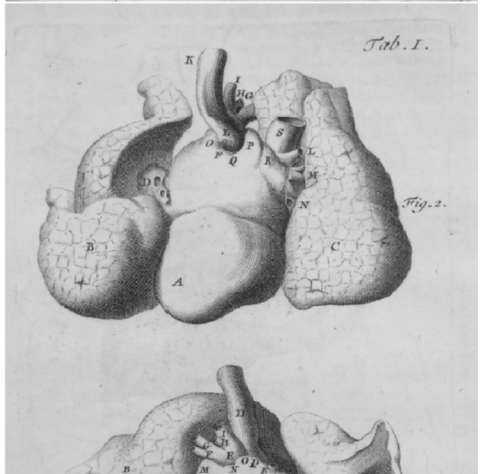


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1. **ADLER, Robert E.** *Medical Firsts: From Hippocrates to the Human Genome*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, (2004). ¶ 8vo. vii, 232 pp. Illus., index. Hardback, dust-jacket. Very good +. ISBN: 0471401757 / 0-471-40175-7 \$ 12

2. [**Academie Royal de Chirurgie**]. *Abhandlungen der Königlichen Parisischen Akademie der Chirurgie. Aus dem Französischen übersetzt von Johann Ernst Zeiher*. Altenberg: Paul Emanuel Richter, 1755-60. ¶ Small 4to. 2 volumes [vols. 2 & 3 of 5]. a⁴, a-l⁴, m², A-3Y⁴, 3Z²; [*]⁴, a-s, A-4P⁴, 4Q². Pagination: [8], LXXXII, 548; [VIII], 144, 672, [4] pp. Black letter. Vol. 2 contains 22¹ engraved folding plates; vol. 3: with 19 engraved folding plates, list of plates, errata, index. Original paper boards, manuscript titles on spine; corners bumped, foxing, light toning, dampstains on covers and pages.

\$ 235

First German edition, translated from the French. The essays are written by some of the leading members of the French Academie in the mid eighteenth century. "Two steps more put the surgeons on a social and scientific level with the doctors, viz. the foundation of the Academy of Surgery, the first session of which was held on December 18, 1731; and the ordinance of Louis XV (1743), delivering the surgeons from further association with barbers and wig-makers, who were forbidden to practice, while no one could be a master in surgery thereafter without being a master of the arts.... The King was inspired to make this wise move by François de la Peyronie (1678-1747) the eminent Montpellier surgeon who, with Georges Mareschal (1658-1736) had founded the Academy of Surgery and, in fact, devoted his entire fortune to the advancement of his beloved art." – Garrison.

The prefatory history of the French Royal Academy of Surgery is a valuable resource (in 2 parts: pages I-LXXXII; 1-144), "Historie der Königlichen Akademie der Chirurgie" begins with the 1731 founding of the society, and carries it through (in volume III) to 1757. The French original "Memoirs" were begun in 1743. In all there are 71 medical papers translated from French to German. In the original Ash lists four Garrison and Morton papers (Virgil 3248, François de la Peyronie 4163, Jacques Daviel 5829, Henri François Le Dran 2607). Jean L. Petit's paper on ulcers of the liver appears on p. 54. Other contributors include Verdier, Morand, Benomont, Talin, Recolin, R.J.C. de Garengot (amputation of the leg), Belloq, Louis, Thränensistel, de la Fouse, Guerin, Lafette, la Faye, Veyretm Boucher, Simon, Suret (a belt device for exomphalos during pregnancy), Daviel, Coutavos, Hoyn, Bordenave, Foubert, Guiot, Le Dran, Mareschal,

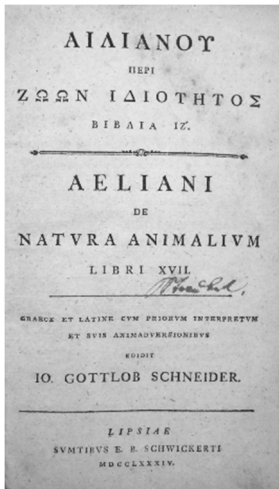
¹ Bound correctly, but numbered out of sequence, thus starting with plate II, but plate I appears later, plates XIX and XX correctly placed, but again out of sequence.

Moreau, Brandi, H. Houstet on swelling of the bones [Abhandlung von den Geschwulsten der walzenförmigen Knochen], Recolin, Levret, Hevin, Guattani, Sabatier, Pipelet, Pibrac, Düphenir, Moscati, Foubert, Andouille, Civadier, Vercher and often there are multiple papers by these persons.

☼ Waller 7196 (vols. 1 & 2 only). OCLC: 183354013 (1 copy). Not in Blake/NLM, Wellcome. RLIN, KVK.

3. **AELIAN, Claudius [Aelianus]** (circa 175 - 235 AD); **Johann Gottlob SCHNEIDER** (1750-1822) (ed.). *Ailianou peri zoon idiotetos biblia iz* [Greek]. *Aeliani de Natura Animalium libri XVII. Graece et Latine cum priorum interpretum et suis animadversionibus edidit Jo. Gottlob Schneider*. Lipsiae: E. B. Schwickerti, 1784. ¶ Two parts in one. Greek and Latin text. 8vo. X, 585, [21]; 228, [44], [2 blank] pp. Indexes; split btw. pp. [7-8 of first index]. Original half leather over brown and black marbled boards, all edges red; heavily worn, front cover off and spine fragmented. Red ink signatures on titles. As is: internally very good internally but with a poor binding. RARE.

\$ 125



First Schneider edition. *On the Nature of Animals* (“On the Characteristics of Animals”), is a collection of curious brief stories of natural history or the animal kingdom. The present volume offers stories relating to animal coitus (IX, 63), ants (formicae), beaver (castoreum), crocodiles, dragons, elephants, hippopotamus, horses, hyena, Ibis, lapis, lion, Moon (Lunae), partridge (perdicis), poultry (gallinacius), rabbit (lepus), sheep (ovis), vultures, creatures from mythology, etc.

Sandys comments on the advances in Greek lexicography made by Johann Gottlob Schneider, “in critical skill and method.” “Schneider did much in the way of collecting and explaining technical and scientific terms. His knowledge of natural science, in

combination with classical literature, is exemplified ... in his editions of the zoological works of Aelian and Aristotle. (p. 11).

☼ Wellcome [2432048R]. See: John Edwin Sandys, *A History of Classical Scholarship*, III, p. 11.

4. **ALBINUS, Bernhard Siegfried** (1697-1770). *Academicarum Annotationum...* Leidae: J. & H. Verbeek, 1754-1758. ¶ Four (of 8) parts in two volumes. 4to. 104, [2], 114, [2 blank]; 120, 118, [2] pp. 28 folding plates (7 at (or near) rear of each section), index; some crinkling, light browning esp. at edges, ink stain on title of part one. 20th century textured brown gilt-stamped cloth;

extremities rubbed, rear library pockets removed. Bookplates of Columbia University and small aqua rubber ink stamps ["dupl."] on titles with ink signature of H.D. Kalmus [etc.] on side edge margin of titles. Very good.

\$ 200

FIRST EDITION. Parts one through four, of the eventual eight published between 1754-1768. With the full complement of plates associated with the first four parts, each executed by Jan Wandelaer. These works includes Albinus's anatomic-physiologic studies on humans, including the teeth, and even animals. Interestingly, Albinus denied the concept of a "nerve liquid" (supported by both Boerhaave and Haller), not believing that nerves played a primary role in muscular contraction, he stated that the "movement principle" resided in the muscle fiber itself. He also denied that the body consisted entirely of vessels, and sought to find the body's primal substance in its membranes. These views brought Albinus into dispute with Haller. Nevertheless, Albinus experimented with membranes before Haller did and "it seems plausible that Albinus even simulated Haller's efforts in this direction" - Punt, *Bernhard Siegfried Albinus...*, p. 94 and pp. 90-93.

☼ Blake, NLM, p. 9; Choulant-Frank, p. 283; Cushing A102; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 838 [7 parts of 8]; Waller 336 (parts 1-3 only); Wellcome II, p. 26.

5. **Albinus, Bernhard Siegfried** (1697-1770). *Historia Musculorum Hominis*. Leidae Batavorum: Apud Theodorum Haak & Henricum Mulhovium, 1734. ¶ [Head of title:] *Bernardi Siegfried Albini, Anatomes & Chirurgiae in Academia Batava, Quae Leidae est Professoris*. 4to. 696 pp. Printer's device on title, initials, head and tailpieces, 4 copperplate engraved plates by Jan Wandelaar are numbered as pages (pp. 631, 635, 639, 643) as part of the collation, each plate shows an outline drawing of a life-size hand with detailed labels (letters/numbers) for the anatomical parts, each of the four plates respectively represent the muscles, tendons, ligaments and bones of the hand; Missing the 4 fine engraved plates of the hand, occasional light foxing, browning esp. at deckled edges. Later quarter gilt-stamped maroon cloth over original marbled boards; board edges frayed, hinges reinforced with white tape, library envelope mounted on rear pastedown, book description mounted on front pastedown. Bookplates of George Sumner Huntington and Columbia University. Very good.

\$ 200

First edition. "The aspect of suffering and pain is totally absent from Albinus's *Historia musculorum hominis*, published in 1734, almost 50 years after Bidloo first published his anatomical atlas. Together with his work on the human bones, Albinus's atlas has been seen as one of 'the most influential atlases of the idealized sort' The 'repulsive' image of anatomical reality, which was so

striking in Bidloo's atlas, is completely absent in Albinus's work. His skeletons and musculature are clean and attractive representations of perfectly proportioned bodies. ... I argue that even though the skeletons and muscle manikins do not carry traditional *vanitas* motives, they still have a moral message, which is closely connected to Albinus's particular notion of perfection." p. 136. – Ole Peter Grell, Dr. Andrew Cunningham, *Medicine and Religion in Enlightenment Europe*, (2007), page 136. "The descriptions are most faithful and the plates wonderfully accurate. Haller declared this work to be 'the best ever executed in anatomy' (Pettigrew, 1840, p. 1)."

The plates (as issued) are not signed, but Wandelaar is named in the prefatory section just prior to the plates. "Albinus, a native of Frankfurt, was no doubt the finest descriptive anatomist of his day, and his works were especially endowed by the artistic copper engravings by the renowned Jan Wandelaar ... pupil of and Boerhaave In this present work on the muscles of the human body, the happy conjunction of Albinus and Wandelaar is seen in the lengthy detailed text of the anatomist and the...engravings of the artist." –*Heirs of Hippocrates* 829.

Provenance: George Sumner Huntington (1861-1927) was a medical doctor and scholar of comparative anatomy. He graduated from Columbia College in 1884 and was professor of anatomy at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons for over 35 years.

☼ Boyes, *On the Shoulders of Giants*, pp. 10-11; Choulant-Frank, *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration*, (1920), p. 280; Cushing A106; Ole Peter Grell, Dr. Andrew Cunningham, *Medicine and Religion in Enlightenment Europe*, (2007), page 136; Heirs of Hippocrates 829; Norman 28; Pettigrew, Thomas Joseph, 1840, *Medical portrait gallery: biographical memoirs of the most celebrated physicians, surgeons, etc.*, p. 1; Roberts & Tomlinson, *Fabric of the Body*, p. 328; Welcome vol. II, p. 26. See: Garrison and Morton 399. Not in Osler.

6. **APPLE, Rima D.** (compiler). *Illustrated Catalogue of the Slide Archive of Historical Medical Photographs at Stony Brook, Center for Photographic Images of Medicine and Health Care*. Westport: Greenwood Press, (1984). ¶ 8vo. xi, 442 pp. Illus., indices. Green white-stamped cloth. David S. Chartock's copy (with related TLS). Near fine. ISBN: 0313241694

\$ 50

First edition. "A valuable compendium of over 3,100 slides, picturing patients with a wide range of diseases, often dramatic and unusual, as well as facilities, medical groups, events, and other subjects of historical interest is the product of the Center for Photographic Images of Medicine and Health Care. ... This publication is a most valuable scholarly resource." - Publisher.

7. **BACON, Gorham** (1855-1940). *A Manual of Otolology. With an introductory chapter by Clarence John Blake*. New York & Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1898. ¶ 8vo. xii, (17)-398, ads. (32) pp. 110 illus., 1 colored plate (facing p. 328), index. Original dark blue blind-stamped cloth, gilt spine; rubbed, front hinge mended. Bookplate of the Rhode Island Medical Society Library. Good. RARE. The author was Professor of Otolology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York. Includes chapters on Brain abscess, diseases of the sound-perceiving apparatus, deaf-mutism, etc. Dr. Bacon was a member of the reformist Mugwumps who supported the election of Grover Cleveland (over Republican candidate James G. Blaine). – See: *Mugwumps, Morals and Politics, 1884-1920*, edited by Gerald W. McFarland, (1975), p. 26. \$ 25
8. **BALKIN, S.W.** [Group of 7 offprints and 2 original publications on medical treatment of the foot]. [Various locations: Various publishers], 1966-1997. ¶ 9 offprints. 8vo. [Various paginations]. Near fine. \$ 75

Group includes: Offprints:

- “Silicone Injection for Plantar Keratoses” [from] *Journal of the American Podiatry Association*, Vol. 56, No. 1, January, 1966. 11 pp.
- “Treatment of Corns by Injectable Silicone” [from] *Archives of Dermatology*, Vol. 111, September 1975. 1143-1145 pp.
- “Treatment of Painful Scars on Soles and Digits with Injections of Fluid Silicone” [from] *Journal of Dermatologic Surgery and Oncology*, Vol. 3, No. 6, November/December 1977. 612-614 pp.
- [with] **KAPLAN, L.** “Silicone Injection Management of Diabetic Foot Ulcers: A Possible Model for Prevention of Pressure Ulcers” [from] *Decubitus: The Journal of Skin Ulcers*, Vol. 4, No. 4, November 1991. [4] pp.
- [with] **KAPLAN, L.** “Injectable Silicone and the Diabetic Foot: A 25-Year Report” [from] *The Foot*, Vol. 2, 1991. 83-88 pp.
- “Fluid Silicone Implantation of the Foot” [from] Lorimer, David, et al. [eds.], *Neale’s Common Foot Disorders*, London: Churchill Livingstone, 1997, Fifth Edition. 387-400 pp.
- “Silicone Oil Prevention of Insensitive Pressure Ulcers” [from] *International Journal of Leprosy*, Vol. 65, No. 3, 1997. 372-374 pp.

Original publications:

- “Fluid Silicone Augmentation in the Diabetic Foot: A Fifteen-Year Study: The Management of Corns, Calluses and Chronic Recurrent Ulceration in Neuropathic Feet. Scientific Exhibit Presented at the 1979 Annual Meeting of the American Diabetics Association, June 9-12, 1979, Century Plaza Hotel, Los Angeles, California.” Glendale, CA: S.W. Balkin, 1979. [8] pp. Original

printed wrappers. Pink holograph highlight of date on front cover.

"Fluid Silicone Implantation of the Foot." Glendale, CA: S.W. Balkin, [n.d.]. [4] pp.

9. **BARTLETT, Elisha.** *A Discourse on the Times, Character and Writings of Hippocrates. Read Before the Trustees, Faculty and Medical Class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at the Opening of the Term of 1852-3.* New-York: H. Bailliere, 1852. ¶ 8vo. 72 pp. Original printed wrappers; joint splitting, top right corner chipped, slightly stained. Front cover ownership signature of Henry Broutans [?], 1852. Very good.

\$ 125

FIRST EDITION. "Bartlett's celebration of Hippocrates as progenitor of the empiricist program was especially clear in an introductory address he delivered in 1852 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, later published as *A Discourse on the Times, Character and Writings of Hippocrates*. His address opened with inventive and richly detailed scenes of the Greek physician at the bedside tableaux calculated to evoke a distant time and place. But Bartlett soon turned the attention of his listeners to Hippocrates, or, rather, to what Bartlett imagined Hippocrates would have said had he been invited to speak at such an occasion: 'the Valedictory Address to the graduating class of the school of Cos, at the term of the first year of the 95th Olympiad.' ...Indeed, speaking by proxy for Hippocrates, Bartlett used language remarkably similar to that he used in his own *Philosophy of Medical Science*" (Warner, pp. 176-177).

☼ Warner, John Harley. *Against the Spirit of the System: The French Impulse in Nineteenth-Century American Medicine.* Baltimore: JHU Press, 2003.

10. **BARTLETT, Elisha.** *An Introductory Lecture on the Objects and Nature of Medical Science: Delivered in the Hall of the Medical Department of Transylvania University, on the 3d Day of November, 1841.* Lexington, KY: N. L. & J. W. Finnell, 1841. ¶ Extract, Disbound. 8vo. 18 pp. Toned, occasional light foxing not affecting legibility. Good.

\$ 95

Not in American Antiquarian Society.

11. **BARTLETT, Elisha.** *A Vindication of the Character and Condition of the Females Employed in the Lowell Mills, Against the Charges Contained in The Boston Times, and the Boston Quarterly Review.* Lowell: Leonard Huntress, 1841. ¶ 8vo. 24 pp. Original self-wrappers; marginal staining throughout, especially at front cover. Fair.

\$ 75

With sales receipt to Mr. Emmet F. Horine, Louisville, who has a medical history: "EMMETT F. HORINE, M.D.--As one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the younger generation in the city of Louisville, Dr. Horine is especially entitled to recognition in this publication, while further interest attaches to his career from the fact that he is a native son of Kentucky. [More description available on request].

"A Great American Medical Classic" – H. H.

12. **BEAUMONT, William** (1785-1853). *Experiments and observations on the gastric juice, and the physiology of digestion*. Plattsburgh: F. P. Allen, 1833. ¶ 225 x 145 mm. 8vo. 280 pp. 3 figs., tables, errata; light foxing. Original cloth-backed paper boards; lacks original paper spine label, outer edges scuffed, but very sound. NEAR FINE COPY. THE PHILIP SHOWALTER HENCH copy, awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1950.

\$ 2,000

FIRST EDITION. THIS IS ONE OF THE GREAT CLASSICS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL LITERATURE and the single greatest contribution to the knowledge of gastric digestion.

"This unimpressive-looking little book, cheaply printed and bound, is a cornerstone of modern physiology and a great American medical classic." *Heirs of Hippocrates*. "Grasping the unique opportunity offered him in the person of the young French Canadian soldier Alexis St. Martin, who had been left with a permanent gastric fistula after a gunshot wound to the stomach, Beaumont became the first to make an accurate scientific study of the physical phenomena of gastric digestion. His experiments and observations, conducted over a period of eight years, established the presence and role of hydrochloric acid in the stomach, the temperature of the stomach during digestion, the movement of the stomach walls and the relative digestibility of certain foods, all of which revolutionized current theories of the physiology of digestion. Beaumont's book is a remarkable example of brilliant investigation performed under the almost primitive conditions of an isolated Army outpost of the American frontier." *Haskell Norman Library*.

PROVENANCE: Owned by Philip Showalter Hench (1896-1965), who shared the Nobel Prize in 1950 with Edward Calvin Kendall (1886-1972) and Tadeus Reichstein (b. 1897) "for their discoveries regarding the hormones of the adrenal cortex, their structure and biological effects," in 1950. *Nobel, the man and his prizes*, pp. 230-231; Garrison and Morton 4508, 4509.

Cordasco 30-0056; Cushing B206; *DAB*, II, pp. 104-110; Dibner, *Heralds of science*, 130; *DSB*, I, pp. 452-545; Fulton, *History of physiology*, pp. 186-190; Garrison and Morton 989; Grolier Club, *100 books famous in medicine*, 61; *Haskell Norman Library* 152;

Heirs of Hippocrates 1411; Horblit 10; *Notable medical books from the Lilly Library*, p. 185; Osler 1972; Peters & Fulton, *William Beaumont's letter to his New Haven bookseller, Hezekiah Howe*, pp. 1-17; Waller 805; Wellcome, II, p. 123.

13. **BELL, Charles** (1774-1842). *The Nervous System of the Human Body. Embracing the papers delivered to the Royal Society on the subject of the nerves*. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1830. ¶ 4to. xxiii, [1], 238, clxvi pp. 9 engraved plates (one double-page) all by James Basire and J. Stewart after drawings by the author. Modern blue library buckram, gilt spine title. Bookplate of The Free Library of Philadelphia; Isaac Norris Medical Library, with related perforation stamps (including on title). Very good. RARE.

\$ 1,500

First collected edition of six papers presented to the Royal Society and previously published separately in the *Transactions* between 1821 and 1829. Four of these papers had been issued under the title, *The Exposition of the Nervous System*. – Preface.

“... in 1811, he published his “New Idea of the Anatomy of the Brain,” in which he announced the discovery of the different functions of the nerves corresponding with their relations to different parts of that organ. In his larger work, “The Nervous System of the Human Body,” published in 1830, the results of his long continued and valuable researches in this comparatively new department of anatomy and physiology are set forth in more perfect detail. – Albert Henry Buck, *A Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences: Embracing ...* 1913, p. 30.

Austin Flint points out in a lot of detail that Bell's 1830 work – namely that he is credited with advances in neuro-anatomy in 1811 and another memoir on the nerves of the head in 1821 read before the Royal Society, in this case a year prior to a paper by Magendie also on spinal nerves, nervous system, etc. According to Flint it is his conclusion that with this work in 1830 that Bell adapts the findings of Magendie without giving him credit, but instead offers “some additional explanations”. Flint, in an honorable but clear position, accuses Bell of modifying his work to correspond with Magendie, whereas the reader of Bell is told that the text is essentially the same as issued in 1821. – See: Austin Flint, *The physiology of man, designed to represent the existing state of Physiological Science, vol. IV: Nervous System*, NY, 1875, p. 71.

Bell, Sir Charles (1774–1842) Scottish anatomist, surgeon, and artist who went to London in 1804, returning as professor of surgery at Edinburgh in 1835 ... He described facial palsy in 1821, and later reported myotonia and pseudohypertrophic muscular dystrophy. He determined that muscles only twitched when the anterior spinal roots were sectioned, but thought that

these roots carried both motor and sensory impulses. He was aware that posterior root section produced loss of pain, but thought that the pathway for unconscious impressions (position sense) was through the posterior roots to the cerebellum; it was Magendie who showed their general sensory function, in 1822 – a view that Bell accepted fully. Bell also noted that the trigeminal nerve has both motor and sensory functions. He identified the long thoracic nerve, and was the first to postulate the existence of a “sixth” sense, that of movement in muscles or joints; this and many other of his anatomical findings were published in his books *The Anatomy of the Body* (1802) or *The Nervous System of the Human Body* (London, Longman, Reed, 1830).” See: FRCP William Pryse-Phillips MD, FRCP(C) Faculty of Medicine Health Sciences Centre Memorial University of Newfoundland St. John’s Newfoundland. *Companion to Clinical Neurology*. 2009, page 103.

Burchiel points out that Bell’s 1830 work contains one of the first descriptions of phantom pain and sensation and “predicts” a relationship between them both. However it is S. Weir Mitchell, who in 1866, first gives the term “phantom limb.” In addition Bell, between 1821 and 1829, established the separate functions of trigeminal and facial nerves. (p.288). – Kim J. Burchiel, *Surgical Management of Pain*, 2011, page 427.

☼ Garrison and Morton 1258; Norman 173.

No Books or Liquor

14. **BELL, Charles** (1774-1842). *A System of Dissections; Explaining the Anatomy of the Human Body, with the Manner of Displaying the Parts, the Distinguishing the Natural from the Diseased Appearances*. Baltimore: Samuel Jefferis, 1814. ¶ 2 volumes. 12mo. xxxviii, (39)-265; 264, [4] pp. Medical Books ad at rear. Original full mottled calf, gilt-ruled spine, red leather gilt-stamped labels; extremities worn. Copy of Dr. Nathaniel Bemis Jr. + Cha. ? Bemis, 1839. Bookplate of Arthur Edward Lyons (noted medical book collector and medical historian of San Francisco). Good. Scarce.

\$ 200

First American from the third London edition. This was Charles Bell’s first independent publication as an author and appeared when he was but twenty-four years old. The first volume was first printed in 1798 and followed by a second volume issued in two parts (1801 and 1803). The book covers dissection of the arm, neck, face, and nerves of the viscera, brain and eye.

The Temperance Movement in Massachusetts gained force with the establishment of *The American Temperance Society* of Boston in 1826. The movement soon promoted complete abstinence, and then later alcohol prohibition. It was not repealed until 1933! This led to the demise of the owner of this very book:

PROVENANCE: Dr. Nathaniel Bemis Jr. (1784-1839) born in Watertown (his parents were Nathaniel Bemis and Abigail Bridge Bemis), Mass.; died in Middlesex, Massachusetts. See: Joel Myerson, *Studies in the American Renaissance*, (1981), p. 328. Charles Bemis signed this book with the year of his relative's demise.

“HORRID TRAGEDY: On the morning of the 23d of July [1839], Dr. Nathaniel Bemis of Watertown, Mass, one of the most useful, respectable, and influential citizens of that town, before intemperance cast him to the dust, blew out his brains with a loaded gun, and thus in a fit of drunken madness – rushed into the presence of his Maker. “On hearing,” says a writer of the account, “of his insane act, with others, I hastened to his room, and, Alas! what a spectacle there met our view. There lay weltering in his own blood, the lifeless remains of my once noble hearted and gifted friend – near him lay the gun with which he had executed his dreadful purpose. The furniture of the room was covered with gore. Even the books in his library were soiled, which once caused his bosom to glow with delight while drinking in from their pages the principles of science, and the lessons of virtue; while his generous soul burned with the noble emulation of doing good to his fellow men.”

But here follows a tale which should thrill every heart in old Massachusetts, and inspire every philanthropist and patriot throughout the Union, with a determination to suppress this horrid grog-shop system, which is bringing its thousands to an untimely grave, and a wretched eternity.

“He observed to a friend some time since, that intemperance was his only vice, and that he looked forward to the new License Law as the Ark of his safety, where he might yet escape the deluge that was rolling over him. But when he saw the wicked and lawless course of the liquor-sellers, some of whom were ‘willing to rend his vitals for a little of his money,’ and the timidity and supineness of the temperance party, he felt that all was over with him.” – *Journal of the American Temperance Union* - Volumes 1-4 (1839) – p. 144.

☼ Gordon-Taylor 2. See: Garrison and *Morton* 402; *Haskell Norman Library* 166 (2nd ed. of vol. 1); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1294; Waller 850; Welcome II, p. 135 (all first editions of both volumes).

15. **BELL, Charles** (1774-1842). *A System of Operative Surgery, founded on the basis of Anatomy. Second edition.* London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Orme, and Brown ..., 1814. ¶ 2 volumes in 1. 8vo. xxii, [4], 410; xxxi, 523 pp. Half-title, generously illustrated with engraved plates and woodcuts (7 numbered, 1 unnumbered; 5, 13 numbered plates on 7 sheets (6 folded).

Twentieth century full burgundy coated blind-ruled cloth, gilt spine; front joint with short tear. Very good clean copy. Scarce.

\$ 675

Second edition. The first English handbook of operative surgery founded on anatomy that established the reputation of Bell as a leading surgeon in London. Norman calls the first edition of 1807 “exceptionally rare” – the second edition is the first to contain the section on gun-shot wounds. The second series of plates at the rear are specific to gun-shot wounds (relating to the text of section XVII). Bell had volunteered to care for the wounded British soldiers after the battle of Corunna, and his surgical observations there formed the basis of this book. “He also made numerous drawings of the patients and their wounds which provide a record more striking than a written description.” – Zimmerman & Veith. The book contains over 100 engravings based on the author’s meticulous drawings.

See (for first ed. of 1807): Garrison and Morton 5583; Gordon-Taylor 7; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 782; Zimmerman & Veith, *Great Ideas in the History of Surgery*, pp. 410-13.

16. **BERNARD, Claude** (1813-1878). *Leçons sur le diabète et la glycogénèse animale*. Paris: J.-B. Baillière et fils, 1877. ¶ 225 x 140 mm 8vo. viii, 576 pp. Illustrations. Original printed green wrappers; heavily chipped, covers loose. Ink ownership signature on title. Good.

\$ 200

FIRST EDITION. “Bernard showed that in diabetes there is primarily glycemia followed by glycosuria.” [G-M]. He was the first to show that one of the primary signs of diabetes is an excess of sugar in the blood and usually in the urine.

“Claude Bernard, in these classical lectures on diabetes, clearly states the principles of glycemia and glycosuria. He stresses the invariable presence of sugar in the blood of healthy people as well as of diabetics, although the test must be made promptly or the sugar disappears. This view has not been generally accepted but is correct. Lectures 5 and 6 are devoted to an interesting and definitive historical survey of glycemia. The entire book is rich in fundamental observations.” – Bloomfield.

☼ Arthur L. Bloomfield, *A Bibliography of Internal Medicine Selected Diseases*, (1960), pp. 120-21; Garrison and Morton 3942; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1800.

17. **BERTIN, René Joseph Hyacinthe** (1757-1828); **Jean-Baptiste BOUILLAUD** (1796-1881, editor). *Treatise on the Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels*; Edited by J. Bouillaud; Translated from the French by Charles W. Chauncy. Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Blanchard, 1833. ¶ 8vo. liii, [1 blank], (17)-449, [1 blank] pp. Foxed throughout, esp. pp. 129-177, p. xli dog-eared, ownership

signature on title, title verso with Kozo paper strip, few worm holes from front paste down to first four leaves and marginal tear pp. ix-x. Rebound with gilt-stamped leather spine from another book that color matches original gilt-stamped tree calf covers; rubbed, otherwise very good.

