February 24, 2020

Special List 365

Medicine

Subject index appears on pp. 162-167

Items marked with an asterisk (*) 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
How Shall We Teach Our Physicians?

1. **ABREU, Antonio Joaquim Ribeiro Gomes de.** *A organização dos estudos medicos de Portugal. Discurso proferido na Sociedade de Sciencias Medicas de Lisboa.* Lisbon: Typ. de Antonio Henriques de Pontes, 1852 [on wrappers: 1853]. 16°, original pale green printed wrappers (slight chipping to lower wrapper). Light browning. In very good condition. 142 pp., (1 blank l.). $100.00

   FIRST and ONLY EDITION, part of an ongoing debate over medical education in Portugal. Gomes de Abreu (1809-1867) took his medical degree at the University of Coimbra in 1853 and taught there until 1856, when he refused to swear a loyalty oath to the current regime. D. Miguel invited him to join him in exile in Brombach (Austria), where he became preceptor to D. Miguel’s children.


2. **ACCARIAS, Ernest.** *Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, présentée et soutenue le 23 juillet 1839 ....* Paris: Imprimerie et Fonderie de Rignoux, 1839. Large 4° (24.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Light foxing. In good condition. 32 pp. $100.00

   FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes comments on dislocations, the pericardium, cardiology, and the nervous system.

   ✫ OCLC: 427928136 (McGill University); 751422550 (British Library). Copac repeats British Library.
D I S S E R T A Ç Ã O
SOBRE O M E T H O D O M A I S S I M P L E S, E S E G U R O
DE CURAR AS FERIDAS
DAS ARMAS DE FOGO,
OF E R E C I D A
A S U A A L T E Z A R E A L
O S E R E N I S S I M O
P R I N C I P E D O B R A Z I L,
N O S S O S E N H O R,
P O R
A N T O N I O D ' A L M E I D A,
L e n t e d e O p e r a ç õ e s n o H o s p i t a l R e a l d e S . J o a n
L I S B O A,
N A R E G I A O F F I C I N A T Y P O G R A F I C A,
A N N O M . D C . X C V I I.
C o n s i c e n c e d e S u a M a g i a d e.

I t e m 5
3. AGNELY, André-Horace. *Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, présentée et soutenue le 9 août 1839*.... Paris: Imprimerie et Fonderie de Rignoux, 1839. Large 4° (24.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Light browning. In good to very good condition. 28 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes comments on tendons, air pressure, bones, joints, toes and gynecology. Agnely later wrote *Le criquet Pelerin*, about the grasshopper in Africa.

* OCLC: 467941572 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Copac locates a copy at British Library.

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4. ALBERT, Adrien. *Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, présentée et soutenue le 29 mars 1839*.... Paris: Imprimerie et Fonderie de Rignoux, 1839. Large 4° (24.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Light browning. In good condition. 24 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes comments on nerves, the nervous system, Jussieu, botany, fractures, jaws, the celiac plexus, and solar plexus.

* OCLC: 491970686 (Bibliothèque Interuniversitaire de Santé-Paris). Not located in Copac.

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How to Treat Bullet Wounds

5. ALMEIDA, António d’. *Dissertação sobre o método 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.). $1,600.00

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.

as this copy. Ferreira de Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa* p. 280. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 3527697 (New York Academy of Medicine, Indiana University, National Library of Medicine, University of Minnesota, Universidade de São Paulo, Wellcome Library); 915403469 (Universidad Complutense-Madrid). Porbase locates a copy at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy at Wellcome Library.

*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 various 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.

7. 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 worm damage to foot of spine, rear cover; other very minor binding wear), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with gilt short-title, 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 Innocência) “era tão pequeno de corpo como grande na sciencia.”


Cholera’s Symptoms and Diagnosis, 1854

8. ALVAREZ, Blaz Leon. Observações sobre a monografia da cholera-morbo pestilencial. Lisbon: José Baptista Morando, 1854. 8°, original blue printed wrappers. Unopened. Very light browning. In fine condition. 16 pp. $120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work on the symptoms and diagnosis of cholera.

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

9. 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 util a todas as classes da sociedade. London: Impresso 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, text block 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. Page 67 wrongly numbered 60, p. 77 not numbered, p. 92 wrongly numbered 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 charlatãens 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.
Diseases Mentioned by Hippocrates

10. ANDRADE, Joaquim Navarro de. *Distributio methodica interpretandorum aphorismorum Hippocratis … juxta nosologicam methodum chirurgiae practicae Plenckii, primarumque Linearum præxeos medicinalis Cullenii*. Coimbra: Typis Academicis, 1819. 8°, contemporary blue wrappers (spine chipped, some soiling). Uncut (some edges fraying). Marginal dampstain to lower inner corner of a few leaves; minor marginal worming touching 2 words; small hole in F1, without loss; a few small stains. In good condition. (2 ll.), 99 pp. $180.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this index to diseases mentioned by Hippocrates, with a Latin translation of what he said and references to published editions of his writings. Extensive footnotes are included.

The author, a native of Guimarães, received his medical degree from Coimbra in 1788. He was for many years director of the Faculdade de Medicina of the Universidade de Coimbra, and a corresponding member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa. He was elected a deputy to the Constitutional Côrtes of 1821, but declined to take his seat.


**Complete Run of the Most Complete and Most Serious Periodical Publication Yet to Appear in the Portuguese Language Along with a Complete Run of its Extremely Rare Successor Includes Research on Epidemic Fevers, Hernias, Smallpox, and Angina**

*11. Annaes das sciencias, das artes, e das letras; por huma sociedade de portuguezes residentes em Paris*. 16 volumes. Paris: A. Bobée, 1818-1822. 8°, original printed wrappers (half somewhat defective at head, a few others with solits at outer joints, some light soiling). Occasional dampstains, light spotting, and limited foxing, but on the whole a clean, fresh, attractive set, in very good condition. A few other minor defects described with the collations. Including 6 lithograph plates and numerous tables (2 of them folding). 4 ll., 184 pp., 173 pp., 2 pp. errata, 12 pp. advertisement; 3 ll., 2 pp., 1 l. table of contents, 1 l. 186 pp., 1 l., 108 pp., 16 pp. advt.; 4 ll. (coming loose from the head of spine), 197 pp., 1 l.; 122 pp., 15 pp. advt.; 9 ll., 160 pp. (p. 102 wrongly numbered 200), 156 pp., 20 pp. advt.; 8 ll., 182 pp. (repair at inner margin of pp. 41-44, minor worming at inner margin of pp. 41-47 does not touch text), 1 folding plate (grape cultivation), 1 l., 1 folding plate (table, at
p. 72), 139 pp., 15 pp. advt.; 8 ll., 107 pp., 192 pp., 16 pp. advt.; 8 ll., 160 pp., 156 pp., 8 pp. advt.; 6 ll., 144 pp., 150 pp., 10 pp. advt.; 6 ll., 1 folding plate (hydraulic lift at p. 132), 132 pp., 160 pp., 14 pp. advt.; 6 ll., 168 pp., 1 folding map of Portugal in black, white and red tones, (2 ll. tables), 162 pp., 8 pp. advt.; 35 pp., 154 pp., 140 pp., 11 pp. advt. (small tear at foot of p. 3 does not affect text); 26 pp., 165 pp., 114 pp., 6 pp. advt.; 8 pp., 132 pp., 178 pp., 18 pp. advt.; 8 pp., 144 pp., 178 pp., 1 folding plate (machine for extracting iron ore), at p. 138), 14 pp. advt.; 8 pp., 175 pp., folding plate (machine for carbonated beverages at p. 42), 159 pp., 17 pp. advt.; 8 pp., 159 pp., folding table (at p. 80), folding plate (cultivator at p. 126 with slight tear at inner margin not affecting text), 156 pp., 10 pp. advt. 16 volumes. $2,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Sixteen volumes—A COMPLETE RUN—of this quarterly journal with research in the arts and sciences, reviews, correspondence and articles on the latest inventions, discoveries and theories. Included are pieces on medicine, anatomy, pharmacy, botany, chemistry, meteorology, mineralogy, education, etc., with some original poems, many reviews, and annotated lists of recent books and journals in related fields. The plates depict grape cultivation, a hydraulic lift, a map of Portugal, a machine for extracting iron ore, an apparatus for carbonating beverages and a cultivator.

In medicine the topics range from epidemic fevers and poison to hernias, cautery, smallpox and angina.

The scope of the Annaes is worldwide, ranging from the Arctic to the Caspian Sea, India and Amberst, Massachusetts. Several sections give information on Brazil, e.g., meteorological observations from S. Luiz do Maranhão (XVI, ii, 55-79), customs regulations for Portugal and Brazil (III, ii, 3-14) and new calculations of the latitude and longitude of various points on the coast (XIV, ii, 4-7). There are also sections on Africa, including a review of Bowdich’s Mission from Cape Coast to Ashantee, London 1819 (V, i, 157-68) and an account of Capt. J.K. Tuckey’s 1816 expedition to the Congo (IV, i, 38-52).

Ramos describes this work as “a publicação periodica mais completa e mais seria que existe em lingua portuguesa. De caracter enciclopedico, pretendendo cobrir as actividades do espirito humano, desde a poesia a agricultura, e do romance a industria, esta publicação atinge um publico de qualidade, junto do qual exerce uma influencia que mereceria ser estudada” (pp. 37-8).

The Annaes was founded by José Diogo Mascarenhas Neto, Francisco Solano Constantino and Candido José Xavier, all of whom were editors and principal contributors. They were later joined by Luis da Silva Mousinho d’Albuquerque.

In 1827 four issues of a successor to the Annaes were published: Novos annaes das sciencias e das artes.


WITH:
Novos annaes das sciencias e das artes; dedicados aos que fallam a lingua portugueza em ambos os hemispherios. Numbers 1-4 (all published). 4 issues bound in 1 vol. Paris: C. Farcy, 1827. 8°, original printed wrappers. Occasional light stains. In very good to fine condition. (3 ll.), vi, 196 pp.; (3 ll.), 206 pp.; (3 ll.), 175 pp.; (1 blank l., 3 ll.), 175, (1) pp. 4 issues.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION—Extremely rare successor to the Annaes das sciencias, das artes, e das letras, Paris 1818-1822—A COMPLETE RUN. Only these four issues (January, March, May and July 1827) were published. Like the Annaes, this periodical ranges world-wide, from Russia to the Pyrenees, from mines in Colombia to strange meteorological phenomena off the coast of Africa. Among the wealth of information on contemporary medicine and the physical sciences are sections on psychology, homicidal mania, forced injections, cancer of the lower jaw, rhinoplasty, syphilis and epilepsy. Other subjects include the penal and civil codes of Louisiana, railroads and canals, the status of the new nations in North and South America, including Brazil, and the tunnel being constructed under the River Thames in London. There is, as well, some poetry as well as correspondence from readers.


Student, Two Doctors and Pharmacist Debate the Travails of a Student

12. Antidoto da ociozidade, ou critica exortatoria, na qual se mostra a sem razam com que os velhos da Ribeira das Náos, e agora do Monte de S. Catherina, queren introduzir huma geral reprovação, de todos os ornatos usúais; próprios, e úteis ao bem commum. Exposto tudo em huma disputa, que em huma botica tiverão dois medicos, hum letrado, hum boticario, e hum estudante conimbricence. Lisbon: Na Officina de Caetano Ferreira da Costa, 1767. 4°, disbound, splitting at spine. Small woodcut vignette and typographical ornament on title page. Text in prose and verse. Some moderate browning. In good condition. 8 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discourse in dialogue form on the travails of a student. The interlocutors are the student, an educated man, two physicians, and a pharmacist.

* Coimbra, Miscelâneas 7055. Not located in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Pseudônimos. OCLC: 84575823 (Houghton Library-Harvard University); 465255456 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 778592876 (Koninklijke Bibliotheek, digitized as 894684774). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.
Smallpox Vaccination in Brazil


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work on smallpox vaccination, especially by Wright in Brazil.

❊ OCLC: WorldCat locates only two copies, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and the Wellcome Library. Copac repeats the Wellcome Library.

Medicine, Machiavelli, Literary Lassitude, and More:
Part of an Ongoing Literary Debate in Eighteenth-Century Spain

14. ARMESTO Y OSSORIO, Ignacio de. Theatro anti-critico universal, sobre las obras del muy R.P. Maestro Feyjoo; de el Padre Maestro Sarmiento, y de Don Salvador Mañer; en que se empieza con un breve selecto de lo que dice el Padre Maestro; se reparte la justicia à cada uno en los puntos diferentes, que los tres gallardos campeones ventilan entre sí, y se convence la verdad crítica contra los principales assumptos, y otras varias opiniones de el theatro. Para desagravio de errores comunes. Libro primero .... Volume I only (of 3). [Madrid]: En la Oficina de Francisco Martinez Abad, (1735). 4°, contemporary limp vellum (darkened, ties gone, unhinged at front, rear hinge weak); manuscript title on spine, horizontally in early manuscript. Typographical border on title page. Woodcut and typographical headpieces and tailpieces. Woodcut initials. Some browning and dampstains. In good condition. (20 ll.), 195 pp., (6 ll.). Volume I only (of 3). $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of volume I only (of 3), with 7 discourses: Voz del pueblo (on popular opinion); Virtud, y vicio; Humilde, y alta Fortuna; La politica mas fina (starts with a discussion of Machiavelli); Medicina (a defense of medicine against popular distrust of physicians); Regimen para conservar la salud (a discussion of the widely varying effects of food, sleep, exercise, etc.); Desagravio de la profession literaria (which begins with the question of whether too much study shortens one’s life).

As the author notes on p. 1, the Theatro anti-critico universal, which would eventually consist of 3 volumes, Madrid, 1735-1737, is a response to the works of three of the author’s contemporaries: Martín Sarmiento (1695-1771), Benito Jerónimo Feyjoo y Montenegro (1676-1764), and Salvador José Mañer (1676-1751). The printed side-notes refer to Feyjoo’s 9-volume Teatro critico universal, Madrid, 1726-1740 (volumes I-VI had been published by the time Armesto y Ossorio’s first volumes appeared), Mañer’s Anti-theatro critico, sobre el primero, y segundo tomo del Teatro critico universal del Rmo. P.M. Fr.
Benito Feyjó, Madrid, 1729, and Sarmiento’s Demonstration critico-apologetica del Teatro Critico Universal, Madrid, 1732.

The writer of the aprobacion (f. ¶¶3v), while tactfully refraining from judging the merits of this work (“no siendo de mi cargo juzgar entre este, y los anteriores Sabios Autores Criticos de nuestro siglo las disputas”), finds it “gustoso” and “util.”


Lymphatic System, Rabid Dogs, and Poisonous Snakes

By Napoleon’s Chief Surgeon

15. ASSALINI, Paolo. Essai médical sur les vaisseaux lymphatiques, &c. Avec les moyens de prévenir les effets des substances venimeuses, comme la saliva du chien enragé, le venin de la vipère, le virus vénérien, &c. &c. Turin: Chez les Frères Recyends, and Milan: Chez les Mèmes, 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.


Tropical Fevers Treated in Brazil and Angola, 1799:
Attacks Excessive Use of Bloodletting

16. AZEREDO, José Pinto de. Ensaio sobre algumas enfermidades d’Angola … Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1799. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (slight wear at head of spine), flat spine with gilt bands, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Small discoloration in lower inner margin of title-page and next few leaves. A very small wormhole in lower outer margin of first five leaves, without loss. Nevertheless crisp and clean,
in very good condition. Octagonal paper tag with blue edges at foot of spine. Initials “G.S.” stamped on front free endleaf recto and title page. xvi, 149 pp., (1 blank l.). $4,800.00

FIRST EDITION; it did not appear again until editions of Luanda, 1967 and 2010. The author (1763-1807), a native of Rio de Janeiro who studied at Edinburgh (1786-1788) and presented his graduate thesis on gout at Leiden, practiced medicine in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco before being appointed físico-mor de Angola. In this famous work he notes that the tropical fevers found in Brazil and Angola are very similar, and draws on his experience with both venues. Pinto de Azeredo achieved excellent results with his “new method” of treatment, which included the use of quinine, nux vomica, arsenic, and the inside of the coconut rind. The Ensaios has separate sections dealing with the causes and cures of dysentery and tetanus. In the introduction, Pinto de Azeredo attacks the excessive use of bleeding in Angola and in America (“com particularidade na Bahia”). Lengthy footnotes include citations of authoritative references and recipes for cures such as various kinds of tea.

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Preventing Cholera, 1884

17. AZEVEDO, Lourenço d’Almeida. Le choléra-morbus. Sa prophylaxie et son traitement. Coimbra: Imprimerie de l’Université, 1884. 8°, original gray printed wrappers (some foxing, minor wear at edges). Uncut and unopened. Some soiling and foxing. In good condition. Author’s six-line initialed presentation inscription on the half title. 37, (2) pp. $200.00

First Edition in French; a Portuguese edition appeared in the same year and again in 1885. When Almeida Azevedo wrote this work cholera was ravaging France, although it had not yet reached Spain and Portugal. He argues that the disease can be easily prevented and treated, based on his experience during the cholera epidemic at Coimbra in 1856, where he treated 240 victims and performed 32 autopsies. Recipes for treatments are given on pp. 35-37.

The author, a native of Concieiro in the district of Vila Real, served on the Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Coimbra, was President of the Câmara Municipal de Coimbra, and was declared a peer of the realm in 1881.

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Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa II, 35. This edition not in Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto; see item
Case Study of a Scarlet Fever Epidemic
By a Disciple of Erasmus Darwin, 1812

18. BAETA, Henrique Xavier. *Memoria sobre a febre epidemica contagiosa, que grassou em Lisboa desde outubro de 1810 até Agosto de 1811.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1812. 4°, recent plain beige wrappers. Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. Foxing and browning. In good condition. (3 ll.), 76 pp., (1 blank l.). $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this description of a scarlet fever epidemic in Lisbon. In the preface, the author refers to Benjamin Rush’s account of the yellow fever epidemic which struck Philadelphia in 1793. He also refers later in the text to Erasmus Darwin, who had been a major influence on his medical and scientific thinking. The present work is valuable as a relatively early case study of a scarlet fever epidemic.

Baeta, after having receiving a degree in philosophy at Coimbra University, was unable to continue with his medical studies at Coimbra due to sympathies with the French Revolution. He fled Portugal in 1797. Completing his medical degree at Edinburgh, he was greatly influenced by Erasmus Darwin, with whom he established a strong friendship. The same year as this dissertation appeared, he published in London *Comparative View of the Theories and Practice of Drs. Culler, Brown and Darwin in the Treatment of Fever and of Acute Rheumatism.* Later in the year he moved to Lisbon, where he set up a medical practice. In 1821 he was elected to the Portuguese Constitutional Côrtes, gaining fame as one of the most vociferous and effective liberal orators. From 1831 to 1833 he was imprisoned by the absolutists; with the victory of the liberals in 1833 he was again elected to the Côrtes, being named Recebador da Fazenda, a post he occupied until 1836, when he withdrew for political reasons, retiring to his farm at Olivais. Baeta also wrote *Dissertatio de febribus intermittentibus præcipue medendis,* Edinburgh 1800; *Resumo da systema de medicina, e tradução da materia medica do Doutor Erasmo Darwin com varias notas por Henrique Xavier Baeta …* Lisbon 1806; and *Extracto das cartas de Maria Wollstonecraft, relativas a Suécia, Noruega e Dinamarca e uma breve notícia da sua vida,* also published in Lisbon, 1806.

Tracheotomy to Treat Croup

19. BARBOSA, António Maria. *Memoria sobre a tracheiotomia no garrotilho apresentada a Academia Real das Ciências 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. Innocêncio 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, 1ª classe. Ferreira de Mira called him “talvez o operador de maior nomeada no seu tempo” (p. 380).


20. BARBOZA, Joseph-Joaquim. *Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, présentée et soutenue le 2 juillet 1839 ....* Paris: Imprimerie et Fonderie de Rignoux, 1839. Large 4° (24.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Light browning. In good condition. 41 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes comments on tuberculosis, hemoptysis, tumors, the pulmonary system, lungs, nervous system, and brain.


Virtues of an Eighteenth-Century Patent Medicine

21. BARLAMONT [or Berlaimont?], Charles. *Elixir do universo, nascido, e descuberto na superficie do mundo, e com maior virtude no País de Lusitania, para preservativo de algumas doenças, remedio de todas as enfermidades, e prerogação de muitas vidas ... traduzido por hum anonymo, e impresso pela curiosidade de Antonio Pedro Maldonado.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina da Musica Joaquiniana, [1735?]. 8°, old black-speckled brown wrappers
First and Only Edition in Portuguese of this anonymous translation of a work by the physician to the King of France, describing the benefits of a marvelous patent medicine (variously called *elixir do universo*, *elixir da vida*, and *chá lusitano*) which was the rage at the courts of Europe and was replacing *chá do Japão* as most favored nostrum. Instructions are given on collecting the ingredients and preparing the medicine. Two lengthy printing licenses (preliminary leaves 17-34) include an analysis of the state of pharmacy in Portugal at this time, with comments on the use of opium, antimony, mercury and cinchona (Peruvian bark).


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**Negation Delirium**

22. **BARREIRA, João.** O delirio de negações. *Dissertação inaugural* .... Porto: Typographia Occidental, 1892. 8°, 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, page [6] bears the note, “A Escola não responde pelas doutrinas expendidas na dissertação e enunciadas nas proposições.”

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

23. **BARRION DE BRESSUIRE, Gustave.** Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, présentée et soutenue le 24 janvier 1839. ... I. Déterminer si les indications thérapeutiques ne peuvent être basées que sur la connaissance exacte de la lésion anatomique .... Paris: Imprimerie et Fonderie de Rignoux et Cie, imprimeurs de la Faculté de Médecine, 1839. Large 4° (24.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Light browning at edges. In good to very good condition. 31 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes comments on medications, therapy, blood, lungs, aconite, and lithotomy.

Comprehensive Work on Pediatrics

24. 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 front 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—entozoaires—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*).


25. BAZIL, François-Paul. *Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, présenté et soutenue le 7 juin 1839 ....* Paris: Imprimerie et Fonderie de Rignoux, 1839. Faculté de Médecine de Paris No. 182. Large 4° (24.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Light browning, edges curling, some stains to title page. In near-good condition. 37 pp. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Bazil (a former surgeon in the navy) addresses 4 questions: complications from the gout; treatment of polyps in the auditory canal; pneumogastric connections in the chest; and muscular contraction when jumping.

❊ OCLC: 492321544 (Bibliothèque Interuniversitaire de Médecine-Paris); 467962616 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 557529057 (British Library); 427932415 (McGill University).
Sermons Preached in Bahia, 1700: Important for the History of Slavery


Second edition. The original edition, Rome 1705, is extremely rare. Borba noted, “This book is very important for the history of slavery.” In this collection of sermons preached in Bahia in 1700, Benci allows that African slaves are intellectually inferior to their Portuguese masters, but stresses that this does not justify the inhuman treatment that many masters mete out to them. The work is divided into four sections: obligations of masters to their slaves regarding food, clothing, and medical care; obligations to teach slaves Christianity; appropriate punishment; and appropriate work (with Sundays off for religious services).

*Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 98 (knew of only a single copy of the first edition, in the National Library of Vittorio Emanuele in Rome). See also Serafim Leite VIII, 100. OCLC: locates no copy of the first edition. Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one at Biblioteca Seminário Maior do Porto; it locates only one copy of the first edition, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.*

Glossary of Botanical Terms, 1841

27. BENEVIDES, Antonio Albino da Fonseca. *Diccionario de glossologia botanica ou descripciã do termos technicos de organographia, taxonomia, physiologia, e pathologia vegetal ….* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1841. 4°, contemporary blue wrappers (spine chipped, some small holes), in recent navy quarter morocco slipcase. Small woodcut arms of Academia Real das Ciencias on title-page. Uncut and partly unopened. In fine condition. (2 ll.), iv, 487 pp. $750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this glossary of Portuguese botanical terms for plants and for parts of plants, with each carefully defined, described, and attributed to an authority. Fonseca Benevides (b. 1816), a physician at the Hospital de S. José in Lisbon, was also responsible for the revised edition of Avellar Brotero’s *Compendio de botanica*, Lisbon 1837-1839.


First polyglot edition of these brief directions for the cure and prevention of the plague, in the form of abstracts in English, Arabic (fols. 3-4), French and Portuguese of the *Descrizione del nuovo rimedio … contro la peste*, Vienna 1797, by the Count von Berchtold (1759-1809). Berchtold advocated George Baldwin’s proposal that the application of olive oil to the skin might prove beneficial in the treatment of the plague. The Royal Academy of Sciences in Lisbon charged Fr. João de Sousa, John Theodore Koster, Timotheo Lécussan Verdier and Alexandre Antonio das Neves with translating the extracts that appear here. It was stated that the English version was intended for the use of British subjects employed in their country’s service in “this part of Europe”: at the garrison at Gibraltar, the Fleet at sea, troops on shore in Portugal, and masters of British ships in Portuguese harbors.

While merely a supposition on our part, we believe that the two leaves in Arabic were set at the Impressão Régia, the rest of the pamphlet having been printed at the press of the Academia Real das Sciencias.


With Essays on China, Tuberculosis, Graphology, Carnaval, and More

29. BILAC, Olavo [Braz Martins dos Guimarães]. *Ironia e piedade*. Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo & Belo Horizonte: Livraria Francisco Alves, 1916. 8°, contemporary cat’s-paw sheep (slight outward warping to covers), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged, original gray printed wrappers (minor fading) bound in. In fine condition. Half-title has signed four-line ink inscription dated 1916 from Olavo Bilac to Carlos Malheiro Dias, the well-known Portuguese novelist, historian, essayist and dramatist. Bookplate of Malheiro Dias on front free endpaper. 288 pp.; quire 15 is of 7 (rather
than 8] leaves, and the pagination skips pp. 237-8, but the text appears to be complete. $600.00

First Edition in Book Form of these 52 short essays, most of which appeared previously in the *Gazeta de noticias* of Rio de Janeiro. The second edition appeared in Rio, 1921, the third in Rio, 1926. Among the subjects of the essays are China, Jules Verne, Carnival, the Boers, electricity, Erasmus, and graphology. On pages 175-8 is an essay on tuberculosis and public health.

Bilac, Raimundo Correia, Alberto de Oliveira, and Vicente de Carvalho were the four major poets of the Brazilian Parnassian school, which reacted against the excesses of Romanticism beginning in the 1870s. Of these four, the critics preferred Correia, but the public favored Bilac, and he was often referred to as the “Prince of Brazilian poets.” In the years immediately following his death, before Modernism took hold, Bilac was the most widely read and imitated Brazilian poet, and even the Modernists—reacting in their turn against precisely the sort of things Bilac stood for—could not condemn his work completely. Jong wrote that “His impeccable poems are fluent, brilliant and full of passion.... But in spite of his meticulous workmanship, his poems always remain natural, simple and correct” (400 Years, p. 398).

Bilac (1865-1918), a native of Rio de Janeiro, began but did not complete courses in medicine and law; instead he decided to devote himself to literature, and from his home in Rio de Janeiro began contributing extensively to periodicals. His first poems appeared in the *Gazeta Acadêmica* in 1883. His first published book was *Poesias 1884-1887*, São Paulo, 1888. Major works following the appearance of *Poesias* include *Crônicas e novelas* (1894), *Sagres* (1898), an expanded edition of *Poesias* (1902), and *Tarde*, published posthumously in 1919. In the last years of his life Bilac lectured throughout Brazil on national defense, specifically advocating compulsory military service. He was a charter member of the Academia Brasileira de Letras.

Provenance: The writer Carlos Malheiro Dias (Porto, 1875-Lisbon, 1941), whose mother was Brazilian and who lived much of his youth in Rio de Janeiro, returned to Brazil several times as an adult. See Álvaro Manuel Machado in *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 163-4; João Bigotte Chóro in *Bíbl. II*, 122-4; and *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, pp. 164-7.


