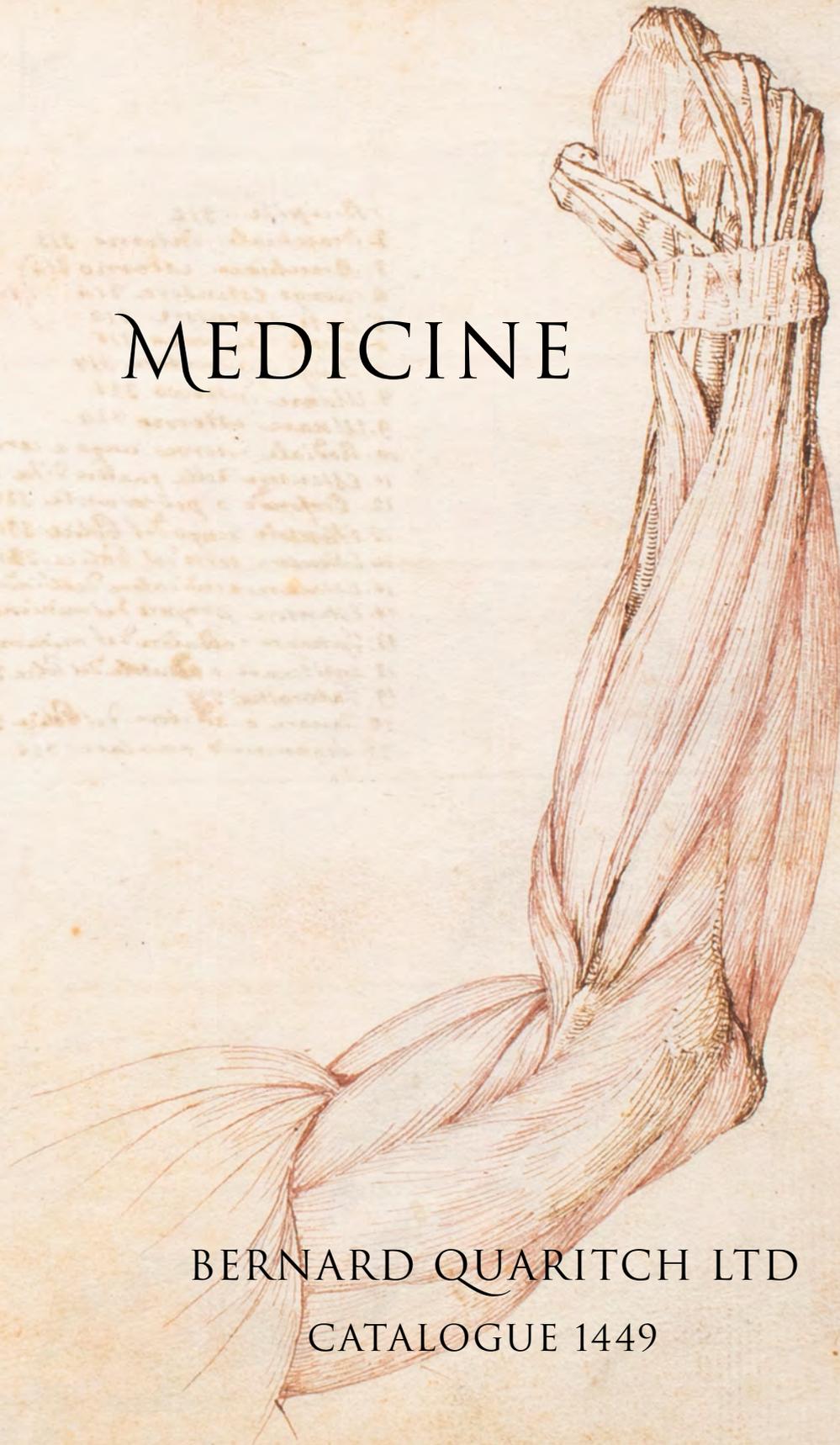


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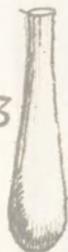
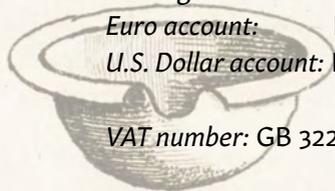
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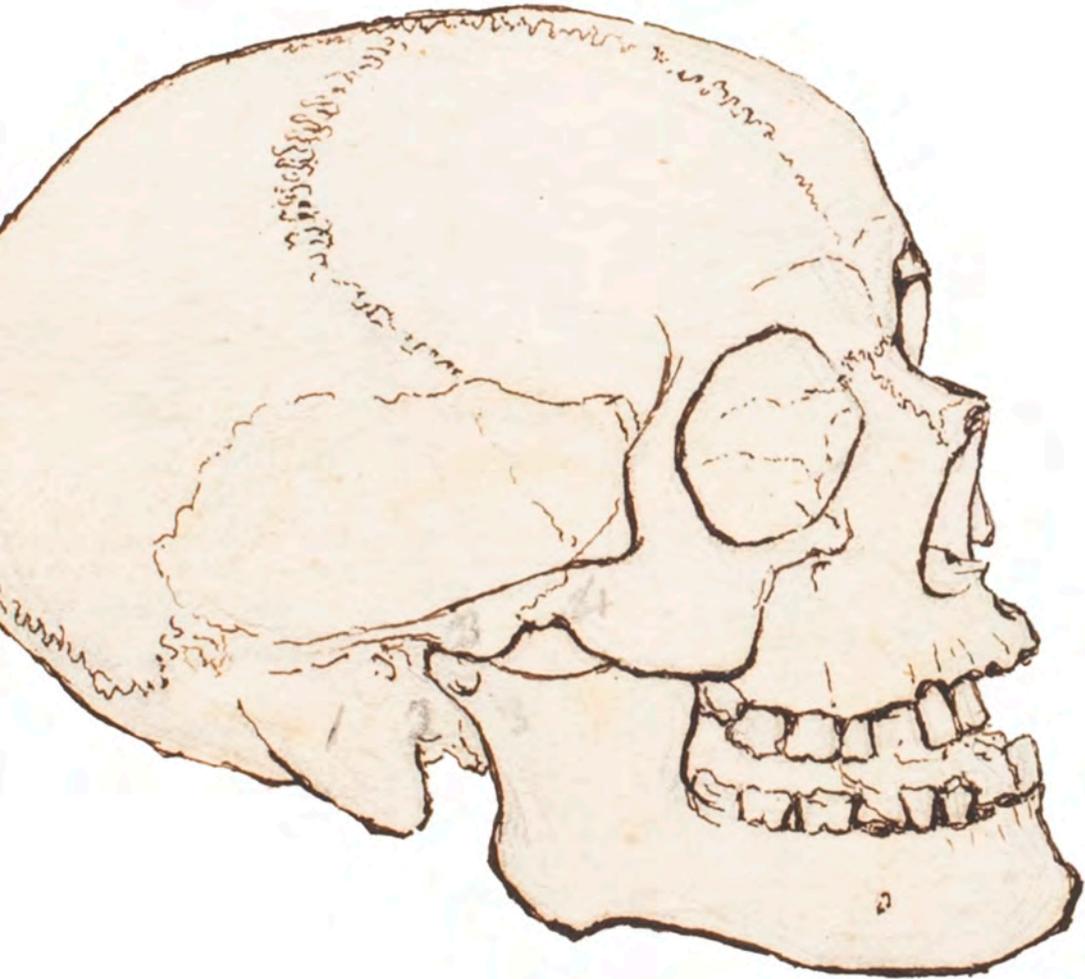
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MEDICINE



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MMXXII

RARE SATIRE ON THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

1 'A.C. and A.L.C.' Dialogue entre un médecin et un homme du monde ...
Paris, chez les marchands de nouveautés, 1824.

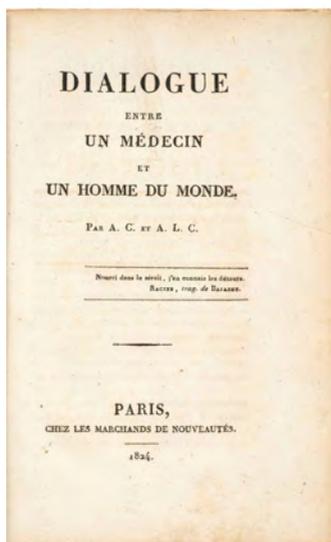
8vo, pp. 31, [1, blank]; a little foxing to half-title; very good; in nineteenth-century block-printed wrappers. £375

Rare first edition of this entertaining satirical dialogue between 'M. de B.' and 'le docteur X', taking a swipe at contemporary medicine and the medical profession.

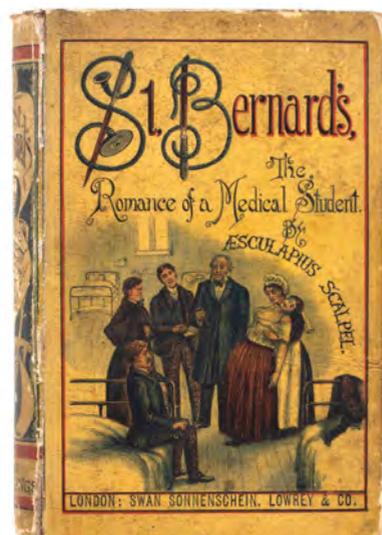
Through the careful questioning of 'M. de B.' the doctor is prompted to make all manner of gaffes which reflect badly on the competence of his profession: if a patient dies, he states, it is because his illness was mortal, and at least the doctor is left with his body to dissect; treatments have necessarily changed over time since in 1600 man's constitution was phlegmatic but by 1800 had become sanguine; there is no need for examinations to become a surgeon when a perfectly good system of nepotism exists; and it is utterly unreasonable to expect a doctor to treat anyone who cannot pay through the nose for it.

There are amusing exchanges regarding emetics and the recently established Académie Nationale de Médecine (which the doctor attended but was unable to hear a discourse on mutism), and the story of an old marchioness and her monkey who got diarrhoea from eating too many melons and subsequently died after taking purgatives (the monkey being stuffed).

No copies traced in the UK or US. OCLC records only one copy, at the BnF.



<[1]



[2]>

DENOUNCING MEDICAL CRUELTY TOWARDS THE POOR

2 **AESCULAPIUS SCALPEL (BERDOE, Edward, *pseud.*)**. St. Bernard's. The romance of a medical student. London, Swan Sonnenschein, Lowrey & Co., 1888.

8vo, pp. viii, 286, [2, blank]; a clean copy, in the publisher's illustrated boards, front cover with title and a scene from the novel, spine with a skeleton holding a banner with author's name and title, rear cover with publisher's advertisement; cover soiled and rubbed at edges. £375

Second, revised edition (first published in 1887), extremely rare in the original illustrated covers, of **a strong denunciation** - disguised as a gothic novel - **of medical malpractice in teaching hospitals perpetuated towards poor patients unable to afford private treatment**, by the English physician, anti-vivisection campaigner, and writer Edward Berdoe (1836–1916).

'In 1887, physician Edward Berdoe (under the pseudonym, "Aesculapius Scalpel") put pen to paper and scandalised the medical profession with his anonymous novel, *St Bernard's: the Romance of a Medical Student*. With its salacious cast of wife-poisoning vivisectionists and "villainous young hooligan" medical students, this gothic text was "a gross calumny upon medical students and their teachers; upon hospitals and their staffs" one *Lancet* reviewer complained... In response, Berdoe published a follow-up—*Dying Scientifically: A Key to St Bernard's*—attacking his reviewers with a plethora of examples to show that most of the events of the novel were rooted in reality: the experiences of himself and others' (Sarah Chaney, 'Dying scientifically: sex and scandal in Victorian medicine', in *The Lancet*, vol. 379, issue 9831, June 2012, p. 2042).

'It was not possible to draw public attention to these abuses by any other method than that of writing a story, as interesting as might be, embracing all the facts. A treatise on hospital management would have fallen still-born from the press', explains Berdoe in his introduction to *Dying Scientifically: A Key to St. Bernard's*. 'The abuses complained of in St. Bernard's have been ventilated over and over again in the medical and lay papers, and nothing has been done to rectify them. I have said that in our great general hospitals to which medical schools are attached, the healing of the patients is made subordinate to the professional advantage of the medical staff and the students...'. Berdoe goes on giving detailed examples of the malpractice he himself witnessed: 'the healing of patients is deliberately retarded for the purpose of clinical study; new drugs are tried upon hospital patients, and that in a manner which dare not be attempted on private patients; patients are needlessly examined by doctors and students; patients are often made to undergo unnecessary operations, and even amputations, that surgeons may have practice; students are sent out to poor midwifery cases, and their blunders kindly covered by their teachers for the credit of the hospital...'.

Berdoe campaigned for years against medical experiments on both human patients and animals. After gaining his medical qualifications at the Royal London Hospital, in 1876 Berdoe was admitted as a Licentiate of the Royal College of

Physicians of Edinburgh (LRCPE) and as a Licentiate of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries (LSA), before becoming a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (MRCS) in 1877. He was also a major scholar of Robert Browning and sat on the committee of the London Browning Society for the entirety of the society's existence, from 1881 to 1894.

This copy retains the extremely rare original illustrated covers and endpapers, these latter sporting Swan Sonnenschein, Lowrey & Co.'s advertisement and catalogue, as well as adverts for Holloway's pills and ointment, Rowlands' Kalydor (an emollient milk allegedly removing freckles and soothing all irritations of the skin), tooth powder, and face powder, and Whelpton's vegetable purifying pills.

See Wolff 404 for the 1887 first edition.

CATALAN PHARMACOPOEIA

3 ALOS, Juan. Pharmacopoea Cathalana, sive antidotarium Barcinonense restitutum, et reformatum. Medicis, medicinae studiosis, chirurgis, et pharmacopolis perquam utile, et necessarium ... *Barcelona, Antonio & Balthasar Ferrer, 1686.*

Folio, pp. [16], 256, [8, index and errata]; title in red and black within frame of type ornaments, woodcut initials; repaired worming to upper blank margin of sigs P-S, neat repair to fore-edge of T4, not affecting text, some damp staining throughout, a little foxing; overall good, bound in later vellum, rebacked, ties and endpapers renewed, boards bowed. £1500

Scarce first edition of this Barcelona pharmacopoeia edited by Juan Alos (1617-1695).



Alos was appointed *protomedicus* of Catalonia in 1674 and given the task of overseeing the region's pharmacies. The *Pharmacopoea Cathalana* was a long overdue update to the previous pharmacopoeia issued for Barcelona's apothecaries, which had appeared in 1587 under the title *Concordia pharmacopolarum Barcinonensium*.

Alos's text provides 415 recipes, each detailing ingredients and measures, manner of composition, medicinal virtues, and medical applications. The formulae cover distillations, syrups, powders and electuaries, opiates, pills and tablets, oils and unguents, and plasters, with over 250 being attributed to a named author.

Krivatsy, NLM 17th cent., 235; Wellcome II, p. 36. OCLC shows only the NLM copy in the US, and the Wellcome copy in the UK.

THE ANATOMY OF ART

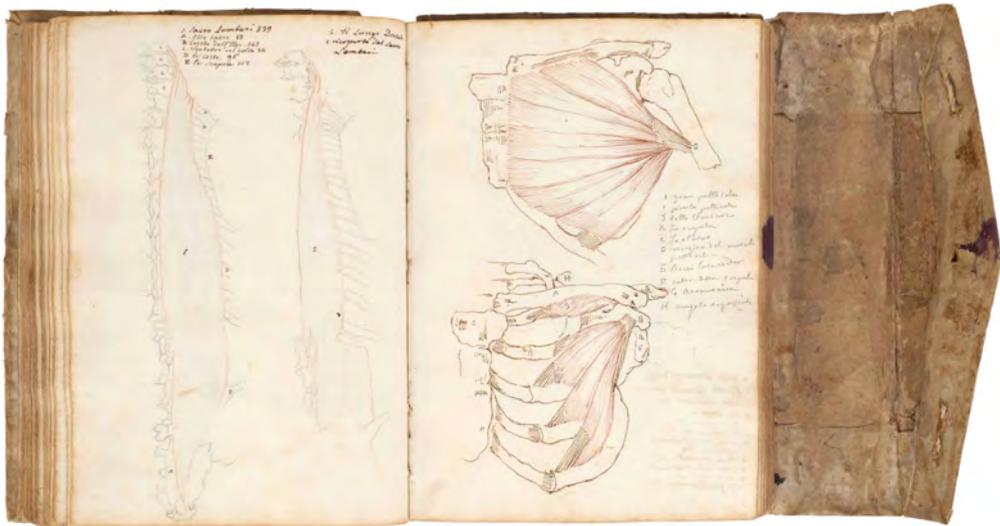
4 [ANATOMY.] 'Saggi di Anatomia Pittorica'. Italy, 1790s?

Small 4to (c. 19.5 x 14 cm), ff. [95, text], [111, with pink and ochre ink drawings to *rectos*, mirrored pencil drawings to *versos* captioned in ink, a few sketches unfinished or uncaptioned towards the end], [12, text], [136, with sketches mostly on *rectos* only, pencil, ink, and sanguine], [2, text], [11, artistic sketches, pencil]; manuscript on paper (watermarked with a trimount topped by a bird in profile, enclosed within a circle; some sheets with letters 'F I'), text in Italian, with some erasures and corrections, drawings in pen, ink, pencil, and sanguine, sporadic marginal foxing, small purple ink stain to fore edge of second part of the book, but overall very good, bound in contemporary wallet-style vellum, worn and soiled, lacking tie, vellum covering spine detached and partly perished. £7500

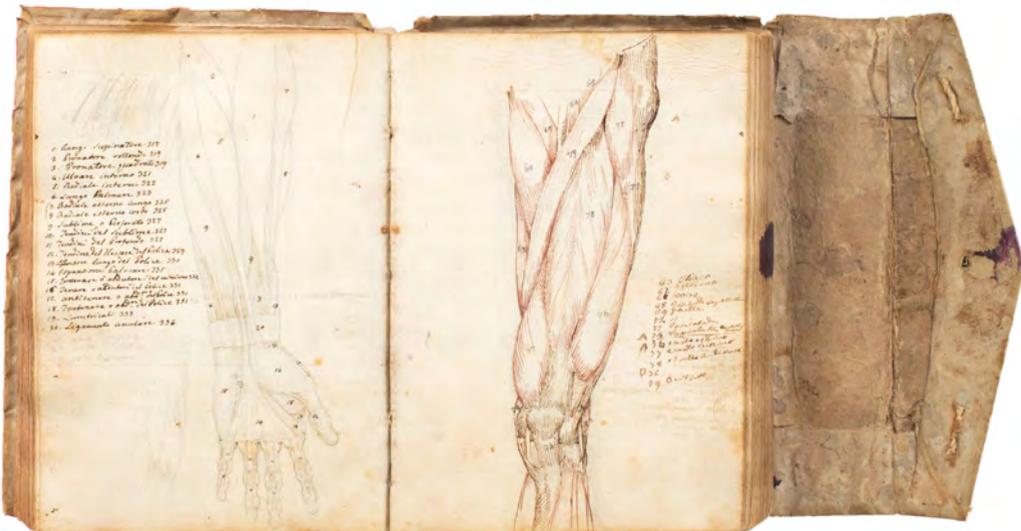
An attractive and seemingly unpublished eighteenth-century text- and sketchbook on human anatomy. Although intended for artists, the amount and detail of textual information as well as the technical proficiency of the studies suggest they are the work of a skilled anatomist, making this an anatomical treatise in its own right.

The anonymous author explains in their brief introduction that their intention is to provide the reader not with a complete treatise on anatomy, but with a comprehensive work on the parts of human anatomy most relevant to the painter, such as bones, muscles, and joints, together with a brief section on viscera, accompanied by detailed sketches drawn from both live models and dissected cadavers.

Following the introduction, the initial text is divided into three parts, the first on osteology, the second on myology (with an appendix on the interactions of skeletal muscles, including those involved in activities such as walking, running, and wrestling), and the third on skin and visceral anatomy.



These are followed by a series of over 200 detailed anatomical sketches, showing successive layers of muscle, tendon, and bone, arranged so that the drawings to the *recto* of each leaf (in ochre and pink ink) overlap precisely with those to the *verso* (in pencil and exhaustively captioned in ink), so that the two can be seen in transparency as a single image. A new section of text follows, describing the attachments and actions of ninety-eight skeletal muscles. The volume ends with a series of over 130 pencil and sanguine sketches of an increasingly artistic nature, though still retaining a high level of anatomical detail, including some full-body drawings of cadavers on the dissecting table.





Artists' manuals and anatomical texts bear striking resemblances due to the almost symbiotic relationship between artists and physicians dating back to the early Renaissance, when artists such as Michelangelo and Leonardo observed physicians at work to learn the layers of muscle and bone structures that formed certain parts of the body. In turn, physicians contracted artists to draw illustrations for medical texts, sometimes forging actual partnerships (as in the case of Titian and Vesalius), in which the physicians would allow the artists to assist in dissections in exchange for anatomical drawings and illustrations. These practices continued well into the twentieth century to the benefit of both medical students and artists, a testament to the confluence of art and anatomy.





The author has not been identified with any certainty. A later, nineteenth-century, hand added 'per G. Anivitti' to the first page of text and 'Roma' with a date, now erased, to the end of the first section of text, leading some to attribute authorship to Giulio Anivitti (1850–1881), Roman painter and art teacher, artistically trained at the Accademia di San Luca in Rome under Alessandro Capalti, before emigrating to Australia in 1871, where he was soon appointed the first instructor in painting and drawing at the Art Training School in Sidney (see Anthony Bradley's article in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol. 3, (MUP), 1969). Though tempting, this attribution is not supported by the paper, language, handwriting, or style of drawings, which all seem to point to a late eighteenth-century origin. The manuscript ends with eleven leaves of artistic sketches seemingly by a later owner. A volume such as this likely passed through the hands of various artists; it is therefore possible that Anivitti was one of the owners.

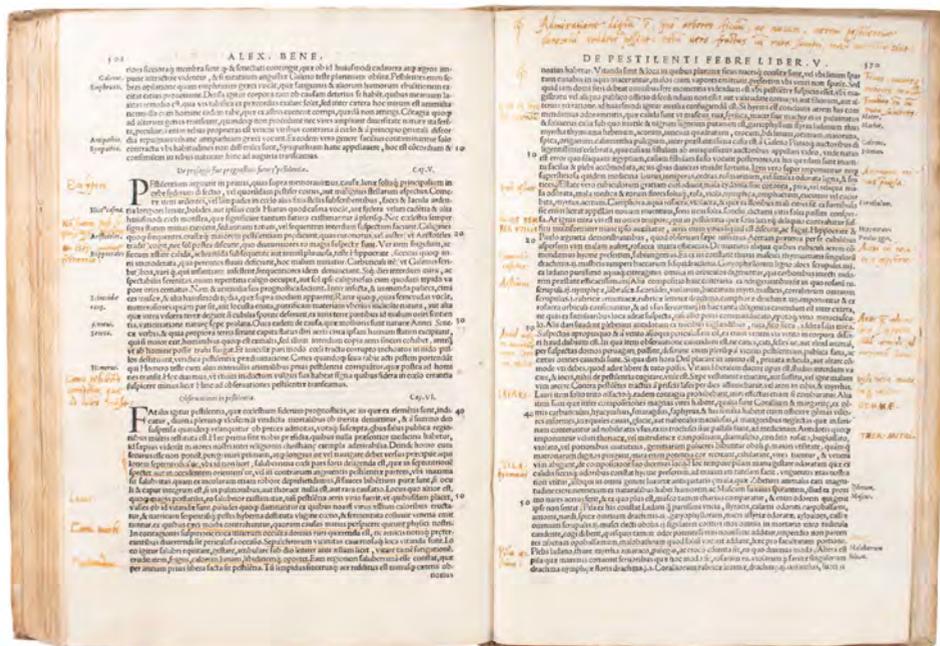
See: Lyle Massey, 'Against the "Statue Anatomized": The "Art" of Eighteenth-Century Anatomy on Trial', in *Art History*, Vol. 40, Issue 1, Feb. 2017, pp. 68-103; Cazort, Mimi, et al. *The Ingenious Machine of Nature: Four Centuries of Art and Anatomy*. Exhibition catalogue. Ottawa, National Gallery of Canada, 1996; Yuri Long, *The Body Inside and Out: Anatomical Literature and Art Theory*, Washington, National Gallery of Art, 2010.

A LANDMARK IN DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY - ANNOTATED

5 **BENEDETTI, Alessandro.** Habes lector studioso hoc volumine Alexandri Benedicti veronensis physici præstantissimi, singulis corporum morbis a capite ad pedes, generatim membratimque remedia, causas, eorumque signa XXXI libris complexa, præterea Historiæ corporis humani libros quinque, De pestilentia librum unum & Collectionum medicinalium libellum. *Venice, Giunta, 1533.*

Folio, pp. 527, [1]; with a fine historiated woodcut border depicting eight mythological scenes of healing, printer's device at end and historiated woodcut initials throughout; marginal wormhole from p. 209 to 223 touching a few letters not in text but in shoulder notes only; outer margin and lower outer corner of 3 leaves (pp. 327-332) skilfully restored with a small part of text supplied in facsimile; overall a beautiful copy, bound in contemporary stiff vellum, author's name inked on front cover and on tail- and fore edges; skilfully rebaked; ownership inscription 'Amalthei et amicorum' (Girolamo Amalteo, physician and professor at Padua, see below) to front free endpaper, Latin elegiac couplets mentioning river Mesula and two medical maxims to the rear free endpaper, multiple contemporary annotations to the text, including corrections and recipes. £3750

First edition thus of the collected medical works of Alessandro Benedetti (c. 1450–1512), professor of anatomy at the University of Padua and surgeon general of the Venetian army during the campaign against Charles VIII of France, considered the most important anatomist before Vesalius.

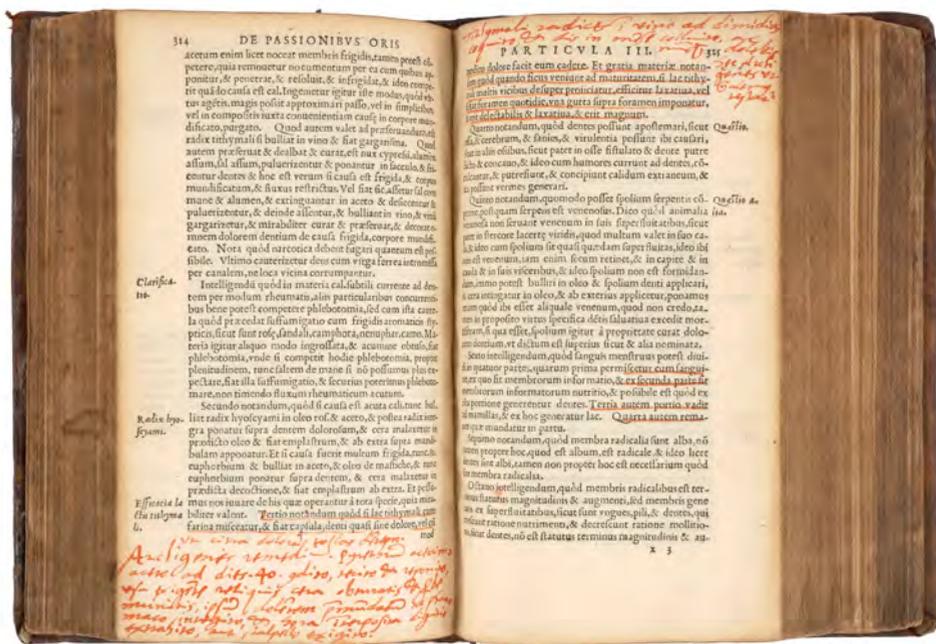


The book, dedicated to Emperor Maximilian, includes Benedetti's monograph on plague and infectious diseases *De pestilenti libro unum* (first published 1493), his pharmacology monograph *Collectionum medicinalium libellum* (also 1493), as well as the landmark *Historiae corporis humani libros quinque* (1493), the first comprehensive work of descriptive anatomy published in the Western World, which ends with a small chapter in praise of dissection.

This copy belonged to the Amaltei family, a very prominent dynasty of poets, diplomats, lawyers, and politicians from Oderzo near Treviso. The specific owner of this copy is very likely to have been Girolamo Amaltei (born 1506), physician and professor at Padua, who annotated the book himself, and likely lent it to medical colleagues for more study and annotations, as evidenced by the marginalia in different hands.

The manuscript annotations include recipes, pharmacological notes and judgements, expert corrections to Benedetti's text, references to classical and contemporary authors, with particular attention to Jean Fernel's 1567 work on physiology, and personal examples of medical practice (see, for instance, marginalia to pp. 26, 39, 101, 106, 204, 337, 413, 428).

EDIT16 5157; L. Thorndike, *A History of magic and experimental science*, V, New York 1951, pp. 454, 501, 612; VI, p. 353; G. Ferrari, *L'esperienza del passato. Alessandro Benedetti filologo e medico umanista*, Florence, Olschki, 1996.



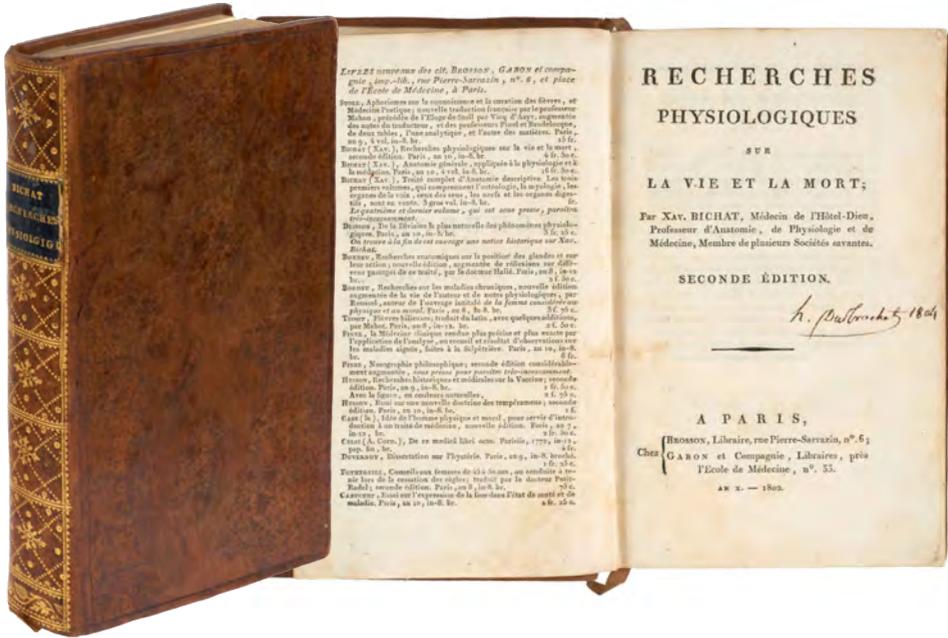
ANNOTATED BY A PROMINENT PARACELSIAN

6 BERNARD DE GORDON. Opus lilium medicinae inscriptum de morborum prope omnium curatione, septem particulis distributum, una cum aliquot aliis eius libellis ... additus est index ... Lyon, Guillaume Rouillé (colophon: Philibert Rollet), 1550.

