



Medicine, 1700-1930

Books, manuscripts and ephemera



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*"To this compilation must we
come 'at last.'"*

Medicine, astrology and Newtonian science

1. Mead (Richard) *De imperio solis ac lunae in corpora humana et morbis inde oriundis*. London: Raphael Smith, 1704, first edition, light age yellowing, upper edge a little dusty, small, faint water stain at upper blank gutter, tiny worm hole to upper blank margin of last few gatherings, traces of binding glue to lower edge of last two gatherings, pp. [2], xxx, 96, 8vo, 18thC English panelled calf, modern reback to style, corners worn, boards a bit rubbed, 18thC manuscript ex-libris 'Sam Caldwell ejus liber emptus Dublini June 1754' to ffep verso and 'W[ilia]m Dalzele' to title. £500

A very good copy of the first edition in Latin of this popular work on medicine and astrology, influenced by the principles of Newtonian physics and mechanics. Richard Mead (1673-1754) was personal physician to Queen Anne and Sir Isaac Newton, as well as at St Thomas's hospital in London, and the author of numerous essays on subjects including contagion and toxicology.

In *De imperio*, Mead expounded his 'iatromechanical'

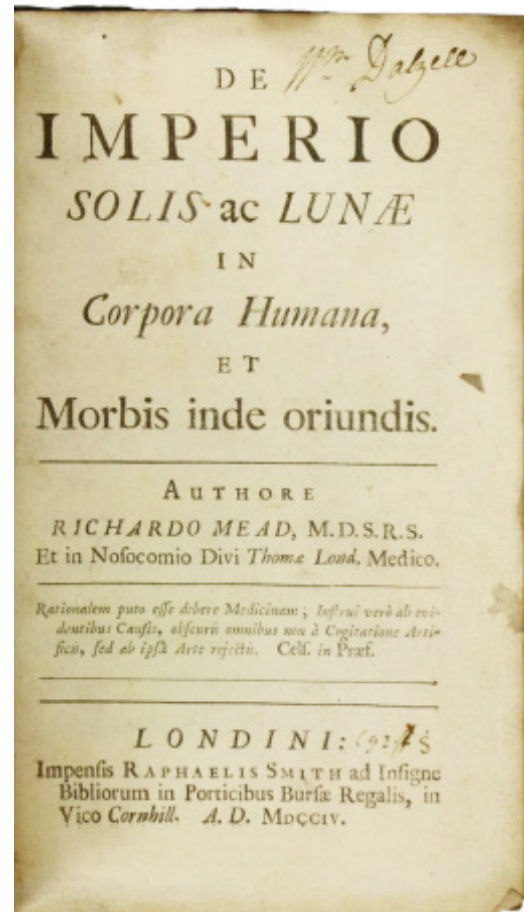
theories – i.e., the application of mathematical principles to medicine – which rested on Hippocratic and Galenic views on the body and planetary influence as a cause of physiological imbalance and illness. Despite his reliance on Newtonian science and the presence of numerous equations in the work, Mead was greatly influenced by natural astrology, which, in the course of the 17th century, had superseded (at least by name) traditional judicial astrology, shifting towards physiology and thus becoming more acceptable to scholars. On the one hand, 'Mead asserted that as the solar and lunar cycles exerted various gravitational pulls on the earth and thus caused the tides, they likewise affected the earth's atmosphere, causing changes in barometric pressure and in the winds and weather' (Roos, 441). On the other, he still attributed conditions like menstrual bleeding or kidney affections to bodily fluid variations, especially those of the 'nervous fluid', caused by the phases of the moon and its movement through zodiac signs. Mead's work was a major influence on Mesmer's theories of magnetism.

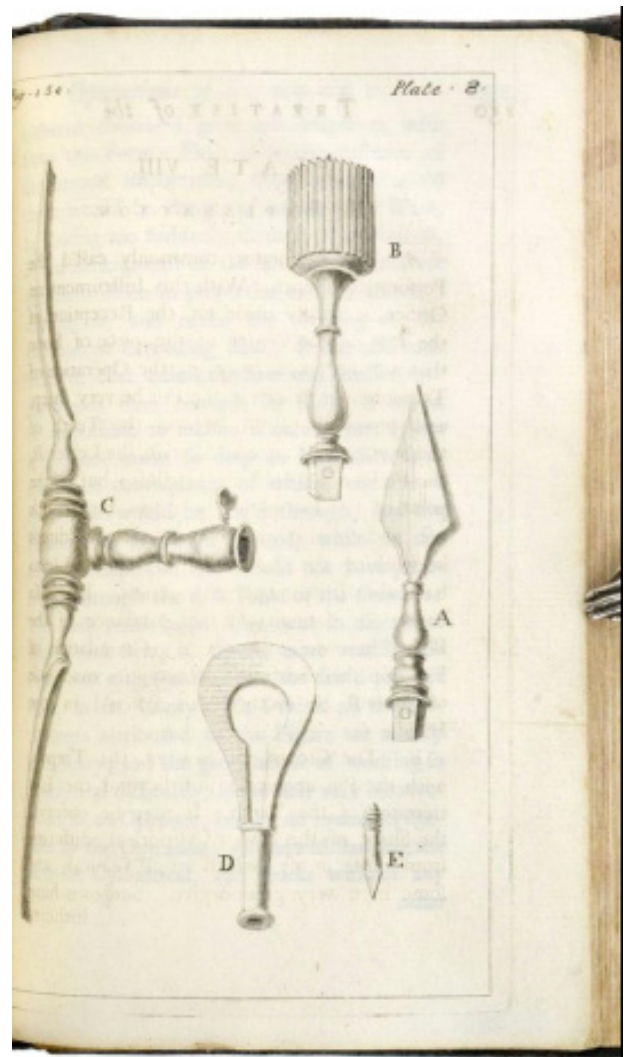
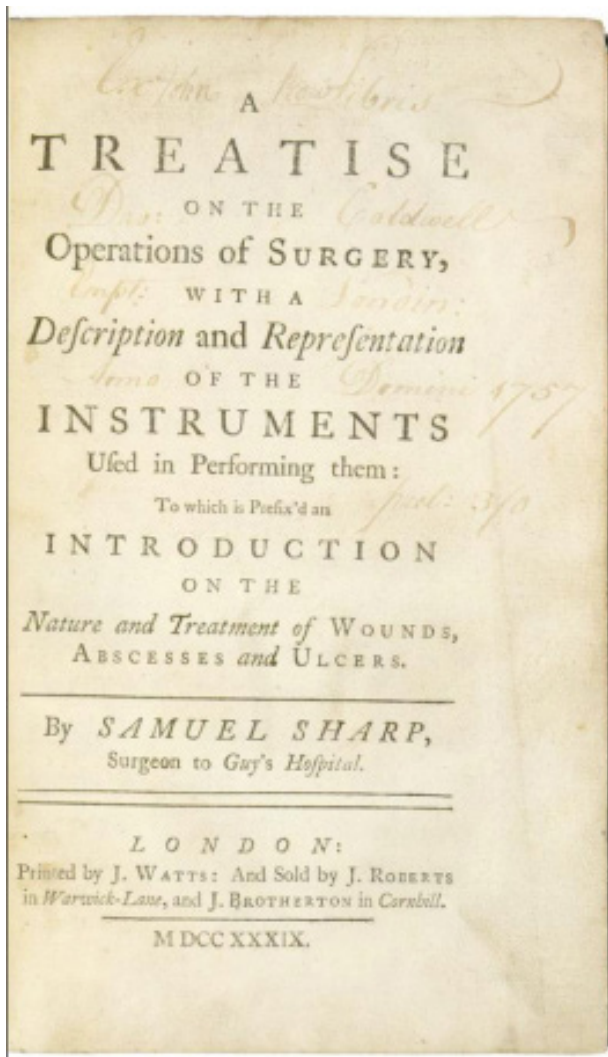
ESTC T55648; Cantamessa 4972; Wellcome IV, 95; Houzeau-Lancaster 5902 ; Blake, NLM 18thC, p.295. A.M. Roos, 'Luminaries in Medicine', *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 74 (2000), 433-57.

The first work by a British author entirely devoted to surgical procedures

2. Sharp (Samuel) *A Treatise on the Operations of Surgery, with a Description and Representation of the Instruments Used in Performing them*. London: Printed by J. Watts, 1739, first edition, 14 full-page engraved plates of surgical instruments, decorated initials and ornament, title and upper edge a little dusty, uniform slight age yellowing, occasional very minor marginal spotting or offsetting from plates, thumb marks (blood?) to two leaves, pp. [16], liii, 224 + 14 plates, 8vo, contemporary English polished calf, double gilt fillet, expertly rebacked with original spine onlaid, spine gilt (expertly retouched), modern gilt-lettered labels to style, endpapers renewed (but not modern), minor repair to edges and extreme corners, inscriptions 'John Row' (c.1800) and 'Ex Libris Dav[id] Caldwell / Empt[us] Londin[i] Anno Domini 1757 / Pret[ium] 3/0'.

£1950





A very good, clean copy of the scarce first edition of this successful manual – the first work by a British author devoted entirely to surgical procedures. It is handsomely illustrated with 14 full-page engraved plates of instruments used for operations, including scalpels, saws and various types of blades. Its author, Samuel Sharpe (1709-78), was an internationally renowned London surgeon. He apprenticed in England and France (where he allegedly met Voltaire), training as a Barber-Surgeon. ‘His writings reflected the vanguard of current thinking on a wide front’ (Kirkup, p.1).

His decision to write this student’s manual was influenced by the major changes that the profession of surgery had been undergoing thanks to the influence of the Scottish surgeon John Hunter. Hunter sought ‘to establish surgery and anatomy as proper sciences, as opposed to “crafts” and “trades”’, through laboratory study and dissections, with an eye also for the ‘public image and professional status of the surgeon’ (Allard, p.76). Dedicated to Sharpe’s teacher, William Cheselden, surgeon at Chelsea Hospital, *Treatise* is an incredible source of information on everyday surgical procedures, e.g., for wounds, ulcers, gastroraphy, stones, tumours, amputation and hernia, down to the cutting of the iris and operations on aneurysms. Each section takes the reader through all phases of the procedure, warning of potential issues if certain techniques are used instead of others. The plates are accompanied by descriptions of the practical use of each illustrated surgical instrument (at which angle the cut should be made, why it is necessary to use that instead of another), and grouped according to particular procedures (e.g., eye, blood vessels). An incredibly learned, important work.

