

Scripturus ἰατρὸμαθηματικῶν συντάξιν
 μέθοδον, ἀστροῦ καὶ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἐπιπέδου, τέρπερα-
 μέντα, futuros morborum eventus &
 proprias eorum causas iudicandi rationem:
 preterea opera facturæ me puto, si instituta
 narrationis fores ab eo limine primo
 aperiam, quod oportune in reliqua oia
 quæ a tergo mihi dicenda sunt, facile
 & expeditum transitu decere, atq; absq;
 deliratione ulla viam paratiorem dirigi-
 gere possit. Cum itaq; temporale
 illud exordium ad quod figura celestes
 instituta hinc nostro potissimum miseruiz
 entes respiciuntur, ne a ceteris solent
 varijs plurimorum sententijs sit expositum,
 in varijsq; discrimina hominum diversorum
 opiniones & discrepantibus singulorum in-
 ditijs sit distracta: (presertim in hinc
 vno tanq; præcipuo nostri operis funde-
 damento imitendum sit) in primis mihi
 videtur determinandum, quod illud sit
 definitum temporis momentum, quod hoc
 præsertim præcipue animadvertendum,

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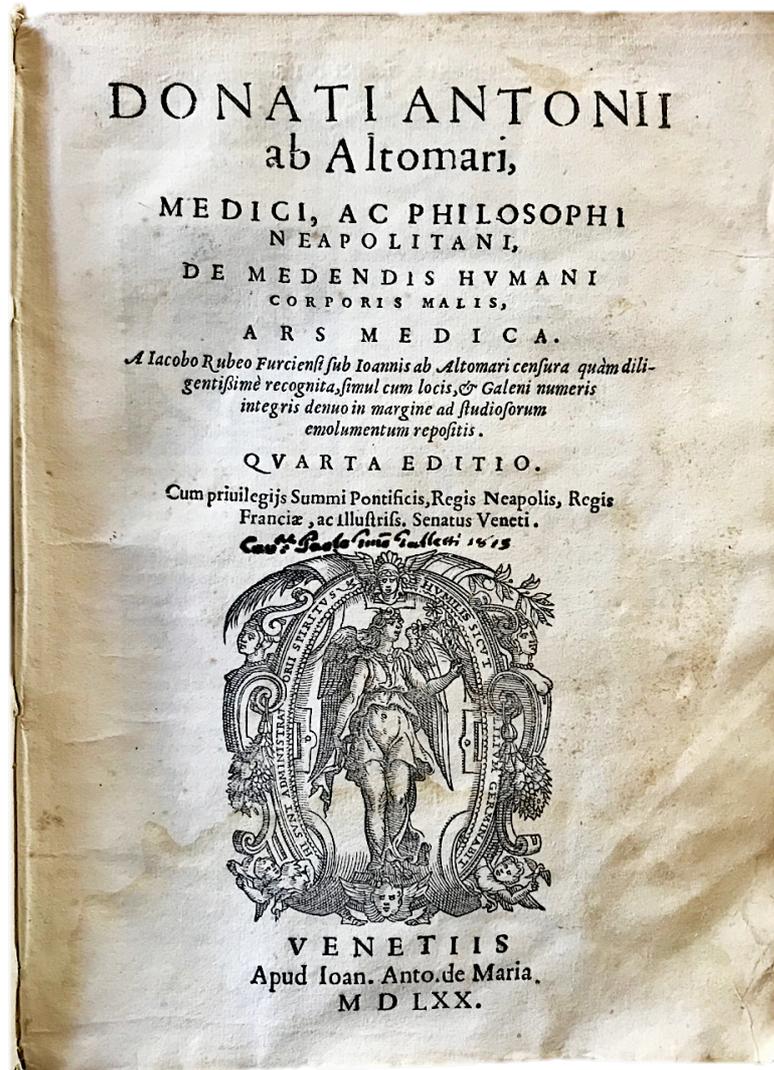
*Front Cover: item no. 3.

*Back Cover: item no. 12.

1. ALTOMARE, Donato Antonio. *De medendis humani corporis malis, ars medica.*

Venice, Apud Ioanni Antonio de Maria, 1570.

£950



4to, pp. (viii) 571 (i), †⁴ A-2N⁸. Roman letter, a little italic. T-p vignette with an angel holding a lily in his left hand, within a shield decorated with putti, caryatids and floral elements; motto: “Hi sunt administratorii spiritus – Humilis sicut lilium germinabit”. T-p with ownership inscription: “Cav. re(?) Paolo Pinto(?) Galletti 1815”. Historiated initials, capital spaces with guide-letters. Occasional ink emendations. A few quires browned, a few preliminary leaves lightly dampstained. An excellent and crisp copy in contemporary limp vellum with remains of ties.

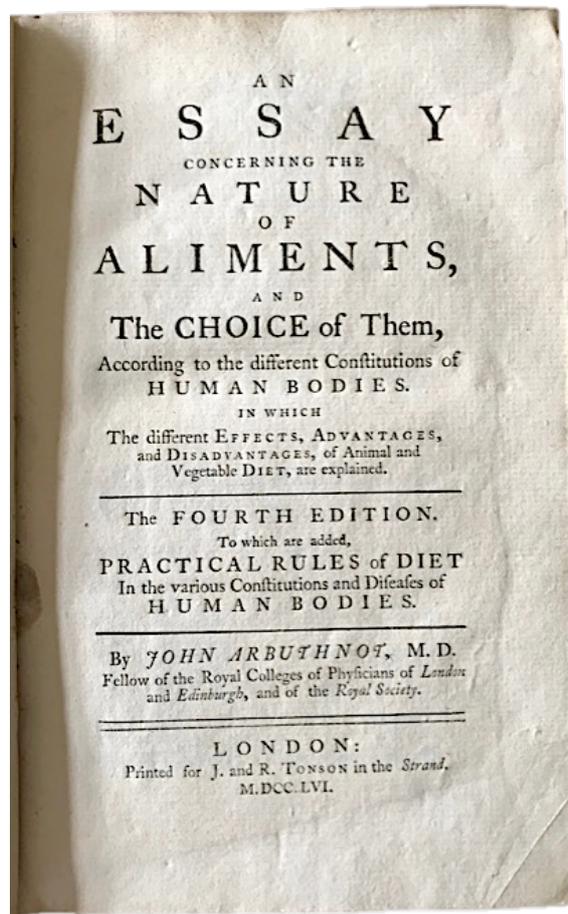
Fourth edition of this medical treatise enumerating best remedies for the sake of human health. It includes a dedicatory letter to Pope Paul III and an introductory letter addressed to the author by Jacopo Rossi, a physician who was pupil of Donato Antonio Altomare. The latter was a doctor, philosopher and apothecary born in Naples in 1506 and passed away not long after 1562 (1566?). He studied law and subsequently medicine following in the footsteps of the Hippocratic and Galenic tradition. This tradition stressed the practical and philosophical aspects of medicine.

Durling 199.

2. ARBUTHNOT, John. *An Essay Concerning the Nature of Aliments, And the Choice of Them, According to the different Constitutions of Human Bodies*

London, Printed for J. and R. Tonson, 1756.

£450



8vo, pp. xxxii (title, preface, contents, explanation of chemical terms and introduction), 365 (Essay and Practical Rules, starting at p. 199, with preface and contents – pp. 201-8), ff. 1 (publishers ads). Ink autograph of early owner “Joseph ... / Lynn / May 6.th 1775” on recto of left endpaper. Text very clean, fresh and absolutely crips. Bound in contemporary calf with double-fillet gilt tooled along edges, spine in six compartments with low-raised bands. Skilfully restored. Title recently added in pen to the spine. An excellent copy.

John Arbuthnot (1667 – 1735), known as Dr Arbuthnot, was a Scottish physician, satirist and polymath living in London. First printed in 1730, the present book of his was popular and the second edition, with advice on diet (included in this forth edition), came out the next year. There followed four further editions and translations into French and German.

ESTC N9334.

A LATIN TREATISE ON ASTROLOGICAL MEDICINE FROM C16TH ENGLAND

3. [ASTROLOGY AND MEDICINE] *Iatromathematica*

England, ca. 1590?

£28500

Small Quarto (14.7 x 20.2 cm.). Manuscript Latin treatise on Astrological Medicine, fifty-five unnumbered pages, with three horoscopes, and several pages of argumentative diagrams and tables incorporated with the text, written in a fair hand, with no crossings-out, interlinear or marginal additions. Bound in contemporary vellum (England, late C16th), ruled in gilt, with gilt italianate central medallion, decorative gilt corner-pieces incorporating flaming torches, and four gilt-stamped acorns on each cover, remains of ties, slightly creased and soiled. All edges gilt.

To our knowledge the most complete example of a rare treatise on astrological medicine, written in a clear secretarial hand and in an English Renaissance collector's binding. The title is that of an ancient text by pseudo-Hermes Trismegistus, but this is a different work. The Hermes text,

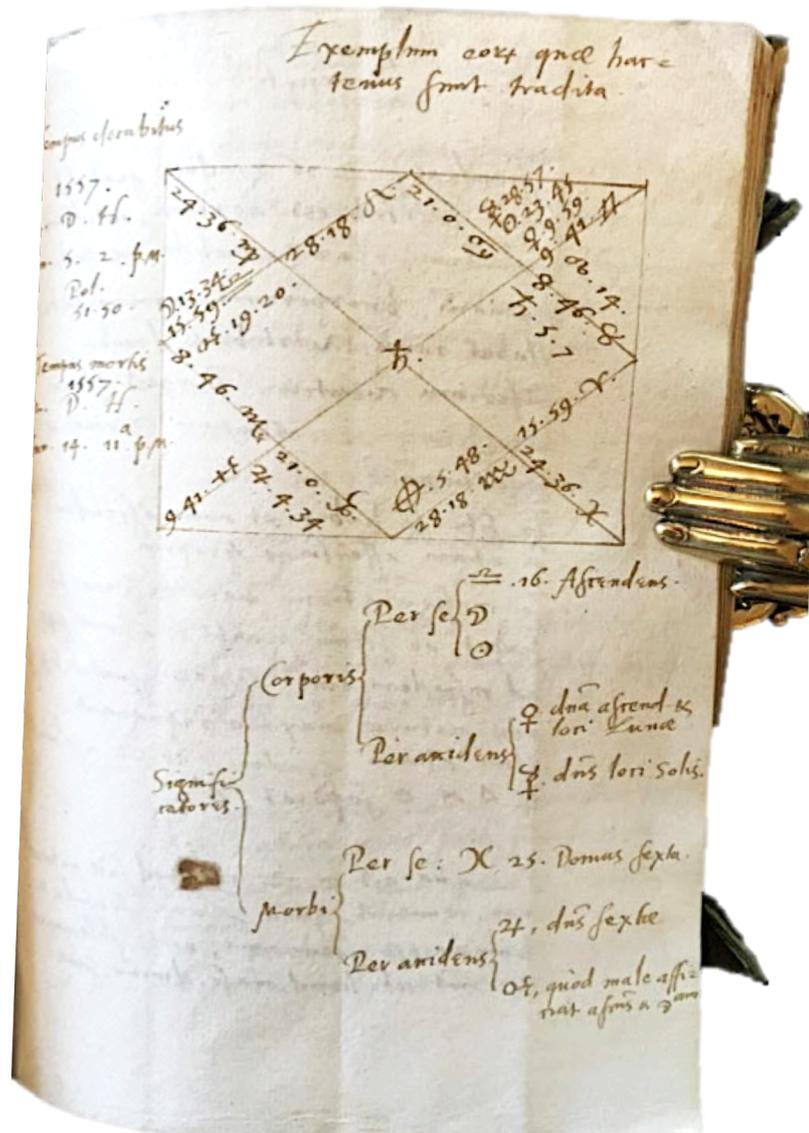
originally Greek, was published in two separate sixteenth-century Latin translations, each printed several times: the present book is not a copy of either, and, although it may borrow content, it is not a new translation.



Iatromathematics is defined in the introduction as “the means of revealing the properties, future instances and particular causes of sickness through contemplation of the stars and sky”. The author gives a warning from Lucretius concerning making calculations on bad scientific principles. He then explains “What to look for in the heavens the illness might be” (the text here followed by

tables, referring both to body-parts and afflictions, and signs of the zodiac), “What part of the body might be infirm”, “whether or not the affliction will last”, “Whether or not [the person] will recover”, “Changes in illness, when or why they may happen, and whether they indicate good or bad things”. A study, with three horoscopes, is given of a man who was confined to his bed at 2 p.m. on June 5 1557 and died at 11 p.m. on June 14. Answers to the questions listed above are given for his case.

The provenance is as follows: collection of Lord Delamere of Vale Royal Abbey, Cheshire. The Cholmondeley family, who had this title, inhabited 11 Vale Royal from 1615 to 1948, and lived elsewhere in Cheshire before this, but the book was possibly made for a member of a different family on account of the gilt acorns to the covers: these could well be heraldic insignia, and acorns do not appear on recorded Cholmondeley armorials. Sixteenth- to seventeenth-century English manuscript culture is increasingly recognised for its liveliness, and the present volume illustrates this. We have found one other variant example of this text, without the introduction or the horoscopes, amongst the Sloane MSS. of the British Library (Sloane MS 1770 fols. 120–130), which are recognised for their importance in medical history. This other example is written in a less clearly legible working hand, from the same period as our manuscript.



