



Medical Cabinet

CATALOGUE-175

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

Medical Cabinet

Catalogue 175

2013

IT GIVES GREAT PLEASURE to offer fine, unusual and rare books and manuscripts such as those contained within this selection. There are many highlights: foremost is the signed copy of John Snow [109], a large private collection of medical portraiture [33], a stunning copy of Spigelius [115], Philip Hench's personal copy of Osler's *Principles* [61] with holograph inscription (mounted) to his son who attended the Nobel Prize ceremony that honored his father, several fine letters of Sir William Osler [53, 54, 55, 56], Cushing [2] and Halsted [3] – all unusual to see in one catalogue. The cover piece, a prize in itself, also comes from the Philip Hench library.

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RECENT CATALOGUES:

- 171: For the Love of Books (197 items)
- 172: Medicine Cabinet (197 items)
- 173: The Dance of Books (219 items)
- 174: Visions of Scientific Imagination (298 items)

COVER: Oil Painting of Dr. Tulp's Lesson after Rembrandt [85]

Jeff Weber

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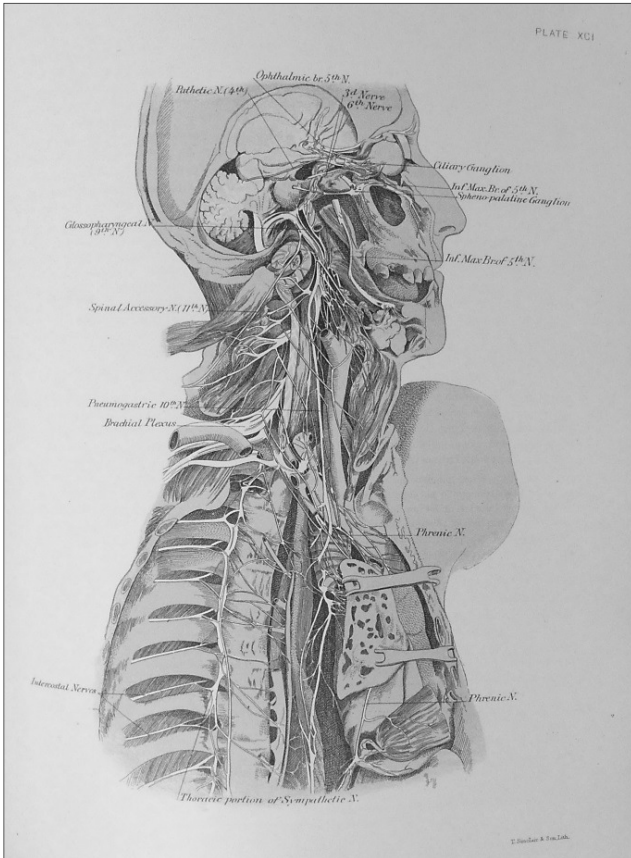
1. **ALLEN, Harrison.** *A System of Human Anatomy. With a section on histology* by E.O. Shakespeare. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, 1884. Thick 4to. 812 pp. 241 figs. , 109 lithographs (some 12 with color tinting – the Histology section), by T. Sinclair & Son, Lithographers, after drawings by Hermann Faber, “mostly from dissections by the author.” Printed by Collins Printing House, Philadelphia. Modern brick red cloth, gilt stamped spine title. Verso of title with institutional rubber stamp, some minor marginal chips, otherwise fine.

§ 350

First edition, complete. This book was also issued in parts, thus often not found complete. It is important for both American surgery and for the lithographic plates.

Allen (1841-97), born in Philadelphia, Allen took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, and the following year became a surgeon in the US Army through the Civil War. Thereafter he was professor of Physiology and comparative anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania. His painted portrait is in the Smithsonian collections.

Edward Oram Shakespeare (1846-1900) physician, public health official, and bacteriologist, was (at the time of this book) an ophthalmologist at the Philadelphia Hospital. He was born in Dover, Delaware. Edward Oram traced his ancestry to the playwright William Shakespeare's brother. A graduate of Dickinson College and the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Edward Oram Shakespeare distinguished himself early in his career as an ophthalmologist, lecturing at the University of Pennsylvania, and practicing eye surgery and refraction at

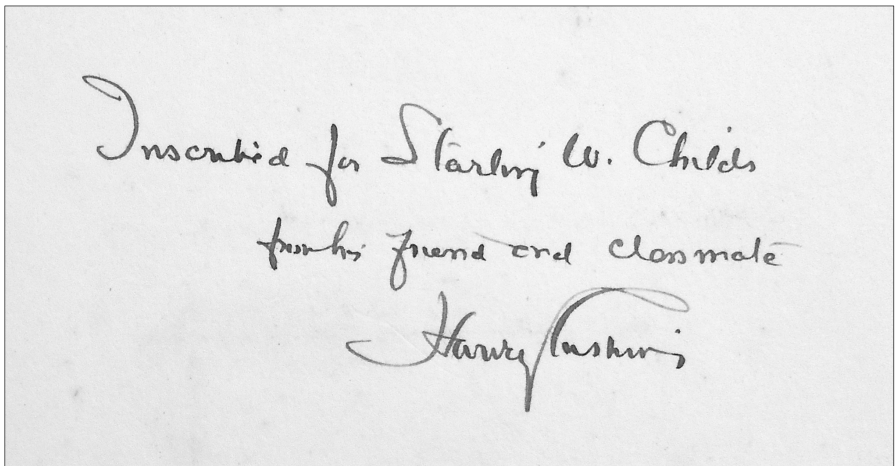


Philadelphia General Hospital. He devised his own ophthalmoscope and ophthalmometer, publishing the results of his findings in *The American Journal of Medical Sciences*.

Thomas S. Sinclair, lithographer, born ca.1807 in the Orkney Islands, died in 1881. He studied lithography in Edinburgh, Scotland and other cities in Europe. By 1833 Sinclair

was in Philadelphia where he drew a dancing scene for the firm of Kennedy & Lucas before the company went out of business that same year. Sinclair acquired the press of John Collins in 1838 and started his own firm at 79 South Third Street. Thomas S. Sinclair was among the first Philadelphia lithographers to experiment with color lithography. He made his first tinted lithograph in 1843 and his skill advanced enough in the following years that he won a silver medal for color lithography at the Franklin Institute's exhibition in 1848. Sinclair moved his operation to a building owned by the Public Ledger at 101 Chestnut Street (now 311) in 1849. From 1854 to 1859 Sinclair was joined in the firm of Thomas Sinclair & Co. by his brother, William B. Sinclair. Later Sinclair's son would work with his father and the firm's name was changed to Thomas Sinclair & Son. Throughout his printing career was one of the most prominent lithographers from Philadelphia, a city with a rich history in lithographic printing. They advertised their services as "Drawings of every description and chromolithography in the finest style of the art." Included in their oeuvre were "scientific plates" such as those medical images found in this book. – Library Company of Philadelphia.

☼ See: Rutkow, Ira M., *The History of Surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, (1988) [this book by Allen not listed in Rutkow]; Wainwright, Nicholas B., *Philadelphia in the romantic age of lithography; an illustrated history of early lithography in Philadelphia, with a descriptive list of Philadelphia scenes made by Philadelphia lithographers before 1866*. Philadelphia, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1958; Philadelphia on Stone Biographical Dictionary of Lithographers.



Signed & Inscribed Copy

2. **CUSHING, Harvey.** *From a Surgeon's Journal, 1915-1918*. Boston: Little, Brown, (1936). 8vo. xxi, 533 pp. Frontispiece, 34 illustrations, index. Original gilt-stamped blue cloth; top corners gently bumped, extremities lightly rubbed. SIGNED AND INSCRIBED from Cushing to his "friend and classmate" Starling W. Childs, with Childs' bookplate. Very good.

\$ 3,500

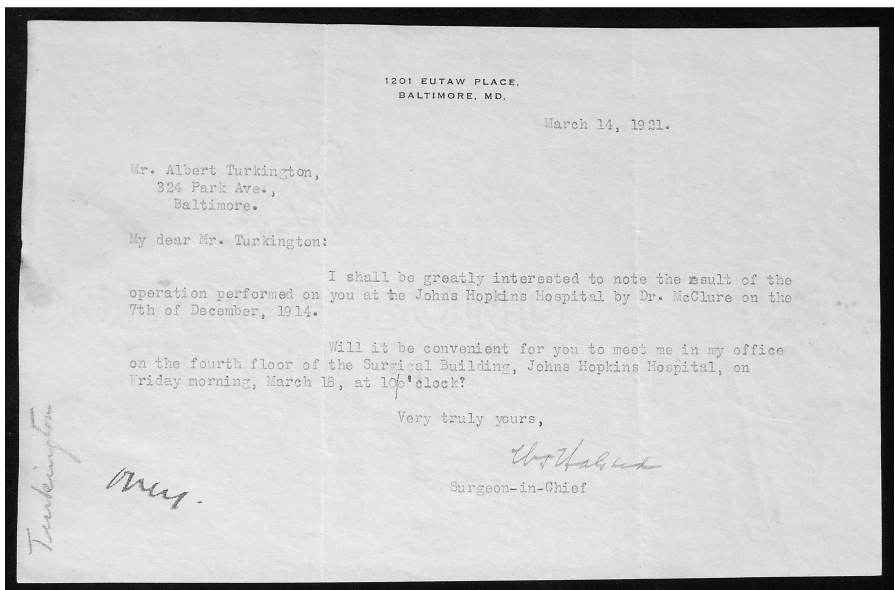
COLLECTOR'S CHOICE with the handsomely inscribed book and the additional material relating to Fulton and Childs. Laid-in are three additional items concerning Childs' request for a dedication address written by John F. Fulton for the Harvey Cushing General Hospital:

- ~ Typed letter signed from Fulton to “My Dear Childs” on Yale Medical Library letterhead referencing an early draft of the dedication he had sent Childs, and promising a forthcoming published version. Also Fulton writes, “We managed to get the Vesalius out just before Christmas so that it could carry the 1943 date to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the Fabrica. The prospectus was done by Mr. Colish also; it is rather a nice piece of printing in itself and I am enclosing a copy for your collection of Cushing memorabilia.” Date: 10 February 1944. 1 page.
- ~ Fulton, John F. “Dedication Address: The Harvey Cushing General Hospital.” Framingham, MA: A. Colish, 1944. 8vo. Original blue printed wrappers. 11 pp. SIGNED AND INSCRIBED from Fulton to Childs inside front cover.
- ~ Typed draft of Fulton’s address, previously referenced in his letter to Childs. 3 pp. Stapled.

FIRST EDITION, one of 7500 copies. “The book is made up of extracts from Dr. Cushing’s voluminous War Diary, only very brief portions of which have previously been published.... The volume covers the period from March 1915, when Dr. Cushing first went to Europe to the *Ambulance Américaine* with a Harvard Unit, until November 14, 1918. The author was eventually discharged at Washington, D.C., April 9, 1919. The book is illustrated with Dr. Cushing’s photographs, maps, and pencil sketches of contemporary events” (*AANS*, 22).

PROVENANCE: Starling W. Childs was a classmate of Cushing’s at Yale Medical School who remained a friend after graduation, attended Cushing’s wedding, and later was persuaded by him “to give several millions to Yale to support cancer research” (Bliss, p. 513).

☼ Bliss, Michael. *Harvey Cushing : A Life in Surgery*, 2005, p. 513.



Very Rare Letter Signed by Halsted

3. **HALSTED, William** (1852-1922). Typed letter signed from Halsted to Albert Turkington. Baltimore, Maryland, March 14, 1921. 1 page. Single-sided typed letter on Halsted's letterhead, verso holograph reply from Turkington. Fine.

\$ 3,500

LETTERS BY HALSTED ARE EXTREMELY RARE IN TODAY'S MARKET. The letter is typed on Halsted's letterhead bearing the address of his mansion at 1201 Eutaw Pl. in Baltimore, which Harvey Cushing once described as "a great, magnificent, cold stone house, full of rare old furniture, clocks, pictures and whatnot in topsy-turvy condition, cold as a stone and most unlivable" (Cushing in Michael Sragow).

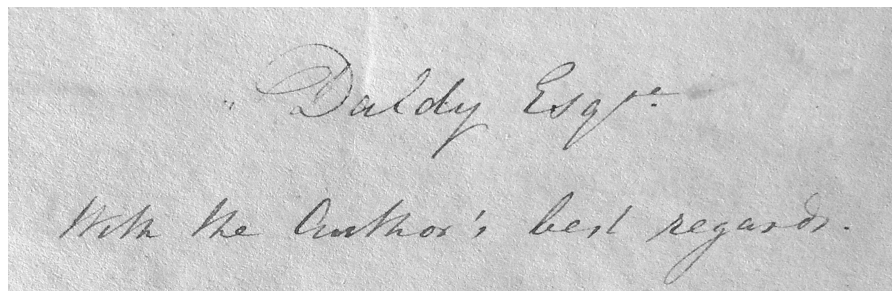
The letter reads: "My dear Mr. Turkington:/ I shall be greatly interested to note the result of the/ operation performed on you at the Johns Hopkins Hospital by Dr. McClure on the/ 7th of December, 1914.// Will it be convenient for you to meet me in my office/ on the fourth floor of the Surgical Building, Johns Hopkins Hospital, on/ Friday morning, March 18, at 10o'clock [sic]?// Very truly yours, Wm. Halsted, Surgeon-in-Chief." The letter is signed by Halsted with one holograph correction—a vertical line diving "10" from "o'clock." The letter's verso reads, in Turkington's hand: "Dear sirs—/ The operation/ referred to was successful/ in every way./ Truly yours, Albert Turkington."

Dr. Roy Donaldson McClure (1882-1951) was a graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1908. He briefly preformed animal transplant research with Dr. Alexis Carrel, and was for a time physician to the Jekyl Island Club off the coast of Georgia where his patients included members of the Goulds, Pierpont Morgans, Pulitzers, Vails, Hills, Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, and Whitneys. "From 1909 to 1911, he worked as a resident at a New York Hospital. By invitation of Dr. William S. Halsted, he returned to Baltimore in 1912 to complete his surgical residency" before becoming the first surgeon-in-chief of the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit ("Roy D. McClure, M.D.").

Albert Turkington was a Methodist reverend and served as pastor of the St. Peter's Methodist Church in Oriole, MD from 1946-64 (Hall). The nature of his surgery is not public record.

Halsted, one of the "Big Four" founding professors at Johns Hopkins University, along with William Osler, Howard Atwood Kelly, and William H. Welch, wrote this letter a year and a half before his death in 1922. He was notorious for his absences and idiosyncrasies, often leaving for extended trips to Europe and at least on one occasion he totally forgot about a patient who needed surgery, leaving him in the hospital ward waiting for weeks. Renowned for being an early champion of anesthetics and developing several new operations, including the mastectomy for breast cancer, he was also known to be addicted to cocaine and morphine throughout his life, which were not illegal at the time.

☼ Hall, Marion. "The History of Oriole and Its Satellites." Oriole: 1964; Henry Ford Health System. "Roy D. McClure, M.D." n.d.: available on-line; Sragow, Michael. "'Genius on the Edge' brings Dr. William Stewart Halsted's life into the light." *Baltimore Sun*. 21 Mar 2010: available on-line. [review of: Dr. Gerald Imber, *Genius on the Edge: The Bizarre Double Life of Dr. William Stewart Halsted*, 2010].

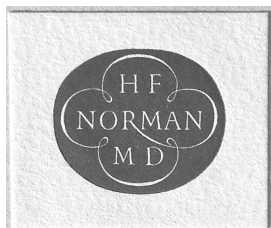


Haskell Norman's Copy – Inscribed by the Author

4. **LITTLE, William John** (1810-1894). *Symbolae ad talipedem varum cognoscendum....dissertatio inauguralis medica*. Berlin: Formis Nietackianis, 1837. 260 x 210 mm. 4to. 78, [3] pp. Original green pebbled cloth, printed paper spine label; label chipped, neatly rebacked preserving original spine. Bookplate of Haskell Norman. INSCRIBED PRESENTATION COPY: "Daldy, Esqr., with the author's best regards." Beautiful copy and VERY RARE. M1793

\$ 2,250

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. Little suffered from the variety of club-foot known as pes equinus. He traveled to Berlin to be treated for this deformity by Georg Stromeyer, and after a successful operative result, became Stromeyer's student. Little's thesis for the doctorate in medicine, written under Stromeyer, dealt with the means of recognizing the type of club-foot known as talipes varus. Returning to England, Little introduced Stromeyer's method of tenotomy for the treatment of club-foot, and eventually founded the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital in London. He became England's first eminent specialist in orthopedic surgery.



PROVENANCE: Probably inscribed to Thomas Mee Daldy, M.D., who was the author of, *On Disease of the Right Side of*

the Heart, 1866, and edited the collected works of Thomas Addison's *Collected Writings*, New Sydenham Society, (1868). He was a member of the Royal College of Physicians and President of the Hunterian Society (1863–1865). He gave a Hunterian Oration in 1854. Haskell Norman copy with his bookplate.

☼ Haskell Norman Library 1375; Keith, *Menders of the maimed*, pp. 64-67. See: *Monk's Roll*, IV, p. 249; Peltier, *Orthopedics*, pp. 33-34.

5. **LOEWY, Adolf & Hermann von SCHRÖTTER**, "Untersuchungen über die Blutcirculation beim Menschen" [in] *Zeitschrift für Experimentelle Pathologie und Therapie*. Erster Band, pp. (197)-311. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1905. Large 8vo. (260 x 180 mm). (v), 691, [1] pp. 23 plates and illustrations in text; rubber stamp marked out on title with large purple marker. Original quarter black cloth and corners with decorative boards, gilt-stamped spine title; extremities a bit rubbed. Housed in green cloth box with printed paper spine label. Very good. M11089

\$ 650

"Adolf Loewy (German spelling- Adolf Löwy); (1862-1937) was a German physiologist who was a native of Berlin... With Austrian physiologist Hermann von Schrötter (1870-1928) he performed pioneer[ing] research in pulmonary hemodynamics. In 1905,

through the use of an endobronchial catheter, they were the first to achieve airway separation on a human subject” (Wikipedia). This paper features three photographic plates (Tafeln XV-XVII) demonstrating the use of the endobronchial catheter on a patient.

6. **LOUIS, Pierre Charles Alexandre** (1787-1872). *Recherches anatomiques, pathologiques et thérapeutiques sur la maladie connue sous les noms de fièvre typhoïde, putride, adynamique, ataxique, bilieuse, muqueuse, gastro entérite, entérite folliculeuse, dothinentérie, etc. Comparée avec les maladies aiguës les plus ordinaires*. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1841. Two volumes. 218 x 136 mm. 8vo. xxiii, 542; [iv], 523 pp. Contemporary quarter red morocco, marbled boards, raised bands, gilt spine, marbled end-leaves; rubbed. Ex library paper spine labels, rubber stamps. Early ownership signature. Very good. M4060

§ 340

SECOND EDITION, greatly enlarged. First published, 1829. “Louis introduced the term ‘typhoid fever’ in reference to the disturbed mental condition of the patient; he first described the lenticular rose spots. His book established the pathological picture of the disease. English translation, Boston, 1836” (Garrison & Morton 5023).

☼ Garrison & Morton 5023 (Paris, 1829); Haskell Norman Library 1396 (Paris, 1829); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1440 (Paris, 1829); Hirsch, IV, p. 48; Osler 3268 (Paris, 1829); Wellcome, III, p. 551 (Paris, 1829).

7. **LORING, Edward Greely** (1837-1888). *Text-book of ophthalmoscopy*. New York: D. Appleton, 1893, 1891. 2 volumes. 252 x 168 mm. 8vo. iv, 274, [ads] [2], 8; vi, 260, [ads 2] pp. 122 figs., 4 tables, 12 chromo-lithographic plates, indexes. Original brown buckram, black leather spine label, gilt spine; rubbed, corners bumped, back cover Vol. I scuffed. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Bookseller’s ticket. Vol. II unopened. Very good. SCARCE. M7162

§ 375

FIRST EDITION, Vol. I reprinted, of Edward Loring’s most notable work. Illustrated with twelve fine chromo-lithographic plates. Includes information of the structure of the normal eye, the theory of the ophthalmoscope, and the varieties of diseases of the retina, optic nerve, and choroid, with possible complications.

☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 1399; DAB, XI, pp. 415-416; Kelly & Burrage, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, p. 760; Rucker & Keys, *Atlases of ophthalmoscopy* (1886-1891).

8. **LUCIANI, Luigi** (1840-1919). *Das kleinhirn. Neue studien zur normalen und pathologischen physiologie. Deutsche ausgabe besorgt von M. O. Fraenkel*. Leipzig: Eduard Besold (Arthur Georgi), 1893. 266 x 183 mm. 8vo. xv, 290 pp. 48 figs., index. Blind-and-gilt-stamped black cloth; rubbed. Ex-library spine label, rubber stamps. Very good. M1181

§ 315

FIRST EDITION in German. This study on the physiology and pathology of the cerebellum established Luciani’s reputation. This work describes his “observations on decerebellated dogs and apes. While Ferrier had thought it impossible to keep mammals alive after destruction of the cerebellum, he now conceded his error and asserted that Luciani ‘was the first to examine the consequences of partial or total extirpation of the cerebellum in higher mammals by skillfully planned and executed experiments.’ Thanks to his extraordinary skill, Luciani was able to keep decerebellated dogs and monkeys alive for as long as one year. This work initiated the modern study of cerebellar function; it led him to the classic theory that the cerebellum serves as a center for tonic, sthenic and static functions, a theory now accepted as fact” (Haymaker & Schille).

☼ Courville Collection 1385; Clarke & O'Malley Human brain and spinal cord, pp. 662-667, 889; Garrison & Morton 1421 (1st Italian ed.); Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, pp. 233-237; McHenry, Garrison's *history of neurology*, p. 210, 504; Walker, *History of neurological surgery*, 1423 (1st Italian ed.).

9. **LUCIANI, Luigi** (1840-1919) & **Giuseppe SEPPILLI**. *Die functions-localisation auf der grosshirnrinde an thierexperimenten und klinischen fällen nachgewiesen. Autorisirte Deutsche und vermehrte ausgabe von M. O. Fraenkel*. Leipzig: Denicke's, 1886. 234 x 160 mm. 8vo. xv, 290 pp. 48 figs., index. Modern full brown cloth, preserving original cloth gilt title (mounted on spine); paper browned. RARE. EXTREMELY FRAGILE (as usual?). M1182

\$ 300

FIRST EDITION in German of "The Classical Studies on Cerebral Localization of Function." First published Naples 1885.

☼ Clarke & O'Malley, *Human brain and spinal cord*, pp. pp. 662-663, 889; Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, pp. 235-236.

10. **MACEWEN, John A. C.** *Text book of surgery for students and practitioners*. Glasgow: Maclehose, Jackson, 1922. 221 x 150 mm. 8vo. xxvi, 619 pp. 535 figs., index; page 366 lightly penciled. Green cloth, gilt spine. Gift inscription on front paste-down. Fine. M4850

\$ 400

FIRST EDITION. This comprehensive text book is based on the author's lectures at the University of Glasgow presenting all that the surgical student might be expected to know. It is divided into four parts on 1) Surgical affections and principles in general; 2) Surgical affections of the various tissues, including bones and joints, muscles and tendons, veins and lymphatics, nerves, and skin and nails; 3) Regional surgery; and 4) Deformities. It is extensively illustrated including many photographs.

11. **MACEWEN, William** (1848-1924). Autograph Letter Signed. [no place]: Sept.? 4, 1904? 3 registration cards for Macewen's goats. Letter: 229 x 181 mm. 1 leaf, folded. Fine. M4373

\$ 500

Autograph letter signed, in which Sir William Macewen corresponds regarding the registration of his goat herd which he kept at his summer house on the Isle of Bute. Through these cards, Macewen officially registered his goats to establish their pedigree.

Letter reads: "Dear Dr. Lugden, In answer to your note of 12th inst. to hand. We have a horned billy Toggenburg about 4 or 5 hrs old & a beautiful 2 year old billy horned Toggenburg of excellent milking strain - the sire was 'Piere' - a beautiful goat. The former we could send you at one guinea - just pay carriage & return crate. The latter could be sold at two guineas as we are going in for ? entirely. I am somewhat sorry to do so as the horned ones were big good milkers & very handsome - more handsome than the hornless ones - though not better milkers. Adolf's kids - such as we have not retained for breeding ? - have all been disposed of & we have one other for the next seasons kids if we feel inclined to part with them. The two mothers - hornless nannies - have given a great deal of milk this summer & that without forced feeding. They are beautiful animals. In reply kindly write to Mr. William Macewen."

12. **MACEWEN, William** (1848-1924). *The growth of bone. Observations on osteogenesis; an experimental inquiry into the development and reproduction of diaphyseal bone*. Glasgow: James Maclehose and Sons, 1912. 221 x 146 mm. 8vo. 210 pp. 61 figs. on numerous plates, index; occasional marginal penciling. Dark green cloth, gilt spine; re-backed with

original spine laid down. Ownership signature. Ex library rubber stamp. Very good. RARE. M4851

§ 375

FIRST EDITION. Throughout his life Macewen devoted much time to the study of bone growth. Macewen became interested in the biology of bone and carried out a long and critical series of experiments on animals in order to determine the manner in which bones grow and the conditions underlying their repair. He came to the conclusion that the membrane which covers bone (periosteum) cannot produce bone. He published an account of his inquiries in *The growth of bone*. His researches revolutionized ideas concerning osteogenesis (Garrison & Morton 656.1).

13. **MACEWEN, William** (1848-1924). *Pyogenic infective diseases of the brain and spinal cord. Meningitis, abscess of brain, infective sinus thrombosis*. Glasgow: James Macle hose and Sons, 1893. 231 x 154 mm. 8vo. xxiv, 354 pp. 16 charts, 60 figs. on plates, index; water-stain on top margin affects text. Dark green cloth, gilt-spine title; re-backed preserving original spine; rubbed. Ownership signature on front paste down. Ownership signature on title removed by trimming top 1/2 inch from top of title, date on title. Good. M4372

§ 275

FIRST EDITION. "Macewen's greatest work was in connection with the surgery of the brain. In the above work he included extensive case reports of 65 patients under his care, with details of operative procedures" (Garrison & Morton 4872). "With Harvey Cushing and Fedor Krause, Macewen founded the specialty of neurological surgery. The present work is Macewen's only major treatise on the subject. A pupil of Lister and one of the chief exponents of Lister's antiseptic techniques, Macewen recognized that disease of the middle ear was the most common cause of abscess of the brain, and introduced the perfected methods for operating on cases of mastoid disease and brain abscess" (Haskell Norman Library).

☼ Canale, D.J. "William MacEwen and the treatment of brain abscesses: revisited after one hundred years," *Journal of Neurosurgery* 84 (1): 133-42. doi:10.3171/jns.1996.84.1.0133; Cushing M24; Garrison & Morton 4872; Haskell Norman Library 1404; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2107; Lilly p. 235; Walker, *History of neurological surgery*, p. 195; Waller 6112.

14. **MACKENZIE, William** (1791-1868). *A practical treatise on the diseases of the eye. From the last London edition*. Boston: Carter, Hendee, 1833. 262 x 163 mm. 4to. xii, 719, [1, blank] pp. Index; foxed. Original quarter cloth, boards, printed paper spine label; re-backed with original spine neatly laid down, spine darkened. Rubber stamp of Jos. William, Apothecary, Newburyport, Massachusetts. Very good. M6429

§ 500

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. First edition, 1830. "In this book, Mackenzie, one of the foremost ophthalmologists of his time, included a classical description of the symptomatology of glaucoma, and was probably the first to draw attention to the increase of intra-ocular pressure as a characteristic of the condition. He introduced the term 'asthenopia', and was the first to describe sympathetic ophthalmia as a distinct disease" (Garrison & Morton 5848).

☼ Becker Collection 241; Cordasco 30-0575; DNB, XII, pp. 608-609; Garrison & Morton 5848; Hirschberg, *History of ophthalmology*, 8b, pp. 9-38; Snyder, *Our ophthalmic heritage*, pp. 126-130, passim.

15. **MACKINTOSH, John.** *Principles of Pathology, and Practice of Physic. With notes and additions by Samuel George Morton.* Philadelphia: Edward C. Biddle. 1837. 2 vols. 8vo. xxii, 563; xxii, 538 pp. Index; pastedowns and free end-leaves lightly foxed, text-blocks largely clean. Original full calf, gilt-stamped green leather spine labels; rubbed, joints starting, read board of Vol. 1 cracked but holding at cords. Vol. 1 title-page signature of James C. Roberts. Very good.

§ 200

Second American from the fourth London edition of Mackintosh's popular pathological text, which continued to be referenced in American medicine throughout the 19th century.

"In offering a Fourth Edition to the Profession, the Author, very sensible of the respect due its members, and of the flattering manner in which the work has been received, has taken every precaution to render it worthy of a continuance of their patronage. It is considerably enlarged—the import of every paragraph has been well considered, many errors have been corrected, and the size of the type, and the quality of the paper, have been materially approved.... The Author wishes his work to be regarded merely as a book of facts, carefully collected and examined...." (Mackintosh, pp. ix-x).

16. **MACMICHAEL, William.** *The Gold-Headed Cane. With an introduction by William Osler and a preface by Francis R. Packard.* (New York: Gryphon Editions, 1993). Series: *The Libraries of Gryphon Editions.* Reprint of 1915 edition. 8vo. xxiv, [8], 261 pp. Frontispiece, index. Gilt-stamped black leather, raised spinal bands, a. e. g., black place-keeping ribbon. Fine.

§ 24

17. **MAÎTRE-JAN, Antoine** (1650-1725). *Traité des maladies de l'œil et des remèdes propres pour leur guérison enrichi d'expériences de physique.* Troyes: Chez Jacques le Febvre, 1707. 257 x 197 mm. 4to. [xiv], 573, [1] (i.e.: index mis-numbered 561-573 - should be 581-593) pp. Woodcut title-page vignette, headpieces, decorative initials, tailpieces, index, errata; browned and foxed, worming marginal only, occasional water-stains in margins. Contemporary full mottled calf, raised bands, gilt spine, red leather spine label, with an early ms. paper spine label, all edges red, marbled end-leaves; rubbed, leather scuffed. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7167

§ 1,750

FIRST EDITION. "The first modern textbook of ophthalmology. In my opinion this book based on personal experience is the first nearly complete and systematic textbook of ophthalmology since the time of the classical Arabian authors" (Hirschberg, III, p. 225). Dedicated to Jean Paul Bignon, Abbé de S. Quentin de L'Isle. Antoine Maître-Jan, often called the "Father of French ophthalmology" studied in Paris and then returned to his native town of Mery-sur-Seine where he practiced surgery and ophthalmology with much success.

☼ Albert & Edwards, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 54; Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 1464; Arrington, *History of ophthalmology*, pp. 85, 90; Becker Collection 244; Blake, NLM, p. 284; Garrison, *History of medicine*, p. 349; Garrison & Morton 5824; Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, pp. 43, 45; Heirs of Hippocrates 677; Hirsch, IV, p. 102; Hirschberg, III, pp. 18-19, 225-231; Waller 6166; Wellcome, IV, p. 32.

18. **MAJOR, Ralph Hermon** (1884-1970). *A History of Medicine.* Springfield, IL and Baltimore, MD: Charles C. Thomas, 1954. Two volumes. FIRST EDITION. 221 x 150 mm. 8vo. xxv, 563; xii, 565-1155 pp. Double-page title-page illustration, extensively

illus., bibliog., indexes. Cream cloth, gilt spine, dust-jacket; jackets very worn. Garrison and Morton 6451.2.

\$ 50

Ralph Hermon Major (1884-1970), the distinguished doctor who was part of the medical faculty at the University of Kansas, was the author of ten books and almost two hundred articles. “*Major’s Physical Diagnosis*...has become a standard medical textbook around the world.

☼ Delp, Mahlon. “Memorial, Ralph Hermon Major, MD.” *Trans. Am. Clin. Climatol. Assoc.*, 83. 1970.

19. **MALGAIGNE, Joseph François** (1806-1865). *Manuel de médecine opératoire, fondée sur l’anatomie normale et l’anatomie pathologique*. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1834. 159 x 103 mm. 12mo. [4], vi, 791 pp. Foxed, ink marginalia, page 170. Modern quarter calf, blind-filigreed line on covers, early marbled boards, raised bands, gilt spine, brown leather spine label, marbled end-leaves; re-backed, original spine laid down. Bookplate of Doctor Schindler, Art. Very good. M4853

\$ 850

FIRST EDITION. Malgaigne’s first important work—a comprehensive treatise on general surgery which earned him an international reputation. This Manuel incorporates his important contributions to plastic surgery, including his description of the muscle actions of the palate and the first use of local flaps in the repair of a harelip. Zeis 598 lists over a dozen plastic topics, 883 rhinoplasty; 1834-1835 cleft lip and palate; and 2079 bronchoplasty; 2438 uterine prolapse; 2513 treatment of scars. Other topics covered include instruments and their proper use, cautery and ligatures, operative techniques of European and American surgeons, several gynecological and dental procedures, and amputations.

☼ Garrison, *History of medicine*, pp. 491-491; Garrison & Morton 5591; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1685; Leonardo, *History of surgery*, pp. 275-276; Orr 853; Rutkow, *Surgery*, an illustrated history, pp. 418-419; Waller 6182 (4th ed., 1843); Wellcome, IV, p. 35; Zeis, *passim*. Not in Osler or Cushing.

20. **MAREY, E. J.** *Physiologie expérimentale. Travaux du laboratoire de III. Année 1877*. Paris: G. Masson, 1877. At head of title: École Pratique des Hautes Études. 240 x 152 mm. 8vo. iii, 360 pp. 159 figs., indexes; occasional light foxing. Modern quarter dark red morocco, original marbled boards, raised bands, gilt stamped spine. Fine. M1199LV

\$ 500

FIRST EDITION. This work contains fifteen memoirs of research conducted in the Paris laboratory of pathologic physiology of the Collège de France, Paris, which Marey founded; it was the first private laboratory in Paris for the study of experimental physiology. This volume is one of a series, of at least four, presenting his experimental work from the late 1870s.

The volume contains work by eight researchers; Marey himself contributed one essay, while the majority of the works were written by Charles Émile François-Franck (1849-1921) who was at this time assistant to Marey in the laboratory. This work reports on electrical equipment used to measure various medical conditions, including cranial pressure and cerebral circulation, heart pressure and others. Most of the illustrations are of measurements taken with the equipment, but there are many illustrations of the equipment itself.

☼ DSB, IX, pp. 101-103; Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, p. 207-209.

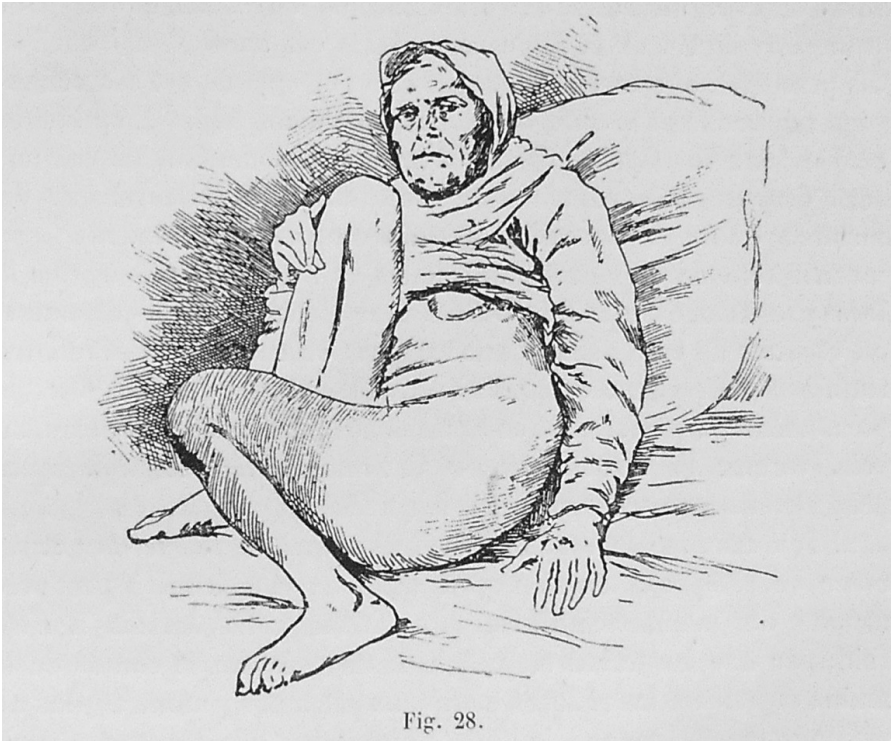


Fig. 28.