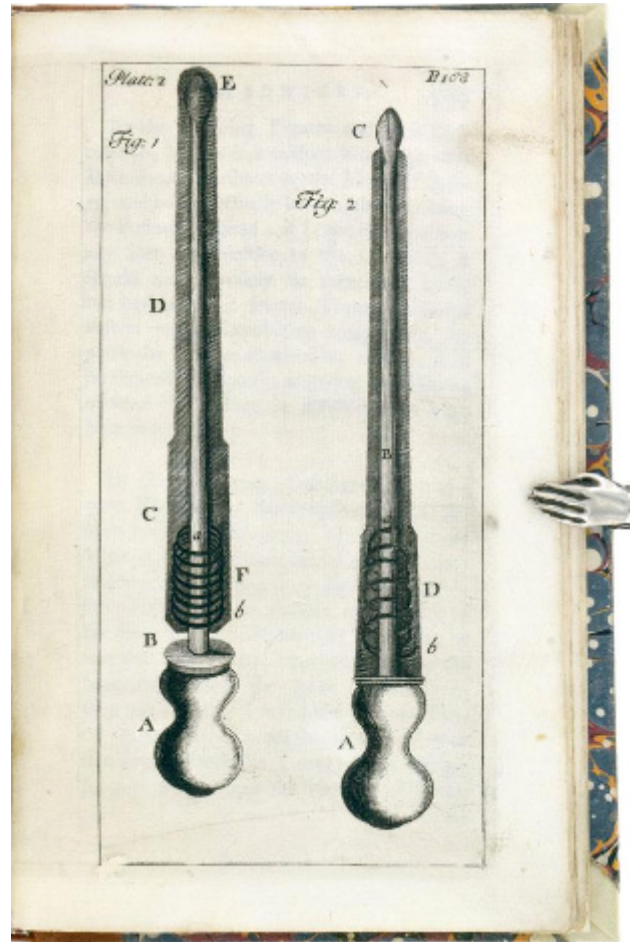
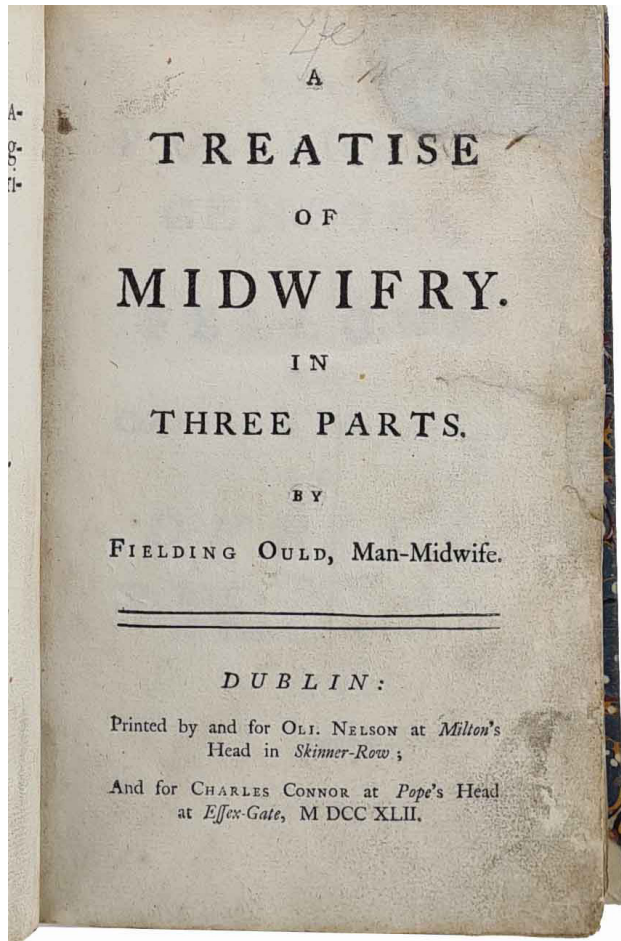
A John Row, surgeon, is recorded in Bengal in 1824 (*East-India Register and Directory*, p.19).

ESTC T101089; Blake, NLM 18thC, p.416. J.R. Allard, ‘Anatomies of Hope in Romantic-Century Medical Pedagogy’, in *The Public Intellectual and the Culture of Hope*, ed. J. Faflak et al. (2013), pp.72-88; J. Kirkup, ‘Samuel Sharp and the Operations of Surgery, 1739’, *Journal of Medical Biography* (1996), pp.1-7.

The first major work on obstetrics in English

3. Ould (Fielding) *A Treatise of Midwifry in Three Parts*. *Dublin: Printed by and for Oli. Nelson, 1742, first edition, 2 full-page engraved plates of obstetrical instruments, decorated ornaments, fore-edge of imprimatur leaf, title and last two leaves a bit finger-soiled, title dusty, with couple of marginal repairs, upper outer blank corner of title and A4 repaired (affecting 18thC autograph), minimal light age yellowing, plates strengthened at gutter, pp. [6], vii-xxv, [7] + 2 engraved plates, 8vo, modern speckled half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt, gilt-lettered morocco label, leather corners wanting.*

£2000



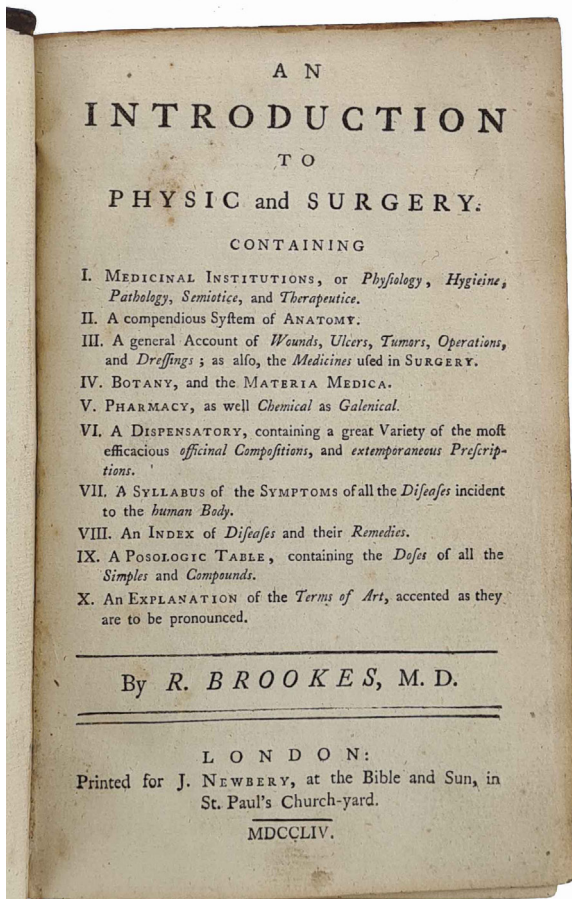
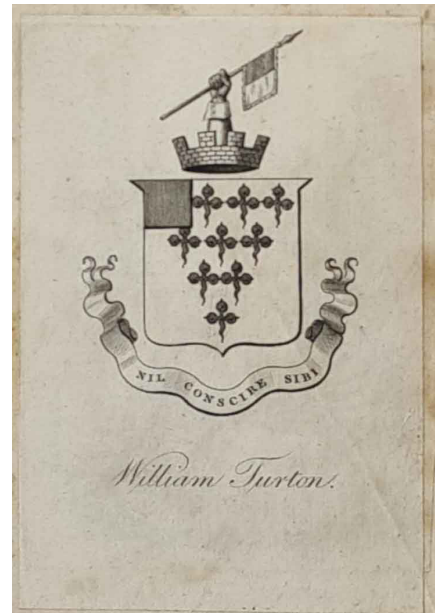
A good, overall clean copy of the first edition of the first major book on obstetrics written in English. Identified on the titlepage as 'man-midwife', the author – Sir Fielding Ould (1710-29) – was an Irish physician specialised in obstetrics, employed at the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin.

In the preface, Ould lamented 'how little has hitherto been done, towards the Perfection of the Art of Midwifry', explaining that his work sought to provide a 'scheme of the whole Art of Midwifry' and to share the findings of his own experience. Part I is devoted to female anatomy and to the customary procedures and technique of labour and delivery, e.g., the position of the foetus within the uterus, causes of delayed delivery, delivery of two or more children, and the extraction of the placenta. Part II discusses abnormal outcomes of labour and delivery: e.g., miscarriage, delivery of a dead child (which requires a different technique to a living child), the 'prolapsus vaginae', and difficult situations in which the baby is wrongly positioned. Part III also mentions the use of instruments (also illustrated), such as the forceps and the 'terebra occulta' for the most difficult, and often desperate, cases. Ould shared his own observations, for instance, on the texture of the vagina, 'which is said to be as though it were knit like a Stocking; the great Variety of Shape that it is capable of, making it a probable Conjecture', and 'through a magnifying Glass, the Disposition of [its component fibres] appeared very much complexed'. Whilst subject to criticism at the time, the work was extremely popular and influential.

The copy of William Turton –
naturalist and physician to John Keats's brother

4. Brookes (Richard) *An Introduction to Physic and Surgery*. London: Printed for J. Newbery, 1754, first edition, decorated initials and ornaments, uniform light age browning, upper edge dusty, occasional mainly marginal spotting, gathering S slightly foxed at margins, small ink splashes to lower outer blank corner of gathering 2I, ink splash to 2K₂ (with burn loss, affecting a few words) and 2K₃, pp. [8], 536 [i.e., 558], 8vo, contemporary English speckled calf, double gilt ruled, raised bands, gilt-lettered morocco label, joints cracked but holding, minor loss at head and foot of spine, engraved bookplate c.1800 of William Turton, pasted over another.

£500



A good, unsophisticated copy, of unusual and interesting provenance, of the first edition of this important manual for physicians. It was sometime in the library of Dr William Turton (1762-1835) of Olveston, Gloucestershire. He gained fame as a naturalist for his *Conchological Dictionary of the British Islands* (1819), as well as several other works on medicine and natural science, whilst practising as a physician with specialism in consumption and baths (Gigante, p.99). Whilst working at Teignmouth, Devon, he met the poet John Keats and his brother, Tom. Keats wrote to J.H. Reynolds: 'Tom has taken a fancy to a physician here, Dr Turton, and I think is getting better – therefore I shall perhaps remain here some months' (Richardson, p.117).

The author of *Introduction* – the rural physician Richard Brookes (1721-63) – intended it as a compendium 'to furnish young Students in Physic and Surgery with proper Material to inform their Judgement, and regulate their Practice'. Some of the subjects he stated to be 'entirely new to an English Reader, because they have never been

treated in our own Language'. The work embraces everything a student, as well as a rural physician like Turton, needed to know for everyday work, including physiology, hygiene, pathology, semeiotics, pharmacy, anatomy, tumours, wounds, and materia medica. It also includes 'enquiries to be made' to patients, a 'syllabus of symptoms', an 'index of diseases and their remedies' and a posological table. An important work, of unusual provenance.

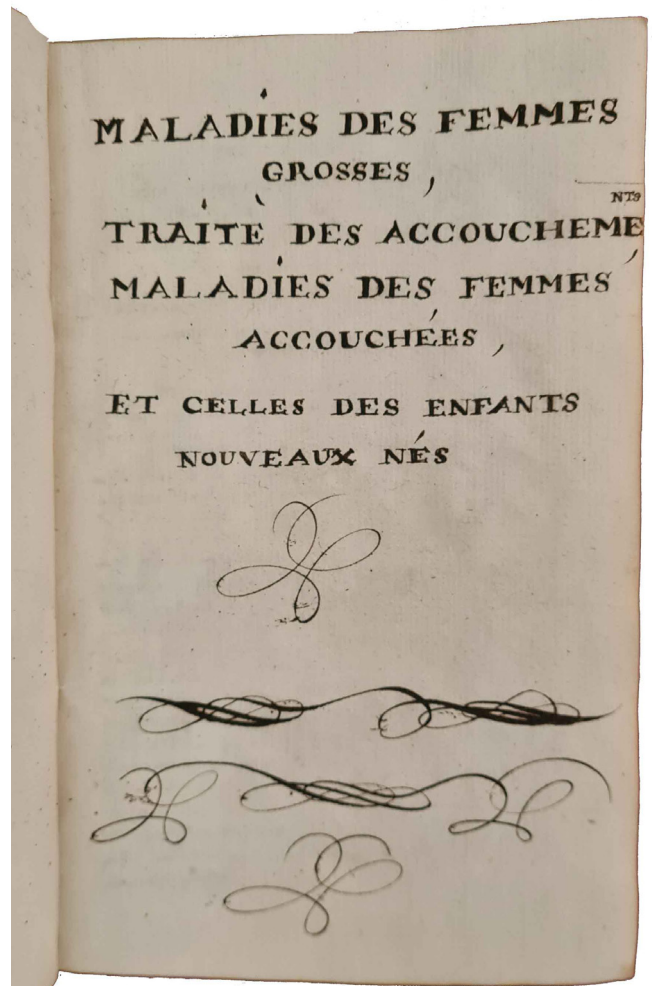
ESTC N7793 (only three copies in the UK: Cambridge, John Rylands and Wellcome); Blake, NLM 18thC, p.66. J. Richardson, *Keats and His Circle* (1980); D. Gigante, *The Keats Brothers* (2011); 'Turton, William', *Book Owners Online* <<https://www.bookowners.online/Turton>>

Unpublished 18th-century treatise on midwifery

5. [Midwifery.] *Maladies des femmes grosses. Traité des accouchements, Maladies des femmes accouchées, et celles des enfants nouveaux nés.* [France?: c.1760], manuscript on thick, high-quality paper, black-brown ink, in French, cursive hand, small drawings of medical instruments (hand-coloured) to pp.121, 139 and 155, uniform light age yellowing, pp. [5], [3, blank], [2], 237, [5, index], 8vo, side-stitched, covered in reused calf (final letters occasionally shaved by binder to second half), double gilt fillet to covers, spine gilt and gilt-lettered (unrelated title), some loss to corners and at head and foot of spine, covers slightly creased, contemporary annotations to verso of last leaf of text.