\$ 150

First American edition, originally published in Paris in 1824. "Disorders of the cardiovascular system were of special interest to Bertin and his assistant Jean Baptiste Bouillaud. Their rich clinical experience was reflected in Bertin's 1824 monograph on diseases of the heart and great vessels that was edited by Bouillaud. ... Bertin's monograph on heart disease was translated by Charles Chauncy of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1833.... he claimed that Bertin's was the most comprehensive book on cardiovascular diseases. Chauncy's enthusiasm for Bertin's monograph was shared by the Royal Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France. A committee of this prestigious society praised the book.

"Bertin's monograph on diseases of the heart and blood vessels is very comprehensive. Widely heralded in its day, it now provides valuable insight into the practice of medicine in the early 19th century. This was a very dynamic era: cardiac diagnosis was advancing dramatically as a result of the introduction of the stethoscope and emphasis on careful clinicopathological correlation. Bertin played an important role in this evolution although he died in 1828, shortly after the publication of his book." – Fye.

René Joseph Hyacinthe Bertin was a pioneer in cardiology. His father, Exupkre-Joseph Berlin, was also a physician. The younger Bertin received his medical degree from Montpellier, one of Europe's leading medical schools in 1791. After medical military service (French Revolution, Napoleonic wars), he returned to Paris where he was head physician to one of Paris's business hospitals, Cochin Hospital.

☼ Acierno, *The History of Cardiology*, p. 447; Bedford 373; Fye, Bruce, *Profiles in Cardiology*, [within] *Clinical Cardiology* Vol. 16, pp. 273-274 (1993); Willius and Dry, *A History of the Heart and the Circulation*, p. 124.

First Separate of Bigelow on Anesthesia

18. **BIGELOW, Henry Jacob** (1818-1890). "Anæsthetic Agents, Their Mode of Exhibition and Physiological Effects," [Extracted from the *Transactions of the Am. Med. Ass.*, Vol. I.]. [Philadelphia]: American Medical Association, [1847/8]. ¶ Offprint. Series: *Transactions of the American Medical Association*. Sm. 8vo. 18 pp. Contemporary plain brown wrappers, probably as issued; extracted from a bound volume, thus a remnant residue affecting

spine. Front cover library withdrawal rubber stamp [possibly: "Concord Free Public Library"]. Very good.

\$ 2,000

This is the first separate issue; the journal form has an entirely different pagination, being pages 197-214 in the 1847 issue. We believe this is the original offprint form of this paper by Bigelow. There are several clear differences between this offprint form and the journal issue is (1) the pagination for the offprint is 1-18 (for the journal it is 197-214), and (2), the journal issue has "C.-1. at the head of the paper, and foot of the page has no page number – whereas the offprint form adds the line "[Extracted...], raises the title text higher on the page and includes a page number "1" at the bottom left margin. There is no known textual difference.

"The committee considered in detail the various anesthetic agents. According to the report, some surgeons were afraid to use anesthesia in their surgical operations, feeling that the advantages afforded by the relief of pain might be offset by the risks involved. [However,] even at this early date, authors of this report felt that a large group of surgeons were wholly in favor of anesthesia. The authors did, however, admit that some surgeons would restrict the use of these agents to severe operations, after the introduction of ether anesthesia in Boston it was not until several months later that the method became generally popular in other communities in the United States. The favorable reports of its use in Boston and in Europe made for the more extensive use in American communities in 1847 and 1848. The dangers of etherization were also considered. In some cases it was thought that convulsions, prolonged stupor, intense cerebral excitement, alarming depression of the vital powers and asphyxia apparently were caused by the inhalation of ether and chloroform. Secondary effects attributed to inhalation in a few cases were bronchitis, pneumonia and inflammation of the brain. Interestingly enough, according to this report (p. 190), ether was considered to be a safer drug than chloroform" (Keys, pp. 36-47).

"Dr. Bigelow was the unflinching advocate of sulphuric ether as the only safe anesthetic: and his unshaken opinion had a very wide and lasting influence. Bigelow instituted important and productive experiments in anesthesia. He inhaled new and untried anesthetic agents. He made practical and original studies of asphyxia, and thoroughly established the fact that insensibility from the inhalation of nitrous oxide gas is largely due to asphyxia. He was also the first to show that anesthesia by nitrous oxide could be accomplished with certainty only by the use of a large volume of gas; and thus made the way plain to Colton and others for its successful adoption in tooth-pulling, and in brief surgical operations" (Mayo, p. 603).

Bigelow (1818–1890), born in Boston, studied at Harvard from 1833, and became a prominent surgeon and Professor of Surgery

at Harvard University. "His 1846 article, 'Insensibility during Surgical Operations Produced by Inhalation' detailed the discovery of ether anesthesia and was selected by readers of the *New England Journal of Medicine* as the 'most important article in NEJM history' in commemoration of the journal's 200th anniversary." "He was a vocal opponent of vivisection and was best known for his description of the hip joint and for a technique for treating patients with kidney stones." – Wikipedia.

☼ Keys, Thomas, *The History of Surgical Anesthesia*, Park Ridge, IL: Wood Library Museum of Anesthesiology, 1996; Fulton & Stanton, *Anesthesia*, VII, p. 191; Mayo, William J. "In the Time of Henry Jacob Bigelow." *JAMA*, Vol. 77, No. 8. 1921. 597-603 pp.

19. **BILLROTH, Christian Albert Theodor** (1829-1894). *Lectures on Surgical Pathology and Therapeutics. A handbook for students and practitioners. Translated from the eighth edition.* London: The New Sydenham Society, 1877-1878. ¶ Series: *The New Sydenham Society*, vols. 73, 76. Two volumes. 8vo. x, 438; xi, [1], 543 pp. 183 engraved figures, index; occasional foxing or staining. Original blind and gilt-stamped decorative brown cloth, all edges red; rubbed, glue remains on pastedowns. Small ownership rubber ink stamp on title-pages. Very good, a well-preserved copy.

\$ 100

Billroth was a pioneer in visceral surgery, specially remembered as a surgeon of the alimentary tract. He was in 1873 the first to perform an excision of the larynx and in 1891 the first to perform the "interilio-abdominal amputation." He was one of the first to introduce antiseptic methods in European operating rooms.

☼ Garrison & Morton 5608; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1952.

20. **Boston Society for Medical Improvement; R. M. HODGES; George HAYWARD; S. D. TOWNSEND; C. T. JACKSON; J. Baxter UPHAM.** *Report of a Committee of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, on the Alleged Dangers which Accompany the Inhalation of the Vapor of Sulphuric Ether.* Boston: David Clapp, 1861. ¶ 8vo. 36 pp. Original printed wrappers; creased, top right corner chipped, spine wear. Very good.

\$ 700

FIRST EDITION. "When, some time since, we had occasion to allude to the fact that ether had proved fatal in a number of instances, the announcement was received with much surprise, and more than one incredulous correspondent was moved to inquire on what authority the statement was made. The authority was given, and reference was made to twenty-five cases that up to that time had been reported. The Boston Society for Medical Improvement soon after appointed a committee to report 'on the alleged dangers which accompany the inhalation of the vapor of sulphuric ether,' and recently this committee discharged

their obligations in a lengthy and very elaborate report. That they have had 'unequaled facilities' for collecting material this document bears the most unequivocal evidence; and in this respect it may be considered complete. The report...consists of two portions, the text and an appendix of forty-one cases of alleged deaths by ether, upon which the conclusions of the committee are based. The profession is under great obligations to the Boston Society for instituting this investigation, and to the committee for the unwearied zeal they have manifested in the collection of evidence upon the subject of their report" (AMT, p. 308).

☼ "Ether as an Anæsthetic." *American Medical Times*. Nov. 9, 1861. 308-316 pp. See: John Farquhar Fulton, Madeline Earle Stanton, *The Centennial of Surgical Anesthesia. An annotated catalogue of books and pamphlets bearing on the early history of surgical anaesthesia*, VII.33.

Locations: American Antiquarian Society, UCLA, Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

21. **Boston Society for Medical Improvement; R. M. HODGES; George HAYWARD; S. D. TOWNSEND; C. T. JACKSON; J. Baxter UPHAM.** *Report of a Committee of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, on the Alleged Dangers which Accompany the Inhalation of the Vapor of Sulphuric Ether.* Boston: David Clapp, 1861. ¶ FIRST EDITION. 8vo. 36 pp. Disbound; title-page left edge chipped. Good.

\$ 100

Locations: American Antiquarian Society, UCLA, Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

22. **BOWRING, John, Sir** (1792-1872). *Observations on the Oriental Plague and on Quarantines, as a Means of Arresting Its Progress, Addressed to the British Association of Science, Assembled at Newcastle, in August, 1838.* Edinburgh: William Tait, 1838. ¶ 8vo. [4], 45 pp. Disbound. Half-inch trimmed from title-page upper margin (not affecting text). Very good.

\$ 125

First printing. Bowring was an English political economist, traveler, writer, polyglot, collector of coleoptera, and, in 1854, the 4th Governor of Hong Kong. "When at Akka, I heard of a case of plague, and was convinced, as I endeavoured to show in a paper on Oriental Plague and Quarantine, which I read at a meeting of the British Association, that plague cannot be communicated beyond the infected regions, and only in certain atmospheric conditions. I showed that, when the plague broke out among the Egyptian troops, and they were sent to the desert, its ravages were immediately stopped, that Clot Bey had dissected more than a hundred plague patients, and that Dr. Hepites had inoculated himself with the pus, neither having caught the

disease; that the quarantines, which confined sufferers to a particular locality, had immensely increased the mortality, while the dispersion of the infected had always diminished it..." – (Bowring, 1877).

☼ Locations: Aberdeen, Bishopsgate Library, British Library, Cambridge, Chetham's Library, Exeter, Glasgow, London Library, Manchester, National Library of Scotland, Newcastle, Oxford, Reading (Special collections), Welcome. See: Joyce A. Youings, *Sir John Bowring 1792-1872: aspects of his life and career*, Devonshire Association, 1993; Bowring, *Autobiographical Recollections of Sir John Bowring*, 1877.

23. **BRÜHL, Gustav Ernst** (1871-1939); **Adam POLITZER** (1835-1920). *Atlas and Epitome of Otology. Translation from the German*. Philadelphia and London: W.B. Saunders, 1902. ¶ Sm. 8vo. ii, 292, [ads] 22 pp. 244 color figs. on 39 lithographic plates and 99 illus. Original green blind-ruled cloth, gilt spine; rubbed. With compliment's slip from the publisher laid-in. Good +.

\$ 45

Brühl was a German otorhinolaryngologist, native to Berlin. He studied medicine in Freiburg and Berlin, earning his doctorate in 1894. From 1903 until his retirement in 1933, he taught classes at the University of Berlin, where in 1922 he became an associate professor. His best known book is the highly-regarded *Atlas und Grundriss der Ohrenheilkunde*, of which he was co-author along with Politzer. In 1902 this book was translated into English by American otologist Seth MacCuen Smith of Jefferson Medical College.

24. **CALDWELL, Charles** (1772-1853). *Medical & Physical Memoirs, Containing, Among Other Subjects, a Particular Enquiry into the Origin and Nature of the Late Pestilential Epidemics of the United States*. Philadelphia: Thomas & William Bradford, 1801. ¶ 8vo [xvii], 296; [iv], [305]-348 pp. Errata leaf. Original tree calf, gilt-stamped spine and red leather spine label; hinges neatly repaired, spine ends foot and corners worn. Bookplate of E. H. Conner, M.D., title-page ownership signature of John F. Henry. Very good.

\$ 275

FIRST EDITION of Caldwell's second memoir, and one of his earliest works, the first eight sections of which appeared in 1799 in one of the "public prints" of Philadelphia, and were since corrected and expanded. "The initial memoir on the climatic and physical characteristics of Philadelphia is intended as background information for the second memoir on the origin and nature of Philadelphia's yellow fever epidemic" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1270). Caldwell ultimately wrote four memoirs, the third covering the winter migration of sparrows and the fourth critiquing an essay on goiter by Benjamin Smith Barton.

Includes Caldwell's address to the Philadelphia Medical Society, entitled "An Address to the Philadelphia Medical Society, on the Analogies between Yellow Fever and True Plague, Delivered, by Appointment, on the 20th of February, 1801," with a separate title-page (pp. 305-348).

"Caldwell was born in North Carolina a few years after his parents came to the United States from northern Ireland about 1765. An exceptional student, he decided upon a medical career following the death of his parents during his fifteenth year. He started a local preceptorship but in 1792 went to Philadelphia to complete his medical training at the University of Pennsylvania. An egotistical, self-reliant, and assertive individual, Caldwell was frequently involved in controversy during his professional life. It was probably a combination of these character traits that caused him to be disappointed in his Philadelphia medical career. So in 1819 he accepted an offer to move to Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky where he played a prominent role in developing their medical school. In 1837 he was invited to Louisville where he assumed a leading role in establishing their program of medical education, remaining active there until a few years before his death. Caldwell was a prolific writer on medical and scientific topics as well as a wide variety of non-medical subjects" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1270).

PROVENANCE: Dr. John F. Henry, who practiced in Kentucky for the majority of his life, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and was considered to be "among the elite of the Western medical profession" (Barlow & Powell, p. 247). He is perhaps best remembered for his unusually detailed and precise account of his attempt to treat Peyton Short (1761-1825), a land speculator and member of the Kentucky Senate, who had fallen ill after eating some peaches. Short was the father of Dr. Charles W. Short, a friend and colleague of Henry who graduated from the Medical School of Pennsylvania. Since Henry's treatment was unsuccessful, it is likely that the report is so detailed because Henry wanted to assure Dr. Short that he had given his father the best possible care.

There "are significant 'difficulties inherent in determining what nineteenth-century physicians actually did at the bed-side.' One of the major difficulties is a lack of reliable source material. Most doctors kept only sketchy records that were primarily financial rather than therapeutic. Consequently, relatively few detailed medical case histories of the early part of the last [19th] century are available for analysis. ...[Henry's report] is a day-by-day and at times hour-by-hour account of the valiant but futile efforts of Dr. Henry to relieve his patient's distress and restore him to health. It is also a vivid, firsthand description of what historians have dubbed heroic medicine' (Barlow & Powell, pp. 243-44).

Dr. Eugene H. Conner was Chairman of the Department of Anesthesia at the University of Louisville School of Medicine. He was considered to be a local historian, and once co-presented a talk on the relationship between Abraham Flexner and Louisville, KY to the American Medical Association with Drs. Gordon R. Tobin and Morris M. Weiss. Among other papers, Conner wrote "Physicians and the Development of Scientific Agriculture: Empiricism to Science, 1731-1863" (*Transactions & Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia*, Vol. 45, No. 6, 1978, pp. 316-35).

☼ Austin 392; Barlow, William & David O. Powell, "Heroic Medicine in Kentucky in 1825: Dr. John F. Henry's Care of Peyton Short." *Filson Club History Quarterly*. Vol. 63, No. 2. 1989. 243-256 pp.; Cushing C32; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1270; Shaw & Shoemaker 268.

25. **CHANNING, Walter** (1786-1876). *A Treatise on Etherization in Childbirth. Illustrated by Five Hundred and Eighty-One Cases*. Boston: William D. Ticknor, 1848. ¶ Small 4to. viii, 400 pp. Engraved printer's device on title, few tables, correspondence, appendix, errata; water stained preliminaries (including title), fore-edges and last few leaves. Original green gilt and blind stamped cloth, t.e.g.; extremities worn, edge boards showing, yellow endpapers damp-stained. Bookplates of the Long Island Historical Society with rubber ink stamp on title. As is.

\$ 200

First Edition. "Channing was an early advocate of anaesthesia in obstetrics. In his book, and in several earlier papers, he brought the importance of this branch of anaesthetics into the foreground." – Garrison and Morton.

"Channing, brother of the famous preacher and grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He received his postgraduate education in Europe and then returned to practice in Boston. Channing became the first professor of obstetrics at Harvard in 1815 and was later dean of the medical school. He was also a founder of the Boston Lying-in Hospital and a coeditor of the *Boston medical and surgical journal*.

Sir James Young Simpson (see No. 1764 ff.) was the first physician to use ether anesthesia in obstetrical cases and Channing was the first to do likewise in America. Channing published an early paper on the subject in 1847 and followed it the next year with the present monograph. He planned the treatise carefully, presenting both the pros and cons of obstetrical anesthesia as well as detailed instructions on his methods and techniques. The over 500 case histories included in the book provide strong support to his arguments for the use of ether anesthesia." (*Heirs of Hippocrates*)

☼ Garrison and Morton 5661; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1428; Norman 441; Waller 1894; Wellcome II, p. 325.

26. **[Charaka Club] SANGER, Grant** (ed.). *The Charaka Club, 1898-1978, a History*. New York: Charles C. Morchand for the Charaka Club, 1978. ¶ First edition. 8vo. iv, 260 pp. Illus. Quarter black-stamped white cloth over gray boards; extremities rubbed, tad soiled. INSCRIBED by editor on title and signed by former owner (John L. Loeb?). Very good.

\$ 150

INSCRIBED by Grant Sanger (1908-1989), son of Margaret Higgins Sanger, founder of what is now Planned Parenthood. Sanger received his undergraduate degree from Princeton University in 1931 and entered medical school at Cornell University. Sanger, a surgeon, took his residency at Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital and practiced in New York. Then he enlisted in the Navy in 1941, rising to the rank of Commander. When he returned from his military service in 1946 he joined the Mount Kisco Medical Group. A professor of clinical surgery, Grant Sanger was on the staff of Columbia Presbyterian Hospital from 1955 until his retirement in 1977. He also served as a physician in the Fertility Services division of the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau from 1948-1949 and as Associate Medical Director of the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau. – Katz, Esther (Ed.), *The Margaret Sanger Papers*, The Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina, 2000.

27. **[Charaka Club] KENNEDY; WEBSTER; PENFIELD, et al.** “Sir William Richard Gowers, M.D., F. R. S., by Foster Kennedy”; “The Story of Plastic Surgery Library, by Jerome P. Webster”; “William Osler, the Man I Remembered, by Wilder Penfield”; “The Medical World of Thomas Rowlandson, by Morris H. Saffron”; “The Death of Samuel Johnson, by John C. M. Brust, Jr.” [WITHIN] *The Proceedings of the Charaka Club, Volume XII*. New York: Hastings House, 1985. ¶ First edition. 8vo. [xv], [2], 148 pp. Illus. Beige boards with quarter black and blind-stamped white cloth. Near fine. \$ 40

28. **[Charaka Club] VOGEL; WHIPPLE; PATTERSON, et al.** “What Is Time? by Karl Vogel”; “A Visit to the Vatican Library, by Allen O. Whipple”; “Samuel Waldron Lambert (1859-1942) [by] Henry S. Patterson, et al”; “Casey A. Wood (1856-1942), by Fred B. Lund”; “William Osler Abbott (1902-1943), by Archibald Malloch”; “Bernard Sachs (1858-1944), by Louis Hausman.” [WITHIN] *The Proceedings of the Charaka Club, Volume XI*. New York: Richard R. Smith for the Charaka Club, 1947. ¶ First edition. 8vo. xi, 243 pp. Engraved green logo on title. Beige boards with quarter black-stamped white cloth; extremities worn, tad faded or stained. Very good. \$ 50

29. **[Charaka Club] STEINER; LAMBERT, OSLER-ABBOTT, et al.** “The Story of Barbara Fritchie, by Walter R. Steiner”; “The Mystery of Robert Seymour, by Samuel W. Lambert”; “A Physician’s Experiences in the United States Sanitary Commission During the Civil War, by Walter R. Steiner”; “The Problem of the Professional Guinea Pig, by W. Osler Abbott.” [WITHIN] *The Proceedings of the Charaka Club, Volume X*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1941. ¶ First edition. 8vo. x, 260 pp. Engraved green logo on title, plates. Gray boards with quarter black stamped white cloth; extremities rubbed, corner bumped, upper cover bit glue-stained. Very good. \$ 30
30. **[Charaka Club] LAMBERT; PACKARD; WOOD, et al.** [Vesalius] “A Reading from Andreae Vesalii, De humani corporis fabrica, Liber VII, De vivorum sectione nonnulla Caput XIX, by Samuel W. Lambert”; “The First Surgical Case Book of the Pennsylvania Hospital, by Francis Packard”; “Johannes Baptista Porta, by Casey A. Wood.” [WITHIN] *The Proceedings of the Charaka Club, Volume VIII*. New York: Columbia University Press for the Charaka Club, 1935. ¶ First edition. 8vo. xvi, 202 pp. Engraved green logo design on title, profusely illus. with plates, figs., facsimiles, decorative initial, etc. Original grey boards with quarter black stamped white cloth; rubbed, corner bumped. Very good. \$ 25

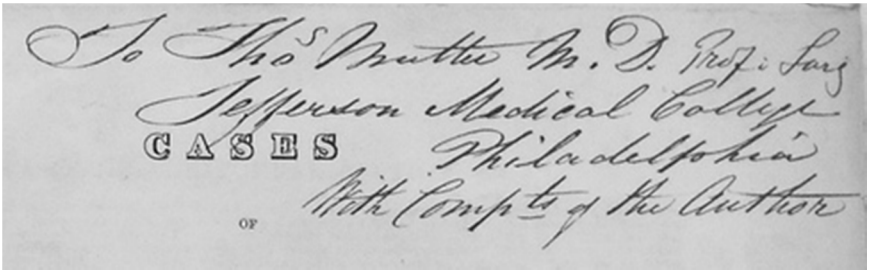
Austrian laryngologist

31. **CHIARI, Ottokar** (1853-1918). *Die Krankheiten des Kehlkopfes und der Luftröhre. Die Krankheiten der Oberen Luftwege. III Teil*. Leipzig & Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1905. ¶ 8vo. x, 394 pp. 265 illus., index. Original brown black-stamped cloth; extremities a bit worn or rubbed, ffep loose. Signature of George A. Jamison? [Jarvison?]. Very good.

\$ 45

Ottokar Chiari (1853 – 1918) was an Austrian laryngologist and professor at the University of Vienna who was a native of Prague. At Vienna he was an assistant to Leopold von Schrötter (1837–1908), and later succeeded Karl Stoerk (1832–1899) as director of the laryngological clinic. He was the son of gynecologist Johann Baptist Chiari (1817–1854), and younger brother to pathologist Hans Chiari (1851–1916). Ottokar Chiari was a specialist in the field of rhinolaryngology, and is credited for advancing new surgical procedures at the laryngological clinic in Vienna. In 1912 he introduced the “transethmoidal approach”, which is a type of ethmoidectomy for treatment of sinus-related diseases and conditions. – Wikipedia

☼ Clay & Court, *History of the Microscope*, (1975), p. 90.



Inscribed by the Author to Thomas Mütter, M.D.

32. **CLAY, Charles** (1801-1893). "Cases of Peritoneal Section, for the Extirpation of Diseased Ovaria, by the Large Incision from Sternum to Pubes, Successfully Treated." London: Munro & Congreve, 1842. ¶ Offprint from *Medical Times*, Vol. VII, Nos. 160-164. 4to. 18 pp. 5 figures. Self-wrappers. INSCRIBED in ink from Clay to Thomas Mütter, M. D., Prof. Surg, Jefferson Medical College, at title-page. P. 14 & 18 ink annotations in the author's hand. Very good. VERY RARE.

\$ 1,250

AUTHOR'S PRESENTATION COPY of this pioneering surgical procedure establishing the technique for ovariectomy, something that became very popular among gynecologists in the 19th century, that became the fashionable treatment of menstrual madness, neurasthenia, nymphomania, masturbation and "all cases of insanity." - J. Studd. "In 1842 Charles Clay, of Manchester, performed the operation successfully in his first three cases and for many years he was the chief ovariectomist in Great Britain, to whose exertions the revival of the operation was chiefly due. It is to him that we owe the word ovariectomy suggested to him by Sir James Simpson, who, writing in 1860, said that Clay had performed about one-fourth of the ovariectomies done up to that time." Clay was the first to use the term "*ovariotomy*" which appeared in his 1848 book, *Peritoneal Section for the Extirpation of Diseased Ovaria*. - see: Herbert R. Spencer, M.D., "The History of Ovariectomy." Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine, (1934), p.52.

"The cases recorded by Dr. Clay are five in number, of which the first three were successful and the last two fatal. ...Dr. Clay's cases were originally published in the 7th volume of the *Medical Times*, and in his introductory remarks he states that he resolved on adopting the large incision in preference to that recommended by Jefferson, because 'we can make an opening of any extent, and explore the viscera without any more danger of inflammation than *might follow* the most trifling puncture of the peritoneum;' because adhesions may exist which require to be overcome; because great portion of the tumour may be solid, and could not be dragged through a minute aperture; and lastly,

because of eight recorded cases operated on by the small incision five proved fatal, while of the ten recorded cases in which the free incision was practiced, only one died” (*EMSJ*, pp. 452-52).

Clay “became the first successful ovariologist in England and the first to do so and advocate the large incision. He did the operation first in 1842 and used to boast that he was removing 2,000 lb weight of ovarian tumours per month. He operated, perforce, without anaesthetic but one of his patients told him that she had suffered much worse pains during childbirth” (Daly, p. 15).

“For many years Clay was the most eminent ovariologist in Great Britain. In all, he performed 395 ovariectomies, with a mortality rate of 25 per cent” – Garrison & Morton 6054 (referring to a subsequent 1863 work).

PROVENANCE: Dr. Thomas Dent Mütter (1811-1859) was an American surgeon and member of the “Famous Faculty of ‘41” at Jefferson Medical College, teaching alongside Robley Dunglison, Joseph Pancoast, Charles D. Meigs, John, K. Mitchell, Robert Huston, and Franklin Bache. His forte was in reconstructive surgery, and he was a strong advocate of aseptic technique, as well as the first surgeon to use ethyl ether anesthesia in Philadelphia.

Mütter’s 1858 donation of \$30,000 and beautifully preserved collections of anatomical specimens, models, and medical instruments to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia allowed the institution to open the Mütter Museum, which remains today.

“The Mütter Museum is best known for the Hyrtl Skull Collection and other anatomical specimens including a wax model of a woman with a horn growing out of her forehead along with several wax molds of untreated conditions of the head; the tallest skeleton currently on display in North America; a nine-foot-long human colon that contained over 40 pounds of fecal matter when removed from the remains of a man who appeared in a sideshow act called the Human Balloon; and the body of the Soap Lady, whose corpse turned itself into a soapy substance called adipocere better known as grave wax. Many wax models from the early 19th century are on display as are numerous preserved organs and body parts” (*Wikipedia*).

☼ Daly, Ann. *Fantasy Surgery*, 1880-1930. Amsterdam: Rodopi, 1997; *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. 61. Edinburgh: Printed for Adam and Charles Black, 1844. “Art. II. [...]” 451-471 pp.; Garrison & Morton 6054. See: J. Studd, “Ovariectomy for menstrual madness and premenstrual

syndrome--19th century history and lessons for current practice," *Gynecol Endocrinology* Aug. 2006; 22 8: pp.411-5.

33. **COXE, John Redman** (1773-1864). "To the Public" [with] "To the Editors of the *Pennsylvanian*" by "a Physician." Philadelphia: [No publisher given], 1835. ¶ Disbound. 12 pp. Staining to upper text throughout, not affecting legibility. As is. VERY RARE.

\$ 125

This unique publication consists of a brief introduction by Coxe protesting his recent dismissal by the trustees as Chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacy at the University of Pennsylvania, and presenting "to circulate amongst my friends preparatory to the publication of my own statement" this anonymous letter, originally printed in the *Pennsylvanian* newspaper, decrying the trustees and offering a defense of Coxe.

Coxe was "one of the founders of the Chemical Society of Philadelphia in 1792 and was later elected a lecturer there and then president. Given Coxe's interest in chemistry, his lucrative medical practice included a drugstore; his 'Coxe's Hive Syrup,' used as an emetic, expectorant and diaphoretic, became a popular syrup for more than fifty years.

"At the time of his 1809 appointment as the chair of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Coxe gave up his drugstore and resigned from the Chemical Society. Not finding much success as a chemistry professor, Coxe applied for and was elected professor of materia medica and pharmacy in 1818. Coxe urged the University to offer a master of pharmacy diploma, but Philadelphia pharmacists preferred to avoid control by a medical faculty by establishing their own institution in 1821, the Philadelphia College of Apothecaries (later Philadelphia College of Pharmacy). The Penn medical faculty eventually found the subject of materia medica and pharmacy to be of secondary interest; they also had little respect for Coxe's abilities as a teacher. Thus, in 1835 Coxe lost his professorship at the University of Pennsylvania.

"Coxe made more important contributions as a medical author and editor. The most significant of his many publications were *Practical Observations on Vaccination, or Inoculation for the Cow-pock*, (1802), and the *American Dispensatory*, (1806). Coxe edited several journals, including the *Philadelphia Medical Museum* (1805-1811), and the *Emporium of Arts and Sciences* (1812-1814). Coxe was also considered an exceptional Greek and Latin scholar. His many intellectual endeavors earned him election to the American Philosophical Society in 1799. He served as Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1806 until his appointment to the medical faculty in 1809" (Penn Biographies).

☼ Penn Biographies, “John Redman Coxe (1773-1864)”. University of Pennsylvania University Archives and Records Center. Available on-line. No original printed copies listed on World-Cat.

