


**Reading for Good Health?
Medical Books of the
Baroque Reader Maria
Ernestine of Eggenberg
(1649–1719)**

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 <https://ror.org/033n3pw66>

DOI <https://dx.doi.org/10.23852/KAD.2023.30.01>

Abstract

This study focuses on a collection of medical and other health-related literature that belonged to Princess Maria Ernestine of Eggenberg, née Schwarzenberg (1649–1719). Today, it is part of the Eggenberg book collection kept at the castle in Český Krumlov. The main aim was to reconstruct the Princess's collection of medical books, and thereby trace the reception of medical texts of varied national and linguistic provenance by a selected representative of the Baroque nobility settled in the Czech lands. The Princess mainly collected contemporary medical literature in German, French, Italian and Latin, which predominantly came from the 17th and early 18th centuries. The books with Princess's supralibros include not only several important 16th-century books but also the incunable of *Gart der Gesundheit* from 1485. The fact that her preserved medical collection in the Eggenberg library consisted of 58 catalogue units (out of a total of 68) indicates that Maria Ernestine's interest in this area of human knowledge was highly exceptional. Furthermore, about a quarter of all surviving medical texts bear traces of an active interest in reading, thus offering a glimpse into the thought world of a particular reader and her interest in medicine and health. In the case of Maria Ernestine of Eggenberg, this was also manifested outside her own library, namely in the establishment of the castle pharmacy in Český Krumlov.

Key words

Maria Ernestine of Eggenberg, Eggenberg book collection, history of medicine, Baroque, history of reading, history of nobility

The aim of this study is to present an authorial and content analysis of a remarkable corpus of early modern medical literature preserved in the Eggenberg book collection.¹ At the same time, I seek to put forward the benefits of interweaving the research into the history of book culture and reading² with not only the history of medicine conceived as intellectual history³ but also the history of the early modern nobility's everyday life in a broader sense.⁴ The model example was Princess Maria Ernestine of Eggenberg, née Schwarzenberg (1649–1719),⁵ an educated noble woman, a passionate book collector, a reader with literary ambitions, and a translator of Seneca's Epistles from French into German.⁶ In the second half of the 17th and early 18th centuries, she created an extensive personal library, which is now part of the Eggenberg book collection held at the castle in Český Krumlov. Her books were bound in white parchment or brown marocain and stamped with the gilt initial supralibros 'ME' under the princely crown resting in the centre of a wreath with a laurel leaf motif.⁷

The Eggenberg book collection had been formed by the first two Eggenberg generations settled in the Czech lands, Hans Ulrich (1568–1634) and his son Johann Anton of Eggenberg (1610–1649)⁸ – at that time, however, the books were kept in the Eggenberg mansion in Graz or in the Eggenberg castle, from where they were probably transported (or more precisely, a part of them) to the Český Krumlov castle in 1672.⁹ In the first phase of its historical development (until 1649), the Eggenberg book collection consisted of predominantly Spanish and Italian titles, fewer books in Latin and German, and occasional French titles.¹⁰ In terms of content, in the beginning the Eggenbergs preferred literature for entertainment, while later they also enjoyed historical and religious books. What gives the key evidence as to the composition of the Eggenberg book collection is the surviving estate inventory from 1649, including a section on the Eggenberg library with more than a thousand books.¹¹

¹ A similar theme within the framework of the Lobkowitz book collection in Roudnice was explored by DE BARBIERI 2005, 2006, 2009.

² On the history of reading, for example CHARTIER 1992; DARNTON 2001. Currently in the Czech context POŘÍZKOVÁ – ŠMEJKALOVÁ (ed.) 2021.

³ Summarized in SVOBODNÝ 2018.

⁴ Summarized in SMÍŠEK 2018.

⁵ Maria Ernestine of Schwarzenberg was born in 1649 in Brussels. Her parents were Maria Justine of Starhemberg (1618–1681) and Johann Adolf of Schwarzenberg (1615–1683), who at the time of her birth served as a high-ranking official at the Brussels court of Archduke Leopold Wilhelm of Habsburg (1614–1662). The Princess' personality and her bibliophilic interests have been extensively discussed by RADIMSKÁ 2007, 2020. Furthermore, KUBÍKOVÁ 2016, especially pp. 139–149; GRUBHOFFER 2020.

⁶ Her bibliophilic interests among aristocratic women living in the 17th century in the Czech lands are perhaps comparable only to those of sisters Maria Eleonora Šporková (1687–1717) and Anna Kateřina Šporková (1689–1754). Cf. RADIMSKÁ – LENDEROVÁ 2002. On the translation activities of the Princess RADIMSKÁ – DURAJOVÁ 2010.

⁷ The Eggenberg book collection has been systematically studied by RADIMSKÁ 2007; RADIMSKÁ et al. 2011. Updates on the historical development of the library are reported in ŽAHOUR 2022.

⁸ Hans Ulrich of Eggenberg was a close advisor and financier of Archduke Ferdinand of Styria (1578–1637), later Emperor and Czech King Ferdinand II, who granted him the estate of Český Krumlov together with the estates of Netolice and Prachatice on 23 December 1622. The Eggenbergs gradually acquired a large part of the former South Bohemian Rosenberg dominion (with the exception of the Schwarzenberg's Třeboň, Buquoy's Rožmberk and Nové Hradky). Český Krumlov Castle did not become the Eggenberg residence until 1665 when Johann Christian of Eggenberg (1641–1710), who married Maria Ernestine of Schwarzenberg in 1666, took over the administration of the family property in the Czech lands. On the history of the Eggenbergs KUBÍKOVÁ 2016.

⁹ ŽAHOUR 2022, pp. 80, 84.

¹⁰ On the bibliophilic interests of Hans Ulrich and Johann Anton of Eggenberg KAŠPAROVÁ 2011a; KAŠPAROVÁ 2011b.

¹¹ State Regional Archive in Třeboň – Český Krumlov branch, Manuscript Collection No. 127, *Inventarium über weiland des durchlechtig hochgeborenen fürsten und herrn, herrn Johann Anthony [...] fürsten zu Eggenberg [...] etc inn und ausser Grätz zu Eggenberg befundenen verlass [...]*.

The catalogue of the books that are in existence today comprises 3,100 bibliographic units, of which 877 are Gallic, 759 Italic, 590 Germanic, 150 Latin and 129 Hispanic. The predominance of writings in vernacular languages makes this library clearly oriented towards Romance book production. According to the oldest surviving catalogue of books held in the Český Krumlov castle (*Catalogus...1721*),¹² which depicts the organisation of the library after Maria Ernestine died,¹³ the books were divided into five sections according to the language (A – Germanic, B – Gallic, C – Italic, D – Latin, E – Hispanic), and one geographical section (F). Each language section was further divided into four to nine subsections according to subject or genre. Both earlier and current research into the Eggenberg library shows that the Princess collected and read mainly French and German literature – her supralibros were stamped onto 870 French books out of a total of 877 Gallics (99 %), and on 277 German books out of a total of 591 Germanics (47 %). The imaginary bronze in the ranking of the Princess's collecting interest belongs to Italian-language book production, with 198 bibliographic items out of a total of 759 Italic (26 %). Maria Ernestine's supralibros were also stamped onto 11 of the 150 Latin-language books and 3 of the 129 Hispanic-language books.