8vo, pp. 910 (i.e. 920), [16, index]; woodcut device to title, criblé initials; a little light marginal damp staining, some creasing to corners, a little browning; overall very good in seventeenth-century calf, remains of gilt decoration and lettering to spine; some repairs to spine, edges and corners, a little worn; inscription to title 'Adami a Bodenstein medici 1557' with mottos in Latin and Greek; some underlining in brown and red ink, a few manicules, some marginal notes (pp. 169, 224, 227, 324, 325, 344, 356, 577, 580, 585, 639, 721, 726, and several additions to index). £3500

Attractive edition of Bernard de Gordon's famous *Lilium medicinae*, this copy owned and annotated by Adam von Bodenstein (1528–1577), a central figure in early Paracelsianism.

Bernard de Gordon (fl. 1270–1330) was professor of medicine at the University of Montpellier and one of the most famous physicians of his age, being mentioned by Chaucer in the *Canterbury Tales*. While a follower of Galenic teachings, Bernard was not afraid to challenge its details and experiment with new methods of treatment. Completed in 1305, the *Lilium medicinae* is his best-known work,



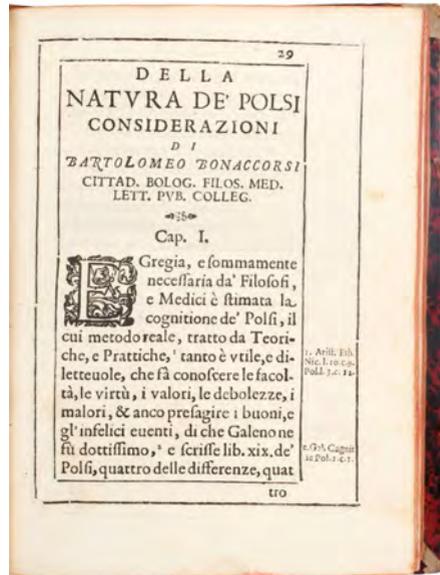
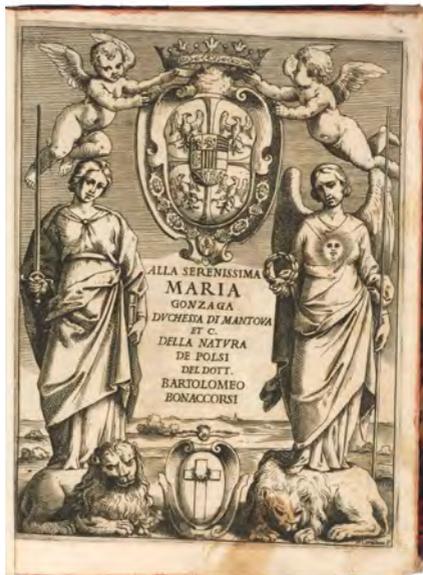
FROM A FAMOUS PHYSIOLOGIST'S LIBRARY

7 **BICHAT, Xavier.** *Recherches physiologiques sur la vie et la mort.* Paris, *Brosson and Gabon, an. X 1802.*

8vo, pp. [6], iv, 386; publishers' advertisements to verso of half-title; quire L misbound after quire H; a beautiful copy; in contemporary tree-patterned sheep, spine richly gilt in compartments with lettering-piece; ownership inscription to title 'H. Dutrochet 1804'. £200

Second edition (first 1800) of this important work by the French anatomist and physiologist Bichat (1771–1802), whose studies of human tissues helped found the science of histology. **This copy belonged to Henri Dutrochet (1776–1847), the physiologist best known for his work on osmosis (see item 20).**

'When Volta questioned the validity of experiments claiming to show responsiveness of an *ex vivo* heart, devoid of blood flow and nervous connections, Bichat obtained permission to experiment upon freshly killed bodies of those guillotined during the French Revolution. His trials on both laboratory animals and human cadavers led him to conclude that cardiac excitation by electricity would occur only when the organ was stimulated by direct contact' (Garrison-Morton). The work begins with the famous dictum: 'la vie est l'ensemble des fonctions qui résistent à la mort.'



EARLY ITALIAN REACTION TO HARVEY

8 BONACCORSI, Bartolommeo. *Alla serenissima Maria Gonzaga duchessa di Mantova et c. Della natura de polsi del dott. Bartolomeo Bonaccorsi.* (Colophon:) *Bologna, Giacomo Monti, 1647.*

4to, pp. 274, [2, blank]; engraved titlepage, woodcut initials, text within ruled border; light ink stain at foot of title, minor worming to gutter of quires O-S not affecting text; a very good copy in nineteenth-century quarter roan over red and black marbled paper, spine lettered in gilt; some wear to joints, spine and corners; twentieth-century private collector's armorial bookplate. £1750

Uncommon first edition of this important work on the pulse by the Bolognese physician Bonaccorsi, a most interesting early witness to the impact of William Harvey's *De motu cordis* (1628) in Italy.

'Bonaccorsi's treatise on the pulse begins with a detailed anatomico-physiological account of the heart and of the pulse and its causes. This is strictly Galenic, as is evident for example from the recognition of inter-ventricular pores through which during systole the more subtle parts of the blood find their way from the right into the left ventricle. Besides Galen, the authority most prominently quoted, Hippocrates, Aristotle (notably his *De anima*), the Gospel of St Matthew, and Bauhin are mentioned' (Pagel and Poynter p. 427). Bonaccorsi then discusses the account of the circulation of the blood given in Andrea Argoli's *Pandosion sphaericum* of 1644, which had explained and endorsed Harvey's theory. Where Argoli was convinced, Bonaccorsi is sceptical, employing arguments drawn from Galen, Fernel, Cardano and Scaliger in his opposition to Harvey's thesis.

Harvey's doctrine was not well received at Bologna in general: 'It has been stated that at Bologna, where Bonaccorsi's book was published, candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine at that time had to forswear adherence to the new doctrine of the circulation, and later in the century Malpighi was physically assaulted there by angry Galenists' (*ibid.* p. 429).

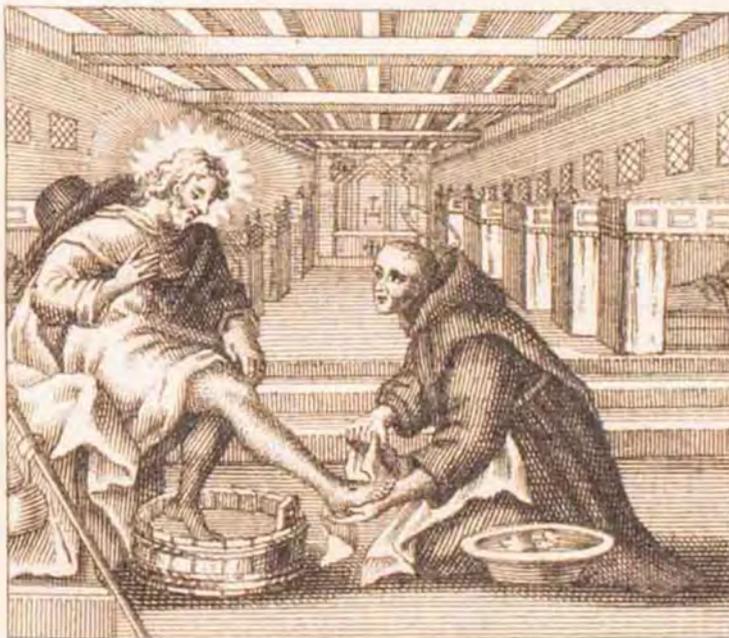
Krivatsy, NLM 17th cent., 1490; Wellcome II, p. 197. OCLC records two copies in the UK (BL, Wellcome) and four copies in the US (NLM, New York Academy of Medicine, University of Minnesota, College of Physicians of Philadelphia). See Pagel and Poynter, 'Harvey's doctrine in Italy', *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 34:5, 1960, pp. 419-429.

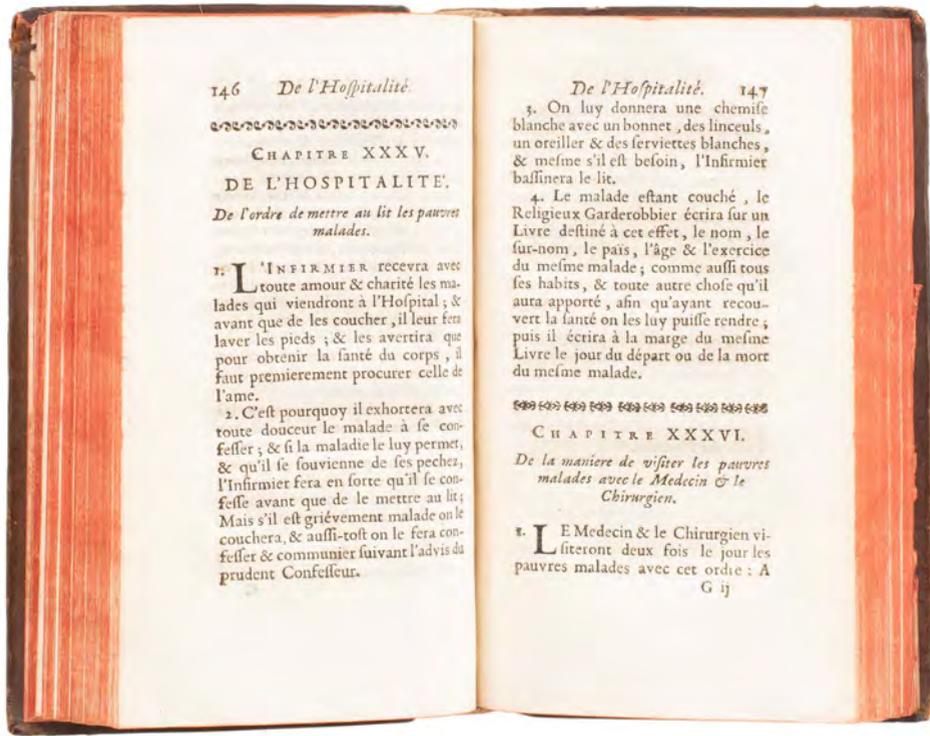
HOSPITALLERS HANDBOOK

9 [BROTHERS HOSPITALLERS.] Les constitutions des religieux de la charité de l'ordre de S. Jean de Dieu, sous la regle de S. Augustin. Paris, chez la veuve de François Muquet et Louis Denis de la Tour, 1717.

12mo, pp. [2], 224, 70, [2, blank]; engraved vignette to title, initials, head- and tailpieces; a very good, clean copy in contemporary calf, spine lettered in gilt, red edges; small loss at foot of spine, some wear to corners and edges and rubbing to boards; label of 'Librairie Jean Clavreuil' to front pastedown. £350

Rare set of rules for the Brothers Hospitallers of Saint John of God, a religious order dedicated to the care of the sick founded in 1572 with the support of Pope Pius V.





The charming engraved vignette on the titlepage shows a member of the order washing the feet of Christ, who is dressed as a pilgrim, with rows of hospital beds in the background.

Several chapters are naturally devoted to medical matters: the duties of the 'premier infirmier', visiting the sick poor with a doctor or surgeon, feeding the sick, looking after the infirmary day and night, caring for the dying, and burying the deceased.

Further chapters cover divine service, confession, communion, prayer, the admission and education of novices, the brothers' dress, accommodation and meals, office holders, and punishments for transgressions. Ceremonial texts for the admission of novices and papal briefs relating to the order complete the volume.

OCLC records no copies outside France.

Anatomy By Dr. Baillie

Within the cavity of the Thorax are
 situated the Lungs & the Heart. The Lungs
 on each side of the Heart in the middle, the
 right is divided into 3 portions & the
 middle lobe is the smallest & the left into
 2 portions there is a concave surface in con-
 tact with the Diaphragm towards above in
 contact with the Sternum & below in
 contact with the Pleura. The Pleura is of a double
 colour of a spongy & vascular texture from the
 passing from cell to cell when in a healthy state
 are of greater specific heat, than water but
 when inflamed they will sink the lungs of
 one side have no connection with the lungs
 of the other except by very small vessels
 there are two Veins passing from the root of
 each lung to the Heart an Artery & a Vein
 for the convenience of it. A Membrane
 the bag in which the Heart is contained is call'd
 the Pericardium is enclosed by the Pleura
 of each side passing from the lungs & encloses
 the Pleura Pericardium because it is an inner
 - the membrane forming a bag securing

LECTURES ON ANATOMY
AND MIDWIFERY

10 BUCKNILL, Charles. Notes from medical lectures by Matthew Baillie and John Clarke. London, February - April 1798.

Oblong 8vo (12 x 19 cm), pp. [240]; manuscript on paper, in English, neatly written in brown ink in a single hand, c. 23 lines per page, occasional corrections; light toning to leaves at beginning and end; very well preserved in contemporary sheep, metal clasp to fore-edge; small areas of loss to spine and covers, joints split but holding, corners and edges worn; inscription to front pastedown 'Charles Bucknill Feb 14th 1798'. £4500

A most interesting manuscript by one Charles Bucknill recording lectures given in 1798 by the Scottish anatomist Matthew Baillie (1761-1823) and the English obstetrician John Clarke (1758-1815). Bucknill - likely a forebear of the psychiatrist and mental health reformer Sir John Charles Bucknill (1817-1897) - appears to have attended these lectures in London, and his manuscript is an important witness to medical teaching in the capital at the close of the eighteenth century.

The first part, headed 'Anatomy by Dr Baillie' (sic), covers, *inter alia*, the contents of the male pelvis, the structure of the testicles and scrotum, the prostate, the throat and stomach, the liver and kidneys, the heart and respiration, the brain, the humours, the ears and nose, the skin and nerves, dislocation, fractures, and hernias. In 1783 Matthew Baillie inherited the anatomy school and museum established by his uncle, the eminent obstetrician William Hunter, at Great Windmill Street, Soho, teaching there until 1799 - Bucknill's notes were most likely taken down at this famous venue. Baillie is best known for his *Morbid Anatomy* of 1793, the first systematic study of pathology.

The Decr. 1798 Comp. H. B. Die
 after taking these for three months
 which from signs of medicine for three weeks
 then I have recourse to the same medicine for
 two or three months longer by strictly
 adhering to the same medicine you will in
 general prevent the disease of the kidneys
 remove it. The Enlarged humors of the
 Urinary is an incurable but not a fatal
 disease the woman feels the same symptoms
 as in the man & tumour if he is in
 he will find a ball on one side & a
 number is in it. If this is the same side
 The general health is not affected long
 on, same plan as in injurious humors
 if you perceive any fluctuation to pass
 if patient has been recommended there
 is more than one collection & than
 Dr. Baillie says that if fluid had been absorbed

The external use of camphor is proved in
 his Digitalis to be given to purge with
 Gamboge in a strong constipation to give
 Crem. Tart. ʒij or ʒij annemane Dr. Baillie
 then Gum powder of opiate. The following



The second part of the manuscript, labelled 'Midwifery by Dr Clarke', tackles labour (including difficult births), the use of forceps, 'turning children', convulsions, the placenta, uterine haemorrhage, postnatal care for mother and child, diseases of the reproductive organs, uterine polyps, and menstruation, and includes recipes for treating various illnesses e.g. an infusion of gun powder, bark, mustard seed, and mountain wine to treat polyps. A licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, John Clarke lectured on midwifery at St Bartholomew's Hospital. 'As a lecturer on midwifery, he speedily gained a deservedly high reputation; his lectures contained a fund of information; the principles of the art were clearly and succinctly developed, and his practical precepts were precise, well considered, and in the highest degree judicious' (William Munk).

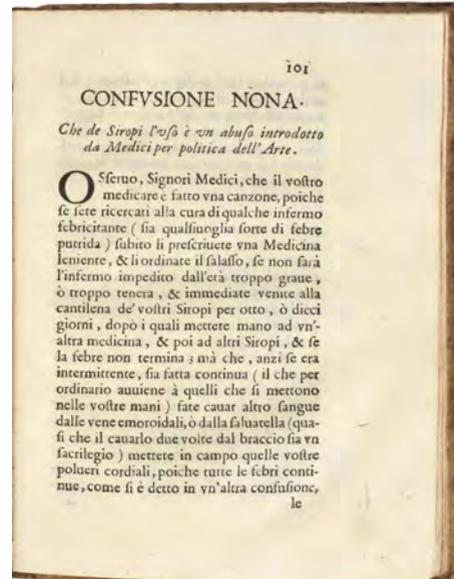
QUACK ATTACK

11 CARERA, Antonio Pricivallo [CARRARA, Raffaello, *pseud.*] *Le confusioni de medici. Opera di Raffaello Carrara filosofo. Nella quale si scuoprono gl'errori e gl'inganni de Medici. Milan, Giovanni Pietro Cardi, al Segno della Fortuna, 1652.*

4to, pp. [8], 191, [1, blank]; woodcut printer's device to title, engraved coat of arms of the dedicatee Ercole Teodoro Trivulzio to second leaf; a beautiful copy, bound in contemporary carta rustica, manuscript title to spine (now faded) and to upper edge. £950

First edition, very rare on the market, of a fierce attack on the quacks and obsolete medical opinions of the time, published under the pseudonym 'Raffaello Carrara' by the Milanese physician Antonio Pricivallo Carera (1601-1676).

'Within the historical current of the "iatrocritic" [critical of the medical profession] in the second half of the seventeenth century and early eighteenth century, we find various doctors acting as censors of a medicine that, disguised under a façade of hypocritical integrity and pretended busyness, is scientifically outdated and lacking morality. The Lombard Raffaello Carrara (1601-1676) in his



Le confusioni de' medici (Milan, 1652) attacks the foolishness, arrogance, greediness, and chatter of many of his colleagues, resorting to both sarcasm and invective. This “crisis of conscience” translates into an actual “iatrophobia”, and into mockery of his own profession, which he sees as being in complete disarray. With strong words he lashes out at the “quacks of our time, who, having learned just about four terms of logic in two years, and having memorized like parrots the chants recited during their medical degree, start practicing the medical art” (Giorgio Cosmacini, *La religiosità della medicina: dall'antichità a oggi*, Laterza 2007, *our trans.*).

The book opens with a sonnet by Carera dedicated to the ‘murderous medical art’, corrupt and obsolete, which the author claims to be willing to abandon to dedicate himself to poetry instead. In the following fifteen chapters, or ‘confusions’, Carera explains the most common mistakes made by the physicians and quacks of his time. The author argues that doctors do not actually know the real meaning of illness or sickness, nor the causes of fever or the difference between humours; doctors erroneously believe that different purgatives attract different humours, just like a magnet attracts iron, and think that different fevers, like tertian and quartan, are each connected to a different humour. Doctors, Carera continues, do not know how humours turn bad, nor their connection with plague, and they also ignore what an antidote really is and how it works. Carera also claims that the diets which doctors force upon their patients are usually very poor, since they do not understand the importance of food. Carera then attacks the most quackish of his colleagues, those who insist on the administration of all sorts of syrups of their own manufacture, those who pretend to be able to associate the colour of a patient’s urine to any specific illness, but who are in fact totally unable to even



PLANCHE XII.

Voiture pour blessés couchés sur brancards. Une plate-forme pouvant se relever permet aux brancardiers de se porter sur toute la longueur de la voiture.

INSTRUCTING NURSES AND STRETCHER-BEARERS

13 CHENU, Jean-Charles. *Manuel de la dame de charité du brancardier et l'infirmier par le Dr Chenu médecin principal d'armée en retraite commandeur de la légion d'honneur. Sociétés de secours aux blessés. Paris, Hachette et Cie, G. Masson, 1876.*

12mo, pp. xi, [1], 162, [2]; with engraved illustrations to title and facing p. [1], and 18 engraved plates at the end; some foxing throughout, inconsequential small tears to plates XV and XVII; overall good in contemporary quarter brown morocco over marbled boards, spine in compartments, one with gilt lettering, marbled endpapers; extremities very slightly rubbed; nineteenth-century engraved bookplate of M. Martineau to front pastedown. £200

First edition of this manual aimed at voluntary stretcher-bearers and nurses, written by the French physician and naturalist Jean-Charles Chenu (1808–1879) and issued under the auspices of the French Red Cross.

Chenu begins by considering lessons learnt during the Crimean and Franco-Prussian Wars, making several references to Florence Nightingale, before discussing temporary hospitals (listing recommended equipment, medical and other supplies, and linen), the qualities required by medical volunteers, and the importance of prompt first aid. He then turns specifically to stretcher-bearers, detailing their equipment, the injuries they are likely to encounter on the battlefield (haemorrhaging, asphyxiation, various wounds and fractures, etc.), and various methods for transporting the wounded.



His discussion of nurses covers, *inter alia*, cleanliness, bandages, the distribution of medication, dealing with the property of the wounded, preparing beds, and death, and is followed by a detailed glossary of terms, from 'acetate de plomb' to 'vin aromatique'. The engraved plates illustrate various stretchers and ambulances, splints, tourniquets, bandages, and first aid kits.

OC LC finds only one copy, at the BnF. No copies on Library Hub.

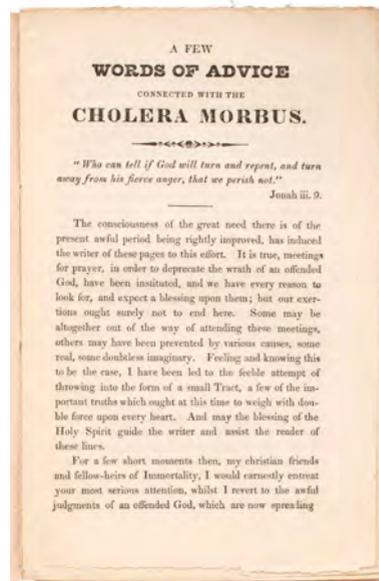
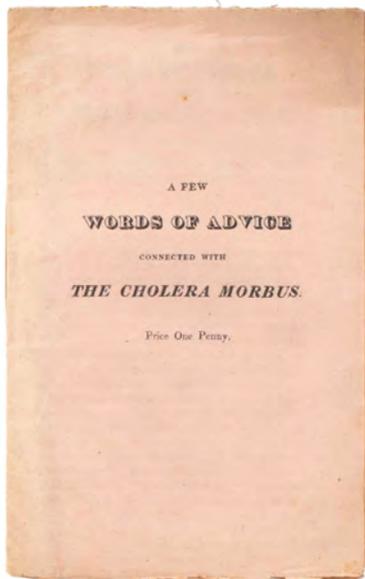
CHOLERA CAUSED BY SIN AT SEASIDE RESORT

14 [CHOLERA.] A few words of advice connected with the cholera morbus. Scarborough, Ainsworth, [c. 1850.]

Small 8vo, pp. 8; dropped-head title; very good in original pink printed wrappers ('Price one penny'); slightly faded and marked. £350

An apparently unrecorded pamphlet published in the seaside town of Scarborough in North Yorkshire blaming the current cholera outbreak on man's sinfulness.

'The consciousness of the great need there is of the present awful period being rightly improved, has induced the writer of these pages to this effort ... The accounts of the dreadful pestilence were alarming ... when it was yet far from us, but now when it has reached our own shores, surely it should speak with double force to every heart.' The anonymous author would appear to be referring to the third cholera pandemic of 1846-60 which hit England in 1848, claiming over 50,000 lives.



The author is in no doubt as to the cause, describing it as 'the awful judgments of an offended God' on 'a rebellious people, a people laden with iniquity'. He encourages parents and young people in particular to turn to God, and while recognising the importance of 'cleanliness, temperance &c.' in combating cholera, recommends the 'purifying and cleansing' of the soul as much as of the body.

No copies traced on OCLC or Library Hub.

TIPS ON TACKLING TUBERCULOSIS

15 COCCHI, Antonio. 'Consulto medico sopra il contagio della tabe polmonare'. *Florence, 1753*.

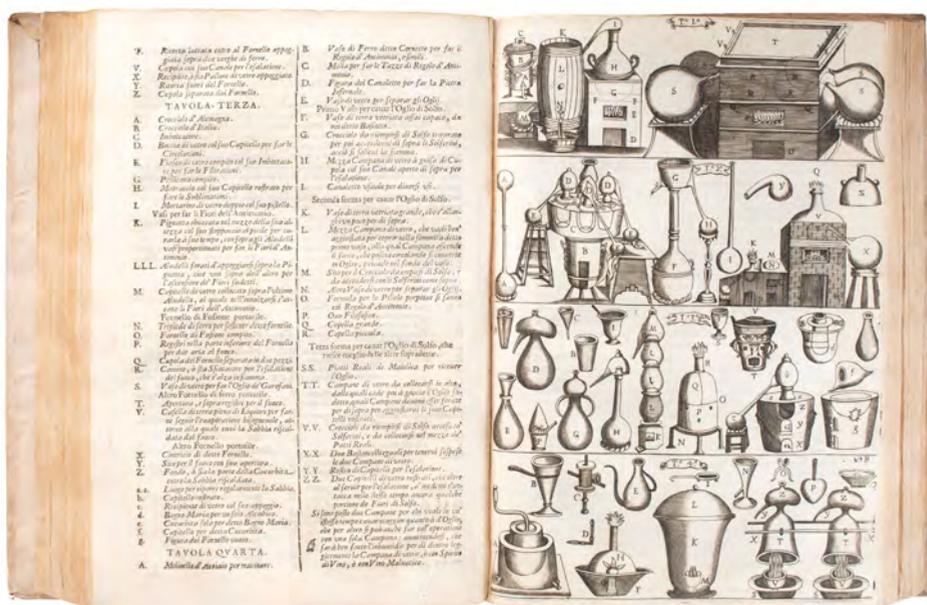
Folio (27.5 x 20 cm), pp. [2, title], [17, text], [1, blank]; manuscript on paper, in Italian, neatly written in black ink in a single hand, up to 26 lines per page, dated at end 'In Firenze dalla Residenza del Collegio de Medici a di 29 Xbre 1753'; a few light marks, small marginal paper flaw to last leaf; very good; unbound. £450

An attractively written manuscript copy of this important medical report on pulmonary tuberculosis composed for the health authorities in the city of Florence by the eminent physician Antonio Cocchi (1695–1758) on behalf of the city's medical college.



After considering whether tuberculosis is contagious, noting the various opinions of ancient and modern writers, Cocchi here makes several recommendations regarding hygiene: that those suffering from consumption should be kept in clean, well-aired rooms, with whitewashed walls; that their beds should be washed and changed regularly, their clothes and bed linen thoroughly cleaned and dried, and their mattresses beaten and brushed; and that they should only spit into spittoons of glass or glazed earthenware, which should be frequently scrubbed and replaced. Cocchi also identifies several causes of tuberculosis, including chest strains, unhealthy food, and coughs and colds left untreated. Cocchi's recommendations prompted the Florentine authorities to pass several measures to tackle tuberculosis in November 1754.

The *Consulto* was printed in the *Magazzino Toscano d'Instruzione e di Piacere* at Livorno in 1754, and subsequently appeared in *Dei Discorsi Toscani del Dottore Antonio Cocchi* (Florence, 1762). It clearly circulated in manuscript too, as this copy, and another dated 1791 recorded on OPAC SBN as preserved at the Biblioteca Moreniana in Florence, demonstrate.



MILANESE MEDICINE, TEA, CHOCOLATE, COFFEE,
AND EMBALMING FLUIDS

16 [COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, MILAN.] Prospectus pharmaceutici editio secunda, sub quo Antidotarium Mediolanense Galeno-chimicum ... Collegii nobilium physicorum dictae civitatis ordine olim demandatum Ioanni Honorato Castillioneo ... nunc vero Brandae Francisci Castillionei ... studio, & labore noviter emendatum, auctum, et in tres partes divisum; quarum prima complectitur regulas, et tempora pharmacopolis aptiora ad disponenda ea, quae ad eorum officinas conferunt, cum exacta ponderum, ac mensurarum usualium designatione ... Secunda, Mantissam chemicam spagiricam Nicolai de Lemmery ... e Gallico in Italicum traductam ... Tertia, Tractatus de tinctura coralliorum ... Milan, ex typographia Caroli Josephi Quinti, 1698.

Three parts in one vol., folio, pp. [44], 484, without engraved frontispiece; [34], 216 + 1 engraved plate of chemical equipment; [2, blank], [3]-118, [2, blank]; parts II and III with separate title-pages, engraved initials, head- and tail-pieces; small paper flaw to blank corner of Nn3; an excellent, crisp and clean copy in contemporary limp vellum, two paper labels (with title and shelf mark) to spine; upper hinge split. £500

A lovely copy of the second, enlarged edition of the Milanese pharmacopoeia, following that of 1668, published under the auspices of the Castiglione family.



The first part details the ingredients, composition, and virtues of a host of medicinal infusions, syrups, electuaries, antidotes, pills, powders, unguents, and plasters, amongst much else. Part two consists of an Italian translation of the extremely popular *Cours de chymie* (first published in 1675) by the French chemist Nicolas Lemery (1645–1715).

The wide-ranging final part encompasses tincture of coral, the ‘universal solvent’ Alkahest, Peruvian bark, herbal tea, chocolate, coffee, precious and other stones, gums and plant products, the embalming of corpses, and recipes for beauty treatments.

