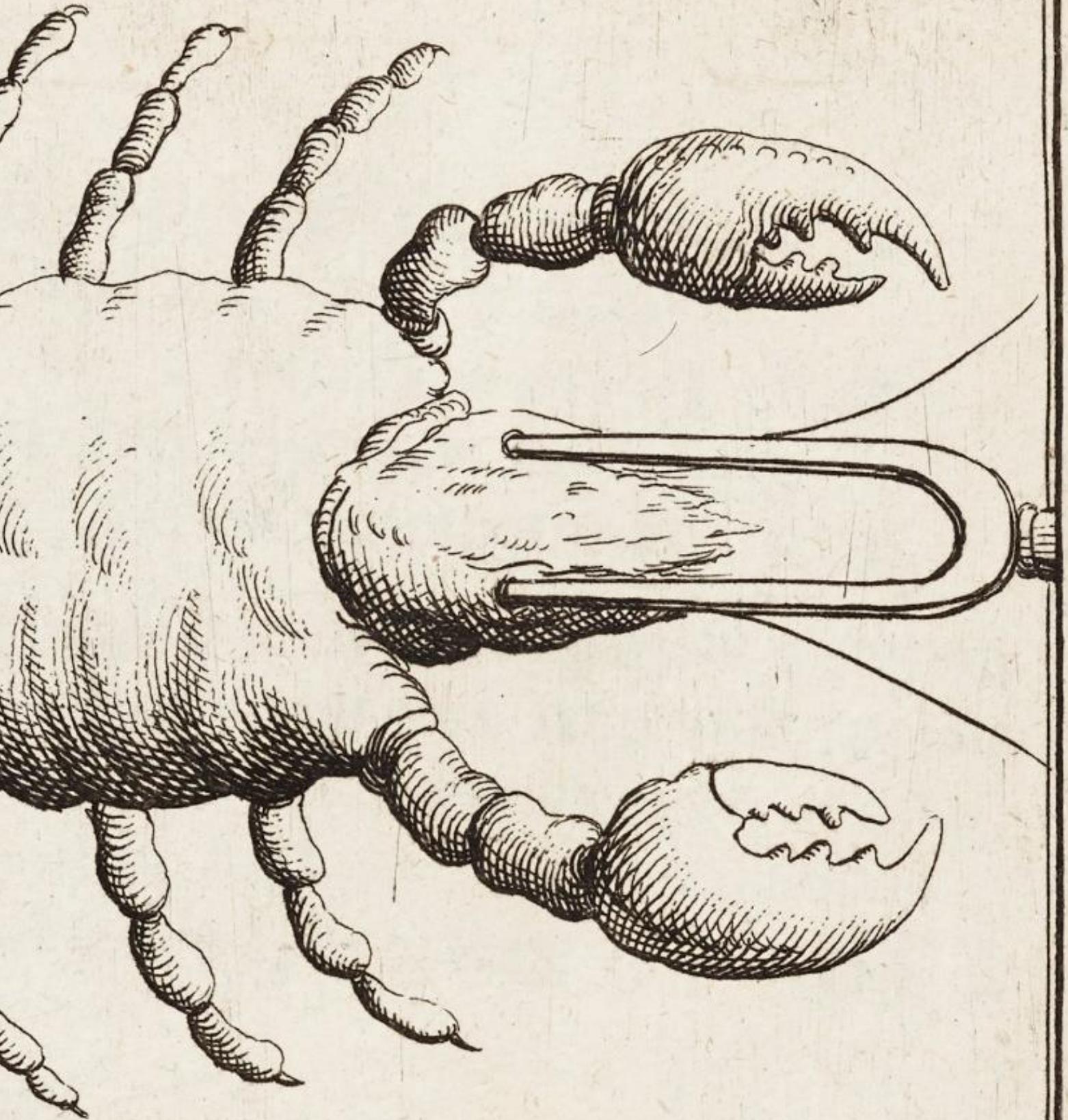


Medicine, Sexology, Gastronomy



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FOREWORD

We are pleased to offer the following selection of books which we present under the three headings of Medicine (nos 1-47), Sexology (nos 48-61), and Gastronomy (nos 62-117), a convenient division, we hope, for collectors in each field. There is, of course, some overlap, with a few works covering two or all three of these subjects; these have been placed under the heading to which they seem to us predominantly to belong. A thorough perusal of what follows is therefore perhaps the best prescription, and we hope that each reader will find something to satisfy their bookish appetite.

MEDICINE



A Secundarum pars interior membranosa.
B Secundarum pars exterior carnosae, &
infinitis venarum osculis referta.
D Meatus ab Umbilico fetus ad collum &
axillas deuolutus.

ARCHIVE OF A PHYSICIAN-EXTRAORDINARY



I. ALLCHIN, William, Sir. Archive of manuscripts and correspondence. 1832-1910.

9 notebooks, c. 330 letters, and a quantity of loose material; in very good condition overall.

£3500

An interesting and diverse archive of the distinguished physician and teacher Sir William Allchin (1846-1912), lecturer and dean at the Westminster Hospital, Senior Censor of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician-Extraordinary to King George V, and editor of the *Manual of Medicine* (1900-1903), covering many aspects of Allchin's life and work.

The extensive correspondence includes letters discussing medical matters and appointments at the Royal College of Physicians. Part of it appears to be an autograph collection, as there are letters (and a few clipped signatures) of many famous and distinguished contemporaries of Allchin. Items of particular interest include letters from Sir William Jenner, Lord Kensington (sending pheasants for the patients at Westminster Hospital), Lord Knutsford, Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton, Sir James Alderson, Richard Quain, Francis Sibson, E.H. Sieveking, George Cholmondeley, Lord Charles Beresford, Frederick Victor Dickens (on the *Manual of Medicine*), Lionel Smith Beale, John Hilton, T.H. Huxley (criticising one of Allchin's papers), William Munk, and Sir Archibald Garrod.

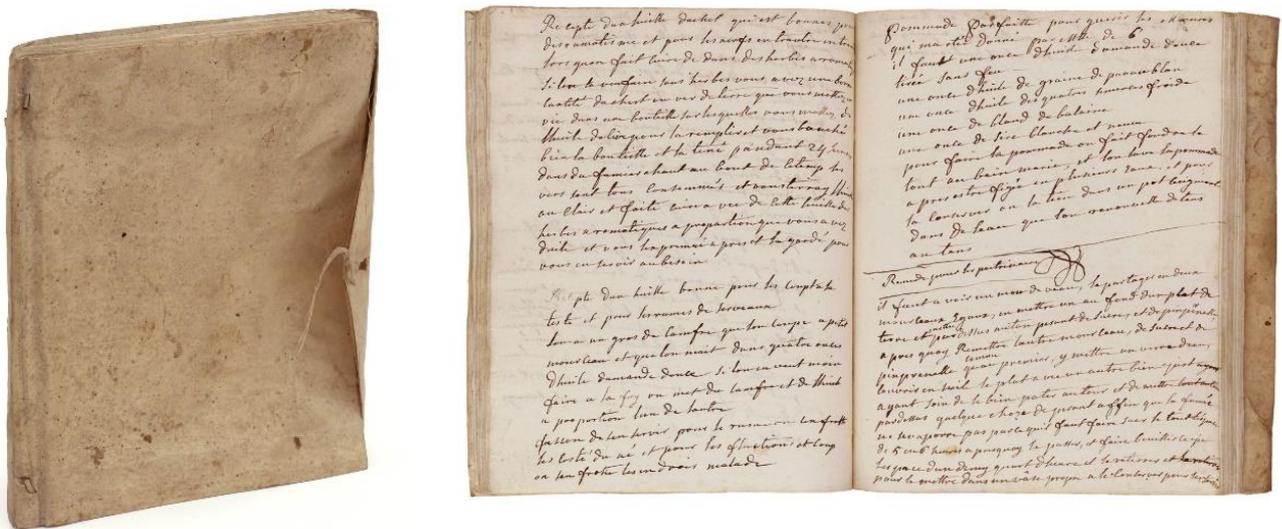
Three notebooks contain Allchin's detailed student notes on disease and its causes in general, on specific illnesses such as rickets, malarial fever, cholera, diphtheria, whooping cough, rheumatism, diabetes, and haemophilia, and on the kidney and liver. A folder of loose notes covers the anatomy and treatment of the head, neck, shoulder and abdomen. A notebook from

1871 comprises detailed notes on patients, most likely composed during the early months of Allchin's time at the Western Dispensary, covering their family histories and lifestyles, illnesses, treatment, and observations on their progress. One includes a full post-mortem report with several coloured diagrams of internal organs. This is an excellent record of the work of a young medical student and recently qualified doctor.

A further two manuscript notebooks, one likely to have belonged to Allchin's mother or grandmother, contain a remarkable range of recipes, including a 'cataplasm', a 'Gout Cordial', 'Cough Balls', 'Fever Balls', and a large number of ointments.

A full description is available on request.

A COLLECTION OF CURES



2. [ANON.] *Differantes receptes pour differans meaux.* [West France, c. 1755].

Manuscript on paper, in French, 4to, 57 unnumbered pages of text, a further 14 pages loosely inserted, the remainder (c. 95 pages) blank; neatly written in brown ink in one principal hand, with a few recipes in different hands; very well preserved in contemporary wallet binding of limp vellum with envelope flap to lower cover, remains of string attached to tip of flap.

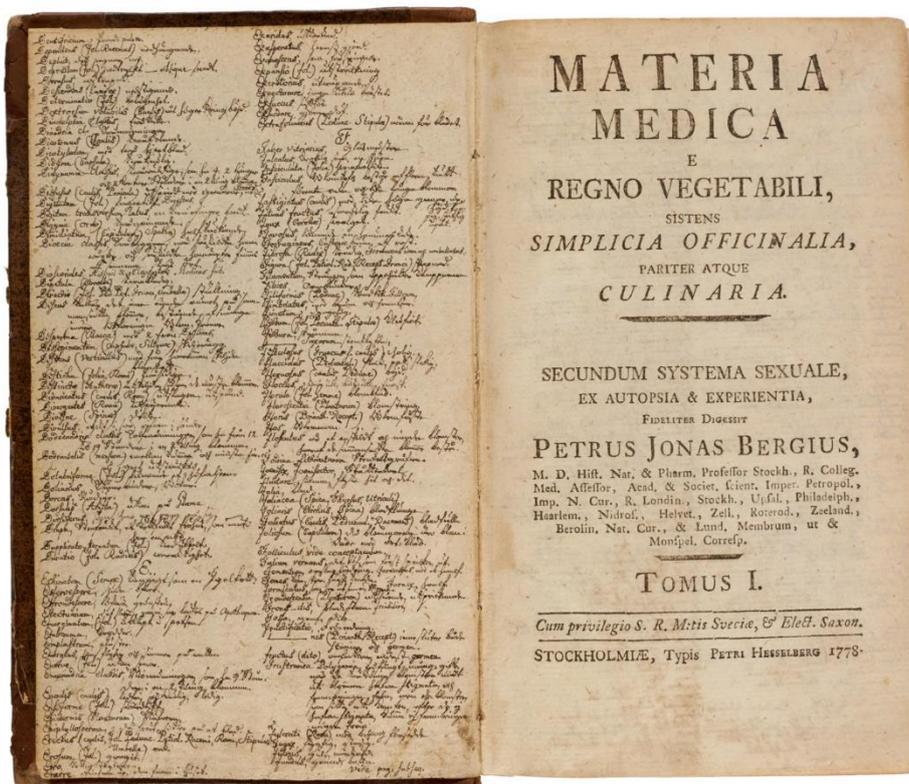
£550

An intriguing collection of over 50 medical recipes put together by an anonymous compiler apparently from the west of France, given references to Niort and Rochefort. The writer records the composition of, and method of administering, each recipe (including plasters, unguents, cordials, tisanes, and pomades), the ingredients for which are largely composed from herbs, plants, oils, wine and spirits. The author's source is occasionally given, for example 'Mr du pre medicin de Niort', 'Mr dupin de Rochefort', 'Mlle de Montigny', 'Mr du lac officier', 'Mr De belleville', and some recipes are identified as coming from the *Manuel des dames de charité* published in 1755.

The wide-ranging content encompasses remedies for dysentery, gangrene, wounds, burns, ulcers, erysipelas, scabies, haemorrhoids, bites to humans and animals, epilepsy (a remedy

‘eprouvé avec succes’), tumours, rabies (one a ‘remede infalible’, another which had healed ‘une personne de ma connaissance’), stomach troubles, rheumatism, inflammation of the eyes, chest complaints, coughs, snake bites, paronychia, consumption, toothache, abscesses, colic, and paralysis. The writer notes where doses should be adapted for children, and takes a practical approach in occasionally offering alternatives where one particular ingredient might not be to hand. At the end of the volume are some brief accounts for 1744 recording the purchase of provisions including fish, vegetables, fruit, and bread, and a note on the hiring of a servant, Jeanne, in 1750.

ANNOTATED BY A SWEDISH PHYSICIAN



3. **BERGIUS, Peter Jonas.** *Materia medica e Regno Vegetabili, sistens simplicia officinalia, pariter atque culinaria. Secundum systema sexuale, ex autopsia et experientia ... Tomus I [-II]. Stockholm, Peter Hesselberg, 1778.*

2 vols bound in 1, 8vo, pp. [xiv], 448; [ii], 449-908, [16, index]; a very good copy in contemporary mottled half calf, spine in compartments; small chip to head of spine, corners slightly worn; the first 85 pages thoroughly annotated in a small but neat contemporary hand; the same hand has compiled an extensive Latin-Swedish dictionary of botanical terms which covers the front and rear endpapers, title verso, and the blank space of pp. 874 and [6] and [16] of the index. £850

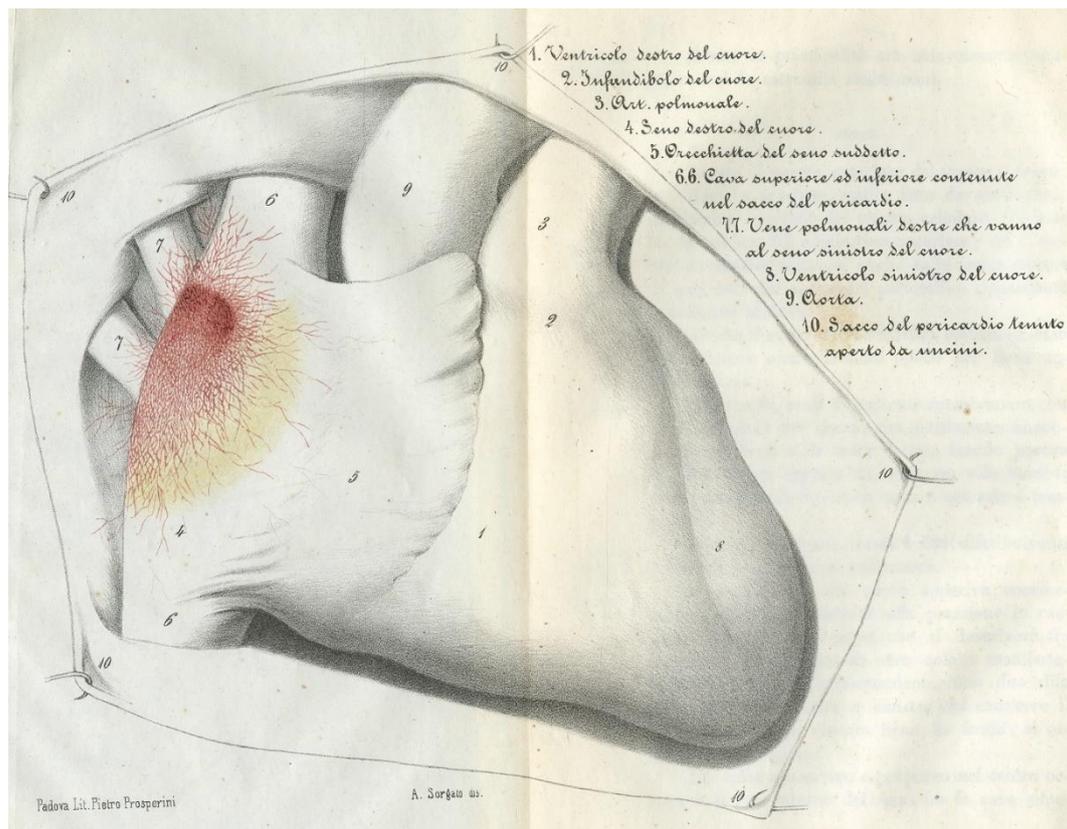
First edition of this important botanical and medical work by the Swedish doctor and botanist Bergius (1730-1790), annotated by a contemporary Swedish owner. The *Materia medica* presents 571 plant species, divided into 24 classes, giving their names, in accordance with

Linnaeus's *Species plantarum* and *Materia medica* and following other writers, their place of origin, form, properties, virtues, and medical and culinary uses. A second edition appeared in 1782. Bergius studied medicine and botany at Uppsala with Linnaeus and Nils Rosén, undertaking journeys to Dalarna and Gotland at Linnaeus's request to collect natural history specimens. He later established a successful medical practice at Stockholm, where he also served as professor of natural history and pharmacology at the Collegii Medici. He was a member of both the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society of London, and the founder of the Bergius Botanic Garden.

This copy has been enhanced by a contemporary Swedish owner with a thorough manuscript 'Index terminorum botanicorum Latino-Suecus' and an 'Index morborum in Flor. Suec. ordine alphabetico digestus', giving Latin terms and their Swedish equivalents. The first 85 pages are also annotated in Swedish and occasional Latin in the same hand. The annotator was clearly a botanist, since he notes on p. [1] that the first seven species in Bergius's work are lacking from his own herbarium ('destitutum est Herbar. meum vivum').

NLM/Blake p. 43; Wellcome II, 148.

EXTENSIVE RESEARCH ON THE PATHOLOGY OF CHOLERA



4. **BIAGGI, Leopoldo (Antonio BARBÒ-SONCIN and Ferdinando COLETTI, editors).** Trattato del cholera-morbus e delle malattie affini. Commentario della febbre e dell'arterite. Padua, Antonio Bianchi [volume 5: Venice, Tipografia del Commercio], 1855–1857.

5 vols bound in 4, 8vo, pp. 432; 399, [1]; 426, [2, blank]; 219, [5]; 696; with a portrait of the author as frontispiece and a cancel leaf after the title page with the obituary of the author in the first volume, and 2 folding colour plates; a fine copy, bound in contemporary half calf, faded gilt lettering to spine. £480

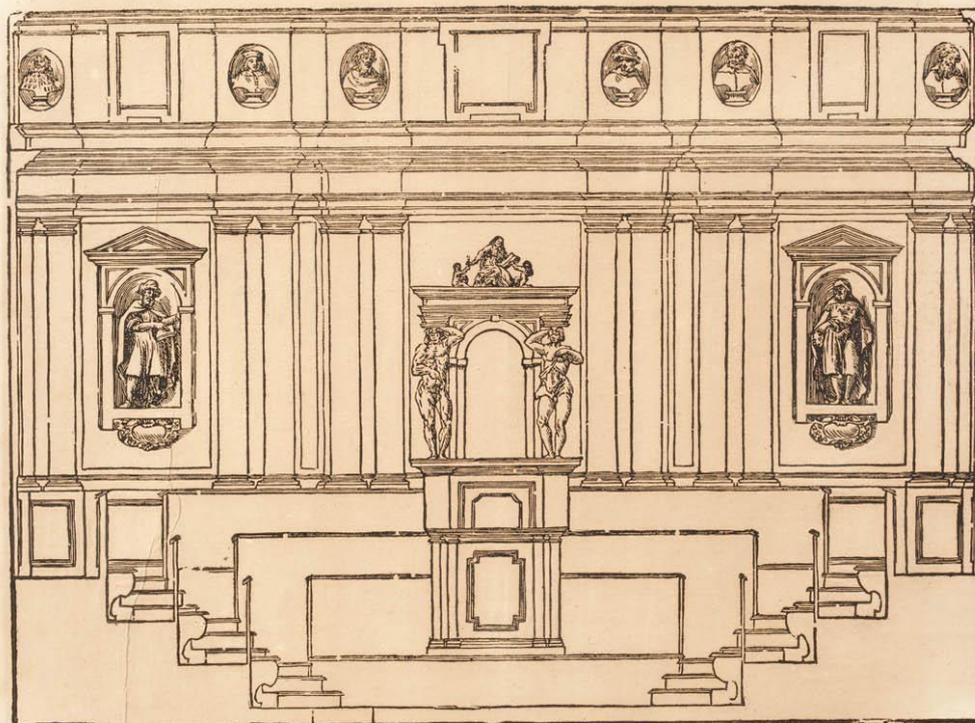
First edition, published posthumously by Antonio Barbò-Soncin and Ferdinando Coletti, of Leopoldo Biaggi's extensive research into cholera, its causes and cures, with a detailed list of symptoms and signs, personally detected through a number of post-mortem examinations, described in the first volume, carried out by the author during the 1849 cholera outbreak in Padua.

Different theories on the epidemiology of cholera are discussed in the fourth volume, but they were all about to be proved wrong by John Snow's second edition *On the Mode of Communication of Cholera*, published in London in 1855, too late for Leopoldo Biaggi, who died in October 1854, unaware of Snow's discovery.

The third volume is dedicated to the illnesses which present similarities to cholera, while the last volume contains Biaggi's treatise on fever and arteritis.

Hirsch I, 442. Worldcat records only one copy outside Italy, at the British Library; one further copy can be located at the University Library of the Medical University of Vienna.

CELEBRATED ANATOMICAL THEATRE



Cattedra

5. [BORBONI, Matteo, and Lorenzo TINTI.] Complete set of five large woodcuts of the anatomical theatre of the Archiginnasio of Bologna. [Bologna, 1668?].

Five woodcuts, each approximately 435 x 610 mm, good impressions on paper watermarked 'F M' within a cartouche, inscribed at foot in an eighteenth-century hand 'Ingresso', 'Dirimpetto all'ingresso', 'Cattedra', 'Dirimpetto alla cattedra' and 'Soffitta' respectively; without the leaf of letterpress apparently issued with the woodcuts (see below); slightly browned, a few short tears at edges, faint crease where once folded down the centre, three creased where margins once folded, two small closed tears (without loss) in centre of one woodcut, holes and associated tears and slight rust-stains at corners where evidently once pinned to a hard surface. £9500

Extremely rare set of this series of five large woodcuts of Antonio Levanti's celebrated anatomical theatre at the Archiginnasio of Bologna, an important witness to its appearance before significant eighteenth-century alterations and severe damage during World War II.

The anatomical theatre was begun in 1638 and was probably already in use by 1639. However, its zodiacal ceiling and elaborate panelling apparently incorporating twelve life-sized statues of physicians, twenty smaller busts and both male and female anatomical figures, was not completed until 1649. The figural sculpture on the walls, if indeed it was ever fully completed, was replaced during modifications carried out between 1733 and 1736.



The present woodcuts, depicting the four walls and the ceiling of the theatre, were published by the Bolognese artists Matteo Borboni and Lorenzo Tinti together with a leaf of letterpress entitled 'Teatro anatomico di Bologna', dated 8 December 1668, and bearing the following dedicatory text:

'Such is the magnificence of the anatomical theatre in the Archiginnasio, built by our fellow citizen, the well-known Antonio Levanti, foremost among architects, that its fame, spread by a hundred mouths, has filled the world and there consequently are many who would desire to possess the original sketches. There have been not a few foreign students who regard this edifice as one of the most noble things in Bologna, a veritable miracle of art, and they have requested that a multiplication of the plans be made by means of intaglio [wood-block]. Therefore, by good fortune, having recovered the original sketches after their passage through many hands at the risk of being lost, we have thought well of publishing them in print so that examples might be seen in the most distant countries. This we have done by having them cut in the wood of Cimbri or Cirmolo [presumably Swiss pine] of Macedonian origin which has the quality of ivory; therefore, born to meet the generosity of the Alessandri in the most illustrious Congregation of Gabella and by its order, the theatre is destined to accomplish a work in all ways memorable . . .' (translation in H. Cushing, 'Ercole Lelli and his écorché' in *Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine* vol. 9, no. 3, 1936–1937, pp. 199–213, p. 204).

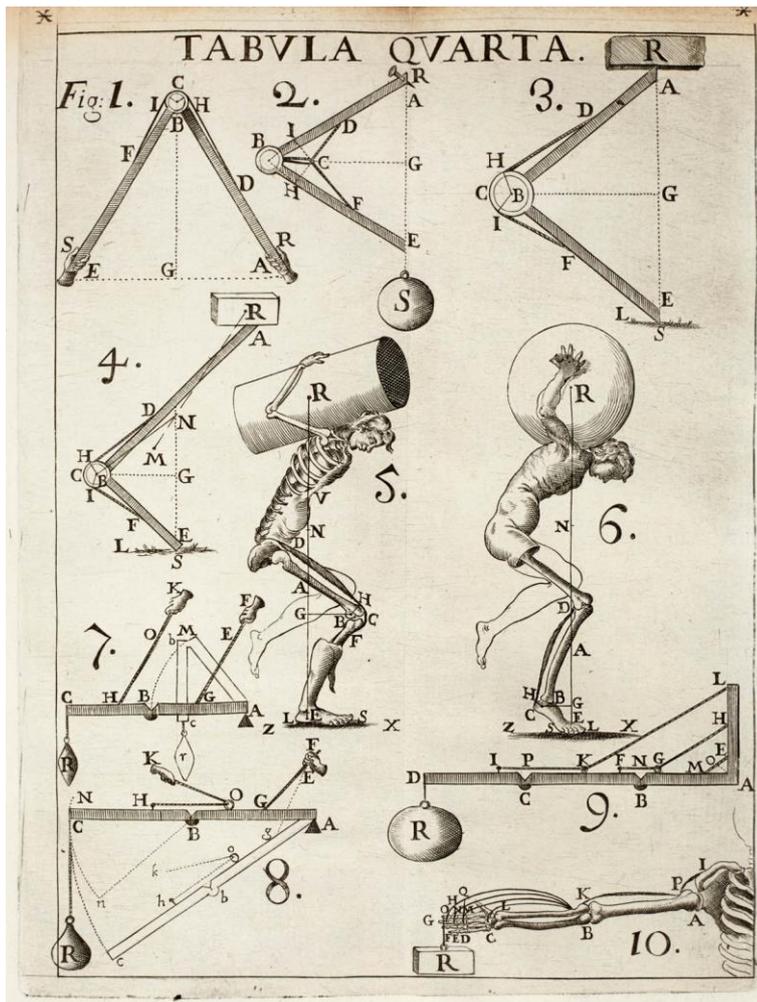
OCLC records two incomplete sets, both apparently with the leaf of letterpress but with only four plates (Yale and National Library of Medicine). A set of all five woodcuts is held by the Archiginnasio itself.

'THE BODY AS A MACHINE': BORELLI'S FOUNDATION WORK OF BIOMECHANICS

6. BORELLI, Giovanni Alfonso. *De motu animalium*. Edited by Carlo Giovanni di Gesù. Rome, Angelo Bernabò, 1680-1681.

2 vols, 4to, pp. I: [xii], 376, [377-387], [1 blank]; II: [iv], 520; Greek and Latin types; 18 folding engraved plates, one signed by Francesco Donia, bound to throw clear, wood-engraved title vignettes and initials, letterpress tables in the text; scattered light spotting and marking, light marginal damp-marking in some quires of I, a few quires in II browned, very unobtrusive marginal worming in quires II, 2Y-3M, a few plates trimmed over platemark, touching caption on pl. 16; near-uniform 20th-century half chestnut morocco for the Royal Institution (volume I by the Wigmore Bindery, dated 8 May 1959), spines in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in one, directly lettered in gilt in 2 others, lower compartments with Royal Institution crest and date in gilt, both volumes uniformly stained black on the top edges and red-speckled on the others; extremities very lightly rubbed, some cracking on hinges, otherwise a very good, crisp set; *provenance*: The Royal Institution (acquired from Richardson on 4 February 1805 for 2s 6d, according to the RI's records; gilt crests on spines; booklabels on lower pastedowns recording deaccession in 2015). **£5000**

First Edition. The mathematician and physicist Borelli (1608-1679) was, 'after Descartes, [...] the principal founder of the iatrophysical school, one of the two opposing seventeenth-century medical philosophies (the other being the school of iatrochemistry) that grew out of an increasing concern with the function as well as the structure of human anatomy. Inspired by Harvey's mathematical demonstration of the circulation of the blood, Borelli [...] conceived of



the body as a machine whose laws could be explained entirely by the laws of physics. Borelli was the first to recognise that bones were levers powered by the action of muscle, and devoted the first volume of his work to the external motions produced by this interaction, with extensive calculations on the motor forces of the muscles. The second volume treats of internal motions, such as the movements of the muscles themselves, circulation, respiration, secretion and nervous activity. **Borelli was the first to explain heartbeat as a simple muscular contraction**, and to ascribe its action to nervous stimulation; he was also the first to describe circulation as a simple hydraulic system' (Norman).

Borelli's 'great work' (Osler) is generally considered the foundation text of biomechanics and its author the father of the discipline. *De motu animalium* was researched and written over a long period of time, but only published after the author's

death, due to the difficulties of acquiring a patron for the book. In late 1679, Borelli had secured Queen Christina of Sweden's agreement to fund the costs of printing, and dedicated the work to her; however, Borelli died in December 1679 and the volume was seen through the presses by his benefactor, Carlo Giovanni di Gesù. One of the engravings is signed by the engraver Francesco Donia, who engraved both maps and plates, and illustrated a number of Italian works in the second half of the seventeenth century. Apart from the one he signed, it seems likely that Donia was responsible for most (if not all) of the other plates in this volume.

Eimas *Heirs* 496; Garrison-Morton 762; Krivatsy 1578; Nissen *ZBI* 465; Norman 270; Osler 2087; Trent and Roberts pp. 42-43.

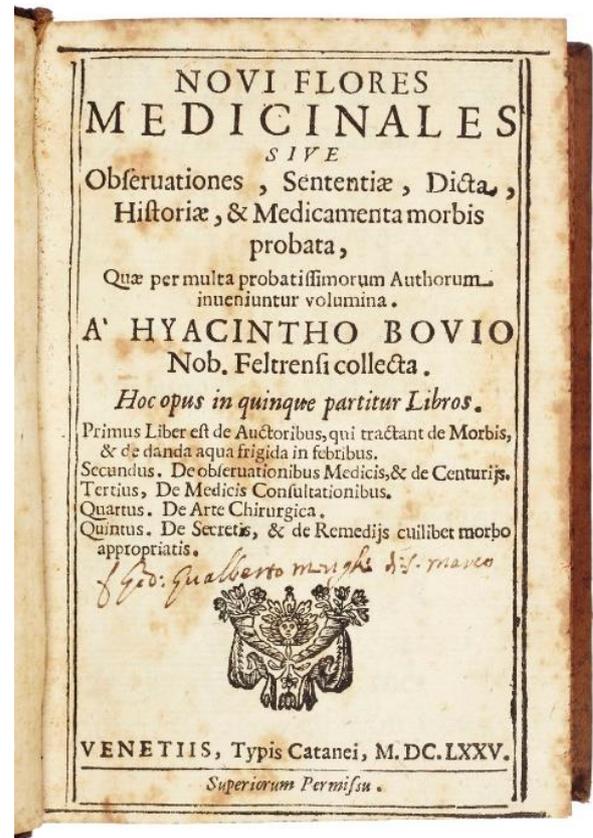
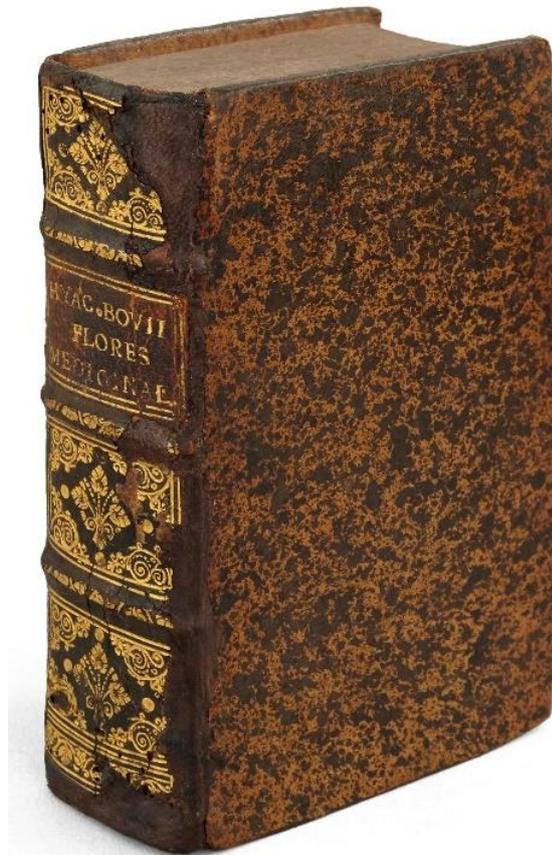
COMPENDIUM OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE

7. **BOVIO, Hyacinthe.** *Novi flores medicinales sive observationes, sententiae, dicta, historiae, et medicamenta morbis probata, quae per multa probatissimorum auctorum inveniuntur volumina ... Venice, typis Catanei, 1675.*

Small 8vo, pp. [xlviii], 554 (i.e. 654), [2]; vignette to title, woodcut initials and tail-pieces; some foxing throughout, a little worming to half title; otherwise a very good copy in near contemporary sprinkled calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering-piece, sprinkled edges;

spine and upper joint neatly repaired with some loss to gilding and worm holes at head and tail; old ownership inscription to title. £750

Rare first edition of Bovio's compendium of medical knowledge, in Latin and Italian, harvested from ancient and more contemporary authors, covering diseases, surgery, case histories and cures.

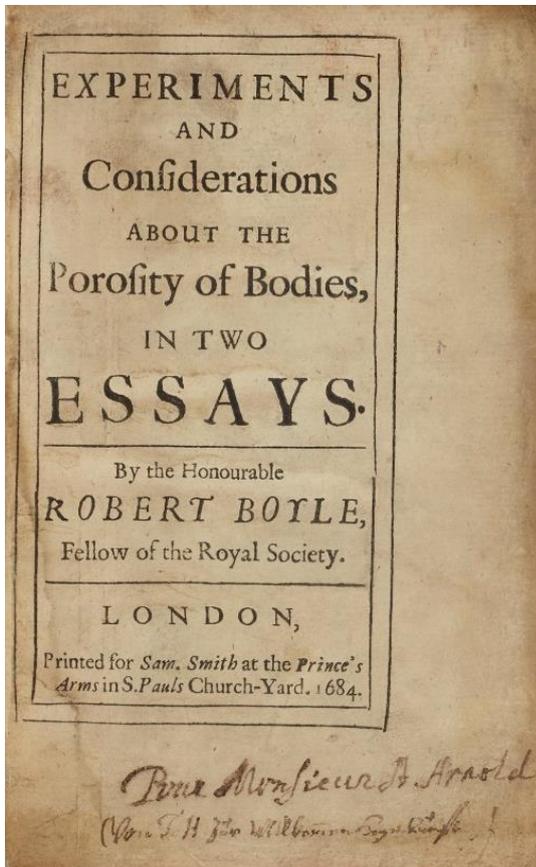


Bovio, a physician from Feltre in northern Italy, had previously produced a similar collection entitled *Flores medicinales* (Venice, 1668) which drew principally upon Hippocrates, Galen, and Avicenna. The *Novi flores* includes remedies for afflictions affecting the kidneys, eyes, teeth, and stomach, discusses haemorrhoids, joint pain, ulcers, sexually transmitted infections, fevers, and animal bites, and even includes beauty advice such as caring for one's face. Bovio once again draws on classical authors, such as Celsus and Oribasius, but here includes extracts from Italian and French Renaissance and more contemporary writers, such as Paracelsus, Gabriele Falloppio, Jacques Houllier, Antonio Mizauld, Johannes Montanus, Giovanni Della Croce, and Pietro and Domenico Marchetti. He also includes a passage (pp. 508-514) on cures – for arthritis and epilepsy among others – accomplished by his forebear Zeferiele Tommaso Bovio (1521-1609).

BL 17th century Italian, I, p. 142. COPAC records only the British Library copy; OCLC notes only two copies in the US (at Harvard and LSU).

UNCUT, PRESENTED TO ANTOINE ARNAULD

8. **BOYLE, Robert.** *Experiments and Considerations about the Porosity of Bodies, in two Essays ... London, Printed for Sam. Smith, 1684.*



8vo, pp. [iv], 145, [3, blank]; slightly toned, dampstain to title-page, and a few other small stains, but withal a very good copy, uncut, in modern calf; presentation inscription, not authorial, in French and German, on the title-page. **£4750**

First edition, inscribed on the title-page 'Pour Monsieur A Arnold', *i.e.* the philosopher and mathematician Antoine Arnauld (1612-94). Below, and possibly in another hand, follows the note '(Von T H für Willkommens Heymkünfte[?])' [*i.e.* as a welcome home present]'.

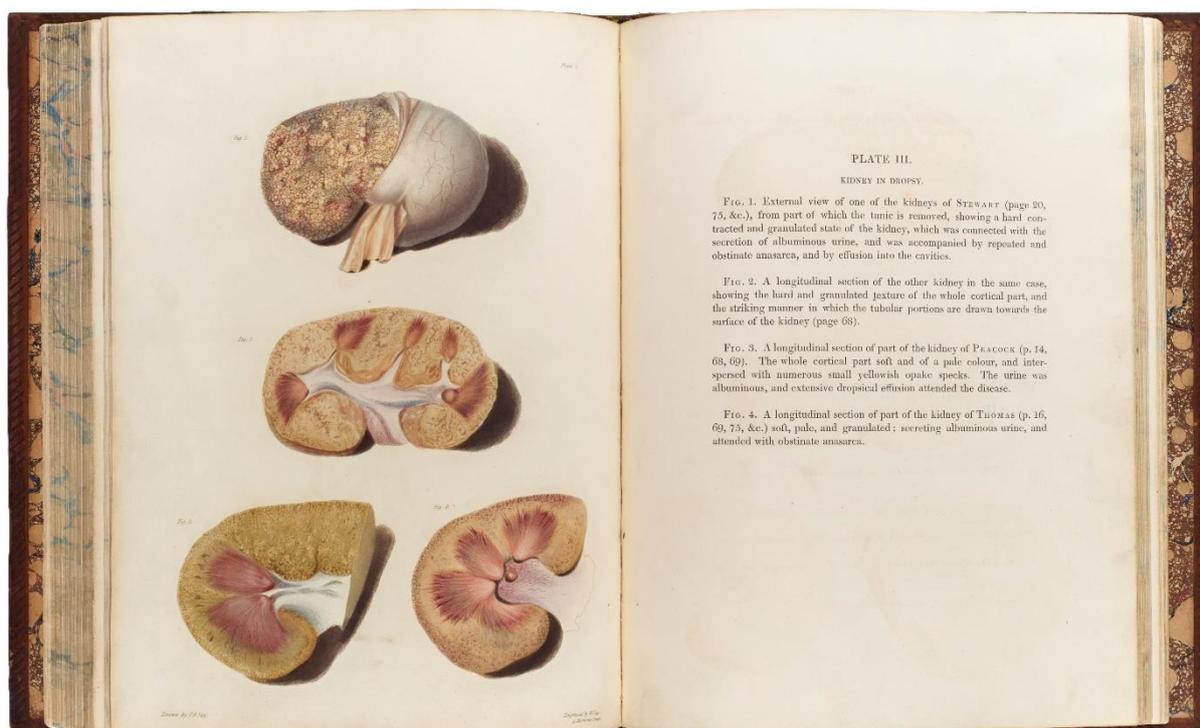
Boyle's *Experiments and Considerations about the Porosity of Bodies* 'marks the beginning of the study of osmotic pressure and of the exchange of substances through living membranes, which is at the basis of the regulation of all bodily processes ... There are interesting observations on the absorption of medicines through the skin and through wounds. The second part of the essay deals with the porosity of solid bodies, and once more we find Boyle speaking in terms of atomic structure and arrangement.' At the end, Boyle deals with

glass, and various methods of painting or staining it.

Arnauld (1612-1694) was a theologian and philosopher with a powerful international reputation, a friend of Pascal and Boileau, and a correspondent of Leibniz. One of the Port-Royal group, he is now best known for *L'art de penser*, written with Pierre Nicole and also known as the *Port Royal Logic*, and work on geometry that won him the accolade of the 'Euclid of the 17th century'. From 1679 until his death he lived in self-imposed exile in the Netherlands, but these years were among his 'most fruitful ... During this period, he carried on his debates with Malebranche and Leibniz, and also re-examined his position on human free will' (*Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). Although the 'T H' who is the source of this gift to Arnauld has not been firmly identified, one eminently plausible candidate is Theodore Haak (1605-1690), the German-born adoptive Englishman who was a friend of Samuel Hartlib and Robert Hooke, a correspondent of Mersenne, and, along with Boyle, one of the founder members of the Royal Society.

Fulton 149; Wing B 3966.

‘ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS IN 19TH CENTURY MEDICAL LITERATURE’

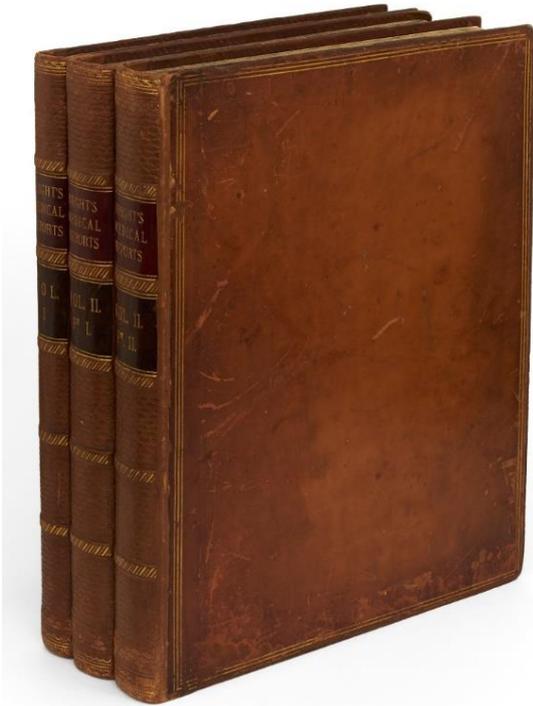


9. BRIGHT, Richard. Reports of Medical Cases, selected with a view of illustrating the symptoms and cure of diseases by a reference to morbid anatomy. *London, Richard Taylor for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green; and S. Highley, 1827-1831.*

2 vols bound in 3, large 4to, [Vol. I:] pp. xvi, 231, [1], 16 hand-coloured engraved plates (numbered 1-6, 6*, 7-15), [16]; [Vol. II, Part I:] pp. xl, [2, errata], 450; [Vol. II, Part II:] pp. [vi], 451-724, with 31 hand-coloured engraved plates (numbered 1-3, 5-7, 9-31, 34, 38) and 7 uncoloured lithographed plates (numbered 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40), [38]; plates 4 and 8 in vol. II, as explained in the legends, were never engraved; plates 33-37 folding; several plate numbers in vol. III supplied by hand and plate 1 in vol. I remargined, as usual; very light foxing to a couple of plates, otherwise a splendid copy, remarkably clean and crisp, bound in contemporary polished calf, slightly rubbed at edges, neatly rebacked in style, spine in compartments with two lettering pieces, marbled edges; presentation copy to Dr William Tennant Gairdner from his students at the conclusion of his first course of lectures on Pathology at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, in April 1849, together with a thank you letter signed by all the members of the class (see below). **£35,000**

First edition of ‘one of the most important books in nineteenth-century medical literature’ (*Heirs of Hippocrates*), containing numerous outstanding contributions to general pathology, neuropathology and nephrology; volume II is ‘one of the earliest and most important atlases of neuropathology’ (Garrison-Morton).

‘The first volume of Bright’s series of case histories describes the complex of kidney disorders collectively and eponymically known as “Bright’s disease”. Bright was the first to distinguish between renal and cardiac edema, and the first to link renal edema and the presence of albumin in the urine with particular structural changes in the kidneys observed post-mortem.



The second volume, divided into two parts, is entirely devoted to neuropathology, and contains detailed case histories illustrating brain tumors, hydrocephalus, ruptured intercranial aneurysm, hysteria, epilepsy, post-traumatic necrosis of the tips of the front and temporal lobes, and staining of the meninges in jaundice, as well as many other examples of congenital, neoplastic, infectious and vascular diseases of the brain' (Norman).

The *Reports* are superbly illustrated throughout with hand-coloured plates, which 'are among the most beautiful of medical illustrations' (Grolier, *Medicine*); most were drawn by Frederick Richard Say and engraved by his father, noted mezzotint engraver William Say. 'In order to achieve the most poignant reproductions of his post-mortem material, Bright was probably required to bring Say to the autopsy room whenever a specimen of interest arose. Say

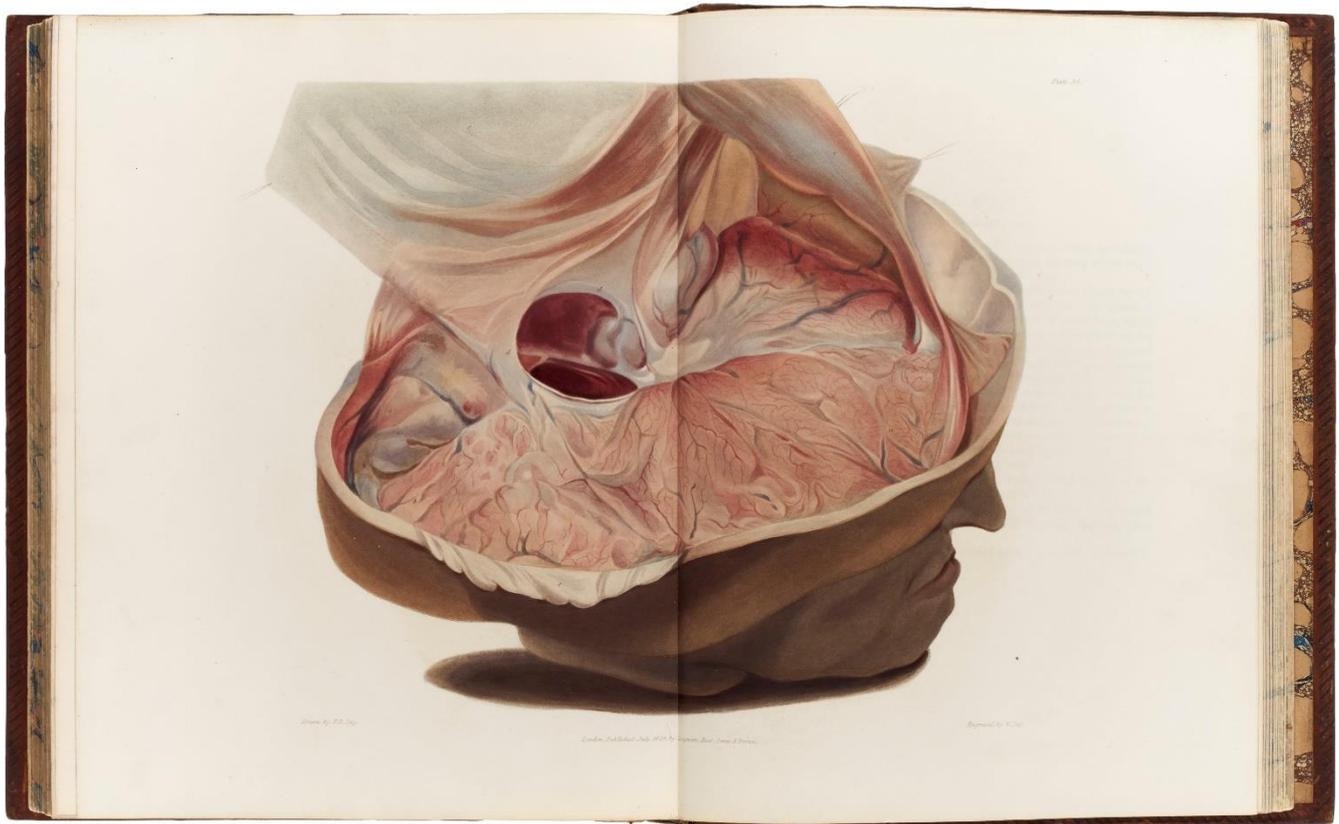
presumably produced a water color image of the specimen on the spot which was subsequently copied by the engraver' (Fine).

The work is rare, especially complete and in such fine condition; according to Longman's records, only 243 copies of Volume I and 171 copies of Volume II were sold up to September 1861, when all the remaining copies were destroyed in the fire that consumed the publisher's warehouse.

