

334

Naturae
&
Libri Medici

JEFF WEBER
RARE BOOKS



J. Fagnum
Inven. del.
et sculp.

353 STUART



NOTICE

August 27, 2025

Dear Friends,

As I write, the Swiss Post has announced that all packages bound for the US, are not being accepted by the Swiss Post from this week until further notice. The situation is applied to all postal carriers, both public and private.

The American import-export tax to Switzerland stands presently at 39% above retail. Some countries are experiencing even higher rates of taxation for goods entering the US.

As of today 25 countries have suspended postal services to the US.

“The Universal Postal Union (UPU) announced on Tuesday that 25 member countries have suspended postal shipments to the United States, citing uncertainties linked to planned changes by the US administration to its rules on customs clearance of imports valued less than \$800”

“Over 22 postal services from Europe, including the UK, Germany and France, suspended services, some as early as last Friday. In Asia and the Pacific, carriers in Australia, New Zealand, India, Japan, South Korea and Singapore stopped deliveries or halted them to the US. Most said that they had not been given enough time to prepare for the changes to the rule and were seeking more clarity before resuming services.” – Belinda Robinson in New York, *China Daily*. August 27, 2025.

There is an exception for expedited post, giving an option for essential services. It is an expensive option.

How long this lasts, or what may otherwise develop subsequently, is being examined by many people.

I know what this will mean for my business. I will continue to work and hope that things find a balance that is responsible and also keeping a market – in my case the antiquarian book trade – used books and serving education – open for business to continue its work.

I can't say I am losing sleep over this as I have been getting up early for work for years. I hope for a better path ahead.

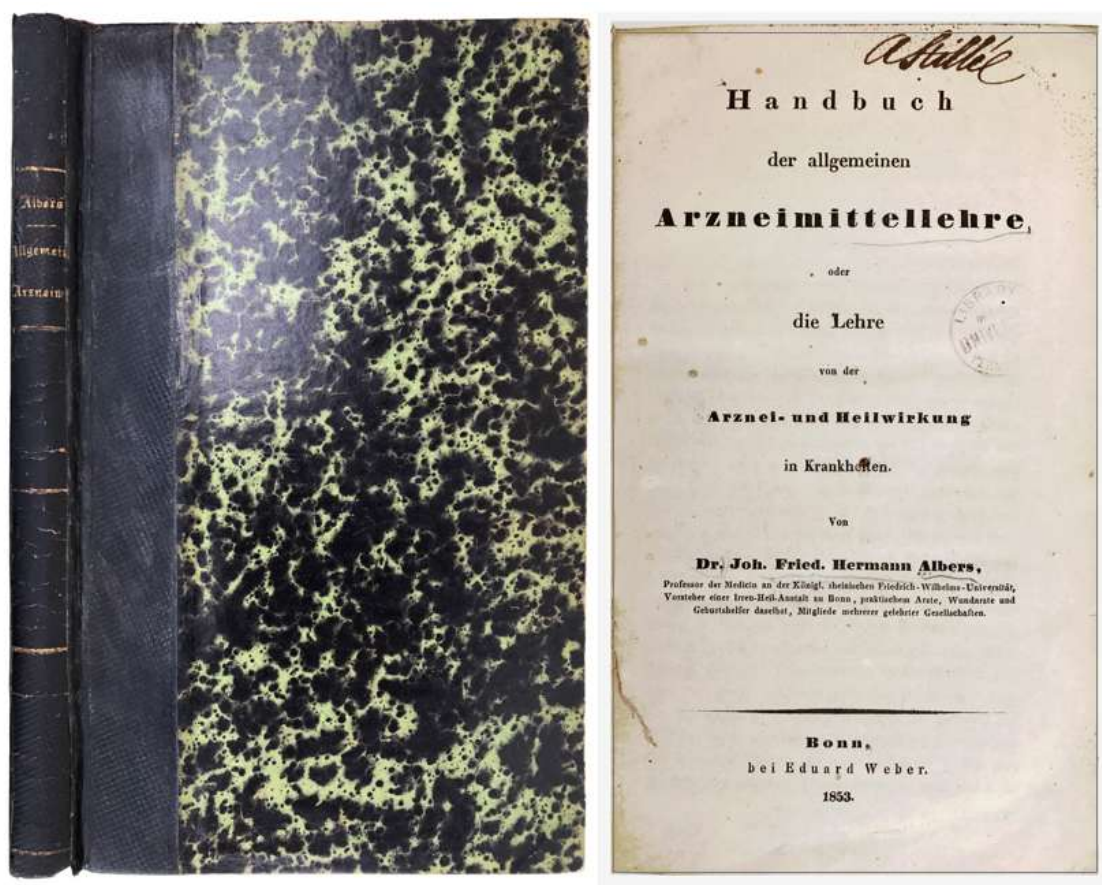
“This too shall pass” – Persian Sufi poets.

Jeff Weber





314 HUGHES



297. **ALBERS, Johann Friedrich Hermann** (1805-1867). *Handbuch der allgemeinen Arzneimittellehre oder die Lehre von der Arznei- und Heilwirkung in Krankheiten*. Bonn: Eduard Weber, 1853. ¶ 220 x 135 mm. 8vo. xiii, 300 pp. Index; light penciling throughout. Original quarter black morocco, marbled boards; rubbed, hinges reinforced with kozo. Ex library bookplate of the University of Pennsylvania ["The Stille Library"], rubber stamps, paper spine label, label chipped. Ownership signature on title (A. Stille). Very good. [M3956]

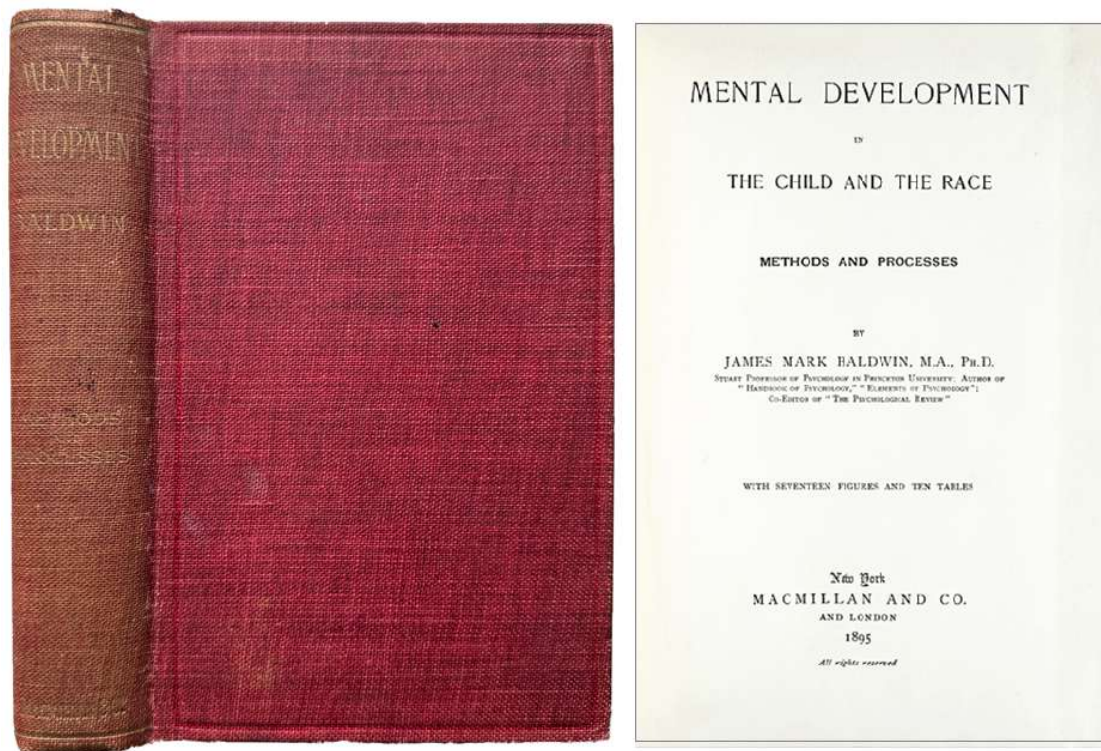
\$ 165

FIRST EDITION. This work is a pharmacology handbook, studying the medicinal and healing effects of drugs in diseases.

Johann Frederick Alber's work on diseases of the respiratory system, *Die Pathologie und Therapie der Kehlkopfkrankheiten* (Leipzig, 1829) is Garrison and

orton 3256 (not this title). He was Professor and Director of the Pharmacological Collection at Bonn.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Alfred Stille (1813-1900) was appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School (1864). He retired in 1884. He donated his library to the University of Pennsylvania. Hirsch, I, p. 84.



298. **BALDWIN, James Mark** (1861-1934). *Mental Development in the Child and the Race; methods and processes*. New York & London: Macmillan, 1895. ¶ Sm. 8vo. xvi, 496, [2] pp. 17 figs., 10 tables, index, ads. Original blind & gilt-stamped claret cloth; mildly rubbed, some fading/browning to spine, front inner joint mended, offsetting to margin of pp. 94-95. Very good. Scarce.

\$ 1,250

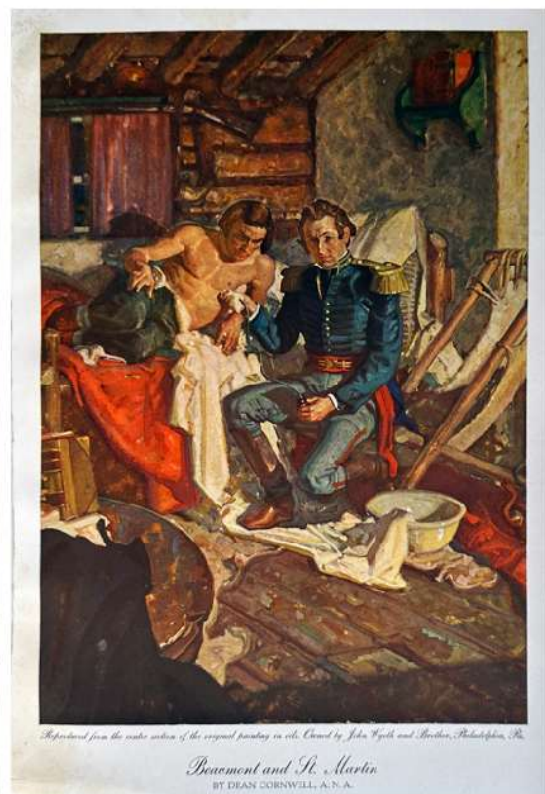
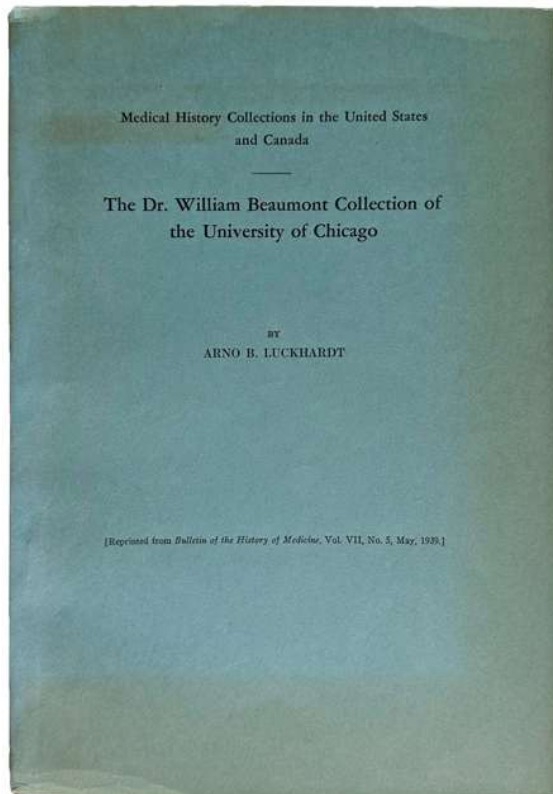
First American edition. A landmark work in social psychology.

“Baldwin’s comparative thesis was that the development of objective external organization of thought and values in ethnogenesis parallels its subjective internal development in ontogenesis. Moreover, he extended aspects of what has come to be known as the Baldwin Effect in biological evolution (Baldwin, 1896) to account for historical evolution”. – Piaget, *Evolution, and Development*, edited by Jonas Langer & Melanie Killen, 1998, (p. 3).

James Mark Baldwin was an American philosopher and psychologist who was educated at Princeton under the supervision of Scottish philosopher James McCosh (1811-1894). In 1889 he went to the University of Toronto as the Chair of Logic and Metaphysics. He created a laboratory of experimental psychology at Toronto (which he claimed was the first in the British Empire). This coincided with the birth of his daughters Helen (1889) and Elizabeth (1891), inspiring experimental research on infant development. His research resulted in the book offered here, *Mental Development in the Child and the Race. Methods and Processes* (1895). The book was to make a lasting impression on both Jean Piaget and Lawrence Kohlberg. A second part appeared in 1891: *Handbook of Psychology (Feeling and Will)*.

See: Patricia E. Kahlbaugh, “James Mark Baldwin: A bridge between social and cognitive theories of development”, *Journal for the Theory of Social Behavior*, Volume 23, Issue 1, March 1993. “James Mark Baldwin’s integration of social and cognitive development into one theory highlights the utility of historical analyses for further progress in the field”. [Kahlbaugh].

See: Ulrich Müller & Kevin Runions, “The origins of understanding self and other: James Mark Baldwin’s theory”, *Developmental Review*, Volume 23, Issue 1, March 2003, pages 29-54. “Over 100 years ago, James Mark Baldwin proposed a theory of the development of social understanding that worked with assumptions that are fundamentally different from those made by contemporary theories of social understanding. Baldwin’s theory provides a fertile ground for explaining the emergence of the notions of ego, alter ego, and mind . . . and is, for this reason, relevant for theorizing about the development of social understanding”. (Müller & Runions).



299. [BEAUMONT, William (1785-1853)] Arno B. LUCKHARDT (1885-1957). *The Dr. William Beaumont Collection of the University of Chicago*. [n.p.]: BHM, 1939. ¶ Offprint. Ser.: Bulletin of the History of Medicine, vol. VII, no. 5, Mat, 1939. 8vo. pp. 535-563. 13 figures, 1 large color plate of Dean Cornwell's painting that commemorates Beaumont's famous patient and himself together. Original blue printed wrappers; a bit of browning to both covers (exposure). Very good.

\$ 12.95

This is not a review of books only, it is a record of a remarkable collection with original letters, objects, medical instruments, personal office effects, etc.

“William Beaumont (1785-1853), surgeon in the United States Army and pioneer in gastroenterology. The William Beaumont Collection contains correspondence, medical documents, legal documents, photographs, artwork,

artifacts, and ephemera of William Beaumont and of the Beaumont family. Materials date from 1821 to 1938, with the bulk dating between 1830 and 1889. This collection was presented to the University of Chicago Library by William Beaumont's grandson, Mr. Ethan Allen Beaumont, and his wife, Mrs. Katherine Rhode Beaumont of DePere, Wisconsin in 1936". – University of Chicago.

The author, Arno Benedict Luckhardt, medical historian, was also a collector of books in the history of medicine.

300. [BENIRSCHKE, Kurt (1924-2018)] **Oliver A. RYDER; Mary L. BYRD** (editors). *One Medicine. A tribute to Kurt Benirschke, director, Center for Reproduction of Endangered Species, Zoological Society of San Diego, and professor of pathology and reproductive medicine, University of California, San Diego.*
Berlin: Springer, 1984. ¶ 8vo. XIV, 373, [1] pp. Figs., index. Blue cloth; small nick to top of spine. Very good.

\$ 30

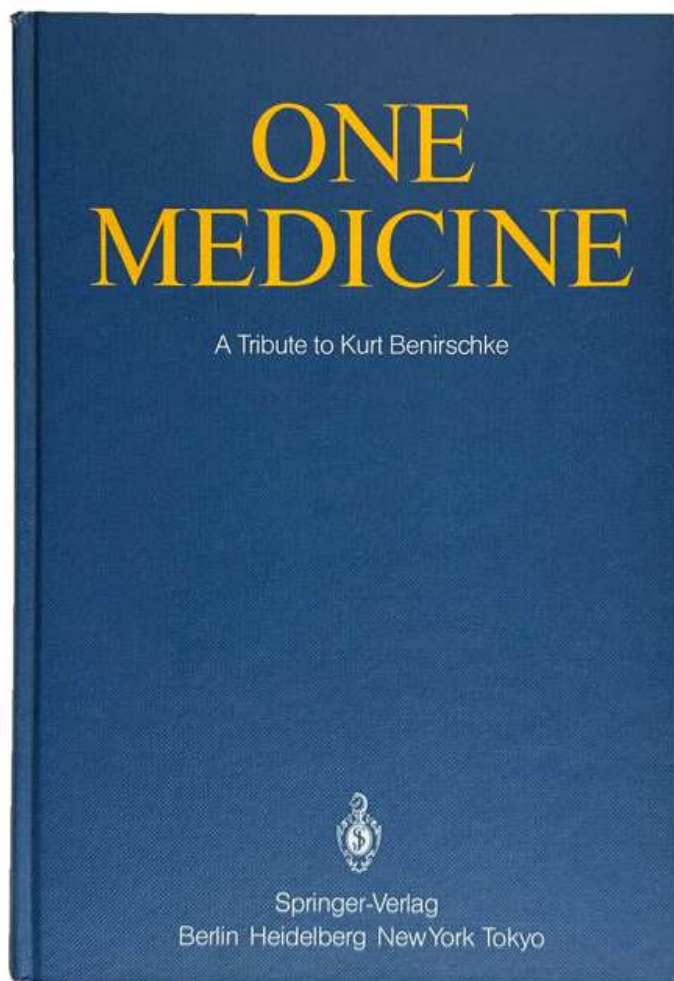
With contributors for 29 different papers.

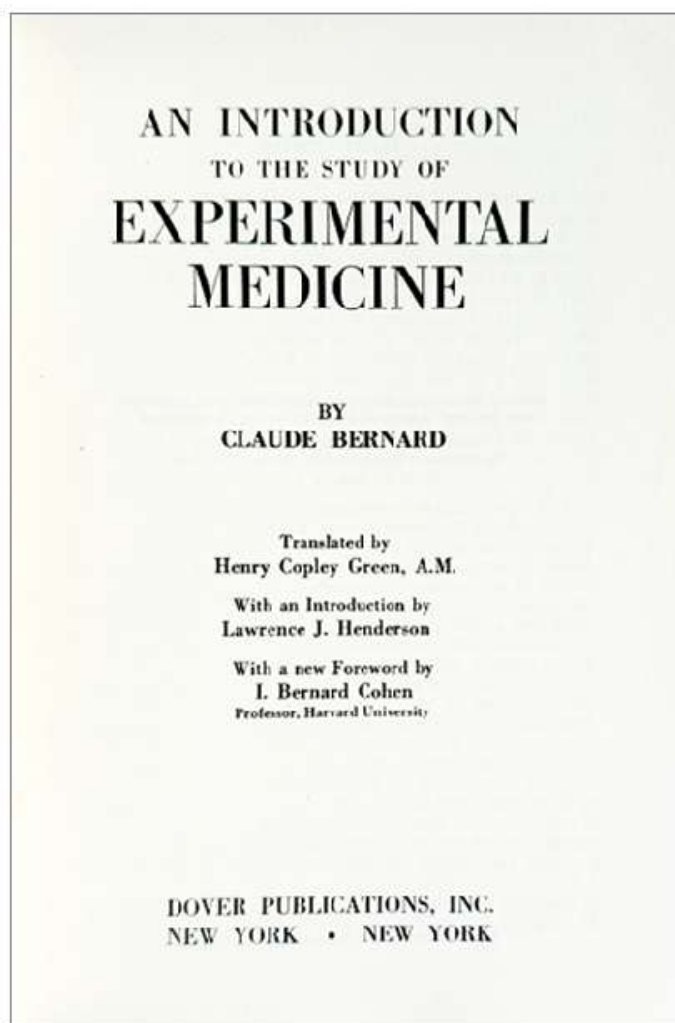
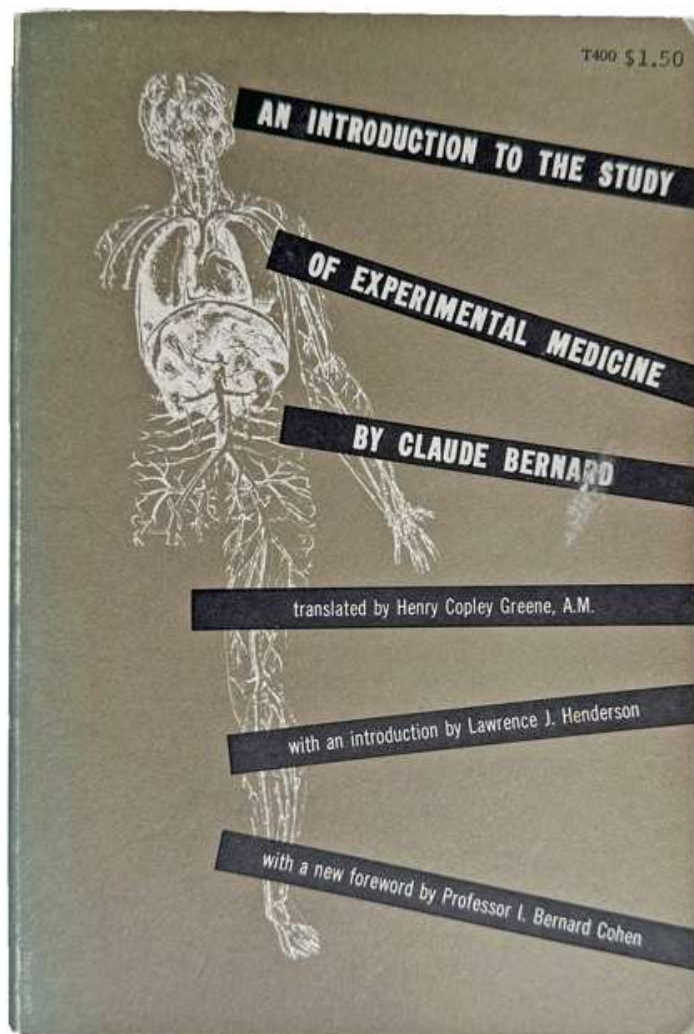
Kurt Benirschke was a "German-American pathologist, geneticist and expert on the placenta and reproduction in humans and myriad mammalian species. At the San Diego Zoo, he created the world's first frozen zoo for the cryopreservation of genetic material from endangered species". "In 1970, Benirschke moved west to participate in the development of a new medical school of the University of California, San Diego (UCSD). He established a genetics laboratory and ran the autopsy service at UCSD. He also chaired the department of pathology for two years".

"In 1976, Benirschke persuaded the Board of Trustees of the San Diego Zoo to establish a formal research department. Benirschke led this new research department, which was named the Center for the Reproduction of Endangered Species, until 1987 when he became a member of the Zoo's Board of Trustees. He set up a laboratory at the Zoo to study the chromosomes of mammals, particularly aspects relating to reproduction and evolution. In collaboration

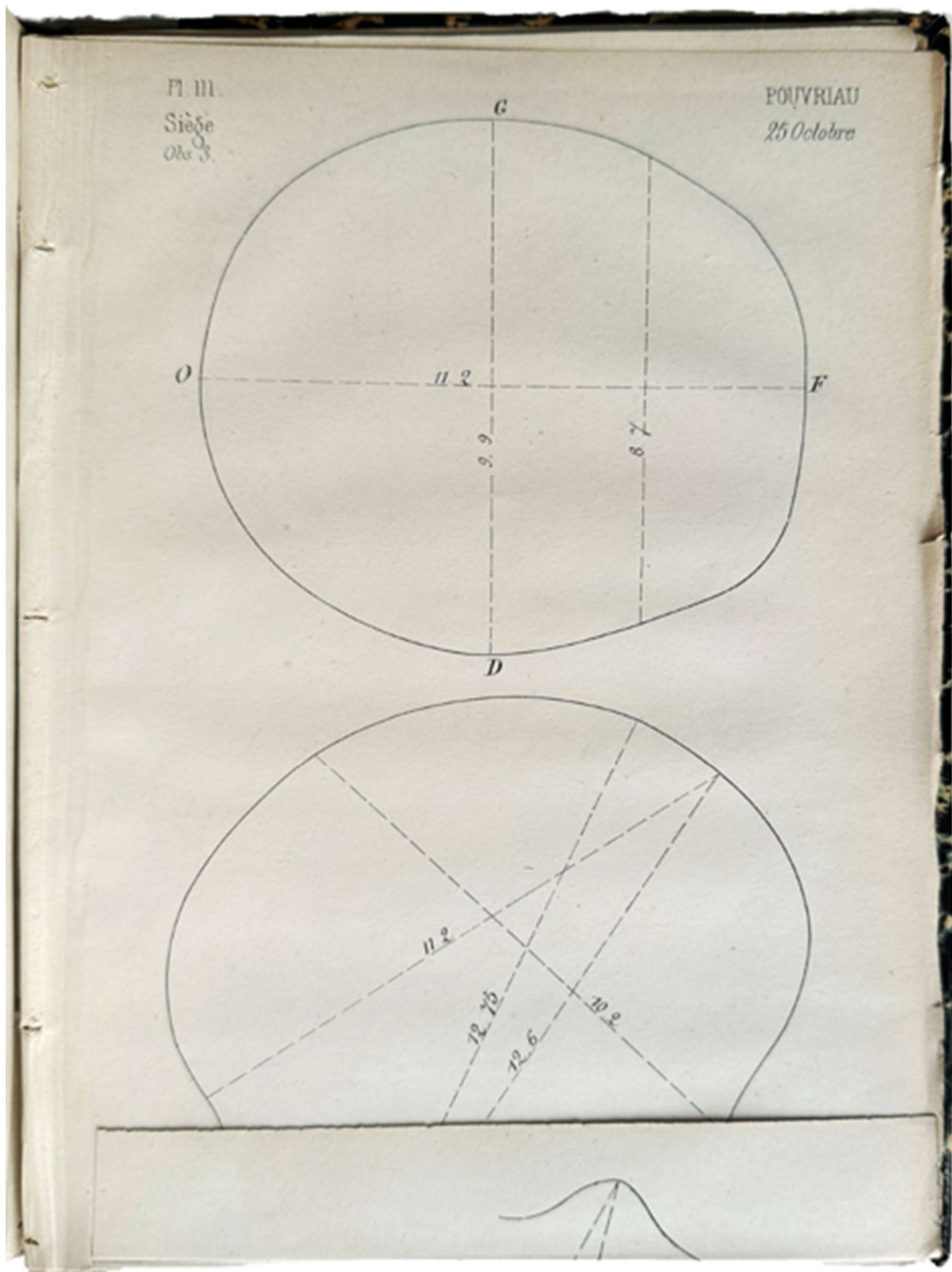
with T.C. Hsu, he published an Atlas of Mammalian Chromosomes which presented the karyotypes of 400 different species of mammals”.

“He established at the Zoo a collection of frozen cells and reproductive material from dozens of highly endangered species that became famous as the first “Frozen Zoo”. In the 1970s when he began this collection, there was no technology available to make use of it, but he quoted Daniel Boorstin: “You must collect things for reasons you don’t yet understand.” The Frozen Zoo eventually became a priceless genetic resource”. – Wikip.





301. **BERNARD, Claude** (1813-1878). *An introduction to the study of Experimental Medicine. Translated by Henry Copley Greene.* New York: Dover, 1957. ¶ Small 8vo. xix, [3], 226 pp. Printed wrappers. Good+. \$ 6



302 BUDIN

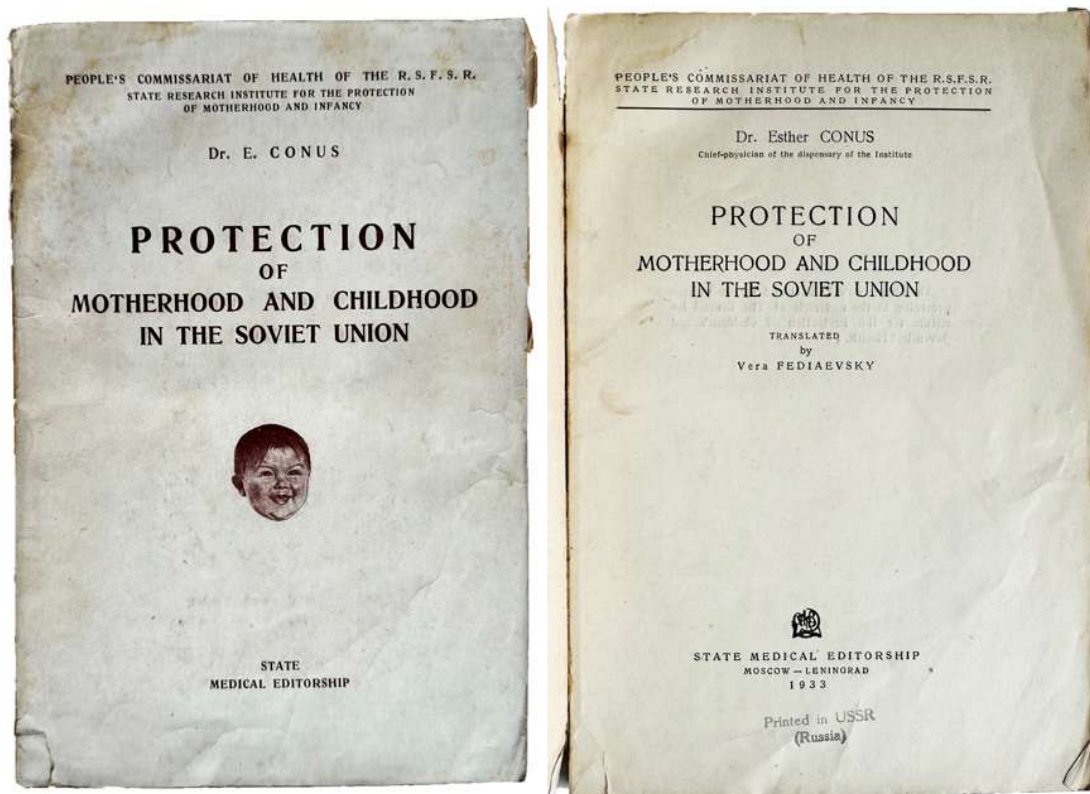


302. **BUDIN, Pierre** (1846-1907). *De la tête du fœtus au point de l'obstétrique: recherches cliniques et expérimentales*. Paris: Aux bureaux du Progrès Médical, O. Doin, 1876. ¶ 24 cm. 111, [1] pp. Half-title, 37 plates (partly folding), 10 figs.; plates partly loose. Later quarter gray-blue cloth, marbled bds.; lacks ffep. Title-page rubber-stamp of Ferd. Durville. Very good. RARE.

\$ 185

First edition of the author's dissertation. "His thesis, titled 'About Fetal head in Obstetrics', has remained a classic" – Paul L. Toubas, Dr. Pierre Budin: promoter of breastfeeding in 19th century France. *Breastfeed Med.* March 2007; 2(1):pp. 45-9.

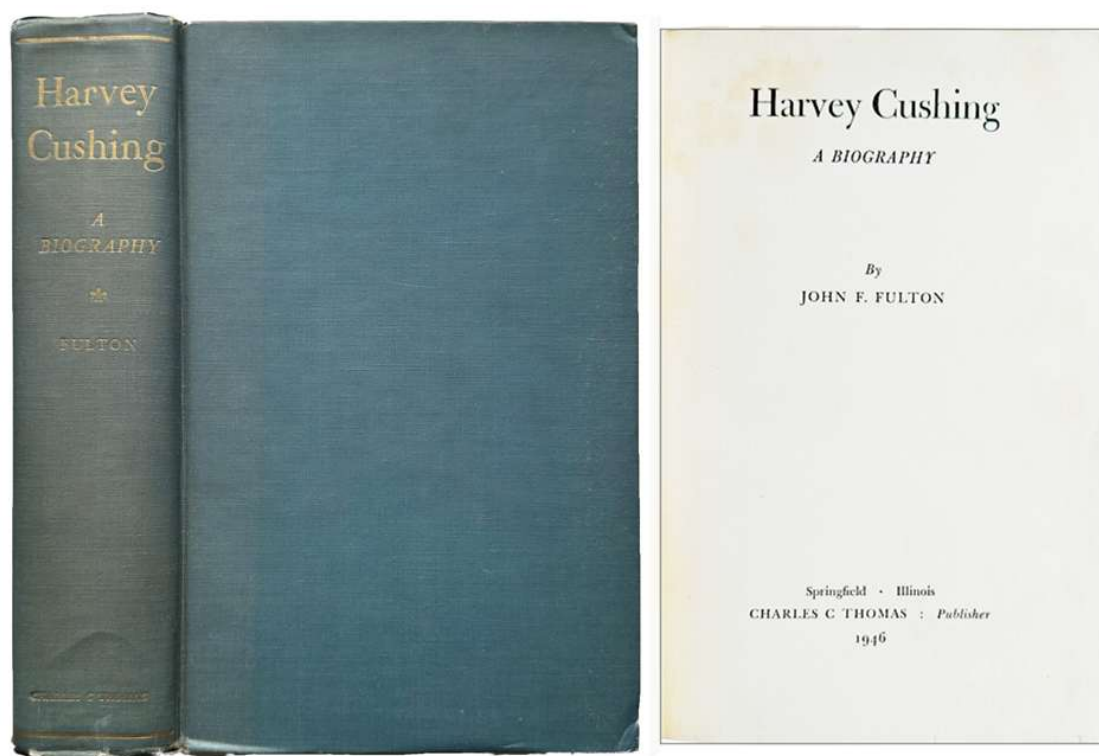
Early work by the famous Parisian obstetrician, one of the fathers of modern perinatology.



303. **CONUS, Esther** (1896-1964). *Protection of motherhood and childhood in the Soviet Union . . . Translated by Vera Fediaevsky*. Moscow & Leningrad: State Medical Editorship, 1933. ¶ 23 cm. 8vo. 117, [1] pp. Illus. throughout. Original printed wrappers; spine ends chipped away, extremities showing wear, foxed. Good. "People's Commissariat of Health of the R.S.F.S.R. State Research Institute for the Protection of Motherhood and Infancy"-At head of title. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye.

\$ 45

"This official publication describes the attitude taken by the Soviet Union toward women and children and the practical methods employed in their education, protection and work. The following titles of chapters illustrate the contents of the book: I. Women and children in Prerevolutionary Russia; II. The family and marriage in the U.S.S.R.; III. Woman in Economic and Social Life; IV. Medical Assistance for Women; V. Crèches; VI. Consultations for Children; VII. Preschool Institutions; VIII. School; and IX. Research Work and the training of Personnel. For details of the Soviet plan for the protection of women and children the original article should be read". *JAMA Pediatrics Book Reviews*, June 1, 1934.



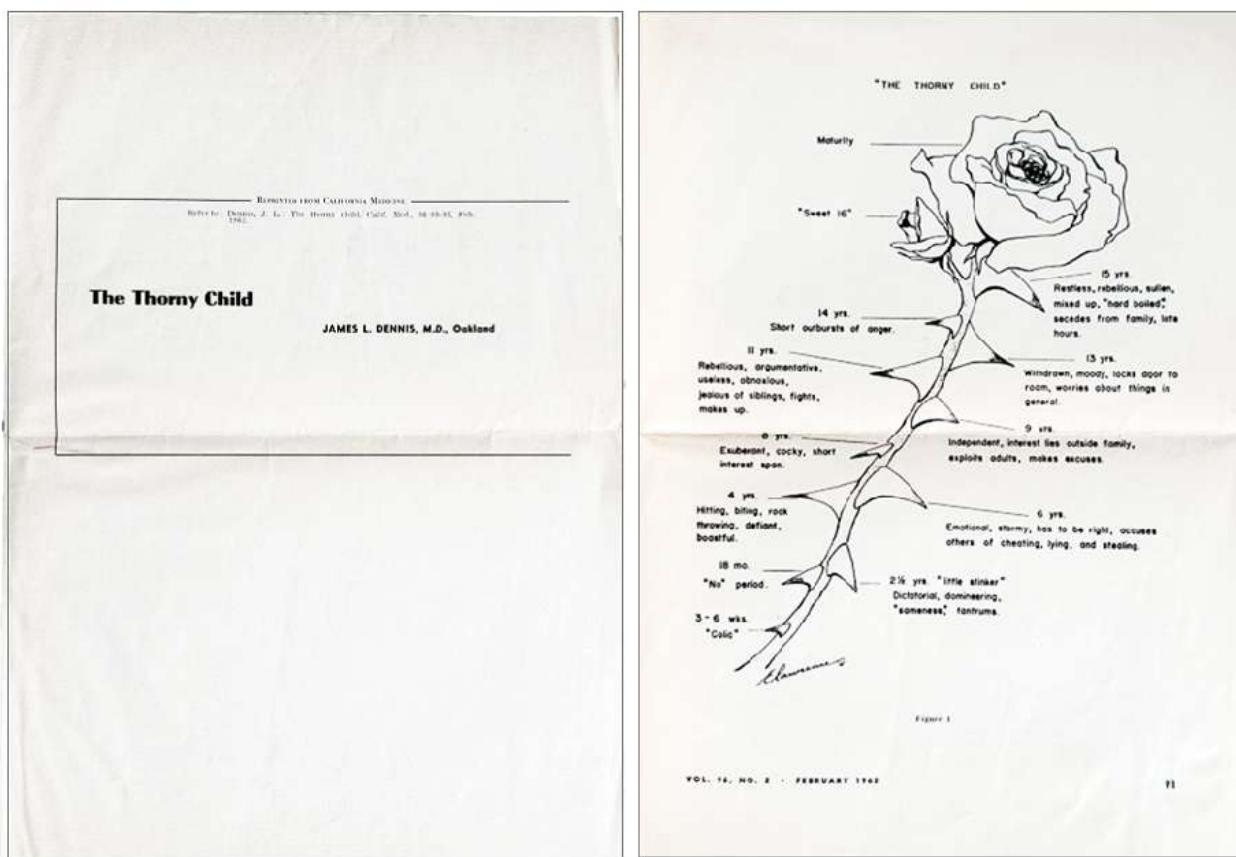
304. [CUSHING, Harvey (1869-1939)] FULTON, John Farquahar (1899-1960). *Harvey Cushing, A biography*. Springfield (IL): Charles C. Thomas, 1946. ¶ 8vo. xii, 754 pp. Photo frontispiece, 17 plates, figs., appendix, index; lacks front free-endpaper, offsetting to endleaves. Blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; rubbed. Very good. [M12523]

\$ 25

INCLUDED is a copy of Edward R. Laws (1938-), "Harvey Cushing and the unity of surgery." (2004).

