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CATALOGUE 188

The present catalogue offers primarily a selection from the books of the history of pediatrics library formed by Dr. Frederick Frye. The collection was formed over many years, and often purchased from my mentor Jacob Zeitlin at Zeitlin & Ver Brugge Booksellers. Frye's collection features many early books seldom seen on the market. Future catalogues will offer more from this collection. In addition, a few selected highlights are added.

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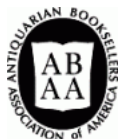
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[2017]

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ORATIO
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pronunciata à

SALOMONE ALBERTO NORIBERGENSI
MEDICINAE DOCTORE ET

Professore eius Publ., conferente

Doctōris insignia, viro

Ornatissimo

M. MICHAEL HENIG
DRESDENSI.

Adiuncta est

Quæstio, cur pueris non sit interdicendum lacrimis: Et, cur in lacrimis suspiria
& gemitus ferè conjungantur.

Nonis xbris, anno Iesu Christi vertente xxci.

VITÆBERGÆ
Typis Zachariæ Lehmani.

M. D. LXXXII.

R. W. W. W.

Very Rare & Early Account on Perspiration, Crying & Blood

1. **ALBERTI, Salomon** (1540-1600); **Micaelo HENIG.** *Oratio de sudore cruento pronunciata à Salmone Alberto noriber gensi medicinae doctore et professore eius publ., conferente doctoris insignia, viro ornatissimo; M. Micaelo Henig Dresdensi. Adjuncta est Quaestio, cur pueris non sit interdicendum lacrimis: et, cur in lacrimis suspiria & gemitus fere conjungantur ...* Vitaeburgae: Typis Zachariae Lehmani, 1582. ¶ 16 cm. Small 8vo. 75, [1] pp. Signatures: A-E⁸ (A2 missigned A3; E7. Lacks E8 [blank]). Plain wrappers. Laid into quarter green morocco, cloth sides, folding box [23 cm.]. Occasional early ink marginalia. RARE: no record of copies found on market.

\$ 1,650

First edition, one of two known issues. A classical account on perspiration, crying, and blood [all fluids]. O'Malley writes for the DSB, "such then curious but rational problems as why boys ought not to be forbidden to cry, why sobbing usually accompanies weeping" – apparently referring to this work. Thorndike, who notes the author's work on the classical writers, Galen and Rasis, notes further that he was not a physician who ascribed to the occult sciences: "he also discussed such questions as why boys should not be forbidden to cry, why sobbing generally goes with tears..." [p. 230].

The Bayerische Staatsbibliothek copy has an added 2 leaves, marked as signature "α2", which is a preface by Paulo Alberto [Paulus Albertus], not available in this copy, but supplied in facs.

The text refers to bloody sweat, noted by Stolberg, "Modern medicine acknowledges such phenomenona as 'hematidrosis' but premodern accounts of bloody sweating may well have to be taken in a much wider sense, including what physicians today would consider as bleeding disorders." – Michael Stolberg, "Sweat. Learned Concepts and Popular Perceptions, 1500-1800," within: Manfred Horstmannshoff, Helen King, & Claus Zittel (editors), *Blood, Sweat and Tears: The Changing Concepts of Physiology from Antiquity into Early Modern Europe*, Brill, 2012 (p. 509).

Alberti, born in 1540, Naumburg, Germany, a year later his father died. He and his mother relocated to Nuremberg (1541). Remarkably, the city paid for Alberti's education, including his doctoral studies at the University of Wittenberg (1574), rising to become Professor of Philosophy and Physics in Wittenberg, then Professor of Medicine,

and in 1582 becoming physician to Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Saxony. His last residence was in Dresden where he passed away. He wrote tracts on the pancreas (1578), on the lacrimal apparatus, *De Lacrimis*, (1581). In 1585 he published, *Historia plerarunque partium humani corporis, membratim scripta, et in usum tyronum retractatus edita*, Vitæbergæ, excudebant Hæredes Iohannis Cratonis. "... some years later the German anatomist Salomon Alberti (1540–1600) published his studies of the lacrimal apparatus in a volume entitled *De Lacrimis*." "Initially, tears were considered to be more or less similar in composition to other body fluids, in particular sweat and urine." – Ad Vingerhoets, *Why Only Humans Weep: Unravelling the Mysteries of Tears*, 2013, pp. 51, but does not mention this text. – DSB.

☼ *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, I, p. 98 [O'Malley]; Durling 76. See: Hans Theodor Koch: *Die Wittenberger Medizinische Fakultät (1502-1652) - Ein biobibliographischer Überblick*, pp. 299-300 in Stefan Oehmig, *Medizin und Sozialwesen in Mitteldeutschland zur Reformationszeit*, Leipzig, 2007; Evangelische Verlagsanstalt Leipzig; August Hirsch: *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1884, Bd. 1, p. 85; Fritz Roth: *Restlose Auswertungen von Leichenpredigten für genealogische und kulturhistorische Zwecke*. Selbstverlag, 1976, Bd. 9, p. 188; Lynn Thorndike, *A History of Magic and Experimental Science, The Sixteenth Century*, VI (New York, 1941), pp. 229–230. Bibliothèque nationale (France), *Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, (1897), p. 518.

2. **[Alebrand of Florence – aka: Aldobrandino] SOALHAT, Jean Baptiste.** *Les idées de Maistre Alebrand de Florence sur la puériculture*. Paris: Henri Jouve, 1908. ¶ 25 cm. 8vo. 51, [1] pp. Early quarter dark morocco, green marbled boards; spine ends a tad worn, rubbed, spine faded. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR. Very good. RARE.

\$ 125

Alebrand of Florence, physician to the King of France, wrote the first French medical book in the vulgar tongue, the *Régime du Corps*, written in 1256, a treatise that is largely devoted to the care of children.

See: Chéreau, A., «Les médecins et les chirurgiens de saint Louis, roi de France», *L'union médicale*, ns, 14, 1862; Havelock Ellis, *Sex in Relation to Society*, vol. VI, (1920), p. 633; Osler 1763; John Carmi Parsons & Bonnie Wheeler (eds.), *Medieval Mothering*, Garland, 1996. Not in Grulee.

3. **ARMSTRONG, John** (1709-1779). *The art of preserving health: a poem*. London: Printed for A. Millar, 1744. ¶ 18 cm. Small 4to. [2], 134 pp. Woodcut device on title; foxed, lacks first and last blanks. Original full blind and gilt-stamped calf; neatly rebacked with gilt-stamped spine, added red morocco gilt title label, rubbed, corners showing. Very good.

\$ 100

First edition. "To describe so difficult a thing, gracefully and poetically, as the effects of distemper on a human body, was reserved for Dr. Armstrong, who accordingly hath given us that book of his *Art of Preserving Health*, where he hath given us that pathetick account of the sweating sickness. There is a classical correctness and closeness of style in this poem, that are truly admirable, and the subject is raised and adorned by numberless poetical images." – Warton's *Reflections on Didactic Poetry* [in Allibone].

"In 1744 appeared '*The Art of Preserving Health*,' a didactic poem in four books, which sprang at once into popularity, and has passed through several editions down to our own day. In the class of poetry to which it belongs, the '*Art of Preserving Health*' holds a distinguished place. No writer of the eighteenth century had so masterful a grasp of blank verse as is shown in parts of this poem. The powerful passage descriptive of the plague (book iii) has been highly praised. As in all didactic poetry, the practical directions are of little interest; but those who value austere imagination and weighty diction cannot afford to neglect Armstrong's masterpiece." – DNB (A. H. Bullen).

David Hume praised the work as "truly classical; the most Augustan thing we have in English." – University of Missouri exhibition.

