RICHARD C. RAMER

SPECIAL LIST 234
MEDICINE, PART I
April 12, 2016

Special List 234

Medicine, Part I

An asterisk (*) before an item number indicates that the item will be shipped from Lisbon.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED:
All items are understood to be on approval, and may be returned within a reasonable time for any reason whatsoever.

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
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Medicine, Part I

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SECTION 1: ANATOMY

See also item 39.

Comments on Brazil, Latin America, Africa, Asia and the
Polar Regions, with Three Anatomical Woodcuts;
Also with woodcuts of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac,
Sun, Moon, and Five Known Planets

1. AVELLAR, Andre do. Chronographia ou reportorio dos tempos: o mais
copioso que te agora saio a luz. Conforme a nova reformação do Santo Padre
Gregorio XIII … Nesta quarta impressam reformado, & accrescentado …. Lis-
bon: Por Jorge Rodrigues a custa de Esteuão Lopez mercader de liuros,
1602. 4°, contemporary vellum (recaesed, new endpapers, upper cover
creased), with fore-edge cover extensions and remains of ties. Woodcut
hemisphere on title page, repeated on f. H5 recto. Numerous other
woodcut illustrations in text. Many elegant woodcut initials, woodcut
and typographical tailpieces and dividers. Minor browning. Overall in
very good condition; fine internally. Old ink numbers in margin of title
page. Leaves 365-8 with old (contemporary?) ink markings indicating
passages and words to be censored or deleted, but without prejudice
to the text. Other occasional old, perhaps contemporary ink underlin-
ing and scoring of words or phrases, apparently from the same pen,
without impairing readability. Contemporary signature [“Veigas”?] in
lower blank margin below catchword on leaf C4 recto. (7, 1 blank ll.),
373 ll. [actually 272 ll.: details below]. $8,000.00

Fifth (?) and final edition of this work dealing mainly with astrology, meteorology
and geography; all the editions are rare. Originally a free translation of Jeronimo Chaves’
Chronographia o reperatorio de los tiempos, this and previous Portuguese editions (Lisbon 1585,
Coimbra 1590 and 1593, and Lisbon 1594) were significantly altered. Attention is given to
America (Brazil as well as the Spanish possessions), Africa, Asia and the polar regions.

Woodcuts include one of the Earth that shows Brazil and the Southern Continent,
a cross-section of the Earth, each of the 12 signs of the zodiac, the sun, the moon and the
five known planets. A chapter on medicine and astrology contains three anatomical cuts
(one of them full-page). There are also many tables and diagrams.

This work is of considerable scientific interest, since it is one of the earliest almanacs
to use and describe the new Gregorian calendar, adopted only a decade before this work’s
first appearance (1593). Avellar gives a complete explanation of the system of epacts
that is essential for understanding the new calendar. The calendar was not completely
explained until Clavius published his monumental treatise in 1603.

Andre do Avellar (born Lisbon, 1546—date of death unknown; said by Barbosa
Machado to have been still alive in 1622), professor of mathematics at the University of
Coimbra, was the most noteworthy Portuguese successor to Pedro Nunes. He was one
of the New Christians at the University persecuted by the Inquisition from 1616 to 1626,
and is said to have denounced António Homem, who was burned in 1624.

The foliation skips from 124 to 225 and is highly erratic elsewhere; quires are con-
sistently of 8 except for O⁴, I⁴, Mm⁴ and Nn⁵, all of which are complete judging from
the content]. (1 blank l.). Leaf 49 incorrectly numbered 46, 52 unnumbered, 72, 88 numbered 78, 89 numbered 90, 95 numbered 94, 95 numbered 96, 97 numbered 96, 98 unnumbered, 99-106 numbered 98-105, 107-8 unnumbered, final number in 233 printed backwards, 246 numbered 242, 247-56 numbered 246-55, 267 numbered 276, 269 number 266, 276 numbered 275, 277 numbered 257, 279 numbered 259, 284 numbered 280, 291-2 (Bb3-4, but signed Bb2-3) bound in reverse order, 293-4 (Bb5-6), but 293 signed Bb4 bound in reverse order; 305-30 numbered 304-29, 330 numbered 303, 331 numbered 338, 349 numbered 350, 350-71 numbered 352-73. Leaf M2 unsigned, L2 signed ij, Q4-5 signed Q3-4, V4 signed V5, Y4 signed Y3, Bb2 unsigned.

* Alden & Landis 602/10: citing only the British Library copy, supposedly with 372 ll. Arouca A538 (locating a copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and giving a different collation: the “Taboa” is said to extend to the recto of the eighth and final preliminary leaf, while the main body of text contains only 367 [i.e., 270] numbered leaves; the text of the “Taboa” in our copy, which ends on the seventh unnumbered preliminary leaf, appears to be complete; having examined the copy cited by Arouca in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, it is the same as ours, except that it is missing ll. 368-73, and otherwise in inferior condition). Cruz, Tipografia portuguesa do séc. XVII: A colecção da Biblioteca Nacional, I (all published) 323. Innocêncio I, 58-9 (without collation); see also VIII, 61. Barbosa Machado I, 137. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 47 (calling for 373 numbered leaves). Biblioteca Central da Marinha, Século XVII 38. Coimbra Reservados 348 (ll. 77 and 78 defective; collation appears to conform to our copy: 8 unnumbered preliminary ll., the last blank, and 272 ll.); Suplemento 5 (the copy cited in Pforbse; incomplete, but otherwise collation appears to conform to our copy). Palha 450 (without collation). Monteverde 311 (collation agrees with our copy). Amal 183 (collating as our copy). This edition not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not in IFB (1994), HSA or Ticknor Catalogue. No edition of this work in Azevedo-Samodães. NUC: MH (collating [7], 373 ll.). OCLC: 78952799 (Harvard College Library: with [7], 373 ll.; according to Hollis, first 3 ll. are worm-eaten); 560291567 (British Library: calls for 373 numbered leaves, without mention of the preliminaries); for the 1594 edition see 456841908 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 5580336 (Newberry Library and John Carter Brown Library). Pforbase locates three copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one with title page mutilated and backed, with “folhas perfuradas” [presumably serious worming]; collation given is [8], 367 [i.e., 266] ll.), and one copy at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (lacking the title page and five subsequent leaves; mentions foliation skipping from 124 to 225), and cites the Lisbon, 1594 also at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (three copies, two of which are seriously imperfect), and a single copy in poor condition at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Copac repeats British Library only for the present edition, and cites a single copy of the 1594 edition at the Middle Temple Library.

*2. MONTAÑA DE MONSERRATE, Bernardino. Libro de la anatomia del hombre. Madrid: Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia, Dirección General de Archivos y Biblioteca / Instituto Bibliográfico Hispánico, 1973. Colección Primera Ediciones (Série Folio), I. Folio (27.5 x 19.5 cm.), contemporary quarter morocco over marbled boards (very slight rubbing to spine), spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt, dark green morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, top edge
rouged, vellum printed front wrapper bound in. In fine condition. 11 pp., (8), cxxxvi ff., (1 f. advertisement). $300.00

Facsimile reprint of the handsome and highly appreciated 1551 edition, including anatomical woodcuts. Introductory essay by Amalia Sarriá Rueda. The collection was directed by D. Justo García Morales.

* See Palau 177538 for the 1551 edition.

Contemporary Annotations
Best Portuguese Work of its Day on Anatomy
With Numerous Illustrations by One of Portugal’s Best Engravers

*3. SANTUCCI, Bernardo. Anatomia do corpo humano, recopilada com doutrinas medicas, chimicas, filosoficas, mathematicas, com indices, e estampas, representantes todas as partes do corpo humano. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1739. 4°, contemporary sheep (somewhat worn, especially at the corners, lacks front free endleaf, rear free endleaf loose), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, morocco label (slightly chipped), gilt letter, text block edges rouged. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Internally very good to fine; overall good to very good. Substantial and varied manuscript notations on front pastedown endleaf, blank verso of final leaf, and final endleaves. Inscription on front pastedown: “Anno de 1769 // em mês Abril // Este Livro // He De //Jeronimo José da J [illeg.]”. A slightly later ink inscription: “[illeg.] hojé é … António Ferr’ Pinto,” is scored, and a later ink inscription (nineteenth century?) added: “João L [illeg.] Carvalho [illeg.].” In upper outer blank corner of title-page is an illegible twentieth-century ownership inscription in light blue ink. Verso of blank flyleaf at end has ownership inscription: “Este Livro he de // Antonio [illeg.] Pinto Machado [name crossed out] // comprou em Barcouço ao Snr. // João Lopes Coelho d’Malia [?] Pereira // Sousa custou = 1200/3 [illeg.] // Morte de [?] aos 9 d. dezembro // 69 annos.” Another inscription on same leaf: “Hoje Pinto [illeg.] // de José Gomes de Figueiredo // Morte de 26 de Feverº 1861.” Assorted recipes for cures are on the verso of p. 471, the recto of the back flyleaf, and the back pastedown, including one for a stomach ailment and one for tuberculosis. (40 ff.), 471 pp., 18 engraved plates. $1,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This is generally acknowledged to be the first such work in the Portuguese language, and the best work on anatomy in Portuguese of its time. Ferreira de Mira, paraphrasing Serrano, states that “no seu tempo não havia outro tão bom no nosso idioma” (p. 205). The first 40 leaves are mostly illustrations. The extensive
text, referring to these illustrations, describes all the parts of the body, including what
they should look like and what famous physicians have said about them.

In 1732 Santucci (a native of Cortona, Italy) came at the invitation of D. João V to
replace the controversial Monravá e Roca as professor of anatomy at the Hospital de
Todos os Santos in Lisbon. This work was written (but not published) in Santucci’s native
Italian, then translated by Celestino Seguineau. Monravá e Roca, still practicing in Lisbon,
published a scathing attack on Santucci’s *Anatomia* in the same year: *Desterro crítico de
falsas anatomias.* (Monravá’s own works on anatomy are considered to have serious flaws.)
Santucci’s careful teaching style was the opposite of Monravá’s, and apparently aroused
such dislike among physicians and surgeons that D. João dismissed Santucci in 1747.

The well-executed plates show the skeletal, muscular and circulatory systems, the
structure of the brain, eye, ear, and so on. Of particular interest are plates VI and VIII,
which show the fetus *in utero* and a five-month fetus standing upright, the better to display
its developing organs. Twenty-six of the preliminary leaves give detailed explanations of
each part of each illustration. The engraver, Miguel le Bouteux (i.e. Jean Baptiste Michel
le Bouteux, 1682-1764) came to Portugal under D. João V and worked there from 1728
until his death. Soares judges him the superior of Debrie and Rochefort, his compatriots
who came to Portugal at the same time.

The catalogue of the Faculdade de Medicina of Lisbon calls for 26 unnumbered
leaves following the text. This is probably an error, since there are 26 leaves describing
the plates among the 40 preliminary leaves. The collation given in *NUC* agrees with our
copy. Innocêncio calls for one fewer preliminary leaf.

* Innocêncio I, 384 and XIII, 398: calling for only 39 preliminary leaves; “não
apparecem muitos exemplares.” Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção
for only 471 pp. Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto*
artística em Portugal* 366. Ferreira de Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa* pp. 204-5. Gon-
çalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 695. *NUC: C1Y-M, NcD-M, OkU, MBCo, ICJ,
DNLM. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates
a copy at Wellcome Library.*
SECTION 2: CARDIOLOGY

See also items 14, 15, 58, 59, 63, 65.

**Mentions Harvey and Embryos**

*With a Drama Featuring Newton, A Sailor, An Oyster, and an Albino*

4. [ALMEIDA, Theodoro de]. *O filósofo solitario. Tom. I [and Tom. II, Tom. III]*. 2 works (4 volumes) in 1. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1786-1787. 4°, contemporary mottled calf, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt bands and ornaments (label missing, slight worming near head of spine). Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title pages, woodcut headpieces and vignettes. Internally very fine; overall in fine condition. 103; 112; 84 pp. 2 works (4 volumes) in 1. $900.00

FIRST EDITION, the start of a lengthy literary battle. The work was in large part a translation of *De la philosophie de la nature*, 1769, by J.B.C. Isoard Delisle (called Delisle de Sales). Like many contemporary French works, *De la philosophie* was not widely circulated in Portugal due to the heavy hand of the censors. Probably for that reason, not only *O Filósofo Solitario* but all the pamphlets that soon appeared attacking and defending it were published anonymously.

These three volumes include discussion of such philosophical profundities as the body and soul, passions, natural law and the nature of God, but the author also mentions in passing Harvey, embryos, Haller, and Buffon. In volume II is a “drama racional” set in Senegal, whose characters are Newton, a sailor, an oyster (Huma Ostra), and a white black man or albino (pp. 72-95).


**BOUND WITH:**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


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**Early Portuguese Work on Circulation of the Blood**

5. BRANDÃO, Francisco Jozé. *Instrução breve sobre a circulação do sangue: enriquecida com notas para utilidade dos principiantes, por ....* Porto: Na Offic. Episcop. do Capit., Manoel Pedroso Coimbra, 1761. 4°, contemporary stiff vellum (stained, slightly warped), text-block
edges rouged. Woodcut vignette on title page (two birds on branches). Woodcut initial and typographical headpiece on p. 1. Light stains from water and mold. Very slight worming at lower inner blank margins. A few leaves loosening. In good condition. Some contemporary ink corrections to text. A number of contemporary and old inscriptions on rear free and pastedown endleaves, including a contemporary “Barbosa” at top of rear pastedown endleaf (possibly João Mendes Sachetti Barboza, author of the three-and-a-half page censor’s note beginning on the fifth unnumbered leaf verso). Black-on-tan oblong printed paper ticket of Centro Litterario Martinho & Costa, Rua da Fabrica, 18, Porto, in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (7 ll.), v-xliv, 64 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this early Portuguese work on circulation of the blood. The main text (64 pp.) purports to be a translation of a French work, but the translator has added copious notes and a 40-page critical introduction updating the work with the latest scientific discoveries and citing extensively authorities who were little known in the Portuguese-speaking world, including Boerhaave, Haller, Whytt, Barry, Quesnay, Robert Boyle, and Harvey. According to Maximiano Lemos, História da Medicina em Portugal (second edition), II, 82, the first work on circulation of the blood in Portuguese is João Marques Correa’s Tratado Physiologico, Medico-Physico, e Anatomico da Circulação do Sangue, Lisbon: Oficina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1735.

Brandão, the translator, was a licensed surgeon in Porto. He explains that his professor at the medical school in Porto had used a French text on the circulation of the blood because no works on the subject were available in Portuguese. Brandão therefore translated this work, whose title he gives (in Portuguese translation) as Elementos de Physiologia, compostos para benefício dos que começão a estudar medicina por Mr. *** D.M.

Neither the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal nor the National Library of Medicine cataloging indicates that the work is a translation. Descriptions of the collation vary. This copy has title page, dedication leaf, errata leaf, and 4 leaves of licenses, followed by the translators introduction (pp. v-xliv) and the main text (pp. 1-64).


Circulation of the Blood

6. LOURENÇO, Antonio Gomes. Arte phlebotomanica, anatomica, medica, e cirurgica, para os sangradores, e mais professores … dedicada ao Senhor Doutor Francisco Teixeira de Torres …. Lisbon: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1741. 4°, contemporary mottled calf (recased, relatively new endleaves; rubbed), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, label missing from second compartment from head. Woodcut factotum. Occasional
ENSAIO DERMOSOGRAPHICO

eos
SUCINTA E SISTEMÁTICA DESCRIÇÃO DAS
DOENÇAS CUTÂNEAS,
CONFORME OS PRINCÍPIOS E OBSERVAÇÕES

EGI
DOCTORES WILLAN, E BAYLS,
CON DEDICAÇÃO DOS RESPECTIVOS EMOÇÕES ACQUISE-
LEMOS POR ESTE CELEBRES AUTORES,
E ALGUNS OUTROS.

POR

BERNARDO ANTONIO GOMES,
Candido Profeso no Ordem de Cardeal, Têhida Consel-
heiro da Casa de Sua Magestade Portuguesa; Membro
da Sua Real Commerio; Membro de Sua Mage-
stade, Academia de Letras,

SUA MAGESTADE.
stains, a few signatures loosening, worming at inner margin, without loss. In good condition, barely. (1 integral blank, 9 ll.), 124 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a work that far surpasses contemporary works on the subject, giving an exact account of the circulation of the blood. This manual for bloodletters includes sections on blood vessels, bloodletting for wounds and abscesses, types of leeches, and the dangers of bloodletting. Gomes Lourenço (1709-1800), a disciple of Santucci, taught surgery at the Hospital Real de Todos os Santos in Lisbon.


Aneurysm Operations and Forensic Medicine
The Case of the Body in the Barrel


5 works in 1 volume. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The first four works describe six operations for aneurysms on elbows, thighs and knees, with details on the lifestyle of the patient, cause of the aneurysm, and symptoms before and after surgery. Garrison and Morton list only eight works on aneurysms dated earlier than this one: two from the seventeenth, three from the eighteenth and three from the early nineteenth century.

These were among the first aneurysm operations performed in Portugal, and a note to the first work states that these details are being published to encourage more surgeons to practice repair of aneurysms, rather than resorting to amputation. Antonio José de Sousa and Francisco d’Assis e Sousa Vaz both taught at the Regia Escola de Cirurgia in Porto. The consulting physicians are listed on p. 2 of the first work, because another surgeon in Porto had tried to persuade the patient that the physicians at the Hospital da Misericordia were not competent to perform the operation.


BOUND WITH:

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Not located in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa, or Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto. On the authors, see Innocência II, 348-9, VIII, 213-4 and IX, 263. On Sousa, see Ferreira de Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa* pp. 351, 383; on Sousa Vaz, pp. 369, 404, 416, 422. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Hollis, Orbis, Josiah, Melvyl, Porbase, or Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Not located in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa, or Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto. On the authors, see Innocência II, 348-9, VIII, 213-4 and IX, 263. On Sousa, see Ferreira de Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa* pp. 351, 383; on Sousa Vaz, pp. 369, 404, 416, 422. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Hollis, Orbis, Josiah, Melvyl, Porbase, or Copac.

