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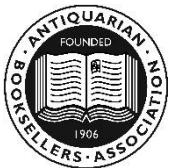
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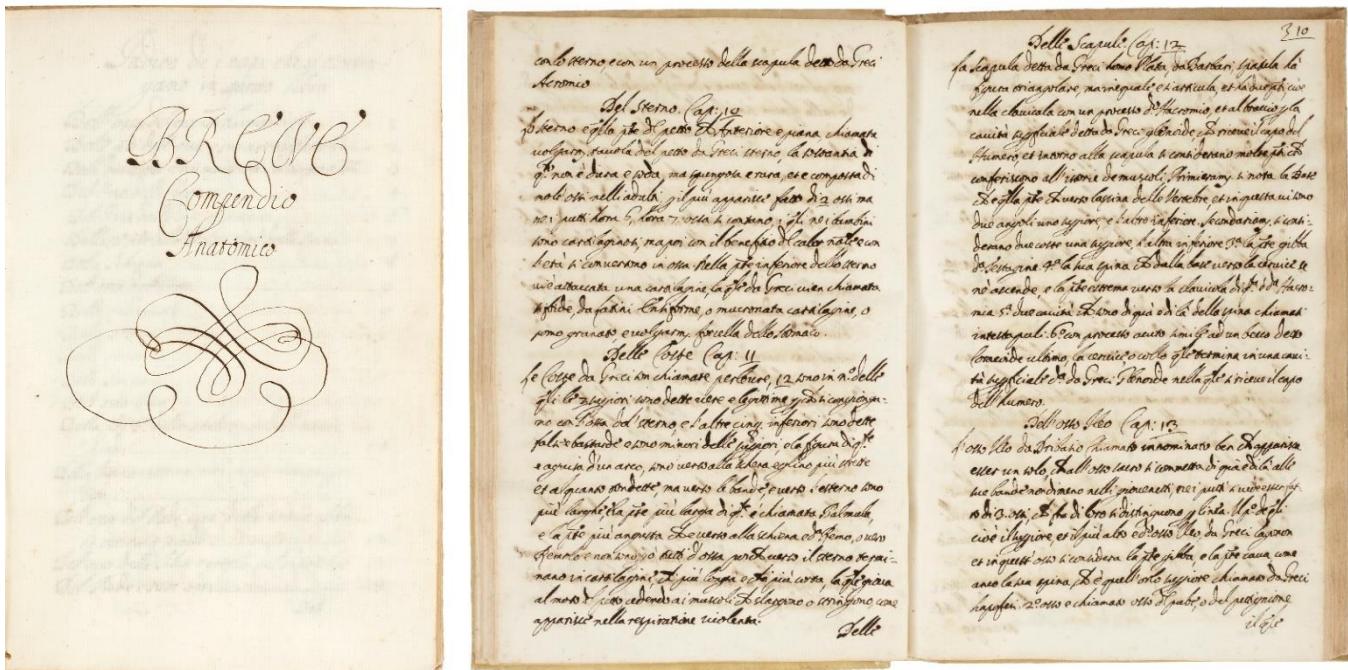
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Cover image from no. 54.

BONES FOR BEGINNERS



1. [ANATOMY.] 'Breve compendio anatomico'. [Italy, c. 1720].

Manuscript on paper, in Italian, 8vo (20 x 13.5 cm), ff. [5, including index], 73; neatly written in dark brown ink in a single hand, pen flourishes to title and colophon, 25 lines per page; very well preserved in contemporary limp vellum, title inked to head of spine, later paper label with shelf mark at foot of spine.

£1750

A handsome set of **apparently unpublished notes on orthopaedics** by an anonymous medical student, compiled in Italy in the early 18th century, covering bones, cartilage, ligaments and muscles. The manuscript opens with a detailed analysis of the human skeleton, its bones and articulation, from head to toe, including the spine, clavicle, sternum, ribs, scapulae, hip bone, and hyoid bone, before discussing cartilage (ears, nose, spine etc.) and ligaments (e.g. shoulders and elbows, legs, fingers and toes). The section on muscles covers, *inter alia*, the eyelids, nose, ears, lips, jaw, tongue, head and neck, and back. Other areas covered by the author include the peritoneum, ventricles, intestines, vena cava, heart, larynx, pericranium, pia, brain, and nerves.

In addition to citing Aristotle, Avicenna, Galen and Hippocrates, the author refers to the 16th-century Italian anatomists Niccolo Massa and Realdo Colombo, and to the French physician André du Laurens (1558-1609), who served as personal physician to Marie de' Medici and then to her husband Henry IV of France.

BALM FOR BALDNESS

2. **BACIOCCHI, Alfonso.** La guarigione della calvizie precoce, forfara e caduta dei capelli. *Florence, Lodovico Viatori, 1909.*

12mo, pp. 32; author's facsimile signature to p. 32; very light damp stain to upper margins; very good in orange printed wrappers (with advertisements inside covers); label pasted to back cover with address of Sga. Ugoni of Brescia.

£180

A charming little booklet on premature baldness by the Florentine doctor Alfonso Baciocchi, discussing its causes and promoting his own curative ointment. Having examined thousands of cases, Baciocchi developed

a ‘pomata anticalvitica’ to destroy ‘il bacillo della calvizie’, stop dandruff and hair loss after only a few weeks, and eventually promote regrowth.



Much of the booklet is taken up with testimonials to the ointment's efficacy, from both doctors and patients, from all over Italy, who had used it between 1897 and 1909. The ‘pomata’ could be purchased from Dr Fernando Baldini for 10 lire. The front cover includes the words ‘Si conservi! – può tornar utile’ (Keep it! – could come in handy!).

No copies traced on OCLC.

ON METASTASIS; AND A PENIS ACCIDENT

3. **BEVILACQUA, Ferdinando.** *Saggio d'osservazioni intorno le malattie metastatiche.* Venice, presso Andrea Albrizzi q. Gio. Battista, 1793.

8vo, pp. 67, [1 blank]; title ornament, headpiece and initial to p. 5; a little foxing to title, light stain to upper margins at end; a very good uncut copy in contemporary marbled wrappers; small areas of loss to spine; ‘dono dell’Autore’ inscribed to last blank page, a few contemporary ink corrections (probably authorial) to text.

£750

Very rare first and only edition of this work on metastasis, or the spread of an illness from a primary site to another, by the Venetian doctor Ferdinando Bevilacqua, dedicated to his medical colleague Girolamo Festari (1738-1801). Bevilacqua cites numerous interesting examples of illness spreading from one part of the body to another: a patient with a dry cough experiencing skin eruptions on the upper thighs; and another suffering epileptic episodes while additionally displaying facial pustules. He also makes one of the earliest observations of the swelling of lymph nodes by metastatic infiltration. While not claiming that metastasis occurs in all illnesses, he is adamant that doctors should consider the possibility when treating patients. Other afflictions discussed include paralysis, tetanus, rheumatism, gonorrhoea, and gout.

The *Saggio* includes several curious clinical cases: an apparent instance of ‘colpo d’aria’ experienced by a man whose condition became fatal after exposure to a cold wind (Bevilacqua notes a similar case observed by Lionel Chalmers in South Carolina); and an unfortunate man who, while endeavouring to repair his trousers, managed to trap his penis in the finger hole of a pair of scissors.

OCLC records only two copies, at the universities of Leipzig and Padua.

CURE FOR SCURVY

The Plain spirit is of a greenish colour, and the Golden spirit of a true golden colour; both far different from all the counterfeits: having sold the Golden Spirit several years before any pretended to it. And are sealed with my Coat of Arms, being Three Greaves, anciently Armor for the Legs and Thighs; to prevent being cheated. Be not deceived, let Truth take place.

V E R T U E S.

They are beneficial for all persons that travel by Sea or Land, for curing the Scurvy, with its spots and pains; Dropsie, Stone, Wind Collick, Gravel in the Kidneys. Opens Obstructions, cures the Green sickness, and causeth a fresh ruddy Complexion: Evacuates Cold Phlegmatick Humours from Stomach, Liver, and Spleen; wasting the swelling and hardness thereof: Thins Tough Phlegm, and gives Breath in the greatest Stoppage; helps Digestion, and recovers a Lost Appetite: For an Unsavoury Breath the best and quickeſt Remedy in the World: Expel Wind out of the Stomach upwards and downwards, cure the King Evil, Scabs, Itch, and carry away all sorts of Salt Humours, and disposes Old Ulcers to a speedy healing: Cure Violent Surfeits if timely taken: Kill Worms in young or old. Stop Fits of the Mother Risings in the Throat, Violent Tooth-ach. You shall receive full Directions for each Spirit with the Bottles. Price 1 s. each Bottle.

The True Spirit of both sorts are only sold by Mr. Billingsley at the Printing press in C ruhill, near the Royal Exchange; Mr. James at the Printing-press in Minning-lane, Mr. Sherly under St. Dun-Church in Fleetstreet, Mr. Mildward at the entrance of Westminster-hall, Mr. Rogers at the

4. [BLAGRAVE, Charles.] Those excellent and highly approved Spirits of Scurvy-grass, both plain and the Golden Purging, are faithfully prepared by the first Author Charles Blagrave of Clerkenwell Chym. Physician. [London, 1680?].

4to broadside, printed on one side only; somewhat foxed, the verso dusty along the creases where once folded; lower edge untrimmed. £1500

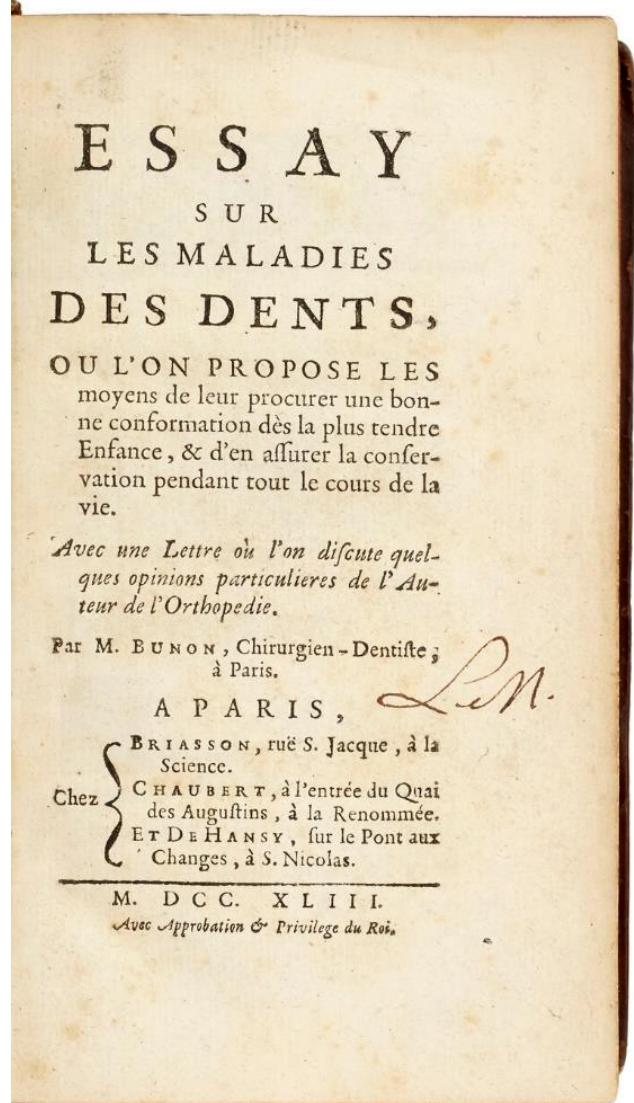
Apparently unrecorded (not in ESTC). Before the ready availability of citrus fruits in the mid-nineteenth century, scurvy-grass (*cochlearia*), which is rich in vitamin C, was commonly consumed by sailors as a preventative or cure for scurvy, taken on board dried or in distilled extracts.

There seems to have been a particular boom in the 1680s for the retail of proprietorial ‘spirits of scurvy grass’, with each of a number of practitioners claiming theirs as the most efficacious, and warning against the others’ false wares. Blagrave offers two forms of spirit, ‘plain’ (which is ‘a greenish colour’) and ‘golden’ (with a purgative effect), ‘both far different from all counterfeits ... [and] sealed with my Coat of Arms, being Three Greaves ... to prevent being cheated.’ As well as scurvy, it will apparently cure chilblains, dropsy, colic, kidney-stones, worms, and ‘Fits of the Mother’, for only 1 shilling a bottle. Other spirits of scurvy grass on the market at around the same time came from Joseph Sabberton (a Philadelphian who had a family link to Blagrave), and Robert Bateman (whose advertisements targeted Blagrave in particular).

Much of the lower half of this broadside is devoted to a list of the various vendors licensed to sell Blagrave’s spirits: there are booksellers – Billingsley, James, Sherly, Mildward, Rogers, Halford (at the end of the Paved Ally in the Pell-Mell), [Valentine] Acton, Marshall; also perfumers, cutlers, milliners, cheesemongers, fruiterers, ‘Mr Leg at the Intelligence Office in Castle Alley’; ‘and at my House on Clerkenwell Green, the second House in New-Prison-Walk’.

Charles Blagrave was a son of the MP and regicide Daniel Blagrave, a nephew of the astrologer Joseph Blagrave, and a brother of the printer Obadiah Blagrave.

Wing and ESTC record two other Blagrave advertisements, both undated, and both recorded at the British Library only: Wing B3109C *Doctor Blagrave’s excellent and highly approved sprits of scurvey-grass*, and Wing B1309A (listed under a generic title only because the head is cropped). There were also some printed *Directions for the golden purging spirit of scurvey-grass* (which would come with each bottle) (BL only).



5. **BUNON, Robert.** *Essay sur les maladies des dents, ou l'on propose les moyens de leur procurer une bonne conformation dès la plus tendre enfance, et d'en assurer la conservation pendant tout le cours de la vie. Avec une lettre où l'on discute quelques opinions particulières de l'autheur de l'orthopédie.* Paris, [Joseph Bullot for] Briasson, Chaubert, and De Hansy, 1743.

[bound with:]

BUNON, Robert. *Experiences et démonstrations faites à l'Hôpital de la Salpêtrière, et à S. Côme en présence de l'Académie Royale de Chirurgie. Pour servir de suite et de preuves à l'essay sur les maladies des dents, etc. et une pharmacie odontalgique, ou traité des médicaments, simples et composés propres aux maladies des dents, et des différentes parties de la bouche, à l'usage des dentistes.* Paris, [Joseph Bullot for] Briasson, Chaubert, and la veuve Pissot, 1746 [dated 1747 at the end].

[bound in between:]

BUNON, Robert. *Dissertation sur un préjugé très-pernicieux, concernant les maux des dents qui surviennent aux femmes grosses.* Paris, Chaubert, Briasson, Nully, and Prault, 1741.

3 works in 1 vol., 12mo, pp. xii, 237, [3]; xxvi, 410, [6]; 20; the first work with faint stain to upper outer corners of a few leaves, occasional spotting; very good copies in contemporary French calf, spine gilt in compartments with lettering-piece, marbled endpapers; head and tail a little worn, joints cracked, but sound. £2750

A fine sammelband of all of Bunon's separately published writings.

1. First edition of 'the first book incorporating specialized odontological research. Bunon investigated the genesis of enamel hypoplasia' (Garrison & Morton).

'One of the important questions studied by Bunon concerns the hygiene to be observed in order to obtain the development of a good dentition. On this question he rightly establishes the principle that hygiene and dental prophylaxis should begin from the period of the formation of the milk teeth. He works out this principle with rigorous logic, and finishes by tracing the hygiene of the mother during pregnancy, of the woman (be she mother or nurse) during the nursing period, and of the nursling as well ... Bunon's researches into the development of the teeth enabled him to describe precisely the position that the various teeth of the second dentition occupy in the jaw with regard to the milk teeth, before these are shed. Bunon was, besides, the first author who studied accurately dental hypoplasia, and it is greatly to his honor that his ideas and observations about this pathological condition have been accepted and confirmed in substance by the greater part of the authors who have come after him, having remarkable worth even at the present day ... The high intrinsic value of Bunon's works gives him a just right to be considered one of the most illustrious forerunners of modern scientific dentistry' (Guerini pp. 341-43).

2. First edition, second issue (first, the year before). This is an almost entirely rewritten and substantially enlarged version of the above work. It gives critical reviews of the works by Fauchard and Geraudly, describes research and numerous experiments together with case histories, aiming to prove statements made in Bunon's 1743 *Essay*. It also explains in depth the term *erosion*, which he had already introduced. The final section of the book, from page 372 to the end, is one of the first odontological pharmacopoeias.

In the years between the publication of the two books Bunon incessantly carried out research and investigations. ‘Bunon conducted a series of researches on the great pool of subjects at the Hôpital général, and then at the Salpêtrière, the hospital for women in Paris, with the support of the First Surgeon to the King, La Peyronie, to whom both books are dedicated. These investigations met with unexpected difficulties on the part of the patients, who feared that their teeth were to be transplanted to rich people ... Dental examinations were simply something completely out of the ordinary then. He reported his results before the Surgeon’s College of St. Côme and also demonstrated on corpses that children who had suffered from rickets, scurvy, measles, smallpox, and other diseases had erosions on teeth which were still unerupted. Bunon’s standing was enhanced by these experiments to such an extent, that the royal dentist (to Louis XV), Caperon, recommended him as his successor in this lucrative position in 1748 but Bunon died at the age of 42 in the same year’ (Hoffmann-Axthelm p. 209).

3. Bunon’s rare dissertation on the teeth of pregnant women, where he successfully attacks several popular myths. In January 1741 Bunon had published a little paper in the *Mercure de France* on the popular belief that the upper canines were connected with the eyes. In this work he deals again with this topic and proves that the extraction of a canine does not affect eyesight. He further proves that the extraction of a tooth during pregnancy does not directly cause miscarriage. ‘He demonstrated the falseness of the idea that one ought never to extract teeth during the state of gestation, and brought into relief the necessity of treating the dental diseases of pregnant women with still more accuracy than those of other persons’ (Guerini p. 339).

1. Blake p. 71; Crowley 770; Garrison & Morton 3672.1; Poletti p. 36; Weinberger p. 27; Wellcome II, p. 270.
2. Blake p. 71; Crowley 771; Poletti p. 36; Weinberger p. 27; Wellcome II, p. 270 (erroneously dated 1744).
3. Blake p. 71; Crowley 769; Weinberger p. 27; not in Wellcome.

HEALING HAEMORRHOIDS



6. CAMPAGNA, Francesco. Scritto di Francesco Campagna di Rovigo. Professore di violino in Venezia all’attual servizio della Imp. Reg. Capella di S. Marco. Solo possessore d’uno specifico balsamico di vegetabili unico per le malattie emorroidali. *Rovigo, Fratelli Miazzi, [late 18th century]*.

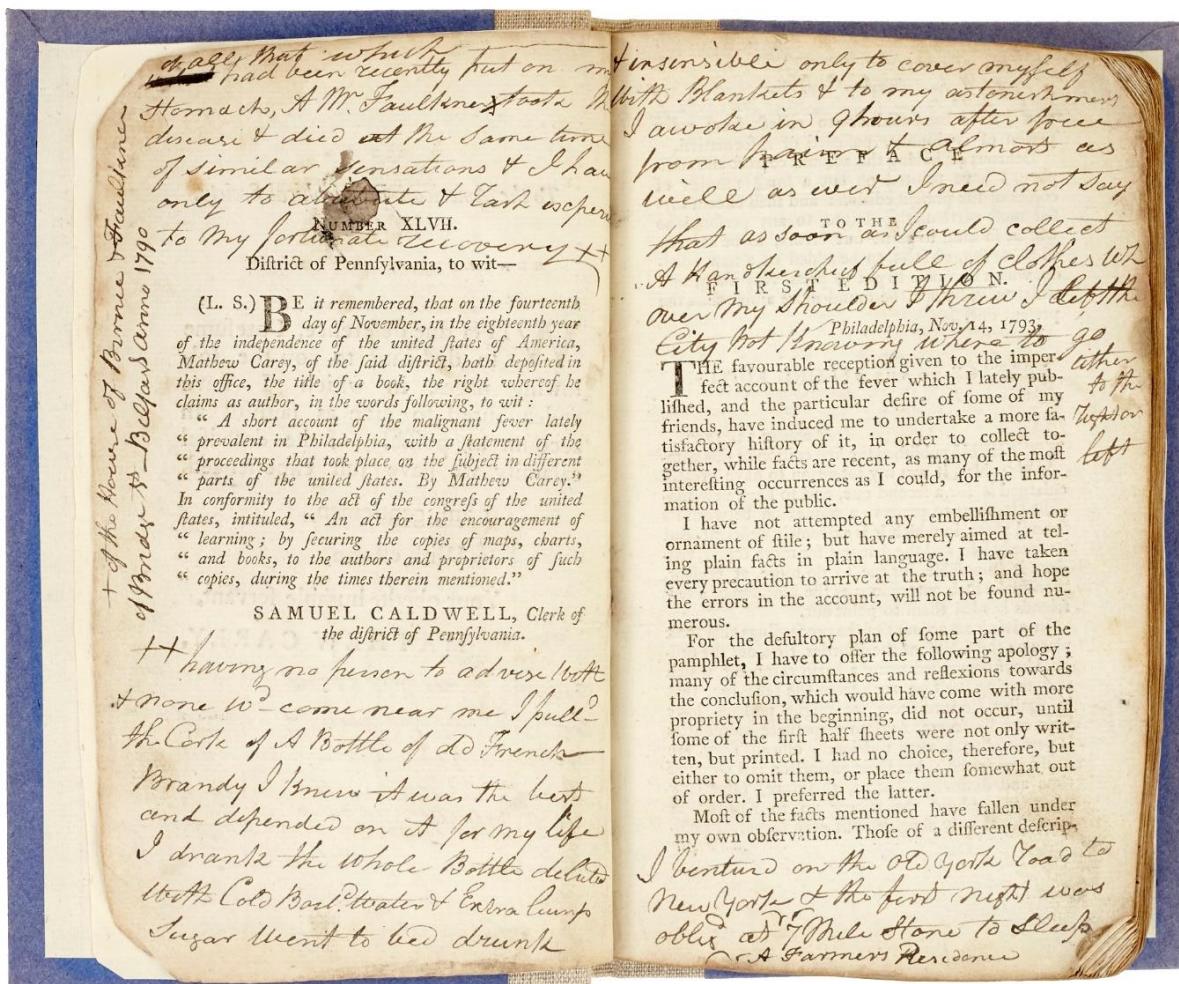
8vo, pp. VIII; woodcut vignette to title; light brown stain throughout, otherwise very good in contemporary yellow/green wrappers. **£975**

An apparently unrecorded advertisement for a balm for healing haemorrhoids devised by a long-suffering Italian violin teacher. Campagna, of Rovigo in northeast Italy, played and taught violin at St Mark’s Basilica in Venice. Plagued by piles as a young man, Campagna was driven to find his own cure for this ‘atroce malattia’, devising a ‘balsamo unico emorroidale’, which, the *Scritto* claims, relieves pain from internal and external haemorrhoids, heals the latter, helps fortify the intestines, and prevents the development of fistulae. As well as testing the vegetable-based balm on himself, Campagna states that a Venetian citizen who had suffered for 12 years with haemorrhoids, to the point that they had become gangrenous, had been cured by his remedy ‘in pochi giorni’. The *Scritto* ends by noting that the balm only keeps for a few days, and thus is only available to sufferers in the vicinity of Rovigo. Needless to

say, the ingredients and composition of the balm are not disclosed. The *Scritto* would appear to date from the late 18th century. Campagna is recorded in 1797 in *Raccolta di tutte le carte pubbliche ... della città di Venezia* (1797).

No copies traced on COPAC, ICCU, or OCLC.

YELLOW FEVER CURED WITH BRANDY: BETTER DRUNK THAN DEAD



7. **CAREY, Matthew.** A short account of the malignant fever lately prevalent in Philadelphia: with a statement of the proceedings that took place on the subject in different parts of the United States ... Third edition, improved. *Philadelphia, printed by the author, 30 November 1793.*

8vo, pp. viii, [1], 10-112, [4, 'List of all the burials'], bound without quires O and 2A-D at end (meteorological observations and partial list of those buried 1 August to 9 November 1793); title browned and with small areas of loss to blank corners, occasional light marks, corners bumped, otherwise a good copy; bound in recent quarter cloth over blue paper boards, paper spine label; inscription to title 'James Stitt to Robert Stitt', with James Stitt's marginal ink notes to the first 10 pages (see below), annotation to p. 41. £850

Third edition of Carey's account of the 1793 Philadelphia yellow fever epidemic, which killed 5000 people, a unique copy, in which one of the city's residents has recorded, in several pages of manuscript marginalia, his symptoms, his self-administered cure, and his subsequent recovery.

Probably of Irish origin, James Stitt resided in Philadelphia between 1792 and 1798. His marginal notes describe how he left the city on 16 August 1793 'under extreme fear of my life having as I suppos'd caught the disease on the 14th', recording his symptoms as 'pain in head sensation horridly cold prickling pain from

head down the back to the loins & reaching [sic] & vomiting ... of all that which had been recently put on my stomach'. Unable to obtain advice, as 'none wd come near me', Stitt promptly administered his own cure: '**I pull'd the cork of a bottle of old French Brandy I knew it was the best and depended on it for my life.** I drank the whole bottle diluted with cold boil'd water & extra lump sugar went to bed drunk & insensible only to cover myself with blankets & to my astonishment I awoke in 9 hours after free from pain & almost as well as ever'. Shunned by a local farmer, Stitt was taken in by a German family, recovering over the course of 10 weeks to such an extent that he won a horse race 'on the old York Road for 100 dollars' against 'one Donelly an Irishman from Derry' before an assembled crowd. On his return to Philadelphia on 10 November he witnessed 'the wreck that the fatal disease had made', found many of his acquaintances dead, and 'dar'd not shake hands' with the survivors, whom he describes as having a 'yellow appearance'. Stitt ends his narrative by acknowledging the 'Burdeaux [sic] bottle of brandy' that saved him.

The publisher and economist Matthew Carey (1760-1839) – who early in his career worked for Benjamin Franklin in Paris – served on the committee of citizens that governed Philadelphia during the epidemic. His *Short account* included a plea for public recognition of the assistance provided by the black community in nursing the sick and burying the dead.

ESTC W29403; Blake/NLM p. 78; Sabin 10885.

TREATING TOOTHACHE WITH INSECTS

8. **CARRADORI, Giovacchino.** Lettera sopra la virtù anti-odontalgica di più insetti scritta ad un amico ... *Prato, Vincenzo Vestri and Pellegrino Guasti, 1793.*

8vo, pp. 17, [1 blank]; a little marginal foxing; very good in later blue paper wrappers.

£750

Rare first edition of this intriguing pamphlet investigating the antiodontalge effects of certain insects, written by the Italian doctor and naturalist Carradori (1758-1818). The experience of peasants in the vicinity of Prato, in Tuscany, and experiments conducted by Carradori and others, showed that the beetle *carabus chrysocephalus*, when crushed between the thumb and forefinger, rendered the finger capable of swiftly alleviating pain when applied to a diseased tooth, and that this power remained in the finger for some time, even after washing. Further experiments by Carradori demonstrated that this antiodontalge property was common to many *coleoptera*, including ladybirds, and the *Lettera* ends with consideration as to how this property might work on tooth nerves.

Carradori studied medicine at Pisa before practising in Prato. His experimental and published work ranged widely, covering vaccination, plant germination, digestion in birds of prey, explosives, and animal electricity (he sided with Volta in the debate with Galvani). A member of numerous Italian and foreign academies and societies – including the Accademia nazionale delle scienze – Carradori was also an honorary professor at the university of Pisa.

Blake/NLM p. 79. COPAC and OCLC record copies at Edinburgh, Pennsylvania, and NLM only.