"*The Art of Preserving Health* has been warmly commended by many eminent authorities. Warton praises it for classical correctness; Dr. Beattie predicted that it would 'make him known and esteemed by posterity'...." – Samuel Austin Allibone.

Dr. John Armstrong (1709–1779), physician, graduated from the College of Edinburgh in 1732, poet, and satirist, and best known for his medically oriented poem, *The Art of Preserving Health*, written in four books: air, diet, exercise, and passions. The work was the author's second treatise on health, here advocating a varied diet and eating in moderation. Very influential in its time, the work reached eleven editions.

☼ DNB; Foxon, *English verse 1701-1750*, A296; Hayward, *English Poetry: a Catalogue of First & Early Editions of Works of the English Poets from Chaucer to the Present Day*, 168; Osler 4335; Rothschild 56; University of Missouri, *Food Revolutions; Science and Nutrition, 1700-1950*; Wellcome II p.57. See: Samuel Austin Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors, Living and Deceased*, volume I, (1878), p. 68.

Illustrations of Human Monsters

4. **ARISTOTLE, pseud.** *Aristotle's master-piece, completed in two parts: the first containing the secrets of generation, in all the parts thereof: ...: the second part being a private looking glass for the female sex:: the whole thing being more correct than anything of the kind hitherto published.* New York: Printed for the Company of Flying Stationers, 1816. ¶ 16 cm. iv, (5)-126 pp. Frontis. wood-engraving of Aristotle, 4 woodcuts (pp. 32-35) of monsters. Original quarter calf, marbled boards; spine mended with kozo. Very good.

\$ 125

Important and popular sex manual compiled in the eighteenth century, printed in many editions. Discussed are all aspects of human intercourse or relations, intercourse, childbirth, advice for future mother's, all described as "Secrets". Chapter V, "Of Monsters and Monstrous Births," and, XIV: "A description of the Womb's Fabric, the preparing vessels, and Testicles in Women; as also of the Difference and ejaculatory Vessels," are examples of the remarkable oddities found within.

☼ Austin, *Early American medical imprints*, 68.

5. **ASHWAL, Stephen** (editor). *The Founders of Child Neurology*. San Francisco: Norman, 1990. ¶ Thick 8vo. xii, 935 pp. 187 illustrations, index. Cloth, dust-jacket. As new. ISBN: 0-930405-26-9

\$ 90

"The first biographical study of important contributors to the field of child neurology, consisting of 124 biographical sketches written by over 100 physicians specializing in neurology, child neurology, pediatrics and obstetrics. Organized chronologically into five chapters, beginning before 1800 and continuing to the present, *The Founders of Child Neurology* traces the emergence of child neurology as a separate specialty from its roots in pediatrics and neurology. With a definitive historical introduction by the editor, Dr. Stephen Ashwal, and 187 illustrations." – publisher.

6. **ASELLI, Gaspare** (1581-1625). *De lactibus sive lacteis venis quarto vasorum mesaraicorum genere novo invento... dissertatio*. Milan: Giovanni Battista Bidelli, 1627. ¶ 4to. [24], 79, [1] pp. [Collation]: †4, †4, †4, A-K4. Engraved title and engraved portrait of the author by Cesare Bassano, both conjugate with text leaves. 4 large folding chiaroscuro woodcut plates printed in black, dark red, and light red; occasional light spotting or foxing. Pages 75-78 showing a neatly closed tear. Original full vellum; upper corner showing a bit, some minor cover stains, but very well preserved in the original binding. Bottom fore-edge: early manuscript inscription representing the title ["Aselli De lactibus ..."]. Very good copy.

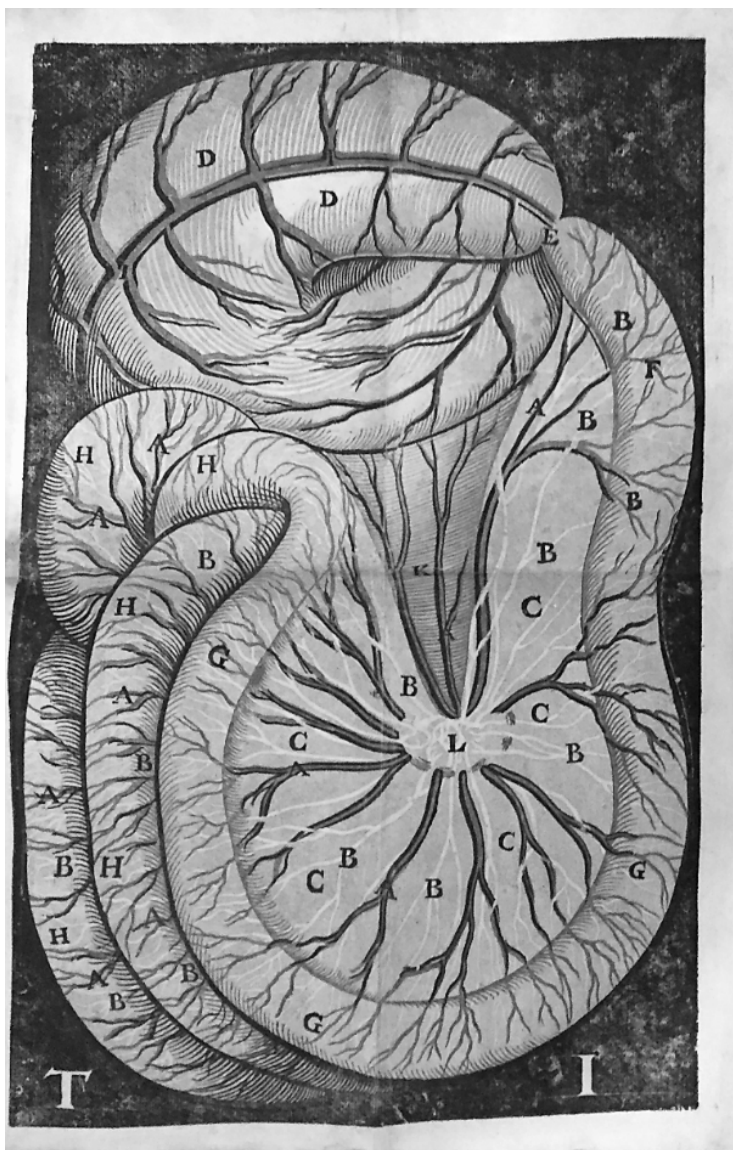
\$ 85,000

FIRST EDITION: "Records the discovery of the lacteal vessels. Aselli's book has also the distinction of including the first anatomical plates printed in colours (four chiaroscuro woodcuts, 16" x 10")." – Garrison and Morton.

"Aselli ..., who had been a pupil of Fallopius, practiced as a surgeon in Milan. There he continued his anatomic research and wrote in a more dynamic manner and with greater physiologic insight than has his predecessors, whose approach had been essentially teleologic and descriptive. Although Aselli's notebooks and jottings for lectures have never been published, he is renowned for this small volume, which was published two years after his death at the age of forty-five.

"The book records his chance discovery of the lacteal vessels in 1622 while he was displaying the mesenteric nerves of a dog at an anatomic demonstration. In this fed animal, he noted a network of mesenteric vessels that contained a whitish fluid. Because such engorgement was absent in a fasting animal, he concluded that it was related to recent feeding.

"Writing before the publication of Harvey's work on the circulation, Aselli maintained that the liver was the center of the venous system and believed, as did Galen, that the intestinal veins carried chyle to the liver. Harvey knew that the Galenic account was wrong and remained skeptical about the existence of lacteals; the contradiction was cleared away when Jean Pecquet announced his discovery of the thoracic duct in 1651.



“In his text, which comprises thirty-five chapters, Aselli took up the intestines in general, their veins, arteries, nerves, and a ‘fourth, new kind’ of vessels. He explained why he had named the vessels and asked why they remained undiscovered for so long. He presented their anatomy in great detail and wondered whether they were supplied with chyle or blood. He also described the transit of chyle to the liver and discussed the contribution of the new vessels to the formation of blood.