Not in Lynn Thorndike, Pearl Kibre, *Catalogue of incipits of Medieval Scientific Writings in Latin* (Revised edition, Cambridge, Mass., 1963), nor Neil Ker, A.J. Piper, *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries* (Oxford 1969–92). Not in Julian Roberts, Andrew G. Watson, *John Dee's Library*

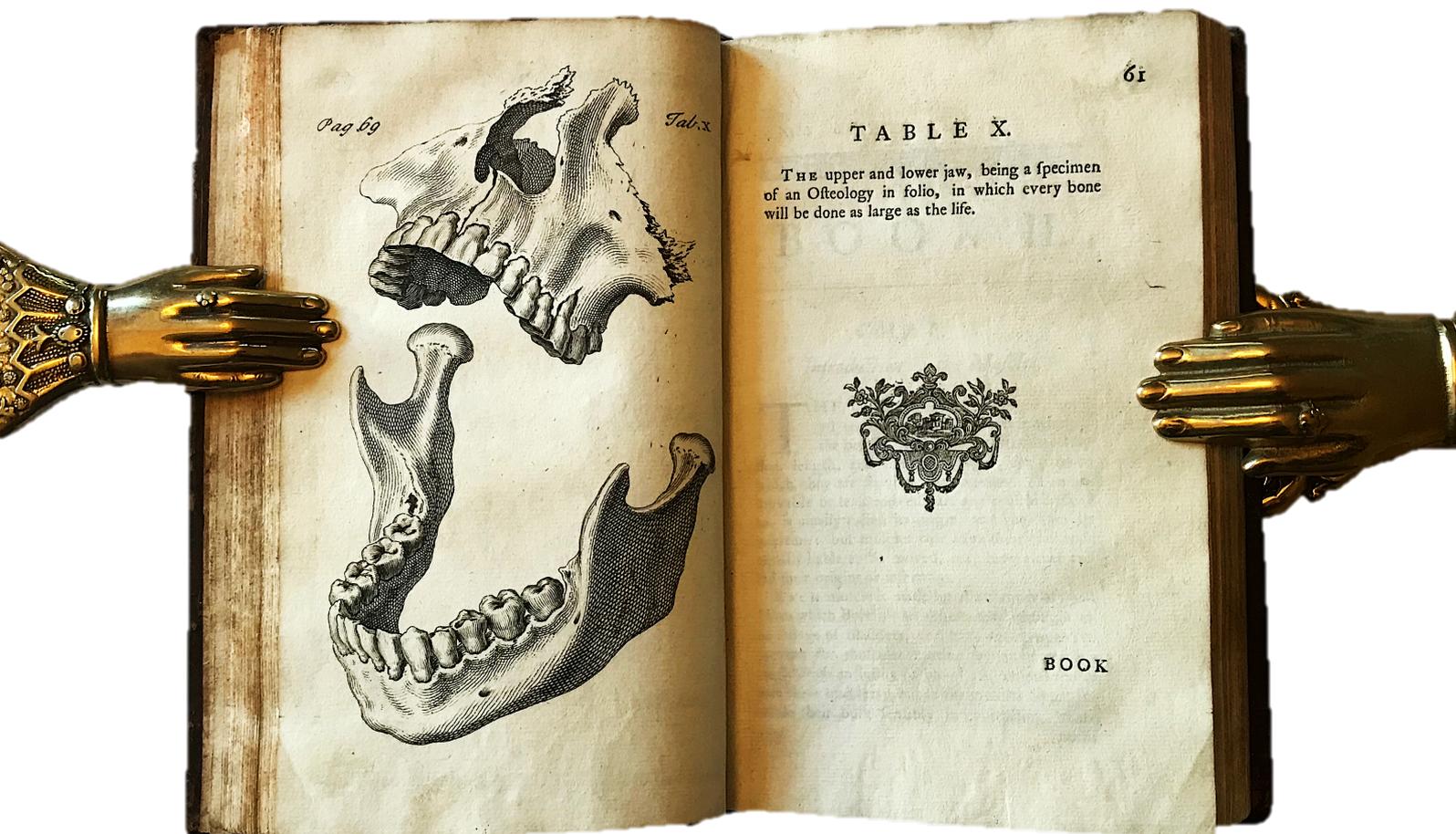
Catalogue (London 1990). On editions of Hermes Trismegistus see Paolo Lucentini, V. Perrone Compagni, *I testi e I codici de Ermete nel Medioevo* (Florence 2001). On English manuscripts see the introduction to H. R. Woudhuysen, *Sir Philip Sidney and the circulation of manuscripts 1558–1640* (Oxford 1996). On Sloane medical manuscripts see M. A. E. Nickson, ‘Books and Manuscripts’, in Arthur MacGregor, ed., *Sir Hans Sloane, Collector, Scientist, Antiquary* (London 1994), 263–278, see 269. We are very grateful to Dr Sophie Page of UCL for invaluable advice and bibliography.

BEAUTIFUL ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS

4. CHESELDEN, William. *The Anatomy of the Human Body*

London, Printed by W. Bowyer, 1730.

£1,650



8vo. 4 books in 1 volume; ff. 8 (half title, title, dedicatory letter, Preface and Contents), pp. 255 (=355), with 34 engraved plates. It includes the final Syllabus (an anatomical index with several diagrams) and the Appendix, with 3 additional plates. Head and tail pieces, and floriated initials. Early nineteenth-century bookplate of the Tinclars Library, Brampton Vicarage, Westmoreland. "Ex-libris Brent Gratton-Maxfield" written on pastedown. Contemporary calf over boards, gilt double-fillet frame on covers and pairs of horizontal gilt double-fillets for each of the six compartments of the spine, low-raised bands. Fore-edges sprinkled in red. A fine copy, notwithstanding a few minor marginal wormholes to the inner margins of a few leaves in the middle of the book and some very light occasional waterstaining. A fine crisp copy.

Fourth edition of this popular and splendidly illustrated work (first published in 1713) on the anatomy of the human body by the physician William Cheselden F. R. S. (1688-1752), who was in the service of queen Caroline of Ansbach, wife to King George II, and surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital. He was influential in establishing surgery as a scientific medical profession. Via the medical missionary Benjamin Hobson his work also helped revolutionise medical practices in China and Japan in the 19th century. Furthermore, Cheselden is credited with performing the first known case of full recovery from blindness in 1728, of a blind 13-year-old boy. He described this event at the end of the Appendix to the present work.

ESTC T121169.

5. COOPER, Astely. *Observations on the Structure and Diseases of the Testis*

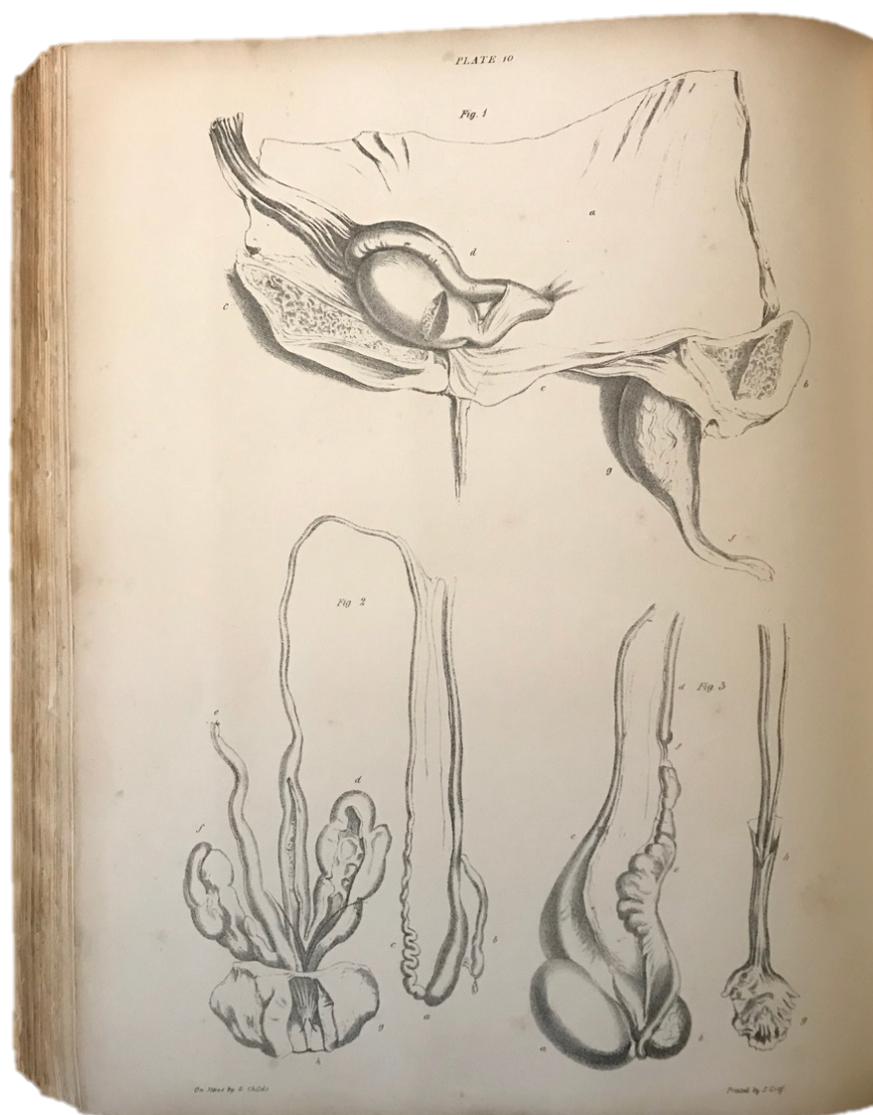
London, John Churchill, 1841.

£500

Large 4to. Two parts bound together, both with half-title leaves. Title-page, pp. xiii (i), 330, 24 plates (10 + 14). Many leaves unopened. Bound in contemporary blind-tooled brown buckram, skilfully rebaked. Very light soiling and browning to margins. An excellent copy.

Second edition. Sir Astley Cooper (1768-1841) was a pre-eminent London surgeon, professor of comparative anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons from 1813-1815, vice-president of the Royal Society, a member of the court of examiners of the college in 1822, and he served as president twice, in 1827 and 1836. In his published works, he paid particular attention to high-quality illustrations, drawn by a succession of artists that he himself employed.

Garrison & Morton lists only the first edition, 1830 (No. 4166).



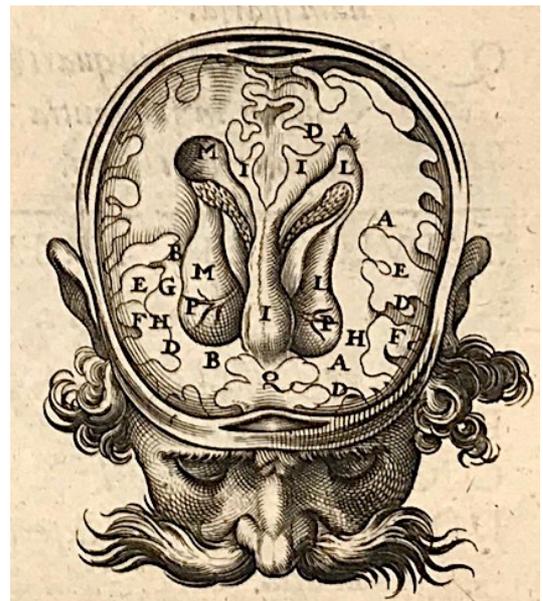
6. DU LAURENS, André. *Historia anatomica humani corporis.*

Frankfurt, apud Matthaeum Beckerum impensis Theodorici de Brij viduae & duorum filiorum [1599]

£2200

FIRST EDITION. Folio, pp. 442, *⁴ **⁴ A-Z⁴ Aa-Zz⁴ Aaa-Mmm⁴. 23 anatomical engravings (lacking 3 plates: y3 - pp. 173-4; Aa - pp. 185-6; Bb3 - pp. 197-8). Roman and Italic letter, some Greek. Floriated initials, head- and tail-pieces. Beautifully engraved title-page with portrait of the author within an elaborate portico. A few initial and final leaves worn to margins, some age yellowing and occasional light spotting throughout. Bound in contemporary calf over pasteboards, recently rebacked. Notwithstanding the faults, a scarce edition of this famous anatomical work illustrated with a set of beautiful plates.

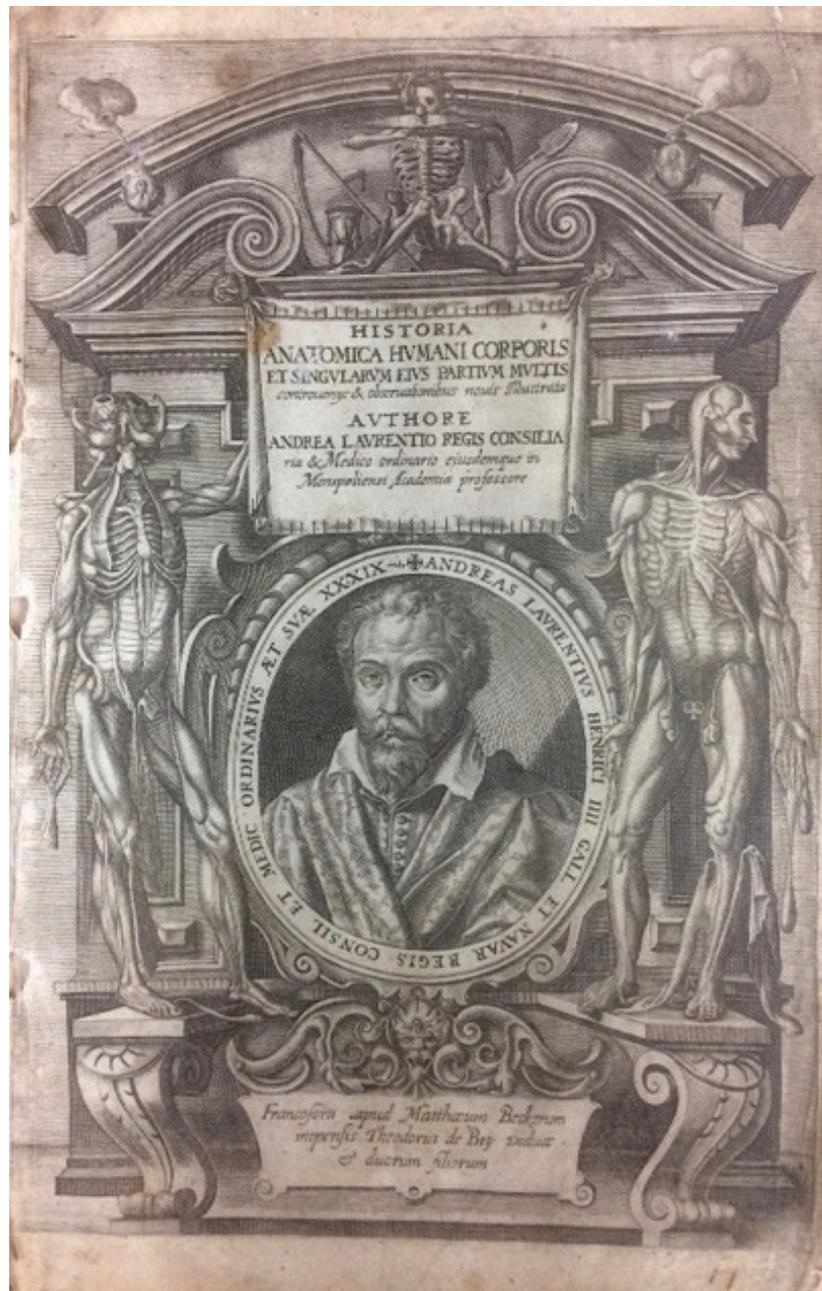
This is the scarce variant of the first edition of this work, which drew much from Andreas Vesalius' De humanis corporis fabrica (1543) and from the later anatomical works of Valverde and Coiter. The other more common variant includes a dedication letter to the King of France with an engraved portrait of the sovereign within a decorated border and uses a slightly finer set of historiated initials. André Du Laurens' first published anatomical work, which was the basis for the present enlarged edition, is titled Opera anatomica. The latter first appeared in Lyon in 1593 and then in Hanau 1595



