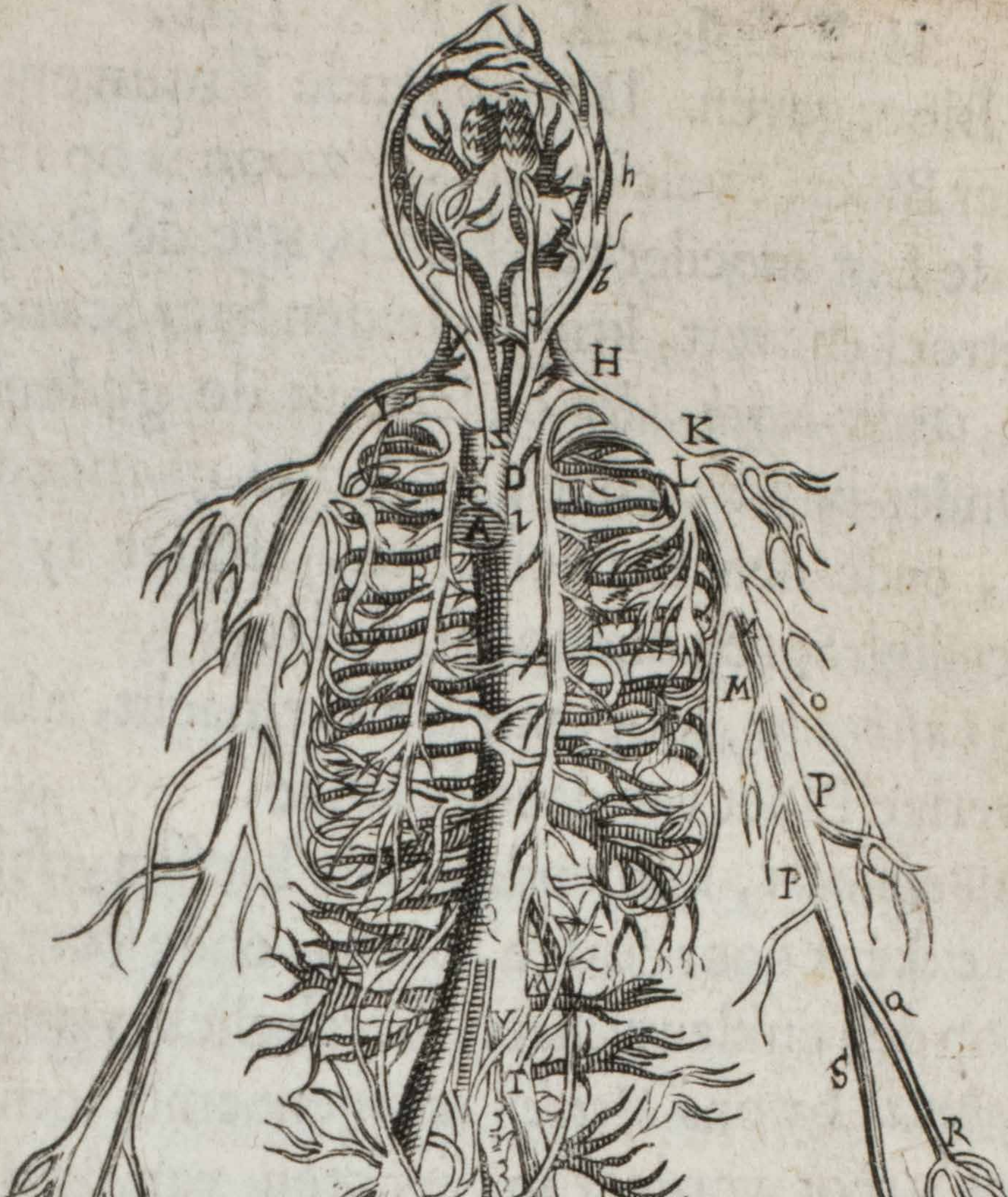




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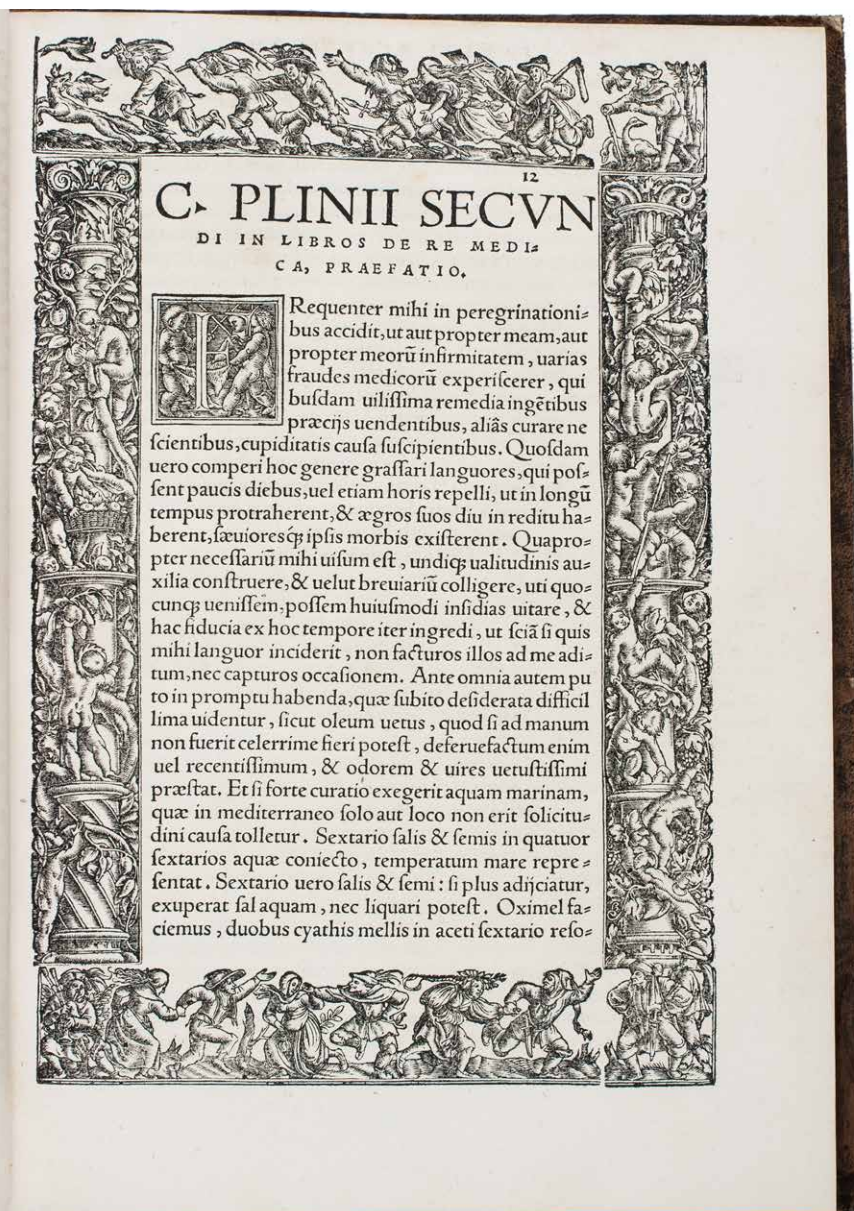
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*Medical work based on Pliny the Elder, Galen and Dioscorides,
together with three other texts, from the library of the Russian tsars*

I. [TORINUS (THORER), Albanus (ed).]. De re medica huic volumini insunt...

[Colophon: Basel, Andreas Cratander, 1528]. Folio. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, repeated on final page, 2 pages with 4-piece decorative woodcut borders and numerous woodcut decorated initials. 18th-century half calf, with marbled paper in a tree pattern on sides, gold-tooled spine with the coat of arms of the Russian Tsars. € 25 000




First edition of a collection of four medical works, compiled by the Swiss physician Albanus Torinus (1489–1550). The main part of the work consists of *De re medica*, also known as *Medicina Pliniana*, a very popular medical text during the Middle Ages. Compiled in the fourth century by an anonymous author, it is generally ascribed to Plinius Valerianus, also called pseudo-Plinius, since it mainly derived from Pliny the Elder's *Historia naturalis*. Consisting of five books, it gives various medicines and treatments for different diseases, ailments, wounds, tumours etc. Besides Pliny the Elder, the work is heavily based on the works of Galen and Dioscorides, all highly esteemed in the Arabic world.

The work also contains three other medical works from different authors. "The contents are all either spurious works or later compilations from genuine works of the authors to whom they are attributed" (Durling). It starts with an introduction to "the art of healing", ascribed to Soranus of Ephesus. The second text is by Oribasius, a Greek medical writer from the fourth century BCE. According to Durling, the text is an extract from the first chapter of his *Euporista ad Eunapium*. The work closes with a botanical text, *De virtutibus herbarum*, ascribed to Lucius Apuleius Madaurensis, but written by an anonymous author from the fourth century, known as Pseudo-Apuleius. In one of the manuscripts Torinus used, the text was ascribed to the famous Italian physician Antonio Musa Brassavola (1500–1555), an expert on the works of Galen and heavily influenced by his work.

The editor of the work, Torinus, was appointed professor of practical medicine at the University of Basel after receiving the degree of doctor in medicine in Montpellier. He translated many Greek texts into Latin, or Latin works into the vernacular, including Vesalius's *De humani corporis fabrica*.

From the library of the Russian tsars, with its letterpress library label with shelf number on paste-down and the coat of arms on the spine. With the place and date of printing added in manuscript on the title-page. Paper on boards slightly chafed, binding with traces of use along the extremities, corners bumped and spine restored. First five leaves with a minor water stain, but otherwise a very good copy.

[12], 125, [1] ll. Adams S1461; Durling 4351; Parkinson 2410.  More on our website

Last edition during Fuch's life of his own revision of his first publication, promoting medical "simples" originally published 12 years before his great herbal, De historia stirpium

2. FUCHS, Leonart. Paradoxorum medicinae libri tres...

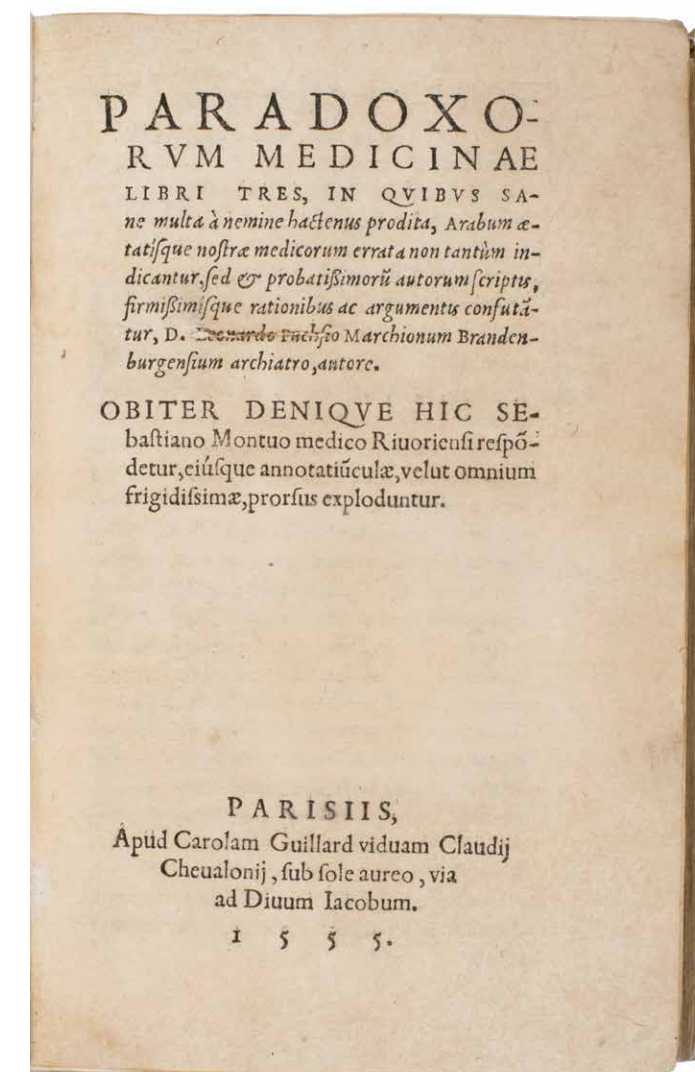
Paris, Charlotta Guillard, widow of Claude Chevallon, 1555. 8°. With some woodcut initials. The main text (and shoulder notes) set in italic type, the preface and long chapter headings in roman and long passages in Greek. Contemporary vellum over thin boards with title in ink on spine and on lower edge, modern endpapers. € 1000

Fourth (second Paris) edition of Fuchs's Latin *Paradoxorum medicinae* (first published at Basel, Johann Bebel, 1535), which in turn was an emended and greatly expanded version of his *Errata recentiorum medicorum* (Hagenau, Johann Setzer, 1530). Like all the best Renaissance medical authorities, Fuchs mixed influences from Islamic and classical sources, but here in his first publication he argues against Islamic medicine and favours a return to greater emphasis on the classics. He argued for the use of herbes medicinales (simples) rather than the noxious compounds of arcane ingredients concocted in medieval medicine. As Fuchs's preface makes plain, he was primarily concerned with the medicinal uses of plants and urged physicians to extend their knowledge of simples, arguing that they could not hope to treat diseases until they fully understood the role of simples in medication. Although he fought against the Islamic/Arabic hegemony in medicine and to return to the Greek authors, he nevertheless recognised the importance of practical experience as well and offered botanical field days for the students, where he demonstrated the use medicinal plants in situ.