The first and best biography of Cushing. Written for both the profession and the lay reader. Cushing was one of the foremost scientists, humanitarians, and scholars of his time. This biography, written by one of his students, includes information from his diaries and personal correspondence. Courville Collection 789.

Harvey Williams Cushing was an American neurosurgeon, pathologist, writer, and draftsman. A pioneer of brain surgery, he was the first exclusive neurosurgeon and the first person to describe Cushing's disease.



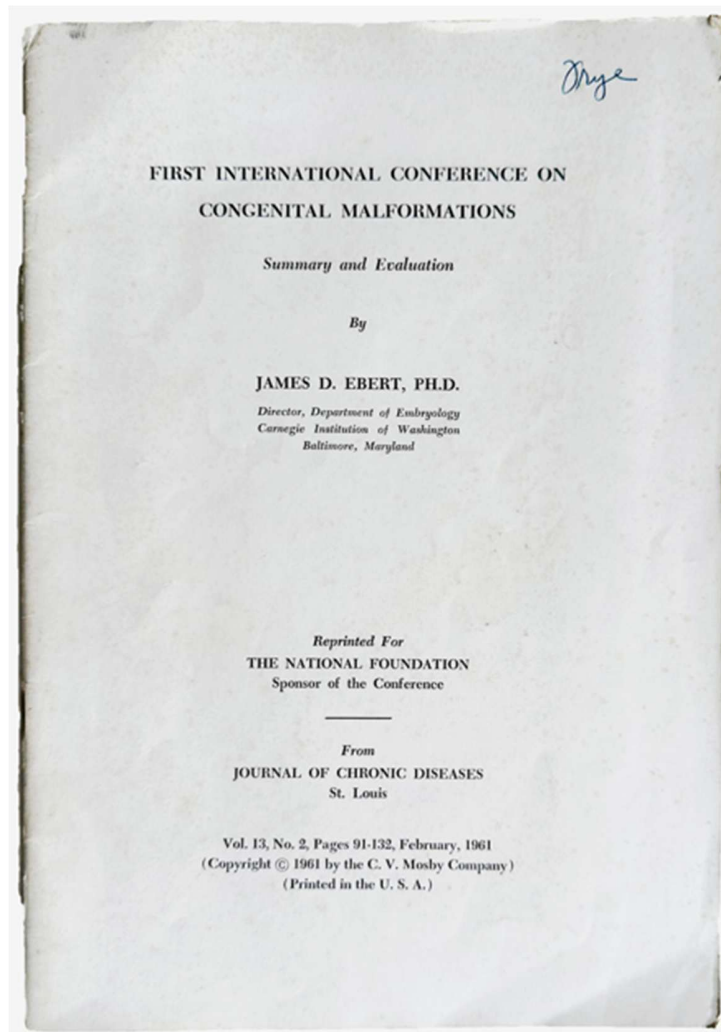
“Love is a Rose” – Neil Young

305. **DENNIS, James L.** (ca.1914-2006) *The Thorny Child*. Offprint. California Medicine, 1962. ¶ 4to. 8x11 inches. pp. 89-93. 1 fig. of a rose. Creased. Self-printed wrappers. Very good.

\$ 8.95

Apparently, children and their misbehaving can be like a rose with its thorny stem – one thorn leading to another as one reaches from baby to adulthood. This paper isn’t very convincing, with silliness described as “Sweet 16” and “maturity” after all the thorns, not being very logical and not flowery either.

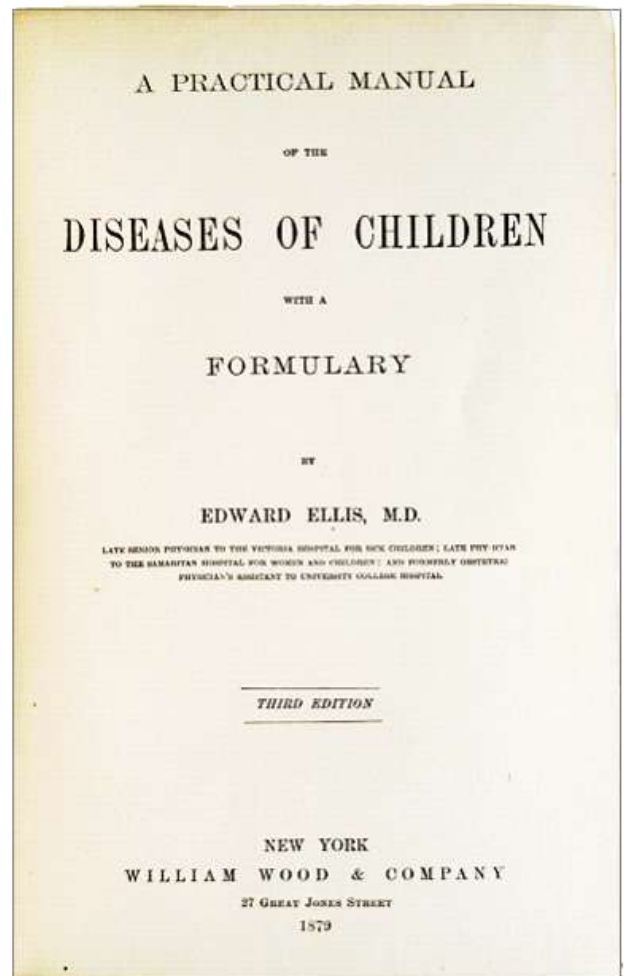
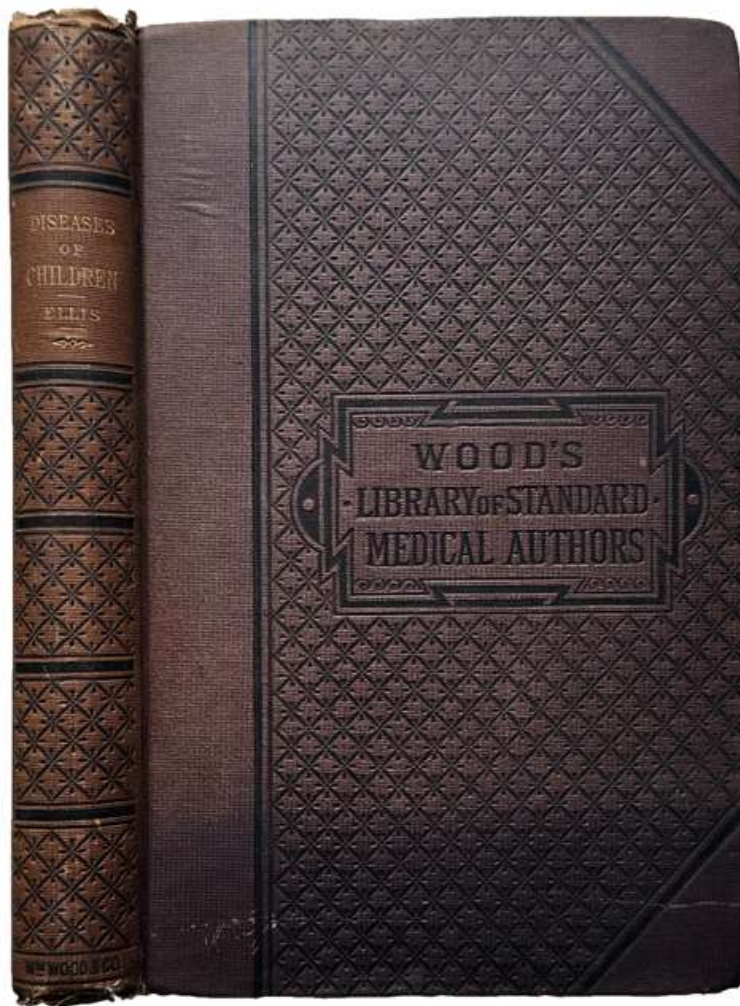
This paper was delivered at the 90th Annual Session of the California Medical Association, 1961. Dennis’ long and successful career found him at the University of Arkansas, and in 1964 he was appointment Dean of the University of Oklahoma Medical Center. He served as the first chancellor of the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences.



306. **EBERT, James D.** (1921-2001). *First International Conference on Congenital Malformations. Summary and evaluation.* St. Louis: Journal of Chronic Diseases, 1961. Series: Journal of Chronic Diseases, vol. 13, no. 2, Feb. 1961. ¶ 8vo. Pp. 91-132. Self-wraps. Ownership signature of Frederick A. Frye. Good. RARE.

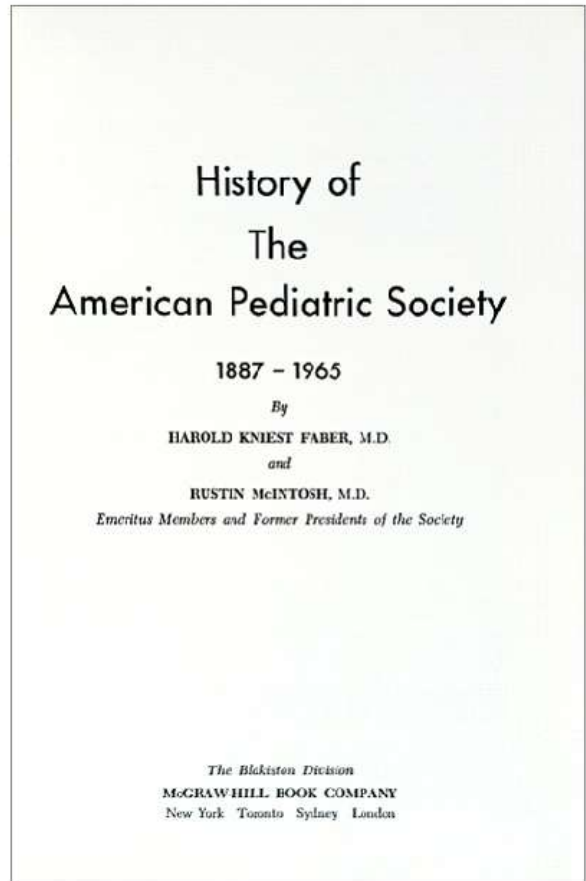
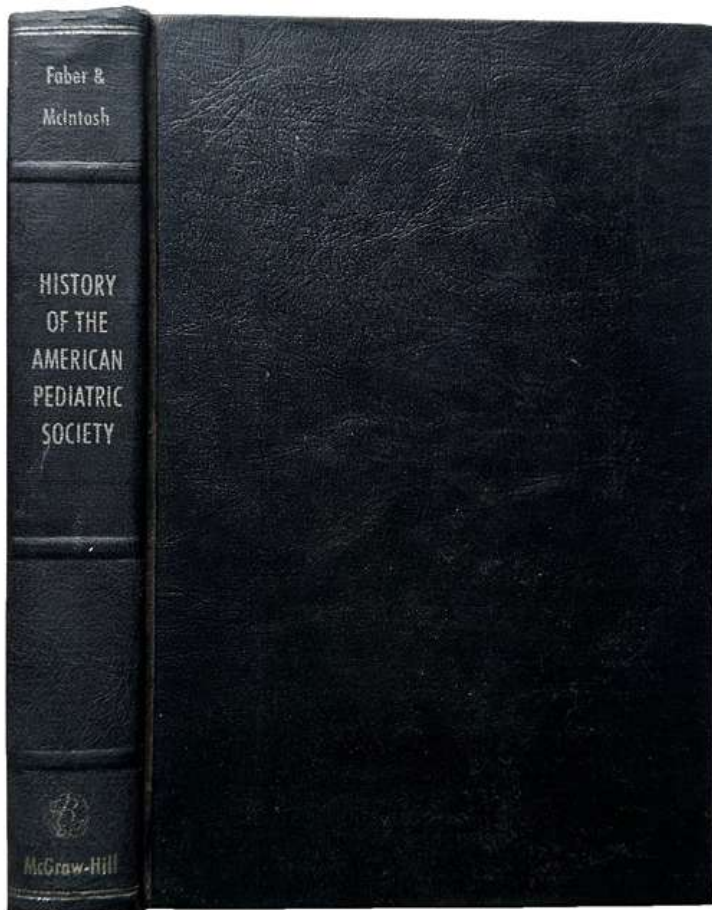
\$ 10

Ebert was Director of Embryology, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Johns Hopkins, Baltimore. Ebert was trained at Johns Hopkins University as a PhD embryologist and came into embryology at the end of the era of descriptive embryology. His own studies of the chick embryo culminated in the book "Interacting Systems in Development".

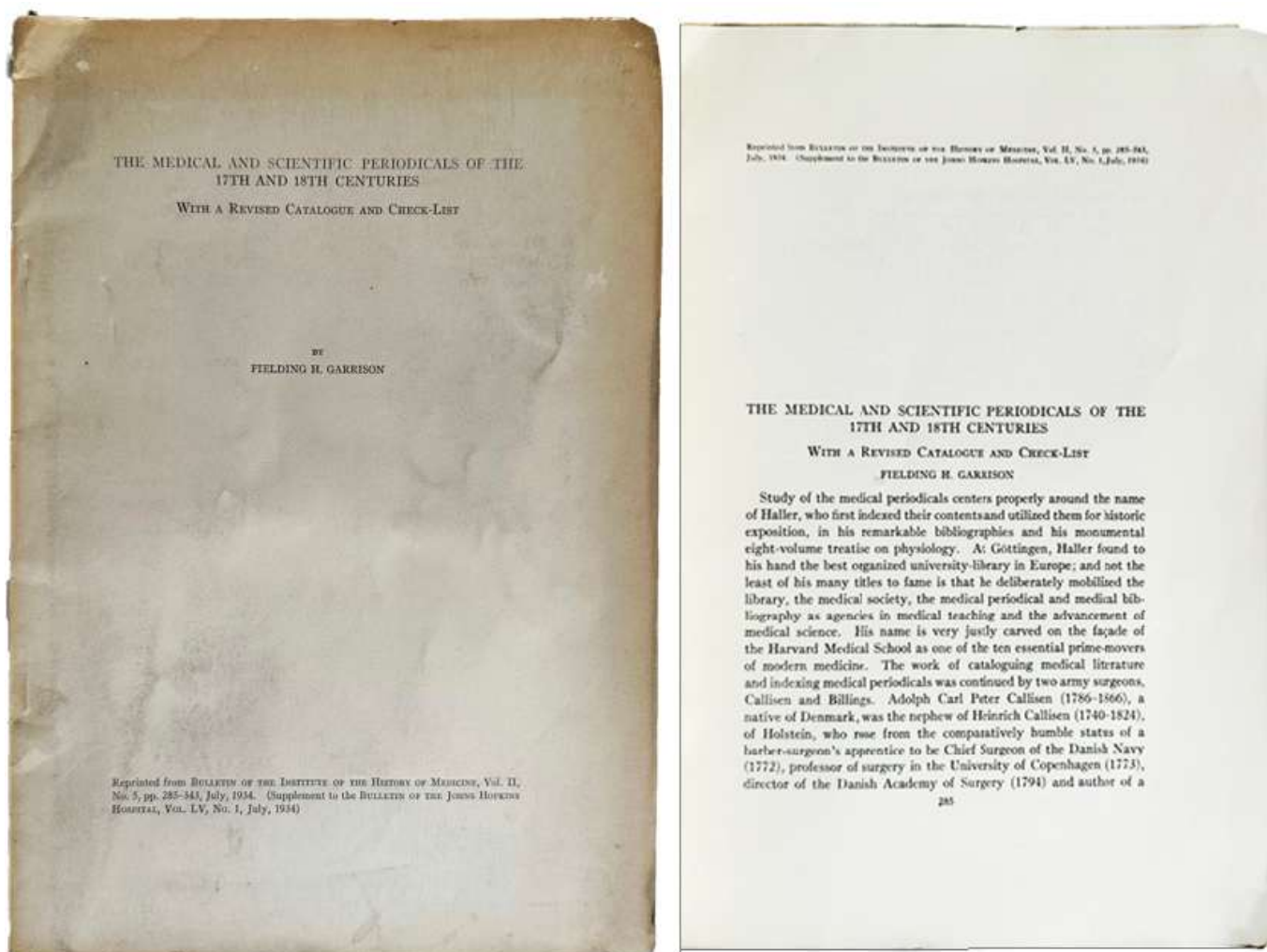


307. **ELLIS, Edward.** *A Practical Manual of the Diseases of Children with a formulary. Third edition.* New York: William Wood, 1879. ¶ 8vo. xii, 213, [1] pp. Index. Original full burgundy cloth stamped in black and with gilt-stamped spine title; spine ends worn. Good. \$ 10
308. **FABER, Harold Kniest** (1884-1979); **McINTOSH, Rustin** (ca.1895-1986). *History of the American Pediatric Society: 1887-1965.* New York, Toronto, Sydney & London: The Blakiston Division, McGraw-Hill, 1966. ¶ 8vo. 24 cm. vi, [2], 375, [1] pp. Index. Black silver-stamped cloth. Very good. \$ 15

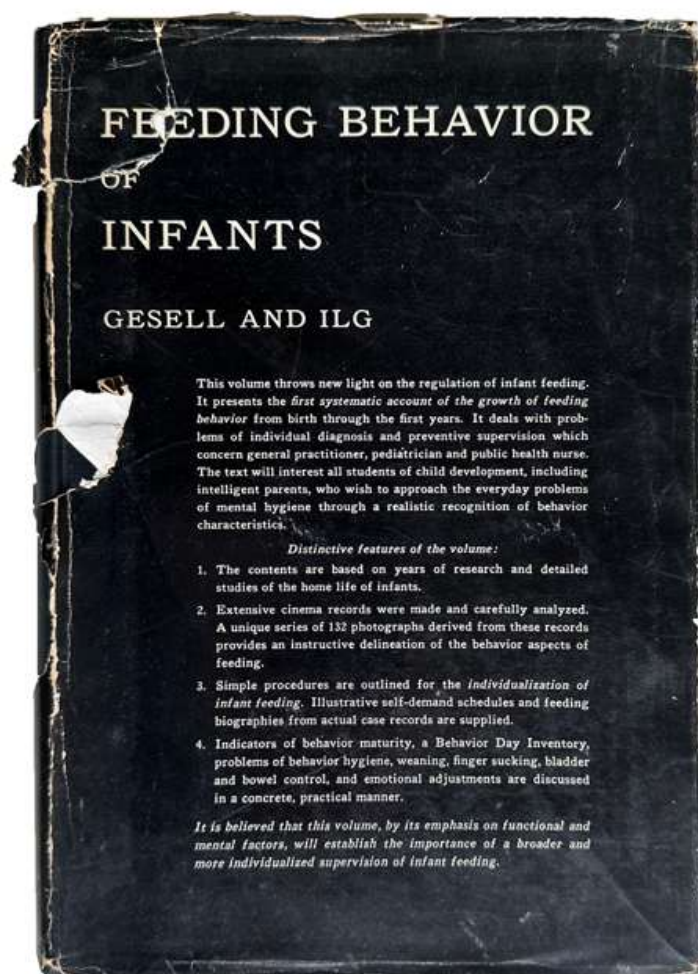
Harold Kniest Faber, was an American pediatrician. He was a recipient of the Howland medal; also awarded in 1956 by the American Pediatric Society. He was a member of American Medical Association, American Pediatric Society (president 1946-1947), Society Pediatric Research, American Academy Pediatrics, Society Experimental Biological and Medical.



Dr. Rustin McIntosh was director of pediatrics at Babies Hospital, a unit of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. Dr. McIntosh was pediatrics chief from 1931 and until his retirement in 1960. He was also the Carpentier Professor of Pediatrics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, and at his death was professor emeritus. He was a former president of the medical board of Presbyterian Hospital, another unit of Columbia-Presbyterian.



309. **GARRISON, Fielding H.** (1870-1935). *The Medical and Scientific Periodical of the 17th and 18th centuries. With a revised catalogue and check-list.* Offprint. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University, Bulletin of the Institute of the History of Medicine, vol. II, no. 5, Jul 1934. ¶ 8vo. pp. 285-343, [1] pp. Gray printed wrappers; covers somewhat dust-soiled. Very good. Rare. \$ 20



The Foundation for the Theory of Human Development

310. **GESELL, Arnold** (1880-1961); **Frances L. ILG** (1902-1981). *Feeding Behavior of Infants; pediatric approach to the mental hygiene of early life.*

Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1937. ¶ 8vo. ix, [2], 201, [1] pp. 11 plates, 24 tables, index. Original black cloth with silver-stamping. Jacket is present as a remnant. Ownership signature and bookplate of William W. Belford, 1937. Good+.

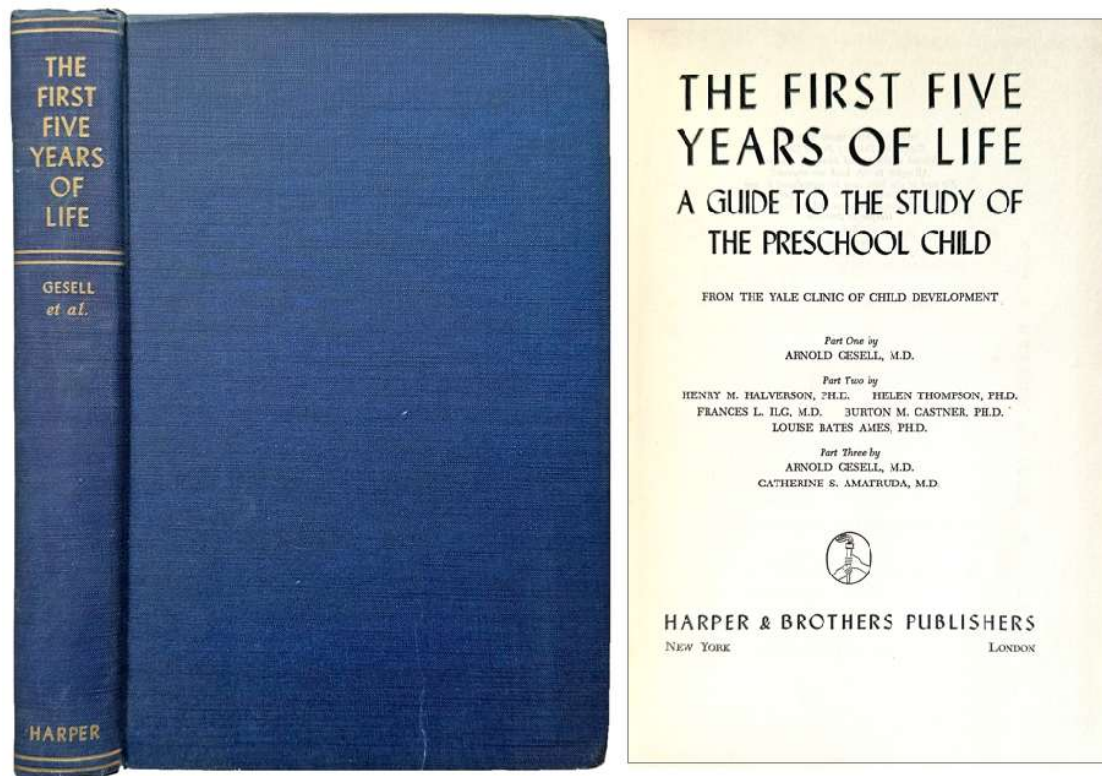
\$ 200

“Gesell’s theory is known as a maturational-developmental theory. It is the foundation of nearly every other theory of human development after Gesell.

Early in the 20th century, Dr. Gesell observed and documented patterns in the way children develop, showing that all children go through similar and predictable sequences, though each child moves through these sequences at his or her own rate or pace . . . Gesell was the first theorist to systematically study the stages of development, and the first researcher to demonstrate that a child's developmental age (or stage of development) may be different from his or her chronological age.” – Gesell Program in Early Childhood – Yale Child Study Center. 2025.

Arnold Lucius Gesell was an American psychologist, pediatrician and professor at Yale University. Arnold Gesell was head of the Psycho-Clinic and later of the Clinic of Child Development at the Yale School of Medicine from 1911 to 1948. Some of his former collaborators founded the Gesell Institute for Child Development in 1950 in New Haven to carry on his work. Frances Lillian Ilg was an American pediatrician and professor at Yale University. She was an expert in infant and child development, as co-founder and director of the Gesell Institute of Child Development.

PROVENANCE: William Wiess Belford, MD (1897-1978), took his MD degree at Johns Hopkins in 1922. He served as the 30th president of the American Academy of Pediatrics. He worked at Mercy Children's Hospital, then the University of California San Diego Hospital, Pediatrics. Belford gave this book to Frederick A. Frye.

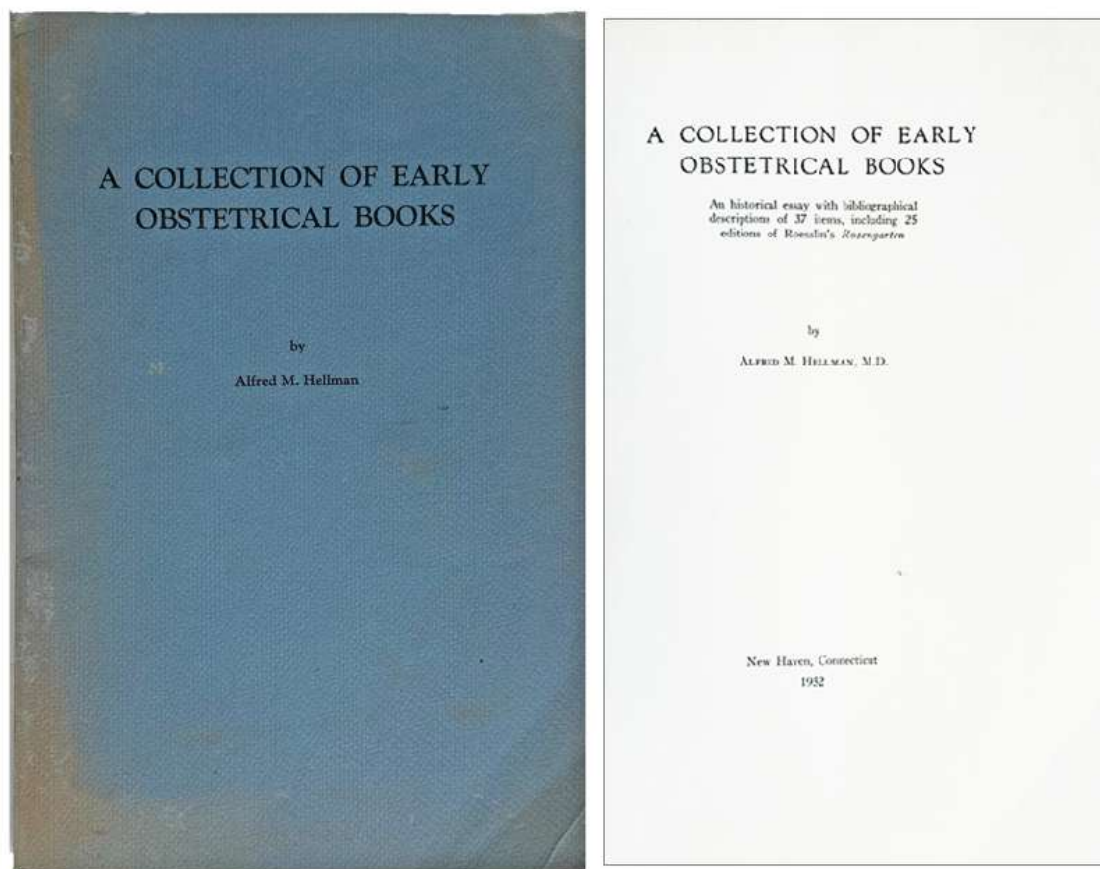


311. [Yale University] **GESELL, Arnold** (1880-1961); **Henry Marc HALVERSON** (1884-1954) (et.al.). *The First Five Years of Life; a guide to the study of the preschool child. From the Yale Clinic of Child Development.* [Three parts]. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1940. ¶ Second edition. 8vo. xiii, [1], 393, [1] pp. 21 plates with numerous small figs., index; 3 marginal ink markings (pp. 311-313). Original navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth. Rubber-stamps of William W. Belford, M.D., 1940. Very good.

\$ 4

With contributions from: Yale University, Arnold Gesell, Henry M. Halverson, Helen Thompson, Burton M. Castner, Frances L. Ilg, Louise Bates Ames, Catherine Strunk Amatruda.

PROVENANCE: William Wiess Belford, MD (1897-1978), took his MD degree at Johns Hopkins in 1922. He served as the 30th president of the American Academy of Pediatrics. He worked at Mercy Children's Hospital, then the University of California San Diego Hospital, Pediatrics. Belford gave this book to Frederick A. Frye.



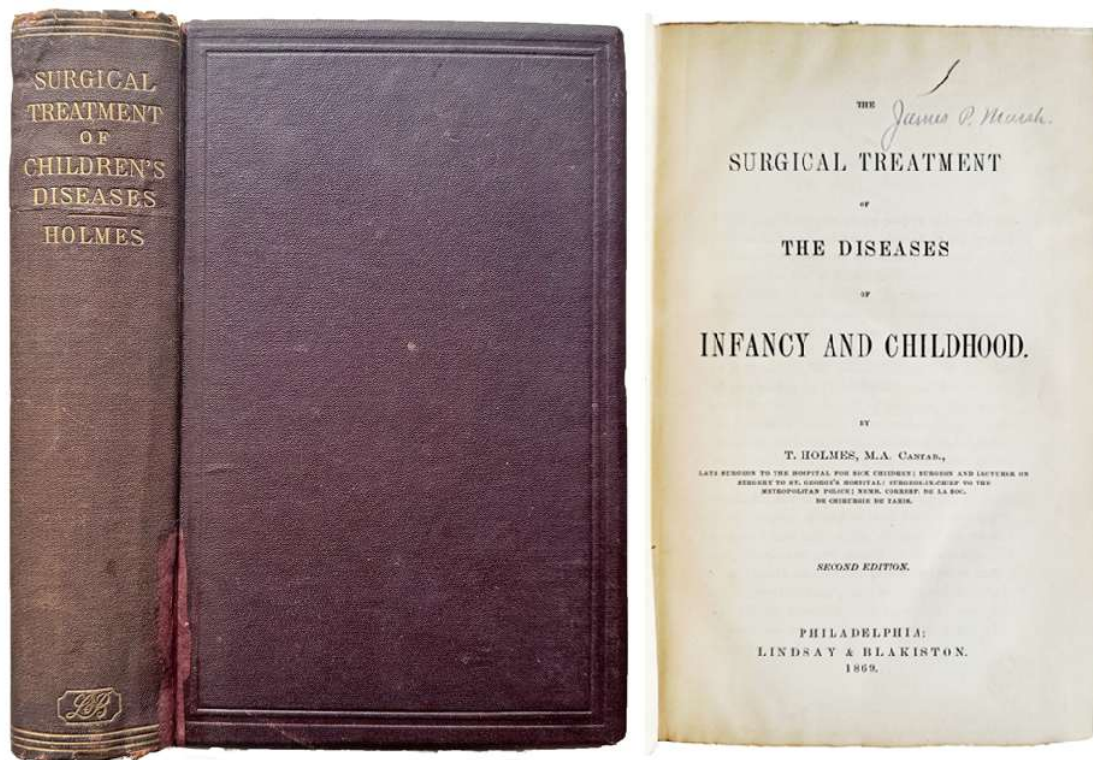
312. **HELLMAN, Alfred Myer** (1880-1955). *A collection of early obstetrical books: an historical essay with bibliographical descriptions of 37 items, including 25 editions of Roesslin's Rosengarten*. New Haven: [The Author], 1952. ¶ 26 cm. 8vo. [4], 79, [3] pp. Illus. Original blue printed wrappers; faded, browning, some freckling. INCLUDES supplemental sheet with added entries 17a and 34a. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Good.

\$ 20

Includes what must be rare, a 1-page supplemental addition of 2 more items – pasted to the rear. The larger 1958 supplement is also included (below).

The first 14 pages are reprinted from the *Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine*.

INCLUDES: *Additions to the Alfred M. Hellman Collection of Early Obstetrical Books*, by C. Doris Hellman. The Academy Bookman, 1958. Reprinted.



9 Color Lithographic Plates

313. **HOLMES, Timothy** (1825-1907). *The Surgical Treatment of the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. Second edition.* Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1869. ¶ 8vo. xxxv, 687 pp. 9 color lithographic plates, 112 figures, index. Original maroon blind and gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends frayed, corners showing, joint torn (mended with kozo). Bookplate of James P. Marsh with his signature on title; rubber stamps of H.R. Haskins, MD. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Good.

\$ 75

“His wide connexion with the Hospital for Sick Children gave him wide experience in the treatment of surgical diseases in children, and led to the publication of a *Treatise on the Surgical Treatment of the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood* (1888).” [Obituary] *Medico-Ethical*, Sept. 14, 1907, p. 705.

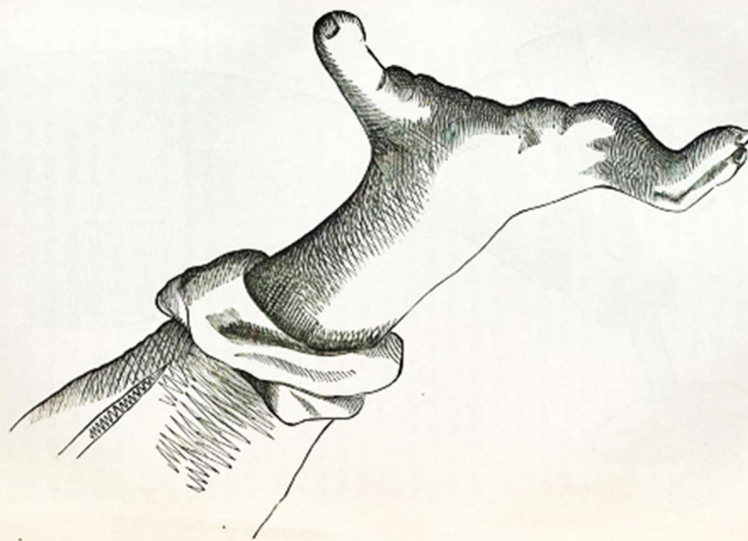
“Holmes was English surgeon, known as the editor of several editions of Gray’s Anatomy. Holmes was educated at Merchant Taylors’ School and then at Pembroke College, Cambridge with B.A. in 1847 and M.A. in 1850. He studied medicine at St George’s Hospital. In 1853 he was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons without previously having acquired the usual diploma of M.R.C.P. At St George’s Hospital he became house surgeon, surgical registrar, and in 1867 full surgeon. Also, at the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, Holmes was assistant surgeon from 1859 and then full surgeon from 1861 to 1868.

Holmes wrote *A Treatise on the Surgical Treatment of the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood* (1868) and was the editor of the third through ninth editions of Gray’s *Anatomy*, preceded in the editorship by Henry Gray and succeeded by T. Pickering Pick. Holmes was the co-editor of the first 8 volumes of the journal *St George’s Hospital Reports*. With John S. Bristowe, Holmes published in 1863 a report, commissioned by the Privy Council, on the state of hospitals and their administration in the U.K. He was the editor of 4 editions of *A Treatise on Surgery: Its Principles and Practice* (1st edition, 1875; 2nd, 1878; 3rd, 1882; 4th, 1886). He wrote a biography of *Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie* published in 1898.

In 1889 Holmes was the chairman of the Building Committee of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; the Committee was in charge of moving the Society from its old quarters in Berners Street to a house in Hanover Square. In 1890 he was elected the Society’s President.”

PROVENANCE: Bookplate of James Prentiss Marsh (1862-1941) with his signature on title – rubber stamps of H.R. Haskins, MD. – bookplate of Frederick Annable Frye (1934-2021).

formities were conjoined. Both hands and feet were malformed: the two last fingers and toes were webbed together;



[FIG. 24. Malformation of the hand: deficiency of two fingers, their notocarpal bones remaining. The two fingers present were webbed together down to the roots of the nails. The thumb, though somewhat deformed, was capable of opposition to the fingers. On the opposite side the thumb had been attached with aramian ossicles, and its terminal phalanx was rudimentary.]

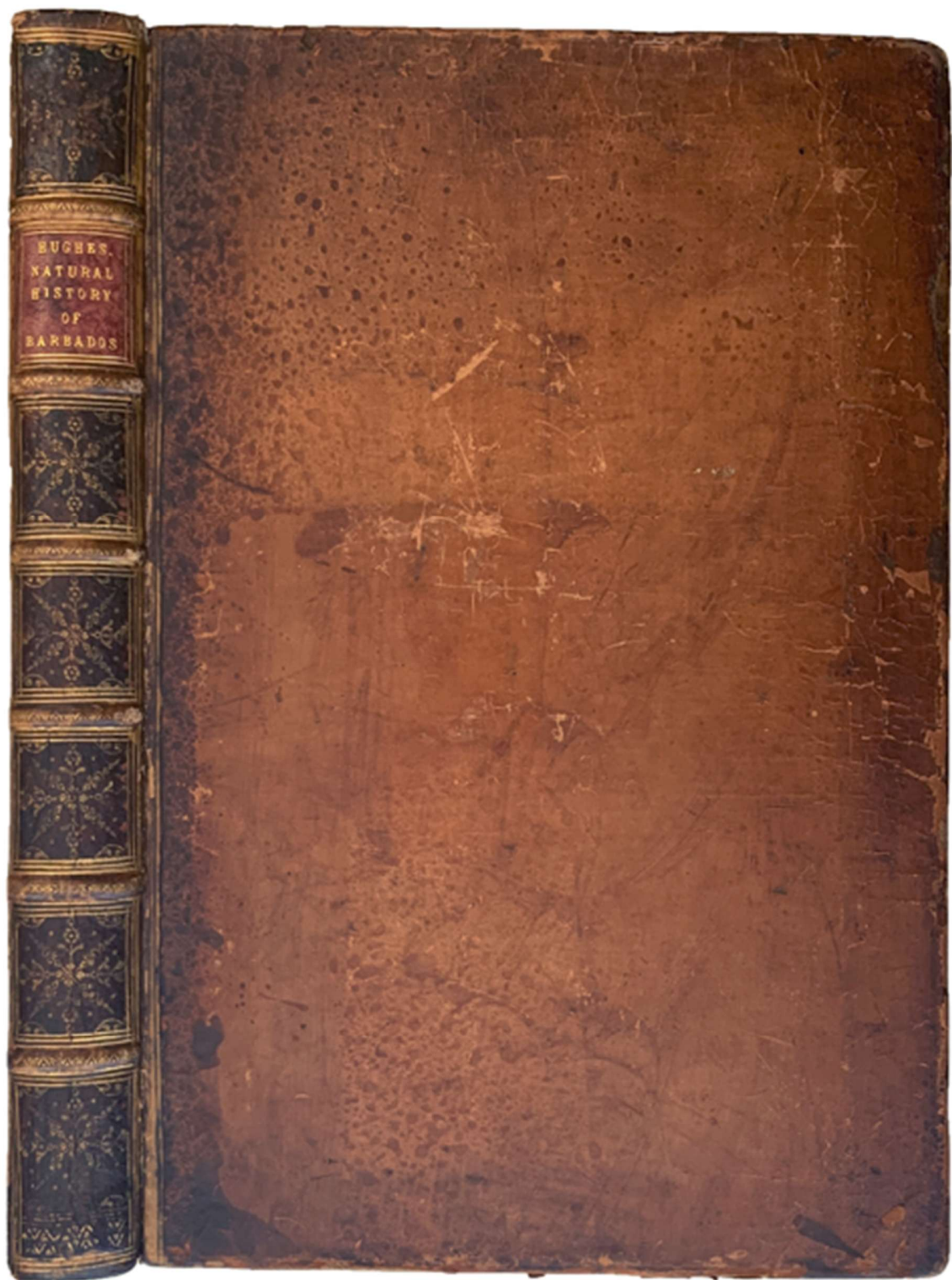
CHAPTER XVII.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE NOSE, EAR, FAUCES, OESOPHAGUS, AND STOMACH.

