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The Golden Age of Arab Science

A CATALOGUE OF EARLY WESTERN EDITIONS AND SOME MANUSCRIPTS

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كتاب نظم السلوك ونزهة الخلفاء والملوك في ذكر اسما الادوية المفردة وشرح معانيها ومنافعها ومضارها وذكر ما يقابلها بالالسن الخمسة الفارسية والسريانية واليونانية والرومية والهندية من تصنيف الحكيم الطبيب كمال الدين ابو الفضل حبيش بن ابراهيم بن محمد التفليس الحاسب تغمده الله بواسع رحمته آمين

من منن الله على عبده الفقير بدر الدين بن مظفر الدين قاضي بعلبك نفعه الله به آمين

ثم انتقلت ملكيه هذا الكتاب الى الفقير عفيف الدين بن صدقه بن عفيف المتطبب باسما وستان المصلاحي غفر الله له

لا تقل اصلي وفصلي
عزيلو سعادتلو مكرمتلو
افندم سلطانم حضرتلرين
خطلرينه هذا وكيل
ووالي وعزيلو سعادتلو
مكرمتلو افندم
والي الي سر

Arabic manuscript dictionary of pharmaceutical simplicia

1. ABU AL-FAZL HUBAYSH BIN IBRAHIM AL-TIFLISI. Nazm al-Suluk wa Taqwim al-Adviyeh [An Arabic manuscript dictionary of medicine and guide to herbal remedies].

[Ottoman Levant (possibly Jerusalem), [1556 CE] = Shawwal 974 H. 8vo (ca. 160 x 216 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper. 274 ff. (perhaps lacking a Fihrist at the beginning, as suggested by the pagination). 19 lines, per extensum, in informal black naskh with headings and ehphases in red. Title on f. 1r with text in alternate lines of red and black. Pagination and contemporary catchwords throughout. 18th century leather over pasteboards with fore-edge flap and 19th century endpapers; boards and flap show some provincial blind-tooling with Ottoman-style central medallions and corner-pieces with additional fleurons and stamps surrounding these.

€ 35,000

A substantial 16th century codex on herbal medicine and pharmaceutical simplicia, constituting a reference work for medication and the application of practical remedies. The physician and astronomer Abu al-Fazl Hubaysh was given the title "al-Mutabbib" (the doctor) for the numerous medical texts he composed, including the present volume as well as the "Kafiyat al-Tibb" (Encyclopedia of Medicine). Though little is known about al-Tiflisi's working life, he is thought to have lived around 600 H (1203 CE). – The colophon is signed by Ismail bin Abd'ulhaq al-Hamsa Damashqi al-Mutabbib, whose title most probably records the use of the volume by an early medical practitioner. It clearly stayed in such use for several centuries, and an early 18th century ownership inscription to the title-page indicates that it was still then used by another Mutabbib, Afif al-Din bin Sadaqa bin Afif, who worked in the al-Salahi Hospital in Jerusalem. The binding currently housing the manuscript was probably added by Afif, who would have used it at the Salahi Hospital, one of the foremost centres of Islamic medical studies in the Middle East. – A few marginal inscriptions and a few ink ownership inscriptions to title-page, some fingersoiling to margins, else overall clean and very presentable. Binding rebacked and resewn with doubleurs added, some repairs to binding, overall in very clean condition.

Cf. GAL S I, 893, 1. C. P. Rieu, British Museum Catalogue (1883), p. 852.

"Liber Genethliacus" of Abu Bakr al-Hasan, From the Same Press as Copernicus's "De Revolutionibus"

2. ABU BAKR Al-Hasan ibn al-Hasib al Harasi (ALBUBATER). [Kitab al mughni fi 'l-mawalid, latine]. Liber genethliacus, sive De nativitatibus, non solum ingenti rerum scitu dignarum copia, verum etiam iucundissimo illarum ordine conspicuus.

Nuremberg, Johann Petreius, 1540. 4to. (148) pp. With a small floral vignette on the title-page and two woodcut initials. 18th century full vellum with gilt title label on spine. € 9,500

First edition under this title, and the definitive edition of the Renaissance. Al-Hasan is "often quoted in astrological works of the Christian middle ages under the name Albubather. He flourished about the middle of the third century A.H., for Ahmad b. Abi Tahir Taifur (died 280 = 893) mentions him in his Kitab Baghdad as a contemporary" (Suter). Notable is the scholar-printer responsible for the work: Johannes Petraeus was soon to cement his historical reputation by printing Copernicus's "De Revolutionibus" (cf. no. 35 in this catalogue). In the present work, Petraeus offers his own justification for printing the work of Al-Hasan alongside such luminaries, for "true majestic Astronomy is on a higher level than the things intelligible to students. However this should not dissuade them from its handmaiden, Astrology, as its fruits and rewards are adjudged to be pure, and itself offering many advantages" (preface to the reader). Astronomy was properly regarded as being essential for deriving accurate figures needed for the sciences of Astrology and Prognostication; a heavily annotated copy of this edition of Al-Hasan is known from Tycho Brahe's library (cf. Prandtl, Die Bibliothek des Tycho Brahe), and Robert Westman has argued that Copernicus not only embraced astrology but sought to defend it in his "De Revolutionibus" ("Copernicus and the Astrologers", Dibner Library Lecture, 2013). – The important 9th century astrologer and physician Abu Bakr al-Hasan is best known for this work on casting nativities, or divination as to the destinies of newborns, which was "translated by Salio of Padua in or around 1218. The work is extant in a least seven manuscripts and four early printed editions from 1492 to 1540. A treatise in 206 chapters on nativities (birth horoscopes) providing answers to a wide number of questions pertaining to the twelve houses" (The Warburg Institute, Bibliotheca Astrologica Latina). The questions range from correct aspects of insemination and conception to the effects of delayed birth; the effects of the moon and planets on the pregnancy; the feeding of the newborn; and even whether the birth will take place "modestly" or "immodestly". According to Al-Hasan, if Mars and Mercury align, the newborn will unfortunately be a liar; he also gives guidelines for how to determine whether the offspring will be pious; whether s/he will be a "hypocrite"; intelligent; gifted with a keen memory; foolish; faithful; generous; greedy; jealous; beautiful; argumentative; a fornicator; a thief; a sodomist (chapters 37 & 38); and prone to chastity or prone to sins against nature. – OCLC shows one copy in US libraries, at Brown. – Minor dampstaining to blank margin of a handful of leaves, more pronounced on fol. b4, otherwise only very light browning. Contemporary annotation to fol. h1r, a few modern pencil underlinings and marginal marks. 20th century bookplate of the Italian writer Enrico Gaetani to pastedown.

VD 16, A 59. Zinner 1732. Houzeau/Lancaster II, 3941. Lalande p. 60. Sarton I.603. Aboussouan 6. Rosenthal 3352. Graesse I, 60. Suter, H., "al-Hasan", in: First Encyclopaedia of Islam III, p. 274f. Carmody, Arabic Astronomical and Astrological Sciences in Latin Translation (Berkeley, 1956), pp. 136f., no. 1. Sezgin, Geschichte des arabischen Schrifttums VII, p. 123, no. 1.3. Cf. GAL S I, 394.

ALBVBATRIS

Astrologi diligentissimi, Liber

GENETHLIACVS,

siue De natiuitatibus, non solum ingenti rerum scitu dignarum copia, uerum etiam iucundissimo illarum ordine conspicuus.

Norimbergæ apud Ioh. Petreium,
Anno M. D. XL.

Two key works of the Arab astrologer, with French humanist provenance

3. ABU MA'SHAR Ja'far ibn Muhammad ibn 'Umar al-Balkhi (ALBUMASAR). Introductorium in astronomiam Albumasaris abalachi octo continens libros partiales.

(Venice, Giacopo Penzio de Leucho for Melchiorre Sessa, 5 Sept. 1506). 4to (165 x 224 mm). (64) ff.; complete with final blank. With woodcut illustration on title, woodcut initials, 43 small woodcuts in the text (22 repeats), 2 diagrams, and printer's device on final leaf verso. – (Bound with) II: Albumasar de magnis coniunctionibus annorum revolutionibus ac eorum profectionibus octo continens tractatus. (Ibid., 31 May 1515). (94) ff. With woodcut illustration on title, woodcut initials, 270 woodcuts in the text, 2 diagrams, and printer's device on final leaf recto. Contemporary French full calf on four raised double bands. € 45,000

A humanist sammelband comprising two attractive, finely illustrated Venetian editions of key astrological works by the great Arab astronomer Abu Ma'shar, who furnished the West with Aristotelian thinking. These 12th-century Latin versions of Abu Ma'shar's immense introduction to astrology, "Kitab al-madkhal al-kabir 'ala 'ilm ahkam al-nujum" (translated by Hermann of Carintha), and of his book on planetary conjunctions, "Kitab al-qiranat" (translated by John of Seville; for both cf. GAL I, 221f.), were previously published only by Erhard Ratdolt at Augsburg in 1489. Both of Penzio's Venetian editions are rare; of the first, a single copy is known in the trade since 1952 (sold through us in 2017). – Of all the Arabic writers on astrology, the most imposing is Ja'far ibn Muhammad Abû Ma'shar (c. 787-886), known in the West as Albumasar. Born in Balkh (now Afghanistan), he travelled to Baghdad during the caliphate of al-Ma'mum (813-33) and there became the main rival of al-Kindi, the father of Arab philosophy, though principally he "devoted himself to the account and justification of astrology [...] He drew together into one great synthesis many ancient traditions Indian, Greek, and Iranian. The Greek influence consisted of the teachings of Plato, Aristotle, Ptolemy, and Theon. Yet he also drew on Syriac Neoplatonic sources and on al-Kindi for a general metaphysics" (Hackett, "Albumasar", in Gracia & Noone, eds., A Companion to Philosophy in the Middle Ages, p. 102). Abu Ma'shar was an important influence on such thinkers as Albert the Great and Roger Bacon, who commonly referred to him as the "auctor in astronomia", granting him the same status in astronomy that Aristotle enjoyed in philosophy. – Binding somewhat rubbed; extremities and spine professionally restored. From the library of the French theologian and scholar Nicolas Maillard (documented 1508-65), an admirer of Erasmus of Rotterdam, whom he knew and with whom he corresponded, with his autograph humanist ownership "Mallarii kai ton philon" at the top of the first title-page. 17th century ownership of the Barnabites of Annecy ("Collegii Annessiatensis congregationis Sancti Pauli") below the woodcut; a few 18th century bibliographical notes on the pastedowns. Later in the collection of Arthur Brölemann (1826-1904), bibliophile and president of the Tribunal de Commerce de Lyon, with his engraved bookplate on front pastedown. His library was dispersed by his great-granddaughter Blanche Bontoux (Mme. Étienne Mallet) in 1926.

I: Edit 16, CNCE 822. Adams A 567. Gaselee, Early printed books in Corpus Christi Cambridge, 166. Essling I, 525. Isaac 12913. BM-STC Italian 345. DSB I, 35. Graesse I, 60. Caillet I, 154. The Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures, p. S, no. 31, and p. 30. Panzer VIII, 380, 344. – II: Edit 16, CNCE 823. Adams A 566. Isaac 12926. BM-STC Italian 345. DSB I, 36. Graesse I, 60. Houzeau/L. 3821. IA 102.834. Sander 215. Essling I, 449. Caillet I, 154. Honeyman Coll. 57. The Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures, p. S, no. 32 ("Augsburg" in error). OCLC 31479499.

Albumasar de magnis ꝓiunctionibus: annoꝝ reuolutiõibus: ac eoꝝ profe/ctionibus: octo ꝓtinẽs tractatus.

Arabian astrology after a Castilian manuscript

4. ABUL HASAN Ali ibn abi Rijal, al-Shaibani (ALBOHAZEN HALL). De iudiciis astrorum libri octo [Kitab al-bari' fi ahkam an-nujum].

Basel, Sebastian Henricpetri, (March 1571). Folio (250 x 310 mm). (28), 586, (2) pp. Contemporary blind-stamped full calf; spine rebacked. € 18,000

Second Henricpetri edition of this elaborate system of astrology, edited by Antonius Stupa. Abul Hasan Ali ibn abi Rijal (also known as Haly or Hali, and by the Latinized versions of his name, Haly Albohazen and Haly Abenragel), probably born in Cordoba, flourished in Tunis from ca 1020 to 1040, where he served as court astrologer to Prince Al-Muizz Ibn Badis. His "Distinguished Book on Horoscopes from the Constellations" enjoyed a great reputation, and he was celebrated as "Ptolemaeus Alter" and "summus astrologus". The work was translated from Arabic into Castilian by Judah ben Moses, upon orders of King Alfonso X of Spain, and – in 1485 – from the Castilian into Latin, by Aegidius de Tebaldis and Petrus de Regio. A manuscript copy containing five of the eight books of a translation into Old Castilian by Yehuda ben Moshe Cohen survives in the National Library of Spain. "De Judiciis Astrorum", a Latin translation of the Old Castilian manuscript, was first published in Venice in 1485 and became an important source in Renaissance Europe for the understanding of medieval astrology. – Spine and binding repaired; some duststaining to the first pages. Entirely complete: VD 16 cites 20 ff. of prelims in error; all digitized copies entirely agree with the present specimen. Removed from the Ampleforth Abbey library in North Yorkshire with their bookplate to pastedown. A good copy.

VD 16, A 1884. Cf. BM-STC German (1551 ed.). M. H. Fikri, Treasures fron the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe, Bibliography, no. 26 (1551 ed.). Honeyman I, 54 (editio princeps). Not in Adams.

ALBOHAZEN

HALY FILII ABEN-RAGEL, SCRIPTORIS ARABICI, DE IVDICIIS ASTRORVM LIBRI OCTO, DOCTORVM ALIQVOT VIRORVM OPERA IN LATINVM SERMONEM conuersi, postremò autem summa cura & diligenti studio à barbarie uindicati & puritati linguæ donati, Per

ANTONIVM STVPAM RHAETVM
Prægallienſem.

ACCESSIT HVIC OPERI hac demum editione, Compendium duodecim domorum cœleſtium, ex clariſsimis & uetuſtiſsimis authoribus, ſcilicet, Meſſahalla, Aomare, Alkindo, Zaele, Albenait, Dorotheo, Iergi, Ariſtotele & Ptolemæo, collectum, in quo quid nam è quolibet domicilio-rum iudicij ſumendum ſit, cuiuslibet authoris teſti-monio, clarè ob oculos ponitur.

AVTHORE PETRO LIECHTENSTEIN.

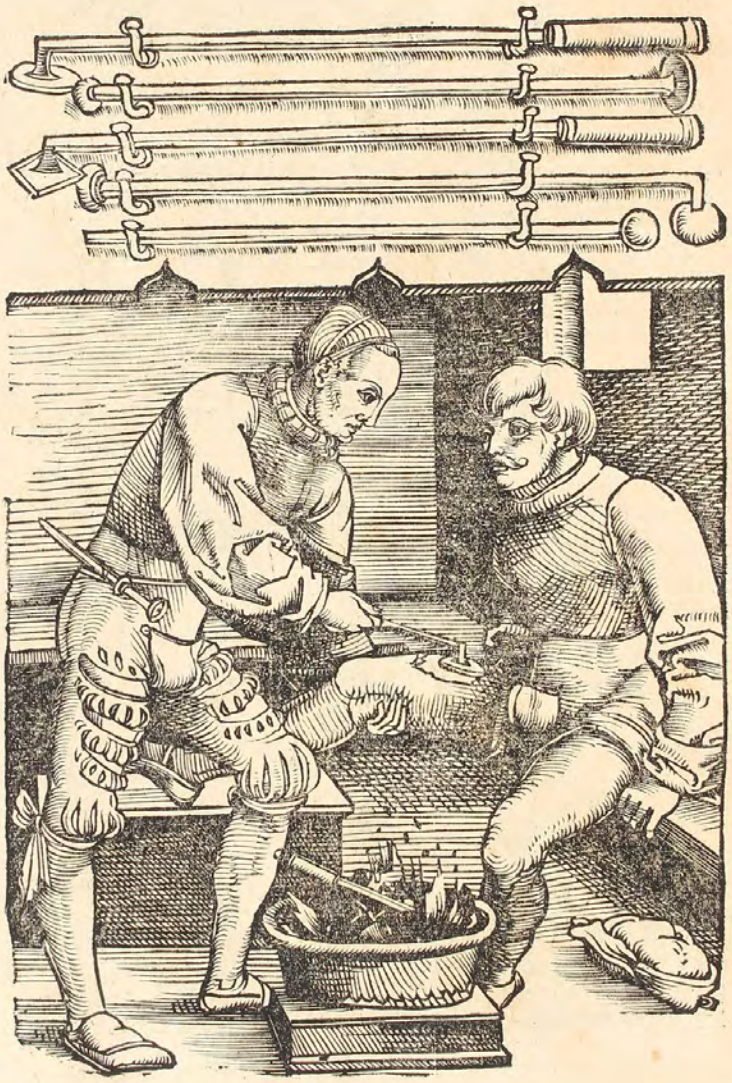
VNA CVM SVFFICIENTI INDICE Capitum in ſingulis Libris comprehenſorum, quò Lector quæſtionem oblatam facilius inueniat.

Cum Grat. & Priuil. Cæſ. Maieſt.

BASILEAE, EX OFFICINA HENRICPETRINA.

MESVE.

¶ DEVM in cunctis præpone, & præponet ipse te: honora eum, & honorabit te: time eum, & securus cuncta experieris.



The only exclusively surgical work left us by an Arab source, illustrated with eight extraordinary woodcuts of operations

5. ABULCASIS (ALBUCASIS, Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi) / [PRISCIANUS, Theodorus; Pseud.:] OCTAVIUS HORATIANUS. Octavii Horatiani rerum medicarum lib. quatuor. ... Per Herema[n]num Comitem a Neüenar, integro candori nuper restitutus autor. Albucasis chirurgicorum omniu[m] primarii, lib. tres. I. De cauterio cum igne & medicinis acutis per singula corporis humani membra. II. De sectione & perforatione, phlebotomia, & ventosis. III. De restauratione & curatione dislocationis me[m]brorum.

Strasbourg, J. Schott, 26 Feb. 1532. Folio (210 x 325 mm). 328 pp. Set in roman type. Titles within a ornamental woodcut border, with 8 full-page woodcuts by Hans Wechtlin and numerous woodcuts in the text. Rebound in the 19th century by Ludwig Eichhorn in half roan, brown paper spine label with manuscript title, drawn circle on the back board with the (faded) title within it, manuscript title on the bottom edge, new pastedowns and endpapers. € 65,000

Two esteemed 16th century medical works, originally written in the 4th and 11th century, here issued together in an early printed edition. Especially the second work in this early printed book is important: it is the only exclusively surgical work left by an Arab source. This treatise was written by Albucasis (Abu al-Qasim al-Zahwari) and was translated into Latin at Toledo by Gerard of Cremona (ca. 1114-87). Albucasis, a native of Cordoba in Moorish Spain, was an Arab physician of the 11th century who is sometimes described as "the father of surgery". The present work, which is the 30th and most popular volume of his 30-volume medical encylopedia entitled "Kitab al-Tasrif", can without doubt be regarded as the principal work of Albucasis, which established his authority. It is the first illustrated surgical guide ever written. – Albucasis' treatise is divided into three books, each treating a different surgical topic: the first, cauterization (a procedure recommended by the Prophet, the medical practice of burning a part of the body to remove or close off a part of it), the second on cutting and bloodletting, and the third on luxations of the limbs. It contains numerous small woodcuts of surgical instruments within the text. The author describes these instruments and how and when to use them. Added to the text of Albucasis are eight rather gruesome full-page woodcuts of specific operations, made by the German renaissance artist Hans Wechtlin (active between at least 1502 and 1526), probably his only surviving work. They show (1) a man wounded by many instruments, (2) a cauterization, (3) an amputation, (4) the extraction of an arrow, (5) bloodletting, (6) a full-page skeleton, and (7 & 8) trepanning operations. These woodcuts were not made specifically for this work, but were re-used by Schott after they had appeared in a manual printed by the German surgeon Hans von Gersdorff in 1517, entitled "Feldtbuch der Wundartzney". – Albucasis' surgical treatise was first printed (in Latin) in 1497. His guide remained a famous pharmacopoeia as late as the mid-16th century. The contents and descriptions contributed to many technological innovations in medicine, especially concerning the tools required for specific operations. – The work of Albucasis is preceded by the "Rerum medicarum libri quator", a therapeutic compendium written by the 4th century Greek physician Theodorus Priscianus, also known under his pseudonym Octavianus Horatianus. It here appears in print for the first time, in a Latin transltion, though originally written in Greek, and edited by Hermann von Neuenahr (ca. 1492-1530), a German humanist with particular interest in medicine and pharmacy besides history and theology. The work is better known as the "Euporista" (Easily Obtained Remedies). – Priscianus' work consists of four books, treating several diseases and their remedies: the first two books treat external and internal diseases, the third gynecology, and the last physiology. – Both works together are printed by the German printer Johann Schott (1477-1548), the son of the printer Martin Schott and the grandson of the pioneering printer Johann Mentelin in Strasbourg. – Contemporary inscription in ink on last blank page in the same hand as the manuscript title written on the bottom edge. Binding a little worn and showing some stains, with two holes in the front board and two in the back board, probably from (now lost) clasps. A few tiny holes in the first two pages. The first four leaves browned, some minor foxing to the title-page. Paper slightly browned overall. Title in ink on the lower edge. A small tear in the first two full-page woodcuts, printed on both sides of the same leaf, not affecting the illustrations. Some stains in the margins throughout, not affecting the text or plates, otherwise in very good condition.

VD 16, T 84. Adams P 2119. Choulant, Handb. 217. Durling 3764. Stillwell, Awakening III, 532. Wellcome I, 5256.

Master treatise on optics that synthesized the works of Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen), Euclid, Vitellion, Roger Bacon, Pena, Ramius, Risner and Kepler

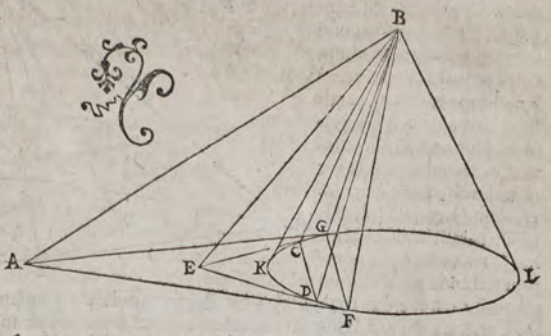
6. AGUILON, François de. Opticorum libri sex. Philosophis iuxta ac mathematicis utiles.

Antwerp, Ex officina Plantiniana, widow & sons of Jan Moretus, 1613. Folio. [48], 684, [44] pp. With large woodcut printer's device on recto of last blank, richly designed and engraved allegorical title by Pieter Paul Rubens, 6 allegorical half-titles on the art of perspective, engraved by Theodore Galle after designs by Rubens, and over 600 woodcut illustrations and figures on perspective in text, mostly adorned with small ornamental vignettes. Contemporary vellum. € 29,000

First edition of a classic on optics and perspective and one of the few books illustrated by Pieter Paul Rubens. The work is a landmark in Baroque book illustration and a "master treatise on optics that synthesized the works of Euclid, Ibn al-Haytham (Alhazen), Vitellion, Roger Bacon, Pena, Ramus, Risner and Kepler" (DSB). But it also includes important and original observations on the property of light, the nature of vision, the laws of perspective, mathematical projections, etc. - Stereographic projections, known from the time of Ptolemy, were first named and fully discussed here, and Aguilon also first distinguished three different kinds of colour mixing, including a diagram of the red-yellow-blue subtractive mixing as we know it today. He also considered the effects of lenses and mirrors. Every part of this work is clearly illustrated, with hundreds of woodcuts, often based on earlier perspective designs and projections from the works of Alberti, Vignola, Dürer, Guidobaldo and from the works quoted above. - Some professional restorations to binding; some slight traces of use. Fine copy of a classic on optics that influenced numerous 17th-century artists and scientists.

De Backer & Sommervogel I, col. 90; DSB I, p. 81; Held, Rubens and the book, p. 52; Honeyman 43; Kemp, Science of art, pp. 101 ff. & passim; Poggendorff I, col. 18; Sotheran 43-44; Weil Cat. 17, no. 4 ("a splendidly printed scientific work").

A ſuperficiei conicę portio B C K D ad totam ſuperficiem, excepta baſi. Ac rurſus componendo, vt baſis ſegmentum G K F ad baſin totam, ita ſuperficiei conicæ portio B G K F ad totam coni ſuperficiem: conuertēdo autem, vt tota baſis ad ſegmētum C K D, ſic tota ſuperficies coni præter baſin ad eius



B partem B G K D: & vt tota baſis ad ſegmentum G K F, ita ſuperficies tota ad partem B G K F. Igitur per 11. quinti Euclidis, vt ſegmētum C K D ad G K F ſegmentum, ita ſuperficiei conicę pars B C K D ad partem B G K F; & permutando, vt baſis ſegmentum C K D ad ſuperficiei conicæ portionem B C K D, ita G K F ſegmentum

C baſis ad B G K F conicę ſuperficiei portionem: ſed ſegmentum C K D ſegmento G K F minus eſt per ſuperiùs citatam 83. propoſitionem huius: quocirca per 14. quinti Euclidis & ſuperficiei conicę portio B C K D quæ ex E conſpicitur, minor eſt quàm B G K F quæ videtur ex A. Viſu itaque in eodem plano in quo baſis incedente, conoque appropinquante, minor portio ſuperficiei excepta baſi conſpicitur; quod erat demōſtrandum.

Videtur autem è propinquiori loco viſa portiō ſuperficiei conicæ maior quàm è remotiori: ſiquidem planorū B E C & B E D diuaricatio maior eſt quàm planorū B A G & B A F. Vti enim A G & A F arctiùs cōſtringuntur, ita & plana B A G & B A F propiùs ad ſe mutuò inclinantur: at quia plana B E C & B E D, quorū baſes E C & E D ampliori ſpatio diuellūtur, maiorem quoque ſpatij amplitudinē continere neceſſe eſt; ac proinde portionē quoque

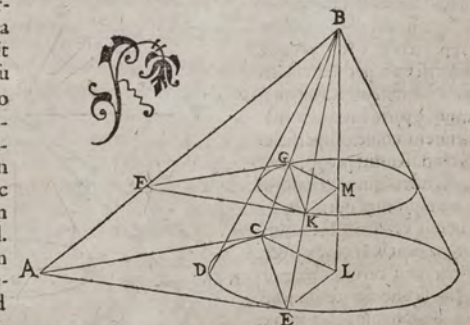
D conicæ ſuperficiei B C K D quàm B G K F maiorem apparere; quod erat probandum.

PROPOSITIO CXIII. THEOREMA.

Oculus per eumdem radium opticum ad vertice coni exporrectum incedens, eamdem ſemper conicæ ſuperficiei portionem intuetur.

ESTO coni vertex B, ſubiectaque baſis C D E, & axis B L; oculus verò A, vnde ad verticem recta protenſa ſit

E A B: dico viſu in lineam A B tranſmutato æqualem ſemper conicę ſuperficiei portionem ſpectari. Ab A namque ad baſin contingentes educantur A C & A E, quod fieri quidem poterit per 17. tertij Euclid. ſi oculus in eodem ſit cum



F baſi plano; ſin minus, ſecetur conus per A plano quod baſi ſit parallelum, faciatq; in cono ſectionem circulum, ad quem ex A, vti dictum eſt, contingentes euocentur A C, & A E: ab iplis autem contactibus C & E ad verticem rectæ procedant C B & E B, quæ vnà cum tangentibus ipſàque A B duo triangula perficient, nempe A C B & A E B, quæ quoniam ambo per A & B tranſeunt, erit communis vtriuſque ſectio recta linea A B per 3. vndecimi Euclidis. Quoniam itaque A C & A E baſin contingunt in C & E, conſtat portionem ſuperficiei conicæ ex A ſpectatam eſſe A C D E, quæ tangentibus continetur.

Si ergo viſus in F aliúdve quodcumque punctum lineæ A B transferatur, dico eam-

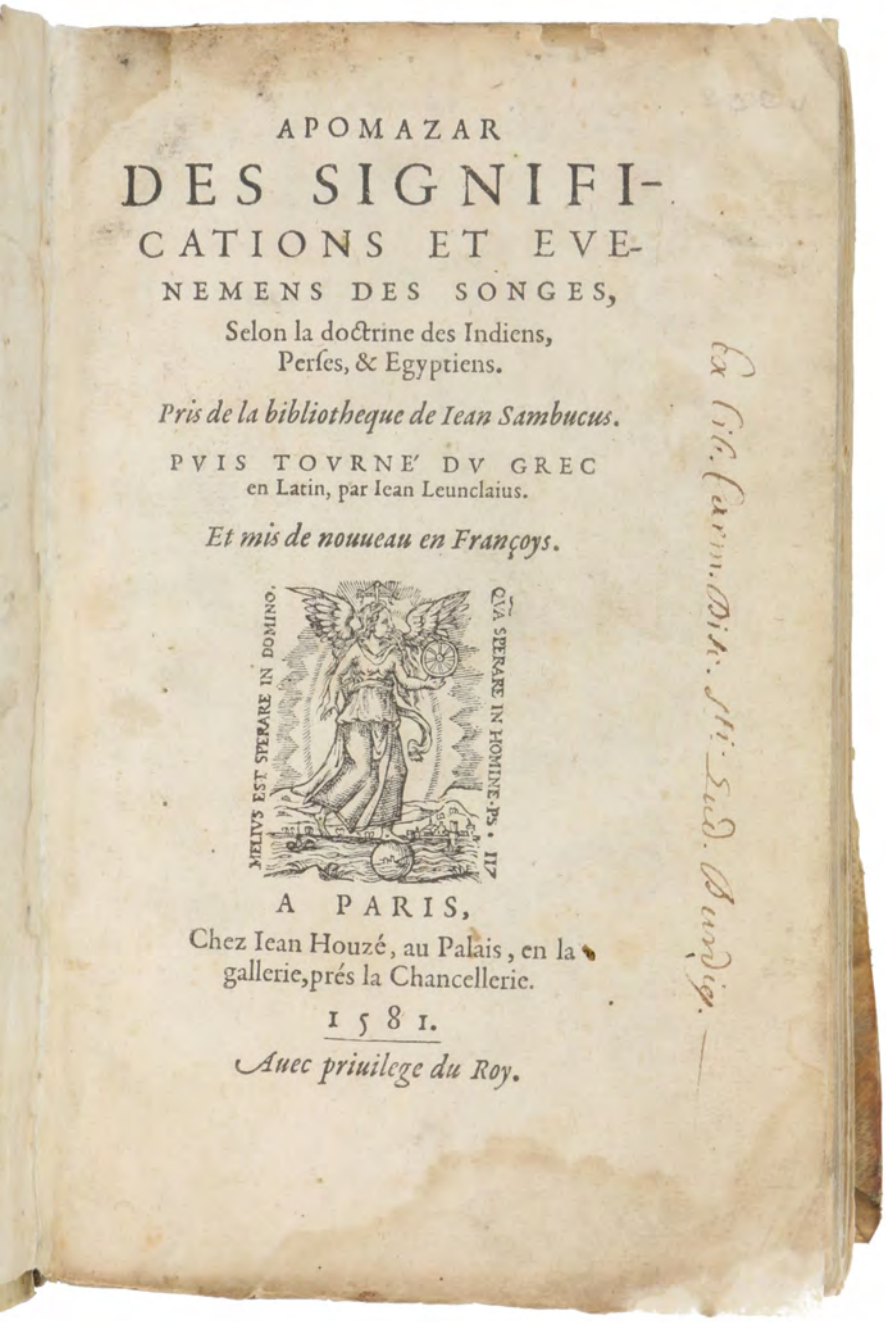
Interpretation of Dreams

7. [AHMET IBN SIRIN]. [Kitab al-Jawami – French]. Apomazar des significations et evenemens des songes, selon la doctrine des Indiens, Perses et Egyptiens.

Paris, Jean Houzé (de l'imprimerie de Denys du-Val), (6 Oct.) 1581. 8vo. (8), 312, (8) pp. With woodcut device to title page. Contemporary limp vellum. € 6,500

Extremely rare French edition of the "Kitab al-Jawami", an Arabic work on the interpretation of dreams by an "Achmet, son of Seirim" – almost certainly identical with the 8th century Muslim mystic Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Sirin. The work survived in a Greek translation ("Biblion oneirokritikon") prepared in the 12th century. This is the French translation of Leunclavius's Latin edition, published by Wechel at Frankfurt in 1577: Leunclavius had erroneously attributed the work to "Apomazar" (Albumasar, i.e. Ga`far Abu Ma`sar al-Balhi), which mistake he later acknowledged, though it is repeated by the present edition. "The author Ahmed served as interpreter of dreams to Caliph Al-Mamun around 820 [...] The mediaeval conflation of medicine with astrology originated with the Arabs. Through the Salernitanian school, which had many Arabic works translated, the notion reached Europe in the 11th century, where it remained predominant as late as the 17th and 18th century [...] In 1577 J. Loewenklau published a Latin translation of the Oneirokritiká of Ahmed, whom he calls Apomasar" (cf. Schöll). – Some waterstains and edge flaws, especially to the first and last leaves. 17th c. handwritten ownership of the Discalced Carmelites of Bordeaux on title page; a few old annotations in ink. Several small defects to the vellum binding have been repaired. While the 1577 Latin edition (which Caillet calls "rarissime") has been auctioned three times since 1959, no copy of the present French edition is known in auction records internationally.

Caillet I, 153 (note). Graesse, Bibl. mag. et pneum. 97 ("1580" in error). OCLC 1218171. Not in Adams or BM-STC French. Cf. GAL I, 66. Schöll, Geschichte der griechischen Literatur III, 487.



APOMAZAR
DES SIGNIFI-
CATIONS ET EVE-
NEMENS DES SONGES,
Selon la doctrine des Indiens,
Perſes, & Egyptiens.

Pris de la bibliotheque de Iean Sambucus.

PVIS TOVRNE' DV GREC
en Latin, par Iean Leunclaius.

Et mis de nouueau en Françoys.

A PARIS,
Chez Iean Houzé, au Palais, en la
gallerie, prés la Chancellerie.

1 5 8 1.

Auec priuilege du Roy.

Rare first collected edition

8. AHMET IBN SIRIN (ET AL.). [Kitab al-Jawami (and other works) – Greek & Latin]. Artemidori Daldiani & Achmetis Sereimi f. Oneirocritica. Astrampsychi & Nicephori versus etiam oneirocritici. Nicolai Rigaltij ad Artemidorum notae.

Paris, Marc Orry, 1603. 4to. 4 parts in one volume. (12), 269, (1) pp., 1 blank f., (18) pp., 1 blank f., "65" [but: 63], (1), 275, (17), 20 pp. Title page printed in red and black. Greek and Latin text in parallel columns. Contemporary full calf on 5 raised bands with giltstamped spine; gilt fillets and ornaments to covers.

€ 3,500

The rare first collected edition of these important works on the interpretation of dreams, containing Latin translations of Artemidorus (by Janus Cornarius), Achmet (by Johannes Leunclavius), Astrampsychus (by Johannes Opsopaeus), and of Nicephorus (by Nicolas Rigault). "Quite a rare edition, by Claude Morel in Paris. Some copies give M. Orry as the publisher" (cf. Schweiger). Of particular importance for Arabic mysticism is the second work, the "Kitab al-Jawami": the author "Achmet, son of Seirim", is almost certainly identical with the 8th century Muslim mystic Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Sirin. The Arabic work survived only in the present Greek translation ("Biblion oneirokritikon") prepared in the 12th century. "The author Ahmed served as interpreter of dreams to Caliph Al-Mamun around 820 [...] The mediaeval conflation of medicine with astrology originated with the Arabs. Through the Salernitanian school, which had many Arabic works translated, the notion reached Europe in the 11th century, where it remained predominant as late as the 17th and 18th century [...] In 1577 J. Loewenklau published a Latin translation of the Oneirokritiká of Ahmed, whom he calls Apomasar" (cf. Schöll). – Spine-ends repaired. Some browning throughout; an old stamp removed from the title page. An appealing copy.

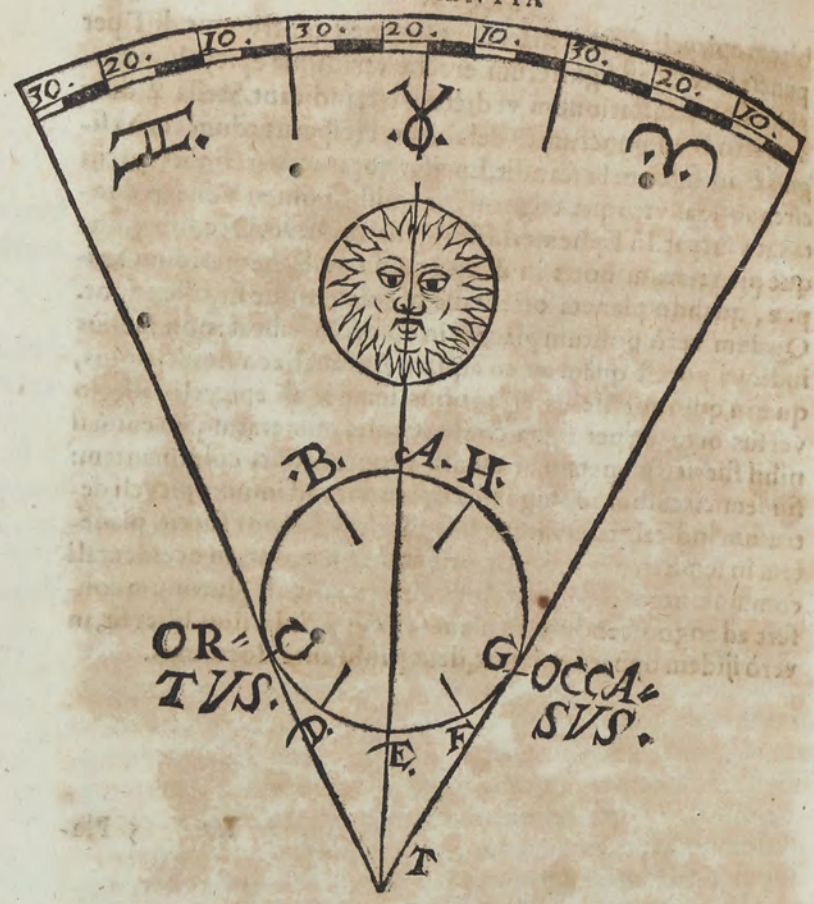
Ebert 1262. Caillet 470. Graesse, Bibl. mag. et pneum. 97. Hoffmann I, 382. Schweiger I, 69. OCLC 14308832. Cf. Schöll, Geschichte der griechischen Literatur III, 487.

ARTEMIDORI DALDIANI & ACHMETIS SEREIMI F. Oneirocritica.

ASTRAMPSYCHI & NICEPHORI versus etiam Oneirocritici.

NICOLAI RIGALTII AD ARTEMIDORVM Notae.

LVTETIAE,
Apud MARCVM ORRY, via Iacobæa, ad insigne Leonis salientis.
CIↃ IↃ CIII.
CVM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.



Venus verò & Mercurius &c.

5 Planeta ante ☉ ortum emergens, orientalis dexter dicitur, non ratione plagæ, sed quòd in dextra parte à Sole existat. Similiter vesperi post Solis occasum occumbens, vocatur occidentalis sinister respectu Solis, quòd videlicet post Solem occidat, & in sinistra plaga mundi à Sole reperiatur. Hîc obseruare debes, quæ mundi partes dextræ sint, quæ sinistræ: de qua distinctione triplex est autorum sententia. Prima est autoris & astronomorum, qui partem mundi Eoam sinistram, & occidentalem dextram vocant. Plinius lib. 2. cap. 8. de mundo in occasum curren-

Mediaeval Europe's authoritative introduction to astrology

9. AL-QABISI, Abu Al Saqr 'Abd Al-'Aziz Ibn 'Uthman Ibn 'Ali [ALCHABITIUS]) / NAIBOD, Valentin (ed. & comm.). [Libellus Isagogicus – Al-madkhal]. Enarratio elementorum astrologiae, in qua praeter Alcabicii, qui Arabum doctrinum compendium prodidit [...].

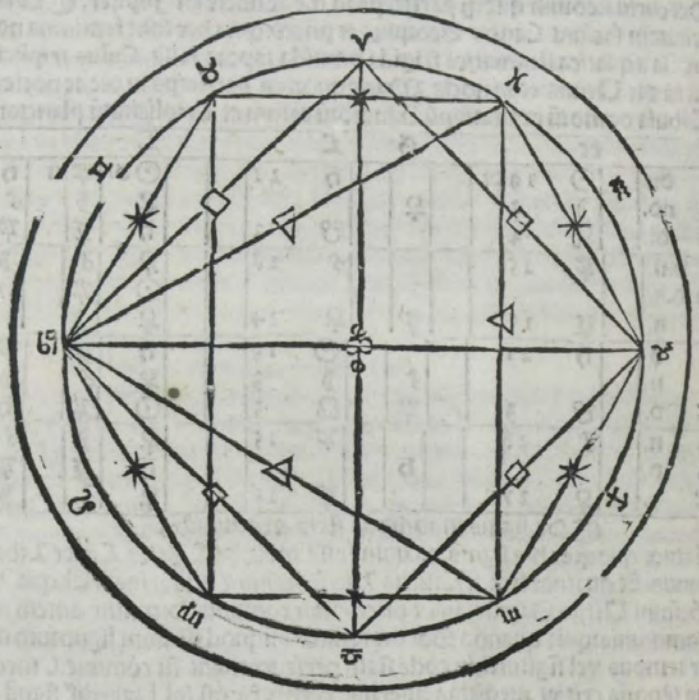
Cologne, Arnold Birckmann's heirs, 1560. 4to. (32), "171" (recte: 471), (1) pp. With printer's woodcut device to title page, two initials and 19 woodcut diagrams in the text. Slightly later vellum. € 9,500

First edition of this important commentary on al-Qabisi's most influential work, "al-Madkhal" (the text of which is included in the Latin translation of Joannes Hispalensis prepared in 1144): an introductory exposition of some of the fundamental principles of genethlialogy, the astrological science of casting nativities, or divination as to the destinies of newborns. The author, known as "Alchabitius" in the Latin tradition, flourished in Aleppo, Syria, in the middle of the 10th century. "Although al-Qabisi's education was primarily in geometry and astronomy, his principal surviving treatise, 'Al-madkhal ila sina'at ahkam al-nujum' ('Introduction into the Art of Astrology') in five sections [...], is on astrology. The book, as the title indicates, is an introductory exposition of some of the fundamental principles of genethlialogy; its present usefulness lies primarily in its quotations from the Sassanian Andarzghar literature and from al-Kindi, the Indians, Ptolemy, Dorotheus of Sidon, Masha'allah, Hermes Trismegistus, and Valens. Although completely lacking in originality, it was highly valued as a textbook" (DSB). "Together with the writings of Abu Ma'shar and Sacrobosco's 'Sphaera mundi', 'al-Madkhal' became Europe's authoritative introduction to astrology between the 13th and the 16th century [...] In 1560 the commentary of Naibod (also known as Nabod or Naiboda) appeared in Cologne. This professor of mathematics had previously published the first book of Euclid's 'Elementa' and his own treatise on arithmetics. For his commentary he relies mainly on Ptolemy, Bonatti and Regiomontanus. Its wide circulation bears evidence to the vivid interest which al-Qabisi's astrology engendered as late as the early 17th century A.D." (cf. Arnzen, p. 96 & 106f.). Naibod (1523-93) taught at the universities of Cologne and Erfurt, adhering to the Ptolemaic principles. His commentary on al-Qabisi was banned by the Catholic church. Naibod is said to have discovered a new method to prognosticate a man's fate, but was unable to avert his own murder in spite of his having presaged it (cf. Jöcher III, 806). – Slightly browned but a good copy. Provenance: 1) Contemporary handwritten ownership "Joannis Roberti Aurelii" on the title page, probably by Jean Robert of Orléans who in 1557 published "Sententiarum juris libri quatuor". 2) Later in the famous collection of the Polish theologian Józef Andrzej Zaluski (1702-74), with his stamp on the title page. With his brother, Zaluski founded the Bibliotheca Zalusciana, the first Polish public library, dispersed in 1795. 3) The book was subsequently acquired by the Warsaw industrialist Jan Henryk Geysmer (1780-1835) (his stamp on the foot of the title). 4) Bookplate of the composer Robert Curt von Gorrissen (1887-1978) on front pastedown.

VD 16, N 14. Adams N 3. BM-STC German 642 Houzeau/Lancaster 4882. Zinner 2239. Thorndike VI, 119f. BNHCat N 2. Grassi p. 483. Dewhirst I.1, 781. Hamel II, 187f. Cantamessa 5437. DSB XI, 226. R. Arnzen, "Vergessene Pflichtlektüre: Al-Qabisis astrologische Lehrschrift im europäischen Mittelalter", in: Zft. für Geschichte der arab.-islam. Wiss. 13 (2000), pp. 93-128, at p. 112 no. 6. Cf. M. H. Fikri, Treasures from The Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe (Qatar 2009), nos. 9f.

Differentia

Figura aſpectuum.



De terminis planetarum.

Sunt quoq; planetarũ i ſignis termini vel fines: qz i vnoquoq; ſigno bñt gnq; ple terminos p diuerſos gradus diſpoſitos: nã ab initio arietis vſq; ad ſertũ ḡdũ eiuſ dẽ arietis eſt terminus Jouis: z a ſexto vſq; ad. 12. terminus veneris: z a. 12. vſq; ad. 20. terminus Mercurij. z a. 20. in. 25. termin⁹ martis z a. 25. vſq; ad finẽ ſigni eſt terminus Saturni: z ꝓpter diuerſitatẽ eozũ graduũ: z grauitatẽ eozũ memorie deſcripſimus eos in tabula vt leuius eſſet opus. Termini egyptiozũ z dicunt eſſe hermetis.

♈	♄	6	♀	6	☿	8	♂	5	♃	5
♉	♀	8	☿	6	♄	8	♃	5	♂	3
♊	☿	6	♄	6	♀	5	♂	7	♃	6
♋	♂	7	♀	6	☿	6	♄	7	♃	4
♌	♄	6	♀	5	♄	7	♂	6	♂	6
♍	☿	7	♀	10	♄	4	♄	7	♃	2
♎	♃	6	☿	8	♄	7	♀	7	♂	2
♏	♂	7	♀	4	☿	8	♄	5	♃	6
♐	♄	12	☿	5	☿	4	♄	5	♂	4
♑	☿	7	♄	7	♀	7	♃	4	♂	4
♒	♄	7	♄	6	♀	8	♃	5	♃	5
♓	☿	12	♄	4	☿	3	♂	9	♃	2

Al Madkhal

10. AL-QABISI, Abu Al-Saqr Abd al-Aziz Bin Othman Bin Ali (ALCHABITIUS). [Libellus Isagogicus – Al-madkhal]. Preclarum su[m]mi in astroru[m] scientia principis Alchabitii opus ad scrutanda stellaru[m] [...].

Venice, Petrus Liechtenstein, 1521. 4to. 64 ff. With several diagrams and woodcut initials in the text and the printer's full-page woodcut device on the final page, printed in red and black. Modern limp vellum with ties. € 28,000

"Early edition of Alchabitius' 'Introduction to the Mystery of Judgments from the Stars', with the 'modern' version by Antonius de Fantis. Sessa issued the same work at the same time, but Liechtenstein's edition is superior and especially esteemed for the fine woodcut in black and red (printer's mark) at the end" (Weil). Translated by Joannes Hispalensis (in 1144), with the commentary of Joannes de Saxonia. "Although al-Qabisi's education was primarily in geometry and astronomy, his principal surviving treatise, 'Al-madkhal ila sina'at ahkam al-nujum' ('Introduction into the Art of Astrology') in five sections [...], is on astrology. The book, as the title indicates, is an introductory exposition of some of the fundamental principles of genethlialogy; its present usefulness lies primarily in its quotations from the Sassanian Andarzghar literature and from al-Kindi, the Indians, Ptolemy, Dorotheus of Sidon, Masha'allah, Hermes Trismegistus, and Valens. Although completely lacking in originality, it was highly valued as a textbook [... The] Latin version was commented on by Joannes de Saxonia at Paris in 1331" (DSB). – Title slightly smudged; occasional light waterstaining. From the library of Curt Wallin with his armorial bookplate on the pastedown. Rare; a single copy in auction records since 1975.

Edit 16, CNCE 834. Adams A 24. BM-STC 1. BM I, 307. IA 102.864. Essling 301. Sander 223. Houzeau/Lancaster I, 3848. DSB XI, 226. Weil, Cat. VI, 29. OCLC 46413115. Cf. M. H. Fikri, Treasures from The Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe (Qatar 2009), nos. 9f.

The Arabic origins of the celestial nomenclature

11. (AL-QAZWINI, Zakariya ibn Mahmud) / IDELER, Christian Ludwig (ed.). [Aja'ib al-makhluqat.] Untersuchungen über den Ursprung und die Bedeutung der Sternnamen. Ein Beytrag zur Geschichte des gestirnten Himmels.

Berlin, Johann Friedrich Weiss, 1809. 8vo. LXXII, 452 pp. Near-contemporary half cloth with giltstamped red spine label. Edges sprinkled in red and blue. € 3,500

First edition. – A rare and scholarly investigation of the Arabic origins of star names, incorporating the first edition (with a German translation) of the relevant part of the famous "Aja'ib al-makhluqat" by the astronomer Zakariya al-Qazwini (1203-83), which contains a description of the 48 constellations of Ptolemy and is hailed by Brockelmann as "the most valuable cosmography in Islamic culture" (GAL). Taking Qazwini's text as his guideline, the Prussian astronomer Ideler (1766-1846) provides a detailed commentary elucidating the respective Greek, Latin, oriental, and modern names of the stars. The final chapter is an essay on the Arabic nomenclature of celestial bodies, tracing the names' origins to the ancient nomadic Arabs (Bedu). Although Ideler was not an orientalist and claimed merely a scholarly working knowledge of Arabic, he had the advice of Oluf Gerhard Tychsen and Georg Beigel. The resulting text edition, translation and critical study were highly praised by Fück, who called the annotations "excellent". – Some browning throughout as common; professional repairs to spine. Old stamp and shelfmark of the Boston Arts Academy Library to title; handwritten ownership "J. Johnson / Jan.y 1930" to pastedown.

Schnurrer p. 466f., no. 404. Fück 160 ("1810" in error). Kayser III, 248. OCLC 11828254. Cf. GAL S I, 882.

فصل في الصور الشمالية

كوكبة الدب الاصغر

هي اقرب كواكبه الي القطب الشمالي وكواكبها من نفس الصورة سبعة والخارج من الصورة خمسة والعرب تسمي هذه السبعة بنات نعش الصغري فالاربعة التي علي المربع نعش والثلاثة التي علي الذنب بنات وتسمي النيرين من الاربع الفرقدين والنير الذي علي طرف الذنب الحجدي وهو الذي يتوخا به القبلة وجميع الكواكب الداخلة في الصورة والخارجة عنها شبيهة بخلقة سمكة وتسمي الفاس لشبهها بفاس الرحا الذي يكون القطب

The principal work of Rhazes

12. AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (RHAZES). Opus medicinae practicae saluberrium, antehac nusquam impressum, Galeatii de sancta Sophia in nonu tractatum libri Rhasis ad Regem Almansorem, de curatione morborum particularium, huic seculo accomodatissimum [...].

Hagenau, Valentian Kobian, 25 March 1533. Folio (215 x 316 mm). (4), 125 ff., final blank f. Title-page printed in red and black. With woodcut title border and numerous initials. – (Bound after) II: Hyginus, C[aius] Julius. Fabularum liber [...]. Basel, Johann Herwagen, March 1535. (24), 246, (2) pp. With 2 different printer's devices, 48 woodcuts in the text and numerous initials. – (Bound after) III: Alexander Trallianus. De singularum corporis partium, ab hominis coronide ad imum usque calcaneum, vitiis, aegritudinibus, & injuriis [...]. Basel, Heinrich Petri, (March 1533). (18) ff. (last blank), 342, (6) pp. With repeated woodcut printer's device and numerous initials. Contemporary wooden covers with blindstamped leather spine on four double bands. 2 clasps. € 45,000

The principal work of Rhazes, hailed as the "Arabic Galen", frequently reissued with a wealth of commentaries as late as the Renaissance. Dedicated to Prince Almansor of Chorasan, this edition contains the commentary of the physician Galeazzo da Santa Sofia (d. 1427), a native of Padua who served in Vienna as the personal physician to Duke Albrecht IV – likely the only edition of this commentary. The volume was edited by the physician Georg Kraut, who contributed a "Libellus introductorius in artem parvam Galeni de principiis universalibus totius medicinae". – II: Bound before this is the first edition of this variously reprinted collection of Hyginus's mythographical works, "an indispensable aid for the knowledge of the subject matter of Greek tragedy" (Tusc. Lex. Lit.). This is the first appearance in print of the "Fabularum liber", edited by Jacob Micyllus; the finely illustrated "Poeticon astronomicon" had first appeared in 1482. – III: Also bound within the same volume is the second Latin edition of the works of Alexander from Tralles in Lydia (525-ca. 605), the third great physician of the Byzantine epoch, edited by the learned Swiss physician Alban Thorer (Albanus Torinus, 1489-1516). – Traces of a removed title label on the upper cover of the well-preserved binding. Finely penned annotations to Rhazes; the other works contain marginalia in a different hand. An old ownership appears to have been removed from the upper blank margin of Hyginus. Wants the first free endpaper. Some dampstaining to upper margins throughout; other margins show only occasional staining; otherwise largely clean with insignificant browning.

