



PARA-
VESALIANA

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PATRICK'S RARE BOOKS

MARCH 2022 CATALOG

PARA-VESALIANA

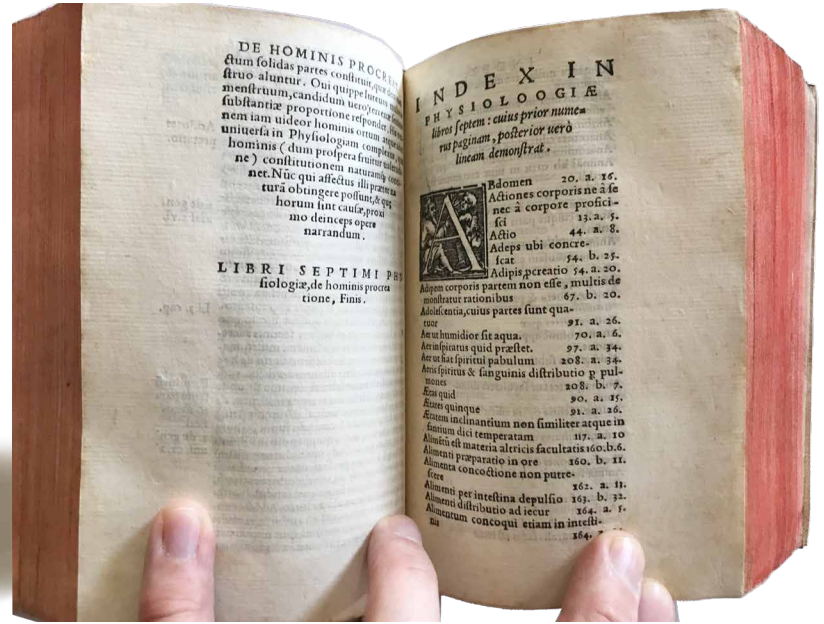
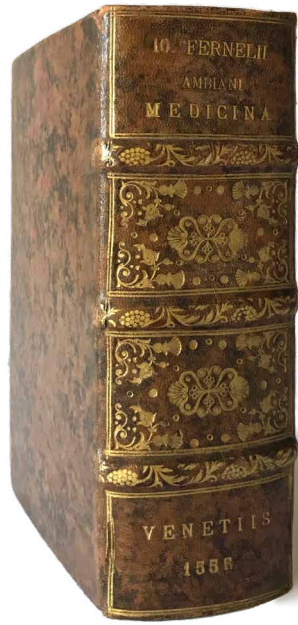
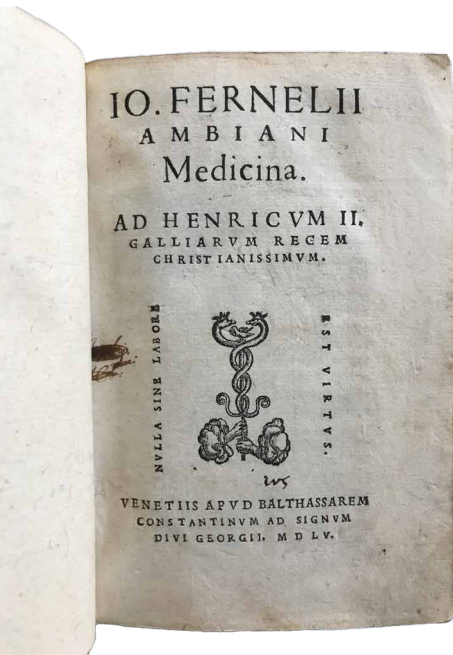
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PATRICK'S RARE BOOKS

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1 Fernel, Medicina, 1555

IO. Fernelii Ambiani Medicina. Ad Henricum II. Galliarum Regem Christianissimum. Venetiis Apud Balthassarem Constantinum Ad Siglum Divi Georgij. 1555

20th century speckled calf with three raised bands (four compartments) and gold text and details on spine. Green ribbon intact. Red page edges. Many variably sized and variably ornate decorative capitals. Capital Q on first dedication leaf hand-colored in red. Mild shelf wear to leather but otherwise binding in fine condition. A few minute scuffs and speckled stains of page edges. Book plate of James Tait Goodrich on front paste down. New end papers. Text in Roman font. Margins ample. One leaf has paper repair to bottom corner (De Signis Liber Secundus pg 42). Scattered ink marginalia in an early hand. Patchy mild marginal damp stain, not involving text, most notably involving approximately middle fifty and last fifty leaves. Small scattered foci of marginal worming. Otherwise, clean, bright, and tight throughout.

2 new blanks, title, xxii leaves prelims, Physiologiae Libri Septem: 239 leaves & 20 leaves index, 2 blanks, Pathologiae Libri VII: 219 leaves & 51 leaves index, Therapeutice Seu Medendi Ratio. (includes De Venae Sectione & De Purgandi Ratione): 70 leaves & 11 leaves of index, 1 original blank, 2 new blanks.

Measures: 6 1/8 x 4 1/4 x 2 1/4 inches

JEAN FERNEL:

Born 1497 (died 1558), entered the College de Ste. Barbe of the University of Paris in 1516. His first book (1527) was on mathematics and described an astrolabe he had designed. He obtained an M.D. degree in 1530, and began teaching medicine in 1536 in the College de Cornouailles. In 1542 he published *De Naturali Parte Medicinae*, which gave name to the subject of Physiology. His *De Abditis Rerum Causis* was first published in 1448, and his *Universa Medicina* in 1554.

"Fernel was a full-fledged pathologist." ... He classified diseases as general (those with undetermined localization) and special (localized to a particular organ or site). Special diseases were classified as above or below the diaphragm, or, external diseases. He differentiated symptoms vs signs. His *Pathologiae Libri VII* was "the first medical work to be called a text of Pathology."... "His treatment of abnormalities in the uterus, which had the benefit of surgical and obstetrical as well as post-mortem knowledge, is more nearly exhaustive." In 1567 he gave (with autopsy findings), "the only clear case of [appendicitis] on record until Heister's in 1711." ... "His Pathology was as suitable a text for teaching in his time as Matthew Baillie's, more than two hundred years later. He towered in this respect above his contemporaries and immediate followers..." (Long, 1928)

"Fernel suggested that physicians should themselves study the human body and not accept tradition" (G-M 572)

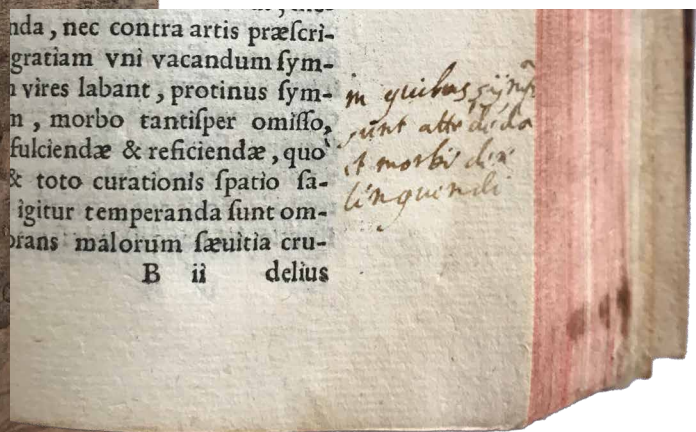
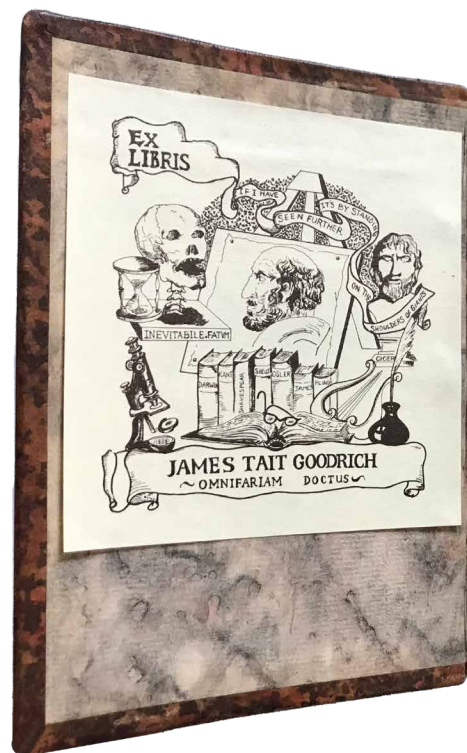
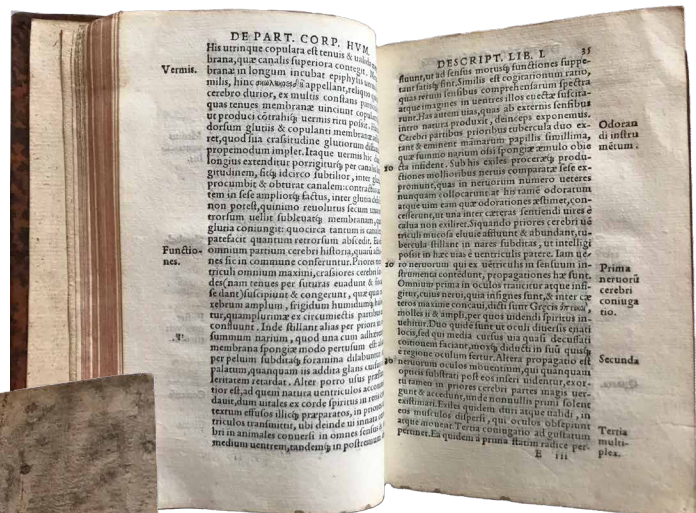
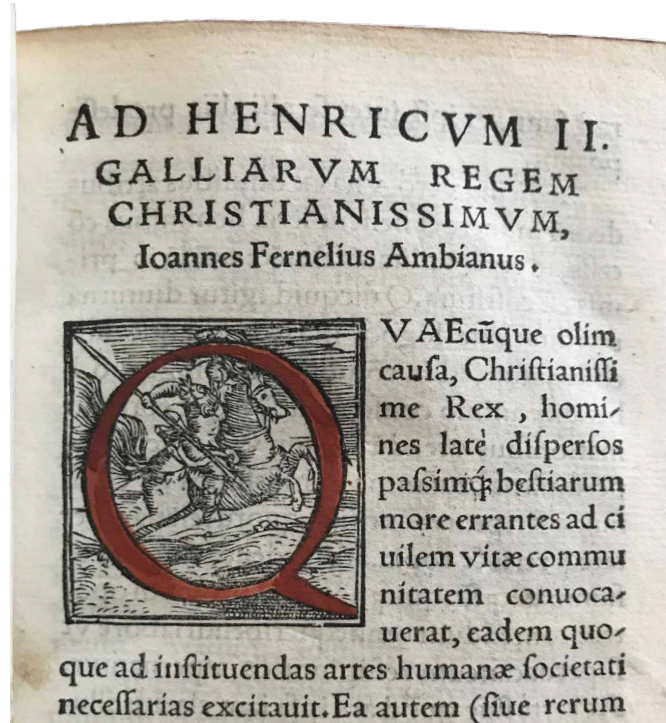
This insistence "may very well have inspired his pupil, Vesalius, to the latter's great anatomical studies." (Heirs)