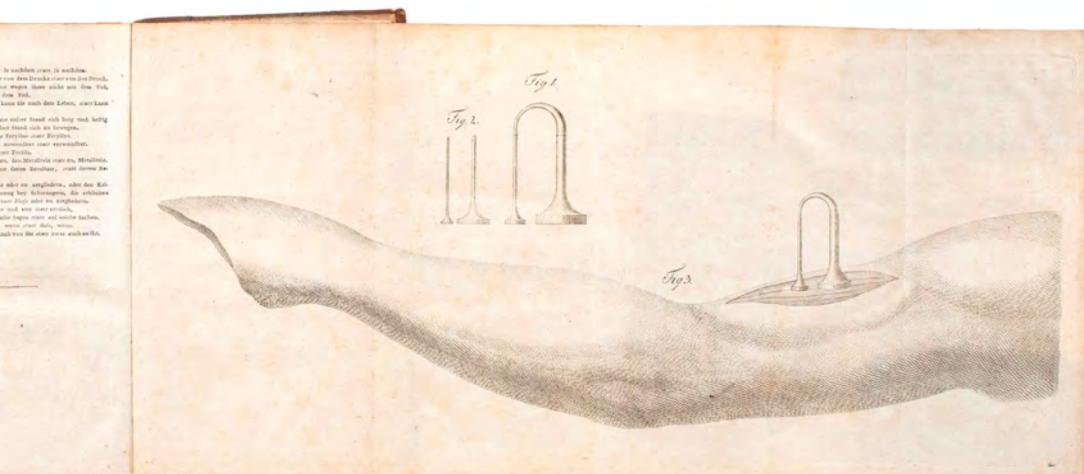
Krivatsy, NLM 17th cent., 2598. Library Hub shows only one copy, at the University of Strathclyde. OCLC finds three copies in the US (NLM, Lloyd Library, and Science History Institute).

ELECTROCUTING THE DEAD

17 **CREVE, Carl Caspar.** Vom Metallreize, einem neuentdeckten untrüglichen Prüfungsmittel des wahren Todes. Mit einer Kupfertafel. *Leipzig and Gera, Wilhelm Heinsius, 1796.*

8vo, pp. xiv, 226, [2, errata]; with one folding engraved plate at end; small wormtrace to lower inner corner of first three leaves, not affecting text; uniformly browned due to paper quality, else clean and fresh; a very good copy in contemporary half calf, speckled boards; spine with raised bands, ruled in gilt, with old shelf-label at head; early nineteenth-century stamp of the Gesellschaft zur Beförderung gemeinnütziger Tätigkeit to title. £550

First edition of this uncommon contribution to the medical literature surrounding proof of death, an issue widely debated by lawyers and physicians in the later eighteenth century, especially in Germany.



Creve, professor of medicine at Mainz, was the author of numerous works on medical subjects. Here, he proposes a new method of ascertaining death using a metal conductor (illustrated in the folding plate at the end of the book) which is attached to muscle tissue, working on the basis that it would function as an irritant even to unconscious and otherwise dead-seeming people. The work opens with a number of case studies of those who either were, or narrowly avoided being buried alive, highlighting the prevalence of the problem, before offering a survey of the literature on the subject, and identifying some of the conditions which could lead to the misdiagnosis of death, describing the process of dying, and explaining death by causes such as electrocution and cyanide poisoning. Creve then goes on to explain the process of electrical muscle stimulation on which his proofing method depends, with a folding plate at the end depicting the tool to be used. It is unclear if Creve's proposal was ever put into practice.

OCLC records no copies outside Continental Europe.

LAUDANUM FOR EYE COMPLAINTS

18 DE NASCA, Giuseppe. *Intorno all'uso del laudano concentrato del cav. Quadri per curare parecchie malattie degli occhi. Memoria di Giuseppe de Nasca di Troina socio corrispondente dell'Accademia Gioenia di Scienze Naturali di Catania, ajutante medico del grande Ospedale degl'Incurabili. Naples, Giovanni Battista Seguin, 1828.*

12mo, pp. 21, [3]; small woodcut of Hermes to title; closed marginal tear (without loss) to pp. 5-6, some light foxing; overall very good in later drab wrappers. £550

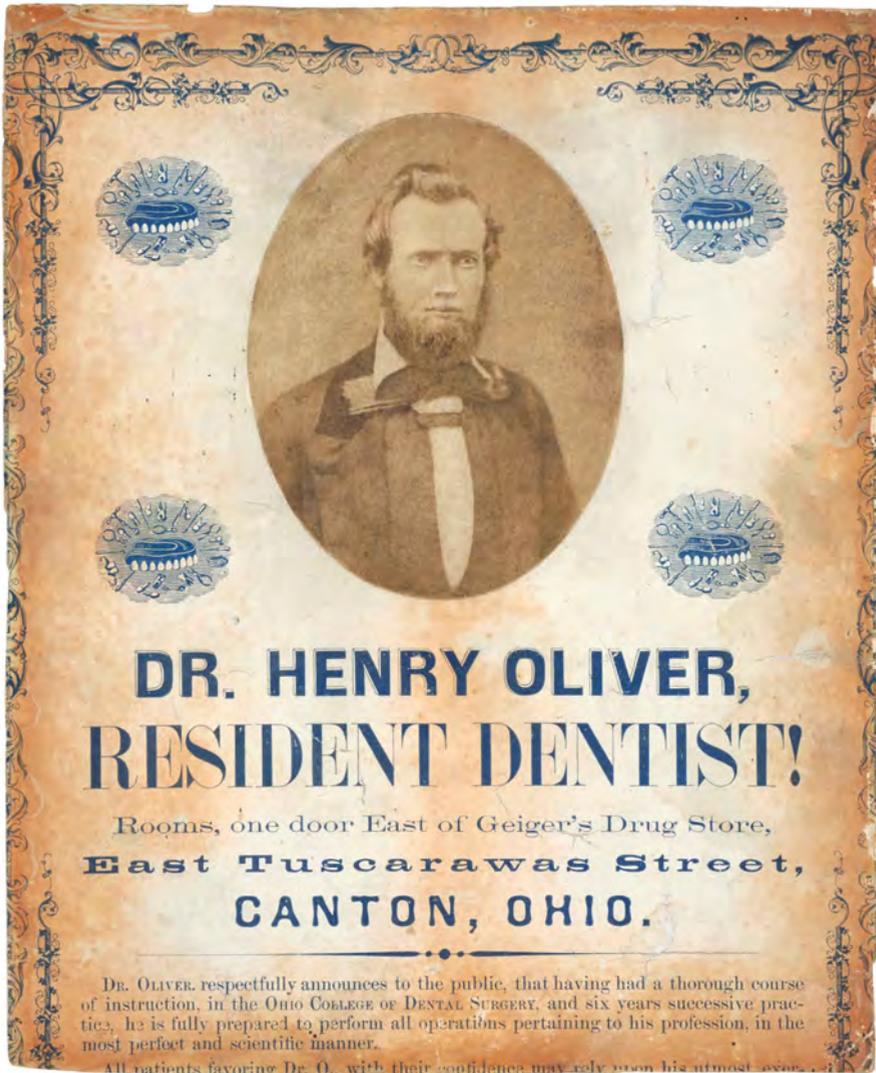


Very rare tract on the use of concentrated laudanum in the treatment of various eye complaints by the Sicilian physician Giuseppe de Nasca (1803–1893).

De Nasca studied at the universities of Catania and Palermo before working at the famous Ospedale degli Incurabili in Naples. This was his first publication, drawing upon the work of the noted ophthalmologist and pioneering eye surgeon Giovanni Battista Quadri (1780–1851), who opened Italy's first ophthalmic hospital at Naples in 1815 and whose monumental *Annotazioni pratiche sulle malattie degli occhi* appeared between 1818 and 1830.

Here De Nasca discusses the use of laudanum in treating ophthalmia and conjunctivitis (among children and soldiers for example) and care for the eyes following treatment, as well as instances in which its use is not appropriate. The work ends with a letter from Quadri himself to De Nasca praising his young colleague's work.

No copies traced in the UK or US. OCLC finds only one copy, at the Bibliothèque de Genève; OPAC SBN records copies in Naples only.



OHIO DENTIST

19 [DENTISTRY.] Dr. Henry Oliver, resident dentist! Rooms, one door east of Geiger's drug store, East Tuscarawas Street, Canton, Ohio. [Canton, Ohio, c. 1865].

Printed broadside advertisement (25.3 x 20.5 cm) with decorative engraved border, oval albumen print portrait of Dr Oliver pasted at head (11.5 x 9 cm) flanked by 4 engraved vignettes showing false teeth and dental equipment, 10 lines of text below; cropped at bottom with loss of text, cropped at sides touching border, some staining, creasing, and small areas of loss; otherwise good in glazed wooden frame (36 x 29.7 cm). £650*

An attractive and apparently unrecorded advertisement for the Ohio-based dentist Dr Henry Oliver, featuring a portrait photograph and engraved vignettes of the tools of his trade. The text declares 'to the public, that having had a thorough course of instruction, in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and six years successive practice, he is fully prepared to perform all operations pertaining to his profession, in the most perfect and scientific manner'.

The Ohio College of Dental Surgery opened in Cincinnati in 1845, being the second oldest dental college in the United States and the first to award a degree to a woman. Having qualified at the College, Dr Oliver was, by 1859, one of only two dentists operating in Canton, Ohio: he is listed in the *Ohio Cultivator* for that year, for example, as a supplier of dentistry equipment.

ON OSMOSIS

20 DUTROCHET, Henri. Recherches sur l'endosmose et sur la cause physique de ce phénomène (Extrait des Annales de Chimie et de Physique, Avril 1832). [Paris, imprimerie de Veuve Thuau, 1832].

8vo, pp. 26; dropped-head title; a little marginal foxing; good uncut copy, stab-stitched in original pink paper wrappers; a little discoloured. £175

An interesting article on endosmosis by the important French physiologist Henri Dutrochet (1776–1847), renowned for his work on osmosis and cell theory. 'Although the conditions of Dutrochet's experiments were rather simple and did not allow of great accuracy, **he made the first important steps toward the study of osmosis and diffusion.** He constructed an osmometer for measurements of osmotic pressure and pointed to such pressure as the possible cause of circulation and rise of sap in plants, absorption of nutrients in plants and animals' (DSB).

LETTERS FROM A SCOTTISH SURGEON

21 FERGUSSON, William, Sir. 'Letter book commenced 4th October 1834 W.F.' *Edinburgh and London, October 1834 - August 1842.*

Folio (33.5 x 20.5 cm), pp. [66] + numerous blanks; autograph manuscript on paper in English, written in brown ink in a single hand, letters signed 'W.F.' or 'Wm Fergusson', with 7 letters to Fergusson loosely inserted; overall very good in contemporary half vellum, marbled boards, manuscript label to upper cover; a little rubbed and marked, some wear to edges. £1850

An important autograph manuscript containing letters written by the eminent Scottish surgeon Sir William Fergusson (1808–1877) to various recipients between 1834 and 1842, providing a unique window onto his early career in Edinburgh and London.

After medical studies at Edinburgh, Fergusson became an assistant to the anatomist Robert Knox, notorious for his involvement with the body-snatchers Burke and Hare. In 1831 he was elected surgeon to the Edinburgh Royal Dispensary, and five years later became surgeon to the Royal Infirmary and a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1840 he moved to King's College London as professor of surgery. 'Fergusson's reputation was that of a brilliant operator and a great "conservative" surgeon, a term first applied by Fergusson in 1852 to operations for the preservation of parts of the body which would otherwise have been sacrificed' (ODNB). He served as surgeon to Queen Victoria from 1855.

The manuscript opens with some remarkable letters written in October 1834 applying for the post of surgeon at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, in which Fergusson provides his medical *curriculum vitae* up to that time: 'Having been eight years a lecturer of practical anatomy in one of the largest anatomical institutions in Europe, and having during that time delivered many courses of lectures on surgical anatomy and operative surgery to numerous attended classes; having operated frequently, and performed most of the capital operations in surgery, such as for aneurism, for hernia, lithotomy and amputation, on the living body ... and in addition acted for three years as surgeon to the Royal Public Dispensary, I trust that you will not deem my present application as presumptuous ... I beg also to state that for the last six years I have been engaged in the formation of a museum which tho' not yet extensive contains nearly all of the preparations essential for the illustration of my surgical lectures containing many specimens of disease.'

In November 1835, Fergusson applies for the post of interim professor of surgery upon the death of Dr Turner, and in June 1840 he writes a nice letter to the physician Sir James McGrigor recommending his assistant Mr Williamson for army medical service and remarking: 'On my recent removal from Edinburgh to assume the duties of Professor of Surgery in King's College London I have been requested by one of my apprentices to forward to you the accompanying preparation of the arteries of the hand for the Museum at Chatham.'

Also present here is a long letter of 23 January 1841 written to Dr Robert Knox, regarding payments for assistants, lectures, and rooms, and referring to their former colleague Dr John Reid. In spite of his tarnished reputation since the trial of Burke and Hare, Fergusson and Reid worked as assistants for Knox until 1836. There is a sense of hostility in Fergusson's letter here, as he writes to Knox 'I have no time and far less inclination to bandy words with you'.

Many of the letters deal with financial matters and property, including settling his father's affairs ('a subject of a very unpleasant nature in our family'), and there are four letters to Fergusson from a Thomas Fergusson regarding property at Innerfield and Lochmaben. A letter from the young Thomas Spencer Wells, future surgeon to Queen Victoria and president of the Royal College of Surgeons, asks Fergusson to contribute an article on 'Epulis' to William Costello's *Cyclopedia of Practical Surgery*.

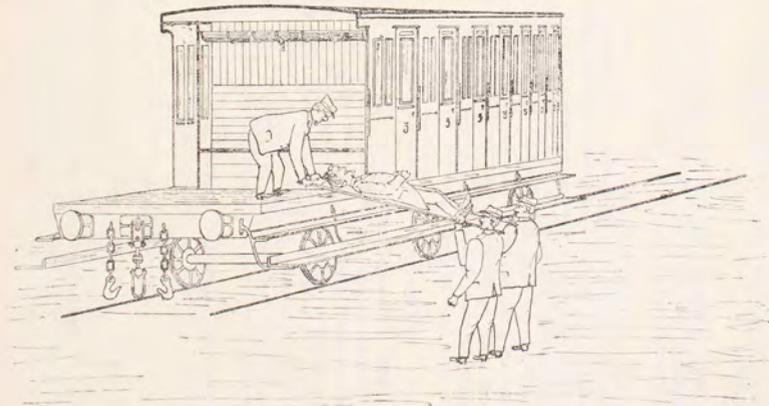


Fig. 34.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND THEIR TREATMENT

22 [FIRST AID - RAILWAYS.] Ministère des chemins de fer, postes et télégraphes. Administration des chemins de fer de l'état. Manuel du Brancardier (Extrait du fasc. IV, Ire partie du R.G.E.). Ghent, F. & R. Buyck Frères, 1912.

8vo, pp. [iv], 155, [1, blank]; 84 numbered illustrations in the text, plus tables and unnumbered illustrations, almost exclusively black and white; clean and fresh throughout, in contemporary cloth-covered stiff wrappers, printed label on upper cover; some very light wear, and spine slightly sunned, but a good copy. £195

First separate edition, as far as we are aware with no institutional holdings, of this guide to first aid in a railway context, published by the state railway administration of Belgium.

Designed for every type of railway worker, and also published in Flemish (similarly rare), the comprehensively illustrated work gives an introduction to human anatomy before giving instruction in the treatment and transport of injured parties, the uses of dressings and compresses, general first aid, and the use of first aid and medical equipment supplied by the railway company. In case these fail, there are also procedures to follow in case of a death on the railway. A final part describes the training courses offered; the work concludes with tables showing where first aid kits are located throughout the railway network (rather fewer than one might hope).

Not in OCLC or KVK.

ON EMPYEMA

23 FRAISSINES. Thèse de chirurgie, sur l'opération de l'empyeme, dédiée à messieurs les capitouls. Soutenue sous la présidence de M. Becane, professeur en chirurgie, par M. Fraissines, ancien premier chirurgien de l'hôpital Saint-Eloi de Montpellier ... aux écoles de chirurgie, près les Pénitens bleus le [27] du mois de [May] à [deux heures après midy]. Toulouse, de l'imprimerie de la veuve de J.F. Desclassan, [1780].

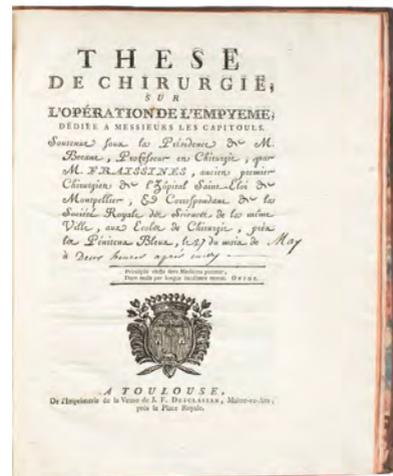
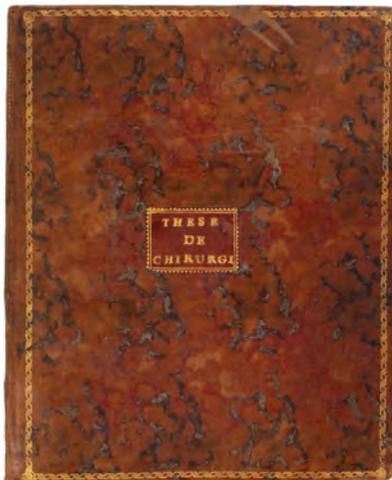
4to, pp. [4], 46, [1, errata], [1, blank]; date the thesis was delivered completed in manuscript on title; woodcut arms of Toulouse to title, woodcut head-piece by Gritner; a few small spots, a little creasing; very good in contemporary mottled calf, gilt border to covers, spine richly gilt, gilt lettering-piece to upper cover, red edges, marbled endpapers; light wear to extremities. £675

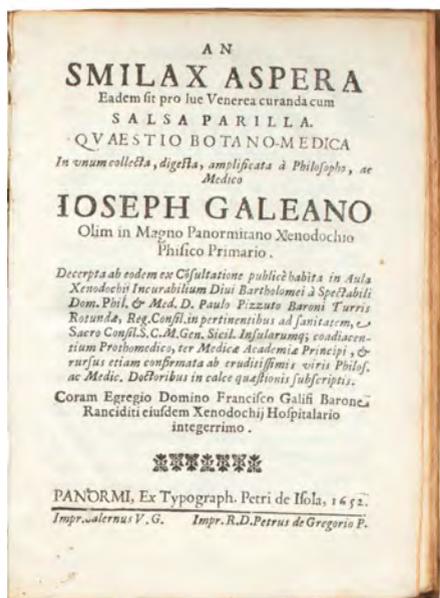
Very rare thesis on *empyema thoracis* (collection of pus in the pleural cavity) by Dr Fraissines, first surgeon at Saint-Eloi hospital in Montpellier and a member of the city's Société Royale des Sciences. Identified by Hippocrates, pleural infection remains a severe disease with a significant mortality in adult patients.

Following an initial description of the thorax and respiration, Fraissines examines chest wounds and their treatment in general, before detailing his recommended surgical procedure for draining the pleural cavity. He refers to several cases he treated in wounded soldiers, also giving consideration to non-surgical treatments, and ends with dietary advice for patients.

The title is completed in manuscript, recording that Fraissines delivered his thesis in public on 27 May 1780 at two o'clock in the afternoon.

OCLC finds only one copy, at the University of Toulouse.





SICILIAN SMILAX FOR SYPHILIS

24 **GALEANO, Giuseppe.** An smilax aspera eadem sit pro lue venerea curanda cum salsa parilla. Quaestio botano-medica in unum collecta, digesta, amplificata ... Decerpta ab eodem ex co[n]sultatione publice habita in Aula Xenodochij Incurabilium Divi Bartholomei ... *Palermo, ex typographia Petri de Isola, 1652.*

[bound with:]

— . Smilacis asperae, et salsae parillae causa iam coram Francisco Galifi ... agitata, exactiori rursus certamine ... *Palermo, apud Decium Cirillum, 1653.*

Two works in one vol., small 4to, pp. [6], 25, [1, blank]; [24], 85, [3, blank]; woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces, woodcut device to title of second work; some marginal worming, otherwise very good in contemporary limp vellum, title inked to spine, author's name to upper cover, edges sprinkled red; armorial bookplate to front pastedown 'Bibliothecae M. Hyacinthi Theodori Baron, antiqui facultatis medicinae Parisiensis decani, nec non castrorum regis et exercituum protomedici' (see below). £1250

First and only editions of two rare essays on the medicinal virtues of *Smilax aspera* (of the Greenbriar family) by the notable Sicilian physician Giuseppe Galeano (1605–1675).

Galeano here compares *Smilax aspera*, which grew abundantly in his native Sicily, with Sarsaparilla, a plant of the same family long considered a preventative against sexually transmitted diseases, but which was native to Central and South America and the West Indies. Galeano's conclusion is that the common Mediterranean *Smilax* is just as effective against syphilis and other diseases as its American cousin.

Galeano was president of the Palermo Academy of Medicine and a celebrated teacher, who distinguished himself during the plague epidemic of 1647. He was also a notable poet, as well as the editor of *Muse Siciliane*, an important anthology of Sicilian verse.

Provenance: from the library of Hyacinthe-Théodore Baron (1707–1787), dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris.

I. Not on OCLC; we have traced only one copy, at the Biblioteca centrale della Regione Siciliana, Palermo. II. No copies in the UK or US on OCLC.

SYPHILIS AND MERCURY

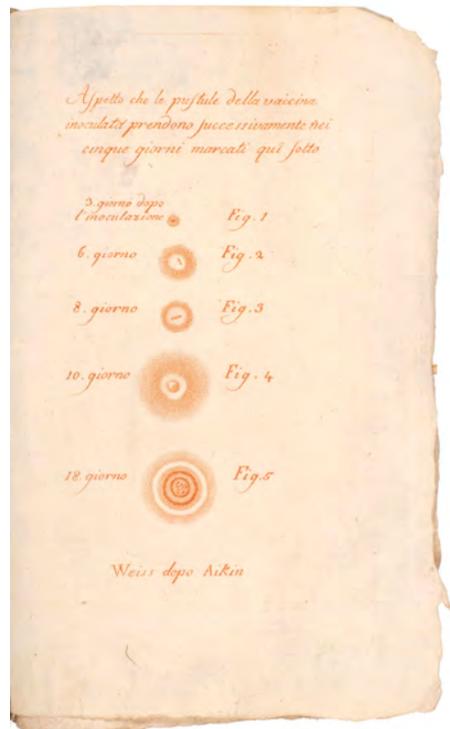
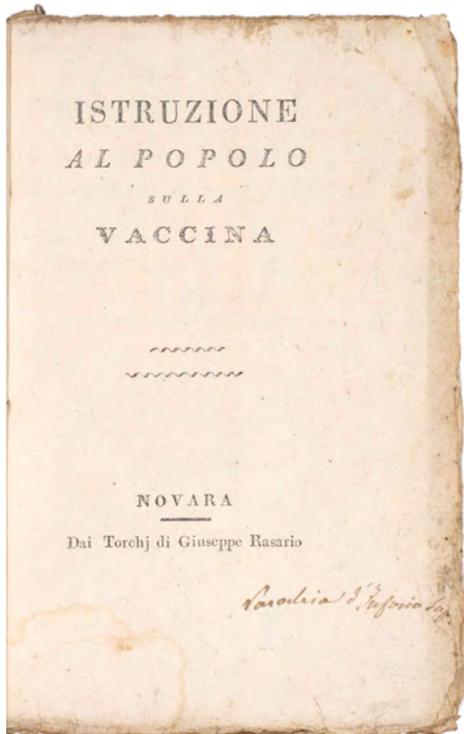
25 **GARDANE, Jacques-Joseph de.** *Recherches pratiques sur les différentes manieres de traiter les maladies vénériennes.* Paris, P. Didot, 1770.

8vo, pp. xxxii, 316, [4]; bound in contemporary marbled paper-covered boards with flush-cut edges, manuscript paper label to spine; early nineteenth-century ownership stamp 'Ex libris R. J. Dugard' to half-title. £275

First edition of this treatise on syphilis and its treatment by Montpellier physician Jacques-Joseph de Gardane (1726–1786), docteur-régent at the university of Paris.

Gardane opens with a detailed description of syphilis, its symptoms and signs on various parts of the body, its history from antiquity to the present day, and treatment options. Mercury was obviously the remedy of choice at the time, and the author discusses at length different ways of administering it, via ointment, fumigation, elixir, pills, or a combination of these. Recipes for the preparation of the mercury are given, and side effects such as excessive salivation (a common result of mercury poisoning) are also discussed. A series of clinical cases are reported, proving the effectiveness of some treatments over others. The author ends with a plea for such treatments to be offered publicly and free for all, in his view the only way of reducing the spread of venereal diseases.

See Blake, NLM 18th cent., p. 166 and Wellcome III, 87.



VACCINATION CATECHISM

26 [GAUTIERI, Giuseppe.] Istruzione al popolo sulla vaccina. Novara, Giuseppe Rasario, [1803].

8vo, pp. 51, [1, blank]; one plate at end printed in orange; largely clean and fresh throughout; a very good copy, uncut in contemporary patterned wrappers, reusing official Cisalpine Republic broadside; contemporary ownership note of the parish of Inverio Superiore (near Novara) on upper cover and title. £350

First edition of this early popular guide to smallpox vaccination, printed in the Piedmont city of Novara, by one of the most zealous advocates of the vaccine in Italy.

The work opens with a lengthy address to Arborio Breme, the president of the local administration, in which Gautieri (1769–1833) ‘medico delegato’ for the department of Agogna, explains his own experiences of vaccination and those of the numerous distinguished medics who have practised it, and emphasises the role of politicians throughout Europe in encouraging its adoption (noting that despite the many people vaccinated, nobody had yet died from the vaccine).

Gautieri then goes on to describe the origins and advantages of vaccination before presenting a guide, in the form of a catechism, to explain the dangers of smallpox, the method of acquiring vaccines, how to vaccinate, and any side effects. The attractive concluding plate, after Charles Rochemont Aikin, a surgeon much involved in smallpox vaccination, depicts the progress of the post-vaccination pustule from three to eighteen days after vaccination.

OCLC records North American copies at NYAM, Alabama, Yale, Chicago, Johns Hopkins, and NLM.

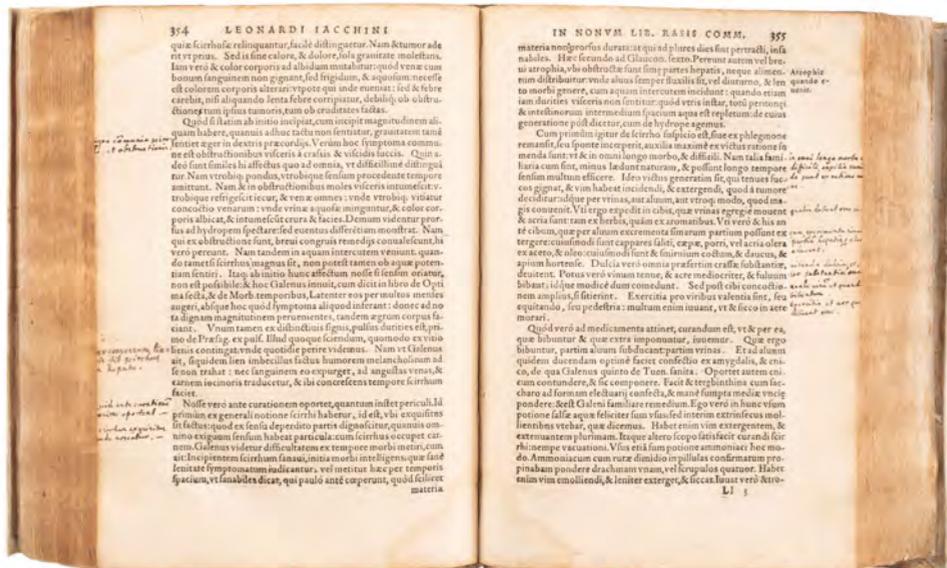
COMMENTARIES ON RHAZES
WITH MARGINALIA

27 **GIACCHINI, Leonardo.** *Leonardi Iacchini Emporiensis ... in nonum librum Rasis Arabis medici ad Almansorem regem, de partium morbis eruditissima commentaria. Opera ac diligentia Hieronymi Donzellini ... emendata ac perpolita. Basel, Pietro Perna, 1564 (second part 1563).*

Two parts in one vol., 4to, pp. [24], 270, [2, blank], 271-454, 134, [2, blank], [72, index]; woodcut device to title and last page, woodcut initials, second part with its own title page; a little light marginal damp staining, small ink stains to pp. 119-126, some staining to final quire; overall very good in contemporary limp vellum, author's name inked to lower edge of text block; rebaked, fore-edges and top edges neatly restored; ownership inscription to front free endpaper 'Joanettus medicus a Tavagnasco 1780 10 Feb' (*see below*), several early marginal annotations in two hands. £2500

First edition, with interesting manuscript annotations, of this commentary on the ninth book of the great Persian physician Abū Bakr al-Rāzī (c. 864–925), also known by the Latin name Rhazes, 'one of the greatest figures in the history of medicine in the Islamic tradition' (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy), by Leonardo Giacchini (1501–1547), founder of the New Florentine Medical Academy and professor of medicine at the university of Pisa.

In his extensive commentaries on Rhazes, whose views on medical epistemology are mostly Galenic, although sometimes they break substantially from mainstream Galenic theory, Giacchini expresses his own opinions, often borrowed from the classical Greek tradition, on all manner of medical questions. The second part contains several original medical works by Giacchini, including tracts on prognosis and the cure of acute diseases. The editor, Girolamo Donzellini (1513–1587), was a leading Italian Protestant physician, whose career was twice interrupted by the Inquisition. From his student days at Padua (where Vesalius was a contemporary), he enjoyed the friendship of the printer Pietro Perna, publisher of many Protestant and heretical authors.



The marginal annotations in this copy show a particular interest in scotoma and dizziness (p. 62 ff.), heart palpitations (p. 271 ff.), stomach complaints (p. 305 ff.), the liver and cirrhosis (p. 345 ff.), and the spleen (p. 380 ff.).

Provenance: with the ownership inscription of the Italian doctor Giovanni Battista Giovannetti Morelli of Tavagnasco, Turin, whose theses *Ad medicinæ honestam missionem* were published in 1778. Several lines of his notes appear on the rear flyleaf, relating to smallpox (variola) and haemorrhaging.

