

DOCTOR GIUSEPPE DE MARCO
(1712-1789)

A biographical and bibliographical study
based on hitherto unpublished material

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of the Royal Malta Library

Although information on the life of Doctor Giuseppe De Marco is scanty, yet his known work as a physician, the books he published and a great amount of material which survives in manuscript secure for him an important place in Maltese medical history. This essay is mainly an attempt to introduce the author of a collection of medical manuscripts, lists of which are here published as a bibliographical study.

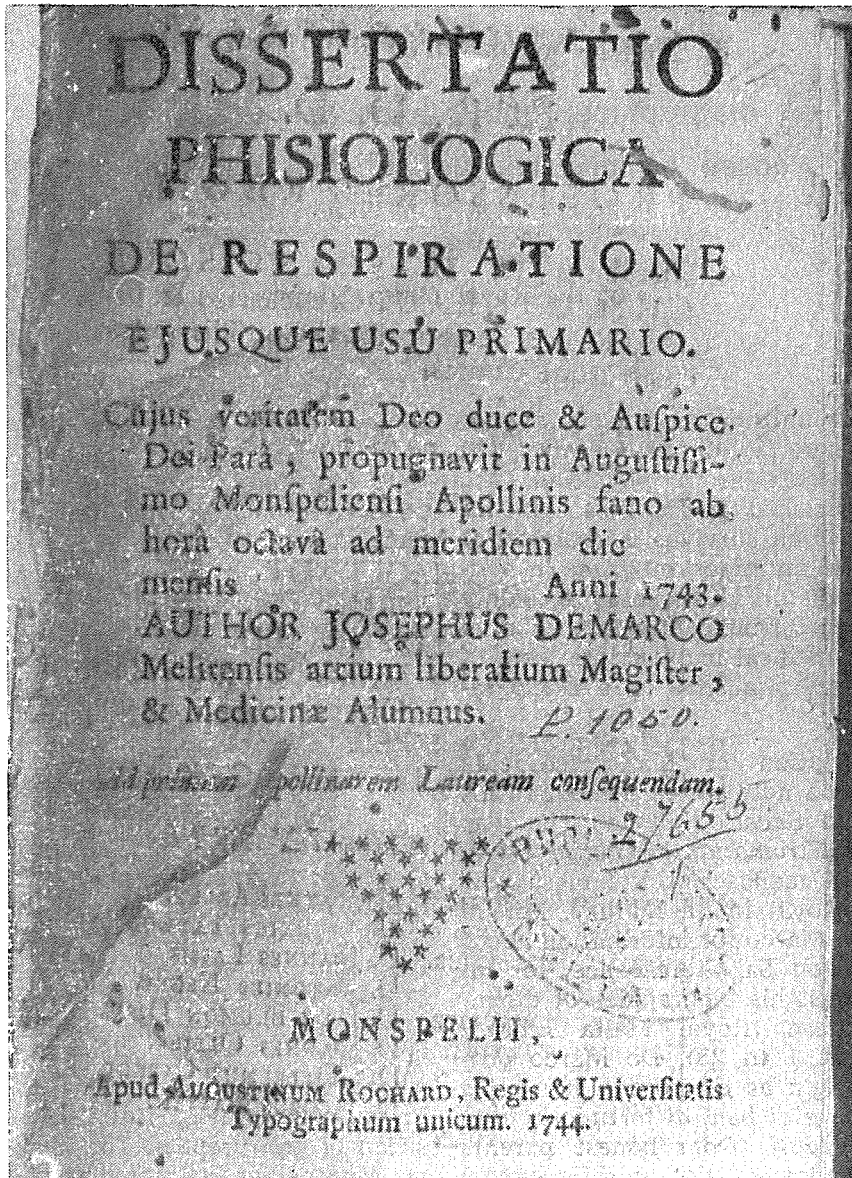
A description of his antecedents emerges from a note which he sent to his friend Ignazio Saverio Mifsud, who was compiling his *Stromatum Melitense*, a collection of 23 manuscript volumes, now kept in the Royal Malta Library. Mifsud had asked De Marco for information about his brother Don Salvatore-Felice, for inclusion amongst his biographies of distinguished Maltese (Royal Malta Library (R.M.L.), Libr. 1 to 23). De Marco described his origin as *da parenti honesti e di comodità e di beni di fortuna a sufficienza provveduti* (from honest parents sufficiently endowed with worldly goods) (R.M.L., Libr. 1, p. 13). He was born in Cospicua in 1712, the son of Ignatius and Catarina Cagliano. Young Giuseppe learned the rudiments of grammar and rhetoric by private tuition at a school run by Don Giuseppe Callus, a clergyman of the time with some reputation as a classical scholar. Later on De Marco completed studies in medicine at the Collegio of the Jesuits in Malta, where he specially distinguished himself for his knowledge of Latin. When still a young man it was he who, on his mother's death, wrote the Latin epitaph

for her tombstone in the parish church at Bormia. Since through the ravages of time and men the inscription has disappeared, it may be permissible to reproduce it here:

*Sepulchralem hanc lapidem
Paulae dilectae uxori defunctae
Die XVI Maii 1730
Paulus De Marco, vivens,
paravit et sibi, et suis,
ut quorum amor coniunxerit
thalamus
eorunden cineris coniungeret
tumulus.*

(Paul De Marco, living, set up his gravestone for his beloved wife, who died on the 16 May 1730, for himself and for his family, so that the tomb should gather the ashes of those whom love had joined in matrimony.) (R.M.L., Libr. 372, F. 270).

After finishing his studies in Malta in 1742, he proceeded to Montpellier, where he did postgraduate work under Francois de Sauvages de la Croix, a physician of great repute. The medical school at Montpellier attracted students from many countries, perhaps because it was easily accessible from Spain and Italy. In 1744, De Marco defended in public his Latin thesis *Dissertatio physiologica de respiratione, ejusque uso primario*. Prominent medical practitioners served on the panel of examiners, two of whom, Gerard Fitzgerald and Thomas Fitzmaurice, were English (R.M.L., Libr. 16, p. 259). In 1747 he assisted at the demonstration of the use of the forceps, then known as *la nouvelle corbure*, given by A. Levret to the Paris Academy.

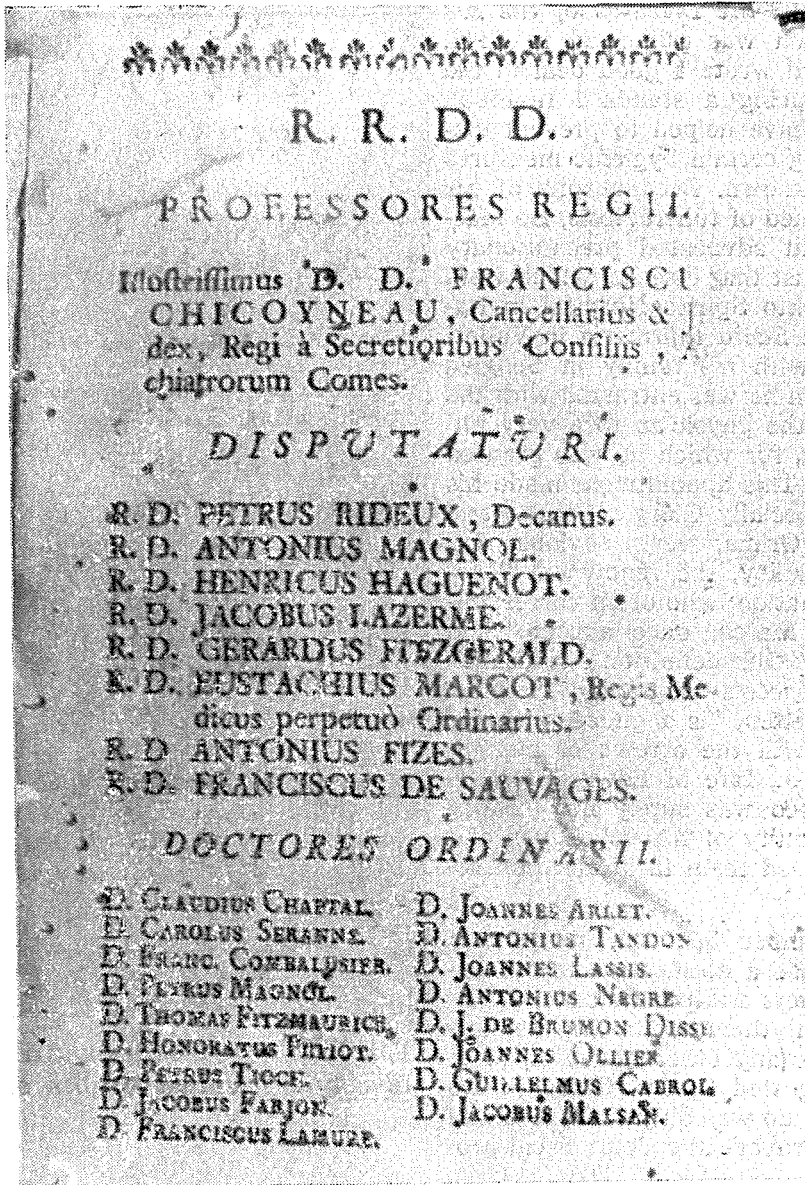


Title-page of the Thesis presented by G. De Marco for his doctorate, published at the University of Montpellier in 1744.