Richard Bright (1789-1858) graduated from the medical school at the University of Edinburgh in 1813 and was later appointed assistant physician at Guy's Hospital in London, where he worked alongside Thomas Hodgkin and Thomas Addison. His research into pathology and in particular into causes and symptoms of kidney disease, gained him the title of 'father of nephrology'.

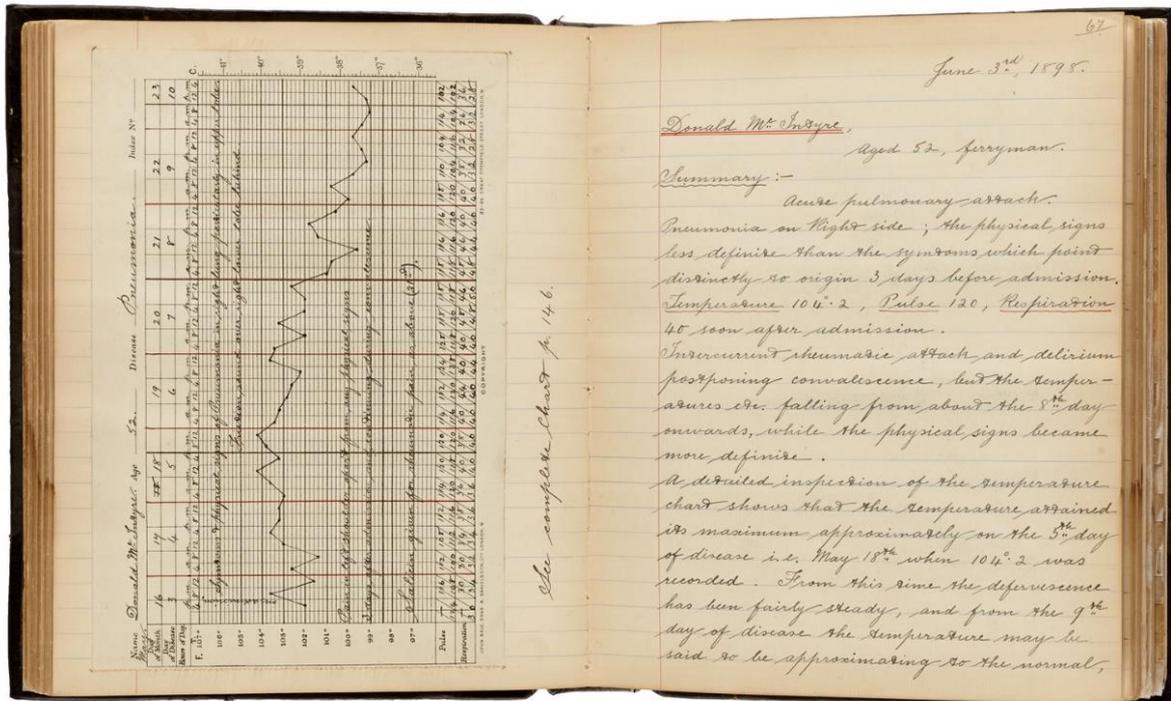
Provenance: Sir William Tennant Gairdner (1824–1907) was physician and pathologist to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh and later Professor of Medicine in the University of Glasgow; President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh from 1893 to 1895, President of the British Medical Association in 1888 and a Fellow of the Royal Society, he was appointed physician-in-ordinary in Scotland to Queen Victoria in 1881 and later honorary physician to King Edward VII. While Glasgow Medical Officer of Health, from 1863 until 1872 (the first to hold this position), Gairdner tackled overcrowding in tenements, playing an important role in keeping cholera and typhoid under control. He was recognised as an authority on heart and lung disease, but wrote authoritative books, pamphlets and papers on a wide range of medical subjects, including public health (*Clinical Medicine*, 1862; *Public Health in Relation to Air and Water*, 1862; *On Some Modern Aspects of Insanity, Lectures to Practitioners*, 1868; *The Physician as Naturalist*, 1889); he was also a celebrated teacher. Thence by descent.

This copy was presented to (the then) Dr William Tennant Gairdner by his students at the conclusion of his first course of lectures on Pathology at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, in April 1849, along with a moving thank you letter (loosely inserted in volume I), 'signed by all members of the class, several of whom were already graduates, and amongst whom may be mentioned James Warburton Begbie (1826–1876, Scottish physician, fellow of the Royal College of Physicians), Henry Duncan Littlejohn (1826–1914, Scottish surgeon, forensic scientist, public health pioneer, Edinburgh's Police Surgeon from 1854 and Medical Advisor to the Crown in Scotland in criminal cases; together with Joseph Bell, he became the source of inspiration for the character of Sherlock Holmes), Thomas Keith (1827–1895, Scottish surgeon, prominent gynaecologist and founding member of the Photographic Society of Scotland), John Smith, William Millington, James Struthers, Arthur Scott Donkin (1828–1893, fellow of the Royal Botanical Society of Edinburgh), George Edward Allshorn (1837–1870, orthodox physician soon converted to homeopathy, graduate of the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1857, member of the Hahnemannian Medical Society and of the British Homeopathic Society), Alexander Fleming, and Alexander Borthwick' (Gibson, *Life of Sir William Tennant Gairdner*, Glasgow, Maclehose, 1912, p. 53/54, giving also the full text of the letter. See also: Obituaries *The Times*, Monday 1 July 1907, issue 38373, p. 7, col. D).



Fine, 'Pathological specimens of the kidney examined by Richard Bright', *Kidney International* 29 (1986), pp. 779-783; Garrison-Morton 2285 and 4206; Goldschmid, pp. 126-127; Grolier, *Medicine* 60a; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1451; Lilly, *Notable Medical Books* 183; Norman 341; Osler 1340; Waller 1460.

CASE NOTES FROM LATE 19TH-CENTURY GLASGOW



10. BROWNLIE, Andrew. Clinical lectures and demonstrations by Prof. Sir W. J. Gairdner, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. etc. Summer session 1898. [Glasgow, 1898].

Manuscript on paper, 4to, ff. 147, [10 blank], [25 index]; neatly written in a single hand, mostly to rectos only, several printed charts and occasional cardiograms and annotated diagrams of the thorax pasted to versos, with three large folding charts to ff. 145-7; occasional neat repairs with Japanese paper; very well preserved in contemporary half calf over cloth boards, arms of University of Glasgow in gilt to upper cover, marbled endpapers; rebacked (spine lettered in gilt) and recornered; 'A. Stenhouse' stamped in blind at foot of upper cover. **£1800**

An extremely interesting collection of case notes taken by Andrew Brownlie, a student of the Glasgow-based physician and pathologist Sir William Gairdner, probably on the wards of Glasgow Royal Infirmary, between April and June 1898. Brownlie's notes detail the condition, treatment and progress over time of 19 male and 13 female patients, between ten and 60 years old, many of whom he visited on several occasions. In many cases the notes are accompanied by charts recording the patient's temperature, pulse and respiration, with one especially large foldout chart showing the progress of the fifteen-year-old Rosina Collins, suffering from pleurisy with effusion, between 6 April and 26 June, when she was 'dismissed'. The patients' occupations range from artist, carter, and cook to ferryman, fireman, joiner, and labourer, and their conditions include rheumatic pericarditis, pleurisy, jaundice, angina, diabetes, chorea, hemiplegia, cancer, meningitis, aneurism, enteric fever, aphasia, and plenty of cases of pneumonia. There are additional lecture notes on diabetes and chorea, and notes from a post mortem examination. Some of Brownlie's visits were in the company of 'Dr Carslaw'.

Gairdner (1824-1907) was appointed to the chair of medicine at Glasgow in 1862. These notes date from the very end of his professorship, which he relinquished in 1899 to return to his native Edinburgh.

THE ANATOMY OF THE EAR

11. CASSEBOHM, Johann Friedrich. Tractatus quatuor anatomici de aure humana, tribus figurarum tabulis illustrati ... Halle, sumtibus Orphanatrophaei, 1734.

4to, pp. [xii], 84, with three folding engraved plates; lightly browned and foxed; modern marbled wrappers. **£750**

First edition of these ‘important tracts on the anatomy and physiology of the ear’ (Garrison-Morton). ‘It is one of the earlier works containing highly accurate descriptions of the anatomy of the ear. The four tracts discuss the temporal bone, the external ear, the tympanic cavity, and the contents of the tympanic cavity’ (*Heirs of Hippocrates*). A fifth and a sixth tract were published in 1735.

Blake p. 80; Garrison-Morton 1547 (with the tractatus quintus and sextus); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 848; Wellcome II, p. 309.

NO LOVE IN THE TIME OF CHOLERA

12. [CHOLERA] BODENMÜLLER, Dr. Beschreibung der asiatischen Cholera, und Angabe einiger erprobten Diätetischen-, Präservativ- und Heilmittel. [*Gmünd*], 27 August 1831.

8vo (190 x 110mm), pp. [8]; printed in gothic type; unbound as issued; lightly browned, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: 2 sets of historical manuscript shelfmarks above title and underlining/marginal marking by historical reader on p. [8]. **£250**

As one particularly vicious part of the deadly cholera epidemics of the early nineteenth century, the so-called ‘Asian cholera’ swept over Russia in 1831 and thence into Prussia, prompting desperate German doctors to publish monographs, articles, and even a dedicated journal (*Allgemeine Cholera-Zeitung*, 1831) for their colleagues, patients and the general public.

This pamphlet, written by the high-ranking physician Bodenmüller of (Schwäbisch) Gmünd, introduces ‘Asian cholera’ and its symptoms – a gruesome picture (‘gräßliche Scene’, p. [4]), frequently resulting in death within four to twelve hours; only in cases lasting for two days or more is recovery possible. Bodenmüller explains that, unlike plague-like epidemics, this type of cholera is not passed on through direct contact, and that hence certain aspects of lifestyle may influence one’s susceptibility to, and ability to deal with, the disease. He provides dietary advice, warns against an excess of ‘love, wine and fermented intoxicating drinks’ (p. [5]), advocates a good night’s sleep (particularly preceding midnight), and bathing in ‘Chlorkalk’ (chlorinated lime) on a regular basis. Recipes for remedies and further advice follow. Bodenmüller was an interesting figure: he supported the theory of animal magnetism, was also involved in the contemporary discussions about smallpox vaccination, and reportedly assigned some of the predisposition in patients to being infected to psychological factors.

We have not been able to trace another copy of this pamphlet.

BAD NEWS: 'ORIENTAL' CHOLERA IN BAVARIA, 1831

13. [CHOLERA] ROYAL BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT. Belehrung über die orientalische Cholera für Nicht-Aerzte, von der Königlich Bayern'schen Regierung amtlich bekannt gemacht. [Bavaria, ?Royal Bavarian Government, August 1831].



4to (235 x 195mm), pp. [8]; printed in gothic type in numbered columns; unbound as issued, uncut and retaining all deckles, folded once ?for posting; light spotting, corrosion traces from historical paper clip, small marginal tear from opening at top gutter, nonetheless a very good copy.

£300

A Bavarian version of the state-issued cholera pamphlet, this document was issued to accompany local versions of the newspaper *Intelligenzblatt*, with additional copies to be kept by the local office and another by the physician employed by the local court of justice. As the *Intelligenzblatt des Königlich-Bayerischen Oberdonau-Kreises* of 8 August 1831 explains, this is to ensure the fastest possible communication of this information, which could save lives.

Interestingly, the pamphlet begins with an expansive discussion of the history of cholera since 1817, before dispensing advice on preventing infection, measures to be taken once this has occurred, the presentation of the disease (for identification of the same) and actions to be implemented while awaiting the arrival of a physician – a cholera ‘first aid’, including recipes for household remedies. Interestingly, the construction of a frame for bathing and steaming patients is also described, and the tract closes with the note that a remedy proposed by one Dr Leo in June of the same year is yet to be shown to be effective, but the recipe is given just in case.

We have not been able to trace another copy of this pamphlet in OCLC.

CHOLERA CONTROL: A CIVIC DUTY – A RARE STATE-ISSUED PAMPHLET

14. [CHOLERA] KÖNIGLICHES MEDICINAL COLLEGIUM. Bekanntmachung in Betreff der Asiatischen Cholera. Stuttgart, 20 September 1831 [offprint from Schwäbischer Merkur, 26 September 1831].

4to (270 x 193mm), pp. 7, [1 blank]; printed in gothic type; lightly marked, especially on final leaf; unbound as issued, uncut and retaining all deckles; light traces of paperclip corrosion at

top of verso of final leaf, nevertheless generally good; *provenance*: historical manuscript docket number above title. £275

As both advice and rumours about the so-called ‘Asian cholera’ epidemic circulated in Prussia in 1831, this pamphlet was issued to counteract harmful and erroneous information with sensible advice. It was issued and distributed by Königliches Medicinal Collegium on behalf of the state of Baden-Württemberg, as a special offprint from the newspaper *Schwäbischer Merkur*, and was intended to serve as a public health pamphlet, and be presented to the state as a contribution to the nation-wide effort to control the epidemic (*cf. Protokolle der deutschen Bundesversammlung*, meeting of 29 September 1831, §217).

The introduction assures readers that even in countries whence the cholera originated some cities were not at all affected by it, and that certain factors, including an unhealthy lifestyle, contribute to its spread. Keeping one’s body clean, the air indoors fresh and dry, avoiding the overcrowding of houses, a good diet, and, generally, a healthy lifestyle are explained in much detail, together with the first signs of a cholera infection for easy identification. The practical part of the pamphlet closes with home remedies, including the external application of alcoholic tinctures, and the internal use of teas and ‘Hoffmann’sche Tropfen’ (compound spirit of ether). Interestingly, the final paragraphs explain that all known cases of cholera are to be reported, that each person should support patients in their vicinity, and that only civic duty and a communal effort to restore health will vanquish the disease.

A similar pamphlet was produced in Basel in 1831. Of this Stuttgart publication, OCLC only records two copies in German libraries (Württembergische Landesbibliothek and UB Tübingen).

A PRAYER TO GOD THE PHYSICIAN

15. [CHOLERA]. Bitte wegen der Cholera, welche bei den Gottesdiensten in das Schluss-Gebet aufzunehmen ist. [*Württemberg, 11 October 1831*].



Bifolium (207 x 130mm), pp. [1-3], [1 blank]; gothic type; lightly creased and foxed, light offsetting from other sheets at top of [1] and [4], small, marginal wormholes on second leaf, nevertheless a very good, fresh example. £200

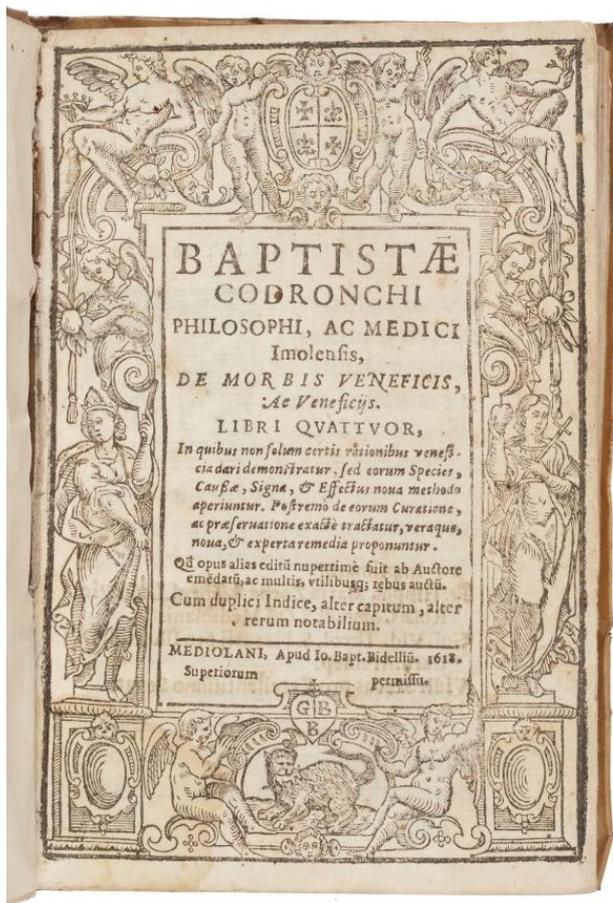
This rare prayer appears to have been sent by the church authorities (Kirchenleitung) to all deaneries in the Württemberg area, in lieu of the pastoral letter called for by pietist theologians in order to prepare congregations for the approaching apocalypse, as indicated by the spread of cholera to southern Germany (see Michael Kannenberg, *Verschleierte Uhrtafeln: Endzeiterwartungen im württembergischen Pietismus zwischen 1818 und 1848*, 2007, p. 148). The prayer, which was to be included with the final prayer of service, appeals to God’s kind judgement in times of cholera: for salvation from the disease; should that fail, for support and healing, ideally of the body, and certainly of the soul. Especially interesting is the appeal to God as the physician of mankind: ‘sey der Arzt der Kranken’ (p. [2]).

OCLC records only one copy (Stuttgart, Landeskirchliche Zentralbibliothek - Bibliothek des Evangelischen Oberkirchenrats).

REMEDIES AGAINST WITCHCRAFT

16. CODRONCHI, Giovan Battista. De morbis veneficis, ac veneficiis. Libri quattuor, in quibus non solum certis rationibus veneficia dari demonstratur, sed eorum species, caussae, signa, et effectus nova methodo aperiuntur. Postremo de eorum curatione, ac praeservatione exacte tractatur, veraque, nova, et experta remedia proponuntur ... *Milan, Giovanni Battista Bidelli, 1618.*

8vo, pp. [xxxii], 248, [32, index and errata], final leaf blank; title within woodcut border, woodcut initials; short tear to upper margin of a2 and a3, damp stain in gutter of initial few pages, the occasional spot; a very good copy in a contemporary Spanish binding of limp vellum, loops to upper cover, knots to lower cover now lost, ink lettering to spine; a few marks; a handsome copy. **£1500**



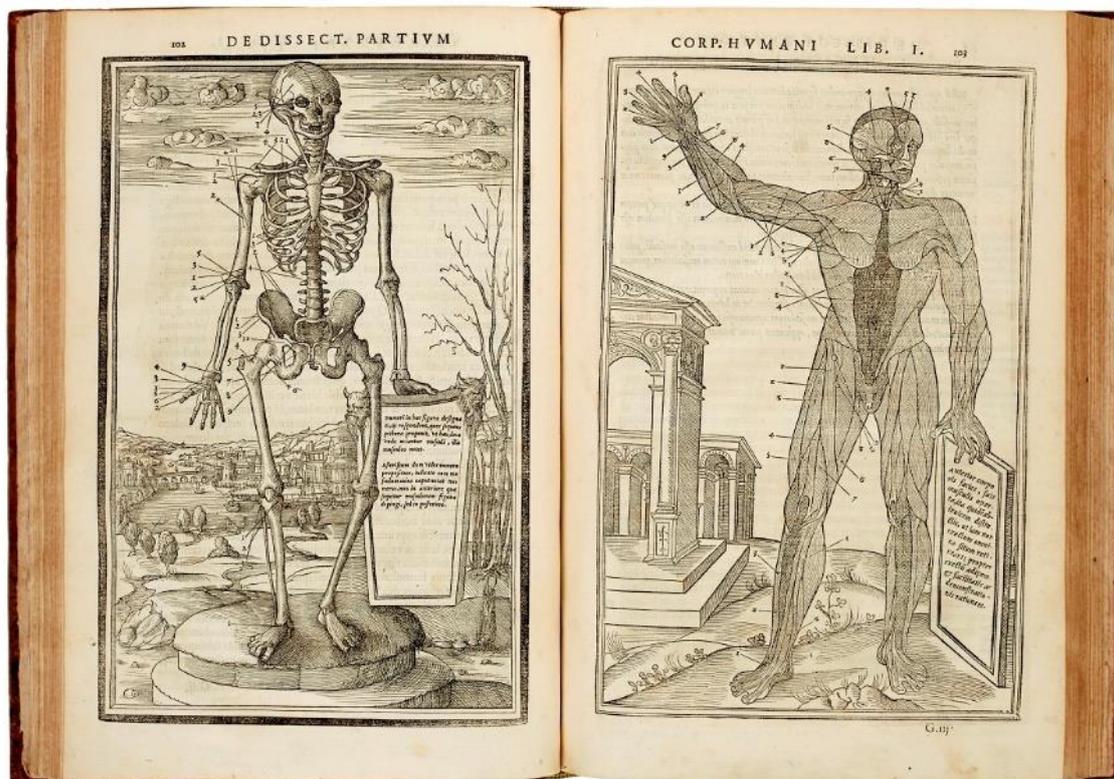
Later edition (first edition Venice, 1595) of this work in which Codronchi seeks to prove the existence of witches and demons, explain their effects on human beings, and suggest treatments for the maladies they cause. 'For Codronchi, *veneficia* are the same as *maleficia*, not poisons but bewitchments, and he ascribes them all to demons in the usual way. His work much resembles *De fascino* of Leonardus Vairus, published in the previous decade, except that Codronchi is fuller in the theme of natural remedies against witchcraft' (Thorndyke).

Despite his extreme medical conservatism – in an age when the principles of Galen and the ancients were being challenged, he wrote a eulogy to the 'medicina veterum' – Codronchi was also among the earliest modern medical experts to take an interest in the mental health of his patients. His own health being poor, he failed in his attempt to pursue a political career in his home city of Imola and instead studied medical law and ethics. Perhaps this contributed to his decision to specialise in the study of mental illnesses, although a certain pathos is added to the *De morbis veneficis* by the fact that one of his own daughters was believed to be suffering under such a bewitchment.

The binding on our copy is interesting as having clearly been executed by a Spanish binder operating in Milan while the city was under Spanish dominion.

Thorndyke VI 545–7.

ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT ILLUSTRATED ANATOMICAL WORKS OF THE
16TH CENTURY



17. ESTIENNE, Charles. *De dissectione partium corporis humani libri tres ... Una cum figuris et incisionum declarationibus*, a Stephano Riverio chirurgo compositis. Paris, Simon de Colines, 1545.

Folio, pp. [xxiv], 375 (recte 379), with Colines' large woodcut device on title, 62 full-page woodcuts and 101 smaller woodcuts in the text; narrow strip cut away from upper outer corner of title; the title lightly stained; 18th-century French speckled calf, head and tail of spine expertly restored; upper outer margin of title with late 19th-century ownership inscription in ink. **£26,000**

An unusually clean, crisp, and unsophisticated copy of the first edition of one of the most magnificent illustrated anatomical works of the 16th century.

The full-page woodcuts are striking examples of Mannerist art and are some of the most memorable images in medical illustration, surpassed only by Vesalius. Although published two years after Vesalius, the woodcuts were begun in 1530 and much of the printing had been completed by 1539, when work was interrupted by a lawsuit brought by the co-author, the surgeon Etienne de la Rivière, against Estienne. It is likely that Vesalius, who studied in Paris from 1533 to 1536, saw Estienne's work and was influenced by it.

This is the 'first published work to include illustrations of the whole external venous and nervous systems' (Garrison-Morton) and is particularly important in neurology for containing

the most detailed pre-Vesalian brain dissections. ‘His eight dissections of the brain, made in 1539, give more anatomical detail than had previously appeared, particularly the first graphical presentation of the difference between convolutional patterns of the cerebrum and cerebellum’ (McHenry, *Garrison’s History of Neurology*). ‘In the *De dissectione*, Estienne stated at the outset the principle of the new anatomical method: “One should not believe in books on anatomy but far more in one’s own eyes.”’ (DSB).

The woodcuts are outstanding. ‘The first cut is signed with the initials “S.R.” of the surgeon Etienne (Stephanus) de la Rivière, who assisted Estienne in preparing drawings of the anatomical details. Nine of the cuts are signed by Jollat, either with his name or with his sign of Mercury. A number of the Jollat blocks also have the dates 1530, 1531, or 1532. Six of the Jollat blocks and one other block also have a cutter’s signature of the Lorraine cross, probably from the Tory atelier (Jacquemin Woeiriot?). Several other blocks have small tablets or scrolls for an artist’s signature, here left blank ... Most of the cuts have the anatomical portions of the figure on separate pieces inserted into the blocks ... Kellett suggests that the male figures in this series which are clearly corpses supported by trees and masonry may be based on anatomical designs known to have been made by Giovanni Battista Rosso from disinterred bodies from a burial ground at Borgo, the Rosso sketches providing the figure into which the La Rivière dissections could be inserted’ (Mortimer, *16th Century French Books*, 213, on the French edition of the following year). Other suggestions for the origins of the strange, sometimes alluring or provocative, sometimes grotesque or surreal, images are that the figures were originally intended as anatomical models for artists, or that the series of female figures was originally a suite of erotic woodcuts.

For a detailed study of these images see Herrlinger, *History of medical illustration from antiquity to 1600*, pp. 87 *et seq.*, C.E. Kellett, ‘Perino del Vaga et les illustrations pour l’anatomie d’Estienne,’ *Aesculape* 37 (1955), pp. 74-89, and ‘A note on Rosso and the illustrations of Charles Estienne’s *De dissectione*’, in *Journal of the history of medicine* 12, 1957, pp. 325-336, and Roberts and Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body* pp. 168-87.

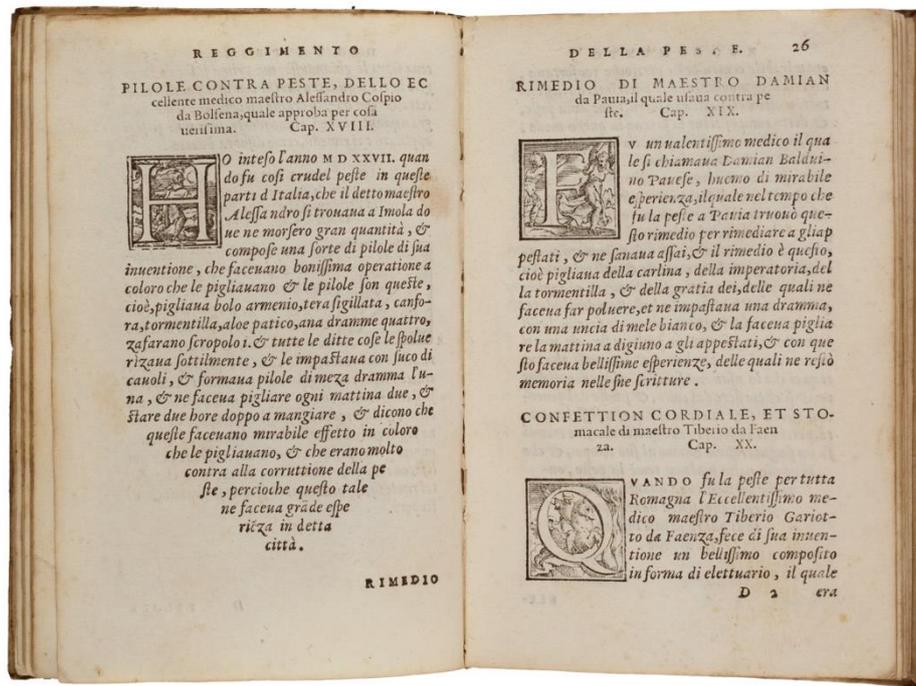
Adams S1725; Bird 806; Durling 1391; *En Français dans le texte* 48; Garrison-Morton 378; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 256; Schreiber, *Colines* 222; Waller 2819; Wellcome 6076.

18. [FINLAND, HEALTHCARE]. The Children’s Castle of The Mannerheim League Finland. *Helsinki, Tilgmann, 1951.*

4to, pp. [ii], 32; numerous black and white photographic illustrations, double-page map with French manuscript pencil annotations to the centre; a very good copy in the original printed paper wrappers, preserved in melinex. **£75**

A brochure for the ground breaking children’s medical facility in Helsinki, set up by Baroness Sophie Mannerheim, Finland’s answer to Florence Nightingale. The ‘Children’s Castle’ combined pioneering new technologies with state-of-the-art facilities, providing both childcare and training children’s nurses. Partially funded by foreign aid, the centre attracted visitors from across the world, as evidenced by the annotations in the present copy. Particular strengths of the facility included its care for premature infants, and self-contained wards setting a new benchmark for infection control.

OVERCOME FEAR TO VANQUISH PLAGUE



19. FIORAVANTI, Leonardo. Del regimento della peste ... Nel quale si tratta che cosa sia la peste, et da chi procede, et quello che doveriano fare i Principi per conservar i suoi popoli da essa, et ultimamente, si mostrano mirabili secreti da curarla, cosa non mai piu scritta da niuno in questo modo. *Venice, Andrea Revenoldo, 1565.*

12mo, ff. 62, [2]; the odd stain, title slightly soiled, but a very good copy, bound in contemporary limp vellum, lacking ties, title in manuscript to spine, without front free endpaper, front joint reinforced with a strip of paper; bookplate of Dr François Moutier (gastroenterologist, poet and bibliophile, 1881–1961) to front pastedown. **£3500**

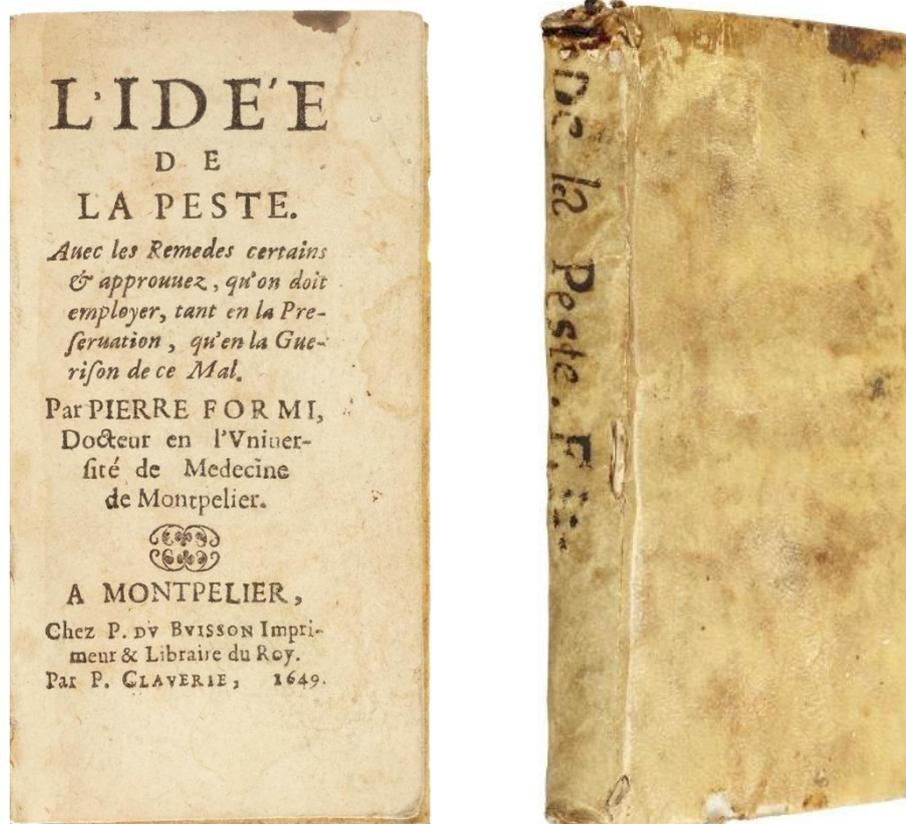
First edition, very rare, of Fioravanti's treatise on plague and its causes, with a long list of remedies from various sources, including the author's own remedies.

Amongst the major causes in plague epidemics, Fioravanti seems to identify a certain 'fear factor' and suggests a few radical changes to the authoritarian public health regulations to fight it, such as abolishing the enforced isolation of the infected and suspected in lazarettos or in their own homes: 'depopulation of cities, destruction of the countryside, and the ruin of kingdoms result from the fear and cruelty that governments impose on their people. If they resolved not to frighten and treat their subjects cruelly, far fewer would die and those who did would not die so desperately. Doctors would not be frightened and would attend to their plague patients, priests would not flee from their spiritual obligations, and relatives would not abandon their loved ones' [...] "With this new order", Fioravanti assured, "the plague would lose all its force, because suddenly great joy would fill the hearts of the people"' (Cohn, *Cultures of Plague: Medical thinking at the end of the Renaissance*, chapter 9).

Leonardo Fioravanti (1517–1583) was a very controversial figure in the Italian medical world of the 16th century, being half way between a doctor and an alchemist and ‘one of the few Paracelsists in Italy’ (Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon d. hervorragenden Arzte*, II, 368). ‘Many of his works deal with “secrets” and “mysteries” of medicine, alchemy, and the more esoteric and occult philosophies of his time... Although sometimes accused of charlatanry, Fioravanti was actually a very observant and clever, though sometimes unorthodox, clinician’ (*Heirs of Hippocrates*, pp. 116-7).

Ferguson I, 278. OCLC shows only 2 copies in the US, at Harvard and Folger Shakespeare Library, and a handful in Continental Europe. COPAC records only 1 copy, at the Wellcome Library.

TOBACCO AND JOIE DE VIVRE AGAINST PLAGUE



20. FORMI, Pierre. *L'Idée de la Peste. Avec les remedes certains et approuvez, qu'on doit employer, tant en la preservation, qu'en la guerison de ce mal. Montpellier, P. du Buisson and P. Claverie, 1649.*

24mo, pp. [xxiv], 120; front free endpaper missing, traces of removed bookplate to front pastedown; old paper repair in lower margin of leaf A1 obscuring a few letters (supplied in manuscript); the odd spot, but a very good copy in contemporary limp vellum, slightly soiled and with small loss at foot, manuscript title to spine. **£2600**

First and only edition, extremely rare, of this pocket book on plague by the French physician Pierre Formi (c. 1614–1679). After a description of the plague, its causes and the ways it spreads, the author lists many different ways to protect oneself from infection, such as smoking

tobacco, personal hygiene, sobriety and *joie de vivre*, the latter particularly necessary to fight a disease that is ‘wrapped in sorrow’.

A section is dedicated to the best diet to follow to avoid contagion, which includes grain (wheat, barley, oats and rice), meat (sheep, lamb, goat, veal and poultry), fresh eggs, butter, mature cheese, fish (sole, red mullet, turbot, pike, trout), herbs (sage, mint, marjoram, hyssop in winter, sorrel, purslane, chicory, endive and borage in summer), fruit (apples, pears, quinces, plums, olives and capers), wine of the highest quality and, for those who don’t drink wine, water with cinnamon or lemon; and completely avoids pastry, pork, oil, legumes and everything fat or salty.

Formi’s talent was widely acclaimed; highly esteemed by Gustav II Adolph of Sweden, Formi was chosen as his personal doctor for his visit to La Maussion and subsequently offered a permanent position at the court in Stockholm, which he refused preferring to remain in Montpellier.

Provenance: late 17th-century signature ‘Baux’ to front pastedown; R.D. Gurney Ltd., antiquarian booksellers, catalogue 59 (1971), n.78.

Unknown to all references consulted; no copies in the UK or US; Worldcat records only 2 copies (Bibliothèque interuniversitaire Sainte-Geneviève, Paris, and a second unallocated copy). For the author see *DBF*, XIV, p. 491.

CURES FROM TOP TO TOE, IN A TACKETED BINDING

21. GALEN. De medicamentorum compositione secundum locos libri decem, nunc primum in lucem editi. Ioanne Guinterio Andernaco interprete, cum indice omnium que notatu digna sunt, copiosissimo. *Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, July 1536.*

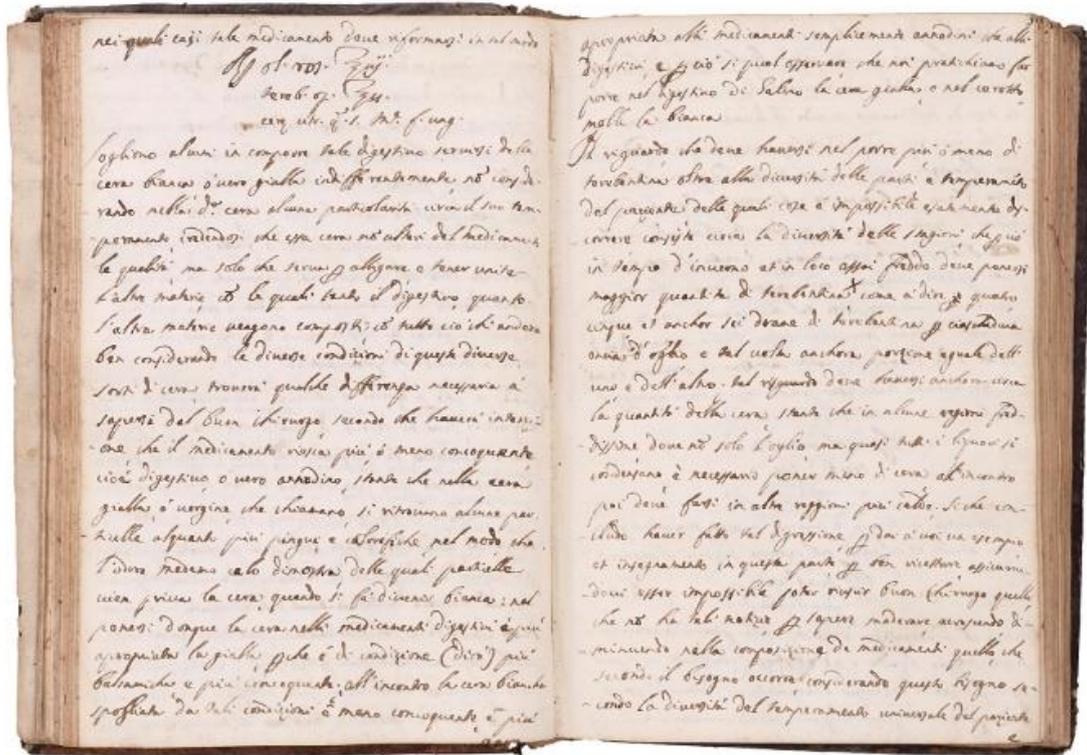
8vo, ff. [xxiv], 207, [1]; printer’s device to title and final page, engraved initials; occasional very light damp staining to upper outer corners and lower inner margins, old paper repair to lower margin of f. 71r; a very good copy in a contemporary tacketed binding of limp vellum, remains of alum-tawed skin ties, title inked to spine and lower cover; a few holes/flaws to upper cover, signs of recent glue in hinges, but original sewing still in place; early ownership inscription ‘Guccius’ and twentieth-century ex libris of Victor A. Schwarz to front free endpapers. **£1800**

Handsome copy of the first Giunta edition of Galen’s ‘On the composition of drugs according to places’, in the Latin translation of the physician, scholar, and prolific Galen translator, Johann Winter von Andernach (1505-74). Galen’s work was composed between 180 and 193 AD, probably simultaneously with his similar treatise ‘On the composition of drugs according to kind’. The introduction deals with humours, mixtures, degrees and intensities, but the bulk of the work consists of recipes approved by Galen and transmitted from elder doctors. The material is arranged ‘from head to foot’ starting with ailments of the hair, head, ears and nose, eyes, face and teeth, and mouth, and continuing down the body through the respiratory tract, stomach and liver, genitalia, kidney and bladder, and ending with sciatica and gout of the feet. The Venetian Giuntas were great publishers of Galen: Lucantonio issued editions of several Galenic works and this publishing programme was continued by his heirs.

See R.J. Durling, 'A Chronological Census of Renaissance Editions and Translations of Galen', *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, Vol. 24, No. 3/4 (July - Dec., 1961), pp. 230-305, no. 30. EDIT 16 CNCE 20162; NLM/Durling 1862; Wellcome I, 2564. COPAC locates only the Wellcome copy.



TREATING GUNSHOT WOUNDS



22. [GENGA, Bernardino, attributed]. [Trattato delle ferite]. [Italy, c. 1700]

Manuscript on paper, in Italian, small 4to, ff. 269, [2, index]; neatly written in dark brown ink in a single hand, c. 25 lines per page; front flyleaf loose, trimmed a little close touching catchwords, folio numbers, and occasionally the last line, a few marks; a very good copy in contemporary sprinkled calf, spine gilt in compartments, one lettered 'Ferite del Genga'; small areas of loss at foot of upper joint, some wear to extremities and a few abrasions to boards.

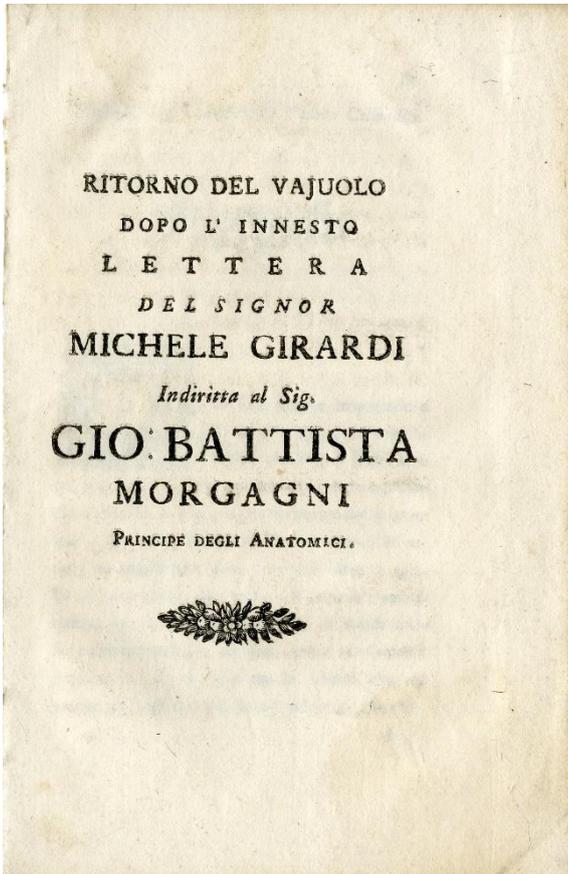
£1800

An apparently unpublished Italian treatise on various types of wounds and their treatment, including gunshot wounds, attributed to Bernardino Genga (1620-90), the editor of Hippocrates and author of the much-reprinted *Anatomia chirurgica* (first published in 1672). After introductory remarks on the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of wounds in general, the text tackles the nature and care of wounds to the veins, arteries, and nerves; head wounds with blunt and piercing instruments, indications of brain damage, cranial fractures, and compression of the dura mater; wounds to the neck, chest, abdomen, liver, spleen, and kidneys; and wounds to the hands and feet. The author frequently provides curative recipes, specifying ingredients, quantities, and method of application. The manuscript ends with a section devoted to gunshot wounds and their treatment ('ferite fatte dal'archibuggio'), including a historical note on the invention of firearms (ascribed to the Chinese) and consideration of the debate over whether gunshot wounds are poisonous or cause burns. The writer refers to numerous medical authorities: Hippocrates, Cornelius Celsus, Galen, Avicenna, Guy de Chauliac, and his near contemporary Girolamo Fabrizio (1537-1619). On one occasion he discusses a case he encountered of a young man injured in the head while boating on the Tiber in the summer of 1667 (f. 74r).

SMALLPOX ANTI-VAXXER

- 23. GIRARDI, Michele.** Ritorno del vajuolo dopo l'innesto. Lettera ... indirizzata al Sig. Gio. Battista Morgagni. [Padua, c. 1766].

16mo, pp. 16; a very light marginal dampstain, but a very good copy, bound in modern marbled wrappers. **£450**



First edition, extremely rare, of a letter addressed by Girardi to Giovanni Battista Morgagni, his former anatomy professor in Padua and a leading figure in the introduction and spread of vaccination in Italy. Girardi (1731-1797) lectured in anatomy at Padua before moving to Parma in 1770 to take up the chair of anatomy at the request of Ferdinando di Borbone, to whom he also acted as personal physician. In the *Ritorno* Girardi expresses his clear opposition to the practice of variolation against smallpox. Tracing its origins to fifteenth-century China, variolation met with considerable success and popularity in eighteenth-century Europe and America but in some cases failed to protect from a second attack, and there were those who questioned whether collateral cases of smallpox spread by variolated subjects shortly after treatment outweighed the benefits of the procedure. Edward Jenner's development of a smallpox vaccine from 1796 led to the decline of its use.

We have been able to locate only two copies, at Padua University Library and at the Academy of Sciences Leopoldina.

CURE FOR ARTHRITIS AND PROTECTION AGAINST PLAGUE

- 24. GREISEL, Johann Georg.** Tractatus medicus de cura lactis in Arthritide, in quo indagata natura lactis et Arthritidis tandem rationibus, et experiētiis allatis diaeta lactea optima Arthritidem curandi methodus proponitur. Vienna, Johann Jakob Kürner, 1670.

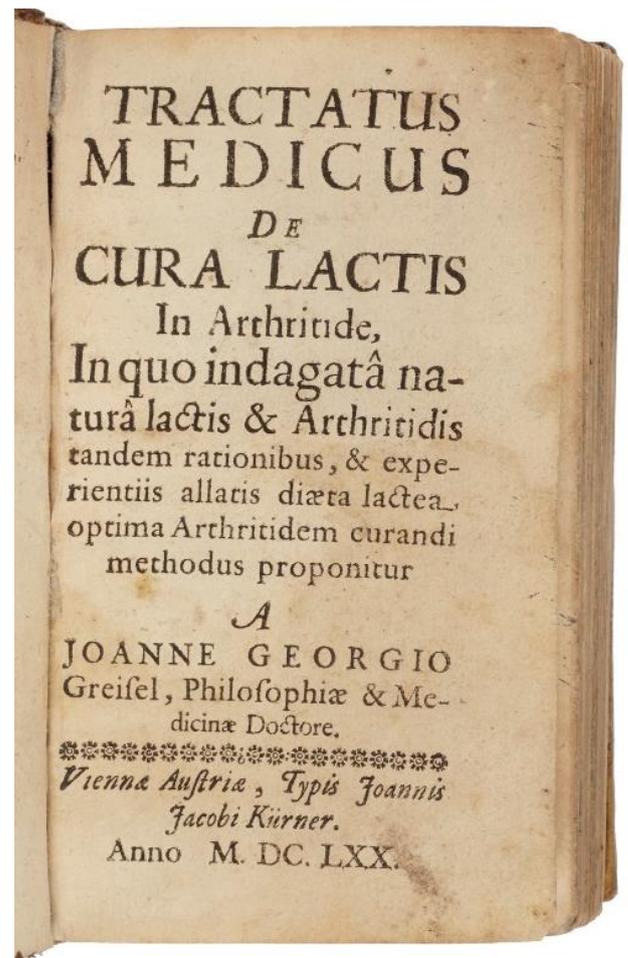
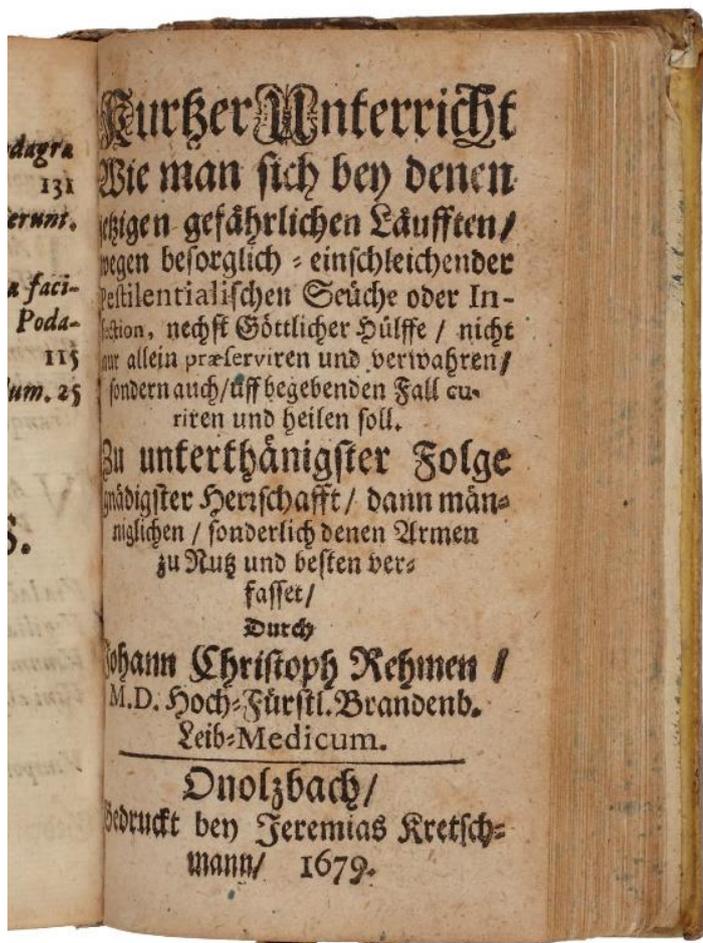
[bound with:]

REHM, Johann Christoph. Kurtzer Unterricht, wie man sich bey denen jetzigen gefährlichen Läuften, wegen besorglich-einschleichender pestilentialischen Seüche oder Infection, nechst göttlicher Hülffe, nicht nur allein praeserviren und verwahren, sondern auch, uff begebenden Fall curiren und heilen soll ... Onolzbach (Ansbach), Jeremias Kretschmann, 1679.