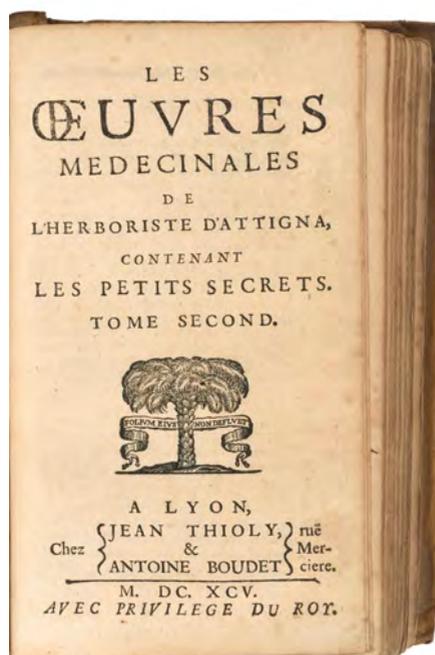
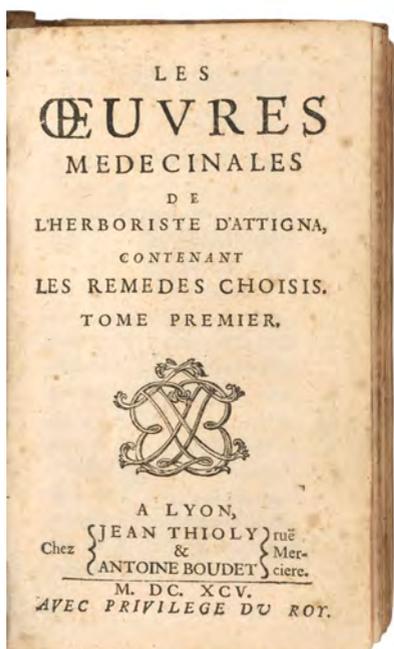
Adams G581 (pt 2); Durling, NLM 16th cent., 2094; Wellcome I, 2823 (pt 2).

THE REMEDIES OF THE HERBALIST OF ATTIGNAT

28 [GOLLETI, Antoine.] Les oeuvres medicinales de l'herboriste d'Attigna, contenant les remedes choisis. Tome premier [-troisieme]. Lyon, chez Jean Thioly & Antoine Boudet, 1695.

Three volumes bound in one, 12mo, pp. [vi], 214, [22]; [vi], 250, 26; [iv], 229, 19; bound without blanks at the end of volume II; some light brownning and foxing throughout; a very good copy in contemporary vellum, with title in ink on spine; small stain to lower board. £850

First collected edition of the medicinal writings of the French Jesuit Antoine Golleti (1607–1695), known as the *herboriste d'Attigna*.



Over three volumes, dealing with 'Les remedes choisis', 'Les petits secrets', and 'La medicine aisée', Golleti explores the full range of ailments to which we are susceptible, and explains the use both of simple remedies and of more complex preparations in their treatment and cure. He deals both with disease and with the treatment of wounds, but makes clear in his preface that the work is not comprehensive: 'Les Rémedes que je propose ont été choisis entre plusieurs autres, que j'aurois pû debiter, mais j'ai voulu épargner la peine à mon Lecteur, & en meme tems éviter la confusion, qui se rencontre dans la multitude'; both the wealthy and the poor will benefit from this book, which removes the need to rely on purchasing preparations from shops.

Golleti was a native of Attignat, north-east of Lyon. In addition to the present work, he also published a hagiography of the French royal saints and commentaries on Juvenal, Horace, Martial, and others. The first volume of this collection had previously appeared in 1693 and the second in 1694, as the privileges here indicate; both of these issues are very rare, with the *Remedes choisis* only at the Wellcome, and OCLC not recording any copies of the *Petits secrets*.

Sommervogel III, 1549; OCLC records no copies of any volume outside Continental Europe.



HEAVILY ANNOTATED HIPPOCRATES

29 HIPPOCRATES. Ἱπποκράτους Κώου ἰατροῦ παλαιοτάτου, πάντων ἄλλων κορυφαίου, βιβλία ἅπαντα. Hippocratis Coi medici vetustissimi, et omnium aliorum principis, libri omnes, ad vetustos codices summo studio collati et restaurati. Basel, Hieronymus Froben and Nicolaus Episcopius, 1538.

Folio, pp. [8], 562, [2]; dedication in Latin, text in Greek; woodcut printer's device to title and final page, capital spaces with guide letters; slight browning, a few marks and ink stains, marginal damp staining to last few leaves; a very good copy in seventeenth-century calf, spine gilt in compartments with lettering piece; rubbed and worn, some loss to lower compartment of spine; extensive marginal ink annotations in a late seventeenth-century hand throughout, with a few others in a sixteenth-century hand (mostly crossed through) and some eighteenth-century pencil notes, in Latin with occasional Greek; eighteenth-century manuscript table of Greek ligatures pasted to front free endpaper. £3750

A heavily annotated copy of the second Greek edition of Hippocrates' Works, a much more accurate text than the first, Aldine, edition of 1526. Janus Cornarius (1500–1558) undertook this edition of Hippocrates at the suggestion of Erasmus. He claimed to have corrected or re-established more than four thousand passages which had been omitted or adulterated in the Aldine edition.

In his preface, Cornarius pays tribute to the scholar printers Hieronymus Froben and Nicolaus Episcopius, mentioning the three ancient manuscripts which their endeavours procured for him for the preparation of this edition. These manuscripts came from notable collections: the library of the Augsburg physician Adolpho Occo, which was inherited in 1503 by his nephew Pompeius Occo, factor of the Fugger family in Holland and a leading Humanist of Amsterdam; the collection of Johann von Dalberg, whose 'rich collection of manuscripts and incunabula at the castle of Ladenburg ... remained a Mecca for scholars and printers throughout the sixteenth century' (*Contemporaries of Erasmus*); the third manuscript belonged to Hieronymus Gemuseus, professor of physics at Basel, who made major contributions to the great Basel editions of Galen, in Greek, 1537–38, and Aristotle, in Latin, 1542 and 1548.

This copy shows at least three campaigns of annotation, with the majority of the marginalia in a single late seventeenth-century hand. These run throughout the volume and provide Latin summaries of the adjacent Greek text, dividing it into chapters and further subdivisions for ease of reference, and providing cross references. **The unusual thoroughness of the marginalia (sometimes crossed through and rewritten, sometimes comprising two columns side by side in the margin) indicates an extremely devoted student of the Hippocratic corpus; they may well have been compiled for teaching, or with some editorial objective in mind.** While almost every page bears annotations, some of the works which appear to have particularly interested our annotator include *On the art of medicine*, *On the nature of the child*, *On the places in man*, *On regimen in acute diseases*, *On the diseases of women*, and *Epidemics*.

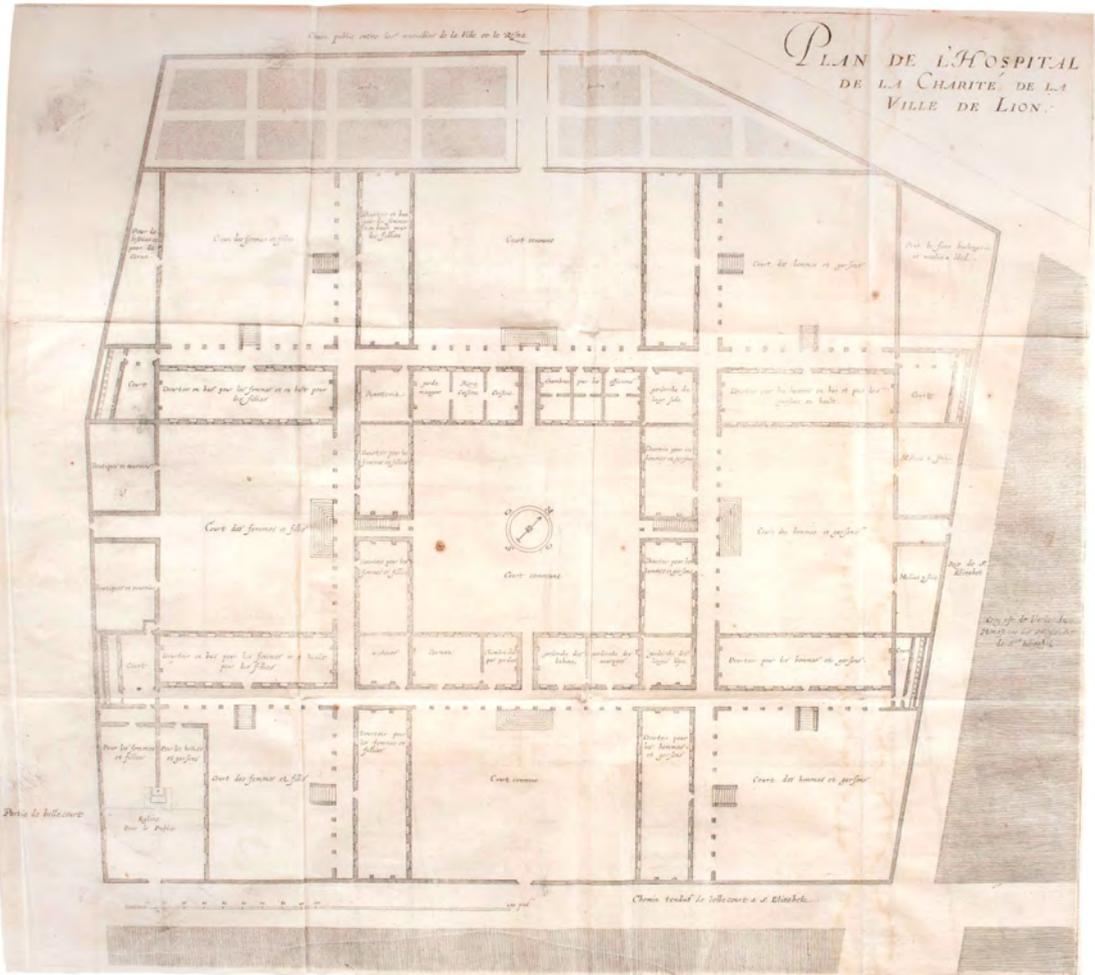
Adams H564; Durling, NLM 16th cent., 2317; Waller 4486; Wellcome 3174.

WITH LARGE HOSPITAL GROUND PLAN

30 [HÔPITAL DE LA CHARITÉ, LYON.] Institution de l'aumosne generale de Lyon, ensemble l'oeconomie et reiglement qui s'observe dans l'Hospital de Notre Dame de la Charité, où sont les pauvres renfermez de ladite aumosne. Reveue et augmenté de nouveau. *Lyon, 1632.*

4to, pp. [24], 95, [1, blank], with large folding engraved plan at end ('Plan de l'Hospital de la Charité de la ville de Lyon'); engraved arms to title, initials and headpieces; some light marginal damp staining, small paper repair to upper margin of K1; very good in contemporary stiff vellum, title inked at head of spine and to upper cover; a little wear to edges and staining to covers; inscription to title in early hand 'A J Firens'. £550

Third, enlarged, edition (first 1628) of this set of regulations governing the charitable work of the Hôpital de la Charité in Lyon, including a splendid ground plan of the hospital as it existed in 1632.



A charitable foundation was established at Lyon in 1534 to assist the many migrants coming to the city to escape rural famine but its accommodation soon proved inadequate. Envisioned as early as 1581, construction of the Hôpital de la Charité, on the banks of the Rhône, began in 1617.

Following an acrostic poem addressed to Alphonse Louis du Plessis de Richelieu, archbishop of Lyon and brother of Cardinal Richelieu, the text opens by detailing the duties of the rectors of the hospital. These included looking after its buildings and mills, the distribution of alms, the admission of orphaned girls (aged between 7 and 14), overseeing the manufacture of silk products by the hospital's poor, the provision of shoes, wood and coal, and visits to prisons. The duties of other office holders are also explained, including a 'Maistresse' to teach girls prayers and sewing, and beadles to distribute bread.

The detail is extremely interesting and revealing. Young children, the sick and the old were to be given lamb or veal, broth, bread, and two glasses of wine per day, and the poor were to be given cheese (including Gruyère). There are very specific instructions on clothing; girls adopted by the hospital were to wear blue dresses and white shirts with red trim, for example.

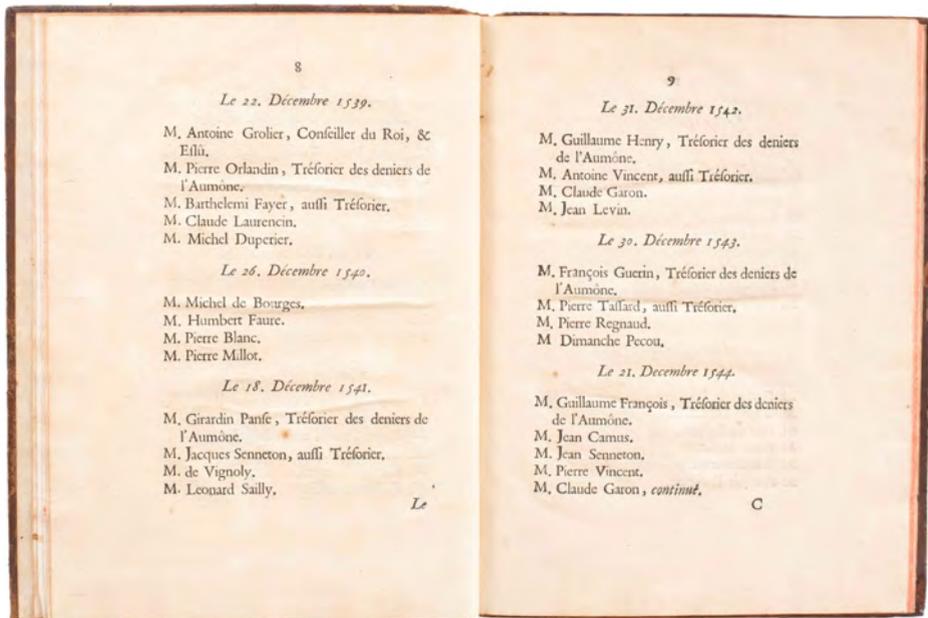
The handsome plan at the end shows the hospital's gardens, courts, and buildings, including its dormitories, mills, kitchens, workshops, stores, and archives.

OCLC finds only one copy of this edition in the US (Newberry Library) and one in the UK (National Library of Scotland).

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS

31 [HÔPITAL DE LA CHARITÉ, LYON.] Catalogue des noms de Messieurs les Recteurs et Administrateurs de l'Hôpital général de la Charité & Aumône générale de Lyon, depuis son institution. Lyon, Aimé Delaroche, 1742.

4to, pp. 147, [1, blank]; engraved vignette on title-page, woodcut headpiece; some leaves browned, but otherwise largely clean and fresh; in contemporary sheep, spine gilt in compartments with morocco lettering-piece; small repair (in calf, rather than sheep) to upper board near top of spine, some wear to lower board, but still a very attractive copy. £325



Uncommon and expanded catalogue of the rectors of the Hôpital général de la Charité in Lyon, from its foundation in 1534 up to 1760 (despite the misleading date in the imprint).

The hospital's foundation was prompted by the influx of migrants into Lyon from the countryside after the drought and rural famines of the early 1530s. Initially instituted as an alms-house at the Couvent des Cordeliers, the hospital was expanded and relocated to a larger, purpose-built site from 1617, where it remained until its demolition in 1934. The rectors and administrators of the hospital were elected each December, and largely (but not universally) served for a single year, although there are several names (for instance, Antoine Grolier in the 1540s) who appear several times within a decade or so. Where an administrator is a lawyer, a royal counsellor, a canon, or occupies any other official position, it is noted. Occasionally, we find stand-ins; for instance, Laurant Guichard 'has been invited and asked by the *Bureau* on April 18th, 1728, to fill the place of Claude Brossette, during the latter's stay in Paris, where he is by deputation of the *Bureau*'.

Although the imprint reads 1742, the present copy in fact covers every year up to 1760, so we can assume a printing date of 1761. Every copy we have found covers a different number of years after 1742, and indeed the final leaf in the present copy, with the names for 1760, comes after a tailpiece on page 146; a later version, extending to 1775, is entirely reset from p. 129 (1741) onwards.

Outside France, OCLC records copies at the NLM (of 137 pages), the Wellcome, (of 130 pages), and Harvard (of 172 pages).

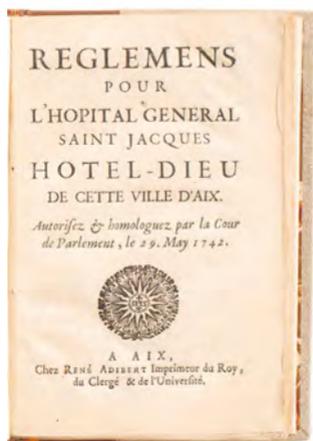
HOSPITAL RULES

32 [HÔPITAL SAINT JACQUES, AIX-EN-PROVENCE.] Reglemens pour l'hospital general Saint Jacques hotel-dieu de cette ville d'Aix. Autorisez et homologuez par la cour de parlement, le 29 May 1742. *Aix-en-Provence*, René Adibert, [1742].

12mo, pp. 93, [3, blank]; woodcut Jesuit device to title, initial, head- and tailpieces; very good in recent brown and grey cloth, gilt-lettered spine label, marbled endpapers. £350

Rare first edition of this set of rules governing the hospital of Saint Jacques in the city of Aix-en-Provence, founded by Jacques de la Roque in 1519.

Fascinating in its detail, the text explains that the hospital accepted poor priests, sailors, soldiers, 'slaves ransomed from infidels', and women who were pregnant or with young children, but did not admit the mad or the incurable, while the possessions of those dying in the hospital became its property.



Many of the chapters explain the duties of the hospital's various office holders. The doctors were to visit the sick at 8am and 3pm daily; the surgeon was to bandage wounds and bleed patients, and never to accept money or presents; the apothecary was to look after 'drugs, unguents, and other compositions'; the nurses were to keep those with infectious diseases apart from others and ensure that patients did not hide bread in their beds; and the cook was required to get up at 4am to purchase rice, bread, herbs, fruit and fish. Other chapters cover the porters, bursar, baker, and chief laundress, and the text ends with sections on pregnant women and illegitimate children, and on the daily timetable for children housed in the hospital.

Blake, NLM 18th cent., p. 221. **No copies traced in the UK; OCLC records only the NLM copy in the US.**

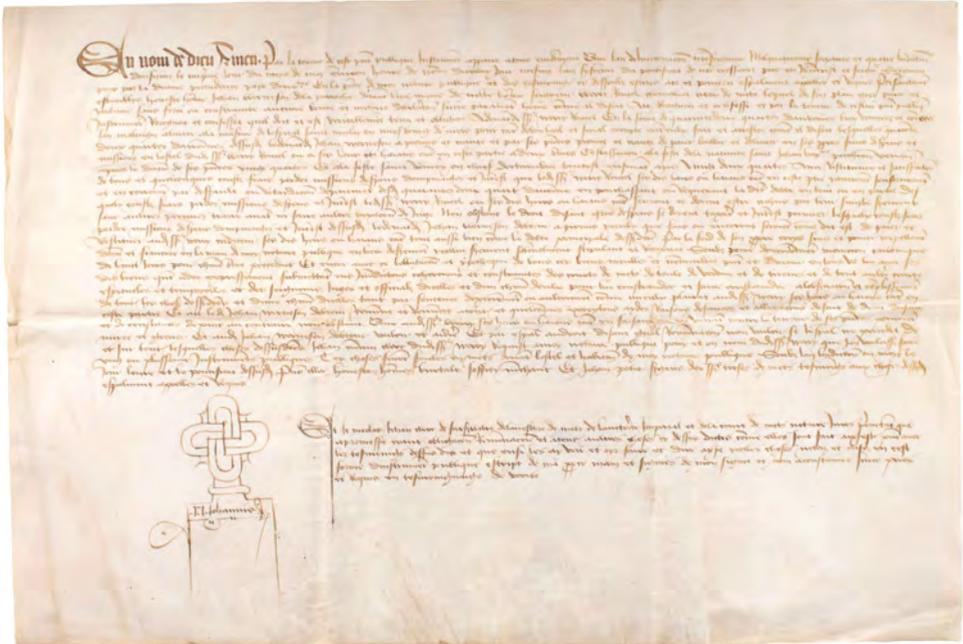
OATS FOR A HOSPICE

33 [HOSPICE SAINT-NICOLAS, METZ.] Deed granting land to the hospice. Metz, 5 May 1464.

Single sheet (28.5 x 42 cm); manuscript on parchment in French, 33 lines in brown ink in a fine notarial hand, the opening five words in larger script, attractive notarial mark in form of cross incorporating notary's name; some creases from folding, ink note in nineteenth-century hand to verso; very well preserved.

£450*

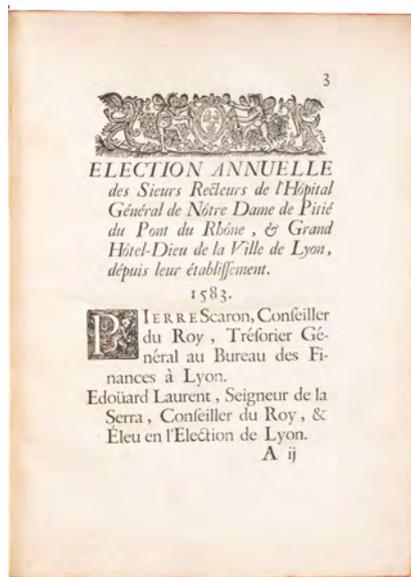
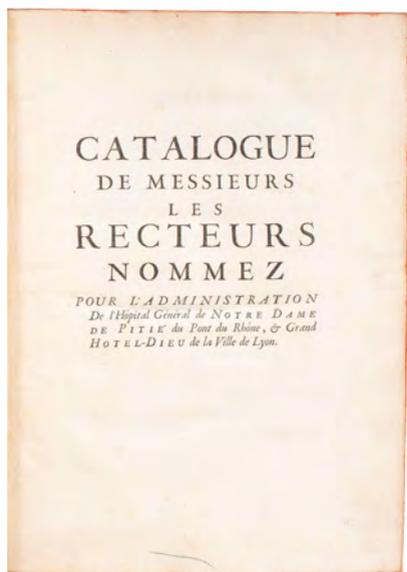
An attractive document recording the grant of agricultural land in 1464 to the Hospice of Saint-Nicolas, the oldest hospital in Metz, in northeast France, issued during the reign of Louis XI and in the final year of the papacy of Pius II.



Under the terms of the document, Jehan Werneson and Werry Roncel, 'chevallier citain de mets', grant forty-two parcels of oat fields ('quarentedeux quartes dauvoines') to the 'lospital saint nicolay en nueufbourg de mets', to be given in two parts, on the feasts of the nativity of St John the Baptist (24 June) and of St Remigius (1 October). The deed was witnessed by Burtalt Joffroy, merchant, and Jehan Petit, one of the town's thirteen jurors, and subscribed by the public notary Nicolas Jehan.

Dating back to at least the eleventh century and devoted to the care of the poor, the Hospice Saint-Nicolas remained operational until 1986. Grants of agricultural land such as this were essential to its longevity. The hospice also benefitted from the right to sell the clothes of anyone who died in the town ('l'impôt des morts'), as long as it used some of the funds resulting therefrom to maintain the town's bridges.

Bail d'un fermier de Bazoche
 renouvelant 42 quartes d'avoine au bureau de
 L'hospital. Du 20. mai 1464.
 est Jehan Werneson de Bazoche par mess. Werry Roncel
 chevalier citain de mets.



160 YEARS OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS

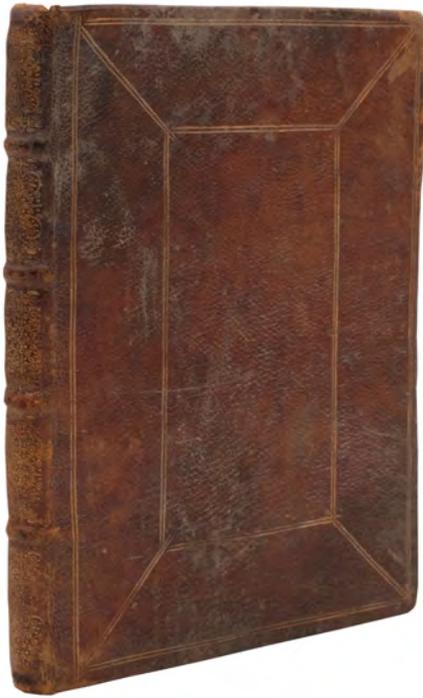
34 [HÔTEL-DIEU DE LYON.] Catalogue de Messieurs les Recteurs nommez pour l'administration de l'Hôpital Général de Notre Dame de Pitié du Pont du Rhône, et Grand Hotel-Dieu de la ville de Lyon. [*Lyon, c. 1745*].

4to, pp. 124; woodcut initial and headpiece; occasional light browning and light damp staining to upper inner margins; very good in contemporary calf, gilt fillet border to covers, spine richly gilt in compartments, marbled endpapers; some wear to joints, spine, edges and corners, and some marks to covers. £275

An apparently unrecorded edition of this list of the rector of the famous Hôtel-Dieu hospital in Lyon, giving the names of those elected between 1583 and 1744. The *Catalogue* appears to have first been published in 1701, being updated irregularly thereafter into the 1780s.

Tracing its origins to the early sixth century and built on the banks of the Rhône, the Hôtel-Dieu was entrusted from 1583 to a small group of rectors, elected annually from Lyon's most wealthy and notable citizens (royal secretaries, financiers, lawyers, etc.) and entrusted with the hospital's financial and physical growth.

No copies of this edition appear on OCLC or CCfr.



RUNNING THE OLDEST HOSPITAL IN FRANCE

35 [HÔTEL-DIEU DE LYON.] La forme de la direction et oeconomie du Grand Hostel-Dieu de Nostre-Dame de Pitié du Pont du Rhosne de la Ville de Lyon. Lyon, 1661.

4to, pp. [xii], 116; 24; woodcut vignette on title-page, headpieces, and initials; full-page engraving of the pietà after title-page; some sporadic spotting and browning, but largely clean; a very good copy, in contemporary panelled sheep, spine gilt in compartments, raised bands, boards ruled in gilt; somewhat worn, and binding slightly sprung; with later ownership signature 'Citoyen de Piron' (?) on title-page, and half-erased ownership signature dated 1770 on front free endpaper. £650

Second (?) edition, after the first of 1546, of this rare work setting out the regulations governing the running of the Hôtel-Dieu in Lyon, one of the largest, and by some measures the oldest hospital in France.

After an introduction sketching the history and development of the hospital from its origins in 542 through to the massive expansion of the buildings in the early seventeenth century, the book details the various roles and responsibilities of the staff. It starts with the election of the rectors and administrators, and describes their various competences, with rectors responsible for the hospital's legal

positions, its finances, its buildings, its provisions of wine, wood, and charcoal, and finally for the direction of the hospital's surgeons and pharmacists. The work goes on to set out guidance for the treatment and feeding of patients, the physicians tending to the poor, and the roles of surgeons, apothecaries, cooks, porters, servants, sommeliers, and midwives.

Bound at the end, as often, is a *Régime de vivre résolu suivant l'avis de messieurs les médecins après diverses conférences en plusieurs bureaux extraordinaires tenus pour cet effet en l'Hotel dieu 1667*. (7 janvier 1668). Here, we find experiments with four different convalescent regimes: broth; soup; dinner; and all of the above, to see which appears to be best for different types of patient, including the incurable and the pregnant.

Krivatsy, NLM 17th cent., 6057. OCLC records copies at NLM, McGill, the Mazarine, the BnF, and the Werner Oechslin library in Einsiedeln, with the only copy of the 1646 edition outside the Continent also at the NLM.

HOSPITAL ARCHITECTURE

36 HUSSON, Armand. Étude sur les hopitaux considérés sous le rapport de leur construction, de la distribution de leurs batiments, de l'ameublement, de l'hygiène et du service des salles de malades ... Paris, Paul Dupont, 1862.

Large 4to, pp. 607, [3], with 2 folding tables included in pagination; 7 plates within the text and 20 folding plates at the end, tables and illustrations within the text; occasional pages slightly dusty, wear to corner of plate XVI, tear to blank portion of plate XVIII; very good in recent quarter black morocco over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers, original printed front wrapper bound in (small loss to corner and somewhat stained); presentation inscription by the author to half-title 'A Monsieur Legendre hommage affectueux'. £400

First edition of this extraordinarily thorough survey of hospital architecture, equipment, and hygiene by the French economist and administrator Armand Husson (1809-1874), replete with hospital floorplans and tables of statistics.

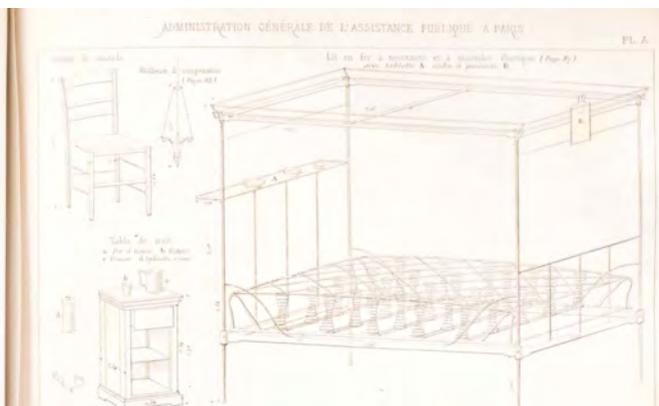
En 1818 et en 1819, on assez grand nombre de couchettes en bois furent remplacées par des couchettes en fer, et, depuis lors, il ne s'est presque point écoulé d'année sans que le Conseil général des hospices n'ait appliqué à la transformation de cette partie du matériel les ressources dont il pouvait disposer. En 1836, notamment, l'Administration consacra une somme de 42,622 francs. C'est ainsi que les lits en fer ont successivement pris la place des anciens couchettes en bois, et qu'ils ont meublé les salles neuves des hôpitaux et hospices créés ou agrandis depuis trente ans.

