-Morton

**\$1,400**







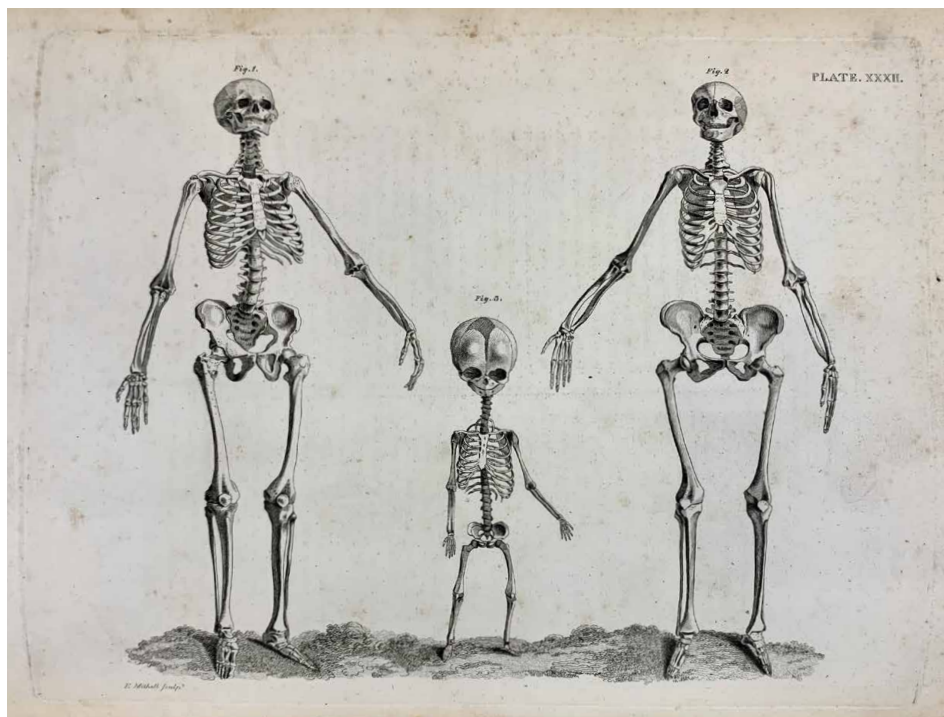
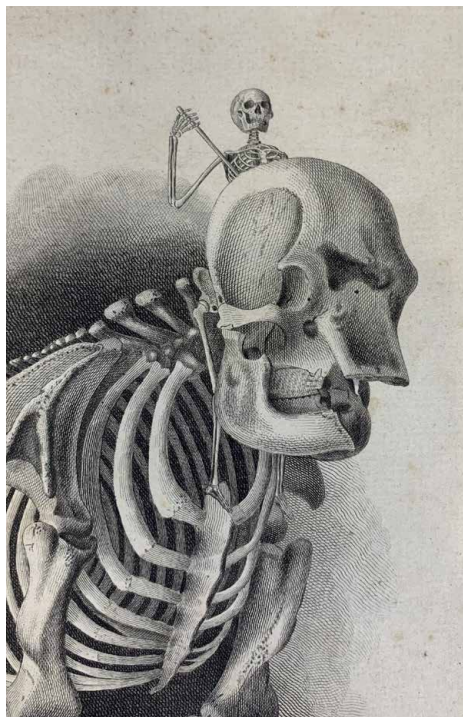


## Barclay, Engravings of the skeleton, Part 1 and 2, 1819/20

A Series of Engravings, Representing the Bones of the Human Skeleton; with the Skeletons of Some of the Lower Animals. By Edward Mitchell, Engraver, Edinburgh. The Explanatory References by John Barclay, M. D. Lecturer on Anatomy, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c. &c. Part I. Edinburgh. 1819. BOUND WITH Part II. Edinburgh. 1820.

Folio volume in half leather binding with marbled paper over boards. Black title plate and raised bands on spine. Marbled page edges. Spine mildly sunned. New end papers, including three fly leaves at both front and rear. Minimal foxing. Thick, crisp paper. Large margins. Clean, bright, and tight throughout.

Part I: Plates: 1 - 3 from Albinus. 4 man from Sue; ostrich from Cheselden. 5 - 8 from Sue. 9 from Sue and from Barclay's Museum. 10 from Barclay's Museum. 11 - 17 from Sue. Part II: Plates: 18 - 20 without attribution of origin. 21 - 32 from Sue.



Title page of Part II followed by blank recto with Mitchell's announcement of a proposed Part III on verso. The plates of Part II are followed by a one-page preface to the table, then 24 pages of table. After this, three plates of animal skeletons (an elephant with skeletal man rider, a pair of birds, and a specimen of Osteichthyes). One original blank fly leaf at rear.

35 plates in all. In addition to the previously mentioned skeletal elephant with skeletal man rider, The Albinus plates are those of human skeletons accompanied by a skeletal horse. Plate xxix is a term fetal skeleton, while xxx includes a fetus holding a scythe. The remainder of the plates show expertly rendered adult human skeletal components in various stages of articulation/disarticulation, and from multiple angles. An extremely impressive osteology.

Measures 14 ½ x 10 ⅝ x 1 inch.

**Not in Garrison-Morton or Waller.**

See Heirs of Hippocrates 720, for a related title of 1829: "John Barclay (1758 - 1826) ... "appears to have been the first anatomist to use the suffix '-ad' indicating direction, e.g. rotulad, tibiad, sternad' (Osler 1910)."



**“JOHN BARCLAY USED TO WARN HIS STUDENTS AGAINST THINKING THAT THEY WOULD MAKE ANATOMICAL DISCOVERIES WITH THESE WORDS:**

‘Anatomy may be likened to a harvest field. First come the reapers who, entering on untrodden ground, cut down great store of corn from all sides of them. These were the earliest anatomists of modern Europe, such as Vesalius, Fallopius, Malpighi, and Harvey. Then come the gleaners, all gather up ears enough from the bare ridges to make a few loaves of bread. Such were the anatomists of the last century—Winslow, Vicq d’Azyr, Camper, Hunter, and the two Monroes [sic]. Last of all come the geese, who still contrive to pick up a few grains scattered here and there among the stubble, and waddle home in the evening, poor things, cackling with joy because of their success. Gentlemen, we are the geese.’” (Sinclair and Robb-Smith, 1950)

**\$1,100**

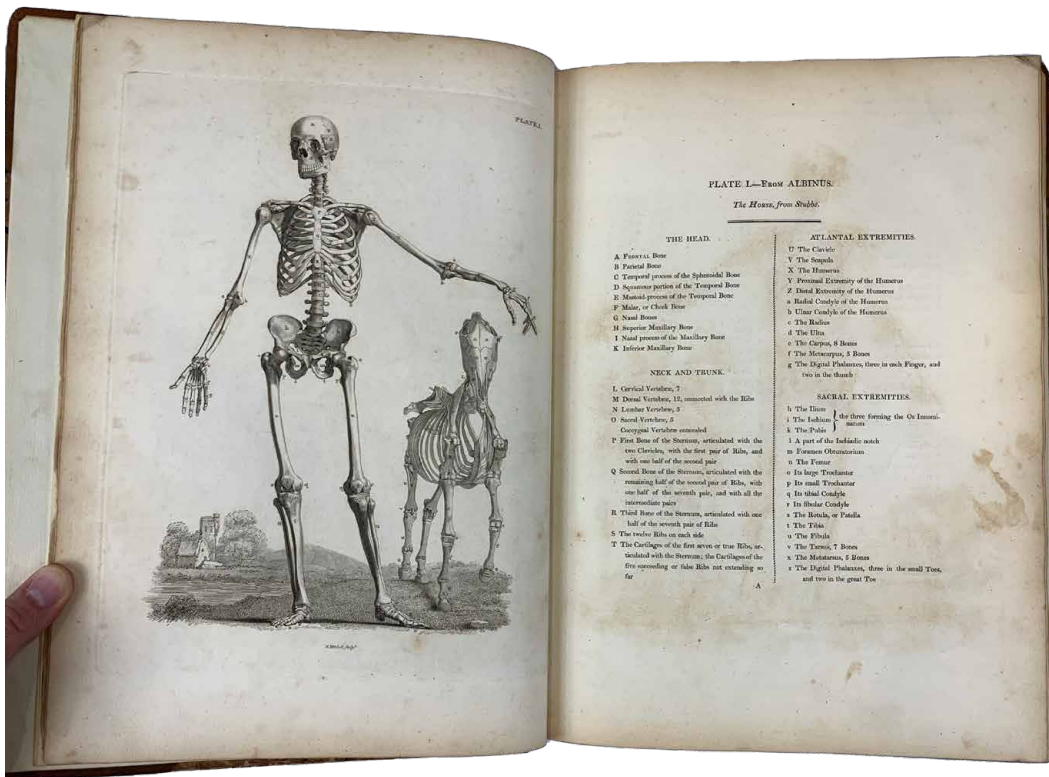
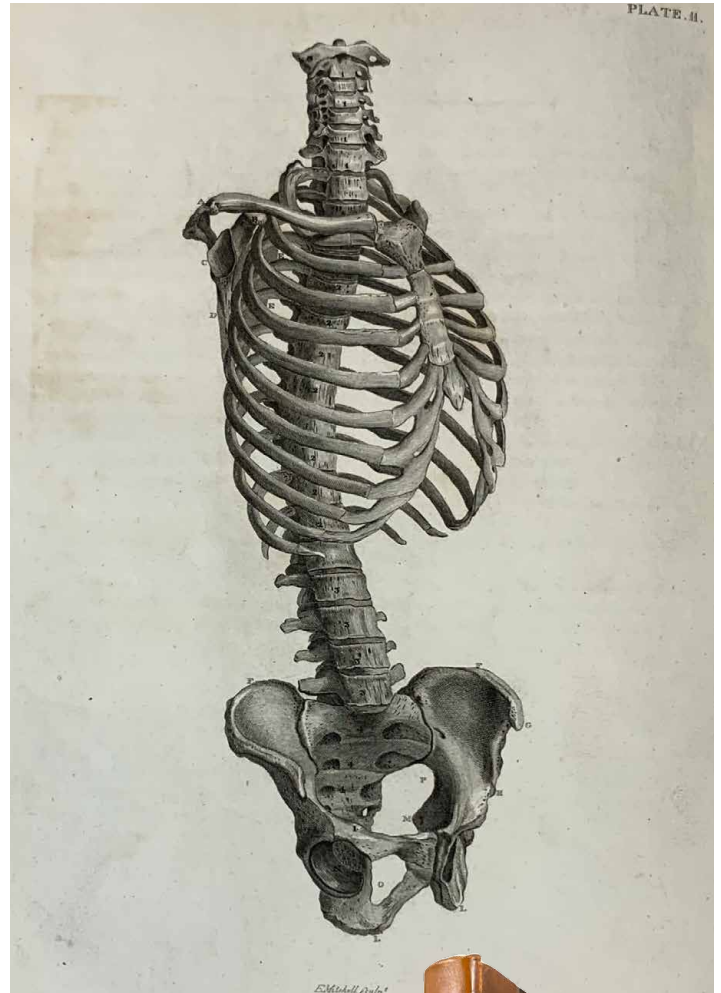




Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

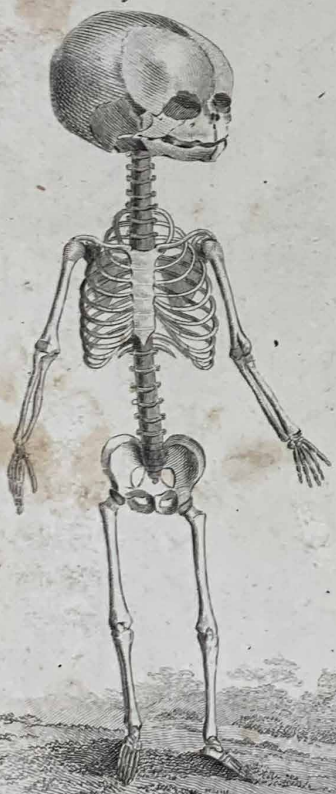
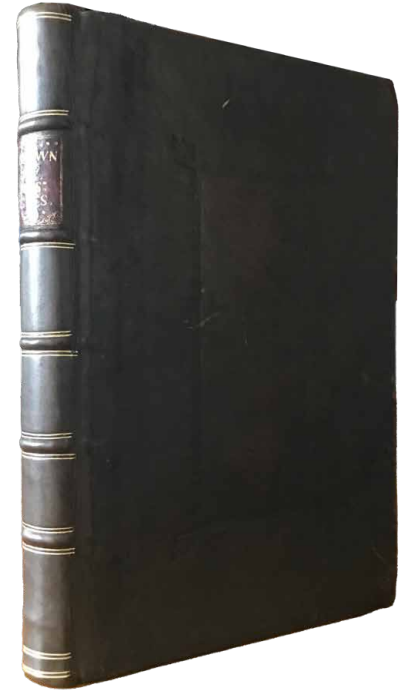
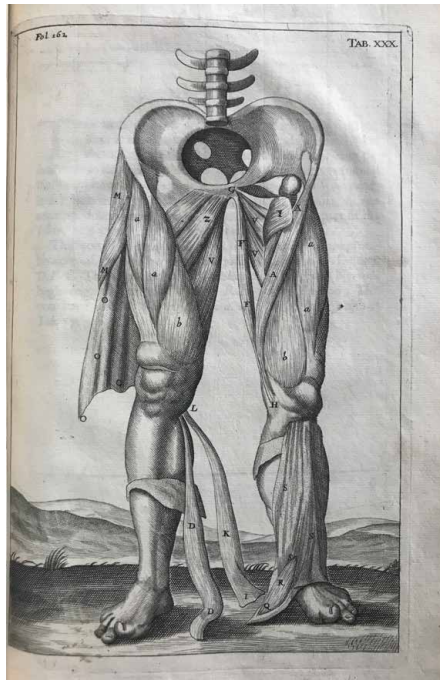
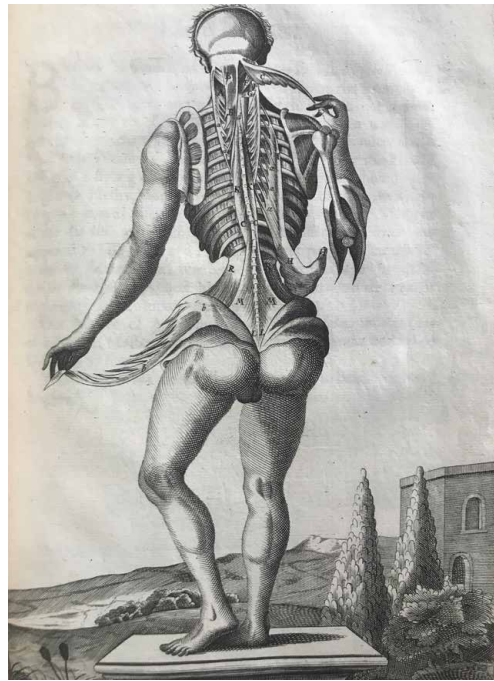


Fig. 3.







**Browne, A Compleat Treatise of the Muscles, first edition, 1681**  
(later reissued as *Myographia Nova*)

A Compleat Treatise of the Muscles, As they appear In Humane Body, And arise in Dissection; With diverse Anatomical Observations Not yet Discover'd. Illustrated by near Fourty Copper Plates, Accurately Dlineated and Engraven. By John Browne, Sworn Chirurgeon in Ordinary to His Majesty. Non Nobis Nati. In the Savoy. Printed by Tho. Newcombe for the Author. 1681.

Folio volume in contemporary (likely original) full brown speckled calf, rebacked (in period style by Vernon Wiering), with preservation and repair of original red title plate. A few minor scuffs and bumps affecting leather of original boards. Page edges sparsely speckled in red. Rather elaborate 18th century owner's signature on ffep. Some faint unobtrusive ink smudges on title page. Some faint marginal damp stain to upper outer corner and fore-edge on first few leaves, as well as lower outer corner and bottom edge of Tab IV. With the exception of Tab IV (along with the preceding and the following text leaves), the damp stain encroaches upon but does not affect the text or images. A few other scattered small smudges and stains here and there, as well as a few minute tears at edges of some leaves. Text block otherwise clean and bright though with margins well retained.

Attractively set in Roman font. Copper plates demonstrate regional anatomy of the muscles. Dissections presented on artistic backgrounds and simulated, shall we say, vivacious bodily poses. Lovely 17th century paper manufacturer's watermarks, visible through pages 17/18 and 29/30, for example.

**PAGINATION AND TYPOGRAPHIC ERRORS IDENTIFIED:**

No 61, 62, or 81 but seems these were never present as content flows smoothly. Duplicate numbering (but not content) 66, 70, 76, 80, 86, 90, 96, 98, 102, 108, 114, and 204. Page 193 numbered 163. Qnad instead of Quad at bottom corner of 165.

The final statement at the end of the book is an apology for any errors, (with an excuse from the author that he hadn't sufficient time to review it).

Blank, title, 2 pg royal command, 11 pgs prelims, 3 pgs subscribers, 3 pgs muscle names, 1 pg references to prior authors, 37 plates and text (A - Fff), 4 pg table, 4 pg table (end Hhh), blank.

Measures: 12  $\frac{3}{8}$  x 8 x 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

Fol XXVI, Tab VI, fig III (follows pg 26) is the famous illustration of the face with calvaria and cerebrum removed, and left eye drooping after orbital dissection. Fol XLII Tab VII (preceding pg 43) shows excellently rendered lateral views of the head and neck with exposed muscles and

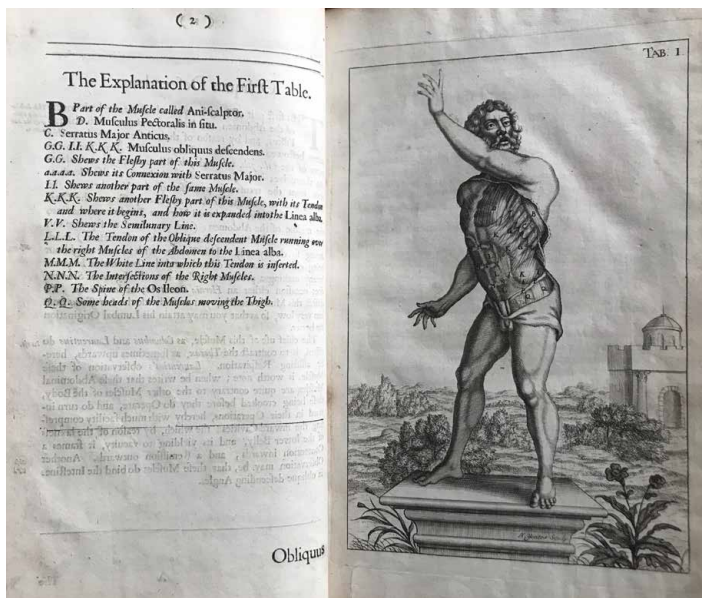
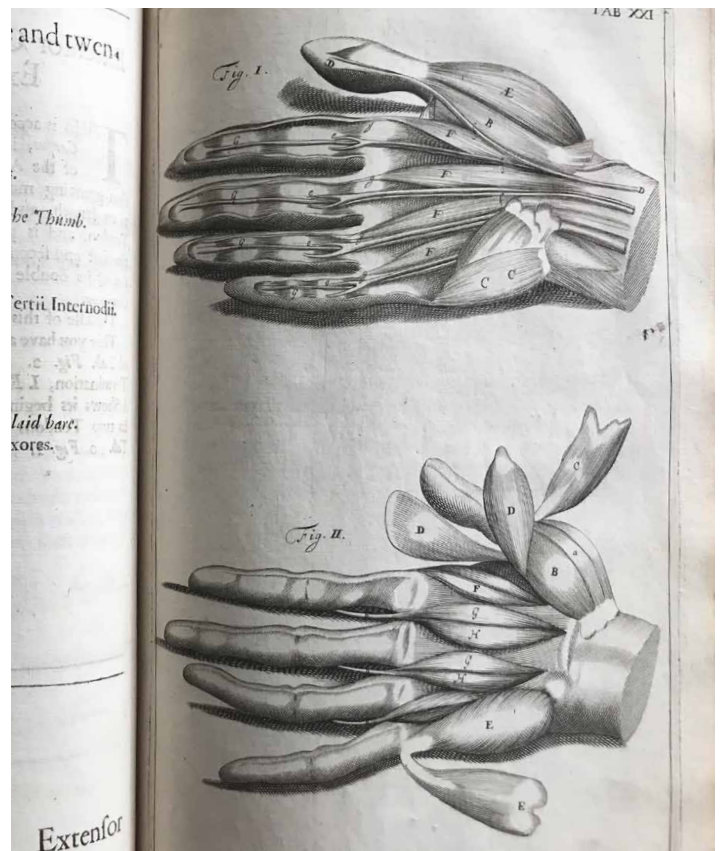
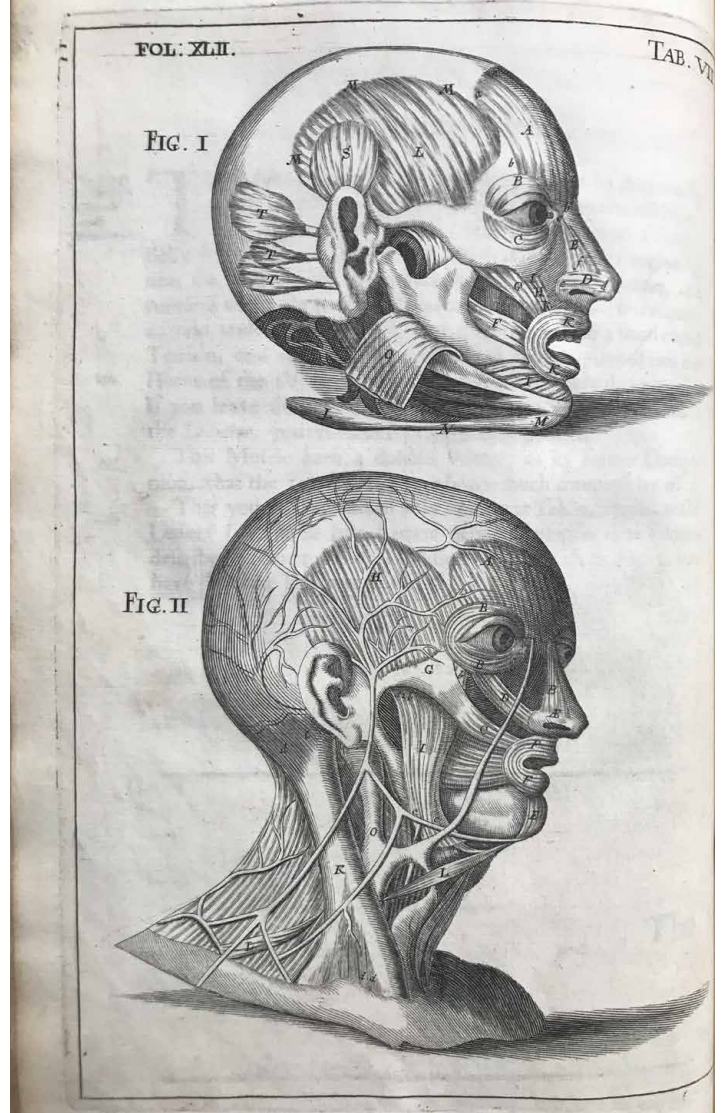


neurovasculature. Of interest, the bottom right figure (3) of the tenth table is reminiscent of a similar illustration on page 139 in Meek'ren's *Observationes Medico-Chirurgicae* (also published in 1681). As was standard in anatomy books of the time (with the minor exception of Bidloo in 1685) the illustrations show the bodies in animate poses as though they were alive yet dissected.

The list of subscribers includes William Briggs, Robert Boyle, Thomas Browne, Simon Patrick D.D., among many other medical men and divines.

This is the first edition of this work (which was later substantially revised under the new title *Myographia Nova* in 1684). The book was very well received and Latin and English editions followed. Notoriously, however, this first edition is actually a plagiarism of the text of *Muskutomia* by Wiliam Molins, and illustrations from the *Tabula Anatomicae* by Giulio Casseri. Regardless, John Browne continued to revise the work, and ten editions of the *Myographia Nova* were ultimately printed. See Garrison-Morton 11684 and Waller. 1510. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 422: "John Browne, physician to King Charles II, James II, and William III, was primarily a surgeon who practiced for a number of years at Norwich and later was surgeon to St. Thomas' Hospital, London. His most important contribution was one of the clearest early descriptions of cirrhosis of the liver."

**\$5,500**

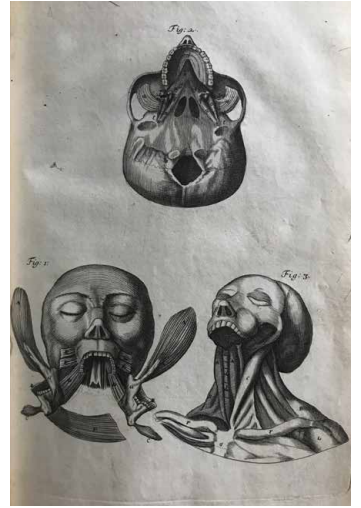
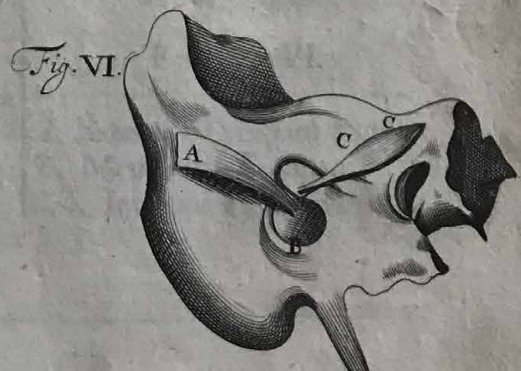
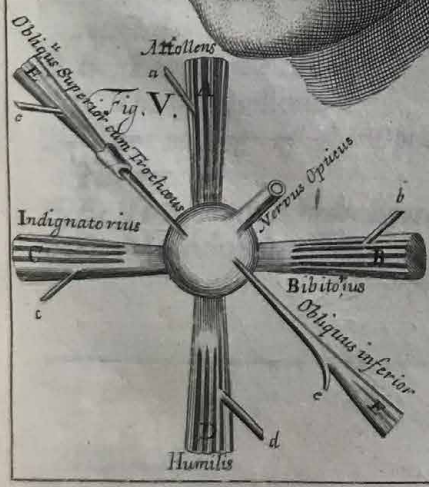
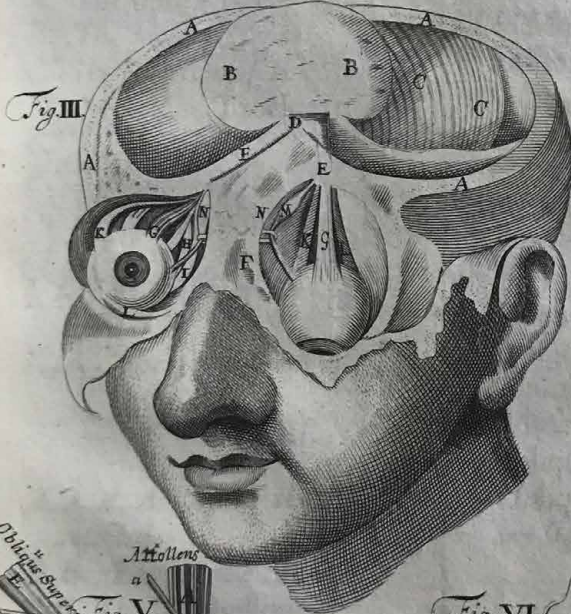
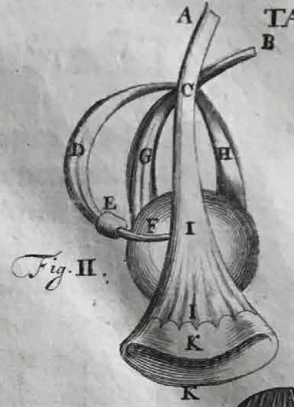
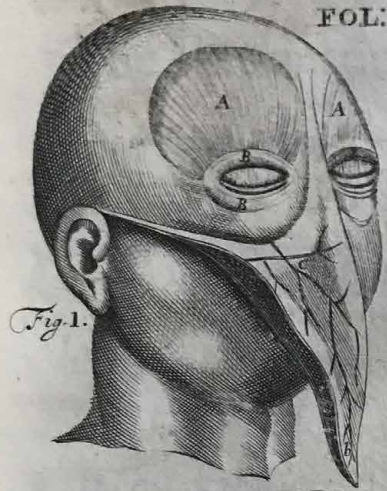


The Explanation of the First Table.

**B** Part of the Muscle called Anti-Galgon.  
**D.** Musculus Pectoralis in situ.  
**G.** Serratus Major Anticus.  
**G.G. H. K.K. K.** Musculus obliquus descendens.  
**G.G.** Shows the Fleisly part of this Muscle.  
**a.a.a.a.** Shows its Connexion with Serratus Major.  
**I.I.** Shows another part of the same Muscle.  
**K.K.K.** Shows another Fleisly part of this Muscle, with its Tendon and where it begins, and how it is expanded into the Linea alba.  
**I.Y.** Shows the Secondary Line.  
**L.L.L.** The Tendon of the Obliquus descendens Muscle running over the right Muscles of the Abdomen to the Linea alba.  
**M.M.M.** The White Line into which this Tendon is inserted.  
**N.N.N.** The Intercostals of the Right Muscles.  
**O.P.** The Spine of the Os Ileum.  
**Q.Q.** Some heads of the Muscles moving the Thigh.

Obliquus









## Browne, Myographia Nova, 1697

Myographia Nova: Or, A Graphical Description Of All The Muscles In Humane Body, As they arise in Dissection: Distributed into Six Lectures; At the entrance into every of which, Are demonstrated the Muscles properly belonging to each Lecture now in General Use at the Theatre in Chyrurgeons-Hall, London; And Illustrated with One and Forty Copper Plates, Accurately Engraved after the Life, with their Names on the Muscles as much as can be expressed by Figures: As also, with their Originations, Insertions, Uses, and divers New Observations of the Authors, and the Modern Anatomists. Together, With an Accurate and Concise Discourse of the Heart, and its Use; As also of the Circulation of the Blood, and the Parts of which the Sanguinary Mass is Made and Framed. Written by the Late Learned Dr. Lower. Digested into this New Method, by the Care and Study of John Browne, Sworn Chyrurgeon in Ordinary to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and Late Senior Chyrurgeon of His Majesty's Hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark. London. Printed by Tho. Milbourn, for the Author, 1697.

Folio volume in contemporary full brown speckled calf with red title plate. Page edges sparsely speckled in red. First fly leaf a bit browned and edges a bit tattered. Text block clean and bright though edges a bit trimmed (no loss of text or encroachment on any of the plates). Prior 18th and 19th century owner's inscriptions on front paste down and top edge of title page (with focal perforation in blank margin). Leather a bit scuffed, particularly at corners, which are also a bit bumped. Plates 19 and 20 adhered to each other by their blank sides. Several plates misnumbered but corrected in an early hand: (6, though correction scribbled over), 8, 13, 14, 18, 24, 25. Mostly corrected by writing over the number, but in a couple instances apparently by scraping off a spurious Roman numeral I.

Attractively set in Roman font. Copper plates demonstrate regional anatomy of the muscles. Dissections presented on artistic backgrounds and simulated, shall we say, vivacious bodily poses. Tab xxi, of the forearm, hints at the dissection method a bit by including the fileted skin still attached to the limb.

Ffep, frontis, title, 6 pgs prelims, 16 pgs preface, 6 pg prelims, 4 pgs subscribers, 3 pgs table, names of prior

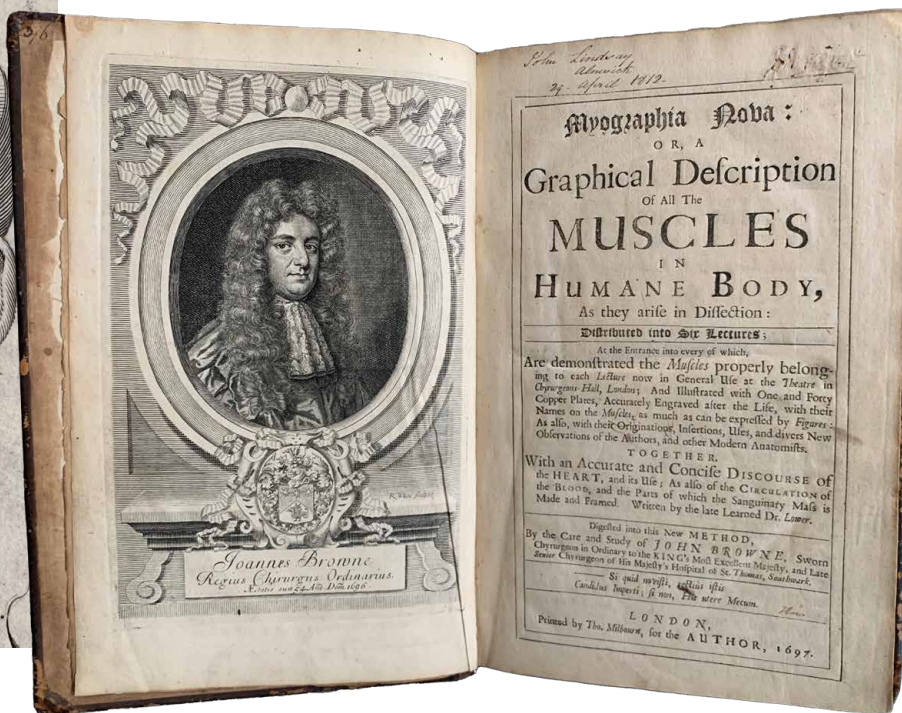
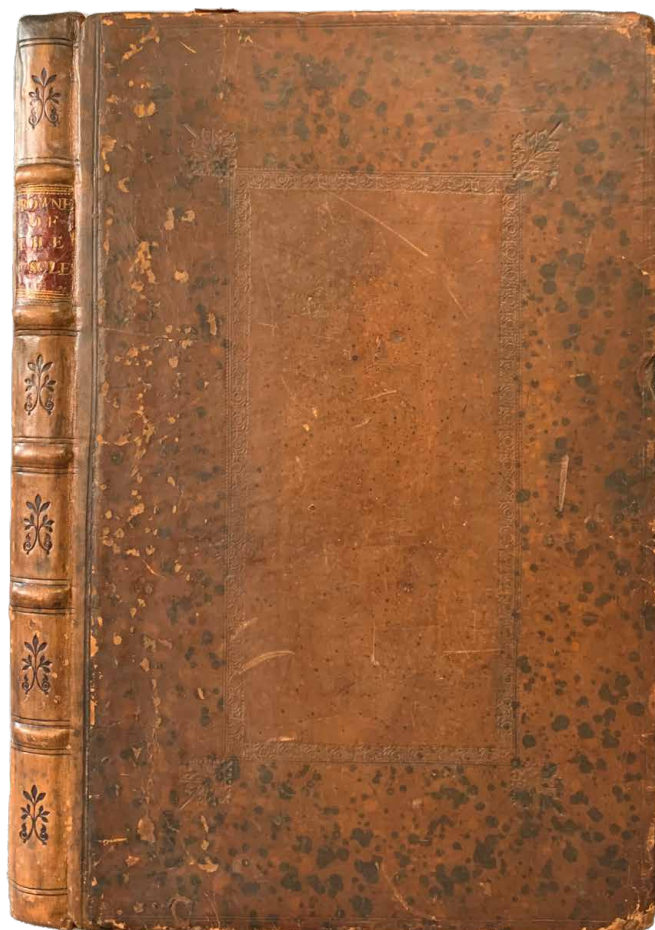


authors, 4 plates (fourth labeled Tab: I), text begins on I (B), 37 plates, text ends on 94, 4 pgs table, 7 pgs appendix (begins Ddd), 3 pgs index, blank.

