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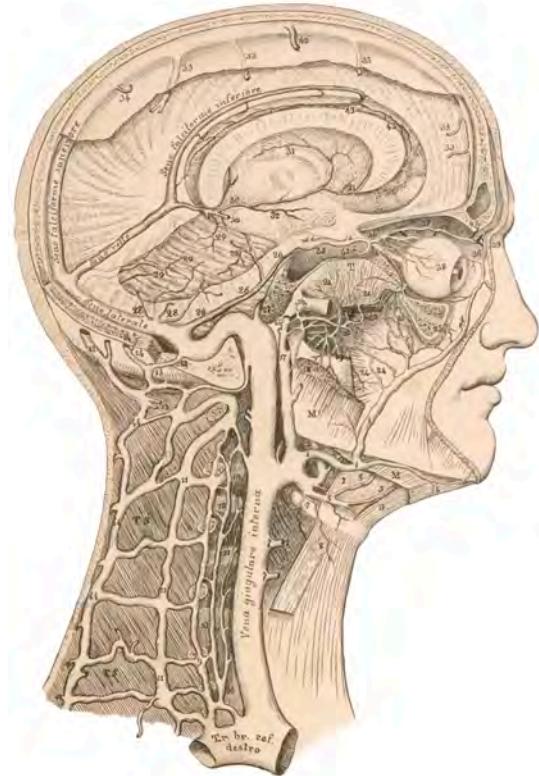
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# MEDICINE

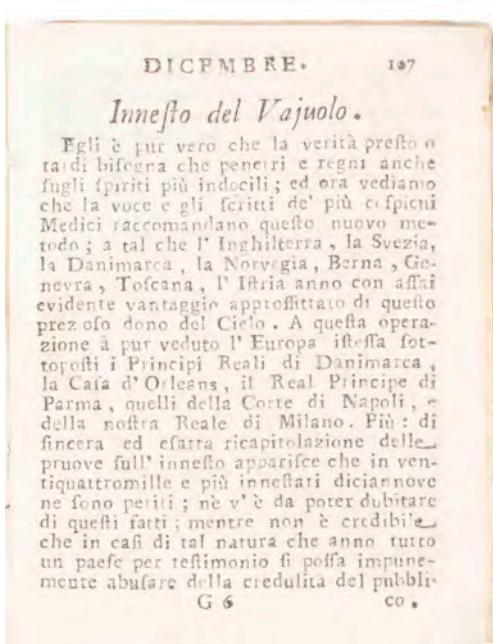
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BERNARD QUARITCH LTD

MMXXI



### UNRECORDED MEDICAL ALMANAC WITH 'FAKE NEWS' ON VACCINATION

- 1 | [ALMANAC.] Il medico di se stesso. Almanacco per l'Anno 1782. *Milan, Giovanni Batista Bianchi, [1781].*

Square 12mo, pp. 120; faint waterstain to lower inner corner, but a very good copy, bound in contemporary boards covered with red and gold decorated paper (gold tarnished but still bright on the turns-in). £1250

**Seemingly unrecorded issue of an eighteenth-century pocket medical almanac on health, self-medication, and popular remedies, including a very topical chapter on vaccination.**

The almanac comprises chapters on how to treat rickets, gout, kidney stones, tapeworms, toothache, asthma, pleurisy, hemoptysis, hernias, and skin diseases. It discusses the therapeutic virtues of turnips and horseradish, bitter melon (*Momordica charantia*), asafoetida, figs, mustard, absinthe, viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*, to treat epilepsy), lichwort (*Parietaria officinalis*), butter, sage, coffee, red jasper, bittersweet nightshade (for rheumatism), sugar, milk, and citrons, as well as the benefits of music (in the treatment of tarantula bites and gout). It also includes chapters on cosmetics, cold baths for lunatics, hot sand baths for rickets, on how to avoid being struck by lightning, and on eating cicadas and vipers. Almost every chapter is accompanied by a list of the most recent scientific and pseudo-scientific publications on the subject, as well as some classical references (authors mentioned include Sydenham, Patrick Brydone, Blakey, Cheyne, Ferrarini, Vacher, Andry, Klaerich, Vallisneri, Redi, and Boerhaave).

Particularly interesting is a long chapter on smallpox and inoculation, including ‘fake news’. The author, despite reporting on the encouraging results obtained with vaccination in countries such as Britain, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, remains essentially sceptical of the benefits of inoculation, and firmly against any compulsory vaccination (but even more firmly against the idea that herd immunity could be reached through natural infection). He suggests instead ‘simple and political solutions to stop the spread of smallpox epidemics’, such as social isolation and quarantine of goods, ‘which have been proven successful with different epidemics in the past’. From his tone it is safe to assume that he considers the proclaimed vaccination of the royal families and courts of Denmark, Orleans, Parma, and Naples mere propaganda, and that data proves that vaccination carries a risk, however small (“out of more than 24,000 vaccinated, 19 have died”). Other ‘fake news’ includes some on the origin of smallpox (‘originated in the Middle East at the time of Muhammad’) and on the side effects of inoculation (‘a hospital in London where vaccination is practised has been in total lockdown for years and even the mail is not allowed in or out’).

The almanac ends with a list by catchment areas of physicians and barber surgeons of Santa Corona, a charitable institution which provided free medical assistance.

**We have been unable to locate any other copies of this almanac on OCLC, ICCU, or in any relevant bibliography.**

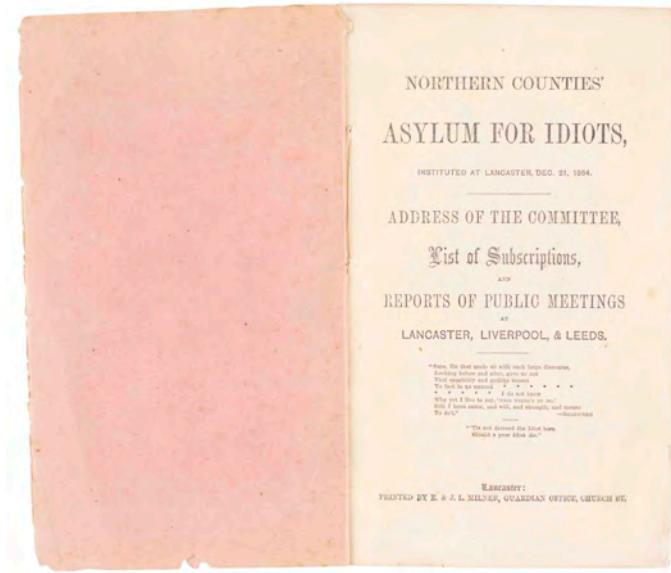
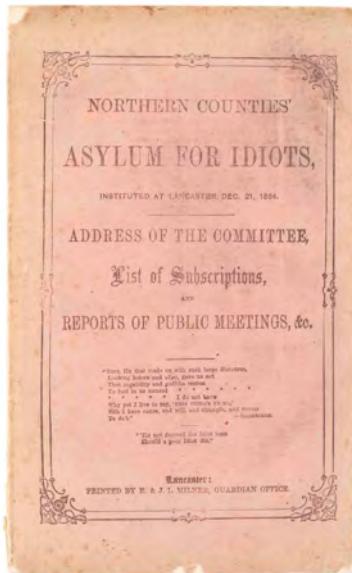
‘THE DARKEST SPOTS OF HUMAN EXISTENCE STILL HAVE  
SOME BEAMS OF MERCY AND GOODNESS’

- 2| [ASYLUMS.] Northern counties’ asylum for idiots, instituted at Lancaster, Dec. 21, 1864. Address of the committee, list of subscriptions, and reports of public meetings, &c. *Lancaster: E. & J. L. Milner, [1865]*.

8vo, pp. xx, 45, [1, blank]; title slightly foxed with some ink smudges to pp. xvii and xx and a damp-stain to the top of pp. 43-4, else a very good copy, with one gathering unopened, in the publisher’s printed pink wrappers, extremities (especially spine) chipped, wrappers sunned and creased, upper wrapper lightly soiled. £300

Very rare first edition of this pamphlet which traces the bequest, donations, and council meetings which took place in 1864-5 to secure the founding of the northern asylum for ‘idiots’ modelled on the Earlswood Asylum (Surrey) and Essex Hall (Essex). ‘Idiots’ were defined as ‘congenitally deficient in reasoning powers’; persons so defined were understood to be permanently affected rather than suffering an impairment of mental faculties due to temporary illness or collapse (OED, ‘idiot’ n. 2a).

The reports include accounts of patient life from the superintendent of Essex Hall: its ‘erection was an experiment, but it is one that has succeeded, and it shows us that the darkest spots of human existence still have some beams of mercy and goodness; for the most deplorable cases of idiocy, if not capable of instruction, are capable of being made clean, comfortable and of higher enjoyment of life. Youths who have made sport to the thoughtless have become so changed that



they could no longer be objects of ridicule; dangerous idiots, made vicious by violent measures, have become gentle and good-humoured; those who were filthy have been transformed into decency of habit; the noisy have been rendered decorous; and the contortions of gait have vanished under careful drill and gymnastic apparatus' (p. 7).

LibraryHub lists just two copies of this pamphlet (British Library and National Trust); OCLC does not add to these holdings.

## IN PRAISE OF VACCINATIONS

- 3| **AUDIBERTI, Giuseppe.** Discorso ... pronunziato nella prima adunanza della ecclentissima giunta superiore del vaccino il dì ix dicembre mdcccxix. *Torino, Stamperia reale, 1820.*

8vo, pp. 28; some spotting and marking to endleaves, but otherwise clean; presentation inscription on front free endpaper; uncut in contemporary marbled wrappers, rubbed. £250

£250

Rare printing of this speech on the origins and progress of vaccination, by the Piedmontese physician and academic Giuseppe Audiberti (d. 1826). Audiberti sketches the history of smallpox outbreaks across the world from the seventeenth century, and the use of inoculation and vaccination, before describing the various ways in which different governments had approached the enforcement of vaccination, and how mass adoption of the practice, urged by various vaccination societies (examplars for his current audience) had managed to suppress outbreaks.

Audiberti taught at the University of Turin, in which city he was director general of vaccination; he also translated Hunter's *Treatise on the venereal disease* into French (Paris, 1787).

OCLC records just one copy, at the NLM.



#### A 'CATECHISM' FOR COUNTRY MIDWIVES

- 4| **AUGIER DU FOT, Anne Amable.** Catechismo d'ostetricia per istruzione delle mammane di campagna composto per odine e a spese del governo di Francia. Traduzione dal francese. Operetta utile a qualunque Medico e Chirurgo, necessaria a qualunque Mammana per ben condursi nella difficil' arte dei Parti ... *Venice, Stamperia Graziosi, 1787.*

12mo, pp. xxiv, 108; some very light foxing in places, otherwise clean; uncut in contemporary blue wrappers, author in ink on spine; a very good copy. £550

Uncommon first Italian edition of this handbook of obstetrics, initially published in France at the behest of Turgot in 1775 and distributed *gratis* to French midwives.

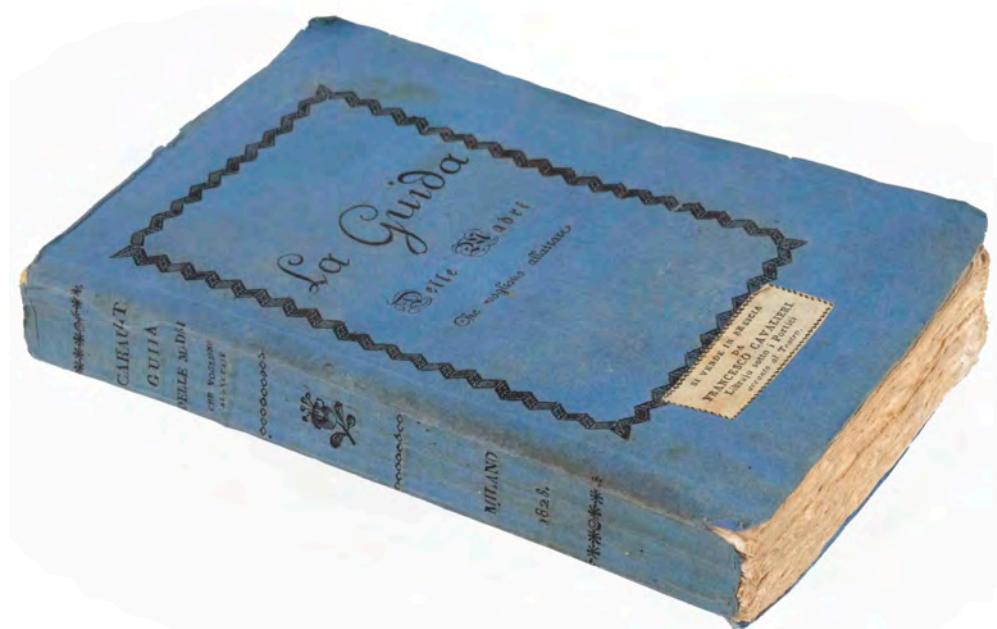
The *Catechisme* was compiled by Augier du Fot (1733–1775), a Soissons physician, largely from the work of Jean-Louis Baudelocque, drawing in turn on that of Solayres de Renhac, although there seems to have been some dispute about the extent to which du Fot's publication was authorised by Baudelocque, who published his own version in 1787. The work itself is designed expressly for midwives in rural areas, where excessive rates of mortality in childbirth could reasonably be attributed to a lack of education. In five parts, the work explains the basics of childbirth, the duties of the midwife, the types of birth which are impossible without a trained midwife, and the appropriate response to them, the cases where the use of instruments is necessary, and the illnesses to which pregnant women are prone.

Outside Italy, OCLC records copies only at the Huntington, NLM, and the Wellcome.

#### ON BREASTFEEDING AND PUERICULTURE

- 5| CARAULT, Dr. E. *La guida delle madri che vogliono allattare, ossia precetti sulla educazione della primiera infanzia.* Traduzione di R. P. con note. Milan, Giovanni Pirotta, 1828.

12mo, pp. [vi], 7-220; some light foxing in places, tear to lower corner of one leaf with no loss of text; otherwise a beautiful copy, clean and fresh; uncut in the original blue printed wrappers, paper bookseller's label of Francesco Cavalieri in Brescia on upper cover; contemporary ownership inscription of a new mother to half title. £450

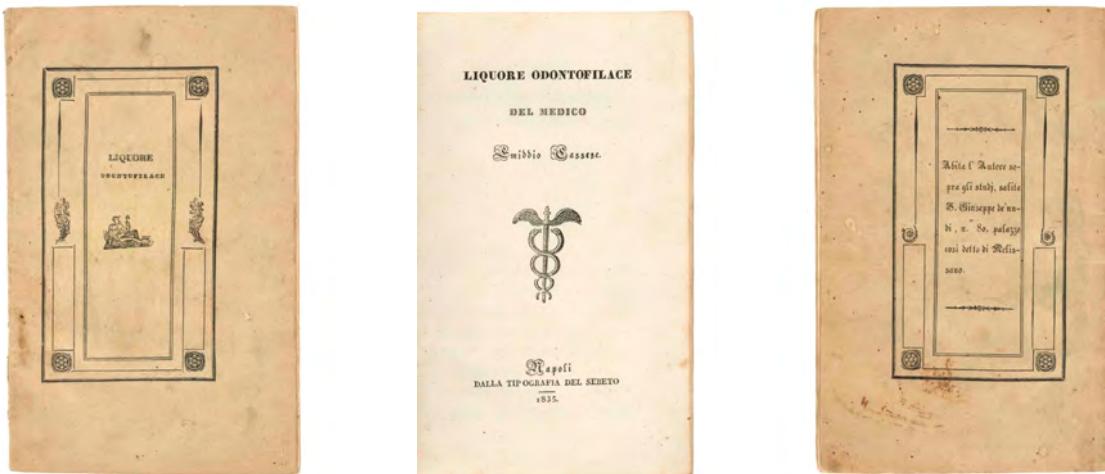


**First and only edition of the very rare Italian translation of a similarly uncommon French treatise on breastfeeding and the care of newborn children, by the northern French doctor E. Carault.**

Divided into two parts, the book describes the initial care of infants, swaddling, and the different types of crying, before discussing breastfeeding, whether by the mother or by a nurse, and bottle feeding. Further chapters examine weaning, baby exercise, and infant passions, before the second part turns to infant medicine, with chapters on the anatomy of babies, the diseases to which they are prone, and teething and the risks associated with it. Further chapters explain the importance of vaccination, and the application and immediate effects of vaccines; Carault sketches the history of vaccination and its introduction to France, and emphasises the fact that it is applicable to every circumstance and season, while suggesting the best approach to minimize any unwanted effects.

Little is known of the author, who is described as a member of the Royal Society of Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy of the Eure department; the translator, who adds a brief introduction and some explanatory notes, remains unidentified.

No copies recorded outside of Italy. Of the French edition, OCLC records only three copies outside the Continent, at Harvard, NLM, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.



#### TOBACCO LIQUOR AGAINST GUM DISEASE

- 6| **CASSESE, Emiddio.** Liquore odontofilace. Naples, Tipografia del Sebeto, 1835.

8vo, pp. [iv], 73, [1] blank, [1] contents, [1] blank; a very good copy, in the original printed wrappers, rear cover with the address of the author, where the liquor can be purchased; spine chipped at foot. £300

**Rare pamphlet by the Neapolitan physician and professor Emiddio Cassese demonstrating the benefits of a tobacco-based dental liquor, designed to protect the gums and teeth.**

Cassese sketches a history of dental preparations, their use in France, China, and America, and the use of tobacco liquor, with its aromatic flavour and its many health advantages. The second part of the volume contains reviews from the *Giornale del regno delle due Sicilie* of other writings of Cassese, this time on anatomy.

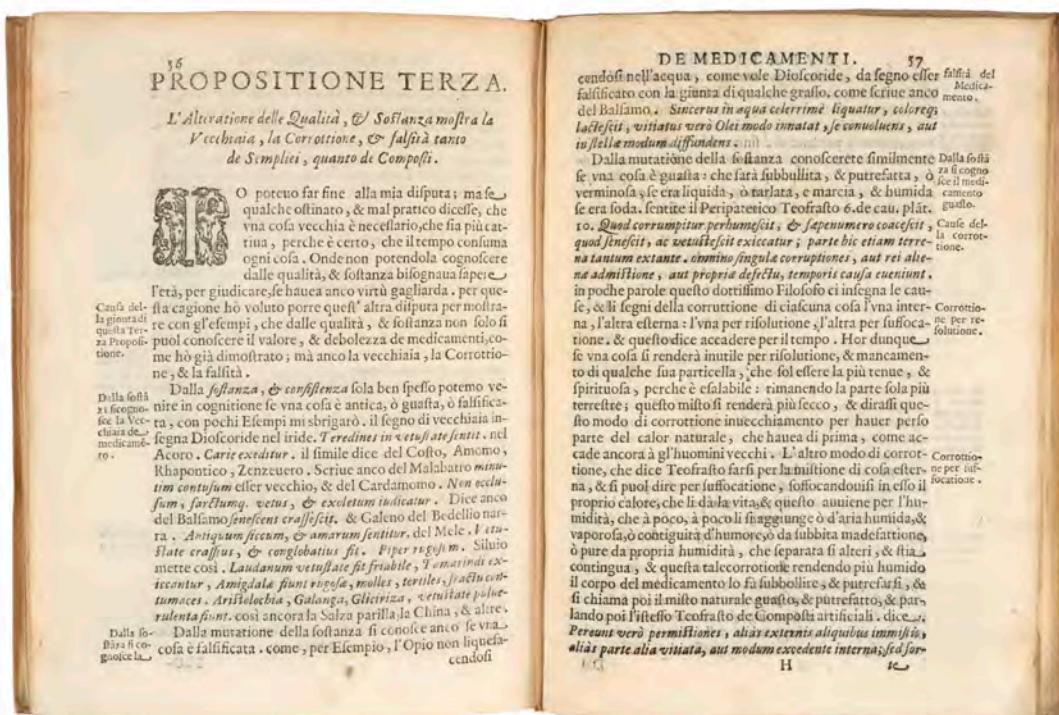
Not in OCLC. SBN records only three copies in Italy.

## ON SHELF LIFE OF MEDICINES

7| **CASTELLI, Pietro.** Discorso della durazione de medicamenti tanto semplici, quanto composti ... Opera utile tanto a medici, quanto a spetiali ... Rome, Giacomo Mascaridi, 1621.

Small 4to, pp. [8], 68; large engraved vignette to title with the arms of the author; two quires lightly browned, but a beautiful copy, bound in contemporary vellum, manuscript title to spine; printed correction slips pasted on pp. 38/39. £750

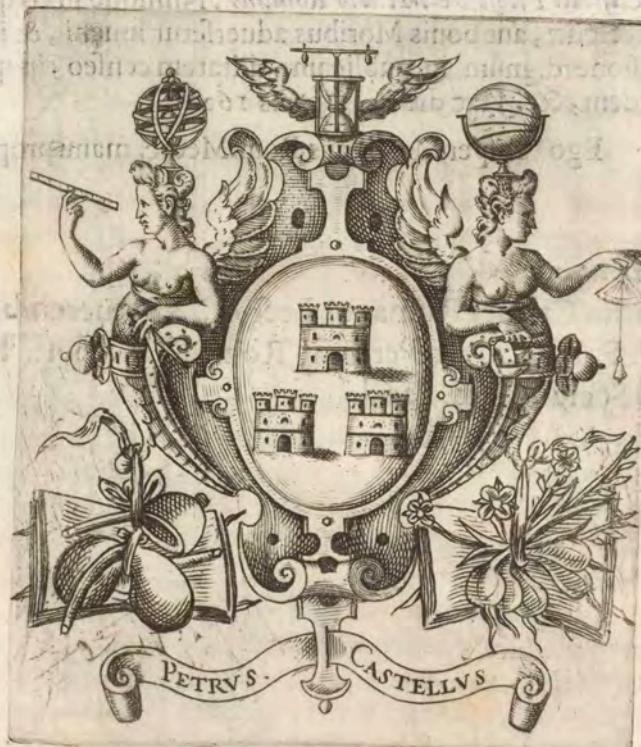
**First edition of one of the first works specifically dedicated to the shelf life of both simple and compound medicines, their preservation and corruption, by Pietro Castelli (c. 1570–1661), a celebrated physician and botanist from Rome.**



DISCORSO  
DELLA DURATIONE  
DE MEDICAMENTI  
TANTO SEMPLICI, QVANTO COMPOSTI:  
DI PIETRO CASTELLI  
FILOSOFO, ET MEDICO ROMANO.

OPERA UTILE TANTO A MEDICI, QVANTO A SPETIALI

Per la quale si conosce il vero modo di giudicare qual si  
voglia Medicamento ò semplice , ò composto .



IN ROMA, Appresso Giacomo Mascardi. MDCXXI.

CON LICENZA DE' SVPERIORI.

Castelli's work, which exposes many mistakes in the *Antidotario Romano*, highlights the need for a good doctor to be provided not only with medical notions, but also with those related to other sciences, such as botany and chemistry, as well as advocating empiricism in both the fields of botany and anatomy (he claimed to have dissected over one hundred corpses in his career).

Castelli studied in Rome under Andrea Cesalpino (1519–1603), before becoming professor of botany in Rome from 1594 to 1634, and succeeding Joannes Faber as director of the botanic garden in 1630. In 1634 he moved to Messina to teach chemistry and anatomy, and set up the local botanic garden, by visiting the surrounding countryside and mountains to collect seeds and plants, as well as obtaining material from other countries in Europe, Africa and America through a dense net of correspondents, which included Panaroli, Wesling and Worm. The result was the first botanic garden in Sicily, and one of the most comprehensive and celebrated in Italy, visited and highly praised by, amongst others, Thomas Bartholin.

**The correction slips, amending the dosage of some ingredients in the recipes of a few compound medicines, appear to be printed with writing ink rather than printing ink. We have been unable to find them in any other copies consulted, nor is their presence mentioned by any relevant bibliography.**

OCLC records only 2 copies in the US, at Yale and NLM.

#### COLD WATER CURES - UNRECORDED

- 8| **CATANESE, Giovanni.** *Hydrostatica medica seu Aquae frigidae vires in morbis affectibus profligandis medica statice ponderatae iatrophysica dissertatio.... Palermo, Francesco Amato, 1721.*

4to, pp. 39, [1, errata]; 44 manuscript leaves uniformly bound in after the printed text, 12 manuscript leaves stitched in at the beginning (stitching visible to upper joint, two quires now loose), predominantly in Latin, in three neat contemporary hands, the main hand possibly that of Agostino Arceri, whose manuscript ex-libris is found on final leaf of the first manuscript section; another that of Gaspare Arceri, who signs the library catalogue at the beginning (*see below*); some worming limited to the very first few leaves of manuscript, with slight loss, some browning and staining mainly marginal; overall a very good, generally clean copy, bound in contemporary vellum, title in ink on spine; small loss to vellum at head of spine.

£2500

**First and only edition, seemingly unrecorded, of this dissertation by the Palermo physician Giovanni Catanese (1690–1753), on the use of cold water in the treatment of various diseases, with extensive contemporary manuscript additions, including the catalogue of the medical library of one of the annotators.**

In the printed dissertation, Catanese distinguishes various types of illness, and discusses the uses of cold water treatments in different cases, identifying both the ailments which can be helped with cold water and those where such treatments can be damaging. Catanese advises against the widespread and indiscriminate use of cold water cures, warning that they should not be

HYDROSTATICA MEDICA

S E U

Aqua frigidæ vires in morbois affectibus profligandis  
Medica Statice ponderatæ

*atrophysica Dissertatio, quam ejus Author*

S. T. A. ET M. D. D. IOANNES CATANESE  
Panormitanus inter Geniales Academicos  
Confiliator proposuit

In nobili, ac salutari Medicorum Academia sub auspicijs

EXCELLENTIS PRINCIPIS

A. ET M. D.D. AUGUSTINI GERVASI  
Hujus Felicis, ac Fidelissimæ Urbis Architatri,  
Sicilie Protomedici Examinatoris, & in  
Academia Boni gustus Censoris,

ET ASSISTENTIUM EMERITORUM

A. ET M. D. D. NICOLAI SALERNO  
Eiusdem Regni Protomedici  
Consiliatoris.

ET A. ET M. D. D. AUGUSTINI SCIVILI.  
Iisdemque in Lycæo Medico Præsidentibus,

N E C N O N

S. T. A. ET M. D. D. IOSEPH LO BRUTTO  
Ejusdem Sicilie Archiatri Examinatori, suoq.  
in Medica Theoria, ac Praxi Magi-  
stro nunc dicat.



PANORMI. Ex Typographia Francisci Amato, 1721.  
Imprimatur, Sidoti V.G. X Imprimatur, de Ugo P.

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anno 21 ian: 22: ab eis non nisi in inservi-  
tatione Iudeorum super se atque  
ceteris aut scilicet earum subiectis  
**Pro cavarione Hydropis**

Se acuerda que el Dr. A. Gómez se hará cargo  
de la ejecución de las reformas que se han  
ordenado en la Universidad. De hecho con sus  
correspondientes autorizaciones se ha iniciado  
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En lo que respecta a la ejecución de las  
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correspondientes autorizaciones para su ejecución.  
En lo que respecta a la ejecución de las  
reformas que se han ordenado en la Universidad, se ha  
ordenado al Dr. A. Gómez que realice las  
correspondientes autorizaciones para su ejecución.

Singola Cappe da 1) aqua primaria ma leggi  
le che si mantengono suole e non sentire di raccapponi dolori  
e le stenosi fari in caso dell'effusione i magi si fanno  
di questo e serviti in casa in modo a farne uso  
che non faccia male. Coda di gattino. Collo d'uovo. Collo d'uovo  
d'oca. - Le uova di grano. Natura di legno. Aquileia ha addio. Da  
mica per la infusione regolare fa buon impiego l'aqua  
di camomilla. Per rendere dolce al gusto sciacca bene la manica  
ravissima e porziona e avanza il liquido santo ed evita di  
farlo i due ore. Il cipolla, per le donne e le coppe  
varie e l'emicrania e malore di cui sarebbe di grande util  
ità. Soprattutto

## Aque Analysis

Haar en den priester mocht horen op goede  
Pausen in die vroegere jaren al dichter, al meer en meer  
trokken grotte en grotere en grotere wa sprek en spreken van  
een pluis tegen een jongens achter de deur en dat was  
al tot een groot vermaard. Dan bleef er een en ander die gezien  
had dat en daarom al dan niet in handen stelde dat de heilige  
dag heilige dag tot mocht en mocht velen  
met een handvulltje water en een doekje wat geleide  
water gedaan. Dode gedigd. 1653. De Alou. Nooit  
hoogte te mits gevoeld en want niet in dezenen van reyzen

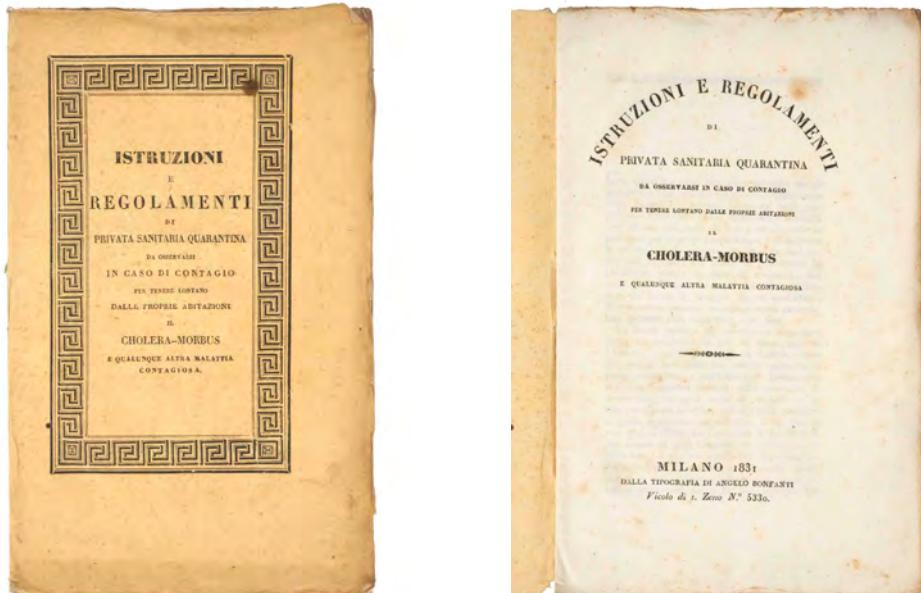
	<i>Pisserario</i>	<i>Oburia</i>
<i>De his que circa</i>	<i>lapis militari possunt.</i>	
<i>Primo</i>	<i>De Larumam Generarie.</i>	
<i>Secundo</i>	<i>De Larumam Planinare.</i>	
<i>Tertio</i>	<i>De Larumam Alline.</i>	
<i>Quartum</i>	<i>De Larumam Vegetaria.</i>	
<i>Assaginatus</i>	<i>Vitri</i>	<i>lapis carnum leviores.</i>
		<i>Hinc quid laur non solo se sed qui in alii homi- ni magis conspicuus existimat, non in his, non inservient pro naturae que am Zemni sunt ut etiam non sicut papa non hunc Vitri Bajus ex hoc omni causa non. Puto hunc ut immodicem, quo ut hunc sit illius autem se.</i>
	<i>Selinum</i>	<i>Bistri.</i>
	<i>De Luteum.</i>	<i>Generarie.</i>
	<i>Lapis amarus</i>	<i>lapis in iure luteus unius est deinde lapis de aliis et lapis stolidus sicut et aliis lapis sicut enim inservient in natura in genere solidi lumen etiamque lumen sicut etiam lumen. Ita dico de quatuor lapis de natura, unde si quid et hoc ex prima parte deinde de aliis etiam sicut de luteo.</i>

considered a ‘panacea’. His essay met with a response by Giacomo Todaro the following year (*Acquae frigidae vindicatio*), which was rather more enthusiastic in its defence of cold water treatments, and met with more success, being reprinted in 1728.