Soon after he was back home where the science and art of medicine, through the existence of the Holy Infirmary of the Knights, had reached a high standard. De Marco, possibly because he did not acquire a numerous clientele, dedicated himself to study. His interests were wide and his writings dealt with a broad range of medical topics, such as rabies, cholera, tuber-

culosis, smallpox, etc. In the opinion of Dr. Paul Cassar, his notes on the outbreaks of 1680, 1763, 1769 and 1780 were an important contribution to the medical history of Malta.

On October 13, 1748 De Marco married Maria Caruana, in the Cospicua parish church and soon after moved to a house in Senglea (Archives Collegiate Church,



The examining Board for De Marco's thesis.

Cospicua, *sub data*). He dedicated himself completely to medicine and although his practice could more appropriately be called a provincial one, he was a scholar and a voluminous writer. Other medical practitioners sought his views and his help in dealing with various problems. When he examined patients he kept notes on their illnesses and on the effects of treat-

ment. Moreover he had an extensive correspondence with other learned physicians in France, England and Italy.

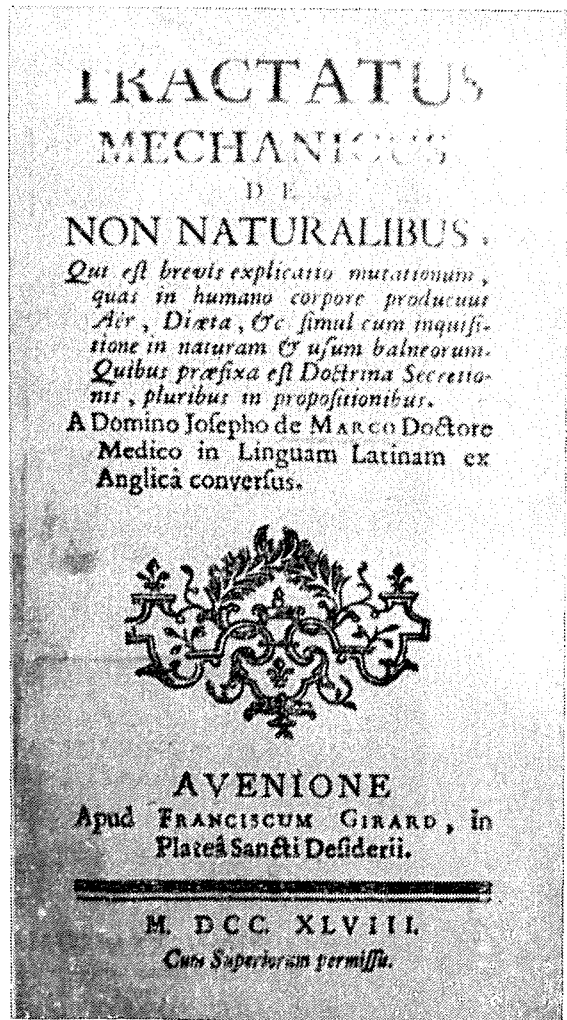
In 1764 he had written a paper on *Affectum cutaneorum*. Had this study been printed, it would certainly have forestalled the earliest analogous text by Charles Lerry *Tractatus de morbis cutaneis*, Paris, 1777. His other study on the laryngoscope

might have been a forerunner of the earliest *Treatise on the Diseases of the Air Passages*, which was published in 1846. He worked and wrote a good deal in the hope of producing a standard textbook which would have helped to prevent disease by making certain hygienic measures more widely known. Because one of his relatives had died of tuberculosis, De Marco studied and advocated precautionary measures against that disease, which were adopted at Santo Spirito Hospital in Rabat and at the *Sacra Infermeria* in Valletta. He lived with his family in Senglea until 1764 when he was entrusted with the task of being the physician to a very important person, for which he was granted a good salary. This appointment made his colleagues, especially Giorgio Locano and Michelangelo Grima, very envious. Dr. Jenner of Berkeley, the renowned discoverer of vaccination, who often corresponded with De Marco, once asked: "And what is fame?" His definition fits beautifully in De Marco's biography. "Fame," Jenner had written, "is a gilded butt, for ever pierced with the arrows of malignancy" (Baron, J., *Life of Edward Jenner*, 1838). De Marco was surely not exempt from the malignity of his colleagues and their envy caused them to attack him remorselessly.