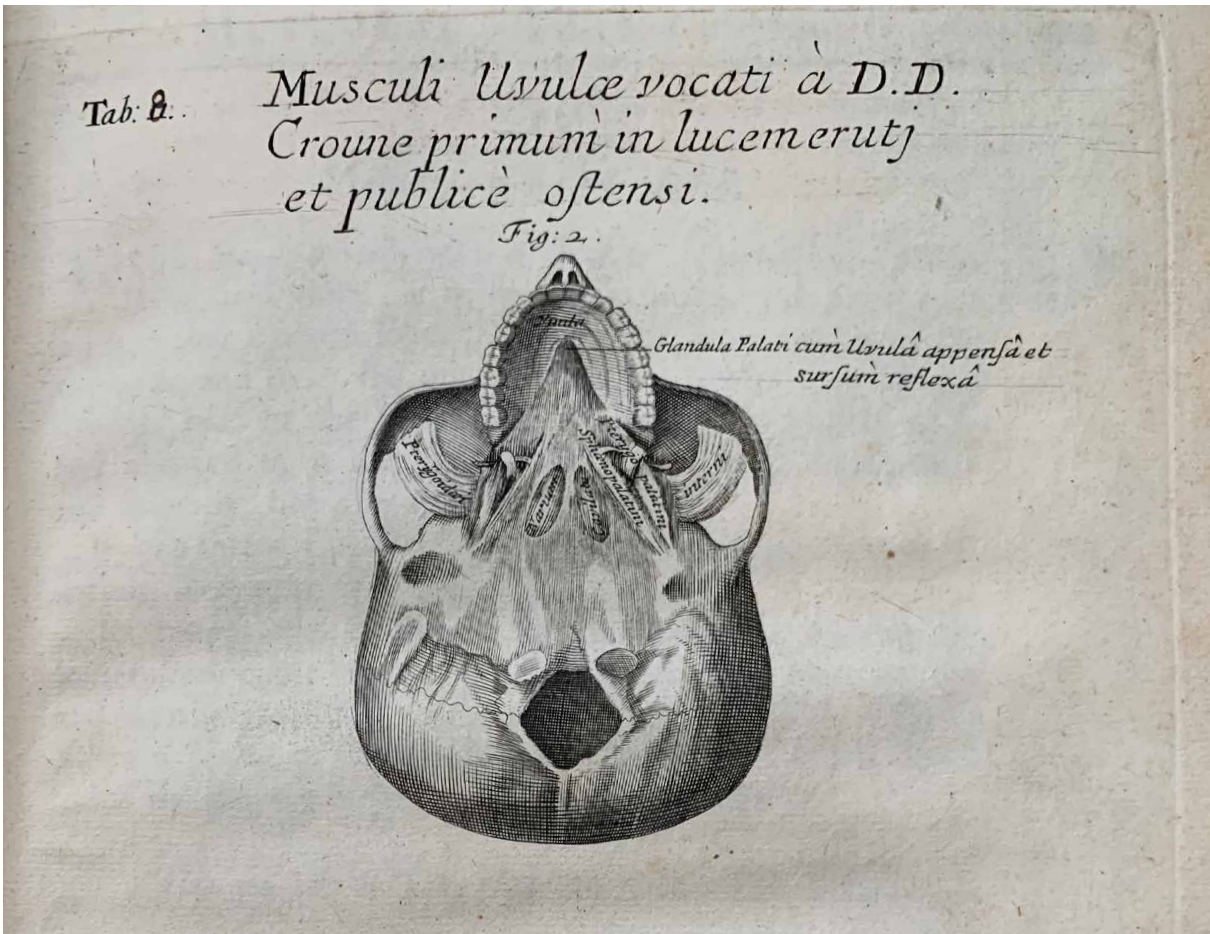
Measures: 12 ½ x 8 x 1 ½ inches.

Browne first issued his "A Compleat Treatise of the Muscles...." in 1681. It was actually a plagiarism of the text of Muskutomia by William Molins, and illustrations from the Tabula Anatomicae by Giulio Casseri. This book was substantially revised under a new title, "Myographia Nova" in 1684. This 1697 edition offered here is the fifth English edition (Latin editions were also issued), and is the first to contain the first posthumous publication of Richard Lower's "An appendix of the heart and its use...." Ten editions of the Myographia Nova were ultimately printed. See Garrison-Morton 11684 as well as Waller 1510 & 1512. Heirs of Hippocrates 422: "John Browne, physician to King Charles II, James II, and William III, was primarily a surgeon who practiced for a number of years at Norwich and later was surgeon to St. Thomas' Hospital, London. His most important contribution was one of the clearest early descriptions of cirrhosis of the liver."

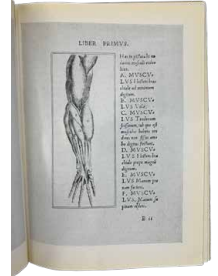
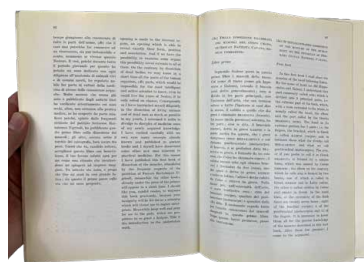
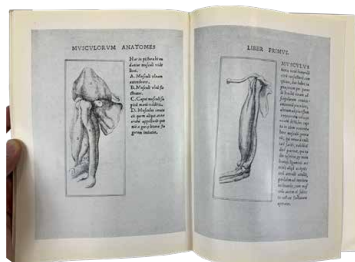
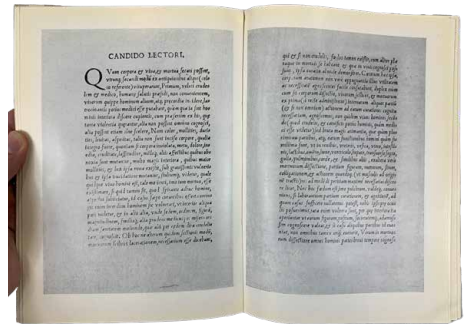
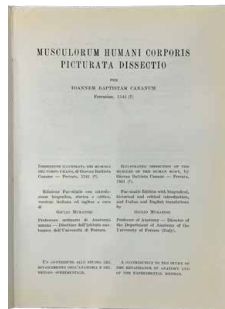
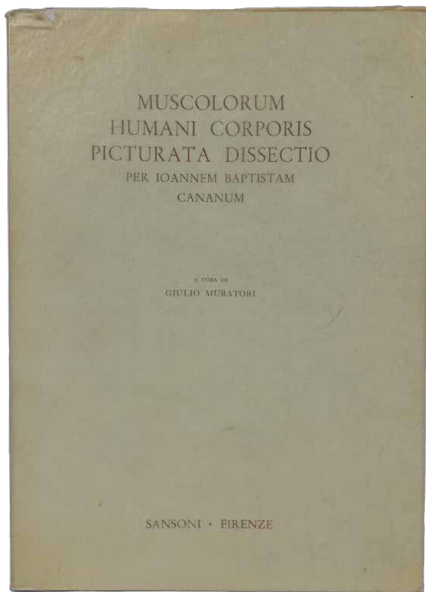
\$2600











6

## Cananum, Musculorum Humani 1962 Facsimile

Musculorum Humani Corporis Picturata Dissectio per Ioannem Baptistam Cananum. Ferrariae, 1541 (?)

Illustrated Dissection of the Muscles of the Human Body, by Giovan Battista Canano - Ferrar, 1941 (?). Fac-simile Edition with biographical, historical and critical introduction, and Italian and English translations by Giulio Muratori. Professor of Anatomy - Director of the Department of Anatomy of the University of Ferrar (Italy). 1962.

Soft cover (in onion skin, which has a few small marginal tears) with text on cover and spine. Set in two bilingual columns (Italian and English). Margins ample but with mild toning. Otherwise, clean, bright, and tight throughout. A very good copy.

Blank (i/ii) - vi, 1 - 109, colophon. Facsimile leaves pgs 33 - 73 in Latin with anatomic figures. Facsimile of 1555 letter on pg 16.

Measures: 9 5/8 x 6 7/8 x 1/4 inches

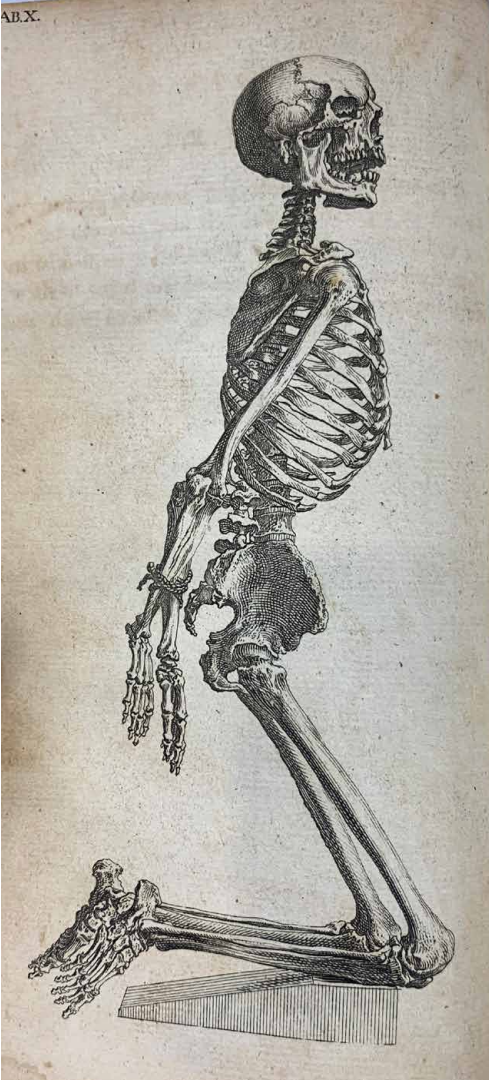
See G-M 373: "Contains copper-plates of the bones and muscles of the upper limb, from drawings by Girolamo da Carpi, which "in realism and exactitude surpassed anything between Leonard and Vesalius; but having seen the

woodcuts of [Vesalius's] Fabrica, the high-minded Ferrarese deliberately suppressed his own book, and only 11 copies are now extant (C. C. Klebs). The first book in which each muscle was illustrated separately. This fine work was reprinted in facsimile in Florence, 1925, edited by Harvey Cushing and E. C. Streeter. English translation in No. 461.3 (Lind, Levi Robet. Studies in pre-Vesalian anatomy. 1975).

Heirs of Hippocrates 187: "A native of Ferrara, Canani came from a distinguished medical family and developed into an anatomist at an early age. He was trained by Marcantonio della Torre, an associate of Leonardo da Vinci.... He discovered the palmaris brevis muscle in the hand and was the first to describe the valves in the veins, a fact which he communicated to his contemporary, Vesalius. In 1541 he published a small volume of twenty leaves on the muscles of the arm and forearm. This was to be the initial book of a seven-book series on the musculature of the bones that he planned to produce; however, it was the only book that was competed.... As far as we know today, his illustrations are the first copperplate engravings to be used in medical illustration. ... Canani's technique of picturing each muscle separately and showing its relationship to the bones was a new and unique approach to teaching anatomy. ... This facsimile was made form Dr. Harvey Cushing's copy."

**\$300**





7

## Cheselden, Anatomy, 7th ed, 1756

The Anatomy of the Human Body. By W. Cheselden. Surgeon to his Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Member of the Royal Academy of Surgeons at Paris. The VIth Edition with Forty Copper Plates Engrav'd by Ger: Vandergucht. London. Printed for C: Hitch & R:Dodsley. 1756.

8vo in quarter brown leather and tan-grey cloth. Red leather title plate on spine with gold text. Internal front hinge focally starting to split. Otherwise, hinges intact and strong. Bookplate of James Tait Goodrich loosely tipped in. New endpapers. Pen and pencil prior owner's names on original front fly leaf. Library stamp on title page and on blank reverse of every plate. 1 1/2 inch tear at outer margin of 47/48 coursing into text. 3 inch tear at top of 54 coursing down into text. 1/2 inch tear at outer margin of Tab XX not affecting image. Fore edge trimmed at 329/330 with slight loss of text near bottom. A few margins of plates trimmed in to just touch the images. Clean, bright, and tight throughout with no internal markings of plates or text. Minimal foxing.

Two blanks, frontis, title, To Richard Mead, Preface, Contents (iv, v), advertisement, 1 - 334 text and plates, 16 pages of index, two blanks. 40 plates (as called for) bound in four groups of ten. Tab xxxviii is foldout.

Measures: 8 1/4 x 5 1/4 x 1 1/4 inches.

Garrison-Morton 390 records the first edition of 1713. This tremendously popular anatomy book ran through 13 editions (into the 19th century). Cheselden inaugurated lectures on anatomy and surgery at St. Thomas' Hospital in 1720. Waller 1943 (see G-M 395 and Heirs 512 for first and second editions). The "supplicating skeleton" as well as the fetal skeleton standing aside an adult humerus have become quite famous in the history of anatomic illustrations.

William Cheselden (1688 - 1752) was a physician for several large London hospitals and chief surgeon in Chelsea. The editions of his Anatomy "contain very excellent copperplates differing, however, in number and content. ... Among the English editions the seventh should be mentioned as particularly fine. London 1756, 8vo." (Choulant 261).

**\$600**



Cheselden, Anatomy, 7th ed, 1756

TABL.

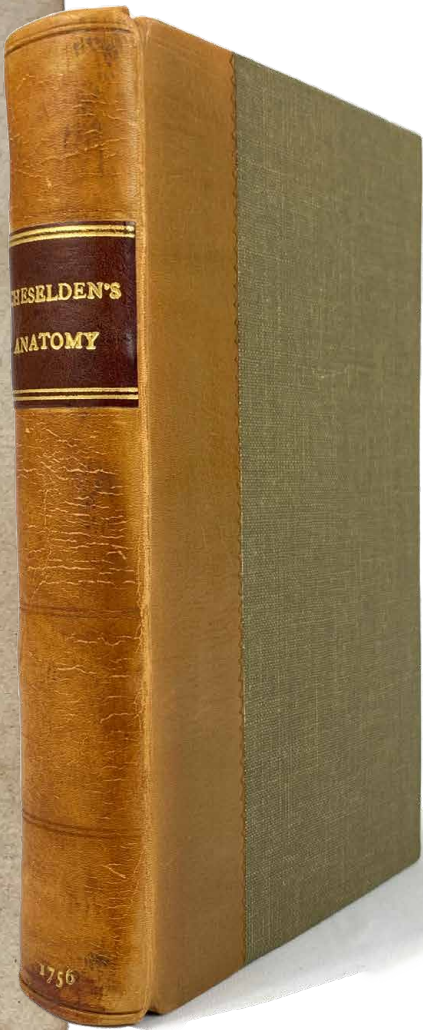
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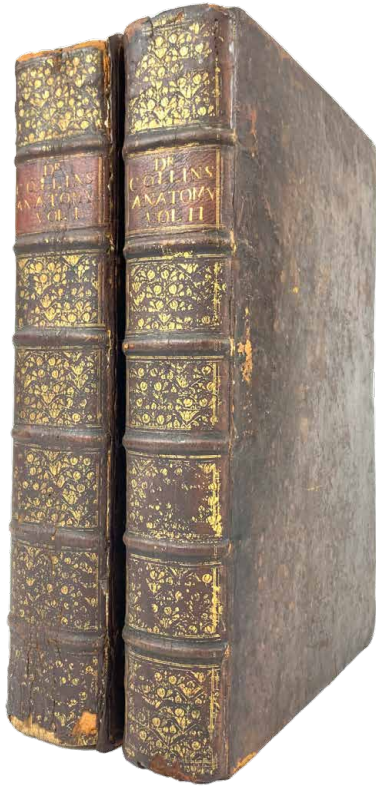
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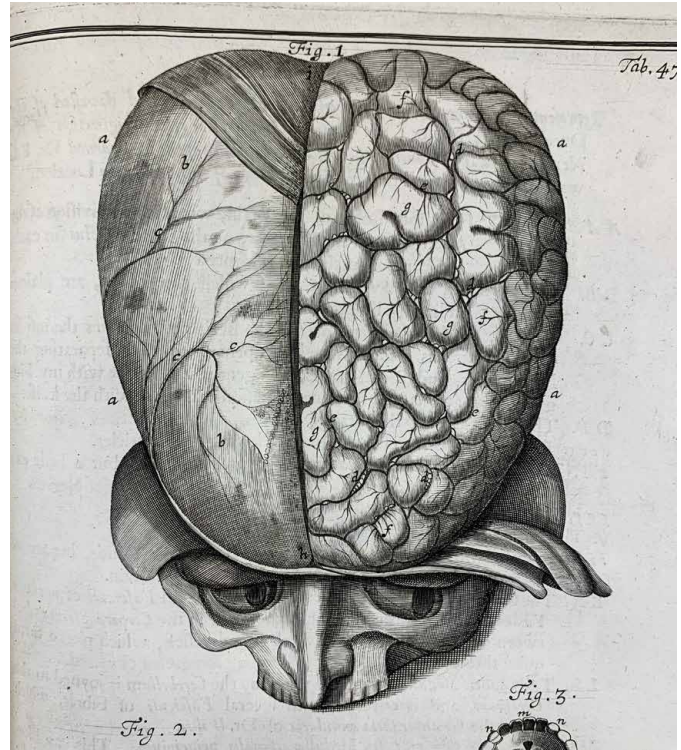




8

## Collins

A Systeme of Anatomy, Treating Of the Body of Man, Beasts, Birds, Fish, Insects, and Plants. Illustrated with many Schemes, Consisting of Variety of Elegant Figures, drawn from the Life, and Engraven in Seventy four Folio Copper-Plates, And After every Part of Man's Body hath been Anatomically Described, its Diseases, Cases, and Cures are Concisely Exhibited. The First Volume Containing the Parts of the Lowest Apartiment of the Body of Man and other Animals, &c. By Samuel Collins, Doctor in Physick, Physician in Ordinary to His late Majesty of Blessed Memory, and Fellow of the Kings most Famous College of Physicians in London, and formerly a Fellow of the Royal Foundation of Trinity College in the most Flourishing University of Cambridge. In the Savoy, Printed by Thomas Newcomb, 1685. The Second Volume, Containing The Parts of the Middle and Highest Apartiment of Man's Body (And other Animals) With its Diseases, Cases, and Cures. To which are added in the End Seventy three Schemes, Beautified With many Elegant Figures, fully Explained by Letters and Notes, placed in Pages opposite to the Tables, for the more ready Inspection and clear understanding of the Figures. With a Large Index, Containing the most significant Words, and most Memorable Things of both Volumes. By Samuel Collins Doctor of Physick. Printed by Thomas Newcomb, for the Author, 1685.



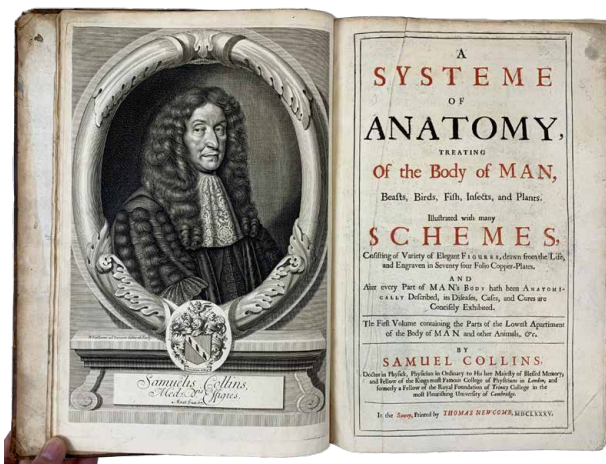
Two vol in full brown speckled calf with raised bands and red leather title plates, as well as gold decoration, on spines. Hinges cracked but recently repaired. Corners bumped and chipped. Heads and tails of spines chipped (greater on vol I). Scattered additional chipping and scuffing of leather. Mild shelf wear. Marbled page edges.

Vol I: Book plate (Wm Wollascott Esq) on front pastedown. Torn corner of ffep. Spatter of faint stain or mildew on fore-edge of pgs 89/90 partially into text. Rare smaller foci of marginal stains, minute tears and folds, not involving text. Early ink corrections of marginal references on page 278.

Vol II: Two minute white stains on spine and rear board. Fore-edges of front blanks a bit tattered. Occasional marginal fingerprints. One small tear at bottom margin of 851/852, not approaching text. 2 inch closed tear obliquely coursing across fore-edge of 973/974 to focally involve marginal note. 1 inch tear at bottom edge of 1089/1090 involving last two lines of text. 903-906 & 1031-1035 slightly toned. Small focus of worming near the gutter involving the entire index and 3 rear blanks. Last blank sticks out past block but is still bound in tightly.

Strikingly bright. Leaves crisp and of a luxuriously thick paper. A few leaves left the printer or binder untrimmed along their bottom or fore edges. Regardless, margins are ample and well-retained--including around the plates, which are also clean and bright. Most corners are free of thumbing. A couple untrimmed corners in vol II folded in to prevent them from sticking out beyond the block. Prior typed dealer's description loose within vol II.





Set in single column, Roman font. Decorative capitals. Text in English with occasional Latin and Greek. Major divisions preceded by dedications to various illustrious individuals (e.g. Lord Cavendish). The preface includes a large diversion into theology. The chapters are arranged by describing a given anatomic system in humans, followed by the homologous systems in other animals, namely beasts (quadrupeds), birds, fish (and elasmobranchs), and insects (all these categories represented by numerous common and exotic species). The chapters deal not only with anatomy, but also physiology, pathology, and therapeutics. Some major divisions also close with doxology. Modern and ancient authorities referenced in the text include Wharton, De Graaf, Bartholin, Harvey, Boyle, Willis, Vesalius, Galen, Hippocrates, and many others.

**Vol I:**

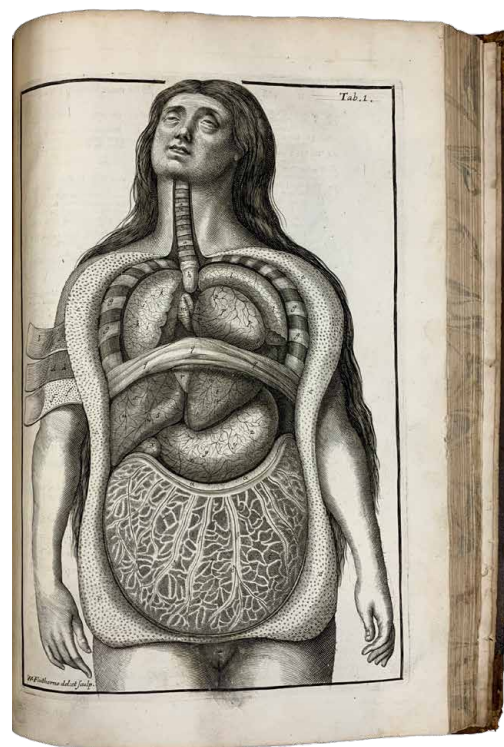
3 blanks, license, decorative title, frontis of author, title, 8 p epistle, 13 p contents, i - lvi preface, 4 p epistle, 1 - 678 text, 3 blanks.

**Vol II:**

3 blanks, title, 4 pg dedication, 679 - 1263 text, 2 prayer, 4 p epistle, 8 p preface to tables, title (with textual explanation of table 1 on verso), 73 tables (printed on recto, textual explanations on verso), 26 pp index, 2 blanks.

73 plates gathered at the end of volume II. An additional plate, designated Tab 12 (ear), follows page 934 (which closes a chapter on the ear). Thus, complete with all 74 plates, decorative title, and portrait frontis, as called for. A truly admirable copy.

The DNB gives the following: Samuel Collins (1618 - 1710) earned his MD at Padua in 1654. He was physician in Ordinary to Charles II. He was Anatomy Reader in 1684 at the College of Physicians. In 1695 he was elected president of the College. He "was an accomplished anatomist, and stood foremost among his contemporaries, whether at home or abroad, in his knowledge of comparative anatomy." His *Systeme of Anatomy* was the product of his original investigations and is referenced by Boerhaave and Haller.



Cole (*History of Comparative Anatomy*), though noting that he describes anatomy in more than 115 species, is more critical of Collins than the DNB is. Cole asserts that most of the investigations were not the author's own but largely Edward Tyson's or earlier authorities.

Cole admits that Haller asserted "that on the anatomy of animals none deserve more praise than Collins." But Cole iterates that "it is unwise to attribute any discovery to Collins without searching for it in the works of his predecessors."

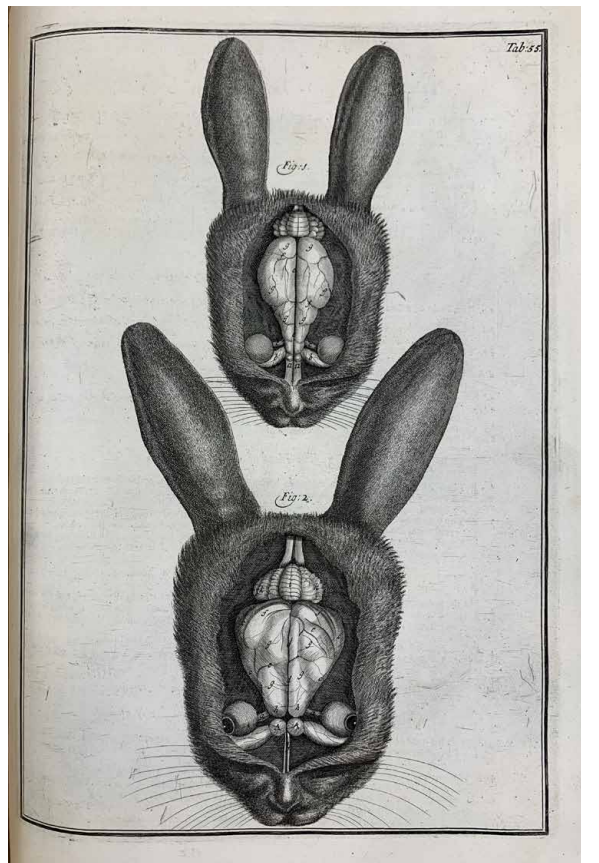
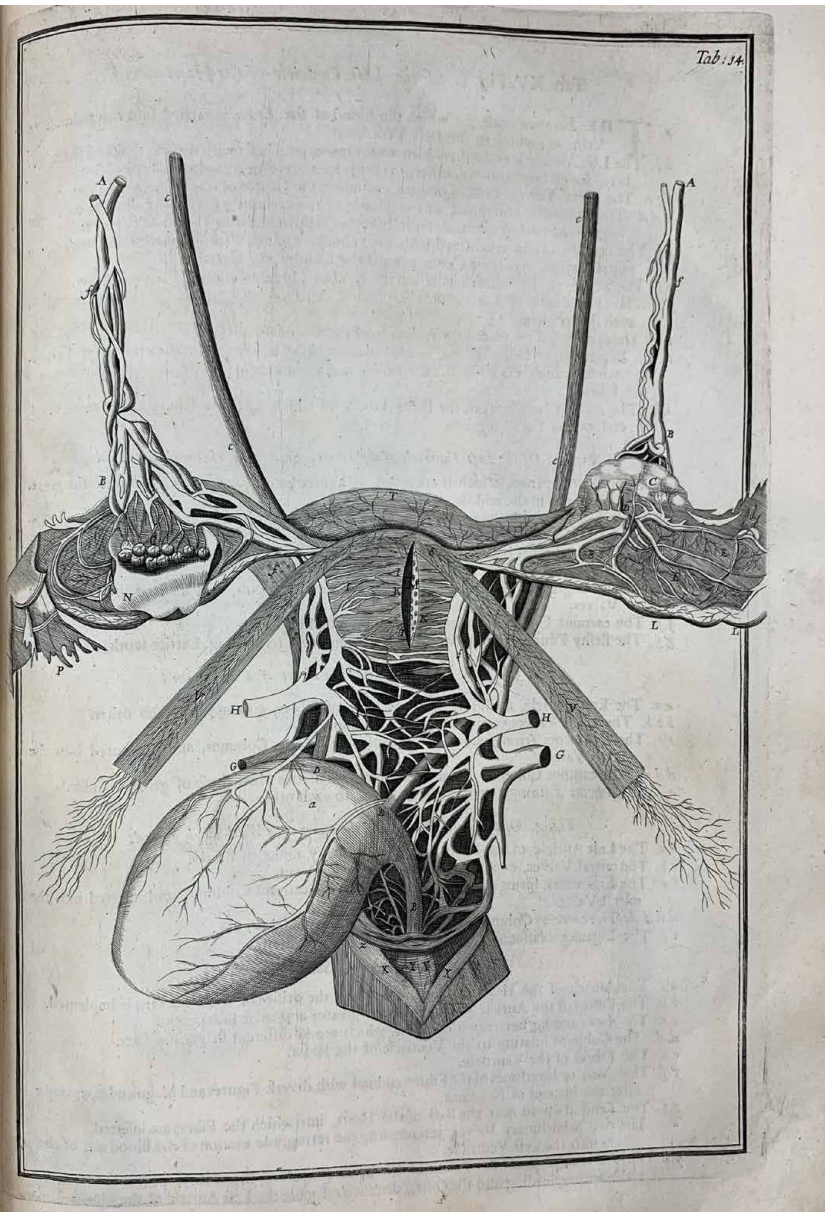
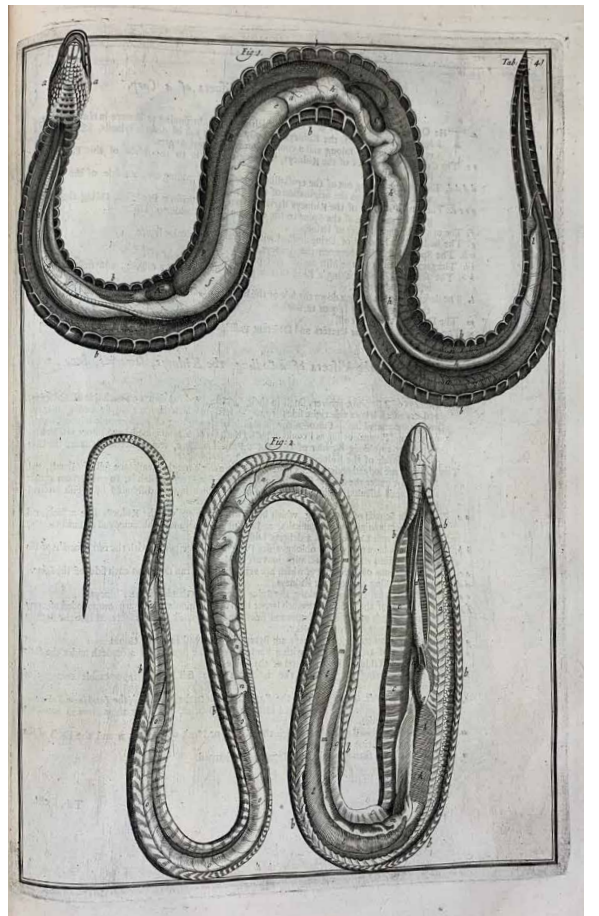
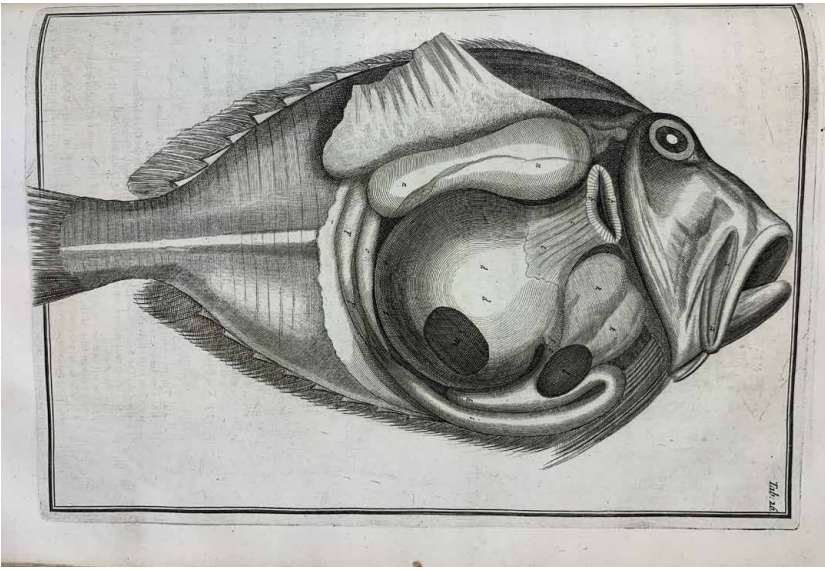
"He does not agree with Seno that muscle and tendon include but one type of fleshy fibre.... Unhappily, he differs also from Steno when that anatomist is right. Collins, however, is on firmer ground in refusing to believe that muscle contraction is due to "inflation"....

"Coming now to Collins' work on mammals, he gives satisfactory description of the mouth and palatal ridges of the calf, sheep, lion, cat, boar and horse, but his account of the curious stomach of the beaver is taken from Blasius, who in his turn was abstracting Wepfer of 1671."

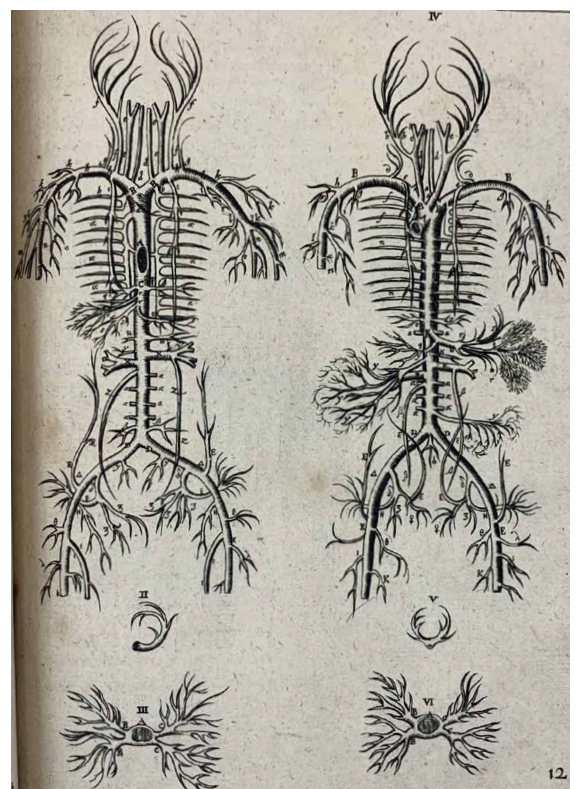
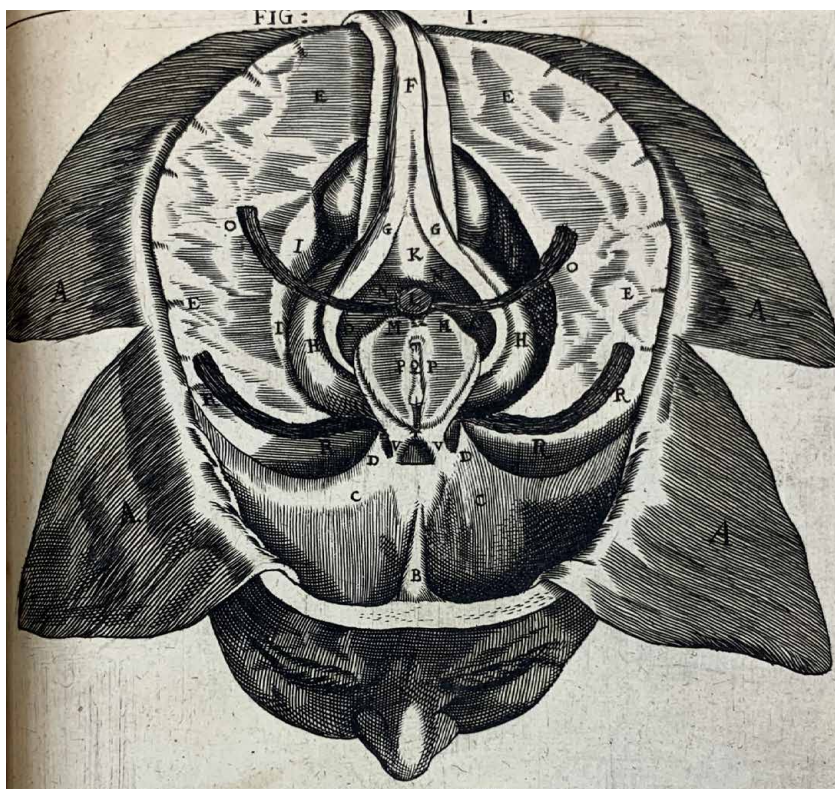
"Considerable space in the *System* is devoted to the structure of birds, and the mouth, gut, respiratory system, heart and dorsal surface of the brain are examined in some detail. ... This is one of Collins' best chapters. The descriptions are ample and the figures good, and in some respects he was on the way toward comprehension of the mode of action of the avian gastric mill."