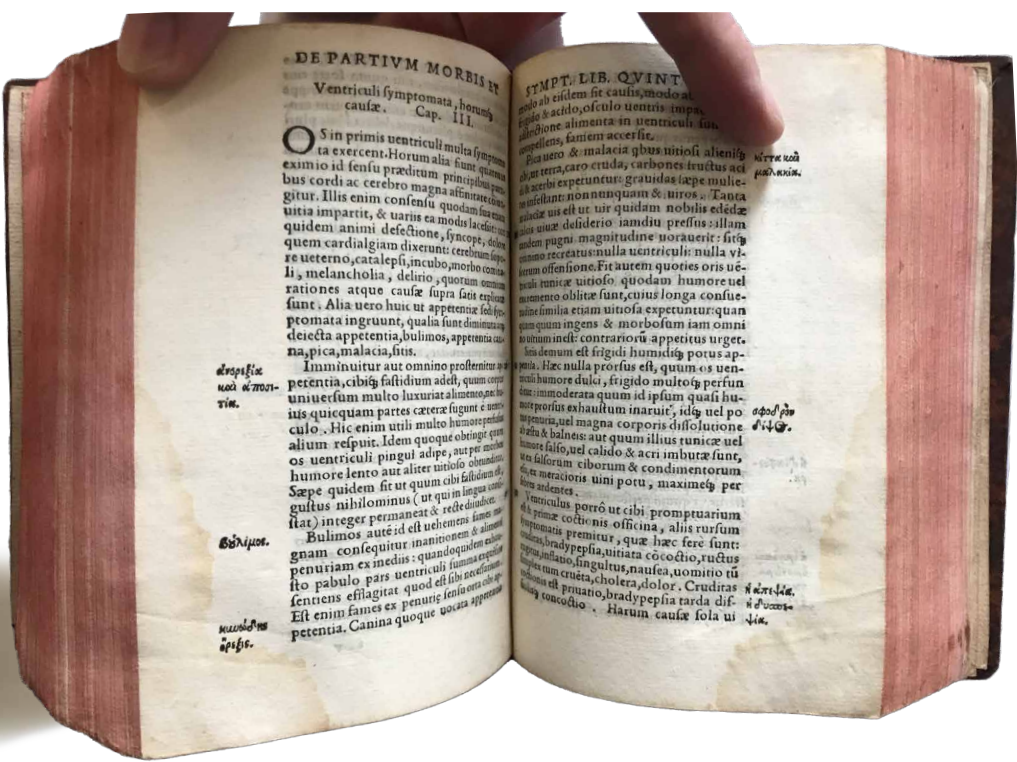
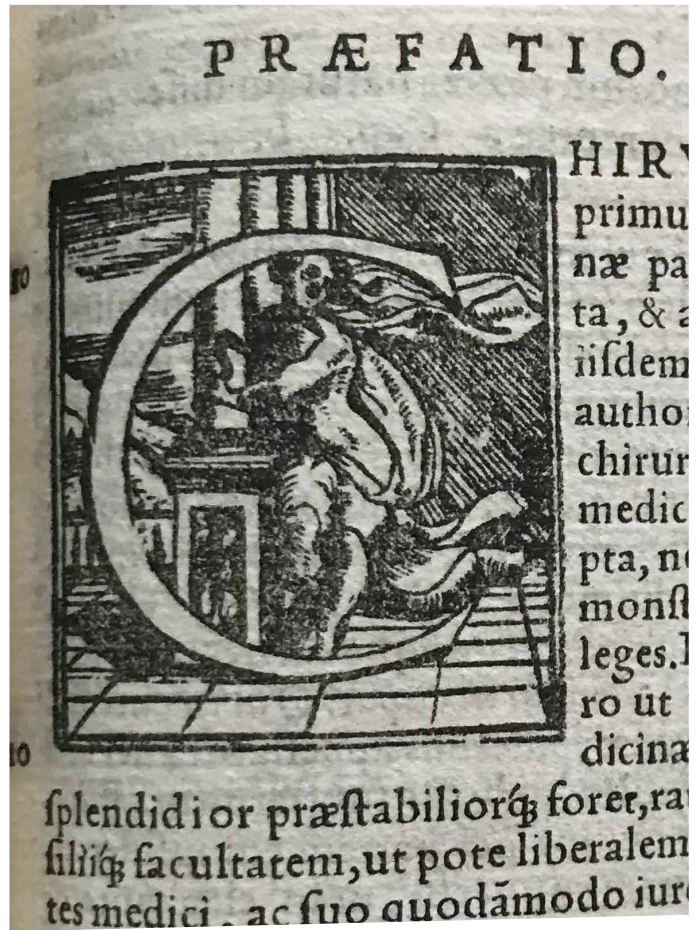
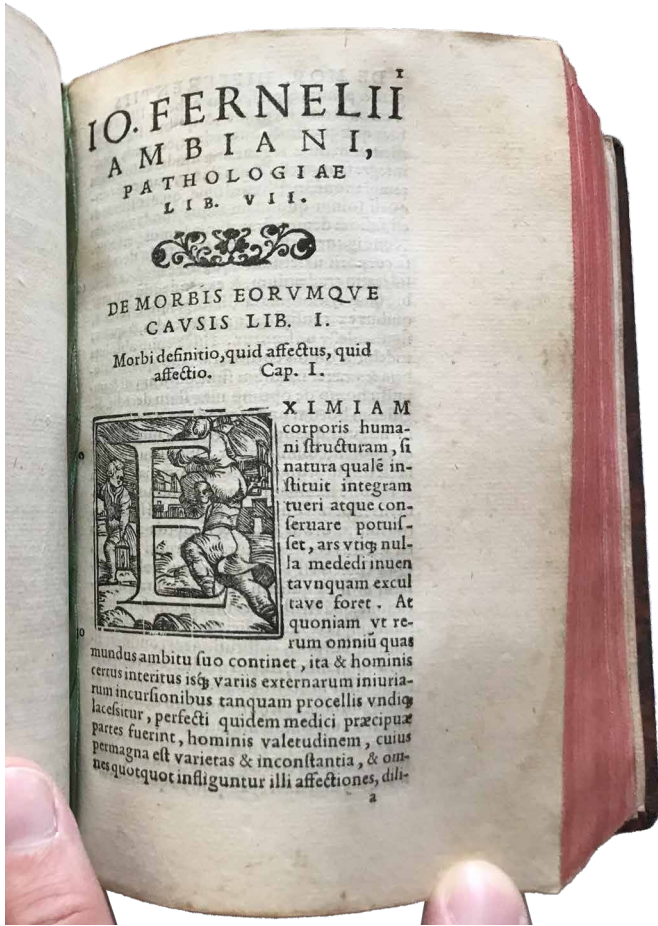
However, Nuland relates: "In later years Vesalius would write that he learned virtually nothing of human anatomy during his years in Paris. In his own words" 'Except for eight muscles of the abdomen, disgracefully mangled and in the wrong order, no one...ever demonstrated to me any single muscle, or any single bone, much less the network of nerves, veins, and arteries.'"

"It appears the publisher of [Consiliorum liber] also issued it as part of a complete edition of the *Universa Medicina* published in the same year. Thus his customers could purchase the entire work or individual sections, as they preferred." (Heirs)

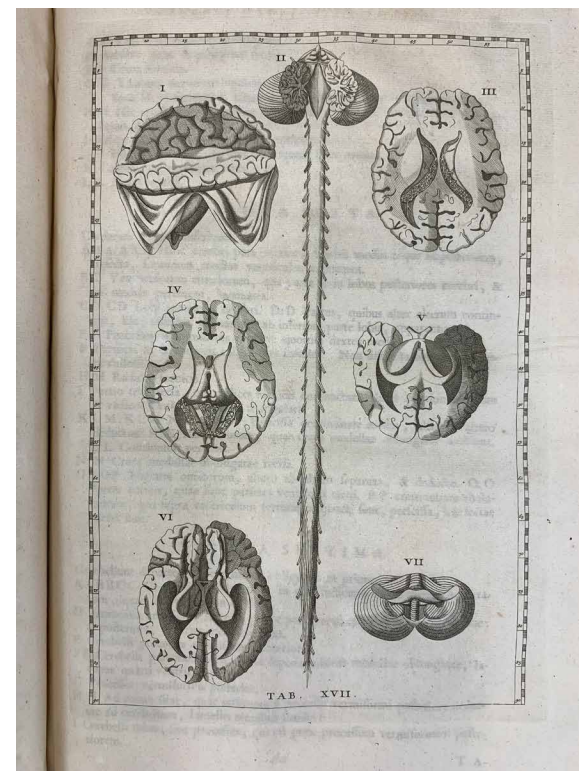
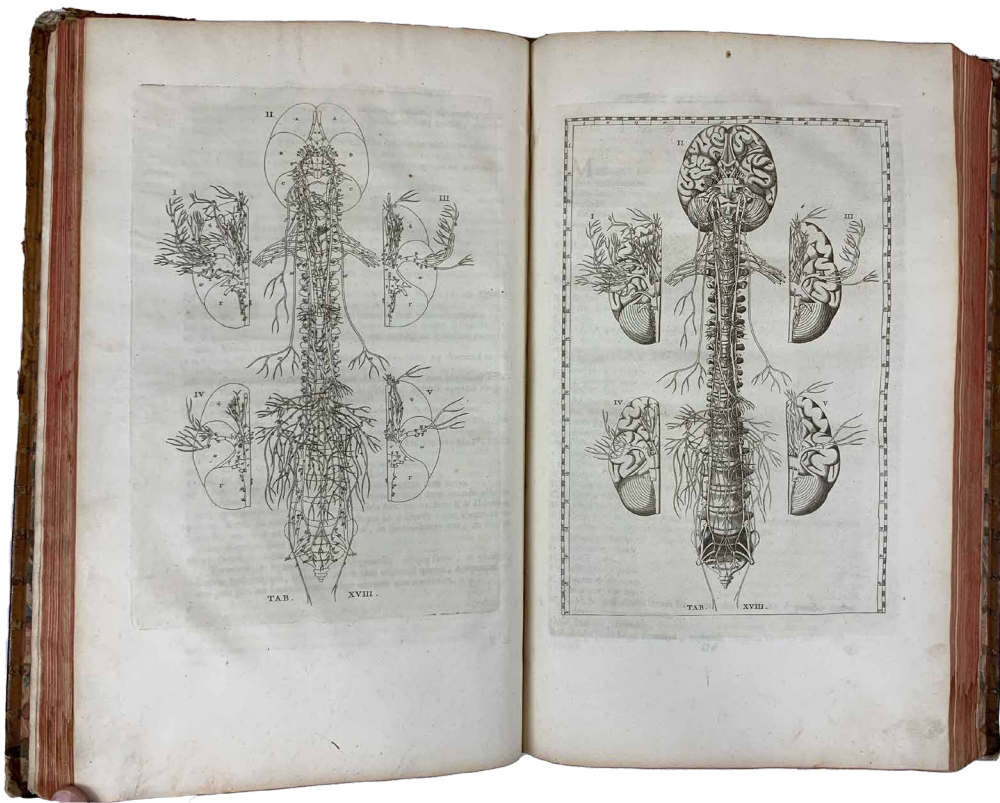
"Fernel was the first to describe appendicitis, endocarditis, etc. He believed aneurysms to be produced by syphilis, and differentiated true from false aneurysms. He was physician to Henri II of France.

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[Eustachius] Albinus, Explicatio Tabularum Anatomicarum Bartholomaei Eustachii, 1761

Bernardi Siegfried Albini 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 Bibliopego, fly leaf.

Measures: 6 ¼ x 10 ½ x 1 ½ inches.

WE NOTE HERE SOME OF OUR OWN OBSERVATIONS BASED ON EXPERIENCE IN CADAVER DISSECTION.

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, and are shown more closely so here in Eustachius' plates). 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.