Two works in one vol., 12mo, pp. [45], [3, blank], 253, [39]; 93, [3, blank]; I: light water stain to lower outer corner of first few leaves, small loss to blank fore-edge of a9, closed tear without loss to p. 95/96; II: clean tear repaired to p. 41/42, paper flaw to pp. 79-90 not affecting legibility, uniformly slightly browned due to paper quality; overall very good copies, bound in

contemporary full vellum over boards, title inked to spine, spine at some point covered in decorative paper, now lost. £1750

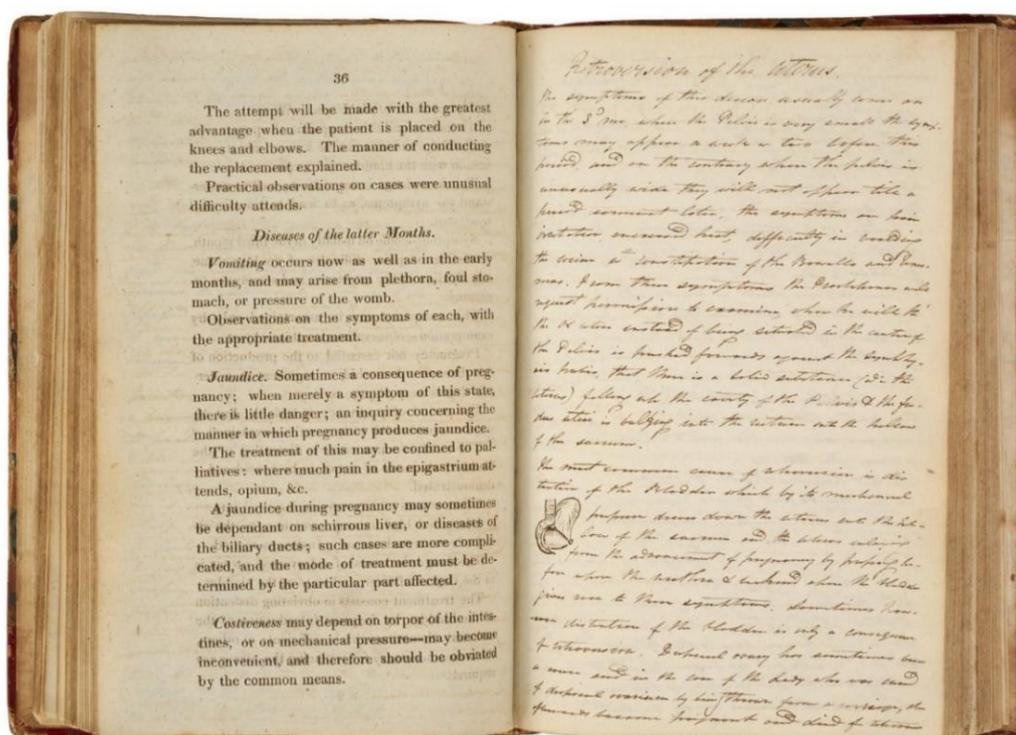
A sammelband of two rare first editions of medical treatises on arthritis and plague. Greisel (d. 1684) was an Austrian army doctor and professor of anatomy at the University of Vienna. *De cura lactis*, which ran to a second edition in 1681, is his best-known work, in which he discusses the nature and causes of arthritis and advocates drinking milk, especially women's milk, as a cure for the condition (see Jutta Gisela Sperling, *Medieval and Renaissance Lactations: Images, Rhetorics, Practices*, p. 10).



Rehm (1627-93), a physician from Ansbach, published his *Kurtzer Unterricht* in response to the plague outbreak which swept through Bavaria in 1679. Intended to help those with limited means, impoverished by years of war, to stay healthy during the epidemic, the work provides recipes for various powders, balms, electuaries, pills, and drinks, gives advice on sweating and bloodletting, and ends with a number of songs.

I: NLM/Krivatsy 4979; VD17 12:180197C; no copies on COPAC; OCLC finds 5 in the US (Alabama, Minnesota, NLM, New York Academy of Medicine, Texas Medical Center). II: NLM/Krivatsy 9524; VD17 29:736242L; not in COPAC; only the NLM and Erlangen-Nürnberg University copies on OCLC.

CALL THE MIDWIFE



25. HAIGHTON, John. A syllabus of the lectures on midwifery, delivered at Guy's Hospital by Dr Haighton. *London, E. Cox, 1811.*

8vo, pp. [iv], 88; with half-title, printed notice to subscribers attending lecture courses pasted to verso of title; interleaved with manuscript notes covering almost 150 pages in a single neat hand, illustrated with a dozen small drawings; a very good clean copy in contemporary half red roan over marbled boards, neatly rebacked with most of original spine preserved, some wear to corners, boards a little rubbed; ex libris of R.H. Tootill to front pastedown. £1200

Scarce edition of Haighton's midwifery syllabus **interleaved and thoroughly annotated** by an anonymous student who attended his lectures in 1813 and 1814. Originally from Lancashire, Haighton (1755-1823) studied at St Thomas's, London, becoming demonstrator of anatomy and earning the admiration of John Hunter. He lectured in physiology and midwifery at St Thomas's and Guy's, gaining a reputation as an excellent obstetric operator and publishing full syllabuses of his courses from 1793. He wrote several original papers, one on deafness earning the silver medal of the Medical Society of London.

The extensive manuscript notes here record Haighton's learning and advice on conception, infections of the sexual organs, pessaries, signs of pregnancy, labour, birth and post-delivery, touching on psychology ('passions of the mind'). When examining a female patient, Haighton recommends that young practitioners are accompanied by a third person and ensure their fingernails are short. They need to be mindful of the social setting in which they find themselves too: working class women are delivered on top of the bed sheets, while the upper class are delivered beneath.

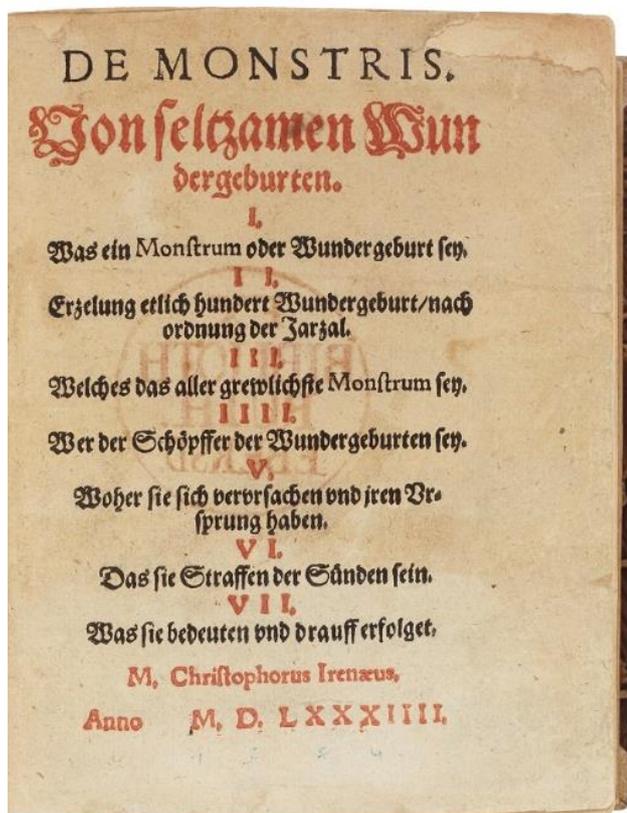
COPAC finds only one copy at Leeds. OCLC locates 3 copies in the US, at UNMC, Michigan, and Texas.

LUTHERAN TERATOLOGY

26. IRENAEUS, Christoph. *De monstribus. Von seltsamen Wundergeburten.* Oberursel, Nicolaus Henricus, '1584' [colophon: 1585].

4to, ff. [351] (of 352, without final blank), gothic and roman letter, title printed in red and black, one ornamental and one historiated woodcut initial, one woodcut tailpiece; lightly browned, extreme upper outer corner of title torn away and replaced with blank paper (not affecting text), very small hole in one leaf (M2, with loss of a few letters), date in blue ink at foot of title in a modern hand; early twentieth-century vellum-backed boards, spine lettered in manuscript; eighteenth-century stamp of the Rutheneum at Ebersdorf on verso of title. **£3750**

First and only edition, extremely rare. An extensive treatise on monstrous births, a product of the theological discussions on original sin and wondrous signs, by the Lutheran pastor Christoph Irenaeus (1522–1595).



De monstribus presents a systematic investigation of monstrous or 'strange [and] miraculous' births in both humans and animals. A comprehensive treatise on such un-natural phenomena, it introduces the subject matter with an etymological-conceptual definition: '*monstrum*, which is customarily called *erratum naturae* by physicians and scholars of nature, is essentially an unnatural, strange, unusual, horrible and abominable miraculous birth, inflicted by God as punishment or fate on a human or non-sentient animal And thus, whenever a woman gives birth to a *monstrum* or miraculous birth, something great and terrible is present and will succeed. Therein lies its name, and *monstrum* means "a monstrando", likewise "*ostentum ab ostendo, et portentum a portendo*" since it shows, indicates and means something unusual, as witnessed by Cicero' (f. [2], our translation). The work then presents 'several hundred' occurrences of miraculous and monstrous births, ordered chronologically in the periods before and after the birth of Christ, and further explores

different causes of the same (extending back to original sin) in order to define which type of monstrous birth might be considered the most horrible. Irenaeus then identifies God as creator of monstrous births (which, together with the explicit assertion that the devil is not involved in their creation, indicates Irenaeus's ideological position), and defines them as punishment for sins and explores their implications.

Irenaeus, who had studied under Melanchthon at Wittenberg before entering a series of clerical positions in Weimar and beyond, defended the Gnesio-Lutheran position with such fervour that – like many of the contemporary Flacians – he was transferred from one post to another and thus led a wandering existence from 1571 onwards. Throughout *De monstribus* his position in

the disputes between Lutherans and the Catholic Church emerges quite clearly: he considers monstrous births a divine criticism of other theological creeds.

Nicolaus Henricus (active 1557–1599), the printer of *De monstris*, had established his press as the first in Oberursel (formerly Ursel) in 1557, and over the course of his 42 years of activity was closely connected with the promotion of proper, undiluted Lutheran teachings. The authors published by him form a roll-call of the most important Lutherans of the time. Henricus was a controversial character, and the Imperial commission for books annotated his name in a list of printers with the words ‘tauber Idiota’ (dumb idiot).

Durling 2556 (imperfect); Kopp, *Die Druckerei zu Ursel* 194; VD16 I291; Waller 5075.
OCLC records only four copies outside Germany (Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, Strasbourg and the Warburg).

PIONEER IN NEUROPATHOLOGY



27. JOFFROY, Alix. A collection of offprints of medical papers by Joffroy, amongst others.
France, 1864-1927.

40 offprints (some also present in a second copy), mostly in printed wrappers, some unopened, all with glassine covers; in very good condition; some inscribed to Joffroy.

[offered with:]

Small cloth-covered album, gilt lettered ‘Nos maîtres’ to upper cover and spine, containing loose reproductions of head and shoulders photographs of 44 eminent French and foreign physicians, mostly published by Deschiens c. 1908, with around 40 copies of the image of

Joffroy, and a handsome head-and-shoulders photograph of Joffroy by Paul Boyer of Paris, c. 1900. £1500

An important collection of 31 medical papers by the eminent French neurologist and psychiatrist Alix Joffroy (1844-1908) printed in various learned French journals between 1876 and 1909, together with nine further offprints by some of his contemporaries. Joffroy studied at Paris under Jean-Martin Charcot and Alfred Vulpian, witnessed the massacres during the Commune, and subsequently worked at several hospitals including Bicêtre and Pitié-Salpêtrière. He occupied the chair of mental illness at Sainte-Anne hospital from 1893 and served as the first president of the Society of Neurology of Paris, and later as president of the Society of Psychiatry.

‘Joffroy was one whose work led to a big advance in neurology by contributing to the establishment of the first foundations of modern spinal anatomopathology ... [He] was a pioneer in neuropathology from the very beginning of his career ... [and] a forerunner in the field of experimental psychopharmacology and mental hygiene in France. Trained in the clinico-pathological tradition, he contributed to important developments achieved in French psychiatry at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries ... Joffroy participated, as Charcot wrote, “certainly not as a simple spectator, but as an important contributor to the evolution of the fundamental discoveries of neuropathology [during] one of the most glorious periods of French medicine ... Joffroy contributed to the history of this time by publishing clinical works of great importance”’ (Tiberghien).

The papers collected here encompass Joffroy’s significant contributions to the study of alcoholism, morphine addiction, general and infantile paralysis, delirium, epilepsy, typhoid fever, hallucinations, homicide, Basedow’s disease, paranoia, amnesia, and mental afflictions. Further offprints include an obituary of Joffroy by Charles Achard (1860-1944), with whom Joffroy established the existence of syringomyelia by cavitary myelitis, as well as obituaries of Vulpian and Jules Parrot.

A full listing is available upon request. See D. Tiberghien, A pioneer in neuropathology: Alix Joffroy (1844–1908), J.-M. Charcot’s pupil. *Neuromuscular Disorders* 20 (2010), 207-213.

X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHS

28. KUTTNER, Arthur, Professor. Die entzündlichen Nebenhöhlenerkrankungen der Nase im Röntgenbild. Mit 20 photographischen Tafeln. *Berlin; Vienna, Urban & Schwarzenberg, 1908.*

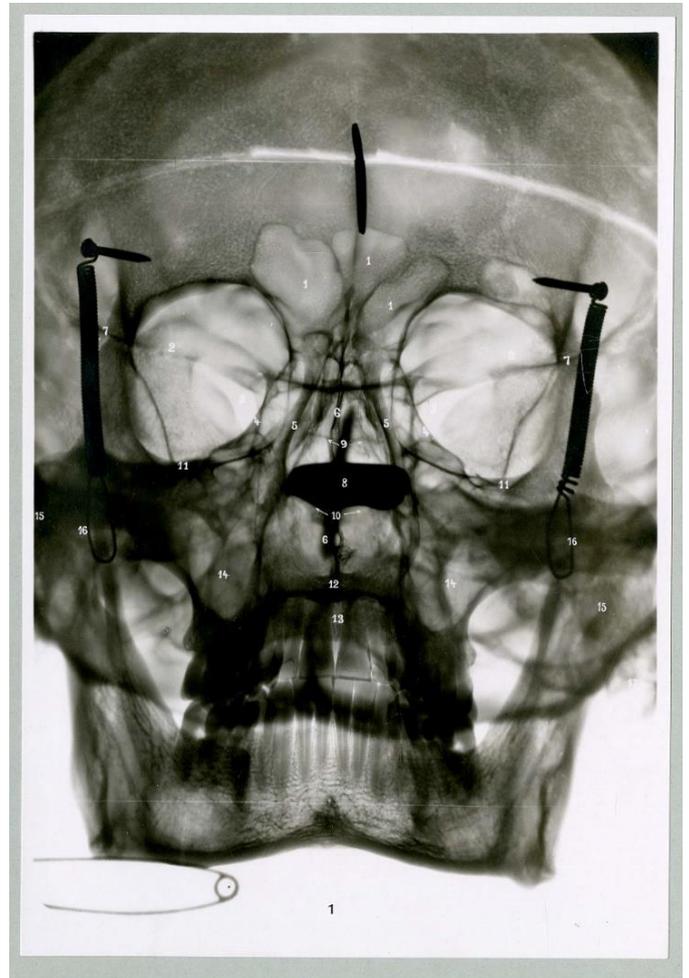
4to, pp. 15, [1 (blank)] + 20 x-ray photographic plates (each numbered between 1 and 20 in negative); 16 pp. booklet stapled; each plate mounted on grey-blue printed card, with pasted-on cover leaf (plate number printed on recto, text to the plate printed on verso), loose in the original portfolio of dark brown cloth, grey paper-covered boards, tan paper printed label to upper board; two small tears to initial leaf of text booklet, one minor crease to corner of booklet, otherwise clean and crisp interior, including plates and cover leaves; paper label lightly soiled and discoloured on upper margin, but otherwise portfolio barely rubbed. £950

First edition. ‘The first important work on the radiology of the accessory nasal sinuses’ (Garrison Morton 3316). Published 13 years after the first x-ray photograph of a human body

part – Röntgen’s photograph of his wife's hand, *Hand mit Ringen*, on 22 December 1895 – this work represents a milestone in the use of x-ray in medicine. The plates are after original x-ray photographs taken at the “Sanitas” Company, at 131d Friedrichstrasse, Berlin with their Rotax x-ray equipment (‘Rotax-Röntgen-instrumentarium’) and were reproduced from the negative by the ‘kilometer method’ (*Kilometerverfahren*) of the new photographic company in Steglitz (p. 4).

Plates I and II are general, healthy views of the skull with clear views of the nasal cavities, shown from the sagittal section and the transverse section. The coversheet gives the labels for the areas marked in the plate with a number or abbreviation. Plates III—XX comprise various medical cases, with the text providing medical background on the patient, such as age and symptoms, the fluoroscopy results, and diagnostic evidence as visible in the x-ray photograph (indicated with a line and abbreviation of the sinus name). These individual cases include emphysemas in the sinuses and pansinusitis post scarlet fever. Plates XVII and XVIII show x-rays ‘before’ and ‘after’ an operation to treat empyema of the front sinus and unciation of the ethmoid bone.

In the introduction Kettner revisits his predecessors’ achievements in the field of rhinology within the past two decades and highlights the important role x-ray plays in the diagnoses of sinus conditions. He points out that the selection of plates here come from a rich collection of images which prove how useful the x-ray is, but also stresses that it is easy to come to the wrong conclusions in diagnosis.



The x-ray photographs’ aperture diameter, number of interruptions per minute, amperage and exposure time are listed. Advice is given on the best direction and angles: for diagnostic purposes the image should be taken along the sagittal section (i.e. from front to back or vice versa) and for the best overview of the nose and sinuses, the chin should be tilted toward the breast so that the *Protuberantia occipitalis* is centred (‘Technik und Instrumentarium’, p. 4—7). He gives notes on assessing the negatives, noting that the densest areas of bone appear brighter than the thinner areas of bone or the air-filled cavities of the sinuses. Healthy sinuses should stand out from the surroundings as dark areas, while unhealthy sinuses, filled with pus instead of air, appear as pale areas – each appearing as the opposite in the positive (‘Das Röntgenbild des Schädels’, p. 7—8). The main body of the text is an essay on what x-ray brings to diagnostics and therapy of sinus diseases (‘Was leistet die Röntgenaufnahme für die Diagnose und Therapie der Nebenhöhlenerkrankungen?’, p. 8—15).

Fischer vol. II, p. 842 – 843; Garrison Morton 3316; Gocht, Röntgen literature, p. 212. COPAC lists only one copy in the UK, at the Wellcome.

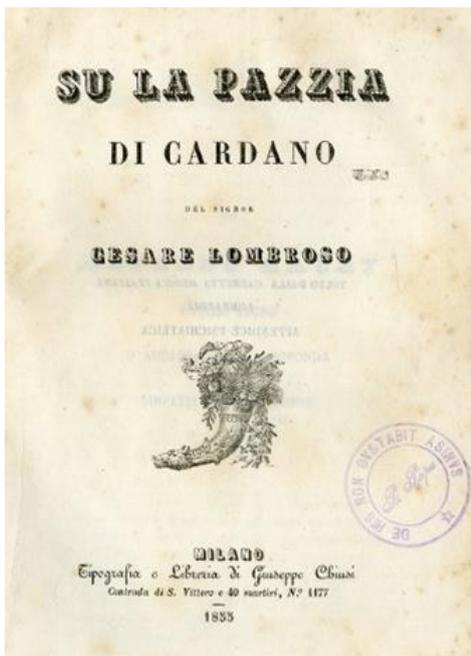
GENIUS AND INSANITY



29. LOMBROSO, Cesare. Su la pazzia di Cardano. Milan, Giuseppe Chiusi, 1855.

8vo, pp. 24; some light foxing, but a very good copy, in the original light blue wrappers; inscribed by the author on upper wrapper 'Al sig.r Luigi Zamperini, in segno d'amicizia e stima, l'autore'; nineteenth-century private collector's stamp to title. **£950**

First edition of one of Lombroso's earliest works, in which the Italian criminologist and psychiatrist examines for the first time the connection between genius and madness, a topic that he would constantly deal with throughout his career, and which would result in his monumental *The Man of Genius* (first published in 1888 under the title *L'uomo di genio in rapporto alla psichiatria, alla storia ed all'estetica*).



In this offprint from the psychiatry supplement of the 1 October 1855 *Gazzetta medica italiana*, Lombroso starts from the personal life of the sixteenth-century polymath Girolamo Cardano, whom he diagnoses with ambitious monomania accompanied by hypnagogic hallucinations, to expand his theories on insanity in a genial personality, which manifests itself especially on the unconscious level, with dreams therefore to be considered an important symptom of such insanity. Lombroso states also here for the first time that madness in all its forms is hereditary, a concept that he would later apply also to criminality.

See Peter Becker and Richard F. Wetzell, eds, *Criminals and Their Scientists: The History of Criminology in International perspective*, p. 196.

No copies recorded on OCLC or COPAC.

RED BLOOD CELLS: EARLY OBSERVATIONS

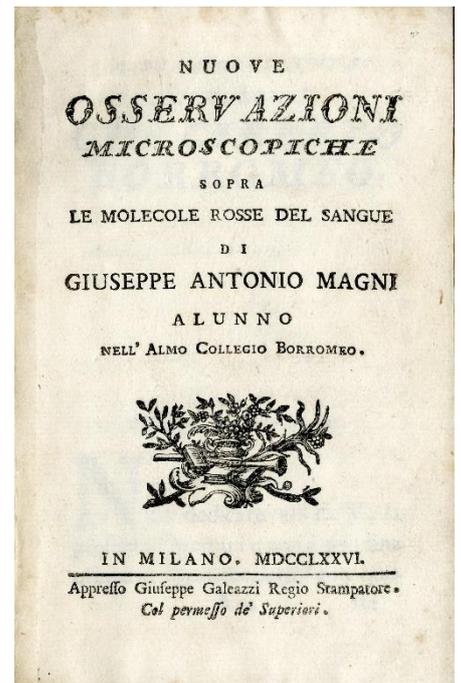
30. MAGNI, Giuseppe Antonio. Nuove osservazioni microscopiche sopra le molecole rosse del sangue ... Milan, Giuseppe Galeazzi, 1776.

8vo, pp. 92; woodcut vignette to title, tail-piece; some light foxing, but a very good copy in recent marbled wrappers. **£1100**

First and only edition of an early treatise on red blood cells, which confirmed van Leeuwenhoek's observations and, together with Della Torre's *Nuove osservazioni microscopiche*, encouraged the use of microscopes in medicine in Italy.

Magni, a pupil of Lazzaro Spallanzani (author of the fundamental essay on blood circulation *De' fenomeni della circolazione osservata nel giro universale de' vasi*, 1773), describes in detail various experiments on human and animal blood, confirming William Hewson's theories on the shape of blood cells, reporting the reactions of the cells when in contact with different chemicals and linking swamps with 'bad' blood.

'The investigations of Gius. Ant. Magni: *Nuove osservazioni microscopiche sopra le molecole rosse del sangue*, Milano 1776, 8vo, which coincide with the observations of Hewson, are entitled to very great praise' (Rudolphi, *Elements of Physiology* ... *Translated from the German, by W. D. How*, London 1825, p. 131)

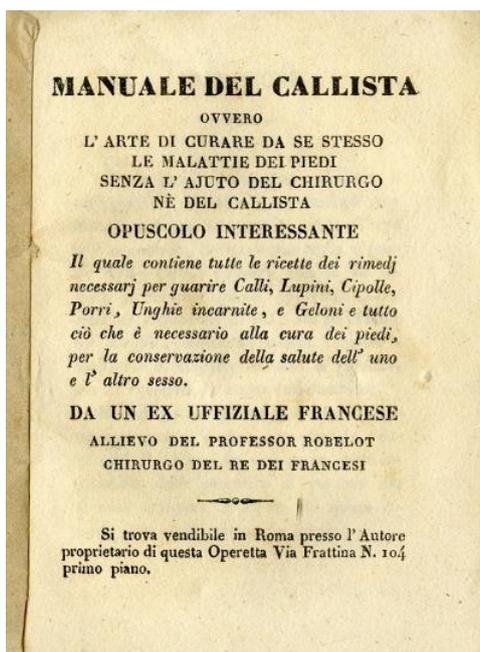


COPAC shows copies at the British Library and the Wellcome; OCLC finds four copies in the US (Cornell, Harvard, NLM, and New York Academy of Medicine). Carugo, *Breve storia della medicina, della diagnostic e delle arti sanitarie*, 2006, p. 53; Meckel (transl. by Caimi), *Manuale d'anatomia generale descrittiva e patologica*, Milano 1812, vol. I, p. 11, note 2.

HAPPY FEET

31. MANUALE DEL CALLISTA ovvero l'arte di curare da se stesso le malattie dei piedi ...
(on upper wrapper:) Montefiascone, 1848.

16mo, pp. 42, [3], [1 blank]; a fine copy in the original printed wrappers, lower outer corner of upper wrapper torn, not affecting the imprint. **£350**



A small handbook dealing with the causes of, and homemade remedies for, calluses, bunions, corns, ingrown toenails, and frostbite, by an anonymous former French army officer, sometime student of Professor Robelot, surgeon to the King of France.

The final leaves include a priced list of various articles of perfumery and toiletry sold by the author and publisher of this handbook in his shop in Rome, where, according to the title page, this book could also be purchased.

The work is extremely rare, with only one copy recorded on both OCLC and COPAC, at the Wellcome Library, though lacking the original wrappers.

IN CONTEMPORARY VENETIAN RED MOROCCO

32. MARCHETTI, Pietro de. *Observationum medico-chirurgicarum rariorum sylloge.*
Padua, Matteo Cadorin, 1664.

8vo, pp. [xiv, the first leaf blank], 188, with additional engraved title and one folding plate, bound without engraved portrait found in only some copies, engraved initials, head- and tail-pieces; very occasional marks, slight browning to last few leaves; a very good copy in contemporary Venetian red morocco, gilt frame enclosing gilt corner-pieces and central lozenge, spine gilt in compartments, gilt edges; extremities slightly rubbed, a few wormholes at head and foot of spine; engraved bookplate of Dr Maurice Villaret to front pastedown. **£1500**



First edition, a handsome copy with notable provenance, of this important collection of 63 observations on the brain, sense organs, thorax, abdomen and urinary apparatus, followed by a short treatise on anal fistula and urethral ulcers, and spina ventosa, by the Paduan professor of surgery Marchetti (1589-1673).

Provenance: with the bookplate of the eminent French neurologist Maurice Villaret (1877-1946), remembered for identifying ‘Villaret’s syndrome’ (combining paralysis of the last four cranial nerves and Horner’s syndrome).

Garrison-Morton 5572 (‘contains many valuable observations in surgery’); NLM/Krivatsy 7417; Waller 6242; Norman 1436.

THE ANATOMY OF THE EAR, PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED

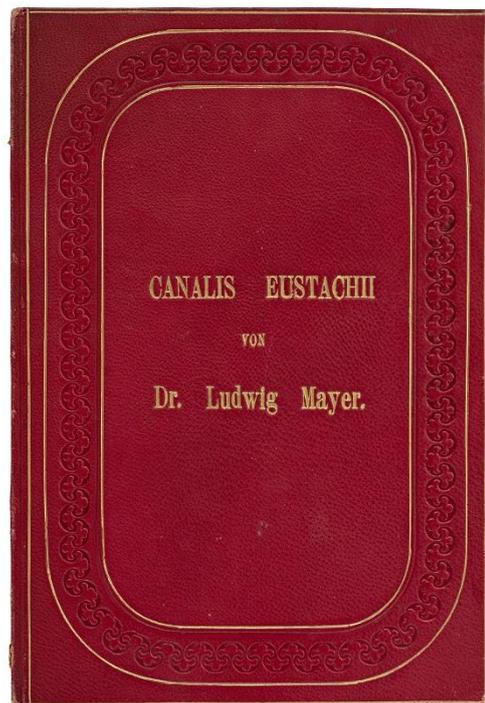
33. MAYER, Ludwig. Studien über die Anatomie des Canalis Eustachii. *Munich, E. Stahl for J. J. Lentner, 1866.*

8vo, pp. VIII, 58; 2 mounted albumen photographic prints by Joseph Albert and 3 lithographic plates; p. VII misnumbered as 'IIV'; contemporary crimson morocco gilt with ornamental oval frame blocked in blind on boards within blind and gilt gouges and gilt ruled borders, all edges gilt, moiré-effect white endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed and bumped causing minimal surface loss at spine ends, spine slightly darkened, nonetheless a very good copy. **£750**

First edition. *Studien über die Anatomie des Canalis Eustachii*, written by Bavarian court physician Ludwig Mayer (1839-1878), analyses the anatomy of the Eustachian tube based on observations on specimens provided by Munich anatomist Dr Nikolaus Rüdinger. Rüdinger had refined the method for making specimens, making it possible for the first time to produce photographs of specimens that were clear, accurate and instructive to practising surgeons. The two albumen prints of cross-sections of the head included towards the end of the *Studien*, originally published in Rüdinger's *Atlas des menschlichen Gehörorganes* (Munich, 1866-75), were made by Rüdinger's photographic associate, Joseph Albert, Bavarian court photographer and inventor of the Albertotype, and included here with their permission.

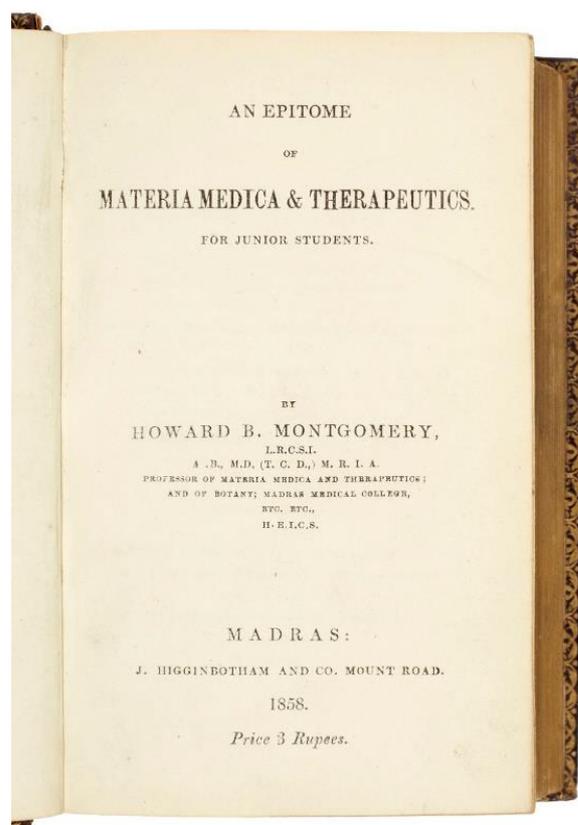
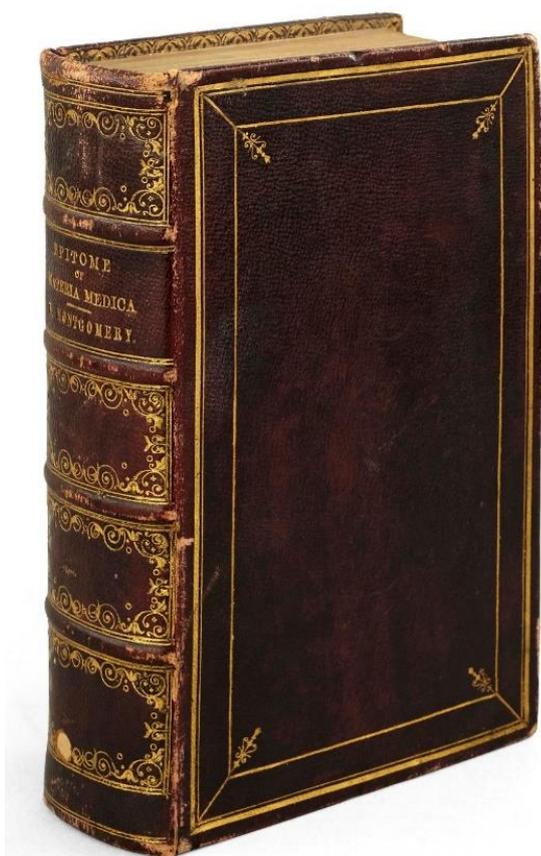
Ludwig Mayer received his medical degree in Munich in 1862 and soon after became personal physician to the duke of Bavaria. He specialised in surgery and diseases of the ear, and his promotion to a lectureship at the medical faculty was based on the present work. Mayer later served as a hospital director during the Franco-Prussian war, taught nurses, and published monographs and articles on, among other things, wounds of the spleen, liver and gall bladder, foreign objects lodged in the ear, Lister's treatment of wounds, on transfusions and vivisection.

The binding is elaborate for a medical publication of this type, and it is likely that this is one of a number of copies bound up for Mayer for presentation, for example to a patron. The dedication leaf identifies one Hofrat Dr Heinrich von Fischer, the knighted and widely acclaimed medical professor at Munich, as Mayer's main benefactor.



This work is scarce: OCLC only lists 10 copies, of which 6 are in Germany and none in the US. No copies can be traced at auction since 1975 in Anglo-American auction records and only one, likely this copy, at German auctions.

A MEDICAL COMPENDIUM FOR MADRAS STUDENTS



34. MONTGOMERY, Howard B. An Epitome of Materia Medica & Therapeutics. For Junior Students. *Madras, J. Higginbotham, 1858.*

8vo, pp. x, v, [1], 471, [1]; entirely interleaved (left blank); a beautiful copy, bound in contemporary maroon roan, spine in compartments decorated gilt (bound most likely in the Madras area), edges lightly rubbed, two small patches of loss to spine; ticket of J. Higginbotham, bookseller in Madras, to rear pastedown; presentation copy from the author to Lord George Harris, Governor of Madras (inscription to front free endpaper, dated 'Madras, October 18th, 1858'). £1400

First and only edition of a very rare Materia Medica printed in Madras, for the use of junior doctors and medical students, especially those at the Madras Medical College.

The author, in his introduction, explains that the reason for such a manual is 'that the highly scientific books, used in the Colleges and Schools at home [Britain], are not suited to the requirements of the great mass of students in the country, especially in the Native classes', and therefore a simplified text, which also includes occasional translations into Hindi, Tamil, Telegu and Burmese, would be more suitable.

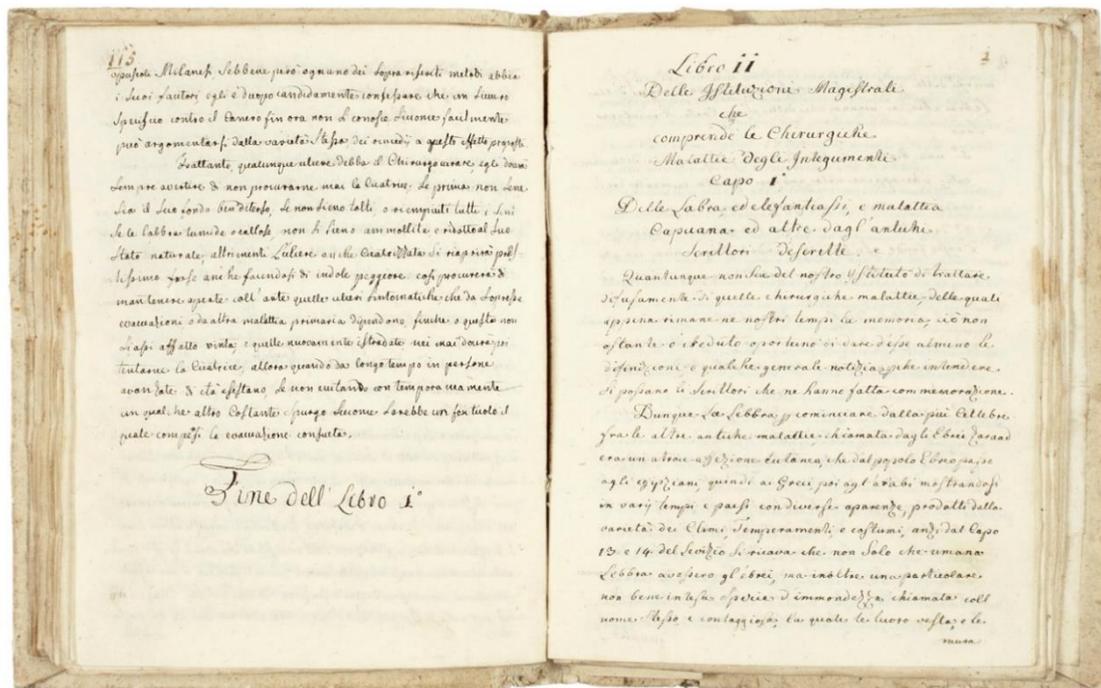
Abel Joshua Higginbotham (1819–1891), both printer and retailer of this volume, after reportedly reaching India as a stowaway and working in the Wesleyan Book Shop in Madras, went on to open his own bookshop in 1844, 'Higginbotham's', today India's oldest bookshop.

OCLC and COPAC locate a single copy of this work, at Cambridge.

LECTURES ON SURGERY

35. MOSCATI, Pietro. *Instituzioni magistrali chirurgiche dell' Illustrss.mo Sig.r D.n Pietro Moscati [sic] Reggjo Professore nel Ospedal Maggiore di Milano. [Milan, 1778].*

Manuscript on paper, small 4to (14.5 x 19.5 cm), pp. [1], 115, 87, [3], 21, [1]; neatly written in brown ink in a single Italian eighteenth-century hand; the odd ink smudge, but overall clean and crisp, bound in contemporary 'carta rustica', covers lightly soiled. **£1800**



A manuscript collection of Moscati's lectures on surgery, apparently unpublished. Moscati's practical, innovative, Enlightened approach to medicine, shown in this collection, is the result of a deep knowledge of human anatomy, studied with an eye to pathology and physiology, and a great interest in international innovations, as can be seen from the many references to the theories of contemporary and near contemporary physicians such as Alessandro Brambilla, Hermann Boerhaave, the London Royal Society of Surgeons, Richard Mead, David de Gorter and others. Reference to the masters, Avicenna and Nicolaes Tulp amongst others, are also present.

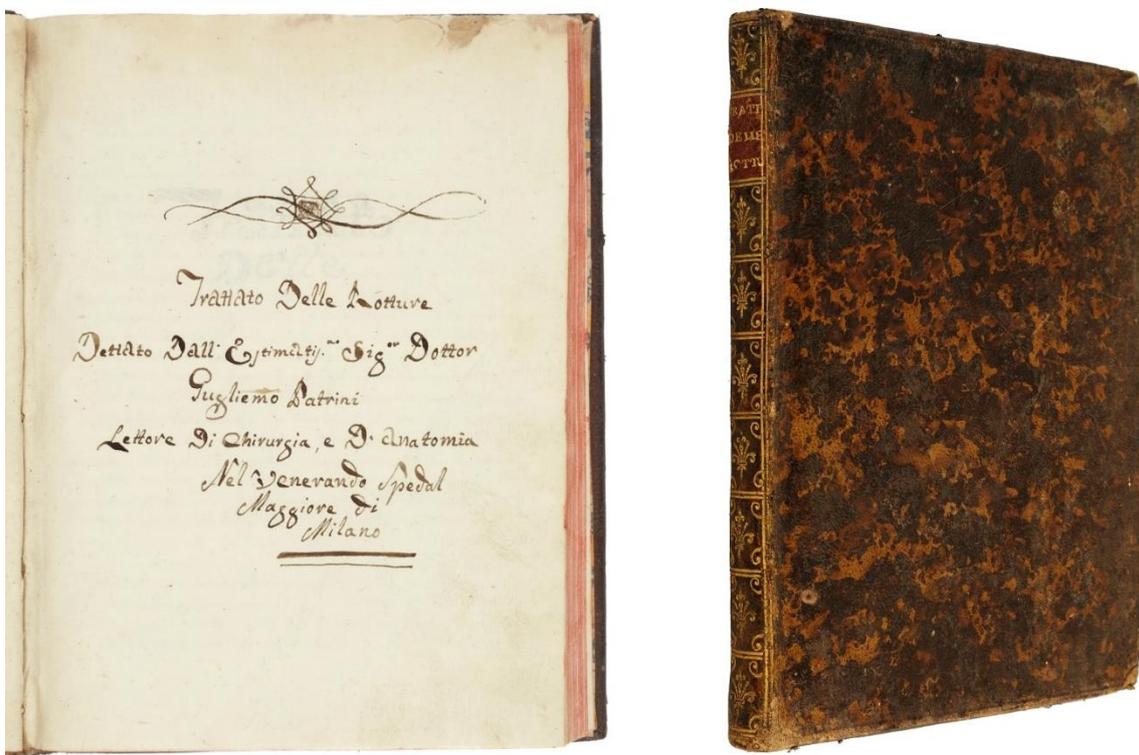
The work is divided into three books, the first dealing with inflammation, wounds, lacerations, abscesses, gangrene, and venomous bites. The second book deals with diseases of the integumentary system, such as leprosy, elephantiasis, erysipelas, herpes, pustules, ulcers, crusts, skin, hair and nail conditions, tumors, edema and chilblains. The third book analyzes diseases of the muscles, including inflammation, adhesions, rigidity, dislocation, alterations in muscle contraction, tendon lesion and rupture, this last chapter being particularly interesting considering Moscati's study on tendons, *Discorso intorno alla struttura de' tendini*, published in 1771.

Pietro Moscati (1739–1824), professor of surgery and obstetrics at the University of Pavia since 1763, in 1772 became professor of medicine and surgery at the Ospedale Maggiore in Milan,

where he remained in charge until 1797. In those years Moscati discovered the transmissibility of syphilis and was the first to promote the widespread public inoculation for smallpox in Lombardy, being among the first Enlightened physicians to understand the importance of public health and to consider it a priority for the State. In 1792 Moscati published his translation of John Brown's *Elementa medicinae*, an innovative work very popular in European medical circles, which thanks to Moscati's version soon spread widely in Italy as well. He was highly esteemed by both Maria Theresa and, when Lombardy was taken by the French, Napoleon, who made him a member of the first Directory of the newborn Cisalpine Republic.

Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Ärzte aller Zeiten und Völker, IV, pp. 272-273; Pecchiai, *L'Ospedale Maggiore di Milano nella storia e nell'arte*, pp. 347-351.

AN UNPUBLISHED TREATISE ON BONE FRACTURES



36. PATRINI, Guglielmo. Trattato delle rotture dettato dall'estimatis.mo sig.or dottor Guglielmo Patrini lettore di chirurgia, e di anatomia nel venerando Spedal Maggiore di Milano. [*Milan, c. 1770*].

Manuscript on paper, 8vo (190 x 140 mm), pp. [iv], 121, [16]; neatly written in brown ink in a single Italian eighteenth-century hand; the odd ink smudge, loss to top margin of most pages, not affecting text; overall in good condition, bound in contemporary mottled calf, spine decorated gilt with red morocco lettering piece. **£1800**

An unpublished manuscript treatise on trauma and orthopaedic surgery by Guglielmo Patrini (1719–1806), lecturer and later professor of anatomy and surgery at the Ospedale Maggiore in Milan from 1747 to 1786, where he taught alongside Giovanni Battista Palletta and Pietro Moscati (who is here mentioned in the chapter dedicated to the arm for his innovative methods of treating a specific fracture of the humerus).

The treatise, likely dictated to one of his students during his lectures, has a question-answer structure and focuses on different types of bone fractures, both open and closed, their causes (including gunshots), characteristics, diagnosis, signs and symptoms, prognosis, reduction and treatment. Patrini moves on to analyse in detail some particular fractures, from head to toe, starting with a very long chapter on skull fractures (which includes details on trepanation and concussion) and moving on to fractures of the nose, lower jaw, collarbone, scapula, ribs, sternum, vertebra, sacrum, coccyx, hip bone, humerus, radius, ulna, hand, femur, patella, tibia, fibula and foot.

Patrini's lectures on orthopedics were attended also by a young Giovanni Battista Monteggia (1762–1815), later professor of anatomy in Milan and one of the most important Italian anatomists, the first one to describe the fracture of the proximal third of the ulna associated with the dislocation of the head of the radius, a fracture that is currently named after him.

Patrini's only book, *Lezioni di chirurgia per uso degli alunni dello spedale maggiore della città di Milano ... De' tumori*, a collection of his lectures on surgery and tumours, also with a question-answer structure, was published in Milan in 1772.

A RARE PHARMACOPOEIA, IN AN UNUSUAL PURSE-STYLE BINDING



37. [PHARMACOPOEIA.] Pharmacopoea ad usum Nosocomii Civici Generalis Mediolanensis anno 1789. *Milan, Joannes Baptista Bianchi and Cajetanus Motta, [1789].*

8vo, pp. [iv], 88; woodcut insignia of the Ospedale Maggiore of Milan on title; a few contemporary manuscript annotations; an excellent copy, bound in a contemporary mottled calf purse-style binding, with stiff vellum pleats forming two pouches between inside front and rear covers, marbled endpapers; extremities slightly rubbed. **£1600**

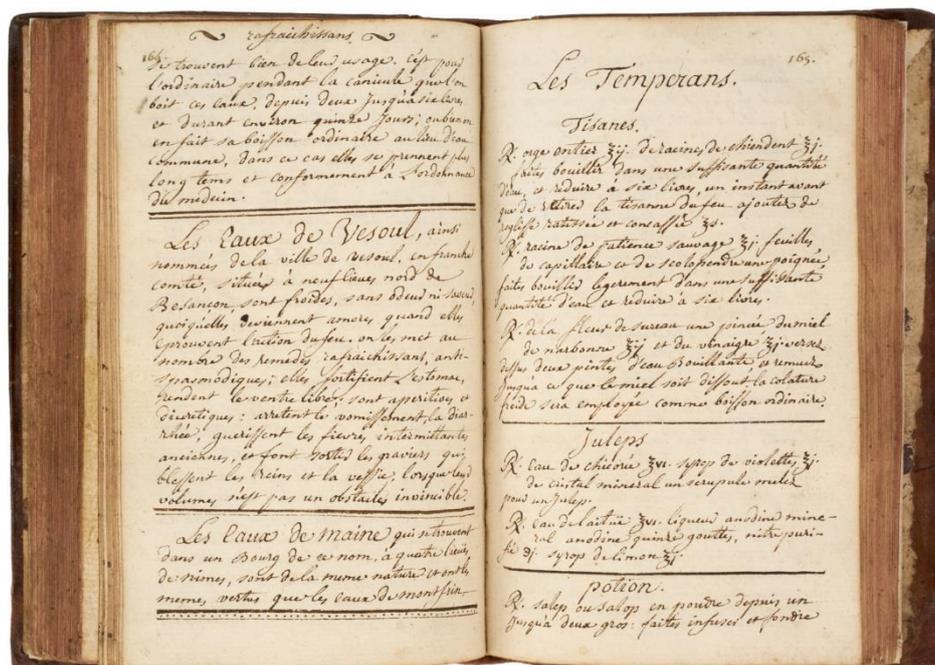
First and only edition, extremely rare, of a pharmacopoeia compiled for the use of doctors of the Ospedale Maggiore in Milan, founded in 1456 and one of the first community hospitals ever built.

The book is bound in a most unusual contemporary purse-style binding, the spaces between the covers and free endpapers formed into pouches by the use of stiff vellum pleats, these pouches conceivably used for storing prescriptions and notes. We have not encountered a comparable binding.

The book was published in the first year of the French Revolution, when Milan was still under Austrian rule; curiously, a manuscript note in one of the pockets celebrates the wedding between Napoleon and Marie Louise of Austria (1810), describing it as most propitious for Italy.

OCLC records the British Library copy only; we can add two copies in Italy, in Milan and Vicenza.