On September 3, 1765, the Grand Master published a notification to all medical practitioners and pharmacists, advising and warning them not to dispense any prescription, or any other remedies, prescribed or suggested, by Dr. Giuseppe De Marco. The *bando* was duly circulated and read by J. B. Provost, the Court fiscal procurator. (R.M.L. 429, *Bandi* 1765-72, f. 1).

Seventeen doctors and chemists, having read the notification, duly signed it individually, as prescribed by law. The Commissioner of Police, Aloysius Agius, reported later that he had notified all concerned.

Then, on September 9, Dr. G. De Marco, submitted a petition addressed to the Grand Master, written in Italian, saying that since 1748 he had been practising the art of medicine with diligence and charity, and that he had never committed, or caus-



Title-page of the book translated by De Marco from the English original into Latin.

ed, the least offence against his colleagues (*Ibidem*, f. 3).

The story behind this petition is that in October 1764 rumours went round that De Marco was allegedly the author of a satirical writing which was circulated amongst the savants of the day, to the detriment of Dr. Angelo Pace. These allegations were said to have originated from the correspondence exchanged between De Marco and Gio. M. Mallia, when it emerged that between the two doctors

there existed some differences and misunderstandings.

De Marco's style was certainly undeniable, but he could prove that he had no grudge against his colleague Pace, and particularly that he had never been a poet.

This autobiographical note emerges from the petition. He denied all the alleged attributions, and insisted that he was not asking for justice, but simply for mercy and pardon.

The petition was received with much sympathy at the Chancellery, because that very same day, the Grand Master decreed in De Marco's favour. Very likely the auditor at the Chancellery, acted as intermediary between the two litigants, for in a marginal note he recorded that *facta per me conciliatione partium*, De Marco was reinstated (*Ibidem*, f. 5).

Years later in 1788, De Marco was commissioned by Grand Master De Rohan to proceed to Tripoli, as a specialist, to cure Mustafa Pasha, whose name had been connected with Malta since the conspiracy of the slaves. Paradoxically enough, a successor to Pinto, whom this Moslem had attempted to murder to wrest the island away from the Knights of St. John, did his best to help the Pasha in his struggle with death. It seems that it was customary to seek the assistance of Malta's famous physicians from the legendary hospital of the knights. In 1770, the republic of Venice, had requested the help of the Grand Master, asking him to send a surgeon there. Antonio Grillet had been chosen for that work (R.M.L., Libr. 1146 bis, p. 72).

During his stay in Tripoli, De Marco studied the soil and investigated the atmosphere, the diseases, and also some of the customs of Africa. Being a prolific writer and a keen observer he jotted down on paper all relevant material for future reference, and when he was back home he soon published *Opusculum de medicina tripolitana*, of which unfortunately no copy is to be found in the *Melitensia* collection of the Library.

Dr. De Marco's studies, in 20 manuscript volumes, the majority of which were not paginated, had reached the

Library when Dr. Cesare Vassallo, the Librarian, acquired them from a hawker. He recorded in the catalogue of manuscripts, printed in 1856, that the volumes were *salvati dai moltissimi manoscritti* (saved from amongst many manuscripts) many of which had been destroyed or dispersed. (*Catalogo dei codici e dei manoscritti*, Stamp. del governo 1856, p. 33). Some of the essays, or papers, are written on the back of the letters De Marco had received from his friends, clients or patients. Sorting the text of his studies from the scrap-papers, and paginating the volumes has indeed not been an easy task. My efforts will have reached their aim only if some student will take De Marco's treatises for some eventual research for a thesis.

It should not be at all surprising that only a few books by De Marco were printed in Malta. It is obvious that the Grand Master's printing press at the Palace, in Valletta, was dedicated to, and catered for, military subjects, court cases and spiritual booklets, rather than for scientific publications. Even the second part of Michelangelo Grima's monumental work on the Institution of Anatomy, is so far unpublished (R.M.L., Libr. 1203).