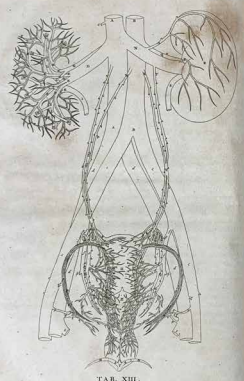
Eustachius (now famous for the Eustachian tube in the ear) was a 16th century anatomist who was a contemporary of Andres Vesalius. It is general consensus that Eustachius' anatomy was more accurate than Vesalius, but the work remained unfinished until 1552 (and unpublished until 1714, Garrison-Morton 1312, 391,

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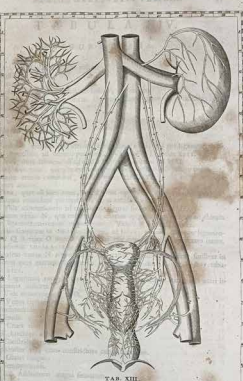
gie, tanquam cum celebritate sustinet. Pergite bene de re publica merendo forum vestrum magis ac magis ampliare. Et vos, qui licet oculo multa cum dulcedine fructumini; vosque, quibus, quamvis aliis studiis deditis effectus, non tamen inerte volupe fuit; pergite penitentissimos fructus studiorum vestrorum capere, ac percipere. Vobis autem, qui me cum maxime studitis; & vobis quoque, qui in postremis auditis, si qui audient; vobis, qui ad eandem laudem, quæ superiores illi consecuti sunt, contenditis, eodemque consensu spectatis, ut ea res fruatur, feliciter, prosperoque evadant; precor. Viam autem colentibus vobis hoc opus præmittit expeditiorum, certiorumque. Ipse equidem tabulas præterquam quod accurate sint, perfectaque, ac firmæ quodam iudicio concinnatæ, multaque continentæ melius quam ab illo alio exhibita; præterea etiam esse vobis possunt epistole quodam iudicio, æque & utilissimæ, & commodissimæ. Hisce quoque brevi hoc indice, quem accipitis, contentus sum, ut si uti facilius possit. Quod si quaspiam præterea occurrant, quæ animalatione dignæ esse videantur, et si illæ, si placuerit, aditis. Ego equidem multa scripsi præterea, quod aut ex iconibus ipsa satis superque visa sunt apparere, aut, quæ attendantur, minus digna esse: de quibus licet poterit, ut aliter illis videatur. Et facti prolixior, non defensor, qui alia æque alia ostendi poterit, & contentantur, quam diu Eustachius ipse in ordinem non cogit: quamvis tamen rejicere illa nolim, antequam cognoverim. Vos autem si tractando cognoverit, an futurum sit propositio meo, voluntarie vestræ. Vobis aliqui quidem efficeret, quæ quædam vobis omnibus possent; & si quidem, quod se his, quodammodo contentus sum, facti mihi magna iam tributa merces est laborum, ac vigiliarum mearum. Valeat D. Leidae Batav. cis p. cccxxiii.

ALBINI PRAEFATIO.

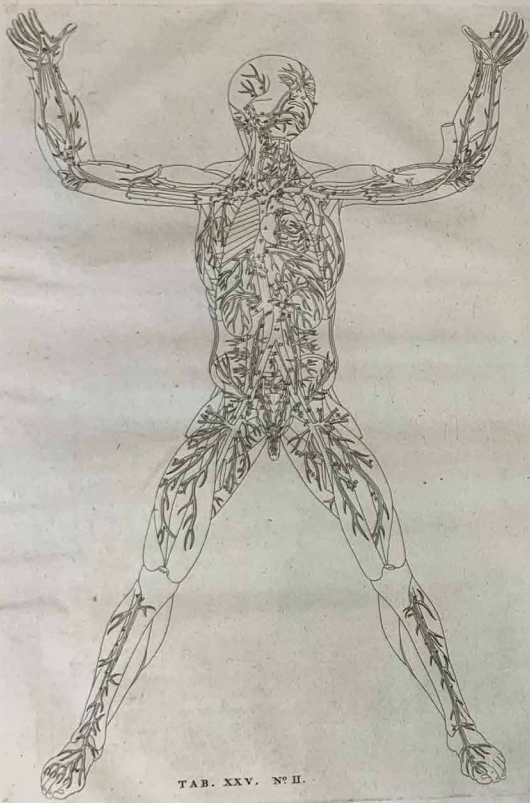
Multa eorum, quæ hic in tabulis Eustachius anatomicus nervi, expressit, notissima sunt: quæ quædam, præsertim rerum anatomiarum consuetudine imbutis, facile cognoscant: multa difficultate explicari habent: quædam ambigua: nonnulla via interpretandi. Sans autem apparet plerique omnia ex corporibus hominum summa esse: paucæ ex animalibus aliis. Quicquid cupienti mihi intelligere res illas minus faciles, diligenter in corporibus hominum, & illorum animalium, quorum esse videtur, quærendæ imprimis fuerunt, ut, si qua in his manifeste invenirentur, consueo, quidam significetur, tollitur dubitatio: si minus manifeste, insidiosa tamen reperire solentem, quæ ad aliquam consuetudinem faciendam pertinere possint. Quod quoniam me postquam quidem parit, eo tamen plus in totis his tabulis visis mihi sum intelligere, quo magis sum modum, quo conditæ sunt, (quis me fecit) affecit. Neque enim, parum rerum intelligere omni res posse exquisitis abstrahere exprimeret voluit: sed tantummodo certa quosdam notare, quæ in rebus illis animalibus, aut propositis de his in animam inducere. Videre illud licet in ipsius explanatione tabularum, quæ opusculis anatomica adhibere sunt: idemque etiam in super inventis hauri obducere apparet. Quod, quo magis intelligant, exponam paulo plenius. At primam quidem, quod ad observationem attinet, vide oportet, quæ de *negligentia* & *albiditate* postquam rerum observaverit, exhibuerit in tabulis, quæ aditæ opusculis anatomica: hæcque quæ de *glandulis* *crustis* *membranosis*; quæ de renibus tribus, *naturalibus*, *duobus præter naturam*; quæ de *visu*, *auribus*, de *re interna*, de *testibus*, de *suppulis* *renum*, de *venis* & *arteriis* *emulgentibus*, de *venis sine pari*, de *venis aliis*, de *musculo muliebri*, de *valvulis venæ coronariæ cordis*, de *membrana densaque*, quæ *foramina* *venæ cavæ à seorsum adscendit*, cum *primam* *hæc*



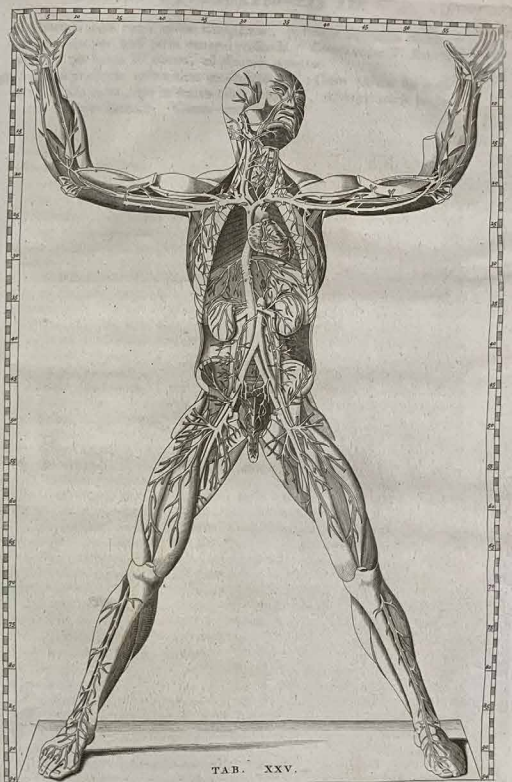
TAB. XII.



TAB. XIII.



TAB. XXV. No II.



TAB. XXV.

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and Waller 337, as they were somewhat entombed in the Vatican Library until then). Vesalius published his *De Humani Corpora Fabrica Libri Septem* in 1543, making him the so-called father of anatomy. Bernhard Siegfried Albinus was a Dutch Anatomist who studied under Boerhaave and Bidloo, as well as Winslow.

“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*)

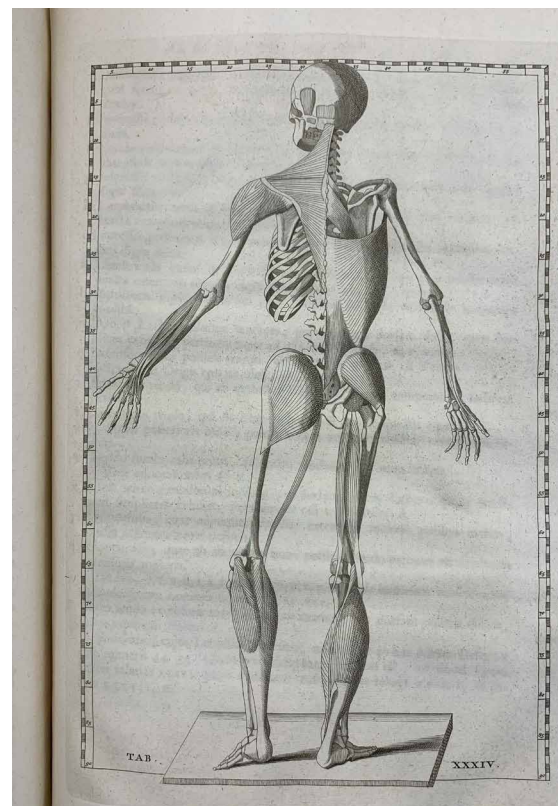
“Eustachius resembled Leonardo in that his anatomical achievement was very much greater than the influence which he exerted.... For purposes of study, the edition issued...with the legends of B. S. Albinus is perhaps more valuable. Had these plates of Eustachius appeared in 1552, when completed, his 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.”

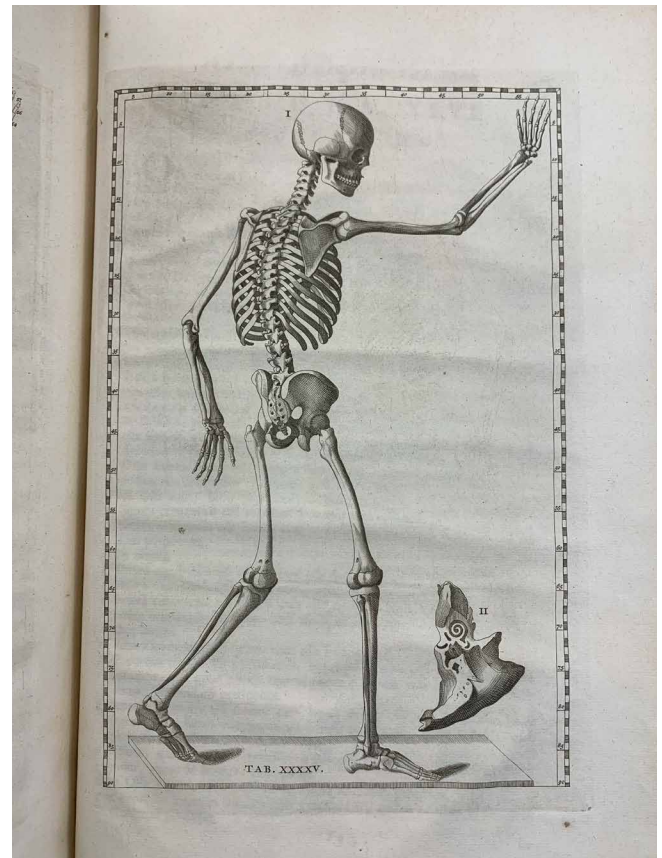
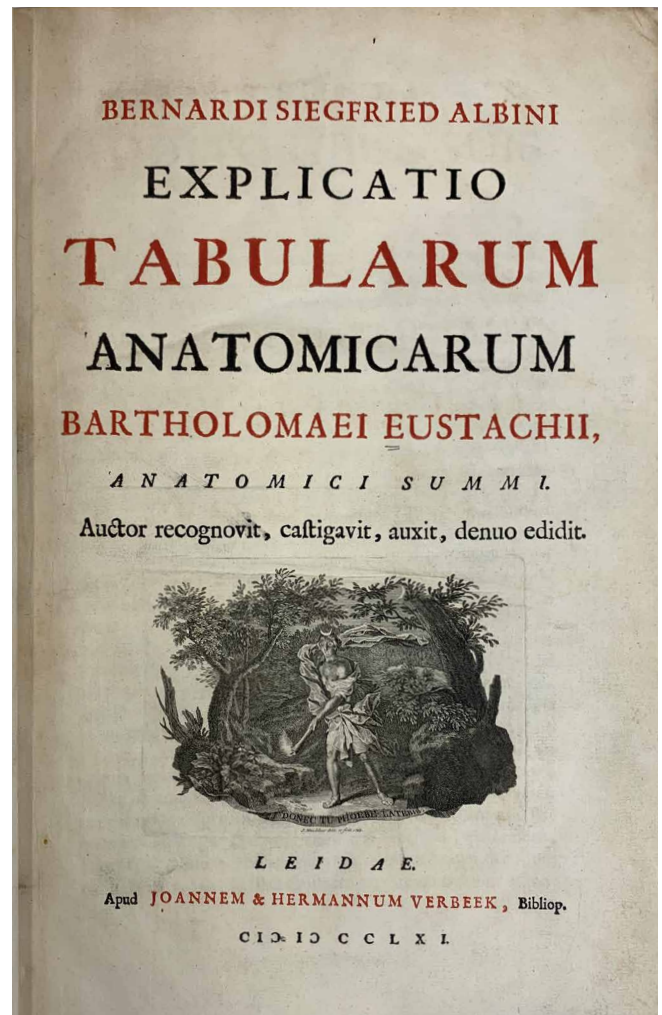
(*Singer 135 - 140*)