“The book was illustrated with a copperplate portrait of the author at the age of forty-two, when he made his discovery, and with four large foldout plates showing the lacteals in animal dissections. These are most remarkable woodcuts, both for their display of the dissections and for the method in which they were produced... The Aselli plates were the first colored illustrations in an anatomic text.” – Lilly-LeFanu, *Notable Medical Books*, p. 61.

“Among the last to continue the preeminent northern Italian traditions of anatomy and physiology, Aselli studied medicine at the University of Padua with Giambattista Carcano Leone, himself a pupil of Gabriele Falloppio. He subsequently obtained a position with the Spanish army in Milan that allowed him sufficient leisure for research. The context in which Aselli studied and experimented was one of considerable intellectual excitement, and although he died young, he was nonetheless able to make some important contributions to the history of medicine.

“In 1622, while performing vivisection on a dog, Aselli chanced upon the lacteal vessels, which had gone virtually unnoticed since Galen and Erasistratus reported their documentation by Hippocrates and Aristotle. Aselli’s achievement was not only to have ‘rediscovered’ these vessels but to have clarified their nature and function. However, Aselli’s *De lactibus sine lacteis venis* is important also as a landmark in the history of anatomical illustration: it may well be the first publication to use colored illustrations in the service of scientific clarity. The four chiaroscuro woodcut charts that accompany the text use color - black, dark red, light red, and the natural white of the paper - to distinguish more precisely the different types of vessels from one another.

“Although *De lactibus sine lacteis venis* probably had no influence on Harvey, its findings were confirmed later in the seventeenth century by such anatomists as Nicolaas Tulp, Guerner Rolfinck, and Johann Vesling. Aselli’s work also significantly influenced Jean Pecquet’s vascular researches.

“The color-printed woodcuts illustrating the first edition of *De lactibus sine lacteis venis* have been attributed to Cesare Bassano, who engraved the title and the portrait of Aselli for this edition and who was also a wood-engraver, or to Bassano’s associate Domenico Falcini. Preparatory drawings and proofs for the plates are preserved at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Aselli's work was reprinted in Basel in 1628, in Leiden in 1640, and in Amsterdam in 1645 (the last in Adriaan van de Spiegel's *Opera quae extant omnia*). In all of these later editions, the illustrations were reduced in size and printed in black only from copperplate engravings." – Grolier, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 26.

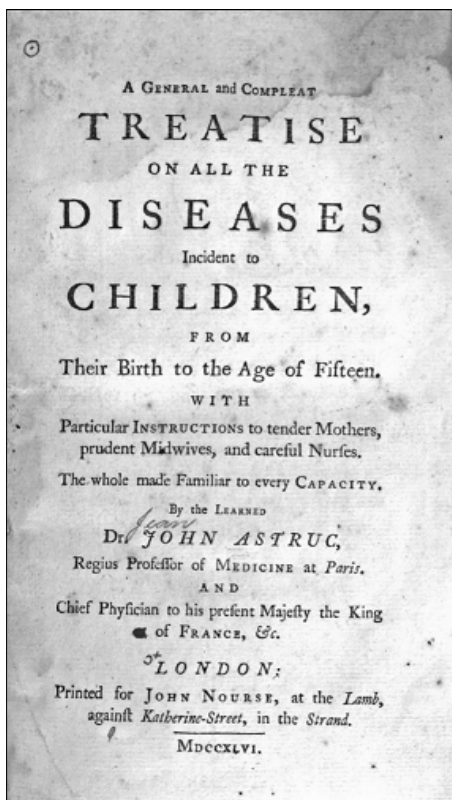
PROVENANCE: Rubber-stamp of Doctor Mario E. Spada, a 20th century surgeon.

☼ Choulant-Frank, pp. 240-41; Garrison and Morton 1094; Grolier, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 26; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 453; Krivatsy 446; Lilly, *Notable Medical Books*, 61; Haskell Norman 76; Osler 1846; Waller 502; Wellcome 6837.

7. **ASTRUC, Jean** (1684-1766). *A general and compleat treatise on all the diseases incident to children, from their birth to the age of fifteen: with particular instructions to tender mothers, prudent midwives, and careful nurses: the whole made familiar to every capacity. ... Chief Physician to His Present Majesty the King of France, &c.* London: Printed for John Nourse, 1746. ¶ 24 cm. Small 8vo. viii, 229, [1], ix-x pp. [Note: some copies will collate the front matter as x, instead of showing it as with this copy, divided [complete]. Glossary, errata; upper margin waterstained, foxed throughout. Original mottled calf, red leather gilt-stamped spine label, gilt rules; upper cover rehinged with kozo, extremities worn. Bookplate of Boylston Medical Library, with their rubber stamp on title verso. Very good.

\$ 275

First edition in English. "Astruc's book, though in its general lines it follows



the routine of previous writers on the subject, shows some individuality. He has made observations and has his own views; he shows also an acquaintance with recent scientific work and literature, not only in his own country but elsewhere.” – Still, p. 373.

Selected contents: “How to tie and cut the Navel-string”; How to cleanse a new-born infant; Tinea; Phthiriasis; Impetigo; Intertrigo; Crinones; Glands; Excoriations; Bridle of the Tongue; Ranula; dentition; “Of the Frights of Children in their sleep”; Hydrocephalus of children; Epilepsy; The “Chin-Cough”; “Of Diarrhoeas of Infants”; Umbilical Rupture; Hernia; “... falling down of the anus”; Of the Scrophula, or King’s Evil; Of worms; Rickets; Of the Extenuation, or Decay of Children.

☼ Grulee 573; Still, *History of Pediatrics*, pp. 373-379; Wellcome II, p.65.

8. **BACON, Francis** (1561-1626); **William RAWLEY** (ca.1588-1667). *Sylva sylvarum: or, a naturall historie: in ten centuries; written by the Right Honourable Francis Lo., Verulam Viscount St. Alban; published after the authors death, by William Rawley, dodorin divinity, one of his majesties chaplaines; bereunto is now added an alphabeticall table of the principall things contained in the whole worke. The fifth edition.* London: Printed by John Haviland, for William Lee, 1639.

¶ Two parts in one volume. 29 cm. 6to. [16], 218, [24], [iv], 43, [1] pp. With the elaborate engraved title (dated 1631), index; second title [“New Atlantis”] present; LACKS engraved portrait (supplied in facs.). Original full blind-ruled calf; spine disintegrated, remnant of gilt title showing, cloth tape affixed over the spine, front pastedown is original, but ffeep and rear endleaves replaced. Ownership signature of W. F. Littleton, Feb. 18: 1865. Very good internally with a binding in need of repair. As is.

\$ 400

Fifth edition of Bacon’s last work, edited by Rawley. It was published posthumously and first issued in 1626/7. Bacon here summarizes classical writers, including “Aristotle, Pliny, Porta, Cardano, and Sandys. The book is arranged in ten chapters with each containing one hundred paragraphs. The subjects include medicine, botany, physiology, cooking, music, psychology, agriculture, architecture, and aesthetics.” – *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 398 [1670 edition].

The second part, *New Atlantis*, edited by Rawley, is Bacon's controversial work of utopian magic realism and predicting the future. – Bowen, Catherine Drinker, *Francis Bacon: The Temper of a Man*. Boston: Atlantic; Little, Brown & Co., 1963.

”Although unfinished, *New Atlantis* played a key role in disseminating his views among educational and social reformers of the 1640s and 1650s, as well as the general public. Bacon's most widely reprinted work of natural philosophy was the book to which *New Atlantis* was appended, his posthumous *Sylva sylvarum* (1626). This was reprinted no less than twelve times before 1700, and three times overseas in Jacob Gruter's Latin translation.” – Hutton.