34. **CRUIKSHANK, William** (1745-1800). *The Anatomy of the Absorbing Vessels of the Human Body. The Second Edition; Considerably enlarged, and illustrated with additional plates.* London: G. Nicol, Bookseller to His Majesty, 1790. ¶ Two parts in one. 4to. [8], viii, 9-208, 207*-214*, 209-214 pp. 5 engraved plates (2 folding and 2 tinted red); preliminaries and final leaves (or plates) loose, top corner of title cut, foxed throughout, some stains, some dog-eared corners, minor marginal tears to preliminaries, the large folding plate 1 is partially reinforced with paper on verso. Original mottled calf with rebacked gilt-stamped darker brown calf; heavily worn and chipped covers. Ownership bookplates of George Sumner Huntington and Columbia University with rubber ink stamp on title verso and elsewhere (as in p. 9). Scarce. As is.

\$ 195

This scarce second edition, originally issued in 1786, is considerably enlarged and illustrated with additional plates.

William Cumberland Cruikshank (1745-1800) was a British chemist and anatomist, elected Fellow of the Royal Society in June 1797. He was the first to demonstrate that a particular crystallizable substance exists in the urine and is precipitated from it by nitric acid. In 1795 he “demonstrated that carbon dioxide is given off by the skin” in publication titled *Experiments in the insensubke perspiration of the human body* (Garrison and Morton 595). In 1800, he identified carbon monoxide as a compound containing carbon and oxygen; and used chlorine to purify water.

“With Hunter and Hewson, Cruikshank laid the foundation of modern knowledge concerning the lymphatics. He was Dr. Johnson’s physician and William Hunter’s assistant.” – Garrison and Morton. “Cruikshank, starting as an assistant to William Hunter, became his partner in the Great Windmill Street school, and after Hunter’s death took in Matthew Baillie as his partner in the same enterprise. The Absorbing Vessels embodies the results of his labors with Hunter and laid the foundation of modern knowledge concerning the lymphatics.” – Lilly Library. *Medicine : an exhibition of books relating to medicine and surgery from the collection formed by J.K. Lilly.* 1966. Wing R1564.

☼ Garrison and Morton 1103; 595. Wellcome, vol. II, p. 411. See; *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 1059; Russell 231 (both 1786 first ed.).

35. **CULPEPER, Nicholas & Ebenezer SIBLY.** *Culpeper's English Physician; and Complete Herbal. To Which Are Now First Added Upwards of One Hundred additional Herbs, With A Display of Their Medicinal and Occult Properties... Forming A Complete Family Dispensatory And Natural System of Physic.* London: For the Proprietor by Lewis and Roden... by Champante and Whitrow, [Vol. 2 George Sidney.] [1802?]. ¶ 4to. 2 parts in 1 vol. xvi, 132, 131*, 132*, 133-398; 256 pp. Printed on a mix of blue and plain papers. Engraved portrait of Culpeper, 29 HAND-COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF PLANTS, 11 (of 13) sepia printed anatomical engravings; LACKS PLATES 38 & 40. Contemporary calf; worn, rebaked, new endpapers. Library acquisition stamp on verso of t.p., portrait stained, some foxing and occasional stains. Good.

\$ 650

Sibly (1751-1799/1800) "Famous eighteenth-century astrologer ... he is believed to have been born in Bristol, England. He came to London to study surgery and in 1792 graduated as doctor of medicine from King's College, Aberdeen, Scotland... practised both medicine and astrology after graduation from King's College in Aberdeen...(he) styled himself an "astro-philosopher." – *Encyclopedia of Occultism & Parapsychology: A Compendium of Information on the Occult Sciences, Magic, Demonology, Superstitions, Spiritism, Mysticism, Metaphysics, Psychological Science*, Gale, 1996.

"..it would be quite incorrect to dismiss Sibly simply as an occultist. It is true that he was deeply convinced of the need to search for truth in the works of older alchemists, natural magicians, and astrologers. He wrote with conviction of the vital spirit and the anima mundi--and of sympathetic forces that bound together the great and small worlds. Yet, Sibly also felt comfortable with the most recent scientific journals and he sought to accommodate this research to his own world view. Heberden, Newton, Priestly, and Lavoisier were no less important to him than Aristotle, Hermes Trismegistus, Khunrath, and Paracelsus. Even more important, the recent work of Mesmer seemed to offer the most powerful proof of his own cosmic interpretation of man and nature." – Alan Debus quoted in Joscelyn Godwin, *Theosophical Enlightenment*. State University of New York Press, (1994).

Culpeper, Nicholas 1616-1654, writer on astrology and medicine. "In September 1653 Culpeper again trespassed on the monopoly claimed by the recognised medical writers by publishing (with Peter Cole) a book entitled *The English Physician Enlarged*, with 369 medicines made of English Herbs that were not in any impression until this. The Epistle will inform you how to know this impression from any other.' This work, like its predecessor,

had an enormous sale." Sibly's edition was also very popular and he placed Culpeper's work in the center of occult medical practices.

Two Items with Stereoscopic Photo-cards

36. **CUNNINGHAM, Daniel John** (1850-1909); **David WATERSTON; Matthew Henry CRYER; Frederick E. NERES.** *Stereoscopic Studies of Anatomy; Prepared under authority of the University of Edinburgh by Professor D. J. Cunningham, Edited by..... [With]:* [I] cranio-cerebral topography; [II] central nervous system; [IV] brain, head and neck. New York: Imperial Publishing, [1909]. ¶ Sections I, II, and IV. 24 cm. 32; 32; 52 thick cards. Illus. with 114 photographic stereoscopic cards mounted on thick cards with text. Sections 1 and 2 include the title and contents on one leaf, while the contents for section 4 is listed on paper mounted on side of slip box. Original red cloth slipcases with spine titles and table of contents (Section IV box only); SECTION IV box torn along joint, other slipcases rubbed or bit stained. Fine cards and photos, good slipcases.

\$ 400

Offering the complete cards for Sections I, II, and IV, for a total of 114 amazingly detailed photographic stereoscopic cards on the cranio-cerebral topography of the central nervous system, including sections of the interior brain and neck. The images are detailed stereoscopic mounted photographs on cards with text that would show the detailed depth and texture of the anatomy through a hand-held viewer (not included).

37. **CUNNINGHAM, Daniel John** (1850-1909); **David WATERSTON; Matthew Henry CRYER.** *Imperial Stereoscopic Anatomy of the Head and Neck. Adapted to the use of the specialist on diseases of the brain and nervous system, the head surgeon, the ear, nose and throat specialist, the dentist, etc., etc. ... Section 1.* New York: Imperial Publishing, [1909]. ¶ Section 1 [only of 3]. 23 cm. 2 text cards. Contains 35 stereoscopic cards (numbered 1-35) with original dual mounted photographs on lower portion of each numbered card; lower portions of cards bit curved, small edge nick to card #24. Green cloth slipcase with paper mounted spine pieces; worn (slip-case with inner chemise lacks backing. Very good.

\$ 125

The complete set of cards for section 1, originally issued in three sections. Section 1 is complete with 35 cards plus 2 additional cards containing the title and contents. The images are detailed photographic stereoscopic cards that are meant to be viewed with a hand-held viewing device (not included). Each viewing card is consecutively numbered 1-35 and also includes the associated text. The authors, Cunningham and Cryer, were anatomist.

38. **CUSHING Harvey Williams** (1869-1939) & **Louise EISENHART** (1891-1967). *Meningiomas; their classification, regional behavior, life history, and surgical end result*. Springfield & Baltimore: Charles C Thomas, 1938. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 785 pp. Illus., bibliography, index. Navy blue cloth with faded gilt stamped spine; tad worn corners and spine edges. Rubber stamp of Dr. J. Richard Baringer, Mass. General Hospital on endpapers and title; ink ownership signature of Robert Coleman Dean, Boston University School of Medicine, September 1946. Very good.

\$ 1250

First edition. A monograph of incredible description and detail, the product of twenty-five years' work. "The meticulous categorization of meningiomas, their presentation, clinical outcome, and surgical therapies are even further supplemented by Cushing's personal commentary, questions, and recollections. Cushing's genius was evident in his ability not only to make insightful clinical observations, but also to synthesize these ideas within the neurosurgical context of his era. As he says in *Meningiomas*, "Thus the pathological curiosity of one day becomes in its proper time a commonplace ... most of which are one and the same disorder—had, for their interpretation, to await the advent of the Neurosurgeon." - *Journal of Neurosurgery* (Abstract) October 2003, vol. 99, no. 4, pp. 787-791.

☼ Haymaker & Schiller, *The Founders of Neurology*, p. 545. A bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing, 24; Courville Collection 520; Fulton, *Harvey Cushing*, pp. 186-687, 700; Garrison & Morton 4612 & 4909.01; Haskell Norman Library 558, *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2275.

39. **CUSHING, Harvey Williams** (1869-1939). *The Pituitary Body and its Disorders; clinical states produced by the disorders of the hypophysis cerebri*. Philadelphia & London: J.B. Lippincott, (1912). ¶ 8vo. ix, 341 pp. Color frontis, 319 illus., large fold out plate after page 166, bibliography & index, bookplate removed, 3x4 inch image of Cushing (bust torso) on paste-down. Burgundy cloth with gilt-stamped spine; spine faded, two dents near spine joint, frayed edges, corners showing. Ownership red ink stamp reads "James B. Ayer personal reprint file". Good.

\$ 375

FIRST EDITION, first issue, being one of two thousand copies; the first issue designates Cushing as an associate professor on the title page. This book is an amplification of the Harvey Lecture of December, 1910 (imprint). "The physiology of the hypophysis, its diseases, and their treatment, were early and life-long interests of Cushing. His studies of this subject, as of most anything he touched, were exhaustive. The textual matter, case histories, and illustrations in this pioneer work have scarcely been improved upon to this day." - *Heirs of Hippocrates*.

Provenance: James Bourne Ayer, MD. (1882-1963) was James Jackson Putnam Professor of Neurology, *Emeritus*. – Brown, Danny B., *Archives of Neurology*, 1964.

☼ Garrison & Morton 3896; *Heirs of Hippocrates* No. 2269; Waller 2252; Norman, Haskell F., *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, New York: Grolier Club, 1992, pp. 335-337; *A bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing*, p. 11.

40. **CUSHING, Harvey**. *The Personality of a Hospital*. Boston: Massachusetts General Hospital ... 1930. ¶ Printed by White & Horne Company, Printers, Hallowell, Maine. Title: given to all graduating from The Massachusetts General Hospital in memory of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Parkman by their daughter Mrs. W. W. Vaughn. Sm. 8vo. 40 pp. Original red cloth. Fine copy.

\$ 95

“Having brought material together from the greatest variety of sources, H.C. prepared an address which turned out to be one of the most remarkable of his career... the address held the attention of a large Bostonian audience for at least forty-five minutes, H.C. having coolly ignored the twenty-minute stipulation.” – Fulton, *Harvey Cushing*, p. 482.

41. **DARLINGTON, William** (1762-1863). *A Dissertation on the Mutual Influence of Habits and Disease. Submitted as an Inaugural Thesis, to the Examination of the Reverend John Andrews, D.D. Provost, (Pro Tempore), the Trustees and Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, on the Fifth Day of June, 1804. For the Degree of Doctor of Medicine*. Philadelphia: Joseph Rakestraw for the Author, 1804. ¶ 8vo. [3], [1 blank], [5]-35 pp. Faint marginal foxing throughout, not affecting legibility. Disbound. RARE. Generally very good. Austin 615.

\$ 200

The text mentions Benjamin Rush, Erasmus Darwin, Cullen, and Dr. Samuel Johnson, ““It is said that the celebrated Doctor Johnson intirely conquered a propensity for drinking ardent spirits, by the free use of strong tea.” (p.25). Darlington was a prominent botanist, physician, and politician, serving three terms as a Democratic-Republican in the U.S. House of Representatives. Asa Gray, widely considered to be the most important American botanist of the 19th century, called him “the Nestor of American botanists and one of the best of men” (Gray, p. 298). The California pitcher plant, *Darlingtonia californica*, was named in his honor.

Provenance: Small note: “Perfect copy – T.J.F.” Formerly in the possession of Garth Huston, M.D. [1952] and Thomas Jefferson Fitzpatrick [1910] (based on notes within this copy).

Locations: Royal College of Surgeons of Engineer, UC Berkeley, UC Davis, UCLA.

42. **DARLINGTON, William** (1762-1863). *A Lecture on the Study of Botany. Read Before the Ladies' Botanical Society, at Wilmington, Delaware, March 2, 1844.* [Wilmington, DE]: Printed by request of the society, 1844. ¶ 8vo. 24 pp. Top margin stain from pp. 4-24, not affecting text. Original plain front wrapper; lightly stained. SIGNED AND INSCRIBED from author to Mrs. O. C. Gardiner in ink at front cover. Fitzpatrick Collection [T.J. Fitzpatrick] No. 3471 bookplate; ink holograph "3471" at title-page. Good.

\$ 48

"Starting in the 1840s ... some women began to create their own scientific organizations that would successfully combine their growing interest in science with their continuing personal modesty. These were the numerous local all-women scientific clubs ... [including] the Female Botanical Society of Wilmington, Delaware ..." others followed in New York, Syracuse and Philadelphia. – Margaret W. Rossiter, *Women Scientists in America: Struggles and Strategies to 1940*, 1982. p. 75. See also: Pnina G. Abir-Am, Dorinda Outram, *Uneasy Careers and Intimate Lives: Women in Science, 1789-1979*, 1987, pp. 141-2.

Provenance: Thomas Jefferson Fitzpatrick (1868-1952), born in Iowa, "attended the State University of Iowa, where he received a Bachelor of Science in 1893 and a Master of Science in 1895. He served as Professor of Mathematics and Botany at Graceland College from 1895 to 1899 and again from 1908 to 1912. He also worked as a field collector for the Iowa State Historical Society from 1903 to 1907. Fitzpatrick came to Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1913 to serve as Professor of Science at Cotner College. He became Assistant Professor of Botany and Curator of the Herbarium at the University of Nebraska in 1918, a position he held until his retirement in 1949. During his career at the University of Nebraska he also served as librarian for the Botany and Mathematics Departments. Fitzpatrick died in Lincoln on 28 March 1952." – UNL Libraries.

☼ Gray, Asa. "A New Species of Erythronium." *American Naturalist*. Vol. 5.No. 5 (1871): 298-300 pp.

43. **DEJONG, RUSSELL N.** (1907-1990). *The Neurologic Examination; Incorporating the Fundamentals of Neuroanatomy and Neurophysiology.* New York: Paul B. Hoeber, (1950). ¶ 28 cm. 8vo. xiii, 1079 pp. 368 illus. (numbered 1-299), index. Gray black and gilt-stamped cloth; mild cover stain, rubbed. Very good.

\$ 50

Born in Iowa, DeJong became a leading figure in the field of neurology. He graduated from the University of Michigan and was from 1950 to 1976 head of their department of neurology. "He was a founding editor of Neurology, the journal of the American Academy of Neurology, and was the author of more than 200 books and articles, including a textbook, "The

Neurologic Examination” that was first published in 1950. He also wrote “A History of American Neurology,” published by Raven in 1982. He was also a past president of the American Neurological Association and of the American Epilepsy Society.”

See: “Sketches of Selected Giants of Neurology,” [within]: *The American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology: Looking Back and Moving Ahead*, edited by Michael Jeffrey Aminoff, Larry R. Faulkner. 2012.

44. **DENNY-BROWN, Derek** (1901-1981). *The Cerebral Control of Movement*. Liverpool University Press, 1966. ¶ Series: The Sherrington Lectures VIII. 8vo. 222 pp. 69 figs., index. Navy blue gilt-stamped cloth. Earlier ownership signature. Very good copy. \$ 55

45. **FENWICK, E. Hurry**. *The Value of Ureteric Meatoscopy in Obscure Diseases of the Kidney; a study in clinical and operative surgery*. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1903. ¶ 8vo. ix, 219, ads. (16) pp. 14 plates (some color), 43 figs. Original two-tone navy or blue gilt-stamped cloth; foot of spine lightly worn; rubbed. Ownership signature on title. Very good.

\$ 325

Edwin Hurry Fenwick (1856-1944), British urologist, early adopter of cystoscopic and x-ray technologies. A consultant surgeon at the London and St Peter’s Hospitals, he also contributed greatly to the formation of urology as a specialty in Great Britain. Fenwick was elected joint president of the International Society of Urology and chaired its second meeting in London in 1911. See: The British Association of Urological Surgeons.

46. **FLETCHER, Robert**. “Anatomy and Art. The Annual Address Read before the Philosophical Society of Washington, December 12, 1894” [from] *Bulletin of the Philosophical Society of Washington*, Vol. XII, 1895. Washington, DC: Judd & Detweiler, 1895. ¶ Offprint. 8vo. 24 pp. Title-page lightly soiled. Plain brown wrappers.

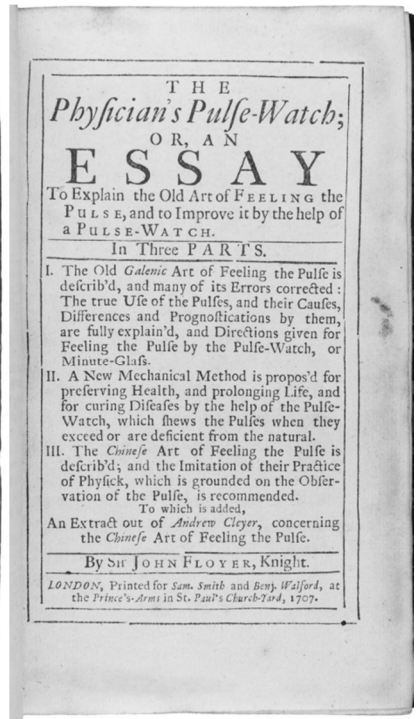
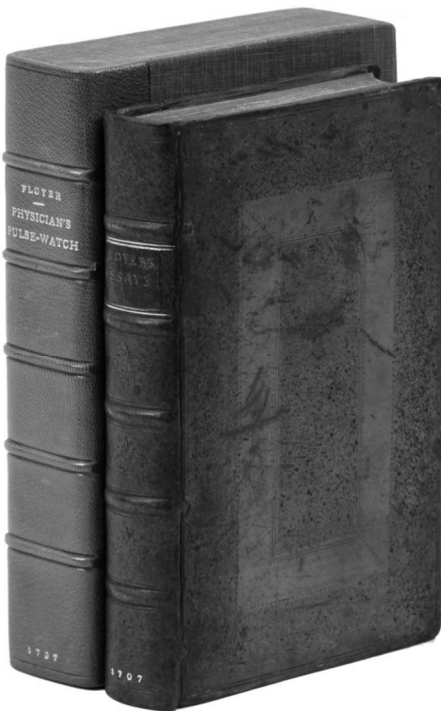
\$ 20

Robert Fletcher was president of the Philosophical Society of Washington in 1894, the year of this address. In it, he explores “the question whether art in its early development was at all aided by anatomy, and the further inquiry whether the aid of anatomy is of any real benefit to art” (p. 2).

The Philosophical Society of Washington is the oldest scientific society in Washington, DC. It was founded in 1871 in the home of Joseph Henry, “an early researcher in magnetism and the discoverer of electromagnetic self-induction” (“About the PSW”).

☼ “About the Philosophical Society of Washington,” *Philosophical Society of Washington*, available on-line.

47. **FLINT, Austin** (1812-1886). *A Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Medicine; designed for the use of practitioners and students of medicine*. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, 1873. ¶ Fourth edition, carefully revised. Thick 8vo. xvi, 17-1070, [2], 32 pp. Index, ads.; some corners wrinkled or dog-eared, few leaves (pp. 181, 185) with offsetting or stains from pressed plants, few pressed plants and a small newspaper clipping inserted. Original full gilt-stamped calf with three raised bands and gilt-stamped black calf spine label; faded, heavily rubbed, end leaves folded, wrinkled or trimmed with ink and graphite signatures and few other markings. Good. \$ 20



Superb Copy

48. **FLOYER, John**. *The Physician's Pulse-Watch; Or, An Essay to Explain the Old Art of Feeling the Pulse, and to Improve it by the Help of a Pulse-Watch. In three parts. I The Old Galenic Art of feeling the pulse ... II. A New Mechanical Method is propos'd for preserving health ... III. The Chinese Art of Feeling the Pulse is descri'd* London: Sam. Smith and Benj. Walford, 1707. Sm.

4to. [xxvii], 440 pp. 18.7x12 cm (7½x4¾ inches). Original paneled calf with modern rebacking, original spine label laid down, custom chemise and brown morocco-backed slip-case; some light wear to leather, light foxing. Bookplate of D.L. Bernardini. Very good. A BEAUTIFUL COPY.

\$ 2,500

First Edition. "Before watches had hands to record the seconds, Floyer invented a pulse-watch which divided the minute. He was the first to count the pulse with the aid of a watch and to make regular observations on the pulse-rate" (Garrison-Morton). A second volume, not present here, was added in 1710. Includes An Appendix "Containing An Extract of the Chinese Art of feeling the Pulse from Cleyer: In a Letter to the Honourable Charles Hatton.

"Sir John Floyer (1649-1734) published his *Physician's Pulse Watch*, in 1707. He invented a watch with a second hand, and second hands have been on watches ever since. Our modern "pulse lore" — very instructive and valuable in that it is based on physiologic and pathologic knowledge — has been a gradual accumulation from many sources." — Logan Clendening, *Source Book of Medical History*, - page 572.

THIS SETS THE STAGE: "It often happens that the things which are nearest to us in everyday life gives us least concern, for they seem to be part and parcel of the routine of existence. Usually some extraordinary occasion is required to awaken an appreciation of an undervalued factor which may represent the outcome of a long struggle for acquisition, or tedious years of investigation. Serious disease menaces of a few decades ago may be forgotten in the security that modern preventative medicine or sanitary science has afforded. With the blessing of anesthetic and analgesic drugs at our disposal, the days of unalloyed pain in the experience of the physician seem ancient and almost mythical. Fortified with the stethoscope and the hypodermic syringe, the practitioner follows his duty with little thought of the times, not so long ago, when there were few helps to success other than his unaided senses, his native ingenuity, and a few traditional concoctions or procedures. No detail in medical practice is repeated more frequently than is the counting of the pulse. The physician is commonly pictured, watch in hand, determining the rate of the heart beat through count of the arterial pulse. An accurate estimate of this factor requires an instrument of precision to mark some definite interval of time. The timekeepers now in use are comparatively modern inventions ... Galileo counted the pulse by means of a pendulum; and the late S. Weir Mitchell has left an interesting account of the pulsilogium of those earlier days when real timekeepers suitable for pulse counting did not yet exist. — [unsigned] "The Watch and the Pulse Rate," *JAMA*, 1922, vol. 78, no. 25, p. 1964-5.

“One of the earliest medical “instruments of precision” was the pulse watch. The seventeenth century was a time when “the habit of thinking about processes in terms of machines spread from ideas about clocks and the universe [e.g., astronomy] to the study of the human body.” ... Counting the pulse with a minute watch, rather than simply noting tachycardia or bradycardia (fast or slow pulse) was the first step in applying an instrument of precision to cardiac diagnosis...” – Sandra W. Moss, *Edgar Holden, M.D. of Newark, New Jersey: Provincial Physician on a National Stage*, (2014).

Provenance: Dennis L. Bernardini’s medical library sold at Swann Galleries, New York: *Medical books: chiefly from the collection of Dennis L. Bernardini, M.D.* November 3, 2006. After that George Bray, MD, bought the book.

See: Major, Ralph H., “The History of Taking the Blood Pressure,” *Annals of Medical History*, N.S., vol. 2, no. 1, 1930; Mitchell, S. Weir, “The Early History of Instrumental Precision in Medicine,” *Transactions of the Congress of American Physicians & Surgeons*, vol. II, 1891; Rosenbloom, J., “The History of Pulse Timing, with some remarks on Sir John Floyer and His Physician’s Pulse Watch,” *Annals of Medical History*, vol. 4, p. 97, March, 1922.

49. **FOUQUET, Marie de Maupéou, Vicomtesse de Vaux.** *Secretti Overo Rimedii di Madama Fochetti. Per sanare con poca spesa ogni sorte d’infirmità interne, & esterne, invecchiate, e passate fino al presente per incurabili ... In questa nuova impressione aggiuntovi [sic] la terza parte, che in essa opera si contiene. Trodotti [sic] dal francese da Lodovico Castellini.* Venice: Il Prodocimo, 1702. ¶ 12mo. Collation: A-P¹², Q¹⁰. Pagination: 336, 20, [24] pp. Contemporary vellum, title in old hand on spine; light stain on t.p., pages evenly toned. RARE.

\$ 200

EARLY ITALIAN EDITION, translated by Ludovico Castellini, being a well-known book of secrets.

Fouquet (1590-1681) French scientist, wife of Francis IV Fouquet, daughter of Gilles de Maupéou, and author of several volumes of medical formula written for the poor, and achieved some success. This is an Italian translation of her *Méthode que l’on pratique à l’Hôtel des invalides pour guérir les soldats de la vérole*, first printed in 1665 (in two parts). This is a separate work, complete in itself, but issued as a third part to her other volumes of “Secreti” or medical formulae. The contents for this work includes “chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, the powder of sympathy, treatment of snakebite, toothache, migraine, epilepsy, melancholy, etc.” [Neville]. Fouquet wrote of the methods employed at the hospital, the cures applied to soldiers affected by the “French disease” syphilis.

Locations: Chemical Heritage Foundation; Harvard University.

See: *The Roy G. Neville Historical Chemical Library, Chemical Heritage Foundation*, vol. 1, p.465 (1717 edition). Calls this “very rare”.

Not in Cushing, Duveen, Edelstein, Ferchl, Ferguson (Book of Secrets), Partington, Smith, Watt, Wellcome; Krivatsy 4233 (1697 issue).

50. **FRANTZ, Virginia Kneeland** (1896-1967); **Harold Dortic HARVEY**. *Introduction to Surgery*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1946. ¶ 19 cm. xii, 216 pp. 11 figures, bibliography, index. Brick red gilt-stamped cloth; spine faded. Ink printed name of Milton Avol, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. Very good. RARE.

\$ 40

FIRST EDITION. Frantz “was a pathologist and educator credited with a series of discoveries in the study of thyroid, breast and pancreatic tumors. From 1924 to 1962 she taught surgery at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, becoming a full professor in 1951.” Contents: History, Injury and Inflammation, Repair, Degeneration-Hypertrophy-Atrophy-Regeneration, Deformities, Cysts, Neoplasms, Contusions, Abrasions, Incised Wounds, Wounds with Loss of Substance, Loss of Substance, Repair of Accessory Skin Structures, Repair of Mucous Membrane, Repair of Muscle, Repair of Hollow and Solid Viscera, Repair of Nervous System, Repair of Serous and Synovial Surfaces, Repair of Cartilage, Repair of Bone, Foreign Bodies, Calculi, infection, Specific Infections, Infection in Serous and Synovial Cavities, Antibiotics in Surgical Therapy, Infection in Bone, Drainage, Operative Wounds, Accidental Wounds, Ulcers, Burns, Gangrene, hemorrhage, shock, contact with the patient, Surgical Technique, Anesthesia, Plastic Surgery, Experimental Surgery. Provenance: Milton Avol (1923-1999), educated at Hahnemann Medical College, practiced neurosurgery in Beverly Hills and in the 1990s gained notoriety for served jail time due to unsanitary conditions for a 110-unit building in downtown Los Angeles.

51. **FRÜHWALD, Victor** (1885-unknown); **Gustav ALEXANDER** (1873 -1932). *Korrektiv-kosmetische Chirurgie der Nase, der Ohren und des Gesichtes*. Wien: Wilhelm Maudrich, 1932. ¶ 8vo. [viii], 80, [8 ads] pp. 88 illustrations (outlined in red), index; title with both perforation and blind embossed ownership stamps. Original black gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends and corners bit frayed, ownership bookplates of Columbia University (one with ink and rubber ink markings and the earlier one unmarked with engraved illus.) Very good. Scarce.

\$ 50

First edition. English translated version reviewed in *The Journal of Laryngology & Otology*, Volume 48, Issue 01, January 1933, pp. 73-74 as being a well-illustrated introduction to plastic surgery, with more than half the book being on the nose (but lacking mention of Gillies' tube-graft description).

52. **GALTIER, C. P.** *Traité de Toxicologie Médicale, Chimique et Légale et de la Falsification des Aliments, Boissons, Condiments. I. Poisons Inorganiques ou Minéraux. II. Poisons Organiques et Gazeux.* Paris: Chamerot, 1855. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. [iv], 16 [à 28], 29-62, (65)-762, [4]; [iv], 831 pp. The pagination is complete and noting the printer's mark on page 16: "16 à 28". Lightly foxed. Modern quarter black morocco, marbled paper over boards, gilt spine lettering. Many leaves unopened, others rough, especially along bottom edges. This book contains some minor worming in bottom margin of volume II, but never affecting the text, otherwise a handsome copy. Ownership initials applied in ink to the title-pages, additional inked notation at foot of margin.

\$ 200

A fundamental text for forensic toxicology, including poisons that are mineral based or inorganic, organic or gaseous. Treatments are given. Includes medical-legal reports, exhumations, alterations of the cadaver. Among the poisons listed are Phosphorous, iodine, potassium, bromide, chlorine, nitrogen acid, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitrate of potassium, arsenic, mercury. On the organic side there is opium, cyanide, morphine, nicotine, Mandrake, nightshades, nuts, strychnine, hellebores, cevadilla, bee poison, tarantula, snakes, vipers, scorpions, mushrooms, falsification (poisoning) of sugar or chocolate, milk, tea, wine, water, vinegar, salt, etc.