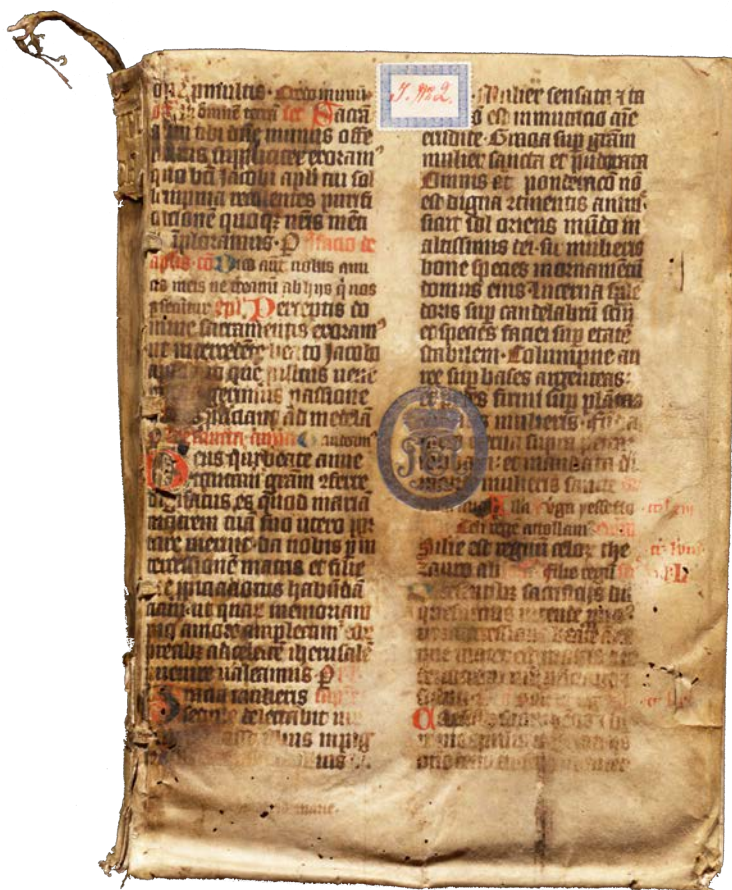
A collector of medical literature

The Princess Maria Ernestine was mainly interested in collecting and reading contemporary medical and/or other health-related literature in German (35), French (14), Italian (5) and Latin (4). The reconstruction of the medical book collection bearing her supralibros has resulted in a highly representative corpus of texts, which comprises 58 catalogue items (out of a total of 68 medical and health writings in the Eggenberg library, i.e. 85 %). The subsequent authorial, genre and content analysis allowed for tracing not only the reception of various medical discourses of the 17th and early 18th centuries by one particular representative of the Baroque aristocracy settled in the Czech lands but also the diversity of the authors' national provenance. The authors in question were 56, mostly from present-day Germany (20 %), followed by France (13 %), Italy (8 %) and Switzerland (6 %). In terms of the genre composition of the medical literature, the majority of the books fell into the fields of surgery and anatomy (25 %), folk and natural medicine (18 %) and pharmacology (11 %). Based on single representative items, the overall range of Maria Ernestine's interests in health issues is truly fascinating. The oldest treatise in the Princess's medical book collection is one of the first printed herbals in German, the *Hortus sanitatis* (Gart der Gesundheit), published in Augsburg in 1485. It is one of the two incunables in the Eggenberg book collection and contains numerous hand-coloured woodcuts

¹² State Regional Archive in Třeboň – Český Krumlov branch, Manuscript Collection No. 418, *Catalogus über die in der hochfürstlichen Schwarzenbergischen Bibliothek zu Böhmischem Krumau befindliche in der deutschen, französisch, wälisch, lateinisch und spanischen Sprache bestehende Bücher, welcher anno 1721 errichtet worden*.

¹³ The *Catalogus* of 1721 has been hitherto interpreted as the Eggenberg 'inheritance catalogue' and is considered to be a source for reconstructing the organization of the Eggenberg library during the reign of the princely couple Johann Christian and Maria Ernestine of Eggenberg. Jiří Žahour's research into the archival materials and provenance marks of Eggenberg books has convincingly shown that the *Catalogus* depicts how the book collection was structured after the death of the Princess. According to his findings, in 1719–1721 the signatures of the Eggenberg books were renumbered and two previously separate libraries were merged – the 'bibliotheca of the Princess' Maria Ernestine and the 'bibliotheca of the Prince' Johann Christian. What might help to clarify the original systematic arrangement of the two libraries (which was probably also based on language and subject matter) is the reconstruction of the older series of signatures inscribed on the books' paste-downs. Cf. ŽAHOUR 2022, pp. 84–91.

and handwritten marginalia bound in reused parchment covers of a Latin manuscript, with both of the covers bearing the supralibros 'ME' ¹⁴ (Figs. 1, 2, 3). On the other hand, the most recent book is the religious-medical treatise *Abhandlung Von des Menschen Leben, Gesundheit, Kranckheit und Tode* by the Dutch physician Cornelius Bontekoe (1647–1685).¹⁵ The Princess acquired this edition from 1719 in the year she died (1719).



1 / *Gart der Gesundheit*. Ed: Johann von Cube, Augsburg, [Johann Schönsperger] 1485.
Courtesy of Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau.

¹⁴ *Gart der Gesundheit*. Ed: Johann von Cube, Augsburg, [Johann Schönsperger] 1485 (ŠIMÁKOVÁ – VRCHOTKA 987; ISTC ig00098000). For an abridged bibliographic record of the individual medical prints of Maria Ernestine of Eggenberg, see Appendix to this study, which contains their complete inventory.

¹⁵ Named Cornelis Dekker/Decker. He was a physician, essayist and tea promoter who became a controversial figure for his views on the nature of disease. He focused on the relationship between religion and medicine, as well as sin and disease – he interpreted all diseases, even death, as a consequence of sinning. He strongly rejected the view that death was the natural end of human life. He believed that when the body is healthy, it serves the soul, whereas in sickness, it is the soul's tyrant and prison. Cf. SCHWEIKARDT 2003.



¶ Saccocolla ein gummi also ge-
 nant Capulium trehyuy
 Saccocolla graec. ambiter
 anjaron latine anjerum
¶ Saccopis in de hütche ag gregu-
 ria in de capite anjaron id est sac-
 cocolla sprucht das ist ein gummi
 feines dornedten baums vmb der wechslin den land pass
 Dier gummi gleichet dem wosin weinachs sein farab ist weißt
 vnd wost bitter Das ist das best das sich land last pachen
 Dier gummi ist best vnd danchen an dem vreden gub ¶ Sac-
 cocolla wort genant in die pflaster zu den wunden vnd sein ngt
 ist seintgen vnd auf lösen vnd veyeren ¶ Dioscorides sprucht
 Saccocolla er auf das sand spruch in den vunden ¶ Dioscorides
 Saccocolla gummit mit heffemel vnd wosin puchen das vnde
 die feuchting vñ eptre auf de augen für all ande veyen ¶ Sac-
 cocolla gummit mit honig vñ auff die wunde geleget vnterlip

302
¶ Die n Saccocolla ist voff güt ¶ nider für das sel in den angne-
 wem es best die auff vnd vnter die von dem wallt dar auß
 sprucht ¶ Saccocolla sel mit genant wend in de land für sichselb
 vñ in die feuchting vñ Saccocolla conuen an jun felis
 vnd thet pur hien zu for dem vreden seure vor alle auffallen vñ
 jun antstanden danc ach guch heudart der vechst halben das es
 durt durtigt mit no gum vnd wosin alle unmaiche glüde vñ
 vñ danc tagen will so sel man das krepten vobien mit de beke
 fa oder mit colatum ¶ Die messer paulus in dem capitel Saccocolla
 sprucht wir von dem gummi macht ein pflaster vnd die
 in de nifch das wosin vñ vñ vñ dar plegel auff den sich
 last benpucht das vñ danc tagen blüde auff der wosin ¶ Dier gummi
 gepuluet vnd ge misch mit wosin wosin das gedoret an
 der sumen vnd danc tagen aber mit wosin wosin vñ danc na
 das feuchting auf gelben krepten danc tagen danc tagen vñ maich
 klare augen ¶ Item de canch von Saccocolla vñ danc tagen auf gelben
 ist güt wider das vñ danc tagen danc tagen genant



2 / Gart der Gesundheit. Ed: Johann von Cube, Augsburg, [Johann Schönsperger] 1485. Courtesy of Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau.



¶ Die mastre paulus sprucht das seamonea treib aus colica vñ
 zeidit die an sich auf den abern vñ sein vechung ist Rade
 vñ danc tagen ¶ Seamonea ist dem beeren vñ danc tagen
 in sein hauff vñ danc tagen vñ danc tagen vñ danc tagen
 get es gen feber ¶ Auch spruchen die mastre das dieselbe die
 seamonea heuchten sich hüten sollen vor kypfen weter vñ
 auch vor gessie helle ¶ Seamonea geniet mit hüten laturng
 laturng seuffgliche vñ danc tagen danc tagen die p den feuchting
¶ Item seamonea sel nimer geniet vñ danc tagen für sich selb
 alle zeit mit züden genant mastre so beinget es dem leb danc tagen
 der schad ¶ Ist ist in dem hütche panchen in dem capi das sich
 antebet seamonea de hütche da die genant vñ danc tagen
 seamonea ¶ Item seamonea vñ danc tagen mit effig vñ mit wosin
 ole vñ danc tagen das hant geschmit benpucht guch heudertid
¶ Auch seamonea mit effig vñ danc tagen vñ danc tagen
 den vewunten genit ist in bald vñ danc tagen



393
¶ Spodii gebunt halstun lwin
 Cap. cccij
 Spodii latine et graec. ambiter alius. ¶ Die mastre spi-
 edo gemeinlich das spodii kep gebunt lwin vñ eine in
 elyphanten er ¶ Die ist in mardie das ein elyphant hat
 lwin die sein fast danc tagen lwin vñ danc tagen sander die
 lwin die mardie in ja haben vñ danc tagen spodii so ge gebunt
 sein vñ danc tagen vñ danc tagen als mit danc tagen lwin vñ
 mardie lwin genant ¶ Dier ist das best puluer von de lwin das
 lwin ist vñ danc tagen vñ danc tagen mit seamonea puluer ¶ Dier
 puluer geniet mit wegetschest ist fast güt de die mit not nege

3 / Gart der Gesundheit. Ed: Johann von Cube, Augsburg, [Johann Schönsperger] 1485. Courtesy of Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau.