21. **MARIE, Pierre** (1853-1940). *Leçons sur les maladies de la moelle*. Paris: G. Masson, 1892. 8vo. [6], ii, 504 pp. 244 text figs., index. Contemporary quarter brown calf over marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine title; extremities rubbed, corners showing. Rubber ownership stamp applied to title- and dedication pages. Very good. M10904

\$ 450

FIRST EDITION. "This book, dedicated to Charcot, is one of Marie's most important contributions. It consists of thirty-eight lectures given at the Faculty of Medicine during 1891. Marie discusses normal anatomy, clinical symptoms and particularly the underlying pathology of many forms of spinal cord disease. In the preface he states that he has not tried to cover all such diseases, but only the more usual forms, and those he has tried to treat in a complete manner. The many illustrations are useful adjuncts to the descriptions of such conditions as insular sclerosis (multiple sclerosis), infantile paralysis (anterior poliomyelitis), tabes, ascending paralysis, and familial degenerative changes" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 2153).

PROVENANCE: Henri de Rothschild, Bibliothèque Médicale. Believed to be the Baron Henri James of Rothschild (1872-1947), a prominent bibliophile, doctor, playwright and prolific author.

☼ Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, p. 476; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2153; Waller 6253. cf. Garrison & Morton 4665, 4740.

22. **MARIE, Pierre** (1853-1940). *Travaux et mémoires*. Paris: Masson et Cie, 1926-1928. 2 volumes in 1. 229 x 155 mm. 8vo. [vi]. 358, 48 [ads]; 393, 48 [ads] pp. Numerous figs. (including many photographs of dwarves), 6 plates. Modern red buckram, gilt spine, original printed wrappers bound in. Fine. M09898

\$ 500

FIRST EDITION. This work, which appeared at the time of Marie's retirement at seventy-two years of age, brings together seventy essays. Each essay records the date and place of the original publication.

☼ DSB, IX, pp. 108-109; Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of Neurology*, pp. 476-479. See: McHenry, Garrison's *History of Neurology*, p. 296.

23. **MARINACCI, Alberto A.** *Applied Electromyography*. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1968. FIRST EDITION. 8vo. x, 298 pp. Bibliography, index. Blue-stamped light-blue cloth. SIGNED AND INSCRIBED from author to Dr. Karl J. Schmutzer. SCARCE with author's inscription. Very good. \$ 20

Pioneering Account on Shell Shock and of War Psychology

24. **MARR, Hamilton C.** (1870-). *Psychoses of the War, including neurasthenia and shell shock*. London: Henry Frowde, 1919. 8vo. xiii, 292, 38 pp. Original maroon cloth. RARE. Signature of C. H. Fish, Jr.; see: *The Pacific Reporter*, vol. 73, 1903. p. 1133. Very good +. Very scarce.

\$ 450

FIRST EDITION. A pioneering account of the psychoses of war and a time at which the first studies of shell shock were made. Military medicine commonly advanced emergency medical treatments. With this book you have the first known account of helping the soldier deal with mental trauma, including war dreams,¹ insanity, shell shock, hysteria, dementia, epilepsy, cerebral syphilis, paralysis, or any mental disease. The author includes an analysis of 3755 cases. Marr recognizes that veterans may be "less useful" to society and will "no longer [be] able to return to their original duties." [p. vi]. Marr gives credit to colleagues in the same field, being R.D. Hotchkis, L.C. Bruce, Major W.M. Buchanan, Capt. R.S. Gibson, Lieut. J. Rutherford Jeffrey, Drs. Carre and Dryden, Dr. Edwin S. Pasmore, and Dr. Ford Robertson.

Misiak and Sexton deal with "military psychology." The American era of study was born with WWI. The American Psychological Association under Robert M. Yerkes (1876-1956) dealt with mental testing of soldiers under a committee of five psychologists called the "Experimentalists."² The authors also point to the period of 1910-1919 as having "the first significant applications of psychology ... [to] war." p. 172.

Marr was the "Medical Superintendent of Woodilee Asylum, born in 1870 in Govan. His father is a wood merchant, was a magistrate in ..." He was a Fellow of the Royal

¹ Page 63 refers to a dream sequence where the soldier suffered from a bombing dropped from an aeroplane, resulting in shell shock.

² "Their work resulted in formulating a plan for APA members to offer their professional services to the World War I effort, even though Yerkes was known for being opposed to America being involved in the war at all. It was decided that psychologists could provide support in developing methods for selection of recruits and treatment of war victims." – Wikipedia.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow and neurological consultant to the Scottish command.

☼ See: Misiak and Sexton, *History of Psychology; an overview*, 1966. Daniel W. Hipp, *The poetry of shell shock: wartime trauma and healing in Wilfred ...* 2005, p. 20. Shephard, Ben, *A War of Nerves: Soldiers and Psychiatrists, 1914-1994*. London: Jonathan Cape, 2000. Jones, E., Fear, N. and Wessely, S., "Shell Shock and Mild Traumatic Brain Injury: A Historical Review". *American Journal of Psychiatry* 2007; 164: pp. 1641-1645. Myers, C.S. "A contribution to the study of shell shock". *Lancet*, 1, 1915, pp. 316-320. Not in Boring.

See also: Jason Race, W. H. R. Rivers: *A Psychoanalytical Approach to "Shell Shock" in the First World War*, Chico, 2011. Masters dissertation. pp. 35-37, 69.

25. **MARTIN, Eduard Arnold** (1809-1875). *Die Gebäranstalt und die geburtsbülflichen Kliniken der Universität Jena* [with] *Über die äussere Wendung, die Lagerung zur inneren Wendung and ein neues geburtsbülfliches Phantom*. Jena: Fr. Frommann, 1848; 1849. Series: *Zur Gynäkologie*. Vols. 1 & 2. 2 volumes in 1. 212 x 133 mm. 8vo. xviii, 148; x, 112 pp. Tables, 4 engraved plates; occasional minor foxing. Contemporary paper over boards, ms. paper spine label; lightly rubbed. Crainz rubber stamp on title. Very good. M5082

\$ 400

FIRST EDITIONS of two early works of Eduard Martin. The first work gives an account of the Lying-in Hospital at the Obstetrics Clinic at the University of Jena of which Martin was Director and Professor of Medicine at the time. This work contains one plate depicting the layout of the Clinic, and three plates showing obstetric instruments. The second work is Martin's first practical treatise. It discusses the proper position for presenting of infants during birth through the use of an obstetric mannequin.

☼ Cutter & Viets, *A short history of midwifery*, p. 98; Hirsch, IV, pp. 144-146; Pagel, *Biographisches lexikon*, pp. 1098-1099. Item # 2: Hirsch, IV, p. 145; Waller 6266.

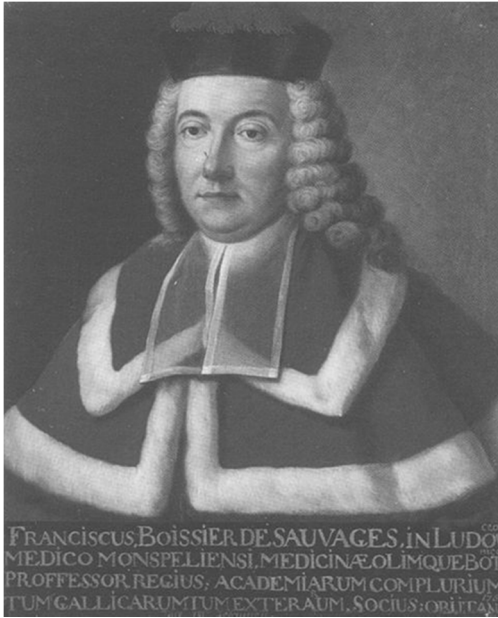
26. **MASON, Dean T.; Anthony N. DEMARIA; Daniel S. BERMAN**. *Principles of Noninvasive Cardiac Imagins: Echocardiography & Nuclear Cardiology*. [Hoboken, NJ]: (Le Jacq, 1980). FIRST EDITION. 8vo. xix, 279 pp. 139 figures, bibliography, index; p. vii with minor ink marginalia. Red-stamped blue cloth; covers stuffed, else very good. Ownership signatures of J. C. Wright. ISBN: 0937716014

\$ 22

27. **[MATAS, Rudolph (1860-1957)] Isidore COHN & Hermann B. DEUTSCH**. *Rudolph Matas: A Biography of one of the Great Pioneers in Surgery*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1960. 8vo. 431 pp. Index. Original gilt-stamped black cloth; spine ends lightly rubbed. SIGNED by author at title-page. Ownership signature of University of Mississippi Medical Center Department of Surgery, Jackson.

\$ 30

FIRST EDITION of the biography of the "Father of Vascular Surgery." Matas "was the first to use spinal anesthesia in the United States in 1889, the developer of the intravenous drip technique, of suction, of siphonage in abdominal operations, and the first to surgically repair aneurysms. Furthermore, he was the first to perform a Kondoleon operation for elephantiasis in the US. Many of his publications continue to be cited through the 2000s" (*Wikipedia*).



Bossier de Sauvages

CELEBRATED WORK ON OBSTETRICS

28. **MAURICEAU, François** (1637-1709). *Traité des maladies des femmes grosses, et de celles qui sont accouchées; Enseignant la bonne & véritable methode pour bien aider les Femmes en leurs accouchemens naturels, & les moyens de remedier à tous ceux qui sont contre nature...* Paris: Chez l'Auteur, 1681. [with]: *Observations sur la grossesse et l'accouchement des femmes, et sur leurs maladies & celles des enfans nouveau-nez; En chacune desquelles les causes & les raisons des principaux évenemens sont décrites & expliquées.* [with:] *Dernières observations sur les maladies des femmes grosses et accouchées.* Paris: Chez l'Auteur & La Compagnie des Libraires Associez, 1694, 1715. 3 volumes in 2. 4to. [16], 515, [21] pp. + [8], 572, [12]; [2], 77, [1] pp. Allegorical engraved frontispiece (unsigned engr. by Guillaume Vallet after Antoine Paillet), 31 engraved figs.; marginal worm track not affecting text. Contemporary full dark calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine title and panels; spine ends worn, outer hinges splitting, but holding strong. A mis-matched set but complete – with the bindings not quite the same size and different spine treatments by different binders. Second part: Signature [L'Vanderijrck – or Van de Rijrck?] [on title] and rubber-stamps [“L'Union des Etudiants, Nancy”] [on title + preface]. Lightly foxed throughout, small worm trail at foot of title, a couple of tiny burn holes (p.11 margin, p.31 affecting 1 letter, p.141), a couple of short marginal tears. Bookplate of Bossier de Sauvages [first vol.]. Very good.

\$ 3500

THE DOMINANT OBSTETRICAL WORK OF ITS TIME. Third edition of the first part; author's issue of the 2nd & 3rd parts (bound together, as per above). Naegele calls Mauriceau “the oracle of the obstetricians of his century.” “Mauriceau's book on pregnancy and childbirth established obstetrics as a separate science and became, via its many translations, a dominant force in seventeenth-century obstetrical practice. While much in Mauriceau's treatise echoed the teachings of his predecessors, the work also included several important new features, such as Mauriceau's detailed analysis of the mechanism of labor, his introduction of the practice of delivering women in bed rather

than in the obstetric chair, the earliest account of the prevention of congenital syphilis by antisyphilitic treatment during pregnancy, and the rebuttal of Paré's erroneous account of pubic separation during birth. The third edition [this item] contained Mauriceau's instructions for extracting the after-coming head in breech delivery with the aid of an index finger in the infant's mouth, now called the 'Mauriceau maneuver'." [Norman].

"Mauriceau, a Parisian, was an ordinary surgeon and not a doctor of medicine, but his close observation and detailed studies of the fetus, the pregnant uterus, the female pelvis, and the techniques of delivery made him a leading obstetrician of his time. His famous work on pregnancy and delivery, here in second edition, was first published in 1668 and went through many editions and translations. It established obstetrics as a science. (Garrison & Morton)." [Heirs of Hippocrates].

The allegorical frontispiece was engraved by Guillaume Vallet after Antoine Paillet, shows the author's portrait, the architectural framework is embellished with obstetrical instruments. The 1673 issue offers a cartouche repeating the original title of the book and dated 1668, whereas this 1681 version has an entirely new text within the cartouche with the author's name a titles. Winged angels hold a banner and a woman with three children representing the topic of the author's medical specialty, are prominently depicted.

VOLUME SECOND/THIRD: "The present work was originally issued as Volume II of the fourth edition (1694) of Mauriceau's *Traité des maladies des femmes grosses, et de celles qui sont accouchées*. It is a compendium of seven hundred case histories dealing with pregnancy and childbirth as well as with the diseases and problems of the newborn. Mauriceau's case histories are models of clear and succinct description, revealing him to be a skilled and experienced practitioner." [Heirs of Hippocrates]. The 77 page supplement offers an additional 150 case histories.

☼ Cushing M212 (1738 ed.); Garrison & Morton 6147 (1st ed.); Hagelin, *The womans book*, pp. 64-5; Graham Harvey, *Eternal Eve*, 1950, pp. 193-195; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 604 (2nd ed.), 606 & 607 (1715 ed.); Krivatsy/NLM 7590; Norman 1461; Harold Speert, *Obstetric and Gynecologic Milestones*, 1958, pp. 558-566; Waller 6364 (1681 ed.); Wellcome IV, p. 86.

29. **MAUTHNER, Ludwig Wilhelm** (1840-1894). *Lehrbuch der ophthalmoscopie*. Vienna: Tendler, 1868. 233 x 165 mm. 8vo. viii, 468, [4] pp. 42 figs. Modern black cloth, gilt spine, new end-leaves. Ownership rubber stamps of "Library, Arthur J. Bedell, M.D." Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7173

§ 300

FIRST EDITION. Mauthner's *Lehrbuch der Ophthalmoscopie* discusses the discoveries of Helmholtz and methods of examination with the ophthalmoscope. This work was the "first extensive textbook of ophthalmoscopy" (Hirschberg, p. 510).

PROVENANCE: Arthur J. Bedell (1887-1961) is known for the interesting fundus pictures that he published as the first book of fundus photography. Bedell was associated with the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

☼ Albert, et al., *Source book of ophthalmology*, 1529; Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 260; Hirsch, IV, p. 175; Hirschberg, XI, 1c, pp. 510-511; Pagel, *Biographisches Lexikon*, col. 1107 (Wiesbaden, 1879). Hirschberg quote: XI, 1b, p. 135. See: Albert & Edwards, eds., *History of ophthalmology*, p. 198; Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, pp. 324.

30. **McDOWELL, Frank** [ed.]. *The Source Book of Plastic Surgery*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, (1977). 8vo. xiv, 509 pp. Photos, illustrations, figs., index. Original full maroon morocco, heavily gilt-stamped cover decoration and spine title, a.e.g. Fine. M10168 ISBN: 0683057669

\$ 750

Limited deluxe edition with gorgeous binding. See Garrison & Morton 5768.3.

31. **MEAD, Richard** (1630-1699). *De imperio solis ac lunae in corpora humana, et morbis inde oriundis. Editio altera, auctior et emendatior*. Londini, apud Joannem Brindley, 1746. Small 4to. xv, 123 pp.; first blank signature loose. Contemporary brown calf, gilt-ruled covers, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine panels, gilt-stamped red morocco spine label; hinges split, cords holding, covers worn. Early ink notes on front free endpaper, ownership inscription on title-page. Very good. M10582

\$ 300

SECOND EDITION. "On the influence of the sun and moon upon human bodies and the diseases thereby produced is Mead's second book and was first published at London in 1704. During Mead's day it was widely believed that celestial bodies had a direct influence on health; Mead attempts to explain this by employing the principles of Newtonian mechanics. Mead believed that atmospheric pressure was affected by the sun, moon, and stars, which produced changes similar to those of the oceanic tides. He also postulated that atmospheric variations in elasticity and pressure had a direct effect on the nervous fluid. Epilepsy, hysteria, menstrual disorders, nephritis, ulcers, and asthma were among the diseases that followed lunar cycles" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 768).

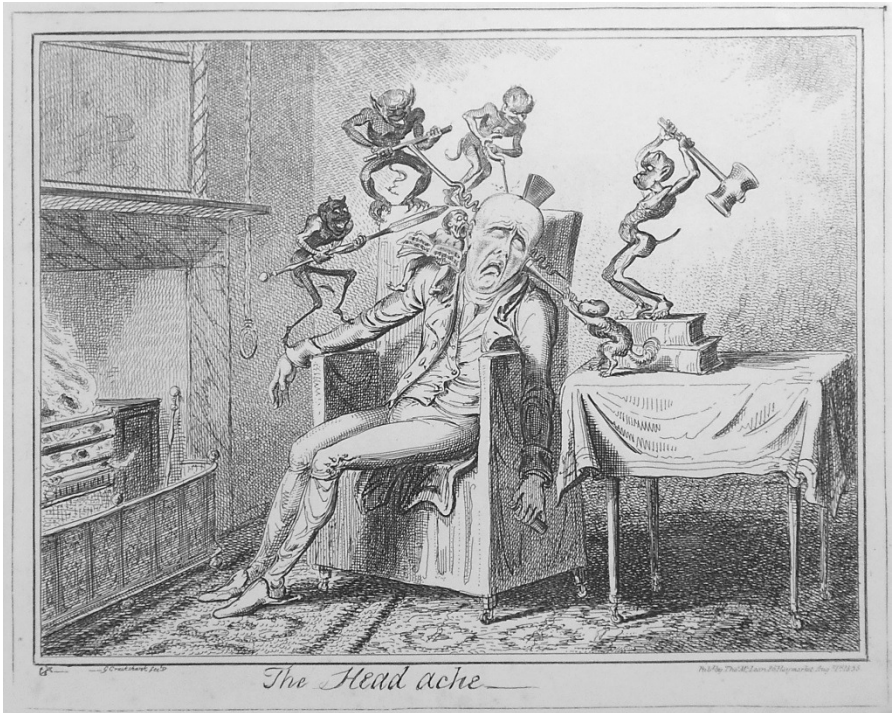
☼ Blake/NLM p. 295; BM Readex Vol. 17, p. 94; ESTC N8315; Gjertsen, *The Newton Handbook*; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 768 (Amsterdam ed.); Norman 1475 (1st ed.); Osler 3363 (1st ed.); Wellcome IV, p. 95.

32. **MEAD, Richard** (1673-1754). *A Short Discourse Concerning Pestilential Contagion, and the Methods to Be Used to Prevent It*. London: Sam. Buckley & Ralph Smith, 1720. First edition. Small 4to. (198 x 123 mm) [8], 59 pp. decorative head- and tail-pieces, and factotum. Modern quarter black cloth over grey boards, gilt-stamped spine title. Contemporary ink ownership inscription on title-page, "Ex Libris Guilielmi Hillary A.D. 1722". Very good. [PZ41] M10660

\$ 500

FIRST EDITION. "Mead was asked for advice concerning the plague, and replied with the above tract. It was afterwards expanded into a book and is almost a prophecy of what was to develop as the English public health system" (Garrison & Morton 5123).

☼ Blake/NLM p.295; BM Readex Vol. 17, p. 94; Cushing M250; Garrison & Morton 5123; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 769 (3rd ed.); Norman 1476; Osler 3364 (9th ed.); Waller 6394; Wellcome IV, p. 95.



FINE MEDICAL PORTRAIT COLLECTION

33. **[Medical Illustration & Portraiture Collection]** Magnificent collection of 665 portraits and caricatures of physicians and medical scientists. Primarily American, English, German or French personages. The collection is replete with images that include hand-colored or black-and-white engravings, lithographs, prints, photographs, photo-engravings, reproductions as well as original charcoal drawings. Sizes range from miniature to folio. The majority of the pieces are portraits of prominent physicians and medical scientists from the 19th and 20th centuries, with some representations of hospitals, medical schools, political cartoons, artistic portrayals of fictional doctors or medical scenes, and some examples dating from the 17th century. Fine.

\$ 15,000

This collection has been systematically assembled since the 1930s by hawking various New York bookshops, meeting with Medical editors or writers, meeting with physicians of the day. As a result the collection is rich with a wide variety of imagery and features caricatures by such artists as John Gillray, Thomas Rowlandson, William Hogarth, and James Kay, as well as a variety of *Vanity Fair* illustrations by APE (Carlo Pelligrini), SPY (Leslie Ward), and ELF (Luke Fildes).

At the core of the collection is a group of photographic portraits of 20th-century American physicians, loosely focused on the New York area, and

including presidents of the American Psychiatric Association and American Medical Association. A fair selection of commercial reproductions are included; among them are pharmaceutical exposés and a series sponsored by a tobacco company featuring images of physicians smoking cigarettes.

The collection is strong in artists' images, photographers' portraits and heavily oriented to collect portraits of famous physicians.



[DAUMIER]

These images are of exceptional historical value and could be useful for lectures, PowerPoint presentations, or assembling an online database.

Select features include but are not limited to:

- ~ **Hogarth, William.** "The Four Stages of Cruelty." [Likely Heath edition, 1822] Published according to Act of Parliament Feb. 1, 1751. 4 black-and-white broadside engravings with gilt edges (image: 12.5 x 15 in.; margin: 17.5 x 24.5 in.).
- ~ **Gillray, James.** "Doctor Sangrado Relieving John Bull of the Yellow Fever." London: W. Fores, 1795. Hand-colored broadside engraving.
- ~ **Rowlandson, Thomas.** "Franz Joseph Gall." 1808. Hand-colored engraving. West, Temple. "An Address of Thanks for the Faculty to the Right Honble. Mr. Influxenry for his Kind Visit to this Country." London: S. W. Fores, 1803. Hand-colored engraving.
- ~ **[Darwin, Charles].** Charles Darwin. Charlottenberg, Berlin: Adolf Eckstein's Verlag, No. 14919. Single folio leaf preceding mounted photograph portrait with facsimile signature.

THE REWARD OF CRUELTY.



*Behold the Villains here disgrace!
Not dead, but living, you can see!
He finds no mercy, Thirsty Place,
His breathless Case, no friend.*

*Turn from the Post, that wicked Tongue,
Which darts, where and what 'tis,
Those Frowns, from their Scold's mouth,
That glow'd with savage Lust!*

*His Heart's good to prevent Power,
To fly for no Crime,
But dreadful from his Bones shall rise,
The Monument of Shame.*

[HOGARTH]

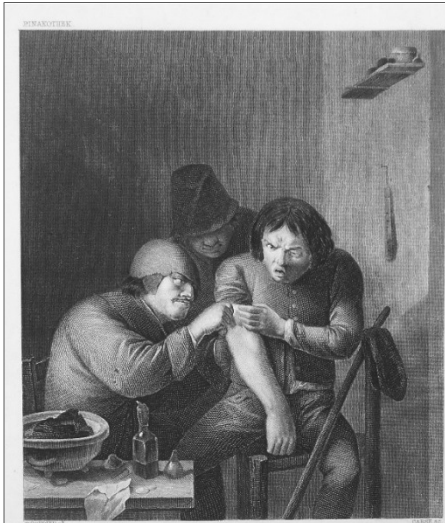
INVENTORY: Brouillet; Goupil photogravure, Adolph Borie, after Hans Holbein, after John Meirs, Albert Henry Payne after Jacobs, Albrecht Dürer, Alexander Carse after Adriaen Brouwer, Alexandre Manceau (1817-1865) after Theodore de Bry (1528-98), Alphonse Jongers, Ambroise Tardieu, And. Maillar, Andreas Vesalius, Andrew Loomis [2], Ape Carlo Pellegrini [12], Ape Jr., Ape Vincent Brooks, Asher Brown Durand after Thomas Sully, Bachrach photographer [2], Barrett after Allan Ramsay,

Benjamin Cole [2], Berkeley Studios Int. Press Serv., Berniaroth after Frider. Hekel, C. Barth, No. 462,

C. W. Sharpe after O. J. Soedermark, Charles Edward Wagstaff after Thomas Barber, Charles Grignon after William HOGARTH, Charles Hopkinson, Charles Picart after William Russell, Charles Tomkins after Joshua Reynolds, Charles Ward, Clamp after Hans Holbein, Conrad Cook [5], Cook after George Chalmers, Davenport, Dean Cornwell [2], E. H. Schröder after Adriaen Brouwer, E. L. F. Luke Fildes [2], Eden Upton Eddis drawer & W. D. lith., Edward Gray photographer, Edward Mitchell after William John Thomson, Elizabeth Byrne after J. P. Neale, Engraved after John Townsend, Ephraim Conquy, Eugene Speicher, Eugene Stratton Field, No. M-89, F. T. Dalton, Felice Luciani, Fenner Sears & Co. after R. Goodacre, Foster Studio, Francois Seraphin Delpech [2], Frank H. Netter [28], Franz Hanfstaengl, Dresden, Frede Vidar, French School (c. 1500), French School (c. 17th C.), Friedrich Wilhelm Bollinger, G. Adcock after Thomas Lawrence, G. Bartolozzi [2],

Gailard Sartain?, Garlieb after Eglon Hendrik van der Neer, George Biddle, George CRUIKSHANK after Alfred Crowquill Alfred Henry Forrester [4], George Rapp, George Sand, George Vertue [2], George Vertue after Jonathan Richardson, George Virtue, Godefroy Engelmann [7], Granger after W. H. Brown after Godfrey Kneller, H. Halsbergh, H. S. Ball after T. Phillips, Harold Anderson [2], Henry Cook [8], Henry Meyer after Godfrey Kneller, Herman Giesen [2], Honore DAUMIER [2], Illman & Sons after James Reid Lambdin, Inigo Jones, Isaac Mills after Francis Simonan, J. Baker after Islington, J. Bluck after Thomas ROWLANDSON & Augustus Pugin [3], J. Bram after Henry Room [2], J. Brown after G. P. Harding after original painting, J. C. Stadler after Thomas ROWLANDSON & Augustus Pugin. [3], J. Godfrey after H. Edridge [2], J. H. Robinson after A. Pond, J. Haller after W. Halffter after Rudolf Hoffmann, J. Pass [2], Jacobus Houbracken after Peter Lely, James B. Longacre after C. Frazer after Charles William Peale, James Basire after Edward Clifford, James Basire engraver & T. Beach printer, James Caldwell after John Donaldson, James Caldwell after paintings by John Opie (Priestley) and Jacques Louis David (Lavoisier), James Chapin [4], James GILLRAY [4], James Heath after N. Pruneau, James Jacques Joseph Tissot, James Neagle after John Wood, James Neagle after Thomas Sully, James Posselwhite after Raffaele Morghen, James Sands after Thomas H. Shepherd, James Taylor after Samuel Wale, James Thomson after John Jackson [6], James Tookey after Adriaen van Diest, Jan Luyken, Joann Franck after P. Muszinsky, Johann J. Stetzler after Martin Engelbrecht, John Buego after Francis Cotes, John Chapman, John Cochran after Henry Room [13], John Condé, John Kay [32 miniatures by Kay], Louis-François Charon,, Mary Beale after Landon, Michael van der Gucht, Michele Pekenini after Jacob Eicholtz, Nathan Branwhite after S. Medley, Norman Rockwell, P. Aubrey, P. F. Tardieu after E. J. Handmann, P. Philippe, Pascal Dagnan-Bouveret, Paul Dorsey photographer : Vachel Paul Dorsey, Paul Rabut, Pierre Brissaud, Pierre Lombart, Pieter Schenk after Johannes Kerseboom, Pietro Ghigi after Luigi Agricola, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco pub., R. Page, R. Stannier, R. Watkins after G. Arnold for Edward Wedlake Bradley, R.W.S., Raphael, Richard J. Lane and Day & Son Lithography, Richard Reeve, Richard Rhodes after George Clint after Pond, Richard Woodman the Younger, Robert A. Thom [27], Robert Acon after Thomas H. Shepherd, Robert C. Osborn, Robert Graves after T. Phillips, Robert Page, Robert Scott after John Smart, Rockwell Kent, Rohrbach after E. H. Schröder, Rohrbach after S. Friedländer, Rosmaester, Rudolf F. Hoffman photographer [2], S. Harris, Salussolia, Samuel Cousins after Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Luke Fildes, Samuel Mackenzie, Samuel William Reynolds the Younger after Joshua Reynolds [2], Sely printmaker & Robert Hooke architect, Sir William Musgrave [collection of], Spy Leslie Ward [40], Stanley Meltzoff, Stewart Robertson after Thomas Lawrence, Swan Electric Engraving Co., T. Frotter after R. White, Temple West,

Thomas A. Woolnoth after J. P. Neale after G. Moss, Thomas Bowles, Thomas C. Corner, Thomas Charles Wageman, Thomas Eakins [2], Thomas Lupton after George Clint, Thomas ROWLANDSON [3], Thomas Ryder after Lemule Francis Abbot, Tom Jones, Underwood & Underwood Studios, W. C. Edwards, W. Clerk after Henry Heath,



DER BARBIER. THE BARBER.



CONSULTATION OF PHYSICIANS.

All these kinds of Physicians are dangerous.



Te radiis lufrans Phœbus quot honoribus auxit,
 Abdita naturæ munera nosse dedit.
 Tu facilem morbis curam, monfrâsque leuamen:
 Vifibus humanis hæc redigis que lubens,



GEORGIUS DANIEL
 COSCHWITIUS.
 M.D.S.P.

W. D. after Stewartson; Athenaeum Portraits No. 26, W. H. O., W. H. Wallace Hester [3], W. Junk ed., W. Read, W. Santer after Rappaport, Waldo Pierce, Walker & Boutall Ph.Sc. after Herbert Rose Barraud, Walter R. Bett [2], Wandelaar, Jan, Warja Honegger-Lavater, Warja Honegger-Lavater, William & J. Walker, William BLAKE, William

Commerford, William Daniell, William Daniell after George Dance, William Egleton, William Evans, William Faithorne, William Faithorne, William French after Caspar Netscher, William French after G. Doro, William Henry Mote [4] , William Henry Toms [2], William Henry Toms after Robert West, William HOGARTH, William HOGARTH [7], William Holl the Younger [17], William Home Lazars [4], William Howison after William Cochran, William Nutter after William HOGARTH, William Ridley [9], William Satchwell Lency (Lenney) after J. R. Smith, William Thomas Fry after T. Hargreaves, William Unger after Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn, and William Ward after William Fowler.

FULL LIST AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST. SEE OUR WEB-PAGE FOR MORE IMAGES: WeberRareBooks.com ["Current Catalogues"]

34. **MEYER, Richard A.; Russel L. UPHOFF; Joan KORFHAGEN.** *Pediatric Echocardiography*. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1977. 8vo. xi, 303 p. Index. Illustrated blue cloth; extremities rubbed. Ownership signature of J. C. Wright, Heart Station. Very good. ISBN: 0812105893 \$ 32

35. **MEYER-STEINEG, Theodor** (1873-1936). "Chirurgische Instrumente des Altertums. Ein Beitrag zur Antiken Akiurgie" [in] *Jenaer Medizin-Historische Beiträge*. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1912. 8vo. 52 pp. 8 photographic plates of surgical instruments, index; unopened. Original printed wrappers; spine & extremities worn, plates loose but present. Good. RARE. M9529

\$ 485

FIRST EDITION. Handsome photographic plates of early surgical instruments. Meyer-Steineg was a noted medical historian who taught the subject at Jena, and published a number of important works.

36. **MINOT, George Richards** (1885-1950) & **William P. MURPHY** (1892-1987). "Treatment of Pernicious Anemia by a Special Diet." [Offprint from]: *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Aug. 14, 1926, vol. 87, pp. 470-476. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1926. Series: *Cancer Commission of Harvard University*, Reprint No. 200. 8vo. 19 pp. Original green printed wrappers. Author's copy. FINE. RARE. M9183

\$ 1,750

First printing of the paper which lead to the authors (along with George Whipple) winning the 1934 Nobel Prize for their use of raw liver in the treatment of pernicious anemia. "This treatment ranks as one of the greatest modern advances in therapy" (Garrison & Morton 3140).

37. **[MINOT, George Richards] Francis M. RACKEMANN.** *The Inquisitive Physician: The Life and Times of George Richards Minot*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1956. 8vo. xi, 288 pp. Bibliography, index. Gilt-stamped green cloth. SIGNED AND INSCRIBED from author to Wilson G. "Jack" Smillie. Very good.

\$ 20

PROVENANCE: Dr. Smillie (1886-1971) was an American epidemiologist who received the Sedgwick Memorial Medal, one of the highest honors awarded by the American Public Health Association. Smillie authored two texts: *Preventive Medicine and Public Health* (1952) and *Public Health: Its Promise for the Future* (1976).

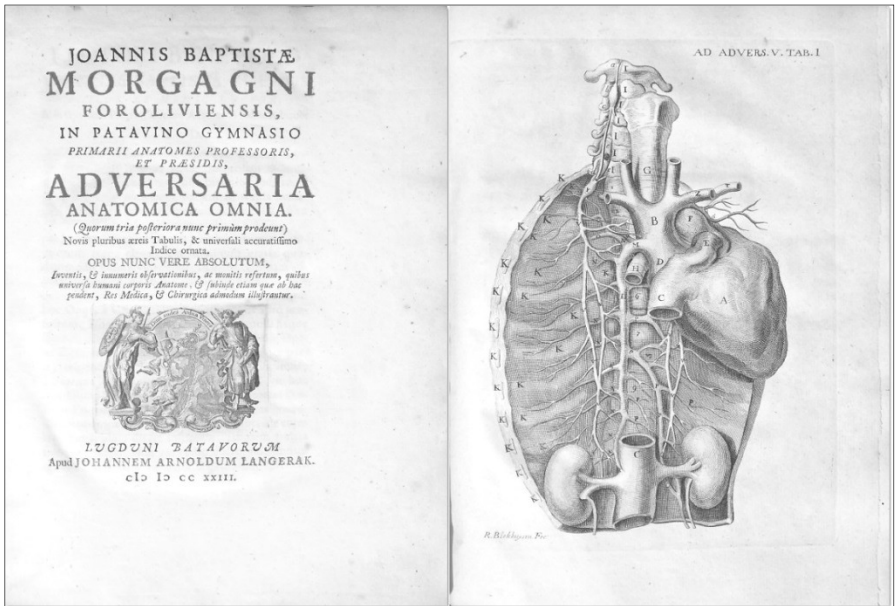
See: Rosen, George. "Some Recollections of Wilson G. Smillie, M. D. (1886-1971)." *American Journal of Public Health*. Vol. 62.3 (1972): 431-34.

38. **MITCHELL, Silas Weir** (1830-1914). *Lectures on diseases of the nervous system, especially in women*. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers, 1885. 200 x 136 mm. 8vo. xii, [13]-287, [1 blank] 16 [ads] pp. 5 plates (1 folding), index; folding plate loose. Original blind-stamped dark green cloth, gilt spine; spine ends frayed. Ex library bookplate of the Laboratory of the Psychopathic Hospital, Cook County Hospital, Chicago. Scarcer than the first edition and with new chapters. Very good. M7275

\$ 450

SECOND EDITION, revised and enlarged. Thirteen lectures cover such subjects as the paralyzes of hysteria, hysterical motor ataxia and paresis, spasmodic conditions, and chorea. It is a comprehensive study of psychosomatic phenomena in which Mitchell stressed the mental origins of neurotic conditions. Dedicated to J. Hughlings Jackson.

✧ Cordasco 80-4344; Courville Collection 1514; Cushing M403 (1st ed., 1881); Haskell Norman Library 1524; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1959 (1st ed., 1881); Waller 6567. See: Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, pp. 479-484; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, p. 327.