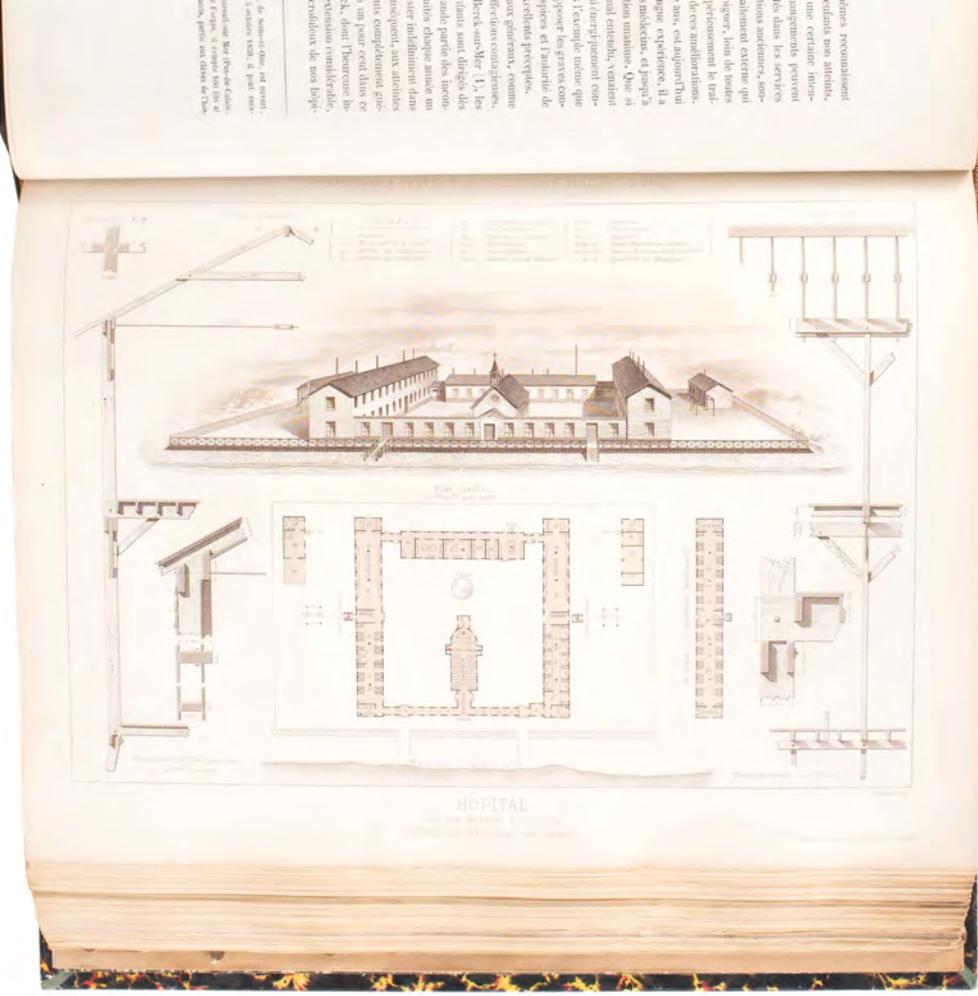
L'Administration n'a rien négligé pour que l'aspect extérieur des lits fut le plus favorable aux sensations délicates des malades, dont l'imagination s'affecte si facilement des couleurs et des formes que présentent les objets qui les entourent.

La peinture noire dont ils étaient revêtus et qui tranchait d'une manière presque lugubre sur la blancheur éclatante des rideaux (1) a fait place depuis longtemps à une couleur vert clair beaucoup plus propre à reposer les yeux.

Aujourd'hui, les 19,002 lits répartis dans les différentes maisons hospitalières se décomposent ainsi :

Lits en fer à sommiers.....	7,145
Lits en fer sans sommiers.....	9,519
Lits en fer à treillis.....	126
Lits en bois.....	2,512





The plans and elevations show French and foreign hospitals (in England, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, and Algeria), while the plates depict beds, bedside tables, chairs, wash basins and other equipment. The numerous tables include mortality statistics.

Husson took charge of the Administration Générale de l'Assistance Publique in Paris in 1860. His achievements included creating an enormous central depot to house all that the capital's hospitals might need, improving patients' diet, advancing the collection of medical data, and ameliorating medical teaching. The year after the publication of this work he was elected to the Académie de Médecine.

INTERSEXUALITY INVESTIGATED

37 [INTERSEX.] Three pamphlets. Paris, 1892-1920.

Three items, 8vo; overall good in original printed wrappers.

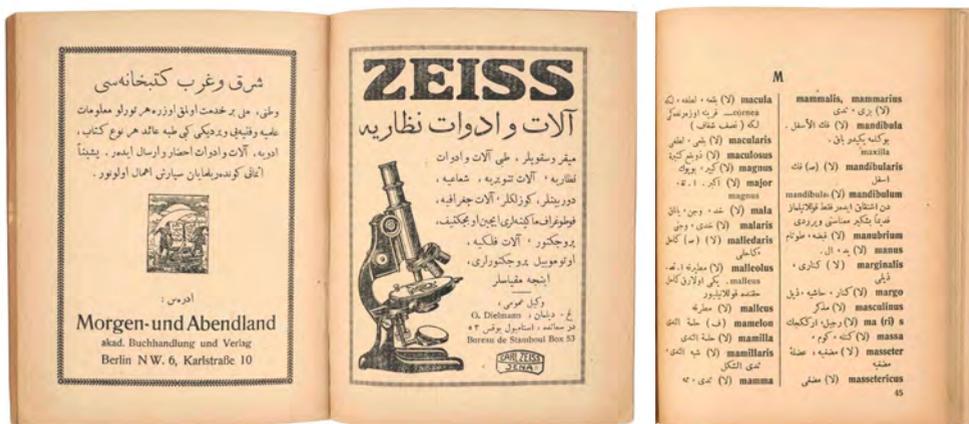
£450

A collection of rare French pamphlets on the subject of differences in sex development from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Two of the three pamphlets are doctoral theses, covering the social impact of differences in sex development, and persistent müllerian duct syndrome ('tubular hermaphroditism') in men. The third covers vulval fibromas ('molluscum pendulum'), a subject now not classified as intersex but then categorised as 'faux hermaphroditisme'.

Contents:

1. CHÉROT, Henry. Du molluscum pendulum de la vulve. Faux hermaphroditisme par pseudo-verge latérale ... Paris, Ollier-Henry, 1892. pp. 58, [2], illustration to p. 36; partly unopened in original printed wrappers; browned, some loss to spine. No copies in the UK; only one copy in North America, at McGill University.
2. PANCAZZI, Louis. Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine ... Hermaphroditisme et pseudo-hermaphroditisme. Paris, Jules Roussel, 1910. pp. 45, [3]; in original printed wrappers. No copies in the UK; only one copy in North America, at McGill University.
3. LAHAYE, Paul. Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine ... Réflexions au sujet d'un cas d'hermaphroditisme tubulaire masculin interne. Paris, Louis Arnette, 1920. pp. 72, with some illustrations; in original printed wrappers; fore-edges stained and crumbling. No copies in the UK; only one copy in North America, at McGill University.





LATIN-ARABIC MEDICAL GLOSSARY

38 KIRAM, Zeki Hasmet. *Vocabularium anatomiae latine-arabice.* [Qāmūs al-tašrīḥ Lātīnī-'Arabī]. Berlin, Morgen- und Abendland-Verlag, 1923.

8vo, pp. 84, [2], [10, advertisements]; text in Arabic and Latin throughout; some light uniform browning, but otherwise clean and fresh; in the original printed wrappers, ownership inscription to inside of front wrapper. £375

First edition of an uncommon glossary of anatomical terms in Latin with corresponding translation in Arabic, intended for Arabic-speaking medical students studying in European universities, by army officer turned Berlin publicist, arms dealer, and Muslim activist Zeki Kiram (1886–1946).

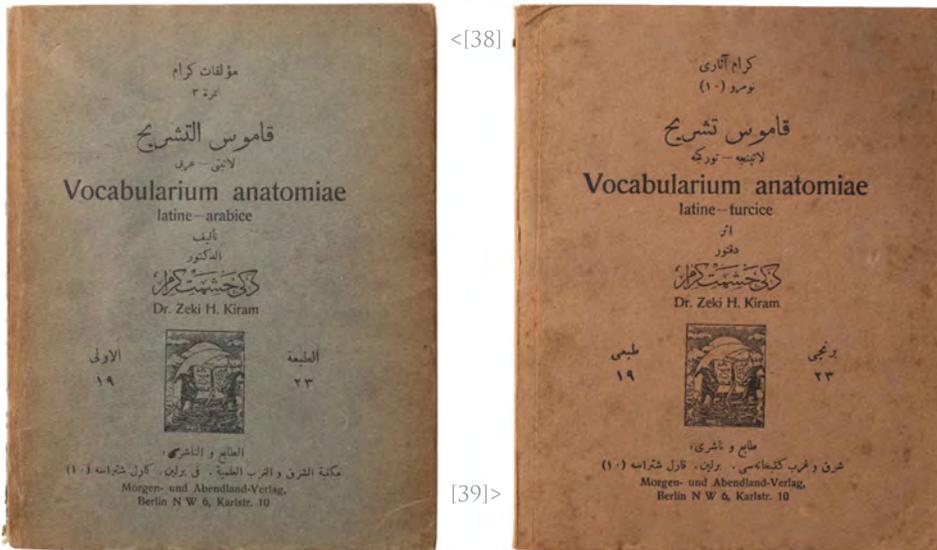
This Latin-Arabic glossary, together with the Latin-Turkish one (*see item 39*), were the first published works of the newly established Morgen- und Abendland-Verlag (an advertisement for which is to be found at the end of the volume, alongside advertisements for, among other things, Zeiss microscopes, and the manufacturers and retailers of various types of medical equipment), a publishing house and bookshop founded by Kiram in partnership with his wife Gertrud Neuendorff (1886–1983).

'Zekî Hishmat-Bey Kirâm (1886–1946) was a former Syrian officer in the Turkish army. He was transferred to Berlin for medical treatment after being wounded during World War I. After his settlement in Germany, he established himself as a Muslim publicist and took a prominent position in Berlin (1920s–1940s). The Berlin of Kirâm's time witnessed a lengthy history of Muslim émigré activism, boasting numerous Muslim publications and established Muslim institutions. Besides, Kirâm played a rather significant role as an agent in Germany's arms deals with the Muslim world through his mediation with the authorities of Saudi Arabia,

Yemen, Iraq and Afghanistan' (Umar Riyad, 'From an Officer in the Ottoman Army to a Muslim Publicist and Armament Agent in Berlin', *Bibliotheca Orientalis* 2006, p. 238).

Kiram studied dentistry at the Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität, and in addition to his medical and publishing interests, he was president of the Berlin branch of the General Islamic Congress, and a prolific pamphleteer.

OCLC finds four copies in the US, at Columbia, NYPL, NLM, Hebrew Union College, two in Germany, one in Sweden, and one in the Netherlands.



ENABLING TURKISH STUDENTS IN GERMANY TO STUDY MEDICINE

39 KIRAM, Zeki Hasmet. *Vocabularium anatomiae latine-turcice*. [Qamūs tešrih lātīnge-türkçe]. Berlin, Morgen- und Abendland-Verlag, 1923.

8vo, pp. 84, [12, index and advertisements]; text in Ottoman Turkish and Latin throughout; some light uniform browning, but otherwise clean and fresh; in the original printed wrappers. £375

First edition of a comprehensive glossary of anatomical terms in Latin with corresponding translation in Ottoman Turkish, intended for medical students among the increasingly large Turkish community in Germany, by the Syrian Ottoman officer turned Berlin publicist, arms dealer, and Muslim activist Zeki Kiram (1886–1946).

The glossary also includes advertisements in Turkish for, among other things, Zeiss microscopes, and the manufacturers and retailers of various types of medical equipment, suggesting a publication designed specifically for medical students and professionals. Among the advertisements are also some for publishers and bookshops, including Kiram's own Morgen- and Abendland-Verlag (Maktabat al-Sharq wa-l-Gharb al-Ilmiyya fi Berlin), which he started in partnership with his wife, Gertrud Neuendorff (1886–1983).

Kiram studied dentistry at the Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität, and in addition to his medical and publishing interests, he was president of the Berlin branch of the General Islamic Congress, a prolific pamphleteer, and later, an agent dealing with arms exports to Saudi Arabia and Afghanistan in the late 1930s. For a survey of Kiram's life and activities, see Umar Riyad, 'From an Officer in the Ottoman Army to a Muslim Publicist and Armament Agent in Berlin', *Bibliotheca Orientalis* 2006, pp. 235–268.

OCLC finds only two copies in North America, at Illinois and McGill, along with copies at National Library of Israel, German National Library, and at the Humboldt-Universität Bibliothek in Berlin. Library Hub finds a single copy in the UK, at the British Library.

ALCHEMICAL MEDICINE

40 LOCATELLI, Lodovico. *Theatro d'Arcani... nel quale si tratta dell'arte chimica, et suoi arcani, con gli afforismi d'Ippocrate commentati da Paracelso, et l'espositione d'alcune cifre, et caratteri oscuri de filosofi.* Milan, Gio. Pietro Ramellati, 1644.

8vo, pp. [2, engraved title], [2, woodcut title], 54, 456; woodcut chemical symbols derived from Crollius (pp. 409–413) and woodcut 'Scala arborea alfabetica di Raimondo Lullo' (p. 417); quire 'M' bound in wrong order, marginal loss of paper to Ee6 affecting only a few letters of the printed side-notes, but a very good copy bound in contemporary vellum, manuscript title on paper label to spine. £2500

First edition of Locatelli's alchemical tract, which includes the first Italian translation of Paracelsus.

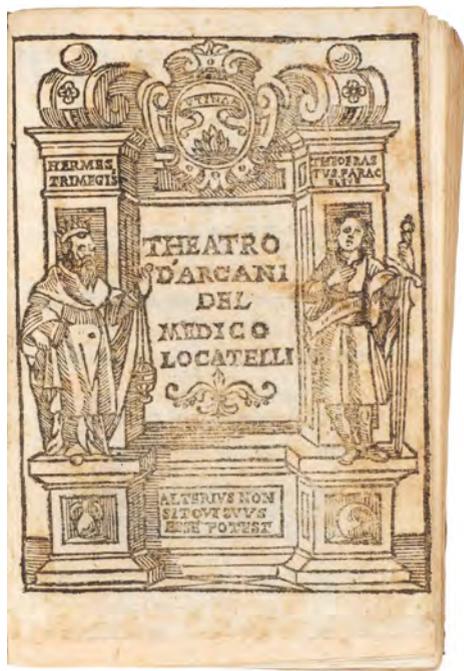
Lodovico Locatelli (c. 1600–1657) was considered by his contemporaries to be one of the finest chemists in Italy. Born in Bergamo, he came to chemistry late in life but quickly mastered the art, and travelled to Germany and France before settling in Milan, where he earned the reputation of 'a new Asclepius' thanks to his advanced practice of spagyric medicine and the dispensation of very effective chemical remedies.

412 THEATRO

Sulphur nigrū		Solfore viuo
Sapo		Il sapone
Spiritus		Parte sotile
Spiritus vini		acqua vita fina
Sublimare		acque vita fina
(stratum Stratum super		strato sopra strato (vino)
Tartarus		La gripola di (drina)
Tutia		Tutia Alessan
Talcum		Talco verde
Tigillum		tigella di terra
Vitriolum		Vitriolo
Vitrum		I vetri
Vrina		L'orina

D'ARCANI. 413
Notte delli Quattro Elementi.

Ignis		Il Fuoco
Aer		L'Aria
Aqua		L'Acqua
Terra		La Terra
Dies		Il giorno
Nox		La Notte
<i>Caratteri de metalli:</i>		
Saturnus		Piombo
Iupiter		Stagno
Mars		Ferro
Sol		Oro
Ventus		Rame
Mercurius		Argentoviuo
Luna		Argento



'It is apparent that by the 1640's Paracelsian medicine had gained momentum in Italy and that iatrochemical theories were being adopted by a number of Italian physicians. ... In 1644 there appeared the first Italian translation from Paracelsus, made by the aforementioned Ludovico Locatelli, who included a version of Paracelsus' *Erklärung über etliche Aphorismen des Hippokrates* in his *Teatro d'arcani*. Unlike Bardi, Locatelli was a fervent Paracelsian; he espoused Paracelsus' medicine and philosophy, and explicitly rejected traditional medicine. Locatelli, who travelled to Germany in 1642, maintained that chemical reactions took place in the human body that were the same as those produced in the laboratory. Natural bodies contained a subtle and pure spiritual substance that chemists could extract and use for their remedies. Following Bovio, Locatelli attacked Galenists as ignorant and greedy, and promoted a great number of chemical remedies, like *arcanum corallinum*, tartar, vitriol, *mercurius vitae*, and *aurum potabile*, most of them taken from Paracelsus, Martin Ruland, and Quercetanus' (A. Clericuzio, 'Chemical Medicine and Paracelsianism in Italy, 1550-1650', in M. Pelling and S. Mandelbrote, eds., *The Practice of Reform in Health, Medicine, and Science, 1500-2000*, 2005, p. 77).

The *Theatro d'Arcani* includes some of Locatelli's own preparations, including his own laudanum ('Laudano opiate di mia inventione' p. 254), and 'several chapters on the uses of quicksilver' (Piantanida), including a suggestion of its use as a cure for syphilis. Interestingly, Locatelli had to obtain a special dispensation from the Inquisition in order to publish his *Theatro*, as he quoted from books which had been placed on the *Index*, among others those of Paracelsus, Lull, and Arnauld of Villanova.

Duveen p. 364 ('First edition and rare. The author, who was born at Bergamo, was a zealous iatrochemist who invented a balsam to heal wounds. His book is of Paracelsian interest'); Ferguson 12; Krivatsy, NLM 17th cent., 7074; Piantanida 2203; Olschki IX, 13401; Sudhoff, *Bibl. Paracelsica*, pp. 566-7. On Locatelli, see: *Scena letteraria degli scrittori Bergamaschi*, 1664, pp 353-354.

JOINT DISLOCATIONS GALORE

41 [LUXATION.] Sammelband of twenty-six works on dislocation. *France, Germany, Italy, 1803-1882.*

Twenty-nine items (three in duplicate) in one vol., 8vo; occasional light foxing and light damp staining; overall very good in late nineteenth-century quarter black pebble-grained morocco over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers; extremities very slightly rubbed; 'Société de Chirurgie' in gilt at foot of spine, and occasional ink stamps of the society. £750

A collection of twenty-six rare works relating to luxations, all once in the library of the Société de Chirurgie of Paris, several presented by their authors, and very few present in UK or US libraries.

The contents cover dislocations affecting the big toe, shoulder, collarbone, thigh bone, ankle, pelvis, knees, feet, wrist, elbow, thumb, patella, and tibia. The authors include the epidemiologist François Mèlier (1798–1866) (with his signed inscription); Edmond Simonin (1812–1884), pioneer of pulmonary insufflation; the surgeon Charles Sédillot (1804–1883); and the anatomist Jean-François Jarjavay (1815–1868).

Contents:

1. CASTELAIN, Fernand. De la luxation traumatique de la phalange unguéale du gros orteil ... *Lille, Lefebvre-Ducrocq, 1870.* pp. 24; title from printed upper wrapper. **NLM only in the US; not on Library Hub.**
2. CHAUCHARD, J.-B. Dissertation sur les luxations de l'articulation scapulo-humérale, présentée et soutenue à l'Ecole de Médecine de Paris ... *Paris, Belin and Gabon, 1803.* pp. 80; some marginal damp staining and a little foxing; inscription to title 'à la Société de Chirurgie'.
3. MÈLIER, François. Sur la luxation de la clavicule, description d'un appareil pour la contenir ... (Extrait des Archives générales de Médecine, No. de Janvier 1829). [*Paris, 1829*]. pp. 13, [3, blank], with 1 folding plate; inscription to title 'A la Société impériale de chirurgie, hommage de l'auteur Dr Mèlier'. **Not on OCLC.**
4. GÉLY, Jules-Aristide. Examen anatomique d'une ancienne luxation du fémur en haut et en avant ... *Nantes, Camille Mellinet, 1840.* pp. 34; caption title; circular ink stamp of the Société de Chirurgie de Paris to p. 1. **NLM only in the US; not on Library Hub.**
5. STUMPF, B. De luxatione astragali ex eius cum osse naviculari conjunctione in exteriorem partem. Dissertatio inauguralis medico-chirurgica ... *Frankfurt am Main, typis Helli et Rohmi, 1839.* pp. 29, [3, blank]; circular ink stamps of the Société de Chirurgie de Paris. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**
6. D'AMBLARD, J. Histoire d'une luxation de la tête du fémur sur la branche ascendante de l'ischion, vers son union avec la portion descendante du pubis, et description d'une méthode nouvelle pour procéder à la réduction de ce genre de déplacement ... *Paris, Gabon; Bourges, Mesdemoiselles Bouguet, 1821.* pp. 52, [2]; with 1 folding engraved plate; some staining to lower corners; circular ink stamp of the Société de Chirurgie de Paris to title. **No copies traced in the US, only the BL copy in the UK.**
7. ANCELET, Édouard. Observations et remarques pour servir à l'histoire des luxations du genou ... *Lyon, A. Vingtrinier, [1859].* pp. 8; caption title. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**
8. BRAULT, M. Luxation complète en haut et en arrière du deuxième métatarsien du pied gauche, réduction au moyen de la vis du tourniquet ... [*Paris, 1860*]. pp. 4, caption title; inscription to p. 1 'à la Société de Chirurgie' and to p. 4 'Extrait des Mémoires de Médecine Militaire (1860)'. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**
9. HARDY, Charles. Mémoire sur les luxations cunéo-métatarsiennes du gros orteil ... Extrait du Journal du Progrès. *Paris, W. Remquet, 1860.* pp. 30, [2, blank]; with printed wrappers; inscribed 'Société de Chirurgie'. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**

direction que les auteurs prescrivent à
un bandage destiné à la contre-extension,
à renverser le tronc du côté malade,
nouvelle direction.

tant toujours sa partie moyenne plus
ali de la cuisse du côté sain.

ouveau lac, et manière de s'en servir, à
lequel le fémur devient levier du pu-
re: il doit être assez grand pour que
l'opérateur puisse s'y introduire. (Foyes
27.)

ête de l'opérateur, démontrant de quel-
le bandage doit être placé.

ouvelle manière de fixer le lac desti-
né. (Foyes les pages 26 et 27.) Les
es tractions étant toujours opérées dans
du déplacement.



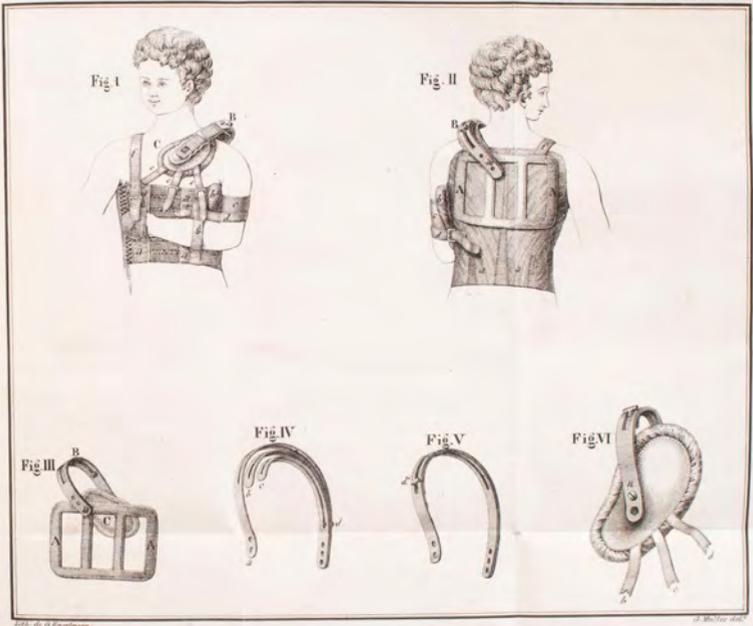
10. GOYRAND, G. Sur la luxation du fibro-cartilage inter-articulaire du poignet en avant de l'extrémité inférieure du cubitus, lésion très-commune chez les enfants en bas age ... Extrait du Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique. Paris, Hennuyer, [1860]. pp. 12; caption title. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**

11. DELORE, M. Variété rare de luxation du coude ... (Extrait du Montpellier Médical - Septembre 1860). Montpellier, Boehm et fils, [1860]. pp. 11, [1, blank]; caption title; loss to blank lower corner of pp. 7-8. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**

12. SIMONIN, Edmond. Luxation ischio-pubienne observée et réduite ... (Extrait des Mémoires de la Société de Médecine, 1869). Nancy, Sordoillet et fils, [1869]. pp. 8; caption title. **NLM only in the US; not on Library Hub.**

13. SIMONIN, Edmond. Luxation ilio-pubienne irréductible observée ... [S.l., s.n., c. 1872]. pp. 10, [2, blank]; caption title. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**

14. MARTA, Giovanni Battista. La lussazione anteriore dell'estremità sternale della clavicola ... Milan, Fratelli Rechiedei, 1882. pp. 23, [1, blank]; printed wrapper incised 'à la Société de Chirurgie de Paris hommage de l'auteur', circular ink stamp of the Société de Chirurgie de Paris to half-title. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**



15. FABBRI, Giovanni Battista. Studi sulle lussazioni posteriori del femore di G.F. Malgaigne ... Dal Bulletino delle Scienze Mediche di Bologna Ser. 4a Vol. 110, pag. 335. [Bologna, s.d.]. pp. 19, [1]; circular ink stamps of the Société de Chirurgie de Paris. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**

16. PRAVAZ, Jean Charles Théodore. Considérations sur l'étiologie des luxations congénitales du fémur ... (Extrait de la Gazette des hôpitaux du 11 juin 1881). Paris, Georges Chamerot, 1881. pp. 8; printed wrappers. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**

17. SÉDILLOT, Charles. De l'ablation des malléoles fracturées dans les luxations du pied compliquées de l'issue des os de la jambe au travers des téguments ... Strasbourg, G. Silbermann, 1867. pp. 12; ink inscription to title 'Présenté de la part de l'auteur à la Société de Chirurgie'. **No copies traced in the US; BL only in the UK.**

18. GELLÉ, Marie-Ernest. Étude du rôle de la déchirure capsulaire dans la réduction des luxations récentes de la hanche ... Extrait des Archives générales de Médecine, numéro d'avril 1861 et suivants. Paris, P. Asselin, 1861. pp. 39, [1, blank]; a few illustrations in text; inscribed at head of title 'hommage de l'auteur à la Société de Chirurgie M.E. Gellé'. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**

19. VALENTIN and L. VAST. De l'emploi de la ténotomie sous-cutanée dans certains cas de luxations ou de fractures récentes d'une réduction difficile ... Extrait des Archives générales de Médecine, numéro de mars 1867. *Paris, P. Asselin, 1867.* pp. 19, [1, blank]; ink inscription to wrapper 'Présenté à la Société Impériale de Chirurgie par les Drs Valentin et Vast'. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**
20. JARJAVAY, Jean-François. Étude sur l'articulation phalangienne du pouce et la luxation du dernier os de ce doigt ... Extrait des Archives générales de médecine. *Paris, Rignoux, 1849.* pp. 22; with some illustrations in the text; light damp staining and foxing; circular ink stamps of the Société de Chirurgie de Paris. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**
21. SIMONIN, Edmond. Luxation ilio-pubienne irréductible observée ... [*S.l., s.n., c. 1872*]. pp. 10, [2, blank]; caption title; with inscription 'Présenté de la part de l'auteur à la Société de Chirurgie' and circular ink stamp of the Société de Chirurgie de Paris. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**
22. MARTINS, Charles. Note sur un cas de luxation du muscle tibial postérieur comparée à celle des péroniers latéraux et de la longue portion du biceps brachial ... *Paris, G. Masson, 1874.* pp. 16; wrapper inscribed 'à la Société de Chirurgie hommage de l'auteur'. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**
23. SIMONIN, Edmond. Luxation ischio-pubienne observée et réduite ... (Extrait des Mémoires de la Société de Médecine, 1869). *Nancy, Sordoillet et fils, [1869].* pp. 8; caption title; inscribed 'Présenté à la Société de Chirurgie'. **NLM only in the US; not on Library Hub.**
24. DALLY, Eugène. Observations sur l'étiologie et sur le traitement des luxations atrophiques du fémur dites congénitales ... Extrait du Bulletin de thérapeutique médicale et chirurgicale numéros des 30 avril et 15 mai 1873. *Paris, A. Hennuyer, 1873.* pp. 19, [1, blank]; printed wrappers; inscription to half-title 'hommage à la Société de Chirurgie E. Dally'. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**
25. Another copy.
26. PARISE, J. Recherches sur les luxations antérieures du pied, et en particulier sur une nouvelle espèce de ces luxations, celle du pied en avant de l'astragale ... Extrait du tome XIV des Annales de Chirurgie. *Paris, chez J.-B. Baillière, 1845.* pp. 32, without half-title; inscription to wrapper 'à la Société de Chirurgie hommage de l'auteur Dr J. Parise', circular ink stamps of the Société de Chirurgie de Paris. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**
27. CHAPPLAIN, J. Études sur la luxation sciatique du fémur ... *Marseilles, Barlatier-Feissat et Demonchy, 1860.* pp. 35, [1, blank]; printed wrappers. **OCLC records copies at the NLM and BL.**
28. DANNEGGER, Carl. Versuche und Studien über die Luxationen der Patella. Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doctorwürde der hohen medicinischen Facultät der Universität Zürich ... *Schaffhausen, Brodtmann, 1881.* pp. 84, [2]; with 1 plate; printed wrapper. **Harvard Medical School only in the US; not on Library Hub.**
29. ANCELET, Edouard. Étude sur les luxations par rotation du tibia. Communiqué à la Société impériale de Médecine de Lyon ... *Paris, Savy, 1860.* pp. 16.

DIVINELY ENDORSED DOCTORING

42 [MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENT.] A Wonderful Cure, performed with the Permission of the Almighty, by William Bartiby, Surgeon, Grundisburgh, Suffolk, upon Edmund Page, of Playford... *Woodbridge, Loder, c. 1806.*

Printed broadside advertisement (24.8 x 9 cm); small paper loss to head, not affecting text, lightly dust soiled, horizontal central crease, but overall a very well preserved survival. £475*

An apparently unique piece of medical ephemera, promoting the services of William Bartiby, Surgeon, of Grundisburgh in Suffolk. The sheet details his treatment of Edmund Page's seemingly incurable facial 'Cancer Evil', with a list of witnesses who could attest to his remarkable achievement. In reality Page's 'cancer' was probably nothing of the sort, as the term cancer was historically often used to describe any obstinate growth or ulcer. 'The description could fit a very advanced but localised skin cancer - using modern concepts - but the disappearance of such with any treatment available at that time is highly unlikely. Much more likely is an infection. The cold sore virus Herpes simplex can produce dreadful facial ulceration in people with low immunity but heals spontaneously. Which might reduce Bartiby to a quack' (Blatchly, J., 'Wonderful cure or work of a quack?', *East Anglian Daily Times*, 21 May 2011, p. 48).

The remainder of the handbill advertises Bartiby's other patent cures (pills and powders to destroy worms, medicines and ointments for piles, drops for the gravel, 'with all other Medicines for the Human Body') and his weekly Saturday drop-in surgery hours in Ipswich, where he could be found either at Mr Timothy Grayston's near the Post Chase Inn, or, from 11am-3pm, at the Inn itself.

Though Bartiby's cures were miraculous - and in fact 'performed with the permission of the Almighty' himself - his bedside manner must have left something to be desired, as the advert forewarns patients: 'The Doctor hopes that such as apply to his will not expect any eloquence of speech, or grandeur in dress, as he mean [sic] to act with uprightness and integrity as a plain English Man.'