In view of the quantity, the most numerous and richest in genre is the collection of the Princess's medical and health-related Germanic literature, with a total of 35 catalogue items by 36 authors from ten different countries, most of them from Germany (18.5 %). Four books were by Italians and three by French. From the genre point of view, compendia and manuals on surgery and anatomy should be mentioned first (11 items). Among the authors of surgical treatises stands out the 'father of German surgery' and pioneer of neurosurgery Wilhelm Fabricius von Hilden (1560–1634), whose writings were among the most influential in the Czech lands in the second half of the 17th century.¹⁶ Especially noteworthy is also his compatriot Johann Schultes (Scultetus) (1595–1645), whose manual *Wund-Artzneyisches Zeug-Hauß* (Surgical Armamentarium) was also widely used in the Czech lands.¹⁷ Within anatomy and surgery, Italy and France are also represented in the Germanic collection. Suffice it to mention two famous names from the 16th century – Girolamo Fabrici d'Acquapendente (1533–1619)¹⁸ and Ambroise Paré (1510–1590).¹⁹ Maria Ernestine also stamped the Nuremberg edition of Jan Jessenius's (1566–1621) *Anweisung zur Wund-Artzney* (Instructions for Surgery) of 1674.²⁰ What should be added is that the Princess of Eggenberg was not the original owner of the aforementioned titles in surgery and anatomy – the books had previously belonged to Friedrich Banssen, the personal butler and barber of her husband Johann Christian of Eggenberg.²¹ Although he may not have had a medical background, he was certainly a barber-surgeon. Among other things, this is indicated by the fact that he owned and signed six treatises on surgical topics in German.²²

¹⁶ Cf. SVOBODNÝ – HLAVÁČKOVÁ 2004, p. 62.

¹⁷ His surgical manual contains more than five dozen pictorial charts depicting various types of surgical instruments and procedures. Cf. SVOBODNÝ – HLAVÁČKOVÁ 2004, p. 70.

¹⁸ Famous Italian physician, anatomist, surgeon and physiologist who was born in Acquapendente and died in Padua. He was a pupil and successor of Gabriele Falloppio (1523–1562) at the department of anatomy in Padua, where he built the famous anatomical theatre (*teatro anatomico*). He was devoted to practical medicine, and among his patients was his friend and colleague Galileo Galilei (1564–1642). He is mainly remembered for his numerous contributions to anatomy and physiology – he contributed to the knowledge of blood circulation, the anatomy of the uterus and childbirth, described the venous valves, and significantly influenced the development of embryology. In the field of surgery, he is credited with developing a number of surgical techniques (e.g. tracheotomy). He also designed various orthopaedic prostheses. Cf. FOSSATI 1988.

¹⁹ A Parisian and military surgeon whose *Ten Books on Surgery* (1564) was as ground-breaking as Andrea Vesalio's *De humani corporis fabrica* (1514–1564). He was in the service of the French kings Henry II (1519–1559), Francis II (1544–1560), Charles IX (1550–1574) and Henry III (1551–1589). In 1533 he became surgical assistant to the director of the hospital Hôtel Dieu in Paris. From 1537 for nearly three decades he cared for the sick in Paris or accompanied military campaigns. He also dealt with fractures and dislocations and obstetric problems. Cf. SVOBODNÝ – HLAVÁČKOVÁ 2004, p. 35; COSMACINI 2011, pp. 258–259; PORTER 2013, pp. 216–217.

²⁰ A famous Protestant physician, professor and rector of the University of Prague, who was executed in 1621 for his participation in the Bohemian Revolt; he was famous primarily as the performer of the first historically documented public autopsy in Prague in 1600. More on his personality NEJESCHLEBA 2008; SVOBODNÝ – HLAVÁČKOVÁ 2004, p. 59; BETLACH – HEJNA – ŠTEINER 2017, pp. 32–33.

²¹ Among the medical staff of the Eggenberg court in Český Krumlov are the names of Franz Heussler, who served as a barber for 16 years, and the court surgeon or more precisely a healer and barber Georg Rädlinger. Among the physicians can be mentioned Adrian Volkshofen. Cf. KORYCHOVÁ 2000–2001, p. 40.

²² Cf. RADIMSKÁ et al. 2011: catalogue numbers 1038, 1159, 1160, 1323, 1374, 1476. Thanks to Banssen's inscription on the front cover of the aforementioned book by Wilhelm Fabricius von Hilden (cat. no. 1160), we learn the exact date of his birth and the date of his father's death: 'Ao 1630. den 2 Januarii bin ich auff dieße Welt geboren. Mein liebster H. vater gestorben im Siebenzigsten Jahr seineß Alterß. Ao 1672 den 18. April dehme Gott die Ewige Freüdt undt Sehligkeit auß Gnaden Mittheilen wolle Amen. Friedrich Banssen.'

Among the physicians featured in the Princess's collection of Germanics were important authorities who represented the approaches of iatrochemistry, very popular in the 17th century. Iatrochemistry disapproved of Galenic humoral physiology and pathology and tried to explain all life processes on the basis of chemical processes in the human body. The person that should be mentioned first is the Swiss Renaissance physician, alchemist and philosopher Paracelsus (1493–1541), who is traditionally associated with the origins of iatrochemistry.²³ His *Astronomia Magna* from 1571, whose German edition was included in Maria Ernestine of Eggenberg's library, is the second oldest medical work in her book collection. Furthermore, her collection included the writings of the Flemish alchemist, physician and naturalist Johann Baptist van Helmont (1577–1644),²⁴ as well as the German physicians Conrad Khunrath (1555–1613) and Adrian von Mynsicht (1588–1638).²⁵ Among the pharmacological literature, mention can be made of the *Nützliche kleine Haus-Apotheck* by the German physician Martin Blochwitz (1602–1629), who produced the first ever work on the medicinal effects of elderberry and its uses,²⁶ or the 'field and travel first-aid kit' of Raymund Minderer (1570–1621).²⁷

The Gallics in the princess's collection amount to 14 items of various fields of medicine, with a clear predominance of French authors (77 %). In terms of genre, the works feature leading representatives of contemporary surgery. Among others, the *Histoire anatomique d'une matrice extraordinaire* by the princess's contemporary, the eminent Parisian surgeon and anatomist Pierre Dionis (1643–1718), who worked at the court of Louis XIV (1638–1715) and carried out

²³ Philippus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, known as Paracelsus, created his own magical-alchemical theory, according to which bodily processes are based on the chemical action of three elements governed by a dynamic principle (*archeus*). According to this theory, disease is caused by a disturbance of the balance, when the dynamic principle fails. The theoretical foundations of Paracelsus's thought are based on the concept of man as a microcosm, which is analogous to the macrocosm – humans are made of the world that surrounds them, and so the objects of the macrocosm, i.e. minerals, plants, animals and celestial bodies are present in their own physical constitution. Paracelsus's contribution lies mainly in bringing (internal) medicine and surgery closer together and in creating new medicines. More NEJESCHLEBA 2008, p. 131; SVOBODNÝ – HLAVÁČKOVÁ 2004, p. 34.

²⁴ Helmont introduced the term *gas*. He called the gas produced by fermentation of wine, combustion, and the decomposition of limestone and potash by acids as *gas sylvestre* (forest gas), today's carbon dioxide. He was the first to describe its properties and consistently distinguish it from air. He is therefore often called the founder of pneumatic chemistry. Cf. COSMACINI 2011, pp. 250, 277; SVOBODNÝ – HLAVÁČKOVÁ 2004, p. 62.

²⁵ He was one of the last and most famous Paracelsians of the 17th century and the author of a book on medicine published in Hamburg in 1631 under the title *Thesaurus et armentarium medico-chymicum selectissimum*. Cf. *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* [online], entry Mynsicht, Adrian von, https://de.wikisource.org/wiki/ADB:Mynsicht,_Adrian_von (accessed 2 February 2023).

²⁶ He studied medicine at the University of Leipzig and received his doctorate from the Medical Faculty of Basel in 1626. In 1628 he settled in Oschatz as the town physician. Cf. *Wikipedia. Die freie Enzyklopädie* [online], entry Martin Blochwitz, https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Blochwitz (accessed 2 February 2023).