£900

An excellent, clean copy of this apparently unpublished, anonymous manuscript treatise on the illnesses of pregnant women and new-born babies. The work is prefaced by a table of the 'probabilités de la durée de la vie' and its explanation, taken from Buffon's *Histoire naturelle* (c.1749), which was used to determine the time of death.



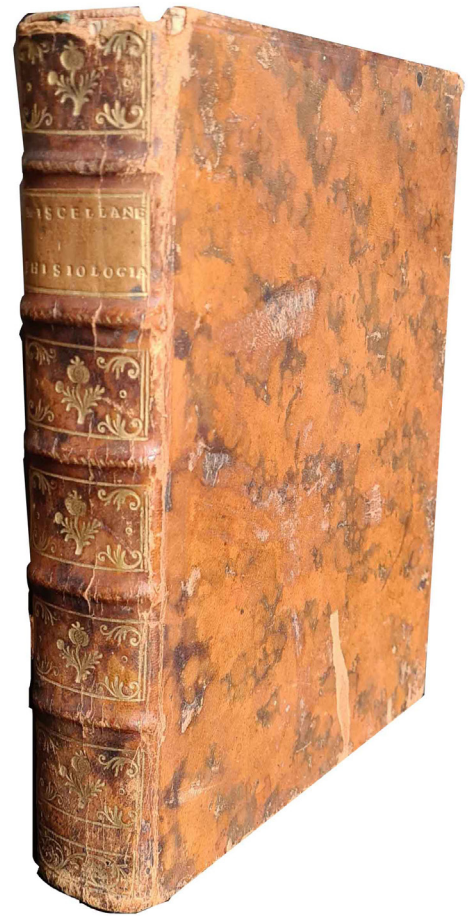
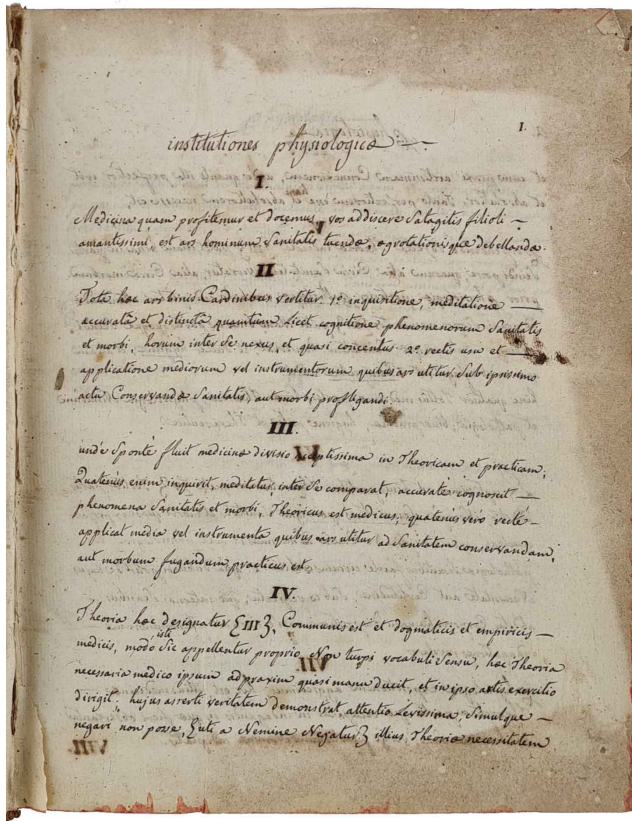
The first part of the treatise begins with an introduction to the art of midwifery – and the observation that it had become more the domain of male, rather than female, nurses in England and Holland – as well as an account of female anatomy in relation to reproduction and generation, the 'marks of a girl ready for marriage' and of virginity. It then discusses the illnesses that may affect women during the first, middle and last three months of pregnancy (e.g., vertigo, ear or kidney pain, with suggestions for treatment), and the illnesses which may affect babies before and after birth. It also mentions illnesses that are not strictly related to pregnancy, but which can make it more difficult (e.g., smallpox).

The second part is an account of manoeuvres for labour and delivery (with one or multiple babies), pain control and an extensive variety of sudden complications (e.g., convulsions, mispositioning of the baby, deformities). The last part is devoted to the illnesses of new-borns and the proper regimen of feeding, as well as potential complications caused by the baby's unusual physiognomy (e.g., long tongue). The approximate date for the manuscript is provided by a reference to Roederer's *Elementa artis obstetriciae* (1753), which, it is said, 'has recently appeared in print'. The owner of this copy added a page of notes at rear on subjects including delivery techniques in England and Bavaria.

18th-century medical lecture notes taken at the University of Montpellier

6. Lamure (François-Bourguignon de Bussièrès de); Perreymon (J.V.) *Institutiones physiologica.* [with:] *Prima linea physiologica.* [Montpellier: 1766-67], manuscript on paper, brown ink, in Latin, cursive hand, uniform slight age browning, marginal traces of binding glue to first three leaves, 2 works in 1, pp. 118, [2], 121-171, [1]; 79, [1]; 175 blank leaves, 4to, contemporary marbled sheep, spine gilt, gilt-lettered morocco label, a.e.r., corners, head and foot of spine a bit rubbed with minor loss, the odd scratch to covers, a few contemporary inscriptions: 'Lorgues' and another (rubbed out) to front pastedown, notes on Aristotle to penultimate verso, bibliographical note to last verso, and calculations to rear pastedown.

£2200



A very good, clean copy of this most interesting collection of lecture notes dictated by François de Lamure, surgeon and professor at Montpellier. The descendant of a Provençal aristocratic family, Lamure (or de La Mure, 1717-87) was born in Martinique. In 1740, he passed his physician's examinations at Montpellier, and became a famous public lecturer in anatomy, physiology and medicine, before taking up a professorship. His students oversaw (unknown to him) the publication of his lecture notes on materia medica. 'Lamure was a disciple of Hippocrates, careful to let nature operate to re-establish health, and only intervening at a later stage, should it be necessary. His fame soon spread beyond the boundaries of the province and of France' (Dulieu, p.237).

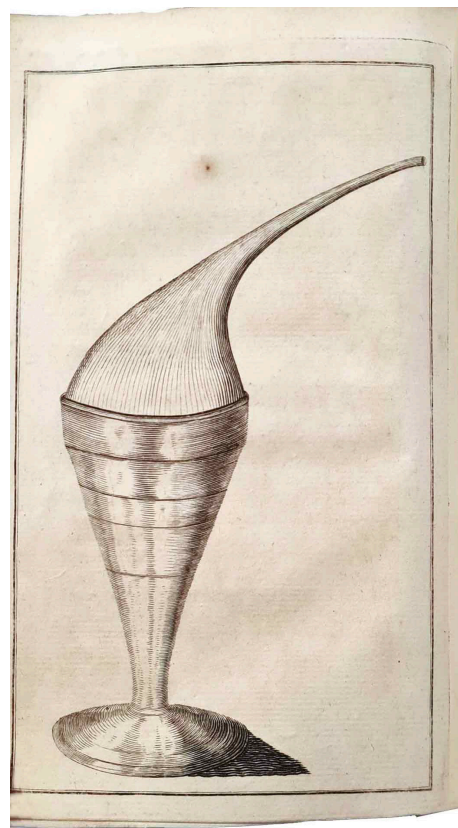
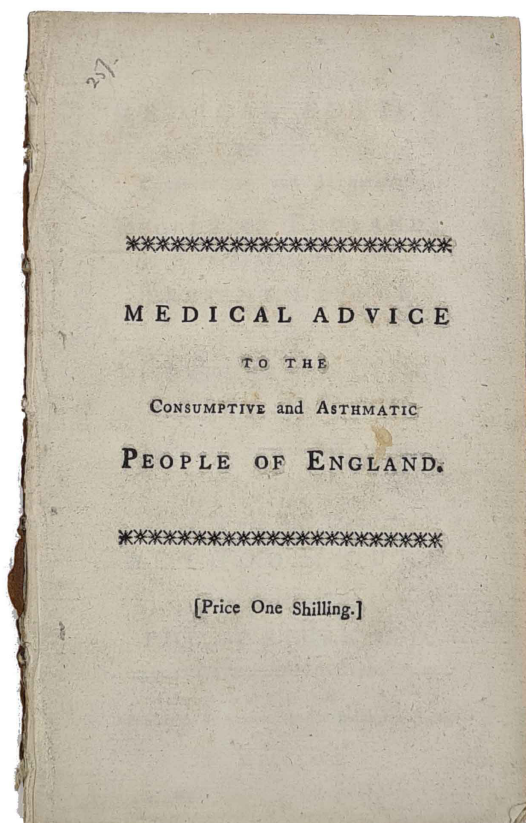
The author of these student notes, Jean Perreymon, was later physician at Lorgues, in southern France, and a correspondent of Jean-Antoine Saissy. After a brief introductory paragraph, in which he addresses his students as 'filioli amatissimi', Lamure introduces the nature of physiology. The first part focuses on the digestive apparatus, and discusses digestion (with a section on Reaumur's experiments), mastication, chylication and defecation; the second, blood circulation and sanguification; and the third, bodily excretions (bile, urine). Sections marked 'scholium' comprise a summary of the most recent scholarly debates on specific subjects, e.g., heart tissue. Among the authorities cited are Harvey, de Graaf, Haller, Lancisi and Senac. A short section summarises excerpts from Bairo's *De medendis humani corporis malis enchiridon* (1578). The second set of lectures on physiology discuss body organs and the physiology of the senses. A most interesting, extremely detailed manuscript.

We have only traced similar manuscript notes in the university archives at Montpellier. See L. Dulieu, 'François-Bourguignon de Bussières de Lamure (1717-1787)', *Revue d'histoire des sciences*, 21-3 (1968), pp.233-44.

One of the earliest asthma inhalers illustrated

7. Stern (Philip) *Medical Advice to the Consumptive and Asthmatic People of England*. London: Printed for J. Almon, 1767, half-title a trifle dusty, full-page engraved plate of asthma inhaler, last leaf starting (but holding), plate slightly toned, small round stamp of Selbourne Library to lower blank margin of p.31, pp. [2], 38 + 1 full-page engraved plate, 8vo, disbound, traces of old leather to spine.