The expenses for the printing of De Marco's book *De lana* in 1759, had to be defrayed by the Bailiff de Duenas, to whom the book is dedicated. The cost was over 231 scudi, and from the draft of a petition by De Marco, it emerges that by 1767 the account for the expenses had not yet been settled (R.M.L., Libr. 1359, vi, pp. 88-101).

It may also appear strange, that in 1743 when De Marco went to Montpellier, he was already conversant with the English language. It is historically ascertained that besides the English consul in Malta, nobody else was proficient in that language. And, in 1748 De Marco published in Avignon a book *Tractatus mechanicus*... which he asserted he had translated from English into Latin. But as the name of the original author does not appear in the introduction or in the text, nor has any indication as to its authorship been traced, it might not be amiss to surmise that De

Altezza Serenissima

3:

Il Sig. Fisico Giuseppe Nemaro umil. u servidore, e fedel-
jimo vasallo dell. A. V. S. riverentemente espone, che
sia dall' anno 1745 andava, sempre esercitando f. Arc
re medica con ogni attenzione, e carità, senza mai
aver offeso Nissuno de' medici o in parole, o scritto, o
in fatti, sia ne consulti, sia fuori, ma che sempre
ne studj occupato nella singlea, ~~domestica~~ quasi quieto, ri-
dotto a curare i subit' infermi non ardo fieri fur-
gi che f. ore essendo creato, medico ordinario d'un
Siquardevole signoraggio con vigor d'una potente, ma
d'anni l'anz. scem. et. non già, dall'ambizione

Marco had written the book himself, claiming that he had translated it.

Dr. De Marco had two sons and a daughter. One son, Bonaventura, also graduated in medicine, but later joined the Capuchin Order. He died in Sicily in 1773. The other son, Pasquale, graduated in law, and died in Rome in 1778. The daughter, Rosa, married *chierico* Calcedonio Fenech, the son of Emmanuele, a chemist.

De Marco died in 1789 in his home in Valletta, and as appears from the church registers, he was interred in the family vault, in the parish church of Cospicua.

PRINTED BOOKS

TRACTATUS MECHANICUS DE NON NATURALIBUS, ejusque usu primario... a domino Josepho de Marco, doctore medico in linguam Latinam ex Anglica conversus. Avenione, apud Franciscum Girard, in Plateâ sancti Desideri, M. DCC. XLVIII, pp. VIII and 402, 16 × 10 cm. dedicated to Grand Master Pinto.

R.M.L. BL/2/33 prog. no. 9228

DISSERTATIO PHISIOLOGICA DE RESPIRATIONE EJUSQUE USU PRIMARIO. Monspelli, apud Augustinum Reherd, regis et universitatis typographum unicum, 1744, pp. 93, 17,5 × 11,5 cm. dedicated to Grand Master Pinto, *studiorum suorum primitias in debitae reverentiae signum*.

De Marco is styled *Melitensium artium liberalium magister, et medicinae alumnus*.

This was his thesis which he propounded in *augustissimo Monspeliensi Apollonis sano ab hora octava ad meridiem*.

RML. BD/3/40

(from the Parnis bequest prog. no. 27655)

DE LANA, *rite in secunda, et adversa valetitudine adhibenda opus, quo villosae vestis nudi contactus praesentia, et actio staticae experimentis perspicuae, utilitates quae demonstrantur noxae diligenter expanduntur*.

Melitae, in palatio, et ex typographia CSS, M. DCC. LIX, pp. 6, VI, 367, 17,5 × 23 cm. dedicated to the bailiff Joseph de Duenas, commander de Pazos and de Cubellas.

It bears also the seal of censorship of the Inquisition, and is duly witnessed by the three contending authorities, the Bishop of Malta, Pietro Francesco Griscetti pro-Inquisitor, and Guedes bailiff d'Aquila.

RML. BG/1/14

DISSERTATIO DE COCHOLATA, *ejusque usu, et abusu, in medicina, ubi inquiritur etiam: an potione cocholatae jejunium ecclesiasticum frangatur*.

Melitae, in palatio, et ex typographia C.S.S., 1760, pp. XXVIII, 17,5 × 23 cm. bound together with the above.

MANUSCRIPTS

Libr. 1345

MISCELLANEA, paper, 21 × 14 cm., recent binding

1. *Breve compendio dell'Idrostatica*, pp. 102

2. *Trattato della Trigonometria piana*, pp. 122

3. *Tractatus de rabie*, pp. 16

4. *Vulgaris arithmeticae elementaris theoria et praxis*, pp. 56

Libr. 1346

TRACTATUS DE VOCE SANA ET MORBOSA, paper, 16,5 × 10,5 cm.