²⁷ After studying medicine in Ingolstadt, he worked as a military doctor. In 1606 he settled as a physician in Augsburg. He later became personal physician to Emperor Matthias of Habsburg (1557–1619) and Maximilian I of Bavaria (1573–1651). His 1620 work on military medicine, *Medicina militaris*, was widely published and even translated into English. He was instrumental in introducing the use of sulphuric acid in the treatment of febrile diseases and in the preparation of ammonium acetate, which is still used as a diaphoretic and is known as *Liquor (or Spiritus) Mindereri*. He was also an ardent promoter of the therapeutic use of indigenous plant medicines. Cf. *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* [online], entry Minderer, Raymund, https://de.wikisource.org/wiki/ADB:Minderer,_Raymund (accessed 2 February 2023).

public dissections in the Royal Gardens in Paris on the king's authorisation.²⁸ Surgical subjects are also covered in Joseph de La Charrière's (?–1690) *Nouvelle méthode d'opérations* and the *Essais d'anatomie* by the Swiss physician Dominique Beddevole (1657–1692).

The collection of French medical literature also features a representative of iatrochemistry – a little-known Protestant physician from Grenoble, Jacques Massard (?–1701), who published a pharmacological work on panaceas and universal remedies as a challenge to Galenic medicine and as an attempt to reform medical practice in his hometown. He believed that van Helmont's work followed the true medical doctrines of Hippocrates and summarized Helmont's writings in his *Pharmacopolium*. In the preface, he criticised commonly available medicines in shops and pharmacies, which he believed were often poisonous.²⁹ Pharmacology is also represented by the *Traitez nouveaux et curieux du café et du chocolate*, which dealt with the medicinal effects of coffee and chocolate.³⁰ It was written by Sylvestre Du Four (1622–1687), a Protestant pharmacist, banker, collector and writer based in Lyon. Whether the Princess herself indulged in these life-giving beverages is unknown – however, what we do know is that she owned utensils for the consumption of exotic drinks and displayed them in two cupboards containing three coffee tables and coffee vessels made of copper.³¹ Many of the items that the Eggenbergs used for sipping coffee, tea and chocolate were inherited by their Schwarzenberg relatives. For example, travelling silver chests, which also contained utensils designed for consuming coffee and chocolate on the go.³²

A special attention needs to be paid to the writings of folk and natural medicine represented in the medical collection of the Gallics – for instance, Madame François Fouquet's (1590–1681) *Recueil de remèdes faciles et domestiques* (Collection of easy home remedies), which was used in rural France at least until the mid-19th century,³³ Paul Dubé's (1612?–1698) *Le médecin et chirurgien des pauvres*,³⁴ or, the French surgeon Jean Devaux's (1649–1729) *Le médecin de soi-même*. Since most of these prints were demonstrably read, they will be given more in-depth attention in the section on reading medical literature (Figs. 4, 5).

²⁸ VONS 2018.

²⁹ After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, he found refuge in Amsterdam. There he devoted himself to divination and biblical exegesis until his death. Cf. DEBUS 2002, pp. 118–119.

³⁰ On the therapeutic effects of coffee and chocolate BLACK 2020.

³¹ MAREŠOVÁ 2015, p. 72. On the reception of chocolate among Austrian nobility between 1650–1700 LINDORFER 2009, especially pp. 162–177.

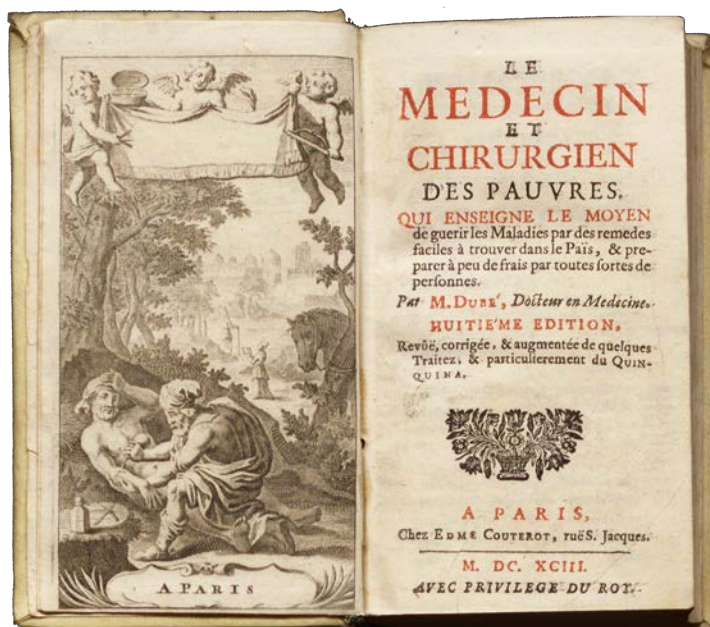
³² MAREŠOVÁ 2018, p. 195.

³³ The mother of Nicolas Fouquet (1615–1680), Louis XIV's Minister of Finance, combined medical, religious and charitable activities. When Saint Vincent de Paul (1581–1660) founded the Daughters of Christian Charity (*Filles de la Charité de Saint Vincent de Paul*) in 1634, she was one of the first women to respond to his call. She was the *Dame de la Charité de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Paris* (1634), director of the Hospital of the Daughters of Providence in Paris (1658) (*l'Hôpital des Filles de la Providence de Paris*), superior of the Ladies' Order of the Propagation of the Faith (1664) (*Dames de la Propagation de La Foi*). During the reign of Louis XIV, she was one of many French women who published their empirically acquired medical knowledge. She was particularly praised by her contemporaries for the efficacy of her poultices. On the achievements of French women in the field of medicine, GIBSON 1989, pp. 120–121; furthermore, WHALEY 2011, pp. 74–79.

³⁴ The French physician Paul Dubé studied in Paris at the Collège de Boncourt, then in Montpellier, in one of the most dynamic medical schools of his time. He spent most of his life in and around Montargis. Although his reputation attracted a large clientele from all walks of life, he devoted himself mainly to helping the rural and urban poor. Cf. DUBÉ 2007, available at <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt11ww3wbz> (accessed 6 February 2023).



4 / Madame François Fouquet, *Madame de Fouquet sehr nützliches Arzney-Buch*. Dresden, Johann Jacob Winckler 1708.
Courtesy of Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau.



5 / Paul Dubé, *Le Médecin et chirurgien des pauvres*. Paris, Edme Couterot 1693.
Courtesy of Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau.

Also notable, though poorer in number of items, is the corpus of Italian-language medical books bearing the supralibros of Maria Ernestine. The Italian physician and botanist Castore Durante (1529–1590) is represented twice, i.e. in the *Herbario nuovo* and the dietetic manual *Il tesoro della*



6 / Castore Durante, *Herbario nuovo*. Venetia, Gian Giacomo Hertz 1683. Courtesy of Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau.



7 / Castore Durante, *Il tesoro della sanità*. Venetia, Giovanni Battista Cestari 1668. Courtesy of Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau.

sanità (The Treasury of Health)³⁵ (Figs. 6, 7). The Princess also owned the Pharmaceutical Theatre (*Teatro farmaceutico*) of Neapolitan Giuseppe Donzelli (1596–1670), a leading expert in pharmacological botany and a follower of the iatrochemical tradition.³⁶ Among these Italian works are also writings by authors who were controversial in their time – the *Naturale Enciclopedia* by the ‘charlatan’ Niccola Cevoli del Carretto from a Pisan noble family, who made a fortune by selling a ‘lunar tincture’ as a cure for epilepsy and ‘water from the Marquis of Carretto’s well’, which was said to preserve youthfulness and delay ageing and death.³⁷ Furthermore, Maria Ernestine’s library included a book on physiognomy, chiromancy and metoscopy by Nicola Spadoni (?–1684)³⁸, which soon after its publication appeared in the Index of Forbidden Books.³⁹

Medicine has a worthy representation in the Eggenbergian collection of Latin-language books. Maria Ernestine’s supralibros can be found on the bindings of the serious and popular summary works of her time by two German, one French and one Danish physician: 1683 Venetian edition of the *Opera medica universa* by the French professor of medicine in Montpellier, Lazarus Rivière (1589–1655),⁴⁰ the extensive work *Practica medicina* by the Wrocław and Wittenberg professor of medicine Daniel Sennert (1572–1637);⁴¹ and, the *Opera medico-practica* by the highly ranked physician in Brandenburg, Balthazar Timaeus von Güldenkle (1600–1667).⁴² Finally, pharmacy is represented by the voluminous work on pharmaceutical botany *Quadripartitum botanicum* by the Copenhagen royal physician and botanist Simon Paulli (1603–1680).⁴³

³⁵ A native of Gualdo Tadino, a small town near Perugia; he worked as a physician and botanist and wrote a number of works on hygiene (healthy lifestyle) and botany. More *Enciclopedia Treccani* [online], entry Castore Durante, <https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/castore-durante/> (accessed 6 February 2023).