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,” Eustachius 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) lectured on anatomy at Leyden. “He was the pioneer of a new epoch in human anatomy, an epoch during which all investigations, an 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*)

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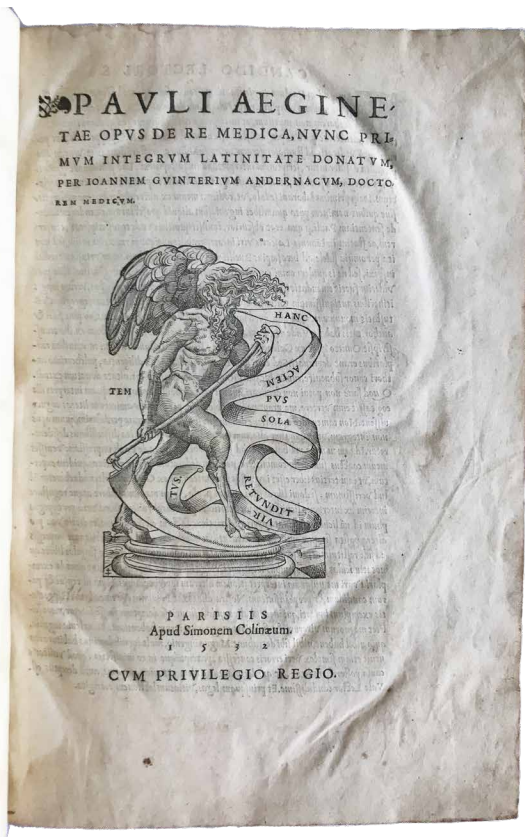
Gwinther, Opus De Re Medica, 1532

Pauli Aeginetae Opus De Re Medica, Nunc Primum Integrum Latinitate Donatum, Per Ioannem Guinterium Andernacum, Doctorem Medicum. Parisiis Apud Simonem Colinaeum. 1532 Cum Privilegio Regio.

Folio volume rebound with vellum spine and corners with paste paper over boards. Title plate, raised bands, and gold text and lines on spine. Red speckled page edges. New end papers. Title page decorated with chimeric figure of a winged man with hooves carrying a sickle. Set in Roman font with ample margins and 80 decorative capitals. Some leaves with damp stain at bottom corner. Some leaves with small closed tears near gutter. Neither of these defects affecting the text. Otherwise, a remarkably fresh copy which is crisp, clean, bright, and tight throughout.

Bibliotheca Osleriana, pg 41, "Paulus Aegineta, 625-90... [entry] 439... Opus de Re Medica, nunc primum integrum Latinitate donatum, per Ioannem Guinterium, fol. Par., apud Simonem Colinaeum, 1532. Each of the 7 bks. Has sep. Page. &c. Ornamented woodcut initials. There were also Latin trls. By Albanus Torinus..., and Janus Cornarius...."

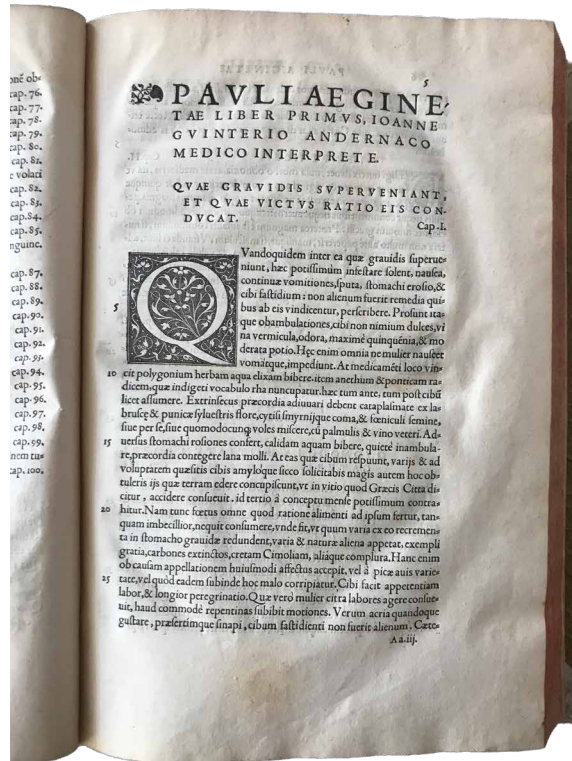
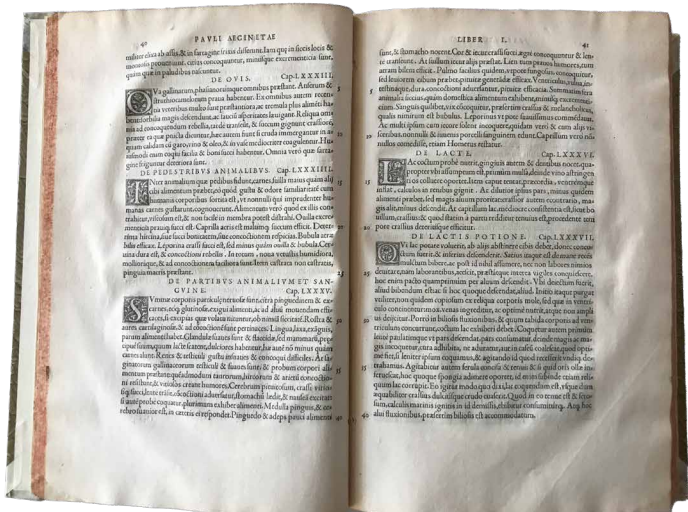
See Garrison-Morton 36 ("based on a new, improved text and included all seven books in the translation of J. Winter of Andernach."), as well as 6013.1, which lists Johannes Guinterius (Ioannem Guinterium [Gwinther, Winther, Gwinter, Winter] as also authoring a treatise on gynecology).



"Paul of Aegina (AD 625-690) was also a chronicler of the writing of Rufus (of Ephesus, AD98-117, "certainly the greatest medical link between Hippocrates and Galen"). Paul was the last of the Greek Physicians who preserved the writings that had been compiled over the millennium. The description of the plague by Rufus, retold by Paul, recounts the environment in which it flourished, the symptoms and physical signs of the afflicted and the symptomatic treatment." (*Talbot, A Biographical History of Medicine, 1970, pg 11*)

Thornton's Medical Books, Libraries and Collectors, 2nd ed, 1966, states: "The last of the Greek compilers, Paul of Aegina (Paulus Aegineta)(625-690), summarized all that was previously known on medicine, but his surgery was more original." (*pg 14*)

Brown's Old Masterpieces in Surgery, 1928, pg 17-21, gives: "The last of the great surgeons of the Byzantine period was Paulus of Aegina. With his passing the final spark of the old Greek culture and science was extinguished so far as it could be called Greek. The so-called Dark Ages were ushered in and culture in art and science passed on to the Arabians. Being the last of the great Greeks, Paulus' work was taken as the most modern compilation of the time... Notwithstanding the prominence of Paulus of Aegina as a surgeon, practically nothing is known of his life. Even the date of the period during which he lived is a matter of dispute. His name establishes fairly well that he was born



on the Island of Aegina.... Concerning his education...it is reasonable to believe that he was a product of the school of Alexandria.

“(his book) was translated into Latin.... The first edition of the Guinter (Andernach) translation was published in Paris (1532).

“In the Andernach translation a delightful touch is given to the book by the wood cut initial letters of the chapters. For Example, the ornamental capital letter Q which heads the surgical book depicts two cupids walking on crutches.

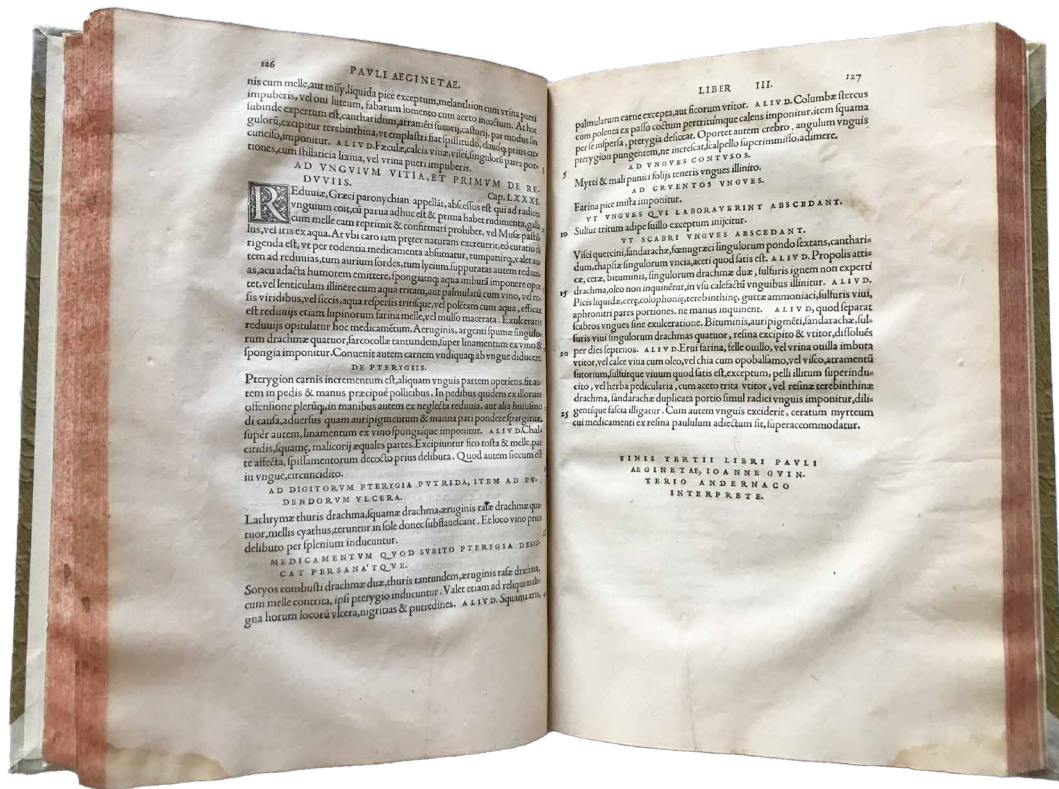
“Paulus begins the surgery with the head, goes on to the eyes and gradually travels downward, ending with fracture and ulcer of the foot. He thus covers the entire body. One finds that he operated upon man conditions—As a rhinologist he removed polypi, as an ophthalmologist he removed pterygium and in the mouth he not only extracted teeth but also performed tonsillotomy. In general surgery he operated upon hernia, opened empyema with the actual cautery, and in urology he removed stones by lithotomy. As a ware surgeon he evidently had considerable experience in removal of foreign bodies. In this manipulation he calls attention to the technique that Pare emphasized nine centuries later in the Brissot case: that in removing a foreign body the patient may be placed in the position in which he was when the foreign body entered. He devotes also considerable attention to fractures and dislocations. His direction for reduction and immobilization are quite clear. He makes use of traction by machines for reduction and splints for immobilization.”