ON THE APHORISMS OF HIPPOCRATES

9. **CASTELLI, Pietro.** In Hippocratis aphorismos primi libri. Critica doctrina per puncta, et quaestiones ... In qua omnium fere, qui aphorismos exposuere opiniones referuntur, probantur, improbantur, et vel optima eligit, vel nova additur. *Macerata, apud Petrum Salvi, 1648.*

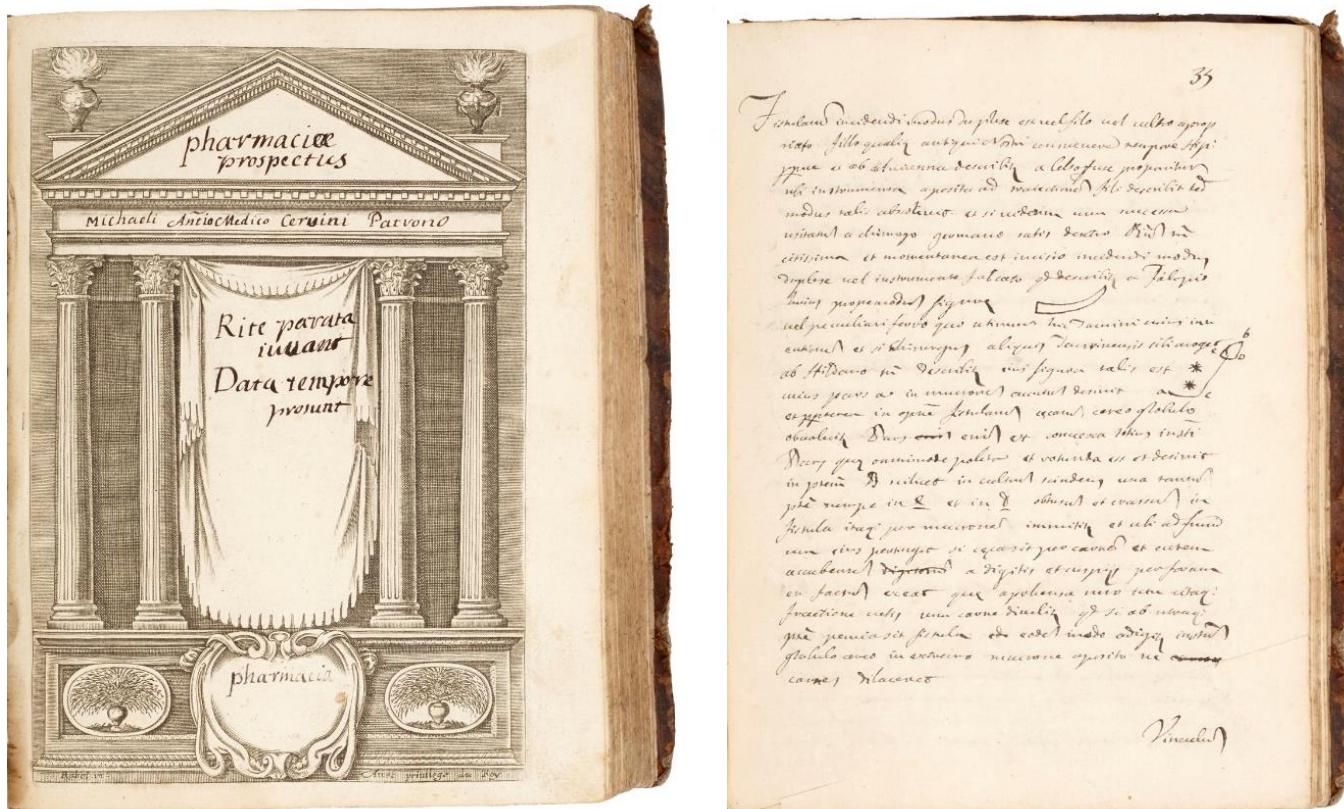
Small 4to, pp. [16], 537, [7, index]; engraved initials; very light damp stain to upper margins at beginning, small worm hole to blank upper inner margins of last quire, light browning to a few quires; very good in

contemporary limp vellum, title inked at head of spine; some loss to spine, some worming to lower board, stained. **£350**

First edition of Castelli's thorough commentary on the first 25 *Aphorisms* of Hippocrates. Having studied medicine and botany at Rome under Andrea Cesalpino, Castelli (c. 1575-1661) became professor of botany in 1594, holding the post for 40 years. In 1634 he moved to Messina, establishing botanical gardens which were greatly admired by Thomas Bartholin. Castelli's published output was considerable, with a particular focus on medicinal plants. While a devotee of Hippocrates' works, Castelli insisted that physicians should employ experience, observation, and good judgement, and ally medical study with that of botany and chemistry.

Wellcome II, p. 311. **No copies in the US recorded on OCLC.**

PHARMACOLOGY AND SURGERY



10. [CERVINI, Michael Antonio.] 'Methodus medendi medicine partem complectens', 'Appendix de preiudiciis evitandis in methodo'; 'Pharmacæ prospectus Michael Ant[on]io Medico Cervini Patrono'; 'Chirurgia Michaeli Antoni Medico Cervini Castagnoliaru[m]'. *Turin, July-August 1714.*

Manuscript on paper, in Latin, 4to (22.5 x 17.5 cm), 3 parts in 1 vol., pp. [2], 1-179, (jump in pagination) 190-257, 258-268 (blank), 269-272 ('Appendix'), 273-280 (blank); [2], 1-195, [13]; [2], 1-68; engraved frontispiece to each part with title added in manuscript, a few small illustrations to the final part; neatly written in brown ink in a single hand, c. 30 lines per page, a few marginalia in the same hand; very occasional light damp staining to margins, a few light marks; very well preserved in contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments with lettering-piece; small areas of loss to head and foot of spine and corners, a little worn.

£2500

A substantial and highly interesting manuscript compendium, apparently unpublished, compiled by a medical student in Turin, in northern Italy, by the name of Michael Antonio Cervini, including numerous medical receipts and a treatise on surgery.

The text opens with an introductory ‘Methodus medendi’ (after Galen’s work of the same name) beginning with discussion of thirteen ‘theorema’, such as ‘incogniti morbi nulla curatio’. Subsequent chapters cover, *inter alia*, diet, phlebotomy, blood, ‘chachochimia’ (unhealthy humours in the body), and diseases and their indicators. The second part, devoted to pharmacology, comprises an extensive collection of prescriptions for all manner of purgatives, diaphoretics, diuretics, emetics, lithontriptics (for dissolving bladder or kidney stones), astringents, antidotes, antispasmodics, stomachics, narcotics, opiates, and vulneraries, as well as receipts for treating worms, fevers, coughs, and problems relating to menstruation and childbirth, and for boosting fertility. It ends with an appendix on drinking milk and thermal spring water. The final part is devoted entirely to surgery, including discussion of surgical instruments, dieresis, lithotomy, apheresis, and hernias, and features a few small sketches of surgical instruments. Medical authorities referenced throughout the text include Vesalius and Falloppio.

The progress of the manuscript’s composition is noted in two places: ‘Dat Taurini die octava Julii 1714’ (p. 244), and ‘10 August anno 1714’ (p. 272). While the manuscript was evidently compiled at the medical school in Turin, the engraved frontispieces to each part were produced in France (the first ‘A Paris chez Iollain’, for example).

INDIAN DENTISTRY: PRESENTATION COPY

11. **CHOKSEY, K. M.** Dentistry in ancient India ... with a foreword by Dr N. N. Bery. *Bombay, Popular Book Depot, 1953.*

Small 8vo, pp. 7, [3, including errata], 85, [3, index]; with 5 plates; small abrasion at foot of title; a very good copy in publisher’s light blue cloth, lettered in black to upper cover; a few light marks to covers; presentation inscription to front free endpaper ‘To the great professor R. Bradlaw, this book is respectfully presented by his humble admirer K.M. Choksey’; bookplate of Robert Bradlaw to front pastedown. £180

First edition, presented by the author to the eminent dentist Sir Robert Vivian Bradlaw (1905-92). Bradlaw studied dentistry and medicine at Guy’s Hospital and in 1936 was appointed to the newly established chair of dental surgery at the dental school at Newcastle upon Tyne. ‘His influence on dental education during this period was far-reaching and profound, and in the post-war years the developments he had instituted in Newcastle became the model for fundamental changes in the pattern of undergraduate dental education throughout the country’ (*ODNB*).

RARE HANDBOOK OF SURGERY

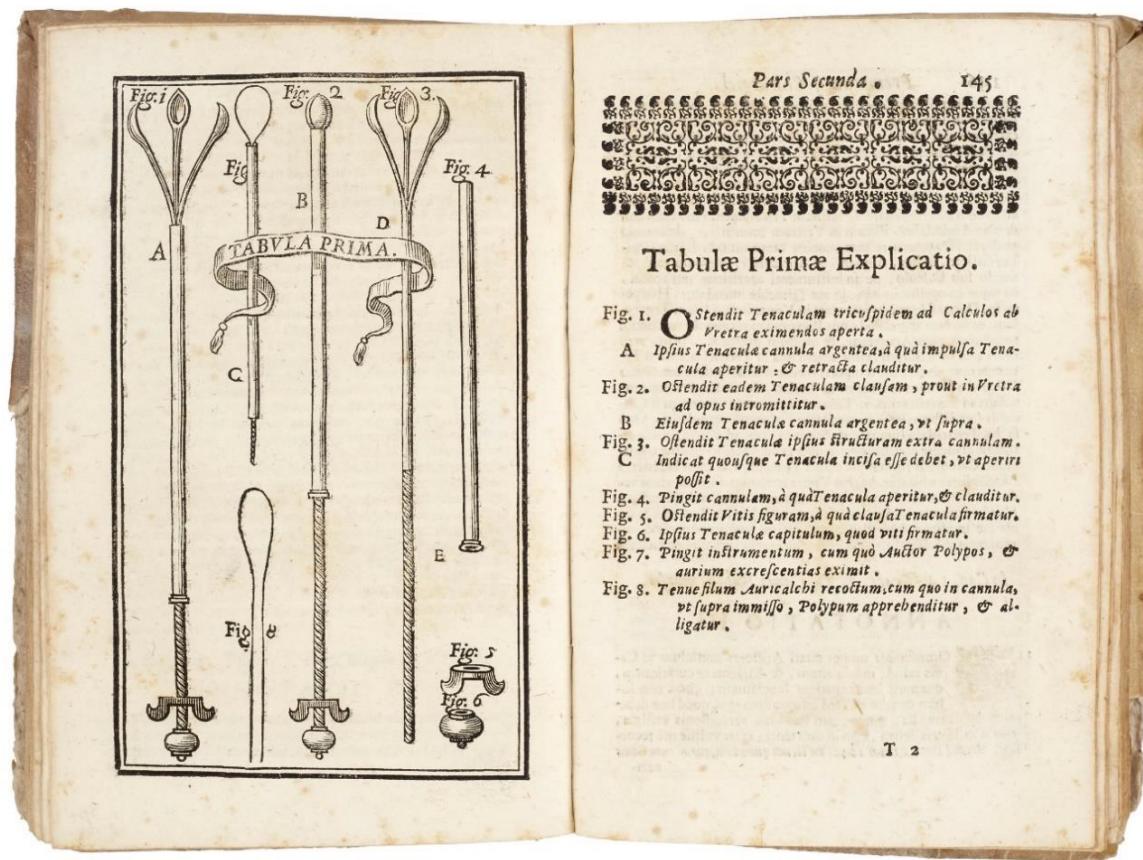
12. **CIUCCI, Antonio Filippo.** *Promptuarium Chirurgicum in quo agitur de Morbis, qui indigent manuali Operatione Artis Chirurgiae. Macerata, Joseph Piccinus, 1679-1680.*

4to, two parts in one, each with own title, continuous pagination, pp. [16], 198, [4]; 6 woodcut plates; elaborate woodcut frontispiece showing the Trojan Horse; lightly foxed, but generally a good clean copy bound in contemporary vellum, author’s name in manuscript on spine; edges and corners worn. £2850

First edition, very rare, of this handbook of practical surgery, by the author of the first treatise of legal medicine written in Italian.

Antonio Filippo Ciucci (first half of the seventeenth century-c.1710) studied medicine in Florence, before moving to Rome, where he spent five years working in the lazaretto of the Casaleotto. His experiences there lead him to the conviction that the plague was a contagious disease, a theory that was still very controversial at the time, and one which he discusses in both the present work and in *Filo d’Arianna* (1682). In 1670 Ciucci

became first surgeon in Macerata and professor of anatomy at the local university, while concurrently practicing as a forensic surgeon.



This work on practical medicine, the first published by Ciucci, constitutes a guide to the nature and treatment of a wealth of common and uncommon afflictions. Divided into two parts, the first provides an alphabetical list of ailments and references to medical works in which the physician in need may find information on said condition, and covers everything from constipation, paralysis and erections, to cleft penises, hearing loss and earache. The second part, which is illustrated by anatomical and technical woodcuts, contains further explorations on some of the diseases listed in part one, taken from Ciucci's own experiences. Included are diagrams on the treatment of dislocated shoulders; a blueprint of the 'tenacula tricuspidis', the tricuspid forceps invented by Ciucci himself, and designed to extract calculi formed in the urethra without damaging the surrounding tissue; and a proof that cataracts are caused by the clouding of the lens, and not an opacity lying between the lens and the iris, as previously assumed.

Bibliotheca Walleriana, I, p. 97. COPAC records only one copy, at the British Library; OCLC records only 3 in North America: Fisher Library; Cushing/Whitney Medical Library; University of Chicago.

BEWARE: CHOLERA IS COMING

13. **CUVIGLIA, Ambrogio.** Letter signed ('Ambrogio Cuviglia') to Signor Presidente del Magistrato di Sanità in Nice ('Nizza marittima'). *Naples, 27 June 1837.*

4to bifolium (27 x 21.5 cm), pp. [2] + integral address leaf; on paper headed 'Consolato Generale di S. M. Sarda in Napoli'; neatly written in brown ink in a secretarial hand; summary of contents, address and ink stamps to last page; creases where folded for posting, neat repair to lower inner margin (not touching text); very good.

£150 + VAT in EU

A fascinating letter reporting on the disastrous impact of cholera in Naples and the surrounding countryside in 1837, during the second global cholera pandemic (1829-51), and warning of the possible spread of the

disease from one port to another. The letter was written from Naples by the consul general of the Kingdom of Sardinia to the magistrate in charge of public health at Nice, in south eastern France, which then formed part of the kingdom, being known as ‘Nizza marittima’.

The second cholera pandemic demonstrated the profound levels of ignorance in Europe, and elsewhere, of the cause, modes of transmission, and treatment of cholera. Even though the medical and public health authorities in Italy had several years to prepare for cholera’s arrival their preventive and therapeutic measures proved just as ineffective as elsewhere. It is estimated that there were over 32,000 cases of cholera in the city of Naples by July 1837 and that over 19,000 people died.

Cuviglia here provides important statistical data, stating that 400 people a day were dying from the disease, not counting those in military hospitals, with between 10 and 12 deaths per day in the surrounding villages, and 58 deaths occurring in a single day in a prison of 700 inmates. He reports that all classes were affected, from the poor to the nobility, and that new cures were spoken of every day, with onion and mint juice being the preferred ‘remedy’ of the moment. Under such hopeless conditions the population could only pray for deliverance. The disease was also causing emigration – leading inevitably to its spread.

NO MAD PEOPLE OR DOGS ALLOWED

14. [DARJEELING.] Rules of the Eden Sanitarium Darjeeling. *Calcutta, “Calcutta Advertiser” Press, 1895.*

12mo, pp. 14, [2 blank]; small mark at foot of title, short closed tear at head of final blank leaf, light creasing where previously folded; very good in printed wrappers with single staple; staple rusty; inscription at head of front wrapper ‘Lieut Colonel J. Bruce Murdock R.E.’, one line crossed through in red ink on p. 7.

£250

A rare survival detailing the rules of the Eden Sanitarium in Darjeeling, in the Lesser Himalayas, eastern India. Established in 1882 and opened two years later, the sanatorium, named after the governor of Bengal Sir Ashley Eden, was intended to cater for the growing numbers of British tea planter families in the area, and was exclusively for the use of Europeans.

These *Rules* from 1895 detail the fees payable by patients at the sanatorium (including children) who were divided into three classes, the third class sharing a communal ward. The fees, which excluded ‘the cost of wine, beer or spirits, lighting or fuel’, were reduced for employees of ‘Firms, Tea Gardens, Indigo and Silk Concerns, Public Companies, [and] Banks’ which contributed to the maintenance of the sanatorium. ‘No persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, fits or insanity’ were to be admitted, and dogs were strictly forbidden. The *Rules* also detail the menus offered for breakfast, tiffin and dinner for first and second class patients, and for breakfast, dinner and supper for third class – including curry and rice for breakfast.

No copies traced on COPAC or OCLC.

DARWIN INVESTIGATES CONGENITAL DISORDERS

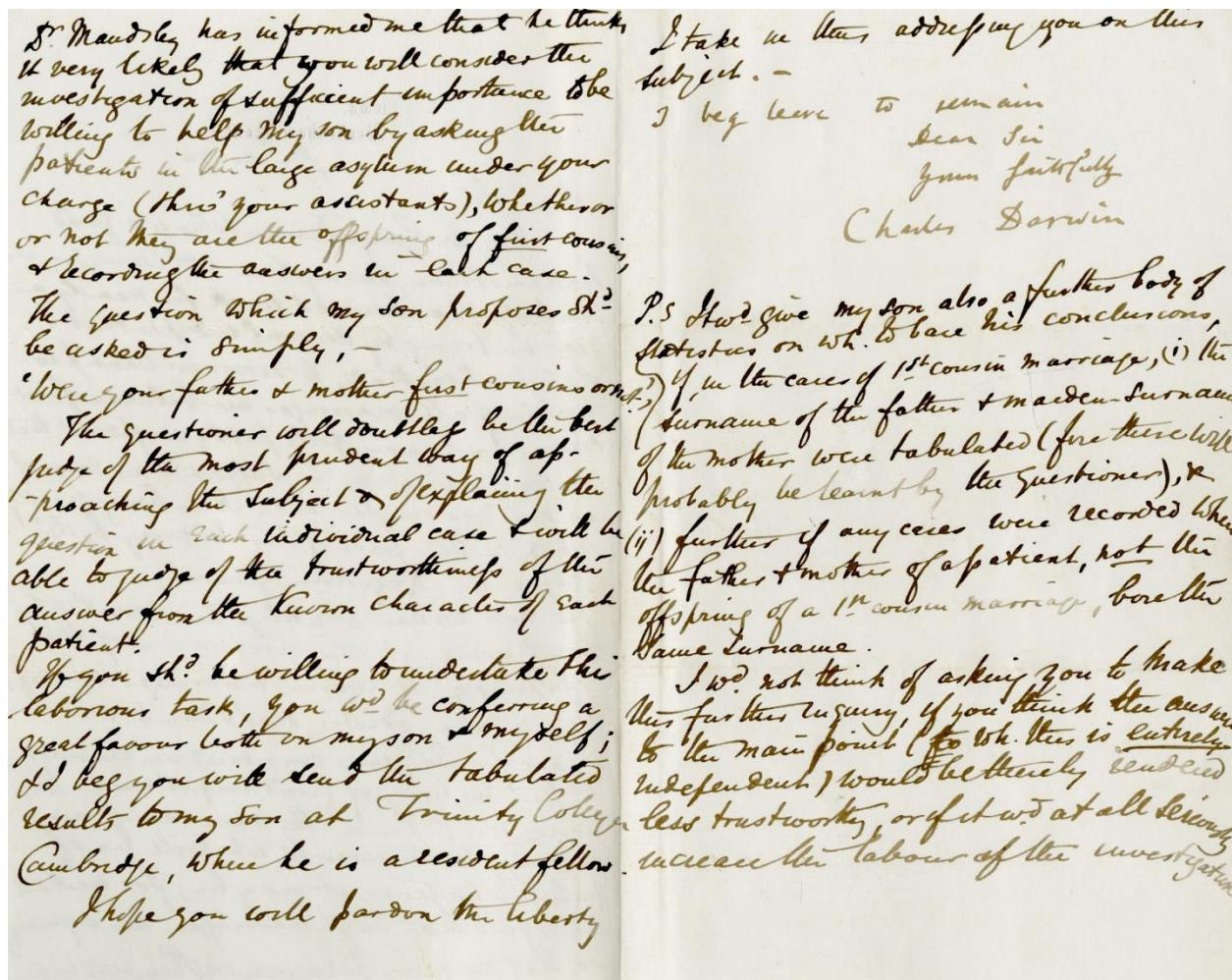
15. **DARWIN, George Howard, Sir.** Two autograph letters to ‘Dear Sir’ (the first signed by his father ‘Charles Darwin’ and the second signed ‘G.H. Darwin’), relating to his research into first cousin marriages and congenital disorders. *Down House, Beckenham, Kent, 20 and 28 January 1874.*

Two 8vo bifolia (18.2 x 11.3 cm), pp. [3], [1 blank]; [3], [1 blank]; each with ‘Down, Beckenham, Kent’ embossed in red at head of first page; neatly written in brown ink; the letter of 20 Jan. with 67 lines in G.H. Darwin’s hand and **4 lines in Charles Darwin’s hand** (‘I beg leave to remain Dear Sir Yours faithfully

Charles Darwin', in lighter ink); the letter of 28 Jan. with 41 lines in G.H. Darwin's hand; remains of former mount to edge of blank last page of first letter, light creases from folding, light marks to final blank pages; very good.

£4750 + VAT in EU

Two highly interesting letters – addressed to the directors of two lunatic asylums – bearing witness to Sir George Howard Darwin's research into connections between first cousin marriages and congenital disorders, and to his father Charles Darwin's interest in and promotion of his son's work in this field. George's desire to investigate the subject was understandable given that his parents, Charles and Emma, were first cousins themselves, and that he suffered from – apparently inherited – serious digestive troubles.



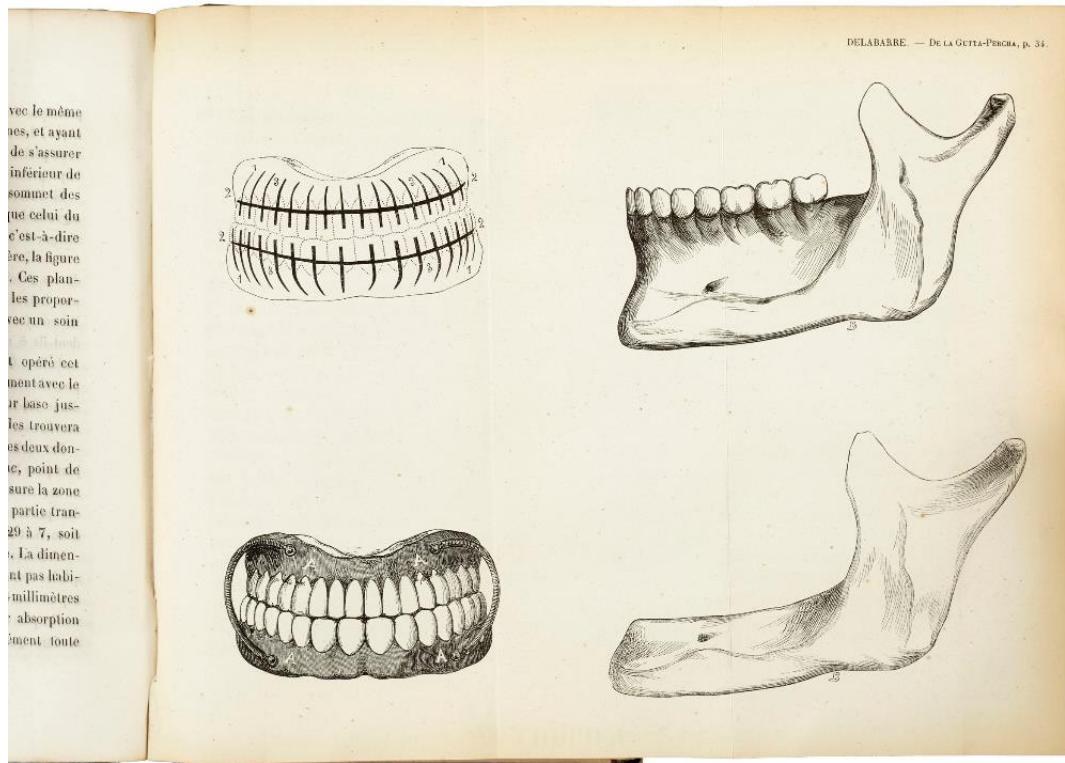
George (1845-1912) had graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, as second wrangler in 1868. When his health prevented his practising law, he returned to Trinity in late 1873 as a fellow. The research referred to here – among George's earliest – resulted in a paper entitled 'Marriage between first cousins in England and their effects', which was published in the *Journal of the Statistical Society* in June 1875 (38:2, pp. 165-9), and in *The Fortnightly Review* the following month. 'George began his studies of cousin marriages and congenital disorders with Darwin's *Descent of Man* very much in mind ... Like many of his generation, George felt disturbed over the apparent weakening, or degeneration, of the human race, a common enough response to his father's application of the idea of natural selection to mankind ... George decided to examine the question of cousin marriages by using statistics. He gathered these statistics from Burke's *Landed Gentry* and the announcement columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and from the records of lunatic asylums, making contact with two of Darwin's medical correspondents, the psychiatrists James Crichton-Browne and Henry Maudsley ... George concluded there was some statistical evidence for slightly lowered vitality among the offspring of first cousins, but no evidence for an excessively high death rate in infancy ... The dangers of inbreeding could be outweighed, he said in his article, by differing features of upbringing between related parents' (Browne, *Charles Darwin*, vol. 2, pp. 435-6). George would later gain eminence as a mathematician and geophysicist, earning numerous honours and the Plumian professorship of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, which he held from 1883 until his death.

The first letter, of 20 January 1874, to an unidentified doctor, was dictated by Charles Darwin to George: 'My son George Darwin (who is a good mathematician, having been 2nd wrangler at Cambridge) has been at work for nearly a year in trying, by several independent statistical methods, to discover what proportion of all marriages are between first cousins ... He now wishes to utilize his results by the discovery of the proportion of the offspring of 1st cousin marriages amongst the insane, idiotic, deaf & dumb &c. I have for 30 years considered an answer to this inquiry of great importance. We have here, I think, the rare case of an enquiry, the answer to wh. will be of value whatever it may be; for we shall either find that such marriages are injurious or that we may persevere in them with impunity. Dr Maudsley has informed me that he thinks it very likely that you will consider the investigation of sufficient importance to be willing to help my son by asking the patients in the large asylum under your charge (thro' your assistants), whether or not they are the offspring of first cousins, & recording the answers in each case ...'

In the second letter, written eight days later, George thanks the recipient on behalf of himself and his father, and writes: 'Do I understand you right in supposing that all cases in which there was any reasonable doubt as to the correctness of the answers given to the question about consanguinity of parents, are excluded from the 314 cases you give me? From the returns sent me by Dr Crichton Brown[e] of Wakefield I should expect amongst the lower classes that there wd. be a considerable number of persons ignorant of their parentage ... I should much like to investigate the case of Whitstable ... Your hint however on phthisis & scrofula is valuable & I shall try to act on it ...'

From George's published article it is clear that the recipient here was Dr Rayner: 'Dr Rayner, of Hanwell, says that amongst the fishermen of Whitstable there is much intermarriage. The results seem to show that the prevalent diathesis is developed, whether it be strumous, rheumatic, or otherwise' (p. 169).

GUTTA-PERCHA AND EARLY ETHERISATION



16. **DELABARRE, Antoine François Adolphe.** A fine *sammelband* containing seven works on dentistry, among them very early treatises on the recently discovered etherisation during surgery, and a biography of Delabarre with a photographic portrait of the dentist. *Paris, 1845-63.*

8vo, unless otherwise stated, occasionally lightly spotted, a few marginal traces of humidity; good copies in contemporary French calf-backed marbled boards, spine ornamented and lettered in gilt; a little rubbed.

£1950

Antoine François Adolphe Delabarre, the son of the famous dentist and author on dentistry, continued the researches of his father Christophe François on dentition and introduced some new ideas on prosthetics. **He was one of the first in Europe to apply ether in dental operations.**

1. Des accidents de dentition chez les enfants en bas age et des moyens de les combattre. *Paris, [L. Martinet for] Victor Masson, 1851.* – Pp. xvi, 135, [1], with four wood engraved plates and numerous wood engravings in the text, minimally spotted in places. – FIRST EDITION. – Crowley 1069; Weinberger p. 39 (3 plates).
2. De la gutta-percha et de son application aux dentures artificielles en remplacement de plaques métalliques et des substances osseuses corruptibles. *Paris, Victor Masson, 1852.* – Pp. [6], 54, [2], with one folding wood engraved plate. FIRST EDITION. ‘Antoine Delabarre, the son of the often quoted Parisian dentist, recommended guttapercha, which is still used today as a temporary filling material, for the bases of prostheses. He used this resin material for the first time to fill in the underside of a hippopotamus prosthesis which did not fit’ (Hoffmann-Axthelm p. 264). – Weinberger p. 39.
3. ANDRIEU, Edmund, and Antoine François Adolphe DELABARRE. Mémoire sur un nouveau genre de dentiers à base plastique & amovible adressé à l’Académie de Médecine le 25 Novembre 1862. *Paris, A. Appert, 1863.* – Pp. 8; browned due to paper stock. FIRST EDITION. – Not in Weinberger.
4. Guide du praticien dans l’administration des vapeurs d’éther pour obtenir l’insensibilité pendant les opérations chirurgicales. *Paris, [A. Appert for] the author, 1847.* – 12mo, pp. 36; the last two leaves still unopened. FIRST EDITION, PRIVATELY PRINTED. One of the earliest publications on the use of ether in dental operations in France, published only a short time after the first painless operation under ether had been carried out on 16 October 1846 by Morton at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Delabarre describes two successful operations, the applications of ether and the precautions to be observed. – Not in Weinberger or Wellcome.
5. Principes de l’éthérisation présentées à l’Académie Impériale de Médecine. *Paris, Guiraudet and Jouaust, 1853.* – Pp. 20. FIRST EDITION. Delabarre describes the already well-established clinical anaesthetic practice. – Weinberger p. 39.
6. Méthode d’éthérisation par le chloroforme et l’éther sulfurique, explicant les différentes causes des insuccès et des accidents nerveux qui se manifestent quelquefois pendant l’éthérisation. Moyens à employer pour prévenir des accidents. *Paris, [Guiraudet and Jouaust for] the author and Victor Masson, 1847.* – Pp. 40, with one wood engraving in the text. FIRST EDITION. A fuller account of the newly invented anaesthetic method, with an illustration of an etherisation apparatus. Delabarre certainly did not underestimate this new method, concluding this treatise with the statement that this ‘découverte moderne … fait du chirurgien UN DIEU’. – Not in Weinberger or Wellcome.
7. Anesthésimètrie, appareil propre à prévenir tout accident pendant l’éthérisation soit par l’éther, soit par le chloroforme. *Paris, Cosson, 1860.* – Pp. 15, [1 blank]. FIRST EDITION. Delabarre discusses the dangers of anaesthetic substances and the prevention of accidents. – Weinberger p. 39.