1. pars prima, written in 1775, ff. 238

2. pars altera, written in 1789, ff. 219 (the manuscript is not paginated)

Libr. 1347

ADNOTATIONUM CONTINUATIO *sen altera pars Sylvae "de vocis sana..."*, paper, 15 × 10,5 cm., ff. 630 (not paginated) fascicles 73-299.

Libr. 1348

COMMENTARIUM DE VOCE SANA ET MORBOSA, paper, 10,5 × 16 cm., ff. 164 (not paginated), fascicles 299-335.

Libr. 1349

COMMENTARIUM DE VOCE SANA ET MORBOSA, paper, 15,5 × 10 cm., ff. 283, (not paginated), fascicles 336-409.

Libr. 1350

TRACTATUS DE MULTIPLICIS VENA SECTIONIS, paper, 21 × 15 cm. pp. 240.

- Libr. 1351
NEUROLOGIA COMPENDIUM, paper,
16 × 11 cm., ff. 83
written between 1768 and 1783.
- Libr. 1352
MISCELLANEA, paper, 15 × 10,5
cm., not paginated.
1. *Angiologia*, ff. 77, terminated 31
Dec. 1764
2. *Myologia*, ff. 119, written in 1781
3. *Additamenta ad Myologiam et
Angiologiam*, ff. 20, written in 1768
4. *De integumentis et preliminaribus
Miologiae*, ff. 23, written in 1768
5. *Osteologia*, ff. 32, Italian text,
written in 1764
6. *dto.*, Italian text, ff. 24, termin-
ated 1 June 1764
7. *Osteologia et Angiologia practica*,
ff. 40, written in 1764
8. *Additamenta all'Osteologia, sive
Avvertimenti sulle ossa del cranio*, ff. 46
9. *Addizioni alla Nosologia*, ff. 15
10. *Historiae morborum continuatio
centuriae primae, praefatio de Aphorismis*,
ff. 59, written in 1760
11. *Critica contra novum ductum me-
dullae spinalis*, ff. 34
12. *Observationis de morbis cognos-
cendis curandisque*, ff. 13, written in 1764
- Libr. 1353
Nosologia cutanea, paper, 16 × 10 cm.
ff. 430, not paginated.
- Libr. 1354
Commentaria in Sylvam, 15 × 11 cm.,
paper, 440, fascicles 2-18, written between
1755 and 1778.
- Libr. 1355
Commentarium in Sylvam, paper,
15 × 10,5 cm.
tome. 19, ff. 32, written April 1754.
20, ff. 28, written in 1755
21, ff. 21, written in December 1756
22, ff. 24, written in March 1759
23, ff. 32, written in June 1759
24, ff. 24, written in August 1759
25, ff. 24, written in September 1759
26, ff. 24, written in October 1759
27, ff. 24, written in November 1759
28, ff. 24, written in June 1760
- 29, ff. 24, written in February 1760
30, ff. 13, written in September 1760
- Libr. 1356
De venae sectione, paper, 17 × 11 cm,
Latin text, fragmentary and incomplete,
ff. 21, not paginated.
- Libr. 1357
Miscellanea Materies medica, paper,
17 × 12 cm, loose, written between 1772
and 1775
1. 36 pp; 2. pp. 16; 3. pp. 120; 4. pp.
64; 5. pp. 74; 6. Index and pp. 66; 7. pp. 78;
8. pp. 40
The text is written on the back part
of letters addressed to Dr. De Marco on
several occasions, i.e.
p. 39 lettera di Giuseppe Zammit
pp. 37/34 De Marco replies to Bellia,
14 September 1772
pp. 6/35 De Marco to a magistrate,
22 December 1772
pp. 8/33 draft for a petition by De
Marco, stating that each year he had to
pay Elena Zahra and her brothers 16 scu-
di, tari 3, for sharing the lands known as
ta' Ghajn Targia, which had been confis-
cated by the Rev. Carlo Grimau. For this
purpose a shop situated at Senglea was
auctioned for an annual lease of 3 scudi,
10 tari. De Marco was petitioning to
postpone the auction, because he had al-
ready donated that shop to his son, and
promising that instead he will sell two
houses, also at Senglea, in order to pay
his debt.
pp. 18/23 and 20/21 letter from
Marc'Antonio Mallia, addressed from Lia,
6 January 1773, which was handed by Da-
miano Salomone. It concerns the "spo-
glio" of the bailiff Duenas.
pp. 7/10 Copy of transaction for the
division of lands with the Zahras, con-
cerning the Benefice of Zonqor, dated 9
October 1739.
- Libr. 1358
Miscellanea, paper, 21, 5 × 16 cm
1. *De secretione*, pp. 38, written in Sep-
tember 1754
second part, written in July 1754,
pp. 8