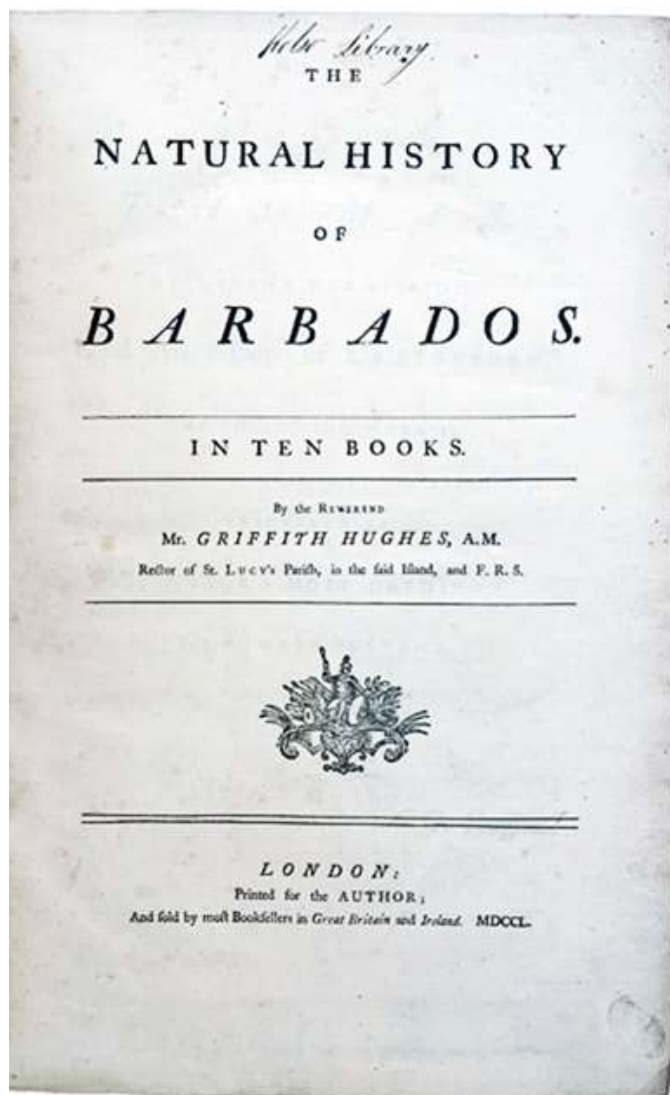
FOREIGN bodies in the nose are very common in childhood, ^{Foreign bodies in the nose} and ought always to be removed as soon as the fact becomes ^{known} known. Generally nothing is heard about it, until some soreness, want of breathing in the nostril, and foul discharge, excites a suspicion of disease of the nose. A great many such cases come to our public institutions, under the name of *cornea*. The child has either forgotten the fact of his having put something up his nose, or he denies it through fear; but there is one symptom which should arouse suspicion in such a case, and make the surgeon cautious in diagnosing general or constitutional disease, viz. that the discharge comes only from one nostril, and that the mucous membrane is entirely and absolutely healthy on the other side. The presence of such foreign bodies leads to very serious and permanent consequences; a chronic ulcerated condition of the mucous membrane, characterised by foul discharge, and ending in exposure of the bones and possibly in perforation of the septum nasi. The affected nostril is usually entirely blocked up. I have had many such cases brought to me as *cornea*; and once a boy was presented to me as suffering under disease with exposure of the bones of the nose. On inspection, I thought the exposed bone looked unnaturally white and hard; and on removing the foreign body, I found that it was one of the child's own teeth. Everyone, however, who has had much experience in the surgery of childhood, must have seen such cases; and I only lay stress upon them in order to impress on the reader the importance of carefully investigating with the probe every case of discharge, especially if from one nostril, in childhood. The sensation conveyed by a foreign body is generally quite different from



314 HUGHES



314 HUGHES



314. **HUGHES, Griffith.** *The Natural History of Barbados. In Ten Books.* London: Printed for the Author; And sold by most Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland, 1750. ¶ Folio 13.75 x 8.75 inches; 349 x 223 mm. [2, title (verso blank)], [2, dedication to Thomas [Hering], Archbishop of Canterbury (verso blank)], vii, [1, Errata], [10, "A List of the Subscribers"], [1, "The Contents"], [1, "Authors Quoted" and "Texts of Scripture Cited or Illustrated"], 250, 251*-254*, 251-314, [7, Explanatory Notes], [1, blank], [4, Addenda], [7, Index], [1, blank] pp. Pages 116 and 117 misnumbered 115 and 116. Large folding engraved map, "A Map of the Island of Barbados," by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer, and 30 engraved plates (22 of which are botanical) by R. Austen, George

Bickham, George Dionys Ehret, and J. Mynde, after Ehret and Bickham. Each of the plates is dedicated to one or more of the subscribers (mainly royalty and peerage). Engraved head-piece vignette, "A Prospect of Bridge-Town in the Island of Barbadoes," on pages 1, 31, 61, 188, and 251, and engraved head-piece showing a swag of fruit and flowers (at pages 43, 97, 121, and 141). Decorative woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials; a2 with clean tear, folding map with short tear into the image (repaired on the verso), and with lower right edge creased, short tear to upper margin of pages 107/108 and 109/110, same location on pl. IV (facing p.111), some offsetting of the plates, with occasional offsetting and bleed-through from text and woodcut tail-pieces.

☐ Contemporary calf, spine decoratively tooled in gilt in compartments with six gilt-decorated raised bands and red leather label ruled and lettered in gilt; neatly rebaked, with original spine laid down, binding rubbed and worn. Armorial bookplate of James Dickson Esqr. of Ednam in the County of Roxburgh; early ink ownership inscription at head of title: Kelso Library. A very good copy. [M13164]

\$ 4,000

First edition. "Not a great deal is known concerning Griffith Hughes. He was born perhaps in Merionethshire about 1707 or 1708 and graduated B.A. and M.A. from St John's College, Oxford, in 1748. Yet just two years later, while rector of St Lucy's parish in the north of Barbados, he brought out his *Natural History of the island*. At that time he was a member of the Royal Society and obviously a competent botanist. . . The book is one to place beside Catesby's *Natural History* (1731[-47]), which also gave some account of West Indian plants, in some instances the same ones, with similar local names. Hughes had an advantage over Catesby in that a majority of the Barbados plates were drawn by Ehret, whereas just three of Catesby's are from that gifted artist's hand. Probably several of the unsigned Barbados plates are also by Ehret, for he may have signed only those that he felt were good. . . The book has many charming features. Not often does a work on natural history contain an index to 'Texts of Scripture Cited or Illustrated'. It is the model work by the colonial parson who knows his poets and would know all he can of the flora and fauna among which he has come to dwell. Both in style and in philosophy he is a man of his century" – Hunt.

Women and their use of time are commented on by Hughes, in a passage where he also discusses the function of nature painting using shells: “In the section of his *Natural History of Barbados* (1750) devoted to shells [pp.267-286], Griffith Hughes defended the inclusion of women in his audience by stating: ‘I have heard several of the Fair Sex, who are fond of Shell-work, frequently ridiculed, as wasting their Time in a trifling and useless Manner.’ On the contrary, he argued, configuring shells into designs not only answered Joseph Addison’s idea of ‘The Beautiful,’ but it particularly suited the ‘Genius of Women,’ who have a facility for putting ‘Shape and Colour artificially . . . together.’ Moreover, it was so much better than ‘murdering their Time in Gaming!’ . . . In these remarks [and others], Hughes included women in his audience and in the heterosocial scene of natural history, yet he delineated for them a distinct relationship to nature and to knowledge, associating men with natural philosophy and its central attribute of disinterested curiosity and associated women with imagination, artifice, and the need for improvement. . . “ Susan Scott Parrish, *American Curiosity: Cultures of Natural History in the* . . . – 2012, p.174.

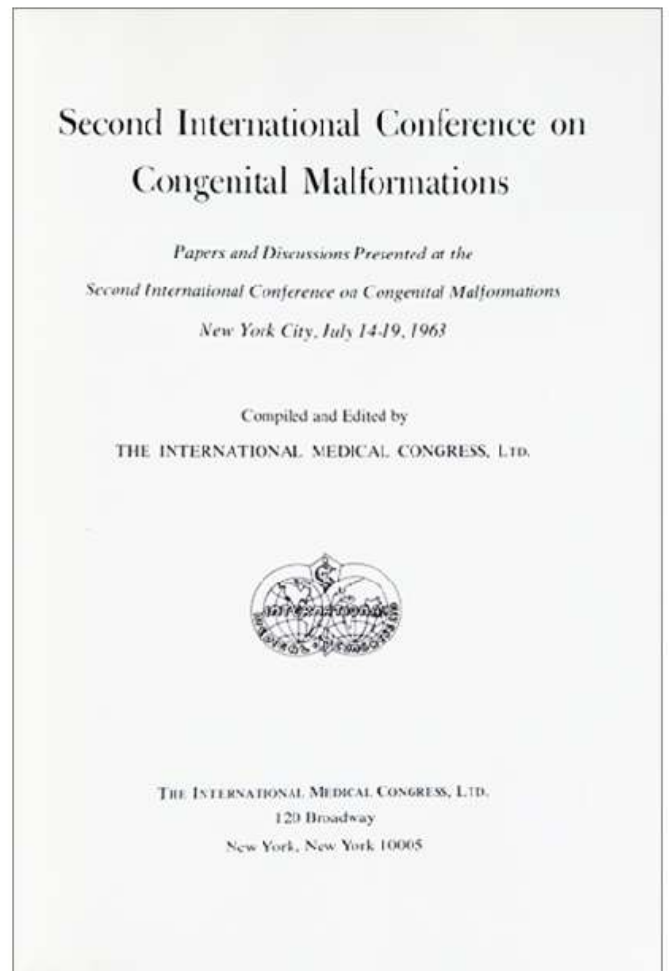
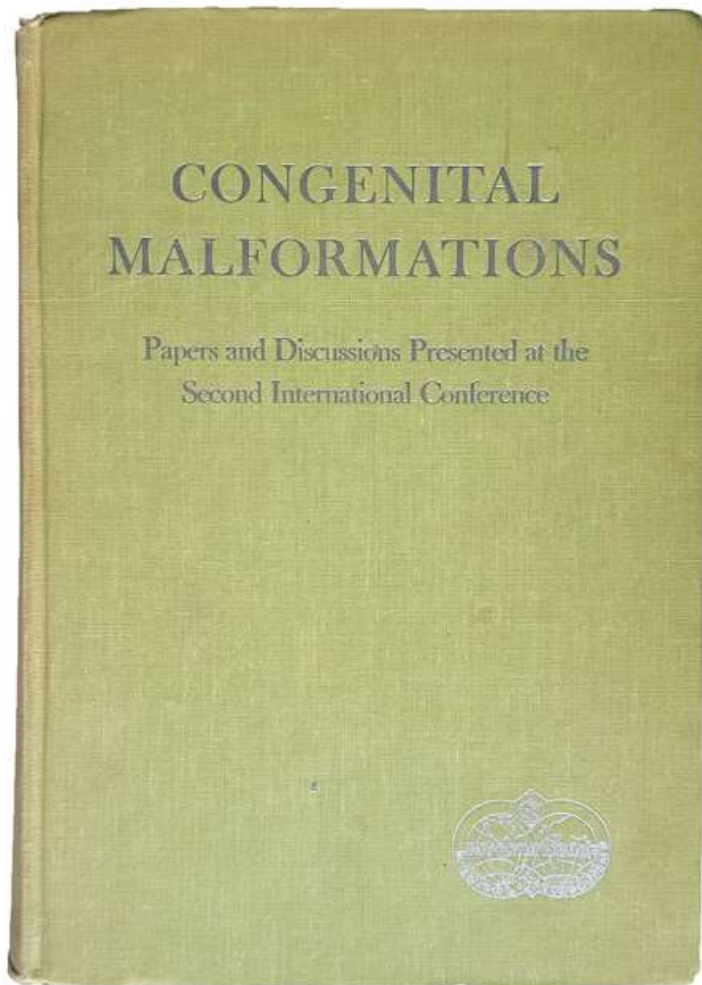


PROVENANCE: James Dickson (1712-1771) “was born in Stichell, the son of a tenant farmer. Aged about fourteen, young James was apprenticed to a saddler in Kelso. However, he seems to have been a high spirited and mischievous young man for he vandalised the Town Well in the Square, (according to one version by polluting it with a dead cat), then fled the town to escape from punishment. The details of his subsequent career are somewhat obscure but by 1739 he was living in London where he carved out a very successful career as a merchant. It is likely that among his activities he was a prize agent dealing with the sale of

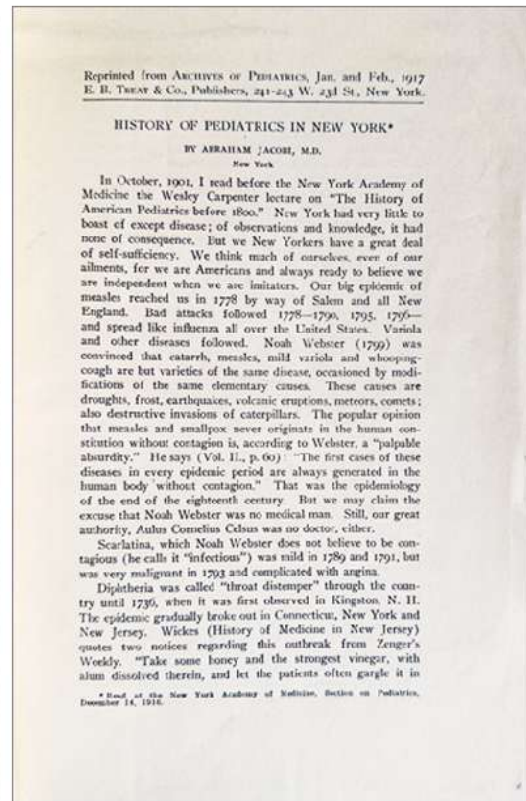
ships captured during the wars with France and Spain. (At that time enemy ships and their contents were sold and the spoils shared by the men who had captured them.) He probably also did very well from the capture of Havana in

Cuba in 1762, as he would later name his house after this event. In the 1760's James Dickson returned to his native town, now an extremely wealthy man. He immediately began to acquire land in the district including an area beside the River Tweed, between Oven Wynd and the Old Bridge. Here he built himself a handsome town house - Havannah House - employing as his architect one James Nisbet, also a native of Kelso but with a practice in London. He also bought a number of properties in the Square where he had the Cross Keys Hotel erected. Further afield he bought the barony of Broughton near Peebles, and he became Member of Parliament for a Scottish Burghs seat. In 1765 James Dickson bought the barony of Ednam from the last of the Edmonstone lairds. Thereafter he styled himself Dickson of Ednam and his house in Kelso was renamed Ednam House. As laird he was an enthusiastic improver, draining and enclosing land, building a water powered mill for making woolen cloth, and encouraging the setting up of a brewery business. The village of Ednam was rebuilt, the houses being roofed with pantiles or slates, and its main street is still today as Dickson planned it. His most ambitious project - for a canal from Kelso to Berwick to allow for the easier export of local produce - was never achieved. He was unable to raise the enthusiasm, or the money, from other local landowners and the plan came to nothing. He died in 1771, aged just 59."

§ Sitwell, *Great Flower Books*, p. 104; Hunt 536; McGill/Wood, page 393 ("A standard work on the early natural history of the island"); Jackson p. 369; Nissen, BBI, 950; Pritzel 4319; Sabin 33582.



315. **International Conference on Congenital Malformations; Morris FISHBEIN** (editor). *Second International Conference on Congenital Malformations. Papers and discussions presented at the second International Conference on Congenital Malformations, New York City, July 14-19, 1963.* New York: International Medical Congress, 1964. ¶ 8vo. xiii, 442 pp. Figs., index. Original pale green silver-stamped cloth. Very good. \$ 15



316. **JACOBI, Abraham** (1830-1919). *History of pediatrics in New York*. New York: *Archives of Pediatrics*, 1917. ¶ Three parts in one. 25 cm. [22] pp. Later marbled wrappers. Very good.

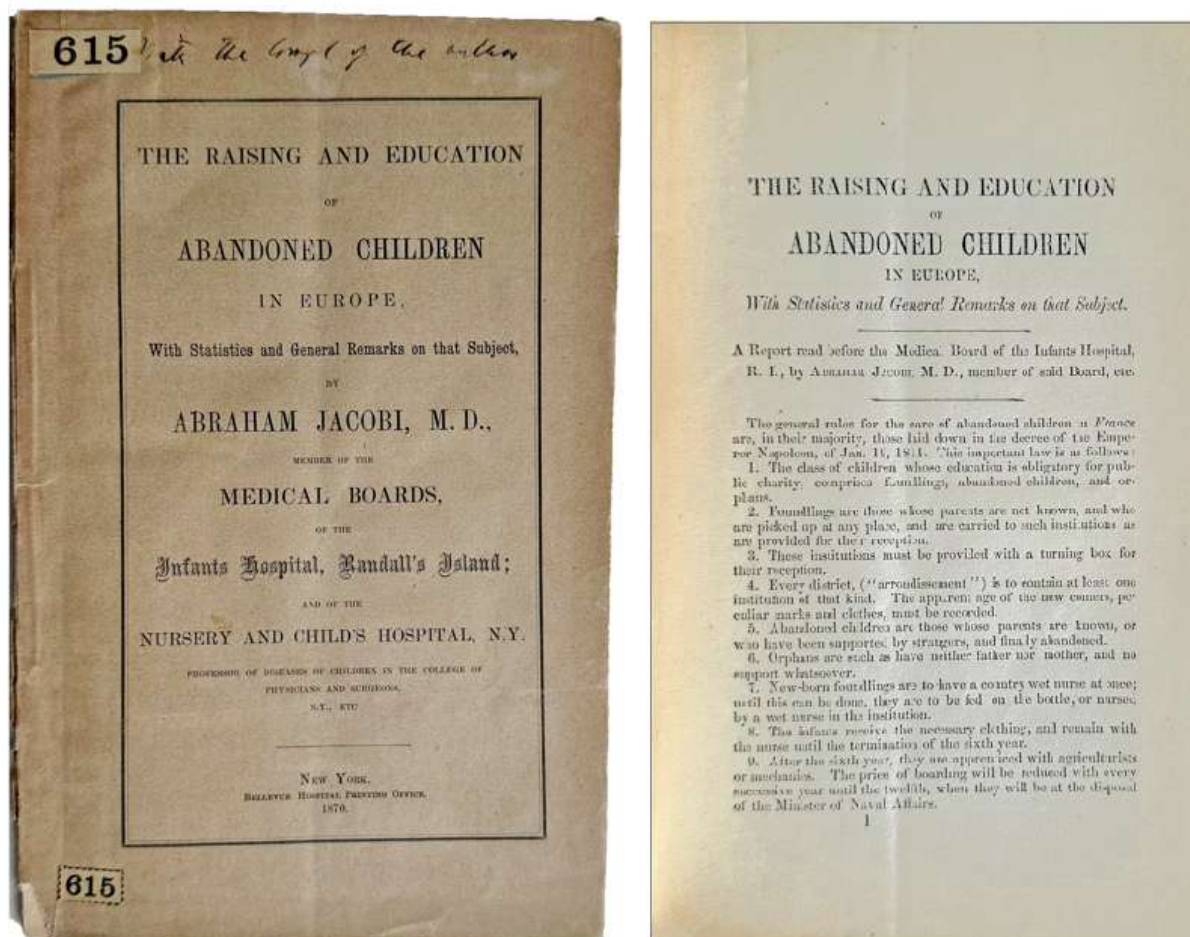
\$ 10

“Reprinted from *Archives of Pediatrics*, Jan. and Feb., 1917, E. B. Treat & Co., Publishers, 241-243 W. 23d St., New York”--Head of p. 1.

Abraham Jacobi was a German physician and pioneer of pediatrics. He was a key figure in the movement to improve child healthcare and welfare in the United States and opened the first children's clinic in the country.

“Jacobi became a professor of childhood diseases at New York Medical College in 1861 and founded the first pediatric clinic there in 1862, then from 1867 to 1870, he was chair of the medical department of the City University of New York. He taught at Columbia University from 1870 to 1902, and established the first Department of Pediatrics at Mount Sinai Hospital. He was a strong advocate for preventive medicine and public health, promoting

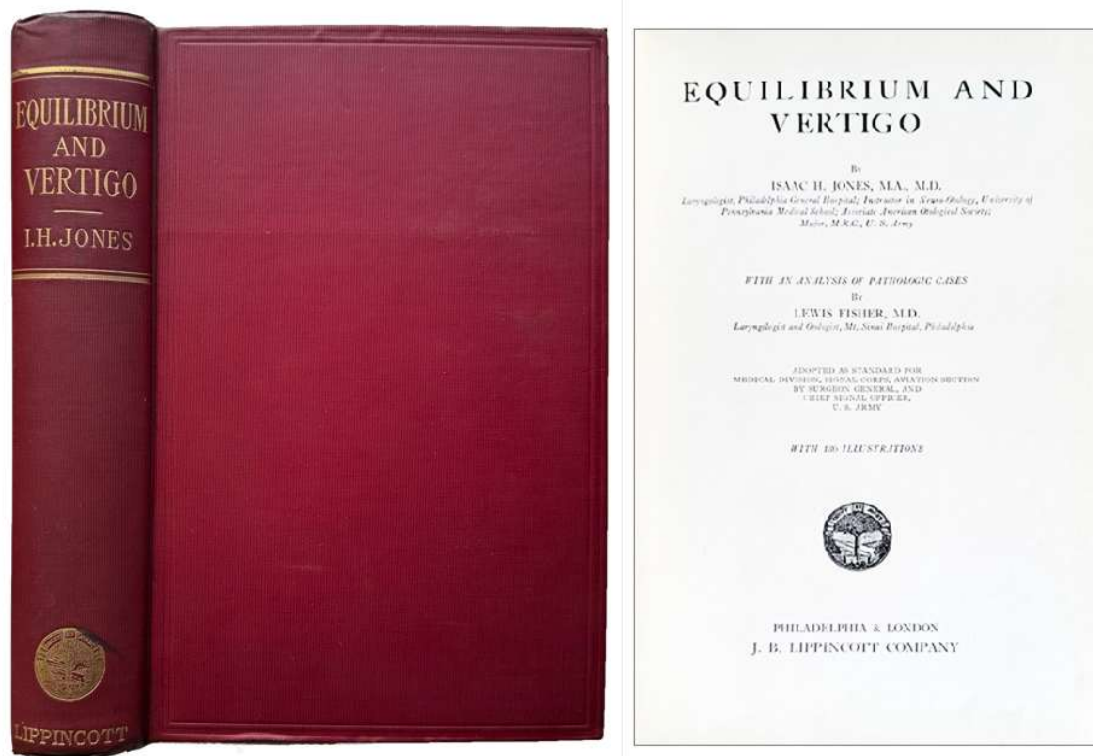
sanitation, breastfeeding, safe milk supplies, and vaccination to prevent the spread of infectious diseases”. – Neonatology (on the web).



317. **JACOBI, Abraham** (1830-1919). *The raising and education of abandoned children in Europe: with statistics and general remarks on that subject*. New York: Bellevue Hospital Printing Office, 1870. ¶ 22 cm. 8vo. 43, [1] pp. Original printed wrappers. Margin of p. 23 torn. Good. INSCRIBED: “With compliments of the author”

\$ 125

See: Miller, Julie. *Abandoned: Foundlings in Nineteenth-Century New York City*. New York University Press, 2008.



With 9 Stereographic Figures (rear pocket)

& there are cinematographic pictures suggestive of Eadweard Muybridge's work

318. **JONES, Isaac H.** (1881-1956); **Lewis FISHER.** *Equilibrium and vertigo. With an analysis of pathologic cases by Lewis Fisher. Adopted as standard for Medical Division, Signal Corps, Aviation Section by Surgeon General, and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.* Philadelphia & London: J. B. Lippincott, (1918).
 ¶ First edition. 236 x 161 mm. 8vo. xv, 444 pp. Frontis., 129 figs.
 (including 9 stereographic figs. inserted in envelop mounted on rear paste-down), 45 charts, index. Dark red cloth, gilt-stamped spine. St. Vincent's Hospital rubber stamp; rear pocket with offsetting (browning).
 Very good copy. [M4281]

\$ 35

An important war-time study of the ear, its equilibrium and the effects of vertigo, particularly with aviators. He also deals with seasickness, neurological aspects, the concerns of the ear surgeon, the interaction between the ear and the eyes, the inner ear, the development of neuro-otology, the medulla oblongata (brain stem), cerebellar localization, auditory apparatus, vertigo, even hypothetical cases. Jones was a pioneer of aviation medicine and neuro-otology.

Reviewed: "There is a wealth of information in this book which should be of interest and value to the general practitioner, to the specialist, and to the medical officer attached to the Air Service. In fact, the book has been adopted as a standard for the Medical Division of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps of the United States Army.

The work is divided into two parts. Part I deals with the practical uses of a study of the internal ear. Appreciation is made of the work of [Robert] Bárány [(1876-1936)] and the Vienna school of otologists in developing the tests for determining vestibular stability. After perusal of Chapter II the general practitioner should face cases of vertigo with renewed confidence. At the end of this chapter the author points out that although 'ear examination' does not determine everything whatsoever that has to do with vertigo, it brings order out of chaos, and makes possible accurate diagnosis and intelligent treatment.

There is a special chapter on the ear and aviation, in which the author deals with the importance to the aviator of perfectly functioning internal ears; and he describes the tests for determining the balance mechanism as adopted in May, 1917, by the U.S. Army. We think he lays too much stress on the importance of the vestibular apparatus in flying. The fact is overlooked that, for his sense of balance in flight, the aviator is mostly dependent on his eyesight. Surgeon Graeme Anderson, R.N., by ascending blindfolded in an aeroplane, found that with vision cut off one has very little sense of balance or direction. Again, the author forgets that in clouds or in the dark the aviator depends greatly on his various instruments for his stability in flight.

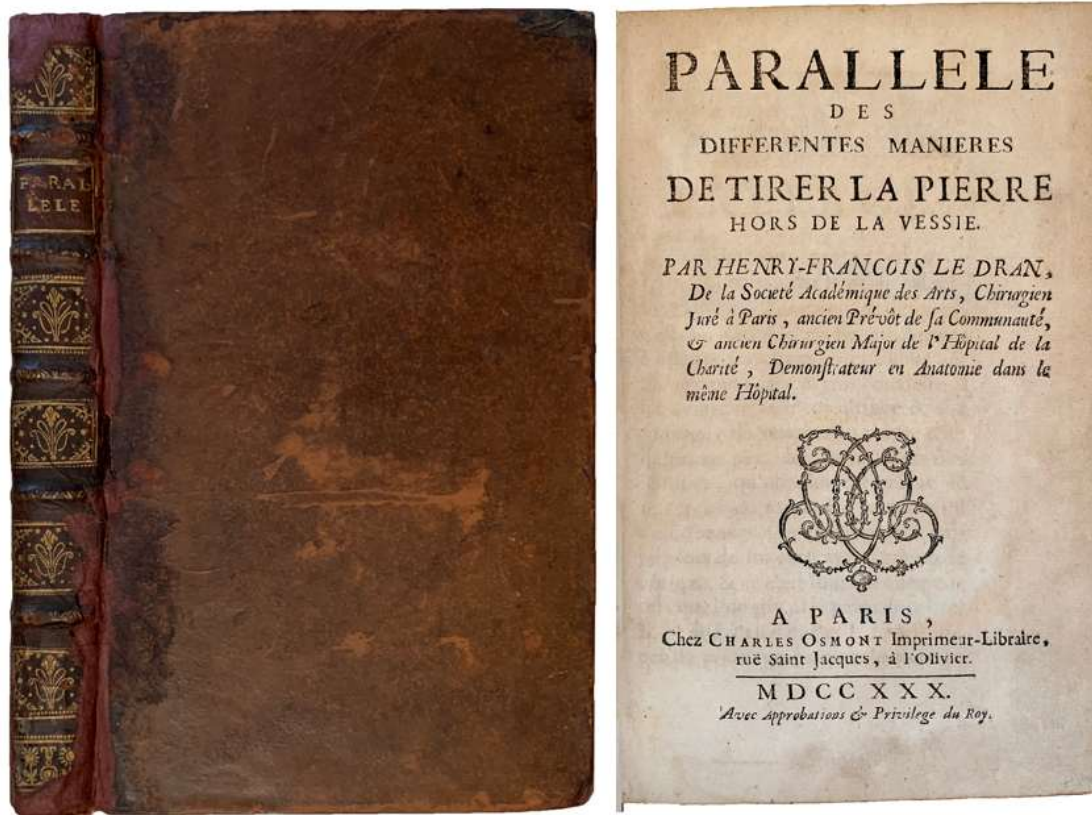
In the chapter on 'The Ear and Seasickness' the various theories relating to the causation of *mal de mer* are discussed, and many facts of interest are related which should prove useful to the medical officers of the Royal Navy and mercantile marine. In the remainder of the first part of the book the values of the Bárány tests are discussed in relation to the neurologist, the surgeon, the ophthalmologist, and the otologist.

Part II is given up to the anatomical and physiological consideration of the internal ear. The Bárány tests for producing nystagmus, past pointing, and falling, are given clearly in detail, and illustrated in a novel way by means of cinematograph pictures. The latter part of the book is devoted to the analysis

of pathological cases.” – *British Journal of Surgery*, Volume 6, Issue 24, January 1918, Page 606.

Major Isaac Hampshur Jones was a Laryngologist, Philadelphia General Hospital, instructor at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

Lewis Fisher was a Laryngologist and Otologist, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia.



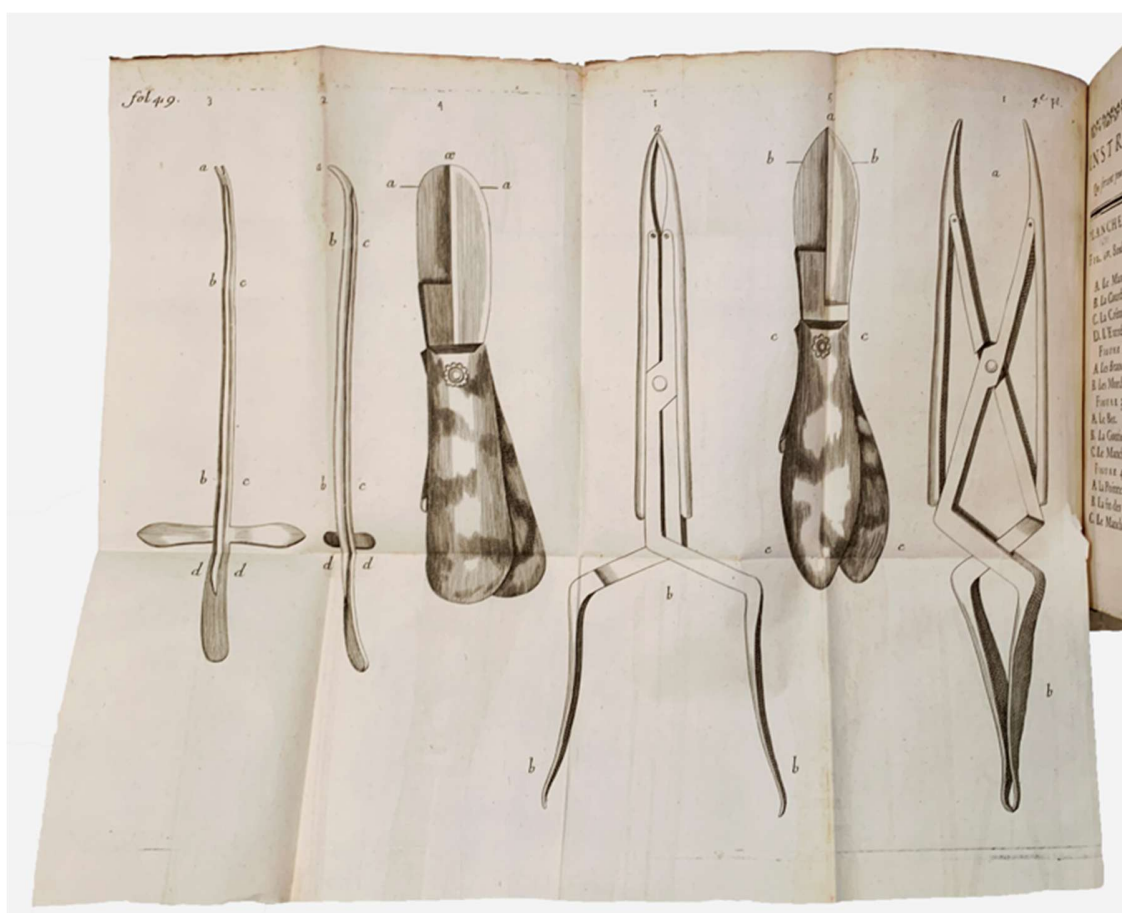
Removal of the Bladder Stone

319. **LE DRAN, Henri François** (1685-1770). *Parallele des Differentes Manieres de tirer la pierre hors de la vessie*. Paris : Charles Osmont, 1730. ¶ Small 8vo. [2], vii, [3], 195, [5] pp. Title-vignette, woodcut head & tail pieces, 5 engraved folding plates (facing pp.: 5, 34, 49, 50, 106 [plates 3 & 4 are bound slightly out of order]), with the first two plates signed in the margin by the engraver Devaulx. Bound in the original full dark French calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine compartments, title label present,

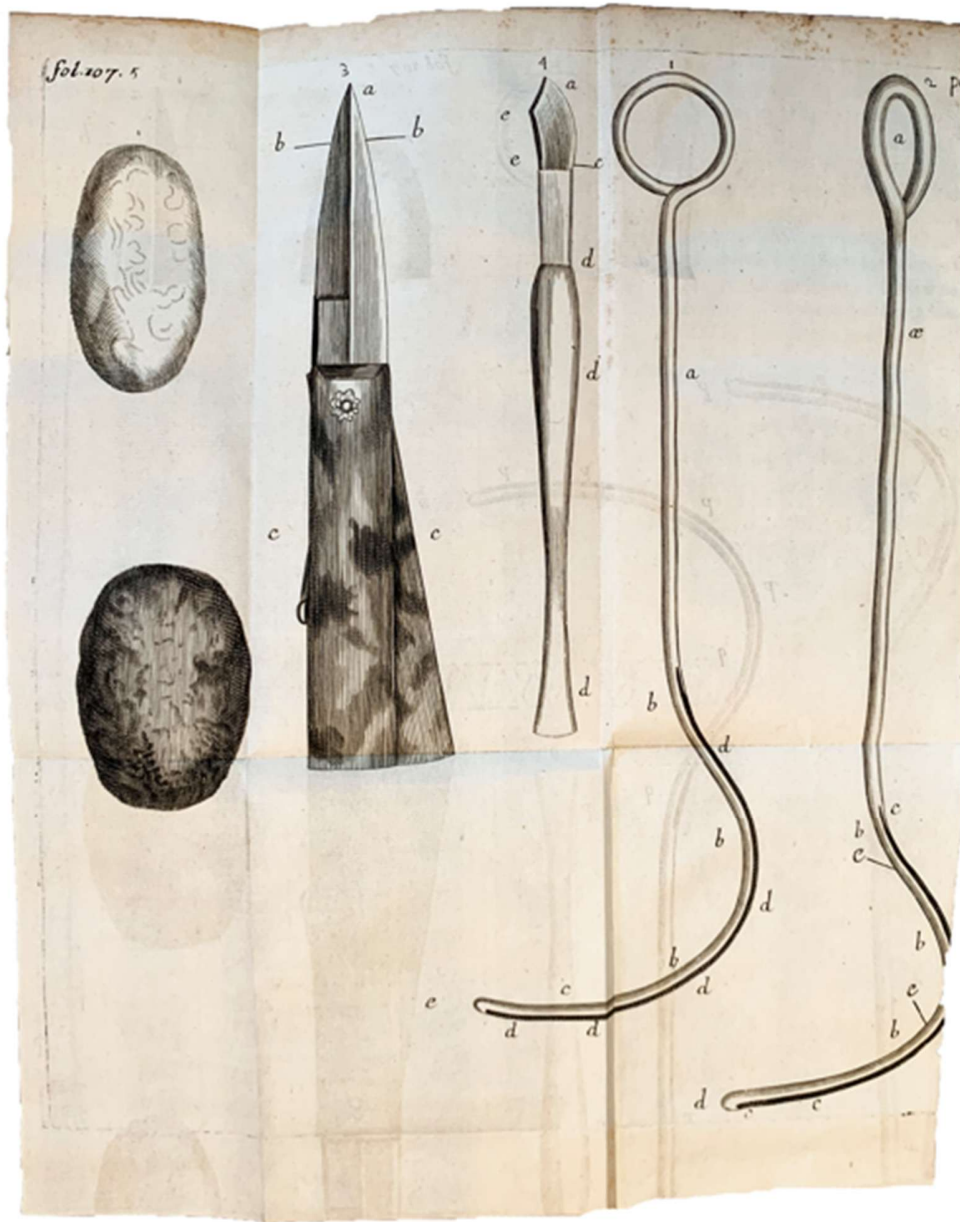
marbled endsheets; spine ends and joints reinforced with kozo. Very good. [M14430]

\$ 200

First edition. This is the first edition of Le Dran's work which is famous for his technique of utilizing instruments for lithotomies, wherein urinary stones were reduced and evacuated. In the work Le Dran studies the methods of Johann Jakob Rau (1668-1719), a Dutch surgeon and anatomist who made advances in lithotomy or the treatment of urinary stones, and William Cheselden (1688-1752), himself a pioneer of lateral lithotomy and iridectomy.