The text is divided into three parts concerning questions of medical botany, pharmacology, therapeutics and anatomy. Beginning with the 1535 edition, Fuchs not only greatly expanded the book but also included his reaction to the critique published by Sébastien Monteux in 1533: *Annotatiunculae in errata recentiorum medicorum*. The present edition appeared in two simultaneous issues, the other published by Martin Le Jeune: they are probably identical except that the name and address was changed during the press run and Le Jeune's issue has his woodcut device on the title-page. Leonard Fuchs (1501–1566), professor of Medicine at Tübingen in Württemberg, was one of the most important pioneers in the transformation of botany during the Renaissance. He was especially interested in the medicinal properties of plants and is most famous for his ground-breaking *De historia stirpium*, one of the most important early herbals. Re-backed with the original vellum over a new binding. Binding a little stained, otherwise in good condition.

[20], 239 ll. Adams, FI124; Durling 1716; Hirsch/H., II, 557; Bayle, I, 199; USTC 151882; cf. Bird 956; Haeser, II, 17; Osler, 2689; Waller 3298, Wellcome, I, 2433.

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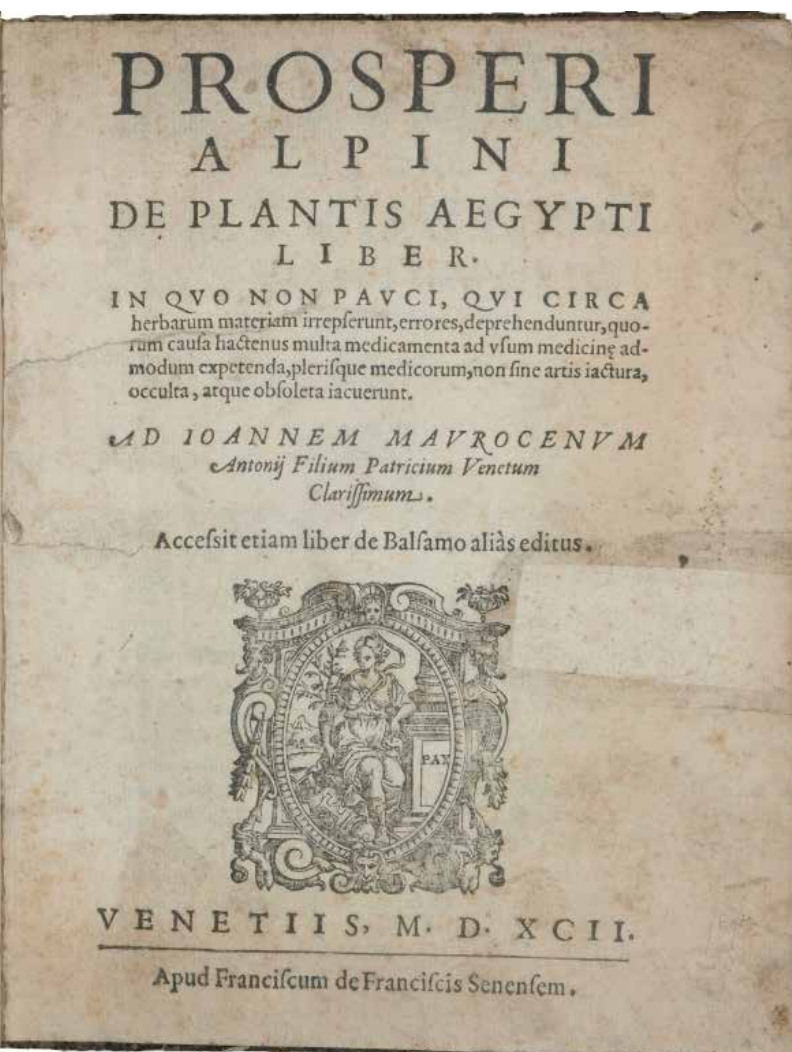


Egyptian botany with 50 woodcuts, including the first European illustration of the coffee plant

3. **ALPINO, Prospero (Prosper ALPINI)**. De plantis Aegypti liber. ... Accessit etiam liber de Balsamo alias editus.

Including: De balsamo dialogus.

Venice, Francesco de Franceschi, 1592. 4°. With a general title-page and a divisional title-page, each with the same Franceschi woodcut device, and 50 large woodcut plant illustrations. Further with numerous woodcut decorated initials, woodcut decorations and decorations built up from arabesque typographical ornaments. Contemporary(?) wooden boards covered with 18th-century sprinkled paper. € 8500



First edition, in the original Spanish, of the earliest treatise on native Egyptian flora, the author's most important scientific work. The Italian physician and botanist Alpini (1553–1617) spent three years in Egypt studying botany and hygiene as a companion to the Venetian Consul Giorgio Emi. He was “among the first of the Italian physician-botanists of the 16th century to examine plants outside the context of their therapeutic uses. Today this work is best known for containing the first European illustration of the coffee plant” (Hünersdorff). Alpini writes: “I saw in the garden of Halybey the Turk a tree ... that is the source of those seeds, very common there, that they call ban or bon; everyone – Egyptians and Arabs alike – prepares a decoction from them that they drink instead of wine and that is sold in public bars just as wine here, and they call it ‘caova’. These seeds are imported from the Arabian peninsula...” (leaf 26r, our translation). The coffee plant is pictured on leaf 26v, captioned “Bon”. From the library of Karl Martin and Siri Hilda Karolina Norrman (1900–95) with their joint bookplate on the front paste-down. Binding rather rubbed and bumped (especially the spine); trimmed somewhat close at head; occasional brown stains and water stains; slight defect in the title-page repaired by a former owner. In good condition.

[4], “80” [= 84], [8] ll. *Adams A803; BMC STC Italian*, p. 20; *Durling* 179; *Edit* 16, *CNCE* 1244; *Gay* 1678; *Hünersdorff* I, pp. 29–32; *IA* 103853; *Ibrahim-Hilmy* I, 32; *Mueller* 5 (& plate I); *Nissen* 20; *Pritzel* III; *USTC* 808842; *Wellcome* I, p. 233.

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*First edition of a treatise on the manufacture
and use of medicaments*


4. BILLICH, Anton Günther. Observationum ac paradoxorum chymiatricorum libri duo: quorum unus medicamentorum chymicorum preparationem; alter eorundem usum succinctè perspicuèque explicat.

Leiden, Joannes Le Maire, 1631. 4°. With engraved allegorical title-page by G. Muntinck. 18-century gold-tooled calf, with fillets along the edges on both sides, the board edges and the turn-ins, green title label lettered in gold, marbled endpapers. € 1750

First edition, in the original Latin, of a treatise on the manufacture and use of medicaments by the German (East-Frisian) physician Anton Günther Billich (1598–1640), court physician to the Count of Oldenburg and pupil of Angelus Salla (1576–1637), who had studied medicine in Helmstadt and had practiced in Jever.

Head of spine damaged. With the bookplates of (1) the Earl of Bute, prime minister to King George III, on the back of the title-page, and (2) Franz Sondheimer on the paste-down. Spine a bit worn, slightly browned, stain in inner lower corner, but generally in good condition.

8, 11–174 pp. *Breugelmans, Fac et spera: Johannes Maire 1631:1* (pp. 30–31, 295); *Duveen* 78; *Ferguson I*, 107; *Hoogendoorn*, p. 103, no. *BillA02*; *STCN* 114273545; *USTC* 1015931; *Wellcome, I*, p. 46; for *Billich*, see also: *ADB*, 2 (1875), p. 639.

 More on our website

First edition of the official pharmacopoeia of Brussels

5. [BRUSSELS – PHARMACOPOEIA]. [JOCQUET, Joannes, and others]. Pharmacopoeia Bruxellensis: jussu amplissimi senatus edita.

Brussels, Jan Mommaert II, 1641. Small 4°. With engraved title-page and some woodcut tailpieces. 19th-century half calf, gold-tooled spine, marbled paper sides. **SOLD**

First edition of the first official pharmacopoeia of Brussels, containing numerous medicinal recipes and offering much insight into the 17th-century medical practice in the Low Countries. Brussels had begun discussing plans to establish a Collegium Medicum ca. 1605, but failed to do so. A 1636 plague gave city magistrates the impetus to compile a pharmacopoeia, however, and they commissioned four leading city physicians (Joannes Jocquet, Paulus de Hullegarde, Ludovicus Fabri and Joannes De Lau, not mentioned on the title-page, but acknowledged by name in the preliminaries) to compile the present Brussels pharmacopoeia, which appeared in 1641. No apothecaries were officially consulted in the compilation of the Brussels pharmacopoeia, reflecting the growing status of physicians and declining status of apothecaries. Amsterdam had produced the first official pharmacopoeia in the Low Countries in 1636, based in part on Valerius, but the Brussels physicians chose to take the 1638 Paris *Codex medicamentarius Parisiensis* as their principal model.

With early owner's inscription on title-page and early manuscript annotations in the margins of pp. 169, 175 and 213. Trimmed when rebound in the 19th-century, shaving the top of the title-page and the manuscript annotations, smudges and small waterstains throughout, and some minor damage to the lower inner corner of the first few leaves including the frontispiece. A fair copy. Spine partly restored, hinges cracked and some wear along the extremities.

[32], 224, [8] pp. *Daems & Vandewiele*, pp. 70–71; *Wellcome IV*, p. 357. [More on our website](#)



Is hair alive or not?

6. BEVERWIJCK, Johannes van. Heel-konste, ofte derde deel van de genees-konste, om de uytwendige gebreken te heelen.

Dordrecht, Hendrick van Esch for Pieter Looymans and Maerten de Bot, 1645.

With: **PLEMPIUS (PLEMP), Fortunatus.** Verhandeling der spieren. ...

Dordrecht, Hendrick van Esch for Pieter Loymans and Maerten de Bot, 1645.


Small 8°. With an engraved frontispiece, an emblematic engraving in the preliminaries, 5 engravings of herbs and plants, including 3 with views of Granada, Orange and Cairo, 2 anatomical engravings in the text and 11 full-page engraved anatomical plates. Original overlapping vellum, manuscript title on spine, red edges. € 1750

Two interesting and complementary medical works, probably designed to match, bound together in contemporary vellum.

Ad 1: First edition of a practical manual of surgery by Jan van Beverwijck, in Latin Beverovicus, (1594–1647). He and Andreas Vesalius were among the few physicians of the Low Countries to enjoy international fame. He had studied at Padova, then the most advanced university for medicine, and became town physician and Lector in Surgery at his native Dordrecht. Of interest in the present work is the discussion of and manner of preparation of a large number of healing plants and fruits, preceding the main work on practical surgery.

Ad 2: Second edition of an interesting study of the muscular system by Fortunatus Plempius, or Plemp (1601–1671), a physician at Amsterdam and close friends with the famous professor Tulp. At the end is added: “Geschil of het hayr gezielt is, en waerachtelick gevoedt wort”, a disputation about hair, debating whether it is alive and really fed. First published in 1630, the present second edition was probably printed to accompany the first edition of Van Beverwijck book.

In good condition.

[44], 487, [7]; [6], 176 pp. *Ad 1:* Krivatsy 1199; *Bibl. Med. Neerl.*, p. 290; not in *Norman Library*; *Waller*; *Wellcome*; *ad 2:* Krivatsy 9103 (also bound with *Van Beverwijck*); cf. *Bibl. Med. Neerl.*, p. 87 (1630 ed.).  More on our website



First official Antwerp pharmacopoeia

7. [ANTWERP – PHARMACOPOEIA]. [BOUDEWIJNS, Michiel, and others]. Pharmacia Antverpiensis galeno-chymica.

Antwerp, Joris Willemsens 1, 1660. 4°. With an integral engraved architectural title-page by Petrus van Caukercken after Abraham van Diepenbeeck, letterpress title-page with a woodcut decoration, a divisional title for part 2, woodcut tailpieces, woodcut decorated initials. Set in roman and italic, with incidental Greek, textura and pharmacological signs. 18th-century vellum, faded manuscript title on spine. € 2750




Rare first and only edition, in Latin, of the first and only official pharmacopoeia for Antwerp, containing hundreds of medicinal recipes and throwing a great deal of light on 17th-century medical practice in the Low Countries. The work's separate part with the title "Selectiora chymica" shows the rising importance of chemistry in the production of medicines. Although Plantin published an important and influential 1568 Antwerp edition of Valerius Cordus's *Dispensatorium*, first published posthumously at Nürnberg in 1546, it was not produced by order of any official municipal body. In 1624 the magistrates of Antwerp set up a Collegium Medicum, which did declare that medicines were to be prepared following Cordus until further notice.

In 1659 the Antwerp Collegium Medicum decided to produce their own pharmacopoeia, primarily at the impetus of their secretary and future director, Michiel Boudewijns (1591–1681), best known as the father of modern medical ethics. Although his name does not appear on the title-page, the book does attribute the 18-page preface to him and he was probably the principal compiler of the book. The decision to compile it makes explicit reference to those published at Augsburg (1564), Rome (1583), Amsterdam (1636) and Brussels (1641), but Valerius may have remained the most important source. No apothecaries were officially consulted in the compilation of the pharmacopoeia, reflecting the growing status of physicians and declining status of apothecaries.

Although the letterpress title-page is dated 1660, the engraved title-page (when present) is apparently always dated 1661 and in some copies the 1660 has been corrected to 1661. The work has extensive preliminaries with dedications, notes to the reader, laudatory verses, etc., but some copies include an unsigned bifolium inserted after a2 containing an additional dedication, not present here. The present copy does have the rarer addendum leaf at the end and an addendum slip on Q3r supplying the omitted last line of that page (with the quire signature and catchword below it). The addendum leaf has three blind impressions of the type for this addendum slip in its head margin.