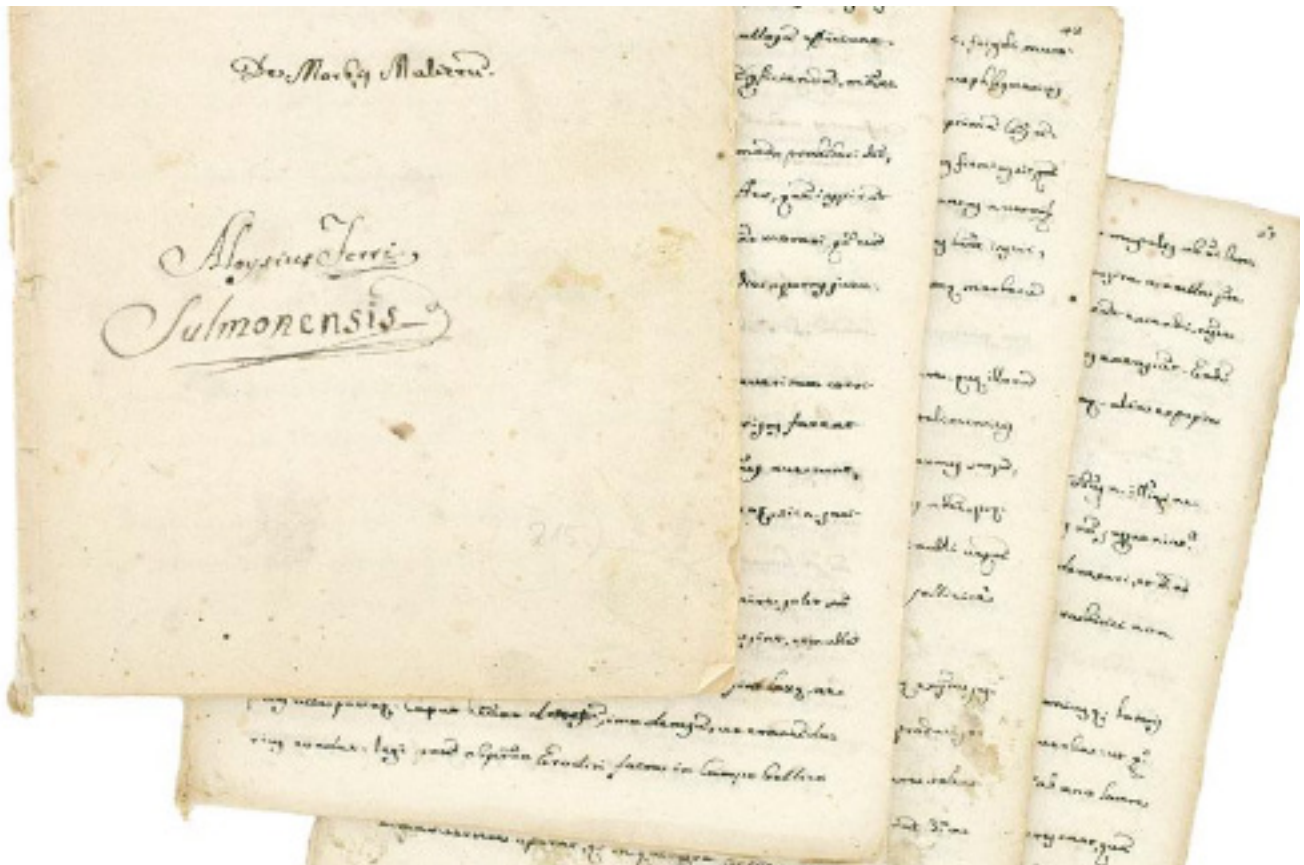
£750



A very good copy of the second edition, published shortly after the first, of this important pamphlet giving medical advice to people suffering from asthma or consumption. Much reprinted, it was very popular, and, for this reason, is scarce in all editions; the earliest have survived in less than half a dozen copies each.

The physician Philip Stern, about whom little is known, was among the earliest to support the use of inhaling smoke through a patent inhaler, as a therapy for asthma or consumption. 'These devices allowed effective delivery of hot vapours from menthol, camphor, eucalyptus, and balsam directly into the lungs' (Jackson, p.103). In this pamphlet, Stern addressed himself to patients instead of doctors. He provides an introduction to the anatomy and physiology of the lungs, in clear and simple language, followed by a presentation of consumption, 'so frequent, and so fatal, in this kingdom', its symptoms, causes (e.g., cold English weather) and treatments (including diet). A long section is then devoted to therapeutic vapours, although, Stern explains, 'there are many considerable obstacles yet to surmount' due to the chemical view of the medicaments, e.g., most resins and balsams are not water-soluble. Stern describes several experiments leading to the discovery of a resin both soluble and agreeable to the lungs, the recipe for which he nevertheless kept secret. The last few pages are devoted to asthma, for the treatment of which Stern advised the used of vapours to counteract spasmodic contractions. At the end we learn that 'Dr Stern's Balsamic Aether [...] may be had for six shillings a bottle, of Mr Almon, in Piccadilly', and several other booksellers (!). 'However, many clinicians remained sceptical of the claims made for inhalational therapies. At the end of the 18th century, for example, the potential benefits of inhaling medicinal vapours and smoke were disputed' (Jackson, 'Rise').

ESTC locates only one copy of this edition (John Rylands Library). ESTC T171323; Blake, 18thC NLM, p.432. M. Jackson, *Asthma: The Biography* (2009), and 'The Rise and Fall of Smoking for Asthma', *Med Hist*, 54 (2010), pp.171-94.



18th-century manuscript manual on women's and children's illnesses

8. Ferri (Luigi) *De morbis mulierum*. [Italy: second half of the 18th century], manuscript on paper, black-brown ink, in Latin, Italic cursive, armorial watermark of hillock with three coupeaux surmounted by crown, uniform light age browning, title slightly foxed, minor soiling at foot of pp.43 and 68, manuscript paper slip (in Italian) tipped-in at pp.2-3, occasional small chips to central fold of outer bifolia, four loose gatherings, three in 12s, one in 10s, pp. [2], 22; 23-42; 43-66; 67-83, [7, blank], (195 x 138mm), gatherings stitched individually at head and foot, contemporary autograph Aloysius Ferri Sulmonensis to title.

£1100

A remarkably well-preserved, apparently unpublished, medical manuscript manual on the most common illnesses of women and young children. The obscure Luigi Ferri from Sulmona, in the region of Abruzzo (central Italy), who signed the titlepage, was either a local physician or a medical student. This manual would have been important reference work for a provincial doctor. The introductory phrase 'ut ordine procedamus' ('so that we may proceed in an orderly fashion') in the short preface may however suggest that these were notes dictated by a professor to his students.

Divided into chapters, the manual discusses symptoms and treatments (with ingredients and dosage) for a variety of conditions. It begins with menstruation, 'a physiological condition which starts around age 14 and ends approximately age 50', and its idiosyncrasies (excessive or minimal flux, white flux). It proceeds with 'furor uterinus' (abnormal sexual desire) and hysteria, to which is devoted a very long section, discussing sundry manifestations, followed by conditions which may affect small children, such as nausea, vomit, worms, rachitis (mentioning Francis Glisson's ground-breaking work of 1650) and hydrocephalus. Among the authorities mentioned are the traditional Hippocrates and Avicenna, as well as the more recent Falloppio, Sir Clifton Wintringham (on blood vessels), Sylvius, Fernel, Gerard van Swieten and Richard Mead.

A very interesting work, and a fine re-elaboration of contemporary medical knowledge on the subject.

An American physician's Scottish thesis on anorexia –
Suggested opium treatment

9. McIlvaine (William) *Disseratio medica inauguralis de anorexia*. *Edinburgh: Balfour, Auld, and Smellie, 1771*, first edition, slight toning, pp. 36, 8vo, modern boards, a.e.r.

£750

A very good copy of the first edition of this doctoral thesis on anorexia, defended by William McIlvaine at the University of Edinburgh. Born in Pennsylvania, McIlvaine (1750-1806) moved to Scotland to obtain his degree, became a military surgeon, and eventually settled in Burlington, NJ, where he died. His thesis is listed as a fine example of 'oratorical prose' in the census of American Latin prose (1634-1800) (Kaiser, p.181).

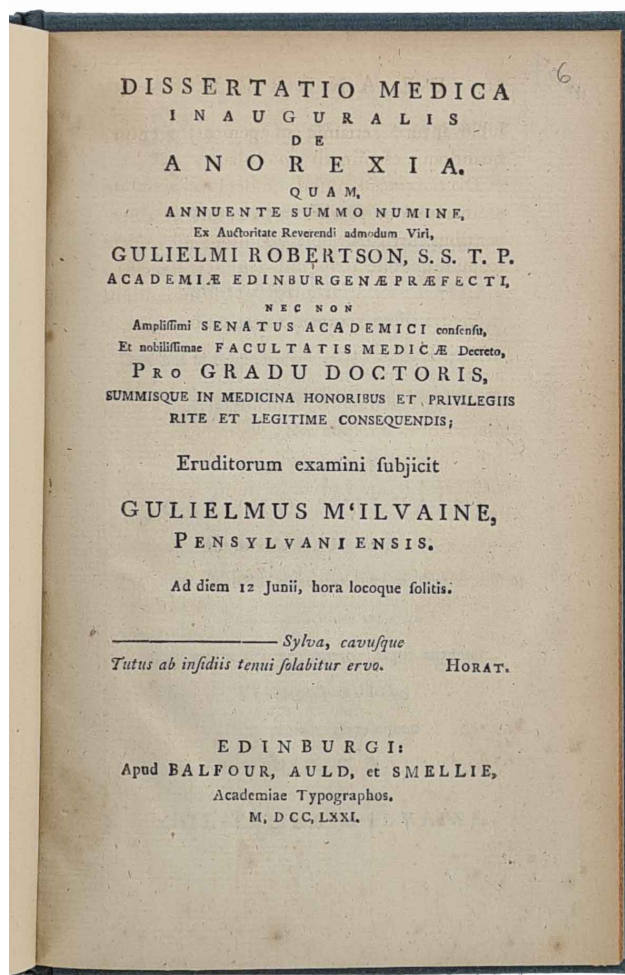
The work is entirely devoted to anorexia, an illness first discussed in print by Robert Morton in 1689. Anorexia is studied from a physiological point of view; the concept of 'anorexia nervosa', famously discussed by Freud, would only emerge in the late 19th century. The thesis starts with a definition and proceeds to list major theories on its causes (e.g., by Hoffmann, Haller, Boerhaave and Cullen), symptoms (e.g., cardialgia, gastrodynia), 'remote causes' (e.g., the ingestion or use of plants or substances such as the tea plant and narcotics), and treatments. Among these features opium administered 'in its solid state', with a description of its physiological effects.