“Le Dran, French lithotomist, improved the operation of lithotomy. Murphy credits him for originating the lateral lithotomy usually attributed to Cheselden, whose method he discusses.” – Garrison and Morton.

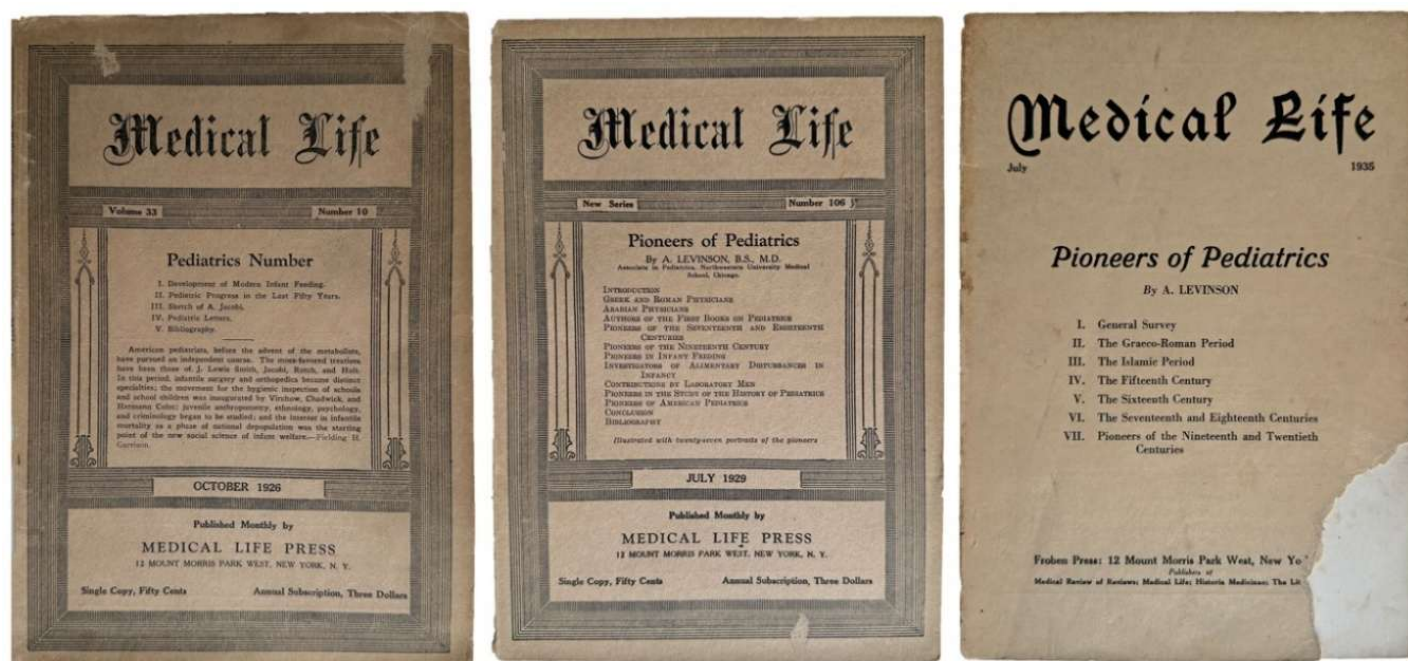


Note: A 1749 issue, called *Suite du Parallele . . .* contains a 6th engraved plate. “In this work, he reviews the writings of his predecessors, discusses pelvic anatomy and pathology, describes his surgical techniques, and illustrates the instruments used to perform lithotomy.” – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.

Le Dran, a renowned lithotomist attached to the hospital of La Charite, was chief surgeon of the French Army in the 1730's. He was innovative in his

approach to the treatment of cancer. He and Cheselden were skilled at lithotomy, improving on the operation relating thereof.

§ Garrison and Morton 4283; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 807; Wellcome III, p. 472. Not in Cushing, or Osler. See: Murphy, *History of Urology* (pp 109-10, 115).



320. **LEVINSON, Abraham** (1888-1955). [3 parts] [I:] *Pediatrics Number*. New York: *Medical Life Press*, 1926-35. ¶ Series: *Medical Life*, vol. 33 no. 10 issue 73 of new series 25 cm. 8vo. pp. 443-487, [1], xxix, [1]. Illus.; some insect markings to edges. Original printed wrappers; rubbed, some spine wear, third issue torn with piece missing from upper cover. Bookplates of Frederick A. Frye. Good.

[3 parts] \$ 25

Three parts, as originally issued in serial form between 1926-1935. Eventually Levinson published these all together in 1943.

With: [II] *Pioneers of Pediatrics*. New York: *Medical Life Press*, 1929. ¶ Series: *Medical Life Press*, vol. 36 no. 7, issue 106, July 1929. 25 cm. 8vo. pp. 345-390, xxxii pp. Illus. Original printed wrappers; rubbed. Very good.

[III] *Pioneers of Pediatrics*. New York: Froben Press, 1935. ¶ Series: *Medical Life*, vol. 42, no. 7, issue 178, July 1935. 25 cm. 8vo. pp. 329-382, [viii]. Illus. Original printed wrappers; upper cover missing bottom corner. Good (note cover!).

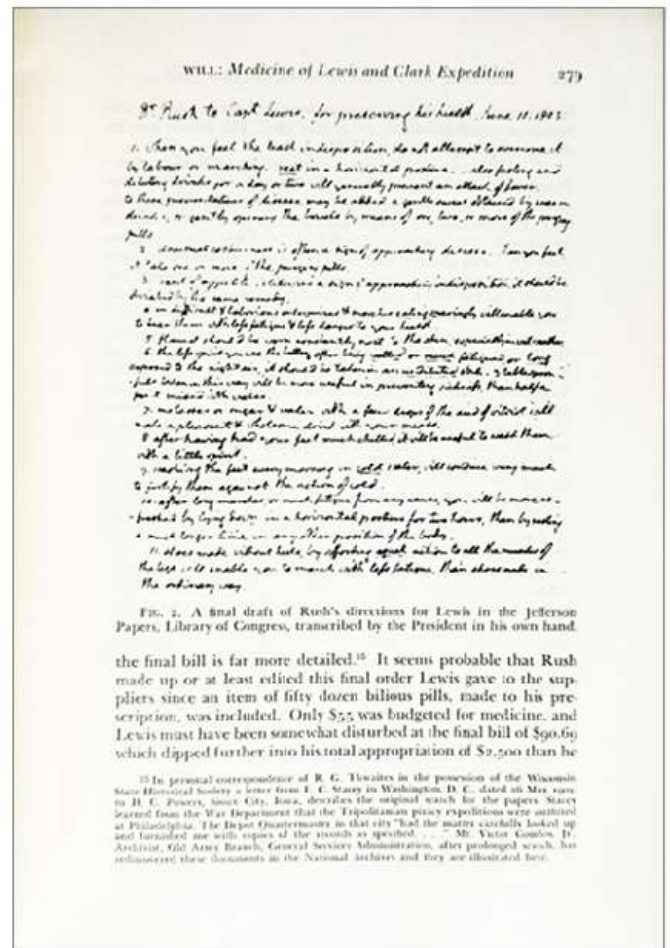
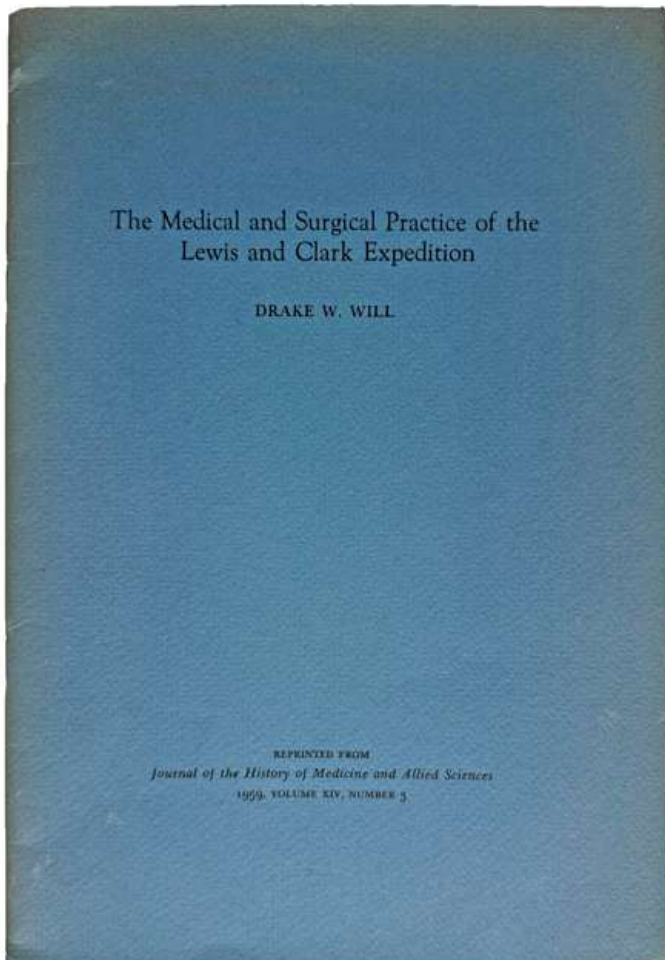
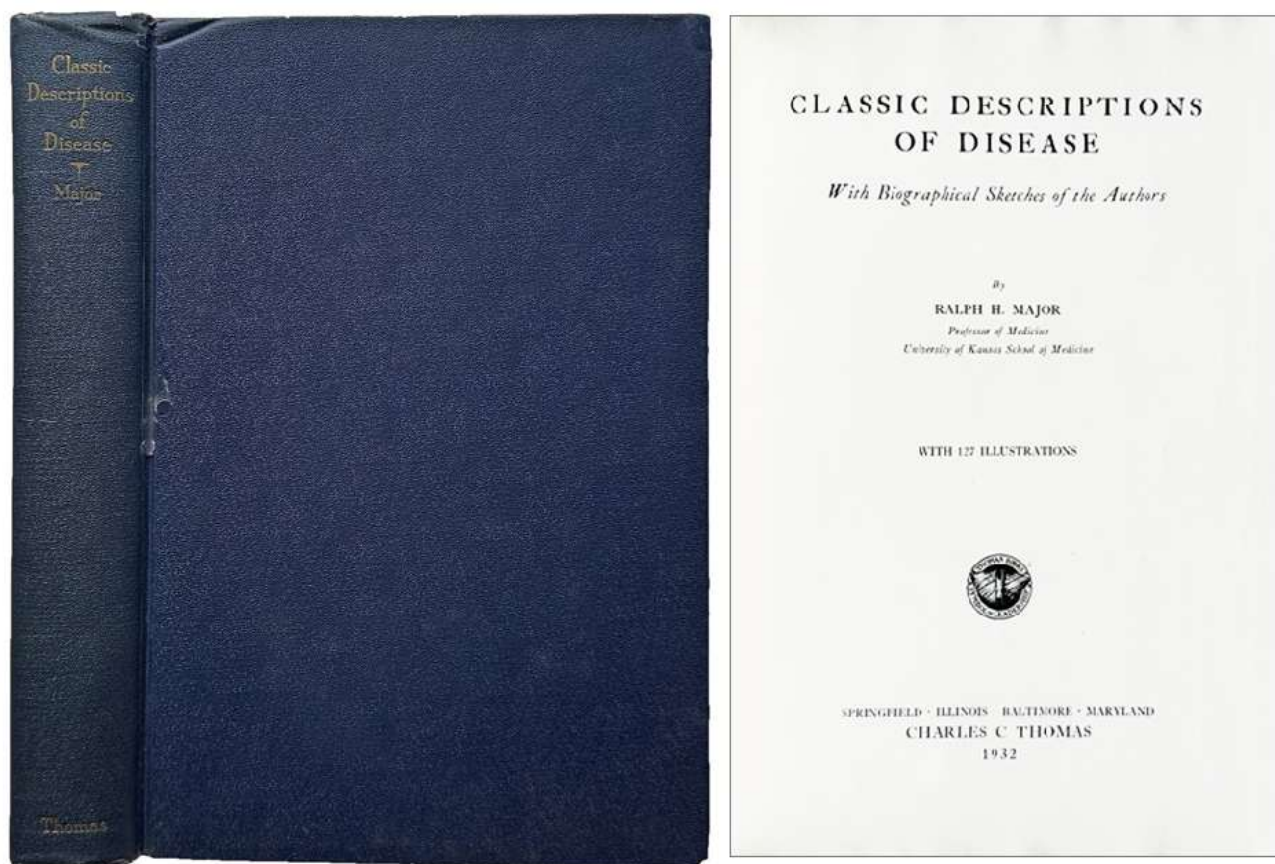


FIG. 2. A final draft of Rush's directions for Lewis in the Jefferson Papers, Library of Congress, transcribed by the President in his own hand.

the final bill is far more detailed.¹⁵ It seems probable that Rush made up or at least edited this final order Lewis gave to the suppliers since an item of fifty dozen bilious pills, made to his prescription, was included. Only \$55 was budgeted for medicine, and Lewis must have been somewhat disturbed at the final bill of \$50.69 which dipped further into his total appropriation of \$2,500 than he

¹⁵ In personal correspondence of R. G. Thwaites in the possession of the Wisconsin State Historical Society a letter from T. C. Stacey to Washington, D. C., dated 26 May 1896, to H. C. Pomeroy, Mount City, Iowa, describes the original search for the papers. Stacey learned from the War Department that the Tapscottian papers expedition were located at Philadelphia. The Report Quartermaster in that city had the matter carefully looked up and furnished me with copies of the records as specified. . . . Mr. Victor Gombin, Jr., Archivist, Old Army Branch, General Services Administration, after prolonged search, has rediscovered these documents in the National Archives and they are illustrated here.

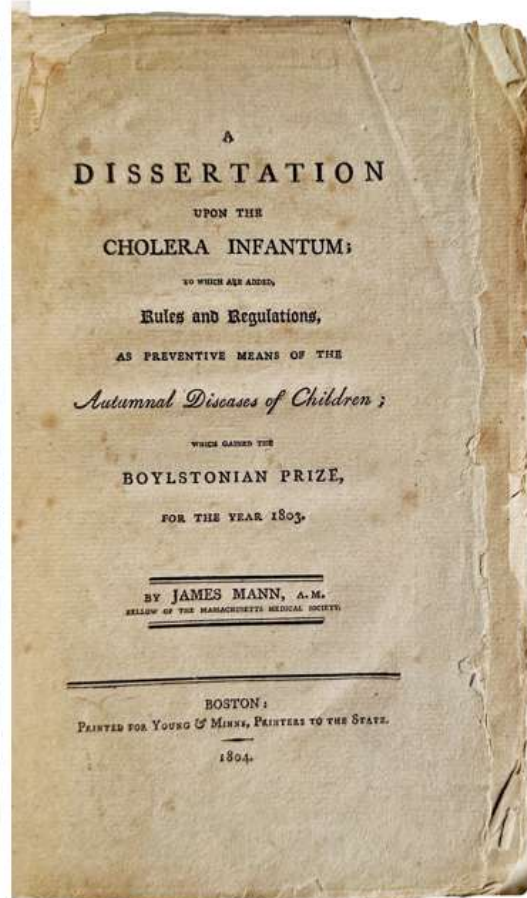
321. [Lewis & Clark Expedition] Drake W. WILL. *The Medical and Surgical Practice of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. [n.p.]: Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences, 1959. ¶ Series: *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, Volume XIV, no. 3, July 1959. 8vo. pp. 273–297. Figs. Original blue printed wrappers. Very good. \$ 10



322. **MAJOR, Ralph Hermon** (1884-1970). *Classic descriptions of disease: with biographical sketches of the authors*. Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1932. ¶
26 cm. 8vo. xxvii, 630 pp. Illus., index. Navy gilt-stamped cloth; top spine bumped, small deposit of transparent glue on upper cover, gutter. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Very good.

\$ 17.50

“A collection of classic descriptions of disease by 179 different writers, from ancient times to the present. Foreign papers are translated into English”. – Garrison and Morton 2241.



323. **MANN, James** (1759-1832). *A dissertation upon the cholera infantum: to which are added rules and regulations, as preventive means of the autumnal diseases of children, which gained the Boylstonian Prize for the year 1803.* Boston: Printed for Young & Minns, Printers to the State, 1804. ¶ 24 cm. 51, [1] pp. Later marbled wrappers; text-block edges “thumbed” and spotted (foxed). Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Very good. Rare.

\$ 175

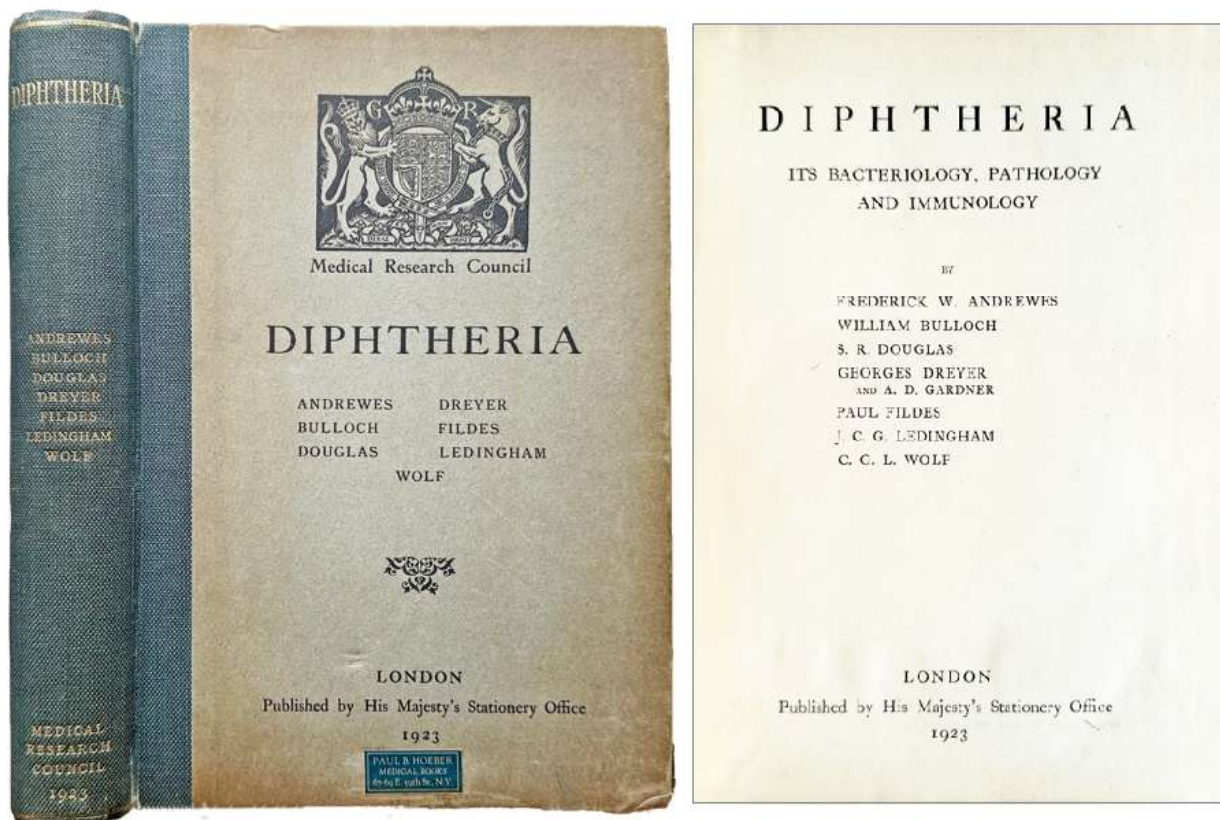
The author won the Boylstonian Prize for 1803 with this work. “Cholera infantum” refers to an outdated term for a severe diarrheal illness affecting infants, historically prevalent in hot, humid conditions.

James Mann was a prominent American military surgeon, particularly known for his service during the War of 1812. He was the Medical Director of the Northern Army during that conflict, where he managed hospitals, established new ones, and oversaw the care of soldiers. His experiences and observations

were later documented in his book, "*Medical Sketches of the Campaigns of 1812, 13, 14.*"

The author was a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

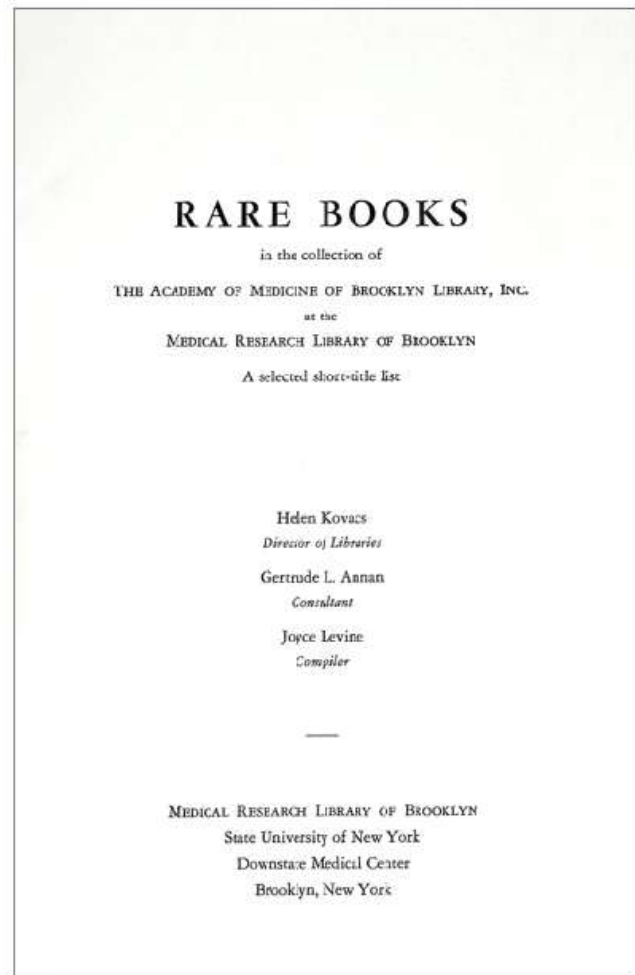
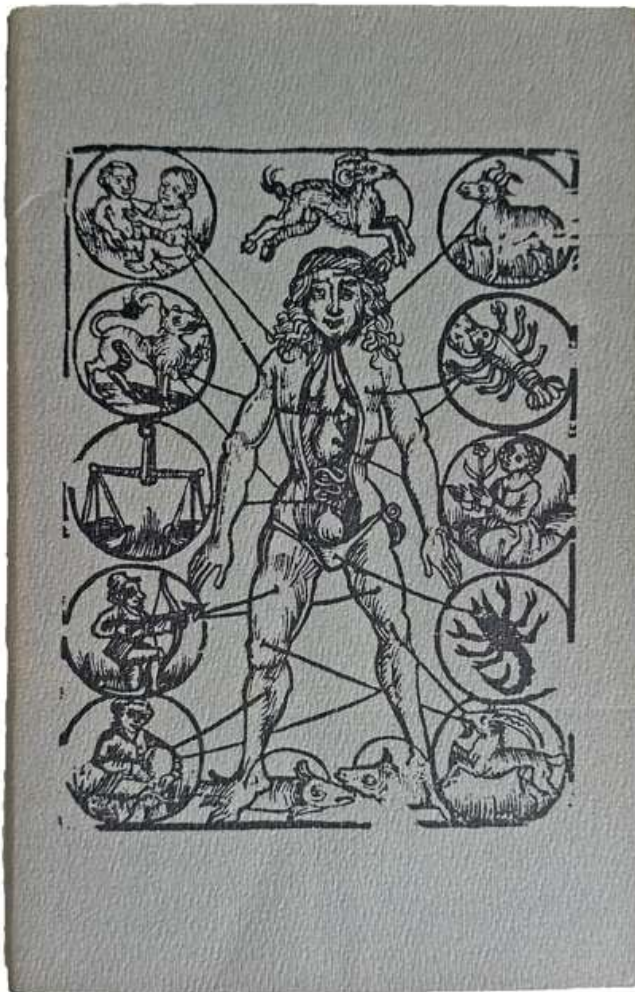
See: Joseph I. Waring, "American Pediatric Writings of the 18th Century", *JAMA Pediatrics*, vol. 130, No. 7 (July 1976).



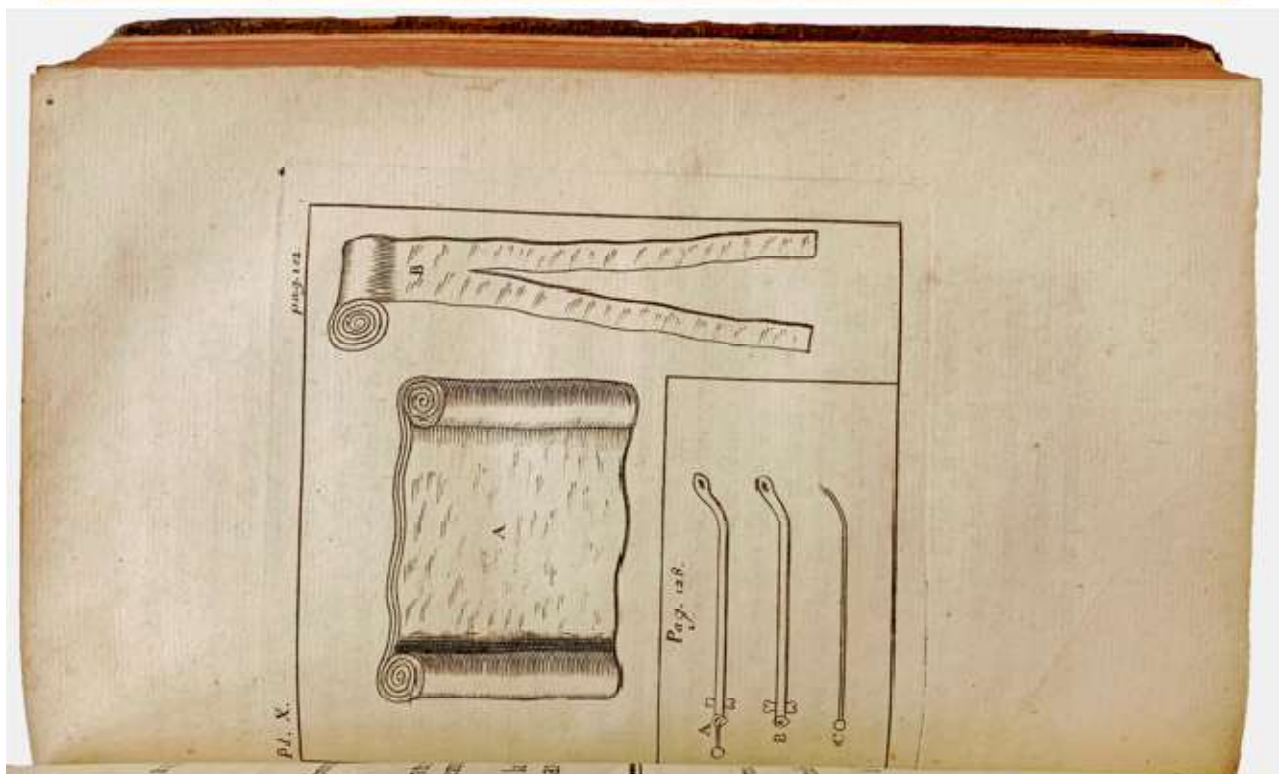
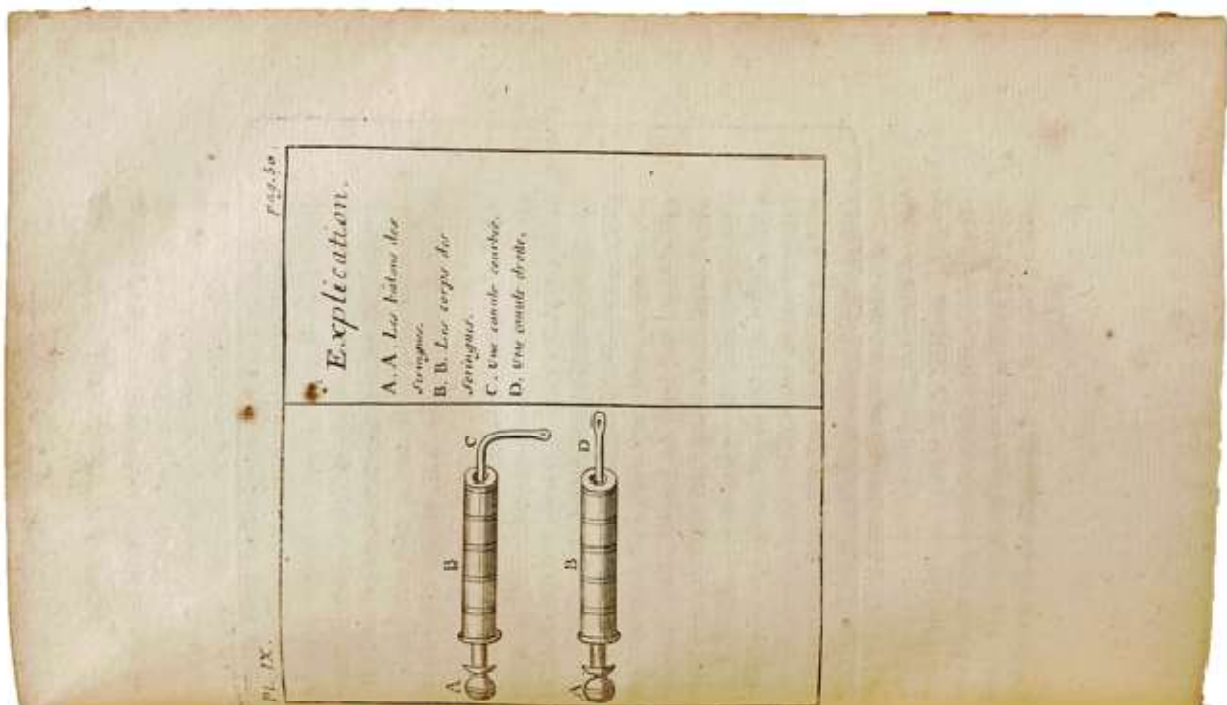
324. **Medical Research Council; Bacteriological Committee [G.B.]. ANDREWES, Frederick W. (1859-1932); William BULLOCH (1868-1941); et.al. *Diphtheria; its bacteriology, pathology and immunology.* London: HMSO, 1923. ¶ 8vo. 544 pp. 6 plates (of which 4 are colored), bibliography, indexes. Original quarter blue buckram, printed boards; some minor wear to corner, a bit of loss of color to cloth at extremities. A few minor pencil marks in margins. This copy inscribed from J. Bruce Beckwith (1962) to Fred A. Frye (1963). Very good.**

\$ 45

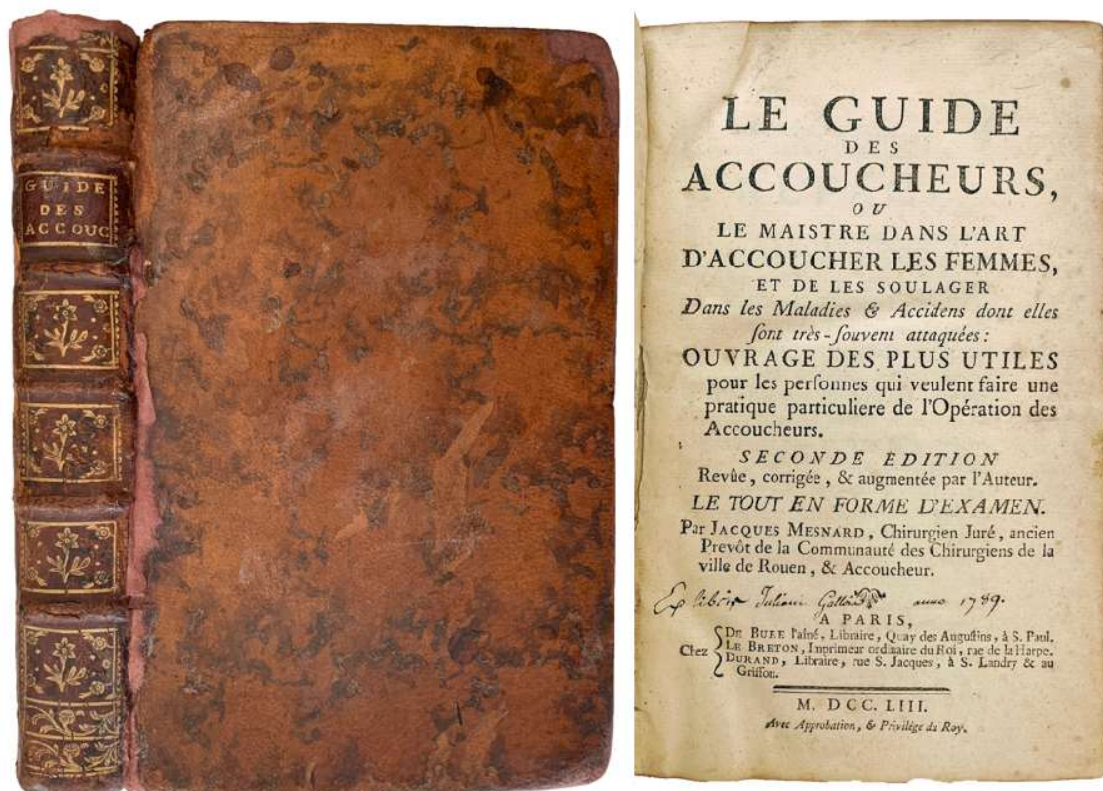
With contributions from the Medical Research Council; Bacteriological Committee, the members: Frederick W. Andrewes, William Bulloch, Georges Dreyer (1873-1934), A.D. Garner, Captain Stewart Ranken Douglas (1871-1936), Sir Paul Fildes (1882-1971), J.C.G. Ledingham, C.G.L. Wolf (-1954).



325. **Medical Research Library of Brooklyn; Joyce LEVINE** (compiler). *Rare Books in the Collection of the Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn Library, inc. at the Medical Research Library of Brooklyn; a selected short-title list.* Helen Kovacs, director of libraries, Gertrude L. Annan, consultant, Joyce Levine, compiler. Brooklyn: Medical Research Library, 1972. ¶ 8vo. [iv], 58 pp. Figs. Printed wrappers; rear cover creased. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Very good. \$ 16



326 MESNARD



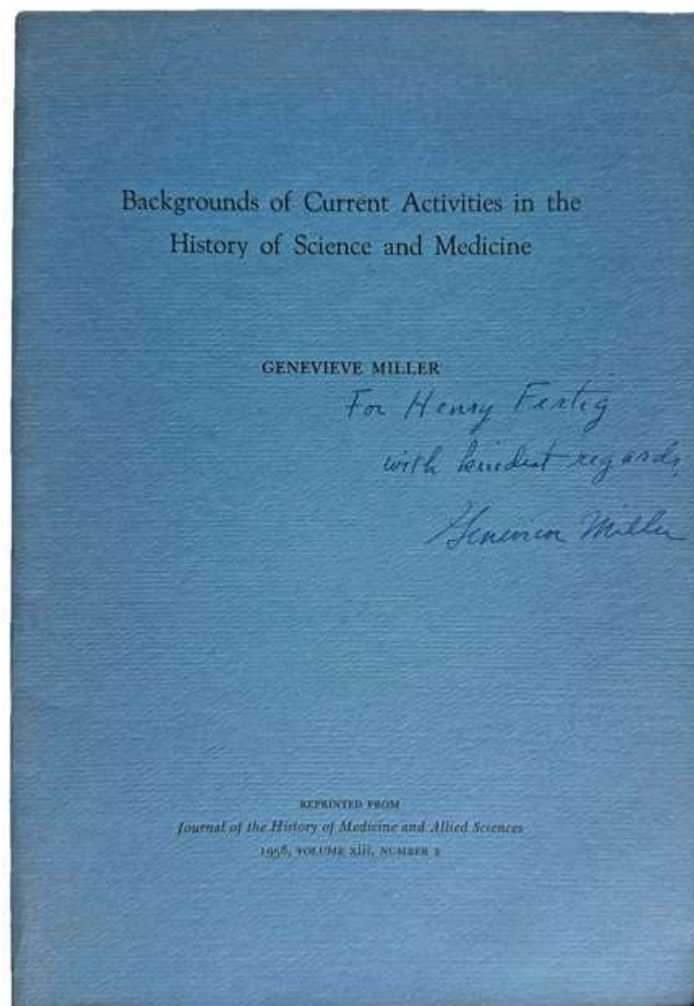
326. **MESNARD, Jacques** (1685-1746). *Le guide des accoucheurs, ou le Maistre dans l'art d'accoucher les femmes, et de les soulager dans les maladies & accidens dont elles sont très-souvent attaquées . . . Le tout en forme d'examen. Par Jacques Mesnard.* Paris: Chez de Bure, Le Breton, Durand, 1753. ¶ 8vo. xxxii, 392 [i.e. 408] pp. 15 engraved plates. Contemporary French mottled calf, spine gilt, red leather label; corners showing, joints and spine ends worn. Former ownership inscription obscured, ms. on title "Ex libris Julian Gallois, anno 1789." [M0519LV]

\$ 165

SECOND EDITION, revised, corrected and augmented by the author.

A guide for midwives, or the master in the art of delivering babies and relieving women of the illnesses and accidents that frequently afflict them. Mesnard, "a surgeon of Rouen, who was the first of the French to direct attention to the forceps in a book. The obstetric position was still upon the back with the feet drawn up against the buttocks." [Baas].