**\$10,500**









9

## Culpeper's Vesling, Anatomy, 1653

The Anatomy of the Body of Man: Wherein is exactly described every Part thereof, in the same Manner as it is Commonly shewed in Publick Anatomies. And for the further help of yong Physitians and Chyrurgions, there is added very many Copper Cuts, far larger than is printed in any Book written in the English Tongue. Also Explanations of every particular expressed in the Copper Plates. Published in Latin by Joh. Veslingus, Reader of the Publick Anatomy in the most Famous University of Padua; And Englished by Nich. Culpeper Gen. Student in Physick and Astrology, living in Spittle-fields near London. London: Printed by Peter Cole in Leaden-Hall, and are to be sold at his Shop, at the sign of the Printing-Press in Cornhill near the Royal Exchange. 1653.

Full brown leather, with original blind tooled leather boards, rebacked and with edges restored. Red title plate with gold text on spine. Top front corner bumped and chipped. Mild shelf wear of old and new leather. Original leather with scattered stains, scuffs, chips, gouges and/or worming. New end papers. Green ribbon page marker. Book plate of James Tait Goodrich affixed to front paste down. Early ink writing on much of first two original fly leaves and on top margin of frontis. Lower margin of these

with damp stain (not involving portrait of Culpeper). Bottom corners heavily thumbed and ragged, involving decorative border of title page, and encroaching upon text of first page of dedicatory epistle. Thereafter, thumbing and damage becomes less significant and further and further from text and plates, then worse again in last few leaves, again encroaching upon, but not involving images. Ink smudge in middle of second page of dedication (text still completely readable). Margins of original fly leaves chipped and creased. Ragged marginal loss of 55, 193/194, and final plate (image unaffected). Bottom and fore edge marginal tears of pages 35/36, 45/46 plate 8 and subsequent explanation (very slightly involving text and image). Scattered marginal worming. Scattered marginal damp stain, mostly remote from images, though extending into a few, most significantly Tab 9 and focally into Tab 10. Tear at top margin of Tab 10, not involving image. Bottom corner of Tab 18 gone, image spared. Faint stain within top left of Tab 21. A few additional faint foci of foxing and toning. Otherwise, bright and tight throughout, and free of internal markings. 24 plates in total, apparently complete.

3 new blanks, 2 original blanks, frontis, title page, 4 pages dedicatory epistle, 3 pages (B - B2) To the Reader, 1 page Contents, 3 pages Vesling to the Reader, 1 page advertisements, 1 - 192 text and plates, (193) blank with verso: Explanation of table, plate 24, original blank with contemporary ink writing, 3 new blanks.



Measures: 11 x 7 ¼ x 1 ½ inches.

Heirs of Hippocrates 303 & 304: "A native Westphalian, Vesling lived for a time in Egypt and Palestine before becoming professor of anatomy at Padua in 1632. He was also director of the botanical gardens and made scientific journeys to Canada and the Orient to study botany. He published the first edition of his anatomical manual in 1641 without illustrations." The second edition included 24 copper plates and a "finely engraved title page depicting the anatomical theater at Padua."

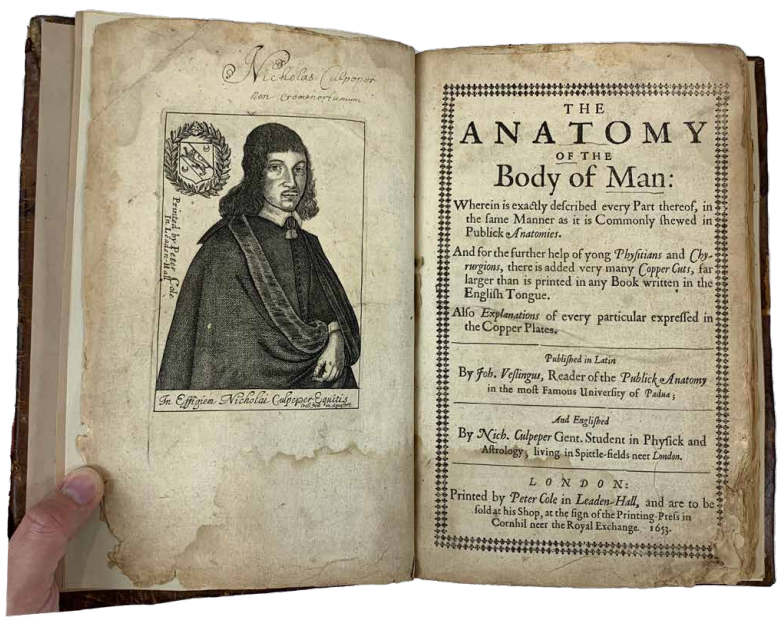
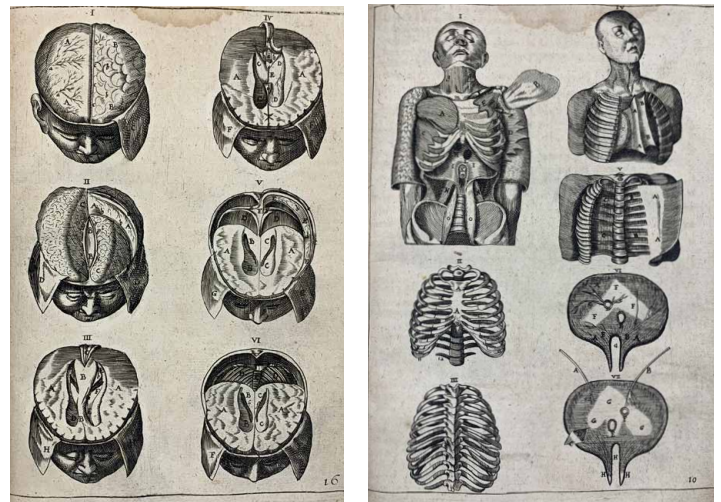
Johann Vesling (1598 - Aug 30, 1649) published his Syntagma anatomicum in 1641, with a second edition in quarto in 1647. This was translated into English, in folio, 1653, by Nicholas Culpeper. The plates "were intended for the commonest needs but are mostly original engravings and represent some organs 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, pg 243).

Culpepper was the son of an English clergyman and studied at Cambridge. He did apprenticeships under apothecaries. He translated Galen, Sennert, Riviere, Riolan, Vesling, and Glisson.

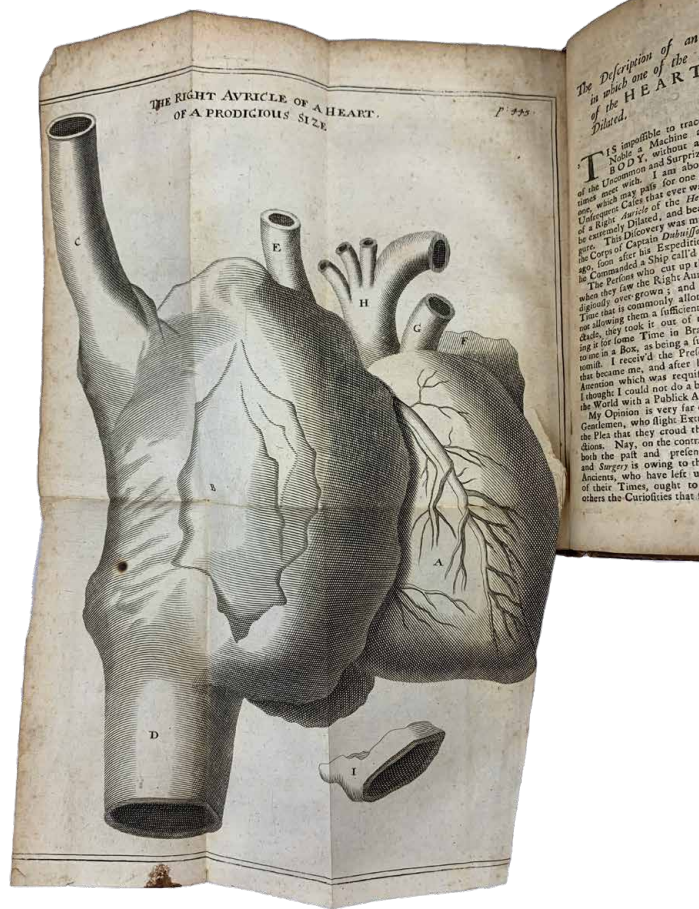
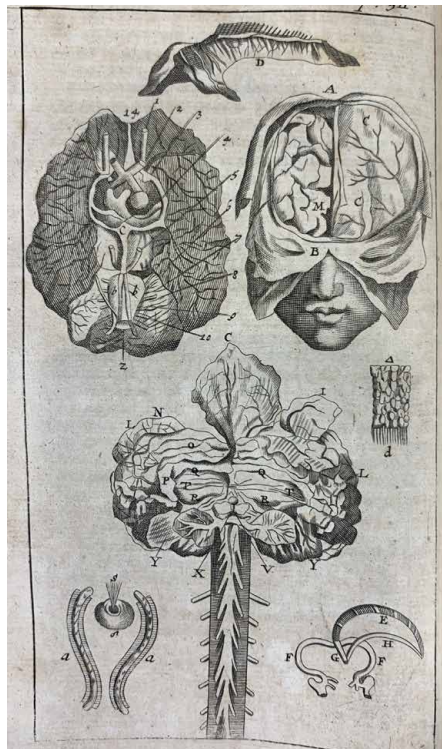
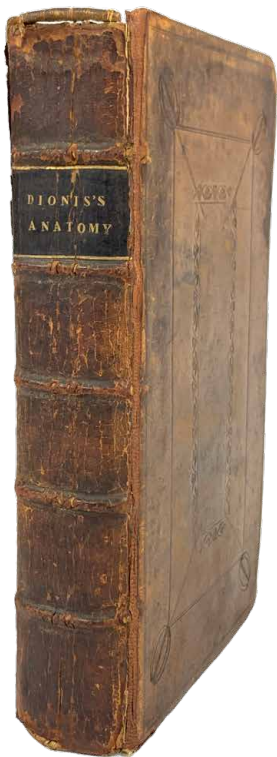
**Not in Garrison-Morton.**

For Vesling, see Waller 9928 - 9933

**\$4200**







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10

**Dionis, Anatomy, 2nd ed, 1716**

The Anatomy of Human Bodies Improv'd, According to the Circulation of the Blood, and all the Modern Discoveries. Publickly Demonstated at the Theatre In the Royal Garden at Paris by Monsieur Dionis, Chief Surgeon to the late Dauphiness, and to the present Dutchess of Burgundy. Translated from the Third Edition, Corrected and Enlarged by the Author; with an Ample Dissertation upon The Nature of Generation; And several New Systems. With Figures of all the Parts of the Body, and an Useful Index of the Principal Matters. The Second Edition. London. 1716.

Full brown leather Cambridge binding with raised bands and black title plate on spine. Scattered scuffs and scratches. Small grey stain on rear board. Top corners chipped. Top and bottom of spine chipped with exposed cords. Front hinge repaired. Small marginal tear at bottom corner of first page of preface and L2 (not affecting text). Several folded corners scattered throughout. Folding plate intact and free of tears. Clean, bright, and tight throughout with minimal foxing. Only internal markings noted are penciled prior dealer's price on front paste down and ink "En" at end of index.

Approval of Royal College of Physicians, title, 3 pg translator's preface, 8 pg author's preface, 8 pg contents, plate 1, 1 (B) - 451 (Gg2) text and plates, 20 pgs index, 2 blanks.

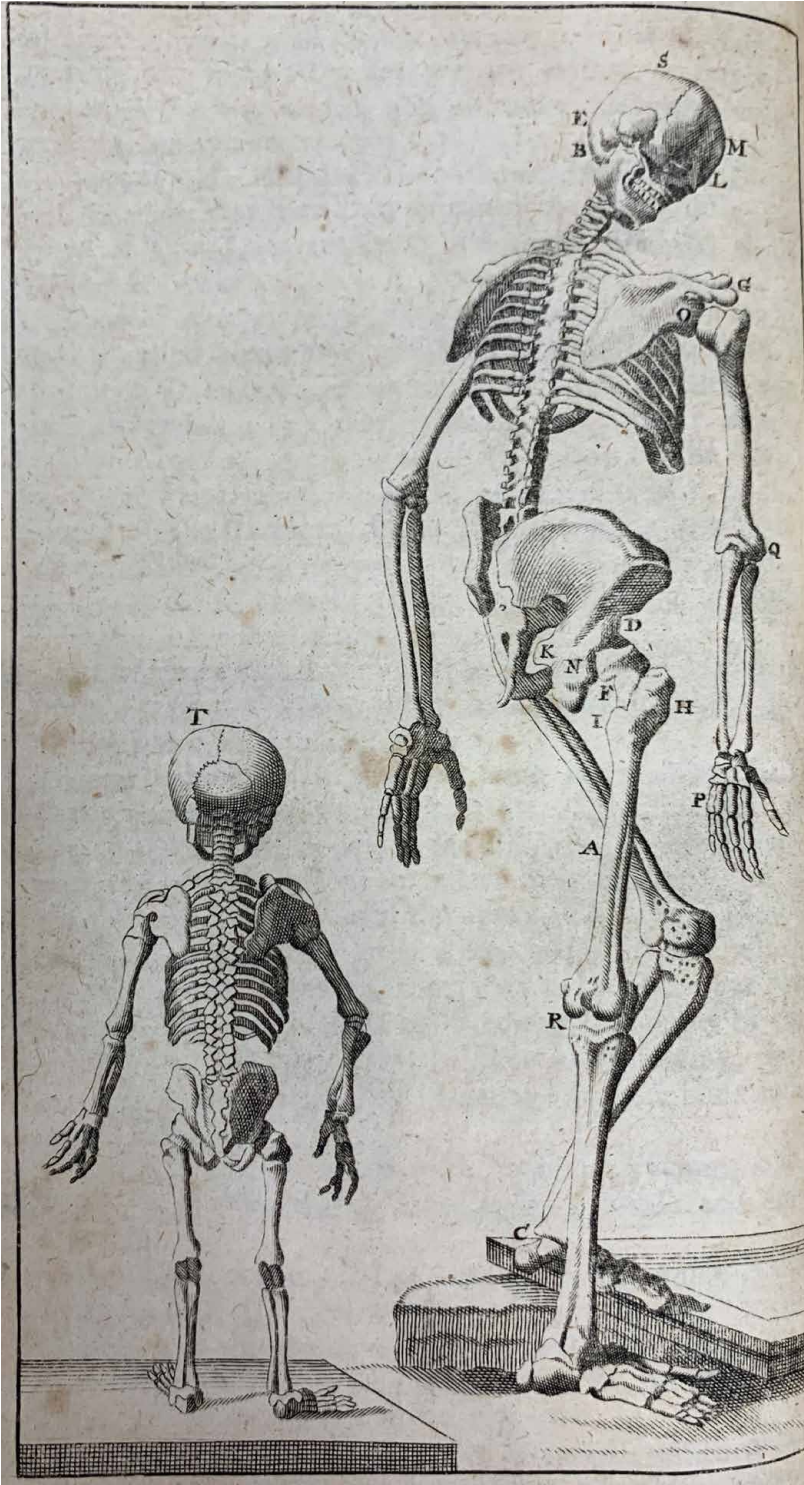
Twenty-one plates: Nineteen numbered plates, one unnumbered folding plate, and one plate labeled as two tables. Plate I precedes page 1, plate II precedes 9, III follows pg 22, IV follows 36, V follows 50, VI follows 60, VII follows 70, VIII follows 80, IX follows 90, X precedes 113, XI precedes 139, XII follows 162, XIII follows 178, Tab I/II precedes 195, XIV follows 248, XV follows 280, XVI precedes 311, XVII precedes 343, XVIII precedes 375, XIX precedes 407, folding plate of heart precedes pg 445.

*Pg 342 marginal note on pituitary marked by an eighth note*

Dionis' book is a pleasure to read. The author references ancient and modern authorities (Galen, Bartholin, etc). The text is conversational and often addresses the reader as "Gentlemen." Anecdotes of dissections are interspersed among the chapters on descriptive anatomy. The plates provide clues to the dissection methods. The scalp is reflected bilaterally after a midsagittal incision. The thorax is opened along the anterior midline from the suprasternal notch. The abdomen is opened by a cruciform incision. The text also breathes life into the dissections, as these excerpts from pages 197 and 199 well illustrate:

"The King's first physician...laid open the Corps in the usual manner. ...the first thing that presented it self to our View, was a Child lying upon the Intestines, tied fast by the String to its Secundine, and swimming in a great Quantity of Blood that fill'd the whole Cavity of the Abdomen."





“But in regard the Time commonly allotted for the Dissection of a dead Corps, is so short, that one cannot trace all the uncommon Particulars; I chose to cut out these two Bodies, with the Neck of the Womb, the Testicles, the Tubae, the Ligaments, and part of the Spermatick Vessels; and wrapping ‘em up in a Napkin, sent ‘em to my House, to be viewed at more Leisure.”

“The Physicians that were present not finding it proper to cut up the Head.... At Night I made a nicer Dissection of the Womb at my own House but took care not to gash it too much, meaning to keep it as entire as I could, in order to have a Draught of it.”

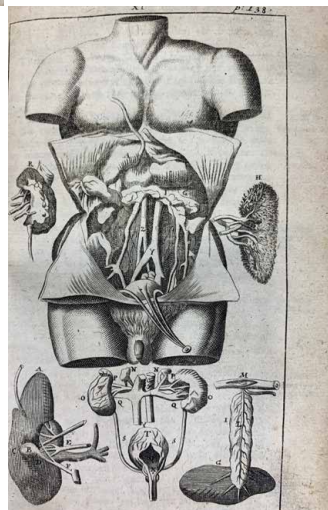
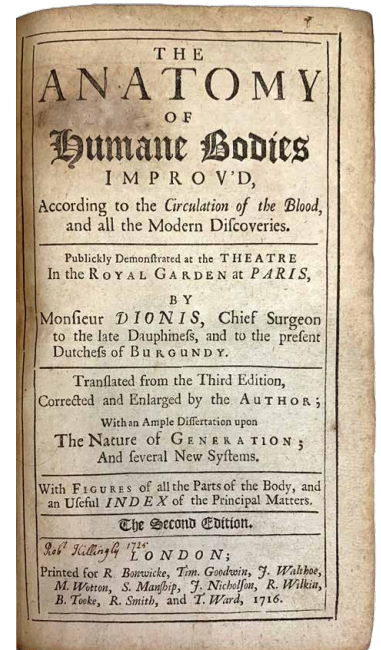
“Her Majesty had not the same Aversion to Anatomical Demonstrations that other Women have.”

Per Heirs of Hippocrates 428, Dionis' Anatomia corporis humani (1st Latin ed) was published in 1696. He was considered “the most illustrious French surgeon of the seventeenth century.” And “his Anatomia is considered a good text.”

Not in Garrison-Morton, however, see G-M 5575: “Dionis taught operative surgery at the Jardin-du-Roi, a famous training ground for surgeons.”

See also Osler 2468 (for the French edition of 1690): “In 1671 Louis XIV established a demonstratorship in operative surgery at the Jardin Royal and appointed Dionis, who conducted the course until 1680.”

\$850

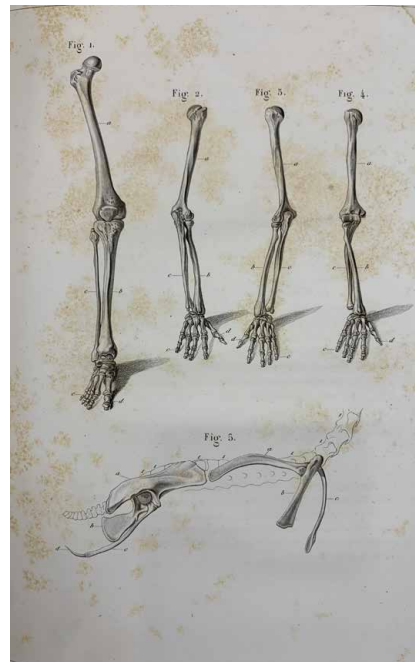
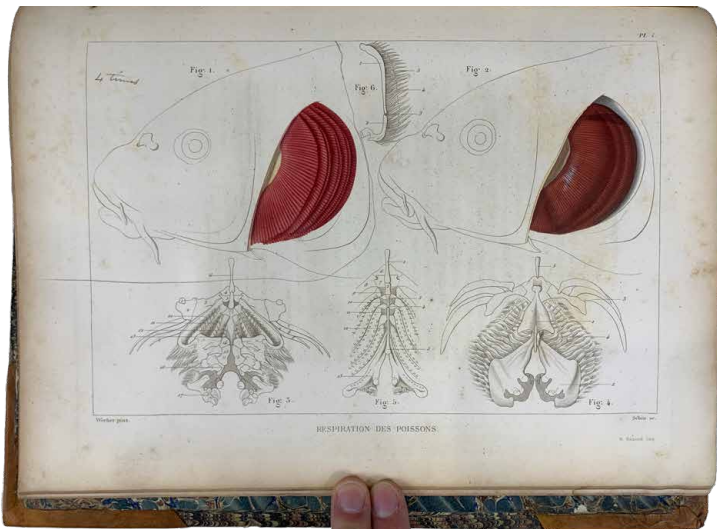




## Flourens

Memoires D'Anatomie et de Physiologie Comparees, Contenant Des Recherches sur 1 - Les Lois de la Symetrie Dans le Regne Animal; 2 - Le Mecanisme de la Ruminaton; 3 - Le Mecanisme de la Respiration des Poissons; 4 - Et les Rapports des Extremités Anterieures et Posterieures Dans L'Homme, les Quadrupes et les Oiseaux; Par P. Flourens, Secretaire Perpeuel de L'Academie Royale des Sciences (Institut de France), Membre des Societes Royales de Londres Et Edimbourg, des Academies Royales des Sciences de Stockholm, Munich, Turin, Etc., Etc., Professeur de Physiologie Comparee au Museum D'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. Accompagnes de Huit Planches gravees et coloriees. Paris. Chez J.-B. Bailliere, Libraire de L'Academie Royale de Medecine, Rue de L'Ecole-De-Medecine, 17. A Londres, Chez H. Bailliere, 219, Regent Street. 1844.

Brown half leather binding with marbled paper over boards. Gold text on spine. Leather well preserved, but several scuffs, chips, and dents of paper covered portions of boards. Marbled end papers. Variable foxing (mild to moderate) throughout. Eight anatomic plates, in black and white and color. Text in French. Very large, well-retained, margins, though page 26 and first plate trimmed slightly smaller along bottom margin. Ribbon marker intact. Plates 3 and 4 consecutive leaves but bound in reverse order. Damp stain to top right corner for most of the leaves, generally far from text and images, but into border of final plate, but not into image.



Ffep, blank, half title (advertisements on verso), full title, 4 pgs preface, 1 - 101 numbered continuously but plates numbered 1 - 5, 1 & 2, 1, errata, table. Total of 8 plates.

Measures: 12 ½ x 9 ½ x 5/8 inches

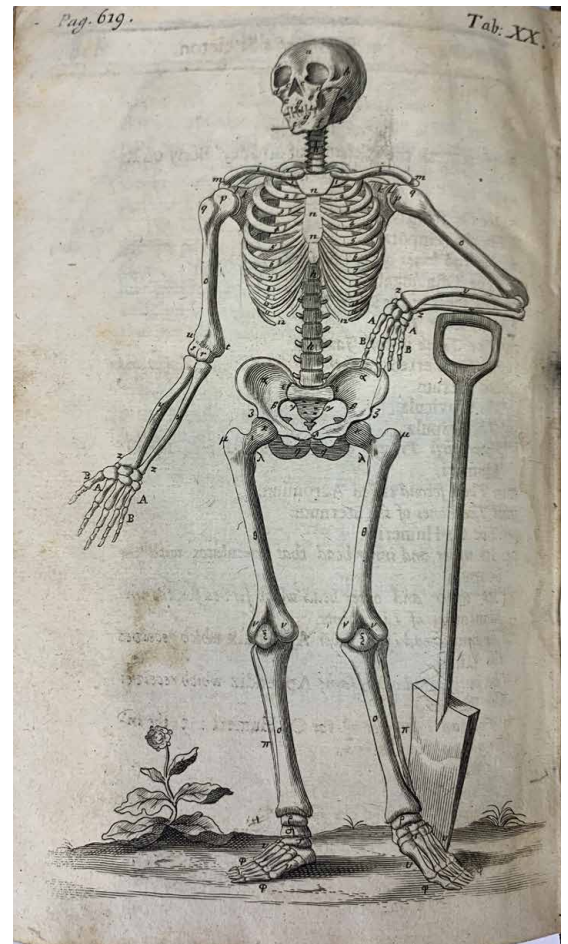
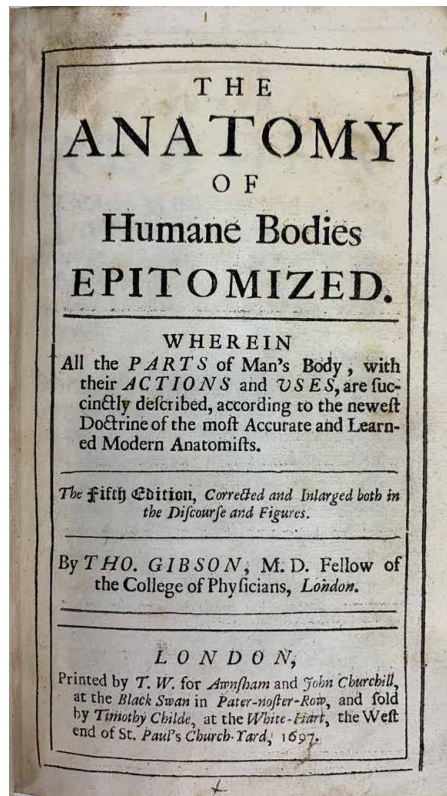
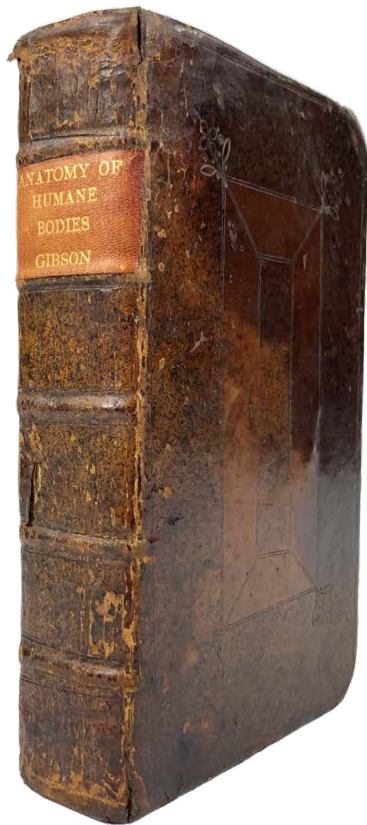
"Flourens removed the cerebrum and cerebellum in pigeons, showing maintenance of reflexes with loss of cerebration in the former case and disturbance of equilibrium in the latter case. Thus he demonstrated that the cerebrum is the organ of thought and the cerebellum the organ controlling the co-ordination of body movements and of will-power." (G-M 1391)

Flourens (1794 - 1867) was one among several who attributed the discovery that the anterior root is motor, and the dorsal sensory, to Charles Bell (though Francois Magendie was the real discoverer of that fact) (G-M 1256). He published "experimental proof that vision depends on the integrity of the cerebral cortex" (G-M 1493), and also "showed that lesion of the semicircular canals produces motor incoordination and loss of equilibrium" (G-M 1557). "On 8 March 1847, Flourens announced that chloroform had an anaesthetic effect analogous to that of ether. Little notice seems to have been taken of his paper, but later in the year Simpson independently demonstrated the value of chloroform" (G-M 5654).

"Flourens was one of the French giants in the production of basic experimental neurologic researches for which the nineteenth century was so notable in France." (Heirs of Hippocrates 878.

**\$500**





12

## Gibson, Anatomy, 5th ed, 1697

The Anatomy of Humane Bodies Epitomized. Wherein All the Parts of Man's Body, with their Actions and Uses, are succinctly described, according to the newest Doctrine of the most Accurate and Learned Modern Anatomists. The Fifth Edition, corrected and Enlarged both in the Discourse and Figures. By Tho. Gibson, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, London. 1697.

Full contemporary Cambridge (paneled calf) style binding with raised bands and red leather title plate on spine. Leather of front board stained darker somewhat obliquely across board. A few mild scuffs and chips. Hinges starting to crack focally to exteriors but mostly intact and boards securely attached. Corners bumped. Ex libris (only partially pasted down) book plate of James Tait Goodrich on front paste down. Front hinge internally cracked; rear internal hinge starting to crack.

A few small folds and tears at bottom edges of some scattered leaves, none involving text or plates (most very far from the text). A few stray smudges at outer margins. Otherwise an exceptionally fresh copy. Leaves crisp. Clean, bright, and tight throughout.

Titulus on verso of ffep, full title, 5 pages To the Reader, 7 pgs Contents, i - vi Introduction, 1 - 626 text, blank. Complete with 20 plates (plate 17 is a personal favorite).

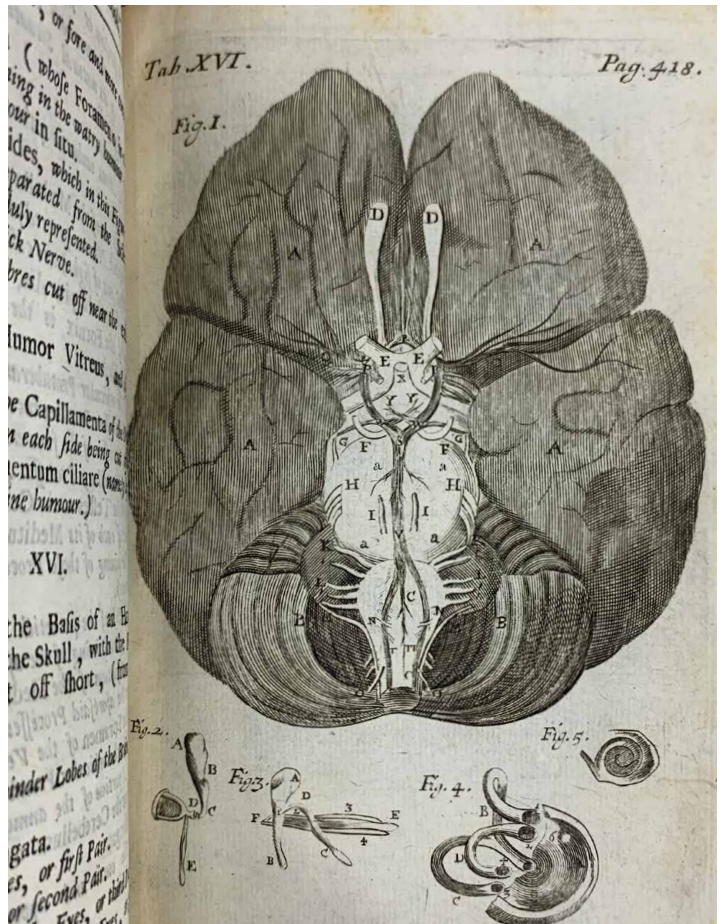
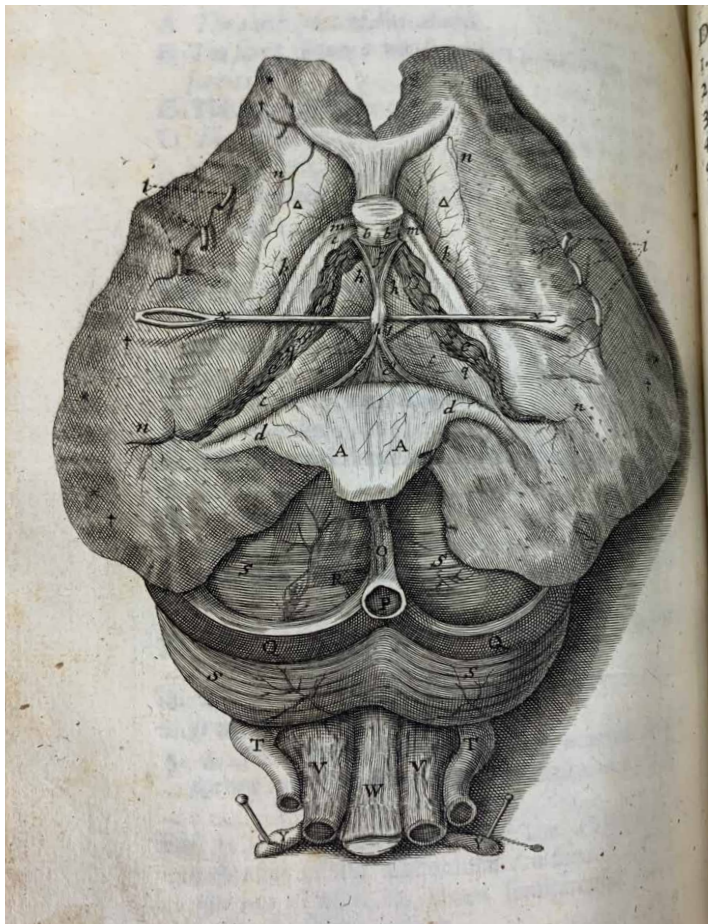
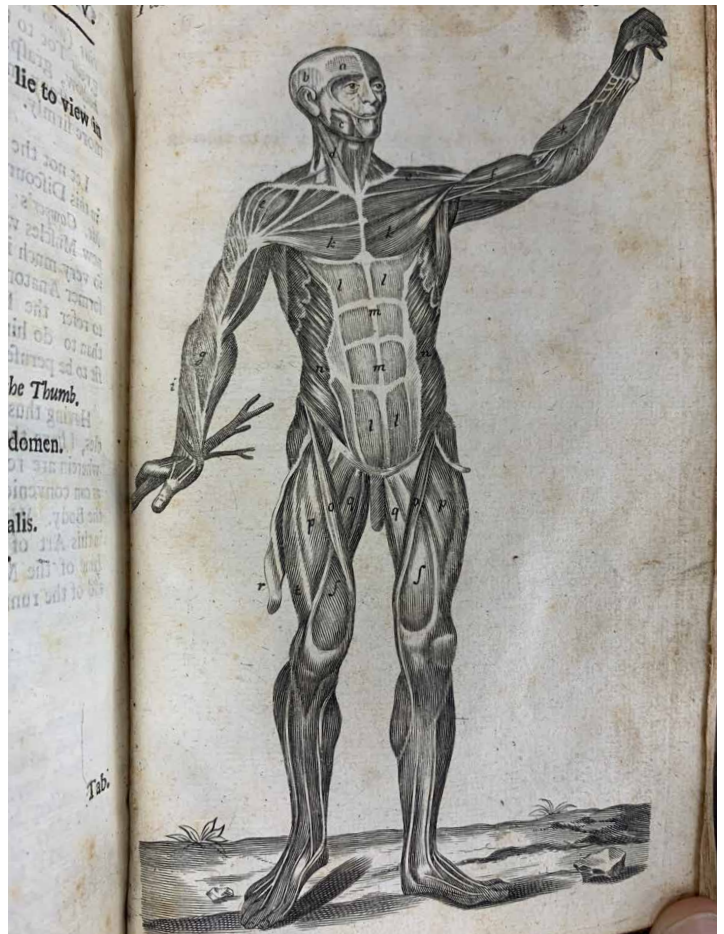
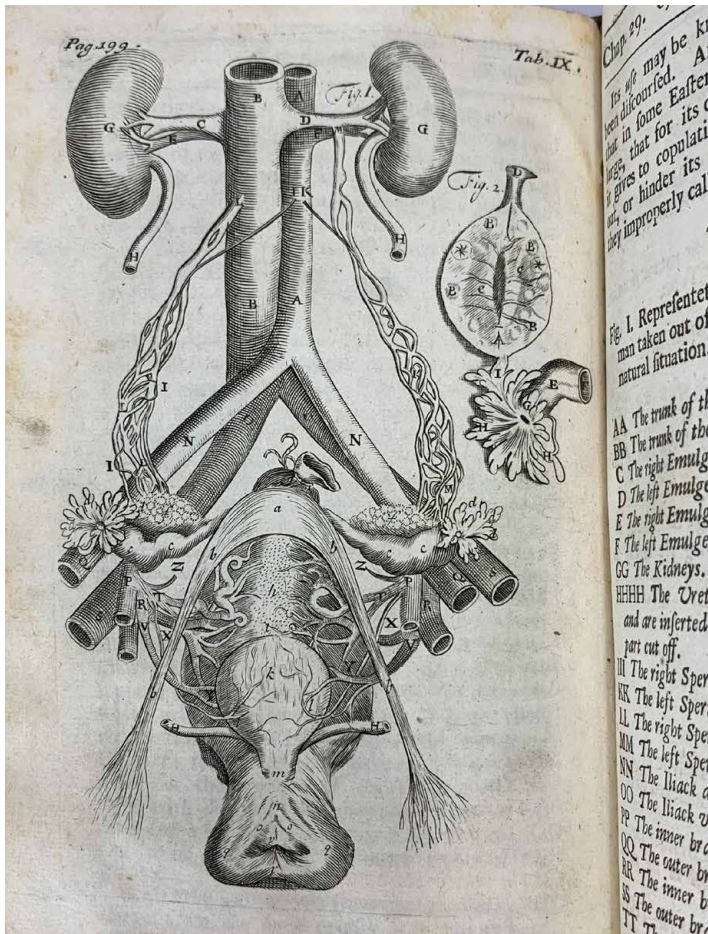
Measures: 7 7/8 x 4 3/4 1 3/4 inches

Thomas Gibson (1647 - 1722) was Physician-General to the English Army. His book was first published anonymously in 1682. It was well received and went into a second edition which was expanded and revised. The book relies "heavily upon Spiegel, Diemerbroeck, Thomas and Caspar Bartholin, Charleton, Glisson, Lower, Willis, Harvey, Malpighi, Warton, Stenson, de Graaf, and other well-known anatomists" (Heirs of Hippocrates 431; the 1684 ed).