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AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This work was inspired by the discovery of the body of a murdered man in a barrel of salt on a street of Porto. The deterioration of the body and its clothing were such that the victim could not be identified, and there was considerable debate over whether the death had taken place recently or some time ago, with the salt preserving the body. The anonymous writer, who has an interest in chemistry, cites the fact that meat does not decay if preserved in a vacuum, and concludes that if
the murdered man’s body were packed in salt and kept from exposure to air and water. 
fermentação patrida would have stopped, but would have begun again when the barrel was breached so that air could enter. At that point, he says, the stench would lead to discovery of the body—as it did.

† Not located in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da colecção portuguesa, or Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Hollis, Orbis, Melvyl, Porbase, or Copac.

SECTION 3: DENTISTRY

See also item 58.

For Healthy Teeth and Gums

8. [DENTISTRY]. Espícifico para preservar de corrupción la dentadura y fortificar las encías. N.p.: n.pr., ca. 1800?. Folio, broadside (29.5 x 21.5 cm.), unbound. Light staining. In good condition. Printed on recto only.

$400.00

Detailed recipes (one by a Sr. Gargani) and instructions for using two solutions to clean and polish the teeth and keep the gums sound. The types suggest a date of around 1800; the place of publication is unknown.


SECTION 4: DERMATOLOGY

See also item 74.

More on Elephantiasis

9. GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the elder). Carta aos medicos portugueses sobre a elephantiasie noticiando-lhes hum novo remedio para a cura desta enfermidade. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1821. 4°, contemporary blue-, pink- and yellow-marbled wrappers (short split at head of spine), text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. In fine condition. 10 pp., (1 l.).

$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work, an elaboration of the author’s work on elephantiasis published earlier the same year, Memoria sobre os meios de diminuir a elephantiasie em Portugal. Elephantiasis is a tropical disease that involves extreme thickening of the skin and underlying tissues; it is usually caused by a parasitic tapeworm. In the
Memoria Gomes discusses whether elephantiasis is contagious, and considers possible causes ranging from heredity to environmental factors. At the end he proposes a hospital (the Hospital de S. Lazaro) that will be devoted to the treatment of victims of the disease, with a subscription list and estimated expenses. The present Carta is dated 15 August 1821. The final leaf, blank on its recto, contains on its verso a list of six earlier works by Gomes, their dates and prices.

Gomes (1768-1823) was one of the most important figures in early Brazilian medicine. As a naval surgeon in Brazil from 1798 to 1801, he wrote Memoria sobre a canella do Rio de Janeiro. When finally published, at Rio de Janeiro, 1809, it became the earliest monograph on medicine printed in Brazil. Gomes also wrote on tapeworm, quinine, skin diseases, fevers and botany.

First Edition of the First Work in Portuguese on Dermatology

*10. GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the elder). Ensaio dermosographico ou succinta e systematica descripção das doenças cutaneas, conforme os principios e observações dos Doutores Willan, e Bateman, com indicação dos respectivos remedios aconselhados por estes celebres autores, e alguns outros. Lisbon: Na Typografia da Mesma [Academia Real das Sciencias], 1820. 4°, recent quarter sheep over machine-marbled boards by Carlos Silva of Samouco, Montijo, with his small square ticket on front pastedown endleaf, smooth spine gilt, two burgundy leather lettering pieces, gilt letter. Woodcut logo of the Academia with its arms on title page. Some dampstaining throughout. Printed on papel selado of 10, 20, and 40 reis. In good condition. xii, xxv, 171 pp., 2 stipple-engraved plates printed in colors and heightened by hand, 1 leaf with explanation of plates. $900.00

FIRST EDITION of the first work in Portuguese on dermatology, which set the terminology for skin diseases in Portugal. “This first edition with the coloured plates is very rare, and they are lacking in many copies” (Borbá de Moraes). One plate shows eight types of cutaneous diseases, according to the classification of Dr. Thomas Bateman (1778-1821); the other shows a black man with the skin disease known as bouba. Both plates are signed by Julien Pallière in Rio de Janeiro as artist, and by J.J. van den Berghe, Paris, as engraver. Immediately following the plates is an unnumbered leaf explaining the illustrations.

Gomes (1768-1823) wrote this work in 1817 while traveling from Livorno to Rio de Janeiro as personal physician to D. Carolina Josepha Leopoldina, Archduchess of Austria and future Empress of Brazil, on her way to marry the Prince D. Pedro, heir to the Portuguese throne. He was a naval surgeon in Brazil from 1798 to 1801, during which time he wrote Memoria sobre a canella do Rio de Janeiro. When finally published, at Rio de
First Work in Portuguese on Dermatology

11. GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the elder). *Ensaio dermosographico ou succinta e systematica descripção das doenças cutaneas, conforme os principios e observações dos Doutores Willan, e Bateman, com indicação dos respectivos remedios aconselhados por estes celebres authores, e alguns outros ... segunda edição.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da mesma Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1823. 4°, later brown wrappers. Clean and crisp, uncut and unopened. In fine condition. (3 ll.), xxiii, 171 pp., lacking the 2 folding engraved plates present in some copies, but in our opinion not required for this edition. $100.00

Second edition of this unique and indispensable work, with considerable Brazilian interest; the first appeared in Lisbon, 1820. It is the first work in Portuguese on dermatology, which set the terminology for skin diseases in Portugal.

Gomes (1768-1823) wrote this work in 1817 while traveling from Livorno to Rio de Janeiro as personal physician to D. Carolina Josepha Leopoldina, Archduchess of Austria and future Empress of Brazil, on her way to marry the Prince D. Pedro, heir to the Portuguese throne. He was a naval surgeon in Brazil from 1798 to 1801, during which time he wrote *Memoria sobre a canella do Rio de Janeiro.* When finally published, at Rio de Janeiro, 1809, it became the earliest monograph on medicine printed in Brazil. Gomes also wrote on tapeworm, elephantiasis, quinine, fevers and botany. Much of what he wrote was based on his observations while residing in Brazil.

On pp. 163-4 is an explanation of the two plates that appeared in the first edition. Some copies of the second edition include these plates; however, they are printed entirely in black and white rather than in colors. Many copies of the second edition are found without the plates and may have been issued without them.

Elephantiasis

12. GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the elder). Memoria sobre os meios de diminuir a elephantiase em Portugal e de aperfeiçoar o conhecimento, e cura das doenças cutaneas .... Lisbon: Na Officina de J.F.M. de Campos, 1821. 4°, recent plain brown wrappers. Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian royal arms on title page. Light browning to first and final leaves. In very good condition. 60 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work on elephantiasis by one of the most important figures in early Brazilian medicine. Gomes (1768-1823) was a naval surgeon in Brazil from 1798 to 1801, during which time he wrote Memoria sobre a canella do Rio de Janeiro. When finally published, at Rio de Janeiro, 1809, it became the earliest monograph on medicine printed in Brazil. Gomes also wrote on tapeworm, quinine, skin diseases, fevers and botany.

Elephantiasis is a tropical disease that involves extreme thickening of the skin and underlying tissues; it is usually caused by a parasitic tapeworm. It is not clear whether Gomes is distinguishing this from leprosy, which he also mentions. He gives extensive statistics on the prevalence of the disease in Portugal (by province), discusses whether it is contagious, and considers possible causes ranging from heredity to environmental factors. At the end he proposes a hospital (the Hospital de S. Lazaro) that will be devoted to the treatment of victims of the disease, with a subscription list and estimated expenses.


History of Skin Diseases and Author’s Own Studies

13. SOARES, Alexandre Augusto de Oliveira. Considerações fisiologico-praticas sobre a medicina cutanea. Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1835. 4°, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson morocco label, gilt letter. Tear in outer margin of leaf E2, not affecting text. Nevertheless, in fine condition; uncut and unopened. (2 ll.), 56 pp. $300.00

FIRST (and apparently only) EDITION. Begins with a summary of research into skin diseases, then moves on the author’s own observations and studies, including some case histories. The author received his medical degree in Paris, 1834. He was appointed to the staff of the Royal Hospital of São José in Lisbon but died in 1841, at the age of 30.

❊ Innocência I, 29. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da colecção portuguesa II, 386. Not in Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto. NUC: DNLM. OCLC: 45167628 (New York Academy of Medicine, Indiana University, National Library of Medicine); 563897958 (British Library); 253901201 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 458979742 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Forbase lists, without location or details. Copac repeats British Library.
RELACAO
CIRURGICA,
E MEDICA,
Na qual se trata, e declara especialmente húm novo metodo
para curar a infecção cebolatérica, ou mal de Lomonde e
todos os seus produtos, fazendo para isso manifestos
dous específicos, e muitos particulares remedios.

COMPOSTA
POR

JOAõ CARDOSO
DE MIRANDA,
Cirurgião aprovado, natural da Freguezia de S. Martim do
Camão e junto à Cidade de Lamego, e de presente assißen-
to nesta da Rábida de todos os Santos.

LISBOA:
Na Oficina de MANOEL SOARES.
Anno de M.DCC.XLIII.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.
SECTION 5: ENDOCRINOLOGY

Case Histories of Diabetes and Diabetes Insipidus

14. FRANK, Joseph. *Ratio instituti clinici Ticinensi a mense Januario usque ad finem Junii MDCCXCV*. Vienna: Apud Camesina et Soc., 1797. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (some slight wear), flat spine gilt, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled blue. In very good to fine condition. Small contemporary ink notation (illegible) in lower margin of title page. cxii, (1), 299, (1) pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.), 1 large folding engraved copperplate, 4 large folding tables. $750.00

FIRST EDITION; contains case histories of various diseases, including diabetes and diabetes insipidus, which J.P. Frank was the first to define. The plate shows the pericardium. The folding tables chart weather conditions for December 1794 through March 1795. The work was reprinted Venice, 1799.

Joseph Frank (1774-1841) was a German physician who taught at Pavia, Vilnius, and Vienna. Like his father, Johann Peter Frank, he was an adherent of the Brunonian system, although he later introduced some modifications to it. An eminent figure in the Vienna school of practical medicine, he is most noted for his successful clinical methods and his sound theories for studying the facts of a disease during life and after death. The main hero in Balzac’s novel *Le Médecin de Compagne* is said to possess some features of this famous professor, who along with his wife, the talented Viennese singer Kristin Gerhardy, took an active part in cultural and philanthropic activities.

The preface to this work was written by Joseph’s father, Johann Peter Frank, and contains a lengthy exposition of the theories of John Brown.


15. WALTER, Jaime. *Um português carioca professor da primeira escola médica de Angola 1791 (as suas lições de anatomia)*. Lisbon: Junta de Investigações do Ultramar, 1970. 4°, publisher’s illustrated boards (paper beginning to wrinkle, minor wear). In very good condition. 219 pp., (2 ll.), 1 facsimile in text.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. It includes a speech to students of medicine from Angola, and sections on osteology, the human skeleton, *vasos absorventes*, and glands.

$35.00
SECTION 6: GASTROENTEROLOGY & NUTRITION

See also items 58, 59, 63, 65.

*16. BROUSSAIS, François Joseph Victor. Le catéchisme de la médecine physiologique, ou dialogues entre un savant et un jeune médecin … contenant l’exposé succinct de la nouvelle doctrine médicale, et la réfutation des objections qu’on lui oppose. Paris: Au Bureau des Annales de la Médecine Physiologique, chez Mlle. Delaunay [half-title verso: De L'imprimerie de Lachevardiére Fils], 1824. 8º, contemporary speckled calf (worn at corners, slight wear to spine ends), smooth spine gilt with black morocco lettering piece, marbled endleaves, edges sprinkled. In very good condition. (2 ll.), xii, 468 pp. $375.00

FIRST EDITION of this explication of Broussais’s system of “physiological medicine,” written more for a lay audience than for a professional one. Broussais’s theory is described in the Dictionary of Scientific Biography as “a kind of ‘Brownism’ in reverse, in which the phenomena of illness are different from those of health only in intensity …. [All illnesses] came under the heading of gastroenteritis, and consequently [were] treated by repeated bleedings and debilitating diets.” The theory of médecine physiologique was based on Broussais’s pioneering studies of chronic inflammations, which led him to the landmark finding that “fevers are only reactions to certain given inflammations.” Although very popular during the 1810s and 1820s, Broussais’s theory was rejected during the 1830s, particularly after it proved disastrously ineffective in explaining and treating the cholera outbreak of 1832.

An English translation of the Catéchisme was published in London, 1825, and a Spanish translation appeared in Paris, 1827.

Broussais (1772-1838), one of the most prominent French physicians of his time, published many works on physiology, cholera, mental illness and phrenology that were widely translated and reprinted in Europe and the United States. His research on chronic inflammations, published in Histoire des phlegmasies chroniques (Paris, 1808), was conducted while serving as a military doctor with French forces in Spain during the Peninsular War. Appointed a professor of medicine at the Val de Gras, Paris, Broussais founded the influential journal Annales de la médecine physiologique (Paris, 1822-34). Near the end of his life he became famous for his lectures on phrenology and on the relationship between life and stimulus.


Put Down That Cup of Coffee! Take a Cold Bath Instead!

*17. FRANCO, Francisco de Mello. Elementos de hygiene: ou dictames theoreticos, e practicos para conservar a saude, e prolongar a vida. Publicados por ordem da Academia Real das Sciencias. 2 parts in 1 volume. Lisbon:
Typografia da Academia, 1814. 4°, contemporary tree calf (slight wear at extremities), smooth spine richly gilt with red leather lettering piece, gilt letter, edges tinted yellow. Printed on a random mix of white and blue papel selado, each sheet bearing 10-, 20- or 40-reis tax stamps. Occasional light browning and soiling, but generally clean and crisp. Small stain to final nine leaves, mostly in outer margin. In fine condition. (4 ll.), xiii, 170 pp., (2 ll. title page and table of contents for Parte II), 171-347 pp., (1 blank p.), (1 l. errata). Lacking the two leaves of advertisements which sometimes follow p. 170 or are sometimes found at the end of the volume. 2 parts in 1 volume. $1600.00

FIRST EDITION. The author discusses the influence of age, sex, habits and temperament on physical and mental health. He strongly advocates cold baths and nutritional foods, and cautions against immoderate consumption of tea and coffee.

Mello Franco (1757-1823), a native of Minas Gerais, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. He was frequently in trouble with the authorities for his liberal writings and associations, and spent several years imprisoned by the Inquisition. His Tratado da educação física dos meninos, Lisbon 1790, is the first book on pediatrics by a Brazilian. Reino da estupidez, his satirical poem aimed at the professors of Coimbra, was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785 (the first printed version was not until 1818) and caused an enormous scandal.


Eminent Brazilian Physician's
Theoretical and Practical Advice on Living Long and Well
section bound out of order, prior to p. [5]. Without pp. 355-8, which are advertisements for publications of the Academia Real das Sciencias, sometimes bound with this volume. $600.00

Second edition, revised and enlarged by the author; the first had appeared in Lisbon, 1814, and a third appeared in Lisbon, 1823. Mello Franco discusses the influence of age, sex, habits and temperament on physical and mental health. He strongly advocates cold baths and nutritional foods, and cautions against immoderate consumption of tea and coffee. The order for printing this second edition was signed by José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva (1763-1838), the "Patriarch of Brazilian Independence."

Mello Franco (1757-1823), born in Minas Gerais, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. For his liberal writings and associations he spent several years in the dungeons of the Inquisition. His Medicina theologia, Lisbon 1794, was the first Portuguese book on psychosomatic medicine, and his Tratado da educação física dos meninos, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on the physical education of children.

Provenance: P. José Rodrigues Liberal de Sampaio (1846-1935), a native of Serroaninho, Montalegre, was a secular priest, with degrees in Theology and Law from Coimbra University (1891). He is said to have excelled as a student, and to have been a distinguished preacher, and simultaneously practicing law in the region of Chaves. A member of numerous learned societies, he contributed articles of literary and scientific criticism, as well as entering into polemics, published in a number of newspapers in Lisbon and Porto. He also studied the history and archeology of his region, and formed a vast library, which it was thought would go to the Municipal Museum in his name in Chave, but his aim was never realized, and the library was dispersed. See Grande enciclopédia, XXVI, 891.


*19. FRANCO, Francisco de Mello. Elementos de hygiene, ou dictames theoreticos, e praticos para conservar a saude, e prolongar a vida. Lisbon: Typografia da Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1823. 4°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (worm damage to upper cover, minor wear to corners), flat spine, gilt letter, edges sprinkled. Woodcut arms of Academia Real das Sciencias on title-page. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. vi, xiii, 359 pp. $350.00

Third edition. In this work, first printed in 1814 (second edition 1819), Mello Franco discusses the influence of age, sex, habits and temperament on physical and mental health. He strongly advocates cold baths and nutritional foods, and cautions against immoderate consumption of tea and coffee.

Mello Franco (1757-1823), born in Minas Gerais, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. For his liberal writings and associations he spent
Instituições

DE

MEDICINA FORENSE.

« Hec est illa unica imperiosa atque
« neduntiam consipirat, qui effectum est,
« et sibi velui commisit Medicina se
« jurisprudentia inter se jumentum... »

(HEINSWEY, Antropologia forensis.)

POR

JOSE FERREIRA BORGES.

PARIS.

EM CASA DE J. P. AILLAUD,

QUAI VOLTAIRE, Nº 11.

4852.

Item 24 (reduced)
several years in the dungeons of the Inquisition. His *Medicina theologica*, Lisbon 1794, was the first Portuguese book on psychosomatic medicine, and his *Tratado da educação física dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on the physical education of children.


**Very Rare Work of Colonial Brazilian Medicine**

**Mentioning Cures for Scurvy Obtained at Bahia**

20. MIRANDA, João Cardoso de. *Relação cirúrgica, e medica, na qual se trata, e declara especialmente hum novo metodo para curar a infeccão escorbutica, ou mal de Loanda, e todos os seus produtos, fazendo para isso manifestos dous especifico [sic], e mui particulares remedios*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Manoel Soares, 1741 (i.e., 1752). 4°, contemporary sheep, spine with raised bands in five compartments, simple gilt ornaments (label missing, chipped at foot of spine, other minor defects). Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Some browning and light staining, minor worming to lower inner margin of preliminary leaves and first 30 pages, not affecting text. In good condition. Six-line ink inscription dated 1831 on verso of title page, in an elegant but faded (hence nearly illegible) hand. Later pencil notes (with a Borba de Moraes reference) on front free endpaper. (8 ll.), 22 pp., (1 l.), 255 pp. $2,000.00

Second edition of a very rare work of early Brazilian medicine. The author mentions cures for scurvy that he obtained using his technique in Bahia, not only on inhabitants of Bahia but also on transients from India.