39. **MORGAGNI, Giovanni Battista** (1682-1771). *Adversaria anatomica omnia... Nova pluribus aëris Tabulis, & universali accuratissimo Indice ornata. Opus nunc vere absolutum...* Lugduni Batavorum: Apud Johannem Arnoldum Langerak, 1723. 6 volumes in 1. 4to. (256 x 203 mm) xxxi, [1 blank, 16], 53, [1 blank, 6], 103, [1 blank, 4], 111, [1 blank, 8], 91, [1 blank, 8], 124, [8], 136 pp. Title-page in red and black ink, printer's device, 11 engraved plates; lacks portrait. Contemporary full vellum, manuscript spine title; covers a bit soiled. Bookplate and ink stamp of Chester North Frazier of Harvard University Medical Library. Very good. M10909

\$ 1,400

Second edition. This is a compendium of all six of the anatomical investigations by Morgagni. Each part has its own title-page. "The *Adversaria anatomica prima* is a series of researches on fine anatomy conducted according to the tradition established by

Malpighi, although Morgagni showed greater caution in the use of the microscope and in making anatomical preparations. Morgagni's profoundly inquiring intellect is apparent in even this early work. Despite the modesty of its title, Morgagni's book actually records a whole succession of discoveries regarding minute organic mechanisms, including the glands of the trachea, of the male urethra, and of the female genitals. These represent new contributions to the mechanical interpretation of the structure of the organism, as do the descriptions contained in Morgagni's five subsequent *Adversaria* (1717-1719)" (*DSB*).

PROVENANCE: Chester North Frazier (1892-1973) dermatologist and syphilologist.

☼ Becker Collection 263; Blake/NLM p. 312; *DSB* Vol. IX, p. 511; Garrison, *History of medicine*, pp. 353-54; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 499; Wellcome IV, p. 178 (with portrait).

40. **MOYNIHAN, B. G. A.** *On Retro-Peritoneal Hernia. Being the 'Arris and Gale' Lectures on 'The Anatomy and Surgery of the Peritoneal Fossae,' Delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England.* London: Ballière, Tindall and Cox, 1899. FIRST EDITION. 8vo. viii, [9]-170 pp. 12 plates; original black f.f.e.p. slightly torn and repaired with cellophane tape. Rebound in modern gilt-stamped red cloth, retaining original free end-leaves. Gift inscription from J. L. Neller to Karl Schmutzer. Title-page ownership signature of G. N. Brock.

\$ 50

Moynihan, a native of Malta, was a noted British abdominal surgeon. He was president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England from 1926-1932.

PROVENANCE: J. L. Neller was the author of at least two published medical articles: "Refrigeration Amputation" (*Wisconsin Medical Journal*, Vol. 43, No. 936, 1944) and "The Use of Fluorescent Wheals in Determining Extent and Degree of Peripheral Vascular Insufficiency: Further Observations" (*Annals of Surgery*, Vol. 122, No. 5, 1945). Karl Schmutzer is a retired physician from the Los Angeles area.

41. **MUNK, Hermann** (1839-1912). *Ueber die Functionen der Grosshirnrinde. Gesammelte Mittheilungen aus den Jahren 1877-80, mit einleitung und Anmerkungen.* Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1881. 238 x 153 mm. 8vo. x, 133 pp. 6 figs., 1 lithographic plate. Quarter brown morocco, morocco corners, marbled boards, gilt spine, new end-leaves. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Fine. RARE. M7733

\$ 475

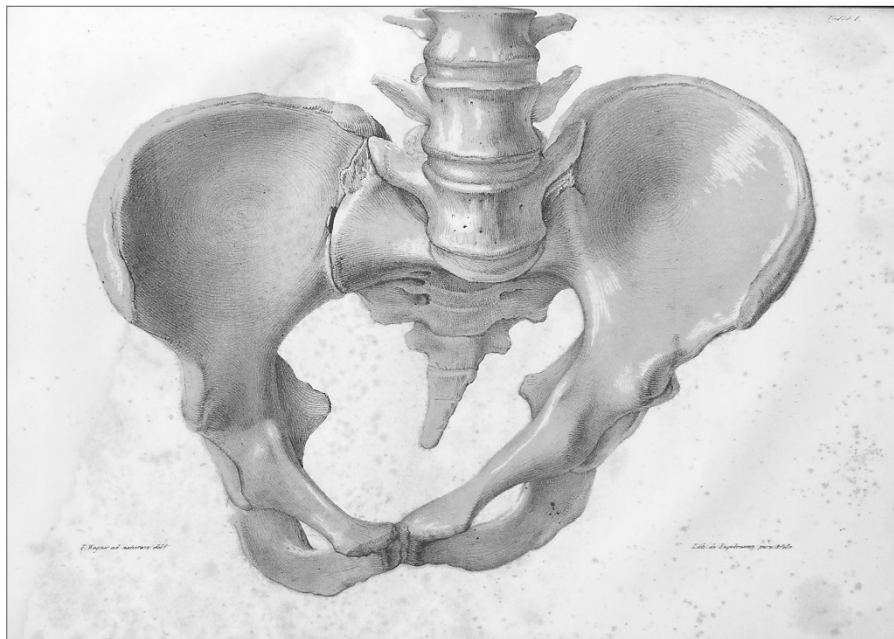
FIRST COLLECTED EDITION of seven papers, with introduction and notes. Dedicated to Du Bois-Reymond and Virchow. This volume contains Munk's important studies on the function of the temporal lobes and the brain's role in vision.

☼ Courville Collection 1565; Garrison, *History of medicine*, pp. 218-219; Garrison & Morton 1414; Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 2nd ed., pp. 247-250; Hirsch, IV, p. 315; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, pp. 218-219; Waller 6753.

42. **MURPHY, Leonard J. T.** *The History of Urology. Incorporating in Part I. L'Histoire de l'Urologie by Ernest Desnos.* Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, (1972). Tall 8vo. xiii, 531 pp. Numerous photos & illus., index. Brown cloth, dust-jacket. FINE. M9539

\$ 350

Later edition. Comprehensive illustrated history of urology. "A scholarly, detailed work" (Garrison & Morton 4297.2).



Haskell Norman's Copy

43. **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, water-stained. Contemporary quarter brown morocco, morocco corners, marbled boards, gilt spine; re-backed with original spine laid down. Bookplates of Haskell Norman and Jacob Baart de la Faille the younger. Prospectus for the Pynson Printers 1939 reprint laid in. Very good. SCARCE. M1802

§ 1,600

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 & Morton 6257). 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, including one discovered in an Egyptian mummy. 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.

PROVENANCE: Jacob Baart de la Faille the younger (b. 1822) was the author of several obstetric and gynecological works including one on the contracted pelvis. He was professor of medicine at Gronningen.

✧ Castiglioni, *History of Medicine*, p. 728; Cutter & Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, p. 204; Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p. 605; Garrison & Morton 6257; Hagelin, *Byrth of*

Mankeynde, pp. 146-47; Haskell Norman Library 1572; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1339 (English translation); Hirsch, IV, p. 330; Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 179; Reynolds 2928 (English translation); Speert, *Iconographia gynaetrica*; Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, pp. 174-179; Waller 6798; Wellcome, IV, p. 210.

44. **NAJARIAN, John S. & John P. DELANEY** [eds.]. *Surgery of the Liver, Pancreas, and Biliary Tract*. (Miami): Symposia Specialists, (1975). Second printing. 8vo. xiv, 658 pp. Figures, index. Gilt-stamped brown cloth; extremities rubbed. Ownership signature of Karl J. Schmutzer. Very good. \$ 15
45. **[Neurology]**. *Clinical Neurosurgery: Proceedings of the Congress of Neurological Surgeons*. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1955-1988. 31 volumes, including: 2, 4-10, 12-20, 22-34, 36. 8vo. Illus., indexes. Uniformly bound in navy blue gilt-stamped cloth; former ownership name inscribed or stamped on fore-edges on each volume. Signatures of volume 2 loose from case. Very good set. M4403 \$ 350
46. **NICOLLE, Charles Jules Henri** (1866-1936), et al. "La magot animal réactif du trachôme. Filtrabilité du virus. Pouvoir infectant des larmes" [in] *Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de L'Académie des Sciences...*, Vol. 155, Juillet - Décembre, 1912. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1912. 272 x 218 mm. 4to. Pages 241-243. [Entire volume: 1701, [1] pp.] Quarter brown morocco, morocco corners, raised bands, gilt spine. Ex library blind-stamp of the Carnegie Institution of Washington Solar Observatory. Fine. M8073 \$ 300
FIRST EDITION. "Filtration of the trachoma agent, Chlamydia trachomatis" (Garrison & Morton 5534). Nicolle won the 1928 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for his work on typhus.
47. **NICOLLE, Charles Jules Henri** (1866-1936) & Louis **Herbert MANCEAUX** (1865-1943). "Sur une infection à corps de Leishman (ou organismes voisins) du gondi." [in] *Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de L'Académie des Sciences...*, Vol. 147, Juillet - Décembre, 1908. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1908. 272 x 218 mm. 4to. Pages 763-766. [Entire volume: 1555, [1] pp.] Brown cloth, gilt spine; lightly rubbed. Ex library blind-stamp of the Carnegie Institution of Washington Solar Observatory, 2 small paper spine labels. Very good. M8072 \$ 385
FIRST EDITION. "Toxoplasma described" (Garrison & Morton 5534). Nicolle won the 1928 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine "for the successful transmission of exanthematous typhus fever to chimpanzees in the acute stages by the injection of a small amount of the body louse" (Wasson, *Nobel Prize winners*, p. 766).
48. **[NOBEL, Alfred] Ragnar SOHLMAN; Henrik SCHÜCK**. *Nobel; Dynamite and Peace*. New York: Cosmopolitan Book, 1929. 8vo. Frontispiece port., 7 illus. on plates. Dark blue cloth printed with orange decorative title and design; rubbed. Inscribed by Philip S. Hench, Nobel Prize winner for medicine in 1950, to his son Kahler "With love to my son Kahler and with happy memories of our trip together to Stockholm, Dec. 10, 1950 Philip S. Hench." \$ 375
COPY OF PHILIP S. HENCH who won, with his Mayo Clinic co-worker Edward Calvin Kendall and Swiss chemist Tadeus Reichstein, the 1950 Nobel Prize for medicine for the discovery of the hormone cortisone, and its application for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

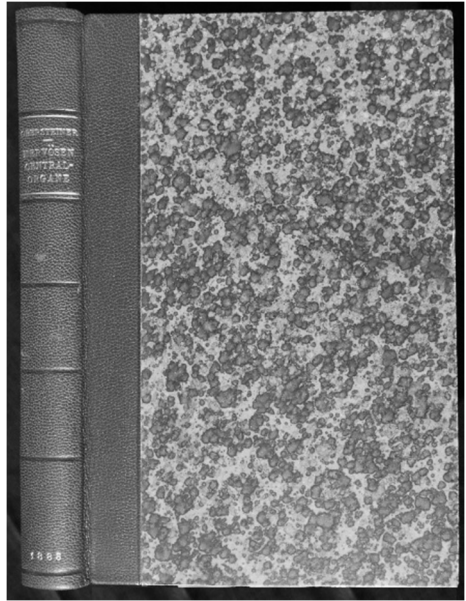
49. [Nobel Prize] **Burton FELDMAN**. *The Nobel Prize; a history of genius, controversy, and prestige*. New York: Arcade, (2000). 8vo. xi, 489 pp. Illus., index. Boards, dust-jacket. Fine. ISBN: 155970537X / 1-55970-537-X \$ 15

50. **OBERSTEINER, Heinrich** (1847-1922). *Anleitung beim studium des baues der nervösen centralorgane im gesunden und kranken zustande*. Leipzig & Vienna: Toeplitz & Deuticke, 1888. 253 x 172 mm. 8vo. viii, 406 pp. 178 figs., index. Modern quarter brown morocco, marbled boards, gilt spine, new endleaves. Very good. M3019

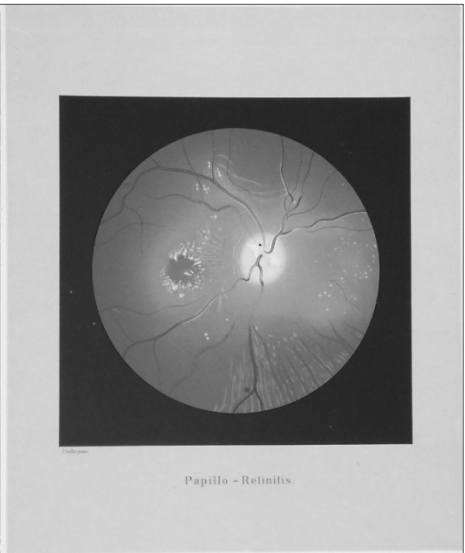
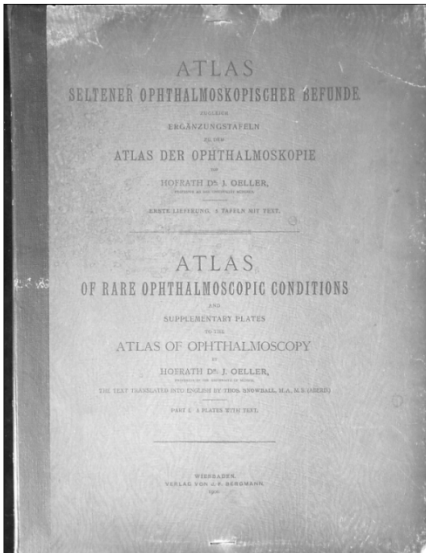
\$ 300

FIRST EDITION. This textbook on the anatomy of the central nervous system was the bible for generations of budding neurologists and authors of anatomical texts.

☼ Courville Collection 1633; Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, p. 357; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, p. 510.



OELLER [51]



Papillo - Retinitis.

51. **OELLER, Johann Nepomuk** (1850-1932). *Atlas Seltener Ophthalmoscopischer Befunde. Zugleich Ergänzungstafeln zu dem Atlas der Ophthalmoskopie/Atlas of rare ophthalmoscopic conditions and supplementary plates to the Atlas of ophthalmoscopy. The text translated into English by Thos. Snowball.* Wiesbaden: J. F. Bergmann, 1900-1912. 8 parts. 411 x 309 mm. Each volume with [iv] title-pages, text accompanying the plates. Parallel text in German and English, 4 figs., 40 chromo-lithographic plates after paintings by Oeller. Printed boards, laid loosely in printed wrappers; later quarter black cloth re-enforces the spine of the boards; ties removed and holes in the boards closed on the inside with paper, boards brittle, extremities chipped, Part V with loss to upper corner. Laid in later library red buckram portfolios, gilt spines. Parts 2 through 8 with bookplate presenting it to The Wills Hospital, James H. Delaney, and William Schlindwein. Paul B. Hoeber booksellers ticket's. Bookplates of Jerry F. Donin. Internally, a very fine set of the *Atlas of Ophthalmoskopie*.

\$ 900

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT OPHTHALMOSCOPIC ATLAS OF ITS TIME. "This is the 'elephantine' of the ophthalmoscopic atlases and for its time the most magnificent" (Rucker & Keys). This set lacks Part 9 (with five plates) of the *Atlas Seltener Ophthalmoscopischer Befunde* (1924) as does the Becker Collection copy.

With this work, Oeller intended to represent the most frequent and important diseases of the ocular fundus, especially in their relationship with systemic diseases. The illustrations are realistic and in color. All illustrations are from the author's own patients and were painted by the author using oil on cloth. Oeller sought to improve upon the detail and intensity of the color found in Jaeger's *Beiträge zur Pathologie des Auges* (Vienna, 1855-1870), in Oeller's opinion, the finest ophthalmoscopic atlas to date. The plates were lithographed after Oeller's own oil sketches by the art institute and press of the University of Würzburg under the supervision of H. Sturtz.

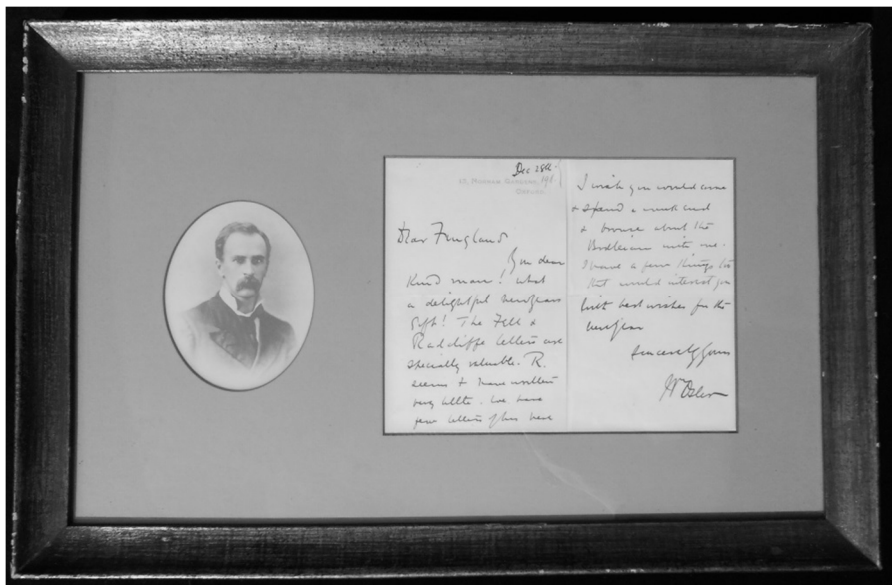
In the *Atlas Seltener Ophthalmoscopischer Befunde*, Oeller provides 40 plates illustrating the more rare ophthalmic diseases; the plates produced after Oeller's oil sketches and by the same press.

☼ Becker Collection 279; Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 161; Hirschberg, XI, 1a, p.134. M7740

52. **[Ophthalmology]**. [Series of 89 miscellaneous off-prints and papers on various ophthalmological subjects, from 1894-1904]. [Various locations: Various publishers], 1894-1904. 8vo. The authors here include G.E. de Schweinitz, Harry Friedenwald and L. Webster Fox. Modern red cloth, gilt-stamped spine title. Very good. M10914

\$ 350

Nearly all the papers are from American authors or journals. One exception is Victor Hensen's "Untersuchung über Wahrnehmung der Geräusche" (#43).



53. **OSLER, William** (1849-1919). AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED from Osler to William Fingland. 12/28/1911. 2 pp. ALS on Osler's letterhead mounted in a gold frame (18 x 11.25 in.), alongside an oval photograph portrait of a young Osler. Fine.

\$ 4,250

The piece is written on stationery bearing the typed heading "13. Norham Gardens, Oxford," Osler's home address from 1907 until his death. This stationery is his personal letterhead from that time. The letter reads:

"Dear Fingland, You dear kind man! What a delightful New Year gift! The Fell + Radcliffe letters are specially valuable. R. [Radcliffe] seems t[o] have written very little. We have few letters of his here. I wish you would come and spend a weekend + browse about the Bodleian with me I have a few things too that would interest you. With best wishes for the New Year, Sincerely yours, Wm. Osler."

William Fingland was an anesthetist at the Royal Infirmary in Liverpool and a contemporary of Osler. He is identified by a letter written to John Frederick William Silk, of Kent, expressing his annoyance at not being invited to a meeting of leading anesthetists held at his house. In 1893, Silk "called a meeting of well-known anesthetists to his at 29 Weymouth Street, only a few hundred metres from the Royal Society of Medicine.... In his own words: 'For some years preceding that date (1893) the subject of anesthetics had occupied a very prominent position in the professional controversies of the period, and its importance as a branch of medical education and special practice was becoming more generally recognised. It seemed to me, therefore, that the time had arrived when an attempt should be made to form a special Society of Anesthetists. I accordingly placed myself in communication with the leaders

of the profession in this branch, by whom the suggestion was received with much favour, both in London and the Provinces” (Howat, p. 40). However, Fingland was not invited: “A letter was received from Dr. W. Fingland of 35 Rodney St., Liverpool, expressing surprise that there was no representative from Liverpool and stating: ‘I am the first pure anesthetist holding an appointment as such at the Royal Infirmary’” (Howat, p. 41). The meeting constituted the formation of the Society of Anesthetists, which lasted until 1908 before being absorbed by the Royal Society of Medicine.

He is further identified *Transactions of the Society of Anæsthetists* (1907) as a member as an “Original Member” on p. xiii, so it seems that his letter had some effect. The entire entry reads: “O.M. FINGLAND, WILLIAM, Esq., L.C.R.P., 61. Rodney Street, Liverpool. Senior Anæsthetist, Liverpool Royal Infirmary” (*TSA*, p. xiii). The *Transactions* gives his address as 61 Rodney St., while Howat claims that he lived at number 35.

Fingland is referenced twice in Osler’s *Bibliotheca Osleriana* (1929), which catalogs the entirety of Osler’s library that he willed to the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University. An annotation to entry 3392, Christopher Merret’s *A short view of the Frauds, and abuses committed by Apothecaries...* (1669) reads “Inserted: letter from the donor, W. Fingland,” and a second annotation to entry 3983, James Simpson’s “Antiquarian Notices of Syphilis in Scotland in the 15th & 16th centuries” (c. 1863) reads “Inserted: letter from the donor, W. Fingland, 1910.”

William Fingland is the author of at least one medical paper, “The Successful Treatment of Sporadic Dysentery by Aplopappus Baylahuen,” published in *The Lancet* in 1903. Aplopappus Baylahuen is a plant native to Chile, which some herbalists claim can be used to treat dyspepsia, catarrhs, dysentery, and bowel inflammation.

The gifts from Fingland to which Osler refers are apparently letters from John Fell (1625-1686) and John Radcliffe (1652-1714).

Fell was “an English churchman and influential academic” who served as Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and “later concomitantly as Bishop of Oxford” (*Wikipedia*). Osler, as well as being Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, was also a Fellow of Christ Church College, “where he [was] officially a student” (Bliss). In November of 1909, Osler had the Clarendon Press print an edition of Thomas Browne’s *Religio Medici* bound together with Kenelm Digby’s “Observations on *Religion Medici*.” “Osler distributed many copies of this beautifully printed book, explaining in the note accompanying them that ‘it is printed with perhaps the oldest font of type in use in England, that designed by Bishop Fell about 1660’” (Cushing, p. 885). In March of 1914, Osler published an article “containing a long letter written in 1684, in which John Locke the philosopher expatiates on ‘the arbitrary and unjust expulsion’ from Christ Church he had recently sustained under the Deanship of Bishop Fell” (Cushing, p. 1086).

Radcliffe “was an English physician, academic and politician. A number of landmark buildings in Oxford, including the Radcliffe Camera (in Radcliffe Square), the Radcliffe Infirmary, and the Radcliffe Observatory were named after him. The John Radcliffe Hospital, a large tertiary hospital in Headington was also named after him” (*Wikipedia*). Osler was “the informal chief of staff” at the Radcliffe Infirmary, and performed clinical work there (Bliss). In a symposium at Johns Hopkins University, Osler said of Radcliffe, “So there are at least four special foundations connected with his name, and all are associated with scientific work, and certainly there is no modern physician with so many large and important monuments. Yet he put no line to paper, but saved with a special object in view. One lesson learned from his life is that if you do not write, make money; and, after you finish, leave it to the Johns Hopkins Trust” (Cushing, p. 725).

At the close of 1911, when he wrote this letter, Osler was finishing the Infectious Diseases section of his *Principles and Practice of Medicine* (1912), writing to his collaborator Thomas McCrae that “the pasting-in and re-copying has been a longer process than I thought it would be” (Cushing, p. 989). He was also “beginning to get things in line for the International Congress in 1913,” for which Osler was President of the Medical Section (Cushing, p. 989).

☼ *Bibliotheca Osleriana* 3393 & 3983; Cushing, Harvey, *The Life of Sir William Osler, Vol. 2*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1926; Fingland, William, “The Successful Treatment of Sporadic Dysentery by Aplopappus Baylahuen,” *The Lancet*, Vol. 162, Iss. 4171, 1903, pp. 456-57; Howat, D.D.C. “The Founders of the First Society,” *History of Anesthesia Society Proceedings*, Vol. 35, 2005, pp. 40-45; *Transactions of the Society of Anaesthetists*, Vol. VIII, 1907, p. xiii.

54. **OSLER, William** (1849-1919). Typed Letter Signed from Osler to Sir Humphry Davy Rolleston, 1st Baronet (1862-1944). 10/23/1912. 1 p. TLS on Osler's Oxford letterhead mounted in oblong black and gold frame (15 x 8.25 in.), alongside a photograph portrait of Osler with an additional facsimile signature. Fine.

SOLD

The piece is typed on stationery bearing the heading “From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford” in italics, with a blind-stamped Oxford University coat of arms to the left of the date. Oxford's coat of arms consists of an open book bearing the words “DOMINVS ILLVMINATIO MEA,” surrounded by three crowns. Osler was appointed Regius Chair of Medicine at Oxford in 1905, and held the position until his death in 1919. This stationery is his professional letterhead from that time. The letter reads:

“Dear Rolleston, Many thanks for the second edition, which I have/ been looking over with great interest. The book has been a great favourite with me, and I regard it as in/ every way a model monograph. I do not know of any other so full, so complete, and of such an international character—for you have all the literature represented. With kind regards, Sincerely yours, Wm. Osler. 13. Norham Gardens.”

Osler acquired his home at 13 Norham Gardens in 1907, two years after his appointment to the Regius Professorship of Medicine at Oxford. Considered one of “the finest homes in Oxford,” it housed two subsequent Regius Professors after Osler's death: Sir George White Pickering (1904-1980) and Sir William Richard Shaboe Doll (1912-2005). “During the fourteen years of Sir William Osler's Regius Professorship he made 13 Norham Gardens a meeting place and source of inspiration for medical students, physicians, scientists and academic visitors from all over the world. It soon became known as ‘The Open Arms’ for the warm welcome it offered. The Oslers’

home became the Atlantic bridge for medical scientists and practitioners” (William Osler connection).

Rolleston was a prolific English physician and historian of medicine. After graduating from St. John’s College, Cambridge with a medical degree, he became Physician at St. George’s Hospital in London. He was President of the Royal Society of Medicine from 1918-1920 and of the Royal College of Physicians from 1922-1925. Rolleston later served as Physician-in-Ordinary to King George V from 1923-1932 (*Wikipedia*). After Thomas Clifford Allbutt’s death in 1925, Rolleston was appointed the Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge University, the same position Osler held when he was at Oxford. Henry VIII founded both professorships in the 1540s, and until the 20th century Oxford’s was also called the Regius Professorship of Physic, rather than of Medicine. Rolleston’s baronetcy became extinct upon his death.

The “model monograph” to which Osler refers in his letter is Rolleston’s *Diseases of the Liver, Gall-Bladder, Bile-Ducts, etc.*, first published in 1905, of which the second edition was published by Macmillan in 1912. Although the letter does not specifically mention this title, *Diseases of the Liver* is the only monograph by Rolleston to be published in a second edition in 1912.

Osler and Rolleston were close friends, especially after Osler’s move to England. Harvey Cushing includes several letters from Osler to Rolleston in his *Life of William Osler*. Rolleston wrote a short piece titled “Sir William Osler in Great Britain” for the International Association of Medical Museums in 1927 and a tribute to Osler titled “SIR WILLIAM OSLER, Bt., M.D., F.R.S. * I.—The Last Phase (1905-19) II.—His Influence on Medicine as a Whole” for the *Canadian Medical Association Journal* in 1938 (Rolleston).

When Osler typed this letter, he had just been appointed physician of Edward, Prince of Wales. “The heir to the British throne, Edward, Prince of Wales, began attending Magdalen College, Oxford, in October 1912. The King, who was anxious about his son’s health and about what seemed to be a daring experiment in allowing him to live on his own (in special rooms and with special servants, to be sure) requested that Sir William act as his physician” (Bliss).

14 days prior to the letter’s date, at the request of Edward Armstrong, Osler “opened the new science laboratory” at Bradfield College, Berkshire, and “addressed the boys and a large gathering of parents in the Big School.’ Though he appears to have talked on preliminary specialization in science, particularly as a preparation for Medicine, he nevertheless recommended to the boys that they stick to their Greek, ‘because, after all, the Greek outlook on life was the outlook of youth; the Greeks were optimists and saw life with good clear vision” (Cushing, pp. 1021-1022).

✧ Bliss, Michael, *William Osler: A Life in Medicine*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999; Cushing, Harvey, *The Life of Sir William Osler, Vol. 2*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1926; Rolleston, Humphry, “Sir William Osler in Great Britain,” Montreal: International Association of Medical Museums, 1927, 5 pp.; Rolleston, Humphry, “SIR WILLIAM OSLER, Bt., M.D., F.R.S. * I.—The Last Phase (1905-19) II.—His Influence on Medicine as a Whole,” October 1938, *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, Vol. 39, No. 4, pp. 313-323; “William Osler connection,” Green Templeton College, Oxford, available on-line.

1 WEST FRANKLIN ST.

Dear br Bastian

I
was very glad indeed
to get your book on
aphasia & I will
try to have a good
review appear in
the American Journal
of the Medical Sciences.
It came in most usefully

55. **OSLER, William** (1849-1919). Autograph letter signed from Henry Charlton Bastian mentioning his classical *Principles and Practice of Medicine* (3rd ed.) as well as his son Revere (who died in 1917 during the Great War). Baltimore, [no date, c. 1898]. 3 pp. (individual sheet folded in fourths). Very good.

\$ 4,500

The letter is written on Osler's letterhead bearing his Baltimore address of 1 W. Franklin St., and reads, in Osler's hand: "Dear Dr. Bastian,/ I/ was very glad indeed/ to get your book on/ aphasia + I will/ try to have a good/ review appear in/ the *American Journal/ of the Medical Sciences.*/ It came in most usefully/ in a revision of the/ subject for the 3rd/ edition of my text-book./ I hope to see you all in/ July. Mrs. Osler +/ our small boy—now/ 2 ½—were to have/ spent the summer/ with me in England, but she has decided/ not to go. I shall take/ a short trip so as/ to join her for the latter/ part of my vacation.// With kind regards to all at home/ + many thanks for sending the/ aphasia book./ By the way it must/ be very gratifying to you to have your/ opinions—so long held—so widely accepted.// Sincerely yours,/ Wm. Osler."

Bastian (1837-1915) was a British physiologist and neurosurgeon and an early advocate of the theory of abiogenesis—the science of how life can arise naturally from non-life. The work Osler refers to in this letter is *Treatise on Aphasia and Other Speech Defects* (London: H. K. Lewis, 1898), which another reviewer described as containing "the most rational and consistent explanation of these very difficult phenomena that has yet been propounded" (*BMR*, Vol. 44, p. 120).

When Bastian's work was published, it was "probably the most comprehensive monograph of its time on the topic. In it association aphasiology and connectionism are very clearly described, aphasias are classified and systematic testing methods developed. ...A major argument for his view was that he could not find evidence for a disorder of a concept centre, which was logical from his point of view because if there were such a centre then it would have to be selectively disturbable" (Tesak & Code, pp. 99-102). Bastian's summary of the medical causes of aphasia still sound relatively modern, as he cites embolism or thrombosis of the left middle cerebral artery, and also notes that traumas such as gunshot wounds or cranial fractures can provoke speech disorders. He also "developed a schema for the examination of aphasic and amnesic patients. ...His systematic assessment offered a solution to the problem that hindered the reading and interpretation of case descriptions from the nineteenth century, namely the often incomplete and cursory descriptions and examinations of symptoms. Bastian's schema was surprisingly versatile and comprised, beside the coverage of concomitant phenomena, linguistic features, automatic speech, reciting by rote, reading, writing, comprehension, gesture, facial expression and musicality" (Tesak & Code, pp. 102-03).

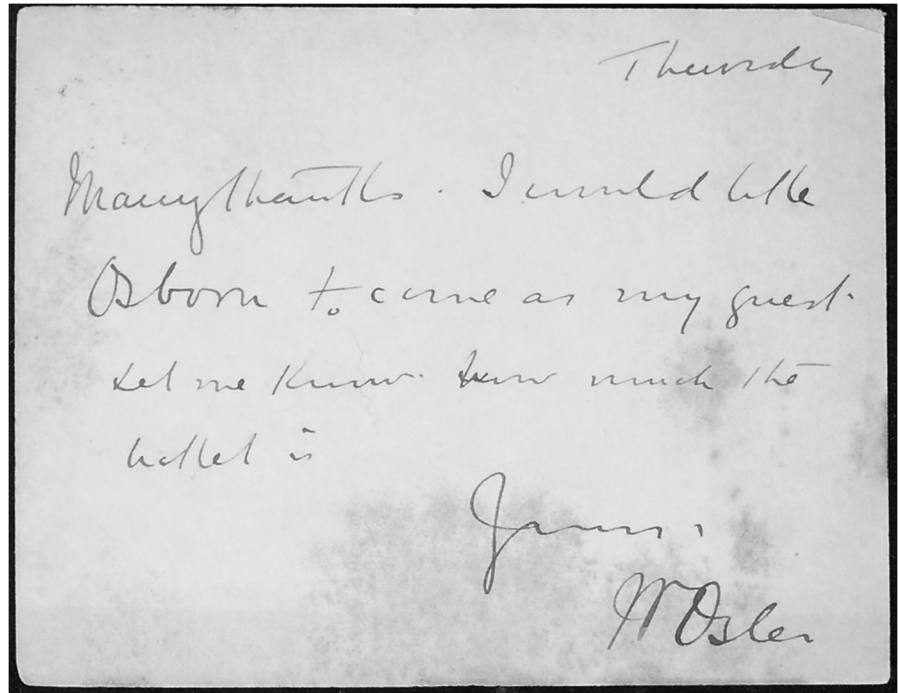
Osler had already previously reviewed Bastian's *Beginnings of Life: Being Some Account of the Nature, Modes of Origin and Transformation of Lower Organisms* (1873) for the *Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society*, and given a scathing critique of Bastian's claim to have witnessed spontaneous generation of living organisms from non-life under a microscope. Despite the kind tone of his letter, it is evident that he did not actually produce the review he promised Bastian for his treatise on aphasia, though he did cite him extensively in his chapter on the condition in the third edition of his famous textbook *Principles and Practices of Medicine* (1899).

Though Osler lived in Baltimore for 16 years after becoming Physician-in-Chief of the new Johns Hopkins Hospital, until being appointed Regius Chair of Medicine at Oxford in 1905 and moving to the campus, he visited England many times over the course of his career. In the summer of 1898, while in London, he was made a member of the Royal Society.

The Oslers had two sons, one of whom died shortly after birth from the Spanish influenza. The other was Edward Revere Osler (1895-1917), here referenced in this letter. "When William Osler accepted the position of Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University and moved his family to England in 1905, the decision was made partly on the basis of Revere's education—the Oslers did not want him to be educated in America. He attended the Dragon School at Oxford until the age of 13, and then Winchester College in Winchester, Hampshire. Revere was not a born scholar and his progress was worrisome enough that his parents hired tutors to prepare him for his matriculation exam at Oxford. He passed on his second attempt and became a student at Christ Church in 1914.

"When war broke out in the same year, Revere was not old enough to serve, but withdrew from his classes to train in the Oxford Officers Training Corps. As soon as he was of age, in 1915, he joined the McGill Medical Unit, assisting in the treatment of wounded soldiers. But he could not resist the temptation to fight, and in 1916 Revere joined the Royal Field Artillery. He died the next year of wounds sustained in a German attack near Ypres, Belgium, and was buried in Flanders. Coincidentally, Harvey Cushing, a long-time Osler family friend, was serving in a medical unit nearby when Revere was injured and was present to treat him and attend his burial" (*William Osler Photo Collection*).

☼ Bastian, H. Charlton [review of], "A Treatise on Aphasia and Other Speech Defects. *Birmingham Medical Review*. Vol. 44. Birmingham, UK: Hall & English, 1898; Tesak, Jürgen, and Christopher Code. *Milestones in the History of Aphasia: Theories and Protagonists*. Abingdon, UK: Psychology Press, 2008; McGill Library. *William Osler Photo Collection*: "Edward Revere Osler." Available on-line.



56. **OSLER, William** (1849-1919). Autograph post card signed from Osler to J. A. Brown regarding attending a lecture or debate with [Edward] Osborn [Julius Arthur Brown, of New Hampshire, Rhodes Scholar 1904]. Oxford: Nov. 30, 1905. 4.5 x 3.5 inches. 1 page. Single-sided postcard; foxed especially at lower right (not affecting legibility). Very good.