The initial manuscript notes stitched in at the beginning include the library catalogue of Gaspare Arceri, likely a physician from Messina, listing 60 medical works, subdivided into two categories, general medicine (including, among many, works by Galen, Hippocrates, Valverde, and Paulus Aegineta, and a rare work on obstetrics by Palermo physician Giuseppe Mancuso) and surgery (Acquapendente, Falloppio, Andrea Della Croce, Vesalio, Berengario da Carpi...), therein arranged by format, in a total of 76 volumes; and a further 21 works including books on philosophy, mathematics, literature, Greek, almanacs, and law, and 3 more unspecified books belonging to his father-in-law. The library catalogue is followed by a 'Defensio quod in sanguine non datur acidum'; then follows the description (the only part written in Italian) of a case involving a 24-year-old woman from Messina afflicted for over 10 years by severe head pain, tinnitus, pain in the jaw and in one eye (possibly a trigeminal neuralgia?), with a list of topical and systemic treatments, none of which seems to have had any substantial result. The initial manuscript section closes with a short treatise on the treatment of gallstones, with a case history, dated 1730. The second group of additions, after the printed text, contain three texts, starting with a transcription of Todaro's response, which includes 20 additional observations that were incorporated into the 1728 edition. Todaro's advocacy of water cures is broad; the practice can be used in the treatment of fevers, dysentery, worms, ulcers, apoplexy, rheumatois arthritis, and more; a chapter offers an 'Universalis doctrina pro curatione omnium morborum', which

suggests a degree of confidence in the technique rather beyond that exhibited by Catanese. This is followed by a transcript of a letter from Catanese, possibly to Agostino Gervasi, one of his dissertation examiners, who had supported him after the appearance of Todaro's work; finally is bound a 'Discursus accademicus', also likely by Catanese, a medical treatise mentioning, among others, Alfonso Borelli, Marcello Malpighi, and Galileo Galilei.

**Not in OCLC, SBN, KVK, or Library Hub (Copac). We have been unable to find any reference to this work in any of the major bibliographies consulted.** Nevertheless, Catanese's Hydrostatica medica was widely discuss at the time; aside from Todaro, it was also discussed by the Neapolitan physician Niccoló Lanzani in his Vero metodo di servirsi dell'acqua fredda nelle febbri (Naples, De Bonis, 1723).



#### Q U A R A N T I N E   R U L E S

9| [CHOLERA.] Istruzioni e regolamenti di privata sanitaria quarantina da osservarsi in caso di contagio per tenere lontano dalle proprie abitazioni il cholera-morbus e qualunque altra malattia contagiosa. *Milan, Angelo Bonfanti, 1831.*

8vo, pp. 24; with one illustration in the text; some light browning and spotting, but largely fresh; a very good copy, stitched in the original printed wrappers. £250

**First edition of an uncommon guide, printed in Milan at the height of the 1831-2 cholera pandemic, on preventive measures to be taken against contagion, and in particular on the maintenance of quarantine as a means of limiting the spread both of cholera and of other diseases.**

The guide aims to offer a ‘simple and succinct description of the objects that can be introduced into one’s own house without fear of carrying contagion’, as well as advice on proper nutrition, the best means of airing and perfuming one’s house, the correct approach to going out on the streets, and how to interact with others while maintaining appropriate distance. The anonymous author (who signs himself ‘G.N.’) tells us that his advice is based on his ten years’ experience of living in Egypt, especially in Alexandria and Cairo, where epidemics were frequent.

OCLC records copies at Illinois, Harvard (Countway), and the NLM.

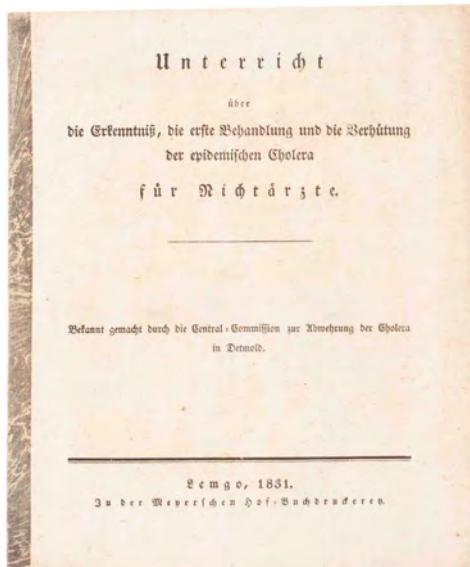
#### A BOTTLE OF WINE A DAY KEEPS CHOLERA AWAY

- 10| [CHOLERA.] Unterricht über die Erkenntniß, die erste Behandlung und die Verhütung der epidemischen Cholera für Nichtärzte. Bekannt gemacht durch die Central-Commission zur Abwehrung der Cholera ain Detmold. *Lemgo, in der Meyerischen Hof-Buchdruckerey, 1831.*

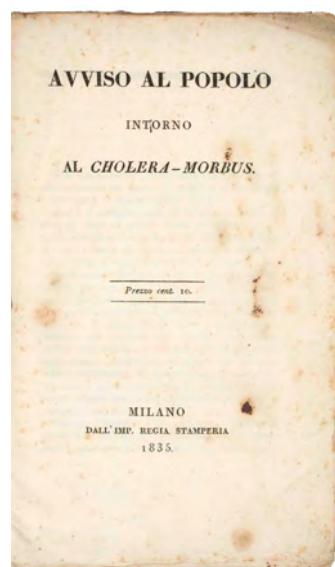
Small 4to, pp. 12; clean and fresh throughout; unbound as issued, with marbled paper backstrip. £250

**Very rare, seemingly unrecorded, guide for lay people to the identification, initial treatment, and prevention of cholera**, published at the height of the European pandemic of 1831-2 in the Westfalia town of Lemgo. The five sections deal with the diagnosis and symptoms of the disease, its treatment, preventive measures (including advice on diet and regimen), the prevention of contagion, and finally a list of the objects that every household should have during an outbreak, including woollen blankets, clean hand towels, a bottle of good wine, and camomile tea.

Not in OCLC or KVK.



< [10]



[11] >

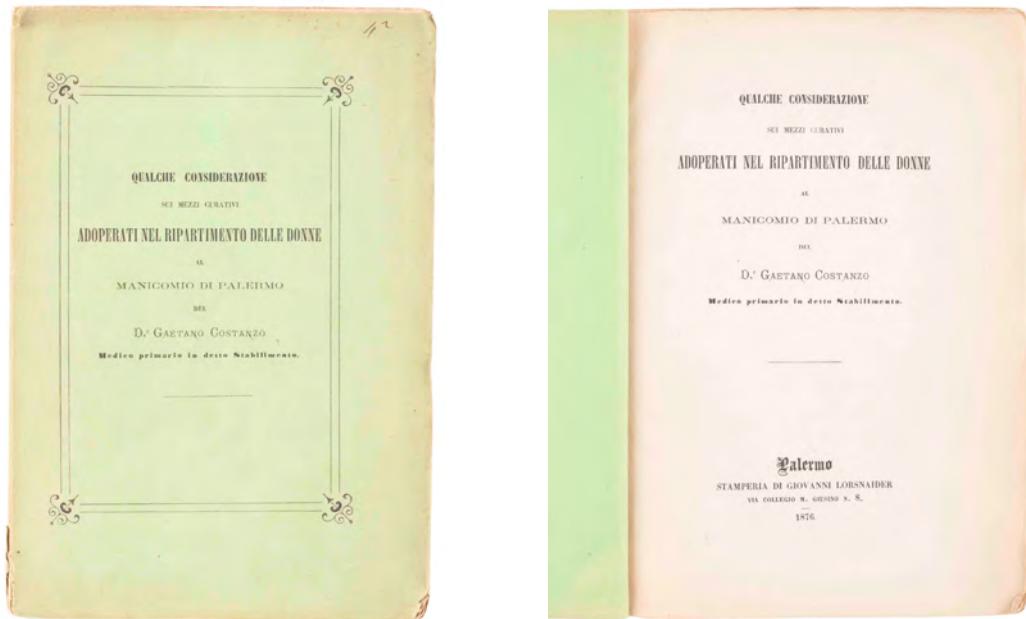
## THE FOUR STAGES OF CHOLERA

- 11| [CHOLERA.] Avviso al popolo intorno al cholera-morbus. *Milan, Imp. Regia Stampperia, 1835.*

8vo, pp. 13, [1] blank; some browning and spotting, especially to title-page; but a good copy, in contemporary wrappers; somewhat frayed, with ink marks. £175

One of three printings in the same year (the others at Turin and Venice) of this pamphlet offering popular advice for protection from and treatment of cholera, in the aftermath of the pandemic of the early 1830s. The pamphlet describes the four stages of cholera, their symptoms and the appropriate responses to them, and the techniques for avoiding it, emphasising the cleanliness of air, the importance of ventilation, and the maintenance of good health, through exercise, sobriety, and diet.

Not on OCLC; this printing only recorded in microform, at Harvard and Brown.



## ASYLUM FOR WOMEN

- 12| COSTANZO, Gaetano. Qualche considerazione sui mezzi curativi adoperati nel ripartimento delle donne al manicomio di Palermo ... *Palermo, Giovanni Lorsnaider, 1876.*

8vo, pp. 38; lightly toned; very good in original green printed wrappers. £350

**Very rare first and only edition of this fascinating treatise on the care of women at the asylum for the insane in Palermo, by its chief medical officer Dr Gaetano Costanzo.**

The pioneering Real Casa dei Matti di Palermo was founded in 1824 by Baron Pietro Pisani, and was one of the earliest dedicated psychiatric facilities in Europe. Costanzo, who had previously served in the asylum as a consultant, here shows real sympathy for the plight of his charges.

Citing numerous cases from his own experience, Costanzo here considers the following important topics in the treatment of the insane: the use of isolation, cold showers or baths, and straitjackets; the importance of dialogue between doctor and patient, visits by family members, and visits by the curious public (which he condemns); clothing, suitable work activities, and the use of theatre and music; and the employment of drugs, including potassium bromide, chloral hydrate, opium, and bismuth oxynitrate.

**Not on OCLC; ICCU finds only 2 copies (Florence and Palermo).**

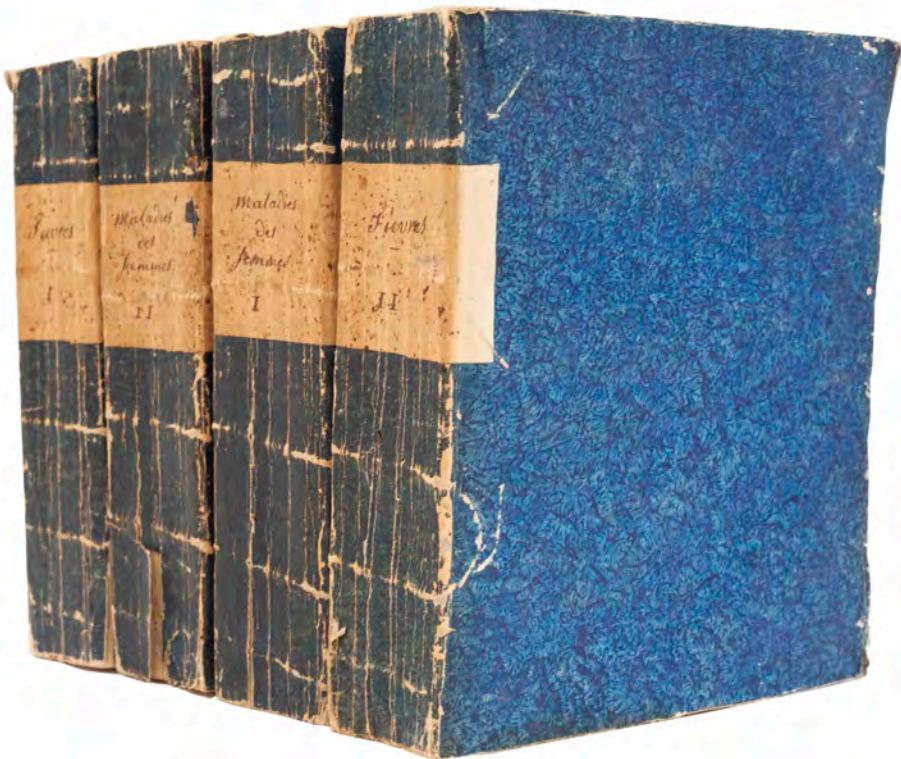
#### UNIVERSITY DISSERTATIONS ON FEVERS AND GYNAECOLOGY

**13| ECOLE DE MEDECINE DE MONTPELLIER.** A collection of 87 doctoral dissertations presented to and defended at the Medical School in Montpellier. *Montpellier, various publishers, 1800–1810.*

Four volumes, 4to, comprising 87 dissertations in all, ranging from 20pp to 118pp; some printed on blue paper; occasional contemporary annotations, underlinings, and crossings out, but otherwise, aside from the odd bit of staining to head and foot of the first few leaves of each volume, clean and fresh throughout; the penultimate dissertation wanting one gathering, otherwise complete; uniformly bound in blue wrappers with hand-written paper labels on spines, more or less contemporary; some wear to wrappers, but still a very attractive set. £1750

**An extraordinary collection**, bound up very soon after the last was published, of 87 doctoral dissertations presented to the ancient medical school at Montpellier in the first ten years of the nineteenth century. The four volumes are divided into two sets, the first containing theses on fevers (including a number on yellow fever and tropical diseases), and the second on gynaecology, including a number of studies of puberty in girls, on puerperal fever, and on pregnancy. The doctors presenting their theses (almost all, if the dedications are to go by, from medical families) come from all over France and beyond; a **thesis on typhus, dated 1803, is by Thomas S. Crawford of Baltimore, demonstrating some of the links between Napoleonic France and the still new United States.**

Among the dissertations are works on the qualities required in a surgeon in cases of fever, essays on gastric fever, a study on gangrene in hospitals, reflections on the outbreak of yellow fever on board *Le Formidable* during the French campaign in Saint Domingue, general studies of human and mammalian reproduction, works on menstruation and barrenness, medico-legal studies of virginity and rape, sterility, and infanticide, essays on problems with breastfeeding, several essays on chlorosis, and one on nymphomania.



All of the dissertations are rare; while almost all are held by one or two French libraries, and the British Library, most are not represented beyond, and even the most common shows only two or three locations outside Continental Europe. A full list, with collations, is available on request.

#### THE VOICE OF THE DEAD

- 14| **EGGERT, F.F.G.** Der gewaltsame Tod ohne Verletzung. Ein Handbuch für Criminalisten und gerichtliche Aerzte zur Untersuchung der Erhängten, Erstickten, Ertrunkenen, todgefunden Neugebornen und Vergifteten... Berlin, Th.Chr. Fr. Enslin, 1832.

8vo, pp. xx, 412, [1] errata, [1] blank; aside from occasional spotting, clean and fresh throughout, with cancelled library stamp on title; in contemporary grey mottled boards, gilt-lettered skiver label on spine; some rubbing to extremities. £475

**Uncommon first edition of this guide for coroners and criminal lawyers to different types of violent death, by the Eisleben physician Franz Friedrich Gottlob Eggert (1778-1836).**

The aim of the work, Eggert states in his preface, is to understand the silent voice of the dead, either to reveal the guilty, or to exonerate the innocent. He examines the ways in which death



can be confirmed, before dividing violent deaths into categories, including hanging, suffocation, drowning, and poisoning, as well as cases of infant death and still birth. In each instance, Eggert describes the means of death, the physiological processes, and the signs of different ways in which death may have occurred, giving numerous case studies and citing the latest research both in medicine and physiology and in chemistry.

Eggert was the author of several works, including treatises on croup and dropsy.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at Chicago, SUNY Buffalo, and the BL.

#### ON THE HYMEN

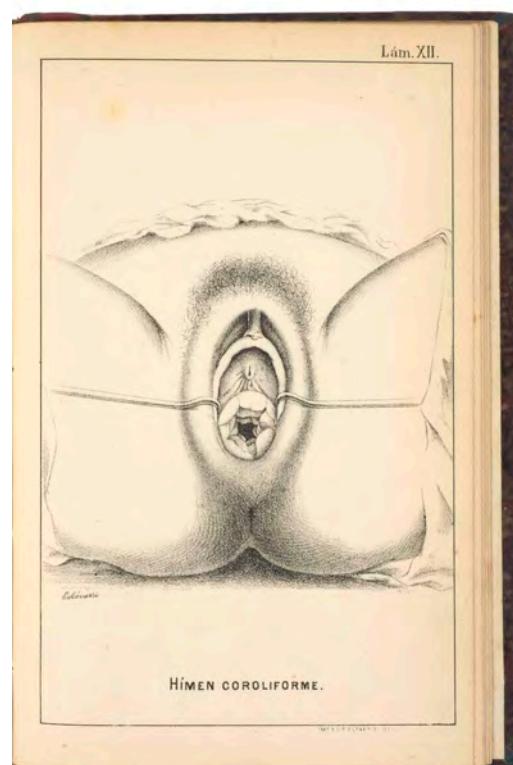
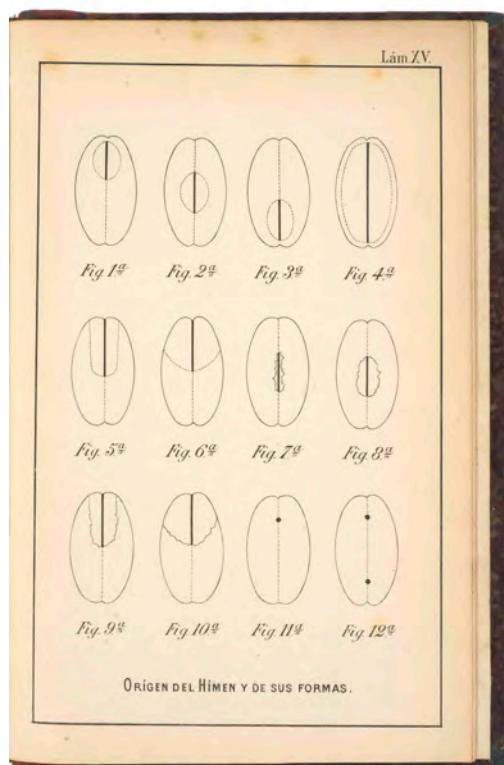
15| **FLORES, Francisco A.** El Hímen en México. Estudio hecho con unas observaciones presentadas en la catedra de medicina legal en la Escuela de Medicina el año de 1882. Mexico, Oficina tip. de la secretaría de fomento, 1885.

8vo, pp. [14], 15-104; with sixteen lithograph plates at end; occasional very light spotting to plates, but nevertheless a very good copy, clean throughout; in contemporary quarter sheep, spine in compartments with gilt letterings; rubbed at edges; binder's label of Jesus Calvillo, Mexico, on front pastedown. £850

First edition of this extraordinarily illustrated medico-legal treatise, presented as a final dissertation to the medical faculty at the University of Mexico, on the hymen, and the history and practice of its examination in accusations of rape and as proof of virginity. Over three sections, Flores examines the history of notions of virginity, with attention especially paid to the work of Buffon, as well as the importance of the hymen to forensic medicine, before classifying the various forms of hymens, and noting various anomalies, based on observations made in Mexico. The third part examines the anomalies more closely, speculates about the extent to which the hymen is more resilient than believed, and draws conclusions that its use as evidence in legal contexts may be flawed, given this resilience.

Francisco de Asís Flores (1855–1931) was the son of the poet Manuel Flores, and had entered medical school in 1877; he appears to have spent as much time in literary and bohemian circles as in scientific ones as a student. The dissertation, which remains the first coherent treatment of the subject in Spanish, did not enable him to gain his medical diploma, as he had never completed the course on the Greek roots of medicine; he went on to write on South American medical history, dabbled in politics, and fought with the revolutionary forces against Victoriano Huerta in 1914.

For a detailed study, see M. Achim, ‘El himen mexicano a finales del siglo xix’ *Boletin del Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliográficas* V (2000), 59–85.



ON CONTAGION AND THE MEDICAL USE OF SNOW

- 16| **FRANCO, Francisco.** Tractado de la nieve y del uso della. Dirigido al muy illustre señor don Hernando Enríquez ... *Seville, Alonso de la Barrera, 1569.*

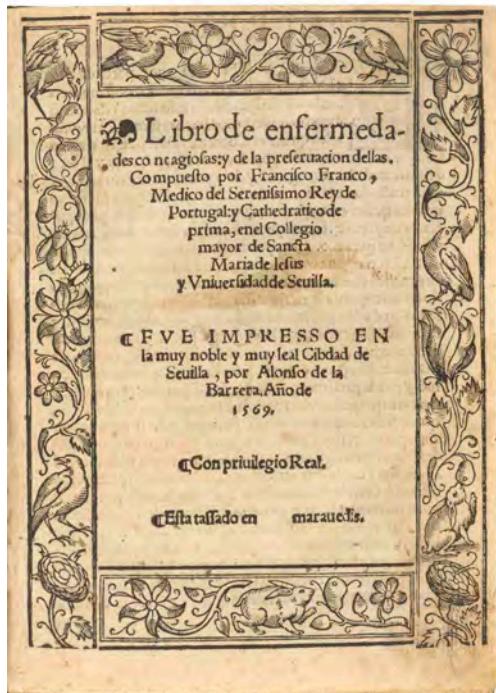
[*bound after:*]

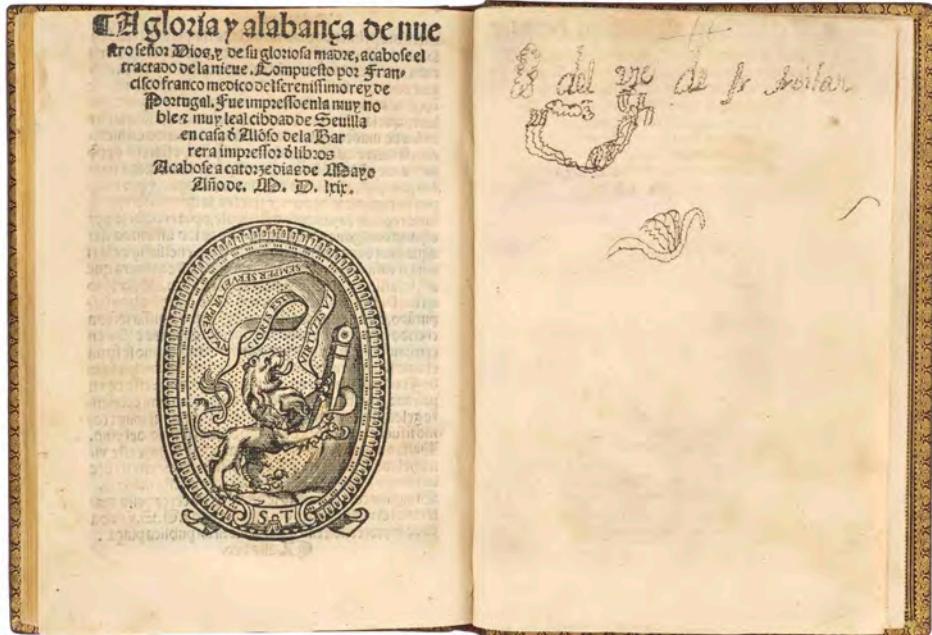
- Idem.* Libro de enfermedades contagiosas y de la preservacion dellas ... *Seville, Alonso de la Barrera, 1569.*

2 works in 1 vol., 8vo, ff. xv, [1 blank]; ff. [4], lxxix, [1 colophon]; titles within woodcut borders, woodcut initials, woodcut device to colophons; small loss to blank corner of E3, a little light foxing, *Tractado* cut close at head touching a few headlines; overall very good in early twentieth-century brown calf, gilt borders to covers, gilt centrepiece depicting death to upper cover, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, marbled endpapers and gilt turn-ins; a few early marginal ink annotations. £8000

Scarce first editions of these two treatises by Francisco Franco, physician to the king of Portugal and professor at the University of Seville. **The *Tractado* is one of the earliest works to examine the use of snow for medical and gastronomic purposes, including for cooling beverages such as wine.** Franco discusses the Muslim origin of cooling techniques and sorbets, and the recommended moderate use of snow by Razi and Avicenna, in the Galenic tradition.

**The *Libro de enfermedades contagiosas* is a series of recommendations for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of pestilence, a generic title which refers to most contagious diseases.** It also deals with the therapeutic properties of bread, meat, fish, wine and beer, medicinal plants, and the preparation of medicines. A whole chapter is dedicated to beer.





Escudero, Tipografía Hispalense, 631-632; Palau, 94441-94442, of the treatise on snow: 'Tan raro como el anterior. Raramente ha salido en mercado.' I. New York Academy of Medicine and NLM in the US; BL, Bodleian, and Middle Temple in the UK. II. Harvard, NLM, and UCLA in the US; BL and Middle Temple in the UK.

**Libro de enfermedades** contagiosas. 1.º Tr. xii.  
 y a una parte de myrra. Hagan le píldoras con vino de buen  
 olo, según arte de miyo de diez granos cada píldora, y doce en  
 se. De estas píldoras tomaran vino ó dos cucharadas para  
 píldoras de pestiña, y también para curar; pues dice Iacobi  
 lo que no convalece nadie que vencida sea la pestilencia, con este  
 medicamento. Y así off. echen lo se en el tiempo (lo que Dio  
 no quiera) conen por contelo los boticarios de proveerle con  
 píldoras y das tres drogas y que sean muy dengadas; por  
 que puedan actuar al pueblo con remedio tan excelente. Una  
 singular medicina se la Myrra para píldoras de corrupción  
 claramente se ve en los cuerpos muertos de grandes señores  
 los quales se levan a sepultar de un lugar a otro: el mayor re  
 medio que tienen para poder hacer esto, es hundir ese vien  
 tre de myrra, después de que sacado las tripas; porque lastima  
 de cosas, impiden el procedimiento; por algunas horas. En  
 pero para este propósito, no ay mejor cosa ni mas sifaces  
 que el Cedro, el qual tiene propiede de coquear los cuerpos  
 muertos, y de cortar los balsos. Y por esta causa muchos  
 le llaman al cedro víta de los muertos; pero no aconsejo a nad  
 ie que tenga en su casa; porque como dice Dioscorides,  
 corrupción de los cuerpos sanos.