[*Bound at the beginning of the volume:*] J. D. and E. PASCALLET. Notice biographique sur M. Delabarre fils, médecin-dentiste. Deuxième édition. *Paris, [Pierre Baudouin for] Bureau Central de la Revue Générale Biographique et Nécrologique, 1845.* – Pp. 23; photographic portrait of Delabarre by Amalric mounted on blank leaf between half-title and title. Offprint from *Revue générale biographique et nécrologique*.

Provenance: from the library of the Paris dentist, and co-author of one of Delabarre’s works, Edmund Andrieu, with his stamp on the first title and his name gilt-stamped at foot of spine. Weinberger lists six works on dentistry written by Andrieu.

PHLEBOTOMY AND SMALLPOX

17. **DELLA BONA, Giovanni.** Dissertazione teorico-practica dell'utilità del salasso nel vajuolo. A sua eccellenza la signora Bianca Contarini Dolfina. *Verona, Pierantonio Berno, 1754.*

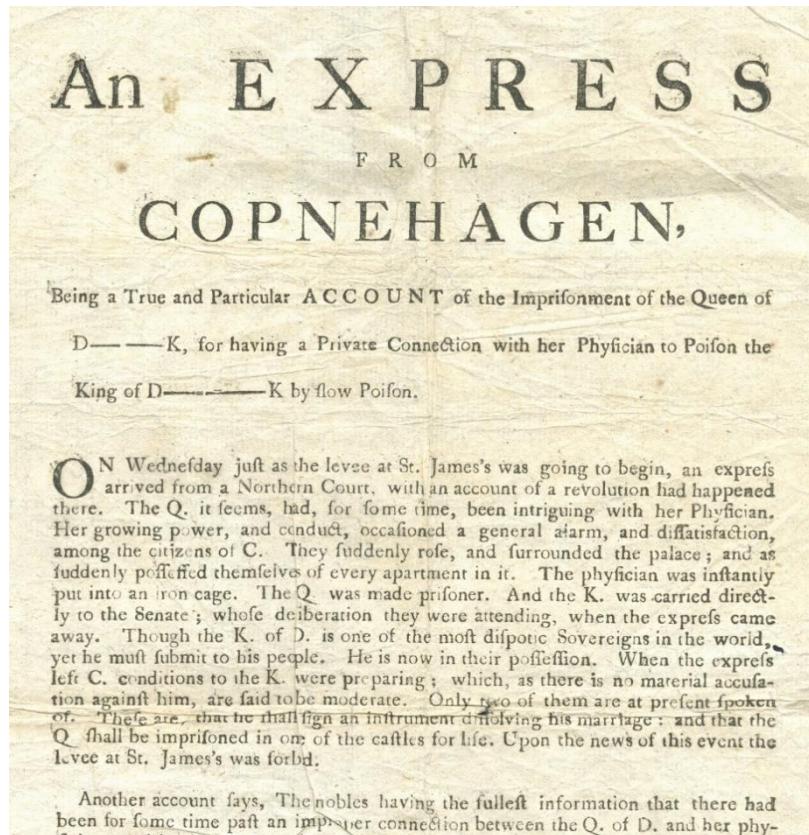
8vo, pp. 55, [1 blank]; woodcut vignette to title, initials, head-piece; light damp stain to lower margins; very good in contemporary carta rustica, stitching visible to spine; light damp stain; title in ink and sticker to upper cover. **£750**

Scarce first edition of this work on smallpox by the Italian physician Giovanni Della Bona (1712-1786) in which he attempted to prove the falsity of the then popular belief that bloodletting could prevent the onset of smallpox skin rashes, arguing instead that it could be harmful.

In 1768 Della Bona obtained permission to direct a programme of anti-smallpox inoculation in the city of Padua, and the following year published *l'Esortazione all'innesto del vaiolo*, which sought to spread the use of inoculation by stressing the permanently immunising character of the method, as well as its safety. Della Bona also wrote on the health effects of coffee and chocolate, and numbered Prince William, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh (younger brother of George III) as one of his clients.

Blake/NLM p. 107. Rare: OCLC records only 3 copies, at the Royal College of Surgeons, NLM, and Leiden University.

A ROYAL AFFAIR: DR STRUENSEE 'DISPATCHED TO THE OTHER WORLD'



18. **[DENMARK.]** An Express from Copenhagen, being a true and particular Account of the Imprisonment of the Queen of D—K, for having a private Contraction with her Physician to poison the King of D—K by slow Poison ... *[London], Printed by J. Sharpe, Seven Dials, [early 1772].*

Folio broadside, printed on one side only; large brown stain in lower third from an old paper repair on the verso, some creasing where once folded. **£1100**

Unrecorded broadside, from an apparently unrecorded printer, about the fall of Dr Johann Friedrich Struensee, *de facto* regent of Denmark under the mentally unstable Christian VI of Denmark, after his affair with Queen Caroline Matilda, granddaughter of George II.

The rise and fall of the German-born doctor Johann Struensee is one of the most extraordinary episodes in Europe's political history. A child of the Enlightenment, much influenced by Rousseau and Helvetius, Struensee had moved to Altona in Denmark in 1758, working for a decade as a public doctor and publishing political treatises in his own small journal. In 1768 he was recommended to King Christian as a physician for a tour of Germany, and so gained the king's affection that in January 1769 Christian made Struensee his personal doctor. His ascent was meteoric – he took charge of raising the crown prince and was appointed a royal adviser – but also brought him into increasing contact with Christian's neglected English queen. By the spring of 1770 he was also the Queen's lover. As Christian's mental health continued to decline Struensee stepped in, successively dictating the king's responses to political affairs, and dismissing rivals and indeed entire departments of the civil service. For a thirteen month period until January 1772 he had near absolute power, introducing rapid reforms at the rate of more than three cabinet orders a day, abolishing torture, press censorship, the slave trade, noble privileges, capital punishment for theft etc etc. But the changes were unsurprisingly unwelcome to both the Danish aristocracy and to those he had removed from political office; opposition at first smouldered and then exploded into a palace coup on 17 January 1772. Struensee and the Queen were both arrested, and the unfortunate doctor was convicted of *lèse majesté* and usurpation, for which he was executed in April 1772. The Queen was banished to Hanover and died several years later; her daughter Louise Auguste, though widely believed to be Struensee's, was accepted by the king.

The present *Express* presents three accounts of the hot gossip just as it was arriving from Denmark. According to the first 'The Q. it seems, had, for some time, been intriguing with her Physician'; the people of Copenhagen were dissatisfied with her 'growing power' and stormed the palace; 'Though the K. of D. is one of the most despotic Sovereigns in the world, yet he must submit to his people' who have demanded the annulment of the marriage and life imprisonment for the Queen. The second account imputes Christian's ill-health to a slow acting poison administered by Struensee, and reports that Christian 'has signed the order for the Q's imprisonment for life, and for the execution of the Physician, whose head was immediately taken off'. The 'third account' reiterates the poison charge: 'happily there was a suspicion, bureaus were opened, and proof sufficient found of the criminality of the parties, upon which the Doctor was immediately dispatched to the other world'.

Not in ESTC, COPAC or OCLC. We can trace no other items printed by a J. Sharpe in Seven Dials.

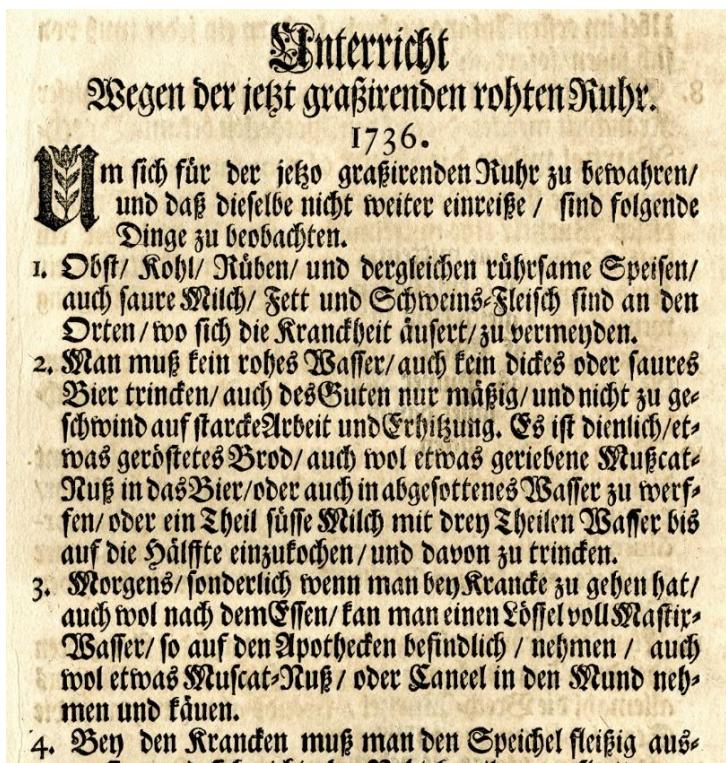
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF OBSTETRICS

19. **DUFAY, Pierre.** *Essai sur la théorie et la pratique des accouchemens, dédié à son excellence monseigneur le comte Regnaud (de Saint-Jean-d'Angely) ... Paris, chez l'auteur, 1811.*

8vo, pp. vii, [1 blank], 220 (*recte* 120); first quire a little creased and loose; a very good uncut and partly unopened copy in contemporary pink paper wrappers. **£450**

Scarce first edition of this work on obstetrics by the French physician Dufay, 'professeur d'anatomie et d'accouchemens' and 'inventeur d'un tableau représentant les phénomènes de la grossesse et de l'accouchement'. Following a brief historical introduction, Dufay's *Essai* discusses the reproductive organs, pregnancy, the foetus, birth and delivery, post-natal care of mother and child including their diet, and wet nurses, ending with a note on his 'tableau'.

COPAC shows one copy at the Royal College of Physicians; only the Harvard copy in the US is recorded on OCLC.



20. [DYSENTERY.] Unterricht wegen der jetzt grassirenden rohten Ruhr. 1736. [Germany, 1736].

Folio bifolium, pp. [4]; lightly browned; very good. £350

Very rare leaflet giving advice on treating and preventing the spread of dysentery, issued following an increase in cases of the disease in 1736. Describing the symptoms as pain, fever, and bloody diarrhoea, the author instructs the reader, in 20 numbered paragraphs, on what to do, and what not do, to combat the disease. Sufferers are advised to avoid fruit, cabbage, turnips, sour milk, fat, pork, untreated water, beer and wine, and not to over exert themselves or get over excited. The healthy should avoid sleeping with the sick, and the sick should be kept apart from one another, while the dead should be buried quickly. Anyone feeling unwell should tell others.

For sufferers, the author recommends toasted bread, nutmeg, a mixture of warmed sweet milk and water, boiled water, and mutton soup. From the apothecary, the text prescribes herbal distillate, powdered Ipecacuanha in the morning (in different doses for adults and children), two lots of diascordium in the evening, roasted rhubarb, and rhubarb tincture. The sick are advised to keep warm (heating their feet with warm stones, for example) and to take a pan to bed with them to avoid having to get up. Consulting a doctor is also recommended, where feasible. The final paragraph makes it clear that **this Unterricht was intended to be distributed in villages and small towns**, and to surgeries and apothecaries.

VD18 90539060. Not on COPAC; only the Göttingen copy is recorded on OCLC.

A CURE-ALL FROM COLOGNE

21. [EAU DE COLOGNE.] The virtues and effects of the excellent marvellous water, or Cologne water, approved by the faculty, the 13th January 1727. [Cologne?], [n.p.], [first half of the 19th century].

4to bifolium, pp. 4; woodcut head-piece to p. 1 with arms of France and fleurs-de-lys; creased, a few light stains, but good. £450

An apparently unrecorded advertisement for ‘Cologne water’ produced by the Farina family, promoting it as a remedy for almost every human and animal ailment imaginable. The text opens by crediting the water’s invention to ‘Mr Paul Feminis’, ‘about a century’ earlier. The Italian-born Johann Paul Feminis (c. 1660–1736) appears to have begun making an *aqua mirabilis* at Cologne in the late 17th century. He supposedly passed the recipe to Johann Maria Farina (1685–1766) before his death, and the Farina family have produced Eau de Cologne ever since.

Swallowed, rubbed into the body, or inhaled, the ‘marvellous water’ is here promoted as a remedy against poisoning, plague, epilepsy ('falling sickness'), depression ('megrim'), scurvy, gout, burns, tumours, worms, stones, and complaints of the ears, teeth, throat, and stomach. It is recommended for childbirth, as a beauty treatment, and even for animals ('it has been many times experienced that some dogs, almost dead, have been

revived by injecting internally a little of it'). And 'the older it is, the better it becomes'. The only note of caution is the recommendation not to rub oneself with it too close to a candle, for fear of catching fire. It is clear from the grammar and spelling that this advertisement was translated into English from another language: 'If one sould [sic] say for how many disorders that water is good, one ought to enumerate all the infirmities the human body is subject to'.

The text ends with a warning to the public against counterfeiters, firmly stating that 'the only true one is always made by John-Anthony Farina, the sole successor of Mr Feminis, at his house, street of the golden scales, at Cologne'.

COPAC records a similar item at the Wellcome, with a title in English and French; and there appears to be an item with the same title, published by Pierre Durouchail c. 1837, in the John Johnson Collection at the Bodleian.

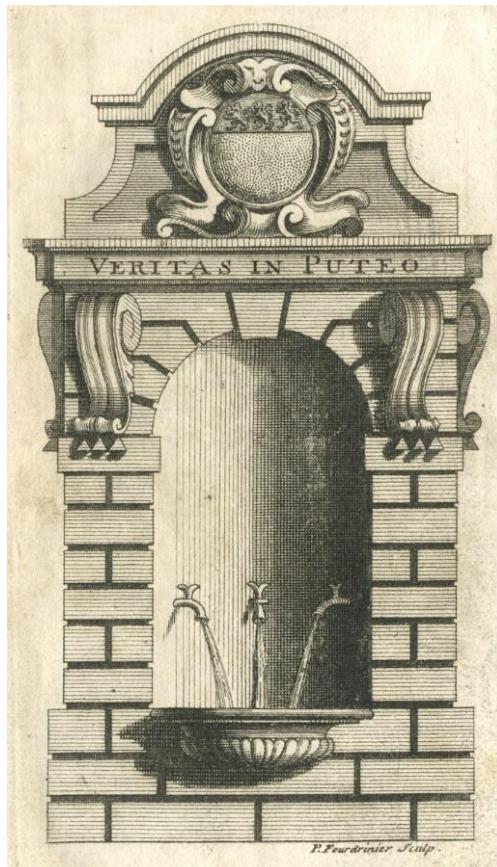
'FAMOUS MINERAL WATERS'

22. **EYRE, Henry.** A Brief Account of the Holt Waters, containing one Hundred and Twelve eminent Cures, perform'd by the Use of the Famous mineral Waters at Holt, (near Bath) in Wiltshire ... To which are added, Directions for drinking the Holt Waters, and some experimental Observations on the several Wells. *London, printed for J. Roberts, 1731.*

12mo, pp. [8], 155, [1], with an engraved frontispiece of the fountain and a folding plate (tear repaired) of the pump and well; 'A List of several eminent Cures perform'd by the Holt Waters' has a separate title-page; a very good copy in contemporary mottled calf, rebacked; nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of Thomas Watkin Forster.

£750

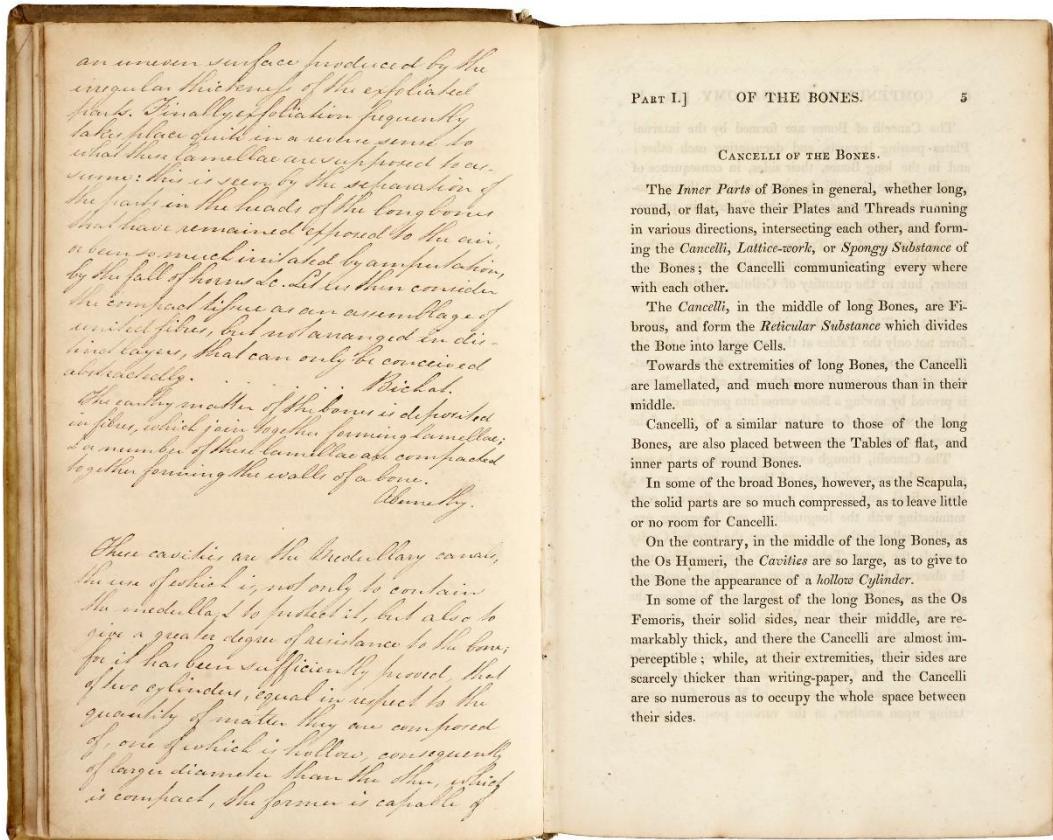
First edition. The waters from Bath, Bristol and Holt, in Wiltshire, were the most popular English mineral waters of the eighteenth century, in no small part due to the activity of Henry Eyre, 'Sworn Purveyor to Her Majesty [Queen Caroline, wife of George II] for all Mineral Waters'.



Eyre ran a distribution business across London and the South-west, selling both ‘the Foreign Waters as fresh and frequent as the distant situation of the Places will admit’ and ‘our own Mineral Waters fresh and good, viz. those of Holt, Bath and Bristol.’ Eyre’s account of the Holt waters contains passages from Boyle, Dr. Cheyne and one Rev. J. Lewis of Holt, and is followed by an extensive list of cases (scrofula, leprosy, ‘a stubborn Gleet’), and an appendix of documents relating to the present upkeep of the wells. The work is dedicated to Edward Lisle of Holt Manor, proprietor of the waters; this copy bears the book plate of his descendant Thomas Watkin Forster, who inherited Holt Manor in 1822.

Blake/NLM p. 140; Wellcome II, p. 540. ESTC lists eleven copies (NLM, Yale and Huntington only in the US).

A ‘GOOD PRACTICAL ANATOMIST’: AN ANNOTATED SET



23. **FYFE, Andrew.** A compendium of anatomy, human and comparative. Intended principally for the use of students. Eighth edition, enlarged and improved – to which is also added, directions for dissecting the different parts of the human body ... In four volumes, with plates. *Edinburgh, John Pillans for Adam Black, T. & G. Underwood and J. Anderson, 1823.*

4 vols, 8vo; illustrated with 30 plates (of 44, some folding); interleaved throughout, with very neat manuscript notes in ink to many of the interleaved pages in vols 1-3; some foxing to plates, 2 torn with losses; very good in contemporary vellum over boards, black gilt-lettered labels to spines (that to vol. 1 chipped), green marbled endpapers; some splitting to hinges, lightly stained and rubbed. £550

An interesting interleaved set of the 8th edition of Fyfe’s *Compendium* (published the year before his death) annotated in both English and French.

Fyfe (1752-1824) studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh in the 1770s, winning a medal for his artistic talent in 1775. Around 1777 he was appointed principal janitor, macer, and dissector at the university, remaining in this triple post for 40 years. ‘Anatomy was a compulsory subject within the medical curriculum,

so that Fyfe ... must have known many of the luminaries of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century medicine, both as teachers and as students. Sir Astley Cooper, a student in 1777-8, said: "Fyfe I attended, and learned much from him. He was a horrid lecturer, but an industrious, worthy man, and good practical anatomist ... his drawings and depictions were well made and very useful" (ODNB). Fyfe's *Compendium* first appeared in 1800, and by the 7th edition included directions for dissecting.

The anonymous owner of this copy has annotated the sections of the text relating to bones, muscles, the viscera (e.g. the liver and testicles), and blood vessels. His notes make reference to the anatomists Marie Bichat, John Abernethy, and Sir Astley Cooper, among others.

This edition not in Wellcome.

A REMEDY FOR THE LOSS OF TEETH, HAIR AND VIRGINITY

The DIRECTIONS.

THE Looseness of the Teeth are occasion'd either by their own Intrinsick Fault, or the Relaxation of the Fibres of the Gums, or by wasting or eating away of them, or by a Flux of Humours to them; or by too great Humidity, the Scurvy, and Mercurial Unction in the Venereal Disease; also by Falls, Blows, biting of hard Things, pulling with the Teeth beyond their Strength, want of Nourishment, as in Old People, or by the eroding quality of Evil Humours, which consumes both the Gums and Teeth; but whatever the Cause may be, great care ought to be taken to get them fastned again; and the only Means under the Sun to effect it, is to take about half a Spoonful of this choice Stiptick into your Mouth,, keeping it a while at the roots of your loose Teeth, and when your Mouth fills much with Water, spit it out, and take fresh, repeat the same every Day as long and as often as occasion requires. It is well known to be the most Potent Remedy in the World for the Intent, for the most expert Artist on Earth can't prescribe a better; and tho' it is the Opinion of Authors, that if ~~the Teeth have been long loose they can't be made fast again by~~

24. [GALLANT STIPTICK.] The Directions. The Looseness of the Teeth are occasion'd by their own intrinsick Fault ... [London? Early 18th century?].

4to, broadside, printed on one side only; slightly browned and foxed, left edge frayed and neatly reinforced with Japanese paper, slightly faded at foot, withal in good condition. £1200

An unrecorded advertisement (not in ESTC) for what is apparently some form of powerful astringent, promoted for its ability to secure loose teeth in their gums, stop hairloss, seal wounds ('tho' the Person were cut to the very Bone') and running sores, and for 'the recovering of lost Virginity'.

Loose teeth can be caused by the wasting away of the gums, scurvy, venereal disease; 'also by Falls, Blows, biting of hard Things' or 'want of Nourishment, as in Old People'. The 'Gallant Stiptick' here promoted 'is well known to be the most Potent Remedy in the World' for this problem and can firm up teeth that 'have been loose more many Years together, and some of them ready to drop out'. 'The free confession of many Gentlemen' would testify to its success.

Neither the quack producer nor the vendors for this treatment (taken by the spoonful, 1 shilling a bottle) are mentioned here, and it is sold in only two locations: 'at the Perfumers shop which looks into the long West

Walk call'd the Turky-Walk, within the Royal Exchange, and at the Seven-Stars a Toy Shop, under St Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet'.

The Seven Stars near St Dunstan's had been in the seventeenth century the premises of the law bookseller John Field (d. 1668), and would not return to use as a bookshop until the mid-eighteenth. In the interim it seems to have served several generations of mixed use, including a period under the Markham family who sold silverware, toys and medicines.

A SCOTTISH MEDICAL FEUD

25. [GRANT, Charles, vicomte de Vaux.] Recueil d'Essais, ou précis des opinions, et des mémoires, du V^{te} de *** ... A Londres, de l'Imprimerie de T. Spilsbury & Fils, 1793.

[bound with:]

DESCRIPTION abrégée des Antiquités de la Ville de Nismes ... Seconde Édition. A Nismes, chez C. Belle, 1786.

[and with:]

JOHNSON, J., *pseud.* A Guide for Gentlemen studying Medicine at the University of Edinburgh ... London, printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson [etc.], 1792.

[and with:]

GREGORY, James. Answer to Dr. James Hamilton, Junior ... Edinburgh, 1793.

[and with:]

HAMILTON, James, junior. Reply to Dr. Gregory ... Edinburgh, 1793.

Five works, 8vo, bound together: *Receuil*: pp. xxxvi, 152, with an engraved plate (gathering I⁸ foxed); *Description*: pp. [4], 52, with seven folding plates of woodcuts by Gritner; 'Johnson': pp. vii, [1], 74 (last leaf with old tear repaired; ESTC calls for a half-title but this is unlikely, as it would have to be a singleton); *Gregory*: pp. xxiv, 152 (inscribed to Sir William Forbes on the title-page); *Hamilton*: pp. 86; bound together in contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards; bookplate of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, manuscript contents list.

£1500

An interesting tract volume, containing the scarce collected thoughts of Charles Grant, vicomte de Vaux (a subscriber's copy), a fine illustrated guide to Nîmes and the Pont du Gard, and **three pamphlets relating to a controversy in the medical faculty in Edinburgh**.

The obstetrician James Hamilton, junior, joined his father Alexander Hamilton's practice at the age of 21 and eventually succeeded him in the chair of midwifery at Edinburgh University in 1800; a powerful and popular lecturer he nevertheless did not succeed in making midwifery a compulsory part of the curriculum until 1830. In 1792-3 both Hamilton and his father became embroiled in controversy after the publication of a pseudonymous *Guide for Gentlemen studying Medicine at the University of Edinburgh*, which highly praised the Hamiltons and denigrated their colleagues, notably Dr James Gregory (**six copies in ESTC**).

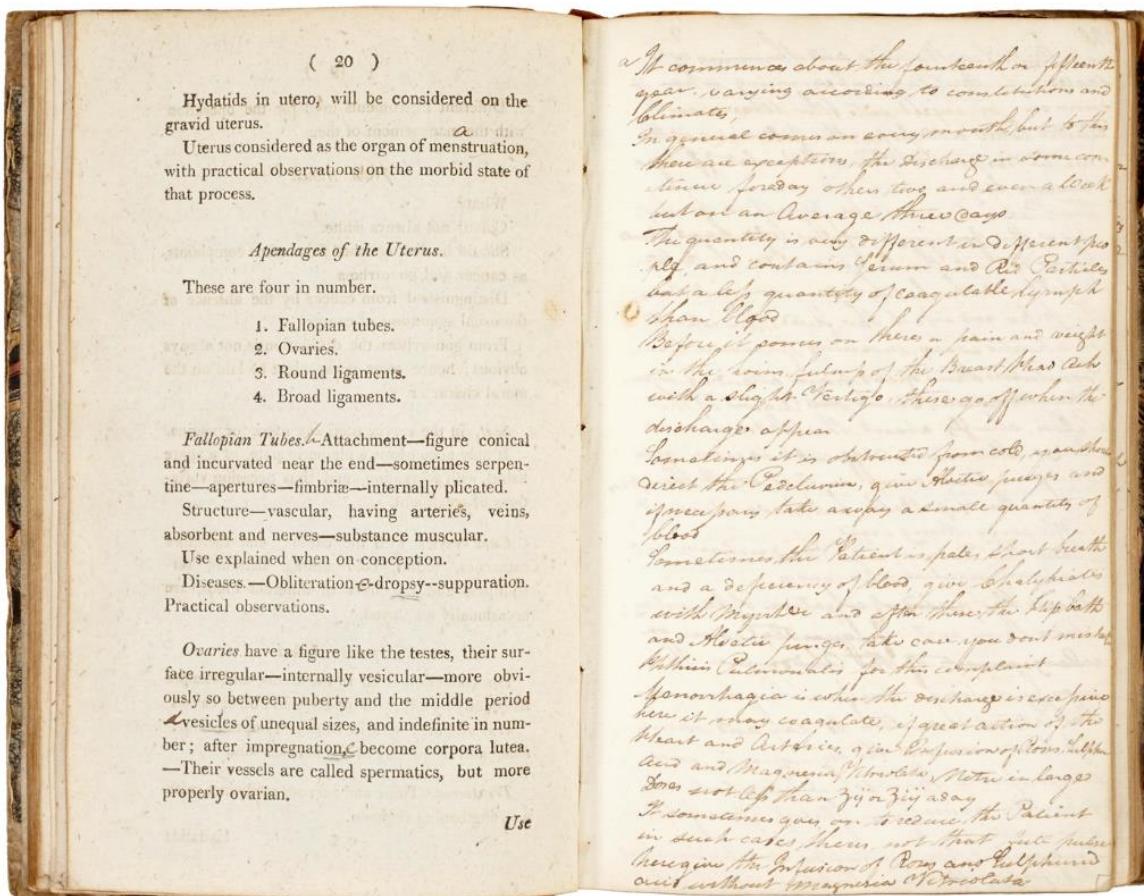
Gregory alleged that Hamilton senior was actually the author, but when he was cleared by the Senate, Gregory turned his fire on the son. James Hamilton published some short letters in his defence early in 1793, to which Gregory gave a lengthy *Answer to Dr. James Hamilton, Junior*, laying out his reasons for believing 'J. Johnson' to be Hamilton; the present copy is a presentation copy to Sir William Forbes, as a man of influence in Edinburgh. Hamilton's own point-by-point confutation appeared in his *Reply to Dr. Gregory* – a reply that angered Gregory so much he sought Hamilton out and thrashed him. Hamilton brought suit and won damages of one hundred pounds.