I. VD 16, M 6766. Adams R 225. BM-STC German 634. Benzing 115, 5. Bird 2030. Burg 187. Durling 1747. Haeser I, 705. Panzer VII, 111, 362. Wellcome I, 5748. Not in Lesky, Osler or Waller, not in Wolfenbüttel. – II: VD 16, H 6479. Honeyman 1738. Houzeau/L. 762. Panzer VI, 306, 1013. BM-STC German 427. Schweiger II.1, 464. Zinner 1592. Not in Adams. – III. VD 16, ZV 394. BM-STC German 20. Adams A 701 (incomplete). Choulant, Ält. Med. 136. Durling 147. Wellcome I, 206 (incomplete). Cf. Puschmann I, p. 99.

C. IVLII

HYGINI AVGVSTI

LIBERTI FABVLARVM LIBER, AD OMNIVM poëtarum lectionem mire neceſſarius & ante hac nunquam excuſus.

EIVSDEM POETICON ASTRONOMICON, libri quatuor.

Quibus acceſſerunt ſimilis argumenti.

PALAEPHATI de fabuloſis narrationibus, liber I.

F. FVLGENTII PLACIADIS Epiſcopi Carthaginenſis Mythologiarum, libri III.

EIVSDEM de uocum antiquarum interpretatione, liber. I.

ARATI ΦΑΙΝΟΜΕΝΩΝ fragmentum, Germanico Cæſare interprete.

EIVSDEM Phænomena Græce, cum interpretatione latina.

PROCLI de ſphæra libellus, Græce & Latine.

INDEX rerum & fabularum in his omnibus ſcitu dignarum copioſiſſimus.

BASILEAE APVD IOAN. HERVAGIVM
ANNO, M. D. XXXV
MENSE MARTIO.

The first book on smallpox

13. AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (Rhazes) / Alexander TRALLIANUS. [Kitab al-Gadari wa 'l-Hasbah – latine.] Libri duodecim; Razae de pestilentia libellus.

Strasbourg, Rémy Guédon, 1549. 8vo. (48), 662, (2) pp. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, repeated on verso of final leaf. 18th century half calf with marbled boards and title giltstamped to spine.

€ 7,500

First Latin edition of this collection, published in Greek by Stephanus in Paris the previous year (itself a translation from Syriac): the twelve books on medicine by Alexander of Tralles, the first parasitologist in medical history (and the younger brother of Anthemius, architect of the Hagia Sophia), issued with al-Razi's classic treatise on smallpox and measles ("Kitab fi al-Jadari wa al-Hasaba"), also known as "Peri loimikes" or "De pestilentia": the first book ever published on smallpox. Indeed, al-Razi was the first physician in the history of medicine to differentiate between smallpox and measles, and consider them as two different diseases. The influence of his diagnostic concepts on Muslim medicine was very clear, especially on Ibn Sina. This work gained great popularity in Europe and was also translated into French, English and German; Brockelmann states it saw some 40 Latin editions between 1498 and 1866. – Al-Razi (also known as Rhazes; 850-923 or 932) is considered the greatest mediaeval physician next to Avicenna; he also conducted alchemical experiments. According to his biographer al-Gildaki, he was blinded for refusing to share his secrets of chemistry. – Binding lightly rubbed. Light brownstaining throughout, with a waterstain to the upper edge. A misprint has been overpasted with replacement text on pp. 40f. ("imo interdum mors talium potionem comitatur"). Rare; only two copies in auction records internationally since 1950.

VD 16, A 1786. Muller III, 448, 7. Ritter 36. BM-STC German 20. Wellcome I, 209. Durling 148. GAL S I, 419, no. 3. Cf. M. H. Fikri, Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe, No. 44 (Venice 1555 ed.). Not in Adams.

ALEXANDRI TRALLIANI MEDICI

ABSOLVTISSIMI LIBRI

DVODECIM,

Razæ de Peſtilentia libellus.

Omnes nunc primùm de Græco accuratiſſimè conuerſi, multíſque in locis reſtituti & emendati, per

Ioannem Guinterium Andernacum D. M.

ARGENTORATI,
Ex officina Remigii Guedonis.
Anno M. D. XLIX.

"De pestilentia"

14. AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (Rhazes) / Alexander TRALLIANUS. [Kitab al-Gadari wa 'l-Hasbah – latine.] Libri duodecim. Razae de pestilentia libellus.

Venice, heirs of Girolamo Scoto, 1573. 8vo. (8), 247, (1) ff. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, repeated on recto of final leaf. Contemporary limp vellum with traces of ties and remannts of a hand-written spine title. € 5,000

The twelve books on medicine by Alexander of Tralles, the first parasitologist in medical history (and the younger brother of Anthemius, architect of the Hagia Sophia), issued together with al-Razi's classic treatise on smallpox and measles ("Kitab fi al-Jadari wa al-Hasaba"): the first book ever published on smallpox, also known as "Peri loimikes" or "De pestilentia". – Indeed, Al-Razi was the first physician in the history of medicine to distinguish between smallpox and measles, and consider them as two different diseases. The influence of his diagnostic concepts on Muslim medicine was very clear, especially on Ibn Sina. This work gained great popularity in Europe and was also translated into French, English and German; Brockelmann states it saw some 40 Latin editions between 1498 and 1866. – Al-Razi (also known as Rhazes; 850-923 or 932) is considered the greatest mediaeval physician next to Avicenna; he also conducted alchemical experiments. According to his biographer al-Gildaki, he was blinded for refusing to share his secrets of chemistry. – Binding professionally repaired along the edges. Occasional browning and staining, some waterstaining near the end. 18th century ink ownership "A. Gonnella" to title-page. Rare; a single copy in auction records (Swann, 1 March 1979, Sale 1132: Distinguished Collection of Historic Medicine, lot 9).

Edit 16, CNCE 1120. Wellcome I, 212. Durling 152. Cf. GAL S I, 419, no. 3. M. H. Fikri, Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe, No. 44 (Venice 1555 ed.). Not in Adams or BM-STC Italian.

A Gonnella

ALEXANDRI TRALLIANI Medici absolutissimi LIBRI DVODECIM.

Razæ de Pestilentia Libellus.

PER IOANNEM GVINTERIVM Andernacum, de Græco accuratissime conuersi.

Duo etiam leguntur his appositi indices: Alter conclusionum, & capitũ summas additas, continet, Alter in toto libro scitu præclara demonstrat.

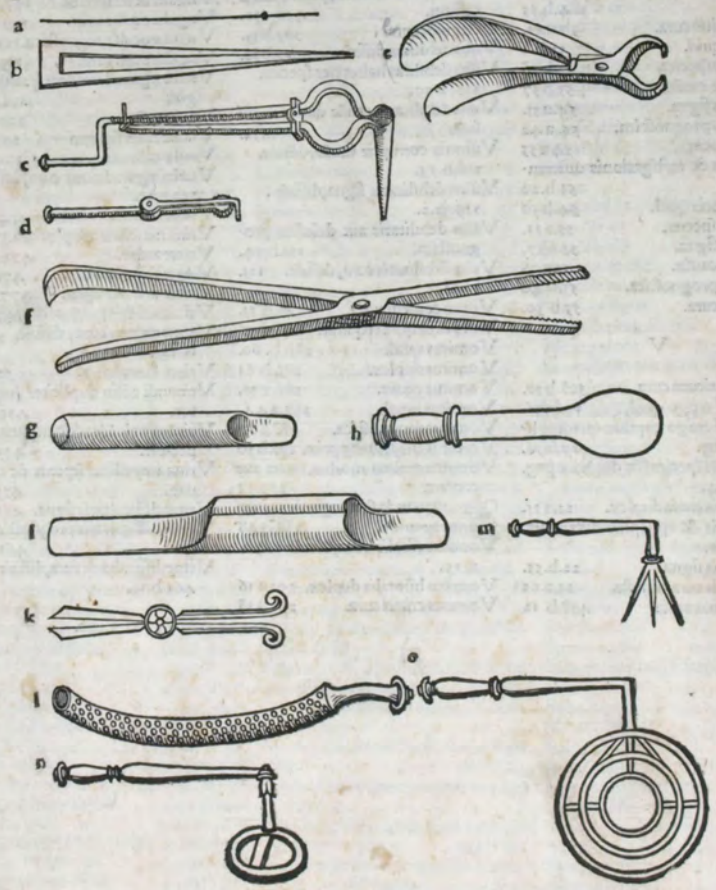
Quæ omnia recenti hac nostra editione, vt potuit fieri, diligentissime expolita sunt, atque elaborata.

Venetiis, apud Hæredem Hieronymi Scoti.

M D LXXIII.

INSTRVMENTORVM CHIRVRGICORVM
formæ, quibus auctor hic, hoc in libro passim utitur.

a Acus argenteę forma habetur, folio. 249.a.43.
b Forceps pro extrahendo res in aurē ingressam picigarola dicta. in capite de ęgritudi. auriū.
c Speculum ad aperiendas nares. in capite de ęgritudinibus nariū.
d Forceps pro extrahendis dentibus pulicanū dicta, folio. 196.b.18.
e Forcipum pro extrahendis dentibus forma, folio. 196.b.18.
f Forceps pro extrahendis fragmentis, quod Rostrum Ciconiæ dicunt, folio. 196.b.18.
g Cannula pro inflando puluere ad uuulam. 203.a.34.
h Speculum ad linguam comprimendam, folio. 204.b.60.
i Cannula pro uuula cauterio amputanda, folio eodem.
k Incisorium aureū uel ferreū ignitū: cuius auriculæ g sint ad angulos obtusos deflexę, fo. eodē
l Instrumentum de plumbo, folio. 206.b.14
m Cauterium à forma cuspidum triangulum constituentium, dictum triāgulatum, folio 500
a. 55. & folio 497.b.46.
n Cauterium formam rotæ habens, folio. 505.a.9. & folio. 497.b.43.
o Cauterium rotę similitudinem habens pro coxendicibus adurendis, folio. 497.a.43.



14 surgical instruments illustrated

15. AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (RHAZES) / ARCOLANO, Giovanni (ed.). Commentaria in nonum librum Rasis ad regem Almansore[m] [...]. Accedit opusculum De fluxibus alui suo loco restitutus [...].

Venice, heirs of Lucantonio Giunta, 1542. Folio. (12), 509, (3) pp. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, different device on final leaf, and woodcut illustrations of various surgical tools at the end of the preliminaries. Contemporary limp vellum with ms. title to spine. € 12,500

Rare edition of this commentary on the ninth book of the treatise dedicated by ar-Razi (also known as Rhazes; 850-923 or 932) to Almansor, the Prince of Chorosan (with the text). "The manual, known as 'Nonus Almansoris', was popular among mediaeval physicians" (cf. GAL S I, p. 419). The work discusses special pathology but excluding pyrology and was one of the most popular textbooks at medical schools and faculties well into the Middle Ages (cf. Hirsch/H. I, 171). Rhazes is considered the greatest mediaeval physician next to Avicenna; he also conducted alchemical experiments. According to his biographer al-Gildaki, he was blinded for refusing to share his secrets of chemistry. – A woodcut on the final page of the preliminaries depicts 14 different surgical instruments, including a tongue depressor, a forceps, and various instruments for cauterization. Occasional slight brownstaining, but a good copy from the library of the Sicilian physician Blasio Cucuzza, with his ownership on the final page (calling him the "most learned of all Sicilian physicians in Modica, Ragusa and Syracuse") and additional note dated 10 May 1622.

Edit 16, CNCE 2340. Wellcome I, 383. Durling 250. M. H. Fikri, Treasures from The Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe (Qatar 2009) no. 46, with double-page spread illustration on p. 82f.

Surgical instruments illustrated

16. AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (RHAZES) / ARCOLANO, Giovanni (ed.). Omnes, qui proximis seculis scripserunt, medicos longe excellentis opera [...]. In quibus sunt & commentarii in Razis Arabis nonum Lib. ad regem Almansorem [...].

Basel, Heinrich Petri, 1540. Folio (225 x 331 mm). (12), 747, (1) pp. With 2 (repeated) woodcut printer's devices to title page and final page as well as a half-page woodcut of surgical instruments at the end of the preliminaries. Modern blindstamped brown calf on four raised double bands. € 9,500

Rare edition of this commentary on the ninth book of the treatise dedicated by ar-Razi (also known as Rhazes; 850-923 or 932) to Almansor, the Prince of Chorosan (with the text). "The manual, known as 'Nonus Almansoris', was popular among mediaeval physicians" (cf. GAL S I, p. 419). The work discusses special pathology but excluding pyrology and was one of the most popular textbooks at medical schools and faculties well into the Middle Ages (cf. Hirsch/H. I, 171). Rhazes is considered the greatest mediaeval physician next to Avicenna; he also conducted alchemical experiments. According to his biographer al-Gildaki, he was blinded for refusing to share his secrets of chemistry. – A woodcut on the final page of the preliminaries depicts ten different surgical instruments, including a tongue depressor, a forceps, and various instruments for cauterization. Several minor waterstains throughout, but generally a fine copy. Provenance: Handwritten ownership of the Jesuit College of Louvain, dated 1637, on the title-page.

VD 16, A 3222. Durling 249. Cf. Garrison/M. 3666.84; Poletti, p. 11; Wellcome I, 383; M. H. Fikri, Treasures from The Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe (Qatar 2009) no. 46, with double-page spread illustration on p. 82f. (1542 Venice edition).

IO. ARCVLANI

OMNES, QVI PROXIMIS SECVLIS SCRIpserunt, medicos longe excellentis opera, quibus artificiosa methodo & incredibili mortales iuuandi studio, sine inuidia, omnium morborum & symptomatum (quæ à capite usq; ad calcem in humani corporis exterioribus & interioribus partibus accidere consueuerunt) causas & remedi orum præsidia exponit. partium quoq; situ & constitutione demonstratis.

In quibus sunt & commentarij in Razis Arabis nonum Lib. ad regem Almansorem, ubi loci etiam affecti, morborum species, & præsidiorum materia explicantur. Sunt autem ad optimorum exemplarium fidem castigata.

Et quo nihil posset desiderari ab ijs qui opera artis exercent, γραφικῶς instrumenta ad chirurgicen pertinentia depinxi mus in fine indicis.

BASILEAE PER HENRICVM PETRVM,
MENSE AVGVSTO, ANNO
M. D. XL.

With notes in Arabic type

17. AL-SUYUTI, Abd al-Rahman ibn Abu Bakr. De proprietatibus, ac virtutibus medicis animalium, plantarum, ac gemmarum, tractatus triplex [...].

Paris, Sebastian & Gabriel Cramoisy, 1647. 8vo. (24), 179, (17) pp. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten title label to spine (faded). € 25,000

First Latin translation of this three-part pharmacological treatise on the nature and effect of medicines gained from animals, vegetables, and minerals (including some quite superstitious material), published under the name of the mediaval Egyptian polymath Abd al-Rahman Al-Suyuti, whose "versatility stands out as unique in the history of Arabic literature" (GAL II, 144), but probably assembled from various Arabic sources. The first part, covering animals, is likely Al-Suyuti's own "Diwan al-Hayawan", translated by Abraham Ecchellensis after a manuscript in Cardinal Mazarin's library; the authors and manuscript sources of the following two parts remain unidentified. Within the notes, this edition uses several Greek, Hebrew, and even Arabic interspersions in the type. – Some browning to paper. 18th century French note on lower flyleaf; handwritten duplicate note and stamp to title-page. Insignificant paper flaws to pp. 103-106, merely affecting the pagination; small edge tear in p. 151f.; loss to lower margin of last leaf but one of the index (not touching text).

Krivatsy 11586. Choulant 389. Wellcome II, 2. Ebert I, 9151. Krüger, Bibliographia botanica 35. Catalogue of the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London 145.

DE PROPRIETATIBVS, AC VIRTVTIBVS MEDICIS ANIMALIVM, PLANTARVM, AC GEMMARVM, TRACTATVS TRIPLEX.

Auctore HABDARRAHMANO Asiutensi Ægyptio.

Nunc primùm ex Arabico idiomate Latinitate donatus ab ABRAHAMO ECCHELLENSI *Maronita, Syriacæ, & Arabicæ linguæ Christianissimi Regis Interprete, & earundem in Academia Parisiensi Professore.*

Ex MS. Codice Bibliothecæ Eminentissimi CARDINALIS MAZARINI.

PARISIIS,

Apud { SEBASTIANVM CRAMOISY, Regis & Reginæ Regentis Architypographum: ET GABRIELEM CRAMOISY } viâ Iacobæâ, sub Ciconiis.

M. DC. XLVII.

CVM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.

An Arabic source for Copernicus: the first use of decimal fractions in Europe

18. AL-ZARQALI, Abu Ishaq Ibrahim / BIANCHINI, Giovanni (ed.). Tabulae de motibus planetarum.

[Ferrara, ca. 1475]. Folio (242 x 340 mm). Latin manuscript on paper. 160 leaves (complete including four blank leaves at the beginning and six at the end). Written in brown ink in a neat humanistic hand, double columns, 37 lines to each page, numerous two and three line initials supplied in red or blue. With one large illuminated initial and coat of arms of the Scalamonte family flanked by floral decoration on first leaf, painted in shades of blue, green and lilac and heightened in burnished gold. With altogether 231 full-page tables in red and brown, some marginal or inter-columnar annotations, and one extended annotation on final leaf. Fifteenth century blind stamped goat skin over wooden boards, remains of clasps.

€ 280,000

The so-called Toledan Tables are astronomical tables used to predict the movements of the Sun, Moon and planets relative to the fixed stars. They were completed around the year 1080 at Toledo by a group of Arab astronomers, led by the mathematician and astronomer Al-Zarqali (known to the Western World as Arzachel), and were first updated in the 1270s, afterwards to be referred to as the "Alfonsine Tables of Toledo". Named after their sponsor King Alfonso X, it "is not surprising that" these tables "originated in Castile because Christians in the 13th century had easiest access there to the Arabic scientific material that had reached its highest scientific level in Muslim Spain or al-Andalus in the 11th century" (Goldstein 2003, 1). The Toledan Tables were undoubtedly the most widely used astronomical tables in medieval Latin astronomy, but it was Giovanni Bianchini whose rigorous mathematical approach made them available in a form that could finally be used by early modern astronomy. – Bianchini was in fact "the first mathematician in the West to use purely decimal tables" and decimal fractions (Feingold, 20) by applying with precision the tenth-century discoveries of the Arab mathematician Abu'l-Hasan al-Uqilidisi, which had been further developed in the Islamic world through the writings of Al-Kashi and others (cf. Rashed, 88 and 128ff.). Despite the fact that they had been widely discussed and applied in the Arab world throughout a period of five centuries, decimal fractions had never been used in the West until Bianchini availed himself of them for his trigonometric tables in the "Tabulae de motis planetarum". It is this very work in which he set out to achieve a correction of the Alfonsine Tables by those of Ptolemy. "Thorndike observes that historically, many have erred by neglecting, because of their difficulty, the Alfonsine Tables for longitude and the Ptolemaic for finding the latitude of the planets. Accordingly, in his Tables Bianchini has combined the conclusions, roots and movements of the planets by longitude of the Alfonsine Tables with the Ptolemaic for latitude" (Tomash, 141). – The importance of the present work, today regarded as representative of the scientific revolutions in practical mathematics and astronomy on the eve of the Age of Discovery, is underlined by the fact that it was not merely dedicated but also physically presented by the author to the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II in person on the occasion of Frederick's visit to Ferrara. In return for his "Tabulae", a "book of practical astronomy, containing numbers representing predicted times and positions to be used by the emperor's […] astrologers in managing the future" (Westman, 10ff.), Bianchini was granted a title of nobility by the sovereign. – Condition: watermarks identifiable as Briquet 3387 (ecclesiastical hat, attested in Florence 1465) and 2667 (Basilisk, attested to Ferrara and Mantua 1447/1450). Early manuscript astronomical table for the year 1490 mounted onto lower pastedown. Minor waterstaining in initial leaves and a little worming at back, but generally clean and in a fine state of preservation. Italian binding sympathetically rebacked, edges of covers worn to wooden boards. A precious manuscript, complete and well preserved in its original, first binding. Provenance: 1) Written ca 1475 by Francesco da Quattro Castella (his entry on fol. 150v) for 2) Marco Antonio Scalamonte from the patrician family of Ancona, who became a senator in Rome in 1502 (his illuminated coat of arms on fol. 1r). 3) Later in an as yet unidentified 19th century collection of apparently considerable size (circular paper label on spine "S. III. NN. Blanchinus. MS.XV. fol. 43150"). 4) Robert Honeyman, Jr. (1928-1987), probably the most prominent U.S. collector of scientific books and manuscripts in the 20th century, who "had a particular interest in astronomy" (S. Horobin, 238), his shelf mark "Astronomy MS 1" on front pastedown. 5) Honeyman Collection of Scientific Books and Manuscripts, Part III, Sotheby's, London, Wed May 2, 1979, lot 1110, sold to 6) Alan Thomas (1911-1992), his catalogue 43.2 (1981), sold to 7) Hans Peter Kraus (1907-1988), sold to 8) UK private collection.

Bernard R. Goldstein & José Chabas, 'Ptolemy, Bianchini and Copernicus: Tables for Planetary Latitudes,' Archive for the History of Exact Sciences, vol. 58, no. 5 (July 2004), pp. 553-573. Bernard R. Goldstein & José Chabas, Alfonsine Tables of Toledo (= Dordrecht-Boston-Londres, Kluwer Academic Publishers ("Archimedes, New Studies in the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology" 8), 2003. José Chabás & Bernard R. Goldstein, The Astronomical Tables of Giovanni Bianchini (Leiden & Boston: Brill, 2009). Thorndike, 'Giovanni Bianchini in Paris Mss,' Scripta Mathematica 16 (1950) 69ff. & his 'Giovanni Bianchini in Italian Mss.,' Scripta Mathematica 19 (1953) 5-17. Rashed, Development of Arabic Mathematics: Between Arithmetic and Algebra. Boston, 2013. Mordechai Feingold & Victor Navarro-Brotons, Universities and Science in the Early Modern Period. Boston 2006. R. Westman, Copernicus and the Astrologers. Smithsonian 2016. M. Williams, The Erwin Tomash Library on the History of Computing, 2008, 141. Simon Horobin & Linne Mooney, English Texts in Transition: A Festschrift Dedicated to Toshiyuki Takamiya on his 70th Birthday. Woodbridge 2014. Silvia Faschi, Prima e dopo la raccolta: diffusione e circolazione delle Satyrae, di Francesco Filelfo. Spunti dall' epistolario edito ed ineditio. In: Medioevo e Rinascimento. XIV, n.s. XI (2000), 147-166 (mentioning a connection between the Italian Humanist and Marco Antonio Scalamonte). C. U. Faye & W. H. Bond, Supplement to the Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada (1962), p. 21, no. 12 (this manuscript).

Incipiunt Tabule de motib' pla
netarum p Iohannem blanchinum
ferrariensem ...

CHRISTIA
NISSIMO·
IMPERA
TORI·FRE
DERICO·
TERTIO·
Romanorumque regi semp au
gusto· Austrie et Stirie duci
et c. Iohannes Blanchinus
factor generalis illustris principis
et excelsi dni dni Borsij Mutine
et Regij ducis estensis marchio
nis Rodigijque comitis ac ferra
rie dni et c. sese humillime
comendat. Cum nuper ma
iestas tua Serenissime Caesar
proprio ore ex me fidelissimo
servulo quereret Siquid in astro
logie calculo confecissem cui te
participem fieri maxime optas
animum vehementer accendisti cum te
ipsius astrologie disciplina delecta
ri cognouerim Cuius auiditas
eius artificij studium meum
auxerit. Proinde deo meo gras
ago Qui ut in ea scientia otium
uigilias operamque consumere que
tue serenitati placere possent
sua prouidentia mihi concessit
Et ingenioli mei opus et munusculum
ut facias benigne acciperes. Glori
ari est potest ipsa astrologia quod ea
tum tamque gloriosum inuenit
contemplatorem qui cum Rom.
ductor imperij et christiani no
minis imperator existas ei splen
dorem et dignitatem maximam
afferes Pro tuo disciplinae desi
derio. Tante enim artes haberi
solent quanti sunt earum cultores
Non enim ignoras princeps sapie
tissime quantus hominibus sit astro
logie fructus. Nam cum deus omnipo
tens omnia humanis usibus crea
uerit: Quis est qui nesciat motus
stellarum et celestium tempora
cursus naturas proprietates rebus
nostris utilitatem adducere ne aliquid
improuidi neque cogitaremus et
faceremus. Itaque superiorum notitia
nobis monstrata est quod consiliorum
uias et tores daret: ventos plu
uias ubertatem sterilitatem
morbos sanitatem bella pacem
aperiat. Inde factum est ut sub
ditorum comodis populorum factis
regni negotijs prouidere possis.
Itaque prefati illus. prin. et dni dni
mei ducis marchionis et comi
tis iussu et exhortatione ductus
hoc opusculum tue maiestati di
caui multis ante annis incohatum.
In eo continentur planetarum tabule
et aliquae additiones quas post tue
serenitatis ad urbem romam
discessum tua causa nuper addi
xi. In eodem ope planetarum motus

Precursor to Ibn Sina's Qanun: the earliest Arabic medical work to provide instructions on surgical procedure

19. ALI IBN AL-ABBAS AL-MAJUSI. Kitab Kamil as-Sina'a at-Tabbaiya [The Complete Book of the Medical Art].

[Safavid Persia, [1582-1584 CE] = 990-991 H. 4to (180 x 240 mm). Two books, each with 10 chapters, bound in one volume. (600) ff., lacking one leaf in the final gathering but replaced in manuscript facsimile. 21 lines, per extensum, written in black naskh, chapter headings and important sections in red, catchwords throughout, each of the 20 chapters with an index of the 'bab' within and each with a separate colophon. Later leather over pasteboards, faintly pressed central medallions to covers, rebacked. € 175,000

Exceptionally rare, textually complete copy of a fundamental medical work from the Golden Age of Islamic scholarship, preceding and influencing Avicenna's Qanun. Monumentally influential not only in Islamic medicine, this work even had profound impact in the West. It was first translated into Latin by Constantinus Africanus in the 11th century for use as a primary text at Salerno's medical school, and then again in 1127 by Stephen of Antioch. By the 14th century knowledge of the work was so widespread that Al-Majusi is mentioned as one of antiquity's great medical scholars in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. – The text is divided into two distinct books, each of which comprise ten "maqalas" (sections), subdivided into "babs" (chapters). The first section deals with the theory of medicine, including anatomical structures and they body's physiology; the second examines the practical treatment of medicine, the application of medical treatments and surgery. Indeed, this is the earliest known Arabic medical work to provide detailed instructions on surgical procedure. – Ali ibn al-Abbas al-Majusi was a 10th century Persian physician and psychologist, known in the Latin tradition as "Hali Abbas". Born in Ahvaz in southwest Persia, he was perhaps the most celebrated physician in the Eastern Caliphate of the Buwayhid dynasty, becoming physician royal to Emir 'Abdul al-Daula Fana Khusraw (reigned 949-983). The present treatise was compiled under the patronage of Emir Khusraw and is therefore also known as "Al-Malikiyya" ("The Royal Book"). Emir Khusraw founded a hospital in Shiraz and the al-Adudi Hospital in Baghdad to show his support for medical science, and Al-Majusi probably worked at the latter around 981 CE, where he must have composed this, his chief work. He is thought to have died in either 990 or 1010 CE. – The manuscript was produced for a wealthy and important patron in 16th century Persia, written on fine paper by a single scribe who names himself as Salam'ullah bin Habib'ullah bin Muhammad in colophons at the end of the various sections. Many of these colophons also record the date of their completion, showing that the entire codex took two years to produce. – Complete manuscript copies of this text are exceptionally rare: its vast encyclopedic nature made it an expensive commodity in the Middle Ages, and its sheer size usually necessitated it to span several volumes. The present example appears to have been bound as two separate books at the time of copying before being joined together in a single large volume in the 19th century. – First six chapters of first book misbound (book 1 bound after book 2, and the maqalas in Book 2 misbound in the sequence 3, 4, 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10). Edges a little scuffed; some very minor marginal staining to a few sections, occasional light mottling. A few outer edges repaired (only affecting the text of two leaves). Overall a very clean and attractive specimen.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم وبه نستعين

كتاب كامل الصناعة الطبية المعروف بالملكي تصنيف علي بن العباس المجوسي تلميذ ابي ماهر موسى بن سيار الملك عضد الدولة رحمه الله المقالة الاولى وهي خمسة وعشرون بابا ١ في صدر الكتاب ٢ في عهد قراط ووصايا المتطببين ٣ في الرؤس الثمانية التي يحتاج اليها في صدر كل كتاب ٤ في قسم الطب ٥ في معرفة المطعمات الاربعة ٦ في اصناف المزاج ٧ في المعاني التي ينقسم اليها كل واحد من اصناف المزاج ٨ في الاستدلال على مزاج كل واحد من الناس اي مزاج هو ٩ في معرفة مزاج الاعضاء ١٠ في معرفة مزاج الدماغ ١١ في معرفة مزاج الاعضاء واولا مزاج العين ١٢ في معرفة مزاج القلب ١٣ في معرفة الكبد ١٤ في معرفة مزاج الانثيين ١٥ في معرفة مزاج المعدة ١٦ في معرفة مزاج الرية ١٧ في معرفة مزاج جملة البدن ١٨ في معرفة مزاج البدن المعتدل ١٩ في معرفة اشياء المبخرة المكيلة ٢٠ في تغير مزاج البدن من قبل البلدان ٢١ في تغير المزاج من قبل الاسنان ٢٢ في تغير مزاج البدن من قبل الذكورة والانثى ٢٣ في تغير المزاج من قبل العادة ٢٤ في دلائل الصحة وسوء الهيئة ٢٥ في صفة اخلاط الاربعة توا الابواب

الباب الاول من المقالة الاولى من كتاب كامل الصناعة الطبية المعروف بالملكي تصنيف علي بن العباس المتطبب

قال علي بن العباس المتطبب اجود ما ابتدئ به في جمع الامور والاحوال حمد الله تعالى والثناء عليه والشكر له فله الحمد خالق الخلق بقدرته وباسط الرزق برحمته والمان على عباده بفضله والمعطي لهم ما يقصدون به على اصلاح معاشهم في الدنيا في المعاش والفوز في الاخرة وهو العقل الذي هو سبب كل خير ومفتاح كل نفع وسبيل الى النجاة ومن فضل الله عز وجل الناس على سائر ما حوى من حيوان ونبات وغيرهما اما بعد فقد اسعد الله الملك الجليل الكريم الفاضل الجوهر عضد الدولة بما خصه من الفضائل النفيسة والمناقب الشريفة واعطاه من العقل اوفره ومن الفهم اغزره ومن الذهن الطف ومن الخلق ابهاه ومن الخلق ارضاه ومن الدين احسنه ومن الحكم اقصده ومن الحياء احمده ومن الراي اصوبه ومن الهوى اجوده ومن الفضائل اكملها ومن المناقب احمدها ومن الانفس اكرمها ومن الهمم ابعدها ومن الشجاعة ارسخها ومن الحصافة ابحثها ومن البلاغة اتمها ومن السماحة اعمها ومن المنطق احلاه ومن الملك اسناه ومن الرئاسة اعتلاها ومن الكرم اهناها ومن المنازل ارفعها ومن

"An Innocent Arab Proposing the Destiny of the Universe": An Unpublished French Manuscript with 10 Volvelles

20. ALLAEUS, Franciscus. Nouvelle Methode Astrologique de François Allay Arabe Chretien. 1654.

[France, ca. 1750]. 4to (175 x 220 mm). 138, (4), (31) pp. With 10 volvelles complete with 10 moving parts. French manuscript in brown ink on laid paper watermarked with a crown, wheel, and the letters "G.R." (Dutch, ca. 1750). Volvelles drawn and mounted on thicker, unwatermarked laid paper. Bound in 20th century quarter vellum. € 28,000

Sole recorded witness of a vernacular translation of this forbidden, volvelle-laden manual of prognostication, burned upon publication at the orders of the Bishop of Nantes. Appearing in 1654 as the "Astrologiae Nova Methodus", the work was immediately condemned (cf. Caillet and Dorbon) and is excessively rare in census today; no vernacular translation is known to have been published. – The treatise was deemed offensive due to the predictions of 5 volvelles in the second section, which offer horoscopes for Islam, Christianity, France, Spain, and England. The "Figure de la Secte Mahometane" found here on pp. 127-131 dare to give a horoscope of the Prophet Mohammed and a list of significant events in the history of Islam – including the suggestion that a quarter of the world will be Islamic by 1703 (mistranscribed here as 1603); the horoscope of Christianity also includes dire predictions up to 1800. The predictions for the fate of England which had caused a serious diplomatic dispute – resulting in the English ambassador demanding the book be suppressed – are curiously avoided here, and the commentary instead ends during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the more common censured editions of the "Astrologiae Nova Methodus", neither these 5 volvelles nor any part of their textual elaborations are included. – The present manuscript certainly advertises itself as a ready for printing, beginning with a preface from the "printer to the reader", in which the author states that he encountered the 1654 Rennes edition by chance and was encouraged to produce his own "ouvrage" of it despite being aware of its censure, "quoique tous les curieux le demandassent avec empressement, nous avons differé de le donner au public, jusqu'a ce qu'il eur essayé la censure des connoisseurs". He explains the scandals attributed to the original as due to minor faults in the original "principles"; "what's more, the particular figures of France, Spain, and England were in any case erroneous thanks to the engraver, whom as we have learned was always drunk". This 18th-century editor explains that he has now corrected certain egregious faults and has simplified a few volvelles. – According to the "Vie de l'Auteur" (pp. 3-6), he is a patriotic native of Arabia Felix; as he explains, among the blessings accorded to this happy nation are fertile soils, medicinal plants, and a large number of illustrious men well-versed in astrology. The original title-page of the Rennes edition attributes the work to a certain Francisco Allaeio, "Christian Arab", but this is probably a pseudonym for Yves de Paris, a Capuchin monk known for his anti-establishment views. The final unpaginated section of the work, following the index, offers a 31-page religious justification for the relevance of astrological prediction, in which the author defends himself as "an innocent Arab proposing the destiny of the universe". – Provenance: likely the great 18th century bibliophile the Duc de La Vallière (1708-80; his sale, 1783, lot 1822). The Abbé Duclos' "Dictionnaire bibliographique, historique et critique des livres rares" (1791) notes a manuscript under exactly the same title as the present work (vol. I, p. 25) and adds the description "in-4. Manuscrit sur papier du XVIIIe Siècle, vendu 12 liv. chez M. de Duc de la Vallière, en 1784". Examining the sale catalogue of the Duc de la Vallière (1783), we find a further description of his manuscript as "très proprement écrit, contenant 359 feuillets". Among the contents of that manuscript was a "Pratique abrégée des jugemens astrologiques sur les Nativités & autres traités astrologiques" not found here, and perhaps formerly occupying the rest of the volume; it is evident that the present manuscript was rebound sometime in the 20th century. Unidentified engraved bookplate on paste-down as well as that of the collector Gonzague de Marliave.

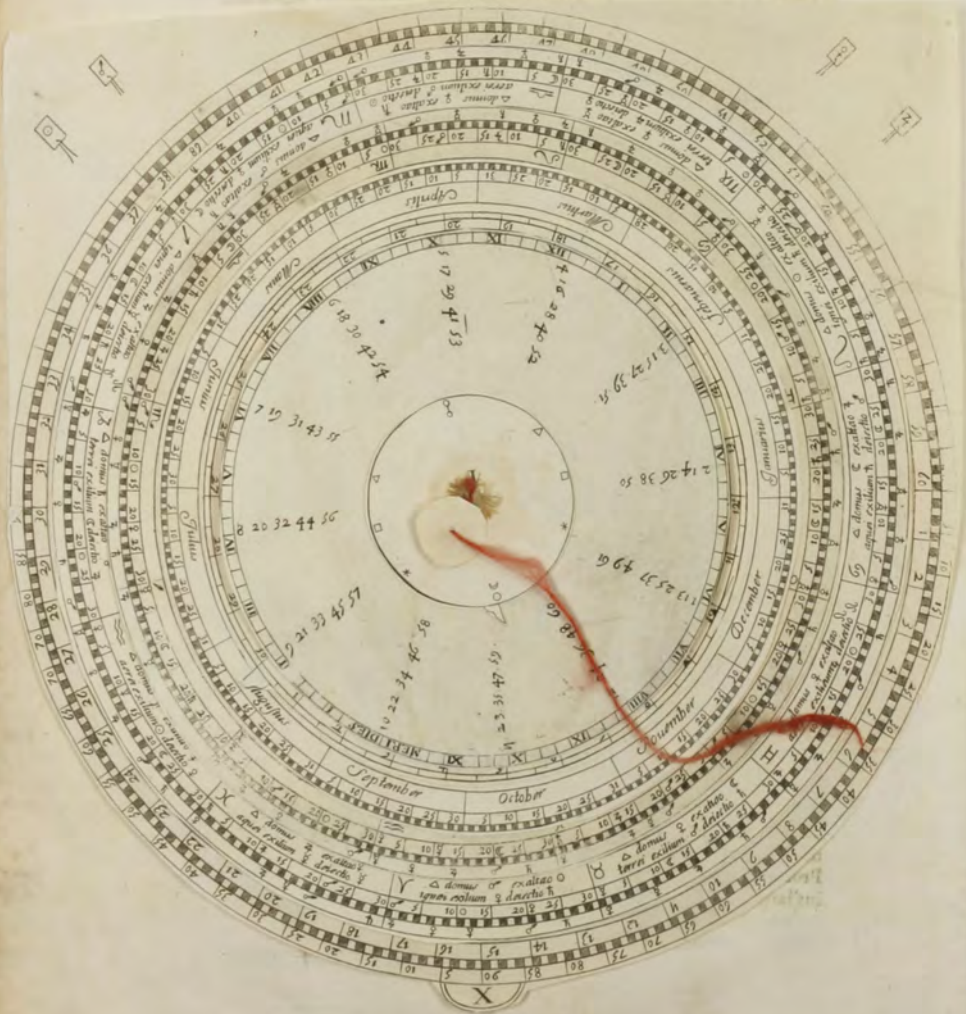
Peignot II, 204f. Thorndike VIII, pp. 310-312. Dorbon-Ainé 61f. Houzeau/L. 5217 ("excessively rare… this work was burned due to the predictions it contains. The first edition is the only complete one, the two further editions were expurgated"). Caillet III, 11557 ("the first edition, extremely rare, was burnt in Nantes or Rennes by the censorship officials").

1


Orion
canis major
canis minor
hydra
lyra
Serpent
Abraham
Enoch
Deluge
Grece
Perse
Assyrie

FIGVRA VNIVERSALIS AD EXPENDENDVM QVODLIBET THEMA ASTROLOGICVM.

FIG. I.



"An Innocent Arab Proposing the Destiny of the Universe"

21. ALLAEUS, Franciscus. Astrologiae Nova Methodus. Francisci Allaei, Arabis Christiani.

[Rennes, Julian Herbert], 1654[-1655]. Folio (235 x 360 mm). (4), 4, 12 pp. 57, (1) pp. 26 pp., terminal blank. With 1 engraved disc in the text of the first count (a repeat of disc 2 of the first volvelle), 3 volvelles in the first section, composed of 11 parts; and 2 volvelles in the second section, composed of 6 parts. Contemporary full vellum. € 15,000

Rare second, expurged edition of this remarkable treatise offering predictions for the destiny of European nations, issued without place or printer in the year of the almost unobtainable first edition, most copies of which were burned by the hangman at Nantes and Rennes shortly after publication. The first edition was deemed offensive due to the predictions of five volvelles in the second section which offered horoscopes for Islam, Christianity, France, Spain, and England. A "Figura Sectae Mahometanae" dared to give a horoscope of the Prophet Mohammed and a list of significant events in the history of Islam; this was followed by predictions which included the suggestion that a quarter of the world would be Islamic by 1703. The horoscope of Christianity also included dire predictions: indeed, those for the fate of England (ending with the wiping out of the English nation in 1884) caused a serious diplomatic rift, resulting in the English ambassador demanding the book be suppressed. The present edition of the "Astrologiae Nova Methodus" (and subsequent ones) omits the incriminated 7 pages and 5 volvelles; instead, it prefixes a new, two-page introduction entitled "Principiorum Astrologiae Brevis Expositio" ("The Principles of Astrology, Set Out in Brief"), which explains one of the movable discs in detail. – The book's authorship remains a mystery. It is attributed on the title-page to a certain Francisco Allaeio, "Christian Arab", but this is probably a pseudonym for Yves de Paris, a Capuchin monk known for his anti-establishment views. The third section of the work offers a religious justification for the relevance of astrological prediction, in which the author defends himself as an "innocent Arab proposing the destiny of the universe" (p. 5). – Endpapers not pasted to covers; some browning, fingerstaining and edge defects, but still a good, wide-margined copy. A 13-page typewritten German translation of the preliminary matter ("The Fate of the Author" and "The Principles of Astrology"), apparently the work of a German scholar of the 1930s with an attractive hand-drawn title page in red, yellow and black ink, is inserted at the end. – Provenance: 1) Heinrich Xaver Baron Wiser, minister of Palatinate-Neuburg at the court of Madrid in the 1690s and at Naples from 1709 to 1713 (his handwritten ownership on the title-page); 2) Johann Oeler, legal advisor to the Barons Sturmfeder (his handwritten shelfmark and ownership, dated Mannheim, 24 Nov. 1806, on front endpaper); 3) Moritz (Carl August) Axt (1801-62), German classicist and educator (his handwritten ownership on flyleaf).

Cf. Houzeau/Lancaster 5217. Caillet III, 11557. Thorndike VIII, 310ff. Peignot, Dictionnaire des livres condamnés au feu II, 204f. Dorbon-Ainé, Bibliotheca Esoterica, 61f.

DE PLANTIS AEGYPTI

CALAF, ET BAN.

De

The first European illustration of the coffee plant

22. ALPINI, Prosper. De plantis Aegypti liber. [...] Accessit etiam liber de Balsamo alias editus.

Venice, Francesco de Franceschi, 1592. 4to. 2 consecutively paginated parts. (4), 80 (but: 84), (8) ff. (Pt. 2 has separate title page). With woodcut printer's device to t. p. and 50 large woodcut plant illustrations (many page-sized). 18th century marbled wooden boards. All edges sprinkled in red. € 8,500

First edition of the earliest treatise on the native Egyptian flora, the author's most important scientific work. The Italian physician and botanist Alpini (1553-1617) spent three years in Egypt studying botany and hygiene as a companion to the Venetian Consul Giorgio Emi. He was "among the first of the Italian physician-botanists of the 16th century to examine plants outside the context of their therapeutic uses. Today this work is best known for containing the first European illustration of the coffee plant" (Hünersdorff). Alpini writes: "I saw in the garden of Halybey the Turk a tree [...] which is the source of those seeds, very common there, which are called Ban or Bon; from them everyone, Egyptians and Arabs alike, prepare a decoction which they drink instead of wine and which is sold in public bars just as is wine here and they call it 'Caova'. These seeds are imported from the Arabian peninsula [...]" (f. 26r, transl.). The coffee plant is pictured on f. 26v, captioned "Bon". – Binding rather rubbed and bumped (especially the spine); trimmed somewhat closely at upper edge; occasional brownstaining throughout with the odd waterstain; slight defect to title page repaired by a former owner. A good copy from the library of Karl Martin and Siri Hilda Karolina Norrman (1900-95) with their joint bookplate on front pastedown.

Edit 16, CNCE 1244. BM-STC Italian 20. Adams A 803. IA 103.853. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 32. Gay 1678. Wellcome I, 233. Durling 179. Nissen 20. Pritzel 111. Mueller 5 (& plate I). Hünersdorff I, 29-32.

Exotic plants

23. ALPINI, Prosper. De plantis exoticis libri duo.

Venice, Giovanni Guerilio, 1656. 4to. (16), 344 pp. Engraved architectural title with portraits of Theophrastus and Dioscorides, 145 finely etched and engraved botanical plates in the text, ornamental initials. Contemporary blind-tooled calf with gilt spine. Edges sprinkled in red. € 3,500

Third edition (in fact, a re-issue with changed title page date only) of Alpini's further observations on exotic plants. The specimens here presented were collected primarily in Crete and the Eastern Mediterranean, including many xerophilous plants from Egypt and scores of plants not mentioned in earlier works. The first edition was published posthumously in 1627 and was edited by the author's son, Alpini Alpini. The work (in all its editions) is much rarer than the author's better-known "De plantis Aegyptii". "Date altered by hand [from 1629] to MDCLVI" (Krivatsy). – Prospero Alpini (1553-1617), an Italian physician and botanist, travelled through Greece, Crete, and Egypt from 1580 to 1583 with the Venetian Consul Giorgio Eno. He worked as a medical advisor and took the opportunity to carry out botanical investigations. His work includes the first European recognition of the medicinal value of coffee and introduced banana and baobab. "Alpini became professor of botany at Padua after having spent three years in Egypt" (Garrison/M., p. 992). – Binding rebacked, showing some light wear to extremeties, but a good, clean copy. Provenance: removed from the Large Library at Goodwood House (Chichester, West Sussex) with bookplate on front pastedown; latterly in the collection of Cornelius J. Hauck (his tree bookplate dated 15 March 1944).

Nissen BBI 21. Krivatsy 241 (copy 2). Cf. Pritzel 112. Not in Wellcome, Waller, or Osler.

Conuoluulus Arabicus.

The first important work on the history of Egyptian medicine

24. ALPINI, Prosper & BONTIUS, Jacob. De medicina Aegyptiorum, libri quatuor. Et Iacobi Bontii In Indiis archiatri, De medicina Indorum. Editio ultima.

Paris, Nicolaus Redelichuysen, 1645. Small 4to (225 x 175 mm). 2 parts in one vol. (11), 150, (25) ff. 39, (1) ff. Title page printed in red and black; woodcut chapter initial and head-tail pieces, 2 text illustrations and 3 full-page woodcuts. Full vellum, title gilt on spine red label. € 3,000

Somewhat later edition of the first important work on the history of Egyptian medicine. Alpini (1553-1617) was an Italian physician and botanist who spent three years in Egypt studying botany and hygiene as a companion to the Venetian Consul Giorgio Emo. This work is considered "one of the earliest European studies of non-western medicine. Alpini's work dealt primarily with contemporary (i.e. Arabic) practices observed during his sojourn in Egypt. These included moxibustion – the production of counter-irritation by placing burning or heated material on the skin – which Alpini introduced into European medicine [...] Alpini also mentioned coffee for the first time in this work" (Norman). Jacobus Bontius (Jacques de Bondt, 1592-1631), whose work on Indian medicine is included, was a Dutch physician and botanist. He travelled to Persia and Indonesia to study the botany of the area. He was the first to study cholera on the island of Batavia in 1689, before it was known in Europe, and died on Java. His botanic and medical works were published after his death by Pisonius. He "was probably the first to regard tropical medicine as an independent branch of medical science. He spent the last four years of his life in the Dutch East Indies, and his book incorporates the experience he gained there. It is the first Dutch work on tropical medicine and includes the first modern descriptions of beri-beri and cholera" (Garrison/M. 2263, citing the 1642 first edition). – Binding slightly brownstained in places. Small tear to 3rd leaf, not affecting text; occasional browning.

Caillet 230. Krivatsy 236. Wellcome II, 36. Hirsch/Hübotter I, 101 & 627. Hunt 161 (note). Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 32. Osler 1796. Waller 12509. Cf. Garrison/Morton 6468. Norman 39 (1591 first edition); Heirs 384 (1646 edition) and 463 (1642 edition).

P. ALPINI

DE

MEDICINA ÆGYPTIORVM,

LIBRI QVATVOR.

&

IACOBI BONTII

In Indiis Archiatri,

DE

MEDICINA INDORVM.

Editio Vltima.

PARISIIS,
Apud NICOLAVM REDELICHVYSEN, Biblio-
polam Aulæ Regiæ ſequacem, viâ Iacobæâ
ſub ſigno Crucis Aureæ.
M. DC. XLV.

The Sudhoff Collection

25. [ARABIC MEDICINE]. The Sudhoff Collection of the History of Arabic Medicine, deaccessioned from the Department of the History of Medicine of the University of Leipzig.

Various places, 1855-1941. 74 catalogued items, comprising 88 volumes of printed books. In Arabic, English, French, German, Italian, Latin, Swedish, and Syriac. € 95,000

A highly important ensemble of books on early Islamic medicine and science, assembled by one of the most renowned medical research institutes of its age, comprising not only rare historical and bibliographical studies, but also many first printed editions of crucial scientific texts in Arabic, frequently in the form of doctoral theses that remain almost impossible to find in libraries. Several titles, such as Steinschneider's "Introduction to the Arabic Literature of the Jews" (published in no more than 20 copies, "for private circulation" only), have not been seen on the market in decades, making the present offering a unique opportunity to acquire some of the most elusive relevant literature published in the late 19th and early 20th century. – Established in 1906, the Karl Sudhoff Institute in Leipzig was the first institute for the study of the history of medicine established worldwide. Its founder Karl Sudhoff (1853-1938) is regarded as one of the 20th century's foremost historians of medicine. A practicing physician for most of his life, Sudhoff published more than four hundred articles as well as many monographs, edited standard works and editions of original manuscripts. He was personally involved in building the institute's library and thus in assembling the present collection. – The 88 volumes offered here include numerous relevant issues of scholarly journals as well as journal articles. They often unite within a single volume several items published separately but forming a clear thematic unit, sometimes bringing together between two covers material that appeared at various times and in several places but was intended by the author to be considered as a whole. Deaccessioned from the Department of the History of Medicine of the University of Leipzig, most books bear the usual shelfmarks and stamps, but are otherwise in fine condition. – Catalogue available upon request.


Institut für Geschichte der Medizin Leipzig
ausgesondert
III 1654
EN 5401
10 Kop. = 2 Thl. 10 Ngr.
Institut für Geschichte der Medizin an der Universität Leipzig.
GETILGT
Universitätsbibl. Leipzig
"Bibliotheca Albertina"
Datum 25.09.17 Bearb.
Karl Sudhoff-Institut für Geschichte der Medizin und Naturwissenschaften Leipzig
Institut für Geschichte der Medizin an der Universität Leipzig.
Datum 17.09.18 Bearb.
Institut für Geschichte der Medizin an der Universität Leipzig.
Institut für Geschichte der Medizin Leipzig
Datum 17.09.18 Bearb.
K. OBERBERGAMTS-BIBLIOTHEK HALLE.
Institut für Geschichte der Medizin an der Universität Leipzig.
Datum 18.9.18 Bearb.
Institut für Geschichte der Medizin an der Universität Leipzig.
18 lithogr. Tafeln.
R. BLANCHARD PROF. FAC. MÉD. PARIS
Institut für Geschichte der Medizin Leipzig
ausgesondert
290
Leipzig 1876
mission bei F. A. Brockhaus.
Institut für Geschichte der Medizin an der Universität Leipzig.
ausgesondert
Datum 16.10.17 Bearb.

Incunable on poisons, using various Arabic sources

26. ARDOYNIS, Santes de. De venenis.

Venice, Bernardino Rizzo for Johannes Dominicus de Nigro, 19 July 1492. Folio (420 x 280 mm). (4), 101, (1) ff. Later calf with gold- and blind-tooling. € 45,000

First edition of a work on poisons, compiled by Sante Arduino (or Ardoini) of Pesaro. "[T]he elaborate compendium on poisons in eight books which Sante Ardoini of Pesaro compiled in the years, 1424-1426, from Greek, Arabic and Latin works on medicine and nature, and which was printed at Venice in 1492, and at Basel in 1518 and 1562 [...] Although Ardoini quotes previous authors at great length, his work is no mere compilation, since he does not hesitate to disagree with such medical authorities of Peter of Abano and Gentile da Foligno, and refers to his own medical experience or observation of nature at Venice and to what fisherman or collectors of herbs have told him. He also seems to have known Arabic, and his occasional practice of giving the names of herbs in several Italian dialects is of some linguistic value" (Thorndike). Arduino makes extensive use of the works by Avicenna (Ibn Sina), who "held a high place in Western European medical studies, ranking together with Hippocrates and Galen as an acknowledged authority" (Weisser). Among the numerous other sources he used are Galen, Avenzoar (Ibn Zuhr), Rasis (al-Razi), Andromachus, Albucasis (Al-Zahrawi), Serapion the Younger and Dioscorides. – A very good copy, with only a few marginal waterstains. Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities and with a few scratches on boards.

Hain-Copinger 1554. Goff A-950. Ohly-Sack 233. Walsh 2186. Proctor 4963. BMC V, 403. GW 2318. Thorndike III, 545. ISTC ia00950000.

Incipit liber de venenis quem magister santes de ardoynis de pesauro phisicus saluatoris nostri cõfisus auxilio edere cepit venetijs die octauo nouẽbris.1424. Et ipsum ibidẽ diuino mediante fauore finiuit die.14°.madij.1426. ad honorẽ ⁊ laudeꝫ domini nostri iesu christi ac eius gloriosissime genitricis virginis marie ⁊ totius curie paradisi.

Incipit proemium.

Nephabilis clementie creator excelsus ad imaginẽ sui hoieꝫ faciẽs: ad bñficiũ eius creauit celũ ⁊ terrã: ac vniuersa que sub celi ambitu cõtinẽtur statuẽs ob p̃uaricationẽ ipsius aliq̃ humane salutis hostilia ex quoꝝ numero sunt venena: medicine mortifere: ac animalia venenosa. Adeo tamẽ humane nature misertus: vt illã diabolica fraude deceptã: sanguie proprio decreuerit redemisse cõstituẽs pro corporis humani salute antidota ⁊ medicinas quibus sibi contra documẽta ab ei aduersis illata valeat subueniri. Hac ideo de cã ego post q̃ iã q̃pluribus annis elapsis librũ prolificũ diffusum: ⁊ librũ prolificũ abbreuiatũ edidi ad spẽtiẽ conseruãdã decreui ⁊ nũc diuini nominis fauore cõfisus presentẽ edere librum pro indiuiduo a nephãdo scelere preseruando atqꝫ curãdo.