**Capitulo del panque se ha de**  
 comer en tiempo de Peste. F. m. el pan  
**V R I O S A M E N T E**  
 tració Galeno de las maneras de  
 pan; empoco de estas maneras es  
 cojate el mas blanco, y no se haga  
 si no de trigo eclogido, y en nin  
 guna manera se vise en aquél ní  
 po de trigo que aya venido por  
 mar, porque todo es hidrófalo, y  
 la causa délo es, porque como

entre el trigo y la agua, ay tanta humididad del trigo arre  
 ga agua dulce y correpe el trigo, pílese bien secado, y  
 bien cocido se lea como pílecochado y los que lo pudieren com  
 ferá muy bien que vñ den bizcocho, pues es ésto muy acon  
 guido, que los mantenimientos secos son menos dañinos en  
 pestilencia. No coma nadie pan de trigo de flores, porque casi to  
 do este mal sabor guarda de se para otros tiempos; porque aquél  
 trigo entra ralo, el qual participa de los malos vapores de la  
 terra; y carece de cierto sabor, y perfección de los otros; la  
 qual más facilmente se les communica por el ayre que no por la  
 terra. No tengas por buena maniera de guardar el trigo en la  
 los pites para que se pueda sacar el trigo de ellos, es menester  
 que primero esté abierto el pito muchas horas, para que con so  
 guardia puedan entrar en él; porque siquiera en este luego nos  
 coltara menos que la vñ lavaren que tal cifra de tiros come  
 nado en aquella cuadra, y que pestilencia soy de pasteror que  
 el pan se amida en aquel tiempo con agua pluvial, la qual no  
 sea tan humida como la otra de fuente, ó río, ó pozos; y que  
 al riego se amase, se eche sumiente de hinojo, porque dala  
 tanta sabor, y labor, y con la dicha sumiente confundire algunas  
 humidades; y la agua coíse le amasa el pan en tiempo de pestilencia  
 en primera cozida con vino ratienda de canela, sera pro  
 uechola, porque le da buen sabor y labor, y es admirable pa  
 ra fortificar el estomago. Y por esta causa en tiempo de enfer  
 medades contagiosas, tengo por uso particular, que todos  
 los que tienen en aprecio para ello, traygan en la boca ordinaria  
 mente una ratienda de canela, ó vnos gramos de las pepitas  
 de clavos, es remedio de hinojo, y de mucha utilidad.  
 Quanto a lo que toca, á ser el pan de la flor de la harina, ó  
 de toda la harina que es el pan que algunos suelen albañar, no  
 quexo tratar aquí dello, mas de significar en los palabras mi  
 opinión, y es que como la parte superficial no sea de alguna vu  
 ledad, tengol por aconsejado q̄ no puede dar precepto alguno

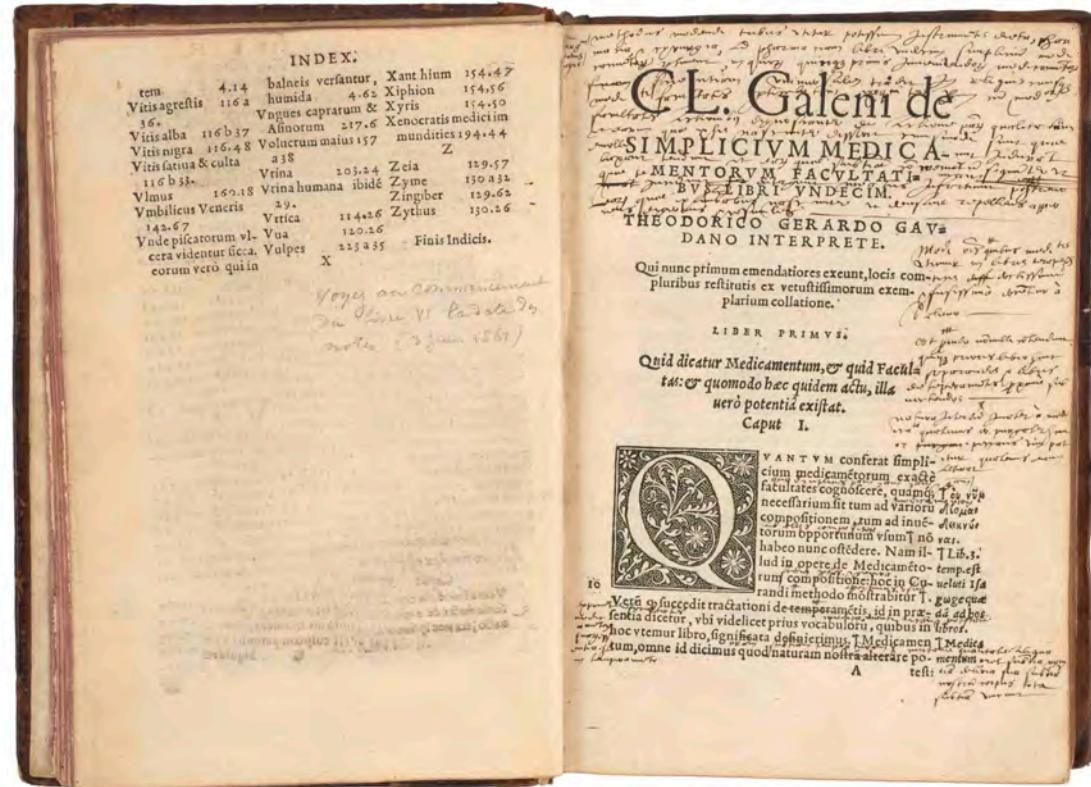
## EXTENSIVELY ANNOTATED

- 17| **GALEN.** Cl. Galeni de simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus libri undecim. Theodorico Gerardo Gaudano interprete. Qui nunc tibi prioribus editionibus emendatores exeunt, locis compluribus suo nitori restitutis, ex Graeci exemplaris collatione. Scholiis insuper utilibus, iidem passim illustrantur. Paris, apud Ioannem Roigny, 1543.

8vo, ff. [8, index], 228; handsome engraved cribré initials; a very good, crisp copy in contemporary calf, blind fillet border with small gilt centre- and corner-pieces to covers, five raised bands to spine, purple edges; repairs at head and foot of spine and to corners, upper joint split but firm, extremities a little worn; extensive near contemporary marginal and interlinear annotations, and numerous manicules, to c. 290 pages. £3500

Scarce edition, handsomely printed, of Galen's 'On the powers of simple drugs', in the Latin translation of Theodoricus Gerardus (d. c. 1529), **with profuse marginal annotations by a near contemporary medical student, covering book 1 and books 3 to 8.**

The marginalia to the early books show that our annotator was especially interested in Galen's discussion of water and vinegar, in the effects of heat and cold, in astringents, antidotes, anodynes and purgatives, as well as in pus, menstruation, and semen. His notes on medicinal





plants and plant products and their virtues, in books 6-8, are especially copious, encompassing absinthe, balsam, elecampane, colocynth, coriander, honey, poppy, myrtle, and knotgrass, among much else. Along the way he makes reference to other works by Galen, as well as to Dioscorides, Hippocrates, and Pliny. His notes are occasionally critical e.g. 'arg[umentu]m fallax'. It is pleasing to be able to track our annotator's progress through his Galenic studies: his notes to book 3 are dated 'die 2a maii anno 1561', and those to book 6 'die 2a junii anno 1561'.

USTC 116799. Only 2 copies traced on OCLC, at the BnF and the University of Padua. Library Hub finds 2 copies, at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and the London Library. Two other editions were printed in Paris in the same year, by Jacques Bogard and Charlotte Guillard, both of which are also rare.

#### THE REPORT THAT TRIGGERED THE REGENCY

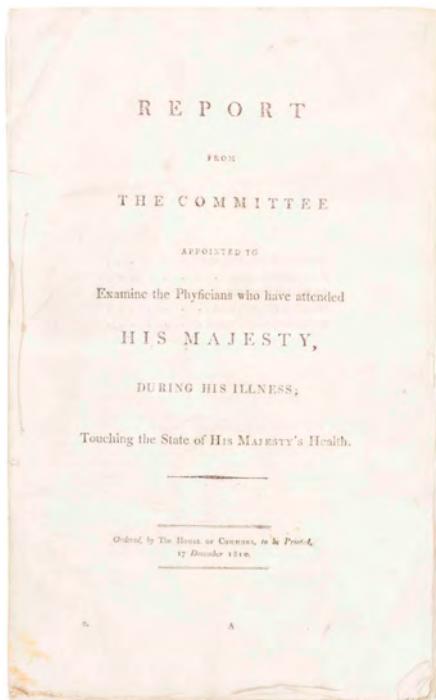
**18| [INSANITY.] Report from the Committee appointed to examine the Physicians who have attended His Majesty, during his Illness; touching the State of His Majesty's Health. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed, 17 December 1810.**

Folio, pp. 39, [1], with a docket-title on the final verso; first and last leaves a little creased and dusty, else a very good copy, stitched as issued.

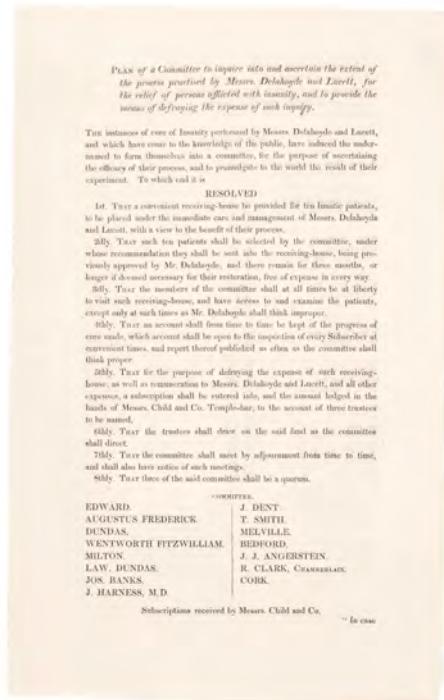
£200

**First edition, very scarce, of the parliamentary report into George III's final bout of insanity.** Unlike the most serious of his earlier attacks, in 1788, which had triggered the Regency Crisis, the King would never fully recover. The five physicians examined here, who had all attended the King in his illness, were Henry Revell Reynolds, Matthew Baillie, William Heberden (the younger), Sir Henry Halford, and Robert Darling Willis. Reynolds had been attending the King since 1788; Sir Henry Halford was a physician extraordinary to the King, and would later be his physician in ordinary. All concluded the King was presently incapable of ruling but were confident of his eventual recovery.

George's deterioration in late 1810 had been triggered by the early death of his daughter Amelia. Immediate steps were taken in line with those that had begun in 1788 before the King's recovery, and the Prince of Wales was made Prince Regent on 5 February 1811.



[18]



[19]

### A 'CURE' FOR INSANITY

**19| [INSANITY.]** Plan of a Committee to inquire into and ascertain the extent of the process practised by Messrs. Delahoyde and Lucett, for the relief of persons afflicted with insanity, and to provide the means of defraying the expenses of such inquiry. [Colophon: London, Printed by W. Bulmer], [1813].

Folio, pp. [4]; a fine copy, creased where folded.

£500

First edition, very rare. In May 1813, a committee was formed to inquire into the practices of the surgeons James Lucett and Charles Delahoyde, who claimed to have discovered a ‘cure’ for insanity. The investigation was led by Princes Edward and Frederick Augustus, whose interest in the subject would have been personal given the condition of their father George III, with medical oversight provided by Dr John Harness.

The present *Plan* specifies that ten patients would be selected for treatment, that accounts would be kept of their progress, that any member of the committee could visit during treatment, and that the expenses would be covered by subscription.

The final two leaves provide testimony of three previous recipients of Delahoyde and Lucett’s treatment: two military men, William Harrison and John Moon, and Mrs. Lancaster, wife of the noted educationist Joseph Lancaster. Elizabeth Lancaster (née Bonner) was then a long-term patient in the asylum at Sion Vale; she ‘is now permitted to visit her home in Tooting for days together ... and is about to quit Sion Vale altogether’. She never fully recovered though, and died at Baltimore in 1820.

**OCLC and Library Hub show a single copy, at Cambridge.**

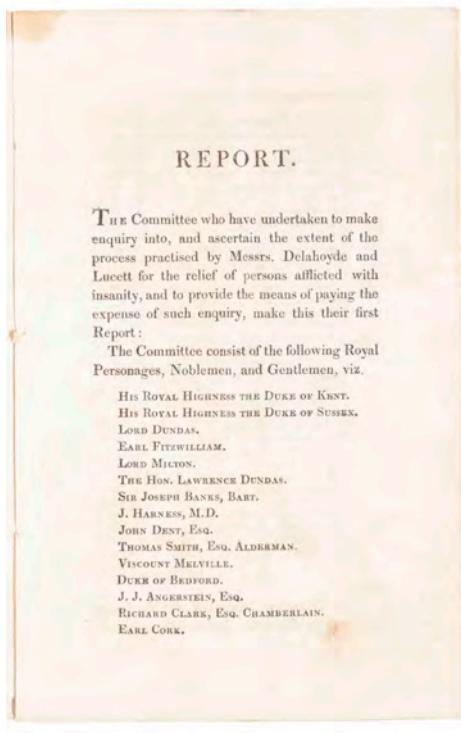
20| [INSANITY.] Report [of the Committee who have undertaken to make enquiry into ... the process practised by Messrs. Delahoyde and Lucett for the relief of persons afflicted with insanity]. *London, Printed by W. Bulmer and Co. ... [1813]*.

8vo, pp. 20; title-page and final leaf conjugate; central crease where folded, else a very good copy, stitched as issued. £600

**First edition, very rare, of a privately-printed report resulting from the inquiry into James Lucett and Charles Delahoyde (see above).** The inquiry was led by Princes Edward and Frederick Augustus, with medical oversight provided by Dr John Harness. Other members of the commission included Sir Joseph Banks, Earl Fitzwilliam, and John Julius Angerstein, and subscriptions taken to fund the inquiry thus far totalled a substantial £796 2s.

Patients were selected from several government asylums and sent for treatment by Delahoyde and Lucett at their facility in Sion Vale. Of the four test cases, all showed some improvement, and in two it was marked - though not revealed here, their ‘cure’ seems to have been a combination of rest, useful activity, and a treatment involving bathing in hot and cold water. On the final page is an attestation by the Princes and Harness that ‘the said process may be safely used, and without possibility of injury to the patients’.

By the conclusion of this phase of the experiment in September 1813, Delahoyde and Lucett had transferred the patients to another location in Ealing. Further investigation discredited their methods, however, and the pair seem to have split, probably over financial matters (Lucett found himself imprisoned as a result of Delahoyde’s debts). Lucett went on to establish asylums at Chertsey 1815-21 and Ewell 1821-3.



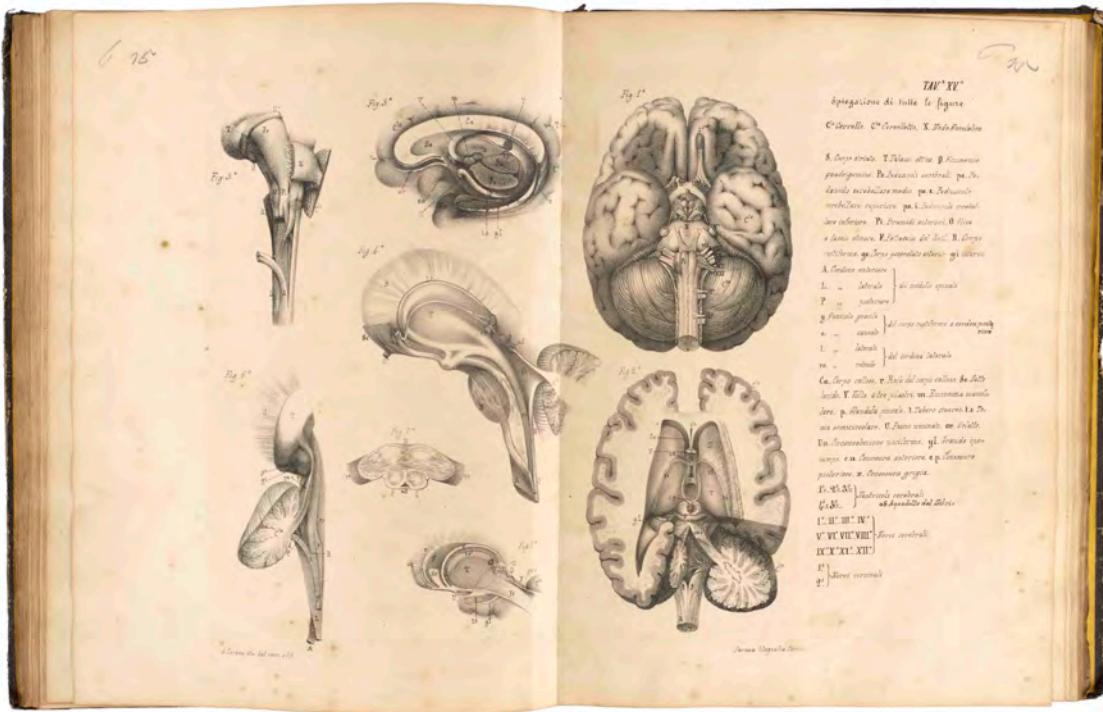
There are two issues of this report, the first ending on p.19 and excluding the attestation dated 28 September (Royal College of Physicians only). Of the present issue, we can trace three copies only: Cambridge, Senate House, and John Soane's Museum. There was also a subsequent published edition, printed by C. Chapple, with a title-page proper, (NLM only).

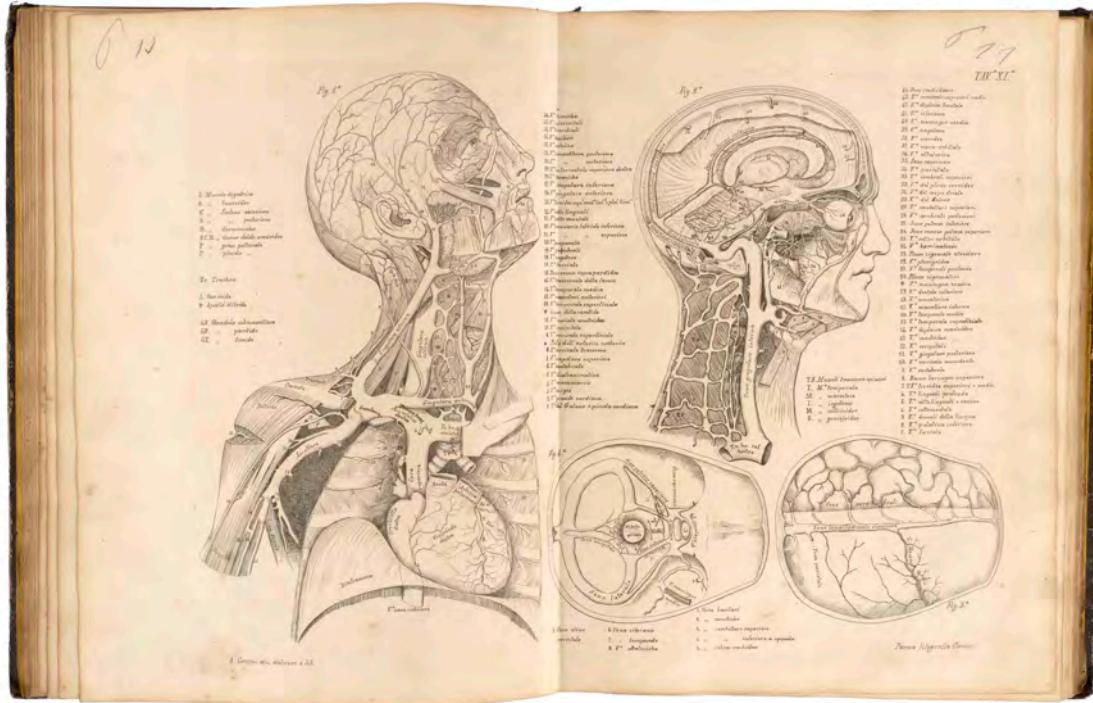
#### A RARE ANATOMICAL ATLAS

- 21| INZANI, Giovanni. *Atlante di anatomia descrittiva*. Parma, Tipografia editrice di P. Grazioli, 1865.

Oblong folio bound in folio, ff. [1, title], 30 lithographic plates 'drawn from life' by A. Corsini, numbered I-XXVIII (in black and white), and A and B (with hand-coloured details), pp. 11 (explanation of the plates), [1, blank], [1, index], [1, blank]; title and plates all double page and mounted on stubs, the explanatory text and index folding; one plate with marginal tear, with no loss, some signs of use, nevertheless a very good copy, bound in contemporary half roan over boards, sides rubbed, edges worn, front hinge cracked but holding; armorial bookplate of a member of the Malan de Merindol family to front pastedown. £1750

**First edition, rare, of an uncommon and strikingly designed anatomical atlas by the Italian surgeon and neurologist Giovanni Inzani (1827–1902).**





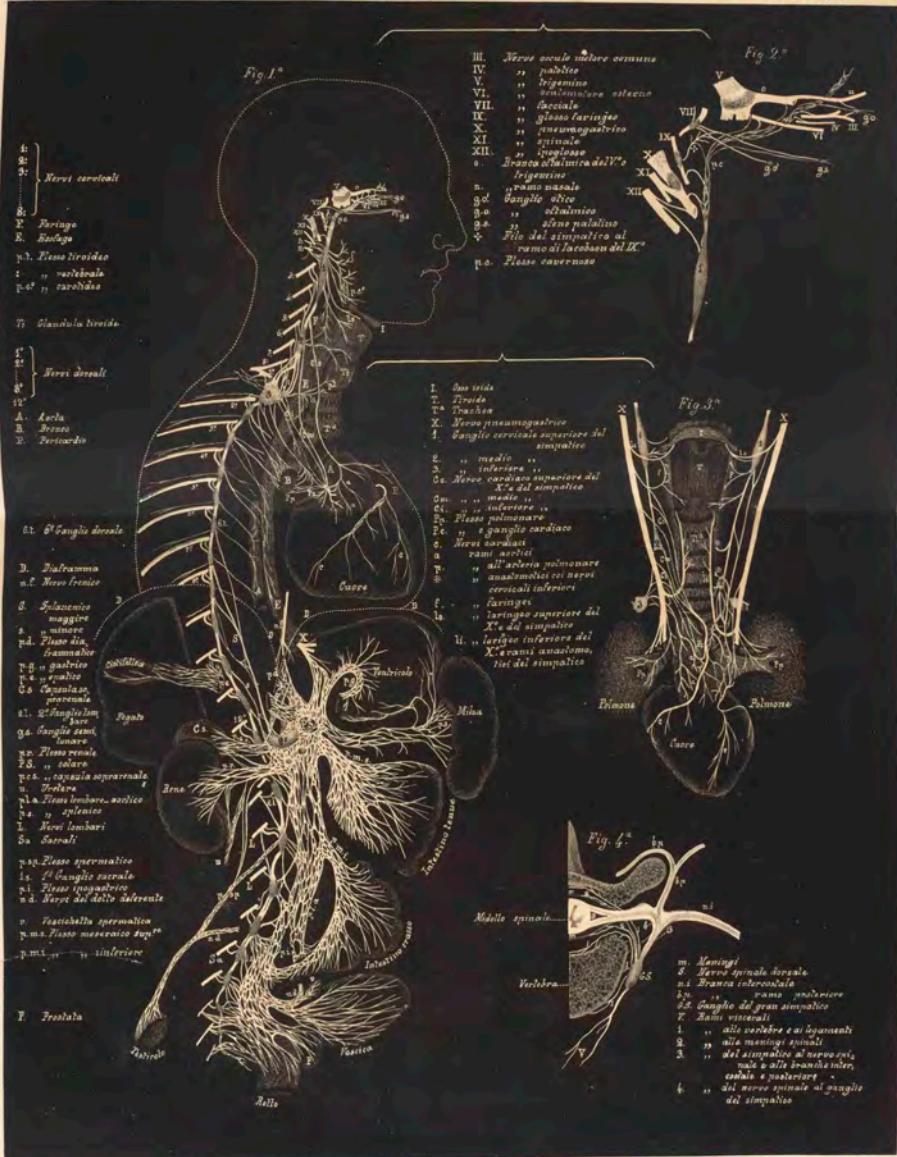
After graduating at the University of Parma, Inzani joined the volunteers fighting against the Austrian Empire in the First Italian War of Independence. At the end of the war, following the closure of the university of Parma and a ban from returning to his home town, Inzani moved first to Florence, where he studied under M. Bufalini and C. Burci, and then to Paris, where he had the chance to attend the school of C. Robin, one of the most pre-eminent histologists of the time, and attend lectures by other great physicians, such as A.-A. Velpeau, P.-J.-M. Flourens, F.A. Longet, C. Bernard, J. Cruveilhier, and A.-L. Foville. Finally allowed to return to Parma in 1850, in 1854 Inzani was first nominated professor of Anatomy and Physiology and later Dean of Medicine at the local university and, in 1875, director of the city hospital.

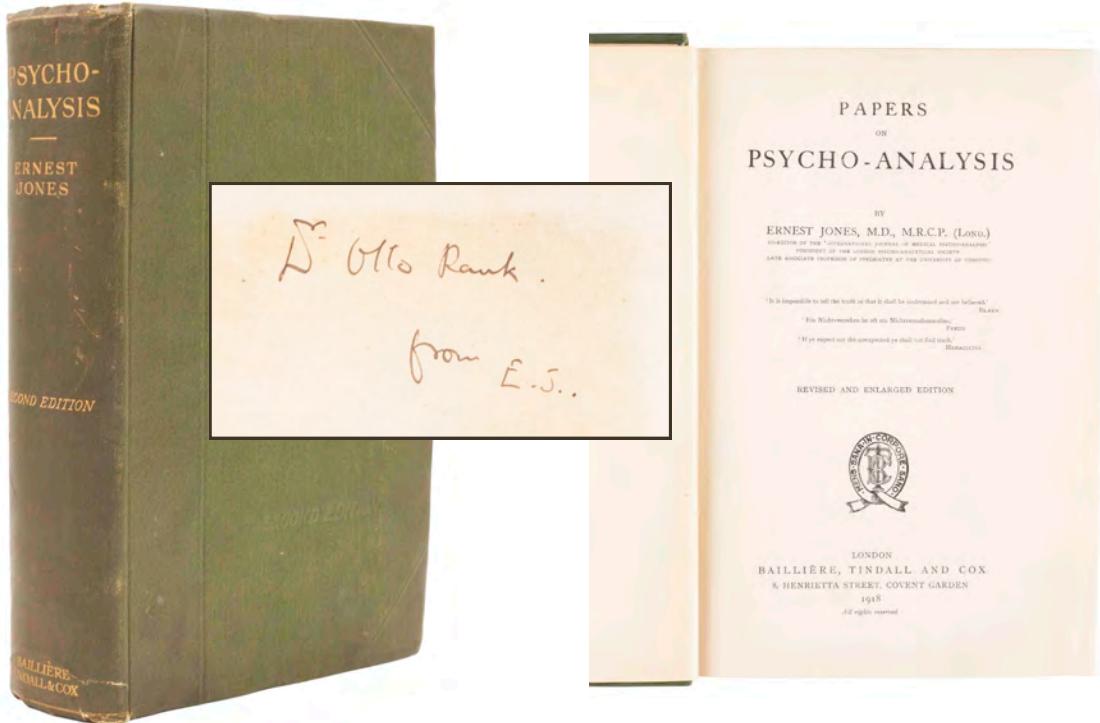
'A talented surgeon, Inzani was also an accurate researcher. From his notes reported in the autopsy records it appears that he was the first to describe a case of congenital megacolon, which he had photographed, of which he guessed the exact pathogenetic mechanism. He published interesting anatomical studies on the nerves which, as a true innovator, were accompanied by drawings reproducing the findings observed [...] For teaching purposes, he published in Parma in 1865 a valuable *Compendio di anatomia descrittiva*, accompanied by the *Atlante di anatomia descrittiva* containing 30 plates in folio for a total of 388 black and white illustrations largely reproducing anatomical preparations produced by the author himself' (Stefano Arieti, *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*, vol. 62 (2004), our transl.). Inzani was also the first to identify the uncinate fasciculus and to describe, with Lemoigne, what would later be called by Gudden the *tractus peduncularis transversus*.

**OCLC records no copies outside of Italy.**

## **NERVO GRAN SIMPATICO**

TAKXXX





PRESSENTED BY THE AUTHOR TO OTTO RANK

22| JONES, (Alfred) Ernest. Papers on psycho-analysis ... Revised and enlarged edition. London, Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 1918.

8vo, pp. x, 715, [1 blank]; a very good copy in original green cloth, lettered in gilt to spine and in blind to upper cover; some wear to spine ends and corners, hinges split; author's presentation inscription in ink to front free endpaper 'Dr Otto Rank from E.J.'.

£850

Enlarged second edition (first 1913) of Ernest Jones's collected papers on psychoanalysis, **an extraordinary association copy presented by the author to the Austrian psychologist Otto Rank (1884-1939).**

The Welsh-born Jones (1879-1958) was a seminal figure in the advancement of psychoanalysis in Britain, and a close associate and influential biographer of Sigmund Freud. Having received his medical degree in 1903 and worked in several London hospitals, his interests shifted towards psychoanalysis. In 1908 he organised the First Psychoanalytic Congress in Salzburg with Carl Jung, and three years later played an active role in the foundation of the American Psychoanalytic Association. He founded and edited the *International Journal for Psycho-Analysis* and was instrumental in securing recognition for the subject from the British Medical Association in 1929. His *Sigmund Freud: Life and Work* (1953-57) is considered one of the most significant biographies of the twentieth century.

This edition collects 40 papers by Jones ('general', 'on dreams', 'on treatment', 'clinical', and 'on education and child-study'), beginning with his important 1908 essay on 'Rationalisation in everyday life'.

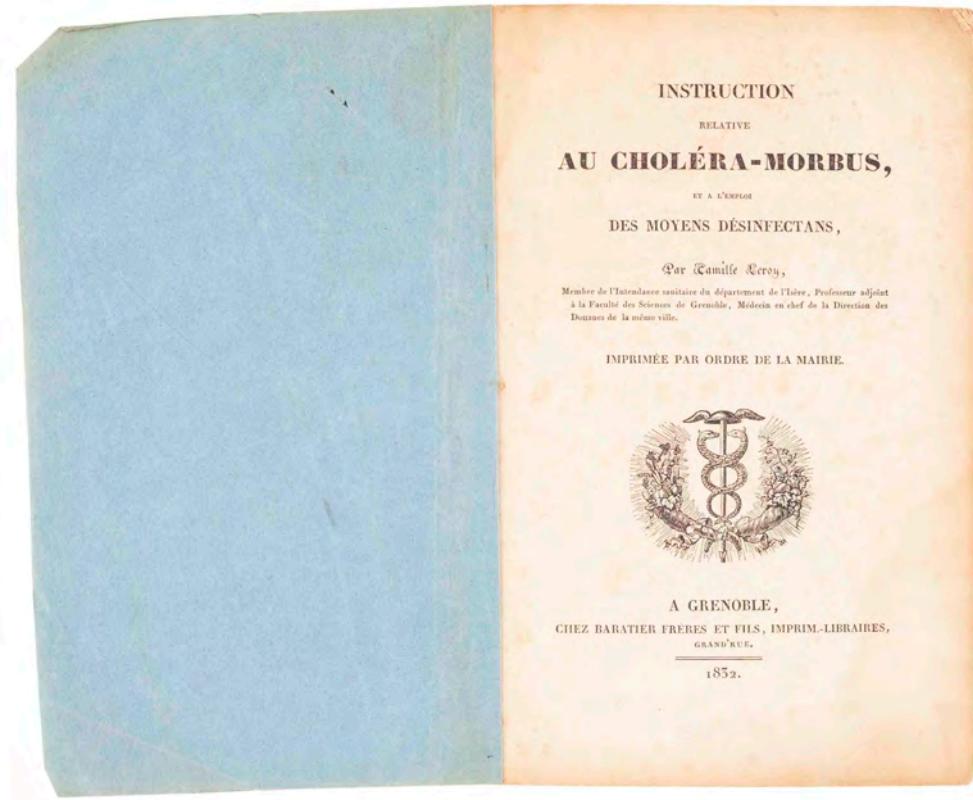
Jones presented this copy to Otto Rank, whose application of psychoanalytic theory to the interpretation of art and myth have remained influential. Jones and Rank were both original members of the secret committee established in 1912 to police the psychoanalytic movement and coordinate strategies for dealing with its opponents.