(sometimes the work is given as first issued in Paris in 1589, but we did not manage to verify this assertion beyond any reasonable doubt). "Du Laurens (1558-1609) had studied medicine at Paris and Montpellier, and became Royal physician to Henry IV, to whom this Anatomical history of all the parts of the human body, illustrated with new debates and observations was dedicated. Du Laurens divided anatomy into the one that was learnt in the dissection hall, and the other learnt through the voice of teachers (in person and in print); the former was practical, the latter was theoretical; the former was called 'historical' and the latter 'scientific'. Books and bodies were thus complementary for Du Laurens. The controversies discussed in this book were theoretical in nature, and the book was a rather conservative defence of Galen's authority, but was printed

several times and used as a textbook. In this frontispiece, under the title is the portrait of the author in a roundel, surrounded by the inscription: 'Andreas Laurentius, counsel and ordinary physician to Henry III, King of France and Navarre, at the age of 39'. Next to the roundel are two muscle figures recognizable from the *Fabrica*. At the top sits a skeleton with a scythe and a sand clock to the side, aiming a cross bow right at the viewer. The two jars either side of this figure of death may be incense jars, countering the smell of cadavers. Du Laurens argued that as a knowledge of oneself and a knowledge of God, the maker of the human body, anatomy was necessary for physicians, and useful for others, such as philosophers and craftsmen." (from the Cambridge University Libraires website, in the exhibition "Vivitur Ingenio" for the 500th anniversary of Vesalius's birth - 2014).

Adams, 1072.



7. **FICINO, Marsilio.** *De Vita Libri tres, quorum Primus, de studiosorum Sanitate tuenda. Secundus, de Vita producenda. Tertius, de Vita coelitus comparanda.*

Lyon, Apud Gulielmum Rouillium, sub scuto Veneto, 1560.

£2000



16mo, pp. 461 (iii), a-z A-F8. Three books in one. Roman letter, some Italic. Title page with woodcut vignette of an eagle standing on a globe placed on a plinth and sided by two snakes; motto: “in virtute, / et fortuna.” Floriated initials, meanders, head- and tailpieces. Early ms. autograph in capital letters on front cover, twice, and in cursive on t-p: “Laurens Viguiet”, probably the same person who left ink underlining and marginalia throughout the book. Stamp of the library of Saint Peter ad Vicula (Rome) on t-p and library shelf mark label on front pastedown. Some rare marginal spotting and light age browning to page edges. In a fine contemporary blind-ruled calf binding, with gilt-tooled fleurons at centre of covers and at corners; skilfully rebaced. A lovely copy.

The De vita libri tres (Three Books on Life) was written in the years 1480–89 by the Italian Platonist Marsilio Ficino. It was first circulated in manuscript form and then published on December 3, 1489. It was constantly in print throughout the middle of the seventeenth century. The present copy is an excellent pocket edition. The first book is about physical health, the second is

about prolonging life, and the third (*De vita coelitus comparanda*) is about astral influences. The work focuses on the notions of human soul, body and “spiritus” (the soul of the world). It also deals with the health and wellbeing of the scholar. Scholars are described as being naturally prone to extremes of melancholy and thus the ambivalent influence of Saturn, which can be remediated by the influence of the benign planets (the Sun, Jupiter, Venus and Mercury). Ficino considers three types of things beneficial to the spirit: wine and aromatic substances, clean air, and music. *De vita* is an amalgam of philosophy, medicine, magic, and astrology. Alongside passages explaining the immortality and divine source and nature of the soul, there are astrological charts and remedies, speeches from various Greek gods arguing with one another, philosophical digressions, medieval prescriptions for various ills, attempts at reconciling the Neoplatonism of Plotinus with Christian Scriptures, and magical remedies and talismans. Ficino was one of the major philosophical voices of the Italian Renaissance, but he was also a physician, and the son of a physician. *De vita* is an example of the medical thinking of the early Renaissance, steeped in Galen and Hippocrates and the theory of the four humours and their attendant Aristotelian qualities (e.g., hot, cold, moist, dry). Also contained in this book is the awakening sense of the archetypal significance of the pagan gods, derived from the dialogues of Plato and the *Corpus hermeticum*.

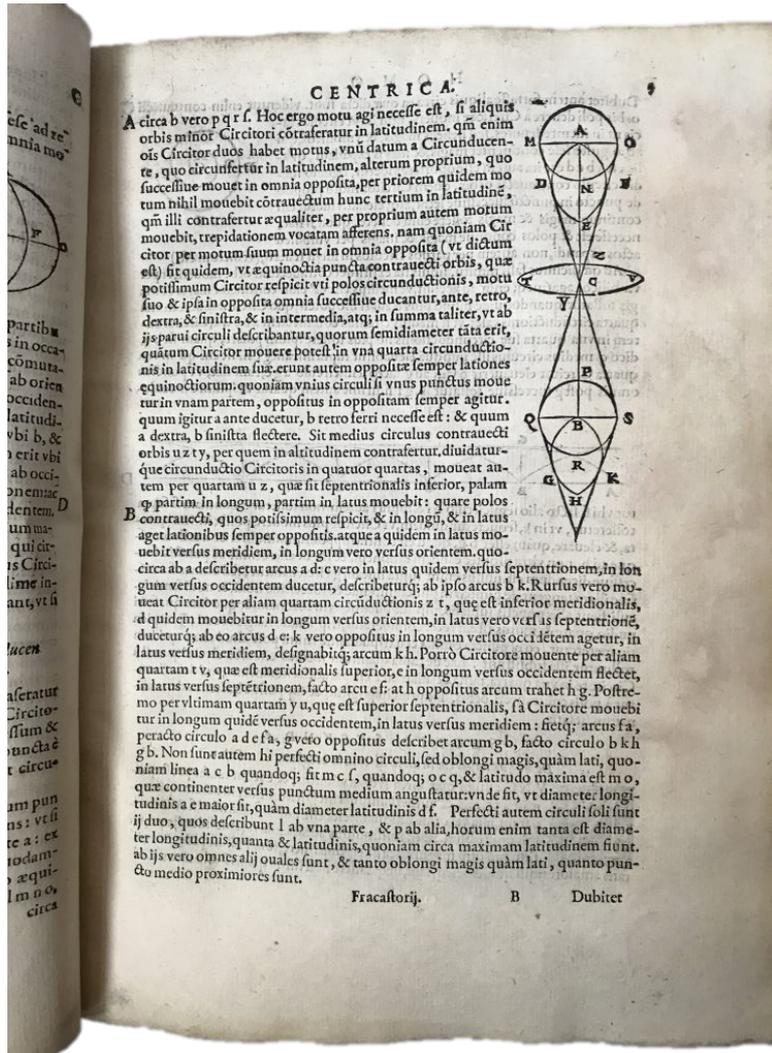
Gültlingen X p. 128: 470; FB 70552; USTC 152867.

8. FRACASTORO, Girolamo. *Opera omnia, in unum proxime post illius mortem collecta...*

Venice, Apud Juntas, 1574.

£500

Large 4to, ff. (xx) 213 (i), †6 2†8 3†6 A-2C8 2D6, lacking †6 with portrait of the author. Roman and Italic letter, a little Greek. Printer’s device on title page and in large on final leaf, decorated initials, several illustrations. Repair to outer margin of t-p, slightly affecting the table of contents on the verso. Some mould on margins and soiling to blank margins of initial leaves, irregular browning or dampstaining throughout. Elegant marginalia in an early hand on the first book “On sympathy and antipathy” and “the book of Joseph”. In a modern quarter calf binding with marbled paper over boards, red morocco label to spine in compartments with gilt lettering and fleurons, a.e.b.



This is the second edition of the posthumous opera omnia of Girolamo Fracastoro (Verona, 1476-1478 ca., Affi, 1553), first published by the Giuntas in 1555. Fracastoro was an Italian physician who taught at the University of Padua. He was a true Renaissance man: poet, physician, philosopher, botanist, astronomer, geographer, author of some splendid carmina, verse epics on the Old Testament figure of Joseph and the new plague of syphilis, dialogues on poetics, the intellect, the soul, works on astronomy, febrile crisis, communicable diseases, the flooding of the Nile and the elemental constitution of wine. Academic works of this kind were for the use of the learned – humanists, fellow doctors and philosophers, ecclesiastics like the reformist bishop of Verona, Gian Matteo Giberti, the highly educated cardinal Alessandro Farnese, dedicatee of *De contagione*, and Alessandro's grandfather, the Farnese pope Paul III, to whom Fracastoro dedicated his work on astronomy, *Homocentricorum sive de stellis liber*.

Cardinal Francisco Javier de Zelada (1717-1801), who served as Vatican Librarian during his later years. Some foxed leaves throughout, occasional browning, waterstains and light offsetting. Ms. annotations, especially on the section “De succorum bonitate et vitio”, restoration of tears to margins of hh1 and 2. Rebound in modern half vellum with boards covered in marbled paper, rubbed at corners, gilt title to spine. A fine and crisp copy.

No copies of this edition in eleven volumes in the BL. Adams G40.

AUTHOR’S PRESENTATION COPY OF A MILESTONE IN TOBACCO HISTORY

10. GLANDORP, Matthias Ludwig. *Tractatus de Polypo Narium affectu gravissimo observationibus illustratus.* Bremen, Typis Wessellanis, 1628; [with] **NEANDER, Johann.** *Tabacologia: hoc est, Tabaci, seu Nicotianæ descriptio Medico-Cheirurgico-Pharmaceutica: ...*,

Leiden, ex officina Isaaci Elzeviri, 1622.

£16000

FIRST EDITIONS. 4to. Two volumes in one; acquired by the Bath Public Reference Library in 1926 (bookplate on front pastedown and unobtrusive blind letterpress on margin of some leaves). Ink ownership inscription of Scottish man Thomas Falconer on additional title of Neander’s work, and bookplate on verso of both titles (an Angel praying within a orle of laurel and motto: “vive ut vivas”). Bound in contemporary stiff vellum with yapp edges, ink lettering on spine, upper joint slightly cracked, but still resisting. Two first editions, one of which is important and rare for the history of tobacco. Only one copy of this first edition is recorded at auction (ABPC).