Not on Library Hub or OCLC; not in Wellcome or NLM. We can find no other copies in any institution or bibliography. The present copy was the subject of the article by Dr John Blatchly referenced above, but is **otherwise completely unrecorded.**

A WONDERFUL CURE,

Performed with the Permission of the ALMIGHTY,

BY

*WILLIAM BARTIBY, SURGEON,
GRUNDISBURGH, SUFFOLK,*

UPON

EDMUND PAGE, OF PLAYFORD,

In the said County,

WHO was afflicted with a Cancer Evil, which had destroyed a part of his Face, and greatly hurt his Mouth, Nose, and Eyes; was thought incurable by all that saw him, but is now perfectly cured and in good health; such as wish to know the truth, may be informed thereof, by calling upon any of the undermentione'd Gentlemen, who can testify the same.

EDMUND PAGE.

John Wolton, Churchwarden, Playford.

*John Cutting, {
William Gooding, } Overseers.*

John Thompson, Culpho.

Elizabeth Woods, Woodbridge.

Mr. Bartiby having spared no expence, with a long practice, to find the nearest remedy for that dreadful Disease, and having found a method whereby such as are afflicted may dress themselves, by having the proper Medicines, with Directions, which will be given to all that apply to him; and such as wish his attendance, will be waited upon at six-pence per Mile; the Medicines may be had of him at his House below the Baptist Meeting, *Grundisburgh*.

The Doctor may be spoke with on Saturdays, at Mr. Timothy Grayston's near the Post Chaise Inn, *Ipswich*, or at the said Inn from Eleven o'clock until Three, where all orders will be thankfully received, and punctually obeyed.

WHERE MAY BE HAD

Pills to destroy those small Worms, and are good for the Scurvy, or any foulness of the Blood. Also, Powders for Worms in Children, which are proved the best now in practice. With Drops for the Gravel. With all other Medicines for the Human Body.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD,

Medicines and Ointment for the Piles, internal or external, and a perfect cure for Fistulas.

The Doctor hopes that such as apply to him will not expect any eloquence of speech, or grandeur in dress, as he mean to act with uprightness and integrity as a plain English Man.

(Loder, Printer, Woodbridge.)

MEDICAL VADE MECUM

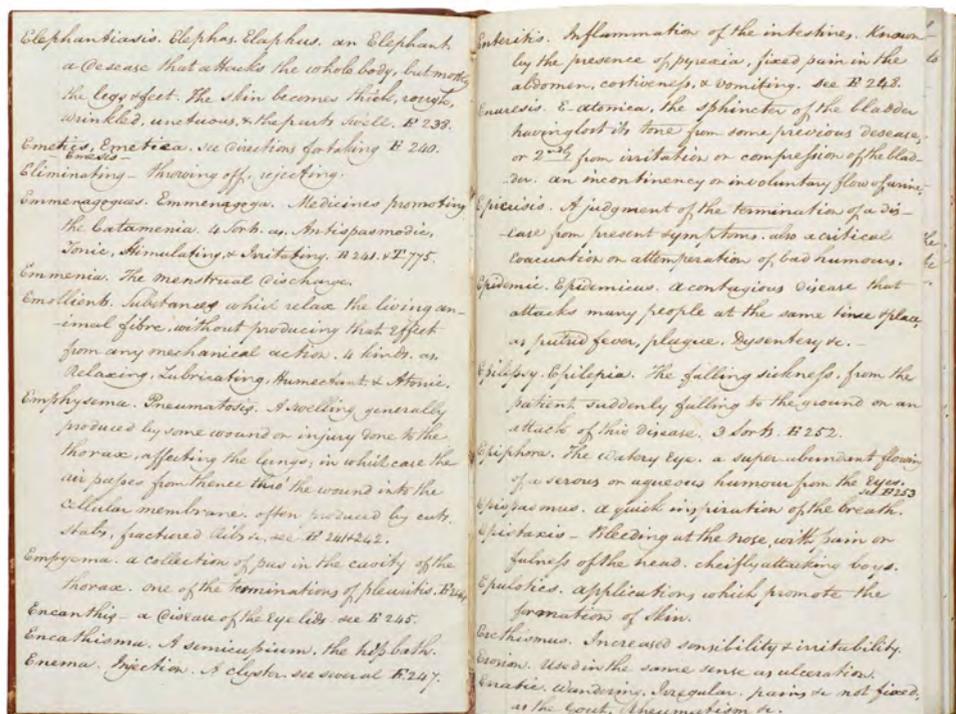
43 [MEDICAL DICTIONARY.] Dictionary of medical terms, Latin-English wordlist, and list of abbreviations and contractions. [n.p., early 1800s].

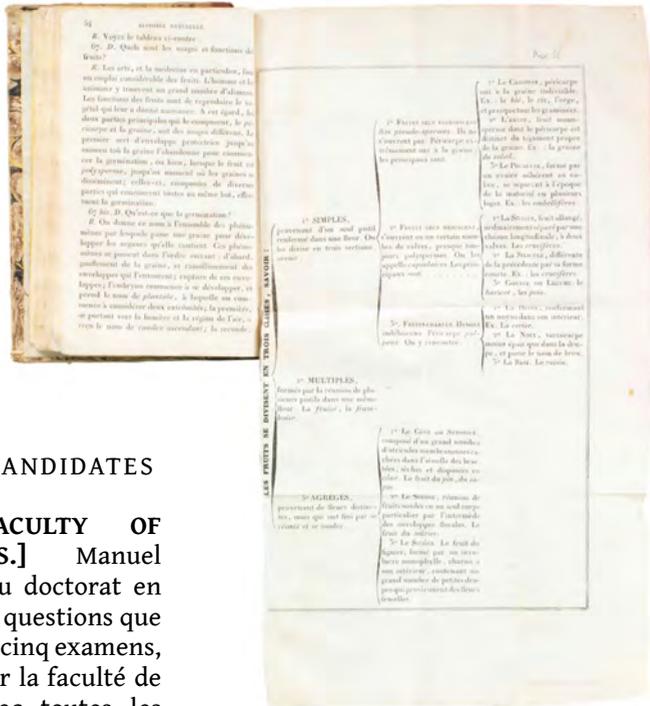
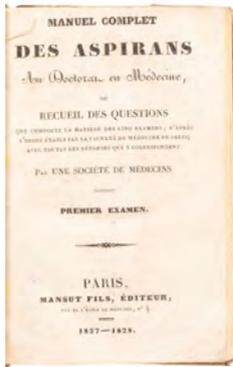
8vo (19 x 12.5 cm), pp. [132] + [44] (loose in 2 gatherings at end); manuscript on paper, neatly written in brown ink in a single hand, up to 25 lines per page; very well preserved in burgundy roan, marbled endpapers; light wear at extremities.

£450

An interesting manuscript compiled by an anonymous medical student, comprising a dictionary of medical terms, from 'Abdomen' to 'Zoster', followed by a glossary of Latin terms with their English equivalents (including 'Machina electrica - the electric machine'), and ending with a list of Latin medical abbreviations, giving their full form and rendering them into English. The whole makes an extremely useful pocket-sized compendium for the student of medicine.

References are made to 'Cullen' and to 'Dr Willan' i.e. the eminent Scottish physician Dr William Cullen (1710-90), and Dr Robert Willan (1757-1812), famous for his seminal work on skin complaints.





TESTING MEDICAL CANDIDATES

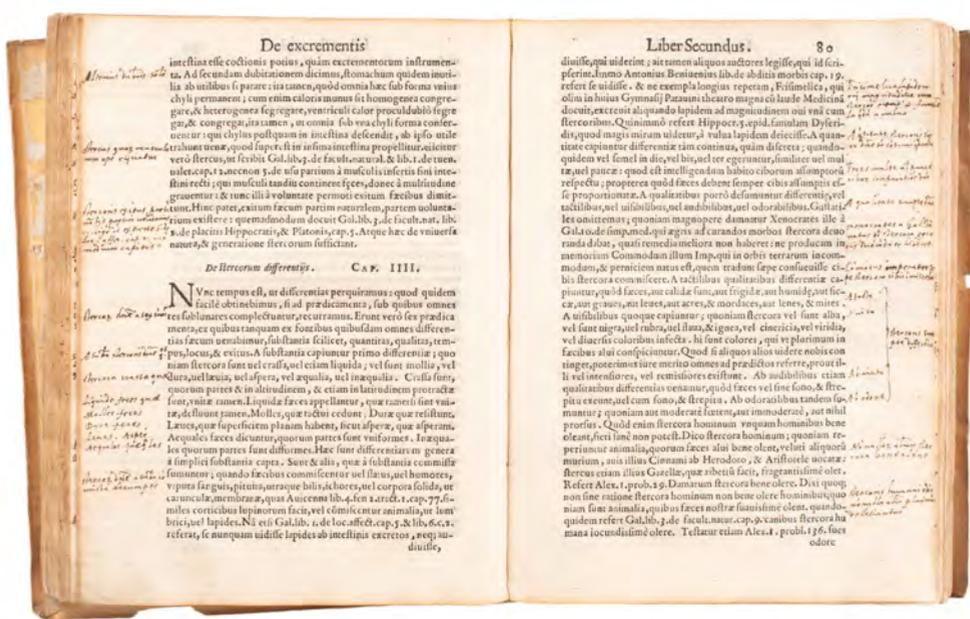
44 [MEDICAL FACULTY OF PARIS EXAMINATIONS.] Manuel complet des aspirans au doctorat en médecine, ou recueil des questions que comporte la matière des cinq examens, d'après l'ordre établi par la faculté de médecine de Paris; avec toutes les réponses qui y correspondent. Par une société de médecins. Premier examen. Paris, Mansut fils, 1827-1828.

12mo, pp. [2], viii, 564, with 4 folding tables; closed marginal tear (without loss) to pp. 303-304, a very few light marks; very good in contemporary quarter sheep, marbled boards, vellum corners, spine filleted and lettered in gilt; some wear at head and foot of spine, marbled paper mostly gone from upper cover, some wear to board edges, rear free endpaper excised; contemporary short list of names to front free endpaper. £250

Scarce first edition of this pocket-sized student handbook, arranged in question-and-answer format, aimed at Parisian students cramming for their viva voce medical exams.

Divided into four chapters, the *Manuel* covers natural history (botany and medical zoology), chemistry (mineral, vegetable, and animal), physics (mechanics, acoustics, heat, light, and electricity), and pharmacology (detailing various medicines and recipes), with a total of 462 questions.

No copies traced in the UK. OCLC records three copies in the US (Harvard, NLM, Yale).



WITH ANNOTATIONS ON EXCREMENTS

45 **MERCURIALE, Girolamo.** De morbis cutaneis et omnibus corporis humani excrementis tractatus ... ex ore Hieronymi Mercurialis ... opera Pauli Aicardii ... Venice, Gracioso Perchacino for Paolo and Antonio Meietti, 1572 (colophon 1571).

— [bound with:] Hieronymi Mercurialis variarum lectionum libri quatuor ... Alexandri Tralliani de lumbricis epistola eiusdem Mercurialis opera, et diligentia Graece, et Latine nunc primum edita. Venice, Gracioso Perchacino for Paolo and Antonio Meietti, 1571.

Two works in one vol., 4to, ff. [20], 117, [1, blank]; [20], 122, [10]; text in Latin and Greek, woodcut device to titles, woodcut initials, *De lumbricis epistola* with its own title (dated 1570); occasional marginal damp staining; overall very good in contemporary limp vellum, title inked to spine; small loss at head of spine, some cockling and staining to covers; two words (probably an ownership inscription) in alchemical cipher and two small early nineteenth-century(?) ink stamps to title of first work, numerous near contemporary marginal annotations in ink in two hands throughout the first work. £2250

First edition of 'the first systematic textbook on diseases of the skin' (Garrison-Morton) by the eminent Italian physician Girolamo Mercuriale (1530-1606), this copy with profuse marginal annotations by two early readers.



DESCRIPTION

DE LA POUDRE,

Sa dose, son usage, son prix.

CETTE Poudre est un alcool impalpable, d'une belle couleur de rose. Afin que dans l'acquisition l'on ne soit

vant de s'abstenir de cracher, pendant une minute au-moins.

Si on le prend le soir, on fera la même chose en se mettant au lit.

Les douze premiers jours on prend une prise le matin, & une le soir.

Du treize au vingt-deux on se contente d'une prise, le matin ou le soir.

Et depuis le vingt-deux jusqu'à parfait rétablissement, une prise tous les deux jours suffit.

THE MIRACULOUS 'SWEDISH POWDER'

46 [MIRACLE CURE.] Poudre suédoise. Paris, [s.p., c. 1760].

8vo, pp. 12; woodcut headpiece depicting manufacture of the poudre; some spotting and browning; in contemporary marbled wrappers. £600

Seemingly unrecorded pamphlet extolling the virtues of 'Swedish Powder', sold at the Hôtel du Grand-Cerf on the rue Saint-Denis for the treatment and prevention of several ailments, but especially for the 'most unfortunate symptoms of venereal disease'.

The powder was the invention of a Swede, and was recommended to a gonorrhoea sufferer at the end of his tether, to be applied to the gums morning and night for a month. Acting as diuretic and purgative, the powder worked: 'the thirty-second day he found himself perfectly recovered'; and so the patient became an evangelist, recommending it to all his friends who were in less severe pain (because nobody could be in more severe pain and live).



The pamphlet describes the powder ('un alcohol impalpable, d'une belle couleur de rose'), its effects, dosage, the diet a patient should follow while using it (no salad), and its many virtues, also giving the price and the guarantees of authenticity. Enquiries should be addressed to a M. Boileau, Surgeon at the Infirmary of the États-Généraux de Hollande.

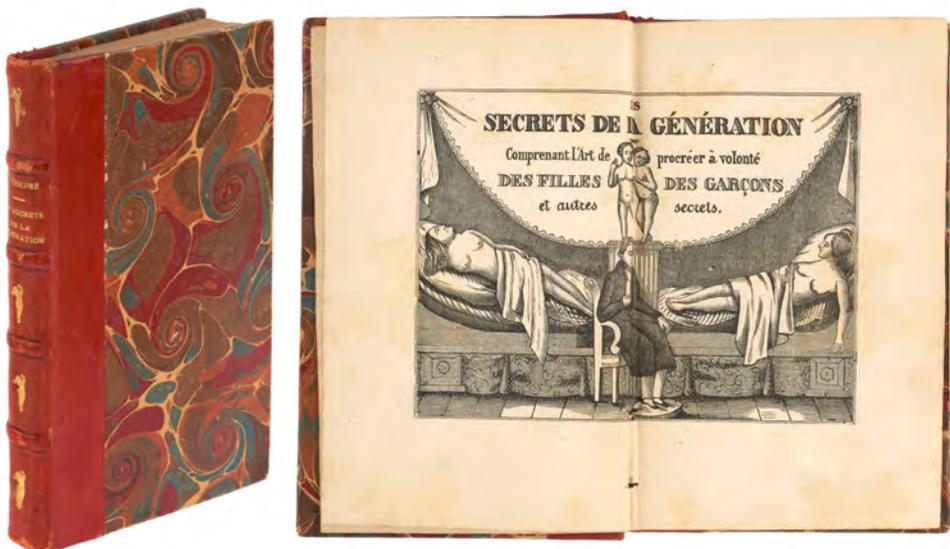
Not in OCLC or Library Hub.

THE SECRETS OF SEX FOR PLEASURE AND PROCREATION

47 **MOREL DE RUBEMPRÉ, Joseph.** Les secrets de la génération ou l'art de procréer à volonté des filles ou des garçons, de faire des enfants d'esprit, de les orner du don de la beauté; de les avoir sains et robustes: précédé de la description des parties naturelles de l'homme et de la femme ... suivi de l'art d'être mère sans le concours des hommes ... Tome premier [- second]. [n.p.], chez tous les libraires, [c. 1870].

Two vols in one, 12mo, pp. 108, with added engraved double-page title and 1 plate of a naked man; 94, with illustrations of a naked woman and a skeleton; occasional light foxing, a little browned due to paper quality; very good in contemporary quarter red morocco over marbled boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, marbled endpapers; extremities slightly worn. £175

A nice copy of this popular work (billed as the thirtieth edition of vol. I and the twelfth of vol. II) by Joseph Morel de Rubempré (1812–86).



Morel de Rubempré was a 'physician, romancier, pornographer, popular commentator ... [who] holds an important place in the history of Western sexology because he antedates the German sexologists by at least a generation' (M. Warton and W. Tagoe eds, *National healths*, 2004, p. 146).

Les secrets de la génération covers male and female genitalia, virginity, breasts, successful procreation (touching on eugenics), the maintenance of sexual activity into old age, sexual pleasure, and conception without a man.

PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR TO A FELLOW PHYSICIAN

48 **MOSCATI, Pietro.** Dell' uso dei sistemi nella pratica medicina discorso inaugurale recitato dal cittadino professore Pietro Moscati ... nell' aula dell' Università di Pavia li 10 Ventoso anno VII Repubb. assumendo la cattedra di clinica medicina. *Pavia, per gli eredi di Pietro Galeazzi, 1799.*

8vo, pp. 43, [1, blank]; with engraved portrait frontispiece of Moscati; some light marginal damp staining; a very good uncut and partly unopened copy stab-stitched in original light blue paper wrappers; small areas of loss to spine, light staining to lower cover; presentation inscription at head of upper cover 'au Citoyen Cabanis Professeur de l'Ecole de Medicine de Paris L'Auteur'. £475

Scarce first edition of this inaugural address by the doctor and politician Pietro Moscati (1739–1824) on his assuming the chair of clinical medicine at the University of Pavia, this copy presented by the author to the distinguished French physiologist Pierre-Jean-Georges Cabanis.



Delivered in February 1799, Moscati's discourse is a most interesting analysis of the historical impact of medical theory on medical practice, paying particular attention to the work of Herman Boerhaave, William Cullen, and John Brown.

During his long and varied career, Moscati served as director of the Ospedale Maggiore in Milan, as president of the first Directory of the Cisalpine Republic, and as director general of public instruction under Napoleon.

Provenance: presented by Moscati to Pierre-Jean-Georges Cabanis (1757–1808), successively professor of hygiene, of legal medicine, and of the history of medicine at the medical school in Paris, and friend and physician to Mirabeau. Cabanis' principal work was in the field of physiological psychology, but he was also an early proponent of evolution, influencing Lamarck.

Blake, NLM 18th cent., p. 314; Wellcome IV, p. 186. OCLC and Library Hub show three copies in the US (Harvard Medical School, University of Illinois, National Library of Medicine) and two in the UK (Royal Society of Medicine, Wellcome Library).

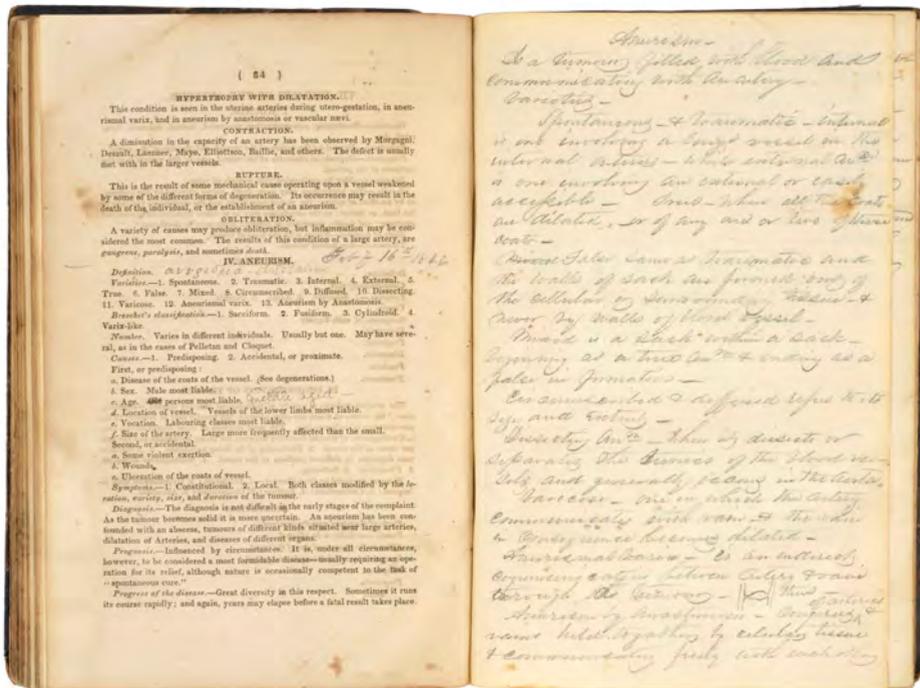
LECTURES INTERLEAVED AND ANNOTATED

49 MUTTER, Thomas Dent. Syllabus of the course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery, delivered in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia ... Part I [-III]. *Philadelphia, Merrihew & Thompson, 1843.*

8vo, pp. 206; some foxing and browning; nevertheless a very good copy in half black roan over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, marbled edges; some wear to spine, joints, edges and corners, some rubbing to boards; pencil ownership inscriptions of J.F. Leaming of Jefferson Medical College to front endpaper, flyleaf and title (dated 1845); interleaved throughout with blank leaves bearing numerous notes in ink and pencil. £2000

First edition, with numerous annotations by one of Mutter's students. One of the first American pioneers of plastic surgery, Thomas Dent Mutter (1811–1859) obtained his MD from the University of Pennsylvania in 1831 and served as Professor of Surgery at Jefferson Medical College from 1841 until 1856. A popular teacher, he was the first surgeon to use ethyl ether anaesthesia in Philadelphia and is known for the Mutter flap, which he used to treat burn victims. The Mutter Museum, founded upon his collection of medical specimens, flourishes to this day.

This copy contains considerable annotations by a student who attended Mutter's lectures, apparently in 1846 (the date of his notes on aneurysms). These detail Mutter's treatments for: inflammations, suppuration and ulceration, mortification, bone fractures, diseases and injuries of the joints (including luxation), aneurysms, varicose veins, head and abdominal injuries (including hernias), and stones (calculi). There are also notes on amputations.



Our student distracted himself with occasional pencil sketches of heads, including what might very well be a profile of Mutter's head to the rear free endpaper.

Not in Wellcome; Library Hub shows only one copy, at the University Aberdeen. OCLC finds two copies in the US, at the Huntington and University of Nebraska. The NLM has an imperfect copy, lacking all between the title and p. 11.

APHRODISIACS, FOX GENITALS, AND RECOVERING LOST VIRGINITY

50 [OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY.] 'De morbis mulierum'. Italy, 1779.

Small 4to (21 x 15.5 cm), pp. [77]; manuscript on paper, in Latin, neatly written in black ink in a single hand, c. 25 lines per page, dated 1779 at end; some marginal damp staining and light foxing; well preserved in recent half vellum and marbled paper over stiff boards. £950

A most interesting unpublished manuscript on diseases in women, examining their causes, symptoms, and cure.



The anonymous author discusses interrupted menstruation, abnormal uterine bleeding, leucorrhoea, anaemia, hypersexuality, hysteria, uterine inflammation and cancer, hydrometra, and prolapse of the uterus and vagina. The text also examines sterility, pregnancy, difficult births, postnatal illness, and inflammation of the breasts, ending with a postscript on recovering one's lost virginity.

Along the way the reader learns that hypersexuality can be prompted by chocolate, coffee, or reading poetry; that some women wear dried fox genitals around their neck to ward off hysteria; and that female sterility can be caused by a wife hating her husband. In addition to ancient authorities including Hippocrates and Galen, the author refers to more contemporary physicians, such as Lorenz Heister, Andrea Pasta, Lazare Rivière, Richard Mead, Samuel-Auguste Tissot, and Herman Boerhaave.

VIRGINITAS LESA RECUPERANDA

Quamvis ab auctoribus magna dissensione discipulatum fuerit de virginitatis sede, ejusque natura, nihilominus nil certi huc usque constitit, unde. exorta questio divi-



MEDICAL CANNABIS IN ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME

51 **ORIBASIVS.** Commentaria in Aphorismos Hippocratis ... Ioannis Guinterij Andernacii medici industria velut e profundissimis tenebris eruta, & nunc primum in medicinae studiosorum utilitatem aedita. *Paris, Simon de Colines, 1533.*

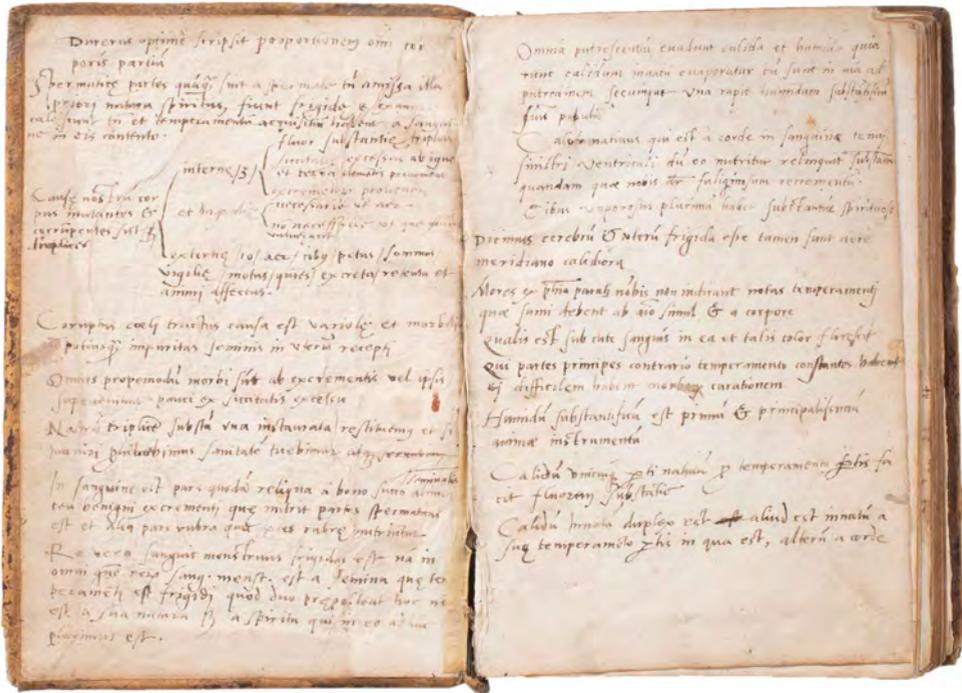
[bound after:]

GALENUS, Claudius. De sanitate tuenda, libri sex Thoma Linacro Anglo interprete. *Paris, Claude Chevallon, 1538.*

Two works bound together, 8vo; Galen: ff. [xii] [of xvi, lacking title page and three preliminary leaves], 95, [1, blank]; Oribasius: ff. 116; a very good copy; bound together in contemporary deer over boards, spine ends defective, abrasions to surface and extremities; Galen copiously annotated throughout in a contemporary hand, extensive contemporary annotations to front endpapers, ownership inscription to rear endleaf by a female owner 'Paola Rayna di ?Chissolo', dated 1738.

£1750

First edition of this commentary on Hippocrates, bound with a richly annotated copy of Galen's works in the translation by Thomas Linacre.



Oribasius's work, here edited by Johannes Günther, who dedicated it to Francesco Vimercato, physician to Eleanor, Queen of France, preserves excerpts from older writers whose writings would have otherwise been lost, and has thus been extremely valuable to modern scholars. Among the preserved material is, for example, the earliest known description of a string figure, presented as the surgical sling *Plinthios Brokhos* by the Greek physician Heraklas. Ancient medical uses of cannabis are also described.

The copy of Galen bound here, though lacking four preliminary leaves, is uniquely interesting by virtue of the very many contemporary annotations to the text. Arranged as marginalia and interlinear notes, there are comments of a medical nature that suggest practical knowledge on the subject, as well as connections, citations, re-formulations of some major medical questions, personal considerations, perhaps lecture notes, textual corrections, references (Dürer's *De proportione*, 1532; Martial), and French translations.

Adams O269; Bayle I, 81; Bruni-Celli, *Bibl. Hippocratica*, 327; Choulant 122; Durling, NLM 16th cent., 3407; Renouard 217; Schreiber 103; Wellcome I, 4644: 'Les éditions anciennes des oeuvres d'Oribase sont fort rare'.



OPIMUM FOR VENEREAL DISEASE

52 PASTA, Giuseppe. Della facoltà dell'oppio nelle malattie veneree, nuove ricerche cliniche ... Bergamo, dalla stamperia Antoine, 1788.

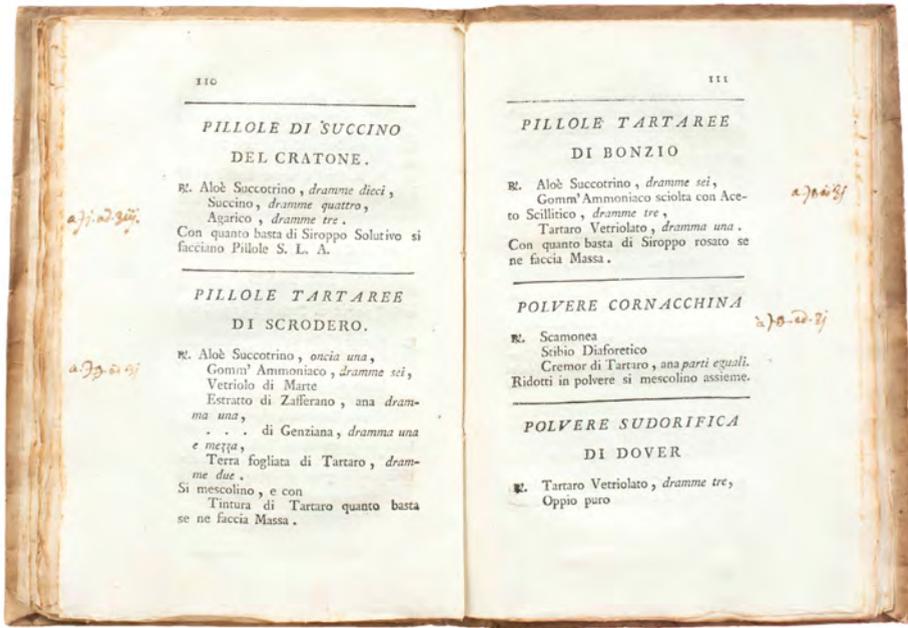
8vo, pp. 60; woodcut vignette to title, page numbers within decorative frames; a few light marks; a very good uncut copy in contemporary *carta rustica*; some staining to covers; near contemporary ownership inscription of Giovanni Battista Pasolini of the Regia Guardia di Finanza (Customs Guards) at foot of title and inside rear cover. £350

Very rare first edition of this treatise on the use of opium in the treatment of venereal disease by the Bergamo physician Giuseppe Pasta (1742–1823).