third part, pp. 32, written in October 1754

fourth part, pp. 32

2. *De hepate*, pp. 76
3. *De asthmate*, pp. 13
4. *De cibo et potu*, pp. 12

Libr. 1359

Miscellanea, paper, 21 × 15 cm, loose pp. 24

1. *De logica, praelectiones nonnullae*, pp. 24
2. *Atrium in universam physicam experimentalem*, pp. 54
3. *Adnotationes in Boerhaeve*, pp. 48

This manuscript was written on the back of and in empty spaces in letters addressed to him, possibly because he had no other paper available. The actual text appears on the following pages: 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, part of 18, 19, 21, 23, 26, part of 27, 28, 30, part of 31, 32, part of 33, 34, 36, part of 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46 and 47.

The letters which came from Dr. Antonio Mallia appear on the stated pages with the given dates:

pp. 2/47 letter from Dr. Antonio Mallia, dated 5 Sept. 1769

pp. 4/45 dto. dated 7 Sept. 1769

pp. 6/43 dto. dated 3 Sept. 1769

pp. 8/41 dto. dated 4 Sept. 1769

pp. 12/37 in part, dto. not dated

pp. 16/33 dto. dated 3 August 1769

pp. 18/31 dto. dated 17 August 1769

pp. 20/29 dto. not dated

pp. 22/27 dto. dated 27 August 1769

pp. 24/25 dto. dated 30 August 1769

4. *De tumoribus humoralibus*, pp. 24
5. *Actuaria pro animadversionibus in auctorem anglum et Sylva*, pp. 24, incomplete
6. *Praelectiones medicae*, pp. 104

Several more letters are included addressed to De Marco

p. 5 from Gio. Antonio Caruana, Naxxar, 16 May 1760

p. 7 from Giuseppe Cauchi, 28 Dec. 1765

p. 17 from Gio. Antonio Mallia, Zebbug, 11 June 1766

p. 19 from Dr. Marc'Antonio Mallia,

Zebbug, 26 May 1766

pp. 25/16 carta privata relativa ad un debito dovuto al De Marco da Gioacchino Vella

p. 25 in part is text

pp. 59/30 a draft petition written for Michele Zammit to the Grand Master for his release from prison.

p. 32 in part, from Mro. Felice Portelli informing De Marco that he had recruited for him a maid

p. 35 in part from Zebbug, 22 August 1766

p. 38 and part of p. 37 from Gio. Antonio Mallia, Zebbug, 27 August 1766

p. 46 from Gabriele Pullicino, Zebbug, 19 July 1766

pp. 50/49 from Giuseppe Cauchi, Gozo, 30 August 1766

p. 56 from Alessandro Zammit, Zurrieq, 31 August 1766

pp. 67/68 from Dr. Marc'Antonio Mallia, Lia, 21 Feb. 1767

p. 69 from dto., Zebbug, 12 Feb. 1767

p. 73 from dto., Lia, 15 Feb. 1767

p. 79 from dto., Lia, 23 Feb. 1767

p. 81 from dto., Lia, 5 March 1767

p. 83 from Giuseppe Cauchi, Gozo, 15 Feb. 1767

p. 85 from E. Barbaro, "da casa", 14 Oct. 1767

p. 88/101 draft of a petition by De Marco addressed to "Ill.me Rev.me" informing them that he had published "un opera fisica" which he had dedicated to the Bailiff Duenas, costing him 231 scudi, tari 3, grani 9, and of which the bailiff had promised to defray all expenses. To bear out his assertion De Marco quotes as witness the "padre confessore".

pp. 89/90 unidentified letter, undated, incomplete

pp. 95/94 from Felice Portelli, Notabile, 20 Apr. 1767

pp. 97/98 from Prepaud, undated

pp. 99 unidentified, 10 Sept. 1767.