The work was translated into English and issued in 1857. In a recent work by Bee Wilson, *Swindled: The Dark History of Food Fraud, from Poisoned ...* 2008, the author also deals with poisoned candies, etc., noting the writings of Galtier.

See: Alexander Wynter Blyth, *Poisons, their effects and detection*, 1906. Bolton, Henry C., *A Select Bibliography of Chemistry, 1492-1892, (1893), Sec. V, p. 467.*

53. **GOULARD, Thomas.** *A Treatise on the Effects and Various Preparations of Lead, particularly of the extract of Saturn, for different chirurgical disorders. Translated from the French ... Surgeon-Major to the Royal and Military Hospital at Montpellier.* London: Printed for P. Elmsly, 1769. 12mo. [xvi], 222, [1] pp. Original full mottled calf; rebacked with gilt stamped spine, extremities quite worn, joints broken, mended with Kozo. With early ownership signature of ?Jonathan Finch [?or Trinck]. Rare.

\$ 300

First issued in 1766, of which this is a first English translation. J.H. Thompson did not know of this 1769 issue and instead cites

a printing from 1773 (there were many issues or editions). Originally issued as, *Traité sur les effets des préparations de plomb*. A second English edition was issued in 1770 (that issued contained additional comments contributed by Arnaud de Ronsil). A third English edition was issued in 1772.

Alfred Stillé reported that Goulard was the first to use lead as a remedy. “The subacetate of lead was first introduced into medical practice by Goulard, ... as a secret remedy for the cure of all sorts of exuberant granulations, indurations, and other effects of inflammation, and it was not until five years later that he published the method of preparing it [cites 1784]. In his treatise he shows that the external use of lead was anciently common in various diseases, and that even within two centuries it had been used by the most eminent surgeons. He then sets forth the utility of lotions, ointments, and plasters, made with it, in contusions, burns, wounds, abscesses, ulcers, sprains, gout and rheumatism, various cutaneous affections, ruptures, piles, &c. From the time of Goulard to the present [1864], there preparations have continued to be used wherever an astringent and sedative action is required, to allay pain and inflammation, to lessen discharges, to constringe flaccid tissues, and promote the absorption of morbid products...” See: *Therapeutics and Materia Medica: A Systematic Treatise on ...* 1864, pp.192-3.

Goulard espoused the benefits of lead for medical curing. He thought it was more important than any other preparation. He used it for an anti-inflammatory, particularly of the eye; “against fluxions of the membrane of the tympanum and occasional deafness” – he even added it to brandy; as a cleanser for wounds(!); used after any surgical operation “for pain”; “for washing old callous foul ulcers” ... against inflammation of the tendons, ligaments, against phlegmons and abscesses. Burns, against the king’s evil, fistulas (eye or anus!), etc. Too bad lead poisoning didn’t occur to him!

Thomas Goulard (1697–1784), born at Saint-Nicholas-de-la-Grave, French surgeon, famous for Goulard’s extract, a chemical solution of lead acetate and lead oxide, then used as an astringent. Goulard became a chirurgien-major, at the Military Hospital at Montpellier.

See: Dulieu, L., “A little known surgeon: Thomas Goulard, 1697-1784,” *Scalpel* (Brux), July 21, 1951, 104 (29): pp. 809–819; J. H. Thompson, Notes on Dr. Thomas Goulard’s “Treatise on the Effects and Various Preparations of Lead—particularly of the Extract of Saturn—for different Chirurgical Disorders,” *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 1938 Oct; vol. 31 (12): pp. 1435–1439.

54. **GOWERS, William Richard** (1845-1915). *Epilepsy and other Chronic Convulsive Diseases: their causes, symptoms, & treatment*. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1881. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 309, (16 ads.) pp. Ads dated May, 1881; margin torn at pages 17/18. Original olive green blind and gilt-stamped cloth; edge worn, gilt spine call nos. Bookplate of The Free Library of Philadelphia; Isaac Norris Medical Library, with related perforation stamps (including on title). Good.

\$ 175

First edition. Gowers, elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1879, as the youngest member he was appointed to give the 1880 Gulstonian lectures, which he presented with the topic of epilepsy. He studied 1450 actual cases and their “characteristics, the clinical features of their seizures, what appeared to provoke them, and their underlying preconditions (as far as these could be determined). He deliberately excluded any cases that might be caused by organic brain disease such as tumour, meningitis, syphilis, or other coarse organic disease, as well as all cases of convulsions that followed hemiplegia. ... In 1881, he expanded these lectures into *Epilepsy and other Chronic Convulsive Diseases*. In this monograph he dealt with the disorder variously called ‘true’, ‘genuine’, ‘essential’, or ‘idiopathic’ epilepsy, rather than the more inclusive modern category of ‘epilepsy’. However, he also included sections on ‘unilateral convulsive epileptiform seizures’, and ‘hystero-epilepsy’ ... Critchley wrote that Gowers’ *Epilepsy* ... was still seen as a classic in 1949.”

“Gowers left a classic account of epilepsy, a book which today is still one of the most important on the subject. He was first to note the tetanic nature of the epileptic convulsion.” Macdonald Critchley, *Sir William Gowers 1845-1915, a Biographical Appreciation*, 1949, pp. 38-41.

☼ Garrison and Morton 4818. See: Ann Scott, Mervyn Eadie, Andrew Lees, *William Richard Gowers 1845-1915: Exploring the Victorian Brain: A Biography*, Oxford University Press, (2012), p. 116.

55. **GRASSUS of Jerusalem, Benevenutus; Casey A. WOOD (translator)**. *Benevenutus Grassus of Jerusalem, De Oculis, Eorimque Egritudinibus et Curis, Translated with notes and illustrations from the first printed edition, Ferrara, 1474 A. D.* Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1929. ¶ 24 cm. xiii, 101 pp. 5 plates (including frontis.) with fine printed tissue guards, leading engraved initial, bibliography; title embossed with previous owner’s small blind stamp (Columbia University Medical Library), as are pp. 3, 27. Original gray on white marbled boards with gilt and black-stamped strip lines and text; spine somewhat tanned; rear pastedown with mounted envelope, small rubber ink stamped date. Bookplate of Columbia

University College of Physicians and Surgeons with ink and ink-stamped markings; slight ink offsetting. Very good. Scarce.

\$ 100

First English edition, dedicated to the Charaka Club by Wood, who used the 1474 edition in his translation. Although there were presumably earlier manuscripts, Garrison & Morton (5816) cite the 1474 edition as the "earliest printed book on ophthalmology".

56. **GROSS, Samuel D.** (1805-1884). *Autobiography of Samuel D. Gross, M.D., emeritus professor of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. With sketches of his contemporaries. Edited by his sons.* Philadelphia: George Barrie, 1887. 2 vols. 8vo. xxxii, 407; viii, 438 pp. Frontispiece portrait, index. Original burgundy beveled cloth, gilt spine title, top edges gilt; spines dulled, both vols. tight and clean, thus very good copies. Ownership signature of W. Schu[?] Scott.

\$ 125

First edition. A remarkable biographical source for lots of important figures including Gross who is himself one of the most important American physicians of his day. Includes descriptions of the author's colleagues: Samuel Latham Mitchell, Thomas Chalkley James, Philip Syng Physick, Williams Potts Dewees, George McClellan, Bishop Bascom, J.J. Audubon, Granville Sharp Pattison, Daniel Drake, William Edwards Horner, Nathaniel Chapman, Charles Caldwell, Theodoric Romeyn Beck, Marshall Hall, John K. Mitchell, Robert Hare, George Combe, Thomas Dent Mütter, Franklin Bache, Valentine Mott, Reuben Dimond Mussey, Benjamin Franklin Shumard, Williams Gibson, Robley Dunglison, Alden March, Charles D. Meigs, Benjamin Winslow Dudley, George D. Prentice, Gunning S. Bedford, George C. Blackman, Archbishop Spalding, Samuel Henry Dickson, Samuel Jackson, René La Roche, Edwin Forest, Henry Miller, Andrew Johnson, Martyn Paine, Joseph Henry, George Bacon Wood, Isaac Hays, Henry C. Carey, James Aitken Meigs, Richard Oswald Cowling, John W. Draper, Joseph Pancoast, and Benjamin H. Hill.

57. **HAHNEMANN, Samuel** (1755-1843). *Apothekerlexikon. Ersten Theils zweite Abtheilung.* Leipzig: Siegfried Lebrecht Crusius, 1795. ¶ [Part II of IV]. 8vo. [ii], (281)-524, [4] pp. Title vignette, printed in two columns, index; foxed. Original pale blue-gray boards with tan spine label; joints worn but holding. Previous owner's small library blind-stamp on title, and elsewhere. Very good.

\$ 75

First edition of one of the author's principle works, praised by the German chemist and pharmacist Johann Trommsdorff (1770-1837), "The author presents here a book which is very useful for the practical apothecary, and even for the physician. It compares favourably with similar writings and renders the

Fiedlersche Pharmaceutical Lexicon unnecessary. Also this work is not a mere compilation, but contains many new ideas, hints and valuable improvements. Several articles are particularly well written." Samuel Hahnemann is known as the father of homeopathy. The first part of the *Apothekerlexikon* was issued in 1793 and final volumes 1798-99. This volume includes the erratum for part I [Einige Ergänzungen und Verbesserungen zur ersten Abtheilung].

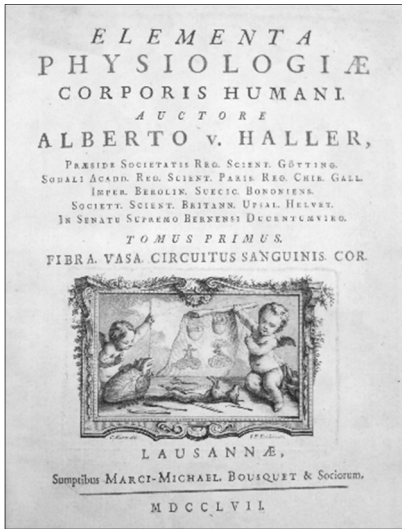
☼ Waller 3941 (with all 4 parts). See: Richard Hähl, *Samuel Hahnemann: His Life and Work*, (1922).

58. **HALLER, Albrecht von** (1708-1777). *Alberti v. Haller... Primae Lineae, Physiologiae, in usum, Praelectionum Academicarum, auctae et emendatae*. Gottingae: Ap. Viduam Ab. Vandenhoeck, 1751. ¶ "AD NOVAM EDITIONEM" (edition statement from caption preface on p. [7]). Small 8vo. 568, [4] pp. Engraved title-page device with motto 'FIDEM NON DEROGAT ERROR', one head and tail piece, errata; worm trails at top gutter margins (from title to p. 88). Disbound, all edges red; faded, only front cover present, firm cords holding and fully exposed. Bookplate of Columbia Univ. John G. Curtis collection. As is. Internally very good paper, candidate for being rebound.

\$ 75

Garrison & Morton 585 (for the first edition of 1747): "Haller was one of the most imposing figures in the whole of medicine, besides being a superb bibliographer and the founder of medical bibliography. As a physiologist he was the greatest of his time. Many apparently 'new' discoveries of later times had already been accounted for by Haller. The above work includes... Haller's resonance theory, similar to that already propounded by Du Verney and (more than 100 years later) by Helmholtz (No. 1562). English editions 1754 and later."

59. **HALLER, Albrecht von** (1708-1777). *Elementa Physiologiae Corporis Humani*. [8 volumes in five books]. Lausannæ (vols. I-V) & Bernæ (vols. VI-VIII): Marci-Michael. Bousquet [vol. I]; Sigismundi d'Arnay [vols. II, III]; Francisci Grasset [vols. IV, V]; Societatus Typographicæ [vols. I, VII, VIII], 1757-1766. ¶ [8 volumes in 5; with vol. 8 in two parts]. Complete. 4to. [iii-viii], xii, 520, [10], 497, [1 blank]; [2 blank], [2 title], 492, [2 blank], [2 title], xi, [1 engraved tailpiece], 596; [2 blank], viii, 646, xvi, 639 [1 blank]; [2 blank], xiv, 576, 201; xxiv, 467, [1 blank], 348, [42 blanks] pp. Port. frontis. facsimile (vol.1), titles printed in red and black, engraved vignettes, head and tailpieces, 2 plates (facing p. 506 in vol. 1), 3 folding plates (rear of vol. 6), 1 folding plate (facing p. xiv in vol. 7), indexes (or tabula as in vol. 7), addenda, errata; occasional light stains or foxing, some underlining (preface) and light marginalia (p. 282, etc.) in last volume. Original half gilt-stamped calf with 6 raised bands over boards; heavily worn, joints cracked or broken. Bookplates of



Columbia University and prior ownership rubber ink stamp on title of last volume. Very good internally, binding, "as is".

\$ 1,250

FIRST EDITION. Haller's greatest work in the history of medicine, important for the study of both physiology and anatomy. "Historians agree that, of the vast amount of scientific literature produced by this gifted genius, this eight-volume work is his greatest and most important contribution. The work has had a lasting influence on the development of anatomy and physiology. In it Haller examined the entire body and in each section provided anatomical description

along with data on the structure, physical properties, and chemical composition of the part under consideration. There are many physiological discoveries in this book that were forgotten, only to be rediscovered again years later. To notable examples are the myogenic theory of the heart beat and the role of bile in the digestion of fat." –*Heirs of Hippocrates*, 886.

He put his hand to the solution of many questions spread over nearly the whole of physiology; and in the preface to the sixth volume...he gives a list of what he claims as some of his own discoveries. Of the highest importance were his researches on the mechanics of respiration, on the formation of bone, and on the development of the embryo... In dealing with each division of physiology he carefully described the anatomical basic, including the date of minute structure, physical properties, and chemical composition so far as these were then known. He then states the observations which have been made...giving minute and full references to all the authors quoted. And he finally delivers a reasoned critical judgment... When we turn from any of the preceding writers on physiology... and open the pages of *Haller's Elementa*, we feel that we have passed into modern time." –Sir Michael Foster, *Lectures on the History of Physiology*, pp. 205-210.

Contents: Vol. 1: Fibra. Vasa. Circuitus Sanguinis. Cor. [Circulation and blood to the heart]; Vol. 2: Sanguis. Ejus Motus. Humororum Separatio [Movements of fluids]; Vol. 3: Respiratio. Vox [Respiration, voice]; Vol. 4: Cerebrum. Nervi. Musculi [Brain, Nervous System, Muscles]; Vol. 5: Sensus Externi Interni [External & internal senses]; Vol. 6: Deglutitio. Ventriculus. Omenta Lien. Pancreas. Hepar. [Ventricular System, Pancreas];

Vol. 7: Intestina. Chylus. Urina. Semen. Muliebria [Urine]; Vol. 8: Fetus Hominisque Vita [Human foetus].

Provenance: Copy of John G. Curtis (1844-1913), with his initials in the front of vol. I, and a short penciled note in his hand vol. II, pp. 242-243: *VESALIUS "A complete misstatement. Vesalius agrees with Galen. See *De Fabr. Hum. Anat. Cap. XIX de Virorum Sect.* Ed. Boerhaave, Vol. I, p. 568 ..." The following biographical notice is from the American Physiological Society, "The organizational meeting of APS was held in John G. Curtis's physiological laboratory at Columbia. Curtis was on the first Council of the Society and remained an active member. While not a major investigator himself, he did much to stimulate physiological research and teaching in America. After taking his MD at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Curtis began medical practice but was drawn into physiological research by John Call Dalton, professor of physiology at Columbia. In 1883 when Dalton became dean of the medical school, Curtis succeeded him in the Department of Physiology. Curtis and Mitchell were the earliest members of the Society to take an active interest in the history of physiology. Curtis's enthusiasm for collecting and studying the works of great masters of physiology led him to write Harvey's Views on the Circulation of the Blood published posthumously in 1915."

☼ Blake, *NLM*, p. 195; Garrison & Morton 588; Hubert Steinke, *Bibliographia Halleriana; Verzeichnis der Schriften von und über Albrecht von Haller*, 423; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 886; Osler 1148; Waller 4007; Wellcome III, p. 199; *DSB*, VI, pp. 61-67; Fulton/Wilson, 81; Willius & Dry, pp. 83-85.

60. **HALLER, Albrecht von** (1708-1777). *Opera Minora; emendata, aucta, et renovata*. I: *Anatomica; Ad Partes Corporis Humani, vitales, animales, naturales*; II: *Operum Anatomici Argumenti Minorum. Ad Generationem*. III: *Operum Anatomici Argumenti Minorum, Opuscula Pathologica*. Lausannæ: Francisci Grasset, 1763-1768. ¶ Three volumes (vol. II in 2 parts) [complete]. 4to. xxii, [2], 311, [6], 312-608; vi, v-ii, 607, [1]; [2], 388 pp. Title printed in red and black, title vignettes, engraved decorations, (additional original title "Tomus Secundus pars prima" folded and inserted in Vol. III), 36 folding plates, 1 folding table (vol. I: 12 folding plates, numbered I-XII; vol. II: 1 folding table facing p. 584 and 6 folding plates, numbered I-V, with 4ta included; vol. III: 17 folding plates numbered VII-XXII, with pl. IXa+IXb), errata, indexes, decorative headpiece and a few tail-pieces (vols. I and II); occasional foxing or browning, first few preliminaries of vol. III at bottom gutter margin a bit torn. Original half calf over brown boards, all edges marbled; heavily worn, joints broken or cracked (covers loose). Bookplates of George Sumner Huntington and Columbia University Libraries; bookseller labels of Paul B.

Hoerber and A.E. Foote, M.D., Philadelphia. "As is" binding, though internally very good.

\$ 1,500

First edition. There are two issues of this work, one with a double medallion on the title of vol. I and the other with a single vignette, as with the present copy. Some copies were issued with a general title with Haller's portrait included, dated 1762 (not with this copy). Complete copies are illustrated with 36 detailed copperplate engravings. This pioneering work marks the beginning of scientific teratology (see the third vol.). The entire work is a compilation of papers written by Haller from the period 1730-50s now revised for this collected work.

"Haller's investigations of monsters and deformities led him to observations from which he was later able to make significant generalizations." Included in this study was work on premature twins who were joined at the chest and upper abdomen. The twins shared the liver, spleen, diaphragm and heart, with all other organs independent. "Most important, each had a separate nervous system and was therefore theoretically capable of expressing his own will ..." Haller deduced that the "anima did not reside in the blood as had been thought previously." – DSB (VI, p. 62).

"With the many scientific corrections which Haller was able to present to anatomists, owing to his exact investigations and to his studies under Albinus, he was bound to make pictorial representations of anatomic preparations the main object of his care. His illustrations are therefore very numerous. They are very clear, vivid, highly exact, and artistic. The greater part of them had been scattered through his many writings and these were later collected by Haller himself under the title *Opera minora...* Haller himself esteemed this work and his *Icones...* as among his best productions." – Choulant, *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration*, p. 289).

Haller first described hermaphrodites in 1751 (Da Costa mentions, *Hermaphroditis? Lecta die 23 aprilis in primo regiae societatis conventu. In Commentarii societatis regiae scientiarum Gotingensi.* 1:1-26, 1752). His "*Hermaphroditii Commentarius*" appears in this collected edition [vol. II, pp. 9-30]. "In this work, von Haller analyses various cases of hermaphroditism in animals and humans and, whenever possible, makes use of anatomical dissections. He admits that most of the so-called human hermaphrodites are in fact men or women with some kind of genital deformations. He considers, nevertheless, that although rare, it is possible to find more extreme cases of sexual ambiguity."... "On the question of the existence of true hermaphrodites, in accordance with the view he had presented in his previous dissertation on the subject, von Haller does not straightforwardly [Fontes] da Costa, *Anatomical Expertise and the*

Hermaphroditic Body, [2007], 83, deny their existence (360). He admits only that it would be difficult for such occurrences to exist. He remarks, however, that it seems almost inevitable that one of the two sexes (or both) would be defective and hence that if true hermaphrodites do exist, they can only be imperfect.” – Palmira Fontes Da Costa, “Albrecht von Haller and the Debate on the Existence of Human Hermaphrodites,” *Portuguese Journal of Philosophy*, 01/2010; vol. 41, p. 82.

Garrison and Morton states of the third volume: “Reprints and updates Haller’s earlier essays on various malformations. This work marks the beginning of scientific teratology, placing it on a foundation of sound anatomical description.”

Provenance: George Sumner Huntington (1861-1927) was a medical doctor and scholar of comparative anatomy. He graduated from Columbia College in 1884 and was professor of anatomy at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons for over 35 years. A.E. Foote, M.D. (1846-1895), Albert Edward Foote, was born in Hamilton, Madison County, New York. He graduated from Courtland Academy in Homer, New York. “Foote obtained his medical degree in 1867 from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. In 1870, after teaching for three years at Ann Arbor, he took a position as Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Iowa State Agricultural College, was promoted to Full Professor in 1871, and married Augusta Matthews in January of 1872.” He became emersed in the business of mineralogy and collecting the same. “In 1875 he moved to Philadelphia and set up practice there as a physician, mineralogist, and seller of medical and other scientific books.” “...Foote died of a chronic tuberculosis infection on October 10, 1895, at the young age of 49, having built one of the largest and most successful mineral dealerships in history, and boasting “the largest stock of minerals in the world.”” – See: Curtis Schuh, The Mineralogical Record, Inc.

☼ Blake, *NLM*, 196; Nellie B. Eales, *Cole Library*, I, 1417; Hubert Steinke; Claudia Profos; Pia Burkhalter, *Bibliographia Halleriana, Verzeichnis der Schriften von und über Albrecht v. Haller* 0336; *Bibliotheca Osleriana* 1156; Choulant, *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration*, p. 289-291; Garrison and Morton 534.54; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 889; Lundsgaard 460; John Neu, *Chemical, Medical and Pharmaceutical Books Printed Before 1800*, 1826; Waller 4014 (vols. 1+2 only); *Wellcome* III, p. 199.

61. **HALLER, Albrecht von** (1708-1777). *Disputationum Anatomicarum Selectarum*. [I] *Ad Chylificationem*; [II] *Ad cor, arterias, glandulas, cerebrum*. Gottingae: Abram Vandenhoeck, Acad. Typogr., 1746-1747. ¶ Two volumes (of eight). Small 4to. [viii], 830; [viii], 1001, [3] pp. Title printed in red and black, title vignettes, 22 copper engraved folding plates (vol. I: pp. 66, 68 (2

pls.), 92, 94, 552, 558, 560, 830 (5 pls.); vol. II: pp. 146, 184, 454, 654, 730, 758 pp., [end] (3 pls.), tailpieces; title (vol. I) top margin torn away (with loss of first word of title), occasional foxing, some crinkling, few pp. dog-eared, thin worm trails affecting bottom margins pp. 377-387 (vol. 1), gutter at pp. 280-298 (vol. 2), brown ink manuscript (p. 214, vol. 2), with manuscript on titles in same hand. Original beige cloth-backed pale blue boards with printed paper spine labels; worn. Bookplates of George Sumner Huntington and Columbia University. Good.

\$ 500

First edition of one of Haller's monumental collections, in its entirety, a collection of 227 dissertations by various authors, each deemed important contributions in the opinion of Haller himself. Most are doctoral theses though some are papers by major anatomists. This is part of a set that is rarely found complete. We have the first two volumes issued 1746-47 though the series contributed until 1752. The volumes present, I & II contain 29 + 44 theses [73 total].

Highlights from these volumes include works by Philippus Adolphus Boehmer, Haller, Henninger, Henri Meibom (2), Morgenbesseri, Pechlin, Johannes Ernestus Schaper, Wilhelm Schmidt, Vater, Augustus Fridericus Walther, Zeller, etc. The second volume features papers on the heart, arteries, glands, and brain.

"Albrecht von Haller was one of the intellectual giants of the eighteenth century and, indeed, one of the most accomplished men of all time." – *Heirs of Hippocrates* (p.300).

"The genre '*disputatio*' outlived by far the Middle Ages. Formal disputations were held and treaties about them were written up to the end of the 18th century, in theology as well as in other areas of knowledge e.g., in medicine.... as late as the mid-18th century, the important physician Albrecht Haller (1708-1777) published several volumes on medical disputation, e. g., *Disputationum Anatomicarum selectarum*, 6 vols., Gottingen, 1746-1751;.... One can discern traces of this genre in the *défies*. (challenges) and prize-competitions that became popular in the 18th century (cf. Dascal 1998b)." – Leibniz. *The Art of Controversies*; p. xxx (footnote).

Provenance: George Sumner Huntington (1861-1927) was a medical doctor and scholar of comparative anatomy. He graduated from Columbia College in 1884 and was professor of anatomy at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons for over 35 years.

☼ Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. *The Art of Controversies*: p. xxx, footnote; NLM [WZ 260 H185dr 1747]; W. Clowes and sons,

1890. *Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library of the British Museum*, volume 28; Waller 4000 [gives collation and plate count (22 pls. for vols. 1+2); lacks vol. 7]; Wellcome 27119018 (full 7 vol. set). Not in Cushing or Osler collections.

62. **HALLER, Albrecht von** (1708-1777). *Memoires, sur la Nature Sensible et Irritable, des Parties du Corps Animal...* Lausanne: Marc-Michel Bousquet (part 1); Sigismond d'Arnay (parts 2, 3, 4), 1756-1760. ¶ Four volumes in two. 12mo. x, 399; [vi], 500; [ii], 512, [4], xxiv, 232 pp. Engraved frontis., titles printed in red and black, small title vignettes, tailpieces, 2 engraved folding plate (Vols. I facing p. 432; III facing p.322); couple of small marginal tears, tiny puncture affecting several leaves in Vol. II. Old tan boards re-backed with brown library cloth, original calf corners; corner calf a remnant, extremities showing, joints starting. Very good. Bookplates of Columbia University. Very good. Rare.

\$ 3000

First edition in French, translated by Samuel Auguste Tissot. Swiss scientist Albrecht von Haller, one of the greatest and most influential medical-biologists of the 18th century, has been called the “father of experimental physiology.” He notably “distinguished between nerve impulse (sensibility) and muscular contraction (irritability).” – Garrison and Morton 587.

Contents: [vol. I] Exposé analytique des résultats des expériences ...; Sur les parties irritables luë 6. de mai 1752; Sur les parties irritables ... Exposé synthétique des faits ...; Sur l'insensibilité ...; Sur l'insens. De la dure mère; Exp. Qui servent à la digression sur le mouvement du cerveau analogue à la respiration; Exp. Sur l'insens.; Sur le sentiment de la substance médullaire du cerveau; Sur l'insensibilité des grandes membranes; Sur la sentiment des viscères; Liaison de la sensibilité à l'irritabilité; Du mouvement de l'iris; Sur l'irritabilité des vaisseaux du corps animé; Sur la vésicule du fiel; Sur la vessie & l'uretère; Sur l'utérus; Sur l'estomac & l'œsophage; Sur les intestins; Sur le mouvement du Cœur; Expériences qui ne réussirent point; Exp. qui ne prouvent rien [vol. II] Expériences de M. Zinn; Expériences de M. Zimmermann; Expériences de M. George Christian Oeder; Exp. de Mr. Castell; Exp. de M. Walstorff; Exp. de M. Heuermann; Mémoire de M. Muhlmann sur les suites de blessures des tendons & du périoste; Première Lettre du R.P. Urbain; Mémoire de M. Broklesby; Lettre de M. Cesareo Pozzi. Exp. de M. Graziani sur l'insensibilité des tendons; Troisième lettre du P. Tossetti à M. Valdambrini; Préface du P.J. Vincent Petrini au recueil de Rome; Exp. de M. Berdot ...; Lettres de M. Housset; Quatrième lettre du P. Tossetti; [vol. III] Lettre de Mr. Antoine Caldani ... [to] Haller; Dissertation Epistolaire de Mr. L'Abbé Felice Fontana; Remarques sur l'insensibilité de quelques parties établie par la pratique, par Mr. Bordenave; Troisième Section ... de Mr. Jean François Cigna; Lettre de Mr. J.B. Verna ... a Mr. Haller; Expériences de Mr.

Achille Mieg; Quatre Observations sur l'insensibilité des tendons, par Tissot; Sur l'insensibilité et l'irritabilité de Mr. Haller, Seconde lettre de Mr. Marc. Antoine Caldani; Lettre de Mr. Jean Bianchi; Lettre de M. J. Baptiste Moretti, a m. de Haller. [vol. IV] Expériences nouvelles sur différents animaux vivans; Réponse générale aux objections qu'on a faites contre l'insensibilité de plusieurs parties du corps animé; Réponse à la Critique de M. Whytt; Réponse a la lettre de Mr. Lamure.

“Francis Glisson (1672) introduced the idea of irritability in the second half of the 17th century, but it was mainly in the 18th century that it found such extraordinary success in the medical sciences, particularly thanks to Albrecht von Haller, who made it the central explanatory concept of his physiology (Haller, 1751, 1756-60). The idea of irritability indicates a property that permits the different parts of the living body to react independently from the conscious mind, the central nervous system, and the whole of the organism. Vital forces, notably the capacity to respond to stimulation, are, so to speak, ‘decentered,’ even to the point that they become the characteristic property of the structural element of the body, the elementary fiber. Living, flexible, tensile, elastic, and above all irritable fibers are the seat and the cause of all reactions to exterior stimuli that produce expressions, emotions, and different vital phenomena. According to Haller, ‘fiber for the physiologist is like the line for the geometrician,’ the measure allowing the whole of sensible objects to be built.” – Tom Cochrane, Bernardino Fantini, Klaus R. Scherer, *The Emotional Power of Music: Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Musical Arousal, Expression, and Social Control*. Oxford University Press, (2013), p. 259.