WITH AN ELIXIR FOR LONG LIFE



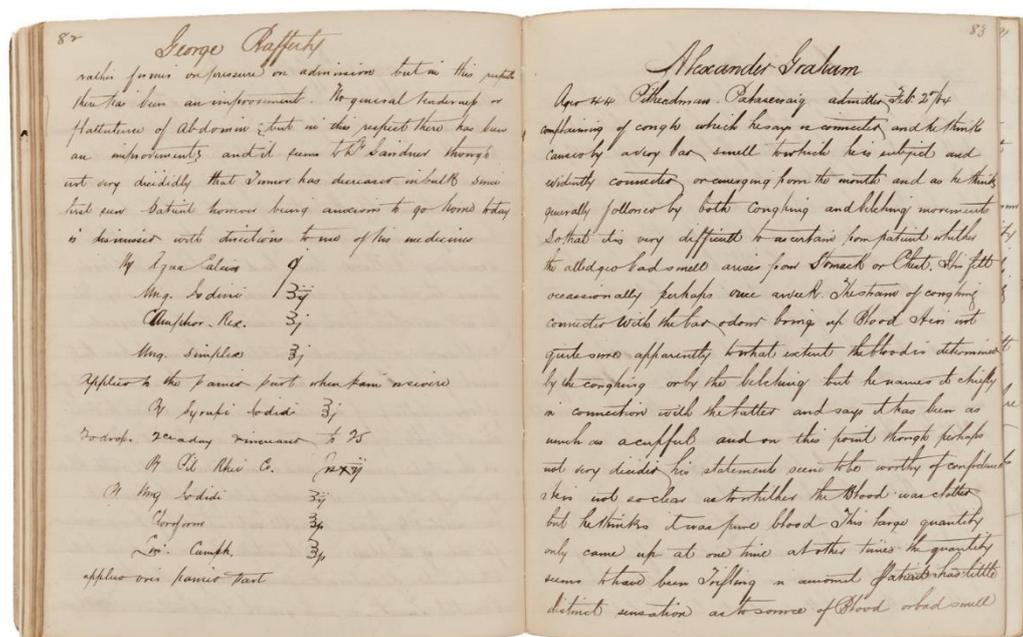
38. RECUEIL ou sont contenus plusieurs remedes simples avec leur prix. Un traité d'accouchement par Mr. Raullin et les meilleurs recettes de la pratique des medecins modernes &c. [France, 1780s].

Manuscript on paper, in French, 8vo, pp. [44], 288; neatly written in a single hand; some show through and browning, the odd ink smudge; very good in contemporary mottled calf, gilt spine, red edges; a few abrasions to covers, neat repairs to lower joint, foot of spine and corners, new free endpapers; two 20th-century ex libris labels to front pastedown. **£1200**

A fascinating late eighteenth-century manuscript medical miscellany encompassing childbirth and a wide range of remedies. The manuscript opens with a glossary of materia medica giving definitions, notes on medicinal properties, and prices per ounce or pound. Then follows a copy of Joseph Raulin's 'Instructions succinctes sur les accouchemens en faveur des sages femmes des provinces', published in Paris in 1770. Raulin (1708-1784) was medical advisor to the French king, a member of the Royal Society of London, and a prolific and important writer on gynaecology and obstetrics. His text is followed by notes on the effects of worms in children, with several recipes for tackling this affliction.

The largest section of the volume (pp. 153-288) comprises a rich collection of remedies in the form of tisanes, broths, wines, powders, pills, infusions, and opiates intended as restoratives, curatives or purgatives. This includes treatments for pain, fevers, scurvy, bleeding, wounds, coughs, dysentery, spasms, paralysis, and stomach and liver problems, as well as concoctions to induce sweating, vomiting, urination, periods, labour, and sleep. Also included are a recipe for blanchmange and an elixir for long life, supposedly found among the papers of a Swedish doctor who lived to the age of 104.

HEALTH CARE IN 1860s GLASGOW



39. ROBERTSON, James R. M. Clinical reports on cases in the wards of Professor Gairdner Glasgow Royal Infirmary. [Glasgow, 1863-4].

Manuscript on paper, small 4to, pp. [2], 146 (i.e. 148), [21 blank], [7 index]; neatly written in a single hand, one small drawing to p. 37; a few neat repairs with Japanese paper to corners and inner margins at beginning and end; very well preserved in contemporary marbled boards, title inked to upper cover; rebacked with new endpapers; inscription of James R. M. Robertson to first page. £1800

An important snapshot of health and medical treatment in 1860s Glasgow, encapsulated in 57 medical cases recorded on Gairdner's wards at Glasgow Royal Infirmary by his student James Robertson between November 1863 and March 1864. Robertson's reports provide an overview of the condition, treatment and progress (sometimes over several days) of 26 men and 21 women between the ages of seven and 67. The patients' occupations include baker, cabinet maker, cleaner, copper-plate printer, dressmaker, factory girl, farm worker, glassmaker, mason, mill girl, miner, scavenger, and weaver. Their complaints encompass rheumatism, bronchitis, gastric trouble, pneumonia, pleurisy, spinal problems, diabetes, sciatica, aortic aneurism, head injury, tumours, and consumption, while Gairdner's prescribed remedies include cod liver oil, beef tea, opium, rest, and arsenic.

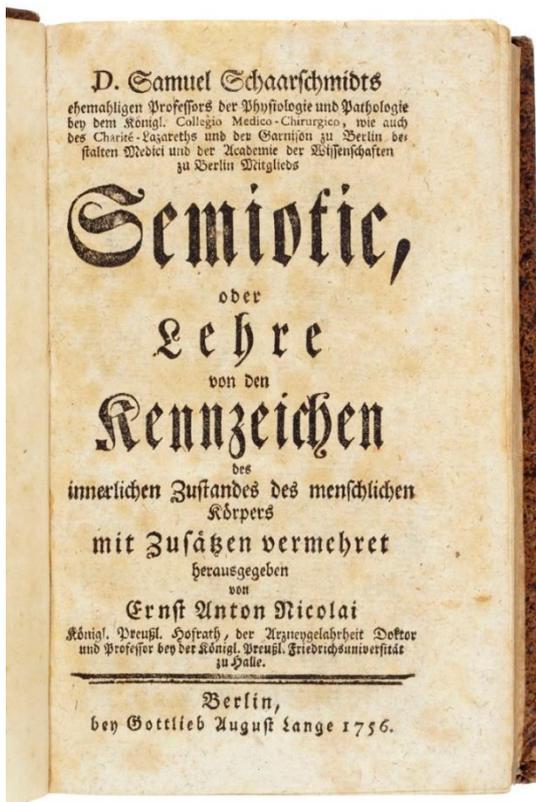
Gairdner (1824-1907) spent his early career in Edinburgh before moving to Glasgow in 1862 to take up the chair of medicine at the University and to serve as the city's chief medical officer, in which role 'he remodelled the city's sanitary arrangements, despite meagre resources' (ODNB).

THE FIRST GERMAN BOOK ON SEMIOTICS

40. SCHAARSCHMIDT, Samuel (Ernst Anton NICOLAI, editor). *Semiotic, oder, Lehre von den Kennzeichen des innerlichen Zustandes des menschlichen Körpers.* Berlin, Gottlieb August Lange, 1756.

8vo, pp. 38, 484, [38]; a very good copy in contemporary mottled boards.

£2200



First edition, posthumously published, of a comprehensive study of symptomatology and diagnostics, the first of its kind published in German.

'In 1756, the first German manual entirely dedicated to semiotics was published, edited by Ernst Anton Nicolai (1722–1802): *Samuel Schaarschmidts* [...] *Semiotic, oder, Lehre von den Kennzeichen des innerlichen Zustandes des menschlichen Körpers*. This work, which, as the title suggests, is based on a treatise by the physiologist and pathologist Samuel Schaarschmidt (1709–1747), but greatly expands on the subject, can be regarded as the leading work of a new semiotics, as the author for the first time abandons the old definition of semiotics as “a historical knowledge of the human body” and aims towards a more philosophical knowledge’ (Wolfgang Eckart, *Zeichenkonzeptionen in der Medizin vom 19. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart*, in R. Posner, ed., *Semiotik / Semiotics*, vol. 2, pp. 1696, our translation).

The chapter on the measuring of the pulse is the first and most prominent, and includes (pp. 70-126) many details on Chinese practices, terminologies and concepts of the pulse;

Shaarschmidt's analysis leads him to formulate a rejection of Galen's teachings and a re-foundation of the theory of pulse on grounds of evidence.

See Diepgen, Heischkel and Kuhnert, *Die Medizin an der Berliner Charité bis zur Gründung der Universität: Ein Beitrag zur Medizingeshichte des 18. Jahrhunderts*, p. 177.

OCLC records only one copy in the US, at Northwestern University, and a handful in Continental Europe. COPAC shows no copies in the UK.

THE STATUTES OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF ROME

41. STATUTA COLLEGII DD. Almae Urbis Medicorum ex antiquis Romanorum Pontificum bullis congesta, & hactenùs per Sedem Apostolicam recognita, & innovata. *Rome, Printer of the Apostolic Chamber, 1676-[c.1745].*

4to, pp. [xvi], 116, [2, blank], 117-119, woodcut printer's device on title; some foxing; a good copy in contemporary vellum, spine lettered in gilt. **£850**

The very rare enlarged and updated issue of the statutes of the medical faculty of Rome, an interesting document on its internal organisation.

These statutes regulate the organisation of the College, demarcate the various branches and ranks of the medical profession (surgeons, obstetricians, *protomedici*, etc.), and regulate the procedures for the conferment of doctorates.

Our copy has three additional pages (pp. 117-119) at the end which are unknown to the library catalogues consulted. These pages are a continuation of the list of members of the *Collegium*, bringing it up to the year 1745.

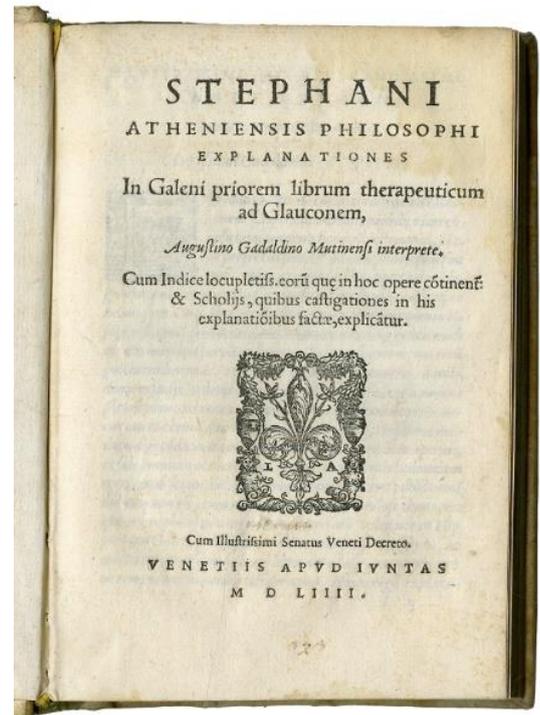
Krivatsy 2606.

LATINISING GALEN

42. STEPHANUS (Agostino GADALDINI, translator and editor). Stephani Atheniensis philosophi explanationes in Galeni priorem librum therapeuticum ad Glauconem, Augustino Gadaldino Mutinensi interprete ... *Venice, Giunta, November 1554.*

8vo, ff. [xxiv], 83, [1 errata]; woodcut Giunta device to title, initials; very light damp stain to upper outer corners of first quire, very occasional spots, short closed tear to blank upper outer corner of f. 25; a very good crisp copy rebound in 17th-century limp vellum, inked paper spine label; some staining to covers. **£1800**

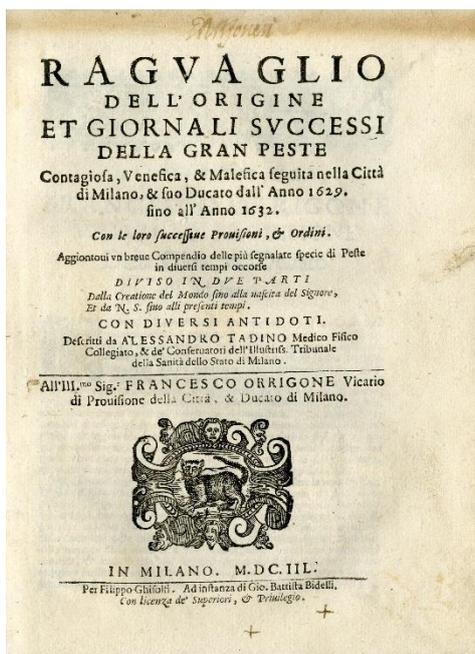
First edition of Agostino Gadaldini's Latin translation of Galen's medical treatise *Ad Glauconem* and of Stephanus' commentary upon it, enhanced with his own scholia. Galen's *Ad Glauconem* is a concise introduction to the basics of diagnosis and the treatment of fevers. The work was at the heart of the medical curriculum at Alexandria and the sixth/seventh-century Alexandrian physician Stephanus naturally made it the subject of a commentary (his commentaries on the *Prognostics* and *Aphorisms* of Hippocrates also survive). Nine centuries after Stephanus, Gadaldini (1515-1575) of Modena produced this Latin edition from a Greek manuscript now in the Royal Library of Copenhagen. In his 1998 edition of Stephanus's commentary, Keith Dickson praises the soundness of Gadaldini's editorial judgement, and remarks on the correctness of many of his proposed emendations. Gadaldini's contribution to Galenic scholarship went further however. From 1550 he collaborated with the Giunta family of printers in the ambitious publication of Galen's complete works in Latin, targeted at a medical readership unable to profit from Galen's texts in the original Greek.



EDIT 16 CNCE 27222. Only copies at Oxford and Cambridge on COPAC.

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE GREAT PLAGUE OF MILAN

43. TADINO, Alessandro. Raguaglio dell'origine et giornali successi della gran peste contagiosa, venefica, et malefica seguita nella Città di Milano, et suo Ducato dall'anno 1629 sino all'anno 1632. *Milan, per Filippo Ghisolfi ad istanza di Gio. Battista Bidelli, 1648.*



4to, pp. [viii], 151, [1]; inconsequential wormtrack in the gutter of pp. 61-75, light waterstain to the lower corner of the last few leaves, but a very good copy, clean and crisp, bound in contemporary *carta rustica*, manuscript title along lower edges; early eighteenth-century ownership inscription to title page. **£1300**

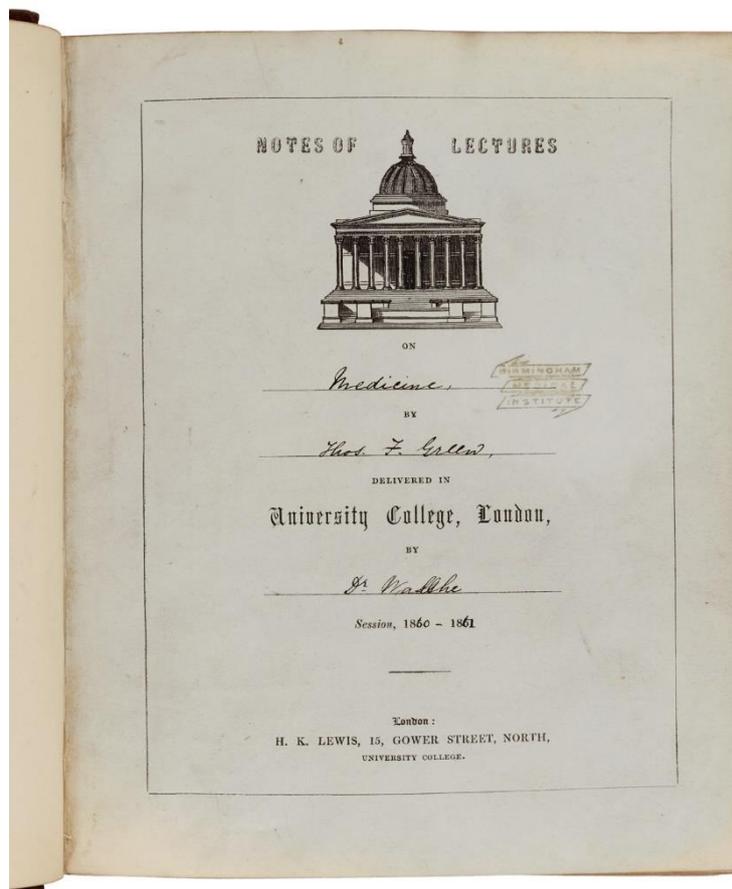
First edition of the most comprehensive firsthand account of the bubonic plague epidemic that ravaged particularly Northern and Central Italy from 1629 until 1632, also called the Great Plague of Milan from the city that suffered the highest number of fatalities (over 60,000 out of a total population of approximately 130,000).

At the time of the epidemic, the physician Alessandro Tadino (1558–1661) was Protomedico of the State of Milan, the official in charge of public health. In the first part of his treatise, Tadino investigates early outbreaks and the transmission and spread of the disease in Lombardy. The second part sets the rules for the lazaret and lists the cautionary measures adopted, such as the quarantine and the hunt for the ‘untori’, people suspected of deliberately spreading the disease through venomous ointments.

Together with Ripamonti’s *De peste Mediolani*, Tadino’s work was the principal source used by Alessandro Manzoni for his novel *I Promessi Sposi* (English: *The Betrothed*), where the plague epidemic is faithfully described and provides the backdrop for several chapters.

OCLC records only 4 copies in North America (McGill, HSHSL Baltimore, National Library of Medicine and Illinois).

MEDICAL LECTURES AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

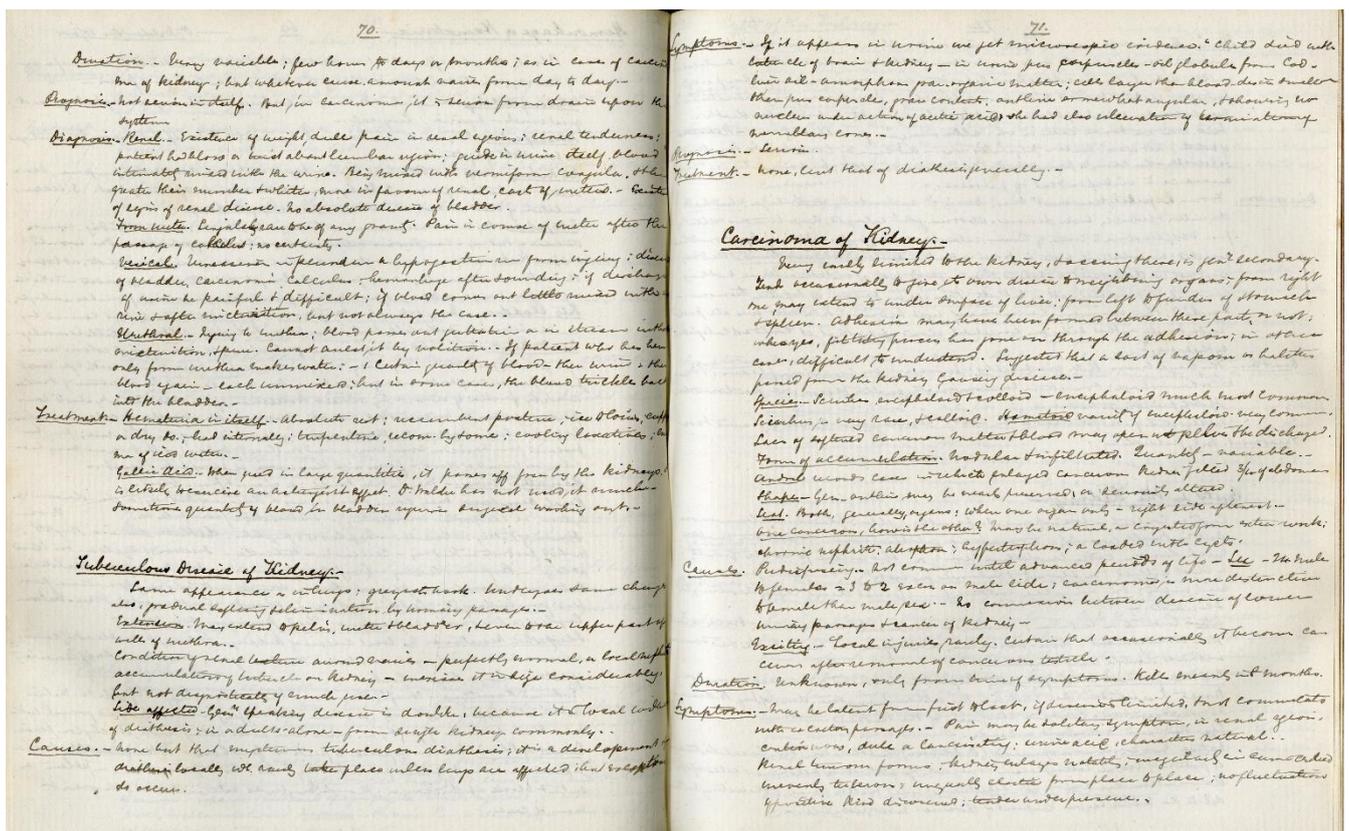


44. WALSHE, Walter Hayle, and Thomas F. H. GREEN. Notes of lectures on medicine by Thos. F. Green, delivered in University College, London, by Dr Walshe. [London, 1860-61].

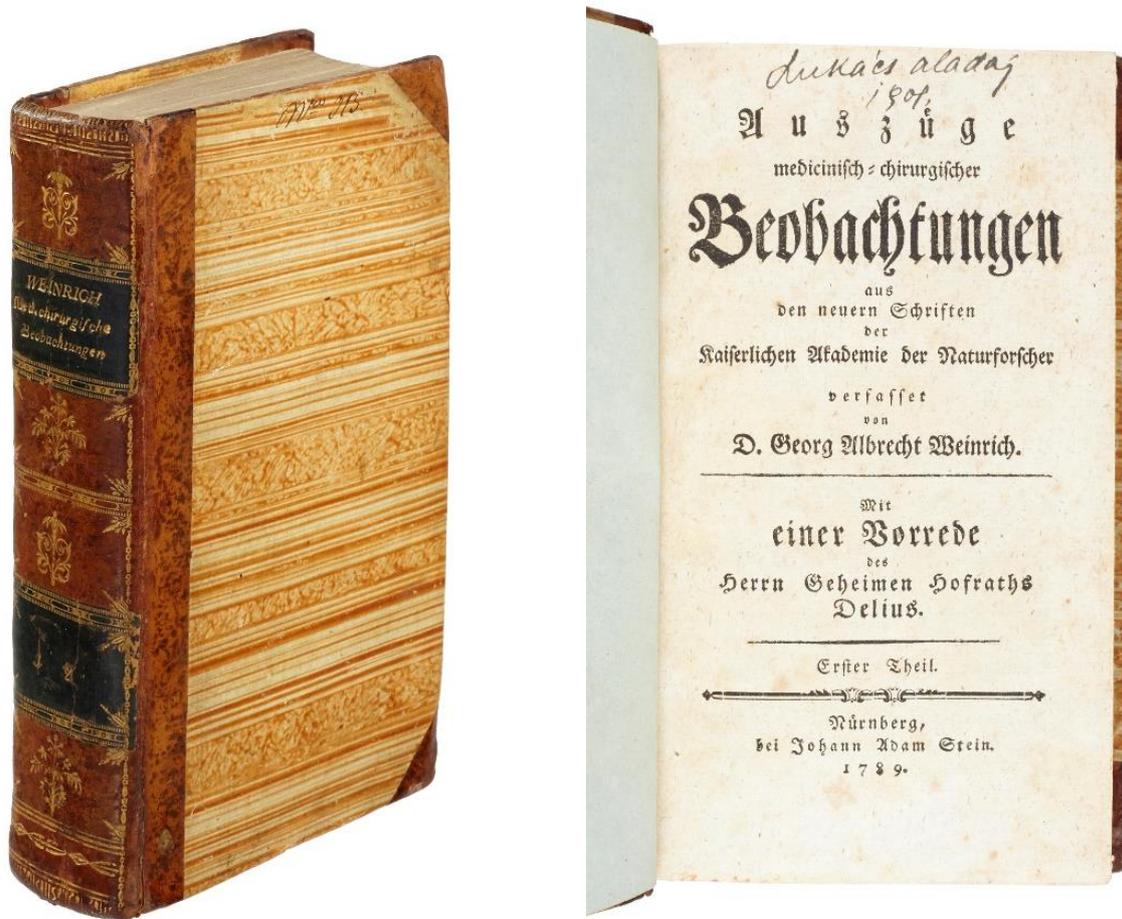
Manuscript on paper, 2 vols, 4to (225 x 200; 200 x 170 mm), pp. [4], x, [2 blank], 619 (*recte* 621), [121 blank]; [2], 5, [1 blank], 166, [26 blank]; vol. 1 with printed title-page completed in manuscript, very neatly written in a single hand (mostly on the rectos only of vol. 1); a little light foxing to vol. 2 otherwise in excellent condition; vol. 1 in modern quarter brown morocco over brown cloth boards, gilt-lettered spine; vol. 2 in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, gilt spine with two lettering-pieces, extremities a little rubbed; label to pastedown of vol. 1 recording Dr Scurrah as its donor to the Birmingham Medical Institute, BMI ink stamp to opening leaves, and gilt stamp to foot of spine of vol. 2. £1500

An important manuscript record of the medical lectures delivered by the Dublin-born physician Walshe (1812-1892) while teaching at University College London in the 1860s, as recorded by Thomas F. H. Green. The first volume covers general pathology, diseases of the encephalon, spinal cord, kidneys, lungs, alimentary canal, and liver, as well as fevers, while the second volume (recording the content of 42 lectures delivered between November 1860 and February 1861) largely duplicates the section on diseases found in the first. Within general pathology, Walshe considers, among other matters, the health effects of one's occupation and housing, of the food one eats (German sausages are condemned as noxious), of alcohol, and of the atmosphere, as well as the origin of epidemics. When examining specific diseases, Walshe carefully discusses causes, symptoms, prognosis, diagnosis, and treatment. Interestingly, Green occasionally notes where Walshe differs in opinion from Marshall Hall (1790-1857), the recently deceased physician and neurophysiologist.

A graduate of Edinburgh University, Walshe began to practice in north London in 1838. He held several professorships at University College London (of morbid anatomy, of clinical medicine, and of the principles and practice of medicine), worked at University College Hospital, and was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. 'Sir William Jenner said that he had never heard a more able or clearer lecturer ... Walshe's pupils maintained that his was the first accurate description of the anatomy of movable kidney and of haemorrhage into the *dura mater*, known as haematoma; he was also the first to teach that patients with regurgitation through the aortic valves are likely to die suddenly' (*ODNB*).



COMPENDIUM OF MEDICAL CASES, CURES, AND AUTOPSIES



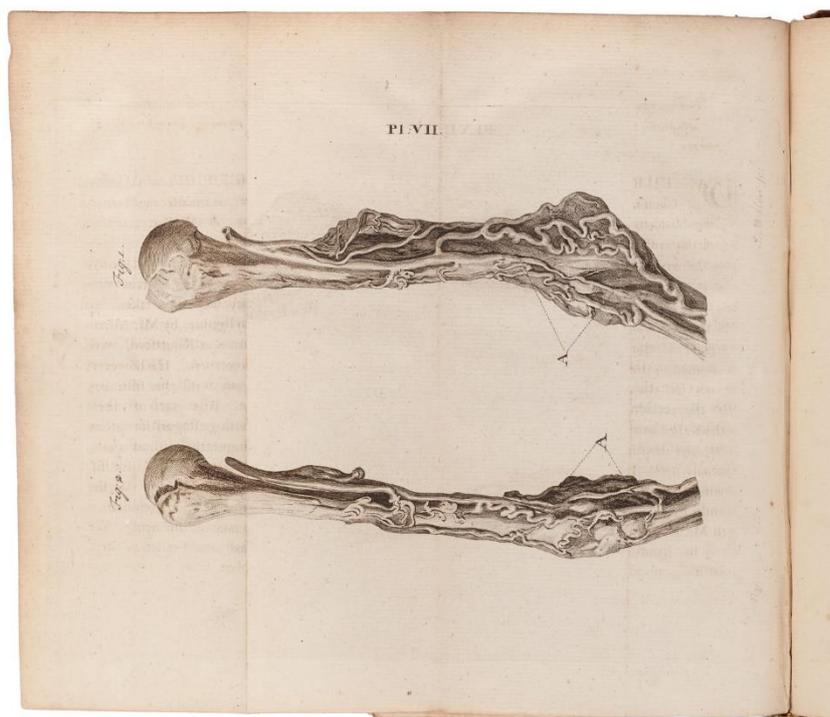
45. WEINRICH, Georg Albrecht. Auszüge medicinisch-chirurgischer Beobachtungen aus den neuern Schriften kaiserlichen Akademie der Naturforscher ... Mit einer Vorrede des Herrn Geheimen Hofraths Delius. Erster [-Zweyter] Theil. Nuremberg, Johann Adam Stein, 1789-90.

Two parts in one, 8vo, pp. xvi, 250 (i.e. 350), [2]; [ii], 392, [401]-414 (complete); woodcut head- and tail-pieces; a little light foxing and spotting due to paper quality; a very good copy in contemporary half calf over decorative paper boards, spine gilt in compartments with two lettering-pieces, decorative endpapers; extremities very slightly rubbed; old ownership inscription at head of title. **£850**

Scarce first edition of this extraordinary compendium of medical cases, cures, and autopsies drawn from the annals of the Akademie der Naturforscher (the Leopoldina) by Georg Albrecht Weinrich and introduced by Heinrich Friedrich Delius (1720-1791), professor of medicine at the University of Erlangen and, from 1788, the Akademie's president. The two parts (all that was published) comprise no fewer than 314 short 'observations' composed by physicians from all over Europe between the years 1721 and 1753. Their impressive range encompasses heart conditions, dog bites, bladder stones, fevers, colic, worms, ulcers, stomach wounds, deafness, double vision, paralysis, dropsies, arsenic poisoning, small pox, abscesses, epilepsy, asthma, and burns; various complaints of the eyes, feet, lungs, teeth and gums, kidneys, and throat; as well as urine, cold baths, diet, child birth, breast milk, homesickness, and aphrodisiacs.

We have only been able to trace two copies outside Germany on OCLC, at Zurich and Chicago.

FROM CAMBRIDGE TO BEDFORD



46. WHITE, Charles. *Cases in Surgery, with remarks. Part the First* [all published]. To which is added, an essay on the ligature of arteries by J. Aikin. *London, W. Johnston, 1770.*

8vo, pp. xv, [1], 198, [2, blank], [4], 7 engraved folding plates; a very good, clean copy, bound in contemporary sheep, rebacked preserving the original spine and lettering piece. **£450**

First edition of White's only general surgical book, containing also John Aikin's essay on ligature of the arteries. 'The cases include the first publication in book form of White's new method of reducing shoulder dislocation, and of his account of the first recorded excision of the head of the humerus' (Norman).

Provenance: Thomas Bond (1740–1821), Surgeon to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, from 1779 to 1813 (see: A. Rook, M. Carlton and W. G. Cannon, *History of Addenbrooke's Hospital*, Cambridge, p. 62); Joseph Thackeray, M. D. (1784–1832), Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, student at the medical schools of London and Edinburgh and later Physician to the Bedford General Infirmary (see: *The Gentleman's Magazine*, London, 1832, Vol. 152, p. 88, obituary); Bedford General Infirmary medical library (later Bedford General Hospital), probably donated by Dr Thackeray; E. Malan de Mérindol.

Blake 488; Cushing W162; Norman 2231; Orr 453; Osler 4223; Waller 10271.

SAD FLATULENT HYPOCHONDRIACS

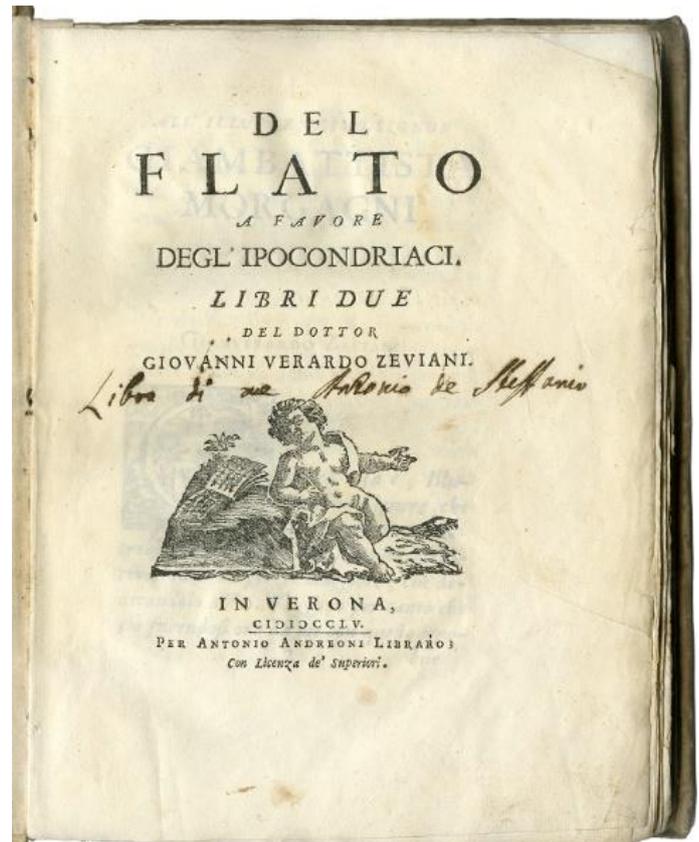
47. ZEVIANI, Giovanni Verardo. Del flato a favore degl'ipocondriaci. Verona, Antonio Andreoni, 1755.

4to, pp. [viii], 220; inconsequential marginal paper flaw on p. 15/16, the odd spot, but a very good copy, uncut, in contemporary *carta rustica*, binding slightly soiled, title manuscript to spine, spine with small losses; contemporary ownership inscription to title 'Libro di me Antonio de Steffanis'. £650

Very rare first edition of the first medical treatise on tympanites (a distention of the abdomen caused by the accumulation of gas in the gastro-intestinal tract), linking it with hypochondria and melancholy.

In his groundbreaking study, Zeviani examines the phenomena of flatulence, burping and bloating, and the effects that these might have on the mental health of hypochondriac and hysteric individuals, finding a strict correlation between meteorism and melancholy. Zeviani suggests various remedies, depending on the case, ranging from surgery, to blood-letting, drugs, physical exercise and a correct diet.

The work enjoyed a substantial and lasting success, being reprinted many times in the following years and translated into German in 1794.

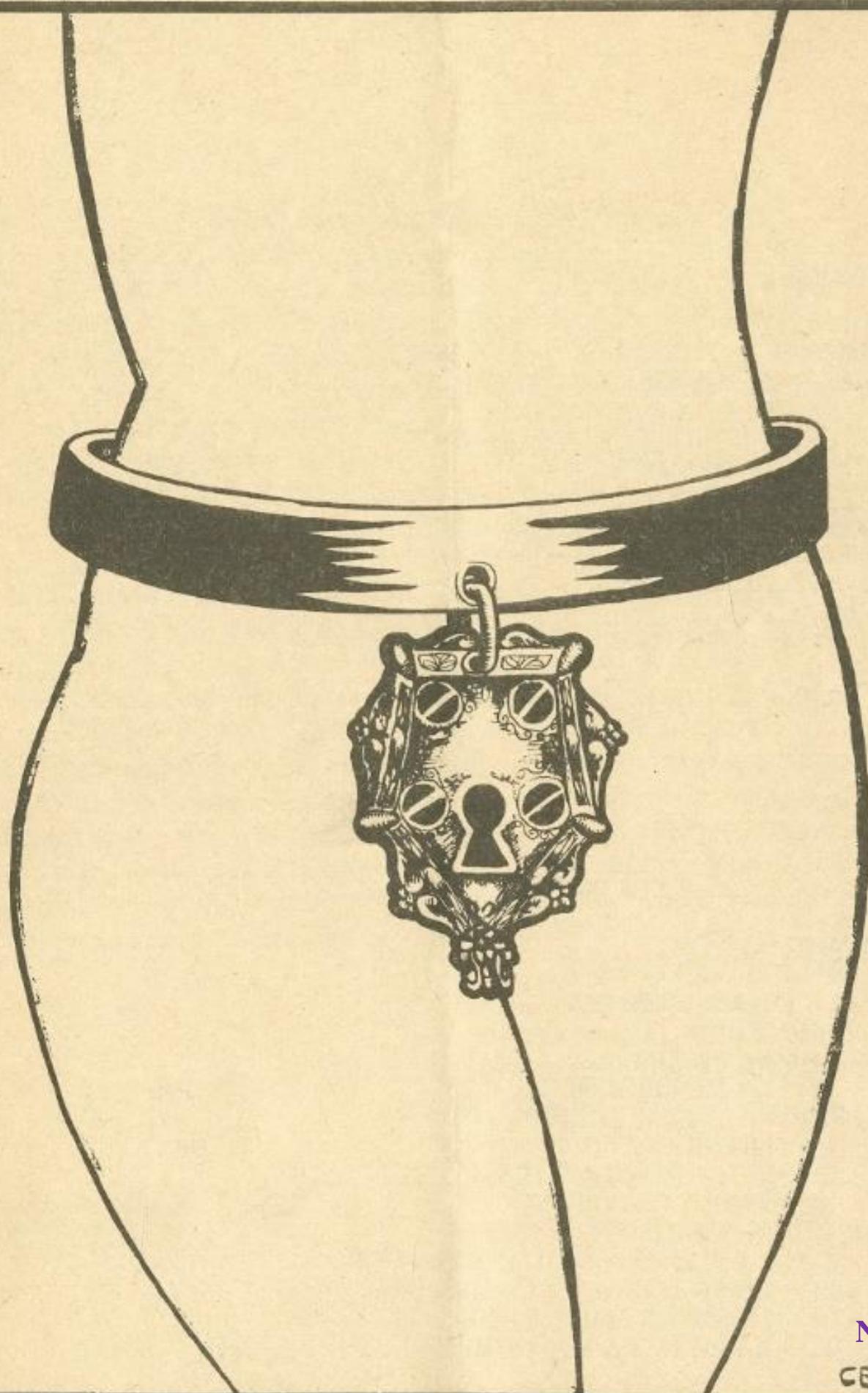


Giovanni Verardo Zeviani (1725–1808), was one of the first physicians in Italy to study infant mortality and is today considered one of the fathers of Italian psychiatry.

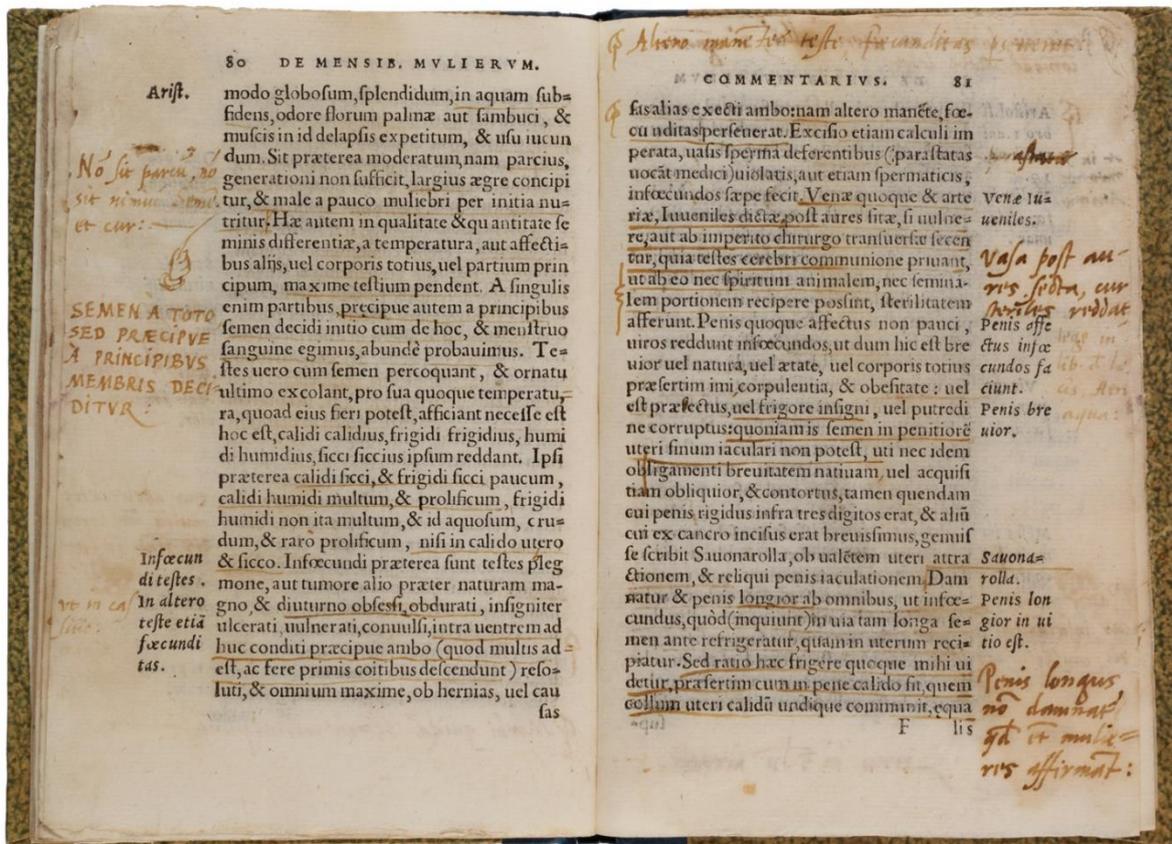
OCLC records only one copy of the first edition, at the Dresden University Library; no copies are recorded on COPAC. We have been able to trace only one further copy outside Italy, at the Austrian National Library.

Bethesda, 499; Blake, p. 499; De Renzi, V, 758; Laehr, II, p. 485; Laehr, *Die Literatur der Psychiatrie, Neurologie und Psychologie im XVIII Jahrhundert*, p.65; *Bibliotheca Scatologica* 34; Frederic Dubois (Andrea Bianchi, transl.), *Bibliografia intorno l'ipocondria e l'isterismo*, in *Storia filosofica sulla ipocondria e sull'isterismo*, p. xliii.

SEXOLOGY



'SIZE MATTERS': ANNOTATIONS BY A 16TH-CENTURY MEDICAL STUDENT



48. DUBOIS, Jacques. De mensibus mulierum, et hominis generatione. Venice, Giovanni Francesco Camocio, 1556.

Small 8vo, pp. 94, [l. 1, blank]; title-page backed, with a few inconsequential tears; contemporary notes on the verso of title showing through, page edges slightly frayed, marginal dampstain to a few leaves, more evident at the beginning; overall a good copy, extensively annotated by a contemporary reader, bound in modern decorative boards. **£1500**

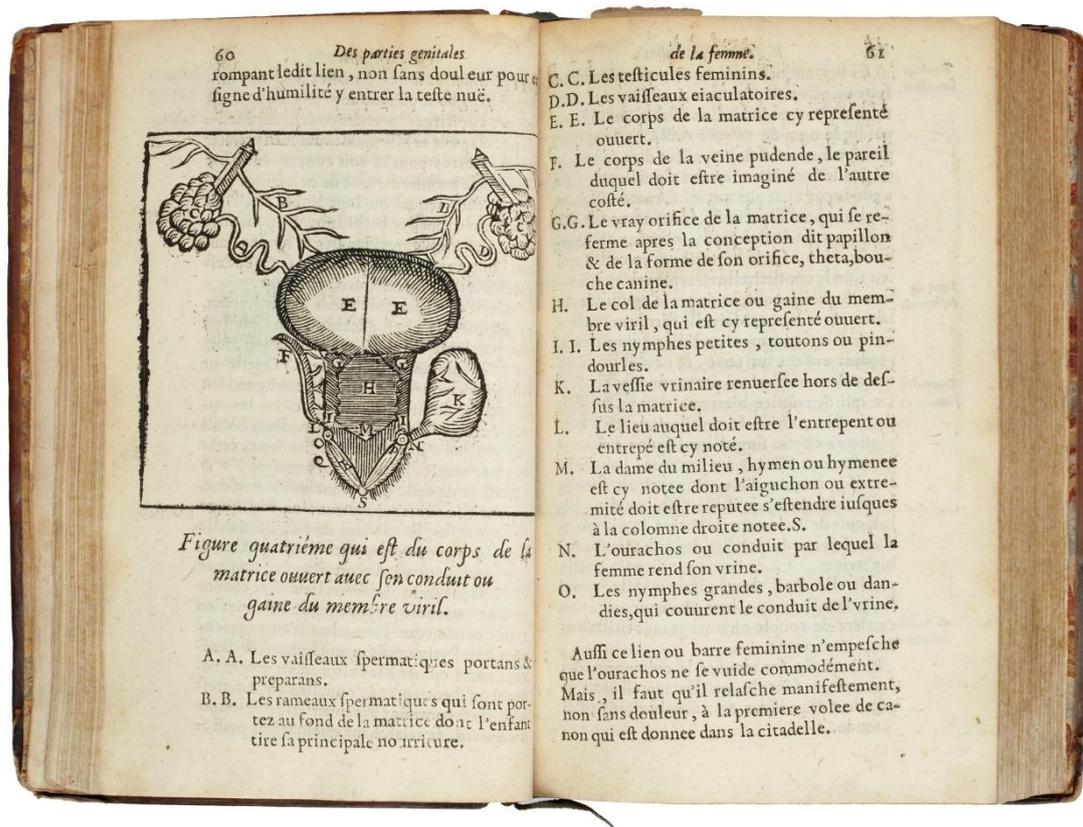
Very rare second edition of Dubois' treatise on menstruation and diseases of the uterus, first published in Paris the year before and which immediately became the leading work on the subject, earning various reprints in the following years. The final section is devoted to human reproduction, with recommendations on how to conceive, and discussion of the causes of sterility and ideal conditions for conception (including a lengthy description of the characteristics of penis and sperm for successful conception).

The copious contemporary annotations are most likely by a medical student. Various passages are underlined or marked with *maniculae*, with a few pen drawings of head profiles to emphasise certain side notes. The anonymous scholar also adds short summaries, comments (e.g. at p. 81, on the matter of how long the penis should be, the annotator seems to disagree with Dubois: 'Penis longus non damnatus quod etiam mulieres affirmant'), recipes (p. 67) and cross-references with other passages in the book or different texts (e.g., p. 36: 'Alexander Trallianus: lib. 8vo, cap. p.o, fol. 117-2, 1 volumine in 8vo').

Jacques Dubois (1478–1555) succeeded Vidius as Professor of Surgery and Anatomy at the Collège de France; he was a leading anatomist, teacher of Vesalius, and is credited with being the first in France to teach anatomy on human corpses, and the first to give muscles proper names (they were previously known only by numbers).

Durling 1251; STC Italian 227; this edition not in Adams, Machiels nor Wellcome. OCLC shows no copies in the US and only 1 copy in the UK, at the British Library.

SHAPING NOTIONS OF GENDER AND SEXUAL IDENTITY



49. DUVAL, Jacques. *Des Hermaphrodits, accouchemens des femmes, et traitement qui est requis pour les relever en santé, et bien élever leurs enfants. Où sont expliquez la figure des laboureur, et verger du genre humain, signes de pucelage, defloration, conception, et la belle industrie dont use nature en la promotion du concept et plante prolifique.* Rouen, David Geuffroy, 1612.

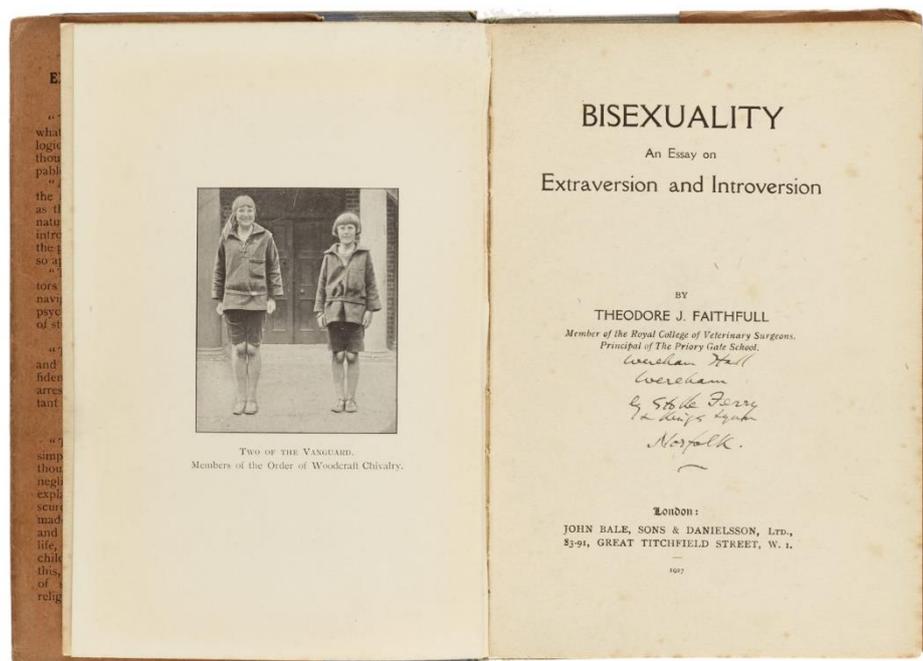
8vo, pp. [xvi], 447, [11]; title vignette, woodcut portrait of author to verso of title, four anatomical cuts and a horoscope within text, initials; some light foxing, small paper flaw to lower blank corner of E4; a very good copy in seventeenth-century calf, spine richly gilt in compartments, red morocco lettering-piece, marbled endpapers; upper joint split at head and foot but holding firm, corners worn, some staining to covers; very occasional contemporary underlining; contemporary ownership inscription to title. **£2500**

First edition of this important contribution to the study of hermaphroditism by the Rouen doctor Jacques Duval (c. 1555-1615) who **played a crucial role in a landmark case in shaping notions of gender and sexual identity**. In 1601 Duval was summoned by the Rouen *parlement* to examine one Marie Le Marcis, who at the age of 20 had discovered she was a man and had determined to marry, only to be imprisoned for lesbianism and condemned to death. Duval's medical colleagues concluded, upon inspection, that Le Marcis was a woman, but Duval, driven both by curiosity and sympathy, conducted a more intimate examination which, while scandalising his peers, revealed evidence of a male reproductive organ. Classified by Duval as a 'gynanthrope', Le Marcis was saved, took the name Marin, and lived henceforth as a man.