Considerãs vero tã obstupenda ac nephanda atqꝫ seuissima accidẽtia que ex venenoꝝ assũptiõe prouenjũt exigẽtia ad eorũ curã diligentissimũ ⁊ solẽne scrutiniũ illustriũ ac famosoꝝ auctoꝝ: ex quibus oibus simul iũctis completa põt elici curãdi notitia ⁊ a nullo pfecte legereqꝫ tam solẽne scrutiniũ lõgissimo tpe: tũ librorũ multitudine ⁊ prolixitate: tũ eorũdẽ cõi carentia: tũ ẽt plurimoꝝ eoꝝ sparso de venẽis tractandi modo. Breuissimo vero tpe indigere venenorũ ac accidẽtiũ eorũ curã: ob presertim vt in pluribus iminẽs subitaneũ mortis periculũ atqꝫ accidẽtiũ ipsorũ maximã admirandã inephabilẽqꝫ seuitiẽ: ex qua mors longe citius presato scrutinio perueniret: perquisiui proposse oẽs medicine famosos auctores: de quibus oibus originaliter a me visis in fine huius operis facio mẽtionẽ vt quicquid ab eis vllatenus pro venenorũ ac medicinarũ mortiferarũ quomõlibet assũptoꝝ ⁊ morsuũ aialiũ precipue venenosorũ preseruatiõe ⁊ cura vtiliter dictũ ẽ in tpe breui faciliter in venibile ordine congruo presenti operi foret insertũ. In quo ne ei fama mei pegrinã derogaret ea que ad que predixi pertinẽt prenoiando auctores ac libros eorũ atqꝫ capitula proprijs eorũdẽ vocabulis dicta prescripsi: declarãs ea que mihi videtur obscura: ⁊ replicãs plurima: que ad vnius ⁊ eiusdẽ preseruationẽ seu curã varij discripserunt auctores. Attẽto precipue illo gal'i dicto primo decẽ tractatuũ caplo primo videlicet q̃ ex narrantiũ cõcordia eoꝝ que prosunt fides auget. Diuidã autem presentẽ librũ diuina mihi fauente clementia in octo tractat⁹. In quorũ primis quatuor determiabitur de venenis seu mortiferis medicinis interius approximatis. In alijs vero quatuor determiabit̃ de venenis seu mortiferis medicinis exterius approximatis. In primo eim tractatu determinabo de venenis: ac mortiferis medicinis precipue interius approximatis seu p os assũptis in gñali. In secũdo determinabo in spali de venenis ac mortiferis medicinis sumptis ex mineralibus. In.3° determiabo i spãli de venenis ac mortiferis medicinis sũptis ex vegetabilibus ⁊ plãtis. In quarto determiabo in spãli de venenis ac mortiferis medicis sumptis ex aialibus. In.5°.determinabo de venenis exterius approxiatis. presertiꝫ de morsuris vel pũcturis aialiuꝫ precipue venenosoꝝ in generali. Et de gladio ⁊ sagittis venenatis in generali. Et de sagittis armenis in spãli. In.6°.determiabo i spãli de morsuris serpentiũ ⁊ repẽtiũ animaliũ venenosorũ. Et de morsuris seu pũcturis seu tactu quorũdam pisciũ venenosis. In septimo determiabo in spãli de morsuris hois ⁊ quorũdã aialiũ q̃drupedũ. Et de vulneribus factis ab vnguib⁹ animaliũ p̃cipue rapatiũ. In octauo determiabo in spãli de morsuris seu pũcturis paruoꝝ aialiũ precipue venenosoruꝫ aculeatorũ ⁊ nõ aculeatorũ. Et de remanẽtia dẽtiũ ⁊ aculeorũ in morsuris siue pũcturis. Et q2 vbi possibile ẽ preseruatio semper ẽ potius p̃eligẽda q̃ cura. Et cura nõ põt rõnabiliter fieri nisi per signa noscatur quid curãdũ sit. Nec signa noscũtur nisi p accidẽtia cõsequẽtia. Nec accidẽtia curari possunt cũ rõne nisi eorũ cãe sciãtur. Nec sciri possunt accidẽtium cãe nisi sciatur natura rei a qua prodeũt accidentia. Nec rei natura agnosci põt nisi rei ipsius quidditas agnoscatur. Idcirco in toto huius mei libri processu: ⁊ presertiꝫ in cuiuslibet spãlis venenose rei quocũqꝫ capitulo primo determinabo de rei ipsius quiditate. 2° de ei⁹ natura. 3° de accidentib⁹ rẽ ipsam ɔñtib⁹. 4° de cuiuslibet eoꝝ accidẽtiũ cãis. 5° de illius rei signis. 6° de preseruatiõe. 7° vero de cura. Si ãt libri huius lectori videbitur q̃ quicq̃ in eo dixeriꝫ nõ consonũ veritati deprecor vt illustres infrascriptos auctores atẽte perquirat. Inueniet eteni me id ex eorũ mẽtibus extraxisse. Si vero domin⁹ ⁊ saluator noster sua ineffabili pietate icolumẽ prestauerit mihi vitã vt venenorum oiũ preseruatio ⁊ cura pro posse meo perfectius habeatur post libri istius cõplemẽtũ ritu consimili faciam domino cõfauẽte de pestilentia tractatum vnicũ singularẽ.

Tabula tractatuũ ⁊ capitulorum libri de venenis.

Exceptionally large armillary sphere

27. ARMILLARY SPHERE WITH CELESTIAL GLOBE. Rotating celestial globe, surrounded by four pivotable concentric rings, the uppermost with ornamental mount.

Arabic, [1713 CE] = 1125 H. Engraved and etched gilt brass with lettering in Arabic. Total height from ring to base 53 cms. € 135,000

Exceptionally large armillary sphere with rich calligraphical and ornamental decoration as an image of the universe. The celestial sphere is surrounded in the centre by rings with the signs of the zodiac (outside) and various planet symbols. The names of the zodiac signs and months are engraved in Arabic. Signed and dated by the artist, an "Alexander", in the year H 1125. A nearly identical object is kept at the Globe Museum of the Austrian National Library at Vienna (item GL. 214), there classified as "Persian/Arabic". While simple celestial globes are not uncommon in the trade, elaborate specimens of the present size (53 cms) are very rare. – Slightly soiled and corroded, but hardly rubbed.

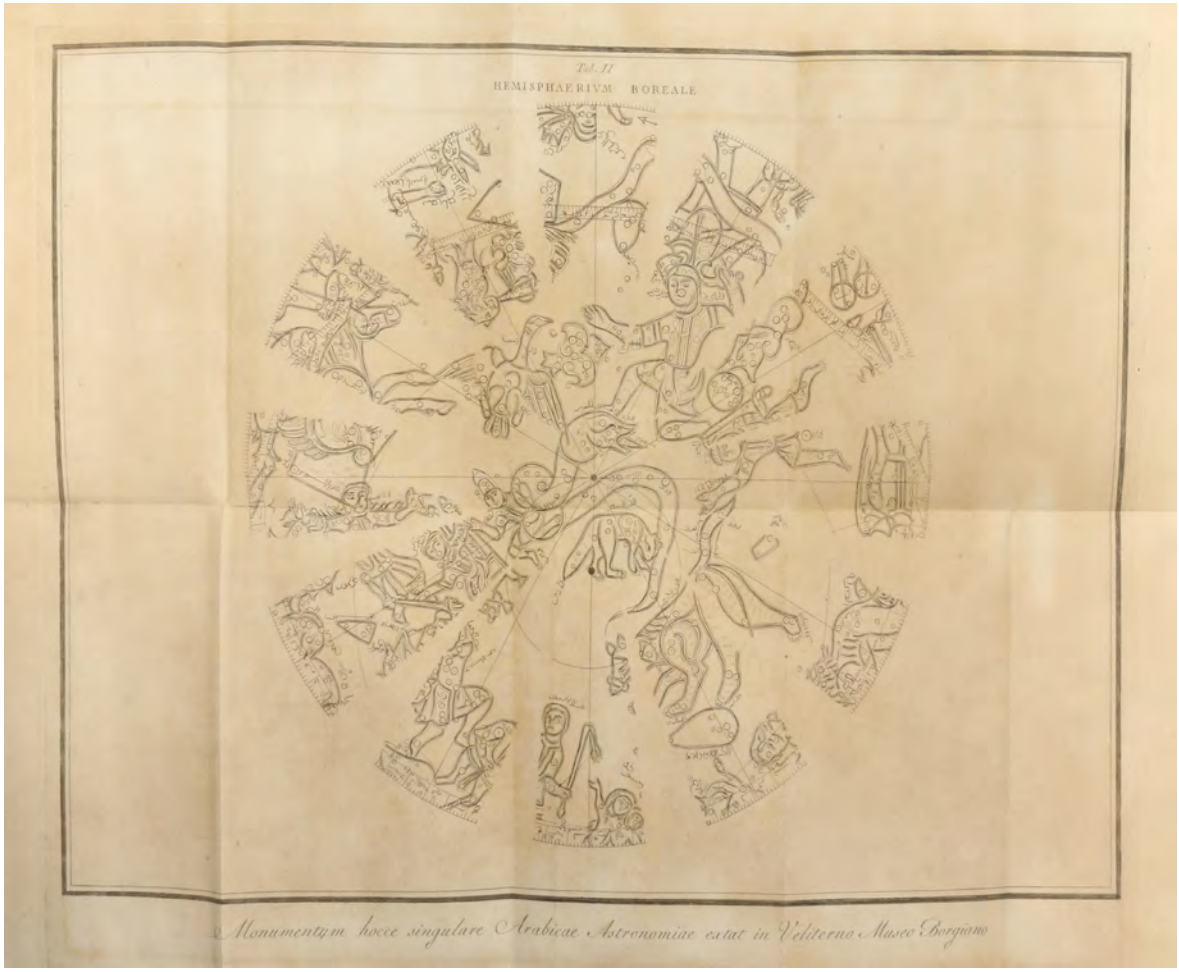
Rare study describing a 622 AH (1225/26 CE) celestial globe with Cufic lettering

28. ASSEMANI, Simone. Globus caelestis Cufico-Arabicus Veliterni Musei Borgiani [...] illustratus. Praemissa ejusdem De Arabum astronomia dissertatione et adjectis duabus epistolis Cl. Josephi Toaldi.

Padua, typis Seminarii, 1790. Small folio (216 x 294 mm). (16), CCXIX, (9) pp. With 3 large folding engraved plates. Contemporary green half calf with gilt spine and marbled covers. € 28,000

Only edition of this rare study decribing a celestial globe with Cufic lettering in the Borgia Museum at Velletri. The book also contains a dissertation on the astronomy of the Arabs, with Arabic excerpts from the works of Ahmed al-Farghani (Alfraganus; cf. GAL I, 221), one of the most famous mediaeval Muslim astronomers. Simone Assemani (1752-1821), a great-nephew of Joseph Assemani, the cataloguer of the oriental manuscripts in the Vatican library, is best known for his catalogue of the manuscripts and Cufic coins in the Naniana in Venice (cf. Fück 125). – Calf somewhat worn at spine-ends and hinges. Old library shelfmark label pasted on inside of upper cover. A fine copy.

Brunet VI, 8185. DG 7.9265. M. H. Fikri, Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe, no. 13 (with full-page illustration).


Tab. II
HEMISPHAERIVM BOREALE
Monumentum hocce singulare Arabicae Astronomiae extat in Veliterno Musco Borgiano

On quadrants

29. [ASTRONOMY]. Astronomical manuscript in Arabic.

No place, ca. 1790, or late 18th century CE / ca. 1200 H. 4to (170 x 227 mm). Arabic manuscript on smoothed paper. 42 written pp., 19-24 lines, per extensum, black and occasional red ink with red underlinings. With several astronomical diagrams in the text. Modern brown cloth binding with the original 18th century blindstamped leather covers pasted on the boards. € 6,000

An Arabic astronomical manuscript on quadrants in three parts, comprising: 1. Muhammad ibn al-Sheikh al-Hamid, Risalat al-kura (dhat al-kursi). – 2. Sabat Al-Mardini, Risalat mukhtasirat fi aleamal bialrabe alshamalii almaqtue (A brief treatise on the work in the northern quadrant). – 3. Sabat Al-Mardini, Risalat fi aleamal bialrabe almajib al-risalat al-fathiat fi al'aemal al-jibia (A treatise on work in the responding quadrant). All parts include detailed astronomical tables and diagrams in ink. – Well preserved manuscript in a professionally restored modern binding.


فلک الافلاک
برج دلو
برج حوت فلک ثوابت
فلک زحل
فلک مشتری
فلک مریخ
فلک شمس
فلک زہرہ
فلک عطارد
فلک قمر
فلک مکلل
و ھوا
برج حمل
برج ثور
برج جوزا
برج سرطان
برج اسد
برج سنبلہ
برج میزان
برج عقرب
برج قوس
برج جدی

Important history of ancient astronomy, with chapters on Egyptian, Chaldean and Persian astronomy

30. BAILLY, Jean-Sylvain. Histoire de l'astronomie ancienne, depuis son origine jusqu'a l'établissement de l'École d'Alexandrie.

Paris, Debure brothers (colophon: printed by D'Houry), 1775. 4to. [2], XXII, 526 pp. With 3 numbered folding engraved plates, 2 woodcut headpieces (1 signed VLS) and tailpieces built up from rococo cast fleurons. Beautifully bound in contemporary gold-tooled red goatskin morocco, sewn on 5 cords, each board with coat-of-arms of Simon-Pierre Merard de Saint-Just (motto "L'honneur et l'amour") in the centre, 4 floral corner pieces, triple fillets along the edges with star covering each corner, richly gold-tooled spine with dark green morocco spine label in 2nd compartment, the others with a flower, 4 corner pieces, stars, dots and smaller flowers (and a pinecone roll at the foot), gold-tooled turn-ins and board edges, marbled endpapers, gilt edges, green ribbon marker. In modern slipcase covered with marbled paper.

€ 25,000

First edition of a history of astronomy from prehistoric times to the Alexandrian school in the third century BC, by Jean-Sylvain Bailly. It covers not only European and biblical sources but also the cosmographical concepts of Chinese and Egyptian astronomers. Some of the surviving artefacts that provided a basis for his studies are illustrated in the plates, which are designed to fold out so that one can view them while paging through the text. Bailly (1736-1793) was born in the Louvre as the son of the keeper of the Royal paintings. In 1760 he installed his own observatory in the Louvre, investigating astronomical phenomena such as Halley's comet and Jupiter's moons. The Académie des Sciences published his papers on these subjects. Later Bailly turned his attention to literary pursuits. These were given direction by his scientific activity and subsequently he published several books on the history of astronomy, beginning with the present one.The Astronomie ancienne is Bailly's most lasting achievement. Its claim that an antediluvean astronomy paved the way for the astronomers of recorded history brought him into conflict with Voltaire and resulted in the publication of his Lettres sur l'origine des sciences (1777) and the similar Lettres sur l'Atlantide de Platon (1778). It is a milestone in the history of ancient astronomy and exerted much influene on post-revolutionary French scientific literature. Bailly himself did not fare so well. In spite of his Royalist ties he initially rode the wave of revolution to become Paris's first elected mayor (1789-91), but he fell out of favour and was guillotined in the reign of terror in 1793. - This copy was originally owned by and bound for Bailly's most important contemporary biographer, his friend Simon-Pierre Mérard de Saint-Just, who published Eloge historique de Jean-Sylvain Bailly (1794). His arms appear on the binding. The book also has an elaborately quartered 19th-century armorial bookplate, with the motto "Vix ea nostra voco". Parts of the arms match those of the Hussey family, one of several who used this motto. In very good condition, with only a few minor spots. The binding also very good, only slightly worn around the corners and hinges. An important work on ancient astronomy, beautifully bound for the author's biographer.

DSB I, pp. 400-402; Houzeau & Lancaster 22; E.B. Smith, "Jean-Sylvain Bailly; astronomer, mystic, revolutionary", in: Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, n.s. 44 (1954), pp. 427-538.


HISTOIR
DE LASTRON
ANCIENN

The astronomy, astrology and allied sciences of the Arabs, Persians and Turks

31. BECK, Matthias Friedrich. [At-Taqwim sana 609] sive Ephemerides Persarum per totum annum, juxta epochas celebriores orientis, Alexandream, Christi, Diocletiani, Hegirae, Jesdegirdicam et Gelalaeam [...].

Augsburg, Jakob Koppmayer for Lorenz Kroniger and the heirs of Gottlieb Göbel, 1695-1696. Folio (213 x 330 mm). (9) pp. of text with an engraved headpiece, (27) pp. of engraved astrological charts, 80 pp. of text with 4 engravings in the text. Title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary unsophisticated boards. € 25,000

Only edition of this rare treatise on the astronomy, astrology and allied sciences of the Arabs, Persians and Turks. Once "said to be the first book printed with Persian characters" (Anderson, The library of the late George H. Hart of New York City, Part II [1922], no. 471), it remains an impressive achievement, even if the oriental languages are here in fact rendered in Hebrew letters, while the Persian specimens are engraved. (The first book in Persian characters was produced at Leiden more than a half-century earlier.) – The Swabian theologian Beck (1649-1701) studied history and oriental literature at Jena, soon surpassing his teachers. "The principal object of his studies always remained the oriental languages; and his great knowledge of Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldaic, Syriac, Ethiopian, Persian, Arabic, and Turkish gained him such renown that he even drew a pension from the Prussian crown for them" (ADB II, 218). – Lacks the 12 double-page letterpress tables after the engraved astrological charts (which are bound out of sequence). First and last leaf somewhat browned, otherwise very clean. Stamp "Eigentum der Stadt Augsburg" to title-page.

VD 17, 39:125183T. Caillet 901. Lalande p. 330. Gardner II, 102.

التقويم سنه ٩٠٩

Sive

EPHEMERIDES PERSARUM

PER

TOTUM ANNUM,

JUXTA EPOCHAS CELE-

BRIORES ORIENTIS,

ALEXANDREAM,

CHRISTI, DIOCLETIANI,

HEGIRÆ, JESDEGIR-

DICAM ET GELALÆAM,

Unà cum Motibus VII. Planetarum, eorumque Syzy-

giis, tàm Lunaribus quàm mutuis, Manſionibus ☽. Horo-

ſcopis ♌. atque Longit. Dierum tabulis.

Philologis, Chronologis, Aſtro-

nomis utiliſſimæ,

è Libello

ARABICE, PERSICE ATQVE

TURCICE M^sto.

Prædâ Militis Germani ex Hungariâ,

Nunc Latinè verſæ

ET V. COMMENTARIORUM

LIBRIS ILLUSTRATÆ

MATTHIA FRIDERICO BECKIO,

Proſtant AUGUSTÆ Vindelicorum,

Apud LAUR. KRONIGERUM & THEOPH. GOEBELII Hæred.

Typis JAC. KOPMAIERI, Reipubl. Typogr. An. M. DC. XCV.

& M. DC. XCVI. excuſæ.

First edition of this "first 'medical dictionary' - an invaluable storehouse of facts - and fancies" (Wightman)

32. BRUNFELS, Otto. Onomastikon medicinae.

Strasbourg, Johann Schott, (14 April) 1534. Folio (212 x 308 mm). (186) ff. With full-page woodcut on fol. 6v showing Saints Cosmas and Damian, the patron saints of physicians. Contemporary full vellum binding. € 9,500

First edition of this Renaissance dictionary of natural science compiled by Otto Brunfels, the "father of German botany", best known for pioneering the emancipation of that field from mediaeval herbalism. "Brunfels' passion for compiling and organizing reference material [...] was fully exhibited in his 'Onomastikón', a comprehensive dictionary containing a wealth of material related to medicine, botany, alchemy, and metrology" (DSB). Designed "for the use of physicians and apothecaries" (ibid.), the volume bears ample witness to the pre-eminence of Arabic medicine during the Middle Ages and early modern period, including a long discussion of Galenus, whose works were channeled into the West mainly through Arabic scholars, and entries on Ibn Sina (Avicenna), "natione Arabs, [...] a medicis Princeps vocatur", as well as Ibn Rushd (Averroes), "Avicennae coaevus, multae eruditionis philosophus et medicus, qui cum maxima laude et ipse Aristotelis libros est commentatus". – Insignificant browning with very slight brownstaining and worming near end (confined to margins); a few occasional humanist annotations with an 18th century handwritten note of acquisition (purchased from sale of the Wille library in St Petersburg) on the rear pastedown. A good, tight copy.

VD 16, B 8525. Adams B 2928. BM-STC German 156. DSB II, 537. Ferchl 73. Wellcome I, 1106. Wightman 112.

ONOMA ΣTIKON MEDICINAE.

CONTINENS

Omnia nomina Herbarum, Fruticum, Suffruticum, Arborum, Sentium, Seminum, Florum, Radicum, Lapidũ precioſorum, Metallorũ, Colorum, Definitionum medicinaliũ, Inſtrumentorũ Medicinæ, Vnguentorum, Diapaſmatum, Emplaſtrorum, Eclegmatum, Acoporũ, Suffituum, Electariorum, Pharmacorum, Clyſterium, Balanorũ, Peſſorum, Paſtillorum, Malagmatum, Balnearum, Chirurgiæ, Morborũ Pecudũ, Animantium omnis generis nomina propria: eorum quæ in myropolijs habentur, Morborum, Medicorum, & Inuentorum Medicinæ, Anatomiæ, Ponderum, Philoſophię naturalis, Magiæ, Achimiæ, & Aſtrologiæ: ex optimis, probatiſſimis, & uetuſtiſſimis Autoribus, cum Græcis, tum Latinis, Opus recens, nuper multa lectione

OTHONIS
Brunfelſij,
Medicinæ profeſsoris, congeſtum in

gratiam eorum qui ſe priſcæ MEDICINAE dediderunt.

Præſcriptis Operi Tabulis nominum Anatomię, & ęgritudinum totius corporis humani.

Saladini item iudicio de Ponderibus Medicinalibus.

ARGENTORATI apud Ioannem Schottum,
cum gratia & Priuilegio CAES. Maieſt.
ad Quinquennium.

M. D. XXXIIII.

The valuation of pearls

33. [CHAPPUZEAU, Samuel]. Histoire des joyaux, et des principales richesses de l'orient & de l'occident.

Geneva, pour J. H. Widerhold, 1665. 12mo. (10), 180 pp. With engraved additional pictorial title and small woodcut ornament to printed title; woodcut head- and tail-pieces and decorative initials. Contemporary full vellum. € 24,000

Extremely rare first edition of this history of gemstones, corals and pearls, with plentiful references to the Arabian Gulf ("ou Mer d'Elcatif"), and specifically to Bahrain, Al-Qatif, Muscat, and Ormus, including separate chapters on pearls, their valuation, and the process of pearl-fishing. Carter lists Chappuzeau's work, which draws strongly on Tavernier, under the "key European accounts", quoting his mention of the Gulf as a major source of pearls: "The most significant pearl fishing ground is on the coast of Arabia Felix, between the towns of Julfar and Catif" (p. 94). – Chappuzeau's "text is in two parts, the first, of six chapters, describes gemstones beginning with diamond, then those of color, pearls, coral, amber yellow stones, the metals, ambergris, bezoar, indigo and other 'rich productions' of the East and West Indies, and including salts. The second part describes the places referred to in the first part, from Abyssinia to Visapur [...] Chappuzeau provides information on places in India where diamonds are found, how they are mined, and prices demanded for diamonds and other gemstones. The method of pricing pearls is also given along with a table of values [... This chapter] is famous for its perpetuation of the story that pearls generate from dew drops falling into the gaping shells of the pearl oysters" (Sinkankas). Also includes references to mining in Peru and trade from the West Indies and Americas. – Spine somewhat dust-soiled; interior shows some browning throughout. Provenance: Contemporary ink ownership "F. Baker" (?) to title-page. Latterly removed from the Library of the Birmingham Assay Office, one of the four assay offices in the United Kingdom, with their inconspicuous library stamp to the flyleaf. Vastly rarer than the 1671 English edition: no other copy seen in the trade.

Sinkankas 1251. Sabin 12010. Cioranescu (17th c.) 18639. OCLC 78250964. Carter, Sea of Pearls, pp. 94 & 106. Cf. Hoover 217; Roller/Goodman I, 222; Macclesfield 512 (for the 1671 English translation).

Tinnitus, diabetes, manic depression: a medical manual drawing on Avicenna

34. CONCOREGIO, Giovanni. Practica nova medicine [...]. Summula [...] de curis febrium.

(Venice, heirs of Ottaviano Scoto, 19 Febr. 1515). Folio (218 x 304 mm). 101 ff., final blank. With woodcut printer's device at the end and numerous woodcut initials. Modern red morocco, blindstamped to style, with gilt spine and inner dentelle. Marbled endpapers. All edges sprinkled in red. In cloth slipcase.

€ 8,500

A rare medical compendium drawing strongly on the Arabic physicians who dominated the medieval medical schools of France and Northern Italy, including the author's treatise on fevers (fol. 68 ff.), based on Avicenna, who is variously quoted. Some of the surprisingly modern ailments discussed include tinnitus (fol. 40), diabetes (fol. 61), and manic depression (an extensive chapter, fol. 13-16). This is the third edition of the collection first published thus in 1501 (not counting the only incunabular edition of 1485). "Concoreggio, born in Milan around 1380, was made professor in Bologna in 1404 before teaching at the Universities of Pavia, Florence and (in 1439) Milan. His works are composed after the model of the Arabs, without much personal observation, and were published as a collection after his death in Pavia around the year 1440" (cf. Hirsch). – Some waterstaining to margins (more pronounced near beginning). Bound in a sumptuous modern morocco binding decorated with rollstamps showing Renaissance heads, likely for the 20th-century physician and collector Piergiorgio Borio (his bookplate on the front pastedown). Only 3 copies in Italy (Biblioteca comunale dell'Archiginnasio Bologna; Biblioteca Angelica Roma; Biblioteca Casanatense Roma).

Edit 16, CNCE 14741. Durling 1008. Hirsch VI, 645. Sangiorgio, Cenni storici sulle due Università di Pavia e di Milano (1831), p. 57f. Brambilla I, 128. Astruc 211.

Practica noua medicine Joannis de concoregio Mediolanensis: Lucidarii 7 flos florum medicine nuncupata. Summula eiusdem de curis febrium scom hodiernuz modum 7 vsum cōpillata: nouissime recognite. infinitisqz erroribus castigate.

✠

net, in quo terram cum orbe lunari tanquam epicyclo contineri diximus. Quinto loco Venus nono mense reducitur. Sextum deniq; locum Mercurius tenet, octuaginta dierum spacio circũ currens. In medio uero omnium residet Sol. Quis enim in hoc

pulcherrimo templo lampadem hanc in alio uel meliori loco poneret, quàm unde totum simul possit illuminare? Siquidem non inepte quidam lucernam mundi, alij mentem, alij rectorem uocant. Trimegistus uisibilem Deum, Sophoclis Electra intuentẽ omnia. Ita profecto tanquam in solio regali Sol residens circum agentem gubernat Astrorum familiam. Tellus quoque minime fraudatur lunari ministerio, sed ut Aristoteles de animalibus ait, maximam Luna cum terra cognationẽ habet. Cõcipit interea à Sole terra, & impregnatur annno partu. Inuenimus igitur sub

hac

A "landmark of human thought": the most important scientific publication of the 16th century

35. COPERNICUS, Nicolaus. De revolutionibus orbium coelestium, libri VI.

Basel, Henricpetri, 1566. Folio (202 x 293 mm). (6), 213, (1) pp. With woodcut printer's device on title page, different device on verso of final leaf, and numerous diagrams in the text. Contemporary full vellum with hand-lettered spine title. € 350,000

Second edition of the most important scientific publication of the 16th century and a "landmark of human thought" (PMM). A fine copy in a contemporary binding. "De revolutionibus" was the first work to propose a comprehensive heliostatic theory of the cosmos, according to which the sun stood still and the earth revolved around it. It thereby inaugurated one of the greatest paradigm shifts in the history of human thought. This edition is the first to contain Rheticus's "Narratio prima", first published in an exceptionally rare edition at Gdansk in 1540. The "Narratio" summarizes and champions the Copernican heliocentric hypothesis and records Rheticus's indefatigable efforts to persuade Copernicus to publish. The text follows the 1543 first edition, including Andreas Osiander's controversial unsigned preface, in which he attempted to placate potential critics of the work by emphasizing its purely theoretical aspect. Petri added a prefatory recommendation by the noted astronomer Erasmus Reinhold (printed at the end of the index), stating that "all posterity will gratefully remember the name of Copernicus, by whose labor and study the doctrine of celestial motions was again restored from near collapse" (Owen Gingerich's translation, Eye of Heaven, p. 221). In his census of the 1543 and 1566 editions, Owen Gingerich located 317 copies of the second, making it only slightly less rare than the first. The total edition size has been estimated at 500 copies only.

Adams C 2603. Cinti 48 (3). Houzeau/Lancaster 2503. Taylor, Mathematical Practitioners, pp. 184, 199 & 138. Cf. PMM 70 for the first edition.

First edition of Ruel's translation of a foundational work on pharmacology

36. DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius. De medicinali materia libri quinque. De virulentis animalibus, et venenis canerabioso, et eorum noti, ac remedijs libri quattuor.

(Colophon: Paris, Henri Estienne, 1516). Folio. [12], 157, [2], [1 blank] ll. With the title within a decorative metalcut(?) panel. Set in roman types. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment; rebacked in calf, with new endpapers, but preserving the original paste-downs. € 18,000

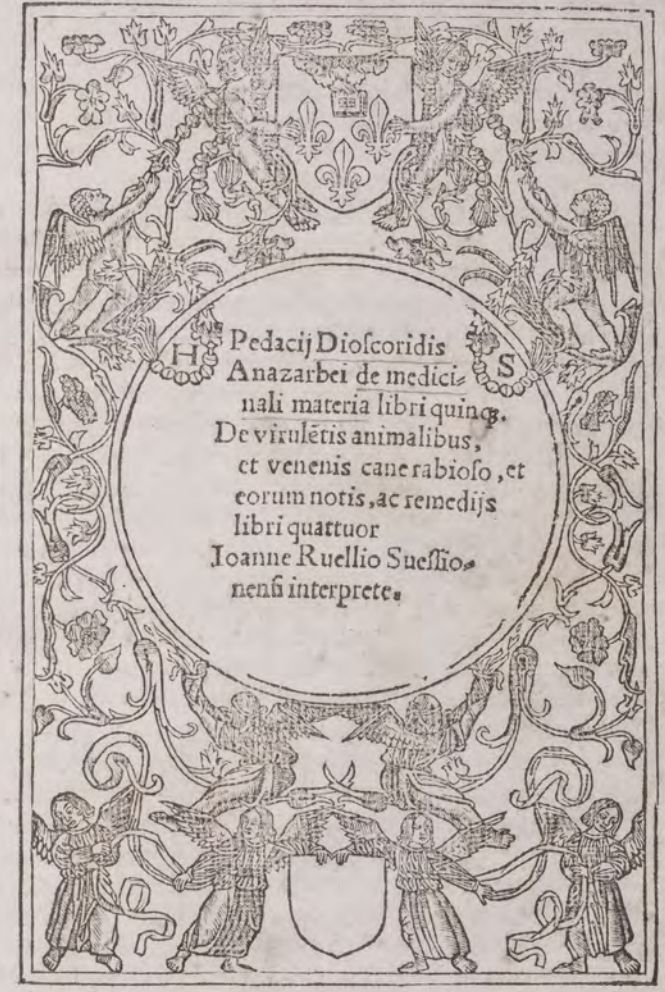
First edition of Jean Ruel's translation into Latin of Dioscorides's standard work on pharmacology, De materia medica (books 1-5), the most important botanical book up on to the 16th century, followed by four books on poison De venenis and De venenatis animalibus (books 6-9). - Dioscorides (ca. 40-90 AD), a Greek in the service of the Roman Empire, assembled all that was then known concerning the medicinal uses of plants, animals and minerals, adding information from his own experience accompanying the Roman army to Spain, the Middle East, North Africa and elsewhere, where he came to know many Persian, Indian and other exotic medicines. Though his work appeared in Latin from 1478 and in the original Greek from 1499, the present translation by Jean Ruel was first published here. "Often considered a herbal, [it] deals with all three natural kingdoms: plant, mineral and animal. It describes all the substances known to Dioscorides that were used as primary ingredients for medicines, and constitutes an encyclopedia on the topic. ... [It] contains just over one thousand chapters [each dealing with another medicine] and features 794 plants, 104 animals and 105 minerals. Most of the chapters contain the following information: the most common name of the drug and its possible synonyms; a description of the natural element producing the drug (for a vegetal drug, the whole plant); the part used as a drug, possibly with its preparation; the therapeutic properties of the drug; the diseases for which the drug was used, including the preparation and administration of the medicine; when appropriate, the falsifications and methods of authentication of the drug; and other uses of the drug, such as in cosmetics, veterinary medicine, of handicraft" (Glick). - "While Hippocratic and Galenic medical theory and practice were readily adopted by the physicians of the Islamic era-a system that has persisted down to our time in traditional and folk medicine throughout the Near and Middle East, it was the Ketâb al-haðâeš (Book of the herbs), a translation of Dioscorides' famed treatise on materia medica by Estefan b. Basîl and his master the celebrated physician-translator Honayn b. Eshâq (b. 192/808 at Hîra), that constituted the original source of knowledge and inspiration for medical and pharmacological writers … in the lands of Islam in the Middle Ages and afterwards. Dioscorides described approximately 600 plants, mainly of the Mediterranean area, providing for every item equivalent names in some other languages, its provenience, a short morphological description, and then a statement of its medicinal properties and uses. Dioscorides was held in great esteem by all the physicians and scholars in the Islamic period" (Encyclopaedia Iranica). - With embossed initials on leaf d5. Title-page slightly thumbed, a waterstain at the foot of the last few leaves, but otherwise internally in very good condition. Binding soiled.

Durling 1139; USTC 144550; Wellcome I, 1782; cf. T. Glick, Medieval science, technology and medicine: an encyclopedia, p. 152.

CVM PRIVILEGIO AD QVADRIENNIVM

VENTER PLVMA VENVS LAVDEM FVGIENDA SEQVENTI

EXPVLSA VT AIVNT CORNICE. ADHVC.



H Pedacij Dioscoridis Anazarbei de medicinali materia libri quinq.
De virulētis animalibus, et venenis cane rabioso, et eorum notis, ac remedijs libri quattuor
Ioanne Ruellio Suessionensi interprete.

S

Habetur venale in officina Henrici Stephani
E regione Scholæ Decretorum.

The fundamental work of the Renaissance for the study of medicinal plants

37. DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius. In hoc volumine haec continentu.r [!] Ioannis Baptistae Egnatii Veneti in Dioscoridem ab Hermolao Barbaro tralatum annotamenta. Quibus morborum et remediorum vocabula obscuriora in usum etiam mediocriter eruditorum explicantur [...].

(Venice, Luigi & Francesco Barbaro & Giovanni Bartolomeo Gabiano for Giovanni & Gregorio De Gregori, 1 Feb. 1516). Folio (225 x 318 mm). 2 parts in one volume. (36), CXXXIII (but: 134), 106 ff. Later full vellum with old giltstamped red label to spine. € 8,500

The first authoritative work of antiquity on the 'materia medica', the branch of science treating remedial substances, based on the author's first-hand research throughout the Middle East. This is the rare first printing of this edition with the commentary by G. B. Egnatio: the third Latin (altogether the fourth) edition of Dioscorides, the first to contain the translation of Ermolao Barbaro. The appendix contains the first edition ever of "Corollarii", Barbaro's conclusions, sometimes considered a separate work by bibliographers. – "Dioscorides' work is the authoritative source on the materia medica of antiquity. He described over 600 plants and plant principles" (Garrison/M.). "Very little is known about its author [...], except that he was a Cilician Greek who lived in the time of Claudius and Nero, and that he travelled widely in the Middle East, probably as a physician in the Roman army [...] It is no exaggeration to say that from its publication until well into the 17th century [...] all botanical studies were based on this book, and the greater part of any new botanical matter published during the 16th and 17th centuries was in the form of commentary on Dioscorides [...] It is only with the rise of modern scientific botany in the 18th century that his influence began to wane" (PMM). – Occasional light browning with more noticeable brownstaining to final leaves; a few wormholes (some within the text). A small paper flaw to the lower edge of the last few pages. – Provenance: 1) 17th-century ink ownership of Sinobaldi di Verona to title-page; 2) French bookseller Lucien Scheler (1902-99) with his collation mark "Coll. complet / L.S." pencilled to pastedown.

Edit 16, CNCE 17255. IA 154.303, 112.852. Bird 669. Panzer VIII, 429, 767. Proctor/Isaac 12338. Wellcome I, 1794. Choulant, Hdb. ält. Med. 80 (erroneously stating "s. l. e. a.") & 82. Durling 1140. Haeser II, 9. Johnston, The Cleveland Herbal, Botanical, and Horticultural Collections (Kent, 1992), no. 28. Not in Adams, Lesky, Osler or Waller. Cf. PMM 20.

Sus libri hinus est fris Sinibaldi de uerona

IN HOC VOLVMINE HÆC CONTINENTVR

IOANNIS BAPTISTÆ EGNATII VENETI IN DIOSCORIDEM AB HERMOLAO BARBARO TRALATVM ANNOTAMENTA. QVIBVS MORBORVM ET REMEDIORVM VOCABVLA OBSCVRIORA IN VSVM ETIAM MEDIOCRITER ERVDITORVM EXPLICANTVR.

Pedacii Dioſcoridis Anazarbei de Medicinali materia ab eodem Barbaro latinitate primum Donati Libri quinque.

Eiuſdem de Noxiis Venenis ut Caueri uitariq; poſſint. Liber. I.

Eiuſdem de Venenatis animalibus & Rabioſo Cane. Liber. I.

Eiuſdem de eorum quos animalia Venenata momorderint. Liber. I.

Hermolai Barbari patricii Veneti & Patriarchæ Aquileienſis Corollarium libris quinque Abſolutum.

Accedit in Dioſcoridem & Corollarium index q̄ copioſiſſimus.

Hoſce Omnes libros intra quindecennium nullus excudito.
Si quis contra faxit, impius iuteſtabiliſq; eſto.
Leoniſq; decimi Pontificis Diris obnoxius ſemper uiuito.

Ex ſudæ Collectaneis.

Dioſcorides Anazarbenſis medicus cognomẽto phacas. i. Lentinus q⁹ lentigine os dehoneſtaretur: fuit autẽ ſub Cleopatra & Antonio in Ægypto: ſcripſit libros quatuor & uiginti ualde Celebres ad medicinæ uſum.

First edition of this pharmaceutical treatise in the Arabic tradition

38. DUPUIS, Guillaume (Puteanus). De medicamentorum quomodocunque purgantium facultatibus, nusquam anteà neque dictis, neque per ordinem digestis libri duo [...].

Lyon, Matthias Bonhomme, 1552. 4to. (8), 179, (1) pp. With woodcut printer's device to title-page and numerous woodcut initials. Contemporary limp vellum with remnants of ties. € 6,500

Extremely rare: the first edition of this pharmaceutical treatise by the elusive physician Guillaume Dupuis (fl. 1536-51) from Blangy in northern France but long settled in Grenoble. "Il [...] exerca longtemps la médicine avec une grande réputation [... et] était en même temps professeur à l'université de cette ville" (Hoefer). The work was republished in 1554, with a treatise by Cousinot, under the title "De occultis pharmacorum purgantium facultatibus". Like most of its kind, it draws heavily on Galen and the Arabic tradition of Mesue; p. 105 refers to the use of Aloe among the Arab physicians. – Browning and damp-stains throughout; numerous ink annotations to endpapers and throughout; occasional worming, mainly confined to margins. Several paper flaws to the edges. Binding wrinkled and rubbed. Provenance: Several near-contemporary ink ownerships by the pharmacist Joseph Nicolau (including in the device and the first initial); additional 18th century ink ownerships by Luís Ferrari.

BM-STC French 145. Wellcome 5300. Ferchl 428 ("Leiden" in error). Baudrier X, 223. Gültingen VIII, 95, 158. Hoefer XV, 367. Not in Durling, but NLM WZ 240 ("Imperfect: p. 177 mutilated"). OCLC 14307014. Not in Waller or Osler.

DE MEDICAMENTORVM quomodocunque purgantium facultatibus, nusquam anteà neque dictis, neque per ordinem digestis

LIBRI DVO.

PRIOR EAM FACVLTATEM, QVAE à substantiarum similitudine succos trahere & purgare Medicis multis dicitur, ab omnium purgantium consortio explodit.

POSTERIOR EORVNDEM PVRGANtium omnium Medicamentorum veram & germanam rationem certa methodo atque ordine nosse demonstrat.

AVTHORE
GVILIELMO PVTEANO
Medico Gratianopolitano.

Artis Medicæ litera occidit, spiritus verò ex multa lectione multoq; in eadem arte exercitio comparatus ægros sanat curabiles.

LVGDVNI,
Apud Mathiam Bonhomme.

M. D. LII.

CVM PRIVILEGIO.

"one must seek to replace resentment towards the Arabs with psychological understanding and an honest desire for co-operation"

39. EINSTEIN, Albert, German physicist and Nobel laureate (1879-1955). Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein").

Berlin, 19 Nov. 1929. 4to. 1½ pp. € 45,000

In German, to the Austrian politician and writer Heinrich York-Steiner, a pioneer of Zionism, in answer to a request for permission to reprint a statement on Palestine. Einstein expresses his deepest admiration for York-Steiner's book "Die Kunst als Jude zu leben" (1928), which he has read in its entirety, fully agreeing with its analysis and finding it gratifying that the book has attracted so much interest. Einstein writes that he has published various items about recent conflicts with the Arabs and is unaware to which one York-Steiner refers, but gives permission to reprint whatever he finds appropriate. Einstein writes that he became acquainted with the concept of Zionism only in 1914, at the age of 35, after moving to Berlin, having previously lived in a totally neutral environment. "But ever since then it has been clear to me that to maintain, or rather regain, an existence in decency, we Jews have an urgent need to revive a sense of community. I recognize Zionism as the only effort that brings us closer to this goal. However, it is now necessary to ensure that this movement avoids the danger of degenerating into blind nationalism. Foremost, I feel, one must seek to replace resentment towards the Arabs with psychological understanding and an honest desire for co-operation. In my opinion, overcoming this difficulty will be the final touchstone on which will depend our community's right to exist in a higher sense". Unfortunately, Einstein must acknowledge that the attitude in official circles and the majority of published statements leave much to be desired in this regard. – On headed paper; small tears to centerfold re-backed.

ALBERT EINSTEIN

rigkeit wird nach meiner Meinung erst der Prüfstein dafür sein, dass unsere Gemeinschaft im höheren Sinne Lebensberechtigung besitzt. Ich muss leider offen bekennen, dass das Verhalten unserer offiziellen Stellen, sowie die Mahrheit der zutagetretenden Aeusserungen in dieser Beziehung nach meiner Ansicht viel zu wünschen übrig lassen.

Es grüsst Sie herzlich und mit aller Hochachtung

Ihr

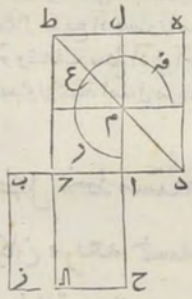
A. Einstein.

المقالة الثالثة احد وعشرون وهي عشرون شكلا

آ

كل خط مستقيم محدود قسم علي نسبة ذات وسط وطرفين وزيد علي قسمه الاطول خط يساوي نصف الخط كله علي استقامته فان مربع الخط الحادث منهما يساوي خمسة امثال مربع نصف الخط ❁

ليكن الخط آب وقسم علي ح علي نسبة ذات وسط وطرفين بالشكل التاسع والعشرين من السادسة وليكن قسمه الاطول آح ونزيد فيه علي استقامته خط آد مساويا لنصف خط آب فاقول ان مربع حد خمسة امثال مربع اد برهانه نرسم علي كل واحد من خطي آب حد مربعا بالشكل التاسع والاربعين من الاولي وهما مربعا آز حه ونخرج كل واحد من خطي اح حط علي استقامته اما اح ففي جهة آ واما حط ففي جهة ح الي ان ينتهي آح الي ضلع هط علي نقطة ل وحط الي ضلع حز علي نقطة آ ونخرج خط دط فيجتاز علي خط آل علي نقط م ونخرج خطا موازيا لضع حد بالشكل الواحد والثلثين من الاولي ونخرجه في جهتيه الي ان ينتهي الي ضلعي ده حط علي نقطتي ن س فلان سطحي آن ل س مربعا باستبانة الشكل الرابع من الثامنة والاضلاع المتقابلة من السطوح المتوازية الاضلاع متساوية بالشكل الرابع والثلثين من الاولي يكون نم يساوي اد وم س يساوي آح ولان سطح آز مربع خط اح يساوي اب واد يساوي ام لكن اب يساوي ضعف اد فاح يساوي ضعف ام ونسبة سطح آل الي آس كنسبة اح الي ام بالشكل



"possibly the most remarkable of all printed editions of Euclid ... in a class by itself"

40. EUCLID. Kitab tahrir usul li-Uqlidus min talif Khawjah Nasir al-Din al-Tusi.

Rome, Typographia Medicaea, 1594. Folio. 453, (1) pp. Title and text within double rules. Two woodcut title vignettes; numerous geometrical figures set within the text. Contemporary full calf with gilt cover borders an decorations. All edges red. € 85,000

First Arabic edition of Euclid's famous "Elements of Geometry", the "oldest mathematical textbook in the world still in common use today" (PMM). The translation is by the great Persian polymath Nasir al-Din al-Tusi (1201-74), after whom the lunar crater "Nasireddin" is named. Euclid's bibliographer Charles Thomas-Stanford calls this "possibly the most remarkable of all printed editions of Euclid", indeed an edition that might belong "in a class by itself". The Arabic version of Euclid's thirteen books was "made by the astronomer Nasir al-din in AD 1260 [...]. Printed throughout in Arabic, it is a distinguished product of the Roman press, and a typographical monument of which any press might be proud" (Thomas-Stanford, p. 17). While the work was issued simultaneously with a title-page also in Latin (reading "Euclidis Elementorum geometricorum libri tredecim, ex traditione doctissimi Nasiridini Tusini nunc primum Arabicè impressi"), this issue contains the title-page in Arabic only. There are also copies that contain merely twelve books and have 400 pages (instead of 453, as here). – The Sultan's privilege is signed by Badshah Islam al-Sultan, the son of al-Sultan al-Sultan Murad Khan, and dated Dhul-hijja 996 H in Constantinople. Paginated in Arabic throughout, with additional Western-style pagination from p. 25 onwards. One of the most important works to leave the Medicean Oriental Press, founded in 1584 by Cardinal Ferdinando I de' Medici and directed by Giambattista Raimondi (1536-1614), an able scholar of Arabic. – Binding professionally repaired. Interior variously browned due to paper, but a good, complete copy of this rare and important edition.

Adams E 990. Thomas-Stanford 46a. Riccardi (Bib. Euclidea) 15941 (note); BM-Arabic I, 515. Roller/Goodman I, 371. BN 48, 690, no. 69. Mortimer (Italian 16th c.) 175. NUC (pre-1956) NE 0188979. Hoffmann II, 58 (only 12 books, 400 pp.). OCLC 16750170. Cf. PMM 25.

Moroccan-printed Arabic edition of Euclid's "Elements"

41. EUCLID / AT-TUSI, Nasir al-Din Muhammad ibn Muhammad. Kitab tahrir al-usul li-Uqlidis (Commentary on Euclid's Elements).

Fes (Alawi Morocco), al-Matba`ah al-`Amirah, Khidmat al-`Arabi al-Azraq (colophon with name of Sultan Muley Hassan), [1 Nov. 1876 CE] = 13 Shawwal 1293 H. 4to. 2 vols. (1), 455, 4 pp. (4), 445, (3) pp. Each page with 19 lines of Maghribi script within double rules. With numerous diagrams. Lithographed on thick paper throughout. Contemporary red morocco boards with gilt cover decorations and fore-edge flap. Calligraphic title to lower edges. € 18,500

Very rare Moroccan-printed (lithographed) Arabic edition of Euclid's famous "Elements of Geometry", the "oldest mathematical textbook in the world still in common use today" (PMM). The translation and commentary, first printed in 1594, are by the great Persian polymath Nasir al-Din al-Tusi (1201-74), after whom the lunar crater "Nasireddin" is named. – Evenly browned throughout; occasional slight traces of worming. Bindings a little chipped at extremeties, but a very appealingly preserved copy. OCLC lists only four copies in libraries (Harvard, Columbia, Oxford, Cambridge).

OCLC 83666245. Cf. PMM 25.

5 leading scientific works on mathematics, optics, astronomy and astrology, mostly rare, in a beautiful contemporary 16th-century binding

42. EUCLID; PÉNA, Jean (ed.). Euclidis optica & catoptrica, nunquam antehac Graece aedita. Paris, André Wechel, 1557. Set in roman and Greek type. With the woodcut printer's device of André Wechel on both title-pages, with several optical and mathematical woodcuts in the text and some woodcut initials and headpieces. **WITH: (2) EUCLID (?); CLEONIDES; PÉNA, Jean (ed.).** Euclidis Rudimenta musices. Sectio regulae harmonicae. E Regia bibliotheca desumpta, ac nunc primum Graecae et Latine excusa. Paris, André Wechel, 1557. Set in roman and Greek type. With the woodcut printer's device of André Wechel on the title-page, woodcut initials and headpieces. **AND: (3) THEODOSIUS of Bithynia; PÉNA, Jean (ed.).** Theodosij Tripolitae sphaericorum, libri tres, nunquam antehac Graece excusi. Paris, André Wechel, 1558. Set in roman and Greek type. With the woodcut printer's device of André Wechel on the title-page and on the verso of the last leaf with the "Errata", with several optical and mathematical woodcuts in the text and some woodcut initials and headpieces. **AND: (4) PITATI, Pietro.** Compendium Petri Pitati Veronensis in Academia philarmonica Mathesim profitentis super annua solaris, atque lunaris anni quantitate, Paschalis item solemnitatis iuxta veteres ecclesiae canones recognitione Romanique calendarii instauratione, deque vero passionis dominicae die; Ortu quoque et occasu stellarum fixarum, in tres divisum tractatus. Verona, Paolo Ravagnano, 1560. Set in roman type. With a woodcut title vignette, with the printer's device of Paolo Ravagnano on the verso of the second last leaf of the colophon and many tables within the text. **AND: (5) GAURICO, Luca.** Calendarium ecclesiasticum novum, ex sacris literis, probatisque sanctorum Patrum synodis excerptum, iuxta omnipotentis Dei mandata in veteri testamento Mosi data: in quo potissimus agitur de vera sacratissimi Paschatis, festorumque mobilium celebratione, duum millium annorum interstitio duraturum. Venice, [colophon:], the heirs of Lucantonio I Giunta, May 1552. Set in roman type. With the Giunti printer's device on the title-page, several woodcut astronomical and astrological figures in text, some astrological and astronomical tables within the text and some woodcut initials. 5 works in 1 volume. 4to. [20], 48, [4], 64 pp.; 16, 10 ll.; [8], 54, [2], 68, [2] pp.; 128 [= 130], [2]; [4], 134, [1], [1 blank] ll. Contemporary richly blind-tooled pigskin over wooden boards with the date "1561" blind-stamped on the front board, sewn on 3 double chords, with paper manuscript spine labels pasted between each chords and the head and the bottom of the spine (some faded), with two original brass clamps on leather straps, blue edges. € 35,000

Ad 1: First edition of the Greek text and the Latin translation of the "Optica (Optics")", the earliest surviving Greek treatise on perspective and the "Catoptrica (Catoptrics)", a text concerning the mathematical theory of mirrors. Both works are ascribed to the Greek mathematician Euclid (fl. ca. 300 BC), who is often called the "founder of geometry" and who is described as "the most celebrated mathematician of all time, whose name became a synonym for geometry until the twentieth century" (DSB). - Ad 2: First edition of the Greek text and of the Latin translation of two treatises on the technical and mathematical aspects of music, formerly both ascribed to Euclid and known as the "Elements of music", but later this was disputed. This because the both treatises in this work can hardly be by the same author. - Ad 3: Very rare first edition of the "Sphaericorum" or "Sphaerics" written by the Greek mathematician and astronomer Theodosius of Bithynia (ca. 169 BC - ca. 100 BC), a work on the geometry of the sphere. - Ad 4: First edition of this work by the Veronese mathematician and astronomer Pietro Pitati (died ca. 1550) who wrote many works on the reform of the calendar. In this work, on the length of the solar and lunar year, fixed stars and calendar reform, he proposed dropping 14 days from the solar calendar to conform to the Julian calendar and making 3 of 4 centennial years just ordinary, non-leap years. He illustrates his proposal with many calculations in tables. - Ad 5: First and only edition of this astronomical and astrological work written by the Italian astrologer, astronomer and mathematician Luca Gaurico (1475-1558). Gaurico studied judicial astrology, concerning the fate of man as influenced by the stars, and he is known for the judicial astrological predictions he made for some Italian noblemen. He served as astrological consultant of Catherine de' Medici, but was exiled by Giovanni II Bentivoglio, who consulted Gaurico about his destiny, but who was displeased with his prophecy. Gaurico ran a school of astrology at Ferrara, with Julius Caesar Scaliger as one of his pupils. His most famous work is the "Tractatus Astrologica". - With a contemporary drawing of a musical annotation in ad 2 on f. 9v and 17th-century (?) marginal annotations in ad 4 on f. 31v and f. 67v and many more in ad 5, including some additions to one of the astronomical calendars and to a table, and on the back endpaper bound after this work. Binding a little stained, paper on the spine a little gone at the bottom, ad 5 slightly waterstained, only a few leaves slightly frayed, ad 2 lacking the two final blanks, but otherwise a beautiful convolute with a very fine collection of 16th-century scientific works on optics, mathematics and astronomy in a contemporary binding.