MIDWIFERY TEACHING IN ACTION

26. **HAIGHTON, John.** A syllabus of the lectures on midwifery, delivered at Guy's Hospital, and at Dr Hughton's Theatre, in St Saviour's Church-yard, Southwark. *London, E. Cox, re-printed in the year 1808.*

8vo, pp. [2], 84, [2, 'regulations'], bound without half title; interleaved, with over 90 pages of pencil and (mainly) ink notes in a neat hand relating to the first 57 pages of text; pencil notes faint, a few juvenile marks in red crayon; a very good copy in contemporary half sheep over marbled boards; worn with some loss of marbled paper from boards. **£1250**

Scarce edition of Hughton's midwifery syllabus **interleaved and thoroughly annotated** by an anonymous student who attended his lectures in 1808. Originally from Lancashire, Hughton (1755-1823) studied at St Thomas's, London, becoming demonstrator of anatomy and earning the admiration of John Hunter (1728-93). 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. Having attended Hughton's courses, students gained hands-on experience of childbirth 'at the lying-in-house, or at a private house'. The regulations found at the end of this syllabus sensibly advise students attending labours to avoid 'all conversation tending to excite apprehension in the patient ... such as descriptions of bad labours, anatomical dissections, the state of their experience in obstetrical subjects, &c'.

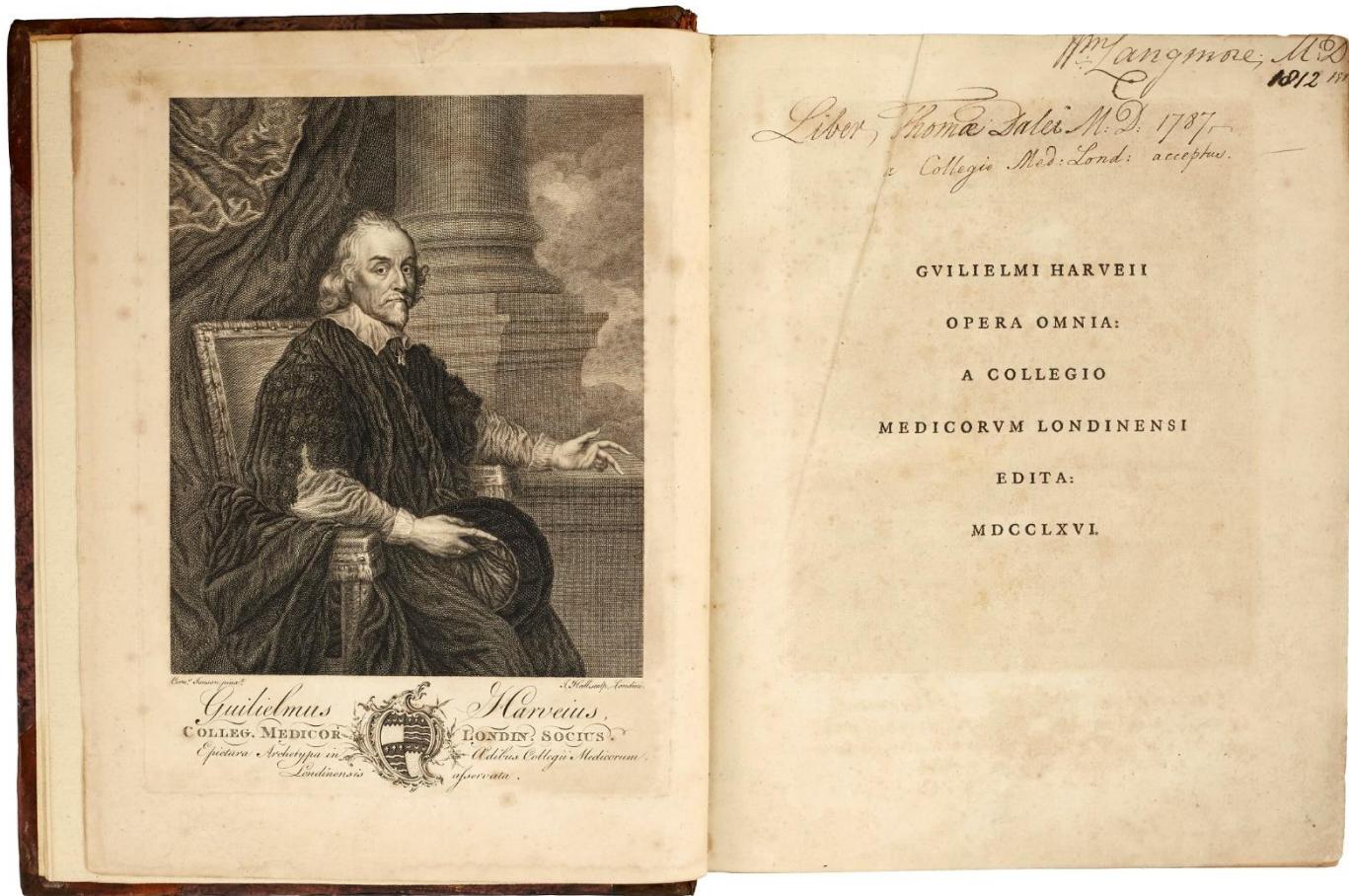


The extensive and detailed manuscript notes in this copy record Hughton's teachings on childbirth and potential associated complications, beginning with the advice: 'in all cases of examination you should conduct it with the greatest gentleness'. The notes include, for example, instructions on using laxatives, catheters and different types of pessaries; advice on the treatment of genital, uterine and menstrual problems, including the use of opiates, leeches, cupping glasses, poppy fomentations, mercury, tonics of bark and alum, green tea, barley water, infusions of roses, sulphur acid and magnesia, and baths; appropriate diet (e.g. post-natal broths, beef tea, brandy and water); and the use of forceps (recommending long forceps as used by French practitioners and those designed by Hughton himself). Appropriate handling and positioning by the

practitioner is repeatedly emphasised; different theories are discussed (including those of ‘Mr Hunter’) and occasionally dismissed; and consideration is given to the patient’s local circumstances (e.g. the nauseating effects of living near tallow chandlers or painters, or the Irish practice of giving birth on hands and knees).

Wellcome III, p. 193.

FROM THE LIBRARY OF AN AMERICAN DOCTOR AND RCP LICENTIATE



27. **HARVEY, William.** *Opera Omnia: a Collegio Medicorum Londinensi edita.* [colophon: *London, William Bowyer*], 1766.

4to, pp. [8], xxxviii, [2], 312, [2], 313-673, [1]; engraved portrait frontispiece of Harvey, one engraved plate showing diagram of Harvey’s venal experiments; a little toned, some occasional foxing, water stain to head of A1-B3, but overall a very good copy, bound in nineteenth century half calf over boards; joints restored, upper joint splitting but holding; ownership inscriptions of Dr Thomas Dale (‘Liber Thomae Dalei M:D: 1787 / a Collegio Med: Lond: acceptus’) and Dr William Langmore (‘W^m Langmore, M.D. 1812’) at head of title.

£1600

The most celebrated and accurate edition of the collected works in Latin of William Harvey (the second overall, the first printed in Leiden in 1737), **printed by the Royal College of Physicians and from the library of one of its licentiates, born in South Carolina.**

‘In 1766 the College published a noble edition in quarto of Harvey’s works, *Guilielmi Harveii Opera Omnia a Collegio Medicorum. Londinensi: edita MDCCCLXVI.* It was edited with great care and accuracy by Dr. Akenside, the poet, and has prefixed to it an elegant life of Harvey, in very choice Latin, from the pen of Dr. Thomas Lawrence.’ (Munk, vol. I, p. 144). The frontispiece by J. Hall, specifically commissioned for this edition by the College for £52-1-0, appears to be the earliest engraving after the c.1650 original portrait

attributed to Cornelius Johnson, and owned by the College itself. Four hundred copies of this edition were printed on common royal paper and 100 on fine writing royal; copies were given free to Fellows, but licentiates were forced to pay for theirs, a mark of the disparity between the two groups which spilled out into protest a year later when licentiates, bolstered by the growing number of better-trained Scottish graduates in their ranks, stormed the College's committee meeting demanding equal rights.

A Scottish graduate himself, Thomas Dale (1748/9–1816) was originally from Charleston, South Carolina, where his father (also Thomas, M.D., the son of Francis Dale, an apothecary in Hoxton, Middlesex, and the nephew of Samuel Dale of Braintree) was a physician, justice of the peace, and member of the Upper House of the South Carolina Assembly. ‘Dale was born in Charlestown, but came to England and entered St Paul’s School on 10 February 1757. On 7 June 1763 he was apprenticed to Joseph Partington, a London apothecary, for eight years at a premium of £63. He gained his freedom of the Society of Apothecaries on 2 July 1771. Proceeding to the University of Edinburgh, he took the degree of MD on 12 June 1775, and wrote his dissertation on erysipelas. He became a licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1786, and subsequently practised in the City of London, working as physician to the London Association for Assurances on Lives and from 1806 as consulting physician to the City Dispensary.’ (*ODNB*). An able classicist and linguist, Dale was also one of the original eight founders of the Literary Fund, set up by Revd David Williams to aid distressed authors, and acted as Registrar to the society from 1790 until 1806.

Blake/NLM p. 199; Keynes 47 ('an imposing volume with a fine engraved portrait, and worthily enshrines the pious memory of the author'); Wellcome III, p. 220.

TACKLING TYPHUS



28. **HERNANDEZ, Joseph François Didace.** *Essai sur le typhus ou sur les fièvres dites malignes, putrides, bilieuses, muqueuses, jaune, la peste; exposition analytique et expérimentale de la nature des fièvres en general ... Paris, Cellot for Méquignon-Marvis, 1816.*

8vo, pp. xiv, 479, [1 blank]; very occasional light spotting or creasing; original marbled-brown paper wrappers, printed title label on spine (worn), all edges uncut; extremities lightly rubbed and creased; a very fresh, crisp copy in the original wrappers; *provenance:* Librairie de V[euv]e Bergeret, Bordeaux (contemporary printed bookseller's label on upper wrapper). **£550**

First edition by the physiologist and pathologist Hernandez (1769-1835). In *Essai sur le typhus* he rejects traditional book learning (especially humoral theories) and proposes an empirical approach for investigating the origin, epidemiology, contagion patterns and treatment of inflammatory and 'intermittent' fevers, and typhus – a disease with especially devastating epidemics during the period of the Napoleonic Wars.

Hernandez's references are both historical and firmly situated within the fabric of the Napoleonic Wars, often based on his own professional experience, and informed by his wide-spread interests in hygiene and epidemiology. In the historical and medical parts of his narrative, Hernandez refers to typhus, yellow fever and plague epidemics in Europe and Russia (Toulon, London, Constantinople, Moldavia, Moscow), the Caribbean (West Indies, Guadeloupe), and North America (including Halifax, Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, New York, and Philadelphia); names a large number of contemporary doctors and their predecessors, and assesses their approaches to these diseases; and identifies ships and seamen (and thus implicitly wars, trade and exploration) as the cause of the international movement of epidemics.

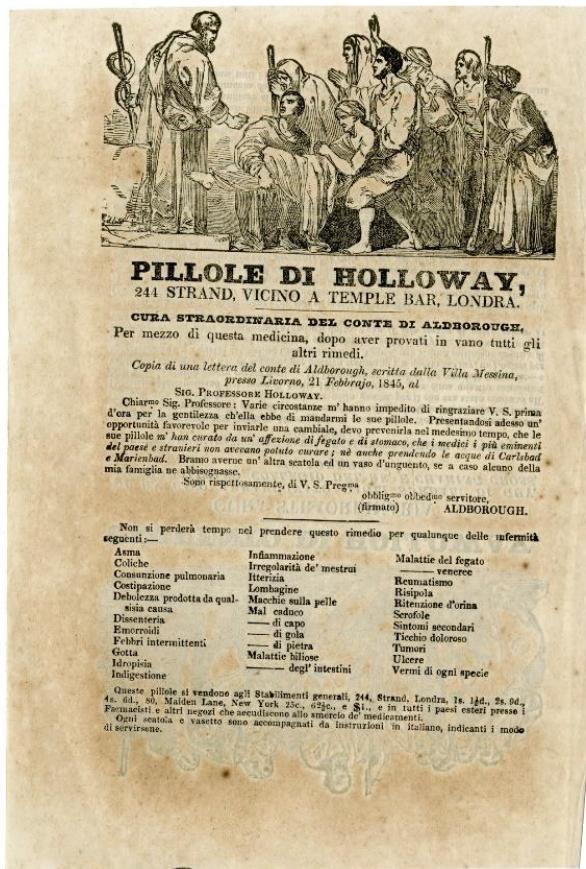
Hernandez was also a participant in the medical controversies of his time: a contemporary review (*Journal de médecine... de Montpellier*, 1816, p. 150) comments on Hernandez' affinities with the Brunonian system of medicine; this had been developed by John Brown, a student of William Cullen's at Edinburgh, whom Hernandez refers to on the half-title ('Essai sur le Typhus de Cullen, ou Fièvre Asthénique'), and Brown's theories on typhus had been acutely discussed during the German typhus epidemic of 1813-14. Interestingly, Hernandez was attacked in Toulon for promoting Brown's controversial theories of physiological irritability, excitability, and disease, and attempts were made to remove him from his posts.

Wellcome III, p. 254.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

29. [HOLLOWAY, Thomas.] Pillole di Holloway, 244 Strand, vicino a Temple Bar, Londra. Cura straordinaria del conte di Aldborough ... [on reverse:] Unguento di Holloway. Cura straordinaria di un caso abbandonato dagli spedali di Guy, Metropolitano, Collegio del Re, e Charing Cross, in Londra ... [London?], [c. 1845].

Single leaf, 19.5 x 13 cm, printed on both sides in opposite directions, woodcuts at head of each side; slightly browned and creased; very good. £850



An apparently unrecorded flyer advertising the healing powers of Thomas Holloway's pills and ointment to an Italian audience. In 1836 Holloway (1800-83) met Felix Albinolo, of Turin, hawking ointment in London and the following year began advertising his own 'Universal Family Ointment'. A dispute between the two men saw them both end up in prison, but by 1839 Holloway's success in selling digestive pills allowed him to move to large premises at 244 Strand, and his grasp of the power of publicity eventually made him one of the richest men in Britain. His philanthropic legacy includes Royal Holloway, University of London, which he founded in 1879.

This flyer prints a letter from the earl of Aldborough to Holloway, of 21 February 1845, stating that Holloway's pills had cured him of a liver and stomach complaint, and the sworn testimony of one William Brooke, dated 8 March 1842, stating that Holloway's ointment had cured his arm and leg ulcers in just three weeks, after he had spent months at four different London hospitals to no avail. The text lists over 50 other complaints curable by the pills and ointment, including dysentery, gout, lumbago, venereal disease, scrofula, tumours, worms, breast pain, stones, haemorrhoids, aching joints, burns, and mosquito bites.

Customers are directed to the Strand in London and to Maiden Lane, New York, with prices given in sterling and dollars.

Not traced on COPAC or OCLC. OCLC records an English language version at McGill University.

IN PRAISE OF INOCULATION

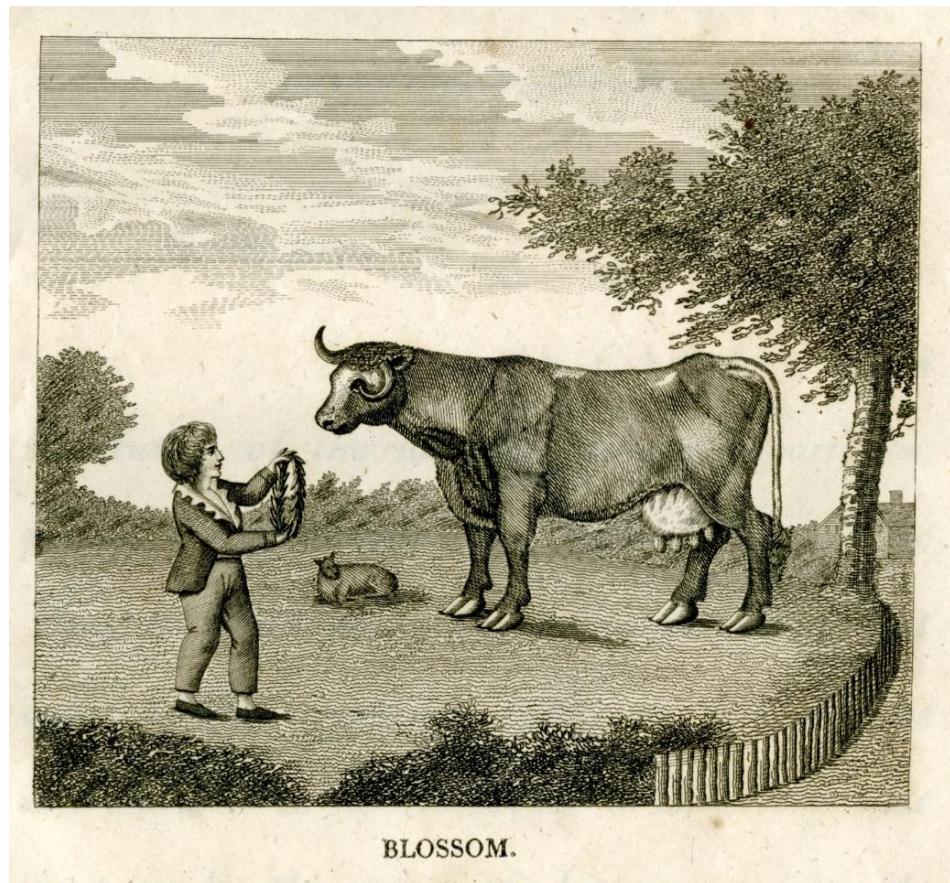
30. [JENNER.] P., T. Vaccinia; or, the Triumph of Beauty ... *London, printed for T. Ostell by W. Pople, 1806.*

4to, pp. vii, [1], 18, [2, advertisements], with a half-title; engraved vignette to title-page of Blossom the cow being presented with a laurel wreath; a fine copy, loose in the original blue paper wrappers. **£850**

First and only edition of a scarce poetical tribute to smallpox vaccination, dedicated to the Royal Jennerian Society (founded 1803).

In early times the ravage first began,
And spots appear'd that desolated man ...

The author recalls his own brush with smallpox as a child – ‘The nauseous phial and vexatious pill / Are fresh in memory’ – and laments the scars it leaves, before turning to Edward Jenner and Blossom, the milk-cow that inspired his famous experiment in immunisation in 1796. Towards the end is a long digression against slavery (‘Can Christians sanction such a trade as this! / Yes, free-born Britons free-born brothers buy’).



OCLC and COPAC together record five copies: Wellcome, RCP; Universiteitsbibliotheek Amsterdam; Harvard, and NLM.

(1)

*Jones of Hatton-Garden, two doors from the sign of the
New-hole in the wall, his Book of Cures.*

This Book dated March the First, 1672.

I Shall not need to set down what Cures I can do, for there are thousands will say, they can do all manner of great Cures, but where have they cured any? It is not the saying I can or would do great Cures, but he that is known to do such Cures you must look after, if you intend to have help, and if you please to read over this little book, you will find that there is but few Cures to be named, but what I have Cured, the Peoples names and places where they live, which are your neighbours round about you, so that you need not go far to know the truth of it, neither need you question, but that I shall do the same Cures so long as it pleaseth God to continue the blessing with me, and when he please to take it away, I shall do no more.

My name is Jones, the English Physician, who through the blessing of God, with my own industry for the space of twenty three years practice on the worst of Distempers, have found out how to help any Distemper (so far as Curable,) and give my Books and Judgement to all for nothing.

I live at a corner-house in Hatton-Garden, in Holborn, three doors from the sign of the Golden-ball, almost over against Baldwin's Garden-gate, at the upper corner near the sign of the George. And whereas I said in my former Book, that if I stayed any longer than Midsummer next, I would give you notice a quarter of a year before that time; This is therefore to let you know, that I have taken a new Lease of my house for two years longer, but I intend, God willing, to go to my Country-house at Marshfield, five miles this side Bath, on the 1st day of June, every year, and continue there till the last day of August, and then Septemeber, October, and November at my house in Hatton-Garden, then December, January and February at Marshfield, then March, April and May at my house in Hatton-Garden; where I will deal faithfully with you, as I have done, to the great comfort of thousands in and about London, since my coming, as you may read of some of their names set down in this Book. And in my absence I will leave of my Cordial-Pill and Balsom of Balsoms in Pots, and sealed with my own Seal, and in the hands of a trusty friend which I will leave on purpose in my house in Hatton-Garden, and another in my house at Marshfield, in Gloucester-shire whilst I am here at London.

Now I will tell you of some of the greatest Cures that have been done in this Age, the peoples names, and places where they live, if you will diligently read over this little book; and as it is said that by

31. **JONES, George.** Jones of Hatton-Garden, two Doors from the Sign of the New-hole in the Wall, his Book of Cures. This Book dated March the first, 1672. [London, 1672].

4to, pp. 12; lower and outer edges unevenly cut (and partly uncut); a very good copy, disbound, preserved in a card slipcase. £2750

Unrecorded – apparently the earliest surviving publication of George Jones, ‘the English Physician’, who had then been practising ‘for the space of twenty-three years’.

‘I shall not need to set down what Cures I can do, for there are thousands will say, they can do all manner of great Cures, but where have they cured any?’ Here you may find the names of patients he has treated successfully so that you may judge yourself whether he is as good as he suggests – ‘the wife of Mr Subrance of Tower-hill ... of great pain of her head and stomach ... Mr. Ralph Swain at the Soho ... of the Ague and Feaver ... Henry Clarre of a Consumption, when he was so much wasted that his flesh was all withered away’, and so on for two pages in London alone, plus several pages more for ‘the Cures which I have done in the Country’ from Totnes to Coventry.

Jones warns against counterfeits of his cordial pill and balsam of balsams, some produced by former employees of Jones, so much so that he has now re-named them ‘Jones’s Balsom of Balsoms’ etc. It cures everything from tooth-ache to cramp, bruising, and worms; there are similar lists of efficacies for his cordial, pills and powders, each again with names and addresses of those successfully treated.

‘I never heard that the Cheats did ever give any Books before I came to London, and gave out my Books, but now many of them make Books like my former Book, and there tell you a fine story of a Cock and a Bull, how they have things to cure all diseases ...’

'You are earnestly desired to communicate this Book to your Neighbours and Friends ... You may speak with me from 9 of the Clock in the Morning, till 5 in the Afternoon', 'at the corner-house in Hatton Garden' or, from 1 June to 31 August every year, at his country house at Marshfield near Bath; his cures will always be available at both locations.

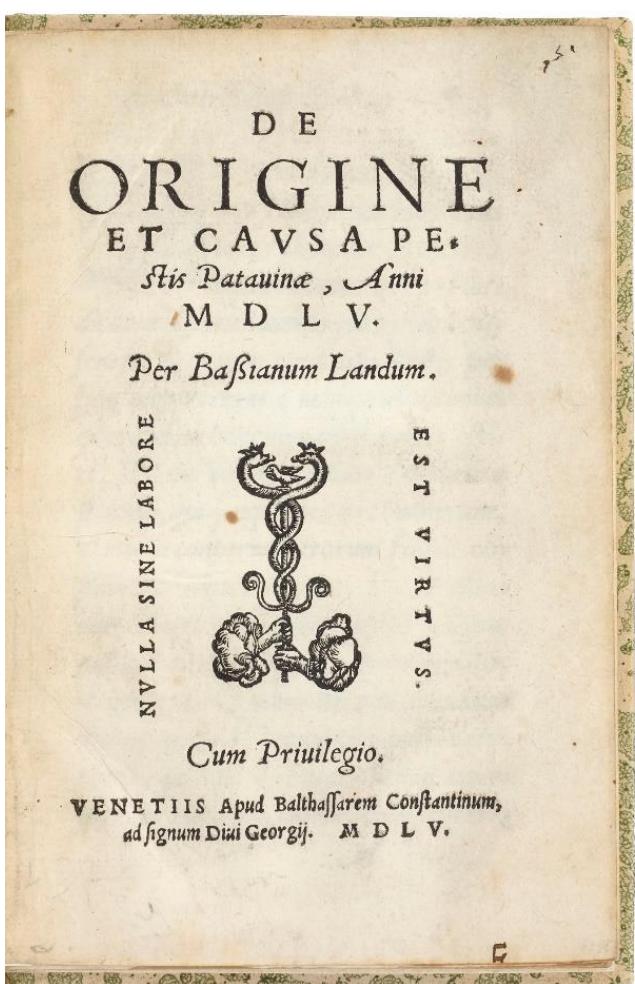
Although he speaks here of a 'former book', no examples appear to survive. The earliest publication relating to Jones in ESTC is a *Book of Cures* dated April 1673 (Wing J941B, British Library only); and is followed by other similar works from 1674 and 1675 (all BL only). Several works dated '1675?' in ESTC speak of him having been in practice for 30 years so probably date from around 1679. In 1674 he was involved in a spat with the better-known physician William Salmon (1644-1713), who had denigrated his 'friendly pill', resulting in Jones's reply: *Hells Cabal, or the devilish Plots of envy and Malice, against Dr. Jones*. By 1689 Jones's widow had taken over the business.

PLAQUE IN PADUA, BY A PROTESTANT PHYSICIAN

32. **LANDI, Bassiano.** *De origine et causa pestis Patauinae, anni MDLV ... Venice, apud Balthassarem Constantinum* (colophon: *Ioan. Gryphius excudebat*), 1555.

12mo, pp. [54], [2 blank]; printer's device to title, woodcut initials, in italic throughout; 2 small spots to title; very good in recent marbled boards, lettering-piece to spine; a few instances of near contemporary underlining and marginalia (to last few pages).