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**New Pediatric Hospital Run by the Daughters of Charity**

30. BIZARRO, Clemente J.[oaquim d’] A.[branches]. *Mappa e breve opusculo do primeiro anno do Hospital das Casas de Asylo no Hospício 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).

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 miscellany.

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-Cirurgica do Porto, nº 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 and ONLY EDITION. Records approximately 25,000 titles.

Anatomy and Nervous System of 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.

One of Brazil’s Foremost Physicians on Tropical Fevers
Brazilian Government Oversight of Medicine and Public Health, 1825


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this interesting collection of works by one of Brazil’s foremost physicians. The first work, with divisional title and separate pagination, is Memoria sobre algumas enfermidades do Rio de Janeiro, e mui particularmente sobre o abuso geral, e pernicioso effeito da aplicação da preciosa casca peruviana, ou quina. In it Bomtempo draws upon his seven years’ experience treating tropical fevers in Angola to propose new treatments for a summer fever (complicated by hepatitis) and a winter fever then endemic in Brazil, and criticizes the excessive use of quinine.

The other works, each with a divisional title but paginated continuously, are Plano ou regulamento interino, para os exercicios da Academia Medico-Cirúrgica do Rio de Janeiro, feito, e dirigido à Secretaria d’Estado dos Negocios do Reino, por officio de 14 de Agosto de 1820 (proposals for improving the Academy’s medical school); Regulamento interino para a fiscatura mór do Imperio do Brasil (proposals for improving government oversight of the medical and pharmaceutical professions, and public health); and Esboço de hum sistema de medicina pratica, pelo qual em qualquer parte do globo se podem curar todas as molestias irritativas, com hum só, e simples remedio: applicação e formação d’este ….

These works sometimes appear on the market separately, but were meant to be bound together. Despite a statement by Innocêncio to the contrary, we are fairly certain there was only one printing.

A native of Lisbon, Bomtempo (1774-1843) received his medical training at Coimbra University. In 1798 he was appointed physico-mór of Angola, and in 1808 sailed to Brazil, where he became senior physician to D. Pedro I. Later he served as director of the Academia Médico-Cirúrgica in Rio de Janeiro. His writings include Compendios de materia medica (Rio de Janeiro, 1814), the first materia medica printed in Brazil, and Compendios de medicina pratica (Rio de Janeiro, 1815), which Guerra termed “the most important medical book of colonial Brazil.”


First Portuguese Book on Forensic Medicine

35. BORGES, José Ferreira. *Instituições de medicina forense.* Paris: Casa de J.P. Aillaud, 1832. Large 8º, original printed wrappers (a bit ragged at corners; other small defects; spine splitting and defective). Some minor foxing and light stains. Uncut. Overall in good to very good condition. Needs binding or a slipcase. (4 ll.), xv, (1), 576 pp. $300.00

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 (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 portuguez,* 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.

Only Published Medical Work by This Brazilian Physician Educated at Coimbra and Montpellier

*36. BRANDÃO, Joaquim Ignacio de Seixas. Memorias dos annos de 1775 a 1780 para servirem de historia e analysi [sic] e virtudes das agoas thermaes da villa das Caldas da Rainha .... Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1781. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (recased, later endleaves; some wear to corners, a bit more to foot of spine, head of spine slightly damaged), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page, woodcut initial and tailpiece. Typographical headpieces. Clean, crisp. In very good condition. Old ink signature on title page. xxx pp., (1 l.), xiv, 281 pp. $750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of Seixas Brandão’s only published medical work. It is an important source of information on the celebrated thermal springs at Caldas da Rainha, north of Lisbon, and the royal hospital founded there in 1485. Seixas Brandão, who in 1775 was appointed chief doctor at the hospital, provides 18 detailed case histories of patients whose paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, apoplexy, gout, fevers, and other assorted ailments were alleviated by the mineral waters. Supplementing the work are a history and description of the hospital, a summary of recent medical and chemical writings on the medicinal effects of mineral waters, a description and chemical analysis of the waters flowing from various springs, and (pp. 258-63) a list of the medicinal plants to be found near Caldas da Rainha. The Memorias is considered the most significant of several books published about the thermal springs at Caldas da Rainha during the late eighteenth century.

Seixas Brandão did his doctoral research on the brain and neural system at Montpellier after earlier studies at the University of Coimbra. According to Borba de Moraes and Rocha de Almeida he was born in Rio de Janeiro; Innocencio and Blake said he was a native of Minas Gerais; others believed he was born at Vila Rica in that province. He was said to be related to Maria Dorotéia Joaquina de Seixas, the fiancé of the unfortunate Tomas António Gonzaga, in whose poetry she appeared as Marilia. Seixas Brandão was a poet in his own right and a close friend of José Basilio da Gama—a sonnet by Seixas Brandão appears in the Parnaso brasileiro. His poetry appeared in various collections, including the Parnaso brasileiro.

Teaching Homeopathic Medicine

37. BRILHANTE, Antonio Maria dos Santos. *Carta a Sua Excellencia o Marechal Duque de Saldanha acerca do ensino theorico e pratico do systema medico homoeopathico em Portugal e do decreto de 22 de junho que auctorisa a creação da classe dos cirurgiões ministrantes por ....* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1870. Large 8°, original blue printed wrappers (stitching loosening). Edges lightly browned. In very good condition. A presentation copy, with “Off[erece] o Autor” in faded ink manuscript in upper corner of title page. 16 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work advocating the teaching of homeopathic medicine.


38. 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 Lachevardiere Fils], 1824. 8°, 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.


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**Cholera: Causes, Course, Autopsy Results, 1833**


First and Only Edition in Portuguese? Discusses the causes of cholera, predisposition to the disease, its course and prognosis, and autopsies of victims, all based on observations made during the recent cholera outbreak in Paris.

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.


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FIRST EDITION.
41. **[BUBONIC PLAGUE]**. *Edital. [begins:] A junta da Saúde Pública faz saber, que tendo-se manifestado o Contagio da Peste no Porto de Tanger, donde he para recair que rapidamente se comuniche a todos os outros do Império de Marrocos ....* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, issued July 22, 1818. Folio (40.5 x 28 cm.), unbound. Margins narrow, but otherwise in very good condition. Broadside. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Concerns an outbreak of the bubonic plague in Tangiers, and public health measures taken at the port of Lisbon to prevent its spread.

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

42. **BUCA RELI Y URSÚA** [Hinostrosa Lasso de la Vega], Fr. D. Antonio Maria, *Viceroy of New Spain (1771-1779).* *Reglamento provisional para el prest, vestuario, gratificaciones, hospitalidad, recluta, disciplina y total gobierno de la tropa que debe guarnecer el Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Carmen de la Isla de Tris en la Lagua de Término, dispuesto, en virtud de Real Orden de once de Septiembre de mil setecientos setenta y tres, por ....* Mexico: En la Imprenta de D. Felipe de Zuñiga y Ontiveros, 1774. Folio (31 x 20.5 cm.), recent navy Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson Oasis lettering piece on front cover, gilt letter, antique marbled endleaves. Large woodcut Spanish royal arms on title-page. Woodcut initials. Typographical headpiece. Tables in text. In very good to fine condition. Old (contemporary?) ink numbers “158”, “175”, and “187” at upper right corner of title page and each divisional title. (1 l.), 32, 23, 15 pp. [1]^3, B-S^2. $2,600.00

FIRST EDITION of these regulations for the administration of the Spanish garrison housed in the fortress of the Isla del Carmen (Yucatán Peninsula), which had been built as a permanent home for the soldiers tasked with rebuffing the pirates who had been ousted from the island a few decades earlier, and who continued to attack it. Included are positions and salaries of all personnel and regulations for clothing, horses, weapons, a hospital, and a chapel.

The second section (drop-title: Instruccions para el govierno interior y buen régimen de la Guarnición del Presidio del Carmen, que observarán puntualmente los Comandantes de los tres Cuerpos que la componen, igualmente que el Governador en la parte que le toque) goes into quite specific detail about the uniforms for dragoons, infantry, and artillery; housing for married soldiers; preserving morale; care of horses; and artillery exercises.

The third section (drop title: Instrucción y metodo con que se ha de establecer el Hospital para la tropa de la Guarnicion del Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Carmen, y en que se expresan las obligaciones de cada uno de los Individuos empleados en su
servicio) deals with the hospital and the duties of those employed there, including cooks, pharmacists, surgeons, blood-letters, and nurses.

Despite the separate pagination, the quire signatures follow from the first section through the third. An edition with additions by Pedro Gorostiza was published in Mexico, 1791 (56 pp.).

The Isla de Tris, on a lagoon at the western end of the Yucatán Peninsula, was discovered by the Spanish in 1518 but left uncolonized. By 1558, it was a haven for English pirates in the western Gulf of Mexico. Through the seventeenth century, repeated Spanish expeditions failed to roust the pirates. Finally in 1716 the pirates were driven out and a Spanish garrison installed, but the pirates continued to return and to burn the temporary forts. Only in the 1750s-1760s was a more permanent fort constructed. The regulations here are for the garrison that defended that fort.

In 1786, more than a decade after this work appeared, the Alcalde Mayor of Tabasco, Francisco de Amuzquivar, sent militia from Tabasco and swept the last of the pirates from the island. The island is now the site of Ciudad del Carmen.

Seven Rare Eighteenth-Century Medical-Related Pamphlets
Dealing with the Roles and Status of Physicians and Surgeons
Bound Together in the Late Eighteenth Century

43. CAMPOS, Diogo Manoel de. Discurso critico em que se defende a primeyra parte deste problema: qual he mais util à republica, se o exercicio da Jurisprudencia, se o da Medicina? Mostra-se como o exercicio daquella regia, esclarecida sciencia, he de mais utilidade à republica, que o da Medicina, contra o Doutissimo defendente desta na Academia dos unicos da Cidade de Lisboa… 7 works bound together. Porto: Na Offic. de Manoel Pedroso Coimbra, 1746. 4°, late eighteenth-century speckled sheep (head of spine defective; some other minor binding wear), smooth spine with gilt fillets and short-title, text block edges tinted green. Small woodcut Jesuit emblem on title page. Typographical headpiece and large, elegant woodcut initial on p. 1. Good to very good condition overall. Very good to fine internally. Old (late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century) ink manuscript index of titles on third front free endleaf recto. (2 ll.), 18 pp. 7 works bound together. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.
The author is described on the title page as being a native of Trás-os-Montes.


BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Manuel Gomes de Lima Bezerra (1727-1806), was a native of Santa Maria de Arcozello, a suburb of the villa of Ponte de Lima. At first a surgeon, he studied medicine, operating a clinic in the city of Porto for many years. He was a founding member of two surgical academies, a corresponding member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, and of several foreign learned societies. In addition to numerous medical works, he wrote a minor literary classic, Os estrangeiros no Lima, published in two volumes, Coimbra, 1785-1791.

Innocêncio XVI, 222; for the author, see also V, 444-5, and XVI, 221. Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto 2446. Not in National Library of Medicine, Eighteenth-Century STC; see p. 179 for 4 other works. Not in Wellcome, which cites 2 other works by this author. Not in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa; see pp. 157-65, citing 10 other works by this author, including the Oração inaugural for the previous year. OCLC: 62213814 (Harvard College Library, Newberry Library, European Register of Microform and Digital Masters). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

João António Bezerra e Lima (1737-1812), was the brother of Manoel Gomes de Lima Bezerra. Also a native of Santa Maria de Arcozello, he received a degree in civil law from Coimbra University in 1768, serving afterwards as a magistrate in the Tribunal do Desembargo do Paço. He also taught Latin and rhetoric at the university. Upon retirement in 1772 he created a chair in Ancient History. He wrote several other works, including an elogy, a pamphlet on the ruins of Lisbon after the 1755 earthquake, an essay on the uses of criticism, and some poems.

Innocêncio III, 287; XVI, 222. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa, I, 161-2. Not in National Library of Medicine, Eighteenth-Century STC; see

AND BOUND WITH:

[MORGANTI, Bento]. \textit{Juizo verdadeiro sobre a carta contra os medicos, cirurgioens, e boticarios ha pouco impressa com o título de Sustos da Vida nos Perigos da Cura. Exposto em huma carta de hum amigo a outro, que sobre ella lhe pedio o parecer.} Lisbon: Na Officina de Joseph Filipe, 1758. 8°, 24 pp.

FIRST EDITION. There is a second edition, or second issue, dated 1763. 4°, 24 pp. Large woodcut vignette on title page. Browned. In good condition.

Bento Morganti (Rome, 1709-place and date of death not known), a secular priest with a degree in canon law from Coimbra University, was the son of Lorenzo Morganti, a native of Lucca, and D. Carla d’Azevedo, a native of Coimbra. Arriving in Portugal very young, he studied at the Colégio de Santo Antão in Lisbon. Father Morganti wrote a number of books and pamphlets.


AND BOUND WITH:

\textit{Carta de despedida, deixada pela Medicina aos senhores Portuguezes, na occasião em que se ausentou do Reino de Portugal mostrando-se isenta das calumnias que neste reino lhe accumuláram.} Lisbon: Na Officina Luisiana, 1781. 4°, 42 pp., (1 blank l.). Text block edges tinted green. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and factotum initial on p. 3. Woodcut tailpiece on p. 42. In very good to fine condition internally.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with the title page in its second state. There are copies with the title page recorded as being dated 1780. We have examined the one at Coimbra University, and can report that with the exception of a Roman numeral I\textsuperscript{a} having been added to the date of “MDCCLXXX” on the title page of our copy, the two are exactly the same. The text also appears to be identical.


AND BOUND WITH:

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

The author was a surgeon at the Real Casa dos Expostos, as well as at the Hospital de S. José, Lisbon.

● Innocêncio VI, 81. National Library of Medicine, Eighteenth Century STC, p. 284. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da colecção portuguesa, I, 180. Not in Wellcome, which cites another, later work by this author. Not in Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto; see 2578 for another work. OCLC: 82028494 (no copy cited); 14847901 (British Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


How to Bandage

44. CANIVELL, Francisco. Tratado de vendages y apósitos, para el uso de los Reales Colegios de Cirurjica, illustrado con once láminas, en que se mainfiestan 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. 4º, 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.

* Palau 42286. Aguilar Piñal, Bibliografía de autores españoles 1042: citing copies in Santiago and Lugo. Wellcome II, 295. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 893490916 (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Universidad de Salamanca); 23998871 (Wellcome Library); 804812626 (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona); 928729250 (Universidad de Sevilla). National Library of Medicine’s LocatorPlus cites editions of 1763, 1785, 1786, 1796, and 1809, but not this one. Copac repeats Wellcome Library.

Anti-Vaccination Polemic by “Dr. Smallpox,” 1808

45. CARNEIRO, Heliodoro Jacinto de Araujo. Reflexões, e observações, sobre a prática da inoculação da vacina, e as suas funestas consequências: feitas em Inglaterra, pelo ... encarregado pelo Príncipe Regente de Portugal, de consultar, e observar os hospitais, e escolas mais celebres de medicina da Europa. London: Na Impressão de Mr. Cox, Filho e Baylis, 1808. 8°, early brown wrappers (upper splitting at joint; darkened). Title page foxed and browned; minor soiling on plates. In less than good condition. Manuscript index on recto of final flyleaf by a contemporary hand. Note about Araujo Carneiro (taken from Innocêncio) by a different hand laid in. (5 ll.) [missing half title?], xii, 136 pp., (1 l.), 4 hand-colored engraved plates. $375.00

FIRST EDITION. Araujo Carneiro states, based on his observations in England, that the vaccine does not give immunity against smallpox and that vaccination itself has some dangers. The work earned its author the nickname “Dr. Bexigas.” Araujo Carneiro’s arguments were refuted decisively by Dr. Abrantes in the Investigador Portuguez in 1811. The colored plates show ulcers on a cow, a pig and two children. The Reflexões was printed again in Lisbon, 1809 and in an English translation, London 1809 (Reflections and Observations on the Practice of Vaccine Inoculation).

The Yale and Wellcome copies are described as having 7 preliminary leaves; other copies are described as having 6 preliminary leaves (Innocêncio, Faculdade de Medicina de Lisboa). This copy has only 5, but the signatures and the continuity of the text suggest that all that is missing is a half title.

Araujo Carneiro (1776-1849), a Portuguese physician, fled to London when the French invaded. There he contributed to every issue of the enormously influential Correio Brasiliense, 1808-1822, and corresponded regularly with D. João. In 1812 he shocked society by eloping with the Marchioness de Alorna’s daughter, who died soon thereafter. Although he was appointed chargé d'affaires to Switzerland in 1818, the Portuguese ministers refused to grant him a travel allowance, and he never reached his post. Soon afterwards he fell out of favor with D. João, and eventually became a follower of D. Miguel, who named him Visconde de Condeixa.

* Innocêncio III, 177 (without collation) and XI, 257 (calling for 12 unnumbered pages, xii, 136 pp., (1 l.), 4 plates). Wellcome II, 303: calling for 7 preliminary

How to Prevent Cholera, 1848

46. CARVALHO, José Lourenço de. Algumas noções instructivas sobre a higiene individual com respeito aos futuros ameaças do colera-morbo. Lisbon: Typographia de Francisco Xavier de Souza, 1848. 8°, stitched (traces of early pale-blue wrappers). Light browning on title page. Overall in very good condition. [iii]-23 pp., probably lacking a half-title. $80.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Carvalho argues that the government’s public health measures are inadequate to halt a cholera epidemic. He recommends that his fellow citizens not go to parties, not get sweaty, eat only meat and vegetables that are well cooked, use alcohol only externally, and drink water if they are thirsty. He also provides a list of medications for treatment of cholera.

Homeopathy and Mesmerism, 1859

47. CASTRO, Bernardino Egydio da Silveira e. Carta de felicitação a sua excelencia o Marechal Duque de Saldanha pela sua triumphante replica ao Dr. Bernardino António Gomes, pelo .... Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1859. Large 8°, original pale orange printed wrappers. In very good to fine condition. 20 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In 1857, the Duque de Saldanha advocated the introduction of homeopathic medicine to Portugal. The following year he published Memoria sobre o estado da medicina em 1858. Antonio Bernardino Gomes, an eminent physician, responded with O Marechal Duque de Saldanha e os medicos. Breves considerações ácerca da memoria sobre o estado da medicina em 1858, in which he surveyed the use of and literature about homeopathy and animal magnetism (mesmerism) across Europe. These works began a raging polemic about the efficacy of homeopathic medicine.

Innocéncio notes that Bernardino Egidio da Silveira e Castro, who earned a degree in medicine and practiced in Cintra, was at this time one of the editors of the Gazeta homeoopathica lisbonense.

* Innocéncio VIII, 383 and Aditamentos p. 86 (correcting the title given earlier). Not in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da colecção portuguesa. Not in Pires de Lima,

On Tropical Diseases

48. CELLE, Eugene. Hygiene practica dos paizes quentes, ou indagações acerca das causas e tratamento das molestias destas regiões. Domingos José Bernardino de Almeida, translator. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia de M. Barreto, 1856. 8º, contemporary navy quarter morocco over diced paper boards, smooth spine with gilt title and romantic ornaments (rubbed, foot of spine defective, 5 cm. of upper joint split near head of spine, horizontal tear to spine a few centimeters below head, corners worn, some wear to other extremities). Very slight browning, a few small stains, occasional very light foxing. Overall in good condition; internally very good to fine. Half title bears signed seven-line ink inscription by the translator to his “Mestre & amigo,” Luis Pereira da Fonseca. (2 ll.), 207, iv pp., (1 l. errata). $400.00

First and only edition of this Portuguese translation, with revisions, from Celle’s French work on tropical climates and their effect on the human body. Celle had been stationed at the Hospital Militar in Mazatlan. The translator, Domingos José Bernardino de Almeida, a native of Porto (b. 1828), adapted the work for Brazilians based on his own lengthy stay in the Americas. The work covers humid and dry hot climates: their effects on men, plants and animals; diseases from mosquitos and water; and the effects of native foods such as chocolate, coffee and tobacco on the digestive tract.

The author was physician at the Hospital da Santa Casa de Misericordia in Rio de Janeiro, beginning in 1856, and at the Hospital da Sociedade Portugueza de Beneficencia in the same city, beginning in 1858.

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

49. [CESAREAN SECTION]. Modo de hacer la operacion cesarea despues 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.)

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 bisturi cortante por la convexidad, y otro que termine en boton, 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.”


50. [CHOLERA]. Auxilios que del momento deben prestarse al que sea atacado del Cólera Morbus. San Luis Potosi: Imprenta del Estado, 1849. Broadside (32.5 x 22 cm.), unbound. Short tears at edges and one longer, 4-cm. tear at upper margin, without loss. In very good condition. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION[?]. A brief summary of two types of cholera (gradual onset and sudden, violent onset), with recommendations for treating each.

Treating Cholera in Lisbon, 1833

51. [CHOLERA]. Direcção para o curativo da cholera-morbus no primeiro período, ou de invasão, a fim de embaraçar o seu andamento para o segundo período ou de cholera confirmada. Lisbon: Na Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1833. 8°, original pink printed wrappers (minor chipping). Woodcut arms of the Academia Real das Sciencias on front wrapper and title page. Woodcut Greek key borders on front and rear wrappers. Woodcut vignette of a rural scene on rear wrapper. Typographical headpiece on p. [3]. Small woodcut tailpiece on p. 9. In fine condition. Old (contemporary?) ink inscription on front wrapper. 14 pp., (1 blank l.). $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes recommended treatments for cholera and recipes for them.


Countering Charlatans on Cholera Prevention, 1832


First Edition in Portuguese of a work that was originally published in Paris. Its aim was to get correct information about cholera prevention and treatment into the hands of the lower classes, to save them from the claims of charlatans that were published in periodicals and broadsides. For prevention, the committee of physicians recommended cleaning household latrines with chloride, removing manure from the streets, dressing warmly, and eating moderately (no raw vegetables, no strong liquors). The symptoms of cholera are described so that family members can begin treatment before a physician arrives.

Cholera in San Luis Potosí, 1850

53. [CHOLERA]. *Metodo Curativo del Colera Morbo por el licenciado D. Pedro Vasquez reimpreso en Sevilla en 1834*. San Luis Potosí: Imprenta del Estado en Palacio, a cargo de Ventura Carrillo, 1850. Broadside (31.5 x 22.5 cm.), disbound. A bit frayed at edges. In good to very good condition. (1 l.). $200.00

Rare San Luis Potosí imprint. Reprints advice to help deal with yet another outbreak of cholera, particularly what patients should and should not eat and drink. This work is said to have been first printed in Seville, 1833, then reprinted in Guatemala, and from there sent to Cadiz by a Guatemalan. It is said to have been printed in San Salvador in 1837.

※ OCLC: This edition not located; cf. 303829362 for an edition in smaller format of 3 pp., San Vicente: Imprenta del Estado, [1837] (University of Texas-Austin, University of California-San Francisco, British Library, Wellcome Library, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universitat de Barcelona, University of Melbourne). This edition not located in CCPBE, which locates the Seville 1833 edition of 14 pp., 13 cm tall, at the Real Academia Nacional de Medicina-Madrid, a Saragossa 1834 edition of 7 pp., 22 cm. tall, at the Biblioteca del Colegio de los Padres Escolapios-Zaragoza, and a Santiago, 1834 edition of 8 pp., 15 cm tall, at the Universidad de Santiago de Compostela-Biblioteca General, and five others, all of which are located in but a single copy. No edition located in Rebiun. Copac locates a Seville, 1834 12º edition at Wellcome Library.

Cholera in Lisbon, 1856

54. [CHOLERA]. *Noticias ácerca do Relatorio sobre a epidemia de cholera-morbus no Hospital de Sant’Anna em 1856 pelo Dr. Pedro Francisco da Costa Alvarenga*. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1858. 8°, stitched. Text in Portuguese and French. Uncut and unopened. Some soiling on first and final pages. In good condition. Small oval tag with blue edges in upper left corner of title page; in upper right corner, early note “7320” in manuscript. 16 pp. $80.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A reprint of reviews from two Portuguese and two French periodicals of Costa Alvarenga’s *Relatorio sobre a epidemia*. They praise it for its factual details and tables that describe the day-to-day operation of hospitals, the course of the epidemic, and who its victims were.


Part II only. Chapters are devoted to the course of the cholera epidemic in Aveiro, Beja, Castello Branco, Coimbra, Evora, Faro, Funchal, Leiria, Portalegre, Porto, and Santarem, with notes on epidemics in several other towns in 1853-1856 and 1865-1866. Instructions are given for hygienic measures to protect against cholera and for disinfecting clothing and houses. The text has a plethora of tables showing hospital admissions, mortality rates, and so on. Pages 145-193 contain supporting documents.

* Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto 3392. Not located in Faculdade de Medicina de Lisboa, Catálogo das obras da coleção portuguesa de 1825 a 1910. OCLC: 504613277 (British Library, 2 parts); 460976519 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, 2 parts); 488911015 (Danish National Library, 2 parts). Part 1 only: 47625754 (New York Academy of Medicine); 491390880 (Bordeaux3-BU Lettres); 643934798 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Without mention of date of publication or number of volumes: 643934794 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates only the first part, in a single copy at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a single copy, at British Library (both parts). KVK (51 databases searched) locates the first part only at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, at Bordeaux-Montaigne BU LSH via Sudac, and without giving the number of parts or date of publication at Bayerische Staatsbibliothek.

Who’s Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf?
Indications for Medicinal Uses of Wolf Parts

*56. CLAMORGAN, Jean de. La chasse du loup, necessaire a la maison rustique … en laquelle est contenue la nature des loups, & la maniere de les prendre, tant par chiens, filets, pieges, qu’autres instrumens: le tout enrichy de plusieurs figures & pourtraicts representez apres le naturel …. [Lyon or Geneva]: Par Gabriel Cartier, 1597. 8°, modern green half calf, spine with raised bands at head and foot, each of the two with small gilt ornaments, title stamped vertically in gilt between the bands; all edges gilt. Woodcut device on title-page, woodcut headpiece and initial letters, 14 large woodcut illustrations in text. Slight dampstaining. In fine condition. Bookplate inside cover: “Ex-Libris John Arthur Brooke / Fenay Hall,” with a tasteful illustration of an aristocratic library. 43 pp.

Later edition of this popular work on wolf hunting. Clamorgan first offers observations drawn from sources as diverse as Aristotle and Olaus Magnus on the natural
history of wolves and the medicinal uses of preparations derived from wolf excrement and body parts. Clamorgan acknowledges that most of the medicinal information (pp. 15-17) derives from Pliny the Elder’s *Natural History*, for example: wolf’s liver in mulled wine as a cure for a cough, wolf excrement as a cure for cataracts, and wolf fat as a treatment for conjunctivitis. The chapter’s subsections include uses for wolf’s excrement, fat, liver, gall, bones, oil, flesh, and hide. Clamorgan also notes that, as stated in Pliny, wolf’s parts have been used against magic.

Later chapters address such topics as training bloodhounds for the hunt, how to distinguish wolf tracks from dog tracks, and strategies for capturing wolves using traps, nets, and decoys. Each method is illustrated by one or more nearly full-page woodcuts.

The *Chasse du loup* was first printed in 1566 (Paris: J. Du Puys) to accompany the third edition of Charles Estienne’s *L’agriculture et maison rustique*. Both works were frequently reprinted well into the seventeenth century and are often found bound together, though each also seems to have been published separately on occasion. An earlier Gabriel Cartier edition appeared in 1584, without place of publication. The 14 woodcuts in this edition are free copies of those in the earlier Du Puys editions.

Clamorgan served in the French navy for nearly 50 years. Although *La chasse du loup* is his only published work, he also wrote an unpublished treatise on navigation and shipbuilding.