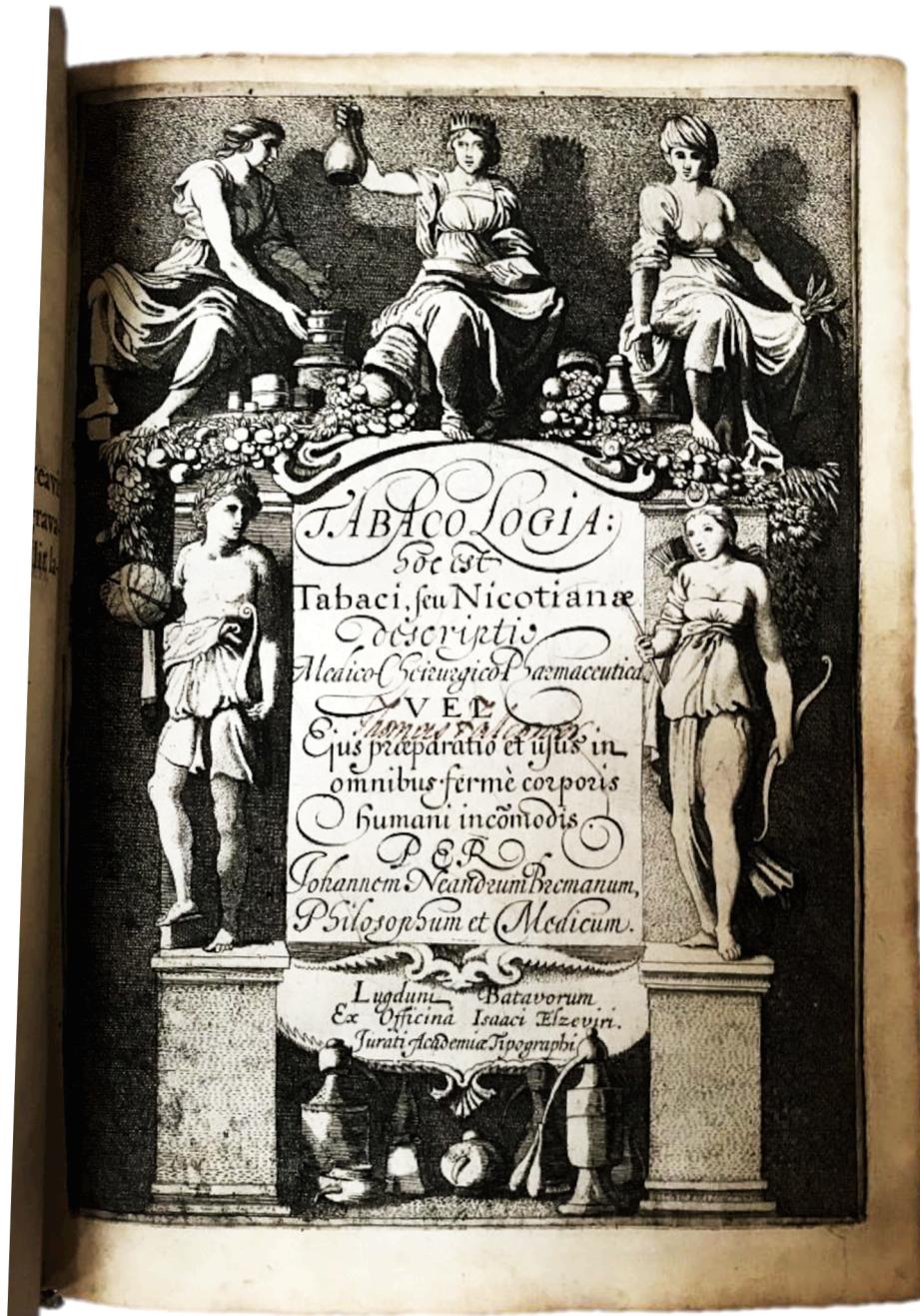
1. GLANDORP: pp. (viii) 60 (iv), (?)4 A-H4. Roman letter, some Italic, the sporadic word or sentence in black letter. Title within full-page engraving by artist Gerrit Muntinck of architectural border crowded with studious putti and topped by portrait of the author at 33 years of age with motto: “ut pia fata volunt” [Krivatsy 4747]. At foot, a vignette of an archer shooting arrows at close aim with motto “viciniori”. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Very light marginal browning

throughout, some light soiling to margins of t-p. Wanting quire E, as also stated in an early Latin hand at foot margin of leaf D4v incriminating the lack of care of the bookbinder “desunt per incuriam biblioepi, libri hujus praestantissimi paginae octo”.

2. NEANDER: pp. (xlii) 256 (iv), (1) *-5*4 A-2L4 2K2. Roman letter, some Italic, a little Greek. AUTHOR'S PRESENTATION COPY, inscribed on half-title: “Clarissimo Viro D. Hadriano Falckemburgio Amico Observando ddt Autor”. First additional title-page fully engraved with portico; Apollo and Artemis to the sides; to the top, personification of a virtue (Temperance?) as a crowned goddess holding a vase in her right hand and a book on her lap, flanked by two other females figures preparing tobacco; at foot, a set of alchemical and medical-pharmaceutical items. Small Elzevir vignette on second t-p, known as Le Solitaire, recalling the Estienne device; motto “non solus”. Large woodcut initials, headpiece and 9 engraved plates, first three by the author, second three by Moses van Uyttenbroeck, and last three by Michel Le Blon. Light dampstaining throughout lower gutter. Outer blank margin of third plate (B3) with clean tear along the illustration, not affecting the image. Overall a fine, clean, crisp copy.

The second work in this volume is the first edition of a famous early treatise, completely devoted to the subject of tobacco, written by the German Physician Johann Neander (1571-1639) from Bremen. The first work by the physician Matthias Ludwig Glandorp (1595-1636) concerns nasal polyps. Neander's work is a compendium of information concerning many aspects of tobacco and its production. The Tabacologia describes the many uses of the plant and its medical properties, providing recipes. It includes finely executed botanical and bucolic engravings illustrating the plant and the harvesting and processing of tobacco in order to make it ready for use. The three final engravings show types of pipes and smoking-related accessories.

This is an important presentation copy from the author to Adrian Falkenburg (d. 1650), one of his colleagues at the University of Leiden, whose contribution to the study of the effects of tobacco on the human body is printed in the form of a letter to Neander at the end of the present book. In his long letter (pp. 228-240) Falkenburg illustrates the noxiousness of tobacco. He states that, after inhaling tobacco smoke, the particles produced by its combustion are absorbed by the blood and carried through the body, accumulating in the brain.



Clarissimo Viri D. Harriano
 Falkemburgio Amico observando
 dat. Auctor.

The Spanish physician Nicolas Monardes (1512-88) first wrote about the medicinal use of tobacco. He described over sixty-five diseases, which he claimed it could cure. His treatise was so influential that it led to the idea that tobacco could cure all diseases and conditions. He started a controversy which was to be the subject of debate for centuries to come, as the medical world was split over the benefit or harmfulness of tobacco. The English herbalists John Gerard claimed that tobacco could cure conditions such as migraine, toothache, gout, ulcers, asthma, and deafness. He did advise, however, that although smoking the dried leaves in a pipe may “palliate or ease for a time”, it would “never perform any cure absolutely”. The work “Panacea, or Virtues of Tobacco” of the Dutch Giles Everard was first published in Latin in 1587. He added to Monardes’s list of diseases to such an extent that tobacco came to be regarded by many as the great universal medicine. Everard even implied that, because it was a panacea, physicians would become redundant. Eleazar Duncon was one of the first physicians to write about the harmfulness of smoking. He delivered a special warning that it was “so hurtfull and dangerous to youth” that it might just as well be known “by the name of youths-bane, as by the name of tabacco.” The tobacco controversy became so heated that even the King became involved. James I denied that “this vile custome” had any medical value whatsoever. By using logic, and the medical knowledge of his time, King James challenged many of the claims for tobacco and concluded that it was “a custome lothesome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmfull to the braine, dangerous to the lungs”. In the present work, Neander recommended the medical use of tobacco in recipes and warned against its recreational abuse. It was, he said, “a plant of God’s own making, but the devil likewise involved; excesses ruined both mind and body.” Neander “treats tobacco as a medicine, especially against the plague. Of pharmaceutical chemical interest are the prescriptions containing tobacco for treating a wide variety of diseases. Three of the fine plates are etchings by the famous Dutch painter Moses van Uytenbroeck, showing Indians preparing tobacco, and these are the earliest illustrations of the American tobacco trade...The last two leaves contain a poem in Dutch, by Joost van Ravelingen, praising tobacco. Its popularity as a stimulant spread rapidly during the early seventeenth century, and on page 47 is an account of the postmortem of a young man whose death is attributed to his addiction to smoking, having had no previous illness.”—Neville, II, p. 216. “The little that is new in this treatise is of very definite value in the history of tobacco, and that little is rendered more impressive by the novel and accurate illustrations which decorate the work. Among them are the earliest representations known to us of American natives engaged in cultivating and curing tobacco, of curious pipes, and of the kalian of Persia. ” (Arents)

[Alden 622/96; Arents 148; Krivatsy 8277; Willems 204; cf. Sabin 52173, second edition].

FROM THE PRESTIGIOUS WODHUL LIBRARY



11. GÓMEZ PEREIRA, Juan. *Novae veraeque medicinae, experimentis et evidentibus rationibus comprobatae, prima pars.*

Medina del Campo, Excudebat Franciscus a Canto, 1558.

£1850

Folio. (viii) 916 (ii), ¶⁴ A-2N⁶ 2O⁸ 2P⁶, lacking title page, replaced by a half-page with ms. title. Roman letter, a little Italic. Double-column text, pages ruled in red ink, decorated initials, several of which are hand-coloured by an early hand. Paper repairs and patches covering marginalia on H5, 2M6, 2N2 and 3, and 2P2 and 3. Light browning due to paper aging, occasional staining. Rebacked,

in an early gilt-ruled panelled calf binding, angular gilt fleurons, both covers with large red morocco octagonal panels: armorial of Michael Wodhull (1740-1816) on front cover and oval decoration on rear cover, a.e.g.

Gómez Pereira was born in 1500 in Medina del Campo. He studied Medicine at the University of Salamanca. He was influenced by the professor Juan Martínez Guijarro, later Cardinal Siliceo. Siliceo had been a disciple in Paris of the natural philosophers Juan de Celaya and Juan Dullaert. Through them he studied the works of the physicists at Merton College in Oxford, who in the fourteenth century carried out important research on the movement of bodies, velocities and acceleration phenomena. The ideas of the Oxford physicists inspired Pereira's theoretical approach on animal behaviour. He lived and practiced medicine in Medina del Campo. His professional prestige caused him to be summoned to the court of Charles of Austria, the controversial and ill-fated heir of Philip II. Antoniana Margarita (Medina del Campo, 1554) is his masterpiece. The present work is very rare and illustrates a new theory on the origin of fever.

A. Clarke, A Bibliographical Dictionary, London 1804, Vol. V, p. 180: "very rare"; CCPB no. CCPB000020288-6; Pérez Pastor, Medina del Campo, no. 135; Sánchez, Bibliografía aragonesa, vol. 2, pp. 173; Porbase, no. 226474.

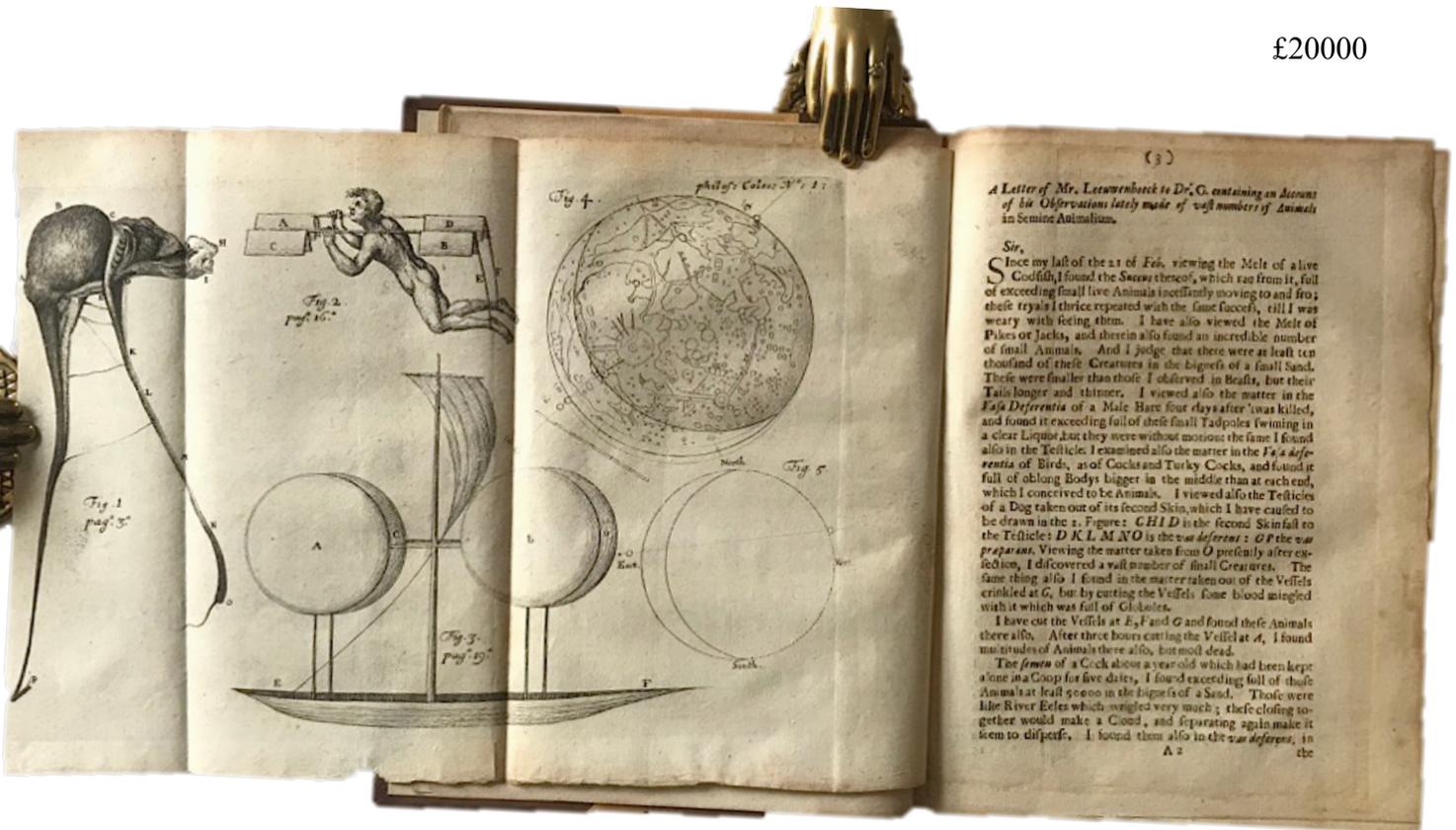


HOOKE'S RARE CONTINUATION OF THE TRANSACTIONS

12. [HOOKE. Robet, ed.] *Philosophical Collections*

London, Printed for John Martyn, [Moses Pitt, Richard Chiswell], for the Royal Society, 1679-82.

£20000



FIRST EDITION. Complete set of 7 parts in one volume, 210 pp., 6 folding plates, one full-page engraving (no. 5, p. 161), one half-page engraving (no. 4, p. 92), Bound in modern half calf and buckram over boards by Sangorsky & Sutcliffe. A fine copy.