Ad 1: Adams E 1020; Pettegree, French vernacular books 70022; Poggendorf II, 399; STC French, p. 157; USTC 152270; cf. DSB IV, pp. 414-430. Ad 2: Adams E 1023; Gregory, p. 85; Pettegree, French vernacular books 70019; STC French, p. 157; USTC 152269 (13 copies); cf. DSB IV, pp. 414-430. Ad 3: Adams T 548; Houzeau I, 846: "Rare"; Pettegree, French vernacular books 88197; STC French, p. 418; USTC 206070 (2 copies). Ad 4: Adams P 1322; EDIT16 37916; Houzeau I, 13751; Riccardi I, 2, 287.6; STC Italian, p. 522; USTC 849029 (8 copies); cf. DSB XIII, pp. 319-320.. Ad 5: Adams G 288; EDIT16 20526; Houzeau I, 13747; Riccardi I, 1, 581.8; STC Italian, p. 292; USTC 832049.

Hæc Rota Bicipitis Iani dat picta Calendas.

NB. Rotam hanc non ser-
uire Stilo Gregoriano
sed Juliano.

In Annis virginei partus recto ordine sigillatim proceden
us inferne reperies ciclum Solarem, & ibidem inferius è
gione literas dominicales, & in circulo tertio inferiore ca-
teres planetarum, quibus celebrabuntur calende Iani, In
nis vero præteritis præpostero ordine numerabis, & vbi
minabitur numerus Annorum inferne in secunda rotula
notatus erit numerus circli Solis, & litera Dñicalis, quæ si
ica occurrerit, Annus ille erit cõmunis, siue ciuilis, sin du-
x intercalaris, hoc est bisextilis, & litera superior deseruiet
alendis Iani vsq; ad. 24. Februarij. Inferior autem in residuo

Treating plague in Ottoman Turkey

43. [GAUDEREAU, Abbé Martin]. Relation des différentes espèces de peste que reconnoissent les orientaux, des précautions & des remedes qu'ils prennent pour en empêcher la communication & le progrès; et de ce que nous devons faire à leur exemple pour nous en préserver, & nous en guerir.

Paris, Etienne Ganeau & Jacques Quillau, 1721. 12mo. 134, (6) pp. Contemporary red morocco, triple gilt filet on covers, central royal coat of arms, gilt edges. € 15,000

First edition. – The priest Gaudereau (1663-1743) had gone to Persia in 1689 in the company of Bégnine Vachet, a director of the Seminary of Foreign Missions. Having arrived at Isfahan in late 1690, they joined François Sanson, another member of the Society of Foreign Missions sent by Louis XIV to the court of Shah Suleiman. After Sanson's departure in 1692, Gaudereau continued negotiations with Suleiman, after 1694 with Husayn. Having negotiated a military and commercial alliance between Persia and the French East India Company, he returned to Isfahan, which he quit for Europe in 1703. It was during this journey from Constantinople and Trabzon that in September 1704 he contracted the illness he describes in his book, which he based on his own experience, having miraculously survived. – Fine copy, bound for Philippe d'Orléans. From the library of Hyacinthe Théodore Baron (18th century engraved book plate).

Blake 169. OCLC 49535672. Not in Waller or Wellcome.

RELATION
DES
DIFFERENTES ESPECES
DE PESTE
QUE RECONNOISSENT
LES
ORIENTAUX,
Des Précautions & des Remedes qu'ils prennent pour en empêcher la communication & le progrès;
ET
De ce que nous devons faire à leur exemple pour nous en préſerver, & nous en guerir.

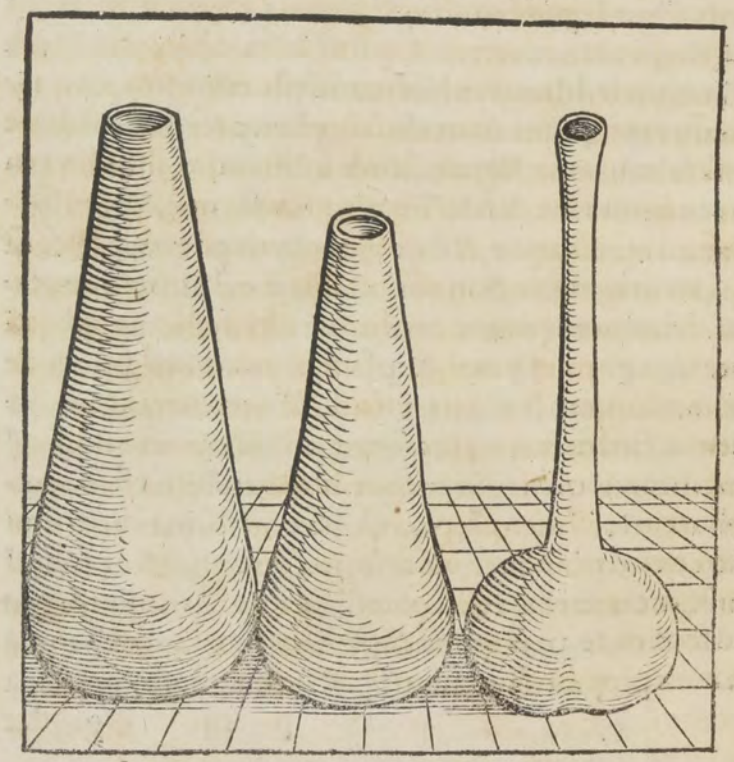
Par M. l'Abbé GAUDEREAU, *Prêtre, Docteur en Theologie, Directeur de la Maiſon des Nouveaux Catholiques, & Interprete du Roy pour les Langues Orientales, ci-devant Miſſionnaire Apoſtolique, & Conſul de France en Perſe.*

A PARIS,
Chez JACQUE QUILLAU, Imprimeur-Juré-Libraire de l'Univerſité, rue Galande près la rue du Fouare.

M. DCC. XXI.

Avec Approbation & Privilege du Roy.

gaudet magis, quàm extranea. Et eſt in ipſo facilitas extractionis illius ſubſtantię ſubtilis, cũ iam in actu ſubtilẽ habeat ſubſtãtiã. Modi uero inuẽtionis huius medicinę ſunt per ſublimationẽ, ut à nobis narratũ eſt ſufficienter. Modus uero fixiõis illius in capitulo ſuo ſimiliter narratus eſt. Coagulatiõis uero ſolutorũ modus eſt, per ampullã in cineribus uſq; ad collũ cũ tẽperato igne, q̃uſq; aqueitas euaneſcat. Deſcriptio uero longorũ uaſorũ, & eorum in quibus fit omnis coagulatio hæc eſt:



The first edition to call Geber an Arab: profusely annotated throughout

44. GEBER (Jabir Ibn Hayyan). (De alchemia). In hoc volumine de alchemia continentur haec. Gebri Arabis, philosophi solertissimi, rerumq[ue] naturalium, praecipue metallicarum peritissimi [...].

Nuremberg, Johann Petreius, 1541. 4to (165 x 213 mm). (20), 373 (but: 371), (5) pp. With 16 woodcut illustrations in the text. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten spine title. € 48,000

The rare first edition of this extremely important and early collection of alchemical writings, which unites several first printings of works previously circulated only as manuscripts. This is first edition to call Geber an "Arab", the first to use "Summa perfectionis magisterii" on the title-page, and also the first printing of the famous "Smaragdine Table" of Hermes Trismegistus. – "De Alchemia and the other works of the Geber corpus were of the greatest influence on Western chemistry, and whether they be translations or elaborations, they represent the amount of Arabic chemical knowledge made available to Latin reading people toward the end of the thirteenth century [...] they represent the best Latin knowledge on chemistry in that period" (Sarton). – The present collection, arranged by Chrysogonus Polydorus, contains four treatises by Geber: 1. Summa perfectionis; 2. Liber de investigatione perfectionis (the earliest description of the preparation of nitric acid and aqua regia); 3. Liber de inventione veritatis sive perfectionis; 4. Liber fornacum (a practical text on chemical operations). It also contains the following texts, of which at least four are printed for the first time: 5. Roger Bacon's Speculum Alchemiae (the original text from which the 1597 English "Mirror of Alchemy" edition was made); 6. Richard of Wendover's Correctorium Alchemiae; 7. Rosarius minor, de Alchemia, by an unknown author; 8. Khalid ibn Yazid's Liber Secretorum Alchemiae; 9. Hermes Trismegistus' Tabula Smaragdina; 10. Hortolanus' commentary on the Tabula. Illustrated with 16 fine woodcuts of alchemical apparatus and alchemists at work. – A complete copy in good condition showing light browning to paper, with wide margins containing extremely extensive early marginal annotations throughout. Stains to outer margin of last several leaves. A tear to the gutter of leaf c2 professionally repaired; old vellum repair to upper cover. A good copy. While the second edition of 1545, also very rare, has made a few appearances on the market, this first edition is extremely scarce.

VD 16, J 15. Ferguson I, 18 & 301. Sarton II, 1044. Lamoen, Hermes Trismegistus (Amsterdam 1990), no. 70. Brüning I, 220. Darmstaedter, Geber 7. Duveen 11. Mellon Collection (Alchemy and the Occult, Yale 1968) I, 10 (note). Not in Caillet or Rosenthal.

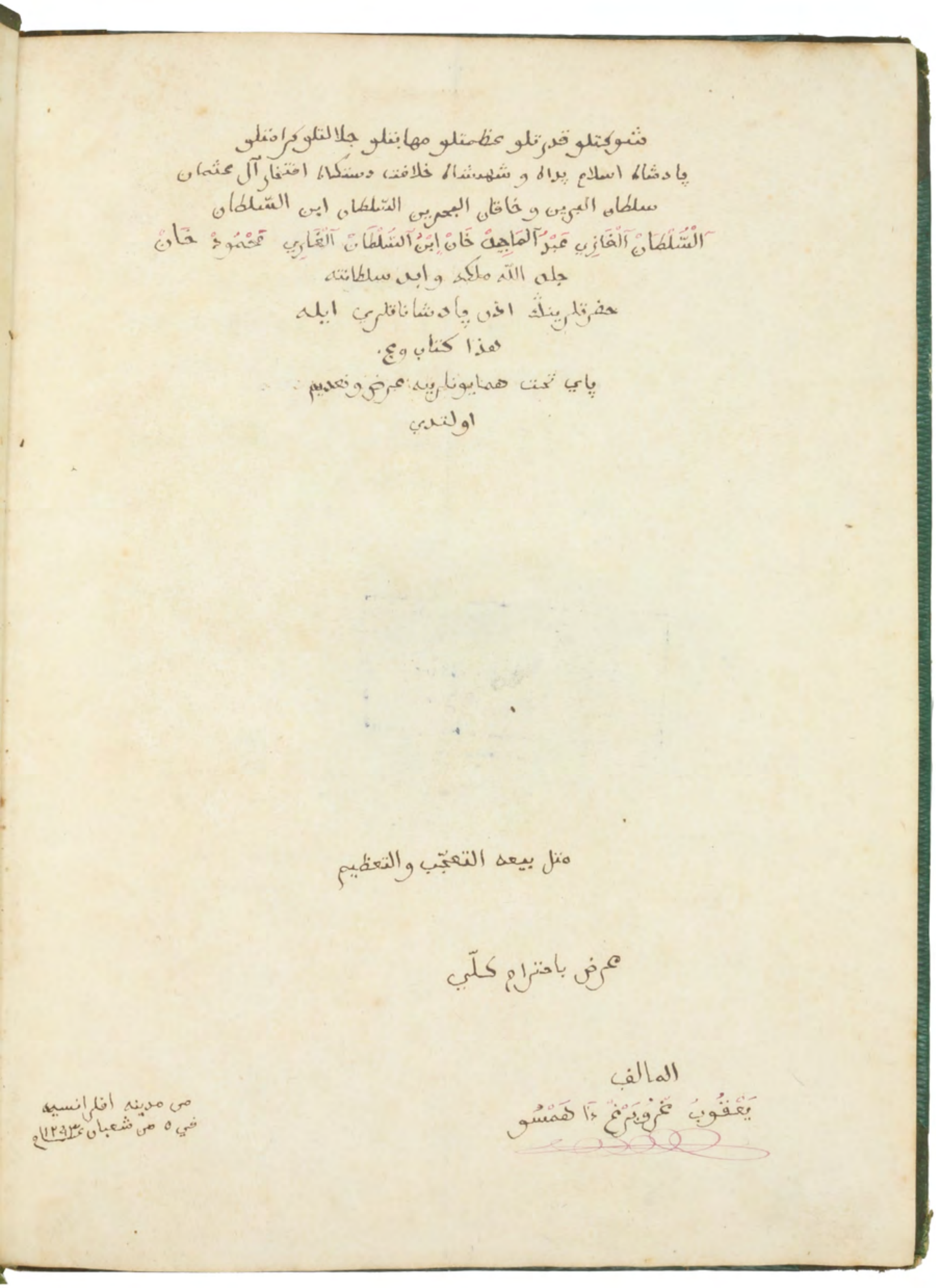
Inscribed by the author to Sultan Abdul Hamid II, in Ottoman Turkish and Arabic

45. GRÅBERG DE HEMSÖ, Jacques. Observations authentiques sur la peste du Levant et sur la vertu spécifique de l'huile d'olive contre cette effrayante maladie [...].

Florence, Guillaume Piatti, 1841. 4to. 47, (1) pp. Contemporary green half calf with giltstamped spine and borders. € 12,500

Only edition of this detailed account of the outbreak of the plague in the Levant, describing the situation in Tangier in 1818 and 1819, which the Swedish polymath Graberg (1776-1847) experienced at first hand as Swedish consul. While the first part graphically describes the sanitary crisis in Tangier, distinguishing between cases with or without skin eruption, the shorter second part deals with the occurence, spread, and extinction of the disease. – Extremities bumped. A fine, wide-margined copy removed from the library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, with traces of requisite marks and a full-page inscription by the author on the front flyleaf, handwritten in Ottoman Turkish and Arabic, dated and signed "Min madinat Ifluransiya, fi 5 min Sha'ban, am 1263 / al-mu'allif / Yaqub Grubarg da Hamsu" (i.e., Florence, 19 July 1847, shortly before Graberg's death on 29 November). – Abdul Hamid II (1842-1918) was the last Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to exert effective contol over the fracturing state and also remembered as a poet, translator and one of the dynasty's greatest bibliophiles. While his passion for books is memorialized by the many precious donations he gave to libraries all over the world and which mostly have remained intact to this day (including the 400-volume "Abdul-Hamid II Collection of Books and Serials" gifted to the Library of Congress), his own library was dispersed in the years following his deposition in 1909: books were removed to other palaces and even sold to Western collectors, the greatest part of his collection is today preserved in the Chester Beatty Library in Dublin.

Wellcome III, 143. Not in Waller.



شوكتلو قدرتلو عظمتلو مهابتلو جلالتلو كرامتلو
پادشاه اسلام پناه و شهنشاه خلافت دستگاه افتخار آل عثمان
سلطان البرين و خاقان البحرين السلطان ابن السلطان
السلطان الغازي عبد المجيد خان ابن السلطان الغازي محمود خان
جل الله ملكه وابد سلطانته
حضرتلرينك افخم پادشاهلري ايله
هذا كتاب وع.
پاي تخت همايونلرينه عرض و تقديم
اولندي

مثل بيعه التعجب والتعظيم

عرض باحترام كلي

المؤلف
يعقوب عزوبرغ دا همسو

من مدينه افلرانسيه
في ٥ من شعبان سنه ١٢٩٣

Rare first edition

46. (GRATAROLI, Guglielmo [ed.]). Verae alchemiae artisque metallicae, citra aenigmata, doctrina, certusque modus [...].

Basel, (Heinrich Petri & Peter Perna), 1561. Folio (208 x 307 mm). (16), 244, 299, (1) pp. 18th century full calf with double gilt rules to covers, giltstamped label and date to richly gilt floral spine. Leading edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 25,000

Very rare first edition. "One of the earliest collections of alchemical writers, containing 53 texts [...] A very important item" (Duveen). Among the authors of these treatises highly sought after by 16th century disciples of the hermetic sciences are Geber (Jabir ibn Hayyan), Avicenna, Roger Bacon, Arnaldus de Villanova, Albertus Magnus, Ramon Llull, Johannes de Rupescissa, Richardus Anglicus, Robertus Tauladanus, Giovanni Battista da Monte, Aristotle, Giovanni Braccesco, and Giovanni Aurelio Augurelli, as well as the editor himself. Grataroli (1510-68), a native of Bergamo, studied philosophy and medicine at Padua and lectured on Avicenna from 1537 to 1539. After his conversion to Calvinism he had to flee the Inquisition. He arrived in Basel in 1552, where he practiced and taught medicine and wrote and edited works on medicine and alchemy, of which this is his most famous effort. He also briefly held the chair of medicine at Marburg. – A substantial part of the first section is devoted to the works of the great Arab alchemist Abu Musa Jabir ibn Hayyan, known as Geber in the Latin tradition. Jabir, who was active at the court of Caliph Harun al-Rashid, was inspired to study alchemy by his master Ja'far al-Sadiq, one of the greatest authorities on the esoteric sciences. One of Jabir's most famous works is the "Kitab al-Zuhra" ("Book of Venus", or the Noble Art of Alchemy) written for Harun al-Rashid. His works are commented on by Braccesco, like Grataroli a Lombard, in his "Dialogus ... cui titulus est Lignum vitae", and by the French alchemist Tauladanus in his "In eundem Braceschum Gebri interpretem, animadversio", presented here in their only edition. – The second part contains four texts attributed to Arnaud de Villeneuve, whose "Practica ad quendam Papam" is published here for the first time. This is followed by several apocryphal treatises attributed to Albert the Great, to Raymond Llull, to Avicenna and to Aristotle. Of these, the most notable are the first edition of one of the most important texts of early alchemy, the "De perfecto magisterio" of Pseudo-Aristotle, and the first edition of Johannes de Rupescissa's "Liber lucis", as well as several medieval texts attributed to the monk Ferrarius or Efferarius, most importantly his "Thesaurus philosophiae". – Near-contemporary faded ownership inscription "... ex dono D. D. Flanet R.P." on the title-page, with some 18th century bibliographical notes in more distinct ink. A few minute wormholes in the blank lower margin (some professionally repaired), otherwise an uncommonly fine copy, sumptuously bound in the 18th century, probably in France.

VD 16, G 2915. BNHCat G 379. BM-STC German 366. Adams A 575 (s. v. Alchemy). Wellcome I, 2920. Duveen 268. Ferguson I, 341. Neu 1747. Dorbon 1976. Rosenthal 403. Thorndike V, 545ff. & 600ff. Bolton I, 989. Caillet 4746 (Biogr.). Brüning 333. Manly P. Hall coll. 79 (first part only). Soltesz G 379. USTC 602851. Not in Machiels.

VERÆ ALCHEMIÆ

ARTISQVE METALLICAE, CITRA AENIGMATA, DOCTRINA, CERTVSQVE MODUS, scriptis tum nouis tum ueteribus nunc primùm & fideliter maiori ex parte editis, comprehensus: quorum elenchum à Præfatione reperies.

Habes, amice Lector, admiranda utilißimaq; multa, quæ hactenus occultata, & ueluti sepulta iacuerunt: quorum editionis rationem in Præfatione ad philosophos Chemistas paucis intelliges.

Hosce varios tractatus in vnum collegit Gratarolus, bisque editi sunt 1561 Basileæ in fol. 1572 Basileæ in 8. 2 Vol.

BASILEAE
M. D. LXI.

Complete Ottoman medical manuscript, copied during the lifetime of the author

47. HACI PASHA. Teshil ("Facilitation"). Ottoman medical manual.

Central or Eastern Anatolia, [28 April 1408 CE] = 1 Du'l-Higga 810 H. 8vo (155 x 204 mm). Ottoman manuscript on laid paper. 134 pp. on 68 ff., written space ca. 90 x 140-145 mm. 15 lines, per extensum, written in a heavily Persian-influenced naskh style in black ink, gilt ("taddib") section titles, rubricated and sometimes written in gilt for emphasis, no catchwords, but extensively vocalized Turkish text with Arabic diacritics. Gilt gadval borders around introductory double page, remainder of text within double red rules. Frequent marginalia and occasional glosses, with some prayers and charms. Early full leather binding with fore-edge flap, spine and flap hinges reinforced with later leather. € 58,000

Complete Ottoman medical manuscript, copied by the scribe Celalu'd-din Mehmud al-'Ala'i in 1408 CE, still during the lifetime of the book's author, the Anatolian religious scholar and physician Haci Pasha (known in the Arabic tradition as Haggi Basha Galalu'd-Din al-Hidr bin 'Ali bin al-Hattab al-Aydini). – The introduction (1v-2r) sets out the work's content and structure, presented, with Arabic technical terms adopted into Turkish, as a compendium ("muhtasar") and facilitation ("teshil") of medical knowledge, offering a discussion of definitions, medical practices, the administration of solids and liquids, and a description of diseases with their symptoms and related therapies. The following sections treat dietary matters including regimens for exercise ("hereket"), meals ("gazalar"), hot baths ("hammamlar") and vomiting ("istifrag"), as well as self-medication (4v-15v), fevers ("buhran", 16r-17r), and the therapeutic and prophylactic properties of various foods (17v-26r). The third and by far the most extensive section (26r-67r) provides definitions and summary descriptions of the most common ailments with their aetiologies (proceeding from symptomological analysis, "alamet") and treatments. A single final page (67v) entitled "Kitabu'l-Ihtilac" ("Book of attraction or palpitations") contains apotropaic phrases to be pronounced over the patient and a short poem in 11 couplets, followed by the four-line colophon (68r). – Haci Pasha was a famous 14th century physician from Anatolia who moved to Cairo, then the thriving capital of Mamluk Egypt, to refine his medical knowledge during what is today regarded as the beginning of the most famous period of Ottoman medicine. The present treatise enjoyed significant success for many decades and directly influenced the work of one of the most renowned Ottoman physicians of the 15th century, Serefeddin Sabuncuoglu (1385-1468), who composed the first surgical atlas in Ottoman Turkish. – Margins somewhat fingerstained in places with a light waterstain throughout, but generally very well preserved.

Incunabular edition of an important Arabic treatise on the preparation of pharmaceutical drugs

48. HALAF IBN ABBAS ABU AL-QASIM AL-ZAHRAWI. [incipit:] Liber servitoris de preparacionibus medicinarum.

[Strasbourg, Johann Prüss, ca. 1483-1484]. Small folio (205 x 265 mm). (28) ff. With numerous initials filled in by hand in red ink, mostly 3 lines. Modern sheepskin parchment. € 45,000

Early edition of this Latin translation of a treatise dealing with the preparation of pharmaceutical drugs. It is book 28 from the Al-Tasrif, a 30-volume Arabic encyclopaedia on medicine and surgery, written ca. 1000 AD by the Arab physician Abulcasis, the father of surgery. The present translation was first published in 1471 and was for the present edition published together with treatises by Nicolaus Salernitanus and Mesue, not included here. – "Al-Zahrawi was not only one of the greatest surgeons of medieval Islam, but a great educator and psychiatrist as well. He devoted a substantial section in the Tasrif to child education and behaviour, table etiquette, school curriculum, and academic specialisation. He encouraged the study of medicine by intelligent and gifted students after completion of their primary education in language, religion, grammar, poetry, mathematics, astronomy, logic, and philosophy" (DSB). – Four leaves misbound, some minor thumbing, one leaf with two restored marginal tears and a stain on the last leaf (also affecting the previous three leaves), but otherwise in good condition.

Liber seruitoris de preparacōni
bus medicinaꝝ tā lapidū mine-
raliū q̄ʒ radicū plātaꝝ ac etiā me
diciaꝝ ex aīalibꝰ sūptaꝝ cū eoꝝ
ablucōne adustione ↄfectōne et
reseruacōe Incipit feliciter.

Dixit aggregator/
huius opis postq̄ʒ
ego collegi hunc li
brum magnū ī me
dicinis conpositis
q̄ est liber magni
iuuamēti quē noīaui librū serui-
torem et ↄpleui libros suos oēs
scdm volūtatem meā inueni ī mł
tis ex medicinis ↄpositi libri hu-
ius medicinas multas q̄ indigent
preparacōe ante horā necessita-
tis magne eaꝝ quēadmodū suc-
cos exprimere et medicinas ↄbure
re et abluere et ↄficere aliq̄s ⁊ di
scernere q̄ ex eis bona sunt et q̄
nō bona ⁊ alia ſm hanc formā p̄-
uidi ergo aggregare om̄e qđ ne-
cessariū est in hoc ſm rememora
cōem meā et ordinaui libꝝ hunc
in tres tractatus ¶ Primus eoꝝ
est de preparacōe lapidū minera
liū solū .s. de ablucōe eoꝝ tūc ð
adustiōe ⁊ ↄfectiōe eoꝝ sicut est
de marcasitha et attramentū et
calcantū et colcator et spēs alu-
minū et spēs salis et plūbi et fer
rū et hercohol ⁊ scoria argenti ⁊
auri et est de ablucōne thutie ⁊
calcis et de ablucōe argēti viui ⁊
arsenici et de medicis pectinis .s.
psilotris et de opacōe mediciaꝝ
ablutaꝝ et de opacōe teugifar ⁊
de preparacōe istoꝝ oim ⁊ decla
racōe sciencie iuuamētoꝝ ipsoꝝ
¶ Secūdus est de preparacōe ra
dicum plantaꝝ et de opacōe ex-
p̄ssionis succoꝝ ipsaru et q̄liter
trahunt̄ muscilagines ⁊ cortices
semmū et medulle et de ablucōe
olei ⁊ prepacōe fecis eius ⁊ de al
bacōne aceti ⁊ fecis eius ⁊ de o-
peracōne aceti squillitici et de di
stillacōe aque ipsius squille et de
assacōne eius et de distillacōne a
que ipsius camphore et de pre-
paracōne amili ex frumento et ð
deo et siligine et ablucio coralli
et carabe et de opacio ne medici-
naꝝ acutaꝝ laxatiuaꝝ sicut est
scamonea et coloq̄ntida turbit
mezereon anacardi alsebrā id est
esula et species eius et ad scien-
dum tempus in quo debent col-
ligi herbe necessarie reseruacōni
et qualiter debent reseruari que
colliguntur ex radicibus et flori-
bus et oleis eorum et similibus/
¶ Tercius est de preparacōe me
dicinarum sumptarum ex anima
libus sicut ð adustione cohilium.
ostotorum et cornium ⁊ soleaꝝ
et vnguium et ossium et de adu-
stione corticum ouorum et de ad
ustione sete et de adustione sar-
tan id est cancroꝝ et scorpionuʒ
et tyrorum et leporum ⁊ vesper
tilionum et prunidinū et de mo-
do colligendi sanguinē ex aīalibꝰ
viuētibus Et de candidacōe cere
et de confectione vrine infanciuʒ
Et qualiter fit glutē ex coriis et

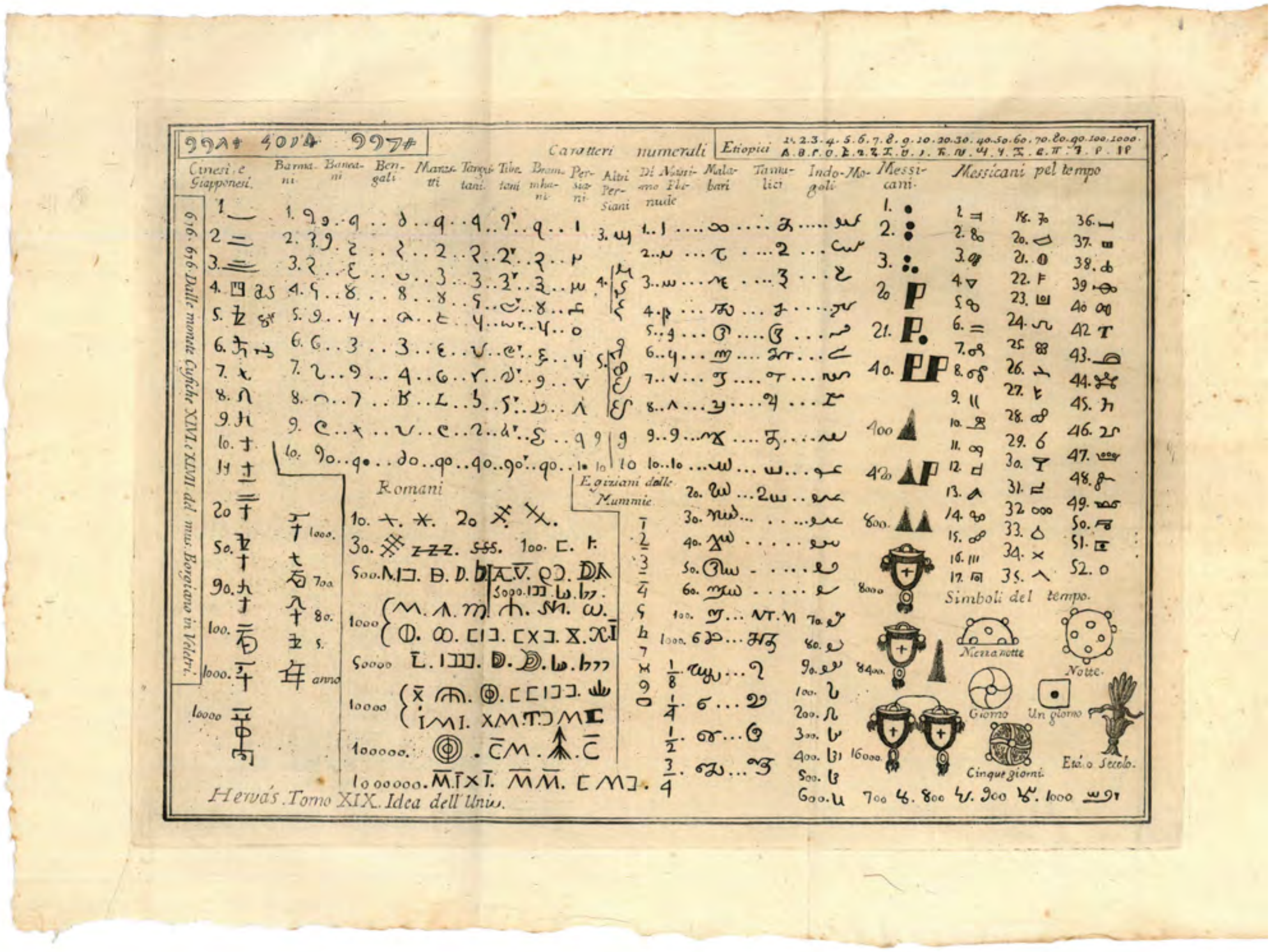
Numerical systems compared

49. HERVÁS, Lorenzo, SJ. Aritmetica delle nazioni e divisione del tempo fra l'orientali.

Cesena, Gregorio Biasini, 1786. Large 4to. 201, (1) pp. (including errata). With a folding engraved plate and a folding letterpress table. Contemporary carta rustica binding. € 7,500

First edition thus. A highly interesting work comparing the different numerical systems used by various languages and cultures: Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, North and South American Indian cultures, Chinese, Japanese, Tamil, Coptic, Maori, etc. Separate chapters investigate the European adoption of the Arabic system of numerals. The engraved plate shows the shape of numerals throughout the world, while the folding table compares the pronunciation of the word for the number "6" in a wealth of languages. – The Spanish-born Jesuit Lorenzo Hervás y Panduro (1735-1809) counts as one of the most important authors of the Spanish Universalist School of the 18th century, an enlightened, global, comparative approach to historic and scientific theory. This work also appeared as volume 19 of the author's monumental 21-volume cosmographical treatise "Idea dell' Universo" (1778-87), being one of five volumes of the series to be issued separately. – Front inner hinge loosened. Untrimmed in the original carta rustica. An early and little-received work of comparative linguistics, pre-dating by many decades the works of Bopp and Schleicher.

De Backer/S. IV, 319f., 2.XIX. Not in Riccardi.


Caratteri numerali
Etiopici
Cinesi e Giapponesi
Bengali
Malabari
Messicani
Messicani pel tempo
Romani
Egiziani delle Mummie
Simboli del tempo
Mezza notte
Notte
Giorno
Un giorno
Cinque giorni
Hervás. Tomo XIX. Idea dell'Univ.

Alhazen's optics, this copy gifted by Wilhelm Xylander: the exceedingly rare first edition of a milestone in Arabic science

50. IBN AL-HAYTHAM, Abu 'Ali al-Hasan (ALHAZEN). [Kitab al-Manazir, latine]. Opticae thesaurus. Alhazeni Arabis libri septem, nunc primum editi. Eiusdem liber de crepusculis & Nubium ascensionibus. Item Vitellonis Thuringopoloni libri X [...]. (Ed. F. Risner).

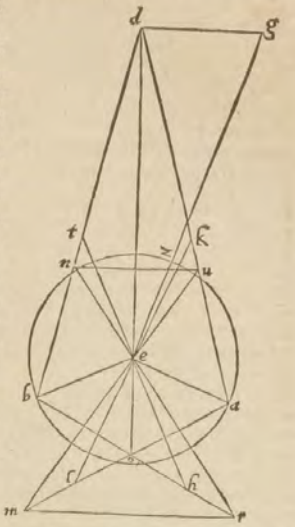
Basel, Eusebius Episcopius & haeredes Nicolai Episcopii, (August) 1572. Folio (235 x 338 mm). 2 parts in 1 vol. (6) pp., 1 blank leaf, 288 pp. (8), 474, (2) pp. With 2 different woodcut printer's devices on title-page and colophon, half-page woodcut on reverse of title-page (repeated on half-title of pt. 2), and numerous diagrams in the text. Contemporary full limp vellum binding with later ink spine label (wants ties).

€ 95,000

First edition of "the most important work of its kind in Arabic literature" (cf. Poggendorf), this copy inscribed by the German humanist Wilhelm Xylander (1532-76), sometime rector of Heidelberg University. – Ibn al-Haytham (965-c. 1040), known as Alhazen in the Western tradition, has been hailed as "the greatest Muslim physicist and one of the greatest students of optics of all times [...] The Latin translation [...] exerted a great influence upon Western science. It showed a great progress in experimental method. [Alhazen's book contains] research in catoptrics, [a] study of atmospheric refraction, [a] better description of the eye, and better understanding of vision [as well as an] attempt to explain binocular vision [and the] earliest use of the camera obscura" (Sarton). "This combined edition served as the standard reference work on optics well into the 17th century, influencing scientists such as Brahe, Kepler, Galileo, and Descartes" (Norman). – "The Arab physicist Alhazen preserved for us all that was known by the ancients in the field of optics and added some contributions of his own. His book remained a standard authority thru the 1600s. He understood that light emanated spherically from a point and greatly improved on Ptolemy's uncertain rule for refraction which, he showed, held true only for small angles. He covered many cases of reflection and refraction and his explanation of the structure and function of the eye was followed for 600 years" (Dibner). – The 'Liber de crepusculis', the work on dawn and twilight included in Risner's 'Opticae thesaurus' and attributed to Alhazen, is actually the work of his contemporary Abu 'Abdallah Muhammad ibn Mu'adh al-Jayyani (cf. Norman; DSB, p. 208). The optical study by the Polish scholar Witelo, likewise here included, is "a massive work that relies extensively on Alhazen [and] offers an analysis of reflection that was not surpassed until the 17th century" (Norman). – Binding stained; edges worn. Interior browned with some waterstaining throughout the margins; occasional edge defects. Inscribed on the title-page by Wilhelm Xylander, professor of Greek and Logic at Heidelberg and editor of numerous translations from Greek (cf. ADB XLIV, 582-593): "Xylandri dono Antonius Roverius Nemausensis possidet" (followed by a Greek dedication and Xylander's signature). The recipient Antonius Roverius (Antoine Rouvier) from Nîmes had matriculated at Heidelberg on 1 July 1572. – Later in the library of the famed microscope builder and collector Alfred Nachet (1831-1908) and his son Albert. – An appealing copy of a principal work of Arabic science as received in the West with important provenance.

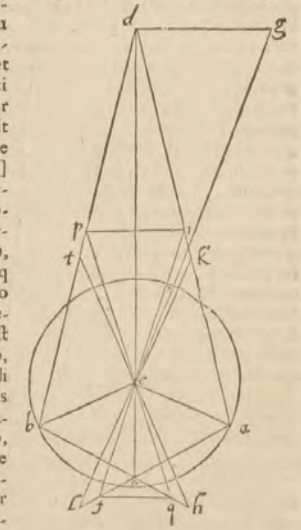
VD 16, H 693 (H 692, V 1761). Adams A 745. BM-STC 383. Dibner 138. Norman 1027. Honeyman I, 73. DSB VI, 205 & XIV, 461. GAL I, 470. Poggendorf I, 31. Duncan 113. Sarton I, 721. Carmody p. 140. Thorndike/Kibre 803, 1208. Vagnetti D62. BNHCat A 241. IA 103.705. Brunet I, 180. Arabick Roots Doha AR79. Collection Nachet (1929), 50 (this copy).

per 13 p 1, minoré recto b e t, & terminabitur in linea b d inter punctа b & r. Quare b r erit maior b n]ergo linea r b est maior b n. [superiore enim numero t b æqualis cõclusa est ipsi b h, & r b maior est b h p 9 ax: ergo r b maior est t b. Quare eadẽ multò maior est b n]&[per 3 p 6]proportio r b ad b n est, sicut proportio r e ad e n. [angulus enim n b r bifariã secatur p lineá b e, ut patuit, proximo numero.] Quare linea r e est maior quàm linea e n. Et extrahamus a l rectè in m: & sit a m æqualis b r: & continuemus m e, & transeat usq; ad u. Erit ergo m e maior quàm e u [Quia enim latera e a, m a æquantur duobus lateribus e b, r b per 15 d 1, & proximam fabricationem, & angulus e a m æqualis concluſus est superiore numero angulo e b r: erit per 4 p 1 basis m e æqualis basi r e, & angulus m e a æqualis angulo r e b, pèr conclusionem obtusus: ergo m e a est obtusus, & a e u acutus per 13 p 1. Quare cũ angulus a e u sit minor angulo m e a, & u a e æqualis e a m per cõclusionẽ: reliquus a u e maior erit reliquo a m e per 32 p 1: ideoq; per 19 p 1 in triangulo a u m latus m a maius latere a u: sed ut m a ad a u, sic m e ad e u per 3 p 6: quia angulus m a u bifariam sectus est per rectam a e, ut patuit proximo numero. Quare m e maior est e u.] Et continuemus m r, n u: erit ergo m r maior quã n u [Nam quia anguli e a u, e b n æquales concluſi sunt, & angulus a e u æquatur angulo b e n per 13 p 1: quia anguli m e a, r e b æquales demõstrati sunt, & a e ipsi e b: æquabitur e u ipsi e n per 26 p 1: & m e æquatur ipsi r e per conclusionem, & angulus u e n angulo m e r per 13 p 1: erit per 7 p 5 m e ad r e, sicut u e ad n e. Quare cum triangula m e r, u e n sint per 6 p 6 æquiangula: erit per 4 p 6, ut m e ad e u, sic m r ad u n. Itaque cum m e maior sit per conclusionem ipsa e u, erit m r maior u n.] Si ergo m r fuerit in aliquo uisibili, & uisus fuerit in d: erit n u diameter imaginis m r: & n u est minor quàm m r. Et si uisus fuerit in o, & u n fuerit in aliquo uisibili: erit m r imago n u: & est maior quàm n u. Sed cũ m r fuerit uisibile, & n u fuerit imago, & d uisus: erit imago cõuersa. Et si res uisa fuerit n u, & uisus o: imago m r erit recta. Nam imago si fuerit ultra uisum, uidebitur ante. Et omne punctum imaginis uidebitur in linea, in qua est de lineis radialibus.



43. In speculo sphærico cauo imago inter uisum & speculum aliquando maior est uisibili, & euersa: pone uisum aliquando minor est, & erecta. 50 p 8.

ITẽ: signemus in linea o h punctum q: & cõtinuemus q e: & trãseat ad p: & sit o fæqualis o q: [per 3 p 1] & continuemus e f, & transeat ad i. Erunt ergo duę lineæ p e, e i maiores duabus lineis e f, e q: [Quia enim angulus a e l rectus est, ut patuit 4 n: erit a e f acutus. Itaq; f e continuata ultra e, faciet cũ a e angulũ obtusum per 13 p 1, & cadet ultra e k. Erit igitur a i maior a k: sed a k æqualis concluſa est citato numero ipsi a l: ergo a i maior est a l, ideoq; multò maior ipsa a f. Et quia angulus i a f bifariã sectus est per rectã a e: erit per 3 p 6 ut i a ad a f, sic i e ad e f: sed cum i a maior sit a f: erit i e maior e f. Eodẽ argumento p e maior demonstrabitur ipsa e q] & erit linea p i maior quàm linea f q [cum enim duobus superioribus numeris æqualitas tum rectarum e h, e l, tum angulorum e h q, e l f demonstrata sit: & l f æquetur h q: quia tota a l æqualis est toti b h è concluso duorũ numerorũ præcedẽtium, & pars o f parti o h per thesin: æquabitur reliqua l f reliquę h q per 19 p 5: & erit per 4 p 1 e f æqualis e q, & angulus l e f angulo h e q. Et quia anguli recti a e l, b e h: itẽ a e o, b e o æquantur: reliquus l e o æquabitur reliquo h e o, & l e f æqualis ostensus est ipsi h e q: ergo f e o æquatur q e o, & p 15 p 1, 1 ax. d e i ipsi d e p, & d e a æquatus est d e b, 41 n: reliquus igitur i e a æquatur reliquo p e b, & i a e æqualis concluſus est ipsi p b e, & a e æqualis ipsi b e per 15 d 1. Quare per 26 p 1 i e æquatur ipsi p e, & angulus i e p angulo f e q per 15 p 1. Ergo p 7 p 5. 6 p 6 triangula i e p, f e q sunt æquiangula, & per 4 p 6, ut i e ad e f, sic p i ad f q: sed i e maior est e f ẽ cõcluso: ergo p i maior est f q.] Si ergo uisus fuerit in o, & p i in aliquo uisibili: erit f q imago p i: & f q est minor quá p i: & f q uidebitur super duas lineas a o, b o. Erit ergo forma retro uisum, & minor q̃ res uisa: & erit recta. Et si uisus fuerit in d, & f q fuerit in aliquo uisibili: erit p i imago f q: & est maior q̃ f q: & erit forma ante uisum conuersa. Patet ergo, quòd in speculis cõcauis cõprehẽditur forma rei uisæ minor, & maior, & æqualis.



t .. 44. Si

Treatise on drawing horary lines on horizontal, vertical, and oblique sundials

51. IBN AL-MAJDI, Shihab al-Din Abu'l-Abbas Ahmad. Irshad al-ha'ir ila takhtit fadl al-da'ir [Guide to the Right Path for the Perplexed in Drawing (Lines) of Surplus of Turn].

No place, late 16th century CE (ca. 1000 H). 4to (150 x 202 mm). Arabic manuscript on polished paper. 114 pp., final blank leaf. Naskh script in black and occasional red ink, 17 lines, single column, text enclosed within black and red rules. Numerous charts and a few diagrams in the text. 19th century red half cloth over marbled boards. € 12,500

An astronomical work on drawing horary lines on sundials, by the Egyptian mathematician and astronomer Shihab al-Din ibn al-Majdi, arranged in three parts: horizontal sundials; vertical sundials; and oblique sundials. Other copies can be found in Berlin, Cairo, Istanbul, Leiden, Rabat and Tunis; there appears to be no copy of this work in the British Library. – Marginal glosses to a few pages; several inscriptions and waqf stamps to title-page. Some waterstaining near the end with noticeable worming throughout, mainly confined to the margins. Well-preserved.

Cf. GAL II, 128, 10, no. 2. B. A. Rosenfeld & E. Ihsanoglu, Mathematicians, Astronomers & Other Scholars of Islamic Civilisation and Their Works (Istanbul 2003), p. 276, no. 815.

من ذلك النهاية فضل الدايرة
في الجنوب نصف قوس النهار
الاطول وهو القوس الكبري
ومن الجهة الاخري نح ح.
وهو قوس التمام وامّا
الشمالي فنهايته فيهما مه
م وهو القوس الصغري.

ولنسمها بالقوس الشمالية ايضا ولكن اقسام فضل
الدايرة اجزاء اجزاء الاولي في مثل ذلك ان
نحذف من النهايات ما ينكس علي بسيط القسمة
فترجع القوس الكبري الي قف وقوس التمام الي
نه والشمالي الي صه لان ابتداء الكبري والتمام
من نقطة واحدة اعني من وقت الزوال واما الشمالية
فمقدار صه مح لكن ابتداءها بعد حذف الكسور
من مے وينتهي الي قف ولنسم جدول اعداد
القوس الكبري بالجدول الاول والاخر بالمشترك
فيكون اعداد القوس من ه الي قف وقوس

التمام

One of the first defences of Arab influence in Western culture

52. IBN RUSHD (AVERROES). Collectaneorum de re medica, post Aristotelem atque Galenum facilè doctissimi, sectione tres. I. De sanitate functionibus, ex Aristot. et Galeno. II. De sanitate tuenda, ex Galeno. III. De curandis morbis. A Joanne Bruyerino Campegio, prudentissimi, litteratissimique Cardinalis Turnonii medico, nunc primùm Latinitate donatae.

Lyon, apud Seb. Gryphium, 1537. 4to (155 x 217 mm). (72) ff. With woodcut printer's device to title-page. Contemporary blindstamped full calf on 5 raised bands. All edges faded red. € 18,500

First edition of this Latin translation, from the original Arabic, of books II, VI, and VII of the collection of medical texts referred to under the title of "Colliget" (from its Arabic title "Kulliyyât"), written by the great Muslim physician Ibn Rushd (1126-98, Averroes in the Latin tradition). – This translation is important not only for being the first Averroes version given by a French translator, namely the physician and humanist Jean-Baptiste Bruyerin Champier, but also for containing one of the first defences of the part taken by Al-Andalus Arab intellectuals in the transmission of Greek philosophy in Europe. In his introduction, Champier writes: "When the great flourishing of learning collapsed in Athens, and Gothic barbarity invaded the Roman empire, some Greek books of both the philosophers and the physicians migrated to the Arabs, including the Moors and the Spanish ... especially the books of Aristotle and Galen ... Then it happened that the Arabs translated many volumes of both authors from Greek into their own language. For it is known that the Arabs were most zealous in the study of the humanities, with the result that Averroes, Alfarabi, Avicenna and innumerable others of the same period philosophized on the basis of these books ... and they wholly concentrated on this effort and poured all the force of their intellect into writing interpretations and explanations of both authors. But when Spain was ruled by Alfonso, who had a great thirst for texts, especially in mathematics, since the Moors still held Andalusia, it was easy ... for the books of Averroes and others ... to be brought to Northern Spain where they were put into Latin" (fol. A3v, transl. C. Burnett). – The first part contains the description of the human body's functions and organs (with chapters dedicated to the brain and the spinal cord). The second part deals with the rules of healthy life, while the third exposes the principles of curing diseases. – Some foxing and wrinkling. First leaves slightly loosened. A good, appealingly bound copy of a rarely seen book, last offered at auction in 1984.

Adams A 2312. Durling 373. Wellcome I, 568 (lacking last leaf). Baudrier VIII, 101. Gültlingen, Bibliographie des livres imprimés à Lyon V, 74. Atkinson, Medical Bibliography (1834), p. 67. Not in Osler, Cushing, or Waller. For the role of Arabs in the transmission of Greek philosophy see Charles Burnett, "Mont Saint-Michel or Toledo: Greek or Arabic Sources for Medieval European Culture?" (2009).

COLLECTA

NEORVM DE RE MEDICA

Auerrhoi philosophi, post Aristotelem atq; Galenum facilè doctissimi,

Sectiones tres,

I. De Sanitatis functionibus, ex Arist. & Galeno.
II. De Sanitate tuenda, ex Galeno.
III. De curandis morbis.

A' Ioanne Bruyerino Campegio, prudentißimi, literatißimiq; Cardinalis Turnonij medico, nunc primum Latinitate donatæ.

LVGDVNI APVD SEB. GRYPHIVM,
1537.

Two Important Islamic Medical Works - No Copy Recorded at Auction

53. IBN RUSHD (AVERROES) / ABD AL-MALIK ibn Abi al-'Ala' Ibn Zuhr (AVENZOAR). Abhomeron Abynzohar. Colliget Auerroys.

[Venice, Gregorius de Gregoriis], 20 Sept. 1514. Folio (213 x 310 mm). (1), 108 pp. Contemporary carta rustica binding. € 50,000

The "al-Taysir" ("Theysir") of Ibn Zuhr, and the "al-Kulliyyat" ("Colliget") of Ibn Rushd, here edited by Hieronymus Surianus. This is the fourth edition in all, the first having appeared in Venice in 1490. Printed by the press of Gregorius de Gregoriis, which in the same year had produced the first book entirely printed in Arabic, the famous Fano Book of Hours. – The "Taysir" and the "Kulliyyat" were composed as complements to a comprehensive medical work on the anatomy of organs, health, disease, clinical symptoms, drugs and food, hygiene and therapeutics. Ibn Rushd, not himself a practicing physician, wrote on the generalities of medicine and invited Ibn Zuhr, one of the pre-eminent clinicians and medical therapists of Moorish Spain, to write on the particulars. The resulting book was Ibn Zuhr's most important work, and it was highly influential in the West until the Renaissance. – "Although a true follower of Hippocrates and Galen, [Ibn Zuhr] developed numerous original ideas through his medical experimentation and observation. [He] wrote on the therapeutic value of good diets and on antidotes against poisons, and cautioned against deliberate uses of purgatives in treating the sick, who needed curing medications, not 'poisons' [...] He also recommended tracheotomy" (DSB XIV, 637f.). – Provenance: Hand-drawn armorial shield, "Maureni" (?), Verona, 1656. A clean, appealing copy with insignificant worm damage to binding, affecting the margin of the first two and the last two leaves (professionally repaired; no loss to text). No copy in trade records.

BM-STC Italian 2. Durling 368 (imperfect). Waller 563. OCLC 978244354. Not in Adams or Wellcome.

¶ Incipit liber theiçir vabalmodana vahaltadabir. cuius est iterpretatio rectificatio medicatiõis ⁊ regiminis editus in arabico a pfecto viro Albymerõ abynzohar.

¶ Incipit phemium auctoris.

EXit suus regis. s. abbomerõ abynzohar deus testor q̃ non compilaui hunc librum nisi vi ⁊ conamine multarum pecum: ⁊ causa fortis ⁊ continue impulsationis. ⁊ cum hoc tẽperaui ⁊ rectificaui id q̃ erat de difficultate in quaternis corruptis qui erant apud plures studẽtes in scientijs ⁊ in via alia scientiali. ⁊ in rebus medicine rõnalis. ⁊ oino dimitto cõpilationes scientialis antiquor verborũ quaternalium ⁊ nõ sufficiet mihi in hac compilatiõe exprimere res necessarias tantũmodo. sicut feci in libro quẽ cõpilaui de decoratione tpe mee pueritie: q̃ locutus fui ibidẽ in intẽtionibus pstratis tali modo. q̃ nũc erubesco de qbusdã vocabulis ibidẽ locatis q̃n locutus fui de causis mali ⁊ corrupti odoris. vñ turbatus fui ex hõ defectu. Sed nũc in isto libro incedã via precogitata ⁊ examinata seruando mediocritatẽ meo posse in hac mea cõpilatione. ⁊ rectificabo intantũ q̃ nõ incedã in predicto errore in qb⁹ dixero cũdo iter duas vias ⁊ equãdo iter duas res. Et dum incepissem hoc opus supuenit mihi cõstabilis q̃ positus erat sup hoc negocio ⁊ nõ placuit ei id q̃ precogitaueram in hoc ⁊ dixit q̃ vtilitas istius opis longe erat ab illo quinõ esset multũ prouectus in sciẽtia medicie. ⁊ q̃ nõ erat sm pceptũ miramamolini nec sm itellectum siue nobilitatis. Tunc subtraxi me ab illo ordine. ⁊ declinaui ad gñalitatem. ⁊ compilaui cum coactus exeũdo a via pcogitata: q̃uis inuite hãc compilationẽ feci. ita lucide ⁊ aperte q̃ nihil occultat in infirmo: neq; ad stante.

EXit abbomeron abynzohar regis. Laus ⁊ gloria sit omnipotenti deo: cuius oia que apprehẽduntur sensibus testificant suam potentiã ⁊ vnitatem. Et eius misericordia sit super omnes pphetas iustos. ⁊ conseruet deus honorem ⁊ nobilitatez domini mei miramamolini. Post hec incipiam cõpilare res nobiles aggregando medicinas cõuenientes sinthomatibus ⁊ causis inducentibus passiones que leuiter ⁊ sine difficultate poteris iuenire cõuenientes seruis dei ⁊ puris p viam leuem in pfectiõe breuitatis. Et hoc nõ faciam deliciositatis timẽdo laborem: sicut illi qui intendunt viuere delitiose. ⁊ incipiam cum voluntate diuina a rebus conseruantibus sanitatem.