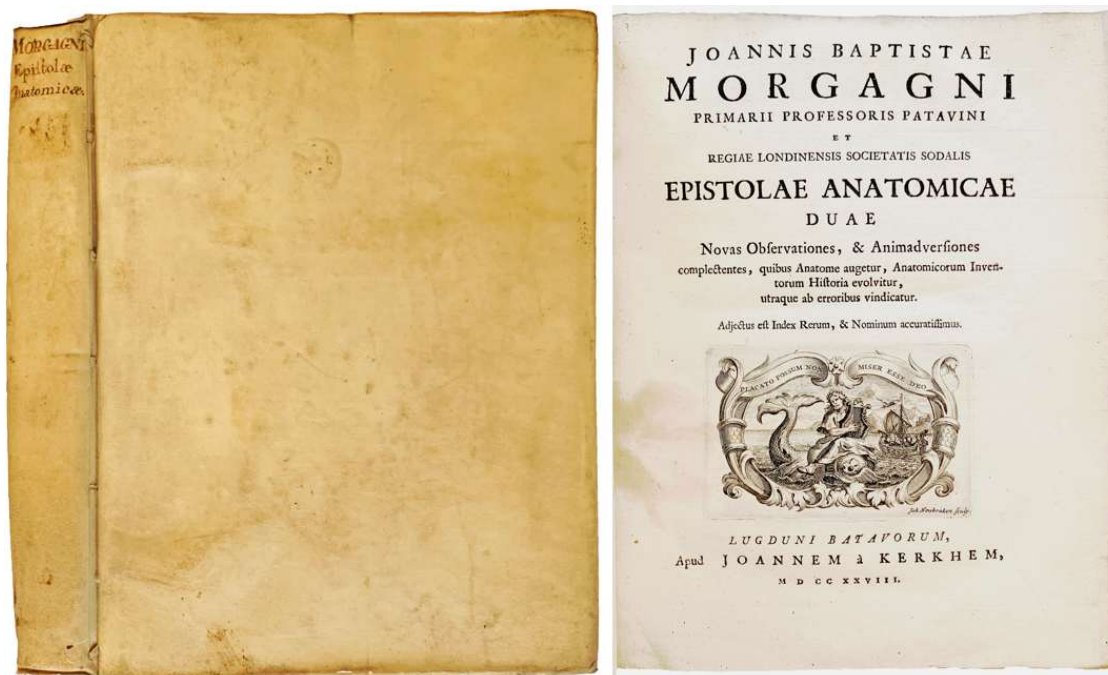
§ Baas, *Outlines of the History of Medicine*, p. 681; Blake, p. 302.



327. **MILLER, Genevieve** (1914-2013). *Backgrounds of Current Activities in the History of Science and Medicine*. [n.p.]: Journal of the History of Medicine, 1958. ¶ Offprint. Ser.: Journal of the History of Medicine, vol. xiii, no. 2. 8vo. pp. 160-178. 4 plates (waterstained along the edges). Blue printed wrappers. INSCRIBED by the author to Henry Fertig. Good.

\$ 5

Genevieve Miller was an American medical historian, medical museum curator and director. In 1939, she did her M.A. in the history of medicine from the Institute of the History of Medicine of Johns Hopkins University. Her mentor and the supervisor of her M.A. thesis was Henry E. Sigerist. At the Institute of the History of Medicine of Johns Hopkins University, Miller was an instructor from 1943 to 1948. – Wikip.



328. **MORGAGNI, Joannis Baptistae [Giovanni Battista]** (1682-1771). *Epistolae anatomicae duae Novas Observationes, & Animadversiones complectentes, quibus Anatome augetur, Anatomicorum Inventorum Historia evolvitur, utraque ab erroribus vindicatur. Adjectus est Index Rerum, & Nominum accuratissimus.* Lugduni Batavorum: Joannes à Kerkhem, 1728. ¶ Two parts in one volume. 4to. [20], 308 pp. Title with engraved vignette by Jak. [Jacobus] Houbraken (1698-1780). Original full vellum, manuscript spine title; minor stains. Ownership inscription of Dr. med. Wilhelm Pfitzner [Thitzner?], Strassburg, 16, 1890; Rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Nice copy. [M14148]

\$ 1,400

First edition of this important work on the liver. Morgagni's approach involved correlating clinical observations with detailed anatomical findings from autopsies. This method was revolutionary at the time and helped establish a more scientific understanding of disease.

“Morgagni's scholarly ability was apparent at an early age. At sixteen he was a pupil of Valsalva at Bologna, and there he received the stimulus to devote his life to pathology. By 1715 he took the chair of anatomy at Padua, a seat which he held with utmost distinction for many years. He was a brilliant and tireless investigator and, in addition to his work in medicine and anatomy, was a

student of the classics and an archaeologist of repute.” – *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 789 [later printing].

Morgagni’s *Adversaria* (1717-19), *Epistolae Anatomicae duae* (1728), and *Epistolae Anatomicae duodeviginti* (1740), “represent new contributions to the mechanical interpretation of the structure of the organism.” – *DSB*, IX, p. 511.

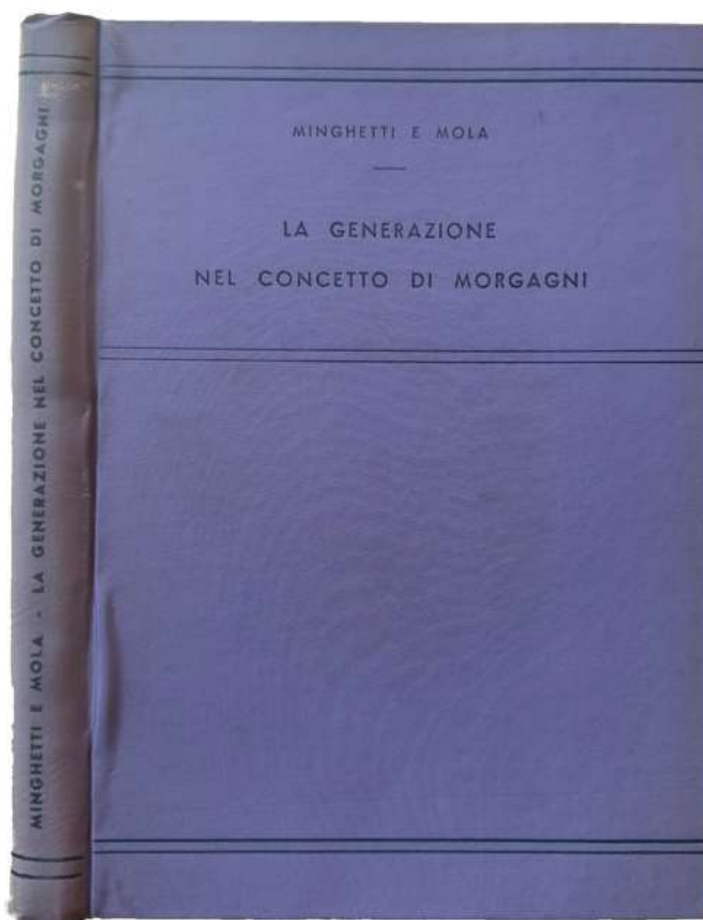
Morgagni, Italian pathologist, teacher, and anatomist, is considered one of the founders of pathological anatomy.

PROVENANCE: Pfitzner Wilhelm (1853–1903), médecin, professeur d’anatomie. See: Jean-Marie Le Minor, *Titres et Travaux*, 2017, (p. 96). – Doctor Mario E. Spada. – Dr. Hernan Demonti. – Jeff Weber

[Obituary]. G. Schwalbe, “Wilhelm Pfitzner”. *Zeitschrift für Morphologie und Anthropologie*, E. Schweizerbart’sche Verlagsbuchhandlung Bd. 5, H. 3 (1903), pp. V-XII (8 pages).

§ Blake, 312; BMN I, 102; *DSB* IX, pp. 510-2; Waller 6677; Wellcome IV, 178; Zanelli, Renato, “*Catalogo ragionato delle edizioni Morgagni*,” 1931. See: *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 503 [1762 edition]. See: L Belloni, “Contributo all’epistolario Boerhaave=Morgagni. L’Edizione della *Epistolae anatomicae duae* Leida 1728.” *Physis Riv Int Stor Sci*. 1971; 13, pp.81-109.

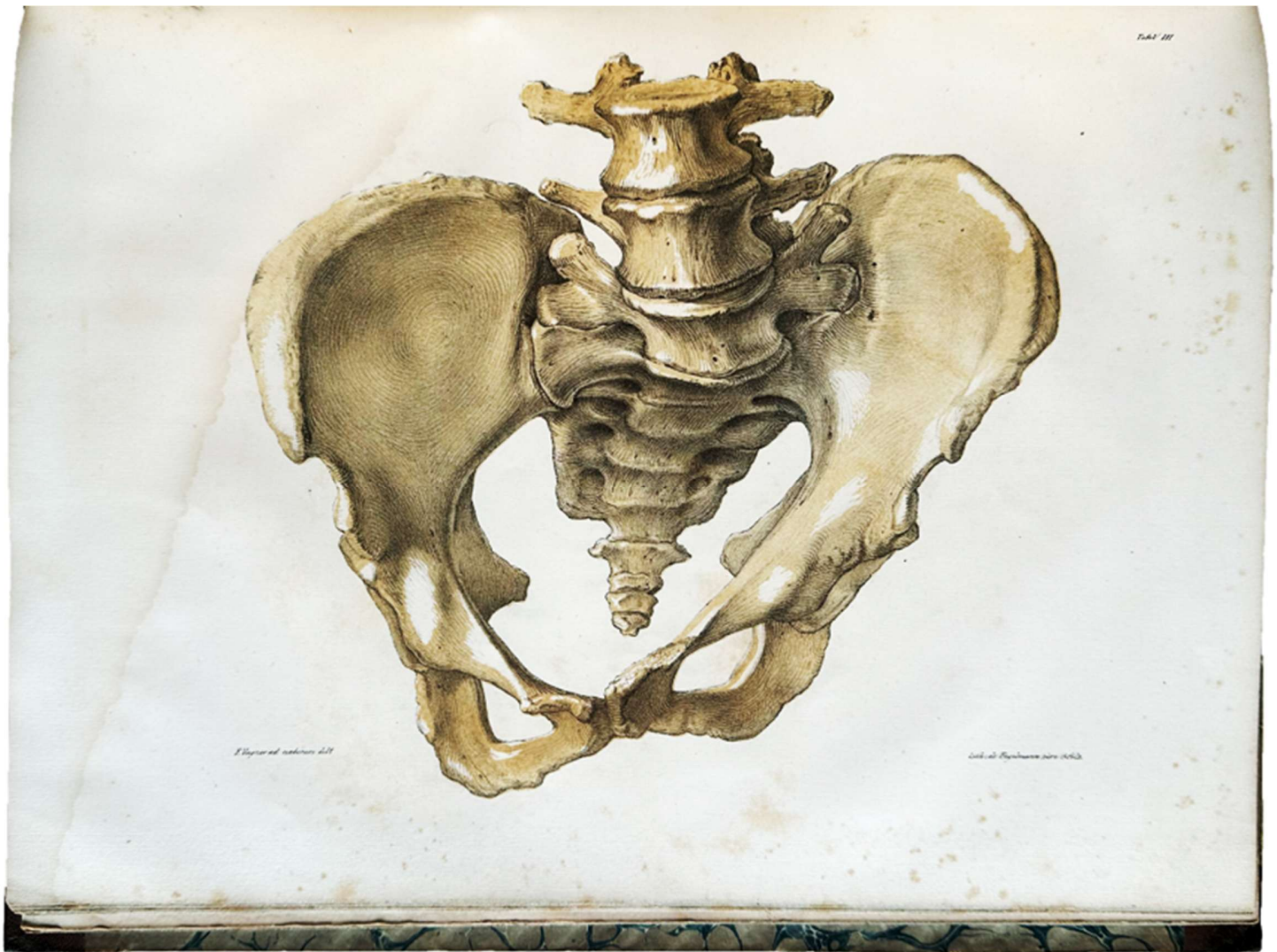




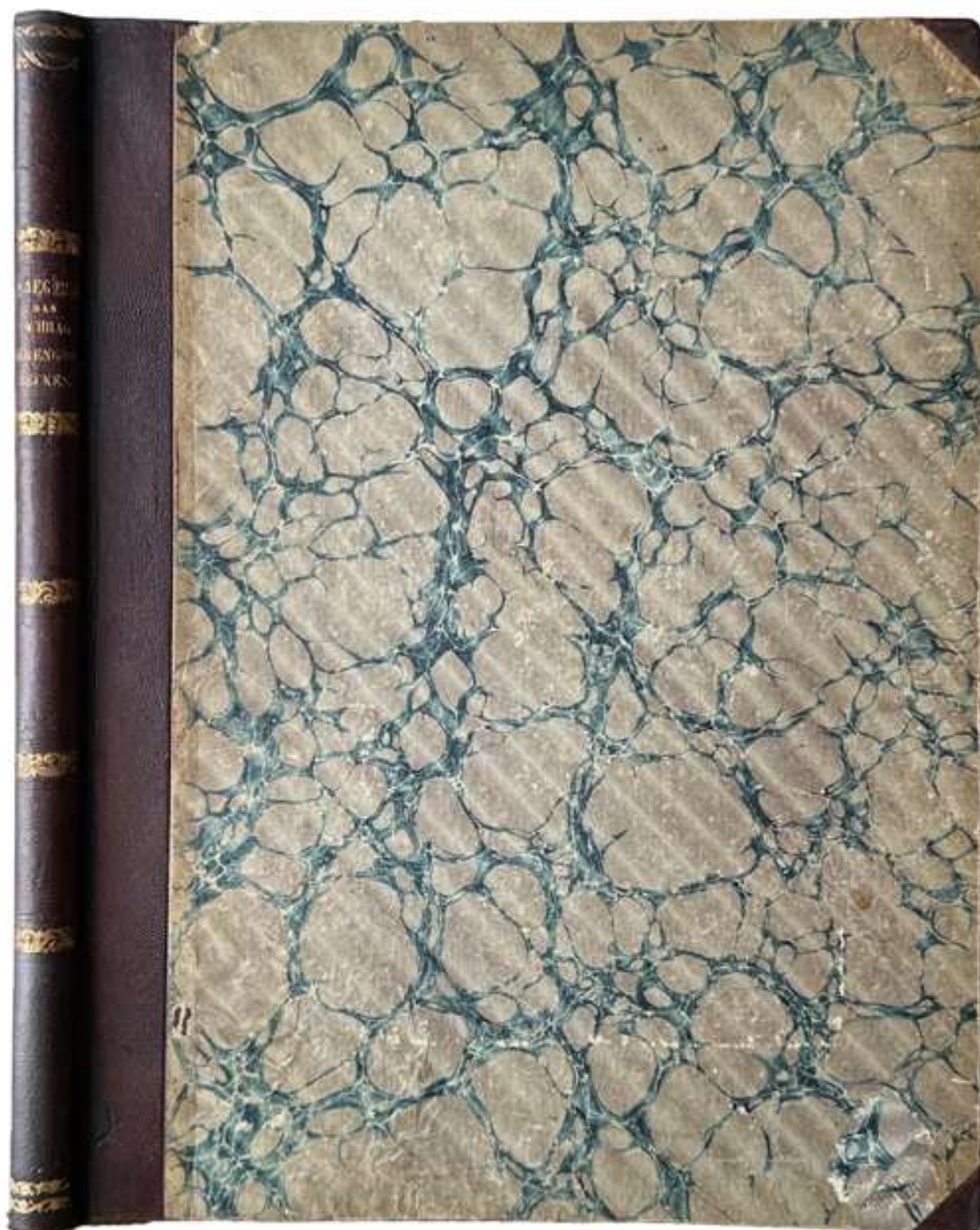
329. **MORGAGNI, Giovanni Battista** (1682-1771). *La Generazione nel concetto di G.B. Morgagni. (Da Alcune Lezioni inedite). Traduzione e Commento a cura di . . .* Roma: Istituto di Storia della Medicina, 1963. ¶ 8vo. 222, [4] pp. Modern lavender cloth with original printed wrappers bound in. Ownership stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Very good. Scarce.

\$ 25

Translated, with commentary Renato Minghetti and Tommaso Mola (1922-).



330 NAEGELE



330 NAEGELE

DAS SCHRÄG VERENGTE BECKEN

robot classes

A N H A N G E

aber die wichtigsten

FEHLER DES WEIBLICHEN BECKENS

王德仁教授 吳宇平

D: Franz Carl Naegele.

Ernennung: Aufsehen gebend, Commendator des St. Med. Ordens von Zisterzienser-Löwen, ärztlichem öffentlichen Professor der Medizin und Geburtshilfe, Director der Leichenbegängnisse in Heidelberg, Mitglied der Kaiserlich-königlichen Akademie der Naturforscher zu Moskau, der Königlich-akademischen der Medizin zu Paris, der Königl. med. Gesellschaft zu Kopenhagen und zu Stockholm, der Kaiserl. Kaiserl. med. Societät und der Universität zu Wien, des Vereins für Heilkunde in Preussen, der medicinischen und naturwissenschaftlichen Gesellschaften zu Berlin, Bonn, Jena, Heidelberg, Jauer, Leipzig, Lyon, Mainz, Marseille, New-York, Philadelphia, Stettin, in der Wartburg, u. a. w.

MIT SECHZEHN TAFELN.

MAINZ,
VERLAG von VICTOR von ZABERN.

1030

Urecker, bei Raster-Neben. Wiese, bei C. Gassen.

Naegele's pelvis syndrome including a newly discovered instance in an Egyptian Mummy

With 16 Lithographed Plates

The Jacob Baart de la Faille & Haskell Norman Association Copy

330. **NAEGELE, Franz Carl** (1778-1851). *Das schräg verengte becken nebst einem anhang über die wichtigsten fehler des weiblichen beckens* *Überhaupt von . . .*

Mainz: Victor von Zabern; Utrecht: Robert Natan; Wien: C. Gerold, 1839. ¶ 351 x 270 mm. 4to. vi, 118 pp. 16 lithographed plates by de Engelmann after F. Wagner; foxing, heavily waterstained. Contemporary quarter brown morocco, morocco corners, marbled boards, gilt spine; rebaked with original spine laid down. Bookplates of Haskell Norman and Jacob Baart de la Faille the younger. Very good binding, the interior good. Scarce.

\$ 1,100

FIRST EDITION. An exceptionally scarce work, very few medical men, rare book collectors, or dealers have ever seen a copy of the first edition of Naegele's contribution to obstetrics. The "first description of the obliquely contracted pelvis, or 'Naegele pelvis.'" – Garrison and Morton.

Prior to Naegele's monograph, this was a rare and previously unrecognized deformity. This monograph contains Naegele's report on thirty-five female and two male cases (specimen #37, located at the Musee Dupuytren, Paris), including one discovered in an Egyptian mummy (specimen #20). Naegele ascribed this deformity to a fault in development, a view that still prevails. As the condition was extremely difficult to spot in living patients before the advent of x-ray technology, he provided a comprehensive set of external measurements as a diagnostic aid.

Naegele was the "Most celebrated obstetrician in Germany . . . called the Euclid of Obstetrics. He insisted that accurate knowledge of the mechanism of childbirth should form the basis of every obstetrical operation. He described the obliquely contracted pelvis that goes by his name (1839). – Castiglioni.

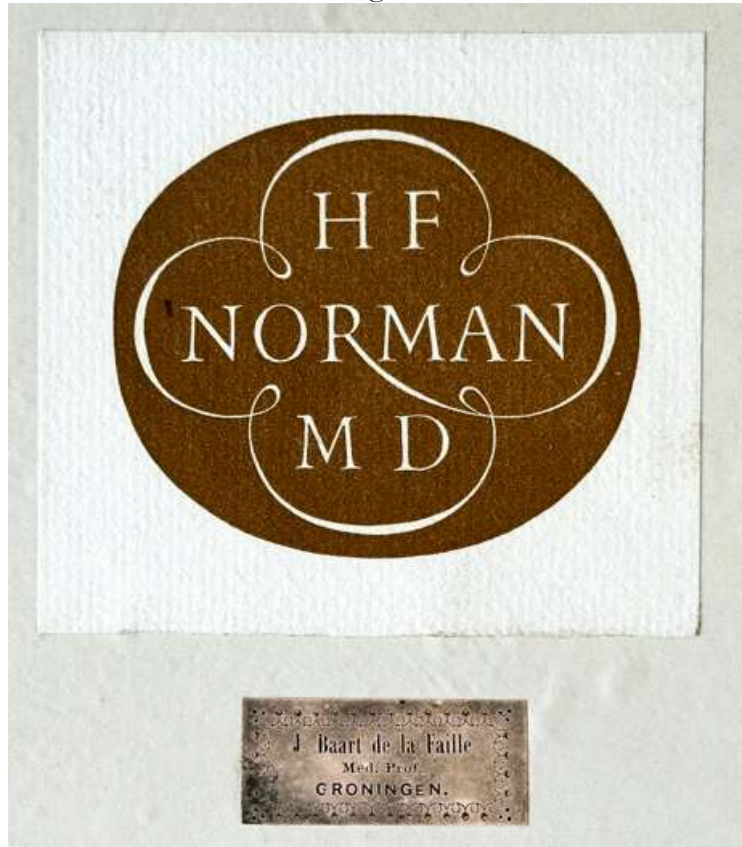


Specimen #20, Egyptian mummy, female, the author felt this was the oldest known example of this obstetric deformity, donated by le Comte de Moncabrie, capitaine de vaisseau, from the *Musée d'anatomie comparé*, Jardin du roi, Paris.

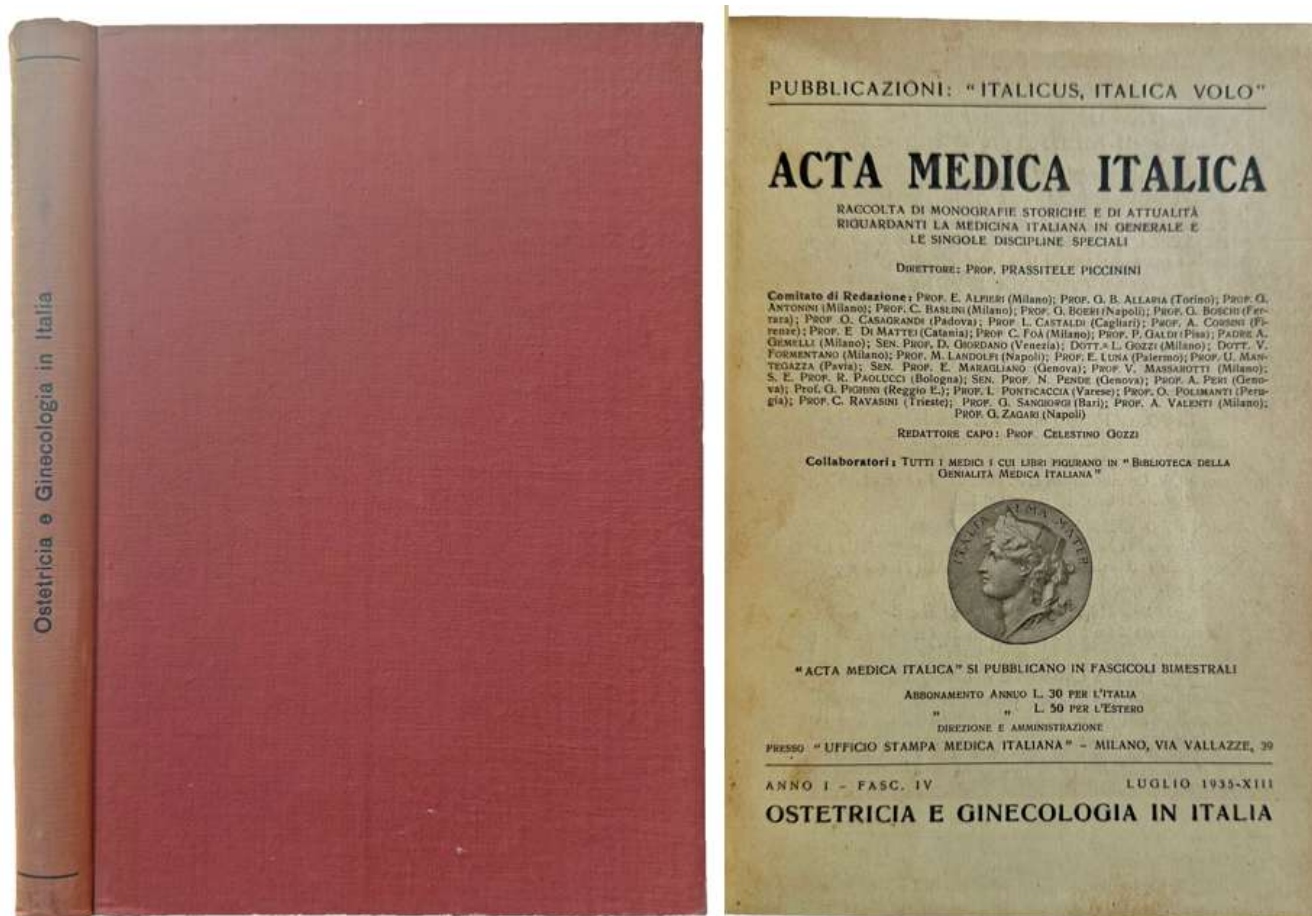
The appendix to this book contains other “most important errors of the female pelvis . . .” relating to this disfigurement.

Included with this work is a description of the book by Alfred Hellman and George Musa.

PROVENANCE [2]: [1] Jacob Baart de la Faille the younger (1822-1895) was the author of several obstetric and gynecological works including one on the contracted pelvis. He was professor of medicine at Groningen. De la Faille worked as a physician at the H.D. Guyot Institute for the Deaf and Dumb for 40 years. He also served on the hospital's supervisory committee and was associated with the Girls' Refuge Foundation for 50 years. He was also chairman, and later honorary chairman, of the Natural History Society and a member of the Groningen city council. [2] Haskell Norman (1915–1996) was a psychoanalyst, bibliophile, collector whose distinguished private library included rare and important copies in the history of medicine and science, including a collection of books by Sigmund Freud. Norman's library was sold over several years, including 1998.



§ Castiglioni, *History of Medicine*, p. 728; Cutter & Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, p. 204; Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p. 605; Fasbender 293-294; Garrison and Morton 6257; Goldschmid 163; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 801; Haskell Norman Library 1572 [this copy]; Hagelin, *Byrth of Mankynde*, pp. 146-47; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1339 (English translation); Hirsch, IV, p. 330; Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 179; Longo & Reynolds, *Wombs With a View*, pp. 214-5; Reynolds 2928 (English translation); Speert, *Iconographia gyniatrica*; Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, pp. 174-179; Waller 6798; Wellcome, IV, p. 210.



331. [Obstetrics, history (Italy)]. *Acta Medica Italica*. *Ostetricia e Ginecologia in Italia*. Luglio, 1935. ¶ Series: *Acta Medica Italica*, Anno I, fasc. IV. 208 pp. Figures. Later full salmon cloth, black spine title. Ownership stamp on title of Franco Crainz, his bookplate. Very good. Rare.

\$ 20

Includes reports on the history of obstetrics and gynecology in 20 principle cities of Italy (from Rome & Torino to Bologna and Firenze).



332. [Oddities, Human] 23 engraved plates, each showing a remarkable human (giant, dwarf, blind, or disfigured and popularly known), printed in the 19th century, all from an unknown source. Each sheet measures 10x6.5 inches. These are copies or redrawn and printed from the original prints.

\$ 30

Bell : 'The Cambridge Giant, Thomas Bell – 7 feet, 2 inches, 1843
 Bick (1780-1820) : James Bick – The Mimic Trumpeter
 Birnie : Patie Birnie : The Fiddler of Kinghorn
 Blacker : Mr. Henry Blacker – The Irish Giant
 Boruwlaski : Count Joseph Boruwlaski, – The celebrated Polish dwarf, 1822
 Britton : Thomas Britton – The Musical Small Coal-man, 1821
 Crazy Crow : Crazy Crow – Porter to the Playhouse in Dublin
 Desseasau, Portrait of Chevalier Michael Descazeaux du Hally : Chevalier
 Desseasau, – Remarkable for his vanity, 1821
 Farrel : Owen Farrel – The Irish dwarf
 Hale the Piper : Hale the Piper



Hudson : Jeffery Hudson, – Dwarf to King Charles the First

Hudson : Jeffery Hudson

Jarvis : John Jarvis – 3 feet 8 inches, died 1560

Keiling : John Keiling : (alias Blind Jack)

Lolkes : Wybrand Lolkes, – The Dutch Dwarf [known as “The Dutch Dwarf,” was a man of diminutive stature who lived from 1733 to 1801. He was a popular figure in Britain, exhibiting himself at traveling fairs and exhibitions during the late 18th century.]

Massey : Hugh Massey – 1794

Messing : Fredk. James Messing, well known by the name of the Mad Fidler

Miller : M. Christopher Miller – The German giant

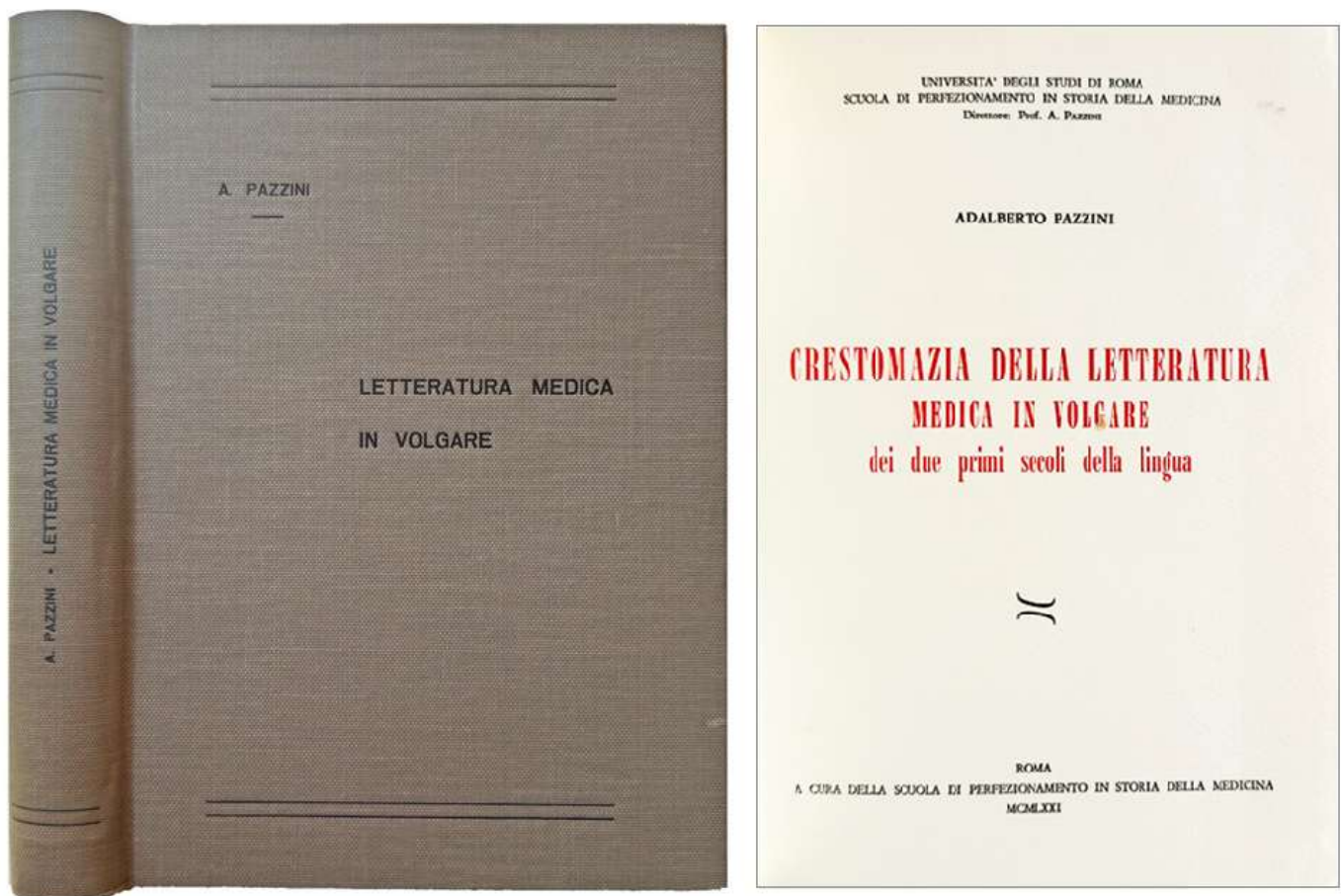
O’Brien : Mr. Patrick O’Brien – The Celebrated Irish giant (8 feet 7 inches high), 1804

Paap / Toller : Mr. Simon Paap, 28 inches high / Mr. James Toller, – 8 feet high, 1817

Teresia : Madame Teresia, – The Corsican Fairy, 1821

Urselin : Barbara Urselin

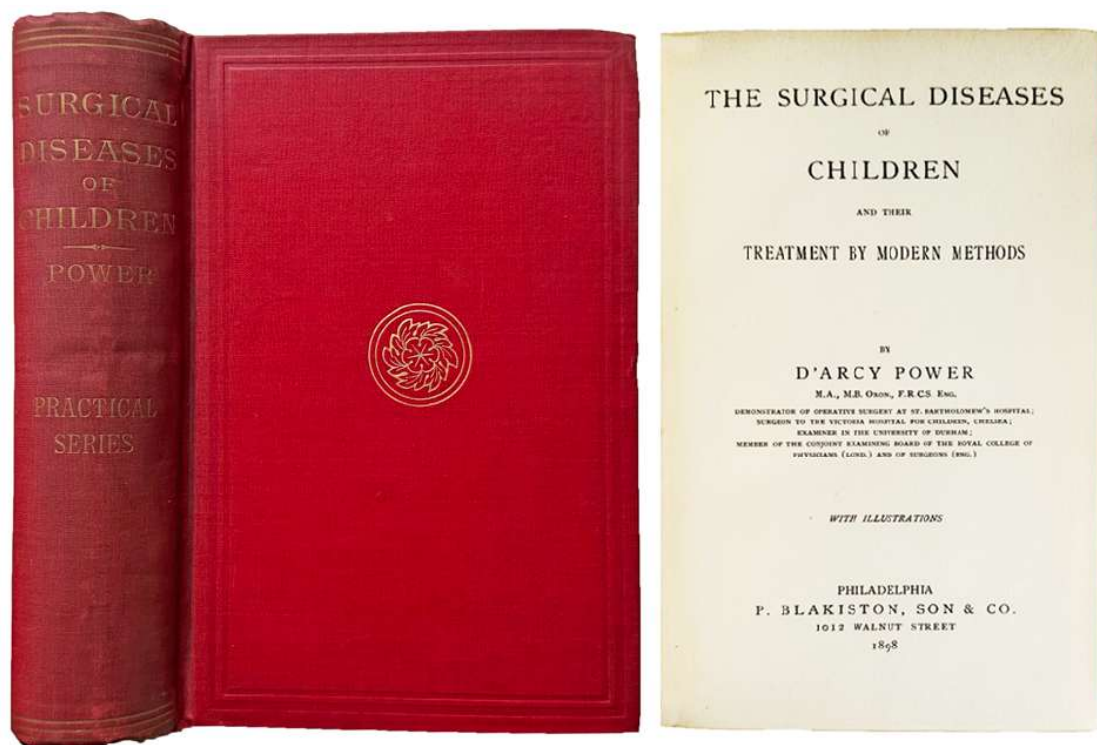
Wormberg : John Wormberg – Aged 38 years, only 31 inches high, 1843



333. **PAZZINI, Adalberto** (1898-1975). *Letteratura Medica in Volgare dei due primi secoli della lingua*. Roma: Università degli studi di Roma, Scuola di perfezionamento in storia della medicina, 1971. ¶ 8vo. 413, [3] pp. Index. Later cloth with the original wrappers bound in. Ownership stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Very good. Scarce.

\$ 45

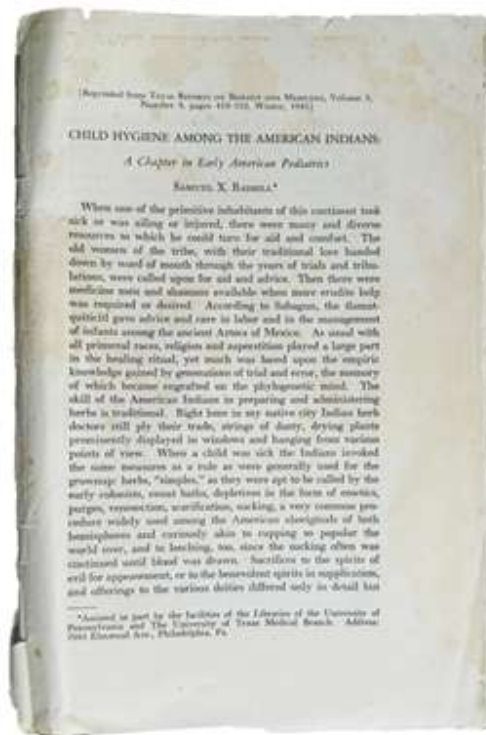
Medical literature in the vernacular of the first two centuries of the language it was written in.



334. **POWER, D'Arcy** (1855-1941). *The Surgical Diseases of Children and their treatment by modern methods*. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son, 1898. ¶ Sm. 8vo. xvi, 548 pp. 60 illustrations, index. Original blind and gilt-stamped red cloth. Near fine. Scarce.

\$ 80

First American edition, previously issued in England, 1895. "Power spent the whole of his surgical professional life at St Bartholomew's. He was house surgeon to W. S. Savory, and ophthalmic house surgeon to his father. He served as curator of the museum, as demonstrator in operative surgery, and as demonstrator in surgical pathology". As a surgeon D'Arcy Power "was a rapid and skilful operator, and an early pioneer of abdominal and paediatric surgery in this country. He was at his best in emergency operations. Power wrote extensively on surgery, including a number of textbooks, but his real mark was as a scholar and historian of medicine". – *DNB*.