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**Medical School at Coimbra University**

57. **COIMBRA. Faculdade de Medicina. A Faculdade de Medicina e a portaria de 15 de junho de 1866.** Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1866. 4°, contemporary plain light-green wrappers (browned at edges). Tables in text. Light browning. In very good condition. 26 pp., (1 blank l.).

$80.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A survey of legislation going back to 1773 that affected the medical school at Coimbra University, particularly the length of semesters.

58. COSTA, Emigdio Manoel Victorio da. *Apontamentos sobre a cholera-morbus epidemic na sua invasão em Portugal ... coordenados por seu filho o Dr. Adolpho Manoel Victorio da Costa* .... Rio de Janeiro: Tymp. Commercial de Soares e C., 1855. 8°, contemporary plain blue-green wrappers (small tear in upper wrapper). Occasional foiling. In very good to fine condition. xxviii, 127 pp., (1 l. errata). $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. Discusses the symptoms of cholera and its treatment during the 1855 cholera outbreak; includes a list of 462 cases of the more and less virulent types, with the name, age, symptoms, treatment and outcome of each case.

Costa, a professor of medicine in Porto, died before this work was finished. It was edited and published by his son Adolpho, who in 1840 founded the Collegio Victorio in Rio de Janeiro for the education of youth.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Thirteen essays, four in English, one in Spanish, one in French, and the rest in Portuguese. Topics include Rodrigo de Castro, the Colóquios of Garcia d’Orta, diet in seventeenth-century Portuguese texts, Juan Huarte, iconography of the female body in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century medical texts, anatomical books in the early Dutch Republic, Boerhaave’s approach to medical education, Jacob de Castro Sarmento’s Materia medica, José Pinto de Azeredo’s Ensaios sobre algumas enfermidades de Angola, and more. Texts by Palmira Fontes da Costa, Vivian Nutton, Guido Giglioni, Teresa Nobre de Carvalho, Inês de Ornellas e Castro, Rui B. Romão, Hervé Baudry, Rina Knoeff, Adelino Cardoso, Hélio Pinto, Bruno Barreiros, Antonio Carreras Panchón, and Manuel Silvério Marques and António Braz de Oliveira. There is a brief introduction by the editors.
How to Keep Body and Soul Healthy


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.


Hundreds of Pharmaceutical Ingredients Plus Recipes, 1810

61. COXE, John Redman. The American Dispensatory, containing the operations of pharmacy; together with the natural, chemical, pharmaceutical and medical history of the different substances employed in medicine .... Philadelphia: Published by Thomas Dobson, 1810. 8°, contemporary calf (chafed, upper board detached). Tear along gutter of title page (8 cm.); some browning and foxing. In good condition. Faint ownership signature of T.L. Beach at top of title-page. 839 pp., 6 engraved plates showing various instruments for mixing medications. $250.00

Second edition of a work that first appeared in Philadelphia, 1806; by 1831 it had gone through 9 editions. It lists the nature of hundreds of medical ingredients and gives recipes for their use. Coxe was the first to practice vaccination in Philadelphia and did much to overcome the ignorance and prejudice against it.

❊ Shaw and Shoemaker 19883. Not in Wellcome; see II, 402, for the fourth, sixth and ninth editions. Austin 553. On the author, see Garrison & Morton 5425. Not in Sabin, which lists other works by the author. OCLC: 77765949 (Countway Library-Harvard University); 489052641 (Danish National Library); 18058743 (Purdue University); 886930395 (New York State Historian Association); 830543192 (Langone Medical Center-New York University); 492806191 (BIUM-Paris).
First Summary of Rules of Physiognomy in Portuguese?

62. 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 espirito,” 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 feiições 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 Innocencio; 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.

Public Health in Hendecasyllables


2 works in 1 volume. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In 723 hendecasyllabic verses, the author discusses public hygiene and ways to improve it, in Portugal and particularly Lisbon. It makes
for a fascinating read. For example, he advises Portuguese women to bathe rather than using heavy perfumes:

Damas Francezas, desterrai perfumes
Que tão caros vendeis á insania alheia;
Do Tejo as Nynphas tem do patrio rio
Os crystaes, que banhar seus membros devem.

Vicente Pedro Nolasco da Cunha (1773-1844), a native of Caldas da Rainha, studied medicine and philosophy at Coimbra. Poet and member of the Conservatório Real de Lisboa, translator and man of enormous cultural achievement, he was a leader of one of Lisbon’s Masonic lodges. Despite liberal tendencies which had caused him to become suspect by the government of the Prince Regent D. João in the early 1800s, he displayed great courage and patriotism, offering a toast in favor of the Prince and the House of Bragança just after the French invasion, in June 1808. When this became known to Junot, he was forced to flee to England. In London he collaborated with Bernardo José de Abrantes e Castro in the founding of the Investigador português. In 1814 he accompanied the future Duke of Palmela to represent Portugal at the Congress of Vienna.


BOUND WITH:


João Bernardo da Rocha Loureiro (Guarda, 1778-1853, Lisbon), at odds with the Portuguese government, fled to England in 1812, where he helped publish O Espelho and founded O Portuguez, which called for reforms in the Portuguese government. After the Revolution of 1820 he was invited back to Portugal as chronista-mor. Elected to the Cortês in 1823, he was once again at odds with the government: Innocêncio notes, “Mostrou sempre uma notavel coherencia de princípios e doutrinas políticas, da qual não será facil apontar muitos exemplos.” Soon he again fled to England. There he remained until 1836, after he was re-appointed chronista-mor and elected deputy to the Côrtes. Dissatisfied with the vicissitudes of the Portuguese Constitution in the 1840s, Rocha Loureiro fled to Madrid. He returned in 1851, poor and ill, and died not long after.

* Innocêncio III, 328; on the author, see III, 326-30. Canto, Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828 a 1834, n.° 1187. OCLC: 68931043 (Newberry Library, Harvard College Library, Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève, British Library); 504402960 (British Library). Porbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the one at the Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève via the French online Union Catalogue.
Botanical and Pharmaceutical Drugs and Lists of Textiles, 1782

64. [CUSTOMS DUTIES]. Pauta geral para a Alfandega Grande de Lisboa, a qual por ordem alfabética se devide em cinco distintas Pautas, para mais facilmente se achar qualquer genero, ou fazenda, que nella se procurar, vendo-se para isso a inscripção ao diante. Lisbon: Na Officina Luisiana, 1782. Folio (35.5 x 25 cm.), nineteenth-century (second half) red quarter calf over marbled boards (spine slightly faded; head and foot of spine defective, with some worming; wear to edges of covers and corners), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter in second compartment from head, decorated endleaves, text block edges rouged. Minor marginal worming; some light soiling and waterstains. Skillful repair to outer blank margin of title page. In good condition. Contemporary signature at foot of title-page, scored. (3 ll.), 135 pp., (2 ll.). $450.00

Second edition? OCLC lists the same title with the date 1780 at the University of Göttingen (without collation). The volume includes customs listings of botanical and pharmaceutical drugs, pp. 1-47 and 85-135. Various fabrics are listed on pp. 49-83, including many varieties of wool, linen, and silk.

❊ Not in Innocêncio. OCLC: 81818641 (American Philosophical Society, British Library); 504608425 (British Library); 279763532 (Morgan Library, bound for D. Maria I); 647990865 (without location); 20121011 gives the date as 1780, but locates not copy. Not located in Porbase. Copac lists a copy in the British Library. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in MNCat. Not located in Melvyl. Not located in Library of Congress online catalogue.

Erasmus Darwin on the Classification of Diseases
Translated into Portuguese by a Portuguese Physician Who Studied Medicine at Edinburgh

65. DARWIN, Erasmus. Resumo da systema de medicina, e traduçao da materia medica do Doutor Erasmo Darwin, com varias notas por Henrique Xavier Baeta…. Lisbon: Na Nova Offic. de João Rodrigues Neves, 1806. 4°, contemporary quarter mottled sheep over marbled boards (slightly rubbed; lacks front free endleaf and most of rear free endleaf), flat spine with Greek key fillets and black leather lettering piece, gilt short title. Engraved plate. Occasional minor soiling and stains, faint marginal dampstain to first few leaves. Small hole in final page, with loss of 3 letters. In very good condition. (2 ll.), vii, 408 pp., (1 l. errata, 1 blank l.), 1 engraved plate. $300.00

First and only Portuguese translation of parts II and III of Darwin’s Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life (London, 1794-96). The work deals with Darwin’s classification of diseases.

A proselytizer for Erasmus Darwin’s theories, Henrique Xavier Baeta was forced to leave Portugal for fear of persecution due to his sympathies with the French Revolution. He
studied medicine at Edinburgh and returned to Lisbon, where he entered politics. His works were printed in England and Lisbon. The Italian edition of Darwin’s *Zoonomia*, 6 volumes, 1803-1805, was placed on the Index by decree of 22 December 1817.


**For Healthy Teeth and Gums**

66. [DENTISTRY]. *Espíncifico para preservar de corrupcion la dantadura y fortificar las encias*. 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.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes some extremely interesting essays on the history of medicine, public health, the great famine in Ireland, cholera in Sweden and homeopathy in nineteenth-century Portugal. Other essays touch on Protestant Geneva in the early modern period, rural Switzerland in the late eighteenth century and the elderly poor in the Ionian Islands and Malta. All texts are in English.
Inscribed by the Author to a Noted Chemist and Mineralogist, 
Son of the Third Conde de Rio Maior

68. DRACK, José Ribeiro Guimaraes. Uma opinião ácerca da Synonymia ferro tartarizado tartrato ferrico-potassico. Discurso pronunciado em sessão de 22 de outubro de 1869 da Sociedade Pharmaceutica Lusitana, duranve a discussão da referida synonymia, pelo vogal da commissão de chimica da sociedade ... Lisbon: Typographia Lisbonense, 1870. 4°, original yellow printed wrappers (a bit frayed at corners and spine). Footnotes. In very good condition. Author’s three-line presentation inscription to J. de Saldanha Oliveira Sousa on verso of title page. Oval blue-green stamp of “B.M. Tavares de Proença // José Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa” in upper outer corner of front wrapper, with handwritten “245” in center. 57 pp., (1 blank l.). $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author (b. 1843), a native of Abrantes, owned a pharmacy in Lisbon. Besides working as a pharmacist, he was a chemical analyst, assayer for the Casa da Moeda, and toxicological inspector. He directed the Jornal da Sociedade Pharmaceutica Lusitana, was vice-president of the same society, and served on its chemistry commission, as well as being a member of a commission for the reform of the prices of medicines established by decree on 23 July 1879. 

Provenance: D. José de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, who also used the name José Luiz de Saldanha (1839-1912), was a son of D. João de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 3° Conde de Rio Maior, and brother of António José Luís de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 4° Conde and 1° Marquês de Rio Maior. A chemist and mineralogist, parliamentary deputy, and high government official, he studied mathematics and philosophy at Coimbra University, wrote on subjects as varied as agriculture, finance, and engravings, and amassed an important library. He was a devoted proponent of progress in the national agricultural sector, which he considered one of the primary sources of public wealth. See Grande enciclopédia XIX, 402; Innocêncio XIII, 66-7; Aditamentos, pp. 254-5. The Casa da Anunciada library of the counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.


69. DURLING, Richard J. A Catalogue of the Sixteenth Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine. Bethesda, Maryland: National Library of Medicine, 1967. Small folio (26.65 x 20.5 cm.), publisher’s gray cloth, spine gilt with black label. As new. xii, 698 pp. $100.00

FIRST EDITION of this basic reference, listing almost 5,000 titles.

* Garrison & Morton 6786.9.
Notes on a Patent Medicine, “Agoa de Inglaterra”

70. ESAGUY, Augusto d'. Ágoas de Inglaterra. Nótulas. Lisbon: [Tipografia da Empresá do Anuário Comercial], 1936. 8°, original beige printed wrappers, stapled (staples beginning to rust). Includes 4 reproductions of title pages. In very good to fine condition. (8 ll.) $20.00

Quotes at length from a work published about Jacob de Castro Sarmento’s "Agoa de Inglaterra", with reproductions of André Lopes de Castro’s Direcções para o uso da Agua de Inglaterra inventada pelo Doutor Jacob de Castro Sarmento, Lisbon 1794, and 3 other works on Agoa de Inglaterra published in 1799, 1809, and 1814, the first by Lopes de Castro, and the other two by José Joaquim de Castro. Esaguy published a lengthier work (53 pp.) on the same subject in Lisbon, 1931, with the title Nótulas relativas as Agoas de Inglaterra.

Originally imported from England (hence the name "Agoa de Inglaterra"), this patent medicine was composed primarily of powdered cinchona bark dissolved in wine. Since quinine, the active ingredient of cinchona, was not isolated until 1820, Agoa de Inglaterra was widely popular as a remedy for the malaria that was endemic to Portugal.

❊ OCLC: 841612153 (British Library). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with 19 pp. (possibly counting the wrappers in the pagination?).

Cure-All for Eyes

71. [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.


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

72. FERRÃO, António Duarte, pseudonym of João da Silva Rebelo [or Rebello]. Nariz enganado, e desenganado, tabaco empulhado, e defendido, pretext de poupadores, e desculpa de tafús, obra de muita consolación para forretas, mofíos, miseráveis, e piranges; e de muita utilidade para narizes mendicantes, intromettidos, e estafadores, e para boccas dadas ao sêstro da mascação, 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 acceito.”

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 metrico. 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); 166895979 (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.

**Shall We Set Up a Pharmacy in Coimbra?**

73. FERREIRA, Delphim Gomes. Aos socios do Monte-pio Conimbri-cense. A questão da pharmacia. [text begins:] Foi presente á nossa associação uma proposta para ella adherir á fundação d’uma pharmacia cooperativa por conta de todas as instituições de soccorros mutuos existentes nesta cidade …. (Coimbra?), dated January 21, 1893. Single sheet (51 x 35.5 cm.), printed on both sides, folded in quarters. Printed in three columns, front and back. Light browning. In very good condition. (1 l.) $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. Address to the Monte-Pio Conimbricense, a charitable organization founded in 1851, on the pros and cons of setting up a pharmacy for the use of instituições de soccorros mutuos in Coimbra. The author was member number 598, 3rd grade.

74. FERREIRA, J. *Instruções populares acerca da cholera-morbo ou conselhos ao povo, sobre o que deve fazer, para se defender desta epidemia; e quando alguém for accommettido della, como se deve tratar, até que chegue facultativo ... 2ª edição.* Porto: Typographia Commercial, 1848. 12º, original blue printed wrappers (slight chipping on spine). Light browning. In fine condition. 54 pp. $125.00

Second Edition of this charming pamphlet for laymen, enlivened by stories about the Turks at Ramadan and the Egyptians under the pharaoh, and by doggerel and other verse. The author, a surgeon at the Escola do Porto, discusses whether cholera is contagious, how to prevent it, and how to treat patients until the doctor arrives.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Confrarias (brotherhoods and sisterhoods) played an important role in running hospitals in Portugal, including the Hospital de São João Baptista on the Rua dos Caldeireiros in Porto, which this work documents.

A chapter is devoted to a transcription of documents related to the hospitals under the care of the Confraria de Nossa Senhora da Silva (pp. 143-161). Two plates illustrate the façade of the Hospital de São João Baptista, one of them showing it decorated on the feast day for Nossa Senhora da Silva. Apéndice IV, “Rendimentos da Confraria” (pp. 273-300), lists earnings and expenses of the Confraria of Nossa Senhora da Silva from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries, giving expenditures related to the functioning of various hospitals, e.g., purchase of salt, tables, and nails, and painting of the hospital. Funeral rites and services for the dead are frequently mentioned throughout the volume.

* OCLC: 10927891 (with only 15 leaves of plates: Harvard College Library, University of Dayton, Rice University, University of New Mexico, University of California-Los Angeles). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.*
76. 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? Innocêncio 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 ophthalmoscope to Portugal, and played an important role in dealing with the cholera epidemic of 1856 and the yellow fever epidemic of 1857.


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*77. 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: Typographia 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. $1,600.00

**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.


Theoretical and Practical Advice on Living Long and Well


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 Geraes, 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 theologica, Lisbon 1794, was the first Portuguese book on psychosomatic medicine, and his Tratado da educação fysica 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 Serraquinho, 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 this aim was never realized, and the library was dispersed. See Grande enciclopédia, XXVI, 891.


Theoretical and Practical Advice on Living Long and Well

79. FRANCO, Francisco de Mello. Elementos de hygiene, ou dictames theoreticos, e praticos para conservar a saude, e prolongar a vida. Lisbon: Typographia 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 Geraes, 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 theologica, Lisbon 1794, was the first Portuguese book on psychosomatic medicine, and his Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on the physical education of children.

Ensaio sobre as febres com observações analyticas ácerca da topographia, clima, e demais particularidades, que infuluem no caráter das febres do Rio de Janeiro.

Lisbon: Typografia da mesma Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1829. 4°, twentieth-century (second quarter) tan full calf by Frederico d’Almeida, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, two burgundy leather lettering pieces, gilt letter, two gilt fillets along borders of covers, marbled endleaves, top edge rouged, other edges uncut, contemporary decorated wrappers bound in. Woodcut device of Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa on title page. Handsome; in fine condition. Letters “M.T.C.R.” stamped in gilt at foot of spine. Small rectangular paper letterpress ticket of Frederico d’Almeida, Rua António Maria Cardoso, 31, in upper outer corner of verso of front free endleaf. (2 ll.), 205 pp., (1 l., 2 ll. advertisement).

$1,200.00

FIRST EDITION. We have seen no reference or actual copy of any earlier, but Borba writes, “Some authorities consider this edition … to be the second, and that of 1822 the first. However, this edition, printed according to the ‘Artigo extrahido das Actas da Academia Real das Sciencias da sessão de 8 de junho de 1827,’ does not refer to the previous edition, and sanctions this publication as if it were the first.”

Mello Franco describes the symptoms and treatment of intermittent and continuous fevers, including the use of quinine, arsenic, purgatives, etc., and includes case studies. The effect of Rio de Janeiro’s climate on these fevers is discussed on pp. 36-68.

Mello Franco (1757-1823), a native of Minas Geraes, 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 fysica 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.

Among the illustrious clients of the binder Frederico d’Almeida were the Count of Barcelona and the exiled former King Umberto of Italy.

Suppressed Book
The 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

*81. [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 ll.).

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 peccadores.”) 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 anti-aphrodisiacs 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 difícilmente com os fisicos,” 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.

sobre a *Medicina theologica*,” *Boletim internacional de bibliographia luso-brasileira* III (1962), 640-86. NUC: DCU-IA, RPJCB, PPAmP.

**BOUND WITH:**

**FIGUEIREDO, António Pereira de.** *Portuguezes nos Concilios Geraes: isto he, Relaçaõ dos Embaixadores, Prelados, e Doutores portuguezes, que tem assistido nos Concilios Geraes do Occidente. Por … Deputado da Real Meza da Commissao 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.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The final section (10 pp.) is titled “Novos Retoques aos Portuguezes nos Concilios Geraes Por seu mesmo author.”

* 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 Politico, 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:**

**FRANCO.** *Medicina Theologica: see above.*

**AND BOUND WITH:**

**CARVALHO E MELLO, Sebastião Joseph, later Marquês de Pombal.** *Elogio de D. Luiz Carlos Ignacio Xavier de Menezes, Quinto Conde da Ericeira, Primeiro Marques do Louriçal, Academico do Numero da Academia Real da Historia Portugueza, &c. &c. &c. que faleceo em Goa a 12 de Junho de 1742 por …. Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1757. Two small holes throughout in the middle of the page, with minimal loss of text. 57, (1) pp., (2 ll. Licenças).

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

Written by the future Marquês de Pombal, this is a eulogy of the fifth Conde da 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. Innocêncio 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 Marquês 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 Innocêncio 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 foi destino, porque os Escritos deste Excelente Autor não podem ter censura, antes só se deven 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 Historicopolitico dos acontecimentos mais memoraveis da historia de Portugal desde a invazão dos Francezes no anno de 1807 até á exaltação de sua Magestade Fidelissima o Senhor D. Miguel I. ao throno dos seus augUSTOS predecessores 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), marquês (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:
Idéia de hum elogio historico de Maria Theresa Archiduqueza de Austria, Imperatriz viuca, 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.

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

AND BOUND WITH:

VEIGA, Emmanuele Eduardo da Motta. Pro anual studorum instauratione Oratio in Archigymnasio Conimbricensi die XXII Octobris Ano MDCCCLXII 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.

* 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 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 solemnes, 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:

i. 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.

ii. 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. Sermaõ em acção 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 Bolívar 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.

Satirical Poem Aimed at the Professors of the University of Coimbra

82. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello]. *Reino da estupidez, poema*.

Paris: A. Bobée, 1818. 12°, contemporary tree sheep (very slight wear), spine gilt, text-block edges sprinkled red. Small stain at foot of last few leaves, not affecting text. In very good to fine condition. Bookplate of the Visconde de Torrão. xi, 62 pp.  

$4,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this satire aimed at the professors of the University of Coimbra, among others. It was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785, and caused an enormous scandal, but did not appear in print until this edition of 1818. Later editions appeared in Hamburg [i.e., Paris], 1820; Paris, 1821; Lisbon, 1833; Barcellos, 1868; and Rio de Janeiro, 1910. It was also included in the sixth volume of the *Parnaso Lusitano*, Paris 1834.

Mello Franco, born in Minas Geraes in 1757, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, then returned to Brazil. For his liberal writings and associations he spent several years in the dungeons of the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on pediatrics. His *Medicina theologica, ou supplica humilde*, Lisbon 1794, was the first book in Portuguese on psychosomatic medicine and led him to be called a precursor of Freud.

Borba de Moraes mentions a leaf preceding the half-title, blank on the recto and reading, “Printed by T.C. Hansard Peterborough-court, Fleet-Street, London” on the verso. In *Período colonial*, Borba notes that the leaf is often missing, and is not counted in the pagination; it is apparently not part of the first quire, which is of 6. We have never seen a copy with such a leaf present.


Innocêncio III, 10: giving 1819 as the date of the first edition, and without collation. Ramos, *A edição da língua portuguesa em França (1800-1850)* 42. NUC; WU. OCLC: 28030073 (Catholic University of America, Harvard University, University of Wisconsin at Madison); 460967887 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, University of Munich); 42925492 (University of Colorado at Boulder).

Satirical Poem Aimed at the Professors of the University of Coimbra

83. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello]. *Reino da estupidez, poema.* Nova edição, correcta.

Paris: Officina de A. Bobée, 1821. 12°, contemporary quarter dark green sheep over marbled boards (slight wear to corners, head of spine), flat spine gilt, text-block edges sprinkled green. In fine condition. Paper label (partially defective) pasted near head of spine. x, 62 pp.  

$800.00

Third edition of this satire aimed at the professors of the University of Coimbra, among others. It was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785, and caused an enormous scandal. It did not appear in print until 1818, and then in Paris. José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva is said to have collaborated in it. Editions later appeared with imprints of Hamburg [i.e, Paris], 1820; Paris, 1821; Lisbon, 1833; Barcellos, 1868; and Rio de Janeiro, 1910. It was also included in the sixth volume of the *Parnaso Lusitano*, Paris 1834.

Mello Franco, born in Minas Geraes in 1757, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, then returned to Brazil. For his liberal writings and associations he spent several years in the dungeons of the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on pediatrics. His *Medicina theologica, ou supplica*...
humilde, Lisbon 1794, the first book in Portuguese on psychosomatic medicine, led him to be called a precursor of Freud.

OCLC: 19349159 (Newberry Library, Harvard College Library and Houghton Library, Universidade de São Paulo); 460967890 (Bibliothèque nationale de France).

Medical Practice is Not Futile!

84. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello, possible author]. Reposta ao Filosofo solitario, em abono da verdade, por hum amigo dos homens. [Second volume:] Reposta segunda ao Filosofo solitario, por hum amigo dos homens: na qual se mostra que toda a sua obra não he mais que huma simplez tradução; e se apontão os defeitos della, com hum dialogo no fim do mesmo solitario com a alma do caturra D. Felix. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1787. 4°, contemporary stitching (final gathering of first part becoming loose). Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title-pages (from two different cuts). Woodcut initial letter and headpiece on p. 3 of both parts. Uncut and unopened. Title-page of second part with light to moderate waterstaining at inner margin, continuing to a much lesser degree in following leaves. In very good to fine condition. 56; 45 pp., (1 l. with sonnet).

$3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these salvos in a lengthy literary battle that began with the publication of the three-volume O Filosofo Solitario, Lisbon 1786-87. The Filosofo solitario was in large part a translation of Philosophie de la nature, 1769, by J.B.C. Isoard Delisle (called “Delisle de Sales”). Like many contemporary French works, Delisle’s 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. In the first part the author points out that everything written about the anatomy of man in O Filosofo Solitario is incorrect. In the Reposta segunda the author attacks two assertions of the Filosofo that solitude is better than society and that medicine is futile, an idea that would have particularly enraged Mello Franco, given his profession. He also quotes at length from de Sales, to prove that the Filosofo is a plagiarist. The Reposta and Reposta segunda appeared just after Mello Franco’s Reino da estupidez began circulating in manuscript, and shortly before his Tratado da educação física dos meninos appeared in 1790.

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.

First Book on Pediatrics by a Brazilian
In a Contemporary Binding
With another early Portuguese Work on the Subject

85. FRANCO, Francisco de Mello. *Tratado da educação física dos meninos, para uso da nação portugueza* .... 2 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Officina da Academia Real das Ciências, 1790. 4°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (minor wear, mostly at corners), flat spine, gilt letter, edges sprinkled. Woodcut device of the Academia Real das Ciências on title page. In fine condition. viii, 119 pp., (2 ll.).

$3,500.00

2 works in 1 volume.

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. His *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 WITH:

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, and both advocate the use of smallpox inoculation. Almeida gives a summary of arguments for and against. At the end of the work, Almeida presents a series of practical rules, many of which remain useful recommendations today.


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**First Book on Pediatrics by a Brazilian**


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.

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**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.

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), marquês (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.

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

Case Histories of Diabetes and Diabetes Insipidus

87. FRANK, Joseph. Ratio instituti clinici Ticinensis 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.

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.

❊ National Library of Medicine, Eighteenth-Century STC p. 159. Wellcome III, 61 (cited as 2 vols. in 1). Neu, Chemistry, Medicine & Pharmacy Books in the University of Wisconsin 1500. NUC: WU, DNLM, MnU.
Important Work on Fumigation as a Public Health Initiative During the Peninsular War, in a Beautiful Contemporary Royal Binding

88. [FUMIGATION]. Memoria sobre las disposiciones tomadas por el gobierno para introducir en España el método de fumigar y purificar la atmósfera de Guiton de Morveau, experimentos hechos con este motivo, y algunas otras noticias que prueban el poder desinfectante de los ácidos minerales, y las oportunas providencias que ha dado el Excmo. Señor Generalísimo Príncipe de la Paz, con el fin de evitar los progresos del contagio de la fiebre amarilla, y su reproducción. Madrid: En la Imprenta Real, 1805. 4°, contemporary full crimson morocco (slight rubbing at hinges and in center of upper cover), with the binder’s tag on the front pastedown of Pasqual Carsi y Vidal, Madrid (see below). Wide gilt roll-tooled borders, smooth spine richly gilt in five compartments, with the short-title in the second, floral baskets in the others, all edges gilt, silk ribbon place-marker. Light marginal foxing on a few plates and slight soiling at head of a few leaves. In very fine condition. Bookplate of D. María Cristina, Queen of Spain. 92, 234 pp., 8 engraved folding plates, 3 folding tables. $9,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this extensive report on the earliest government program of fumigation in Spain: a major public health initiative undertaken in an attempt to stop the spread of yellow fever. As recounted in the Memória (pp. 1-92), after yellow fever broke out in Malaga in 1804, Prime Minister Manuel Godoy (1792-97 and 1801-08) quickly established a cordon sanitaire around Andalucía, Murcia, and Valencia. Then he sent to Paris for the latest in fumigation equipment and set Spanish engineers to producing copies. There was some resistance to using fumigation, since results to that point had been inconclusive. Godoy instructed a number of physicians and scientists to test Morveau’s method for its effect on people, animals and clothing when various mineral acids were used (sulfuric, nitric, hydrochloric). The Memória details the results of these tests and describes the quarantine measures that were taken when fumigation alone was deemed insufficient.