With minimal wear at the edges. With a brown spot in the outer margin of the first two gatherings; a very good copy.

[1], [1 blank], [46], "285" [= 281], [32], [1 blank] pp. *Anet* (6 copies); *Daems & Vandewiele*, pp. 62–63 (5 copies); *STCV 128799II* (5 copies incl. 1 defective); not in *Krivatsy*; *Wellcome*.  More on our website

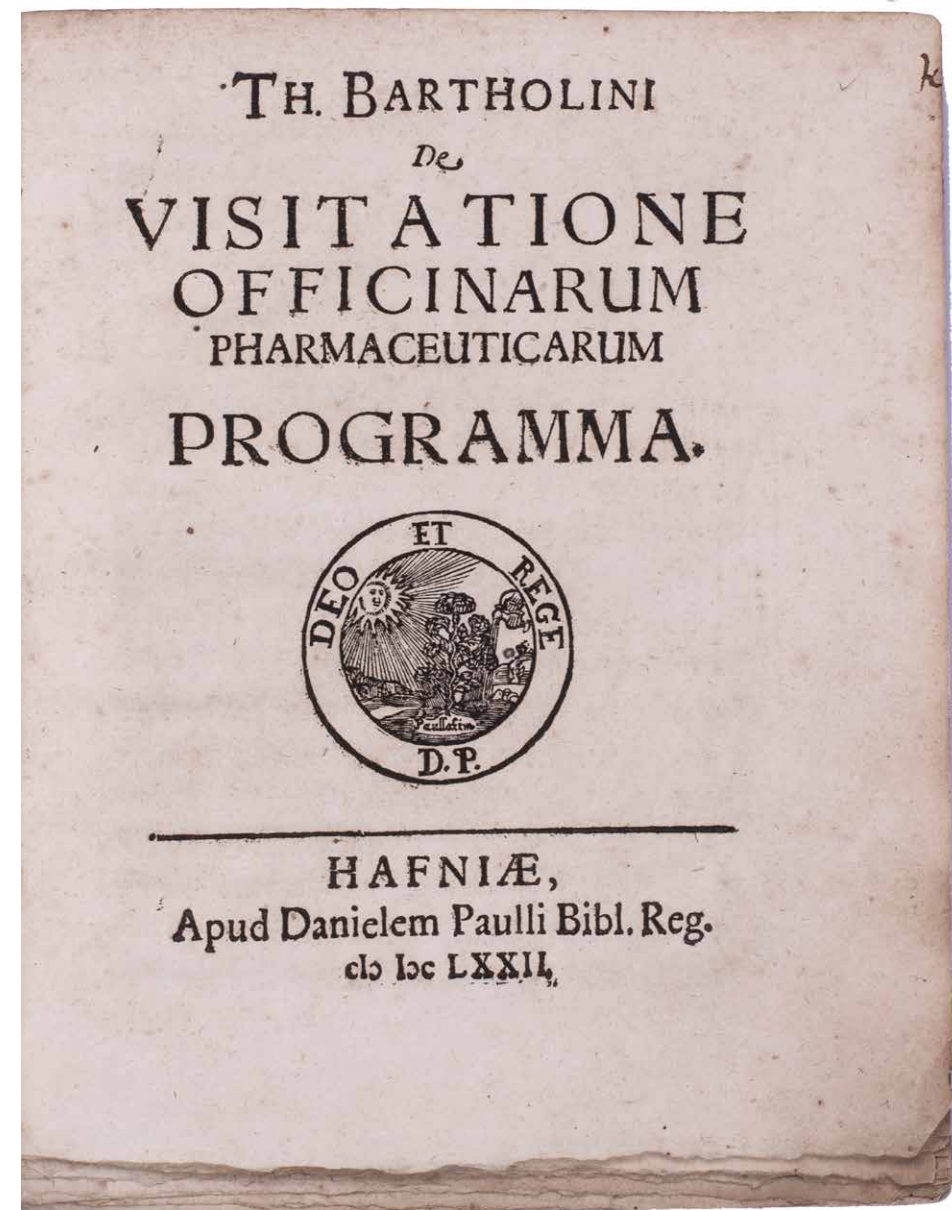
*Visiting and inspecting physicians
and apothecaries in Copenhagen*

8. BARTHOLIN, Thomas. De visitatione officinarum pharmaceuticarum programma [I – V]. Copenhagen, Daniel Paulli (parts 1–3); Matthias Godicchenius (parts 4–5), 1672–1676. 5 parts in 1 volume. 4°. With an individual title-page for each part, each with a small woodcut device, and a few woodcut initials. Contemporary blind-tooled stiff paper wrappers, spine reinforced with blank paper. € 1250

First editions of five brief treatises by the Danish physician Thomas Bartholin (1616–1680), concerning visits and regulations to secure and maintain proper healthcare in Copenhagen. It deals with inspections and visits to physicians, apothecaries, quacks, and practitioners without a license, making sure everyone meets the same standards of hygiene, has the proper medicines in stock and charges reasonable prices for their services. A sixth part appeared in 1678, not included here.

Some minor spots and a small marginal water stain in the last few leaves. Wrappers slightly rubbed. Overall in good condition.

16; 20; 20; 12; 16 pp. *Bibl. Osleriana* 1947; *Krivatsy* 823–826; *not in Wellcome*. [🔗](#) More on our website



LA
PHARMACOPEE

DE

BAUDERON,

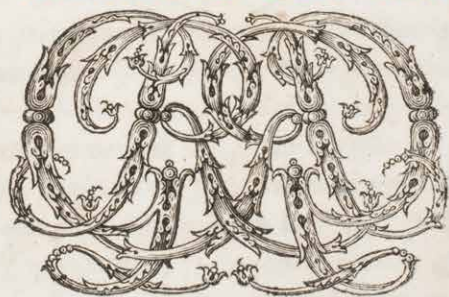
REVUE, ET EXACTEMENT CORRIGEE
en plus de treize cens endroits, des fautes qui s'étoient
glissées dans les precedentes editions.

ET DE NOUVEAU AUGMENTEE DE
plusieurs Remarques fort utiles, tant sur la Theriaque, où il est amplement
traité de ses Substituts, que sur d'autres Compositions curieuses & necessai-
res aux Medecins, Apothicaires, Chirurgiens, & autres.

Avec la réponse à l'Apologie de M^r. Jean Zwelfer, Medecin de sa Majesté
Imperiale; & un examen des ingrediens de la Confection d'Alkermes
qu'il a inventée & décrite dans sa Pharmacopée Royale.

Par FRANCOIS VERNY, Maître Apothicaire Juré en la Faculté de
Medecine à Montpellier.

DERNIERE EDITION



A LYON,

Chés JEAN GIRIN, & BARTHELEMY RIVIERE
en rue Merciere, à la Prudence.

M. DC. LXXII.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

*Second augmented edition by François Verny
of the very successful pharmacopoeia by Bauderon*

9. **BAUDERON, Brice, and François VERNY.** La pharmacopée de Bauderon, revue, et exactement corrigée ... avec la réponse à l'Apologie de Mr. Jean Zwelfer ... & un examen des ingrediens de la confection d'Alkermes ...

Lyon, Jean Girin & Barthelemy Riviere, 1672. 4°. Title-page in red and black, woodcut title-vignette, woodcut headpieces and initials. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine, red sprinkled edges. € 750

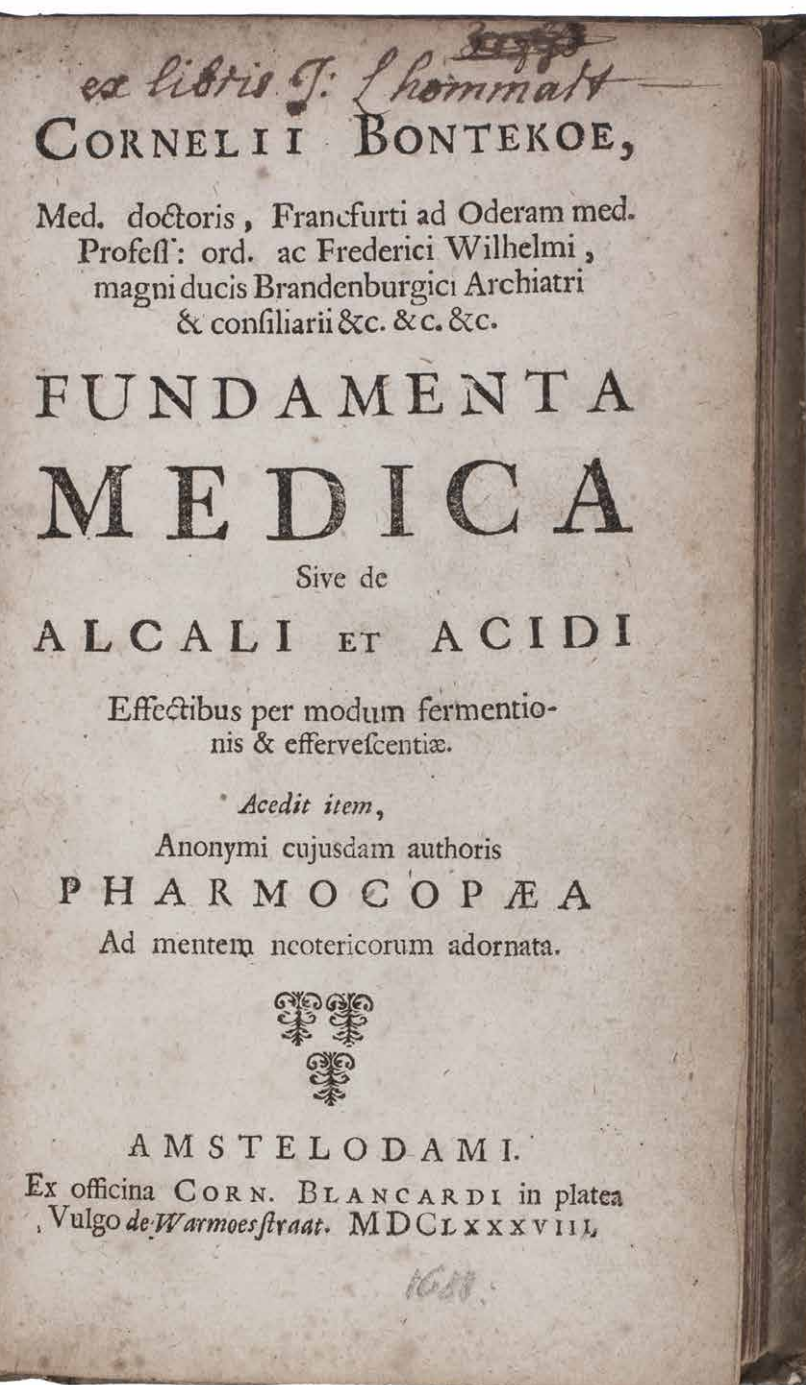
Second edition of Bauderon's pharmacopoeia to be edited by the pharmacist of the University of Montpellier François Verny, whose first edition of Bauderon appeared in 1662, and who added several other texts by Laurens Chatelan, Guillaume Sauvageon and Verny himself: an answer to Johannes Zwelfer (1618–1668), the court physician in Vienna, who had also written a *Pharmacopoeia* (Vienna 1652), and who had composed an apologia. Brice Bauderon's work itself was first published in 1588: *Paraphrase sur la pharmacopée* (Lyon, Benoist Rigaud, 1588), with more than 43(!) editions to the end of the 17th century.

Brice (Briçon) Bauderon, Seigneur de Sénecey (ca. 1540–1623) was a French physician who after his study at the University of Montpellier settled in Mâcon. Apart from his *Praxis medica in duos libros tractatus distincta* (Parin 1620), he published his famous *Pharmacopée* in 1588 which met with enormous success and was translated into German (already in 1595) and English. It is generally considered the most important French manual of pharmacology of the 17th century. Binding a little worn (especially around the spine), some marginal wormholes, a little water-stained, some foxing and browning, otherwise in good condition.

[16], 534, [2], 416, [16] pp. Bouvet & Volckringer, "Un extraord. succès de librairie. Les éditions de la 'Pharmacopée' de Bauderon", in: *Revue de l'hist. de la pharmacie*, 1959, pp. 108–III; Duveen, p. 52 (1681 ed.); Krivatsky, 910.

➤ More on our website

*Medical handbooks by Cartesian physicians
and a work on chemistry with a false London imprint*



10. BONTEKOE, Cornelis. Fundamenta medica sive de alcali et acidi effectibus per modum fermentationis & effervescentiæ. Acedit ... Pharmacopaea ...

Amsterdam, Cornelis Blankaart, 1688.

With:

(2) BLANKAART, Steven. Praxeos medicæ idea nova.

Amsterdam, Jan Claesz. ten Hoorn, 1685.

(3) VIGANI, Giovanni Francesco. Medulla chymiae ...

"London", [= north Germany?], "Henry Faithorne & John Kersey" [printer & publisher unknown], 1685.