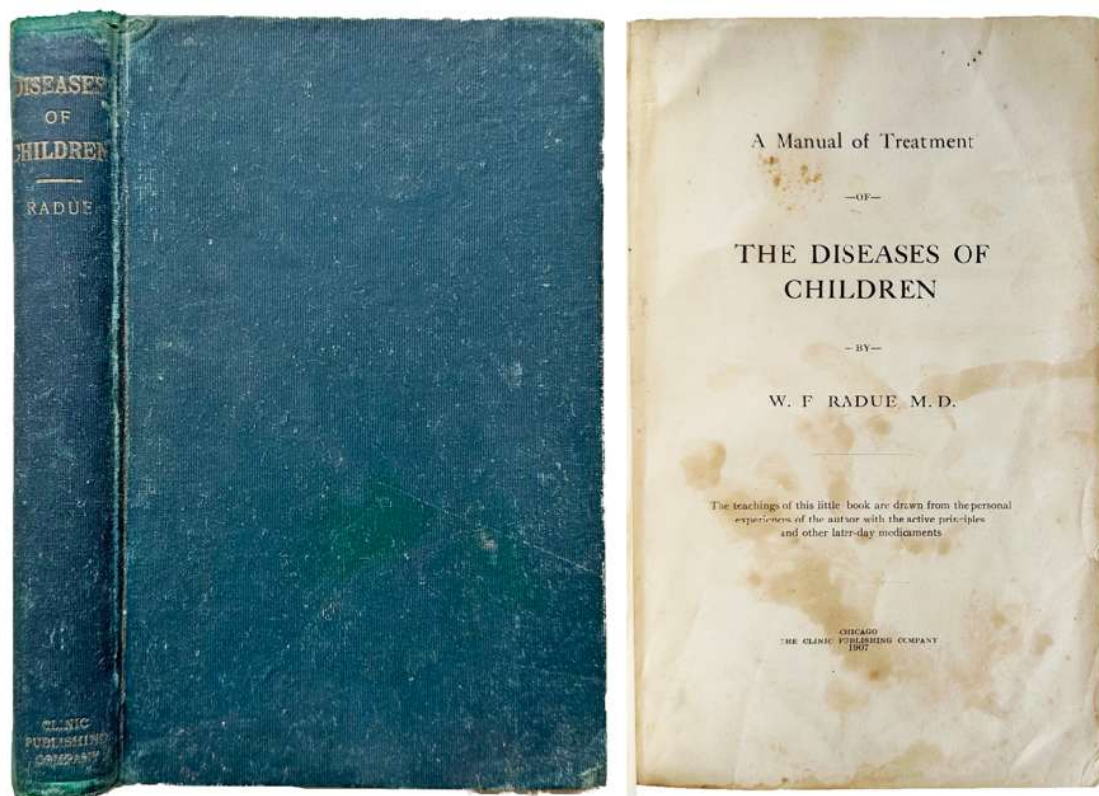
Child hygiene among the American Indians

335. **RADBILL, Samuel X.** (1901-1987). *Child hygiene among the American Indians: A Chapter in Early American Pediatrics*. Texas, 1945. Series: Reprinted from Texas Reports on Biology and Medicine, vol. 3, no. 4. Winter, 1945. ¶ 8vo. pp. 419-512. Self-wraps; first leaf damaged along the spine, spotted. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Good.

\$ 25

Samuel X. Radbill was a 20th-century Philadelphia pediatrician and a prominent medical historian, particularly known for his work in the history of pediatrics and dermatology. He was a collector of historical medical texts, bookplates, and medical art, and his research focused on the history of medicine, especially the history of pediatrics, folklore, and ancient medicine.

Radbill is known for his work "Child Hygiene Among the American Indians: A Chapter in Early American Pediatrics". This work explores the history of child health and hygiene practices among American Indian populations within the context of early American pediatrics.



336. **RADUE, William Ferdinand, Jr.** (1883-1953). *A manual of treatment of the diseases of children*. Chicago: The Clinic Publishing Co., 1907. ¶ 21 cm. Small 8vo. 165, [1], [viii] pp. INTERLEAVED COPY. Index. Original blue gilt-stamped cloth; disbound, waterstained, soiled. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. As is.

\$ 7

Explains "the dosimetric or alkaloidal treatment of the diseases of children; with a short description of each disease, and the usual doses of the various medicines used." The author gives notice, "The granules, tablets and special preparations mentioned throughout this book are made by The Abbott Alkaloidal Company. Their good have never failed me; and as reliability, strength, and purity, of the remedial agents used are essential for the successful treatment of disease . . ."

Radue was a pharmacist, he inherited his step-mother's pharmacy business.

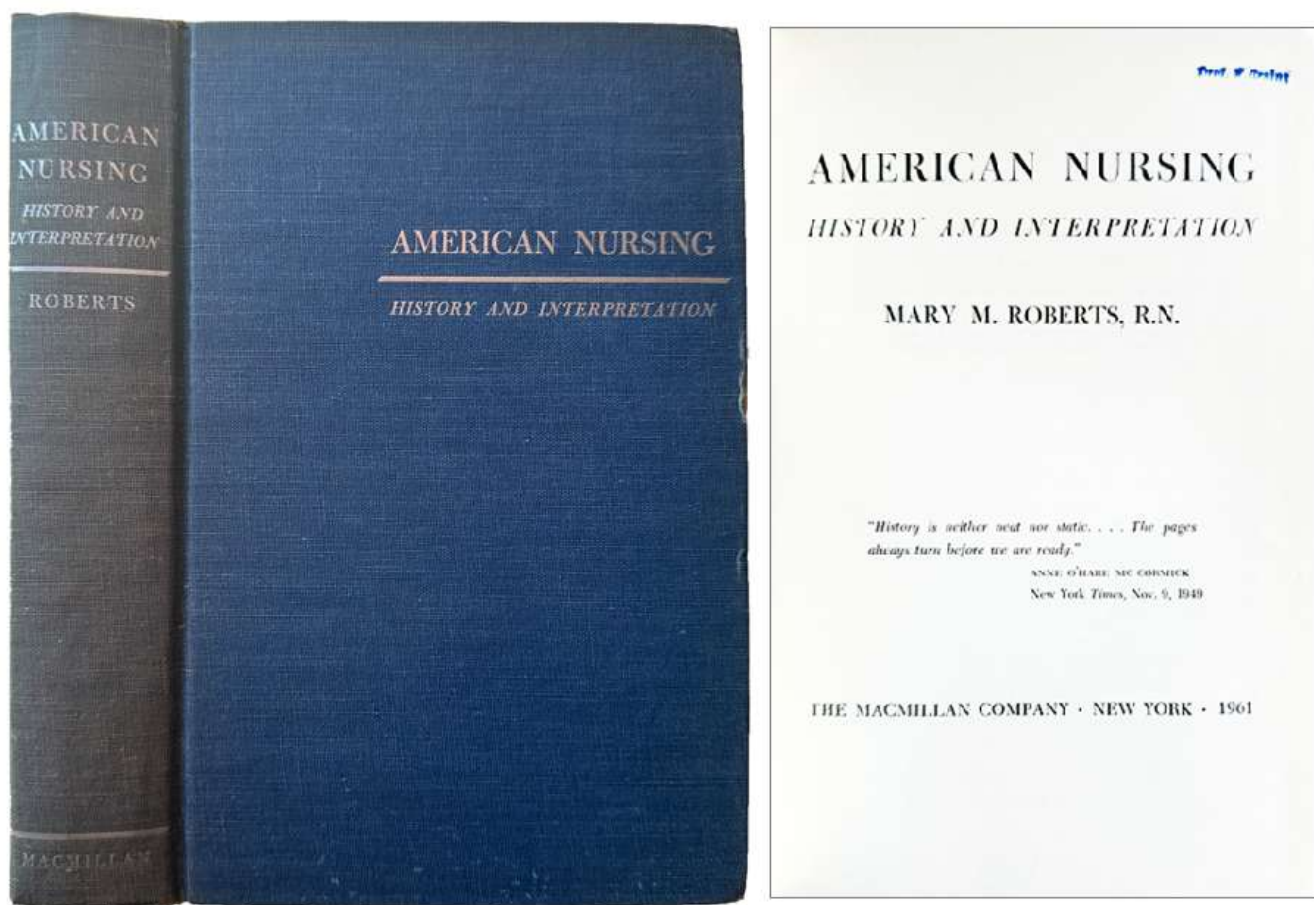


337. [Medical & Chemical book reviews for 1782, German]
REICHARD, Johann Jacob (editor). *Medicinisches Wochenblatt für Aerzte, Wundärzte und Apotheker. . . . Dritter Jahrgang vom Jahr 1782.* Frankfurt am Main: [N.P.], 1782. ¶ 8vo. Collation: A-3F8, a8 [-a1 blank], b2, [1].
 Pagination: [2], 832, XXII pp. Index. Original paper boards, ms. spine title, edges green; some foxing toning, hint of waterstaining to bottom edge at rear. Very good. [M13031]

\$ 45

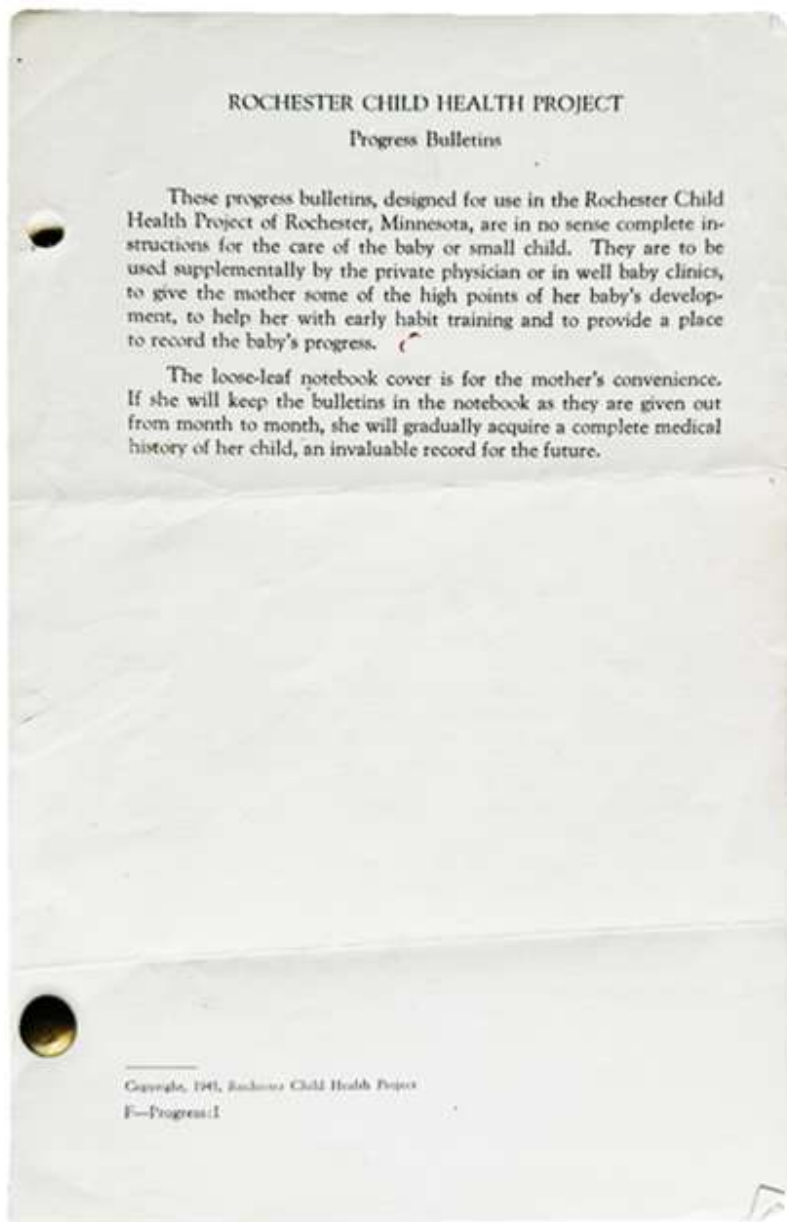
Early German medical journal, complete year 1782 (52 weekly issues), with book reviews, articles, etc. Founded in 1780 this journal ran to 1788 and was superseded by the *Neues medizinisches Wochenblatt*. Other parts of this work were edited by Dr. Johann Valentin Muller and Dr. Georg Friedrich Hoffmann.

Author's cited (selected): Baumer, Bloch, Blumenbach, Boerhaave, Bucholz, Buffon, Chavet, Crell, Cullen, Dondorf, Ehrmann, Fuchs, Fontana, Gebbhard, Gesner, Haken, Heimbach, Karner, Krafft, Lehnhardt, Lugt, Maquer, Mesmer, Monti, Nicolai, Ploucquet, Rahn, Reus, Richter, Roth, Rosenstein, Sagar, Schulze, Vogel, Wittwer, Wrabbez (etc.).



338. **ROBERTS, Mary M.** (ca.1877-1959). *American Nursing: history and interpretation*. New York: Macmillan, 1961. ¶ Fourth printing. 8vo. xiv, [2], 688 pp. Plates with numerous portraits, index. Original blue cloth, silver-stamped titles. Ownership stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Very good. \$ 20

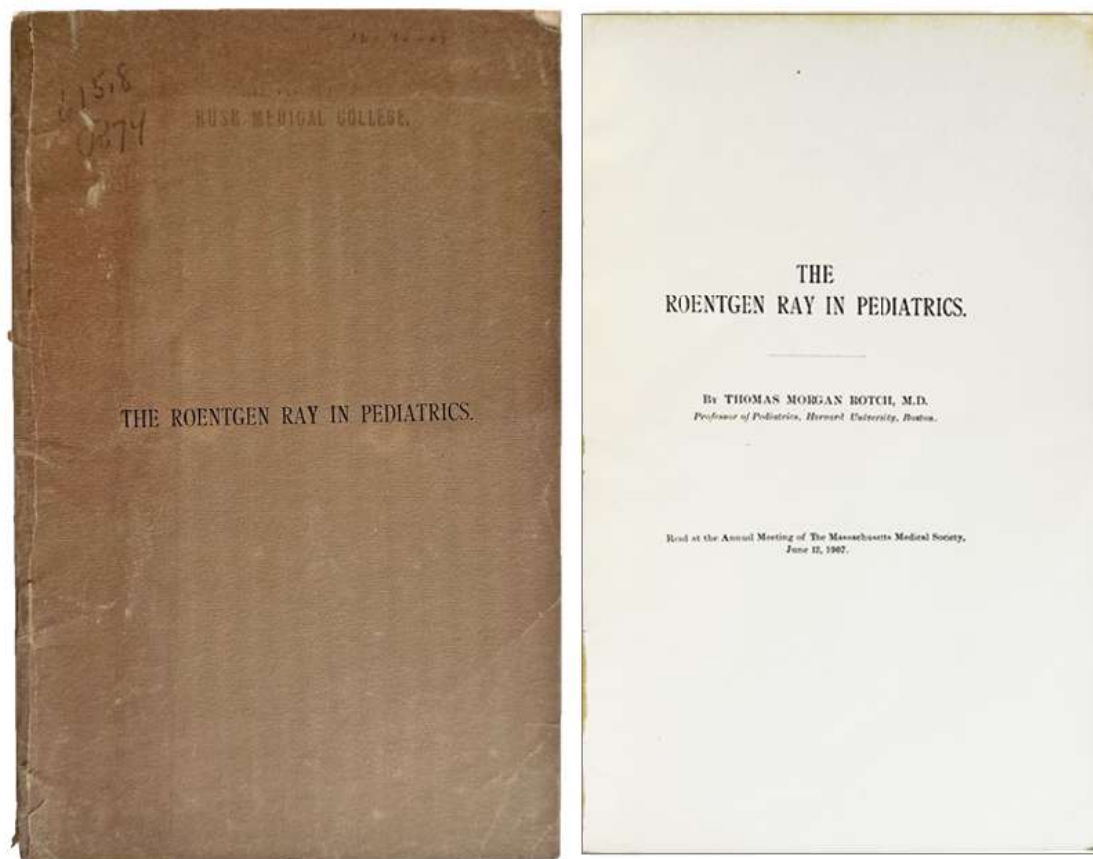
Robert was the editor of, *The Journal of Nursing*, 1921-1949. "As a writer, editor and historian, Miss Roberts became one of the more prolific spokesmen for nursing. She won acclaim for her book, *American Nursing, History and Interpretation*. . ." – NY Times, Jan. 12, 1959.



339. **Rochester Child Health Project, Rochester, Minnesota; [MEYER, Agnes E. [Agnes Elizabeth Ernst Meyer] (1887-1970)].** *The Rochester, Minnesota, Child Health Project.* Rochester, MN, 1945. ¶ Loose-leaf sheets, as issued. This group of sheets held together by a brass-fastener (butterfly clip). [66] leaves. 8.5x 5.5 inches. Features a few small vignette line-drawings of children, variously founded on some of the leaves. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Rare.

\$ 20

Covers infancy through 12 months of age. “The Rochester Child Health Project, established in Rochester, Minnesota, in 1944, was a comprehensive program focused on child health and development, initiated by the Mayo Foundation. It aimed to provide service, teaching, and research related to child health. The project involved collaboration between the Mayo Clinic, the Rochester Child Health Institute, and the community, including the establishment of a demonstration nursery school”. “The project was an extension of the Mayo Foundation’s public health research activities and was led by Dr. C. Anderson Aldrich, who also headed the Section on Pediatrics at the Mayo Clinic”.



340. **ROTCH, Thomas Morgan** (1849-1914). *The Roentgen Ray in pediatrics*. Boston: The Massachusetts Medical Society, 1907. ¶ 24 cm. 8vo. 11, [1] pp. 10 plates. Original brown printed wrappers; extremities showing some wear. Rubber-stamps of Rush Medical College. Very good.

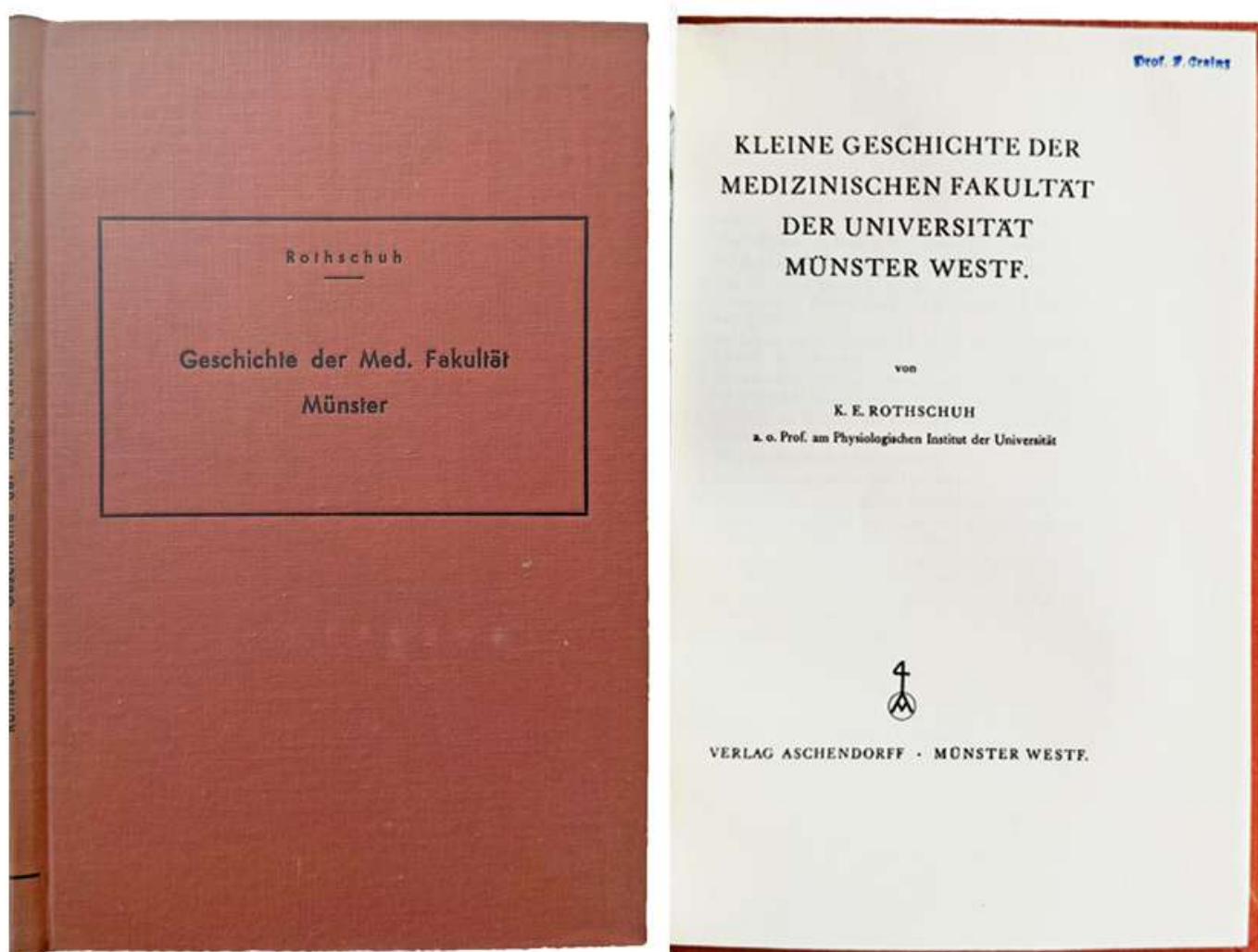
\$ 75

Thomas Morgan Rotch was an influential American pediatrician, an active advocate of the care of premature infants in the early years of the 20th century. He invented a unique incubator in 1893, which had none of the disadvantages of older ones, while possessing many new and useful features (See: *Archives of Pediatrics* 10:661-665, 1893).

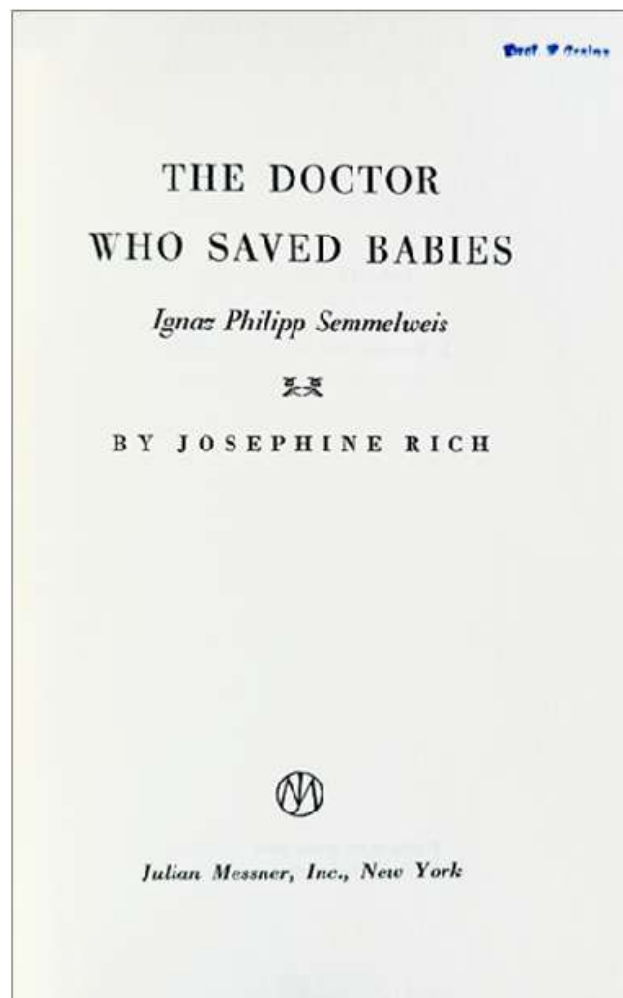
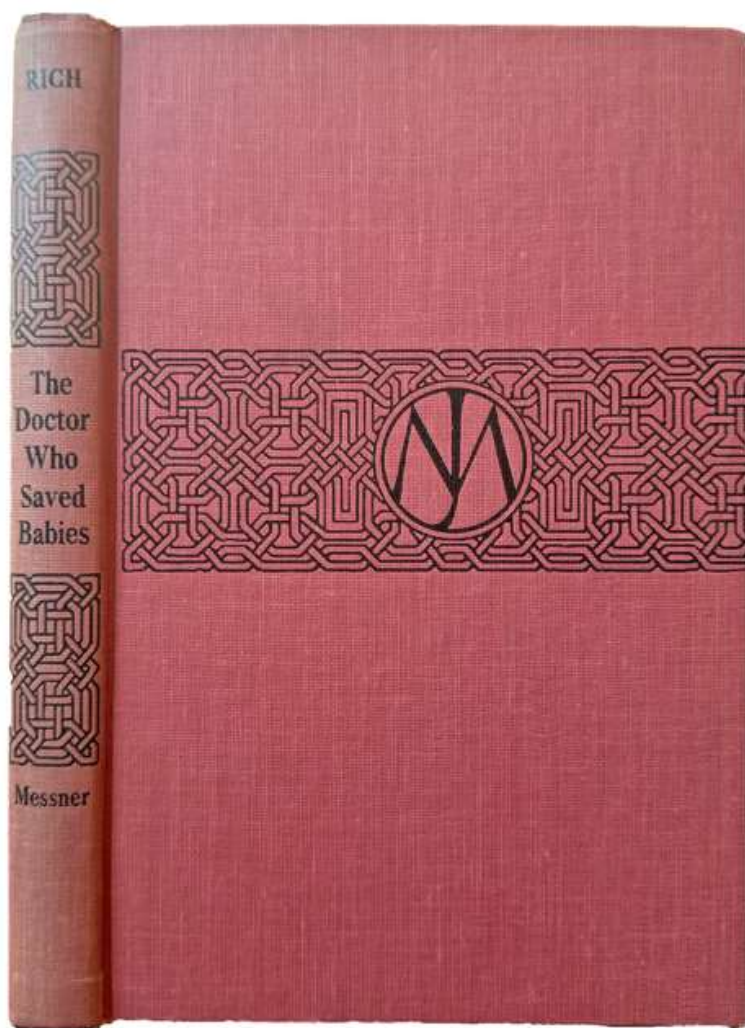
“One hundred and twenty-eight years after John Morgan became America’s first professor of medicine at the newly founded Medical School of the College of Philadelphia in 1765, America’s first full professor of pediatrics was appointed in 1893 to the Medical School of Harvard with full faculty status. This was an act of great significance for the growth of pediatrics in the United States. It constituted an important step to the introduction and establishment of a scientific approach in pediatrics; increased tempo in the care and welfare of children; and opened the door wider for pediatricians seeking faculty appointments”.

“The acceptance of pediatrics had been a far greater task in America than in any European country, with the exception of England, due to “obstruction by reactionary powers such as antivivisectionists, antivaccinationists, and enemies of autopsies”.

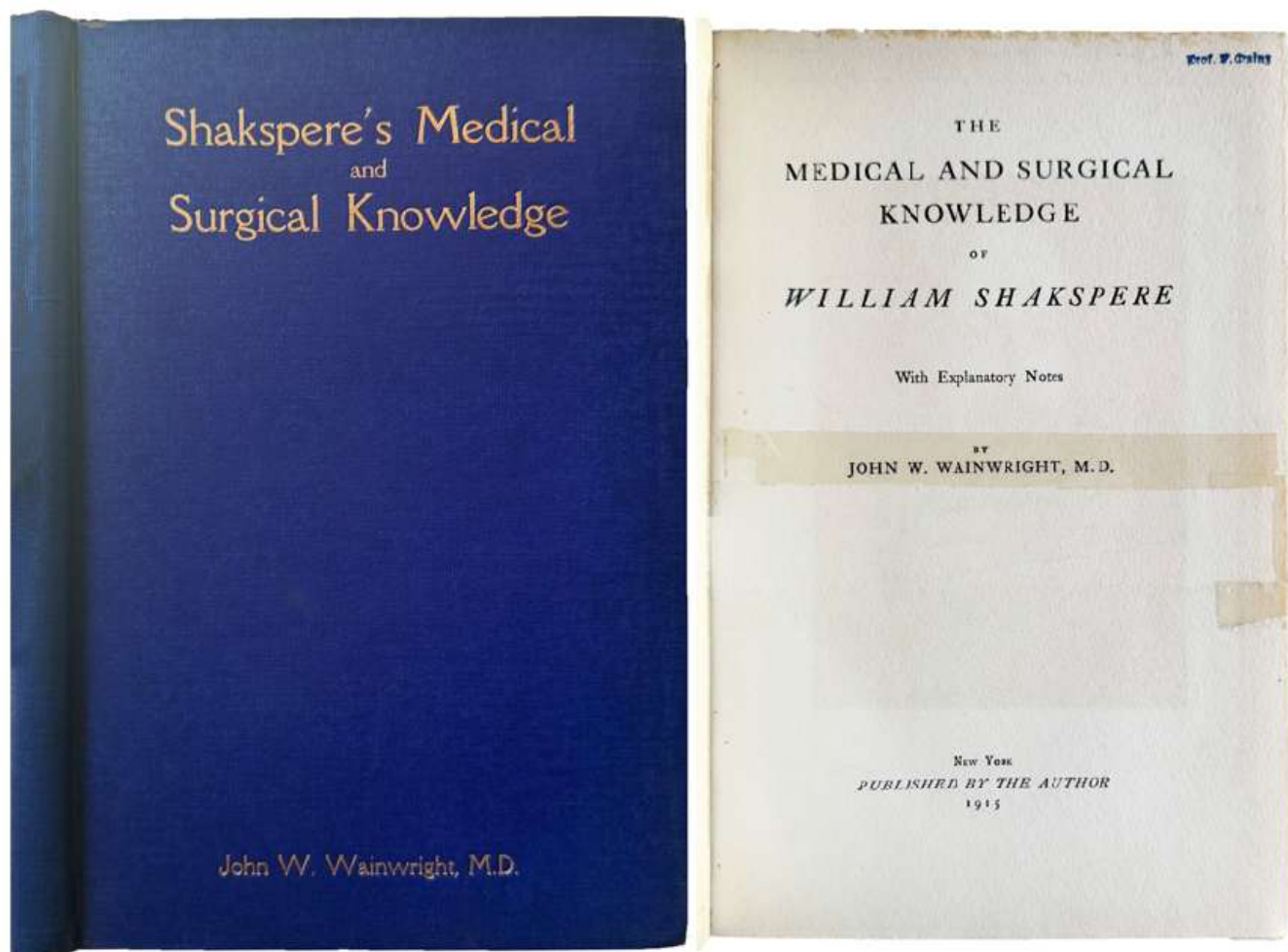
“Pediatrics was plodding along with painful, laborious steps until this belated recognition that illness in infants and children not only differed from that in adults and required special study, but there was urgent need to develop scientific knowledge of children’s diseases. Children born in the 18th century had a good chance of dying of gastroenteritis; and if they recovered or escaped the affliction, they were still exposed to measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, dysentery, tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid, and yellow fever. The death rate was high, and only a very high birth rate could allow the country to grow. Those who survived these hazards lived to an old age with few brothers, sisters, and relatives. Therapy was the same for children as for adults-bleeding, purging, home remedies, prayer, fasting, diet, exotic and foul concoctions, sweating, and quackery”. – Harry Bloch, *Pediatric perception: Thomas Morgan Rotch (1849-1914), America’s first full Professor of Pediatrics: his contribution to the emergence of pediatrics as a specialty, pediatrics*. Vol. 50 No. 1 July 1972, pp. 112-117.



341. **ROTHSCHUH, Karl Eduard** (1908-1984). *Kleine Geschichte der Medizinischen Fakultät der Universität Münster Westf.* Münster Westf.: Aschendorff, 1957. ¶ Small 8vo. 66 pp. 7 plates. Later salmon cloth, black titles, original wrapper bound in. Ownership stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Very good. \$ 9



342. [SEMMELEWEIS, Ignaz Philipp (1818-1865)] RICH, Josephine. *The Doctor who saved babies Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis*. New York: Julian Messner, 1961. ¶ Small 8vo. 192 pp. Index. Original pale red black-stamped cloth. Ownership stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Very good. \$ 12.95



343. [Shakespeare, William (1564-1616)] WAINWRIGHT, John W. [William] (1850-1926). *Shakespeare's Medical and Surgical Knowledge of William Shakespeare. With explanatory notes*. New York: Published by the author, 1915. ¶ Fourth printing. 8vo. [xviii], 78, [2] pp. Frontispiece portrait, 1 fig. (p. 54). Original full navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth; nicked on upper left corner of cover, a tad rubbed. The title-page once had a slip of paper affixed by cellophane tape – the tape remains on the title (recto) and the mounted slip is removed. Ownership stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Very good (despite the points made). \$ 22

The Development of Medicine and
Its Trends in the United States, 1636-1936

HENRY E. SIGERIST, M.D.

Reprinted from
THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE
Vol. 218, No. 8, pp. 325-328, Feb. 24, 1938

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICINE
AND ITS TRENDS IN THE
UNITED STATES, 1636-1936

HENRY E. SIGERIST, M.D.
BALTIMORE

IT IS indeed a pleasure and privilege to be able to participate in the tercentenary celebration of this great and beautiful city, and I am particularly pleased with the fact that the medical profession has been given such a prominent place in this celebration. A few hours ago we deposited a wreath at the grave of the first doctor whose name has been recorded in this city. This was not a mere gesture. It had a profound significance, since it showed that not only are the noted doctors who made the outstanding discoveries remembered, but the humble practitioner as well—the practitioner who puts their teachings into practice. It showed also that we medical men, wherever we may stand, are members of one family. We know little about Dr. Leonard's life and work, but we know that he was a physician, that he was one of us, serving the same ideals that we serve.

Three hundred years is a short period in history, yet what tremendous changes have been brought about during that time! Three hundred years ago came the first settlers, William Pinchon sailing up the river, landing here and founding a new Springfield; today we see a thriving city with many industries, beautiful homes, numerous hospitals, and sixteen medical organizations. Three hundred

Presented at the Medical Profession's observance of the Tercentenary of the founding of Springfield, May 18, 1937, at Springfield, Massachusetts.
William H. Welch Professor of the History of Medicine and Director of the Division of the History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

344. **SIGERIST, Henry Ernest** (1891-1957). *The development of medicine and its trends in the United States, 1636-1936*. Boston: New England Journal of Medicine, 1938. ¶ Offprint. 24 cm. 11, [1] pp. Original printed wrappers. Very good. "Reprinted from *The New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 218, No. 8, pp. 325-328, Feb. 24, 1938". \$ 9

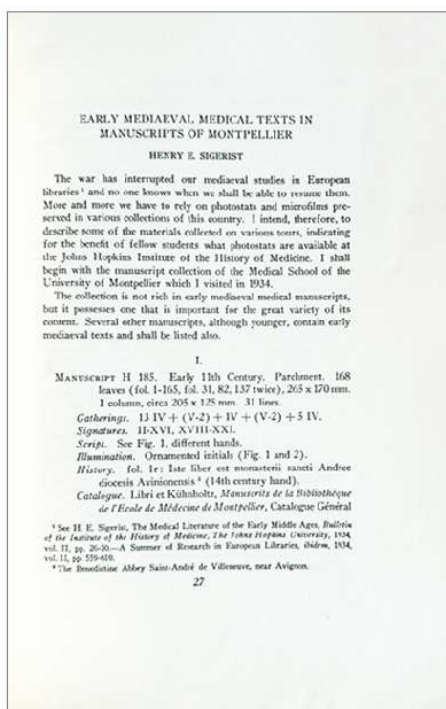
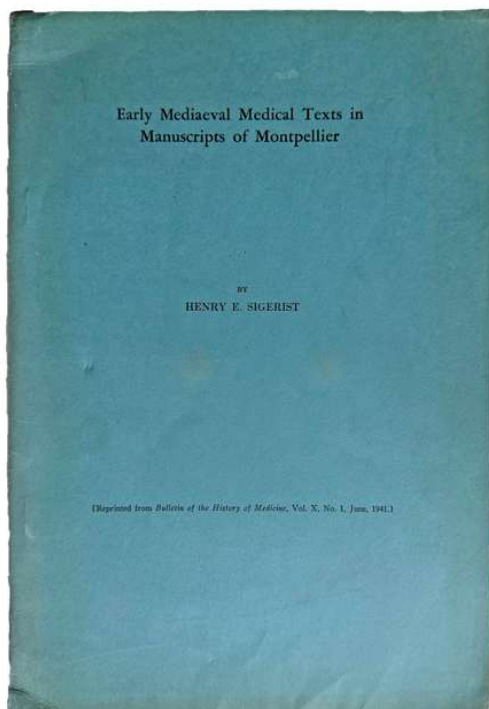
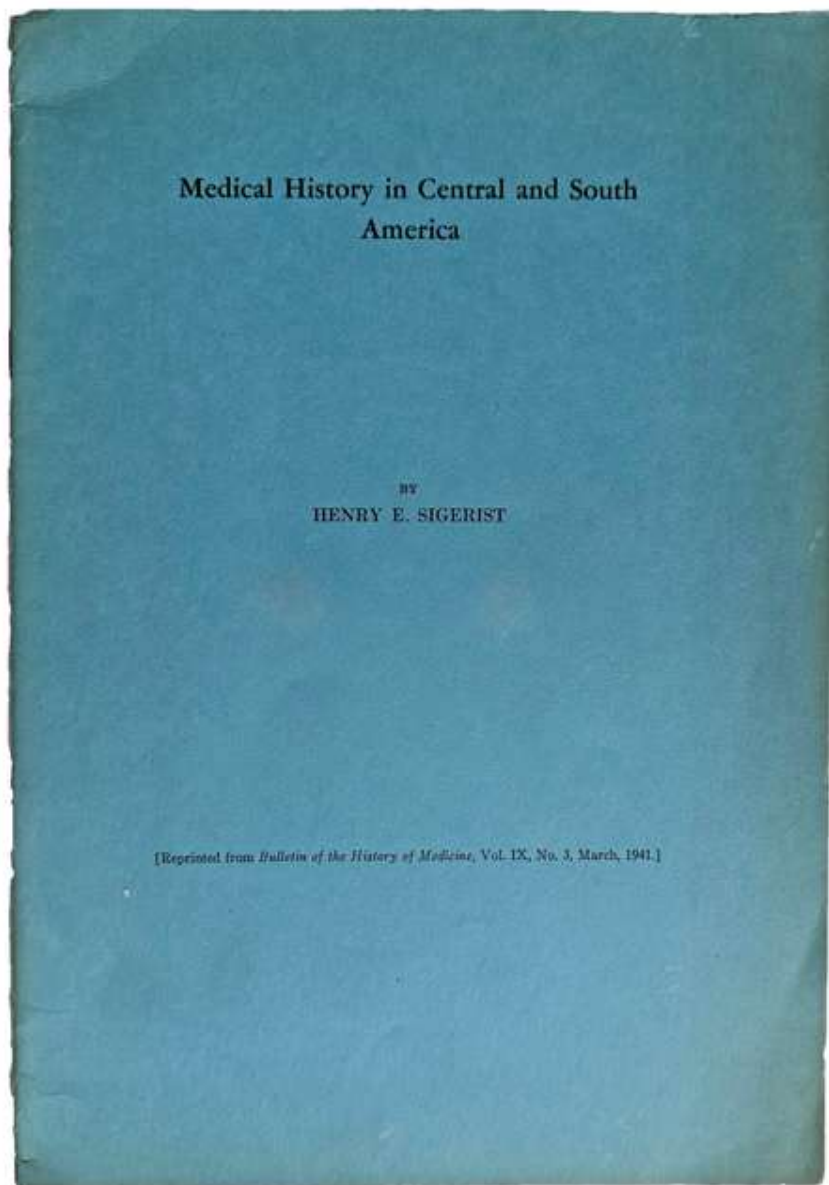
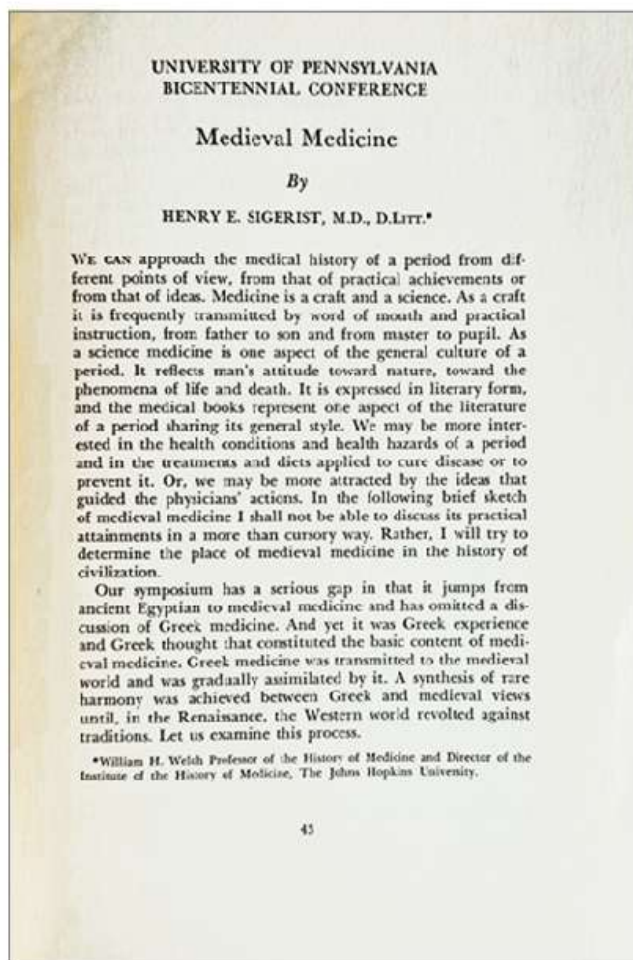
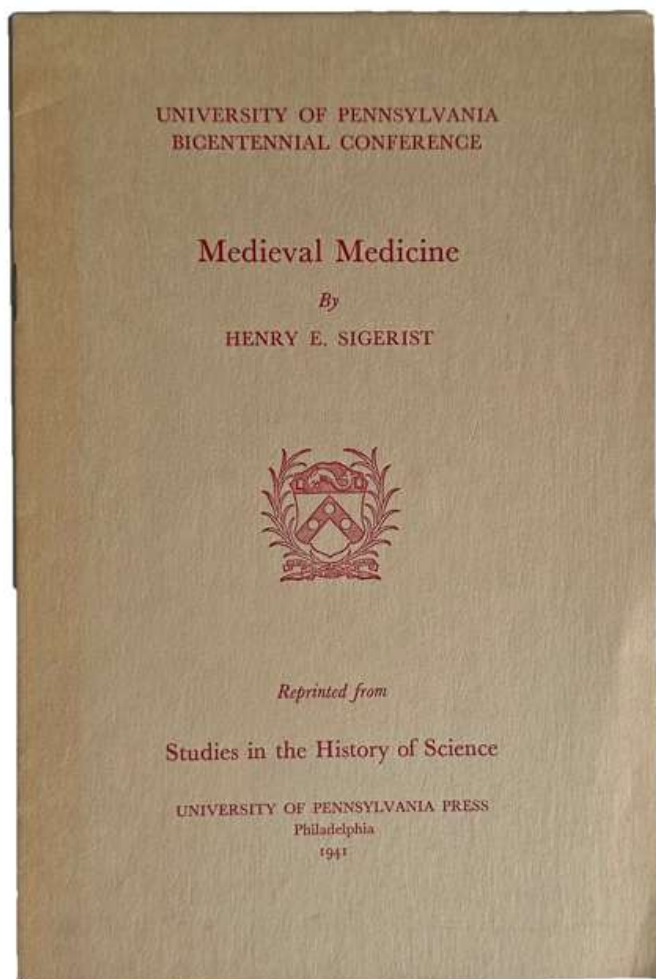


Fig. 1. Manuscript Montpellier H 185, 11th Century, fol. 9v.