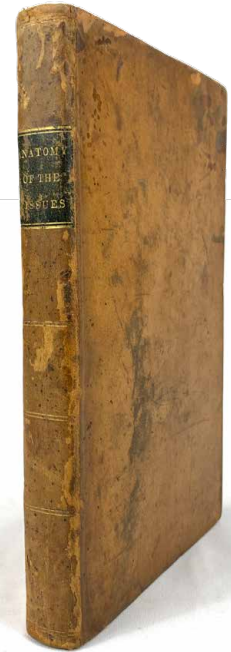
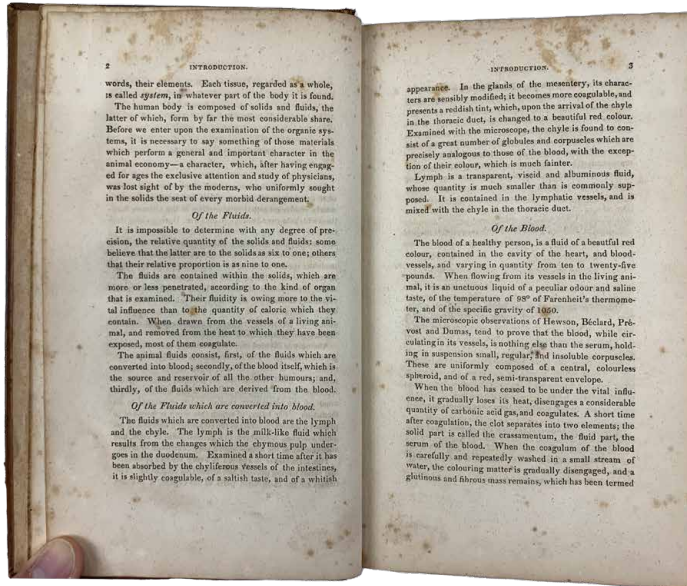
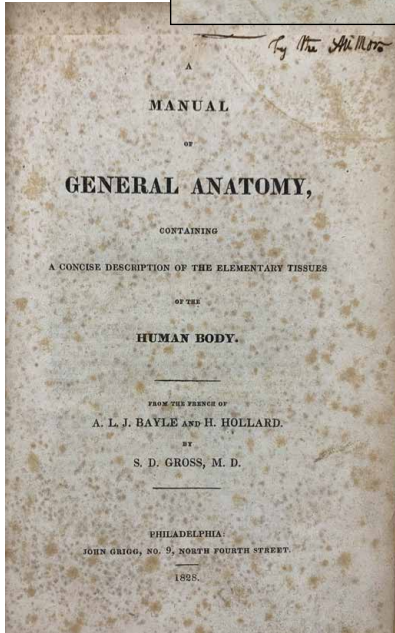
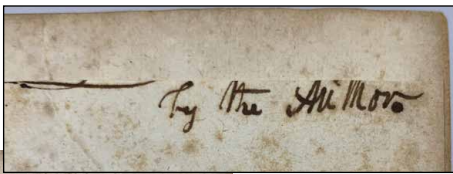
**Not in Garrison-Morton.**

**\$800**









13

## Gross' Bayle and Hollard, 1828

A Manual of General Anatomy, Containing a Concise Description of the Elementary Tissues of the Human Body. From the French of A. L. J. Bayle and H. Hollard. By S. D. Gross, M. D. Philadelphia: John Grigg, No. 9, North Fourth Street. 1828.

Full brown leather with title plate and gold bands on spine. Gold dentelles on fore-edges of boards. Variably scuffed and stained boards. Mild shelf wear. Interior hinges cracking, though external hinges completely intact. Pencil markings on ffep. Top of title page trimmed, though prior 19th century ink inscription still partially present and reads, "by the Author." Top right corner torn pg vii (far from text), mild damp stain from ffep disappearing by page 13. Bottom margin 139 - 142, & 147/148 trimmed slightly smaller than rest of text block, damp stain at upper and lower outer corners from 135 to end (increasing in severity toward end, beginning to involve text by pg 209. Variably foxed (moderate to severe at end papers, mild to moderate in text. Margins well retained. Paper bright. Binding tight. Text unmarked.

2 blanks, title, 1 pg advertisements, 2 pgs acknowledgements, 1 pg errata, vii - x (index), 2-7 introduction, 9 - 272 text, 2 blanks.

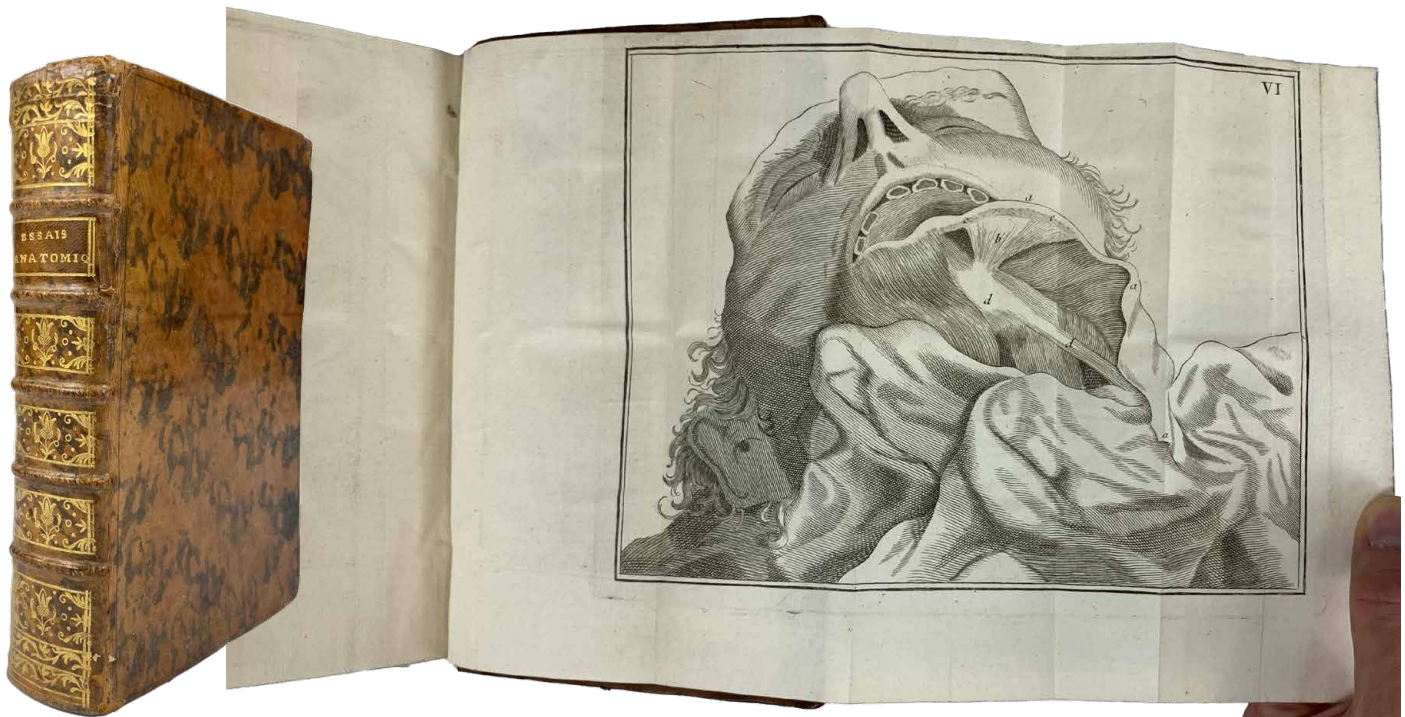
Measures: 8 ¾ x 5 ½ x 1 ½ inches.

Samuel Gross (1805 - 1884) was the most famous surgeon in the USA in his day. He published a celebrated work titled A System of Surgery (1859, G-M 5607) which went through many editions. It remains a classic. He published the second book on pathological anatomy (1839, G-M 2292) to be published in America, and was the first exhaustive treatment of the subject in the English language. He was Professor of General Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathological Anatomy at Cincinnati Medical College. He also published the first systematic study of foreign bodies in air passages (G-M 3264), the first American treatise on orthopedics (G-M 4316.1, which he comments on in his autobiography), and an important work on autopsy findings in strangulation, and provided guidelines for medical examiners investigating strangulation cases (G-M 1737). Gross was also a robust medical historian. His autobiography is a treasury of 19th century American medicine and surgery. This translation of Bayle and Hollard was his first publication.

"Bayle was a most distinguished physician and pathologist. His classic description of dementia paralytica, the first clear delineation, led to the eponym "Bayle's disease." (G-M 4795).

**\$325**





14

## Lieutaud, *Essais Anatomiques*, 1766

*Essais Anatomiques, Contenant L'Histoire exacte de toutes les parties qui composent le Corps de l'Homme; AVEC La Maniere de les decouvrir & les demontrer, ornes de Figures; Par M. Lieutaud, Ancien Professeur Royal d'Anatomie, Medecin ordinaire de Monseigneur le Dauphin, & des Enfants de Franc; Membre de l'Academie des Sciences de Paris, &c. Nouvelle edition, revue & augmentee. A Paris, Chez D'Houry, Imprimeur-Libraire de Mgr. Le Duc D'Orleans, rue de la Vieille Bouclerie. Guillyn, P. F. Didot, Libraires, Quai des Augustins. 1766. Avec Approbation & Privilege du Roi.*

Full marbled leather with five raised bands and gold text and details on spine. Blue marbled page edges (focal scuff on fore-edge). Scattered small scuffs at edges and hinges. Green ribbon marker intact. Corners slightly bumped (mostly top front corner). Spine and rear hinge very slightly sunned. Hinges intact inside and out. Marbled end papers. Mild folding/rippling of top corner of pages 9 through 82 (nearly imperceptible on some leaves). Very faint damp stain along lower margin involving last 75 to 100 pages of text. Very minor rare foxing. Margins large. Leaves crisp and fresh. A bright, mostly clean, copy. Binding tight throughout. Six (6) folding plates at rear. Lateral margin of first three plates slightly creased, but remote from images. Otherwise plates remarkably fresh.

Two fly leaves, half title, full title, i – xvi preface, xvii – xxii contents, xxiii – xiv royal privilege, 1 – 730 text, i – xxii index, xxiii – xxvi explanation of plates, 6 folding plates, two fly leaves.

Heirs of Hippocrates 545 is the 1742 first edition:

“Pathological anatomy in France is said to begin with Lieutaud, physician to Kings Louis XV and XVI. This practical text of anatomy stresses the clinical implications of various structures and has been called the first surgical anatomy. Lieutaud is especially known for his descriptions of the heart and its cavities and the structure of the urinary bladder, as well as for numerous corrections of anatomical errors.”

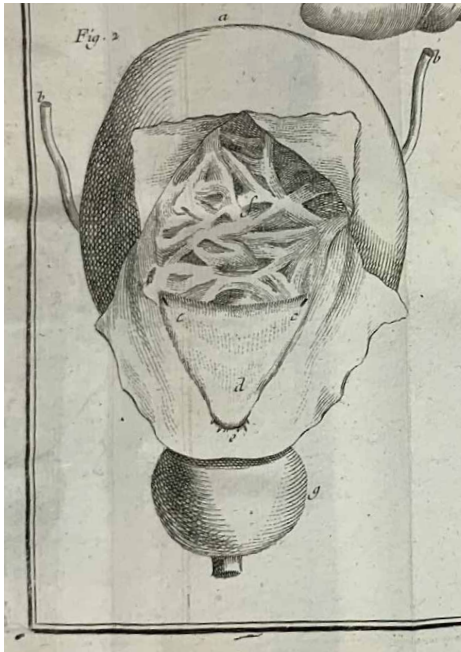
Garrison-Morton 396 (regarding the 1742 first edition), states that “the trigonum vesicae is named ‘Lieutaud’s trigone’.” (The trigone is a triangular region of the urinary bladder, with its three points defined by the ostia of the two ureters as well as that of the urethra).

Lieutaud also published other titles on anatomy (Waller 14075), medicine (Waller 5816), and pharmacology (Heirs 546).

Waller 5815 has the Paris 1742 edition as: 8:o. xxi, (3), 724, (16) pp., 6 pl.

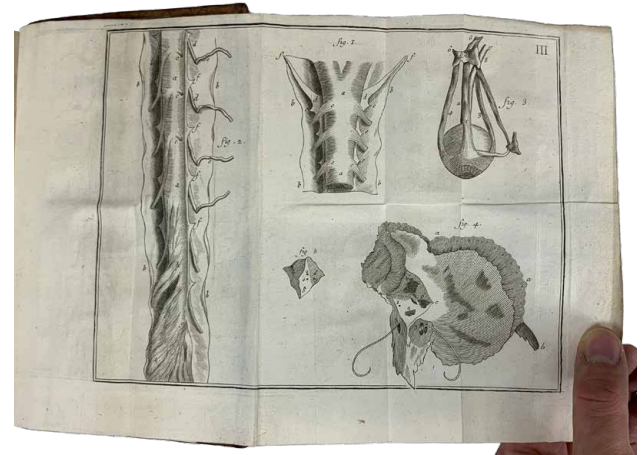
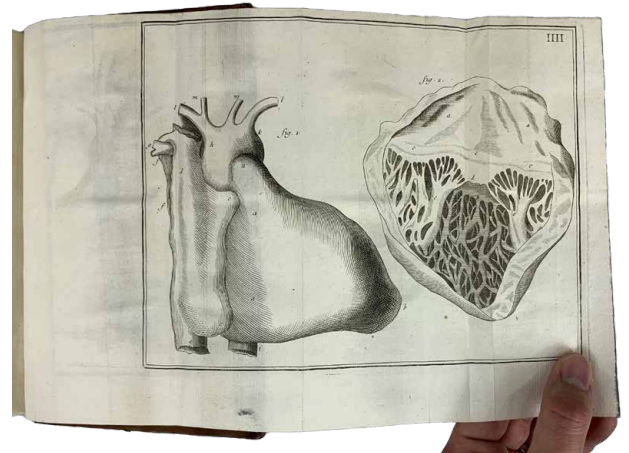
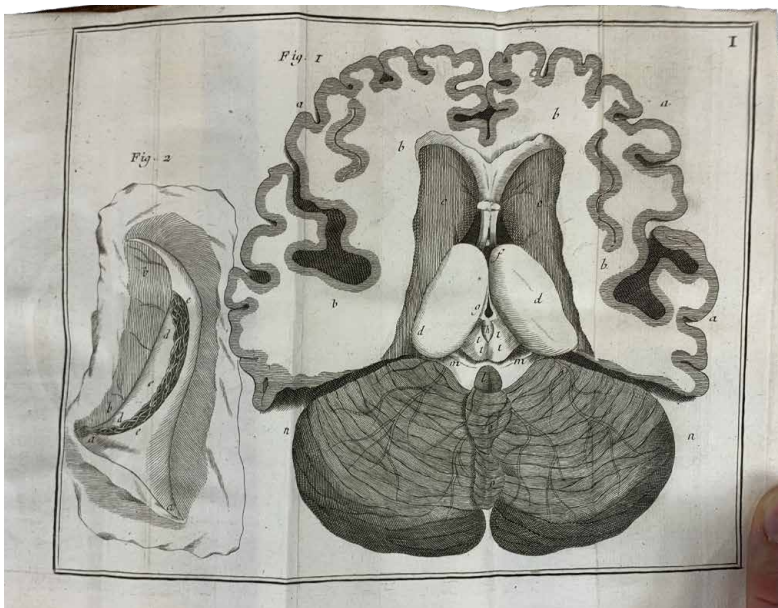
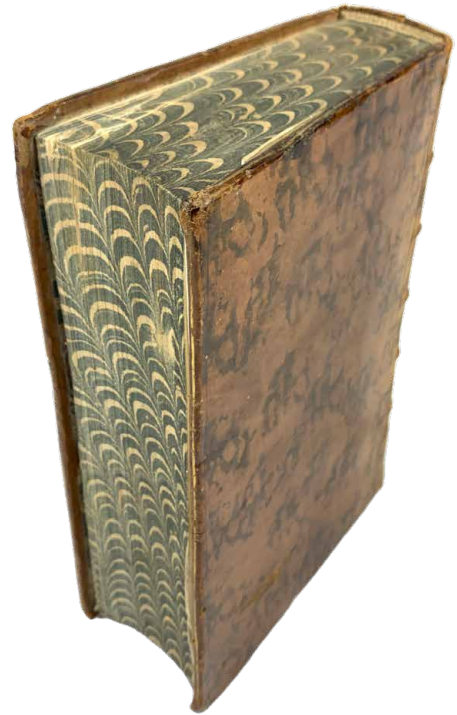
**\$550**





**OUR OBSERVATIONS:**

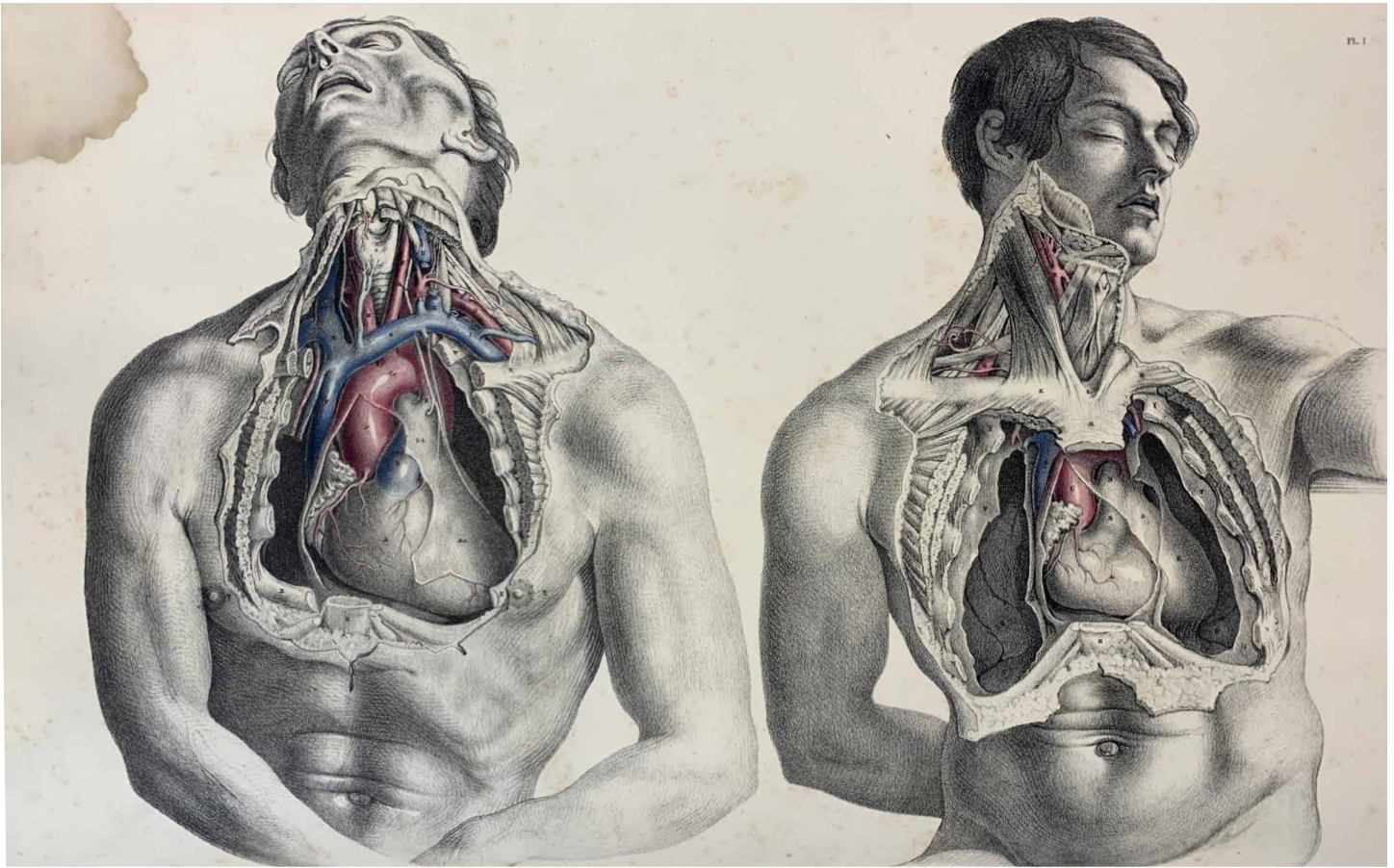
In keeping with the author's reputation regarding morbid anatomy, we note that the urogenital plate in this book nicely demonstrates an enlarged prostrate gland with the resultant trabecular bladder mucosa—a classic finding in cases of benign prostatic hyperplasia, as well as other causes of urethral obstruction.











15

## Maclise, Surgical anatomy, 1851

Surgical Anatomy. By Joseph Maclise, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. London, 1851.

Elephant folio, bound in half leather binding with patterned red cloth over boards and rebacked spine. Gold text on spine and front board. Marbled page edges. Marbled boards (admittedly, the pattern reminds me of hyaline cartilage, or perhaps the phialiferous cells of a chordoma). Hinges reinforced. Mild humidity damage to cloth. Corners bumped and chipped. Ex library copy with stamps on blank versos of plates. Mild damp stain at lower corner and fore edge affecting all leaves as far as Plate X, not affecting text or images. Repaired tear across bottom of final leaf of table of contents, not affecting text. One small torn corner, and one small tear near gutter on a different leaf, neither affecting plates or text. Plates and text are clean and bright. Binding is tight throughout.

Tear at top edge of commentary on plate xxvi coursing into text.

2 blanks, title, dedication, 2 pg preface, 3 pg contents, 35 plates (each printed on verso behind blank recto) with corresponding commentary, 4 pg concluding commentary, 2 end papers.

Thirty-five color and black and white plates, demonstrating regional anatomy. The style of the plates is pleasantly anachronistic in that they include depictions of strings tied around portions of some of the bodies, implying that these were holding the cadavers in position. This artistic approach was common in the 18th century but had become far less common by the mid 19th century.

Measures: 21 ¼ x 15 x 1 ¼ inches.

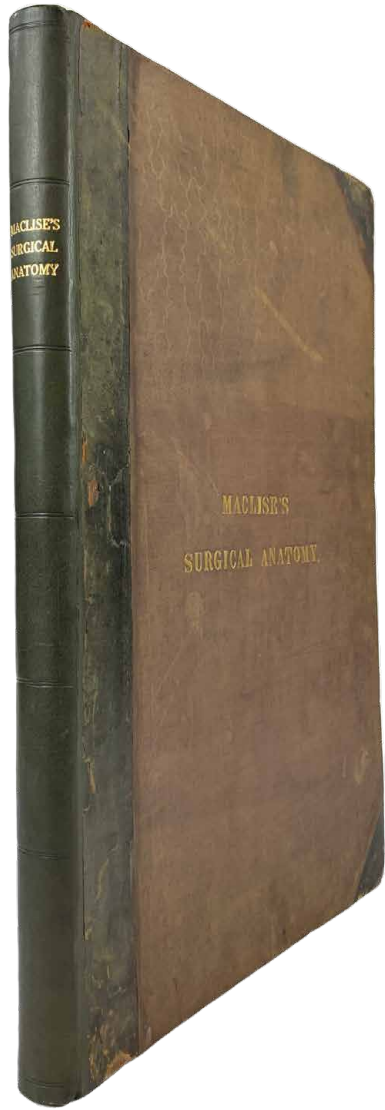
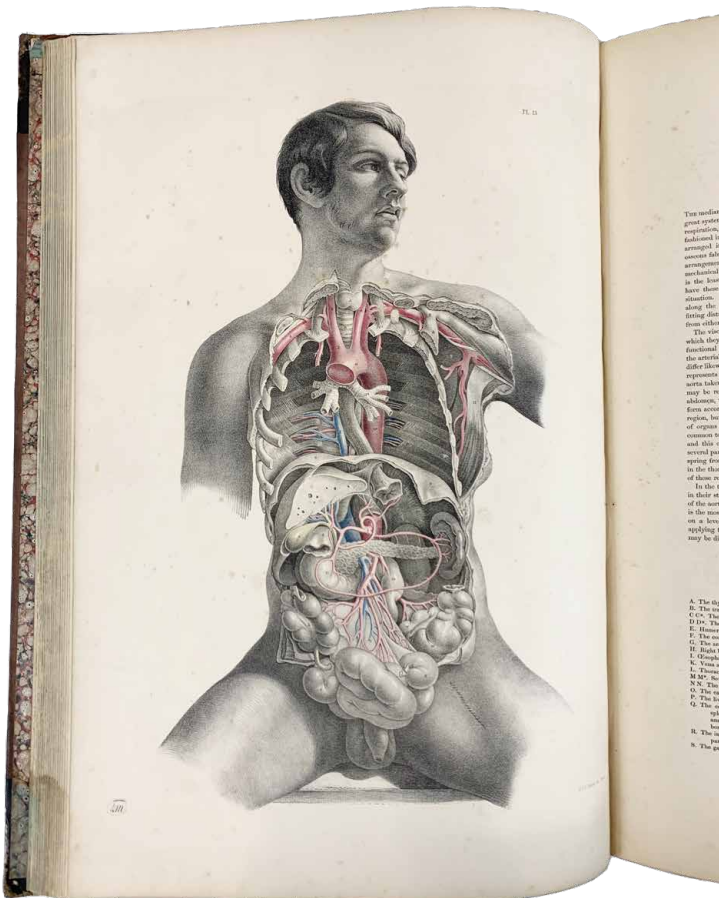
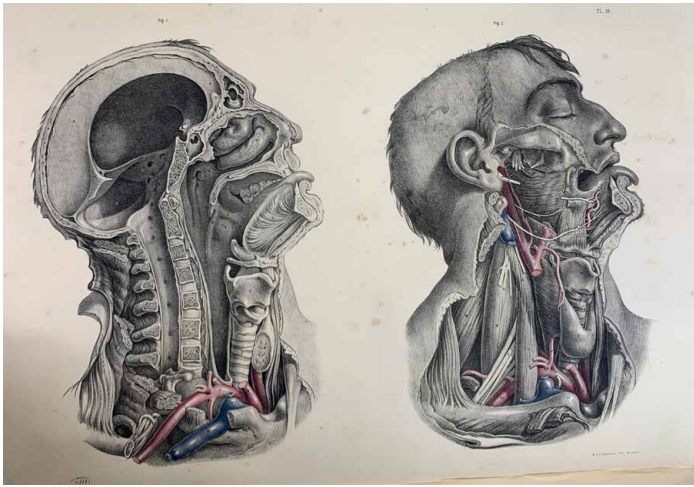
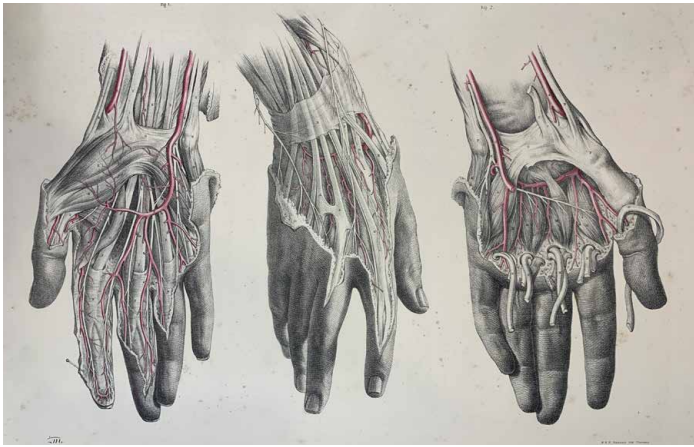
We presently find no other copies available on the market.

Heirs of Hippocrates 954: "Maclise was a student of Samuel Cooper and a prominent London surgeon. The thirty-five large colored lithographic plates were drawn by the author. Together with the text, they represent both fine artistry and fine scholarship."

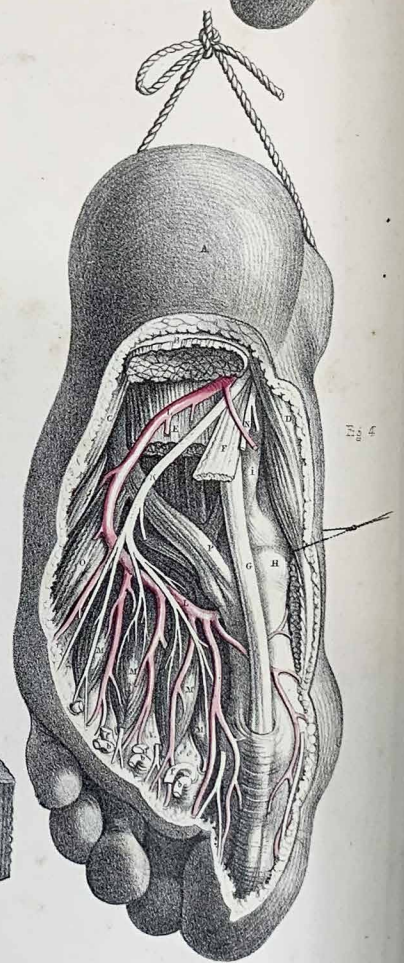
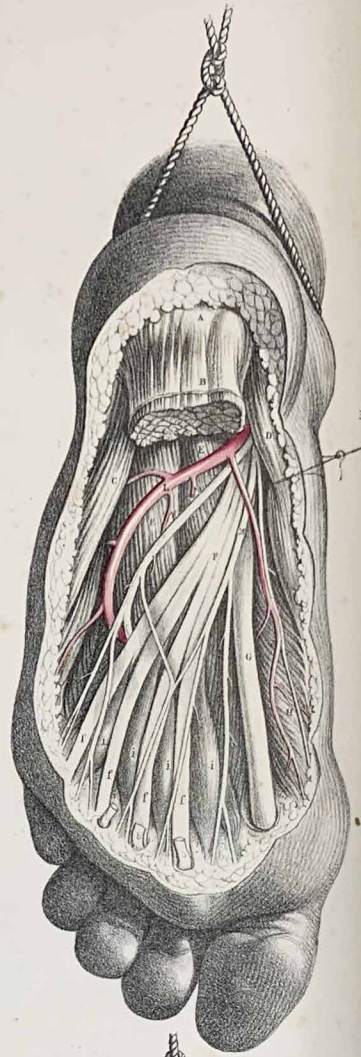
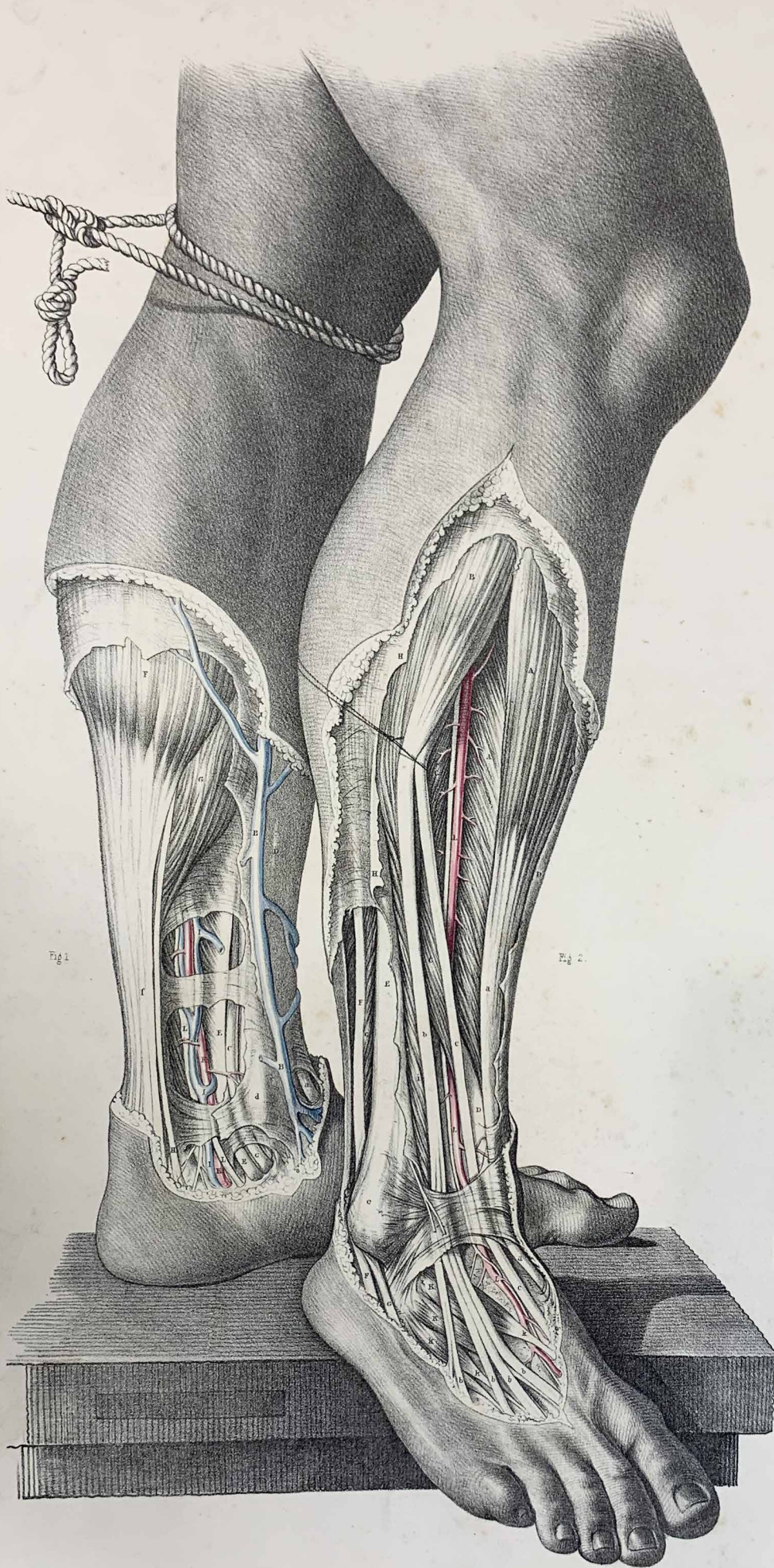
**Not in Garrison-Morton.**

**\$2250**

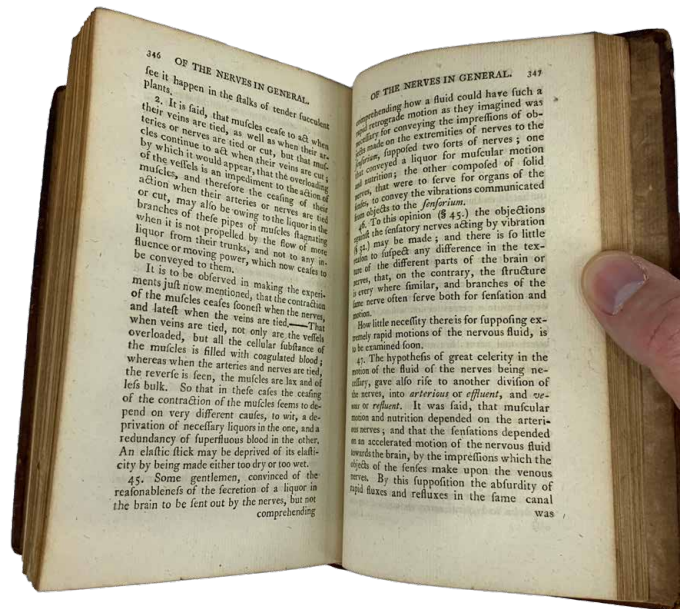
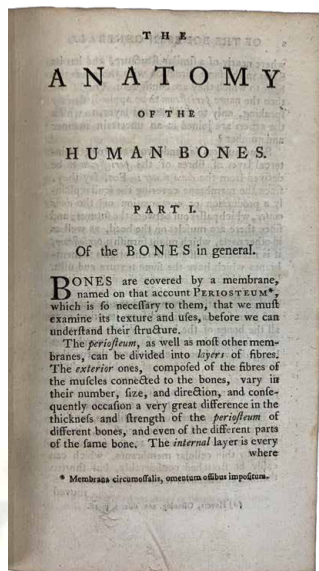
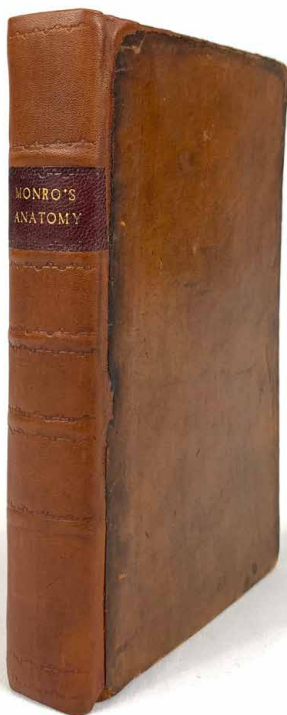












16

## Monro, Anatomy of Bones, Nerves, and Lacteals. Tenth ed., 1776.

The Anatomy of the Human Bones, Nerves, and Lacteal Sac and Ducts. The Tenth Edition. By Alexander Monro, Senior, M. D., and F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Professor of Medicine and Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. Dublin, 1776.