Duval was deeply affected by the case and eleven years later published *Des Hermaphrodits*. In the second part of the work, Duval examines hermaphroditism in fable and ancient medical writings, distinguishes three classes of hermaphrodite and proposes a nomenclature for each. The first part, composed in reaction to the high infant mortality rate in Rouen and intended as an aid to midwives and physicians, discusses male and female genitalia, the foetus, natural and caesarean birth, care for mother and baby post-delivery, and the importance to the individual and to society of correctly recognising the sex of a newborn. Due to the scarcity and appeal of this work it was reprinted in 1880.

Gay-Lemonnier I, 862; NLM/Krivatsy 3586; Waller 2664; Wellcome I, 1975. Only three copies on COPAC (British Library, Oxford, and Wellcome).

BISEXUALITY



50. FAITHFULL, Theodore James. *Bisexuality. An essay on extraversion and introversion.* London, John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, 1927.

8vo, pp. 96, with a halftone plate as frontispiece; a very good copy, bound in the publisher's blue cloth, lettered in black to front cover, paper lettering-piece, in the original brown printed dust jacket, slightly chipped at edges; inscribed by the author to Cecilie Leslie on front free endpaper '& from Mansfield D. Forbes Clare College Cambridge Nov. 1928' and with the author's address added in manuscript on title page. **£150**

First edition of a much disputed treatise on bisexuality, defined here as a 'psychological bipolarity', or the simultaneous presence in each individual of the psychological attributes, instincts and desires generally attributed to both male and female, the prevalence of which will determine the degree of 'extraversion' (maleness) or 'introversion' (femaleness) of the subjects. After a general introduction on the biology of sex, Faithfull discusses the psychological implications of bisexuality in education, marriage, love, sex, and gender equality.

'Sunlight, both real and artificial, will be used to bathe our bodies, and the light of understanding will profoundly alter our attitude towards sex and the reproduction of the species of Love' (Preface).

Theodore James Faithfull (1885–1973) was a Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons who became a psychoanalyst and, later, sex therapist. He ran a 'progressive' school for problematic children, The Priory Gate School, which encouraged nudity for both pupils and staff in sports and art classes and allowed swearing. When the school, unsurprisingly, closed in the 1930s following allegations of indecency, Faithfull moved to Hampstead and started his new career as a sex therapist. 'He invented a device he called the "Frigidity machine" to unlock primal libidinal energy and had a policy of not taking baths. Theodore was considered a pioneering influence on an ideology known as "New Psychology", a term used to embrace theories popularised by Sigmund Freud and Wilhelm Reich' (Hodkinson, *Marianne Faithfull: as years go by*, chapter 1).

Theodore's granddaughter is singer and actress Marianne Faithfull who, through her mother's side, is also great-great niece of Leopold von Sacher-Masoch, from whom the word 'masochism' derives.

'ANDROGYNOLOGY'

51. FAITHFULL, Theodore James. *The Mystery of the Androgyne: three papers on the theory and practice of psycho-analysis.* London, Forum Publishing Company, 1938.

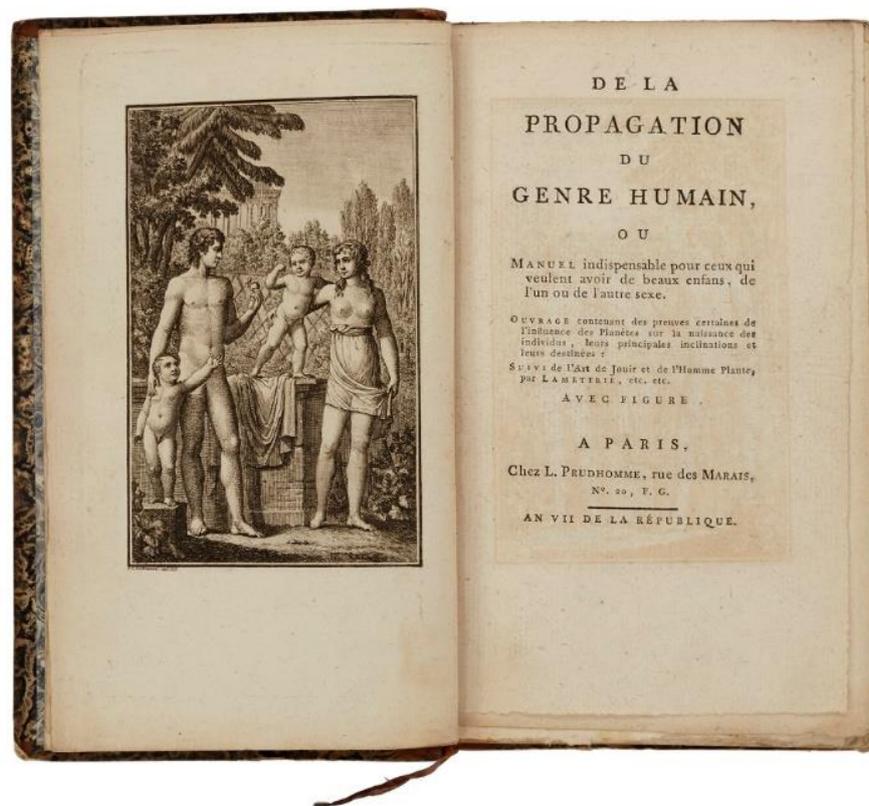
Large 8vo, pp. viii, 78, [1], with five halftone plates; a very good copy, bound in the publisher's green cloth, lettered in gilt to front cover and spine, with the very rare original printed dust jacket, slightly soiled and chipped at edges; inscribed by the author to front free endpaper. **£175**

First edition of a controversial book on androgyny, and in particular 'the study of mental conflict, its removal, the restoration of happiness, and the attainment of maturity' (front dust jacket). It includes three papers on 'The dual personality', 'The adjustment of maleness and femaleness in children' (presented to the World Sex Congress, London, 1929) and 'The re-education of the invert' (a lecture delivered at the Sexological Society of London in 1932).

Faithfull asserts that ‘all human beings, all animals or, even more broadly speaking, all living things, other than unfertilised ovum or a sperm, are both male and female. Psychically we have two sides to our personalities, even if, as in many higher animals and plants, we possess an apparatus which is only half of what is necessary for the physical reproduction of our species, and for the satisfaction of the universal desire for complete self-expression’ (p. 67). These two sides, continues Faithfull, do not grow equally (‘a man may be fully adult on the male side, and infantile, childish or adolescent on the female’) and women are physically more complete than men. Various case studies are analysed in support of his thesis, which are very broadly inspired by Freud (especially his *Three contributions to the theory of sex*), Jung and Briffault.

For Theodore James Faithfull, see item 50.

SUCCESSFUL CONCEPTION



52. [LA METTRIE, Julien Offray de]. De la propagation du genre humain, ou manuel indispensable pour ceux qui veulent avoir de beaux enfans, de l'un ou de l'autre sexe ... suivi de L'art de jouir et de L'homme plante ... Paris, L. Prudhomme, an VII de la République [1798-1799].

12mo in 8s and 4s, pp. xii, 358, [2, publisher's advertisement], with engraved frontispiece (of an idealised classical family); paper flaws to fore-edge margins of O2 and Z2; a very good uncut copy in quarter calf over marbled boards by Joseph Thouvenin le jeune, spine gilt in compartments with direct gilt lettering, marbled endpapers; a little worming to upper joint, a little wear to corners and lower edges; bookplate of Dr Maurice Villaret to front pastedown.

£1250

Rare first edition of this curious compendium on producing healthy and wholesome children, on physical love, and on man's place in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, the last two parts by the great French physician and philosopher La Mettrie (1709-1751), best known for his work *L'homme machine*.

The first part of the work is devoted largely to conception. After advising the reader to avoid sex on a full stomach and advocating sex in the morning as likely to be more successful, the anonymous author considers those unsuited to having children (including the sick and the mad), before analysing how children conceived under a particular planet's influence or star sign are likely to turn out. The best season for conception is then examined, together with the steps that can be taken to encourage the birth of a boy, including the woman drinking wine with food, and obstructing the functioning of the left testicle. Potential physical impediments to sex are considered, including the size and form of the penis (which should not be too long or too thick, 'médiocre' being best), before discussion of the physical traits of amorous women (generally brunettes according to the author), and the medical benefits of flagellation. La Mettrie's *L'art de jouir*, an apology for sensual pleasure, abounding with references to classical and medieval lovers, including Daphnis and Chloe and Ismenias and Ismene, was first published in 1751. In *L'homme plante*, which first appeared in 1748, 'La Mettrie sought to confirm his belief in a sort of universal organic analogy by pointing out ... what he considered to be parallel organs and corresponding vital functions in plants and in the human body' (*DSB*).

Provenance: with the bookplate of the eminent French neurologist Maurice Villaret (1877-1946), remembered for identifying 'Villaret's syndrome' (combining paralysis of the last four cranial nerves and Horner's syndrome).

Gay I, 803; Stoddard, *La Mettrie*, 74; Tchermersine III, 956. Not on COPAC; only the College of Physicians of Philadelphia Library copy in the US on OCLC.

SEXUAL DEVIATIONS

53. MOREAU, Paul. Le aberrazioni del senso genesico ... 1a edizione Italiana eseguita sulla 4a Francese. *Rome, Fratelli Capaccini, 1897.*

[bound with:]

NICEFORO, Alfredo. Le psicopatie sessuali acquisite e i reati sessuali ... con prefazione di Ezio Sciamanna. *Rome, Fratelli Capaccini, 1897.*

[and:]

MARTINEAU, Louis. Le deformazioni vulvari ed anali prodotte dal saffismo, dalla deflorazione e dalla sodomia ... 2a edizione Italiana. *Rome, Fratelli Capaccini, 1896.*

[and:]

TARDIEU, Ambroise Auguste. Delitti di libidine. Oltraggi pubblici al pudore stupri ed attentati al pudore pederastia e sodomia. Studio medico-legale con 136 osservazioni. *Rome, Fratelli Capaccini, 1898.*

[and:]

SCHOPENHAUER, Arthur. La metafisica dell'amore. Prima traduzione Italiana di N. L. *Naples, Partenopea, 1906.*

8vo, pp. [4], 227 (pp. 161-176 duplicated), [1], 64 (publisher's catalogue), short tear to pp. 193-4; [2], 144, 64 (publisher's catalogue), some loss at upper fore-edge of pp. 29-30 affecting part of text; [4], 215, [1], with 7 diagrams; [4], 367, [1]; 70, [10, publisher's advertisements], stain

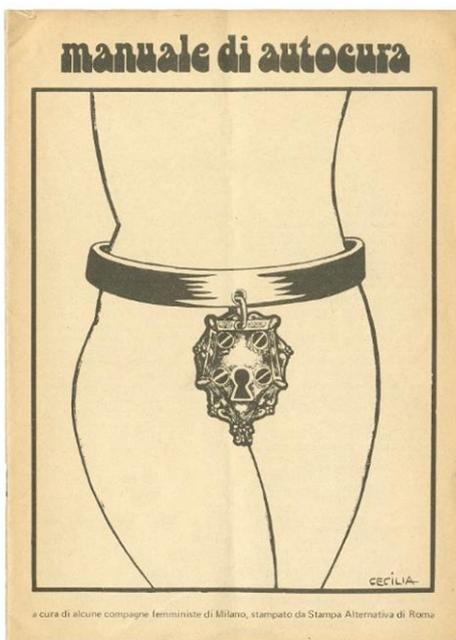
at head of title, closed tear to fore-edge of pp. 11-12; light foxing, a few small stains; very good copies in 20th-century blue cloth, gilt lettering and paper label to spine. **£350**

A sammelband of scarce works on sexual matters in connection to forensic pathology, mostly issued within the series 'I perversimenti sessuali – Psicologia, Patologia, Terapeutica' ('Sexual deviations – Psychology, Pathology, Therapeutics') by the Roman publishers Fratelli Capaccini. The opening work is the first Italian translation of *Des aberrations de sens génésique* by the French psychiatrist and criminologist Moreau (1844-1908). Following an historical overview of sexual aberration from the Roman emperors to the Middle Ages to the marquis de Sade to his own day, Moreau discusses, inter alia, hermaphroditism, eunuchs, masturbation, nymphomania, satyriasis, bestiality, necrophilia, and rape, considering the impact of, for example, alcohol, heredity, and education on sexual deviancy, and touching on possible treatments for such. The second work, by the Italian sociologist, criminologist and statistician Alfredo Niceforo (1876-1960), covers similar ground, in addition to pederasty, lesbianism, sadism, masochism, and the prevention of sexual crime. *Le deformazioni*, translated from the French original by Martineau (1835-1888), comprises an analysis of the effects of sexual activity on the female genitals and anus, intended to assist in legal cases. The *Delitti di libidine* is translated from one of the most important works of the eminent French forensic scientist Tardieu (1818-1879) and tackles indecent exposure, rape and evidence thereof, as well as pederasty and sodomy. The collection is completed with an Italian translation of Schopenhauer's essay on love.

We have been unable to trace any institutional copies of these editions in the UK, and they are also scarce in the US: Chicago holds copies of the second, third and fourth items, and Washington University a copy of the last work only.

WOMEN'S HEALTH MOVEMENT IN ITALY

54. [PALOSCHI, Carmela, editor] STAMPA ALTERNATIVA. Manuale di autocura. London, Lewis Mc Cann, 1974.



8vo, pp. 24; illustrated with numerous diagrams and caricatures; a fine copy, stapled in the original wrappers, front cover illustrated by Cecilia. **£220**

First edition of a handbook on women's self health and sexuality distributed in Italy by the countercultural publisher 'Stampa Alternativa', and modelled on the famous *Circle One: self health handbook*, published in the USA in 1973 by the Colorado Springs Women's Health clinic.

The first part is a translation of the *Circle One* handbook, opening with a brief history of the Feminist Women's Health centres, followed by an advocacy and explanation of the cervical self-examination, menstrual extraction and breast self-exam, before ending with a description of various vaginal infections and their treatment. The second part deals with all the different methods of contraception

available, as well as those undergoing clinical trials (such as the ‘morning after pill’ and the male contraceptive pill), for both women and men, and explains their mechanism, efficacy, side effects, price and where to get them.

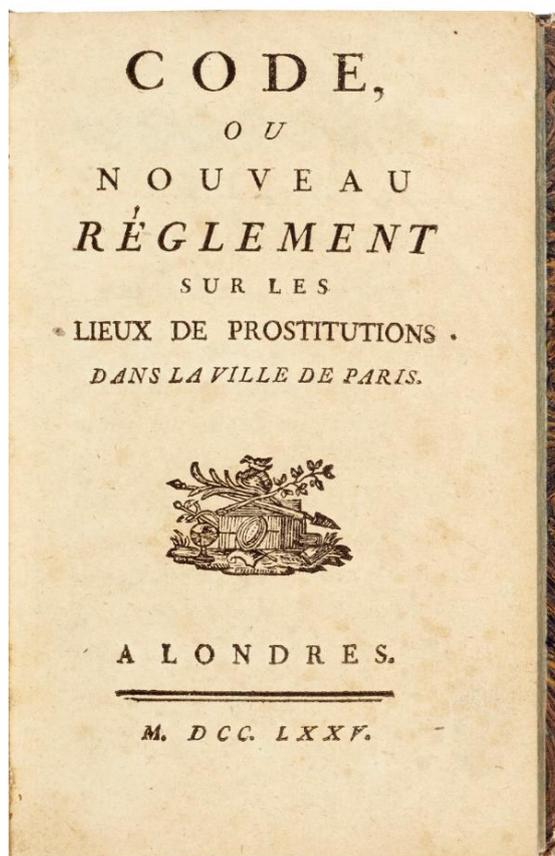
No copies recorded on OCLC or SBN.

REGULATING PROSTITUTION IN PARIS

55. [PROSTITUTION]. Code, ou nouveau règlement sur les lieux de prostitutions dans la ville de Paris. ‘A Londres’ [Paris?], 1775.

12mo, pp. xx, [4 blank], 191, [1 blank]; some light toning and spotting throughout, otherwise a good clean copy in early nineteenth-century quarter calf over marbled boards, gilt lettering and decoration to spine. **£1500**

First edition of this work proposing strict regulation of prostitution in Paris, dedicated by the anonymous author to the city’s libertines in the express hope of turning them from the path of vice to that of virtue. His solution to the proliferation of prostitution in the capital is a draconian code creating a restricted number of closely-regulated brothels in which prostitutes are arranged hierarchically by class and, in effect, interned. According to the preface, the author was motivated to write his *Code* in response to reading Restif de la Bretonne’s 1769 work *Le Pornographe, ou idées d’un honnête homme sur un projet de règlement pour les prostituées*, and by conversations with a surgeon friend at the hôpital de Bicêtre on cases of venereal disease, of which he gives a few examples.



The proposed regulation comprises 49 articles, restricting places of prostitution in Paris to 24 in number, divided into three hierarchical classes. These are to be governed by ‘supérieures’ of at least 40 years of age, approved by the Lieutenant-General of Police, and are to house a restricted number of registered prostitutes, above a minimum age, who are not to be from good families and who are to take regular baths. The articles detail the fees chargeable at each class of establishment, the prostitutes’ housing and clothing, when they are allowed out, and what is to happen in the event of disease, pregnancy, religious conversion, the onset of middle age, or proposals of marriage. Security at each establishment would be tight, with doormen to keep the peace, regular police monitoring, and punishments for transgressions, including fines, whipping, branding, and imprisonment.

COPAC records copies in six UK libraries, and ESTC notes four copies in the US. ESTC T63164; Gay-Lemonnyer I, 608; Goldsmiths’-Kress 11349; Higgs 6465.

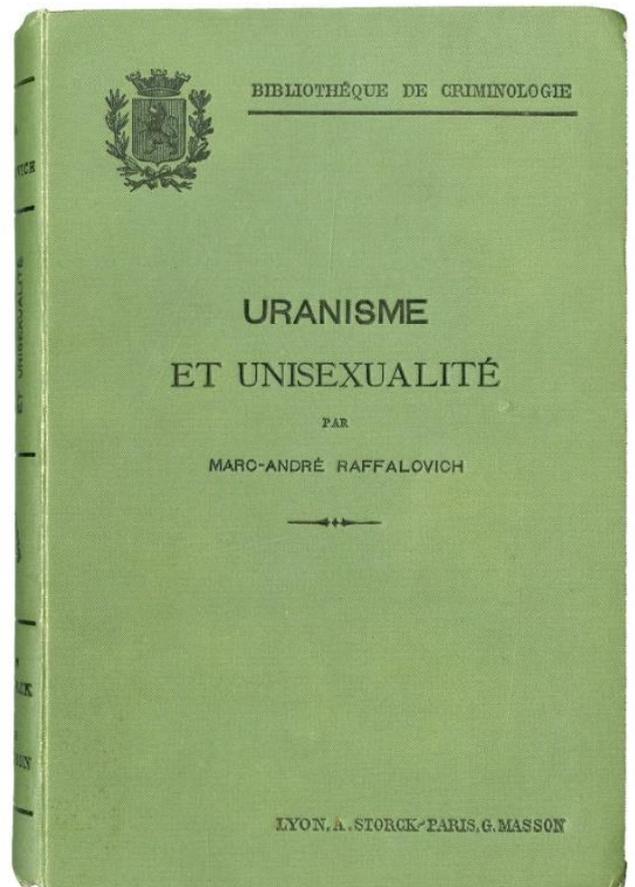
RADICAL WORK ON HOMOSEXUALITY, WITH AN ATTACK ON WILDE

56. RAFFALOVICH, Marc-André. Uranisme et unisexualité. Étude sur différentes manifestations de l'instinct sexuel (Bibliothèque de criminologie XV). Lyon, A. Storck, Paris, Masson, 1896.

8vo, pp. [iv], 363, [1 blank], [24, publisher's advertisements]; half-title slightly browned; an excellent copy in publisher's green cloth, lettered and stamped in black; very slight wear to joints, head and tail of spine, and corners; 'Hommage' stamped in ink to half-title, pencil inscription of Brian Reade to front free endpaper. **£1500**

First edition of this text, radical for the time, on homosexuality by the French poet and writer Raffalovich (1864-1934), which includes a scathing attack on the hypocrisy of the English in their attitude towards homosexuality and an account of the case of Oscar Wilde.

'In *Uranisme et Unisexualité*, Raffalovich argues that homosexuality is both congenital and natural. He specifically rejects the sexological model of sexual and gender inversion: the female soul in a male body. He insists that congenital homosexuals are not effeminate or cross-gendered inverts and proposes the term unisexuality to denote sexual attraction to someone of the same sex, a conceptualization closer to modern understandings of homosexual identity. Raffalovich also offers a remarkable portrait of the psychosexual development and awakening self-awareness of the homosexual child ... He argues that most *unisexuals* are born that way ... Although Raffalovich argues for the normality of homosexual identity – neither a sin nor a crime nor a disease – he draws a distinction between orientation and behavior ... Raffalovich proposed a *sublime* form of homosexual identity, an emotional, spiritual, and nongenital relationship of the type some biographers insist he had with [John] Gray ... In opposition to this figure of a spiritualized homosexual friendship, Raffalovich constructs [Oscar] Wilde as the figure of the criminal pervert, guilty of practicing sodomy and seducing youth.' (*Encyclopedia of Sex and Gender*).



SEX REASSIGNMENT



57. 'ROMI' i.e. Robert MIQUEL. Small collection of photographs and typescripts relating to six transsexuals. France, 1950s.

13 photographic prints (some retouched), with ink annotations to back, and 10 pages of typescript (4-page introduction on pink paper and notes for each person on green paper); some creases, folds and small tears to typescript pages, corner missing to page of notes on Roberta Cowell with loss of some text; in good condition overall. **£850**

An intriguing and apparently unpublished collection telling the stories of six transsexuals, with photographs of them before and after their change of sex, composed by the French journalist, writer and historian Robert Miquel (1905-1995), better known by the *nom de plume* Romi.

Romi's introduction to the six stories, entitled 'Ces hommes et ces femmes ont tous voulu changer de sexe' touches upon the psychological and medical aspects of sex changes, referring to Jean Vanneau-Latour's campaign to raise awareness of transsexuality and to medical research in the United Kingdom and America. The six cases include those of Roberta (formerly Robert) Cowell and Christine (born George) Jorgensen. Cowell (1918-2011), an ex-RAF fighter pilot, was the first known British transsexual woman to undergo sex reassignment surgery, being operated on by the pioneer plastic surgeon Sir Harold Gillies in 1951. Jorgensen (1926-1989), an ex-GI who became an entertainer and advocate for transgender people, was the first person to become widely known in America for having sex change surgery, undertaken in Denmark in the early 1950s. The other four cases chosen by Romi are less well-known: Deniz Bizhurt, 'pin up turque', born Omer; Jean Fardet, born Jeanne, who enjoyed a happy

marriage after becoming a man; Elisabeth Herta Wind, born Karl, a German First World War navy veteran, who changed sex in 1931, waiting 16 years for a divorce from her wife; and Jean Vanneau-Latour, born Jeanne, a Parisian singer and campaigner for the legal right to change sex.

Provenance: from the collection of Robert Miquel (1905-1995).

AN EARLY CASE OF CRYPTORCHIDISM



58. ROUILLARD, Sébastien. Capitulaire auquel est traicté qu'un Homme nay sans Testicules apparens, et qui ha neantmoins toutes les autres marques de virilité: est capable des oeuvres du mariage. *Paris, François Jacquin, 1604.*

Small 8vo, pp. [ii], 140 (i.e. 110); a beautiful copy, bound in nineteenth-century full tan morocco in the Du Seuil style; bookplate of Dr François Moutier (gastroenterologist, poet and bibliophile, 1881–1961) to front pastedown. **£650**

Early edition, enlarged and corrected, of the famous speech delivered in 1600 by the lawyer Sébastien Rouillard in defence of the Baron d'Argenton, whose wife, Madelaine de La Chastre, requested the annulment of their marriage on the grounds of his alleged impotence, due to an apparent lack of testicles. The Baron claimed otherwise, offering to prove his ability to perform complete sexual intercourse in front of the court.

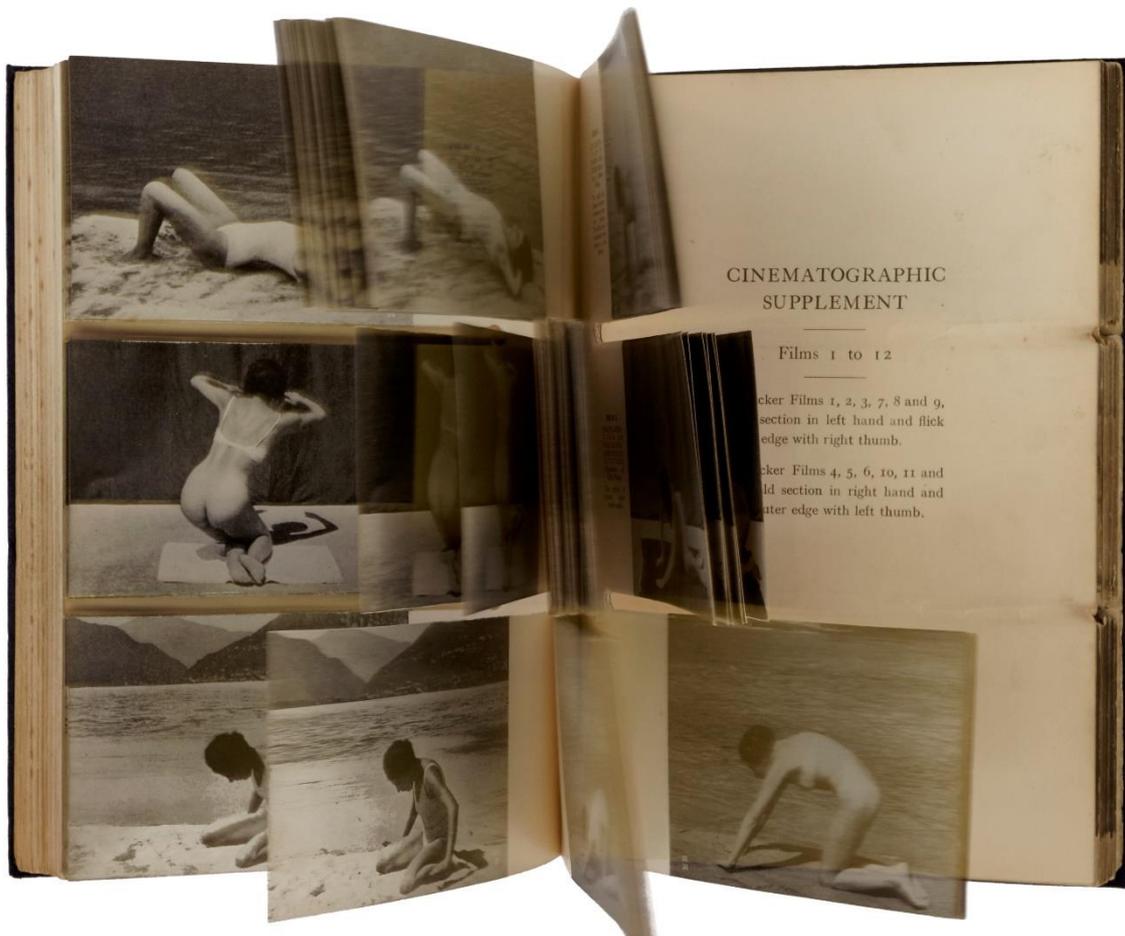
Rouillard's pleading, which aimed to prove that ectopic testes are not a cause of impotence, deals extensively with the function of testicles, according both to philosophers' doctrines and anatomists' observations. His speech is always very direct and sometimes technical, sharpened

by the clever use of occasional licentious Latin and Greek verses, without ever falling into the ridiculous.

The plea gained Rouillard great popularity, especially in the field of annulments, and he was later required to assist various husbands whose wives accused them of impotence.

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, vol. 12, pp. 386-392; Gay, I, p. 469/470 ('autrefois regardé comme un des chefs-d'oeuvre du genre ... L'édition de 1603 et les suivantes sont les plus complètes et, sous ce rapport, sont préférables aux premières'); Hahn, Dumaître and Samion-Contet, *Histoire de la médecine et du livre médical*, p. 251; Sue, *Anecdotes historiques, littéraires et critiques sur la médecine*, pp. 121-122 ('L'édition faite à Paris en 1604 est beaucoup plus ample et meilleure que la première').

THRUST YOUR WAY TO A BETTER SEX LIFE



59. VAN DE VELDE, Theodoor Hendrik. Sex efficiency through exercises: special physical culture for women. London, William Heinemann, 1933.

8vo, pp. xvii, [1], 163, [1]; with 54 full page photographic illustrations on 34 plates and 12 'cinematographic' films made of 480 images on 240 flicker cards at the end; a fine copy, bound in the original blue publisher's cloth, lettered gilt on upper cover and spine. **£850**

First edition of a revolutionary guidebook of pelvic exercises for women, extensively illustrated with a series of flip books bound at the end, providing women not only with a ‘key to complete erotic satisfaction’, but also teaching them how to enhance the chances of successful fecundation, train during pregnancy, and restore ‘genital efficiency’ after child-birth by training pelvic and abdominal muscles, with a supplement dedicated to a series of exercises and treatments to preserve the breasts after lactation.

‘It aims at providing a guide for women and those who help them (whether as doctors, midwives, nurses and gymnastic instructresses) in the full evolution and utilisation of the feminine sexual capacities and faculties. These capacities and faculties are generally quite inadequate in practice; they should include both appropriately active participation in the act of sexual congress and appropriate voluntary muscular action which assists the act of birth’.

‘Thus, not only will the physical intimacy of marriage be much enhanced for both partners, but the maternal functions of woman – gestation and birth – will be relieved of much pain and fear’.

‘These exercises are means to an end. And this end and aim is the recognition of the dignity and value of sex, its value mentally and emotionally as well as physically’. (Preface, p. v/vi).

‘*Sex efficiency through exercises* is one of the most unusual books relating to sex in the Wellcome Library. Its “cinematographic supplement” provides flipbooks of specialised exercises forming a “complete system of pelvic gymnastics”, designed to allow women to undertake “appropriately active participation in the act of sexual congress” (Wellcome Library entry).

The Dutch gynaecologist Theodoor Hendrik van de Velde (1873–1937) was author of various treatises on the physiology and psychology of sex. His first major work, *Het volkomen huwelijk* (1926), advocating knowledge of sensuality in erotic life, was a worldwide success; its English translation, *Ideal Marriage: Its Physiology and Technique* was reprinted 46 times, and the German translation 42 times (despite –or thanks to– being placed on the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*).

WOMEN’S HEALTH

60. [WOMEN’S HEALTH AND ABORTION PROJECT.] A small archive of informative material mailed to a Boston activist, in the original envelope with the logo of the association and the ‘Woman power’ symbol, stamped ‘New York, 22 March 1972’.

£350

‘The Women’s Health and Abortion Project, is a non-profit corporation in the State of New York which grew out of the challenge to the constitutionality of the former New York abortion statute. Amongst the purposes of the project is to counsel, and provide information to women concerning family planning and abortion without fee. Since the liberalized New York abortion law went into effect on July 1, 1970, the Project has counselled thousands of desperate women from across the country who came to New York seeking abortions.

The Women's Health and Abortion Project therefore has particular concern for and understanding of the problems of women in need of abortion and is particularly concerned with the infringement of women's rights by laws such as those of Georgia and Texas restricting the availability of abortion to women' (Dawn Keetley, *Public women, public words: a documentary history of American Feminism*, Vol. 3, pp. 216/217).



The archive includes:

Family planning and gyn patients. N.d., (215 x 280 mm) pp. 5, mimeograph stapled, with instructions for clinic staff, tailored to Boston.

Protocol and responsibilities - obstetrical service. April 1971. (215 x 280 mm) pp. 8, mimeograph stapled.

Five leaflets (215 x 280 mm) on contraception (*Are you on the Pill?* Canada, Birth control handbook, 1971; *Women and contraceptives.* New York, Women's Health and Abortion Project, n.d.), abortion (*Abortions in New York City 1970-1971.* New York, Women's Health and Abortion Project, 1971), and inequalities in the medical system (*Women and health care.* New York, Women's Health and Abortion Project, 1969; *Know your hospital.* N.d.).

A short reading list for women who want to talk to each other about their bodies and their health. New York, Women's Health and Abortion Project, 1971. (215 x 280 mm) pp. 4, stapled.

Health Policy Advisory Center bulletin. March 1970. (180 x 280 mm) pp. 14, stapled.

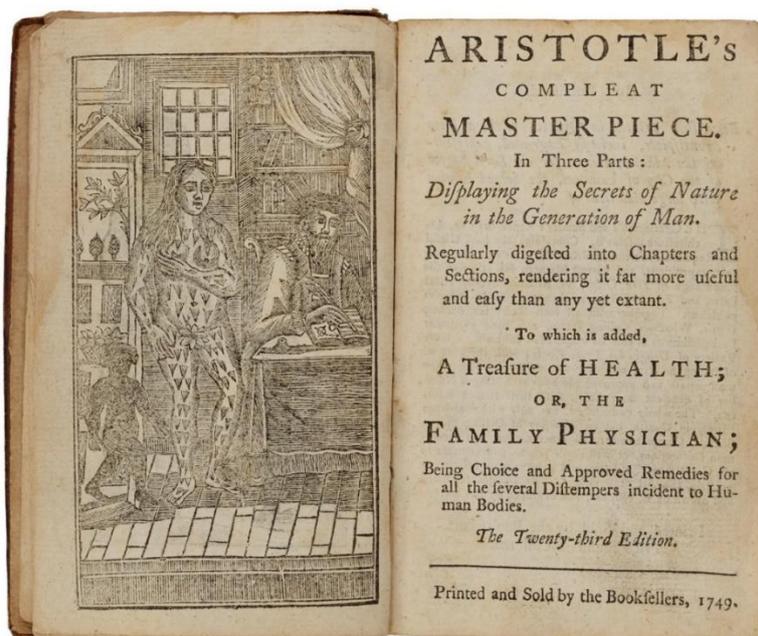
Not in OCLC. See: Elizabeth Fishel, *A liberated mind in a healthy body*, in *New York Magazine*, 20 December 1971, pp. 108/109.

ARISTOTLE'S MASTERPIECE

61. WORKS OF ARISTOTLE COMPLEAT (THE). In four Parts. (Illustrated with many Cuts,) viz. I. The Master-Piece. II. Compleat Midwife. III. The Problems. IV. The Legacy. Done upon finer Paper, and more correctly and neatly executed than any Edition ever done before. *London, all the Booksellers in Great-Britain and Ireland, [1750?].*

Four parts, 12mo, bound together with a collective title-page: pp. [2], cropped at foot with loss of price statement; *Masterpiece* pp. 144, including a woodcut frontispiece (with images on both sides), and several further woodcut illustrations; *Midwife* pp. [4], iv, 156, [4], including a woodcut frontispiece, and with a folding woodcut of a child in the womb, with letterpress explanation; *Problems* pp. [4], 152, including a woodcut frontispiece; *Legacy* pp. [8], 112, including a woodcut frontispiece; some slight browning to *Problems*, else very good copies, bound together in contemporary sheep, spine gilt, chipped at head and foot, front joint cracked but cords sound. **£1350**

A nonce-edition of four popular pseudo-Aristotelian manuals on procreation, gestation and childbirth, texts issued together throughout the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, occasionally with a collective title-page as here.



Aristotle's Compleat Masterpiece (here in its 'twenty-third edition', 1749), was the most influential of these texts, the first sex manual in English when it first appeared in 1684; it also includes a section on 'monstrous births' – witness the frontispiece and the woodcuts on pp. 92-95. *Aristotle's Last Legacy* ('Printed for R. Ware [etc] ... 1749'), which first appeared in around 1720, was in effect a digest of the *Masterpiece*. *Aristotle's Compleat and experienc'd*

Midwife (first 1700, here in a 'tenth edition', undated) was apparently 'translated' (*i.e.* edited) by the self-trained popular empiric William Salmon, a prolific author of domestic medical treatises; some of the text is drawn from Nicholas Culpeper. The *Book of Problems* ('Twenty fifth edition', undated) was a medieval compilation of questions and answers on natural history, with only a few devoted to reproduction; to the 'problems' of 'Aristotle' are added those of Marcantonio Zimara and Alexander of Aphrodisias.

These texts were all frequently reprinted, but all printings are uncommon, and some have no doubt vanished entirely; surviving copies tend to be in mediocre condition at best. Of the present nonce-edition ESTC shows four copies: British Library, Glasgow; Columbia University Medical Library, and Library Company of Philadelphia.

GASTRONOMY



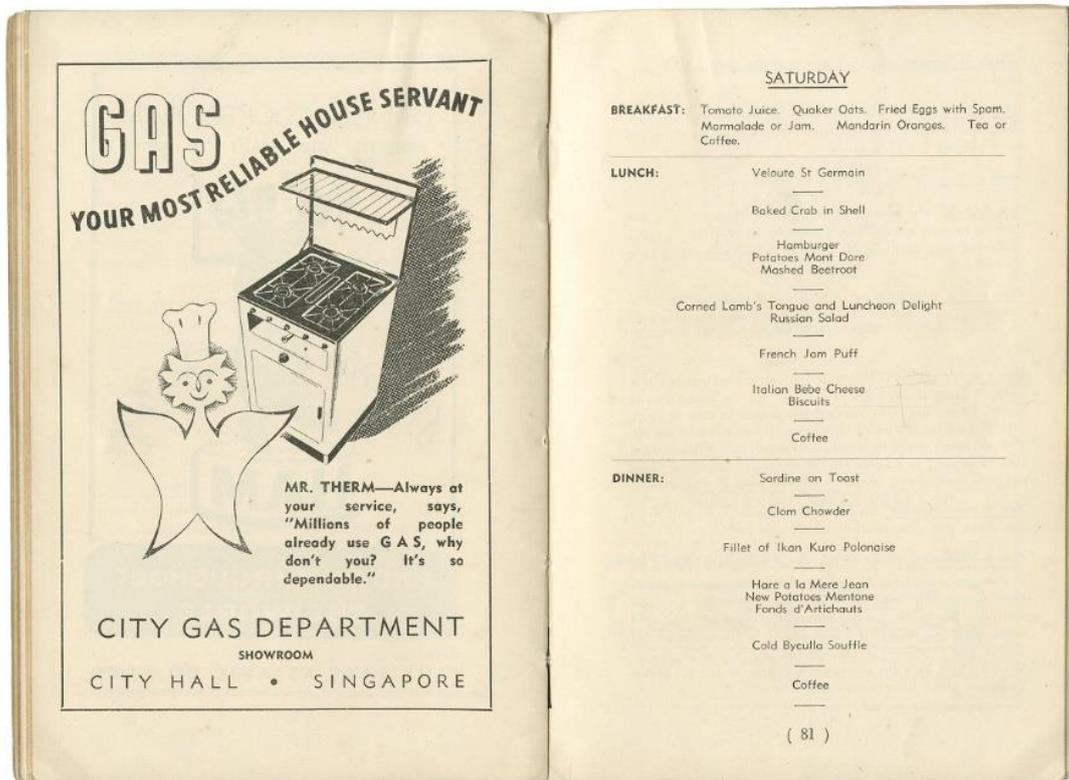
A FRIEND IN NEED
ENGLISH-TAMIL COOKERY BOOK



No. 89

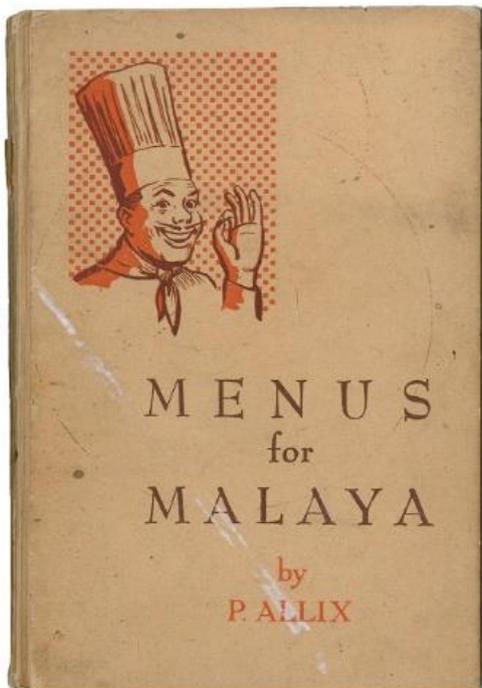
I. R. WARREN

MALAYAN RECIPES FOR THE BRITISH EXPATS IN SINGAPORE



62. ALLIX, P. Menus for Malaya. Singapore, Malaya Publishing House Ltd, [1953].

8vo, pp. [ii], 125, [1]; a fine copy bound in the original illustrated boards, front cover slightly soiled; ownership inscription 'Goodsir' and stamp of the Caxton Press Ltd, Kuala Lumpur, to first page. £400



First and only edition of a rare colonial cookbook containing a variety of recipes and menus 'more in European style, but also in the tradition of Malaya', which provides a valuable insight into the project of British colonial identity making, right towards the end of the British Empire.

'The inspiration for the volume was the headaches caused to housewives, hotel chefs, boarding house manageresses, club caterers, and others having to think out daily menus. Allix reveals culinary ideologies of the time, such as paying attention to what was "popularly considered to be the correct amounts of vitamins and proteins and minerals"' (even if the recipes for local dishes, such as *nasi goreng*, are very loose interpretations of traditional dishes, often including far more protein than the original dishes did, in the typical colonial style).

‘The book is filled with advertisements [one facing each page of text], many of which cannot be found elsewhere, and these, too, provide an insight into life in Malaya’.

(All quotes from: Nicole Tarulevicz, *Eating Her Curries and Kway: A Cultural History of Food in Singapore*, pp. 94-98.)

The book is very rare: OCLC records only 3 copies, at the British Library, National Library of Malaysia and National Library of Singapore.

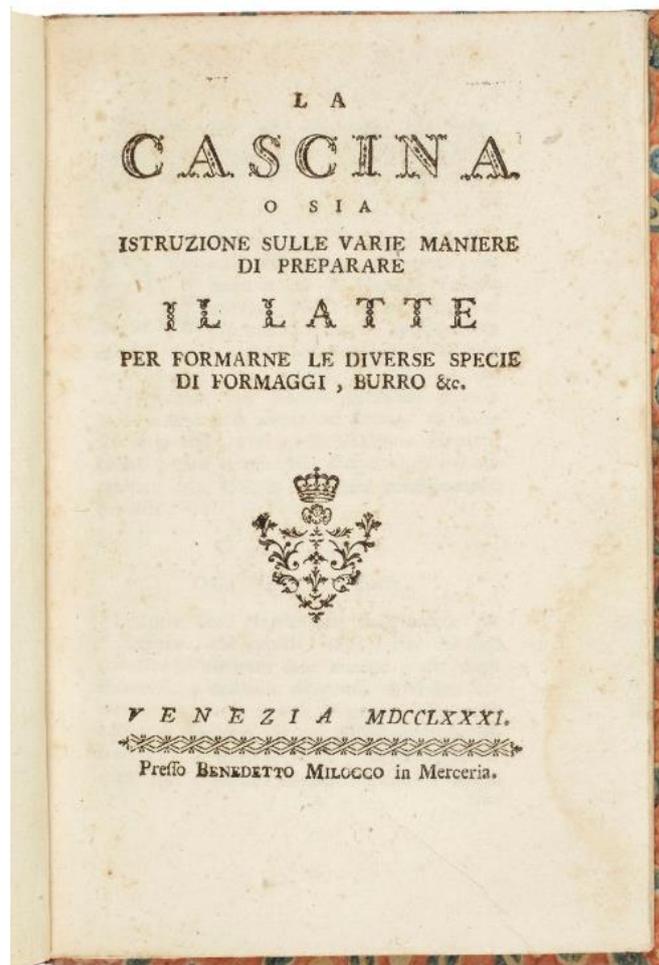
THE FIRST ITALIAN MANUAL ON DAIRY PRODUCTION

63. [ANON.] *La Cascina o sia istruzione sulle varie maniere di preparare il latte per formarne le diverse specie di formaggi, burro etc. Venezia, Benedetto Milocco, 1781.*

8vo, pp. 79, [1], 1 folding plate showing tools for milk processing; some light scattered spotting, but a very good copy bound in later decorative boards. **£1300**

First edition, very rare, of what is considered the first Italian manual entirely dedicated to dairy production. The anonymous author deals with the qualities of milk, particularly cow’s, when and how to milk cows, how to make cream, butter, rennet and cheese (soft cheese in particular).

No copies recorded outside Italy. Lastrì, *Biblioteca Georgica*, p. 71; Re, II, p. 94; Westbury, 41.



THE WEISSBIER BROYHAN

64. BARING, Daniel Eberhard. Kurze historische und physicalische Nachricht von dem in Hannover zuerst erfundenen Getränk Broihan, wobei zugleich von desselben Erfinder Nachricht gegeben wird, auch verschiedene zum Bierbrauen diensame Anmerkungen angebracht ... *Hanover, Johann Christoph Richter, 1750.*

[bound with:]

BARING, Daniel Eberhard. Neue Nachrichten und Zusätze zu der Historischen u. Physicalischen Nachricht von dem in Hannover zuerst erfundenen Weissbier, Broihan genannt, mit beigefügt. historischen Anm. *Hanover, Johann Christoph Richter, 1751.*

2 works in 1 vol., 4to, pp. [x], 45, [1]; 20; lower margin of first title shaved, but very good copies in recent wrappers. **£550**



First and only editions of an account of the invention and history of the Weissbier Broyhan of Hanover and of its 1751 supplement with additions and recent discoveries. The Broyhan white beer, made from wheat, was first brewed in 1526 by Conrad Broihan as an attempt to copy the Hamburg white beer, which was first noted in a decree of 1410. The Broyhan was light in colour, and was given an enthusiastic reception by the public.

The historian and librarian Daniel Eberhard Baring (1690–1753) attributes the beer's greatness to the softness of the water of the River Leine which also makes it healthier. He lists the ingredients as pure water, wheat or barley, and hops, and stresses the importance of the quality of all three. He also sets out the brewing legislation in force in Hanover, which applied both to brewers and to vendors of beer.

Outside Germany, OCLC records no copies of the *Neue Nachrichten* and only 3 copies of the first work, at the British Library, National Library of Sweden and University of Strasbourg. Not in Bitting or Vicaire.

FOOD AND SEX

65. [BAUDRICOURT, LE SIRE DE] [ROMPINI, Omero, *translator?*]. La cucina dell'amore. Manuale culinario afrodisiaco per gli adulti dei due sessi. *Florence, Casa editrice Frascogna, 1910.*

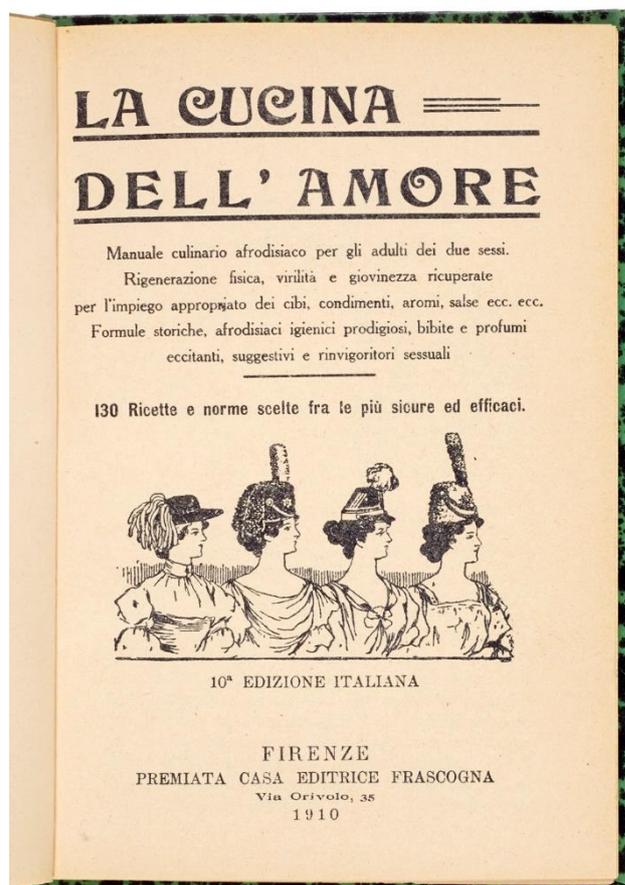
8vo, pp. [ii, blanks], 135, [1]; a few woodcut illustrations in the text; a fine copy, printed on pink paper, bound in contemporary marbled boards. **£750**

First Italian translation (the mention of 10th edition on the title page is false), **extremely rare** (only 1 copy recorded worldwide, at the Biblioteca Centrale Nazionale, Florence), **and in part original**, of Le Sire de Baudricourt's *Le manuel culinaire aphrodisiaque*, a collection of aphrodisiac recipes.