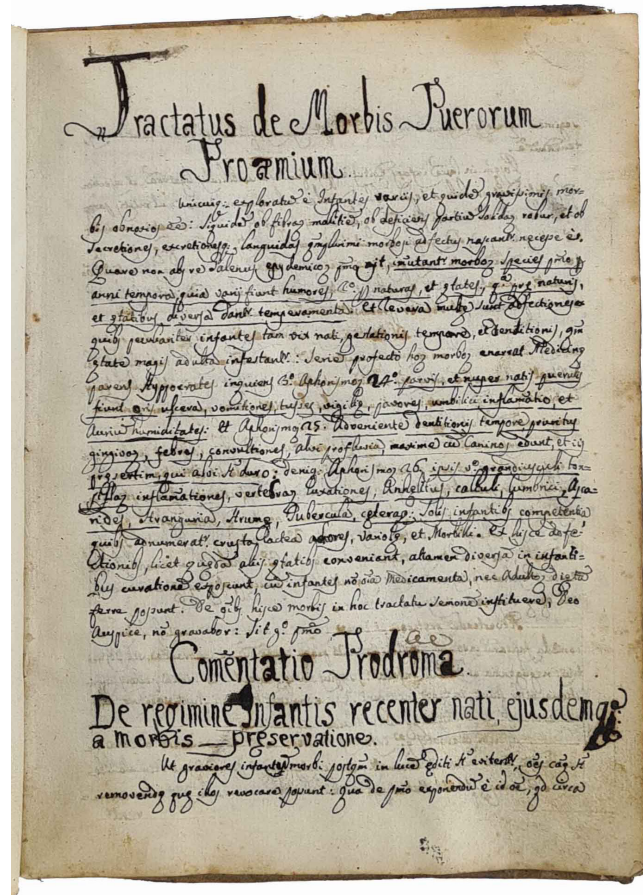
NLM, Penn, LC, JHU, MUSC and LCP copies recorded in the US. ESTC T6478. Not in Blake, NLM 18thC. L.M. Kaiser, 'American Latin Prose 1634-1800', *Humanistica Lovaniensia* 31 (1982), 164-89.

18th-century lecture notes on women's and children's illnesses,
taken at the University of Naples

10. Ferrara (Pasquale); Cremonese (Vincenzo). *Tractatus de morbis puerorum et mulierum*. [with:] *Universae praxeos medicae. Institutiones. Mechanica exposita. Pars Prima [-III]*. [Naples, 1797-98], manuscript on paper, black ink, in Latin, cursive hand, slight age browning, occasional mainly marginal finger-soiling or foxing (slightly heavier to last few leaves), the odd ink mark, small oil stain from upper edge of five leaves, blank foot of last couple of gatherings a little creased (damp), two small paper flaws to last text leaf, one affecting one word, pp. [32], [2], 44, [8, blank], 122, [7], first three and last two leaves blank, two removed (no loss of text), small 4to, contemporary vellum over boards, title inked to spine, few contemporary annotations to boards, upper edge a bit rubbed, small loss to corners and at head and foot of spine, early bibliographical note to front pastedown, number to ffeþ, inscription 'De Morbis Puerorum et Mulierum, una cum universa Practica D. Vincentius Cremonese sub disciplina Paschalij Ferraro 1797 Neapoli DVC' to flyleaf.

£1100





A very good copy of this very interesting, apparently unpublished manuscript on the illnesses of women and children. It is a collection of carefully structured lecture notes, dictated by a physician to his medical students at the University of Naples. The teacher was most probably the same Pasquale Ferrara (or Ferraro) who was a practicing physician in Naples at least until 1801. He was the author of a work on sudden death (1766), where he analysed how it could be caused, among others, by coffee, chocolate, tobacco, syphilis and even by wearing wigs. The Wellcome Library owns a similar volume of notes (MS 1653), dictated at the University of Naples, dated 1671-1734. These also include the third work in the present manuscript - probably a traditional course - with similarly titled sections. The student Vincenzo Cremonese has remained obscure.

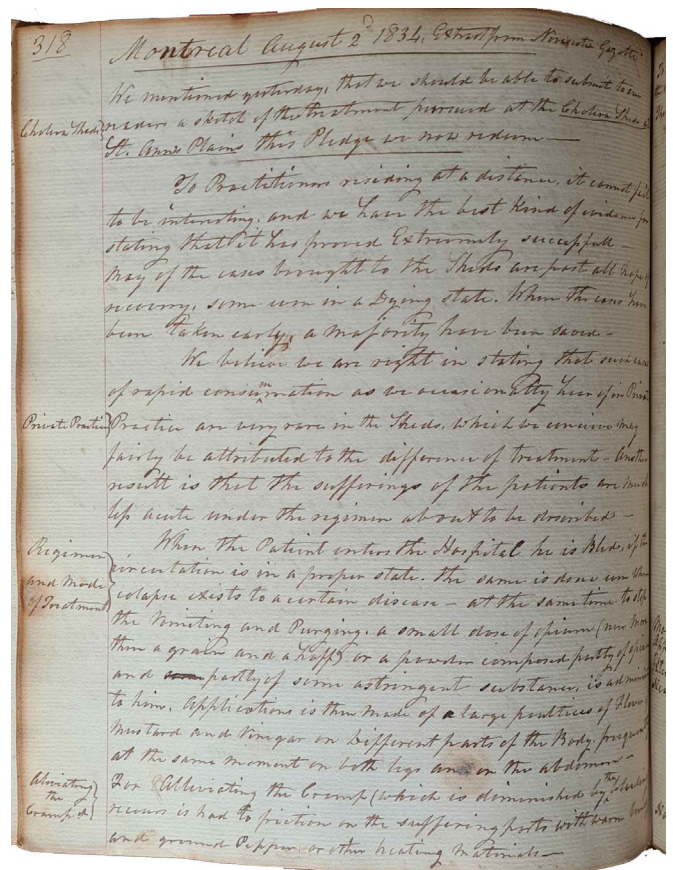
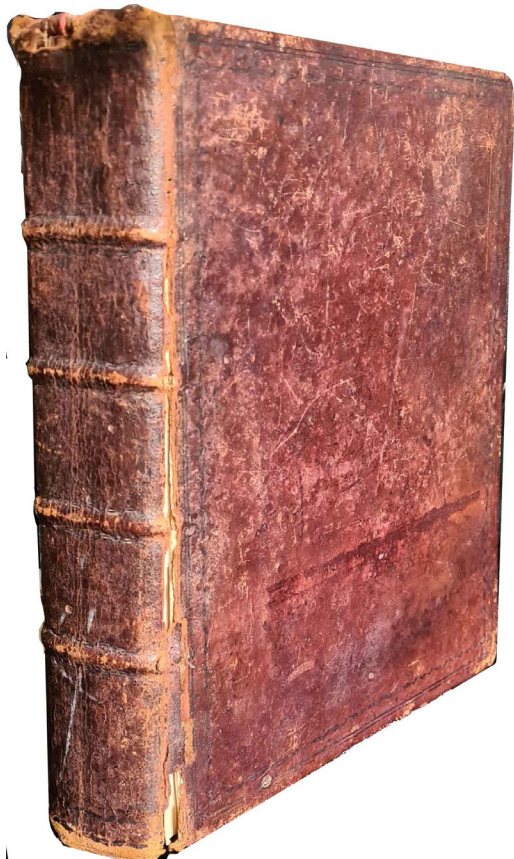
The manuscript is divided into three parts. The first, devoted to children's illnesses, comprises conditions such as painful teething, epilepsy, atrophy, rickets, worms and issues controlling the bladder. Each is discussed in terms of symptoms, causes, prognosis and treatment, this last section providing recipes for medicaments. The second part, on women's illnesses, begins with an unexpectedly sympathetic comment on 'the miserable and unjust fate of women, who, destined to preserve the human species', are therefore plagued by numerous conditions related to generation. Like the previous, this work highlights the symptoms, causes, prognosis and treatment, discussing conditions such as menstruation (and its abnormalities), 'passio hysterica', difficult childbirth, miscarriage, the extraction of a dead foetus, and sterility. The third part is subdivided into the illnesses of 'natural regions' (e.g., digestive apparatus, appetite, nausea, burping, hiccup, colics, cholera), of 'vital regions' (e.g., angina, asthma, pneumonia, palpitations) and of 'animal regions' (e.g., headache, paralysis, convulsions, vertigo, erotomania, eye conditions and stammer). An important witness to medical education in 18th-century Italy.

See *Annali delle epidemie* (1876), p.242.

The notebook of a 19th-century physician in North America –
contemporary Nova Scotia binding?

11. Pearson (George), et al. Medical notebook. [*Nova Scotia and England?: first half of the 19th century*], manuscript on paper, watermark: *Strasbourg lily and GR* (countermark: *Demy 1793*), brown ink, in English, cursive hand, uniform light age yellowing, edges somewhat browned, some foxing in places, small oil stain from upper edge of first few leaves, pp. [4], 460, [4], [8, index], large 4to, [with (pasted onto front pastedown):] [drophead title:] **Marine Humane Society. Directions for the recovery of the apparently Dead from Drowning.** [*Halifax, Nova Scotia: April 4, 1809*], broadside, (c.22 x 13cm), somewhat foxed, in contemporary reddish brown calf, double blind ruled, ropework roll in blind to covers, raised bands, inner edges hatched in blind, upper joint cracked (but holding), head and foot of spine rubbed with small loss, boards scuffed, small leather flaw to lower board.

£7500



An imposing, fascinating manuscript notebook - in a solid, reddish-brown calf binding most probably produced in today's Canada - used in the course of several decades by an anonymous physician. The content and dating of the notes suggest that, in the first half of the 19th century, the owner may have practiced (and/or studied) both in Nova Scotia and England (c.1810-20).

That the notebook was most likely purchased and bound in Nova Scotia c.1810 is supported by an examination of the binding style and paper make. The binding material and decoration reprise a similar 'calf, boards edged in blind with rope roll, turnovers with dotted and hatched rolls' on a book printed in New Brunswick c.1817, and another two, with boards framed by rope roll, found on books printed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, c.1805-17. The first of these last two bears laid endpapers with the same watermark and countermark as our notebook (Lockhart Fleming, NB63, NS36, NS37). The Nova Scotia provenance agrees with the Halifax imprint of the 1809 broadside on to the front pastedown – directions for recovering the apparently dead from drowning – issued by the Marine Humane Society, established in Halifax in 1794.

This was the trusted and cherished notebook of a local physician who endeavoured to keep abreast of the most recent medical theories by regularly updating his notes, at least until 1868. The notebook opens with the *Plan for Ascertaining & Investigating diseases* by George Pearson (1751-1828), i.e., all the questions physicians should ask their patients (e.g., age, occupation) when assessing symptoms and attempting a diagnosis. There follow extracts on the nature, symptoms and treatments (including inoculation) for numerous conditions which any physician might come across in his daily work – e.g., typhus, smallpox, chicken pox, cow pox, measles, scarlatina, plague, influenza, gout, nephritis, St Vitus's dance, asthma, consumption, syphilis. These are taken from Buchan's *Domestic Medicine or the family physician* (1769), Pearson's *Principles of Physic* (1812), Mead's *Observations on the Small-Pox*, Jenner's *Instructions for Vaccine Inoculation* and works by Cullen and Hunter. Excerpts from articles are also reproduced, from local newspapers and medical journals in England and North America, such as *Leeds Times*, *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, *American Physician* and the *Nova Scotia Gazette* (c.1830s), as well as extracts from letters or accounts published by navy doctors and physicians from Nova Scotia and surrounding areas (e.g., Dr Conroy of Prince Edward Island) and the US. A short section is devoted to cholera, which had regularly plagued Nova Scotia since the 1830s, often brought by disembarking ship crew. This section includes articles from New York, Montreal and Liverpool newspapers. This most interesting and thorough compendium of medical knowledge includes observations on the only apparent death caused by prussic acid, according to an article in a German newspaper, and the medicinal powers and use of the bark. A few pages feature recipes for medicaments (e.g., Lisbon diet drink).

A fascinating witness to early 19th-century medical practice, in Europe and North America.

See P. Lockhart Fleming, *Atlantic Canadian Imprints, 1801-1820: A Bibliography* (1991).