In relation to Vesalius, Nuland gives the following honest account:

“His [Vesalius’] self-taught expertise did not go unappreciated. When one of his teachers, Guinter of Andernach, prepared to compile from Galen a small unillustrated book of anatomy, he asked his obviously gifted student for help. In the publication that came out of the ensuing labors, Guinter correctly described his assistant as “a youth of great promise with a remarkable knowledge of medicine and of Greek and Latin, and great dexterity in dissection.” Vesalius, never one to praise the undeserving or to understate his own contributions, was less respectful to his mentor, writing some years later: ‘I reverence him on many counts, and in my published writings I have honored him as my teacher; but I wish there may be inflicted on my body, one for one, as many strokes as I have ever seen him attempt to make incisions in the bodies of men or bests, except at the dinner table.’”

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Reduz, Graeci paronychiam appellat. abscissus est qui ad radice...

Pterygion carnis incrementum est. aliquam vnguis partem operiens. fit autem in pedis & manus praecipue pollicibus...

Lachrymæ thuris drachma. squamae drachma. arginina esse drachma...

MEDICAMENTVM QVOD SVBITO PTERYGIA DESICCAT PERSANA TQVE.

Soryos conabulis drachmae duae. thuris tantumdem. arginis raris drachma...

palmulorum carne excepta. aut floscorum virtute. ALIVD. Columbae hercus...

Mysi & mali pumi folijs coctis vnguis illinito.

Vnguis quae laboravirint abscedant.

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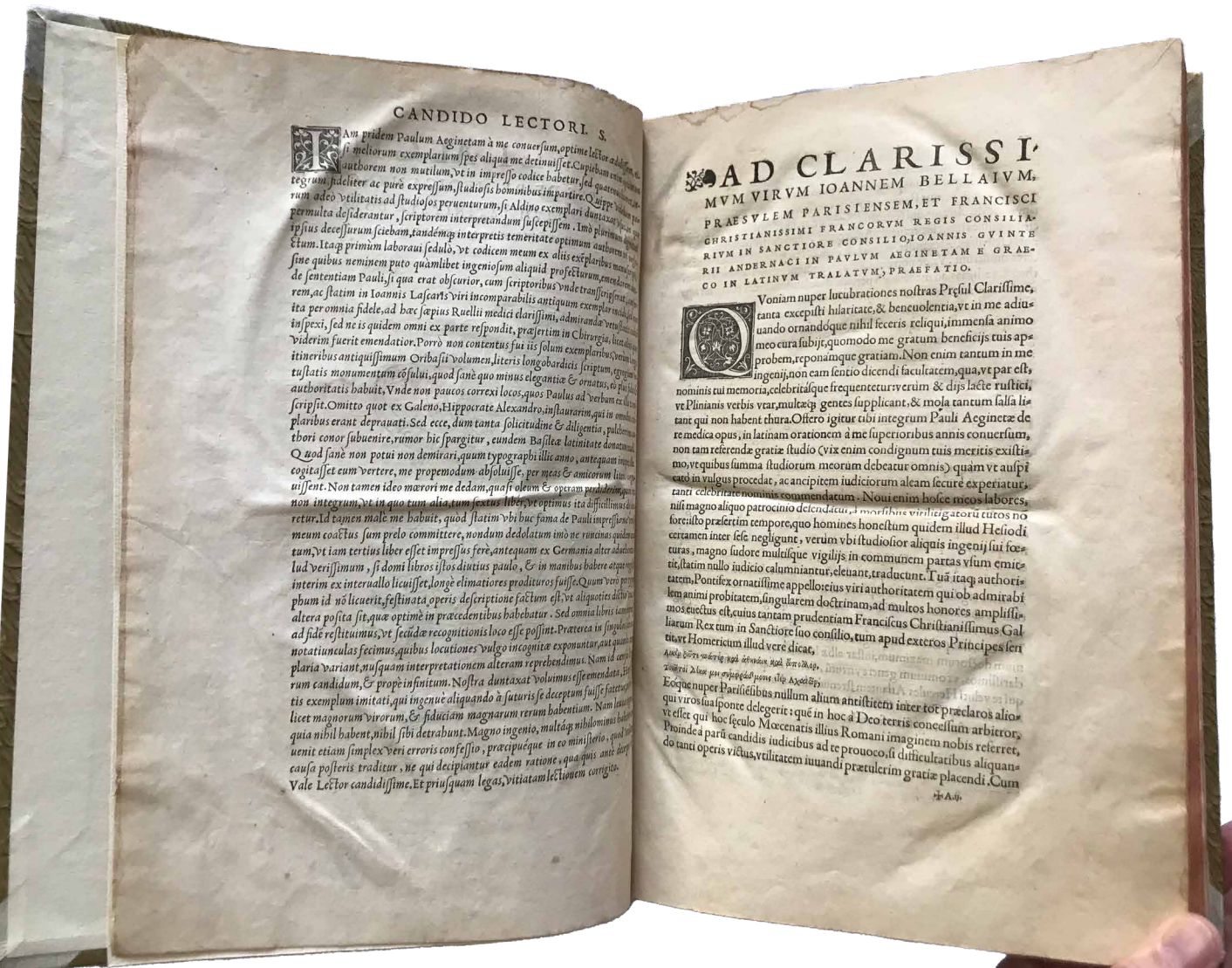
Vnguis quae laboravirint abscedant.

Vnguis quae laboravirint abscedant.

Vnguis quae laboravirint abscedant.

18 PAVLVS DE ABSCESSIBVS. Vnguis quae laboravirint abscedant. quatioque sit, quomodo quarto libro abunde tractatum. Hoc autem deprehendimus in bor, pullus & reliqua inflammationum in mucronem fastigiatus tum cum summa occupat abscessu vero necne ad tactum subfidat. moris magna fiat colluvies, ho missis picis triente, guttae amficet etiam medicamentum ex DE INFLAMMATIO ET ALIIS IPSORVM Croti inflammatio loquamprim in indo culum autem inflammati facti, sed impactis validius dinor extare videtur. alius autē nunquam oritur. Itaque celticusquis ex talo dimiffus: comuniponi igitur debet ex lomento acinorum expertibus cuminis, fere valente aequali illimitu.

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AD CLARISSIMVM VIRVM IOANNEM BELLAIVM, PRAESVLEM PARIENSEM, ET FRANCISCI CHRISTIANISSIMI FRANCORVM REGIS CONSILIARIVM IN SANCTIORE CONSILIO, IOANNIS GVINTE RII ANDERNACI IN PAVLVM AEGINETAM E GRABCO IN LATINVM TRALATVM, PRAEFATIO.

Am pridem Paulum Aeginetam à me conuersum, optime lector, adhibere, si meliorum exemplarum spes aliqua me detinisset. Cuiusmodi est quod in quibusdam autorem non nullum, in impresso codice habetur, sed quatenus integrum saltem ac pure expressum, studiosis hominibus in partem. Quae per me ad doctissimos ad studiose perueniunt, si ad hanc exemplari duntaxat non permulta desiderantur, scriptorem interpretandum suscepisse. Imò plurimum in ipsius decessum sciebam, tandemque interpretis tenerrime optimum exemplar sine quibus neminem puto quamlibet ingeniosum aliquid exploribus, mecum esse sententiam Pauli, si qua erat obvia, cum scriptoribus vnde transierit, etiam in precii, sed ne is quidem omni ex parte respondit, praesertim in Chirurgia, licet illi videtur fuerit emendatior. Porro non contentus fui iis solum exemplaribus, quae in iteribus antiquissimum Orbis volumine, literis longobardicis scriptum, egyptum, et iustis monumentum consuli, quod sanè quo minus elegantiae & ornatus, eo plus auctoritatis habuit, vnde non paucos coram locos, quos Paulus ad verbum ex illis scriptis. Omitto quot ex Galeno, Hippocrate, Alexandro, in sanarum qui in omnibus paribus erant deprauati. Sed ecce, dum tanta sollicitudine & diligentia, pulcherrimi thori conus subuenire, rumor hic spargitur, eundem Basilicae latinam de notantem. Quod sanè non potui non demirari, quam typographi illius anno, antequam inchoasset cum dextere, me propemodum absoluisse, per meos & anteriorum litterarum uisum. Non tamen ideo meriti me dedam, quas oleum & operam pulcherrimam non integrum, ut in quo tum alia tum factus liber, ut optime ita diffisimam dicitur. Id tamen male me habuit, quod statim ubi buca fama de Pauli impresso meum coacti sum prelo committere, nondum delectatum imò ne rimas, quidem tam, ut iam tertius liber esset impressus fere, antequam ex Germania alter admodum ad verissimum, si domi libros illos dicitur paulo, & in manibus habere atque interim ex intervallo licuisset, longe elimatiore producturos fuisse. Quam vero peripsum id non liceat, festinata operis descriptione factum est, ut aliquoties dicto, et altera postea sit, qua optime in praecedentibus habebatur. Sed omnia libri tamquam ad fidem restitimus, ut secunda recognitionis loco esse possint. Praeterea in singularibus notatiunculas fecimus, quibus locutiones vulgo incognite exponuntur, aut quae in paria variant, nusquam interpretationem alteram reprehendimus. Nam id certum candidum, & prope in finem. Nostra duntaxat volumus esse emendata, ut patet exemplum imitati, qui ingenue aliquando à saeuoris deceptum fuisse fateantur, licet magnorum virorum, & fiduciam magnarum rerum habentium. Nam licet licet nihil habent, nihil sibi detrahunt. Magno ingenio, malèq; nihilominus habent uenit etiam simplex veri erroris confessio, praecipue in eo ministerio, quod in causa postea traditur, ne qui decipiantur eadem ratione, qua quis ante deceptus Vale Lector candidissime. Et primum legas, vitiatam lectorem corrigito.

Voniam nuper lucubraciones nostras Praeful Clarissime, tanta excepti hilaritate, & beneuolentia, & in me adiuduando orandoque nihil feceris reliqui, immensa animo meo cura subijt, quomodo me gratum beneficijs tuis approbem, reponamque gratiam. Non enim tantum in me ingenij, non tam lentio dicendi facultatem, qua, ut par est, nominis tui memoria, celebrataque frequenterur, verum & dijs laete rullitici, ut Pliniani verbis vtar, multæq; gentes supplicant, & mox tantum fallaliant qui non habent thura. Otero igitur tibi integrum Pauli Aeginete de re medica opus, in latinam orationem à me superioribus annis conuersum, non tam referende gratie studio (cix enim condignum tuis meritis exillimoy, ut quibus summa studiorum meorum debeatur omnis) quam ut auspiciato in vulgus procedat, ac accipitem iudiciorum aleam secute experiant, tantè celebrati nominis commendatum. Noui enim hocce meos labores, nisi magno aliquo patrocinio delectaturo, in mortibus virtutis aeterni tutos no forcitillo praesertim tempore, quo homines honestum quidem illud Heioidi certamen inter sese negligunt, verum ubi studiosior aliquis ingenij sui fecuras, magno sudore multaque vigilijs in communem partas vsum emittit, itatum nullo iudicio calumniantur, eleuant, traductunt. Tu itaq; authoritatem Pontifici ornata illic appello, cuius viri authoritatem qui non admirabilitem animi probitatem, singularem doctrinam, ad multos honores ampliffimos euectus est, eiusque tantam prudentiam Francisci Christianissimi Gallicarum Rex tum in Sanctiore suo consilio, tum apud externos Principes seruat. Homericum illud verè dicat, adle viliu, cum in meo inchoan. Eoque nuper Paucisibus nullum alium anelictum inter tot praclaros aliorum qui viros sua ponte delegerit: què in hoc à Deo terris conceitum arbitror, ut esset qui hoc seculo Miceenatis illius Romani imaginem nobis referret, Praeinde à parti candidis iudicibus ad te prouocoi, si difficultatibus aliquandotanti operis victus, utilitatem inuandi praetulerim gratiae placendi. Cum



4

Works of Ambroise Pare, 1649

The Workes of that Famous Chirurgion, Ambrose Parey, Translated out of Latin and compared with the French by Tho. Johnson. Where unto are added three tractates out of Adrianus Spigelius of the veins, arteries, & nerves, with large figures. Also a table of the bookes and chapters. London, 1649.