3 works in 1 volume. 8°. Ad 1 with a divisional title for the Pharmacopaea, woodcut tailpieces, 1 woodcut decorated initial and decorations built up from cast fleurons. Ad 2 with Ten Hoorn's woodcut JCTH cypher monogram on the title-page, the engraved arms of the dedicatee Abraham Johannes Kuffler, 6 engraved illustration plates showing 10 numbered figures, 1 woodcut decorated initial. Ad 3 with 3 numbered engraved folding plates, 1 woodcut decorated initial and a few fleurons. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum, each board with a centrepiece and in each corner a fleur-de-lis, the whole in a frame of double fillets, red sprinkled edges. € 1950


Three rare editions in one volume, two by Cartesian physicians on medicine and pharmacology, the third on practical chemistry, also with medical applications:

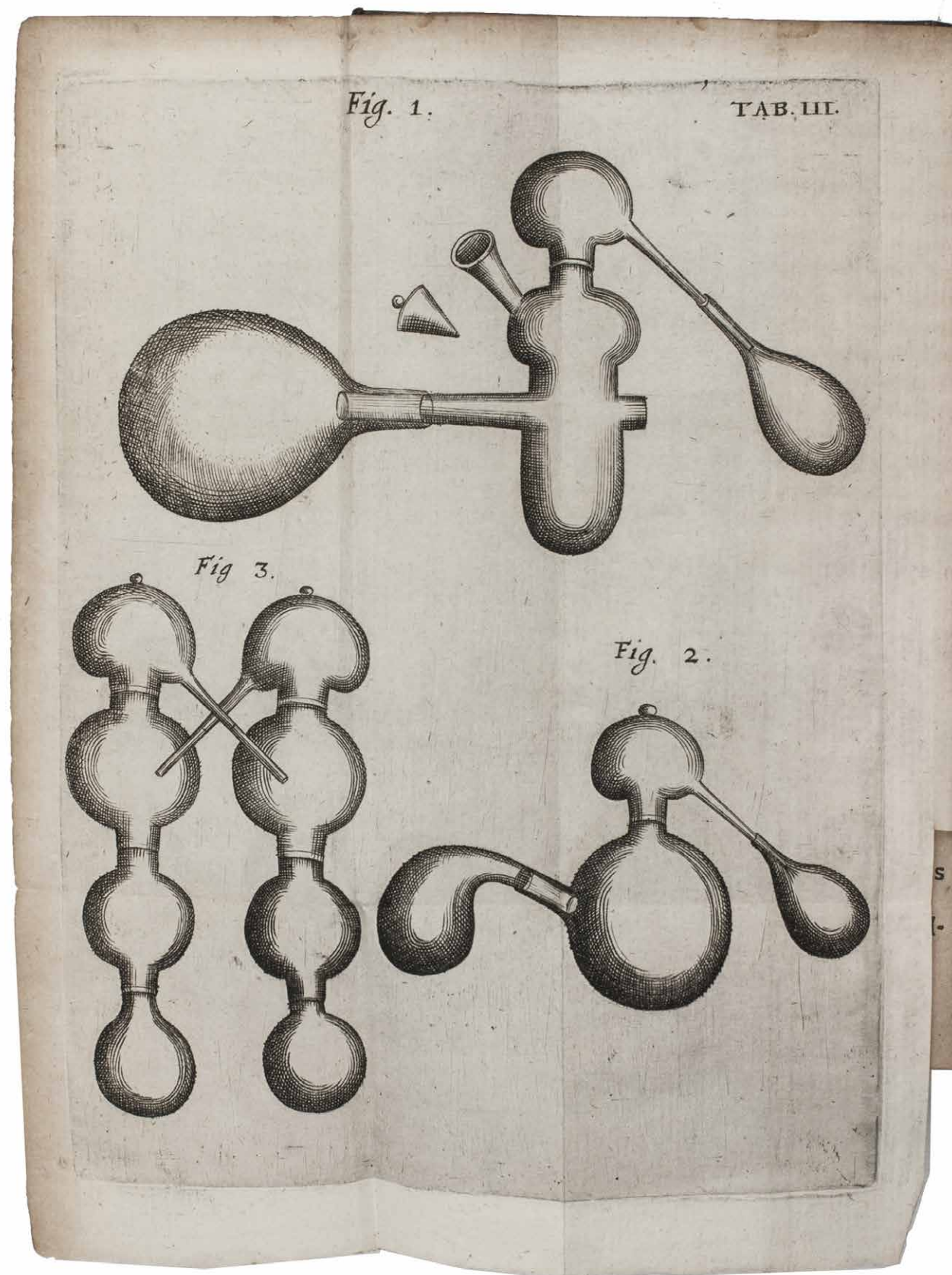
Ad 1: First edition of a general introduction to medicine and pharmacology by the Dutch Cartesian physician Cornelis Bontekoe (1647–1685), who served from 1682 as physician and advisor to Friedrich Wilhelm I, Elector of Brandenburg in Berlin, and as professor at the university in Frankfurt an den Oder. It reflects the modern scientific method that had made Bontekoe a controversial figure, beginning with matters of chemistry before moving on to medicines, then discussing various ailments. Part 2, with its own divisional title, comprises a 58-page pharmacopoeia.

Ad 2: First edition of a Latin adaptation of a Dutch handbook of practical medicine by the Dutch Cartesian physician, chemist, pharmacologist and entomologist Steven Blankaart (1650–1704), who worked in Amsterdam. It is based on his Dutch *Nieuw lichtende praktyk der medicynen*, first published in 1678, also by Ten Hoorn, which saw its third edition in 1685. It discusses a wide variety of ailments and their treatment, giving recipes for medicines. Blankaart was an early user of Van Leeuwenhoek's new microscopes, and the blood vessels shown in one of the plates may have been based on microscopic views. The plates are new for this edition, the Dutch *Praktyk* having shown only equipment. Blankaart dedicated the book to Abraham Johannes Kuffler (ca. 1637–1694?), a follower of Spinoza.

Ad 3: Rare third edition of a Latin treatise on practical chemistry by Giovanni Francesco Vigani (ca. 1650–1712) from Verona, who apparently had no university education but was to become professor of Chemistry at Cambridge in 1703. He published the first edition at Gdansk without illustrations while staying there and the expanded and illustrated second edition in London in 1683, when he was living in Cambridge. The imprint of the present third edition also gives London as the place of publication and names the same publishers as the 1683 edition. The authenticity of its imprint does not appear to have been previously questioned, but it was almost certainly printed in northern Germany and we suspect it was published there as well.

With an early owner's name at the head of the title-page struck through and another written below it by the medical writer Jacob(us) l'Hommart (1666/67-post 1702). All three works somewhat browned, but otherwise in good condition, ad 2 with a small marginal tear in 1 leaf and the foot of the margin of the outer 2 bifolia of its last quire cut 1 to 6 mm short. The binding good. Rare editions spreading what were then considered radical ideas concerning medicine.

[8], 228, [11], [1 blank]; [16], 170, [6]; [10], 70 pp. *Ad 1*: STCN (6 copies); Wellcome II, p. 201; cf. Krivatsy 1525 (1691 German ed.); *ad 2*: Krivatsy 1325; STCN (2 copies); *ad 3*: ESTC R227433? (described as 4to and not noting the plates: 2 copies); Ferguson, *Bib. chem.* II, p. 510; Wing V373A4 (as ESTC).  More on our website





*Very rare sixth edition of the Amsterdam pharmacopoeia in Dutch,
with an engraved title-page by Jan Luyken*

II. [AMSTERDAM – PHARMACOPOEIA]. [TULP, Nicolaes and Pieter BERNAGIE (translator)]. Pharmacopoea Amstelredamensis, of d'Amsterdammer apotheek...

Amsterdam, Jan ten Hoorn, 1706. 12°. With an engraved title-page by Jan Luyken and a woodcut vignette of a vase on the title-page. Vellum (ca. 1900?), manuscript title on spine. € 2250

Very rare sixth edition of a Dutch translation of the 1636 Amsterdam *Pharmacopoea*. Unlike the original Latin edition, the Dutch translation not only lists ingredients, but also provides recipes to prepare the medicines. The numbers for quantities, as the publisher notes in the foreword, are spelled out to avoid any (potentially fatal) problems arising from typesetting errors.

The original Latin *Pharmacopoea Amstelredamensis*, the first Dutch pharmacopoeia, with recipes for nearly 200 medicines, was compiled anonymously by Nicolaes Tulp (1593–1674) by order of the city of Amsterdam, to serve as an official legal standard for the correct preparation of numerous medicines. Several cities in the southern Low Countries and Germany, and even London, had produced pharmacopoeias before any Dutch city and Tulp based his on those published in Augsburg, Cologne and London, primarily on the 1622 edition of the *Pharmacopoea Augustana* (providing about 85% of the content), with some material from the 1627 *Dispensatorium Coloniense* and the 1627 edition of the *Pharmacopoea Londinensis*.

With a few contemporary annotations in the margins and the bookplate and stamp of Rimerius Gerardus Posthumus on the flyleaves. Some browning and spotting, still a sound and complete copy of a rare book.

202, [14] pp. Daems & Vandewiele, p. 59 (1 copy); V. Eeghen & V.d. Kellen 486; Klaversma & Hannema 1178; STCN (same copy as Daems, lacking frontispiece); WorldCat (2 copies, including that in Daems). More on our website


First edition of the first Leiden pharmacopoeia

12. [LEIDEN – PHARMACOPOEIA]. Pharmacopoea Leidensis, amplissimorum magistratum auctoritate instaurata.

Leiden, Samuel Luchtmans, 1718. 8°. With a frontispiece engraved by François Bleyswyck. Title-page in red and black, with Luchtmans's woodcut Athena device, some woodcut decorated initials. Later half vellum with title stamped on spine. € 700

Rare first edition of the first Leiden pharmacopoeia, in the original Latin, the officially authorized ingredients and instructions for the preparation of medicines, which all Leiden apothecaries had to follow. After many years of deliberations and difficulties, a commission of medical doctors and apothecaries under the auspices of the Leiden Collegium Pharmaceuticum and the apothecaries' guild finally finished preparing the present text, published in 1718 by the Leiden bookseller Samuel Luchtmans, later (from 1730) printer to the University. Although the Elzeviers in Leiden produced and published a *Pharmacopoea et hortus, ad usum pauperum Reipublicae Leydensis* by order of the city magistrates, it comprised only 64 pages and (in spite of the title) fails to cover the material expected of a pharmacopoeia, merely listing simples and composite medicines with instructions for the preparation of only a few. Daems & Vandewiele therefore do not consider it a true pharmacopoeia. The present 1718 book claims the title of the first pharmacopoeia in Leiden, and with its later editions (1732, 1751 and 1770) remained the only one before the 19th century. It probably owed much to the Amsterdam pharmacopoeia but mixed information from various published sources with its own original contributions.

Library stamp of the Wellcome Hist. Library, incl. "Withdrawn stamp" on verso of title-page. Somewhat trimmed, mainly at the head but not at the foot of the pages, with the edges frayed and soiled, and stains at the foot of the last pages.

[22] ,155, [17] pp. Daems & Vandewiele, pp. 148–150; Peeters, 'De Pharmacopoea, et Hortus, ad usum pauperum Reipublicae Leydensis (1638) alsmede haar Taxe van 1653' (1989), p. 19; STCN (4 copies); Wellcome IV, p. 362.  More on our website



PHARMACOPEE
UNIVERSELLE,
CONTENANT

TOUTES LES COMPOSITIONS DE PHARMACIE
qui sont en usage dans la Medecine, tant en France que par toute
l'Europe; leurs Vertus, leurs Doses, les manieres d'operer les plus
simples & les meilleures.

AVEC UN LEXICON PHARMACEUTIQUE,
PLUSIEURS REMARQUES NOUVELLES,

Et des Raifonnemens sur chaque Operation,

Par NICOLAS LEMERY,

De l'Academie Royale des Sciences, Docteur en Medecine.

QUATRIEME EDITION,

Revüe, corrigée & augmentée de plusieurs Compositions qui sont en usage dans ce Pais.



A LA HAYE,

Chez P. GOSSE et J. NEAULME.

M. DCC. XXIX.


*One of the most authoritative pharmacopoeia of the 18th century
by the founding father of modern pharmacology*

13. LÉMERY, Nicolas. Pharmacopée universelle, continent toutes les compositions de pharmacie qui son ten usage dans la medicine, tant en France que par toute l'Europe ...

The Hague, Pierre Gosse and Jacques Neaulme, 1729. Large 4°. Title in red and black, woodcut head – and tailpieces and initials. Later sprinkled calf, gold-tooled spine, red morocco spine label with title in gold and a manuscript paper title label on the front board. € 600

One of the many editions of one of the most authoritative pharmacopoeia of 18th-century Europe. The first edition was published in Paris in 1697, many editions followed (our copy: 4th ed.).

Nicolas Lémery (1645–1715) was a famous French chemist, pharmacist and physician of the King, who was among the first to fight alchemy and to lay the foundations of modern science in pharmacy. He is often regarded as a founding father of modern pharmacology. After learning pharmacy in his native town Rouen, he became a pupil of Christophe Glaser in Paris, and then went to Montpellier, where he began to lecture on chemistry. He next established a pharmacy in Paris, still continuing his lectures. Lémery did not concern himself much with theoretical speculations, but holding chemistry to be a demonstrative science, confined himself to the straightforward exposition of facts and experiments. In consequence, his lecture-room was thronged with people of all sorts, anxious to hear a man who shunned the barren obscurities of the alchemists. With the bookplate of A. de Kluijs and his owner's stamp on the front paste-down and the first free endpaper and a handwritten poem on the three faces of physicians on the verso of the first free endpaper in a 18th-century hand. Head and bottom of the spine damaged, binding a little worn, corners bumped, otherwise in good condition.

[16], 780, [26] pp. *Encycl. Britt.* 16 (11th. Ed.), p. 410; J.C. Powers, "Ars sine arte": Nicolas Lémery and the end of alchemie in 18th-century France', in: *Ambix*, 45 (3), pp. 163–189; Cowen & Helfand, *Pharmacy*, p. 112.  More on our website

SPADACRENE
DISSERTATION
PHYSIQUE

SUR LES
EAUX DE SPA,

PAR HENRI DE HEERS,
DOCTEUR EN MEDECINE.

Nouvelle Edition revûe, corrigée
& augmentée de Notes Historiques
& Critiques,

PAR MR. W. CHOUET,
DOCTEUR EN MEDECINE.