The Memória is followed by 25 documentos justificativos, which include detailed descriptions of the fumigation apparatus, instructions for use, reports on the effects of fumigation, a much-debated trial run in Cartagena, descriptions of other methods of fumigation, and an account of all known cases of yellow fever in 1804-1805 in Andalucía, Valencia, and Murcia. The plates that accompany the documents illustrate the apparatus and its use for fumigating clothing and people, as well as the set-up of a quarantine hospital. Three large folding tables provide a sample of how a town (in this case Cartagena) could be divided into districts for purposes of fumigation; statistics on the outcome of yellow fever in patients at the hospital in Antiguones; and statistics on the spread and effects of the yellow fever in 1804-1805 in Andalucía, Valencia, and Murcia. Given that in five months some 45,000 people died, it is no surprise that Godoy was extremely eager to curb the disease.

Severe outbreaks of yellow fever occurred throughout the nineteenth century, until mosquitoes were identified as the disease vector in the 1880s and attention was shifted to eradicating them.

Louis-Bernard Guyton de Morveau (1737-1816), a French chemist, is credited with producing the first systematic method of chemical nomenclature. He was among the founders of the École Polytechnique, where he taught mineralogy. According to the
Memoria, while this volume was in press (awaiting completion of the engraved plates), a third edition of Morveau’s work on fumigation appeared. However, we have not been able to locate any edition in OCLC.

The binder Pasqual Carsí y Vidal, who was active in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, was among the most noted binders of that period. He worked in Madrid under D. Carlos III, D. Carlos IV and D. Fernando VII. After a trip to England at the expense of D. Carlos III, Carsí y Vidal developed a neoclassical style. Beginning in 1803, he ran 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 is the same as the one illustrated in Blas Benito, p. 44.

D. María 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 María Cristina Bourbon of the Two Sicilies. From 1829 until her husband’s death in 1833, she was queen consort of Spain. She then acted as queen regent until 1840, successfully holding the throne during the Carlist Wars for her daughter, the future Isabella II.

* Palau 183312: lists without collation. On Carsí y Vidal, see Ollero and Ramos, Enciclopédia de la encuadernación, p. 61, with an illustration of this binding. See also Javier Blas Benito, “Pascual Carsí y Vidal,” Encuadernación de Arte XI (1998), pp. 34-46. NUC: DNLM. OCLC: 55326531 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, without mention of the plates); 460425536 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, without collation).

Happy First Anniversary to the Medical School at Porto!

89. GALVÃO, Januario Peres Furtado. Oração academica recitada na sessão solennne d’abertura da Escola Medico-Cirúrgica do Porto, no dia 6 d’outubro 1851. Porto: Typographia Commercial, 1851. Large 8°, original blue printed wrappers (lower wrapper stained, spine backed with paper). Horizontal foldline. In good condition. 35 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A speech in celebration of the first year of the medical school at Porto; includes a brief overview of the history of medical schools and a discussion of the qualities of a good physician.


Cholera Treatments, 1885

90. GLONER, J.C. Guilherme Maria da Silva Jones, trans. and annotator. Artigo “Cholera,” do Diccionario de Therapeutica de Gloner. Traduzido e anotado por ... 2 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Typ. de Christovão Augusto Rodrigues, 1885. 8°, unbound (missing original wrappers, except for

First Edition in Portuguese, with extensive notes by the translator, of an article that appeared in J.-C. Gloner’s *Nouveau dictionnaire de thérapeutique*, 1874, a compendium of treatments used for various illnesses that cites the physicians who proposed or advocated the treatments. The translator’s notes fill three-quarters of the volume (pp. 41-194).


BOUND WITH:


Publisher’s dummy for a handbook on childbirth for midwives. It includes two prefaces, the table of contents, and the index.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 15955: listing the work under 1883, with the author Litzmann and publisher (or translator?) Cristovão Rodrigues.

**Dissertations on Childbirth, Hemorrhoids, Fevers, Delirium, Forensic Medicine, and Gonorrhea**

91. [GOETTINGEN, University of]. *Collectionum dissertationum medicarum in Academia Goettingensi habitarum. Tom. I*. Goettingen: Apud Joann Daniel Gotthelf Brose, 1789-1792. 4°, contemporary calf (some wear), spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt-lettered red morocco label in second compartment from head, gilt fillets. Occasional stains and dampstains. Contemporary manuscript index on flyleaf. In good condition. Well over 500 pages, each part separately paginated. $150.00

Volume I, parts 1, 2 and 3 only; includes 16 medical dissertations, each with separate title-page and pagination. Among the topics are childbirth, hemorrhoids, fevers, delirium, and forensic medicine. The fourth dissertation, by Hermann Wilhelm Lindemann, is on the nature, types, cause and cure of gonorrhea.

First Edition of the First Work in Portuguese on Dermatology

92. GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the elder). *Ensai dermosographico ou succinta e sistematica descripção das doenças cutaneas, conforme os princípios e observações dos Doutores Willan, e Bateman, com indicação dos respectivos remedios aconselhados por estes celebres authores, e alguns outros*. Lisbon: Na Typografia da Mesma [Academia Real das Sciencias], 1820. 4°, late nineteenth-century quarter morocco over marbled boards (slight wear at corners), smooth spine with fillets in gilt and blind, author and short title in gilt, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled. Woodcut logo of the Academia with its arms on title page. In fine condition internally (except for two short tears to one plate); in very good condition overall. Printed on “papel selado” of 10, 20, and 40 reis. Old ink inscription in upper outer corner: “Custou 1” [rest of price shaved by binder]. Old ink inscription (an illegible name) in lower margin of p. 171. xii, xxv, 171 pp., 2 stipple-engraved plates printed in colors and heightened by hand, 1 leaf with explanation of plates. $1,800.00

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” (Borba de Moraes). One plate shows eight types of cutaneous diseases, according to Dr. Thomas Bateman’s classification; 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 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.

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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” (Borba 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 Bergh, Paris, as engraver. Immediately following the plates is an unnumbered leaf explaining the illustrations.

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Part of an Ongoing Debate on Homeopathy, 1859

94. GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the younger). *Ao Illm.º e Exm.º Marechal Duque de Saldanha. Uma explicacao pelo ...* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1859. Large 8°, original pale orange printed wrappers (light soiling, front wrapper trimmed at head with loss of part of border). Title page soiled where front wrapper cut away. Overall in good condition.
Old octagonal paper tag with blue border and manuscript ink shelfmark “H9” or “119”) on front wrapper. Old ink shelfmark (?) at top of title page. 15 pp. $200.00

FIRST EDITION. In 1857, the Duque de Saldanha advocated the introduction of homoeopathic medicine to Portugal. The following year he published Memoria sobre o estado da medicina em 1858. Antonio Bernardino Gomes, an eminent physician, responded with O Marechal Duque de Saldanha e os medicos. Breves considerações ácerca da memoria sobre o estado da medicina em 1858, in which he surveyed the use of and literature about homoeopathy and animal magnetism (mesmerism) across Europe. In this work, a continuation of the debate, Gomes explains that he was responding in his previous work to Saldanha’s comments on physicians rather than to his ideas on homoeopathy: “não foi provocado pelas doutrinas medicas que continha, mas unicamente pelo que havia n’elle de muito offensivo para a classe a que pertenço.”

These works were part of a polemic raging over the efficacy of homeopathic medicine that included such works as Carta de felicitação a sua excelencia o Marechal Duque de Saldanha pela sua triumpante replica ao Dr. Bernardino Antônio Gomes, by Bernardino Egydio da Silveira and Castro, Lisbon, 1859.

Antonio Bernardino Gomes (1806-1877) was the son of physician and botanist Bernardino António Gomes (1768-1823) and a distinguished physician and scientific investigator in his own right. The younger Gomes studied medicine in Paris and accompanied the Duque de Palmela on his expedition to Terceira. Later he taught medicine and became member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Lisbon. His work had a significant effect on medical nomenclature.


Pharmacological Handbook, 1873

95. GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the younger). Elementos de pharmacoologia geral ou principios geraes de materia medica e de therapeutica. Terceira edição. Lisbon: Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1873. 8°, original pink printed wrappers (spine slightly chipped). Uncut and unopened. In fine condition. vi, xxxii, 368 pp., (1, 1 blank ll.). $150.00

Third edition of this analysis of types of medication and how they work: for example, anti-spasmodics, stimulants, sedatives, emollients, and secretagogues. The first edition appeared in 1851, the second in 1863.

The author (1806-1877), son of a physician of the same name, was a professor of medicine and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Lisbon. He studied medicine in Paris and accompanied the Duque de Palmela on his expedition to Terceira. Through his work he had a significant effect on medical nomenclature.

Innocêncio VIII, 381. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da colecção portuguesa II, 197. Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto 1832. See Innocêncio I,
Homeopathy and Mesmerism, With the Author’s Presentation Inscription


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this commentary on the Duke of Saldanha’s Memoria sobre o estado da medicina em 1858, published the previous year. These works were part of a polemic raging over the efficacy of homeopathic medicine. Gomes surveys the use of and literature about homeopathy and animal magnetism (mesmerism) across Europe. The author (1806-1877), son of a physician of the same name, was a professor of medicine and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Lisbon. He studied medicine in Paris and accompanied the Duque de Palmela on his expedition to Terceira. Through his work he had a significant effect on medical nomenclature.

Biography and Bibliography of an Eminent Portuguese Physician and Botanist
With the Author’s Signed Presentation Inscription to the Conde and Condessa do Rio Maior

97. GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the younger). Noticia da vida e trabalhos scientificos do medico Bernardino Antonio Gomes. Lisbon: Na Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1857. Large 4° (26 x 19 cm.), contemporary stiff blue-green wrappers (minor soiling and stains; spine defective at head and foot; front wrapper splitting about 11 cm. from head of spine and 5 cm. from foot of spine). Woodcut arms of the Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Woodcut tailpiece on p. 33.
Light foxing on half-title and verso of portrait. In very good condition. Author’s signed presentation inscription on half-title to the Conde and Condessa do Rio Maior. Fine lithographic portrait of Gomes by Serrano, (2 ll.), 33 pp., (1 blank l.).

FIRST and ONLY [?] separate EDITION of this offprint from the Memórias of the Academia Real das Ciências, probably printed in an extremely small run. It is a biography and annotated bibliography of the physician and botanist Bernardino António Gomes (1768-1823) by his son (1806-1877), a distinguished physician and scientific investigator of the same name, who was a professor of medicine and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Lisbon. The younger Gomes studied medicine in Paris and accompanied the Duque de Palmela on his expedition to Terceira. Through his writings he had a significant effect on medical nomenclature.

Provenance: D. João de Saldanha Oliveira Jusarte Figueira e Sousa (1811-1872), third Conde de Rio Maior, and his wife, D. Isabel Botelho Mourão e Vasconcelos (1835-1890). The Casa da Anunciada library of the Counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. Much of it was dispersed not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

Using Wine Wisely

98. [GREAT BRITAIN. Wine Duties]. Reduction of the Wine Duties. Report of the meeting of the Wine Duties Reduction Committee, and the Anglo-French Free-Trade Association, at the Crystal Palace, July 9th, 1856; Debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Oliveira’s motion for the wine duties reduction, on the 15th July 1856; a list of the General Committee; and other particulars connected with the reduction of the import duty upon wines. London: Ward and Lock, (1856). 8°, stitched. Final leaf a bit dog-eared. In very good condition. 64 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Aside from the items described in the title, this pamphlet includes a statement of the Wine Duties Reduction Committee’s aspirations, among them that physicians would use wine to treat more disorders if the price were lower, and that the use of wine rather than spirits “would in time diminish that intoxication which is admitted to be the great sin and misfortune of this country, it being proved that in wine-growing countries intoxication is rare” (p. 4).
With the “Resumen de la genealogia de las ilustres Casas de Saavedra, y Guevara”

“99. GUEVARA, Antonio de. Epistolares 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- or 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 Guevara, lord of the houses of Saavedra, Narvaez, 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. Text in two columns. Considerable browning. Head and foot of title page, many running heads, some page numbers, letters of signatures, as well as some sidenotes shaved. On the whole in less than good but still solid condition. Old blue oval stamp “De Don Julian // Simon Ardisana [?]” at inner blank margin of title page. (6, 10 ll.), 705 [i.e., 703] pp. Page 501 misnumbered 481; 572-92 misnumbered 578-98; 597-604 misnumbered 603-610; 671 misnumbered 666; 700-1 misnumbered 702-3; p. 703 misnumbered 705. $600.00

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 final 10 preliminary leaves, ¶¶4, ¶¶2, contain a “Resumen de la genealogia de las ilustres Casas de Saavedra, y Guevara.” Of the 31 copies mentioned in the online Spanish CCPBE, only one at Toledo (Biblioteca de Castilla-La Mancha / Biblioteca Pública del Estado) appears to have these leaves. REBIUN refers to a copy in the Biblioteca de Catalunya which contains them. Palau includes them in his collation, but they are not mentioned in any other source we have consulted.

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 1526. 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 aureo 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 relox de príncipes*, printed in Valladolid, 1529. This authorized version had 16 editions.

Palau 110229. Simón Díaz, XI, 367, no. 3055. Vindel, *Marcas* 513. This edition not in Gallardo. This edition not in Goldsmith. This edition not in HSA. This edition not in Ticknor Catalogue. OCLC: 25891000 (Emory University and University of California-Berkeley); 83861137 (no location given); 3843074 (University of Arizona). CCPBE locates 31 copies in Spanish libraries, at least a dozen of which are seriously incomplete, some in very poor condition. Copac locates a copy at the University of London.

100. **GUIET, Pierre-René-Louis.** *Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, présentée et soutenue le 18 août 1843 ....* Paris: Rignoux, Imprimeur de la Faculté de Médecine, 1843. Large 4° (24.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Light browning. In good to very good condition. 64 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes comments on pediatrics and croup. Guiet wrote *La Fièvre typhoïde est-elle contagieuse?* in 1881.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this thesis presented to the Faculté de Médecine de Paris on organic lesions that can produce ascites, also known as peritoneal cavity fluid or (archaically) abdominal dropsy.

First Inventory of Portuguese Water Sources with Medicinal Properties

102. HENRIQUES, Francisco da Fonseca. *Aquilegio medicinal em que se da noticia das agoaes de caldas, de fontes, rios, poços, lagos, e cisternas, do Reyno de Portugal, e dos Algarves, que ou pelas virtudes medicinaes, que tem, ou por outra alguma singularidade, são dignas de particular memoria.* Lisbon: Na Officina da Musica, 1726. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (a bit worn and stained), with yapped edges and plain, flat spine. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Numerous typographical headpieces. Minor worming in gutter of 20 leaves, never affecting text. In good condition. (16 ll.), 288 pp., (11, 1 blank ll.). $700.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the first inventory of Portuguese hot springs, fountains, rivers, wells, lakes and reservoirs reputed to have medicinal properties, including some with allegedly supernatural powers of healing. For the 337 entries, Fonseca Henriques gives locations and often also comments on the facilities and the history of the site. The extensive index by location also sorts the waters by what they are reputed to cure, ranging from kidney stones and stomach pains to paralysis, rabies, and venereal disease.

Fonseca Henriques (1665-1731), or “the Mirandella doctor,” as he called himself, was born in Mirandella, Tras-os-montes. He studied medicine at the University of Coimbra and practiced in Lisbon, where he maintained a large and illustrious clientele and earned the reputation of being the most erudite and esteemed physician of his time. His patients included D. João V, to whom this work is dedicated.


Hernias and Hysteria

103. HENRY, L.-V. *Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, présentée et soutenue le 30 août 1843* .... Paris: Rignoux, Imprimeur de la Faculté de Médecine, 1843. Faculté de Médecine de Paris, no. 222. 4°, disbound. Light browning at edges. In good condition. 57 pp. $60.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this thesis presented to the Faculté de Médecine de Paris on questions regarding hernias, complications of hysteria, blood vessels, and movement.

❊ Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac.
104. HEREDIA. *Estatutos da Casa de Saude de Portugal e Brazil*. Lisbon: Typographia e Papelaria Academica de Pires & Com.ª, 1903. Large 8°, original pink printed wrappers (slight wear and soiling; small repair to upper outer corner of front wrapper). Vertical crease. In very good to fine condition. 14 pp., (1 l.), $80.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Financial and administrative by-laws for a private hospital established in Heredia, on the outskirts of Lisbon.

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

105. HERPIN, Eugène. *Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, présenté et soutenue le 10 janvier 1843 ....* Paris: Imprimerie et Fonderie de Rignoux, 1843. Faculté de Médecine de Paris, no. 6. 4°, disbound. Light foxing and some browning at edges. In good condition. 36 pp. $60.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this thesis presented to the Faculté de Médecine de Paris. The questions involved symptoms of intermittent fevers, skin diseases in newborn infants, the arachnoid mater (one of the 3 meninges) and the brain, and kidney stones.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac.

Canaries

106. HERVIEUX [DE CHANTELOUP , J.-C.]. *Tratado sobre o modo de criar 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 Paris ... 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 (1663-1747) was inspecteur
des bois à battir in Paris, and was in charge of the Princesse de Condé’s canaries.

Provenance: We have not been able to discover anything about António R. Passos (fl. late nineteenth- and / or early twentieth-century), but over the years have seen many books bearing his signature. They are invariably interesting volumes, in above average condition, dealing mainly with agricultural products or minerals and their application in commerce. He must have been an astute and discerning book buyer and bibliophile.

❊ Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal 2372. OCLC: Not located; 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 (51 databases searched). Not located in Copac.

How to Treat Gangrene at Home, 1852

107. [HOME REMEDIES AND RECIPES]. O livro necessário ou manual caseiro. Paris: Pommeret e Moreau, Impressores, 1852. 12°, contemporary quarter dark blue sheep over marbled boards (corners, head and foot of spine with wear; other minor binding wear), smooth spine with gilt letter and fillets. In good to very good condition. Ownership stamp of Albertina Dias de Menezes e Castro, Porto, in lower blank margin of title-page. 180 pp. $250.00

FIRST and apparently ONLY EDITION of this small handbook on proper and frugal living, divided into four parts. The first part contains recipes and culinary advice, for example how to prepare arroz á valenciana. The second part gives advice for healthy living, such as diet, clothing, housing and sleep. The third part contains recipes for home remedies for common ailments such as constipation and indigestion, and for more serious affictions such as gangrene. Part Four is dedicated to cleanliness in all domestic matters. These four parts are followed by a section on curiosities, including the preparation of rose water and cosmetics. Pages [175]-180 are an advertisement of other Portuguese-language publications printed by Pommeret e Moreau.

❊ Not in Innocencio. Not in Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto. Not located in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da Coleção Portuguesa. OCLC: 460324262 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Not located in Porbase, where we were able to find only one work by this publisher, História jocosa do celebrado Pae-Pae cognominado o Gargantua portuguez, 1848, in a single copy at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. KVK locates a single copy, in the Bibliothèque nationale de France. Not located in Copac.

Album of Photographs for Hospital for Tuberculosis Sufferers

108. [HOSPITALS]. [Title stamped in gilt on front cover]: Hospital de Doenças Infecto-Contagiosas. Lisboa. Lisbon: photographs by Feyo e Castro, taken 1890-1910 [?]. Oblong folio (23 x 31 cm.), original half red morocco with green cloth boards (some wear), title stamped in
gilt on upper cover, spine with simple gilt bands; fastened with bronze pins. Contemporary marbled endleaves. Each photograph pasted on a cardboard backing with a blue art-nouveau style border, set on a cloth hinge. Slight browning at blank outer edges of leaves. 27 leaves.

$500.00

The photographs by Feyo e Castro (1877-1937), of excelent quality, include many views of the building for those suffering from tuberculosis, plus the church, kitchen, electrical generators, employees’ and servants’ residences, mortuary, gardens, hospital, and operating theater.

* OCLC: not located; cf. 20667422 (University of California-Los Angeles, with date “1900-1989?” and collation of xi, 96 pp.); and 837643791 (Ostfriesische Bibliothek, with date 1905 and collation of x, 96 pp.). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

Treatment of Wounds Caused by Firearms, Drawing on the Author’s Experience in Guipuzcoa and Navarre

109. IBARROLA, Paulo Antonio. Memoria em que se prova que as feridas de pelouro, ou de armas de fogo são por si inocentes, e simples a sua cura ... tirada de Castelhano em linguagem, e augmentada com algumas notas por Manoel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva. Lisbon: Na Offic. de João Procopio Correa da Silva, 1800. 8°, later rear wrapper (front wrapper missing). Uncut and unopened. Slight staining to first and last few leaves. In good condition. (4 ll.), 78 pp., (1 blank l.). $250.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this work on the treatment of wounds caused by firearms, first published in Madrid, 1796. Ibarrola drew extensively on his experiences in Guipuzcoa and Navarre, in the Basque region.

This Portuguese edition was translated and annotated by Manoel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva, a naturalized Brazilian (Castello Branco, Portugal, 1752-Bahia, 1829) and 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 his 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. A second edition of this Memoria appeared in Lisbon, 1820.

110. 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.

111. LEÃO, Manoel Barbosa, comp. *Cartas e publicações relativas ao falecido Dr. José Barbosa Leão, que, em memoria do seu saudoso irmão, reuniu e mandou imprimir.* Porto: Imprensa Commercial, 1889. Large 8°, original green printed wrappers (spine faded and slightly defective at foot). Browning, but not brittle. Uncut and mostly unopened. In very good condition. Author’s ink presentation inscription in upper blank margin of title page: “Ao Ex..mo Prof. João Baptista de Lima // [illeg.] oferece o // Autor” Frontispiece portrait, 120 pp. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. José Barbosa Leão (São Romão de Mouriz, Porto, 1850-apparently 1889), was a surgeon whose thesis, *Do tratamento consecutivo de grandes operações,* defended in 1878, was published in Porto, 1883. Included in the present volume are texts by the Conde de Samodães, António Moreira Cabral, Francisco Seara and Rodrigues de Freitas, among others.

❊ Not in Innocêncio; for Manuel Barbosa Leão, see XVI, 132; for José Barbosa Leão, see XII, 253-4. See also *Grande enciclopédia,* IV, 203. NUC: DLC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*Treating Cholera, 1833*

112. LEITÃO, António José de Lima. *Breve aviso ao povo acerca do tratamento da doença epidémica que grassa na Europa com o nome de Côlera-Morbus Asiático.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1833. 8°, contemporary plain blue-gray wrappers. Caption title. In very good to fine condition. 16 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this contribution to the literature on cholera, with comments on the disease and on treating its early and advanced stages.

Lima Leitão (1787-1856), a major figure in Portuguese medicine, was born in Lagos (Algarve) and served as a physician with the French and the Portuguese armies from 1808 to 1814, before moving to Brazil. In 1816 he was sent from Rio de Janeiro to Mozambique, where he was chief physician, and from there in 1819 to India, to act as *Intendente de Agricultura.* Lima Leitão was a professor at the Royal School of Surgery in Lisbon, president of the Lisbon Society of Medical Sciences, and an active contributor to the Portuguese medical press. He served twice in the Cortes and published numerous works on medicine and politics, as well as some poetry and a translation of Virgil.

both of which list other works by the author. OCLC: 560524318 (British Library); 27159823 (Wellcome Library). Not located in Copac, which lists two copies of the related title, at the British Library and at Wellcome. KVK (51 databases searched) cites this work via Porbase (no location given). Not located in National Library of Medicine’s LocatorPlus.

History of Portuguese Medicine and the Sociedade das Ciencias Medicas de Lisboa


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this lecture delivered at the anniversary of the Sociedade das Ciencias Medicas de Lisboa on 12 May 1839. It gives a brief history of the Society and an astute overview of Portuguese medicine, noting particularly its place within general medical trends.

Lima Leitão (1787-1856), a major figure in Portuguese medicine, was born in Lagos (Algarve) and served as a physician with the French and the Portuguese armies from 1808 to 1814, before moving to Brazil. In 1816 he was sent from Rio de Janeiro to Mozambique, where he was chief physician, and from there in 1819 to India, to act as Intendente de Agricultura. Lima Leitão was a professor at the Royal School of Surgery in Lisbon, president of the Lisbon Society of Medical Sciences, and an active contributor to the Portuguese medical press. He served twice in the Cortes and published numerous works on medicine and politics, as well as some poetry and a translation of Virgil.


Surgery vs. Medicine, with a Malignant Pustule


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An eminent professor at the Real Escola de Cirurgia advises students beginning their studies on the difficulties and advantages of various
The Real Escola de Cirurgia had been established in the Hospital de São José in 1825, only 3 years earlier. In 1836 it was combined with the school of medicine to form the Escola Médico-Cirúrgica de Lisboa, which in 1911 became the basis for the Faculdade de Medicina at the University of Lisbon.

Lima Leitão (1787-1856), a major figure in Portuguese medicine, was born in Lagos (Algarve) and served as a physician with the French and the Portuguese armies from 1808 to 1814, before moving to Brazil. In 1816 he was sent from Rio de Janeiro to Mozambique, where he was chief physician, and from there in 1819 to India, to act as Intendente de Agricultura. Lima Leitão was a professor at the Royal School of Surgery in Lisbon, president of the Lisbon Society of Medical Sciences, and an active contributor to the Portuguese medical press. He served twice in the Cortes and published numerous works on medicine and politics, as well as some poetry and a translation of Virgil.

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**Detailed Autopsy Report on 1833 Cholera Victim**

115. LEITÃO, António José de Lima. *Um fragmento da história da epidemia, que, sob o nome de cólera-morbus asiática, havendo percorrido o Asia e a maior parte da Europa, chegou a Portugal no corrente anno de 1833.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1834. 4°, contemporary blue wrappers, text block edges tinted yellow. Caption title. Clean and crisp. In fine to very fine condition. 44 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this description of the outbreak of cholera in Portugal in 1833, including its spread, government actions taken to curb it, and newspaper reports. Perhaps most interesting is the detailed report of an autopsy performed in Portugal on a cholera victim (pp. 12-17). The first appendix is a report of a microscopic examination of water tainted with cholera. The second is an annotated bibliography of Portuguese works on the 1833 epidemic.

Lima Leitão (1787-1856), a major figure in Portuguese medicine, was born in Lagos (Algarve) and served as a physician with the French and the Portuguese armies from 1808 to 1814, before moving to Brazil. In 1816 he was sent from Rio de Janeiro to Mozambique, where he was chief physician, and from there in 1819 to India, to act as Intendente de Agricultura. Lima Leitão was a professor at the Royal School of Surgery in Lisbon, president of the Lisbon Society of Medical Sciences, and an active contributor to the Portuguese medical press. He served twice in the Cortes and published numerous works on medicine and politics, as well as some poetry and a translation of Virgil.

Innocêncio I, 169. Not in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa, or Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirúrgica do Porto, both of which list other works by the author. Not in Wellcome. NUC: DNLM (giving publication date as 1833). OCLC: 45167625 (New York Academy of Medicine, University of Toronto); 560524370 (British Library). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.
Playwright / Physician / Surgeon

116. LEMOS JUNIOR, Maximiano Augusto Oliveira. *Gomes Coelho e os medicos*. Porto: Typ. a vapor da “Enciclopedia Portuguesa”, 1922. 8°, later (mid-twentieth-century?) navy quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five unequal compartments, gilt lettering and numbering, marbled endleaves, top edges tinted blue, blue-green silk ribbon place marker, original beige printed wrappers bound in. In fine condition. Brown on beige printed paper ticket (5 x 4 cm.) of Livraria Academica, Porto, in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (2 ll.), 104 pp., (1 l., 1 blank ll.), 12 half-tone plates containing portraits of Gomes Coelho’s medical contemporaries.