QVonuenerunt oẽs medici. q̃ in habendo ventrẽ mollem conseruat sanitas nutu dei. Qð aũt leuius hoc facit: est vt dissoluat ex tamaridis põdus. x. aureorum in aqua calida. ⁊ ex reubarbaro recenti conquassato pondus pones trium partiũ aurei. ⁊ sic dimittes. p. xxiiij. horas. deinde cola ⁊ adde ibi. ʒ. i. sirupi facti de cortice citri. ⁊ da bibere. ¶ Rememorati sunt medici: q̃ qui bibet dragmã vnã tyriace alforet. i. liberatricis. i. magne ante cibũ cũ aqua calida in octo bus decem diebus tẽpore hyemis. euadet nutu dei a febribus putridis. ⁊ ab epilepsia ⁊ a colica. ⁊ conseruabit sanitas oium membrorũ. ¶ Et dicũt q̃ tardat canos. ⁊ q̃ hoc cõtinuauerit q̃ annũ non ledet a morsu aialiũ: venenosorũ. nec a veneno nec a medicina pestifera cũ adiutorio dei. ¶ Et qui bibit tyriacã securus est a nocumento potus male aque. ¶ Et si hõ recesserit a gñatione. ⁊ ipsaz sumpserit sm ordinẽ pdictuz gñabit nutu dei. Et hoc idẽ dico de muliere. Et mulier que fetũ pre dolore parere nõ põt si recepit aur. semis ex tyriaca pariet nutu dei. ¶ Et si de ipsa recepit mulier q̃ nõ impregnat ex agiũ semis cũ aureo vno limature eboris cãm bẽbit impregnãdi. ¶ Et qui hz colicã cã frigoris: vel ex vẽtositate: vel ex retẽtione fecũ ⁊ põdus vni⁹ aurei ex ipsa recepit ieiuno stomacho liberabit. ¶ Et si biberit ex ea hñs scabiem minutã ⁊ magnã q̃ vadit ⁊ redit cõfert ei. Et si cuz ea linieris vel epũbimabis dictã scabiẽ liberabit oino. ¶ Et si aliqs fluxũ magnũ patiet cã alicui⁹ medicie acute. vel ex aliquo hũore venenoso seu malo curatur ex eo. ¶ Et qui habuit pdictum fluxũ si ceperit põdus nouez granor ordei ex smaragdo trita ⁊ subtiliter cribellata cũ aqua calida ieiuno stomacho curabit ex ea. ¶ Et ẽ necessariũ ei qui recipit tyriacã vel smaragdũ vt tardet a potu ⁊ cibo vsq; quo trãseãt hore. 7. vel parũ plus vel min⁹ ab ipsor receptiõe. ¶ Itẽ si smaragd⁹ suspẽdat vẽtri fluxum hũti vel lũneriã liberabit ide. ¶ Itẽ nota q̃ tyriaca recẽs cõfert vlceribus. ⁊ pprie pulmonis. ⁊ si non haberes nisi de veteri dabis eã cũ decoctiõe vel aqua cornularũ. ¶ Et qð pmonitũ est de tyriaca vt nõ admisceatur cibo in corpore humano intelligẽdũ est si necessitas non affuerit ex causis nociuis form⁹: velut ex morsu serpẽtis: aut potus alicuius veneni: aut potus alicuius medicine mortifere: qm̃ in istis ⁊ sibi silibus necessitas nos iducit ad ipsaz ppinandã. ¶ Et cã monitiõis nõ miscẽdi tyriacã cũ cibo est q̃ deus dedit sibi virtutẽ expellẽdi nociuas cãs obuiando ⁊ ipsa recepta nõ est obediens mẽbris facientibus digõnem. Et cũ iam sit mixta cibo: tũc recipit cibus dispõnẽ ex hoc q̃ ẽ difficilis digõnis. vñ accidit bibẽti ingetudo ⁊ dolor: donec expellat cibuz anteq̃z corp⁹ recipiat nutrimẽtũ: ⁊ amittit cibus pre dolore ⁊ angustia patiẽtis. Sed tpe necessitatis leuiter poterit tolerare talẽ dolorẽ ⁊ inquietudinẽ. ¶ Cõuenerunt medici q̃ exercitiũ temperatũ siue fiat pedib⁹ siue equo adiuuat in pseruatiõe sanitatis: dũmodo tẽpus nõ excedat in caloze. ¶ Itẽ scias q̃ intrare balneum moderate sm q̃ cõuenit hoc est in. x. dieb⁹ semel ieiuno stomacho dũmodo nõ sit famelicus ⁊ indigeat cibo vehemẽter. valet in pseruatiõe sanitatis: dum tẽpus sit tẽperatũ: ⁊ nõ excedat in caliditate nimis. ¶ Et dicũt iterũ q̃ balneuz aque dulcis temperatũ inter caliditatẽ ⁊ frigiditatẽ ieiuno stomacho sanitatẽ cõseruat. ¶ Et scias q̃ a medicis phibet distillare siue spargere aquã tepidã ppre sup caput. imo pcipiunt vt sit calida q̃ztuz pot sustinere. ¶ Et dicunt iterum q̃ fricare dentes cũ radice nucis semel in qnq; diebus mũdificat caput: ⁊ clarificat sensus: ⁊ intellectũ acuit. ¶ Et silr dicũt: ⁊ ẽ verũ q̃ comedere panem bñ fermentatũ cõuenienter: ⁊ optime malaxatũ: ⁊ coctuz eodẽ die. post recessũ trã caliditatis acq̃site ab igne iuuat in sanitatis cõseruatiõe. Et quẽadmodũ panẽ frigidum post diẽ vnã cõedere phibeo. ita ⁊ calidũ: eo q̃ sit calidum comederit infundit ipsius calor ignem in stomacho: ⁊ ips; corrũpit: ⁊ stomacho dñat: quare difficilis digõnis valde existit: ⁊ hoc ideo q̃ digõ stõi non efficit. eo modo quo putãt ignorates. qui dicũt q̃ ois caliditas digõnez procurat: sed sicut ipsi errãt. sic ⁊ alios errare faciũt mẽbra vero cibũ digerunt suo calore radicali ⁊ nãli quẽ ab epate recipiunt: ⁊ cibus diuidit ab ipso ⁊ mittit ita proportionalr cibus oibus mẽbris. sm q̃ melius vt cõuenire pcepto dei cuilibet mẽbro. Panis vero q̃ steterit post decoctionẽ sui vltra diem vnã: suã tẽperatã cõplexionem pdict inq̃tum est panis: ⁊ incipit recipe alterationẽ. ⁊ q̃zto

Two complete volumes in contemporary Renaissance bindings

54. IBN SINA (AVICENNA). [Al Qanun – latine]. Canon medicinae.

Lyon, Jean Trechsel & Johann Klein, 24 Dec. 1498. Folio (ca. 31 x 42 cm). 2 vols. 379 ff. with 1 diagrammatic woodcut. 357 ff. Contemporary full calf over wooden boards on four raised double bands, blind- and giltstamped, one volume with 2 brass clasps (and remnants on the other volume). € 125,000

Two complete volumes, in their contemporary Renaissance bindings, of the four-volume Latin edition of Avicenna's magnum opus. Gerard de Cremona's widely received translation was here edited by Jacques Ponceau with the commentaries of Jacobus de Partibus and Johannes Lascaris. – The principal writing of Abu Ali al-Husain ibn Abdullah ibn Sina (ca. 980-1037), the "Qanun" is the most authoritative medical text in the Islamic world. Written in Arabic, it was widely translated throughout the Middle Ages and formed the basis of medical training in the West as late as the mid-17th century. Through this encyclopedic work, the author exerted "perhaps a wider influence in the eastern and western hemispheres than any other Islamic thinker" (PMM). "The 'Qanun' [...] contains some of the most illuminating thoughts pertaining to distinction of mediastinitis from pleurisy; contagious nature of phthisis; distribution of diseases by water and soil; careful description of skin troubles; of sexual diseases and perversions; of nervous ailments" (Sarton, Introduction to the History of Science). "[Avicenna's] Canon is one of the most famous medical texts ever written, a complete exposition of Galenism. Neuburger says: 'It stands for the epitome of all precedent development, the final codification of all Graeco-Arabic medicine'. It dominated the medical schools of Europe and Asia for five centuries" (Garrison/M. 43). – The present two volumes comprise the complete Third Book, fen 1-12 and 13-22, and thus cover the principal part of the Qanun: special pathology and therapy "a capite ad calces" (from head to toe), including ailments of the ear, nose, and throat, as well as obstetrics. Volumes 1 and 4 (not present here) comprised books I (452 ff.) and book IV, fen 1 (142 ff.); books II and V were not part of this edition. – Both volumes lack merely the final blank leaf, otherwise complete with ample margins showing occasional deckle edges. Some light browning, some waterstaining to edges (mainly towards end of vol. 2), otherwise very little staining; some worming mostly confined to blank margins. A few contemporary ms. annotations. Both volumes in their original, prettily blind- and gilt-tooled brown leather bindings over wooden boards. – Provenance: traces of removed bookplates on pastedowns. According to a pencil note on the inside front cover of the first volume, the set was removed from the Fritzlar Cathedral Library, parts of which were dispersed in 1724 and in 1803. Later sold at Venator (Cologne), sale 23/24 (1962), lot 15 (with illustration plate IV); old sales notice pasted to inside front cover of first volume.

H 2214. GW 3127. Goff A-1428. BMC VIII, 302. Proctor 8616. BSB-Ink A 964. IGI 1125 u. Corr. Pell. 1668. Polain 444. Voull. Bln. 4708. Claudin IV, 88-93. Klebs 131.13. Panzer I, 553, 200. Not in Oates, Osler, Waller, or Wellcome.

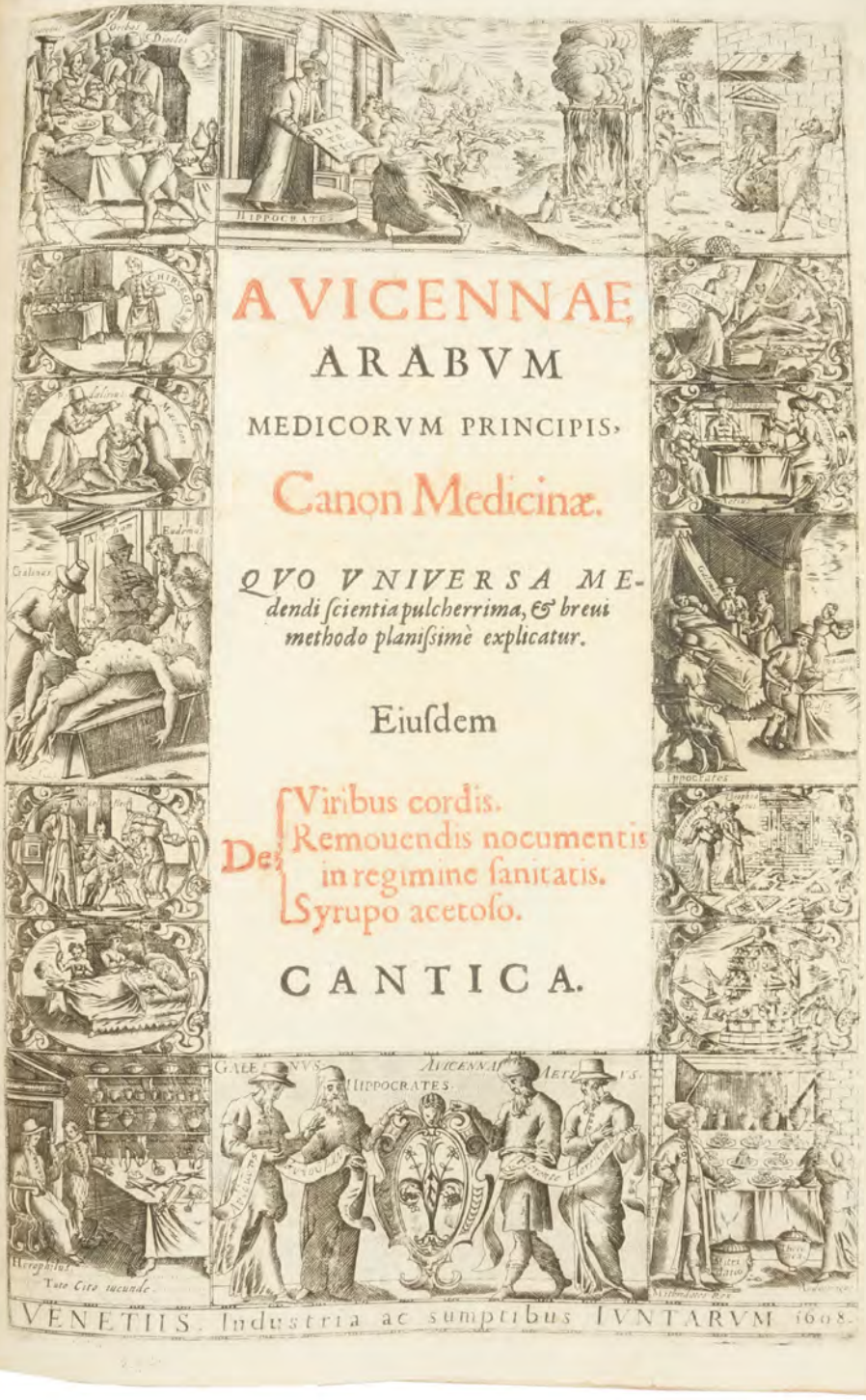
The greatest work of Islamic medicine, illustrated

55. IBN SINA (AVICENNA). (Canon medicinae). Ex Gerardi Cremonensis versione, & Andreae Alpagi Belunensis castigatione.

Venice, Bernardo Giunta & Giovanni Battista Ciotti, 1608. Folio (240 x 350 mm). Vol. 1 (of 3). (52), 590, 583-982 pp. Title-page and half-title printed in red and black; half-title with an engraved border showing great medical practitioners. Further with woodcut device on title, a nearly full-page woodcut diagram of the ocular anatomy, and 2 full-page woodcuts with a total of 6 illustrations showing the practice of osteopathy. Near-contemporary full calf with giltstamped label to gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. All edges sprinkled red. € 9,500

Rare, early illustrated edition of "the most famous medical text ever written" (Garrison/M. 43). Giunta's was the first edition ever to contain illustrations (six meticulous woodcuts of a physician performing chiropractic treatments, as well as a diagram of the human eye anatomy). The present volume, the first and by far most copious of a set of three commonly bound in two volumes, comprises books 1 through 3 (out of 5). – Ibn Sina's "Keta-b al-qanun fi'l-tebb" ("Canon of Medicine"), written in Arabic but widely translated throughout the Middle Ages and the basis of medical training in the West as late as the mid-17th century. Finished in 1025, the Qanun is divided into 5 books, devoted to the basic principles of medicine, the Materia Medica (listing about 800 drugs), pathology, diseases affecting the body as a whole and finally the formulary. – Ibn Sina (c. 980-1037), in the West known by his Latinized name Avicenna, was physician to the ruling caliphs. The influence of his Qanun can hardly be overestimated. Translated into Latin in the 12th century, it became a standard textbook of Galenic medicine, influencing many generations of physicians. "From the early fourteenth to the mid-sixteenth century Avicenna held a high place in Western European medical studies, ranking together with Hippocrates and Galen as an acknowledged authority" (Weisser). "[T]he final codification of all Greco-Arabic medicine. It dominated the medical schools of Europe and Asia for five centuries" (Garrison/M. 43). – Some light brownstaining, mainly confined to upper margin. Early 20th century bookplate to front pastedown. Binding uncommonly well preserved; a very appealing copy.

Krivatsy 496. OCLC 4457623. Cf. M. H. Fikri, Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures, p. 57, no. 23. Norman 1590. N. G. Siraisi, Avicenna in Renaissance Italy (2014), pp. 140, 165. Garrison/M. 43f. Hayes, Genius of Arab Civilisation, Source of Renaissance, pp. 168-169. PMM 11.



AVICENNAE ARABVM MEDICORVM PRINCIPIS, Canon Medicinæ.

QVO VNIVERSA MEdendi ſcientia pulcherrima, & breui methodo planiſsimè explicatur.

Eiuſdem

De { Viribus cordis. / Remouendis nocumentis in regimine ſanitatis. / Syrupo acetoſo.

CANTICA.

VENETIIS. Industria ac sumptibus IVNTARVM 1608.

16th-century collection of nine alchemical tracts, including one by Ibn Sina

56. IBN SINA (AVICENNA), Raymond Lull (Lullius) and Aristotle. De alchimia opuscula complura veterum philosophorum, quorum catalogum sequens pagella indicabit.

(Dedication: Frankfurt, Cyriacus Jacob, 1550). Part 1 (of 2). Small 4to (19.5 x 15 cm). [3], [1 blank], 168 ll. With a large woodcut illustration on title-page, hand coloured by an early hand, and Jacob's woodcut printer's device on the last, otherwise blank page (motto: "Cor regis in manu domini"). 17th-century(?) limp sheepskin parchment, with manuscript title on spine. € 18,000

First edition of a collection of nine alchemical tracts, including "De tinctura metallorum" by Ibn Sina, known in Europe as Avicenna. Ibn Sina was one of the most significant thinkers and writers of the Islamic golden age and his bibliography comprises nearly 270 titles. "Ibn Sina studied the philosophical and scientific foundations of this subject [alchemy] and even undertook alchemical experiments. His conclusion regarding its validity, however, is negative" (DSB). It also includes two works by Raymond Lull, one of the most interesting scholars of the Middle Ages: "Compendium animae transmutationis" and De "tincturis compendium, seu vade mecum"; one by Aristotle: "Tractatulus de practica lapidis philosophici"; and five anonymous ones: "Correctio fatuorum, Clangor buccinae", "Semita semitae", "Scala Philosophorum", and "Opus mulierum, tractatulus, sive ludus puerorum". A second part was published in the same year containing only one work: the famous "Rosarium philosophorum". It can be regarded as a separate publication and is not included here. - With a dedication to Otto Heinrich, Count Palatine by the printer Cyriacus Jacob, including his name at the start and place and date at the end. - With contemporary manuscript annotations in the margins, underscoring throughout, an early owner's inscription (struck through) and some other notes on the title-page. The annotations slightly shaved, somewhat browned throughout and waterstains in the first half of the book, but otherwise in good condition. Binding very good.

Brüning 0259; Duveen, p. 11 ("excessively rare"); Ferguson, Bib. chem. I, p. 18; MacPhail, Alchemy and the occult I, 20; Thorndike V, pp. 547-548; VD16, A 1632; for Ibn Sina: DSB XV, pp. 494-500; for the printer: Benzing (1982), p. 121.

DE ALCHIMIA

OPVSCVLA

COMPLVRA VETERVM PHI-
losophorum, quorum catalogum se-
quens pagella indicabit.

Cum gratia & Priuilegio Cæsareo.

First edition of an abridgement of Ibn Sina's masterpiece

57. IBN SINA (AVICENNA). Flores Avicenne.

(Colophon: Lyon, by Claude Davost for Barthélemy Trot, 1508). 8vo. [2], CLXVI ll. With several botanical woodcut initials. Contemporary goatskin, blind-tooled in a panel design. € 18,000

First edition of Michael de Capella's abbreviation of the greatest work of the esteemed Islamic physician Ibn Sina (ca. 980-1037), known in Europe as Avicenna, his Canon medicinae (Canon of medicine, or in Arabic Kitab al-Qanun fi al-tibb), completed around 1024. It is a comprehensive medical encyclopaedia, mixing a thorough compilation of Greek and Islamic medical knowledge (including the work of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Galen and al-Majusi) with Avicenna's own original contributions. It revolutionized European medicine long before it first appeared in print in 1472. - "The preface … refers to the importance in medicine of aphoristic works that can readily be committed to memory and to the example of Hippocratic writings. The task of abbreviation was undertaken with such enthusiasm that Avicenna's chapter on the elements was compressed from about 550 words in the full Gerard of Cremona version into 53 in the Flores" (Siraisi). - With the bookplate of Karl and Thilde Wagner. Binding somewhat worn, especially at the spine. Some spots throughout, ink stains on title-page and a couple minor stains in text; a good copy.

Adams A2319; Durling 411; USTC 143378; cf. N.G. Siraisi, Avicenna in Renaissance Italy (2014), p. 132.

The first illustrated edition of the greatest work of Islamic medicine

58. IBN SINA (AVICENNA). Liber canonis, de medicinis cordialibus, et cantica. Cum castigationibus Andreae Alpagi Bellunensis [...].

Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 1544. Folio (260 x 348 mm). 593 ff., 1 blank f., 26 ff. Two title pages with printer's devices (another at the end of part 1) and illustrated woodcut borders to main title. With two full-page woodcuts on a single leaf comprising a total of six illustrations showing the practice of osteopathy. Contemporary full vellum with ms. spine title. € 85,000

Very rare and early Venetian edition of what is perhaps the most important medical text of the Middle Ages. This is the true first edition ever to contain illustrations: six meticulous woodcuts of a physician performing chiropractic treatments, usually first credited to Giunta's 1555 edition, in which they were moved from the appendix to the text. Based on the translation of Gerard of Cremona, edited and revised by Andrea Alpago of Belluno, who also included an extensive glossary of Arabic terms (no edition in the original Arabic was printed until 1593). In the illustrated title page, portraits appear of the great classical and medieval Islamic figures of medicine and philosophy: Asclepius, Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, Rasis, Plato, Aristotle, Theophrastus and Averroes. – Ibn Sina's "Keta-b al-qanun fi'l-tebb" ("Canon of Medicine"), hailed as "the most famous medical text ever written" (Garrison/M. 43), was written in Arabic but widely translated throughout the Middle Ages and formed the basis of medical training in the West as late as the mid-17th century. Completed in 1025, the Qanun is divided into 5 books, devoted to the basic principles of medicine, the Materia Medica (listing about 800 drugs), pathology, diseases affecting the body as a whole and finally the formulary. – Ibn Sina (c. 980-1037), known in the Western tradition as Avicenna, was physician to the ruling caliphs. The influence of his Qanun can hardly be overestimated. Translated into Latin in the 12th century, it became a standard textbook of Galenic medicine, influencing many generations of physicians. – Occasional insignificant browning and staining to margins. Spine reinforced with vellum, possibly in the 18th century. Reverse of rear flyleaf covered with notes in a very coarse 18th century Italian hand. A well-preserved copy of a very rare edition: unlike Giunta's more common succeeding issues of 1555 and 1556, the present edition is known to have appeared on the market only once (Swann, 1979: a severely incomplete copy, comprising the first 312 leaves only).

Edit 16, CNCE 3545. Adams A 2325. BM-STC Italian 335. Durling 383. OCLC. Cf. Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures, p. 57.

Iſtæ ſex figuræ faciunt ad maiorem intelligentiam capitis.xxij.libri.iiij.
ſen.v.trac.i.vbi Auicenna loquitur de cura dislocationis ſpon
dylium, & ſeparationis earum.folio.49z

فكل واحدةٍ منهما مركبة من لحمٍ ابيض دسمٍ ومن عروق وشرايانات

كبير ومنفعتها انضاج المني واما القضيب فهو جسم

مركبٌ من لحمٍ قليلٍ وعصب وعروقٍ وشرايانات

كثيرةٍ ولحس كثير ومنفعته ظاهرٌ واما الرحم فهو

للحامل

جسم عصباني وموضعه ما بين المثابة والمعاء المستقيم

والسرة وله عنق طويلٌ وينتهي الى الفرج وفي اصله

الانثيان ومنفعته قبول الحبل المقالة الثالثة

في احوال بدن الانسان واسبابها والعلامات الدالة

عليها وهي تشتمل على خمسةِ فصولٍ الفصل الاول

Based on Ibn Sina's Qanun

59. [IBN SINA (AVICENNA)]. – Mahmud ibn Muhammad ibn UMAR AL-GAMINI. Qanunceh ("Small Canon").

Herat (now Afghanistan), [1436 CE] = 840 H. 8vo (ca. 135 x 204 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper. 79 ff., written space ca. 75 x 150 mm, carefully ruled; 9 lines per extensum. Black ink with relevant words and headings marked in red. Written in careful naskh style, albeit slightly influenced by the thuluth pen. Colophon names the scribe as Abdallah al-Heravi. Near-contemporary brown calf binding. € 65,000

Complete Arabic manuscript containing the Arabic translation of the Qanunsah ("Small Canon"), originally written in Persian: a brief medical compendium compiled by the Khwarazmian polymath Mahmud ibn Muhammad ibn Umar al-Gamini, and based on Ibn Sina's famous Qanun. – This abridged manual of medicine is arranged in ten parts ("maqalat", or "discourses"), each of which contain several chapters. The first maqalat serves as a general introduction, dealing with the basic concepts of 14th century medical science and illustrating the various physical qualities (al-arkan) and body constitutions (al-amzigat), then focusing on the four Galenic humours (al-ahlat) – i.e. blood, phlegm, yellow and black bile – before discussing the parts of the body, the senses or faculties (al-quwá), and the preservation of one's natural temper (al-umur at-tabi iya). Further "discourses" treat anatomy, the various "conditions of the human body" ("ahwal badan al-insan"), the pulse, the "tafsira", or urine bottle given to the physician by the patient for inspection, the various aspects of the "wise management of diseases", "head diseases" and "diseases affecting the other body parts", chronic diseases of the various organs, evident defects (or "infirmities") in the external appearance of the body, fevers, and ultimately the importance of food and drink as remedies. – More frequently encountered in the original Persian than in Arabic translation, the Qanunceh was widely used at Eastern Persian schools as an introductory medical instruction manual for at least three centuries. Little is known about the scribe Abdallah al-Heravi, but at the time of copying this manuscript he must have been at an early stage of his career, as we have evidence of his activity at least until 1467 CE, fully 30 years after this manuscript was realized. This interesting 15th century handwritten booklet, professionally restored with several old remarginings, is generally in fine condition.

Ten mediaeval works on health, medicine, food and wine in a rare, early edition, including notes by Ibn Sina

60. IBN SINA (AVICENNA) / MAYNUS DE MAYNIS / ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA / [ROGER BACON] ET AL. Regimen sanitatis Magnini Mediolanensis [...] Insuper opusculu[m] De flebothomia editum [...] Reginaldo de Villa Nova. Additur quoq[ue] Astronomia Hippocratis [...] de variis egritudinibus et morbis. Item Secreta Hippogratis. Item Averrois De venenis. Ite[m] Quid pro quo apothecariorum [...] Nicolaum [...] Cum no[n]nullis insuper Avicenne [...].

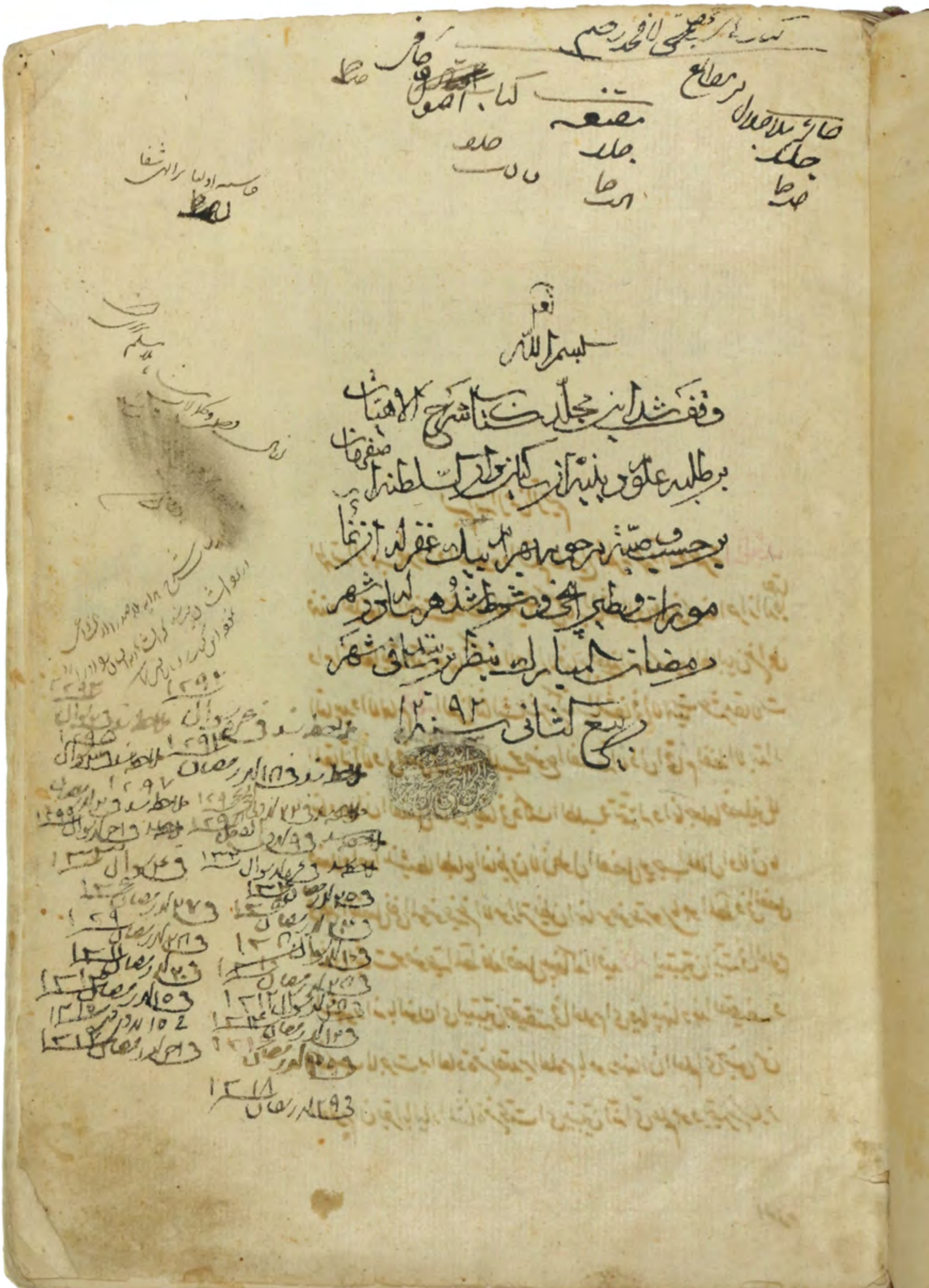
(Lyon, Jacques Myt for) Barthélemy Trot (device), 6 Feb. 1517. 4to. CI, (3) ff. Title-page printed in red and black with Trot's woodcut publisher's device (lion holding arms bearing a globus cruciger with a parochial cross and initials BT). 12 decorated woodcut initials (white-on-black Lombardic capitals with leaf and flower decorations, 3 series) plus 3 repeats. Set in rotunda gothic types (2 sizes) with 3-line "Lombardic" capitals (and a couple 2-line), and 2 spaces with guide letters left to be filled in by hand. 17th-century calf sewn on 5 double supports, gold-tooled spine with titles in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of 6 compartments and a fleur-de-lis in each of the others, blind fillets on sides. Rebacked with the original backstrip laid down.

€ 25,000

Rare fourth (?) edition of a collection of ten mediaeval works by seven authors concerning medicine, health, food and wine, several first published in this collection in 1500. They include: Maynus de Maynis (ca. 1295-1368?), Regimen Sanitatis, on health (ff. III-LXIX); a work on phlebotomy attributed to Arnaldus de Villanova (ca. 1295-1368?) (ff. LXIX-LXXII); Astronomia, on astrological influences on health, attributed to Hippocrates (ff. LXXII-LXXIV); Johannes de Zantvliete (fl. 1343-50), De dieta, on food (ff. LXXIV-LXXV); Nicolaus Salernitanus (12th c.), Quid pro quo, a list of medicines for numerous ailments (ff. LXXV-LXXVII); Averroes (1126-1311) on poisons (ff. LXXVII-LXXVIII) and on theriac, a poisonous concoction used as an antidote to other poisons, especially poisoned wounds (ff. LXXVIII-LXXXIV); Secreta, a short piece attributed to Hippocrates (f. LXXXIV); Villanova, Tractatus de vinis, an extensive and important work on wine (LXXXIV-XCI); and Roger Bacon (ca. 1220-92), De regimine senum et seniorum, a treatise on geriatrics, here erroneously attributed to Villanova (ff. XCI-CI). Some incorporate notes taken from the works of Ibn Sina (Avicenna). The book ends with an index and table of contents. This collection was first printed at Paris in 1500, some of the works appearing there for the first time, and was reprinted in Lyon editions of ca. 1501 (anonymous, known from a unique copy) and ca. 1502 (by François Fradin). A few of the pieces had been published earlier: Salernitanus (Pavia 1478/79), De Maynis (Louvain 1482), both Averroes works together with the Secreta, (Bologna ca. 1497/1500). – Occasional underlining and marginal marks by an early hand. Leaves 4 and 5 (originally conjugate) now present as singleton leaves mounted on stubs (though we see no other indication that they are sophisticated): otherwise in very good condition, with only very slight browning. Rebacked as noted, and with the surface of the leather refurbished, but now structurally sound. One of the rare earliest editions of several mediaeval treatises on health, medicine, food and wine.

Baudrier VIII, 431. Durling 3044. Gültlingen, Bibl. Lyon II, 127: 47. Simon, Bacchica 421. USTC 144805 (8 copies). Vicaire 549f. Cf. Johnston, Cleveland herbal colls. 24 (ca. 1502 Lyon ed.); Wellcome 13965 (ca. 1502 Lyon ed.).

REgimen ſanitatis Magnini mediolanenſis medici famoſiſſimi attrebatenſi epiſcopo directum. Inſuper opuſculū de flebothomia editum a perſpicacis ingenij viro Magiſtro Reginaldo de villa noua. Additur quoq; aſtronomia Hippocratis facile omnium medicorum principis de varijs egritudinibus et morbis. Item ſecreta Hippocratis. Item Auerrois de venenis. Itē quid pro quo apothecariorum nuperrime caſtigatum accuratiſſimeq; per peritiſſimum artis medice cultorem Magiſtrū Nicolaum Rabby recognitum. Cum nōnullis inſuper Auicenne: ac plerūq; aliorum auctorum in margine cartharum inſertis.


بسم الله
ربیع الثانی سنه ۱۲۹۲

Manuscript commentary on Ibn Sina's Kitab ash-Shifa

61. [IBN SINA (AVICENNA)]. – MOHAMMED MAHDI IBN ABI ZARR NARAQI. Kitab Sharkh al-Ilahiyyat ("The Book of Explanation of Theology"). Theological commentary on Avicenna's Kitab al-Shifa' ("The Book of Healing").

Western Persia (Isfahan?), [ca. 1780s]. 4to (150 x 210 mm). 137 ff. Arabic manuscript on polished laid paper. 17 lines per extensum, text in black ink with marks in red. Text in black ink in a neat commentary naskh style, influenced by the widespread Persian nastaliq hand. Limp tan goatskin binding with red goatskin spine. € 9,500

Late 18th century Arabic manuscript apparently written in Western Persia, containing a commentary on several theological propositions taken from various parts of Ibn Sina's encyclopedical Kitab ash-Shifa', the author's major work on science and philosophy, intended to "cure" or "heal" ignorance of the soul. Thus, despite its title, it is not concerned with medicine, in contrast to his earlier "Qanun". The book is divided into four parts: logic, natural sciences, mathematics (a quadrivium of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music), and metaphysics. It was influenced by ancient Greek philosophers such as Aristotle, Hellenistic thinkers such as Ptolemy, and earlier Muslim scientists and philosophers such as Al-Kindi, Al-Farabi, and Al-Biruni. – The author of this commentary was the Shiite Iranian polymath and scholar Mohammed Mahdi ibn Abi Zarr Naraqi (1716-95). Praised by Henry Corbin in his "Histoire de la philosophie islamique", Naraqi was a significant figure on the verge of the early Qagar era of Shiite philosophy. Here, each Avicennian proposition is highlighted by the rubrication of the Arabic expression "qawl-hu" ("his saying [is … etc.]"). In some contrast to Ibn Sina's own Neo-Platonically informed interpretation of Islam, Naraqi's commentary belongs to a deeply Shiite mystical tradition. – Some paper repairs. With a Persian bequest statement (waqfiya), elegantly penned in tawqi hand, stating: "This [leather-]bound (mugallad) manuscript had been donated for the study of the religious sciences (ulum diniya) on the part of the residents of the Dar as-Saltanat in Esfahan, Persia, at the month of Rabi at-Tani 1292 H (= May 1875 CE)".

Cf. GAL I, 454, no. 18.


صورة كل فلك من الثلاثة
العلوية
والزهرة
الأشكال أفلاك
الجزوية عند
المجسطي
الأشكال الأفلاك
عند غيري المجسطي
من أهل الهند

Manuscript of the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar

62. IBRÂHIM HAQQI, Erzurumlu. Marifetname [The Book of Knowledge and Skills].

[Ottoman Empire, ca 1760]. Folio (209 x 318 mm). 459, (2), 14 (but: 13) ff. of index, numerous errors in Arabic pagination, but complete according to catchwords, numbered throughout by a later owner in pencil from left to right, 1-474 ff. Ottoman Turkish on thin, polished, cream-coloured laid paper. Text is in fine naskh script with black and red ink within a red double-lined border, 31 lines of text within a written area of 232 x 112 mm. Occasional red underlining, sections usually demarcated by a single word of red text on a line with a red border on either side. With 11 full-page colour illustrations of scientific diagrams, 2 full-page coloured world maps, 8 full-page coloured tables, 2 full-page illustrations of Mekka and Jerusalem, 4 coloured half-page diagrams and 1 coloured half-page table, as well as a round, black and red ink diagram on leaf 448v. Contemporary full calf, expertly rebacked with six compartments of raised bands and gilt motifs, gilt red title label, all edges speckled red. € 35,000

A fine 18th century manuscript copy of the famous scholarly encyclopedia, not printed until 1835 (in Bulaq). The "Marifetname", or "Book of Gnosis" is a compilation of astronomical, astrological, mathematical, anatomical, psychological, philosophical as well as mystical religious texts. It is famous for containing the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar. – Ibrahim Haqqi Erzurumi (1703-80) is considered an outstanding figure of 18th century Ottoman Turkey. Based on an immense knowledge of the Sufi branch of Islam as well as his studies in Western science, he devoted himself to the domains of both religion and science, considering both a means of approaching God. – Occasional smudging of ink; minor offsetting on pages facing illustrations, leaves 7-11 with minor waterstains in the upper corner margins, leaves 12-18 expertly reinforced in the upper margin, with rather severe loss to text in upper half of leaves 14v and 15. Text appears to be lost on 378r (faint traces of text still remain). Leaves 343v-350v have dark pink stain in centre of text toward gutter (no loss), likewise on 443v-463v. Leaves 448-454 have had their margins reinforced. Leaves numbered 449 and 450 must be switched, as well as 453 and 454. Altogether a very appealing copy with the numerous illustrations showing fine detail.

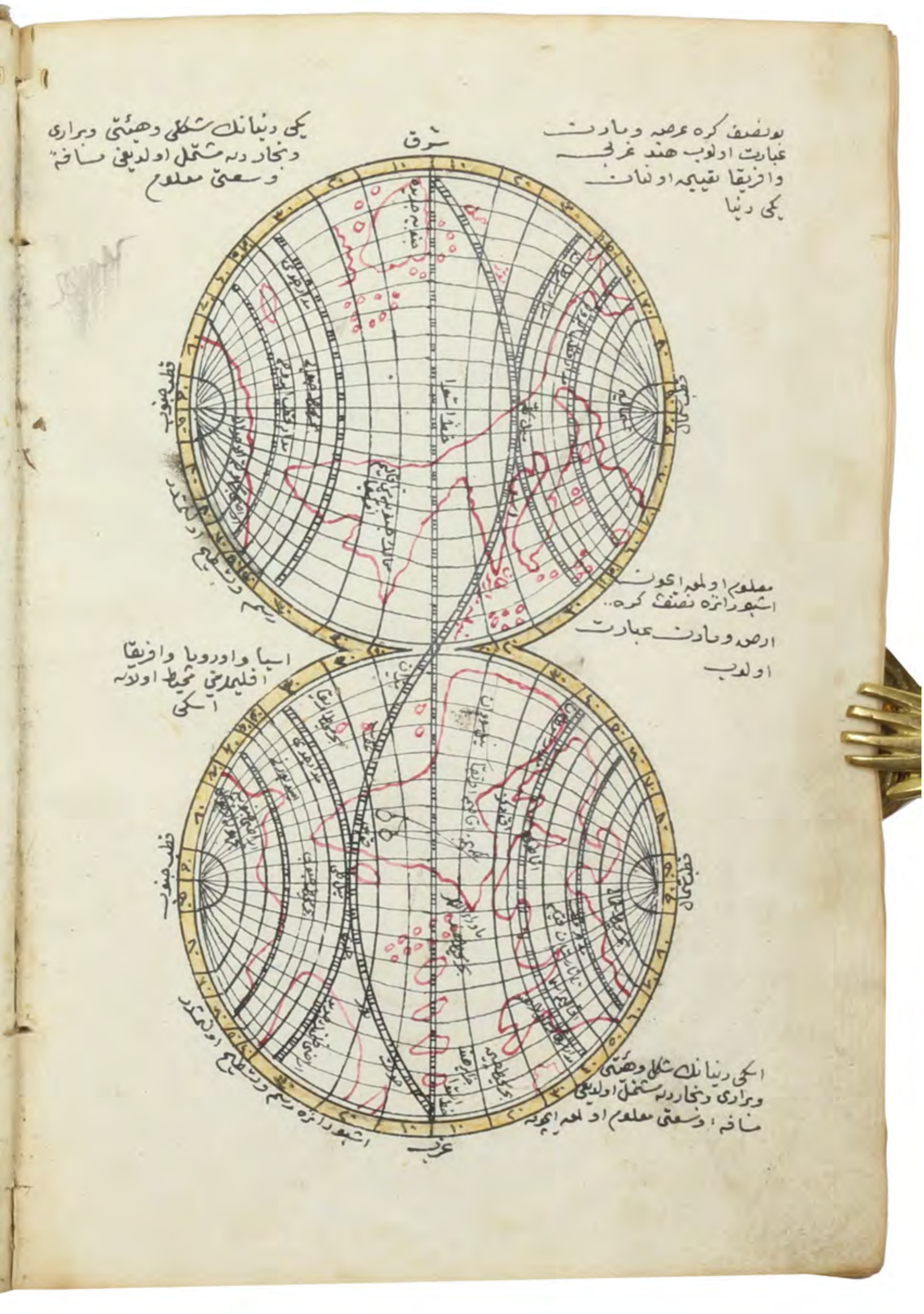
Cf. Zenker I, 1709. F. Gülen, "Key Concepts in the Practice of Sufism," p. 106, n. 69. Z. Virk, "Science and Technology in Ottoman Sultanate".

Manuscript of the first treatment of Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar

63. IBRÂHIM HAQQI, Erzurumlu. Marifetname [The Book of Knowledge and Skills].

[Ottoman Empire, early 19th century – ca. 1820 CE]. 4to (ca. 175 x 230 mm). Ottoman Turkish manuscript on paper. 11-277 numbered leaves (lacking the first 10 ff. from the front of the volume, all likely from the Fihrist), per extensum, 16 lines in black Naskh, words and headings in red throughout, over ten leaves with full-page illustrations and diagrams, some of these in colour, including the double-page illustration of the globe as spheres, many tables and diagrams also appearing throughout the text. Contemporary leather-backed cloth boards, cloth with stamped tughra of sultan to covers (head-over-heels). € 15,000

A fine early 19th century manuscript copy of the famous scholarly encyclopedia, not printed until 1835 (in Bulaq). The "Marifetname", or "Book of Gnosis" is a compilation of astronomical, astrological, mathematical, anatomical, psychological, philosophical as well as mystical religious texts. It is famous for containing the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar, placing the sun at the center of the universe. – Ibrahim Haqqi Erzurumi (1703-80) is considered an outstanding figure of 18th century Ottoman Turkey. Based on an immense knowledge of the Sufi branch of Islam as well as his studies in Western science, he devoted himself to the domains of both religion and science, considering both a means of approaching God. – Although Ibrahim Haqqi completed his work in 1756, very few surviving manuscripts predate the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The British Library holds a copy (MS.Or.12964) compiled in 1235 H (1820 CE), and the earliest known manuscript copy was long thought to be that in the Khalili collection, dated 1226 H / 1811 CE (J. M. Rogers, Empire of the Sultans, 1995, no. 74, pp. 121 & 123), but a copy predating this by seven years was sold by Bloomsbury in 2014 (7 December sale, lot 123), and a manuscript dated to ca. 1760 was offered by Inlibris. – While this copy of the text is in a relatively informal hand, the diagrams have been executed to an excellent standard. The text and drawings were likely executed in different workshops, as the scribe allocated far more space than necessary for the illustrator, resulting in numerous blank pages throughout the text. – Leather spine worn with slight loss to leather at extremities, cloth also worn with loss. Contemporary foliation throughout, a few scuffs and smudges. Spine cracked with a few individual gatherings becoming loose. Overall a clean copy.



یکی دنیانک شکلی وهیئتی وبراری
وبحارده مشتمل اولدیغی مسافه
وسعتی معلوم
شرق
قطب جنوب
قطب شمال
غرب

"Mulakhas"

64. JAGHMINI AL-KHWARIZMI, Mahmud bin Muhammad bin Omar al- / QADIZADE AL-RUMI, Musa ibn Muhammad. Sharh al-mulakhas fi al-hay'a [Commentary on the Summary of Astronomy].

No place, [1684/85 CE =] 1096 H. 8vo (124 x 192 mm). Arabic manuscript on paper in black (and occasional red) Naskh script. 322 pp., frequently interleaved with extensive comments on later paper, prefixed with 6 ff. (some blank). 13 lines, text enclosed within black and gilt rules, gilt headpiece to first page. Numerous coloured diagrams throughout. Contemporary black calf with fore-edge flap, gilt cover borders and central stamped ornaments. Marbled pastedowns. € 35,000

Illustrated commentary by Qadizade al-Rumi on Al-Jaghmini's famous astronomical treatise "Mulakhas" ("Summary on the Science of the Authority"), completed in 808 AH. Al-Rumi (1364-1436), known under the name of Salah al-Din Musa Pasha, was one of the principal astronomers at the famous Samarkand observatory. – Binding rubbed and chipped along extremeties. A paper flaw to the colophon, repaired with some loss. Some leaves loosed, a few edge defects (more prominent to first leaf) and occasional duststains and fingerstains, but on the whole very well preserved. A valuable copy owned and annotated by Mustafa bin Khalil.

Cf. GAL I, 473.

المتقدمون واهملت فيها المتأخرون وهي غير مضبوط
بعد واما اختلاف الهواء صفاءً وكدورةً والبصر حدةً
وكلالاً وان كان له مدخل في ذلك فقد قيل انه
لا عبرة به لتعذر ضبطه مال النصف المضيء الينا ميلاً صالحاً
فنرى طرفاً منه وهو الهلال ثم كلما ازداد بعده من
الشمس ازداد ميل النصف المضيء الينا فازداد له
ضياؤه اي نور القمر بالنسبة الينا وهو الزيادة حتى
اذا قابلها صار بينهما وصار ما يواجه الشمس يواجهنا
وهو البدر ثم اذا انحرف عن المقابلة انحرف به من جهتنا شيئاً
فشيئاً مال الينا شيء من نصفه المظلم ثم كلما ازداد ذلك
يأخذ الاظلام اليه في الزيادة والضياء في النقصان
بالقياس الينا وهو النقصان حتى يمحق القمر عند الاجتماع
ثانياً وان اشتبه عليك شيء فاستعن من هذا الشكل

اسبابه ايضاً كما قال السيد

اي في السرعة والانبساطية

وما ذكر يوجب التعسر فله الفضل على المتعذر الضبط فلذا اعتبر دون المتعذر الضبط ه

فاذا قرب البعد من ربع الدور يرى القمر كنصف دائرة وهكذا يزيد الميل شكلاً اهليلجياً حتى اذا الى سيد

وهو من اول الشهر الى ثمانية ليالية فيسمى القمر فيها ذبادة وتربيعاً

وهو في الربع الاول من ارباع الشهر

اي القمر الشمس

وصار البعد بينهما نصف الدور صرنا اليه سيد

في الربع الرابع

اي في الربع الثالث

واستتر عنا شيء من نصفها المضيء فظهر في صفحة القمر ظلمة سيد اي رخنه

فنرى القمر على شكل اهليلجي ثم كنصف دائرة ثم على شكل الهلال في جانب المشرق حتى ينمحق سيد

ويستر عنا نصفه المضيء بالكلية سيد

Illustrated astronomical Arabic manuscript

65. JAGHMINI AL-KHWARIZMI, Mahmud bin Muhammad bin Omar al- / QADIZADE AL-RUMI, Musa ibn Muhammad. Sharh al-mulakhas al-Jaghmini fi al-hay'a [Commentary on Al-Jaghmini's Summary of Astronomy] (and other works).

No place, probably 18th century. 4to (175 x 218 mm). Arabic manuscript on smoothed paper. 476 pp., ca. 15-19 lines, single column, often with extensive marginalia, black ink with red underlinings. Numerous diagrams in the text, some full-page. Contemporary calf with papered covers, fore-edge flap and blind-stamped cover ornaments. € 15,000

An illustrated astronomical Arabic manuscript comprising five works, the first of which is the well-known commentary by Qadizade al-Rumi on Al-Jaghmini's famous astronomical treatise "Mulakhas" ("Summary on the Science of the Authority"), completed in 808 AH. Additional treatises discuss special problems of the astrolabe, the ancient astronomical instrument that served as a handheld model of the universe. Appended is a section on the astronomer, cosmographer and philosopher Zakariya ibn Mahmud Al-Qazwini (1203-83), with a rare commentary by Mirak Shamsaddin Muhammad ibn Mubarakshah al-Bukhari. – Binding rubbed and worn; extremeties bumped and chipped. A few interleaved pages of annotations; some browning and dampstaining, but altogether well preserved.

Cf. GAL I, 473.

Summary on the Science of the Authority

66. JAGHMINI AL-KHWARIZMI, Mahmud bin Muhammad bin Omar al- / QADIZADE AL-RUMI, Musa ibn Muhammad. Sharh al-mulakhas al-Jaghmini fi al-hay'a [Commentary on Al-Jaghmini's Summary of Astronomy].

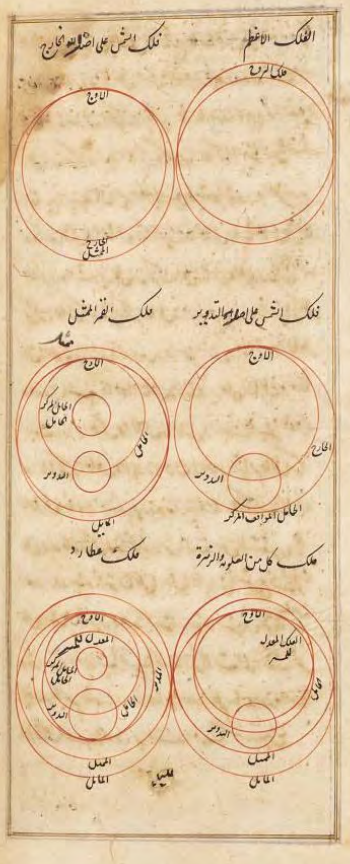
Persia, 16th century [ca. 1590]. 8vo (ca. 120 x 240 mm). Arabic manuscript on beige paper. 82 leaves, 21 lines. Black ink in Nastaliq' script by two hands, important words underlined in red ink; numerous diagrams in red ink. Bound in brown morocco. € 45,000

Illustrated commentary by Qadizade al-Rumi on Al-Jaghmini's famous astronomical treatise "Mulakhas" ("Summary on the Science of the Authority"), completed in 808 AH. Al-Rumi (1364-1436), known under the name of Salah al-Din Musa Pasha, was one of the principal astronomers at the famous Samarkand observatory. The present treatise is dedicated to his ruler and patron Ulugh Beg. – Signs of wear; dampstaining and some edge tears throughout.

Cf. GAL I, 473.

الباب الرابع من المقالة الاولى في القسي المتداولة

بين اصحاب الصناعة القوس قطعة من محيط الدايرة سواء كان تسعين جزءا او اقل او اكثر فان نقصت تلك القطعة عن تسعين جزءا من الاجزاء التي تكون بها المحيط سمي كل واحد منها ربعا وستين جزءا فتقول القسي عليها سمي تمام تلك القوس وهذا ما سلف من قوس السمت وتمامها فان القوس الواقعة من الافق من كل نقطتين متحاذيتين من النقط الاربع التي هي نقطة المشرق والمغرب والجنوب والشمال تسعون جزءا اذ الافق قسمان متساويان ربعا ربعا فاذا فرضنا ان كوكبا السمت المشرق الجنوبي شلا قسي جزءا يكون تمامها التي بين نقطتي السمت والجنوب اربعين جزءا وهو فضل تسعين على قوس السمت اعني حسن واعلم ان المسكون من الارض له امتداد طولي بين الشرق والغرب وسواحل امتداد به وسبداوه عند اليونانيين منتهى العمارة في جانب الغرب بعد البلد عن ذلك البداء اعني بعد نقطة تقاطع نصف معدل النهار الذي بين نقطة تقاطع دايرة نصف نهار البيداء معه ايضا فوق الارض على التوالي بيني طول البلد وتابعهم الجغرافي ذلك فقال المص طول البلد قوس من معدل النهار تقاطع دايرة نصف النهار بآخر العمارة لما كان آخر العمارة صادقا على المنتهى الغربي والشرقي عين مراده بقوله اعني سبد طول العمارة من المغرب وستعرفه في المقالة الثانية انه ساحل البحر الغربي عند البعض وجزاير والخالدة عند آخرين وبين دايرة نصف النهار التي



First explicit statement of the principles of pearl valuation

67. JEFFRIES, David. A treatise on diamonds and pearls. In which their importance is considered: and plain rules are exhibited for ascertaining the value of both: and the true method of manufacturing diamonds.