Folio bound in full brown leather (probably 18th century), with evidence of restoration to internal and external hinges. Six raised bands and red title plate on spine. Boards a bit pocked. Small chip at top edge of spine. Book plate on front paste down. Slight crease across title page. Margins are admirably intact and untrimmed. Leaves are clean and bright. Red page edges. Binding is tight throughout. All plates and in-text figures present, including the three folding plates at the rear. A very good copy.

Though Ambroise Pare was a surgeon, this book includes many chapters that range far afield from medicine and surgery, including (but not limited to) incubi and succubi, miner's encounters with subterranean demons, poisons, embalming, Pare's journeys and/or voyages, discussions of why Pare refused to prescribe mummy dust, and copiously illustrated discussions of diverse and sundry animals and monsters. The more common topics of anatomy, physiology, wounds/trauma, diseases/pathology, surgical instruments, surgical/operative techniques, tumors, obstetrics, prescriptions/pharmaceuticals, and symptomatology are, of course, thoroughly incorporated into this work as well.





*Humanam AMBROSII vere hæc pictura PARÆI
Etiam sed Opus continet Ambrosianum.*

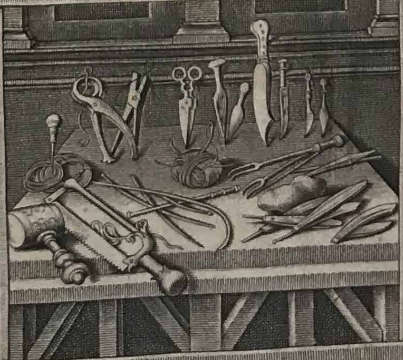
THE
WORKES
of that famous
Chirurgion
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*Translated out of
Latine and compared
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*Whereunto are added three Tractates
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Veines, Arteries, & Nerves,
with large Figures.*

Also a Table of the Bookes and Chapters.

London.

*Printed by Richard Cotes, and
Willi. Dugard, and are to be sold by John
Clarke, entring into Mercers Chappell. 1649.*



J. Coeill Sculp.

...inequality observable on that part if you feel it up and down... will be bruised, livid, or black, and there is heaviness and pain felt by the wound.

the heads of arrows without their shafts.



But if by chance either Arrows, Darts or Lances, or any winged head of any other weapon, be run through and left sticking in any part of the body, as the thigh, with a portion of the shaft or staffe slivered in pieces, or broken off; then it is fit the Chirurgion with his cutting mullets should cut off the end of the staffe or shaft, and then with his other mullets pluck forth the head, as you may see by this Figure.

forth strange things as it is seen in wounds



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The fourth and fifth figure of the Brain.



The sixth figure of the Brain.



on of Grew's. Figure 11. A. The Spindale. B. The Bafon or Tunnel called Furo or Membranula. C. D. E. The four holes through which the plugmark extremities alisch.

Figure 5. R.R.R. The lower superficies of the callous body reflected. S.T.V. The triangular surface of the Fornix or Arch. X.X. The lower part of the partition of the ventricles continued with the Arch. T.T. The upper part of the partition continued with the callous body. Figure 6. A.A.A. The lower surface of the Arch. B.C. Two corners of the Arch, by which it is continued with the ventricles. D.E. The right and left ventricles. F.G. Arteries climbing up from the deep arteries through the lower side of the ventricles for the forming of that complication of vessels which is called *Plexus choroides*. H. A vessel issuing out of the fourth sinus under the Arch, and passing into the third ventricle. I.K.L. The division of this vessel, part whereof goes to the right ventricle at K and another to the left at L. M.N. The *Plexus choroides* made of the artery F.G. and the vessel H. O.O. Small veins passing through the ventricles of the brain, produced from the vessels K. and L. P. Other veins arising from the same, dispersed with the ventricles into the *Plexus choroides*. Q. A passage from the third ventricle into the *Plexus choroides*. R.S. Canales or Sinus graven or furrowed in the substance of the ventricles in which the plexus is fed along to the orifice of the fore-said passage marked with @.

Figure 10. A.A. Parts of the spinal marrow cut from the Brain. B.C. The places where this marrow did grow unto the brain. D.E. The *Tunic* of the Brain. F. The *Tunic* of the Spinal Marrow. G. The *Tunic* of the Spinal Marrow. H. The *Tunic* of the Spinal Marrow. I. The *Tunic* of the Spinal Marrow. K.L.M. A part of the fourth ventricle which is exposed in the marrow. O. The *Tunic* of the fourth ventricle. P. The place where the spinal marrow grows out of the skull. Figure 11. A. Part of the optic nerve. B. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. C. D. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. E. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. F. A hole or perforation of the *Tunic* of the optic nerve, through which the *Tunic* reaches unto the *Tunic* of the optic nerve. G. Part of the *Tunic* of the optic nerve. H. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. I. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. K. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. L. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. M. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. N. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. O. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. P. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. Q. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. R. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. S. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. T. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. U. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. V. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. W. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. X. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. Y. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve. Z. The *Tunic* of the optic nerve.

The four but suppose it is closed from above and below shall decrease in proportion to the weight of the body. Yet I have seen a Phlegm in the Mammillary gland which was so firm that they were like to

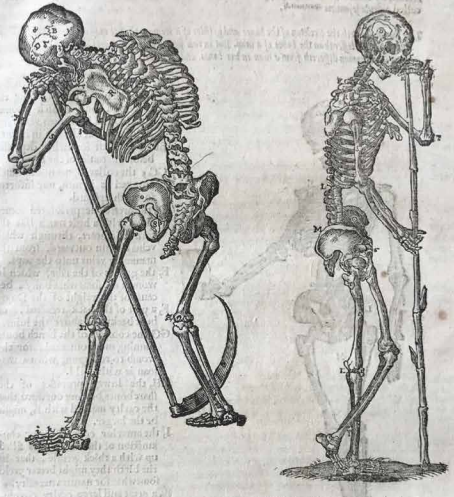


The first con the eyes, to carry the middle way Mill (middle way) which is visible in some eyes they are not visible from any eye they are such as are as any force of the weight perfused into both.

The second con the bottom of eye. The third is the *Tunic* of the optic nerve, of which the *Tunic* is into the *Tunic* of the optic nerve on the side of the upper part of the eye.

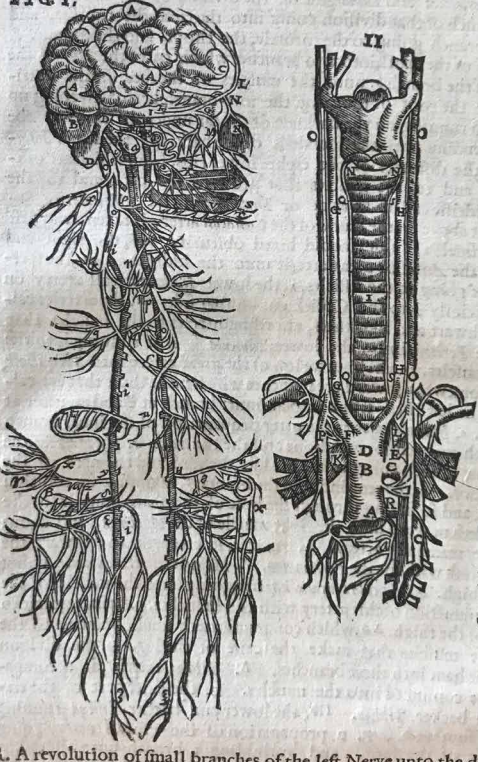
The fourth con the *Tunic* of the optic nerve at its origin

The 2 and 3 Figure shew the back side of the Skeleton, and the lateral part of the Skeleton.



F 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the yolk bone. G 1, 2, the lower jaw. I, K, L, M, N, 1, 2, 3, the back or the spine. From I to K, the neck. From K to L, the Rack bones of the Chest. From L to M, the rack bones of the Loins. From M to N, the holy bone. O, the hump bone. P 1, 2, 3, the breast bone. Q 1, 2, 3, the four ribs of the Chest. R 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, the ribs. S 1, 2, 3, the shoulder blade. T 1, 2, 3, the upper process of the shoulder blade. U 1, 2, 3, the lower process of the shoulder blade. V 1, 2, 3, the bone of the arm. W 1, 2, 3, the clavicle or collar bone. X 1, 2, 3, the scapula. Y 1, 2, 3, the scapula. Z 1, 2, 3, the scapula. AA 1, 2, 3, the scapula. BB 1, 2, 3, the scapula. CC 1, 2, 3, the scapula. DD 1, 2, 3, the scapula. EE 1, 2, 3, the scapula. FF 1, 2, 3, the scapula. GG 1, 2, 3, the scapula. HH 1, 2, 3, the scapula. II 1, 2, 3, the scapula. JJ 1, 2, 3, the scapula. KK 1, 2, 3, the scapula. LL 1, 2, 3, the scapula. MM 1, 2, 3, the scapula. NN 1, 2, 3, the scapula. OO 1, 2, 3, the scapula. PP 1, 2, 3, the scapula. QQ 1, 2, 3, the scapula. RR 1, 2, 3, the scapula. SS 1, 2, 3, the scapula. TT 1, 2, 3, the scapula. UU 1, 2, 3, the scapula. VV 1, 2, 3, the scapula. WW 1, 2, 3, the scapula. XX 1, 2, 3, the scapula. YY 1, 2, 3, the scapula. ZZ 1, 2, 3, the scapula. AAA 1, 2, 3, the scapula. BBB 1, 2, 3, the scapula. CCC 1, 2, 3, the scapula. DDD 1, 2, 3, the scapula. EEE 1, 2, 3, the scapula. FFF 1, 2, 3, the scapula. GGG 1, 2, 3, the scapula. HHH 1, 2, 3, the scapula. III 1, 2, 3, the scapula. IIII 1, 2, 3, the scapula. VVV 1, 2, 3, the scapula. WWW 1, 2, 3, the scapula. XXX 1, 2, 3, the scapula. YYY 1, 2, 3, the scapula. ZZZ 1, 2, 3, the scapula. AAAA 1, 2, 3, the scapula. BBBB 1, 2, 3, the scapula. CCCC 1, 2, 3, the scapula. DDDD 1, 2, 3, the scapula. EEEE 1, 2, 3, the scapula. FFFF 1, 2, 3, the scapula. GGGG 1, 2, 3, the scapula. HHHH 1, 2, 3, the scapula. IIII 1, 2, 3, the scapula. IIIII 1, 2, 3, the scapula. VVVV 1, 2, 3, the scapula. WWWW 1, 2, 3, the scapula. XXXX 1, 2, 3, the scapula. YYYY 1, 2, 3, the scapula. ZZZZ 1, 2, 3, the scapula. AAAAA 1, 2, 3, the scapula. BBBBB 1, 2, 3, the scapula. CCCCC 1, 2, 3, the scapula. DDDDD 1, 2, 3, the scapula. EEEEE 1, 2, 3, the scapula. FFFFF 1, 2, 3, the scapula. GGGGG 1, 2, 3, the scapula. HHHHH 1, 2, 3, the scapula. IIIIII 1, 2, 3, the scapula. VVVVV 1, 2, 3, the scapula. WWWWV 1, 2, 3, the scapula. XXXXX 1, 2, 3, the scapula. YYYYY 1, 2, 3, the scapula. ZZZZZ 1, 2, 3, the scapula. AAAAAA 1, 2, 3, the scapula. BBBBBB 1, 2, 3, the scapula. CCCCCC 1, 2, 3, the scapula. DDDDDD 1, 2, 3, the scapula. EEEEEE 1, 2, 3, the scapula. FFFFFFF 1, 2, 3, the scapula. GGGGGG 1, 2, 3, the scapula. HHHHHH 1, 2, 3, the scapula. IIIIIII 1, 2, 3, the scapula. VVVVVV 1, 2, 3, the scapula. WWWWV 1, 2, 3, the scapula. XXXXXX 1, 2, 3, the scapula. YYYYYY 1, 2, 3, the scapula. ZZZZZZ 1, 2, 3, the scapula. AAAAAA 1, 2, 3, the scapula. BBBBBB 1, 2, 3, the scapula. CCCCCC 1, 2, 3, the scapula. DDDDDD 1, 2, 3, the scapula. EEEEEE 1, 2, 3, the scapula. FFFFFFF 1, 2, 3, the scapula. GGGGGG 1, 2, 3, the scapula. HHHHHH 1, 2, 3, the scapula. IIIIIII 1, 2, 3, the scapula. VVVVVV 1, 2, 3, the scapula. WWWWV 1, 2, 3, the scapula. XXXXXX 1, 2, 3, the scapula. YYYYYY 1, 2, 3, the scapula. ZZZZZZ 1, 2, 3, the scapula.