314. *The Cholera. a*
The symptoms and mode of Treatment
 The following letter was written in reply to certain enquiries
 dropped to a very intelligent & respectable Physician in this City, by the
 Mayor, of Brown University, Providence. At our particular request
 the writer has furnished us a copy for publication. It may be
 to remark, that he has had much experience in the treatment of this
 during its prevalence in this City, though chiefly among the
 middle classes of society (where it generally appears in a somewhat
 different form from what it assumes among the intemperate
 class) and has been almost uniformly successful. J. of Conn.
 New York, August 9th 1832

Dear Sir— your note came to me this afternoon after it had
 trip to Saratoga, so it would have had earlier attention. Your
 in the subject of the cholera are restricted to two points, viz. the
 of its transmission and the leading indications to be followed in
 treatment. With regard to its propagation with us, I think there can be
 little doubt it has depended on some general atmospheric influence
 which has acquired activity by local causes, and individual suscepti-
 bility. the local causes are crowded, ill ventilation and filthy habitations
 and malaria, as at Newbern and other places west of the immediate
 of our own population. the individual susceptibilities have been
 intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks, luxuriance habit
 in eating and drinking, excessive fatigue, anxiety, grief and passion
 have a few facts, that would lead to the belief that the disease is
 by contagion. there have however been so few, that the general
 opinion on the eastern continent with regard to its character
 to me, is not essentially affected by them. With regard to the
 between our experience will add but little to the stock of information

Continued

MARINE HUMANE SOCIETY.

DIRECTIONS for the recovery of the apparently Dead from Drowning.

THE restoration of heat is of the greatest consequence to the return of life when, therefore, the body is taken out of the water, the clothes should be stripped off; or, if naked at the time of the accident, it must be covered with two or three sheets or a blanket; the body should then be carefully conveyed to the nearest house with the head a little raised; wipe the body dry with warm cloths, and cleanse the mouth and nostrils.

2. Young children may be put between two persons in a warm bed, and the friction continued, but principally directed to the left side.

3. An adult—lay the body in a bed, &c. in a room that is moderately heated; in cold and damp weather, near the fire, and in warm seasons, exposed to the rays of the sun, but air may be admitted, and not more than six persons admitted, as a greater number may retard the return of life.

4. The body is to be gently rubbed with warmed flannels, particularly the face, inside the legs, thighs and arms, and particularly the left side; a heated warming pan, covered with flannel, may be gently and lightly moved over the back and spine.—Comentations of warm spirits may be, with advantage, applied to the pit of the stomach; bladders or bottles filled with hot water, heated bricks or tiles wrapped up in flannel, should be applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands and other parts of the body, and the body should be put into a warm bath as soon as convenient.

5. To restore Breathing—Introduce the pipe of a bellows (when no apparatus is at hand) into one nostril, close the other and the mouth, inflate the lungs by blowing gently into the nostril, until you perceive the breast to be a little raised as in inspiration; the closed nostril and mouth must then be let free, and a little pressure made upon the chest, to expel the air so blown in, and this proceeds to be repeated for some minutes, occasionally, until signs of returning life appear.—If the pipe be too large for the nostril, the air may be blown in at the mouth; blowing with the breath can only be recommended, when the apparatus or bellows cannot be procured.

6. The bowels should be inflated, with the funnel of tobacco, and repeated three or four times within the first hour, by throwing the smock up the fundament with the machine, or if that cannot be had, the bowl of a tobacco pipe covered, may be used to defend the mouth of the patient.—As friction has proved a powerful auxiliary in the means of recovery, one or more of the assistants should therefore, take hold of the legs and arms, particularly of children, and shake them well for five or six minutes, and this may be repeated several times within the first hour.

7. When these methods have been continued for an hour, if any brew-hoof, bake hoof, &c. can be near, where warm grates, alths, leas, &c. can be procured, the body should be placed in any of these, moderated to a degree of heat, very little exceeding that of the person in health.

8. If convulsions, or other signs of returning life appear, a tea-spoonfull or two of warm wine may be put into the mouth; and if the power of swallowing has returned, a little warm wine, or brandy and water may be given, when this gradual approach toward recovery is observed, and breathing returned, let the person be put into a warm bed, and if disposed to sleep, as is generally the case, give no disturbance, and he will awake almost recovered.—The foregoing plan is to be used with vigour for three or four hours, for it is a vulgar and dangerous opinion, to suppose persons are irrecoverable, because life does not soon make its appearance, by which, immense numbers have been consigned to the grave, who might have been saved by resolution and perseverance.—Bleeding should never be attempted but by direction of one of the faculty.

9. On the first alarm of any person being drowned, let hot water, flour mustard, warm blankets, hot flannels, flat bottles filled with hot water, a heated warming-pan, bellows, brandy, and particularly the machine for restoring suspended animation, be prepared.

10. Intense Cold—Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water, previous to its being brought into a warm room, restore the warmth by slow degrees, and after some time, if there is no appearance of life, the plans of resuscitation for the drowned must be assiduously employed.

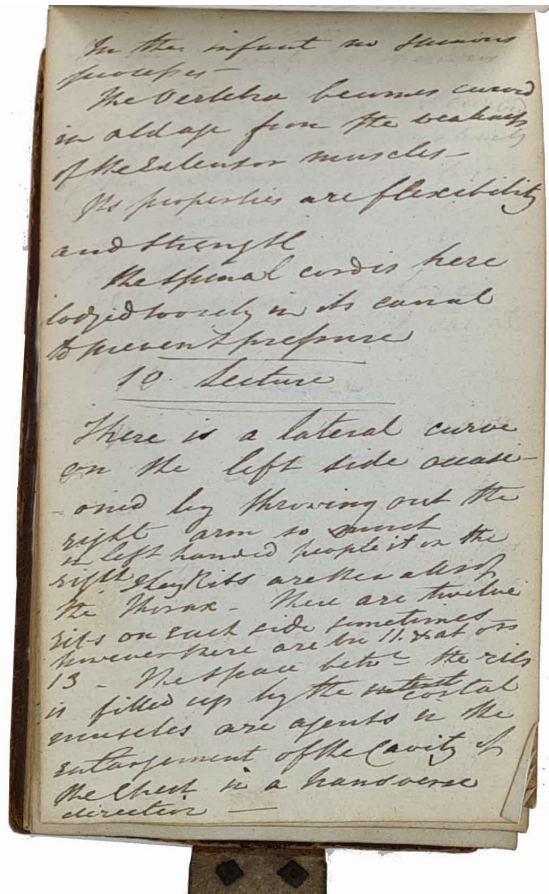
11. Suffocation by the Cord—Bleeding if possible from the jugular vein in the neck, or temporal arteries, or from the arm, by a large artery, the other means, the same as for the apparently drowned.

12. Suffocation by noxious vapours or Lightning—Cold water is to be repeatedly thrown up the face, &c. drying the body at intervals.—If the body feels cold employ gradual warmth, and the aromatics, and plans for restoring the drowned.

13. Intoxication—The body to be laid in a bed, with the head raised, and the neck-lace removed, and obtain medical aid as soon as possible. Benevolent persons will very often restore life by passing the pipe above recommended, just when Gentlemen of the Faculty can be obtained, their assistance should be requested as soon as possible, as their skill will lead them to vary the treatment according to circumstances.

HALLIFAX, April 4, 1830.

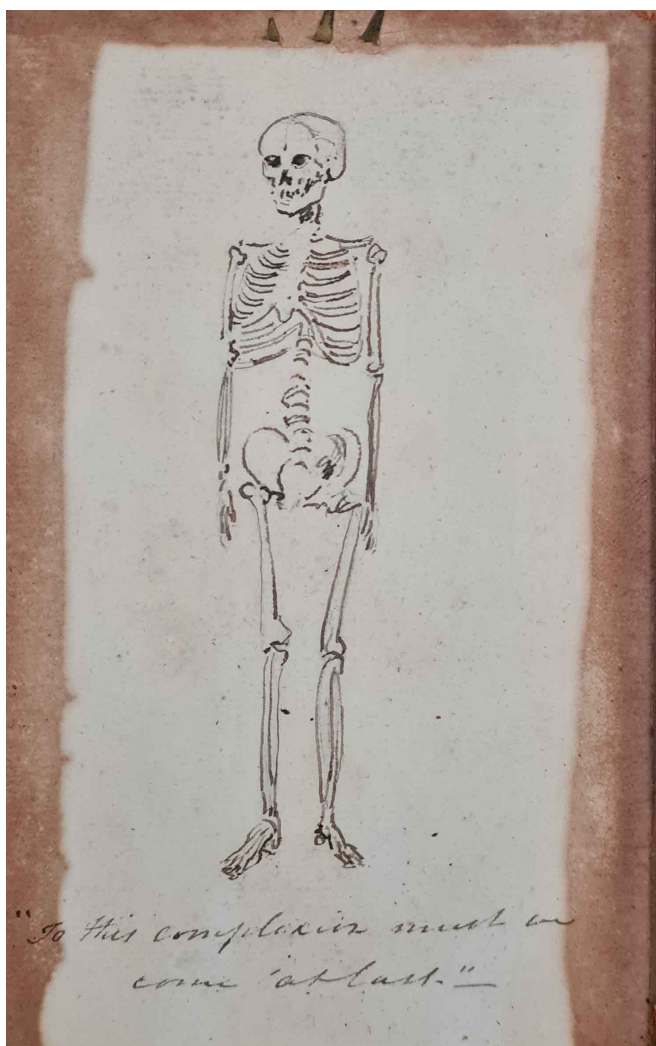
12. (Anatomy.) Monro (Alexander); Stanley (Edward). Lecture notes taken at anatomical lectures at St Bartholomew's Hospital, delivered by Mr Stanley. [London], 1829, manuscript on thick, high-quality paper, pencil or black-brown ink (with traces of pencilled draft underneath), in English, cursive hand, ink drawings of Mr Abernethy's bust at St Barts (front pastedown), standing skeleton (rear pastedown), a sewn skull, severed head and dissected ovary (last verso), traces of binding glue to first recto and last verso, one gathering partly detached but holding, ff. 140, a handful written on recto only, oblong 8vo, contemporary sheep, original metal clasp to fore-edge, a bit rubbed, small loss at joints, hinges weakening £1750



A very good, clean copy of this fascinating survival of late Georgian medical education. A few lines on the front pastedown state that the notes were taken by Alexander Monro for the spring course of anatomy delivered in 22 Jan-4 May by Mr Stanley at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Resident at 13 Hadlow St (near Bloomsbury, and the seat of brothels), Monro was probably related to the famous namesake Scottish anatomists at Edinburgh. He could be either one of the 12 children of Alexander Monro *tertius*, or an obscure sibling of the 'Bedlam Monros'. This was a branch of the same Scottish family, who had settled in London c.1700 and, for five generations, were physicians at Bethlem hospital and authorities on psychiatry. No Alexander Monro is recorded as a physician after *tertius*, so his fate remains unknown.

The notes opens with a list of 'books recommended by Mr Stanley'. Edward Stanley (1793–1862) was lecturer of Anatomy and Physiology at St Barts from 1826, after his famous teacher, Abernethy. The latter's bust, sketched here by the young Monro, adorned the anatomical theatre. Stanley's lectures discussed the structure of bones, their formation in the foetus, bone diseases (including cancer), necrosis, treatment and operations, the skeleton, anatomical nomenclature, and muscles. At times, the contents of specific bodily cavities are listed, suggesting that Stanley was teaching whilst performing a post-mortem. He also mentions operations carried out by other surgeons, e.g., Percivall Pott, who taught at St Barts in the mid- to late 18th century. Monro apparently wrote first in pencil and then overwrote in ink to preserve his notes in clear handwriting. The very handsome standing skeleton sketched on the rear pastedown is amusingly introduced by the caption: 'To this complexion must we come at last.'