Provenance: Hon. William Francis Littleton (1847-1889), , fourth son of the late Lord Hatherton, and nephew of the Duke of Northumberland, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Became Barrister (1872), then Private Secretary at the Cape to Sir Bartle Frere, 1877-80. He died at 41 years of age.

☼ Gibson 175; STC 1173. See: Sarah Hutton, *British Philosophy in the Seventeenth Century*, Oxford University Press, (2015), pp. 101-2.

9. **BALLANTYNE, John William** (1861-1923). *The Diseases and Deformities of the Foetus: An attempt towards a system of ante-natal pathology*. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, [1892], 1895. ¶ 2 volumes. Small 4to. xiii, [1], 252, [4]; x, [2], 264 pp. 12 + 8 plates, 1 woodcut, index. Original green blind & gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends worn, vol. I rear cover torn along joint [laid down]. Titles signed by Dr. Fred L. Adair; inscribed by Adair to Edith L. Potter. As is. Scarce.

\$ 35

Dr. John William Ballantyne, FRSE, FRCPE, was a Scottish physician and obstetrician, lecturer on midwifery and gynecology, and on diseases of infancy and childhood, working at the Edinburgh University School of Medicine. This work is dedicated to Alexander Russell Simpson (1835–1916), who was the author's mentor. In his teaching of female doctors he was a pioneer in the advancement of female professional training in the field of medicine. PROVENANCE: Adair and Potter jointly wrote, *Fetal and Neonatal Death*, 1940. Both worked at the Chicago Lying-in Hospital during the 1930s and 1940s.

10. **BALLEXSERD, Jacques** (1726-1774). *Dissertation sur l'éducation physique des enfants, depuis leur naissance jusqu'à l'âge de puberté: ouvrage qui a remporté le Prix, le 21 Mai 1762, à la Société Hollandoise des Sciences. Nouvelle édition*. Paris: Chez la Veuve Vallat-la-Chapelle, 1780; [Bound with the author's]: *Dissertation sur cette question: quelles sont les causes principales de la mort d'un aussi grand nombre d'enfants, & quels sont les préservatifs les plus efficaces & les plus simples pour leur conserver la vie? ... couronnée par l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Mantoue, en 1772*. Geneva: Chez Isac Bardin, 1775. ¶ 2 volumes in 1. 8vo. xvi, 230, [10]; [iii-x], 128 pp. Half-title, small title woodcut vignettes for each part. Contemporary full mottled calf, gilt-stamped spine, red leather label; joints cracked, extremities worn, but a very good copy.

\$ 225

Third edition. The first paper is a prize-winning essay, from the Academy of Haarlem, on the physical education of children from birth to puberty. The *Dissertation sur l'éducation physique des enfants*, was first issued in 1762, with a second edition in 1763. WorldCat shows several issues as well as a German translation in 1776. The main work, here in a printing of 1780, is dedicated to his teacher, Antoine Petit who taught at the Médecine de la Faculté de Paris, and was a member of the Royal Academy of Science, etc. Still states that a large

portion of this essay relates to suckling and encouraging mothers to feed their children thus. – Still, pp. 414-5.

The second essay, *Dissertation sur cette question*, according to Still written in 1772, but not issued till 1775 – making this a first edition – is the author's inquiry into the causes of death among children and some proposed remedies for helping to encourage their survival. It was also a prize winning essay. Ballexserd starts with the position that the number one cause of death with children is because of an acquired disability of the parents. He mentions the dangers of persons hired to care for infants [nannies]. Diet is touched on. Improper swaddling of the infant is also given as the third highest cause of death. Fevers are given the fourth rank as a cause of death; with this point the author chooses to mention also that some soup served to children is unhealthy for their teeth. Other ailments are touched on, though at the end of the book, coupled with medication.

☼ Grulee 580 & 581 [pagination differs – seemingly an error in Grulee]; Still, *History of Paediatrics*, pp. 414-6.

11. **BAUMES, Jean-Baptiste-Théodore** (1756-1828) [**Jean Baptiste Timothy Baumes**]. *Traité de la première dentition et des maladies souvent très-graves qui en dépendent: ouvrage que la Société royale de Médecine de Paris couronna en 1782, et dans lequel on trouve la meilleure manière de conduire et d'élever les enfans de naissance*. Paris: Chez Méquignon l'aîné, Libraire de l'École et de la Société de Médecine, 1806. ¶ 21 cm. 8vo. [iv], lii, 350, [2] pp. Half title; missing plate facing p. 338. Contemporary full tree calf; joints broken, worn. Title with rubber-stamp of Dr. Pierre Robin, Paris. As is.

\$ 65

First edition. “Baumés, for many years professor of medicine at Montpellier, was a prolific author with many interests. He had written books on fevers, children's diseases, phthisis, nosology, and scrofula before preparing this comprehensive work on pedodontics” – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.

PROVENANCE: Pierre Robin (1867–1949/50[?]) was a French dental surgeon or Stomatologist. “Pierre Robin syndrome” (PRS) is named for the owner of this book, being a congenital condition of facial abnormalities in humans.

☼ Stephen Ashwal, ed., *The Founders of Child Neurology*, pp. 97-102 by Peter Kellaway & Eli M. Mizrahi – citing other works; Grulee 810; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1147; Wellcome II, p. 118. Not in Ruhräh or Still.



*Von Der Becke on Acids in the Body,
and Their Attendant Chemical Reactions*

12. **BECKE, David von der** (1648-1684). *Davidis von der Becke ... Experimenta et Meditationes, Circa Naturalium Rerum Principia. Quibus Quae circa fixi & Alcalisati Salis, ante calcinationem in misto praeexistentiam, ac Causas Volatilisationis, obscura aut dubia esse poterant, clarè solvuntur. Nutu Illustrissimae Societatis Regiae Britannicae.* Hamburg: Gottfried Schultz, 1674. ¶ Octavo. Collation:)(8, A-X8. Pagination: [16], 335, [1] pp. Engraved emblematic frontispiece by H. [Hieronymus] von Hensbergen sculp. (fl.1660-1690), with the light of God touching the creatures (all kinds!) of the Earth in the “Ex Aqua Seminibus”, diagram (p.221), errata. Original [?] paper boards, untrimmed with fore-edges of varying sizes, book-stamp of the Fürstenbibliothek on verso of title-page and last leaf. A very good copy. RARE.

\$ 1,200

First Edition of this work exemplifying iatrochemistry.

“First Edition of v. d. Becke’s principal work, dedicated to the Royal Society. The author, a German physician (1648-84) was an exponent of Iatrochemistry, a medical theory ascribing all ills to the presence of various acidic bodies in the human body and therefore basing all therapeutic action on chemical reactions provoked by various medicaments. Apparently unknown to the usual authorities.” – Duveen.

“David von der Beck followed Helmont in holding that water or alkali was the matter of all things, while seeds or fire or acid were the formal principal. He was interested in the strange force of imagination and the causes of monstrosities. He believed that seeds contained specific ideas, and that ideas or characters remained in the bodies of animals after death. He accepted the resuscitation of plants.” – Thorndike.

This book was reviewed in the *Philosophical Transactions* IX, 60-4; JS VI (1678) 442-46.

Other printings: Another issued was published in 1683/84. That ‘enlarged’ edition collates in 423 pp. A 12mo issue, that Thorndike calls a third edition, was printed in 1688 and collates to 516 pages.

VD17 39:116757N; Bruning 2280; Duveen 60; Hirsch I,412; Krivatsy/NLM 996; Neu 357; Thorndike VII, p, 236; Wellcome II,126.