#### HYGIENE AND DISINFECTION AGAINST CHOLERA

23| **LEROY, Camille.** Instruction relative au choléra-morbus, et à l'emploi des moyens désinfectans ... imprimée par ordre de la mairie. A Grenoble, chez Baratier Frères et Fils, 1832.

8vo, pp. 26; dustsoiling to title-page, dampstaining, mainly but not entirely marginal, affecting rest of volume; in contemporary blue interim wrappers, old handwritten shelf label on upper cover. £165

Only edition of this very rare pamphlet published at the request of the city authorities in Grenoble to advise the public on the best ways to protect themselves against cholera at the height of the pandemic of 1831-2.



Leroy first offers a number of precautions to take, notably with regards to cleanliness, both of body and of clothing, and general regimen, before a second chapter examines various methods of disinfection, including the use of acid vapours, fumigation, and lime chloride; fumigation, he suggests, can destroy the miasmas that attach themselves to clothes. In a third chapter, Leroy gives advice on the treatment to be given to those infected with cholera, including initial diagnosis, the use of steam baths, and the offer of a camphor- and mustard-laden *eau de vie*, presumably to make death seem more appealing.

OCLC records only the BnF.

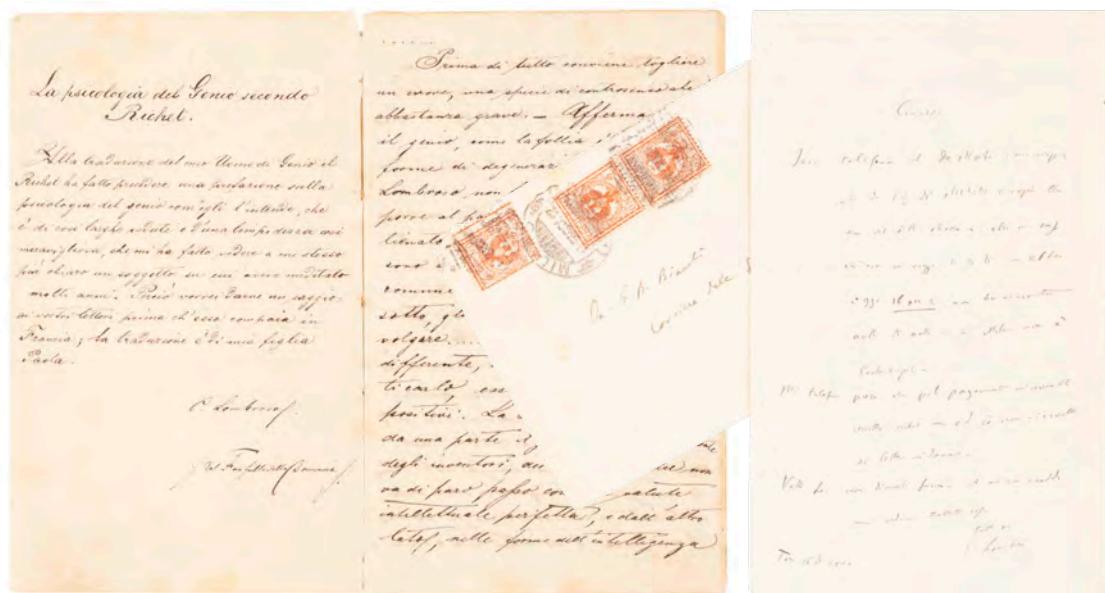
THE PSYCHOLOGY OF GENIUS:  
LOMBROSO'S DAUGHTER TRANSLATES AN ESSAY OF  
'MARVELLOUS CLARITY'

- 24| **LOMBROSO, Paola** (and Cesare LOMBROSO, *prefatory note*). Fair manuscript text 'La psicologia del genio secondo Richet'. [N. p., n.d., circa 1889].

[offered with:]

- LOMBROSO, Cesare.** ALS to Augusto Guido Bianchi of *Corriere della Sera*. Turin, December 16th, 1902.

Manuscript on paper, 8vo, pp. [16], 8 blank; written as a fair copy ready for publication, in brown ink, approximately 25 lines to a page; unbound notebook, preserving the original stitching; very faint foxing, overall in excellent state of preservation; the letter: autograph note on a single page, 16 lines, brown ink, on a folded sheet, preserving the addressed and stamped envelope. £550



**Manuscript of Paola Lombroso's translation into Italian of an essay on the psychology of genius** which the physiologist Charles Richet had written as a preface to the French edition of Cesare Lombroso's controversial *The Man of genius*, originally published in 1888. Cesare Lombroso adds a note of his own at the head of the text, addressing the editors of the periodical *Fanfulla della Domenica*: '[Richet's essay] is of such marvellous clarity that it helped me look more clearly into a subject which I had studied for many years. Therefore I would like to give your readers an advance version, before it is published in France; the translation was made by my daughter Paola'. Despite not attending University, from an early age Paola engaged deeply and successfully in psychological and pedagogical subject, growing a lifelong commitment to the education of children, especially in rural communities.

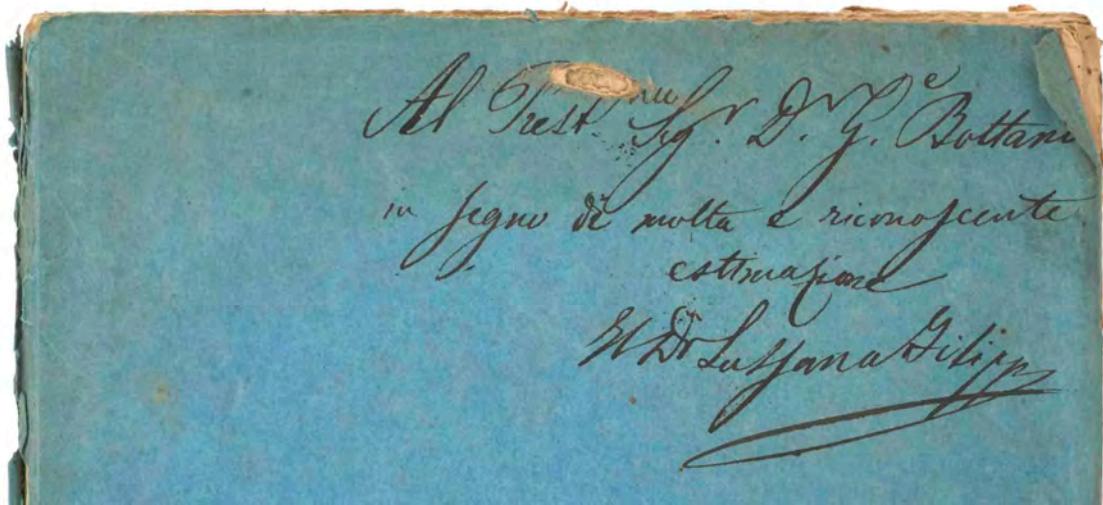
The manuscript is offered with a later autograph letter by Cesare Lombroso to Augusto Guido Bianchi, editor of *Corriere della Sera*, one of the foremost newspapers in Italy with headquarters in Milan. The note, written in a hurried and abbreviated tiny cursive, briefly mentions matters of payment.

We have been unable to ascertain whether *Fanfulla* ever published Paola's work. **It appears, at any rate, to be unrecorded, even in those institutions that collect much of Paola Lombroso's output.**

#### ON ATROPINE AND BELLADONNA

25| **LUSSANA, Filippo.** Dell'azione e delle virtù terapeutiche dell'atropina e della belladonna. Memoria seconda. *Milan, Società per la pubblicazione degli Annali Universali delle Scienze e dell'Industria, 1857.*

8vo, pp. 174, [2, errata]; sporadic light spotting, small hole to upper margin of front wrapper and blank upper margin of first two leaves, otherwise an excellent copy, bound in contemporary plain blue wrappers, head of spine frayed; presentation copy, inscribed on front cover by the author to fellow physician and ophthalmologist Giuseppe Bottani 'Al Prest.mo Sig.r D.r G.e Bottani, in segno di molta e riconoscente estimazione, D.r Lussana Filippo'. £650



**Extremely rare first edition in book form, offprint from the *Annali di Medicina* of the same year, of an extensive study on the action and therapeutic virtues of atropine and belladonna, by the Italian physiologist Filippo Lussana (1820–1897).**

Soon after graduating in 1844, Lussana started practicing medicine in his native small town and surrounding villages, but soon rose to prominence thanks to his seminal research on the physiology of the brain and nervous system, on blood, nutrition, pain, and poisons, which earned him great notoriety in the scientific world of the time. In 1860 Lussana was appointed professor of physiology at the University of Parma and, in 1867, professor of anatomy and physiology at the University of Padua.

In this essay Lussana investigates the effects of atropine on blood circulation and on the iris, and the uses of belladonna in the treatment of, among others, epilepsy, tetanus, whooping cough, eye infections, strangulated hernias, and neuralgia. His extensive research, the results of which were only partly published in an article issued in 1852, was supported by direct experience and experiments on humans and animals, and by international medical literature.

**No copies recorded on OCLC and ICCU.**

#### UNRECORDED PIECE OF EPHEMERA ON MALE MIDWIFERY

**26| MACKENZIE, Colin.** ‘These are to certify that Mr Richard Drinkwater Surgeon has diligently attended my lectures on the theory & practice of midwifery, & has also deliver’d & been present at a number of real labours ...’. [London], 25 October 1757.

Engraved certificate on thick paper (38.5 x 26 cm; engraving measuring 29 x 19.5 cm), large portrait of Hippocrates at head, 8 lines of engraved text beneath, with manuscript insertions by Mackenzie in dark brown ink, the whole within a decorative frame, signed ‘F. Perry sculpt’; short closed tear to edge, some creasing and marking, traces of adhesive at head of blank verso; overall good. £1250\*

**An apparently unrecorded certificate issued by the eminent Scottish man-midwife and physician Colin Mackenzie (1697/8–1775), stating that the surgeon Richard Drinkwater had attended ‘6 courses’ of his lectures on midwifery, and had ‘deliver’d & been present at a number of real labours’.**

Having studied medicine under Herman Boerhaave at the University of Leiden and Alexander Monro primus at Edinburgh, Mackenzie moved to London, becoming the senior pupil of the famous obstetrician William Smellie. In 1754 Mackenzie dissected the body of a woman who had died undelivered in the last stages of pregnancy, in the company of John and William Hunter, identifying ‘for the first time the precise relationship between the maternal and foetal blood supplies’ (ODNB). It was in the same year that Mackenzie began teaching midwifery at his premises in St Saviour’s Churchyard, Southwark, near to St Thomas’s and Guy’s hospitals, and he continued to offer courses there until his death in 1775. A few sets of his lecture notes survive and show ‘that he developed a comprehensive syllabus, with extensive use of the “phantom” or



These are to Certify, That W<sup>r</sup> Richard Duncwater Sprague  
has diligently attended my Lectures on the Theory  
& Practice of Midwifery, & has also delivered & been  
present at a number of real Labours, by which he  
has had the opportunity of being fully Instructed  
in all the different Branches & Operations of that  
Art. Witness my Hand this 25<sup>th</sup> day of October 1757.

John Mackenzie Surgeon &  
Counselor  
Teacher of Midwifery in London.

J. Perry Sculp't.

“machine” to demonstrate the use of forceps and praeternatural deliveries’ (*ibid.*). In 1759 Mackenzie was awarded the degree of MD by the University of St Andrews.

The Richard Drinkwater referred to here was a surgeon and apothecary at Chichester. Mackenzie’s other pupils included the American William Shippen Jr, who studied with him in 1759 and who later founded the first maternity hospital in America. This certificate was engraved by Francis Perry (d. 1765), best known for his engravings of coins and medals.

**We have been unable to trace any other examples.** ESTC records a similar letterpress certificate issued by William Smellie in December 1750 (N71139, at the NLM).

#### ANNOTATED BY A PRACTISING PHARMACIST

27| **MARTINENQ, Jean Baptiste Thomas.** Codex medicamentarius, seu pharmacopoea Parisiensis, ex mandato facultatis medicinae Parisiensis in lucem edita, M. Joanne-Baptista-Thoma Martinenq, decano. Editio auctior et emendatior. *Paris, apud Guillelmum Cavelier, 1748.*

4to, pp. [16], cxxxii, 268, xxxiv, [6]; engraved initials, head- and tail-pieces; marginal damp stain to first few leaves; very good in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments with lettering-piece, red edges, marbled endpapers; upper joint split but firm, some wear to corners, a few abrasions and marks to boards; extensive near contemporary marginal ink annotations in French to pp. 19-186. £2500

Revised and enlarged edition (first 1638) of the Parisian pharmacopoeia, edited by the dean of the faculty of medicine at the University of Paris, Jean Baptiste Thomas Martinenq (d. 1758), **this copy greatly enhanced by extensive critical and analytical marginalia by an experienced near contemporary medical practitioner.**

Following a thorough index of medicinal ingredients, the body of the text provides recipes for, *inter alia*, simples, potions, vinegars, syrups, powders, electuaries, tablets and pills, oils, plasters, distillations and spirits, and salts. Lists of doctors at the faculty of medicine and of Parisian pharmacists are also provided.

**The marginal annotations in this copy add great value to the bare bones of the recipes by providing a rare insight into the eighteenth-century usage of such pharmacopoeia.** The unnamed annotator was clearly an experienced pharmacist: his notes are based on his own, evidently considerable practice and were perhaps intended for teaching purposes. He recommends the inclusion or exclusion of ingredients and discusses their virtues, proposes adjustments to the recommended measures and doses, gives revised methods of composition, and notes the medical uses to which recipes should be put.

The annotator praises some recipes (e.g. ‘la formule est bien’; ‘ce beaume est très bien dosé’; ‘si vous avez bien suivi ce procedé votre syrop gardé à la cave sera bon au bout de 20 ans’) but is critical of several others. He objects to the use of stag horn and human skull in *pulvis antispasmodicus*, dismisses the use of pearls in another powder as expensive and ineffectual, and



describes the recipe for theriac as a ‘hochepot monstrueux’. His outlook is not confined to France: his note on *theriaca coelestis* remarks that ‘elle a produit de grands effets au missisipi’; he refers to German and English practice regarding mercury pills; and he warns against Morton’s pills, stating that ‘les ouvrages de Morton sont une lecture dangereuse’.

The notes contain several mentions of ‘Mr Rouelle’, presumably the chemist and apothecary Guillaume-François Rouelle (1703–1770), whose pupils included Diderot, Lavoisier, and Parmentier.

Wellcome IV p. 368.

#### THE MEDICAL AND RELIGIOUS DUTIES OF A MIDWIFE

28| [MIDWIVES.] *Ordnung eines erbarn Raths der Statt Regenspurg, die Hebammen betreffende. Welche in gemein allen anderer Orten Hebammen, schwangern Frauen, und Kindelbetterin auch nit wenig nutz und dienstlich sein mage. Regensburg, Hansen Khol, [c.1555].*

4to, pp. [39], [1 blank]; title in red and black, large woodcut to title, in red and black, signed MO (i.e. Michael Ostendorfer); small hole to gutter of first quire, small marginal stain to B3, small mark to last page; very good; disbound, small tab to fore-edge of title-page; preserved in a cloth box with gilt-lettered spine.

£1500

**Scarce first edition of this pioneering order issued by the city of Regensburg, in south-east Germany, detailing the practical and religious responsibilities of midwives attending women in childbirth, ‘the earliest public document in the vernacular containing legislation governing midwives’ (Garrison-Morton).**

The *Ordnung* is divided into three parts. The first discusses appropriate behaviour towards mothers in labour, delivering babies, caring for both mother and child, working with other midwives, death in childbirth, recourse to a medical doctor, being on call and advertising one’s place of residence, and midwives’ pay. The extraordinary second part details midwives’ duties to offer religious comfort and instruction to their patients (here the *Ordnung* suggests suitable texts), and even, in extreme cases, to administer emergency baptisms. The final part explains how mothers themselves should behave before, during, and after birth.

The attractive woodcut to the title-page shows two midwives, a mother and her newborn child, in the presence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The artist was Michael Ostendorfer (1490/4–1559) who worked in Regensburg, where he may have been trained by Albrecht Altdorfer.

Garrison-Morton (5th ed.) 6142; VD 16 R 546. OCLC shows 3 copies in the US (Johns Hopkins, NLM, and University of Wisconsin). Library Hub finds copies at the BL and University of Edinburgh.

# O Rdnung eines Gr- barn Raths der stadt Regenspurg/ Die Hebammen betreffende.

Welche in gemein allen anderer orten Hebam-  
men schwangern Frauen / vnd Kindel-  
betterin auch nit wenig nutz vnd  
dienstlich sein mage.



Ueber die  
Krankheiten  
der  
Schönen.

Herausgegeben

vom

Mohrenheim,  
der Arzneikunde Doktor, und Leibarzt  
am russisch Kaiserl. Hofe.



Wien, 1799.  
Bey Andreas Schnapp und Comp.

72

nicht Mutter und Kind gewiß wollen zu Grunde gehen lassen. Nebst dem muß man den Magdarm mit Klistieren auszuleeren suchen; vielleicht möchte sowohl zu diesem Ende, als um dem Urin einen leichtern Ausfluß zu verstellen, die Trennung des Schaambeins nicht unbedient seyn.

Die zweyte besteht darin, daß man die Frau auf Hände und Knie mit dem Kopf und der Brust dieser lege, denn so würde man die eingeschlossene Gebährmutter, falls sie nicht freymüllig zurück geben sollte, doch mit Gewalt durchschlossen können.

Das dritte verrichten die Hände, mit deren einer man die Muttertheide herunterziehen; mit der anderen aber, von der man zween Finger in den Magdarm bringt, den Grund der Gebährmutter von dem heiligen Reine weg, und in die Höhe zu bringen versuchen muß. Werdet man aber bis zum Ende des vierten Monats, so wird man entweder die Einrichtung der Gebährmutter sehr schwer, oder gar nicht mehr bewirken können, wenn man nicht zuvor die Größe der Gebähr-

mutter nach Hunter's Anleitung vermindern, oder eine unzeitige Geburt, die fast unmöglich ist, abwarten will.

Von den Blutflächen bey Schwangeru.

Bey Schwangeren geht das Gebält entweder durch die monatliche Reinigung, oder durch die goldene Ater, oder durch einen wahren Blutfluß ab, der die Folge einer unzertigen Geburt ist.

Meistens haben Schwangeren doch noch einmal, obgleich in geringerer Menge ihr Monatliches; Vollblütige aber pflegen es auch bis in die Hälfte ihrer Schwangerschaft zu behalten.

Die monatliche Reinigung für sich zwar kein böses Anzeichen; allein da sie ein Beweis der Vollblätigkeit ist, so würde man der Aufstellung des Gebält, und dessen Ausfluß nach der Gebährmutter sehr gut vor der Zeit durch eine Abdros am Arme vorbeugen. Ist sie aber schon zugegen, so wird Ruhe, und eine fühlende Kost dienlich seyn, wobei

## DISEASES OF THE 'FAIRER SEX'

29 | MOHRENHEIM, Joseph von. Ueber die Krankheiten der Schönen.  
Herausgegeben von Mohrenheim. Vienna, Andreas Schnapp und Comp. 1799.

8vo, pp. 139, [1] blank; woodcut vignette on title-page; light sporadic foxing, but largely fresh; in contemporary boards, gilt-lettered label on spine, and title in ink in a contemporary hand at head of upper board; spine slightly chipped, boards rubbed, but an attractive copy nonetheless. £400

**First edition, very scarce, of this compendium of knowledge on the health and diseases of women, by the Viennese surgeon Joseph von Mohrenheim (1759–1797), euphemistically titled *Ueber die Krankheiten der Schönen* (Diseases of the Fair).** It opens with an examination of periods, before Mohrenheim goes on to discuss anaemia, the uterus, hysteria, female infertility, problems affecting pregnancy, premature births, the diseases of new mothers, puerperal fevers, mastitis, and some of the ailments to which midwives are susceptible. The text is prepared by Mohrenheim from a variety of Latin originals, and was sent to a friend shortly before his death.

Mohrenheim was the author of several works on medical and surgical subjects. He died in St Petersburg, where he had been a physician to the Russian court.

OCLC records copies at the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Leipzig, and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

## ODE TO VARIOLATION

- 30| **PARINI, Giuseppe.** Al signor Giovammaria Bicetti de' Buttinoni che con felice successo eseguisce, e promulga l'innesto del vajuolo canzone [*reprinted from: BICETTI de' Buttinoni, Giovanni Maria Giuseppe. Osservazioni sopra alcuni innesti di vajuolo ... Milan, Giuseppe Galeazzi, 1765.*].

12mo, pp. [9], [3 blank]; title from head of p. [1]; light damp stain to upper margins, light ink stain to inner margins; very good in contemporary sprinkled paper wrappers; some tears to spine and edges; later bibliographical pencil note to rear free endpaper. £350

Extremely rare separate printing of Parini's famous poem in praise of Giovanni Bicetti de' Buttinoni's labours in promoting variolation to combat the smallpox epidemic that hit Lombardy in 1765.

Satirist and poet, Parini (1729–1799) was a member of the Accademia degli Arcadi and is best known for his poem *Il Giorno*. Bicetti (1708–1778) studied medicine at Pavia, practiced in Milan and Treviglio, and was one of the founders of the Accademia dei Trasformati, of which Parini was also a member. In the face of the 1765 smallpox epidemic, Bicetti promoted variolation, undertook his own trials, and garnered support from the medical community, publishing his *Osservazioni sopra alcuni innesti di vajuolo* at Milan in the same year. Parini edited the work, saw it through the press, and contributed this ode. Bicetti's role in fighting smallpox was recognised in 1773 with a grant of 1000 gold coins by the empress Maria Theresa.

In addition to references to Columbus and America, Parini's poem refers to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (1689–1762), who, having been scarred by smallpox herself, did much to promote variolation in England in the early eighteenth century.

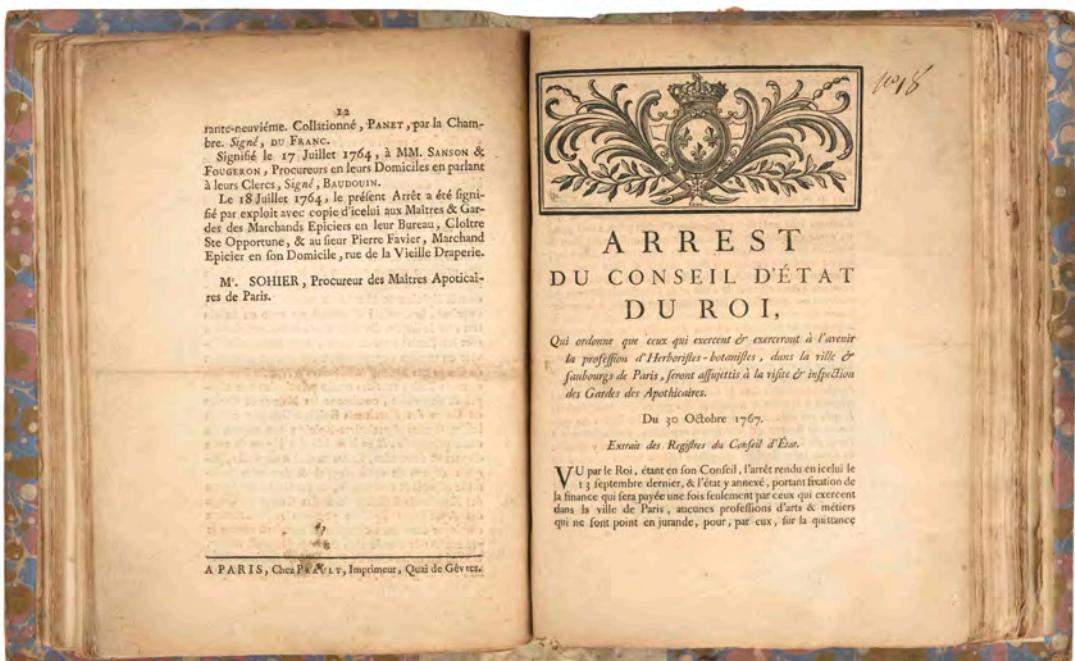
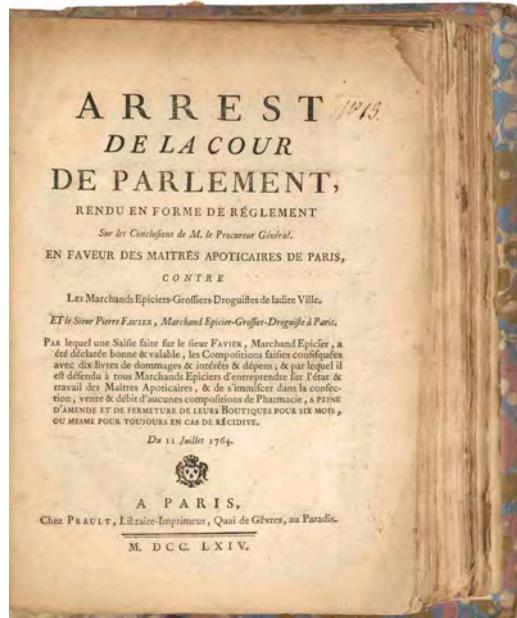
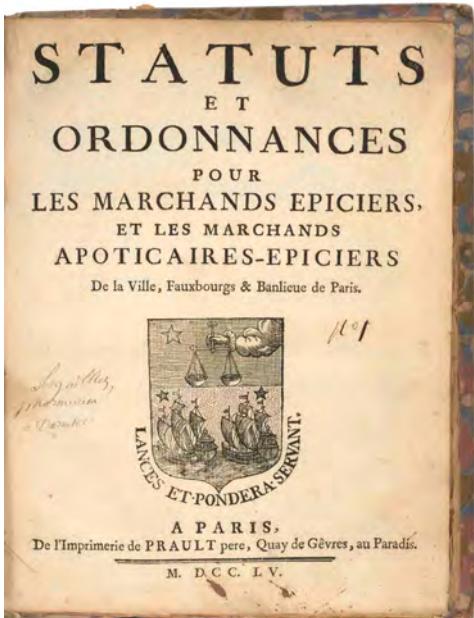
Not in ICCU or OCLC.

## THE APOTHECARIES OF PARIS AND ROUEN

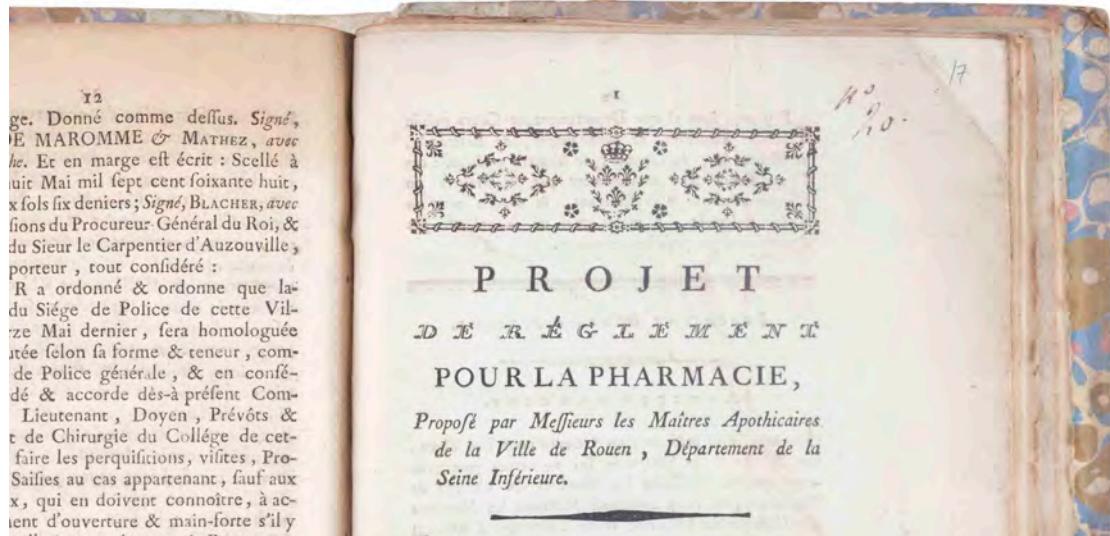
- 31| **[PHARMACY.]** Sammelband of 26 orders and decrees. *Paris and Rouen, 1750–1822.*

26 works in 1 vol., 4to, with later specially printed title-page summarising the contents; overall very good; in nineteenth-century quarter vellum over marbled boards, title inked to spine; slightly rubbed and marked; several items bearing the inscription 'Lesguilliez pharmacien à Darnetal'; bookplate of Gabriel Dervois to front pastedown. £2000

An extraordinary collection of very rare material relating to apothecaries and the sale of drugs in Paris and Rouen, together with a few items relating to surgeons, spanning the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI, the French Revolution, and the Napoleonic era. We have been unable to trace several of the items, and most can only be found in a few copies in European institutional libraries.