“According to Tissot, Haller found irritability by getting rid of the ‘rubbish of a mass of imaginary systems.’ On the basis of over five hundred experiments (generally vivisections), many cited in the *Dissertation on the Sensible and Irritable Parts of Animals*, translated by Tissot, Haller established that muscles contract when a stimulus is applied directly to them. He also showed that a stimulus applied to a nerve does not affect the nerve itself, but produces the contraction of the muscle connected to it. Irritability was therefore attributed to muscles, sensibility to nerves.” – Lorraine Daston, Fernando Vidal (eds.), *The Moral Authority of Nature*, University of Chicago Press, 2010, page 256.

“Haller was a pioneering figure in the early days of neurophysiological research, being not only influential for establishing animal experimentation as a viable method to gain knowledge about (human) neurological functions. He also tackled the question of sensibility as the most fundamental property of living bodies, which came to influence our conception of bodily feeling.” –See Stephanie Eichberg, “Constituting the human via the animal in eighteenth century experimental neurophysiology:

Albrecht von Haller's sensibility trials," in: *Medizinhistorisches Journal*, 44, (2009), pp. 274-295.

☼ See: Garrison and Morton 587 [1752 first Latin ed.]; Michael J. O'dowd & Elliot E. Philipp, *The History of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, p. 256. Not in Heirs of Hippocrates; not in Waller. See also: Palmira Fontes Da Costa, "Albrecht von Haller and the Debate on the Existence of Human Hermaphrodites," *Portuguese Journal of Philosophy*, 01/2010; vol. 41, 354, 811.

WorldCat: UCLA; UCB; Bakken Library; University of Wisconsin; Northwestern University, Medical Library; University of Chicago Library; University of Michigan; Oberlin College Library; Duke University Libraries; University of Rochester Medical Center; Academy of Natural Science; Cornell University Library; Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions; University of Pennsylvania Libraries; McGill University Library; Université de Montréal; Harvard University, Countway Library; Yale University; University of Edinburgh; University of Cambridge; University of Glasgow; Wellcome Library; The British Library.

Very Rare Letter Signed by Halsted

63. **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. Very good. M12839

\$ 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].

64. **HALSTED, William Stewart** (1852-1922). "Self-Eventration of a Large Abdominal Hygroma Through a Scalpel Prick of the Peritoneum" [from] *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*, Vol. XXXI, No. 347, January, 1920. [Baltimore]: Johns Hopkins, 1920. ¶ Offprint. 8vo. 2 pp. 3 figures (on one large folding double-page plate). Original green printed wrappers; front cover slightly soiled. Very good.

\$ 85

Offprints of Halsted are rare on the market. It appears that Gerald Imber does not comment on this paper in his book, *Genius on the Edge*. Johns Hopkins Medical School had just opened in 1893. Halsted was working on a patient of just two years of age. The little girl had a case of abdominal hygroma, a condition that Halsted wrote about, on reflection, in 1920 after having seen the patient some 22 years after the first encounter. The follow-up exam proved her to be fine. However Halsted's description is both riveting and dramatic: "I accidentally pricked the peritoneum. Immediately there protruded through the

prickhole a vesicle hardly larger than a mustard seed. The little bladder, slowly increasing in size, soon covered the abdomen, and finally in saddleback fashion fell over the child's flanks, a broad, flat isthmus of sac-contained fluid stretching across the now scaphoid belly from one great bag of water to the other, both of these resting on the bed-sheets. The wall of this great cyst was of filmy thinness."

65. **HAMILTON, Alice.** *Exploring the Dangerous Trades. The autobiography of Alice Hamilton.* Boston: Little, Brown, 1943. 8vo. 433 pp. Frontis., plates, index. Brick-red cloth, dust-jacket; jacket extremities worn. Ownership signature. Very good.

\$ 65

Hamilton was a pioneer in industrial or occupational medicine, in her case, particularly with lead poisoning. She was also the first woman appointed to the Harvard medical faculty. "She made her first investigations in white-lead paints, and the cases of lead poisoning which she brought to light were part of the memorable record of the Illinois Survey. Then, as the Federal Government became interested in her research, she explored the solvents, the war industries of 1917, the smelters, the steel mills, the foundries, and the potteries – searching relentlessly for the possibility of suspected or undiscovered danger to workmen."

Pioneering Work on Embryology

66. **HARVEY, William** (1578-1657) & **Willem LANGLY** (b.1614); **Justus SCHRADER** (b.1646), editor. *Observationes et Historiae omnes & singulae è Guilielmi Harvei libello De Generatione Animalium excerptae, & in accuratissimum ordinem redactae. Item Wilhelm Langly De Generatione Animalium Observationes quaedam. Accedunt Ovi faecundi singulis ab incubatione diebus factae Inspectiones...studio Justi Schraderi, M.D.* Amsterdam: Abraham Wolfgang, 1674. ¶ 12mo. Collation: *12[-1], **4, [1], A-K¹². [34 of 36, lacking etched half-title]. Pagination: [iii-xxxiv], [ii], 240 pp. With 8 engraved plates depicting chicks and hernial protrusions; six of the plates are the first illustrations of Harvey's text to be published. Early nineteenth-century German paste-paper over boards, gilt-stamped red spine label, edges speckled red. Nineteenth-century signature on title-page ["Schol. Gustr."], minor paper flaw repaired (p. xxiv, some text affected) on *12; clean crisp copy.

\$ 575

First Edition thus, and the first of Langly's work.

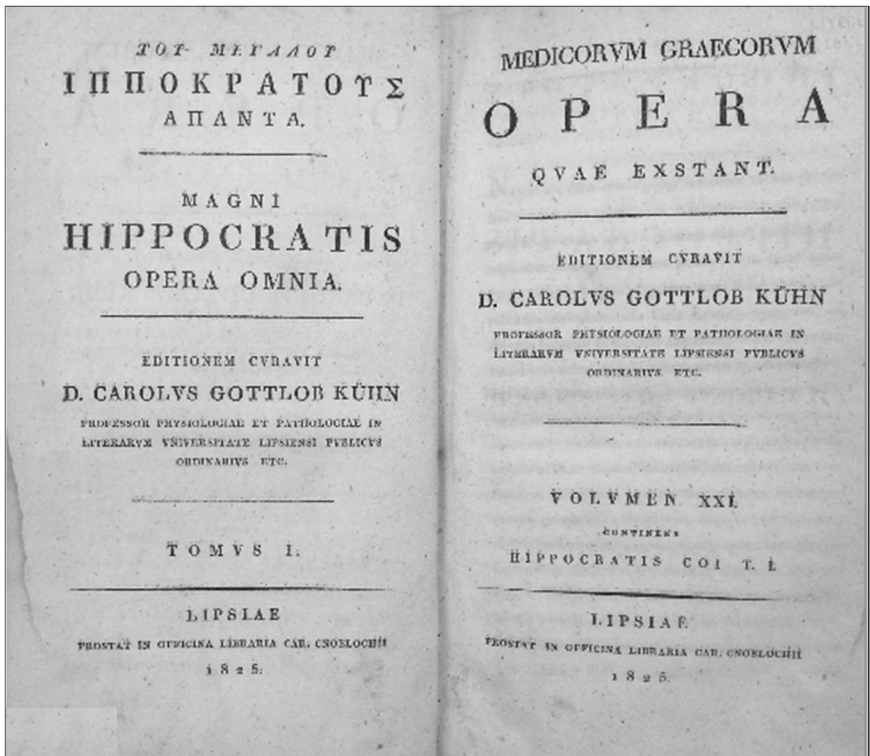
"Harvey had for a great number of years experimented and recorded his observations on the development of the chick embryo and of other animals." [Keynes]. "The parts of the hen's egg, and the growth of the chick within it, are fully described, and all the points of growth and development discussed in relation to it. It shows vast labour and careful observation..."

[DNB]. "... his views... represented a major advance over those of his predecessors." [DSB].

☼ Keynes, *Harvey* 41.

Select locations: Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig; Sächsische Landesbibliothek - Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden; Getty Research Institute; Huntington Library; University of Michigan; University of Minnesota; University of Texas Medical Branch Library; University of the West Library; The Wellcome Library (4 copies, two lacking engraved half-title), 23632639.

67. **[Heirs of Hippocrates] Richard Eimas**, editor. *Heirs of Hippocrates. The Development of Medicine in a Catalogue of Historic Books...* Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1990. Third edition. 4to. xxi, 705 pp. Illus., index. Original cloth, dust jacket; jacket very worn with open tears at edges. Near fine book in a poor jacket. Scarce. \$ 125



68. **[HIPPOCRATES] KÜHN, D. Carolvs Gottlob** (also **Karl Gottlob Kühn**, and other variations like Carl Gottlob Kurhn, 1754-1840). *Medicorum Graecorum Opera quae exstant. Editionem Curavit...Volumen XXI-XXIII. Continens Hippocratis Coi T. I-III.*

Lipsiae: Prostat in officina libraria Car. Cnoblochii, 1825-1827. ¶ Three volumes. 8vo. XXII, [2 blank], CCVI, [2 blank], 736; VI, 879, [1]; [2 blank]; VI, 1018 pp. Index; bottom edges a bit stained as well as bottom of text block (vol. I & II), with printed number on bottom (vol. III), mild foxing. Early brown boards with gilt-stamped spine and red spine pieces; extremities worn, chipped covers (vol. II bottom section of spine missing). Bookplates of Columbia University and small embossed stamp on titles. Good. Rare.

\$ 600

Carl Gottlob Kühn was a German physician and medical historian. These three volumes are on ancient Roman and Greek medicine, with a focus on Hippocrates. This is the complete works of Kühn on Hippocrates.

Kühn attended schools in Merseburg and Grimsby, then studied classical philology and medicine at the University of Leipzig. In 1801 he was professor of medicine at Leipzig; becoming the first head of the newly created Department of Surgery in 1812. From 1820 to 1840 Kühn was professor of physiology and pathology. He was in the years 1805-1806, 1809-1810 and 1813-1814 Rector of the University of Leipzig. In 1833 he was made an honorary citizen of the city of Leipzig.

Kuhn's main scientific contributions are in the field of ancient history of medicine. Particularly noteworthy is his work as an editor and translator of the works of Galen of Pergamum.

☼ See: Helen King, *The Disease of Virgins: Green Sickness, Chlorosis, and the Problems of Puberty*. London: Routledge, 2004. Helen King, *Hippocrates' Woman: Reading the Female Body in Ancient Greece*, London: Routledge, 2002; Laurence M. V. Totelin, *Hippocratic Recipes: Oral and Written Transmission of Pharmacological Knowledge in Fifth and Fourth Century Greece*. Brill Academic, 2009, page 335.

69. **HOFFMANN, Friedrich** (1660-1742). *Operum Omnium Physico-Medicorum Supplementum in duas partes distributum; quibus continentur opera varia quae in magna operum collectione desiderantur*. Genevae: Apud fratres de Tourne, 1754. ¶ Two parts in one. Folio. 24 x 35 cm. [viii], 871, [1] pp. Collation: [*]⁴, A⁶-4D⁶). Half title, title printed in red & black, engraved title vignette, Latin text printed predominantly in two columns, engraved initials, engraved head and tail pieces, small woodcut fig. (p.52); occasional minor stains, some folds, ownership signature [Hermann ...] trimmed on title top edge. Original half calf over boards, all edges red; heavily worn with chipped portions (spine is mostly missing), front joint reinforced with Kozo. Binding "as is", good internally. Bookplate of John G. Curtis Library of Columbia University. Rare.

\$ 195

Second edition. "Hoffmann based his treatment on the use of sedatives, tonics, alternatives, and evacnants, according to the condition responsible for causing the disease. Apart from this system, [he] was one of the premier practitioners of his day and one of the first to give good descriptions of appendicitis, chlorosis, rubella, and convulsive asthma with dropsy." – *Heirs of Hippocrates* [referring to the entire *Opera*]. [More description available on request].

☼ *The Dictionary of Eighteenth Century German Philosophers*, 3 vols., edited by Manfred Kuehn and Heiner Klemme (London/New York: Continuum, 2010); *DSB*, VI, pp. 458-461; Blake, NLM, (lists editions from Geneva in 1740, 1748 and 1761; Wellcome Library, III, p.285 (2 vols. in 1).

See: Garrison & Morton 72 (for the complete 9 volumes published 1740-53); Justin E. H. Smith, *The Problem of Animal Generation in Early Modern Philosophy*, 2006; Willius & Dry, *A History of the Heart and the Circulation*, pp. 77-78.

70. **HOLLÄNDER, Eugen** (1867-1932). *Die Medizin In Der Klassischen Malerei*. Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1903. First Edition. 4to. xii, 276, [16 ads] pp. 165 illustrations; some minor foxing. Original printed paper wrappers, laid into the original quarter-cloth printed portfolio, ties; portfolio cover mended with kozo. Book is in very good condition.

\$ 75

Holländer, German physician and author, became known as a founder of the medico art historic trend in Germany and his work on medicine in classical painting. Classic study of medicine in art. – Garrison and Morton 6608.

71. **HOOPER, Robert** [also attrib. **Scratchley, James**]. *The London Dissector, Or System of Dissection Practiced In The Hospitals and Lecture Rooms of the Metropolis; Explained by The Clearest Rules... To which is added, An Appendix, Containing the Ruyschian Art and Method of Making Preparations To Exhibit The Structure of The Human Body...* Philadelphia: A. Finley & W. H. Hopkins..., 1809. ¶ 8vo. xxiii, [1], 325, [1], [2 ads.] pp. 1 figure ("Quicksilver injecting tray"); minor ink marginalia on contents pages. Contemporary sheep, spine gilt rules, gilt-stamped red leather label; hinges starting but solid, headcap chipped. Old owner's names [William David, 1812; Nathan] on endpapers.

\$ 195

First American edition. An early manual of dissection issued in England and here in this Philadelphia edition. Every part of the male and female body is dealt with in this work. The final chapter deals with a method of preserving body parts for study.

Robert Hooper (1773-1835), physician and medical writer. "He entered Pembroke College, Oxford, on 24 October 1796,

graduated BA in 1803, and MA and MB in 1804. Some difficulty instigated, it is said, by members of the Royal College of Physicians who would not “tarnish its hallowed walls with the flame of the workhouse laboratory” (Lancet, 494) prevented his proceeding DM at Oxford, but he earned his MD at St Andrews University on 16 December 1805, and elected to the Royal College of Physicians, London, on 23 December 1805. After settling in Saville Row, he lectured there on the practice of medicine for many years, to large classes. Hooper built an extensive practice and was a prolific writer, and his books had a large sale.” The Wellcome catalogue ascribes this anonymously published book to James Scratchley, as does an ad by an 1835 printer of this text. James Scratchley was a physician of the Royal Artillery and father of 13 children, one of whom was Sir Peter Henry Scratchley first special commissioner of New Guinea.

72. **HOSACK, David** (1769-1835). *Essays on Various Subjects of Medical Science*. New York: J. Seymour, 1824. ¶ First edition. Two volumes. Sm. 4to. 380; iv, [9]-472 pp. 6 engraved plates; offsetting from damp-staining to second plate (facing p.23), some browning, mostly along edges, deckled edges partially unopened pp. 447-448 of vol. 2 causing top margin tear, not affecting text. Rebound in later blue gilt-stamped buckram (closely matched set); rubbed, call numbers at foot of spine. Bookplates of *Columbia University in the City of New York, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Library*; partially removed rear library envelopes, rubber ink stamps on title (both vols.) and elsewhere. Very good.

\$ 200

FIRST EDITION. Complete two volume set. 11 essays in the first volume and 13 essays in the second.

David Hosack, physician, botanist, and educator, is perhaps most famous for being the doctor of Alexander Hamilton and his family; for creating Elgin, the first public botanical garden in the United States (NY); and for performing the first successful ligature of an aneurism of the femoral artery, among other contributions, such as being one of the first physicians to use the stethoscope.

PROVENANCE: From David Hosack's college, Columbia University, where he first studied art but then became fascinated by medicine. By 1795, Hosack was appointed professor of natural history at Columbia College. In 1797 he succeeded to the chair of *Materia Medica*. By 1801 he was a Professor of Botany at Columbia University. In 1807 he was named professor of midwifery and surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons [see bookplate], later occupying the chairs of the “Theory and Practice of Medicine” and of “Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.”

73. **HOSACK, David** (1769-1835). *An Inaugural Discourse, Delivered at the Opening of Rutgers Medical College, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1826*. New York: J. Seymour, 1826. ¶ Small 4to. 176 pp. Later green gilt-stamped cloth; rear endpapers with mounted library slip (removed). Bookplate of *Columbia University in the City of New York, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Library*. SIGNED by David Hosack, on title verso, to Joseph Blount Esquire; ink slightly seeping through. Very good.

\$ 70

PROVENANCE: INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR. Later donated to Columbia University, where Dr. Hosack both studied and taught.

See: Loring B. Priest, *David Hosack and the Rutgers Medical College*. Refers to Joseph Blount p.12.

74. **HUFELAND, Cristoph Wilhelm** (1762-1836) [ed.]. *Neueste Annalen der französischen Arzneykunde und Wundarzneykunst*. Leipzig: Adam Friedrich Böhme, 1791, 1800. ¶ 2 volumes [vols. 1 & 3 of this scientific periodical; vol. III is in three parts]. 8vo. xx, 589, [2]; [vi], 206, [iv], [207]-402, [ii], [403]-643, [3] pp. 10 figs. on 2 folding engraved plates (the title-pages call for 3 pls., thus one is lacking); off-setting affecting pastedowns and plate margins. Contemporary half calf over speckled paper-backed boards, gilt-stamped leather spine labels; heavily worn, hinges starting. Vol. 3 ownership signature, both vols. title-page and front pastedown rubber stamps of Udgaet af Universitesbiblioteket I, København, additional title-page ownership rubber stamps. SCARCE. Good, internally very good.

\$ 175

Hufeland "was a German physician. He is famous as the most eminent practical physician of his time in Germany and as the author of numerous works displaying extensive reading and a cultivated critical faculty" (*Wikipedia*). This serial offers many French articles translated into German.

Select articles include but are not limited to:

BAUDELOCQUE, Jean-Louis (1745-1810). "Abhandlungen über die verborgenen, oder nicht mit einem Ausfluss des Blutes verbundenen Mutterblutflüsse, während der Geburtsarbeit." 358-393 pp. (Vol. 3, Pt. 2). [obstetrics: on blood discharge during birth].

BOULLIN-LAGRANGE, Edme-Jean (1764-1844). "Auszug aus einer Abhandlung über den Kampher und die Kamphersäure." 36-43 pp. (Vol. 3, Pt. 1). [Chemistry: camphoric acid].

BOURDOIS DE LA MOTTE, Edme (1754-1835). "Erzählung einer von F.A. Gendron, Arzt zu Chartre, gemachten Beobachtung über die Anwendung des Opiums, in grosser Gabe, in der Mahlerkolik." 440-446 pp. (Vol. 3, Pt. 2). [Medical used of Opium in Chartre].

BURDIN, F. "Beobachtungen über eine Hautkrankheit, welche man sälschließ für eine psorische Krankheit hielt, nebst einigen Beobachtungen über die Krätze." III, pp. 462-473. [Skin disease]

DESCHAMPS, Louis Auguste (1765-1842). "Beobachtungen und Bemerkungen über ein ächtes Aneurysma an dem obern Theile der Schenkelschlagader von Deschamps." 521-544 pp. (Vol. 3, Pt. 2). [Aneurysms of the Femoral Artery].

DESGETTES, René-Nicolas Dufriche (1762-1837). "Bruchstücke einer Abhandlung über die Krankheiten, welche bey der Italianischen Armee geherrscht haben." 29-36 pp. (Vol. 3, pt. 1). [Military medicine involving the Italian army].

DESAULT, Pierre-Joseph (1738-1795). Eine falsche Pulsadergeschwulst der Cruralarterie, operirt con ..., dirigirender Wundarzt am Hotel Dieu, mitgetheilt ..." pp. 13-21, vol. I. Desault "became obnoxious to some of the Revolutionary authorities, and he was, on some frivolous charge, denounced to the government. After being twice examined, he was seized on 28 May 1793, in the midst of delivering a lecture, carried away from his surgical theatre, and committed to prison in the Luxembourg. In three days, however, he was liberated, and permitted to resume his functions. On 31 May 1795 he was summoned to attend to the young Louis XVII by the latter's prison guards, due to his severe illness. Desault died the next day, before he could visit the King. The rumor that his death was caused by poisoning during this summons was disproved by the autopsy carried out by his pupil, Marie François Xavier Bichat. A pension was settled on his widow by the Republic."

Pascal, Wundarzt zu Brie-Comte-Robert. "Efsahrungen über den Nutzen der Moxa in Geschwühren." 32-37 pp. (Vol. 1). [medical benefits of Moxa for an ulcer].

HEURTELOUP, Nicolas (1750-1812). "Bemerkungeu über den Gesichtsschmerz, nebst einer Beobachtung über die Heilung dieser Krankheit durch das unmittelbare Auflegen einer magnetischen Stahlplatte." 450-461 pp. (Vol. 3, Pt. 2). [Heurteloup was a military surgeon under Napoleon; this paper deals with facial pain and treatment by magnetism].

LASSUS, Pierre (1741-1807). "Beobachtung über die Heilung zweyer Fisteln in der Luströhre." 270-273 pp. (Vol. 3, pt. 2). [Fistula].

PERCY, Pierre-François (1754-1825). "Neue Beweise der Unschädlichkeit der rohgeessnen Taxusbeere und der guten medizinischen Wirkungen des daraus bereiteten Syrops und Gallerte." 154-158 pp. (Vol. 1). [Eating the Tasux berry].

PINEL, Philippe (1745-1826). "Einfluss der Revolution in Frankreich auf den Gesundheitszustand." 228-233 pp. (Vol. 1). [On the influence of the French Revolution to the people's state of health].

SÉDILLOT, Jean Jacques Emmanuel (1777-1832). "Ueber den Essigäther und seine Eigenschaften." 43-51 pp. (Vol. 3, pt. 1). [Chemistry: ethyl acetate].

VALOIS. "Heilung der Trommelsucht bey einem Pferde durch Klystiere von kaltem Wasser." III, pp. 447-449. [Veterinary medicine: ear drum illness for a horse].

75. **HUNTER, John** (1728-1793). *Lectures on the Principles of Surgery. With notes by James F. Palmer.* Philadelphia: Haswell, Barrington and Haswell, 1839. ¶ Small 6to. 400 pp., iv ff. 3 plates at rear; small number printed on preface bottom margin. Disbound, cords holding; title stained with bottom corner cut and "copy 2" discretely handwritten in top corner. As is.

\$ 195

Hunter was not formally educated at a university but by his brother William, an obstetrician. He first began to lecture on the theory and practice of surgery in 1773. Oddly, he found lecturing to be difficult and tried to relax himself with a "draught of laudanum" before each talk. Though his lectures halls were not crowded, usually about 30 persons present, they included such notables as "Astley Cooper, Cline, Abernethy, Anthony Carlisle, Chevalier, and Macartney". It was during these lectures that Hunter may have initially introduced to English men the "idea of the 'principles' of surgery, including a rational explanation of processes of repair and scientific basis for operation". Though Hunter did not attempt to become a medical doctor, he was known as the "founder of scientific surgery" as first coined by Sir James Paget. He really was "an all-round naturalist with an object, that of explaining life and organization, and discovering principles of surgery."

☼ DNB, Vol. x, pp. 287-293.

76. **JACKSON, Chevalier** (1865-1958); **Chevalier Lawrence JACKSON** (1900-1961). *Diseases of the Air and Food Passages of Foreign-Body Origin.* Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1936. ¶ Thick large 8vo. (7)-333, [1], [12] pp. Approx. 1000 pages containing ca. 2000 illustrations, 3 color plates. The illustrated section has 636 numbered pages of specimens, called: "Classified tabulation of various foreign bodies endoscopically removed from the air and food passages with illustrations of the foreign bodies and all data pertaining to their removal." Original red blind and gilt-stamped cloth. Some light foxing, small marginal tears to two pages at 32-33. Rubber stamp of "Drs. Roberts & Roberts." Very good.

\$ 85

The illustrated section is a horror show of items removed from the human esophagus, essentially an inventory of each extracted item, the age of the patient, location within the body, anaesthetic used, tube used (often the laryngoscope), problem, forceps (alligator), point of seizure, the operation result, the exact time it took to remove it down to seconds, the route of extraction and accompanying remarks about the procedure for about 2000 objects. The inventory of removed objects include toys, tooth

plates, safety pins, coins, screws, bullets, tacks, bones of various sizes, bobby pins, watch, jewelry, nuts and seeds, food, etc.

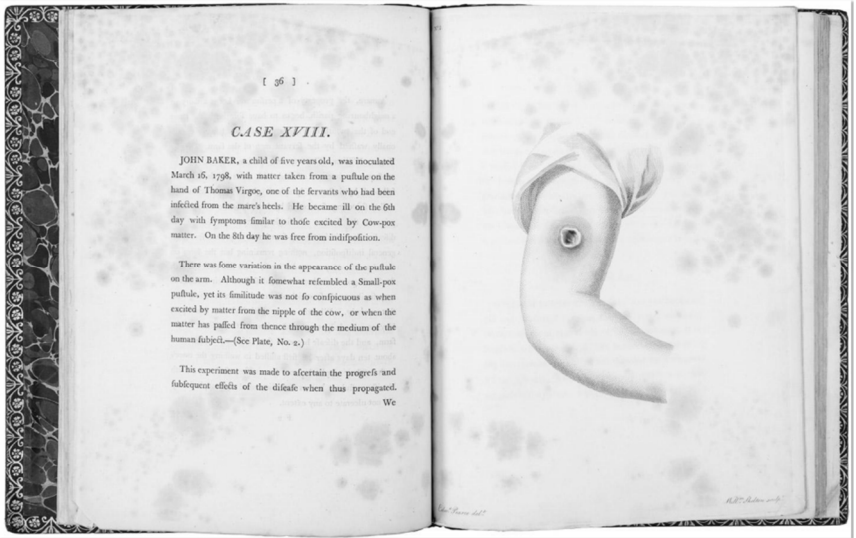
The text discusses the etiology of foreign bodies in air and food passages, prophylaxis, pathology, symptomatology and diagnosis, treatment, mechanical problems of removal, extraction, prognosis, instruments, more. There is a section addressing the carelessness of those involved (such as feeding peanuts to toothless babies who cannot masticate the peanut, "hence must either spit it out, swallow it, or inspire it. Most frequently it is swallowed, passing through the intestinal tract, unchanged, because it was not masticated"). Drs. Jackson (father and son) also invented instruments used to assist in these operations.

"One of the foremost figures in the field of laryngology, Jackson developed the method for the removal of foreign bodies from the lungs and other passages by insertion of tubes through the mouth. For these purposes he devised first an esophagus scope and later a bronchoscope. In his Philadelphia bronchoscope clinic he trained numerous students and physicians in his techniques. Jackson also contributed to the development of laryngeal surgery. ... After graduation, Jackson began his practice in Pittsburgh and almost immediately decided to specialize in laryngology. He read extensively and also attended the clinics presented by Drs. Jacob Solis-Cohen, Charles E. de M. Sajous, and Louis Jurist. Following a brief attendance at various European clinics as well as those of the British specialist Sir Morell Mackenzie, Jackson returned to Pittsburgh. Here he developed an interest in the removal of foreign bodies in the esophagus and the tracheobronchial tree. ... During the 1920s, Jackson also began a crusade to spread knowledge of preventive measures in order to protect children from inhaling foreign objects. He also campaigned for the passage of a federal law to control hazardous substances available to children. This led to the passage of the Caustic Act of 1927, which required labels on all poisonous substances." – Thomas Jefferson University, The University Archives and Special Collections – Library.

"Chevalier Lawrence Jackson (1900-1961) was the son of Chevalier Jackson. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1926 and from the Graduate School of Medicine in 1930. He served as the chair of laryngology and bronchoesophagology at Temple University. He also worked with his father in the Jackson Clinic and carried on after his father's retirement. In addition he taught, specialized in endoscopy, designed surgical instruments, co-authored seven books, and inherited some of his father's artistic talent. Chevalier L. Jackson founded the Pan American Association of Otolaryngology, Rhinology, Laryngology, and Bronchoesophagology and was the vice-president of the American Laryngological

Association. Between father and son, the Jacksons dominated the field of bronchoesophagology for most of the twentieth century.” - American Academy of Otolaryngology — Head and Neck Surgery.