Full brown calf rebaked in 20th century. Red title plate with gold text on spine. Leather mildly scuffed. Internal hinges cracked but boards securely attached. One flyleaf at front and two at rear. Text is clean, bright, unmarked, and binding is tight. A very good rebaked copy.

Blank, title, iii - ix to the students, 1 - 311 (Bones), 313 - 320 index, title (Nerves & Lacteals, 9th ed), 323 - 324 preface, 325 - 410, 2 blanks.

Measures approximately 6 1/2 x 4 x 1 1/8 inches.

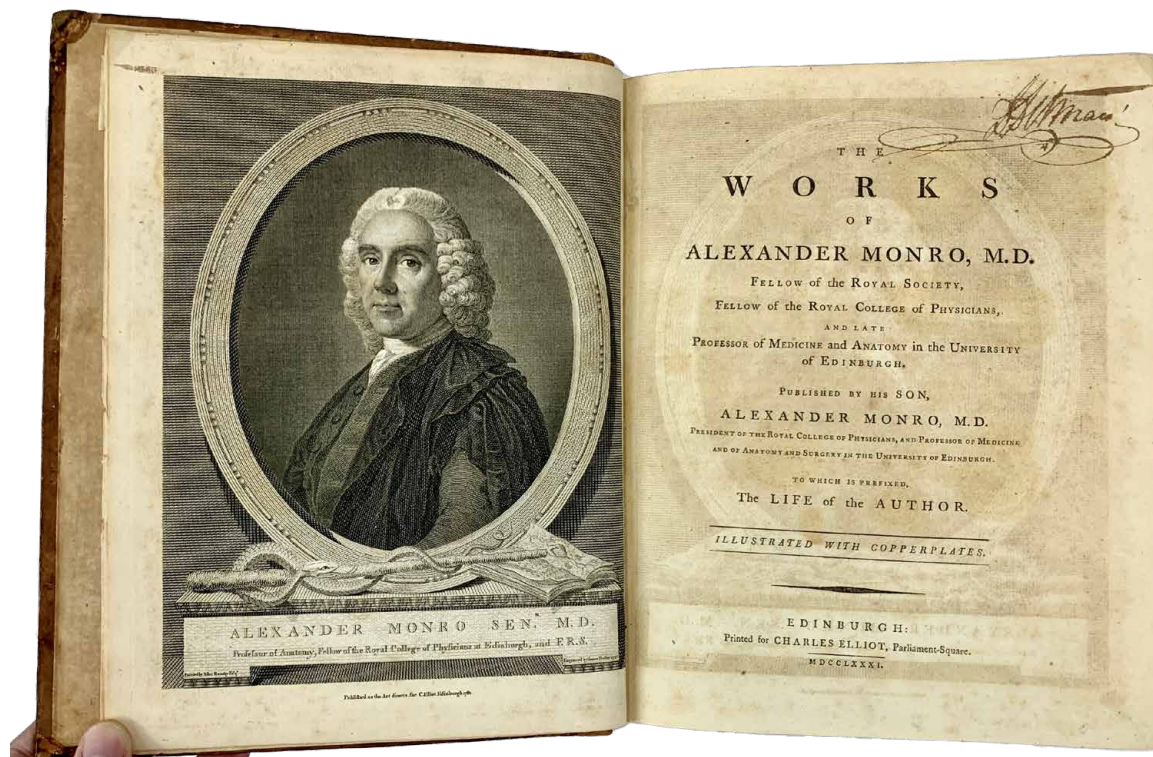
Alexander Monro, Senior (Primus), 1697 - 1767, was the first of three Alexander Monro's to hold the chair of anatomy at Edinburgh. His son and grandson (secundus and tertius, respectively) were each famous physicians and anatomists in their own right and refined the published anatomy of their more senior names' sake. Primus' second son, Donald Monro, wrote two well-known medical books as well (one on military hospitals, another on mineral waters).

Heirs of Hippocrates 524 (7th ed): "Monro's Anatomy received wide acclaim and remained in print well into the nineteenth century. Beginning with the second edition, all editions included Monro's separate treatises on the nerves and lacteal sac."

Not in Garrison-Morton.

\$325





17

## Monro, Works, 1781

The Works of Alexander Monro, M.D. Fellow of the Royal Society, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Late Professor of Medicine and Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. Published by his Son, Alexander Monro, M. D. President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Professor of Medicine and of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. To which is Prefixed, the Life of the Author. Illustrated with Copper Plates. Edinburgh: Printed for Charles Elliot, Parliament-Square. 1781.

Original full brown tree calf, later rebacked, with retention of original red spine label (a bit chipped at edges). Corners a bit bumped and chipped. A few other minor scuffs. Two dark stains (one small, one large and circular) on rear board. Fore-edge dyed faint yellow. Internal hinges repaired. Some staining from leather seeping into edges of pastedowns and fly leaves. Frontis (portrait) present. 18th century signature at top right of title page. Page 97 has very thin band of slight discoloration along the top edge. Pages 266/267 crinkled at lower corner. Pages 739/740 lower corner creased. Two small stains at top margin of 741. Two clear tape repairs to verso of final blank near hinge. Very rare foxing. No internal markings aside from signature on title page. Clean, bright, and tight throughout. Leaves very crisp, margins exceptionally well retained, and corners of leaves are still crisp and right angles--a very fresh and seemingly unread copy.

Text in English, except 706 - 719 (No 54, De Cuticula Humana), which is in Latin. Seven (7) folding plates, each with variable transfer onto preceding versos. Folds are all intact and most margins are entirely retained, though fore edge margin of plate five (5) is a bit ragged, but does not encroach upon the image.

2 blanks, frontis, title, advertisement, v - viii contents, ix - xxiv life of the author, 1 - 780 text and plates, 781 - 791 index, directions to binder, two blanks.

Plate i follows page 266; plate ii follows 468; iii follows 532; iv follows 590, v - 594, vi - 620, and vii - 676.

Monro interacts with and responds to the works of many other eminent men throughout this work, such as Winslow, Heister, Harvey, Malpighi, de Graaf, and others.

Topics include: anatomy, comparative anatomy, physiology, laboratory techniques, blood-letting, tumors, ulcers, cancer, amputation, hernia, surgical instruments, angina, asthma, jaundice, pox, unexpected cures, orthopedics, obstetrics, and public health including epidemiology and vaccine.

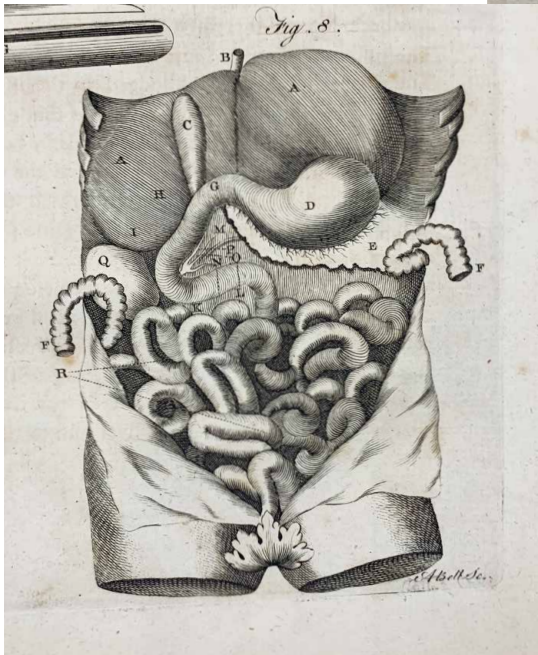
Measures: 11 ¾ x 10 x 2 ⅜ inches

**Not in Garrison-Morton.**

**\$950**



hearing of the, 10.  
 Fœtuses, essay on their nutrition, 371. Preliminary facts, 373. A monstrous fœtus without heart or lungs, 380. How far the mouth or umbilical vessels are necessary for their nutrition, 397. Whether they are nourished by the liquor of the amnios, 406. By some thought to suck in the womb, 414. Do not swallow the liquor of the amnios, 418. Nourished wholly by the navel, 422. This con-  
 other  
 Hand,  
 Hare,  
 lical  
 ent,  
 Head,  
 mea  
 144  
 Heifler



N<sup>o</sup> 35.  
 A  
 DESCRIPTION  
 OF SEVERAL  
 CHIRURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

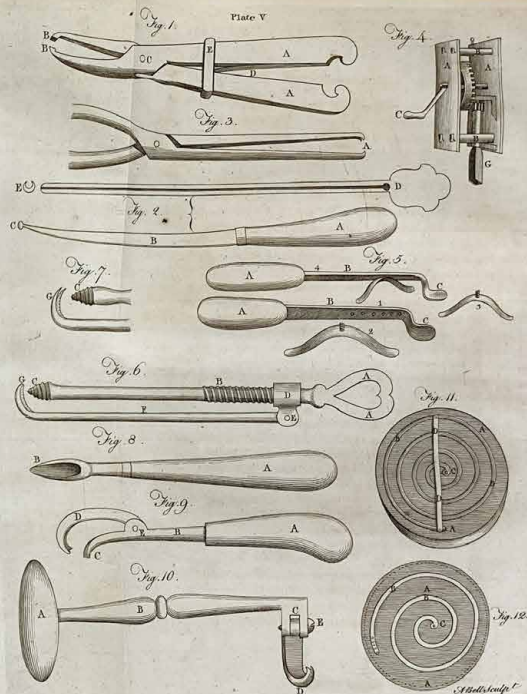
**B**EING persuaded that many surgeons are in possession of instruments with which operations in surgery could be done with more safety and ease than with those commonly employed, and that these gentlemen only need to be acquainted how they could make them more generally known to be serviceable to mankind, I send you figures and descriptions of several which I have now in my possession\*.

Plate IV. fig. 2. A pair of scissors, the blades of which are crooked in their flat sides. The figure is of the same size with the scissors; but the engraver, not satisfied with this picture's distinguishing them well enough from the common scissors that are crooked in the narrow side of the blades, made the other small figure (3), which shews better where the curve is. This scissors I had from Mr. John Douglas surgeon in Edinburgh. They are very useful for taking off excrescences from hollow parts, or for cutting in curve lines, which the common scissors cannot easily be applied to.

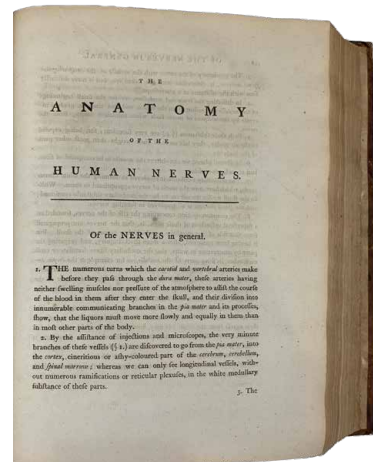
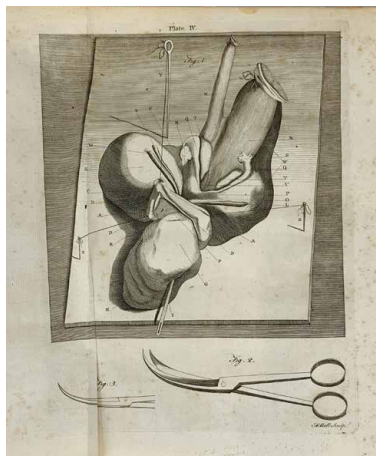
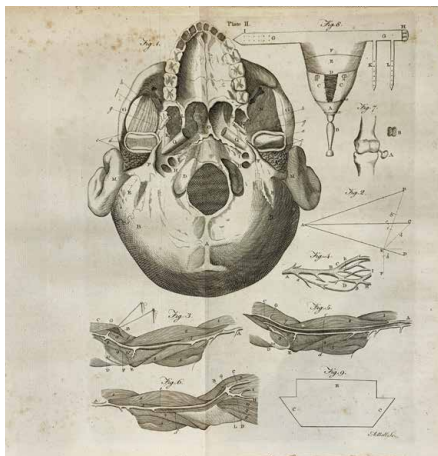
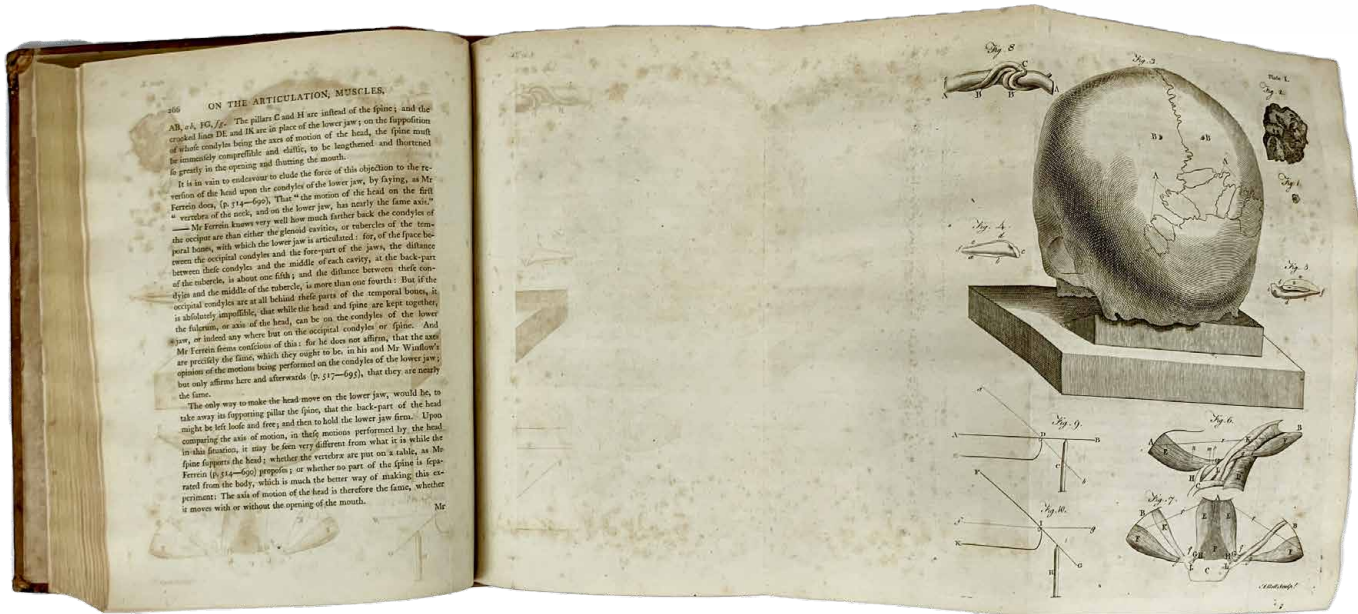
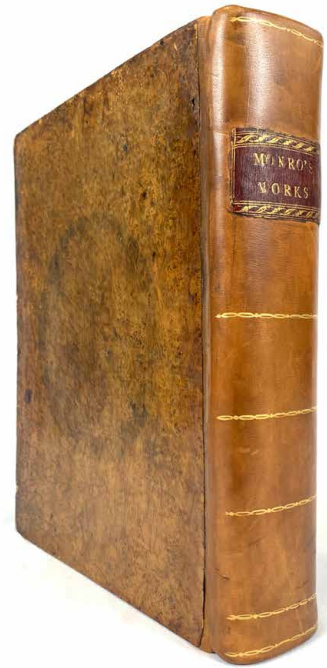
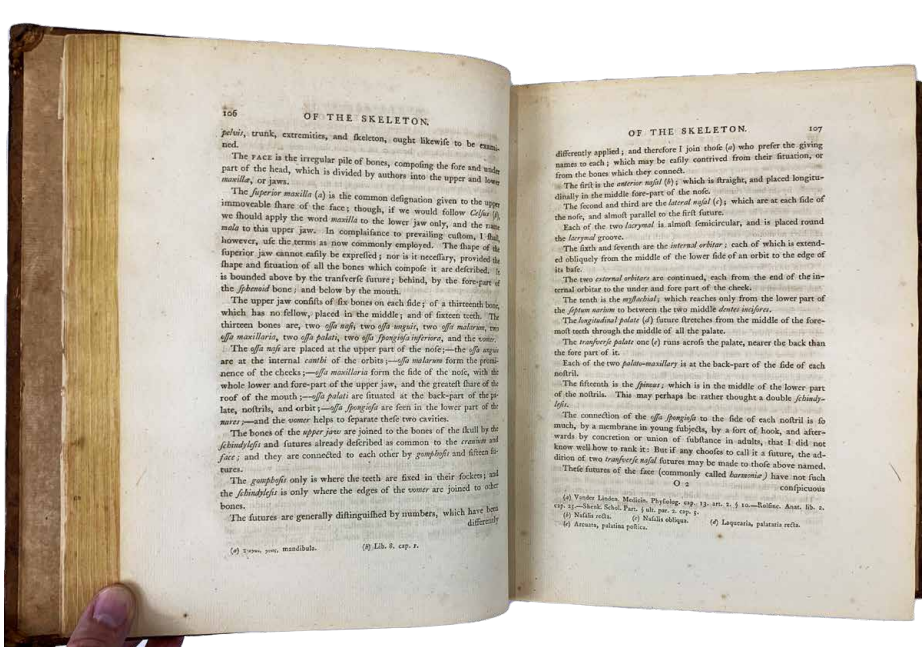
Plate V. fig. 1. Is a needle-holder, which I had from the same gentleman. AA two flat shanks or handles, BB the two sides of its mouth grooved for keeping the needles steady, C the hinge, D a spring which keeps the handles asunder, and the mouth open, till the slip-ring or slider E is thrust towards the end of the handles.

\* Originally published in the Edin. Medical Essays, being Art. xlii. of Vol. V.

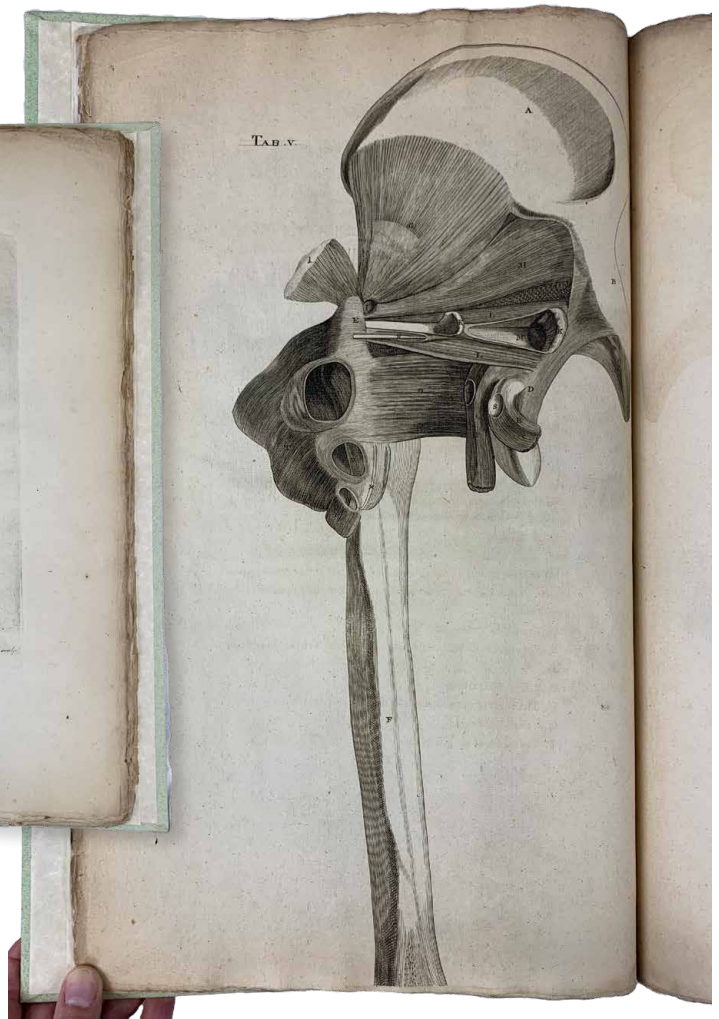
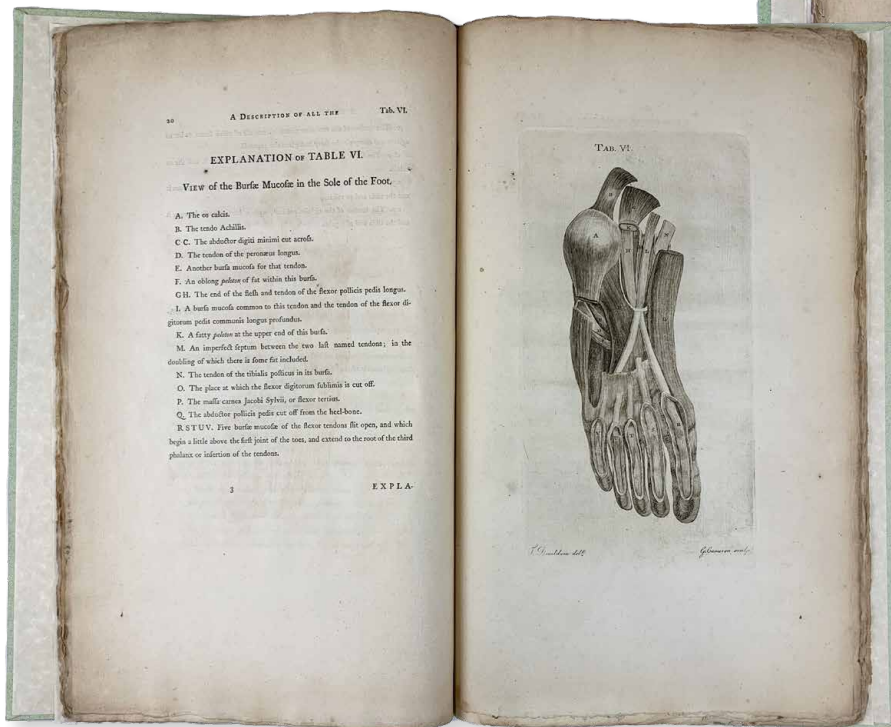
This











18 **Monro, Bursae Mucosae, 1788**

A Description of All the Bursae Mucosae of the Human Body; Their Structure Explained, and compared with that of the capsular ligaments of the joints, and of those sacs which line the cavities of the thorax and abdomen; with remarks on the accidents and diseases which affect those several sacs, and on the operations necessary for their cure. Illustrated with Tables. By Alexander Monro, M.D. Professor of Physic, Anatomy, and Surgery, in the University of Edinburgh; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and Fellow of the Royal Academy of Surgery of Paris. Edinburgh: Printed for C. Elliot, T. Kay, and Co. No. 332, opposite Somerset-Place, Strand, London; And for Charles Elliot, Edinburgh. 1788.

Folio in blue-green paper over boards with brown paper spine. Brown paper title plates on front board and spine. Boards smudged. New end papers. Three leaves (including title) with marginal paper repairs. Small tears at fore-edge of Tab VIII (not affecting image). Deckled edges. Margins enormous. A few very small, ink stains. Minimal foxing and toning. Otherwise, clean, bright, and tight throughout.

New ffep, blank, title, to Royal Society and Contents, 5 - 10 text, Tab 1 (top), 11 -12 text, Tab II (top), 13 - 14 text, Tab III (top), 15 - 16 text, Tab IV, Tab V, 17 - 20, Tab VI, Tab VII, 21 - 54, Tab 8 (folding), 55 - 58, Tab 9, 59 - 60, Tab X, Tab I (bottom), Tab III (bottom, folding), unnumbered folding plate, original blank, new blank.

We have seen two states for this work. Some copies have the folding plates laid on linen so the tops and bottoms of the plates are together. In others, like this copy, the leaves were never brought together to unite the portions of the plates, so a bit of flipping and letter-hunting is necessary to correlate the images with the explanations when identifying structures.

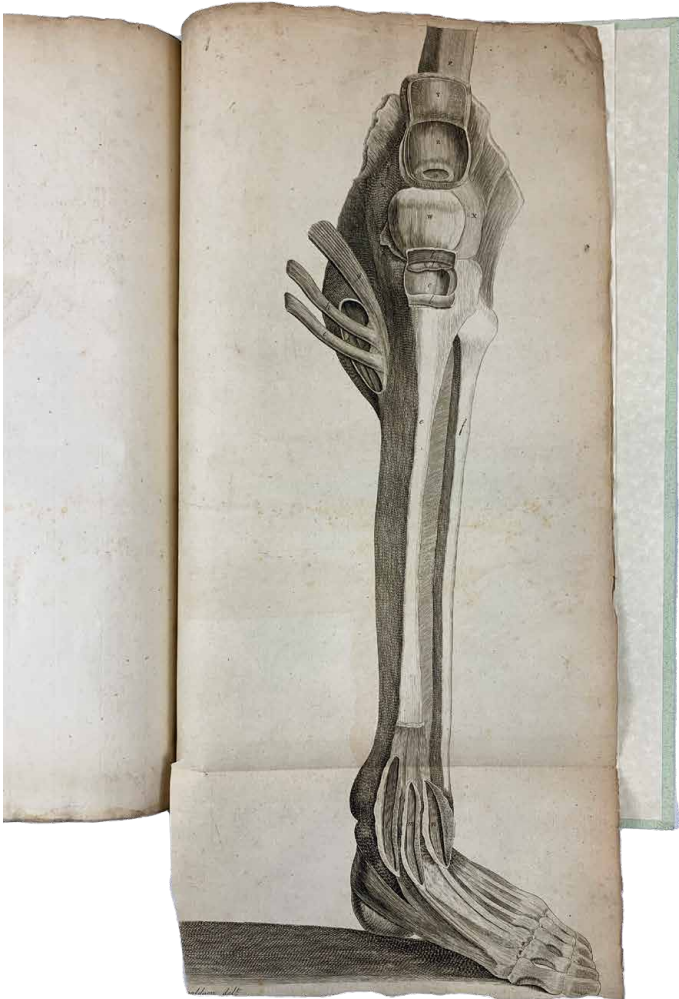
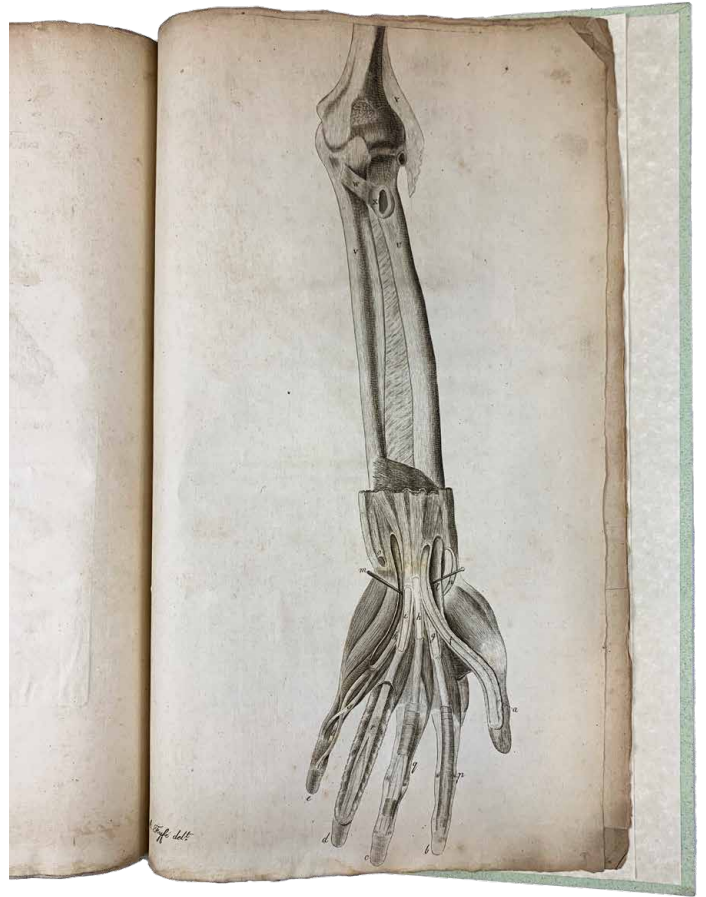
Alexander Monro Secundus (1733 - 1817) is generally regarded as the greatest of the three Alexander Monros (they held, in turn, the Chair of Anatomy at Edinburgh from 1720 to 1846 (Thornton, 1966). Secundus studied under his father, Primus, as well as Hunter, Albinus, and Meckel the Elder. Indeed, it was Albinus who named the bursae mucosae (Heirs of Hippocrates 634 and 635).



Secundus is the one who is credited with the discovery of the eponymous Foramen of Monro in the brain (see Garrison Morton 1385, and Waller. 6645 and 6646).

G-M 399.2 "The first serious study of this subject and the most original anatomical work by the greatest of the Monro dynasty.

**\$2400**







19

## Monro, System of Anatomy, New ed., 1791

A System of Anatomy and Physiology, with the Comparative Anatomy of Animals. Compiled from the Latest and Best Authors, and Arranged, as Nearly as the Work Would Admit, in the Order of the Lectures Delivered in the University of Edinburgh, In Three Volumes. With a complete Index to each Volume. A New Edition, with Additions, Corrections, and Notes; Illustrated with Twenty Copperplates. Edinburgh: Printed for William Creech; and Sold in London by G. G. and J. J. Robinsons; Paternoster-Row. 1791.

Complete. Volume First. Volume Second. Volume Third.

Three volumes in full brown tree calf with red title plates and raised bands on spines. Faint red page edges.

### VOL 1

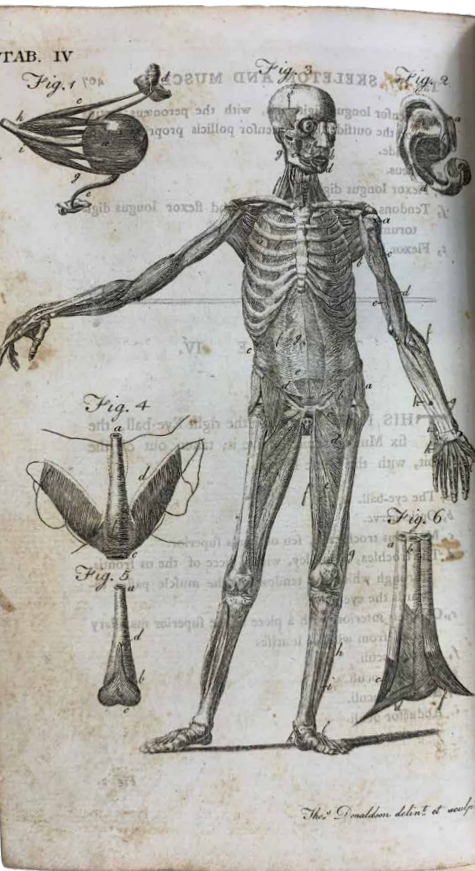
Corners bumped and scuffed. Mild shelf wear. Bottom edge of spine chipped. Front hinge starting to crack exteriorly but board still firmly attached. Book plate (James Tait Goodrich) on front paste down. Very small stain on pg 468. Foxing is very rare. A clean, bright, tight, and remarkably fresh copy--seemingly unread, with no internal marks.

2 blanks, half title, full title, v - viii Dedication, ix - xiii Contents, xv - xxxii Introduction, A (p 1) title, 2 - 4 To the Students, 5 - 487 text and plates, 489 - 506 Index, 2 pp Advertisements, 1 blank.

Part I: osteology, Part II: myology, Part III: Eight Anatomical Tables (after Albinus, with explanations by John Innes) plus two additional tables. Part IV cartilage & ligaments. Part V integuments

Tab I precedes p 397 and Tab X precedes p 427. All 10 plates present. Tab VI bound slightly askew resulting in a slightly roughened fore-edge which sticks out beyond the rest of the block.





## VOL 2

Corners bumped and slightly scuffed. Front hinge superficially beginning to crack exteriorly but board still holding tight. Mild shelf wear. Book plate (James Tait Goodrich) on front paste down. Top corner of title page folded. Tear of corner p 21/22. Faint transparent damp stain, partially involving text and all plates, spreading inward from fore-edge at pp 23 - 165, 176 - 186, 348 - 369, and all four plates with their textual explanations. Otherwise only rare foci of foxing, minute stains, and very rare corner folds and small tears not involving text. Otherwise, clean, bright, and tight. Leaves crisp and corners not thumbed. A seemingly unread copy with no internal markings.

2 blanks, half title, full title, 1 - 8 Contents, 1 - 463 text and plates, 463 - 471 index, blank.

Part VI: viscera (including brain, eyes, "blood and juices," etc.)

Tab XI - XIV, with explanations bound at end of text, before index.



## VOL 3

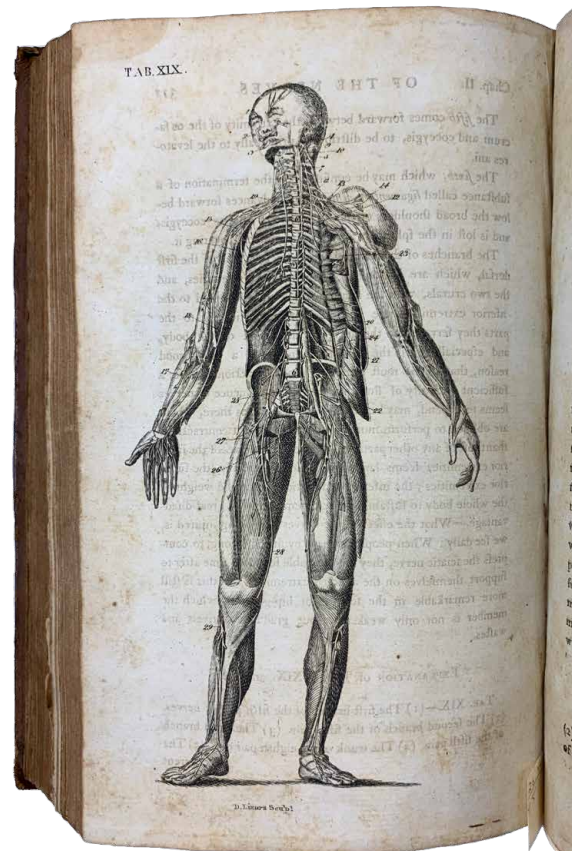
Corners bumped and scuffed, focal worming of leather. Top edge of spine partially chipped. Mild shelf wear. Front and rear hinges beginning to superficially crack, but boards secure. Book plate (James Tait Goodrich) on front paste down. A few corners folded. Rare mild small stains, mostly marginal. Otherwise strikingly fresh, clean, bright, and tight throughout. Seemingly an unread and unmarked copy.