There is considerable bibliographic confusion about the first two editions. The licenses state that this is a reprint of a book already in existence; the earliest license is dated 14 December 1751, and the tax statement is dated 24 January 1752. The first edition appeared in Lisbon, 1747, printed by Miguel Rodrigues; its earliest license was dated 7 July 1746, and it bore a tax statement dated 15 February 1748. Cardoso de Miranda also practiced medicine in Minas Geraes and owned a galleon engaged in commerce with Africa.

at DCU-IA); Lisbon, 1747 edition at RPJCB. OCLC: 22315322 (Countway Library-Harvard University, Princeton University); 45693675 (Countway Library-Harvard University and Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, lacking 22 pp.); 26519911 (Wellcome Library). Portbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Biblioteca Central da Marinha, without mention of the 22 pp. Copac repeats Wellcome Library.

“21. MIRANDA, João Cardoso de. Relação cirurgica, e medica, na qual se trata, e declara especialmente hum novo methodo para curar a infeccão escorbutica, ou mal de Loanda, e todos os seus productos, fazendo para isso manifestos dous especificoe [sic], e mui particulares remedios. Lisbon: Na Officina de Manoel Soares, 1741 (i.e., 1752). 4°, contemporary speckled sheep (worn, with a few pinpoint round wormholes, head and foot of spine defective, front cover barely attached), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, burgundy morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Considerable browning; minor worming throughout, mostly in inner and lower blank margins, but also touching some letters of text, without affecting legibility. Small hole in blank portion of title page, touching one letter of imprint. In less than good condition. (8 ll.), 255, 22 pp., (1 l.). $400.00

Second edition of a very rare work of early Brazilian medicine. The author mentions cures for scurvy that he obtained using his technique in Bahia, not only from inhabitants of Bahia but also with transients from India.

There is considerable bibliographic confusion about the first two editions. The licenses state that this is a reprint of a book already in existence; the earliest license is dated 14 December 1751, and the tax statement is dated 24 January 1751. The first edition appeared in Lisbon, 1747, printed by Miguel Rodrigues; its earliest license was dated 7 July 1746, and it bore a tax statement dated 15 February 1748.

Cardoso de Miranda also practiced medicine in Minas Geraes and owned a galleon engaged in commerce with Africa.

SECTION 7: IMMUNOLOGY

See also items 9, 12.

Lymphatic System, Rabid Dogs, and Poisonous Snakes
By Napoleon’s Chief Surgeon

22. ASSALINI, Paolo. Essai médical sur les vaisseaux lymphatiques, &c. Avec les moyens de prévenir les effets des substances venimeuses, comme la salive du chien enragé, le venin de la vipere, le virus vénérien, &c. &c. Turin: Chez les Frères Reycends, and Milan: Chez les Memes, 1787. 12°, contemporary mottled calf (considerable wear to extremities; a bit warped), smooth spine gilt (rubbed), citron leather lettering piece, gilt letter, edges of boards milled, text block edges tinted green. Woodcut headpieces and tailpieces. Faint dampstains. Fine internally; overall very good condition. (1 l.), 156 pp., (4 ll. index and catalogue). $350.00

First edition of this work on the function and possible malfunctions of the lymphatic system. It also includes advice on preventing the effects of bites from rabid dogs and poisonous snakes, and the effects of venereal disease.

Paolo Assalini (1759-1846) was Napoleon’s chief surgeon and a highly respected professor of surgery at the military hospital in Milan. He also wrote on ophthalmology and obstetrics and is famous for inventing an artery forceps.


SECTION 8: NEUROLOGY

See also item 37.

Apoplexy


First edition; a second appeared Paris, 1833. This comprehensive survey, which attempts to gather and reconcile many sources, covers the history, symptoms, complications, diagnosis, and treatment of apoplexy. In this work, Rochoux became the first
to demonstrate that apoplexy may result from a cerebral hemorrhage, and that in the cases he discussed, its symptoms were the result of blood from a ruptured blood vessel in the cranium.

Jean André Rochoux, French physician and philosopher (Argenton-sur-Creuse 1787-Paris 1852), was a member of the Académie nationale de médecine. He spent five years becoming familiar with tropical medicine in Guadeloupe, and then in 1822 was sent by the French government to Spain to study yellow fever. He also did research on diabetes.

* See Brunet IV, 1342 (no. 7287), citing only the second edition. NUC: DNLM, PPC, PU. Copac locates copies at Edinburgh University, Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Wellcome Library.
SECTION 9: OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY

See also items 4, 22, 58, 59.

First Portuguese Book on Forensic Medicine: Poison, Rape, Child Abuse, Abortion, Hermaphroditism, and Much More

*B24. BORGES, José Ferreira. *Instituições de medicina forense.* Paris: Casa de J.P. Aillaud, 1832. Large 8°, contemporary half calf, spine with raised bands in five compartments, heavily gilt, short title in gilt letter, marbled endleaves and text block edges. Occasional very minor foxing. Nevertheless in fine to very fine condition. (4 ll.), xv, (1), 576 pp. $1,200.00

FIRST EDITION of this comprehensive and authoritative work that Ferreira de Mira identifies as the earliest work on forensic medicine in Portuguese. There are also editions of 1840 and 1890.

Ferreira Borges’s goal is to allow a physician to determine whether a death was natural or caused by violence; he describes how a normal corpse would look, then changes that would appear if various crimes had been committed—for example, how the intestines and feces will appear under the influence of various poisons.

Chapter I describes characteristics of men and women at various ages. The author mentions identity crises and temporary insanity, arguing that if someone commits a crime while not in his right mind, he should not suffer criminal charges. He also points out the need to examine scars and other marks on the body to ensure that the right person is charged with a murder (pp. 61-63).

In the next chapter, Ferreira Borges lists the signs of rape, sodomy, and other sexual crimes (pp. 109-115). He also describes types of pregnancies and how to tell if a woman is faking a pregnancy, and then goes into great detail on abortions: how to determine the age of the fetus, the difference between a miscarriage and an abortion, and how abortions are performed (pp. 161-166).

Chapter X (pp. 209-232) is dedicated to “monsters”—those whose body parts are abnormally large or small due to physiological defects. Ferreira Borges describes in detail the sexual organs and other anatomical features of a hermaphrodite.

Chapter XI is on infanticide, and the marks on a child’s body that indicate specific types of abuse.

Several sections are concerned with mental illness, e.g., melancholy, monomania, dementia, idiotism, and nymphomania. The author notes that certain mental afflictions can be identified through autopsy of the brain.

Ferreira Borges (1786-1838), a leading liberal economist, political and legal thinker, received his law degree from Coimbra and quickly established a reputation as a barrister specializing in commercial law. In addition to being the author of the *Código comercial português,* enacted in 1833 and in force until 1888, he wrote many other works on commercial law as well as poetry, and essays. He also played a leading role in the 1820 revolution, and was nominated Secretary of the Interior of the provisional government, was a deputy to the constitutional Côrtes of 1821, as well as having been a partisan of the liberal cause during the civil wars between the liberals and conservatives and their aftermath from 1828 to 1834.

How to Perform a Caesarean Section After the Death of the Mother

25. [CESAREAN SECTION]. Modo de hacer la operacion cesarea después de muerta la madre. Madrid: n.pr., 1804. Folio (29.5 x 20.5 cm.), unbound. Marginal wormhole in upper margin (1.5 cm.), not affecting text; pinpoint wormhole in text, touching 1-2 letters per page. In very good condition. Date at end (13 April) supplied in manuscript, with a rubric. (2 ll.).

$1,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION[?] of these brief instructions for performing a caesarean section to save a baby after the mother has died, including how to tell whether the woman is dead, what instruments are necessary (“un bisturí cortante por la convexidad, y otro que termine en botón, y en su defecto una navaja ó cortaplumas son los únicos instrumentos que se necesitan”—a scalpel, or failing that a razor or a penknife), and how to make the incisions. Baptism is to be done even before the umbilical cord is tied off. A few possible complications are mentioned, but generally the instructions are simple and straightforward, so that laymen can perform them if no surgeon is available.

The instructions were issued on October, 25, 1803, by the Real Colegio de San Carlos in Madrid, the school of surgery and medicine established in 1780 by D. Carlos III. (It eventually became the school of medicine at the University of Madrid.) We are aware only of this edition of 1804, probably printed in Madrid, and one of 1805 with certifications from buenos Aires (a quarto with 7 pp.), of which a copy exists in the National Library of Medicine.

According to Aristides A. Moll in Aesculapius in Latin America (pp. 163-4), the earliest caesarean sections in the New World were performed in Mexico in 1779 and 1795, both post-mortem; the earliest performed on a live woman dates to 1820 in Venezuela. Moll also notes that in Mexico, Viceroy Bucareli and Archbishop Núñez de Haro urged caesarean sections as a religious duty, to be performed—if necessary by laymen—on any pregnant woman who died: hence the emphasis on immediate baptism. Moll also mentions what is presumably the decree printed here: “A Spanish royal decree of 1804 prescribed when the section should be performed, the measures to be taken to ascertain whether the patient was dead, and authorized even laymen, if no physician was at hand, to operate.”

Aphrodisiacs, Anaphrodisiacs, and More

26. DEBAY, Auguste. *Hygiène e physiologica do amor nos dous sexos aphrodisia e anaphrodisia os dous polos do amor conselhos uteis ...* Tradução de Antonio José Fernandes dos Reis. Rio de Janeiro: B.L. Garnier, 1881. 8°, contemporary quarter morocco (some wear), spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt author, title and ornaments. In good to very good condition. Small paper tag with blue border at foot of spine (shelfmark “653”). 261, v pp., 4 pp. advertisement. $125.00

First (?) edition in Portuguese of the Debay’s *Hygiène et physiologie du mariage*, an immensely popular work that went through over a hundred editions in French alone. Topics include physical contact, hygiene, aphrodisiacs and hermaphrodites. The translator was a native of Rio de Janeiro.


Normal & Abnormal Births

27. MAZAREM, Joaquim da Rocha. *Compendio de obstetricia, por ...* Lisbon: Em a Nova Impressão da Viuva Neves e Filhos, 1823. 4°, contemporary tree calf (minor wear), smooth spine gilt, edges sprinkled blue. Crisp and clean, but the tables at pp. 45 and 109 (much larger than the text block) are cropped, with loss of several letters of text on each of 5 lines on p. 45, and 4-5 letters of text on a dozen lines on p. 109. In very good condition. (1 l.), iv pp., (1 blank l.), 144 pp., (3 ll. tables, one of which is folding). $900.00

FIRST EDITION, not to be confused with Rocha de Mazarem’s later *Compilação de doutrinas obstetricas em forma de compendio*, Lisbon 1833—although, like the Compilação, the Compendio was intended as a handbook for students of obstetrics. The author, who acknowledges his debt to such figures as Baudeloque, Gardien, Capuron, Maygrier and Chaussier (p. iii), covers conception and pregnancy, but most of the book (pp. 43-136) is devoted to an exhaustive discussion of normal and abnormal births. The tables at pp. 45, 61, and 109 classify births according to the orientation of the fetus.

Rocha Mazarem (1775-1849), a native of Chaves, accompanied the royal family to Brazil in 1807, as surgeon on the Príncipe Real. In 1822 he returned to Lisbon, and when this work was published, was teaching obstetrics at the Hospital Nacional e Real de São José. From its foundation in 1825 until his death, he was professor of obstetrics at the Escola Medico-Cirurgica de Lisboa.

Clinical Obstetrics


FIRST EDITION, not to be confused with Rocha Mazarem’s much shorter *Compendio de obstetricia*, Lisbon, 1823, although Ferreira de Mira lists the *Compendio* under this title (p. 290) and again with the same title and the date 1833 (p. 385). Innocência lists no edition earlier than 1833, but cites *Recopilação da arte de partos, ou quadro elementar obstetricio para instrucção das aspirantes que frequentam o curso de partos*, Lisbon, 1838.

Written for the author’s students at the Escola Médico-Cirúrgica in Lisbon, this work discusses the anatomy of the pelvis and uterus, conception, types of pregnancy, development of the fetus, the process of birth and its complications, care of newborns, afterbirth, and nursing. Rocha Mazarem notes in the preface that much of the work is a translation of various articles in the *Dictionnaire de Médecine*, but that he has added material from his own experience: “muitas cousas são propriedade minha, fructo de meditação e prática” (p. 3). Ferreira de Mira describes this as an original work that went through two editions (p. 385) and comments, “O compêndio de Mazarem é mais digno de apreço, ao mesmo tempo pela sua concisão e pelo rigor na indicação das operações cirúrgicas necessárias em clínica obstétrica. Foi lido por várias gerações de parteiros e dele se fez ainda uma edição em 1843” (p. 286).

Rocha Mazarem (1775-1849), a native of Chaves, accompanied the royal family to Brazil in 1807, as surgeon on the *Principe Real*. In 1822 he returned to Lisbon, and when this work was published, was teaching obstetrics at the Hospital Nacional e Real de São José. From its foundation in 1825 until his death, he was professor of obstetrics at the Escola Médico-Cirúrgica de Lisboa.

COMPILAÇÃO
DE
DOUTRINAS OBSTÉTRICAS
EM
FORMA DE COMPENDIO
PARA A INSTRUÇÃO
DOS QUE
SE DEDICÃO AO ESTUDO DESTA ARTE.
POR
Joaquim da Rocha Mazarem.
Cavalleiro Professu na Ordem de Christo, Cirurgião das Real Comarã, Lente de Portos na Escola Real de Cirurgia de Lisboa, e Socio correspondente da Sociedade de Medicina do Rio de Janeiro.

LISBOA: 1833.
Na Imprensa da Rua dos Figueires N.º 189 B.

Item 28 (reduced)
Obstetrics, 1783

29. MEZA, Christian Jacob Theophilus de. *Tractatio de quibusdam notabilioribus objectis ad artem obstetricandi spectantibus, tyronum usui destinata* ... Hafniae [i.e., Copenhagen]: Apud Christian Gottlob Proft, 1783. 8°, contemporary sheep (rubbed and slightly stained), spine with gilt fillets and raised bands in five compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut vignette on title page. Three woodcut headpieces. Woodcut tailpiece. Inkstain (2-cm. diameter) affects some of author’s credentials on title page, 2 words on next leaf, and a few letters on the third. Overall in good to very good condition. (5 ll.), 118 pp. $450.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes chapters on the anatomy of the pelvis, pregnancy, hemorrhage, giving birth, stillborn infants and puerperal fever. The author (1756-1844) was a native of Copenhagen, son of physician Christian de Meza. In 1783 both of them converted from Judaism to Christianity. He was a member of the Royal Medical Society and published numerous essays in medical journals.


Boy or Girl?


Translation of *Les secrets de la génération*, an extremely popular manual that first seems to have appeared in 1830, and was in its twelfth French edition by 1840. This translation includes only the section on influencing at conception whether a child is male or female.

Morel de Rubempre, a graduate of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, specialized in treating syphilis and genito-urinary disease.

How to Sterilize, or Terminate a Pregnancy


This popular work is primarily concerned with methods of sterilization and termination of pregnancies. The preliminary section contains a diagram of female reproductive organs. We have not been able to determine the original date of publication. The author is described as being from the “Universidade Central de New-York (U.S.A.).”

* Not in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa. Not in Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto. Not located in NUC. OCLC: not located; nor were any similar works by this author in any language. This edition not located in Porbase, which lists a work with this title, but translated by Augusto de Castro, of Lisbon: Liv. do Povo, [19—], with only 31 pp., and another, also translated by Augusto de Castro, of Lisbon: Empreza Editora Popular, [192—], with 123, (2) pp., both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Item 79 (greatly reduced)
SECTION 10: OPHTHALMOLOGY

See also items 58, 59, 63, 65.

Cure-All for Eyes

32. [FARNIER, Widow]. Pomada anti-ophthalmica da Viuva Farnier, de Burdeos: que se vende em Lisboa, em casa de F.A. Driesel .... [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Typographia de A.J.C. Cruz, 1835. 4° (22 x 15 cm.), single leaf printed on both sides. Foldlines. In fine condition. One leaf. $100.00

Describes a patent medicine to cure all sorts of eye inflammations, with instructions for use and tests to determine if one has bought the authentic product.


Ophthalmitis in the Military

33. MARQUES, José António. Aperçu historique de l’ophthalmie militaire portugaise, suivi de considérations sur la voie d’introduction de cette maladie et de sa diffusion dans l’armée, ainsi que d’une note sur un nouveau traitement des granulations. Mémoire présenté au Congrès ophthalmologique, réuni à Bruxelles, le 13 septembre 1857. Brussels: Typographie et Lithographie de J. Vanbuggenhoudt, 1857. 8°, original pink printed wrappers (spine chipped, especially at head and foot). Uncut and partly unopened. In very good to fine condition. Author’s signed four-line presentation inscription to Sr. Deslandes on half-title. Small oblong blue-on-white paper ticket with shelfmaker [?] “1354” in upper inner corner of front wrapper recto. 63 pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION of this paper presented at the Congrès Ophthalmologique which met in Brussels, 13 September 1857. It was later translated into Portuguese and published in Lisbon, 1859 in an anthology titled Resultados de uma commissão militar na Inglaterra, França, Bélgica, Países Baixos. Ophthalmia or ophthalmitis (conjunctivitis?) was particularly prevalent among sailors.

The author, a native of Lisbon (1822-1884), had received his medical degree from the Escola Médico-Cirúrgica de Lisboa. In recognition of the present paper, he was awarded an honorary medical degree by the University of Brussels, said to have been the first time that institution conferred such a distinction. He worked as a physician-surgeon at the Escola Médico-Cirúrgica de Lisboa, was chief of health services for the Ministry of War, and was a corresponding member of the Academia Real de Sciencias de Lisboa. In addition to writing several books, articles and pamphlets, he served as editor of the journal Escoliaste medico, and collaborated in the Jornal dos facultativos militares.