Pasta discusses the preferability of using opium over mercury and refers to the work of other writers on the subject, including the military surgeon Alexander Grant and the hygienist Johann Peter Frank. He gives the case histories of several chronic sufferers whose conditions were cured with doses of opium, including a gentleman whose gonorrhoea resulted in painful erections and a lady with a vaginal ulcer. In addition, he describes the preparation and administration of opium, as well as dosing.

Pasta, cousin of the physician Andrea Pasta and student of the eminent anatomist Giovanni Battista Morgagni, has attracted recent scholarly attention as a pioneer of psychological medicine.

Blake, NLM 18th cent., p. 340. **No copies traced in the UK. OCLC records only one copy in the US (NLM).**



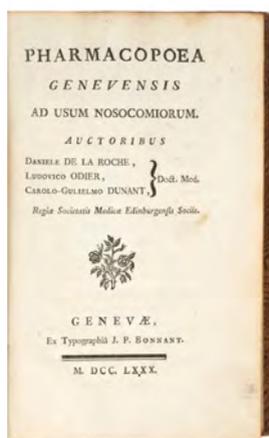
GENOESE PHARMACOPOEIA

53 [PHARMACOPOEIA.] Formulario farmaceutico compilato per servire di norma nelle preparazioni officinali alli farmacisti della città e dominio della Serma Repubblica di Genova riveduto ed approvato dal ven. Collegio di Filosofia e Medicina. *Genoa, presso il Repetto, 1791.*

8vo, pp. xii, 160; woodcut coat of arms of the city of Genoa to title; the odd spot, small worm traces to final few leaves, not affecting legibility; but otherwise a very good copy, clean and crisp throughout; uncut in contemporary stiff wrappers, title in ink on spine; spine and covers worn with slight paper loss to joints and foot of spine exposing printer's waste beneath; sporadic contemporary marginal annotations (mostly measures). £395

A lovely copy of this rare Genoese pharmacological manual, printed for the use of pharmacists in the Republic in the final decade of the eighteenth century. A guide to the *materia medica* is followed by an alphabetical list of preparations, showing their ingredients, production, and use. The introduction explains the scope of the pharmacopoeia: all the most commonly used medicines are listed, with the exception of those where the privilege lies with the Università de' Farmacisti, and those whose preparations are widely available in other pharmacopoeias.

Blake, NLM 18th cent., p. 348. OCLC records copies at Wellcome, NLM, and the Bibliotheque de Geneve.



GENEVAN PHARMACOPOEIA BY EDINBURGH-TRAINED DOCTORS

54 [PHARMACOPOEIA.] Pharmacopoeia Genevensis ad usum nosocomiorum. Auctoribus Daniele de la Roche, Ludovico Odier, Carolo-Guilielmo Dunant. Geneva, J.P. Bonnart, 1780.

8vo, pp. xii, 199, [17, *index rerum*], [1, *errata*], [1, *blank*]; a very good copy, clean and fresh, in contemporary sheep-backed boards, spine gilt with skiver lettering-piece; front board somewhat rubbed, upper joint cracked but still holding. £350

A good copy of the first codified Geneva pharmacopoeia for use in the hospitals of the city, compiled by three Genevan physicians who had trained at Edinburgh, including Louis Odier (1748–1817), who would go on to be one of the leading proponents of vaccination in Continental Europe, as well as the translator into French of many of Jenner's works. As usual, the pharmacopoeia is divided into two parts, the first listing the *materia medica*, and the second the preparations, which are in turn divided into ten chapters according to the method of preparation: these include those using sugar and honey, those made by distillation and evaporation, the use of salts and minerals, and the production of powders, pills, unguents, and more. The work is informed by the pharmacopoeias produced for the hospitals of other cities, notably Paris and Stuttgart, and the practice of London and Edinburgh.

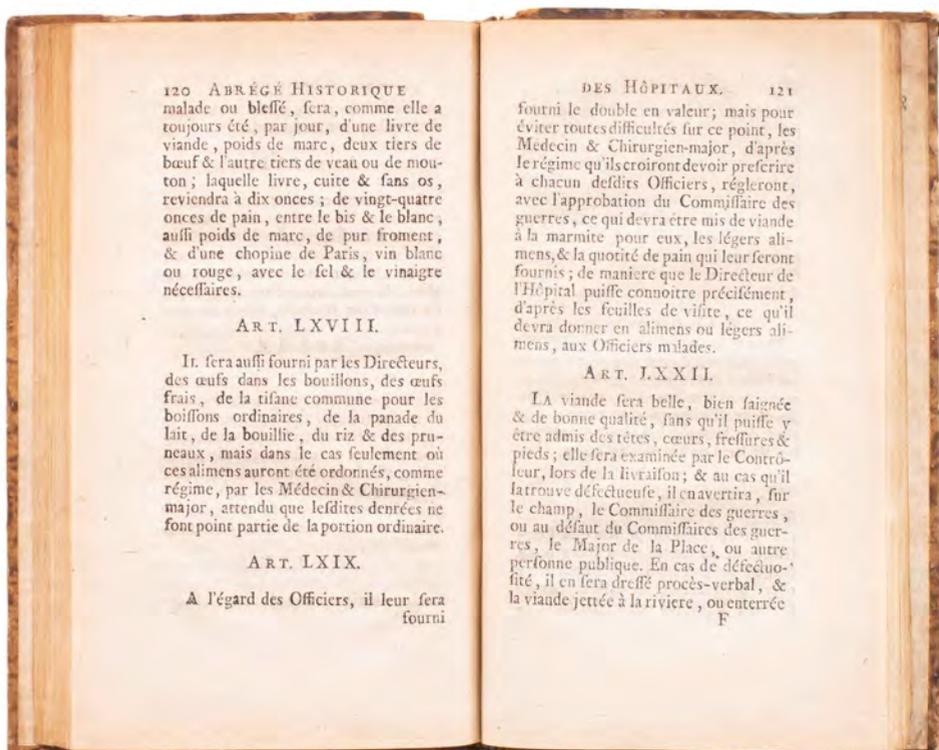
Blake, NLM 18th cent., p. 348; Wellcome IV, p. 361. Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at NYAM, Harvard (Countway), NLM, Lloyd Library, Wisconsin, and the Wellcome.

HOSPITAL HISTORY

55 **RECALDE, Abbé de.** Abrégé historique des hopitaux, contenant leur origine, les différentes especes d'hopitaux, d'hospitaliers et hospitalieres, et les suppressions et changemens faits dans les hôpitaux, en France, par les édits et réglemens de nos rois ... Paris, chez Guillot, 1784.

12mo, pp. viii, 158, [2]; woodcut ornament to title, head- and tailpieces, small paperflaw to fore-edge of pp. 81-82 (not touching text), occasional light foxing; very good in contemporary quarter sheep and paste paper boards, remains of red morocco spine label; front joint split but still holding, a little worming at foot of spine, some rubbing to edges and to boards. £450

First edition of this interesting work on hospitals by the Abbé de Recalde, tracing their history in France from the earliest times, through charitable care for the poor by monks and nuns, to their evolution through legislation of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Recalde provides an invaluable list of charitable institutions for the care of the poor no longer in existence by his day, arranged alphabetically by town from Aix to Verdun.



Perhaps of most interest are various articles drawn from seventeenth- and eighteenth-century legislation, covering, for example: hospital personnel; the keeping of records and accounts; attendance on the sick by doctors, surgeons and their students; bandaging of the wounded; patients' diet (comprising meat of good quality, bread, cereal, red or white wine or beer, salt, vinegar, eggs, rice, and prunes); hospital beds and linen; spring cleaning (whitewashing, eradicating insects etc.); and special provisions for military hospitals. **Articles covering discipline state that student surgeons turning up drunk and nurses caught stealing food from the sick were to be put in prison and fined.**

Blake, NLM 18th cent., p. 373; Granier, *Essai de bibliographie charitable*, 1658. OCLC shows three copies in the US (Hagley Museum, NLM, New York Academy of Medicine); Library Hub records one copy, at the Royal College of Surgeons.

A MANUSCRIPT BOOK OF SECRETS

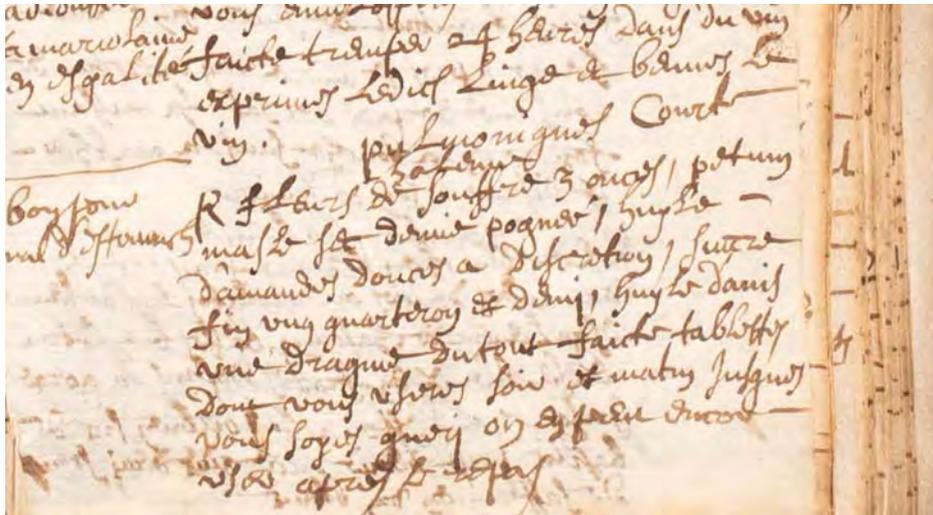
56 [REMEDIES.] 'Livre de remedes pour les asmatiques et pulmoniques'. France, second half of 17th century?

8vo (17 x 11 cm), ff. 127 (*recte* 125); manuscript on paper, in French, written in brown ink in a single hand, c. 30 lines per page; occasional faint show-through from ink; very good in stiff vellum; stained and worn, last quire and rear endpapers loose, rear hinge split; later label pasted to front free endpaper reading 'Recettes pour la guerison de plusieurs maladies'; eighteenth-century ownership inscription P. Blanchet to first front free endpaper, nineteenth-century private collector's purple ink stamp to first and last page of the 'Bibliothèque A. Pavaillon Dijon'. £4500

An attractive pocket-sized manuscript book of secrets, containing hundreds of medicinal remedies, technical and culinary recipes, household hints, and hunting tips assembled by an anonymous compiler.

The recipes featured here cover all manner of pills, syrups, tisanes, purgatives, powders, plasters, essences, cordials, conserves, laxatives, oils, enemas, and unguents, aimed at tackling a spectrum of maladies. These include a wide range of pulmonary disease, asthma, shortness of breath, coughs and catarrh, stomach ache and loss of appetite, liver and kidney troubles, jaundice, bad breath, poisoning, toothache and earache, burns, hernias, epilepsy, plague, gout, paralysis, urinary complaints, stones, wounds, and birth pangs.

Our compiler does not ignore diet either, providing recipes for numerous fruit jams and jellies, and for butter and strong cheese, as well as tips on curing hams and fattening poultry. Additional advice includes tips on making oil cloth, soap and shoe polish, on capturing birds and killing wolves and rats, and even on making fire with mirrors.



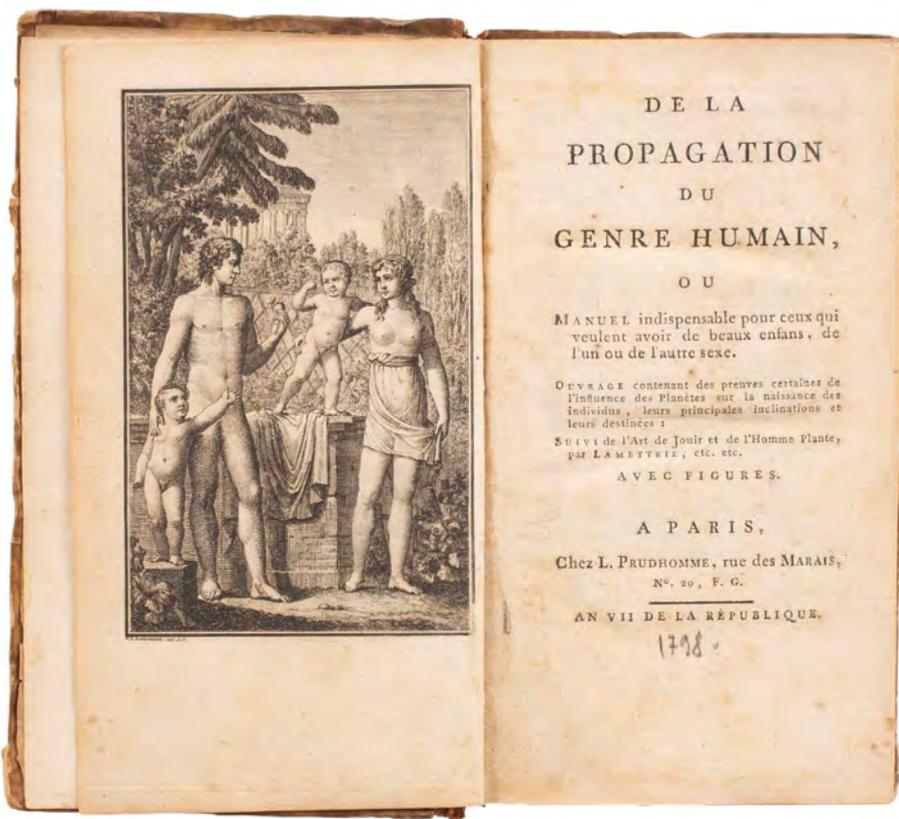
Several of the recipes have a note beside them recording their source. A few are attributed to one 'P. Nicolas', others to 'Mlle de Bonnefond', 'Mme de Chaponet', 'Mr Fournier medecin', 'un medecin du roy', to give a few examples. 'Bouvard medecin' is perhaps Charles Bouvard (1572-1658), physician to Louis XIII and superintendent of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. Other recipes have an indication of their place of origin e.g. Paris, Grenoble, and Holland.

HOW TO CONCEIVE BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN THROUGH ASTROLOGY AND FLAGELLATION

57 [REPRODUCTION.] De la propagation du genre humain, ou manuel indispensable pour ceux qui veulent avoir de beaux enfans, de l'un ou de l'autre sexe. Ouvrage contenant des preuves certain de l'influence des Planètes sur la naissance des individus, leurs principales inclinations et leurs destinées: suivi de l'Art de Jouir de l'Homme Plante, par Lamettrie, etc. etc. Avec figures. Paris, Prudhomme, An VII [1798].

12mo, pp. xii, 358; with engraved frontispiece; without half-title; sporadic light spotting; but a very good copy in contemporary sheep-backed boards; spine gilt with morocco label lettered in gilt; front joint split but still holding, extremities somewhat worn. £550

Only edition of this rare guide on how the knowledge and understanding of astrology, as well as a number of other more 'adventurous' activities, such as flagellation, can help prospective parents have attractive children.



Although the first third of the work is taken up with the impact of the planets on birth, many other factors come into play. We find chapters on what a woman can do in order to maximise her chances of having a son, the influence of the moon, when women are at their most amorous, the perfect moment for fulfilling one's conjugal duty, and the uses of flagellation, not only in medicine but also in the context of marital pleasure. The author gives a history of flagellation from ancient times onwards, explains its medical benefits and workings on the body, and shows how it can 'restore vigour extinguished by an excess of sensual pleasure'. With that in mind, it is not only for libertines: 'the preservation of the human race makes it justifiable and necessary'.

The final part of the work contains two texts by La Mettrie, 'L'art de jouir' and 'L'homme plante'; the author of the main body of the work remains anonymous. The frontispiece, by Labrousse, depicts the 'ideal' family (mother, father, son, and daughter), naked (though strategically covered) in a neo-classical garden.

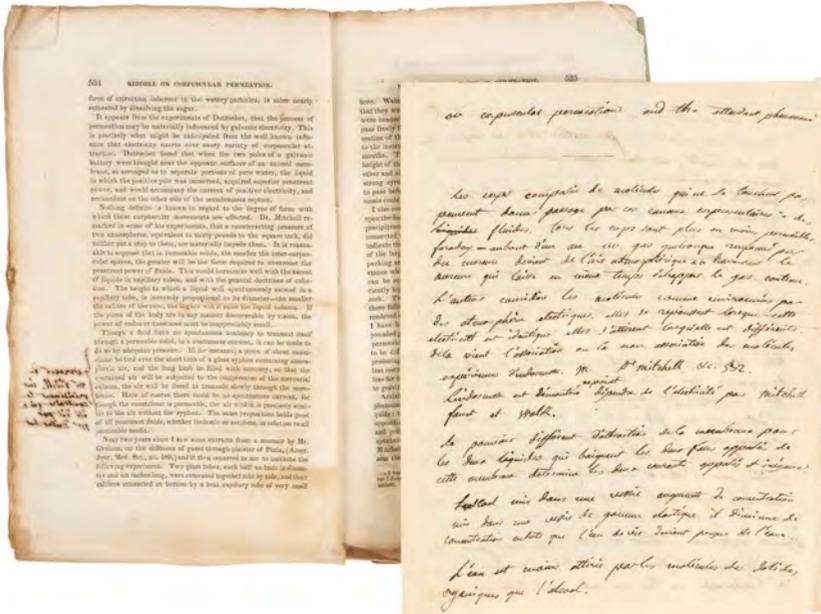
OCLC records just one copy outside France, at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.



PRESENTED TO HENRI DUTROCHET

58 RIDDELL, John Leonard. On corpuscular permeation and the attendant phenomena, with application to physiology. Read before the Cincinnati Medical Society, April 2, 1835. Offprint from *Western Medical Gazette, a Monthly Journal devoted to Medicine and the Collateral Sciences*, vol. II, no. 12, April 1835.

8vo, pp. 529-539, [1, blank]; dropped-head title; slightly toned, some staining to lower uncut edges; a good copy, stab-stitched in contemporary drab paper wrappers; inscription to fore-edge of first page 'M. Dutrochet Paris with the respects of J.L. Riddell', marginal annotation to p. 533, 4 pp. of manuscript notes in French loosely inserted, address panel of envelope sent from Cincinnati to Dutrochet in Paris pasted to last blank page. £350



A presentation copy of this interesting paper on osmosis given by the author, the American microscopist and botanist John Leonard Riddell (1807–1865), to the eminent French physiologist Henri Dutrochet (1776–1847), with manuscript notes inserted.

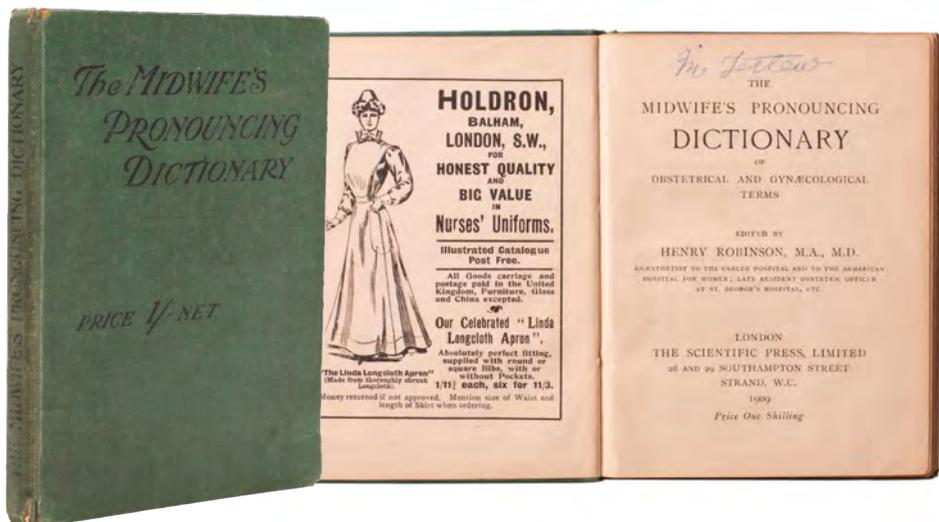
Dutrochet is best known for discovering and naming the phenomenon of osmosis, and Riddell here discusses his work. An interesting manuscript note to p. 533 suggests that Riddell was not always altogether accurate in his interpretation of his French colleague's theories: 'erreur de Mr Ridell [*sic*], c'est précisément le contraire qui a été dit par Mr Dutrochet.' The inserted manuscript notes provide a French translation of part of the text found on p. 532 and a French summary of some of Riddell's reported experiments.

THE CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF GYNAECOLOGICAL TERMS

59 ROBINSON, Henry. The Midwife's Pronouncing Dictionary of obstetrical and gynaecological terms. London, *The Scientific Press*, 1909.

12mo, pp. [2], iv, 87; final leaf as paste-down; slightly dust-soiled in places, but generally very clean; in the original green cloth, title printed in black on upper cover and spine, with advertisement for Fry's Cocoa on lower cover; somewhat bumped and worn; contemporary owner's inscription on title-page. £100

First edition of this useful guide to gynaecological and obstetrical terminology for both practising and student midwives, incorporating the rules for midwives framed by the Central Midwives Board in 1907.



The author (1877–1960), who was an anaesthetist and physician in Kensington, observed a need for ‘an inexpensive and portable dictionary giving the meanings of the numerous technical terms which are in common use in lectures and text-books on midwifery and gynaecology’, one which also helped with pronunciation, ‘not always uniform throughout the Kingdom’.

The printing of this dictionary, which was to see a number of later editions, is supported with advertising, for products ranging from cocoa to nurse’s uniforms, midwifery courses, and Nestlé baby milk.

OCLC records five copies in the UK, at the BL, Oxford, Cambridge, NLS, and the Royal College of Nursing, with two further copies in the US, at NLM and UCSF.



GALENIC BLOOD

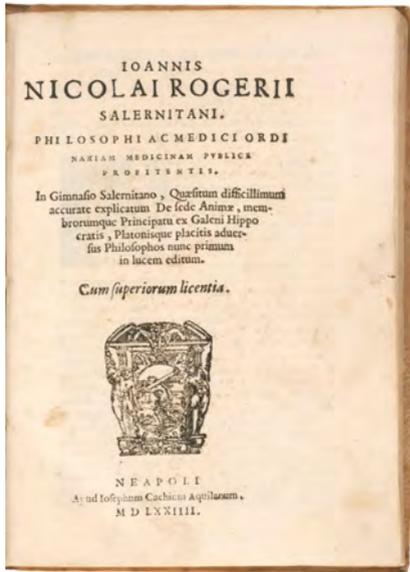
60 **ROGGIERO, Giovanni Nicola de.** In gimnasio Salernitano, quaesitum difficillimum accurate explicatum De sede animae, membrorumque principatu ex Galeni Hippocratis, Platonisque placitis adversus philosophos nunc primum in lucem editum. *Naples, Giuseppe Cacchi, 1574.*

[bound with:]

———. *Commentaria in librum Galeni De ratione curandi per sanguinis missionem, nunc primum in lucem edita ... Campagna, Giovanni Domenico Nibbio and Giovanni Francesco Scaaglione, 1570.*

Two works in one vol., 4to, ff. [4], 5-31, [1]; 234 (recte 242), [10]; woodcut printers’ devices, woodcut initials; paperflaw to blank lower margin of I: D4, short closed tear to blank outer corner of II: X4; beautiful, crisp and clean copies in contemporary limp vellum, lacking ties, title inked to spine, printed waste visible in hinges. £2500

First editions of two scarce works by the Salerno-based philosopher and physician Giovanni Nicola de Roggiero.



In the first he discusses the heart, blood, testes, and brain with reference to nutrition, generation, the senses, and movement, quoting Aristotle, Averroes, Avicenna, Galen, Hippocrates, and Plato. The second treatise is a detailed commentary on Galen's work on bloodletting, covering, for example, humours, bloodletting in the young, menstruation, veins, and arteries. It includes considerable portions of the Galenic text, in the version of Theodoricus Gerardus.

Durling, NLM 16th cent., pp. 504-505. I. BL and Bodleian only on Library Hub; OCLC shows only the NLM copy in the US. II. Only the BL copy on Library Hub; only the NLM copy in the US on OCLC.

61 SABATIER, Raphaël Bienvenu. *Traité complet d'anatomie, ou description de toutes les parties du corps humain ... Troisième édition. Tome I* [-III]. Paris, *Théophile Barrois*, 1791.

Three vols, 8vo, pp. xxii, 470, xxiii-xxiv; vii, [1, blank], 494, [2, blank]; viii, 501, [2, blank]; engraved head-pieces; inconsequential marginal paperflaws to vol. I C2 and vol. III Bb4; a very good, crisp copy in contemporary tree patterned sheep, spines gilt in compartments with contrasting lettering- and numbering-pieces; heads of spines chipped, and some wear to corners and edges, and small abrasions to boards, but an attractive set. £200

Third edition (first 1775) of this popular treatise on anatomy by Raphaël Bienvenu Sabatier (1732-1811).



Sabatier was professor at the Collège Royal de Chirurgie, chief surgeon at Les Invalides, consulting surgeon to Napoleon, and pioneer of urology, and was buried at Père-Lachaise cemetery.

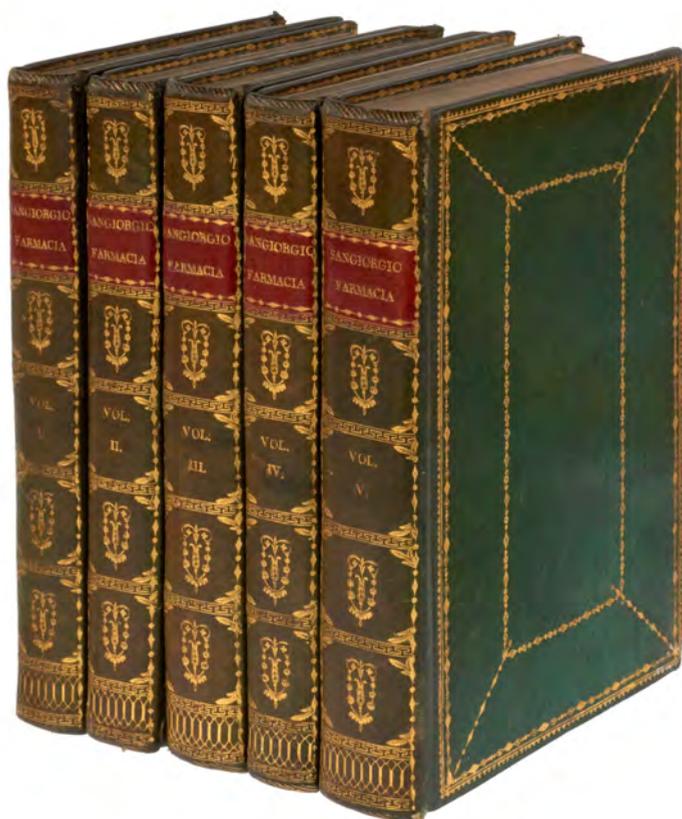
Divided into seven parts, the *Traité* covers osteology, myology, splanchnology, angiology, neurology, adenology, and the tissue and skin, ending with several *mémoires* and observations on different points of anatomy.

PHARMACY EXPLAINED - A SPLENDID SET

62 SANGIORGIO, Paolo. La farmacia descritta secondo i moderni principi di Lavoisier ec. Volume primo [- quinto]. Milan, Stamperia e fonderia del genio (vols I & II), G.G. Destefanis (vols III & IV), dalla reale stamperia (vol V), 1804-6.

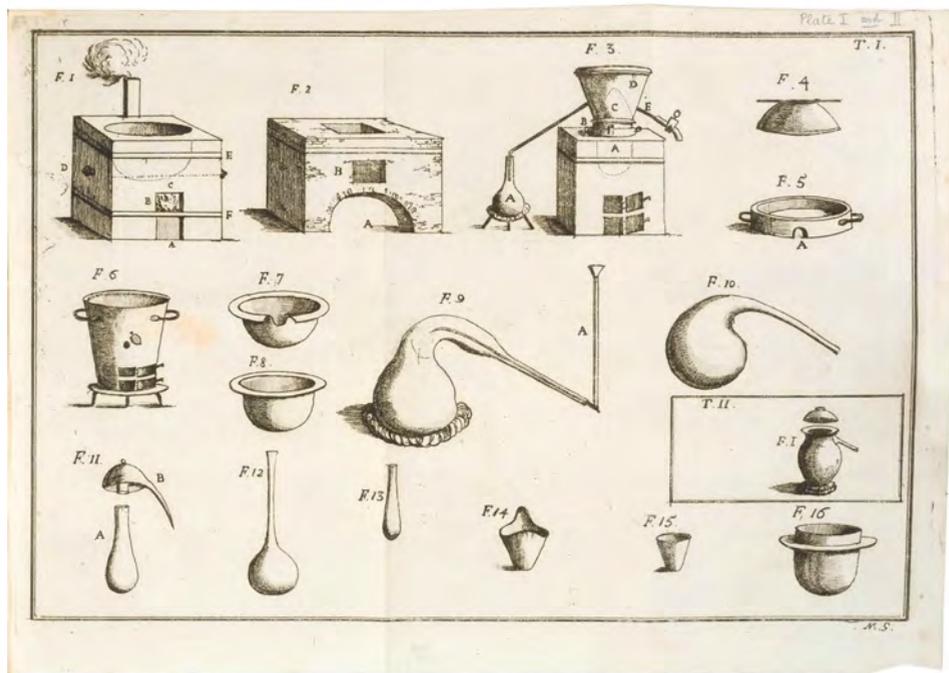
Five vols, 8vo, pp. [viii], xxi, [1, blank], [1, errata], [1, blank], 335; [viii], xvi, 376; xix, [1, blank], 409, [1, errata], [3, *nota dei nuovi associati*], [1, blank]; 371, [1, errata], [2, nota]; 436, [1, nota], [1, errata]; 111, [2]; first volume with engraved frontispiece depicting a pharmaceutical cabinet and one folding leaf of illustrations at end, with a further folding leaf at end of volume two (leaves numbered I and III, but with Tab II an insert into Tab I); a few minor marks, but a splendid set, clean and fresh throughout; finely bound (possibly for presentation) in contemporary Italian panelled green morocco, panel outlined by single rows of different dots and lozenges, flat spine gilt in compartments, one compartment with red morocco lettering piece, one lettered directly with volume number, the others decorated gilt with floral tool; marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. £1750

First edition, a superb copy of this rare and comprehensive guide to modern pharmacy, following the principles of Lavoisier, by the Milanese pharmacist and chemist Paolo Sangiorgio (1748-1816).