The polymath Robert Hooke (1635-1703) was authorised by the Council of the Royal Society to publish the Philosophical Collections after the official Transactions ceased publication on Henry Odenburg's death in 1677. Ordinary publication of the Transactions was resumed in January 1682-3. The purpose of the journal was to provide an up-to-date account of any scientific topic, such as physical, anatomical, chemical, mechanical, astronomical, optical, natural-philosophical and natural-historical observations, and to advertise the publication of such books. Complete sets of these seven numbers are very uncommon. The present volume also includes anatomical and medical studies. Hooke here published important papers, especially An optical discourse, which

concerned a cure for short-sightedness. One finds in the present collection Leeuwenhoek's discovery of spermatozoa through the study of animal semen; Lana's "flying chariot"; Borelli's *De motu musculorum*; Tyson's *Anatomy of a porpess (sic)*; and astronomical observations by Hevelius, Flamsteed, and Cassini on the eclipse of Jupiter by the moon in 1679 and 1681. Furthermore, major discoveries by Malpighi, Moxon, Thomas Burnett, Edmund Halley, Bernoulli, and Leibniz are published in this series for the first time. The plates show Bernier's flying machine, Borelli's underwater breathing apparatus, and a new lamp invented by Robert Boyle. William Brigg's *A new theory of vision, a discussion of the optic nerves*, is accompanied by a plate illustrating a dissected eye; this detailed physiological study of vision motivated Newton to republish it in 1685 with his own introduction.

The Royal Society, founded in 1660, is the oldest scientific society in Great Britain and one of the oldest in Europe. Founders and early members included the scientist Bishop John Wilkins, the philosopher Joseph Glanvill, the mathematician John Wallis and the architect Christopher Wren, who wrote the preamble of its charter.

Keynes, Hooke 24. Norman 1100 (listing only 3 folding plates). See PMM 148 for the 'Philosophical Transactions'.

13. HUXHAM, John. *Observationes de Aëre et Morbis Epidemicis Ab Anno MDCCXXVIII. ad Finem Anni MDCCXXXVII. Plymuthi factae. His accedit Opusculum De Morbo Colico Damnoniensi [with] Volumen Alterum, ab Anni nimirum Initio MDCCXXXVIII ad Exitum usque MDCCXLVIII*

Venice, Apud Laurentium Basilium, 1764.

£350

FIRST VENETIAN EDITION. 8vo, 2 vols. Vol. 1: 4 ff. (half title, frontispiece with a wind rose, title, dedicatory letter to Sir Hans Sloane and ecclesiastical license for printing), pp. xxx (prolegomena), 161 (text), 38 (opuscule on a case of colic disease spread among the Damnonian Britons, i.e. the indigenous of the Roman province of Damnonium, modern Devonshire and

Cornwall, with capital Exeter – “Anno MDCCXXIV”), ff. 3 (index); vol. 2: pp. xx (title and preface), 208 (text and final index). Small vignette on title pages. Roman letter, some Italic, sporadic Greek, diagrams, Arabic numerals and astrological symbols. Very lightly age-yellowed, or slightly spotted, only on margins and some initial and final leaves. Generally very fresh and clean, printed on very thin paper with deckled edges, some gatherings still uncut. Bound in contemporary pasteboards. Left joint of first volume split. Gatherings stitched, two double sewing supports visible. Early ink title and library numbers (275, 276) to spines. An excellent copy.

John Huxham (1692–1768) was an English surgeon and doctor notable for his study of fevers. In 1750 he published on the topic, receiving the Copley Medal for his contribution, just a few years later. Huxham attended Exeter academy, the university of Leyden and then finished his M. D. in Rheims. He started a medical practice soon after in Plymouth. In 1723, James Jurin, one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, asked for volunteers to keep daily records of their observations of the weather including readings of the barometric pressure, temperature, rainfall, and direction and strength of the wind. Their observations were to be submitted annually to the secretaries of the society for collation and analysis. In 1724 Huxham began to keep such records and, from 1728 on until 1748, he noted monthly the prevalence of epidemic diseases. These records he published in these two volumes. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1739.

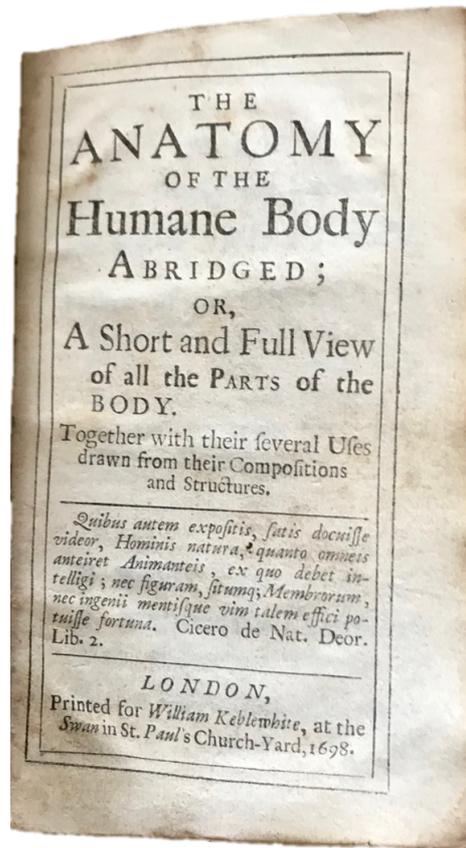
14. KEILL, James. *The Anatomy of the Human Body Abridged : Or, a Short and Full View of All the Parts of the Body. Together with Their Several Uses, Drawn From Their Compositions and Structures*

London, Printed for William Keblewhite, 1698.

£2,500

FIRST EDITION. 12mo. 12 ff. (title, dedicatory letter, preface and errata), 328 pp., plus 4 ff. (table of contents and publishers ads), 4 final blank leaves. Ink autograph of “R.d Taylor, 1833” on left pastedown. Title within in double-fillet frame. Very occasional pencil underlining. Clean and fresh internally. Bound in contemporary calf over boards, triple fillet blind-tooled panels on centre of

covers with external angular fleurons, double fillet frame along edges. Skilfully rebacked preserving original spine in four compartments, and restored on corners. An excellent copy.



“James Keill (1673-1719), author of the most popular English anatomical compendium of the close of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries, also enjoyed renown in the latter century as one of Britain’s leading iatromathematical physiologists...Keill felt himself sufficiently prepared to lecture on anatomy as early as 1698 for in that year he published the first edition of his popular Anatomy of the Humane Body abridged (London). The book is dedicated to Edward Tyson (1650-1708), lecturer in anatomy at Chirurgeons’ Hall and England’s leading comparative anatomist whose encouragement Keill credits with having led him to publish the work and whose ‘private Favours and Civilities’ Keill acknowledges. The dedication was retained in later editions but Tyson appears not to have figured further in Keill’s career. As a small, concise compendium, Keill’s Anatomy filled a definite gap in English anatomical works of that time but it was hardly an original effort. Keill himself made no secret of the fact that his ‘small Pocket-Book’, as he described it, was based upon the anatomical epitome of ‘M. Bourdon ... who has expressed some things especially in his first Chapter, so briefly, and yet altogether so fully, as that I thought I could

not do better than to Copy after them.’ However, some sections of Keill’s Anatomy, such as that on the brain, diverge considerably more from Bourdon than the earlier pages. It is thus incorrect to call it simply a copy of the French work, for although it appears that Keill had a copy of Bourdon’s work in front of him when he wrote his own, he had no hesitation in adding sentences or paragraphs to Bourdon’s text, deleting items such as clinical references, and otherwise rearranging material as he saw fit.” (James Keill Of Northampton, Physician, Anatomist And Physiologist by F. M. Valadez and C. D. O’Malley)

ESTC R16835.

15. [LEWIS, William]. *The new Dispensatory: Containing I. The Theory and Practice of Pharmacy. II. A Distribution of Medicinal Simples,... III. A full Translation of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopoeias;... IV. Directions for Extemporaneous Prescriptions;... V. A Collection of Cheap Remedies for the Use of the Poor. The whole interpreted With Practical Causations and Observations. Intended as a Correction, and Improvement of Quincy.*

London, Printed for J. Nourse, 1753.

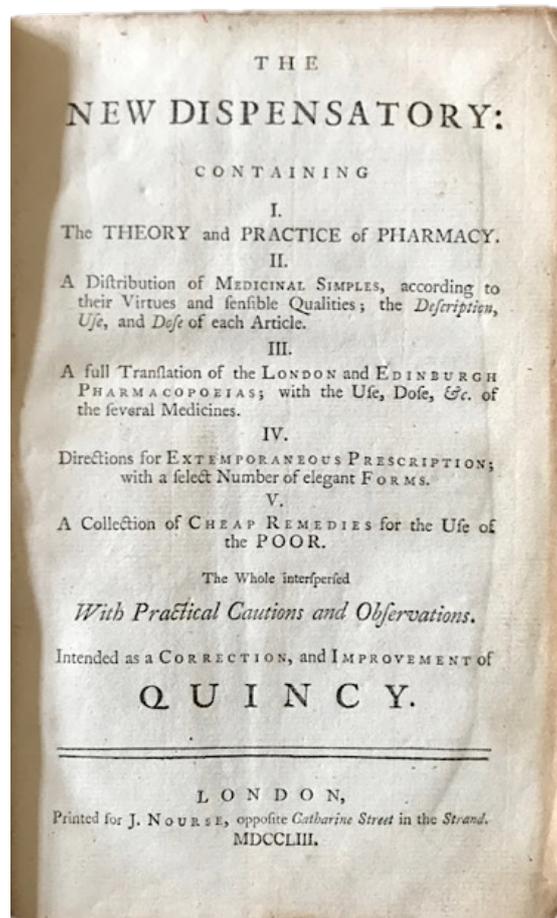
£750

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. xii (title, preface and contents), 32 (introduction), 664 (text: dispensatory, appendix and index). Roman letter and some Italic. Tail pieces. Bound in contemporary calf, spine gilt, rebacked and with red morocco label, corners repaired. An excellent copy.

William Lewis (1708-1781) was a chemist and physician. The English dispensatories of the seventeenth and following century were mainly commentaries based on the London and other pharmacopoeias, which began to be expanded, more or less comprehensively, in order to work as reference books (Kremer-Urdang). John Quincy (d. 1722) started his career as an apothecary apprentice (cf. Ferguson II, 239). His ‘English Dispensatory’ (1721), of which a fourth edition appeared in 1722 and a twelfth in 1749, contains a complete account of the materia medica and of therapeutics, and many of the prescriptions contained in it were long popular. He studied

mathematics and the philosophy of Sir Isaac Newton, and received the degree of M.D. from the university of Edinburgh.

ESTC T93256.



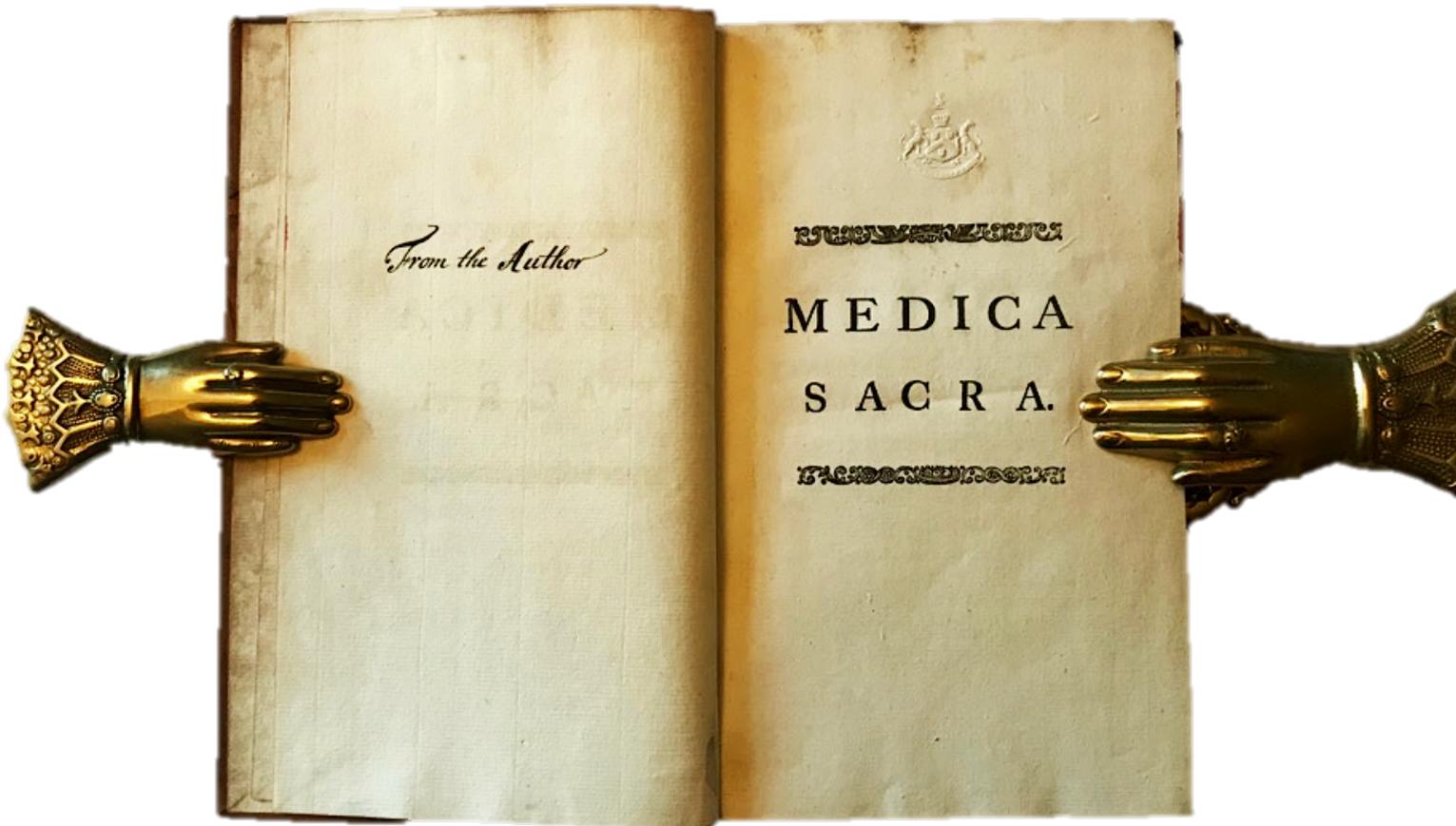
PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE AUTHOR