³⁶ *Teatro farmaceutico* was Donzelli’s most important work. It was completed around 1663 and published in Naples in 1667. It is a large treatise containing a large number of recipes, inc. chemical and pharmaceutical procedures. The work was also published in Latin so that it could be distributed on the foreign book market. By 1763, 22 editions had appeared in Rome, Naples and Venice, enriched by add-ons attributed to Donzelli’s son Tommaso. More *Enciclopedia Treccani* [online], entry Giuseppe Donzelli, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giuseppe-donzelli_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giuseppe-donzelli_(Dizionario-Biografico)). (accessed 6 February 2023).

³⁷ His vital records could not be traced. He worked in Flanders and Paris, where he became famous and wealthy thanks to his talent for alchemy and his medical practice. He had endless disputes with French physicians who attacked his books and rightly accused him of using false medical titles. Eventually he returned to Tuscany, where he was imprisoned by order of Cosimo III. Medici (1642–1723). Cf. GAMBACCINI 2004, *Enciclopedia Treccani* [online], entry Cevoli del Carretto, https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/cevoli-del-carretto-niccola_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/ (accessed 6 February 2023).

³⁸ Nicola Spadoni was an Augustinian theologian, philosopher and orator. Cf. BORSETTI, Ferrante. *Historia almi Ferrariae gymnasii*. Pars secunda. Ferrariae, Bernardini Pomatelli 1735 (ICCU: IT\ICCU\FERE\002346).

³⁹ Cf. *Index librorum prohibitorum Innoc. XI. P.M. iussu editus vsque ad annum 1681*. Romae, Camerae Apost. 1704, p. 202 (Deutsche Digitale Bibliothek, <https://www.deutsche-digitale-bibliothek.de/item/TLSYSTT2JTHZM3ZFSELYOBH62OA2RNV>). Spadoni’s writings were banned in 1678. Cf. DALLASTA 2014, p. 105.

⁴⁰ A French physician and professor at the University of Montpellier; he served as a physician in the service of Louis XIII (1601–1643), specializing in pharmacology, anatomy and surgery. He was the first physician to describe inflammation of the aortic valve. More DULIEU 1966, available at https://www.persee.fr/doc/pharm_0035-2349_1966_num_54_190_6900 (accessed 12 March 2023).

⁴¹ Sennert was a pupil of Jan Jessenius. He mainly focused on internal diseases. He was one of the first to diagnose and describe scarlet fever as a separate disease. He also described the performance of the (first reliably verified) Caesarean section by the Wittenberg healer Jeremias Trautmann in Wittenberg in 1610. His advocacy of Paracelsus’ revolutionary ‘chemical’ view of drug teaching had significant influence on the further development of chemistry and its introduction into medicine. Cf. NEJESCHLEBA 2008, pp. 157–160.

⁴² During the Thirty Years’ War, as a physician to the Elector of Brandenburg, he was instrumental in curing a large part of the Swedish army of the plague in 1638 by means of an *acetum theriacale* which he composed, and for which he was elevated to the status of nobility. In theory he was a representative of the Hippocratic-Galenic tradition, but he did not shy away from prescribing typically Paracelsian remedies. More ČERNÝ 2013, pp. 93–94.

⁴³ Danish physician and naturalist, professor of anatomy, surgery and botany at the University of Copenhagen.

A reader of medical literature

Maria Ernestine of Eggenberg was a reader who left her reading traces in the form of handwritten annotations, underlining, bookmarks or folded corners of the pages⁴⁴ (medical literature was no exception). These traces allow for a closer look at some of the topics related to medicine and health which the Princess and/or people from her close circle were interested in. Demonstrable traces of reading were found in 17 of the 58 bibliographic entries (i.e. 29 % of all medical titles bearing the supralibros 'ME') – namely, seven French, eight German and two Italian publications. It can thus be concluded that 50 % of the Gallic, 40 % of the Italic and 23 % of the Germanic books on health and medicine belonging to the Eggenberg Princess were definitely read. In terms of genre, the most widely read texts were on folk and natural medicine or 'home physicians' and herbaria (about 55 % of all the prints read),⁴⁵ while medical writings intended primarily for professionals (especially surgical, iatrochemical or pharmacological literature) received an even but slightly lesser readership (about 7 %).⁴⁶

What the surviving reading traces show is that the Princess or someone from her close circle was interested in a wide range of medical topics and health problems. In Madame Fouquet's French-language collection of recipes, there were folded corners of pages related to remedies for chicken pox (*contre les cors des pieds*),⁴⁷ paralysis, cold sores and gout (*contre la paralysie, douleurs froides et goutes*).⁴⁸ There were also passages discussing kidney stones (*contre la Pierre*).⁴⁹

The book of both medicinal and cooking recipes *Freywillig-auffgesprungener Granat-Äpfel*⁵⁰ by Eleonora Maria Rosalie of Eggenberg, née Liechtenstein (1647–1703), who was Maria Ernestine's sister-in-law,⁵¹ contains almost 1,700 recipes and advice on how to collect medicinal plants and use them for preparing medicine.⁵² The readers at the Eggenberg court in Český Krumlov were specifically interested in the preparation of various healing waters – 'sour water' (*sauere Wasser*) against fever and hepatitis, 'liver water' (*Leberwasser*)⁵⁴ and 'stomach water' (*Magenwasser*),⁵⁵ water against fainting (*Ohnmachtwasser*), 'plague water' (*Pestilenzwasser*) and 'water of life' (*Lebendigwasser*) against all

First court physician to King Frederik/Friedrich III of Denmark and Norway (1609–1670), he was instrumental in the construction of the *Domus Anatomica*, the first anatomical theatre in Copenhagen, which existed from 1644 to 1728. His work *Quadripartitum botanicum* was first published in 1639. Cf. *Enciclopedia Treccani* [online], entry Simon Paulli, <https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/simon-paulli/> (accessed 10 February 2023).

⁴⁴ RADIMSKÁ 2007, p. 75.

⁴⁵ As the boundaries between these genres blur, I have kept these books aimed primarily for lay readers as one broad category.

⁴⁶ These included works on dietetics, hygiene and epidemiology.

⁴⁷ FOUQUET, Madame François. *Recueil de remèdes faciles et domestiques*. Paris, Estienne Michallet 1678 (FRBNF30453892), p. 161.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 146.

⁵⁰ The title of the book refers to the pomegranate as a symbol of merciful love (fertility, strength) and a symbol of the Liechtenstein family. Cf. BASTL 2010, pp. 386–387.

⁵¹ Eleonora Maria Rosalia of Liechtenstein was the wife of Johann Seyfried of Eggenberg (1644–1713). The copy of the book owned by Maria Ernestine lacks a personal dedication by the author and any attributions that would indicate a close relationship between the author and the owner of the book. This fact can perhaps be explained by the strained relations that prevailed between the Eggenberg brothers due to a dispute over the distribution of the Eggenberg property and certain prestigious offices. This included the rights, income and competences derived from them. KUBÍKOVÁ, p. 150.

⁵² Noblewomen as authors of medical writings were the focus of RANKIN 2013.

⁵³ ELEONORA MARIA ROSALIA, <Troppau und Jägerndorf Herzogin>. *Freywillig-auffgesprungener Granat-Äpfel*. Wienn, Leopold Voigt 1695 (VD17 23:741759D), p. 26.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 17–18.

fatal diseases.⁵⁶ Attention was also paid to the formula for preparation of an enema against worms, which includes a correction in the form of a marginalia,⁵⁷ and a recipe for the preparation of the popular panacea – ‘good Theriac’.⁵⁸ Furthermore, the readers were interested in a highly feared disease in the early modern period, the smallpox, as is apparent from the bookmark in the form of a snippet of an octavo format frontispiece depicting a warrior.⁵⁹

Among other topics that attracted increased reader attention are those of digestive disorders, melancholy, women’s diseases and male and female fertility, as can be seen in several medical titles read. For example, recommendations on how to alleviate digestive problems were provided by the writings of *Le médecin de soi-même*. Bookmarks in the form of folded page corners also refer to the common remedies of early modern medicine – laxatives. Devaux lists a number of foreign and domestic plants with laxative properties: Indian tamarind, rhubarb, peach blossoms, violets, mint, lemon balm, fennel and roses.⁶⁰ Passages on digestion and cleansing were also marked in *La médecine domestique* by Elias Beynon (active in the 17th century), Jacob-Girard des Bergeries (1615–1681) and Jacob Constant (1645–1732). In particular, it was the recipe for a cleansing powder designed to aid digestion, strengthen eyesight and prevent bodily vapours from ascending to the brain. It was prepared with strawberry water, fennel, coriander, red roses, rose sugar, poppy and cinnamon.⁶¹ The topic of appropriate nutrition was also covered in the chapter on the selection of animals and their parts, which discussed the hard-to-digest crayfish and the delicate and healthy turtle juice that was recommended for exhausted and hectic people.⁶²

A large number of reading traces are found in the *Ein new Artzney Buch*,⁶³ written by the German physician and pharmacist Christoph Wirsung (1500–1571). They have the form of underlining and the marginal note ‘NB’ (Nota Bene) referring to not only stomach disorders, constipation and purgatives, but also various kinds of catarrh and respiratory ailments (Fig. 8). Wirsung intended his book mainly for the layman and wanted his extensive collection of approx. 15,000 recipes to help both urban and rural populations to correctly recognise and assess illnesses, as well as to guide them in the use of appropriate remedies. The reader/s of Wirsung’s book paid systematic attention to the theme of melancholy in particular. What should be mentioned at this point is that from her childhood onwards, Maria Ernestine had personal experience with mental illness of her mother, Maria Justine of Schwarzenberg, née Starhemberg (1618–1681). The illness broke out in the 1650s at the latest, and the surviving sources refer to her mother’s mental problems such as ‘melancholia’ or ‘melancolia’, ‘mania’, ‘humores’ or ‘affecte’⁶⁴ These terms refer to a complex set of mental disorders, which may include a variety of different

⁵⁶ Ibid, p. 20.