$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Joaquim Guilherme Gomes Coelho (1839-1871) physician and surgeon, is better known as Júlio Dinis, a noted playwright and novelist who was extremely popular during his lifetime and is still widely read. He died at age 31 of tuberculosis, whose onset had forced him to resign as deputy professor at the medical school in Porto. In this volume, Oliveira Lemos examines Dinis’s relationships with his teachers and colleagues in the medical field.


Etymology of “Cholera”


$80.00

FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared the same year. The author discusses the derivation and gender of the terms “cholera” and “cholera-morbus”.

❊ Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.
**Cholera in Lisbon, 1833**

118. LISBON, Academia Real das Sciencias, Commissão Medica.
*Ensaio acerca do que ha de mais essencial sobre a cholera-morbis epidemica, redigido pela Comissão Medica da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa.*
Lisbon: Na Typografia da Real Academia, 1833. 4°, original blue-gray printed wrappers (some fraying and wear, especially to spine), stitched. Woodcut arms of the Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Uncut. Small dampstain in outer margins of first four leaves. In very good condition. (1 l.), 46 pp., (1 l.), (2 ll. advertisement).  $150.00

FIRST EDITION. Describes the cause, diagnosis, symptoms, treatment and recovery from cholera. The names associated with this pamphlet are doctors Joaquim Xavier da Silva, Ignacio Antonio da Fonseca Benevides, Wenceslau Anselmo Soares, and Francisco Elias Rodrigues da Silva.


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**Celebrates the Opening of the Royal School of Surgery in Lisbon**

119. [LISBON, Escola Real de Cirurgia]. *Exposição do que ocorre na abertura da Escola Real de Cirurgia de Lisboa, no dia 5 de Novembro de 1828, e entrega do Real Premio ao mais digno aluno da Escola.*
Lisbon: Na Imprensa da Rua dos Fanqueiros N.) 129 B, 1828. 4°, early brown-and-pink marbled wrappers. Clean and crisp. In very fine condition. 15 pp.  $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Describes the ceremonies in honor of the establishment of the Escola Real de Cirurgia de Lisboa, attached to the Hospital Real de São José, including the dignitaries who were present (including the King, D. Miguel; D. João VI appeared in effigy) and the award of a surgical kit for cataract operations to the most outstanding student (João Tavares de Macedo). The principal oration (pp. 10-13) was given by the distinguished physician, liberal political figure, and author of both literary and scientific works, António José de Lima Leitão, who had occupied the chair of Clinical Medicine at the Real Escola since 1825.

The Real Escola was established in 1825, at the instigation of an army surgeon, as one of the Regias Escolas de Cirurgia. Its purpose was to alleviate the dearth of trained physicians in Portugal, and at first those educated at the Escolas were allowed
to practice only where no university-trained physicians, or too few, were available. In the 1830s and the decades following, reforms made training at the Escolas the equivalent of university training.


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**Dowager Princess of Brazil Founds a Military Hospital**

**120. LOBO, Roque Ferreira.** *Oração gratulatoria á Sereníssima Princeza do Brasil a Senhora Dona Maria Francisca Benedicta; mandado fundar hum sumptuoso edificio, para Hospital de Inválidos, no lugar de Runa, junto á Villa de Torres Vedras ....* Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1793. 4°, contemporary “Dutch paper” gilt wrappers with lovely floral design (small defects to spine), text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on second leaf recto. In very fine condition. (12 ll.) $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. D. Maria Francisca Benedita (b. 1746) was the youngest child of D. José I (d. 1777) and the widow and aunt of D. Maria I’s eldest son, D. José, Duque de Bragança and Príncipe do Brasil. In 1788 her husband died of smallpox at age 27, without issue. His wife, styled the dowager princess of Brazil, lived until 1829.

Rather than founding convents or churches, in the tradition of most dowagers, D. Maria Francisca Benedita founded a military hospital, the Asilo de Inválidos Militares de Runa (in Torres Vedras). The hospital was dedicated in 1827, on the dowager princess’s eighty-first birthday. Today it is a home for retired military personnel, the Centro de Apoio Social de Runa.

Roque Ferreira Lobo (1742-1828) was a native of Torres Vedras. He worked in the postal administration and then served in the secretariat of the Senado da Camara de Lisboa. In 1826, just before the hospital was completed, Lobo published *Panegyrico em louvor da Sereníssima Princeza do Brasil a Senhora D. Maria Francisca Benedicta, pela sua fundação de hum hospital para militares inválidos.*

Praise for the Dowager Princess of Brazil, Funding a Military Hospital

121. LOBO, Roque Ferreira. *Panegyrico em louvor da Serenissima Princeza do Brasil a Senhora D. Maria Francisca Benedicta, pela sua fundação de hum hospital para militares invalidos, na sua quinta do lugar de Runa, termo da villa de Torres Vedras: que tem a honra de consagrar com todo o respeito a Sua Alteza.* Lisbon: Na Regia Typographia Silviana, 1826. 4°, disbound. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Some light soiling to title page. Internally clean and crisp. Overall in good condition. Old octagonal tag with blue border and manuscript shelf mark (“8”) in upper outer blank corner of title page. 18 pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION, with a sonnet, a record of the inscriptions on the hospital, an oration describing what makes this hospital unique (pp. 8-12), and a description of the dowager princess’s visit to the hospital in 1794, while it was under construction (pp. 13-18).

D. Maria Francisca Benedita (b. 1746) was the youngest child of D. José I (d. 1777) and the widow and aunt of D. Maria I’s eldest son, D. José, Duque de Bragança and Príncipe do Brasil. In 1788 her husband D. José died of smallpox at age 27, without issue. His wife, styled the dowager princess of Brazil, lived until 1829.

Rather than founding convents or churches, in the tradition of most dowagers, D. Maria Francisca Benedita founded a military hospital, the Asilo de Inválidos Militares de Runa (in Torres Vedras). The hospital was dedicated in 1827, on the dowager princess’s eighty-first birthday. Today it is a home for retired military personnel, the Centro de Apoio Social de Runa.

Roque Ferreira Lobo (1743-1828) was a native of Torres Vedras. He worked in the postal administration and then for the municipal government of Lisbon. When the hospital was barely begun, he published *Oração gratulatoria á Ser[enissi]ma princeza do Brasil, a Serenissima Srª D. Maria Francisca Benedicta, mandando fundar um sumptuoso edificio para hospital de invalidos, no logar de Runa,* Lisbon, 1793. (None of its content is repeated in the Panegyrico.)

* Innocêncio VII, 187: giving the date as 1826? and without collation, and with an incorrect transcription of the title; appears never to have seen a copy; but see p. 460, with correct transcription of title page, date of publication, and collation, indicating that an edition with 23 pp. had appeared in 1793. Fonseca, *Aditamentos,* p. 333. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.
History of Hypnotism

122. [LOUBERT, Jean Baptiste]. Le Magnétisme et le somnambulisme devant les corps savants, la Cuir 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.


Circulation of the Blood

123. 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 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.

124. MACEDO, João Ferraz de. *O supposto caso de febre amarella da Rua Vinte e Quatro de Julho. Duas palavras sobre a opinião do Professor José Thomás de Sousa Martins.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1883. Large 8°, original pink printed wrappers (light soiling and minor chipping; rear wrapper split 7 cm. at foot of spine). Uncut and unopened. Small waterstain at upper blank margin of title page. Overall in very good condition. vi, 174 pp. $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this polemical treatise that offers a detailed critique of an 1879 work that reported a case of yellow fever in Lisbon.

Ferraz de Macedo (1838-1907), prominent physician, surgeon, medical author, and civic leader, held a number of important positions in Lisbon hospitals, including that of Enfermeiro-mor dos Hospitais Civis de Lisboa. He also became a Vereador of the Câmara Municipal de Lisboa. An important contributor and collaborator to the principal Portuguese medical journals of the day, he was a member of the Real Academia das Ciências de Lisboa.

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125. [MACHADO, Izidoro José, Silvestre Bernardo Lima, João Ignacio Ferreira Lapa, José Joaquim Ferreira, and José Maria Teixeira]. *Memoria oferecida ao Governo, ás 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.

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Pernambuco Native on Patent Medicine “Agoa de Inglaterra,” 1812


FIRST EDITION; another (a reprint?) appeared in 1931. This bit of propaganda by a native of Pernambuco gives a fascinating history of the manufacture and distribution of Agoa de Inglaterra. Originally imported from England—hence the name—this patent medicine was composed primarily of powdered cinchona bark dissolved in wine. Since quinine, the active ingredient of cinchona, was not isolated until 1820, Agoa de Inglaterra was widely popular as a remedy for the malaria that was endemic to Portugal.

Present here (missing in most copies) is the front wrapper, which gives the printer and place of printing, not mentioned on the title-page or elsewhere in the book.


127. MADRID, Academia Nacional de Medicina. Catálogo de las obras y documentos raros y curiosos de su librería que figuran en la exposicion abierta para conmemorar el II centenario de su fundacion, 1734-1934. [Madrid: J. Cosano, 1934]. Large 8°, recent crimson half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter, top edge rouged, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers bound in. Partially unopened. In fine condition. 100 pp., (1 l.), numerous illustrations in text.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Lists 198 books and manuscripts from the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries in the collection of the National Academy of Medicine in Madrid.
Thrush Epidemic in Foundling Home

128. MALHEIRO, Manoel Pereira. *Memorias medico-cirurgicas, que contem varios factos pertencentes á 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.


Defending Medicine Against Skepticism

129. [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 (a.k.a. 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.

130. **Manualito de las mas usuales bendiciones que se aconstubran [sic]**, *Con experimentado provecho, de sanos, y enfermos. Ensalmo de S. Luys Beltran, y absoluciones de la Bula, y Escapulario de Nra. Srd de la Merced. Vendese en la Libreria del Arquillo frontero de la Cathedral*. Mexico: en la Imprenta de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1762. 16°, disbound. Title page with typographical border. Second leaf recto with typographical headpiece. Small nicks at upper outer corners. A few small, light brownstains. Overall in good condition. Lines of missing prayer supplied in contemporary ink manuscript in margin. (non-integral blank l., 15 ll. [of 16; lacks 13th leaf]). $50.00

FIRST EDITION. Text of the prayers in Latin, title page, preface, “bendiciones” and “nota” at end in Spanish.


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**Medicinal Drugs and Their Proper Uses, 1799**

131. **MARABELLI, Francesco.** *Francisci Marabelli Ticinensis ... Apparatus medicaminum, nosocomiis, ac generatim curationi aegrotorum pauperum maxime accommodus ....* Venice: N.pr., 1799. Large 8°, contemporary half calf, smooth spine gilt (chafed; some other minor binding wear). Occasional light stains, a few small marginal tears. In very good condition. 336 pp. $200.00

Third edition of this *materia medica*, which discusses medicinal drugs and their proper uses. The first edition was printed at Brescia in 1797-98, and a second edition was printed there the same year. Appendices contain recipes for various remedies and preparations, a listing of recommended reference works, and a glossary of herbs, spices and medicinal plants. The glossary refers to works in which a fuller description of each plant’s properties may be found. Marabelli (1761-1846) was a pupil of Johan Peter Frank and apothecary at the hospital at Pavia.

Ophthalmitis in the Military

132. 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 shelfmark (?) “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), 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—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 Ciencias 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.


Innocêncio IV, 242-3. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da Coleção Portuguesa II, 265-6. Not in Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Medico-Cirúrgica 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). Forbase cites this title, without location or collation, giving the publication data as “[s.l., s.n. 1860]”. Copac repeats the Wellcome Library. KVK (51 databases searched) adds Académie Médecine in Paris.
Saint’s Bones Translated, and Miraculous Cures of Visitors to New Site

133. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Notícia da trasladação dos ossos do glorioso S. Joam Marcos, Bispo de Attina, Apostolo de Celtiberia, Martyr da primitiva Igreja, hum dos 72 discípulos de Jesu Christo N.S. Com huma relaçam diaria dos milagres novamente obrados no seu sagrado tumulo, & por sua intercessão. Por J. F. M. M. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1718. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title page. Woodcut headpiece and six-line initial on p. 3. Woodcut tailpiece. 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 Provincia, 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, mete-se no tumulo do Santo em 24. de Mayo, & sahio são” (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 ten 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 forty years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

Early Spanish Work on Forensic Medicine

134. MATA [Y FONTANET], Pedro. Importancia de la medicina legal, y necesidad de su estudio. Discurso inaugural lido en la Facultad de Ciencias Médicas de Madrid el día 2 de octubre de 1844. Madrid: Establecimiento Artístico-Literario de Manini y Compañía, 1844. 8°, stitched. Small wood-engraved vignette on title page. Uncut and unopened. Title-page stained. Short tear and small hole in final leaf, without loss. Lower outer corner of first 16 pages slightly nibbled. In good or almost good condition. Oval white paper tag with blue border and manuscript shelfmark (“2”?) in upper inner corner of title-page. 39 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION (?) of what is probably one of the earlier works on forensic medicine in Spanish. Mata cites with admiration the works of Zachias, Belloc, Foderé and Capuron (p. 53). The paper was read before the Faculdad de Ciencias Médicas, Madrid, on October 2, 1844.


First Bibliography of Historical Medicine Written in Portuguese

135. MATTOS, Manoel de Sá. Bibliotheca elementar chirurgico-anatomica, ou compendio historico-critico, e chronologico sobre la cirurgia e anatomia em geral, que contém os seus principios, incrementos e ultimo estado, assim em Portugal, como nas mais partes cultas do mundo; com a especificação de seus respectivos auctores, suas obras, vidas, methodos e inventos, desde os primeiros seculos até o presente .... Porto: Antonio Alvarez Ribeiro, 1788. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments (scuffed, foot of spine defective, other minor wear, label missing from second compartment), text block edges sprinkled red. Small woodcut vignette on title page. Large woodcut tailpiece at bottom of p. 170 of final section. Single small round wormhole from leaf I2 in second section to Aa4 (final leaf in that section) and A1 to E1 of final section; a second small round wormhole appears from leaf E2 to Y2 (the end of the final section). These small worm traces touch a few letters, but never interfere with legibility. Crisp and clean. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), xxiii, (1), 132, 192, 170 pp., (1 l.). $2,400.00

FIRST EDITION of the first bibliography of historical medicine in Portuguese. The preliminary leaves evaluate the status of medical history and bibliography. Part 1 describes the history of medicine to 1600; part 2, its history from 1600 to 1731; the third,
its history from 1731 to 1783. Each is a narrative with copious annotations, including bibliographical citations. The work was based on Portal's *Histoire de l'anatomie et de la chirurgie*, Paris 1770-1773, but has substantial additions on Portuguese medicine and on the years 1773-1783. A contemporary review (quoted extensively in Innocêncio) lamented its lack of an index but nevertheless described it as “digno de louvor,” and Ferreira de Mira’s history of Portuguese medicine cites it numerous times, with respect for the author’s evaluations.

The author was an army surgeon and a public-health official.


**Normal & Abnormal Births**

136. 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-Cirúrgica 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 (1777-1849), 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.

Measles in Zacatecas, 1836

138. [MEASLES]. *Aviso al Publico*. Dada cuenta al M. Illustre Ayuntamiento en sesion extraordinaria de 13 del corriente, con algunas medidas adoptadas por la Junta de Sanidad, reducidas á auxiliar á los habitantes de esta ciudad, que se encuentren sin recursos, absolutamente necesitados, y afligidos .... [Zacatecas]: Imprenta del Gobierno, 15 June 1836. Broadside (30.5 x 21.5 cm.), unbound. In very fine condition. (1 l.). $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Assigns staff (with names) and sets out methods for dealing with an epidemic of measles in Zacatecas.

❊ Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Treatment for Measles in Zacatecas, 1836

139. [MEASLES]. *Metodo Curativo del Sarampion*, acordado por la junta de facultativos convocada al efecto en la capital del departamento de Zacatecas. [Zacatecas]: Imprenta del Gobierno, 1836. Broadside (31 x 21 cm.), unbound. In fine condition. (1 l.). $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Sets out symptoms and progress of measles, followed by treatment.


Diseases Endemic to Rio de Janeiro

140. MEDEIROS, Joaquim José de. *These para o doutorado em medicina, que foi sustentada perante a Faculdade de Medicina do Rio de Janeiro, em 13 de Dezembro de 1852*. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Litteraria, 1852. 4º, late twentieth-century quarter sheep over marbled boards (some minor cracking due to dryness in leather portion of boards), smooth spine gilt, decorated endleaves, top edges rouged, red silk ribbon place marker. Woodcut vignette on title page. Minor soiling; tiny marginal repair to first 2 leaves. In good to very good condition. (1 l.), 39 pp., (1 l.). $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Discusses the climate of Rio de Janeiro and the diseases specific to that area, particularly urina chilosa and urina leitosa, and a problem with the shoulder (apresentação de espadua com sahida de braço).

141. [MILITARY HOSPITAL]. Secretaria de Guerra y Marina. Seccion Central. Mesa 2a. El Exmo. Presidente interino de la Republica Mexicana se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue. “El Presidente interino de la Republica Mexicana, á los habitantes de ella, sabed: Que usando de la facultad con que está autorizado el Supremo Gobierno para reglamentar los Hospitales militares, he decretado el siguiente Reglamento de los Hospitales Militares de la Republica Mexicana ....” Issued at Mexico: February 11, 1837. Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title with typographical rule. In very fine condition. (2 ll.) $800.00

FIRST EDITION? Includes provisions for the administrative staff of Mexican military hospitals (first and second class), including Monterey in Alta California, and La Paz in Baja California, and their salaries, the number of the nursing staff and their salaries, and regular inspections.

❊ OCLC: 205013419 (Huntington Library, University of California-Berkeley, University of California-San Diego, Bio Medical Library-University of Minnesota, DeGolyer Library-Southern Methodist University); 702652612 (Yale University, National Library of Medicine); cf. 956514524 (a similar work printed the same year in Zacatecas, consisting of a single sheet, 44 x 32 cm., at University of California-San Diego).

142. MIRANDA, João Cardoso de. Relação cirurgica, e medica, na qual se trata, e declara especialmente hum novo metodo para curar a infecção escorbutica, ou mal de Loanda, e todos os seus productos, fazendo para isso manifestos dous especifioe [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.


Very Rare Work of Colonial Brazilian Medicine
Mentioning Cures for Scurvy Obtained at Bahia

*143. MIRANDA, João Cardoso de. Relação cirurgica, e medica, na qual se trata, e declara especialmente hum novo metodo para curar a infección 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.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 572-3: “a famous book … of Brazilian medicine…. The text is seldom studied because of the rarity of … both … editions.” Alden & Landis

144. Modus curandi cum balsamo. Edição fac-similada. Prefácio de José V. de Pina Martins. Lisbon: Biblioteca Nacional, 1988. 8°, original printed wrappers. As new. 32 pp., (5 ll.). One of 1,000 copies. ISBN: none. $18.00

**Controversial Catalan Medical Practitioner**

145. MONRAVÁ E ROCA, António de. Academicas oraçoens phisico-anatamico-medico-cirurgicas, em que practicam os mais eruditos discipulos da nova Academia das Quatro Sciencias, para a converterem do errado lastimoso povo apolino. 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 (Catalunya), he studied in Barcelona, Valencia and Lérida, where he received his degree. After working in Spain for ten years, he accepted the chair
Quatuor Sexagesimae Academiae
Sic Altera Non. Vita
Monrae Provenci

Discipuli haes omnes
discuntur.
Idioma Materno,
Sciences.

Item 145
in anatomy at the Hospital de Todos os Santos in 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 scatterbrained genius. In 1732, just before this work appeared,
Monravá e Roca lost his position at Todos os Santos to Bernardo Santucci. He continued
to maintain 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 Sci-
ences, 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 "Presi-
dente Fundador da nova Academia das Quatro Sciencias," and Innocêncio comments
that the school continued to draw students until its founder died in 1753.

The Academicas oràocoes seem to be essays by students of Monravá e Roca. For
example, the eighth oração is “Physiologico-medica oração VIII sobre tres quimeras dos
medicos, que dice Miguel Gonzalves Gilz, discipulo Academico da Nova Academia,
Physico-Anatomico-Medico-Chyurgia do Hospital Real de Todos os Santos de Lisboa
Occidental, no Introito de hum acto de Conclusoencs, que defendeo” (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
Teyxeyra. The fifteen leaves that follow contain the index.

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

* Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da collecção portuguesa I, 190. Palau 176721.
Aguilar Piñal V, 5386: citing only the copy at Biblioteca Nacional de España. Innocêncio
VIII, 256: with incomplete collation; giving 3 reasons for including the Spanish-born
Monravá e Roca: that his works form an integral and indispensable part of Portuguese
medical history; that his works are rare and have mostly been destroyed; and that he
is not mentioned in Barbosa Machado. Ferreira de Mira, Historia da medicina portuguesa
Porto. Not in National Library of Medicine, Eighteenth-Century STC, which lists other
works by the author (but the present work is cited in LocatorPlus). Not located in NUC.
OCLC: 48176806 (Countway Library-Harvard University, National Library of Medicine);
807866302 (Biblioteca de Catalunya, Biblioteca Universitat de Barcelona); 433543954 (Bib-
lioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional
de Portugal (but giving a collation with only 30 unnumbered pages at the end for one
[missing the leaf with the two sonnets?], and without any collation for the other). Not
located in Copac. Not located in the Wellcome Library online catalogue. Not located in
Aladin. Not located in Orbis.
146. 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 Primeras Ediciones (Série Folio). 1. 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 ll., (1 l. 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.

147. MONTEIRO, Domingos Jacy. *Theses sobre tres pontos sorteados para o doutorado em medicina sustentadas no dia 19 de dezembro de 1853 ….* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia de F.A. de Almeida, 1854. 4°, late twentieth-century navy half sheep over lighter blue buckram, spine gilt with two raised bands (near head and foot) in three compartments, medium blue endleaves. Woodcut vignette on title page. Slight browning and spotting. Two marginal repairs, without loss. Overall in good condition. Small library label of Prof. C. Sacadura on title-page (early twentieth century?). Some contemporary manuscript corrections to text. (2 ll.), iii, (1), 56 pp., lacking pp. 49-52. $60.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The first question had to do with the fertilization of plants, the second with the physiological and therapeutic effects of arsenic, the third with ototomy. The missing pages are in the section on arsenic.


serrated edges with apparent inventory number, date and shelf location supplied in manuscript (“1251 / / 7/v/931 b / / E”), in upper inner corner of front wrapper recto. 29 pp., (1 blank l.). $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this critique of some of the faculty at the School of Medicine in Lisbon, with an account of the administration’s actions concerning them. The author was apparently a student at the school.


Defending Homeopathy, 1852

149. MOUTINHO, Antonio Ferreira. Breves reflexões ao autor do opusculo “A homoeopathia: o que é, e o que vale.” 2 works in 1 volume. Porto: Typographia do Braz Tisana, 1852. 8°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (slightly rubbed), flat spine with gilt fillets. Tiny round wormhole in lower margin, never affecting text. In very good condition. 32 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? In 1852 José Pereira Reis published his A Homoeopathia, a harsh criticism of the doctrines of Hahnemann. Ferreira Moutinho and Ferreira Braga responded vehemently with these two pamphlets, in which they rip apart Pereira Reis and his arguments with vicious zeal.

Ferreira Moutinho earned his degree in medicine, philosophy and surgery from Coimbra. In 1852 he founded the Consultorio Homoeopathico Portuense, the first organization of its kind in Portugal, and in 1859 he established a branch in Lisbon. He was a corresponding member of the Sociade Pharmacodynamica of Brussels and Hahnemanniana in Madrid, and one of the most fervent defenders of homeopathy, which at the time had been little disseminated in Portugal.


BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Ferreira Braga earned his degree in medicine, philosophy and surgery from Coimbra. As well as being a member of the Consultorio of Porto, he was a professor of zoology at the Polytechnic Academy of Porto.

**Reports on Diseases, Agriculture, Lighthouses, Lake Nyassa, and More**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of reports by civilian administrators in Mozambique, dealing with produce, disease, navigation, and relations with neighboring areas. Included are reports on German possessions in Africa and the Pacific; cotton and rubber; lighthouses (with detailed descriptions of sites and type of lights); mosquitoes, flies, and the diseases they carry; the plague, beri-beri and scurvy; the port of Durban (South Africa); geography of the Lake Nyassa area and origin of the Inharrime River; the hut tax; and prohibition of the manufacture of alcohol by the indigenous population and the effect of such prohibition on indigenous emigration.

The folding maps show proposed lighthouses on the coast, soundings in the Baixo de Pinda and in the Limpopo River, and isogonic lines in the bay of Lourenço Marques. This volume was the first in a series published from 1908 to 1911 and sporadically thereafter.

In the wake of the Berlin Conference of 1884-85 and the humiliating British Ultimatum of 1890, the Portuguese became intent on making their presence felt within Angola and Mozambique by assigning civilian administrators, encouraging trade and industry, and sending expeditions into the unexplored areas far from the coast. Reports such as these (reprinted from the *Boletim oficial*) provide valuable sociological and ethnographic information on the state of the Portuguese colonies following the Scramble for Africa.

* OCLC: 237486772 (University of Florida). Porbase lists a copy at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa, with only 451 pp. and an unspecified number of folding maps.

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**Infectious Diseases, Campaigns Against Rats, and Autopsy Results In Moçambique**

151. [MOZAMBIQUE. Provincia de Moçambique, Repartição de Saúde]. *Relatório do Serviço de Saúde, anno de 1908*. Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional, 1909. 8°, original pink printed wrappers (upper wrapper detached, somewhat soiled and chipped). Two short internal tears in final leaf (without loss). In good condition. Signature in ink of Francisco Ferrão (see below) across upper wrapper and title-page. A few neat marginalia. 376 pp., many tables in text. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Narrative of public health in Mozambique in the year 1908, including reports on the spread of infectious disease (scurvy; diphtheria, leprosy, the plague, etc.), administration of hospitals, chemical analyses, campaigns against rats,
and autopsy results. The reports are broken down by region and tribe and supplemented by statistical tables.

This is one of a series of reports published annually throughout the Portuguese dominions in the early twentieth century. All are rare.

Provenance: Francisco Ferrão (Francisco Xavier Ferrão de Castello Branco) was the first secretary of Indigenous Affairs in Mozambique, appointed in 1907. His duties included organizing a justice system, regulating the duties of chiefs, codifying African law, organizing a civil register, controlling migration, and organizing labor and recruitment for the government and private employers. The information presented in this report would have been crucial for his position.

Not located in Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto. Not located in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da Coleção Portuguesa. OCLC: 80520657 (1908 and 1909 reports), without location and miscatalogued as Brazil, Provincia de Moçambique); 50368161 lists it as 20 volumes, 1905-1924, but locates only one complete run, at the National Library of Medicine; partial runs at University of California at Los Angeles (1907-10), Yale (1907-9), Harvard (1907-9), Simon Fraser University (1910 only?), and University of London (1907 and 1910). Porbase locates only 1908-1911. Not in Wellcome Library online catalogue.