16. MEAD, Richard. *Medica Sacra : sive, de morbis insignioribus, qui in Bibliis memorantur, commentarius.*

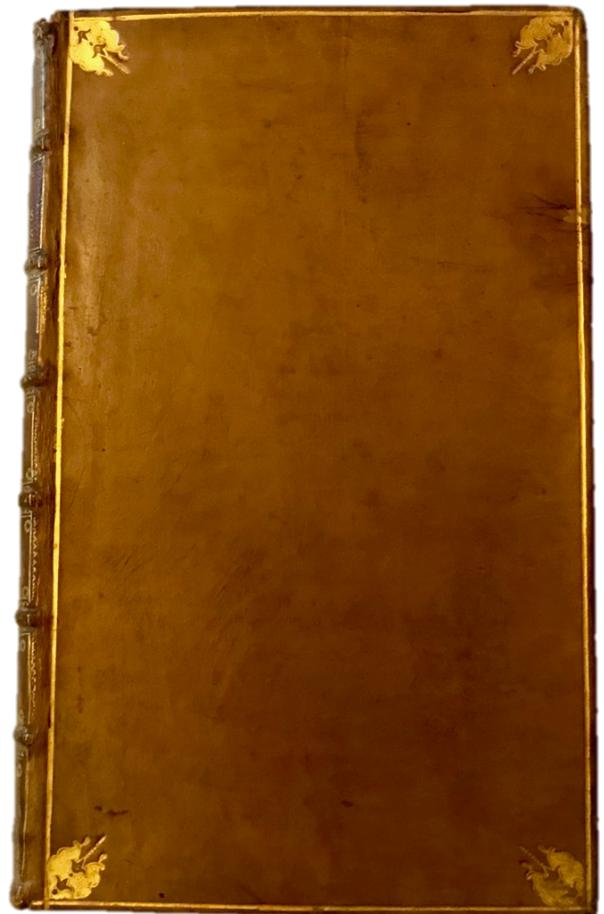
London, Prostant apud Joannem Brindley, 1749.

£2,150

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, ff. 2 (half title and title), pp. xix (preface), (3, i.e. capitum argumenta), 108 (text). Roman letter, some Italic, sporadic Greek. Head and tail pieces. C19th armorial bookplate of the Earls of Macclesfield's "South Library" at Shirburn Castle with the motto: "Sapere aude" and press mark in ink (152. D. 15.) on left pastedown, dated 1860; partially covering older library number in pen. "From the Author" written in pen on verso of left endpaper. Printed on thick high quality paper in an elegant type; a fresh, clean and crisp copy. Bound in contemporary beige calf over boards, single gilt-tooled along edges with stamped angular gilt fleurons. Gilt spine in seven compartments with suns in splendour tooled on the centre, plus four stars at corners of each section, raised bands. Orange morocco label with gilt lettering. Upper extremity of joints a bit tender, very minor rubbing on edges. A.e.r., a fine copy.



Richard Mead (1673-1754) was an English physician. His work, "A Short Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion, and the Method to be used to prevent it" (1720), was of historic importance in the understanding of contagious epidemics. He was admitted to the Royal Society, to whose "Transactions" he contributed, writing on the parasitic nature of scabies. In 1714, Mead became the recognised head of his profession; he attended Queen Anne on her deathbed, and in 1727 was appointed physician to George II, having previously served him in that capacity when he was prince of Wales. In this work, Mead argued that pagan ideas regarding demons had entered Christianity. The book was translated from Latin into English by Thomas Stack in 1755. Mead understood those afflicted by demons in the New Testament to refer simply to those suffering from a



variety of illnesses: “That the Daemoniacs, daimonizomenoi, mentioned in the gospels, laboured under a disease really natural, though of an obstinate and difficult kind, appears to me very probable from the accounts given of them.” Contemporaries such as Isaac Newton, Joseph Mede, and Arthur Ashley Sykes shared Mead’s opinion on the subject.

ESTC T55017.

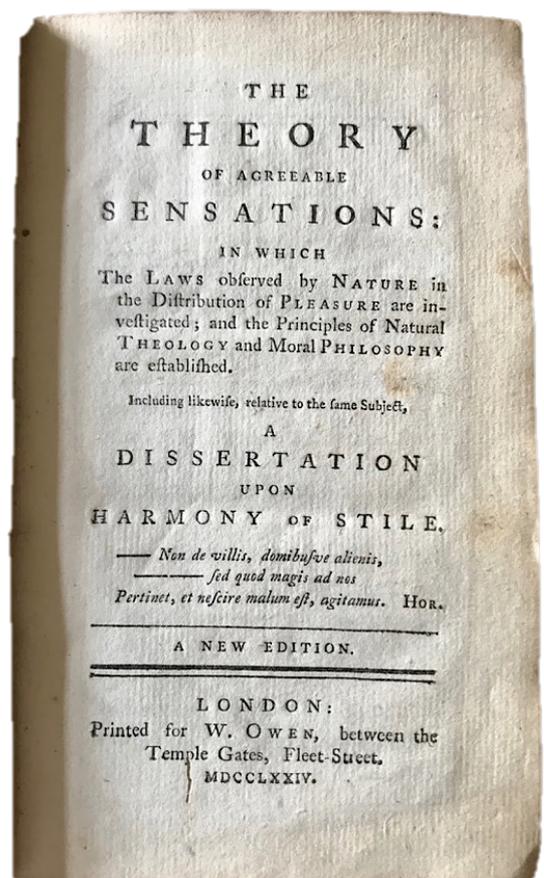
17. [POUILLY, Louis Jean Levesque de]. *The Theory of Agreeable Sensations : in which the Laws observed by Nature in the distribution of Pleasure are investigated ; and the Principles of Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy are established...A dissertation upon Harmony of Stile.*

London, Printed for W. Owen, 1774.

£350

8vo, pp. x (half title, title, preface), ff. 3 (contents and errata), pp. 216. Early nineteenth-century ink autograph of “L. Ritchie” on verso of half title. Bound in contemporary calf over boards, restoration to corners. Recently skilfully rebaced. An excellent copy.

An excellent and unsullied copy of this treatise demonstrating that happiness, which, according to the author, is the end of moral theology, can be reached by pursuing virtuous behaviour and the law of nature. The French philosopher Pouilly (1691-1751) illustrates the theory of agreeable sensations, which are those sensations provoked in men by a righteous moral conduct. Only these, according to the author, can lead man towards the fullest happiness and respect of God. He also interpreted and commented on Newton’s Principia.



ESTC T79271

18. TURNER, Daniel. *Syphilis. A Practical Dissertation on the Venereal Disease*

London, Printed for R. Bonwicke, 1717.

£850

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. Engraved frontispiece portrait of the author, [16], 239, [1] pp., plus 13 [1] pp. at the end with the printer's catalogue. Head- and tail-pieces, decorated initials. Early English inscription by a owner physician on the left endpaper, describing the symptoms of the disease, with reference to the scientist Giorgio Baglivi and, above, the Horatian saying "nullius addicti iurare in verba magistri". Other marginalia by the same hand below the portrait and on the right pastedown. Some occasional light spotting and a heavy though marginal dampstaining to the head of the text block, never affecting the text. Bound in contemporary blind-panelled calf, rebacked. Signs of restorations to the binding and to the top and gut of the left flyleaf. Overall a very good copy.

Daniel Turner was born in London in 1667. He served a two-year apprenticeship under London surgeon Charles Bateman, and a five-year apprenticeship with Thomas Lichfield. In 1691 he joined the Company of Barber Surgeons. In 1711 Turner moved from being a surgeon to be a physician; he became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. The present book describes the causes, symptoms and treatments of the disease, and includes numerous case studies outlining his approach to treating a range of patients. Turner treated men, women and children for the disease. The

condition was a tricky one to treat and many of Turner's cases were complex with developing swellings, ulcers, and gangrene. The cases recorded in this book show that Turner often worked alongside other practitioners. It was not necessarily unusual for groups of practitioners to collaborate on a case. In some cases this was in response to the status of the patient.

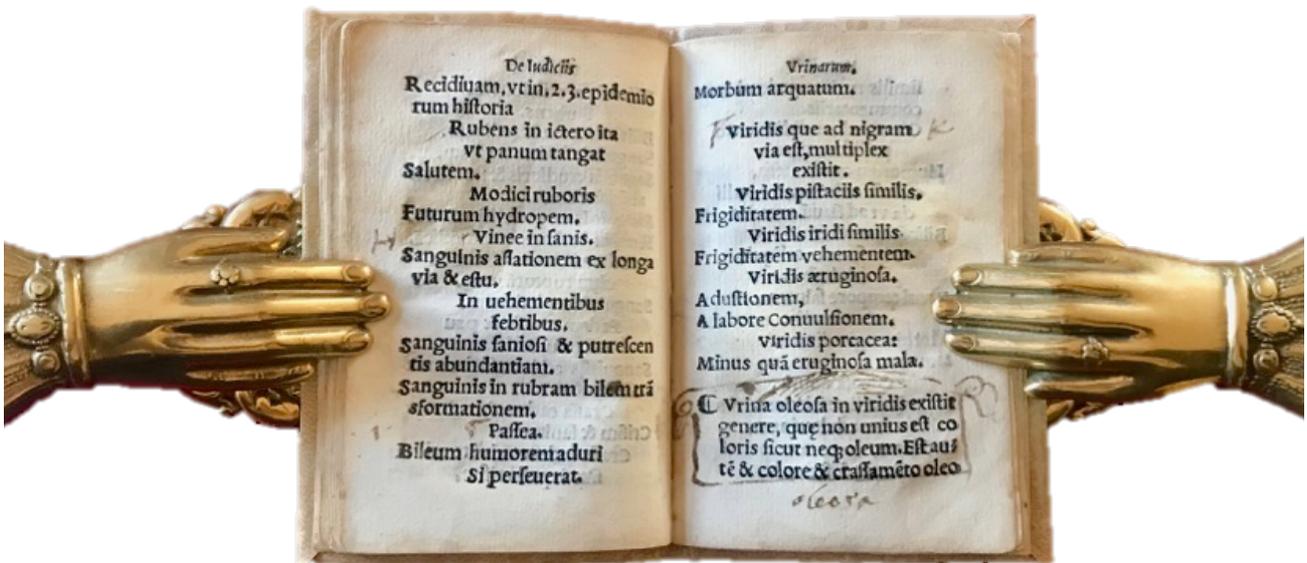
ESTC T136088.



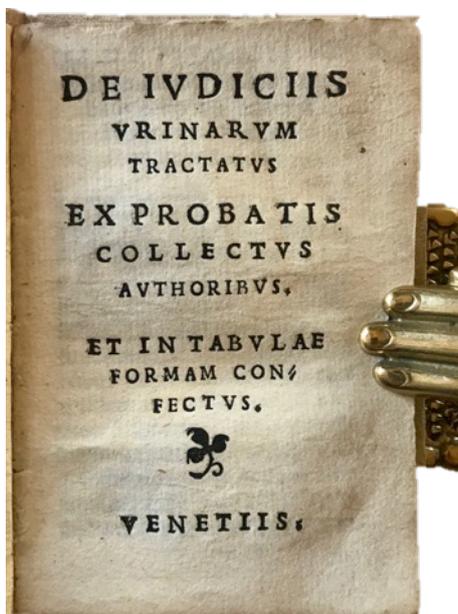
19. [VASSÉ, Jean]. *De iudiciis urinarum tractatus*

Venice, Excudebat Venturinus Roffinellus, 1542.

£1500



12mo, 32 unnumbered leaves, A-D8 (two final blank). Roman letter, sporadic Italic. Woodcut clover on title-page, decorated initials. Early handwritten maniculae, underlining and comments throughout, especially in regard to “urina oleosa” (oily urine). Last two blank leaves with sort of ms. indexing, very faded. In modern limp vellum.



This is a rare edition of collection of medical opinions and observations on urine, gathered from the works of several authoritative authors. According to Renaissance medicine, which was based on Latin sources, such as Pliny’s Natural History, just to mention one, and Ancient Greek sources, especially Aristotle and, above all, Hippocrates and Galen, the human faculties originated mainly from three organs: brain, heart and liver. The proper or bad functioning of these organs was correctly believed to determine either illness or health. The brain regulates memory and thinking; the heart keeps our blood moving; the liver shows its health condition through urine,

according to the writer. This book lists and classifies different types of urine according to their colour, odour, grade of fluidity, temperature and so on, prescribing remedies. Such features were considered to give indications on the state of the four humours in the human body, which balance was held to be crucial to good health. Even though the present work does not bear the author's name, it is common knowledge that the physician Jean Vassé wrote this short treatise. He was dean of the faculty of medicine at the College de France, established by King Francis I, and a professor at the University of Salamanca. He was one of the earliest translators of Galen from the Greek. At the beginning of the present work one can find a reference to Galen's commentary on Hippocrates's Epidemics, which deals also with the quality of urine and argues that one is more likely to be affected by contagion if the urine is in a poor state. Vassé is the author of a treatise bearing the same title, which was first printed in Paris in 1537, then in Lyon in 1544 and 1545 and in Venice in 1549. Llwyd Humphrey translated it into English in 1553 (ESTC S101781).

Not in BMC or Adams. EDIT16 16200; USTC 800825.

20. VASSÉ, Jean. *De iudiciis urinarum tractatus*

Venice, ex officina erasmiana, Vincentii Valgrisii, 1549.