The volume opens with various orders and rulings relating to apothecaries and the policing thereof in the capital, including a 1774 *Mémoire* on the dangers of selling poisons. Then follow rulings directed at pharmacists in the city of Rouen, in Normandy, including a 1755 decree forbidding peddlers from selling drugs in the region under pain of a fine of 1000 livres, and a 1759



order banning anyone from working as an apothecary without the proper certificates. The volume ends with a series of imperial decrees issued by Napoleon, covering uniforms to be worn by teachers in schools of pharmacy, and the sale of medicinal plants and secret remedies.

*Provenance:* Alexandre Lesguilliez (1785–1877) was a pharmacist and historian at Darnetal in Normandy. Gabriel Dervois (d. 1946) was a printer at Rouen.

A full list of contents is available on request.

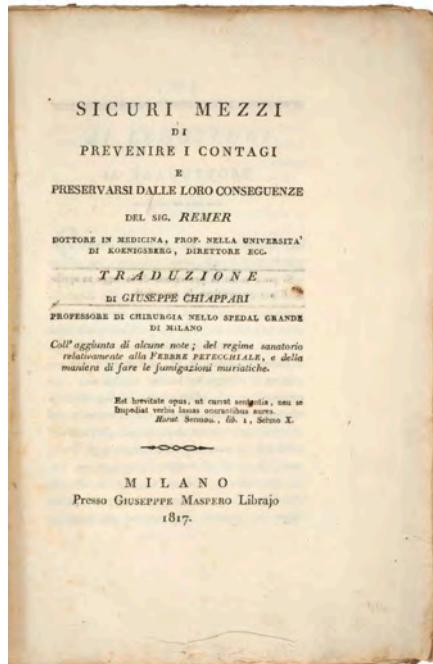
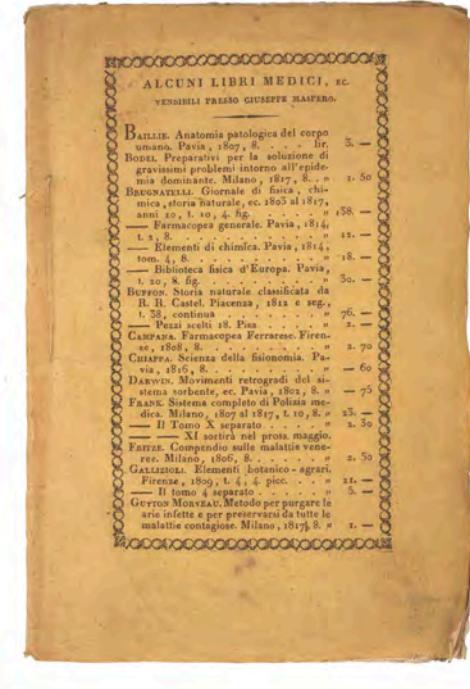
#### HOW TO PREVENT CONTAGION

32| **REMER, Wilhelm Hermann Georg.** Sicuri mezzi di prevenire i contagi e preservarsi dale loro conseguenze. Traduzione di Giuseppe Chiappari, coll' aggiunta di alcune note; del regime sanitaria relativamente alla febbre petecchiale, e della maniera di fare le fumigazioni muriatiche. Milan, Giuseppe Maspero, 1817.

8vo, pp. [iv], 68; a very good copy, clean and fresh throughout; uncut and partly unopened in the original yellow wrappers, printed with a bookseller's catalogue of medical books available for sale. £300

**Rare translation of this guide to preventing contagion,** by the Königsberg physician and bacteriologist Wilhelm Hermann Georg Remer (1775–1850), translated with additions specific to Lombardy by the Milanese surgeon Giuseppe Chiappari.

**Remer's instructions, although referring to epidemics including that of yellow fever in Philadelphia, are general, seeking to ensure good practice which can be universally applicable in times of epidemic.** He emphasises the importance of clean air, demonstrating the



various ways in which the atmosphere can become hazardous, and how it can be monitored. He warns against particular locations where airborne transmission of disease is more likely (including in industrial contexts: the manufacture of fabrics, for instance, where water used for the maceration of hemp and flax can release noxious gases). Other places to avoid are anatomical theatres, latrines, and slaughterhouses.

A lengthy appendix by Chiappari applies Remer's advice to the current situation in Lombardy, where an outbreak of typhus fever was in progress. Chiappari advises on fumigation, and emphasises the importance of strictly observing the laws put in place to limit contagion, particularly in dealing with the sick and dead.

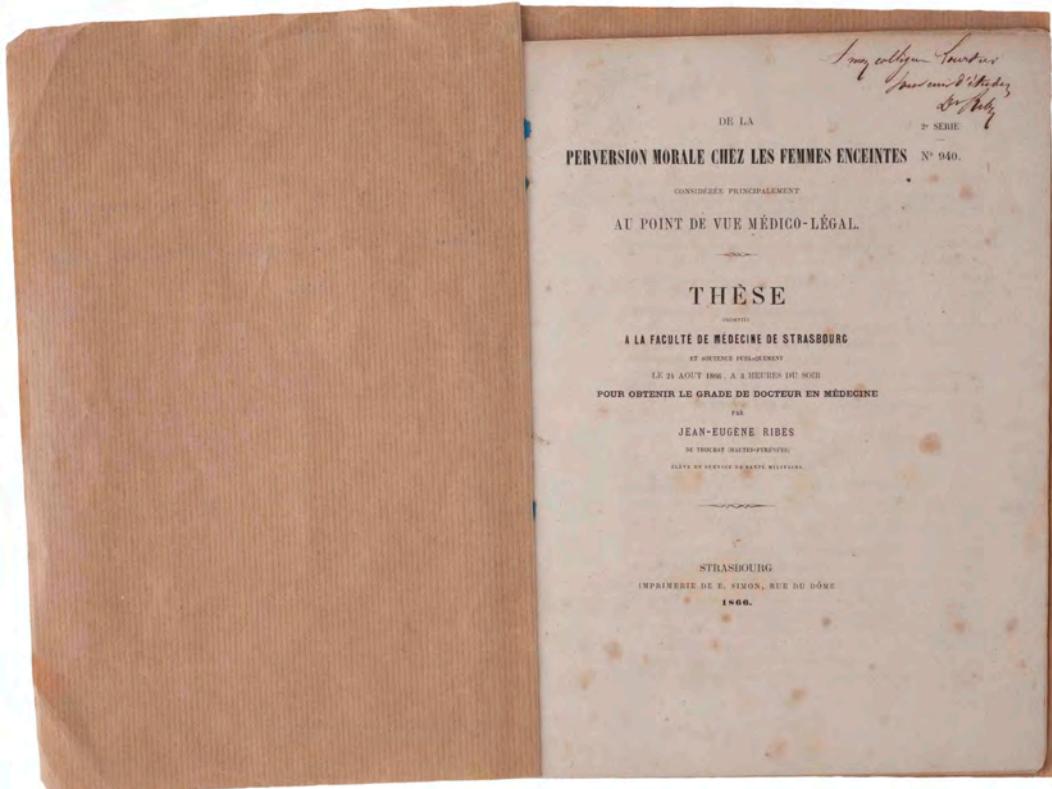
**OCLC records just one copy, at the New York Academy of Medicine.**

#### PREGNANCY-INDUCED PERVERSIONS

33| **RIBES, Jean-Eugène.** De la perversion morale chez les femmes enceintes considérée principalement au point de vue médico-légal. Thèse présentée à la faculté de médecine de Strasbourg et soutenue publiquement le 24 aout 1866, à 3 heures du soir pour obtenir le grade de docteur en médecine ... Strasburg, E. Simon, 1866.

4to, pp. [4], 31, [1 blank]; a little light foxing; very good; stapled in recent brown paper wrappers, title inked to upper cover; presentation inscription at head of title 'A mon collègue Lourtier souvenir d'études Dr Ribes'; ink correction to p. 24.

£350



Rare first edition of this medico-legal dissertation on pregnant women, a presentation copy from the author. After considering cases of 'irresistible impulses' experienced during pregnancy which had provoked unusual appetites or driven women to steal or commit acts of violence, Ribes arrives at two interesting conclusions: firstly that pregnancy can cause intellectual disorders which can lead to a loss of free will; and secondly that pregnant women should not be considered responsible for acts committed when in such a state. The thesis ends with consideration of the role of the *médecin légiste*.

OCLC finds only one copy in the US (Center for Research Libraries). Not on Library Hub.

#### TRAINING VACCINATORS

34| **SACCO, Luigi.** Piano per rendere generale l'uso ed i vantaggi della vaccina presentato al comitato governativo ...; Istruzione sui vantaggi, e sul metodo d'innestare il vajuolo vaccino pubblicata per ordine del comitato governativo della Repubblica Cisalpina ... *Milan, Pirola, [1801?]*.

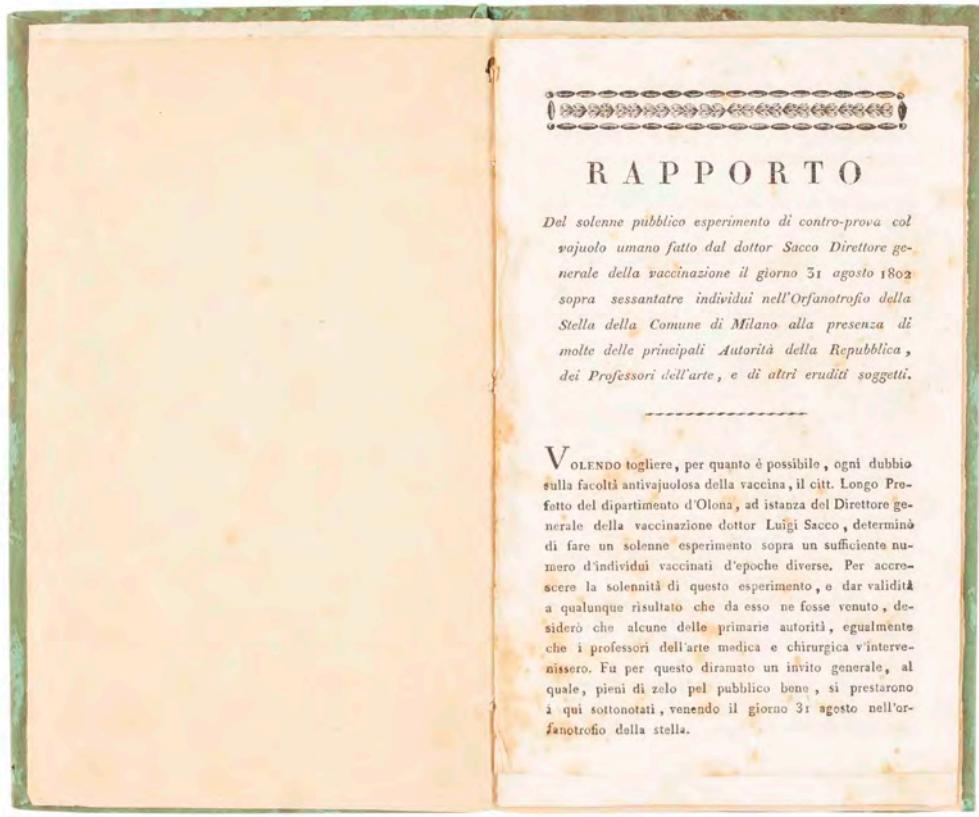
2 parts in 1, 4to, pp. XII; caption titles, decorative head-piece; creases from folding; very good; unbound as issued; 'Innesto Vaccino' written in ink at head of p. I. £550

First edition thus, seemingly unrecorded, of two important texts on vaccination by the pioneering Milanese physician Luigi Sacco (1769–1836), who served as Director of Vaccination for Napoleon's Cisalpine Republic from 1801. Sacco identified cows with lesions similar to those described by Jenner and vaccinated human subjects with cowpox crusts taken directly from cows raised near Varese in Lombardy. By 1813 he claimed to have performed more than half a million vaccinations.



In his *Piano* Sacco presents a 13-point plan for increasing vaccinations in the Cisalpine Republic, with a particular focus on Milan, discussing, for example, the vaccination of children, the training of doctors and surgeons, and effective record keeping, to defeat what he describes as 'la più funesta, la più terribile, e la più distruggitrice malattia'. The *Istruzione* that follows is aimed at educating inoculators: after a brief history of vaccination, with reference to Jenner, Sacco discusses cowpox, and explains both the effects of vaccination on patients and the effective administration of the vaccine.

The two parts were originally published separately, and copies of each part can be found at the New York Academy of Medicine, Yale, the NLM, and the Wellcome. **We have been unable to trace a copy of this joint edition.**



#### VALIDATING VACCINATION

35 | [SACCO, Luigi.] Rapporto del solenne pubblico esperimento di contra-prova col vajuolo umano fatto dal dottor Sacco ... il giorno 31 agosto sopra sessantatre individui nell'orfanotrofio della commune di Milano ... [Milan, 1802].

8vo, pp. 16; title from head of p. 1; some foxing, first two and final two leaves cut short at foot (not touching text); good in later patterned green paper boards, paper label (lettered 'Rapporto' in ink) to spine, small loss and abrasions at head of upper cover where label removed. £2200

**Rare first edition of this report of an extraordinary public experiment to demonstrate the efficacy of cowpox vaccination in conferring immunity to smallpox, undertaken by Sacco at an orphanage in Milan in 1802, in the presence of numerous public officials, professors, doctors, and surgeons.**

After listing those in attendance and printing Sacco's introductory speech, the *Rapporto* gives the names of 63 individuals, most of whom had previously been vaccinated, who were publicly inoculated with smallpox on 31 August 1802, and whose condition was subsequently checked on 14 September.

The test subjects were of both sexes and mostly consisted of orphaned children and teenagers. The text gives their names, ages, details of when and how they were vaccinated (between 1800 and 1802, ‘arm to arm’ or ‘cow to arm’), and any visible marks left by their vaccination. The inspection of the same subjects on 14 September showed those previously vaccinated to be in good health, thereby proving the efficacy of vaccination in the fight against smallpox.

OCLC shows only two copies, at the Wellcome Library and Bibliothèque de Genève.

## THE GREAT PLAGUE OF SEVILLE

36| **SALADO GARCES Y RIBERA, Francisco.** Varias materias de diversas facultades, y sciencias politica contra peste, governo en lo espiritual, temporal, y medico, essencia, y curacion del contagio del ano passado de 1649. Cuyos docume[n]tos serviran de reglas para todos los siglos futuros, para contagios, y pestes: assi para su curacion, como para el gobierno politico para todas las republicas, comunidades, familias, y particulares personas. Con sus margenes copiosas de authoridades de letras divinas, y humanas ... *Utrera, Juan Malpartida, 1655.*

Small 4to, ff. [7], 249, [1], without the frontispiece (with woodcut arms) present in the Wellcome copy; text mostly in two columns per page, woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces; leaf [para]4 (dedication) loose with small loss at inner margin and fore-edge slightly frayed, small loss to blank corner of f. 119, some worming to blank upper margins of quires Eee-Ooo, a few quires slightly browned; overall very good in contemporary limp vellum, title inked to spine, remains of ties; small cuts to spine, a few marks; ownership inscription to title verso dated 1723, marginal notes to ff. 122v and 123r. £2500

**Very rare first edition of this highly interesting work on plague, viewed from medical, religious and political standpoints,** by a lawyer from Utrera in southern Spain, written in the wake of the devastating epidemic that struck the city and province of Seville in 1649 as part of the Great Plague of Seville (1647-52) that claimed an estimated 600-700,000 lives.

After defining plague and contagion, and considering divine and human remedies against them, Salado gives a brief life of St Roch, who gained renown for healing plague victims, and of St Sebastian. He then examines the 1581 outbreak in Utrera, discusses plague in relation to sin, and details historic plagues from Biblical times onwards.

Turning to the events of 1649, Salado gives an account of the plague in Seville and Utrera, discussing effective governance during times of pestilence, in particular relating to hospitals, and care of the sick by priests, doctors and surgeons. Following a brief digressive account of the history of medicine, he ends with a thorough analysis of the nature of the 1649 plague, of how it spread, its causes, signs of its coming, and possible treatments, during which he discusses air, sex, baths, food and drink, sleep, exercise and rest, bloodletting and purging, bubos and pustules, nausea, and fainting.



Política contra Peste.

muerte de su enemigo Marco Bruto, y el Rey Antigono con el cuerpo del Rey Piso su enemigo; cuya cabeza como truxesse Alciono a Antigono su padre, pensando darle placer, le reprehendió, diciendo, que se doliese de los humanos accidentes, y le hizo grandes obsequios, y los ceñizas en un cintaro de oro le dió a Eleo su hijo, que era su captivo, con la libertad para que las llevase a su Patria Epiro, y lo mismo hizo Annibal con el cuero de Publio Emilio su enemigo, y otros muchos.



LIBRO

Política contra Peste.

75.



LIBRO III.  
CAPITULO V.

RAROS SVCESSOS, Y PRODIGIOS,  
que á sucedido en diversas partes del Mun-  
do de pocos años a esta parte, y como ellos  
portentos fueron señales de la desdicha de cō-  
tagio presente, donde se cuenta su principio en  
esta Andalucia, Sevilla, y la Comarca este año  
de 1649.

DISCURSO I. 86



Rodrígos A. rato, si cellos nū-  
cavillos, ni aun  
imaginados por  
lo extraordinario,  
novedades de a-  
legria, o tristeza  
extrañas por he-  
cho no pensados, tragedias lamenta-  
bles, y doloras, acompañadas de honor,

como

Prodigios o avvisi  
en diversos tiempos de  
los quales díce algunos: En Mesopotamia  
se abrió la tierra por  
veinte millas, y un niño  
habló año de 744. En el  
Monasterio Turenencie  
en tierra de Carte Mag-  
no los Monjes, qye vi-

Pertinet ad conuentum Hispalensem dei parae del  
populo Discalceatorum S.P.N. Augustini die 20 Junij anno 1723

J. ferdinandus ab incarnatione

LICENCIA.

El Doctor Don Diego de Castillo Provisor, y Vi-  
cario General de Sevilla, y su Arzobispado por el  
Ilustrissimo y Reverendissimo Señor Don Fr. Pe-  
dro de Tapia, mi Señor, Arzobispo de Sevilla, del  
Consejo de su Magestad, &c. Doy licencia, por lo que toca  
a este Tribunal, para que se pueda imprimir este libro, inti-  
tulado Política contra Peste, compuesto por el Lic. D. Fran-  
cisco Salado Garcéz y Ribera, Abogado de la Villa de  
Utrera, sin por ello incurrir en pena alguna. Dada en Sevi-  
lla en diez días del mes de Marzo de 1654, años.

El D. Don Diego de Castillo.

Por mandado del Señor Provisor.  
Bartolome Francisco de Bustos.  
Notario mayor.

SUMA DEL PRIVILEGIO.

El Lic. D. Francisco Salado Garcéz, y Ribera, Abogado de la Villa de Utrera, tiene privilegio por tie-  
po de diez años para poder imprimir este libro inti-  
tulado Política contra Peste, y que otro ningun Impres-  
tor, ni otra persona pueda imprimirla sin su licencia, lo las  
penas contenidas en el dicho privilegio despachado ante  
Pedro Hurtis de Ypina Escrivano de Camara de su Mage-  
stad en 16 de Julio de 1654, años.

TASA.

Este Libro intitulado Política contra Peste está fajado  
por los señores del Real Consejo cada pliego a cuatro ma-  
ravedis, y que a este precio se vende, y no a mas. Despacha-  
do ante Pedro Hurtis de Ypina Escrivano de Camara de  
su Magestad, En Madrid este año de 1654.

43

CEN.

*Provenance:* inscription to title verso reads, 'Pertinet ad conuentum Hispalensem dei parae del [sic] populo Discalceatorum S.P.N. Augustini die 20 Junij anno 1723 Fr. Ferdinandus ab incarnatione' i.e. this copy was formerly in the possession of the Monastery of St Augustine in Seville.

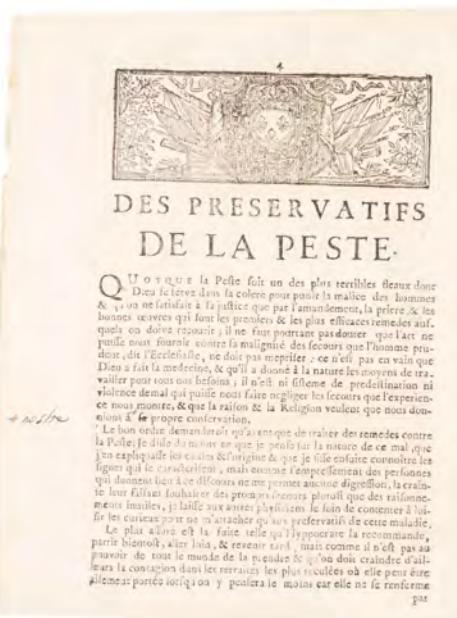
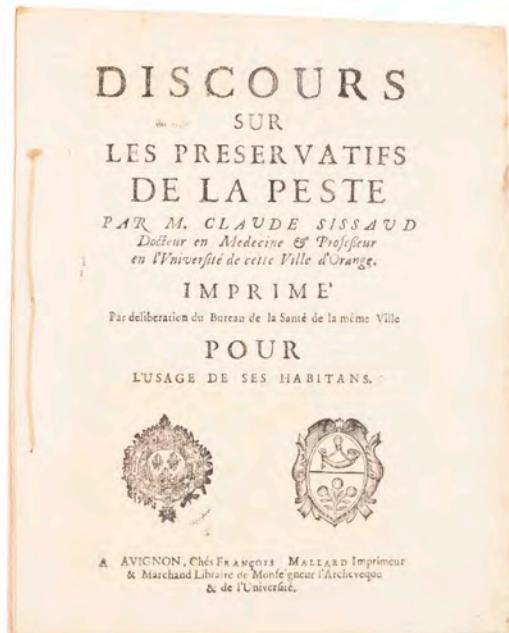
Krivatsy, NLM 17th century, 10156. OCLC finds only one copy in the US, at the NLM (also without frontispiece), and one copy in the UK, at the Wellcome (lacking quire [para]2). We can trace no copies at auction since 1985.

STAY ALERT, SAVE LIVES

37| **SISSAUD, Claude.** Discours sur les preservatifs de la peste par M. Claude Sissaud docteur en medecine et professeur en l'université de cette ville d'Orange. Imprimé par deliberation du bureau de la santé de la même ville pour l'usage de ses habitans. Avignon, François Mallard, [1720].

4to, pp. 16; woodcut arms to title, head-piece; a little marginal spotting; very good; stab-stitched; a few contemporary corrections to text in brown ink. £350

A rare pamphlet advising the inhabitants of the town of Orange, in the south of France, on preventing the spread of plague from nearby Marseille, by the doctor and university professor



Claude Sissaud. Published exactly 300 years ago, much of the advice resonates with the modern reader living with the COVID-19 pandemic. The Great Plague of Marseille was the last major outbreak of bubonic plague in western Europe, claiming 100,000 lives in the city and surrounding areas.

Sissaud begins his *Discours* with advice to local officials: forbid contact with affected regions, keep the town clean, look after the poor, keep accurate figures on infection and death rates, quarantine, dispose of the dead swiftly, and put measures in place to prevent civil unrest.

To Orange's inhabitants, Sissaud recommends keeping their houses tidy (in particular removing cobwebs), reducing contact with animals, changing and cleaning their clothes frequently, and avoiding crowds. He gives detailed dietary advice, permitting lamb, poultry, ham, sausages and anchovies accompanied by capers, basil, vinegar and citrus fruits, for example, but advising against beef, vegetables, dairy products, garlic, onion and mustard. Light white wines and tisanes are recommended. Sissaud's lifestyle advice includes keeping on working, but not to excess, avoiding idleness, getting regular sleep, controlling one's emotions, and cutting back on sex. He provides recipes for purifying perfumes, and instructions for their application around the house and on clothes, recommends cleaning anything brought into the home, and suggests covering the nose with a sponge dipped in vinegar and eau de vie. He recommends the use of chocolate, and while doubtful about the benefits of smoking, does not wish to deprive smokers of their pleasure.

**No copies traced in the UK or US.** OCLC locates only one copy, at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid; CCfr finds copies at the Bibliothèque Inguimbertine and BM Avignon only.

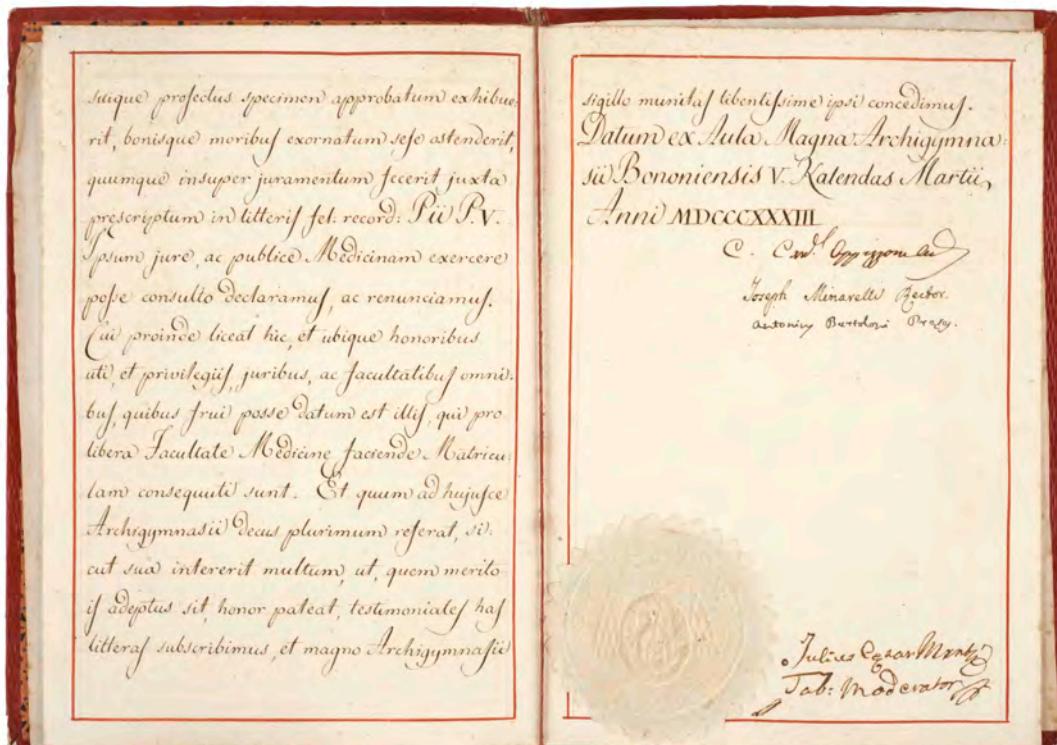
MEDICAL DEGREE FROM THE WORLD'S OLDEST UNIVERSITY

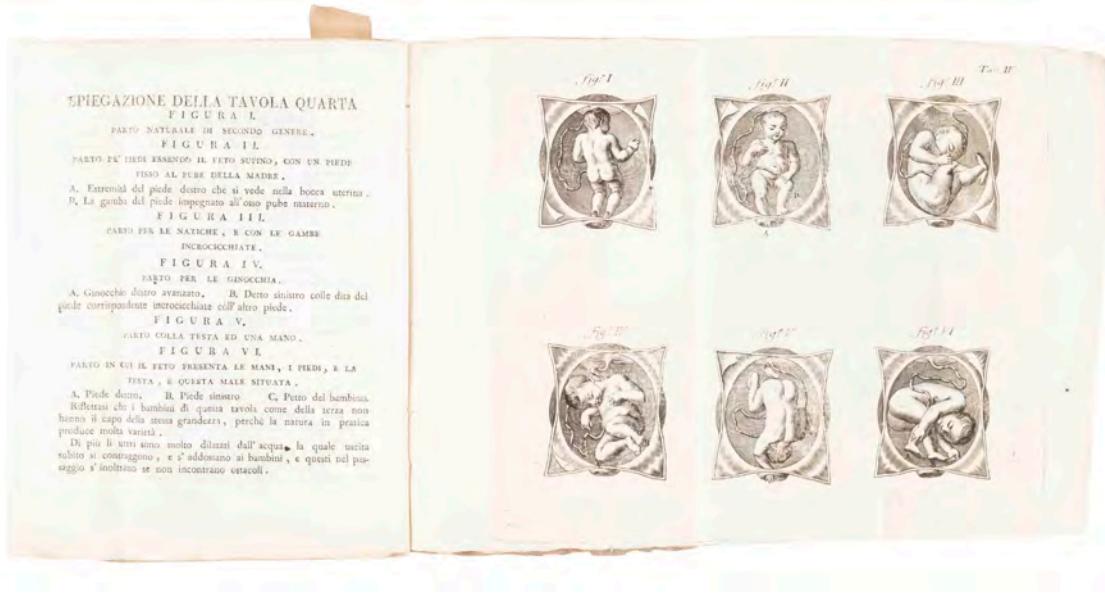
38| [UNIVERSITY DEGREE.] Degree in medicine awarded by the Pontifical University of Bologna. *Bologna (Aula Magna Archigymnasii Bononiensis), V Kalendas Martii, 1833.*

4to (145 x 210 mm), pp. [3], [1, blank]; manuscript on paper, in Latin, in a neat and elegant hand; bound in contemporary red boards, pastedown of orange paper block-printed in blue and black; paper seal of cardinal Oppizzoni to last page of text. £190

Manuscript medical degree awarded to Domenico Baldassari of Ferrara by the Pontifical University of Bologna, signed by cardinal Carlo Oppizzoni (1769–1855), archbishop of Bologna, and archchancellor of the Pontifical University; Giuseppe Minarelli, rector of the university between 1826 and 1858; and Antonio Bertoloni, president of the College of Physicians.