Analysis of South African Economic Relations with Mozambique

152. [MOZAMBIQUE. Rosa, João Miguel]. Questões que interessam ao porto e caminhos de ferro de Lourenço Marques. Memoria elaborada pela Comissão do Conselho de Administração do Porto e Caminhos de Ferro de Lourenço Marques. 2 works in 1 volume. Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional, 1908. Large 8°, contemporary green quarter straight-grained morocco over pebbled cloth boards (one joint cracking, head and foot of spine defective, other binding defects), smooth spine with gilt letter and bands, text-block edges sprinkled. Light browning. In very good condition. 129 pp. $225.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Questões is an analysis of South Africa as it relates to Portuguese trade with the area, including the political situation, emigration issues, transportation to the Transvaal, the Transvaal as a market for goods from Mozambique, and the pros and cons of railroads and ports. The author offers on p. 103 a series of negotiating points for talks with the British. In the following year, the Mozambique-Transvaal Convention provided for Mozambicans to continue working in the Transvaal mines. João Miguel Rosa, who signed the work on p. 129 as consul in Durban, Natal, was Fernando Pessoa’s step-father.

Relatórios acerca das circumscripções das terras da coroa, 1907.
Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional, 1908. A good to very good copy. 150 pp., (1 l.), tables in text.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The relatórios are separate narratives of Marracuene, Manhica, Sabié, Magude, and Maputo, each signed by the administrator for that area, with information on population, railroads and other infrastructure, missions, trade, agriculture, and industry.

In the final relatório, Dr. Augusto da Cunha Rolla (pp. 119-151) sets out the principal diseases from which the indigenous population of the districts of Lourenço Marques and Inhambane suffers. Among the many he encountered during his travels were tuberculosis, pneumonia, asthma, dilation of the stomach, intestinal parasites, and leprosy. Cunha Rolla devotes 4 pages to alcoholism before giving his opinions on what is causing the decline in the indigenous population and offering thoughts on an 1885 study of the indigenous population of the Cape colony.

* OCLC: 3460016 (Hamilton College, Yale University, University of Florida, Northwestern University). Porbase locates one copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

**Quinine**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Summarizes the work of Academicians over the past year, particularly in the fields of medicine and history. Considerable attention is given to works on quinine and saltpeter.

Müller (1752-1814), a native of Göttingen, was described thus by Southey, in 1800: “The Censor [i.e., the royal censor of books] was the Lutheran Minister here who changed his religion and is now as sincere in Popery as he was in Protestantism. By his introduction he is of indispensable use to me, for he is a man of power—communicative and very well informed” (Curry, ed., New Letters of Robert Southey, I, 232).

Special List 365

Pioneers of Medicine

154. NAMORA, Fernando. Deuses e demônios da medicina. Lisbon: Livros do Brasil, (1952). 8°, original illustrated wrappers (spotted). Minor foxing. In good condition. 316 pp., (2 ll.), illustrated with reproductions of pencil or chalk sketches. $120.00

FIRST EDITION of a popular and frequently reprinted work consisting of biographies of famous doctors and pioneers in medicine: Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, Paracelsus, Vesalius, Paré, Harvey, Sydenham, John Hunter, Mesmer, Jenner, Laennec, Claude Bernard, Virchow, Lister, Koch, Pavlov, Ramon y Cajal, Freud, and Oswaldo Cruz (who worked in Brazil). Portrait sketches by Candido Costa Pinto accompany each biography.

Fernando [Gonçalves] Namora (1919-1989), a native of the village of Condeixa-a-Nova (near Coimbra and Conimbriga), was a distinguished physician with a degree in medicine from Coimbra University. He was also a significant, multi-prize-winning neo-realist poet, novelist, short story writer and essayist, at first influenced by the “Grupo da Presença”.

* On Fernando Namora see Luís Forjaz Trigueiros in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 331-2; António Pedro Pita in Bíblos, II, 1015-7; and Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, 723-5. NUC: DNLM, MH, DLC-P4, IU, NcU, NcD.

With Author’s Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription

155. NEVES, Joaquim Pacheco. Evocação de José Régio: doença e morte. [Póvoa de Varzim]: Edições Ser, 1978. 8°, original illustrated wrappers (sound, but with some wear). Internally very good. Overall in good to very good condition. Author’s difficult-to-decipher signed (“Joaquim Neves”) and dated (“1/3/78”) six-line presentation inscription in lower portion of half title. 241 pp., (3 ll.), errata slip at end. ISBN: none. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this intimate and revealing historical novella about the final months of José Régio’s life, written by a close friend of Régio’s who was also a physician. It includes descriptions of Alberto de Serpa and others who were close to Régio at the time, and of various physicians who tended him as his health deteriorated due to a heart condition and edema in his lungs. Aside from Régio’s state of mind, the novella is interesting for the information it offers on Régio’s acquisition of the establishments that later became the Casa-Museu in Portalegre and the Casa [Museu] de José Régio in Vila do Conde, and the cost of renovating those buildings.

Neves’s heartfelt prose is particularly evident in the preface (pp. 5-24) and in the “Marginalia” chapters, which include articles Neves wrote about Régio for several newspapers: “O meu testamunho” (pp. 197-200, printed in O Comércio do Porto, 4 de Janeiro de 1970); “Evocação” (pp. 217-220, printed in O Comércio do Porto, 24 de Dezembro de 1972); and “Notícias de Régio, A ‘Tortura da Forma’ na obra do poeta” (O Século, 19 de Janeiro de 1977).

Joaquim [Maria] Pacheco Neves (b. Vila do Conde, 1910-Porto, 1998) was a physician, author of fiction, playwright, and literary historian. He received a medical degree from the Universidade do Porto (1932) and was elected mayor and deputy mayor of Vila do Conde. Two of his collections of short stories won major literary prizes, as did one of
his plays. He published a number of books, both scientific and literary, was a founder of
the Vila do Conde weekly newspaper Novo rumo, and contributed to the Jornal médico.

* See Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 432-3; João Conde Veiga, in
Biblos, III, 1125-7; and Grande enciclopédia, XVIII, 680.

Landmark Reference Work

156. NORMAN, Haskell F. One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine.
Conceived, organized, and with an introduction by Haskell F. Norman, M.D.
Catalogue edited by Hope Mayo. Based on an exhibition held at the Grolier
4°, publisher’s beige linen, smooth spine with gilt-lettered black leather
label, in slipcase. Title page printed in red and black. As new. xlii, 390
pp., (2 ll.), 16 ll. color plates printed on both sides, 181 facsimiles of title

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this landmark reference work, authoritative in cover-
age and handsomely printed at the Stinehour Press. “Designed to read both as a guide
for the collector and as an overview of the key publications in the history of medicine,
One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine documents the dissemination of formative theories
and discoveries from the ancient world to the present, from Hippocrates to Watson &
Crick. Each entry contains complete bibliographical data, including the format, collation
and pagination of an ideal copy; an extended discussion of its medical, historical and
bibliographical significance; notes about copy-specific features of the copy on exhibit;
references; and illustrations” (Prospectus).

Chemical Study of Mineral Waters Near Coimbra,
Plus Case Histories of Patients

157. NORONHA, Francisco de Almeida Beja. Analyze das agoas hepatherizadas
marciaes do lugar de Falla. Coimbra: Na Real Offic. da Universidade,
1789. 4°, later blue wrappers (chipped at spine). Small typographical
vignette on title page. Typographical headpieces and dividers. Woodcut
tailpieces. Faint dampstain, several leaves browned. Overall in good
condition. Old octagonal blue-and-white paper ticket with shelfmark
(“C 87”). (1 l.), xvii, 3-115 pp., (1 l. errata). Imposition error affecting
sequence of quire a, so that the pagination at the end of the Prefacio
and beginning of the text runs xvi, 3-4, xvii-[xviii], 7-8, 5-6. $400.00

FIRST EDITION of this chemical study of the mineral waters around Coimbra by a
student of Domingos Vandelli. Almeida Beja Noronha was a professor at the University
who also did work on the analysis and mineral content of water. In this work he discusses
the medicinal applications of mineral waters, the plants found in and near the waters, and case histories of patients treated for various illnesses using the waters.


Operating Expenses of the Lisbon Foundling Home, 1707-1712

158. [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.).

4 works. $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.


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 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. In 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. In good to very good condition. Blindstamp of J.G. Mazziotti Salema Garção, 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. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.).


Facsimile reprint, limited to 150 copies, of the original edition printed in Oxford at the Clarendon Press, 1929. Lists 7,783 titles.
Hospitalizations and Burials Printed in Pará
At the Mouth of the Amazon River

160. [PARÁ]. Estatutos da Veneravel Ordem Terceira de S. Francisco da Penitencia da Cidade do Pará, approvados em meza conjuncta, reunida em 18 de abril de 1869, sendo Ministro o Irmão Felix José Pereira. 3 works in 1 volume. Pará: Typographia do “Diario de Gram-Pará”, 1869. Large 8°, mid-twentieth-century quarter maroon sheep over buckram boards, smooth spine (slight wear), with gilt lettering and fillets, original upper wrapper bound in (foxed and mounted). In good to very good condition. (1 blank l.), 103 pp. 3 works in 1 volume. $2,000.00

FIRST (and only?) EDITIONS of three rare imprints from the mouth of the Amazon. Page viii of the first work explains that new statutes were needed for the Ordem Terceira de S. Francisco because the Order had raised funds to operate a hospital and asylum, and had also ceased to cooperate with another group of Franciscans. The Estatutos set out rules for admission into the Order and the duties of its members and officers.


BOUND WITH:

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Describes the duties of the hospital’s administrative staff, nurses, and cook, what food will be given to patients and in what amounts (see also the second folding table), who besides members of the Ordem will be admitted as patients, and when visitors are permitted.


AND BOUND WITH:

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Sets forth regulations for burial of members in the cemetery plot owned by the Ordem. It includes provisions for removal of the grave markers when the cemetery is full and notification of any families who may want to remove remains before new bodies are buried in the old plots (see articles 8 and 10).

Pharmacological Duel

161. PINTO, Antonio José de Sousa (?). Apologia dialogal visita aos visitadores, e exame nos examinadores: conversação entre dois boticarios, hum provinciano e outro lisbonense. He os seu objecto principal avaliar a utilidade de algumas formulas, e preparações pharmaceuticas, que o boticario Antonio José de Souza Pinto publicou em huma só folha volante, que fez distribuir gratuitamente com a Gazeta de 25 de Setembro de 1817, e reprehender huma orgulhosissima, e muito descortez Analyse, que publicarão tres boticarios, João Antonio Carreira, José da Silva Pinheiro, e Joaquim Ignacio Moreira. 2 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1820. 4º, contemporary mottled sheep (some minor defects), smooth spine with gilt fillets, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges tinted olive (faded). Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title-page. Occasional very slight soiling. In very good to fine condition. 138 pp., (2 ll.), 1 blank l. FIRST (and ONLY?) EDITION. A pharmacological duel: the first work in the volume is a response to the second.

Born in Trafaria, across the Tejo from Lisbon, Sousa Pinto (1777-1853) traveled to Lisbon, became a pharmacologist when he was barely 20, and opened a pharmacy. He was also director of the Hospital of S. Lazaro.


BOUND WITH:

CARREIRA, João Antonio, José da Silva Pinheiro, and Joaquim Ignacio Moreira. Analyse da folha que o boticario Antonio José de Sousa Pinto publicou, e distribuiu com a Gazeta de 25 de Setembro proximo passado .... Lisbon: Impressão Regia, 1817, novamente impresso ... no anno de 1820. 4º, 24 pp. In very good to fine condition.

Repeats and critiques ten recipes that involve soap, tin, and nitric ether, among other ingredients.

* Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa I, 60. Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto 841: locating only this edition. Not located in BLC or NUC.
Benefits of Chemistry for Treatment of Brain, Digestive System, Skin

162. PINO, Antonio José de Sousa. *Dissertações chymico-medica sobre as causas e efeitos das enfermidades, e seu tratamento*. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1820. 4°, modern brown wrappers with a single staple and old stitching. Uncut and unopened. Title-page with minor soiling. In very good, almost fine condition. 48 pp. $180.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Sousa Pinto sets out to show what a physician who is also a chemist can do to benefit his patients. He discusses the brain (pp. 8-19), the digestive system (pp. 19-24), and the skin (pp. 24-25), as well as treatments for fevers and digestive problems.

Born in Trafaria, across the Tejo from Lisbon, Sousa Pinto (1777-1853) traveled to Lisbon, became a pharmacologist when he was barely 20, and opened a pharmacy. He was also director of the Hospital of S. Lazaro.


Principles of Medical Ethics

163. PINO, Antonio José de Sousa. *Medicina politica ou principios necessarios tanto aos professores como uteis aos enfermos, dedicada ao Illmo e Exmo Senhor Barão de Alcáçuzere do Conselho de Sua Magestade Condmandador da Ordem de Christo e da Torre e Espada, Physico mór do Reino e Provedor mór da Saúde do Reino Unido, &c., &c., &c. por ....* Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1822. 4°, stitched. In very fine condition. 65 pp., (1 l. listing other works by the author). $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discussion of the principles according to which a physician ought to practice. Born in Trafaria, Sousa Pinto (1777-1853) traveled to Lisbon, became a pharmacologist when he was barely 20, and opened a pharmacy. He was also director of the Hospital of S. Lazaro.

Instructions for Medical Examiners, Surgical Textbook, and Pharmacopeia


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 Geraes, 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 ammoniaco liquido 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.

2 rather than 3 preliminary leaves; without location). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (collation not given). Copac repeats the Wellcome Library, with a digitized copy whose collation matches ours, although the sections are bound in a different order.

Yellow Fever in Spain

165. PINTO, Ayres B|aptista]. Opusculo sobre febre amarela e cholera morbus asiatica e seu tratamento. Lisbon: Typographia Universal de Thomaz Q. Antunes, Impressor da Casa Real, 1870. 8°, original pink printed wrappers (light soiling). In very good to fine condition. 16 pp. $125.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work prompted by a yellow-fever epidemic in Spain. The author states that the cause of yellow fever is still unknown, but describes the symptoms and suggests nine treatments, among them doses of belladonna, nux-vomica, and digitalis. For cholera he also describes the symptoms and offers treatments, which include camphor, sulfur, ipecacuanha, and arsenic.


Forensic Toxicology

*166. PINTO, José Ferreira de Macedo. Toxiconólogia judicial e legislativa. Obra destinada para servir de texto no ensino d’esta sciencia e de guia práctico nos exames toxicologicos, par elucidar os magistrados, advogados, e jurados nas questões de veneficio, etc. Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1860. Large thick 8°, contemporary tan tree sheep (minor wear to corners, head and foot of spine), smooth spine gilt with two black morocco lettering-pieces, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges marbled. In very good to fine condition. 880 pp. $125.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this thorough textbook on forensic toxicology. José Ferreira de Macedo Pinto (1814-?), a native of the freguesia de Sendim, in the villa de Tabuáço, bishopric of Lamego, received his doctorate in medicine from Coimbra University (1844) and taught forensic medicine, police medicine, and public hygiene.

❊ Innocenci XII, 329 (calling for only 875 pp.); for other works by the author, see IV, 331-2. OCLC: 162859273 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 492843135 (BIUM-Paris); 834295037 (first part: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 834295064 (second part: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac adds Royal Society.
Bubonic Plague, 1800

167. [PORTUGAL, Alexandre Antonio das Neves]. Advertencias dos meios que os particulares podem usar para preservar-se da peste, conforme o que tem ensinado a experiencia principalmente na peste de Marselha em 1720, de Toulon em 1721, e de Moscou em 1771, compiladas por um socio da Academia R. das Sciencias …. Lisboa [i.e., Lisbon]: Na Typographia da Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1800. 24°, stitched. Clean and fresh. Uncut and partially unopened. In fine condition. (1 l.), iii, 37 pp. $200.00

FIRST EDITION, first issue. This diminutive work is a compilation of the major works on outbreaks of the plague throughout Europe, primarily culled from Cullen, Chenot, Samuelowitz and d’Antrechaus; other works are listed in the foreword. It seems to have been extremely popular: by 1801, it had run through eleven editions.

* Innocêncio I, 28: attributing the work to Alexandre Antonio das Neves Portugal; citing a first edition published in the 1790s, without collation, and a second edition of 1801. Wellcome II, 16: citing only the 1801 second edition, bound with a work on the Lisbon plague of 1569 by Thomas Alvares e Garcia de Salzedo. National Library of Medicine, Eighteenth-Century STC p. 2: citing this edition of 1800 with Lisbon misspelled, and another issue of the same year with a corrected imprint. See also Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da colecção portuguesa I, 201: citing the work with a Lisboa, 1800 imprint. Not in Fies de Lima, Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto. OCLC: 465189765 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 250194850 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 14863836 (New York Academy of Medicine, Yale University Medical Library, Harvard University-Countway Library, National Library of Medicine, American Philosophical Society Library). Forbase lists this edition without location; the second edition, 1801, is listed in a single copy at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; the eleventh edition, also 1801, is also only at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No edition located in Copac.

168. PORTUGAL, Biblioteca Nacional. Exposição de faianças portuguesas de farmácia. Lisbon: Biblioteca Nacional, 1972. 8°, recent crimson half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt lettering, original illustrated wrappers bound in. In very fine condition. 99 pp., (1 l.), 22 ll. plates (some in color or printed on both sides). ISBN: none. $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this exhibition of Portuguese apothecary jars, shown September 4-9, 1972, for the XXXII Congresso Internacional de Ciências Farmacêuticas.
Reforming Lisbon’s Prisons


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? of this report on improving the conditions in Lisbon jails, organized as a day-by-day report beginning January 1, 1834. For example: on January 14th, the provider of medicines to the infirmary was changed, saving a significant amount of money. The women at the Aljube prison, “alem de causarem continuado escanadalo, erão pesadas á Fazenda”; as of November 26, they were moved to the Limoeiro, “tendo-lhe feito preparar nesta Cadeia uma prisão suficiente.”

The first table is a list of expenses at the Caldeirão prison from January 1834 through September 1835. The headings are: bread, lard, rice, oil, vegetables (*legumes* and *hortaliça*), firewood, giblets, *concertos* and extraordinary expenses in the building, orderlies, paper, metal, and soup.

The second table (on the verso of the first) offers statistics on the infirmary, including expenditures for bread, beef, groceries (*generos de mercearia*), extraordinary expenses, firewood, orderlies, paper, and metal. The final columns list number of patients in the infirmary for each month, how many entered, how many were cured, and how many died.

* Not located in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. OCLC: 504612622 (British Library). Porbase locates three copies, two at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Defines the Jurisdictions of Chief Physician and Chief Surgeon

*170. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826]. *Eu O Príncipe Regente Faço saber aos que o presente Alvará virem, que Havendo Eu Creado Fizico Mór, e Cirurgião Mor do Reino, Estados, e Dominios Ultramarinos, por Decretos de sete de Fevereiro do corrente anno, com o util fim de entenderem em tudo, quanto pode concorrer para o aumento, e conservação da saúde publica ...* Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, dated 23 November 1808. Folio (29.2 x 20 cm.), disbound. Woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.) $900.00

FIRST EDITION of this decree defining the jurisdiction of *fizico mór* and *cirurgião mór*: roughly, chief physician and chief surgeon.

This is an early imprint from Rio de Janeiro. Except for the press operated very briefly by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca in 1747, without authorization, no printing press operated in Brazil until the Portuguese court arrived there in March 1808, as a result of the French invasion of Portugal during the Peninsular War. The Impressão Regia of Rio
de Janeiro was the only press in that city from 1808 to 1821, and the only press working in Brazil from 1808 until 1811, when Manuel da Silva Serva began to print in Bahia.


**Major and Lasting Reform of Medical Education in Portugal**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?] of a pivotal decree for the history of medical education in Portugal. The Royal School of Surgery, established in Lisbon in June 1825, was transformed by this decree into the Schools of Surgery and Medicine (Escolas Medico-Cirurgicas) of Lisbon and Porto. The staff was greatly expanded, with new chairs in medicine added and significant changes in the curriculum. The decree sets out these changes, indicating the proposed course of study, examinations, requirements for matriculation and graduation, and the salaries and duties of professors. Provision is also made for the annexation of a school of pharmacy. The printed signature of Manuel da Silva Passos appears under that of the Queen at the beginning, and again at the end, for the Secretaria d’Estado dos Negocios do Reino.

Manuel da Silva Passos, better known as “Passos Manuel” (1801-1861), was a native of São Martinho de Guifões, Bouças (today Matosinhos, a suburb of Porto). He had been a key figure in the left-wing liberal Setembrista revolt of 9 September 1836. In the government formed by the Visconde de Sá de Bandeira, which held power from 5 November 1836 to 1 June 1837, Passos Manuel was simultaneously Ministro do Reino (a portfolio he had held since 10 September 1836), da Fazenda and da Justiça. During this time the Ministro do Reino was responsible for education, and in less than nine months Passos Manuel was responsible for a series of sweeping reforms. Many had long-lasting results, surviving the vicissitudes of political fortune. The decree announced in the present document was one of these.

Architectural Plans for Spa Facilities

172. PRAT, P.-L. Mémoire sur les eaux minérales de Bourbonne et projet d’établissement pour ces mêmes eaux, par P.-L. Prat … Suivi d’une Analyse-Pratique des Eaux Minérales en général, et en particulier de celles de Bourbonne; par P.C. Duchanoy …. Paris: Chez l’auteur / Croullerois libraire, and Bourbonne: Chez Vendel, libraire, 1827. 8°, late twentieth-century half dark green Oasis morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments (a bit sun-faded); original blue printed wrappers bound in. Uncut. Minor light foxing. In very good to fine condition. Oval stamp of B.M. Tavares de Proença / J. de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza on recto of half-title with “876” penciled in center. Ink manuscript notes on front wrapper and a few ink manuscript annotations in text, probably in the same hand. 208 pp., (1 l. errata), 5 large folding engraved plates. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work promoting the medicinal value of the mineral waters of Bourbonne-les-Bains in the Haute-Marne department of France. The hot springs there had been known since the time of the Gauls; the Romans built baths there. Even today the waters are used for treatment of rheumatism, as well as ear, nose and throat diseases. The plates contain architectural plans and views of proposed spa facilities that are quite extensive.

Provenance: D. José de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, who also used the name José Luiz de Saldanha (1839-1912), was a son of D. João de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 3º Conde de Rio Maior, and brother of António José Luís de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 4º Conde and 1º Marquês de Rio Maior. A chemist and mineralogist, parliamentary deputy, and high government official, he studied mathematics and philosophy at Coimbra University, wrote on subjects as varied as agriculture, finance, and engravings, and amassed an important library. He was a devoted proponent of progress in the national agricultural sector, which he considered one of the primary sources of public wealth. See Grande enciclopédia XIX, 402; Innocêncio XIII, 66-7; Aditamentos, pp. 254-5. The Casa da Anunciada library of the counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

* OCLC: 14853942 (Loma Linda University, National Library of Medicine, Bibliothèque Centrale du Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Oxford University); 249588659 (Staatbibliothek zu Berlin); 421133612 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Bibliothèque municipale de Lyon); 731411956 (Zentralbibliotheek Zurich). Copac repeats Oxford University. Not located in Wellcome Library Online Catalogue, which lists a later work on a similar subject by a different author. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis.
Patent Medicines: Painkillers and Cures for Rheumatism, Dysentery, Scrofula, Venereal Diseases, and More

173. [RADWAY & Co.] Systema medico dos celebres doutores Radway & Compª medicos e chimicos graduados nas Academias Americanas de Medicina e pharmacia de New-York, contendo a maneira de empregar os seus tres incomparaveis remedios .... Lisbon: Typographia Universal, 1863. 8°, late twentieth-century crimson half sheep over red buckram, spine with gilt fillets and raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter in second compartment from head, dark gray endleaves. Most of text in two columns. Minor soiling. Overall in very good condition. 64 pp. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Gives instructions for the use of 3 patent medicines developed by Radway & Co. of New York and distributed in Portugal. Prompto Allivio is described as a painkiller stronger than opium, morphine or hellebore, which will cure everything from rheumatism and dysentery to headaches, catarrh and yellow fever. Resolutivo Renovador cures scrofula, ulcers and venereal diseases. Pilulas Reguladoras regulate digestion or may be used as a purge. Letters of satisfied users are printed at the end.

❊ Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase.

Ocular Prostheses and More

174. RAMAUGÉ, J.J.A. Os cegos e os surdos e meios infalliveis de res-tabelecer, fortificar e conservar a vista e ouvir em bom estado até á 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.


Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare thesis on blood transfusion, which begins with a historical summary of the subject and then discusses contemporary methods. It was published by the Escola Medico-Cirurgica of Lisbon.


176. REIS, Christovão dos. *Reflexões experimentaes methodico-botanicas, muito utes, e necessarias para os professores de medicina, e enfermos ...* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1779. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (slightly chafed, spine worn), smooth spine gilt with citron lettering piece. Woodcut factotum and tailpiece. Minor marginal worming, without loss; some contemporary marginalia; a few small stains. In good condition. Contemporary inscription across title. (8 ll.), 352 pp. $650.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The first part describes the mineral waters found in Portugal, principally in the northern provinces, and notes their uses and applications. The second part describes Portugal’s flora, fauna and minerals, with entries on unicorns (not seen by the author), amber, aloes, etc., including some recipes for medications. The author, a Carmelite friar and botanist, is credited with the discovery of the medicinal waters of Santo António das Taipas in 1753.

Catalogue of a Brazilian Dealer in Optical and Scientific Instruments

177. REIS, José Maria dos. *Catalogo dos instrumentos de optica e científicos, apresentados a Exposição Nacional Brasileira pelo establecimento 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.*


Syphilis in Morocco


*FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The “French disease” is syphilis. This documentation includes 22 leaves of pages in Arabic at the end of the volume.*

OCLC: 503699239 (British Library); 12375161 (40 locations, all or most of which are online versions); 460336566 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Copac repeats British Library and adds University of Birmingham, University of Edinburgh, and Oxford University.
179. **RIBEIRO, Antonio Maria.** *O verdadeiro método curativo, e preventivo do cholera asiático ... Segunda edição.* Lisbon: Na Typographia de G. M. Martins, 1849. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (light soiling). Wood-engraved vignette on front wrapper and title page. Larger vignette on rear wrapper. Typographical borders on both wrappers. Light browning. In very good to fine condition. 40 pp. $150.00

Second Edition. The front wrapper states that the first edition was sold exclusively to subscribers, and that the demand for copies was so high that a second edition was printed. The work includes descriptions of severe cases of cholera in which the patients survived after having been given hot baths. It also suggests preventive measures regarding food, drink, dress, and the exercise of the passions, and discusses treatments.

The author, a physician, worked at the Hospital Real de São José in Lisbon. A native of Lisbon, he died in 1852.

*Innocencio I, 200-1. Not in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa, which lists another work by this author. Not in Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which does not list the first edition, either. Porbase lists this second edition only, without giving a date or location. Not located in Copac.*

**Apoplexy**

180. **ROCHOUS, Jean André.** *Recherches sur l’apoplexie.* Paris: Chez Méquignon-Marvis, 1814. 8°, contemporary plain blue-gray wrappers (front wrapper becoming detached and with printed paper label mostly missing from spine, stitching loosening). Woodcut publisher’s monogram on title page. Uncut. Minor wormhole through first 11 leaves in blank inner margin, never affecting text. Occasional spotting. In good condition. xiii [stub following final leaf], 268 pp. [i.e., 272, with pp. 193-272 misnumbered 189-268]. $200.00

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 Rochous, 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, PL. Copac locates copies at Edinburgh University, Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Wellcome Library.*
Popular Work on Hippocrates and Galen

181. ROMA, Francisco Morato (or Moratto). Luz da medicina, pratica racional, e methodica, guia de enfermeiros, directorio de principiantes. Coimbra: Na Impressão de Joam Antunes, 1700. 4°, contemporary stiff vellum (some soiling, lacks ties, about one third of rear free endleaf torn away), fore-edge cover extensions, horizontal manuscript title on spine, text block edges speckled red. Typographical vignette on title page. Small woodcut of Virgin and Infant Jesus on recto of second leaf. Woodcut initials and tailpieces. Scattered spotting. In very good condition. (8 ll.), 419 pp., (5, 1 blank ll.). $400.00

Fifth edition (?) of this resumé of the doctrines of Hippocrates and Galen, with some personal observations by Francisco Morato Roma. There seem to have been at least six editions of this highly successful work. The earliest was published in 1664; there are also editions of Lisbon 1672, Lisbon 1686, Coimbra 1686, Coimbra 1727, and Coimbra 1753.