Over the course of five volumes, the work is divided into eighteen sections, each subdivided into a number of articles which together examine and describe every aspect of pharmacy. After an opening article on the art of pharmacy, Sangiorgio discusses laboratories, weights and measures, chemical affinity and attraction, the use of heat and light, the nature and use of oxygen, the various states of water; the basic pharmaceutical operations, including the making of powders, decanting, clarification, mixture, solutions and extractions, infusions, distillation, crystallisation; salts, acids, vinegars, alkalis, and their combinations; metallic preparations, including the use of antimony, mercury; alcohols, liquid preparations, fats and oils, and syrups.

The final volume includes a collection of eighty letters addressed to Sangiorgio from some of the best-known Italian scientists, in praise of his work; these include the anatomist Antonia Scarpa, Antonio Maria Vassalli-Eandi, and many others. The author was professor of chemistry and botany at Milan, as well as the pharmaceutical assessor at the Department of Olona. His other works include *Della nuova nomenclatura chimica come non applicabile alla farmacia* (Milan, 1794) and a four-volume *Istoria delle piante medicate e delle loro parti e prodotti conosciuti sotto il nome di droghe officinali* (1809–10).



Duveen, NLM 16th cent., p. 529 (recording only first three volumes); outside Italy, OCLC records copies at UCLA, NLM, Wisconsin, the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, and the BIU Santé Pharmacie in Paris.

WITH POTTED BIOGRAPHY OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

63 SCALZI, Francesco. *Le donne mediche per Francesco Scalzi ispettore medico nel nosocomio de Santo Spirito in Roma. Rome, Tipografia Romana, 1877.*

8vo, pp. 31, [1, blank]; short closed tears at head of first two leaves, toned, slight creasing; very good in original printed wrappers; slightly worn and stained. £200

Scarce first edition of this work on female medical practitioners, from classical mythology to the nineteenth century, by the prominent Italian physician Francesco Scalzi (1821–1889), Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Rome, founder of the *Giornale Medico di Roma*, and Director of the Santo Spirito Hospital.

Le donne mediche comprises short biographies arranged in alphabetical order. Notable entries include the Scottish herbalist Elizabeth Blackwell, Circe, the sixteenth-century alchemist Isabella Cortese, the renowned anatomist Anna Manzolini, Medea, Florence Nightingale, and the twelfth-century Trota of Salerno.

The wonderfully concise entry for 'Nightingale (miss)' reads: 'She dedicated her whole life and her vast wealth to the benefit of the poor. She distinguished herself as a nurse during the Crimean war. She later founded the *Barak Hospital* [sic] in London, a vast institution capable of accommodating over three thousand patients' (*our trans.*).

OCLC finds only two copies (University of Chicago, University of Minnesota).

PIONEERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

64 SIMON, Sir John. A volume of autograph letters received by Sir John Simon from medical friends and acquaintances. c. 1848-1887.

Large 4to, blue patterned cloth, card manuscript label to upper board; hinges cracked and binding loose; contains c. 60 autograph letters (mostly in English, some in French or in German) and a couple of additional notes and cuttings, many secured with tape, others loosely inserted; tape browned and coming away in places; letters in good condition. £1250*

An interesting collection of letters to Sir John Simon and Lady Simon, from many of the leading physicians and surgeons of the Victorian Era. Sir John Simon (1816-1904) was a renowned surgeon, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and an efficient and dynamic reformer of public health in the City of London, and later more widely in England.

Simon began his career as an apprentice to Joseph Henry Green, surgeon at St Thomas's Hospital, in 1833, and soon progressed to senior assistant surgeon at King's College Hospital and, later, full surgeon at St Thomas's, as well as holding a lectureship in anatomical pathology. His real break came in 1848 when he was elected the first medical health officer of the City of London sewers commission. Despite having been chosen as an 'uncontroversial' candidate, Simon quickly dedicated himself to highlighting the problems with public health in the City and promoting reforms in housing, sewerage, burial practices, butchering, and other areas, as detailed in his annual 'Reports' which were issued by *The Times* and later published as a collected volume. He went on to hold the post of Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Health and played a key part in investigating the cholera epidemics of the mid-nineteenth century, establishing more certainly the link first suggested by John Snow, between cholera outbreaks and contaminated water. As a pathologist, Simon was particularly interested in the transmission of diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever and diphtheria, and although he was unable to find the exact means of transmission using the tools and methods available at the time,



his continued research and publicity raised awareness of the problems and encouraged reform of the overcrowded and insanitary conditions which were contributing to the outbreaks. Following his retirement from his role in public health in 1876, Simon held the post of President of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1878 and was a member of the General Medical Council. In 1887 he was created KCB and, following the publication of his *English sanitary institutions reviewed in their course of development and in some of their social and political relations* in 1890, he received the Harben Medal of the Royal Institute of Public Health in 1896 and the Royal Society Buchanan Medal in 1897. Simon was well-connected and well-liked in scientific, artistic, and literary circles, counting Ruskin as a close friend, and corresponding with physicians, philosophers and writers from France and Germany as well as the UK.

Many of the items in this volume are letters of congratulation received following Simon's appointment as KCB in June 1887, from friends including: William Anderson, surgeon and collector, an 'old pupil' of Simon; Edward Ballard, public health reformer ('That you may be spared yet many years to enjoy still more and more fully that esteem and affection of us all which you already possess, is [my] earnest hope'); George Buchanan, surgeon; Dr Alfred Haviland, pioneer of cancer research and mapping of epidemics; George Murray Humphry, Cambridge professor of physiology and anatomy ('not many men have had the ability, the

unselfishness & the high honour of character, as well as the opportunity, to render such good service in their generation’); John Marshall, surgeon; Sir James Paget, surgeon and pathologist (‘you have won honour not for yourself alone but for our profession, and all of us are indebted to you’); Richmond Ritchie, civil servant; Max Simon, nephew (also writes of Jubilee celebrations in Ramsgate – fireworks, swimming races, ‘fighting in tubs’ and walking ‘the greasy pole’).

Other letters include:

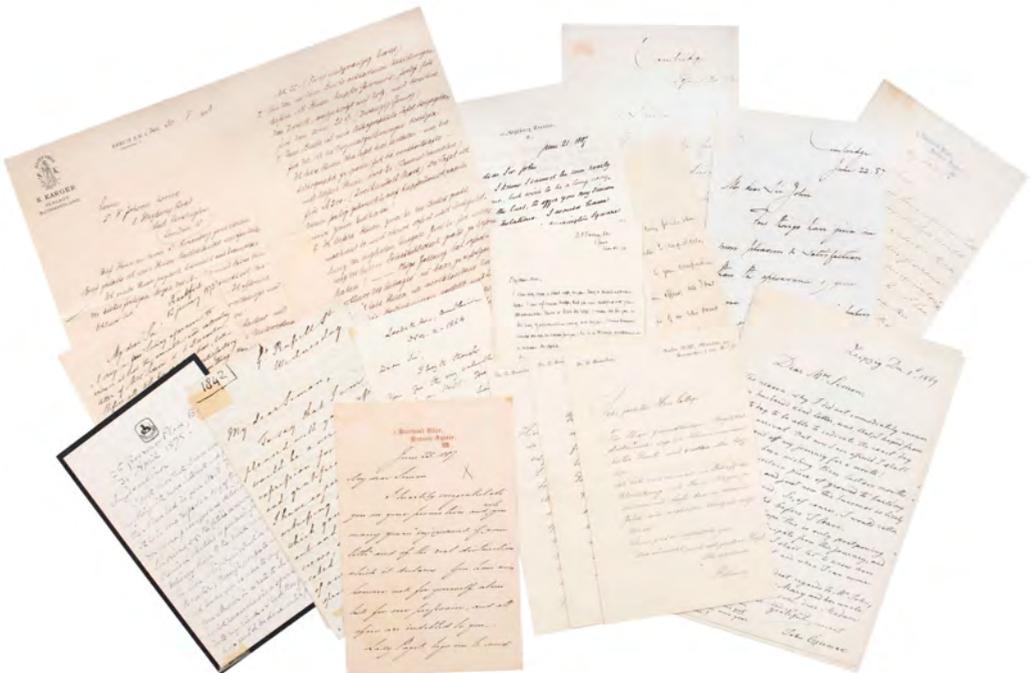
Baron Coleridge, February 1882, regarding an article he had written which he felt, with hindsight, was unfair to Simon.

John Czermak (Hungarian laryngologist), December 1869, postponing his visit to London; again, in December 1872, recounting a bout of depression brought on by struggles with his laboratory and amphitheatre and his travels in search of recovery, including a brief study of ‘Hypnotism in animals’.

John Davy (chemist), November 1864, writing to thank Simon for sending his report on public health which ‘has interested me very much’.

Joseph Henry Green (physician and Simon’s teacher at St Thomas’s) writing, possibly in 1842 to congratulate Simon on a recent essay.

Sir Henry Holland (physician), thanks for Simon’s lectures on pathology, and disagreeing with Simon’s suggestion of the means of transmission of cholera: ‘I have acquired a more certain persuasion that organic matter at least, is concerned in the origin and propagation of the disease, I think more probably animal life than vegetable’.



Richard William Jelf (Principal of King's College London), November 1849, thanks for Simon's Report: 'the most remarkable Document that has appeared for many years'.

Sir George Edward Paget (physician), April 1875, thanks for Simon's Reports: 'Every year's experience adds strength to my conviction that the causes and prevention of disease are incomparably the most worthy of all medical studies. You will be remembered as a benefactor of humanity.'

Sir James Paget (surgeon and pathologist), May 1870, regarding the need for reform of public health policy: 'Sanitary affairs – in your absence – would be the least cared-for of all the duties of a government: letters and telegraphs would be more looked-after than lives, because for those there is a complete machinery, for these there is one man who will be, but is not, immortal'. He also complains of great overwork.

L.H. Stone (Treasurer at St Thomas's), June 1881, replying to Simon's resignation letter: 'Your advice and counsel in all matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the Hospital ... have been to me most invaluable and especially your suggestions both verbal and written in connection with the scheme for the admission of Paying Patients – suggestions which enabled the scheme to become acceptable to the staff as well as the Government.'

Georg Varrentrapp (German doctor with a particular interest in hygiene), several letters including one of May 1872, inviting Simon to a congress of German naturalists and physicians which was to have a section on public health, and writing of a proposed trip to London to see 'some works of sewerage and irrigation, good new hospitals ... normal barracks and other constructions important by their hygiene arrangements' and to meet with 'Miss Nightingale, Captain Douglas, Galton' and others. Also January 1873, expressing concern about Simon's eye problems and instructing him to rest and get proper medical care to ensure his recovery: 'You are very important for our young science, public health; you must work a great deal more in that matter'.

Sir Thomas Watson (physician), April 1878, suggesting arsenic as a treatment for cancer: 'There seems to be good evidence that the human body may be brought to bear considerable, even large, quantities without danger to life or detrimental to health'.

VACCINATION IN BRAZIL

65 SIMONI, Luiz Vicente de. Relatorio dos trabalhos da Sociedad de Medicina do Rio de Janeiro, desde a sua fundação em 30 de junho de 1829, até o fim de março de 1831, para ser lido na Sessão Publica de 24 de d'abril do mesmo anno; primeiro anniversario de sua solemne installação. *Rio de Janeiro, E. Seignot-Planchier, 1831.*

8vo, pp. [iv], 41, [1, blank]; a very good copy, clean and fresh throughout; in contemporary green marbled wrappers. £350

A rare account of the first two years of the Rio de Janeiro Society of Medicine, now the Academia Nacional de Medicina, established in 1829, by the Genoese-Brazilian physician and professor Luiz Vicente de Simoni (1792-1881), a founder member of the Society.

RELATORIO

DOS TRABALHOS

da Sociedade de Medicina

DO RIO DE JANEIRO,

Describing the foundation of the Academy, its membership, and the scientific work undertaken by it, as well as its relationships with similar institutions in Europe, the work gives a valuable insight into the development of medicine and public health in Brazil in the first decades of the nineteenth century; **particular attention is paid to the history of mass vaccination and the role of Brazilian physicians and officials in its establishment.**

The author was born in Genoa and studied medicine at Pavia, before emigrating to Brazil in 1817. He published works on the climate and illnesses of Mozambique, medical education, the benefits of exercise, and cholera.

Wellcome V, p. 115. **Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records copies at the Wellcome and the Catholic University of America only.**

ENGLISH PROVINCIAL MANUSCRIPT PHARMACOPOEIA

66 [SPENCER, Jonathan.] Manuscript pharmacopoeia. [*Salford?, c. 1810*].

4to (20 x 16.5 cm), pp. [31] + blanks; manuscript on paper (watermark 'P Tregent 1810'), in Latin and English, neatly written in brown ink in a single hand; first two leaves partly detached, some staining and chips to first page, occasional marks, light foxing, some creasing to corners, several (blank?) leaves excised at end; overall good; stitched without covers; three metal pins through first leaf attaching printed receipt for W. Bowman, chemist and druggist of Bury, and another copy of this receipt loosely inserted, both with manuscript notes to verso. £450

An interesting manuscript pharmacopoeia apparently compiled by one Jonathan Spencer (b. 1785), a dentist, pharmacist and physician of Salford, Manchester, in the early nineteenth century.



irrespirables d'une façon plus efficace et moins fatigante, les sauveteurs de Tamines ont modifié la planche Eclair en

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Fig. 72. — Transport d'une victime par un seul sauveteur à l'aide de la planche Eclair.

Planche de sauvetage de l'École de Tamines. — Afin de 224.
pouvoir pratiquer la respiration artificielle dans les milieux

RESPIRATION ARTIFICIELLE

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MINING RESCUES

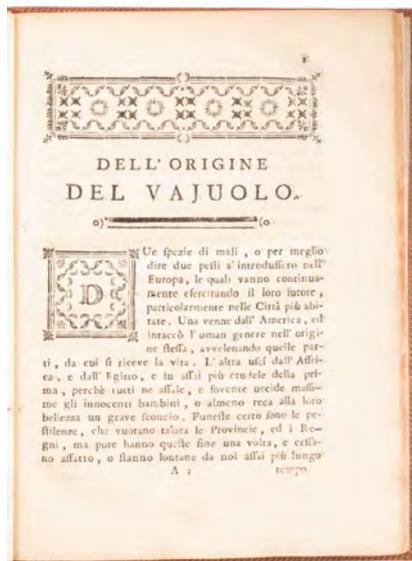
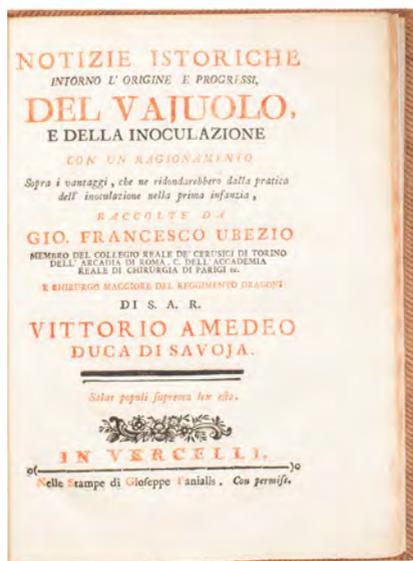
67 **STENUIT, Alfred and G. de VOGHEL.** *Manuel de sauvetage dans les mines. Notions théoriques sur les accidents et le sauvetage. Description et emploi des appareils de sauvetage. Soins d'urgence aux blessés. Éléments du cours donné à l'École de Sauvetage de Tamines. Tamines, Duculot-Roulin, 1909.*

8vo, pp. 279, [1, blank], [2, bibliography], [9, advertisements, printed on light green paper], [1, blank]; numerous illustrations in the text, including several halftone photographic reproductions; a very good copy, clean and fresh throughout; in the original brown cloth; titled in black on spine and upper cover; copyright notice signed by both authors on verso of title (one stamp-signed).

£350

Only edition of this attractively illustrated and very rare guide to life-saving in mines, by the Belgian mining engineers Stenuit and de Voghel. Divided into three parts, the book opens with explanations of the possible hazards, ranging from asphyxiation to explosions and underground fires, as well as accidents due to water and electricity. This is followed by guidance on using the various types of life-saving apparatus, and the correct way to distribute equipment; and then the use of first aid, including artificial respiration, and treatment for burns, cuts, poisoning, epilepsy, and more. Of particular note are the numerous illustrations, both diagrammatic and photographic, of different types of breathing apparatus, some of which are advertised in the splendid supplement at the end of the volume.

OCLC records just one copy, at the Bibliothek des Ruhrgebiets in Bochum.



ON SMALLPOX AND INOCULATION

68 UBEZIO, Giovanni Francesco. *Notizie istoriche intorno l'origine e progressi, del vajuolo, e della inoculazione con un ragionamento sopra i vantaggi, che ne ridonderebbero dalla pratica dell'inoculazione nella prima infanzia ... Vercelli, Gioseppe Panialis, 1770.*

4to, pp. [2], 74, [2]; title in red and black; a very good copy, printed on thick paper, elegantly bound in period style mottled calf by Luigi Defilippi, gilt border and cornerpieces to covers, spine decorated in gilt with red morocco lettering-piece.

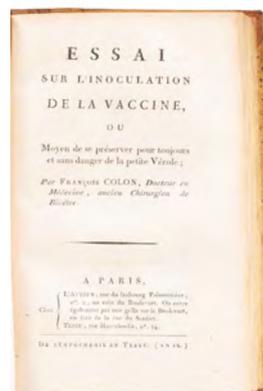
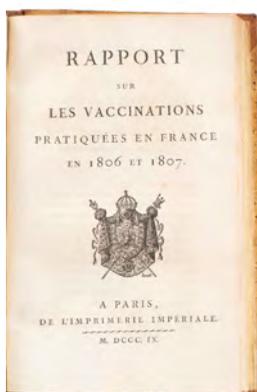
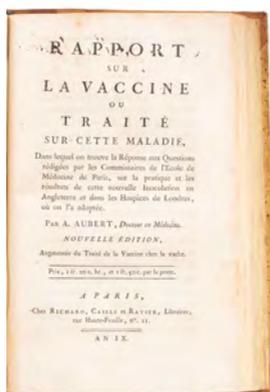
£950

First edition of this early work on smallpox and inoculation by the Turinese physician Giovanni Francesco Ubezio, a member of the Royal Academy of Surgeons of Paris and chief surgeon to the regiment of dragoons of the Duke of Savoy.

Ubezio here examines the origin and history of smallpox around the globe from ancient times to his own day, the invention and progress of inoculation in different parts of the world, and the advantages of inoculating infants.

The work contains several mentions of smallpox in America, and refers, for example, to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and to physicians including Martin Lister, Richard Mead, Thomas Sydenham, John Friend, and James Kirkpatrick.

Blake, NLM 18th cent., p. 462; Wellcome V, 315.



SMALLPOX VACCINATION IN NAPOLEONIC FRANCE

69 [VACCINATION.] Seven medical works, including three on smallpox vaccination. *Geneva, Lyon, Paris, 1801-1809.*

Seven works in one vol., 8vo; occasional light foxing; overall very good in early nineteenth-century half sheep, speckled paper boards, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label; nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of Mr de Barante, manuscript list of contents tipped in at start, two library labels to rear pastedown. £650

A most interesting medical sammelband containing three works on smallpox vaccination in France in the first decade of the nineteenth century, together with other works on the treatment of catalepsy with electricity, on gout, and on disinfection and fumigation.

The volume includes a report by the pioneering promoter of smallpox vaccination in France, Antoine Aubert, discussing the work of Edward Jenner and William Woodville; an essay by François Colon detailing the advantages of vaccination and promising to inoculate children, the poor, and members of the military, free of charge, at his Paris premises; and a detailed *Rapport* by the ministry of the interior on vaccinations carried out in France in 1806 and 1807, with statistical tables, discussing, for example, support for vaccination among civil authorities, the military and the clergy, medical evidence for its efficacy, the granting of prizes to inoculators, and imposing fines on parents refusing to vaccinate their children.

Contents:

1. PETETIN, Jacques Henri Désiré. Électricité animale, prouvée par la découverte des phénomènes physiques et moraux de la catalepsie hystérique, et de ses variétés; et par les bons effets de l'électricité artificielle dans le traitement de ces maladies ... *Lyon, Bruyset ainé et Buynand, an XIII, 1805.* pp. [4], xii, 156. Two copies in the US (NLM, Bakken Library), one in the UK (Royal College of Physicians).

2. HALLÉ, Jean Noël. Rapport sur les effets d'un remède proposé pour le traitement de la goutte, fait à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, au nom d'une commission nommée par ordre du ministre de l'intérieur ... *Paris, de l'imprimerie impériale, Novembre 1809.* pp. [2], 150. Three copies in the US (NLM, Harvard, Texas Medical Center), one in the UK (Wellcome).
3. AUBERT, Antoine. Rapport sur la vaccine ou traité sur cette maladie, dans lequel on trouve la réponse aux questions rédigées par les commissaires de l'École de Médecine de Paris, sur la pratique et les résultats de cette nouvelle inoculation en Angleterre et dans les hospices de Londres, où on l'a adoptée ... Nouvelle édition augmentée du traité de la vaccine chez la vache. *Paris, Richard, Caille et Ravier, an IX [1801].* pp. viii, 88; a little ink staining to title; enlarged edition (first 1800).
4. COLON, François. Essai sur l'inoculation de la vaccine, ou moyen de se préserver pour toujours et sans danger de la petite vérole ... *Paris, de l'imprimerie de Testu, an IX [1801].* pp. 36.
5. RAPPORT sur les vaccinations pratiquées en France en 1806 et 1807. *Paris, de l'imprimerie impériale, 1809.* pp. [4], 155, [1, blank], with numerous tables, manuscript note to p. 1 addressing this copy to M. Baraute prefect of the department of Le Mans.
6. CADET-DE-VAUX. De la désinfection Guytonienne ... et de l'appareil de désinfection ... Extrait du Journal d'Économie Rurale et Domestique. [*Paris, 1803?*]. pp. 8.
7. ODIER, Louis. Instruction sur les moyens de purifier l'air et d'arrêter les progrès de la contagion, à l'aide des fumigations de gaz nitrique ... *Geneva, de l'impr. de la bibliothèque Britannique, an IX (1801).* pp. 16. Three copies in the US (NLM, University of Minnesota, College of Physicians of Philadelphia), one in the UK (Royal College of Physicians).

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE DISSERTATIONS

70 [VENEREAL DISEASE.] A collection of theses on syphilis and gonorrhoea. *Paris, 1829-1860.*

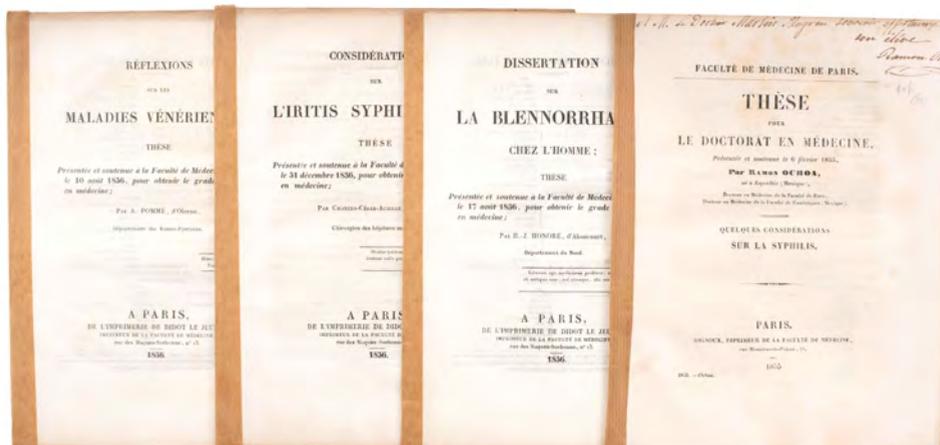
Fifteen items, 4to; occasional browning and light foxing; overall very good; unbound. £550

An interesting collection of fifteen scarce theses presented for the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, between 1829 and 1860, on the subject of syphilis, gonorrhoea, and other sexually transmitted infections.

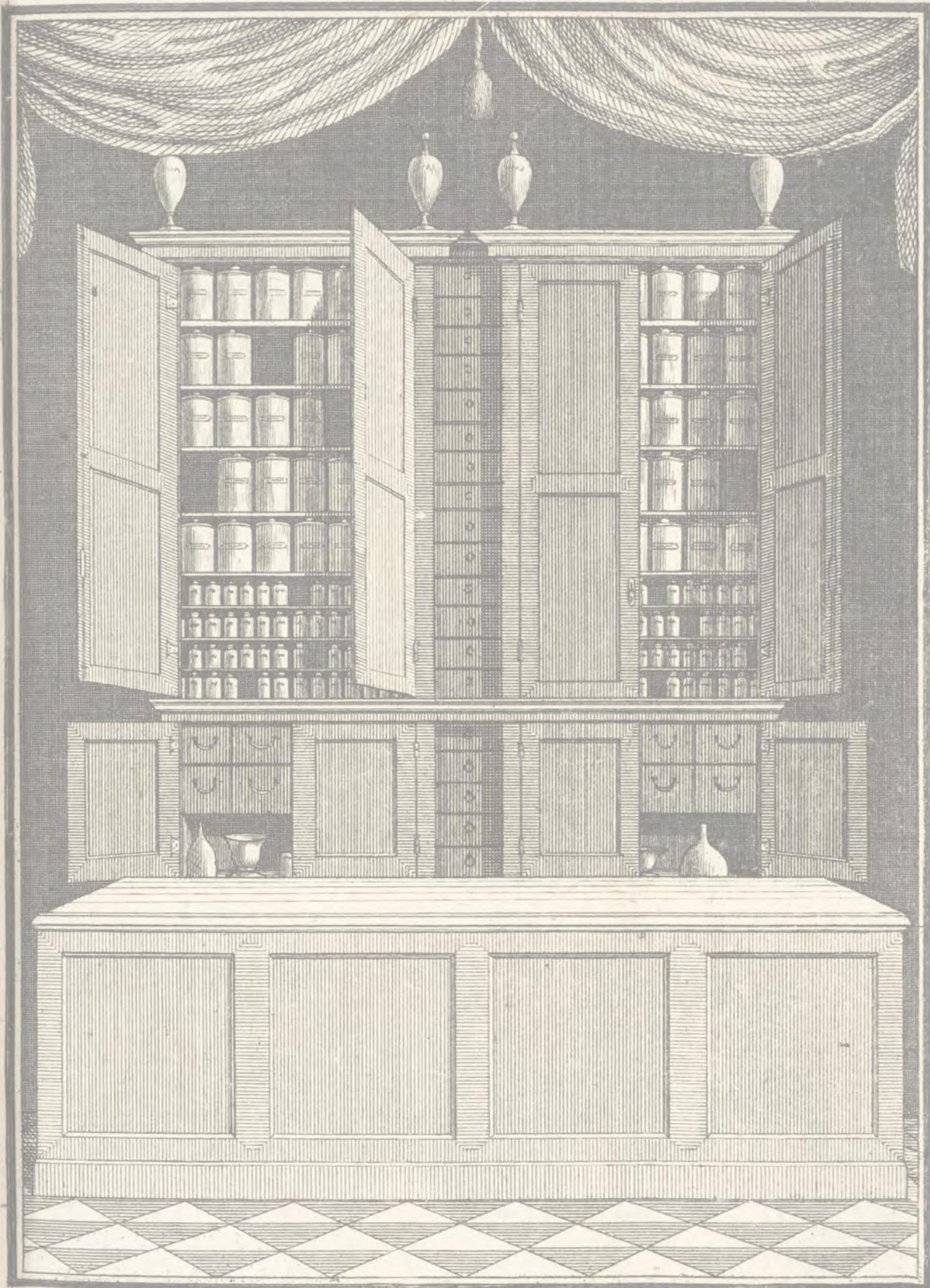
The contents discuss, *inter alia*, different types of infection including congenital and ocular syphilis, their impact on pregnant women and on the liver, the use of prophylactics, and treatments including the use of silver nitrate and mercury. Several case histories are detailed within.

Contents:

1. PETIT, B.-M.-Adolphe. Propositions générales sur la syphilis et sur son traitement, suivies de quelques observations; thèse présentée et soutenue à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, le 21 août 1829 ... *Paris, Didot le jeune, 1829.* pp. 31, [1, blank]. **BL only in UK; McGill University only in North America.**



9. HERR, Georges-Jacques. De la blennorrhagie syphilitique chez l'homme; thèse présentée et soutenue à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, le 23 août 1836 ... *Paris, Didot le jeune, 1836.* pp. 28. **No copies in the US; BL only in the UK.**
10. CAPRON, Charles-César-Achille. Considérations sur l'iritis syphilitique; thèse présentée et soutenue à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, le 31 décembre 1836 ... *Paris, Didot le jeune, 1836.* pp. 36. **No copies in the US; BL only in the UK.**
11. COFFIN, Pierre-Émile. Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, présentée et soutenue le 6 mars 1851 ... Études cliniques pour servir à l'histoire de l'influence de la syphilis, du traitement mercuriel, et des ulcérations du col, sur la grossesse. *Paris, Rignoux, 1851.* pp. 80. **Harvard only in the US; BL and Royal College of Physicians in the UK.**
12. MARTINEZ Y SANCHEZ, Pierre. Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, présentée et soutenue le 29 novembre 1855 ... Essai sur la syphilis héréditaire. *Paris, Rignoux, 1855.* pp. 99, [1, blank]; presentation inscription from the author (cropped) at head of titlepage. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**
13. OCHOA, Ramon. Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, présentée et soutenue le 6 février 1855 ... Quelques considérations sur la syphilis. *Paris, Rignoux, 1855.* pp. 59, [1, blank]; presentation inscription from the author (slightly cropped) to 'Docteur Martin Magron' at head of titlepage. **Harvard only in the US; BL only in the UK.**
14. LE COUTOUR, Paul-Ange-Édouard. Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, présentée et soutenue le 7 avril 1858 ... Des affections syphilitiques du foie. *Paris, Rignoux, 1858.* pp. 36; presentation inscription from the author (cropped) at head of title-page. **No copies traced in the UK or US.**
15. VIENNOIS, Alexandre. Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, présentée et soutenue le 30 août 1860 ... Recherches sur le chancre primitif et les accidents consécutifs, produits par la contagion de la syphilis secondaire. *Paris, Rignoux, 1860.* pp. 146. **No copies in the US; BL and Royal College of Surgeons in the UK.**



L. N. L.

A. Bariolif.



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