Founded in 1088, the University of Bologna is considered the oldest university in the world. In 1563 the faculty of medicine, soon followed by the whole university, moved to the Archiginnasio, where the celebrated anatomical theatre, built in 1637, still stands. In 1824 the university was reorganised according to a study plan established by Leo XII with the bull *Quod divina sapientia*, taking the title of 'pontifical university' of Bologna. It was placed under the supervision of an archchancellor, the archbishop of Bologna, and the Colleges of doctors were reconstituted to award academic degrees.





### FOR MODERN MIDWIVES... AND PARISH PRIESTS

**39| VALOTA, Orazio.** La levatrice moderna. Opera necessaria alle comari ed utile ai principianti d'ostetricia ed ai reverendi parrochi; con le tavole necessarie d'anatomia e delle principali presentazioni de' feti nei parti appartenenti alle levatrici. Bergamo, Locatelli, 1791.

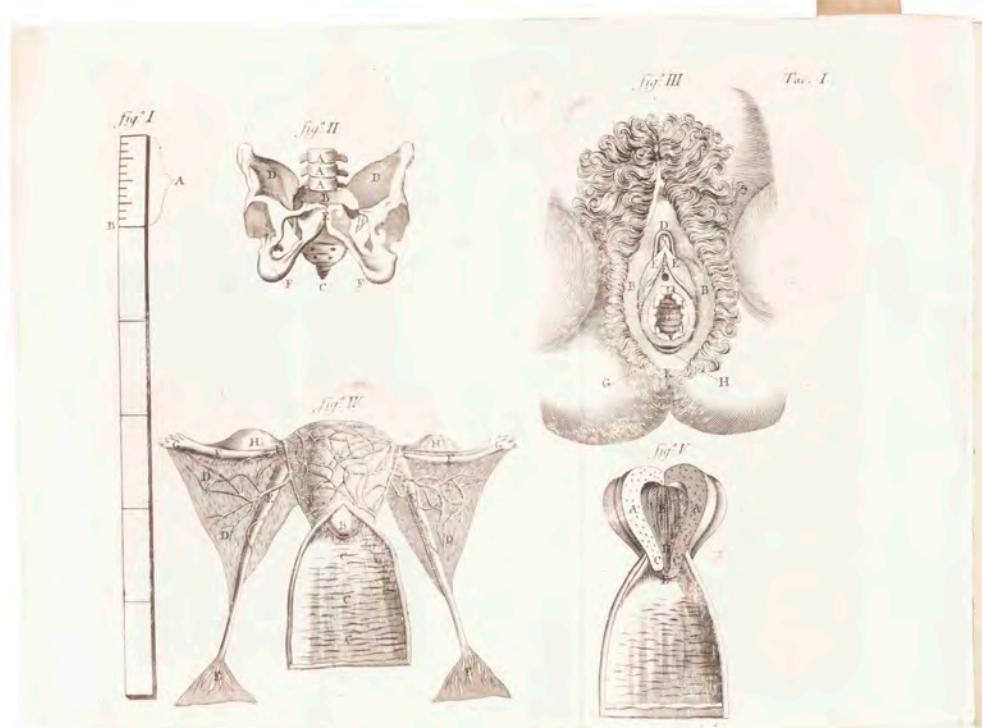
8vo, pp. xxxvi, [ii], 200, with four folding leaves of plates and two further folding explanatory leaves; an excellent copy, clean and crisp throughout, in contemporary drab wrappers; title in ink on spine. £1250

**First edition, rare, of this influential guide to modern obstetrics and midwifery by the Italian surgeon Orazio Valota** (b. 1741), written for all midwives, particularly those operating in remote areas, and all practitioners of obstetrics, including (where necessary) parish priests.

Presenting his work in the form of a catechism, Valota, over the course of 25 chapters, seeks to explain the qualities required of a midwife, before discussing female anatomy, menstruation, the assessment of pregnant women, the various risks associated with pregnancy, the process of childbirth and the responsibilities of the midwife throughout, including in cases of still births or twins, and the various difficulties that can present themselves. He goes on to discuss the causes of and responses to miscarriage, phantom pregnancies, and caesareans performed on dead mothers, before describing some of the faults to which midwives are prone. The book concludes with a useful formulary, detailing not only the ideal preparations in various instances, but also ones that will serve as substitutes in their absence (for instance, in lieu of tripe broth as a relaxant, unsalted chicken broth will, thankfully, suffice).

Valota's work saw several editions in the early nineteenth century, as well as being drawn on by the likes of Mme Boivin in her 1812 *Mémorial de l'art des accouchements*.

OCLC records just two copies outside Italy, at the universities of Leipzig and Glasgow.



### SPIEGAZIONE DELLA FIGURA

RAPPRESENTA POLLOCI

Lettera A. Estensione d'un pollice

FIGURA

CATINO OSSO S

A. A. A. Ultime tre vertebre de' lombi sin base dell'osso sacro. C. Pubicità iliache. E. Sinfisi del pubo.

FIGURA

FUDENDE ESTERNE DI

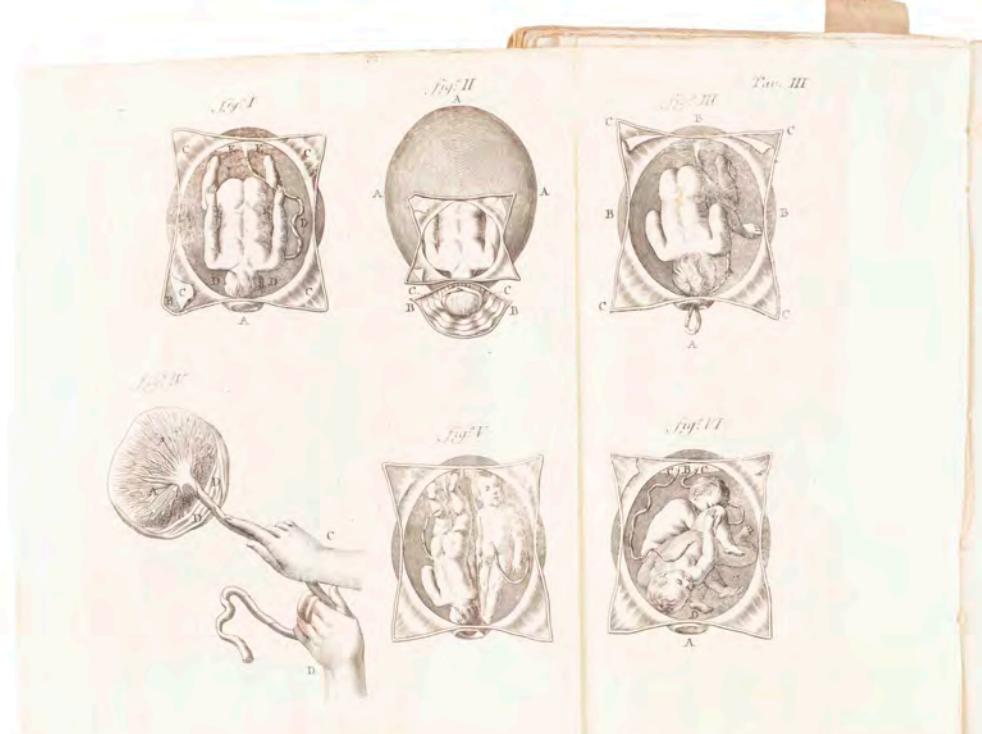
A. Il pube coperto de' peli. B. Clitide. C. Coperchi due ninf. F. Condotto, o sia Membranetta. H. La fossa navicolare ovale. K. L'ano. L. Vagina con

FIGURA

A. Corpo della matrice con i vari matrice. C. C. C. Vagina tutta spaziati larghi. E. E. E. Detti rilievi ova. G. Pezzi stracciati. I. Vasi ejaculatori.

FIGURA

A. A. La matrice aperta. B. Cavice. D. Orificio interno. E. Bo-



### SPIEGAZIONE DELLA FIGURA

PARTO NATURALE

A. Bocca dell'utero mezzo aperta. C. C. C. Membrane del feto. utero investite dalle membrane. E. done omeliciale.

FIGURA

PARTO NATURALE COL C

A. A. A. Corpo, e fondo della matita inferiore, ed alto innanzi, et che cigno il capo del bambino, e

FIGURA

PARTO NATURALE CON SORTI

A. A. A. Tralcio. B. B. B. Corpore. C. C. C. Porzioni della matrice tag

FIGURA

ESTRAZIONE NATURALE

A. A. Faccia interna della placenta. C. Mano destra. D. Mano sinistra.

FIGURA

PARTO GEMELLO, IN CUI UN FETE

E L'ALTRO I PIEDI, CON

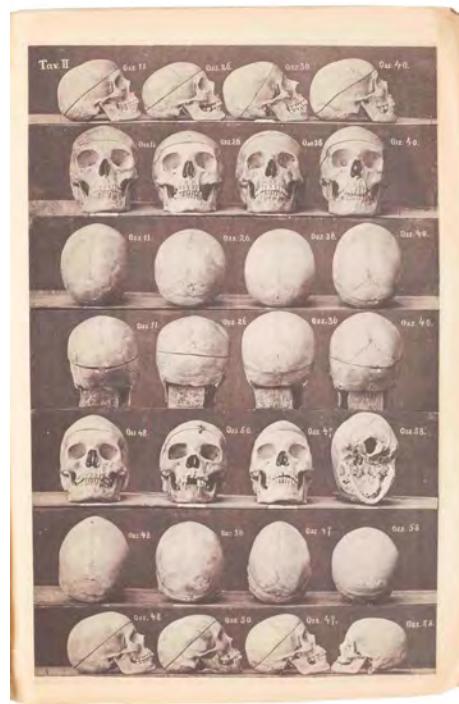
FIGURA

PARTO GEMELLO, OVE I FETI SONO CON UNA SOLA PL.

A. Bocca dell'utero. B. Una sol dei due tralci. D. Piede sinistro del

C. Piede destro del sudetto.

Riflettasi che nei suddetti parti, cono, vi si devono considerare alla bocca più o meno poste in fuori, od anche



### FEMALE CRIMINAL CRANIA

40| **VARAGLIA, Serafino and Bernadino SILVA.** Note anatomiche ed antropologiche sopra 60 Crani e 42 encefali di donne criminali italiane. *Rome, Turin, Florence, Fratelli Bocca, 1885.*

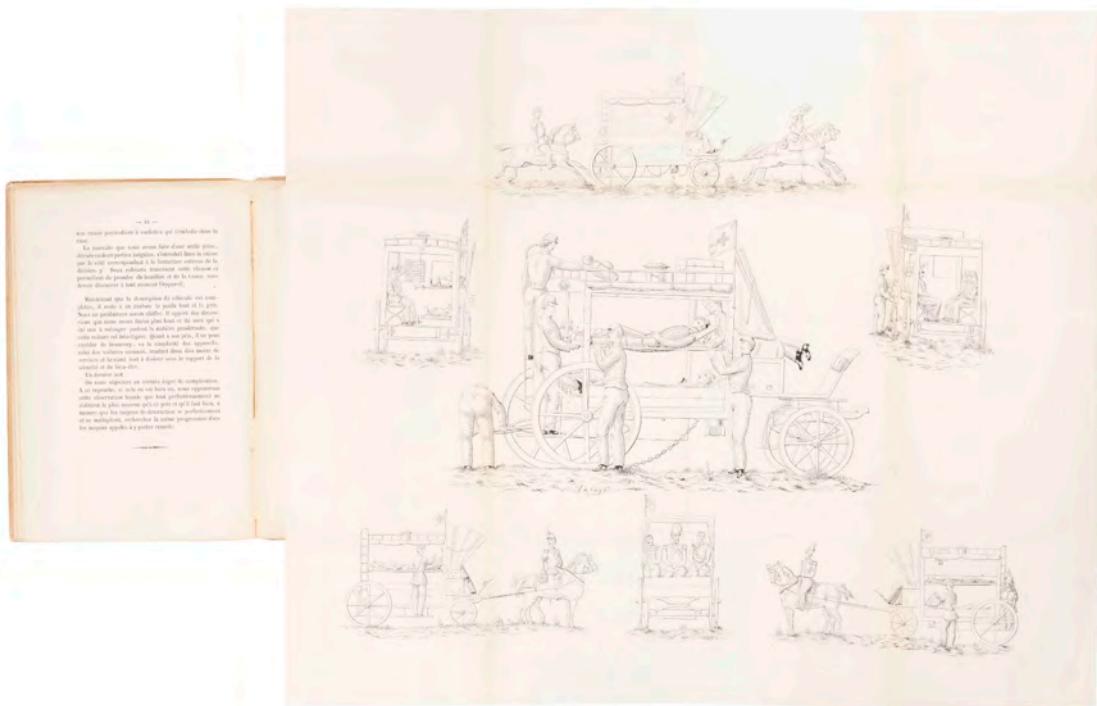
8vo, pp. 128; one photographic plate at end, and numerous tables within text; sporadic browning and foxing, but largely clean; in the original printed wrappers (dated 1886); wrappers stained and frayed but sound.

£500

**First edition of this collection of observations of the skulls and brains of criminal Italian women, by two doctors at the Anatomical Institute in Turin.**

'One of us having had the opportunity to collect a certain number of heads of delinquent Italian women, now housed at the Museo anatomico directed by Professor C. Giacomini, it occurred to us to make them the object of an accurate study, in order to contribute to the still disputed study of criminal anthropology, as well as to the normal anthropology of Italian women' (p.1). The authors use 60 skulls and 42 brains from all over the country, in each case describing the woman, her state in life, her crime, punishment, justification, previous character, and other relevant details before giving a detailed account of the shape and state of the skull. Arranged by region, the work is perhaps of most interest now as a document of female criminality and the ways in which it was regarded and treated, but nonetheless contains a wealth of data on both regional physiological differences and crime in late nineteenth century Italy.

OCLC records copies at the National Libraries of Spain and France only.



### PERFECTING FIELD AMBULANCES

41| **VERCAMER, Henri-Marie-Désirée.** Étude de voiture d'ambulance. (Extrait des Archives médicales belges)... Brussels, H. Manceaux, 1868.

8vo, pp. 44, with photographic frontispiece and two large folding plates; presentation inscription from the author to Karl XV of Sweden, with the latter's monogram stamped in blind on title-page; clean and fresh in the original printed boards; spine largely lacking, and some light marking, but still an attractive copy.

£425

**First edition thus, of this rare study of the ideal form of ambulance for use in military contexts, by the Belgian army physician Henri Vercamer (1831–1870).**

Vercamer's experiences of the methods of removing the wounded from battlefields gave him an awareness of the differing requirements, and of the need for one single type of ambulance, which must be as versatile as possible. The recent *Exposition universelle* in Paris included a variety of types of field ambulance, which allowed Vercamer to study the different approaches and take the best parts of each. The model he proposes is especially influenced by the American model, which featured detachable litters hung on shock absorbers. Here his proposal is described and illustrated with two large folding plates (a technical diagram of the carriage and an illustration of the contexts in which it might be used), and with a photographic frontispiece of a drawing of Vercamer's ambulance in use. The bulk of the text had previously appeared earlier in the year in the *Archive médicales belges*, but the details are here fleshed out, and the photograph is new.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records three copies, at Duke, NLM, and the Wellcome.

## HOSPITAL ARCHITECTURE

- 42| **WOODWARD, J.** **International Exhibition of 1876.** Hospital of the Medical Department, United States Army. No. 3. Description of the Models of Hospitals. Philadelphia, 1876. [Washington D.C., Gibson Brothers].

Large 8vo, pp. 23, [1 blank], with 3 double-page plates illustrating hospital plan; 4 full-page plans and elevations, and one full-page front view (repeated to rear cover) of a replica 24-bed military hospital; a very good, clean copy, in the original printed wrappers, stamped '169 - A32' to front. £275

First edition of this work on hospital architecture, one of a series of pamphlets distributed by the Medical Department of the United States Army to the visitors of the International Exhibition of 1876 in Philadelphia, the first official World's Fair to be held in the United States.

'Still reeling from the social tensions of the Civil War, the exhibition was "an opportunity to show an old-fashioned patriotism...in bringing together our brothers who were our most terrible enemies a few years ago," according to Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, the exposition president. While the exhibition sought to calm tensions among the public, it also showcased the national and professional achievements of the United States. Most importantly, the 1876 Centennial Exhibition was a global stage to demonstrate the advances in health and medicine that were developed by the U.S. military. From the Civil War until the exhibit, military medicine evolved to include the general protection of the nation's health. New technologies and innovations in healthcare, sanitation, and medicine stemmed from military medical programs that were



HOSPITAL, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, U. S. ARMY. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

## THE REGULATION POST HOSPITAL FOR TWENTY-FOUR BEDS.

This is a frame building, with shingle roof, surrounded by a veranda, and constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications of the circular of July 27, 1871.

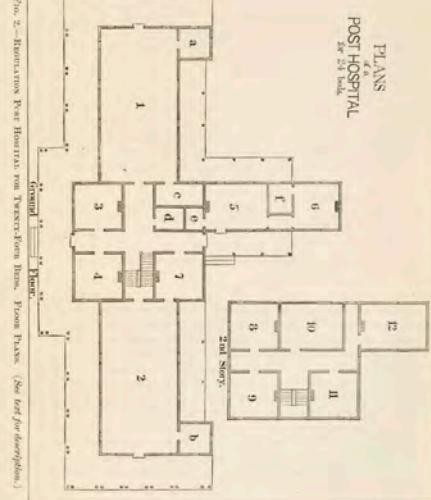
Fig. 1 is a front view; Fig. 2, the floor plans.

It consists of a central administration building, 35 feet front by 39 deep, and two stories high, with a two-storyed back-building 40 by 14 feet, and two wings 45 feet by 24, one for each ward of twelve beds. The floor of the whole building is raised three feet above the ground, and is well supported on timber posts. The general arrangements are shown in Fig. 2. In the plan of the ground floor, 1, 2 are the wards, each 24 ft. by 45; 3, dispensary, 14 ft. by 15; 4, office, 14 ft. by 15; 5, mess room, 14 ft. by 20; 6, kitchen, 14 ft. by 14; 7, nurses' room, 14 ft. by 15; a, b, earth closets, each 9 ft. by 9; c, bath room and lavatory; d, e, closets; f, pantry, 8 ft. by 10. In the plan of the second story, 8 is the steward's room, 14 ft. by 15; 9, spare room, 14 ft. by 15; 10, attendants' room, 14 ft. by 19; 11, store room, 14 ft. by 15; 12, room for violent patients, 14 ft. by 20. The above are all inside measurements. All the walls and ceilings are lathed and plastered with two coats, the finishing coat being plaster of Paris, and the entire woodwork usually painted, is covered with two coats of paint.

The wards are 15 ft. high in the clear from floor to ceiling. Ridge ventilation is provided for the summer months by means of two boxed openings in each ward, carried from the middle line of the ceiling to the ridge. These openings are 10 feet apart, and are each 10 feet long by 2½ feet wide.

In the winter months the opening at the ridge is to be closed, and ventilation effected in the following manner: A large stove is placed in the middle of the ward. Fresh air is introduced by an air-box 18 inches square, which passes underneath the floor of the ward from side to side, open at each extremity to the external air, and opens in the centre of the ward beneath the stove by means of a register; when a ventilating stove is used, the place of the register is occupied by a pipe, which connects the air-chamber of the stove with the air-box beneath the floor.

The pipe of the stove passes up through a close-fitting collar in the ceiling. One foot above the ceiling it enters a shaft or jacket about 24 inches in diameter, which pierces the roof, and extends four feet above; it is covered with a sheet-iron cap, pierced in its turn by the stove-pipe, which is capped in the same manner. At each end of the ward, and two feet from the centre, there is an opening in the ceiling one foot square, from which an air box passes to a box enclosing the lower



originally developed to help service personnel. In the exposition's government building, military exhibitors were given the opportunity to showcase the value of their efforts in the fields of science and medicine that were made possible by taxpayer dollars. The Army Medical Museum (precursor to the National Museum of Health and Medicine) participated in the exposition under the direction of Lt. Col. Joseph Janvier Woodward, Assistant Surgeon General and head of Medical and Microscopic Sections. Woodward prepared a list of items to exhibit, and the museum even built a replica 24-bed military hospital next to the government building. Army Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes noted that the replica would "serve to represent the system of hospital constructions which our experience has shown to be the best." Other exterior displays included three pitched hospital tents, different modes of transportation including stretchers, litters, and examples of medicine wagons like the highly popularized Perot pattern. While the exterior displays were visually stimulating, the interior displays held particularly interesting materials that drew a large number of physicians and surgeons that wished to gain insight on the developing technology of health and medicine. Representing the best in medical innovations and the significant and specialized work done by AMM, the objects were described in 10 different printed pamphlets given to exhibition visitors as they left.' Jacqueline Gase, '100 Years of Military Medical Innovations at the 1876 International Exposition', National Museum of Health and Medicine (online).

The father of modern  
British Forensic Science



The real life  
Sherlock Holmes



## The Alfred Swaine Taylor Collection

The following 18 items all come from the library of the eminent medical jurist and toxicologist Alfred Swaine Taylor (1806–1880, Hon MD St And, MRCS, LSA, FRCP (1853), FRS) and include his own lecture notes and annotated copies of his works. Dubbed the father of British forensic medicine, Taylor's public profile inspired Victorian writers such as Wilkie Collins, Arthur Conan Doyle, and Charles Dickens. The material here spans Taylor's entire career, from his student days to his death.

Following a private education and medical apprenticeship in Kent, Taylor became a student at Guy's and St Thomas's hospitals, London, in October 1823, studying under the likes of Arthur Aikin and Sir Astley Cooper. In 1828 he embarked on a tour of the medical schools of Europe, including Paris, Montpellier, and Naples, revisiting the French capital during the revolution of 1830 to study gunshot wounds and their treatment. Taylor's time abroad aroused his interest in forensic medicine, and in 1831 he was appointed to the newly created post of lecturer of medical jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital, becoming lecturer in chemistry the following year; he would hold professorships in both subjects into the 1870s.

Taylor's published output was pioneering and outstanding, from his *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence* (1836) and *Manual of Medical Jurisprudence* (1844) to *Poisons in Relation to Medical Jurisprudence and Medicine* (1848) and *Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence* (1865). His contributions to the field won him prizes, honorary degrees, and an international reputation.

As a leading medical jurist and toxicologist, Taylor was consulted on hundreds of medico-legal cases and appeared as an expert witness at several highly publicised murder trials, establishing forensic toxicology as a medical specialism. He most famously gave evidence at the trial of William Palmer, the 'Rugeley poisoner', an unscrupulous physician and racehorse breeder who was controversially hanged for poisoning by strychnine in 1856 (a case which inspired the drinker's expression 'What's your poison?'). Taylor's other notable cases included that of the poisoner John Tawell, the first person to be arrested as the result of a telegraph communication; the brutal murder of 'sweet' Fanny Adams; and the murder of Thomas Briggs, the first killing on a British train. His expertise also led him to draw attention to the dangers of using arsenic in wallpaper decoration, to the easy availability of poisons, and to the prevalence of adulterated food.

18 printed and manuscript items on paper and vellum, various sizes, mostly in English and Latin, some with seals, 16 rolled in a metal tube, 2 folded; some damp staining but overall very good. £2500\*

**A lovely collection of certificates covering 55 years of Taylor's career**, from his apprenticeship to the Kentish surgeon, apothecary and male midwife Donald McRae, to his studies at Guy's and St Thomas's hospitals under the likes of Astley Cooper and James Blundell, and with the popular teacher John Armstrong, to his being licenced to practice as an apothecary, to his admission to the Royal College of Surgeons, Royal College of Physicians, and Pharmaceutical Society.

*Contents:*

APPRENTICESHIP. Printed indenture (19.5 x 30 cm), completed in manuscript, recording Taylor's apprenticeship with Donald McRae, surgeon apothecary and male midwife of Lenham, Kent, for five years, dated 24 June 1821 and signed and sealed by McRae.

APPRENTICESHIP. Another copy of the above, signed and sealed by Taylor and his father Thomas Taylor.

ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. Engraved certificate on paper (54.5 x 38 cm), with vignettes of Edward VI and William Cheselden, completed in manuscript, stating that Taylor had attended lectures on surgery given by Astley Cooper, signed by Cooper and dated 23 October 1824. A little staining to edges.

GUY'S AND ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. Engraved certificate on paper (56 x 43 cm), with coat of arms and 4 vignettes, completed in manuscript, stating that Taylor had attended courses in the Practice of surgery, Anatomy and operations, and Dissections and the making of preparations, dated 1 October 1824 and 24 January 1825 and signed by six surgeons and the steward. Some loss to right edge, touching a few letters.

GUY'S HOSPITAL. Engraved certificate on paper (55 x 38 cm), with engraved view of the hospital's chemical theatre at head, completed in manuscript, stating that Taylor had attended two courses on the theory and practice of chemistry, dated 12 May 1825 and signed by four lecturers.

GUY'S HOSPITAL. Engraved certificate on paper (30 x 48 cm), completed in manuscript, stating that Taylor had attended a course of lectures on natural and experimental philosophy, dated 12 May 1825 and signed by three lecturers.

GUY'S HOSPITAL. Engraved certificate on paper (41 x 33 cm), arms at head, vignette at foot, completed in manuscript, stating that Taylor had attended two courses of lectures on physiology, dated 17 May 1825 and signed by James Blundell.

ARMSTRONG, John. Engraved certificate on paper (50 x 39 cm), with portrait of Thomas Sydenham at head, completed in manuscript, stating that Taylor had attended two courses of Armstrong's lectures on the principles and practice of physic, dated 10 June 1825 and signed by Armstrong. A few small closed tears, a little damp staining to right edge.

ARMSTRONG, John. Engraved certificate on paper (39 x 28 cm), with vignette of Asclepius at head, completed in manuscript, stating that Taylor had attended a course of lectures on *materia medica* and therapeutics, dated 22 May 1826 and signed by Armstrong.



THE COURT OF EXAMINERS, now and apperated  
by the Royal Charter and established by the Act of Parliament  
of the City of London in presence of a certain Act of  
Parliament passed in the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the Reign of King George  
the third, entitled an Act for

THROUGHOUT  
the County to enter the same  
*K. H.*  
has been unanimously voted  
to be friends & supporters  
for the benefit of the Poor  
*K. H.*  
and is hereby entitled to proceed  
except the City of London the  
of the said City



W. H. Abbott, Esq.  
George Glanvill,  
M. Williams  
James Weston  
R. P. G. Hart  
J. W. Conder.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT  
M<sup>r</sup> ██████████ HAS ATTENDED THE  
COURSE OF MY LECTURES.



This Certifies that M<sup>r</sup> Alfred Swaine Taylor has been a  
**PUPIL TO THE PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE**  
of the Hospital for the Insane, during  
which time he has had every opportunity of acquiring a Knowledge of,  
Science and the proper Methods of treating them.

*William Bach*  
*25 Nov.*

*Richard Bright*, Hospital.

*(Signed) Alfred E. ...*



I Herby Certfa that H. L. Taylor  
has eloquently attended the course  
of my lectures in History, Ethics  
and Theophysics.

GUY'S HOSPITAL. Engraved certificate on paper (58 x 43 cm), with engraved view of hospital at head, completed in manuscript, stating that Taylor had been a 'pupil to the physicians' practice' for six months, signed by four physicians and dated 3 April 1828. A little staining and small areas of loss to right edge.

WORSHIPFUL SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES. Engraved certificate on paper (59 x 42 cm), completed in manuscript and with seal, granting Taylor authority to practice as an apothecary, dated 3 April 1828 and signed by twelve examiners and the secretary; manuscript note to verso dated 12 October 1830 recording Taylor's payment of 4 l. 4 s. to practice within the city of London and Westminster. A few tears to edges and some staining.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. Engraved certificate on paper (53 x 37 cm), arms at head, completed in manuscript and with seal, admitting Taylor as a member of the College, dated 5 March 1830 and signed by the president, vice presidents and secretary. Some damp staining to margins.

HÔPITAL DE LA PITIÉ-SALPÉTRIÈRE, PARIS. Manuscript certificate in French on paper (50 x 32 cm), ink stamp at foot, certifying that Taylor attended a practical course on surgical anatomy and operative medicine at Paris, dated 17 August 1830 and signed by Pierre Joseph Manec.

VEREIN GROSSHERZOGLICH BADISCHER MEDICINALBEAMTER ZUR FOERDERUNG DER STAATSARZNEIKUNDE. Printed certificate on paper (40.5 x 26 cm), completed in manuscript and with seal, admitting Taylor as a corresponding member, dated Offenburg 1 September 1844, signed by the president and secretaries. With a printed copy of the Verein's statutes (3rd edition, Freiburg im Breisgau, 1841, pp. 28).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS. Engraved certificate in Latin on vellum (45 x 35 cm), arms at head, completed in manuscript and with seal, granting Taylor the right to teach and practice medicine, dated 30 September 1848 and signed by the censors and registrar. Some damp staining to margins.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS. Engraved certificate in Latin on vellum (49 x 36.5 cm), arms at head, completed in manuscript and with seal, admitting Taylor as a Fellow, dated 9 July 1853 and signed by the registrar. Some damp staining.