The book's introduction promises readers that certain combinations of spices, condiments, and sauces, prepared according to special historical formulae, possess the power of physical regeneration: endowing the diner with renewed virility and youth. These dishes have – unsurprisingly – an especially restorative effect on the libido. Baudricourt is eloquent in his descriptions of the prodigious aphrodisiacs, exciting scents, and suggestive tastes contained in his book. His descriptions of the 130 recipes are perhaps almost as arousing as the meals themselves.

A second edition was published in 1926 (Catania, Tirelli) with Omero Rompini indicated as author on the title page; according to some (Biblioteca gastronomica Accademia Barilla) this was a pseudonym of Romeo Prampolini, a Sicilian book seller and publisher, but this attribution appears unlikely as Prampolini was only just born in 1910.

This edition unknown to all bibliographies consulted.



REVAMPING MEDIEVAL DIETETICS

66. BENZI, Ugo. Regole della sanità et della natura de cibi ... arricchita d'un trattato nuovo della ebbrietà et dell' abuso del Tabaco. *Turin, heirs of Giovanni Domenico Tarino, 1618.*

16mo, pp. [xxxii], 850 (i.e. 800); engraved device to title, initials, head- and tail-pieces; very occasional light marginal marks and stains, some loss to title due to worming (affecting a few words and device) and corrosion from old ink stamps to verso, old paper repair at title foot (signature visible beneath), old ink stamp to p. [vi] causing staining to adjacent pages, some worming to last five leaves touching a few words; otherwise a very good copy in contemporary vellum, title inked to spine and bottom edge; a little staining and wear to corners, and some worming to endpapers; old ownership inscription to front pastedown ('libro ad uso di fra Modesto'), old ecclesiastical ink stamps lettered 'S. M. G.'; a very attractive volume. **£2500**

Scarce first edition of the vernacular works of the medieval Spanish physician Ugo Benzi (1376-1439) with commentary by the Turinese doctor Giovanni Lodovico Bertaldi (d. 1625), an extraordinary witness to their enduring popularity into the seventeenth century. Benzi's Italian writings were first published in Milan in 1481 and their re-emergence in Turin in 1618, and again in 1620, is described by Lockwood as their 'final outburst of glory'. 'Ugo's three vernacular works were compendia of Galenic dietary, simple and intelligible to the layman. Their revival in the seventeenth century indicates that ordinary medical practice lagged at least a century behind the development of scientific theory' (Lockwood p. 392).

Following discussion of air, exercise, sleep, and eating, the bulk of the work details the properties and qualities of various foods and drinks, arranged more or less alphabetically, running up to 'vino'. The 'passions' of the mind (including love, anger, fear, and sadness) and drunkenness and the abuse of tobacco are then considered, and the work ends with Benzi's advice on keeping one's body in shape, so that it is neither too fat nor too thin.

NLM/Krivatsy 1102. See D.P. Lockwood, *Ugo Benzi* (Chicago, 1951). COPAC records 2 copies (Leeds and Liverpool); OCLC has only 4 copies in North America (Harvard, McGill, New York Academy of Medicine, and National Library of Medicine).



WARNINGS TO WILD MUSHROOM PICKERS

67. BONATO, Giuseppe Antonio, Angelo DALLA DECIMA, and Valeriano Luigi BRERA. Avvertimenti al popolo sull'uso de' funghi. *N.d. (but Padua, 1815).*

4to, pp. 16; light marginal dampstaining, otherwise a very good copy in later *carta rustica*; book label of Lord Westbury to front pastedown. **£150**

Very rare pamphlet containing a series of warnings to wild mushroom pickers, with indications on how to distinguish edible from poisonous mushrooms, how to cook them, symptoms and signs of a mushroom poisoning, and emergency remedies in case of accidental poisoning.

We have been unable to trace any copies in the UK or US.

Nuovi saggi della Imperiale Regia Accademia di Scienze Lettere ed Arti in Vicenza, vol. V, p. L; *Bibliografia micologica*, 217; not in Re, Pritzel, Moretti or Schliemann.

ALIMENTARY A TO Z

68. [BRIAND]. Dictionnaire des alimens, vins et liqueurs, leurs qualités, leurs effets, relativement aux différens ages, et aux différens tempéramens, avec la maniere de les apprêter, ancienne et moderne, suivant la méthode des plus habiles chefs-d'office et chefs de cuisine, de la cour et de la ville ... *Paris, Gissey and Bordelet, 1750.*

3 vols, 12mo, pp. xvi, xxviii, 538, [2]; [iv], 576; [iv], 559, [1]; half-titles; minor spotting and occasional light browning, but a very good copy in full mottled calf, spines richly gilt in compartments with twin lettering-pieces, red edges, marbled endpapers; upper joint of vol. 1 cracked but holding, worn at extremities; armorial bookplate of the marchese di Salza and book label of Westbury to front pastedowns and armorial bookplate with motto 'Comme je fus' to rear pastedowns (see below). **£650**

First edition of this comprehensive culinary A to Z describing the nature, use and properties of foods and drinks from a medical point of view and providing a host of recipes for the chef, of use to every budget and taste and aimed at 'ceux qui consultent autant leur santé que leur goût'. 'Une alimentation réfléchie, diversifiée, adaptée à la nécessité et à l'état social' (*Livres en bouche*, BnF 2002). Vicaire attributes authorship to M. Briand.

Provenance: from the library of Domenico (d. 1791) and Francesco Maria Berio (1765-1820), marchese di Salza; subsequently acquired by the politician William Ward, 3rd Viscount Dudley and Ward (1750-1823) and later in the library of Richard Bethell, 4th Baron Westbury (1914-61), author of *With gusto and relish* and a *Handlist of Italian cookery books*.

Bitting, p. 59; Cagle 96; Simon BG 250; Vicaire p. 276.

THE FIRST EDITION TO INCLUDE BERCHOUX'S POEM 'LA GASTRONOMIE'

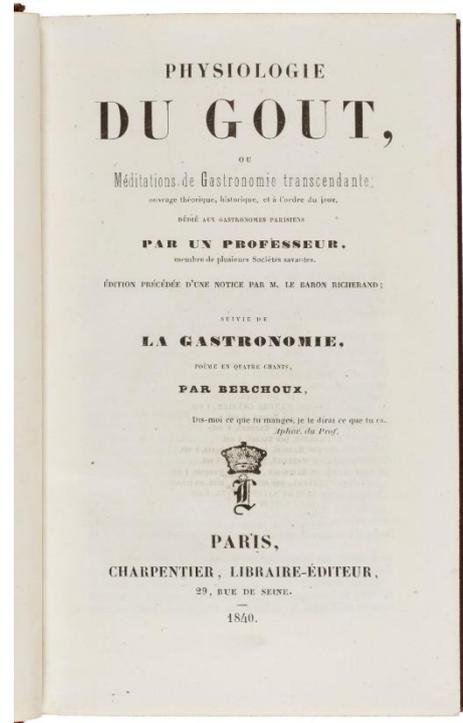
69. [BRILLAT-SAVARIN, Jean Anthelme.] *La physiologie du goût, ou Méditations de gastronomie transcendante; ouvrage théorique, historique, et à l'ordre du jour ... Édition précédée d'une notice par M. le baron Richerand; suivie de La gastronomie, poème en quatre chants par Berchoux. Paris, Fournier et Cie for Charpentier, 1840.*

12mo in 6s, pp. [iv], 455, [1 blank]; a few light spots; contemporary British calf-backed cloth, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, Lovelace supralibros in blind on upper board, grey endpapers, all edges speckled red; extremities a little rubbed, corners lightly bumped, slight surface cracking on joints, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: William King-Noel, 1st Earl of Lovelace (1805-1893, armorial inkstamps on half-title and final blank, supralibros, cipher inkstamp on title, Ben Damph Forest Library inkstamp with manuscript shelfmarks on front free endpaper, dating from 1887 or later). **£300**

First edition thus, with Berchoux's poem. First published in 1825 (but dated '1826') Brillat-Savarin's *Physiologie du goût* soon established its place in the pantheon of nineteenth-century works on gastronomy, through numerous editions, and it has retained its popularity and place to the present day. This edition was published some fifteen years after the first, and includes Richerand's biography of the author (which was first published in 1839) and was the first to include Berchoux's 'La gastronomie' (1801; pp. 377-416), followed by notes on pp. 417-457, Bavius' 'Lettre critique, politique, morale et philosophique à l'auteur du poème de la gastronomie' (pp. 438-442), and Berchoux's 'Réponse' (pp. 442-445).

This copy was previously in the library of the scientist William Noel-King FRS, first Earl of Lovelace and husband of the mathematician and pioneer of computing (Augusta) Ada Lovelace, Byron's only legitimate daughter.

Vicaire cols 117-118.



OLIVES AND OLIVE OIL

70. CAPPONI, Domenico. *Della Fabbricazione degli olii d'uliva. Genova, Tipografia del R. Istituto Sordo-Muti, 1871.*

[bound with:]

CAPPI, Giulio. *La coltivazione dell'olivo e l'estrazione dell'olio nelle provincie oleifere italiane poste a confronto con i metodi piu' razionali e moderni ... Illustrata con disegni delle machine più perfette. San Remo, Tipografia Sociale Ligure, 1875.*

Together two works in one vol., 8vo, pp. 34, [2, blank]; 336, with six lithographic plates, containing twelve figures; half-title to the first work rather browned and the lower corners a

little creased; one leaf with lower blank corner torn away; occasional staining, but good copies, bound in contemporary calf-backed marbled boards. £775

First editions of two rare works on olive growing and the production of olive oil.

I. With his brief treatise Capponi provides a concise manual, covering all areas of olive oil production. The author was president of the agricultural assembly of San Remo.

II. Divided into three main sections, Cappi's thorough work first describes the various Italian olive-producing regions, with notes on climate, varieties of olives grown, and their characteristics and qualities. The second part describes the physiology of the plant, its history, and cultivation, with notes on terrain, propagation, and diseases; the third is on the extraction of the oil. The plates show the required equipment and machinery, including various olive presses.

I. OCLC records copies at Hagley Museum and Library, Delaware, and New York Public. II. OCLC records copies at Hagley Museum and Library, Delaware, UCLA, Berkeley, Harvard University, Botany Libraries, National Agricultural Library, New York Public Library, and Lloyd Library and Museum.

THE DUTCH CARVER



71. DE CIERLYCKE VOORSNYDINGE ALLER TAFEL-GERECHTEN; onderwijsende hoe allerhande spijzen, zo wel op de vork, als zonder dezelve, aardiglik kunnen voorgesneden, en in bequame ordre omgedient worden. *Amsterdam, Hieronymus Sweerts, op de Cingel, by Ian Roonpoorts Toren, 1664.*

Oblong small 8vo, pp. 96, with additional engraved title-page and 32 engraved plates, one folding; a splendid copy, clean and crisp, bound in contemporary Dutch vellum over boards; ownership inscription and purchase record, dated 7 May 1665, to front free endpaper.

£12,000

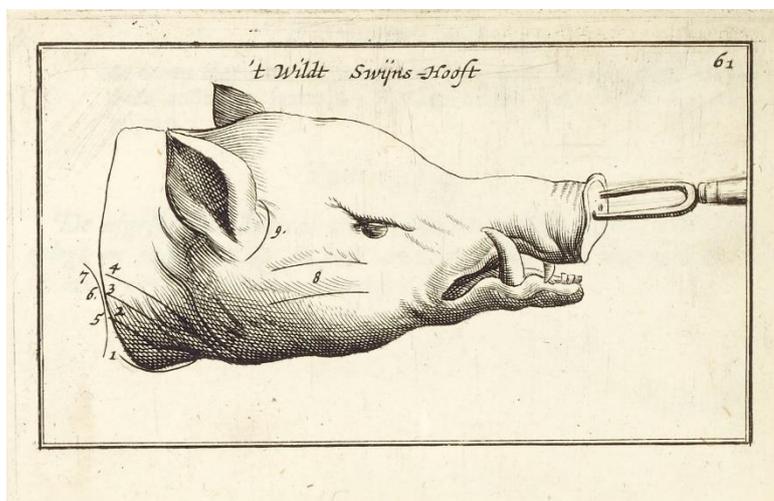
Extremely rare first edition of one of the most important carving manuals.

Sweerts, publisher, and author of the preface, stresses how necessary this book is for Holland; the Italians, French, and Germans having already been instructed in the noble art of carving. A second part, never published, is announced in the preface and at the end of the book.

Instructions and illustrations are contained for the carving of beef, veal, pork, poultry, seafood, fish, cakes, pastries, and artichokes. The engraved title shows a gentleman at the table, a carver standing beside him, cutting a fowl held on a fork. The cutting on the fork - 'in the air', as it was sometimes called - was an important feature of the art of carving, and is stressed in most works of this genre. The large folding plate depicts cutlery.



An undated edition with Sweerts' address given on the title page as Kalverstraat has to be dated 1668 or later, as according to I. H. Eeghen, in *De Amsterdamse Boekhandel*, IV, Sweerts moved to the Kalverstraat in 1668.



Crahan 33 (with illustration); *One Hundred Sixteen Uncommon Books on Food and Drink* 33 (the Crahan copy, tentatively dated '1664'); see Bitting p. 530, Lipperheide (1965) Va 14, and Vicaire 870 for the dated, 1664, edition, Cagle 1080 and *Une Affaire de Goût* 82 for the second, 1670 edition; NUC lists two copies of an undated edition, in New York Public Library, and in the New York Academy of Medicine; OCLC repeats the NYAM copy (incorrectly listed as published in 1660, but verified as undated) and adds a copy of the 1670 edition, at Indiana University.

COOKERY FOR YOUNG CHEFS

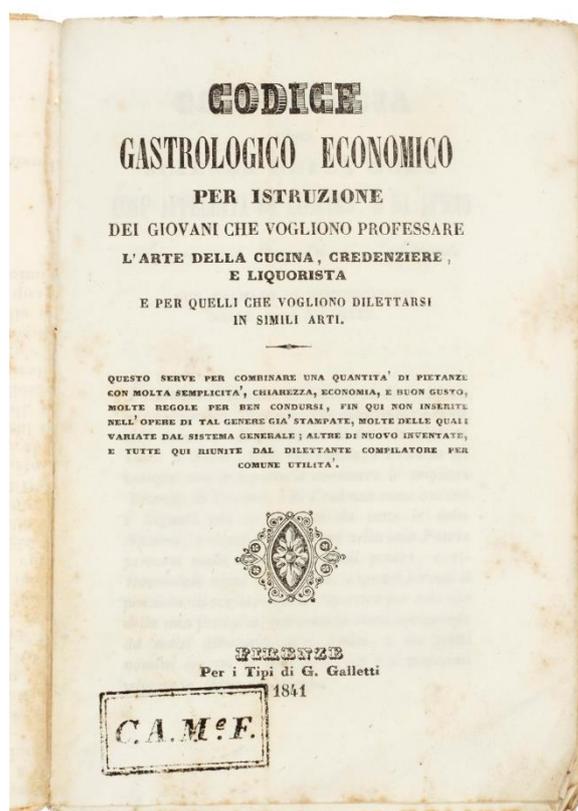
72. CODICE GASTROLOGICO ECONOMICO per istruzione dei giovani che vogliono professare l'arte della cucina, credenziere, e liquorista e per quelli che vogliono dilettarsi in simili arti. *Florence, G. Galletti, 1841.*

16mo, pp. 322, [2, blank]; a fine copy, clean and uncut, in the original pink printed wrappers, title on spine with small retouching in ink. £450

First edition, rare, of a complete vade mecum for young professional cooks and occasional hosts who want to impress their guests with delicious, simple and economical meals, and good manners.

The guide, as explained in the introduction, was initially compiled for friends and family by an anonymous amateur cook, but soon earned so much popularity that the author was 'forced' to publish it. It teaches how to combine food depending on the season, how to prepare sauces, soups, fried and boiled dishes, fish, meat, poultry, jellies, creams, desserts, and spirits, according to recipes both Italian and foreign, especially from France and Germany. The handbook also explains how to serve eggs, present various dishes, preserve vegetables, fold napkins, and prepare the table, and lists all the indispensable tools for the kitchen.

Unknown to all major bibliographies. No copies recorded on OCLC or COPAC. Only 2 copies recorded on SBN, both in Florence.



SCARCE WORKS ON MANAGING A CARDINAL'S TABLE AND COURT

73. [COLA DA BENEVENTO.] Del governo della corte d'un signore in Roma ... Aggiuntovi un memoriale per fare qualunque apparecchio si sia ... *Rome, Vincenzo Lucrino [between 1552 and 1559?].*

[and:]

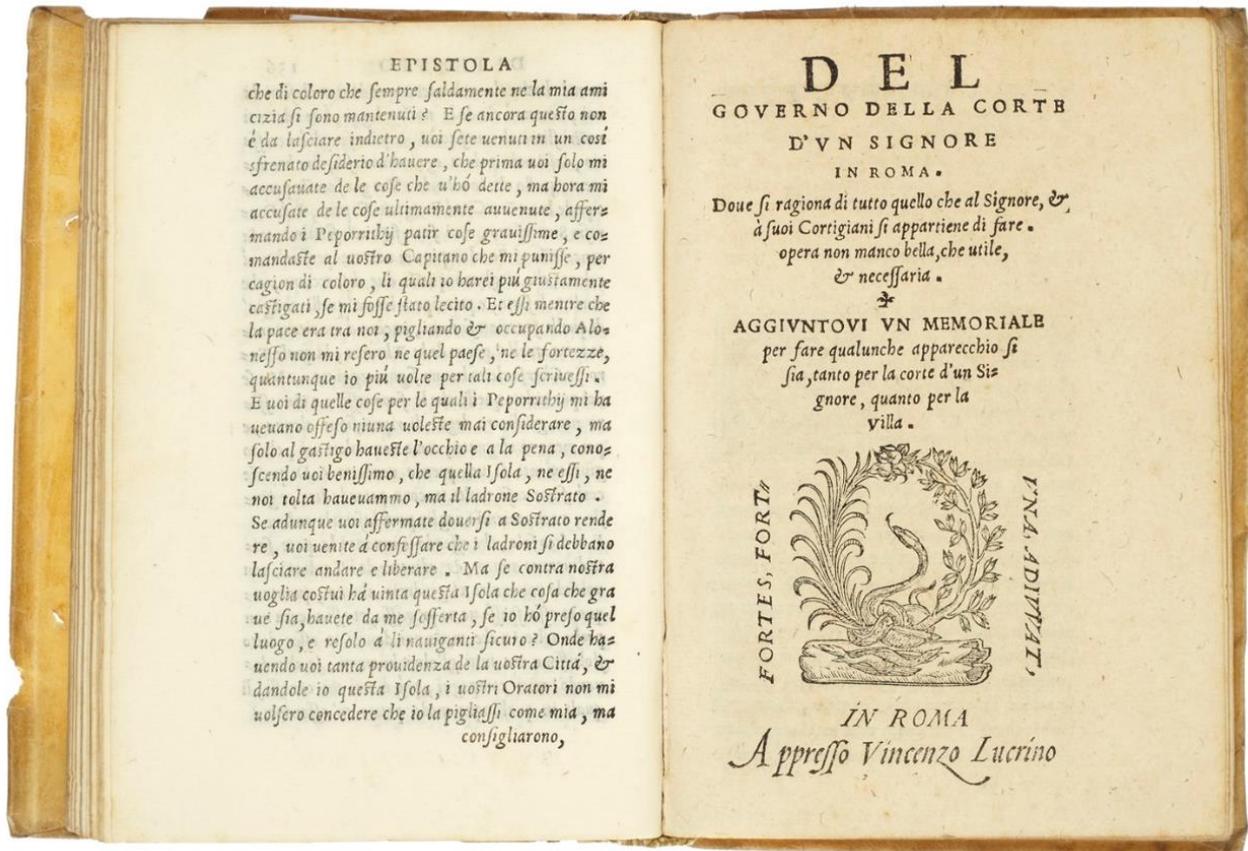
[COLA DA BENEVENTO.] Memoriale per far qualunque apparecchio generale si sia. Tanta per la corte d'un signore, quanto per la villa, o altrove ... *Rome, Vincenzo Lucrino [between 1552 and 1559?].*

[bound after:]

DEMOSTHENES (Felice FIGLIUCCI, *translator*). Le undici filippiche di Demosthene con una lettera di Filippo a gl'Atheniesi. Dichiarate in lingua Toscana per M. Felice Figliucci Senese. *Rome, Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1551.*

3 works in one vol., 8vo, ff. [iv], 140, quire S misbound with the preliminaries, printer's device to title and last page, capital spaces with guide letters; pp. 85, [3], printer's device to title,

woodcut initial; pp. 15, [1 blank], printer's device to title, woodcut initial; light creasing to upper outer corners of ff. 27-30 of first work, occasional very light marginal spotting, otherwise excellent, clean and crisp copies in contemporary limp vellum, gilt single fillet frame with corner and central fleurons to covers, title inked to spine, gauffered edges; text block detached from spine, green ties no longer present, small losses to edges of upper cover. **£7500**



A handsome volume containing the second, augmented edition of *Del governo della corte d'un signore in Roma* and the extremely rare first edition of its accompanying *Memoriale*, bound after the second edition of the first Italian translation of Demosthenes (first 1550).

Attributed to Cola da Benevento, *Del governo* was first published in Rome by Francesco Priscianese in 1543 as a guide to the provisioning, management, and personnel of a substantial Roman cardinal's court. After discussing essential supplies including bread, wine, meat, cheese, antipasti, condiments, wood, coal, candles, and hay, and the cost thereof per day, month and year, the author provides a list of the court's personnel and their salaries, including the cook, carvers, chaplains, stable hands, doctor, and washerwomen. Further information is then provided on the qualities and responsibilities of, for example, the maestro di casa, stable master, secretary, scholars (of theology, philosophy and languages), waiters, and cellarer. The *Memoriale* is a handy short guide to furniture, food and drink, culinary equipment and personnel required by the court when staying in town or in the country.

According to Barbieri, the present edition was printed by Vincenzo Lucrino (or Luchino) between 1552 and 1559, using Valerio and Luigi Dorico's press in Rome (see F. Barbieri, *Tipografi romani nel cinquecento*. Firenze, 1983, pp. 112-113, 124). The preface by Cola da

Benevento, though, is dated 1542 and this has led various bibliographies and institutions to erroneously date the work to the same year (see below).

The work was described by Dioclecio Redig de Campos as a 'curioso et rarissimo libretto ... Non conosco nessun esemplare di questo libro estremamente raro' (*La Bibliofilia*, XL, 1938, pp. 161-183).

I-II. Westbury, p. 50; B.IN.G. 495 (without the *Memoriale*; dating it 1542 and therefore considering it the first edition); COPAC records one copy only, at the Bodleian Library, which appears to be our edition, misdated 1542; only the Yale copy recorded in the US on OCLC, again misdated 1542. Only two copies of the 1543 edition are recorded on OCLC outside of Italy, at the Bibliothèque nationale and Harvard.

A CULINARY TOUR DE FRANCE



74. CURNONSKY [pseudonym for Maurice Edmond SAILLAND], and Marcel ROUFF.

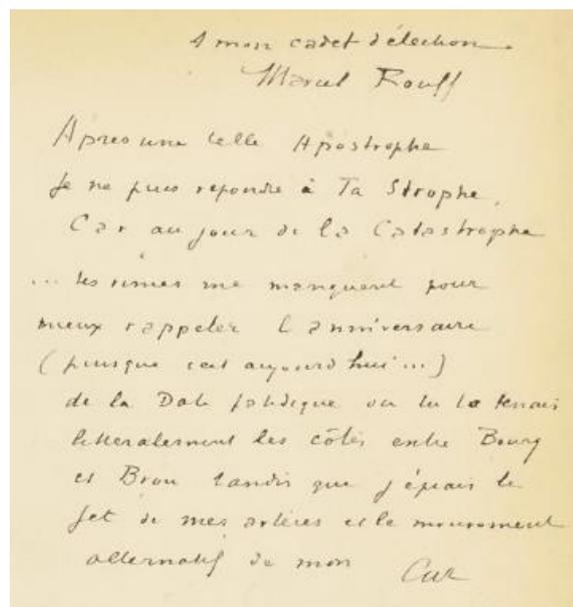
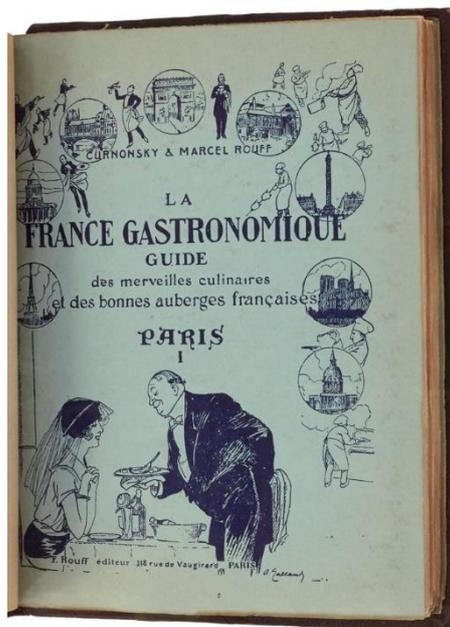
La France gastronomique, guide des merveilles culinaires et des bonnes auberges françaises. Paris, F. Rouff, 1921-1928.

27 vols, small 4to, with numerous illustrations and vignettes in the text; six of the volumes a little browned; one volume largely unopened; a very good, complete set in contemporary French maroon half-morocco over marbled boards, marbled endpapers; the first ten volumes in the *de-luxe* edition on better paper, limited to 50 copies, and entirely uncut (therefore a little larger than the rest of the set); all original illustrated wrappers bound in; the bindings occasionally a little rubbed, the first volume on Paris with wear to head of spine; 18 of the volumes with (sometimes extensive) presentation inscriptions by Curnonsky to his collaborator, Marcel Rouff. **£12,500**

A very rare complete set, and the finest possible presentation copy, of Curnonsky and Rouff's *La France gastronomique*.

Carried out in the spirit of Brillat-Savarin, this culinary *tour de France* by the gastrosophic duo provides detailed information on regional cuisine, dishes, and local ingredients. Together with his friend, Marcel Rouff (1887-1936, author of *La vie et la passion de Dodin-Bouffant, gourmet*, 1924, a rare gastronomic novel), Curnonsky (1872-1956) tirelessly travelled France searching for culinary experiences, surprises and hidden gastronomic treasures, in hotels, *auberges*, and restaurants. Written in a jovial style, full of anecdotes and loving observations on regional foodstuffs, wine, cider, spirits, culinary customs, recipes and gastronomic highlights, *La France gastronomique* set an example for gastronomic guidebooks of the time. A journalist turned gastronomic critic, Curnonsky was elected *Prince des gastronomes* by the culinary magazine *Le bon gîte et la bonne table* in 1927. He founded the *Académie des gastronomes* the following year, thus realizing the wish of Brillat-Savarin.

La France gastronomique covers the following regions: Périgord, Anjou, Normandy, Bresse (with Bugey and Pays de Gex), Alsace, Paris (2 volumes), Touraine, Béarn, Provence, Burgundy, Brittany, Savoy, Bordeaux (with Bordelais and Landes), the surroundings of Paris (2 volumes), Aunis (with Saintonge and Angoumois), Poitou (with Vendée), Lyon and the Lyonnais (in two volumes), Maine (with Perche), Nivernais (with Bourbonnais), Franche-Comté, Orléanais, Vivarais, (with Rouergue, and Gévaudan), Roussillon (with Comté de Foix), and Dauphiné.

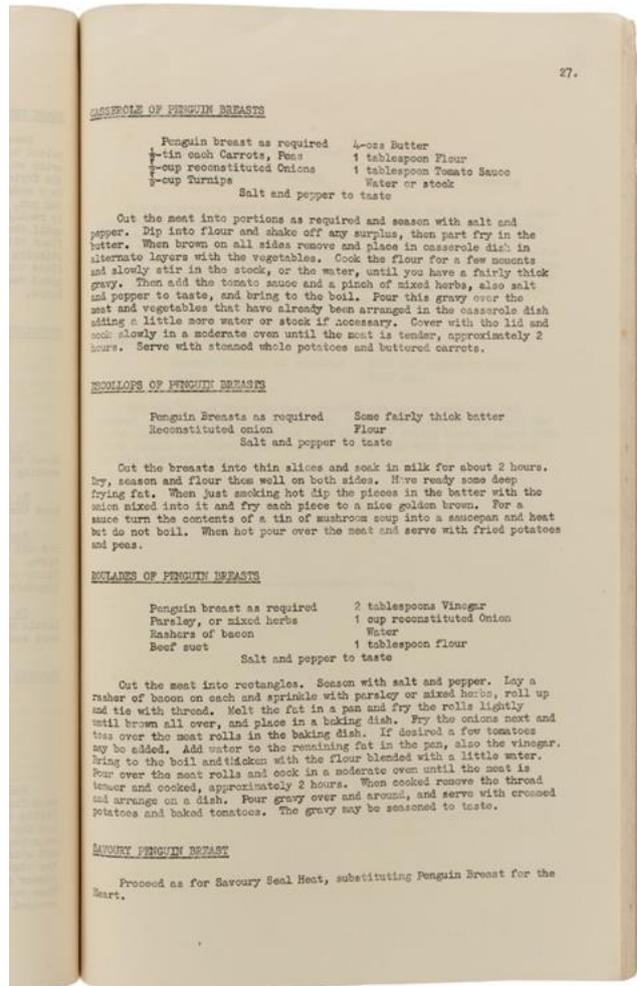
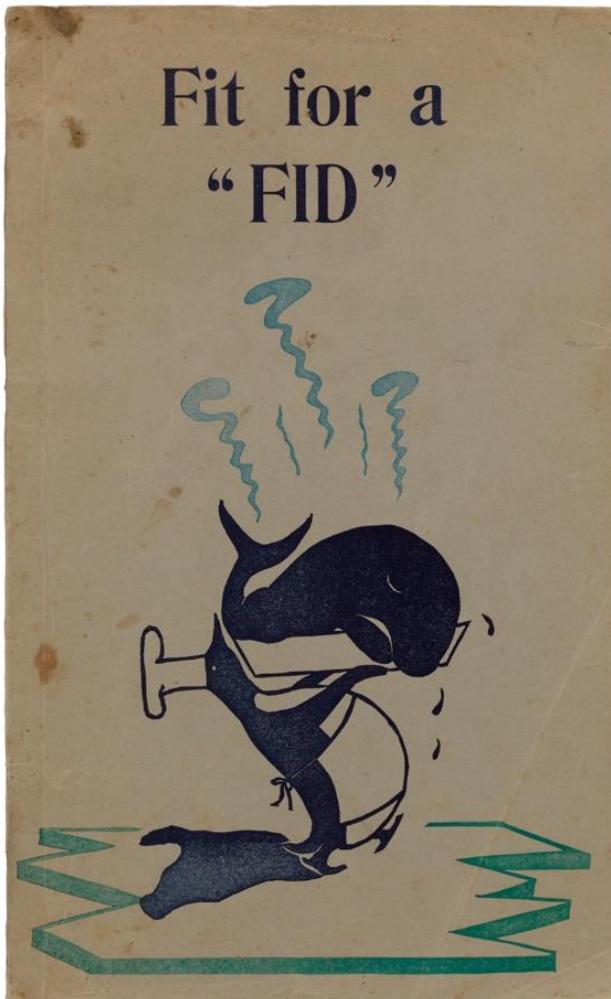


Provenance: 18 of the volumes are inscribed by Curnonsky to his co-gourmet Rouff, frequently humorously, such as the volume on Périgord: ‘A Marcel Rouff en communion d’ecstases gastronomiques Son aîné doublé d’une vieille vache aph(ec)t(u)euse’ or that on Burgundy: ‘A mon cadet Marcel Rouff Qui sut montrer en Bourgogne qu’une grande âme est toujours maîtresse du corps qu’elle anime (comme disait un Bourgeois cléricale mais qui parlait français)’, and that on Bresse: ‘A mon cher vieux Commensal (comme un cochon!) en souvenir des joies culinaires inoubliables savourées en Bresse et de notre double cure/ nonsky’.

A complete set consists of 27 volumes, not 28 as is sometimes stated. A planned 28th, on Quercy, was never published. There is only one documented complete set as ours, at the Bibliothèque nationale.

See Bitting p. 110 (21 volumes only, now in the Library of Congress); not a single volume is listed in Cagle, or the Simon catalogues. NUC has one single entry on the series, not specifying the number of volumes; OCLC lists single volumes or fractions of the series only, and the majority in microfilm copies.

PENGUIN ESCALOPE AND SEAL BRAIN OMLETTE



75. CUTLAND, Gerald T. *Fit for a "FID": or how to keep a fat explorer in prime condition. Argentine Islands, Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey, [1957].*

Folio, ll. 49, [2, blanks]; mimeograph print, on one side only; a very good, clean copy, stapled in the original wrappers with lithographed illustration of a penguin chef carrying a cooked whale to upper cover, very lightly soiled and creased at edges, small repairs to spine; inscribed by the author to title 'Without the compliments of the author!'; two manuscript additions, possibly authorial, on p. 2 ('What this book is about') and Epilogue. **£2000**

First edition of the most famous Antarctic cookery book, by Gerald Cutland, general assistant and cook on the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey from 1956 to 1957, mostly spent at Base F.

‘Cutland was a FID, the nickname given to members of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey (FIDS), Britain’s Antarctic agency from the end of World War II to 1962 [when it was renamed British Antarctic Survey]. Cutland wrote with humour and full sympathy for his desperate readership, creating hearty, simple recipes that his fellow travellers could follow’ (Jason C. Anthony, *Hoosh: Roast Penguin, Scurvy Day, and Other Stories of Antarctic Cuisine*, p. 118).

Modelled closely on a contemporary cookbook that a colleague had with him – *Fit for a Bishop; or, how to keep a fat priest in prime condition* by Stephen Lister – *Fit for a “FID”* offers a series of recipes for cakes and pastries, soups, tinned meats and fish, but it is with the properly Antarctic game that Cutland gives his best and provides the most original recipes.

‘Cutland reserved a special place in his heart – and book – for seal brains, “one of the delicacies and luxuries of the Antarctic.” [...] His recipes are very simple – Fried Seal Brains, Seal Brains au Gratin, Brain Fritters, Seal Brain Omelette, and Savoury Seal Brains on Toast – each using no more than half a dozen ingredients’ (*ibid.*, p. 120).

Another of Cutland’s favourites are shags, otherwise known as cormorants, large, meaty birds the strong flavour of which might be fixed by hanging them up for two weeks before preparing them and by the use of beef suet. Recipes include Roast Shag, Shag Maryland, Spanish Paella with Shag, Jugged Shag, and Savoury Hot Pot with Shag.

Cutland was not too keen on Penguins, due to their strong smell and flavour, but mainly their cuteness: ‘when cooking Penguin, I have an awful feeling inside of me that I am cooking little men who are just that little too curious and stupid.’ Despite this preamble, Cutland offers a series of penguin recipes, similar to the ones for shags and seals, including penguin breast which might be roasted, braised, fried, prepared as escallops or put into casserole.

The book is very rare, with only one copy recorded on OCLC, at the NERC – British Antarctic Survey Library, Cambridge; not in COPAC. See: Jason C. Anthony, *Hoosh: Roast Penguin, Scurvy Day, and Other Stories of Antarctic Cuisine*, pp. 118–122.

ABSINTHE TO ZEST

76. DALLAS, Eneas Sweetland. Kettner’s book of the table. A manual of cookery practical theoretical historical. *London, Dulau and Co., 1877.*

8vo, pp. [vi], 500, [4, blank for notes]; engraved initials; an excellent copy in half green morocco over green cloth by Leighton, spine gilt in compartments, marbled edges and endpapers; bookplate of Sherborne Library and book label of Mary Chadsey (collector of cookery books) to front pastedown, inscription of E. L. Dutton (1877) to half-title. **£180**

First edition of Dallas’s encyclopaedic and amusing manual of cookery, from Absinthe to Zest, incorporating recipes supplied by his friend Auguste Kettner, Napoleon III’s former chef, and dedicated to the author’s fellow journalist George Augustus Sala.

WINE PRODUCTION, PRESERVATION AND COMMERCE IN NORTHERN ITALY



77. DANDOLO, Vincenzo. *Enologia ovvero l'arte di fare, conservare e far viaggiare i vini del regno.* Milan, Giovanni Silvestri, 1812.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xxxv, 283; 287, with five folding engraved plates; occasional light marginal spotting, but overall a beautiful copy, uncut and unopened, in the original printed wrappers.

£1350

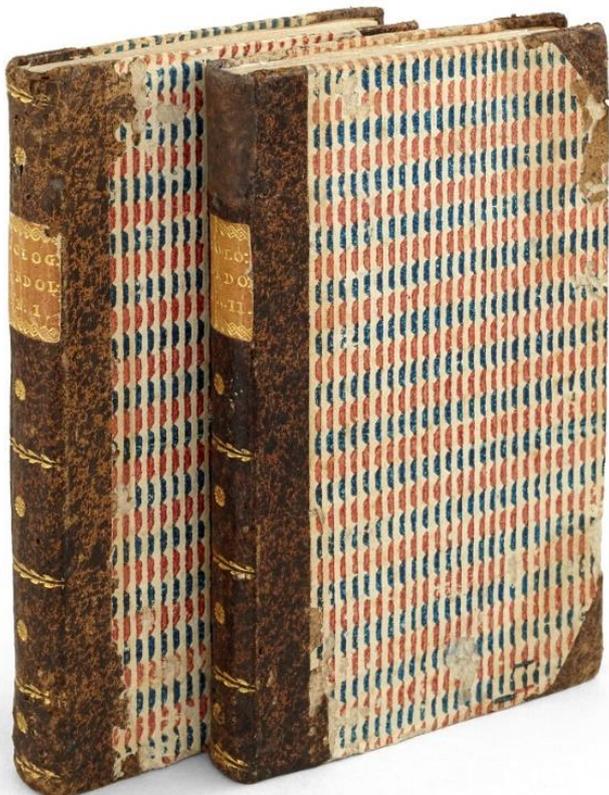
Rare first edition of a substantial description of viticulture in its entirety, including storage, transport and export. Vincenzo Dandolo (1758–1819) was one of the leading Italian agronomists of the time. He promoted the culture of the potato, introduced modern silk production into Lombardy, and wrote on wine as a chemist, well acquainted with the latest French developments. Dandolo possessed a vineyard in Varese, where he gathered practical experience for himself.

The fine engraved plates show a large wine press, tools for treating the soil, barrels and different sorts of transport containers, grafting and pruning tools, and distillation apparatus. The metal instruments could be ordered from Giuseppe Vedemari in Varese, 'at a moderate price.' The printer, Giovanni Silvestri, offered various measuring devices, a *pesamosto*, a *pesavino*, and a *pesaliquori*.

Simon, *Bibliotheca Gastronomica* 433; Westbury p. 74; this first edition not in B.IN.G.



78. DANDOLO, Vincenzo. *Enologia ovvero l'arte di fare, conservare e far viaggiare i vini del regno.* Milan, Giambattista Sonzogno, 1820.



2 vols, 8vo, pp. xxxv, [1], 283, [1]; 268, with five folding engraved plates; in volume I, pp. xxi-xxxv misbound at the end and pp. 111-112, 176-177 soiled and reinforced at the gutter; some restoration to the back of the plates, plate V with small area of worming along the folding line; overall a good copy, bound in contemporary half mottled calf, gilt lettering-pieces to spines, boards covered in decorative paper, head of spine of volume II restored, binding rubbed, some worming to spine; contemporary ownership inscription to title pages.

£480

Second edition of Dandolo's work on viticulture (see item 77).

B.IN.G. 651-652; Simon, *Bibliotheca Vinaria* 134; Westbury p. 74.

POTATO APOSTLE

79. [DELLE PIANE, **Nicolo**]. De' pomi di terra ossia patate. La Società Patria a' M. revv. parochi rurali del dominio della serenissima Repubblica di Genova. *Genoa, Eredi di Adamo Scionico, 1793.*

4to, pp. vii, [1], 38, [2, blank]; engraved medallion of the Società Patria of Genoa to title; a very good copy in contemporary marbled wrappers; spine almost perished, edges somewhat worn. **£120**

Rare first edition of this work evangelising the potato by the Genoese priest, professor of logic and metaphysics, and member of the Società Patria of Genoa, Delle Piane. The author writes to encourage rural parish priests to spur their parishioners to cultivate the potato, still something of a novelty at the time. He notes different varieties, including 'floury' ones preferred by the French, and recommends white potatoes as most suitable for Liguria. He admits that the most refined palates might be reluctant to eat them, but recommends boiled potatoes as the most tasty. The work includes references to potato cultivation in the Lanzo Valley in Piedmont, in the northern parts of Corsica, and their sale in Genoa's markets. Another issue of the same year has the author's name to the title.

Westbury, p. 79. Not on COPAC. Only one copy in the US on OCLC, at New York Public Library.

BOUND FOR ETON COLLEGE

80. **ESTIENNE, Robert, editor**. *Scriptores rei rusticae*. Paris, Robert Estienne, 1543.

MERULA. Enarrationes vocum priscarum in libris de re rustica ... P. Beroaldi in libros XIII Columellae annotationes. Aldus de dierum generibus ... quae apud Palladium.

[bound with:]

PALLADIUS. De re rustica libri XIII.

[and:]

VETTORI. Explicationes suarum in Catonem, Varronem, Columellam castigationum.

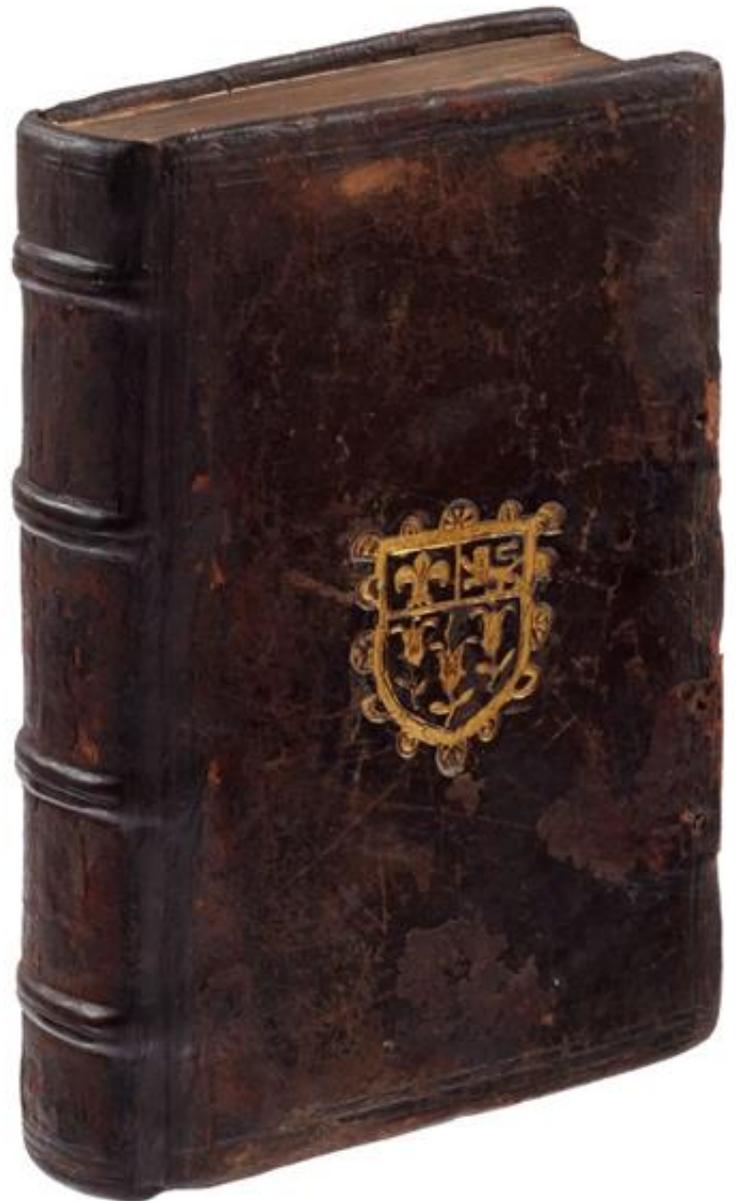
3 parts in one, 8vo. ff. [84]; pp. 186, [6]; ff. 70, [2]; italic letter; woodcut printer's device to titles of first two works, light marginal dampstain to fore-edge of first half of text, first title and upper margins slightly dusty; very good copies, **bound for Eton College by Williamson**, in early seventeenth-century English calf with the arms of Eton College in centre of covers, lacking clasps; bookplates of the Cupar Library, Fife, to front pastedown. **£2750**

Three parts of Estienne's *Scriptores rei rusticae*, originally issued in five separate parts. The first part is a botanical gloss by Merula, referencing the plants to the various authors discussed later in the volume. It concludes with Aldus Manutius' guide to the farming year. The second part, by Palladius, works through the agricultural year, commenting on likely conditions, advising on planting, and discussing, for example, apple and fig trees, vines, olives, honey, hydromel, and vinegar. The third part consists of commentary on the works of Cato, Varro and Columella by Pietro Vettori.

Robert Estienne had already done some experimentation with typefaces, combining roman and italic fonts in his 1539 *Dictionnaire Francois-Latin*. This work is printed in the Aldine-esque Second Estienne Pica Italic font (q.v. Vervliet 2008), which is sometimes attributed to Garamont, and which was first used only the year before, for Estienne's *Cicero*.

Bound for Eton College. The binder Williamson, whose first name was probably Vincent, bound books for Eton College for the first twenty odd years of the 17th century. He first appears in the Eton audit books for the year 1602/3 and is last mentioned in 1621. Sir Robert Birley in *The Library*, XV, 4 Dec. 1956 and his booklet *The History of the Eton College Library*, 1970, p. 25, established that Williamson, whose Christian name never appears in the College records, was probably the Vincent Williamson who was apprenticed to George Singleton stationer on 12 Aug. 1584. On 7 March 1602/3 Williamson took on one William Evans "to be brought up and trayned to bookbyndinge". Williamson is usually referred to as a stationer in the records except at the christening of his son, John, in September 1590, when he was described as a "bokebinder". Birley also quotes a letter written by Sir Dudley Carleton from Eton dated 12 Dec. 1608 to a friend seeking advice on binding a Bible: "We have here a goode workeman, but he hath commonly his hands full of worke, and his head full of drinck, yet I had as leve venture my worke with this good fellow that is sometime sober, as with them that are always mad".

Adams M1358, P111, V676; Renouard 55, no. 2.



MORE BALLS THAN OTHERS



ITALIAN VITICULTURE AND WINEMAKING

82. GARELLI, Felice. Manuale di viticoltura e di vinificazione per gli agricoltori italiani. Turin, Luigi Beuf, 1872.

8vo, pp. vi, 377, [1], 19 (bookseller's catalogue of agriculture books), [1]; with 25 illustrations in the text; an excellent copy in the original illustrated wrappers. **£300**

Extremely rare first edition of a manual on viticulture and winemaking in Italy, which takes into consideration various local characteristics, such as the nature of the soil and climate, in relation to Italian native vines. Foreign vines and winemaking techniques are also considered and compared to more traditionally Italian ones.

Felice Garelli (1831–1903) was professor of Chemistry and Agronomy in Mondovì, in Piedmont, before being elected senator in 1892; he then became member of the Academy of Agriculture in Turin and president of the Consiglio superiore dell'agricoltura.

Niccoli 479; Paleari Henssler 330; Sormanni 57 (quoting an 1871 edition which appears to be a ghost). No copies on OCLC or COPAC.



THE DANDYIST PLEASURES OF SOPHISTICATED FOOD

83. LE GASTRONOME FRANÇAIS, ou l'art de bien vivre, par les anciens auteurs du Journal des Gourmands ... Paris, [Imprimerie de Honoré de Balzac for] Charles-Béchet, 1828.