\$ 1,500

Osler dates the letter "Thursday." The letter reads, in Osler's hand: "Many thanks. I would like Osborn to come as my guest. Let me know how much the ticket is. Yours, W. Osler."

The postcard is addressed to "J. A. Brown, Esq.," with a canceled stamp showing it was mailed November 30 of 1905. The address shows that Osler first wrote to Brown at New College of Oxford University, but crossed this out and replaced it with a university debating club called the Union Society.

Oxford's Union Society "commonly referred to simply as the Oxford Union, is a debating society in the city of Oxford, England, whose membership is drawn primarily but not exclusively from the University of Oxford. Founded in 1823, it is Britain's second oldest University Union (only the Cambridge Union Society is older), and has gained a worldwide reputation for the cut and thrust of its debate, proving a valuable training ground for many future politicians from Britain and other countries" (*Wikipedia*).

Osler was made Regius Chair of Medicine at Oxford in 1905—a position which he held until his death. The address to Brown is further qualified with a holograph “local” in the lower left corner, implying Osler mailed it to Brown when they were both at the university.

Julius Arthur Brown, of New Hampshire, Rhodes Scholar 1904, (1880-1970). At first the identity of the correspondent “J. A. Brown” was a mystery but references to him were found in Oxford and scientific literature around 1904-1916 (few using his full name!). He was the son of Rev. Dr. Francis Brown (1849-1916), born in Hanover, NH, became President of the Faculty of Union Theological Seminary, New York.** [See the Burke Library Archives, Columbia University for a collection of his personal papers]. In 1904 Julius Arthur Brown was a Rhodes Scholar, New College, Oxford; on June 14, 1906 the *New York Times* announced “Won by Rhodes Scholars. Two American Get High Honors in Oxford Competitions.” In 1906 the *Oxford Magazine*, under the heading “New College,” Brown proposed that the Twenty Club, another Oxford debating society, should take the position of welcoming a formal alliance with the United States (*Oxford Magazine*, Vol. 24, p. 217). On another J.A. Brown addressed the Oxford University Junior Scientific Club with a paper called, “Electrons.” Additionally he wrote a paper, “The Theory of Ionization of Gases” [*Philosophical Magazine*, 1911]. He served at the University Museum, giving a paper, “An Investigation of the Potential required to maintain a Current between Parallel Plates in a Gas at Low Pressures,” published in *The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science*, vol. XII, Sixth series, July-Dec., 1900, pp. 210-232. At Oxford Brown studied under Professor John Sealy Townsend (1868-1957), a Wykeham Professor of Physics. In 1906/1907 it was announced that Brown and H.A. Hinds had won awards [see: *The Independent* - Volume 63 - Page 71, 1907. In 1907 he was at Dartmouth, teaching physics [*Science*, N.S. vol. XXV, June 14, 1907, p. 952]. In 1908, Julius Arthur Brown was appointed the first Professor of physics at the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut. In 1925 it is announced that Brown, A.M., was a lecturer in physics at Columbia University [*Columbia University Quarterly*, vol. 18, p. 100]. *The American Oxonian* [vols. 3-4, pp. 37-38] offers a narrative of Brown’s early history in academia.*** His obituary appears *Physics Today*, Volume 23/ Issue 9, September 1970, page 83.

See: Schaeper, Thomas J., & Kathleen Schaeper, *Rhodes Scholars, Oxford, and the Creation of an American Elite*, 2004, p. 360. Brown is listed in the class of 1904.

The exact debate or event which Osler attended with [Edward] Osborn may be determined for contacting the debate society and seeing which speakers were active near December 1905. In terms of historical context, Osler’s only known relationship to an “Osborn” was to a Dr. Edward Osborn of East Hampton, and was centered on Osler’s interest in the possibility of hereditary chorea.

In the 1880s, over 20 years after the publication of Darwin’s *Origin of Species*, “degeneration theory” was at its pinnacle, in which “the problems of history were increasingly placed on heredity” (Wexler, p. 42). Darwin’s cousin, Francis Galton, coined the word “eugenics” in 1883, by which he referred to the idea of improving the race by allowing and encouraging only reproduction of the so-called fittest. In 1887, during “this increasingly hereditarian cultural milieu,” Osler contacted a friend, George Huntington, to ask about some East Hampton families who seemed to be particularly susceptible to chorea (Wexler, p. 43). Huntington replied that Osler should visit the town and personally observe these families, but he’d moved from East Hampton almost ten years before, and so referred Osler to a local doctor, Edward Osborn.

“Osborn, born in 1836 to a wealthy long-established East Hampton farming family, was fourteen years older than George Huntington but had come later to medicine, having graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York just two years earlier, in 1885, when he was forty-nine years old. He was famous in town for his devotion to the poor, often walking long distances to care for the sick, and making house calls in Springs and in the hamlet of Freetown, where he conducted a Sunday school for black children for twenty years. Though some people said he was a better nurse than he was a physician, ‘he made up in faithfulness to duty and kind-hearted charity what he may have lacked in skill.’ He not only doctored “but often clothed, fed, and even buried these people he found in want” (Wexler, p. 43).

Osborn wrote in confirmation to Osler that there were four families in which “hereditary chorea” (or “Huntington’s chorea”) symptoms were “manifest.” He stressed that it was a sensitive issue to talk about their “peculiar condition.” The only way he could bring Osler into the room where the family was treated was to pretend that Osler was himself also a patient on a sick bed. In this way Osler could, if he chose, watch the proceedings (from a rented bed) and not appear as an additional person to embarrass the family. While the ruse was to allow clandestine observation, Osler ultimately decided not to go.

A year later, Osler again wrote to Huntington who encouraged Osler to visit again. Osler contacted Osborn, who once again emphasized that the patients were too sensitive to talk about their illness, and that he was their friend, but that Osler should go in secret – once Osler again decided not to attend.

Apparently Osler did not speak to Osborn for ten years, until 1898, when he was revising his *The Principles and Practice of Medicine*—probably seeking “to update the information on Huntington’s chorea” (Wexler, p. 46). By this time, Osler had become an authority on chorea, and was a famous professor and physician-in-chief of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine in Baltimore. Osborn was much more forthcoming, and enthusiastically asked Osler to come and visit the families. He promised to introduce him to them, and said that they were eager to meet him as well. Even so, once again Osler declined.

“In the first instance, by acting as a gatekeeper, Osborn may have hoped to shield these families from a visit that he believed would only heighten their anxieties. It was as if the families concerned could live relatively ‘normal’ lives within the community so long as the subject was not openly discussed or acknowledged in their presence, so long as it did not cross a certain threshold. ...By 1898, however, the severity of the malady suffered by several individuals may have convinced him—and perhaps the family members as well—that a visit from the famous Osler had a potential medical benefit that was worth the possible social cost” (Wexler, p. 46).

The primary records of Osler’s communication with Osborn are in the years 1887, 1888, and 1898 a decade later. The present postcard from Osler seems to indicate the two are in more frequent contact. His request to bring Osborn to the debate club presentation at the Oxford Union, ca. 1906, seems to come from the spirit of many men to be collegial and bring a guest to a program that might interest them.

✧ Oxford University. *The Oxford Magazine*. Oxford: The Proprietors, Feb. 14, 1906, p. 217; Wexler, Alice. *The Woman Who Walked Into the Sea: Huntington’s and the Making of a Genetic Disease*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2008.

57. **OSLER, William.** *Aequanimitas. With Other Addresses to Medical Students, Nurses, and Practitioners of Medicine.* Philadelphia: Blakiston, (1947). Third edition. 8vo. x, 451 pp. Original single-ruled green cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Very good.

\$ 20

“Osler gave this graduation address in 1889 at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, then the leading center of medical education in the United States. He was about to leave its faculty to create a new medical school at Johns Hopkins University. In this address he urges the graduates to develop imperturbability and equanimity with regard both to their successes and their failures” (Hinohara).

☼ Hinohara, Shigeaki & William Osler. *Osler's "A Way of Life" and Other Addresses: With Commentary and Annotations.* Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2001.

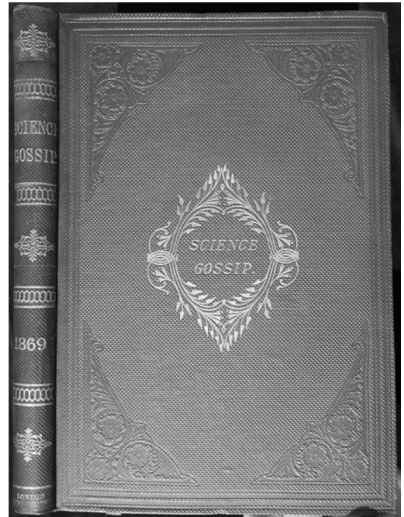
58. **OSLER, William** (1849-1919). *An Alabama Student and Other Biographical Essays.* Oxford, UK: Clarendon Press; Henry Frowde, 1908. 8vo. 334 pp. Portrait frontispiece of John Bassett with tissue overlay, illustrations. Double-ruled red cloth, gilt-stamped spine; faded, extremities rubbed, rear corner dented. Burndy bookplate. New postage stamp (Canadian \$0.06) featuring Sir William Osler tipped-in to front pastedown. Near fine copy.

\$ 125

59. **OSLER, Sir William** (1849-1919). “Christmas and the microscope” [in]: Cooke, M. C. [ed.], *Hardwicke's Science = Gossip: an illustrated medium of interchange and gossip for students and lovers of nature.* Vol. 5, p. 44. London: Robert Hardwicke, 1870. 259 x 182 mm. 8vo. vi, 288 (this volume contains Numbers 1-12, Jan. - Dec., 1869, paginated consecutively, with index for the entire volume). Illus., index. Blind- and gilt-stamped blue cloth; spine expertly repaired. Bookplate of Charles Atwood Kofoid. Fine. M1999

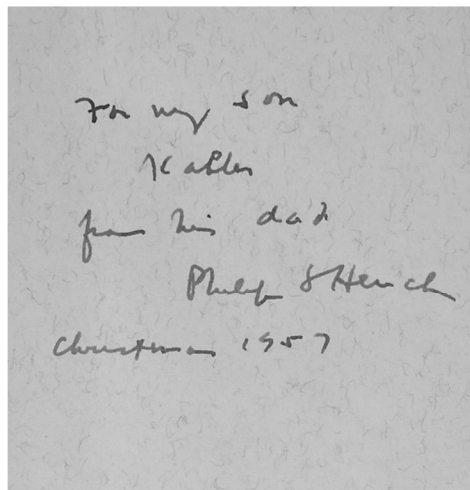
\$ 850

FIRST EDITION OF OSLER'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN PRINT. Of this fledgling paper, published when Osler was 20 years old, Osler wrote: “My first appearance in print was in connexion with the finding of diatoms, etc., in a frozen spring on the road between Dundas and Hamilton, and it is amusing to note, even at the very start of my ink-pot career, a fondness for tags of quotations, this one from Horace, in those days a familiar friend” (*Bibliotheca Osleriana*, p. xxiii).



See: Cushing's *Life of Osler*, I, pp. 55-56; Abbott, pp. 1 & 3; Golden & Roland 1.

60. **OSLER, William** (1849-1919). *Counsels and Ideals from the writings of William Osler. Second edition.* Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1921. 8vo. xxiv, 355 pp. Facsimile of Osler's writing, index. Some pencil underlining by Philip S. Hench (Nobel Prize winner, 1950). Original deep red cloth, gilt titles. Very good +. Philip S. Hench's copy. \$ 28



For my son
Kallen
from his dad
Philip S Hench
Christmas 1957



*Philip S. Hench's Copy
Nobel Prize for Medicine 1950*

61. **OSLER, Sir William.** *The Principles and Practice of Medicine, Designed for the Use of Practitioners and Students of Medicine.* New York: D. Appleton, 1892. [with]: *Les Prix Nobel en 1950* [presentation copy to Hench, inscribed by Hench to his son]. 242 x 165 mm. Thick 8vo. xvi, [2], 1079, [1 blank], ads. [6], 8 pp. 5 figs., tables, index; black stain affecting upper margin of pages 177-592 with some related chipping, but no loss to Osler's text. Second state of the ads dated November 1891. 19 charts, 5 figures, index. Original green cloth; rebacked preserving original spine, pastedowns replaced. Ownership signatures of [Dr.] Y.M. Doodokian [or Doodokyan], A.M.M.C., 1-18-03 [1903]; [Dr.] William H. Witherstine, Rush Medical College, Chicago. Heavily marked, in parts, with the manuscript notes of Doodokian. This copy later belonged to Philip S. Hench (1896-1965) (INSCRIBED BY HENCH TO HIS SON ON TIPPED-IN SLIP) who won the Nobel Prize in 1950 – he maintained ownership of this book, later passing it to his son. New handsome custom navy morocco-backed drop-back box.

\$ 7,500

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE with “Georgias” (misspelling of “Gorgias”) on verso of third leaf. The best English work on medicine of its time, and probably the most influential general textbook of medicine ever published. For example, the Chinese language edition was the first complete Western textbook of medicine available in Chinese. “The outstanding chapters were those on the communicable diseases (in particular typhoid and malarial infections, cholera Asiatica, the pneumonias, syphilis, and tuberculosis) and the diseases of the circulatory system in which Osler’s unique knowledge of the pathology of cardiac affections and aneurysms was utilized in a most effective way” (Golden & Roland p. 136 and entry 1378).

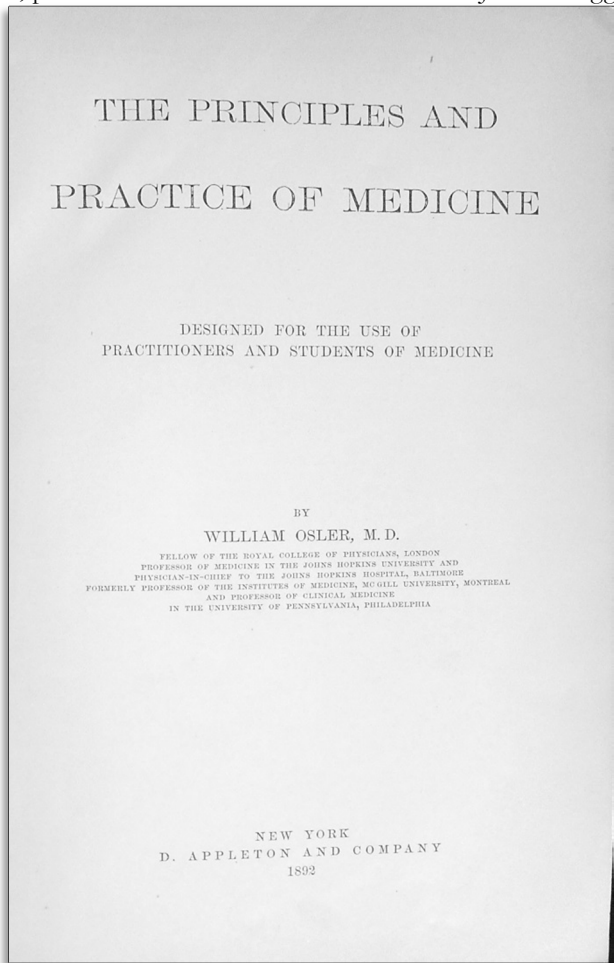
PROVENANCE: DR. YEPROUS M. DOODOKIAN [or Doodokyan, a woman], A.M.M.C. [American Medical Missionary College, Chicago, IL], native of Armenia, came to Chicago to pursue her medical career. The AMMC was created from an

outgrowth of classes started at Battle Creek Sanitarium in 1878;³ AMMC was chartered in Illinois in 1895 and students received their education in both Battle Creek and in Chicago; merged with Illinois State University.

See: Illinois State Board of Health, Official register of legally qualified physicians, May 1915, p. 62. She attended a dinner once with Dr. J. H. Kellogg and her associate, from Turkey, Dr. Vahan Pampaian.
See: Rowland H. Harris, M.D., "An Oriental Dinner," Good Health [a journal of hygiene], vol. XXXVIII, no. 2, Feb. 1903, p. 71.
See: *Transactions of the American Hospital Association*, 1929, p. 668; Dr. Doodokyan is listed as "superintendent", relating to St. Paul's Hospital, Chicago, *Modern Hospital*, vol. 25, 1925, p. 90. I have been unable to discover her vital statistics.

WILLIAM HITE
WITHERSTINE,
born Dover, MN
1882, lived with his
parents in
Rochester, MN,

attended the University of Chicago and graduated with his degree in medicine from Rush Medical College in 1904, married Ida Dahlem (June 1, 1906), worked at Cook



³ A clipped note within the book "Dear Friend" from Mrs. Bingham of Chicago, on the reverse side refers to the "Battle Creek Sanitarium". That sheet also bears the same dark stain found on the upper margins of the book (see p. 304/205). The book itself is heavily underlined in the part dealing with Tuberculosis (pp. 184-240). Some additional marginalia are found in the sections on typhus fever (pp. 1-39), small-pox (p. 47) and scarlet fever (p. 67).

County Hospital, Chicago. He practiced medicine Rochester and entered into partnership with his father but a year later removed to Grand Forks, North Dakota (1907), working at the base hospital with the rank of lieutenant (1918). From after the war I can find no useful record of Witherstine. His father was Dr. Horace H. Witherstine, born in NY 1850/52, came to Rochester in 1872, held a successful practice, worked with the Mayos and became mayor of Rochester. He attended Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1886. He married Miss Amelia T. Hatfield and had four children. Horace "was also state senator for two terms, or from 1904 until 1912, and later when he became a candidate for congress he met his first political defeat, his opponent being Hon. Sidney Anderson, who was the republican candidate."

PHILIP SHOWALTER HENCH (1896-1965), born in Pittsburgh, enlisted in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in 1917 but was transferred to the reserve corps to finish his medical training. "In 1920 he received his doctorate in medicine from the University of Pittsburgh. After a year as an interne at Saint Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, he became a Fellow of the Mayo Foundation, the graduate school of the University of Minnesota's Department of Medicine. His association with the Mayo Clinic began in 1923 when he became first an assistant, then, three years later, Head of its Department of Rheumatic Diseases. Between 1928 and 1929, Dr. Hench studied abroad, at Freiburg University and at the von Müller Clinic, Munich. He was appointed an instructor in the Mayo Foundation in 1928, Assistant Professor 1932, Associate Professor 1935 and, in 1947, Professor of Medicine ... At the Mayo Clinic he specialized in arthritic disease. In the course of his work he observed the favourable effects of jaundice on arthritic patients, causing a remission of pain. Other bodily changes, for example pregnancy, produced the same effect. These and other observations led him gradually to the conclusion that the pain-alleviating substance was a steroid. In the period 1930-1938, Dr. E. C. Kendall had isolated several steroids from the adrenal gland cortex. After several years of collaboration with Dr. Kendall, it was decided to try the effect of one of these substances, Compound E (later named cortisone), on arthritic patients. Delay in implementing this decision was caused by Dr. Hench's military service in World War II and by the costly and complicated isolation of the substance. In 1948-1949, cortisone was successfully tested on arthritic patients. Hench also treated patients with ACTH, a hormone produced by the pituitary gland which stimulates the adrenal gland.

ACCOMPANIED BY A COPY OF LES PRIX NOBEL EN 1950, NOBEL PRIZE WINNER'S PERSONAL COPY, RECEIVED BY PHILIP S. HENCH. In turn Hench inscribed this book to his son Kahler Hench, "For my dear son Philip Kahler Hench who went with us to Stockholm Dec 1950 and whose companionship meant much to me, his dad. Philip Showalter Hench".

"In the April of 1949, Hench, Kendall, Slocumb and Polley published their experiences in respect of the dramatic effects of cortisone in cases of chronic rheumatoid arthritis." The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1950 was awarded to Edward C. Kendall, Tadeus Reichstein, and Philip S. Hench, "for the discovery of the hormone cortisone, and its application for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis."

☼ Garrison and Morton 2231; Haskell Norman, *Grolier Medical Hundred* 82.

62. **PACINI, Luigi** (b. 1784). *Lettere sulla lacerazione della cristalloide anteriore intorno ad un aneurisma dell'arteria toracica sopra una doppia pupilla dirette al celeberrimo Antonio Scarpa*. Lucca: Bertine, 1826. 221 x 146 mm. 8vo. 38 pp. 4 plates (3 folding lithographic, 1 engraved); foxed. Later patterned paper wrappers. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Fine. M7743

\$ 400

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE ON CATARACT COUCHING WITH THE NEEDLE. Rare and interesting pamphlet of three letters from Luigi Pacini, professor of anatomy at Lucca, to Antonio Scarpa, professor and director of the University of Pavia from 1824 to 1826. The first letter is dated August 24, 1824. The pamphlet includes Scarpa's response, dated September 30, 1824. These first two letters deal with the pathology and surgical procedures for removal of cataracts. The third letter, dated December 20, 1826, is also of ophthalmological interest. It discusses the pupil and observations on a case of double-vision, illustrated by plate IV. The second letter, dated June 20, 1825, discusses observations on an aneurism of the thoracic artery.

☼ Hirschberg, VIIIb, p. 250; Wellcome, IV, p. 282.

63. **PARÉ, Ambroise** (1510-1590). *The Apologie and Treatise of Ambroise Paré. Containing the voyages made into divers places, with many of his writings upon surgery. Edited and with an introduction by Geoffrey Keynes*. Birmingham: Classics of Medicine Library, 1984. Facsimile of London 1951 edition. 8vo. xxii, 227 pp. Frontispiece, illustrations, index. Decorative gilt-stamped black leatherette, a.e.g. Bookplates of Burndy and Classics of Medicine Library. Fine. \$ 18

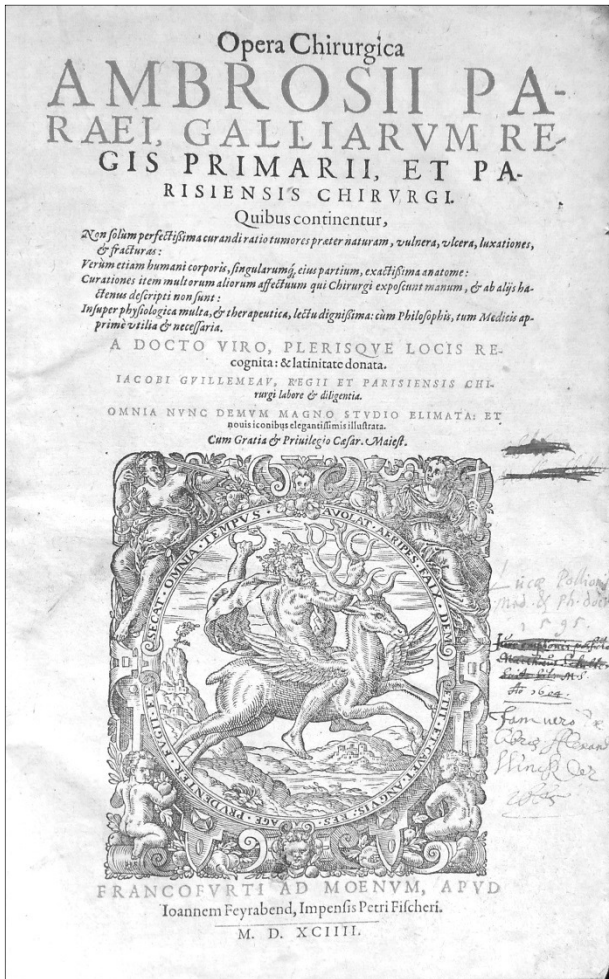
First Latin Edition

64. **PARÉ, Ambroise** (1510-1590). *Opera Ambrosii Parei Regis Primarii et Parisiensis Chirurghi. A Docto viro plerisque locis recognita: Et Latinitate donata, Iacobi Gvillemear, Regij & Parisiensis Chirurghi labore & diligentia. Ad Clarissimum virum Marcvm Mironem Regis Arbitratum dignissimum*. Parisiis, Apud Iacobvm Dv-pvys, 1582. Folio in sixes (351 x 208 mm). [12], 884, [22] pp. Collated complete: ã6, A-Z6, Aa-Zz6, AA-ZZ6, AAa-DDd6, EEe4, FFF-GGg6, index, errata leaf, woodcut of Paré, aged sixty-eight, on verso of ã4, 362 woodcuts; lightly foxed, title-page and 2 ff. following re-margined, a few repairs, not affecting text or images, some damp-staining, occasional early in k underlining and marginal notes showing early evidence of reading the text. Contemporary limp full vellum, m.s. spine title. Very good. M11083

\$ 12,500

FIRST LATIN EDITION; third edition overall. "No third French edition appears to have been published, its place supposedly being taken by the first Latin translation in 1582.... This, the first Latin edition, has been long regarded as taking the place of a third French edition, since no third has ever been found and since this one lies between the second, 1579, and the fourth, 1585, edition of the Oeuvres.... I think we can take it as conclusive that the 1582 Opera represented to Paré his third edition. It must at least have been planned as early as 1577, when he failed to include, among those he gave to Viart as a wedding gift, the books which were still to be published 'as well in Latin as in French'" (Doe).

☼ BM Readex Vol. 19, p. 354; Cushing P88, Doe, *A bibliography of the Works of Ambroise Paré*, #46, pp. 90-91, 153-160; Durling/NLM 3531; Garrison & Morton 5565; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 271; Osler 661; Waller 7175; Wellcome 4824.

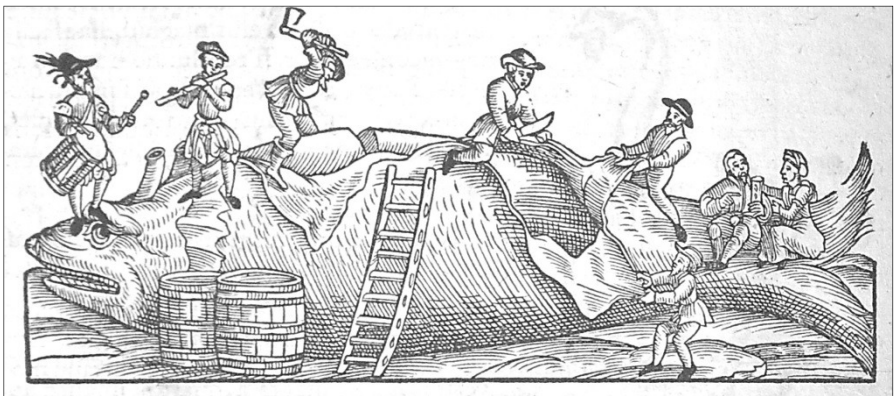


65. **PARÉ, Ambroise** (1510-1590). *Opera Chirurgica... a Docto Viro, Plerisque Locis Recognita: & Latinate Donata. Iacobi Guillemaen... Omnia Nunc Demum Magno Studio Elimata: et Novis Iconibus Elegantissimis Illustrata.* Frankfurt: Johann Feyrabend, for Peter Fischer, 1594. Folio. [4] ff., 851 pp. [14] ff. (last leaf blank). A-Z, Aa-Zz, AA-ZZ, AAA-EEe. Incomplete: title in red and black, printer's device on title & next to last leaf, NUMEROUS WOODCUT ILLUSTRATIONS throughout the text, ornamented initials, index; lacks portrait, missing leaves (F3, OO 5-6, QQ 1-2, & 2 preliminary leaves), O3 torn lower margin, early underlining p. 194-198, early marginalia pp. 75, 197, 204-206, 209, staining pp. 405-end, index badly stained, minor repair base of EEe3-EEe6, top third of EEe 4-EEe6 torn away and repaired with part of index and head of printer's device missing. Early gilt designed pig skin, raised bands, gilt stamped leather label; extremities worn, spine base repaired, minor chipping and wear to spine. Early ownership inscriptions on title: Lucae Pollio, Med. & Ph.... 1595 – another inscription is crossed out, but dated 1604 – a third inscription seems to include the words “Alexander” and “Winckler” but difficult to verify. Very good. M9084

\$ 2,500

Second Latin edition of the complete works of Paré, the father of surgery, with many new editions including hernia operations, cancer operations, new artificial limbs, innovations in the field of obstetrics, & nerve operations. “Paré, of humble Huguenot beginnings and poorly educated, became the sixteenth century’s outstanding surgeon and the greatest military surgeon before his fellow countryman, Larrey.... Probably his best known innovations were his discarding the use of boiling oil in gunshot wounds and the reintroduction of simple ligature instead of red hot cautery after amputation” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 271). Aside from creating several medical instruments (pictured in this volume) “he popularized the truss, introduced artificial limbs, and (in dentistry) re-implantation of the teeth” (Garrison & Morton 5565). This edition is “edited by Paré’s pupil, Jacques Guillemeau (1550-1613), who succeeded Paré as surgeon to King Charles IX” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 271).

Provenance note: There was a Lucas Pollio the Elder and Younger in Poland right around this time, but not a physician. See: BM Cat.



[65 Paré]

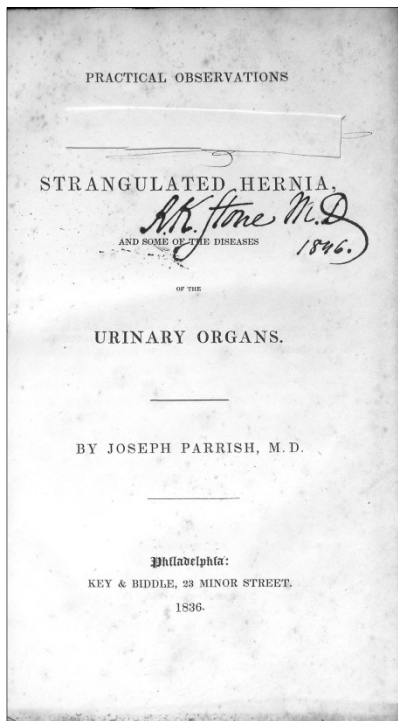
66. **PARÉ, Ambroise** (1510-1590). *Oeuvres Complète D’Ambroise Paré. Revises et Collationnées sur Toutes les Editions...Accompagnées de Notes Historique et Critiques, et Précédées d’une Introduction...*J. F. Malgaigne. Paris: J. B. Baillière, 1840-1841. 3 volumes. Thick 8vo. Frontispiece portraits of Paré, figures. Modern quarter gilt stamped blue cloth, marbled boards; minor creasing to head of last pages (vol. II), very minor ex-library rubber stamps, faded rubber stamps on edges (vol. III). Fine. M9083

\$ 1,600

FIRST EDITION. “This three volume set is the definitive edition of Paré’s works. A comprehensive work, it contains a lengthy historical introduction to the development and state of surgery between the sixth and sixteenth centuries, an extensive biography and bibliography of Paré, as well as his collected writings. Malgaigne was an accomplished French surgeon and author” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 273). Considered “the best edition of Paré’s works” (Garrison & Morton 59).

☼ Cushing p. 87; Garrison & Morton 59; Osler 660; Waller 7174.

67. **PARRISH, Joseph** (1779-1840). *Practical Observations on Strangulated Hernia, and Some of the Diseases of the Urinary Organs*. Philadelphia: Key & Biddle, 1836. 232 x 143 mm. 8vo. xvii, 330 pp. 4 lithographic plates; light foxing, about half of the text moderately browned. Contemporary full brown sheep, gilt spine, black leather spine label, rebacked



with speckled gilt-lined calf. Bookplates of Robert K. Stone and Alfred Heacock Whittaker. Ownership signature of R. K. Stone, M. D., 1846 on title. Another ownership signature on title has been cut away, eliminating the printed word "on," 88 horizontal mm. from the title. Fine. Personal Copy of Dr. Robert K. Stone, Leading Physician and Medical Educator of Washington D. C. SIGNED BY STONE. M6439

\$ 400

FIRST EDITION. Based on seventy-five detailed case reports, Parrish's Practical observations on strangulated hernia provides an excellent account of early nineteenth-century treatment of strangulated hernia and bladder and prostate problems. The book is dedicated to Philip Syng Physick (1768-1837). Parrish succeeded Physick in 1816 as surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

PROVENANCE: Robert King Stone (1822-1872) was an anatomist from Washington D. C., where he was born. He took an A.B. from Princeton in 1842 and apprenticed

under Dr. Thomas Miller in medicine in Washington. Stone studied at the National Medical College and then went to the University of Pennsylvania where he took his M.D. in 1845. In 1846 he went to Europe and studied the practices of hospitals in London, Edinburgh, Vienna, and Paris. He returned to Washington in 1847 where he began general practice, eventually rising to the chair of anatomy and physiology at the National Medical College. He specialized in ophthalmic and aural surgery. On page 79 of this book Stone wrote: "I had a similar case...Wash. D. C. 1858. - Strangulated femoral hernia - after the operation, the symptoms instantly cured: but she had no operation of the bowels for eight days - indeed the external wound was entirely healed before any chilhays [?] took place from the arms."

✧ Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States*, GS13.

68. **PARRY, John S.** (1843-1876). *Extra-Uterine Pregnancy. Its Causes, Species, Pathological Anatomy, Clinical History, Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment.* Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, 1876. 8vo. xii, [17]-276, [ads.] 32 pp. Index. Original green cloth, gilt spine. Early ownership inscription, rubber stamp and bookplate of Dr. James Kerr. A fine copy. M9355

\$ 900

FIRST EDITION. "Lawson Tait regarded this as the first authoritative work on the subject. Parry showed the necessity for operation in such cases and it was this book, more than anything else, which determined Tait to do so" (Garrison & Morton 6191). This important work includes a number of chapters explaining the surgery necessary in certain cases including incision of the rectum and gastrostomy. James Kerr was the first Dean of the Manitoba Medical School in 1883.

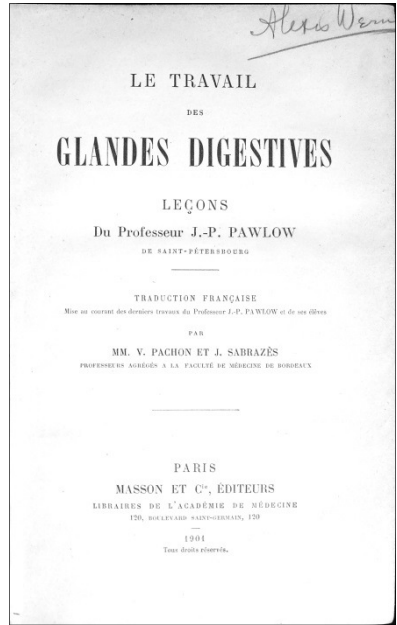
69. **PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovitch.** *Le Travail des Glandes Digestives; Leçons du Professeur I. P. Pavlov. Traduction Française V. Pachon et J. Sabrazès.* Paris: Masson, 1901. 8vo. x, 287 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. Early beige cloth, new leather spine label, marbled edges. Bookplate of noted collector Marcus Crahan. Scarce. Handsome copy. M0275

\$ 750

First edition in French. "Pavlov made perhaps the greatest contribution to our knowledge of the physiology of digestion. Especially notable was his method of producing gastric and pancreatic fistulae for the purpose of his experiments." – Garrison-Morton 1022 (citing 1st Russian ed., 1897).

This French translation contains a new preface by Pavlov, as well as an additional ninth *Leçon* (pp. 243-84).

☼ See: Grolier, *Medicine* 85; Grolier, *Science* 83; Norman 1664; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2129; Lilly, p. 241; Dibner 135; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 385.



70. **PEASLEE, Edmund Randolph** (1814-1878). *Ovarian tumors: their pathology, diagnosis, and treatment, especially by ovariectomy.* New York: D. Appleton, 1872. 230 x 162 mm. 8vo. xxvii, [3], 551, [1 blank], [ads, 24] pp. Frontis. port. of Ephraim McDowell, 56 figs., index. Original brick red cloth, gilt spine; re-backed. Ex library bookplate of Yale University Library, rubber stamps of the New York Hospital and the New Haven Medical Association. Crainz rubber stamp on title. Very good. M5089

\$ 400

FIRST EDITION. This is Edmund Randolph Peaslee's most important work. It is a comprehensive treatise on all the known facts concerning the anatomy, pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of ovarian cysts. Especially concerned with the operation of ovariectomy which Peaslee advocated in New York in 1864. He made no notable additions to the technique of the operation but compiled carefully and critically practically everything that was known of it, producing a book which was for many years a standard text.