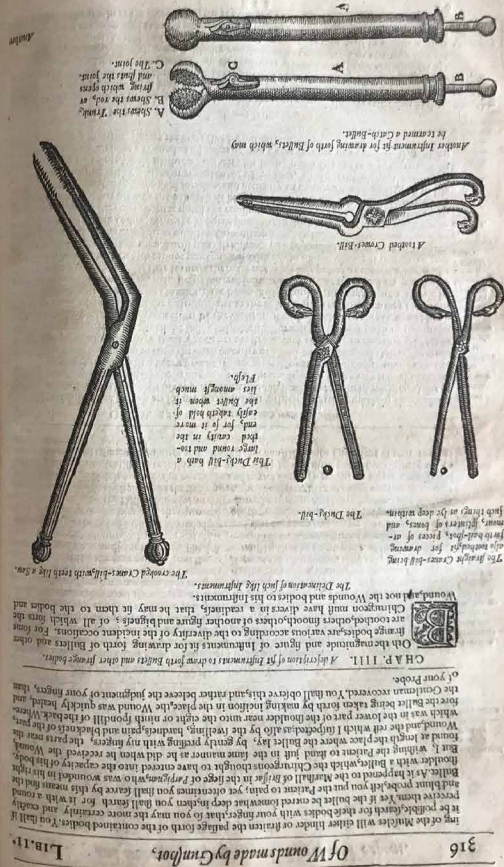
The Figure of the Aspera Arteria or Weazon.



A. The orifice of artery cut from the heart. B. C. D. the division of the great artery into the descending C. D. E. the left axillary clavian artery. F. the right axillary clavian artery. G. the right Carotid artery. H. the left Carotid. I. The trunk of the artery or weazon. K. L. The division of the rough artery into branches, of which the right goes into the left and into the of the lungs; which are again divided into many other. M. the head of the Artery called the Throatle. N. N. Certain Glands or Kernells at the root of the artery. O. O. the right and left of the sixth and conjugation. P. P. the right nerve to the Axillary Artery. Q. Q. the right Recurrent Artery. SS. The left recurrent Nerve.

R. A revolution of small branches of the left Nerve unto the descending trunk of the Artery. SS. The left recurrent Nerve.

The substance. He Aspera Arteria or Weazon seeing it is the instrument of voice and respis of a griffly, ligamentous, and wholly various substance. For if it had rough, and continued body with



LIB. 11. Of Wounds made by Gunshots.

CHAPTER III. A description of Instruments to dress Gunshots and other dangerous Wounds.

Of Wounds made by Gunshots. You shall observe that, and rather before the judgment of your fingers, than the condition necessary. You shall observe that, and rather before the judgment of your fingers, than the condition necessary. You shall observe that, and rather before the judgment of your fingers, than the condition necessary.

The Description of Legs made artificially. The description of Legs made artificially. The description of Legs made artificially. The description of Legs made artificially.

The form of an Arm made of iron made artificially. The form of an Arm made of iron made artificially. The form of an Arm made of iron made artificially. The form of an Arm made of iron made artificially.



LIB. 11. and other fiery Engines, and all sorts of Weapons.

CHAPTER III. A description of Instruments to dress Gunshots and other dangerous Wounds.

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The form of an Arm made of iron made artificially. The form of an Arm made of iron made artificially. The form of an Arm made of iron made artificially. The form of an Arm made of iron made artificially.

This figure following shows the back-side of an Hand artificially made, and if the Arm may be tied to the arm or feet.

The form of an Hand made artificially of iron. The form of an Hand made artificially of iron. The form of an Hand made artificially of iron. The form of an Hand made artificially of iron.

This figure sheweth the Skeleton of the bones and gristles of a woman, that it may app in proportion lesser than the bones of a man. But in this figure only those parts are wherein a woman differeth from a man in her bones and gristles.



A, The sagittal 1 into the nose, fore-head bone, times found in ly in men, but 2
 BB, The Chest fo before, because
 CC, the collar b crooked as in r so much upwan
 D, the breast bone 1 times with a hc form of a heart, veins do run ou mammary veins
 E, the gristles of t women are som cause of the wei
 F, a part of the b bent backward
 GG, the compass o running more o womb to rest up man is with chi
 HH, the lower 1 share bones, bear the cavity mark be the larger.
 I, the anterior co junction of the up with a thick the birth they somewhat for n
 K, a great and lar scribed by the b dix and the Ho
 L, The rump o backward to 1 time of the b
 M, the thigh bone

largeness of the foresaid cavity, have a greater distance betwixt them as is that womens thighs are thicker than mens.

enumeration of the muscles. The Figure of the muscles when the skin with its veins, the fat, and all the fleshy memb away, that part of the fleshy membrane excepted, which takes upon it the nature of a conjoined with the muscles.

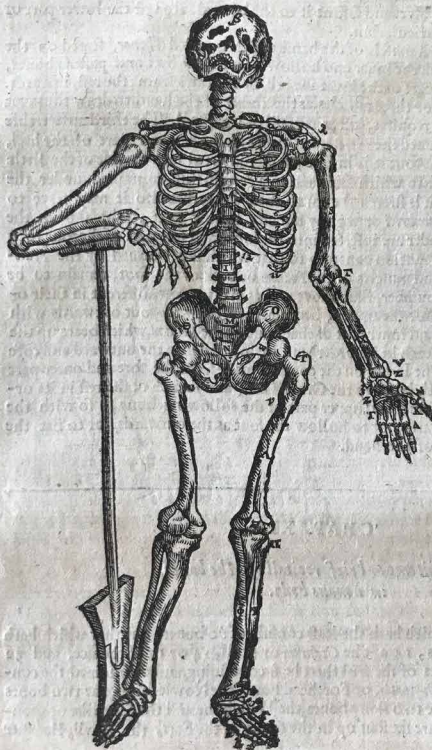


a, the muscl head.
 b, the temp
 c, the muscl eyelid.
 d, the mu the wings
 e, the fore yolk-bon
 f, the muscl per lip te nose.
 g, the begi masseter muscle.
 h, the broad sifting of a brane.
 i, k, the begi which rise from the and the shoulder.
 l, that part t bends for
 m, the m lifts up th
 n, the pecto
 o, the memb of this mu joined to part of the of the Abdo
 p, q, the fl thereof, fr
 r, the muscle drawing down the arm.
 s, the oblique descending muscle belly.
 t, u, the linea alba or w which the two oblique descend muscles meet, covering the whole belly.
 x, skin being taken away.
 y, the vessels of feed.
 z, the testicles wrapped in the flesh
 the fore muscle bending the cubit.
 the hind muscle bending the cubit.

thereof, r the muscle drawing down the arm. s, the oblique descending muscle belly. t, u, the linea alba or w which the two oblique descend muscles meet, covering the whole belly. x, skin being taken away. y, the vessels of feed. z, the testicles wrapped in the flesh the fore muscle bending the cubit. the hind muscle bending the cubit.

of which rather merit the name of gristles, than bones; there are others externall leave Sylvius.

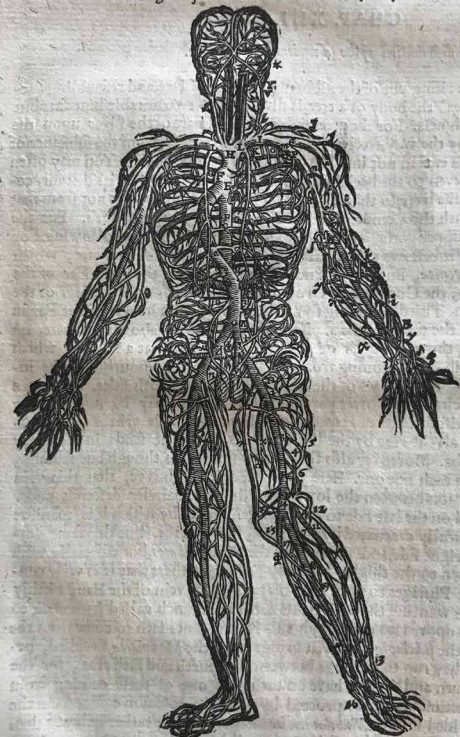
The first sheweth the forepart of the Skeleton of a man, &c.



The Declaration three figures put 1
 A 3. The Coronal called in Greek
 B 2 3. The future lil ter called
 C 2. The sagitt called
 D 2 3. The scale-1 junction called
 2 3. Os verticis, or the bone of the Sy led Os
 1 3. The forch that is
 2 3. The bone of 1 or ris
 2 3. The bones of ples or
 3. An appendix in ple bone like a
 1 2 3. A procef temple bone like a dug, called
 E 2 3. The wedg
 3. The stony part scul.
 3. A procefse wedg bone much 1 wing of a Bat, and called