A LA HATE,
Chez P. PAUPIE.
M. DCC. XXXIX.

*The final and most interesting edition
of this 17th-century standard work on the Waters of Spa*

14. HEERS, Henri de. Spadacrene ou dissertation physique sur les Eaux de Spa.

The Hague, P. Paupie, 1739. 8°. Title printed in red and black, with woodcut title-vignette, initials and ornamental head – and tailpieces. Red paper over boards, paper piece with the number “2956” on the spine. € 200

Late (last?) edition of one of the better known works on hydrotherapy and the therapeutic use of mineral waters, concentrating on the baths of Spa, known already in Roman times and iconic for the history of the wide spread phenomenon of ‘Taking the waters’, ‘balneotherapy’, or ‘hydrotherapy’.

Henri de Heers (1570–1636) was a physician from Liege who first published his *Spadacrene, hoc est Fons Spadanus* in Latin in 1614. After many editions in both Latin and French, another physician from Liege, Werner Chouet edited a corrected and enlarged French edition in 1739 in The Hague (our copy). Chouet was an expert who had written a study on the waters of Spa and other places himself: *La connoissance des eaux minerales d’Aix-la-Chapelle, de Chaud-Fontaine, & de Spa* (1714). To the present edition of Heers’ book he added not only his own remarks and commentaries, but also the Latin annotations Heers had entered in his first Latin edition.

With the bookplate of the Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, dated 1909, on the front paste-down and two library stamps of this library on the title-page. With an owner’s inscription of “Dr. Fries” on the first free endpaper. Manuscript spine label gone, corners bumped, some loss of the paper of the binding around the spine and corners. Otherwise in good condition.

[14], 252, [6] pp. *Hirsch III, p.110.* ➔ More on our website

*First significant revision since 1721:
“by far the best pharmacopoeia ever printed”*

15. [LONDON – PHARMACOPOEIA]. Pharmacopoeia collegii regalis medicorum Londinensis.


London, T. Longman, T. Shewell and J. Nourse, 1746. 4°. With engraved frontispiece, woodcut vignette on title-page. Full calf over boards with double gilt ruling along the edges, ribbed spine with red morocco title label, lettered in gold. € 650

Corrected and augmented edition of the famous pharmacopoeia of the Royal College of Physicians at London, first published in 1618, but extensively revised for the folio edition of 1721 by the great physician, naturalist and collector Sir Hans Sloane (1660–1753) who succeeded Isaac Newton as president of the Royal Society in 1727, and served as president of the College from 1719 to 1735. This was the first Latin edition since 1711 and the first in large format since 1677. Sloane continued to revise the London pharmacopoeia, introducing modern scientific approaches and eliminating ingredients such as mummy dust and unicorn horn that had appeared in the early editions. The present edition is the first in large format since that of 1721 and incorporates all of Sloane's revisions, corrected for the press by William Sharpe. In Amsterdam, Jan Boom reprinted the 1721 edition without revision in 1722 and Isaak Tirion reprinted the present corrected edition soon after it appeared. Many editions followed far into the 19th century.

By degree of the King all the pharmacologists in England were obliged to follow the prescriptions described in this book, which became authoritative in Great Britain as well in great parts of the continent.

A review in the *Dutch Boekzaal der geleerde werelt* eulogizes Sharp's 1746 edition, “which is, in all its simplicity and plainness, considered by far the best pharmacopoeia ever printed”.

Binding shows signs of wear, hinges somewhat weakened, water staining to the bottom outer corner of the bookblock. Otherwise in good condition.

(2), XVI, 174 pp. *Boekzaal der geleerde werelt*, 32 (1746), p. 586; ESTC T94945.  More on our website



Collegium Regale
Medicorum LONDINENSIVM.

DE HERVORMDE
EN VOLKOOOME
LYF-MEDICUS
DER
STUDENTEN,
IN VIER BOEKEN BEGREEPEN:

- I. Van derzelver ongereegelt Leeven;
- II. Van Krankbeeden, die 'er uit ontstaan;
- III. Van de Leefmaate, om Krankbeeden voor te koomen;
- IV. Van krachtige Geneesmiddelen teegen dezelve.

BENEËVENS EENE TOEGIFT

Van eenige nuttige en noodige

R E C E P T E N;

Zoo voor Geleerden als voor alle Menschen aangenaam,
nut en dienstig.

Opgeftelt door den Heere

HENR. CASP. ABELIUS D.

KOONINGLYKE POOLSCHE EN KEURVOR-
STELYKE SAXISCHE HOF-MEDICUS.

Uit het Hoog- in 't Neederduitsch oovergebracht,

DOOR

F. H. E. G.

T U T R E C H T,

By **WILLEM VANDER WEYDE**, Boekverkooper,
M. D. C. C. XLVI.

*Only Dutch edition of a curios medical
and dietetic vade-mecum for students*


16. ABEL, Heinrich Kaspar. De hervormde en volkooome lyf-medicus der studenten, in vier boeken begreepen ... Benevens eene toegift van eenige nuttige en noodige recepten.

Utrecht, Willem van der Weyde, 1746. 8°. Title-page printed in red and black, woodcut head – and tailpieces and initials. Later blue sprinkled paper over thin paperboard. € 400

First and only edition of the translation into Dutch of this curios medical and dietetic vade-mecum for students by the German court physician at the Polish and kursächsischer Hof Heinrich Kaspar Abel (1692–1740). The first German edition was published in 1699 with the title Wohlerfahrner Leib-Medicus der Studenten (Leipzig 1699); five re-editions followed before the enlarged edition of 1720 which was translated into Dutch.

Chapters on the difficult, conceited, drunken, fornicating, fighting, idle, too diligent, sleepless, dancing, riding, wrestling, hunting student are followed by chapters on the various diseases which are the consequences of the way most students live their lives; on balanced diets appropriated for students, including warnings for certain foods (coffee, chocolate), and beverages (of course beer and wine) and against smoking and tobacco. Chapters on moving and exercises, sleep, emotions, love sickness, anger, joy and chapters on medicaments against all these sicknesses complete the book.

Stain in the last two leaves, some insignificant foxing at the end.

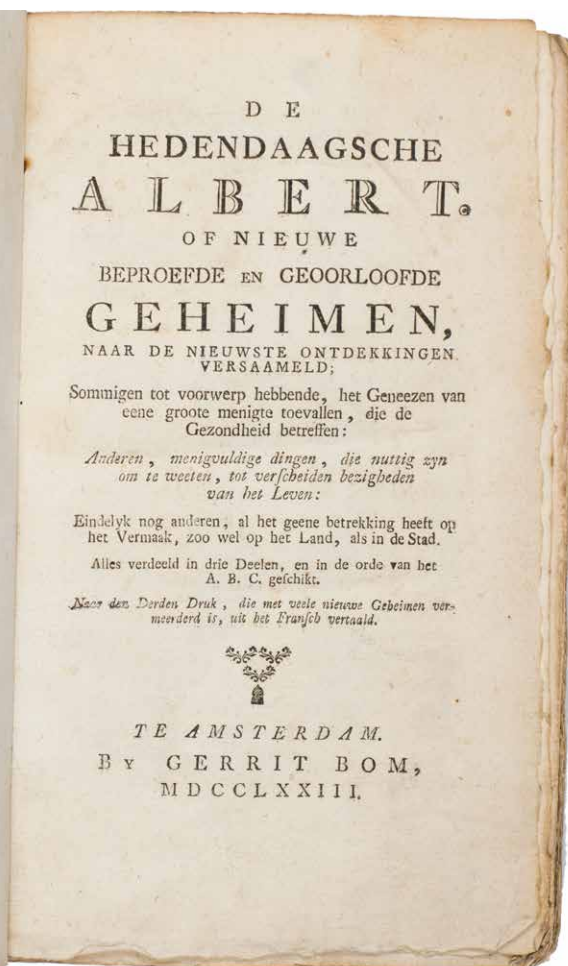
[20], 404, 136 pp. *BMN*, I, p.199.  More on our website

Very rare translation into Dutch of a French compilation of medical recipes and treatments, cookery, pastimes, etc. in the tradition of the “Secrets” of Pseudo Albertus Magnus

17. [ALLETZ, Pons-Augustin]. De hedendaagsche Albert, of nieuwe beproefde en geoorloofde geheimen...

Amsterdam, Gerrit Bom, 1773. 3 parts in 1 volume. Large 8°. Later pink paper wrappers.

€ 1250




Dutch translation of one of the compilations, reference books and manuals by Pons-Augustin Alletz (1703–1785), a French agronomist. His most famous work, *L'agronome, ou dictionnaire portatif du cultivateur* was first published in 1760 and was frequently republished until the 19th century; it was considered one of the best manuals of country living during its time. Much of it can be found in the second part of the present work, which was published in 1768 under the title *L'Albert moderne; ou nouveaux secrets éprouvés, et licités, recueillis d'après les decouvertes les plus recentes. Les uns ayant pour objet de remedier a un grand nombre d'accidens qui interessent la sante: Les autres, quantitate de choses utiles a scavoir pour les differens besoins de la vie.*

De hedendaagsche Albert is a popular manual of practical medicine and pharmacopoeia, including many quack remedies and recipes, ranging from recipes for insect bites, cramps, burns, worms, etc. till fevers, falling illness and madness (part 1); practical life, beauty and cooking, esp. advises and recipes for life in the countryside: poultry, wine, cattle horses, hunting, bee-keeping, etc. (part 2); and the last (part 3) on pastimes and amusements: the ratafias, painting secrets, flowers, etc..

The title refers to an old medieval compilation, in two parts: (1) by Pseudo Albertus Magnus – The “Secrets” of Albert the Great –, and (2) the “Little Albert”.

Despite the information given by the printer Gerrit Bom that he publishes this new edition because there are already more than ten (bad) pirated editions, our copy is very rare.

Including various stock-lists of Gerrit Bom's publishing house at the end of each part. Wrappers slightly discoloured, some staining on the paste-downs, slightly frayed along the edges, otherwise in good condition.

VII, 108, [4]; [2], 142, [4]; [2], 64, [6] pp. BMN I, p. 152; not in Muller, Scheepers, Waller, Buisman, etc.  More on our website

First edition of the German translation of the important *Pharmacopoeia Austriaco-Provincialis* (1774)

18. [AUSTRIA – PHARMACOPOEIA]. Oesterreichische provinzial-Pharmakopee...

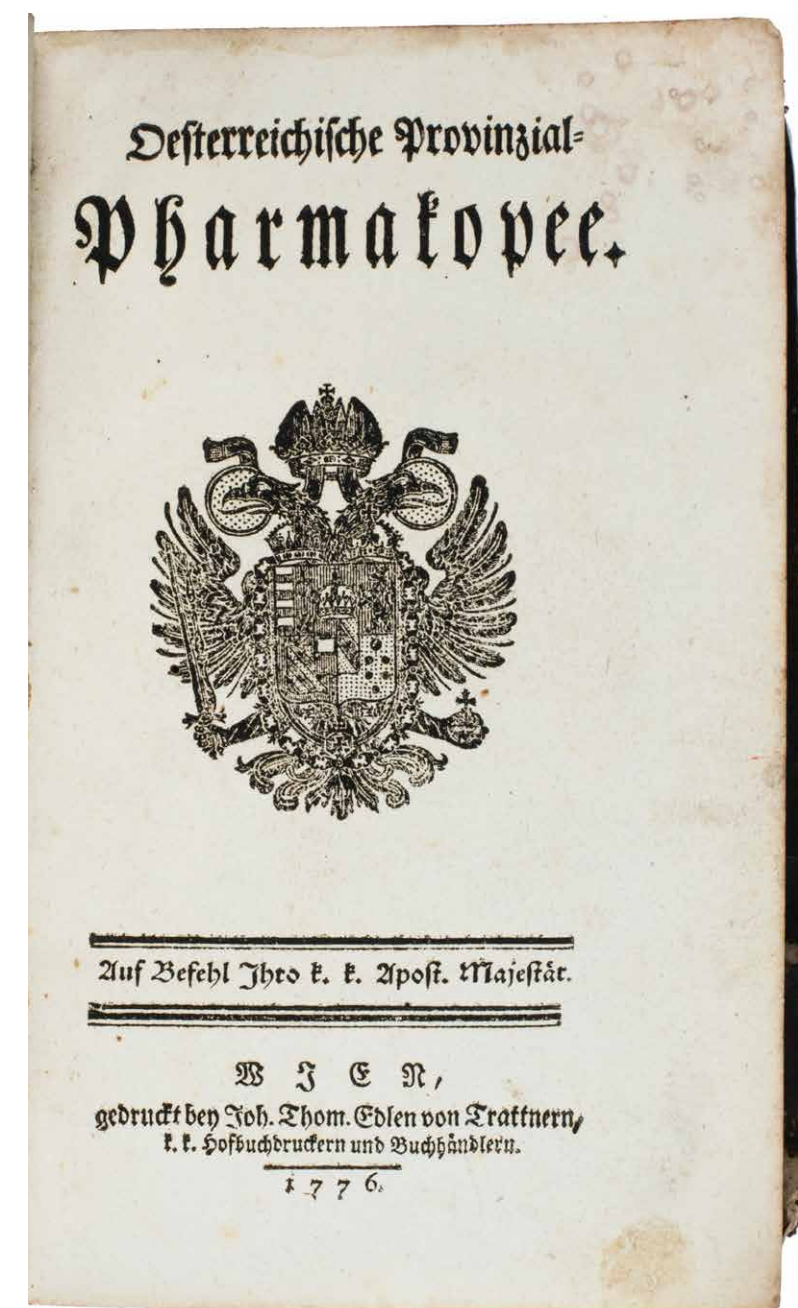
Vienna, Johan Thomas Edlen von Trattner, 1776. 8°. With a woodcut coat-of-arms on the title-page and typographical head – and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, light brown morocco spine label with title in gold, red sprinkled edges. € 300

First edition of the German version of the *Pharmacopoeia Austriaco-Provincialis*, first published in 1774. Many editions of both, the original Latin and German translation followed. Based on a thorough analysis it can be determined that pharmaceutical care was on a high level in the area of South-Eastern Europe and that it followed the scholarly pharmacy in the Habsburg monarchy. The necessity to publish the pharmacopoeia in German was because it was used by minor medical professions without knowledge of Latin, such as surgeons. A Dutch translation of the pharmacopoeia entitled *Apotheek der Oostenrijksche Staaten* which was based on the edition of 1775 was published in Rotterdam in 1780. The content and the format of the new pharmacopoeia had changed dramatically compared to the former one. While the Viennese Dispensatory represented a Baroque pharmacopoeia in size and in its abundance of recipes, the new *Pharmacopoeia Austriaco-Provincialis* was a rather small booklet with a drastically reduced number of formulations.