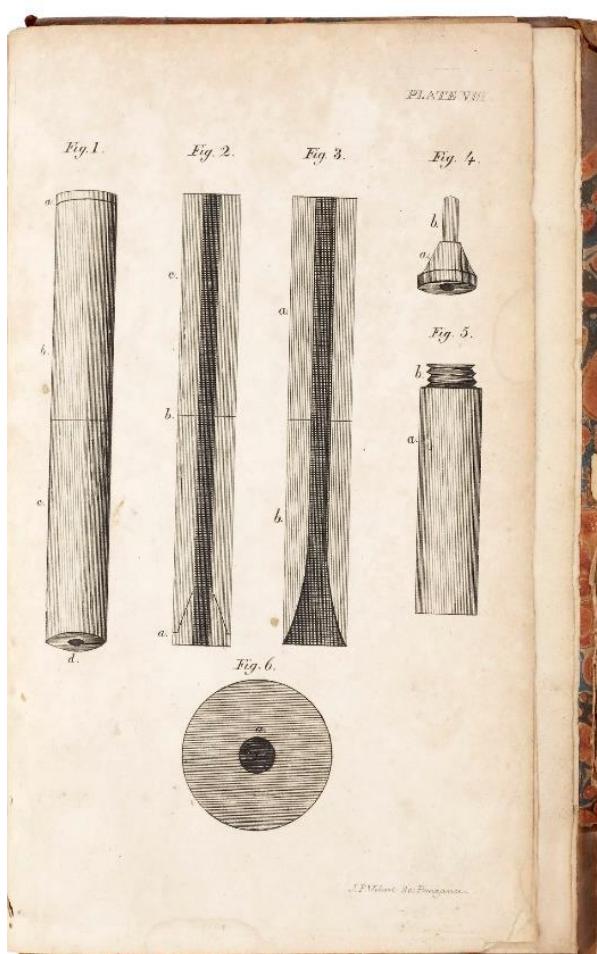
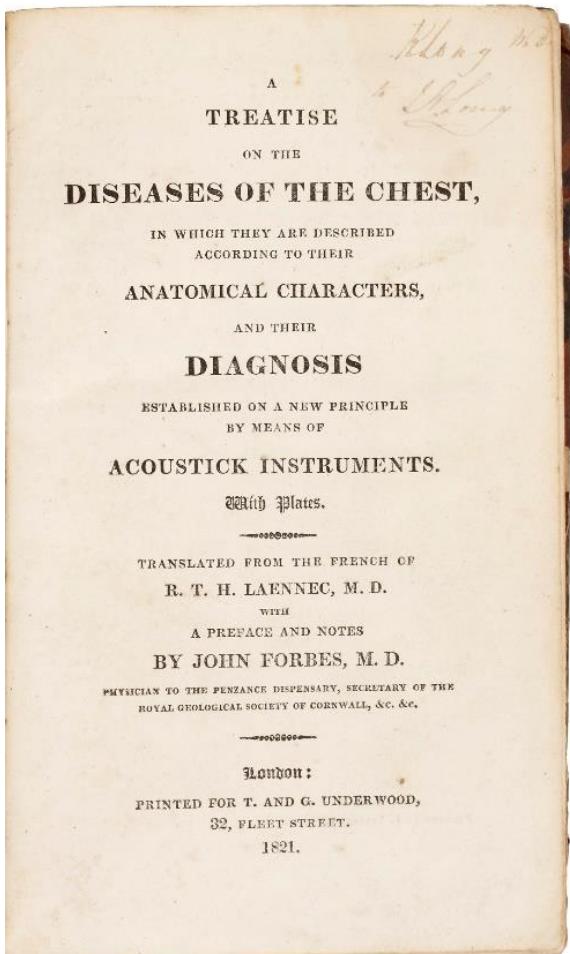
£1250



First edition of this important work investigating the causes of the plague which struck Padua in 1555, by the eminent, and controversial, professor of medicine Bassiano Landi (d. 1562). In his *De origine* Landi argues against the then popular belief that the plague had been caused by putrid air (noting that, for one thing, this theory did not explain why mortality among the poor was higher than among the nobility), or that it arose from the water supply or from the land. Instead Landi finds the origins of the disease in the destruction caused by the war waged in the region by Francis I, which had prompted famine and forced people to eat corrupted food. Landi also identifies two groups particularly affected by the plague: those wearing infected garments, and the poor. The *De origine* ends with discussion of medicinal remedies against the disease, considering those suggested by ancient writers, and, more practically, recipes using common garden plants.

The son of a doctor, Landi studied philosophy and medicine at Bologna, while giving private tuition in Greek and Latin, before becoming professor of philosophy and of practical and theoretical medicine at the university of Padua. He moved in Erasmian and Protestant circles and became embroiled in several controversies (on the mortality of the soul, for example), being stabbed to death in front of his house in 1562. His works – which include *De humana historia* (1542) and *Iatrolologia* (1543) – show his desire to combat medical superstition and sophisms, and his belief in the primacy of experience as the only true teacher.

THE STETHOSCOPE



33. **LAENNEC, René Théophile Hyacinthe (Sir John FORBES, translator).** A treatise on the diseases of the chest, in which they are described according to their anatomical characters, and their diagnosis established on a new principle by means of acoustick instruments ... Translated from the French ... with a preface and notes by John Forbes, M.D. ... London, for T. and G. Underwood (printed by T. Vigurs, Penzance), 1821.

8vo, pp. xi, [2 errata], 437, [1 publisher's advertisement]; with 8 engraved plates by John Pope Vibert; light browning throughout, short closed tear to plate I, small worm track to blank lower inner corners at end; a very good copy in contemporary half calf, marbled boards, title gilt to spine; upper joint slightly split at head, some wear to extremities and boards; inscription to title 'R. Long MD to L.A. Long', armorial bookplate of Richard Long M.D. to front pastedown. **£2250**

First edition in English of Laennec's landmark treatise on the stethoscope *De l'auscultation médiate ou traité du diagnostic des maladies du poumon et du cœur* (1819), translated by the physician and medical journalist Sir John Forbes (1787-1861) and printed in an edition of only 500 copies.

'Laennec's invention of the stethoscope, which he announced in his *Treatise on mediate auscultation*, provided the first adequate method for diagnosing diseases of the thorax, and represented the greatest advance in physical diagnosis between Auenbrugger's percussion and Röntgen's discovery of x-rays. Laennec used his new tool to study the sounds made by the movements of the heart and lungs, for which he invented a terminology. He described pneumothorax, established the fact that all phthisis is tuberculous, distinguished pneumonia from bronchitis and from pleuritis, and gave descriptions of bronchitis, edema of the lungs, emphysema, tuberculosis and lung cancer that have in many respects remained unsurpassed until today. He also provided the first description of chronic interstitial hepatitis, for which he coined the term 'cirrhosis' ...

The four folding plates illustrate Laennec's stethoscope (a short wooden tube), pathologic conditions of the lung, and deformity of the chest from chronic latent pleurisy' (Norman Catalogue p. 457).

While Forbes 'abridged parts of Laennec's work, omitted others, and condensed much, he probably did as much as anyone to popularise the use of the stethoscope and to introduce Laennec's teaching to English readers' (*Ibid.* p. 459). Further editions were published in 1827, 1829, and 1834.

Norman 1256; Wellcome III, p. 429.

BELLY LAUGHS

34. **LIFE AND ADVENTURES (The)** of Don Bilioso de l'Estomac. Translated from the original Spanish into French; done from the French into English. With a Letter to the College of Physicians ... London, printed by J. Bettenham for T. Bickerton, 1719.

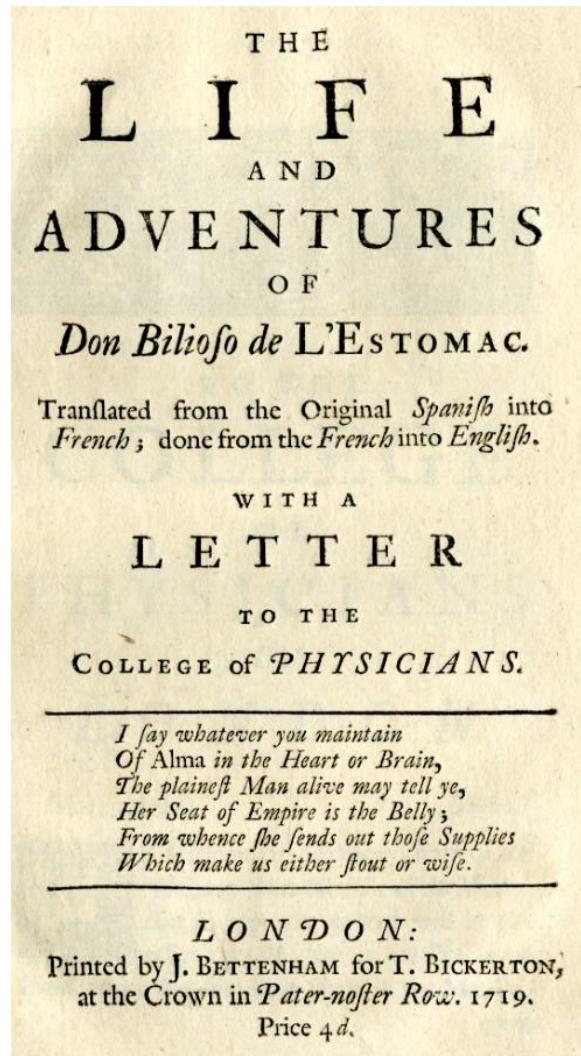
8vo, pp. 23, [1], with a half-title (dusty); small dampstain to inner margin, else a very good copy in recent wrappers. £1250

First edition of an irreverent and scatological satire on John Woodward's *State of Physick and Diseases* (1718), sometime attributed to the physician Richard Mead, or to John Arbuthnot.

The State of Physick had proposed 'biliose salts' in the stomach as the ultimate cause of numerous diseases, and had included a passing attack on Richard Mead on the subject of smallpox treatment – Mead favoured purging, Woodward vomiting. A pamphlet war ensued which lasted several years; Mead himself apparently 'did not write any pamphlets, but he was ably supported by Freind and others. According to *Mist's Journal* for 13 June 1719 Mead and Woodward came to blows on the night of 10 June in front of Gresham College' (Oxford DNB). Woodward was also a favourite target of the Scriblerians.

In *The Life and Adventures of Don Bilioso* we are presented with the chapter summaries of a manuscript ostensibly found in a Dublin library – a Cervantesque romance which the editor claims is the true source for Woodward's 'romantic' medical treatise. 'In the text, Don Bilioso has a series of adventures that farcically personify the supposed physiological agency of the biliose salts: the ravishing of Donna Phlegma ... the intoxication of Donna Diarrhea ...' etc. (Keithley). Also targeted is Woodward's preferred treatment: Don Putrido Salino (i.e. vomit) 'barbously fleā'd and fetch'd off the Skin of several innocent Peoples Mouths and Throats'. At the end are some very pointed *ad hominem* attacks: 'In this Chapter is also shewn, that the Giant and Don Bilioso were great Lovers of Boys' (Woodward's homosexuality was widely known).

Scarce. ESTC records four copies in the UK and six in the US. See Walter H. Keithley, 'Learning from Don Bilioso's Adventures', in *Editing Lives* (2014).



NURSING PROVISION AT SUFFOLK ALMSHOUSES

35. **LODER, Robert.** The statutes, and ordinances, for the government of the alms-houses, in Woodbridge, in the county of Suffolk, founded by Thomas Seckford ... 1587. Together with others subsequent, made by Sir John Fynch ... Henry Seckford ... Sir Joseph Jekyle ... Sir Peter King ... Sir Thomas Sewell ... and Sir John Eardley Wilmot ... *Woodbridge, printed and sold by the editor, 1792.*

4to, pp. [4], x, 24, [2], 7, [1], with 4 engraved plates (one coloured in contemporary hand) and 1 large folding printed genealogical table; some damp staining to margins of first plate, some light browning, neat repairs to a few corners; a very good uncut copy in recent half calf and marbled boards, gilt lettering-piece to spine.

£750

Scarce first edition of this interesting account of almshouses established at Woodbridge in Suffolk, including **details of the ‘poor widdows’ and nurses employed to care for sick residents.** The first almshouse was founded by the Elizabethan courtier and Member of Parliament, Thomas Seckford (1515/16-87). His statutes, given here, include provision for ‘three poor widdows’ to ‘take paines, and be diligent and attendant, to comfort, help, succour, tend, and look unto such of the poor men as shall happen to be weak, sick, or otherwise infirmed in body’. The widows were each to be paid 53 shillings and 4 pence per annum for their nursing duties. The later ordinances included here show that in 1748 a house was ‘appropriated for the use of the nurses ... contiguous to the men’s almshouse’. By 1768 their pay had risen to 12 pounds per annum, and they were entitled to receive, every year, ‘one hat – one gown – and under-cloathing – three shifts – two pair of shoes – and two pair of stockings’. The names of the nurses in 1792 are given as Sarah Kell (56), Mary Rye (57), and Mary Buttrum (51). The list of subscribers indicates that only about 100 copies of this work were printed, and 25 of these were taken by the printer and writer John Nichols.

ESTC T48646 (listing only 4 holding libraries in the UK, and 4 in the US).

HUMAN ANATOMY; WITH A DIGRESSION

36. **MACCHIA, Joseph.** ‘Liber primus de humani corporis anatome. Neapoli ao. dni 1754 sub Thoma Bovi et Pasquali Prisciottani ambo medicinae lectores. Ego Joseph Macchia Altavillae ab oppido, Constantini Macchia medicinae doctoris filius’. *Naples, 1754-1755* (colophon: ‘*Anatomiae finis Neapoli die XXIV Aprilis Anno domi 1755*’).

Manuscript on paper, in Latin, 8vo (22 x 16 cm), ff. [1], 1-122 (*recte* 119), [2, index]; neatly written in dark brown ink in a single hand, 20-27 lines per page, drawing of clock tower to title verso, vignette to colophon, a few medical recipes to rear free endpaper; occasional light marks and show through; very good in contemporary vellum, ‘Anatomia’ inked to spine, faint ink notes to covers; ‘Ad usum doctoris physici Josephi Macchia’ to front free endpaper, old oval ink stamps to front flyleaf and title.

£1250

An apparently unpublished manuscript on human anatomy compiled by Joseph Macchia, a medical student in Naples in the mid-18th century. Medicine was evidently in the family, since Joseph refers to his father Constantine being a medical doctor.

The thorough course covers: the skin, fat, and glands; the head, including the brain, eyes, nose, tongue and mouth, and ears; the upper and lower body, including the breasts, heart, lungs, intestines, liver, kidneys, and male and female reproductive organs; the skeleton, including bones, teeth, spine, and ribs; nerves and arteries; and the muscular system from head to toe. The text abounds with references to 17th- and 18th-century medical authorities from across Europe, including Caspar Bartholin, Giovanni Alfonso Borelli, William Briggs, William Cheselden, Clopton Havers, Lorenz Heister, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, Marcello Malpighi, Giovanni Morgagni, Frederik Ruysch, Franciscus Sylvius, Philip Verheyen, Thomas Wharton, and Thomas Willis.



Macchia was evidently a serious student, but appears to have let his mind wander on at least one occasion: in the section 'de mammis' a few lines are included giving the author's opinion on the most beautiful type of breasts (f. 32r).

ARMY DOCTOR'S EFFECTS SOLD AT AUCTION

37. [MALLOCH, J. Macgregor.] 'Inventory & general statement of the effects & proceeds of the late surgeon J. Macgregor Malloch M.D. H.M.'s 46th Regiment as sold by auction at Secunderabad on the 15th day of June 1832.' *Secunderabad, India, June 1832.*

Manuscript on paper, folio bifolium (32 x 20.5 cm) watermarked 1830, pp. [3], [1, blank except for pencil accounts]; neatly written in brown ink in a secretarial hand; creases from folding, a few small closed tears; very good.

£200 + VAT in EU

An interesting record of the sale of the property of a British army surgeon who died serving with the 46th (South Devonshire) Regiment of Foot in Secunderabad, in south India, in 1832. Dr Malloch's effects – auctioned off by the regiment's sergeant major under the supervision of Colonel A. Ogilvie – are listed here in detail with the prices they realised (totalling just over 1732 rupees). The auction included Malloch's medical equipment: a dissecting case, two surgeon's pocket instrument cases, a set of tooth instruments, a 'spring crooked bistorty' (i.e. a scalpel), a couching instrument, and a box of medicine. His books, sold in 18 lots, include works on physiology, anatomy, disease (including cowpox), midwifery, and tropical climates, as well as medical and surgical reports and reviews, in addition to works of philosophy, history, botany, mathematics and chemistry, grammars and dictionaries, literary magazines, and two copies of Hoyle's Games. Malloch's other effects comprise his furniture, clothes, swords, toiletries, tableware (including two curry dishes), cooking equipment, and silverware. The sergeant major was paid a commission for officiating at the auction, and some of the money realised paid for Malloch's coffin and tomb.

A WONDER WORM



38. **MARINIS, Dominico de.** *Dissertatio philosophico-medica de re monstrosa à Capuccino Pisauri per urinam excreta. Plura de sanguinis grumis, polypis, serpentibus, ac praecipue de vermbus in corpore humano procreatis non iniucunda complectens ... Rome, typis Iacobi Mascardi ... sumptibus Ben Carrarae, 1678.*

12mo, pp. [20], 143, [1, errata]; full-page woodcut of worm to *5v, woodcut initials and tailpieces; closed tear to title neatly repaired to verso without loss, some light damp staining (most noticeable at end) and very light browning; a very good copy in later vellum, edges sprinkled red. **£1850**

First edition of this scarce dissertation on worms focussing on the extraordinary case of a capuchin preacher from Pesaro who in 1677 passed an enormous worm in his urine, which upon subsequent examination was declared to be a serpent. The *Dissertatio* begins with a prefatory letter in Italian by Alessandro Coccii discussing the case of the capuchin friar Stefano da Cammerino who for 13 months had suffered from kidney pains and bloody and lumpy urine. Following treatment by Coccii and Cesare Cesareo, Cammerino passed, with excruciating pain, a long thin worm through his urinary meatus, initially trying to pull it out, only to break it in two, and then passing the remainder, to his subsequent great relief. The worm caused much local interest and Coccii describes how it was initially put on display to satisfy the curious, before being examined under a microscope. The conclusion of this examination was that the 'prodigo della natura' passed by Cammerino was in fact a serpent.

As well as considering Cammerino's case, de Marinis examines polyps and worms more generally, discussing their generation, anatomy and size, and the parts of the human body affected by them and from which they are expelled.

Krivatsy 7453; Wellcome IV, p. 55. Only 2 copies in the US listed on OCLC (Minnesota, NLM).

ON SMALLPOX: UNRECORDED

39. **MARTINI, Lorenzo.** Riflessioni sulla degenerazione del vaccino e sulla rivaccinazione. *Turin, tipografia Cassone, Marzorati, Vercellotti, [July 1836].*

4to bifolium, pp. [3], [1 blank]; text in two columns; very good; unbound; contemporary ink note at head of p. [1] 'Pubblicate e distribuite nel mese di luglio 1836'. **£275**

An apparently **unrecorded pamphlet on smallpox inoculation** by the Italian physician, physiologist and educationist Martini (1785-1844), in which he expresses his opinion on a number of questions causing contemporary debate among doctors and the public. Beginning with some interesting general reflections on the medical management and potential eradication of diseases, Martini turns specifically to smallpox, arguing several points: firstly that while the smallpox vaccine might produce different side effects in different individuals its effectiveness remains the same; secondly that there is no evidence that the smallpox vaccine is losing its effectiveness over time; thirdly that inoculation (i.e. human to human) is just as effective as vaccination (i.e. cow to human); and fourthly that there is no evidence that revaccination is necessary, Martini stating that, in 17 years, he had never seen the vaccine produce any effect on an already vaccinated subject.

Martini had a brilliant career at the University of Turin, where he held chairs of physiology and legal medicine, and served as 'Direttore generale della giunta superiore del vaccino'.

No copies traced on COPAC or OCLC.

PLAQUE SCARE OF 1720-1

40. **MEAD, Richard.** A Short Discourse concerning pestilential Contagion, and the Methods to be used to prevent it ... The third Edition. *London, printed [by William Bowyer] for Sam. Buckley and Ralph Smith, 1720.*

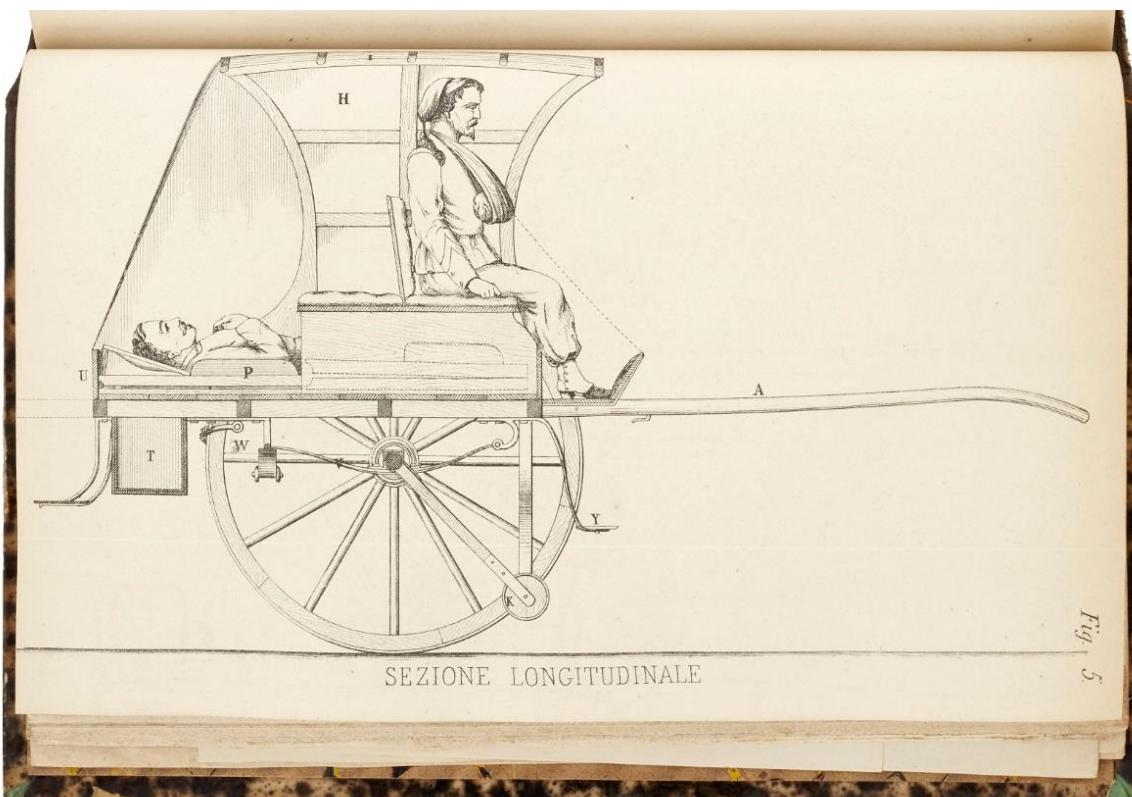
8vo, pp. [8], 59, [1]; a very good crisp copy in recent wrappers. **£375**

'Third edition' of the most famous medical tract on the plague scare of 1720-1, written at the request of James Craggs, the secretary of State following the bubonic outbreak in Marseilles in late 1719. There were seven London editions within the year, those from the third on being re-impresions with minor resetting and textual alterations.

'Mead argued that plague was contagious, caused by a "volatile active spirit" (p. 11) which acted chemically to corrupt the blood. He had no notion of living contagious particles, however. He recommended separating the sick from the well (against the usual practice of quarantining entire households), and noted especially the role of soft goods such as fabrics in the transmission of plague, which would indeed provide transport for plague-carrying fleas. Mead's *Discourse* was credited with alleviating local panic, and in 1721 he, Sloane, and Arbuthnot were ordered by the privy council to investigate measures to be taken in case of an outbreak of plague' (*Oxford DNB*).

Blake/NLM p. 295; Cushing M250; Garrison & Morton 5123; Heirs of Hippocrates 769 (3rd ed.); Norman 1476; Osler 3364 (9th ed.); Waller 6394; Wellcome IV, p. 95.

NIGHTINGALE, THE RED CROSS, AND AMBULANCES



41. [MILITARY MEDICINE.] Volume of 19 items concerning the treatment and care of war wounded.
Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Milan, Paris, 1855-1875.

19 items in 1 vol., 8vo, several with illustrations; very good copies in quarter dark brown morocco over marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine 'Mélanges chirurgie 12 Société de chirurgie', marbled endpapers.

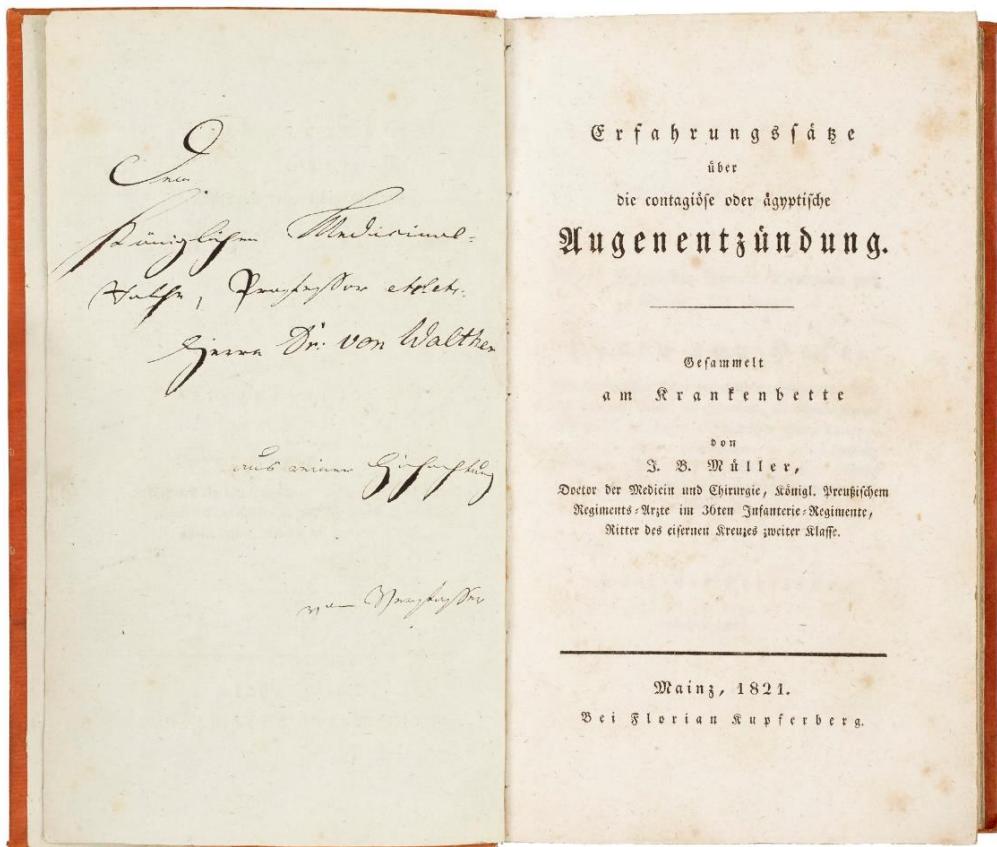
£2250

A sammelband of scarce works on military medicine in French, Italian, Dutch and German, including an item on Florence Nightingale and treatises on gunshot wounds, the Red Cross, field hospitals, battlefield first aid, and ambulances. Several items bear inscriptions by Félix Hippolyte Larrey (1808-1895), personal physician to Napoleon III.