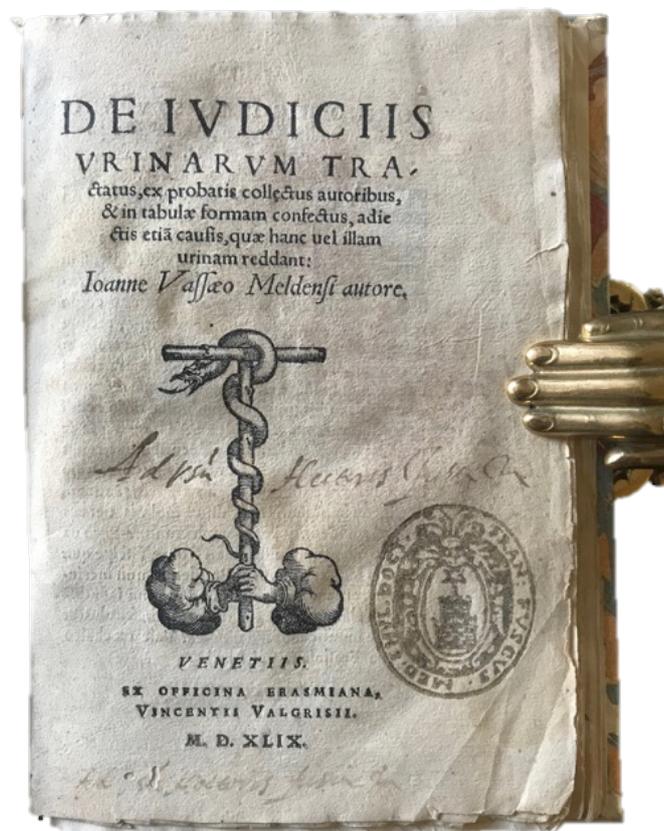
£500

8vo, pp. 70 (ii), A-D8 E4, lacking E3. Roman letter, some Italic. Printer's device on title page and verso of last. Two different ex libris on t-p: early ms. autograph by the same hand twice, later library stamp. Some light spotting and waterstaining throughout, page edges little worn. In a C19th quarter calf binding, marbled paper over boards, red morocco label with gilt title to spine.

This collection of medical opinions and observations on urine draws from the works of several authoritative authors. It is preceded by an introductory letter from a certain Antonius Stupa, "Rhetus", to the Italian-Swiss physician Johann Nikolaus Stupanus from Chiavenna. According to Renaissance medicine, which was based on Latin sources, such as Pliny's Natural History, just to mention only one, and Ancient Greek sources, especially Aristotle and, above all, Hippocrates and Galen, the human faculties originated mainly from three organs: brain, heart and liver. The proper

or bad functioning of these organs was correctly believed to determine either illness or health. The brain regulates memory and thinking; the heart keeps our blood moving; the liver shows its health condition through urine, according to the writer. This book lists and classifies different types of urine according to their colour, odour, grade of fluidity, temperature and so on, prescribing remedies. Such features were considered to give indications on the state of the four humours in the human body, which balance was held to be crucial to good health. The author Jean Vassé was a physician and dean of the faculty of medicine at the College de France, established by King Francis I, and a professor at the University of Salamanca. He was one of the earliest translators of Galen from the Greek. At the beginning of the present work one can find a reference to Galen's commentary on Hippocrates's Epidemics, which deals also with the quality of urine and argues that one is more likely to be affected by contagion if his urine is in a poor state. This work was first printed in Paris in 1537, then in Lyon in 1544 and 1545, and in Venice in 1549. Llwyd Humphrey translated it into English in 1553 (ESTC S101781).

Durling 4551. Not in BMC.



21. VERHEYEN, Philippe. *Corporis humani anatomiae liber primus.*

Naples, Typis Felicis Mosca, De aere Bernardini Gessarj, 1717.

£500



4to, pp. (xx) 403 (i), a4 b6 A-3E4 3E2. Roman and Italic letter. Two volumes (volume one only, missing *Liber Secundus* or *Supplementum*, which is a textbook on physiology containing 6 additional plates). Engraved portrait of the author on frontispiece (“A.M. fe.[cit]”); woodcut printer’s device of a phoenix within a floriated shield sided by putti, motto “semper eadem” in a cartouche, and entwined initials on title page (signed by the artist Giovanna Pesche). Title in red and black. Library stamp on t-p. Decorated initials, head- and tailpieces. Forty detailed anatomical plates. Plate twenty with a marginal tear and tear to lower corner of F3 (pp. 45-6). Wormhole through foot of frontispiece and first four leaves, slightly affecting the date of publication. A little soiled and spotted, some light foxing and age yellowing throughout. In contemporary half calf with paper over boards. Small wormholes on covers and especially joints and spine, also visible on

pastedowns; sign of rubbing on binding, spine and cover edges worn. Remains of a library label with initials "D.V." on front pastedown.

*This is the third edition of this successful anatomical work by the famous Flemish surgeon Philippe Verheyen (1648-1710). Little is known about the author's childhood. He was probably a cowherd and it is assumed that he learned to read and write at the local parish school. Local folk tales claim that he had such a brilliant memory that he could recite the pastor's sermon after attending mass on Sunday. The pastor of the village took him under his wing and he was sent to Leuven in 1672 where he spent three years at Trinity College. Concluding his studies in the liberal arts in 1675, Verheyen went on to study theology with the intention of following in the footsteps of his mentor and joining the clergy to become a priest. It was at this crucial juncture that an illness resulted in the amputation of his left leg rendering him unfit for the clergy. This event proved to be of utmost importance to the subsequent path he chose. Embarking on a career in medicine, he initially continued at Trinity College and from 1681 to 1683 studied in Leiden. He returned to Leuven in 1683, obtaining the doctorate in medicine there. He gave lessons in anatomy and surgery and also practiced medicine. As a result of his many publications, in a short period of time he acquired renown both in and outside the country. The year 1693 saw the first publication of his *Corporis humani anatomia*, whose illustrations are mainly based on Andreas Vesalius's *De humani corporis fabrica* (1543).*

See Morton no. 388 for the first edition. Opac Sbn IT\CCU\PUVE\018048

22. WOODVILLE, William. *Medical Botany, Containing Systematic And General Descriptions, With Plates, Of All The Medicinal Plants, Indigenous And Exotic.*

London, James Phillips, 1790-93.

£1,450

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 4 volumes in two (the original 3 volumes plus Supplement, dated 1794). Title page for each volume. 274 full-page plates by the artist and engraver James Sowerby, some hand-coloured (ca. 30). Vol. 1: preface, catalogue, pp. 1-182, index, pls. 1-65; Vol. 2: catalogue, pp.

183-368, index, pls. 66-135; Vol. 3: pp. 369-460, 459-578, index, Dr Cullen's arrangement in diagram of the general table of medical matter, and catalogue, pls. 136-210; Supplement: pp. 1-169, index, and general plant index, pls. 211-274. Woodville, a London physician, was elected to the Linnaean Society in 1791. His medical botany and research on smallpox vaccinations were his major contributions to science. Text and plates fresh, crisp and clean. Only occasional spotting to margins. Bound in later half calf and buckram over boards, gilt title to spine. Skilfully rebacked. An excellent copy.



“William Woodville (1752-1805) graduated at the University of Edinburgh in Medicine in 1775. A few years later he settled in London and in 1791 was elected physician to the Smallpox Hospital at Battle Bridge, St. Pancras. Around this hospital were grounds of four acres, two of which Woodville made into a botanical garden which he maintained at his own expense. Woodville was a close personal friend of the noted physician John Coakley Lettsom who, also, had a love of botany, and was the owner of Grove Hill, Camberwell, celebrated for its garden. Both men were Quakers, and both were on the Council of the Medical Society of London which had been founded by Lettsom in 1773. Besides being the author of Medical botany Woodville was responsible for Volume 1 of a History of inoculation (1796), of which no further volumes were published owing to the discovery by Edward Jenner of the efficacy of vaccination from cow-pox.” Henrey, p. 32.

Henrey 1521 and 1522.

DENTAL BOOKS

AN EXCELLENT POCKET BOOK ON DENTAL HYGIENE



1. BOURDET, Etienne. *Soins faciles pour la propreté de la Bouche, pour la conservation des Dents*

Paris, Chez Jean-Th. Hérisant, 1771.

£775

16mo, 248 pp., 2 ff.. Roman letter, some Italic. Head pieces. Bound in mottled calf over boards, marbled pastedowns, single fillet frame blind-tooled along edges, gilt spine with title on red morocco label, a.e.r.. A little rubbed to spine ends, corners and cover extremities. A lovely copy.

Second enlarged edition of this work on dentistry by Etienne Bourdet (the first edition, published in 1759, had only 136 pages). A pupil of Pierre Fauchard, Bourdet was one of the most renowned

dentist of his time. He soon entered the service of Louis XV as personal dental surgeon. The king later elevated him for his professional merit. The author discusses the importance of the teeth both as embellishments to physical appearance and as cutting tools essential to life. He also stresses the need for oral hygiene in order to prevent infection of the bloodstream by the swallowing of impure saliva. The work is divided into sections on keeping the mouth healthy, on preventing damage to the teeth, and on repairing damage caused by neglect or accident. For toothache Bourdet prescribes luxation, through which the dental nerve was disrupted at the root. There are also observations on false teeth, and advice to parents and to others bringing up children. Part of the material is drawn from Bourdet's "*Recherches sur toutes les parties de l'Art du Dentiste*" published in Paris in 1757.

"According to Bourdet, the teeth are so apt to decay, partly because of the frequent changes of temperature to which they are exposed, and partly because, differently from the bones, they are not provided with any protective organic covering. In many caries, Bourdet extracted the tooth, filled it with lead or gold leaf, and replanted it; but if, in extracting, the alveolus had been injured...he replanted the tooth immediately, to preserve the alveolus from the damaging action of the air, and carried out the stopping at a later time...Bourdet made prosthetic pieces... [but] one of his principal merits is that of having brought artificial plates to perfection by fixing them not, as heretofore, to the opening of the palate or inside the nose, but by means of lateral clasps fitted to the teeth... Bourdet wrote an excellent book on dental hygiene" (Guerini)

David p.39, Poletti p.31, Weinberger p.316, Guerini p. 309: "A celebrated dentist and elegant writer, in whom the gifts of literary and scientific culture were coupled with a vast experience and a profound spirit of observaton." Blake p.61, Wellcome II p. 213; Quaritch, Cat. 1197, 10.

2. DENTAL BOARD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. *Hygiene of the Mouth and Teeth*

Frome and London, Butler & Tanner Ltd., [1927?].

£120

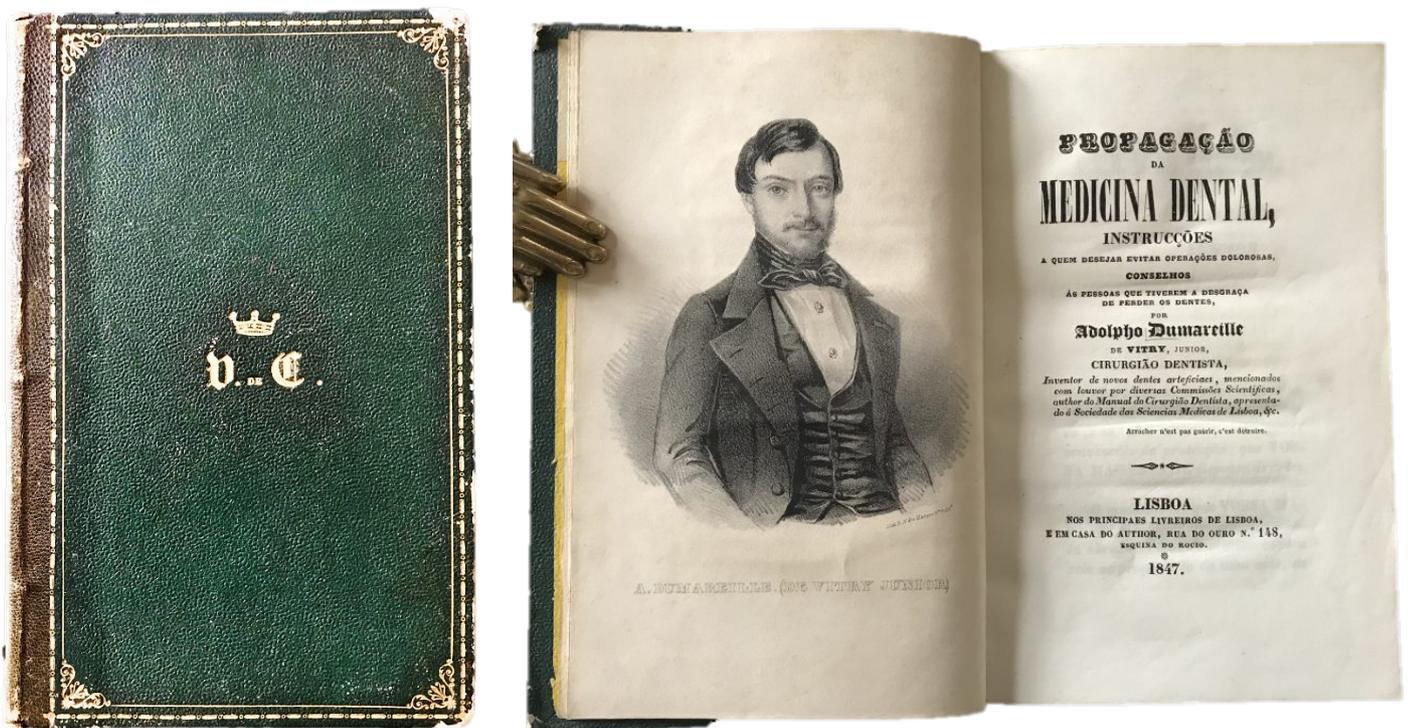
8vo, 85 pp., with several b/w photographic facsimile illustrations and drawings. "Published by the Dental Board", Dental Board's logo on title-page, insert printed letter, dated "October 22 1927",

from Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Dyke Acland, Chairman of the Board. In 1917 he was appointed Chairman of the Departmental Committee “to inquire into the extent and gravity of the evils of dental practice by persons not qualified under the Dentists Act [1878].” Based on the recommendations of this committee a bill was introduced into parliament which eventually became the Dentists Act 1921 which established the Dental Board of the United Kingdom. Acland was appointed its first chairman – a position he held until his death.