⁵⁷ Ibid, p. 495.

⁵⁸ Ibid, p. 63.

⁵⁹ Ibid, p. 207.

⁶⁰ DEVAUX, Jean. *Le médecin de soi-même ou l’art de se conserver la santé par l’instinct*. Leyde, Claude Jordan, 1687 (FRBNF30337759), pp. 223–224.

⁶¹ BEYNON, Elias – CONSTANT, Jacob – GIRARD DES BERGERIES, Jacob. *La médecine domestique contenant le gouvernement de la santé, l’apothicaire, le chirurgien et le médecin charitable*. Genève, Jean Herman Widerhold 1673 (FRBNF39313147), p. 100.

⁶² Ibid, p. 160.

⁶³ WIRSUNG, Christoph. *Ein new Artzney Buch darinn fast alle eußerliche vnd innerliche Glieder deß menschlichen Leibs*. Newstadt an der Hardt, Matthaues Harnisch 1592 (VD16 W 3610).

⁶⁴ TLAMSOVÁ 2012, p. 34.



8 / Christoph Wirsung, *Ein new Artzney Buch*.
Newstadt an der Hardt, Matthaeus Harnisch 1592.
Courtesy of Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau.

symptoms.⁶⁵ Maria Justine's illness oscillated between fits of rage, suspiciousness, verbal and physical aggression and 'depressive' phases of complete apathy, and led in the 1660s to the Princess's life-long internment at the Schwarzenberg estates in South Bohemia, especially at the castle in Třeboň. Although the understanding of mental illness in the Baroque period was still very simplistic, this does not mean that the concept of mental illness was completely absent.⁶⁶ Since antiquity, medicine had considered the 'black bile' in the spleen and liver to be the source of melancholy, the so-called 'hypochondra'. If overproduced, the black bile was supposed to cause depressive states.⁶⁷ Popular treatments included, for example, cooling the body by means of spa treatments, which were regularly prescribed to Maria Justine. She would also drink cinnamon, lime or lemon water and eat dishes with cool herbs such as sorrel. If these therapeutic procedures failed, bloodletting followed.⁶⁸

What mainly attracted the reader's attention in Wirsung's writings were the passages on the purification of melancholic blood (*Das Melancholisch Blut zu reinigen*), in particular the recommendation to use the fern Venus' hair (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*), "because it removes all moist bile and mucus from the body, cleanses the breath, stomach, liver and spleen, and if drunk, also breaks up stone."⁶⁹

⁶⁵ GOWLAND 2006, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4125190> (accessed March 13, 2023).
⁶⁶ ČERNÝ 2023, p. 140.
⁶⁷ TINKOVÁ 2023, p. 183.
⁶⁸ TLAMSOVÁ 2012, p. 39.
⁶⁹ WIRSUNG 1592, p. 453 (translated from German by VG).

Another helpful remedy was drinking a daily brew of goat's milk and fumitory, or a syrup of the latter, as well as wine made from grapes, Venus' hair, hellebore, coriander, dried Indian wood and polypody.⁷⁰ Some potions against melancholy were also labelled 'NB': *Laetificans Alman-soris*, the use of which makes one joyful; *Electuarium de Manna* for purification of the blood;⁷¹ pills against melancholy made from the precious stone Lapis Armenus (*Pilule de lapide Arme-no*); *Pilulae Mastichinae von Mastix* – pills made of mastix, a resin obtained from the mastic tree; *Pilulae de quinque generibus-Mirobalanorum* (from the myrobalan plum) for purifying the blood and against melancholy.⁷²

A closer look at the medical books read by Maria Ernestine of Eggenberg also reveals the princess's deep interest in the subject of female diseases and female and male fertility. A number of traces of active reading appear in Matthioli's herbarium in German from 1611⁷³ (Fig. 9). It contains many interlinear reader's marks as well as the abbreviations 'NB', which



9 / Pietro Andrea Matthioli – Ioachim Camerarius, *Kreutterbuch*.

Franckfurt am Mayn, Nicolao Hoffman – Jacob Fischer 1611.

Courtesy of Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Ibid, p. 792.

⁷² Ibid, p. 818.

⁷³ MATTHIOLI, Pietro Andrea – CAMERARIUS, Ioachim. *Kreutterbuch*. Franckfurt am Mayn, Nicolao Hoffman 1611 (VD17 3:306653C).

appear exclusively for plants that were recommended for female illnesses and ailments – specifically *Nardus Indica* (Indian spikenard), *Spicanard* / *Spica Domestica* (spikenard or domestic lavender), *Baldrian* / *Phu Valeriana Maior* (garden valerian), *Alant* / *Helenium* (sneezeweeds), *Styrax* (snowbell) and *Mespilus* / *Mespelbaum* (medlar). Maria Ernestine's explicit interest in this type of information is evidenced by the marked passages.⁷⁴ These clues suggest that the reader was probably a woman, most likely Maria Ernestine of Eggenberg herself, who never became a mother. Her interest in the subject of fertility and women's illnesses is evident from the passages of medical Gallics she read – 'on the damaged or descending foetus' (*des enfans rompus, ou descentes*) in Madame Fouquet's book,⁷⁵ 'on women's illnesses during pregnancy' (*Des Maladies des Femmes durant leur grossesse*) in Paul Dubé's work.⁷⁶ It can be assumed from the cross-marked passages and written interlinear glosses in the French physician Jean Liébault's (1535–1596) *Trois livres de la santé focondité et maladies des femmes*⁷⁷ from 1582, a book on procreation and female ailments, that the Eggenberg couple sought to learn more about the circumstances of male and female sterility: 'abdominal and urinary discharge, which occurs unintentionally in newlyweds if they have lived or are living together' (...) 'sometimes if semen is retained too long, it is like a deadly poison in our bodies' (...) 'The woman produces no semen that has anything to do with conception'.⁷⁸

Liébault was principally (but without acknowledging it) inspired by a three-volume work by Giovanni Marinelli, an Italian physician originally from Modena (active in the 16th century), *Le Medicine partendenti alle infermità delle donne*, 1563,⁷⁹ which contains practical advice on obstetrics and gynaecology. While topics such as pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period are only given space in the third book, the overall emphasis is on marriage and childbearing. The first book focuses on the phases preceding marriage, especially on advice useful for harmony and good concord between spouses, whereas the second examines aspects and problems of married life, paying particular attention to disorders related to sexuality and impotence, both male and female.⁸⁰

To gain a fuller picture of Maria Ernestine's interest in medical matters, the afore-mentioned insights into the actively read medical literature must be complemented with other historical clues that confirm her deep sense of health issues – this is especially the Český Krumlov chateau pharmacy that she established shortly after her marriage and arrival in Český Krumlov in 1666. The prescription book from 1666–1669 shows that the main clients of the pharmacy were the Eggenbergs and their employees. In addition, medicines were provided to the princely physicians. Medicines were also prepared for

⁷⁴ Detailed with direct quotations from the herbarium GRUBHOFFER 2018, pp. 190–191.

⁷⁵ FOUQUET 1678, p. 153.

⁷⁶ DUBÉ, Paul. *Le médecin des pauvres*. Paris, Edme Couterot 1681, 1678-2 parts in 1 vol. (FRBNF30357351 – other edition: Paris, E. Couterot 1669), pp. 228–230.

⁷⁷ LIÉBAULT, Jean. *Trois livres de la santé focondité et maladies des femmes*. Paris, Jacques du Puys, 1582 (OCLC: 25683782).

⁷⁸ Ibid. pp. 65–68 (translated from French by VG).