3 blanks, half title, title, 1 - 2 contents, 3 - 447 text and plates, 449 - 467 index, 2 blanks.

Pg 3: Part VI (viscera continued, including conception, and Life & Death), Part VII: nerves. Pg 314: comparative anatomy, Pg 443: bursae mucosae

Tab XV and XVI between p 188 & 189. Tab XVI bound slightly askew resulting in a slightly roughened fore-edge which sticks out beyond the rest of the block. XVII follows p 202. XVIII follows 218, XIX follows 310, XX follows p312.

20 copper plates present, as called for.



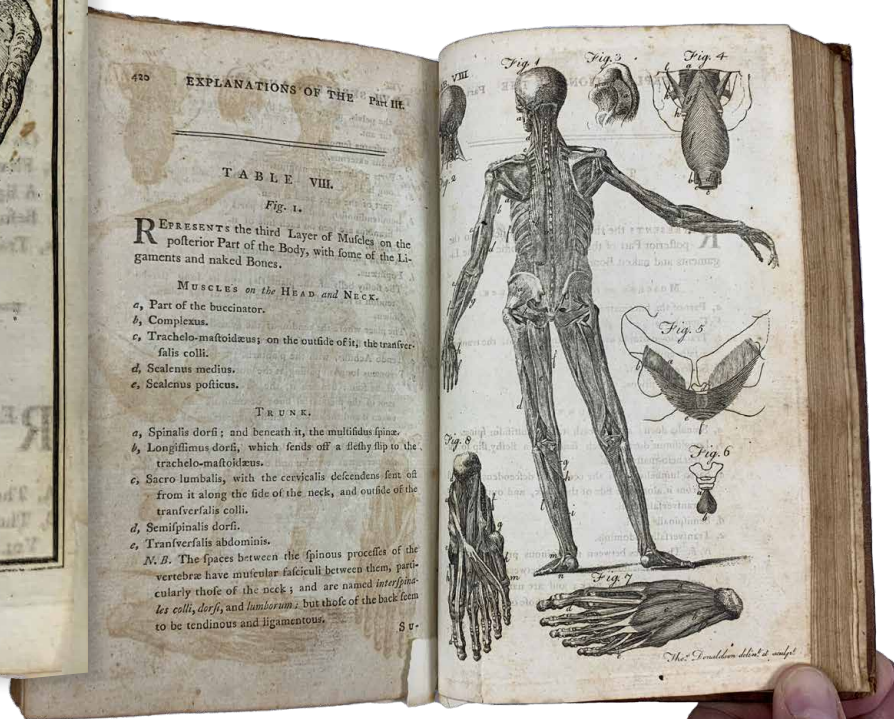
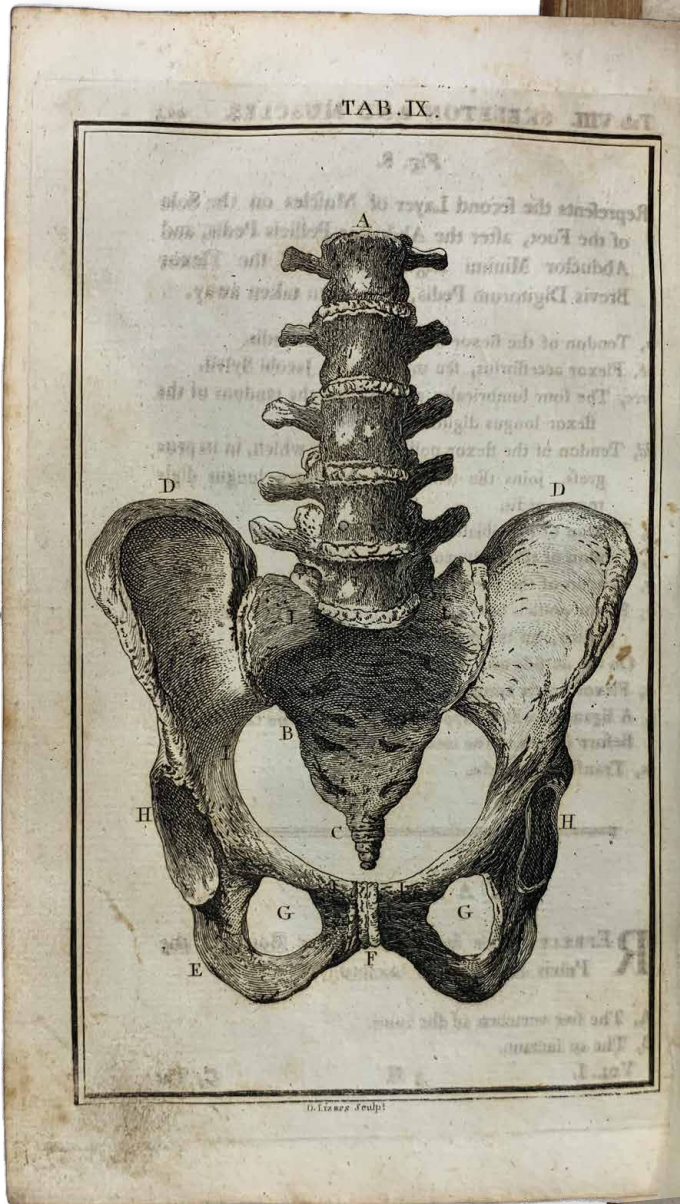


Measures: 8 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 1 1/2

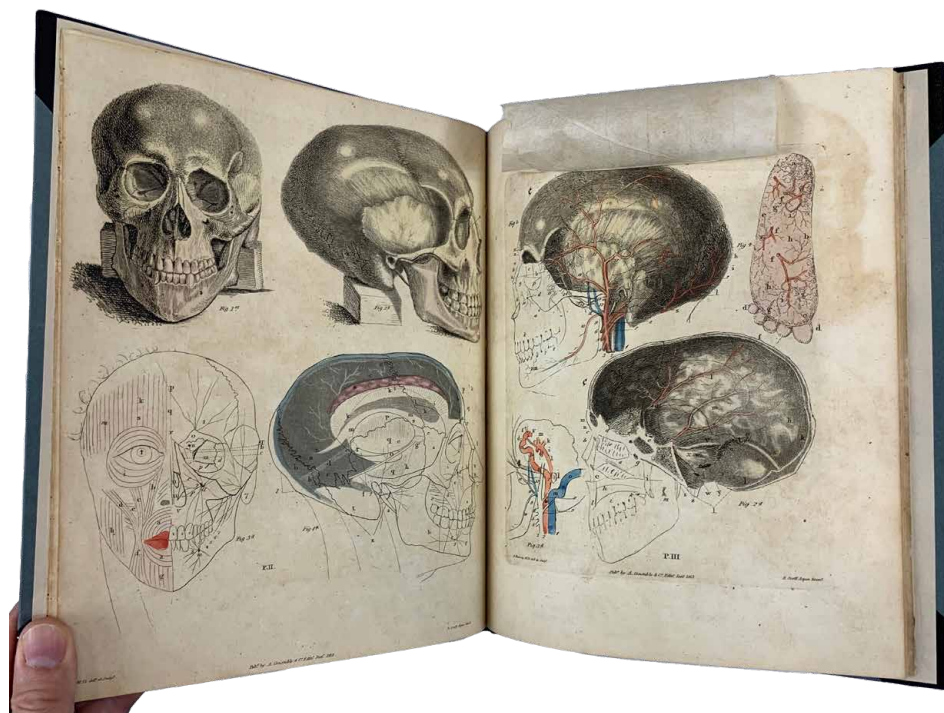
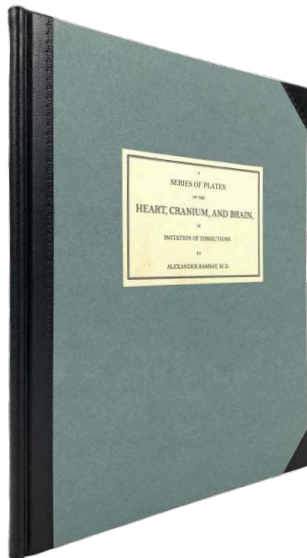
The author references others such as Cowper, Winslow, Valsalva, Haller, Monro, Sommering, Pacchioni, Zinn, Harvey, Hunter, Vesalius.

Not in Garrison-Morton.

\$575







20

## Ramsay, Anatomical Plates, 1813, Second Edition

A Series of Plates of the Heart, Cranium, And Brain, In Imitation of Dissections. By Alexander Ramsay, M. D. Lecturer of Anatomy and Physiology in Edinburgh. Second Edition, Much Enlarged. Edinburgh: Printed by George Ramsay and Company, for Archibald Constable and Company, Edinburgh; and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London. 1813.

Small folio volume rebound in the 21st century (by Vernon Wiering) in half leather binding, with black leather spine and corners, and blue paper over boards. White paper title/author label on front board. The plates were originally bound into a portfolio, with the plates sutured through to the rear board at their left edge and the final plate glued along its right edge to the board. This has been subsequently lifted from the board and has been rebound as a book rather than a portfolio. The plates are predominately clean and bright with the exception of scattered minor discoloration here and there. The tissue guards are intact though a bit wrinkled. Band of mottled discoloration along bottom edge of blank ffep and focally at bottom corner of title page. Thin band of residual adhesive and paper along fore edge of verso of final plate where it had originally been glued. Otherwise, an attractive set of plates in a handsome rebind.

Colored plates illustrating the heart, central and some peripheral vasculature, the skull, and in the most detail, the brain. Several of the brain plates (VII - XI) are overlaid

with portions cut out to reveal portions of the plates below. This is organized to take the viewer of the plates progressively deeper into the brain in simulation of the process of dissecting a brain. We also note that the plates of the central nervous system are executed with the body in the prone position. While this is perhaps not as familiar to modern anatomists or autopsy pathologists, it was common in the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries to dissect the entire central nervous system in this way. It appears these plates were variably issued with and without 66 pages of text. We offer here the plates.

New ffep, blank, title, 15 plates, new blank.

Measures: 11 ¼ x 9 ¼ x ¾ inches.

Ramsay was apparently a temperamental genius who did not trust the artists of his day to render his dissections into illustrations. He also may have been involved in body trafficking (which was not uncommon in his day). He lived in the UK and the USA (notably, Maine, where this specific volume was acquired). He studied snake bites and, ironically, died from the effects of one in 1824. See Howard Atwood Kelly's *A Cyclopaedia of American Medical Biography*, 1912, vol 2, as well as *Notes on Alexander Ramsay and His Anatomical Manuscripts* by James F Ballard, January 18, 1932.

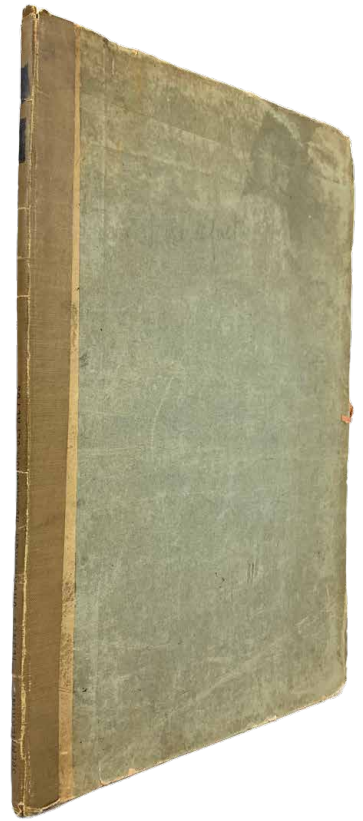
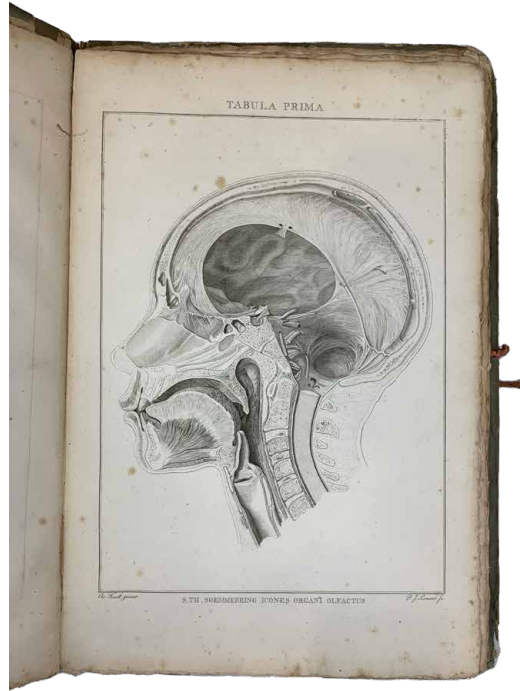
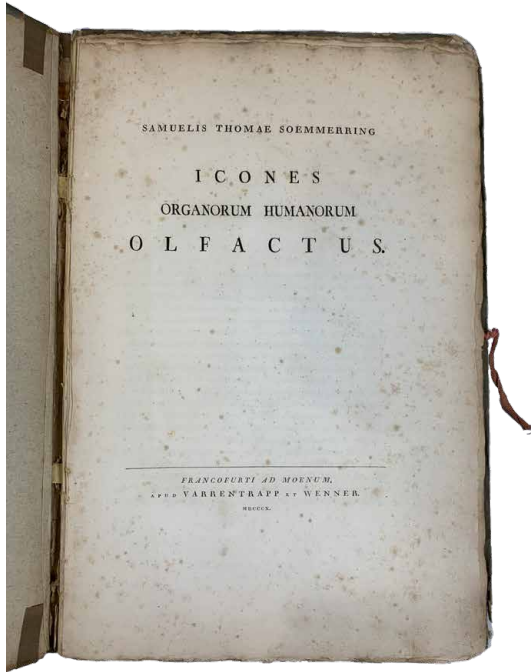
**Not located in Garrison-Morton, Bibliotheca Osleriana, Bibliotheca Walleriana, The Harvey Cushing Collection of Books and Manuscripts.**

**\$2500**









21

## Soemmerring, *Icones Organorum Humanorum Olfactus*, 1810

Samuelis Thomae Soemmerring *Icones Organorum Humanorum Olfactus*. Francofurti Ad Moenum, Apud Varrentrapp et Wenner, 1810.

Samuel Thomas Von Soemmerring (1755 – 1830), the son of a physician, studied at Gottingen (under Wrisberg), England, Scotland, and the Netherlands. He was a friend of William Hunter as well as Pieter Camper. He was professor of anatomy at the Collegium Carolinum in Cassel, and later professor of medicine at Mainz. He was an admirer of Albinus and strove for anatomical illustrations with perfect accuracy. He was a skilled artist and trained Christian Kock to draw his plates. He published on the skeleton, embryology, the eye, cranial nerves, and even corsets. He also translated Matthew Baillie's *Morbid Anatomy* into German in 1794. (Thornton 1966). He was also one of the inventors of the electric telegraph (Bibliotheca Osleriana 4001).

Folio in blue paper over boards with later brown cloth spine. Red ties at fore-edges. Boards and spine worn, stained, and chipped. Corners bumped. Book plate (James Tait Goodrich) on front paste down. Binding starting to fail with first bifolium detached. Deckled edges. Mild to moderate foxing. Margins quite large.

Title, iii – viii, 1 – 23 plates and explanations.

Total of 9 plates. Text in Latin.

16 ¾ x 11 ¾ x ½ inches

Bibliotheca Walleriana 9049.

First published in 1809 as *Abbildungen der menschlichen Organe des Geruches*, and is “among his principles works” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 704).

“As far as pictorial representation is concerned, Soemmerring can be compared to no other anatomist so fittingly as with Albinus, whom he himself esteemed very highly. He aimed, like Albinus, at the discovery of the true and beautiful in the form of every part of the human body and combined a perfect sense for artistic representation with the most exact perception of details. He endeavored, like Albinus, to have every part reproduced just as it existed in the living body, and not as it appeared after death from the treatment of the anatomist. This is one of the reasons that Soemmerring’s pictures have, for a long time, maintained such a strong influence both in anatomy and anatomic illustrations. They replaced all the repulsive, unaesthetic, and unnatural features so often prominent in earlier anatomic representations by the substitution of incomparably better ones.” (Choulant, pg 301)

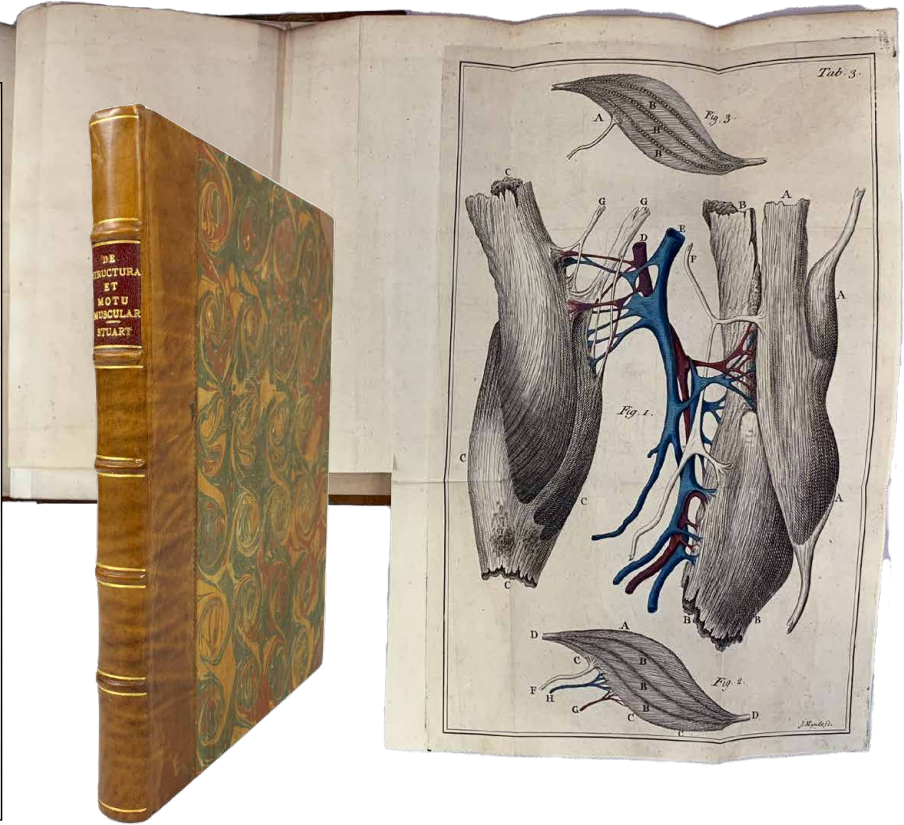
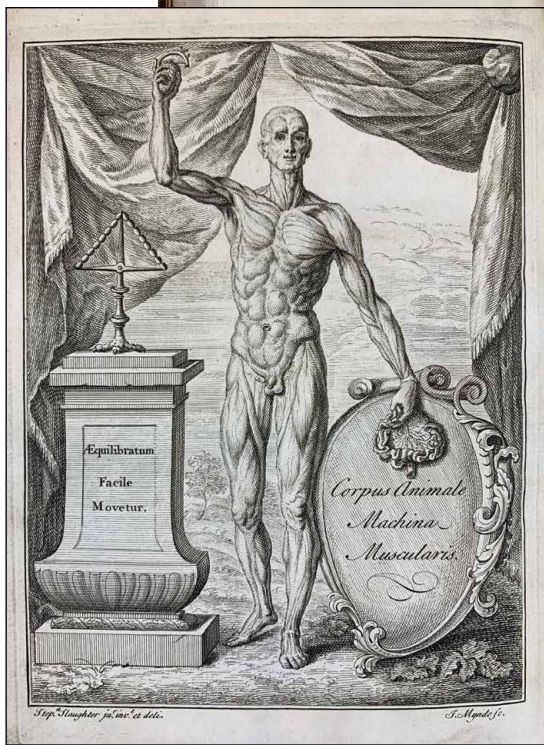
**Not in Garrison-Morton, but see also G-M 1383 for his publication on the cranial nerves in general.**

**\$750**









22

**Stuart, Motu Musculari, 1738**

Dissertatio de Structura et Motu Musculari, Auctore Alexandro Stuart, M.D. Serenissimae Carolinae Mag. Brit. Etc. nuper Regin. Med. Ord. Coll. Reg. Med. Lond. & R.S.S. Londini: Excudit Samuel Richardson, Sumptibus Societatis ad Literas promovendas institutae, Anno 1738.

Half brown leather binding with marbled paper over boards. Raised bands, red leather title plate, and gold text and lines on spine. Mild faint scuffing of paper (slightly greater over rear board). Mild shelf wear. New end papers. Book plate of James Tait Goodrich partially adhered to front paste down. Internal and external hinges strong, though slight cracking focally in gutter prior to Introduction. Anatomic frontis present. Prior owner's name (probably 18th century) at top of title page. Minor smudge at fore edge of title page. One pencil numeric code and two library stamps on rear of title page. Single linear black smudge involving two letters and coursing toward gutter on pg 74. Otherwise, only a few very faint marginal smudges and foxing, distant from text. Margins exceptionally large and well-retained. Attractively set in Roman font. Leaves are clean, bright, and tight throughout,

and text is free of internal markings. Five folding plates at rear (Tab 3 partially in colors) explaining physiologic and mechanical principles. All plates clean, crisp, and free of tears. A remarkably fresh copy, despite ex library.

2 new blanks, original blank, frontis, title page, epistle, preface (v - xii), Introduction (i - ix), text (begins on C2: 1 - 131, errata at bottom of 131), five plates, 2 new blanks.

No other copies currently available. Only four copies have sold at auction since 1976. The most recent being 2012—a far inferior copy to this one.

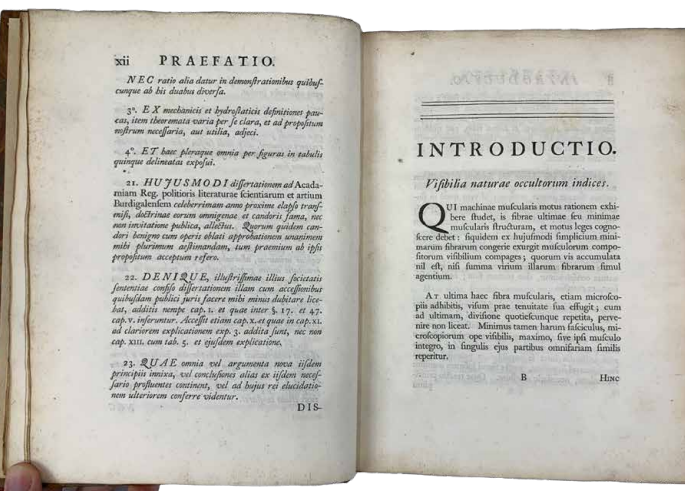
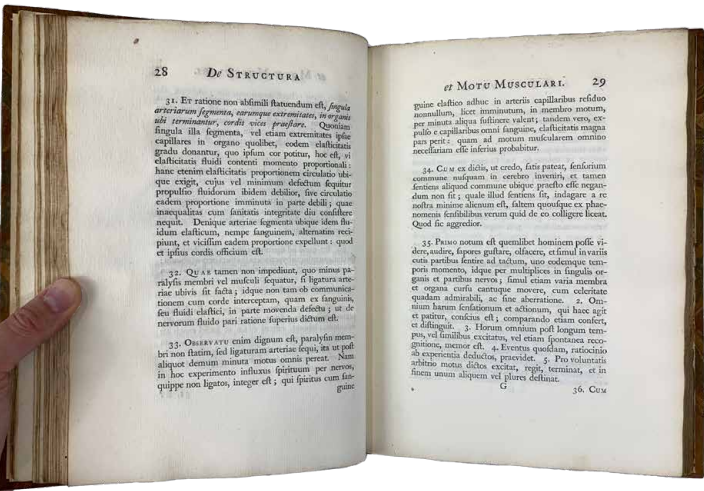
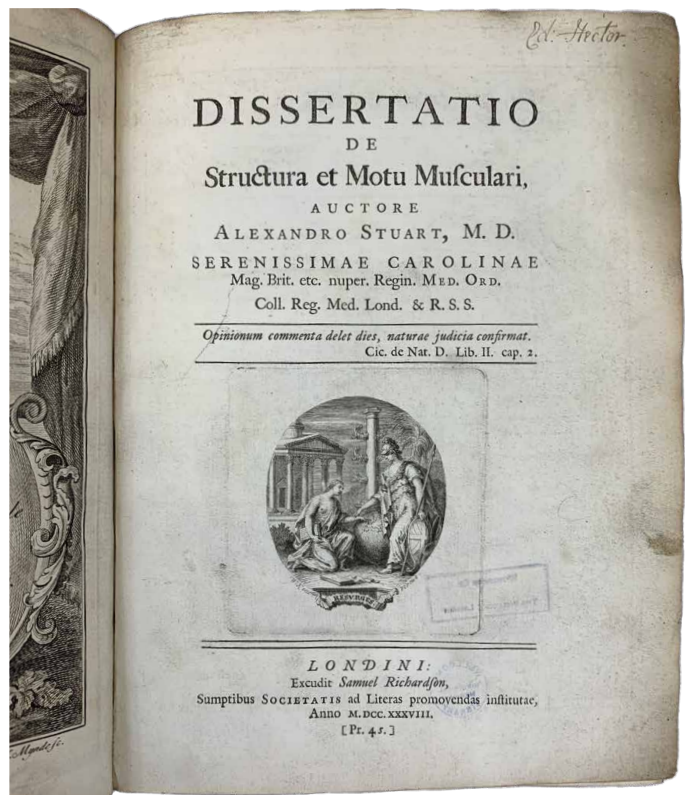
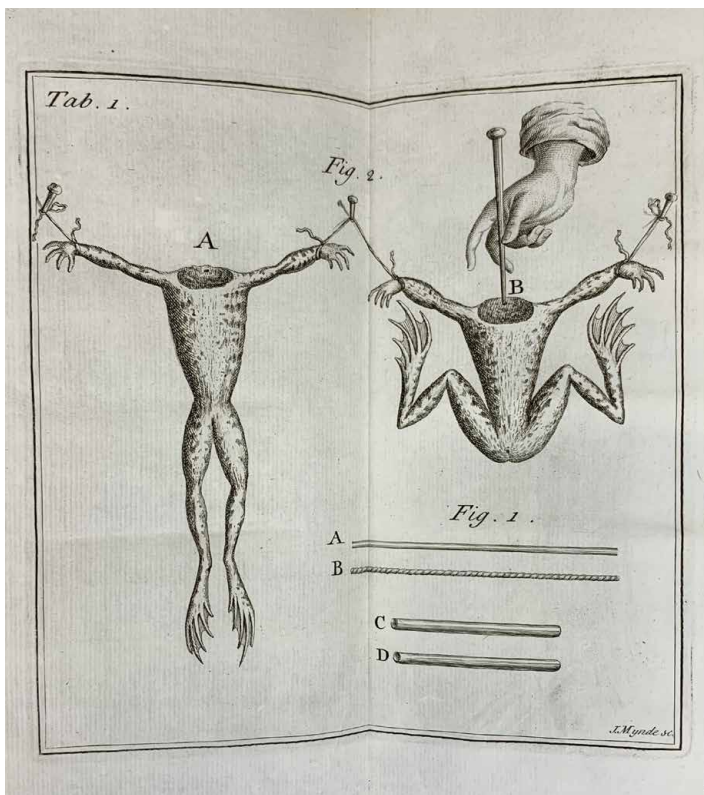
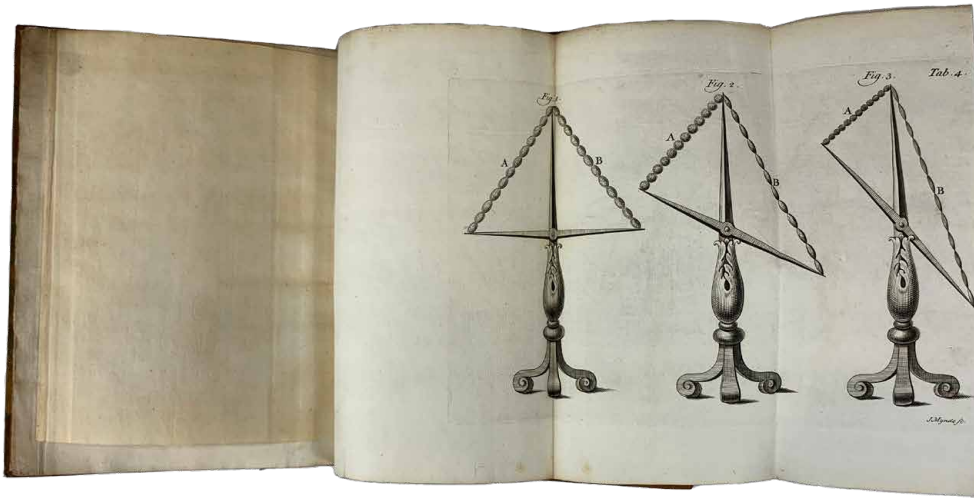
Measures: 10 ½ x 8 ¼ x 7/8 inches

**Waller 9332.**  
**Not in Osler, Talbott, Garrison-Morton, or Heirs.**

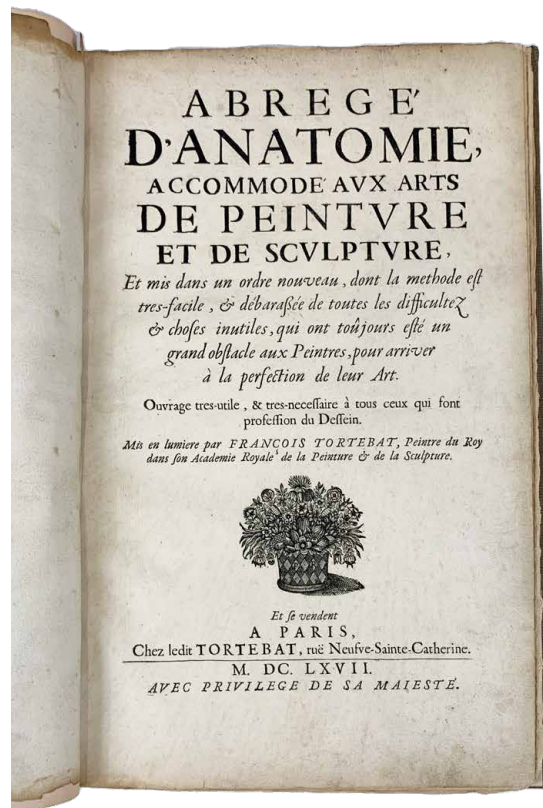
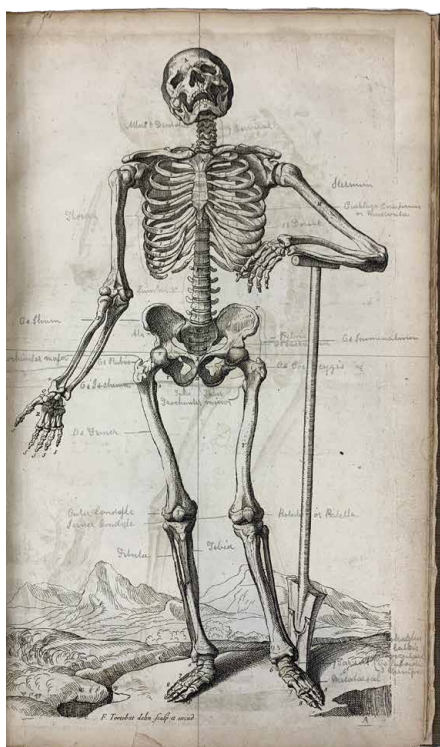
1673 - 1742. In 1738 he was the first Croonian lecturer in muscle physiology at the Royal Society. His Motu Musculari is an expansion of his inaugural dissertation for his M.D. degree at Leiden in 1711. Stuart asserted that it was the function of nerve juice which controlled muscular motion. (Encyclopedia.com).

**\$4500**









23

**Tortebat, Abrege D'Anatomie**  
*bound with*  
**Audran, Les Protortions du Corps Humain**

Abrege D'Anatomie, Accommode Aux Arts De Peinture Et De Sculpture, Et mis dans un ordre nouveau, dont la methode est tres-facile, & debarassee de toutes les difficultes & choses inutiles, qui ont toujours este un grand obstacle aux Peintres, pour arriver a la perfection de leur art. Ouvrage tres-utile, & tres-necessaire a tous ceux qui font profession du Dessein. Mis en lumiere par Francios Tortebat, Peintre du Roy dans son Academie Royale de la Peinture & de la Sculpture. Et se vendent A Paris, Chez ledit Tortebat, rue Neusve-Sainte-Catherine. 1667. Avec Privilege De Sa Maieste.

**BOUND WITH:**

Les Proportions Du Corps Humain Mesurees sur les plus belles Figures de l'Antiquite. A Paris, Chez Girard Audran, Graveur du Roy, rue S Jacques, aux deux Piliers d'or. 1688. Avec Privilege Du Roy.

Folio in quarter brown leather with tan cloth over boards. Raised bands and red leather title label with gold text on spine. Blind stamped details on leather. Date stamped at bottom of spine. Some mild scuffing of leather here and there. Hinges strong. New end papers. Original ffp slightly ragged at margins. Some pencil writing on original ffp. Margins of title page and preface leaves of Les Proportions a bit ragged as well. A few mild smudges and marginal tears here and there, as well as sparse foxing, but all plates remain intact, clean, and bright. Binding tight throughout. Two works bound as one.

2 new blanks, original ffp, title page for Abrege D'Anatomie, 2 pg epistle, 3 pgs au lecteur, title with text on verso, skeletal plate with text on verso (plate dated 1668), two skeletal plates (recto annotated in pencil), 6 muscle men plates with text on verso, 1 muscle man plate, two nudes on facing pages, text on verso of nude man.

Title page for Les Proportions du Corps Humain, 4 pgs preface, 1 pg advertisements, 13 plates each on recto (versos blank), 2 blank leaves, 10 plates (7th ruled in pencil), blank leaf, 1 plate (trimmed smaller and in different style than other plates), 2 new blanks.

Measures: 18 x 11 1/2 x 1 1/4 inches.



des Muscles; sçavoir, la Baze, qui regarde l'Estomac, la Coste inferieure, la Coste superieure, l'Angle inferieur, la partie cave ou concave, la partie gibbe ou exterieure, la partie convexe de l'Espine, appelée Acromium, le Tronc est un grand Os qui n'a point de costez; devant il s'appelle l'Os Pubis, à l'arrière des Iles, & derriere l'Os Ischium. Vesale l'appelle le Squelet est appellé, Extremités.

Le bras n'a qu'un Os, dit Humerus, bien grand & fort, dont la partie inferieure a deux testés, & est articulée avec l'Os du Coude. L'Os du Coude est accompagné d'un autre Os, appelé, Rayon, qui est plus gros en bas que en haut. Le mouvement propre de l'Os du Coude, est la flexion & l'extension, & le mouvement de tourner la main; ces deux Os s'appellent, l'Avant-bras.

La Cuisse appellé Femur, est le plus grand Os du corps, il est vouté par devant, & enfoncé en arrière, pour la commodité de s'asseoir, & pour le mouvement du marcher. La partie superieure de cet Os est en droite ligne au dessus, elle se courbe avec le temps au costé de l'Os Ischion, où elle va s'emboîter dans la partie superieure deux apophyses ou éminences appellées Trochanters. Le grand Trochanter est en dehors, & le petit interieur. En la partie inferieure de la Cuisse est fort gros, & a comme deux testés, il s'appelle la Rotule, qui sert à empêcher que les os de la Cuisse & la Jambe, ne se fléchissent en devant.

Les deux Os de la Jambe, comme à l'Avant-bras; le plus grand est appellé Tibia, ou Os de la Jambe, & l'autre est appellé Peroné. Ces deux Os ont à leurs extremités inferieures deux apophyses ou éminences, qu'on appelle le Talon & la Cheville.

