

ARNALDUS DE VILLA NOVA, *attrib*. Tractatus de vinis. [*Paris*], *F. Baligault for C. Jaumar and T. Julian*, [1500].

12 leaves, 40 lines, gothic letter, woodcut initials, printer's woodcut device on title and on verso of final leaf within borders.

[*bound with*:] ARNALDUS DE VILLA NOVA, *attrib*. De regimine senum et seniorum. [*Paris*], *F. Baligault for C. Jaumar and T. Julian*, [*1500*]. 20 leaves, 40 lines, gothic letter, woodcut initials, printer's woodcut device on title and on verso of final leaf within borders.

[bound with, placed first in this volume:] MAGNINUS MEDIOLANENSIS, attrib . Regimen sanitatis [with three other tracts: (1) Arnaldus de Villa Nova: Phlebotomia. (2) Hippocrates: Astronomia. (3) Nicolaus Salernitanus: Quid pro quo. [Paris], Felix Baligault for Claude Jaumar and Thomas Julian, [1500].

126 leaves, 40 lines, gothic letter, 6-line historiated woodcut initials, some initialspaces with printed guides, printer's woodcut device within borders on title.

Together three works in one volume, 4to; minimal staining; fine copies in seventeenth-century calf, gilt spine, occasional early manuscript notes in margins, rebacked, retaining original spine, repaired at corners; with bookplate of A. Kühnholtz.

A FINE SAMMELBAND OF THREE WORKS, INCLUDING THE EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION OF ARNALDUS OF VILLANOVA'S TRACT ON WINE. All are from the same Paris press. Although they are treated separately by GW and Goff, they were clearly intended to form a composite whole, as here. The Tractatus de vinis is extremely rare on the market, with no other copy having come up for sale in over 30 years.

'Arnald of Villanova was a physician, surgeon, botanist, alchemist, philosopher, writer astrologer, lay theologian and counsellor to kings and popes. About 1310, Arnald wrote a book on wine ... In 1478 his book was translated into German and printed, making it the first book on wine to use this new invention [i.e. the printing press]' (Gabler, Wine into Words p. 17 on the 1943 reprint). In spite of Gabler's note, the present, Latin printing is_{th} in fact the_{th} true first edition. The German version is a conflation of two late 13 to early 14 -century treatises, the Arnaldian De vinis, and the anonymous Tractatus de vino et ejus proprietate.





'Arnaldus praises wine as a remedy against melancholy and says that it is good for the liver, the urinary tract, and the veins, because it purifies the blood. He recommends it to the old, especially in winter, because it warms the kidneys as well as the entire body, it reduces the swelling of haemorrhoids, it is beneficial to digestion, gives one a healthy complexion, comforts the mind, and, best of all, slows down the greying of one's hair ... [He insists that] the wooden casks in which wine was kept should be clean and free of odours, the grapes should mature properly, and any unripe grapes must be discarded. He is popularly credited with introducing the first still to France, probably from Salerno, and George (French Country Wines, 1990) noted that he was granted a patent for his discovery of mutage (which spawned wines such as those now known as vins doux naturels) in 1299 from the powerful king of Majorca' (The Oxford Companion to Wine p. 57).

The remaining texts are on health and diet, the Regimen senum et seniorum also in first edition, and the Regimen sanitatis in its fifth printing. The latter is variously attributed to Magninus (Mayno de' Mayneri) and Arnaldus de Villanova. Both contain numerous passages of gastronomic interest, such as chapters on bread, vegetables, fruit, nuts, meat, poultry, fish, dairy products, etc. The Regimen also includes a discussion of various 'natural and artificial' drinks, with a long note on wine and beer, and rules on drinking well.

I. C 652; BMC viii 177; GW 2535; Goff A1078 recording the Library of Congress, the University of California at Los Angeles and Yale Medical School copies; Klebs 102.1; Simon, Bibliotheca Bacchica 178.

II. CR 662; GW 2533; Goff A1076 recording only the Yale Medical School copy; Klebs 107.1.

III. CR 3757; Goff M55 recording only the University of California at Los Angeles and Yale Medical School copies; Klebs 640.6.

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