3. DUMAREILLE DE VITRY, Adolpho. *Propagação da medicina dental* : ...

Lisbon, Nos Principaes Livreiros de Lisboa, 1847.

£1800



8vo. Half title, frontispiece portrait of author and title, viii, 224, (28) pp., il., 6 plates. Bound in an attractive quarter dark green gilt morocco over boards, richly gilt spine with title; initials of Viscount de Campanhà (?) gilt-stamped on centre of front cover. Label of bookseller Livraria Academica of Porto, Portugal, glued to top outer corner of left pastedown. Only some rubbing to cover corners and edges. A fine clean and crisp copy, excessively rare.

A curious work meant to assist people with teeth problems in order to avoid excessive pain during dental procedures. The book also includes precious advice for those who "incur in the disgrace of loosing teeth". In the C19th, the panorama of dental surgery in Lisbon was dominated by the Du Vitry family.

We could not find any copies of this title, expect for one later edition, dated 1848, in the Municipal Library of Sintra in Portugal. Not listed in any dental bibliographies.

Adolfo Dumareil de Vitry arrived in Lisbon in 1835, establishing his dental studio in Rua dos Retroseiros. He was equipped with valuable technical knowledge and achieved popularity for his professional merits. Vitry Júnior was active in Rua do Ouro, from 1841 onwards. Among his patients were the Duchess of Bragança, Dona Maria II Queen of Portugal, the Prince Consort Don Fernando and their children. In 1840 Du Vitry edited "Observations on Teeth"; in 1843, "Manual of the Dental Surgeon"; in 1847, "Propagation of the Dental Medicine", which is the present book.

4. HARRIS, Chapin A. *The Principles and Practice of Dentistry, including Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Dental Surgery and Mechanism.*

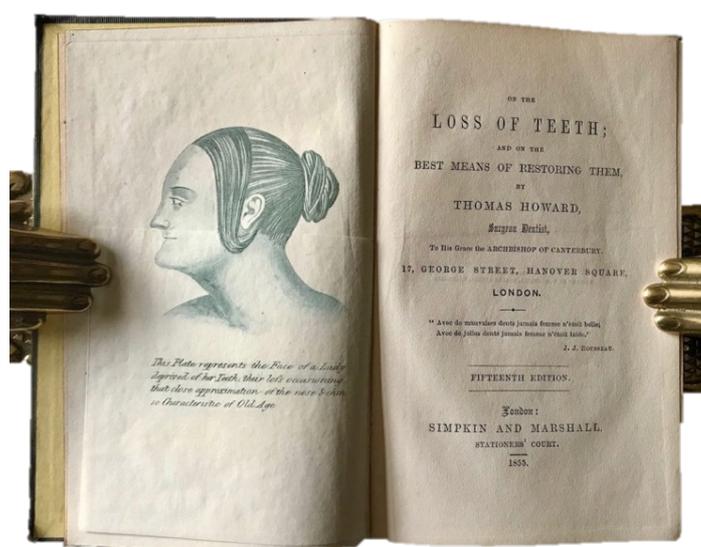
Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston, 1871.

£250

8vo, xxix, (3), 33-794 pp., plus 20 final leaves of "catalogue" of works on/relating to dentistry and other fields of medicine. "With four hundred and nine illustrations", one coloured in red. Early ink autograph on left endpaper and other two owners' stamps. Inscription in pen on right fly, mentioning bibliographical details. Bound in half black morocco and red buckram over boards. Red morocco label with gilt title to gilt spine. An excellent copy.

5. HOWARD, Thomas. *On the Loss of Teeth*

London, Simpkin and Marshall (Printed by T. Brettell), 1855.



12mo, 70 pp., 1 f. (dentist's ads), plus frontispiece printed in blue of a female head profile and with slip overlay depicting a corrected jaw (the slip "represents the face of a Lady deprived of her Teeth, their loss occasioning that close approximation of the nose and chin so Characteristic of Old Age", while the frontispiece underneath "represents the same Face restored to his original & Youthful appearance by the Aid of Artificial Teeth as supplied by Mr Thomas Howard"). Bookplate of Robert Washington Oates with motto "esse quam videri" on left pastedown. Publisher's blind stamped cloth, gilt title on left cover. In perfect condition, almost mint.

A scarce treatise on dentistry dedicated to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Fifteenth edition (as stated on title page). The author, who was personal surgeon dentist to the Primate of England, discusses various aspects of managing teeth and gum health such as how to cure and prevent toothaches, dental surgery procedures, preservation of teeth, use of artificial teeth, and foods and their effects on teeth. Howard uphold that "It is the duty of all, and the wish of the benevolent, to preserve their health and personal appearance for the satisfaction of those who love them", p. 33.

On the owner: "Robert Washington Oates (1874-1958) was born in London and educated in Belgium and Germany. He served in the First World War as a private soldier, at the same time amassing a considerable fortune through his financial interest in a firm of industrial chemists. After the war he became an antique dealer, gaining an international reputation in the antiquarian book-trade. In 1954 Oates was instrumental in securing Gilbert White's home, The Wakes, as a permanent memorial to the naturalist and author. There he established the Oates Memorial

Museum and Library, which commemorated two members of his own family, his cousin, Captain Lawrence Oates (1880-1912), a member of the Scott's Antarctic Expedition and his uncle, Frank Oates (1840-1875) who was one of the first Europeans to see the Victoria Falls. At that time, the Library was reported to amount to 40,000 books. Two collections of books from the Oates Memorial Library were acquired by the University in 1970.” (from the website of Southampton Library: <http://library.soton.ac.uk/oatesafrica>)

6. MEIER, Adolphus Gustavus. *The Practical Orthodontist*

St. Louis, Kutterer-Jansen Printing Co., 1911.

£68

8vo, 56 pp., with 136 figures. Original dark green cloth with gilt-stamped title on front cover, blind-ruled four-fillet frame along edges. Inscription of provenance on top of first page. A thin, tight volume in fine condition.

7. RICHARDSON, Joseph. *A Practical Treatise on Mechanical Dentistry . . . Second Edition, Very Much Enlarged, with One Hundred and Fifty-Nine Illustrations.*

Philadelphia, Lindsay and Blakiston, 1869.

£195

8vo, xx, [25]-442, pp., with numerous illustrations throughout. Bound in original sheep, black leather label, gilt lettering, Rebacked. A good copy.

A comprehensive manual for the construction of fillings, artificial teeth, dentures, etc., from Richardson, D.D.S. & M.D., who was a Midwestern professor of dentistry and metallurgy. With substantial updates to this edition on the use of vulcanised rubber and aluminum. Of the “Art Association / of Jacksonville / by Dr. David Strawn”, stamped on left endpaper and stamp with logo blind-tooled on first leaves.

8. SEGATO, Agnese Maria. *Il massaggio come cura della bellezza femminile*

Milan, Hoepli, 1952.

£25

8vo. viii, 120 pp., with 52 b/w illustrations. A curious work on massage therapy as a method to improve feminine beauty. This treatise has an introduction on the history of massage, which lists the earliest mentions of this practice, appearing in the Indian Vedas, and goes on illustrating how Greek and Roman medicine strongly valued the art of body manipulation.

9. TAFT, Jonathan. *A Practical Treatise on Operative Dentistry . . . Second Edition, with Eighty-Six Illustrations.*

Philadelphia, Lindsay and Blakiston, 1868.

£195

8vo, xx, [25]-442, pp., with numerous illustrations throughout. Bound in original sheep, black leather label, gilt lettering, Rebacked. A good copy.

A comprehensive manual concerning the hygiene and health of the mouth, listing practical methodologies and techniques and providing “the Principles of the Science, properly digested, the Experiments Detailed, the Manipulations Described, and the whole methodized”. It also deals with fillings, artificial teeth, dentures, etc., from Richardson, D.D.S. & M.D., who was a Midwestern professor of dentistry and metallurgy. “Art Association / of Jacksonville / by Dr. David Strawn”, stamped on left endpaper and blind-stamped logo on first leaves.

10. THE WAR OFFICE. *Training Notes for Clerk Orderlies of the Army Dental Corps (26, Manuals, 1388)*

Her Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1940.

£75

4t0, 29 pp., with illustrations and graphs, each leaf interleaved with blanks. Bound in original paper wrappers; “(Crown Copyright Reserved)”. Pen autograph of owner on upper outer corner.

“The wastage of fit soldiers through lack of proper dental care during World War I highlighted the need for formal organisation and proper provision and the Army Dental Corps was formed on 4th January 1921. Dental Surgeons were initially granted a Short Service Commission of six years with the opportunity for selection to a permanent commission whilst servicemen joined for an initial engagement of seven years and went to the Army Dental Corps School of Instruction in Aldershot to train as Dental Mechanics or Dental Clerk Orderlies. The interwar years had been a period of growth for the ADC as they firmly established their role and position within the life of the British Army. During World War Two the ADC expanded rapidly, in numbers of serving personnel, the number of Dental Centres in the UK and in the variety of courses and training available including general anaesthesia, dental prosthetics, dental radiography and maxillo-facial.” (from the website of the Museum of Military Medicine)

Fig. 4.

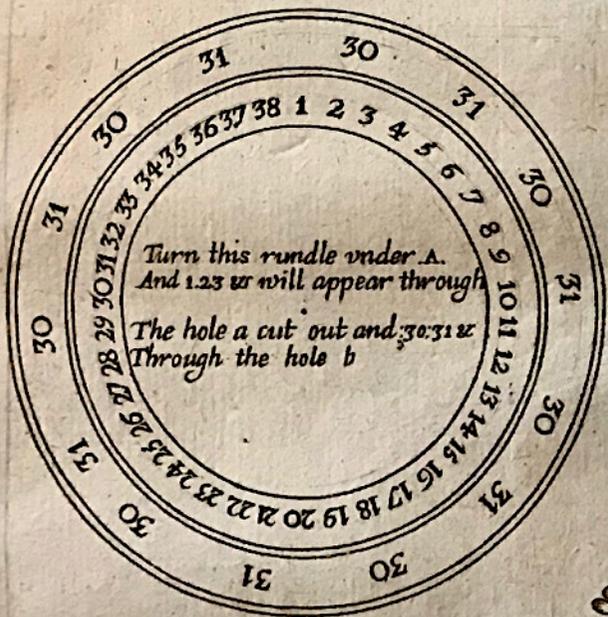
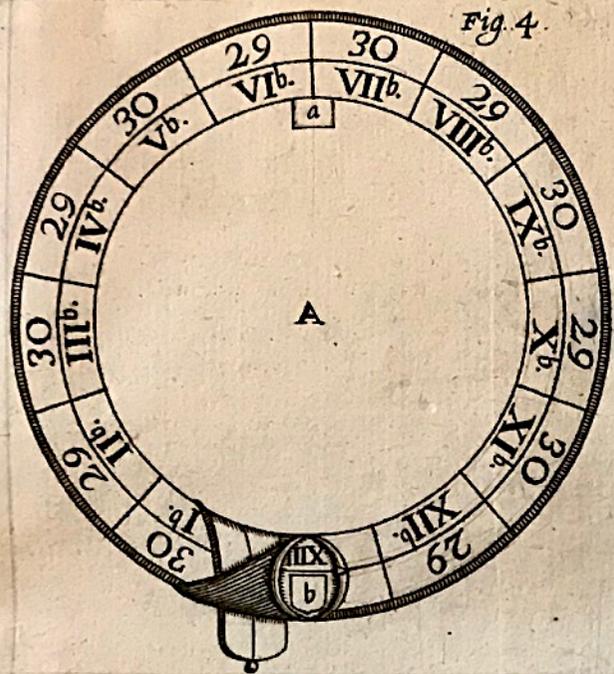


Fig. 6.

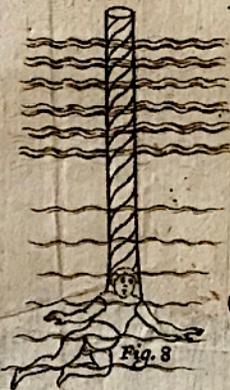
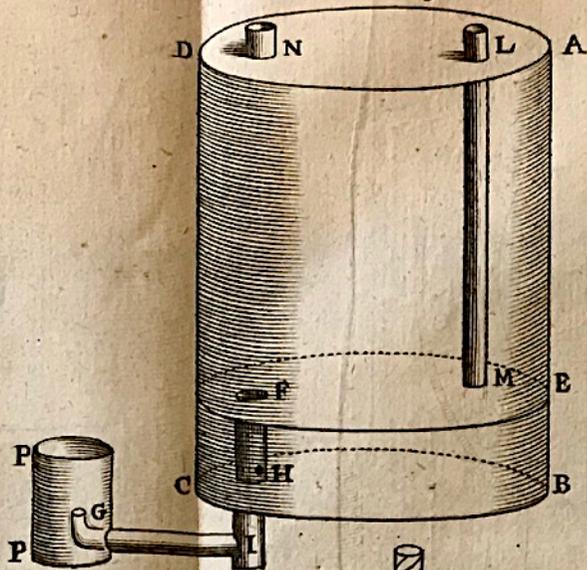


Fig. 9



Fig. 2 p. 16.



Fig. 1 p. 15.



Fig. 3 pa. 22. 23. 24. 25



Fig. 10.

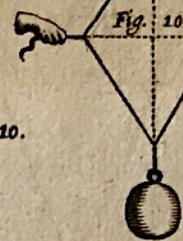
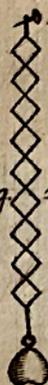


Fig. 10