Le Pied, vous l'apprendrez assez par la liste des os, il faut seulement remarquer, que l'Os du Talon, est articulé avec la Jambe, se lasche & s'abaisse un peu, quand il ne pose pas à terre.

Il ne faut pas manquer de bien examiner tout ce qui est de la partie inferieure du Squelet; & sur tout ne passez pas aux Muscles, si vous ne sçachiez parfaitement bien les Os, selon la methode que je vous en viens de faire, qui me semble la plus exacte & methodique: prenez la peine d'en voir les Figures suivantes.

Figures suivantes.

T	L'Os de la Cuisse, dit Femur.
Z	La teste de l'Os de la Cuisse, qui s'emboîte dans l'Os Ischion.
1	Le grand Trochanter.
2	Le petit Trochanter.
3	La Rotule.
4	L'Os de la Jambe, appellé Tibia.
5	L'Os dit Peroné.
6	Tous ces Os ensemble sont appellés Tarle, ou Coude pied, & sont au nombre de 7. y compris l'Os du Talon.
7	Metatarsé composé de cinq Os.
8 & 8	Les cinq Orteilz composés chacun de trois Os. à la reserve du pouce qui n'en a que deux.

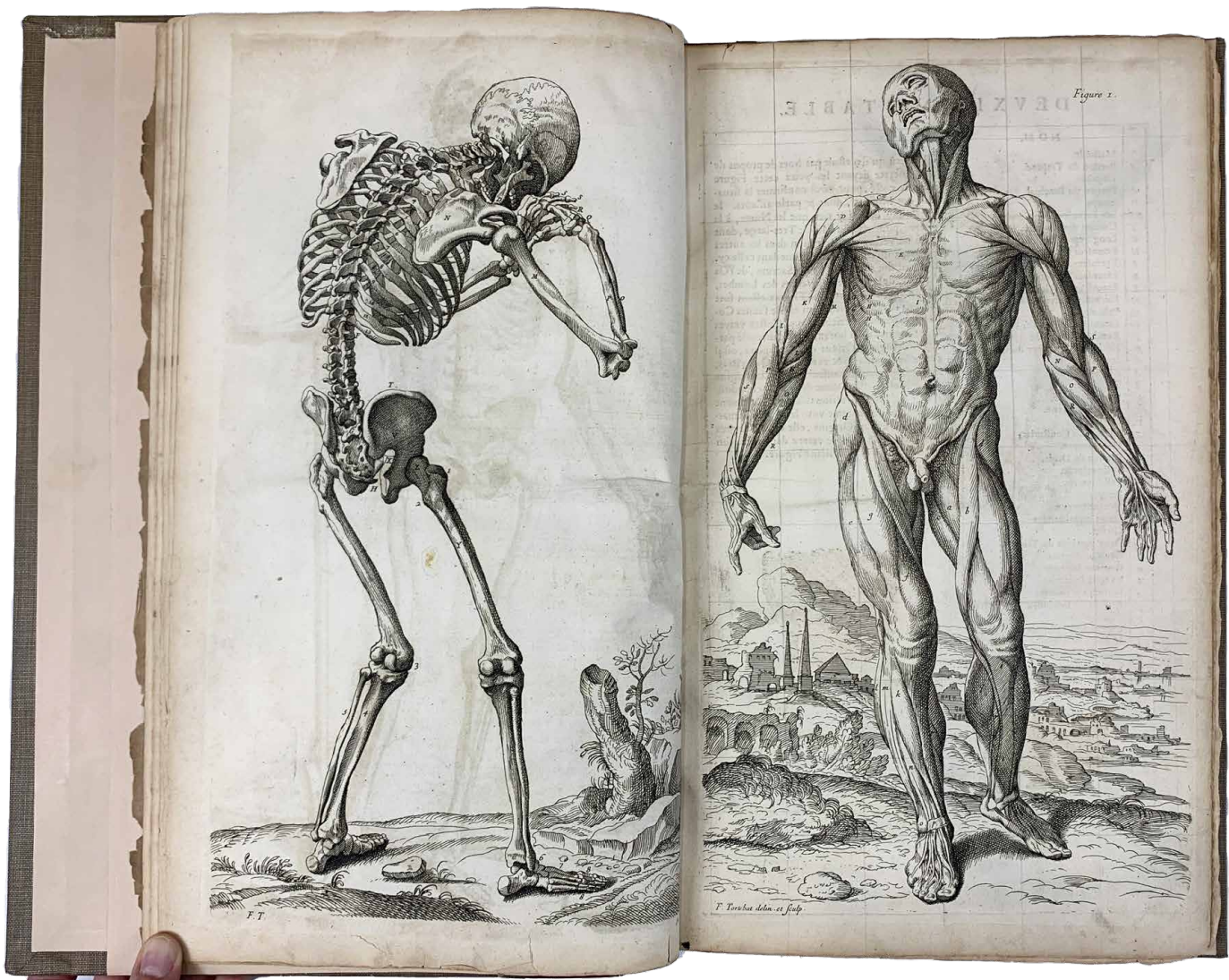


*Solidior Corporis pars est quam frequens usus agitat.*

Seneca.

Franc. Tortebat del. sculp. et excu. Anno Dni. 1668.





**The Harvey Cushing Collection of Books and Manuscripts (1943) lists:**

Tortebat Francois 1635-1709 T140 Abrege d'anatomie. Paris 1668. Fol. 2d copy incomplete F VI. D. 64.

**Krivatsy's Catalogue of Seventeenth Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine (1989) lists:**

Piles, Roger De [1635-1709] Abrege d'anatomie, accomode aux arts de peinture et de sculpture... Mis en lumiere par Francios Tortebat [pseud.] ... Paris. Tortebat, 1667. ... Plate B and Privilege dated 1668. Cushing VI.D.25. The illustrations reproduce plates from Vesalius' Fabrica and Epitome.

This title was published iteratively under Francios Tortebat (1616? - 1690), Roger de Piles (1635 - 1709), and Joseph-Guichard Du Verney (1648 - 1730) (Also given as Duverney and Duvernoi, he was Albrecht Von Haller's first teacher in anatomy, at Tubingen (Choulant, 1852/1917)).

A little digging in the internet reveals that some credit Tortebat as an engraver for this work, while others say it was a pseudonym for Piles, as Piles was himself both a painter and engraver.

“(Rogers de Piles et) Francois Tortebat: Abrege d'anatomie accomode aux arts de peinture et de sculpture, Parris (1667), 1668, fol. This is the earliest work on anatomy intended for the use of artists. It contains twelve plates engraved by Tortebat ranging in size from fifteen Parisian inches, three lines, to sixteen inches, two lines, in height, and from seven inches, eight lines, to nine inches, three lines, in width. There are three skeletons, seven myologic plates (three from the principal work and four from the Epitome [here Choulant refers to the Fabrica and the Epitome of Vesalius]), and the two nude figures. According to the Privilege and to a signature on the fourth plate, the work cannot have appeared before 1668.” ... “The Abrege d'anatomie ... was written by Roger de Piles ... under the pseudonym Francois Tortebat, as he himself states in his Cours de peinture par principes, Paris, 1708....” (Choulant, pg 195-196).



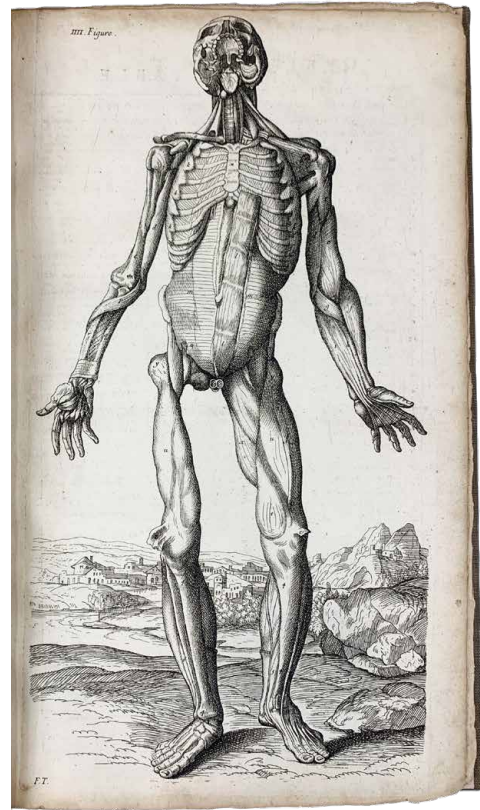
See waller 9640 for a 1760 edition.

**Cushing states, "by common consent the most beautiful reproduction of Vesalius' illustrations ever to be made"**

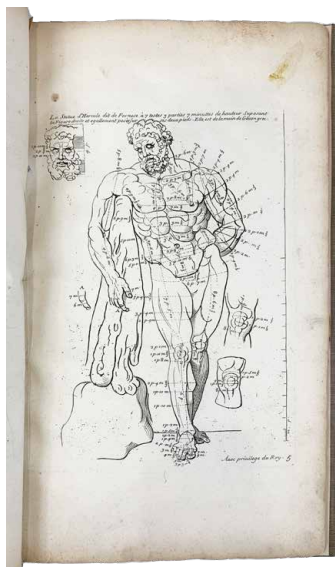
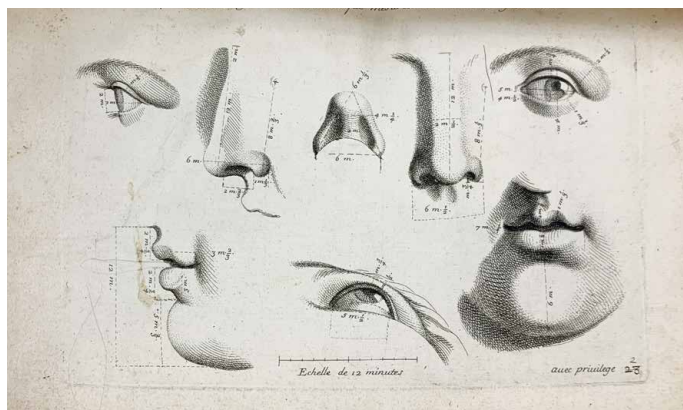
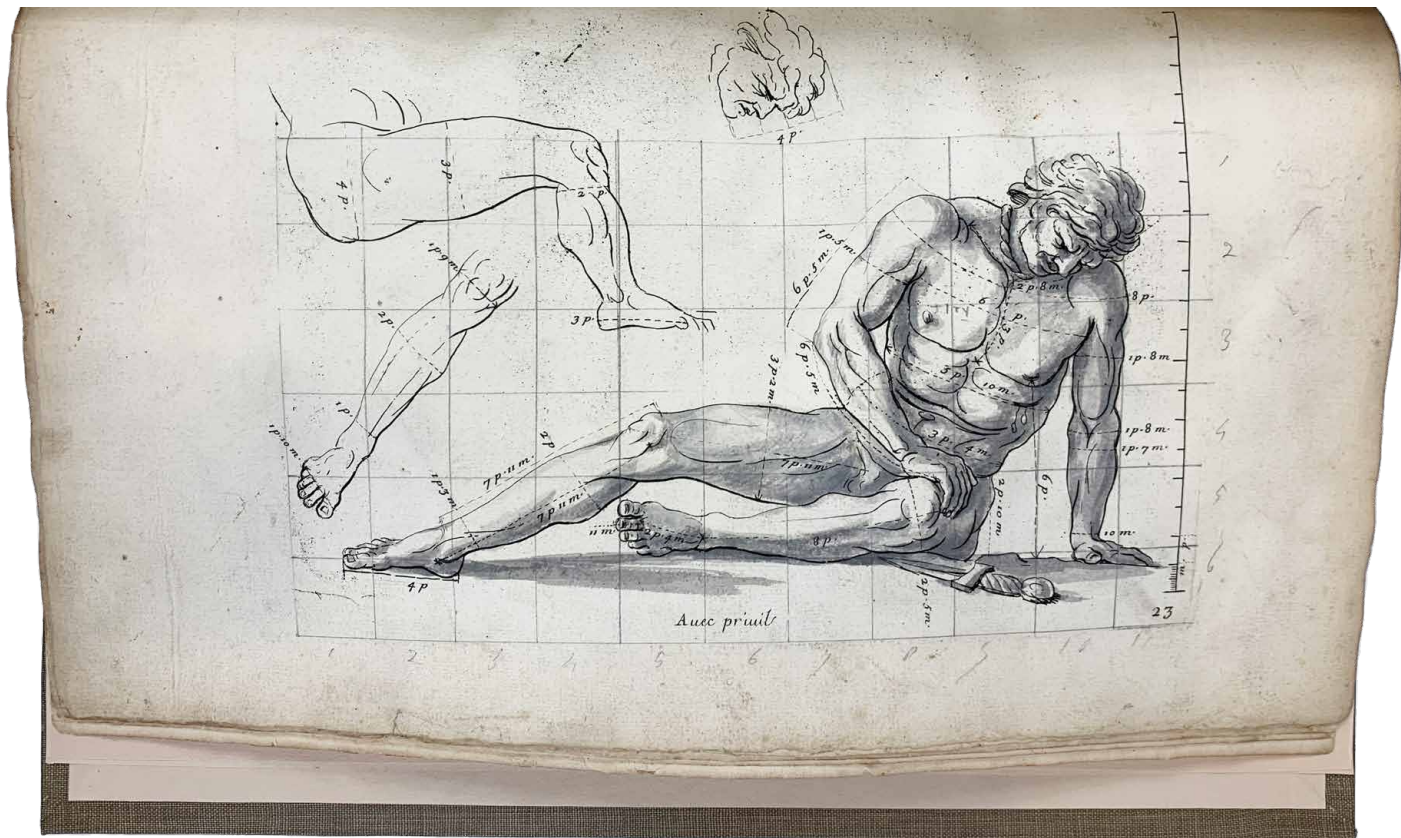
Heirs of Hippocrates 415: "From a noted family of French artists and engravers, Audran was one of its most distinguished members and was ultimately appointed engraver to King Louis XIV. This atlas of twenty-eight fine engravings was prepared by the author as an aid to artists and is based on classical statuary. The line drawing of such classical figures as Venus Aphrodite, Hercules, and Laocoon include detailed measurements to indicate precise proportions." Additionally, one plate is Egyptian. We note Heirs counts 28 plates, whereas ours has 30 (numbered continuously in their lower right corners).

Our copy of the Abrege collates complete per Choulant, while the Audran title is a different edition than that provided in the references works available to us, as well as the other copy of Audran we offer for sale in this catalogue.

**\$5000**








*L. Audran*

# LES PROPORTIONS DU CORPS HUMAIN

*Mesurées sur les plus belles Figures de l'Antiquité.*

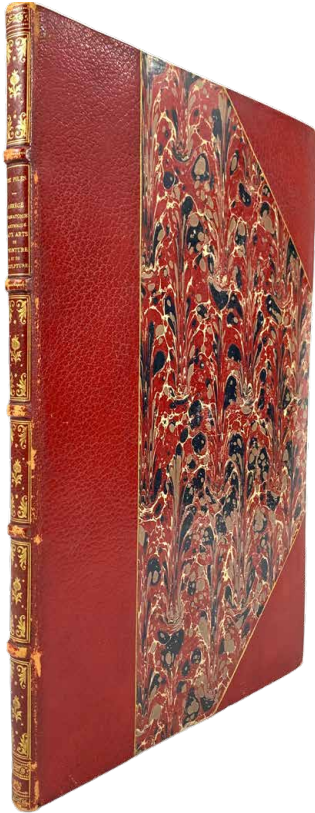


A PARIS,  
Chez GIRARD AUDRAN, Graveur du Roy, rue S Jacques,  
aux deux Piliers d'or.

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MDCLXXXIII  
AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROY.





24

**Tortebat, Abrege D'Anatomie, 1765**

Abrege D'Anatomie, Accommode Aux Arts De Peinture Et De Sculpture, Et mis dans un ordre nouveau, dont la methode est tres-facile, & debarassee de toutes les difficultes & choses inutiles, qui ont toujours ete un grand obstacle aux Peintres, pour arriver a la perfection de leur art. Par M. De Piles. Ouvrage tres-utile, & tres-necessaire a tous ceux qui font profession du Dessein. Mis en lumiere par Francios Tortebat, Peintre du Roi dans son Academie Royale de Peinture & de Sculpture. A Paris, Rue Dauphine, Chez Charles-Antoine Jombert, Libraire du Genie & de l'Artilerie, a l'Image Notre-Dame. 1765. Avec Approbation Et Privilege De Sa Majeste.

Folio rebound in half red leather binding with marbled paper over boards. Rased bands and gold text and details on spine. Corners bumped. Corners, edges, and spine a bit worn and chipped in a few places. Hinges strong. Gilt page edges. Marbled end papers. Library plate on front paste down. Faint 18th century signature on title page. Small marginal tear on text page for Fig 1 (not into text). Top edge of fig 4 trimmed focally into skull of muscle man. 2 inch tear pl 9. paper repairs pl 8, 9, 10.

First muscle man and skeleton with pencil grid partially drawn over them. Part two and portions of part three have extensive manuscript descriptions/explanations of the plates, done in an 18th century hand. The final line of manuscript annotations is in a different hand and ink and refers to de Piles edition of 1684.

Ffep, four new blanks, title, 4 pg preface, title, 29 leaves plates/text, table, 3 new blanks.

Title/table (verso), fig 1(r)/2(v), text leaf, figs 3(r)/4(v), text, 5(r)/6(v), text, 7, title/text, text leaf, planche 8 - 10 (dated 1668), manuscript leaf, decorative title (manuscript verso), three skeletal plates: 2, 3, 4 (skeletons with manuscript versos, manuscript titles, and annotations on plates), muscle plates (each with manuscript on versos): 5, manuscript blank, 6 - 12, 13 - 15 musculoskeletal plates without manuscript on versos.

**25 plates in all, plus a decorative title page for the third part of this work.**

Measures: 17 ¼ x 12 x ¾ inches.

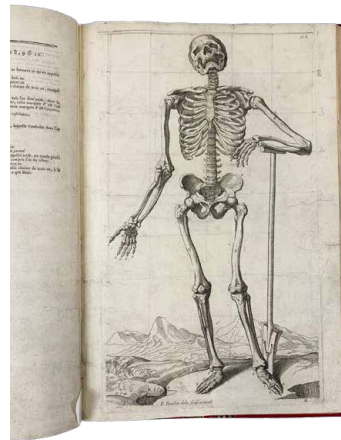




*Solidior Cor-  
poris pars est  
quam frequens  
usus agitat.*  
*Seneca.*

*Franco. Tortebat del. sculp.  
et excu. Anno Dni. 1668.*





**The Harvey Cushing Collection of Books and Manuscripts (1943) lists:**

Tortebat Francois 1635-1709 T140 Abrege d'anatomie. Paris 1668. Fol. 2d copy incomplete F VI. D. 64.

**Krivatsy's Catalogue of Seventeenth Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine (1989) lists:**

Piles, Roger De [1635-1709] Abrege d'anatomie, accomode aux arts de peinture et de sculpture... Mis en lumiere par Francios Tortebat [pseud.] ... Paris. Tortebat, 1667. ... Plate B and Privilege dated 1668. Cushing VI.D.25. The illustrations reproduce plates from Vesalius' Fabrica and Epitome.

This title was published iteratively under Francios Tortebat (1616? - 1690), Roger de Piles (1635 - 1709), and Joseph-Guichard Du Verney (1648 - 1730) (Also given as Duverney and Duvernoi, he was Albrecht Von Haller's first teacher in anatomy, at Tubingen (Choulant, 1852/1917).

A little digging in the internet reveals that some credit Tortebat as an engraver for this work, while others say it was a pseudonym for Piles, as Piles was himself both a painter and engraver.

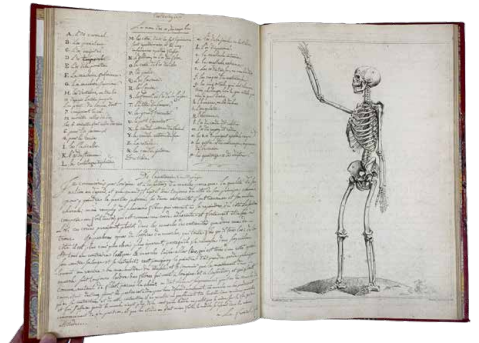
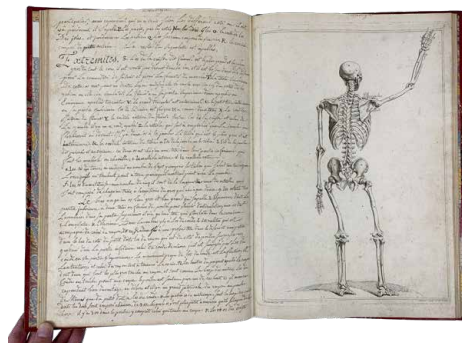
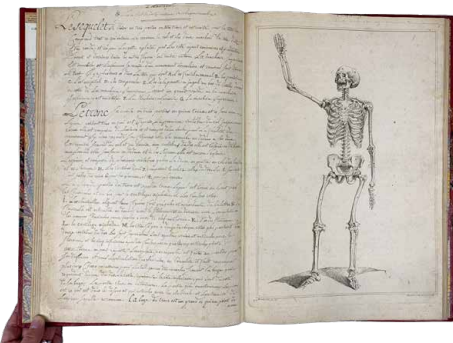
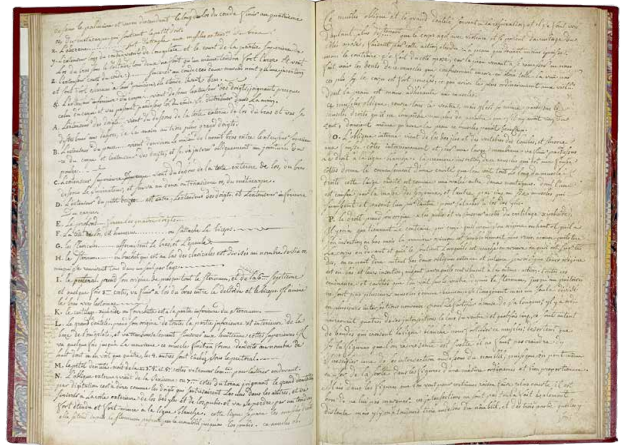
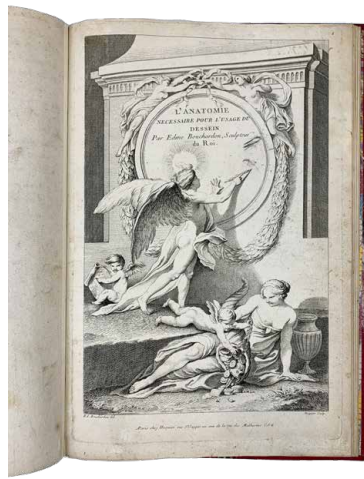
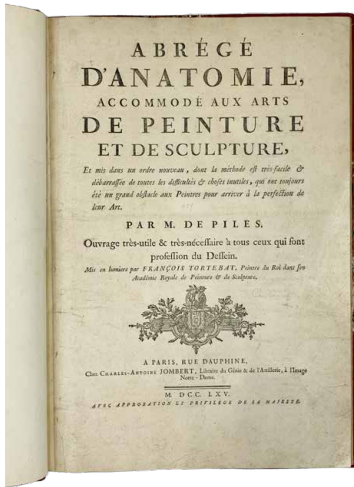
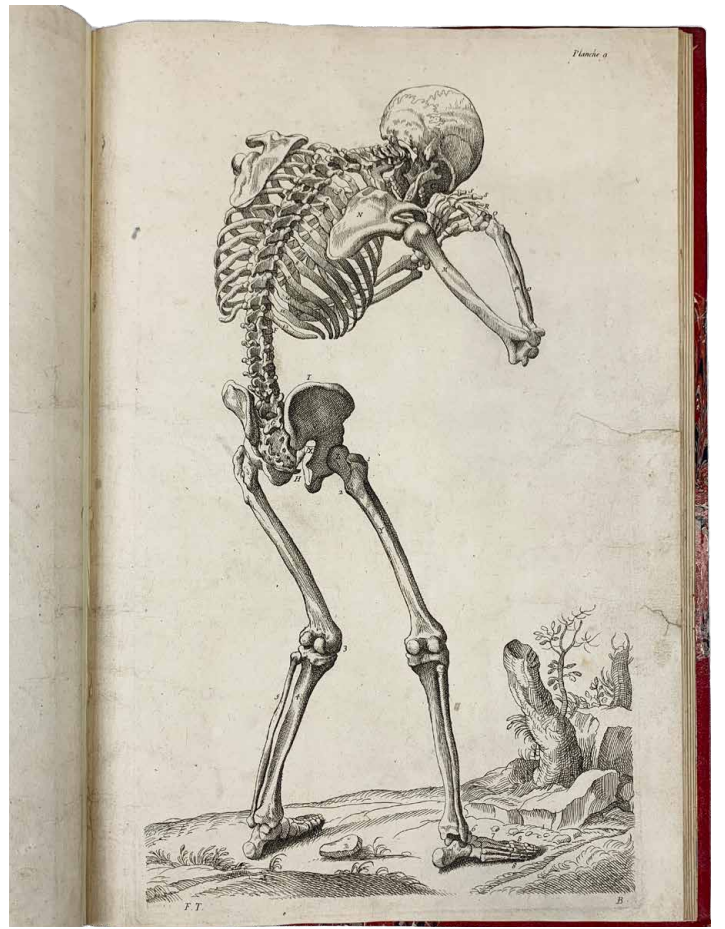
See waller 9640 for a 1760 edition.

“(Rogers de Piles et) Francois Tortebat: Abrege d'anatomie accomode aux arts de peinture et de sculpture, Parris (1667), 1668, fol. This is the earliest work on anatomy intended for the use of artists. It contains twelve plates engraved by Tortebat ranging in size from fifteen Parisian inches, three lines, to sixteen inches, tow lines, in height, and from seven inches, eight lines, to nine inches, three lines, in width. There are three skeletons, seven myologic plates (three from the principal work and four from the Epitome [here Choulant refers to the Fabrica and the Epitome of Vesalius]), and the two nude figures. According to the Privilege and to a signature on the fourth plate, the work cannot have appeared before 1668.” ... “The Abrege d'anatomie ... was written by Roger de Piles ... under the pseudonym Francois Tortebat, as he himself states in his Cours de peinture par principes, Paris, 1708...” (Choulant, pg 195-196).

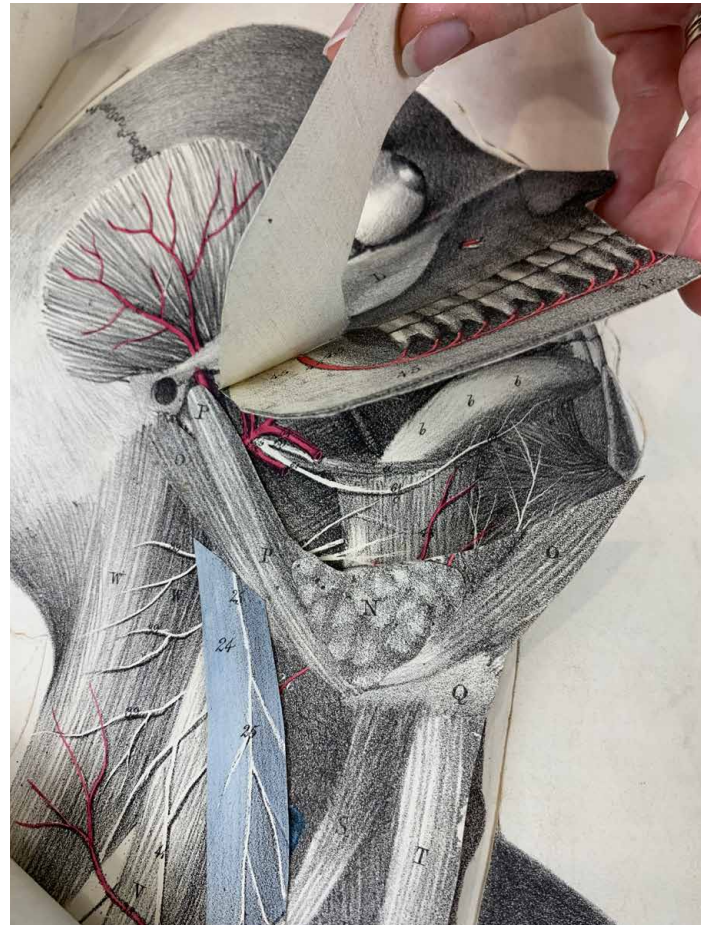
**Cushing states, “by common consent the most beautiful reproduction of Vesalius’ illustrations ever to be made”**

**\$2800**









**25 Tuson, Supplement to Myology, etc., 1828**

A Supplement to Myology; Containing the Arteries, Veins, Nerves, and Lymphatics of the Human Body, the Abdominal & Thoracic Viscera, The Ear and Eye, The Brain, and The Gravid Uterus, with the Foetal Circulation. By Edward William Tuson, Lecturer on Anatomy & Physiology, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, &c. &c. London: Published by Callow and Wilson, Medical Booksellers, 16, Princes Street, Soho. 1828.

Brown quarter leather with marbled paper over boards. Title plate and stamped date on spine. New end papers. Paper repairs to margins of title page. Irregular dark stain on blank verso of plate nine (possibly old mildew, not affecting plate). Some mild foxing and toning but otherwise clean, bright, and tight throughout. All flaps intact. Plate 2 folding. Plates 1, 5, 7, and 8 printed on verso. All others on recto. Nine anatomic plates, in colors, with elaborately layered flaps to expose successively deeper anatomic structures.

New blank, title, dedication, 9 plates with corresponding textual explanations, new blank.

Measures: 21 ¼ x 14 ½ x ¾ inches.

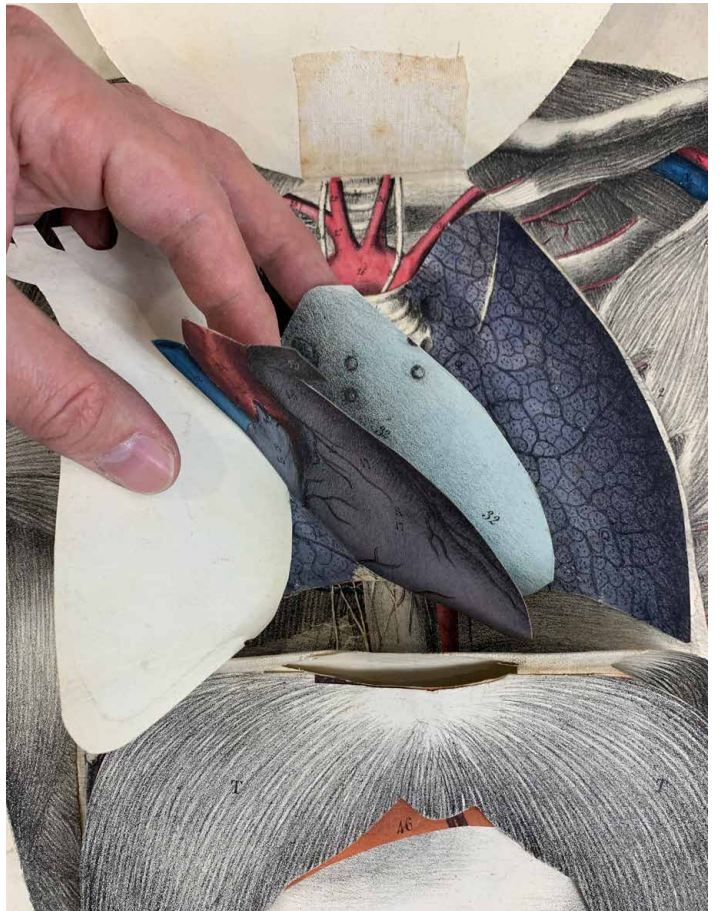
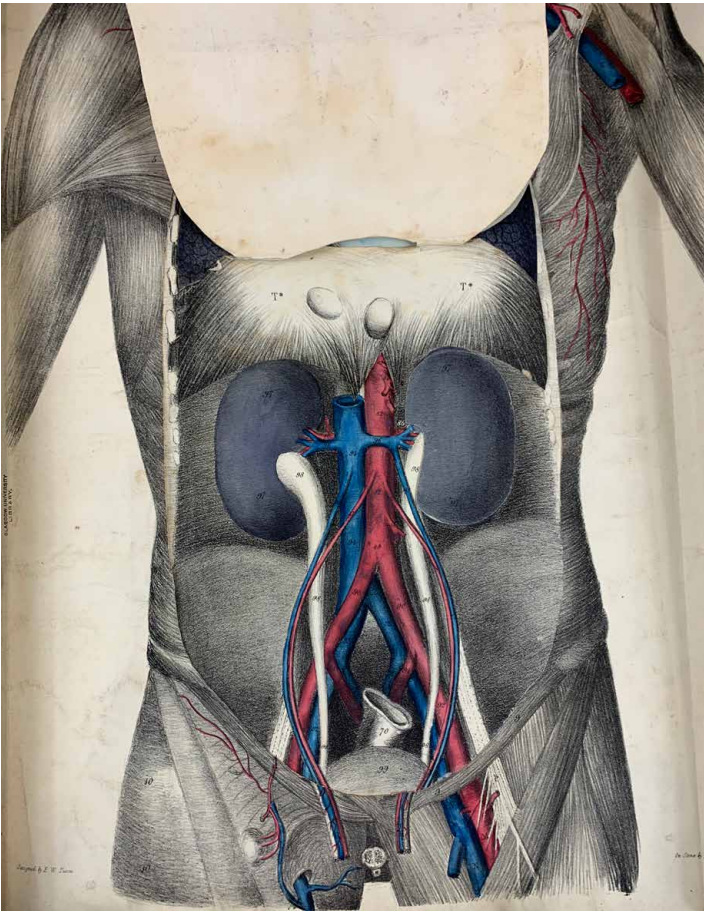
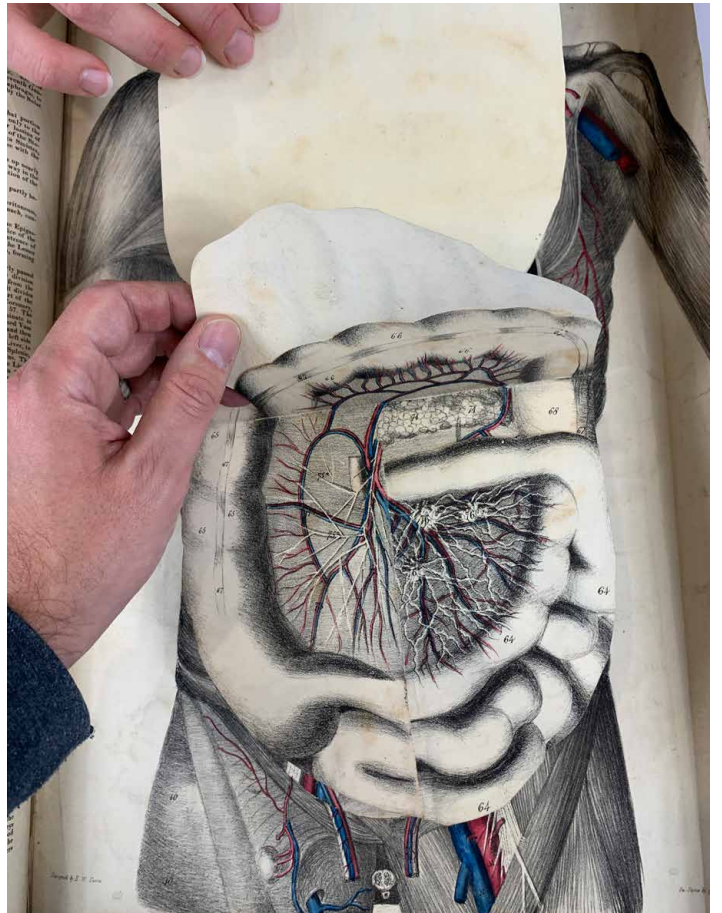
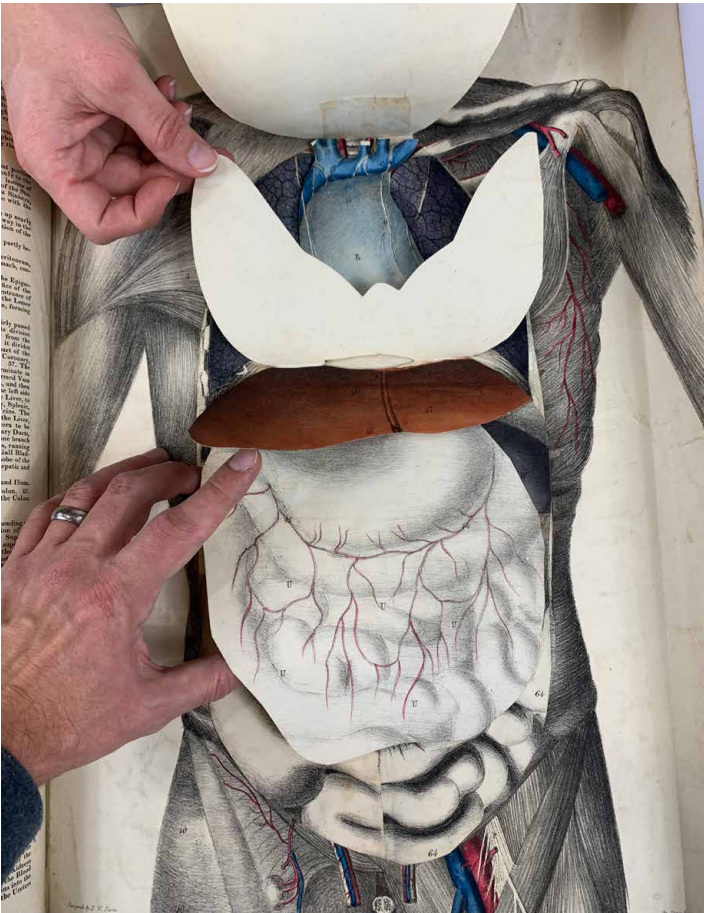
Stamped Glasgow University Library at bottom of title page.