⁷⁹ MARINELLI, Giovanni. *Le medicine partendenti alle infermità delle donne*. Venezia, Francesco De Franceschi & senese – Giovanni Bonadio 1563 (EDIT16: CNCE 49677).

⁸⁰ More CRAWFORD 2007, pp. 145–146. The treatise is written in vernacular language in order to reach a wide reading audience. It has seen two further Italian editions: one corrected and enlarged by the author (Venice, G. Valgrisi 1574) and one posthumous (ibid., G. B. Bonfadino e compagni 1610). In Italy, Liébault's writing is considered to be the French translation of Marinelli's work. Cf. *Enciclopedia Treccani* [online], entry Giovanni Marinelli, [https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giovanni-marinelli_res-63e606aa-e71d-11dd-804a-0016357eee51_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giovanni-marinelli_res-63e606aa-e71d-11dd-804a-0016357eee51_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) (accessed 5 March 2023).

animals, specifically for horses. Maria Ernestine also had her own portable medical kit which, based on her order from October 1666, contained cinnamon and mace balm, Indian Peruvian balm, mace ointment, powder from precious stones, pieces of mastic resin, citrine, and balm against stroke and cinnamon. She was also supplied with herbs such as basil, marjoram, polypody, chicory, common speedwell, anise, lavender, peppermint, chamomile, cumin, sassafras, quinine, lemon balm, and civet musk.⁸¹ Particularly noteworthy is the fact that many of the afore-listed herbs and remedies are mentioned in the recipes which attracted the reader's attention (Fig. 10).



10 / Adam von Lebenwaldt, *Land- Stadt- und Hauß- Artzney-Buch*. Nürnberg, Johann Christoph Lochner 1695, bookmark in the form of a snippet.
Courtesy of Český Krumlov State Castle and Chateau.

⁸¹ KUBÍKOVÁ 2016, pp. 145–146.

Maria Ernestine's interest in the issue of her own health and the health of her loved ones is also reflected in the correspondence that she conducted mainly in the summer months of 1685 with her brother-in-law, Lord Chamberlain of Emperor Leopold I, Prince Ferdinand of Dietrichstein (1636–1698).⁸² In her letters, the Princess repeatedly expressed regret over the frequent illness of her husband, who was no doubt suffering from urological problems. In June 1685 she informed her brother-in-law that the prince was now completely well and that three stones had come out of him.⁸³ This interest in her husband's health is also evident in the afore-mentioned Madame Fouquet's collection of recipes. In terms of her own health, however, Maria Ernestine was not very specific – she wrote only vaguely about her health problems and her efforts to cure herself. She wanted to go to Vienna and be cured there.⁸⁴ She wished to travel to the countryside, where, with God's help, she would recover from all her illnesses again;⁸⁵ she also wanted to leave Český Krumlov, where the air was not good for her,⁸⁶ and everything was dying.⁸⁷ Since the Eggenberg Princess did not give any details about the symptoms of her illness, it was probably her presumed infertility that made her travel to various places to cure.

⁸² ZAHRADNÍČKOVÁ 2015.

⁸³ Moravian Provincial Archive in Brno, Dietrichstein Family Archive, Correspondence of Maria Ernestine of Eggenberg, carton no. 460, fol. no. 21, letter of Maria Ernestine dated 11 June 1685, b. m.

⁸⁴ 'ich habe in willens am mitwoch um hir aufzubrechen um mich zu wien mit der hilf gottes curiren zu lasen'. Ibid., fol. no. 33, letter of Maria Ernestine, 18 November 1684, b. m.

⁸⁵ 'mihr bekomt der luft auf dem lant nit wol bis daß ich mit der hilf gottes wider recht gesunt wihr und ich samele ohne dem alle meine krangheiten hir die ich zu wien wider habe auskomen'. Ibid., fol. no. 28, letter of Maria Ernestine, 20 July 1685, b. m.

⁸⁶ 'ich bin um krumau weg weillen mir selbiger luft gar nit hatt anschlagen wollen befinde mich auch gott lob um etwas beser werden'. Ibid., fol. 44, letter of Maria Ernestine, 14 June 1685, Netolice.

⁸⁷ 'es stirbt hir alles also wolt ich geren ein haus zu wien haben'. Ibid., fol. no. 6, letter of Maria Ernestine of 4 August 1685, b. m.

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Electronic Resources

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https://de.wikisource.org/wiki/Allgemeine_Deutsche_Biographie

Enciclopedia Italiana di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti (= *Enciclopedia Treccani*) [on-line],
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Electronic Catalogues and Databases

BNF: *Bibliothèque Nationale de France – Catalogue Général*, <https://catalogue.bnf.fr/>

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VD 18: *Verzeichnis der im deutschen Sprachraum erschienenen Drucke des 18. Jahrhunderts*, <https://kxp.k10plus.de/DB=1.65/DB=1.65/>

Appendix

Inventory of medical prints bearing the supralibros of Maria Ernestine of Eggenberg

Individual bibliographic items are arranged in groups according to language, then alphabetically by author's name. The bibliographic record is reduced and supplemented by the number of the record in the contemporary catalogues of the Eggenberg book collection *In the Sign of the Ravens* (hereafter VZH) and *The Noblewoman's Library* (hereafter KŠ), and contains a link to the relevant national bibliographies or other electronic databases and catalogues (see Electronic catalogues and databases).

GALLICI

1. BEDDEVOLE, Dominique. *Essais d'anatomie*. Leide, Pierre Vander 1686 (KŠ 63; FRBNF30076459).
2. BEDDEVOLE, Dominique. *Essais d'anatomie*. Leide, Pierre Vander 1686 (KŠ 64; FRBNF30076459).
3. BEYNON, Elias – CONSTANT, Jacob – GIRARD DES BERGERIES, Jacob. *La médecine domestique contenant le gouvernement de la santé, l'apothicaire, le chirurgien et le médecin charitable*. Genève, Jean Herman Widerhold 1673 (KŠ 76; FRBNF39313147).
4. DEVAUX, Jean. *Le médecin de soi-même ou l'art de se conserver la santé par l'instinct*. Leyde, Claude Jordan 1687 (KŠ 269; FRBNF30337759).
5. DIONIS, Pierre. *Histoire anatomique d'une matrice extraordinaire*. Paris, Jean Cusson 1683 (KŠ 272; FRBNF30344021).
6. DU FOUR, Sylvestre. *Traitez nouveaux et curieux du café et du chocolate*. Lyon, Jean Girin, & B. Riviere 1685 (KŠ 285; FRBNF30368706).
7. DUBÉ, Paul. *Le médecin des pauvres*. Paris, Edme Couterot 1681, 1678. – 1 vol. – 2 parts in one volume (KŠ 293; FRBNF30357351 – a different edition: Paris, E. Couterot 1669).
8. DUBÉ, Paul. *Le Médecin et chirurgien des pauvres*. Paris, Edme Couterot 1693 (KŠ 294; FRBNF33476248).
9. FLAMANT. *L'art de se conserver la santé*. Paris, Estienne Michallet 1692 (KŠ 318; FRBNF30439697).
10. FOUQUET, Madame François. *Recueil de remèdes faciles et domestiques*. Paris, Estienne Michallet 1678 (KŠ 334; FRBNF30453892).
11. LA CHARRIÈRE, Joseph de. *Nouvelle méthode d'opérations*. Paris, Laurent d'Houry 1693 (KŠ 436; FRBNF45883614 – a different edition: Amsterdam, Georges Gallet 1693).
12. LA ROQUE, Jean-Paul de, abbé. *Journal de médecine*. Paris, Florentin Lambert – Jean Cusson 1683 (KŠ 457; FRBNF30743265).
13. LIÉBAULT, Jean. *Trois livres de la santé foecundité et maladies des femmes*. Paris, Jacques du Puy 1582 (KŠ 501; OCLC: 25683782).
14. MASSARD, Jacques. *Divers traitez sur les panacées ou remèdes universel*. Amsterdam, Jean et Gillis Jansson à Waesberge 1686 (KŠ 563; FRBNF30902050).