London, C. & J. Ackers, for the author, 1750. 8vo. (6), IV, (16), 69, (3) pp. With 30 engraved plates (some depicting cuts of diamonds) and tables. Contemporary mottled calf with gilt dentelle border and corner fleurons (rubbed); modern spine on 5 raised bands. € 18,000

Rare first edition of the "first book in English to describe how diamonds and pearls can be evaluated on the basis of the factors of size (or weight) and style of cut" (Sinkankas). The London jeweller Jeffries is also the first author to provide "a clear statement of the principle that the value of pearls should be calculated to the square of their weight [...] This principle is implicit in the valuation tables given by earlier authors, including Tavernier and others, but Jeffries is the first to state it explicitly. At the back of his book, he provides tables allowing the calculation of the value of individual and batches of pearls of different size or quality. This is effectively a 'chau' book, as used by merchants in the Gulf and India until the mid-20th century, and fulfils exactly the same function" (Carter). – "The text explains the [diamond] cutting procedure, how the evaluation rules were derived, the importance of imperfections and flaws as affecting price, notes on rough diamonds [...] and finally, a somewhat similar procedure for the valuation of pearls, with highest values accorded to pearls of closest approach to spherical perfection, luster, etc. The mathematical rule used for the pearl is known as the 'square of the weight' multiplied by a per-carat base price" (Sinkankas). – Includes a list of subscribers in the preliminaries. Occasional spotting, a few small stains. Small tape repair to title, plates 5 & 6 with short repaired tears (no loss). Professional repairs to corners; modern spine (repairs including the first inch of the covers); modern endpapers. Removed from the Library of the Birmingham Assay Office, one of the four assay offices in the United Kingdom, with their library stamp to the title-page.

Sinkankas 3195. Carter, Sea of Pearls, p. 83, 125f., 251 (with illustrations). Goldsmiths' 8500. Hoover 453 (note). Cf. Roller/G. II, 10.

A

TREATISE

ON

DIAMONDS and PEARLS.

IN WHICH

Their IMPORTANCE is conſidered:

AND

Plain RULES are exhibited for aſcertaining the Value of both:

AND THE

True Method of manufacturing DIAMONDS.

By *DAVID JEFFRIES*,

JEWELLER.

LONDON:

Printed by C. and J. ACKERS, in *St. John's-Street*,

For the AUTHOR. 1750.

(Price One Guinea.)

Inscribed by a Mosul physician in 913 AH (1507 AD)

68. JURJANI, Zayn al-Din Abu Ibrahim Isma'il bin Husayn al-. Dhakhirah-i Khwarazm-Shahi.

[Probably Anatolia, ca. 1490 / late 15th century]. Arabic manuscript on paper with somewhat wavy laid lines only (335 x 239 mm; text area 263 x 176 mm), 544 ff., written in a tidy nasta'liq, 35 lines to the page, text frame of red and blue rules, important words and phrases in red or in larger naskhi; chapter headings repeated in margins in a bold calligraphic script, several marginal annotations in various contemporary and later hands. Early 20th century brown roan preserving covers of contemporary morocco binding blind-stamped with a single tool to form a central motif of three interlocking lozenges, smaller lozenges above and below, blind-stamped corner-pieces. € 35,000

Very rare Arabic translation of Al Jurjani's important medical compendium, the first major medical text written in the Persian language. – Jurjani (d. 1136) "went to live in Khwarizm in 504/1110 and became attached to the Khwarizmshahs Kutb al-Din Muhammad, to whom he dedicated his 'Dhakirah', and Atsiz b. Muhammad [...] His 'Dhakirah Khwarizmshahi', probably the first medical Encyclopaedia written in Persian and containing about 450,000 words, is one of the most important works of its kind; it also exists in an Arabic version, and was translated into Turkish and (in an abbreviated form) into Hebrew" (Encyclopaedia of Islam). – Modelled on the Qanun of Ibn Sina (Avicenna), the "Dhakirah" is divided into ten books, covering: definition and utility of medicine, and the structure and powers of the human body; health and disease, in general, including causes and symptoms of disease, and accidents of the body; the preservation of health; diagnosis, crisis and prognosis; fevers and their treatment; local diseases and their treatment; tumours, ulcers and so forth; the care of the external parts of the body (hair, skin, nails, and so on); poisons and antidotes; and simple and compound drugs. – Binding stained and rubbed. Various seal impressions (some erased) on first and second leaves and at end of text. Paper shows some splashes, soiling and staining, first leaf re-attached and with loss of one or two words on verso (sense recoverable), margins of last few leaves strengthened, but generally in good, sound condition. Provenance: Abdul-Malik bin Mahmud al-Mausuli al-tabib ("the physician"), with his ownership inscription dated 5 Rajab 913 AH (10 Nov. 1507) at the Mu'ayiddi hospital in Mosul; the distinguished German ophthalmologist and Arabist Max Meyerhof (1874-1945), with his bookplate on the front pastedown.

GAL I, 487 & S I, 889. Cf. Keshavarz, A descriptive and analytical catalogue of Persian manuscripts in the library of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, pp. 52-54 & p. 149. Fihrist records no copies of the Arabic translation.

دوم اندر شناختن مزاج سالها، عمر در مرکب طبیعی باب سوم اندر شناختن مزاجها، اصلی باب چهارم
اندر شناختن مزاج مردمان باب پنجم اندر شناختن مزاج زنهی و لاغری باب ششم اندر شناختن عادتها باب
هفتم اندر شناختن مزاج معتدل و نامعتدل برطریق کلی باب هشتم اندر شناختن مزاج میزانداری و این باب شش فصل
است گفتار سوم اندر شناختن خلطها، جهارگانه و این گفتار شش بابست باب نخستین اندر شناختن آن که
خلط چیست و چندست باب دوم اندر شناختن خونها، خون باب سوم اندر شناختن صفرا، باب چهارم
اندر شناختن خالها، صفرا باب پنجم اندر شناختن خالها، سودا باب ششم اندر شناختن آنکه
خلطها اندر تن مردم چگونه پدید آید و بیکبار اندر تن چگونه باشد و اندر بیرون آوردن بدارو چگونه ازیم چدا شود و چگونه
بیرون آید گفتار چهارم اندر تشریح اندامها، یکسان و این گفتار پنج جزواست جزو نخستین اندر شناختن
استخوانها و غضروفها و این جزو دوازده بابست باب نخستین اندر شناختن استخوانها و غضروفها بر طریق کلی
باب دوم اندر تشریح استخوانهای سر باب سوم اندر تشریح استخوانهای فک زیرین و بالایین باب
چهارم اندر تشریح دندانها باب پنجم اندر تشریح سرها، گردن و پشت و نشیمگاه باب ششم اندر تشریح استخوانهای
پهلوها باب هفتم اندر تشریح استخوانها، سینه باب هشتم اندر تشریح جفرکردن باب نهم اندر تشریح کتف
باب دهم اندر تشریح استخوانها، دست باب یازدهم اندر استخوانها، تهی گاه باب دوازدهم اندر تشریح استخوانها
پای جزو دوم اندر تشریح عضلها و این جزو سیزده بابست باب نخستین اندر تشریح عضله و شناختن منفعه آن
و آنچه بدان بیوستست برطریق کلی باب دوم اندر تشریح عضلها که حرکت اندامها، روی بدانست باب سوم
اندر تشریح عضلها، سرو گردن باب چهارم اندر تشریح عضلها، جعجه و عظم لامی باب پنجم اندر تشریح عضلها
حلقوم باب ششم اندر تشریح عضلها، زبان باب هفتم اندر تشریح عضلها، کتف باب هشتم اندر تشریح
عضلها، دست باب نهم اندر تشریح عضلها، دم زدن که سینه را و پهلو را بجنباند باب دهم اندر تشریح
عضلها، پشت باب یازدهم اندر تشریح عضلها، شکم باب دوازدهم اندر تشریح عضلها، قضیب و خایه و
مثانه و مقعد باب سیزدهم اندر تشریح عضلها، پای جزو سوم اندر تشریح عصبها و این جزو شش بابست
باب نخستین اندر شناختن عصب و منفعت آن برطریق کلی باب دوم اندر تشریح عصبها که ازدماغ رستست
باب سوم اندر تشریح عصبها که از نخاع رستست و ازمهرها، گردن بیرون آمده باب چهارم اندر تشریح
عصبها که ازنخاع رستست و ازمهرها، پشت بیرون آمد باب پنجم اندر تشریح عصبها که ازمهرها، بهلو بیرون
آمده است باب ششم اندر شناختن عصبها که ازنخاع رستست و ازمهرها، عجز و عصعص بیرون آمد جزو
چهارم اندر یادکردن تشریح رگها که ازجگر رستست و آنرا اورده گویند این جزو چهار بابست اول اندر
تشریح رگها که ازجگر رست دوم اندر تشریح رگها، اجوف که بسوی بالا برآمدست سوم اندر تشریح رگها، دست چهارم
اندر تشریح بخش دوم از اجوف جزو پنجم اندر یادکردن تشریح شریانها، این جزو شش بابست اول اندر یاد
کردن شریان برطریق کلی دوم اندر تشریح شریان وریدی سوم اندر تشریح شریان بزرگ چهارم اندر تشریح شریان که
بسوی بالا برآمدست پنجم اندر تشریح شریان سیاتی ششم اندر تشریح شریان که بسوی زیر فرو آمدست هفتم اندر یادکردن
شریان که با وریدست گفتار پنجم اندر یادکردن تشریح اندامها، مرکب و این گفتار هفده بابست اول اندر یادکردن
اجزاء سر و تشریح دماغ دوم اندر تشریح چشم سوم اندر تشریح گوش چهارم اندر تشریح بینی پنجم اندر تشریح زبان
ششم اندر تشریح حنجره و حلق هفتم اندر تشریح قصبهٔ حلق و قصبهٔ شش هشتم اندر تشریح دل نهم اندر تشریح جگر
دهم اندر تشریح طحال یازدهم اندر تشریح زیره دوازدهم اندر تشریح سیزدهم اندر تشریح اعاء چهاردهم اندر تشریح کرده پانزدهم
اندر تشریح مثانه شانزدهم اندر تشریح خصیه و قضیب هفدهم اندر تشریح رحم گفتار ششم اندر یادکردن قوتها و این گفتار
پنج بابست اول اندر شناختن آنچه قوتها جنسست برطریق کلی دوم اندر شناختن قوت طبیعی سوم اندر شناختن

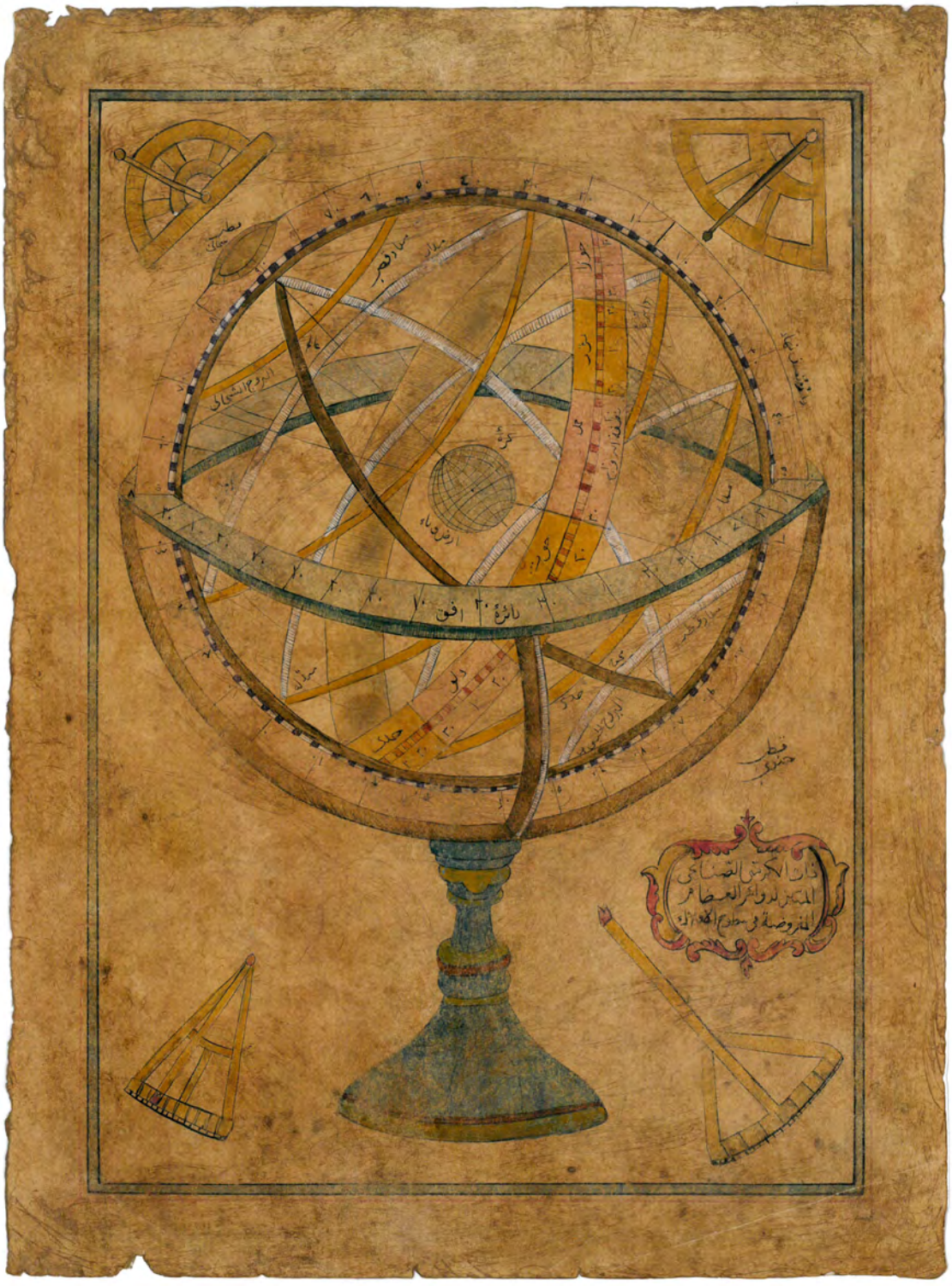
قوت

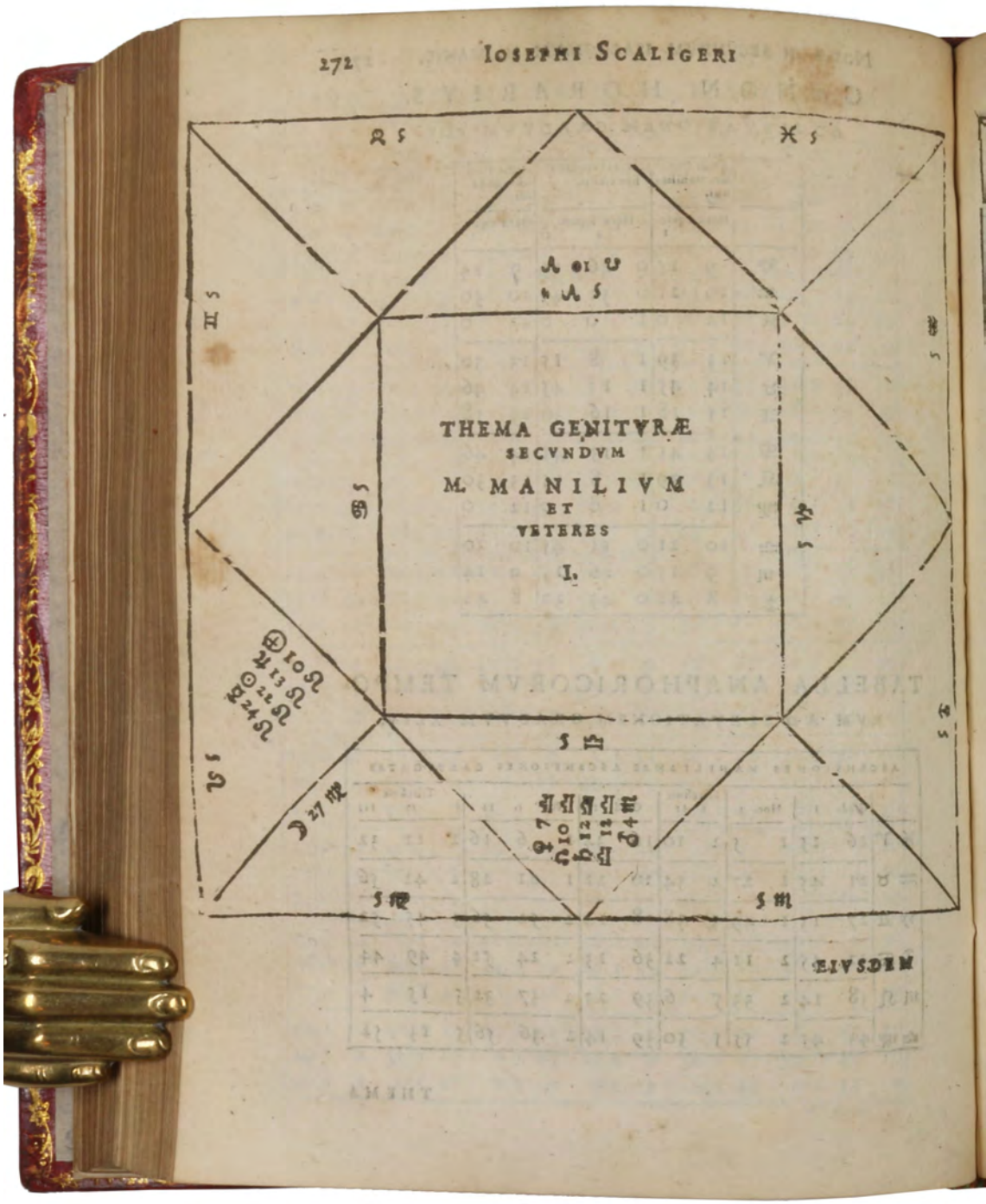
Katib Chelebi's armillary sphere

69. [KATIB CHELEBI]. AL-QIRIMI, Ahmed, Turkish draughtsman (fl. 1730s). Zâtü'l-Kürsü. Autograph drawing signed.

Probably Istanbul, ca. 1732. Original watercolour drawing over ink. 267 x 196 mm. On thick oriental wove paper. € 9,500

Original ink drawing of the armillary sphere (Zâtü'l-Kürsü, "instrument on pedestal") published in 1732 in the famous universal Islamic geography "Kitab-i Cihânnümâ" of Katib Chelebi (1609-57). The present watercolour by Ahmed Al-Qirimi, who also contributed the maps to Ibrahim Müteferrika's famous publication of Katip's atlas, probably served as the direct model for the engraved plate. Müteferrika, a Hungarian convert to Islam, completed Katip's unfinished work, which had hitherto circulated in manuscripts only. He had the maps specially drawn and cut for it, and printed it at his own press, the first printshop in Turkey. – While extremely close in design and size to the present drawing, the published plate differs from it in several respects, lacking numerous details as well as – most conspicuously – the four additional instruments which here decorate the corners; on the other hand, the print shows the pedestal placed upon an additional short plinth not seen in the sketch. – Evenly browned and with a few small edge flaws, but well preserved.




THEMA GENITVRÆ
SECVNDVM
M. MANILIVM
ET
VETERES
I.
EIVSDEM

Scaliger on Arabic star names

70. MANILIUS, M[arcus]. Astronomicon. A Iosepho Scaligero ex vetusto codice Gemblacensi infinitis mendis repurgatum.

Leiden, ex Officina Plantiniana, apud Christophorum Raphelengium (für Johann Commelin [in Heidelberg]), 1600. Small 4to (142 x 188 mm). 2 parts in one volume. (32), 131, (5) pp. (20), 510, (2) pp. With two identical printer's devices and several woodcut diagrams in the text. 19th century red morocco with giltstamped fillets to spine and covers. Gilt inner dentelle. All edges gilt. € 2,500

Third edition of Scaliger's famous recension of this instructional poem on astronomy written in the first century. "[Scaliger's] penetrating scholarship and powerful gift of analysis were magisterially demonstrated in his edition of one of the most difficult of Latin texts, the 'Astronomica' of Manilius, and this was a forerunner to his greatest work [namely 'De emendatione temporum']" (PMM, p. 59f.). The commentary (pp. 473-510, with letterpress Arabic) contains one of the earliest European studies of Arabic star names ("De quarundam stellarum arabicis appellationibus"). This edition was first published by Estienne in 1579; the first part of the present edition had already appeared in the previous year (cf. Adams M 364, Graesse IV, 364 & Houzeau/L. 1037). – Binding professionally repaired at extremeties. Rebound in the 19th century, trimming the edges fairly closely, touching some of the diagrams. Modern endpapers. Occasional light brownstaining; insignificant waterstain to gutter of first few leaves and outer margins. A few early annotations in brown ink. Title has stamp of St Hugh's Charterhouse, Parkminster (West Sussex).

Adams M 365. Caillet 7076. Ebert 12943. Houzeau/Lancaster 1037. Riccardi I2, 93, 12. Schweiger II.2, 590 (with erroneous collation). Cf. Wolf 189b; Zinner 3387 (1590 ed.). PMM 98 (note).

Rare early edition of a classic commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works

71. MANLIO, Giovanni Giacomo (Johannes Jacobus Manlius or Manliis), QUIRICO DE AUGUSTIS and PAULUS DE SUARDIS. Luminare maius. Cinthius ut totum radiis illuminat orbem. Illuminat latebras sic medicina tuas. Lumen apothecariorum.

(Venice, Gregorio de Gregori, 8 Jan. 1513). Folio (305 x 210 mm). 77, (2), (1 blank) ff. With 13 woodcut decorated initials (6 series?) plus 8 repeats, 4-line typographic "Lombarbic" initials. Set in rotunda gothic types in 2 columns, with a preliminary note in roman type. With contemporary pen decorations in brown ink added to about half of the initials and occasional similar pen decorations in the margins, an occasional manuscript paragraph mark, some rubrications in brown ink and some initials coloured with a transparent ochre wash. Early 20th-century vellum, possibly incorporating older materials, sewn on 3 recessed supports, red spine label. € 28,000

Seventh known copy of an early edition of an important treatise on pharmacology and medical botany, by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco (fl. 1490-post 1500), first published in Venice 1490 or Pavia 1494 (Sordano records an edition by Octavius Scotus in 1490, but the ISTC records no edition by him until 1496). It is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works, especially the Arabic treatises of Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh (ca. 777-857), a Nestorian Christian physician from Assyria who taught at the academy in Gundeshapur, Iran, and was personal physician to four caliphs. It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients (simples, each derived from a single plant) and describing each ingredient. The present edition includes Manlio's preliminary note addressed to Bernardinus Niger, included in the 1494, 1496 and 1499 editions but omitted in many later editions. – The title-page indicates that the book also contains "Lumen apothecariorum", a work by Quirico de Augustis de Tortona of Milan (fl. 1486-97), first published in 1492. But it is not present here or in any of the other seven copies we have traced. The two works were combined in the Venice editions of 1504, ca. 1502/05 and 1506. De Gregori apparently followed one of these editions but did not include the second work. Hieronymus Surianus (fl. 1458?, d. 1522?) edited the first two. – With contemporary and later marginal manuscript notes. With the text area of B2.7 somewhat browned, an occasional small and unobtrusive stain, and a few small worm holes in the last few leaves, but generally in very good condition. Some of the manuscript notes have been shaved. The binding is slightly dirty and the boards slightly bowed, but the binding is still good. A rare early edition of an important work of pharmacology.

Durling 2938. EDIT 16 29621 (1 copy). ICCU 29621 (same copy). KVK & WorldCat (5 copies). Emiliano Sordano, Il Luminare maius di Manlio del Bosco, thesis, University of Torino, 2010, p. 41. USTC 840112 (2 copies). Cf. Adams M 370 (1506 ed.). BM-STC Italian 410 (1504 and other eds.). Schelenz, Geschichte der Pharmazie, p. 414 (1529 ed.). Wellcome 4017 (1628 Lyon ed.). Not in Garrison & Morton; Honeyman; Norman Lib.

Luminare maius.

Cinthius vt totum radijs illuminat orbem.
Illuminat latebras sic medicina tuas.

Lumen Apothecariorum.

Two important pharmacological treatises, the first a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works

72. MANLIO, Giovanni Giacomo (Johannes Jacobus Manlius or Manliis) and QUIRICO DE AUGUSTIS. Luminare maius. Cinthius ut totum radiis illuminat orbem. Illuminat latebras sic medicina tuas. Lumen apothecariorum cum no[n]nullis expositionibus noviter impressum. (Colophon:)

Venice, Albertino da Lissona (Vercellensis), [ca. 1502/03 or ca. 1505]. 2 works in 1 edition. Folio (28.5 x 20 cm). [1], "94" [= 95], [4] ll., lacking leaf "80" [= 79]. With 4 woodcut decorated initials (3 series), the largest showing a roman inscriptional E with animals and a putto; and numerous spaces with printed guide letters left for a manuscript initial to be filled in. Set in rotunda gothic types (3 sizes). Lacking 1 leaf. 19th-century limp sheepskin parchment, sewn on 3 recessed cords, 2 pair of tanned leather ties.

€ 19,500

Rare early post-incunable edition of two important treatises on pharmacology and medical botany, apparently the first edition to combine the two and the first edited by Hieronymus Surianus (fl. 1458?, d. 1522?). The first work (ll. 1-73), "Luminare maius" by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco (fl. 1490-post 1500), first published in 1490, is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works, especially the Arabic treatises of Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh (ca. 777-857), a Nestorian Christian physician from Assyria who taught at the academy in Gundeshapur, Iran, and was personal physician to four caliphs. It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients (simples, each derived from a single plant) and describing each ingredient. The second work (ll. 74-end), "Lumen apothecariorum" by Quirico de Augustis de Tortona of Milan (fl. 1486-1497), first published in 1492, complements it with descriptions of hundreds of medicinal preparations, including many oils and syrups. Little is known about either Manlio or Augustis. Surianus edited their treatises and prepared the first two editions of the two together for Lissona/Vercellensis in Venice, the present undated and another dated 22 August 1504. The ISTC notes only the present undated edition and Sordano only the 1504 edition, but the University Library of Ghent has a copy of the latter. Neither is recorded in USTC or EDIT16, and WorldCat gives no location for either. The first (1490) edition of Manlio is also not in the ISTC, but is recorded by Sordano (the Bibliotheque Nationale has a copy). - Lissona's imprints range from before 1494 to 1505 (references to 1508 seem to be erroneous) and the present colophon names the Doge of Venice, Leonardo Loredan, elected shortly after 20 September 1501; the paper is watermarked with a hat, the closest matches in the literature being Briquet 3404 (1503) and Piccart Online 32269 (1503), 32270 (1503) and 32280 (1500); and Lissona's 22 August 1504 edition has an identical title. The present edition collates a-m6 A4 B6 C8 D6 E4 = 100 ll. with the register of quires a-m on A2v, the register of quires A-E on E4 and the colophon on E3. In the leaf numbering, " 76" is omitted and "85" and "86" repeated. - With an early manuscript note and shelf-mark on the title-page and a few early manuscript paragraph marks in the margins. Lacking leaf B4 (p. "80" [= 79]) but otherwise in good condition, with small worm holes in the first 5 leaves (some restored), some mostly marginal water stains, minor spotting and an occasional sheet slightly browned. Rare ca. 1502/03 or ca. 1505 edition of two important pharmacological treatises.

Cat. scientific books Royal Society, 1839, p. 535; BMC STC (Italy), p. 410; Goff M210; GW M20651; ISTC im00210000; Klebs, Incunab. Sci. & Med. 662.4 (mis-dated "[1499]"); https://collections.royalsociety.org RCN 54343; WorldCat 30979532 (no location); cf. Adams M370 (1506 Venice ed.); EDIT 16 (1506 Venice ed.); Emiliano Sordano, Il Luminare maius di Manlio del Bosco, thesis, University of Torino, 2010, p. 40 (1504 Lissona ed. with identical title); USTC 840111 (1506 Venice ed.); http://lib.ugent.be/nl/catalog/rug01:002171671 (1504 Lissona ed. with identical title).

¶ Joannis iacobi de manlijs de boſco Alexandrini ſup
deſcriptiones antidotarij ⁊ practice diui Joannis me-
ſue ⁊ aliorum illuſtrium medicorum clariſſima interpre-
tatione incipit. dicta Luminare maius.

ELectuarium de aro mati-
bus. qđ ſcripſit. S. ℞. ligni alo-
es crudi, roſarum, añ. au. xij. gal
lie muſcate: macis doronigi: pi-
peris longi: nucis muſcate: mē-
te ſicce: ſpice: caſſie: maſticis: ci-
namomi: gariofi. aſſari. añ. auꝛ.
iij. calami arōatici. auꝛ. iiij. cro-
ci: cardamomi maioris ⁊ mino
ris: trium ſandalorum: reubarbari: coſti: cubebe: ҁinҁibe
ris: ſeminis feniculi: aniſi: cheiſiʒ. añ. auꝛ. ij. ʒuccari. ℥. vj.
miue aromatice ℥. xij. mellis diſpumati. q. ſ. doſis eius
a. ʒ. iij. vſqʒ ad auꝛ. vi.

Interpretaturi in preſentiaruʒ has deſcri-
ptiones diui Joannis me.
ac aliorum medicoruʒ onus humeris noſtris impar ſup
plices deo voces reddimus: vt ſui roris intima noſtra aſ
perſione fecundet: vt tandem e vaſto pelago in ſecurum
ſalutis portū nos redigat. Intendimus itaqʒ in hoc ope
re deſcriptiones quarumcunqʒ medicinarum tam vſua-
lium qʒ non vſualium. tam ſolutiuarum qʒ non ſolutiua-
rum: que cōmuniter apud apothecarios haberi debent
ex diuerſis omnium fere medicoruʒ voluminibus excer
ptas aggregare ⁊ ſimplicia in eiʒ ingredientia: quoad in
genij noſtri debilitas patietur declarare eorum, vʒ. cōple
xionem electionem ⁊c. vt legenti patere poterit. Et ſi de
quopiam ſimplici auctores diſſentire inter ſe videtur: ſi
fieri poterit. conciliare, ꝙ ſi minus cui magis initendum
ſit dicere propoſuimus. Qꝫ ſi qua minus bene dicta ex-
titerint: quod quideʒ humanis ingenijs eſt familiare: ve
niam poſtulantes ea lectoribus examinanda: ⁊ corrigen
da propoſuimus.

In electuario igitur proxime deſcripto mul
ta ſimplicia ingrediunꝛ q̄ ſunt
declaranda. Sed primo dicemus: quare dicaꝛ electuari-
um. dicitur ergo electuarium: quaſi electuʒ: qꝛ ex multis
⁊ varijs rebus electuaria cōficiūtur ⁊ differentie inter
ipſa ſunt multe. qꝛ quedam ſunt dulcia: quedam amara:
quedam acetoſa: vt diaprunus: vel diamaſcenum prout
apparebit in deſcriptione infra in antidotario Nicolai: ⁊
diatamarindus qui fit ex dactilis acetoſis, ⁊ ſic de ſingu
lis. ſm autem Mattheum ſiluaticum electuarium dia-
roma. eſt electuarium de aromatibus.

¶ Recipe ergo ligni aloes crudi. i. non cocti. qꝛ coctū in
medicina nullam aut paruam habet efficaciam. ⁊ poſſet
dici ſicut dicit Meſue ď roſa al. ⁊ de reubarbaro ꝙ lignū
aloes coctum in medicina eſt ſicut homo mortuus. De
ligno aloes vide Mattheum ſiluaticum in capitulo p-
prio auctoritate caſſij felicis vbi inquit, multi arabes fa
ciunt ipum bulire in aqua ⁊ illa aqua vtuntur ad multa.
tale ergo lignum aloes amiſit virtutem ⁊ ſpirituʒ. Iſtud
vero lignuʒ eſt lignū arboris ſuauiſſimi odoris ſm quoſ
dam. ⁊ eſt lignum qđ reperitur in magno flumine ſupio
ris babylonie: cui coniūgitur fluuius paradiſi terreſtris
vñ quidam dicunt ꝙ impulſione fluuij ab arboribus ter
reſtris paradiſi cōducitꝛ: nullus tñ huius arboris fertur
vidiſſe originem. Alij autē dicunt ꝙ in cacuminibus mō
tium ſupraſcriptorum locoruʒ circa predicta loca exiſtē
tium oritur hoc lignum, ⁊ impulſione vētorum aut tpis
vetuſtate cadit in fluuium predictum. infra in confectio
ne de xiloaloes oñdam moduʒ cognoſcēdi bonū a malo.

¶ Roſarum. ſ. rubearum; de qbus ſemp intelligitur cuʒ
ſimpliciter roſe pferūtur. vñ Meſue in cap. pprio de ro
ſis inqt melior eſt rubea vere rubedinis, paucoꝝ foliorū
⁊ planorū. ⁊ ex albis melior eſt hñs ſimilr. Bulchaſim q
ſeruitor dicitur in tractatu ſcđo in cap. de modo deſiccā
di roſas ⁊ deponendi eas ait. ſciendū ꝙ q ſiccauerit lib.
x. roſarum mundatarum conuertentur ad lib. i. quando
erunt ſicce. ⁊ ſi roſe fuerint ex montibus poſſe eſt ꝙ rema
neant plus ⁊ roſe de montibus ſunt fortioris odoris qʒ
hortulāe. ⁊ ita earum aque ⁊ ita eſt de omnibus herbis
⁊ floribus. qꝛ que naſcūtur in mōtibuʒ ſunt fortiores hor
tulanis: ⁊ his que naſcuntur in locis depreſſis. ⁊ ratio ē.
qꝛ in eis eſt minor humiditas ⁊ magiʒ digeſta. ⁊ illa pau
ca non impedit actionem partium calidarum.

¶ Ana grece ſignificat pariꝛ ſiue equaliter. ⁊ ſic vbi hec
dictio ponitur equale pōdus de vnaquaqʒ medicina no
minata eſt aſſumendum.

¶ Aureus ſm modernos eſt pondos dragme vnius cū
dimidia. ⁊ ſimiliter ſolidus: vt ait Simon Januen. vnde
Si ſolidum queris tres dragmas dimidiabis.

¶ Gallia muſcata eſt q̄dam cōfectio fit q̄ in forma troci-
ſcata. ſicut apparebit infra in tractatu de trociſcis.

¶ Macis apud Auic. in. ij. canoñ. ex auctoritate filij me
ſangue eſt cortex nuciʒ muſcate: ſed ſm circa inſtanʒ non
eſt veꝝ: qđ infra in electuario de mace declarare intēdo.

¶ Doronici ſiue doronigi ſunt quedaʒ radices pue ſapo
ris dulcis ſimiles calamo aromatico in colore ⁊ figura.
Serapio capitulo de doronicis iquit. varonigi. i. doroni-
cum ⁊ ſunt vene albe interius: exterius vero ſunt ad citri
nitatē tendētes, ⁊ deferꝛ ex ſin. ⁊ doronicū ex ſin. eſt illud
qđ magis adminiſtraꝛ in medicina. ⁊ hoc eſt ſatis notū.

¶ Piperis longi quod apud arabes vocatur darfulfel.
ſpecies vero piperis ſunt tres, vt in diamtriompiper cō
deſcriptione apparebit.

¶ Nucis muſcate. hec oibus nota eſt. qdaʒ vocant eā mi
riſticaʒ. i. odoriferā ſiue redolentē inde charea miriſtica
i. nux odorifera ſiue nux muſcata, circa inſtans ait, nux
muſcata fructus eſt cuiuſdam arboris in india naſcētis.
tpe maturitatis colligitur. ⁊ p ſeptem annos ſeruaꝛ.

¶ Mēthe ſicce. ſ. mēthe hortulane ſiue cōis ſiue odorife
re. Hec apud Diaſ. vocatur ediosmum. ponitur autem in
hoc electuario ſicco: qꝛ virtuoſior eſt viridi. circa inſtans
in cap. de mentha ait: mentha domeſtica viridis mino-
rem hʒ efficaciam in medicina qʒ ſicca. ſiccaꝛ autem in
vmbra. ⁊ per annum conſeruatur.

¶ Spice. ſ. ſpice nardi vł ſpice aromatice: ſiue ſpice auiū
vt dicit Aui. in. ij. canoñ. in cap. pprio. ⁊ ſic ſemp qñ repe
ritur ſpice ſimplr: de ſpica nardi itelligiꝛ ſm circa inſtāʒ
ſpica p. x. annos pōt ſeruari in loco ſicco.

¶ Caſſie. i. caſſie lignee. Auic. in. ij. canoñ. dicit ꝙ eſt cor-
tex mori alceni: ⁊ eſt ſpērum pluriū: quarū vna eſt rubea
boni ſaporis ⁊ odoris: ⁊ altera ſpēs eius eſt cuius ſapor
eſt ſapor ſpice ⁊c. melior vero eſt illa q̄ eſt rubei coloris.
pura plana. longi ligni. groſſe cāne. ſubtilis foraminis. ſo
lida. groſſa. boni odoris q̄ mordicat linguā. nigra vero ē
mala. Circa inſtās ait. Caſſia lignea eſt cortex cuiuſdā ar
boris naſcētis iuxta babiloniā: ē aūt caſſia duplicis ma-
neriei. ſ. caſſia fiſtula ⁊ caſſia lignea: cū aūt caſſia ſimplici
ter inueniꝛ intelligendum eſt de caſſia lignea.

¶ Maſtix eſt gūmi cuiuſdaʒ ſpēi lentiſci que naſcitur in
ſola inſula chio: vt eſt apud Simo. Januen. ſed ſm Iſid.
in cap. de arboribus, maſtix arboris lentiſci gutta ē. me-
lior auteʒ in chio inſula gignitur. odoris boni. vt Serap.
in cap. de maſtice auctoritate Gal. albus ex maſtice eſt il
le qui dicitur glutem romanum ⁊c. ⁊ melior ſm Auic. eſt
ille qui eſt albus magnus mundus.

¶ Cinamomū. ſ. cinamomū ſubtile ⁊ electū. ſpēs vero ip
ſius vt dicit Serap. in ſuo cap. ſunt multe. ⁊ ibi dꝛ ex au-
ctoritate Dia, darſeni. i. cinamomū dꝛ lingua perſica ar-

Important poem on the magical and medicinal qualities of precious stones

73. MARBODE (MARBODIUS) OF RENNES. De gemmarum lapidumq[ue] pretiosorum formis, naturis, atq[ue] viribus eruditu[m] cu[m] primis opusculu[m], ... scholiis q[uo]q[ue] illustratu[m] p[er] Alardu[m] Aemstelredamu[m].

Cologne, Hero Alopecius [Fuchs], 1539. 8vo. 124, [2] ll. With a woodcut illustration on the title-page, representing a Jewish priest behind a board with the names of 12 stones which represent the 12 tribes of Israel. 17th-century gold-tooled red morocco, richly gold-tooled spine with green morocco title-label, gold-tooled fillets and small cornerpieces on both boards, gold-tooled board edges and turn-ins, gilt edges, marbled endpapers. € 12,500

Perhaps the best of the seven 16th-century editions of an influential treatise in verse on the virtues of precious stones, compiled by Marbode of Rennes (1035-1123), archdeacon and schoolmaster at Anjou, later bishop of Rennes. Beside the magical powers of the 60 precious stones treated in this poem, it also lists medicinal qualities, and is hence often seen as a medical treatise. "There is a new spirit in his [Marbode's] work, not seen in earlier lapidaries, which emphasizes that the knowledge of stones is useful and a means of power for men. Marbode's lapidary then becomes the model for numerous subsequent treatises" (Schuh).

The first printed edition of the text appeared in 1511, edited by the German physician Georg Pictorius (ca. 1500-1569). The present edition was edited by the Dutch humanist Alardus Amstelredamus (1491-1544), who "had a much more complete and correct manuscript than Pictorius so that this edition contains 100 more verses of the original poem. He also added the variants of the text, extracts from the works of Plinius, Dioscorides, Galen, Philo, Hegesippus, Origenes, St. Basil, Gregory of Nazianzus, Chrysostomos, Marsilio Ficino, Ermolao Barbaro, as well as Pictorius' annotations and his own scholia, which he titled Praecipuæ gemmarum lapidumque pretiosorm Explicationes." (Schuh). The preliminaries also include two letters from the mysterious Arabian King Evax to Tiberius, annotated by Alardus. The book is dedicated to Georgius of Egmond, bishop of Utrecht.

With the bookplate of the Prince of Liechtenstein on paste-down and the bookplate of Bob Luza on first flyleaf. Some minor damaged on the title-page, some ink underscoring, some minor marginal foxing. Binding only very slightly rubbed. Overall in very good condition.

Adams M519; Caillet 7102; Schuh 3229; Sinkankas 4173; Thorndike I, pp. 775-782; VD16, M 932.

MARBODAEI
GALLI CAENOMANENSIS DE

gemmarum lapidumq; pretioſorum formis, naturis, atq; uiribus eruditũ cũ primis opuſculũ, ſane q̃utile, cum ad rei medicæ, tũ ſcripturæ ſacræ cognitionẽ: nũc primũ nõ mõ cẽtũ ferme uerſib. locupletatũ pariter & accuratius emẽdatũ, ſed & ſcholijs q̃q; illuſtratũ p Alardũ AEmſtelredamũ

℄ Cuius ſtudio additę ſunt & præcipuæ gemmarũ lapidũq; p̃tioſorũ explicatiões, ex uetuſtiſſ. q̃buſq; autorib⁹ collectæ. Cũ ſcholijs Pictorij Villingeñ.

Εμ μαργάριτον τί μιον. Ἄποδοὺς ἅπαντα λάμβανε.
En margaritũ nobile, E me ſi cupis diteſcere.
Rationale. Exodi. 28. & 39. Leui. 8.

Doctrina & Veritas

3 Smaragdus Leui	4 Carbũcul⁹. Iuda	5 Saphirus Zabulon
2 Topazius Simeon	9 amethyſtus Aſer	6 Iaſpis Iſachar
1 Sardius Ruben	10 chryſolitus Nepthalim	7 Lincurius Dan
12 Beryllus Beniamin	11 Onychinus Ioſeph	8 Achates Gad

Coloniæ excudebat Hero Alopecius. Anno. 1539.

12

Mediaeval poem on corals and gemstones, attributed to an Arab king

74. MARBODE (MARBODIUS) OF RENNES. EVAX, King of Arabia / Heinrich von RANTZAU (ed.). De gemmis, scriptum Evacis regis Arabum.

Leipzig, Georg Deffner, 1585. 4to. (108) pp. With woodcut title vignette and 7 woodcuts in the text (one full-page). Modern calf using the remains of a 16th century binding with blindstamped rules and roll-tools. Edges red. € 4,500

Rare 16th century edition of this poem on gemstones, ascribed to the legendary Evax, king of Arabia, and sometimes entered in bibliographies accordingly (cf. BM-STC or Thorndike I, 776), though in fact written by Marbod, the bishop of Rennes, in the late 11th century. The book, which survives in more than sixty manuscripts, was first printed in Vienna in 1511 as "Libellus de lapidibus pretiosis"; the present Leipzig edition is only the third to attribute authorship to King Evax on the title-page. Sources include Pliny, Isidore of Seville, Origines, Orpheus, and Solinus. "In short, Marbod's work briefly describes 60 gemstones, which number includes several that are not now considered to be in that category, and gives for each their magical and medicinal virtues" (Sinkankas, p. 665). They include mythical stones, mineral species such as emeralds, onyx, magnets, carbuncles, hematite, asbestos, etc., with numerous varieties of quartz, stones coming from the body of an animal, and several other hard substances that are not really minerals at all, among which is coral, described as "a stone that lives in the ocean, forming branches like wicker" (E3v). – "One of the questions connected with this work is whether it is by Marbodus or by an Arab called Evax. It has arisen because the poem opens with an allusion to a person of that name. Lessing does not see why Evax should not have written a work on precious stones, or why Marbod should have said that his poem was extracted from Evax's work, if it were not so. Reinesius thinks Marbodus made himself the interpreter of Evax" (Ferguson). Today, all scholars "agree that Marbod was the true author and Evax an invention" (Sinkankas). The present editor, the German humanist Henrik Rantzau (1526-98), was an associate of Tycho Brahe. At the end of the book he includes an illustrated genealogy of his own family. He "states that the poems of Marbod are here issued completely for the first time 'as far as he knows', although this is not the case" (ibid.). – Rather severely browned throughout; several 17th century underlinings and marginal annotations. Gutter repaired and completely rebound in the 20th century with modern endpapers but using old material for the covers.

VD 16, M 935 (R 878). BM-STC German 291. Sinkankas 4179. Ferguson II, 74. Not in Adams.

DE GEMMIS, SCRIPTVM EVACIS REGIS ARABVM

OLIM A POETA QVODAM non infeliciter carmine redditum, & nunc primum in lucem editum.

Opera & studio D. HENRICI RANTZOVII, Sereniſsimi Danorum Regis per Holſatiam & Dietmarſiam legati.

Adiecta ſunt nonnulla Epigrammata, tum ab ipſo tum ab alijs de Aula conſcripta, quibus eius inconſtantia elegánter depingitur, vna cum Genealogia Rantzouiana.

LIPSIÆ
Georgius Defnerus imprimebat,
ANNO
cIↃ. IↃ. LXXXV.

Translated from Arabic, uniting the Judaic and Islamic astrological traditions

75. MASHA'ALLAH IBN-ATARI / AL-KINDI, Abu Yusuf Ya Qub ibn Ishaq / et al. Liber novem iudicum in iudiciis astrorum. Mesehella, Aomar, Alkindus, Zael (etc.).

Venice, Petrus Liechtenstein, (4 Jan.) 1509. 4to. (6), 96 ff. With a woodcut initial coloured in red and green and several diagrams. Rubricated throughout.

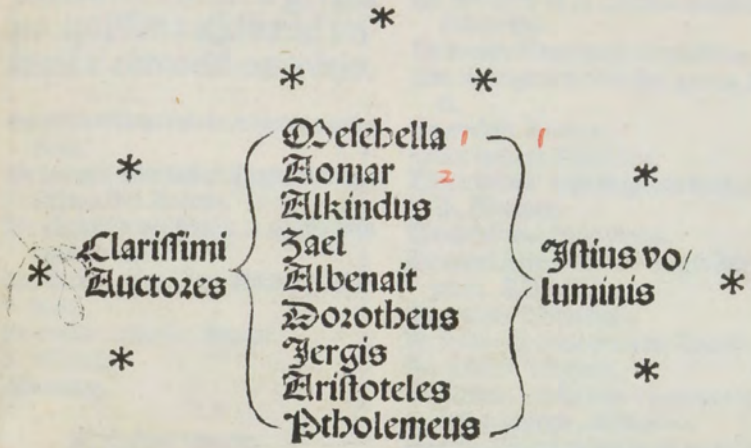
(BOUND AFTER) II: ARISTOTLE. Meteorologia. (Nuremberg, Friedrich Peypus, 11 Nov. 1512). 94, (6) ff. (final blank). With 8 large woodcuts in the text, some with touches of contemporary colour. Rubricated throughout.

(BOUND WITH) III: ABRAHAM BEN 'EZRA (Aben Ezra, Avenares). In re iudiciali opera. (Venice, Petrus Liechtenstein, 1507). 96 ff. (f. 92 blank). Rubricated throughout, some initials coloured green. Contemporary wooden boards on three raised double bands with leather spine. Two brass clasps (repaired). € 85,000

I: Editio princeps of this "work composed in Arabic probably exactly in the form in which it is preserved in Latin, typical of the encyclopaedic period but limited [...] to certain early sources" (Carmody), uniting the Judaic and Islamic astrological traditions. The form, arranged in twelve parts according to each house, is based on the doctrines of Sahl al-Tustari. The various tracts are constructed from chapters compiled systematically from such writers as Mâshâ'allâh (including the first printing of 'De electionibus') and al-Kindi. The crucial factor that they were translated intact in their present form from Arabic "is apparent in the unified Latin style and terminology" (ibid.). The collection includes a number of quotations attributed to Ptolemy; the rare mention of "Abuali" refers perhaps to Abu 'Ali al-Khayyâj. – "Masha'allah, [a Jew from Basra,] was one of those early 'Abbasid astrologers who introduced the Sassanian version of the predictive art to the Arabs; he was particularly indebted to the Pahlavi translation of Dorotheus of Sidon and to the 'Zik i Shahriyaran', or Royal Astronomical Tables, issued under the patronage of Khusrau Anushirwan in 556. He was also acquainted with some Greek material (perhaps through Arabic versions of Syriac texts) and would have acquired some knowledge of Indian science, both through the Pahlavi texts that he read and through such Indian scientists as the teacher of al-Fazari and Kanaka, who visited the courts of al-Mansur and Harun al-Rashid. It is during al-Mansur's reign that Masha'allah's name first appears: he participated in the astrological deliberations that led to the decision to found Bagdad [...] Masha'allah wrote on virtually every aspect of astrology [...] ['De electionibus'], which quotes Dorotheus, is ascribed to Masha'allah and Ptolemy but is probably by neither" (DSB IX, 159 ff.). – Extremely rare. A very clean copy with only an insignificant inkstain in the lower margin of ff. 12v and 13r and tiny traces of worming in the upper margin of the final two leaves. A few contemporary handwritten marginalia; f. 80v has a contemporary handwritten ownership of Wigand, Baron Redwitz (1476-56), bishop of Bamberg, who as a young man had travelled to Palestine and is remembered as a conservative but not fanatical Catholic cleric during the tumultuous years of the Reformation. – Bound with this work in the same appealing Renaissance volume are two other rare, thematically related contemporary treatises. – II: Aristotle's "Meteorology", long known in the West only through a Latin translation based on the Arabic version "al-'Athar al-`Ulwiyyah". This is the very rare illustrated first edition of Faber's expanded translation, including an extensive commentary by Johannes Cochlaeus, who also mentions the recently-discovered American continent ("Nova illa Americi terra", f. 62v). Comprising the first three of Aristotle's four books (on the heavens, water, and wind), it also constitutes "one of the main sources of medieval geology" (Stillwell, Awakening 577). "Cochlaeus's discussion of the relationship between motion and heat appears quite modern" (cf. Spahn). The woodcuts, coloured in earth tones or simply accented by the rubricator, show spheres as well as light and cloud phenomena; a large woodcut (f. 60v) shows the climate zones of the ancient world. – A single, tiny wormhole in the blank lower margin throughout; another small wormhole in the first two leaves (repaired in A1, insignificant loss to a few letters in A2). A clean and wide-margined copy. – III: The first collected edition of ten astrological treatises by the 12th-century Jewish mathematician and astronomer Ibn Ezra from Tudela in Spain. During his lifetime the town was under the Muslim rule of the emirs of Zaragoza; later he lived in Muslim Andalusia. "Ibn Ezra disseminated rationalistic and scientific Arabic learning in France, England and Italy [... He] wrote a number of astrological works that were very popular [...] all of them appeared in Latin in 1507. They are rich in original ideas and in the history of scientific subjects" (DSB). – Contemporary marginalia in red, green, and brown ink throughout. Some insignificant browning. The well-preserved binding shows a hunting scene blindstamped into the leather. A fine assembly of important natural scientific works: published by Christian editors and printers in the early Renaissance, they bring together the Muslim and Jewish traditions that were the driving forces behind mediaeval science.

¶ I: Edit 16, CNCE 63196. BM-STC Italian 424. Houzeau/Lancaster 751 ("volume tres rare"). DSB IX, 162. Carmody p. 112. Not in Adams, Mortimer, Essling, Stillwell, Honeyman. – II: VD 16, L 959. Cranz/Schmitt 13. Hoffmann I, 321. Schweiger I, 60. IA 107.806. Alden/Landwehr 512/1. Zinner 953. Brüggemann/Brunken 29. Spahn, Cochläus, p. 16. – III: Edit 16, CNCE 35576. IA 100.150. Adams A 38. Proctor-Is. 12998. Stillwell, Awakening 2. Houzeau/Lancaster 3927 ("rare"). Thorndike II, 917 & 927. DSB IV, 502.

Liber Nouem Iudicum in Iudicijs Astrorum.



M.D.VIIII.

Felicibus Astris prodeat in Orbem Ductu Petri Liechtenstein.

Cum priuilegio.

بوکرکده طاش وقوم اولمق آلتد
معده وجکرك سؤهضمدن
نشئت ایدر وغلیظ طعاملر
آکلمدن اولور بك بشمش
یمورطه وبینر وتقصیدقه کبی
سنان نزیلدن معمول جارنب
اوزره یاتمق بالحاقنه نافعدر
ودموردبورك طاقنق وکبدوکی
بالبوج ومست آلتنه دمور
منج فاقدرمق طاشی تولدن
منع ایدر جالینوسدن
مرویدر

قولنق ودا خلاء دخی سکز درهم ایرق کوکی
یوز درهم صوده طبخ ایدوب حطمی وقدرت
حلواسی شروبلرینك بهربدن سکز درهم
ضمیله ایجروب اندنصکره درت درهم حطمی
کوکی یوز درهم صوده طبخ ایدوب بش طمله
طفلان صوئی وسکز درهم بنفسج شروبی
بندسابع
انضمامیله ایجورلمسی صلابت کبد
دنیلان صاغ طرفده کبد کلرالتنده واقع
قره جکرده قتیلق بصدقچه محسوس ومعلوم
ایسه یکرمی بش عدد سلوك یابشدرمق
ولیه لر قولنق صکره جیوه یقیسی حمورنی

Turkish pharmacopoeia

76. [MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT]. Tazkirah 'ata' tabib Dari'sh-Shifa'.

Eastern provinces of the Ottoman Empire, early 18th century [ca. 1720]. 8vo. Ottoman Turkish manuscript, with medical terminology mostly in Arabic. 50 pp. Black (and occasional red) ink on smoothed paper. 19th century marbled wrappers. € 3,500

A traditional pharmacological essay or pharmacopoeia, as well as a description of several ailments and medical conditions (including earache, infection of the larynx, uvular edema, malaria, jaundice, and yellow fever), with their treatment indications. Interestingly, there is a specific reference to opium ("afyon" in Turkish). The anonymous scribe was very probably a physician or medical practitioner with an imperfect knowledge of Arabic, most likely a Turk. No colophon, but likely written in the early 18th century in an Arabic-speaking Eastern province of the Ottoman Empire. – Occasional stains and smudging; some corner and edge flaws throughout with chipping to wrappers.

Mesue in Italian - the third known copy

77. MESUE THE YOUNGER (MASAWAIH AL-MARDINI). Opus quibuslibet aromatariis: necessariu[m]. Mesue in vulgare rescripto. Primo che se rechercha allarte della aromataria como se conosseno le medicine simplice & composte li quattro canone p[er] arte in vulgare declarate alla antidotario: li dubie al configere qlle resolute.