☼ DAB, XIV, p. 370. Cianfrani, *A short history of obstetrics and gynecology*, p. 285; Cordasco 70-2773; Graham, *Eternal Eve*, p. 508; Kelly Burrage 951. "A Classic." - Ricci. OCLC: 15 copies.

71. **PERRIN, Maurice Constantin** (1826-1889) & **François PONCET (de CLUNY)** (1837-1899). *Atlas des maladies profondes de l'œil comprenant l'ophtalmoscopie par Maurice Perrin et L'Anatomie pathologique par F. Poncet (de Cluny).* Paris: G. Masson, 1879. 286 x 230 mm. 4to. [xiii] pp. 92 chromo-lithographic plates. Contemporary quarter red morocco, marbled boards, raised bands, gilt spine, t.e.g., marbled end-leaves; rubbed. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7746

\$ 2,000

SECOND EDITION of Perrin's *Traité pratique d'ophtalmoscopie et d'optométrie* augmented with 92 chromo-lithographic plates on the pathologic anatomy of the eye contributed by Poncet. F. Poncet (de Cluny) was chief physician of the army and associate professor at the Val-de-Grace.

☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 1770; Hirsch, IV, p. 538; Hirschberg, XI, 1c, p. 706; Rucker & Keys.

72. **PETERS, Hermann** (1847-1920). *Pictorial History of Ancient Pharmacy; with Sketches of Early Medical Practice. Translated from the German, and Revised, with Numerous Additions, by Dr. William Netter*. Chicago: G.P. Engelhard, 1889. First edition in English (first issued Berlin, 1886). 8vo. xiv, 210 pp. Illustrations, figs. Dark maroon cloth, gilt-stamped cover and spine titles, t.e.g.; rubbed, shelf-wear, inner hinges cracked. Good. Kremers, p. 14.

\$ 25

“Peters, Hermann (1847-1920), German pharmacist and historian of pharmacy. Of his many publications, the books *Der Arzt und die Heilkunde in der deutschen Vergangenheit* and *Aus pharmaceutischer Vorzeit* especially gained wide acknowledgment.” Kremers (1986) p. 478.

73. **PETRIOLI, Gaetano** (fl. 1720-1760). *Le otto tavole anatomiche con cinquanta figure in foglio delineate per compimento dell'opera sublime, et imperfetta del celebre Bartolomeo Eustachio di S. Severino della Marca composte con sommo studio, e fatica da.. Illustrate dal medesimo autore di note, non pria d'ora date alla luce, con l'aggiunte delli sopra commenti fatti dallo stesso Petrioli a quelli del rinomatissimo Bernardo Siegfried Albini dott. di medicina, anatomia, e chirurgia nell'Accademia di Londra; e Presidente de i Professori del Colleggio Chirurgico di Leide. Dedicate all'Emin.mo e Rev.mo signore, il signor Cardinale Gio: Battista Mesmer*. Roma: nella Stamperia di Antonio de' Rossi, 1750. Folio. 355 x 245 mm. [14], 80 pp. Engraved title-page vignette showing an anatomy lesson by Leo Ghezzi, portrait of the author, 8 plates; pages LI-LII (first two pages of the index) misbound (as usual) behind pages LIII-LIV. Water-staining affects last plate, but only margins of earlier plates and text leaves. Full contemporary vellum, red calf spine label; water damaged, warped, spine ends bumped, vellum soiled, torn at spine ends on back cover. Ownership inscription. Good. M0743

\$ 1,350

FIRST ITALIAN EDITION. Gaetano Petrioli made a cottage industry of the anatomical plates of Bartolomeo Eustachi, who had completed his drawings in 1552. After they were discovered in the Vatican Library early in the eighteenth century, Pope Clement XI presented them to his physician, Giovanni Maria Lancisi, who published them in 1714 together with his own notes. Petrioli in his turn obtained the original Eustachi plates used by Lancisi from Cardinal Caraffa, and claimed that Lancisi had authorized him to produce an improved edition. The forty-seven Eustachi plates were bound in Petrioli's *Riflessioni anatomiche* (Rome: Zempel, 1740). Eight additional plates were designed by Petrioli and published in Latin in 1748 and in Italian in 1750. The *Otto tavole* offered here contains only the eight plates of Petrioli, each signed “Orig. di Gaet. Petrioli.” The contents of Petrioli's various works on Eustachi are inconsistent; Choulant pointed out that the Eustachi plates are sometimes found in the *Riflessioni*, and sometimes in the *Otto tavole*. The various supplementary sections to the *Otto tavole* refer to Boerhaave, Albinus and Haller.

☼ Blake, NLM, p. 346; Choulant-Frank, pp. 200-204; Garrison & Morton 391 (on the history and transmission of the Eustachi plates); J. Norman 18:479; Waller 7333.

74. **PICK, Alfred & Richard LANGENDORF.** *Interpretation of Complex Arrhythmias.* Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1979. Oblong 8vo. xi, 586 pp. Bibliography, index. Black-and-yellow-stamped light green cloth. SIGNED AND INSCRIBED from Pick to Dr. Carson Todd. Very good. ISBN: 0812105850

\$ 300

FIRST EDITION. "After the Nazi invasion of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Langendorf fled to the United States while it was still possible for Jews to leave the country. He came to Chicago and to Michael Reese, where he worked as a cardiology fellow. After the war, he helped his former fellow medical student, Dr. Alfred Pick, and his wife, Dr. Ruth Pick, who had been in Nazi concentration camps, to come to Chicago and to Michael Reese" (Heise, Kenan). Pick served as president of the Chicago Heart Association in 1986.

✧ Heise, Kenan. "Richard Langendorf, a Leader in Cardiology." *Chicago Tribune.* 7/9/1987.

75. **PITHA, Franz Freiherr von (1810-1875) & Christian Albert Theodor BILLROTH (1829-1894).** *Handbuch der allgemeinen und speciallen Chirurgie mit Einschluss der topographischen Anatomie, Operations- und Verandlehre.* Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1869-1874. 11 vols. 239 x 165 mm. Large 8vo. Vol. I: [iv], 639 pp. Vol. II: ix, 385; 125; 351 pp. Vol. III: xi, 666; 157, [3] pp. Vol. IV: x, 284; viii, 920, 2 pp. Vol. V: vi, [2], 419; [ii], 328 pp. Vol. VI: xi, 314; 154; 402 pp. Vol. VII: xi, 126; 74; 100; 105, [3]; 555 pp. Vol. VIII: x, 212; 180; 336; 99; 188 pp. Vol. IX: viii, [4], 224; 469; 135; 115 pp. Vol. X: vii, 254; 194; 258; 228, [4]; 192 pp. Vol. XI: vii, [3], 450, [2]; 156; 133, [3]; 217, [3] pp. 1941 figs., numerous tables, 101 plates (many folding, some highlighted in color, 1 double-page, 50 chromo-lithographic). Contemporary quarter tan calf, calf corners, black cloth sides, raised bands, red leather spine labels, gilt spines, all edges marbled, some original wrappers bound in; rubbed, corners showing, Vol. VIII spine ends frayed. Very good. SEE CATALOGUE REAR FOR PICTURES.

\$ 1,500

This is the important handbook of general and regional surgery co-edited by Franz von Pitha and Theodor Billroth. Billroth's contributions to this work include "Berebnungen, Erfrierungen, Quetschungen. Schnitt-, Riss-, Quetschwunden, vergiftete Wunden," which relates the author's knowledge of wound healing, a subject which Billroth took a special interest in and dedicated much of his efforts to understanding. The text and illustrations include material on military surgery, field hospitals and transportation, bandages, surgical instruments, prosthetics, cranial surgery, surgery for deformities, obstetrics and gynecology, and much more.

✧ BM Readex, XX, p. 415; *DSB*, II, p. 129; Hirsch, I, p. 461; Leonardo, *History of surgery*, p. 284; Rutkow, *Surgery, an illustrated history*, pp. 397-398. M7683

76. **POYNTER, F. N. L.** *A Catalogue of Incunabula in the Wellcome Historical Medical Library.* London: Oxford University Press, 1954. 8vo. xiv, 159 pp. 12 plates, indices. Gilt-stamped navy blue cloth, dust-jacket; jacket torn. Burndy bookplate. Very good. \$ 45

77. **PRAVAZ, Charles-Gabriel (1791-1853).** *Essai sur l'emploi médical de l'air comprimé.* Lyon: Giraudier; Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1850. 230 x 150 mm. 8vo. xi, 377 pp. Occasional browning. Modern quarter dark brown morocco, raised bands, gilt spine, marbled boards, marbled end-papers; new end-leaves. Untrimmed. Fine, handsome copy. M4923LV

\$ 400

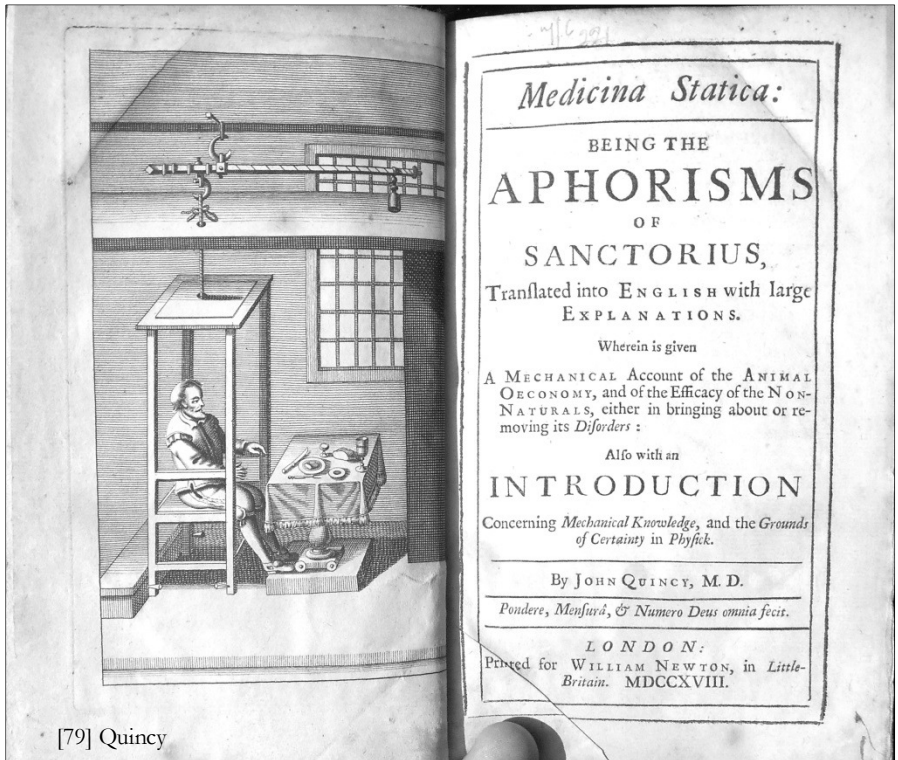
FIRST EDITION. Pravaz's essay on the uses of compressed air in medicine. Charles-Gabriel Pravaz, the son of doctors, was Director of the Orthopedic and Pneumatic Institute of Lyon. He invented the modern galvanocautery (Garrison & Morton 5603). He is known for the introduction of the hypodermic needle into Europe in 1851 (Garrison, History of medicine, p. 656).

78. **PRINZMETAL, Myron; Eliot CORDAY; Isidor C. BRILL; Robert W. OBLATH; H. E. KRUGER,** et al. *The Auricular Arrhythmias*. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, (1952). FIRST EDITION. 4to. xix, 387 pp. 323 figures, bibliography, index. Original yellow cloth, gilt-stamped black painted spine. AUTHOR'S COPY with the BOOKPLATE of Prinzmetal. Near fine.

\$ 45

Prinzmetal was a Los Angeles pioneer cardiologist and book collector. He was one of the first cardiologists to actively explore the link between diet and heart disease. "Prinzmetal angina, also known as variant angina or angina inversa, is a syndrome typically consisting of angina (cardiac chest pain) at rest that occurs in cycles. It is caused by vasospasm, a narrowing of the coronary arteries caused by contraction of the smooth muscle tissue in the vessel walls rather than directly by atherosclerosis (buildup of fatty plaque and hardening of the arteries)..." (*Wikipedia*).

See: Roguin, A. "Myron Prinzmetal 1908-1987: The Man Behind the Variant Angina." *Int. Journal of Cardiology*. Vol. 2. Jan. 2008, p. 123; Folkart, Burt A. & Harry Nelson. Obituary. *New York Times*, 1/13/1987.



79. **QUINCY, John** (d. 1722). *Medicina Statica: Being the Aphorisms of Sanctorius, Translated into English with large Explanations. Wherein is given A Mechanical Account of the Animal Oeconomy, and of the Efficacy of the Non-Naturals, either in bringing about or removing its Disorders: Also with an Introduction Concerning Mechanical Knowledge, and the Grounds of Certainty in Physic.* London: William Newton, 1718. 8vo. (190 x 117 mm) lvi, 312 pp. Engraved frontispiece, 1 folding plate. Signature P mis-bound (P1-2 after P3-4), light toning throughout. Bound in full modern calf to period style, raised bands and gilt-stamped decoration on spine, black leather gilt-stamped spine label. Fine. M9708
\$ 500
Second edition. Issued along with Medico-physical Essays in 1720, this popular text went through many editions, even as late as the early 19th century.
- ☼ BM Readex, Vol. 20, p. 1178 (1st ed.); DNB, Vol. XVI, pp. 555-6; Garrison & Morton 573 (Sanctorio); Osler 3915; Waller 7713; Wellcome III, p. 458 (1720 ed.).
80. **PUSEY, William Allen** (1865-1940) & **Eugene Wilson CALDWELL**. *The Practical Application of the Röntgen Rays in Therapeutics and Diagnosis.* Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1903. Thick 8vo. 591, [ads.] 16 pp. Numerous photos & illus., index. Green cloth, gilt spine. FINE. M9558
\$ 325
FIRST EDITION. Handsomely illustrated guide to the use of Röntgen Rays. Grigg, Trail of Invisible Light, 839.
81. **RAMSAY, Andrew Maitland** (1859-1946). *Atlas of external diseases of the eye.* Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons; New York: Macmillan, 1898. 297 x 235 mm. 4to. xvi, 195, [1] pp. 30 chromo-lithographic plates, 18 photogravure plates, 48 printed tissue guards, index; occasional black smudges. Original gilt stamped brown buckram, red leather spine label, t.e.g.; rubbed. With an additional leaf laid in (previously mounted before half-title?), printed: "Queen Margaret College, University of Glasgow, Class of Diseases and Injuries of the Eye, Session, 1903, Prize awarded to Miss Janie MacLachlan, June, 23, 1903. Lecturer," and SIGNED by A. Maitland Ramsay, M.D. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7759
\$ 425
FIRST EDITION. Ramsay's "fame justly rests on this atlas, one of the finest productions of its kind. With thirty chromolithographs and eighteen photogravures, the atlas illustrates cases Ramsay dealt with at the Glasgow Eye Infirmary. The chromolithographs were produced by MacLagan & Cumming after photographs taken and colored by A. H. Geyer. The eighteen photogravures were prepared by the well-known Glasgow firm of T. & A. Annan" (Becker Collection). Maitland Ramsay was a prominent Glasgow ophthalmic surgeon during the first quarter of the twentieth century.
- ☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 1884; Becker Collection 1983.
82. **[REGIOMONTANUS, Joannes] Ernst ZINNER**. *Der deutsche Kalender des Johannes Regiomontan, Nürnberg, um 1474.* Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz, 1937. Series: *Veröffentlichungen der Gesellschaft für Typenkunde des XV. Jahrhunderts, Wiegendruckgesellschaft*, B, 1. Facsimile. 21 cm. 20, [60] pp. 30 leaves, illustrations, volvelle. Black-stamped linen cloth over black-stamped red paper-backed boards. Burndy bookplate. Near fine. \$ 38
83. **RÉGNIER, Jean-Baptiste**. *De la Pustule Maligne, ou Nouvel Exposé des Phénomènes Observés Pedant son Cours, suivi du Traitement Antiphlogistique Plus Approprié a sa Véritable Nature, et de Quelques Observations sur les Effets du Suspensoir.* Paris: Méquignon l'Ainé Père,

1829. 8vo. [4], 226, [ads 2] pp. Foxed, especially at end-leaves, not affecting legibility. Original half calf over marbled paper-backed boards, gilt-stamped red and black leather spine labels; extremities worn, front joint cracked. Bookplate of C. Wistar Pennock. SCARCE. Good.

\$ 250

FIRST EDITION of Régnier's rare work on the pustule.

PROVENANCE: Caspar Wistar Pennock (1799-1867) was a Philadelphia physician whose papers are housed at the American Philosophical Society. In an 1836 article entitled "On the Malignant Pustule, with Cases," Pennock cites Régnier, saying, "Excision of the pustule has been attempted, but the melancholy history of the cases where it has been resorted to, have proved to be extremely hazardous," with an asterisk referencing Régnier pp. 23-24 (Pennock, p. 24). He authored several works, ranging in focus from the heart and arteries to observations of cholera in Paris to anatomy.

☼ Pennock, Caspar Wistar. "On the malignant pustule, with cases." *American Journal of Medical Sciences*. Vol. 19. (1836): 13-24 pp.

84. **REISINGER, Franz** (1787-1855). *Die künstliche Frühgeburt als ein wichtiges Mittel in der Entbindungskunst und vorzüglich als Beytrag zur Charakteristik der englischen Geburtshülfe historisch und kritisch dargestellt*. Augsburg & Leipzig: von Jenisch- und Stagesehen Buchhandlung, 1820. 191 x 121 mm. 8vo. xxiv, 360 pp. 2 tables (1 folding), 1 folding engraved plate; lightly foxed. Repaired, modern quarter calf with old marbled boards. Crainz rubber stamp on title. M5095

\$ 450

FIRST EDITION. This work, which launched Reisinger's academic career, focuses on the medical aspects of premature labor and contains an important historical and critical review of the practice of obstetrics in England. Franz Reisinger studied in Würzburg and Göttingen and in 1814 published his dissertation in the field of ophthalmology. From 1816 to 1817 he traveled in Germany, France and England for study, settling afterwards in Bonn. He later became professor of Obstetrics at Erlangen (Hirsch, IV, pp. 698-699).

85. **REMBRANDT VAN RIJN**, [after]. *The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp*. [Amsterdam, c. 1950]. 31 x 24 in. (canvas); 38 x 30 in. (frame).⁴ ORIGINAL 20TH CENTURY OIL PAINTING ON CANVAS REPRODUCING REMBRANDT'S 1632 MASTERPIECE. FROM THE COLLECTION OF PHILIP HENCH. Fine. [See cover]

\$ 10,000

BEAUTIFUL COLOR OIL ON CANVAS previously from the collection of Nobel Prize-winner Philip Hench. Painted after the famous anatomy lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp (1632) after Rembrandt's rendition, the quality of his work is evident in the careful attention to detail, exquisite chiaroscuro, and meticulous brushstrokes that all serve to make this a rendition of the highest caliber. Rembrandt's original work hangs in the Royal Picture Gallery Mauritshuis in The Hague.

"Sixteenth-century artists started the practice of setting a group portrait in an anatomy theater, which was a special room where students and other interested spectators could watch a corpse being dissected. The onlookers in Rembrandt's painting...are not [all]

4 The original painting measures approx. 85.2 x 66.7 inches.

[REMBRANDT continued] medical men. They are local government officials who, as was customary in their day, are attending a lecture by a distinguished scientist, just as they might attend an important theater performance. The goal was to see and be seen” (Pescio, p. 34). Two figures in the painting—”Dr. Frans van Loenen, the uppermost figure, and Dr. Jacob Koolvelt, at the extreme left—paid, as the first five...had already done, to have themselves painted in some years later” (Delaney, p. 98).

The paper held by the second figure from the right is a list of all the men featured in the painting, and the open book at the cadaver’s feet is Andreas Vesalius’ quintessential anatomical work, *De humani corporis fabrica* (1543). The cadaver was, in life, Adriaen Adriaanszoon, alias Aris Kint [Kindt], who was found guilty of armed robbery and violence, and sentenced to death by hanging, though he was strangled shortly before his execution ceremony.

Even though *The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp* was Rembrandt’s first attempt at a group portrait painting, he departs from the traditional “sterile presentation of heads and bodies arranged on a single plane” and instead creates a feeling of unity with a “noticeable interplay of glances and movements” (Pescio, p. 34). Gross writes, “Although [the painting is] in the form of the usual group portrait, it was actually a strikingly original artistic triumph. For the first time, Rembrandt dramatically emphasized the dissection rather than just the *dramatis personae*.” The success of this work “established him as a major portrait painter, leading to many portrait commissions. In fact, medical professionals were ‘among the most faithful of Rembrandt’s patrons throughout his life’” (Gross, p. 168).

“In spite of its artistic superiority, the painting was typical of previous ‘anatomy lessons’ in deviating considerably from an accurate account of the real event. At the actual dissection, the guild members, other than the lecturer and perhaps his assistant, would have been in the front rows of the audience rather than on the stage around the lecturer” (Gross, p. 168). Autopsies at that time included a *city praelector*, in this case Tulp, whose title was ‘*praelector chirurgie et anatomie*.’ He was responsible for preparing the body for the lesson and performed most of the dissecting, but this scene does not portray the cutting instruments—instead showing Tulp displaying the cadaver’s tendons.

Critic W. G. Sebald postulates that the image “forces us...to consider the ethics of spectatorship and punishment. Sebald also questions whether science here really has the upper hand: ‘The spectacle, which was presented before a paying public drawn from the upper classes, was doubtlessly a demonstration of the undaunted investigative zeal...in the new sciences; but it also represented (though this surely would have been refuted) the archaic ritual of dismembering a corpse, of harrowing flesh of the delinquent even beyond death, a procedure then still part of the ordained punishment’” (Johnson, p. 178).

Critic William Shupbach theorizes that the image contains some previously overlooked Calvinist influences. Noting that the usual practice of dissection begins with the chest and abdomen, in this instance Tulp begins “with the intersection of the finger-flexors, which he holds up for inspection” (Dyrness, p. 211). The reason for this, Shupbach suggests, is that “in the seventeenth century, it was the hand—even the finger-flexors of the hand—in particular that was ‘one of the preferred organs to demonstrate God’s manifestation in the human body’” (Dyrness, pp. 211-212). Additionally, the arrangement of the characters in the painting is symbolic, and speaks to “what for Dr. Tulp was the underlying religious rationale for the anatomy lesson: even in this medical

exercise one can come to know oneself and one's God. The knowledge of oneself is nicely symbolized by the topmost man in the triangle of figures who points down to the corpse. Knowing oneself involves not only knowing that one is fearfully and wonderfully made by God, but also that one is mortal. Death comes to everyone. The knowledge of one's God is underlined by Dr. Tulp himself who holds up the flexor-tendons for all to see, and holds out his own hand to underline the point" (Dyrness, p. 212).

Nicolaes Tulp (1593-1674) was "a Dutch surgeon and mayor of Amsterdam." (*Wikipedia*). While Rembrandt's painting ensured his place in history, Tulp (one of several who commissioned the painting) is also remembered for signing the fitness reports for the first Dutch settlers on the island of Manhattan, and for writing, with some doctor and chemist peers, the first pharmacopoeia of Amsterdam, *Pharmacopoea Amstelredamensis* (1636). Tulp's "most impressive work on medicine" was his *Observationes Medicae* (1641), in which he detailed 231 cases of disease and death, documented minute descriptions of his work, and included diagrams of dissections of animals brought back from the Dutch East India Company's ships. (*Wikipedia*).

PROVENANCE: Philip Hench (1896-1965) purchased this painting in Holland during his Nobel Prize winning trip to Oslo in 1950; the painting commemorated his journey and achievement in his profession, being given the highest award of recognition by the Nobel Committee.

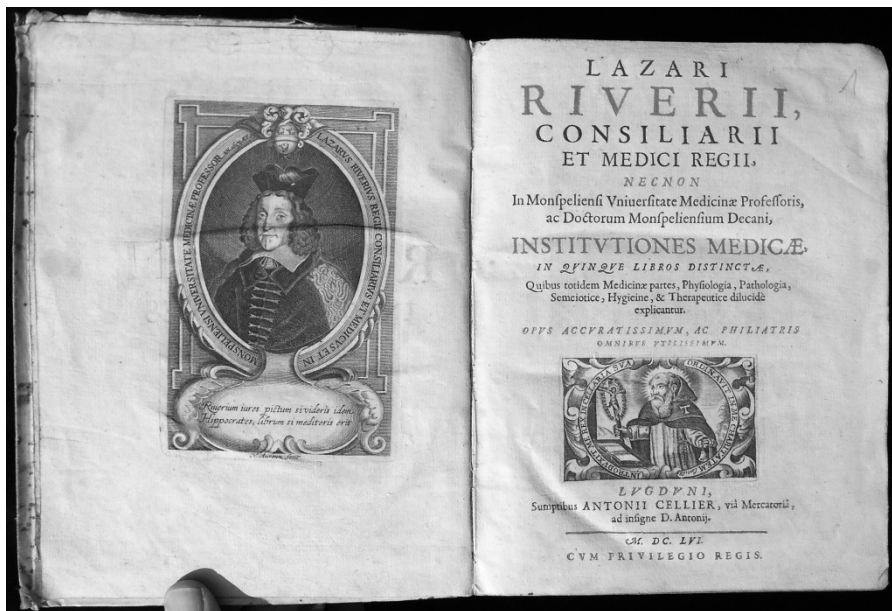
Hench, along with his Mayo Clinic co-worker Edward Calvin Kendall and Swiss chemist Tadeus Reichstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1950 for the discovery of the hormone cortisone, and its application for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. The Nobel Committee bestowed the award for their "discoveries relating to the hormones of the adrenal cortex, their structure and biological effects."

☼ Delany, Samuel R. *Silent Interviews: On Language, Race, Sex, Science Fiction, and Some Comics—A Collection of Written Interviews*. Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press, 2011; Dyrness, William A. *Reformed Theology and Visual Culture: The Protestant Imagination from Calvin to Edwards*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2004; Gross, Charles G. *A Hole in the Head: More Tales in the History of Neuroscience*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2009; Gross, Charles G., "Rembrandt's 'The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Joan Deijman'" Reprinted in: *Perspectives*, from: *Trends in Neuroscience*, vol. 21, pp. 237-240 (1998); Johnson, Christopher D. *Memory, Metaphor, and Aby Warburg's Atlas of Images*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2012; Norbert Middelkoop, Marlies Enklaar, Peter van der Ploeg, *Rembrandt under the scalpel: the Anatomy lesson of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp Dissected*, Mauritshuis, 1998; Pescio, Claudio. *Rembrandt*. Minneapolis, MN: Oliver Press, 2008.

86. **RICCI, James V.** *The Genealogy of Gynaecology: History of the Development of Gynaecology Throughout the Ages 2000 B.C.-1800 A.D., with Excerpts from the Many Authors Who Have Contributed to the Various Phases of the Subject*. Philadelphia: Blakiston, 1950. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Large 8vo. xvi, 494 pp. Index. Original dark blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; corner slightly bumped, else very good. Bookplate. Very good. SCARCE. M10264

§ 300

The last and best edition of this exhaustive history. Garrison & Morton 6305.

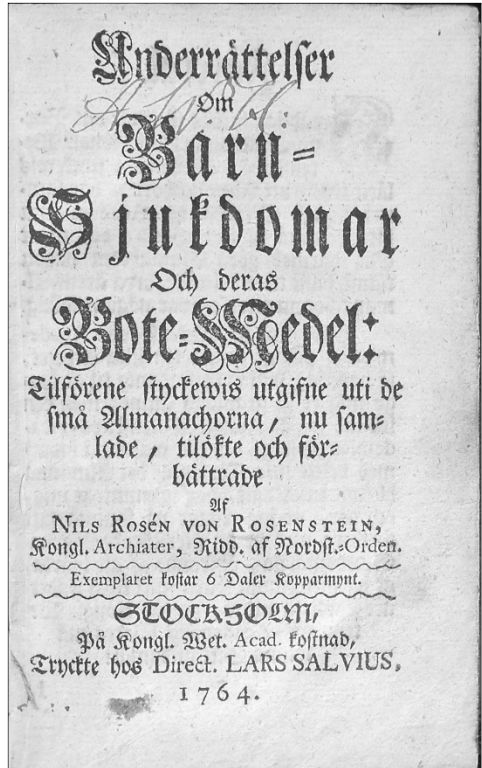
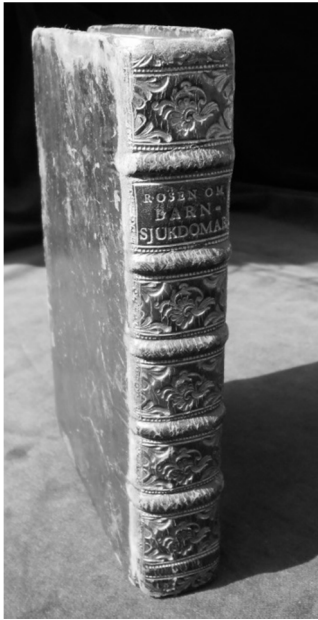


87. **RIVIÈRE, Lazare Riverius** (1589-1655). *Institutiones Medicæ, in Quinque Libros Distinctæ, Quibus Totidem Medicinæ partes, Physiologia, Pathologia, Semeiotice, Hygienicæ, & Therapeutice Dilucidè Explicantur*. Lugduni: Antonii Cellier, 1656 [with] *Observationum Medicarum, & Curationum Insignium Centuriæ Tres, Quibus Accesserunt Observationes ab Aliis Communicatæ: Necnon Centuria Quarta, Post Obitum Authoris in eius Musæo Reperta; & Cura ac Diligentia Simeonis Iacoz Doctoris Montpelienensis, in Lucem nunc Primum Edita, cum Observationibus Morborum Infrequentium, Anonymi Cuiusdam, Inter eius Scripta Repertis*. Lugduni: Antonii Cellier, 1659. 2 works bound together. Small thick 4to. [16], 535, [3]; [8], 311, [9] pp. Engraved frontis. port., engraved title vignettes, engraved head pieces, engraved initials, 5 folding tables, index; lightly foxed, marginal damp staining to upper corner from half-title-112 & 473-538 pp. (first work), marginal burn hole 447-448 pp. (text unaffected), small marginal chip to title (second work), damp staining 1-14 & at head of gutter 12-74 pp. (second work), ink stain p. 51, wear affecting text p. 313 (second work - index) with early repair and ms. replacement of missing letters. Early paper spine preserving original vellum boards; spine & extremities rubbed, vellum soiled. Very good. RARE. M9569

\$ 700

EARLY EDITIONS. Important works by Riverius on the practice of medicine. Riverius was physician to the King of France, and introduced the teaching of chemistry to the University Montpellier. He was one of the earliest advocates of Harvey's doctrine in France, and made valuable contributions to the history of dentistry, dermatology, otology, and psychiatry.

☼ NLM (17th C.), 9694 & 9718; Wellcome, IV, p. 534 (both works).



88. **ROSÉN von ROSENSTEIN, Nils** (1706-1773). *Underrättelser om Barn-Sjukdomar Och deras Bote-Medel: Tilförene styckewis utgifne uti de små Almanachorna, nu samlade, tilöfte och förbättrade*. Stockholm: Lars Salvius, 1764. Small 8vo. 363, [11] pp. Contemporary full brown calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine panels, gilt-stamped red calf spine label; joints and corners rubbed. Contemporary ownership marks, bookplate of Andras Gedeon. Very good. M10692

\$ 6,000

FIRST EDITION. Nils Rosén von Rosenstein is SWEDEN'S MOST HEROIC MEDICAL FIGURE, USUALLY CALLED THE FOUNDER OF MODERN PEDIATRICS. His textbook, which was published in 1764, was, according to Still, the most progressive which had yet been written. The most lasting monument to his memory was his textbook of pediatrics which was published in 1764 and served for the next 200 years as a model for subsequent pediatric treatises.

☼ Blake/NLM p. 387; Garrison & Morton 6323; *Pediatrics, Journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics*, Vol. 61, No. 3, March 1978, pp. 464; Norman 1849; Waller 8215; Wellcome IV, p. 557 91st English ed.).

89. **ROSENMÜLLER, Johann Christian** (1771-1820). *Organorum lachrymalium partiumque externarum oculi humani descriptio anatomica. Dissertatio inauguralis....* Leipzig: Kramer, [1797]. 267 x 224 mm. 4to. 72 pp. 5 folding engraved plates after drawings by Rosenmüller and engraved by J. F. Schröter. Decorative paper over boards, all edges speckled red; spine ends and corners showing. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7764

\$ 500

FIRST EDITION of Johann Rosenmüller's dissertation on the lachrymal glands and the external parts of the human eye. Johann Rosenmüller was an anatomist who took

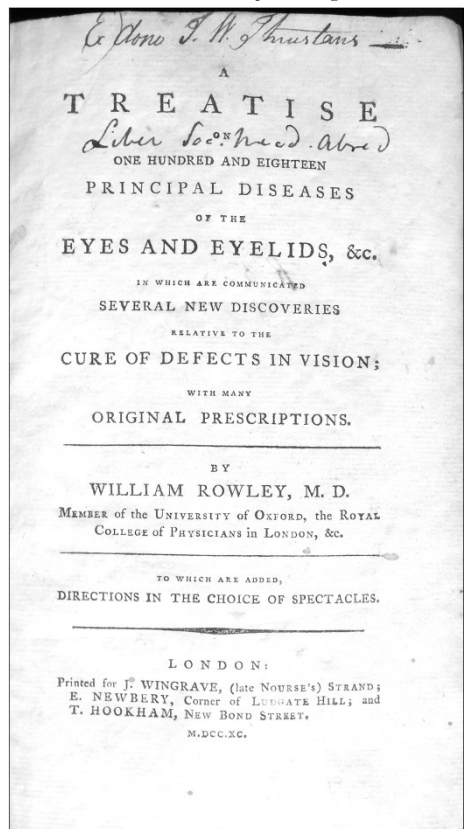
the M.D. in 1797 at Leipzig, where he became professor of anatomy and surgery from 1802 until his death. Rosenmüller skillfully illustrated many of his published anatomical texts.

☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 1955. See: Hirsch, V, p. 85.

90. **ROWLEY, William** (1743-1806). *A treatise on one hundred and eighteen principal diseases of the eyes and eyelids, &c. in which are communicated several new discoveries relative to the cure of defects in vision; with many original prescriptions. To which are added, directions in the choice of spectacles.* London: Printed for J. Wingrave..., E. Newbery..., and T. Hookham, 1790. 213 x 134 mm. 8vo. lxvi, 360 pp. 6 engraved plates (1 folding); occasional spotting, ms. notes on pages 8 and 9 in an early hand. Contemporary quarter brown calf, calf corners, marbled boards, gilt on spine rubbed off; corners bumped and showing, rubbed. Ex library ms. label at head of spine, ms. notations on title and page [3]. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. RARE. M7767

\$ 1,800

FIRST EDITION. "One of the most intriguing volumes in the historic ophthalmic literature. Ostensibly written by Rowley, the book was judged in England to be an important ophthalmological work at the time. Almost half a century later, it gradually dawned on the ophthalmic intelligentsia that the book was in fact a plagiarism. Rowley's book was an unacknowledged translation of Joseph Jacob Plenck's *Doctrina de morbus oculorum*. The full story of the deception was published in 1910 by the great ophthalmic historian, Julius Hirschberg" (Albert, *The classics of ophthalmology library*).



☼ Albert, *The classics of ophthalmology library*, 1988; Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 1967; DNB, XVII, pp. 366-367; Hirsch, V, p. 105; Hirschberg, III, pp. 375-378; Munk's Roll, II, pp. 340-342; Snyder, *Our ophthalmic heritage*, pp. 153-157. See: James, *Studies in the history of ophthalmology in England prior to the year 1800*, pp. 118-121.

91. **RUTKOW, Ira M.** *Surgery: An Illustrated History*. St. Louis: Mosby, (1993). Thick 4to. xiii, 550 pp. Color frontis., 368 illus. (102 in full color), bibliog., index. Black cloth, dust-jacket. FINE. M9578 ISBN: 0801660785

\$ 500

FIRST EDITION. Comprehensive illustrated history of 5000 years of surgery from ancient times to the present, with numerous photos and illustrations including 102 in full color.