Heirs 913 is the 2nd edition of Tuson's Myology: "Edward William Tuson (1802 - 1865). Myology. 2nd ed. London: Callow and Wilson, 1828. [2] 8 ll., 8 col plates. 53.8 cm. This unusual teaching atlas by English anatomist, Tuscon, depicts the somatic musculature in colored lithographs, printed on flaps and mounted in layers on figures of the skeleton. It is unusual to find the moving parts intact and preserved. Choulant-Frank p. 234: Cushing T196"

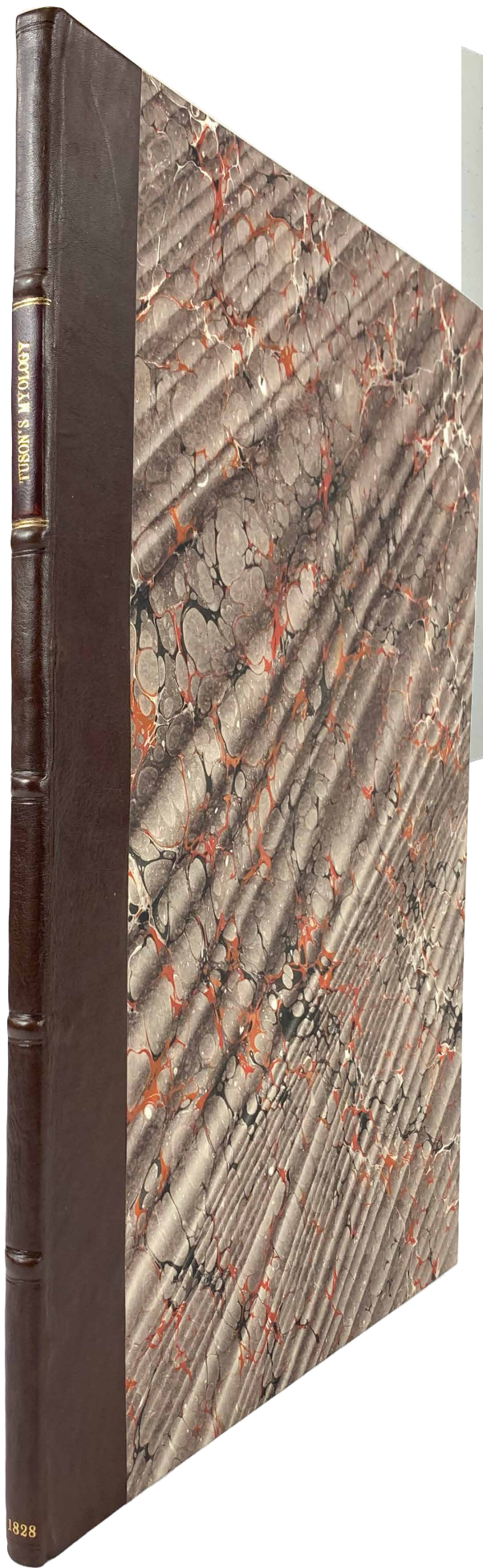
*We offer here, not his Myology, but his Supplement to that work, which seems to be of the same style and sense of the original work.*

**\$2000**

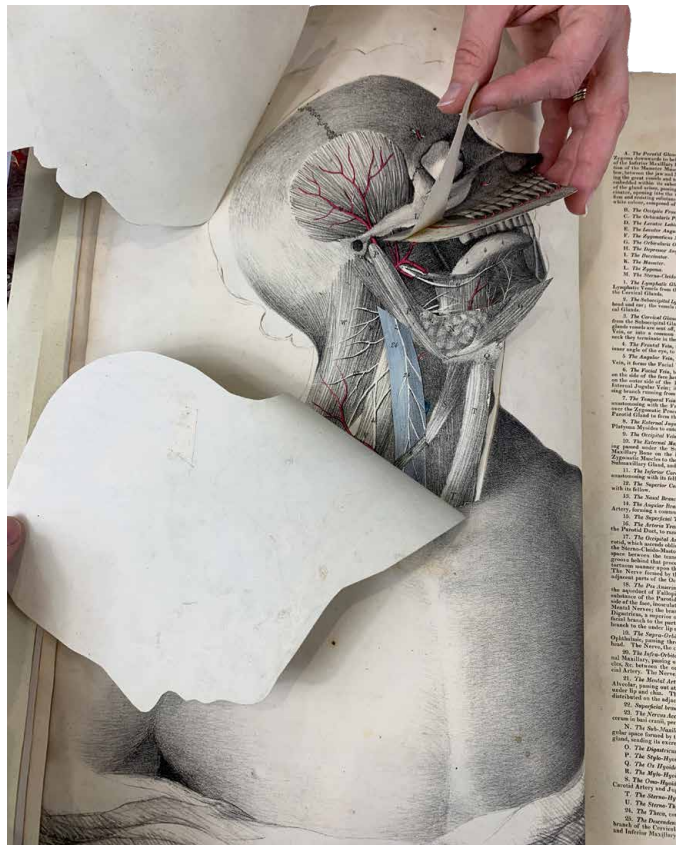




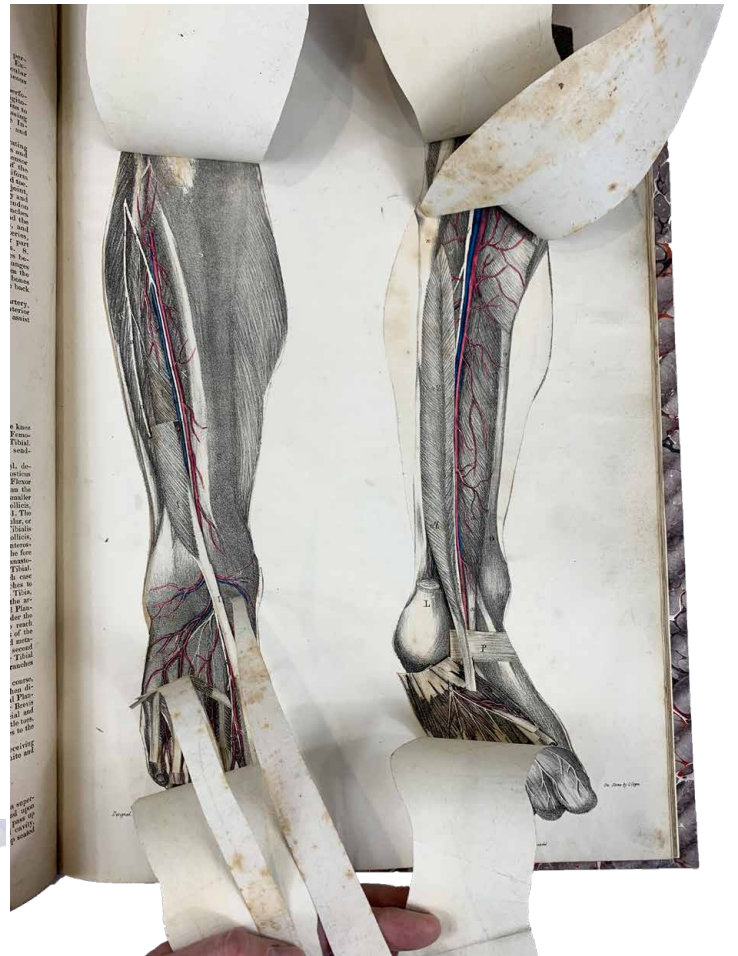
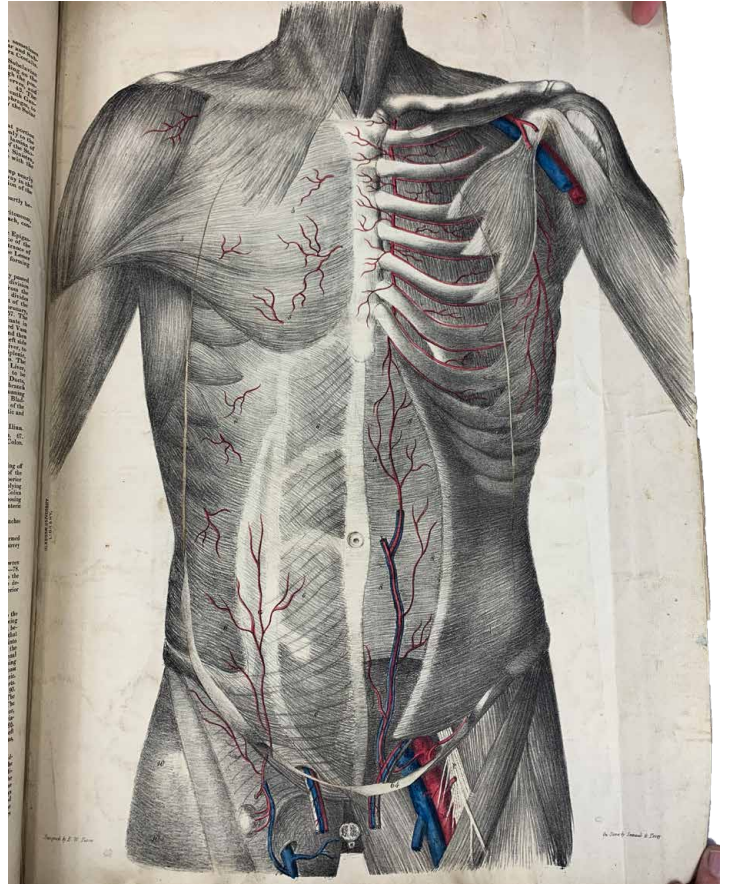




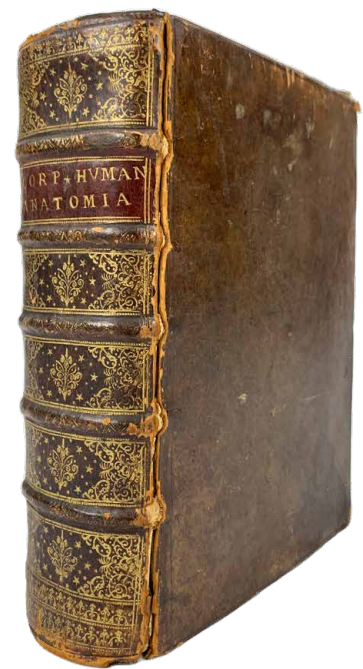
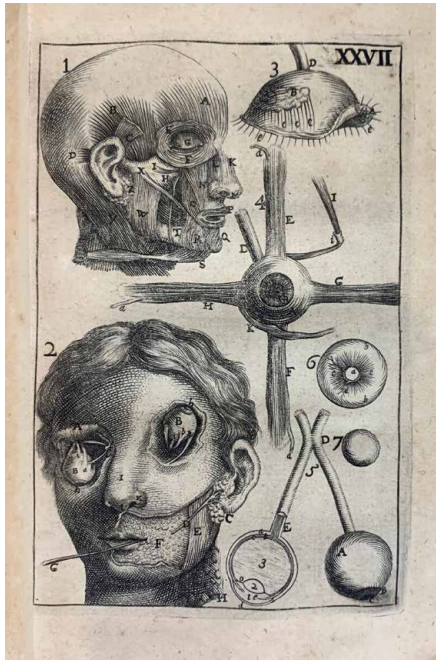
A  
**SUPPLEMENT**  
TO  
**MYOLOGY:**  
CONTAINING  
**THE ARTERIES, VEINS, NERVES, AND LYMPHATICS**  
OF THE  
**HUMAN BODY,**  
**THE ABDOMINAL & THORACIC VISCERA,**  
**THE EAR AND EYE,**  
**THE BRAIN,**  
AND  
**THE GRAVID UTERUS,**  
WITH THE  
**FETAL CIRCULATION.**  
BY **EDWARD WILLIAM TUSSON,**  
LECTURER ON ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON, &c.  
London:  
PUBLISHED BY CALLOW AND WILSON, MEDICAL BOOKSELLERS,  
15, PRINCES STREET, SOHO.  
1828.











26

## Verheyen, *Corporis Humani*, 2nd ed, 1710

*Corporis Humani Anatomiae Liber Primus In quo tam Veterum, quam Recentiorum Anatomicorum inventa. Methodo nova & intellectu facillima describuntur, ac Tabulis aeneis repraesentantur. Authore Philippo Verheyen In Universitate Lovaniensi Art. & Med. Doct. Anat. & Chirurg. Professore Regio & Ordinario. Editio Secunda Ab Authore recognita, novis observationibus & inventis pluribusque Figuris aucta. Bruxellis, Apud Fratres T'Serstevens, Bibliopolas. 1710. Cum Privilegio Regis.*

### BOUND WITH:

*Supplementum Anatomicum Sive Anatomiae Corporis Humani Liber Secundus In quo partium solidarum Libro primo descriptarum Usus & Munia explicantur. Accedit descriptio Anatomica partium Foetui & recenter nato proparium. Item Controversia de Foramine Ovali inter Authorem, & D. Mery. Authore Philippo Verheyen In Universitate Lovaniensi Art. & Med. Doct. Anat. & Chirurg. Professore Regio & Ordinario. Opus Variis Figuris Illustratum. Bruxellis, Apud Fratres T'Serstevens, Bibliopolas. 1710. Cum Privilegio Regio.*

### INCLUDES:

*Controversia Inter Authorem Supplementi anatomici, et D. Mery In Academia Regia Scientiarum, quae Parisiis est, Anatomicum, de usu foraminis ovalis, & de circulatione sanguinis in Foetu. Qua usus ab eodem Mery dicto foramini affectus abunde refellitur. (Precedes Index Verborum et Rarum.)*

18th century full brown leather binding with raised bands, gold embellishments, and red leather title label (with gold text) on spine. Dentelles on top, front, and bottom edges of boards. Speckled red page edges (interestingly, book two has more dense speckling than book one or the *Controversia* following it). Green ribbon marker intact. Mild shelf wear. Solid scuffing of leather. Corners variably scuffed or chipped. Front and rear hinges cracked externally, however cords and interior hinges still strong. Marbled end papers. Frontis (portrait of author). Red and black main title page and title page for liber secundus. Front matter with engraving and decorative capitals. Additional decorative engravings at heads of some section heads. Wide margins. Pg 360 has 18th century text correction in ink (*Sexta* corrected to *Septima*). Small smudge affecting text at bottom of pg 422. Clean, bright, and tight throughout and free of internal markings, though a few leaves subtly toned.

Fold out Index Tabularum (itemizes 40 plates and their assigned page number for the binder, however all plates in this copy are collected at the rear).

Foredge of plate XIII slightly chipped and brittle (only the margin, not involving engraving).

Plate XXVII reminiscent of Browne's drooping eye plate, plus gives uncommon view of inferior orbital contents. XXX includes Inca bone. XXXII spine is rather Vesalian in that the secondary curvatures are wanting.



The 40 plates itemized in the Index Tabularum then followed by six additional plates (numbered I through VI, and Lib II).

All plates folding, with strong intact folds, and firmly bound in. All clean and bright.

Two blanks, frontis, main title, 25 pg prilim, three pg index, 1-392, 8 pg index, title for book two, iii-xvi prelim, 1 - 396, Controversia title, 399 - 428, 5 pg index, folding Index Tabularum, Tab I - XL (XXXX), Lib II plates I - VI, blank.

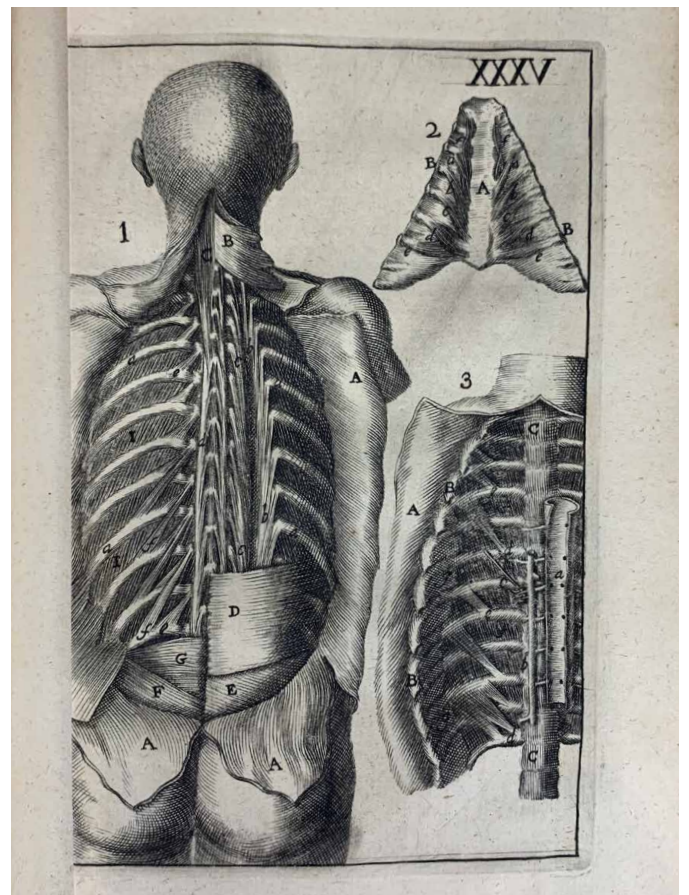
8 ¼ x 6 ½ x 2 ⅝ inches

**The first edition was 1693. G-M 388 says “the work was widely used for some years after publication, superseding Bartholin in popularity. Second edition, with supplement, 2 vols., Louvain, 1706-12.”**

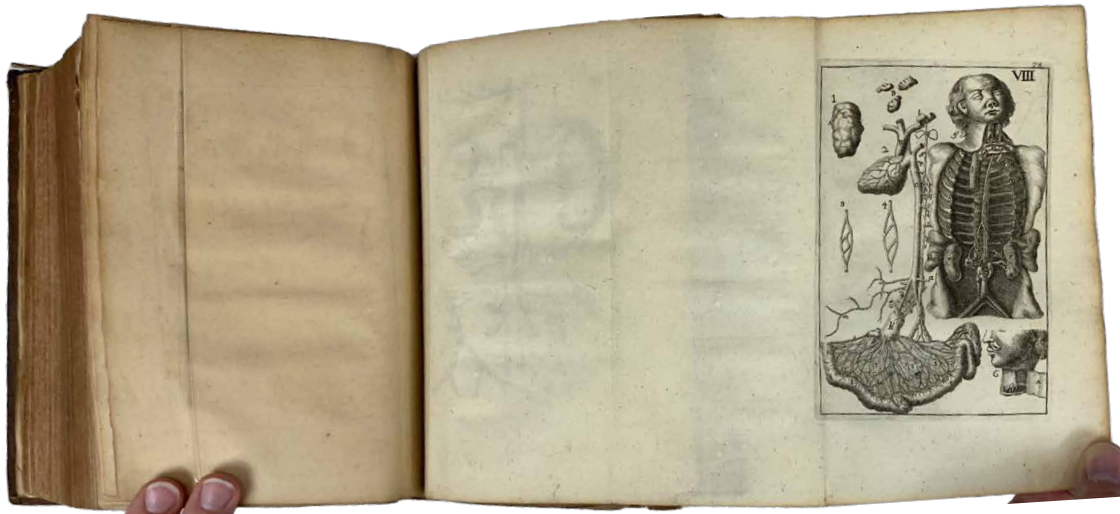
Philipp Verheyen was born on April 23, 1648, in Verrebroeck, a village in Belgium, and at first devoted himself to agriculture, as his poor parents had done. In 1675 he went to the university of Louvain to study theology. The amputation of a foot, made necessary by illness, rendered him unfit for the clerical profession, and he took up the study of medicine at Louvain and Leyden. He became professor of anatomy in 1689, and surgery in 1693. He was reputed as “an industrious anatomist. He died at Louvain on January 28, 1710.” His compendium went through many editions, indicating it was widely used. The second edition of 1710 “is greatly enlarged and improved” over the first edition of 1693. “It is in two volumes of 400 and 436 pages respectively, not counting the prefaces, which contain a biography and a portrait of Verheyen. The first volume contains 40, the second volume 6 copperplates.” (Choulant, pgs 248-249)

**Waller 9880.**

**\$1,100**



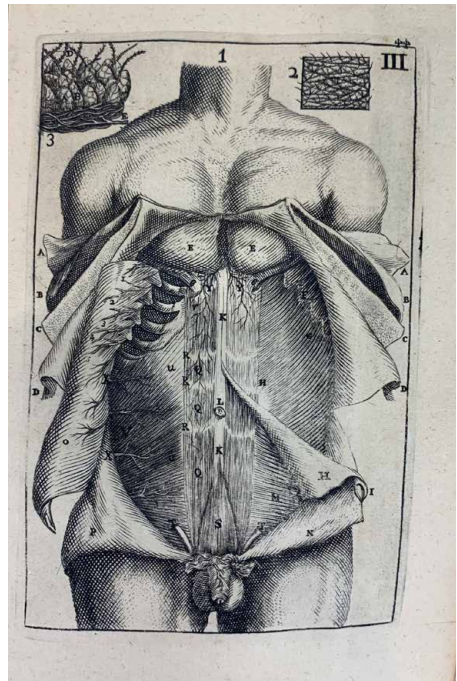
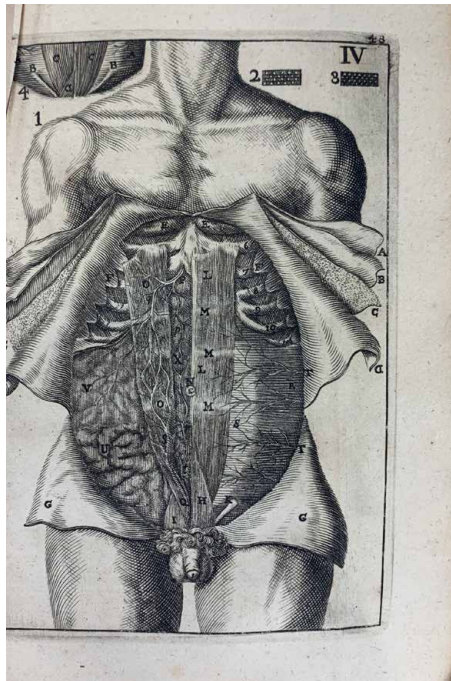
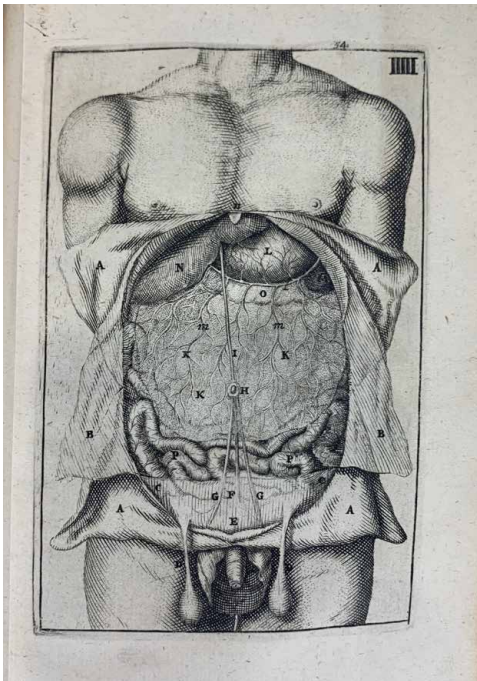
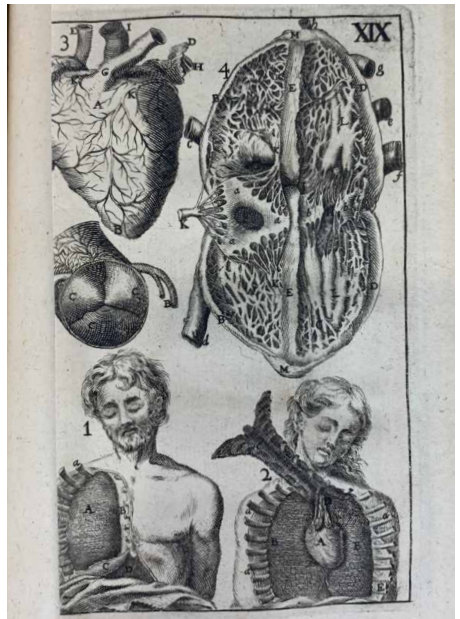




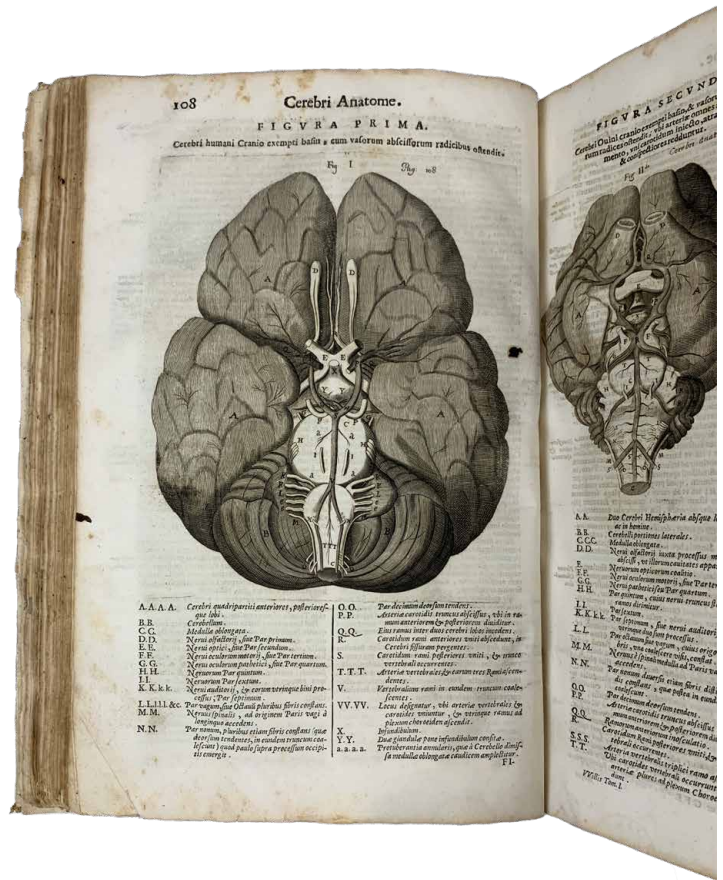
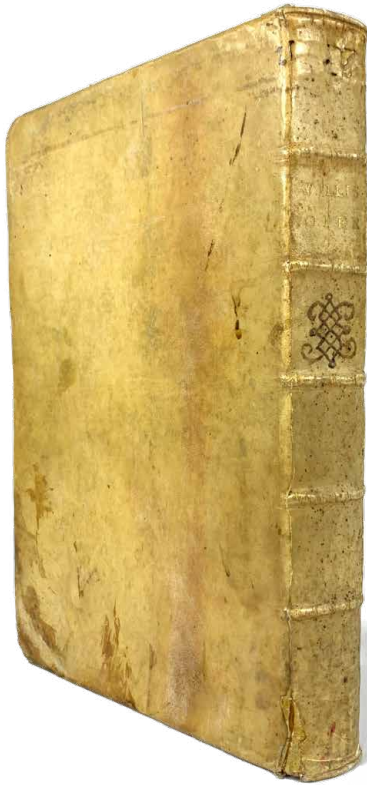
**CORPORIS HUMANI**  
**ANATOMIÆ**  
**LIBER PRIMUS**  
 In quo tam Veterum, quam Recentiorum Anatomiconum inventa.  
 Methodo novâ & intellectu facilissimâ describuntur, ac Tabulis aeneis representantur.  
 AUTHORE  
**PHILIPPO VERHEYEN**  
 In Universitate Lovaniensi Art. & Med. Doct. Anat. & Chirurg. Professore Regio & Ordinario.  
**EDITIO SECUNDA**  
 Ab Autore recognita, novis observationibus & inventis pluribusque Figuris aucta.

**BRUXELLIS,**  
 Apud FRATRES T'SERSTEVENS, Bibliopolas. 1710.  
 CUM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.

PHILIPPUS VERHEYEN in Universitate Lovaniensi Anatomia Professor Regius, et Medicina Doctor.







27

**Willis, Opera Omnia, 1694**

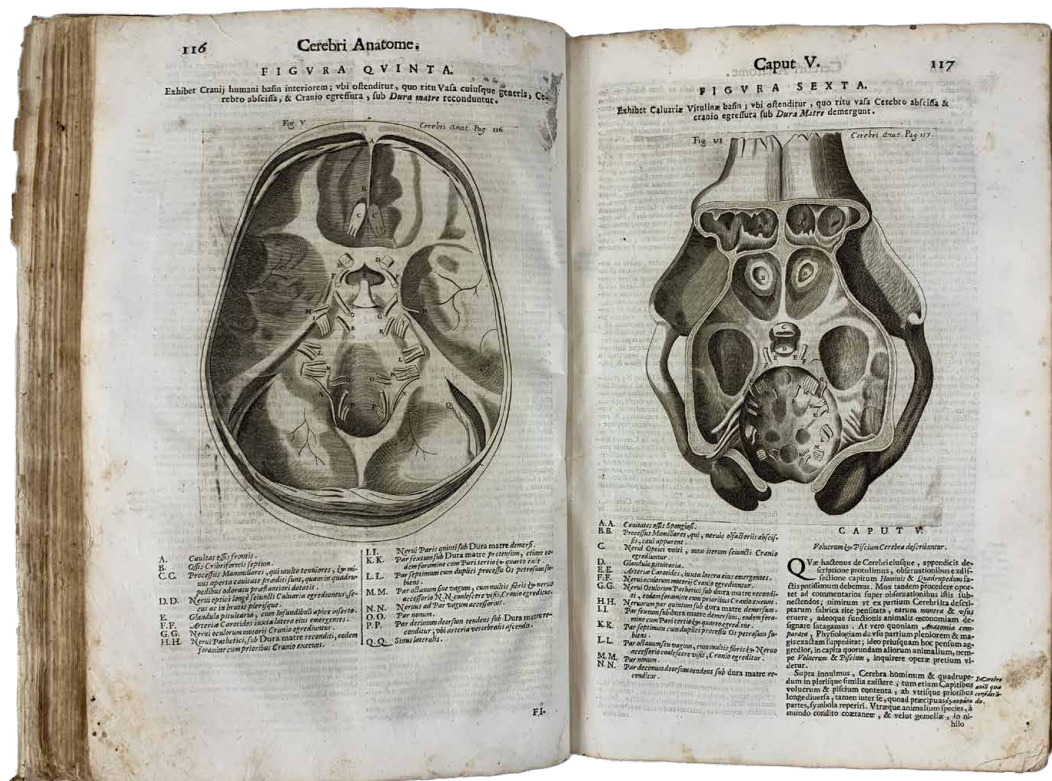
Thomae Willis Med. Doct. Opera Omnia, Nitidius quam unquam hactenus edita, plurimum emendata, Indice rerum copiosissimo, ac distinctione characterum exornata. Studio & Opera Gerardi Blasii, M. D. Et in Illust. Amstelaed. Gymnasio Prof. Publ. Bibliothecarii, &c. Hac tandem nouissima Editione accuratissime recognita, ac expolita. Excellentissimo Domino Antonio Mastini Medicorum Coryphaeo Praeantantissimo Dicata. Coloniae, 1694. Sumptibus Gasparis Storti. Cum Superiorum Facultate.

Full contemporary vellum with raised bands, title, and ink-drawn embellishment on spine. Corners bumped and chipped. Scattered stains. A few foci of worming. 21st century vellum repairs focally along hinges and spine. Minor tears to fore-edge margin of ffep. Prior dealer's pencil notes on ffep. "1694" written in an early hand in ink at bottom of title page. Corners a bit thumbbed; a few

folded, and fewer still with small linear tears. Pages mostly bright and margins are well retained. Some mild foxing and a few leaves slightly toned. A few small black and brown smudges and foci of damp stain scattered throughout—mostly marginal, but a few involving text (rarely obscures text). Most significant stain is at bottom edge of several leaves, culminating on pg 250 where it just creeps into the text. Small focus of old mildew stain at top edge of 46 and 48, as well as last four pages of index and end paper (most notable on last two index pages, where it, along with a fold, involves the top of the text). Old paper repair of closed tear in text on 67/68. Two small marginal stains on 108, not involving figure. Early marginalia on pages 190, 415, 427, 553. Type set in two columns, in Latin, with scattered decorative capitols. Binding tight throughout.

Blank, title, 12 pgs prelims (including portrait, life of author, etc.), 1 - 586, 17 pg index, blank.





The illustrations consist of full-page plates and in-text figures, inconsistently designated figures and tables in book one despite continuous numbering. The illustrations are numbered and located as follows:

**BOOK I**

Fig I and II (circle of Willis) on pp 108 and 109. Fig III p 113. Fig IV p 114. Fig V p 116. Fig VI p 117. Unnumbered fig p 124. Fig VII p 128. Fig VIII p 133. Unnumbered fig p 153. Tab IX, X, XI (autonomics) pp 172, 174, 176. Tab XII (spinal cord) p 178. Tab XIII p 179. Unnumbered figs pp 180, 188, 291.

**BOOK II**

Tab I p 307. Tab II and III (oyster and lobster) pp 308 and 309. Tab IV (worm) p 310. Tab V, VI, VI pp 314 and 315. Tab VIII p 324. Tab I/II, II/IV, V/VI bound upside down and in reverse sequence, follow p 430. Tab I - VIII follow p 503.

We count a total of 40 engravings.

Measures approximately 13 ¼ x 9 ¼ x 2 inches.

Thomas Willis (1621 - 1675). Per G-M 62 "Willis was remarkable for his careful clinical observation. He was second only to Sydenham in his day. To him we owe the original descriptions of several conditions." He also published "the most complete and accurate account of

the nervous system which had hitherto appeared, and the work that coined the term, 'neurology.' Wepfer and others preceded Willis in giving a detailed and complete description of the 'circle of Willis.'" (G-M 1378).

Cole (History of Comparative Anatomy) praises Willis' observations and conclusions in comparative anatomy, but is careful to note that the dissections were probably not Willis' own.

Heirs of Hippocrates 343: "Willis, a graduate of Oxford, practiced medicine and taught there until 1666, when he went to London, where he attained a large practice and was known as outstanding physician. In addition to his practice, he carried on extensive research and published a number of important works on medicine, anatomy, and pharmacology."

Willis was among the "eminent anatomists" who were included in "the distinguished group of experimental scientists, who met in Oxford as the Invisible College and later founded the Royal Society. Willis preceded and was contemporary to, Robert Boyle and Richard Lower among the 17th century "private anatomical teachers" at Oxford. (Sinclair and Robb-Smith, pgs 14 and 71).

**\$2300**







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