See: Robert Collis, *The Petrine Instauration. Religion, Esotericism and Science at the Court of Peter the Great, 1689-1725*, Brill, 2012.

13. **BEDNAR, Alois** (1816-1888). *Die Krankheiten der Neugeborenen und Säuglinge vom klinischen und pathologisch-anatomischen Standpunkte*. [4 Theil]. Wien: Carl Gerold, 1853. ¶ Part 4. 22 cm. VIII, 268 pp. Foxed or browned. Original half dark calf, decorative dark green paper over boards; upper joint reinforced with kozo. Ownership stamp of Dr. W. M. Happ. Good +.

\$ 100

First edition, part IV, in a series of the same title, on diseases of newborns and infants from the clinical and pathological-anatomical points of view. Mentioned are sex education, abnormal parts of the body (hands, feet, and jaw), bone fractures, teething and nutrition for the child, rickets, hypertrophy of the tongue, abnormalities of cell tissue, abnormalities of lymphatic glands, abnormal eyes and/or ears, abnormalities of the skin, anemia, hives, herpes, heat rash, pemphigus (itchy skin), acne, Lichen planus skin diseases, hypertrophy, syphilis, disease of the blood, tuberculosis, etc.

PROVENANCE: Dr. William M. Happ (1891-1980), “was born in Macon, Georgia and graduated from the University of Georgia in 1911 with a B.A. He received a M.D. from the John Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1915. He was an intern at Baltimore City Hospitals, Bayview from 1915-1916. He also was a dispensary physician at the Harriet Lane Home from 1916 to 1917 before becoming a First Lieutenant with the John Hopkins Hospital Base Hospital 18. Upon his return, Happ was an instructor in Pediatrics from 1919-1921. In the 1926 Johns Hopkins Half Century Directory, Happ is listed as a physician in Los Angeles, California.” – Johns Hopkins Medical Archives. He was Director, Nutrition Division, Los Angeles City Schools, Dept. of Health and Corrective Physical Education, Los Angeles.

“Alois Bednar, a docent at the University of Vienna, was, in the words of Jacobi, ‘one of the most original scientific pediatricists of Europe, ‘an active and enlightened teacher who never attained to the professoriate. He was author of a treatise on the diseases of newborn and suckling infants, in four parts (1850-53)... a pediatric *Lehrbuch*

(1856), and a treatise on infant diet (1857). He gave the original description of Bednar's aphthae, which had been adumbrated by Felix Würtz. His pediatric treatise is distinguished by most careful accounts of the different toxemias of infancy, which were so plentiful in the foundling asylums of his time." – *Abt-Garrison History of Pediatrics*, (1965), p. 92.

☼ Grulee 823.

14. **BELL, Benjamin** (1749-1806). *A treatise on gonorrhoea virulenta, and lues venerea*. Philadelphia: Printed for Robert Campbell, 1795. ¶ 2 volumes in 1. 22 cm. 8vo. 220; 250, [14] pp. Original full calf, black and maroon gilt-stamped spine labels; lower joint reattached with kozo, covers stained, corners showing, spine head chipped. Text browned. Title with ownership inscription: Ben. Cory Oxford Ohio; address label of Dr. Donald C. Shelby, Los Angeles, with his letter laid in, gifting this book to Frye in 1976. Good.

\$ 125

First American edition (first issued in Edinburgh in 1793), "Bell was the first to differentiate between gonorrhea and syphilis." – Garrison and Morton 2378.

"Although chiefly regarded at a surgeon, Bell's interests extended to clinical medicine and pathology as well. In this treatise on gonorrhea which was first published in Edinburgh in 1793, he delineates the clinical distinction between gonorrhea and syphilis, although it remained for Ricord to prove their separate identity." – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.

"[This work] appears to me to be the ablest and most valuable of [my grandfather's] writings, conveying the impression that his experience of the diseases treated of had been unusually ample; that he had investigated them with great pains; thought much and long upon the whole subject; and arrived at very decided opinions, some of them original, some in direct opposition to writers of the highest authority. A careful perusal of the treatise, in the light of our present knowledge, has satisfied me that his views were very enlightened and in advance of the period when he wrote..." – Benjamin Bell (F.R.C.S.E., F.R.S.E.), *The Life, Character & Writings of Benjamin Bell*. By His Grandson ... (1868), pp. 130-1.

Bell was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons or Ireland and Edinburgh, surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

PROVENANCE: Cory, Benjamin, Dr. (1822-1896), Dr. Benjamin Cory was born either in Millville (Butler, Co.), Ohio or Oxford, Ohio on November 17, 1822. He graduated from Miami University (Oxford, Ohio) in 1842, and received his M.D. from the Medical College of Ohio, in 1845. He practiced medicine at Oxford, Ohio with his father, Dr. James M. Cory, for 2 years and then traveled to California in 1847, eventually settling in San Jose. Dr. Benjamin Cory was the 1st physician in San Jose and was an important member of the community. At 28 he was a member of the first California Assembly and was a force in establishing Santa Clara County Hospital. He was also an investor in the Esmeralda Silver Mine near Mono Lake with his brother. He married Sarah Ann Braley at San Jose, California, on March 16, 1853. Cory died in San Jose, California, on January 16, 1896. Cory was a member of the Society of California Pioneers, joining April 4, 1870. His archive is located there.

☼ Austin 177; Cushing B253; Evans 28259; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1082; Waller 845 (1793 ed.).

15. **BERTIN, René Joseph** (1757-1828). *Treatise on the diseases of the heart, and great vessels. Edited by J. Bouillaud...; translated from the French by Charles W. Chauncy, M. D.* Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Blanchard, 1833. ¶ 23 cm. 8vo. liii, [1], [17]-449, [1], [25]-32 pp. Ads. Original full speckled calf, gilt spine rules, black spine label; joints just starting, minor wear to extremities. Foxed. Very good copy.

\$ 225

First American edition. Bertin's work was first published in Paris in 1824.

"His most important contribution was on the nomenclature and understanding of cardiac hypertrophy. He recognized three varieties, simple hypertrophy in which the cavity was unchanged in size, eccentric hypertrophy in which the cavity was dilated and concentric hypertrophy previously unrecognized according to Bertin, in which the cavity was reduced in size. These concepts were a development of those of Laennec and were a distinct improvement on Corvisart's active and passive aneurysm. The terms eccentric and concentric became part of standard pathological terminology and some modern

authors have suggested that the concentric variety represents what is known today as hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.” – Fleming.

“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.” – Bruce Fye.

“Bertin’s outstanding work, “*Traité des maladies du cœur et des gros vaisseaux*” was published in Paris in 1824. He described valvular vegetations and valvular deformities with special reference to their signs, described the presystolic murmur of mitral stenosis and gave an excellent account of atrophy of the heart. Bertin was greatly interested in the problem of cardiac hypertrophy and by means of microscopy demonstrated an actual increase in the amount of musculature. He classified hypertrophy of the heart into three types, concentric, excentric and simple. This classification prevailed in medical literature for many years.” – Willius & Dry.

René-Joseph-Hyacinthe Bertin (1757–1828), son of a physician, French anatomist, made pioneering achievements in the field of cardiology. Bertin took his medical degree in 1791 from Montpellier. He served as an army medical officer during both the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars. Afterwards he became physician-in-chief at the Cochin Hospital in Paris.

☼ Acierno, *The History of Cardiology*, p. 447; Bedford 373(n); P. R. Fleming, *A Short History of Cardiology*, Brill, (1977), p. 76; Fye, Bruce,

“Profiles in Cardiology,” *Clinical Cardiology*, vol. 16, pp. 273-274 (1993); Willius and Dry, *A History of the Heart and the Circulation*, p. 124.