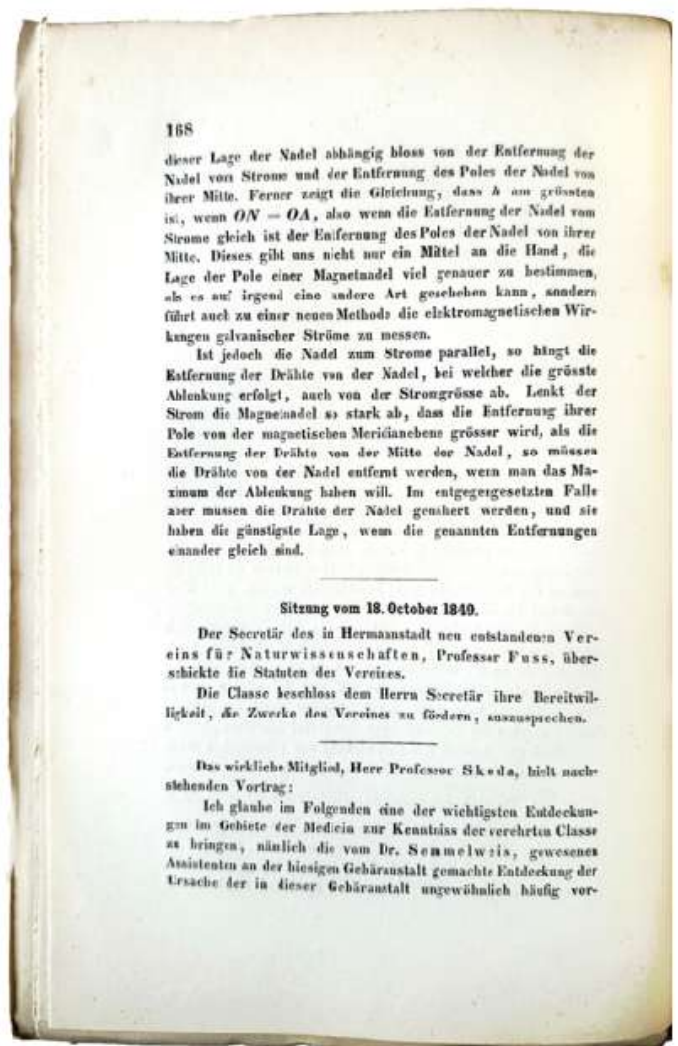
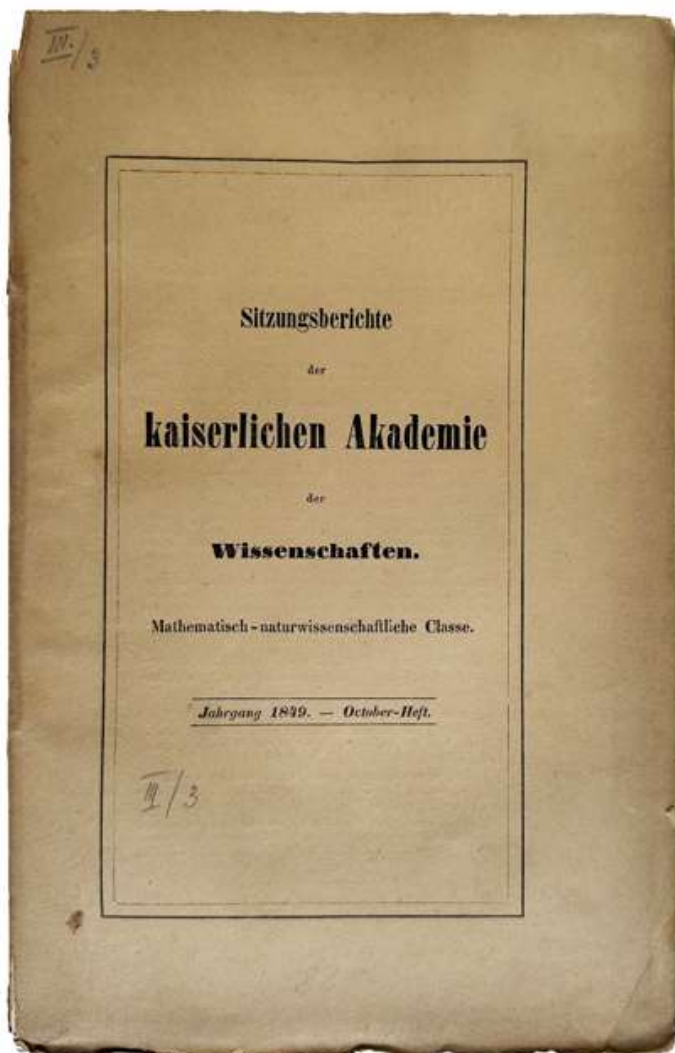
345. **SIGERIST, Henry Ernest** (1891-1957). *Early mediaeval medical texts in manuscripts of Montpellier*. Reprinted from *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, vol. X, no.1, 1941. ¶ Offprint. 26 cm. 8vo. [27]-47, [1] pp. Printed blue wrappers; corners show a touch of wear, generally very good. \$ 12



346. **SIGERIST, Henry Ernest** (1891-1957). *Medical history in Central and South America*. Reprinted from *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, vol. IX, no.3, 1941. ¶ Offprint. 26 cm. 8vo. 341-360 pp. Original blue printed wrappers. Very good. \$ 10



347. **SIGERIST, Henry Ernest** (1891-1957). *Medieval medicine. University of Pennsylvania Bicentennial Conference*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1941. ¶ Offprint. 23 cm. 43-54 pp. Original printed wrappers. Fine. "Reprinted from *Studies in the History of Science*"--Front cover. \$ 10



348. [Sammelweis] SKODA, Josef (1805-1881). *“Das wirkliche Mitglied, Herr Professor Skoda, hielt nachstehenden Vortrag . . . Dr. Semmelweis . . . Ursache der in dieser Gebäranstalt ungewöhnlich häufig vorgekommenen Erkrankungen der Wöchnerinnen [i.e. Wöchnerinnen] und des Mittels zur Verminderung dieser Erkrankungen . . .”* [October heft, pp. 168-182]. Contained in: *Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 1849. ¶ 8vo. (246 x 159 mm) [4], pp. 139-198. [2 blank], vii, [1 blank]. 1 plate. Original printed wrappers, uncut. Housed in a modern clamshell box. Bookplate of Andras Gedeon. Fine. [S9537]

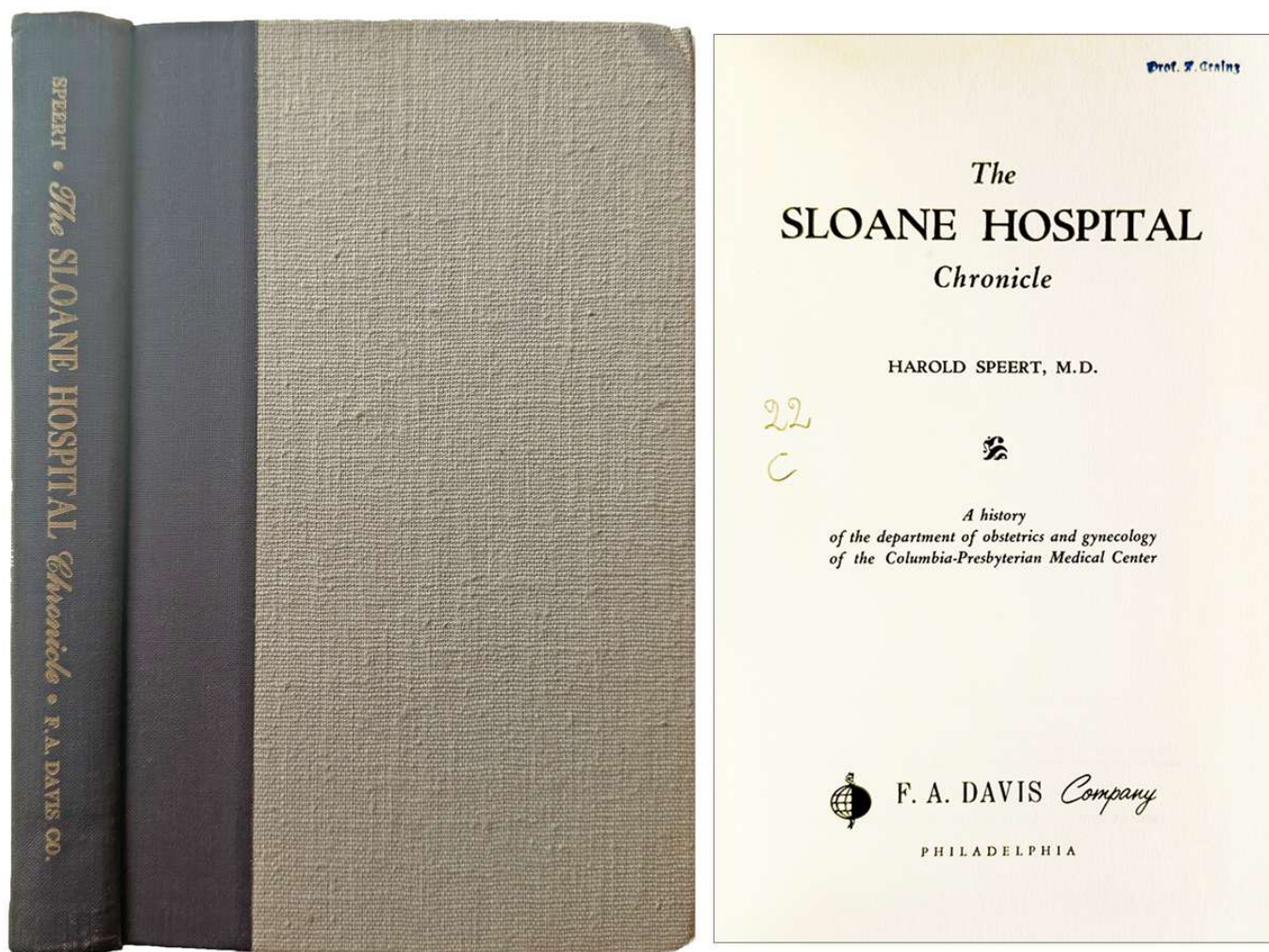
\$ 400

FIRST EDITION. One of the earliest defenses of Semmelweis' discovery that puerperal fever is blood-poisoning or septicemia, as detailed here with births at the Vienna Maternity Hospital.

“Skoda’s great merit lies in his development of the methods of physical investigation for diagnosis in medicine. The discovery of the method of percussion diagnosis made in 1761 by the Viennese physician, Leopold Auenbrugger (1722-1809), had been forgotten, and the knowledge of it was first revived in 1808 by the Frenchman Jean-Nicolas Corvisart (1755-1821), court physician to Napoleon I. Rene Laennec (1787-1826) and his pupils Pierre Adolphe Piorry (1794-1879) and Jean-Baptiste Bouillaud (1796-1881) added auscultation to this method. Skoda began his clinical studies in close connexion with pathological anatomy while assistant physician of the hospital, but his superiors failed to understand his course, and in 1837, by way of punishment, transferred him to the ward for the insane, as it was claimed that the patients were annoyed by his investigations, especially by the method of percussion.” [Wikip.].

PROVENANCE: Andras Gedeon “obtained his M.Sc. in Engineering and Applied Science from Yale University in New Haven, Conn. and his D.Sc. in physics from the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm. Having spent twenty-five years directing R&D projects in the medical equipment industry, both in major corporations and more recently in companies that he has cofounded, Dr Gedeon has been instrumental in the development of new equipment and methods in anaesthesiology, intensive care and cardio-pulmonary diagnostics. A member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences, he is a keen book collector with a focus on his long-standing interest in the history of science, technology and medicine.”

§ See: K. Codell Carter, *The Rise of Causal Concepts of Disease: Case Histories*, 2017; Carter, *Childbed Fever: A Scientific Biography of Ignaz Semmelweis*, Transaction Publishers, 2005; Andras Gedeon, *Science and Technology in Medicine; An illustrated account based on ninety-nine landmark publications from five centuries*. 2006.



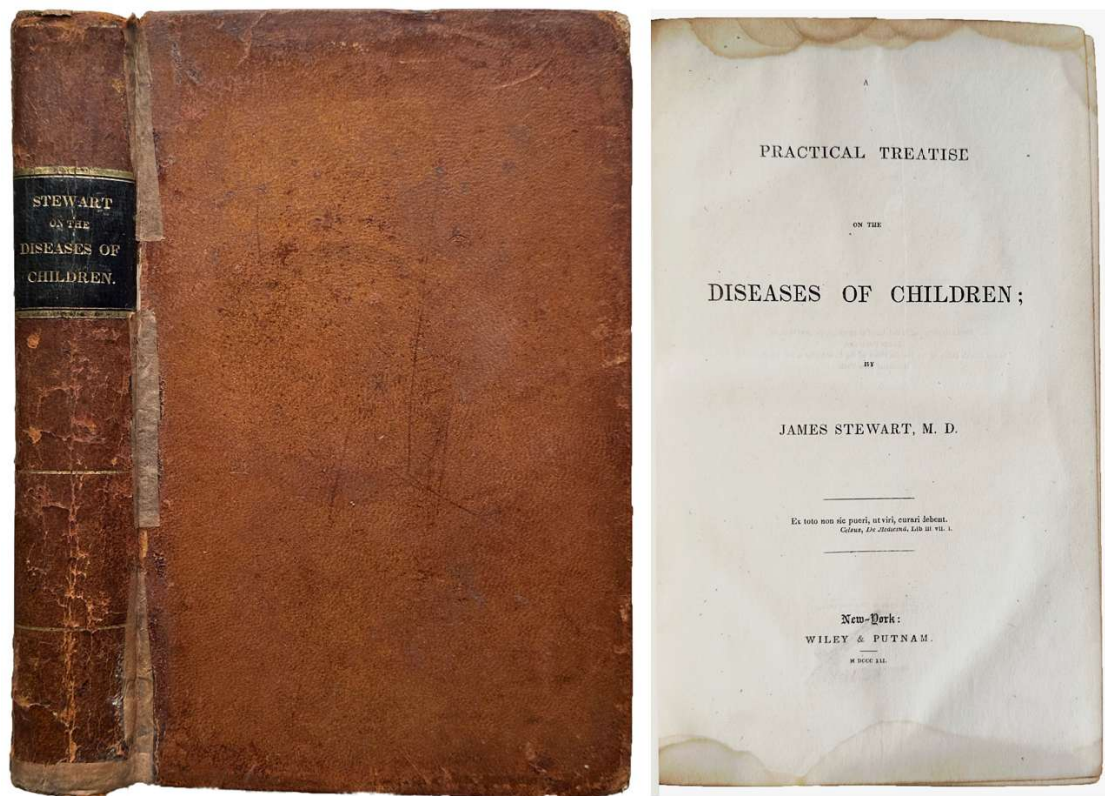
349. **SPEERT, Harold** (1915-2017). *The Sloane Hospital Chronicle. A history of the department of obstetrics and gynecology of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.* Philadelphia: F.A. Davis, 1963. ¶ Small 8vo. [iv], 260 pp. Figs., index. Two-tone cloth, gilt spine title. Ownership stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Very good. \$ 28



350. **STEFANUTTI, Ugo.** *Fatti e personaggi di storia della medicina; saggi critici dal Medioevo ai nostri giorni.* Venezia: Alfieri, [1959]. ¶ 8vo. 143, [1] pp.
Original printed wrappers. Ownership stamp on title of Franco Crainz.
Very good. Scarce.

\$ 12.95

Limited edition of 300 copies printed. Facts and figures from the history of medicine; critical essays from the Middle Ages to the present.



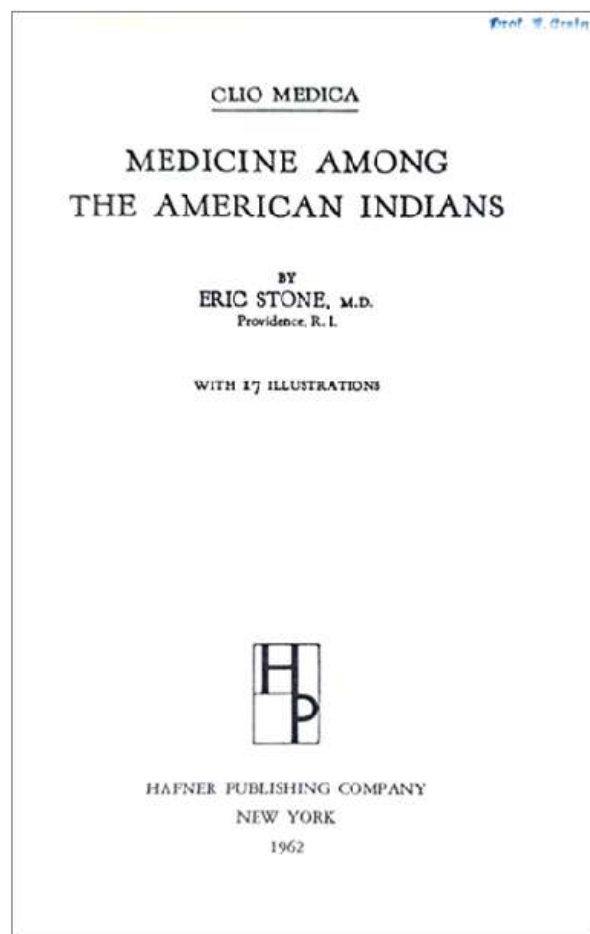
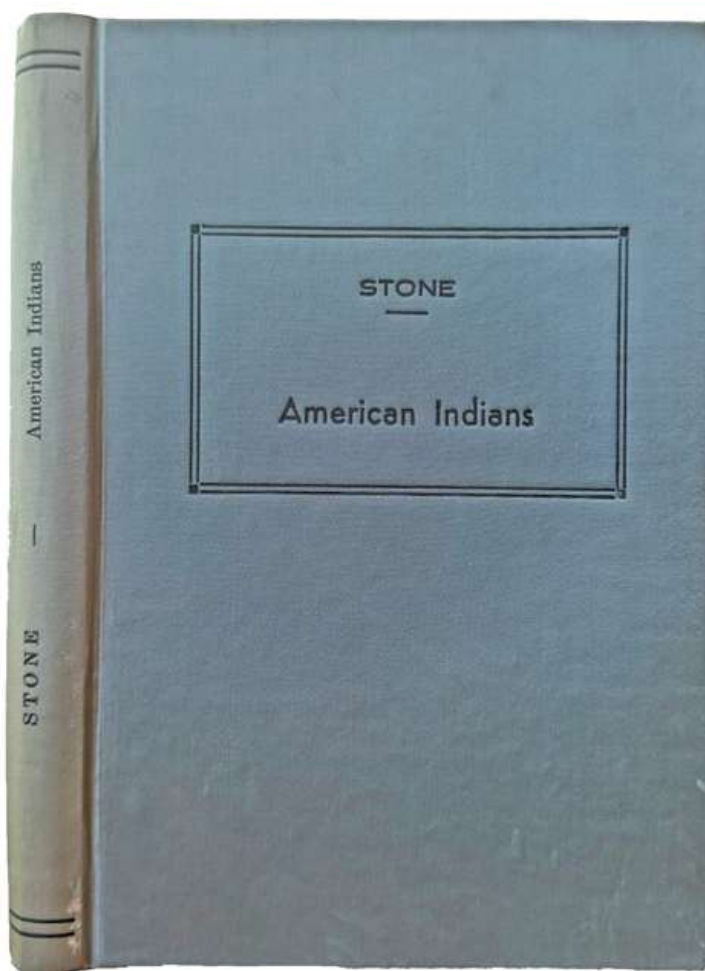
351. **STEWART, James** (1799-1864). *A practical treatise on the diseases of children*. New York: Wiley & Putnam, 1841. ¶ 24 cm. 8vo. viii, 547, [1] pp. Index. Original full sheep, gilt-stamped black leather spine label & rules; upper board nearly off, joints weak or broken, extremities worn, waterstained along margins. Joints are now put back together with kozo (a temporary repair). Ownership signatures of James R. Romeyu, New York Hospital; C.F. Wicker; bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Rather a working copy.

\$ 75

First edition. Stewart translated Billard's work on pediatrics from the French. Cone states that it is in this work that first announced auscultation to America, including Laennec's name (see pages 39, 45, 50, 102).

PROVENANCE [3]: James R. Romeyu, New York Hospital; C.F. Wicker; Frederick A. Frye (1934-2021).

§ See: Cone, Thomas E., *History of American Pediatrics*, p. 81.

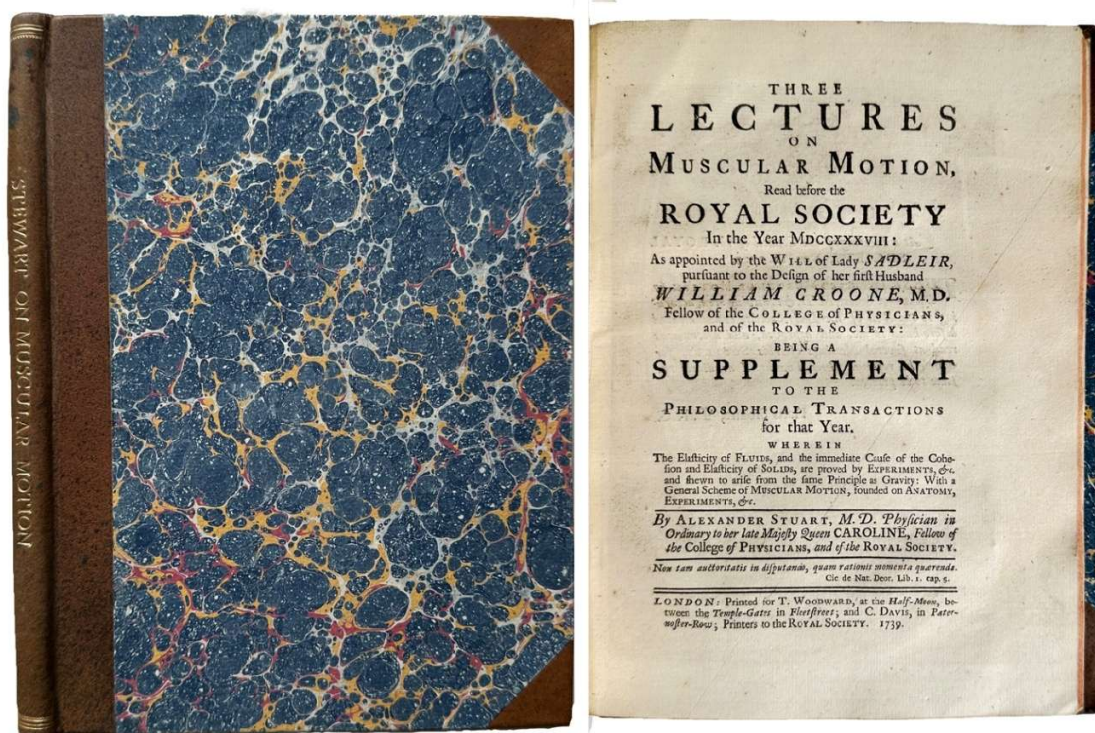


352. **STONE, Eric [Percy]** (1892-1932). *Medicine Among the American Indians*. New York: Hafner, 1962. ¶ Reprint. Small 8vo. xv, [1], 139, [1] pp. 17 figs., index. Later pale green cloth, black titles, original wrapper bound in (trimmed). Ownership stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Very good.

\$ 6.95

Originally issued in 1932. Garrison and Morton 6460.





The first Croonian Lecture with an extraordinary Provenance

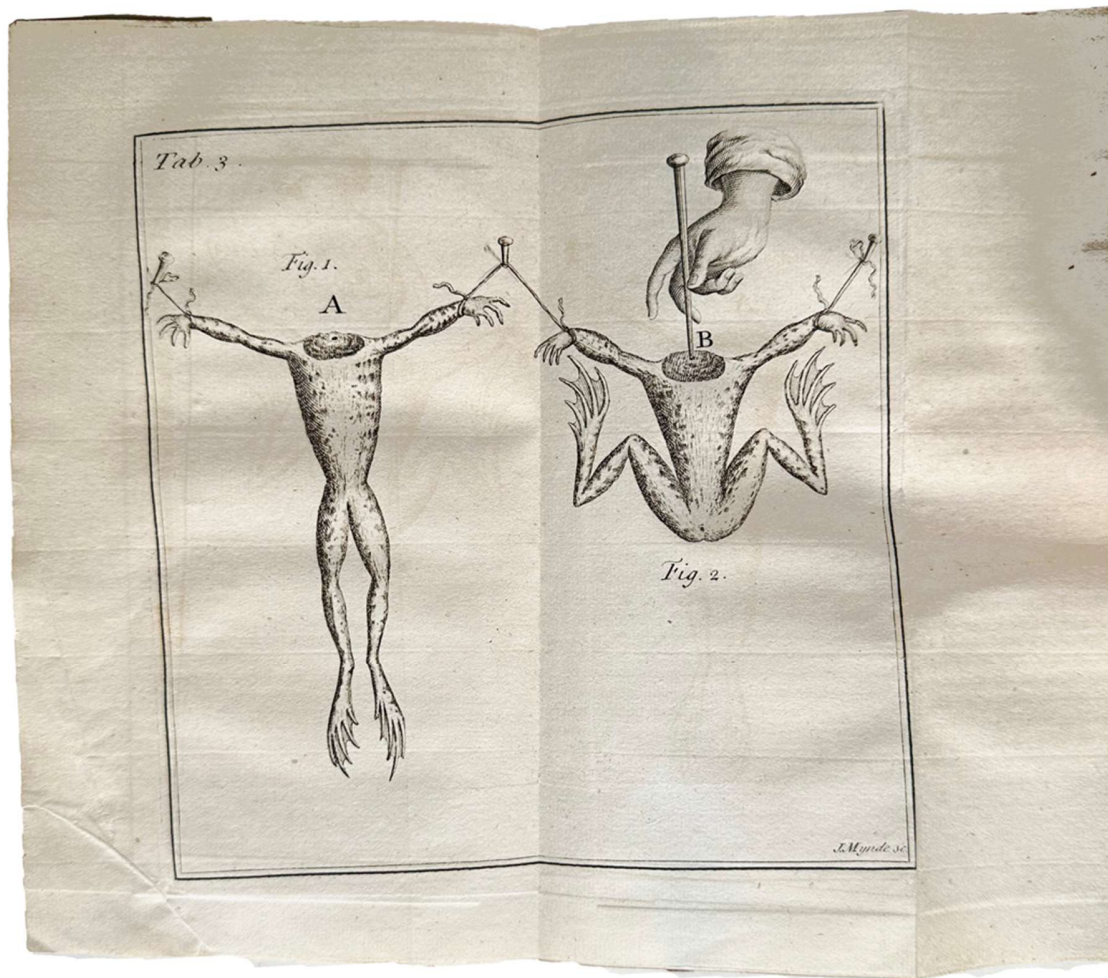
353. **STUART, Alexander** (1673-1742). *Three Lectures on Muscular Motion Read before the Royal Society in the Year MDCCXXXVIII ... William Croone ... Being a supplement to the Philosophical Transactions ...* London: Printed for T. Woodward; and C. Davis ... 1739. ¶ Small 4to. [v], x, "[liv]", [2] pp. 3 folding engraved plates – the three folded plates are signed: "J. Mynde sc."; the frontispiece is signed "I Fayram inven. deli et sculp." Modern half speckled calf, gilt-stamped spine title, marbled boards. PROVENANCE: Early armorial bookplates (in facsimile, but correct), of J.W. Glaisher, Thomas Salwey, [later]: The Francis Galton Laboratory, and the ownership mark of "FND" for Florence Nightingale David [University College London, UC Riverside & UC Berkeley]. David presented this book to statistician Margaret Stein (married to fellow statistician Charles Stein). Rare.

\$ 1,750

Three lectures delivered by Stuart to the Royal Society regarding muscular motion of the heart. The first lecture concerns the elasticity of blood vessels and non-elasticity of nerves. The second lecture relates to the distribution of

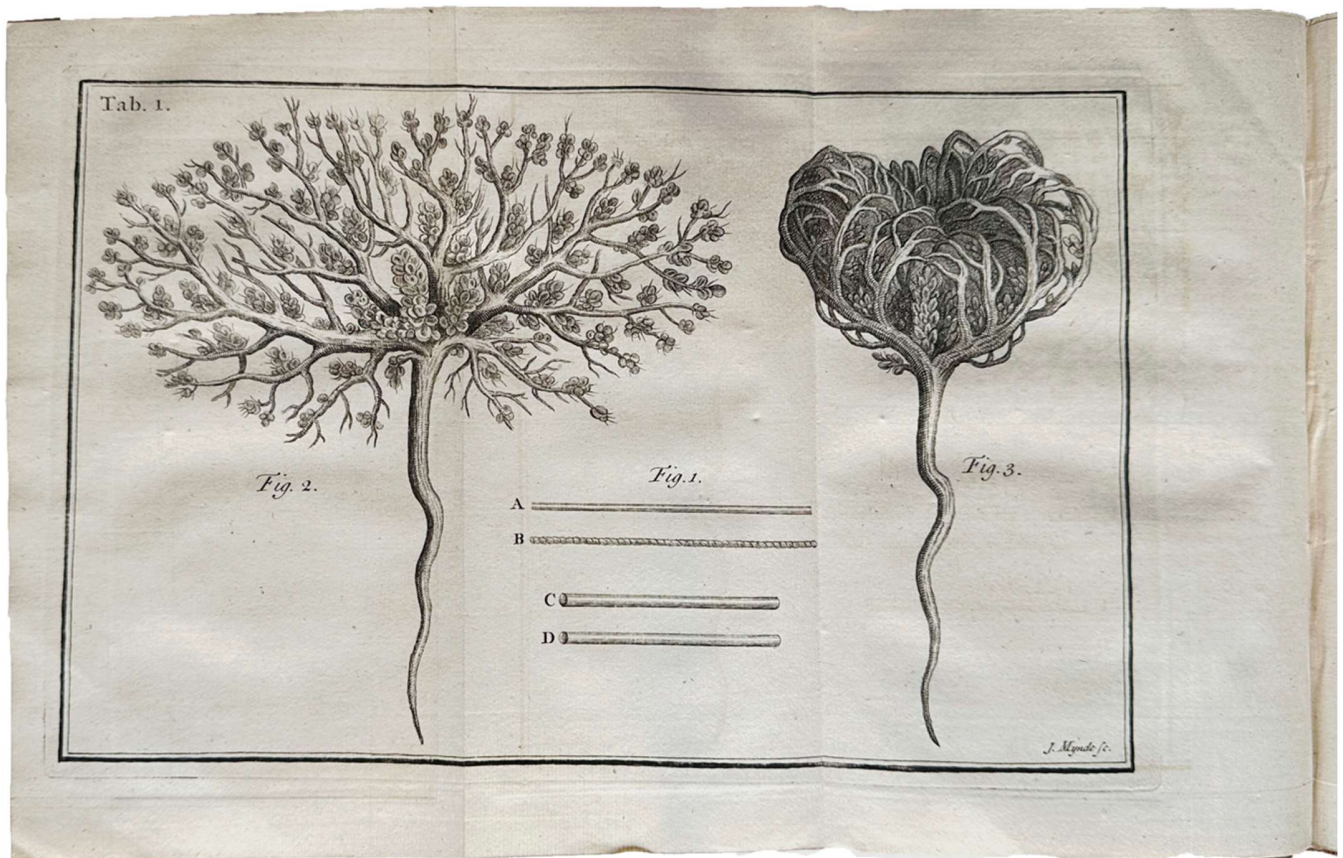
nerves, arteries, and veins in the muscles of the arm. The third lecture relates to aeration of the blood. These were the first three Croonian Lectures delivered to the Royal Society. Also issued as part of: "*Philosophical transactions*. . Vol. XL. For the years 1737, 1738."

Stuart received the Croonian Medal "For his Lectures on Muscular Motion. As a further addition for his services to the Society in the care and pains he has taken therein".



This paper was published in 1739, 3 years after Stuart retired. The paper was the very first Croonian Lecture, 1738. The *Croonian Medal and Lecture* is a prestigious award, a medal, and lecture given at the invitation of the Royal Society and the Royal College of Physicians. In the paper Stuart offers 10 propositions, he says, proved by experiments: 1) That fluids are elastic; 2) The

immediate cause of the various degrees of cohesion and elasticity of solids, “is in the fluids they contain”; 3) he purports that gravity, cohesion, elasticity and hydrostatics are “one and the same”; 4) he equates “immaterial impulse” to the “motions of the universe”; 5) There is no “natural centrifugal power in matter . . .”; 6) “That repulse . . . appears to be solely an effect of central attraction”; 7) “That arteries of elastic . . .”; 8) “That veins are also elastic”; 9) That blood is an elastic fluid”; 10) “That the nerves are not elastic”.



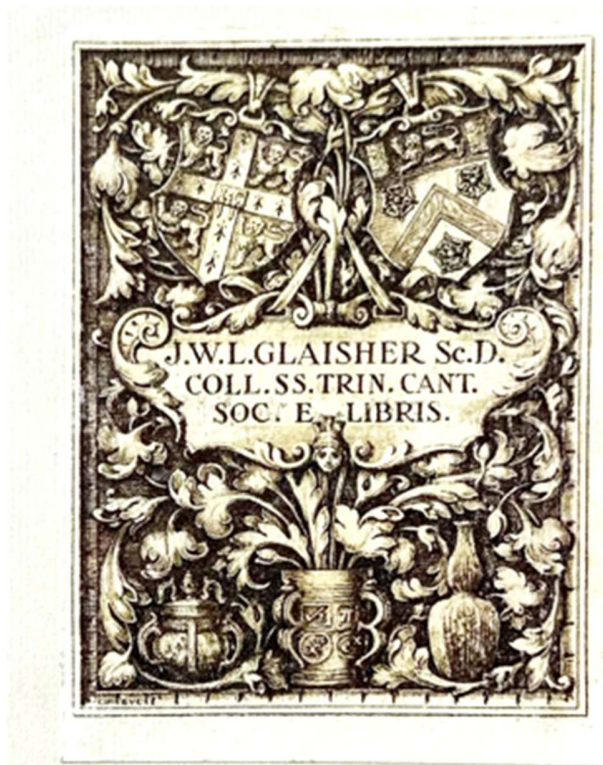
“The late learned and famous Dr. Croune having observed how much the knowledge of the animal oeconomy depends upon the doctrine of the nerves and muscles, and how far the rational practice of physic might be improved by a more Perfect acquaintance with the animal oeconomy, did, for the encouragement of these, studies, form a plan for instituting certain Lectures to be read on such subjects, in the Royal College of Physicians on the nerves and

muscles, and in the Royal Society on muscular motion; which was left with his Widow, afterwards Lady Sadleir.” – Preface.