92. **SAINT-YVES, Charles de** (1667-1733). *A new treatise of the diseases of the eyes. Containing proper remedies, and describing the chirurgical operations requisite for their cures. With some new discoveries in the structure of the eye, that demonstrate the immediate organ of vision.. Together with the author's answer to M. Mouchard. Translated from the original French by J. Stockton, M.D.* London: Printed for the Society of Booksellers., 1741.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. 200 x 130 mm. 8vo. xxiv, 310, 19, [1 blank], 13, [ads 1] pp. Headpieces, tailpieces, decorative initials. Contemporary full calf, gilt-ruled covers, raised bands; re-backed, rubbed, corners showing. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7771

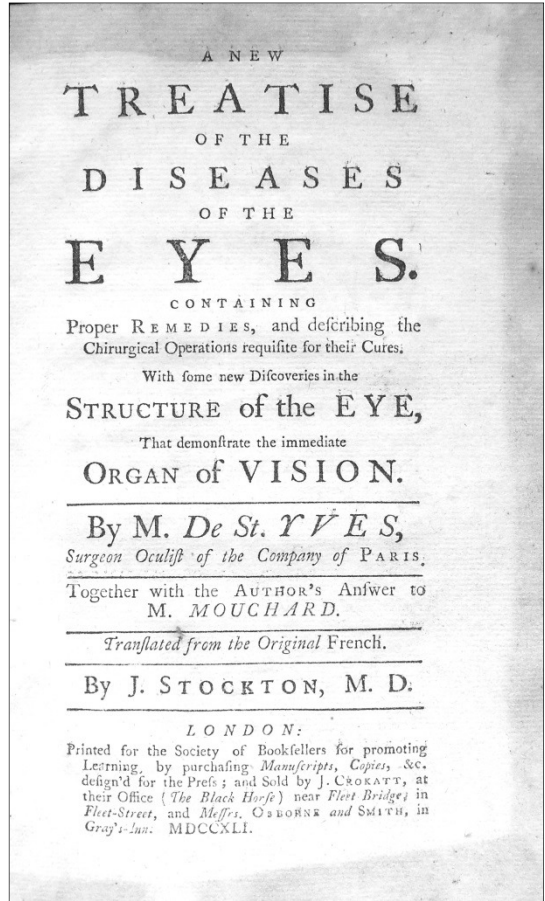
\$ 900

☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 1999; Blake, NLM, p. 398.

93. **SALLANDER, Hans.** *Bibliotheca Walleriana; the Books Illustrating the History of Medicine and Science Collected by Dr. Erik Waller, and Bequeathed to the Library of the Royal University of Uppsala; a Catalog*. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1955. 2 volumes. 4to. 471; 494 pp. 55 plates, index. Gilt & red stamped blue cloth. FINE. M9579

\$ 100

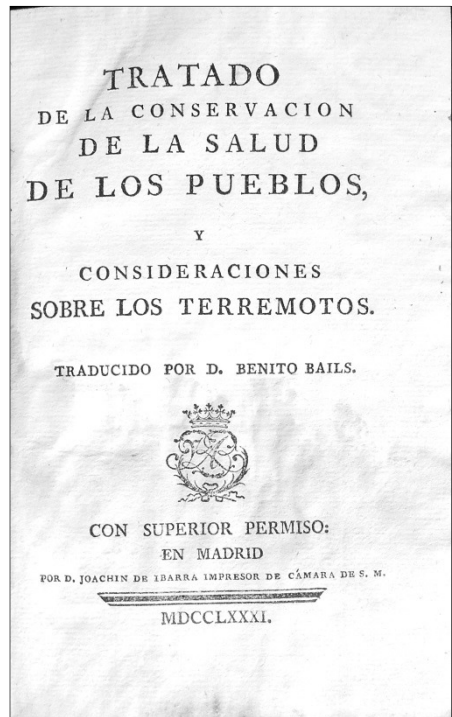
LIMITED EDITION of 1600 copies (original issue). One of the most important collections of medical and science books ever assembled. "Contains 23,000 printed items, including 150 incunabula" (Garrison & Morton 6786.1).



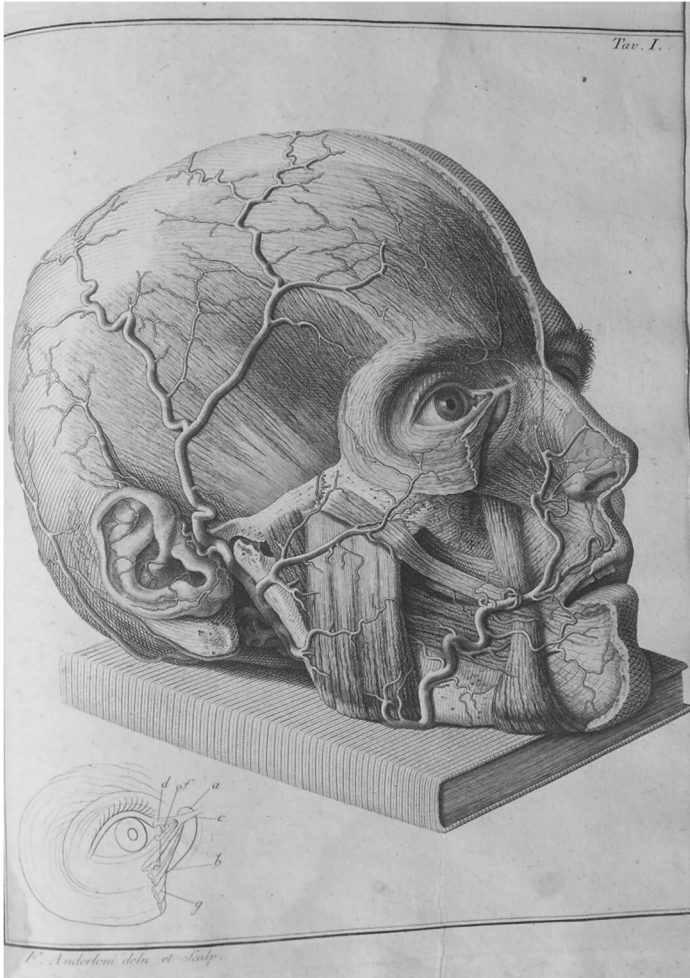
94. **SANCHES, Antonio Nunes Ribeiro** (1688-1783); **Benito D. BAILS** (1730-1797) [trans.]. *Tratado de la Conservación de la Salud de los Pueblos, y Consideraciones Sobre Los Terremotos*. Madrid: Imprenta de. Joachin de Ibarra, 1781. 8vo. xxi, 376 pp. Water-stained throughout (mostly to lower portions of book). Early brown gilt-stamped mottled calf and red gilt-stamped spine label; marbled endpapers, all edges red, binder's yellow bookmark ribbon, handwritten notes on front free endpaper. Bookplate of Romero & Martínez. Good, though beautifully bound. M12433

\$ 700

Antonio Ribeiro Sanches was born in Portugal in 1699 and died in Paris in 1783. After his medical studies in Salamanca, he practiced for a short while in Portugal. From there, he fled from the Inquisition, never to return. He passed through Italy, England, and France, enrolling afterwards in the University of Leyden to study with Boerhaave. Through this master he was referred to the Russian tsarina to handle important medical functions. He stayed in Russia for more than 16 years, exiled afterwards to Paris, where he lived the last 36 years of his life. He wrote intensely and actively; he kept in contact with the European masters and influenced the cultural environment of his time. In medicine, he is remembered primarily by the studies he developed on venereal diseases (syphilis), and the exchange he established with Chinese medicine; by the reorganization of medical studies in Russia (Moscow and St Petersburg) and at the University of Strasburg. However his main contribution



was his role in the reformation of the Portuguese University. In addition, his interests extended into cultural aspects such as the arts, social and commercial issues, politics and religion. Some of his works were included in *The Methodical Encyclopaedia* by Diderot and in *Natural History* by Buffon. - Antonio Ribeiro Sanches, *Vesalius*, VII, 1, 27 - 35, 2001. Antonio Ribeiro Sanches *A Portuguese doctor in 18th century Europe* by José Luis Doria.

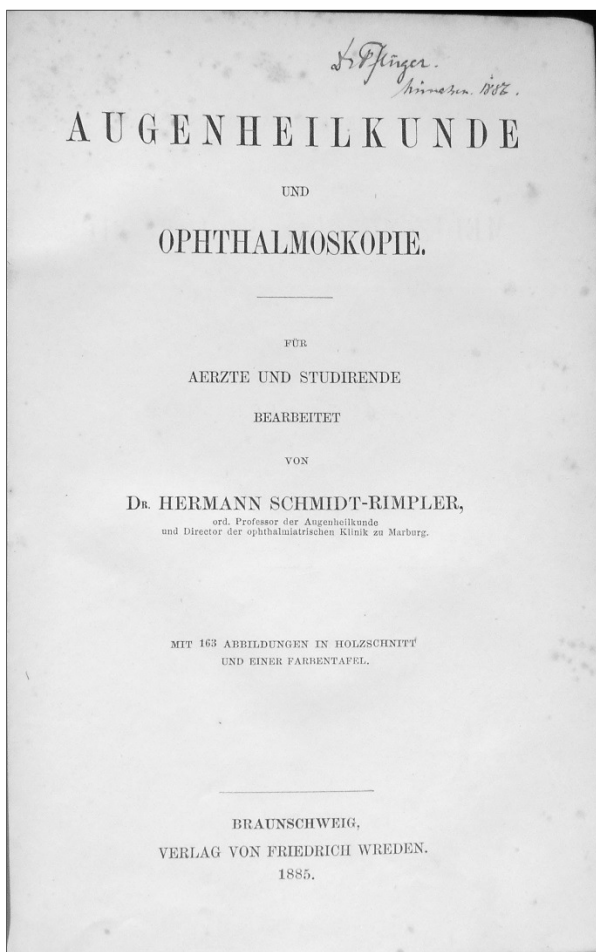


95. **SCARPA, Antonio** (1752-1832). *Saggio di osservazioni e d'esperienze sulle principali malattie degli occhi*. Pavia: Baldassare Comino, 1801. 305 x 214 mm. 4to. [ii], xi, [1 blank], 278, [1, 1 blank] pp. (may lack half-title or blank preceding leaf). Engraved frontis. port., 3 engraved plates; plate I trimmed close without loss, water-stained. Modern quarter calf, calf corners, marbled boards, red leather spine label, gilt spine. Bookplates of Kenneth Edwin McMullen. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7776

\$ 1,800

FIRST EDITION. "This beautifully illustrated work was the first text-book on the subject to be published in the Italian language. Its author has been called 'the father of Italian ophthalmology'" (Garrison & Morton 5835).

✧ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2021; Becker Collection 327; Garrison & Morton 5835; Haskell Norman Library 1899; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1106; Hirsch, V, p. 198; Hirschberg, IV, pp. 248-260; Waller 8543.



96. **SCHMIDT-RIMPLER, Hermann** (1838-1915) [ed.]. *Augenheilkunde und Ophthalmoskopie für Aerzte und Studirende, bearbeitet von...* Braunschweig: Friedrich Wreden, 1885. Series: *Wredens Sammlung Kurzer Medizinischer Lehrbücher*, Band X. 222 x 153 mm. 8vo. xiii, [1 blank], 628 pp. 163 woodcut figs., 1 chromo-lithographic plate, index; foxed. Contemporary quarter maroon morocco, marbled boards, raised bands, gilt spine, decorative end-leaves; rubbed, spine faded. Ownership signatures and rubber stamp of Dr. H. Pflüger, Munich, 1886. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7782 \$ 200

FIRST EDITION. This work is one of the most important textbooks of ophthalmology during the latter half of the nineteenth century. It went through nine editions and was translated into English, Italian, Russian, and Japanese. "The book served primarily didactic purposes, but contains also original material" (Hirschberg, p. 98).

✧ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2065 (2nd ed., 1886); Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 151; Hirschberg, XI, 1b, p. 98.

97. **SCHAMROTH, Leo.** *The Disorders of Cardiac Rhythm.* Oxford & Edinburgh: Blackwell Scientific, (1971). 4to. xvii, 636 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. Rubber stamps of "Heart Station" scattered throughout and at fore-edges, additional blind-stamp of Dr. Carson Todd. Very good in fair jacket. ISBN: 063208300X

\$ 75

FIRST EDITION. "For the resident and intern, and for their older colleagues who must interpret the electrocardiographic data that pours from intensive care, coronary care, and other special monitoring units, *The Disorders of Cardiac Rhythm* may prove a godsend. Schamroth shows how to distinguish one arrhythmia from another, a distinction that, when quickly made, sometimes influences a patient's treatment and prognosis. Of course, studying Schamroth's book will not turn a novice into an electrocardiographer, but it will help. Schamroth's text is detailed and remarkably thorough. In the first half of his book, four-, five-, and six-page chapters relate disturbances of impulse formation and conduction and refer to the illustrative electrocardiograms that make up the second half" (Abstract).

PROVENANCE: Dr. Carson Todd is a retired cardiologist who completed his cardiology fellowship at the University of Oklahoma Medical School.

98. **SCHLEMM, Friedrich** (1795-1858). *Arteriarum capituli superficialium icon nova.* Berlin: J. W. Boike, 1830. 508 x 364 mm. Folio. [vi], 12 pp. 1 engraved plate in 2 states (outline and detail); foxed. Original cloth-backed printed wrappers, ribbon sewn through at spine (broken on top cover). Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. RARE.

\$ 950

FIRST EDITION. In this work, Schlemm described the structure of the canal of Schlemm, giving it the term "sinus venosus." This work also contains the first description of the corneal nerves. The superb anatomical plates of the head, both finished and outlined, are of high quality and great artistic value. Schlemm discovered the annular canal through which aqueous exits the eye—the "canal of Schlemm"—in 1827 in the eye of a hanged man because it was filled with blood, and the corneal nerves. See: Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 60.

☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2057; Albert & Edwards, *The history of ophthalmology*, p. 58; Mettler, *History of medicine*, p. 1032; Hirsch, V, p. 235; Schmidt, *Medical discoveries*, p. 75. M7781

99. **SCHNURRER, Friedrich** (1784-1833). *Geographische nosologie oder die Lehre von den Beranderungen der Krankheiten in den verschiedenen Gegenden der Erde, in Verbindung mit physischer Geographie und Natur=Geschichte des Menschen.* Stuttgart: Johann Friedrich Steinkopf, 1813. 195 x 119 mm. 8vo. xiv, 572, [2, errata] pp. Index. Contemporary paste paper boards; lightly rubbed. Very good. M4102

\$ 300

FIRST EDITION. Friedrich Schnurrer was an important pathfinder in the field of medical geography.

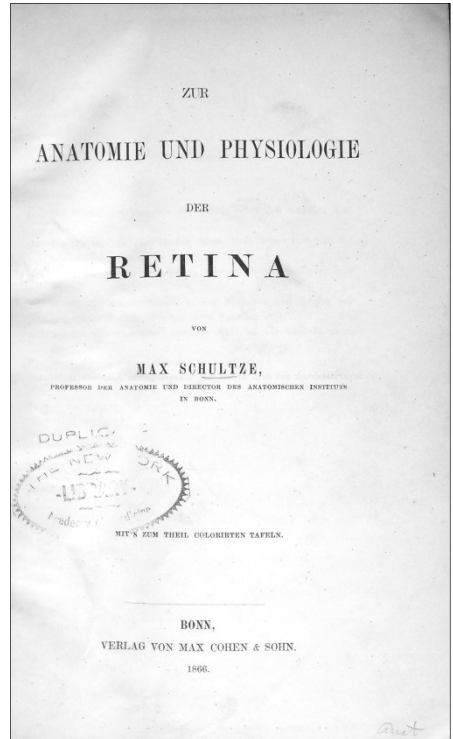
See: Garrison, *History of medicine*, p. 666; Hirsch, V, p. 259.

100. **SCHULTZE, Max Johann Sigismund** (1825-1874). "Zur Anatomie und Physiologie der Retina." [Offprint from] *Archiv für Mikroskopische Anatomie*, Band II. Bonn: Max Cohen & Sohn, 1866. 235 x 157 mm. 8vo. [iv], 112 pp. 8 folding lithographic plates (3 hand-colored). Quarter cloth over boards; extremities rubbed, inner hinge re-enforced with cloth-backed tape. Bookplate of Charles Atwood Kofoid. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7784

\$ 425

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. "One of the greatest of all histologists, Max Schultze is remembered by ophthalmologists for his monograph on the nerve-endings of the retina" (Garrison & Morton 1512)

☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2092; DSB, XII, p. 232; Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, pp. 187-188; Garrison, *History of medicine*, pp. 522-523; Garrison & Morton 1512 (does not note this is an offprint); Hirsch, V, p. 305.



101. **SCHWEIGGER, Karl Ernst Theodor** (1830-1905). *Vorlesungen über den Gebrauch des Augenspiegels*. Berlin: Mylius, 1864. 224 x 154 mm. 8vo. [ads 2], vi, 147, [1], [ads iv] pp. 21 figs., 10 figs. on 3 lithographic plates. Modern green morocco, marbled boards, gilt filigreed covers, gilt spine, original printed wrappers bound in; spine faded, fore-edge of original wrapper re-margined with Japanese tissue. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Fine. M7785

\$ 350

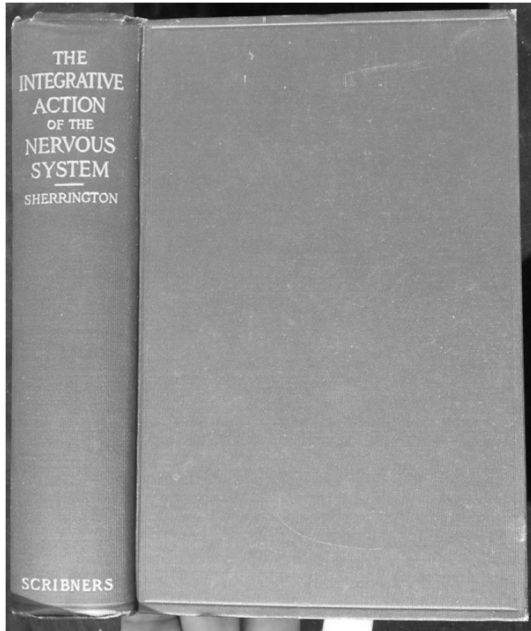
FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE WORK ON THE USE OF THE OPHTHALMOSCOPE; it is a collection of Karl Schweigger's lectures on the subject. "The author is careful to provide anatomical interpretations for the ophthalmoscopic observations described. The work begins with optical considerations and auto-ophthalmoscopy; then follow the various ophthalmoscopic methods, the examination of the refractive media and the diagnosis of refractive errors, and the examination of the ocular fundus. Schweigger's was the authoritative textbook until the appearance of Mauthner's *Lehrbuch der Ophthalmoscopie* in 1868" (Albert, et al.).

☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2099; Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 146; Hirschberg, XI, 1a, p. 129; Waller 8770 (under the name "Christoph" Schweigger).

102. **SHANKLAND, Wilbur Morse.** *The American Association of Orthodontists. The Biography of a Specialty Organization.... With the Advice and Assistance of Harvey Carlyle Pollock.* St. Louis: American Association of Orthodontists, (1971). Thick 8vo. xii, 843 pp. Photos, figs., index. Gilt stamped green cloth. FINE. M9370

\$ 300

FIRST EDITION. Comprehensive history of the organization with details of its key members and achievements.



103. **SHERRINGTON, Charles S.** (1857-1952). *The Integrative Action of the Nervous System.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1906. 8vo. xvi, 411 pp. 85 text figs., bibliog., index. Original blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine title. Fine. M10939

\$ 2,700

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. "In this classic of modern neurology, [Sherrington] summed up his years of experiments and observations on the nervous system and the reflexes and developed a theory that has had a far-reaching and profound influence on modern neurophysiology and clinical neurology. Briefly, his theory was that the nervous system acts as the coordinator of various parts of the body and that the reflexes are the simplest expressions of the integrative action of the nervous system, enabling the entire body to function toward one definite end at a time. Sherrington shared the Nobel prize for medicine and physiology in 1932 with Edgar Douglas Adrian, 1st Baron Adrian (1889-1977), for their work on the nervous system" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 2198).

☼ Clarke & O'Malley, *The human brain and spinal cord*, p. 328; Cohen of Birkenhead, *Sherrington: physiologist, philosopher and poet*, p. 86; Courville Collection 2064; DSB Vol. XII, pp. 395-403; Fulton & Wilson, *Selected readings in the history of physiology*, p. 306; *Garrison's history of neurology*, p. 229; Garrison & Morton 1432; Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, pp. 267-272; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2198; Norman 1939; *Printing and the mind of man* 397; Waller 8902.

104. **SICHEL, Jules** (1802-1868). *Traité de l'ophthalmie, la cataracte et l'amaurose, pour servir de supplément au Traité des maladies des yeux de Weller*. Paris: Germer Baillière, etc., 1837. 218 x 140 mm. 8vo. xi, [1 blank], 750, [2] pp. Synoptic table of ophthalmias, 4 chromolithographic plates; foxed and browned. Modern quarter dark brown calf, gilt spine, new end-leaves. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7789

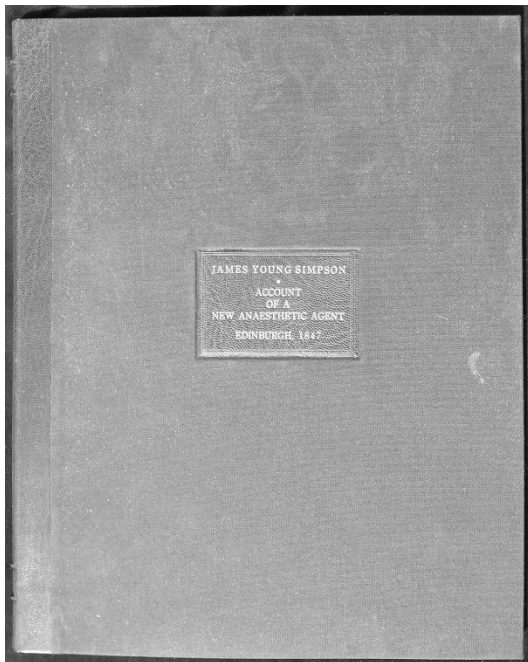
\$ 400

FIRST EDITION. Dedicated to Friedrich Jaeger (1784-1871) and Johann Lucas Schoenlein (1793-1864). "Ammon praised this work as having greatly advanced ophthalmology. It is noteworthy for its exhaustive classifications and descriptions of the various types of ocular inflammations; its discussion of the treatment of exudative ocular inflammations with mercury; and its rational classification of amauroses into retinal, ophthalmic, optic, cerebral, spinal, and ganglionic. The color plates represent the different types of ophthalmias and the different kinds of cataract" (Albert, et al.).

☼ Albert, et al., *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2129; Becker Collection 340, Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, pp. 84-85; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1640; Hirschberg, VII, p. 64.

105. **SIGERIST, Henry E.** *Great Doctors: A Biographical History of Medicine*. Translated by Eden & Cedar Paul. London: George Allen & Unwin (1933). First English edition. 8vo. 436 pp. Frontispiece, 69 illustrations, index. Green cloth, gilt-stamped spine; front cover scuffed. Newsprint book review tipped-in at rear free end-paper. Burndy bookplate. Good.

\$ 20



[105] SIMPSON

ACCOUNT
OF A
NEW ANÆSTHETIC AGENT,
AS A
SUBSTITUTE FOR SULPHURIC ETHER
IN
SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY.

BY
J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., F.R.S.E.,
PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH;
PHYSICIAN-ACCOUCHEUR TO THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND, ETC.

“I esteem it, the office of a Physician, not only to restore health, but to mitigate
pain and dolours.”—BACON.

COMMUNICATED TO THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH,
AT THEIR MEETING ON 10TH NOVEMBER 1847.

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MDCCCXLVII.

First Announcement of the Use of Chloroform

107. **SIMPSON, James Young** (1811-1870). *Account of a new anaesthetic agent as a substitute for sulphuric ether in surgery and midwifery*. Edinburgh & London: Sutherland and Knox, & Samuel Highley, 1847. Thin 8vo. 23 pp. Modern plain wrappers. Housed in an oversize custom quarter blue morocco portfolio. Bookplate of Andras Gedeon. Fine. SCARCE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE USE OF CHLOROFORM. S9532

\$ 7,500

The Second Edition, published two or three days after the first. "While searching for an anesthetic less irritating than ether, Simpson discovered the advantages of chloroform, and was the first to apply it as a pain-killer during labor and childbirth. Simpson first used chloroform in an obstetrical case on 8 November 1847, when he administered it to a woman with a previous history of difficult labor; the baby was born without complications about twenty-five minutes after the first inhalation... In spite of Simpson's success with chloroform, he encountered a great deal of opposition from conservative doctors and clergymen, who considered labor pains a God-given punishment for Eve's sins, and he embarked on a long publishing campaign to convert the opposition. His most famous non-scientific argument was that God Himself had been the first anesthetist when He, caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, before bringing forth Eve from his rib. Simpson's efforts were finally accepted by the medical establishment when Queen Victoria chose to take chloroform for the birth of Prince Leopold in 1853" (Norman 1945).

☀ Fulton & Stanton VI, 1; Garrison & Morton 5657 (reprint in *The Lancet*); Gedeon, *Science and technology in medicine*, p. 193; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1764 (1848 New York reprint); Norman 1945; Osler 1479; Wellcome V, p. 116.

108. **SINGER, Charles**. *The Herbal in Antiquity* [from] *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, Vol. XLVII. [Bungay, Suffolk: Clay], 1927. Offprint. 8vo. 52 pp. 56 figures, 10 color plates. Original printed wrappers bound in green cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Burndy bookplate. Very good. \$ 45

109. **SMITH, Robert**. *Disputatio medica inauguralis de febre infantili remittente...* Edinburgh: Neill, 1817. 218 x 139 mm. 4to. [vi], 35 pp. Contemporary full diced tan calf, gilt spine, covers blind-stamped, a.e.g; spine ends neatly repaired. Inscribed: "Dr. Home with the esteem & grateful acknowledgements of the Author." Ownership signature of H. B. Fell and blind-stamp. Presentation note on "Jake Zeitlin: Books" note paper addressed to Doctor Belt. Very good. M2035

\$ 350

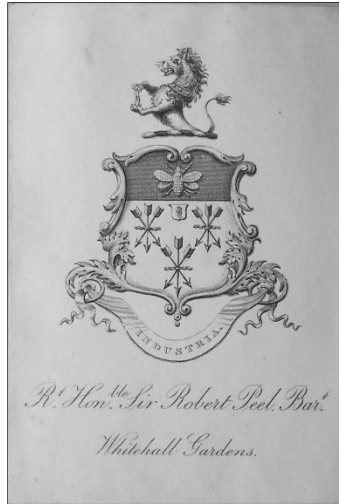
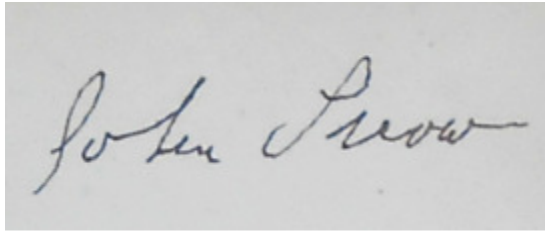
INAUGURAL DISSERTATION by Robert Smith on the remission of infantile fevers. This dissertation was directed by George Baird, Præfect of the Edinburgh Academy, who directed a number of other inaugural dissertations in the 1800s; other members of the committee were Matthew Baillie (1761-1823) author of *Morbid anatomy* of some of the most important parts of the human body and physician extraordinary to George III, and James Home (1760-1844) Professor of *materia medica* at Edinburgh and professor of medicine. Inscribed by the author to another member of the dissertation committee, Jacob Home, Professor of *Materia Medica*, Edinburgh Academy.

ON THE
MODE OF COMMUNICATION
OF
CHOLERA.

BY
JOHN SNOW, M.D.

LONDON:
JOHN CHURCHILL, PRINCES STREET, SOHO.

MDCCCXLIX.



SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR
COPY BELONGING TO THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND

110. **SNOW, John.** *On the Mode of Communication of Cholera.* London: (Wilson and Ogilvy for) John Churchill, 1849. 8vo. 31 pp. Half-title, table of "Deaths from Cholera in London..." Original plain yellowish/ochre wrappers. Nineteenth century armorial bookplate of Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. (1788-1850), Whitehall Gardens. SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR John Snow on the half-title.

[With]: **EDINBURGH BOARD OF HEALTH**; "The Epidemic Cholera having now shewn itself in Edinburgh, the Board of Health earnestly request the attention of the Fellow-Citizens, especially of the poorer classes, to the following instructions, which are drawn up solely for their benefit, and are founded on the experience of other towns where the disease has prevailed." Printed with the name of John Learmonth, Lord Provost, Chairman of the Board, Edinburgh Board of Health. [Edinburgh, 1832]. Printed broadsheet (folded). 1 page. This item not in Wellcome Library. [See: Learmonth – below].
VERY RARE. \$ 75,000

“RARE FIRST EDITION OF SNOW’S FIRST PUBLISHED WORK ON CHOLERA. Snow’s investigations of the disease were prompted by the London cholera epidemic of 1831-1832. In this brief pamphlet he first voiced his theory that cholera is an infectious disease of the alimentary canal and is transmitted through the ingestion of fecal matter from infected patients, mainly through contaminated water. Snow provoked evidence for his theory by correlating data on a large number of cholera outbreaks with information on their local supplies. His proposition, developed at length in a series of journal articles, met with opposition from physicians who still subscribed to the traditional “miasma” theory of infection.”

“The text of the present monograph is dated August 29, 1849; in it Snow states (on pages 12 and 30-31) that this is his first publication on the subject. The edition thus pre-dates the journal article in the London Medical Gazette, published in November of the same year, which contains references to a lecture given on August 30th (p. 4), and which includes more detailed and more broadly based evidence for his theory. All of Snow’s early publications on cholera are EXTREMELY RARE. Norman 1968.” – Norman Sale.

A second edition was issued in 1855. In the Norman Sale this second edition was a presentation copy and brought \$25,300 [including commission] (sold: Haskell Norman Library, Christies-New York, 29 October 1998, lot 1307). The item was purchased by Edward Tufte and sold in his library sale from Christie’s December 2, 2010 and brought \$52,500 (for the same copy).

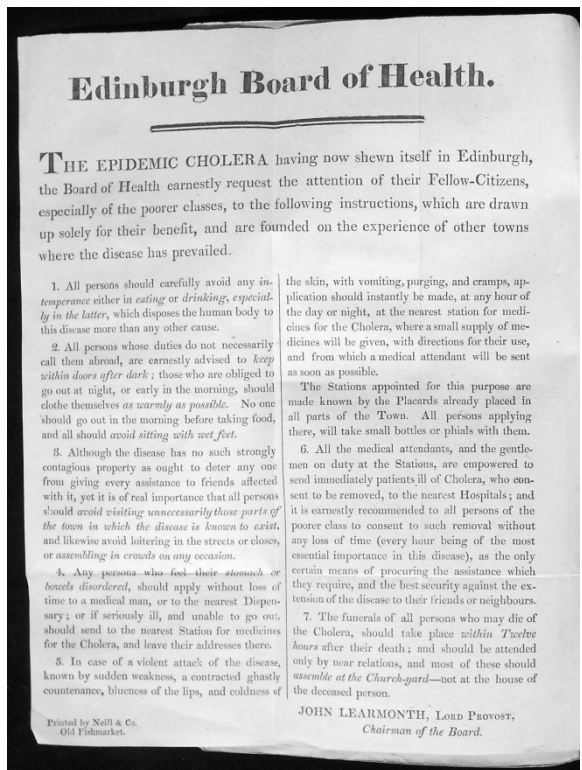
“Thirty years before Koch’s discovery of the cholera vibrio, Snow reasoned that the disease was propagated by a living organism, and recommended hygienic precautions such as boiling water of suspicious origin, washing the hands frequently, and decontaminating soiled linen. “Snow’s writings and practice were a very considerable influence upon the great sanitary reformers such as Sir John Simon and Sir Edwin Chadwick in the later part of the century” (*DSB*). EXTREMELY RARE” (Tufte sale 2400, lot 100).

In 1848 “The Public Health Act is passed by Robert Peel’s government, establishing a Central Board of Health as well as corporate boroughs with responsibility for drainage and water supply to different areas.” “As the population grew and urban areas became more and more densely populated, so epidemics of cholera swept the country. After the 1848 – 1849 cholera outbreak John Snow decided to systematically track down the cause of the disease in London.” That 1848-49 Portsmouth, Hampshire outbreak recorded 800 deaths. “[Snow] suspected it was a water borne contamination, not air borne and methodically mapped incidences of cholera, combining it with data about which water companies households bought their water from.” Later in 1849 10,000 people died in London due to the cholera epidemic (Web-sources).

JOHN SNOW (1813-1858) “was an English physician and a leader in the adoption of anaesthesia [1847, 1848] and medical hygiene. He is considered to be one of the fathers of epidemiology, because of his work in tracing the source of a cholera outbreak in Soho, England, in 1854.” “Snow was a skeptic of the then dominant miasma theory that stated that diseases such as cholera or the Black Death were caused by pollution or a noxious form of “bad air.” The germ theory of disease was not to be created until 1861 ..., so he was unaware of the mechanism by which the disease was transmitted, but evidence led him to believe that it was not due to breathing foul air. He first publicized his theory in an essay *On the Mode of Communication of Cholera* in 1849. Contrary to what is often still written, he was not awarded 30000 French francs for this work by the *Institut de France*. In 1855 a second edition was published, with a much more elaborate investigation of the effect of the water-supply in the Soho, London epidemic of 1854.”

“By talking to local residents (with the help of Reverend Henry Whitehead), he identified the source of the outbreak as the public water pump on Broad Street (now Broadwick Street). Although Snow’s chemical and microscope examination of a sample of the Broad Street pump water was not able to conclusively prove its danger, his studies of the pattern of the disease were convincing enough to persuade the local council to disable the well pump by removing its handle. Although this action has been commonly reported as ending the outbreak, the epidemic may have already been in rapid decline, as explained by Snow himself:”

“There is no doubt that the mortality was much diminished, as I said before, by the flight



of the population, which commenced soon after the outbreak; but the attacks had so far diminished before the use of the water was stopped, that it is impossible to decide whether the well still contained the cholera poison in an active state, or whether, from some cause, the water had become free from it" (*Wikipedia*).

[Cholera Broadside] JOHN LEARMONTH, Lord Provost: "The Rt. Hon. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh is the convener of the City of Edinburgh local authority. He is elected by the city council and serves not only as the chair of that body, but as a figurehead for the entire city. He is ex officio the Lord-Lieutenant of Edinburgh. He is equivalent in many ways to the institution of Mayor that exists in many other countries." John Learmonth was Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1831.