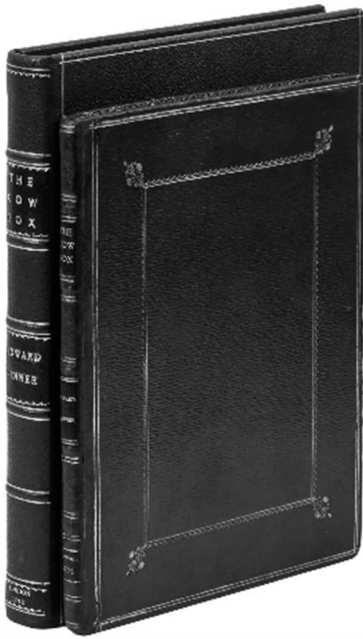
77. **JAMES, J. Angell; G. A. Dalton, M. A. BULLEN, H. F. FREUNDLICH; J.C. HOPKINS.** “The Ultrasonic Treatment of Ménière’s Disease.” [no place]: *The Journal of Laryngology and Otology*, 1960. ¶ Series: vol. LXXIV, no. 10, Oct., 1960. Offprint. Pages 730-757. Greenish-blue printed wrappers. Very good. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR (James). \$ 45



One of the Great Classics of Medicine

78. **JENNER, Edward** (1749-1823). *An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolae Vaccinae, A disease discovered in some of the western counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of the Cow Pox.* London: Printed for the author by Sampson Low, 1798. ¶ 4to. iv, 75 pp. 4 plates printed in red and finished by hand, the first plate drawn and engraved by William Skelton, the other three plates by Skelton after Edward Pearce; lacks half-title (as usual), light foxing. Later nineteenth-century style full gilt-stamped straight-grained morocco, new black morocco gilt labels. New quarter maroon morocco drop-back box, spine labels. Bookplate of Walter B. James, M.D. Fine. RARE.

\$ 38,000



FIRST EDITION. As a country doctor, Jenner found that farmers and dairymaids who had developed sores as a result of infection with cowpox seemed to be immune to smallpox. He postulated that the prior exposure to cowpox and subsequent immunity to both diseases indicated that the two diseases were related. In order to test his hypothesis, Jenner used matter from the pustule of a dairymaid's cowpox sore (Case XVI) to inoculate a small boy (Case XVII) and induce cowpox artificially. To test his theory of immunization, Jenner later infected the same boy with variolous (smallpox) matter. When the boy didn't develop smallpox, Jenner's theory was proven by challenge, a test which would be considered highly dangerous today.

"Jenner was the first to test experimentally the folk belief that cowpox conferred immunity to its deadly relative smallpox, and the first to transmit the cowpox virus from person to person in order to build a population immune to smallpox. 'His confidence was vindicated at last when the World Health Organization announced in 1980 that small pox had been eradicated from all countries by intensive vaccination campaigns' [LeFanu], making it the first disease to be eliminated by man. Jenner's use of the term 'virus' to describe the pathogenic exudates from cowpox and smallpox pustules was a first step toward further specialization of the word. He was also the first to describe anaphylaxis, thus providing a foundation for the study of allergy." [Norman].

"Jenner established the fact that a 'vaccination' or inoculation with vaccinia (cowpox) lymph matter protects against smallpox... The above work, describing 23 successful vaccinations, announced to the world one of the greatest triumphs in the history of medicine. Jennerian vaccination soon superseded the protective inoculation of material from human cases of smallpox, which had previously been in vogue." [Garrison & Morton].

Provenance: Walter B. James, M.D. (1858-1927), born in Baltimore, by the account of Joseph Collins, James was a fine man and well-regarded in all aspects, graduated from Yale College in 1879, a member of Skull and Bones, studied biology at Johns Hopkins University, graduated from the College of

Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1883. He worked in New York for two clinics: was a clinical assistant at the Vanderbilt Clinic, Columbia College [later University], and he was also associated with the New York Academy of Medicine, attending physician to Bellevue, Roosevelt and Presbyterian Hospitals. He was working at Presbyterian Hospital, NY, in 1904. See: *Columbia College Annual Register of Officers and Students, 1889-1890*. James authored, "The Electrocardiogram in Clinical Medicine. I. The String Galvanometer and the Electrocardiogram in Health." *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, Volume 140, 1910. His title was Professor of Clinical Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. See: Joseph Collins wrote his obituary, published in: *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, vol. 3 (6); June 1927.

References: Blake/NLM p. 235; Dibner 127; Garrison, *History of Medicine*, pp. 372-5; Garrison & Morton 5423; Grolier, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 53; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1086; Horblit 56; LeFanu, *A bibliography of Edward Jenner*, 2nd ed., 25[22]; Norman 1162; Osler 1251; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 250; Waller 5140; Wellcome III, p. 351. [M10465]

79. **[JENNER] LEFANU, W.R.** *A Bio-Bibliography of Edward Jenner 1749-1823*. London: Harvey and Blythe, Ltd., 1951. ¶ 8vo. xx, 176 pp. 29 plates, index. Title printed in red & black. Blackgilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library copy with markings on the spine, front endleaf, title recto (with rubber stamps). Ownership inscription of John K. Ross-Duggan, a neurosurgeon from Long Beach (d.1977). Limited edition of 1,000 numbered copies. Good (due to markings; otherwise much better). \$ 8
80. **[JENNER] Paul SAUNDERS, Paul** (b. 1908). *Edward Jenner, the Cheltenham years, 1795-1823. Being a chronicle of the vaccination campaign. Preface by William Le Fanu*. Hanover & London: University Press of New England, 1982. ¶ 235 x 158 mm. 8vo. xviii, 469 pp. Frontis. port., illus. on plates, index. Blue cloth, jacket rubbed and top corner torn away. Good. \$ 12
81. **JONGKEES, L.B.W.; A.P. PHILIPSZON.** "Electronystagmography." Stockholm: Acta Oto-Laryngologica, 1964. ¶ Supplementum 189. 8vo. 111 pp. Illus. Printed wrappers. Very good. Ownership signature on cover. Discusses Electronystagmography as a diagnostic tool and its utility in vestibular research. \$ 15
82. **JUDOVICH, Bernard; William BATES.** *Segmental Neuralgia in Painful Syndromes. Foreword by Joseph C. Yaskin*. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis, 1944. ¶ 8vo. xi, 313 pp. Illus., index. Green gilt-stamped and single-ruled cloth. Ownership rubber ink-stamp (signature - Harvey D. Thornbury?) on title. Very good. \$ 20

83. **KEEN, William Williams** (1837-1932). "The Dangers of Ether as an Anesthetic" [from] *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 2, 1915. Boston: Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 1915. ¶ 8vo. 33 pp. Minor ink marginalia on pp. 30 & 32 (probably by Conner). Original printed wrappers. Front cover rubber stamps from College of Physicians of Philadelphia Library, and ink ownership signature of E. H. Conner, MD. Very good (noting marginalia). Keen was the first brain surgeon in the United States. He also saw Franklin Delano Roosevelt when his paralytic illness struck, and worked closely with six American presidents. See: Keen, *The memoirs of William Williams Keen, M.D.*, 1990, p. 157. \$ 25
84. **KEFFER, Luiza**. *Indice Bibliográfico de Lepra 1500-1943*. São Paulo, Brazil; [Empresa gráfica da "Revista dos tribunais" Ltda], 1944, 1946, 1948. ¶ 3 volumes. 4to. xxxviii, 674; xxi, (675)-1434; xxiv, (1435)-1936 pp. Later gilt-stamped half brown morocco, decorative paper over boards, bottom of spine with the ownership initials of "E.P.M."; rubbed. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR. RARE. \$ 225
Massive book collection on the history of leprosy from the 16th century to the mid-20th century. Brazil has the second highest rate of leprosy, after India. This scourge is still on-going today. "Leprosy is caused by the bacillus *Mycobacterium leprae* and is closely related to the tuberculosis bacillus. Like TB, it is transmitted through breathing—through droplets emitted by a person with an active case of the disease." Keffer has inscribed this set to the library of the *Escola Paulista de Medicina ...* [São Paulo], 1944, 1946, 1948. Supplements were issued later (not present here).
85. **KOCHER, Theodor**. *Chirurgische Operationslehre*. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1897. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 412 pp. 213 illus., index; foxed. Original maroon black and gilt-stamped cloth; extremities rubbed. Ownership signature of P. Mang, 1897. Very good. \$ 65
Third edition. Kocher won the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1909
86. **LARMOR, Sir Joseph** (1857-1942). *Aether and Matter; a development of the dynamical relations of the aether to material systems on the basis of the Atomic Constitution of Matter. Including a discussion of the influence of the Earth's motion on optical phenomena*. Being an Adams Prize Essay in the University of Cambridge. Cambridge: University Press, 1900. ¶ 8vo. xxviii, 365 pp. Half-title, corrigenda, index. Original blind and gilt-stamped maroon cloth; corner bumped, rubbed. Very good. \$ 450
First edition. Larmor, Irish physicist and mathematician, made innovations in the understanding of electricity, dynamics, thermodynamics, and the electron theory of matter. H attended

the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, continued his education in Belfast, studying for his B.A. and M.A. at Queen's University, Belfast. In 1877, having graduated from the Queen's University, he went to St John's College, Cambridge, where he studied the Mathematical Tripos. In 1880 he graduated as Senior Wrangler (the top First Class student) and he was first Smith's prizeman. It is interesting to note that J. J. Thomson, who like Larmor would make an important contribution to the understanding of the electron, was Second Wrangler (taking second place in the Mathematical Tripos examinations to Larmor).

Larmor's most influential work was *Aether and Matter*, a theoretical physics book published in 1900. His contributions came at a time when there were major revolutions in physics with the passing of classical physics to be replaced by quantum theory and relativity, thus he 'bridged' the old and the new physics. "Larmor proposed that the aether could be represented as a homogeneous fluid medium which was perfectly incompressible and elastic. Larmor believed the aether was separate from matter. He united Lord Kelvin's model of spinning gyrostats ... with this theory."

Buchwald writes, "Between 1873 and 1894 British and American physicists were proponents of a theory which they almost all learned directly from J C Maxwell's book *Treatise on electricity and magnetism* (1873). After 1897 only a few among them, including Heaviside, still adhered to that theory. During these three years (1894-97) the most basic principles of Maxwell's theory of electromagnetism were abandoned, and the entire subject was reconstructed on a new foundation - the electron - by Joseph Larmor in consultation with George FitzGerald. ... [He proposed that] the only source of charge is a particle, that the flow of such particles uniquely constitutes the current of conduction, and that the ether must be strictly separated from matter ..." See: J Z Buchwald, *The abandonment of Maxwellian electrodynamics: Joseph Larmor's theory of the electron I: The maturation of a tradition: Maxwellian electrodynamics in the 1880's*, Archives of the International History of Science, vol. 31 (106), (1981), pp. 135-180.

87. **LAVATER, Johann Caspar** (1741-1801). *Lavater's Zur Beförderung der Menschenkenntniss und Menschenliebe. Vervollständigte neue Auflage der verkürzt herausgegebenen Physiognomischen Fragmente. (Im Einverständnisse mit dem Verleger)*. Vienna: J. P. Sollinger, 1829. ¶ 4 volumes. 8vo. [iv], 164; [ii], 157; [ii], 189; [ii], 199 pp. Frontispiece portrait of the author, 119 + 1 [unnumbered] [i.e. =120] engraved plates [30 + 30 + 30 + 29 + 1 pl.]. Original full German black paste paper over boards, manuscript title on 3 spine labels; rubbed. Ownership signatures of M. Gmelin and Hamilton Osgood, M.D.,

inscribed to [his daughter] Gretchen [Osgood] Warren, “with love.”

\$ 250

Abridged version of the 1775-1778 edition in 4 volumes. With about 600 images on nearly 120 plates, with notable portraits including Samuel Johnson, Sterne, Samuel Clarke, Voltaire, Goethe, Friedrich II, Herder, La Fontaine, Mendelssohn, Daniel Chodowiecki, Isaac Newton, as well as many ordinary people including criminals and animals.

PROVENANCE: Hamilton Osgood, M.D. (1838-1908), of Boston, was known to Sir William Osler, who received from Osgood’s widow a copy of Eustachius’s *Tabulae Anatomicae*, 1714 and Fabricius’ *De Auditu*, 1600. – See *Bibliotheca Osleriana*. Gretchen Osgood Warren (1868–1961), a famous actress, singer and poet, was the daughter of Dr. Hamilton Osgood and Margaret Cushing Osgood of Beacon Hill, Boston, Massachusetts. Her younger sister was Mary Alden Childers, was the wife of writer and Irish nationalist Robert Erskine Childers. Gmelin could be: Johann Friedrich Gmelin (1748–1804), German naturalist, botanist, entomologist, herpetologist and malacologist. In 1769, Gmelin became an adjunct professor of medicine at University of Tübingen. In 1773 he became professor of philosophy and adjunct professor of medicine at University of Göttingen. He was promoted to full professor of medicine and professor of chemistry, botany and mineralogy in 1778. He died in 1804 in Göttingen.

☼ See: Leonard Piper, *The Tragedy of Erskine Childers*, (2006), pp. 87-88.

88. **LERICHE, René** (1879-1955). *The Surgery of Pain. Translated and edited by Archibald Young*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1939. ¶ 8vo. xix, 512 pp. 18 figures (some on plates), index. Green gilt and blind stamped cloth; extremities rubbed. Ink signature of Dr. Lawrence N. Atlas (1906-1958). Very good. Leriche, a noted French surgeon, is known today for Leriche’s syndrome, which is atherosclerotic occlusive disease involving the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta as it transitions into the common iliac arteries. He was also an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. Waller 5730; Heirs of Hippocrates 2311; Cushing L177. \$ 250

The author’s first and most important book

89. **LUYS, Jules Bernard**. *Recherches sur le Système Nerveux Cérébro-Spinal sa Structure, ses Fonctions et ses Maladies*. Paris: J.-B. Baillière et fils, 1865. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xv, [1], 660, 8 (ads); [4], 80 pp. Half-titles, 40 lithographic plates after drawings by the author and lithographed by Léveillé; some moderate foxing. Modern quarter gilt-stamped brown cloth, decorative boards,

new endleaves. Bookplate of The Free Library of Philadelphia; Isaac Norris Medical Library, with related perforated title; bookseller's blind-embossed stamp (ffep; "D.H. Saradre"?)) of Librairie Le François, Paris. Ownership signature in blue pencil. Very good.

\$ 1,250

First edition. This is the author's most important work on the nervous system, structure, function and related diseases. "The author's first and most important book depicts the two structures bearing his name: the subthalamic nucleus and the centre median of the thalamus. It marks the beginning of knowledge of thalamic function." – Courville. "He was the first to portray the internal nuclei and tracts of the brain in three-dimensional visualizations... his reconstructions were founded on carefully made drawings, as well as photographs ,of sections through all parts of the brain. These were all portrayed in his first and most important book, completed when he was thirty-seven." – Haymaker.

Jules Bernard Luys (1828–1897), born in Paris, he earned his medical degree in 1857, conducted extensive research on the anatomy, pathology and functions of the central nervous system, was a leading neurologist making important contributions to the fields of neuroanatomy and neuropsychiatry. He was chief of service at the Salpêtrière and Charité, Paris.

In recognition of Luys' discovery, in 1877 Auguste Forel (1848–1931) gave the subthalamic nucleus the name "corpus Luysii" (Luys' body). He also had (mistaken) views on the theory of vibration of the nerves, calling it "phosphorescence". (See: Finger, Stanley, *Origins of Neuroscience*, p. 337). For more elaboration on Luys' achievement see Alfred Meyer.

Later, in 1873, Luys published the first photographic atlas on the brain and nervous system: "Iconographie Photographique des Centres Nerveux."

☼ Courville 1396; Garrison and Morton 1402; Haymaker & Schiller, *The Founders of Neurology*, pp.54-57; McHenry, *Garrison's History of Neurology*, p. 172+; Meyer, Alfred, *Historical Aspects of Cerebral Anatomy*, (1971), pp. 44-45.

90. **MCCARTNEY, James Lincoln** (1898-1969). *The Treatment of Neurosyphilis*. Providence: Snow & Farnham, 1924. ¶ Head of title: *Fiske Fund Prize Essay. No. LXI*. 8vo. 60 pp. Small top gutter ink note [ex-library, p. 3]; stain on side margins near pp. 20-21, rear end-paper showing some old insect (silverfish) damage. Maroon gilt-stamped cloth; handwritten spine in yellow, covers freckled, corner bumped. Good. Very scarce. McCartney was a former psychiatrist at the Elmira Reformatory. \$ 30

91. **[MCDOWELL, Ephraim] O. C. GIBBS.** (ca.1824-1871) "Monthly Summary of American Medical Journalism" [in] *American Medical Monthly and New York Review*, Vol. XV, No. 1, January, 1861. New York: Office of Publication, 1861. ¶ 8vo. 40-61 [article]; ads 8, 80, ads 9-20 [entire journal] pp. Original printed wrappers; rear cover lightly soiled. Good.

\$ 45

Gibbs' review of American medical journalism opens with a summary of Samuel D. Gross' recently published biographical essay of the newly deceased McDowell, under the heading "Origin of ovariotomy." Ephraim, it explains, was a pioneer of this surgical procedure in the New World, performing 13 ovariotomies with success in 8 cases. He was also a prominent lithotomist, performing 32 such operations, all of them successful. He once famously removed future president James K. Polk's bladder stones when Polk was 17. Gibbs was born in Widsor, Ohio, graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1848, and practiced medicine in Wayne, and then Perry, Ohio. In 1856 we moved to Frewsburg, New York. He was associate editor of the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter. - A. Waterhouse (obituary).

92. **MACKENZIE, Morell** (1937-1892). *Diseases of the Pharynx, Larynx, and Trachea*. New York: William Wood, 1880. ¶ 8vo. viii, 440 pp. 112 figs., index. Original dark green black and -gilt stamped cloth; a bit rubbed. Signature of W.J. Gamble[?]. Very good copy. Mackenzie was one of the pioneers of laryngology in the United Kingdom. Biographies of Mackenzie were published by H.R. Haweis (1893) and R. Scott Stevenson (1946). \$ 16

93. **MALPIGHI, Marcello** (1628-1694) & **Pierre S. REGIS** (1628-1694). *Opera Posthuma. In quibus Excellentissimi Authoris vita continetur, ac pleraque quæ ab ipso priùs scripta aut inventa sunt confirmantur, & ab adversariorum objectionibus vindicantur. Supplementa necessaria, & Præfationem addidit, innumerisque in locis emendavit Petrus Regis Monspeliensis, in Academiâ patria Medicine Doctor. Editio ultima figuris æneis illustrata, priori longè præferenda*. Amsterdam: Georgium Gallet, 1698. ¶ 4to. [2], [iii-xvii], 136, [137-38], 139-267, [268-271], 272-387, [1 blank] pp. Frontispiece, 19 numbered folding plates; extremities of pastedowns, frontispiece (gutter partly loose), title-page, and free end-leaves chipped, occasional light scattered foxing, not affecting legibility. Original full vellum, holograph spine title; soiled, spine foot torn. Library call number mounted at spine foot. Bookplate of Yale University Library, donated from the library of Professor John S. Ely, M.D., 1908. Title-page ownership signature of C. Helvigio, Lugd. Bat., 1710. Verso title-page ownership signature of Gustavus Guilielmus Henrici, D., 1769. Very good.

\$ 750

FIRST AMSTERDAM EDITION, predating Garrison & Morton's entry by 2 years (Garrison & Morton 4299), and succeeding the rare first edition published for the Royal Society by A. & J. Churchill in 1697.

Opera Posthuma is divided into three sections. "The first section consists largely of correspondence arising out of Malpighi's published works, on the viscera, heart polyps, silkworms, anatomy of plants and animals, helminthology, &c. The 19 plates at the end of the vol. belong to this section" (Osler 987). The second section, with its own engraved title-page, contains Malpighi's "De structure glandularum conglobatarum," followed by Alfonso Borelli's "Scrittura fatta l'anno 1664 sopra le opposizioni delli Sig. Finchio, e Fava, Inglesi..." (Osler 740), followed by "Malpigi's work (written in the name of his pupil, Placido di Papadopoli) in defence of his newer studies in anatomy against Liparo's 'Galenistarum triumphum', 1665" (Osler 987). "A short report by J. B. Giralduus (with a sep. title-[age] is between Sbaraglia's 'De recentiorum medicorum studio' and Malpighi's response thereto" (Osler 987). Borelli's piece, Osler 740, first appears here in Malpighi's *Opera Posthuma*.

Osler's 1697 edition differs from this 1698 one in two distinct ways: The first sections are the same, but the 1698 edition's second section begins with "De structure glandularum," while that piece constitutes the third section of the first edition. Both the editions have separate title-pages for this section, but the 1697 edition's says "Lond., R. Chiswell, 1697" and includes an engraved frontispiece, while the 1698 edition's reads "Epistola, Regiæ Societati, Londini ad Scientiam Naturalem promovendam institutæ, Dicata" and has no such frontispiece. Essentially, "De structure glandularum" has been moved from the end of the book in the first edition to the beginning of section 2 in the second. The first edition's second section does is not separated by a title-page, but this piece appears at the end with its own title-page and engraved frontispiece. The first edition's second section does have its own title-page, but has no engraved frontispiece for the section. Both editions have a separate title-page to mark Giralduus' piece.

"Before his death Malpighi arranged for many of his manuscripts...to be translated into Latin by his friends Silvestro Bonfiglioli and Giovanni Lodovico Donelli and published posthumously by the Royal Society" (Meli, p. 112). His *Omnia Posthuma* contains "replies to his antagonists Michele Lipari, dating from his stay at Messina, and Professor Gerolamo Sbaraglia of Bologna" that are more combative in tone than what is characteristic his works published during his lifetime (Heilbron, p. 485).

Malpighi was an Italian anatomist and microscopist, after whom many physiological features are named. He taught at both Bologna and Messina, before being summoned to Rome to serve as chief physician for Pope Innocent XII in 1691.



PORTRAIT OF HELLWIG (BY JACOB PETRUS), 1713.

Malpighi was ahead of his time, and rejected some archaic notions about diseases being caused by an imbalance in the “humors.” “On the innocent quality of *human* bile there occurs to me a good remark made by Malpighi (*Opera Posthuma*, p. 22). During the rage of a severe epidemical distemper in Pisa, in 1661, the philosopher Borelli wrote to Malpighi for his opinion concerning it. Malpighi, in his reply, observes, among other things, that the bile cannot be the cause of that disease, because in cases where large quantities of that fluid are mingled with the blood, as in jaundice and

other similar diseases, no fever is occasioned thereby.... This single objection is fatal to the hypothesis, and conclusive against the origin of fevers from absorbed bile” (Mitchell & Miller, p. 117).

PROVENANCE: Christoph von Hellwig (1663-1721), a German physician whose works covered a variety of topics including botany, chemistry, pharmacology and veterinary medicine. He was brother to Johann Otto von Hellwig (1654-1698), a professor of medicine (at Heidelberg) and physician practicing in Batavia. Christoph accompanied his brother on numerous trips to the Netherlands, Portugal, Italy, and England during his lifetime. (Poggendorff, Vol. 1, p. 1058).

“The German physician Hellwig ... was an elusive personage who moved his practice repeatedly from city to city and who wrote or edited (but never dated) more than 40 medical and pharmaceutical books, many of which were dictionaries, household medical guides, and reports of unusual cases” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 717.1 [referring to Hellwig’s *Nosce te ipsum* (1716)]).

Gustav Wilhelm Henrici [also: Gustavus Guilielmus Henrici] was another German physician, and proves even more elusive than Hellwig. Henrici published at least one book during his lifetime, on female fertility: *Observationes de ovis muliebribus foecundis et sterilibus* (Erlangen: Camerarius, 1763).

John S. Ely, M.D. (d. 1906), took his B.A. in 1881 at the Sheffield Scientific School and became Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine at Yale in 1898 ("Medical School Catalogue"). In 1896/97 he left the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where Ely held the position of "Assistant of Pathology and Curator", Bellevue Hospital. Ely wrote a pamphlet, "A Study of Metastatic Carcinoma of the Stomach; report of a case of primary carcinoma of the testicle; secondary involvement of the Vena Cava Interior; Metastases in the Lungs, Stomach and Faix Cerebri," *American Journal of The Medical Sciences*, 1890. He wrote a paper "Diabetic Coma," [*Yale Medical Journal*, (1900), vol. 7, pp. 111-124]; another paper, "Mummification: one of the results of retention of a dead foetus in utero," *Medical Record*, Jan. 25, 1890, pp. 90-1. According to the *Bulletin of Yale University*, 3rd. Ser., no. 10, Aug. 1907, Ely was also an expert binder.

☼ Heilbron, John, "Malpighi, Marcello," *Oxford Companion to the History of Modern Science*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 717.1; "Medical School Catalogue," *Yale Daily News*, Vol. XXI, No. 79, 1898; Meli, Domenico Bertolini, "The Archive and Consulti of Marcello Malpighi: Some Preliminary Reflections," Ed. Michael Cyril William Hunter, *Archives of the Scientific Revolution: The Formation and Exchange of Ideas in Seventeenth-century Europe*, Rochester, NY: Boydell & Brewer, 1998, 109-120 pp.; Mitchell, Samuel Latham & Edward Miller, *The Medical Repository of and Review of American Publications on Medicine, Surgery, and the Auxiliary Branches of Philosophy*, Vol. 5, New York: T. & J. Swords, 1802; Petrus, Jacob, "L. Christoph: Hellwig Jacob Petrus Sc. Erssurti," *NLM*, available on-line; Poggendorff, Vol. 1, p. 1058; Yale University, *Directory of the Living Graduates of Yale University, 1904*, New Haven, CT: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1904.

94.

[MALPIGHI, Marcello (1628-1694)] ADELMANN, Howard Bernhardt (1898-1988). *Marcello Malpighi and the Evolution of Embryology*. Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 1966. ¶ Five volumes. 4to. xxiv, 726; xi, (727)-1013; xi, (1014)-1526; xi, (1527)-2062; xi, (2063)-2475 pp. Frontispieces, folding map of Bologna in the Seventeenth Century facing p. 12, 11 folding color plates at rear of vol. II, appendices, bibliography, index, addenda and corrigenda; very small rubber ink stamp on title verso and on fist facing contents page. Blue blind and gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed with foot of spines showing sticker removal, rear pastedowns showing partial removal of cream cardstock

envelopes. Lacks slip-case. Prior ownership bookplates of Columbia College Medical Library and written in pencil at gutter of contents page that this was a gift from Samuel L. Saltzman. Good. \$ 50

95. **MANNINGHAM, Sir Richard** (1690-1759). *The Symptoms, Nature, Causes, and Cure of the Febricula, or Little Fever; commonly called the nervous or hysteric fever; the fever on the spirits, vapours, hypo, or spleen. Second edition, with additions.* London: Printed for J. Robinson, 1750. ¶ Sm. 8vo. xii, (13)-136 pp. Modern olive gilt-stamped cloth. Bookplates of the John Crerar Library; perforated title. Good. See: *DNB*; Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 75, 267. RARE.

\$ 75

Note: "In 1726 he published 'Exact Diary of what was observed during a close attendance upon Mary Toft the pretended Rabbit Breeder.' Mary Toft [q. v.] at Godalming declared that she had given birth to several rabbits, and fragments of these were produced. Manningham showed that these were pieces of adult and not of young rabbits, and that the woman was not parturient at all. The court took a deep interest in the rabbit-breeder. She afterwards confessed the fraud, but Manningham in his account fails to determine whether the imposture began as an hysterical attempt to attract notice or was a mere piece of sordid knavery throughout."

96. **MITCHELL, Silas Weir** (1829-1914). *Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System, especially in women. Second edition, revised and enlarged.* Philadelphia: Lea Brothers, 1885. ¶ 8vo. xii, (13)-287, ads. 16 pp. 5 tables (one folding), index. Dedicated to John Hughlings Jackson. Original dark green blind and gilt-stamped cloth; gilt library call nos. on spine foot, head chipped. Bookplate of The Free Library of Philadelphia; Isaac Norris Medical Library, with related perforated stamps on title and elsewhere. Additional bookseller's ticket of P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia.

\$ 75

"Mitchell was an excellent clinician but he also maintained an active interest in research. Early in his career he investigated the toxicity of arrow poisons and snake venoms. During the Civil War he made fundamental observations on ascending neuritis, causalgia, reflex paralysis, and the psychology of amputations. Later in his career he turned chiefly to neurology with an active interest in the treatment of injuries to the peripheral nerves and the central nervous system. In the present work, Mitchell presents thirteen lectures which 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 stresses the mental origins of neurotic conditions." – Heirs of Hippocrates.

☼ BAL, 6, 14102; Cushing M403 (1881 first edition); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1959; Norman 1524 (1881 ed.); Waller 6569 (London 1885 issue).

97. **MITCHELL, Silas Weir** (1829-1914). *Paralysis from Peripheral Irritation*. New York: John Medole, printer, 1866. ¶ 8vo. 67 pp. Contemporary half black morocco, marbled boards; repaired with kozo, edges heavily worn. Bookplate of The Free Library of Philadelphia; Isaac Norris Medical Library, with related perforated stamps on title and elsewhere. RARE. Very good. WITH AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED.

\$ 125

Extracted from the New York Medical Journal. Mounted in this volume is an autograph letter signed by the author, on stationary marked 1524 Walnut St., Philadelphia [his residence or office?]: "Dear Dr. Will you please to offer my resignation to the Biol. [Biology] Dept. – Yrs. truly Weir Mitchell, Apr 17 – " See: Percival Bailey, *Silas Weir Mitchell 1829—1914, a biographical memoir*, Washington, D.C., National Acad. of Sciences, 1958.