GERMANICI

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2. BARBETTE, Paul. *Chirurgische, Anatomische, und Medicinische Schrifften*. Franckfurt am Mayn, Johann Peter Zubrod – Johann Baptist Schönwetter Erben – Johann Andreae 1673 (VZH 1038; VD17 23:664691F).
3. BARTHOLIN, Thomas. *Neu-verbesserte Künstliche Zerlegung deß Menschlichen Leibes*. Nürnberg, Johann Hoffmann – Andreas Knortzen 1677 (VZH 1041; VD17 3:305624M).
4. BELLOSTE, Augustin. *Hospital- und Lazareth-Chirurgus*. Dresden, Johann Jacob Winckler 1710 (VZH 1050; VD18 10312633).
5. BLOCHWITZ, Martin. *Nützliche kleine Haus-Apotheck*. Leipzig, Moritz Georg Weidmann, 1685 (VZH 1062; VD17 12:187050Y).
6. BONTEKOE, Cornelis. *Abhandlung Von des Menschen Leben*. Budissin und Leipzig, David Richter, 1719 (VZH 1077; VD18 11101547).
7. CARDILUCIUS, Johannes Hiskias. *Artzneyische Wasser-Und Signatur-Kunst*. Nürnberg, Wolfgang Moritz Endter – Johann Andreas Endter Erben 1680 (VZH 1088; VD17 3:301152W).
8. ELEONORA MARIA ROSALIA, <Troppau und Jägerndorf Herzogin>. *Freywillig-auffgesprungener Granat-Appfel*. Wienn, Leopold Voigt 1695 (VZH 1146; VD17 23:741759D).
9. FABRICIUS AB AQUAPENDENTE, Hieronymus. *Wund-Artzney*. Nürnberg, Johann Daniel Tauber – Johann-Philipp Miltenberger 1673 (VZH 1159; VD17 23:238932Q).
10. FABRICIUS, Wilhelm. *Gantztes Werck*. Franckfurth am Mayn, Johannes Beyer / Hanaw, Johann Aubry 1652 (VZH 1160; VD17 23:632440M).
11. FOUQUET, Madame François. *Madame de Fouquet sehr nützlich Artzney-Buch*. Dresden, Johann Jacob Winckler 1708 (VZH 1166; VD18 11271426).
12. *GART DER GESUNDHEIT*. Ed: Johann von Cube. Augsburg, [Johann Schönsperger] 1485 (VZH – není uveden; ŠIMÁKOVÁ – VRCHOTKA 987; ISTC ig00098000).
13. HELLWIG, L. Christoph. *Medicus Clinicus*. Franckurth – Leipzig – Erfurt, Hieronymus Philipp Ritschel 1716 (VZH 1232; VD18 11514876).
14. HELMONT, Johann Baptista van. *Aufgang der artzney-Kunst*. [Nürnberg], Endter; Sultzbach, Holst 1683 (VZH 1233; VD17 12:169658U).
15. HÖPING, Johann Abraham Jacob. *Chiromantia Harmonica*. Jena, Matthäus Birckner – Samuel Krebs 1674 (VZH 1240; VD17 1:062846A).
16. HÖPING, Johann Abraham Jacob. *Institutiones Chiromanticae*. Jena, Matthäus Birckner – Johann Werther – Samuel Krebs 1674 (VZH 1241; VD17 1:062881P).
17. JESSENIUS VON JESSEN, Johannes. *Anweisung zur Wund-Artzney*. Nürnberg, Johann Daniel Tauber 1674 (VZH 1268; VD17 23:295186R).

18. JÜNGKEN, Johann Helfrich. *Sichere Sorgfältige Medicus*. Franckfurt – Leipzig, Johann Nicolaus Andreae 1701 (VZH 1270; VD18 90171470).
19. KHUNRATH, Conrad. *Edelstes Kleinod Menschlicher Gesundheit*. Franckfurt – Leipzig, Johann Erasmus Hynitzsch 1680 (2 díly v 1 svazku, VZH 1273; 1. díl: VD17 3:309582X, 2. díl: VD17 3:309584N).
20. LEBENWALDT, Adam von. *Land- Stadt- und Hauß- Artzney-Buch*. Nürnberg, Johann Christoph Lochner 1695 (VZH 1294; VD17 23:292787T).
21. MATTHIOLI, Pietro Andrea – CAMERARIUS, Ioachim. *Kreutterbuch*. Franckfurt am Mayn, Nicolao Hoffman – Jacob Fischer 1611 (VZH 1310; VD17 3:306653C).
22. MEY, Philipp. *Chiromantia Medica*. Graven-Haag, Levijn van Dijck 1669 (VZH 1319; VD17 39:144072A).
23. MINDERER, Raymund – CARDILUCIUS, Johannes Hiskias. *Pharmacopoliolum Campestre Et Itinerarium*. Nürnberg, Wolfgang Moritz Endter – Johann Andreas Endter Erben 1679 (VZH 1323; VD17 12:187487T).
24. MYNSICHT, Adrian von. *Medicinish- Chymische Schatz- und Rüst-Kammer*. Offenbach am Mayn [Tübingen], Philibert Brunn; Stuttgart, Augustus Metzler; Offenbach am Mayn, Bonaventura de Launoy 1695 (VZH 1344; VD17 3:302330H).
25. *NEUES LIECHT VOR DIE APOTHECKER*. Leipzig, Johann Friedrich Gleditsch 1693 (VZH 1351; VD17 12:189236A).
26. PARACELUSUS, Philippus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim. *Astronomia Magna*. Franckfurt am Mayn, Martin Lechler – Sigmund Feyerabend 1571 (VZH 1373; VD16 P 401).
27. PARÉ, Ambroise. *Wundartzney*. Franckfurt am Mayn, Kaspar Röttel – Jacob Fischer Erben 1635 (VZH 1374; VD17 23:298121B).
28. RAMAZZINI, Bernardino – BAGLIVI, Giorgio. *Der dem menschlichen Geschlechte*. Leipzig, Johann Ludwig Gleditsch 1705 (VZH 1396; VD18 90525000).
29. SCHMID, Joseph. *Speculum Chirurgicum, Oder Spiegel der Wund-Artzney*. Ulm, Johann Wehe 1656 (VZH 1447; VD17 23:291002L).
30. SCHORER, Christoph. *Bedencken*. Ulm, Balthasar Kühn 1661 (VZH 1461; VD17 12:181931R).
31. SCHRÖDER, Johann – HOFFMANN, Friedrich – KOSCHWITZ, Georg. *Vollständige und nutzreiche Apotheke*. Nürnberg, Johann Hoffmann / Andreas Knorz <Witwe> 1693 (VZH 1466; VD17 3:603549E).
32. SCULTETUS, Johannes. *Wund-Artzneyisches Zeug-Hauß*. Franckfurt – Ulm, Johann Gerlin 1666 (VZH 1476; VD17 12:194393D).
33. STYLE, Petrus von der. *Handbuch der Chirurgiae*. Franckfurt am Mayn, Kaspar Rötel – Peter Haubold 1646 (VZH 1505; VD17 23:691667D nebo VD17 23:293034D).
34. WIRSUNG, Christoph. *Ein new Artzney Buch*. Newstadt an der Hardt, Matthaues Harnisch 1592 (VZH 1557; VD16 W 3610).
35. ZWINGER, Theodor der Jüngere. *Sicherer Und Geschwinder Artzt*. Basel, Johann Philipp Richter – Jacob Bertsche 1695 (VZH 1591; VD17 12:191550C).

ITALICI

1. CEVOLI DEL CARRETTO, Niccolò. *Naturale enciclopedia*. Vienna, Giovanni Battista Hacque 1677 (VZH 294; VD17 12:637623D).
2. DONZELLI, Giuseppe. *Teatro farmaceutico dogmatico, e spagirico*. Venetia, Gasparo Storti 1681 (VZH 390; ICCU: IT\ICCU\BVEE\030892, <http://id.sbn.it/bid/BVEE030892>).
3. DURANTE, Castore. *Herbario nuovo*. Venetia, Gian Giacomo Hertz 1683 (VZH 395; ICCU: IT\ICCU\RLZE\011941, <http://id.sbn.it/bid/RLZE011941>).
4. DURANTE, Castore. *Il tesoro della sanità*. Venetia, Giovanni Battista Cestari 1668 (VZH 396; ICCU: IT\ICCU\BVEE\031691, <http://id.sbn.it/bid/BVEE031691>).
5. SPADONI, Nicola. *Studio di curiosità*. Venetia, Francesco Busetto 1675 (VZH 792; ICCU toto vydání neviduje).

LATINI

1. PAULLI, Simon. *Quadripartitum botanicum*. Argentorati, Simon Paulli 1667 (VZH 1701; VD17 1:061457P).
2. RIVIÈRE, Lazare. *Opera medica universa*. Venetiis, typis Andreae Juliani et Ioannis Cagnolini 1683 (VZH 1717; ICCU: IT\ICCU\RMSE\007375; <http://id.sbn.it/bid/RMSE007375>).
3. SENNERT, Daniel. *Practicae medicinae liber primus*. Wittebergae, impensis haeredum doct. Tobiae Mevii et Elerti Schuemacheri, 1654 (VZH 1726; VD17 12:185450M).
4. TIMAEUS von Guldenklee, Balthazar – MYLE, Ägidius van der. *Opera medico-practica*. Lipsiae, impensis Johannis Herebordi Klosii 1691 (VZH 1736; VD17 3:307898G).