1. SHRIMPTON, Charles. *La guerre d'orient. L'armée anglaise et Miss Nightingale.* Paris, *Germer-Bailliére*, 1864. pp. [4], iv, 68. Inscription of the baron Larrey at foot of title page: 'Présenté de la part de l'auteur à la Société de chirurgie le 11 9bre 1863'. First French edition. **Only the British Library and New York Academy of Medicine copies in the UK and US on OCLC.**
2. MELCHIORJ, Giovanni. *Ferita da arma da fuoco alla regione deltoidea del braccio con frattura dell'omero. Disarticolazione scapula-omerale.* Milan, 1867. pp. 6, [2]. Light damp stain to lower margin. **Not on OCLC.**
3. VAN HOLSBEEK, Henry. *Souvenir de la guerre franco-allemande. Considérations au point de vue hospitalier et chirurgical ... Deuxième édition.* Brussels, *C. Muqardt, Henry Merzbach*, 1872. pp. 71, [1], large folding plate of Hôpital-baraque de 28 lits, red cross to title, inscription from author and stamp to half-title. Loss to upper corner of half-title. Only the British Library copy on COPAC; only the NLM copy in the US on OCLC.
4. UYTTERHOEVEN, André. *Institution en Belgique d'une Société internationale et permanente pour concourir, en temps de guerre, au service de santé des armées.* Brussels, 1864. pp. 26. Red cross stamp to title. **Not on OCLC.**

5. Bulletin d'adhésion à l'institution d'un comité de secours aux blessés, en Belgique. [Brussels, 1864]. 1 leaf, printed on recto only. Printed form. **Not on OCLC.**
6. LECOMTE, Onésime. De l'exploration des balles dans les plaies par armes à feu des os et des articulations. Paris, Victor Rozier, 1863. pp. 58 pages, one plate. Light damp stain in lower margin. British Library only on COPAC; **no copies in the US on OCLC.**
7. GORI, Marinus Willem Clemente. De militaire chirurgie en de geneeskundige dienst te velde ... Amsterdam, C.G. van der Post, 1875. pp. viii, 63. Inscription of the baron Larrey at foot of title page: 'Présenté de la part de l'auteur à la Société de chirurgie de Paris le 8 7bre 1875'. **No copies in the UK or US on OCLC.**
8. TOURRAINE, Alfred-Auguste. Note sur quelques moyens de déligation chirurgicale très-utiles en campagne et quand on est privé des ressources des hôpitaux, soit civils, soit militaires. Paris, Victor Rozier, 1875. pp. 28 and 7 plates. **Not on COPAC;** 1 copy in the US on OCLC.
9. FUMAGALLI, Cesare. Aforismi di chirurgia militaire. Milan, 1866. pp. 15, [1]. Inscribed by author at head of p. 1. **Not on OCLC.**
10. TARDIEU, Amédée. 8me ambulance de campagne de la Société de secours aux blessés (campagne de Sedan et de Paris). Août 1870-Février 1871. Rapport historique, médical et administratif. Paris, Adrien Delahaye, 1872. pp. 105, [3]. Closed tear to pp. 95-6. Inscription from the author to professor Labbé to half-title, ink stamps to half-title and title. Only the British Library and NLM copies in the UK and US on OCLC.
11. BRIAUX, René. Du service de santé militaire chez les Romains. Paris, Victor Masson et Fils, 1866. pp. 96, [2]. Inscription of the baron Hippolyte Larrey at foot of title page: 'Présenté de la part de l'auteur à la Société de chirurgie 7bre 1866'. British Library and Oxford only on COPAC.
12. UYTTERHOEVEN, André. Encore un mot sur les moyens de porter immédiatement secours aux blessés sur les champs de bataille. Brussels, J. B. Tircher, 1855. pp. 24. **No copies in the UK or US on OCLC.**
13. MERCHIE, Z. Des secours à porter aux blessés sur les champs de bataille. Réponse à M. le docteur André Uytterhoeven. Brussels, Charles Lelong, 1855. pp. 42. **No copies in the UK or US on OCLC.**
14. ROTH, Wilhelm. Militärärztliche Studien. Drei aufsätze ... Berlin, Vossische Buchhandlung, 1864. pp. 124, [2] with 7 plates. Small stain to 2 plates. Inscription on title by baron Larrey 'à la Société de chirurgie de Paris de la part de l'auteur présenté en Juin 1864'. British Library and Royal College of Surgeons only on COPAC.
15. GAETANO, Arena. Descrizione d'una vettura di ambulanza. Torino, G. Cassone, 1867. pp. 11, [1]. Inscription at foot of title. **No copies in the UK or US on OCLC.**
16. Le présent et l'avenir du corps de santé des armées de terre. Paris, F. Bracke, 1860. pp. 56. Small light damp stain at lower corner. British Library only on COPAC; **no US copies on OCLC.**
17. ROCHARD, Félix. Projet de création d'une ambulance sur la Seine. [N.p., n.p.], 1871. pp. [2], 28. **Not on OCLC.**
18. ROCHARD, Félix. Projet de création d'un hôpital sur l'eau. Paris, Renou et Maulde, 1872. pp. 23, [1] with two large folding plates (bound after the following item) showing Projet d'hôpital sur la Marne and Projet de baraque hospitalière. Wellcome, Chicago, NLM and Yale on OCLC.
19. MILLIOT, Benjamin. Du diagnostic et de l'extraction des projectiles et particulièrement des projectiles en fonte de fer. Paris, P. Asselin, 1872. 20 pages. **No UK or US copies on OCLC.**

PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR



42. **MÜLLER, Johann Baptist.** Erfahrungssätze über die contagiose oder ägyptische Augenentzündung.
Gesammelt am Krankenbette. *Mainz, Florian Kupferberg, 1821.*

8vo, pp. [14], [2 errata], 175, [1]; a little light foxing; a very good copy in contemporary orange boards; small chips at extremities; authorial presentation inscription in ink 'Dem Königlichen Medicinal=Rath, Professor ... Dr. von Walther' on the verso of the free end-paper, facing the title. **£600**

A fine presentation copy of Müller's ophthalmological study of a disease then known as the 'Egyptian eye infection'. A physician and surgeon with the Prussian military, Müller describes his findings in cases of eye infections amongst soldiers sometimes so severe as to result in blindness. He discusses the question of the contagiousness of the disease at length, and preventive measures. The final pages provide some statistical data, followed by additional case histories.

Provenance: the recipient of this presentation copy was the distinguished surgeon and ophthalmologist Philipp Franz von Walther (1782-1849), a pupil of Beer and, together with Graefe, editor of the important *Journal für Chirurgie und Augenheilkunde*.

Wellcome IV, p. 193. OCLC records 3 US locations (NLM, Northwestern University, and New York Academy of Medicine).

ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS

43. **NORTON, John.** An Account of remarkable Cures, performed by the Use of Maredant's Antiscorbutic Drops, prepared by John Norton, Surgeon, in Golden Square, London. These Drops are sold only in Dublin by James Williams, Bookseller ... Mr. Norton's Agent in Ireland: also by those he appoints in that Kingdom. *[Dublin, 1772].*

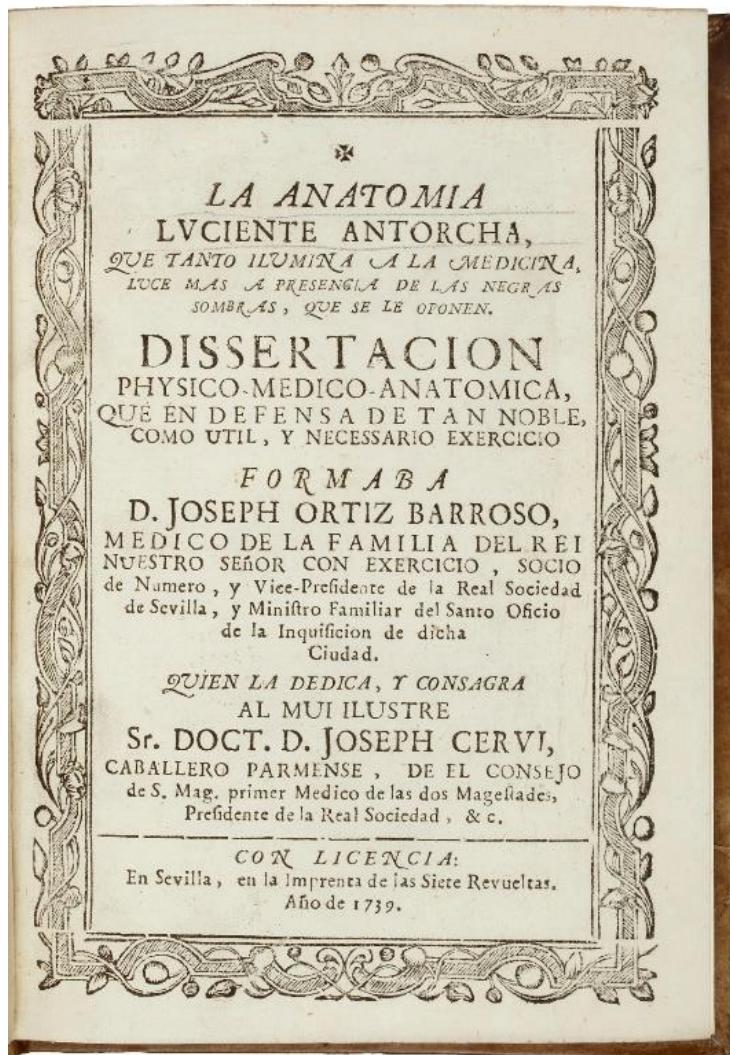
8vo, pp. 29, [3, advertisements]; slightly brittle, with short marginal tears repaired (one touching three lines on the last leaf), disbound. **£450**

Rare Dublin edition of a puff for Norton's patent antiscorbutic drops, comprising letters by satisfied customers. Norton exported his drops to America (an advertisement appeared in the *Virginia Gazette* for 16 September 1775) and Ireland, with James Williams his main agent. An additional letter here addressed to Williams from 'a most inveterate' sufferer of 'Scurvy and Rheumatism' attests to the drops' equal efficacy across the Irish Sea. At the end similar letters are requested to be sent to Norton or Williams, and there is a warning about cheap imitations (the 'afflicted ... are requested, for their Health's Sake, to be extremely cautious to buy them in Dublin, only from James Williams', or from other listed proprietors in Cork, Belfast, Wexford etc.).

ESTC shows four copies: Dublin City Libraries, Dublin Honourable Society of King's Inn; Huntington, and Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

DEFENDING DISSECTIONS

44. **ORTIZ BARROSO, José.** La anatomia luciente antorcha, que tanto ilumina a la medicina, luce mas a presencia de las negras sombras, que se le oponen. Dissertacion physico-medico-anatomica, que en defensa de tan noble, como util, y necessario exercicio ... *Seville, en la imprenta de las Siete Revueltas, 1739.*

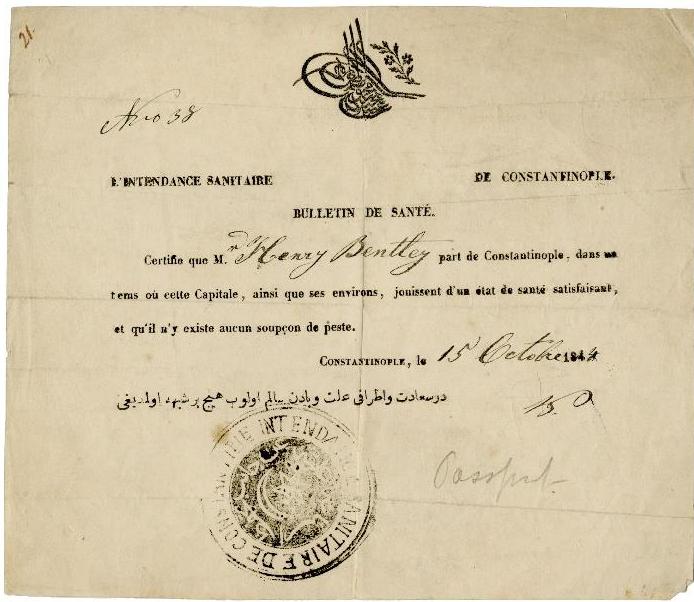


Small 4to, pp. [72], 124, with engraved plate (armorial of dedicatee); woodcut border to title, woodcut initials and head-piece; small loss to blank lower corner of f. 1; a very good copy in recent vellum, paper label to spine, red edges; some contemporary underlining and marginalia in ink (somewhat trimmed). **£1500**

Very rare first edition of this staunch defence of the use of cadavers for anatomical study by the Spanish doctor Ortiz Barroso, personal physician to the royal family and vice-president of the Royal Society of Seville, dedicated to Giuseppe Cervi (1663-1748), founder and first president of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Madrid, and fellow of the Royal Society of London.

The lengthy preliminaries include approbations of Ortiz Barroso's work by members of the Royal Society of Seville. The principal text includes a history of anatomical study (e.g. in medieval Cordoba and Bologna), discussion of anatomical theatres in Europe, and description of royal and papal authorisation for dissections of, for example, cadavers from hospitals and of executed criminals. Analysis of the scientific benefits resulting from dissections is followed by a vigorous attack on authorities obstructing practical anatomy.

CLEARED TO TRAVEL FROM CONSTANTINOPLE



45. **[PASSPORT.]** L'Intendance Sanitaire de Constantinople. Bulletin de santé. [Constantinople], 1844.

Single sheet (15.8 x 18.5 cm), printed on one side only, in French and Turkish, and completed in manuscript, calligraphic header, ink stamp of the Intendance Sanitaire; creases where once folded, very good. £85

An attractive passport issued by the health authorities in Constantinople, capital of the Ottoman Empire, on 15 October 1844 certifying that Mr Henry Bentley was leaving the city at a time of good public health, the plague being completely absent. The last plague epidemic in Constantinople had occurred in 1831, with an isolated outbreak following in 1841.

DISCOVERING THE CISTERNA CHYLI

46. **PECQUET, Jean.** Experimenta nova anatomica, quibus incognitum hactenus chyli receptaculum, et ab eo per thoracem in ramos usque subclavios vasa lactea detenguntur. Dissertatio anatomica de circulatione sanguinis et chyli motu. Huic secunda editioni, quae emendata est, illustrata, aucta, accessit de thoracicis lacteis dissertatio ... Paris, Officina Cramoisiana, 1654.

4to, pp. [xvi], 252, [2 errata]; with one full-page engraving and five engraved illustrations in the text, initials; light damp stain throughout; a very good copy in contemporary English speckled calf; rubbed, neatly rebacked, new endpapers. £950

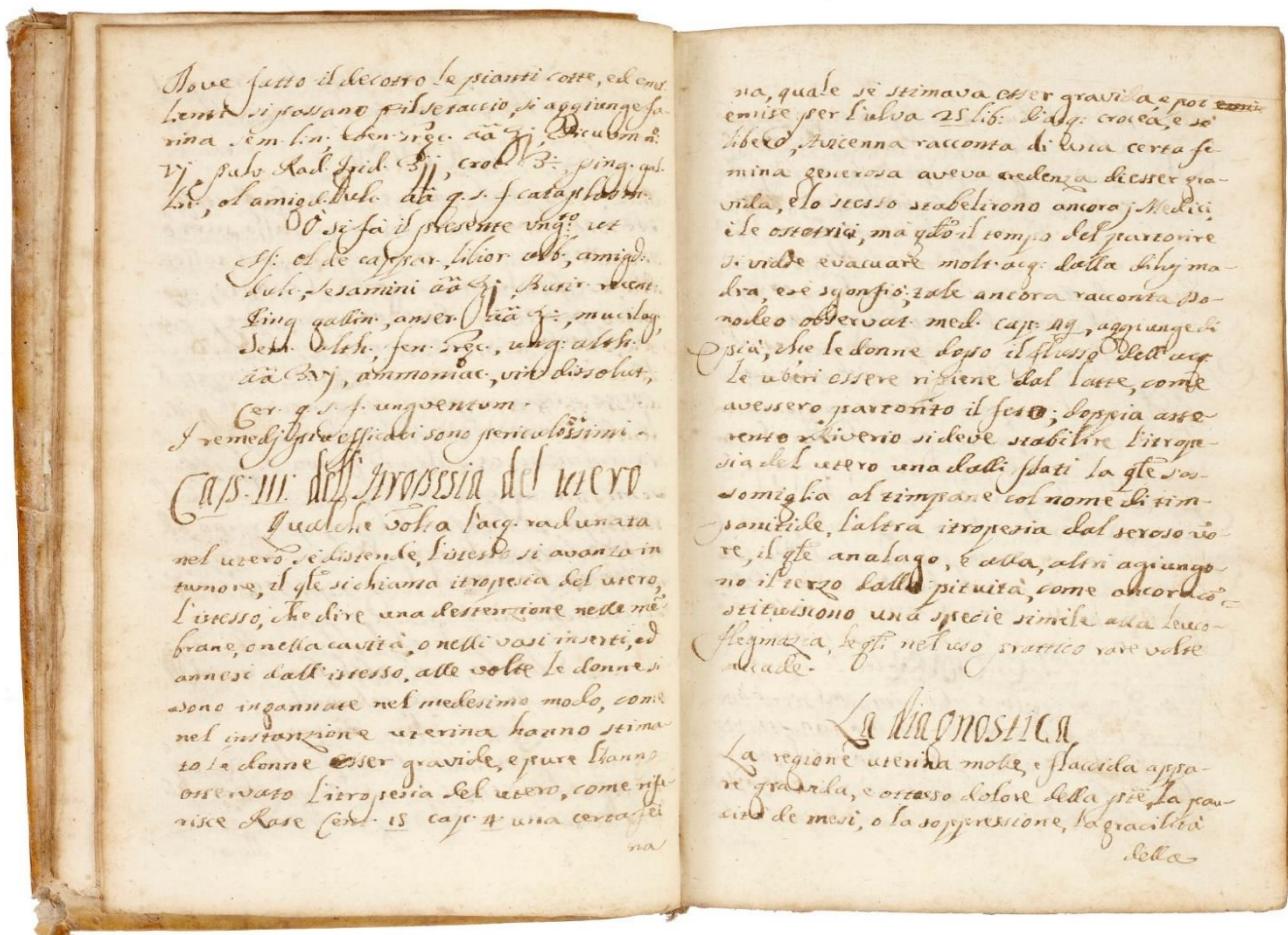


Pecquet's famous work recording his discovery of the cisterna chyli. First published at Paris in 1651, this edition has the important *De thoracis lacteis dissertatio* added. Written against Jean Riolan, the *dissertatio* is dedicated to Thomas Bartholin, who, on the basis of Pecquet's discoveries, was able to confirm and extend them to cover the entire lymphatic system.

'Pecquet ... engaged not in the "mute and frozen science" of cadaver anatomy, but in *anatomia animata* on dogs, cattle, pigs, and sheep. Using a dog that was digesting, he showed the following: 1. If the heart has been resected, pressure on the mesenteric root causes the chyle to spurt into the superior vena cava. 2. The chyle is directed toward the subclavian veins by two paravertebral canals that swell when their distal extremities are ligatured. 3. The origin of the ascending chyliferous ducts is situated in a prevertebral and subdiaphragmatic ampulla ... 4. The posterior part of Aselli's pancreas is composed of lymphatic ganglia. 5. No mesenteric chyliferous vessel goes to the liver ... and the interior vena cava, incised above the liver, reveals no trace of chyle. The human thoracic duct was rediscovered by Thomas Bartholin, Rudbeck, and Gayant. With Perrault and Gayant, Pecquet eventually observed the communications of the human thoracic duct with the lumbar veins. Pecquet's discovery was received with great interest and provoked sharp debate, particularly with Riolan' (*DSB*). Besides the newly added *dissertatio*, this edition contains further treatises supporting Pecquet's findings and another elaborate refutation of Riolan.

Krivatsy 8759; Waller 7280; Wellcome IV, p. 326 (imperfect, lacking pp. 89-96).

GYNAECOLOGY, PAEDIATRICS, AND STDs



47. [PERUGINI FAMILY.] 'Trattato pratico dell'i morbi delle donne', 'Unico trattato della lue venerea', and 'Del antepratica medica'. Italy, c. 1750.

Manuscript on paper, in Italian with some Latin, 8vo (20 x 14.5 cm), 3 parts in 1, ff. [55], [1 blank], [30], [3 blank], [96]; neatly written in brown ink in two distinct hands (the second beginning at f. 34v of the third part),

26-30 lines per page; small loss to bottom of one leaf touching a few words, occasional light marks; very good in contemporary vellum; some wear to extremities, a few marks to covers; inscriptions to front flyleaf 'A.G.P. 1752' and 'Ex familia Perugini Zaccharias Professor farmaciae et medicinae utriusque'. **£1400**

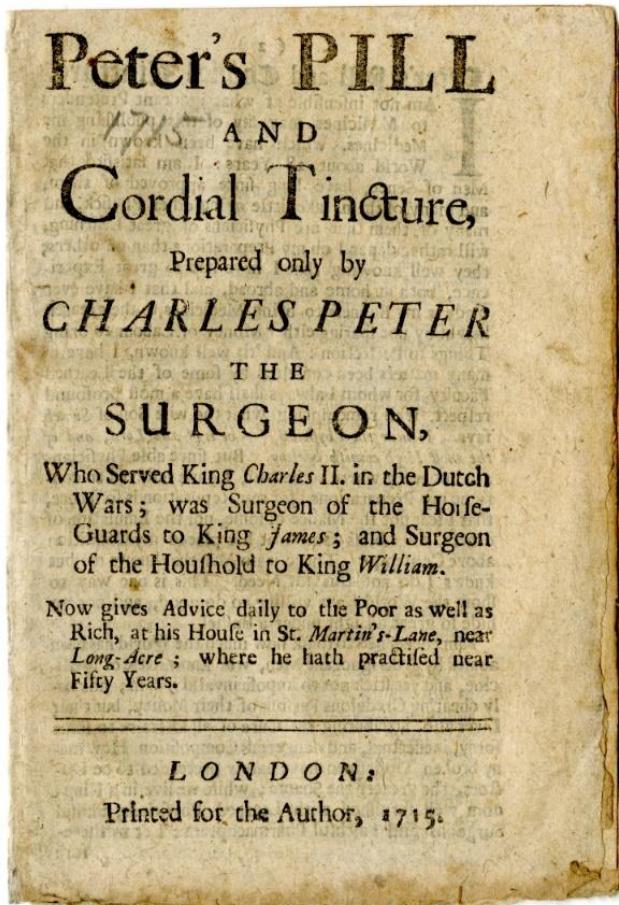
A significant manuscript compendium containing three apparently unpublished medical treatises on women's and children's health, sexually transmitted diseases, and general medicine including pharmacology, compiled in mid-18th-century Italy by a family of physicians by the name of Perugini, and including numerous medical recipes.

The first part, on 'morbi delle donne', discusses, *inter alia*, inflammation of the uterus, uterine carcinomas and uterine prolapse; problems associated with loss of virginity; menstruation, including excessive bleeding; cachexia and leucorrhoea; and problems associated with pregnancy and birth, including vaginal bleeding (lochia) and difficulties with lactation. The text then considers illnesses in children, such as ulcers, diarrhoea, worms, rickets, smallpox, and measles. The author details symptoms, causes, prognosis, and cures, and provides prescriptions, including ingredients such as opium, laudanum, mercury, camomile, and rhubarb.

The second part is devoted to an examination of syphilis and gonorrhoea, with discussion of ulcers and urinary problems, and consideration of cures, including mercury. The final part opens with a more general discussion of health, disease and diagnosis (including examination of urine, pulse and respiration), before considering bloodletting and cauterisation, emetics, diuretics, diaphoretics, expectorants, astringents, anthelmintics, opiates, stomachics, and poisons, as well as the medical virtues of milk, wine, Peruvian bark, and cold water. Medical writers referred to include Michael Ettmüller, Herman Boerhaave, and Francesco Redi.

I AM NOT DEAD

48. **PETER, Charles.** Peter's Pill and cordial Tincture, prepared only by Charles Peter the Surgeon, who served King Charles II. in the Dutch Wars ... Now gives Advice daily to the Poor as well as Rich, at his House in St. Martin's Lane ... where he hath practised near fifty Years. *London, printed for the Author, 1715.*



8vo, pp. 24; partly unopened, lower and outer edges uncut; spine neatly reinforced, but an excellent copy.

£1500

Unrecorded. Charles Peter, who had been surgeon to the house-guards under King James and surgeon of the household under William III, had been selling his cordial tincture from his house in St Martin's Lane since 1686, when he published a promotional pamphlet, *The Cordial Tincture, prepared by Charles Peter, Chyrurgeon at his Bathing-House in St Martin's Lane* (16 pp. Bodley and Wellcome only in ESTC), and the pills for even longer – 35 years according to the present work.

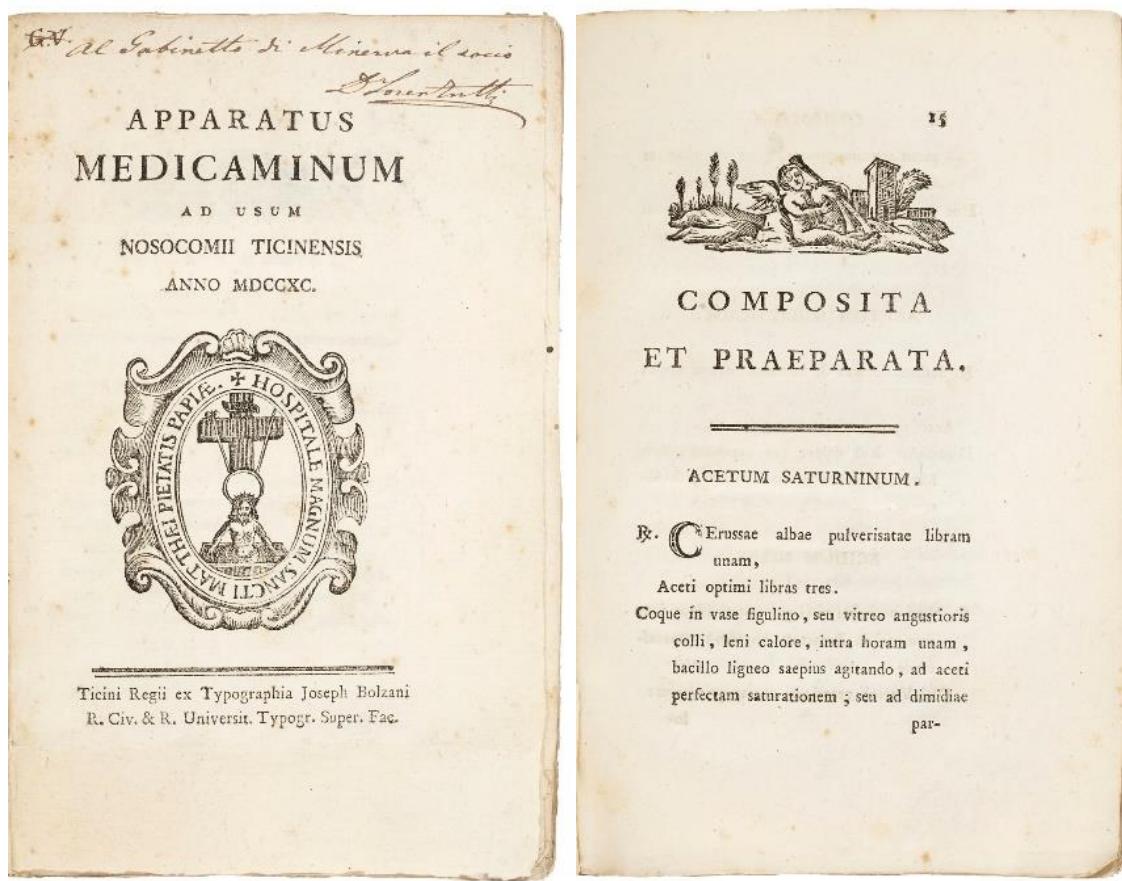
'I am concerned to think how much the World has been abused by gross ignorant Men, who know little of Medicine', cheating the sick of their money and their lives. Peter's Pill cures headache, dizziness, scurvy, gonorrhoea, and 'all accidents occasioned by the foul disease'. 'Those that would be satisfied of the Nature and Cure of the Venereal Disease, may have Satisfaction, if they buy my Book, called, *Observations on the Venereal Disease*' (which had been in print since 1675) '... Sold at my House'.

The pills are 4s for a box of 30, but 12d boxes are also available ‘in most Parts of England’. The Cordial Tincture (pp. 10-24) will deal with most internal complaints from kidney stone to dropsy.

The final two pages advise shopkeepers how they may obtain medicines wholesale, explains that all authorised bottles will be ‘sealed with my Arms’, commands the tincture and pills in particular to sea captains, and lists ten authorised vendors around the country, from Mrs Jane Marryon, Goldsmith, in Penryn, to Mr John Ward, Bookseller, in Leicester. ‘Some persons having maliciously reported that I was dead, and others that I, having got an Estate, had left off my Practice, makes me to certifie, That I will never leave off doing Good ... I am to be spoken with every Day at my House, from 8 ’till 4, where you have Advice Gratis’.

Of the present edition, not in ESTC, we can trace no other surviving examples. Apart from the original *Cordial Tincture* publication in 1686, we can find editions of 1706 (Queen’s Cambridge, not in ESTC), 1710 (16 pp. Bodley only) and 1720 (24 pp, Glasgow only); inevitably the precise contents will vary.

PAVIAN PHARMACOPOEIA



49. [PHARMACOPOEIA.] Apparatus medicaminum ad usum nosocomii Ticinensis anno MDCCXC. *Pavia, Joseph Bolzani, [1790].*

8vo, pp. 101, [1 blank]; woodcut device of the Ospedale Grande di San Matteo, Pavia to title, elegant woodcut head- and tail-pieces; blank lower margin of title cut away (very neatly repaired), a little light spotting; a very good uncut copy in contemporary light brown sprinkled paper wrappers; a few neat repairs; initials ‘G.V.’ and 19th-century ownership inscription of Dr Lorenzutti at head of title (see below). £750

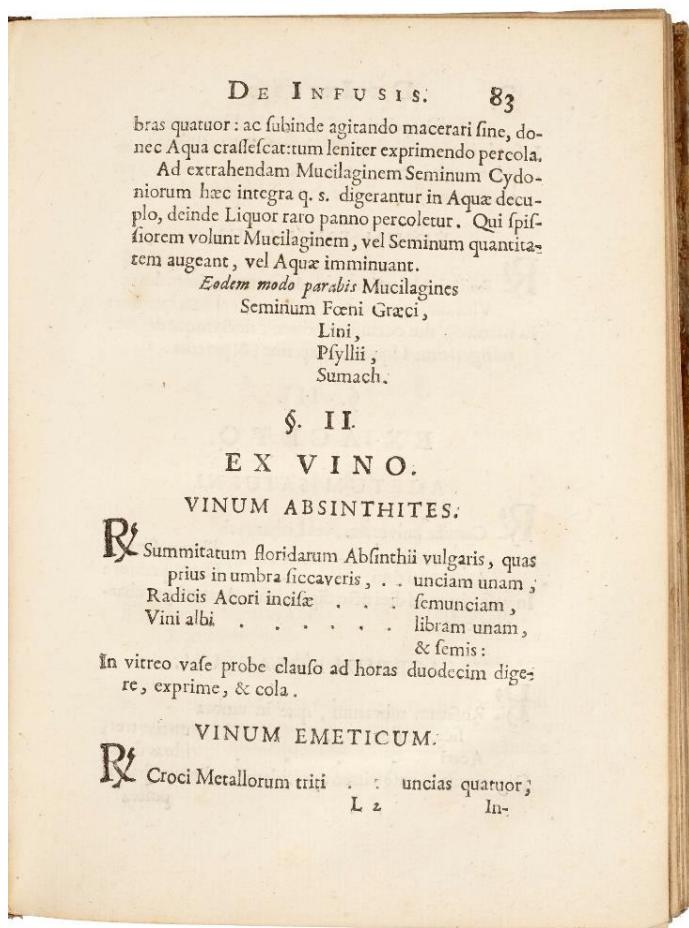
Very rare first edition of this pharmacopoeia for use at the Ospedale Grande di San Matteo, also known as the Pietà, in Pavia, one of the foremost medical schools in Europe at the time of this publication. Founded in 1449, the Ospedale remained the centre of healthcare in the city for almost five centuries, the buildings now forming part of the University of Pavia. Opening with a list of *materia medica*, the *Apparatus* contains 161

receipts, arranged alphabetically, detailing the ingredients and measures for all manner of poultices, electuaries, elixirs, plasters, draughts, mercuries, oils, pills, powders, spirits, syrups, tinctures, and unguents.