16. **BILLARD, Charles Michel** (1800-1832); **Emile Adolphe Joseph BERTON** (1801-1855). *Traité des maladies des enfants, ou recherches sur les principales affections du jeune âge (depuis l'époque de la première dentition jusqu'à celle de la puberté); ouvrage faisant suite à celui du ... avec des notes de M. le Docteur Baron ...* Paris: J.-B. Baillière, Libraire de l'Académie Royale de Médecine; Londres: Même Maison, 1837. ¶ 22 cm. 8vo. vii, [1], 502, [2] pp. Half-title, index, errata; occasional light spotting. Contemporary quarter blind and gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards. Near fine.

\$ 375

First edition, posthumously published. “The most important pediatric treatise of this period was that of Charles-Michel Billard ... of Pelouaille, France, who studied medicine at the Ecole secondaire of Angers (1819-23) and came up to Paris in 1824, having acquired the funds by a prize essay on the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane (1825). He was very poor, had to eke out a living by translations, journal articles and other hack-work, and did not get his medical degree until 1828. In the same year he published his treatise on the diseases of newborn infants and sucklings, with an atlas, (1828, 3rd ed. 1837)...” Though not this work, the emphasis is the same, on pathology and observation.

“Billard performed several hundred autopsies on infants and children and correlated the data obtained with clinical observations he had done. This pioneer work on the pathological anatomy of infants includes interesting observations on cerebral congestion, intestinal disturbances, the pulse, teething etc.”

Berton, born in Dinant, was a French military surgeon. He also wrote prior to this work, *Traité des maladies des enfants, nouveaux-nés et à la mamelle, etc.*, Paris, 1828 [xv, 653 pp. – also issued in 1837, pagination differs]. Abt-Garrison gives fine detail of that publication, not mentioning this posthumous one. The orientation of Billard was based first on his vast experience of autopsies of children, the influence of Bichat and Laënnec. It was thus the “first pediatric treatise in which a uniform classification of diseases is attempted...” The present work is surely an extension of that effort.

☼ Not in Grulee.

17. **BOERHAAVE, Herman** (1668-1738); **François PAUL; Gerard VAN SWIETEN** (1700-1772). *Traité des maladies des enfans: traduit du Latin des aphorismes de Boerhaave, commentés par M. le Baron de Van Swieten, premier Médecin de Sa Majesté l'Impératrice Reine de Hongrie, &c. &c. &c. ... par M. Paul.* Avignon, et se trouve à Paris: Chez Saillant & Nyon, 1759. ¶ 17 cm. 12mo. xi, [1], 386 pp. Small woodcut title vignette. Original mottled calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine, label title label, edges red, marbled endleaves; spine ends worn, upper joint starting. Bookplate and rubber-stamp (on title) of the Surgeon General's Office Library, AFML. Very good.

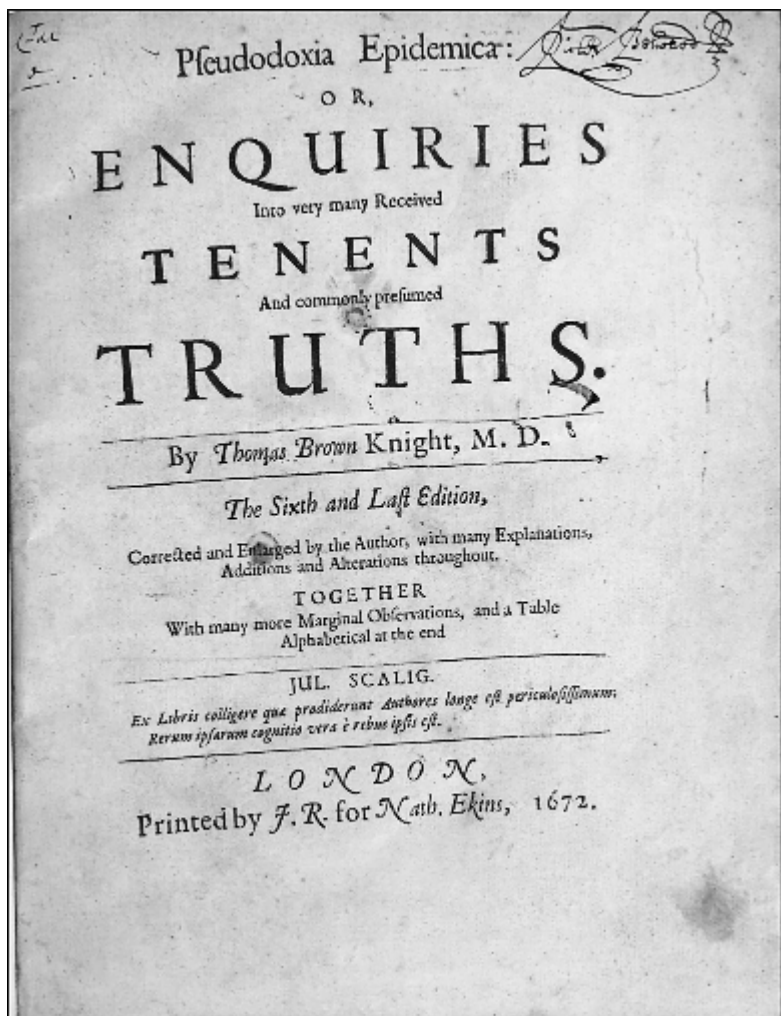
\$ 295

First French edition. Still tells of how highly regarded Boerhaave was, including to one of his former pupils, Haller. The first printing of the Aphorisms was in 1709. The present work is contained within that work, but this is the material relating to children's health. There were many edition and translations that followed. Still adds, "So important were the Aphorisms considered that Gerhard Van Swieten of Leyden, who was subsequently the leading physician at Vienna and physician to the Empress Maria Theresa, spent, as Garrison points out, more than thirty years in composing a commentary on them; and a portion of this work, the Aphorisms with his commentary relating specially to diseases of children (*Traité des maladies des enfans...* Avignon, 1759)." – Still, p. 327. The book also contains a materia medica list of treatments for sick children as well as the Appendix.

Grulee 589.

18. **BROWNE, Thomas, Sir** (1605-1682); **Kenelm DIGBY.** *Pseudodoxia epidemica: or enquiries into very many received tenents and commonly presumed truths. The sixth and last edition, corrected and enlarged by the author, with many explanations, additions and alterations throughout; together with many more marginal observations, and a table alphabetical at the end.* London: Printed by J. R. for Nath. Ekins, 1672.

[Bound with (2 works), I]: *Religio medici: the seventh edition, corrected and amended. With annotations upon all the obscure passages therein. Also observations / by Sir Kenelm Digby.* [II:] *Annotations upon Religio medici.* London: Printed for Andrew Crook, 1672.



¶ Three works bound together [as issued]. 26 cm. 4to. [20], 440, [12]; [8], 144 pp. Index; neat early ink marginalia pp. 124, 134, 144, 153, 157, 197, 241, 243, 291, 303, 311, occasional spotting, dust-soiling. Handsome nineteenth century full calf, raised bands, 2 leather spine labels, elaborate gilt-stamped spine and ruled covers, marbled endleaves, by "Bain. Binder" [bound circa 1866-1890s]; rubbed, corners showing. Bookplate on title verso removed; bookplate of Henry Reeve. Ownership signature on title of [?] Richard Bohoerod. Lacks portrait. Very good.

\$ 450

Sixth edition, first issued in 1646. Keynes, the compiler of the Browne bibliography and contributor to the DSB for the same, writes: "This edition is on better paper than the earlier quartos, but the text is full of mistakes. The compositor was not only careless, but also impertinent... the marginal notes are frequently misplaced. Nevertheless, the pagination is correct." The author's preface further indicated that this was the most improved edition and that no other future editions were planned – this was, in fact, the last in his lifetime."