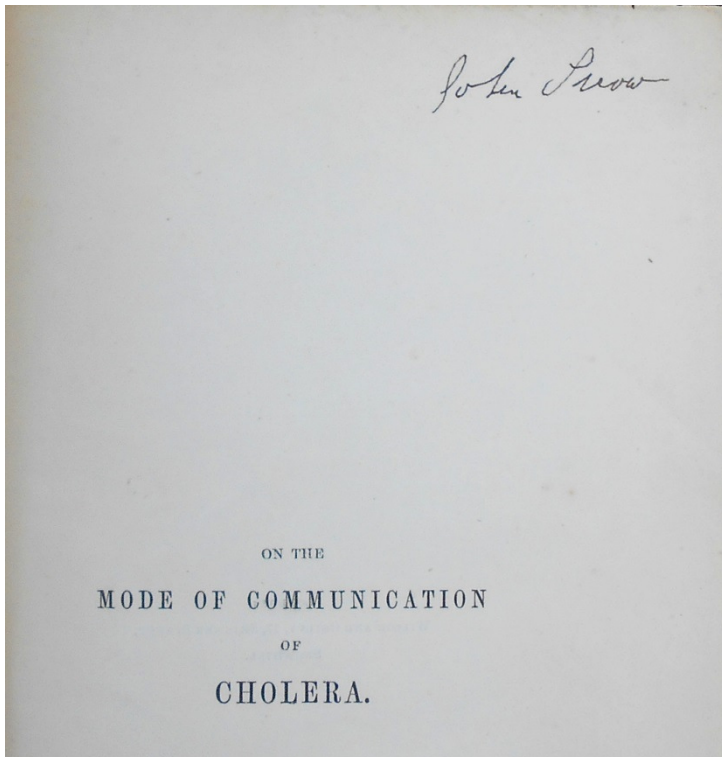
Learmonth indicates in his second report to the Board of Health [Edinburgh], that the police were employed to clean the city. They even visited the poor to clean [their word "cleaning"] their homes at public expense. It was recommended that all large gatherings be "suspended or avoided" other than at church. Further recommendations offered that the cholera outbreaks were often noticed after a time when people assembled together. Ventilation is considered, even at church. Then the Board divided the city into thirty districts with one or two "medical men" in charge, supplemented by volunteers. Eleven service stations were created to make ready preparations should an outbreak occur. They urgently pressed that anyone affected by the disease to be removed to a hospital immediately ["without a moment's delay"]. They also note, however, that no patient can be admitted to the Royal Infirmary as it is already full of other patients. Then a remarkable statement: "Immunity among the upper ranks [of society] will depend in a great measure on the disease being kept within moderate bounds among the lower orders. A short printed statement of the points to be attended to by the lower orders will be extensively circulated among them." This sentence could easily be a reference to the broadsheet found here, thus dating it to 1832. See: *The Cholera Gazette*, London, January/February 1832: February 11, 1832 issue, pp. 110-112.

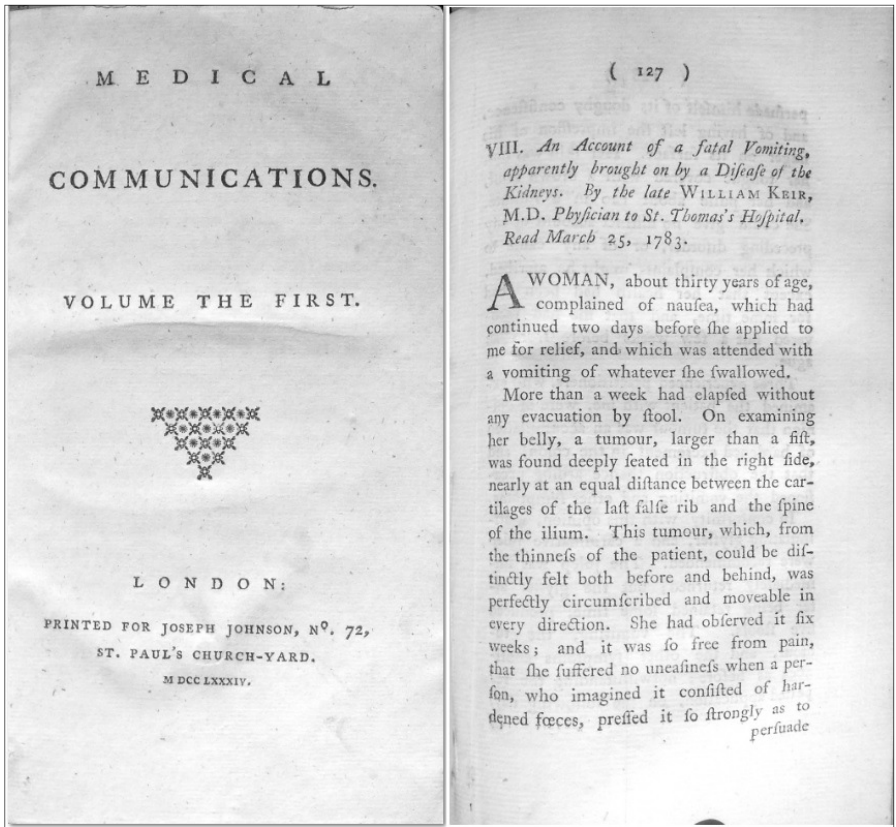
PROVENANCE: "The Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, 2nd Baronet (February 5, 1788–July 2, 1850) was British Prime Minister from December 1834 to April 1835, and again from June 1841 to June 29, 1846." His most memorable act was in 1835 "the organization of a metropolitan police force for London based out of Scotland Yard." The term "bobbies" referring to the London police, is a reference to Robert Peele. "The most notable act of Peel's ministry, however, was the one that brought it down. This time Peel moved against the landholders by repealing the Corn Laws, which supported

agricultural revenues by restricting grain imports. This radical break with Tory protectionism was triggered by the appalling Irish potato famine. At first skeptical of the extent of the problem, Peel reacted slowly. As realization dawned however, he hoped that ending the Corn Laws would free up more food for the Irish. Though he knew repealing the laws would mean the end of his ministry, Peel decided to do so out of humanity.” “Peel was thrown from his horse while riding up Constitution Hill in London on June 29, 1850, and died three days later at the age of 62.”

☼ *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*; Garrison-Morton 5106; Haskell Norman 1968; Wellcome 14550757.

See: Sandra Hemple, *The Medical Detective: John Snow and the Mystery of Cholera*, (London: Granta Books, 2006), p.9; Steven Johnson, *The Ghost Map: the story of London's most terrifying epidemic...*, Riverhead Books, 2006; Peter Vinten-Johansen, Howard Brody, Nigel Paneth, Stephen Rachman and Michael Russell Rip. *Cholera, Chloroform and the Science of Medicine: A Life of John Snow*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003), p.166; Vinten-Johansen, et al, *Cholera, Chloroform and the Science of Medicine: A Life of John Snow*, p.178.





111. [Society for Promoting Medical Knowledge]. *Medical communications. Volume the first.* London: Printed for Joseph Johnson, 1784. Volume one of two only. 8vo. (xvi), 456 pp. 10 engraved plates (7 folding), index. Modern full tree calf, raised bands, red leather spine label, gilt spine. Fine. M8639

\$ 650

FIRST EDITION. *The Society for Promoting Medical Knowledge* issued two volumes of medical "communications" between 1784 and 1790. Volume I, offered here, is a rare compendium of medical case histories. Included are "An account of the effect of some medicines employed in the cure of cutaneous diseases," by James Carmichael Smyth; "Case of suppression of urine, successfully treated, in which the bladder was punctured through the rectum," by Mr. Bentley, Surgeon; "On the efficacy of opium in the cure of the venereal disease," by Frederic Michaelis, physician-general to the Hessian troops; and "An account of a painful affection of the antrum maxillare, from which three insects were discharged," by John Heysham, and many others. The plates depict diseased organs and ophthalmological patients.

Among the contributions are William Keir, *An Account of a fatal Vomiting apparently brought on by a Disease of the Kidneys.* Keir describes a large tumor (larger than a "fist") discovered in the patient's "belly".

☼ Blake, NLM, p. 296 (“Volumes 1 and 2, 1784-1790. Issued by the Society for Promoting Medical Knowledge.”).

112. **SOEMMERRING, Samuel Thomas** (1755-1830). *Description figurée de l'oeil humain, traduite de l'ouvrage de Samuel Thomas Soemmerring, intitulé: Icones oculi humani, par A. P. Demours*. Paris: Firmin Didot, 1818. 265 x 200 mm. 100 pp. 28 total engraved plates, each in 2 states: one numbered in outline and the other engraved in detail (plates 9, 10, and 13 hand-colored; plates 9 & 10 occur in three states; numbered, engraved in detail, engraved in detail and colored; plate 13 occurs in 2 states: 1) engraved in detail with an enlarged cross section of the eye, 2) two smaller cross sections of the eye, colored), tissue guards; foxed or spotted throughout, lacks half-title. Later quarter brown morocco, morocco corners, marbled boards, gilt spine, new end-leaves; re-backed preserving original spine. “Dr. Pinon” in gilt on spine. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7794

\$ 750

FIRST FRENCH TRANSLATION OF THE LATIN edition of Soemmerring's *Abbildungen des menschlichen Auges* (Frankfurt am Main, 1801) by Antoine Pierre Demours (1762-1836). This is a little-known French edition of Samuel Thomas Soemmerring's *Icones oculi humani* (Frankfurt am Main, 1804), which was translated into Latin by Bernhard Nathanel Gottlob Schreger (1766-1825). Both the German and the Latin editions contained 16 plates.

In 1818 Antoine Pierre Demours published his *Traité des maladies des yeux, avec des planches coloriées représentant ces maladies d'après nature, suivi de la description de l'oeil humain, traduite du Latin de S. T. Soemmerring* (3 vols. plus atlas, Paris, 1818). The three-volume edition of Demours' work contained 80 plates. The smaller work, containing only the translation of Soemmerring and 13 plates, offered here, contains the advertisement of the translator, the descriptive text to the plates, and the first thirteen plates from Demours' larger, three-volume work. The remaining plates (14-80) of the larger work by Demours is the latter's own work on the diseases of the eyes.

☼ Albert, et al., *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2169; Albert & Edwards, *The history of ophthalmology*, pp. 56-57; Garrison, *History of medicine*, p. 333; Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 61; Wellcome, II, pp. 448. Not in Becker or Garrison & Morton.

113. **SONNENMAYER, G. J. F.** *Die Augendrankheit der Neugeborenen nach allen ihren Beziehungen, historisch, pathologisch - diagnostisch, therapeutisch und als Gegenstand der Staats- und Sanitäts-Polizei dargestellt von*. Gelnhausen: n.p., 1839. 234 x 145 mm. 8vo. xx, 671, [2] pp. Lower corner of title page repaired, lightly browned and foxed. Modern quarter vellum, vellum corners, marbled boards, red and maroon cloth spine labels, new end-leaves. Crainz rubber stamp on title. Very good. RARE. M5110

\$ 400

FIRST EDITION of this rare work on eye diseases of the newborn with a thorough historical section.

114. **SORBELLI, Albano.** *Storia Della Stampa in Bologna*. Bologna: Nicola Zanichelli, (1929). 350 x 255 mm. Large 8vo. 378 pp. 54 illus., 66 plates, index. Wrappers; extremities slightly worn. Inscribed by Jerome Webster to his research associate, Martha Teach Gnudi, 1963. Very good. M8913

\$ 600

Rare first edition.

☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2334; Becker Collection 383; Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, pp. 75-76; Hirsch, VI, p. 35; Hirschberg, VIIIa, pp. 176-180.

115. **SPALLANZANI, L'Abbé.** *Experiences sur la digestion de l'homme et de différentes especes d'animaux...avec des considerations...par Jean Senebier. Nouvelle edition.* Lausanne: Chez Mourer, Cadet, 1785. 166 x 105 mm. 12mo. ccxviii, 336 pp. Early quarter brown calf, gilt spine, marbled boards, marbled edges; lightly rubbed. Fine. M6475

\$ 500

FRENCH TRANSLATION, first issued in Italian in 1780, of Spallanzani's (1729-1799) work on digestion; the first French edition was issued in Geneva in 1783. It was later translated into English (London, 1784, 1789). "Spallanzani confirmed earlier doctrines of the solvent property of the gastric juice and discovered the action of the saliva in digestion. He stated that gastric juice can act outside the body and can prevent or inhibit putrefaction. He obtains gastric juice by tying a sponge on a piece of string, then allowing it to be swallowed" (Garrison & Morton 981).

☼ Blake, NLM, 427; Cushing S345; DSB, XII, p. 558; Garrison & Morton 981 (1780 1st ed.); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 985; Hirsch, V, pp. 353-354; Norman 21:429; Osler 1218; Waller 9100.

[115] SPIEGHEL





116. **SPIEGHEL, Adriaan van den** (1578-1625). *Opera quae extant, omnia. Ex recensione Job. Antonidae vander Linden*. Amsterdam: Johannem Blaeu, 1645. Folio. [24], 303, [14], [1 blank]; 199, [1 blank], [4]; 49, [2], [1 blank]; xxxv, [xxxvi-xxxvii], [10], xxxviii-lxxxvi, [5], [1 blank]; [4], [8], 155, [8], [1 blank] pp. Signature collation: [-]⁴, ☼⁴, ☼☼⁴, A-Z⁴, Aa-Qq⁴, Rr³, a-z⁴, aa-bb⁴, [-]², AA-FF⁴, GG², Aa-Dd⁴, Ee³, [-]⁴, Ff-Gg⁴, Hh⁶, Ii-Ll⁴, Mm²; (*4), A-K⁴, L⁴⁺¹, M-T⁴, V-X², X² Engraved title-page, portrait of the author by Jeremiah Falck, 117 copperplates (of which 97 are from Casserio's *Tabulae anatomicae* by Francisco Valesio after Odoardo Fialetti, another 10 plates are after Casserio to illustrate Spiegel's *De format foetu*, 10 additional engravings to illustrate the treatises; light foxing throughout, but on the whole text and plates are beautifully preserved. Contemporary gilt-stamped vellum, seven raised bands, re-backed with gilt-stamped vellum spine, new end-papers, edges with contemporary gauffering for original patron. Binding tight. A FINE & BEAUTIFUL COPY.

\$ 20,000

FIRST EDITION. Featuring 117 exquisite copperplate engravings of human anatomy. "This edition of Spigelius' work constitutes the most complete collection of original impressions of the eighty-seven plates from Casserius' legacy and the twenty added to them by Bucretius...Casserius' plates mark a new epoch in the history of anatomic representation, owing to the correctness of their anatomic drawing, their tasteful arrangement, and the beauty of their technical execution" (Choulant, et al. 225-6).

The copperplate engravings, the vast majority of which were drawn by Odoardo Fialetti and engraved by Francesco Valesio, are one of the main reasons *De humani*, the central text of *Opera*, achieved its fame. They constituted "the first original series of illustrations of the anatomy of the human body since Vesalius, Estienne, and Eustachio," and the nature of copper-engraving allowed for "increased subtlety of line," as images made in this fashion were pulled through the printing press two times rather than one (Roberts & Tomlinson 263).

Spiegel (Spigelius) was a Flemish botanist, anatomist, and practicing surgeon who studied under Girolamo Fabrici in Padua and succeeded Giulio Cassero (Casserius) as the chair of anatomy at that university. He published only two works during his lifetime—the *Isagoge*, concerning tapeworms, and *febris semitertiana*, on malaria. However, he left behind some important manuscripts, including his most famous anatomical work, *De humani corporis fabrica* (DSB, Vol. XII, 577).

After Spigelius died in 1625, his will requested that Daniel Rindfleisch of Breslau (Bucretius) publish his "*De humani corporis fabrica*, a manuscript without any illustrations" (Choulant, et al. p. 225). Bucretius asked the heirs of Casserius if they would provide him with the copperplates he had engraved for his *Theatrum anatomicum*, which have been described as "a wonderful union of scientific accuracy and artistic perfection" (Morton 251). Bucretius received 78 plates, but one was destroyed—to these he added 20 newly commissioned plates, for a total of 97. They were published as both as a separate group and as part of the first edition of *De humani* (Choulant, et al. 225).

Spigelius' son-in-law, Liberalis Crema of Padua, purchased 9 more plates from Casserius' grandson and published them with a few new posthumous Spigelius pieces in 1626. These plates are considered to be "among Casserius' most beautiful engravings" (Choulant, et al. 226).

The *Opera* contains all 106 of these plates, plus a tenth one showing the hymen. It also contains 10 more plates not from the Casserius series: four from Casparo Aselli's *De lactibus et lacteis venis*, one from William Harvey's *De motu cordis et sanguinis*, three from Johannes Walaeus' *De motu chyli*, and two from Spigelius' *De lumbrico lato*, along with the full text of each additional treatise.

☼ Castiglioni, Arturo. *A History of Medicine*. New York: Jason Aronson, 1975, p. 527; Choulant, Ludwig, Mortimer Frank, *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration*. New York: Hafner, 1962; *DSB*, vol. XII; Garrison, Fielding H. *An Introduction to the History of Medicine*. 4th ed., 1961; Garrison-Morton 381 & 5229; Hook & Norman, vol. II, no. 1987; Keynes, *A Bibliography of the Writings of William Harvey*, 5; Norman, Catalogue 15, item 89; Roberts, K. B., and J. D. W. Tomlinson. *The Fabric of the Body: European Traditions of Anatomical Illustration*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1992; Waller 9124; Wellcome V, p. 159.

[115] SPIEGHEL



FIG. I.

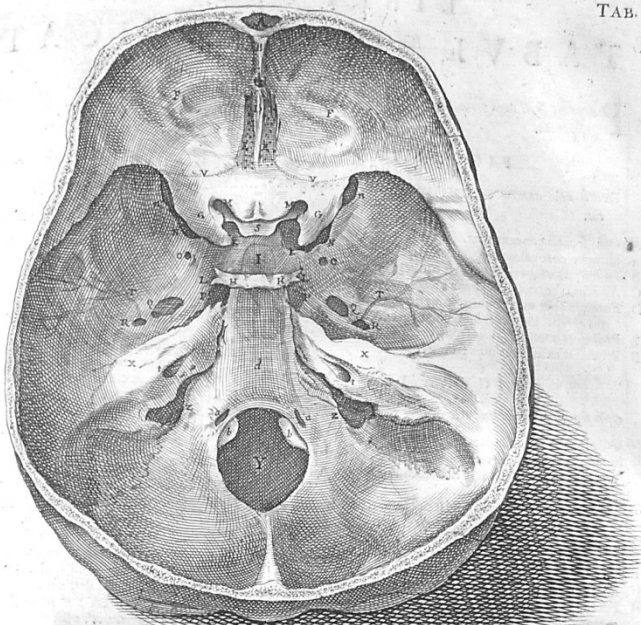
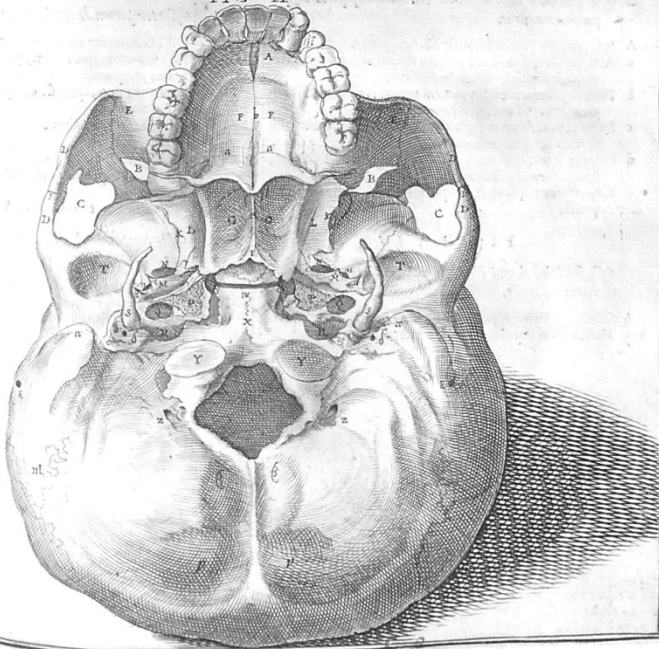


FIG. II.



117. **SPODICK, David H.** *Acute Pericarditis*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1959. 8vo. x, 182 pp. 3 tables, 28 figures, bibliography, index. Gilt-stamped red cloth. Front pastedown ink inscription. SIGNED AND INSCRIBED from Spodick to Dr. Carson Todd at title-page. Very good.

§ 28

Dr. Spodick has focused on the pericardium for the vast majority of his career, and has authored a number of authoritative texts on the subject.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Carson Todd is a retired cardiologist who completed his cardiology fellowship at the University of Oklahoma Medical School.

118. **STEIN, Georg Wilhelm, the Younger** (1773-1870). *Die Lehr-Anstalt der Geburtshülfe zu Bonn: ihr Anfang und Fortgang, ihre wissenschaftlichen Hülfsmittel, ihre Ausdehnung auf Stadtpraxis und Weiberkrankheiten, ihre Erfahrungen wie Lehren, ihre Theilnahme am Fache nah' und fern.... 1. Heft*. Elberfeld: Büschler'sche, 1823. 206 x 126 mm. 8vo. vi, (3)-202, [2] pp. Bibliog., 2 engraved plates of the pelvis. Decorative paper over boards, ms. paper spine label, edges red; rubbed. Crainz rubber stamp on title. Very good. M5111

§ 300

FIRST EDITION. This is a report on the educational establishment of obstetrics at the University of Bonn.

☼ Hirsch, V, p. 522.

119. **STEWART, Dugald.** *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*. London: A. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1792. Quarto. xii, 566 (mis-numbered for 569), [1, errata] pp. Contemporary full calf, gilt-ruled borders, spine elaborately gilt stamped in compartmented style, red morocco title label; neatly re-backed, preserving original endleaves. With former ownership inscriptions: "A. D. Hendy, Oriell Coll. [Oxford] 1804, from H. H." And also inscribed later "From Mrs. Hendy to Valentine Jones: most acceptable to him, as having belonged to onw whom he esteemed and admired through the whole of his, alas too short, but conspicuously good and exemplary life. 1808." M8736

§ 1,200

FIRST EDITIONS of Stewart's main work, of which two additional volumes were issued in 1814 and 1827. Stewart is credited with aiding in the forming of the Scottish school of philosophy. An eloquent lecturer and a brilliant writer, he is noted for these abilities rather than for any original philosophical development.

120. **STILLMAN, Paul Roscoe** (1871-1945) & **John Oppie McCALL** (b. 1879). *A textbook of clinical periodontia; a study of the causes and pathology of periodontal disease and a consideration of its treatment*. New York: Macmillan, 1922. 223 x 147 mm. 8vo. xvii, 240 pp. 79 figs., 1 folding table, index. Blind-stamped red cloth, gilt spine lightly rubbed, rear cover soiled. Very good. M6724

§ 300

FIRST EDITION. "The first authoritative book in the field" Ring in Garrison & Morton 3690.1).

☼ Weinberger, *Dental bibliography*, p. 130.

121. **STROUD, William D.** [ed.]. *The Diagnosis and Treatment of Cardiovascular Disease*. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis, 1940-45. 2 vols. Mixed set (Vol. 2 third edition). 8vo. xxviii, 801, xxxi; xxii, 1001-1775, xxxii pp. Illustrations, indices. Original gilt-stamped pebbled

red cloth; Vol. 1 spine slightly rubbed. Rubber stamp of Arthur D. Becker, St. Petersburg, FL. Very good.

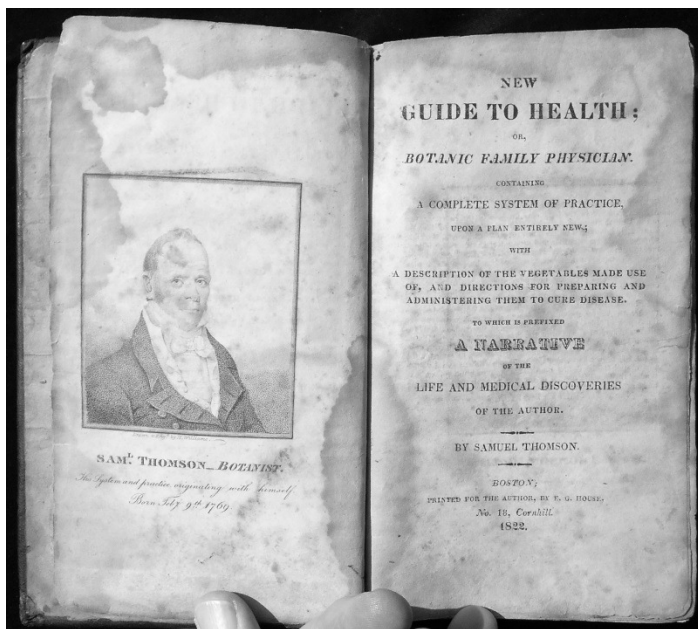
\$ 25

Select contributions include but are not limited to Arthur C. DeGraff, William Dock, Robert L. Levy, Hugh Montgomery, William B. Porter, Howard B. Sprague, Frank N. Wilson, and Irving S. Wright.

122. **Syntex Laboratories, Inc.** *Milestones in Rheumatologic Patient Care 1965-1985*. Edited by James F. Fries. Humacao, Puerto Rico: Syntex Laboratories, 1988. Tall 8vo. Pictorial boards. Fine.

\$ 60

James F. Fries was at Stanford University, Dept. of Medicine (Immunology & Rheumatology Clinic). The book is inscribed by Mary J. Nazen to Philip Kahler Hench. Fries has won several awards including the Clinical Research Award, American College of Rheumatology (2005).



123. **THOMSON, Samuel** (1769-1843). *New Guide to Health; or, Botanic Family Physician. Containing a Complete System of Practice, Upon a Plan Entirely New; With a Description of the Vegetables made Use of, and Directions for Preparing and Administering Them to Cure Disease. To Which is Prefixed A Narrative of the Life and Medical Discoveries of the Author*. Boston: E. G. House, 1822. First edition. 12mo. (181 x 102 mm) 300, [2] pp. Heavily foxed & stained. Original dark brown calf, gilt-ruled spine, gilt-stamped red morocco spine label; new spine. Pencil ownership inscription on front flyleaf, pen notations on front endsheet. M09877

\$ 500

Early American manual of herbal medicine by the renowned botanist Thomson, who was famous for the Thomsonian Movement, which included the development of 'Physiomedicalism' and affected American medicine for more than 50 years.

124. **TILNEY, Frederick** (1875-1938). *The Brain from Ape to Man. A Contribution to the study of the evolution and development of the human brain. With Chapters on the Reconstruction of the Gray Matter in the Primate Brain Stem by Henry Alsop Riley. Foreword by Henry Fairfield Osborn.* New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1928. Two volumes. xvii, 473; xv, 477-1120 pp. 539 figs. (some in color). Original black cloth, gilt-stamped spine titles. Fine. M10492

\$ 450

FIRST EDITION. "Classic study of the evolution of the central nervous system in the higher mammals" (Garrison & Morton 350).

125. **TRAVERS, Benjamin** (1783-1858). *A synopsis of the diseases of the eye, and their treatment: to which are prefixed a short anatomical description and a sketch of the physiology of that organ. With notes and additions by Edward Delafield.* New York: Published by E. Bliss and E. White; Philadelphia: H. C. Carey and I. Lea, 1825. 230 x 150 mm. Small 4to. xxi, [3], 474 pp. 3 engraved plates drawn by H. Thomson and engraved, printed and beautifully hand-colored by Peter Maverick, Maria A. Maverick, and Emily Maverick, 2 engraved plates, 2 figs.; foxed throughout. Modern quarter navy cloth, marbled boards, gilt spine, new end-leaves. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7805

\$ 500

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION from the third London edition, with notes and additions by Edward Delafield (1794-1875) (see especially: pages 410-474). This is the second book published in America on ophthalmology. Travers' work was the first comprehensive and systematic treatise in English on eye diseases and became the authoritative textbook in England and America, going through numerous editions. Travers succeeded in raising ophthalmic surgery out of the realm of quackery.

☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2309; Becker Collection 379 (1st ed., London, 1820); Cordasco 20-0606; Garrison, *History of medicine*, p. 481; Garrison & Morton 5843 (1st ed., London, 1820); Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, pp. 72, 74-75; Hirsch, V, p. 716; Hirschberg, IV, pp. 231-248, VIIIa, pp. 155-156; Waller 9661 (1st ed., London, 1820).

126. **TREVIRANUS, Gottfried Reinhold** (1776-1837). *Beiträge zur Anatomie und Physiologie der Sinneswerkzeuge des Menschen und der Thiere.. Erstes Heft. Beiträge zur Lehre von den Gesichtswerkzeugen und dem Sehen des Menschen und der Thiere.* Bremen: Johann Georg Heyse, 1828. 395 x 257 mm. Tall 4to. 91, [1] pp. Tables, 4 engraved plates (2 after drawings from nature by Treviranus and engraved by J. F. Schröter); lightly browned throughout, plates lightly foxed. Original boards, printed paper spine label; rubbed, spine chipped. Ownership rubber stamp of Dr. Charles A. Oliver, Philadelphia on title. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7806

\$ 750

FIRST EDITION. Printed "Erstes Heft" on title, but all published. This work is a comparative study of the anatomy and physiology of the sensory organs in humans and other species, in which Treviranus pays special attention to the physiology of vision. Treviranus formulated mathematical laws of diffraction, attempted to determine the mechanism responsible for our seeing things in their relative position, and attempted to define the functions of the cornea, lens, retina, and other structures.

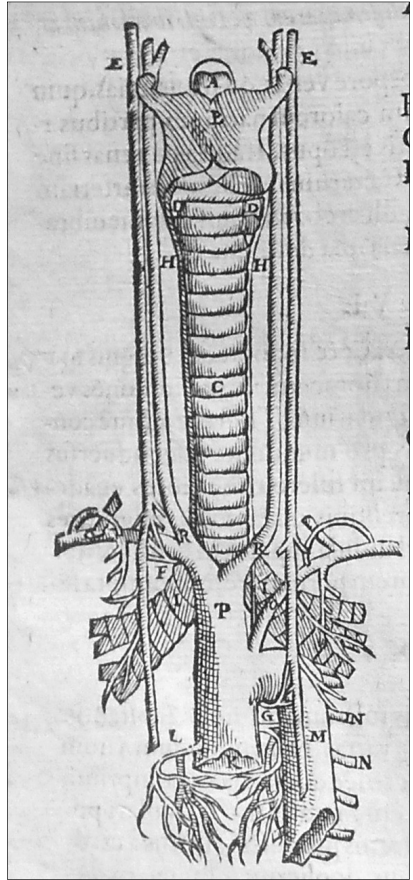
☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2313; Albert & Edwards, *The history of ophthalmology*, p. 54; Baas, *History of medicine*, p. 935; Becker Collection 380; BM (Nat. Hist.), V, p. 2137; DSB, XIII, pp. 460-462; Hirschberg, XI, 1a, pp. 64-65; Nissen, ZBI, 4166.

127. **TRUETA, Joseph** (1897-1977) et al. *Studies of the renal circulation. From the Nuffield Institute for Medical Research Oxford.* Oxford: *Blackwell Scientific Publications*, (1947). 249 x 186 mm. 8vo. xix, 187 pp. 83 figs., bibliog., index. Red cloth, gilt spine; expertly re-backed with original spine laid down. Ms. notations opposite title. Bookplate and signature of Willard E. Goodwin. INSCRIBED BY JOSEPH TRUETA ON THE TITLE. Fine. Rare. M4772

§ 300

FIRST EDITION. "In studying the anurias which follow injury, especially crushing injuries and burns, Trueta's team demonstrated that both the processes of filtration and re-absorption are subject to nervous control, leading to the development of a more rational therapy for these conditions" (Garrison & Morton 1245).

Willard Goodwin, of Los Angeles, published "The 'Trueta' renal vascular 'shunt'" in *The Journal of Urology*, Vol. 61, No. 6, June, 1949. 2 copies of this paper, and correspondence Goodwin received from Trueta, is laid in this copy, including a TLS from Trueta to Goodwin dated 20 June, 1948; a signed offprint of Trueta's "The contribution of surgery to medical progress" with an ANS from Trueta; signed offprint of Trueta's "Kidney" with a TLS from Trueta; a copy of Trueta's "Michael Servetus and the discovery of the lesser circulation"; and a Christmas card from Joseph and Amelia Trueta.



128. **TURNER, Thomas B.** *Heritage of Excellence: The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, 1914-1947.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, (1974). Thick 8vo. viii, 648 pp. Frontispiece, 45 illustrations. Maroon cloth, silver-stamped spine, dust-jacket; jacket slightly torn. Very good. ISBN: 0801815045 § 20
129. **TYRRELL, Frederick** (1793-1843). *A practical work on the diseases of the eye, and their treatment, medically, topically, and by operation.* London: John Churchill, 1840. 2 volumes. 234 x 156 mm. 8vo. [ads] 16, [2], lviii, 533, [1]; [2], xii, 566 pp. 9 plates (8 chromolithographic). Original blind-stamped maroon cloth, gilt spines; rubbed, spines faded, Vol. I: spine head worn. Ex library blind-stamp of the General Infirmary, Sheffield, Library. Bookplate of Samuel Parker. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7809

§ 600

FIRST EDITION. "Tyrrell's comprehensive treatise enjoyed considerable popularity in its time. It is notable for its 143 case histories, rich and precise in detail" (Albert, et al.).

130. **VAN MANEN, J.** *Stereotactic Methods and Their Applications in Disorders of the Motor System*. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1967. 8vo. 243 pp. Drawings by H. Flanderijn. Gilt-stamped navy blue cloth, dust-jacket; minor front jacket stain. Rubber stamp of Bland Wilson Cannon, M.D., Memphis. Very good. \$ 27
131. **VAN TRIGT, Adrien Christophe** (1825-1864). *Der augenspiegel, seine anwendung und modificationen nebst beitrügen zur Diagnostik innerer Augenkrankheiten. Nach dem Holländischen des Dr. Van Trigt mit zusätzlichen Bearbeitet von Dr. C. H. Schauenburg*. Lahr: J. H. Geiger (M. Schauenburg); Berlin: Hirschwald; London: Williams & Norgate; Paris: A. Franck; New York: B. Westerman, 1854. 243 x 153 mm. 8vo. xiii, [1 blank], 125, [1] pp. 2 plates (1 folding lithographic, 1 double-page lithographic); half-title torn. Modern quarter black cloth, marbled boards, dark green leather spine label, gilt spine, original printed wrappers bound in. Bookplate of Jerry F. Domin. Fine. M7810

\$ 800

FIRST GERMAN EDITION of Adrien Christophe Van Trigt's dissertation, *De oogspiegel* (Utrecht, 1853) on the ophthalmoscope, which made the work known outside Holland. Schauenburg added an introduction and some explanatory notes to Van Trigt's text. Working under Donders at the Utrecht eye clinic, Van Trigt used the newly invented ophthalmoscope to examine human and animal eyes in various states of health and disease. In his dissertation, Van Trigt reports on his observations and, in addition, describes recent improvements to the ophthalmoscope; of these improvements, Van Trigt was a major contributor. THE ORIGINAL DISSERTATION CONTAINS THE FIRST PRINTED ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE OCULAR FUNDUS; Schauenberg's translation contains 12 fundus illustrations.

☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2355; Albert & Edwards, *The history of ophthalmology*, pp. 189-193; Garrison & Morton 5869.1 (Van Trigt, *Dissertatio ophthalmologica inauguralis de speculo oculi, Rhenum*, 1853); Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 129; Hirsch, VI, p. 8; Hirschberg, VI, pp. 260-261, X, p. 31, XI, 140-141; Rucker & Keys.

Petrioli [73]



132. **VETCH, John** (1783-1835). *A practical treatise on the diseases of the eye*. London: Printed for the Author [by Cox and Baylis], and sold by Burgess and Hill; Edinburgh: W. Blackwood and A. Black; Dublin: Hodges, 1820. 222 x 143 mm. Small 4to. [ii]-x, [2], 267, [1] pp. 3 engraved plates by J. Stewart and hand colored; lacks half-title. Modern quarter brown leather, original marbled boards, red cloth spine label, gilt spine; corners showing, rubbed, inner hinge cracked, front inner hinge re-enforced with paper tape. Ownership signature of Casey A. Wood. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Good. M7813

\$ 95

FIRST EDITION. "Vetch's textbook is not comprehensive in its coverage, but rather concentrates on the ophthalmias. The descriptions of the transmission, symptoms, and treatment of trachoma, his specialty, are thorough and up to date; his remarks on gonorrhoeal ophthalmia contain several errors" (Albert, et al. 2378).

PROVENANCE: Casey Albert Wood (1856-1942) studied ophthalmology in New York, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and London. In 1890, Wood began practice in Chicago, where he became professor of clinical ophthalmology at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, the University of Illinois, and Northwestern University. Wood published many textbooks and articles on eye diseases and translated ophthalmologic works of historical importance. He was editor of the American encyclopedia and dictionary of ophthalmology, *Annals of Ophthalmology*, and *Ophthalmic Record*. The last twenty years of his life were devoted to ornithology and the collecting of books of importance in the history of ophthalmology. See: Albert, et al, *Source book in ophthalmology*, pp. 382-383.

☼ Albert, et al., *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2378; Becker Collection 390; Garrison, *History of medicine*, p. 608; Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 73; Hirsch, VI, p. 100; Hirschberg, VIIIa, p. 70.