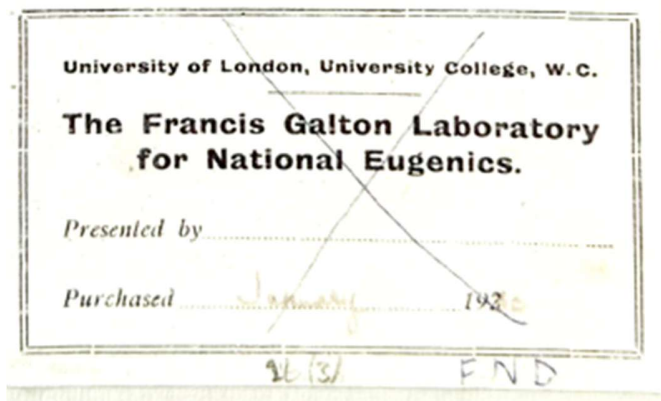
“Stuart’s principal concern both in his *Dissertatio*, and in the Croonian lectures based closely on it, was to demonstrate that a strict hydraulic iatromechanism was the best theory by which to account for muscular motion. Unlike contemporary British writers who in the 1730’s advanced theories of muscular action based on the wavelike movement of animal spirits and the jiggling of elastic nerve fibers, Stuart insisted that the mechanics of sanguinary and nervous fluids, and of their vessels, alone governs the action of the muscles. The forceful flow of blood in the arteries and veins and the trickle of liquid juice through the nerves suffice to cause and control muscular motion.”

“Stuart saw the muscles as an elaborate network of vessels and open spaces, in basic design not unlike the lungs. The proximate cause of systole is the elastic restitution of the walls of the muscular blood vessels, which had been expanded in a preceding diastole.” – *Encyclopedia*.

Alexander Stuart (1673-1742), British natural philosopher and physician, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland. He took his MA degree from Marischal College in 1691 and signed on as ship’s surgeon on the *London* (1701-1704) and the *Europe* (1704-1707). The specimens he found as naturalist were sent to Hans Sloane (to whom the book is dedicated). He took his medical degree from Leeds in 1711 and elected to the Royal Society in 1714. He became the first practitioner at Westminster Hospital (1719), and became physician-in-ordinary for Caroline of Ansbach (1728) and elected to the Royal College of Physicians. He started at St. George’s Hospital in 1733 and retired three years later.



PROVENANCE: James Whitbread Lee Glaisher, Sc.D. (1848-1928), Fellow of Trinity College, was a prolific English mathematician and astronomer. He studied at Trinity where he was second wrangler in 1871. "He was also the 'tutor' of the philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein (tutor being a non-academic role in Cambridge University). He was president of the Royal Astronomical Society 1886-1888 and 1901-1903." See: Hockey, Thomas (2009). *The Biographical Encyclopedia of Astronomers*.



Francis Galton Laboratory. Karl Pearson In the twentieth century Francis Galton and Karl Pearson led the way in developing statistics into a mathematical discipline. This is mentioned partly because the provenance of this copy

of Simpson comes from the Francis Galton Laboratory and was likely in the possession of Pearson himself. Indeed he inscribed his name to some of the books in his collection, though not with this volume. The Galton Lab bookplate is present however and the book is further signed with the initials of one of its known researchers, that of Florence Nightingale David (see below).

F.N.D. Florence Nightingale David (1909-1993), also known as F. N. David was an English statistician, born in Ivington, Herefordshire, England. She was named after Florence Nightingale, who was a friend of her parents. David did

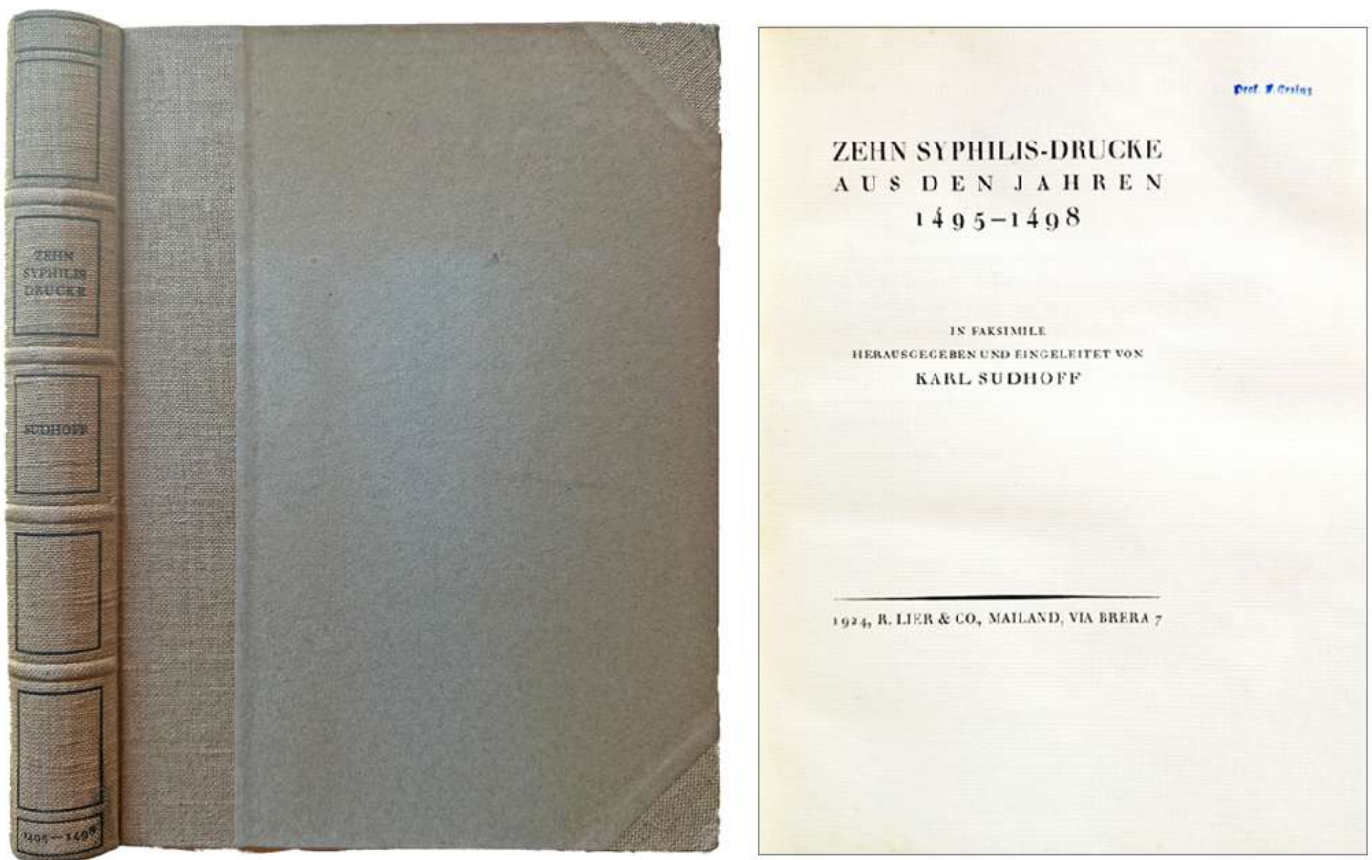
not like her forenames and thus always referred to herself as “F. N. David”. She attended Bedford College for Women in London, earning her degree in mathematics in 1931. She then joined University College, London to work with Karl Pearson who obtained a scholarship for her, working as his research assistant, resulting in a doctorate received in 1938 (Pearson died in 1934). In 1938 her first book was published, *Tables of the Correlation Coefficient*. During that period she was working with Jerzy Neyman. “During World War II she served as Experimental Officer in the Ordnance Board for the Ministry of Supply, Senior Statistician for the Research and Experiments Department for the Ministry of Home Security, Member of the Land Mines Committee of the Scientific Advisory Council, and as Scientific Advisor on Mines to the Military Experimental Establishment. Her work during this time ranged from the study of bombing patterns and damage to the problem of discovering the placement of enemy land mines and a methodology for randomly placing land mines so as to avoid the semblance of any pattern in their placement.” [Garber et.al.] After WWII she came back to University College, London, and was appointed professor in 1962. Five or six years later she took a position at the University of California, Riverside, becoming head of the Department of Statistics in 1970. Retiring in 1977 she came to Berkeley and continued her research. This copy of Simpson bears her initials on the Francis Galton Laboratory bookplate; she gave her books to Margaret Stein of Stanford University. See: M. J. Garber D. V. Gokhale J. M. Utts R. J. Beaver, Chair, “Florence Nightingale David, Statistics: Riverside.” [Obituary]; “A conversation with F.N. David,” *Statistical Science*, Vol. 4, No. 3, 235-246 by Nan Laird; J. Utts, “Florence Nightingale David 1909-1993: Obituary,” *Biometrics*, (1993) 49, 1289-1291; Norman L. Johnson & Samuel Kotz (eds.), *Leading Personalities in Statistical Sciences from the Seventeenth Century to the Present*, Wiley, 1997 (pp. 91-92).

The Galton Laboratory researched eugenics and then human genetics, was based at University College London. The Eugenics Record Office was originally founded by Francis Galton in 1904. In 1907 the Office was reconstituted as the Galton Eugenics Laboratory as part of UCL and under the direction of Karl Pearson the Professor of Applied Mathematics. See: Magnello, M. E. “The Non-correlation of Biometrics and Eugenics: Rival Forms of Laboratory Work in Karl Pearson’s Career at University College London, (in two parts),” (1999), *History of Science*, 37: pp. 79–106; 125–150.

Stigler, Stephen M., *Statistics on the Table; the History of Statistical Concepts and Methods*, (1999), pp. 206, 161-220.

See: Theodore M. Porter, *Karl Pearson: The Scientific Life in a Statistical Age*, (2010), page 237, 254, 259.

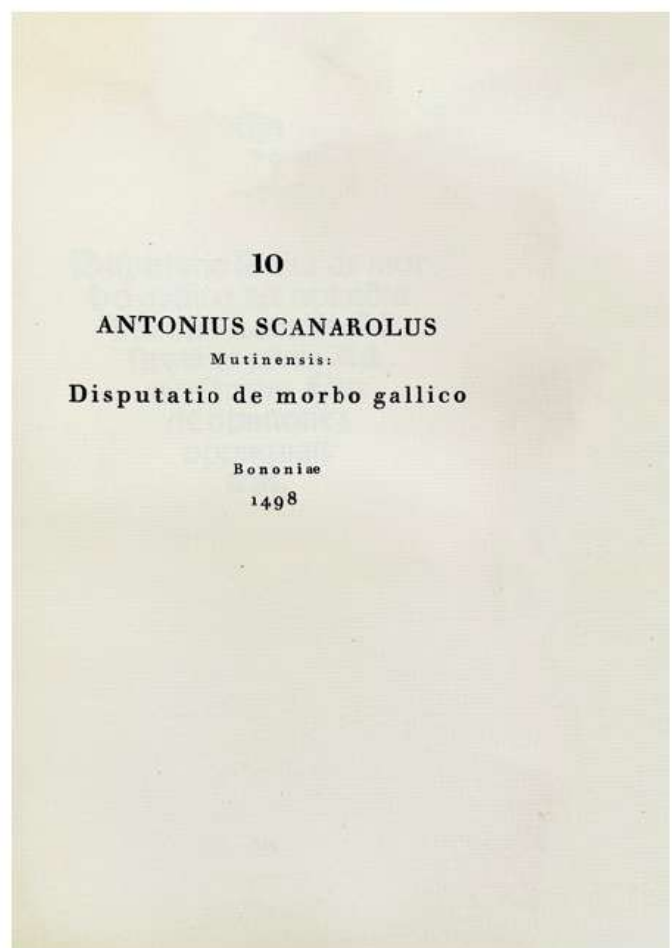
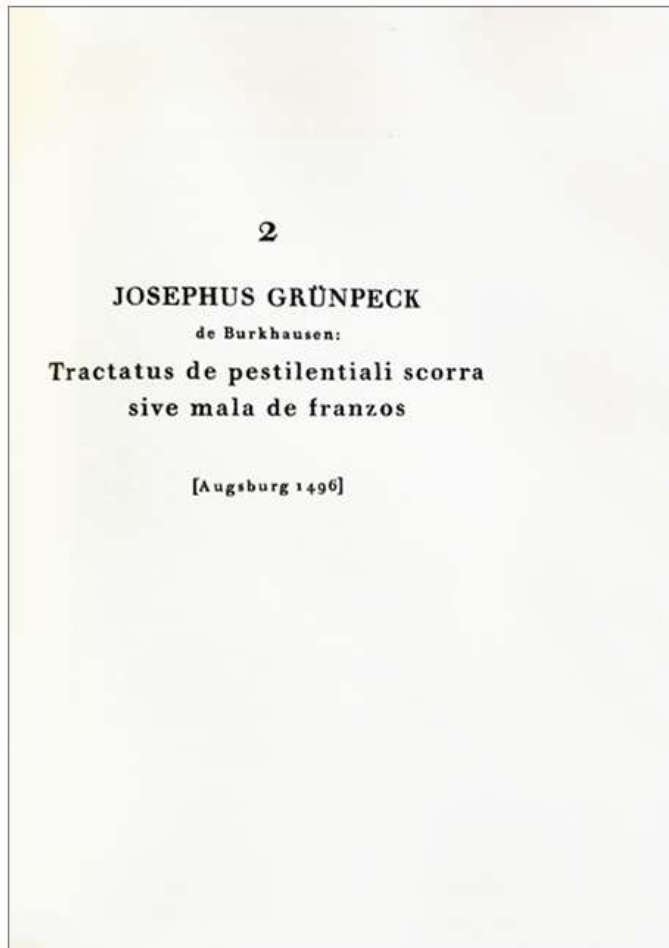
§ Blake, J. NLM 18th cent., p. 437; ESTC (RLIN) N14306; Russell, K.F. *British anatomy* (2nd ed.), 782; Wellcome.



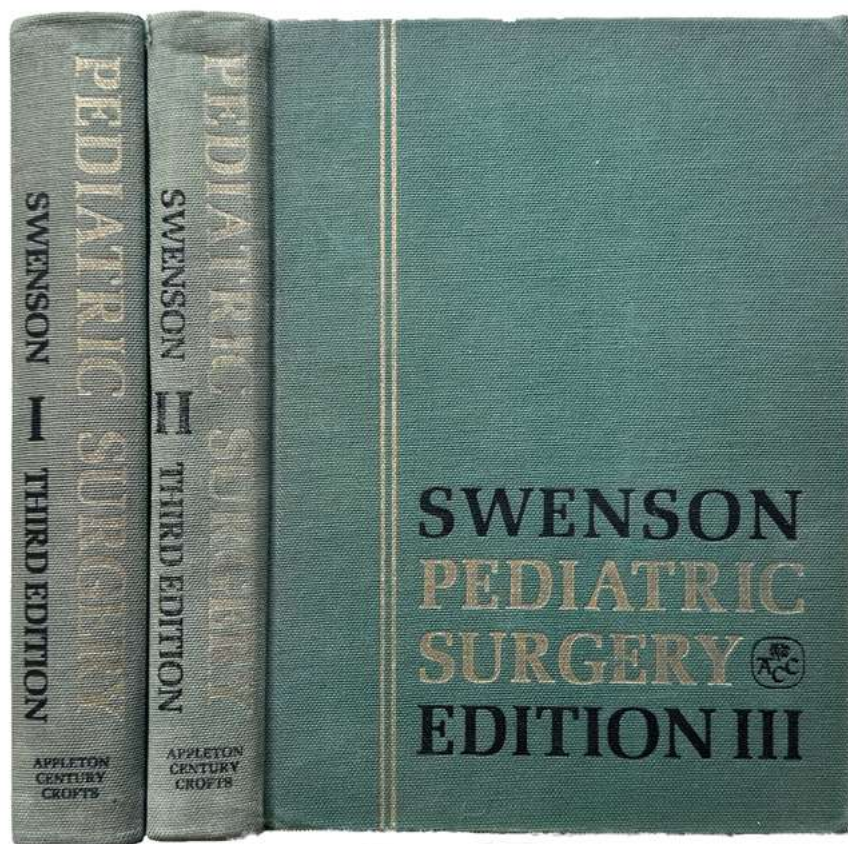
354. **SUDHOFF, Karl Friedrich Jakob** (1853-1938). *Zehn Syphilis-Drucke aus den Jahren 1495-1498. In faksimile . . .* Florence: R. Lier & Co, 1924. ¶
Large 8vo. L, [2], 352 pp. Original half linen, gray-blue boards, spine bands, compartments stamped in black with black titles. Ownership stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Very good.

\$ 75

German issue, published in Florence. Ten of the earliest printed books on syphilis, dating from 1495-1498. Printed in facsimile.



See: Garrison and Morton 2427 (Charles Singer edition (1925)).



355. **SWENSON, Orvar** (1909-2012). *Pediatric surgery*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, (1969). ¶ Two volumes. Third edition. 8vo. xiv, 768, 45; xii, 769-1417, 45 pp. 4 color plates, indexes; light water-stain to upper margins. Green cloth, black- and gilt-stamped cover and spine titles; extremities and corners lightly rubbed. Signatures of Luis Amador, one of the contributors. Very good. M10631

\$ 125

Orvar Swenson was a Swedish-born American pediatric surgeon. He discovered the cause of Hirschsprung's disease and in 1948, with Alexander Bill, performed the first pull-through operation in a child with megacolon, which then became a treatment for the disease.

Initially a resident in pathology, he soon became an assistant professor of pediatric surgery at Harvard and later moved to Boston's Floating Hospital for

Children as surgeon-in-chief, where he was the first pediatric surgeon on the staff at the hospital and where he began his research in Hirschsprung's disease. Subsequently, he became surgeon-in-chief of Children's Memorial Hospital, where he remained until his retirement in 1973.

In 1973, Swenson was elected president of the American Pediatric Surgical Association. He authored *Swenson's Pediatric Surgery*, which ran into five editions and he was the recipient of a number of awards including the E. Mead Johnson Award, the William E. Ladd Medal and the Denis Browne Gold Medal.

PROVENANCE: Luis V. Amador (1920-2007), "received many honors in his distinguished career. He studied in Europe as a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow in 1951-52 and worked at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston as a Guggenheim Fellow in 1954. In 1969 he was initiated into the American College of Surgeons. In the 1980s he received a grant from the Kiwanis Neuroscience Research Foundation which allowed him to write *Brain Tumors in the Young*, a comprehensive text on pediatric neurosurgery that was published in 1983. Acknowledging his many professional accomplishments, Amador's *alma mater* New Mexico State University named a dormitory in his honor in 1961 and awarded him with the Distinguished Alumni Award in 1972 and an Honorary Doctor of Laws in 2001. Amador retired to Los Angeles in the 1980s but maintained his interests in research and medicine. He was a visiting scientist at the University of California, Los Angeles, Brain Research Institute throughout the 1990s and in his spare time enjoyed collecting first editions of medical textbooks". – Northwestern University.

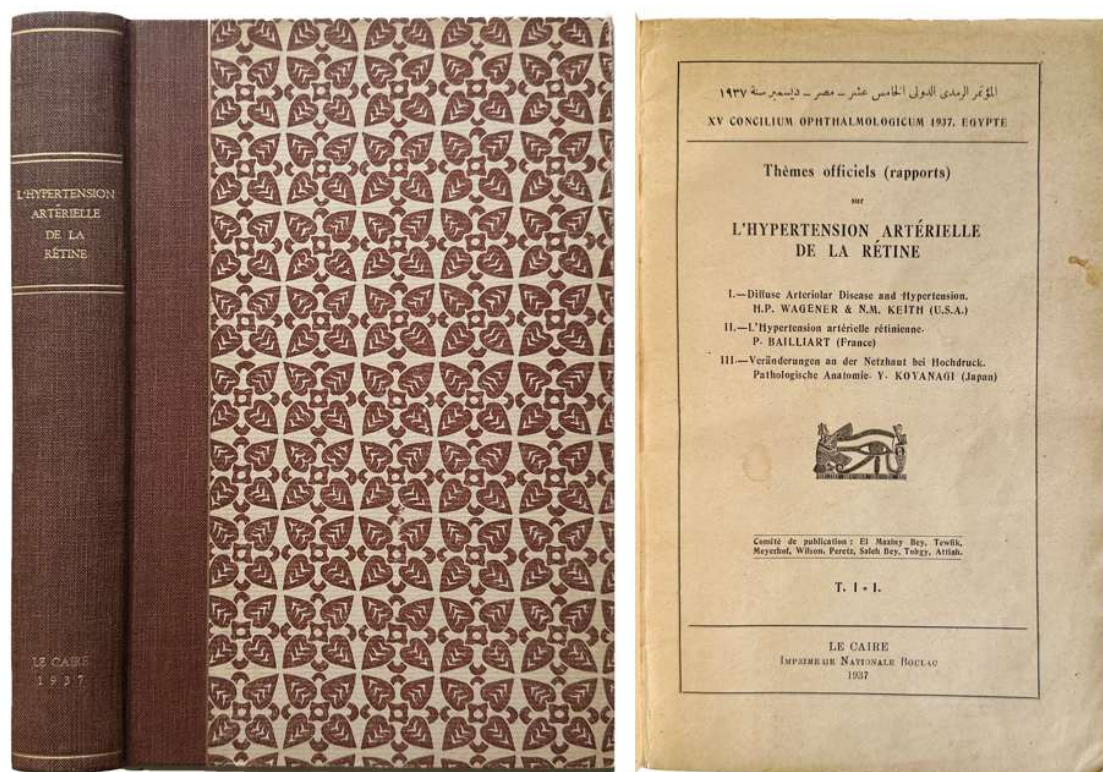
§ See: "Orvar Swenson, MD", Oral History, interviewed by James W. Kendig, MD., American Academy of Pediatrics.



356. [Accademia Medica di Roma] TRAVIA, Luigi (1892-1963). *La Accademia Medica di Roma nel suo primo secolo*. Roma: Edito dall'Accademia Medica di Roma, 1975. ¶ Series: *Bollettino ed atti della Accademia Medica di Roma*. Figs. Original printed wrappers. Ownership stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Very good.

\$ 6.95

The Medical Academy of Rome in its first century.



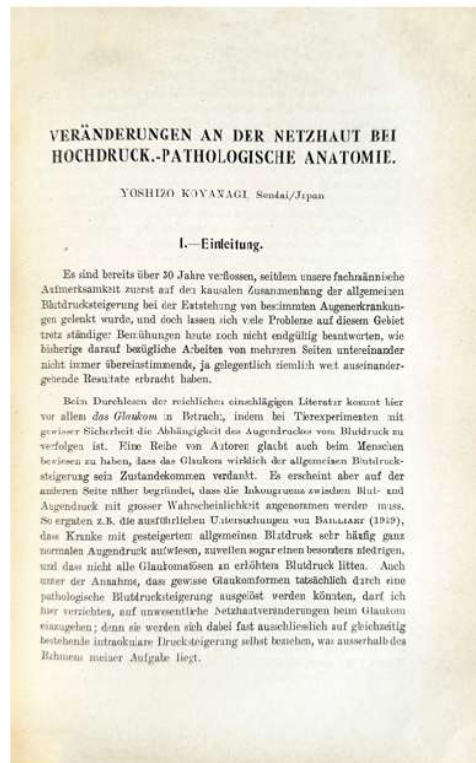
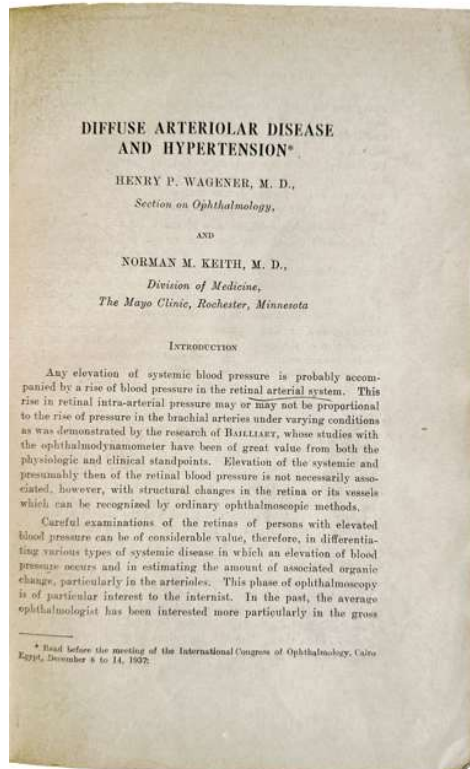
Very Rare Ophthalmologic Meeting Papers from Egypt

357. **XV Concilium Ophthalmologicum, 1937, Egypt; WAGENER, Henry Patrick** (1890-1961); **Norman MacDonnell KEITH** (1885-1976). “**Diffuse arteriolar disease and hypertension.**” [English language]. Pages 1-86. 42 figs. on plates. In: *Thèmes officiels (rapports) sur l'hypertension artérielle de la rétine*. Cairo: Imprimerie Nationale Boulac, 1937. ¶ At head of title: *XV Concilium Ophthalmologicum 1937, Egypte*. 248 x 166 mm. 8vo. Entire volume: [ii], 283, [1] pp. 17 plates (42 figs.) + 83 plates (95 figs.), bibliog.; EXTENSIVE UNDERLINING AND MARGINALIA (pencil & inks) on the Wagner-Keith paper (otherwise clean). Modern quarter brown cloth (with over stitching), patterned paper over boards, gilt spine, original printed wrappers bound in. Ms. notation on original top cover, probably an ownership name, [?Hôpital] Saint-Louis [Paris]. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good binding, good internally considering the notes. VERY RARE. [M12881]

\$ 295

Three ophthalmological papers from the XV Concilium Ophthalmologicum, 1937 held in Egypt. The lead paper is by Wagner & Keith. The second

contribution is by the noted French ophthalmologist, Paul Alfred Marie Bailliart. The third paper is contributed by Yoshizo Koyanagi of Japan, writing her in German, on changes to the retina caused by high blood pressure, with 83 plates showing the pathology.



This paper pre-dates the Garrison and Morton paper of the same topic & title, published in the journal *Medicine*, vol. 18, pp. 317-430, (1939). "Wagner and Keith classified essential hypertension and lesions of the fundus into four groups." – Garrison and Morton 2723 and 2922.

Henry Wagener wrote mostly on ocular changes in hypertension. Together with Keith he set up a classification of retinal hypertensive changes that was popular." – Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 336.

This volume includes: Paul Alfred Marie Bailliart (1877-1969), "**L'hypertension arterielle retinienne**," Bailliart gained an international reputation for his work on the retinal circulation, the ophthalmological manuals he co-authored, and his development of Bailliart's ophthalmodynamometer, Bailliart's gonimeter,

and Bailliart's tonometer. ALSO: Yoshizo Koyanagi (1880-1954),
 “*Veränderungen an der Netzhaut bei Hochdruck. Pathologische Anatomie.*”
 Yoshizo Koyanagi was a Japanese ophthalmologist who is recognized for his
 description of what is now known as Vogt–Koyanagi–Harada disease (VKH).

PROVENANCE: Jerry F. Donin was a distinguished ophthalmologist and
 medical book collector, formerly of Claremont, California.



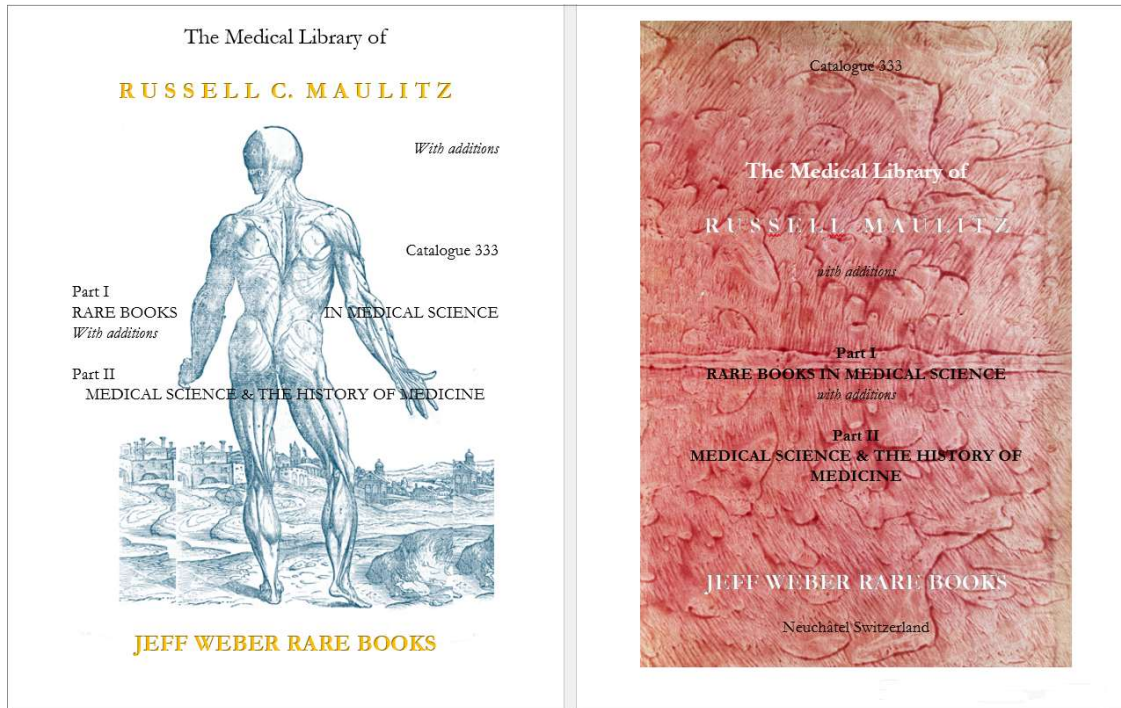
358. **WATERMANN, Rembert** (1927-). *Bilder aus dem Lande des Ptah und Imhotep; Naturbeobachtung, Realismus und Humanität der Alten Ägypter, besprochen an zahlreichen*. Köln: Balduin Pick, 1958. ¶ Small 8vo. 151, [1] pp. 64 figures. Original quarter brown cloth, beige cloth over bds. Ownership stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Very good.

\$ 40

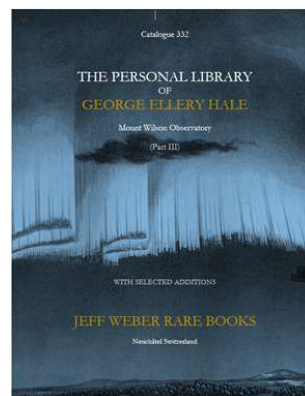
Images from the land of Ptah and Imhotep; nature observation, realism, and humanity of the ancient Egyptians.

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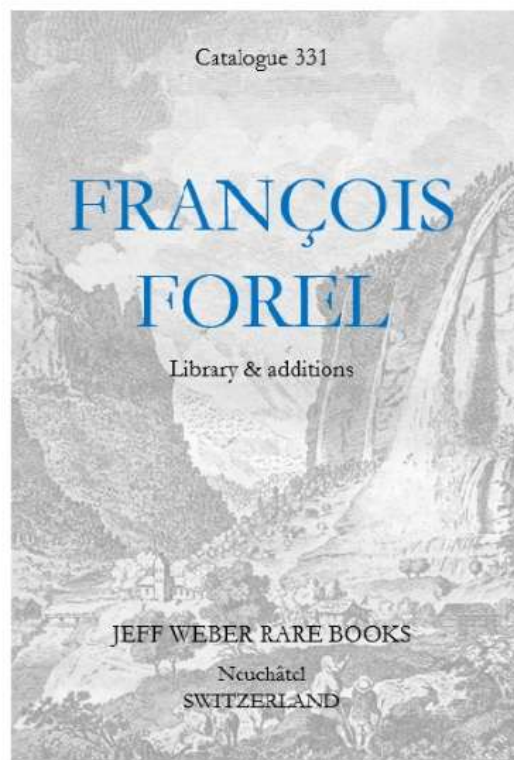
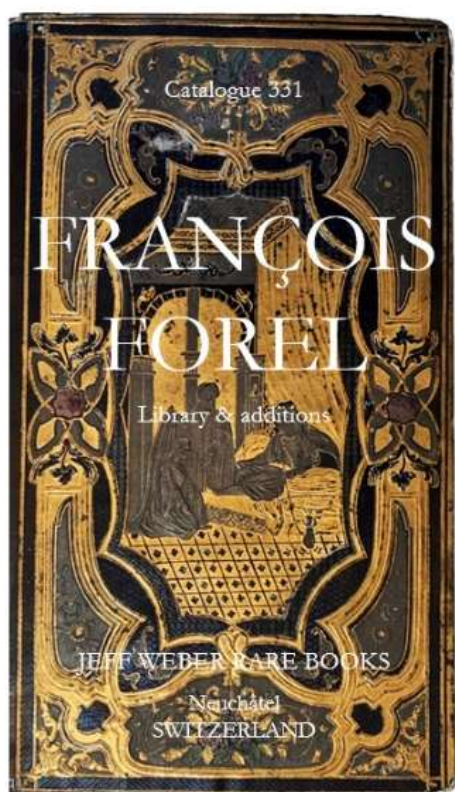
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Catalogue 332: My third installment of books from the Mount Wilson Observatory, including a considerable number signed by George Ellery Hale, the great solar astronomer of Pasadena, California.

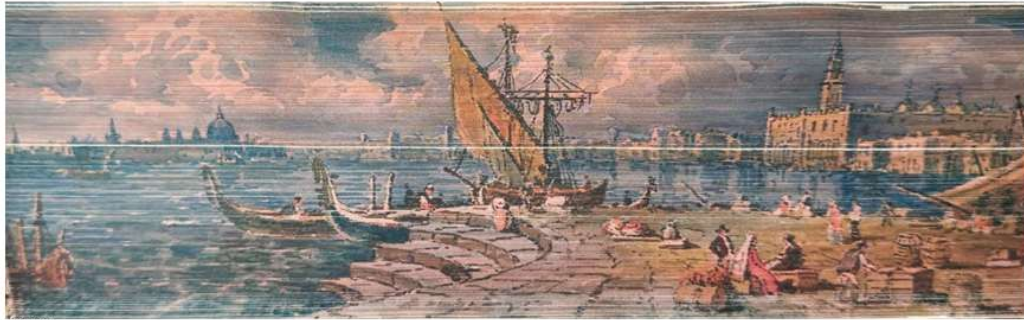


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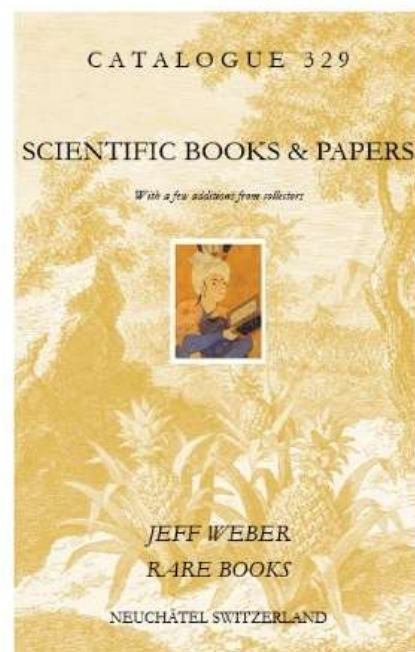
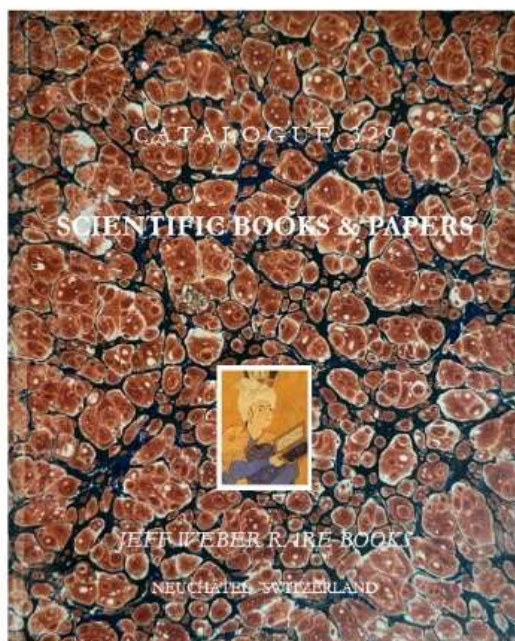
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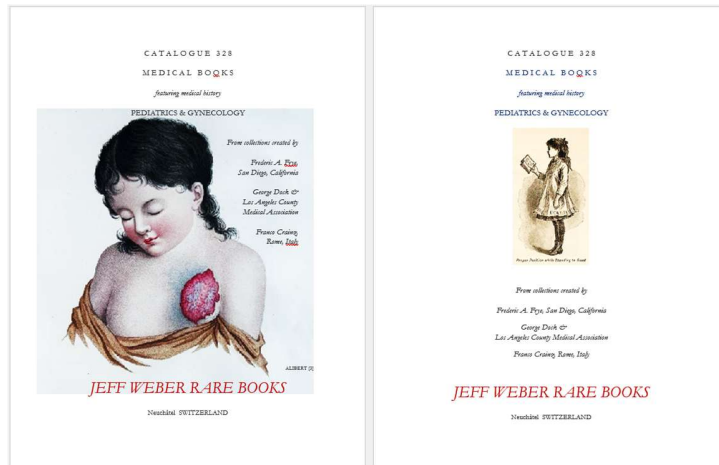
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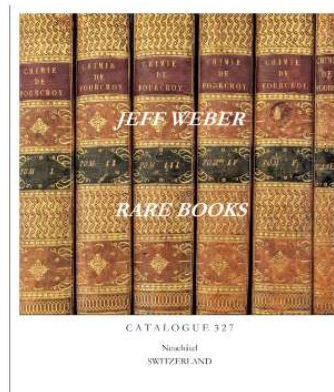
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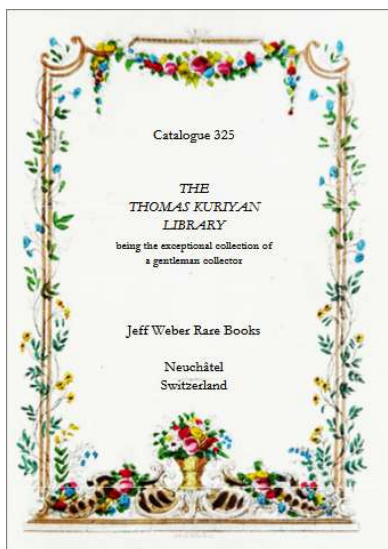
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