7. *Del fegato*, pp. 36

pp. 5/6 letter from fr. Raffaele Falcolini, Notabile, 15 Aug. 1768

pp. 13/14 from Michelangelo Saliba, Siggiewi, 10 Aug. 1768

p. 17 from Felice Portelli, Notabile, 20 Aug. 1768

p. 19 from Felice Portelli, Notabile, 12 Aug. 1768

p. 21

8. *Delle torture*, pp. 10, incomplete

Libr. 1360

Mannarino, una relazione parziale, paper, 15,5 × 11 cm, pp. 38, loose in the form of a letter "da un padre al suo figlio" trying to make a hero of the fanatic Don Gaetano Mannarino.

pp. 2/31 letter from Andrea Zerafa, Valletta, 22 January 1775

pp. 4/29 from Gennaro Ferrente, undated, almsbegging

pp. 9/24 from Don Pietro Schembri, Città Pinto, 12 April 1775

pp. 13/20 from Sacerdote Giovanni Mifsud, of Naxxar, undated: draft petition for the benefice "della chiesa rurale della Mellieha"

pp. 16/17 from abbate Bellia, 25 August 1779 remitting some payments to De Marco

p. 37 from Flavio Crevetti, undated claiming payments for the repair of clocks

Libr. 35

Generalis Philosophia atrium, in quo de philosophia experimentalis natura, constitutione, objecto, origine, progressu. Paper, 20 × 15,5 cm., ff. 53, Latin text.

This volume was owned by Benedetto Bellia, ex civitate Sengleae, 1780.

Libr. 36

Miscellanea, paper, 19,5 × 14,5 cm.

FASTI MORBORUM MELITENSIS, opus annorum constitutiones et morborum menstruorum facies per annos XXIII, sistens in adversaria metereo-pathologica, redigit, retenuit, illustravit, ampliavit.

Dedicated to Bailiff Johann Baptista de Schawembourg.

Written between the years 1763 and 1787.

pp. 1-23 *praefatio*

Various years from 1763 to 1787 dealt with in pages 23 to 234.

pp. 245 to 264 *Melitensium praecedentium constitutionum epilogus*

pp. 264 to 295 *Aphorismi de noscendis, curandis et praecurandis morbis vulgaribus*

2. *Tractatus de morbis pectoris*, paper, 19,5 × 14,5 cm., pp. 86, written in 1776.

3. *Dissertatio academica de febre, sive Physicae cursus dictante de Sauvages*, paper, 19,5 × 14,5 cm., pp. 62

pp. 1 - 5 proemium

6 - 60 text in Latin

61 - 62 Index.

4. *Materies medica*, paper, 19,5 × 14,5 cm., pp. 150

pp. 1 - 146 text in Latin

147 - 150 Index.

5. *Tractatus affectuum cutaneorum*, paper, 22,5 × 16 cm., pp. 76, written 14 March 1764

pp. 1 - 74 text

75 - 76 Index.

6. *De morbis abdominis*, paper, 22,5 × 16 cm., pp. 109, written October 1743.

Libr. 37

Miscellanea, paper, 21 × 20,5 cm.,

1. *De voce sana et morbosa*, pp. 298 dedicated to Bailiff Joannes Baptista de Schawembourg.

2. *Pathologicus brevisque cursus*, ff. 127, written April 1774.

3. *De balneis*, ff. 140, written in 1755.

4. *De febribus acutis*, ff. 44, written in 1755.

5. *De vestimentis laneis*, ff. 69.

6. *De hydropo animadversiones*, pp. 263, written in 1759.

7. *Commentaria de aere*, ff. 52 (not paginated), written in 1759.

Libr. 38

Miscellanea. Collectio sexta, paper, 21,5 × 15 cm., ff. 1317 and Index, begun in 1781, paginated.

Libr. 39

Miscellanea. Collectio Quinta, paper, 21,5 × 15 cm., pp. 1289 and Index, paginated, begun in 1772.

APPENDIX

Paolo De Marco
 married Cospicua 16 September 1706
 Paola Brincato

Giuseppe De Marco
 born 1712
 married Cospicua
 13 October 1748
 Maria Caruana
 daughter of Andrea
 and Antonia...

don Salvatore Felice
 born 9 November 1715

Bonaventura
 dottor fisico
 later Capuchin
 died in Sicily, 1773

Pasquale
 avvocato
 died in Rome, 1778

Rosa
 married Cospicua
 6 May 1776
 chierico Calcedonio
 Fenech, son of
 aromatorio Emmanuele
 and Margarita...