Provenance: Probably Venâncio Augusto Deslandes (1829-1909), physician and administrator of the Imprensa Nacional, parliamentary deputy, etc., author of
Documentos para a história da tipografia portuguesa nos séculos XVI e XVII. See Grande enciclopédia, VIII, 755.

* Inocêncio IV, 242-3. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da Coleção Portuguesa II, 265-6. Not in Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto, which lists four other works by this author, as well as works translated by him. Ferreira de Mira, História da medicina portuguesa, p. 386; on the author, see also pp. 385, 416, 417, 489. See as well Grande enciclopédia, XVI, 397-8. NUC: DNLM. OCLC: 17781078 (University of Miami, National Library of Medicine, Wellcome Library; Bibliothèque Central du Service de Santé des Armées); 492845160 (repeats Bibliothèque Central du Service de Santé des Armées). Pôrbase cites this title, without location or collation, giving the publication data as “[s.L., s.n. 1860]”. Copac repeats the Wellcome Library.

Ocular Prostheses and More

34. RAMAUGÉ, J.J.A. Os cegos e os surdos e meios infalliveis de restabelecer, fortificar e conservar a vista e ouvir em bom estado até a idade avançada …. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1847. Large 8°, original pale green printed wrappers (upper wrapper chipped, lower corner torn away, slightly affecting printed border, spine perished). Uncut and unopened. Some marginal fraying and creasing to first few leaves, slight browning and occasional slight spotting. In good to very good condition. 103, (1) pp. $120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Covers medical considerations for the blind and deaf, hygiene for the eyes, treating wounds to the eyes, ocular prostheses, and hygiene for the ears.


Catalogue of a Brazilian Dealer in Optical and Scientific Instruments

35. REIS, José Maria dos. Catalogo dos instrumentos de optica e científicos, apresentados a Exposição Nacional Brasileira pelo estabelecimento de José Maria dos Reis, Cavalleiro da Ordem de Christo de Portugal … Honrado com a Augusta Visita de Sua Magestade Imperial e de S.A. Duque de Saxe. Rua do Hospício Ns. 67, 69 e 71, Rio de Janeiro, 19 de Outubro de 1866. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia do Commercio de Pereira Braga, 1866. 8°, modern quarter blue cloth over reptile-patterned boards, narrow flat spine. Title page with at least nine different fonts. Wood-engraved cornucopia tailpiece on p. 14. Light browning. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 31 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION (?) of this rare trade catalogue of the optical and scientific instruments offered for sale by Reis and exhibited at the 1866 Brazilian Exposition, with
prices and descriptions for the more important objects. It includes a 14-page introduction on Reis’s life as an instrument-maker.


First Portuguese Book on Ophthalmology
by the First Portuguese Ophthalmologist

36. SANTA ANNA (or SANTANA), Joaquim José de. *Elementos de cirurgia ocular oferecidos a Sua Alteza Real o Senhor D. João Príncipe do Brazil por …*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1793. 4°, late twentieth-century crimson full Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter in second compartment from head, marbled endleaves, text block edges with contemporary sprinkling. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Typographical headpieces. Crisp and clean. In fine condition. Early signature effaced from lower margin of title page. viii, 279 pp., 3 folding engraved plates. $1,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this textbook on the anatomy and diseases of the eye. Santa Anna was the first Portuguese to specialize in ophthalmology, and he raised that branch of medicine to a level previously unknown in his country. He acknowledges (pp. vii-viii) that the section of the *Elementos* on anatomy and physiology is a translation of Deshais-Gendron’s *Traité des maladies des yeux*, 1770, but states that he made numerous corrections based on his own experience: “Aqui forão necessarias hum maior número de emendas, tanto em Anatomia, como em Fysica.” Likewise the section on pathology and therapy is a translation from Plenck’s *Doctrina de morbis oculorum*, 1777, but has numerous corrections based on Santa Anna’s experience.

The first folding plate shows a surgeon and an assistant performing a cataract operation, while a dog sleeps peacefully behind the surgeon’s chair. It is signed by Silva as artist and Queiroz as engraver. Gregorio Francisco de Queiroz (1768-1845) was one of the most skillful and most creative Portuguese engravers of any century, and produced an enormous oeuvre (Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal* II, 439-90). The other two plates, showing instruments used in ophthalmology, are unsigned.

ELEMENTOS DE CIRURGIA OCULAR OFERECIDOS A SUA ALTEZA REAL O SENHOR D. JOÃO PRINCIPE DO BRASIL POR JOAQUIM JOSÉ DE SANTA ANNA, Lente Oculista do Hospital Real de S. João desta Corte.

Item 36 (greatly reduced)
SECTION 11: ORTHOPEDICS

See also items 15, 58, 59, 63, 74.

Study of Microcephalism

37. BOMBARDA, Miguel [Augusto]. Contribuição para o estudo dos microcephalos. 2 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Academia Real das Sciencias, 1894. Trabalhos Clinicos e de Laboratorio do Hospital de Relhafolles. 4°, contemporary green quarter sheep over marbled boards (some wear, especially to corners; leather scraped; short splits near head of spine), smooth spine gilt, marbled endleaves. Lightly browned, occasional light, minor stains. In good condition. Author’s three-line presentation inscription on the half-title to Prof. Manuel Vicente Alfredo da Costa (see below). 196 pp., (1 l.), 11 plates. 2 works in 1 volume. $300.00

First and only edition. Bombarda’s work is a study of six microcephalic individuals (i.e., with abnormally small cranial capacity). He gives their family background, a brief medical history, a description of their behavior, and measurements of their skulls. In one case, where the individual had died, he also gives the results of his study of the brain itself, supplemented by illustrations. The other illustrations are portraits of the individuals studied. On pp. 95-170 the author discusses the causes of microcephaly, including atavism.

Bombarda (1851-1910) was a professor of physiology at the Escola Médico-Cirúrgica de Lisboa and director of the insane asylum at Relhafolles, where the individuals he studied for this work were patients.

Provenance: Manuel Vicente Alfredo da Costa (1859-1910), noted Portuguese surgeon and librarian of the Faculdade de Medicina de Lisboa.


BOUND WITH:


First and only edition. The first section is devoted to theories on the species and the individual, the second to a study of scorpions (pp. 75-130). Osorio (1855-1926) wrote numerous works on fish and crustaceans.

SECTION 12: OTOLOGY

See also items 34, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65.

Essays on Czar Alexander I, Wine Trade,
Paper Money, Censorship, Medicine,
Education of Deaf-Mutes, etc.

38. [BORGES, José Ferreira]. O correio interceptado. London: Na Imprensa de M. Calero, 1825. 8°, contemporary grayish-brown boards with paper spine label (some wear), smooth spine. Partly unopened. In very good to fine condition. 297, vi pp., (1 l. errata); quire signatures erratic but pagination follows. $650.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this series of letters on a wide variety of subjects: politics in Portugal, Great Britain, the United States, Latin America and Brazil, ecclesiastical affairs, Alexander I of Russia, the wine trade, paper money and banking, the equestrian statue of D. José I in Lisbon’s Black Horse Square, the Azores, censorship, medicine, D. João VI, the Barão de Rendufe, Greece, the Jesuits, education of deaf-mutes, and more.

Ferreira Borges (1786-1838), a leading liberal economist and political and legal thinker, received his law degree from Coimbra and quickly established a reputation as a barrister specializing in commercial law. In addition to being the author of the Código comercial portuguez, enacted in 1833 and in force until 1888, he wrote many other works on commercial law as well as poetry, essays, and even the first Portuguese work on forensic medicine. He also played a leading role in the 1820 revolution and was nominated Secretary of the Interior of the provisional government.


“The Cornerstone of the Valencian School of Anatomy and the Spanish Vesalian Movement” - First Printed Description of the Stapes

39. XIMENO [or Jimeno], Pedro. Dialogus de remedica compendiariaratione, prater quaedam alia, universam Anatomen humani corporis perstringens, summè necessarius omnibus Medicinae canditatis. Valencia: Per Ioannem Mey Flandrum [i.e., Juan Mey], 1549. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (worn; head of spine defective, soiled and wrinkled; text block loose), vertical manuscript title on spine (only partly visible), fore-edge cover extensions (very small piece missing from lower outer corner of rear cover). Woodcut initials. Woodcut printer’s device on verso of final leaf.
Occasional light toning and minor dampstains. In very good condition. (8), 96 [i.e., 104] ll., signed A², a-n⁸. The final gathering, leaves 97 through 104, is misnumbered 89 through 96. First leaf 96 (m⁸) misnumbered 95. The “7” in leaf 72 is printed upside-down. $28,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the first Spanish book based on Vesalius, written by Vesalius’s student Pedro Jimeno, whose activities “constituted the cornerstone of the Valencian School of Anatomy and the Spanish Vesalian movement” (López Piñero). Dialogus de re medica was the first text on anatomy after Vesalius’s own De humani corporis fabrica (1543) to incorporate the new morphology completely. It is a succinct summary of Vesalius’s work (occasional sentences are quoted literally), but it also expounds the results of Jimeno’s own research: for example, it includes the first printed description of the stapes, in the middle ear.

Pedro Jimeno (or Ximeno) was born ca. 1515 in Onda (Castellón, Valencia). After studying arts and possibly medicine at Valencia (or Alcalá?), he spent the years 1540-1543 in Padua, attending Vesalius’s lectures on anatomy. Jimeno also studied in Louvain with Brachilii (Brachelio?) and in Paris with Jayme Silvio, a Galenist. He became one of Vesalius’s earliest and most faithful followers. The University of Valencia, where he took up the chair of anatomy and simples in 1547, became one of the first universities in Europe to teach anatomy according to Vesalian principles. The Dialogus was published at the end of Jimeno’s two-year stint at Valencia.

In 1550, he accepted the new chair of anatomy at the University of Alcalá, where he taught Francisco Valles and Francisco Díaz. After Jimeno’s early death (ca. 1555), Valles and Díaz became key figures in Castilian medicine, helping spread Vesalius’s approach throughout the Peninsula.

DIALOGVS
DE RE MEDICA COMPENDIA-
RIA RATIONE, PRÆTER QUÆDAT ALIA, VNI-
QUE TUM ANATOMEN HUMANI CORPORIS
PERSTRINGENS, SUMMÈNECESSARIUS
OMNIBUS MEDICINE
CANDITATIS.

AUTHORE PETRO XIMENO MEDICO
CO PROFESSORE VALENTINO.

FACILIUS REPREHENDES QUÀM
IMITABERC.

VALENTIAE,
Per Ioannem Mey Flandum.
1549.
SECTION 13: PEDIATRICS

See also item 24.

Pediatrics: Newborns, Nurses, Diet, Dress, Smallpox

40. ALMEIDA, Francisco José de. *Tratado da educação física dos meninos, para uso da nação portugueza*. Lisbon: Na Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1791. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (some worming to spine, rear cover; other minor binding wear), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut device of the Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Typographical headpieces and woodcut factotums. Marginal worming, affecting one letter of the *Catálogo*. In good condition. (4 ll.), 142 pp., (2 ll. *Catálogo*). $400.00

FIRST EDITION. The *Tratado* was written in response to Mello Franco’s pioneering work on pediatrics of the same title, published in 1790. The plan of Almeida’s work is similar to that of Mello Franco’s. Among the topics he discusses are treatment of newborns, qualifications for a nurse, diet, weaning, and dress.

Both Mello Franco and Almeida advocate the use of smallpox inoculation. Almeida gives a summary of arguments for and against (pp. 91-113). At the end of the work, Almeida presents a series of practical rules, many of which remain useful recommendations today.

Almeida (1756-1844), a native of Lisbon, studied medicine at Coimbra and earned his degree from Leyden. He was a royal physician. In Lisbon he was known by the diminutive Almeidinha, because (says Innocéncio) “era tão pequeno de corpo como grande na sciencia.”


Comprehensive Work on Pediatrics

41. BARTHEZ, Antoine Charles Ernest, and Frederic Rilliet. *Traité clinique et pratique des maladies des enfants, par ….* 3 volumes. Paris: Germer Bailliere, 1843. 8°, contemporary crimson quarter morocco, smooth spines richly gilt (paper peeling from boards, volume I missing upper
board, hinges of volume II cracked); binder’s ticket of F. do Quental, S. Miguel in volumes II and III. Light staining in volume I, otherwise clean internally. First 2 gatherings of volume I pulling loose. In good condition. (1 l.), xxxii, 850 pp., (1 l.); (2 ll.), 782 pp.; (2 ll.), 743, (1) pp. 3 volumes. $300.00

FIRST EDITION of this comprehensive work on pediatrics. The subtitle for the first volume is: “Phlegmasies—hypérémies—ramollissements—hypertrophies—hydropisies.” The second is “Hémorrhagies—gangrènes—névroses—fièvres continues.” The third is “Tuberculisations—éntozoaire—appendice.”

Barthez (1811-1861) and Rilliet (1814-1861) had studied together at Paris and begun this work some years before their graduation. The book received awards from a number of academies of science and medicine and is notable for its classic descriptions of pediatric diseases. One of the earliest works on pediatrics as a specialty, it contains case studies to show the etiology, clinical course, therapy and pathology of a disease. The work went through three editions and was also translated into German (“Heirs of Hippocrates”).


New Pediatric Hospital Run by the Daughters of Charity

42. BIZARRO, Clemente J. [oaquim d’] A.[branches]. Mappa e breve opusculo do primeiro anno do Hospital das Casas de Asylo no Hospicio das Filhas da Caridade, por .... Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1836. 8°, original pink printed wrappers (minor wear). Light browning. In very good condition. Reproduction of manuscript letter attached to inside of upper wrapper [addressed to “Senhora” and signed with the author’s initials], 14 pp., (2 tables, 1 of them folding). $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this heavily annotated account of the first year of operations of the pediatric hospital in Lisbon run by the Filhas da Caridade, as reported by its chief surgeon. The folding table is a record of admissions to the hospital from June 1835 to June 1836, divided by girls and boys and by diseases (ear infections, wounds and bruises, skin eruptions, scrofula, fevers, etc.), and discharges (cured, still sick, deceased). The second table lists expenses for medicine, food, and miscellaneous.

Clemente Joaquim d’Abranches Bizarro (1805-1860), a surgeon at the Hospital das Casas de Asylo, the Hospital de São José, and the Hospital dos Expostos, also published works on cholera and on the use of sutures for abdominal wounds.


Innocêncio II, 81 (calling for 14 pp. only); IX, 75. Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Medico-Cirurjica do Porto, n° 525: calling for 14 pp. + 2 mappas. Not located in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa. Cf. Ferreira de Mira, História da medicina portuguesa p. 420: mentions an 1836 speech by Bizarro on the lack of facilities in Portugal to care for the mentally incompetent (the Rilhafoles asylum was opened in 1848). OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which lists other works by the author. Not located in Porbase, which cites other works by the author. Not located in Copac.
First Book on Pediatrics by a Brazilian

*43. FRANCO, Francisco de Mello. *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos, para uso da nação portugueza …*. 2 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Na Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1790. 4°, late twentieth-century half sheep over marbled boards (minor wear at joints, corners), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter. Bound with another work. Woodcut device of the Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Occasional light spotting; two small round wormholes throughout most of text, touching some letters but not affecting legibility. In good condition. Unidentified monogram stamped in gilt near foot of spine. viii, 119 pp., (2 ll.). $800.00

FIRST EDITION of what is certainly the first book on pediatrics by a Brazilian, and one of the earliest, if not the first, Portuguese books devoted substantially to that subject. His topics include the proper care of pregnant women, precautions during delivery, the usefulness of cold baths (which he believed made children in the north of Europe stronger), nursing and weaning (he disapproves strongly of wet-nurses), proper clothing, and smallpox inoculation.

Mello Franco (1757-1823), a native of Minas Gerais, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. He was frequently in trouble with the authorities for his liberal writings and associations, and spent several years imprisoned by the Inquisition. *Reina da estupidez*, a satirical poem aimed at the professors of Coimbra, was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785 (the first printed version was not until 1818), and caused an enormous scandal.


BOUND WITH:

SALDANHA, João Carlos Saldanha de Oliveira e Daun, Duque de. *Concordancia das sciencias naturaes e principalmente da geologia com o Genesis fundada sobre as opinioens dos Ss. Padres e dos mais distinctos theologos. Extrahida de um trabalho do Marechal Marquez de Saldanha sobre a philosophia de Schelling*. Vienna: na Typographia dos Pp. Mechitaristas, 1845. 4°, (2 ll.), 58 pp. The two round wormholes continue throughout this work, with a third in the outer margin of the final 8 leaves.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

*OCLC: 57288236 (Houghton Library-Harvard University); 504506150 and 793670414 (British Library); 493801387 (Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève). Not located in Porbase. Copac repeats British Library.
**Thrush Epidemic in Foundling Home**

44. MALHEIRO, Manoel Pereira. *Memorias medico-cirurgicas, que contém varios factos pertencentes a medicina, e cirurgia.* Lisbon: Na Officina Patriarcal, 1791. 8°, recent full crimson Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter in second and fourth compartments and at foot, marbled endleaves, text block edges with old sprinkling. Typographical vignette on title page. Some light dampstaining, especially in upper outer corners toward end, but on the whole crisp and in very good to fine condition. 76 pp.    $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Describes an epidemic of thrush (a fungal infection) in the Real Casa dos Expostos, where the author was a surgeon. He reports on the symptoms and course of the infection, and gives recipes for four different medicines that had been used to treat it.

* * *

**Operating Expenses of the Lisbon Foundling Home, 1707-1712**

45. [ORPHANAGE]. *Relaçam dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1707.* 4 works. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1707. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin, one affecting border, faint marginal dampstaining. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.).    $2,500.00

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS of these accounts of the foundling home in Lisbon for the years 1707, 1708, 1709 and 1712: its sources and amounts of income, its expenses, and the number of children housed there. The lists of past and present donors include Catherine of Braganza, Queen of England. At this period the foundling home was not a separate institution, but a part of the Hospital de Todos os Santos, one of Lisbon’s main hospitals.