Two sections built up the body of the pharmacopoeia. The first one cited the *Materia Pharmaceutica* (minerals, crude drugs of plant and animal origin) in separate chapters mentioning the Latin name, the scientific identification and the Austrian local name of all items. Another chapter listed the chemical characters, some of them still representing alchemical signs. The second part consisted of formulated preparations in alphabetical order, followed by an index. The pharmacopoeia had a new concept, and, for the first time, specified the medicinal ingredients alphabetically and listed the formulations in alphabetical order according to the recipes' names. Corners slightly bumped, otherwise in very good condition.

[10], 384, [18] pp. *Christa Kletter, The civil Pharmacopoeias of Austria (Paper Austrian International Society for the history of Pharmacy, 2015), pp. 7–8.*

🔗 More on our website



Extract uit het geadviseerde
door de Stads-Doctoren,
op resolutie van *Burgermeesteren*
Schepenen ende Raad der
Stadt HARDERWIJCK,
van d. 18. October 1779.
ter vergadering overgege-
ven, om, onder Gods ze-
gen, de grasperende Pers-
loop, soo veel mogelijk,
te praevenieren.

In de voorbehoedinge des thans zich openbaren-
den Pers-loops (*Dysenteria Epidemica*) moet ge-
let worden op twee hoofdzaaken:

I. Omtrent de *Zieken*; zoo veel mogelijk, te
zorgen, dat de besmetting zich niet verspreide tot
de *Gezonden*.

II. Omtrent de *Gezonden*; zulk een leefwijze
en verdere zorgen aan te wenden, welke hen
minder bloot stellen, of vatbaar maken voor de
besmetting der *Zieken*.

A


Ad

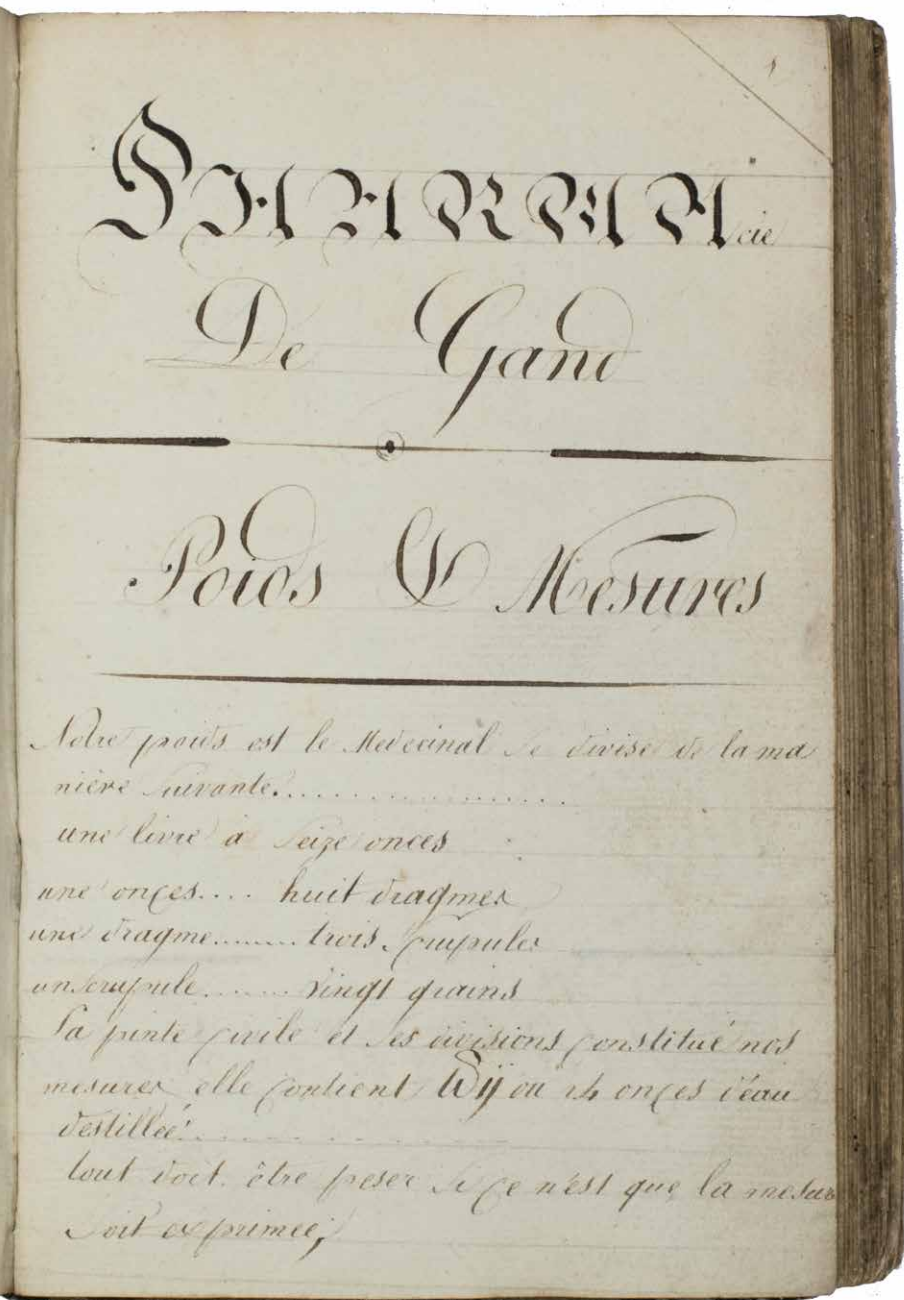
Preventing the spread of dysentery in Harderwijk

19. [ORDINANCE – MEDICINE]. Extract uit het geadviseerde door
de stads-doctoren, op resolutie van burgermeesteren schepenen ende
raad der stadt Harderwijk, van d. 18. october 1779. ter vergadering
overgegeven, om, onder Gods zegen, de grasperende pers-loop, soo veel
mogelijk, te praevenieren.

[Harderwijk, Johannes Mooijen?, 1779]. 4°. Bound as sewn. € 475

First edition, one of two(?) simultaneously published issues, of a decree listing
the measures taken to prevent the spread of dysentery in Harderwijk.
With a manuscript note on the last blank page. Slightly stained, otherwise in
good condition.

11, [1 blank] pp. Cf. STCN 316330051 (other issue).  More on our website



The official pharmacopoeia of Ghent in French translation in a manuscript abstract

20. [GHENT – PHARMACOPOEIA – MANUSCRIPT]. Pharmacie de gand de l'année 1787 traduite en françois.

[Ghent, after 1787]. 8°. Half green morocco, decorated green paper sides.

€ 475

Manuscript edition of the French translation of the Ghent pharmacopoeia. This partial translation, or abstract, was derived from the edition of the *Pharmacopoeia Gandavensis, nobilissimi Senatus Jussu renovate*, printed in Ghent by Jhodocus Begyn in 1786 and approved on 5 March 1787.

Binding slightly worn, not regularly bound, otherwise in good condition .

[2], 175 pp. Cf. Daems & Vandewiele, p. 107. [More on our website](#)

*Anatomy of the brain and spinal chord:
one of the earliest works of a leading scientist and inventor*

21. SOEMMERRING, Samuel Thomas von, the younger. Vom Hirn und Rückenmark.

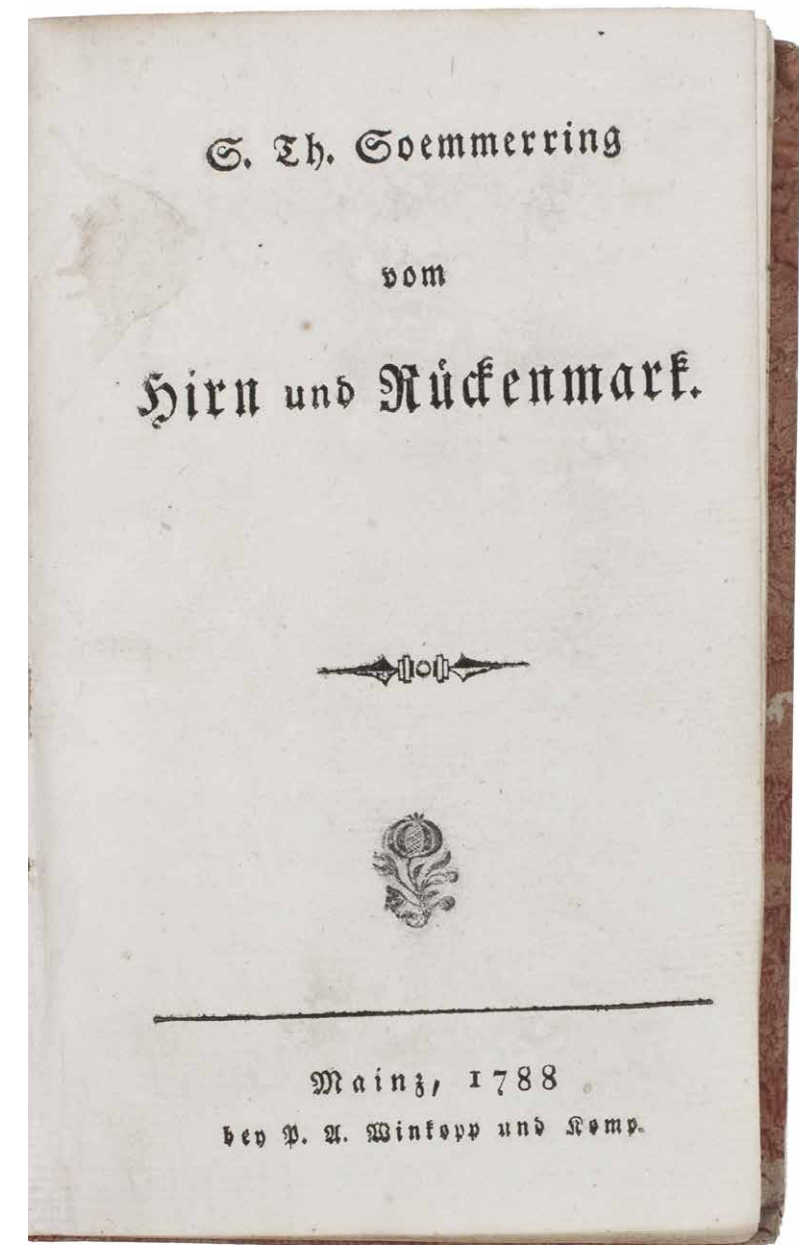
Mainz, P.A. Winkopp & Komp., 1788. Small 8° (15.5 × 9.5 cm). With a decorated rule on the title-page and a few decorations built up from cast fleurons. Set in fraktur types with Latin words in italic and non-German book titles in roman. The present copy has a pomegranate stamped on the title-page after printing and folding but before binding. Near contemporary boards covered with orange paste-paper, gold-tooled spine label, orange and brown sprinkled edges. € 1500

First edition of one of the rare early anatomical works of one of the most important German anatomists, later also known for his introduction of vaccinations against smallpox soon after Jenner's 1798 publications on the subject, his work on fossils and sunspots, and his 1809 invention of an electrical telegraph. The present work discusses the anatomy of the human brain and spinal cord, carrying on from the author's doctoral thesis a decade earlier on the neural organization of the brain. It is dedicated to the Friedrich Karl Joseph von Erthal, Elector and Archbishop of Mainz, who had called Soemmerring to Mainz as a professor four years before. A second edition appeared in 1792.

Soemmerring (1755–1830), son of a doctor of the same name, was an anatomist, doctor and wide-ranging researcher. He wrote his doctoral thesis in 1778 and was named professor of anatomy and physiology at Mainz in 1784. He was knighted in 1808.

The pomegranate stamped on the title-page could easily be mistaken a printed ornament, but one can see it has been separately stamped and that the impression carried through to the following leaf (though not now aligned, suggesting it was made when the sheets had already been folded and gathered but not yet bound). It may be an owner's mark or simply a decoration. In very good condition. The backstrip is slightly damaged, but the binding remains good.