[Naples or Venice, ca 1500?]. 4to (145 x 198 mm). (34) ff. Half calf over marbled overs (ca. 1900) with gold-tooled red label to gilt spine. All edges sprinkled red. € 45,000

Almost unobtainably rare first edition of this digest of medical prescriptions, taken from the works of the highly-regarded Arabic physician Mesue the Younger (also known as Masawaih al-Mardini), including "a kind of general manual for apothecaries and perfumers" (Duveen). All recipes are in Italian, while the main title and the headings are in Latin. Bibliographers are not agreed on the book's place or date of publication: GW locates it merely in Italy, ca. 1495, whereas Copinger believes it was printed in Venice, by an unidentified printer, in or around 1500. The British Museum Short-Title Catalogue suggests Sigismund Mayr in Naples as the printer and 1510 as possible year of publication, while the British Library's catalogue now appears to prefer Venice and 1505 as tentative place and year. Klebs notes that the collection constitutes a "rifacimento" of the Italian edition of Mesue's "Opera medicinalia", published in Venice on 12 December 1493. – Contemporary ink ownership to title-page. A restored tear in the final leaf (not affecting the text), some brown specks on the title-page and an insignificant waterstain along the lower edge of the final gathering, but altogether in excellent condition. Rebound in a pretty half-calf binding around the turn of the century. Only two copies in libraries internationally (British Library and Univ. of Wisconsin, formerly the Duveen copy). That in the British Library is incomplete, lacking the final leaf (falsely described by Copinger as having a final blank leaf, which is in fact the endpaper).

Copinger 4011. GW M23031. Klebs 228 (note). Proctor 7427. ISTC im00521400. USTC 842290. BM-STC Italian 739. Duveen 651. Edit 16, CNCE 50479.

Opus qbuslibet Aromatariis: neceſſariũ.

Meſue in uulgare reſcripto.

Primo che ſe recercha allarte della aromataria
Como ſe conoſſeno le medñe ſimplice & compoſte
Li quattro canone ꝑ arte in uulgare declarate
Alla antidotario: li dubie al configere qlle reſolute.

Vir magnifice: Tre cauſe neceſſarie duce ad effecto le medicine per la noſtra ſalute. Primo li medici: la ſciencia ſpiculatiua in uiſtigare & gra/duire le uirtu occulte & manifeſte de quelle. La ſecunda li Aromatarii larte manuale: quelle componere & preparare. Tertio le medicine actua/le & potenciale attenpo approſſimare. quia tempus & ars medicina eſt. Et ꝑche ho uiſte multe reſcripte de multe peritiſſimi: tamen tutte tocca/no ſulo alli ſimplice. Al preſente con lo mio debile ingegnoi: quanto alla practicha manuale ho reſcripto Meſue in uulgare: uidelicet; lo ſentimen to letterale & la intentione de Meſue: che eſſendo le medicine debitamẽ te compoſte ſerra ſalute delli infirme: honor delli medici: merito delli aro matarii. Quale de neceſſita deue eſſere. Secundo ſcriue Meſue al princi/pio: del terzo ſuo libro: dicendo coſi: quia ſemel pereunti nulla deinde ſuffragia. Vale.

An Arabic work on alchemy, quoted by Goethe

78. MORIENUS (ROMANUS). De transfiguratione metallorum, et occulta, summaque antiquorum philosophorum medicina, libellus. [Chrysorrhemon]: sive de arte chymica.

Hanau, Wilhelm Antonius, 1593. 8vo. 79, (1) pp. – (Bound after) II: Mock, Jakob. De causis concretionis et dissolutionis rerum quarundam, tam extra quam intra corpus humanum. Tractatio historica, philosophica et medica, secundum veterum ac recentiorum placita descripta, & in tres partes distributa. Freiburg im Breisgau, Martin Böckler, 1596. (16), 288, (14) pp., final blank leaf. Contemporary full vellum; lacks ties.

€ 6,500

Final and best 16th century edition of this alchemical work originally written in Arabic, the first edition having appeared at Paris in 1559. The legendary Byzantine monk Morienus is said to have gone to Alexandria to study with the Arabian scholar Adfar, whose favourite student he became. Subsequently settling in Jerusalem as a hermit, he devoted his life to the hermetic arts before he learned that Khalid, the Sultan of Egypt, "was desirous to find some one who could interpret for him the writings of Hermes and of Adfar" (Ferguson II, 109). Morienus supposedly went to Egypt and instructed Khalid in the art of creating the elixir for the philosopher's stone. "The ultimate fate of Morienus is unknown, but his conversations with Kalid must have been committed to writing, and they may have come to the West about the time of the Crusades. They were in Arabic, but to make them available they were translated into Latin in February, 1182, by Robertus Castrensis, with a short preface" (Ferguson). No Arabic sources have been discovered, for which reason the attribution has been considered apocryphal, but the author does use chemical terminology with Arabic roots, such as "al-natron". The book marks the beginning of western preoccupation with alchemy, previously almost entirely unknown in mediaeval central Europe, and even Goethe quotes from it in his "Theory of Colours". – II: Bound first is a rare medical work by Jakob Mock, professor at Freiburg and a good friend of Fabricius Hildanus. This would seem to be part 1 only (caption title: "De aquarum quarundam affectionibus ratione coagulationis vel indurationis & dissolutinis, & alias"); no more published. – Unidentified 19th century library stamp to front pastedown. Covers slightly warped; long yapp edge of the vellum binding trimmed away along lower half of the book. Interior lightly browned, some light, mainly marginal spotting and brownstaining, a few darker spots occasionally affecting letters. Old handwritten ownership of "Claudius Cuppinius" on title-page of Mock's work, with an additional note in the same hand, dated 1691, on the flyleaf.

I: VD 16, M 6354. Wellcome 4458. Neu 2849. Duveen 413f. Schmieder, Geschichte der Alchemie, p. 123. Brüning 646. Mellon Collection 50 (illustrated p. 160). Cf. Ferguson II, 108f. Not in Adams or BM-STC German. – II: VD 16, M 5707. BM-STC German 623. Adams M 1528. Durling 3199. Wellcome 4372. Jöcher III, 563.

De Transfiguratione

METALLORVM,

ET OCCVLTA, SVMMAQVE ANTIQVORVM philoſophorum medicina,

LIBELLVS;

MORIENO ROMANO,

quondam eremita Hieroſolymitano, auctore.

Acceſſit huic nunc primum

ΧΡΥΣΟΠΡΗΜΩΝ:

Siue

De arte Chymica,

DIALOGVS;

QVI PRÆCLARISSIMAS huius ſcientiæ actiones, rationi, ac naturalibus principiis conſentaneas eſſe demonſtrat; impoſtorum vero & ſycophantarum ſomnia & nugas retegit.

HANOVIÆ AD MOENVM
Apud Guilielmum Antonium,
M D XCIII.

A Persian book on compound remedies

79. MUZAFFAR IBN MUHAMMAD AL-HUSAYNI / ANGELUS À SANCTO JOSEPHO. Pharmacopoea persica ex idiomate persico in latinum conversa. Tafsir-i murakkabat-i qarabadin-i parsi [-i Muzaffar b. Muhammad as-Sifa`i] ba-dast-i Angelus Karmelit.

Paris, Etienne Michallet, 1681. 8vo. (10), 56, (4), 370, (28) pp. Near contemporary vellum with giltstamped spine label. All edges sprinkled in red. € 12,500

First edition. The editor, Joseph Labrosse, "was born in Toulouse in 1636 and entered a Carmelite order, taking the name of Fr. Angelus of St Joseph. In 1662 he went to Rome and studied Arabic for two years before travelling to Isfahan to study Persian. While in Iran, he used medicine as a means of propagating Christianity and in the process read many Arabic and Persian books on medicine and 'visited the houses of the learned people of Isfahan and paid hundreds of visits to the shops of the druggists, the pharmacists, and the chemists.' After returning to France in 1678 he published his 'Pharmacopoea persica', which consisted of a Latin translation of a Persian book on compound remedies written in the previous century by Muzaffar ibn Muhammad al-Husayni (d. 1556), with additional comments by Labrosse" (in: I. Loudon [ed.], Western Medicine [1997], p. 52f.). Hyde (Biographia Britannica, cited by Langlès, Biographie universelle) asserts that the credit for this work really belongs to Père Matthieu. – Insignificant chipping to spine label. Some minor browning and brownstaining. 18th century annotations on first endpaper and engraved bookplate to pastedown. From the library of Swedish antiquarian bookdealer Björn Löwendahl (1941-2013).

Wilson 7. OCLC 13058281.

PHARMACOPŒA PERSICA

EX IDIOMATE PERSICO
in Latinum conversa.

تفسير مركبات قرابادين پارسي
بدست قربان حقا حضرت آيسوع
راهب تابع حضرات ايليا وطريا
پادري انجلوس كرمليط طلوزاني

OPUS
MISSIONARIIS, MERCATORIBUS, cæterisque Regionum Orientalium Lustratoribus necessarium; nec non Europæis Nationibus perutile.

ACCEDUNT IN FINE
Specimen notarum in Pharmacopœam Persicam; tum indices duo; alter Pharmaceuticus, compositiones in hoc opere contentas indigitans; alter pathologicus, remedia ad singulos morbos ostendens.

LUTETIÆ PARISIORUM,
Typis STEPHANI MICHALLET, ad insigne Sancti Pauli, viâ Jacobeâ.

M. DC. LXXXI.
CUM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.

First edition of two of the most important works on twilight and optics

80. NUNES, Pedro. Salacie[n]sis, de crepusculis liber unus, nu[n]c rece[n]s & natus et editus. [Including:] Abu 'Abd Allah Muhammad ibn Mu'Adh [title-page: Alhazen (Ibn Al-Haytham)]. De causis crepusculorum liber unus, à Gerardo Cremonensi iam olim Latinita te donatus, nunc vero omniu[m] primum in lucem editus.

Lisbon, Ludovicus Rodericus, (January 1542). 4to. (73), (1 blank) ff. With woodcut allegorical and architectural title-page with putti and mythological women holding drapes hanging from an arch and the Royal Portuguese coat of arms at the foot, 40 woodcut (geometrical and optical) figures in text, Rodericus's large full-page emblematic woodcut printer's device (a dragon with the motto "Salus vitae" on a banderole) and many woodcut initials. Bound in a period-style Italian calf binding, gold-tooled spine, blind-tooled frames on front and back boards and gold-tooled centerpieces on the front and back board with "Petri Nonii" on the front board and "MDXLII" on the back board. € 75,000

First edition of two of the most important and rarest scientific works on twilight and optics. The first is written by the greatest Portuguese mathematician Pedro Nunez (1492-1577), who served as cosmographer royal to the court of João III. His "De crepusculis" discusses new solutions for problems concerning twilight (such as the shortest twilight period) and the refraction of light, and announces his new instrument for measuring exceedingly small angles, now called a "nonius". – The second work, also entitled "De crepusculis", was written (according to the title-page) by the greatest Islamic physicist Ibn Al-Haytham (965-1039), from living in the Arabian Peninsula, whose seminal work on optics broke with ancient Greek theories. In fact, the work is now attributed to the great Andalusian father of spherical trigonometry, the 11th-century mathematician and astronomer Abu 'Abd Allah Muhammad ibn Mu'adh, who was described by Averroës as "advanced and high-ranking" (Sabra, p. 85), but about whom very little is known. His work discusses the density of the atmosphere and establishes a relationship between atmospheric pressure and altitude. It also notes that twilight only ceases or begins when the sun reaches 19 degrees below the horizon. It was translated from Arabic into Latin by Gerard de Cremona (1114-87), who brought Arabic science to the West. This work is one of the artifacts through which Islamic civilisation made significant and crucial contributions to scientific knowledge in the pre-modern age during their golden age of Arabic science, although the Latin translations in this field only provide "a dim reflection of the true splendour of achievements" (Gerli, p. 804). – With an owner's inscription at the head of the title-page and a handwritten impressum on the title-page in the same hand, three faint library stamps (two of a library in Douai) and with marks of an erased bookplate on the front pastedown. Binding very slightly worn around the spine, some small stains on the endpapers, but otherwise a beautiful copy in very good condition.

Adams N 375. DSB X, 160f. Honeyman 2353. Houzeau/Lancaster 1188 & 2473. King Manuel 48. Palau 196.748. Poggendorff II, 305. Sabra, "The authorship of the Liber de crepusculis", in: Isis 58.1 (1967), pp. 77-85. Stilwell 781 & 863. Cf. Carmody, Arabic Astronomical and Astrological Sciences in Latin Translation; Gerli, Medieval Iberia (2003), p. 804. Not in Vagnetti.

PETRI NONII
Salaciẽſis, de Crepuſculis liber unus, nũc recẽs & natus et editus.
ITEM Allacen Arabis uetuſtiſſimi, de cauſis Crepuſculorum Liber unus, à Gerardo Cremonenſi iam olim Latinitate donatus, nunc uero omniũ primum in lucem editus.
Olyſſipone
M.D. XLII.

Astronomy and its symbolism

81. OTTOMAN MANUSCRIPT. [Book on Astronomy and Signs].

No place, probably later 19th century. 8vo (120 x 170 mm). (52) pp., 2 blank ff., (5), 48, (2), (2 blank), (80) pp. Black and red ink on smoothed paper. With numerous full-page colour diagrams (both in coloured ink and coloured pencil), one including a sketch of the Kaaba in Mekkah, and an inserted volvelle on cardboard. Bound in boards (ca. 1900) covered with waste paper printed in Arabic and Armenian.

€ 3,000

A manuscript on astronomy and its symbolism in Ottoman Turkish. – Various signs of damp- and waterstaining; a few leaves stuck together, damaged or illegible. Binding noticeably stained; spine chipped and frayed.


جنوب
غرب
شرق
بيت الله الاعظم
باب الرحمة
مقام ابراهيم

Horblit-copy of an important early description of the nocturnal astronomical instrument and its use, with the extremely rare woodblock-printed dials and pointers to construct the nocturnal and sundial-lunar dial

82. PADOVANI, Giovanni. Opera nuova ... tradotta di Latino in volgare, laqual dichiara l'uso del maraviglio so istrumento astronomico da lui intitulato horoscopio.

Verona, Paolo Ravagnano, 1560. 4to. [46], [2 blank] pp. With Ravagnano's woodcut emblematic device on the title-page (a hand emerging from a cloud and holding a stalk with three lilies, the whole in an oval in a rectangular scrollwork cartouche, with the motto, "candidio animus"), a folding plate (oblong long folio: 15.5 x 41.5 cm) containing 2 woodcuts (12.5 x 22 cm & 12 cm diameter with the 4.5 cm gnomen making it 14 x 13 cm) designed to be cut up to make the author's "horoscopio" in the form of a volvelle and the sundial-lunar dial, 3 decorated woodcut initials (pictorial), planetary and zodiac signs, and numerous tables of numerical data. 19th-century(?) boards, covered with block-printed decorated paper (black on white). € 12,500

The rare first significant publication (extremely rare with the folding woodcut plate) by the Veronese astronomer Giovanni Padovani (ca. 1512-ca. 1590), explaining the use of his "horoscopio", also known as a nocturnal or a horologium nocturnum, which he presents as his new invention. The folding plate contains two woodcuts for the owner to cut out and assemble (they could be pasted on paperboard or thin wood) to make two astronomical instruments that allow one to determine time by the sun, moon or stars. The plate may have been an option for those who could afford it, but many owners no doubt removed it in order to use it, as intended. The entire plate is lacking in nearly all copies, including those of the British Library and the Biblioteca Nazionale Naples, viewable on the Internet. Giuliari refers to "la figura incisa sul legno", but we have seen only one clear reference to a copy that includes the plate, at the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid: "[1] h. de grab. pleg." (the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris refers less clearly to "pièces limin.", and the Cat. del. Servizio Bibl. Nazionale notes "ill." but gives a link to the Naples copy without the plate). Neither Honeyman nor Houzeau & Lancaster mention the plate and Riccardi apparently knew it only from Giuliari's reference. The two woodcuts were clearly made for this edition: each is dated 1560 and the watermark nearly matches one in the book itself (see below). Each has a dial with a 12 cm diameter, one for a solar and lunar dial; the other, for the nocturnal, labelled "Clarior Ursae Mino[r]" to indicate that one sights the north star in the little bear (little dipper). The nocturnal's dial actually comprises an inner and outer dial printed together, with a fixed pointer attached to the outer dial. One would cut out the inner dial (which has an inner ring giving the 24 hours of the day and an outer ring giving the months of the year and days of the month) and the separate pointer (labelled "linca fiducie") and mount them to rotate on the axis of the fixed outer dial (which has the 12 constellations, each divided into 30 units to indicate the position of the reference star within the constellation). The 360 units are not degrees, because quite unusually Padovani's months and constellations span variable angles: September has less than half the span of March and Virgo less than half the span of Aries. One turns the inner dial to align today's date with the zodiac position of the desired reference star on the outer dial. One then holds the nocturnal with the fixed pointer down, aligns the centre of the dial with the north star and rotates the pointer until it aligns with the reference star. The mark for the constellation of the reference star on the rotating pointer then aligns with the time on the inner dial. The nocturnal was known already in the Middle Ages and Peter Apian published a woodcut showing it in use in his "Cosmographicus" (1524), better known through Gemma Frisius's later editions, but it shows the nocturnal at a much smaller scale and with far less detail than the present woodcuts. Sebastian Münster showed a more detailed view in "Fürmalung und künstliche Beschreibung der Horologien" (1537). The present 1560 woodcut resembles Münster's but Münster's months and constellations span equal angles and Padovani adds several details: scales of 30 or 31 days for each month (February has 30!), zodiac symbols on the rotating pointer to indicate the position to read the time when using a reference star in that constellation and curved hour lines (twice 1-12) inside the hour ring (where the hours are numbered 1-24). All this makes Padovani's nocturnal both more sophisticated and more interesting graphically, but its extreme rarity means it has been largely overlooked in the literature. The second woodcut, in the same folding plate, shows a single dial that serves as both sundial and lunar dial. Padovani's text is divided into two parts, the first part explaining the use of the nocturnal for determining the time, while the second part explains its other uses, such as determining latitude and measuring the position of the sun.

Aked & Severino, Int. bibliog. of gnomonica, p. 344; BMC STC Italian, p. 483; Cat. Servizio Bib. Nat. (5 copies); EDIT 16, CNCE 37911 (7 copies); Giovan Battista Carlo Giuliari, Tipografia Veronese (1871), ch. III no. XXXIX (p. 62); Honeyman 2382; Houzeau & Lancaster 4881 & 11368; Riccardi I.ii, col. 231; USTC 846031 (6 copies); WorldCat (8 copies); not in Zinner, Astronomische Instrumente; for background information: Günther Oestermann, "On the history of the nocturnal", in: Bulletin of the Scientific Instrument Society" (2001), pp. 5-9.


CLARIOR VRSA MINO

Beautifully illuminated early incunable of Pliny's Natural History

83. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius (Pliny the Elder). Historia naturalis. [Ed. Philippus Beroaldus]. Treviso, Michael Manzolus, [not before 13 Oct.] 1479. Folio (205 x 298 mm). 358 ff. (of 360; without first and last blanks). Numerous initials and rubrics supplied in red & blue alternately. Painted white vine-stem border with coat of arms and heightened in gold on fol. 23; 37 illuminated white vine initials. 17th century Italian brown morocco, covers elaborately gilt with empty shield at centre (lacking ties). Stored in a custom-made purple cloth and silk solander box. € 250,000

A beautifully illuminated incunabular edition of Pliny's "encyclopedia of all the knowledge of the ancient world" (PMM), owned by the Ottoni family of Matelica. When first published a mere decade earlier, in Venice in 1469, this work marked the first appearance of any scientific text in print. The present sixth Latin edition is one of the finest specimens ever to leave the press of Michael Manzolus. The colophon is dated 25 August 1479, but a poem dated "Tarvisii tertio idus Octobres Mcccclxxix" (13 October) is found on fol. 3v, probably inserted immediately before printing. – In the present work Pliny gives us by far the most detailed account of the coast of the Arab Emirates that has come down to us. Chapter 28 of bk. 6, beginning near the Qatar peninsula, proceeds to describe the Emirates islands, tribes, and coast right up to the Musandam Peninsula before continuing on south along the coast of Oman. As such, it is a mine of invaluable information on the UAE in the late pre-Islamic era. Pliny "completed his 'Natural History' in 77 AD and, to judge from his account of the peoples and places of south-eastern Arabia [...], the area of the UAE was full of settlements, tribes, and physical features, the names of which he recorded for posterity" (Ghareeb/Al Abed 54). – This splendid copy is illuminated with 37 fine burnished gold initials and a full-page white vine-stem border introducing the beginning of Pliny's text. Indeed, the "Historia naturalis" is also the most important early source on the history of art, outlining not just the history of ancient painting but also the materials and techniques of the visual arts – including those used in the decoration of this book. A fine coat of arms in the lower margin's border at the beginning of the text indicates that this copy was illuminated for the Ottoni family, possibly Count Alessandro Ottoni (d. 1485), of Matelica in Italy's Marche region. The same owner has left numerous early marginalia: the inhabitants of the Ottonis' native town are mentioned by Pliny in bk. 3, ch. 13 as "matilicates", and the book's owner has marked the relevant line with a manicule. The annotator also paid special attention to sections on the Greek islands (bk. 4), the wonders of India (bk. 6), and the medicinal uses of bugs (bk. 29); a later owner in the mid-16th century added a note referencing the "Hieroglyphica" of Piero Valeriano (bk. 9). – Subtle repairs to spine. Inner margins of first 3 leaves repaired, occasional insignificant spots (somewhat more pronounced near the end), final leaf showing some worming. A splendid copy.

HC 13092. Goff P-791. GW M34310. Klebs 786.6. Proctor 6472. BSB-Ink P-603. Pellechet Ms 9537 (9359). Cf. PMM 5 (1469 ed). E. Ghareeb & I. Al Abed, United Arab Emirates: A New Perspective (London 2001), pp. 54-58.*

¶CAII PLINII SECVNDI NATVRALIS HISTORIAE LIBER. II.

¶AN Finitus sit mundus: & an unus. Ca. i.

MVNDVM ET HOC: QVOD NOMINE alio cælũ appellari libuit: cuius circũflexu tegunt cuncta: numen esse credi par é: æternũ: ímensũ: neq; genitum: neq; interiturũ unq̃. Huius extera indagare nec interest hominũ: nec capit hũanæ: coniectura mentis. Sacer est: æternus: ímensus totus in toto: immo uero ipse totum: infinitus: ac finito símilis. Omniũ rerũ certus & símilis incerto. Extra intra cũcta cõplexus í se: idé; q; rerũ naturæ opus: & rerũ ipsa natura. Furor est mensurã eius animo quosdã agitasse: atq; prodere ausos. Alios rursus occasione hinc sumpta: aut his data ínumerabiles tradidisse mũdos: ut totidé rerũ naturas credi oporteret. Aut si una oés ícubarét: totidé tamé soles: totidéq; lunas: & cætera etiã í uno & imésa & ínũerabilia sydera: quasi nõ eadé quæstione sempí termio cogitationis occursura desyderio finis alicuius. Aut si hæc infinitas naturæ oíum artifici possit assignari: nõ illud idé in uno facilius sit intelligi tãto præsertí ope. Furor est, pfecto furor egredi ex eo: & tãq̃ ínterna eius cũcta plane iam sít nota: ita scrutari extera: quasi uero mensuram ullius rei possit agere: qui sui nesciat: aut mens hominis uidere quæ mundus ipse non capiat.

¶DE Forma eius. Ca. ii.

FOrmã eius í speciẽ orbis absoluti globatã esse nomẽ in primis & consensus in eo mortaliũ orbem appellantiũ. Sed & argumenta rerũ docent: non solũ quia talis figura oíbus sui partibus uergit in sese: ac sibi ipsa toleranda é: seq; includit & cõtinet nullarũ egens cõpaginũ: nec finé aut initiũ ullis sui partibus sentiens: nec quia ad motũ quo subinde uerti debeat: ut mox apparebit: talis aptíssima est. Sed oculorum quoq; probatione: q; conuexus mediusq; quacunq; cernat: cũ id accidere í alia non possit figura.

¶DE Motu eius. Ca. iii.

HAnc ergo formã eius æterno & irrequieto ãbitu í narrabili celeritate. xxiiii. horarũ spatio circũagi solis exortus & occasus haud dubium reliquere: an ít imésus: & ideo sensũ auriũ facile excedens tãtæ molis rotata uertigie assídua sonitus nõ equidé facile dixerí: non hercle magis q̃ circũactoq; símul tinitus syderum suoq; uoluẽtiũ orbes. An dulcis quidé & ícredibili suauitate cõcentus nobis qui intus agimur iuxta diebus noctibusq; tacitus labié mundus: esse ínumeras ei effigies aíalium rerũq; cũctarũ impressas. Nec ut in uolucrũ notamus ouis leuitate continua lubricum corpus: quod clarissimi auctores dixere tenerũ argumẽtis ídicat: quoniã inde deciduis rerũ oíum semíbus innũeræ in mari præcipue: ac plerũq; cõfusis mõstrificæ digenerant effigies. Præterea uisus pbatione alibi plaustra: alibi ursí: tauri alibi: alibi lræ figura cãdidiore medio supuerticé circulo.

¶Cur mundus dicat. Ca. iiii.

EQuidem & consensu gentium moueor. Nã quẽ κοσμον cosmon græci noíe ornamẽti appellauerũt: eum & nos a perfecta absolutaq; elegantia mundum Cælum quidé haud dubie cælati argumẽto diximus: ut iterprætatur. M. Varro. Adiuuat rerũ ordo descripto circulo: qui signifer uocat in. xii. aíalíũ effigies: & per illas solis cursũ eogruẽs tot sæculis ratio

¶DE Quattuor elemẽtis Ca. v.

NEc de elemẽtis uideo dubitari quattuor esse ea. Ignitũ summo: ide tot stellarũ collucẽtiũ illos oculos. Proximũ spiritus: quẽ græci nríq; eodé uocabulo aera appellãt. Vitalé hunc: & p cũcta rerũ meabilé totoq; cõsertũ: cuius ui susp̃sa

The second edition in English, by the greatest translator of the Elizabethan age

84. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius (Pliny the Elder). The Historie of the World, commonly called the Naturall Historie.

London, Adam Islip, 1634. Folio (235 x 320 mm). 2 vols. in one. (58), 614, (42) pp. (12), 632, (86) pp. Elaborate woodcut device on title-page; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, spine in six compartments, tooled and lettered in gilt. € 15,000

Pliny's renowned Natural History in its second publication in English (repeating, with corrections, the 1601 first publication), translated by Philemon Holland, the greatest translator of the Elizabethan age. The "Naturalis Historia" is one of the largest single works to have survived from the Roman empire to the modern day and purports to cover the entire field of ancient knowledge, based on the best authorities available to the author. Pliny claims to be the only Roman ever to have undertaken such a work. It comprised 37 books in 10 volumes and covered over 20.000 facts on topics including the fields of botany, zoology, astronomy, geology and mineralogy as well as the exploitation of those resources. It remains a standard work for the Roman period and the advances in technology and understanding of natural phenomena at the time. Some technical advances he discusses are the only sources for those inventions, such as hushing in mining technology or the use of water mills for crushing or grinding corn. Much of what he wrote about has been confirmed by archaeology. "We know from Pliny that there were important pearl fisheries in the Gulf [...] Pliny identifies Tylos (Bahrain) as a place famous for its pearls [... He] attests that pearls were the most highly rated valuable in Roman society, and that those from the Gulf were specially praised [...] The pearl related finds at the site of El-Dur indicate the site was integrated into the maritime trade routes linking the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, India and South Arabia" (Carter). Book 6 holds a chapter that gives the first detailed account of the regions around the Gulf, including what are now Qatar, the Emirates and Oman. – Binding rubbed; front hinge splitting. Includes the final printed leaf in vol. 2, containing the publisher's advertisement to the reader that all errors have been corrected in the present edition and the errata leaf (included in the same position in 1601) has become unnecessary rather than having been mistakenly omitted. Some slight browning and brownstaining, but an excellent copy removed in 1973 from the Royal Meteorological Society (Symons Bequest, 1900) with their bookplate on the front pastedown.

STC 20030. Cf. Pforzheimer 496 (1601 ed.).

THE HISTORIE OF THE WORLD:

Commonly called,

THE NATVRALL HISTORIE OF C. PLINIVS SECVNDVS.

Tranſlated into Engliſh by PHILEMON HOLLAND *Doctor of Phyſicke.*

The first Tome:

LONDON,
Printed by Adam Islip.
1634.

First exploration of the flora of the Middle East

85. RAUWOLF, Leonhard. Beschreibung der Reyß [...], so er [...] gegen Auffgang in die Morgenländer, fürnemlich Syriam, Judeam, Arabiam, Mesopotamiam, Babyloniam, Assyriam, Armeniam, etc. nicht ohne Mühe und grosse Gefahr selbst vollbracht [...].

Frankfurt a. M., Christoph Rab, 1582. 4to. 3 parts in 1 vol. Title page printed in red and black. With 3 woodcut title vignettes (including one showing a camel). (8) ff. (incl. final blank), 123, (1) pp. (2), 161, (1) pp., 1 bl. f. 176, (6) pp. Contemporary blindstamped brown calf with 2 clasps. € 8,500

Rare second edition, printed in the year of the first edition: a German description of a three-year journey to Palestine and the Near East by the botanist Rauwolf (1535-96), with many authentic and reliable observations, also about the people and customs and of the difficulties of travel. His description of the preparation of coffee in Aleppo was the first such report by a European. "Highly influential travel account by the learned Augsburg physician and botanist who journeyed to Jerusalem in the years 1573 to 1576. The 8th chapter of part I contains the celebrated descriptions of the coffee drink and of the coffee berry [...] Rauwolf's account of coffee as a social drink of the East is thought to be the earliest in a printed book" (Hünersdorff/H. II, 1221). "Rauwolf [...] made a hazardous journey in many parts of the East to collect foreign plants; his herbarium is now carefully preserved at the Rijksherbarium in Leiden" (Hunt 146). "He was the first modern botanist to collect and describe the flora of the regions east of the Levantine coast" (Norman). An illustrated edition expanded by a fourth part was published at Lauingen the following year. – Binding professionally repaired at extremeties. Title page remargined, showing some fingerstaining; occasional slight brown- and waterstaining; a few contemporary marginalia near the end.

VD 16, ZV 12969. Adams R 188. Pritzel 7430. Cf. Norman 1782. Not in BM-STC German.

Beschreibung der Reyß

Leonharti Rauwolffen der Artzney

Doctorn/vnd bestellten Medici zu Augspurg/so er vor dieser zeit gegen Auffgang in die Morgenländer/ fürnemlich Syriam/ Judeam/ Arabiam/ Mesopotamiam/ Babyloniam/ Assyriam/ Armeniam/ &c. nicht ohne geringe Mühe vnd grosse Gefahr selbst vollbracht: Neben vermeldung viel anderer seltzamer vnd denckwirdiger Sachen/ die alle er auff solcher erkündiget/gesehen vnd obseruiert hat.

Alles in drey vnderschiedliche Theyl mit sonderem fleiß abgetheylet/vnd ein jeder weiter in seine sondere Capitel/wie dero Innhalt in zu end gesetztem Register zu finden.

Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn/bey Christoff Raben.

Anno M. D. LXXXII.

Influential book on optics by a noted protégé and collegue of Peter Ramus, based on the work of Ibn al-Haytham (AlHazen)

86. RISNER, Friedrich. Opticae libri quatuor ex voto Petri Rami novissimo Fridericum Risnerum per ejusdem in mathematicis adjutorem olim conscripti.

Kassel, Wilhelm Wessel (sold by Johann Berner in Frankfurt), 1615. 4to. [20], 259, [1 blank] pp. With numerous optical, astronomical and mathematical woodcut diagrams in text, woodcut headpieces, tail-pieces and initials, and headpieces built up from cast fleurons. 18th-century tan calf, sewn on 5 cords, gold-tooled double fillets, re-backed in sheepskin, marbled paste-downs, red edges. € 19,500

Second edition of a renowned optical and mathematical work by Friedrich Risner (1533-1580), apprentice and colleague of Peter Ramus, the famous anti-Aristotelian humanist and educational reformer. The first edition appeared in 1606. - Risner's mathematical abilities were highly praised by Ramus, who, in his will, even established a chair in mathematics at the Collège Royal de France with Risner as its first occupant. The first major result of the collaboration between Risner and Ramus was Risner's edition (1572) of two manuscripts discovered by Ramus: the first edition of Optics by Ibn al-Haytham (in Latin Alhazen), who worked at Cairo in the first half of the 11th century; and a greatly improved edition of Perspectiva by Witelo (in Latin Vitello), a Polish scientist of the second half of the 13th century. Alhazen's work preserved all that was known by the ancients in the field of optics, and Risner's edition and his own observations and corrections helped establish the science upon a new foundation. Risner's present Opticae, based partly on Witelo, appeared only posthumously, but was probably outlined by Ramus and further developed by Risner during the early years of their collaboration. It exerted a great influence on Snell and others. - Badly browned, but otherwise in good condition, with an abrasion on the title-page and last text page (probably erasing a library stamp), not affecting the text. Re-backed and with some restorations to the boards.

VD17 12:159504X; cf. DSB 11, p. 468; Poggendorff II, col. 648; not in Honeyman; Houzeau-Lancaster.

Ut hic *a* sit oculus in peripheria: & visibile sit modo *bg*, modo *dg*: ductis curibus *ag*: *ab*· *ad*: oculares anguli erunt in æqualibꝰ sectionibus: ideoqꝫ æquales per 2. prop. 3. Si oculus sit in centro res patebit per 20. prop. 3. Itaque datur locus ubi fixo oculo visibile varie transpositum semper æquale apparet. 15. 44 opt. Auctoris

XXXIX.

Si visibile fiat basis sectionis oculo secundum peripheriam conversо, semper æquale videbitur.

Ut sit *bg* visibile: & oculus modo *z*, modo *d*, modo *e*: visibile semper æquale apparebit per 31. prop. 3. Itaque datur locus secundum quem transposito oculo visibile manens semper idem apparet. At idem visibile oculo secundum rectam visibili, vel obliquam, vel

vel parallelam conversa modo videbitur æquale modo, modo inæquale: æquale cum ad peripheriam: inæquale cum extra vel intra.

XXXX.

Si visibile perpendiculare, ad circuli peripheriam convertatur, aut in centro fixum sit, semper æquale videbitur oculo ad centrum fixo, aut secundum peripheriam conversо.

Bimembre est hoc theorema conflatum è 115. & 117. th. 4. Vitell. Causa vera est, quia ocularis angulus semper idem manebit. 15. 42 opt. Auctoris

Extensive Arabic astronomical manuscript in eight parts

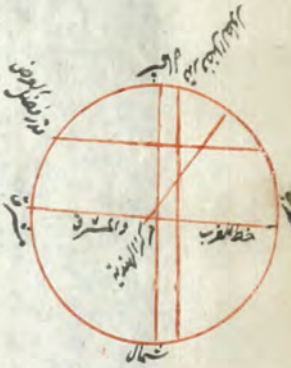
87. RU'AINI AL-MALIKI AL-KHATTAB, Yahya bin Mohammed ar- (and other writers). Astronomical manuscript.

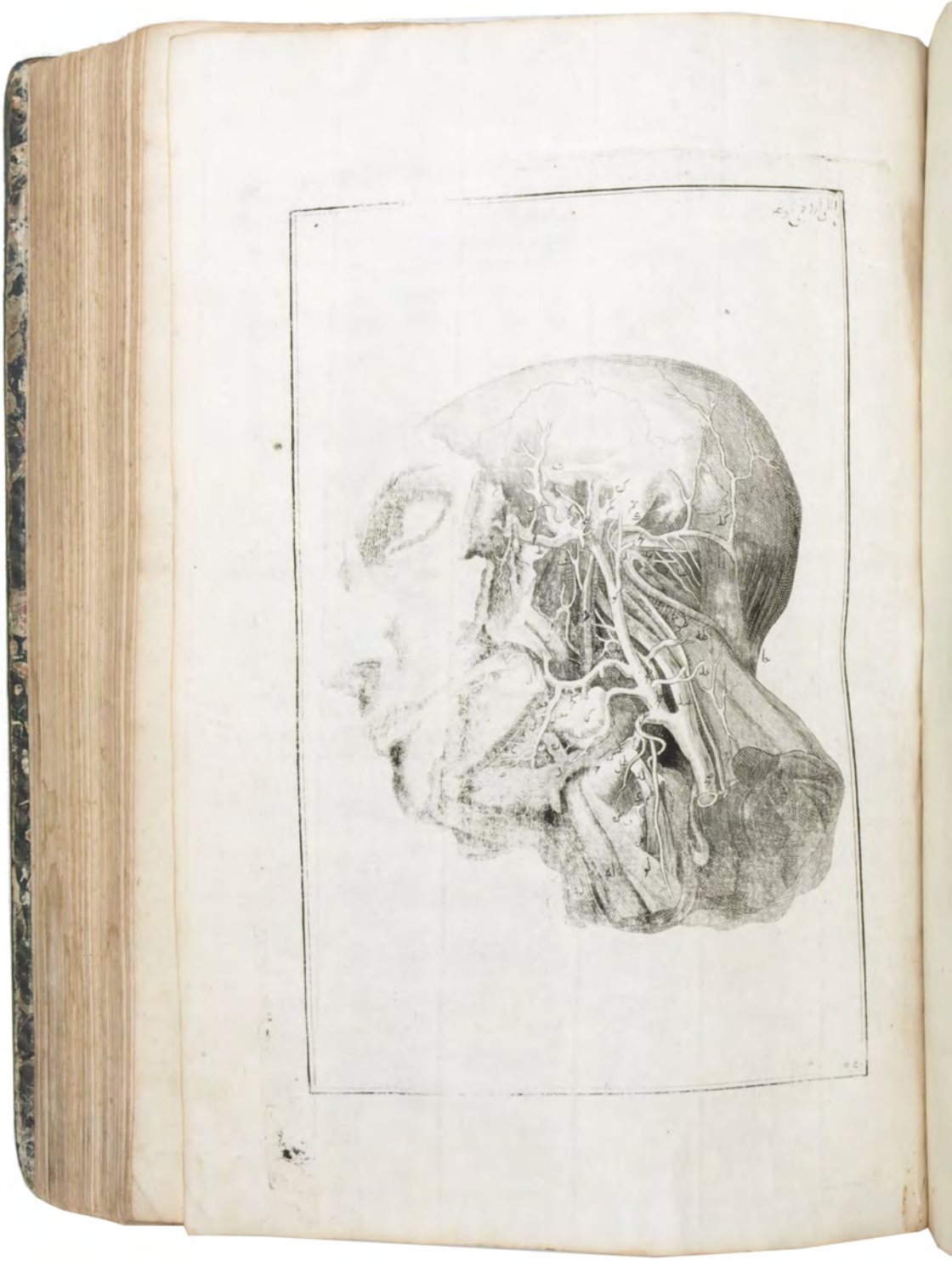
No place, [1688/89 CE =] 1100 H. 4to (150 x 210 mm). Arabic manuscript on smoothed paper. 77 ff. Black and occasional red ink, 19 lines, per extensum, frequent underlinings in red, with a full-page table and several carefully drawn astronomical diagrams in black and red ink. 18th century half calf with black cloth covers. € 9,500

An extensive Arabic astronomical manuscript in eight parts, comprising: – 1. The "Risalat fi 'stikhragh al-layl wannahar min rub' ad-da'ira, al-musamma birub' al-mughaiyab" (A treatise on knowing the extraction of night and day actions from the quadrant, known as the answering quadrant) by the Meccan astronomer Yahya ar-Ru'aini Al-Khattab (902-995 H/1496-1587 CE). – 2. Umar Ibn al-Jabali, "Sharah al-rub' al-mughaiyab" (Explanation of the respondent quadrant). – 3. The third chapter of the book "Qashf al-Bayan" on determining the times of the call to prayer by use of the quadrant by the great Syrian astronomer 'Abu al-Hasan Ala'addin ibn Ibrahim, known as ibn Al-Shatir (d. 777 H/1375 CE), compiled by Hussein Al-Hasani Al-Khalkhali. – 4. Letter in the respondent quadrant. – 5. A discussion of the names of its various parts and segments of the astrolabe. – 6. Instructions for the use of quadrants by Ibn Al-Shatir. – 7. Commentary on chronology. – 8. On the benefits of astronomy. – A good, well-preserved manuscript collection with extensive marginalia and several very precise astronomical diagrams.

GAL II, 393, no. 2.

وطوله اكثر من طولها فيكون تلك قبلة غربيا شماليا والخامس ان يكون عرضه وطوله كلاهما اقل من
عرضها وطولها فيكون سمت قبلته شرقيا شماليا والسادس ان يكون عرضه اقل من عرضها
وطولها ساويا لطولها فيكون سمت القبلة غربيا الثامن ان يكون عرضه ساويا لطولها
وطوله اقل من طولها يكون سمت قبلته شرقيا على هذه الصورة اذا عرفت هذا فنقول
ان طريق استخراج كمت القبلة في القسم الاول الذي يكون البلد فيه شرقيا شماليا للقبلة كبلدة
اقامتنا شماخي ان يعد اجزاء محيط الدايرة الهندية من نقطة الجنوب الى جهة المغرب
بقدر فضل طوله على طول مكة وهو كبلدة اجزاء تقريبا فان طوله اربع وثمانون درجة واربعون
دقيقة ويعد ايضا من نقطة الشمال الى المغرب بهذا القدر بعينه فيوصل بين نهاك المعدودة
بخط مستقيم ثم يعد من نقطة المغرب الى الجنوب بقدر فضل عرضه على عرض مكة وهو عشرون
درجة تقريبا فان عرض احدى وعشرين درجة وخمس دقايق ويعد ايضا من نقطة المشرق
الى الجنوب بهذا القدر بعينه ويوصل بين النهايتين بخط مستقيم آخر ويقطعه هو الخط
لا محالة الاول الواصل في نقطة فيخرج من مركز الدايرة الهندية خط مستقيم الى نقطة تقاطع
الخطين منتهيا محيطها فهو الخط هو خط جنوب قبلة هكذا وطريق في القسم
الثاني الذي يكون البلد فيه غربيا شماليا كبلدة قسطنطنية صانها الله وحفظ واسيها
عن كل آفة وبلية ان يعد الاجزاء من نقطة الجنوب الى المشرق بقدر فضل طول مكة
على طولها وهو سبع عشرة درجة تقريبا فان طوله ستون درجة تقريبا ويعد ايضا من نقطة
الشمال الى المشرق بهذا المقدار ويوصل بين النهايتين بخط مستقيم ثم من نقطتي المغرب
والمشرق الى الجنوب بقدر فضل عرضها على عرض مكة وهو اربعة وعشرون درجة
تقريبا فان عرضها خمسة واربعون درجة واحدى وعشرون دقيقة فيوصل بين اهاتين
النهايتين ايضا بخط مستقيم فيقاطع هذا الخط الاول في نقطة فيخرج من مركز الدايرة
الهندية الى نقطة التقاطع خطا مستقيما نافذا منتهيا الى محيط الدايرة فهذا الخط
هو على جنوب قبلتها هكذا وفي القسم الثالث الذي يكون البلد فيه كما ليا للقبلة يكون
خط نصف النهار خط سمت القبلة وكذا القسم الرابع الذي يكون البلد فيه شرقيا جنوبيا للقبلة





First edition of the first illustrated medical book ever printed in the Muslim world

88. SANI-ZADE MEHMED ATAULLAH. [Hamse-i Sânizade].

Kostantiniye (Istanbul), Tabhane-yi Sahane / Dar üt-Tibaat ül-Amire (Imperial School of Medicine), [1820 CE] = 1235 H. Folio (208 x 289 mm). 3 parts in 1 volume: 4 (instead of 8?) pp. of preliminaries (blank, alif, ba, gim); 131, (1 blank) pp. and 80 pp. (bound alternatingly), with 56 etched plates; 39, (1 blank) pp.; 283, (1 blank) pp. Contemporary half calf with gilt-stamped spine and marbled covers. € 48,000

The first edition of the first illustrated medical book ever printed in the Muslim world: the pioneering Ottoman physician Sanizade's (1771-1826) medical compendium, the first three books (on anatomy, physiology, and internal medicine) of what would later be known as "Sani-zade's Canon of Five", "Kitâb ül-evvel fi t-tesrihât" ("Mir'âtül-ebdân fî tesrih-i a'zâil-insân"), "Kitab üs-sânî fi 't-tabîyat", and "Kitâb üs-sâlis Miyâr ül-etibbâ". This was one of the earliest Turkish medical works to draw thoroughly on western, Paracelsian and Vesalian science: indeed, it is modelled on and partly translated from Italian and German sources, such as Anton Störck, Bartolomeo Eustachi, Gabriele Fallopio, and Costanzo Varolio, reproducing anatomical illustrations from a variety of sources including Vesalius. – "[B]y and large Ottoman medicine remained [...] attached to its Galenic roots. [...] Real paradigmatic change began to appear only with the upheavals of 19th-century reforms, when translations and adaptations of new European knowledge made their way to the core of the medical profession. One of the first books to spark this revolution was Ataullah Sanizade's compendium 'Hamse-i sanizade', a series of five books published in Ottoman Turkish from 1820 onward, incorporating new medical knowledge from Europe. Sanizade was a brilliant and innovative physician and theorist (as well as musician, astronomer, and historian) who did much to integrate new medical knowledge with the old. His views on medicine encountered much opposition, mainly because of his support for surgery-based study of anatomy. As a result his request to dedicate his chef d'oeuvre to Sultan Mahmud II was denied. In time, however, the compendium came to replace the earlier canonic texts, and was fondly named 'kanun-i sanizade' (Sanizade's canon), referring, of course, to the old master's 'Qanun'. Although the compendium formally adhered to the humoral system and other concepts of ancient medicine, it was here that blood circulation was mentioned for the first time as a scientific concept and as part of a different medical theory. Some of the terminology included in this book formed the basis for a new medical profession that was beginning to take shape" (D. Ze'evi, Producing Desire [2006], p. 20f.). A five-volume Arabic edition appeared at Bulaq in 1828 by direct order of Mehmet Ali. – Part 1 bound as follows (agreeing with the copy in the BSB Munich): 4 pp. of prelims (blank, alif, ba, gim); 3, (1) pp., (2 plates), 2 pp. [index], 5-34 pp., (17 plates), 3-22 pp. [index], 35-68 pp., (9 plates), 23-35 pp. [index; pp. 25-28 numbered 3-6 in error], 1 bl. p., 69-94 pp., (12 plates), 37-48 pp. [index], 95-100 pp., (6 plates), 49-55 pp. [index], 1 bl. p., 101-106 pp., (3 plates), 57-60 pp. [index], 107-120 pp., (5 plates), 61-70 pp. [index], 121-128 pp., (2 plates), 71-80 pp. [index], 129-131 pp., 1 bl. p. Some dampstaining throughout, more prominently so in several plates. In all, a good copy of this rare work, the only edition published during the author's lifetime.

OCLC 608102180.

A lost Arabic text on the use of drugs

89. SERAPION, Johannes, the younger. Liber Serapionis aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus. [Add. Galenus]: De virtute centaureae.

Venice, Reynaldus de Novimagio (Rainald of Nimeguen), 8 June 1479. Folio. 136 leaves. 17th calf (rebacked). € 22,000

Latin translation of an Arabic treatise on simple drugs, traditionally attributed to "Pseudo-Serapion" (or Serapion the Younger), but recently identified as the "Kitab al-adwiya almufrada" (Book on Simple Drugs) by Ibn Wafid (d. 1067), a pharmacologist and physician from Toledo. Ibn Al-Wafid was a man of immense knowledge in all medical matters and therapeutics, with the skills to treat grave and insidious diseases and affliction. He preferred dietetic measures; if drugs were needed, he gave precedence to the simplest ones over compound drugs, and among these, he recommended the least complex, to be used only sparingly and in the lowest dosage possible. While the original Arabic version of the book is considered lost, a manuscript written in Hebrew-Arabic as well as partial translations in Latin and Catalan are preserved. This translation was prepared around 1290 by Simon Januensis (Simon of Genoa) and Abraham ben Shem-Tob of Tortosa. Very rare: a single copy in postwar auction records (Sotheby's, 1977: £1500).

HC 14692. Goff S468. GW M41691. Proctor 4433. BMC V 255. BSB-Ink S-300. GAL S I, 887. P. Dilg, "The Liber aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus of Pseudo Serapion: An Influential Work of Medical Arabism", in: Islam and the Italian Renaissance, ed. by C. Burnett and A. Contadini, Warburg Institute Colloquia 5 (London, 1999), pp. 221-231. P. E. Pormann, "Yuhanna ibn Sarabiyun: Further Studies into the Transmission of his Works", in: Arabic Sciences and Philosophy 14 (2004), 233-262.*

Liber Serapionis aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus. Trāslatio Symonis Ianuensis interprete Abraam iudeo tortuosiensi de arabico in latinū. Inquit Serapio.

p

Ostq̄ꝫ vidi librū Diascoridis: ⁊ libꝝ Galieni in medicinis simplicibus aggregatos sup hoc qḋ necessariū est de scientia earū. et vidi eos sufficiētes in hoc: nisi quia ipsi erāt sepati: quare oportebat ꝙ aggregaret̄ iter eos. Quod est quia in vnoquoqꝫ eoꝝ est ps scientie que non est in alio: qm̄. D. rememorauit vnāq̄ꝫ medicinam cum circūscriptōe ⁊ figura sua: ⁊ iuuamento ipsius. ⁊. G. memorauit ea cū substantia: ⁊ sapore suo: ⁊ q̄litate: ⁊ virtute sua: ⁊ iuuamento eius alleuiaui laborez meū: ⁊ sustuli sollicitudinez in aggregatione vtilitatum amboꝝ libroꝝ: ⁊ ordinatōne iuuamentoꝝ ipsoꝝ: quare aggregaui ꝯmones ipsoꝝ sup vnamquāqꝫ medicinā singulariter: ⁊ accepi id qḋ ē assuetum apud nos: ⁊ qḋ currit ī plurimis alioꝝ libroꝝ: ⁊ cōfirmaui in libro meo hoc: ⁊ p̄misi vt in pluribus ī principio cuiusqꝫ ꝯmonis sup qualibet medicīa expositōnem occulti ex ea p nomē magis notuz ⁊ diuulgatū: ⁊ post hoc ꝓsecutus sum addens huic illud qḋ narrauit Di. de habitu ⁊ figura eius: ⁊ post hoc feci sequi illud qḋ rememorauit Gali. de qualitate sb̄stantie: ⁊ essentie ⁊ virtutis ⁊ saporis ⁊ iuuamenti eius. Deinde redij addens illud qḋ narrauit. D. in iuuamento ipsius ⁊ ī modo opationis circa ipsam: ⁊ scripsi in principio cuiuscūqꝫ ꝯmonis Dia. litterā. d. ⁊ ī p̄ncipio cuiusqꝫ ꝯmonis Gali. litteram. G. ⁊ cū hoc confirmaui sermonez eoꝝ in expositōe ipi⁹ medicine in principio cuiusqꝫ capituli cū litteris duabus vulgaribus notis. s. significātibus numerū: ita ꝙ p p̄mam litterā significaretur in quo libro: vł tractatu memorauit eam D. per secundā vero in quo memorauit. G. ⁊ cum toto hoc cōpleui sermonez cuiusqꝫ medicine cum hoc qḋ īueni memoratū ab alijs medicis: ⁊ addidi ex sermonibus eoruz verbis D. ⁊. G. illud quod ipsi nō rememorauerunt. ⁊ ꝓpalaui sermonez cuiuslibꝫ dicentis cum nomine sui dictoris: ⁊ absolui me sup nomen ipsius: ⁊ diuisi librū hunc meum in duas ptes. In prima quidem narraui plures ex substantijs medicinarū: ⁊ saporibus ⁊ virtutibus primis: ⁊ secundis: ⁊ tertijs: ꝯm ꝙ memorauit G. In secunda vero posui diuisionem modoꝝ medicinarū triuz generū: videlicet plantaruz mineraliū: ⁊ animalium: ⁊ diuisi medicinas que sunt ex plātis in quatuor gradus: ⁊ posui in vnoquoqꝫ gradu illud quod est calidū vel frigiduz in illo. Et diuisi quēlibet gradum caliditatis ⁊ frigiditatis in hoc qḋ ē humidum et siccum in eis. Sed ante hoc p̄misi sermonem ī medicinis que sunt equalis complexionis. Ex hoc ergo deuenit ꝙ vnaqueqꝫ medicina sit nota ⁊ sepata ab alijs: ⁊ secundū hanc eandem formaz ꝓcessi in medicinis que sunt ex mineris. Et similiter in medicinis que sunt ex aīalibꝫ: ⁊ ordinaui capitła ipaꝝ mediciaꝝ ꝯm alphabetum arabicum quod est abuget A deo ergo imploro auxilium super laudē eius ⁊ vigorem in exaltatōe ipsius.

Pars prima. Incipit sermo primus de sb̄stantijs medicinarum. ⁊ p̄mo d̄ medicinis subtilis sb̄e.

m

Edicine subtilis substantie habent naturam simplicem p se. Et ipsa q̄dem non est medicinarum calide cōplexionis solum: sed etiā frigide. Et medicina subtilis est illa que cito dissoluitur: ⁊ diuiditur in partes minutas p calorez cui obuiat in corpore. Verū que ex illis ē calida est mordens: ⁊ que frigida ex eis est non est mordicans: ⁊ maxime illa que habet coniūctam cum sua subtilitate ꝯtrarietatem sue complexionis: ⁊ exempla medicinarū sb̄tilis substantie sunt he.