8vo, pp. viii, 503, [1, advertisements], with engraved frontispiece showing a gourmet shopping; occasionally lightly spotted or browned, but a very good copy in contemporary marbled boards, with lettering-piece on spine; extremities slightly worn. **£1500**

First edition of a collection of gastrosophic texts, largely by Grimod de la Reynière, one of the foremost gastronomic writers of the Napoleonic and Restoration period, and by Cadet de Gassicourt, author of the celebrated *Cours gastronomique* (1809), with a preface by Honoré de Balzac and printed in the print shop owned by the novelist.

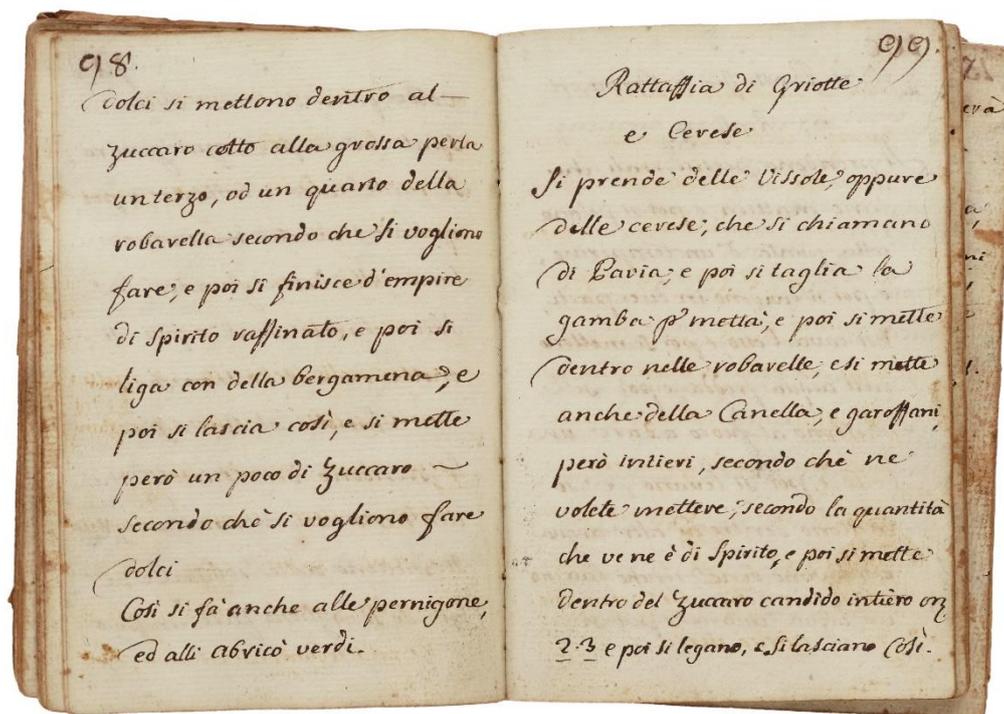
Grimod de la Reynière is the creator of the literature of *gourmandise*. Son of a high official in agricultural administration, who had made a fortune in the pork trade, Grimod gave extravagant *dîners philosophiques* during the Ancien Régime, was befriended by Restif de la Bretonne, and

died on his country retreat after a long life of feasting at the age of 79. His most famous work is the *Almanach des gourmands*, which appeared annually from 1803-1810.

‘Les auteurs ont pris pour épigraphe cet aphorisme de Brillat-Savarin: “La découverte d’un mets nouveau fait plus pour le bonheur de l’humanité que la découverte d’une étoile”. Mais ils l’attribuent faussement à Hanrion de Pansey, magistrat mort en 1829. La *Gastronome Français* est divisé en cinq chapitres. Le premier contient un *Essai sur la cuisine des Anciens*; le second *L’année gourmande*; le troisième, *Education gastronomique*; le quatrième, *L’Hygiène de la table* et le cinquième, *Produits de l’industrie gourmande*’ (Vicaire). This work includes many refined recipes and gastrosophic essays on various foodstuffs; it puts the then contemporary gourmandise in a historical context with the ancients, and celebrates the high culinary standard of the *Grande Nation*. Sophistication was the gastronomic dandyism of the Restoration period, which Balzac often described in his novels.

Bitting p. 555 (without frontispiece); Cagle 204; Simon, *Bibliotheca Gastronomica* 733; Vicaire 389-90.

SOMETHING FOR THE SWEET-TOOTHED



84. GIACOBINO, Gregorio. Libro di Gregorio Giacobino, acquavitario e confetturiere Anno Domini 1791 die 24 martii. [Piedmont], 1791.

Manuscript on paper, in Italian, small 8vo, pp. [2], 175, [11, including index], 176-180, [23, mostly blank]; neatly written in black ink in a single hand; small loss at top of fore-edge of first leaf (just touching a few letters) and some small neat paper repairs, occasional marks; a very good copy in contemporary vellum over pulp boards; some small areas of loss to vellum, some staining; ownership inscription of Giuseppe Belletti to penultimate leaf. **£950**

A mouth-watering collection of late 18th-century recipes for the sweet-toothed, by the spirit maker and confectioner Gregorio Giacobino, mostly likely of Piedmont, given his surname and the inclusion of a recipe for canestrelli di Vercelli, for example. Giacobino's compendium includes over 130 recipes, prefaced with an explanation of different types of sugar and how best to use them. The recipes includes pastries, syrups, caramels, jellies, jams and marmalades, compotes, conserves, cordials, biscuits, sorbets (including chocolate, coffee, and pistachio), marzipan, and sugared nuts, as well as one for salami. Fruit is a key component, with confections made from apricots, cherries, plums, lemons, quinces, oranges, pears, grapes, and peaches. A shorter section at the end gives recipes for spirits, made with bergamot orange for example, and for several elixirs, including one for 'longa vita'. And for the collector of recipes there is essential advice on making a 'good ink'.

WRAPPING WITH RECIPES

85. GOOD HOUSEKEEPING. Sheets of waxed wrapping paper for apples with recipes printed on them. *Sussex, c. 1960s.*

Circa 300 sheets of waxed tissue paper (26 x 25 cm), each bearing the initials C.N.B. and the heraldic shield of Sussex with legend 'Grown in Sussex', and a recipe; curling a little at edges but very good. **£150**

A remarkable survival: waxed wrapping paper for apples bearing handy recipes plucked from *Good Housekeeping* magazine, comprising 'Apple Crunch', 'Chocolate Apples', 'Swedish Apple Charlotte', and 'Apple Rings', described as 'excellent with sausages'.

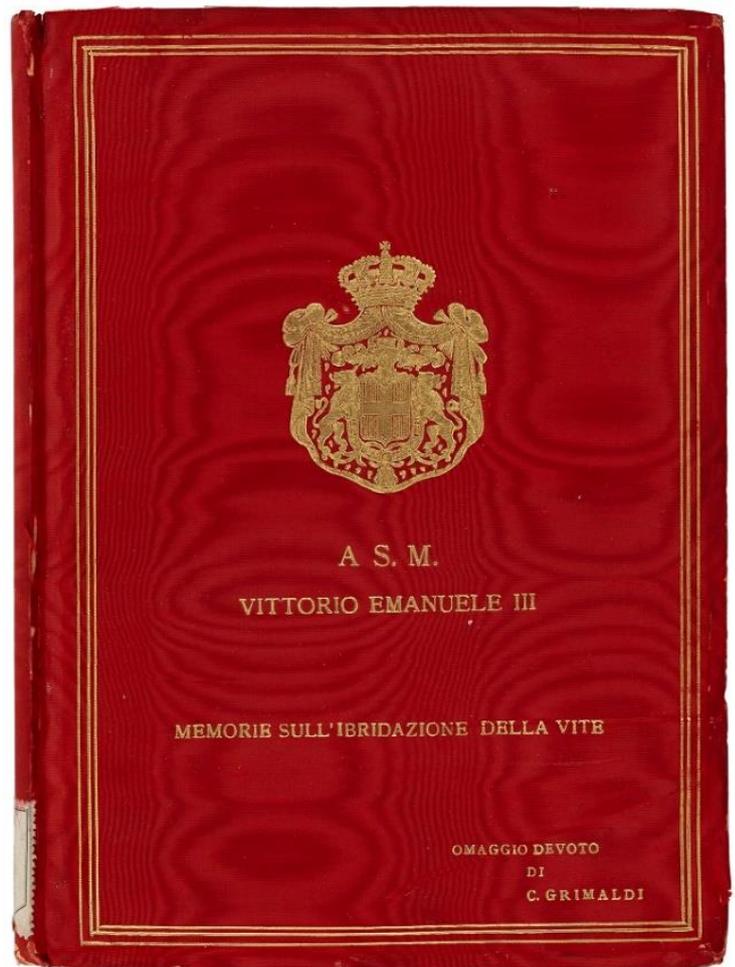
CROSSING VINES AND HYBRID GRAPES

86. GRIMALDI, Clemente. (*Title from front cover:*) *Memorie sull'ibridazione della vite. 1903–1908.*

13 pamphlets and offprints, various sizes, bound in one volume, large 8vo; a beautiful sammelband from the library of Vittorio Emanuele III (1869–1947), King of Italy, with his bookplate to front and rear free endpapers and shelfmark label to spine, bound for presentation from the author to the King in red silk covered boards, lettered gilt and with gilt coat of arms of Savoy to upper cover, edges slightly worn; original printed wrappers of each pamphlet bound in. **£1200**

An extensive collection of pamphlets and offprints by the Sicilian agronomist and botanist Clemente Grimaldi (1862–1915), relating to his experiments on grafting and hybridization. Grimaldi was the first to introduce and cultivate American native vines in Sicily and, thanks to his numerous efforts in crossing these with Sicilian native vines, almost single-handedly saved the entire island's viticulture from the dramatic phylloxera epidemic at the end of the nineteenth century. His researches in the field of hybridization gained him fame and various prizes, both in Italy and abroad, particularly in France where he became the first Italian to be awarded the Grand Diplôme d'Honneur de la Société des Agriculteurs de France.

The sammelband includes: *I) Sopra i risultati ottenuti dall'ibridazione della vite. Casale Monferrato, Cassone, 1904, pp. (2), 795-805, (2, blank), offprint from 'Atti del VII Congresso Internazionale d'Agricoltura, Roma, 1903'; II) Sur la reconstitution des terrains secs par les hybrides. Lyon, Legendre, 1901, pp. 4; III) Porta-innesti e produttori diretti di viti americane. Relazione al Congresso Agricolo Nazionale di Milano. Brescia, Tipografia Centrale, 1906, pp. (2), 19; IV) Un'esperienza di porta-innesti in terreno calcareo. Palermo, Reber, 1907, pp. 11 with one large folding table; V) Sui recenti progressi della viticoltura. Roma, Unione Cooperativa, 1908, pp. 13, (3, blank); VI) Illustrazione degli ibridi di viti americane da lui ottenuti. I. Calabrese x Rupestris Ganzin (I.G. 88). Palermo, Reber, 1903, pp. 7, (1), with 1 photographic plate; VII) Id. id... II. Calabrese x Azemar (I.G. 50). Palermo, Reber, 1903, pp. 7, (1), with 1 photographic plate; VIII) Id. id... III. Calabrese x Rupestris Martin (I.G. 125). Palermo, Reber, 1904, pp. 6, (2), with 1 photographic plate; IX) Id. id... IV. Calabrese x Rupestris Ganzin (I.G. 110). Palermo, Reber, 1904, pp. 7, (1), with 1 photographic plate; X) Id. id... V. Calabrese x Riparia-Rupestris (I.G. 791). Palermo, Reber, 1906, pp. 6, (2), with 1 photographic plate; XI) Sui vini di ibridi Grimaldi ed altri produttori diretti presentati alla II. Esposizione Agricola Siciliana in Catania. Parere della Giuria. Analisi dei Vini. Palermo, Reber, 1907, pp. 16 (second edition); XII) Sull'Ibridazione della Vite. Lavori fatti e risultati ottenuti. Comunicazione al Congresso Internazionale di agricoltura di Vienna. Palermo, Reber, 1907, pp. 21, (1); XIII) Sopra alcune esperienze di ibridazione della Vite. Roma, Accademia dei Lincei, 1908, pp. pp. 653-661, 745-751, offprint from vol. XVII of 'Rendiconti della R. Accademia dei Lincei'.*

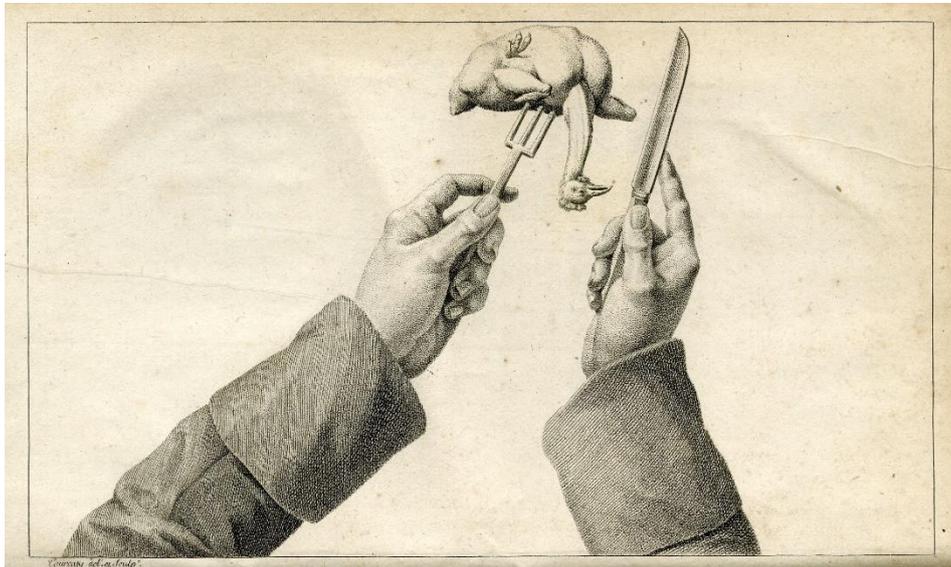


CARVING, SEASONAL MENUS, AND TABLE MANNERS

87. [GRIMOD DE LA REYNIÈRE, Alexandre Balthazar Laurent]. Manuel des Amphitryons; contenant un traité de la dissection des viandes à table, la nomenclature des menus les plus nouveaux pour chaque saison, et les élémens de politesse gourmande. Paris, Capelle et Renand, 1808.

8vo, pp. 384, with engraved frontispiece and 16 folding engraved plates; occasional light spotting, but a very good copy in contemporary boards, rebacked in brown morocco, black lettering-piece; from the library of H. P. Kraus, with his label to front free endpaper. **£1000**

First edition of this classic of gastronomy, written by a precursor of Brillat-Savarin. The work is divided into three parts, the first of which is on carving, the plates being based on Pierre Petit's *L'art de trancher la viande* of c. 1615. The second part is on menus suitable to the four seasons of the year, with occasional recommendations on wine, and with a discussion of the quality and preparation of seasonal foodstuffs. The third part, with the sub-title *Éléments de politesse gourmande*, is on table manners, service, and on conversation at the table.



Grimod de la Reynière (1758-1837) was a *bon vivant* under the ancien régime and a friend of Restif de la Bretonne, renowned for his taste for scandalously lavish dinners. In the Napoleonic era he began to publish a series of gastronomic almanacs, and the monthly *Journal de gourmands*.

Bitting p. 203; Cagle 233; Simon, *Gastronomica* p. 78; Vicaire 427-8.

CAVIAR, COLD CUTS, CHEESE ... XIX CENTURY ROMAN GROCERY STORES

88. [GROCERY STORE'S PRICE LIST]. Tariffa dei generi di pizzicheria. [*Viterbo province, 1853–1861*].

Four broadsides, various sizes (from 195 x 265 mm to 268 x 390 mm); one printed on blue paper, two within woodblock frame, one with large woodblock town crest; prices and dates added by hand, undersigned and stamped by the local Gonfalonier; some contemporary manuscript additions and corrections; some signs of folding but overall in excellent condition.

£550

A collection of four broadsheets listing prices for various foodstuffs sold in small provincial towns' grocery stores, providing a fascinating insight into eating habits and everyday life in mid-nineteenth century central Italy, as well as representing a primary source of information for calculating the consumer price index in the same region between 1853 and 1861.

These price lists come from Vetralla (1853 and 1861), Civita Castellana (1859) and Sutri (1859), small towns in the province of Viterbo, just north of Rome, which at the time the broadsheets were printed were still part of the Papal state (they were annexed to the newly

founded Kingdom of Italy only in 1870), as proven by the presence of a ‘Gonfaloniere’ as the town’s main officer and, in two cases, the stamp with the coat of arms of the Holy See.



Amongst the grocery goods listed are lard, bacon, ham, salami, mortadella, sausages (pork or liver) and various other cold cuts; fresh, aged and parmesan cheese; salt cod, tuna (in oil or vinegar), salmon, eels (soused or marinated), anchovies, Atlantic bonitos and herrings; oil for dressing and for burning; and, most interestingly, caviar (present in two lists). The latter was almost certainly coming from the river Po which, together with the Adriatic and the Gulf of Palermo, was home to a large number of sturgeons until the end of the nineteenth century.

Prices are expressed in ‘baiocchi’ per ‘libra’ (around 330g) and caviar, at the price of 72 baiocchi, is already the most expensive item on the 1859 list for the town of Civita Castellana, followed by oil for dressing at 48 baiocchi per ‘boccale’ (2.0531), parmesan at 24 baiocchi and prosciutto at 16.

TAMIL COOKERY



89. THE LADIES' COMMITTEE *F.I.N.S. Women's Workshop*. *A Friend in need. English-Tamil Cookery Book. Madras, Diocesan Press, 1938.*

8vo, pp. iv, 332, [12, advertisements], with the original advertisement bookmark preserved; full-page illustration on verso of title; small faint dampstain to lower inner corner of last few pages, but a very good copy in the original cloth-backed boards, upper cover illustrated by I. R. Warren; pencil annotation in Tamil to rear endpaper; one contemporary manuscript leaf with recipes for 'thick marmalade' and 'Eden pudding' loosely inserted. **£650**

Second edition, enlarged and corrected, of this very rare English-Tamil cookery book.

There are 30 recipes for Hors d'Oeuvres, 26 for soups, 34 for fish, 46 for breakfast and lunch dishes, 41 for meat, 10 for stuffings, 10 for sauces, 19 for salads, 37 for savouries, 6 for pastry, 47 for puddings, 24 for ices, 45 for cakes, and 16 for sweets. The final pages are 'household hints', a table of weights and measures, and an index. A 'third' edition appeared in 1950. The *Women's Workshop* also produced an 'English-Hindustani' cookery book, printed in 1939.

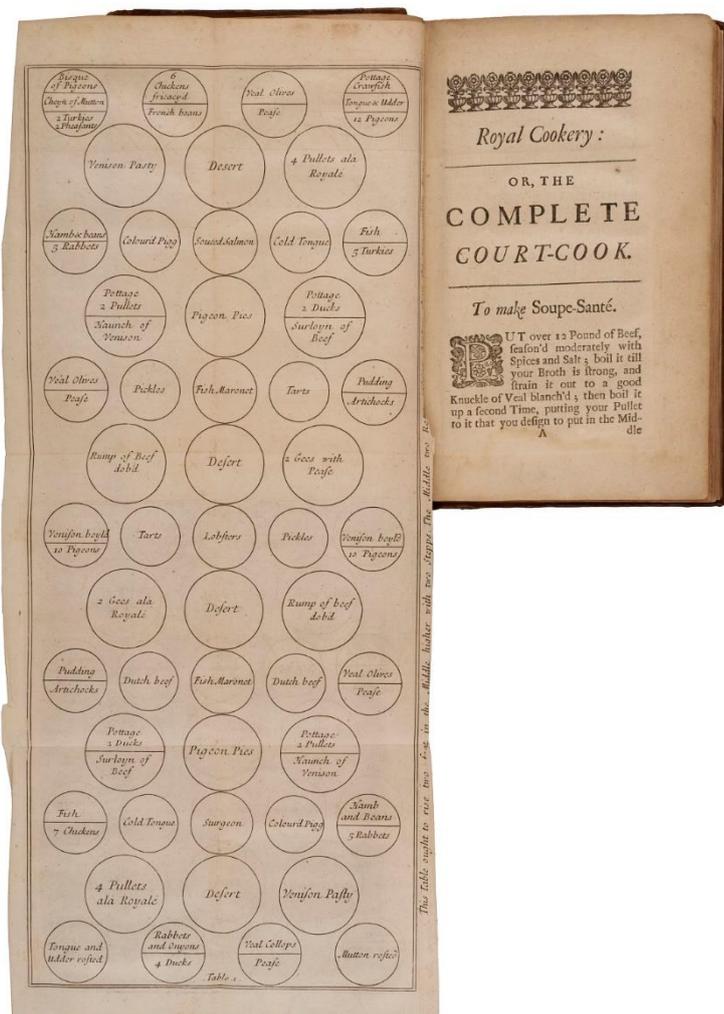
Not recorded in the standard bibliographies; OCLC records no locations, either for this or for an earlier edition.

See: Helstosky (ed.), *The Routledge History of Food*, note 76, p. 153, and Leong-Salobir, *Food Culture in Colonial Asia: A Taste of Empire*, note 109, p. 147 (both mentioning only the third edition).

COOKING FOR KINGS AND QUEENS

90. LAMB, Patrick. *Royal Cookery; Or, the Complete Court-Cook.* Containing the choicest receipts in all the particular branches of cookery, now in use in the Queen's Palaces of St. James's, Kensington, Hampton-Court, and Windsor. *London, Printed for Abel Roper, and sold by John Morphew, 1710.*

8vo, pp. [xvi], 127, [1, blank], [12], [4, publisher's advertisements], with 35 engraved folding plates with bills of fare; very lightly browned, small waterstain to upper blank margin of last few leaves, but a very good copy, bound in contemporary panelled calf, rebacked, pastedowns and endpapers renewed, corners worn; from the library of Thomas Cholmondeley, 1st Baron Delamere, of Vale Royal (1767–1855), with his crest gilt on upper board. £4800



First edition of one of the most famous cookery books of the eighteenth century, which soon after being published ‘set the fashion in culinary affairs for those who could afford to follow his extravagant advice. The chefs in charge of the kitchens of the wealthiest aristocrats and landowners in the early part of the eighteenth century were soon designating their dishes for the larger banquets as being “after Queen Anne’s fashion” (Quayle).

Patrick Lamb (or Lambe, 1650–1708/9) began his career as a young pastry assistant but rose rapidly in the kitchen hierarchy, until he was promoted ‘First Master Cook in the King’s Kitchen’ in 1688. Lamb became the most celebrated of the court cooks of the seventeenth century, serving five monarchs, from Charles II to Queen Anne, and his *Royal Cookery*, published one year after his death, established his fame and recipes well into the eighteenth century.

‘Patrick Lambe was the foremost exponent of *haute cuisine*, high-class cooking at its most extravagant, with no thought of the time and labor involved in preparing even the simplest sauces. Mountains of costly meats and spices were used to produce one small dish for the private table of the Queen, while in one of his recipes four contrasting types of meat and three sorts of game birds were used to make less than two quarts of rich gravy. By the time of his death in 1709 he had more than earned the title of “King of Royal Cooks” (Quayle).

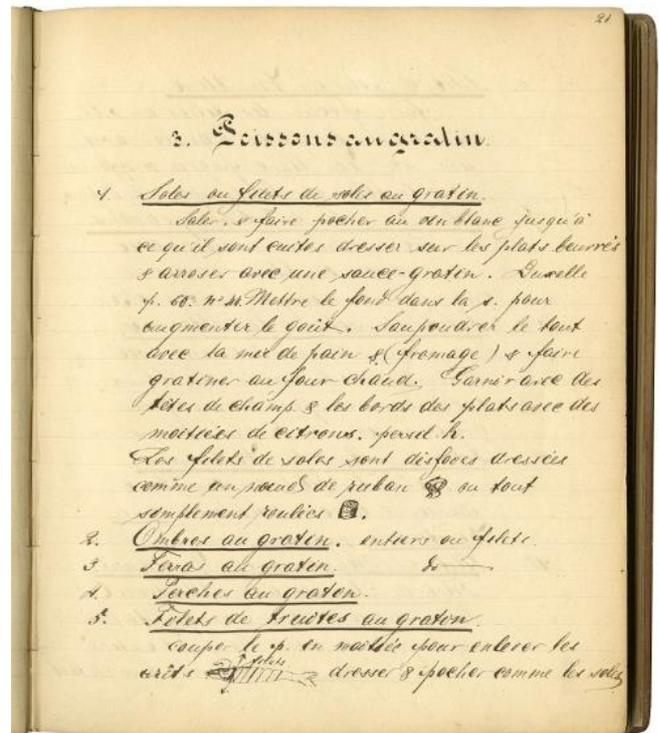
Another issue of the first edition is known, published in London by Maurice Atkins in the same year.

Bitting, p. 271; Cagle 89 (Atkins issue); Lehmann pp. 434-435; Maclean, p. 88; Oxford, pp. 52-53; Quayle, pp. 63-65; Simon, *BG* 939 (note); Vicaire col. 490 (note).

91. LIVRE DE MENU, Hotel Beau-Rivage. Lausanne, 1889-1892.

Manuscript on paper in French, German and English, 4to, pp. 268 (i.e. 264, pp. 13-14 and 265-266 missing in pagination, including some blanks); written in an elegant hand with attractive decorative titles and some small illustrations; very good, in contemporary light brown morocco, gilt title to upper cover and spine; extremities lightly rubbed; bookplate of J. C. de Mol. £450

A fascinating collection of recipes and banqueting menus, compiled by an anonymous French hotel chef in the last decade of the 19th century. Some menus are marked with an ornate 'R', which might stand for 'Rivage', as in Hotel Beau-Rivage. One annotation declaring a meal to have lasted '2½ heures' – and noting the replacement of the pheasant with grouse – is signed 'Mr. de Meurrons'. There are descriptions of meals at other hotels, namely the Hotel Pafistein, Bern and the Victoria Hotel, New York, but the Beau-Rivage features in a number of entries, including one dinner given for the hotel directors, and others for several Lausanne societies, including the 'Société immobilière d'Ouchy' and the 'Société des Carabiniers de Lausanne'. Another menu presents the 'bill of fare' in German and English for a banquet given by the Society of Navigation on board the S.S. Trave, a ship of the Norddeutsche Lloyd Bremen shipping company. The guests on this occasion were given soup with eggs; fish; roast beef and mutton; stuffed pigeons; rice pudding; ice cream and pastry and dessert with coffee. There is a 'Diner de Noël' where guests are offered 'plum pudding à l'anglaise' with a 'sauce fine champagne'.

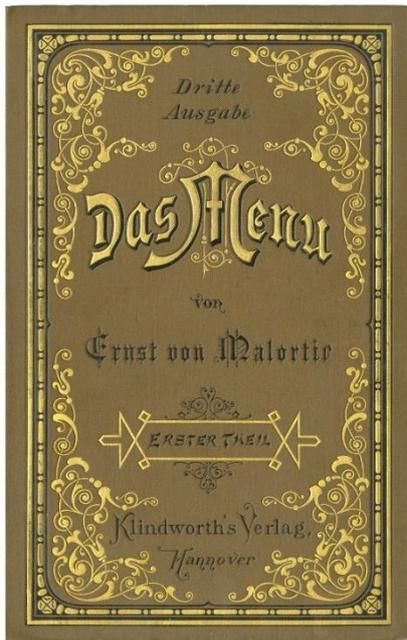


The majority of the book is made up of numbered recipes divided between sections such as 'Lunch', 'Diner', 'Sauces', with elaborate decorative titles. The recipes for 'gateaux' have been left blank, with room for instructions between the names of the cakes; another section marked 'boucheries' was never started. Elsewhere the instructions are relatively simple, without measurements, but at times there are illustrations to guide the less experienced chef; there is a sweet-looking Chantilly pudding, with labelled sections, and another showing an unhappy fish with instructions for cutting its 'filets'.

MULTIFARIOUS MENUS

92. MALORTIE, Ernst von. *Das Menu ... Dritte, bedeutend erweiterte Ausgabe.* Hannover, Klindworth's Verlag, 1888.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. 468, coloured frontispiece; 480, frontispiece and 28 plates, some woodcut illustrations within text; very small loss to lower corner of plate 21, a little light marginal foxing at end of vol. 1; an excellent copy in publisher's brown cloth, upper covers richly decorated and lettered in black and gold, gilt lettered spines, floral endpapers; extremities very slightly rubbed; signature and ink stamps of Gustav Schleicher to titles, ink stamp also to vol. 1 p. 11 and vol. 2 p. 27. £275



A handsome copy of the third edition of Malortie's impressive culinary compendium *Das Menu* (first 1879). Malortie (1804-1887), a minister of the kingdom of Hanover, is also known for his *Der Hof-Marschall*, on the management of princely courts, and left a history of cooking unfinished at his death. The first volume of *Das Menu* comprises a collection of menus for the year, month by month, sample menus from across Europe, historical menus from Roman times through to the 19th century (including ones for Louis XIV and Napoleon Bonaparte), and a bibliography of gastronomical literature. Volume two is an extraordinary collection of over 1500 recipes encompassing soups, sauces, hors-d'oeuvre, fish, meat, roasts, compotes, salads, vegetables, sweets and ice creams. The work ends with illustrated advice on the art of carving and presenting meat and fish at a buffet.

Weiss 2430.

PRANDIAL PUNNING

93. MANI, Giuseppe. *Un pranzo immaginario di 500. cognomi scherzo lepido bizzarro ...* Firenze, stamperia Fabbrini, 1832.

8vo, pp. 15, [1 blank]; some light foxing; a very good copy in contemporary marbled boards; spine rubbed; Lord Westbury book label. £300

First edition of a rare gastronomical joke by Mani, who describes himself as 'suggeritore comico Fiorentino' on the title-page. In his preface, the author explains that he has trawled catalogues, lists, and almanacs for surnames with culinary connotations. These he arranges under appropriate headings, such as tableware (e.g. Piatti, Forchi), soups, boiled meat (e.g. Vitelli), sauces, herbs (e.g. Cipolleschi), fruit and cheese, and wine (e.g. Del Bianco). Further puns include appropriate names for waiters (e.g. Onesti) and for those one would not wish to dine with (e.g. Villani, Mangioni). A second edition appeared in 1843.

Only the Bibliothèque nationale copy on OCLC outside Italy. Rare at auction.

FUTURIST FOOD



94. MARINETTI, Filippo Tommaso and FILLÌA, Luigi Colombo. *La cucina futurista.*
Milan, Sonzogno, [1932].

8vo, pp. 267, [1, blank], [4, publisher's catalogue], with 4 photographic illustrations (1 double page) on 2 plates; a beautiful, clean copy, uncut and mostly unopened, in the original yellow printed wrapper, head of spine lightly stained, front wrapper with traces of creasing; presentation inscription from Marinetti to Giuseppe Bottai (see below) to half title and with the latter's library ticket to front pastedown and foot of spine. **£3000**

First edition of one of the most extravagant documents produced by the Futurist movement.

In *La cucina futurista* (a first draft of which was published as the *Manifesto della cucina futurista* in *La Gazzetta del Popolo*, 28 December 1930) Marinetti and Colombo explain their project for the Futurist culinary revolution: pasta should be abandoned; meals should excite all senses, including sight and smell, with some courses designed not be eaten at all; knife and fork should be banned; some dishes will only contain a single mouthful, and they will be served in rapid succession.

‘As in modern molecular gastronomy, science will also play an important role, with the authors suggesting the use of “ozonizer” which will give to liquids the taste and perfume of the ozone [and] ultra-violet lamps to render certain chemicals in the cooking more active. Also certain dishes will be cooked under high pressure, in order to vary the effects of heat. Electrolysis will also be used to decompose sugar and other extracts’ (from an article in *The Herald*, reproduced in the book, p. 68). Chemical indicators and analysers will also be employed.

Amongst the recipes are 'roses in broth' (a broth made of meat, champagne and spirits, with rose petals floating on it); 'excited pig' (a raw salami, immersed in boiling hot coffee and cologne); 'stomach awakener' (a slice of pineapple, with sardines, with tuna covered in nuts in the middle); 'fascist squad bite' (fish outlet between two slices of apple, soaked in rum and set on fire); 'surprise banana' (a banana filled with ground chicken, served with legumes).



The book ends with a vocabulary of Futurist gastronomical terms, mostly giving particularly convoluted translations of foreign words such as dessert ('about-to-stand-up'), cocktail ('polyjuice'), bar ('drink-here').

This is an important association copy, presented by Marinetti, the founder of Futurism, to Giuseppe Bottai (1895 – 1959), one of the earliest and most ardent supporters of Fascism in Italy, who became Minister of Education in 1936 (a post which he held until 1943). Bottai himself was part of the Futurist movement from a very early stage (he actually first met Mussolini at one of the group's meetings), before distancing himself in the '20s when he got more involved with Mussolini, becoming one of the founders of the Fasci Italiani di Combattimento (the political movement which in 1921 became the National Fascist Party). When Bottai finally voted for Mussolini's arrest, he was condemned to death for betraying Fascism and forced to escape to France where he joined the Foreign Legion, in which he served until 1948. After receiving amnesty in 1953, Bottai returned to Italy where he reprised his activity as a journalist.

Cammarota, *Futurismo*, 162; Davidson, Alan, *Oxford Companion to Food* (1999), 'Futurist meals', p. 327.

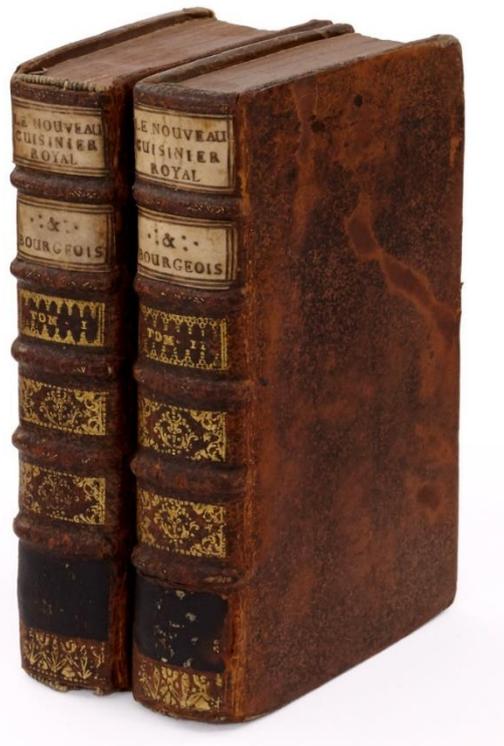
COOKING FOR LOUIS XIV

95. [MASSIALOT, François]. *Le nouveau Cuisinier royal et bourgeois: qui apprend a ordonner toute sorte de repas en gras & en maigre, & la meilleure maniere des ragoûts les plus délicats & les plus à la mode; & toutes sortes de pâtisseries: avec des nouveau desseins de tables. Ouvrage très-utile dans les familles, aux Maîtres d'Hôtels & Officiers de Cuisine ... Paris, Claude Prudhomme, 1720.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. [x], 500, [24]; [ii], 496, [28] + advertisement leaf; with 11 woodcut plates, (6 folding); paper repair to p.193 (vol. II); leaves lightly browned, with some occasional spotting; still a crisp copy, attractively bound in full contemporary speckled sheep, raised bands, spines decorated gilt in compartments, contrasting vellum labels lettered gilt, some chipping to heads and tails of spines, lightly rubbed. **£1500**

Later edition of a gastronomic classic from the age of Louis XIV, and one of the first kitchen dictionaries. First published in 1691 under the title *Le Cuisinier roïal et bourgeois*, it remained in print until the end of the eighteenth century, and was translated into English, Italian, and German. Massialot, born about 1660 in Limoges, served as a cook for the nobility, such as the dukes of Orléans, Aumont, Chartres, and De Livry.

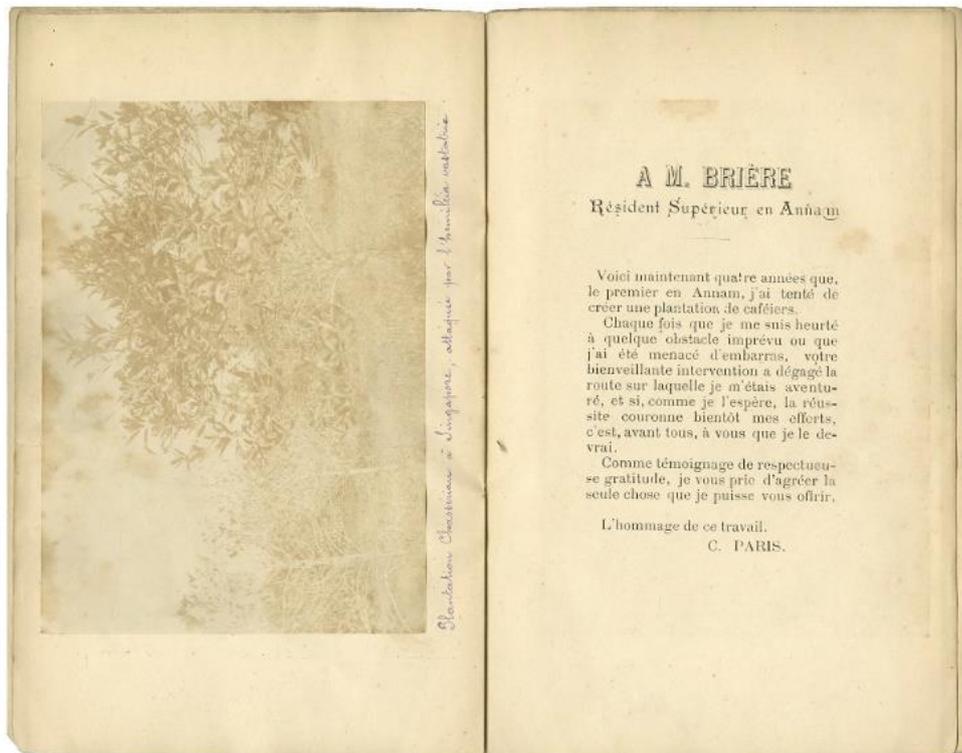
In the first part of his work, Massialot describes lavish multi-course dinners given at the houses of his noble employers: the rest comprises an alphabetical dictionary of foodstuffs, and different methods of preparation. The recipes given modelled the French – and adjacent continental – cookery of the age of absolutism, and influenced the later development of restaurants, which were founded by former cooks of the nobility and the court, after the Revolution had driven them into unemployment.



‘The social connotations of food were being made more and more explicit: not only was anything reminiscent of rusticity and the food of the peasants to be avoided, but the court and the “best circles” were offered as models to be copied. The growing sense of “good taste,” national pride, and deference to the court as the fount of all fashion are all evident’ (Mennell). ‘The preface is explicit about spreading the gospel of the revolutionary style to everyone. The recipes, it announces, are for the tables of the titled as well as all other tables, including those of “indifferent ordinaries”. The reader is to study the recipes, for once the principles of the new cooking are grasped, the food will be seen to be adaptable to any table ... The poor obviously could not afford meat essences, but the subtle sauces were but one part of the new cooking. If you could afford to eat, you could afford to eat in the new French style’ (Peterson).

This edition is not in the standard bibliographies; no UK or US copies on OCLC; see Mennell, *All Manners of Food* pp. 74-5 and Peterson, *Acquired Taste*, p. 204.

VIETNAMESE COFFEE



96. PARIS, Camille. *Le café d'Annam: étude pratique sur sa culture. Tourane (modern Danang), by the author, 1895 (but Hanoi, Imprimerie de l'Indépendance Tonkinoise).*

8vo, pp. [ii], 95, [1]; with 2 original albumen prints, captioned in manuscript; light foxing to a couple of pages, otherwise an excellent copy, bound in the original red printed wrappers; signed presentation inscription from the author to the Société de Géographie Commerciale to title.

£450

First edition, very rare, of a treatise on the cultivation of coffee in French Indochina. The author, who tried to set up his own coffee plantation in Annam, writes about his personal studies in Indochina and Southeast Asia on soil composition, weather conditions, type of coffee plants (Paris visited both the botanic gardens of Singapore and Buitenzorg) and how to look after the plantation according to the time of the year.

Paris also visited the Chassériau coffee plantation in Singapore (which was completely abandoned by the time of his visit in 1893), the Hensler plantation in Johore and a few other plantations in Java to study the effects of the *Hemileia vastatrix* on coffee plants (the photographs show a coffee leaf attacked by *Hemileia* and plants from the Chassériau plantation affected by the same parasitic fungus).

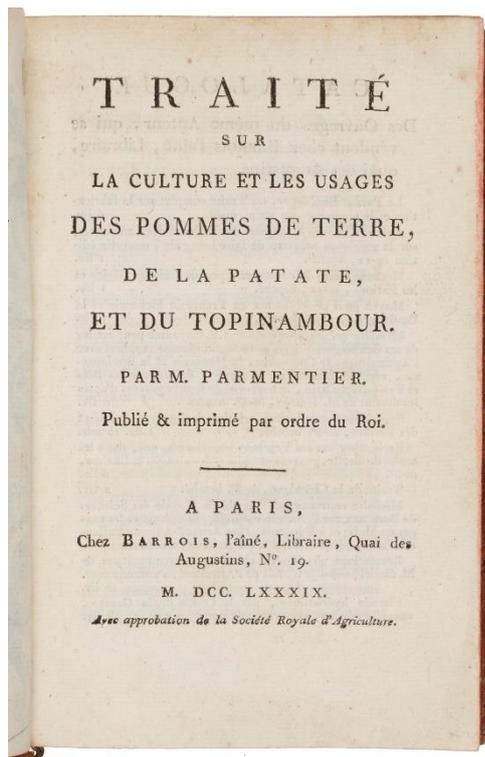
Léopold Chassériau (1825–1891) arrived on the Malay peninsula in 1850, after gaining a vast knowledge of agriculture, especially sugar-planting, in Mauritius. ‘Five years later, Chassériau set up his own plantation, the Ara Rendang Sugar Estate, which he renamed Malakoff to commemorate the French victory in the Crimean War. He also built a factory to refine sugar, with machinery brought from France. At the beginning of the 1870s, he sold Malakoff to a

European, and moved to Singapore with his family [...] Léopold Chasseriau very soon headed the largest tapioca plantation on the island, which covered 1,200 hectares of land in Bukit Timah. His plantation rapidly became a model for the entire southern Malay Peninsula [...] Chasseriau also embarked on the cultivation of coffee, and was the first to import a more resistant African strain from Liberia [...] In 1898, the land and the property were reclaimed by the Singapore Municipality, to become part of the reservoir system. The “Chasseriau planters and manufacturers” brothers still retained two profitable plantations on Mount pleasant, which were known as Tasek and Champedah, as well as gutta-percha factory. They worked with Alsagoff and Co, producing mainly coffee, pepper, tapioca and sugar cane’ (M. Pilon and D. Weiler, *The French in Singapore: an illustrated history (1819 – today)*, pp. 81-83)

OCLC records only 3 copies, at the University of Poitiers, Bibliothèque nationale and Harvard.

YOU SAY POTATO, I SAY POTATO

97. PARMENTIER, Antoine-Augustin. *Traité sur la culture et les usages des pommes de terre, de la patate, et du topinambour ...* Publié & imprimé par ordre du Roi. Paris, Barrois, 1789.



8vo, pp. viii, 386, [4], 388-389; the final leaf with small marginal paper flaw; a very good copy in contemporary French speckled sheep, spine richly ornamented in gilt, red morocco lettering-piece, marbled endpapers; extremities a little worn; early 20th-century bookplate on front paste-down, near contemporary collector's stamp with initials under a crown on verso of front fly-leaf. **£1200**

First edition of an important early work on the potato, the sweet potato, and the Jerusalem artichoke.

This is the summary of Parmentier's life-long occupation with the potato, which had helped to spread potato farming, and the use of potatoes as a valuable foodstuff, not only in France. 'Parmentier's earliest investigation, dating from about 1771 [*Examen chimique des pommes de terre*, 1773], concerned the chemical and nutritive constituents of the potato. This research was soon broadened to include a large number of indigenous plants which he recommended as food in times of scarcity and famine, ascribing their nutritive value to their starch contents ... Of all these plants it was the potato that most interested Parmentier, and it is unfortunate that his long and successful campaign to popularize the cultivation and use of the potato in France as a cheap and abundant source of food has tended to obscure his other accomplishments in food chemistry and nutrition' (*DSB*).

'In 1789 the Bastille fell. At the same time, people became aware of the usefulness of the potato. Parmentier's treatise on growing and cooking potatoes was in all good Republican bookshops. It is likely that those providential tubers might have had to wait even longer to get

into the recipe books but for war and famine, themselves a recipe for disaster ... Parmentier, an army pharmacist, had long been doing his best to explain to the nation that there was nothing like the potato for lining the stomach. Since returning from captivity in 1763, after the Seven Year's War, he had devoted his energies to promoting it. Antoine-Auguste had eaten the strange tuber in his Westphalian prisoner-of-war-camp. The Germans of Westphalia called it *Kartoffel*, and regarded it as good only for pigs and therefore, *a fortiori*, for French prisoners' (Toussaint-Samat, *A History of Food*, p. 717).

Vicaire 657; Wellcome IV p. 308; not in Bitting, Cagle, and Blake; NUC locates four copies, at the U.S. National Agricultural Library, Harvard (two copies), and at University of California.

THE VIRTUES OF FOOD AND DRINK

98. PISANELLI, Baldassare. Trattato della natura de' cibi et del bere ... nelquale non solo tutte le virtu, et i vitii di quelli minutamente si palesano; ma anco i rimedii per correggere i loro difetti copiosamente s'insegnano ... Venice, Giovanni Alberti, 1586.

4to, pp. [iv], 152; printer's armorial device to title, woodcut initials and tailpieces, text within ruled frame throughout; neat paper repairs to small hole in blank lower margin of first four leaves, occasional light marginal staining, most noticeably at the end; overall a very good copy in later paper boards; occasional early marginalia in Italian, 'Quintus de Puteis' inscribed to final page, 'Westbury' book label to front pastedown. **£1200**

Early edition (first 1583) of Pisanelli's immensely successful work on foodstuffs and their properties, preparation, and medicinal and nutritional values, from the library of Richard Bethell, 4th Baron Westbury (1914-1961), author of *With gusto and relish* and a *Handlist of Italian cookery books*.

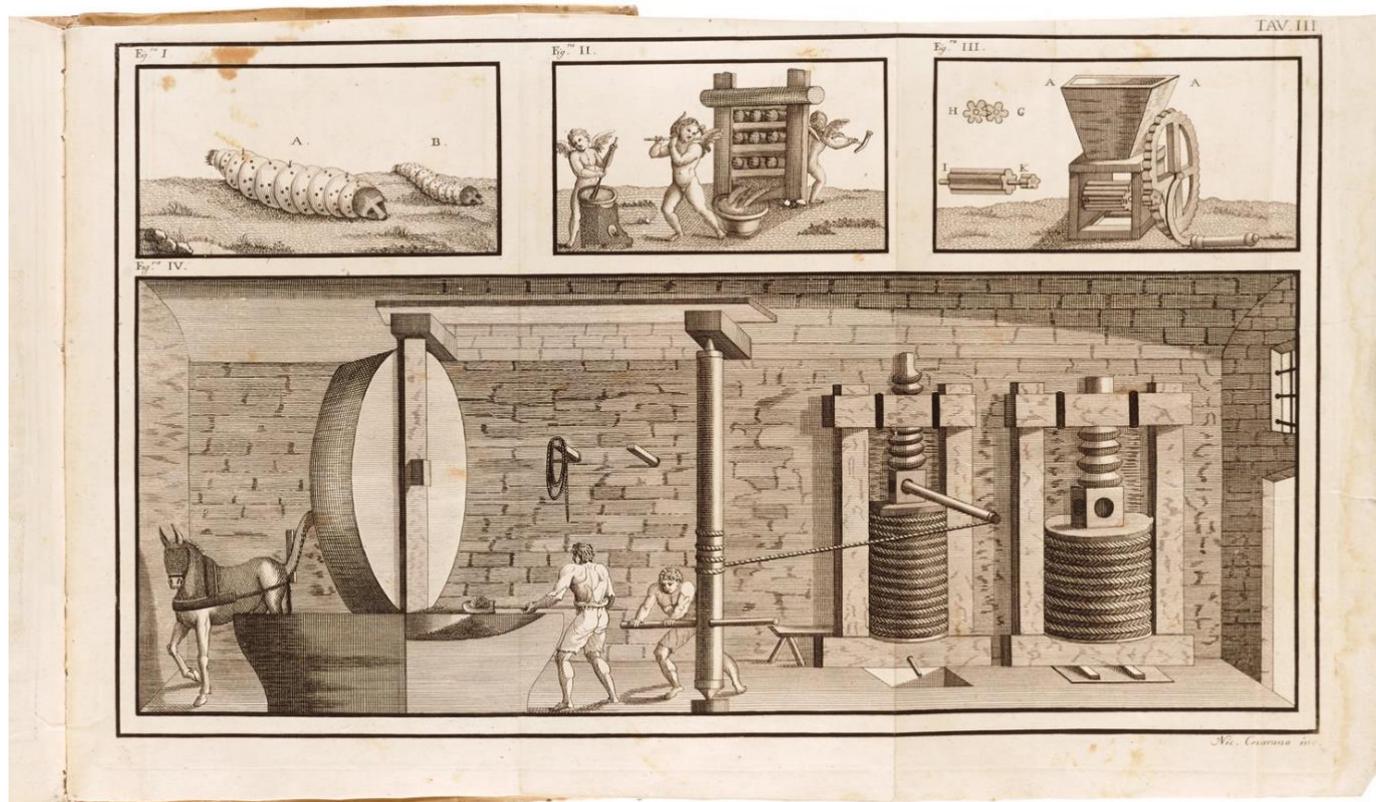
Baldassare Pisanelli studied medicine under Ulisse Aldrovandi, then travelled widely. The present work was written while working at the *Ospedale del Santo Spirito di Saxia* in Rome. The tabular form used here clearly derives from the *Tacuini Sanitatis*, where the property of each of the foodstuffs is discussed considering nutritional, medicinal, and temperamental qualities. The right-hand side of Pisanelli's tables provides a *historia naturale*, notes on each plant or animal foodstuff including information on cultivation, nutritional and medicinal qualities, and popular customs and beliefs connected with it. These '*historie naturali* are of great interest for the social history of nutrition' (*Et Coquatur Ponendo* p. 107).