"This book is full of remarkable material, from any type of error known, dispelling a plethora of superstitions, all in an attempt to derive the scientific truth of all things: "Of the nearer and more Immediate Causes of Popular Errors, both in the wiser and common sort, Misapprehension, Fallacy, or false deduction, Credulity, Supinity, adherence unto Antiquity, Tradition and Authority" – this title being typical of Browne's theme. The text deals with magic, magnetism, bizarre animals, racial issues, mineralogy, glass, mandrake root, mistletoe, almonds, plants, insects, snakes, an elephant [with no joints], a beaver interested in biting testicles: "That a Bever to escape the Hunter bites off his testicles or stones", the Basilisk, Phoenix, "Of the pissing of Toads", the chameleon, the unicorn's horn, the glowworm, etc. – Keynes.

"In this [work] he sought to dispel popular ignorance about many matters in history, folklore, philology, science, medicine, natural history, and embryology. He was, thus, to be a designated an 'enquirer after truth' rather than a 'scientist' (a term not yet invented), his field of inquiry being as wide as all human knowledge." – DSB [Keynes].

"The different chapters of this second book treat of the lodestone, of bodies magnetical and electrical, of magnetical rocks and attractive mountains... [etc.]" – Mottelay, *Bibliographical History of Electricity and Magnetism*.

☼ DNB; DSB; Keynes, *Browne*, 79; Wing 5165. See: *Haskell Norman Library* 358.

19. **BROWNLOW, John** (1800-1873). *The history and objects of the Foundling Hospital, with a memoir of the founder. Third edition.* London: Printed by C. Jaques, 1865. ¶ 26 cm. 8vo. [8], 164 pp. Frontis. engraving, 2 plates (one by Hogarth); waterstained. Original purple

blind & gilt-stamped cloth; spine repaired with kozo, waterstained lower corner. Good.

\$ 35

The Foundling Hospital was established by Captain Thomas Coram and he created the facility to serve the children, many of whom he witnessed “deserted in the public streets.” It was used to house and educate as well as take care of the children. All of it was done for charity. Not in Grulee.

20. **BUCHAN, William** (1729-1805). *Domestic medicine: or, a treatise on the prevention and cure of diseases by regimen and simple medicines: with an appendix, containing a dispensatory for the use of private practitioners*. London: Printed for W. Strahan, T. Cadell in the Strand, and J. Balfour; Edinburgh: W. Creech, 1774. ¶ 22 cm. 8vo. xxxii, 749, [3] pp. Errata, ads. Original full calf, raised bands, leather gilt-stamped label, gilt ruled covers; rubbed. Inscribed: “Be timely wise: with health all taste of pleasure flies. Quod petis in te est”. Heraldic bookplate of George de Ligne Gregory (1740-1822) [County of Leicester].

\$ 395

Third edition, with considerable additions. Still mentions the emphasis Buchan placed on infantile mortality. Buchan notes further that Buchan was “far in advance of his time” as an advocate for open air. Described by Peter Dunn, this is the author’s greatest work. The book achieved immediate success and went through 19 separate editions within the author’s lifetime. It was also translated into many of the European languages. “...in terms of achieving positive health and preventing disease, the text was far, far ahead of its day.” – Dunn.

PROVENANCE: George de Ligne Gregory (1740-1822) became the High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1793, also the holder of Harlaxton Manor.

William Buchan (1729–1805), Scottish physician, wrote this, his most popular work, in 1769. In 1759 he became the first surgeon and apothecary to a branch of the Foundling Hospital at Ackworth, caring for children. This was one of the earliest English works written by a physician to the public. “I know it will be said, that diffusing medical knowledge among the people, might induce them to tamper with Medicine, and to trust their own skill instead of calling a physician. The reverse of this, however, is true. Persons who have most knowledge in these matters, are commonly most ready both to ask and to follow advice, when it is necessary. The ignorant

are always most apt to tamper with Medicine, and have the least confidence in physicians..." – (p. xx).

☼ Dunn, Peter. "Dr. William Buchan (1729–1805) and his Domestic Medicine." *Archives of Disease in Childhood; Fetal Neonatal edition*, 2000, vol. 83: F71–F73; Still, *Paediatrics*, pp. 410–11.



First Illustrated Edition

21. **BULWER, John.** ["J. B."] (1606-1656). *Anthropometamorphosis: man transform'd: or, the artificiall changling historically presented, in the mad and cruell gallantry, foolish bravery, ridiculous beauty, filthy finesse, and loathsome*

loveliness of most nations, fashioning and altering their bodies from the mould intended by nature, with figures of those transfigurations, to which artificiall and affected deformations are added, all the native and nationall monstrosities that have appeared to disfigure the humane fabrick, with a vindication of the regular beauty and honesty of nature, and an appendix of the pedigree of the English Gallant. *Scriptit J. B. Cognomento Chirosophus M. D.* London: Printed by William Hunt, 1653.



¶ 19 cm. Small 4to. [52], 559, [1], [30] pp. Elaborate allegorical engraved half-title by T. Cross, engraved frontispiece portrait of the author by W. Faithorne, title within woodcut border, numerous woodcuts throughout and the added leaf with woodcuts on verso and recto after p. 122 [S2], index, ads.; waterstained throughout. Later full blind-stamped calf, raised bands, red morocco gilt-stamped spine label; some fading, slightly rubbed. Very good. WITH THE RARE ALLEGORICAL HALF-TITLE AND FRONTSPIECE PORTRAIT & TITLE. waterstained throughout Second and best edition, the first illustrated. VERY RARE.

\$ 2,800

SECOND AND BEST EDITION, THE FIRST ILLUSTRATED, and much expanded, of the author's last and most popular work. The work was originally issued in 1650 in 12mo and with 263 pages. Bulwer treats in this fascinating account, the whole human body and its various parts, by different nations, both in ancient and modern

times, stressing the deformities and freaks both natural and artificial. “Considered to be the earliest book on tattooing and body mutilations, the book is a mixture of fact and fiction, some from traveler’s tales, some from early literature.” – Nixon Library.

The title, *Anthropometamorphosis*, “literally means ‘humanity-changing.’ It is one of the first studies in comparative cultural anthropology and included a strong tone of social commentary.” (op.cit.).

Bulwer discusses the curious fashions in hair, heads (describing artificially produced square heads, long heads, round heads, dog heads), headdress, foreheads, “eyebrown rites,” eyes, noses (long, shovel-shaped, or even lacking a nose), ears, “mouth fashions and oral monstrosities,” lips (lip-rings, lip-spikes, etc.), legs, breast fashions, etc. There is an interesting chapter about “Strange inventive contradictions against Nature, practically maintained by diverse Nations in the ordering of their Privie parts,” descriptions of various circumcision rites (men and women). The moral agenda is uppermost in this work, with a pronounced emphasis on the natural as morally superior to the artificial. He presents a long list of authorities consulted, including Columbus, Francis Drake, De Bry, Campanella, Aldrovandi, Avicenna, Bacon, Mandeville, Peter Martyr, Vesalius, Harvey, and Captain Smith (who furnished much detail of the strange customs of the inhabitants of Virginia and Florida), etc. Those “New World” inhabitants are discussed at length. Among the monstrosities described are giants, dwarves, and two-headed people.

“Bulwer took Francis Bacon’s plea for a ‘science of man’, as well as his inductive method, more literally than any other seventeenth-century savant... his works more nearly approach modern psychology in character than those of illustrious philosophical contemporaries” – DNB.

“The beauty of the Universe consists in things perfect and permanent” – (p. 25) ruled over by the monarch, Nature. Bulwer’s approach to the monstrous body echoes the themes of the polemical literature of the time in Europe, especially with its studies on the head. A large section, including 15 of the 23 sections of the text, are concerned with deformations or modifications to the head or face. – Platt.