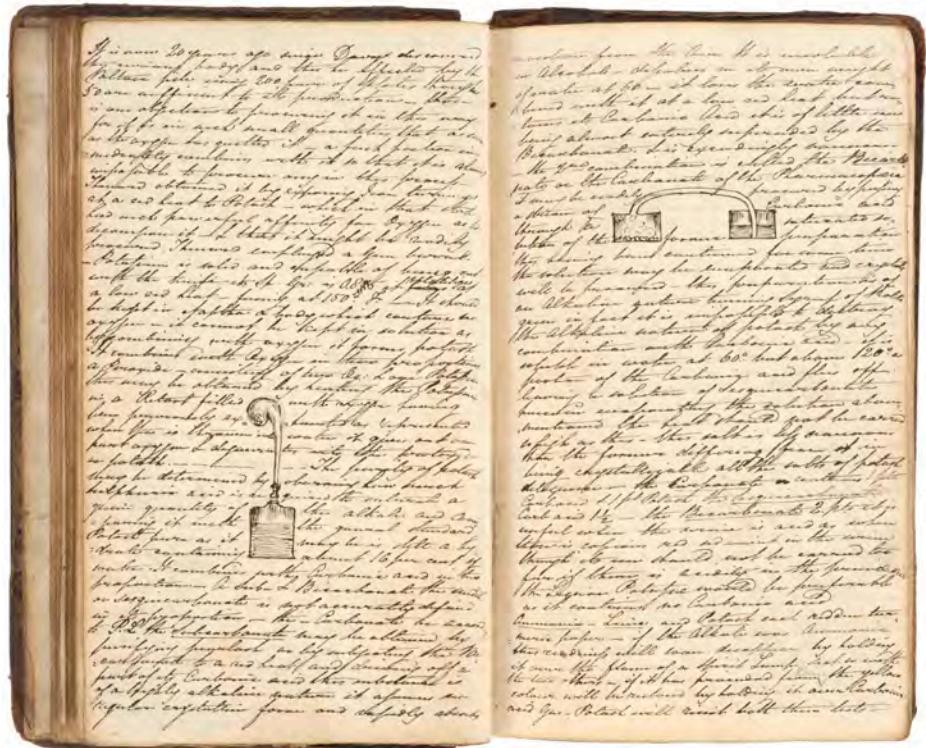
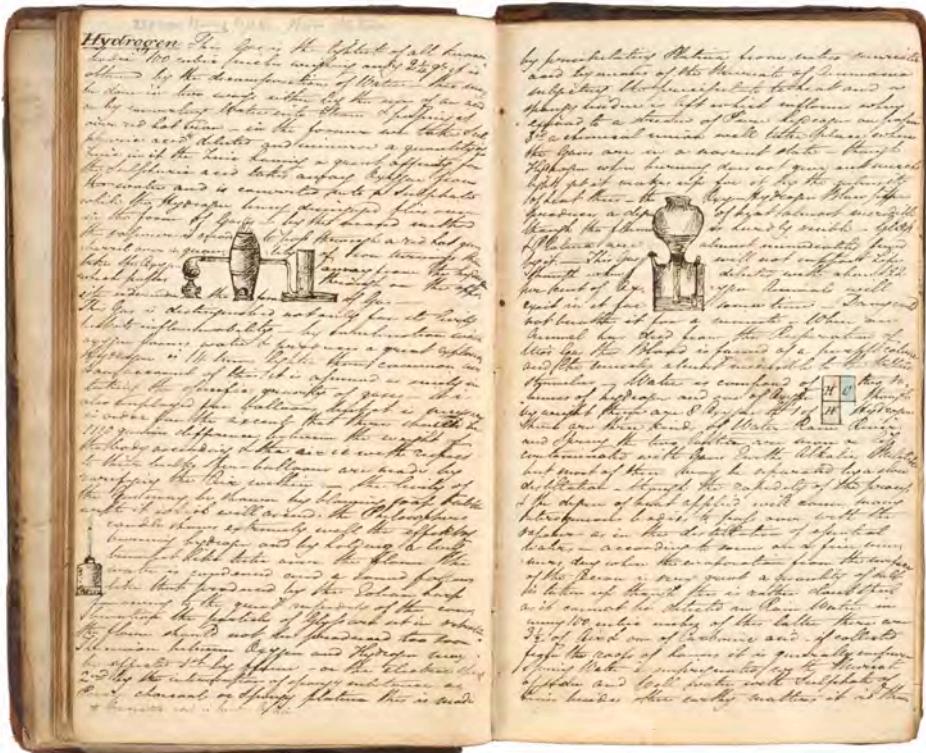
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN. Engraved certificate on paper (77 x 55.5 cm), completed in manuscript, recording Taylor's election as an honorary member, dated 7 May 1856 and signed by the president, vice president and secretary.

SWEDISH SOCIETY OF MEDICINE (Societas Medicorum Svecana). Engraved certificate on paper (43 x 36.5 cm) admitting Taylor as a fellow, dated Stockholm 20 June 1876, signed by Ernst Odmansson.

44 | [TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine.] ALLEN, William, John BOSTOCK, and Arthur AIKIN. Syllabus of a course of chemical lectures delivered at Guy's Hospital ... London, E. Cox and Son, 1822.

8vo, pp. vii, [1 blank], 72; with engraved frontispiece showing 'Chemical theatre, Guy's Hospital'; some offsetting to title from frontispiece, a few marks and stains; good in contemporary half sheep over marbled boards; boards detached, spine and covers worn, front free endpaper loose; inscription to front pastedown 'A.S. Taylor Anno Domini 1824', interleaved throughout with 96 leaves covered in Taylor's ink notes and sketches, plus one loosely inserted leaf, with other notes in ink and pencil to the printed pages, and pencil notes to endpapers.

£3750





First edition thus (i.e. with these lecturers), Taylor's copy with his ink notes covering almost 200 interleaved pages, and with 70 neat diagrams by him depicting chemical apparatus and chemical formulae, a few in colour, including several showing the visible spectrum.

Taylor became a student at Guy's and St Thomas's hospitals in London in October 1823. This syllabus was annotated by him during his first year when he was just eighteen years old. The thoroughness of the notes show him to have been a diligent and gifted student. They cover, for example: crystallisation, heat, light, oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, potash, soda, strontium, lime, ammonia, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, boron, fluorine, chlorine, iodine, cyanogen, silica, gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, tin, bismuth, arsenic, zinc, antimony, manganese, sugar, and various oils and acids. Eight years after Taylor made these notes he was himself giving lectures on chemistry at Guy's, alongside Arthur Aikin.

OCLC finds only one copy, at the Science History Institute. Library Hub records a single copy, at the Earth Sciences Library, Cambridge.

45 | [TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine.] Admission cards to lectures. *London and Paris, 1823–1830 & 1834.*

26 cards (11.5 x 8 cm and smaller), mostly rectangular, one oval and one octagonal, on different coloured card, bearing engraved text with manuscript insertions, occasional manuscript notes to versos; very good; housed in an envelope inscribed in Taylor's hand 'Admission cards to lectures at Guys Hospital and St Thomas's and Paris Academy of Medicine from 1823 to 1830'; closed tear to envelope. £2500\*



A lovely collection of admission cards to lectures at Guy's and St Thomas's hospitals in London and at the University of Paris, comprising 24 cards issued to Taylor, and two for lectures given by him on medical jurisprudence and chemistry.

**The cards are a valuable and attractive record of the studies pursued by Taylor in his early career.** They cover lectures on surgery, physiology, chemistry, and experimental philosophy, as well as dissections, presented by the likes of Sir Astley Cooper, James Blundell, William Allen, John Bostock, Arthur Aikin, John Millington, and Joseph Henry Green.

The Parisian examples include an 1828 card of the Faculty of Sciences with the blank verso covered in Taylor's pencil notes, and another for 1830 with a timetable of lectures penned by him on the back. There are admission cards to the Hôtel-Dieu hospital, and one for a course on zoology at the Jardin du Roi. The cards for the Faculty of Medicine carry a reminder not to bring canes or arms into lectures.

#### LEARNING FROM EUROPEAN SURGEONS

46| **TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine.** Manuscript notes made on a tour of hospitals in Paris and Naples. [Paris, Naples, 1828-1829].

8vo, pp. [13] in loose sheets; closely written in brown ink, with four sectional ink drawings of a lithotomy; edges of first leaf a little frayed; overall very good.

£1250\*

Following his admission to the Society of Apothecaries in London in 1828, the young Taylor embarked upon a tour of the medical schools and hospitals of Europe. These manuscript notes provide a unique insight into his experiences in Paris and Naples during this trip.

The notes cover Taylor's visit to Hôtel Dieu and la Pitié hospitals in Paris in July and August 1828 and record operations he witnessed by three pioneering French surgeons: Jean Civiale (1792–1867), inventor of transurethral lithotripsy to crush stones inside the bladder; Guillaume Dupuytren (1777–1835), famous for his description of Dupuytren's contracture and for treating Napoleon's haemorrhoids; and the pioneering gynaecologist Jacques Lisfranc de St Martin (1790–1847).

Of Civiale, Taylor writes, for example: 'Same day [25 August] Civiale ground a stone in the bladder of a man at la Pitié - about 3ii of powder with large pieces came away in 12 hours - patient did not suffer much & operation neatly performed.' Lisfranc is recorded as performing an amputation of the cervix uteri, and 'extirpated a tumour from the neck of a black woman very neatly'. And Dupuytren evacuated a hydrocele, performed a lithotomy, 'removed a horn an inch and a half long from the head of a woman', and treated a dislocated shoulder ('their method is



barbarous'). Taylor also made brief notes, apparently from lectures, on, for example, dropsy, cancer labii, fistula, abscesses, and venereal disease.

In Naples in January 1829 Taylor records operations conducted by a Dr Boccanera: an amputation, a lithotomy which he describes as 'altogether bungling', and a Caesarean section performed on a woman three and a half feet tall who subsequently died. Taylor also records Boccanera's remark that stethoscopes were unnecessary.

47 | **TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine.** A collection of diverse manuscript notes. c.1828–1870.

Manuscript on paper, mostly in English with a little French, Italian and German, various sizes (folio to small fragments), pp. [c. 250], some sketches, a few printed items (including a plan of Père Lachaise Cemetery); written in brown ink; occasional short tears and marks, creases from folding; overall very well preserved; loosely inserted into a late 19th-century black leather folder; a little rubbed and marked.

£4500\*

**A remarkable set of miscellaneous manuscript notes, compiled by Taylor over several decades, reflecting his extraordinarily eclectic and wide-ranging academic interests, and including a list of the books in his library.** In addition to medicine and chemistry, these notes encompass astronomy, botany (with drawings of plants), geology, literary extracts in various languages, optics (with sketches of eyes and prisms), photography, physics, and printing.

The medical content of the manuscripts includes notes on apoplexy; a record of a case of alleged infant poisoning heard at Northampton assizes in 1832; notes on plague (featuring a drawing of a plague doctor in a beak mask) and on contagion; tips on determining the age of a foetus; statistics on suicide; lectures on medical jurisprudence; and extracts from Samuel Warren's *Passages from the diary of a late physician*. There is an application addressed to the University of London to serve as an examiner in forensic medicine; a draft letter resigning his lectureship on medical jurisprudence; and a draft reference for the chemist Alexander Barry, with pencil sketches of skeletons on the back (Barry blew himself up in an experiment in 1832). There are numerous notes on chemistry, detailing chemical recipes, formulae, questions, and experiments.

**Also found here are a few pages of notes relating to photography** (discussing 'developers' and 'intensifiers'). Taylor was an early pioneer and experimenter in the field, discovering the use of hyposulphite of lime as a fixer, and ammonia nitrate of silver as a sensitiser. He published his findings in a pamphlet *On the Art of Photogenic Drawing* in 1840.

Other interesting content includes: a list of lectures on medical and scientific subjects given in Paris in the summer of 1828, with names of lecturers, place and time (no doubt some attended by Taylor); notes on plaster casts of bodies at Pompeii made by Giuseppe Fiorelli in February 1863; a sketch of geological strata; a piece on diamonds, with sketches; and notes regarding lithographic printing.

**A remarkable four-page list of 'Books' provides a snapshot of Taylor's library,** and his professional and personal reading, around the year 1831 (the date of the watermark). His books



are arranged under various headings: 'Medicine and surgery', 'Appendix Gen. Lit.' (including Handel's *Oratorios*), 'Anatomy and physiology', 'Med[ical] Jur[isprudence] and Chemistry', 'Physics and History' (also covering geology, botany and mineralogy), and 'General literature' (including dictionaries and grammars, travel guides and histories, classics, theology, and Byron, Shakespeare, and Chaucer).

**48| TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine.** Manuscript notes for 37 lectures on medical jurisprudence. [London, 1831].

Manuscript on paper, folio (33.5 x 21 cm, paper watermarked 1829 and 1830), ff. [444]; written in brown ink with numerous corrections, additions and marginalia, c. 50 lines per page; damp staining to a few quires, occasional short tears and chips, small holes and marks; overall very good; unbound in 37 quires, mostly of 12 leaves each, 1 quire per lecture, mostly stitched at head and foot. £8500\*

**A precious witness to the evolution of Taylor's first lectures on medical jurisprudence, with his corrections and additions throughout,** delivered following his 1831 appointment as Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital. Some of the lectures are dated at the head, with dates running from 26 April to 30 August. 'His inaugural course of lectures was attended by some leading members of the bar and some judges' (ODNB).



Comprising almost 450 sheets of paper, the lectures cover an extraordinary range, including, for example: evidence, rape, pregnancy, abortion, infanticide, insanity, various forms of violent death, suicide, poisoning and poisons, plague, typhus, cholera, quarantine, and public health.

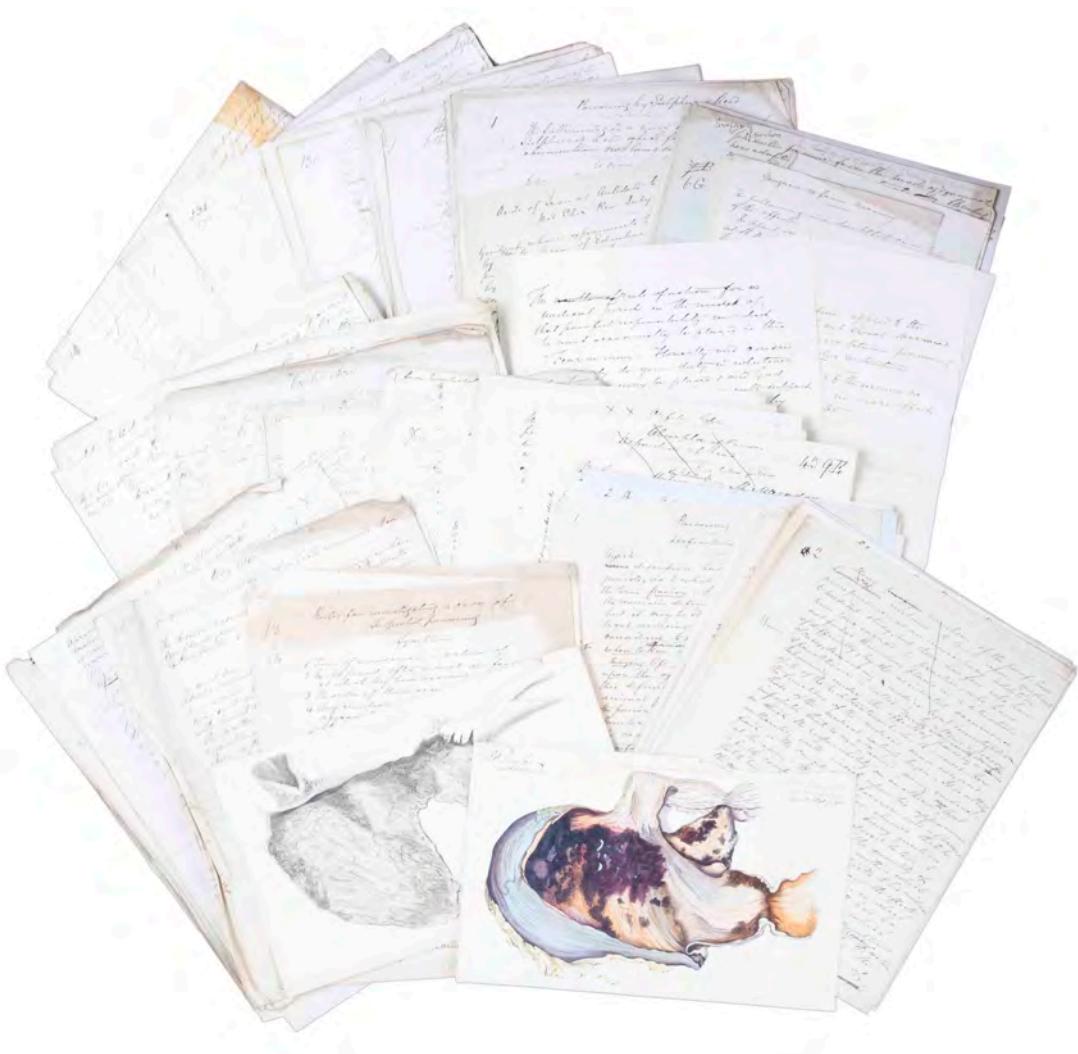
Taylor's conclusion to his final lecture runs: 'With this gentlemen I conclude the present course of lectures, the first which I have had the honour of delivering within the walls of this institution ... To those who are probably about to embark in practice I wish every success trusting that the principles which they have heard laid down in this course of lectures may serve them hereafter in aiding the cause of justice and in ameliorating the condition of their fellow creatures.'

ON POISONS

49 | TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine. Manuscript notes on poisoning. [London, c. 1837-1856].

Manuscript on paper, 4to and 8vo, ff. [c. 190], with a few printed pages and two engraved plates (one hand-coloured and signed by Taylor); written in brown ink, with additions and corrections; some creases and stains; overall good; in loose quires and sheets. £4500\*

An extremely interesting set of lecture, case and study notes by Taylor, apparently compiled between 1837 and 1856, on poisons and poisoning. The collection opens with three pages of notes detailing 'Rules for investigating a case of suspected poisoning', listing 37 points subdivided into 'symptoms', 'in the event of death', 'post-mortem appearances', 'inspection', and 'if arsenic is suspected'. An extraordinary engraved plate, captioned 'View of the stomach after poisoning by sulphuric acid', is signed and dated by Taylor (April 1840) and was likely hand-coloured by him following his own dissection of a victim's stomach.

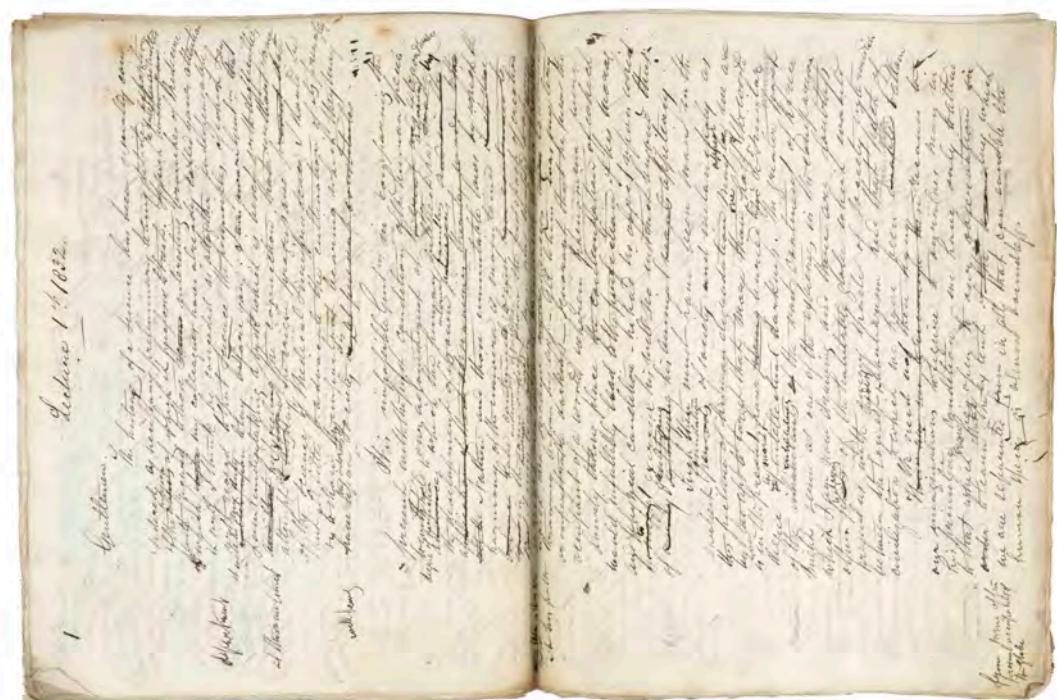


Other notes cover diseases with symptoms resembling those of poisoning; ulceration; perforations (see: *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1693); medical and scientific witnesses; evidence of poisoning; oxalic acid, arsenic, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and antimony; evidence from chemical analysis; and alkalis. Also included is the proof of a newspaper article regarding lead poisoning, with manuscript corrections and additions by Taylor, headed 'Medical witnesses should know what they can swear to: danger of giving medical evidence without reference to facts'.

50 | **TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine.** Introductory lecture on medical jurisprudence. [London], 1832–1833.

Manuscript on paper, in English, folio (40 x 25 cm), pp. [18]; written in brown ink with numerous additions and corrections, c. 65 lines per page; a few marks and creases; overall very good; unbound, folded into 4to format with title 'Introductory lecture anno 1832-3' to blank portion of last page (slightly soiled). £950\*

This manuscript contains the corrected draft of one of Taylor's earliest lectures, an introduction to medical jurisprudence, delivered at the start of the academic year 1832–1833. His wide-ranging and interesting text begins with an examination of his subject's historical antecedents, with reference to the ancient Hebrews, Egyptians and Romans, to canon law in the medieval period,

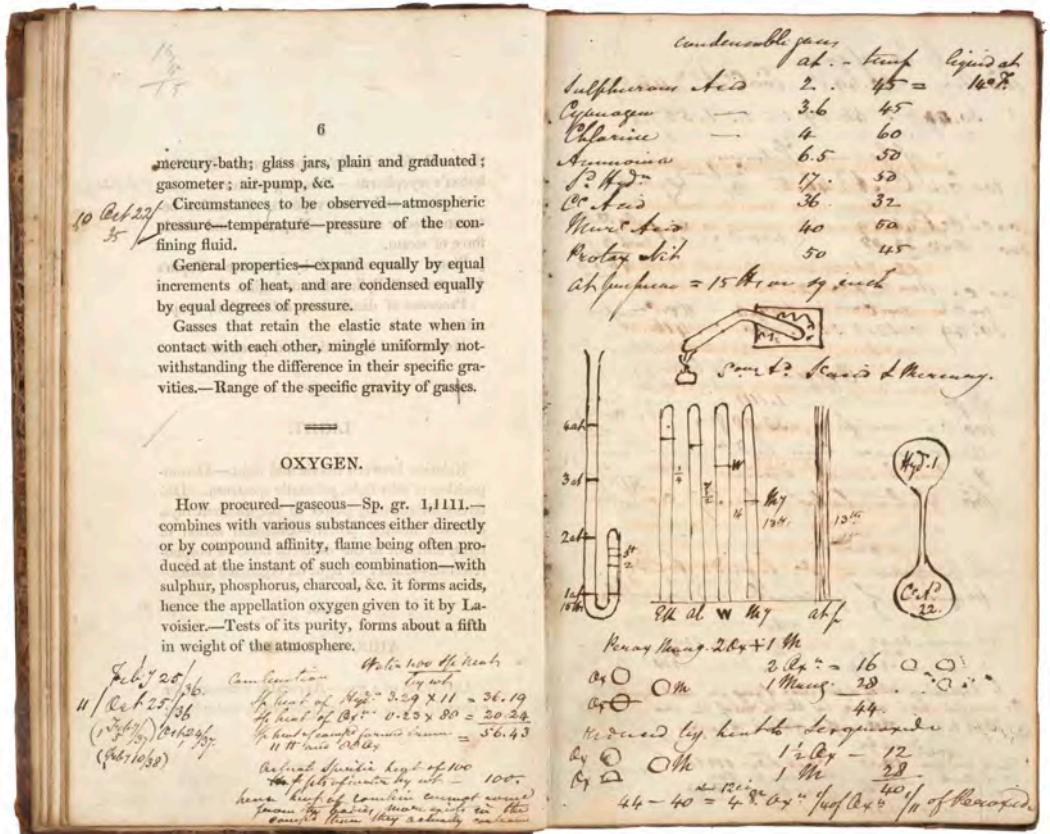


and to the reign of Henry VIII. He discusses progress in the field made in Germany, France and Britain, its coverage, including toxicology, infanticide, and insanity, and works published on the subject, before ending with comments on the advancement of forensic science and of human knowledge more generally.

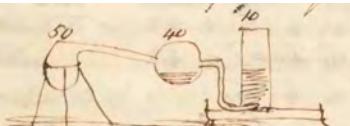
51 TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine and Arthur AIKIN. Syllabus of a course of chemical lectures delivered at Guy's Hospital ... London, E. Cox, 1833.

8vo, pp. vii, [1 blank], 71, [1 blank], with engraved frontispiece showing ‘Chemical theatre, Guy’s Hospital’; some offsetting to title, occasional light marks; very good in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, gilt-lettered label to spine; wear to joints, edges and corners, some rubbing to boards; inscribed ‘Alfred S. Taylor Guy’s Hospital’ to front pastedown, with his marginalia, and extensive notes and diagrams to interleaved blanks and endpapers. £2750

First edition thus (i.e. with Aikin and Taylor as lecturers), **Taylor's copy with his extensive manuscript notes and diagrams.** Taylor was appointed joint lecturer in chemistry at Guy's



ole in dilute  
hot infusion  
by cooling—  
versible into



100 Proof  
50 Reindeer  
40 Water  
10 Gas.

Hospital in 1832. He worked alongside the chemist, geologist and mineralogist Arthur Aikin (1773–1854), who had been appointed at the hospital in 1821, and the pair lectured together until 1851.

In this copy each leaf of text is interleaved with four blank pages, those up to p. 25 and from p. 61 to the end bearing Taylor's notes for his lectures, comprising text, diagrams, formulae, calculations, and pictures of chemical apparatus, including alembics. Taylor's marginalia to the printed text record the dates when he delivered his lectures, between 1834 and 1839 (when a second edition of the syllabus was published).

Taylor's lectures covered, for example, cohesion, chemical attraction, caloric, light, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, alkalis, sulphur, phosphorus, chlorine, and cyanogen, together with vegetable bodies and acids and animal bodies. Aikin's lectures (here without annotations) covered earths and metals.

We have been unable to trace any copies on Library Hub or OCLC.

#### LEGAL MEDICINE

52| TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine. Elements of medical jurisprudence. Vol. I [all published]. London, Deacon, 1836.

Large 8vo, pp. xix, [1 errata], 511, [1 blank] (pp. 273-274 in duplicate), four-page advert for *The Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine* loosely inserted at end; a few spots; very good in contemporary quarter brown cloth over grey boards, printed label to spine; upper joint split but holding, some wear to extremities and rubbing to boards; interleaved throughout, with numerous manuscript corrections and additions by Taylor, 3 newspaper clippings loosely inserted, 'A.S. Taylor Decr 1834 to March 1836' inscribed to front free endpaper together with numerous notes. £5000

**First edition of this pioneering work on medical jurisprudence, Taylor's own copy, with his manuscript corrections and numerous additions.** 'A cornerstone of English medical jurisprudence of the 19th century', the *Elements* 'brought Taylor recognition throughout the world as a leader in legal medicine and toxicology' (Nemec, *Highlights in Medicolegal Relations* 389). When Taylor realised that the scale of the work he had undertaken would run to four volumes, he 'rearranged the subject matter to provide a more convenient and practical guide for the medical jurist' (ODNB) and published a revised version, *A manual of medical jurisprudence*, in 1844 (see item 54).



From the dates of his notes, it is clear that Taylor kept this copy updated until 1840. In addition to occasional marginalia, Taylor's manuscript additions, many providing references to relevant cases, cover 135 of the interleaved pages. On the advertisement for *The Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine*, loosely inserted at the end, Taylor has marked articles of particular interest to him.

53| **TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine.** Set of manuscript lecture notes on medical jurisprudence. [London, c. 1837–1842].

Manuscript on paper, 4to (25 x 20 cm), ff. [c. 525], with occasional newspaper cuttings loosely inserted; written in brown ink, with additions and corrections, and directions for reading in pencil, c. 36 lines per page; staining to first page, occasional marks and creases; overall very good; unbound in 22 quires, each stitched at head and foot. £5500\*



A substantial set of notes for lectures on medical jurisprudence, apparently first delivered in 1837, judging by dates within the text, and updated between then and 1842.

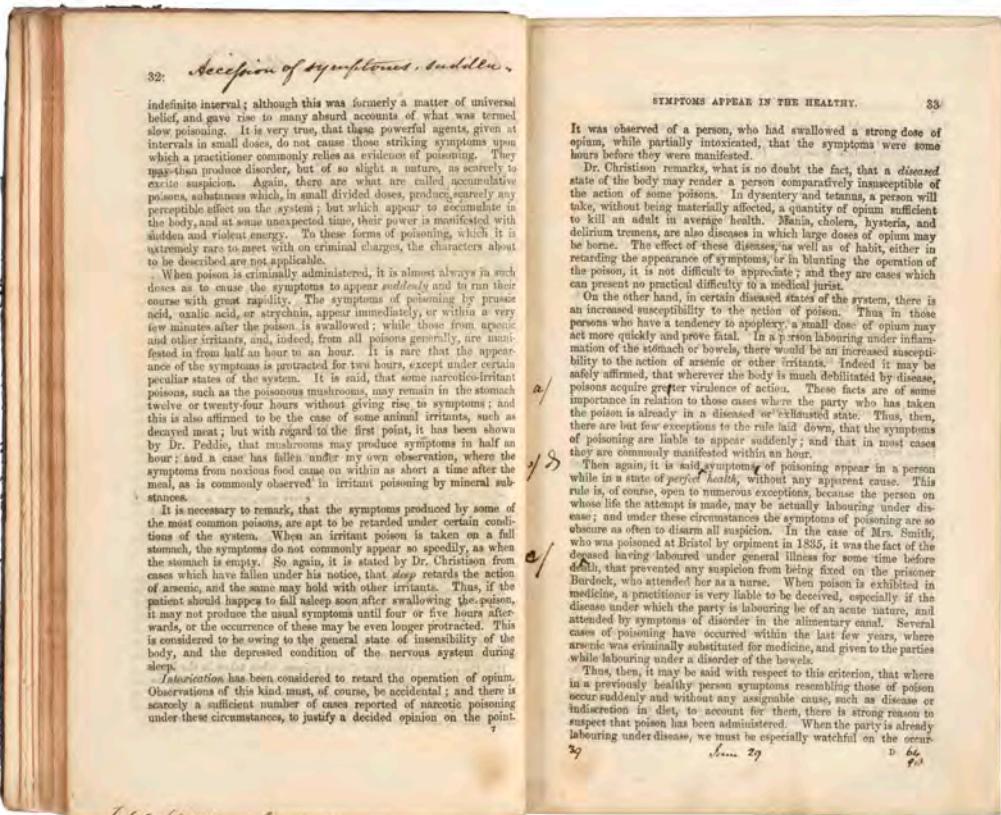
Following an introductory address, the majority of the lectures are devoted to wounds, covering, inter alia, ecchymosis, homicide, suicide, accidents, haemorrhage, shock, cranial fracture, extravasation, concussion, wounds affecting the chest, bladder and genitals, fractures, gunshot wounds, and burns. The other lectures tackle suffocation, starvation, abortion, insanity (including homicidal monomania, pyromania, and kleptomania), drunkenness, and sleepwalking.