Francisco Morato Roma (1588-1668) was born at Castelo de Vide. Having studied philosophy at Évora and medicine at Coimbra, he became physician to the Dukes of Bragança, beginning to attend the Duke D. Theodosio in 1619. He came to Lisbon in 1640 with D. João IV and died there in 1668, having also been physician to D. Afonso VI.

* Arouca R351 (apparently a different [later?] issue from the present copy, with licenses extending onto the recto of the final leaf, which is blank here). Innocencio II, 11, 433-4; IX, 351: without collation. Barbosa Machado II, 210-1. National Library of Medicine, Seventeenth-Century STC, p. 1004: apparently a later issue, with licenses dated 1700-01. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da colecção portuguesa I, 259. This edition not in Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto (see 3538-40 for editions of 1686 [two copies, one apparently incomplete], and 1726). See Ferreira de Mira, História da medicina portuguesa, p. 172. NUC: DNLM. OCLC: 14330285 (Countway Library-Harvard University, National Library of Medicine); of the other editions, 1-2 copies are located. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (“aparado”). Not located in Copac, which lists editions of Lisbon, 1664 and 1686, each in a single copy at British Library.
Statutes of Portuguese Hospital in Rome


FIRST EDITION of the statutes of the Portuguese church and hospital of Saint Anthony at Rome, difficult to obtain with the 4 leaves of index at the end. The hospital was founded in 1440 by D. Antão Martins de Chaves, Cardinal-Bishop of Porto (under the aegis of the Portuguese church in Rome) for the care of resident nationals and pilgrims.

Set out here are the administration, daily operation, staffing, finances and admission standards of the hospital. The Estatutos also specify the legal obligations and liabilities of the institution, wages, penalties for various employee abuses and the duties of the physicians, pharmacist, archivist, accountant, nurses, barber-surgeons and cook (with the kitchen’s opening and closing times). Pages 54-8 contain a chapter on “Couzas pertencentes á hospitalidade e enfermeria.” Book III (pp. 129-51) deals exclusively with the hospital, giving detailed information on its administration. The church, built by Martino Lunghi, was completed in 1652.

This work is rare. Complete copies such as the present one, with the four unnumbered index leaves at the end, are even more difficult to obtain. A second edition appeared in Rome, 1863; a third was published in the same city in 1872.

Provenance: Aníbal Fernandes Thomáz [or Aníbal Fernandes Tomás], 1849-1911. Writer, government official, and distinguished bibliophile, he was also a collector of ex-libris, super-libris, rare books, and prints. Fernandes Thomáz was born in Figueirada-Foz and served as a postal inspector in Lisbon, as well as in other government posts. Concurrently he formed an outstanding library of books and prints and published prolifically on bibliographical and historical topics. His writings include works on Camões, Portuguese bookplates, Portuguese super-libris, Portuguese engravers, and engraved and lithographic portraits. His library was sold at auction in 1912; the catalogue is one of the most important for Portuguese books.

Statutes of Portuguese Hospital in Rome

183. ROME (City). Igreja e Hospital de Santo Antonio da Nação Portuguesa de Roma. Estatutos da venerável Igreja e Hospital de Santo Antonio da Nação Portuguesa de Roma. Rome: Impressa na Rev. Cam. Apost., 1683. 4°, nineteenth-century quarter calf over marbled boards (worn at corners, small defect near foot of spine), smooth spine gilt, contrasting leather lettering piece, gilt letter. Woodcut of St. Anthony on title-page. Woodcut initials and tailpieces. Minor stains and small hole in blank portion of title page, some dampstains toward end. In good to very good condition. Initials “A.B.S.” stamped in gilt at foot of spine. 153 [i.e., 151, with pp. 145-6 skipped in numbering] pp., lacking the final 4 ll. of index, as is often the case. $500.00

FIRST EDITION of the statutes of the Portuguese church and hospital of Saint Anthony at Rome, which was founded in 1440 by D. Antão Martins de Chaves, Cardinal-Bishop of Porto (under the aegis of the Portuguese church in Rome) for the care of resident nationals and pilgrims.

Set out here are the administration, daily operation, staffing, finances and admission standards of the hospital. The Estatutos also specify the legal obligations and liabilities of the institution, wages, penalties for various employee abuses and the duties of the physicians, pharmacist, archivist, accountant, nurses, barber-surgeons and cook (with the kitchen’s opening and closing times). Pages 54-8 contain a chapter on “Couzas pertencentes á hospidalidade e enfermeria.” Book III (pp. 129-51) deals exclusively with the hospital, giving detailed information on its administration. The church, built by Martino Lunghi, was completed in 1652.

A second edition appeared in Rome, 1863; a third was published in the same city in 1872.

TRATTADO ÚNICO DA CONSTITUIÇÂM PESTILENCIAL DE PERNAMBUCO OFERECIDO A ELREY N.S. POR SER SERVIDO ORDENAR POR seu Governador aos Medicos da America, que assistem aonde ha este contagio, que o compussem para se conferirem pelos Coripeos da Medicina aos dictames com que he tratada esta pestilen-
cial febre.

COMPOSTO POR JOAM FERREYRA DA ROSA.
MEDICO FORMADO PELA UNIVERSI-
tade de Coimbra, & dos de estipendio Real na dita Universidade, assistente no Recife de Pernambuc-
co por mandado de Sua Majestade que Deus guarde.

EM LISBOA.
Na officina de MIGUEL MANESCAL, impressor do Prín-
eipe Nello Senhor, Anno 1694.
184. ROSA, João Ferreira da. [title-page: João Ferreyra da Rosa]. Tratado unico da constituição pestilencial de Pernambuco, offerecido a ElRey N.S. por ser servido ordenar por seu Governador aos Medicos da America, que assistem aonde ha este contagio, que o compusessem para se conferirem pelos Corípheos da Medicina aos dictames com que he trattada esta pestilencial febre. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, Impressor do Principe Nosso Senhor, 1694. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (rather worn, upper half of spine defective), remains of ties. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials. Woodcut tailpieces. Some waterstaining. Honest, complete, and unsophisticated. In very good condition. Occasional contemporary ink manuscript annotations in margins as well as on the front free endleaf verso and rear free endleaf recto. (18 ll.), 224 pp. The two leaves of the index, bound here before the main text, are sometimes found bound at the end of the volume. $45,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the FIRST SCIENTIFIC BOOK TO DESCRIBE YELLOW FEVER, BY THE FIRST EUROPEAN PHYSICIAN TO TREAT THE DISEASE, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST AUTOPSY OF A YELLOW FEVER VICTIM. The author received his medical training at Coimbra and practiced for many years in Recife. He may possibly have been a native of that Brazilian city, where he had the opportunity to see the first epidemics of the malady, then referred to as “o mal da bicha”. If Ferreira da Rosa was in fact born in Brazil, this would be the first scientific book by a Brazilian author.

The book is arranged as a series of questions: What are the signs of this disease? Is it better to bleed the patient from the arm or the foot? Should one apply blisters? How should the parotid glands look? An early owner of our copy made marginal notations of certain recipes and added occasional cross-references. A substantial early note on the front flyleaf cites an article in the Gazeta of 1716 that mentioned Vigier’s Thesouro Apolíneo, calling it a very useful book and noting where it can be purchased.

Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 747-8 comments: “The book is not only of the greatest rarity but also of great scientific importance... Ferreira da Rosa submits here the first known accurate and clear observation on yellow fever... This is obviously a precious book not only concerning the history of Brazilian medicine, so destitute in medical books of the colonial period, but also for the history of medicine in general... Very few copies are recorded of this extremely rare book.”

In the first edition of his Bibliographia Brasiliana, Borba de Moraes stated that he was able to locate only three copies, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the Biblioteca Nacional of Brazil, and the Oliveira Lima Library of the Catholic University of America, in Washington. According to Porbase, there are three copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; the entry in Porbase cites only 16 preliminary leaves. Upon inspecting the three copies, we found that one was badly wormed (affecting the text) and missing the
two leaves of the index. The other two copies are complete and in reasonable condition. The copy at the Biblioteca Nacional of Brazil is reportedly in poor condition. The Oliveira Lima Library copy is missing two preliminary leaves. There are also copies in the British Library, the National Library of Medicine, the New York Academy of Medicine, the library of the Faculdade de Medicina de Lisboa, and that of the Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto (apparently incomplete). The John Carter Brown Library recently acquired a rather shabby, unappealing copy missing two preliminary leaves. The only complete copy besides the present one we have seen on the market since 1969, when we began to track such things, was sold in Paris, 24 June 1976 in the so-called “Ferreira das Neves” sale (albeit washed and rebound); it is now in the Bosch collection. We have also seen two incomplete copies in commerce; the one now in JCB that lacks two leaves, and another, in much better condition overall but missing one preliminary leaf, that was sold by us to a Spanish collector in 1974.

* Garrison, History of Medicine, fourth edition, p. 272. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 747-8 (citing only 14 preliminary leaves, with the two index leaves following the text); see also Borba de Moraes (1958) II, 216-7. Innocêncio III, 372-3 (without collation; obviously cited without ever having seen the book); X, 252 (correcting the incorrect transcription of the title given in volume III after having been able to see only a defective copy belonging to Rodrigues de Gusmão, which lacked the indexes, dedication, prologue, and “mais quatro peças”). Sacramento Blake III, 428-9 (saying that Ferreira da Rosa was born in Pernambuco; giving incomplete collation). Arouca R555. Barbosa Machado II, 658. Pinto de Matos (1970) pp. 290-1. Sabin 73167 (transcribing the title from Innocêncio, and mentioning only the copy in the British Library [then the British Museum]). Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine, XLVIII (1972), 1343-5. Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales XV (Paris 1816), 334, 471. Lima Leitão, Discurso pronunciado … da Sociedade das Medicas de Lisboa no dia 12 de mayo de 1839; Registo medico p. 9: “Os exemplares d’esta edição são tão raros, que só tenho noticia de um, que pertence à Biblioteca Publica d’esta Côrte.” Bosch 153. “Ferreira das Neves” (i.e., Jacques Renout) sale 239. Goldsmith F154. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catalogo da colecção portuguesa I, 260-1. Pires de Lima, Catalogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto 3552 (inexplicably stating “229 + [29] pp.”; our best guess is that there are really 224 pp. + 14 unnumbered ll.). Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima collection 112 (with only 17 preliminary leaves). Monteverde 2358 (appears to have been the second most expensive book in the sale). John Carter Brown Library, Rare Americana. A Selection of One Hundred and One Books, Maps and Prints Not in the John Carter Brown Library 61. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books (but Josiah cites an incomplete copy in poor condition at JCB, wrongly catalogued as an 8°). Not in Rodrigues. Not in Mindlin Highlights. Not in Brasiliana Itau. Of the twenty or so most important Portuguese auction sales since that of Sir Gubián in 1867, we were able to locate this work only in the Monteverde catalogue; not located in Sir Gubián, Nepomuceno, MoreiraCabral, Fernandes Thomaz, Azevedo-Samodazes, Ameal, Ávila-Pérez, etc. See also Ferreira de Mira, História da medicina portuguesa, pp. 178, 258; and Santos Filho, História geral da medicina brasileira pp. 41, 86, 171. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 560205963 (British Library); 14301131 (New York Academy of Medicine, Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, National Library of Medicine). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (but two of which lack the final 4 unnumbered pp.). Copac repeats only the British Library copy. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.
Care, Feeding, and Education of Orphans of an Epidemic

185. 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 Sciencias 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.


Beginning of an Ongoing Debate on Homeopathy, 1859

186. SALDANHA, João Carlos de Saldanha de Oliveira e Daun, 1.º Duque de. O Senhor Dr. Bernardino Antonio Gomes e o seu folheto pelo .... Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1859. Large 8°, original pink printed wrappers (some spotting). Light foxing on half title, minor elsewhere. In very good condition. 61 pp., (1 blank l.). $300.00

FIRST EDITION. In 1857, the Duque de Saldanha advocated the introduction of homoeopathic medicine to Portugal. The following year he published Memoria sobre o estado da medicina em 1858. Antonio Bernardino Gomes, an eminent physician, responded with O Marechal Duque de Saldanha e os medicos. Breves considerações ácerca da memoria sobre o estado da medicina em 1858, in which he surveyed the use of and literature about homeopathy and animal magnetism (mesmerism) across Europe. This is the Duque de Saldanha’s response, which includes an appendix (pp. 39-60) of letters from eminent authorities. These works by Saldanha and Gomes began a raging polemic about the efficacy of homeopathic medicine.

Innocêncio notes that Bernardino Egidio da Silveira e Castro, who earned a degree in medicine and practiced in Cintra, was at this time one of the editors of the Gazeta homoeopathica lisbonense.

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), marquês (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.


Includes Regulations for the Todos-os-Santos Hospital in Lisbon


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. At the time this facsimile edition went to press, the original codex was said to be in the process of being moved from the Arquivo Histórico dos Hospitais Civis de Lisboa to the Archivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo. Perhaps the most significant of the series of documents is the “Regimento do Hospital de Todos-os-Santos”.

First Portuguese Book on Ophthalmology, By the First Portuguese Ophthalmologist

188. SANTA ANNA [or SANTANA], Joaquim José de. Elementos de cirurgia ocular offerecidos a Sua Alteza Real o Senhor D. João Principe 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. $1,200.00

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.


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

*189. 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 Jama [illeg.].” A slightly later ink inscription: “[illeg.] hojé é ... António Ferrº 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] // com-prou em Barcouço ao Snr. // Joao Lopes Coelho d’Maia [?] Pereira //
The Benefits of Broom: Significantly Different from All Other Editions

*SARMIENTO, Martín. Disertacion sobre las virtudes maravillosas y uso de la planta llamada Carqueyxa, conocida en Galicia por este nombre, y en otras Provincias de Reyno por una voz análoga á la misma pronunciacion.*
The present edition is significantly different from the other editions, all of which are rare—but this one appears to be the rarest. It seems to be the only edition edited by Josef Felix Maceda, and contains material on pp. 55-65 not in any of the others. A section titled “Noticias modernas de Segovia …” on p. 55 of the present volume continues to p. 63. Included, beginning on p. 64 and continuing on to the first four lines of p. 65, is a section titled “Advertencias para mejor formalidad y uso de esta útil flor.” Finally, on p. 65 is a note about cooking the “raiz y la hoja” in white wine. There are also other differences. Comparing the present volume to the editions of Madrid: Imprenta de Hilario Santos, 1786 and 1787, the “Nota del editor” is greatly expanded. On p. 13, which begins “Nombres y vertudes de la Planta Carqueyxa” there is a paragraph, continuing to p. 14, and with a footnote on that page, which is not present in these Madrid editions. There are other subsequent significant variations in the text.

This Segovia edition is more closely related to that of Madrid: Imprenta de Pantaleon Aznar, 1787, but there are also differences other than the final 11 pages. In addition to some minor variants, a section from pp. 40-1 of the Aznar edition, titled “Precaucion,” has been omitted. Then, in the section which begins “Noticias adquiridas por el Edictor de algunas curas muy particulares, hechas por la Carqueyxa” on p. 51 of our volume, and on p. 43 of the Aznar edition, several of the cures mentioned are different. Regarding the edition of Madrid: Imprenta de Blás Roman, 1790, it appears to follow more or less the two Hilario Santos editions, with more or less the same differences from ours.

The plant known as carqueyxa (Genista tridentata) in the Galician dialect, from the genus Genista, is a plant similar to what is known in English as “Common broom” [Genista scoparia]. (See Henry Stephens, The Book of Farm, volume I, 1844, p. 347; see also “Genista” in Bartholomew Parr, M.D., The London Medical Dictionary, London: 1809, Volume I, p. 701.) It is known in Spanish as carquesa and in Portuguese (and in some areas of Spain) as carqueja. It is a type of shrub typical of the Iberian Peninsula, known for flowers of a deep, intense yellow that bloom in May and June. The plant has long been valued for its medicinal qualities, and is still used by homeopathic specialists and in many folk remedies. Current herbalist practices defer little from Sarmiento’s Disertacion.

Sarmiento describes how carqueyxa was made into syrup, which the poor and provincial people in Spain used as a remedy to purify the blood (p. 34). Carqueyxa was seen as an affordable alternative to an unnamed plant that was brought from Japan for similar purposes (p. 35). Pages 55-65 list cases where patients in the area of Segovia had read an earlier edition of Sarmiento’s work and improved their illnesses through these remedies. Treatments in this section include bathing in water infused with carqueyxa flowers from the Cebrero mountains of Galicia, which gave patients relief from rheumatism. Pages 55-58 tell of a patient who was forbidden to eat chocolate due to stomach problems. After drinking carqueyxa tea, the patient (Don Miguel Dovalin) was able to eat chocolate freely. Later pages describe patients being cured of gout by applying boiled carqueyxa flowers
to the affected areas externally, with a cloth: one patient was even able to ride horseback again (p. 61). *Carqueja* tea is also cited as curing an patient whose lack of appetite was so extreme that he was near death (p. 60), and a patient who was cured of recurring tertian fevers (tercianas rebeldes) by drinking *carqueja* flower tea (p. 62).

The revered Portuguese herbalist José Salgueiro (b. 1919) has written highly of *carqueja* (to use its Portuguese name), in the form of tea brewed from the flowers, as one of the most effective plants to cure illnesses and diseases of the liver. This tea is also said to be effective for illnesses of the gallbladder, kidneys, bladder, and urinary tract. Using a similar treatment method as the one Sarmiento describes, José Salgueiro describes how to use *carqueja* externally, by boiling the flowers and then applied gauze soaked in the liquid to a skin sores (*chagas*). *Carqueja* is still considered effective as a blood purifier, and for relieving diabetes, stomach illnesses, intestinal problems, the flu, colds, bronchitis, and pneumonia. For internal illnesses, Salgueiro prescribes 35 grams of flowers added to 1 liter of water, bring to a boil and let steep for 10 minutes. (See José Salgueiro, *Ervase, Usos e Saberes*, Lisbon: Edições Colibri, 2013, pp. 108-9.)

Father Martín Sarmiento, born Pedro José García Balboa (Villafranca del Bierzo, El Bierzo, 1695-Madrid, 1772) was a Spanish scholar, writer, and Benedictine monk, and an illustrious representative of the Enlightenment. He was born in Leon and grew up in Galicia, where he developed an interest in the Gallego language. He wrote on a wide variety of subjects, including literature, medicine, botany, ethnography, history, theology and linguistics.

Whitehead lists 19 titles at the British Library printed by Antonio Espinosa between 1780 and [ca. 1800]. Only two, from 1780 and 1788, have Segovia imprints; the rest have Madrid imprints.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this group of 173 letters to and from the physician Giorgio Baglivi (1668-1707) in Latin, Italian and French, with English summaries. The
originals were acquired in 1908 by Osler, a turn-of-the-century medical practitioner and book collector who greatly influenced medical education in the English-speaking world. The book includes extensive scholarly apparatus.

*Popular History of Medicine, First Published 1794*

192. SCUDERI, Rosario. *Introduzione alla storia della medicina antica e moderna*. Naples: Fratelli Marotta, 1796. 8°, contemporary blue wrappers (minor soiling; head and foot of spine defective). Publisher’s large engraved vignette on title page, with imprint enclosed. Uncut. Minor worming to first 4 leaves touching 7 letters of text, but not affecting legibility. A few small, light stains in outer blank margin of title page and following two leaves. In good to very good condition. 160 pp.

$200.00

Second or third edition of a very successful history of medicine from the Greeks up to Cullen and Brown, first published Naples, 1794. At least ten editions of this text were published between 1794 and 1831.


193. SILVA, Augusto Clementino da. *Dissertação Cadeira de Pathologia Medica. Chyluria ... These apresentada a Faculdade de Medicina do Rio de Janeiro em 28 de Agosto de 1884, e perante ella sustentada em 12 de Dezembro do mesmo anno ....* Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Hamburgueza do Lobão, 1884. 4°, stitched. Foxed, slight chipping and soiling to first and last leaves. In near-good condition. Author’s eight-line inscription on the fourth preliminary leaf to a colleague from his college years (“Bichat”?). (5 ll.), 76 pp., (2 ll.).

$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this medical dissertation on the causes, symptoms and cure for chyluria or hemato-lymphuria, by a native of Serra in Minas Gerais.

Physical and Psychological Needs of Soldiers

194. SILVA, Joaquim Xavier da. Breve tratado de hygiene militar e naval, oferecido a Academia Real das Ciencias pelo seu socio .... Lisbon: Na mesma Typografia da Academia [Real das Ciencias], 1819. 4°, contemporary crimson full morocco (some wormholes in spine, one corner rather worn, other minor wear), flat spine gilt, green leather lettering piece, gilt letter, gilt-tooled border and spine, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt and gauffered. Woodcut vignette of Royal Academy of Sciences on title-page, woodcut Portuguese royal arms at top of p. [vii]. Clean and crisp. In fine condition. xi, 143 pp. $3,600.00

FIRST EDITION; a second was published Lisbon, 1836. Silva covers the physical and emotional needs of the soldier, whether on land or sea, beginning with comments on the proper age and mental condition for entry into military service, and moving on to practical information for maintaining the health of military personnel. For example, he discusses the best sources of fresh drinking water: most desirable is water from rivers with clear water, abundant fish, sandy banks, and plant life; to be avoided is standing water, or subterranean waters of calcareous sources. He also lists chemicals that will rid fresh meat of various parasites. The final chapter is an interesting commentary on military hospitals.

Silva (d. 1835) studied medicine at Coimbra. He was honorary physician to the King of Portugal and an early advocate of vaccination in Portugal.


Critiques of 1813-1814 Papers on Vaccination, Elephantiasis, Fevers

195. SILVA, José Bonifacio de Andrada e. Discurso, contendo a historia da Academia Real das Ciencias, desde 25 de junho de 1814 até 24 de Junho de 1815. [Lisbon?: Academia Real das Ciencias?, 1815?]. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Single small round wormhole throughout, touching a few letters of text. Second small hole in final two leaves, not affecting any text. Slight soiling on first leaf, otherwise crisp and clean. In good condition. Contemporary manuscript notes on recto of final blank leaf. xxix pp., (1 blank l.). $1,200.00

First separate edition. Andrada e Silva had published a few earlier works in the Memorias of the Academy and in journals beginning in 1813. Here, as Secretary of the Academy, he lists and critiques the papers submitted to the Academy in the previous year, which included works on medicine (vaccine, elephantiasis, fevers), mineralogy (with one on the mines of Brazil), astronomy, grammar and literature, and political history.

José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva (1763-1838), often referred to as the “Patriarch of Brazilian Independence,” is described by Martin as the “tireless promoter of Brazil’s
literary independence and patriarch of its relatively peaceful political independence in 1822. He was an Enlightenment figure who distinguished himself in scholarship and scientific research, whilst occupying a number of important administrative posts in Portugal and Brazil. He was perhaps the most widely read and productive man of letters of the era in Latin America.” A native of São Paulo, Andrade e Silva studied law at Coimbra; soon thereafter his aptitude for the natural sciences was noticed by the Duke of Lafões, who arranged his membership in the Academia Real das Ciências. From 1790 to 1800 he travelled through Europe at government expense to learn methods currently in use in natural history and metallurgy, and on his return served as Intendente Geral das Minas. During the Peninsular War he rose quickly to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and superintendent of police in Porto. When he returned to Brazil, in 1819, he began working for Brazilian independence and was soon named royal minister and deputy to the Assembleia. Soon after, however, he was sent into European exile for seven years. When D. Pedro abdicated as emperor of Brazil, he entrusted the tutelage of his children to José Bonifácio. Andrade published a plethora of works in the early 1820s, including a few that were published under D. Pedro’s name. He was a member of numerous learned societies in Europe and the Americas (see Innocêncio for a list), including the American Philosophical Society.


**Authoritative Work on Gonorrhea**

196. SIMMONS, Samuel Foart. Observações sobre a cura da gonorrhea virulenta … traduzidas, e accrescentadas com hum grande numero de notas, e addição de alguns capitulos, por Jozé Bento Lopes …. Porto: Na Offic. de Viuva Mallen, Filhos & Ca., 1794. 8°, contemporary cat’s-paw sheep (very slight wear), smooth spine with gilt fillets, citron leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges marbled. Typographical vignette on title page. Clean and crisp. In fine condition. xv, 169 pp., (2 ll.).

$400.00

First and only edition in Portuguese of Observations on the Cure of the Gonorrhoea, a well-respected and authoritative work on gonorrhea first published in London, 1780. Included are a substantial number of notes and some text added by the translator, José Bento Lopes, a physician from Porto. Simmons (1750-1813) was editor of the London Medical Journal and a physician at St. Luke’s Hospital in London. Due to his reputation as an authority in cases of insanity, King George III was entrusted to his care in 1803.

Proposed Baths at Luso, Near Coimbra

197. SIMÕES, Antonio Augusto da Costa. *Noticia dos banhos de Luso. Apontamentos sobre a historia, melhoramentos, e administração d’estes banhos* .... Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1859. 8°, contemporary quarter green straight-grained morocco over boards of colored marbled embossed paper, smooth spine with gilt title and bands (somewhat rubbed, especially at head of spine). Internally fine. Overall in very good condition. Small octagonal tag with blue edge on front pastedown with shelfmark “800”. vii, 191 pp., (1 p. errata), 3 lithographic folding plates, 5 folding tables. $300.00

First complete edition; another appeared in 2003. An abbreviated form of this *Noticia* appeared in *Instituto* in 1852. The lithographs show elevations and a plan of the baths at Luso, Mealhada, situated about 15 km. northeast of Coimbra, known for its suckling pig, pure water, as well as the forest and palace of Buçaco. Costa Simões was a reformer, and this was his first major project for his native Mealhada. Because of Costa Simões’s meticulous attention to sanitation and to the therapeutic properties of the baths, Luso’s baths soon attracted those suffering rheumatism and skin diseases across Portugal.

Although the title page promises 2 lithograph plates, there are in fact 3, with plans and elevations. The plate at the beginning appears to be an extra-illustration. It is labeled “Estampa 2.ª” and signed “Coimbra, Lith. de J.T.A. Pacheco”. The other two folding lithograph plates are labeled “Estampa 1.ª” and “Estampa 2.ª” respectively, and are signed “Lith. da Imprensa da Universidade”. Documents to support the text begin on p. 43, including decrees by local and national governments, the statutes of operation, and several years of income and expenses.

Costa Simões (1819-1903), a professor of medicine at Coimbra, was the first physiologist and histologist in Portugal and has been called the true founder of the experimental method in Portugal. In 1881 he established the first Portuguese nursing school, the Escola dos Enfermeiros de Coimbra. He published more than 50 works. Because of his extensive experience with sanitation and public hospitals, Costa Simões was in charge of the cholera hospital in Coimbra during the 1855 epidemic.

Appropriate Medications for Cholera, 1855


First and only edition of this addendum to Sines’s *Memoria dirigida ao povo sobre os meios preservativos, preventivos e curativos contra cholera, cholerina e typhoid*. It describes the phases of cholera, with appropriate medications for each.

Sines (1809-1877), a native of the village of the same name, near Setúbal, fought with considerable heroism and sacrifice on the liberal side for D. Pedro and D. Maria da Gloria against D. Miguel. In 1840 he abandoned a military career to become director of a primary school in Lisbon. He became a fervent apostle of the medical doctrines of François-Vincent Raspail (1794-1878), expending considerable energy propagating and practicing them in Portugal.