* * *
Relaçam dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1708 …. (Colophon:) Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1708. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin, one affecting border, faint marginal dampstaining. Overall good to very good condition. (2 ll.).

AND WITH:

Relaçam dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1709. (Colophon:) Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1709. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), modern wrappers. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin (one affecting border), 3 small holes in lower margin, faint dampstain at top. Overall good to very good condition. Blindstamp of J.G. Mazzioti Salema Garçã, noted collector from Porto, in margin of first leaf. (2 ll.).

AND WITH:

Relaçam dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1712 …. (Colophon:) Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1712. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin, one affecting border, faint marginal dampstaining, top edge frayed with slight loss to typographic borders. Overall good to very good condition. (2 ll.).
Care, Feeding, and Education of Orphans of an Epidemic

46. SALDANHA, D. Antonio do Santissimo Sacramento Thomás de Almeida e Silva. Os orfãos das ultimas epidemias em Lisboa e as Irmãs da Caridade. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1859. 8°, original pink printed wrappers (front wrapper lightly soiled at the top; spine partly defective). Uncut. In very good condition. 19 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Focuses on the care, feeding and education of children who were in the care of the Irmãs da Caridade at Ajuda, having been orphaned during the recent epidemics.

Born in 1821 at Campo Grande, then a suburb of Lisbon, the author received a doctorate in law from Coimbra University and was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Ciencias de Lisboa. For a number of years he resided in Rome. He was often known simply as D. Antonio de Almeida; his name appears thus on the front wrapper. On the title page his full name is given.

Is Cow's Milk or Goat's Milk Better for Infants?

47. SOARES, José Pinheiro de Freitas. Memoria sobre a preferencia do leite de vaccas ao leite de cabras para a sustento das criancas, principalmente nas grandes casas dos expostos .... Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia [Real das Ciencias], 1812. 4°, recent brown wrappers. Title-page slightly soiled at top. Uncut and unopened. In fine condition. Printed on papel selado of 10 and 40 reis. 63 pp., (1 l. errata). $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author provides information on the effects of cow’s versus goat’s milk on babies after their mother’s milk runs out, and includes analyses of these milks and other appropriate foods for infants. The conference, sponsored by the Royal Academy of Sciences in Lisbon, in 1812, came to the conclusion that cow’s milk was more beneficial. Freitas Soares (1769-1831 or 1832) was chief physician to the King of Portugal.
CAUSAS PRÁCTICAS
de la muerte
de los niños expósitos
en sus primeros años:
remedio en su origen
de un tan grave mal:
y modo de formarlos útiles
a la religión, y al estado,
con notable aumento de la Población,
suereza, y riqueza de España.

Por D. Joaquín Xavier de Uriz,
Arzobispo de Tolosa de la Catedral
de Pamplona.

Tomo primero.

Con las licencias necesarias.
En Pamplona. En la Imprenta de José de Rada.
Año 1801.

Item 48 (reduced)
Pediatrics and Pedagogy in a Royal Binding:
Saving Orphans in the Basque Country

48. URIZ, Joaquin Xavier de. *Causas prácticas de la muerte de los niños expósitos en sus primeros años: remedio en su origen de un tan grave mal: y modo de formarlos útiles a la religion, y al estado, con notable aumento de la población, fuerzas, y riqueza de España.* 2 volumes. Pamplona: En la Imprenta de Josef de Rada, 1801. 4°, contemporary full crimson morocco with the binder’s tag on the front pastedown of Pasqual Carsi y Vidal, Madrid (see below). Gilt fillet border, smooth spine gilt, all edges gilt (slight rubbing at extremities); silk ribbon place marker. Clean and crisp. In very fine condition. Bookplate of D. Maria Cristina, Queen of Spain. (1 l.), xxiii, 458 pp., engraved frontispiece of Nuestra Señora del Sagrario de la Catedral de Pamplona, signed “Rivera sc.”; (1 l.), 515 pp.

2 volumes. $8,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of an extremely rare work with substantial sections on pediatric medicine, the transmission of disease, and education. When the book appeared in 1801, large numbers of infants in Catholic Spain were abandoned because of the stigma of giving birth illegitimately or because parents could not afford to support more children. At the same time, Spain was suffering a drop in population due to the Napoleonic Wars and the ravages of yellow fever and other epidemics. The author of this work seeks ways to help abandoned children live longer and grow up to be good Catholics and useful citizens.

Uriz begins by discussing the reasons for the high mortality rate among abandoned children, who at this time were being sent to the general hospital in Pamplona for care. He includes chapters on diseases that the infants get from each other, from their wet nurses, and from others in the hospital, as well as deaths caused by malnutrition. Then he discusses at length ways to improve the survival rate, such as separating the healthy children from those who are sick and improving food, cleanliness, and ventilation. In the third part (bound here as volume 2) he proposes ways to educate these children, including the best class size, the requirements of teachers, and the need for hospicios de corrección. Uriz also considers how all these improvements might be funded.

From 1815 to 1829, Joaquin Javier Uriz y Lasaga (b. 1747 in Sada, diocese of Pamplona) was Bishop of Pamplona. When he wrote this book he was a mere archdeacon at the Cathedral of Pamplona, but he was already known for his concern with abandoned children. In 1804 he founded the Casa de Maternidad e Inclusa de Navarra for the children who had, until then, been housed at the local hospital. This work is presumably the “blueprint” for the Casa de Maternidad e Inclusa.

The binder Pasqual Carsí y Vidal, who was active in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, worked in Madrid under D. Carlos III, D. Carlos IV and D. Fernando VII and was among the most noted binders of that period. He developed a neoclassical style influenced by his trip to England at D. Carlos III’s expense. From 1803 he led an atelier whose students included Manuel Cobo. Carsí y Vidal was Encuadernador de Cámara from 1799, Librero de Cámara in 1806, and principal binder for Príncipe D. Fernando beginning in 1807. After D. Fernando VII returned to Madrid following the Napoleonic invasion, Carsí was also Jefe del Obrador de Encuadernaciones de la Imprenta Real. The
binder’s tag appears to be the same as the one illustrated in Blas Benito, p. 44, although all but the first line is covered by D. Maria Christina’s bookplate.

D. Maria Christina (1806-1878), whose bookplate is on the pastedown, was the fourth and final wife of D. Fernando VII, and his niece. She is also known as Maria Christina Bourbon of the Two Sicilies, and was queen consort of Spain from 1829 until her husband’s death in 1833. Then she acted as queen regent until 1840, successfully holding the throne during the Carlist Wars for her daughter, the future Isabella II.


**Increasing Numbers of Foundlings: Why?**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. When the book appeared, large numbers of infants in Catholic Portugal were abandoned because of the stigma of giving birth illegitimately or because parents could not afford to support more children. Sousa Vaz, who wrote other works on this subject, discusses why the number of abandoned children increased during the 1840s and why the mortality rate in foundling homes is so high. The final 4 pages offer tables of deaths among orphans, sorted by age (up to age 7) and sex, for the years 1843 to 1847.

Francisco de Assis Sousa Vaz (1797-1870) took his medical degree in Paris in 1832, and held several important medical and faculty positions in Portugal, including director of the Medical and Surgical School in Porto, and physician of the foundling home (Casa dos Expostos) in Porto. He was a member of the Sociedade Litteraria Portuense.

MEDICINA THEOLOGICA, OU SUPPLICA HUMILDE,
Feita a todos os Senhores Confessores, e Diretores, sobre o modo de proceder com seus Penitentes na emenda dos pecados, principalmente da Lascivia, Colera, e Bebedice.

LISBOA:
N.º 08. DE ANTONIO RODRIGUES GALHARDO,
Impressor da Serenissima Gaia do Infante.
ANO M. DCC. XCV.
Com Licença do Real Meio do Conselho Geral, sobre a Saúde, e da Saúde da Gaia.
SECTION 14: PSYCHIATRY & PSYCHOLOGY

See also item 24.

Negation Delirium

50. BARREIRA, João. O delírio de negações. Dissertação inaugural …. Porto: Typographia Occidental, 1892. 8º, original beige printed wrappers, stitched (spine partly defective). Uncut and mostly unopened. Some foxing on wrappers. In good to very good condition. 31, (1) pp. $120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this essay on Cotard’s Syndrome, “le délire de négation” (negation delirium), first described by French neurologist Jules Cotard in a Paris lecture of 1880. Cotard’s is a rare mental disorder in which patients deny that they or some part of their body exists. This was a doctoral defense at the Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto. Citing a law of 1840, age [6] bears the note, “A Escola não responde pelas doutrinas expandidas na dissertação e enunciadas nas proposições.”

❊ Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

Six Works on Mental Health
Owned by a Most Prominent Early Portuguese Psychiatrist

51. CORRÊA, António Patrício. O meu pacto com o diabo, ou A primeira metade. Conto. 6 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Typographia Franco-Portugueza, 1890. 8º, contemporary purple quarter cloth over marbled boards (a bit worn, spine faded, inner hinges cracked), smooth spine with burgundy lettering piece, “Escriptos de Alienados” in gilt, green endleaves, text block edges sprinkled. Two browningstains on title page; text still legible. Light browning, faint foldlines. In good to very good condition. Four-line ink inscription on title page from the author: “A seu illustre e distincta collega / Exmo Sr. Martinho Augusto da Fonseca? / / O auctor.” Above imprint is an old red stamp: “Miguel Bombarda, Rilhafoles.” 22 pp., (1 blank l.). 6 works in 1 volume. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this short story.

Provenance: Martinho Augusto da Fonseca (1869-1934) compiled the Subsídios para um diccionário de pseudónimos, 1896, and the Aditamentos, 1927, which form invaluable supplements to Innocêncio’s Dicionário bibliographico portuguez. Miguel Bombarda (Rio de Janeiro, 1851-Lisbon, 1910), “homem de grande actividade e energia,” was largely responsible for studies of psychology and psychiatry in Lisbon. From 1892 until his death in 1910 (at the hands of a madman), he was director of the asylum at Rilhafoles, which was renamed after him in 1911.

❊ Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

BOUND WITH:
CORRÊA, António Patrício. O meu anjo redemptor ou a outra metade. Conto .... Lisbon: Typographia Franco-Portugueza, 1890. 8º. Light browning, faint foldlines. Inscription to Martinho da Fonseca from the author (as in the first work in this volume) is partially effaced, leaving a brown stain. 32 pp. In good to very good condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this short story, a sequel to the item bound before it.

* Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Sequeira, a naval officer, was diagnosed at the Hospital da Marinha with “necessidade do isolamento, certo espanto na vista, enraquecimento considerável da memória, sensibilidade excessiva para todos os ruidos e sons, inteligência regular, exaltação nervosa seguida de melancolia, melancolia persistente, tibieza e timidez vergonhosas.” Claiming that this made him unfit for service aboard ships, he requested a posting in Mozambique. Apparently the officers and sailors on the ship discovered his problems and persecuted him mercilessly. When he arrived in Mozambique he was examined again, then dispatched back to Lisbon by way of Bombay. On the way he was again persecuted; pages 11-16 have a letter in English explaining his plight to the authorities.

Sequeira mentions (p. 4) that in his fifth year of medical school he developed a phobia about insanity, to the point that he has to absent himself from the excursion to the asylum at Rilhafoles led by Professor May Figueira (see below, O Sr. Dr. May Figueira e o seu attestado de loucura, 1875).


AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This case, started by the former civil governor of Lisbon and much discussed in the press, involved psychology and no less than 62 alumni of the Escola Médico-Cirúrgica de Lisboa. Chapter III (pp. 14-17) is on “A alienação no ponto de vista científico ou na sciencia medica.” Chapter IV (pp. 18-34) is on “A alienação em face da philosophia, da historia, e da logica.” Chapter VIII (pp. 52-56) deals with “A questão de alienação no ponto de vista legislativo ou em jurisprudencia medico-legal,” and Chapter IX (pp. 57-61) with “Direito social em materia de alienação.” Pages 69-77 contain an open letter by Dr. Patricio “Aos alienistas e mentalistas.”

* OCLC: 56704002 (Cambridge University). Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats Cambridge University only. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

AND BOUND WITH:

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author was confined to the asylum at Rilhafolles at the instigation of Dr. May Figueira; the case seems to have gotten wide press coverage.

* Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (without mention of the first leaf; one “em mau estado”). Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

**AND BOUND WITH:**


Second edition; we have not been able to determine the date of the first. The asylum at Rilhafolles is mentioned in the introduction (p. viii).


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**Suppressed Book**

Publication of Which Resulted in the Dissolution of the Real Meza da Censura;

First Book on Psychosomatic Medicine in Portuguese

First Such Work by a Brazilian

*52. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello]. *Medicina theologica, ou supplica humilde, feita a todos os senhores confessores e directores, sobre o modo de proceder com seus penitentes na emenda dos peccados, principalmente da lascivia, colera, e bebedice.* Bound third in the volume. 11 works bound together. Lisbon: Na Off. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1794. Small 4°, nineteenth-century (third quarter) quarter sheep over marbled boards (some wear to extremities, three small round wormholes in spine, six in upper cover with a bit more damage, and one slightly larger in rear cover), flat spine with green lettering piece (“Miscellanea” stamped in gilt), edges sprinkled red. Two small round wormholes throughout, touching some letters of text but not affecting legibility; repairs in lower margins of leaves S1-2; occasional light dampstaining, more pronounced on title page. Still, in near good to good condition. 147 pp., (2 l.).

11 works bound together. $2,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the first Portuguese book on psychosomatic medicine, and one of the earliest works on this subject in any language. Mello Franco is recognized
as a precursor of Freud. Upon publication *Medicina theologica* was attacked for containing “dangerous, heterodox and impious doctrines.” (Small wonder, when pp. 3-4 of the preface reads, “O Christianismo he o que mais me lastimou ... só domina a desordem, e a iniquidade, propaga-se a libertinagem, desfallece o Santo, e marchão todos pela estrada dos pecadores.”) The government ordered its suppression and dissolved the Real Meza da Censura, which had approved its publication, while the police tried in vain to discover its author.

Mello Franco considers that the best way to cure human corruption (particularly lasciviousness, anger and drunkenness) is through confession, and he wants to raise confessors almost to the level of physicians who can treat the body as well as the spirit. He discusses love as sickness, including satyriasis and nymphomania, giving recipes for antiaphrodisiacs that the confessor may prescribe. There are likewise recipes for medications to suppress anger. Chapter XX (p. 115) begins with the interesting comment, “A bebedice he huma grande enfermidade, que nunca se cura com remedios moraes, e difficilmente com os fysicos,” and goes on to discuss the treatment of alcoholism (pp. 115-23).

Mello Franco (1757-1823), a native of Minas Gerais, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. He was frequently in trouble with the authorities for his liberal writings and associations, and spent several years imprisoned by the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação física dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first book on pediatrics by a Brazilian. *Reino da estupidez*, a satirical poem aimed at the professors of Coimbra, was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785 (the first printed version was not until 1818), and caused an enormous scandal.


**BOUND THIRD IN A VOLUME WITH:**

**FIGUEIREDO, António Pereira de.** *Portuguezes nos Concílios Geraes: isto he, Relaçaõ dos Embaixadores, Prelados, e Doutores portuguezes, que tem assistido nos Concílios Geraes do Occidente. Por ... Deputado da Real Meza da Comissão Geral sobre o [exame?chewed] e Censura dos Livros, e Official das Cartas Latinas de Sua Magestade Fidelissima*. Lisbon: Officina de Antonio Gomes, 1787. Title page has long horizontal hole across middle, with loss of one word (“Exame”?). Small hole on every page, generally with loss of one letter on each page. Glued at head of title page is a slip of paper (late nineteenth or early twentieth-century) with the printed name Dr. Francisco Antonio Rodrigues de Gusmão. 134 pp., 1 l. errata, 10 pp., (1 l. advt.).

* Porbase locates two copies at Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo and five at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy at British Library.

**AND Bound WITH:**
CUNHA, D. Luiz da. Testamento Político, ou Carta escrita pelo grande D. Luiz da Cunha ao Senhor Rei D. José I. Antes do seu governo. Lisboa: Impressão Regia, 1820. Two small holes throughout in center of page, with minimal loss of text (usually one letter on each page). Glued at head of title page is a slip of paper (late nineteenth or early twentieth-century) with the printed name Dr. Francisco Antonio Rodrigues de Gusmão. 66 pp.


* This edition not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:


Second edition. The first appeared in 1742; Innocência speculated that it was printed in London.

Written by the future Marques de Pombal, this is a eulogy of the fifth Conde de Ericeira and Marquês de Louriçal (b. 1689), who died in Goa in 1742. Described here in some detail are his two terms as Viceroy of India, the first from 1717 (when he was only 27 years of age) to 1721, the second from 1740 until his death in 1742. He was known for his administrative reforms and for strengthening Portuguese fortifications, and during his second tenure fought the attacks of the Maratha. Innocência states that the first edition appeared without place or date, but appears to have been printed in London.

The Elogio is one of the few writings—aside from letters—of the Marques de Pombal; he is also credited with the Dedução chronologica e analytica, a scathing attack on the Jesuits that appeared under the name of José de Seabra da Silva. Pombal’s influence over literary affairs can already be seen (as Innocência points out) in the license immediately following the text: “Mandão-me ... que veja este Elogio ... e advertindo eu, que o despacho só me manda ver, e não censurar, logo julguei, que foy destino, porque os Escritos deste Excelente Autor não podem ter censura, antes só se devem vêr para suspender, e admirar ... Julgo, que deve estamparse com letras de ouro este papel, para constar á posteridade, que o Autor he Sabio, Erudito, e Eloquente ....”