"XIV" [= XVI], 115, [1] pp. *August Hirsch, Biogr. Lexikon ... Aerzte* (1887), pp. 453–455; cf. *VD18* (1792 ed.).  More on our website



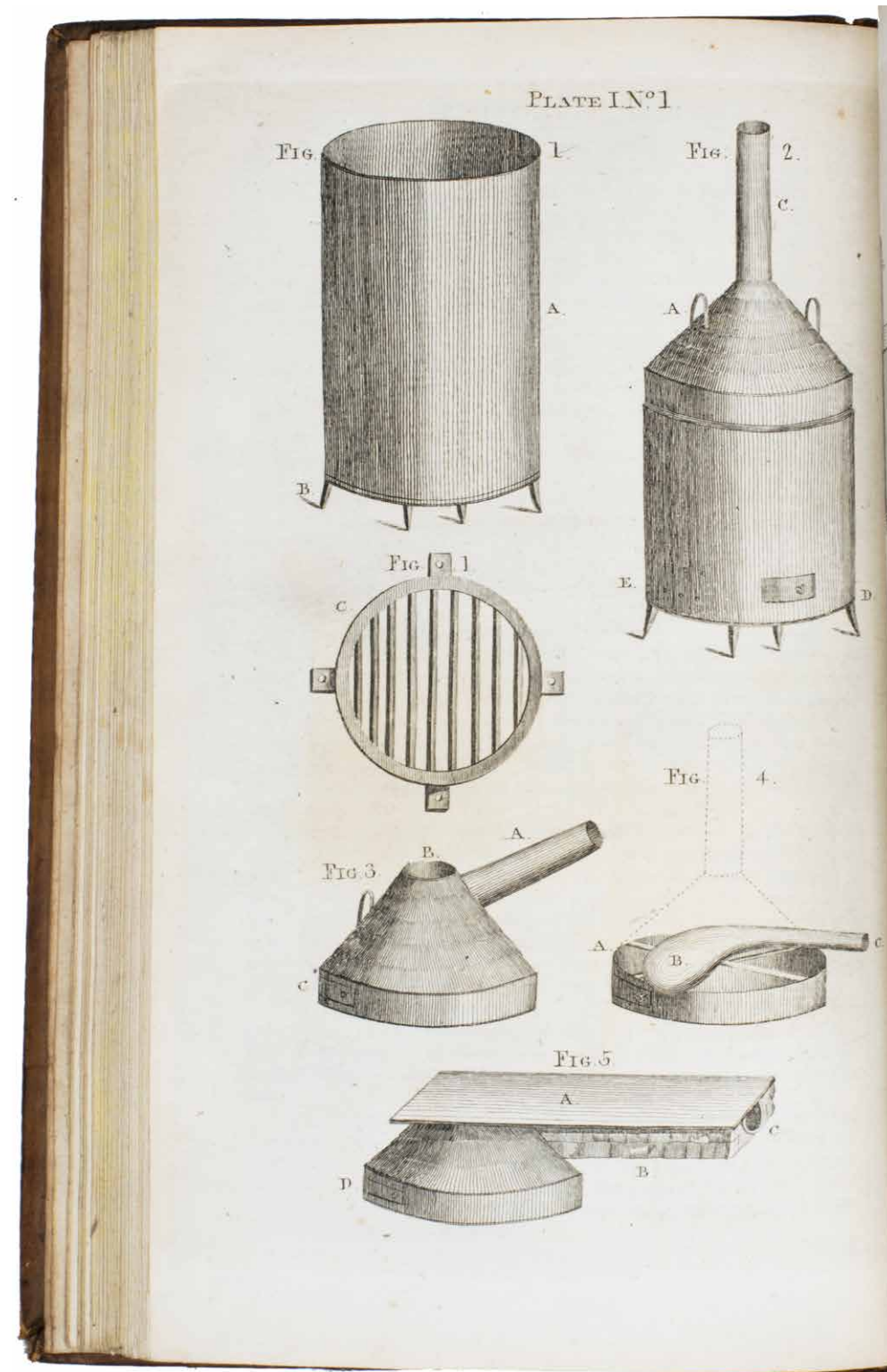
*The third revised edition of William Lewis's authoritative
The new dispensatory, edited by Andrew Duncan*

22. [EDINBURGH – PHARMACOPOEIA] LEWIS, William. The Edinburgh new dispensatory. Containing, I. The elements of pharmaceutical chemistry. II. The materia medica ... III. The pharmaceutical preparations and medicinal compositions of the latest editions of the London and Edinburgh pharmacopoeias. ...

Edinburgh, for William Creech, 1791. Large 8°. With 3 double-page engraved plates of furnaces and distilling equipment, each in two parts. Pp. 113–665 (Part 2–3) printed in two columns. Mottled calf, red morocco spine label. € 650

The third revised edition of William Lewis's authoritative *The new dispensatory*, first published in 1753. Lewis (1708–1781) was a British chemist and physician who first published his *Dispensary* in London in 1753. In all later editions, including the revisions his plan and arrangement has been adopted. The editor of the revised edition, Andrew Duncan (1744–1828), dedicated his revision, based on the *Pharmacopoea Londinensis* of 1788 and other *Pharmacopoea's*, to Sir George Baker, president of the Royal College of Physicians. The dedication in our edition is dated Edinburgh, 1 November 1788, for the second edition of the revision (Edinburgh, Charles Elliot, 1789). The first edition had been published in 1786. Beginning with our 3rd edition of 1791 the *Dispensatory* was printed for William Creech, as are the 4th edition of 1794, the 5th of 1797 and the 6th of 1801. In good condition.

665 [= 656] pp. *Wellcome III, p. 511.* [More on our website](#)



PUBLICATIE
VAN HET
DEPARTEMENTAAL BESTUUR
VAN
GELDERLAND.

Houdende Verordeningen op de uitoeffening van alle de
Takken der Geneeskunde in het Departem. Gelderland.

Gearresteerd den 9 December 1802.



Te A R N H E M, by
J. H. MOELEMAN JUNIOR Departements Drukker.

The tasks of the medical committee of Gelderland

23. [ORDINANCE – MEDICINE]. Publicatie van het departementaal bestuur van Gelderland, houdende verordeningen op de uitoeffening van alle de takken der geneeskunde in het departem. Gelderland. Gearresteerd den 9 december 1802.

Arnhem, J.H. Moeleman jr., [1802]. 4°. With woodcut coat-of-arms of Arnhem on the title-page. Disbound. € 400

Official publication of the province of Gelderland concerning the foundation of a medical committee and its members. In 38 articles, it narrates when the committee meets, how the members are chosen, their tasks, etc.

First and last page slightly stained, otherwise in good condition.

24 pp. NCC (2 copies). [More on our website](#)

FARMACOPEA EN CASTELLANO,

Ó COLECCION

DE LAS FÓRMULAS MAS USUALES Y ACREDITADAS

DE LA MATRITENSE Y ESPAÑOLA;

CON UN BREVE CATALOGO DE ALGUNAS COMPOSICIONES

MAGISTRALES DEL MEMORIAL FARMACEUTICO DE CADET

DE GASSICOURT Y OTROS.



MADRID:

IMPRENTA CALLE DE LA GREDA, POR D. COSME MARTINEZ,
1823.


*First edition of the Catalan translation of the official Latin
Pharmacopoeia Matritensis of 1739*

24. [MADRID – PHARMACOPOEIA]. Farmacopea en Castellano, ó coleccion de las fórmulas mas usuales y acreditadas de la Matritense y Española; con un breve Catalogo de algunas composiciones magistrales del Memorial farmacéutico de Cadet de Gassicourt y otros.

Madrid, D. Cosme Martinez, 1823. 4°. With an engraved allegorical vignette on the title-page. Marbled calf, gold-tooled spine, red morocco spine label, red edges, marbled endpapers. € 500

Rare first edition of the translation in Spanish (Catalan) from the Latin original, the first official *Pharmacopoeia Matritensis* by the Collegio de Farmaceuticos, published in 1739. Only in the 18th century, during the reign of the Bourbons, did all the Spanish pharmacopoeias unify into a single pharmacopoeia common to the whole of the Kingdom of Spain, with the publication, in 1794, of the *Pharmacopoea Hispana*.

A little worn around the edges, otherwise in good condition.

VIII, 403 pp. *WorldCat* (6 copies); not in *Wellcome*.  More on our website

A strict regimen for public women in The Hague

25. EMANTS, M[arcellus?]. Instructie voor den heelmeeester in het syphilitisch zieken- en bestedelinghuis.

[The Hague, 1827/1828]. 8°. Disbound.

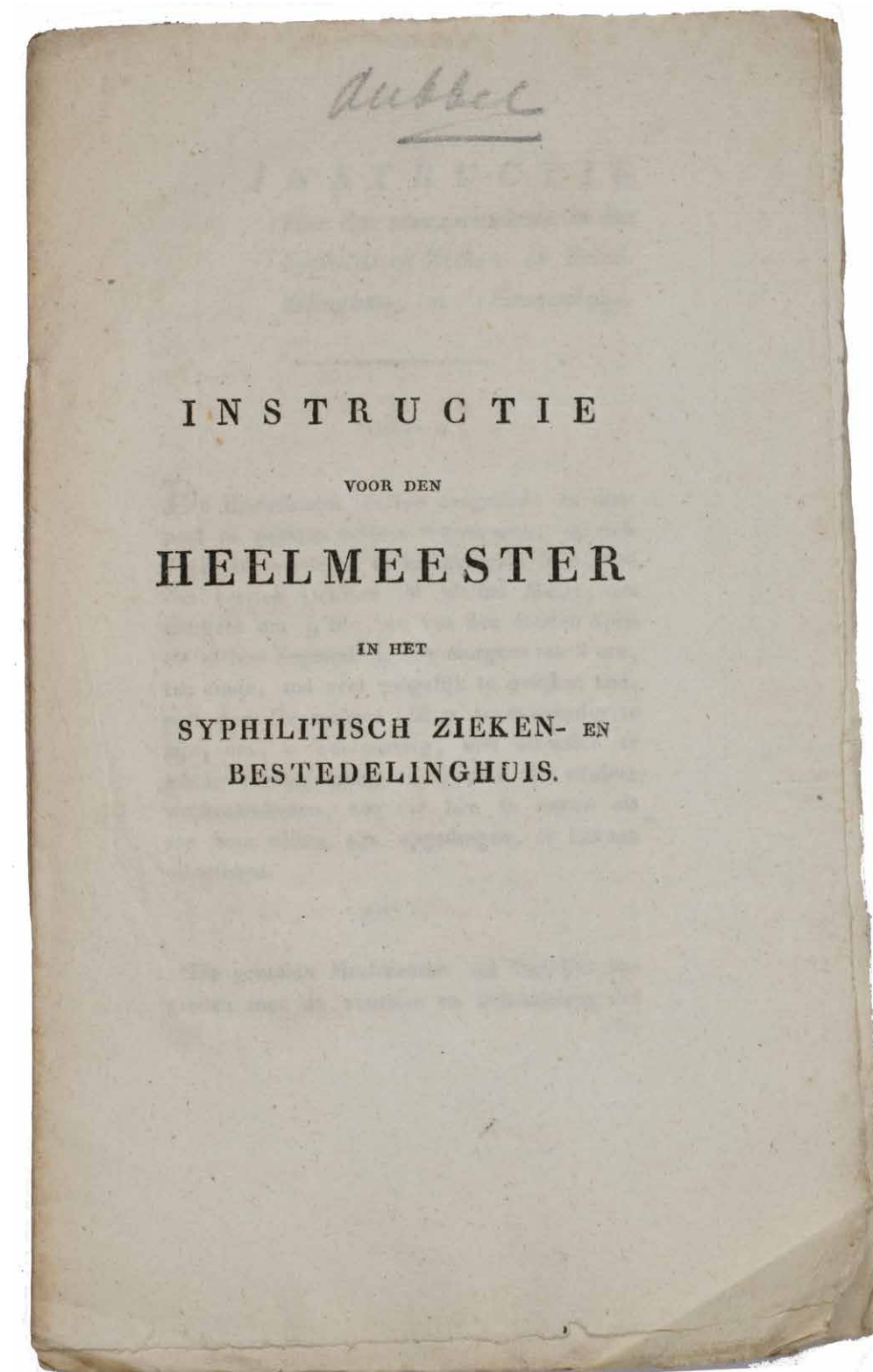
SOLD

Instruction, in 17 articles, for the surgeon of the hospital for syphilis patients, public women and homeless persons in The Hague, arrested in the room of the burgomaster and city council of The Hague, on 5 December 1827 by the secretary of the city M. Emants (= probably Mr. Marcellus Emants (1758–1854), a relative of the famous Dutch writer Marcellus Emants who was born in a family of The Hague magistrates).

It is remarkable that it appears from these articles that in these times already there was a strict regimen for public women in The Hague: they were obliged to stay under weekly control of the surgeon and the physician of the hospital.

Untrimmed and not bound. Some folds in the corners, otherwise in good condition.

16 pp. *Not in STCN.* [🔗](#) More on our website



GESCHIEDVERHAAL
VAN DE
CHOLERA-EPIDEMIE

TE
LEIDEN,

IN 1832,

C. PRUYS VAN DER HOEVEN,
C. W. H. VAN KAATHOVEN
EN G. SALOMON.

TE LEIDEN BIJ
C. C. VAN DER HOEK.
—
1833.

*Interesting full account of the outbreak of the Asiatic cholera
in Leiden in 1832*

26. PRUYS van der HOEVEN, C., C.W.H. van KAATHOVEN, G. SALOMON.
Geschiedverhaal van de cholera-epidemie te Leiden, in 1832.

Leiden, C.C. van der Hoek, 1833. Large 8°. Publisher's printed wrappers.


€ 500

Original and only edition of this first-hand and detailed account on the outbreak of the "cholera morbus", or Asiatic cholera in The Netherlands, and especially in Leiden in 1832. All three authors – Cornelis Pruys van der Hoeven (1792–1871), Cornelis Willem Hendrik van Kaathoven (1796–1879) and Gottlieb Salomon (1774–1865) – were eyewitnesses and composed their story on the basis of several official and private sources, the account of the Leiden physician and director of the interim emergency hospital in the Lakenhal, François Dozy (1807–1856) being the most important.