Provenance: inscription to title ‘Al Gabinetto di Minerva il socio Dr Lorenzutti’ i.e. most likely from the library of Dr Antonio Lorenzutti (b. 1806). Lorenzutti studied medicine and surgery at Vienna, Pavia and Padova, before working in Trieste hospital and serving as director, librarian and archivist of the Gabinetto di Minerva. Lorenzutti gave a funeral oration for Dr Giovanni Vordoni of Trieste (d. 1830), and it may be his initials ‘G.V.’ that appear here on the title.

No copies on COPAC (a different edition of the same year printed ‘apud Joseph Galeatium’ is at the Wellcome); **OCLC shows University of Wisconsin only in the US.**

**SAVOYARD PHARMACOPOEIA
INCLUDING THE FIRST RECIPE FOR VERMOUTH**



50. PHARMACOPOEA TAURINENSIS nunc primum edita jussu Augustissimi Regis. *Turin, Jean-Baptiste Chais, 1736.*

4to, pp. [viii], 246, [16], with 2 large folding plates; woodcut printer’s device and two engraved woodcut initials with architectural scenes; first and last leaves lightly browned, tear restored with no loss to second plate; a very good, crisp copy, bound in contemporary full vellum, rubbed at corners, joints strengthened.

£1800

First edition of this Turin pharmacopoeia, prepared by doctors at the city’s medical college at the order of Charles Emmanuel III, Duke of Savoy. Its first section comprises a list of all substances generally used in the preparation of medicines, with synonyms and notes to aid the user in distinguishing between plants which look similar, which the authors ‘deemed extremely useful for younger apothecaries’.

The second section contains recipes for simple and compound medicines, including potions, infusions, decoctions, syrups, powders, lozenges, tablets, spirits, salts, tinctures, precipitates, oils, ointments and plasters. Some of these, the authors claim, ‘depart somewhat from the common method of preparation’.

It notably features the first appearance of the recipe for *vinum absinthites* (wormwood wine), which in 1786 formed the basis of Antonio Benedetto Carpano’s first commercial recipe for Vermouth. In the seventeenth century wormwood was considered an effective remedy for treating the plague.

The *pharmacopoea* does not detail which ailments ought to be treated with which concoction, only the method and equipment for preparing them and the precise quantities of ingredients required. The two large folding plates by Giuseppe Bartolomeo Tasniere show alembics for distillation, one of *spiritus sulphuris* (the acid spirit obtained from sulphur), the other of *spiritus vini alcoholisatus* (absolute alcohol), with different parts of the apparatus labelled. The second of these in particular is rarely found intact.

Wellcome, 14301925.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE

51. [PLAUE.] Ihrer Koenigl. Majestaet von Gross-Britannien, und Chur-Fuerstl. Durchlauchtigkeit zu Braunschweig und Lueneburg etc. etc. Wir zur Regierung der Herzogthuemer Bremen und Verden verordnete Beheimer Rath und Regierungs-Raethe. Fuegen hiemit zu wissen ... *Stade, 23 August 1728.*

Broadside (33 x 41 cm), decorative initials, woodcut ‘seal’ with initials ‘LS’ at foot; light creases from folding, lightly browned; short contemporary manuscript note to blank verso; very good. £400

An apparently unrecorded proclamation issued from Stade, in northern Germany close to Hamburg, imposing measures to prevent the spread of plague from the Levant along the river Elbe. Issued by the government officials Johann Friedrich von Staffhorst, Engelbrecht Johann von Bardenfleth, and Sebastian von der Lieth, the proclamation states that no ships coming from the Levant, which might be carrying infected crew or goods, are to be allowed on the Elbe without first passing through quarantine. Inhabitants in the Elbe Marshes and along the river Weser are warned, under threat of punishment, not to board any ship or bring any goods onto land unless certificates are produced to show that the ship has been in quarantine. Anyone who fails to comply risks having their goods burnt. The signatories call upon local officials and judges to make the proclamation widely known and to enforce its terms.

In 1728 plague affected Egypt, Persia (spreading to Astrakhan in southern Russia), the southern Balkans, and the Greek island of Zakynthos. The Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg, including the duchies of Bremen and Verden, was ruled in personal union with Great Britain following the accession of George I in 1714.

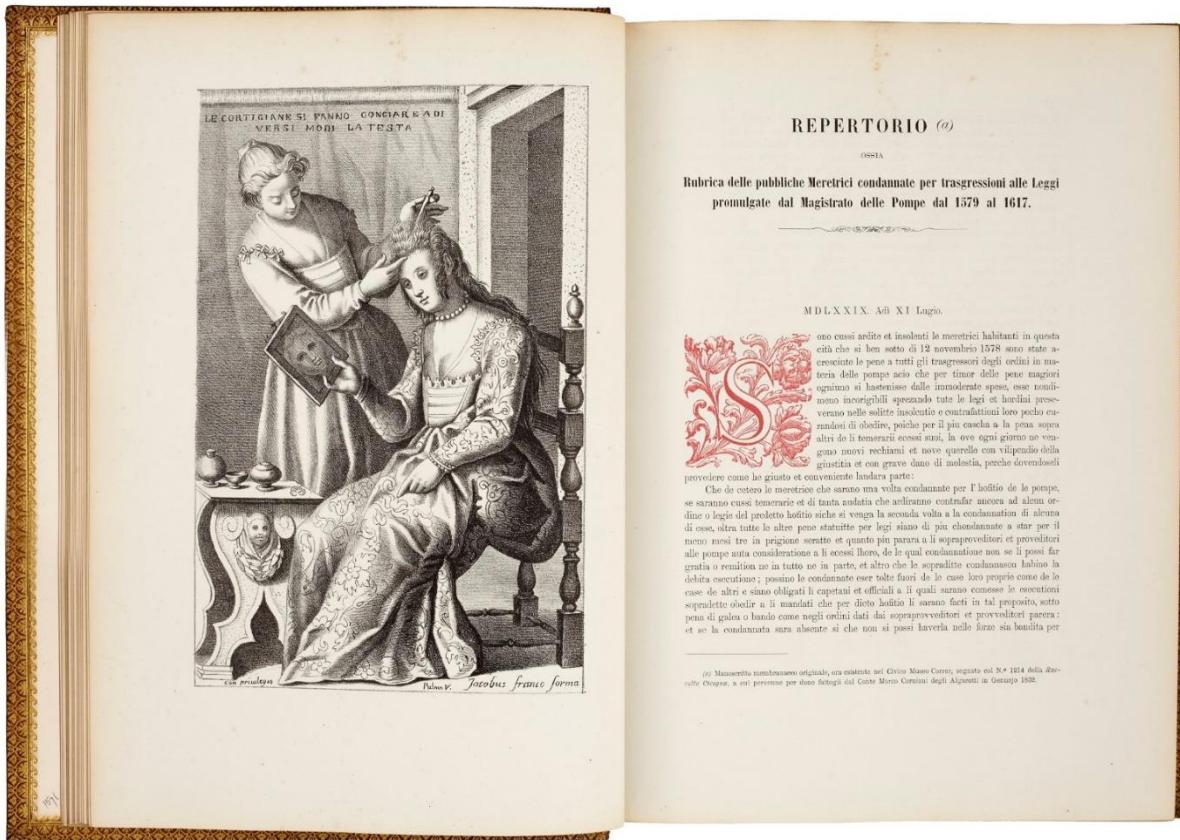
Not traced on OCLC, KVK, or VD18.

THE ‘MAL FRANCESE’ IN VENICE

52. [PROSTITUTION.] Leggi e memorie Venete sulla prostituzione fino alla caduta della repubblica. *Venice, a spese del conte di Orford, 1870-72.*

Folio, pp. [4], viii, 399, [5]; with 6 leaves of plates (including 4 photographic plates of allegorical paintings by Paolo Veronese); text in Italian and Latin, title in red and black, headings, initials and tailpieces in red; occasional light foxing, a very few light marks; a very good copy in contemporary brown morocco, gilt lettering to spine, gilt Venetian device to covers, gilt turn-ins; some rubbing to extremities and marks to covers;

armorial bookplate of Robert Crewe-Milnes, 1st Marquess of Crewe, to front pastedown; autograph letter signed from Rawdon Brown to Lord Houghton (15-16 December 1872) loosely inserted. £950



First edition, number 33 of 150 copies, issued *hors commerce*, of this extraordinary collection of historical documents relating to prostitution in Venice, many regarding its impact on public health in the republic. Following a catalogue of Venetian courtesans, with their addresses and prices, and a list of prostitutes prosecuted between 1579 and 1617, the main body of the work comprises transcripts of numerous statutes, decrees and proclamations from 1228 to 1796, drawn from archival sources. Many of the texts were issued by the 'Provveditori alla Sanita' and several contain references to syphilis (referred to as 'mal francese' and 'morbo gallico'). Also included are transcripts of sentences issued against various individuals for prostitution, running brothels, abduction, and sexual crimes.

Provenance: from the library of Richard Monckton Milnes, first Baron Houghton (1809-85), writer and politician, with a four-page letter to him from Rawdon Brown (1803-83) loosely inserted. Written from Venice in December 1872, Brown's letter discusses the *Leggi e memorie*, provides his own related anecdotes, and gives an account of the death of Houghton's friend Mulazzani from a ruptured artery. Brown lived in Venice from 1833, acquiring an unrivalled knowledge of its history and antiquities through study of its archives. As well as assisting Ruskin in his researches for *The Stones of Venice*, Brown was commissioned by Lord Palmerston to calendar Venetian state papers dealing with English history.

LEADING FEMALE OBSTETRICIANS PHOTOGRAPHED IN SURGERY

53. **QUILLIAM, Andrew, trainee doctor, photographer.** 'An abridged collection of photographs, taken in various departments of some of the hospitals which I have attended whilst a student 1940-43', a photographic archive. London, Cardiff, Leavesden, Birmingham, 1940-1943.

Approximately 135 gelatin silver prints and 162 celluloid negatives, majority 2¼ x 3¼ inches (5.7 x 8.2 cm) though some larger format, many captioned, including locations and staff names; prints in good condition with some curling to loose prints [47], some duplication; presented in 5 small-format albums and 2 portfolios for

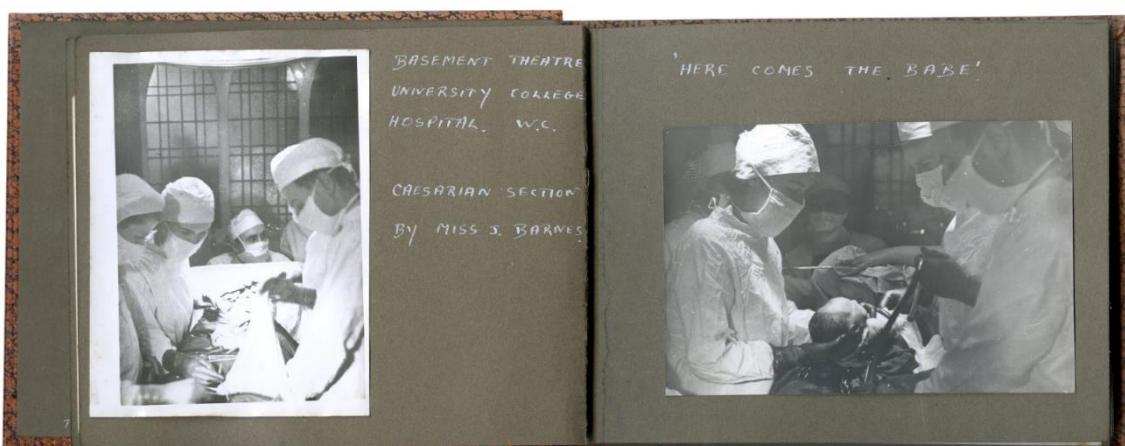
negatives; provenance: A. Quilliam, with inscription and notes in manuscript on front pastedowns of two albums.

£1500



Rare images of surgeons performing operations, including three of the leading female obstetricians and gynaecologists of the day in their scrubs: Josephine Barnes (during a Caesarean section), Gertrude Dearnley (a Ceasarean and hysterectomy), and Gladys Dodds (a Caesarean and cystectomy). Compiled by a diligent trainee doctor and later UCH lecturer, the captions and notes in the album list various procedures Quilliam participated in, or at least sat in on, and the locations of the hospitals he was attending. He also records the names of several of the surgeons and medical staff, including the women obstetricians, who are well represented here – always referred to as ‘Miss’.

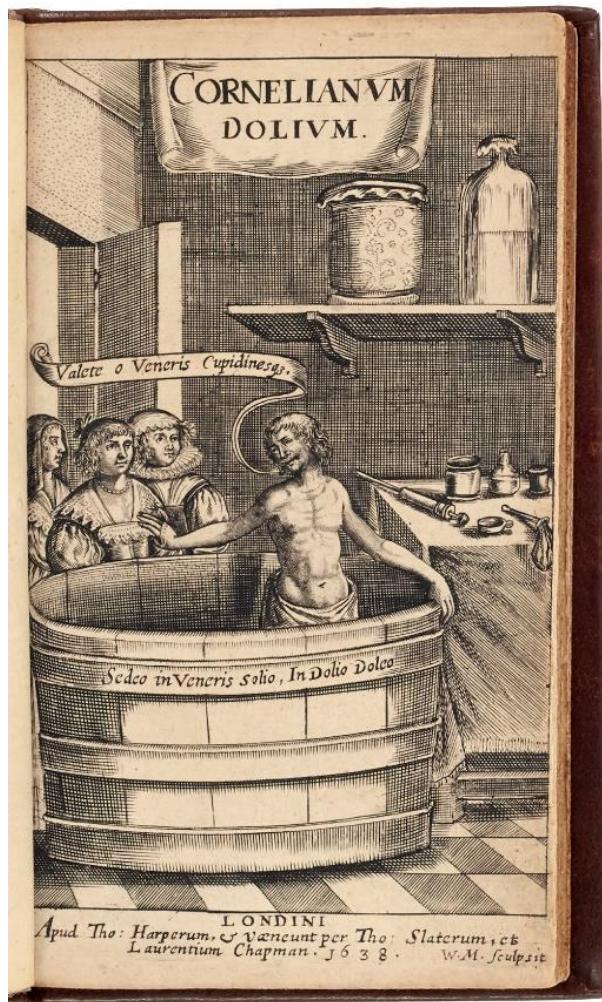
Each of these three women became well-known and respected in the field of obstetrics and gynaecology. Barnes (1912–1999), a staunch campaigner for women’s welfare, including abortion rights, was awarded a DBE in 1974 and was the first female President of the BMA. Dearnley (1884–1982) founded the first fertility clinic of its kind in London at the Royal Free Hospital and was the first woman consultant to be appointed at Queen Charlotte’s Hospital. Gladys Dodds (1898–1982) – a Scot who had graduated from Edinburgh, studied in Dublin, worked in London and then in Hong Kong – authored *Gynaecology for nurses* (1946) and was medical director of the Hong Kong Family Planning Association.



Portraits of female nurses at work, including a ‘Miss Weston’ and ‘Miss Burns’, feature among the negatives alongside other surgeons, and various medical scenarios in which Quilliam found himself during training. In the main album, this includes the famous cardiologist “Sir Thomas Lewis’s Firm”, a pathology department and the post-mortem room. There are also two images of Quilliam in negative, titled ‘Self anaesthizing [sic]’ and ‘Self & Gill in casualty’ (see ‘Cellofile’, nos. 4 and 5).

Quilliam later became UCL lecturer in Anatomy and Embryology in 1949, and held the position of Senior Lecturer at the time of his retirement in 1984. He was chairman of the British Medical Association film committee in the 1960s. He has noted in one album which camera he used, and mentions how film was hard to obtain during wartime.

THE SWEATING CURE



54. R[ANDOLPH], T[homas], *attributed*. Cornelianum Dolium. Comoedia lepidissima, optimorum judiciis approbata, & Theatrali coryphœo, nec immerito, donata, palma chorali apprime digna ... London, apud Tho. Harperum. Et vœneunt per Tho. Slaterum, & Laurentium Chapman, 1638.

12mo, pp. [20], 142, [2], with a fine additional engraved title-page by William Marshall of the main character standing in a sweating tub, and the terminal errata leaf, but wanting the blanks A1 and A12; a very good copy in modern full calf. £850

First edition, a Plautine medical comedy, probably written for performance at Cambridge in the 1630s. It is often attributed to Thomas Randolph with revisions by Richard Brathwaite, but he is not otherwise known for Latin drama and the attribution is by no means secure; other candidates include his contemporary Thomas

Ryley. The grave-robbing scene is similar to one in Randolph's *Jealous Lovers* (1632), and there are several allusions to another medical comedy, Ruggle's *Ignoramus* (1615).

Cornelius and all the members of his household are syphilitic, the consequence of a life of whore-mongering. Contrary to all expectations he is cured by a Neapolitan stranger, then spreads a rumour of his own death, in order to exact a revenge on the thieves Lurcano and Latruculus, who are in league with the loose women who brought Cornelius low. When they come to rob Cornelius's grave, he rises from the dead, and they are driven mad and sent to bedlam; the whores are sent to Bridewell and Cornelius becomes a patron of learning.

The engraving features Cornelius in a bath, taking the sweating cure for syphilis known as 'Cornelius's Tub' after Cornelius Agrippa. On the left are three women, whom Cornelius is dismissing – 'Valete o Veneris Cupidinesque' – and on the right a table with medical implements.

Greg, II, L16; STC 20691.

EARLY RED CROSS REPORT



55. [RED CROSS.] Associazione Italiana di soccorso pei feriti e malati militari in tempo di guerra. Comitato Bresciano. Resoconto morale ed economico dal 26 giugno 1865 (epoca di fondaz.e) al 15 dicembre 1866. Letto all'assemblea generale addì 30 dicembre 1866. Campagna del 1866. *Brescia, tipografia della sentinella Bresciana, 1867.*

8vo, pp. 25, [3 blank]; crease to upper outer corners; a very good uncut and unopened copy in printed wrappers, red cross logo to upper wrapper; edges of covers a little dusty. £250

Very rare first report of the Brescia committee of the Italian Red Cross, founded less than a year after the first Geneva Convention had been signed by the Kingdom of Italy and eleven other states. The report gives the names of members of the committee, an account of its activities (including during the Third Italian War of Independence), statistical and financial information, and a list of subscribers. Several references are made to Garibaldi.

Not on OCLC; only one copy recorded on ICCU (Biblioteca di storia moderna e contemporanea, Rome).

MONSTROUS BIRTHS

56. **RIVIERA, Tarsizio.** Storia di un monocolo con alcune riflessioni. *Bologna, per le stampe di S. Tommaso d'Aquino, 1793.*

8vo, pp. [2 blank], v, [1 blank], 98, [2], with one full-page engraving in red of a one-eyed child; elegant engraved title vignette and headpieces in red (by Tamburini); a little browning to upper margins of quires a-b, light damp stain to lower margin of b1; very good in 19th-century decorative paper wrappers; slightly worn, rebacked with recent marbled paper; inscription inside upper wrapper 'Filippo Passerini 1811 dono della pregiatissima signora Luigia Cavretti Bellezzanti'; 'Torquato Tonti' in pencil to first blank page. £1700

Scarce first edition of this work describing the birth of a one-eyed baby, and discussing the subject of monstrous births more generally, by the eminent Bolognese anatomist and obstetrician Riviera (1759-1801). In 1793, Angiola Giordani of Bologna, already the mother of ten children, gave birth to a stillborn baby with

only one eye directly above its mouth, with no nose, and with a tube of cartilage and skin the length of half a middle finger projecting from its forehead. The first part of the *Storia* describes Riviera's examination of the child, including its eye, protuberance, brain, and internal organs, and discusses possible causes of its deformities while in the womb.



In the second part, Riviera examines and dismisses the idea that a monstrous birth might be caused by a mother's overly active imagination. His discussion includes much of interest on the subject of the power of mind over body, and refers to, for example, Malebranche, Buffon, Blondel, and Newton. The final section of the *Storia* considers different theories on the origins of 'monsters' and deformities, including accident and illness.

Riviera was appointed professor of anatomy and obstetrics at Bologna in 1785, lecturing in the university's famous Archiginnasio. His publications included works on surgery and obstetrics and he was considered an excellent and attentive practitioner.

Blake/NLM p. 383. Not on COPAC; 6 copies in the US listed on OCLC.

PLAQUE IN FLORENCE

57. **RONDINELLI, Francesco.** Relazione del contagio stato in Firenze l'anno 1630 e 1633 con un breve ragguaglio della miracolosa immagine della Madonna dell'Impruneta ... Florence, Gio. Batista Landini, 1634.

4to, pp. [16], 284, [4]; full-page armorial engraving to p. [108], woodcut device to title, initials, tailpieces; small neat repair to title, a little foxing at edges; a very good copy in contemporary limp vellum, title inked to spine; small neat repair to bottom edge of front cover. £950

First edition of this official account of the Florentine plague of 1630 and 1633, commissioned by Ferdinando II de' Medici, grand duke of Tuscany, and composed by his librarian Rondinelli from official records and interviews with survivors. Plague had been brought to Italy in 1629 by troops fighting in the Thirty Years' War and soon ravaged northern and central parts of the country. The disease struck Florence in the summer of 1630, disappeared in early 1631, and briefly reappeared in spring 1633, killing around 12% of the city's population.

Rondinelli's minutely detailed text 'offers a series of interlocking motifs: the arrival of the pestilence in the city; the conflicting efforts to cover it up; the slow establishment of a regimen of separation between the healthy, the suspect, and the diseased, culminating in a dictatorship of the Public Health Magistracy; and the street processions upon the arrival of the image of the Madonna of Impruneta' (G. Calvi, *Histories of a plague year* (1989), p. 2). The Florentine plague makes an interesting contrast with that experienced in Milan or Naples: there were neither riots nor killings of reputed plague spreaders, no instances of collective panic or revolt, and the mortality rate was low compared to the decimation experienced in other cities.

Krivatsy 9924.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

58. **SALLES, Marie-Charles.** De la variole ou petite vérole, de la vaccine ou cow-pox, d'après l'importante découverte des propriétés vitales des principes variolique et vaccin, etc. Doctrine entièrement nouvelle qui enseigne pourquoi l'homme est apte à la petite vérole, et comment il peut en être préservé par le vaccin. Doctrine enfin, qui ouvre à l'art médical une nouvelle carrière d'étude du plus haut intérêt social ... *Valognes, Gomont, 1821.*

12mo, pp. xi, [12]-84; closed tear to fore-edges of first three leaves; a very good uncut copy, stab-stitched without wrappers; signed by the author to verso of half-title, small ink stamps (crowned 'F.I.D.C.' and 'F.I.') to half-title verso. **£450**

First edition of this intriguing work on smallpox vaccination by the French doctor Marie-Charles Salles (1771-1826), of Valognes in Normandy. Salles, who claims to have vaccinated almost 30,000 subjects over a period of ten years around Valognes, Cherbourg, Coutances and Saint-Lô, expounds his theory of how vaccination works on a biological level, focussing on incubation, and advocates compulsory vaccination and government sponsored itinerant vaccinators. Salles states his intention to send copies of his work to European rulers, to heads of medical faculties throughout France, to Edward Jenner ('comme ayant fait l'heureuse découverte du vaccin'), and to François XII de La Rochefoucauld (one of the first promoters of vaccination in France), among others, and ends optimistically by anticipating a flood of orders for his book from France and abroad.

Wellcome V, p. 12. COPAC records only the Wellcome copy; OCLC shows Harvard, NLM, and Yale in the US.

CATARACTS

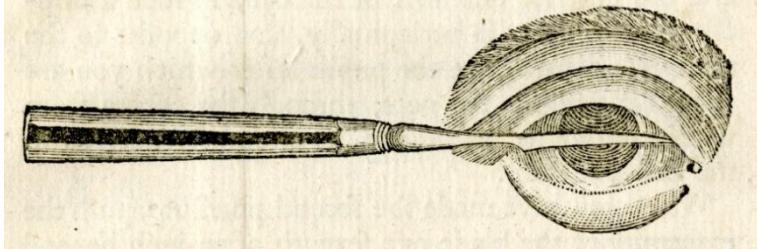
59. **SHARP, Samuel.** A description of a new method of opening the cornea, in order to extract the crystalline humour ... [and:] A second account of the new method of opening the cornea, for taking away the cataract ... *[London,] 1753.*

4to, pp. 161-164, and 321-332; one woodcut illustration of scalpel and eye; very good in modern marbled boards. **£150**

First edition of Sharp's articles on the surgical treatment of cataracts, extracted from the *Philosophical Transactions*. Having studied under William Cheselden, and Morand in Paris, Sharp (1709-1778) was elected

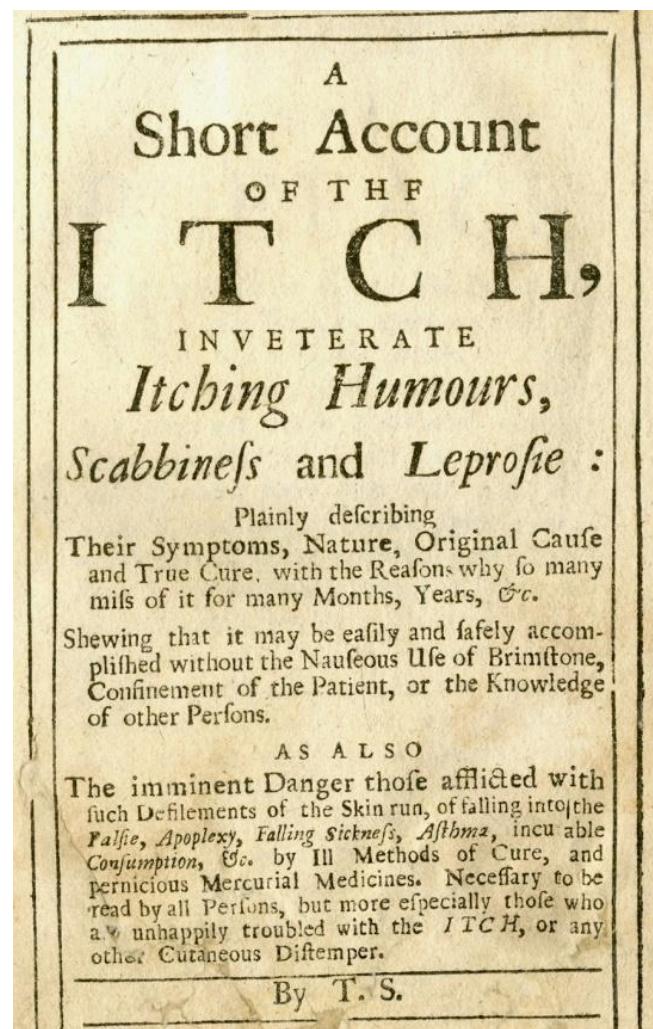
surgeon to Guy's Hospital in 1733. In 1739 he published *A Treatise on the Operations of Surgery*, the first monograph in English on the subject.

XXIV. *A Description of a new Method of opening the Cornea, in order to extract the crystalline Humour; by Mr. Samuel Sharp, Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and F. R. S.*



Sharp designed a cataract knife and operated – albeit unsuccessfully – on the composer George Frideric Handel in 1751.

SKIN DISEASES



60. **S[POONER], T[homas].** *A Short Account of thf [sic] Itch, inveterate itching Humours, Scabbiness and Leprosie: plainly describing their Symptoms, Nature, original Cause and true Cure ... shewing that it may be easily and safely accomplished without the nauseous Use of Brimstone ... as also the imminent Danger those afflicted with such Defilement of the Skin run, of falling into the Palsie [etc.] ... London, [printed] and sold by T. Child, A. Dodd and M. Halsey, 1714.*

8vo, pp. [8], 72; old repairs to paper-flaw or tears in first three leaves (affecting several words in the imprint), cut a little short, the title-page longer than the rest of the bookblock; withal a good copy. **£750**

First edition, rare, of a popular account of skin diseases and their treatment, by one Thomas Spooner, of Lemon Street. It was several times reprinted, under the present title or as *A compendious Treatise of the Diseases of the Skin*, up to a seventh edition in 1732.