AND BOUND WITH:

DAUN, José Sebastião de Saldanha Oliveira, later Duque de Saldanha. Quadro Historico-Político dos acontecimentos mais memoráveis da
historia de Portugal desde a invaçao dos Francezes no anno de 1807 athé á exaltação de sua Magestade Fidelissima o Senhor D. Miguel I. ao throno dos seus augustos predecessors por .... Lisboa: Impressão Regia, 1829. Two small holes throughout in the middle of the page, with minimal loss of text—usually a single letter per page. Pages 11-53 have a larger, bean-shaped hole (1.2 cm. at widest) with loss of 3-4 letters per page; nevertheless, the text remains very readable. vii, 53 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. João Carlos Saldanha de Oliveira Daun, (1790-1876) was marshal of the liberal armies fighting for D. Maria II; he was raised to the rank of conde (1827; confirmed 1833), marqués (1834), and finally duque (1846). Ninth son of the 1.º Conde de Rio Maior and maternal grandson of the 1.º Marquês de Pombal, he was also one of the dominant personalities in Portuguese politics of his era, serving four times as president of the Council of Ministers and leading a half dozen coups d’état.

Porbase locates five copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. OCLC: 12099136 (Stanford University, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Library of Congress, Organization of American States, Houghton Library-Harvard University); 69671501 (Newberry Library); 493801394 (Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève). Copac locates a copy at British Library.

AND BOUND WITH:

Idéa de hum elogio historio de Maria Theresa Archiduçeza de Austria, Imperatriz viuva, Rainha Apostolica de Hungria, e de Bohemia, Princeza Soberana dos Paizes Baixos. Escrito em Francez por M. M****. Lisboa: na Officina de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1781. Text is in Portuguese. Bean-shaped hole (1.2 cm. at widest) throughout, with loss of 1-2 letters per page; nevertheless, the text remains very readable. 34 pp.

*i* Not located in Porbase. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

VEIGA, Emmanuele Eduardo da Motta. Pro annua studorum instau-ratione Oratio in Archigymnasio Conimbricensi die XXII Octobris Ano M DCCC LXII Doctore Emmanuele Eduardo da Motta Veiga. Coimbra: Typis Academicis, 1862. Bean-shaped hole (1.2 cm. at widest) throughout, with loss of 3-4 letters per page; nevertheless, the text remains very readable. 16 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

*i* Not located in Porbase, which lists another work by the author published in 1872; Esboço historico litterario da Faculdade de Theologia da Universidade de Coimbra. OCLC: 6392792 (University of Texas-Austin). Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

SÃO BOA VENTURA, Fr. Fortunato de. Oração Panegyrica que no dia natalicio do mui alto e poderoso Rei o Senhor D. Miguel I. por occasião da
D I S S E R T A Ç Ã O
SOBRE O MÉTODO MAIS SIMPLES,
E SEGURO
DE
CURAR AS FERIDAS
DAS
ARMAS DE FOGO,
OFFERECIDA
A SUA ALTEZA REAL
O
SERENÍSSIMO
PRINCIPE DO BRASIL,
N O S S O S E N H O R,
POR
A N T Ó N I O D’ALMEIDA,
Lente de Operações no Hospital Real de S. Luís.

L I S B O A,
NA REIGA OFFICINA TYPOGRÁFICA.
ANNO M.DCC.XCII.
Com licença de Sua Majestade.
solemnissima benção da bandeira que o mesmo Augusto Senhor concedio ao Batalhão 8 de Caçadores recitava em a Sé de Coimbra. Lisboa: Impressão Regia, 1828. Pink stain at foot of title page (3 x 1.7 cm.). Bean-shaped hole (1.2 cm. at widest) throughout, with loss of 3-4 letters per page; nevertheless, the text remains very readable. 16 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Porbase locates six copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. OCLC: 69987573 (Newberry Library). Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

Orações Funebres, recitadas nas exequias solenmes, que, pelo externo descanso da excelsa Rainha de Portugal a Senhora D. Maria Segunda, celebraram, na Real Capella da Universidade os L...[word lost], Doutores e Professores. Coimbra: Impresa da Universidade, 1854. Followed by two works with divisional titles:

BANDEIRA, Doctor Emmanuel Martins. Oratio, Quam in Funere semper desideratae Lusitanorum reginae, Mariae Secundae, Post matutinas preces, in Regio Conimbricensis Academiae sacello. Text in Latin. Bean-shaped hole (1.2 cm. at widest) throughout, with loss of 3-4 letters per page; nevertheless, the text remains very readable. On pp. 9 -11, two larger holes near the center of the page, (each 1.2 cm. x 0.4 cm., with significant loss of letters). 11 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Not located in Porbase under general title or Bandeira, Oratio. Not located in OCLC or Copac under general title or Bandeira, Oratio.

AND

REGO, José Ernesto de Carvalho e. Oração Funebre, que, nas solemnes exequias da Muito alta, Poderosa, e Fidelissima Rainha, a Senhora D. Maria Segunda, mandadas celebrar a 26 de Janeiro de 1854 pelo claustro pleno da Universidade, recitava .... Text in Portuguese. Two bean-shaped holes (each 1.2 x .4 cm.), expanding to a 6 x 1 cm., with significant loss of whole words. 19 pp.; pagination starts at p. 1 with the half-title.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in OCLC or Copac under general title or Rego, Oração.

AND BOUND WITH:

RIBEIRO, Jozé Nunes. Sermão em accão de Graças pelas melhoras da Rainha nossa senhora na ultima molestia antes da sua feliz Acclamação. Lisboa: Officina Patriarcal de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1778. Through p. 6, two holes (3 x 1 cm., from hinge into the first lines of text in middle of
page); pp. 7-20 has another hole (2 x 0.5 cm., in the center of the page, with loss of 1-2 letters per page). 20 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a reasoned attack on the idea of representative government, the 1822 Portuguese constitution, and constitutions in general. On p. 9 is a brief reference to Bolivar and the Republic of Colombia.

Frei José de Lima (1759-1847), an Augustinian Hermit, mestre and pregador geral of his order, honorary royal preacher, and corresponding member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, was notable during the period 1828-1833 for his advocacy from the pulpit of the absolutist cause of D. Miguel. This is the earliest of five works by him cited by Innocêncio.


History of Hypnotism

53. [LOUBERT, Jean Baptiste]. Le Magnétisme et le somnambulisme devant les corps savants, la Cour de Rome et les théologiens, par M. l’abbé J.-B. L. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1844. 8°, contemporary navy quarter morocco over marbled boards (some wear at head and foot of spine, corners; other rubbing and scraping), smooth spine gilt, green endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red. Scattered light foxing. Internally very good; overall in good condition. (2 ll.), 702 pp., (1 l. errata [bound between pp. 698 and 699], 1 l. advt.). $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this in-depth survey of the history of hypnotism, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century opinions about it, including Mesmer’s work, and theological evaluations of its implications.

Nobel Prize-Winning Author

*54. MONIZ, [António Caetano de Abreu Freire] Egas, 1874-1955. O Padre Faria na história do hipnotismo. Lisbon: Faculdade de Medicina, 1925 [colophon: 20 January 1926]. Large 8°C, half reddish-brown sheep over faux reptilian paper boards (some minor rubbing), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five uneven compartments (middle much larger, second and fourth smaller than compartments at head and foot), black leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments, gilt short author and title, decorated endleaves, top edges rouged, original illustrated wrappers bound in. Minor, light foxing to wrappers. In very good to fine condition. 194 pp., (3 ll.), plate depicting the entrance to the Hospital de S. José. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this nicely printed, annotated work of scientific history, including an ample bibliography. Father José Custódio de Faria (Goa, 1746-Paris, 1819), also known as the Abade Faria, was a pioneer in the use of hypnosis to treat nervous disorders. Born in Goa to Goan Catholic parents, he arrived in Lisbon in 1771, traveling to Rome in 1772, where he studied theology and became a priest in 1780. In 1787 he was back in Goa, participating in a revolt against Portuguese rule known as the Conjuração dos Pintos. He was in France in 1788, and took part in the French Revolution. In 1795 he commanded a unit which attacked the National Convention. He then taught philosophy in the secondary schools of Marseilles and Nimes. Having been initiated into the practice of animal magnetism by Amand Marie Jacques de Chastenet de Puységur, marquis de Puységur, in 1813 he opened in Paris a clinic specializing in magnetism. As a scientist he demonstrated the purely natural character of hypnosis. A fictionalized portrayal of the Abade Faria appears in Alexandre Dumas’ novel, The Count of Monte Cristo.

Egas Moniz was a Portuguese neurologist and the developer of cerebral angiography. He is also one of the founders of modern psychosurgery, having developed the surgical procedure leucotomy—today better known as lobotomy, for which in 1949 he became the first Portuguese national to receive a Nobel Prize (shared with Walter Rudolf Hess). Egas Moniz held academic positions, wrote many medical articles, and served in several legislative and diplomatic posts in the Portuguese government. In 1911 he became professor of neurology in Lisbon, retiring in 1944.

At the same time, he pursued a demanding political career. He established the Partido Republicano Centrista and represented it in the Portuguese parliament from 1903 to 1917. Later, during the regime of Sidónio Pais, he was Portugal’s ambassador to Madrid (1917) and minister of foreign affairs (1918), in which function he attended the Paris Peace Conference (1919). In 1920, he gave up politics and returned to medicine and writing full-time.

Since falling almost completely from use in the 1960s, leucotomy has been deplored by many as brutally arrogant, and collateral derision has been directed at Moniz as its inventor. Others suggest judging the inventor separately from the invention, characterizing Moniz’s work as a “great and desperate” attempt to find effective treatment for severe forms of mental illness for which there was at the time no effective treatment. Some claim it was aggressive promotion of lobotomy by other doctors (such as Walter Freeman) that led to its being performed in large numbers of cases now considered inappropriate.

Born António Caetano de Abreu Freire de Resende into an old rural aristocratic family, of which the Visconde de Baçar was a member, he took the added names of Egas Moniz at the insistence of his uncle, Father Caetano de Pina Resende Abreu e Sá Freire, due to the fact that the Resendes were direct descendants of Egas Moniz, tutor to D. Afonso Henriques.
SECTION 15: Pulmonology

Of Great Utility to Cheap Noses, Meddlers and Bores, and for Mouths Addicted to Chewing the Pipe and Cigars

55. FERRÃO, António Duarte, pseudonym of João da Silva Rebelo [or Rebello]. Nariz enganado, e desenganado, tabaco empulhado, e defendido, pretexto de poupadores, e desculpa de tafús, obra de muita consolação para forretas, mofinos, miseraveis, e pirangas; e de muita utilidade para narizes mendicantes, intromettidos, e estafadores, e para boccas dadas ao séstro da mação, cachimbo, e cigarro … por Antonio Duarte Ferrão. Segunda impressão. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1767. 8°, later orange wrappers. small woodcut vignette on title page. Light browning and dampstains. Overall in good condition. (2 ll.), 11 pp. $100.00

Second edition, according to the title page, of this satire on tobacco, in neo-Latin verse. The first edition was Lisbon, 1756. The title translates roughly as, “The Nose Deceived and Undeceived; Tobacco Ridiculed and Defended, An Excuse for the Thrifty and a Pretext for Fops; A Work of Great Consolation for the Stingy, Mean, and Beggarly, and of Great Utility to Cheap noses, meddlers and bores, and for mouths Addicted to Chewing the Pipe and Cigars.”

The poem was reprinted in the third and fourth editions of Macarronea latino-portugueza, 1791 and 1816 (and perhaps in earlier editions as well), a collection of silly or humorous neo-Latin poetry. The earliest edition mentioned in Innocêncio is 1765; he adds that it was often reprinted, “por ser sempre procurado, e bem aceito.”

João da Silva Rebelo was born at Sortão, near Alcobaça, and by 1746 was attending the Coimbra University, where he published his first work, the very popular Palito métrico. He later published other works under the pseudonym António Duarte Ferrão, which he uses here. Many of them were published in the Macarronea. He was a secular presbyter, serving from 1774 to 1780 the church of Nossa Senhora da Nazareth. He died in the 1790s, in his 80s.

* This work not listed separately by Innocêncio; on the author, see IV, 36-7 and X, 349, citing only two of the author’s other works, with the comment that he didn’t know where any copies could be found. NUC: NN. OCLC: 5238204 (New York Public Library, Indiana University, Cleveland Public Library); 221747864 (University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, digitized as 688600890); 700948979 (John Carter Brown Library); 21859677 (University of California-Berkeley); 166089597 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 223025196 (National Library of Australia); 644010283 (no location given). Porbase locates 2 copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; no other separate edition. Copac locates this edition at Manchester University and the 1756 edition at Liverpool University.

56. JAMES I, King of England 1603-1625. A Counter-Blaste to Tobacco. London: Rodale Books, Inc., 1954. 8°, original quarter-leatherette with illustrated boards, title and author in gilt on flat spine. Title page and some photos in color. In fine condition. 36 pp. $5.00

Text of King James I’s book on the evils of tobacco, originally published in 1604, with a new foreword and eight illustrations.
Item 58 (greatly reduced)
SECTION 16: SURGERY

See also items 7, 25, 36.

How to Treat Bullet Wounds

57. ALMEIDA, António d’. Dissertação sobre o metodo mais simples, e seguro de curar as feridas das armas de fogo …. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1797. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (some wear to two corners, slight wear at head of spine), smooth spine richly gilt with crimson lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves and edges. Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. In very fine condition. Old, calligraphic (but illegible) ink signature on title-page. xxvii, 62 pp., (1 blank l.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the first published work by this brilliant professor of surgery at the Royal Hospital of São José, Lisbon. It covers all aspects of treating bullet wounds: diagnosis, removal of foreign bodies, prognosis and treatment, with special sections on wounds in the head, chest, abdomen and extremities. In the introduction Almeida summarizes earlier works dealing with gunshot wounds, beginning with that of Vigo and including works in Spanish, Italian and English.


Important & Original Work on Surgery


FIRST EDITION of a work that holds a premier place among original works on surgery, incorporating the latest developments in the field as well as the fruits of Almeida’s own experience. It includes lengthy sections on wounds, hernias, infections, aneurysms,
amputations, bloodletting, dislocations and fractures, as well as advice for surgical
treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and teeth, and of the digestive, excretory and
reproductive systems. Volume I, pages 61-73 deal specifically with wounds to the head,
and plates VII and VIII (explained on pp. 199-215) show methods of bandaging it. Four
plates depict surgical instruments, and seven show how to bandage a patient after vari-
ous operations. The final plate shows a complicated apparatus for setting a broken leg
and holding it in place.

Almeida (d. 1822) was a brilliant professor of surgery at Lisbon’s Royal Hospital
of São José, one of the city’s most important hospitals.

* Innocêncio I, 83: also listing a second, corrected edition of 1825. Lisbon, Faculdade
de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa I, 8. Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da
Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto 66. Imprensa Nacional nº 547: same collation, not listing a
copy in the collection of the Imprensa Nacional. National Library of Medicine, Eighteenth-
276-7. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 14863822 (National Library of Medicine, Wellcome
Library). Porbase locates two copies, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and the Câmara
Municipal de Tondela-Biblioteca Tomás Ribeiro. Copac repeats the Wellcome Library.

Exhaustive Work on Diseases, Diagnosis, Treatment, Surgery and More

59. ALMEIDA, Feliciano de. *Cirurgia reformada, dividida em doze tomos: o primeyro se divide em tres partes, segundo a ordem das tres regiões do corpo humano; O segundo vay dividido em tres livros, em os quaes se trata em geral de todas as feridas, apostemas, chagas, &c.* Lisbon: Na Officina de António Pedrozo Galram, 1738. Folio (29.5 x 21 cm.), contemporary
sheep (worn), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Title page printed in red and black with
woodcut vignette. Large and elegant woodcut initials, headpieces and tailpieces. Typographical headpieces. Occasional minor dampstaining; worming in upper margin of about 30 leaves, affecting text on about
20 leaves. In good condition, if just barely. Two ink signatures on title page, one possibly contemporary, the other later. (14 ll.), 530 pp.

$400.00

Second and final edition of this nicely printed comprehensive work on surgery
originally published in Lisbon, 1715. “Surgery” is used here in a very broad sense.
The author describes ailments and symptoms (often citing current authorities as well
as classical and medieval ones), then provides treatments and prescribes how to help
covalescent patients. A typical chapter begins with the question, “What is a fungus?”;
and moves on to causes, symptoms, and cures, almost always including a therapeutic
tea or a wine drink.

Volume I is in three parts. The first, focusing on the head, nose, mouth, and throat,
includes discussion of head injuries, where to bleed the patient, what kind of water the
patient should drink, brain tumors, cataracts, glaucoma, nose bleeds and nose tumors,
tongue tumors, and tonsillitis, and much more. The second part, on the chest area, includes discussions of tumors, treating arteries (especially in the neck), rib fractures, breast cancer,
and more. The third part, on the abdomen, includes discussions of many types of hernias, urological problems, venereal diseases, and inflammation of the uterus, and more.

Volume II offers more details about various diseases, including treatment for assorted types of cancer (pp. 468-79) and for herpes, edema, sciatica, and leprosy.

A divisional title to the second volume appears on p. [333]. Paging and collation by signatures is continuous.

Almeida (died 1726) studied in England and The Netherlands. He was surgeon to the Portuguese army, to D. João V and mestre of the Hospital Real de Todos os Santos, Lisbon.


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**Tracheotomy to Treat Croup**

60. BARBOSA, António Maria. *Memoria sobre a tracheiotomia no garrotilho apresentada a Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa ...* Lisbon: Typographia da Academia, 1863. Large 4° (28.1 x 22.5 cm.), original green printed wrappers (upper wrapper foxed). Typographical border on front wrapper. Uncut and unopened. In very good to fine condition. vii, 231 pp. (2 ll.). $100.00

FIRST EDITION. Concerns the use of tracheotomy to treat croup, with case studies, a description of the operation and possible complications, and follow-up. The author, born in Horta on the island of Fayal (Azores), was a member of the Royal Academy, surgeon to the Queen, professor at the Escola Médico-Cirúrgica de Lisboa and surgeon at the Hospital de São José. Inocêncio notes that this work and the author’s *Estudos sobre o garrotilho ou crup*, Lisbon 1861, were reprinted together in volume III, part 1 of the *Memorias da Academia*, Nova Série, 1º classe. Ferreira de Mira called him “talvez o operador de maior nomeada no seu tempo” (p. 380).