98. **MITCHELL, Silas Weir** (1829-1914). *Wear and Tear, or Hints for the overworked*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1871. ¶ Sm. 8vo. 59 pp. Original mauve blind and gilt-stamped cloth; spine replaced with Kozo, gilt library call no. on upper cover. Bookplate of The Free Library of Philadelphia; Isaac Norris Medical Library. Title and rear leaf perforated. Good. First edition. Richard D. Walter, *S. Weir Mitchell, M.D.—Neurologist: A Medical Biography*, (1970), p. 97. \$ 12

*One of the earliest Documentations of the
Controversial Origins of Ether's Discovery*

99. **MORTON, William Thomas Green** (1819-1868); **Richard Henry DANA, Jr.** (1815-1882); **Académie de médecine (France); Massachusetts General Hospital**. "Reprint of the Report of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, with a History of the Ether Discovery, and Dr. Morton's Memoir to the French Academy, edited by R.H. Dana, Jr." [cover title]. The text offers several headings: "To the public... Previous knowledge on this subject – nature of the discovery... Facts Agreed – Facts in Dispute – Dr. Jackson's Claim – Dr. Morton's Claim... History of the Discovery up to the Time of the Interview Between Drs. Jackson and Morton...[etc.]" [in] *Littell's Living Age*, No. 201, March 18, 1848. Boston: E. Littell, 1898. ¶ 8vo. pp. (529)-571 [article; i.e.: (529)-(576) pp. [entire extract]] With additional 4 loose photocopied pages meant to precede p. 529, consisting of the front cover, editors' introduction, and descriptions of the contents of Littell's Nos. 190-200 laid-in. Extract. Fine. RARE.

\$ 750

Dr. Morton's "Memoir to the French Academy" offered by Littell's (Osler 1415). Morton was an American dentist "who first publicly

demonstrated the use of inhaled ether as a surgical anesthetic in 1846. The promotion of his questionable claim to have been the discoverer of anesthesia became an obsession for the rest of his life” (*Wikipedia*). A committee appointed by the United States Congress to determine the question includes this memoir as evidence in its report, which attributes the discovery to Morton.

“Their report shows, that after making an historical examination into the attempts to produce anæsthesia in ancient and modern times, they were ‘satisfied, upon a full and careful examination of all the evidence before them, that until the 30th of September, 1846, it was not known that sulphuric ether might safely be inhaled in sufficient quantity to produce total insensibility to pain under the severest surgical operations. The safety of this agent,’ says the committee, ‘its certainty, its efficiency, are now established beyond question, and acknowledged by the whole scientific world. This great discovery, by far the noblest contribution which medical science has made to humanity within the present century, and with which, looking through all ages, no other except that of Jenner can take rank, sprung to light in the year 1846, in the State of Massachusetts; and the memorialist, Dr. William T. G. Morton, claims it as his own.

“‘Certain it is,’ the report goes on to say, ‘he was the first who exhibited it to the world, and the only one who publicly used or claimed it, until after its reality and efficacy had been fully established.’

“This position the committee sustained by the publication in their report of Dr. Morton’s ‘Memoir to the French Academy,’ which they justly say is ‘simple, natural, and in every step corroborated by some marked circumstance, proved by testimony of one or more disinterested witnesses’” (Rice, p. 323-324).

Richard Henry Dana, Jr., is best known as the author of *Two Years Before the Mast*, 1840.

☼ Osler 1415; Rice, Nathan. *Trials of a Public Benefactor*. Carlisle, MA: Applewood Books, 2010.

100. **NEVIUS, Laird Wilson** (1845- 1915). *The Discovery of Modern Anæsthesia: by whom was it made? A brief statement of facts*. New York: Cooper Institute, (1894). ¶ 8vo. [xii], 111 pp. Portrait frontis. with tissue guard, photo illus. (most with tissue guards); water staining to edges and cover. Original maroon gilt and blind-stamped cloth; rubbed. INSCRIBED BY AUTHOR “To Wm. E. Dunn, DDS with compliments of L. W. Nevius”. Good.

\$ 40

Laird Wilson Nevius (1845- 1915) was a “soldier, dentist, author....During the civil war he served in the second Ohio heavy

artillery. In 1868 he began the practice of dentistry; and in 1883 was granted three patents for dental use. Since 1895 he has been a specialist in dental practice in Chicago, ILL. He is the author of *The Discovery of Modern Anesthesia*." (Herringshaw, 1914).

☼ Herringshaw, T. W. *Herringshaw's National Library of American Biography...* American Publishers' Association, 1914, p. 287.

Spontaneous Generation

101. **NIGRELLI, Ross F.** [conference chairman and consulting ed.], **Stanley L. MILLER** (1930-2007), et al. "Modern Ideas on Spontaneous Generation." New York: New York Academy of Sciences, 1957. ¶ Offprint from *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 69, Art 2. 8vo. [255]-376 pp. Figures. Original printed wrappers. Fine.

\$ 45

Contains an introduction and series of 11 papers, the result of a conference called *Modern Ideas on Spontaneous Generation* held by the Section of Biology of the New York Academy of Sciences, in collaboration with Section F of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D.C., December 26, 1956.

Select papers include but are not limited to:

MILLER, Stanley H. "The Formation of Organic Compounds on the Primitive Earth." 260-275 pp.

HARKER, David. "The Structure of Crystalline Proteins." 321-327 pp.

LINDEGREN, Carl C. "The Role of the Gene in Evolution." 338-351 pp.

Miller is perhaps most famous for, with Harold Urey, conducting the Miller-Urey experiment, which "simulated the conditions thought at the time to be present on the early Earth, and tested for the occurrence of chemical origins of life. Specifically, the experiment tested Alexander Oparin's and J.B.S. Haldane's hypothesis that conditions on the primitive Earth favored chemical reactions that synthesized organic compounds from inorganic precursors" (*Wikipedia*).

102. **OSLER, Sir William.** *Aequanimitas, with other addresses to medical students, nurses and practitioners of medicine.* Philadelphia: Blakiston, 1948. ¶ Third edition. 8vo. x, 451 pp. Green yellowed-stamped and double blind ruled cloth. Dedication insert signed by J. K. Lilly of Eli Lilly and Co. Very good. \$ 20

103. **OSLER, Sir William** (1849-1919). *Aequanimitas with Other Addresses to Medical Students, Nurses and Practitioners of Medicine*. London: H.K. Lewis, 1904. ¶ 8vo. vii, 389 pp. Gutter stained pp. 176/177. Original brick-red gilt-stamped cloth, t.e.g.; spine ends worn, rubbed, ffep hinge reinforced with kozo. Signature of Paul A. Lewis. Very good.

\$ 250

First British edition. "The simple and charming style of the writer, as well as his apt quotations from the masters, makes this book a delight to read." – St. Louis Public Library, *Monthly Bulletin*, p.128 [from: *Am. J. of Theol.*]. Golden & Roland 1356.

104. **OSLER, Sir William** (1849-1919). *An Alabama Student and other biographical essays*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1908. ¶ 8vo. [viii], 334 pp. Frontis. port. of John Bassett., illus., pls. Original red cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; covers a bit soiled, a hint of foxing, but an unusually tight copy and fresh throughout. Very good +.

\$ 50

"Osler wrote a number of biographical and historical papers, and the present one is an interesting and well-known example. This biographical sketch of Dr. John Y. Bassety, an almost unknown physician from Huntsville, Alabama, who died as a comparatively young man in 1851, was based on a small packet of letters and two articles which Dr. Bassett had written. Osler makes of this slight evidence a graceful address on 'a man of whom you have never heard, a humble student from a little town in Alabama.'" *Heirs of Hippocrates*, no. 2123.

Contents: an Alabama Student; Thomas Dover, Physician and Buccaneer; John Keats, the Apothecary Poet; Oliver Wendell Holmes; John Locke as a Physician; Elisha Bartlett, a Rhode Island Philosopher; A Backwood Physiologist; The Influence of Louis on American Medicine; William Pepper; Alfred Still; Sir Thomas Browne; Fracastorius; Harvey and His Discovery.

105. **OSLER, William** (1849-1919). *The principles and practice of medicine. Designed for the use of practitioners and students of medicine*. New York: D. Appleton, 1892. ¶ 240 x 167 mm. Thick 8vo. xvi, 1079, ads [6], 8 [ads dated June, 1892] pp. 19 charts, 5 figs., index. Original full sheep with black leather spine label, gilt spine rules; covers stained, joints cracked (kozo repairs). Title prominently signed in ink "D.O. Stuart." Good.

\$ 800

FIRST EDITION, second issue, with the misspelling "Georgias" corrected on page [iv]. One of the most influential textbooks of general medicine ever written. The chapters describe specific diseases by systems - an innovation now generally followed - and the work's elevated literary style, couple with its vast store of medical knowledge, brought something new to the medical textbook genre. "This book ... gained and maintained a place in English, American, and even continental practice only

comparable with that held by the treatise of Sir Thomas Watson (1843) in the decades preceding. The clear, concise, attractive presentation and the many citations from history and the classics, give it a unique place among scientific books with an essentially literary flavor.” – Fielding Garrison.

Fielding Garrison, in Abbot. Maude E. Abbot, *Classified ... bibliography of Sir William Osler's publications*, p. 62; Garrison and Morton 2231; Golden and Roland 1378; Grolier Club, 100 books famous in medicine 82; Haskell Norman Library 1612; Heirs of Hippocrates 2121; Osler 3542; Waller 7031 (1901 ed.).

106. **OSLER, Sir William** (1849-1919). *The Principles and Practice of Medicine*. New York: D. Appleton, 1894. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 1079, ads. [vii], 8 pp. 19 charts, 5 figs., index With ads. dated Sept. 1894. Original half black gilt-stamped sheep; spine head repaired with kozo, front hinge strengthened. “Gorgias” correctly spelled. Very good +.

\$ 375

First issued in 1892, this is the 1894 issued with dated ads. “Osler’s textbook was the best English work on medicine of its time.... Besides being one of the greatest clinicians, he was possessed of a fine literary style and an extensive knowledge of medical bibliography....” Garrison and Morton 2231.

One of the most influential textbooks of general medicine ever written. The chapters describe specific diseases by systems - an innovation now generally followed - and the work’s elevated literary style, couple with its vast store of medical knowledge, brought something new to the medical textbook genre. “This book ... gained and maintained a place in English, American, and even continental practice only comparable with that held by the treatise of Sir Thomas Watson (1843) in the decades preceding. The clear, concise, attractive presentation and the many citations from history and the classics, give it a unique place among scientific books with an essentially literary flavor.” – Fielding Garrison.

Fielding Garrison, *Abbot. Maude E. Abbot, Classified ... bibliography of Sir William Osler's publications*, p. 62; Garrison and Morton 2231; Golden and Roland 1382; Grolier Club, 100 books famous in medicine 82; Haskell Norman Library 1612; Heirs of Hippocrates 2121; Osler 3542; Waller 7031 (1901 ed.).

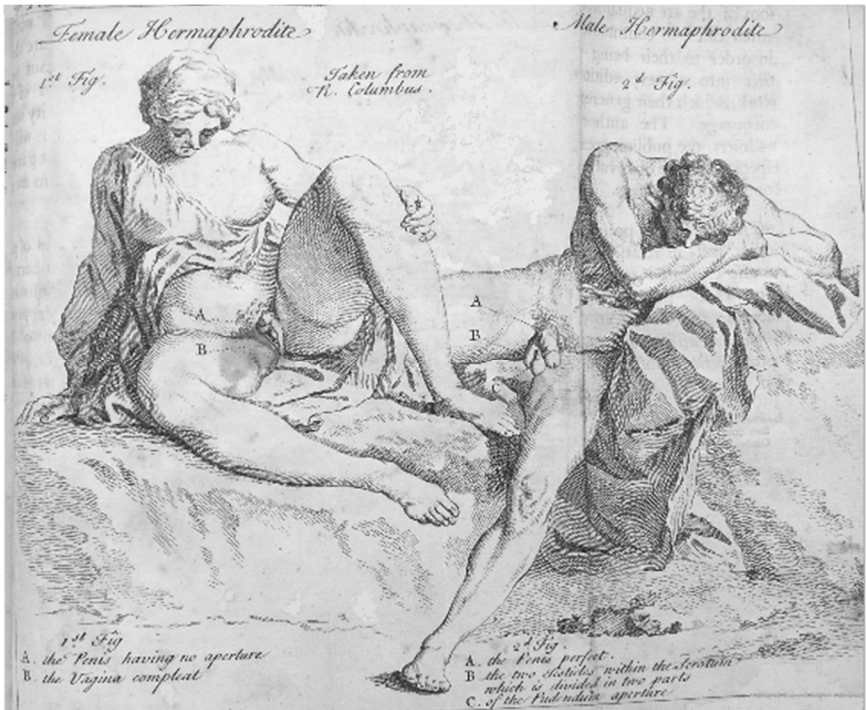
107. **OTTLEY, Drewry** (translator and editor). *Observations on Surgical Diseases of the Head and Neck*. Selected from the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery of France. London: Sydenham Society, 1848. ¶ 8vo. x, 293 pp. Index. Original cloth, t.e.g.; rebacked, corners showing. Very good.

\$ 35

The papers include two by Quesnay on the use of the trepan and on wounds of the brain and four by Louis on the trepan, fungous tumours of the dura matter and bronchotomy. Other papers are by Bordenave, Martiniere, Malle, Lassus and Ferrand. Includes translations of thirteen memoirs on surgery of the head and neck by Quesnay, Lassus, Louis, Ferrand, Bordenave, Martiniere and de la Malle on Swelling of the tongue, with a list of other similar memoirs published by the French Academy but not included here.

108. **PASTEUR, Louis; Alain Brioux** [Bookseller catalogue]. *Pasteur; Exemplaires Personnels de Ses Ouvrages Reliés Pour Lui et Enrichis De Manuscrits Autographes; Son Microscope; Photographies Originales*. Paris: Alain Brioux, 1971. ¶ 4to. 56 pp. Color illus. Printed wrappers. Very good. Publisher's name covered with pasted black paper. Burndy Library rubber stamp; likely Bern Dibner was a distributor of this catalogue and thus covered Brioux's name – this is the Burndy (Dibner) Library copy. Very good. \$ 25

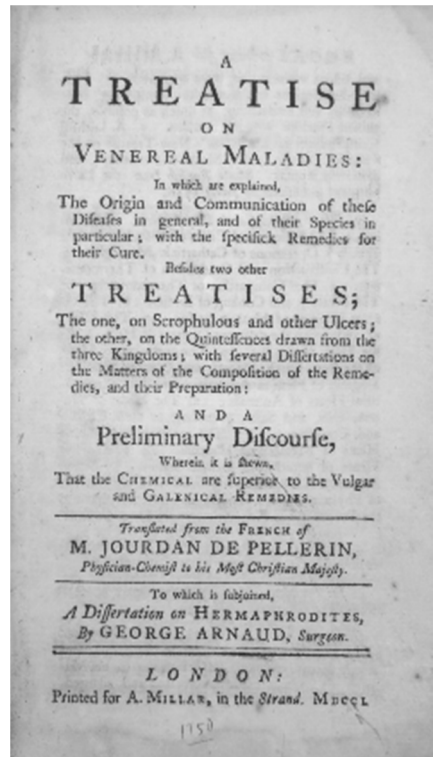
[Pellerin – Arnaud] - 109



109. **PELLERIN, E. Jourdan de** (aka Jourdan de Pellerin, E.; or, Jourdan de Pélerin); **George ARNAUD** (aka Georges Arnaud de Ronsil, circa 1698-1774). A *Treatise on Venereal Maladies: in which are explained, the origin and communication of these diseases in general, and of their species in particular; with the specifick remedies for their cure. Besides Two Other Treatises; the one, on scrophulous and other ulcers; the other, on the quintessences drawn from the three kingdoms; with several dissertations on the matters of the composition of the remedies, and their preparation: and a preliminary discourse, wherein it is shewn, that the chemical are superior to the vulgar and Galenical remedies.* Translated from the French of M. Jourdan de Pellerin, Physician-Chemist to his Most Christian Majesty. To which is subjoined, a dissertation on hermaphrodites, by George Arnaud, Surgeon. London: Printed for A. Millar, in the Strand, 1750. ¶ 8vo. xv, [1], 482, [2 ads] pp. 'A dissertation on hermaphrodites' has divisional title page; pagination is continuous. 3 (of 4) fine engraved folding plates numbered 1st, 3rd, and 4th showing graphic genitalia of hermaphrodites; missing plate numbered 2nd, slightly protruding outer margin of plates at fore-edges are thus bit browned or frayed, lightly foxed throughout. Original full gilt-stamped leather with five raised bands held in new white-stamped gray cloth folding box; heavily worn and faded with both covers undone and loose endleaves, laid into archival card box. Ownership rubber ink stamp lightly seen on endpapers and blind embossed stamp very faint on title and preface; bookseller's green label of Henry Kimpton, Medical Bookseller, London. Very good internally, "as is" binding. RARE.

\$ 400

First edition in English, previously issued in French a year prior in 1749: *Traité sur les maladies veneriennes: dans lequel on explique l'origine & la communication de cette maladie en général, though without Arnaud de Ronsil's tract on hermaphrodites.* NLM states that this was



also issued separately. This work is unknown to many of the usual sources, including Loser & Plewig, O'Dowd & Philipp, or Harold Speert.

“Georges Arnaud de Ronsil (c. 1698-1774) was a French surgeon who practiced in London”. - *Bibliotheca Osleriana* 2782.

“In 1750, George Arnaud published his *Dissertation on Hermaphrodites*, undertaking to classify the different types precisely and inviting the public to submit details and pictures of any cases they knew of. He divides hermaphrodites into imperfect (male and female) and perfect. An hermaphrodite is male when the penis is perfect but the not large enough to admit a penis, although still allowing a monthly discharge of blood. An hermaphrodite is female when all the female reproductive parts are present, and the clitoris is free, like a penis, but not perforated for urination. The perfect hermaphrodite exhibits the full parts of generation of both sexes.

Arnaud sees careful classification as crucial, firstly because legal disputes regarding gender are referred to physicians, and secondly because of the importance of reproduction:...” (Rousseau, p. 248).

“...The existence of the condition of ‘perfect hermaphroditism’ was confirmed... In 1768 George Arnaud de Rosil described a famous case dating from 1663 in Valence, France: ‘Two young persons were married and sometime later they were pregnant one of the other. They were persecuted as criminals, found guilty of an abominable crime and condemned to the fire, but Laurent Matheu, a Spanish doctor who was consulted about the case ...’” (Santoni-Rugiu).

☼ ESTC (RLIN) T72108. See: Rousseau, George Sebastian; Roy Porter. *Sexual Underworlds of the Enlightenment*. Manchester University Press, 1987. Springer Science & Business Media, 2007, p. 260. Santoni-Rugiu, Paolo; Philip J. Sykes. *A History of Plastic Surgery*. Springer Science & Business Media, 2007, p. 260. See also: Palmira Fontes da Costa’s “Anatomical Expertise and the Hermaphroditic Body”

Not in: *Bibliotheca Osleriana*; *Heirs of Hippocrates*; Haskell Norman; O'Dowd & Philipp; Waller.

Selected locations: Bibliothèque interuniversitaire de santé; Bibliothèque Nationale de France; British Library; Edinburgh University; Glasgow University; King’s College London (stated as 4 pls.); National Library of Medicine (describes 4 folding pls.); National Library of Scotland; Wellcome Library.

110. **PENFIELD, Wilder Graves** (1891-1976) & **Theodore C. ERICKSON**. *Epilepsy and Cerebral Localization: A Study of the Mechanism, Treatment and Prevention of Epileptic Seizures. Chapter XIV by Herbert H. Jasper. Chapter XX by M.R. Harrower-Erickson*. Springfield and Baltimore: Charles C. Thomas, 1941. ¶ 8vo. x, 623 pp. Illustrations, indexes. Original navy gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed. Bookplate and title-page blind-stamp of Caius College. Sherrington gave this copy to Caius College [since rubber-stamped "cancelled"]. SIGNED BY CHARLES S. SHERRINGTON. Very good.

\$ 750

Sherrington had introduced Penfield to neurology at Oxford University, thus they had a special relationship between them. Charles S. Sherrington shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1932 with Edgar Adrian "for their discoveries regarding the functions of neurons."

"This encyclopedic work remains an authority on the history, etiology, mechanisms, and treatment of epilepsy. Penfield, born in Spokane, Washington, emigrated to Canada where he became professor of neurology and neurosurgery at McGill University and director of the Montreal Neurological Institute. In writing this book Penfield collaborated with Erickson, a respected research and clinical neurologist, who had been on the McGill faculty but was then associate professor of surgery at the University of Wisconsin. The work is greatly enhanced by chapters on electroencephalography by Herbert Henri Jasper (b. 1906) and the psychology of the epileptic by M. R. Harrower-Erickson (fl. 1920)." – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.

☼ Garrison and Morton 4910.1; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2328.

111. **[Plates - Engraved Portraits]**. [Group 94 engraved portraits of 17th-19th-century European nobility, authors, scientists, physicians, and military leaders]. [Various places: various publishers, c. 19th century]. ¶ 8vo. 94 loose engraved plates; occasional foxing or staining. Very good.

\$ 50

Select portraits include but are not limited to:

ALIGHIERI, Dante. "Dante Alighieri." London: Charles Knight. Engraved by C. E. Wagstaff after a print by Rafaele Morgen after a picture by Tofanelli. Lower margin stained.

BACON, Francis. "Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Alban. OB. 1626." London: London Printing and Publishing Company. Engraved by J. Cochran after the original by Van Somer in the collection of the Right Honorable Earl of Verulam.

BOLIVAR, Simón. "Bolivar." London: Charles Knight. Engraved by William Holl after an engraving by M. N. Bate.

CHARLES, Frederick. "Prince Frederick Charles." London: William MacKenzie. Engraved by William Holl after a photograph.

FLUDD, Robert. "Robert Fludd." London: Charles & Henry Baldwyn. Engraved by Robert Cooper after a print prefixed to Fludd's *Philosophia Sacra*, 1626.

LYONS, Edmund. "Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Commander of the British Fleet in the Black Sea." London: London Printing and Publishing Company. Drawn and engraved by D. J. Pound.

POUSSIN, Nicolas. "N. Poussin." London: Charles Knight. Engraves by J. Posselwhite after the original picture by himself in the Gallery of the Louvre. Upper margin foxed.

WATT, James. "James Watt." London: Charles Knight. Engraved by C. E. Wagstaff after a picture by Sir W. Beechey in the possession of J. Watt, Esq. of Aston Hall.

112. **POLITZER, Adam** (1835-1920). *The Anatomical and Histological Dissection of the Human Ear in the normal and diseased condition. Translated from the German by George Stone*. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 1892. ¶ 8vo. xv, 272 pp. 164 illustrations, 1 plate, index. Original brown blind-stamped cloth, gilt spine; white library call nos. on spine. Rubber stamps of King's College Hospital Library (incl. title). Presentation label (typed) of Urban Pritchard, M.D., Professor of Aural Surgery, 1916 (probably this was inscribed to him by the translator); INSCRIBED "With the Translator's Compts." Very scarce.

§ 275

First edition in English – first published as *Die anatomische und histologische Zergliederung des menschlichen Gehörorgans im normalen und kranken Zustande*, 1889.

Adam Politzer, Hungarian and Austrian physician, is one of the pioneers and founders of otology. He studied under some of the greats in medical school at the University of Vienna, including Rokitansky, Skoda, Hyrtl, Oppolzer, and Carl Ludwig whom he worked for in Ludwig's laboratory. "In 1861, he published his first results on a new technique based on this knowledge, to treat internal ear diseases by insufflating the middle ear through the Eustachian tube, which obviated the need of its catheterization. This came to be known as politzerisation. In the subsequent decades, the technique was widely adopted throughout the world, bringing fame to Politzer." "One of his biographers, Albert Mudry, stated that Politzer was "the greatest otologist of the 19th century and one of the greatest of all time ... he covered all fields of otology". He influenced and trained thousands of otologists from over the world, and his most famous successor was Robert Bárány, who received the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1914." – Wikipedia. See: Stevenson & Guthrie, *History of Oto-laryngology*, pp. 113-14. Pappas, pp. 76-78.

Provenance: Urban Pritchard (1845 - 1925) was a British otologist who made important contributions to understanding of the organ of Corti. physicians' assistant to Sir George Johnson,

Dr. Lionel Beale and Sir Alfred Garrod. He was later appointed surgical registrar and curator of the museum. In 1874 he was appointed surgeon of the Royal Ear Hospital, holding this position until 1900, when he stepped down and became consulting surgeon. In 1876 he was appointed aural surgeon at King's College Hospital, holding this position until 1910.

113. **POMEROY, Oren Day** (1834-1902). *The Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Ear*. New York: Bermingham, 1883. ¶ Sm. 8vo. (9)-392 pp. 94 woodcuts (100 illus.), index. Original dark green blind-stamped cloth, gilt spine. Fine copy. The author was both an ophthalmic and aural surgeon residing in New York. \$ 12

114. **PROETZ, Arthur Walter**. *Essays on the Applied Physiology of the Nose*. Saint Louis: Annals Publishing, (1941). ¶ Dedicated to Jonathan Wright, M.D. (1860-1928). 8vo. xxii, 395 pp. 84 figs., index. Original dark green cloth; corner bumped, rubbed. Ownership signature of H.B. Pulman. Scarce.

\$ 20

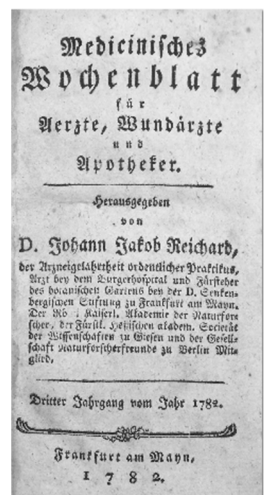
Arthur Proetz was born in St. Louis in 1888, and died in there in 1966. He was a graduate of Washington University (1910) and the Washington University Medical School (1912). From 1919-1954 he served as Clinical Professor of Otolaryngology at the Washington University School of Medicine. The Proetz test is a test for sense of smell acuity. Includes – in this volume – a brief historical treatment of nasal physiology.

115. **REA, R. Lindsay**. *Neuro-Ophthalmology*. St. Louis: The C. V. Mosby Co., 1938. ¶ Tall 8vo. xxii, 568 pp. Profusely illus. with color frontis., over 141 figures and 19 colored plates, bibliography, index; front free endpaper creased. Maroon gilt-stamped and single blinded ruled cloth; rubbed, white scratched on back, rear hinge reinforced with Kozo paper strip. Ownership rubber ink stamp (Carl Fisher, MD) on half title. Very good. \$ 20

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

\$ 75

First Printing. Early German medical journal, complete year 1782, with book reviews, articles, etc. Founded in 1780 this journal ran to 1788 and was superseded by the *Neues medicinisches Wochenblatt*.



Other parts of this work were edited by Dr. Johann Valentin Muller and Dr. Georg Friedrich Hoffmann.

Hand-Colored Plates
The Harrison D. Horblit Copy

117. **SAUNDERS, John Cunningham** (1773-1810). *A Treatise on Some Practical Points Relating to the Diseases of the Eye...to Which Are Added a Short Account of the Author's Life, and His Method of Curing the Congenital Cataract, by His Friend and Colleague, J. R. Farre*. Philadelphia: Benjamin Warner, 1821. ¶ New edition with additions. 8vo. xlvii, 232 pp. 8 plates (7 with hand-coloring showing various forms of eye disease); text toned with occasional light scattered foxing (not affecting legibility). Original full marbled calf, gilt-stamped spine and black leather spine label, in new rust cloth box with gilt-stamped leather spine label; joints cracked, else very good with nice plates. Book label of Harrison D. Horblit. RARE EDITION.

\$ 450

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Saunders is one of the founders of modern ophthalmology. Although Saunders died at 37 from apoplexy, in his brief career he published a work on diseases of the ear and a paper on iritis. However, the "principle part of his recorded observations and opinions was edited, after his death, by his friend and colleague Dr. Farre, in a *Treatise on Some Practical Points relating to Diseases of the Eye*. This valuable work contains essays on inflammation of the conjunctiva in infants; on inflammation of the iris, and the use of belladonna; on some of the more important terminations of ophthalmia, etc.; to which is added an account of the author's method of curing congenital cataract, by which he had succeeded in giving sight to 52 patients out of 64, of whom 38 were from two months to seven years old at the time of operation" (Cormack & Semple, p. 579).

The "first public institution for the treatment of Diseases of the Eye originated with John Cunningham Saunders in 1804...the proposal being sanctioned by the physicians and surgeons of the above-named hospitals, and encouraged by the public, the London Dispensary for curing Diseases of the Eye and Ear was opened in Charter-house Square on the 25th of March 1805; and patients were received under the care of Mr. Saunders and Dr. Farre" (Cormack & Semple, p. 579).

John Richard Farre (1775-1862), born in Barbados, followed his father's profession in medical studies and became one of the founders of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, to which he was physician for fifty years.

PROVENANCE: Harrison D. Horblit was one of the most recognized collectors of the late twentieth century in America.

His collection was largely known due to his pioneering exhibition showcasing the one hundred most important books in the history of science at the Grolier Club. A later sale of his collection [on early science, navigation and travel] through Sotheby's (1974) resulted in a cancelled sale [after selling A-C], years passing, and eventually the books were sold to H.P. Kraus. Horblit's scientific library was to be rivaled in scale and importance only by Robert B. Honeyman and Bern Dibner (Burndy Library).

☼ *Becker Collection in Ophthalmology*, 326 (London 1811 ed.); Cormack and Semple (editors). "The Hospitals of London. No. IV." *London Journal of Medicine*. Vol. III. (1851): 575-583 pp.; Hirschberg, *History of Ophthalmology*, IV, p. 239.