Chamomilla	Laudanum.
Dracontea	Fistici.
Poenia	Fermentum.
Casith	Amigdale amare.
Rosa	Sordicies balnei.
Gramen	Acetum.
Ireos	Urtica.
Ebanus	Balsamus.
Nux	keiri.
Iuniperus	Cinamomum.
Ipericon	Ysopus herba.
Menta	Ruta.
Cassia lignea	Agnus castus.
Polegiuz	Nigella.
kitran	Arbor nabach
⁊ omnia his similia.	

Early Egyptian Astronomy in a Deluxe Binding

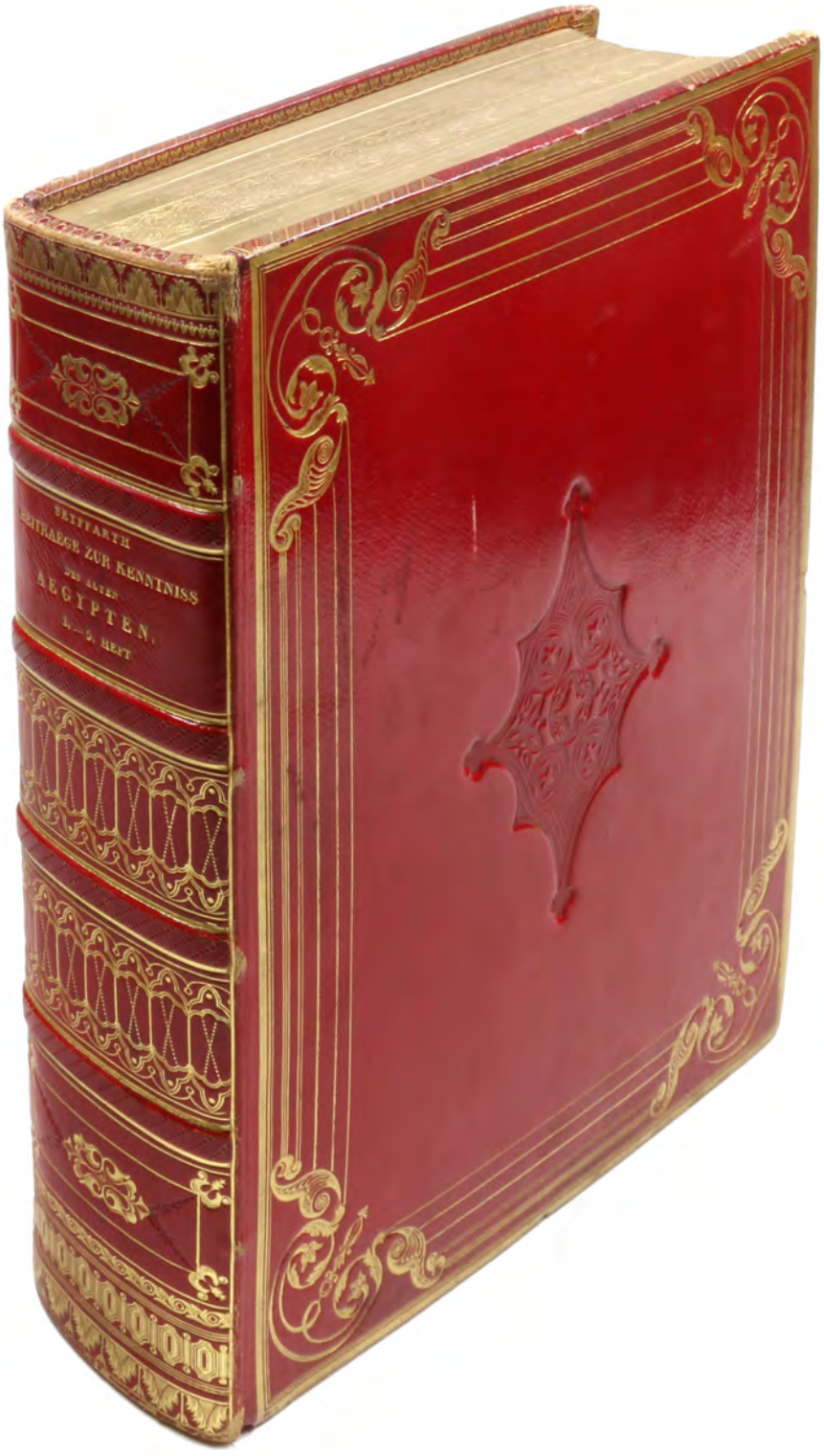
90. SEYFFARTH, Gustav. Beitraege zur Kenntniss der Literatur, Kunst, Mythologie und Geschichte des alten Aegypten. Erstes Heft: Bemerkungen ueber die Aegyptischen Papyrus auf der Koeniglichen Bibliothek zu Berlin.

Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1826. 4to (225 x 264 mm). X, 42 pp. With 4 lithogr. folding plates. (And:) Beitraege [...] Zweites, Drittes, Viertes, Fünftes Heft. Systema Astronomiae Aegyptiacae Quadripartitum. Ibid., 1833. XXX, 445, (10) pp. (series titles and separate half-title for no. 2). With hand-coloured frontispiece and 10 large folding plates, lithographed throughout. Contemporary polished red morocco, spine, leading edges, inner dentelle and covers richly gilt and blind-tooled in the Romantic style. Glazed green endpapers; all edges goffered and gilt. Bound by the Leipzig master Anton Stumme with his label on the first flyleaf.

€ 18,000

A fine morocco volume comprising the first five of Seyffarth's monographic "Contributions" to Egyptology (apparently all published at the time of binding; two more were to follow by 1840). While the first fascicle contains the earliest catalogue raisonnée of the substantial Berlin collection of papyri, fascicles 2-5 (published with continuous pagination) constitute a bold investigation into early Egyptian astronomy and its all-pervading cosmological cult. This section includes a hand-coloured frontispiece of astronomical animal forms and ten large folding plates, all lithographed, showing important pieces of archeological evidence: the Navicula astronomica (Paris), Zodiacus Tentyriticus (Paris), Zodiacus Taurinensis (Turin), Sarcophagus Sethi (London), Sarcophagus Ramsis (Paris), Monolithus Amosis (Paris), Mensa Isiaca (Rome), and a Papyrus funeralis formerly in the d'Hermand collection. The final part is an astronomical lexicon, a typographical masterpiece that fits more than 1300 lithographed hieroglyphs precisely into their letterpress explanations. – Seyffarth, an opponent of Champollion's, emigrated to the U.S. in 1855. His thousands of transcriptions and sketches are preserved in the Brooklyn Museum as the "Bibliotheca Aegyptiaca Manuscripta". – A luxury copy printed entirely on wove paper and bound in elaborate morocco with finely goffered edges (unusual for a secular binding of the time) by the Leipzig master Anton Wilhelm August Stumme (1804-67), who also worked for Robert Schumann. Minor wear to binding, occasional foxing as typical for wove paper. Coloured frontispiece browned evenly; largely insignificant gutter tears to four folding plates. A crisp, unused copy in a magnificent binding.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 229f.


BEITRÄGE ZUR KENNTNISS
DES ALTEN
ÄGYPTEN.

Based on Avicenna

91. SILVATICUS, Matthaeus. Opus pandectarum Matthei Silvatici cum quotationibus auctoritatum Ply. Gal. et aliorum in locis suis: necnon cum Simone Januense: ac Tabula.

Venice, Simone da Lovere, 12 Jan. 1511. Folio (217 x 298 mm). 198 ff. With one woodcut initial. Late 19th c. boards. Edges sprinkled in red. € 7,500

Fine post-incunabular printing of this important medical compendium and pharmacopoeia, replete with Arabic-derived terminology, strongly based on Avicenna, Serapion the Younger (Ibn Wafid), and Dioscorides. Matthaeus Silvaticus, active around 1300, "was one of the most important mediaeval botanists and pharmacologists. His magnificent compilation from works of earlier physicians, with occasional observations and opinions of his own, presents its subjects in alphabetical order, making this effectively a kind of dictionary. The book's principal value lies in the explanations of various specialist terms from all fields of medicine, in particular several of Arabic origin" (cf. Hirsch/Hübotter IV, 117). – Occasional light browning. Annotated throughout in red ink by a contemporary physician's hand. A good copy despite the unsophisticated modern binding.

Edit 16, CNCE 69665. Durling 4206. Panzer VIII, 404, 543. Proctor/Isaac 12960. Wellcome I, 5972. Not in Adams, Bird, Lesky, Osler, or Waller.

¶ Opus Pandectarū qđ aggregauit Eximius artium ⁊ medicine doctor Mattheus Syluaticus ad sereniſſimū Sicilie regē Robertū qui fuerūt anno mūdi 6516 anno vo chri 1317 coeui Petro de abano: Dino de garbo: Hēruli: Bonauēture: Frācisco mayroni ⁊ Nicolao de Lyra. Addit Simō Januēſis ubiq3 per alphabetū

Littera quam

Arabes Alif uocant ſepiſſime apud eos ſonat/a. interdū tñ/ſe ut elkilelmelich qđ eſt mellilotū ſic pferūt ⁊ tñ per Alif ſcribūt. Aliqñ ſonat/i/ut ille dicunt ⁊ ſcribunt Alla qđ eſt deus. Aliqñ ſonat/o/uel/u/ut uſnee uſnen ⁊ buchuen que oia ſcribunt in lra alif ⁊ ab ea incipiūt diſtinguunt tamen hoc totum per certas notas. Hecū vo alpha in nullo a noſtro/a/differt poteſtate.

Aachiam. i. caſtoreum.
Aagi. i. ebur. p3o quo. l. bafir.
Aakade. i. bakade bachade.
Aamakarok. i. cinamum.
Aamſangilem. i. ſarcocola.

¶ Capitulum. I.

Aaron gre. ara. Siricātica. latie vo barba aarō uel iarus: uel ſerpētaria minor: uel luf minor. Aaron herba eſt hñs folia dragontee ſil'ia ſed minora ⁊ plana nō uaria hñs virgā duarū palmarū ⁊ colorē purpureū: cuius ſemē coloris eſt crocei: ⁊ hēt radicē albā: hītē bulbi rotūditatē ſimilē dragōtee/que cruda ⁊ cocta mādducari pōt. qz non eſt ualde amara. folia eius poſita in ſale manducant. Eſt calide ⁊ ſicce cōplexionis in ꝑmo gradu virtutis diſſoluēdi: laxādi: ⁊ extenuandi. GALE. libro ſcdo de cibis circa finem ca. de aaron. Eſt gdē radix huius plāte cōſil'is comeſta ei q̄ rape. Et ſubdit. ⁊ oportet gdē ꝑorē ipſi⁹ effundē aquā ſm eli'rationē. deide in alterā calidā itromittere: ut in caulib⁹ ⁊ lēticula dictū eſt. Et idē li. 6. de ſimplicibus pharmaciis ca. aaron. Aaron ſiue ſerpētaria minor. hec enim ex terreſtri pceſſit ſubſtātia calida: ⁊ iō abſterſiue vtutis eſt nō tñ violēter ſicut dragontea: ſed in calefaciēdo ⁊ ſiccādo ꝑmi gradus ſm utrūq3 ſed utiliores ſunt radices ipſi⁹. Pli. li. 16. ca. 5. in fi. ⁊ lib. 24. ca. 6. in ꝑn. PAV. ca. aaron. Aaron eſt cal'. ⁊ ſicce cōplexionis in ꝑmo gradu. POSSE. ad mēſtrua puocāda ſuccus eius per peſſariū inūciat. Cōtra iflationes auriū tuberoſitates aaron cū ipa herba bulliāt cū vino ⁊ oleo cōi addito cimino. fiat ide emplaſtrū. Cōtra emoroides: ul' ficus herba ipſa ⁊ tapſus barbaſſus decoquant in vino uel aq̄ ⁊ fiat ſup eis encatiſma. Contra frigida apoſtemata herba ipſa cū tuberoſitatibus cū axūgia veteri terat' ⁊ in teſta calida ponat': ⁊ ſupponat'. Cōtra ſcrofulas nouellas. herba ipſa ⁊ ſgilla cū axūgia urſina veteri ſupponat'. Ad faciē depurādā ⁊ cutim ſubtiliandā ex tuberoſitatibus ſuis deſiccatis: fiat puluis ſubtiliſſimus ⁊ cōficiat' cū aq̄ ro. ⁊ ponat' ad ſolē donec aq̄ ex toto cōſumat': ⁊ ita fiat ter uel q̄ter uel amplius: ⁊ ex puluere ſolo: uel cōfecto cū aq̄ ro. illiniat' facies. ⁊ hec uocat' gerſa uel ceruſa ſerpētarie minoris. ⁊ ſil'r pōt fieri de maiori. DIASCO. ca. aaron. vr⁹ eſt in ſemine radice ⁊ foliis ſil'is dragontee que mixta ſimo bubalino ⁊ catbaplaſmatibus adhibita podagricis medet': radix eius extenuat pigues humores nō mediocriter: vñ ad expellēdū toracis humorē utiliſſima eſt. tota herba extenuatoriā hēt virtutē: ſed non fortē ſicut dragōtea ſic tñ calefacit. Radix eius collecta reponit' ſicut dragōtea ⁊ ciclamis. GALE. ſcdo de cibis. Eſt enī ipſius nutrimētū bonū: ſi aliqs ex pectore ⁊ pulmone aliqd expellere uellet in ipſis collector ⁊ groſſor ⁊ viſcoſoruz humor iam comeſta. GALE. de ſim. pbar. Radices aaron comeſte icidūt icciſione tēperata humor groſſitiē: quare ⁊ ex creationibus que ex torace ſunt idonee. Dragontea vo ad hoc magis eſt idonea.

Aatim. ideſt nux muſcata.

Capitulum. II.

Abaiſir ara. gre. ⁊ latine ſpodiū. Spodiū qdam dicūt q̄ eſt ebur cōbuſtū: qdā radicem cuiuſdā cāne ultramarine cōbuſtaz: ſed falſo. imo ſpodiū ſm Sera. in aggre. ſuis. cap̄ abaiſir. eſt fuligo q̄ iuenit' i domib⁹: ubi fundunt' metalla: q̄ poſtāq3 ceciderit dicit' Spodiū: coberēs vo tecto dicit' Pōfiligos. vñ Hale. Nunq3 ſpodio uſus ſum qz ſatis habui ponfiligos. Nos tñ p3o eo ebore cōbuſto utimur: ul' qđ melius eſt cinere: qui iuenit' ſup fornaces argētareoz qui lauat' ut ferugo. Et idē auc. Hale. in eo eſt infrigidatio ⁊ repcuſſio: ⁊ in ſapore eius eſt amaritudo aliq̄ ⁊ ſtipticitas. ⁊ ꝓpter hoc deſiccat. Et iā declaratū eſt q̄ in eo eſt virtus cōpoſita ſicut in roſis: ⁊ non eſt in eo tātū ſtipticitatis quātū in roſis. AVIC. lib. ſcdo. ca. de ſpodio. Spodiū eſt radix cānarū adultarū. vel eni q̄ ipſa aduſt' ꝓpter fricationē ſuarū extremitatū cū uēt⁹ eis pflat. frieſt in ſcdo: ſic. in tertio: ⁊ in ipſa eſt ſtipticitas: ⁊ eſt paz reſoluēs: ⁊ ei⁹ ifrigidatio eſt plurima: ⁊ ipſi⁹ reſolutio ē ꝓpter amaritudinē paucā in ipſa. ex reſolutione igit' ⁊ ſtipticitate fit ipſi⁹ exiccatio fortis: ⁊ eſt cōpoſitarū virtutū ſicut roſa. PAV. ca. de ſpo. Spodiū eſt fri. ⁊ ſic. cōplexionis ⁊ ponit' in ſyrupis ad ifrigidādū. POS. Puluis ei⁹ cū ſuc. plātaginis dat' cōtra diſinteriā ⁊ emoptoicaz paſſionē. cōtra fluxū ſanguinis nariū: puluis ei⁹ naribꝰ ipoſit⁹ ſanguinē ſiſtit. SERAPIO auc. dia. Spodiū ꝺfert apatib⁹ calidis oculoz ⁊ ꝺfert iflāmatiōi cholere: ⁊ cōfortat ſtomachū ⁊ cōfert ulceribꝰ oris. ⁊ eſt bonū cholere ⁊ ſincopi: ⁊ cōtra bothoz que fiūt in ore ifantiū. Et idē auc. Alcāſi. Spodiū eſt bonū cardiace ⁊ ſtrigit uētrē. Et idē auc. Raſis. Spodiū cōfert ulceribus oris ⁊ iflāmatiōi cholē: ⁊ ꝺfortat ſtomachū ⁊ ꝺfert ſincopi q̄ dat' in potu ex eo: ⁊ cardiace calide: ⁊ bothoz oris ifantiū. AVIC. Spodiū cōfert alcole ⁊ melācholie ꝓueniēti ex ſolitudine: ⁊ cōfert apoſtematibus oculi cal'. ⁊ cōfortat coz: ⁊ ꝺfert tremori cordis ⁊ ſincopi facte ex effuſiōe cholere ad ſtomachū bibiti ⁊ linitu3: ⁊ cōfert timoriꝺ ꝓteritis ⁊ de futuris: ⁊ cōfert tuſſi ⁊ inflāmationi ſtomachi: ⁊ debilitati eius: ⁊ ꝓhibet effuſionē cholere ad ipm: ⁊ cōfert turbationi ⁊ ꝓhibet ſolutionē cholericam: ⁊ confert febribus antiquis.

Abalzar. ideſt cataputia.
Abani. i. marubium.
Abanifa. i. ſene.
Abaneſira eſt quedam medicina inda.
Abanatib. alcutub. uel cutubub. Alkantib. cutub. Auic. lib. 3. ca. 10. ſunt ſpecies melancholie.
Abarum. abar. albar. ideſt plūbum.
Abalaroſa. ideſt ſemē mandragore.
Abcaufe. i. arbor. ſebeſten.
Abcer. i. cera.
Abcella. ideſt agrimonia.
Abchios. i. barba iouis.
Abdamiſſemen. i. carpobalſamum.
Abdios ſiue tigris. i. barba iouis.
Abebei. i. boni odoris.
Abebene. i. nux muſcata.

From the library of the Russian tsars

92. **[TORINUS, Albanus (ed)**.]. De re medica huic volumini insunt [...].

(Colophon: Basel, Andreas Cratander, 1528). Folio. (12), 125, (1) ff. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, repeated on final page, two pages with decorative woodcut borders (built up from 4 blocks, some with initials I.F.), and woodcut initials throughout. 18th-century half calf, with marbled paper in a tree pattern on sides, gold-tooled spine with the coat of arms of the Russian Tsars. € 25,000

First edition of a collection of four medical works, compiled by the Swiss physician Albanus Torinus (1489-1550). The main part of the work consists of "De re medica", also known as "Medicina Pliniana", a very popular medical text during the Middle Ages. Compiled in the fourth century by an anonymous author, it is generally ascribed to Plinius Valerianus, also called pseudo-Plinius, since it mainly derived from Pliny the Elder's "Historia naturalis". Consisting of five books, it gives various medicines and treatments for different diseases, ailments, wounds, tumours etc. The book also draws heavily from the works of Galen and Dioscorides, all highly esteemed in the Arabic world. – The work also contains three other medical works from different authors. "The contents are all either spurious works or later compilations from genuine works of the authors to whom they are attributed" (Durling). It starts with an introduction to "the art of healing", ascribed to Soranus of Ephesus. The second text is by Oribasius, a Greek medical writer from the fourth century BC. According to Durling, the text is an extract from the first chapter of his "Euporista ad Eunapium". The work closes with a botanical text, "De virtutibus herbarum", ascribed to Lucius Apuleius Madaurensis, but written by an anonymous author from the 4th century, known as Pseudo-Apuleius. In one of the manuscripts Torinus used, the text was ascribed to the famous Italian physician Antonio Musa Brassavola (1500-55), an expert on the works of Galen and heavily influenced by his work. – The editor, Torinus, was appointed professor of practical medicine at the University of Basel after receiving the degree of doctor in medicine in Montpellier. He translated many Greek texts into Latin, or Latin works into the vernacular, including Vesalius' "De humani corporis fabrica". – From the library of the Russian tsars, with its letterpress library label with shelf number on pastedown and the coat of arms on the spine. With the place and date of printing added in manuscript on the title-page. Paper on boards slightly chafed, binding with traces of use along the extremities, corners bumped and spine restored. First five leaves with a minor water stain, but otherwise a very good copy.

Adams S 1461. Durling 4351. Parkinson 2410.

DE RE MEDICA HVIC

VOLVMINI INSVNT,

SORANI Ephesij Peripatetici, & uetustissimi Archiatri, in artem medendi Isagoge, hactenus non uisa.

D. ORIBASII Sardiani fragmentum, de uictus ratione, quolibet anni tempore utili, antea nunquam æditum.

C. PLINII Secundi de re medica libri v. accuratius recogniti, & (nothis ac pseudepigraphis semotis) ab innumeris mendarum millibus, fide uetustissimi codicis repurgati.

L. APVLEII Madaurensis, philosophi Platonici, de herbarum uirtutibus, uerè aurea & salutaris historia, è tenebris eruta, & à situ uindicata.

ACCESSIT HIS VICE CORONIDIS,

Libellus utilissimus de Betonica, quem quidam Antonio Musæ, nõnulli L. Apuleio adscribendum autumant, nuper excusus.

PRAETEREA

Rerum & uerborum locupletissimus Index.

Cum gratia & priuilegio Cæsareo.

Basileae ~~MDXXVIII~~ 1528.

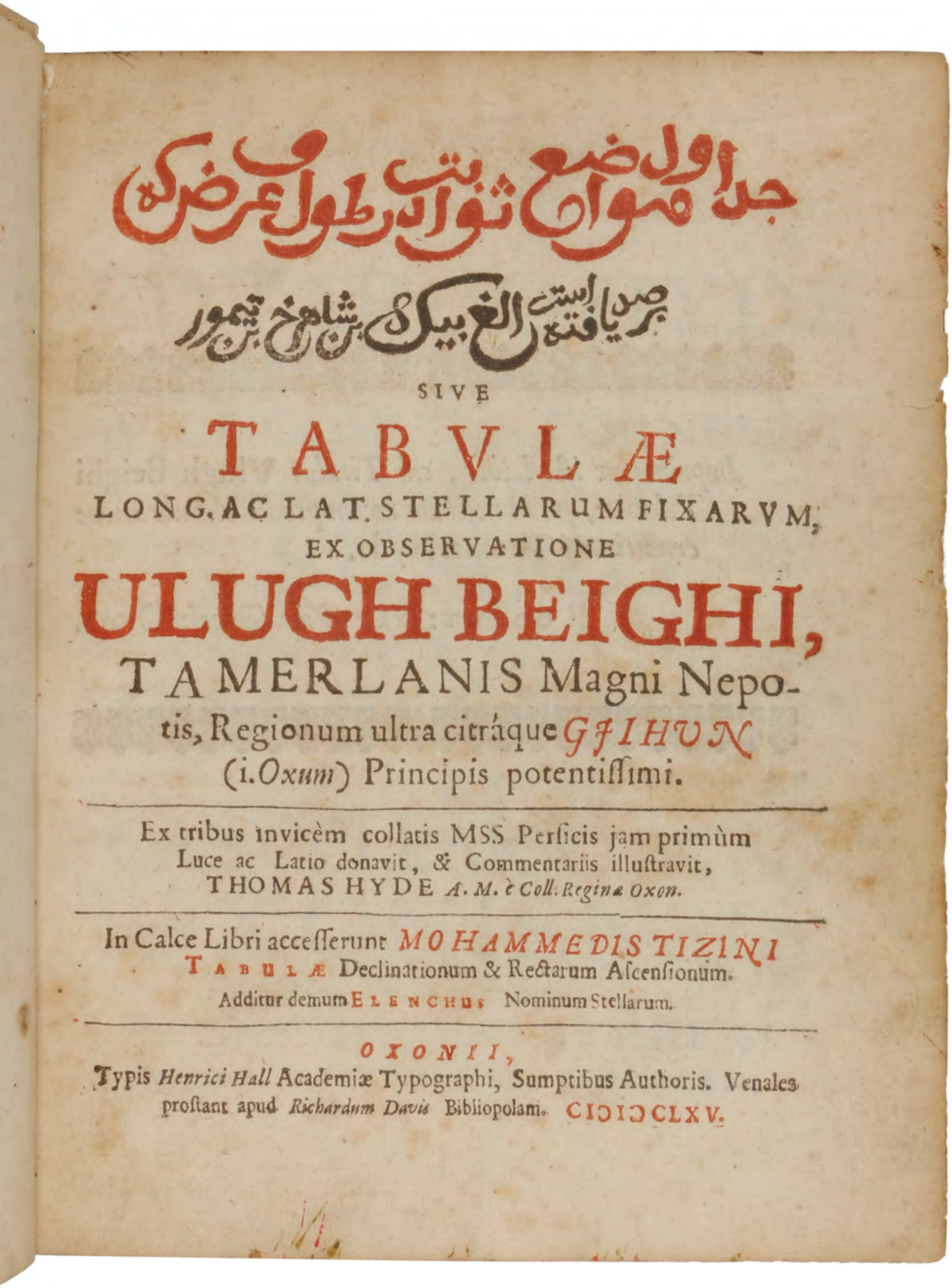
The greatest of star catalogues between those of Ptolemy and Brahe

93. ULUGH BEG IBN SHAHRUKH / HYDE, Thomas (ed.). [Jadawel mavadeh thavabet dar tool wa ard keh be rasad yaft-e Oloq Bayk ben Sharokh ben Taymoor], sive Tabulae long. ac lat. stellarum fixarum, ex observatione Ulugh Beighi [...].

Oxford, Henry Hall, 1665. Large 4to (188 x 233 mm). (32), 151, (1), 88, (8) pp. Title-page printed in red and black. With a full-page woodcut and Arabic letterpress genealogical diagram to fol. 4v and two Arabic coin specimens in the text; a few woodcut figurative initials and tailpieces. Contemporary vellum. Edges sprinkled red. € 28,000

Editio princeps of Ulugh Beg's "Zij-i Jadid-i Sultani", in the words of the Encyclopedia Britannica "the greatest of star catalogues between those of Ptolemy and Brahe". Ulugh Beg (1394-1449) was the grandson of Timur, known in Europe as Tamerlane. In 1409, his father, Shah Rukh, appointed him governor of Samarkand, and he quickly set about turning the city into "the most important centre of science in the Islamic realm" (ibid.), constructing a great madrasah and "the most advanced astronomical observatory of his time […] Although it operated for little more than thirty years […] it made the most extensive observations of planets and fixed stars of any Islamic observatory" (Oxford Enc. of Philosophy, Science, and Technology in Islam, p. 394). – In his preface Ulugh Beg explains that he compiled the Zij with the collaboration of Qadizade al-Rumi, Ghiyath al-Din al-Kashi, and 'Ali Qushji, the pre-eminent astronomers of the age. Their star catalogue for the year 1437 amounted to "the only large-scale observation of star coordinates made in Islamic territory in the medieval period", determining the positions of 1018 individual stars. The work significantly revised the findings of classical figures such as Ptolemy and Hipparchos, in addition to those of the later Arab astronomers. The astronomers of Renaissance Europe, notably John Hevelius (1611-87), benefited greatly from these emended readings, which remained in use in the Islamic world until the 19th century (cf. Soucek, A History of Inner Asia, p. 130). Their first appearance in print was in 1648, when the latitudes and longitudes of 98 stars as determined in the "Zij" were published as part of a work entitled "Canicularia" by the English astronomer John Bainbridge (1582-1643). It was only in 1665 that Thomas Hyde, then a young student of oriental languages at Oxford, published the catalogue in full, with a lengthy commentary and a parallel Latin translation. His edition of the "Zij-i Jadid" was also one of the earliest books printed in Oxford to use Arabic types (the very first having been Bainbridge's "Canicularia"), an innovation that marked a turning point in oriental studies in England. As official printer to the University of Oxford, Henry Hall was responsible for introducing a variety of Arabic, Persian and Turkish works to a European readership for the first time. While Pococke's "Specimen Historiae Arabum" (1650) offered Europeans an unprecedented amount of new information on the history of the Islamic world, the 1665 printing of Ulugh Beg's star catalogue introduced them to the scientific achievements of the Timurid dynasty. – Binding sound, albeit a little stained in places. Insignificant brownstaining throughout, due to paper stock, but in all a good, tightly bound copy.

Arcadian Library 15735. STC 006125546. Burrell 829. Houzeau/Lancaster 1329. Macclesfield 2025. Madan 2724. Wing U-23, U-24, I-1073.



جداول مواضع ثوابت در طول وعرض که

برصد یافته است الغ بیک بن شاهرخ بن تیمور

SIVE

TABVLÆ

LONG. AC LAT. STELLARUM FIXARVM,

EX OBSERVATIONE

ULUGH BEIGHI,

TAMERLANIS Magni Nepotis, Regionum ultra citráque *GJIHUN* (i.*Oxum*) Principis potentissimi.

Ex tribus invicèm collatis MSS Persicis jam primùm Luce ac Latio donavit, & Commentariis illustravit, THOMAS HYDE *A.M. è Coll. Reginæ Oxon.*

In Calce Libri accesserunt *MOHAMMEDIS TIZINI* TABULÆ Declinationum & Rectarum Ascensionum. Additur demum ELENCHUS Nominum Stellarum.

OXONII,

Typis *Henrici Hall* Academiæ Typographi, Sumptibus Authoris. Venales prostant apud *Richardum Davis* Bibliopolam. CIↃIↃCLXV.

Viviani on Apollonius Pergaeus's geometry, from a 9th-century Arabic manuscript

94. VIVIANI, Vincenzo. De maximis, et minimis geometrica divinatio in quintum conicorum Apollonii Pergaei adhuc desideratum.

Florence, Joseph Cocchini, 1659. 2 parts in 1 volume. Folio. [16], 154; [4], "154" [2]. [=330] pp. With 2 title-pages printed in red and black, each with a woodcut printer's device, 4 folding plates (2 engraved and 2 woodcut), and numerous woodcut geometric and perspective diagrams in text. Contemporary paper boards, with title in ink on spine. € 15,000

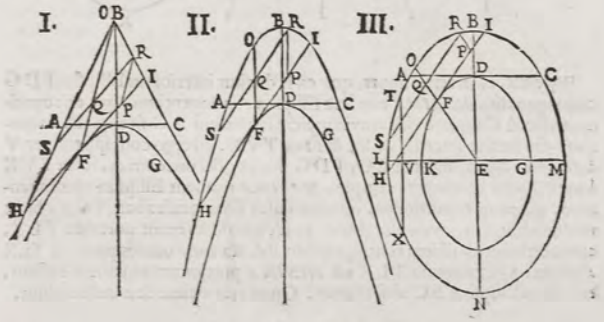
First edition of a famous mathematical work, based on manuscript texts on geometry by Apollonius Pergaeus, written by Galileo's disciple Vincenzo Viviani (1622-1703). For his research Viviani used the renowned 9th-century Arabic translation of Apollonius's texts by the well-known astronomer and mathematician Thabit ibn Qurra (836-901). - Viviani was a celebrated Italian mathematician and the most notable pupil of Galileo. He also published a Latin translation of Apollonius's Geometria, translated from the above mentioned Arab translation manuscripts. On comparison of both texts, Viviani had done very well filling in the lost passages of the original, but he also developed Apollonius's thought much further. The French King Louis XIV offered Viviani a position at the Académie Royale and the Grand Duke Ferdinand II, in fear of losing Viviani, appointed him as his court mathematician, which Viviani accepted. He became a member of the Royal Society of London as well as of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. - With early owner's inscriptions on title-page. Very slightly browned with some faint stains. Otherwise in very good condition and wholly untrimmed, leaving generous margins.

DSB XIV, pp. 48-50; Honeyman 3061; Poggendorff II, 1213; Riccardi I, 625; cf. Kemp, The science of art, p. 13.

THEOR. XXXI. PROP. L.

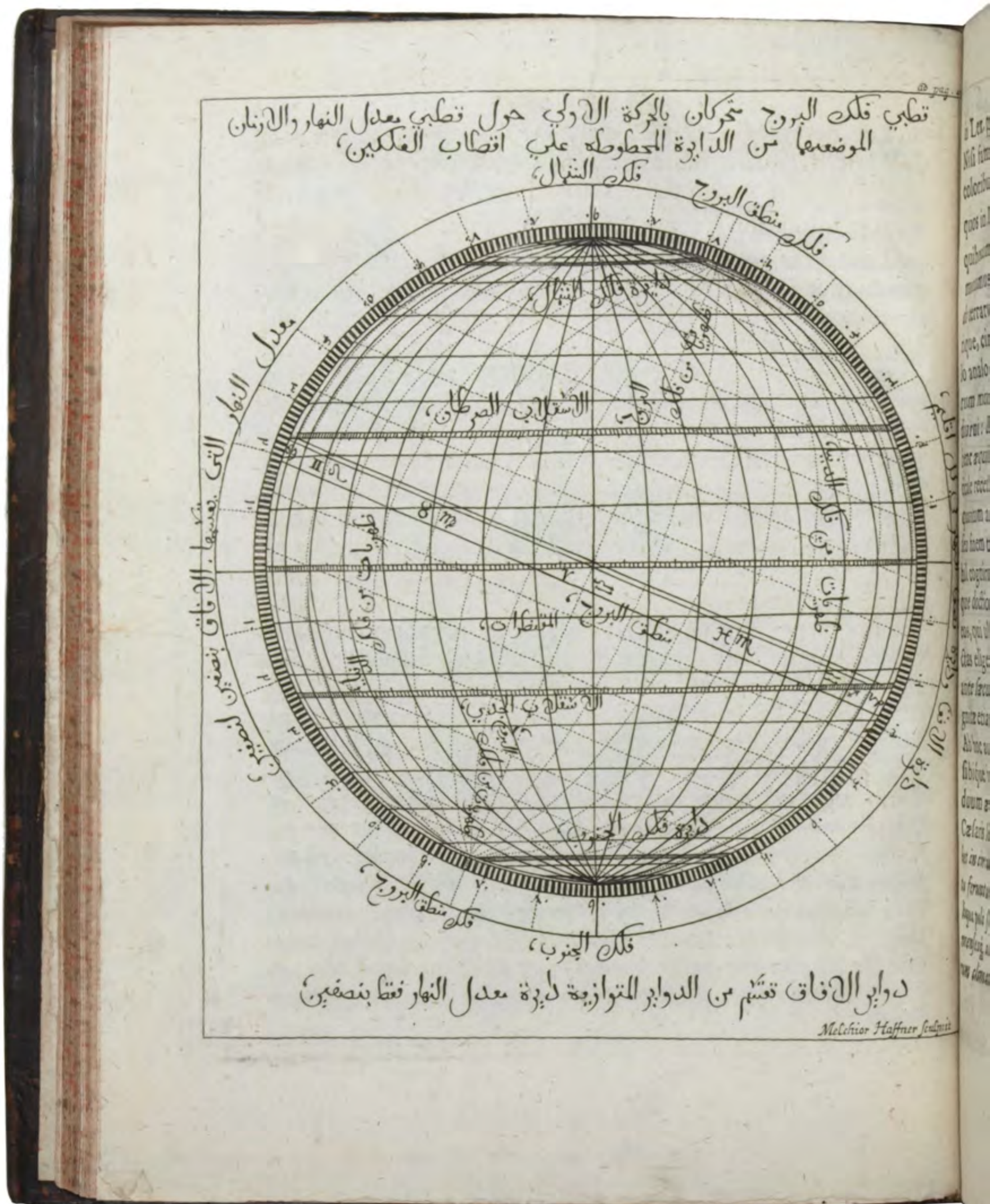
MAXIMA portionum eiuſdem anguli rectilinei, vel cuiuſcunq; coni-ſectionis, quarum baſes ſint æquales, eſt ea, cuius diameter ſit ſegmentum axis, vel maioris ſemi-axis (reſpectiuè ad Ellipſim) datæ ſectionis. MINIMA verò in Ellipſi eſt, cuius diameter ſit ſegmentum minoris ſemi-axis.

ESto A B C angulus rectilineus, vt in prima figura; vel Parabole, aut Hyperbole, vt in ſecunda; vel Ellipſis, vt in tertia, quarum axes ſint B D, & in Ellipſi axis maior ſit B D N, minor L K M, centrum E, atque maiori axi in quauis figura applicata ſit quęcunque A D C. Dico primùm portionem A B C, quæ tamen in tertia figura ſit minor ſemi-Ellipſi L B M, eſſe *MAXIMAM* omnium portionum eiuſdem anguli, vel coni-ſectionis, quarum baſes æquales ſint baſi A C.



Nam, in prima figura, deſcribatur per D in angulo aſymptotali A B C Hyperbole F D G, in ſecunda verò, ſi A B C fuerit Parabole, deſcribatur per D congruens Parabole F D G, vel ſi fuerit Hyperbole, deſcribatur item per D, vti etiam in tertia, eiuſdem nominis ſectio F D G ſimilis, & concentrica ipſi A B C, & tunc recta A D C continget omnino ſectionem F D G in D; ſumptoque in interiori ſectione F D G quolibet puncto F, per ipſum ducatur ſectionem contingens H F I exteriori occurrens in H I, deque ipſa abſcindens portionem H O I, cuius diameter ſit O F.

Iam, in ſingulis figuris, baſis A C minor eſt baſi H I, cum ſit *a MINIMA* contingentium ſectionem F D G, quare, & dimidium D C dimidio F I minus erit. Fiat ergo F P æqualis D C, & ex P agatur P R diametro F O æquidiſtans, cui ex R applicetur R Q S: patet ipſam R Q S æquari baſi A C, *a* 47. h.


قطبي فلك البروج متحركان بالحركة الاولي حول قطبي معدل النهار والازمان
الموضعها من الدايرة المخطوطة على اقطاب الفلكيين،
فلك الشمال،
فلك الجنوب،
دواير الافاق تقسم من الدواير المتوازية دايرة معدل النهار فقط بنصفين
Melchior Haffner sculpsit

The first oriental manuscript to be reproduced in facsimile: an Iranian calendar with Turkish commentary, from Weikmann's Kunstkammer

95. WELSCH (VELSCHIUS), Georg Hieronymus (ed.). Commentarius in Ruzname Naurus sive Tabulae aequinoctiales novi Persarum & Turcarum anni. Nunc primum editae è Bibliotheca, cujus accedit Dissertatio, de earundem usu.

Augsburg, Johann Schönigk f. Theophil Göbel, 1676. Small 4to. (14), 137, (19) pp. With engr. frontispiece and 22 engr. plates by Melchior Haffner. Contemporary calf. € 25,000

First facsimile edition of any oriental manuscript. 16 of the 22 finely engraved plates show a Persian perpetual calendar with Ottoman Turkish "commentarius" and floral borders. Welsch had acquired the ms. from Christoph Weikmann's Kunstkammer in Ulm. The remaining six plates are concerned with Arabian astronomy: astrolabe, orrery, zodiac, circular table of Sundays and names of the months in various languages. – The calculation of this calendar is today attributed to the 9th-c. Persian mathematician Wafâ al Buzjâni (cf. BSB München; Humboldt-Universität Berlin). The predominant attribution to one Turkish Sheikh Wafâ had been disputed by Babinger as early as 1927. Abu'l-Wafâ al Buzjâni is regarded as "the last great representative of the mathematics-astronomy school that arose around the beginning of the ninth century, shortly after the founding of Baghdad" (DSB I, 39). His astronomic oeuvre is preserved merely in fragments. The calligraphic commentary, however, is Turkish and (according to Babinger) was prepared by a 17th-c. magistrate, 'Ajn-i 'Alî Mueddinzâde. – Welsch (1624-77) was a physician and "a researcher of the very first magnitude [...] while the works of this polymath were mainly dedicated to the Arabian and Persian sciences, he also has provided proof of his close study of Ottoman Turkish. In this connexion, his important 'Commentarius in Ruzname Naurus' must be cited" (cf. Babinger 1919). Welsch's "Dissertatio" (with Arabic typeface) is aimed at the usefulness of the calendar for relative oriental chronology: he also compares the works of Schall von Bell and Andreas Müller on Chinese astronomy and chronology. – Bookplate of South Library on front pastedown. Occasionally browned.

Zenker, Bibliotheca Orientalis I, 1077. Schnurrer 465. Babinger, Geschichtsschreiber der Osmanen (1927), 116 & 141. Babinger, Die türkischen Studien in Europa, in: Die Welt des Islams VII, 1919, 117. Not in Balagna, L'Imprimerie Arabe en Europe.

Arabic clock-making

96. WIEDEMANN, Eilhard / Hauser, Fritz. Über die Uhren im Bereich der islamischen Kultur. Halle, Ehrhardt Karras für die Akademie in Kommission bei Wilh. Engelmann in Leipzig, 1915. Folio. 272 pp. With 136 text illustrations. Modern half cloth with gilststamped spine title. € 1,500

Study of mediaeval Arabic clock-making techniques, based on published works and unpublished Arabic manuscripts. – Perfectly preserved in a modern private library binding.

OCLC 4703118. Nova Acta: Abh. der Kaiserl. Leop.-Carol. Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher, Bd. C Nr. 5.

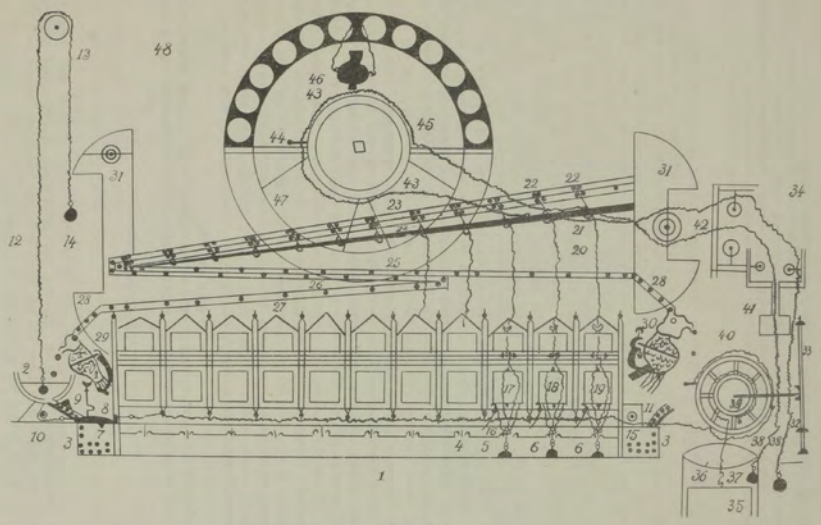
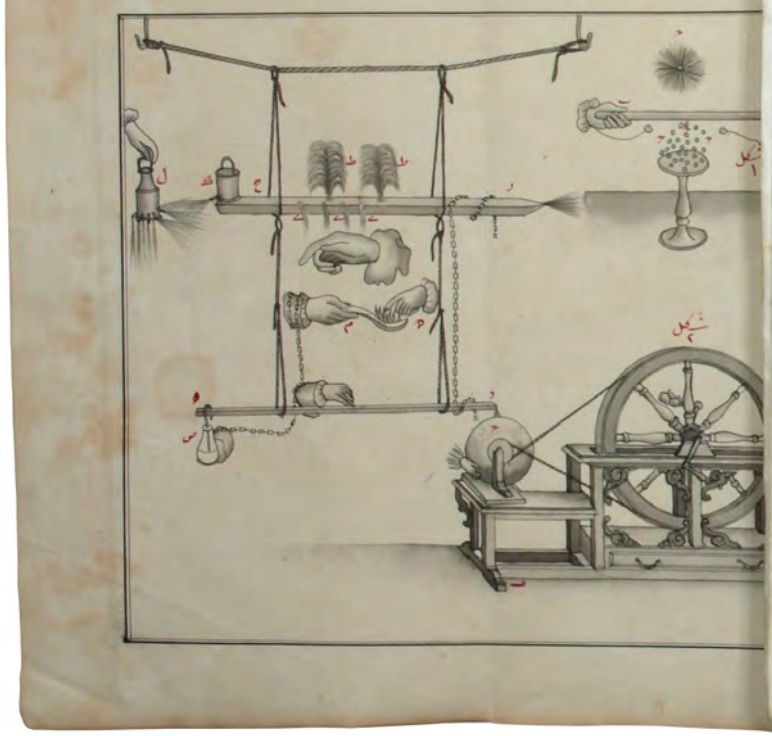


Fig. 132.



The introduction of electricity to the Islamic world: the earliest surviving manuscript

97. YAHYA NACI EFENDI. [Introducing electricity through experiments].

Constantinople, [1812 CE] = 1227 H. 8vo (222 x 150 mm). 16 ff., mostly with 24 text lines to each page (text area 155 x 70 mm). Written in excellent Naskh script with black ink on waxed paper. Headings and highlighted words in red. Two (folded) plates on velin paper (watermark: A. Stace 1802). With carefully executed pen-and-ink drawings with notes in red (167 x 194 mm each). Contemporary red half leather. Covered with Ebru paper, with leather edges and marbled endpapers. € 48,000

The original Ottoman Turkish manuscript of one of the most important texts in the history of electrical engineering and science: the complete treatise on electrical fluid, as drafted by the Turkish engineer Yahya Naci the same year. "In the early 19th century, the teaching of science at the Imperial Engineering School in Istanbul was mostly based on the material translated from textbooks compiled for the French 'grandes écoles'. Translations and compilations were generally made by the professors of the school. Yahya Naci Efendi (d. 1824), a lecturer in French language and sciences, compiled in 1812 a treatise introducing the properties of electricity through experiments. His aim was also to show that the lightning flash and the thunderbolt were electrical phenomenons. Yahya Naci's main source was the chapter on electricity of Mathurin-Jacques Brisson's (d. 1795) 'Traité Elémentaire de Physique', a popular book of physics in French colleges. This translation is important because Yahya Naci endeavoured to create Ottoman terms from Arabic regarding electricity and because it points to the initiatives in introducing experimentation in the teaching in the Imperial Engineering School" (Günergün, cf. below). The colophon states the name of the scribe as "Yahya Naqi" and the date "Zilqa'da 1227 H.", proving that the present volume contains the author's long-lost original manuscript. – In very fine condition; only a few insignificant spots.

Feza Günergün, Deneylerle elektrigi tanitan bir Türkçe eser: Yahya Naci Efendi'nin Risale-i Seyyale-i Berkiyye'si. In: Osmanli Bilimi Arastirmalari IX/1-2 (2007-2008), pp. 19-50.

Arabic medical compendium

98. YUHANNA IBN SARABIYUN (SERAPIO MAIOR). Iani Damasceni Decapolitani summae inter Arabes autoritatis medici, therapeutice methodi, hoc est, curandi artis Libri VII. partim Albano Torino Vitodurano paraphraste, partim Gerardo iatro Cremonensi metaphraste.

Basel, Heinrich Petri, (March 1543). Folio (205 x 290 mm). (24), 491, (1) pp. 17th century black-tinted vellum binding using an earlier liturgic musical manuscript. € 18,000

Important Latin edition of this Arabic medical compendium (first printed, also in Latin, in 1479), with additions by Gerard de Cremona. It provides a collection of opinions voiced by Greek and Arabic physicians on pathology and therapeutics. "No Arabic printed edition exists so far" (cf. Choulant). The third-century doctor Yahya bin Sarabiyun, son of a Bagarma physician, wrote his great medical work "Al-Kunnas" in Syriac, but it was soon translated into Arabic by scholars such as Musa Ibrahim al-Haditi and ibn Bahlul. There exist manuscripts in twelve and in seven books. "The seven-book edition was frequently printed in Latin translations as 'Breviarium' and 'Practica therapeuticae methodus'. Albanus Torinus, the editor of the Basel 1543 edition, called him Janus Damascenus, for which reason he has been confused with the well-known theologian of that name. He is also often mistaken for his younger namesake, Serapio junior" (cf. GAL I, 233). Some catalogues even ascribe this work to the Baghdad physician Abu-Zakariya Yuanna Ibn-Masawaih. – Slight waterstaining; some unobtrusive worming to upper cover and flyleaves. Binding rubbed; extremeties bumped with chipping to spine-ends. A wide-margined copy. Provenance: 1677 ownership of the pharmacist and medical student Joseph Franz König on front pastedown; later in the library of Bonifacius Brix von Wahlberg, court physician to the Princes of Fürstenberg, in the later 18th century (his ownership on the title page).

VD 16, Y 11. Adams I 14. BM-STC German 932. GAL I, 233 & S 417. Durling 4778. Choulant, Handb. p. 347. Not in Waller.

IANI DAMASCE

NI DECAPOLITANI SVMMAE INTER Arabes autoritatis Medici, therapeutice methodi, hoc est, curandi artis Libri VII. partim ALBANO TORINO Vitodurano Paraphraste, partim GERARDO IATRO Cremonensi metaphraste.

QVI SANE LIBRI VEL HOC NOMINE MAGNI SVNT faciendi, quod sint per omnia Galenici, & consumatam totius medicinæ curatiuæ partem, (quæ cæteris difficilior ac præstantior habetur) cum omnibus suis indicationibus, complectantur. Vniuersi nanq; corporis humani, singularumq; eiusdem partium, tam internarum, quàm externarum ægritudinum ac uitiorum curandi rationes quàm absolutissimas continent.

In principio singulorum librorum omnia indicantur, quæ in eo libro continentur.

APVD INCLYTAM BASILEAM PER HENRICHVM PETRVM.

Anonymously printed edition of Ibn Masawaih's handbook

99. YUHANNA (YAHYA) ABU ZAKARIYA IBN MASAWAIH (MESUE). De re medica libri tres. Jacobo Sylvio medico interprete. Cum annotationibus & scholiis eiusdem. Index locupletissimus cum capitum, tum omnium quae scitu digna sunt operi praefixus est.

Paris, no printer, 1553. 8vo. 248, (4) ff. With emblematic woodcut device to title (apparently showing Abderus being devoured by the mares of Diomedes) and several woodcut initials. Contemporary full vellum with traces of ties. € 7,500

Uncommon and finely produced edition, by an unidentified Parisian printer, of Mesue's pharmaceutical handbook, translated into Latin by Jacques Dubois, the teacher of Vesalius. The author's frequently reprinted treatises bore an immense influence on the development of pharmacy in early modern Europe. Although the identity of Masawaih (Mesue) remains unclear, he was likely a Persian Christian physician who headed the Baghdad hospital and served as personal physician to several caliphs (though he may also be a collective pseudonym of several Arabic medical writers of the 10th and 11th centuries). Products of the mediaeval Islamic world, the works attached to his name contained many innovations that provided the basis for the theory and practice of pharmacy for centuries and perfectly met the demands of the developing medical marketplace of mediaeval Europe. – Slight brownstaining with some marginal worming near the end of the text. Loss of corner to fol. Aa3 (not affecting the text).

Durling 3145. OCLC 14308627. Not in Wellcome, Adams or BM-STC French. Cf. GAL I, 232; S I, 416. Hirsch I, 171f.

Ioannis Meſuæ
DAMASCENI,
DE RE MEDICA
LIBRI TRES.

IACOBO SYLVIO
Medico Interprete.

Cum annotationibus & ſcholijs eiuſdem.

INDEX LOCVPLETISSIMVS
Cum Capitum, tum omnium quæ ſcitu digna ſunt operi præfixus eſt.

M D LIII

PARISIIS.

Medicus Clarissimus

100. YUHANNA (YAHYA) ABU ZAKARIYA IBN MASAWAIH (MESUE). Opera. De medicamentorum purgantium delectu, castigatione, & usu, libri duo [...].

Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 1581. Folio (230 x 338 mm). 2 parts in 1 volume. (8), 272 ff. (6), 277, (1 blank), (12) ff. With 39 woodcut illustrations in text. Near-contemporary full vellum on four raised bands with giltstamped red spine label. € 8,500

Second illustrated edition, the first with the commentary of Costaeus, of the collected works of the Arabic physician Mesue the Younger (also known as Masawaih al-Mardini) in Latin, with commentaries by Mondino de Liuzzi, Christoph de Honestis, Jacobus Sylvius, Giovanni mardi and Johannes Costaeus. – The work includes the "Canones universalis", dealing with treatment regimens; the second part, "De simplicibus", about the properties of various pharmaceutical drugs; and the Grabadin, "the most popular compendium of drugs in medieval Europe, and [...] used everywhere in their preparation" (Garrison). "The esteem in which these works were held is shown by the fact that a Latin translation of both was one of the first medical works to be printed (Venice, 1471)" (ibid.). – Binding stained; rubbed and chipped at extremeties. Interior shows occasional brownstaining. Modern flyleaves browned and brittle. Provenance: bookplates of the American botanist Edward Sandford Burgess (1855-1928) and of the Horticultural Society of New York, identifying this volume as part of the bequest of the American attorney and plant collector Kenneth Kent MacKenzie (1877-1934).

Durling 3131. Adams Y 10. BM-STC Italian 739. Edit 16, CNCE 27626.

IOANNIS MESVAE
MEDICI CLARISSIMI
OPERA

De medicamentorum purgantium delectu, castigatione, & vsu, Libri duo. Quorum priorem CANONES vniuersales, posteriorem de SIMPLICIBVS vocant.

GRABADIN, hoc est Compendij secretorum medicamentorum, Libri duo. Quorum prior ANTIDOTARIVM, posterior de APPROPRIATIS vulgo inscribitur.

Cum MVNDINI, HONESTI, MANARDI, & SYLVII in tres priores libros obseruationibus, quæ vulgo cum his ipsis prodire consueuerunt.

HIS ACCESSERE

PLANTARVM *in libro simplicium descriptarum imagines ex uiuo expressæ.*

ATQVE ITEM

IOANNIS COSTAEI Annotationes, tum quas in editione superiori dedimus, tum præterea nouæ aliæ in postremas nouem Antidotarij sectiones, quæ hactenus desiderabantur.

Reliqua vero quæ cum Mesuæ operibus exire solent, in aliud volumen coniecimus, quod nomine Supplementi in Mesuen proxime prodit.

VENETIIS, APVD IVNTAS, MDLXXXI.

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