61. **CANIVELL, Francisco.** *Tratado de vendages y apósitos, para el uso de los Reales Colegios de Cirurjica, ilustrado con once láminas, en que se manifiestan los apósitos necesarios á cada operacion, tanto separados, como aplicados, con sus correspondientes vendages para la mas fácil inteligencia de los principiantes.* Madrid: Oficina de Don Francisco Martinez Dávila, 1821. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (wear to corners, head of spine; some minor scraping), spine smooth with gilt bands, crimson leather lettering piece, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red. Light dampstains at edge of final 2 plates. In very good condition. (3 ll.), 146 pp., 11 folding engraved plates. $500.00

First printed in Barcelona, 1763; this is the sixth edition. The plates show (with mummifying thoroughness) how to apply surgical bandages, and the text discusses the appropriate types for various parts of the body and for various operations.


**Controversial Medical Practitioner**

62. **MONRAVÁ E ROCA, António de.** *Academicas oraçoens phisico-anatomico-medico-cirurgicas, em que practicam os mais eruditos discipulos da nova Academia das Quatro Sciencias, para a commerçam do errado lastimoso povo apolo.* Antwerp [i.e., Lisbon?]: Na Officina Plantiniana, 1732. 4°, contemporary speckled sheep (some wear, especially to one corner), spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt with floral tooling and fillets, crimson leather lettering piece richly gilt with floral tooling and gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut initials. Woodcut and typographical headpieces. Large woodcut tailpieces. Very small wormtrail in upper outer corner of first three leaves; another minor trail in lower margin of last two leaves; tiny pinpoint wormhole in lower margin of final ten leaves; none of these ever affecting any text. Some leaves lightly browned; a few more heavily so. In very good condition. Contemporary ink ownership inscription of a Franciscan library in upper margin of title-page. Another contemporary ink signature on verso of plate. Engraved bookplate of Freitas Simões. Frontispiece, (13 ll.), 320 pp. [pp. 57-64 misnumbered 87-94], (16 ll.). $2,800.00

FIRST EDITION. Monravá e Roca was a colorful and controversial figure of eighteenth-century medicine. Born in Pons (Catalonia), he studied in Barcelona, Valencia and
Item 62 (reduced)
Lérida, where he received his degree. After working in Spain for ten years he travelled to Portugal and accepted the chair in anatomy at the Hospital de Todos os Santos, Lisbon. There his merits as well as his defects proved so great that no one could regard him with indifference: some called him a charlatan, a few a scatter-brained genius. In 1732, just before this work appeared, Monravá e Roca lost his position to Bernardo Santucci. He maintained a surgical practice in Lisbon and enjoyed considerable fame in that field.

Monravá e Roca also established a school of his own, the Academy of the Four Sciences, at which he taught anatomy, surgery, medicine and natural sciences. Ferreira de Mira states that it was founded in 1739 and was closed by government order two months later. On the title page of this 1732 work, however, Monravá e Roca calls himself “Presidente Fundador da nova academia das quatro scienças,” and Inocêncio comments that the school continued to draw students until its founder died in 1753.

The Academicas orações seem to be essays by students of Monravá e Roca; the eighth oração, for example, is entitled “Phisiologico-medica oração VIII sobre tres quimeras dos medicos, que dice Miguel Gonzalves Gliz, discipulo Academico da Nova Academia, Phisico-Anatomico-Medico-Chyrurgia do Hospital Real de Todos os Santos de Lisboa Occidental, no Introito de hum acto de Conclusoens, que defende” (p. 214).

The frontispiece (unsigned) depicts an operating room during a surgical procedure, within an allegorical border representing the four disciplines of Monravá e Roca’s Academy.

The first leaf of the final section of 16 unnumbered leaves begins with two sonnets addressed to Monravá e Roca by his students Manoel dos Santos Ferreyra and Paulo Teyxyera. The fifteen leaves that follow contain an index.

Provenance: Fernando de Freitas Simões (1896-1972), distinguished Portuguese physician and important book collector. His library was dispersed through sales by Christie’s London (1974?) and Arnaldo Henriques de Oliveira of Lisbon (1976), through private sales by the sons of his first wife, and by his second wife.

Instructions for Medical Examiners, Surgical Textbook, and Pharmacopeia

63. PINTO, António José de Sousa. Vademecum do cirurgião, ou tratado de symptomas, causas, diagnosis, prognosis, e tratamento das molestias cirurgicas, e suas correspondentes operaçoes: incluindo o Diccionario Etymologico dos

FIRST EDITION. A textbook on symptoms, prognosis, surgical operations, medicines, and so on, with an etymological dictionary of medical terms and an appendix on surgery and the law. It appeared again in Ouro Preto (Minas Gerais, Brazil) in 1839. The three preliminary leaves (not mentioned in the collation of actual copies in OCLC) contain the title page, dedication (to José Antonio da Costa Ferreira, among whose many titles is Physico Mór da Bahia), and prologue.

The text covers all organs and systems of the body: chapter headings mention inflammation, abscesses, mortification, wounds, ulcers, carbuncles, tumors, aneurisms, hernias, hydroceles, concussion, cataracts, ear cancer, nasal problems, problems with the digestive system, dislocation, fractures, urological and genital problems, hemorrhoids, syphilis, and amputation.

The pharmacological section, with 150 or so listings, is organized alphabetically from acetato de ammonio lquido to unguento ophthalmico. The author states the properties or uses of each item, gives recipes when the item is compounded, and notes the dosage.

The final 50-page section is a handbook for those who must declare to a judge the cause of a death or disease. After an introduction on the duties of such medical examiners, chapters are devoted to how to open and examine cadavers, how to identify wounds of different types (including sections on wounds to the head, spine, neck, chest, and belly); how to confirm that someone has been poisoned, drowned, suffocated; and how to test for virginity, recent sexual intercourse, impotence, sterility, and pregnancy.

Born in Trafaria, across the Tejo from Lisbon, Sousa Pinto (1777-1853) became a pharmacist in Lisbon when he was barely twenty, and eventually was regarded as one of nineteenth-century Portugal’s principal pharmacists. He was also director of the Hospital of S. Lazaro, and served on a commission tasked to draw up a legal pharmacopoeia to replace the existing code.

From Abcès to Ypsiloïde

64. SUE, Pierre. *Dictionnaire portatif de chirurgie, ou tome III du Dictionnaire de santé, contenant toutes les connaissances tant théoriques que pratiques de la chirurgie, le détail & les usages des meilleurs instrumens, avec la figure des plus usités; le Manuel des opérations chirurgicales; à l’usage non-seulement des étudiens en chirurgie, mais même des personnes charitables de Province, qui voudront être utiles aux pauvres; Le tout tiré d’après les préceptes des plus grands maîtres, & les ouvrages modernes les plus estimés. Par ... Troisième edition, revue & augmentée.* Paris: Chez Joseph Barbou, 1777. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (very worn), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, burgundy and green leather lettering and numbering pieces, marbled endleaves, text block edges rouged, pink silk place marker. Small typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut headpieces. Woodcut tailpiece. Typographical headpiece. A few small stains; minor soiling on plates. Overall in good condition; internally very good. xiv, 720 pp., 2 folding engraved plates. $300.00

Third edition. The *Dictionnaire portatif de santé,* generally attributed to Charles Augustin Vandermonde, appeared in 2 volumes; this supplementary volume first appeared with the fourth edition of the *Dictionnaire,* in 1771. It includes entries from *abaissement* and *abcès* through *fracture* (with subheads on the head, sternum, and extremities) to *xérophthalmie* and *ypsiloïde.* Information varies from straight definitions to historical notes and methods of treatment. The plates illustrate surgical instruments. According to the title page, this handbook is intended not just for medical students but for charitable people in the provinces who want to be useful to the poor.

* Cf. National Library of Medicine, *Eighteenth-Century Short-Title Catalogue* p. 120, listing other editions. NUC: PPC. Copac locates a copy each at British Library and Wellcome Library.

Surgical Instructions, With a Plate Illustrating an Eye Operation

65. VELASCO, Diego, and Francisco Villaverde. *Curso teorico-practico de operaciones de cirurgia, en que se contienen los mas célebres descubrimientos modernos. Compuesto para el uso de los Reales Colegios por ....* 2 volumes. Madrid: Por Don Miguel Escribano, 1780. 4°, contemporary uniform calf, spines gilt with raised bands in five compartments, edges sprinkled red. Volume I has several large defects on spine and a piece missing at foot of upper cover; volume II has rubbing and minor wear. Woodcut tailpieces and factotum initials. Minor dampstains and soiling, 2 leaves of index to volume I loose. In good condition. Contemporary or early ownership inscription in blank portions of both title pages (“Arenis
Second edition of a work first printed in 1763, describing the latest surgical discoveries; it appeared again in 1797 and 1807. Subjects include inflammation, abscesses, sutures, hernias, dropsy, castration, stones, harelips, cataracts, head wounds, aneurysms, amputation of any part of the body you can think of (and some you’d rather not), and problems with the male reproductive system, rectum, urinary tract, and liver (including cancer of the liver). At the end of volume I is a five-page bibliography that includes dates of the works consulted.

Of the three plates (two of which are signed by Juan García), two depict instruments and one shows an eye operation. The authors were doctors at the Royal College of Surgery of Barcelona and the Royal Surgical College of Cádiz.

Palau 357084. Aguilar Piñal VIII, 2716: locating only 2 copies in Spain. National Library of Medicine, Eighteenth-Century STC p. 470. NUC; VIU; NNNAM. OCLC: 55243238 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 807799377 (Biblioteca Universitat de Barcelona); 910632918 (University of Michigan); 915336878 (Universidad Complutense de Madrid). Not located in Copac. Not located in Rebiun.

Item 73 (greatly reduced)
SECTION 17: UROLOGY

See items 58, 63, 65.

SECTION 18: VETERINARY SCIENCE

Mollusks


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This rare pamphlet includes comments on anatomy, the nervous system, mollusks, invertebrates, zoology, classification, animals, worms, and annelids.

[Charles] Émile Blanchard (1819-1900), was a French zoologist and entomologist. He accompanied Henri Milne-Edwards and Jean Louis Armand de Quatrefages de Breau to Sicily on a marine zoology expedition. In 1862 he was given the chair of natural history of Crustacea, Arachnida and Insects at the Natural History Museum in Paris, and was elected to the Academy of Science the same year.


Oxen

67. CAVACO, Manoel [or Manuel] Martins. Arte de curar os boys, em que se declarão quarenta e oito enfermidades, a que está qualquer rez vacua sujeita. Lisbon: na impressão regia, 1815. 8°, contemporary blue, pink and white decorated wrappers (worn, spine mostly gone). Woodcut vignette with horse being led by handler on title page. Uncut. Light to moderate browning. Light dampstains in outer margins. In good condition. 48 pp. $100.00

Third edition? The earliest cited is that of Évora: Na Officina da Universidade, 1709, with 47 chapters. The present edition contains 48 chapters of veterinary information on the ills to which oxen are subject.

The author is said to have been a mestre de alceitra and a native of Baleizão, termo de Beja, in the Alentejo.

❊ Innocêncio VI, 57 (citing the present edition and that of 1709 only). See also Barbosa Machado, III, 306. OCLC: No edition cited. Pforbse locates a single copy of the present edition, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, as well as two copies of the Lisbon 1785 edition at the same institution. No edition located in Copac.
Canaries

68. HERVIEUX [DE CHANTELOUP, J.-C.]. Tratado sobre o modo de crear os passaros canarios; maneira de os cazar para tirar formosa casta delles; com reflexoens não menos curiosas, que necessarias sobre os signaes, causas, e remedios das suas enfermidades. E no qual se contem a maneira com que se ensinão os Canarios a cantar Minuetas, sonatas &c., e a vir comer á mão. Publicado em Pariz ... e agora traduzido em Portuguez por ***. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Joaquim Thomas d’Aquino Bulhoens, 1801. 8°, later plain beige wrappers with title in manuscript on front cover, in hand of António Passos. Small typographical vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 3. middling brownstain on title page, less extensive and lighter in rest of quire. In good condition. Signature on title page and p. 3 of António Passos. 44 pp. $800.00

First (and only?) edition in Portuguese of the very popular treatise on canaries, published in French and also translated into English, German, and Italian. The first edition in French was Nouveau traité des serins de canarie, Paris, 1705. This volume includes sections on breeding, the illnesses of canaries and their remedies, and how to teach the birds to sing.

When canaries were introduced to European nobility in the late fifteenth century, singing birds in cages suddenly became all the rage. This work seems to have been the first dedicated wholly to canaries. Hervieux de Chanteloup (1683-1747) was inspecteur des bois à batir in Paris, and was in charge of the Princessse de Condé’s canaries.

❊ Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal 2372. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which lists editions in French, German, English, and Italian. Porbase locates only one copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No other copies located in KVK (44 databases searched). Not located in Copac.

69. [MACHADO, Izidoro José, Silvestre Bernardo Lima, João Ignacio Ferreira Lapa, José Joaquim Ferreira, and José Maria Teixeira]. Memoria offerecida ao Governo, às Camaras Legislativas, e a todo o publico illustrado pelos lentes da Escola Veterinaria, para servir de esclarecimento ao projecto de lei apresentado pelo Deputado, o Illmº Sr. Dr. Francisco de Assis Carvalho. Lisbon: Na Imprensa da Epoca, 1849. Large 8°, original green printed wrappers (stitching gone, spine split). A few penciled notes. In very good condition. Old oval paper tag with blue border and shelfmark (“11”) on wrapper. 42 pp., (1 l. errata). $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Students at the Escola Veterinaria (whose names appear in print at the end) offer their perspective on a proposed law regarding the amalgamation of the Escola Agricultura with the Escola Veterinaria. The first 38 pages are an overview of veterinary studies in Europe and particularly Portugal since the eighteenth century.

Horses

70. STEWART, John. *Économie de l’écurie, ou traité concernant les soins à donner aux chevaux, par rapport à la disposition des écuries aux attributions des groom, à la nourriture, à l’abreuvement et au travail. Traduit de l’anglais sur la septième édition par le Baron d’Hanens.* Paris: Librairie Centrale d’Agriculture et de Jardinage, Auguste Goin, éditeur, ca. 1850s-1860s. 12°, contemporary blue quarter calf over marbled boards (some wear), smooth spine (faded, nicked at head) with gilt fillets and lettering, marbled endleaves. Some browning and scattered foxing. In good condition. 486 pp., with 20 wood-engravings scattered in text. $50.00

Later French translation of Stewart’s popular work on the care of horses, first published as *The Stable Book,* with later editions appearing under the title, *Stable Economy.* It includes illustrations of stable equipment, bridles, horseshoes, etc. Other French editions appeared in 1859, 1860, 1861, 1868, and 1883.

* Not located in NUC. OCLC: This edition not located.

Horned Animals

71. VILLEROY, Félix. *Manuel de l’éleveur de bêtes à cornes, par …. Sixième édition.* Paris: Librairie Agricole de la Maison Rustique, 1873. 12°, contemporary purple quarter calf over marbled boards (minor binding wear), smooth spine (faded) with gilt fillets and lettering, marbled endleaves. Light browning. In very good condition. (2 ll.), 308 pp., profusely illustrated with wood-engravings. $40.00

Sixth edition of this handbook on raising horned animals, including dairy cows and other cattle. Included: choosing livestock, breeding, stables, care and feeding, fattening, reproduction, manure, castration, yoking, illnesses, sale and purchase, and relevant laws (1838-1850). The profuse illustrations show all types of horned animals, details of anatomy, and equipment for their care and feeding. The work went through at least 15 editions from 1844 to 1887.

* Not located in NUC.
**SECTION 19: MISCELLANEA**

*Advice on Jurisprudence, Politics, Medicine, Virtues, and More*

72. ANDRADA, Francisco Ladislau Alvarez d’. *História de José de Faro, ou o mercador ambulante; seus conselhos e experiências oferecidos aos seus compatriotas. Imitação d’uma obra premiada pelo Instituto Real de França, como a mais útil a todas as classes da sociedade.* London: Impreso e á venda por Bingham, 1832. Large 8°, contemporary blue-green diced calf with the Portuguese royal arms within gilt-tooled border on both covers (corners bumped), smooth spine richly gilt, vellum label (ever so slightly chipped), gilt letter, edges sprinkled red and black, marbled endleaves. Monogram within laurel wreath on title page. A few small, scattered stains. In fine condition. Contemporary signature and “N 6” on title-page. Blank, xi, 101, (1) pp. (p. 67 misnumbered 60, p. 77 not numbered, p. 92 misnumbered 60). $2,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work patterned after Laurent-Pierre de Jussieu’s *Simon de Nantua*. The fictitious merchant José de Faro offers advice to his countrymen, with chapters on jurisprudence, politics, medicine, duties, virtues, and religion. The chapter on medicine (pp. 52-60) consists of 27 aphorisms modeled on those of Hippocrates, in which the author advises on eating, drinking, anger, etc., ending with the warning that we should not trust those who offer cure-alls: “Desprezai os charlaetaes que vos prometem remédios para todos os males; porque o vestido que serve a todos, não pode servir bem a pessoa alguma.”

The author obtained a degree in philosophy and fine arts from the University of Paris. Married to an illustrious French woman, he resided many years outside of Portugal. Upon his return, he worked in the Foreign Ministry. Eventually he left Portugal once more, taking up a position as secretary of the Suez Canal Company, of which he was one of the founders. His dates of birth and death are uncertain; according to the *Grande enciclopédia* he became a widower in 1860, and died several years later, aged almost 70. Alvares d’Andrada also published a Portuguese translation of Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, Paris 1853. He also translated into Portuguese works of Benjamin Franklin, as well as texts by French authors.