'Pisanelli practised medicine in Bologna in the sixteenth century and became celebrated through the erudition shown in this work' (Bitting). His *Trattato* ran through over 30 editions.

Bitting 372 (later ed.); Simon 476; Simon, *Bibliotheca Bacchica* 510 'ouvrage plein de la meilleure érudition'; Vicaire 682 'traite curieux sur les aliments'; Westbury p. 174.

THE GREEN GOLD OF APULIA

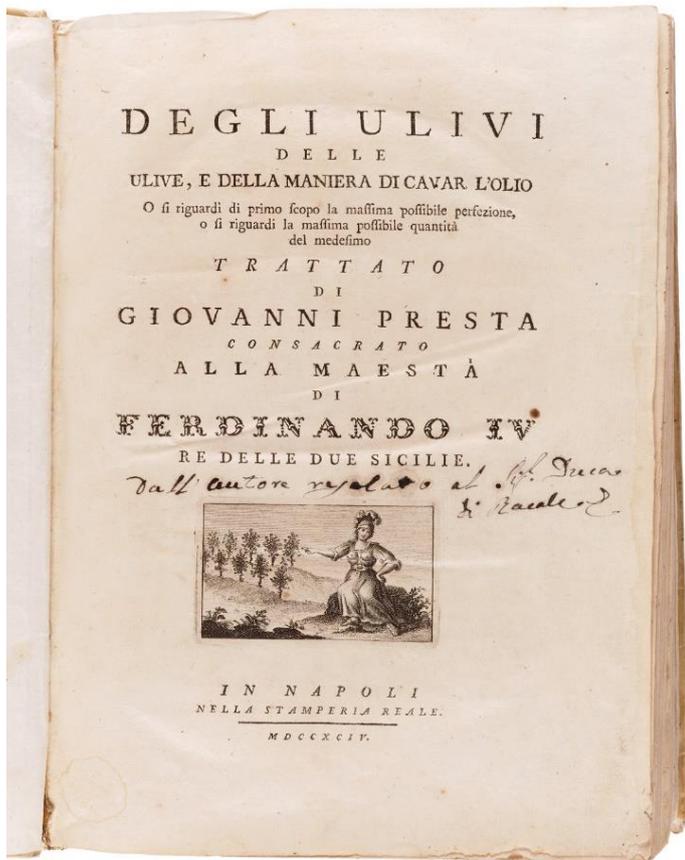


99. PRESTA, Giovanni. *Degli ulivi delle ulive, e della maniera di cavar l'olio o si riguardi di primo scopo la massima possibile perfezione, o si riguardi la massima possibile quantità del medesimo.* Naples, Stamperia Reale, 1794.

Small folio, pp. [viii], 316, with engraved vignette on title, and 4 folding engraved plates; oil-staining to a very few leaves (more evident to pp. 121-130); a very good copy in contemporary vellum, manuscript title to spine; presentation inscription on title from the author to Don Domenico Maria Basurto (1753–1798), 7th Duke of Alliste, Baron of Racale, in Apulia ('Dall'autore regalato al Sig. Duca di Racale'). **£2800**

Presentation copy of the extremely rare first edition of Presta's magisterial monograph on olive culture and olive oil, amongst the most important books on the subject.

The work is divided into three parts. The first deals with the olive tree, its propagation, cultivation, and disease. In the second part Presta describes the fruit and its manifold varieties. He lists ten varieties known to the ancients and describes many varieties grown in Apulia and Southern Italy, 53 of which are depicted on the first two plates. He continues with a description of different methods of harvesting and storing olives. In the third and final part, Presta uses much of his own experience and first-hand observation in describing various methods of extracting olive oil, and the remaining two plates depict olive presses.



Born in Gallipoli, Apulia, the foremost Italian olive oil harbour at the time, from where oil was exported to Britain and Russia, Giovanni Presta (1720–1797) originally worked as a physician. His later years were devoted to improving the Apulian rural economy by publications on its two dominant branches of agriculture, tobacco and olives. For a gift of 30 samples of olive oil sent to Catherine the Great of Russia, Presta was rewarded with a gold medal and two hundred gold florins.

Donno, *Bibliografia Sistemica dell'Olivo e dell'Olio di Oliva*, p. 28; Pritzel 8216; not in B.IN.G; OCLC records only 1 copy in the US (Hagley Museum and Library, Delaware – seemingly lacking 1 plate), 1 copy in the UK (British Library), and 2 copies in France (Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, and Bibliothèque nationale).

TRUFFLE: 'THE DIAMOND OF THE KITCHEN'

100. PROCACCI, Leopoldo. Tartufi di Norcia. Specialità in conserve e generi alimentari. [Florence, Pucci, 1899].

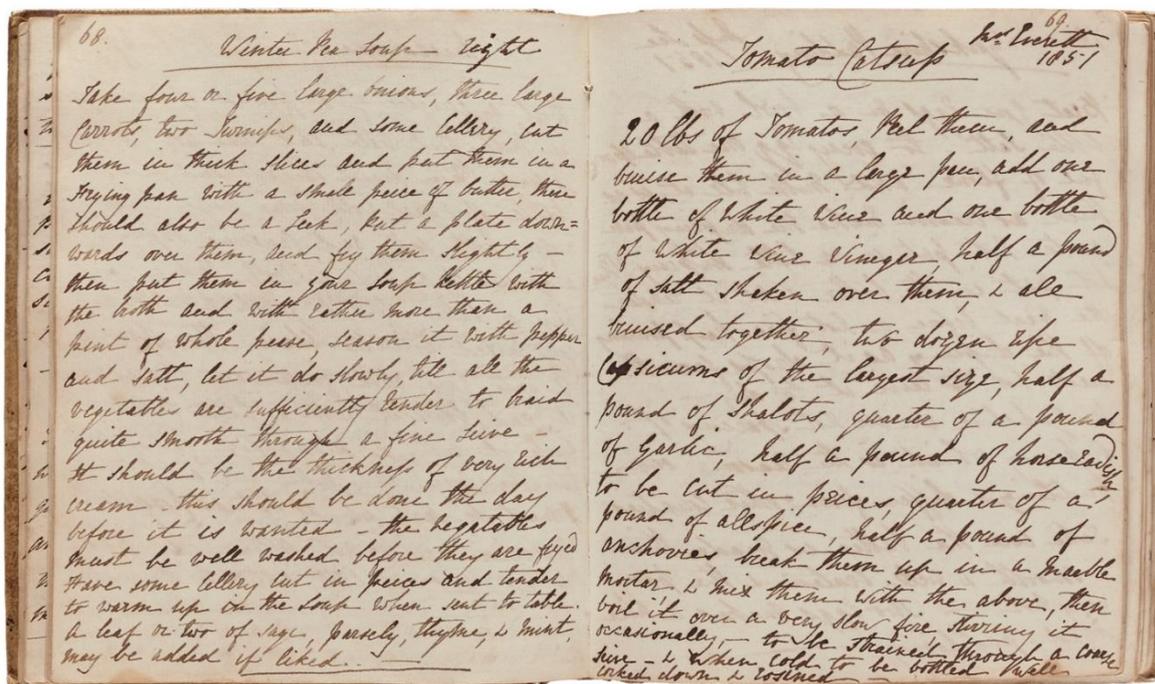
16mo oblong (112 x 245 mm), pp. 12; small traces of rust on the spine where the staple used to be; signs of folding, but a very good copy, in the original light blue illustrated wrappers, with a view of Palazzo Strozzi and a scene of truffle hunting on the front cover and a calendar for the year 1900 on the rear one. **£220**

An extremely rare survival of a booklet advertising Leopoldo Procacci's delicatessen in Florence, specialising in Black Truffles of Norcia and other *haute cuisine* preserves and products.



The booklet opens with an address to all gourmets looking to escape a boring and sad world constantly on the verge of war, followed by a brief history of truffles and their admirers, from Cicero to Shakespeare, Louis XVIII and Count Orloff. Procacci then moves on to describe the Black Truffle of Norcia, its characteristics, qualities, diffusion in Europe (particularly in Paris) and the various dishes in which truffles can be used. The reader is finally provided with a list of all the preserves, cold cuts and other delicatessen sold by the firm in its retail space next to Palazzo Strozzi in Florence, including zampone and cotechino of Modena (stuffed pig's trotter and a kind of pork sausage, typical of Emilia-Romagna).

TOMATO CATSUP AND ENTICING CURRIES



101. **RUSSEL, Louisa Matilda.** Collection of recipes. [England, mid-19th century].

Manuscript on paper, in English, 4to, pp. [2], 71, [18], [2 blank] running from the front; [2], 50, [33] running from the back; neatly written in brown ink in a single hand, a few entries crossed through; together with 20 pages of recipes in various hands loosely inserted; in very good condition in contemporary stiff vellum, marbled edges; some stains to covers; the compiler's name to front pastedown. **£1200**

A charming collection of recipes compiled by Louisa Matilda Russel in the middle of the nineteenth century. The numerous recipes cover meat, game, fish, and vegetable dishes; soups (including one 'for poor people'), curries, vinegars and preserves; breads, cakes, puddings, tarts, jams and marmalades, jellies, biscuits, creams and custards; as well as beers and wines, and the occasional medicinal concoction (a whey for scurvy and a camphor julep).

The compiler gives the source of several of her recipes, giving the names of no fewer than fourteen Mrs and Misses, presumably her acquaintances, with a recipe for gravy soup being supplied by 'Nanny'. Mrs Everett was an especially fruitful source, providing a recipe for

‘tomato catsup’ in 1851, as well as for pies, patties, and other dishes. Russel adds occasional endorsements to the recipes, such as ‘very good’, ‘the right one’, ‘delicious’, and ‘excellent’. One Louisa Matilda Russel of Norfolk married George Helyar, a barrister, in 1820, and died at Bath in 1855.

The loose inserts comprise diverse further recipes including four pages on curry, beginning ‘There is no more economical or enticing dish than a good curry but it is profanation of the name to apply it to the tasteless saffron hued messes which so often masquerade under this title’.

AN AUTUMNAL CORNUCOPIA

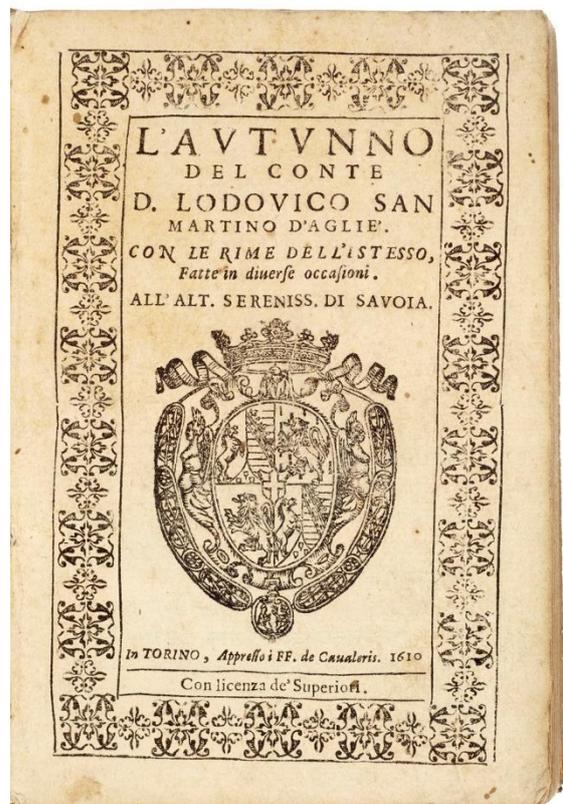
102. SAN MARTINO D’AGLIÉ, Ludovico. L’autunno ... Con le rime dell’istesso, fatte in diverse occasioni. *Turin, FF. de Cavaleris, 1610.*

8vo, pp. [viii], 220; title page with woodcut coat of arms of Charles Emmanuel I, Duke of Savoy, to whom the poem is dedicated; a very good copy, bound in contemporary limp vellum, small restoration to front board, author and title manuscript to spine, upper and lower edges.

£1200

First and only edition, very rare, of this poem in praise of Autumn and its gifts, the most important being vine and wine, but also trees (pear tree, palm, oak, pine and chestnut), flowers and fruits of the season (pomegranates, figs, walnuts, almonds, apples, olives, cedars and lemons), as well as celebrating autumnal pastimes such as hunting (boar, bear, wolf and fox hunting) and fishing. The book ends with a few love poems and eulogies for different members of the Savoy family and court.

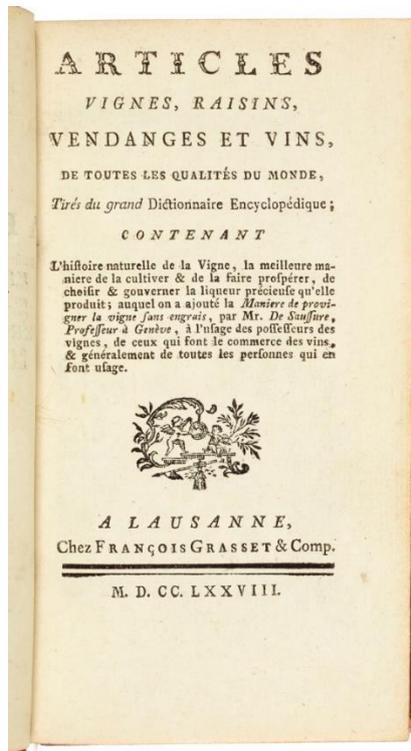
Ludovico San Martino d’Aglie (1578–1646) was a poet and diplomat in the service of Charles Emmanuel I, later becoming tutor of the future Charles Emmanuel II.



OCLC records only 2 copies outside Italy, at the British Library and the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid, both being variant ‘A’ (without the *errata*) like this one.

CHOSEN FOR PUBLICATION IN THE *ENCYCLOPÉDIE*

- 103. [SAUSSURE, M. de, and others].** Articles vignes, raisins, vendanges et vins, de toutes les qualités du monde ... *Lausanne, François Grasset, 1778.*



12mo, pp. [iv], 209, [3, blanks]; a fine copy, clean and crisp, bound in contemporary mottled calf, spine in compartments decorated gilt, red morocco lettering piece, edges red.

£1200

First edition thus, extracted from the famous *Encyclopédie*, of this important manual on viticulture, wine and wine making, to which is added de Saussure's treatise on how to cultivate vines without fertilisers.

The work ends with a lengthy catalogue of books for sale by Grasset, bookseller and printer in Lausanne (pp. 184-209).

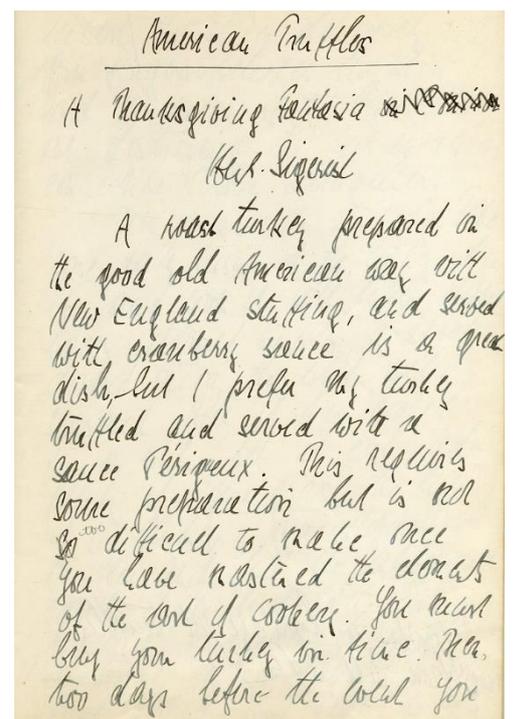
The book is rare, with no copies recorded on COPAC.

AMERICAN TRUFFLES

- 104. SIGERIST, Henry Ernest.** American truffles. A Thanksgiving fantasia in C-minor. [*Baltimore?*, c. 1944].

Manuscript on paper, folio, ff. 27 (largely written on the rectos only), [23 blank]; written in blue ink, a few crossings through and corrections; in blue paper wrappers, cloth spine, titled in ink to upper cover, preserved in cloth slipcase; covers a little faded; author's signed presentation to Gregory and Margaret Zilboorg, 'in memory of many good meals', dated 15 June 1947, and Gregory Zilboorg's bookplate to inside front cover. £250

An amusing, unpublished manuscript on truffles by Henry Sigerist (1891-1957), the Swiss medical historian and director at Johns Hopkins University institute of the history of medicine, presented to the Ukrainian psychoanalyst and historian of psychiatry Gregory Zilboorg (1890-1959), and his wife, in 1947. Sigerist begins by giving his recipe for turkey with truffles and sauce Périgueux, 'a delicious dish'. He laments the current lack of French truffles on account of the war ('we have not yet reconquered the Périgord'), and notes the inferiority of English truffles, before taking an historical look at truffle eating and



hunting (with pigs and dogs) with reference to Pennier de Longchamp. He then turns to the matter of American truffles, which, although they ‘should by definition be bigger and better than European ones’, are not of the best species. Sigerist concludes with a tongue-in-cheek look at the prospect of a government project to grow American truffles, which might (‘good God’) produce ‘socialized truffles’ which ‘no self-respecting Republican could eat’.

SOY FOOD ADVERT



105. [SOY]. Italsoja – Nino Rossi. *N.p.*, 1930s.

Leaflet, 46 x 11 cm, folded in 4, printed in colour on both sides.

£50

A promotional leaflet advertising the amazing nutritious properties of soy food, including soy flour, pasta and biscuits, produced by Italsoja, the leading soy manufacturer in Italy in the 1930s, owned by entrepreneur Nino Rossi and based in Sanremo. The consumption of soy food is here recommended especially to children, convalescents and diabetics, due to the high protein and low carbohydrate content, and easy digestibility.

VINE GROWING IN THE LOST GARDENS OF HELIGAN

106. **SPEECHLY, William.** A treatise on the culture of the vine, exhibiting new and advantageous methods of propagating, cultivating, and training that plant, so as to render it abundantly fruitful. Together with new hints on the formation of vineyards in England. *York, G. Peacock for the Author, 1790.*

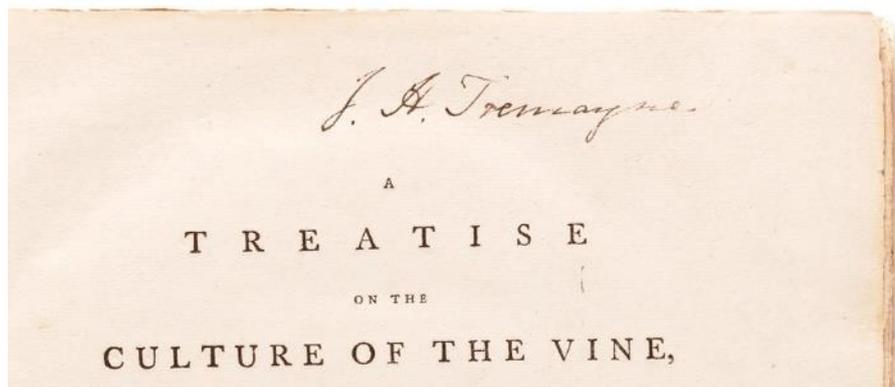
4to, pp. xvi, [4, subscribers], 224, with five engraved plates (three folding) and two leaves with explanations to the plates; inconsequential marginal tear to G1 and M2, tears across M3, touching text but with no loss, all repaired; light stain between pp. 80/81, possibly by a leaf left there over time; overall a fine, uncut copy, crisp and clean, bound in the original marbled boards, spine sympathetically renewed; ownership inscription of John Hearle Tremayne to title (see below). £1600

A beautiful copy of the first edition of ‘the most important work published on the culture of the vine in the eighteenth century’ (Henrey), and one of the first to deal specifically with vine growing in England.



Speechly was gardener to the Duke of Portland, William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, at Welbeck in Nottinghamshire. ‘In 1781 Speechly was considering a work on the vine, and eight years later, on 1 May 1789, he issued *Proposals for publishing by subscription a treatise on the culture of the vine, &c.* which was to “be printed on a fine paper, and comprized in one handsome volume 4to. embellished with fine copper plates, engraved by Basire” ... The work finally appeared in 1790, printed at York, and dedicated to the Duke of Portland’ (Henry II, pp. 480-81).

John Hearle Tremayne (1780–1851) played a key role in the development of the gardens around the family’s Heligan estate in Cornwall, created by his father Henry Hawkins (1741–1829) a few years earlier, and which today are well known as the ‘Lost Gardens of Heligan’. This botanic garden, designed in the typical 19th-century Gardenesque style, had fallen into neglect after the First World War, and was rediscovered only in the 1990s, when it became the object of an ambitious (and widely publicised) restoration project which brought it back to its former glory. Curiously, in 1779 Speechly had published a similar book on the culture of the pineapple under English weather conditions and the only original pineapple pit surviving in England today is actually in the Lost Gardens of Heligan.



A 1789 edition of Speechly’s *Treatise on the culture of the vine*, mentioned by Simon and listed in a few copies on OCLC, is in fact a ghost, arising from the date at the end of the preface, which remained unchanged in later, undated editions.

Gabler, p. 265; Henry 1376; Johnston 600; Simon, *Bibliotheca Vinaria*, p. 50; not in Cagle.

ANNOTATED BY A GLASGOW BREWER

107. THOMSON, Thomas. Explanation of Allan's Saccharometer, appointed by Act of Parliament, for the use of distillers and brewers. *Edinburgh, J. Ruthven & Son, 1823.*

8vo, pp. 10 and 2 tables; some very light foxing; a very good copy in plain boards; some slight splitting at joints; ownership inscription of 'Alexr Struthers 22 Feby 1825' to front pastedown, annotations to p. [3] and to table II. £375

TABLE
Quantity of Saccharine matter dried at the temperature cent strengths indicated by

Degrees of Sacchar.	Saccharine matter per cent.	Degrees of Sacchar.	Saccharine matter per cent.	Degrees of Sacchar.	Saccharine matter per cent.
1	0.296	26	7.714	51	15.172
2	0.593	27	8.011	52	15.428
3	0.889	28	8.308	53	15.725
4	1.187	29	8.604	54	16.022
5	1.483	30	8.901	55	16.318
6	1.780	31	9.198	56	16.615
7	2.077	32	9.494	57	16.912
8	2.374	33	9.791	58	17.209
9	2.670	34	10.088	59	17.505
10	2.967	35	10.384	60	17.802
11	3.264	36	10.681	61	18.099
12	3.560	37	10.978	62	18.395
13	3.857	38	11.275	63	18.692
14	4.154	39	11.571	64	18.989
15	4.450	40	11.868	65	19.285
16	4.747	41	12.165	66	19.582
17	5.044	42	12.461	67	19.879
18	5.341	43	12.758	68	20.176
19	5.637	44	13.055	69	20.472
20	5.934	45	13.352	70	20.769
21	6.231	46	13.648	71	21.065
22	6.527	47	13.945	72	21.362
23	6.824	48	14.242	73	21.658
24	7.121	49	14.538	74	21.955
25	7.417	50	14.835	75	22.252

II.
of 175°, contained in 100 parts of wort, of all the different the SACCHAROMETER.

Degrees of Sacchar.	Saccharine matter per cent.	Degrees of Sacchar.	Saccharine matter per cent.	Degrees of Sacchar.	Saccharine matter per cent.
76	22.549	101	29.966	126	37.584
77	22.845	102	30.263	127	37.680
78	23.142	103	30.559	128	37.977
79	23.439	104	30.856	129	38.274
80	23.735	105	31.153	130	38.570
81	24.032	106	31.450	131	38.867
82	24.329	107	31.746	132	39.164
83	24.625	108	32.043	133	39.460
84	24.922	109	32.340	134	39.757
85	25.219	110	32.636	135	40.054
86	25.516	111	32.933	136	40.351
87	25.812	112	33.230	137	40.647
88	26.109	113	33.526	138	40.944
89	26.406	114	33.823	139	41.241
90	26.702	115	34.120	140	41.537
91	26.999	116	34.417	141	41.834
92	27.296	117	34.713	142	42.131
93	27.592	118	35.010	143	42.427
94	27.889	119	35.307	144	42.724
95	28.186	120	35.603	145	43.021
96	28.483	121	35.900	146	43.318
97	28.779	122	36.197	147	43.614
98	29.076	123	36.493	148	43.911
99	29.373	124	36.790	149	44.208
100	29.669	125	37.087	150	44.504

First edition, with contemporary annotations by a Glasgow brewer. Thomas Thomson (1773-1852), professor of chemistry at the University of Glasgow and 'patriarch of Glasgow science' (*ODNB*), invented the instrument known as Allan's 'saccharometer' in 1805, the same year he was elected to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. The saccharometer was a form of hydrometer used in brewing to ascertain the amount of saccharine or fermentable matter in wort, and Thomson's *Explanation* was intended to accompany the instrument. This copy belonged to Alexander Struthers, son and partner of the Glasgow brewer Robert Struthers.

COPAC lists only one copy (at the NLS). No US copies on OCLC.

TOBACCO AND SPIRITS

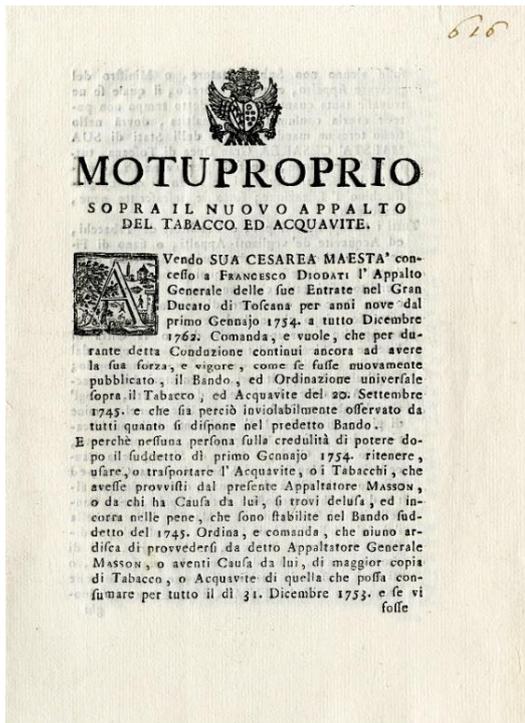
108. [TOBACCO AND SPIRITS]. Motuproprio sopra il nuovo appalto del tabacco ed acquavite. *Florence, heirs of Paperini, 1753.*

4to, pp. [4]; unbound, contemporary numbering in manuscript to top outer corner of both leaves.

[offered with:]

Bando ed ordinazione universale sopra l'appalto del tabacco e dell'acquavite. *Florence, 1763.*

Folio, pp. 28; sewn in contemporary plain yellow wrappers; contemporary numbering in manuscript to top outer corner of wrapper and each leaf; woodcut crest of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany to top of first page of both works. £250



A memorandum of the existing contract issued to Francesco Diodati by the count of Richcourt (*Motuproprio*), and a new competitive contract (*Bando*) both regulating the import, transport, storage and sale of tobacco and spirits within the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, together with recommendations to improve commerce in these goods (including allowing Jews to participate), and a note of taxes to be paid and penalties for transgressors.

THE HEALTH BENEFITS OF WARM DRINKS

109. VALLISNERI, Antonio. Dell'uso e dell'abuso delle bevande e bagnature calde, o fredde ... Quarta impressione, cui evvi annessa una erudita dissertazione del celebre suo zio, intitolata De potu vini calidi, authore Johanne Baptista Davini ... *Naples, Bernardino Gessari, 1734.*

4to, pp. [x], 124, 48; engraved initials, head- and tail-pieces; light foxing but a very good copy in contemporary stiff vellum, title inked to spine, marbled edges; small area of loss to lower corner of upper cover, a few marks; inscription of 'Antonio Ercolani' to title. **£350**

Fourth edition (first 1725) of Vallisneri's contribution to contemporary debate over the value of hot and cold drinks for the preservation of health and the cure of certain conditions, including fevers, followed by his uncle Giovanni Battista Davini's essay on drinking warm wine, first published in 1720. Vallisneri (1661-1730), who taught medicine at the University of Padua, was, like Davini, a proponent of the consumption of warm or hot drinks as aids to digestion and as beneficial to health more generally.

THE FIRST SPECIFIC WORK ON OLIVE-GROWING



110. VETTORI, Pietro. Trattato ... delle lodi, et della coltivatione de gl'ulivi. *Florence, Giunta, 1574.*

4to, pp. [viii], 90, [2]; woodcut printer's device to title; two large historiated woodcut initials; foxing throughout, occasionally heavy; a good copy in nineteenth-century vellum, green morocco lettering piece to spine; bookplate of the Biblioteca Banzi to front pastedown, and late eighteenth-century engraved armorial ex libris of Ferdinando Belvisi pasted to title verso.

£1200

Second, improved, edition (first, 1569) of the humanist Pietro Vettori's treatise on the cultivation of the olive, the first specific work on olive growing. The work discusses the alimentary qualities of regional varieties of olive, as well as techniques of cultivation, harvesting and pressing. A fine work of didactic humanistic prose, summarizing the corpus of Greco-Roman opinion on the subject, and adding new insights into techniques tailored to individual species, the manual enjoyed great popularity, and went through numerous editions. It was composed in situ in the countryside, whence Vettori, a republican sympathiser, had fled on the return of the Medicis to power in Florence.

Brunet V: 'Bonne edition de cet ouvrage estimé; elle est préférable à celle de Florence, 1569'; Donno, *Bibliografia sistematica dell'olivo e dell'olio di oliva*, 1997, p. 28; Gamba, 1024; Oberle 687 'la plus recherchée et la plus complete ... c'est un classique en Italie, souvent cité et reimprimé pour la pureté et l'élégance de son style'.

111. WILLICH, Anthony Florian Madinger. Lectures on diet and regimen: being a systematic inquiry into the most rational means of preserving health and prolonging life: together with physiological and chemical explanations, calculated chiefly for the use of families, in order to banish the prevailing abuses and prejudices in medicine. The second edition, improved and enlarged with considerable additions ... *London, printed for T. N. Longman and O. Rees, 1799.*

8vo, pp. [ii], 708, [4, adverts], wanting the half-title; a very good copy in contemporary tree calf, spine ruled gilt, red morocco label; Fasque library bookplate of John Gladstone, father of the Prime Minister. **£375**

Second edition, much revised and expanded, printed in the same year as the first: ‘Many important and useful articles have been added, especially in the fifth Chapter, “Of Food and Drink.”’ Willich’s very popular manual was based on a series of lectures given by the eminent physician at Bath in 1798, and includes material on the state of modern medicine, the air, baths, clothing, exercise, sleep, excretion, sexual intercourse, the mind and the eyes, as well as a long chapter on food and drink (pp. 291-439), with descriptions of the nature and properties of various comestibles. A postscript explains that this work on the preservation of the healthy body is to be followed by one on the treatment of the diseased body, and includes a list of questions to ask a patient to aid in diagnosis.

ESTC T94622.

IMPORT TAX ON WINE IN VENICE

112. [WINE]. Parte presa nell’Eccel.º Cons.º di Pregadi. Adi 16 Settembre 1604. In materia di quelli che conducono, o fanno condur Vini in questa Città. [*Venice*], stampata in Calle dale Rasse, 1604.

Small 4to, ff. [2]; woodcut vignette on title depicting the Lion of Saint Mark; a very good copy, unbound; old ink numbering to top outer corner. **£350**

Decree by the Consiglio dei Pregadi, the Senate of the Republic of Venice, notifying the penalties which shall be inflicted upon those wine merchants who have not paid within three months the correct taxes on wine imported into the State.



ACCOUNT BOOK OF A PRE-REVOLUTION LOIRE WINE MERCHANT



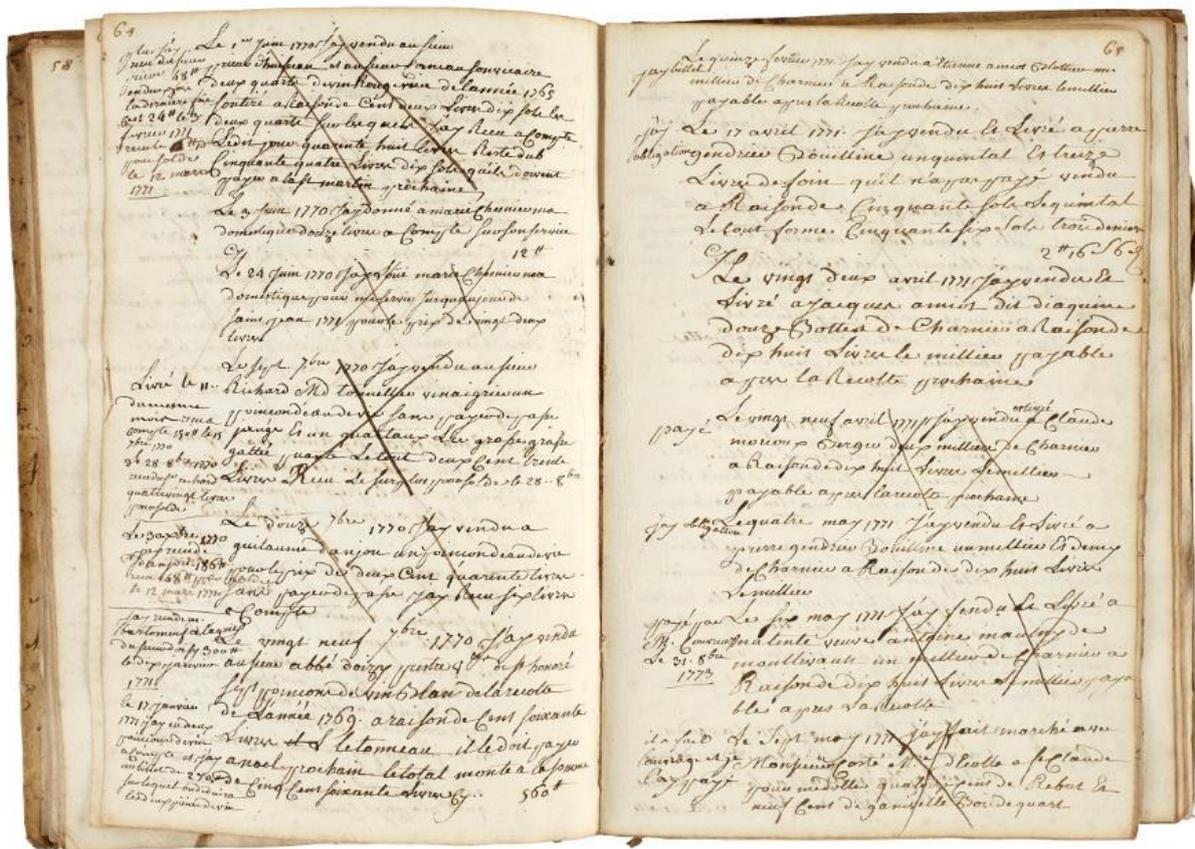
113. [WINE.] Account book of the Belin family of wine merchants. [France, Loire Valley], October 1757-August 1779.

Manuscript on paper, small folio, pp. [116], paginated 21-78 and 239-295 (written from the other end of the volume), including a few blanks; written in a single neat hand in black/brown ink, many entries crossed through but entirely legible; a very few small holes and marks, one leaf loose; 18th-century vellum with ties, manuscript notes to covers, somewhat worn. **£1850**

A fascinating insight into the business affairs of a successful pre-Revolution French wine merchant based in the Loire valley. The name Silvain Belin (dated 1797) appears on p. 224 and there are several references to members of the Belin family. The family appears to have been based at Saint-Claude-de-Diray (Loir-et-Cher), where red and white wine is produced to this day, and there are references to an aunt and uncle (called Maulny) in nearby Montlivaut.

The accounts record sales, deliveries and purchases of wine, providing a wealth of data on local wine dealers and prices. The Belins sold poinçons (barrels) and cases of white and red wine from their 'cru de Saint Claude' and made deliveries to Blois, Chambord, Cour-sur-Loire, and Chaumont, among other locations. Their customers included commissionaires in Blois and Saint-Dyé, the local vinegar maker, and the curates of Saint Claude and Mulsanne. The Belins dealt with the capital too: sales of wine are recorded to two Parisian dealers (Lamotte and Chaulay) and in 1776 a payment is sent to Regley du Berville, a procureur in Paris.

The Belins' accounts also record numerous sales of eau de vie, and a payment is made to one Vincent Morieux for working the boilers for its manufacture. The family dealt in other merchandise too, selling logs, chopped wood, poles for supporting vines, thatch, carts, wheat to the baker in Blois, as well as the occasional donkey and horse.



Among the wealth of business detail are charming details of everyday life as the writer hires and fires domestic maids, takes on someone to help with his horse and carry wine from the cellars, pays someone to thresh his wheat, and buys new shoes and soles for himself and his father from his neighbour Turbert.

ACCOUNT BOOK OF A POST-NAPOLEONIC LOIRE WINE MERCHANT

114. [WINE.] Ledger containing accounts of a wine merchant in the Loire Valley. [Probably Beaugency], September 1816 – August 1822.

Manuscript on paper, large folio, pp. 561; written and ruled in brown ink, in several hands; first page a little dust soiled, fore-edges of first 16 leaves slightly worn, corners a little worn at beginning and end, otherwise very crisp and clean; contemporary vellum over pulpboard, 'Cinquième journal ...' inked to upper cover; fore-edge of upper board gnawed, spine, board edges and corners worn with some losses to vellum; signed at end 'Griffon de Pleineville'.

£1650

An intriguing window onto the transactions of a substantial Loire valley wine merchant operating in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars. The unnamed merchant appears to have operated from Beaugency, a medieval city situated on the Loire between Blois and Orléans where Val de Loire and Orléans white, red and rosé are still produced today. The ledger is a record of the business's credits and debits over a six year period and is a mine of information on wine prices, the local wine industry, and the suppliers and customers of a Loire wine merchant in the opening decades of the nineteenth century.

181		182	
10 p 105	100	10 p 105	200
10 p 106	100	10 p 106	200
10 p 107	100	10 p 107	200
10 p 108	100	10 p 108	200
10 p 109	100	10 p 109	200
10 p 110	100	10 p 110	200
10 p 111	100	10 p 111	200
10 p 112	100	10 p 112	200
10 p 113	100	10 p 113	200
10 p 114	100	10 p 114	200
10 p 115	100	10 p 115	200
10 p 116	100	10 p 116	200
10 p 117	100	10 p 117	200
10 p 118	100	10 p 118	200
10 p 119	100	10 p 119	200
10 p 120	100	10 p 120	200
10 p 121	100	10 p 121	200
10 p 122	100	10 p 122	200
10 p 123	100	10 p 123	200
10 p 124	100	10 p 124	200
10 p 125	100	10 p 125	200
10 p 126	100	10 p 126	200
10 p 127	100	10 p 127	200
10 p 128	100	10 p 128	200
10 p 129	100	10 p 129	200
10 p 130	100	10 p 130	200
10 p 131	100	10 p 131	200
10 p 132	100	10 p 132	200
10 p 133	100	10 p 133	200
10 p 134	100	10 p 134	200
10 p 135	100	10 p 135	200
10 p 136	100	10 p 136	200
10 p 137	100	10 p 137	200
10 p 138	100	10 p 138	200
10 p 139	100	10 p 139	200
10 p 140	100	10 p 140	200

Written in several hands (hinting at the number of personnel employed by the business), the well-organised ledger includes statements of (substantial) sums received each year, and summaries of poinçons (barrels) delivered from that year's vintage. Payments are made to other 'vignerons' for wine and eau de vie, to coopers for barrels, and for bottles, rope and wood. The business's clientele that emerges from the accounts is a colourful mix, including curates, notaries, doctors, surgeons and pharmacists, bakers, mayors, judges, café and inn keepers, post office directors, vinegar makers, grocers, carriers, and carpenters. There is plenty of local business conducted of course, in Beaugency, in nearby Messas, and in Authon, for example, but the merchant's reach stretched north into Normandy (e.g. Alençon, Bellême, Domfront) and to Paris (there are numerous dealings with Parisian wine makers and bankers), and south to Angoulême.

A note at the end of the ledger states that the accounts were seen on 6 August 1822 by Beaugency's 'juge de paix' Charles Griffon de Pleineville (1764-1833), whose career also saw him serve in the 'Garde du Corps' at Villeroy and as an 'Inspecteur des contributions indirectes' at Orléans.

FRENCH WINE AND ENGLISH BRANDY

115. [WINE AND DISTILLING]. Reasons for repealing the prohibition of French wines. [London?, 1711].

[with:]

Reasons humbly offer'd against opening a trade with France for wines. [1711?].

[with:]

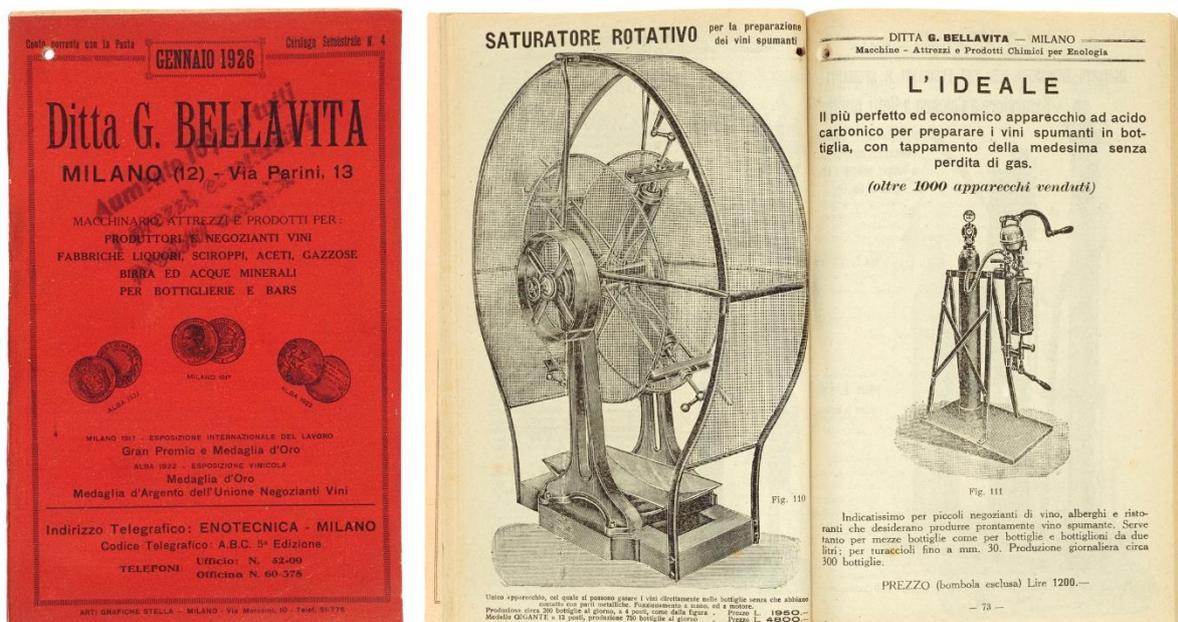
The case of the distillers of London (*docket title*: The distillers case, in relation to preventing the defrauding her majesty of her duties, by running of foreign brandies). [London?, 1714].

3 single-sheet printed broadsides, with printed docket titles on otherwise blank versos; a few small chips to inner edges, light browning to the first item; preserved in card folders and a cloth box and slip case with gilt-lettered label (slightly sunned). **£450**

First editions, rare. The first item bemoans the fraudulent import of Bordeaux wines into England 'by way of Leghorn' and of other wines ('mixt or adulterated') via Holland, and advocates the direct import of wines from France as being 'for the benefit of the crown, the safety, health, and pleasure, of the subject'. The contrary opinion is given in the second item: here the author expresses concern that renewed trade with France will threaten the flourishing commerce, in wine and other goods, with Portugal, Spain, and Italy. The final piece is a plea by the Company of Distillers of London to halt the running of foreign brandy to protect the English brandy distilling and corn growing industries, noting that the chief consumption of brandy is 'upon the coasts of England, and amongst sea-faring men'.

1. ESTC 12741; Hanson 1342. 2. ESTC T46413; Hanson 1343. 3. ESTC T11564; Goldsmiths' 5108; Hanson 1996.

TRADE CATALOGUE FOR WINE MAKERS AND MERCHANTS

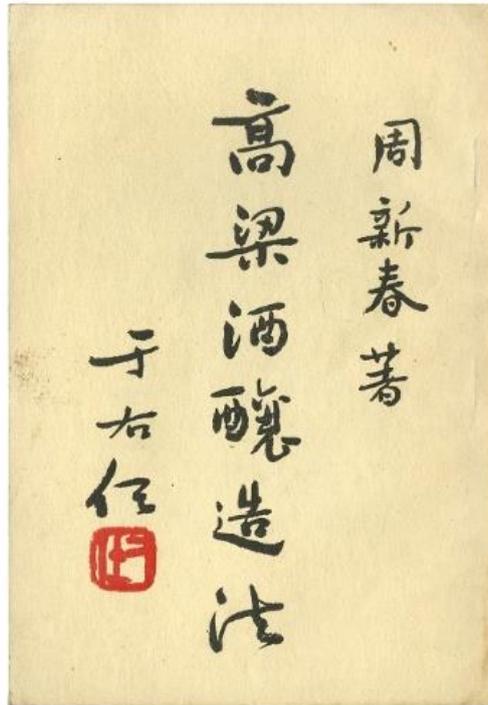


116. [WINE – TRADE CATALOGUE]. Ditta G. Bellavita. Macchinario, attrezzi e prodotti per: produttori e negozianti vini, fabbriche liquori, sciroppi, aceti, gazzose, birra ed acque minerali, per bottiglierie e bars. *Milano, Arti grafiche Stella, 1926.*

8vo, pp. 189, [3], (pp. [4] on pink paper bound between pp.112-113); pp. [2] advert of the Societa' Italiana Macchine Enologiche loosely inserted; with hundreds of woodcut illustrations in the text; a perfectly preserved copy, bound in the original red printed wrappers, punched-hole on top inner corner for hanging, rear wrapper with map of Milan marking the location of the store; stamp to front wrapper and title stating that all prices have been raised. **£200**

A rare survival, especially in such good condition, of a trade catalogue of machinery, chemicals and a wide range of products for wine, spirits and beer makers and merchants, including pubs and wine shops. Each item is illustrated and accompanied by specifics and prices; the newly introduced machinery and products are also accompanied by long descriptions of their functionality and advantages over the older models.

SORGHUM WINE



117. ZHOU XINCHUN. Gao liang jiu niang zao fa [The fermentation of sorghum wine].
Taipei, by the author, 1956.

16mo, pp. 42; with various diagrams in the text; text in Chinese; a fine copy, stitched and bound in the original printed wrappers. **£150**

First edition of a handbook for the production of Kaoliang, or sorghum wine, a distilled liquor made from fermented sorghum, very popular in China, Taiwan and, in more recent times, Korea.

The author describes a distillation process he learned in impoverished parts of rural China during wartime and applies scientific standardization to it.

Not found in OCLC.

FINIS

