

## **Sales catalogue: Maggs Bros**

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BY APPOINTMENT



TO HIS MAJESTY  
ALPHONSO XIII  
KING OF SPAIN



BY APPOINTMENT



TO HIS MAJESTY  
KING GEORGE V

BY APPOINTMENT



TO HIS MAJESTY  
KING MANOEL  
OF PORTUGAL

## MAGGS BROS.

(B. D. MAGGS. E. U. MAGGS.)

34 & 35 Conduit Street, New Bond St. W.1  
London

Paris - 130 Boulevard Haussmann

16th July, 1931.

The Curator,  
The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum,  
54 Wigmore Street,  
W.1.

Dear Sir,

We have pleasure in sending herewith a report of several **Spanish** and **Portuguese** medical items which we think may interest you. These are offered subject to being unsold in the meantime.

Awaiting the favour of your future kind orders,

We remain,

Yours very truly,

*Maggs Bros.*

MLE/EF

Telegraphic and Cable Address  
"BIBLIOLITE, LONDON"  
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MANCHESTER

1887

THE DIRECTOR

THE GENERAL INVESTMENT COMPANY

MANCHESTER



1.

YELLOW FEVER AT GIBRALTAR.

(Cadiz (Military Governor of)).

Printed broadside proclamation, issued by Don Juan Villavicencio, Lieutenant General of the Royal Armada, Captain-General and Military Governor of Cadiz.

Folio broadside.

CADIZ, Nicolas Gomes de Reguera, 21st. August, 1814.

15/

The Governor states that persons suffering from an infectious disease which seemed to be yellow fever, had been discovered at Gibraltar. He therefore considers it advisable to cut off all communication with that garrison, by land and sea. All citizens who had come in from Gibraltar were to report themselves to him or the Committee of Public Health. No ship's captain or other person connected with shipping might go aboard the vessels arriving in port until they were pronounced free from infection. Heavy penalties were to be inflicted on any one who fraudulently produced a permit or in any other way endangered the public health.

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Folio proclamaide.

CADIZ, Nicolas Gomez de Requeza, Alst. August, 1814.

154

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2.

YELLOW FEVER AT XEREZ.

(COSTA (Manoel Cypriano da)).

Edital. Proclamation (in Portuguese)  
issued by the Committee of Public  
Health.

(In duplicate).

2pp., folio.

LISBON, Impressao Regia, 4th September,  
1820.

10/6

Stating that the Consul at Cadiz has notified  
them of the existence of yellow fever at Jerez de la Frontera,  
and that all communication must cease with Andalucian ports or  
other places pronounced "suspect".

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HADEN (F.W.).

Letter signed (in Portuguese) from the Treasurer at the British Legation in Lisbon, to the Marquez de Tancos, President of the Committee of Public Health in Lisbon.

1 page folio.

British Treasury, Lisbon, 26th August, 1816.

10/6

The writer states that a British warship, the Satellite, had arrived in that port from Gibraltar, carrying 335000 dollars for the British Treasury, and was being detained in quarantine. He requests that it may be released at once, as it is one of the ships of Lord Exmouth's squadron, and the Captain was under strict orders not to delay at this port more than 24 hours.

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4.

(John VI as Prince Regent of Portugal).

Letter (in Portuguese) signed by Miguel Pereira Forjal and addressed, on the Prince's behalf, to the Marquez de Tanco; enclosing copy of the Gazeta de Lisboa dated 5th August 1814.

1 page MS. (and 4pp., printed), small 4to.,  
LISBON, Governement Palace, 8th August, 1814.

10/6.

The writer calls the Marquis's attention to the fact that a sale of miscellaneous goods is advertised in the enclosed Gazette, and that the recipient of the letter should carry out the necessary formalities as head of the Department of Public Health in Lisbon. The items advertised for sale (in Portuguese and English) by one Robert Johnson, Agent for the British Government, include "wine, vinegar, treacle, rum, empty casks and staves of different dimensions".

The greater part of the text of the Gazette deals with Napoleon, whose troops were destined to drive John from Portugal during the Peninsular War.

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5.

**MINORCA.**

**La Junta Superior de Sanidad de la Isla de Menorca.**

Printed Proclamation issued by the Committee of Public Health. Signed by the Portuguese Consul to whom the proclamation is addressed in manuscript.

With an interesting engraved plan of Minorca, surmounted by the royal coat-of-arms of Spain.

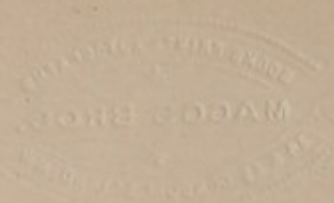
(Together) 3 pp., small folio.

MAHON, 13th June, 1819.

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The proclamation incorporates a medical report, announcing the arrival of twenty nine Jewish passengers from Algiers, and describing the symptoms of the contagious fever from which some of the passengers were suffering.

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(PRIETO DE LA ROSA (Wenceslao))

Salud Publica.

Printed proclamation (in Spanish) issued by the acting Military Governor of Alicante, in respect of measures to be adopted for safeguarding the health of the district during the epidemic of yellow fever at San Fernando.

Folio broadside.

ALICANTE, 6th Sept. 1819.

10/6.

The proclamation incorporates nineteen regulations. These included an order to the mayors in the district, to produce within 24 hours lists of foreigners of no fixed abode, who were to be expelled as "vehicles" or media of contagion. All physicians and surgeons, not excepting military doctors, were to present daily reports of serious cases. Any ship's captain, "landing furtively" on any part of the coast, was subject to ten years' imprisonment; but if he had arrived from the infected area, he was to be condemned to death. There were severe penalties for others contravening the regulations; and other penalties for those who merely refrained from reporting any misdeeds known to them.

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7.

YELLOW FEVER.

(VALENCIA).

Suplemento al Diario de la ciudad  
de Alicante del Viernes 10 de  
Setiembre de 1819.

1 page, small folio.

VALENCIA, Nicolas Carratala e hijos,  
4th September, 1819.

10/6

This proclamation was issued to the Governor of Alicante by the Captain General of the provinces of Valencia and Murcia; and gives additional instructions with regard to the measures that were necessary for combatting the spread of yellow fever that had begun at San Fernando.

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