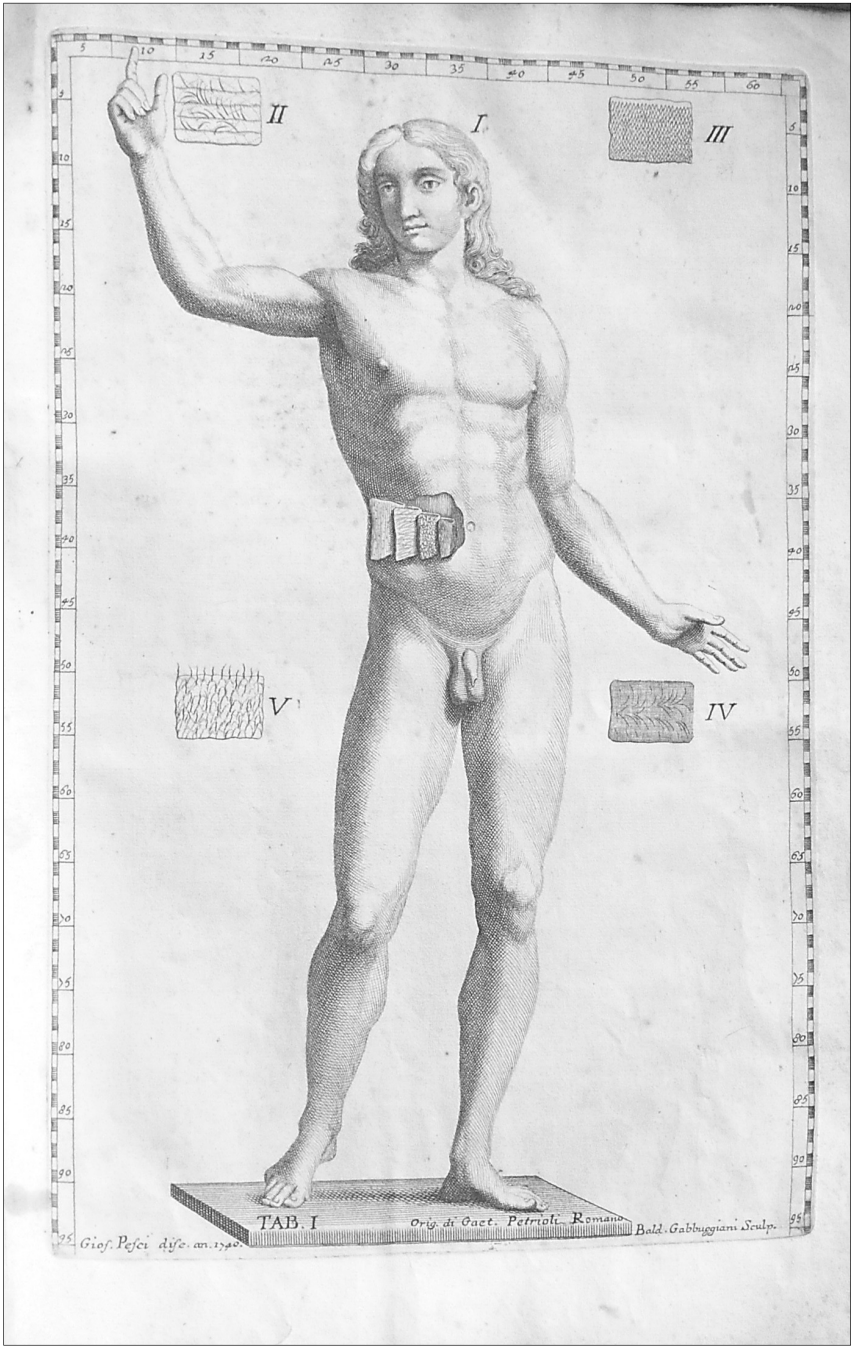
133. **VIERORDT, Karl von** (1818-1884). *Die Anwendung des Spectralapparates zur Photometrie der Absorptionsspectren und zur quantitative chemischen Analyse*. Tübingen: H. Laupp, 1873. 4to. (324 x 252 mm). 6 lithographed plates; light marginal browning. 20th century half morocco, gilt-stamped spine title; head and tail of spine chipped, rubbed. Signature on title of Thomas Ewan, 1891. [with:] *Die quantitative Spectralanalyse in ihrer Anwendung auf Physiologie, Physik, Chemie und Technologie*. Ibidem, 1876. 4to. (324 x 252 mm). 4 lithographed plates; title lightly soiled, plates spotted, light marginal browning. 20th century half morocco, gilt-stamped spine title; scuff mark on back cover, head and tail of spine chipped, hinges holding by cords only. M10695

\$ 2,200

FIRST EDITION. Two pioneering works from the developer of quantitative spectroscopy. "Karl Vierordt (1818-1884) invents new devices and techniques useful in addressing medical problems. In 1873 his double slit spectrometer allows quantitative spectroscopy for the first time. Three years later he uses this technique to determine the spectra of the blood, bile, and urine" (Gedeon).

PROVENANCE: Ownership signature and date of Thomas Ewan on title of *Die Anwendung des Spectralapparates*. Ewan was a Scottish chemist best known for his short paper on "The Industrial Applications of Electro-Chemistry" (in: *Nature*, Vol. 58, Issue 1492, pp. 112-115, June 2nd, 1898) and his translation of Jacobus Henricus van't Hoff's *Studies in Chemical Dynamics* (Amsterdam and London, 1896; 2nd ed. rev. and enl. by Ernst Cohen).

☼ Garrison & Morton 696; Gedeon, *Science and technology in medicine*, #49.7 (pp. 259, 262); Waller 11447 (*Die quantitative Spectralanalyse*).



134. **WACHSMUTH, Adolph** (1827-1865). *Allgemeine pathologie der seele*. Frankfurt: Meidinger Sohn, 1859. 225 x 156 mm. 8vo. xii, 348 [interleaved] pp. Quarter black morocco, morocco corners, textured black cloth sides, raised bands, gilt spine; top corners bumped, rubbed. AUTHOR'S COPY WITH THE AUTHOR'S ANNOTATIONS on interleaved sheets. Very good. M1842

\$ 1,500

FIRST EDITION. Wachsmuth pointed out that not all lesions of the brain produce psychoses and not all psychoses are caused by organic brain diseases. He insisted on the need for a proper clinical psychology.

☼ Haskell Norman Library 2171; Waller 10063; Zilboorg & Henry, *History of medical psychology*, p. 473.

Study of the Lungs

135. **WAGNER, Peter D., Herbert A. SALTZMAN, & John B. WEST.** [Collection of 4 off-prints]. "Measurement of continuous distributions of ventilation-perfusion ratios: theory" [with] **EVANS, John W., Peter D. WAGNER & John B. WEST.** "Conditions for reduction of pulmonary gas transfer by ventilation-perfusion inequality" [with] **WAGNER, Peter D., Peter F. NAUMANN & Raymond B. LARAVUSO.** "Simultaneous measurement of eight foreign gases in blood by gas chromatography" [with] **WAGNER, P. D., D. R. DANTZKER, R. DUECK, J. L. CLAUSEN & J. B. WEST.** "Ventilation-Perfusion Inequality in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease." Off-prints from: *Journal of Applied Physiology*, vol. 36, No. 5, May 1974. 8vo. pp. 515-635. The loosely inserted article is from *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, Vol. 59, pp. 203-216, February 1977. Black cloth, printed paper spine label. "Simultaneous measurement..." paper loosely inserted, autographed color photograph of West in rear pocket. Three of the articles are autographed by Wagner and West. Fine. M10696

\$ 400

FIRST EDITIONS. MEASUREMENT OF CONTINUOUS DISTRIBUTIONS OF VENTILATION-PERFUSION RATIOS: THEORY. "Dr. West joined the faculty of the University of California San Diego in the spring of 1969 and has been there ever since. His research has ranged over a wide field including an extensive study of ventilation-perfusion inequality in the lung. He continues an interest in the pulmonary circulation and particularly the dilemma of the blood-gas barrier which has to be both extremely thin and immensely strong. When the pressure in the pulmonary capillaries becomes high, or the lung is inflated to large volumes, stress failure of the walls of the capillaries occurs, and this phenomenon is important in a variety of lung diseases. He is addressing the basic biological question of how the blood-gas barrier of the lung is regulated so that it is sufficiently thin for efficient gas exchange yet strong enough to avoid stress failure" (Univ. of Calif., San Diego).

☼ Gedeon, *Science and technology in medicine*, #97 (pp. 505-507).

136. **WAGSTAFFE, William** (1685-1725). *Miscellaneous Works of Dr. William Wagstaffe...to which is Prefix'd his Life and an Account of his Writings. Adorn'd with Several Curious Cuts Engrav'd on Copper*. London: Jonah Bowyer, 1726. Sm. 4to. xiv, 414, [2] pp. Engraved frontis. port., engraved initials, engraved head & tail pieces, 2 engraved plates; occasional light foxing. Later half calf, gilt stamped red leather spine label, raised bands, marbled boards. A FINE COPY. M9638

\$ 400

FIRST EDITION. The selected works of Wagstaffe who principally wrote in a satirical style, and wrote a spurious pamphlet against the inoculation of smallpox. Also contains early ms. letter (dated 1931) discussing this copy.

☼ Munk's Roll, vol. II, p. 60; NLM STC(18th C.) p. 479.

137. **WARDROP, James** (1782-1869). *History of James Mitchell, a boy born blind and deaf, with an account of the operation performed for the recovery of his sight*. London: Printed for John Murray., 1813. 301 x 240 mm. 4to. iv, 52 pp. Original plain boards, printed paper spine labels; extremities showing, spine chipped. PRESENTATION COPY INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR: "For Dr. Duncan Junior, with the best compliments of the author." Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Untrimmed. Very good. M7815

\$ 450

FIRST EDITION. "An account of a cataract operation on a fourteen-year-old boy, who was restrained in a wooden box during the surgery" (Albert, et al.). "This paper is interesting from a psychological point of view. A 14-year-old boy could only have a couching after his body had been immobilized in a wooden box. Ware was the assistant" (Hirschberg). Dedicated to Dugald Stewart.

☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2432; DNB, XX, pp. 812-814; Hirsch, VI, p. 193; Hirschberg, VIIIa, p. 48.

138. **WARNER, Joseph** (1717-1801). *A description of the human eye, and its adjacent parts; together with their principal diseases and the methods proposed for relieving them*. London: Lockyer Davis, 1773. Small 8vo. xiv, 109 pp. Folding engraved plate. Modern blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine title. Very good. M10958

\$ 800

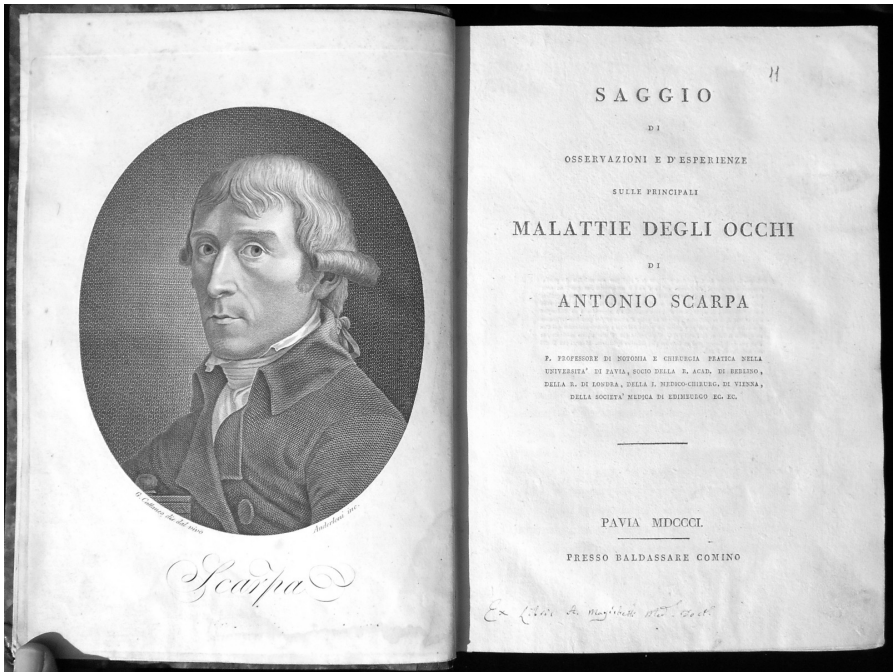
FIRST EDITION. "Born to British parents on Antigua, [Warner] came to London as a youth and studied medicine and surgery under Samuel Sharp, whom he succeeded as first surgeon at Guy's Hospital in 1745. Warner, the first to tie the common carotid artery (1775), achieved eminence as a general and ophthalmic surgeon; an advocate of Daviel's cataract extraction operation, he devised a cataract knife in 1754, which came into wide use" (Albert).

☼ Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2446; Blake/NLM p. 481; Wellcome V, p. 386.

139. **WARREN, Ina Russelle** (ed.). *The Doctor's Window. Poems by the doctor, for the doctor and about the doctor. With an Introduction by William Pepper*. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton, 1898. First Edition. Royal 8vo. 288 pp. Frontispiece, plates with tissue guards; pp. 330-42 inner margin stained. Original gilt decorated cloth, top edge gilt, other edges untrimmed. Very good. Ownership signature of M.E. Nebleu [?] and Philip S. Hench.

\$ 75

Copy of Philip S. Hench who won, with his Mayo Clinic co-worker Edward Calvin Kendall and Swiss chemist Tadeus Reichstein, the 1950 Nobel Prize for medicine for the discovery of the hormone cortisone, and its application for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Osler 5570.



Scarpa [95]

140. **WATHEN, Jonathan** (1729-1808). *A new and easy method of curing the fistula lacrymalis: the second edition, with considerable improvements. To which is added, a dissertation on the epiphora vera; or, true watery eye: and the xerophthalmia; or, dry eye....Also, an appendix, on the treatment of patients after the operation for the cataract: in which are shewn, the evils attendant on long confinement and continued bandages; and an opposite practice recommended.* London: Printed for C. Dilly, 1792. 211 x 133 mm. 8vo. [iv], xi, [1], 104 pp. 1 engraved plate; ms. note on page [1] opposite plate tells where to purchase the 9 instruments shown on the plate, preliminaries and title browned. Modern quarter brown calf, calf tips, early marbled boards, raised bands, red leather spine label, gilt spine; boards rubbed. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7820

\$ 400

SECOND EDITION. "In this second edition of a treatise first published in 1781, Wathen describes an improved tubule he has devised for insertion into the nasolacrimal duct. This instrument may be used at any stage of the occlusion of the duct, whether recent and acute or long established. The treatise also includes discussions of epiphora and xerophthalmia, and the treatment of patients after cataract surgery. In the latter, Wathen argues against lengthy immobilization and bandaging. This was later translated into German" (Albert, et al).

☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2450; Albert & Edwards, *The history of ophthalmology*, p. 140; Becker Collection 406; Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 52; Hirsch, VI, p. 202 (1st ed., 1781); Hirschberg, III, p. 378-379 (1st ed., 1781); James, *Studies in the history of ophthalmology in England*, pp. 112-114.

141. **WATSON, James Dewey** (b. 1928), et al. "Étude du Role de l'Arn dans le Transfert de l'Information Génétique." [offprint from] *Acides Ribonucléiques et Polyphosphates Structure, Synthèse et Fonctions* (Strasbourg: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1962). 8vo. 437-463 pp. Figs. Printed wrappers. Signature of Norman Horowitz. Fine. RARE. M9387

\$ 400

Watson shared the 1962 Nobel Prize with Maurice Wilkins and Francis Crick for the discovery of the double helix structure of DNA.

☼ Wasson, Nobel Prize Winners.

142. **WEINBERGER, Bernhard Wolf** (1885-1960). *Dental bibliography; a reference index to the literature of dental science and art as found in the libraries of the New York Academy of Medicine and Bernhard Wolf Weinberger*. [No location given]: Published under the auspices of the First District Dental Society, State of New York, (1929)-1932. 2 volumes. 235 x 157 mm. 8vo. 183; [vi], 189-262 pp. Vol. I: marginalia. Printed wrappers; 2-inch tear in outer margin of bottom cover of Vol. I. Very good. RARE. M6463

\$ 400

Vol. I: SECOND EDITION. Vol. II: FIRST EDITION. "Catalogue, without annotations, of the dental collection s of the New York Academy of Medicine" (Garrison & Morton 3699.1).

143. **WEINBERGER, Bernhard Wolf** (1885-1960). *An introduction to the history of dentistry with medical & dental chronology & bibliographic data*. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby, 1948. Two volumes. 8vo. xv, 514; xii, 408 pp. 313 figs., chronologies, bibliographies, indexes. Blind-stamped red cloth, gilt spine, dust-jacket. Bookplate of H. P. Kraus. Fine. M8436

\$ 350

FIRST EDITION. "The first volume covers the history to 1800; the second deals solely with the history of dentistry in America" (Garrison & Morton 3703).

144. [Wellcome Historical Medical Library] **F. N. L. POYNTER**, et al. [eds.]. *A Catalogue of Printed Books in the Wellcome Historical Medical Library. Books Printed From 1641 to 1850*. London: Wellcome Historical Medical Library, 1966, 1976, 1995. 3 volumes (II, III, & IV). 4to. xi, 540; xvi, 565; xiii, 603 pp. Alphabetical list of printed books. Blue cloth, gilt spines. FINE. M9647

\$ 300

FIRST EDITIONS. Complete set of the listings (A-Z) for works in the Wellcome Historical Medical Library from 1641-1850. A vital reference work.

145. **WENZEL, von Michael Johann Baptist, Baron** (1755-1810). *Manuel de l'oculiste, ou dictionnaire ophthalmologique...* Paris: Bureau du Lavater, 1808. Two volumes. 190 x 131 mm. 8vo. xii, [2], 522, [1 errata, 1 blank]; [iv], 287, [1 errata], [ads] 32 pp. 24 engraved plates on 23 leaves (plate XVIII numbered "XVIII et XIX"); foxed. Contemporary quarter patterned cloth, marbled boards, black cloth spine labels, gilt spines; rubbed, cloth along hinges chipped and torn, re-backed, Vol. II repaired somewhat crudely, Vol. I needs repair. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Else very good. M7833

\$ 200

FIRST EDITION. "This is the first handbook of ophthalmology to be presented as a dictionary, with the various topics arranged in alphabetical order. Wenzel ignores many recent developments in his field. The most complete and detailed discussions concern cataract and the reformation of the pupil. With illustrations of the eye and instruments" (Albert, et al.).

☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2503; Becker Collection 416; Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 64; Hirschberg, IV, p. 184-190.

146. **WENZEL, Jakob von Michael Johann Baptist, Baron** (1755-1810). *Traité de la Cataracte. Avec des Observations Qui prouvent la nécessité d'inciser la cornée transparente & la capsule du cristalline, d'une manière diverse, selon les différentes espèces de Cataractes*. Paris: Chez P. J. Duplain, 1786. 8vo. xii, 224, [2] pp. Folding engraved plate. Original gilt-stamped quarter brown calf over marbled boards; hinges rubbed but tight, corners bumped. Very good. M10961

§ 450

FIRST FRENCH EDITION. Wenzel was the son of the famous itinerant cataract extractor, Michael Johan Baptist von Wenzel. The younger Wenzel accompanied and assisted his father on his travels through Europe. After his father's death in 1790, the younger Wenzel settled in Paris where in 1808 he became ophthalmologist to the imperial family. The present work summarizes the history of cataract extraction, minimizing the role of Daviel and exaggerating that of Wenzel senior, and describes the various techniques and instruments involved. Illustrative case histories are presented in detail.

☼ Albert 2501; Becker catalog 415; Blake/NLM p. 486; BM Readex Vol. 26, p. 994; Wellcome V, p. 414.

147. **WILLICH, Anthony Florian Madinger**. *Lectures on Diet and Regimen: Being a Systematic Inquiry into the Most Rational Means of Preserving Health and Prolonging Life: Together with Physiological and Chemical Explanations, Calculated Chiefly for the Use of Families, in Order to Banish the Prevailing Abuses and Prejudices in Medicine. The Second Edition, Improved and Enlarged with Considerable Additions*. London: T. N. Longman and O. Rees, 1799. 8vo. (200 x 117 mm) [4], 708, [4] pp. Contemporary full tree calf, gilt-ruled spine, black morocco gilt-stamped spine label; skillfully rebaked preserving original spine. Signature of Wm. Carpenter on front flyleaf. Fine. M09890

§ 450

Second edition. This medical advisory text spans the gamut of practical advice on how to live a long, healthy life. Beginning with some general rules to follow, Willich cautions against patent medicines and quack cures, recommends the proper methods of personal cleanliness, what to wear, what to eat and drink, proper exercise, evacuations, exercise and sleep. Rather daring and frank for its time, a chapter is devoted to sexual intercourse. A chapter deals with mental illness (passions of the mind) and two final chapters are devoted to the senses, and specifically, the eyes.

☼ Blake/NLM p. 491; BM Readex, Vol. 27, p. 204.

148. **WELCKER, Hermann** (1822-1897). *Ueber zwei seltene Difformitäten des menschlichen Schädels, Scaphocephalus und Trigocephalus, und über die Frage nach dem zwischen Hirngrösse und geistiger Begabung bestehenden Wechselverhältnisse*. Halle: H. W. Schmidt, 1863. Offprint from: *Abhandlungen der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft zu Halle, Band VII*. 290 x 237 mm. 4to. 19 pp. 8 beautifully detailed figs. on 1 lithographic plate; upper outer corner water-stained. Original printed wrappers; dust-soiled, small holes in covers. Good. M5008

§ 445

Important paper on two rare deformities of human skulls, the scaphocephalus and the trigonocephalus. In addition, the author discusses the relationship between weight and size of the brain to the individual's intelligence, and comes to the conclusion that the heavier brain most often is the reason for outstanding intelligence. He does not

exclude, however, the fact that often the size and weight in relation to intelligence are not as important as the qualitative development and structure of a given brain

☼ Hirsch, VI, pp. 231-232.

149. **WOOD, Casey A.** *Beneventus Grassus of Jerusalem, De Oculis, Eorumque Egritudinibus et Curis. Translated with notes and illustrations from the first printed edition, Ferrara, 1474 A.D.* Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1929. Translator's edition. 8vo. xiii, 101 pp. Frontispiece with tissue overlay, illustrations, bibliography. Black-and-gilt-stamped green and white patterned cloth, slipcase. Burndy and Yale University Library bookplates. SIGNED AND INSCRIBED from author to Edward Clark Streeter, M.D., Yale University.

\$ 75

LIMITED EDITION ["Not for sale"]; this number 40 of 50 copies of the "Translator's Autographed Edition."

PROVENANCE: John F. Fulton wrote an obituary for Edward Clark Streeter, a "distinguished collector and medical historian. ...The collecting instinct was in Streeter's blood and during his years of study abroad he had begun in earnest to follow this urge, it being a pursuit he never abandoned. He placed great emphasis upon 'state,' especially of his older books, and he was constantly on the alert for better copies to replace poorer examples. First came the essential reference works, then early editions of the medical classics. As was to be expected, the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century anatomists and the early French humanists were soon well represented: Vesalius, all his important precursors and subsequent plagiarists, Guy de Chauliac and his followers. Then Nicolaus Pol claimed his attention, and he began to reassemble the library of that fifteenth-century humanist, purchasing many of the volumes with their owner's characteristic inscription" (Fulton).

☼ Fulton, John F. "EDWARD CLARK STREETER 1874-1947: A biographical appreciation for his friends and classmates."

150. **WOOLHOUSE, John Thomas** (ca. 1650-1734). *Dissertationes ophthalmicæ de cataracta et glaucomate, contra systema sic dictum novum dnm. Brissei, Antonii, Heisteri & aliorum, e Gallica in Latinam linguam translata à Christophoro le Cerf, filio...* Frankfurt am Main: The Author & Wolfgang Christoph Multz, 1719. 169 x 101 mm. Small 8vo. [xii], [2 blank], 350, [30] pp. Folding typographic title-page, headpieces, decorative initials, tailpieces, indexes; foxed. Contemporary full vellum, red leather spine label, gilt spine. Ex library bookplate of the Library of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, Medical Society of London Deposit, with Wellcome de-accession number on verso of title and Medical Society of London rubber stamp. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7848

\$ 725

FIRST LATIN EDITION of Woolhouse's 1717 French work on cataracts. The author attacks Brisseau, Maitre-Jan, and Heister for their assertion that cataract is an opacity of the crystalline lens itself. Woolhouse maintained that cataract consisted of a thickened humor or membrane in a space between the pupil and the lens. Includes 104 historical notes (pages 247-275).

☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2557; Becker Collection 423; Blake, NLM, p. 495; Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, pp. 51, 54; Hirsch, VI, p. 329; Hirschberg, III, pp. 25-41. Not in James.

151. **ZANDER, Adolf.** *Der Augenspiegel. Seine Formen und sein Gebrauch nach den vorhandenen Quellen zusammengestellt.* Leipzig and Heidelberg: C. F. Winter, 1862. 234 x 158 mm. 8vo. xviii, 214 pp. 62 figs., 3 chromo-lithographic plates. Modern dark brown morocco, marbled boards, gilt spine. Ownership signature and rubber stamp of Arthur J. Bedell. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Fine. M7853

\$ 250

Second edition, enlarged. THE FIRST GERMAN TEXTBOOK ON OPHTHALMOSCOPY. This work provides a history of the ophthalmoscope, describes the various types of ophthalmoscopes then available, gives guidelines for the use of the instrument, and describes the appearance of the normal eye and various pathologic changes. It was published in Philadelphia, 1866, as *The ophthalmoscope: its varieties and its use.*

PROVENANCE: Arthur Bedell (1880-1973), attending ophthalmologist at St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, New York, "is known for the interesting fundus pictures that he published as the first book of fundus photography" (Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 326). See: Bedell, *Photographs of the fundus oculi, a photographic study of normal and pathological changes seen with the ophthalmoscope.* (Philadelphia, 1929).

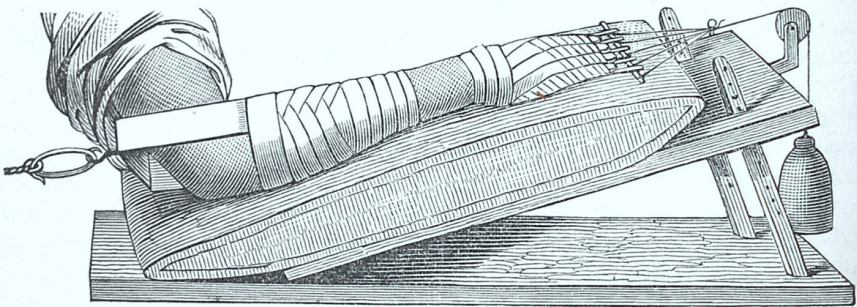
☼ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2570 (1st ed., 1859); Hirschberg, XI, 1c, p. 510; Waller 10456 (1st ed., 1859). Not in Becker, Wayenborgh.

152. **[ZUHDI, Nazih] Brooks BARR.** *The Life of Nazih Zubdi: Uncharted Voyage of a Heart.* Oklahoma City, OK: Oklahoma Heritage Association, (2005). 4to. 464 pp. Frontispiece, illustrations, index. Silver-stamped black cloth, dust-jacket. Fine. ISBN: 781885596406

\$ 15

FIRST EDITION. "Dr. Zuhdi, in the late 1950s, was the originator, creator, and inventor of the concept of hemodilution and the non-blood prime of the pump oxygenator for open heart surgery. ...These days 2,000 [such] operations are done every 24 hours, 7 days a week worldwide. It is a safe and accurate assumption that not a single one is done without hemodilution. It's ironic that the history of a technique so effective and so universally used has been largely lost upon the recent generation of surgeons and cardiologists, not to mention our patients" (jacket).

Fig. 28.



B. v. Langenbeck's Extensionschiene zur Resection des Handgelenkes.

Handbuch
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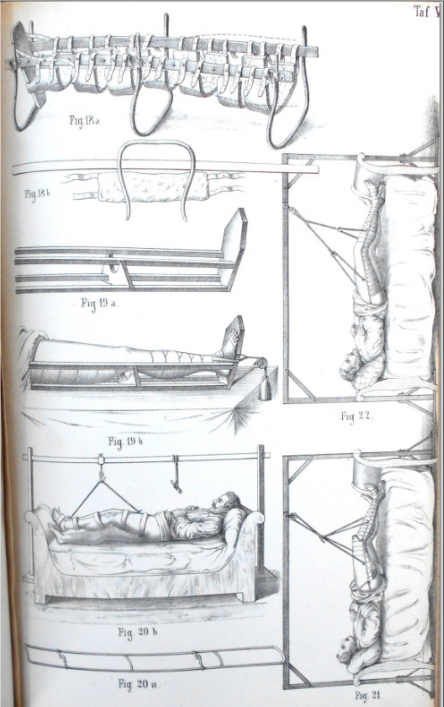
Specielle topographische Chirurgie, Operations- und Verbandlehre.

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Taf. V

406

Max Schede,

lung bildet zweckmässig die Grenze der Flexionsmöglichkeit im Knie. Sobald sie erreicht ist, berühren sich die oberen Enden der hinteren und vorderen Schiene, und damit ist die Hemmung für eine weitere Flexion gegeben. Die Verbindung beider äusseren Schienen wird daher am zweckmässigsten am Anfange des unteren Drittels des Oberschenkels-

Fig. 160.



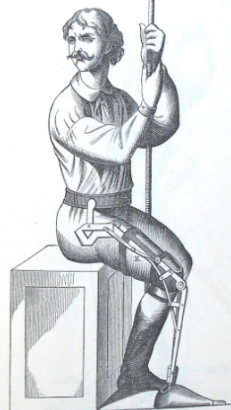
theils angebracht. Das Spiel des Mechanismus ist alsdann folgendes: der Amputationstumpf wirkt bei seiner Flexion zunächst auf die innere und die äussere vordere Schiene und bewegt dieselben nach vorn, wobei sich das Knie beugt. Gleichzeitig gleitet das obere Ende der hinteren Schiene in dem Querschlitz nach vorn, um so weiter, je mehr das Kniegelenk gebeugt wird, bis es, bei rechtwinkliger Flexion, das vordere Ende des Querschlitzes erreicht. Wird aber die volle Körperlast bei irgend einem Grade der Beugung auf das künstliche Bein gelegt, so wird sofort die Verschiebung des oberen Endes der hinteren Schiene

Hermann's Prothesen.

407

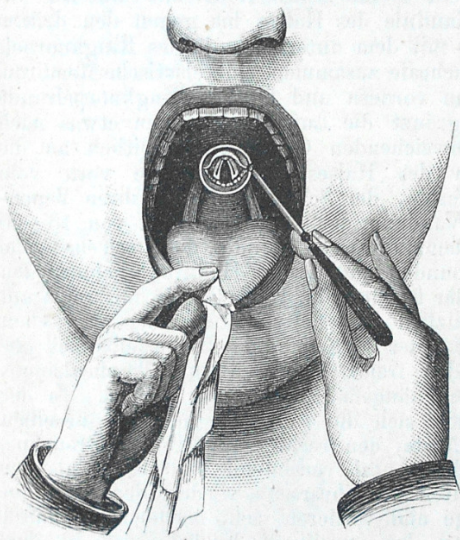
in dem Querschlitz durch die Vermehrung der Reibung unterbrochen, und der erreichte Grad der Flexion dadurch fixirt, dass diese hintere Schiene sich jetzt als fester Strebepfeiler zwischen Becken und Unterschenkel stemmt. Und es geschieht dieses, ob beide Beine in einer Ebene stehen oder gespreizt sind, das künstliche nach vorn oder nach hinten steht; immer wird es die Last tragen können. Die Vortheile

Fig. 161.



sind einleuchtend. Der Arbeiter kann in jeder Stellung die Last auf beide Beine vertheilen* (Fig. 159 und 160).
Werfen wir nun einen Blick auf die Art, wie, abgesehen vom Gehen, die gewöhnlichen täglich gebrauchten Bewegungen des Niedersitzen zu Stande kommen, so erhält ohne Weiteres, dass beim Niedersitzen, Beugung des Hüft- und Kniegelenks ebenso, wie oben beschrieben,

Fig. 22.



Haltung der Zunge und Einführung des Kehlkopfspiegels.

bis zu der einer Handfläche schwankt. Sie verschwinden anfangs unter dem Fingerdruck, sind meistens runde, zuweilen von unregelmäßiger Gestalt, und gehen wieder zurück, am anfallsweise von neuem auszubilden und zuletzt stationär zu bleiben. Dann wird der Fleck livider, zuletzt bleibt eine gelbbraun pigmentirte Stelle übrig. Oft bilden sich in der rötheten Hautpartie, oft auch an bisher freien Stellen kleine sich allmählig vergrößernde Knoten die zu linsen- bis bohnengrossen, selbst wallnussgrossen Hervorragungen heranwachsen, immer zahlreicher und dichter werden, und zuletzt wie die Beeren einer Traube bei einander stehen. In der Besetzung Leontiasis Anlass gegeben hat, zumal die maffigen Falten, wie die Runzeln der Stirn, die Falten des Kinnes der Site einer colossalen Verdickung werden. Die untenstehende Abbildung Fig. 3, wo

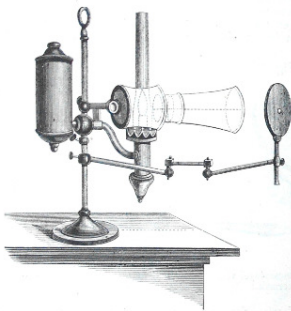
Fig. 3.



che ich der verthollenen Arbeit des leider so früh verstorbenen Carl Wolff entnehme, gibt ein charakteristisches Bild eines solchen Knoten. Die Knoten sitzen in der Haut, zum Theil auch im Unterhautzellgewebe und werden von normaler oder vermindelter Epidermis bedeckt; sie sind anfangs weich, später nimmt ihre Consistenz zu. Die Haut über ihnen zeigt oft zahlreiche Gefässramifikationen, welche der Oberfläche ein hässliches Aussehen geben. Die grösseren sind stets von zahlreicheren umgeben. Diese Knoteneruption kommt am häufigsten am Gesichte, fast nie am behaarten Kopfe, besonders in der Gegend der Augenbraunen, Wangen, der Nase, der Lippen und dem Kinne vor. Am Kumpfe ist sie seltener, dagegen erscheint sie an den Streckseiten der Extremitäten, wie in der

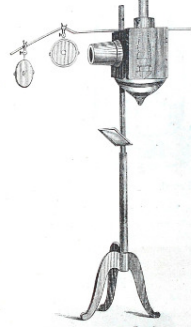


Fig. 6.



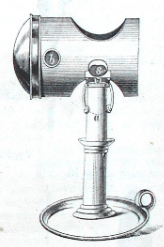
Apparat von Tobold.

Fig. 7.



Apparat von Lewin.

Fig. 8.



Apparat von Mackenzie. a) Arme zum Umfassen der Lampe oder Kerze. b) Knopf zum Anfassen des erhitzen Apparats.

8 10. Sowohl Lewin als Tobold haben eine Art Oel-Lampensammeln



FORTUNATO, Vladimir



MARGARET SANGER, leader of the American movement to modify the restrictive Federal birth control laws, is now in India where she spent two days with Gandhi.



H. H. H.

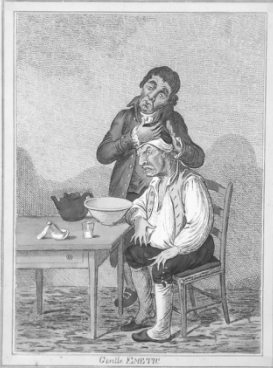


GEORGE HARVEY, M.D.
Was a Public Lecturer at N. Y. City, 1882.

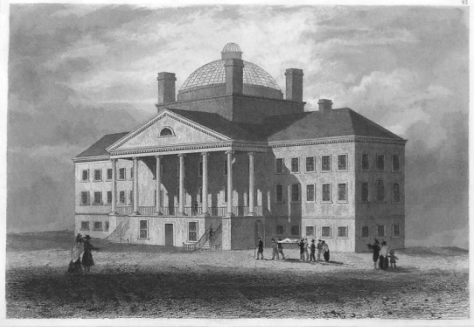
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