In 2005 the Leiden physician Har Meijer graduated at the Leiden University on the five outbreaks of cholera during the 19th century in Leiden between 1832 (the first outbreak) and 1866: *Het vuil, de stad en de dokter* (thesis, Leiden University, 2005) In the same year Meijer published a novel on the first outbreak of 1832 with our book as main source, titled *De blauwe dood* (Leiden, De Kier, 2005).

In very good condition.

VIII, 224 pp. E.S. Houwaart, *De hygiënist: artsen, staat & volksgezondheid in Nederland 1840–1890* (1991), p. 406.

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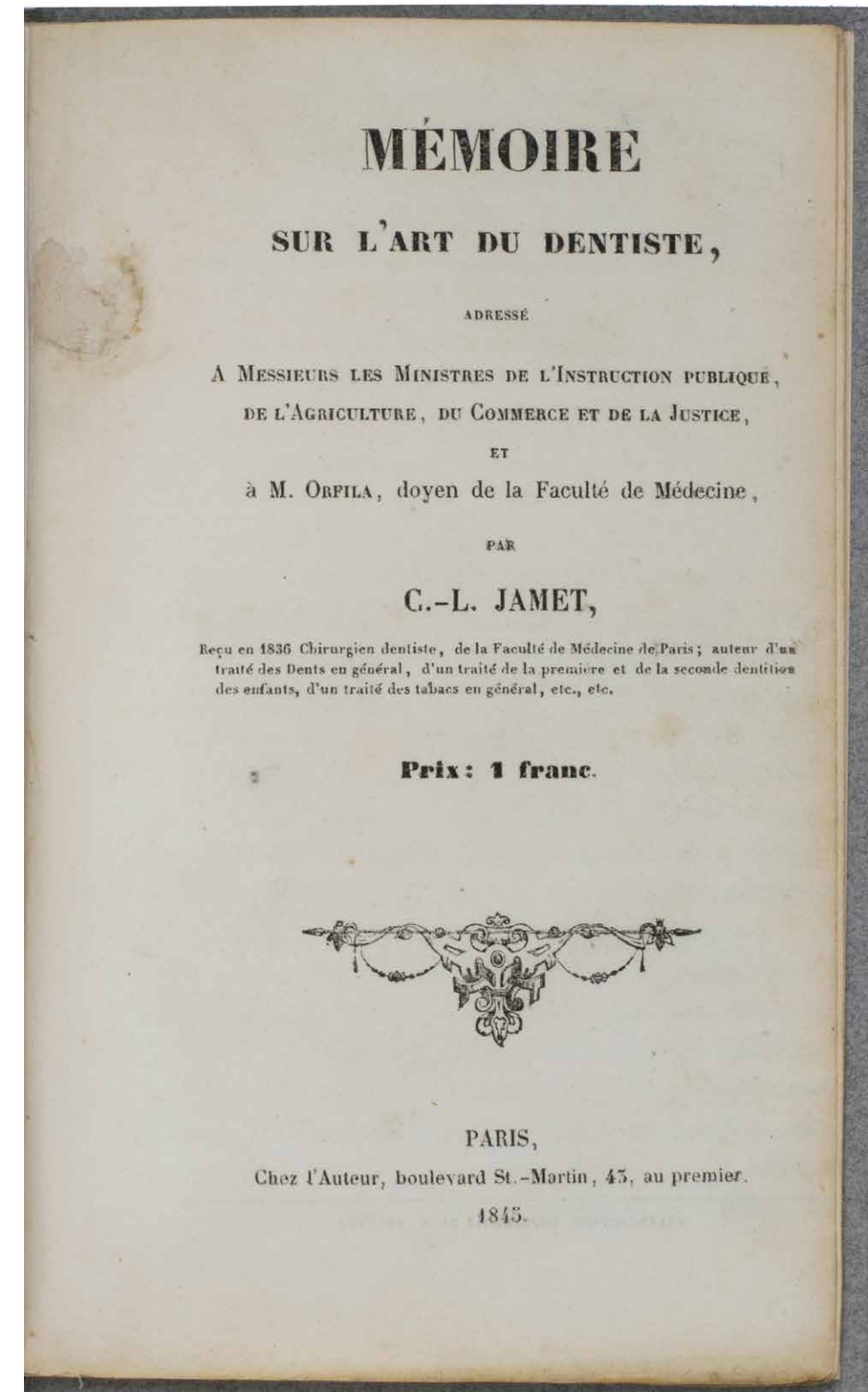
27. JAMET, C. L. Mémoire sur l'art du dentiste, adressé à les ministres de l'instruction publique, de l'agriculture, du commerce et de la justice, et à M. Orfila, doyen de la Faculté de Médecine.

Paris, the author, 1845. Small 8°. Modern boards, morocco spine-label with gold lettering. € 1850

First edition of an essay calling for a firm regulation by law of the professions of dentist and dental surgeon, not in the last place to protect people against foul treatment and damages by charlatans. The practicing of medicine and surgery were regulated anew since the French Revolution and well protected by law against quack doctors. Odontology however, had at the time not been included. The author also relates some recent horrible cases, in which quack dentists were only fined some fifteen Francs.

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32 pp. *David 151; not in Crowley; Poletti.*  More on our website



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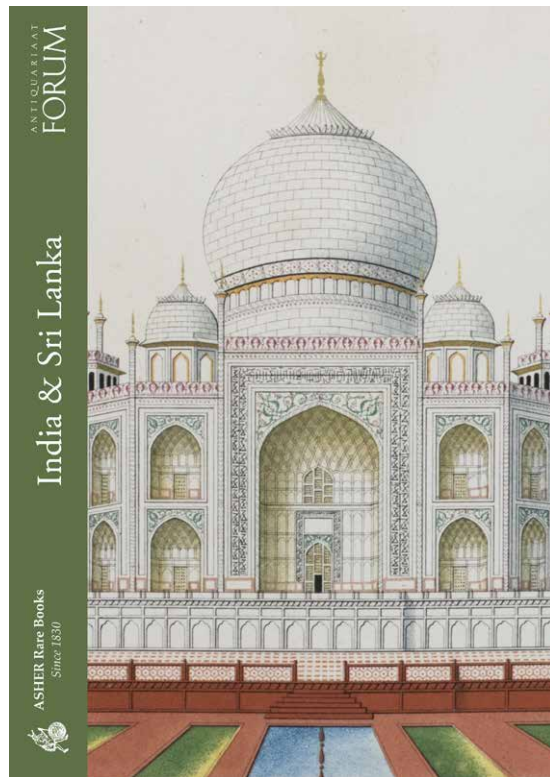
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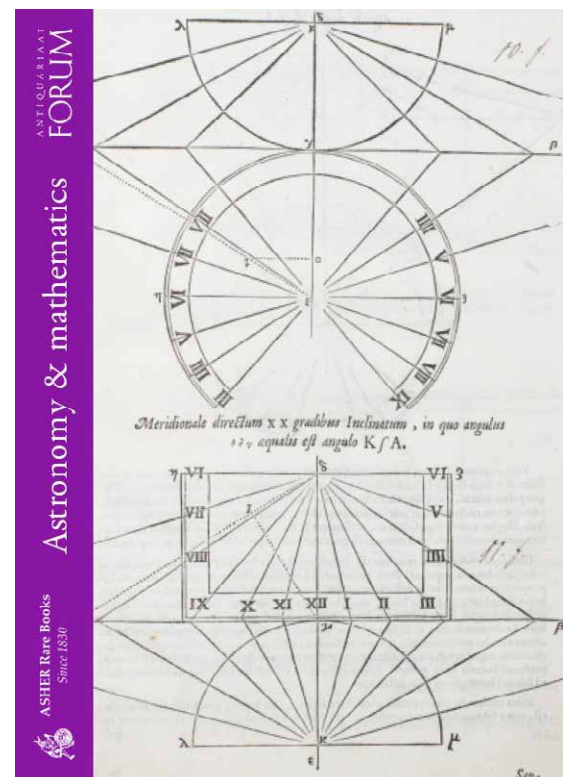


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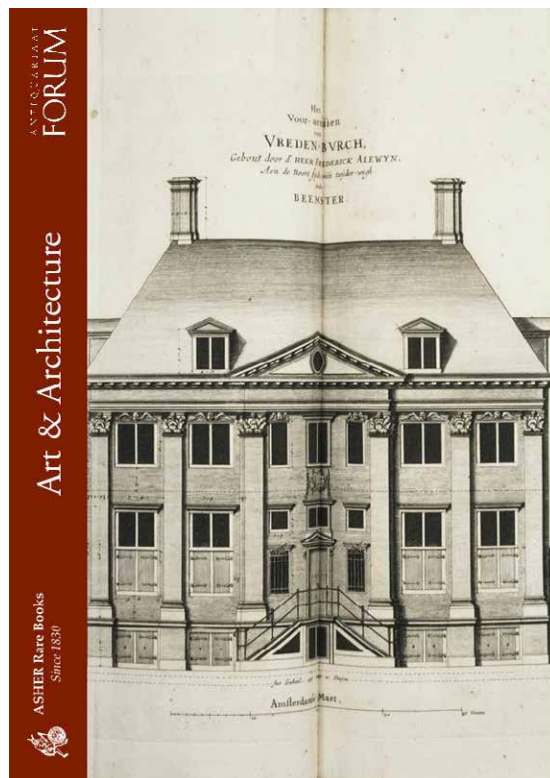
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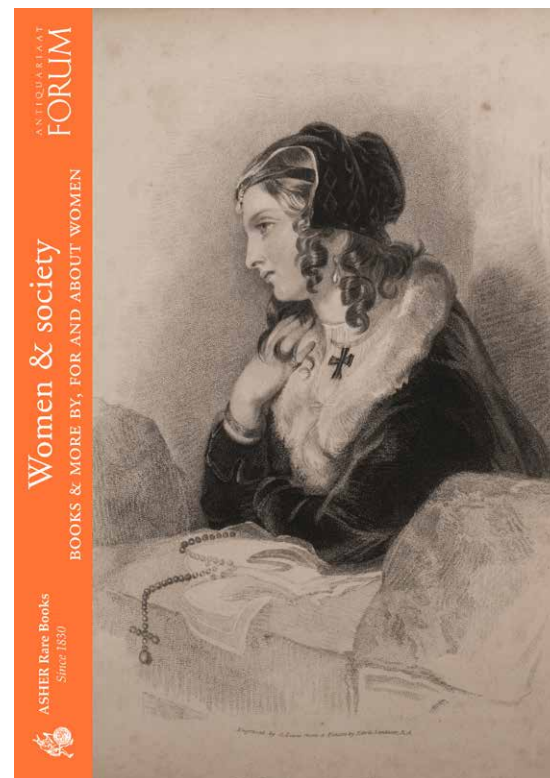
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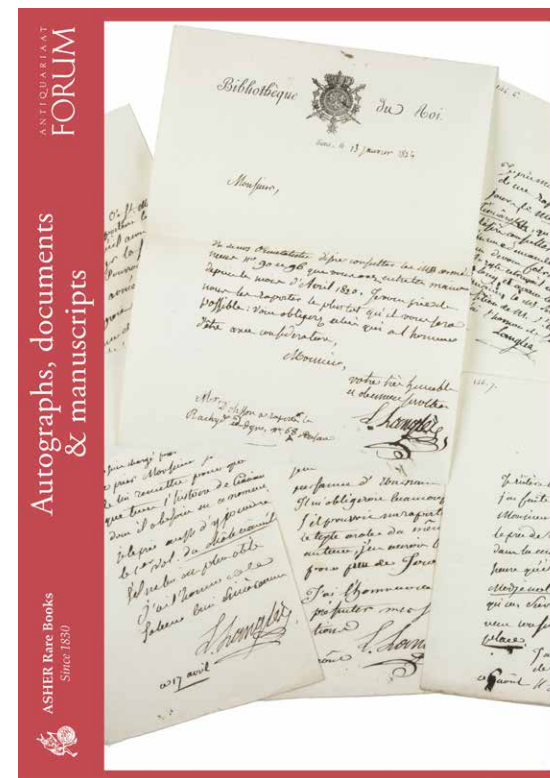
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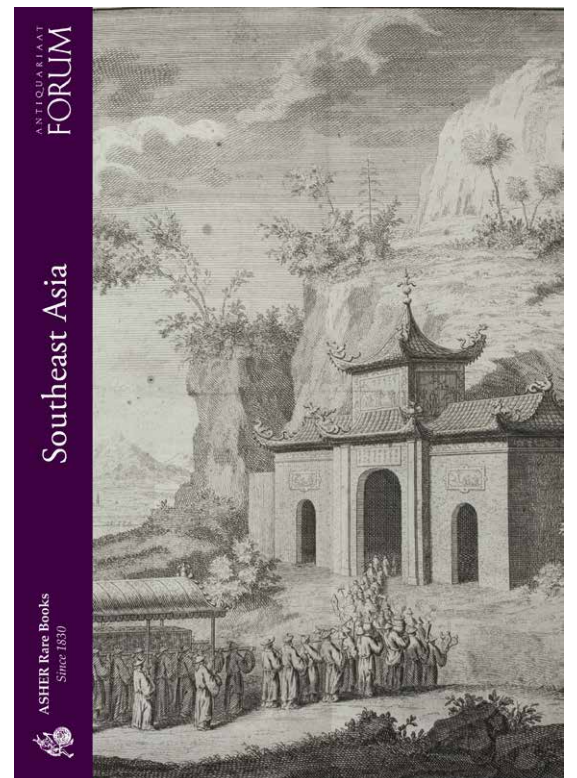
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