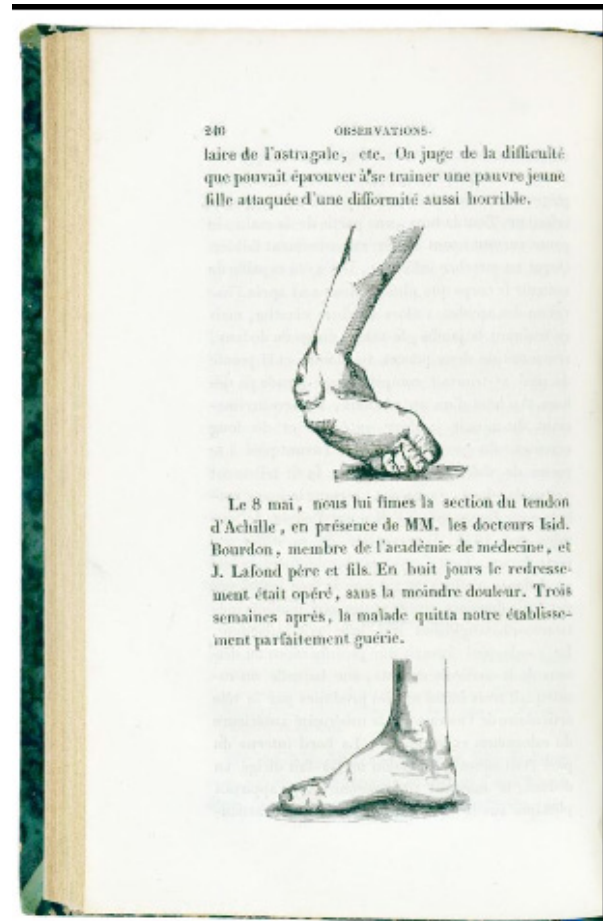
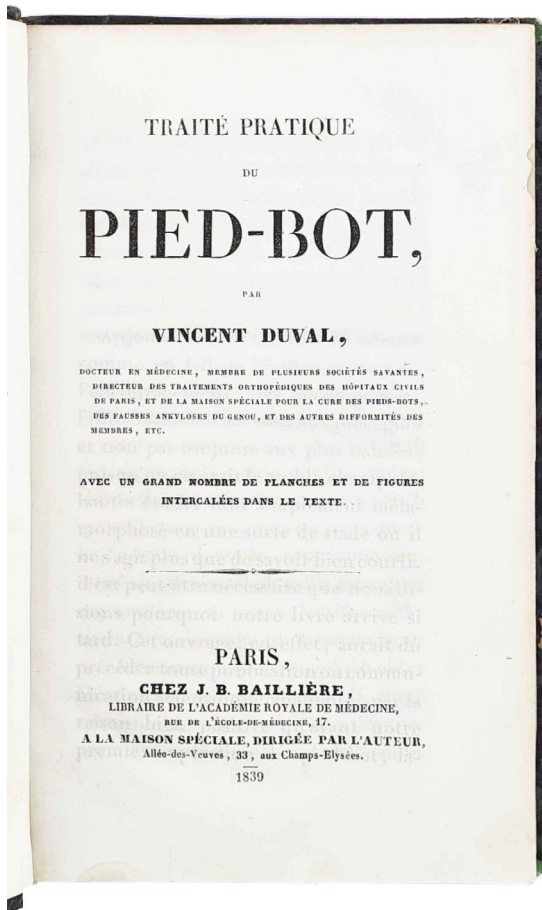
See I. Macintyre, 'The Monros – three medical dynasties with a common origin', *R. Coll. Phys. Edin.*, 45 (2015), 67-75 and 'The Monro dynasty and their treatment of madness in London', *Neurosciences and History*, 3 (2015), 116-24.



Illustrated orthopaedics,
a renowned source for Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*

13. Duval (Vincent) *Traité pratique du Pied-Bot.* Paris: Chez J.B. Baillière, 1839, first edition, 9 wood-engraved and 1 lithographed full-page plates, numerous wood-engraved text illustrations, of orthopaedic abnormalities or medical instruments, very small tear from lower edge of title, first three gatherings slightly browned (damp paper), pl.10 and last verso a little foxed, pp. [xiv], 336 + 10 full-page plates, with the half-title, 8vo, contemporary quarter green calf over marbled boards, spine gilt, marbled endpapers, corners, and head and foot of spine a bit rubbed, modern book label to front pastedown, occasional later annotations in pencil.

£500



A very good copy of the scarce first edition of this important, beautifully illustrated book on orthopaedics, devoted solely to clubfoot. Vincent Duval (1795-1876) was a French physician in charge of orthopaedic treatments at Parisian hospitals from 1839, and the author of several works on orthopaedics and dermatology. *Traité* was his first, lavishly illustrated with examples of clubfoot, a congenital condition by which feet are turned downwards or inwards. In the introductory chapters, Duval discusses terminology and specific variants of the condition, their nature and the physiological and skeletal alterations that it entails. There follow sections on causes, in infants and adults, diagnosis, anatomical descriptions, an surgical treatments (named after their inventor). The second part comprises 76 case studies from Duval's experience.

Famously, Flaubert consulted Duval's *Traité* for *Madame Bovary*: 'I've spent the whole evening devoting myself to furious surgery. I'm studying the theory of clubfoot. I devoured in three hours an entire book on this interesting subject and have jotted down notes.' In the novel, Charles Bovary orders a copy of *Traité* and tries hard to fathom its complex language, which Flaubert reported at times verbatim (e.g., 'il étudiait les équins, les varus et les valgus, c'est-à-dire la stréphocatopodie, la stréphendopodie et la stréphéxopodie [...]') (Emptaz, 4,6).

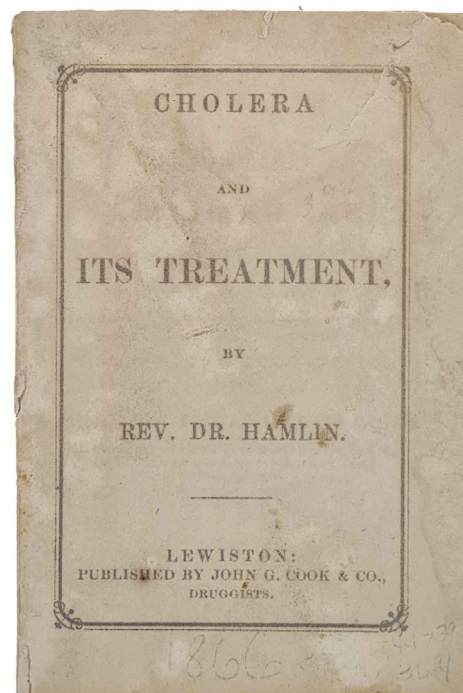
Only Minnesota and Harvard copies recorded in the US. Not at Wellcome. Brunet II, 926 (7522); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1560. F. Emptaz, 'Gustave Flaubert apprenti orthopédiste', in *La Bibliothèque de Flaubert*, ed. Y. Leclerc (2001), 221-35.

American popular medicine –
Apparently unrecorded Maine imprint

14. [Popular medicine.] Hamlin (Cyrus) *Cholera and its treatment*. Lewiston, [ME]: Published by John G. Cook & Co., c.1866, a little light browning, occasional slight finger-soiling or spotting, textblock loose, pp. 15, [1, advertisements], 32mo, original stamped wrappers (lower with small map showing the location of John G. Cook, Lewiston apothecary), couple of small marginal tears from fore-edge, traces of ancient water stain.

£400

A remarkably well-preserved copy of this apparently unrecorded Maine imprint of a very successful short pamphlet on cholera treatment. In the same year, it was also published in New York, Boston, Washington, Dayton and (in Arabic) Beirut.



Its author – Rev. Cyrus Hamlin (1811-1900), an American educator and Congregational missionary – was born and raised in Maine. He wrote this pamphlet in light of his direct experience of cholera in Turkey, under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. During the Crimean War, he collaborate with Florence Nightingale.

The pamphlet sought to prepare Americans for a potential cholera pandemic ‘which has just left us after committing fearful ravages’ and ‘is making its way into Europe, and will probably cross the Atlantic before another summer has passed’. It provides practical advice on facing a sudden arrival of cholera, its causes (e.g., improper diet), symptoms, worsening, treatments (e.g., mustard poultices), and four case studies – all in a clear language, without medical jargon.

The pamphlet was printed at the Journal Office in Lewiston, probably at the expense of the local apothecary, John G. Cook. He added a final advertisement of his chlorate dentifrice and had a small map of the location of his shop printed on the lower wrapper.

We have not traced any copies of this Maine edition in OCLC or AAS.

American popular medicine

15. [Popular medicine.] Barry’s Pain Relief. *A purely vegetable preparation*. [New York?]: George C. Barclay, c.1877], large wood-engraving of Crow natives engaged in everyday tasks, text within typographical border, slight browning (poor quality paper), small tears from fore-edge along two horizontal folds (not affecting printing), two small faint water stains at gutter, ff. [2], 8vo, unbound.

£450

A remarkably well-preserved two-leaf advertisement of Dr Barry’s relief – an ‘extraordinary remedy [...] made from a recipe, received from an Indian called O-gu-sa-wah, the chief medicine man of the tribe of Crow Indians’. The medicine man had allegedly presented it as a gift, a few years earlier, to a trapper who had helped him whilst he was hunting alone in Nebraska. The ingredients are ‘roots, leaves, barks, plants, flowers and gums’, and ‘its power over pain seems to have no limit’, having been tried on ‘bruises, sprains, sores, curts, wounds, burns, cramps, colics, gripes, diarrhea, dysentery, nausea, vomiting’. The remainder of the advertisement explains how to apply the remedy on sundry kinds of ailments (external and internal).

Barry's Pain Relief.

A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION.



O-GUL-SA-WAH PREPARING THE PAIN RELIEF.

This extraordinary remedy is made from a recipe, received from an Indian called O-gul-sa-wah, the chief medicine man of the tribe of Crow Indians.

He presented it in the summer of 1853, to a trapper who had done him some kindness while hunting along the base of the Sweet Water Mountains, in Nebraska.

The ingredients of which it is made are purely and entirely vegetable, consisting of roots, leaves, barks, plants, flowers and gums, and its effects are positively wonderful. Its power over pain seems to have no limit, as it has been tried and tried on all kinds of bruises, sprains, sores, cuts, wounds, burns, cramps, colics, gripes, diarrhœa, dysentery, nausea, vomiting, and in fact, in every kind of external and internal pains. It needs no length of time to show its power, but relieves instantly, giving in one minute perfect relief and ease to the greatest sufferers, after everything else has failed.

We give in this pamphlet, directions how to use it in a few diseases, or ailments; but we have not room to even mention all the ills that it cures.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1877, by George C. Barclay, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

The remedy was entered according to an Act of Congress by Barclay in 1877. In May of the same year, it was registered as trade-mark medical compound #4642 in the U.S. Patent Office, by George C. Barclay of Brooklyn. The entry specifies 'the figure of a North American Indian, used in connection with the words "Barry's Pain Relief"' (*New Remedies*, p.220).

We have not traced any copies in OCLC or AAS. See *New Remedies: An Illustrated Monthly Trade Journal of Materia Medica* (1877), vol.6.

Hydrotherapy photographed

16. [Medicine. Hydrotherapy.] 13 sepia photographs of cures and staff, at the Thermes Nationaux d'Aix-les-Bains. [Aix-les-Bains, 1906-15], two signed ND Phot (i.e., Neurdein), albumen prints, on thin paper support, (approx. 120 x 180mm each), a couple a trifle yellowed or minimally faded, window-mounted (but not attached to frame).