118. **SEMMELEWEIS, Ignaz Philipp** (1818-1865). *The Etiology, the Concept and Prophylaxis of Childbed Fever*. Medical Classics, compiled by Emerson Crosby Kelly, Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1941. ¶ Medical Classics, vol. 5, no. 5, January 1941. Includes the biography and bibliography of Semmelweis and the English language printing of "The Etiology, the Concept and the Prophylaxis of Childbed Fever." Quarter linen backed cloth, spine label. Rubber-stamp of Franco Crainz on title. See: Dict. Sci. Bio., vol. 11 + 12, pp. 294-296; Garrison and Morton 6277. Ignaz Semmelweis, a Hungarian obstetrician working in Vienna in the mid-nineteenth century, made a crucial discovery about puerperal fever that helped usher in the use of antiseptics. \$ 150
119. **[SEMMELEWEIS] GORTVAY, György & I. ZOLTÁN**. *Semmelweis; his life and work*. Budapest: Akademiai Kiado, 1968. ¶ 8vo. 187 pp. Illus. Black cloth. Fine. Crainz. RARE. \$ 300
Originally published in Hungarian in 1965. This is the first English translation.
120. **SIMS, J. Marion**. *The Story of My Life. Edited by his son, H. Marion-Sims*. New York: D. Appleton, 1886. ¶ Sm. 8vo. 471 [ads. 8] pp. Original green cloth; rubbed. Rubber-stamp of Franco Crainz on title; four rubber-stamps of W.J. Weiskopf (to endleaves). Very good. \$ 75
- Key Work in Pioneering Period of Anesthesia*
121. **SIMPSON, James Young**. *Anaesthesia, or the Employment of Chloroform and Ether in Surgery, Midwifery, etc.* Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1849. ¶ 8vo. [4], (xiii)-248 pp. Small title vignette; ex-library rubbed-stamp on title, pages up till #100 have a stain affecting the top corner. Original blind-stamped brown cloth, spine lettered in gilt; rebacked with original spine cloth preserved. Bookplates of the Long Island Historical Society,

honoring De Witt C. Enos, M.D. – with his signature (dated 1850)
– and Kenneth Garth Huston Jr.

\$ 1000

First Edition. The first book-length collection of Simpson's writings and speeches on the new anesthetic agents, constituting "his first full- dress exposition of the use of anaesthesia in childbirth and major surgery" – Norman.

PROVENANCE: De Witt Clinton Enos, M.D. (1820-1868), Professor of Anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital and Surgeon to the Brookline City Hospital. "[He] died of that putrescent fever which has hurried so many of our brave soldier-boys into an untimely grave." [obituary by W. Schroeder] – *Brooklyn Medical Journal* – vol. 13, p. 592. Very occasional pencil marginalia clearly made by Enos.

☼ *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1766; Osler 1366; Waller 8959; Norman 1946.

122. **SMITH, Adam E.** *Studies in the Anatomy and Surgery of the Nose and Ear*. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1918. ¶ Large 8vo. 157 pp. 45 illus., index; lightly foxed. Original full black gilt-stamped cloth; freckled. Scarce.

\$ 35

Smith was past Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Nile Reserve Works, Assuan, Egypt; Past Instructor in Operative Surgery, Columbia University Medical College. The reviewer of this book says of book "The author displays considerable originality together with a profound knowledge of his subject and is, in addition, an adept at descriptive writing. The book is remarkably well illustrated, the illustrations having been made directly from dissections prepared by the author, and drawn under his supervision by Mr. Martin Peterson... which are often accompanied by diagrams emphasizing the salient features, is added the author's unusually terse and lucid descriptions, it is evident that the book should be of greta value..." - *Medical Record*, Oct. 19, 1918 (p. 697).

Prominently Inscribed Copy

123. **[SMITH, Nathan] Emily A. SMITH.** *The Life and Letters of Nathan Smith, M.B., M.D. With an introduction by William H. Welch*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1914. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [vi], 185 pp. Frontis., index. Original quarter dark red calf, gilt-stamped brown paper over boards, t.e.g.; spine heavily rubbed. Inscription from Rolf C. Syvertsen and [Dr.] Harry T. French, to Ralph Crissman Brown, January 1938.

\$ 125

Nathan Smith (1762-1829), a pioneering New England physician, was single-handedly founded Dartmouth Medical School, and co-founded the University of Vermont College of Medicine, the

medical school at Bowdoin College, and the Yale School of Medicine. He took his medical degree from Harvard in 1811, he was the first faculty member at Dartmouth Medical School and taught anatomy, chemistry, surgery, and clinical medicine. He “was a consultant on the child Joseph Smith, the future Mormon prophet, saving his leg from amputation.”

Rolf Christian Syvertsen (1896-1960) was appointed Dean of Dartmouth Medical School in 1945, succeeding John Bowler.² See: *Rolf Christian Syvertsen: A Tribute to a Mentor*, Dartmouth Medical School Offices of Publications and Development, 2000. Harry Tapley French, M.D., (1889-1976) graduated from Dartmouth in 1913, became a professor of anatomy and neuroanatomy at Dartmouth Medical School and a founding member of the Hitchcock Clinic in 1927. All three of his children – Arthur, Rowland (DC '41, DMS '42) and Elizabeth – followed him into the medical profession.

124. **SQUIBB, Edward R.** (1819-1900). *Anæsthetics*. New York: [Medical Society of the State of New York], 1871. ¶ Published in advance of the volume of *Transactions*, in the *New York Medical Journal*, April, 1871. 8vo. 30 pp. Original printed wrappers; front cover top margin and top right title-page faintly water-stained, creased. Very good.

\$ 45

Squibb was a leading American inventor and manufacturer of pharmaceuticals who founded E. R. Squibb and Sons, which eventually became part of the modern pharmaceutical giant Bristol-Myers Squibb” (*Wikipedia*).

125. **STILL, Andrew T.** *Autobiography of Andrew T. Still; with a history of the discovery and development of the science of osteopathy. Together with an account of the founding of the American School of Osteopathy; ... during the progress of the discovery ... Revised edition*. Kirksville, MO: Published by the author, 1908. ¶ 8vo. 403, [1] pp. Illus. Original brown gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signatures (on title: W.A. Brehr?). Near fine.

\$ 75

Andrew Taylor Still, M.D., DO, (1828-1917) founder Osteopathic medicine, physician, founded the American School of Osteopathy (now the A.T. Still University-Kirksville (Mo.) College of Osteopathic Medicine) in Kirksville, MO, in 1892 as a radical protest against the turn-of-the-century medical system. A.T. Still believed that the conventional medical system lacked credible

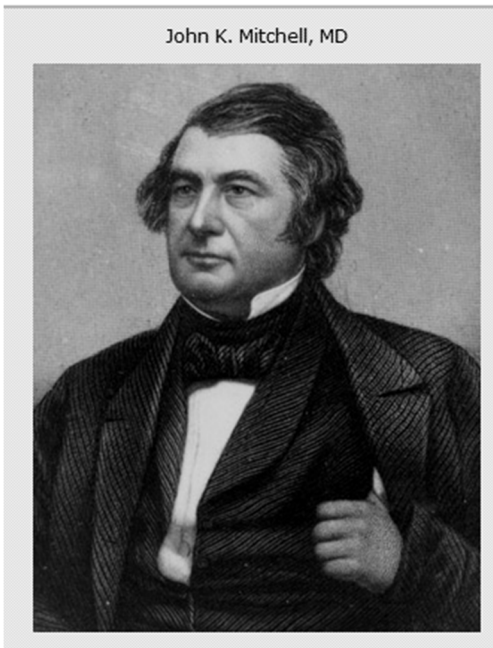
² “His untimely death in an automobile accident in 1960 ended the story of his life, but didn’t end the myriad other stories in which he played a formative role—those represented by the lives of his students, friends, and colleagues.”

efficacy, was morally corrupt, and treated effects rather than causes of disease. He founded osteopathic medicine in rural Missouri at a time when medications, surgery, and other traditional therapeutic regimens often caused more harm than good. Some of the medicines commonly given to patients during this time were arsenic, castor oil, whiskey, and opium. In addition, unsanitary surgical practices often resulted in more deaths than cures. See: E.R. Booth, *History of Osteopathy and Twentieth-Century Medical Practice*, 1905, 1924; *History of the American College of Osteopathic Surgeons*. 1980 Membership Directory and Bylaws. American College of Osteopathic Surgeons, Coral Gables, FL, pp. 4-8.

126. **STILL, George Frederic.** *The History of Paediatrics; the progress of the study of diseases of children up to the end of the XVIIIth Century*. Pall Mall: Dawsons, 1965. 8vo. xviii, 526 pp. Numerous plates, index. Green cloth. Fine.

\$ 175

Originally issued in 1931, this classic history remains the best history of pediatrics. Garrison and Morton 6356 (1931 first edition).



[Previous owner of this copy]

127. **SWAN, Joseph** (1791-1874). *A Demonstration of the Nerves of the Human Body*. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman; Edinburgh: A. & C. Black, 1834. ¶ 4to. [4], iv, 98, lxxxii, [1] pp. 25 engraved plates by Finden after drawings by

West. Plate XVI bears the ownership signature of "J.K. Mitchell, MD, SW L [SW corner of] Walnut & 11th., Phil." and again this inscription recurs on p. xxv of the plate section. The title and dedication pages also show the same inscriptions but are washed out or otherwise diminished. Modern quarter navy blue gilt-stamped cloth, marbled paper over boards. Bookplates of The Free Library of Philadelphia, Isaac Norris Medical Library [and] A. Sydney Roberts, M.D. Title and rear leaf perforated. Near fine.

\$ 450

First "smaller" edition. This book was also issued with a duplicate set of plates in outline but not in this alternative issue copy. The contents of this work were originally presented to the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in 1825 and 1828. It consists of two parts being the cerebral nerves and the spinal nerves.

"Swan, anatomist and surgeon to Lincoln County Hospital for many years, was a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and sat on its council for nearly forty years. His principal work was *Treatise on diseases and injuries of the nerves* (London, 1830) in which he covered injury, inflammation, and tumors of the nerves and discussed the mechanisms of pain and healing of damaged nerves. In 1820 the Royal College of Surgeons instituted a Collegiate Triennial Prize for the best essay in anatomy or physiology. The first two awards were made to Swan for his research on the nervous system, which is the subject of the present work. The three main sections include the autonomic nervous system, the cranial nerves, and the spinal nerves. Each of the twenty-five magnificently engraved plates are accompanied by a duplicate in outline and a leaf of descriptive letterpress." – Heirs of Hippocrates.

PROVENANCE: John L. Mitchell, M.D. was a professor of Practice of Medicine at Jefferson Medical College. The first use of ether in the United States was at Massachusetts General Hospital by a dentist William Morton. Thomas Dent Mütter employed ether during an operation in Philadelphia on December 23, 1846. News spread and Philadelphia's first obstetrical delivery under ether was directed by Dr. John K. Mitchell, Jefferson's Professor of Medicine, ca. 1847.

Bookplate: A. Sydney Roberts, M.D. [Jr.] (1855-1896), son of Algernon Sydney Roberts, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, was himself surgeon to the hospital, and orthopaedic surgeon, University of Pennsylvania. He wrote about the treatment of club-foot (1886). – obituary, *The Atlantic Medical Weekly*, 1896.

Heirs of Hippocrates 1482. See: N.J. Barton, B.D. Smith, "Joseph Swan (1791-1874): pioneer of research on peripheral nerves." *Journal of Hand Surgery*, European volume, June 2008; 33 (3): pp. 252-9.



157 Chromolithographic Plates
A Dermatologic Masterpiece

128. **[Sydenham Society] HUTCHINSON, Jonathan** (1828-1913). THREE VOLUMES: [I]: *An Atlas of Illustrations of Pathology compiled (chiefly from original sources) for the New Sydenham Society. Fasciculus I. Diseases of the Kidney. V: Diseases of the Liver.* London: New Sydenham Society, 1877, 1883.

¶ Folio. [pagination varies]. 49 chromolithographic plates [W. West & Co., Chromolithographer (15); West, Newman, chromolithographers (34)] after drawings by E. Burgess, H.B. Tuson, J.F. Blight, W. Hurst, W. Moxon, Alice Boole and after Scharf & Lens Aldous, some steel engravings. Original half maroon gilt and blind-stamped morocco, maroon cloth; rubbed, back cover waterstained, causing discoloration of the cloth and “bubbling” (not affecting the book structure integrity). Small rubber-stamp title of the Royal College of Surgeons Library, Ireland.

[II]: An Atlas of Illustrations of Clinical Medicine, Surgery and Pathology (chiefly from original sources). Part I of Fasciculus XIV (Double Number) ... Fasciculi I & II of Atlas of Clinical Medicine. Framboesial Syphilis (Yaws and Parangi) with descriptions and a résumé of present knowledge, with comments. [with: Part II with descriptive remarks by Sir William Kynsey]. London: New Sydenham Society, 1902, 1903.

Folio. 7, 133 pp. 58 chromolithographs (including by 34 Bale & Danielsson, Ltd., 16 by West, Newman, chromolithographers, 4 by Jas. Truscott & Son Ltd., Lithos., and 4 unsigned), 183 illustrations, 8 figs., index; lacks 2 plates³ (fasc. XIV, pl. LXXV (lithogr.), and fasc. XVII, pl. I (photo)). Original half maroon gilt and blind-stamped morocco, maroon cloth; rubbed, rear joint starting, closed with kozo. Very good. Volumes I & II bound to match; vol. III bound in early cloth.

[III]: An Atlas of Illustrations of Clinical Medicine, Surgery and Pathology (chiefly from original sources). Fasciculus XXI, or XIII. of New Series. Sarcoma Melanodies of Hebra. Plates CXXXV to CXXXVI. Illustrations of Ringworm, Pityriasis, &c. Plates CXXXVII to CXLII. [With]: ... XXII or XIV ... Leucoderma ... Myxoedema ... Miscellaneous ... Eruptions caused by drugs ... [With]: XXIV bis or XVII ... Radiographs of Fractures and Dislocations (Chiefly Upper Extremity); [With]: ... XXIV or XVI ... Drug Eruptions, &c. Eruptions from bromide of potassium ... [With]: ... XXIV ter, or XVIII ... Elephantiasis in English Practice and other subjects. [With]: ... XXV. Small-pox. [With]: ... XXV bis. Variola, Vaccinia, & Varicella. [With]: ... XXVI. Eczema, Lichen, and Tinea. Gout Tophi. Darier's Dermatitis, &c. [With]: ... XXVII. Diseases of Ovary, Fallopian Tube, Uterus, &c. [With]: Index. London: New Sydenham Society, 1904, 1905.

Folio. [iv], 20 [mostly unpaginated], 8 pp. Original mauve gilt-stamped cloth; joint kozo reinforced, small tear to upper board

³ As called for in the title, but not compared to another copy. This should be verified that these 2 plates were printed and included in the edition. There is no evidence of removal and no associated text either.

(closed with kozo). With 50 chromolithographic plates [printed by West, Newman, chromolithographers, or, Bale & Danielsson, Ltd., London; after drawings by W. Percival Yetts, M.R.E. Burgess, Mabel Green, Mrs. Tuffen, West, other artists unnamed], 105 photographic illustrations on 73 plates, each with tissue guards; some tears to upper margin related to upper cover [1 inch] dent. Small rubber-stamp on series-title (verso) of the Royal College of Surgeons Library, Ireland.

Series: *Atlas of Clinical Medicine, Surgery, and Pathology ...*
Edited under the direction of Jonathan Hutchinson. 3 volumes.
Total of 157 chromolithographic plates, plus 288 photographic illustrations on plates, additional figures. Binding (see above).
Very good set.

\$ 1,750

“In 1875 the first volume of his *Illustrations of Clinical Surgery* appeared with numerous drawing, photographs and diagrams to illustrate and explain illnesses, symptoms and injuries. It was reprinted in 1878 and a final volume appeared in 1888.” From 1900-1907 the Sydenham Society, New Series, contained fascicules I-XXV in all, being a continuation of the *Atlas of Pathology*, fasciculus I-XIII, [New Ser.] XIV-XXVII [for a total of XXVII fascicules]. Hutchinson collected together these case reports and drawings for liver diseases, leprosy, radiographs, ringworm, drug eruptions, elephantiasis, small-pox, syphilis, etc.

“Hutchinson was an excellent observer with an impressive visual memory. He kept detailed notes on all the unusual patients he saw... Most famous are his descriptions of arsenical keratosis, cheiropompholyx, Hutchinson triad, lentigo maligna (Hutchinson freckle), hydroa vacciniforme (Hutchinson recurrent summer eruption), angioma serpiginosum, melanotic whitlow and sarcoidosis (Mortimer malady). Less well known are his contributions on genital herpes simplex, herpes-associated erythema multiformefixed drug eruption, toxic epidermal necrolysis ... extramammary Paget disease, rodent ulcer ... and acne keloidalis nuchae.” “Hutchinson was a multi-dimensional medical genius, whose accomplishments have yet to be equaled.” – (Löser, pp. 506-07).

Hutchinson made, *Illustrations of Clinical Surgery*, issued, London: Churchill, 1878-1888. “Hutchinson was a surgeon at the Royal London Hospital, Moorfields. His great interest was in skin diseases and these were the subject of his scientific articles. ... he was also a surgeon to the Hospital for Skin Diseases and presided over the IIIrd International Congress of Dermatologists held in London in 1896.” – Ehring.

See: Ehring, *Skin Diseases: five centuries of scientific illustration*, p. 210; Löser, Plewig, Burgdorf, *Pantheon of Dermatology*, p. 521.

129. **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*. 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.

\$ 450

FIRST EDITION. "Classic study of the evolution of the central nervous system in the higher mammals." – Garrison & Morton 350. M10492

130. **TRÖLTSCH, Anton Freiherr von** (1829-1890). *The Diseases of the Ear, Their Diagnosis and Treatment. A Text Book of Aural Surgery in the Form of Academical Lectures. Translated from the German and edited by D.B. St. John Roosa, M.D.* New York: William Wood 1864. ¶ 8vo. xvi, (17)-254 pp. Frontispiece, 9 figs., index; occasional pencil marginalia. Original blind-stamped dark brown publisher's cloth; hinges have disintegrated, extremities worn, spine chipped. Signatures of James E. Barbour, Walton, Connecticut (on title-page). Covers poor, internally very good.

\$ 200

First American edition, translated from the German second edition. Tröltsch is considered a pioneer in his field of otology. His book covers all aspects of the ear: in the form of lectures, he discusses diseases, examination, secretions, vertigo (treatment of), use of the syringe, removing foreign bodies [a servant girl reported an earwig in her ear – turned out to be false – another case involving a young girl and her lover who had placed securely a piece of bread in her ear and it could not be removed ... the author even cites some cases from literature (by Malagaine, Hyrtl, Itard, Bermond, and Rau), pointing out how "ridiculous and laughable" treatments were recommended by Itard: "leaving seeds in the ear till they have sprouted, and then removing them by the sprouts. Bermond (1834) reported that he had removed a bean by placing a leech on it." He continues with blood-letting in ear diseases, inflammation, use of the catheter to the Eustachian tube, acute aural catarrh, treatment of chronic catarrh, problems for children, polypi, nervous deafness (citing the case of an Artillerist who had been previously slapped on the ear by this father, regained his hearing and then (years later) in a military exercise a six-pounder gun was fired within his close proximity and whence forth he again lost his hearing... deafness and earache. The text reads in an entertaining or engaging manner.

Tröltsch was an otologist who studied at the University of Berlin and the the University of Würzburg. He was a student of both Albrecht von Graefe (1828–1870), and in Prague with ophthalmologist Carl Ferdinand von Arlt (1812–1887). In Britain he studied under two other physicians: Joseph Toynbee (1815–

1866) and William Wilde (1815–1876). “Trörltsch was a pioneer of modern otology, and made improvements regarding diagnostics and pathological-anatomical research in the study of the ear. He is credited for popularizing the “reflecting aural mirror” (a device consisting of a concave mirror with an aperture in the center) for use in otoscopy. In 1864 with Adam Politzer (1835–1920) and Hermann Schwartze (1837–1910), he founded the first journal dedicated to ear disorders, called *Archiv für Ohrenheilkunde* (Archive for Otology). His name is lent to “Trörltsch’s recesses”, or singularly called the “anterior and posterior pouches of Trörltsch”, which are anatomical spaces between the malleolar folds and the tympanic membrane. Today in Germany, the “Anton von Trörltsch Prize” is an annual award given to the best published work in the field of ENT, (Ear, Nose and Throat).” – Wikipedia.

The translator, Daniel Bennett St. John Roosa (1838–1908), was an American physician, born in Bethel, New York. He graduated in 1860 from New York’s University Medical College. Later he became one of the “founders of Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. In 1888 he was appointed professor of diseases of the eye in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, of whose faculty he would become president.”

131. **TURNBULL, Laurence** (1821-1900). *Imperfect Hearing and the Hygiene of the Ear. Including symptoms, tinnitus aurium, aural vertigo, diseases of the naso-pharyngeal membrane, middle ear, and mastoid region. With home instruction of the deaf.* Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott 1881. ¶ 8vo. xxii, (9)-147, ads. [2] pp. Wood engraved figures, index. Original dark green black and gilt-stamped cloth. Rubber stamp of Dr. G. Griffin Lewis, Syracuse, New York; rare no copies on market. Fine copy.

\$ 125

Third edition. Turnbull was born in Scotland, and came to America as a teenager. He first studied pharmacy, earning his degree in 1842; he then turned to medicine, working in the medical office of Dr. John K. Mitchell (the father of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell). Turnbull graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1845. He worked in Philadelphia and in the Civil War he was a volunteer surgeon. “He made a special study of ear diseases, and was a physician of eye and ear diseases in the Howard Hospital from 1857 to 1887. In 1877 he was appointed aural surgeon to Jefferson Medical College Hospital and superintendent of the ear clinic. He may be considered as the first ear specialist in America and acquired an international reputation.... He was the first in this country to perform the operation of opening the mastoid.” – Obituary by H.K. [Howard Kelly?]: *Archives of Otology*, vol. 29, 1900, p. 486.

132. **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.

\$ 400

SECOND EDITION. "The pieces had appeared separately, and have sufficient literary merit in the opinion of Charles Wentworth Dilke (Papers of a Critic) to justify a conjecture that Swift was their real author. Sir Henry Craik, in his 'Life of Swift' (chap. xi.), holds Dilke's hypothesis to be almost irresistible. The Rev. Whitwell Elwin has, on the other hand, expressed an opinion that the evidence contained in the volume, and confirmed by contemporary records, proves that the true author is the one named on the title-page. 'A Commentary on the History of Tom Thumb,' the first piece, is written to ridicule the two numbers of the 'Spectator' which praise Chevy Chase. 'Crispin, the Cobbler's Confutation,' is an attack on Benjamin Hoadly (1676-1761) [q. v.], and 'The Representation of the Loyal Subjects of Albinia' on Marlborough. 'The Character of Richard Steele' was written to support Queen Anne's last ministry, and attacks violently numerous passages in the 'Englishman' and its editor (Steele himself credited Swift with this piece; cf. Aitken, *Life of Steele*, i. 415). 'A Letter from the Facetious Dr. Andrew Tripe at Bath' is an attack on John Woodward [q. v.] after his encounter with Richard Mead [q. v.] Wagstaffe had no personal enmity against Steele, whom he did not know by sight. Daniel Turner [q. v.], who had met him in consultation, praises his honesty and good nature (*Physician's Legacy Surveyed*, p. 2). He was a friend of John Freind [q. v.], and had probably met Swift at Charles Bernard's (*Journal to Stella*). He applauded Sacheverell, and was a high churchman and a hater of the whigs." - *DNB*

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

M9638

133. **WARING, Edward John** (1819-1891). *Bibliotheca Therapeutica, or Bibliography of Therapeutics, chiefly in reference to Articles of the Materia Medica, With numerous critical, historical, and therapeutical annotations, and an appendix containing the bibliography of British mineral waters*. London: The New Sydenham Society, 1878-1879. ¶ Two volumes. Series: The New Sydenham Society, vols. 78, 82. 8vo. xx, 427; vi, [2], 429-933, [11] pp. Appendix, addenda, indices; bit of underlining in preface (vol. 1). Original brown cloth with decorative gilt-stamped portrait, all edges red; joints split, covers worn, spine perished. Bookplate of Columbia University, several rubber ink stamps, ink signatures of George L. Peabody and Saul Jarcho, 1954. As is.

\$ 35

First edition. An excellent bibliographic work with "References to over 10,000 items, arranged under 660 separate headings or

articles, some with comments by the compiler.” (*Garrison & Morton* 2034). Items covered, but not limited to, include alcohol, anesthetics, arsenic, coffee, iodine, mercury, opium, tobacco, etc.

134. **[WEBSTER, John White] Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.** *The Parkman Murder. Trial of Prof. John W. Webster for the Murder of Dr. George Parkman, November 23, 1849, Before the Supreme Judicial Court, in the City of Boston.* Boston: Fetridge, [1850]. ¶ 8vo. 64 pp. Title-page court scene with verso image of Mass. Medical College (shown again on p. 64). Original green printed wrappers; edges chipped, left front cover stained (minor). SCARCE. Good.

\$ 75

A full account of this sensational trial of Professor John W. Webster for the Murder of Dr. George Parkman, “noteworthy as one of the earliest uses of forensic evidence to identify a body. As the remains of Dr. Parkman had been partially cremated, dental evidence and bone fragments were used to verify the remains” (*Wikipedia*).

Parkman, worth around \$500,000 in 1849, was a “Boston Brahmin” and well-known about the town. Webster was a chemistry lecturer at Harvard Medical College known for livening up his classes with pyrotechnics. Webster ran into financial difficulties in the 1840s, became in debt to many friends, and was forced to give up a mansion he had built in Cambridge.

Webster became indebted to Parkman, and, unable to pay him back, took out a further loan from his friend Robert G. Shaw, using as collateral the same case of minerals he had used to obtain his loan from Parkman. Upon hearing this, Parkman confronted Webster. The next day, Webster invited Parkman to meet him at the Harvard Medical College, after which the man was never seen again. An enterprising “Swamp Yankee” janitor, Ephraim Littlefield, became suspicious after observing odd behavior by Webster in the days following Parkman’s disappearance, and ultimately discovered the charred and dissected skeletal remains of Parkman in a pit into which Webster’s privy emptied.

135. **WILKINSON, George** (1867-1956); **Albert A. GRAY** (1869-1936). *The Mechanism of the Cochlea; a restatement of the resonance theory of hearing.* London: Macmillan, 1924. ¶ 8vo. xx, 253 pp. 50 figs., indexes. Original blind and gilt-stamped dark red cloth; extremities worn with some additional spine fading. Signature of George A. Bennett. Circulating Library book label (partly on front cover). Good +.

\$ 40

Garrison and Morton 1570. Provenance (possibly): George Allen Bennett, A.B., M.D. (1904-1958), Dean, Professor of Anatomy,

Head of the Department and Director of the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy.

136. **WHITING, Frederick.** *The Modern Mastoid Operation.* Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son, 1905. ¶ Large 8vo. xiii, 353 pp. 25 half-tone plates, 23 key plates made from original drawings. Modern gilt-stamped half black leatherette, green cloth, morocco corners, edges marbled. Fine.

\$ 125

This is Whiting's classic on ear surgery. Whiting was, at the time, professor of otology at Cornell University Medical College and aural surgeon to the New York Eye & Ear Infirmary. He invented the encephaloscope. The book includes historical section on the procedure. He also served at Mount Sinai's as their first Attending Otologist and Director of Otology and to St. Bartholomew's Clinic. See: Arthur H. Aufses, Barbara Niss, *This House of Noble Deeds: The Mount Sinai Hospital, 1852-2002*, (2002), p. 277.

137. **WOAKES, Edward.** *On Deafness, Giddiness and Noises in the Head.* Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston, 1879. ¶ Dedicated to John Simon. Small 8vo. viii, 143 pp. Figs., index; underlining and pencil marginalia (all minor). Original dark green black and gilt-stamped cloth; spine head torn, ex-library copy with rear pocket (partly removed). William Dana McGowan's copy (bookplate and title-page signature). Ex-library bookplate. Small rubber-stamp on title. Woakes' syndrome is named for him. Woakes, a British physician, reported 80 cases of nasal polyposis in adults associated with "necrosing ethmoiditis to the Medical Society of London in 1885." See: *Diseases of the Sinuses: Diagnosis and Management*, part 611, p.32, "Genetics of Rhinosinusitis," by Garry R. Cutting.

\$ 25

138. **WOODS, Robert Rowan** (1902-1971). *Painful and Dangerous Diseases of the Ear.* London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1936. ¶ Series: *Oxford Medical Publications.* 8vo. vi, 188 pp. 4 color plates, 39 illus., index. Red black and gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

\$ 20

First edition. Woods was born in Dublin, Ireland, the son of Sir Robert Henry Woods, a Trinity graduate and former president of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Robert Rowan Woods entered Trinity in 1921 to study medicine and had a brilliant academic career, passing his medical examinations in 1926. He studied at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital and went to Vienna. On his return to Ireland he succeeded his father as head of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, a post he kept for 25 years. In 1946 "Dr. Robert Rowan Woods, who had studied in New York, brought back to Ireland a controversial new technique for curing a particular form of deafness. The technique, known as fenestration was successfully used to cure hundreds of so called 'incurable' patients and Dr. Woods became a leading expert in this area." - *Irish Times* obituary for Dr. Robert Rowan Woods, August 24, 1971, p. 9.