From the numbering of the quires (labelled 1, 13, 15-28, 43, and 48-51) it is clear that these notes originally formed part of a larger set. Enclosed within quire 18 are two autograph letters to Taylor from a Mr Dodd, dated September 1837, regarding a murder case in Chichester.

54 | TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine. A manual of medical jurisprudence ... London, John Churchill, 1844.

Small 8vo, pp. xii, 679, [1 blank] + pp. 23 of manuscript notes at end; title-page partly detached and with small chip at head, a few light marks and creases; very good in contemporary black roan; rubbed and somewhat worn; 'Alfred S. Taylor Nov 28. 1843' inscribed at head of title, his manuscript notes to endpapers and leaves bound at end, and his occasional corrections and notes throughout. £3500

**Taylor's own proof copy of the first edition of this landmark work, with his annotations and corrections.** Based upon his earlier *Elements of medical jurisprudence* (1836), the *Manual* would go through ten editions in Taylor's lifetime. The contents cover, *inter alia*, poisoning, wounds, infanticide, drowning, hanging, suffocation, rape, and insanity, and include an appendix on 'tests and apparatus required in the analysis of poisons'.



6 acetic acid. This is perfectly destroyed by strong carbolic acid or water glass (the strongest, before so much) & the resin of galena is preserved in the state of suboxide and mixed with a little sulphur.

The best reducing agent for the former is decomposed or embalmed by the latter. I have tried finally chlorine, copper sulphate and zinc, and the zinc looks appear to be best. Salt water is the most effectual - an sulphuric acid solution and by gentle heat are the arrows from the tube following: an easy method enough to determine acids - No acid is more easily reduced off the sides of tubes containing the templets, and heating in contact with zinc oxide and copper. The side of copper is readily covered with the nitrate of arsenic. There is no option but that of arsenic which will then be reduced to oxides, and which afterwards give an iron grey but little coating to copper with manganese acid. (51)

When copper is used for the reduction a little sulphur is added to copper. There is no advantage however in attempting to restrain it by the salts made of sulphur. Indeed that does not answer well at the water. In May 1844 the parent of zinc is arsenic.

31.

Only one process is appropriate to obtain the mercury and chlorine in the bisulphide of mercury & carbonic acid. Reduce with carburet of sodium. This effects the necessary. With the residue (chlorine) a tube off the end of the tube break it and boil in water with a few drops of chlorine acid. The chlorine added to the above agency solvets the chloro-sulphur of chlorine. A fine thin analysis is required of the residue to be solution decompose and obtain especially the two former products then wash them with carbonic acid, tools in the way aforementioned.

32.

Following further work performed until that extract of lead oxide by repeated by dipping and drying sulphuric acid in the same solution leads. Sulphur especially decomposes and bleaches a sulphate of chlorine partly the solution remaining. It is well worth trying to convert the acetate of chlorine. Chlorine bleaches.

33.

The salt of lead like the sulphuric acid precipitate only very slightly soluble in excess of acids, so also does chlorine.

34.

From the beginning of the evolution of manganese and its salts of that nature exist even in small doses, is liable to act as a poison to young children. It should therefore be administered with caution. Provincial Journal of March 1844 page 526, see p. 526

in March 1844

Manganese and seen in a small collection is present gallium white by crystalline and sulphuric acid dissolved in water and heat. It is dissolved by ammonia and easily. Manganese acid is also present white by acidified lime under the present easily soluble even in water acid (nitric); look in manganese salt of lime (MnO<sub>3</sub>) gives the precip. is cold saturated solution of manganese acid (44).

35.

Sodium and zinc with a despatch of ammonia added colour according to the form of the solution. It is rendered yellow by heat - and spontaneously becomes light green. Heating. Another cold heat a similar red colour in a pretty strong solution of sulphuric acid, - resembling those of ammonium salts - resembling those of ammonium - except of course the former being less liquid greenish colourly. When hot this is red but cold blue a good sulphuric acid or manganous sulphate easily converts the manganous sulphite - so when adding either tools

As well as being a proof for the first edition (as indicated by the date of Taylor's inscription to the title), it is clear from other dated annotations that this copy was used by Taylor in preparing the second edition of the *Manual*, which appeared in 1846.

In addition to the occasional marginal corrections, additions and references, notes to the front free endpapers include a list of 'subjects to add', including 'sudden death', 'putrefaction', 'identity of skeletons', 'feigned diseases', and 'life insurance'. The 23 pages of notes at the end describe various experiments, tests and cases regarding a whole range of acids, as well as opium, strychnine, arsenic, mercury, and cyanide. Taylor indicated within the printed text at which points the notes, numbered from 1 to 93, were to be inserted.

55 | TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine. Az orvosi jogtudomány elvei és gyakorlata. I. [-III]. Kötet. Fordította Balogh Kálmán. Kiadta tagjai számára a Magyar orvosi könyvkiadó társulat. Pest, Khór és Wein Könyvnyomdája, 1869 [-1871].

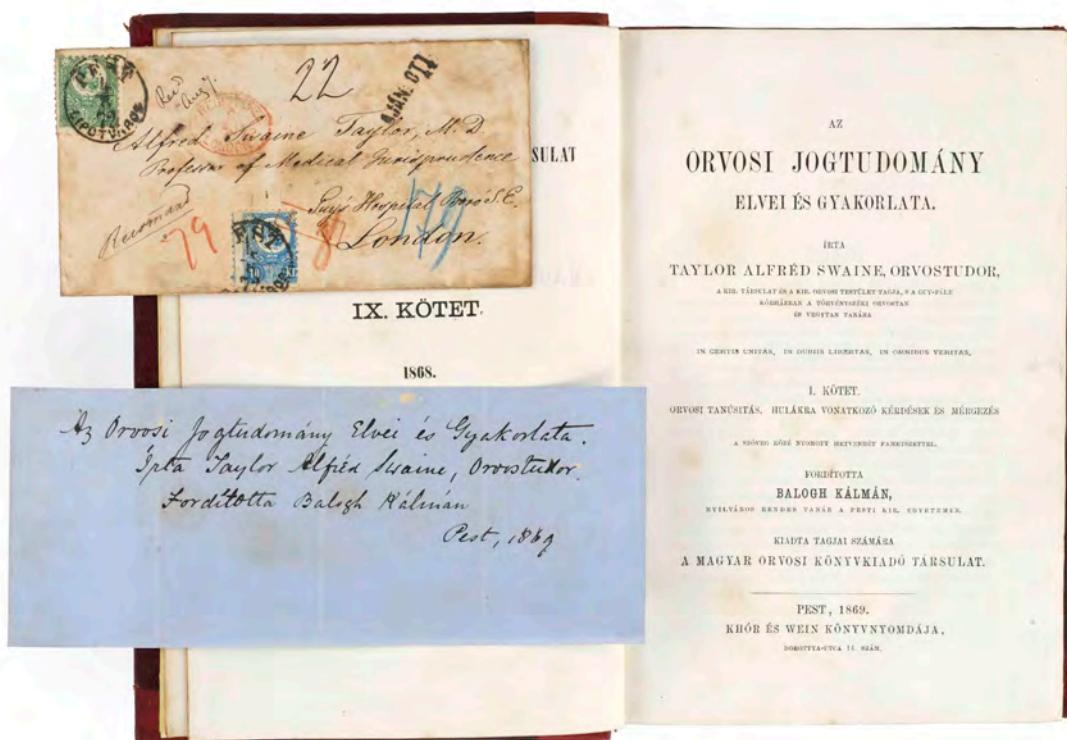
3 vols, 8vo, pp. viii, 557, [1] blank, [1] errata, [1] blank; vi. 509, [1] errata; vii. [1] blank, 617, [1] errata; numerous illustrations in the text; some light foxing in places but generally clean and crisp throughout; with handwritten letter to Taylor from the secretary of the Society for Publishing Medical Works in the Hungarian Language, in its envelope, enclosed in volume one; a good copy in contemporary half red roan, cloth boards, spine with raised bands, tooled and lettered in gilt, all edges gilt; some light wear.

£350

Rare first Hungarian edition of Taylor's *The Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence*, the most extensive and developed of his works on the subject, expanding and refining his earlier work, and first published in English in 1865.

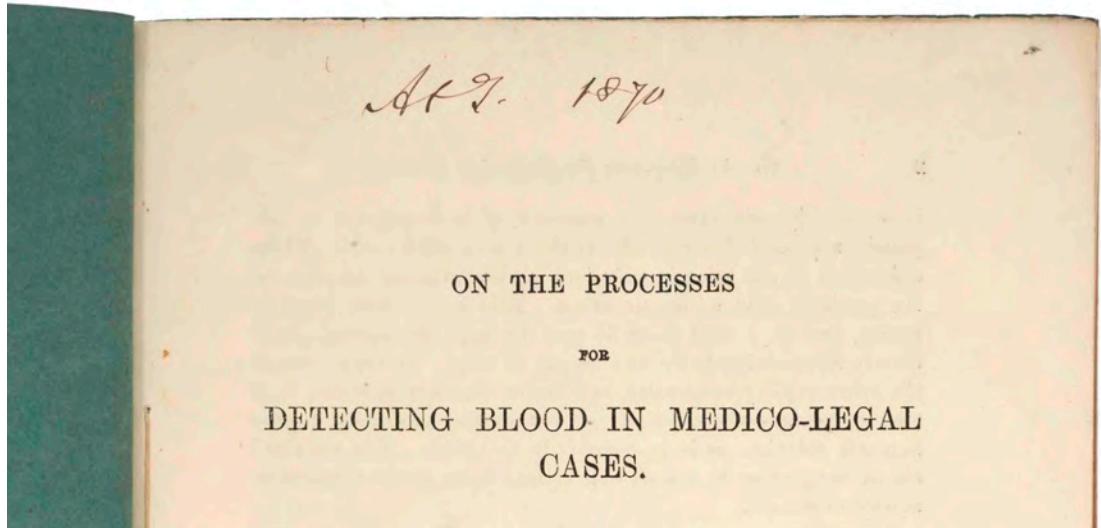
The translation is by Kálmán Balogh (1835–1888), a Budapest physician who also translated works by T.H. Huxley, and wrote a survey of human physiology (*Z ember élettana*, 1864). The letter enclosed with the present copy, from the Society for Publishing Medical Works in the Hungarian Language, thanks Taylor for his consent for the translation: ‘we are sure it will prove as useful for the advancement of medical science in our country, as it did in others, and has been found already interesting by all, who read it.’

Outside Hungary, OCLC records copies at the Institute of Information Science IZUM, and the NLM.



56| **TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine.** On the processes for detecting blood in medico-legal cases. *Guy's Hospital Reports*, 1870.

8vo, pp. 5, [1 blank]; in contemporary green wrappers; Taylor's signature to upper cover ('AS Taylor') and manuscript note at head of p. 1 ('AST 1870'). £350



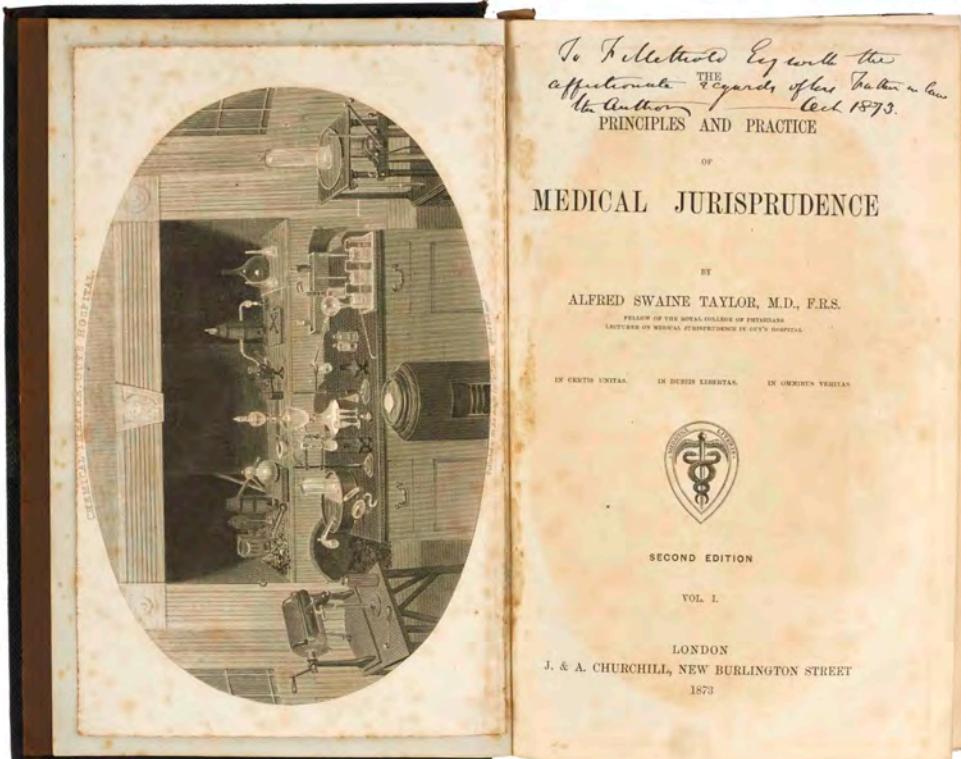
Taylor's own offprint of this interesting article on detecting blood 'for the purposes of pathology and legal medicine', in which he publishes, for the first time, a description of the spectroscopic process developed by the eminent microscopist and geologist Henry Clifton Sorby (1826–1908), written by Sorby at Taylor's request.

57| **TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine.** The principles and practice of medical jurisprudence ... Second edition. Vol. I [- II]. London, J. & A. Churchill, 1873.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xvi, 723, [1 blank]; xii, 672, (23, [1] publisher's adverts); numerous woodcut illustrations throughout; vol. 2 pp. 195–206 loose, a very little light foxing; very good in publisher's cloth, gilt lettering to spines, brown endpapers; extremities very slightly worn; inscription at head of vol. I title, 'To F. Methold Esq with the affectionate regards of his father in law the author Oct 1873', with a letter of presentation loosely inserted, armorial bookplate of Frederic John Methold to front pastedowns; occasional newspaper cuttings and notes loosely inserted. £1500

The second, enlarged edition of Taylor's *Principles*, which had first appeared in 1865 and which 'established Taylor as the major contributor to the professional establishment of medical jurisprudence' (ODNB). Taylor presented this copy upon publication to his son-in-law Frederick Methold (1841–1907), who had married his only daughter Edith in 1865. In a loosely inserted letter of 10 October 1873, Taylor refers to his grandson, writing, 'Perhaps if little Alfie enters the medical profession hereafter he may find it of service'.

In spite of the presentation, Taylor seems to have kept this copy updated himself, by inserting occasional newspaper cuttings and manuscript notes relating to relevant medical cases at appropriate points within both volumes. These date from 1874 to 1880, the year of Taylor's death. **Also inserted is a letter of 1885 addressed to Taylor from one John Thorne, of British Guiana, describing his tattoos.**



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CHEMICAL PROCESSES FOR NITRIC ACID.

**Chemical Analysis.**—*In the simple state.* This acid may be red concentrated or diluted. The concentrated acid varies in colour from a deep orange red to a light straw yellow. It may be recognized, I. By adding dilute fuming nitric acid to a portion of the acid. If the colour remains yellow or loses it, the colour being heightened and turned to a reddish-yellow by contact with alkalis. 2. When mixed with a few copper filings, it is rapidly decomposed, a deep red acid vapour is given off, and a greenish-coloured deposit of metallic copper is formed. 3. The mercury may be substituted for copper in this experiment. The nitric acid may be prepared by a few drops of hydrochloric acid. On warming the mixture, if nitric acid is present the gold is dissolved. Common aqua fortis (nitric acid) sometimes contains as impurity, a hydrochloride acid which decomposes like leaf-gold by heat. *In the diluted state.* This acid may be precipitated like the sulphuric acid by a slight excess of barium chloride. *With copper.* 1. The liquid has a highly acid reaction, and on heating it with some copper turnings, red fumes of nitroous acid vapours are given off, unless the proportion of water is very great. At this temperature the liquid assumes a blue colour. 2. A portion of the paper with the acid is heated over a spirit lamp; if it is heated steadily, but a source of visible yellow stain is left. 3. The liquid is not precipitated by a salt of silver or of silver. The two last experiments give merely negative results: they serve to show that the sulphur and hydrochloric acids are absent.

In order to detect nitric acid, the liquid should be carefully neutralized by evaporated slowly to obtain crystals. If the liquid contain nitric acid, these crystals will possess the following properties. They appear in the form of longish threads, which neither effloresce nor deliquesce on exposure. One drop of the solution, evaporated spontaneously on glass, will suffice to yield a distinct and well-defined precipitate. This precipitate disperses the nitrate of potash from a large number of salts. 2. When moistened with strong sulphuric acid, the powdered crystal slowly evolves a colourless gas, which has a sharp, pungent smell. By this test we can know every thing on detecting salt. 3. A portion of the powdered crystals should be placed in a small tube and mixed with a few drops of strong sulphuric acid. Either with or without the application of a gentle heat, orange-red fumes of nitrous acid are evolved, recognisable by their colour, colour, and reaction, and by their strong fuming on starch-paper wetted with a solution of nitrate of potassium.

The nitrous acid is evolved from the nitrate of potassium, which is a black colour, and on warming the mixture orange-red fumes escape. The suggested nitrate should be free from any alkali chlorides, and a small reduction tube should be used when the quantity of the nitrate is small. If the nitrate is made up with either the following process or any other, it will not be detected.

We add to the powdered crystal a portion of gold-leaf and strong hydrochloric acid; then boil for a few minutes. The gold will wholly or entirely disappear if nitric acid or a nitrate is present. In particular, the presence of nitric acid will be indicated by a dark brown or purple colour on the surface of chloride of tin to the light of a lamp.

*Test for Nitro-salts.* Nitro-salts may be administered to the animal, and the urine examined for nitro-salts.

In acidic solutions organic matter.—Nitric acid may be eliminated in

**HYDROCHLORIC ACID. MURIATIC ACID.**

224

Worcester Mass. 13<sup>d</sup> Jan 1875  
70 Front St.

Messrs S & A. Churchill

London

*Gutmann*

In your Taylor's

Medical Jurisprudence - 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1873. Vol 1-  
pp 220 - 4<sup>th</sup> line from bottom - occurs the foll-  
"The gold will either wholly or entirely disappear"  
Should not Partially be substituted for wholly?  
Have not noticed the correction elsewhere  
and thought trifling it may be given to you.

Yours Respectfully  
W<sup>m</sup>

such marks, and that traces of them still exist. A man who is found to be tattooed may, in order to escape punishment, pass himself off as another person also tattooed. In this case medical evidence must be derived from a comparison of the colour, form, and situation of the marks in the two. A tattooed

GHR April 1874

## ON TATTOOS

- 58| **TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine.** Medico-legal observations on tattoo-marks as evidence of personal identity. Remarks on the Tichborne case. *Guy's Hospital Reports, April 1874.*

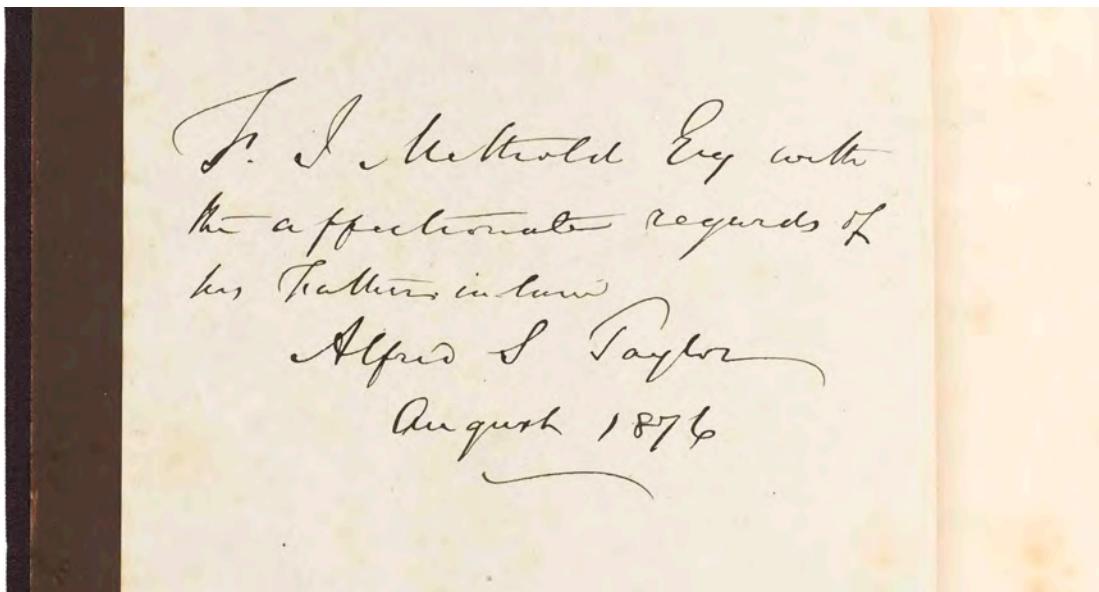
8vo, pp. 25, [1 blank]; in contemporary light brown wrappers; manuscript note to upper cover ('AST No.1 Tattooing') and a few marginal annotations, in Taylor's hand. £950

**Taylor's own offprint of his most interesting 1874 article on tattoos as evidence of personal identity**, written in the aftermath of the notorious Tichborne case, in which a portly butcher from Wagga Wagga, Australia, had claimed to be Roger Tichborne, the long-lost heir to an English baronetcy. After lengthy trials the claimant was convicted of perjury, partly because he showed no signs of tattoos which a schoolfellow had given to the real Roger Tichborne as a youth. **Taylor here discusses the process of tattooing, the durability of tattoos, their removal, and their use in identifying the deceased, before examining the specifics of the Tichborne case.**

- 59| [TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine.] **ARNOTT, Neil.** Elements of physics or natural philosophy. By Neil Arnott ... Seventh edition, edited by Alexander Bain ... and Alfred Swaine Taylor ... London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1876.

8vo, pp. xix, [1 blank], 873, [1], ([2], 32 publishers' adverts); photographic portrait of the author as frontispiece, numerous diagrams within the text; very occasional light foxing, creases to a couple of corners; very good in publishers' dark brown cloth, gilt-lettered spine, brown endpapers; extremities very slightly rubbed; inscription to front free endpaper, 'F.J Methold Esq with the affectionate regards of his father in law Alfred S. Taylor August 1876', with Methold's armorial bookplate to front pastedown; newspaper cutting with obituary of Bain tipped onto title verso. £250

Seventh edition of Arnott's classic work, which first appeared in 1827 and was translated into every major European language. One of the founders of the University of London and physician-extraordinary to Queen Victoria, Arnott invented one of the first forms of the waterbed.



This copy was presented by Taylor to his son-in-law Frederick Methold (1841–1907), who had married Taylor's only daughter Edith in 1865.

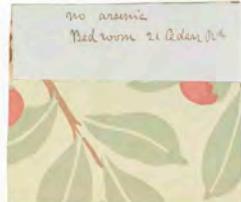
60| [TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine, and Henry CARR.] A small collection of wallpaper, card and silk samples, tested for arsenic. *London, c.1879.*

6 wallpaper samples, 2 pieces of card, 5 samples of silk, and 3 small samples of copper, some with manuscript notes in ink attached with pins, 2 envelopes; overall very good. £2750\*

A small collection of decorated wallpaper, card and silk samples, all tested for arsenic, sent to Alfred Swaine Taylor by the engineer Henry Carr (1817–1888).

Carr was the author of *Our domestic poisons; or, the poisonous effects of certain dyes & colours used in domestic fabrics* (1879). He opened this work by stating, 'it is an unquestionable fact that national health is suffering from the use of arsenic and other poisons, in the manufacture of domestic fabrics, to an extent little appreciated by the public', and by thanking Taylor in particular among the 'medical men and professors of chemistry' who had assisted him in his research.

Tests for the presence of arsenic had been developed by James Marsh in 1836 and Hugo Reinsch in 1841. While their use in murder trials was not without controversy – Taylor himself had admitted to bungling the Reinsch Test in the 1859 trial of Dr Thomas Smethurst – Carr used both processes successfully to test hundreds of wallpapers for arsenic, both for manufacturers and private individuals. It was thanks to his efforts that the use of arsenic in papers was largely abandoned.



Some of the samples here come from Carr's own home in Clapham; one from his dining room, advertised by the manufacturer as 'non-arsenical' turned out to be highly poisonous. Another paper here, Carr notes, had caused a bullfinch kept in the same room to stop singing for a year.

#### Contents:

Small envelope addressed by Carr to 'Dr Taylor FRS / 15 St James Terrace / Regents Park / N.W' and stamped and postmarked South Lambeth 1879, annotated in Taylor's hand 'Patterns of Arsenical papers', containing: small wallpaper sample approx. 9 x 8 cm, with attached note in Carr's hand (approx. 9 x 3 cm) reading 'no arsenic / Bedroom 21 Cedars R<sup>d</sup>', 'no arsenic' in pencil on verso of sample; small note in Carr's hand (6.5 x 9 cm) reading 'copper as cut from / the sheet -' small strip of copper affixed to note with metal pin; small note in Carr's hand (6.5 x 9 cm) reading 'copper boiled for / 10 minutes in pure / distilled water 3 parts / hydrochloric ¼ -', small strip of copper affixed to note with metal pin; two wallpaper samples, measuring approx. 8 x 7.5 cm and 11 x 6.5 cm, pinned together along with small strip of copper, labelled '1' and '2' respectively on verso in pencil, with note in Carr's hand (approx. 6.5 x 1 cm) attached to sample '2' reading 'copper boiled with each paper / for 5 minutes -'; 1 strip of copper measuring approx. 7.5 x 1 cm.

1 small patterned green wallpaper sample approx. 10 x 6.5 cm, with attached note in Carr's hand (approx. 9 x 3 cm) reading 'Slightly arsenical. Spare bed room 21 Cedars R<sup>d</sup> [Carr's Clapham residence]/ not thought requisite to be changed / for casual visitors occupying a short time';



1 small patterned green wallpaper sample approx. 8 x 5 cm, with attached note in Carr's hand (approx. 9 x 3 cm) reading 'marked on back of sample Book / non-arsenical / put up in dining room 21 Cedars R<sup>d</sup> / afterwards taken down / see p. 5 Our Domestic Poisons' [page 5 reads: 'for instance, a paper marked "non-arsenical" having been selected by the writer from a sample-book of one of the first manufacturers in London, the paper when delivered was found to be "highly arsenical"'].

1 small patterned green wallpaper sample approx. 5.5 x 4 cm, with attached note in Carr's hand (approx. 9 x 3.5cm) reading 'arsenical / the dining room case p. 31 / Mr Stubbs noting / a bulfinch [sic] hung in this / room ceased to sing in a fortnight – never / sang for a year, except once when removed / for a time to a neighbours, – now sings the paper being removed –';

1 note, approx. 19 x 11.5 cm, folded in thirds to enclose 2 patterned wallpaper samples, 1 blue approx. 10 x 5.5cm and 1 green approx. 10 x 4.5 cm, both with small triangular section removed, affixed to note with small pin, note by Taylor below reading 'Specimens of arsenical green and / arsenical blue both treated / with strong liquid ammonia. / 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1879', note on verso reading 'Arsenical Green / papers / Mr Carr';

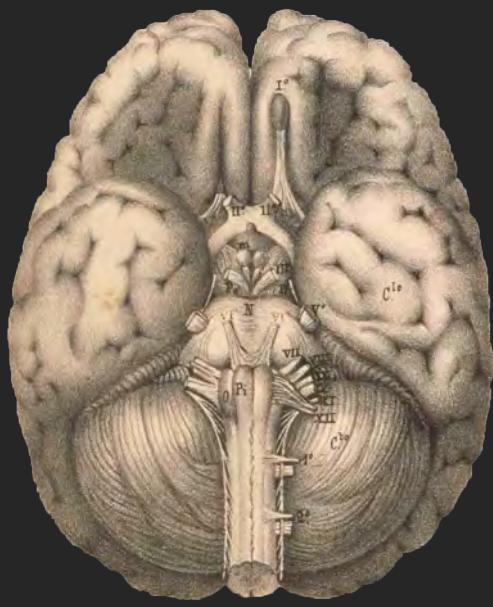
Small envelope labelled 'Silks tested / no arsenic' in Carr's hand, still partly closed, containing 5 small rectangles of green silk, each with a small copper strip affixed with a metal pin.

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