£650



A suite of 13 fascinating sepia photographs, produced by the Neurdein brothers, portraying daily activities at the Thermes Nationaux d'Aix-les-Bains, at the turn of the 20th century. The Neurdein brothers, two Parisian photographers and publishers, signed their photos 'ND Phot' in the years 1906-15. 'The Neurdein company was the largest French publisher of postcards of the time' (Dun. Oaks). The small caption at foot of two of these photographs suggests they were probably intended as advertising postcards.

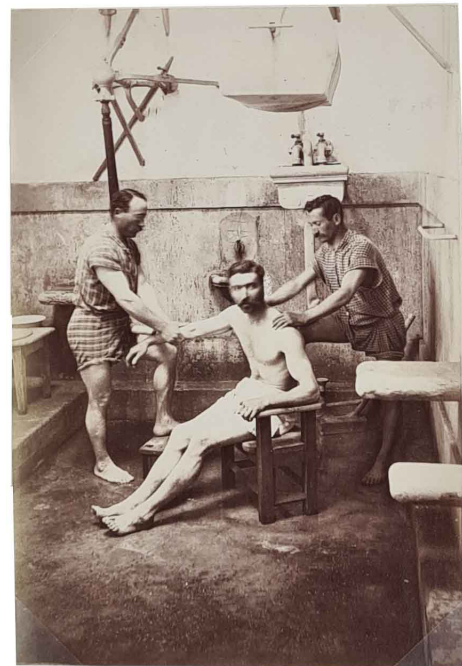
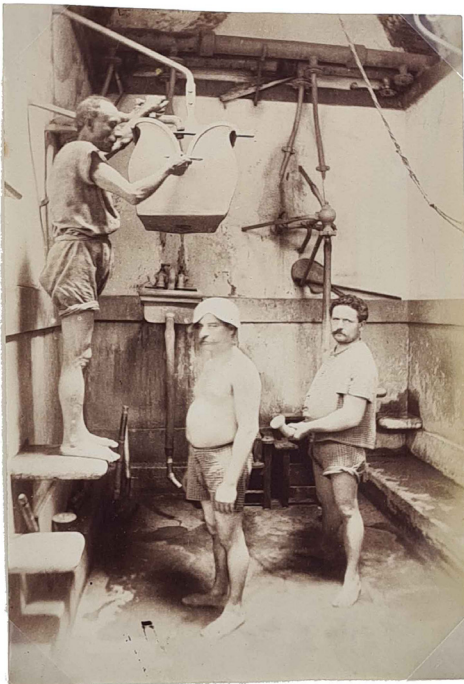
By the early 20th century, Aix enjoyed a solid reputation as a most renowned 'ville d'eaux', being also furnished with a casino; the spa establishment was one of the few still owned by the state. 'Almost without exception, spa towns made money during the Belle Époque. [...] [T]hermalism created capital and jobs in mammoth proportions through the fin de siècle [...]. Travel and spa vacation increasingly had been made affordable to more French people than ever before. [...] By 1900, some 800,000 people were visiting spas' (Mackaman, pp.65-6).



These images show sundry treatments available at Aix, which treated a few thousand patient each day, as well as teams of nurses, physicians and porters. The patients portrayed as having treatment to their limbs or shoulders were probably sick with rheumatism, gout or arthritis. A lady locked inside an iron machine suffered perhaps from a respiratory or skin condition. A group of men is waiting to use a swimming pool. The images showcase the technology and environment, as well as the luxury treatment for the rich few (e.g., a lady in a bath robe is shown as being transported on a chair by two men, towards the shower ward).

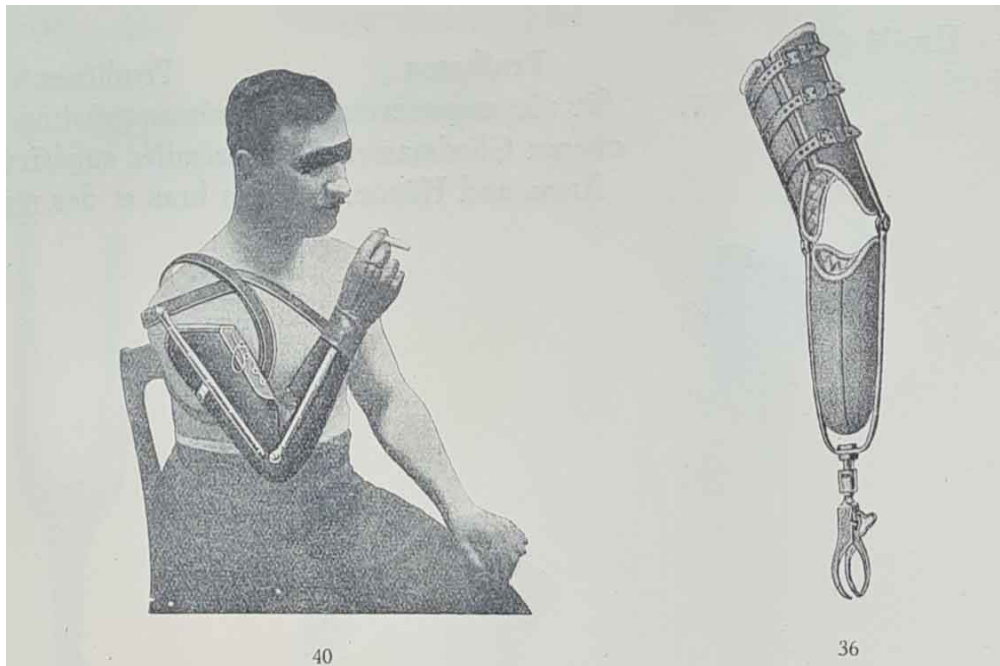
A very interesting witness to health tourism in the early 20th century.

D.P. Mackaman, *Leisure Settings: Bourgeois Culture, Medicine, and the Spa in Modern France* (1998); *Dunbarton Oaks Library and Archives (ephemera)* <<https://www.doaks.org/research/library-archives/dunbarton-oaks-archives/collections/ephemera/names/nd-phot>>.



17. [Orthopaedics.] (Orthopedické Družstvo) Orthopedické Pomucky jich význam a používání. Prague: Tiskla Grafia, c.1928, first edition, triple column (text in Czech, German and French), numerous b/w text illustrations of orthopaedic aids, 9 full-page monochrome lithographs of women and a man wearing corsets and elastic bandages, most leaves loose (stitching undone), ff. [58], including 9 on thick paper, original stamped and embossed wrappers, stitched (thread undone but preserved).

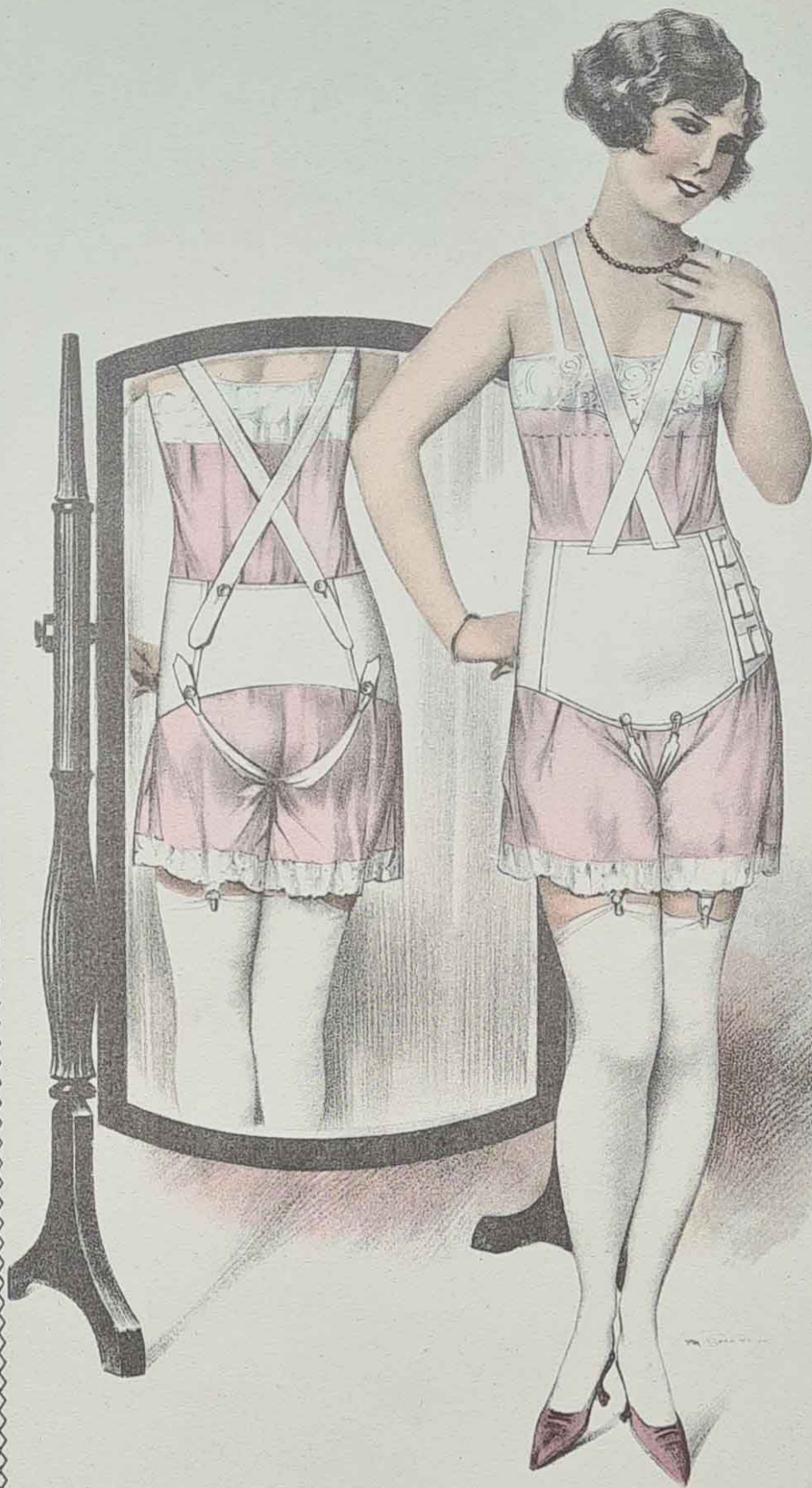
£750



A very good copy of this scarce, most interesting and lavishly illustrated commercial catalogue of orthopaedic aids, c.1928, in Czech, German and French. It was issued by the Orthopedické Družstvo Invalidu (Odip, i.e., Orthopaedics Society of Invalids) of Prague-Bubeneč, to celebrate their tenth anniversary. Established in 1918 with the approval of the Austrian Ministry of War, it employed a dozen WWI invalids for the production of orthopaedic aids. The increasing demand led to the move to a bigger seat in 1920-21, and to the establishment of another branch at Hradec Králové. By the late 1920s, it was employing nearly 400 people.

The trilingual catalogue begins with a preface celebrating the quality and professionalism of Odip products and technological innovation. The remainder is a long list of hundreds of items, several illustrated, including prostheses for amputations, artificial limbs and their individual components (with exact dimensions), aids to heal fractures or dislocations, for paralyses, orthopaedic shoes, elastic bandages (for menstrual pain, vaginal or anal prolapse, or for support during pregnancy), beds and wheelchairs. A few images are photographic illustrations of invalids wearing aids, including a young man holding a cigarette with an artificial arm and hand. The nine deluxe full-page plates, in monochrome – which (certainly with a wink to the reader) show women and a man in underwear – are dedicated to elastic bandages.

See <<https://www.bubenec.eu/orthopedicke-druzstvo-invalidu>>.



„Titka“ 2262.

ORTHOPEDICKE DRUZSTVO - PRAHA



HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ - BRATISLAVA