* Innocêncio II, 414 (without collation); IX, 318 (refers to having seen a copy belonging to Figanière, with ix, 102 pp.). Not located in NUC. OCLC: 23567305 (gives eleven locations, some of which, including the HathiTrust Digital Library, are online or digital copies: the only ones which appear to be hard copies are Harvard Business School-Kress Collection [but not in any of the printed catalogues], University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin, British Library, and Landesbibliothek Oldenburg; 456787091 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.
Electricity Explained, with Human Experiments

73. ARAGÃO, Francisco de Faria e. Breve compendio ou tratado sobre a electricidade, impresso por ordem de S. Alteza Real o Príncipe Regente, Nosso Senhor, e composto pelo Reverendo .... Lisbon: Na Typographia Chalco-graphica, e Litteraria do Arco do Cego, 1800. 4°, contemporary tree calf (small burns [?] and 3 small wormholes on rear cover; outer joints cracked near head and foot of spine, which also have slight defects), smooth spine with gilt bands and citron lettering piece, gilt letter (faded), text block edges tinted yellow and sprinkled red. Woodcut arms of Portugal on title page. Typographical headpiece. Small wormhole in final 7 leaves and rear cover, at most 1.2 cm., affecting 2-3 letters on 6 pages of text and blank margin on 2 plates. In good condition. From the imperial library of D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, with his oval stamp in blank portion of title page: “Bibliotecas de S. Mag. Imp. e Real.” (3, 1 blank ll.), 127 pp., (1 p. errata), 2 folding engraved plates. $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The plates illustrate equipment used for electrical experiments. The author aims to explain to laymen electricity’s nature and its effects. He sets out 28 experiments to perform with equipment and ten with atmospheric electricity, plus four other common experiments, several with Volta’s electrophore, and five with lightning rods. On pages 115-127 he describes the effect of electricity on the human body, with four experiments.

This text was published at the Arco do Cego press (officially the Tipografia Chalco-gráfica, Tipoplastica e Literaria, located in Lisbon at the Arco do Cego), established in 1800 at the insistence of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, Minister of State, who realized the need to spread information on new techniques in the arts, industry and agriculture in Portugal and Brazil. The director of the press was Fr. José Mariano da Conceição Velloso (1742?-1811), a native of Minas Geraes and a noted botanist; he was assisted by many young Brazilians living in Lisbon. In 1801 the Arco do Cego press was incorporated into the Regia Oficina Typografica, later known as the Impressão Regia and then the Imprensa Nacional.

Francisco de Faria e Aragão (1726-1806), a native of the villa of Castello de Ferreira de Aves in the district of Viseu, entered the Jesuit Order but went into exile in Germany when the Jesuits were expelled from Portugal in 1759. Returning to Portugal in 1783, he devoted the final years of his life to the study of bees and botanical matters.

* Arco do Cego 4. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 44. Innocêncio II, 374 (calling for only 127 pp., 2 plates); IX, 287. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 16896502 (Smithsonian Institution, Bakken Library and Museum of Electricity in Life); 457798442 (Bibliothèque national de France). Pörbase locates copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Not located in Copac.
74. BELL, Benjamin. *Tratado theorico e pratico das chagas, precedido de hum ensaio sobre o tratamento cirurgico da inflamação e suas consequencias; e terminado por huma dissertação acerca dos tumores brancos das articulações… traduzido em portuguez com varias annotações por Manoel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva…* Lisbon: Na Off. Pat. de João Procopio Correa da Silva, n.d. (ca. 1798-1806). 4°, contemporary tree sheep (some wear, especially at extremities), flat spine with gilt fillets and green leather lettering piece, gilt letter, edges sprinkled blue. Typographical headpiece on p. [1]. In very good condition. Numbered “196” in red pencil in blank margin of title-page. viii, 291 pp., (3 ll., 1 blank l.), 1 engraved plate. $600.00

Apparently the First Edition in Portuguese, including significant annotations by the translator, of Bell’s *A Treatise on the Theory and Management of Ulcers*, Edinburgh, 1778. The *Treatise* was an important classification of ulcers, including those caused by venereal disease and herpes (pp. 230-45 and 207-30), and by cancer, impetigo and scurvy. The introductory section is on inflammation, a frequent occurrence with ulcers or sores; the engraved plate shows the tools and procedure for treating an inflamed knee. Although best known for his work on venereal diseases (he was the first to distinguish between gonorrhea and syphilis), Bell made his greatest contributions in the field of surgery, producing a six-volume work on that subject.

The translator, Manuel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva (b. 1752 in Castello Branco, Portugal; d. 1829 in Bahia), was one of the foremost physicians of his time. He exercised considerable influence on Brazilian and Portuguese medicine, particularly by his activities as a promulgator of foreign medical doctrines. He translated numerous medical works into Portuguese and was one of the first to introduce the ideas of John Brown to Portugal and Brazil, mainly through translations of Brera and Weikard. Exiled from Portugal for being sympathetic to Junot, he spent most of the last 20 years of his life in Bahia, as a professor at the Academia Médico-Cirúrgica.

Our date of ca. 1798-1806 for this work is based on other works in our files printed by João Procopio Correa da Silva.


First and ONLY EDITION. This work, purporting to be the work of Cosme Francez, mathematician and apothecary, gives rules and remedies for living in the temporal world. While its underlying concern is the human soul, the author also deals with the exigencies of the physical world, such as disease. Costa (d. 1752?), a Benedictine monk, was a prolific author of *relações*, *noticias*, and other pamphlets.


First Summary of Rules of Physiognomy in Portuguese?

76. CUNHA, Daniel da Silva Pereira da. *Arte fyzionomica extrahida de varios auctores, e correcta e augmentada por …. Coimbra: Na Typografia da Rua dos Coutinhos, 1825. 8°, disbound with traces of early blue wrappers (final leaf beginning to loosen). Light soiling and a few pencil and ink marks on title page. In good to very good condition. Manuscript ink shelfmark (“6880”) in upper right corner of title page. 48 pp. $200.00

First EDITION of this brief handbook on physiognomy, published again at Lisbon, 1826, as *O Pequeno Lavater, ou arte fyzionomica*. The author explains (p. 2) that he wants to provide a concise list of rules for the subject, and knows of no other handbook on it in Portuguese. Among the topics discussed at length are the significance of wrinkles of various sorts (e.g., “Uma testa enrugada obliquamente indica um caracter suspeitoso, e falto de espírito,” p. 25) and national physiognomies (French, English, German, Spanish, Russian, Italian, Dutch).

Physiognomy, the theory that a person’s character is revealed by his appearance, particularly his face, was popularized in modern times by Johann Kaspar Lavater (1741-1801), a Swiss pastor. His essays on the topic, published in 1772 in German, enjoyed a considerable vogue until late in the nineteenth century and were translated into several European languages.

In Portuguese, OCLC lists only a Paris edition published by Pillet (*O Physionomista portatil, ou Compendio da arte de conhecer os homens pelas feições do rosto, por Lavater*),
that appeared in 1838, 1840, and 1854, all copies of which are in the Bibliothèque nationale de France.

Daniel da Silva Pereira da Cunha was born in the village of Fundão, district of Castello-Branco, in the early nineteenth century, and received a degree in law from the University of Coimbra.

* Not in Innocência; for *O Pequeno Lavater*, see *Aditamentos* p. 106; on the author, see also II, 126 and IX, 105. OCLC: Not located in OCLC; see 82627439 for a copy of *O Pequeno Lavater* (Swiss National Library). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

**Exercise Manual for Young Ladies**

78. [EXERCISE for Women]. *Gimnastica del bello sexo, O ensayos sobre la educacion fisica de las jovenes. Obra escrita originalmente en castellano. Segunda edicion.* London: Lo publica R. Ackermann, Strand, y en su
Item 72 (greatly reduced)
establishimiento en Megico, asimismo en Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Chile, Peru, y Guatemala, 1827. 12°, twentieth century (ca. 1975) quarter blue cloth over marbled boards (minor wear), spine smooth and blank. Delicate lithographic illustrations. Light dampstains, scattered foxing. In good condition. Two early inscriptions on blank side of frontispiece: in pencil, “Pertenece a Rozalina Leao”; in faded ink, “Hoje a F.M.D.S.” xi pp., (1), 106 pp., (1 l. advertisement), 11 illustrations including the frontispiece; pp. v-vi misbound after p. viii. $150.00

Second edition; the first appeared in London, 1822. This manual of exercise for young ladies (written as a series of stories rather than instructions, and with some poetry) includes chapters on swinging, the seesaw, badminton, cup-and-ball ("el diablo y el solitario"), races, singing, blind man’s bluff, dancing, “el instinto filial,” equitation, gardening, jumping rope, and bowling. Most of these are illustrated with lithographs of elegant young ladies cheerfully engaging in these pastimes. One chapter, “La Muchacha Varonil,” warns against too much exercise: “Una muger dada a las diversiones que requieren violentas agitaciones, es una monstruosidad tan chocante, como un hombre que solo se ocupa en acicalarse, y en parecer bien” (p. 52). Absolute filial obedience is also recommended.

❊ Palau 102385 (without collation); 102384, the first edition, London, 1822, calls for 11 plates. OCLC: 82196151 (National Library of Medicine); cf. 24255699, with the imprint London: impreso por C. Wood, 1800s and collation xii, 106 pages, [10] leaves of plates, illustrations (University of Missouri-St. Louis, University of Texas-Austin); 247828364 lists the title with the date 1824, but no collation or location. Not located in CCPBE. Rebiun locates a single copy, at Universidad Politécnica de Madrid. Not located in Copac.

Indignant Account of a Military Officer
Exiled without Trial to Africa in 1824


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Fascinating account of the travails of one Major Pimenta, who in July 1824 was sent without trial to a lifetime exile in Africa, on orders of the Conde Subserra. When he arrived in Luanda he was sent to the interior without being given time to become acclimatized (as was normal, according to the anonymous author), fell ill, and spent some miserable time in the hospital at Luanda. The author includes, in the footnotes, lengthy and bitter comments on the physician who cared for Pimenta in Luanda, the director of the hospital there (“O Director deste immundo Hospital he o filho de hum tal Pai homem cruel e libidinoso, o seu unico recreio he a espionagem, e o seu melhor theatro a infelicidade de seus similhantes”), the Conde de Rendufe, and the Conde de Subserra.

Over the course of his exile Major Pimenta wrote a letter to D. João, two to the Emperor of Brazil, and one to the Governor and Capitão General of Angola, which are reprinted here from the Espectador Brasiliense and the Correio dos annuncios. Pimenta was released in a general amnesty about six months after the death of D. João VI. He visited
Rio de Janeiro, where he met and thanked the Emperor of Brazil for his assistance, then sailed back to Portugal. When this pamphlet appeared, he had died and was buried in the prison of Torre de São Julião da Barra in Lisbon.

There is no statement of what Major Pimenta was accused of. From the two sonnets on p. 8 (reprinted from the Espectador Braziliense and a “foreign newspaper”), the charge seems to have been treason, perhaps related to the failed coup attempt of the Vilafranca, which brought the Conde Subserra to leadership of the government in its aftermath, from June 1, 1823 to March 19, 1824; he was also Minister of War and the Navy from June 1, 1823 until January 15, 1825. Either Major Pimenta had been a supporter of the absolutist forces led by D. Miguel and the Queen, D. Carlota Joaquina, or had been an extreme liberal unhappy with post-Vilafranca arrangements. D. João VI died in March 1826, so this pamphlet probably dates to later that year or soon after.


80. FIGUEIRA, Carlos May. Memoria sobre as injecções subcutaneas ....
Lisbon: Typographia da Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1867. Large 4° (28.6 x 22.5 cm.), original yellow printed wrappers. Uncut and unopened. In very fine condition. (2 ll.), 41 pp., (1 blank l.), with 3 wood-engraved illustrations in text. $150.00

First separate edition? Innocência cites the work’s appearance in the Gazeta Medica de Lisboa in 1857. The work contains observations on the types and uses of subcutaneous injections. Three woodcut illustrations in the text depict hypodermic needles. Carlos May Figueira (1829-1913), a distinguished physician, was educated at Coimbra, Brussels, and Paris and went on to teach at the Escola Médico-Cirúrgica de Lisboa. He is credited with introducing microscopy and the opthalmoscope to Portugal, and played an important role in dealing with the cholera epidemic of 1856 and the yellow fever epidemic of 1857.


With the “Resumen de la genealogia de las ilustres Casas de Saavedra, y Guevara”

*81. GUEVARA, Antonio de. Epistolías familiares de Don Antonio de Guevara, Obispo de Mondoñedo, Predicador, y Chronista, y del Consejo del Emperador, y Rey nuestro señor. Primera y segunda parte .... Madrid: Por Matheo de Espinosa y Arteaga [for Juan de Calatayud y Montenegro], first part 1668; divisional title of second part 1666. 4°, late eighteenth-
early nineteenth-century tree sheep ("pasta española"; some wear, especially to corners, joints; rubbing), flat spine gilt with burgundy leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled pastedown endleaves (free endleaves gone). Large woodcut printer's device on title page and divisional title. Large engraved coat-of-arms of the dedicatee, Don Martin de Saavedra Ladron de Guervara, lord of the houses of Saavedra, Narváez, and Guevara, and Conde de Tahalu, etc., signed by Marcus Orozco as engraver and designer, on recto of fourth leaf. Large woodcut tailpiece of basket with fruit and flowers on p. 464, at end of first part. Woodcut initials.

Some critics consider this the author's best work, apparently first published in Valladolid, 1539, and frequently reprinted. A series of essays usually in epistolary form, with title and style taken from Cicero, it was translated into Italian, French, English, Dutch and German. There are multiple sixteenth- and seventeenth-century editions in these languages. Among the subjects are the ancient art of writing and its characteristics, qualifications of a warrior, instructions to knights, benefits and disadvantages of medical care, privileges of old age, the proper attitude of husbands and wives towards one another, disputes with the Jews of Naples on the mystery of the Trinity, Plutarch's epistle to Trajan, whores, and much more. The letters express the author's views on society, morality, theology, politics, love and fidelity, history and Scripture.

The printer's device is the same as that used by Juan de la Cuesta, and which had belonged to P. Madrigal.

A didactic, ascetic, and learned writer of distinguished ancestry brought up at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, Fray Antonio de Guevara (1480?-1545) exercised considerable influence on Spanish prose of the sixteenth century, and is acknowledged as one of the leading prose stylists before Cervantes. He entered the Franciscan Order in 1504, returned as Court Preacher in 1521, and was appointed Royal Chronicler to Charles V in 1626. He accompanied the king on trips to Italy and other parts of Europe, as well as to Tunis in 1535. Much influenced by Cicero's rhetoric and biblical imagery, Guevara attained a European reputation, especially in France and Italy, for his *Libro áureo de Marco Aurelio*. Printed anonymously and without permission in Seville in 1528, it received at least 25 editions within the next 100 years, and was translated into French, Italian, English and Latin. It was augmented as *Libro llamado reflex de principes*, printed in Valladolid, 1529. This authorized version had 16 editions.

* Palau 110229. Simón Díaz, XI, 367, no. 3055. Vindel, Marca 513. This edition not in Gallardo. This edition not in Goldsmith. This edition not in HSA. This edition not in...
Defending Medicine Against Skepticism

82. [MALHEIRO, Manoel Pereira, possible author]. *O Filosofo solitario justificado*. Lisbon: Na Offic. de José de Aquino Bulhoens, 1787. 4°, later cloth (faded; some wear at corners, foot of spine), spine smooth, title in gilt diagonally across front cover. Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on the title page. Woodcut initial. Clean and crisp. In very good to fine condition. 31 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author defends medicine (including surgery and pharmacy) against skepticism, commenting on mind and body and the operation of the senses, and citing ancient and modern examples and authorities. He notes that in 1782 he published an apology for medicine, which is probably the *Apologia sobre a verdade da medicina* that Innocêncio (VI, 81) attributes to Manoel Pereira Malheiro, a surgeon at the Real Casa dos Expostos and the Hospital de S. José in Lisbon.

A second part, by F.X. de S.P. (not identified by Martinho da Fonseca or Guerra Andrade), appeared later the same year.

*O Filosofo solitario*, published in Lisbon, 1786 and attributed to Theodoro de Almeida, was in large part a translation of *De la philosophie de la nature*, 1769, by J.B.C. Isoard Delisle (called Delisle de Sales). Like many contemporary French works, *De la philosophie* was not widely circulated in Portugal due to the heavy hand of the censors. Probably for that reason, not only *O Filosofo Solitario* but all the pamphlets that soon appeared attacking and defending it were published anonymously.


Saint’s Bones Translated, and Miraculous Cures of Visitors to New Site

Foldlines. Light soiling. Small hole in final leaf, touching 2 letters. In good to very good condition. 16 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of several days of celebration that accompanied the translation of the bones of St. John Mark from the chapel of the Hospital de São Marcos, outside the walls of Braga, to a more fitting place inside a church built specifically to honor him: “fizerão erigir no mesmo campo huma das mais primorosas, & ricas Igrejas de toda a Província, para collocar na sua Capella mayor aquelle Monumento sagrado, adornando-a de boas pinturas, talhes dourados, & excellentes azulejos.” The most fascinating part of this report, about half the pamphlet, relates dozens of miraculous cures of visitors to the tomb (pp. 8-16), with the names, addresses and ailments of those cured, e.g.: “Antonio de Oliveira, servo da Misericordia de Guimaraens, era aleijado de huma perna, & não podia andar sem moleta, meteo-se no tumulo do Santo em 24. de Mayo, & sahio sâo” (p. 14). Details are also given of the opening of the tomb, the new coffin for the relics, and the regalia worn by the clergy.

According to this account, St. John Mark was a native of Judea, cousin of St. Barnabas, and one of Christ’s 72 disciples. After helping convert the heathen in Celtiberia (Aragon), he was named bishop of Atina, in Campania, by St. Peter himself. He was martyred in AD 96.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.


**Hypnotism’s History**

84. TESTE, Alphonse. Le magnétisme animal expliqué, ou leçons analytiques sur la nature essentielle du magnétisme, sur ses effets, son histoire, ses applications, les diverses manières de le pratiquer, etc. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1845. 8°, contemporary red quarter morocco over marbled boards (very slight wear), smooth spine gilt (faded), decorated endleaves, text block edges sprinkled green. Scattered very light foxing. In fine condition. vii, 479, (1) pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author had previously published Manuel pratique de magie étisme animal in 1840. This work covers the history of hypnotism, including Mesmer, its effects (including somnambulism), and a cas heureux in which someone’s leg was amputated while he was hypnotized.

Teste (1814-1878), a Parisian hypnotist and homeopathic doctor, was a versatile author of studies on the subject of magnetism. In this work the author attempted to connect the phenomena of magnetism to Egypt, citing it as the source of this type of practice.

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