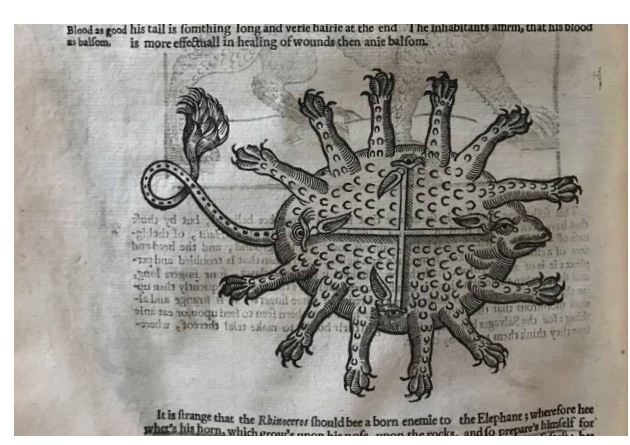
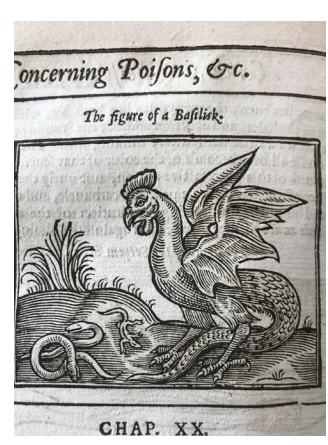
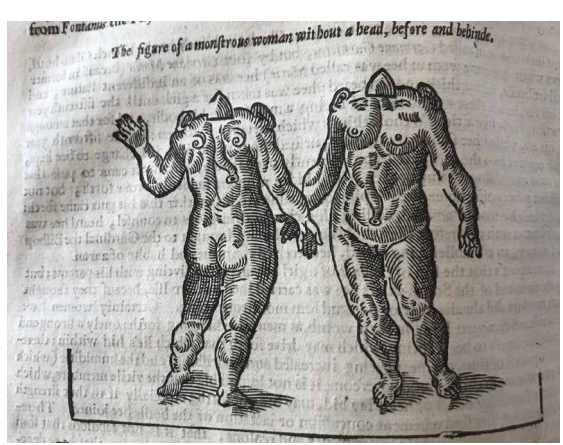
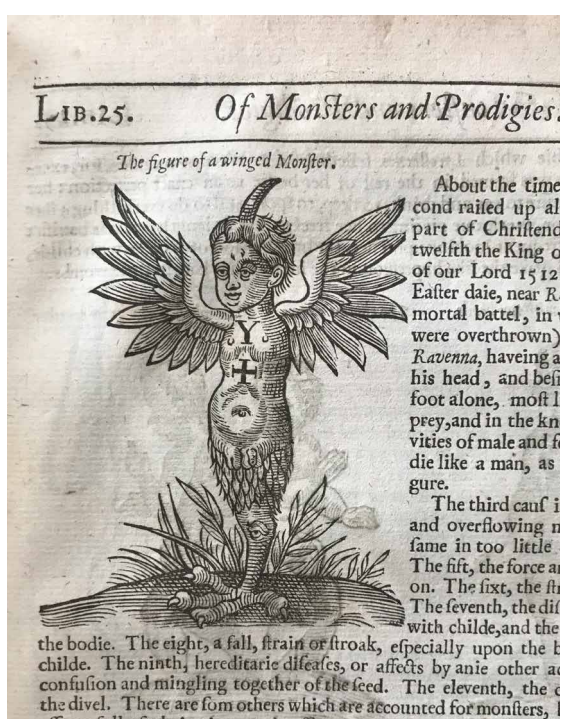
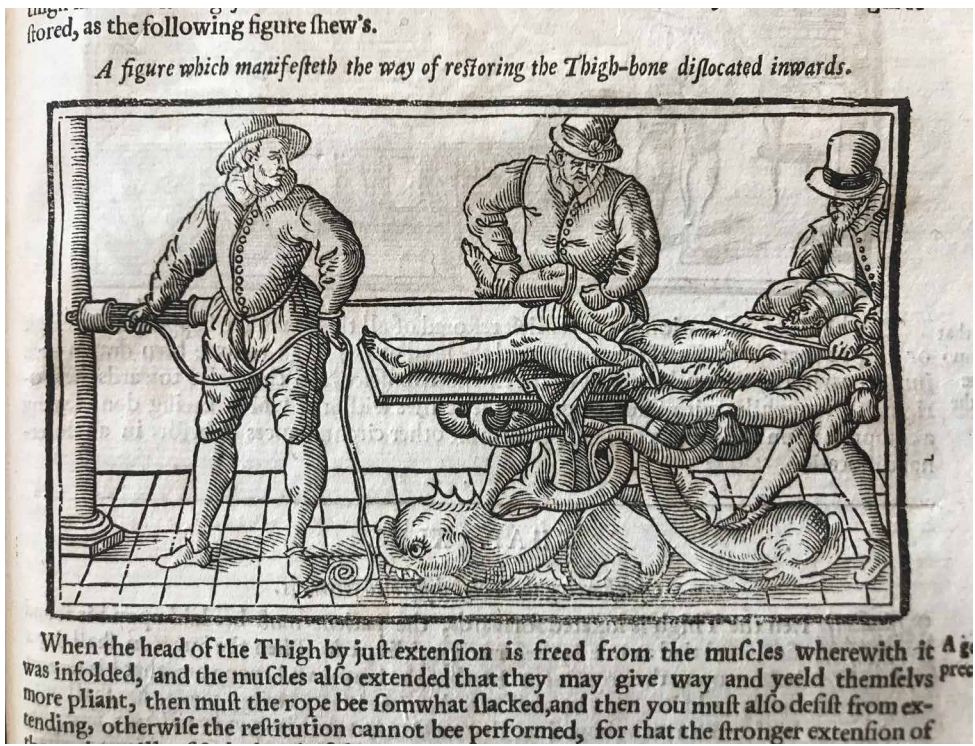
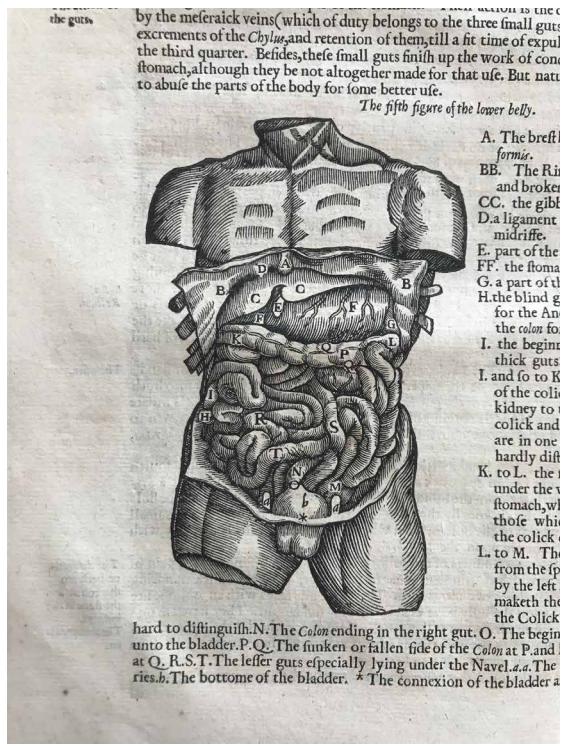
The bones of the whole leg 66
 Now remain the bones of the leg, which (if we reckon the *Ossa Ilium* on each sic as in young bodies, it is fit they should) they are sixty six, besides the feet-bones to say, two Haunch bones, two share bones, two Huckle bones, two thigh bones Whirlbones of the knees, four of the leg, that is, two leg bones, and two thin Fourteen of the Instep, as two heel, two pattern, two boat-like, two Die, and six leffe bones. Ten of the *Pedum* or back of the foot, that is, five in each foot, and

become one common vessell. The lesser sending a up to the organ or hearing by the called *Cæcum* (or the blind) also enters the *Cranium* and is spent in the thicker *meninges* to the hole of the third and fourth conjugation of nerves. The externall jugular vein b greater and fairer, most commonly simple, yet sometimes double, either presently at his ginning, or a little after, ascends superficially on both sides of the neck, between the b muscle, or fleshy pannicle, being there easie to be discerned, and other muscles *insure* at sides of the neck, into which as also into the skin it sends certain branches for nourish
 The Figure of the hollow vein whole and freed from the rest of the body.



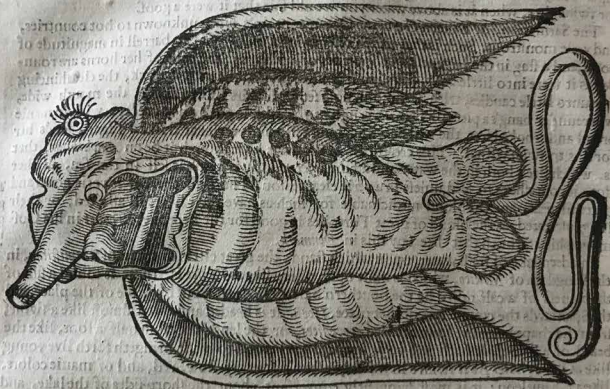
A, The trunk of the low vein. The 1 AA, At this place of Liver, is seated the part of the vein, as tributeth branches the left side.
 B, Sheweth how the of the hollow ve the chest (to give the heart) is cur bowed to the hand.
 Betwixt A. and B. the of the hollow which is becom gibbous side of the and the Midriff.
 C, The left midriff called *Phrenica* sin from which furdle run in a man unt purfs of the heart the midriff and grow together.
 D, The orifice of the low vein which gro unto the heart.
 E, the crown-vein *coronaria*, which crown compact basis of the heart sprinkleth his furd the outside thereof as to the cone or
 FF, The trunk of vein *Azygos* or descending along right side of the bones unto the

GG, the lower intercostal veins, to the branches of the vein *Azygos*, which go unto the



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The figure of a monstrous flying Fish

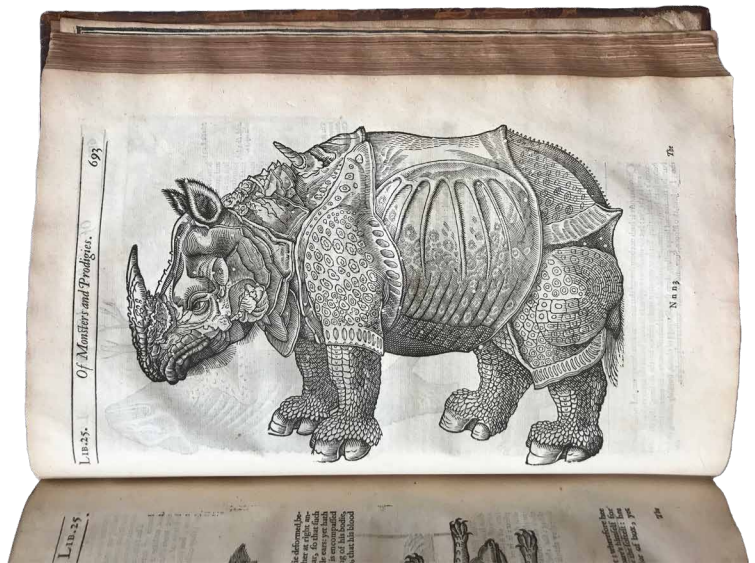


There are fo manie and different forts of fhels to be found in the Sea, that it may be truly faid, that Nature, the hand-maid of the Almighty, difport's it felf in the framing of them. In the great difcourfe I have made of the chiefe of thefe creatures of here, as thofe that



Chameleon.

The Chameleon, yet is
dia: hee is in shape
lizard, but that his
higher, his fides are
in fh, and his back
ame manner, his
ot much unlike a
ong, and endeth
it up in a round,
s are crooked, his
ortoil, his bodie
his eies, neither
y the mooving of
e turning of the
of his color is ve
changeth it now
d tail, and whole
lwaies affimilate's
to, unless it bee
is verie thin, and
efore the one of
olor of the neigh
great fubtiltie of
aine's as in a glafs;
s diversly stirred up
the varietie of his
livers colors in his
ock doth in thofe
der his throat, and
s pale when hee is
that the right eie
Chameleon take's a
hich are about the
; his bodie being
Goat's milk, and
fetcheth off hairs;
Cataracts of the



ON A PERSONAL NOTE,

I must add that this book really embodies almost all that is wonderful about collecting antiquarian books. It is in English so it is still readable for most Western eyes, yet that English is 17th century so it renders it slightly curious to most 21st century readers—and gives it an added veneer of antiquity. The topics contained in each chapter are fantastic and the plates are mythological and speculative. It includes journey narratives, and blends theology, science, and philosophy seamlessly. Its folio size also adds an air of authority to it as well. Honestly, I think the only content features that are typically sought among rare book collectors which are not contained in this work are maps and scenes.

The first French edition was 1575 (Garrison-Morton 5565) and the fifth, most complete, edition was 1598. The first (1634) English edition was rendered from the 1582 Latin edition (supplemented by the French, as the title page indicates). We offer here the 1649 second English edition.

Pare (1510 - 1590) remains one the most famous surgeons in history. He was a contemporary of Andreas Vesalius. Spigelius was an anatomist in Padua who studied under Fabrici.

“The figures of Vesalius were copied and plagiarized from the beginning. Among the more shameless (was) Amboise Pare, who reproduced them without acknowledgement in 1551 and afterwards...” (Singer, 1925).

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