Overview of Cholera Epidemic in Portugal, 1856

199. SINES, [João] D[aniel] de. *Dissertação critica sobre a epidemia de 1857 e sobre os actos das diversas entidades que contra ela figuraram ... Seguida da estatística nominal dos que foram tractados pelo metodo Raspail, da analyse dos diversos tractamentos, e da comparação entre os seus resultados.... Primeira edição*. Lisbon: Na Typographia de M. de J. Coelho, Janeiro de 1858. 8°, original green printed wrappers (part of rear wrapper torn off, small defects at head and foot of spine, upper inner corner of front wrapper; some soiling). Uncut and unopened. Small hole in last 2 leaves, with loss of 4-5 letters per page. In good condition. 151 pp. $120.00

First and only edition. Sines looks for the causes of the cholera epidemic, shows that physicians attributed it to the wrong causes, analyses the actions of public health officials, proposes how the loss of life can be reduced in the future, and calculates the number of lives that could have been saved had better treatments been used.

Sines (1809-1877), a native of the village of the same name, near Setúbal, had fought with considerable heroism and sacrifice on the liberal side for D. Pedro and D. Maria da Gloria against D. Miguel. In 1840 abandoned a military career to become director of a primary school in Lisbon. He became a fervent apostle of the medical doctrines of François-Vincent Raspail (1794-1878), expending considerable energy propagating and practicing them in Portugal.

Cholera vs. Typhoid Fever and Yellow Fever, 1857

200. SINES, João Daniel de. A Epidemia reinante. O seu tractamento, segundo o metodo curativo de Mr. F.V. Raspail. Memoria dirigida ao povo, sobre as varias phases da molestia e sua degeneracao em febre typhoide, e febre amarella acompanhada de vomito negro. Observacoes praticas, feitas a cabeceira do doente .... Primeira edicao. Lisbon: Typ. de José da Costa Nascimento Cruz, October 1857. 8°, original off-white printed wrappers (light foxing). Woodcut borders with typographical decoration on wrappers. Uncut and unopened. In fine condition. viii, 51 pp. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discussion of cholera and its relation to typhoid fever and yellow fever. Sines gives statistics on the number of patients he has cured using Raspail’s method for treating cholera (one dead per 18 2/3 patients admitted) as opposed to the treatments used in hospitals (almost equal numbers dead and cured). François-Vincent Raspail (1794-1878) was one of the founders of cell theory in biology and an early advocate of asepsis. Sines was a fervent disciple, propagating and applying Raspail’s theories in Portugal.

Sines (1809-1877), a native of the village of the same name, near Setúbal, fought with considerable heroism and sacrifice on the liberal side for D. Pedro and D. Maria da Gloria against D. Miguel. In 1840 he abandoned a military career to become director of a primary school in Lisbon.


Cholera Symptoms and Treatment, with Recipes, 1856

201. SINES, João Daniel de. Memoria dirigida ao povo sobre os meios preservativos, preventivos e curativos contra cholera, cholerina e typho, por ... oferecida e dedicada a Sua Ex. o Sr. Duque de Saldanha. Terceira edico, modificada, segundo a experiencia adquirida na pratica. Lisbon: Typographia de M. de J. Coelho, 1856. 8°, pink rear wrapper (front wrapper missing). Minor soiling. In good to very good condition. 39 pp. $120.00

Third edition, revised, adapted from a work by François-Vincent Raspail (1794-1878), one of the founders of cell theory in biology and an early advocate of asepsis. This volume focuses on the cause of cholera, its symptoms, and treatment, with 12 recipes
At the end are short sections on typhus and yellow fever.

Sines (1809-1877), a native of the village of the same name, near Setúbal, fought with considerable heroism and sacrifice on the liberal side for D. Pedro and D. Maria da Gloria against D. Miguel. In 1840 he abandoned a military career to become director of a primary school in Lisbon. He became a fervent apostle of the medical doctrines of François-Vincent Raspail (1794-1878), expending considerable energy propagating and practicing them in Portugal.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The title page states that the work was written to be preached in Brazil, during a yellow-fever epidemic there. Innocêncio states that copies of this work were distributed to friends, rather than sold.

Paranhos, the location of the image of the Virgin that is mentioned on the title page, is a parish in the municipality of Porto.

According to the title page, José Gregorio Lopes da Camara Sinval (Lisbon, 1806-Porto, 1857) taught obstetrics (lente de partos) at the Eschola Medico-Cirurgica in Porto, was a member of the Irmandade da Senhora do Parto, and was formerly a member of the Congregação do Oratorio de S. Philippe Nery: He was a Cavalleiro da Ordem de Christo, a corresponding member of the Sociedade das Sciencias Medicas de Lisboa, honorary member of the Adacemia das Bellas-Artes de Lisboa, and member of the Conservatorio Real de Lisboa. A collection of his sermons was published in Porto in 1864, selected and prefaced by Camilo Castelo Branco.

203. SOARES, Alexandre Augusto de Oliveira. *Considerações fisiologicopratícassobre a medicina cutanea.* Lisbon: Na Typographia da Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1835. 4°, later wrappers. Uncut and unopened. In fine condition. (2 ll.), 56 pp. $200.00

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. He mentions the use of morphine to treat hemiplegia, chronic bronchitis, cancer of the uterus, rheumatism and sciatica, and also the use of strychnine to treat a paraplegic.

The author received his medical degree in Paris, 1834; appointed to the staff of the Royal Hospital of São José in Lisbon, he died in 1841, at the age of 30.

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Innocêncio I, 29. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da colecção portuguesa* II, 386. 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). Porbase lists, without location or details. Copac repeats British Library.

* Medicine in the Iberian Peninsula, From Pre-Roman to Arab Times*

204. SOARES, José Maria. *Memorias para a historia da medicina lusitana.* Lisbon: Na Typographia da mesma Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1821. 4°, contemporary crimson morocco (foot of spine somewhat defective, some worming, very slight wear to extremities), flat spine with olive morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, gilt-tooling on borders and outer edges of covers, gauffered edges, marbled endleaves. Woodcut device of Real Academia das Sciencias on title-page. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms at head of p. [vii]. Small semicircular worm trace in blank upper outer corner of first four leaves and front free endleaf; a very small round wormhole in inner blank margin almost throughout, becoming a bit larger in final few leaves, but never affecting text. Overall in very good condition: with significant defects, but still displaying much of its former splendor. Small printed ticket of Livraria Olisipo, Lisbon, in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. xii, viii, 95 pp. $1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This history contains chapters on medicine in the region of Lusitania before the Roman invasion, after the arrival of the Romans, after the invasion of peoples from the North, and after the Arab invasion. Ancient, medieval and Arab authors are cited.

205. SOARES, José Maria. *Memorias para a historia da medicina lusitana.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da mesma Academia [Real das Sciences], 1821. 4°, later plain beige wrappers (spine defective). Woodcut device of Real Academia das Sciencias on title-page. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms at head of p. [vii]. Single small round wormhole in front wrapper and upper blank margin of first seven leaves, never affecting text. Occasional light foxing. Final four leaves lightly browned. In good to very good condition. xii, viii, 95 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This history contains chapters on medicine in the region of Lusitania before the Roman invasion, after the arrival of the Romans, after the invasion of peoples from the North, and after the Arab invasion. Ancient, medieval and Arab authors are cited.

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

206. SOARES, José Pinheiro de Freitas. *Memoria sobre a preferencia do leite de vaccas ao leite de cabras para a sustento das crianças, principalmente nas grandes casas dos expostos ....* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia [Real das Sciencias], 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.
Epithome
HISTÓRICO-MÉDICO-POLÍTICO

Em que se referem as honras, as estimacões, e as liberalidades que todos os Príncipes do Mundo dispensaram com as Medicis do seu respetivo tempo.

Oferecido
Ao EXM. Senhor D. João
de Bragança Sousa e Sique.
Duque de Sáisses, Marquês de Arronches,
Conde de Miranda e General das armas
da Corte e V. Ex. E. Estremadura, junto a Celia.

Manuel de Morais Soares, Cavalo.
Tidalgo da Casa de Sua Maj. Médico da Sua
Real Camara, Professor na Orde de Cristo;
Académico da Real Academia Medico-Ma-
trópe, &c.

Item 207
 Possibly the First Comprehensive Modern History of Medicine  
In Portuguese—An Unpublished Eighteenth-Century Manuscript,  
Dedicated to and from the Library of One of Portugal’s  
Great Enlightenment Figures, the Second Duke of Lafões

*207. SOARES, Manoel de Moraes. “Epithomo historico-medico-politico em que se referem as honras, as estimações, e as liberalidades, que todos Principes do Mundo despenerão com os medicos dos seus respectivos tempos ....” Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. : , Ca. 1778. 8°, contemporary crushed crimson morocco, heavily gilt with floral motif in center and at the corners of each cover and a roll-tooled border; spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt with a small floral tool; edges gilt and gauffered. Two very small scraped areas on upper cover and a few pinpoint wormholes at head and foot of spine, otherwise very fresh. Written in ink, in a number of different hands (elegant and legible) of the late eighteenth century. Very fine internally; overall in fine condition. Old (contemporary?) library stamp of the Dukes of Lafões on title-page. (9 ll., first 2 blank), 11-37, 37-479, 1-225 pp., (1 blank l.); i.e., 707 written pages in all. $45,000.00

One of the most copiously informative histories of medicine ever written, this unpublished eighteenth-century “epitome” is no mere summary. It gives a critical account of the whole development of medicine, and more particularly of the medical profession, concentrating on the three centuries between the Renaissance and the Enlightenment. Given that medical history on such a grand scale as this had just begun around 1700 with Leclerc, it seems likely that Moraes Soares’ manuscript is among the first Portuguese contributions to comprehensive medical historiography—perhaps the first such. Aside from this, the manuscript represents an unpublished eighteenth-century text by a physician of some standing, dedicated to and from the library of one of Portugal’s great Enlightenment figures, the Duke of Lafões.

Manoel de Moraes Soares was born in Coimbra in 1727 and died in 1800 or 1801 in Lisbon, where he was an established scientific rapporteur and litterateur. His Portuguese translation of the fables of Phaedrus (Fabulas de Phedro) was published in 1785, and popular enough for a second edition to be published in 1805. In the medical sphere, Moraes Soares published only two works. One was a translation of La Condamine’s work on smallpox vaccination, issued in 1762 as Memoria sobre a inoculacão das bexigas (OCLC 14314743, at Yale University-Medical Library and the National Library of Medicine).

In 1760, Moraes Soares published Memorial critico-medico, historico-physico-mechanico, whose title suggests that its contents are similar to the “Epithome historico-medico-politico.” However, the Memorial is only 84 pp. long (OCLC 7978639, at the National Library of Medicine and the Newberry Library).

We estimate that this manuscript was written some two decades later than the Memorial. The most recent date mentioned in the text is 1771, in connection with the intriguing career of the notorious but progressive J.F. Struensee as a royal minister in Denmark. Several other events from the 1750s and 1760s are recorded, and the maps cited are mid-century ones that were standard in the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

The dedication supports a date in the late 1770s. The dedicatee, the second Duke of Lafões (see Provenance), was in self-imposed exile during the long dictatorship of the
Marquês de Pombal (1750-1777); this manuscript’s dedication surely dates from after his return. From the author’s praise in the dedication of the Duke’s “sabia erecção de huma Accademia nova,” we judge that the work was written just before the Academia Real das Ciências was chartered by D. Maria I in 1779. This theory is supported by the author’s omission from the title-page of any mention of the Academy, or of any rank attained by the Duke of Lafões after 1779.

The near-encyclopedic “Epitomo” notes the contributions to healing of the monastic orders and credits the Moors with the benefits they brought to science during their Iberian hegemony, giving many particulars of the work of physicians of various faiths under the Caliphate. Though there is also much on individual cures, drugs and doctors, the words “historico-medico-politico” in the title accurately reflect the author’s concern for the standing of medical science in different communities. Moraes Soares also treats public health measures and the state of health of the population in general, and tries to indicate the level of education in medical and other sciences.

In his highly detailed “Lista Geographica” (the final section of 225 pages), Moraes Soares catalogues the world’s educational and medical institutions. Compiled with great thoroughness, it covers all four major continents, specifying even the maps consulted (by Bellin, Deslisle, Buache and d’Anville). He includes hospitals and secondary schools as well as universities with medical or scientific faculties, for which he sets out to give the date of foundation, number of colleges and number of professors. Latin America is prominently represented, with institutions listed in Mexico, Central America, the Spanish Main and Peru. For Brazil, Moraes Soares cites schools in Maranhão, Olinda, Recife, Salvador, Espírito Santo, São Sebastião and São Paulo. In what is now the United States he mentions only the College of William and Mary, misplacing it to Jamestown, Virginia, but lists hospitals in New Orleans and Philadelphia. A hospital is also listed in Montreal.

The present work stands out for its full and sympathetic assessment of the medical pioneers of the modern age, such as Fallopio and Malpighi in Italy, William Harvey in England, Reynier de Graaf and Frederik Ruysch in Holland, and royal physicians in France, Germany, Denmark and England. Moraes Soares always refers precisely to each practitioner’s specialty or contribution, and marks his place in medical progress surefootedly. He gives a critical yet friendly view, not otherwise attainable, of the state of medicine at the height of the Enlightenment, and gives it largely without nationalist bias.

Provenance: The second Duke of Lafões, D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa Ligne Tavares Mascarenhas da Silva (1719-1806), was of the closest possible affinity to the royal house: his father was the legitimized son of D. Pedro II. A nobleman of great talent and public spirit, he led the aristocratic opposition to Pombal, living outside Portugal during most of Pombal’s reign. In the quarter-century after Pombal’s fall he became one of the dominant public figures. He was appointed Counselor of War in 1780, Counselor of State in 1796, and Marshall-General of the Portuguese armies. A man of great culture and scientific appreciation and a witty and generous patron, the Duke assisted both Gluck and Mozart during his absence from Portugal. Immediately upon his return he formed the Academy of Sciences, in order to assure Portugal the benefits of the philosophic enlightenment (whose absence Moraes Soares several times bemoans).

* See Innocêncio VI, 67 and XVI, 273 on the author, and Silvestre Ribeiro, História dos estabelecimentos científicos volumes II & V.

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 Misericórdia 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-Cirúrgica 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-Cirúrgica do Porto. On the authors,
see Innocêncio 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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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 Innocêncio 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. 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 putrida 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 coleção portuguesa, or Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Hollis, Orbis, Josiah, Melvyl, Porbase, or Copac.


Second edition of this scholarly work by a famous Portuguese physician on the history of medicine in Portugal and its colonies during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, originally published by Temas e Debates in 2013. Chapters include research on historic techniques for teaching medicine, diseases of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (with special focus on tropical and exotic sicknesses), sicknesses and diseases onboard the
Portuguese ships, and historic hospitals that were established in the Portuguese colonies (such as in Ormus, Japan, Goa, Cochim [Kochi], Mozambique, Malacca, and Brazil). There are 12 unpaginated leaves with color illustrations of archaic procedures, photographs of medical equipment from the period, photographs of historic hospitals, and portraits of important figures in medicine during the period.

It appears that the content of this second edition, dated January 2016, is not different from the first. Círculo de Leitores has reprinted this title, and suggests that it offers insight as a supplement to the two-volume *Dicionário da Expansão Portuguesa*.

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**From Abcès to Ypsiloide**

210. SUE, Pierre. *Dictionnaire portatif de chirurgie, ou tome III du Dictionnaire de santé, contenant toutes les connoissances 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 étudians 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 (rather worn), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, burgundy leather lettering and numbering pieces, marbled endleaves, text block edges rouged, pink silk ribbon 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 *xerophthalmie* and *ypsiloide*. 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.
**Best Practices for the Baths at Caldas da Rainha**

211. TAVARES, Francisco. *Advertencias sobre os abusos, e legítimo uso das águas minerais das Caldas da Rainha, para servir de regulamento aos enfermos que delhas tem precisão real. Publicadas de ordem da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa.* Lisbon: Na Officina da Mesma Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1791. 4°, later beige wrappers. Dampstained throughout. In near-good condition. (2 ll.), 37 pp., (3 pp. advertisement). $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Instructions to those seeking the cure at the baths of Caldas da Rainha: how to prepare, what to do while undergoing treatment, and when to visit them. Tavares was best known as a pharmacologist; his texts were used in the Lisbon medical schools for some time.

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**First Attempt at Compiling a Truly Scientific Survey of Mineral Waters in Portugal**

212. TAVARES, Francisco. *Instruções e cautelas practicas sobre a natureza, diferentes especies, virtudes em geral, e uso legitimo das aguas minerais, principalmente de Caldas; com a noticia daquellas, que são conhecidas em cada huma das Provincias do Reino de Portugal, e o metodo de preparar as aguas artificias.* 2 volumes in 1. Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1810. 8°, contemporary sheep (very slight wear to extremities, small round paper tag tipped on to lowest compartment of spine), smooth spine minimally gilt without lettering, text block edges rouged (for volume I) and tinted yellow (for volume II). In very good to fine condition. xxiv, 350 pp., (1 l. errata), 2 folding engraved plates, 1 large folding table of chemical substances; viii, 174 pp., (1 l. errata). $450.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of what can be called the first attempt at a hydrological survey of Portugal. Over a half-century later, it was still the only such work of any significance, according to Rodrigues de Gusmão (as quoted by Innocêncio). The greater part of the first volume consists of an inventory of all known sources for mineral water within continental Portugal, as well as the Island of São Miguel in the Azores. Each source is carefully classified and located geographically. The book begins with a general
consideration of the medicinal properties of water. It then discusses the properties of different waters, such as those which contain gas, are naturally warm, saline, or contain sulfur. Toward the end of the first volume is further discussion of waters with differing properties, how to examine and analyze them, more on the healthful qualities of water, and how to choose the most effective. There is a section of purification.

Tavares concludes that by far the best waters were those of Caldas da Rainha, which were already famous, with a number of books written about them in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The second volume is devoted entirely to the medicinal properties of the thermal waters of Caldas, what time of year to go there, diverse methods of application, and special dietary measures to be followed when at the spa.

The two folding engraved plates show equipment used at the baths.

The author, born in Coimbra after 1750, died in Lisbon, 1812. He was a physician on the Medical Faculty of the Universidade de Coimbra, primeiro medico da Real Camara, physico-mór do Reino, and a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa and the Academia de Medicina de Barcelona. He wrote a number of pharmacological works.


**Hypnotism’s History**

213. 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 very good to fine condition. vii, 479, (1) pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author had previously published *Manuel pratique de magnétisme 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.

Argues for Regulating Pharmaceuticals and Pharmacists

214. TORRES, Joaquim Maria. Memoria ou reflexões sobre o melhoramento do novo projecto ou regulamento da saúde pública .... Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1822. 4°, stitched. Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian arms on title page. Typographical headpieces. Uncut. Title page slightly soiled. In very good to fine condition. 43 pp. $275.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, a chemist and pharmacist at the University of Coimbra, focuses on the need to regulate pharmaceuticals and pharmacists.


How to Treat Diseases and Wounds ... And, If You Fail, How to Embalm

215. TORRES, Santos de. Promptuario pharmaco, e cirurgico, em que se acharam limitados os pezos, quantidades, formas, e disposições de muitos, e singulares remedios simples, e compostos, contra as muitas, e graves enfermidades, que afligem o corpo humano ... com huma methodica direcção para se curar radicalmente a cervícosa pertinacia dos afectos venereo. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Manoel Soares, 1756. 4°, contemporary sheep, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt fillets and ornaments (label missing, a few pinpoint wormholes, other binding wear). Woodcut headpieces and initials. Some soiling and stains. Light dampstaining to a few leaves. In very good condition. Contemporary manuscript notes on front and rear pastedowns and flyleaves, some of which are related to medicine. (23 ll.), 160 pp. $300.00

Second edition; the first was Lisbon, 1741. Santos de Torres offers instructions for making a range of medications with which to treat fevers, venereal disease, and wounds to the head, chest, and stomach. Unusually (and rather pessimistically), he gives 4 pages of instruction on embalming.

The author (b. Seisimbra, 1676) was a professor of surgery at the Hospital de Todos os Santos in Lisbon and surgeon for the household of the Infante D. António.

Vaccination in Portugal, 1812-1813

216. [VACCINATION]. Collecção de opusculos sobre a vaccina feitos pelos socios da Academia Real das Sciencias que compoem a instituição vaccina: e publicados de ordem da mesma Academia. Numeros I-IX [of 13]. 2 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1812-1813. 4°, contemporary brownish-gilt on white paste paper wrappers (torn). Light stain and tiny wormhole in upper margin of first 5 leaves; on last 2 leaves, small stain and 2 small pieces from margin missing. In very good condition. Printed on papel selado of 10 and 40 reis. 24 pp., (2 ll.), 25-128 pp., (2 ll. advertisement), lacking sections X-XIII. 2 volumes in 1. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Sections I-IX of a total of 13 parts published from 1812 to 1814; included are the Regulamento da Instituição, Breve instrução do que ha de mais essencial a respeito da vaccina and Contas de observações written by Bernardino Antonio Gomes, Francisco de Melo Franco, José Pinheiro de Freitas Soares, José Maria Soares, etc.

In 1804 an institute for vaccination was created at Coimbra at the instigation of the dean of the University. The use of this new preventative measure grew, principally through the efforts of Bernardino Antonio Gomes, who encouraged the Royal Academy of Sciences to establish a free vaccination clinic. Gomes became director of the Institute and in 1812 a series of annual vaccinations was initiated by Francisco de Melo Franco. Gomes and Franco were among the most prominent physicians of their time.


Public Health Measures in Portugal During the Nineteenth Century


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An analysis of public health measures in Portugal (including their cost) during various periods of the nineteenth century, divided into military, naval, and civil (the Hospital de São José in Lisbon). At the end of the volume are the author’s proposal for a public health law (pp. 69-75) and extensive notes.

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.


Cholera in Paris, 1833, with Color Plate of a Victim

219. VAZ, Francisco de Assis Souza. Relação historica, statistic e medica da cholera-morbus em Paris, precedida da topographia deste capital … com uma estampa illuminada. Paris: Casa de J.P. Aillaud, 1833. 8°, original brown printed wrappers (darkened, front wrapper loose). Unopened. Occasional light foxing, 2.5-cm. tear to plate and title. Internally very good, overall near good. (2 ll.), iv, 372 pp., (2 ll.), 1 folding color plate. $500.00

FIRST EDITION of this description of a cholera epidemic in Paris, with a topographical description of Paris included. The color plate shows a cholera victim and a cot with the lower end raised, as recommended for the treatment of cholera.

The author took his medical degree in Paris and held several important medical and faculty positions in Portugal, including director of the Medical and Surgical School in Porto. Apart from his thesis, printed in the previous year, this appears to be his earliest work.

Differences Between Men and Women

José Caetano. Dissertatio anatomico-physiologica inauguralis, quædam de differentiis in sexuum fabrica, phænominisque ab hisce pendenti-bus, complectens; quam annente summo numine, ex auctoritate reverendi admodum viri D. Georgii Baird, SS. T.P. Academiæ Edinburgenæ Prefecti; necnon amplissimi Senatus Academici consensu, et nobilissimæ Facultatis Mediciæ decreto; pro gradu doctoris, summisque in medicina honoribus ac privilegiiis, rite et legitime consequendis .... Edinburgh: Excudebant Neill et Socii, 1814. 8°, disbound (remains of cloth backstrip, perhaps silk), all edges gilt. Internally very good; overall in good condition; needs binding. Old purple stamp in blank portion of title-page: a ducal coronet over the monogram of the Dukes of Palmela. xv, 70 pp., (errata slip).

$1,200.00

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this medical dissertation at Edinburgh by a Portuguese [or Brazilian?] physician, dedicated to the Prince Regent of Portugal D. João, Prince of Brazil, later D. João VI of the United Kingdoms of Portugal and Brazil, but curiously referred to as “Joanni VI” (a status he did not achieve until 1816). The dissertation discusses physiological differences between males and females, including skin, flesh, muscle, bone, vital functions and the organs that perform them, digestion, reproductive organs, speech, intellect, senses and nerves.

Provenance: The extensive library of the Dukes of Palmela, formed mainly in the nineteenth century, was dispersed, for the most part, during the second quarter of the twentieth century through the 1960s. The first to hold the title was D. Pedro de Sousa Holstein (1781-1850), a Portuguese diplomat who served as prime minister at various times in the 1830s and 1840s. He wrote profusely on politics and economics. (See Grande enciclopédia XX, 123-8.)

* Not in Innocêncio or Sacramento Blake. Not in Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirúrgica do Porto. Not in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 646746243 (Edinburgh University); 504706565 (British Library); 26832404 (University of Wisconsin-Madison and Wellcome Library, apparently lacking the preliminary leaves and errata slip); 837793939 (Universität Goettingen, apparently lacking the preliminary leaves and errata slip). Not located in Porbase, National Library of Medicine’s LocatorPlus, Hollis, Orbis, Clio, Melvyl, or New York Academy of Medicine Online Catalog. An author search in KVK located only one copy, via Copac, at the Wellcome Library—apparently lacking all preliminary leaves and the errata slip.
Surgical Instructions, With a Plate Illustrating an Eye Operation

221. VELASCO, Diego, and Francisco Villaverde. *Curso teorico-practico de operaciones de cirurgia, en que se contienen los mas celebres 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 (“Argenis Mag.”?). (8 ll.), 278 pp.; (1 ll.), 281-556 pp., 3 engraved folding plates (the first misbound before p. 167 instead of p. 267). 2 volumes. $800.00

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, harebips, 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 Garcia), 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.

Cholera Prevention, 1854

222. VIANNA, Francisco José da Cunha, and Antonio Maria Barboza. *Instruções contra a cholera-morbus epidemica.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1854. 8°, original blue printed wrappers (spine almost completely gone, slight spotting). Tables in text. In very good to fine condition. (3 ll.), 50 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Written at the beginning of a cholera outbreak, this pamphlet aimed at citizens, physicians and bureaucrats outlines preventive measures and treatments.

Celebrates the 100th Anniversary of the School of Surgery in Porto

223. VITORINO, Pedro, and Alberto Saavedra. *Catálogo da exposição retrospectiva de medicina organizada por ...* Porto: Emp. Indnst. Gráfica, 1925. I Centenário da Régia Escola de Cirurgia do Porto, MDCCCXXXV-MCMXXV. Large 8°, recent half crimson morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt fillets and lettering, dark brown endleaves, top edges rouged, other edges uncut, original illustrated wrappers bound in. Front wrapper in red and black. Light browning. In good condition. 107, (1) pp., (2 ll.), 16 plates, illustrations in text. $280.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Organized in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the Régia Escola de Cirurgia do Porto, the exhibition included professional diplomas, iconography, popular medicine, surgery, autographs, medals, indumentaria, portraits, caricatures, photographs, pharmaceutical items, and bibliography.


* Yellow Fever, 1851

224. [YELLOW FEVER]. *Febre amarella. O artigo febre amarella, da Cyclopedia Britannica, traduzido do ingles por João Felix Pereira ...* Lisbon: Typographia de A. Martins, 1851. 8°, remains of blue wrappers. Uncut and partially unopened. Light browning, half title soiled, 7 cm. tear with small piece missing on half title. Overall in good condition. Authenticating signature of the translator (as J. Felix P.) on the verso of the third leaf. 107 pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.). $100.00

First Edition in Portuguese? A translation or paraphrase of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* article on yellow fever, prompted by a recent outbreak of the disease in Portugal.

Yellow Fever Epidemic

225. [YELLOW FEVER]. Memoria sobre as medidas sanitarias executadas em 1856 contra o commercio maritimo do Porto a pretexto da febre amarela. Porto: Typ. de A. da Silva Santos, 1857. 8°, original green printed wrappers (slightly chipped and minor creases). Slight browning. In very good to fine condition. (1 l.), 101 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of public-health measures in Porto during a yellow fever epidemic.

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