Spooner quotes heavily from more recognised sources – Willis, Blanchard, Etmuller – and warns against the use of inappropriate treatments, excessive bleeding or purging, and quicksilver. Instead he uses a combination of very light bleeding, and gentle internal and external treatments, and patients are recommended to come to him for ‘faithful and civil Treatment’ rather than attempting any self-cures.

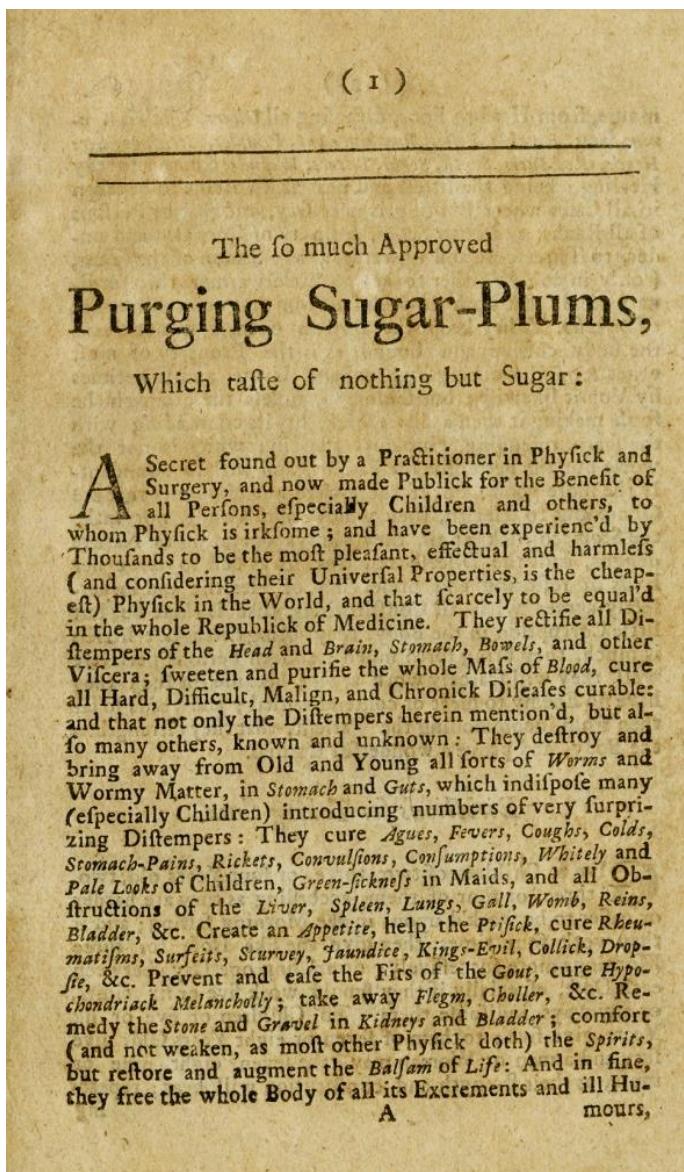
LAXATIVE SUGAR PLUMS

61. [SUGAR PLUMS etc.] The so much approved purging Sugar-Plums, which taste of nothing but Sugar ... [London, for Pierre de Varenne, 1700?].

8vo, pp. 16; slightly browned, but a very good copy.

£1500

Apparently unrecorded, a lengthy advertisement for medicines available for purchase ‘(by the Author’s appointment) at Mr Varenne’s a Bookseller, at the Sign of Seneca’s Head, near Somerset House in the Strand, London’. As well as the laxative sugar plums, there are ‘the fam’d beautifying secret’, ‘the so much fam’d tablets’, ‘the most excellent pills for dropsie’, ‘the grand cephalick or head-snuff’, ‘the volatil aromatick salt for the pocket’, and ‘balsarum familiare: or, the admirable familiar, or family balsam’, all with directions for their use.

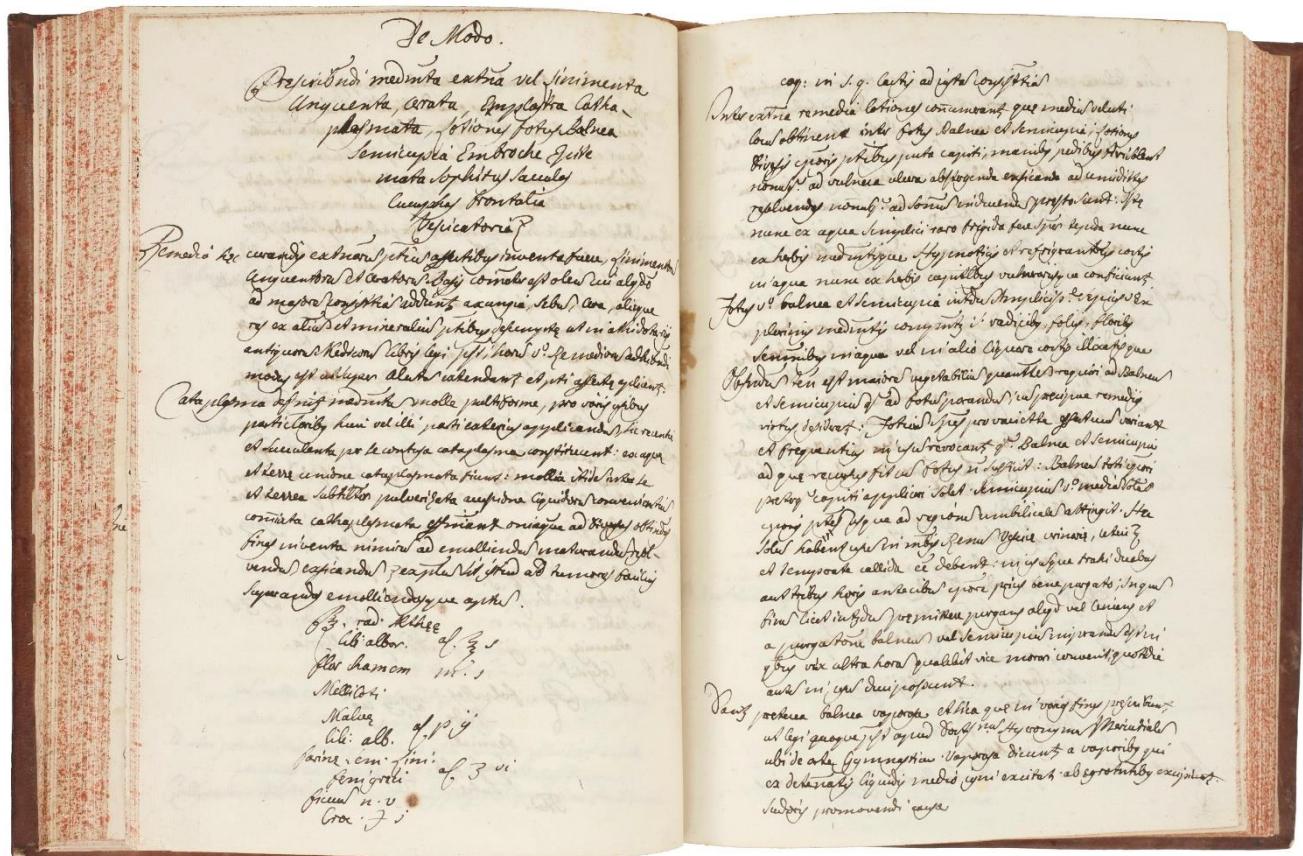


As with so many of the pills and pastes of the seventeenth and eighteenth century, quackish or otherwise, the effects sound sometimes drastic and the curative results implausible. The sugar plums (1 shilling a box), which can be given to children as young as two, cure ‘all Distempers of the Head, Brain, Stomach, Bowels, and other Viscera’, and are particularly good against worms. The ‘beautifying secret’, probably a talcum powder, is ‘too well known among many of the nobility ... to deserve the imputation of a Quack thing’, does not contain harmful mercury, and also cleans and whitens teeth, hides wrinkles, cures trembling, and encourages lustrous hair growth. The tablets are good for throat complaints, bad breath, and the flux; the ‘grand cephalick’ is free of tobacco and avoids the powerful sneezing and apoplexy caused by most snuffs; the aromatic salt helps the memory and quickens the senses; and the balsam should be used on burns, sores, chapped nipples, sprains, rickets, piles ...

The ‘author’ is unknown, though there were various similar proprietary sugar-plums and balsams in the period, each with their own authorised vendors. Pierre Varenne or de Varenne (fl. 1695-1724), was a bookseller specialising in Continental imports. He issued a *Catalogue de livres nouveaux, et autres latins et francois* in 1702, and also held auctions at Powell’s Coffee House. He published a small number of works, mostly liturgies in French, or medicals tracts, which complemented his secondary business in cure-alls.

Not in ESTC, COPAC or OCLC.

PHARMACY AND FEVERS



62. [TACCONI, Gaetano.] ‘Medicae inst[ructio]nes’, ‘Tractatus de febribus’, and ‘Compendiosa nonulloru[m] m[or]boru[m] peculiariu[m] notitia’. [Bologna, Italy], 1739.

Manuscript on paper, in Latin, 4to (23 x 17.5 cm), 3 parts in 1 vol., ff. [72]; [64], [4 blank], [23], [1 blank]; [36]; neatly written in dark brown ink a single hand, 30 lines per page; initial leaf backed, a few marginal paper repairs, very occasional ink stains or marks, some show through towards end; very good in 18th-century mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments with lettering-piece, small areas of loss due to worming at foot of spine; inscription to first page: ‘Docente illustmo. atque excellentmo. dno. Caietano Tacconis phil[oso]phiae et med[ici]nae doctore ac professore puplico in patrio archygymnasio lectore anatomycis emerito an[n]o 1739’; armorial bookplate of ‘Josephus Girard D.M.’ to front pastedown. **£1250**

An extensive manuscript compendium of apparently unpublished medical texts compiled by a student at the Archiginnasio of Bologna who studied under Gaetano Tacconi (1689-1782), comprising notes on the prescription and preparation of medication, on fevers, and on a wide variety of illnesses. The medical school at Bologna was one of the most important in Europe, and the Archiginnasio famous for its 17th-century anatomical theatre. Tacconi, a native of Bologna and a student of Antonio Valsalva, served the university as professor of philosophy, anatomy and surgery and published several medical treatises, including *Notizia della ferita* (1738) and *De nonnullis cranii ossiumque fracturis* (1751).

After introductory chapters covering, for example, hygiene, body fluids, diet, and diseases and their indicators, the text of the ‘Medicae instructiones’ turns to the prescription, preparation and dosages of medicines, for internal and external use, giving numerous recipes for various powders, pills, tablets, ointments, and poultices.

The second part is devoted to fevers, analysing different types (e.g. continuous, intermittent, contagious, and pestilential), their causes and symptoms, and surgical and pharmaceutical cures, giving prescriptions with ingredients and measures. The third part deals with over 30 illnesses, including apoplexy, epilepsy, paralysis, catalepsy, fainting, angina, pneumonia, heart palpitations, dysentery, haemorrhoids, arthritis, diabetes, and gonorrhoea. Both parts end with a few case histories. Medical authorities referred to include Thomas Fuller (author of a *Pharmacopoeia*) and Herman Boerhaave.

Provenance: bookplate of Joseph Jacques Ignace Girard (1732-1779), who studied medicine at Fribourg, Switzerland.

GREATRAKES AND THE GREAT PLAGUE

63. **THE NEWES**, published for Satisfaction and Information of the People. Numb 58 [Thursday 27 July 1665] and 73 [Thursday 7 September 1665]. [*London, printed by Richard Hodgkinson, 1665*].

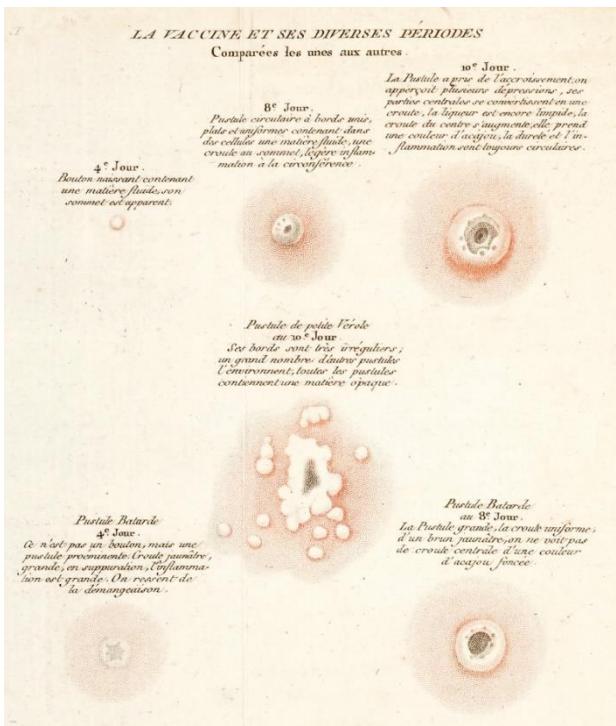
Two issues, 8vo, each one sheet; cut rather close, edges unevenly trimmed; inner margins neatly repaired, loose. **£500**

Two issues of a scarce periodical from the year of the Great Plague. Edited by Roger L'Estrange, *The Newes* began as a supplement to *The Intelligencer* in 1663 (eighteen issues, Nelson & Seccombe 450); from the beginning of 1664 it was issued alternately with *The Intelligencer* on Thursdays, numbered and paginated consecutively (Nelson & Seccombe 201). One of L'Estrange's news sources was Pepys – they had met in December 1664 'to get now and then some news of me, which I shall as I see cause give him'.

Number 58, which opens with an account of the faith-healer Valentine Greatrakes in Dublin ('multitudes ... flock to him both out of Curiosity & for Relief'), includes much on the progress of the Plague. At Guildford, which has so far avoided infection, wells are to be locked, lodgers forbidden, and coaches from infected places refused. At Edinburgh a proclamation bans all commerce from infected places by boat, and blocks all land commerce from England without official permission. 'The Sickness increases exceedingly in the Out-Parishes that have been long Infected; insomuch that in seven of them there died of it 1209 this week.' There are also seven advertisements for plague medicines. In Number 73, with the plague at its peak, it is announced that the King has banned 'all occasions of publick concourse', particularly fairs; meanwhile fires are to be kindled in London and kept alive for three days as a preventative; 'The Sickness increases sadly in the out-skirts ... God in his mercy remove this heavy judgement.' Beyond the Plague, articles deal with the movements of the Dutch fleet (then at war with the English), possible invasion of the Netherlands by the Bishop of Munster, and Lubomirski's rebellion in Poland.

Nelson & Seccombe 201. Unusually scarce; both ESTC and Nelson & Seccombe record only very scattered holdings.

PRO-VACCINATION



64. **THORNTON, Robert John (DUFFOUR, Joseph, translator).** Preuves de l'efficacité de la vaccine, suivies d'une réponse aux objections formées contre la vaccination, contenant l'histoire de cette découverte, etc. Par le docteur John Thornton ... Traduction littérale de l'anglais, par M. Duffour ... *Paris, Chomel, 1807*.

8vo, pp. [4], iii, [1 blank], xl, 6, 2, 214, [2 errata]; with 2 folding coloured engraved plates; a few light marks; a very good copy in contemporary half calf over marbled paper boards, spine gilt in compartments; some splitting to joints and wear to extremities; small ink stamp in Russian to title verso. **£200**

First French translation of Thornton's *Facts decisive in favour of the cow-pock*, which first appeared in 1802 and swiftly ran through numerous editions. Thornton (1768-1837) attended Trinity College, Cambridge, and the University of St Andrews, before lecturing on medical botany at Guy's and St Thomas's

hospitals. Famous for *The Temple of Flora*, which almost ruined him, Thornton also wrote *Vaccinae Vindiciae, or a Vindication of the Cow Pock* (1806).

The translator, Joseph Duffour (1761-1821), who served as physician to Paul Barras, Joséphine de Beauharnais, and Louis XVIII, here provides a lengthy preface, and the edition ends with a supplementary ‘*Éloge d’Édouard Jenner par le docteur Lettsom*’.

Wellcome V, p. 267.

(MEDICINE) CABINET OF CURIOSITIES



65. VALENTINI, Michael Bernhard. Museum Museorum, oder vollständige Schau-Bühne aller Materialien und Specereyen, nebst deren natürlichen Beschreibung, Election, Nutzen und Gebrauch, aus anderen Material-, Kunst- und Naturalien Kammern, Ost- und West-Indischen Reiss-Beschreibungen ... wie auch selbst-eigenen Erfahrung ... Frankfurt, in Verlegung Johann David Zunners, 1704.

3 parts in 1 vol., folio, pp. [26], 520; [4], 76, [12]; [4], 119; with additional engraved title-page with view of an imaginary *Wunderkammer* to first part, 16 engraved plates (of which four are double-page) and 235 large engraved illustrations in the text; a very good copy of a book often found browned due to paper quality, here a few of the plates lightly evenly browned but on the whole in very good condition; bound in contemporary vellum, title in ink at head of spine; lightly stained, one corner worn; small oval stamp of ‘Dr. F. Külhorn’ to front free endpaper, small stamp of Rudolf Kohlmann to half-title. £3750

First edition. Valentini (1657-1729) was personal physician to the Margrave of Hesse, a professor of experimental science and medicine at Giessen, and an avid collector of curiosities who had his own cabinet at

Giessen. His *Museum Museorum* is an early attempt at a history of natural curiosities, covering plants, animals, minerals and metals, and their properties and commercial and medical uses; **the section on plants constitutes a herbal in itself**, including tobacco, coffee, chocolate, and wine. The whole is adorned with plentiful finely engraved illustrations, some natural curiosities being illustrated here for the first time.

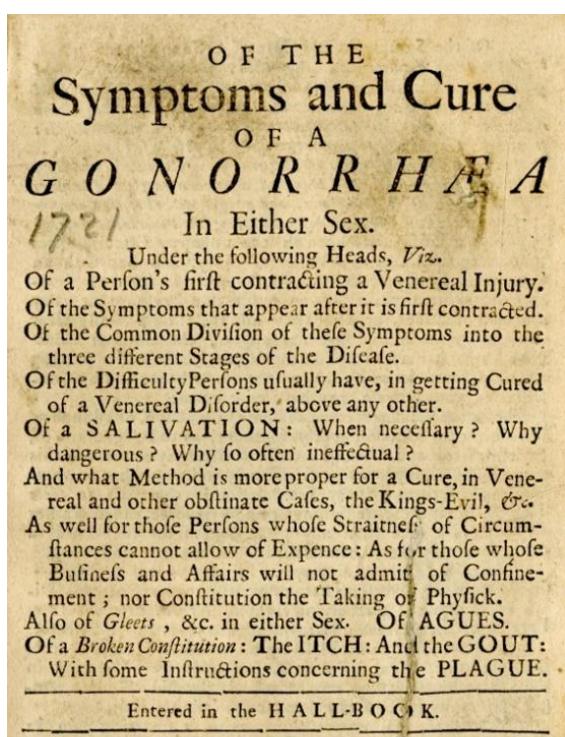
The second part, *Unvorgreiffliches Bedenken von Kunst- und Naturalien-Kammern insgemein*, is a first history of *Wunderkammern* and cabinets of curiosities through the ages. It also gives a handy geographical list of contemporary cabinets. The final part, *Ost. Indianische Send-Schreiben*, is a German translation and compilation from Rumph, Kaempfer, Ten Rhyn and others, on the rarities, mostly botanical, of the East Indies, which is also illustrated with some fine plates. A second volume appeared in 1714.

Ferguson II, p. 494; Nissen, *Botanische Buchillustration*, 2035; Sabin 98357.

PRIVATE MEDICINES BY POST

66. [VENEREAL DISEASE.] Of the Symptoms and Cure of a Gonorrhæa in either Sex. Under the following Heads, viz. Of a Person's first contracting a venereal Injury. Of the Symptoms that appear ... Of the Difficulty Persons usually have, in getting cured ... Also of Gleets, &c. in either Sex. Of Agues. Of a broken Constitution: the Itch: and the Gout: with some Instructions concerning the Plague ... This Book is given gratis at Mr Garway's ... and at Mr Gregg's, Bookseller ... London, printed [by H. Parker] for W. Garway, 1721.

8vo, pp. 15, [1]; woodcut device to title; old repair to tear in first leaf, legible on the recto, but partly affecting the sense on the verso; else a good copy, disbound. **£1200**



This Book is Given gratis, At Mr. Garway's, at the Royal Exchange Gate, which is on Cornhill Side.
And At Mr. Gregg's, Bookseller, next to Northumberland Houfe, at Charing-Crofs, in the Strand.



First edition? A very rare promotional pamphlet on the symptoms and cure of venereal diseases, for the 'Benefit, & compassionate Instruction' of the ignorant or the afflicted, mostly intended to help sell a quack 'specifick bolus', which will incidentally also cure scurvy, rheumatism, dropsy, etc.

The text is divided into twelve chapters, describing the obvious symptoms (itching, painful urination, lassitude, sores, a 'plentiful Running ... of foul matter'), the stages of development, the 'difficulty person usually have in getting cured' etc, and then the use of the curative 'specifick bolus'. 'Altho this Disease be (generally) the Consequence of a very great and criminal Breach of every Christians Duty', yet it does not follow that help should not be available to the victims – the cure should be private (many will avoid seeing a physician altogether) and quick.

For more stubborn cases than the bolus will treat, a 'salivation' was traditionally the cure but 'the Remedy many times proves worse than the Disease', and instead a drink is prescribed made with lignum vitae, sassafras, turnips, burdock, liquorice and crude antimony ... After the cures are over, the victim may yet suffer from a 'broken constitution', the result of 'fast-living, self-abuses &c', for which there is convenient elixir at 3s 6d a bottle.

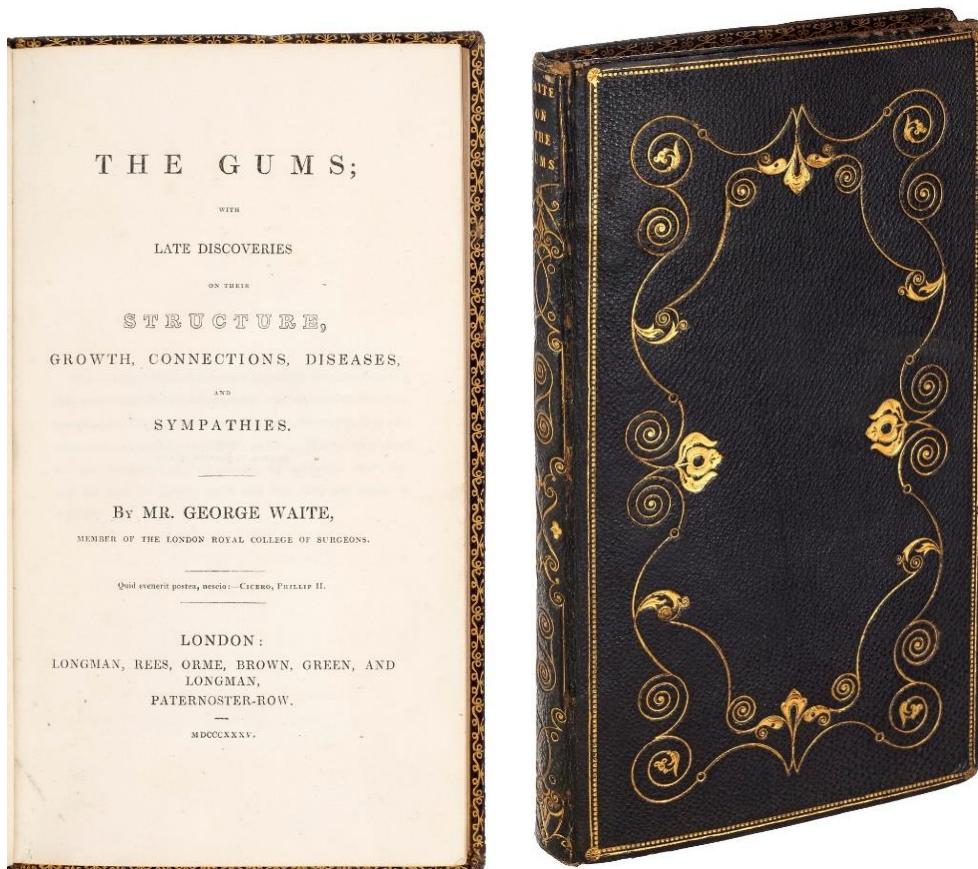
At the end, after a side-note on the plague (a scare of which was taking over London in 1721), is an advertisement for a postal order service, whereby interested parties can send money

(wrapped in a sheet of waste paper) and receive their medicines by return, ‘sealed up, that no body shall know what it is that is sent to them’.

Thomas Garway (or Garraway), presumably an ancestor of the present Garway, was a tobacconist, coffee-man, and the first London retailer of tea (as a panacea) from 1658, settling in the Royal Exchange after the Great Fire. A Mrs Garway was active at the same address, selling such things as Dr Chamberlen’s Anodyne Necklace, in the early eighteenth-century, and employing Parker as printer for pamphlets of cures to be given away free to customers. A Mr Garway only appears in two imprints, contemporaneous with Mrs Garway (his wife?).

ESTC records a single copy, at the National Library of Scotland.

ON THE GUMS



67. **WAITE, George.** *The gums; with late discoveries on their structure, growth, connections, diseases, and sympathies.* London, Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, 1835.

12mo, pp. xi, [1 blank], 160; a very good copy, finely bound in contemporary black morocco, likely for presentation, gilt decoration to spine, covers and board edges, spine lettered ‘Waite on the gums’, gilt doublures and silk endpapers; extremities a little rubbed. **£950**

A luxuriously bound copy of the first edition of this study of the anatomy, pathology and physiology of the gums, written by the son of Lord Byron’s dentist.

Waite’s treatise tackles, *inter alia*, diseases of the gums, dentition, the interrelation of the gums and other organs, the formation of enamel, eruption of wisdom teeth, and tooth transplantation. He also describes the development of gums in children, and their recession in old age. An American edition was printed at Philadelphia in 1838.

MORE BELLY LAUGHS

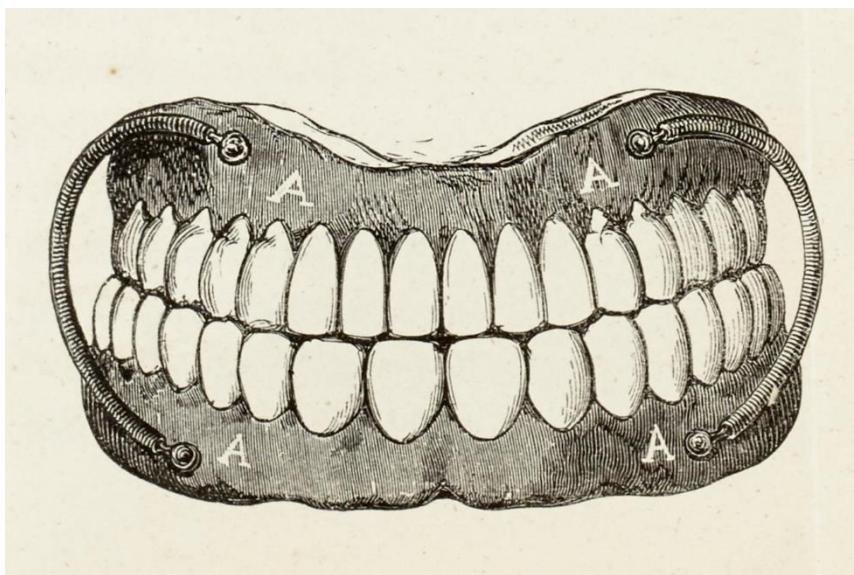
68. [WHITING, Sydney.] Memoirs of a stomach. Written by himself, that all who eat may read. Edited by a minister of the interior. Fourth edition (revised, with additions). [London], W.E. Painter, [1854?].

8vo, pp. xvi, [9]-135, [7, ‘opinions of the press’]; engraved vignette to title; small chips at head of leaves K1 and 2; a very good copy in publisher’s green cloth, covers blocked in blind, gilt lettering and kylix to upper cover; spine faded with chips at head and foot, light staining to covers; autograph letter signed from the author to Mrs Danberry (2 pp., dated 11 July) tipped in to p. 41; ‘W. Hindle’ in pencil at head of title; embossed stamp of W.H. Smith & Son to front free endpaper.

£180

Fourth edition (first 1853), a presentation copy from the author, of this entertaining jocular work on diet, comprising prose, poetry, dialogues between a doctor and patient and between an ‘allopathist’ and ‘homoepathist’, and prescriptions. Whiting (d. 1875) was a barrister who published several literary works.

In his letter to Mrs Danberry, presenting this copy, Whiting writes: ‘I have the pleasure to send you by post a certain little work with a quaint title ... but I sincerely hope that in your case a perfect enjoyment of good health will always remove the necessity of any interference on the part of “the Minister of the Interior”’.



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