wie etwa eine Handtasche, einen Waschhandschuh oder einen Besen. Neben der symbolischen, funktionalen und identitätsstiftenden Bedeutung von Dingen ergeben Depners Beobachtungen, wie diese simplen Sachen «eine ich-bestätigende und selbst-aktualisierende Funktion des Dingeanfassens» (S. 229) in den betreuten Personen entfalten.

Die methodologische Sorgfalt, die Bezüge zur pflege- und kulturwissenschaftlichen Literatur und die Ergebnisse der Beiträge bieten Lehrenden und Forschenden der vertretenen Disziplinen wertvolle Anknüpfungspunkte, für die Geschichtsforschenden sind sie insgesamt anregend. Allerdings ist den materiellen Veränderungen der «Pflagedinge», ihrem Auftreten und Verschwinden durch die Zeit wenig systematische Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet. Die Historikerin Isabel Atzl hat in ihrem Beitrag solche Prozesse in der Pflege am Beispiel des ringförmigen Luftkissens zur Dekubitusprophylaxe und des Fieberthermometers rekonstruiert. Ebenso engagiert wie kompetent argumentiert sie für die Bewahrung des materialen Erbes der Pflege in Deutschland. Im Rahmen des Verbundforschungsprojektes hat sie zwar Pflagedinge in bestehenden Sammlungen identifiziert. Doch erst weitere pflegehistorische Forschung zu Herkunft und Datierung, zu Kontext und Funktionen kann die «die stummen Zeugen in den Depots» (S. 54) als Pflagedinge zum Sprechen bringen.

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Principles of Anatomy according to the Opinion of Galen by Johann Guinter and Andreas Vesalius. Edited by Vivian Nutton. London, Routledge, 2017. XII+190 p. £ 98.99. ISBN 9781138209169 (e-book: 9781315270135)

In 1536 Johann Guinter, member of the faculty of medicine in Paris, published an anatomical textbook, *Principles of Anatomy according to the Opinion of Galen*. Two years later, Guinter's most famous student, Andreas Vesalius, published a revised version of the same book under his own name. Both the original text and the changes made by Vesalius are the focus of a new translation by Vivian Nutton. As he notes in the introduction, Nutton was the first scholar to have access to a copy of the 1538 edition of *Principles of Anatomy* annotated by Vesalius himself, and he has also studied the 1555 edition of *De humani corporis fabrica* annotated by Vesalius. This unprecedented access to the working notes of Vesalius informs Nutton's assessment of the importance of *Principles of Anatomy* in the history of 16th century anatomy.

Vesalius's edition of *Principles of Anatomy* was published five years before his landmark *De humani corporis fabrica*. Lacking the tremendous scope of the *Fabrica* or the visual aspects of Vesalius's *Tabulae anatomicae sex* (also published in 1538), Vesalius's edition of *Principles of Anatomy* has gone largely unstudied. Guinter's earlier edition of *Principles of Anatomy* has also been mostly ignored by scholars. Through a careful comparison of the original text and the modified version by Vesalius, however, Nutton has been able to establish that both Guinter and Vesalius wrote with a strong sense of immediate, hands-on view of the human body in a work that revealed much about the practice of dissection and its role in anatomical study. The master dissector, Vesalius, was able to provide more detailed advice about how to

perform various dissection procedures than his teacher, Guinter, and he also corrected and extended the anatomical information of the original edition.

Nutton's translation intertwines Guinter's original text and Vesalius's modifications of it so that the reader can see at a glance exactly where and how Vesalius altered his old teacher's ideas. Many of these changes reflect Vesalius's deep experience with dissection, for example his numerous clarifications of the best technique to examine specific parts of the body and his explanation of the difference between what will be seen in animal bodies as opposed to humans. Vesalius also made careful note of possible variations in human anatomy the dissector might encounter. As Nutton observes, passages like these provide insight into Vesalius's working methods and their development early in his career.

Guinter's original text is an important work in and of itself, and Nutton's translation helps to bring it to a wider audience. Among other things *Principles of Anatomy* was the kind of book likely to be in everyday use by medical students (unlike the large and vastly more expensive *Fabrica*). As such, it gives an important perspective on the state of anatomical knowledge of the time. Nutton rightly notes these important aspects of *Principles of Anatomy* and provides a useful account of Guinter's life and works in his introduction.

The introduction to Nutton's translation provides a third part to his work that has as much value as his translations of the two editions of the *Principles of Anatomy*. In it, Nutton summarizes Vesalius's career, describes the state of anatomy leading up to the appearance of Vesalius's work, gives a biography of Guinter (whose proper German name was Johann Winter von Andernach) and provides the history of *Principles of Anatomy* in its two editions before turning to important information about the subject of his translation.

First Nutton provides an account of Vesalius's annotations of the *Principles of Anatomy*, suggesting they date from before 1542 and probably around 1538 or 1539. Some notes suggest that Vesalius may have intended to issue a revised edition, and much of what he noted involved corrections to the text itself, some proof changes and a few stylistic. Nutton carefully notes the character of the various ways Vesalius noted changes informed by his experience with Vesalius's annotations of the 1555 *Fabrica*. Following his discussion of Vesalius's annotations, Nutton then turns to a long view of how Vesalius returned to the same problem over a range of publications and over a long period of time before ending his introduction with the publication history of *Principles of Anatomy* following the Vesalian edition of 1538 including Guinter's reactions to it.

Taken as a whole then, Nutton's translation of *Principles of Anatomy* is an important work, one that adds as much or more to Vesalian scholarship as any of the English translations of the great anatomist's works that have appeared in the last few years. Rather than simply offering an English version of a Latin text, Nutton's book provides a new and detailed insight into how Vesalius worked, both textually and in dissecting bodies, and ties that insight to a largely understudied text written by a largely understudied figure who played an important role in Vesalius's career and in the development of anatomy in the 16th century.

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