FRONTISPICE: “The frontispiece to the 1653 edition shows a European woman, a hair-covered man and a South American Indian

with full body paint standing side by side. They are being judged by Nature, Adam and Eve and a body of disapproving magistrates (including the ghost of Galen) for transforming their bodies, while the devil flies above them laughing and saying, “In the image of God created he them! But I have new-molded them to my likeness.” – Nixon Library.

Bulwer (1606-1656), English physician and early Baconian natural philosopher, resided in London, is best known for his work on the methods for communicating knowledge to the deaf and dumb. Osler notes the priority of Bulwer over Wallis in this regard. “John Bulwer was born in London in 1606, the only surviving son of an apothecary named Thomas Bulwer and Marie Evans of St. Albans. He continued to work and live in London until his death in October 1656. Although information about his education is unclear, he was probably educated in Oxford (no degree) in the 1620s, and later, between 1650 and 1653, acquired a *Medicinae Doctor* (M.D.) degree at an unknown European university. In 1634 he married a woman known only as the “Widow of Middleton.” They had no children, and she predeceased him. Later in life Bulwer would adopt a girl named Chirothea Johnson, and, as he states in his will “bred her up from a child as my own.” She may have been deaf.” – *UT Health Science Center Library – Treasures of the Nixon Library*.

☼ DNB (Graham Richards); Lowndes I, pp. 291-2; Osler 2179 [lacking portrait]; Pforzheimer 115; Wellcome II, p. 270; *UT Health Science Center Library – Treasures of the Nixon Library*; Wing B5461. Not in Sabin.

See: Elizabeth P. Archibald, *Ask the Past: Pertinent and Impertinent Advice from Yesteryear*, Hachette, 2015 (mentioning “how to cure pimples; how to groom your eyebrows; how to grow a beard, etc.”); Dr. Eva Johanna Holmberg, *Jews in the Early Modern English Imagination: A Scattered Nation*, Rutledge, 2012, p. 89 [see Bulwer, p. 369 mentioning Jews]; Sujata Iyengar, *Shades of Difference: Mythologies of Skin Color in Early Modern England*, 2013 (p. 134). Peter G. Platt. *Wonders, Marvels and Monsters in Early Modern Culture*, Associated University Press, 1999, p. 195.

22. **CHEYNE, John** (1777-1836). *Essays on the diseases of children with cases and dissections: volume first, containing essay I..... of Cynanche Trachealis, or croup; Essay II..... of the bowel complaints. [volume second, containing essay III..... On Hydrocephalus Acutus, or dropsy in the brain]*. Philadelphia:

Anthony Finley, 1814. ¶ 2 volumes. 19 cm. 12mo. 110, [5]-111, [1]; 201, [3] pp. Note: vol. I was issued without pages 1-4 of second part [the first section is concluded with "T. Town, printer"; the second part of volume I starts with signature "A" [in 6s]. Publisher's ad at rear; some occasional foxing. Original full tree calf, gilt stamped spine with matching red leather title labels; joints mended with kozo, vol. I, leaf H1, corner torn away (no text loss). Ownership signature, in pencil, of J. [or "S."] Tredwell. Very good.

\$ 395

First complete American edition. The London issues were printed in 1801 and 1808; the first American printing was of the first part, issued in 1813. This is the first printing in American of both parts.

"These are scholarly performances, replete with historical details and original clinical histories with postmortem findings. The essay on bowel complaints is devoted to biliary disorders, in particular, infantile jaundice and the 'green scour' (green stools with griping convulsions) and the disease called 'weaning brash' in Scotland, or atrophía ablaetorum (green stools with cachexia)." – Abt-Garrison.

"Cheyne's *Essay*, one of the first noteworthy monographs on neuropathology to appear in the nineteenth century, contains the first description of acute hydrocephalus or basilar (tuberculous) meningitis, a disease that primarily affects children. The work was a continuation of Robert Whytt's *Observations on the dropsy in the brain* (1768), in which Whytt gave the classic account of tuberculous meningitis." – Norman [for the London, 1808 separate issue of "An Essay on hydrocephalus acutus..."].

☼ Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, pp. 84-85; Austin 459; DNB, IV, pp. 220-22; Garrison and Morton 4635 [1808]; Grulee 917.

Copy Inscribed by a Civil War Confederate Surgeon

23. **CHURCHILL, Fleetwood** (1808-1878). *On the diseases of infants and children*. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1850. ¶ 24 cm. 8vo. xii, [2], [19]-636, 30, [2] pp. Index, ads. Original full calf, gilt spine rules, black gilt-stamped leather label; worn & stained, internally foxed. Provenance: Ownership signature of William H. Johnson, MD, [Selma?] Febr. 14th, 1850; gift of Mrs. M.L. Johnson, Frederick, Maryland, 1-3-44. Good.

\$ 200

First American edition. The author expresses in his preface that this work is the summation of his own observations as well as “embracing the information recorded by all the authors within my reach..”, including a history of infantile diseases. He also points to his contribution on the treatment of diseases of children, to which he tells of an “epidemic” of ill health among children. The text is arranged in seven sections, and addresses hygiene, clean air and exercise, diseases of the cerebro-spinal system, respiratory system, heart, digestive system, skin, fevers, etc. It appears that his handling of named diseases is more in depth than usually found in texts of the period.

Fleetwood Churchill was British obstetrician, trained in Edinburgh, and took his practice to Dublin. He established a new lying-in hospital, and taught midwifery. He earned an honorary degree from Trinity College, Dublin, and twice served as President of the Obstetrical Society of Dublin. His other published works related to the health of women. The present work, first issued in 1850, was edited by William V. Keating for this edition.

PROVENANCE: William H. Johnson, MD (1828-1901), from a much respected Maryland family, graduated from the University of Maryland with his medical degree in 1849. He served in the Confederacy as a surgeon under General Sterling Price during the Trans-Mississippi campaign. McKinsey gives his character high praise, “a man of vigorous mentality, and few men have won a higher or more enviable repute [of medicine].” – T. J. C. Williams & Folger McKinsey, *History of Frederick County, Maryland: From the Earliest ...*, Volume 2, (1910), pp. 1208-9. Though “William H. Johnson” is a common name, this volume is additionally inscribed “Gift of Mrs. M. L. Johnson, Frederick, Md 1-32-44.” Thus the attribution for this family is confirmed.

☼ Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, (1965), p. 102; DNB.

24. **CLARKE, Sir Arthur** (1778-1857). *The young mother's assistant: or, a practical guide for the prevention and treatment of the disease of infants and children. Second edition.* London: Henry Colburn, 1828. ¶ 19 cm. 12mo. xvi, 176, [6], [4 ads.] pp. Index. Contemporary half navy calf, gilt-stamped spine, marbled boards, by Povey; rubbed, a couple of minor worm trails affecting front blank endleaves only. Inscribed: “Presented to Emily Sinkwell by James Flack, Dec, 4th, 1848.”

Second edition. "One of the best known books written for mothers in the early part of the nineteenth century was Sir Arthur Clarke's: *The Young Mother's Assistant; or, a Practical Guide for the Prevention and Treatment of the Diseases of Infants and Children*. If breast milk should not be available, Sir Arthur recommended the following: "Should an infant, from accidental or other circumstances, be deprived of its food from the breast of its mother or nurse, an artificial substitute for it must be supplied; and it is evident that in this case the closer we can imitate nature the better. For this purpose a suckling bottle should be procured, the mouth of which should be as wide as that of an eight-ounce viol, [sic] which is to be stopped with sponge, covered with gauze, and made in size and shape to resemble a nipple. The following preparation is most suitable for an infant, as it comes nearest in quality to the mother's milk, and may be sucked through the sponge. On a small quantity of a crum [sic] of bread pour some boiling water; after soaking for about ten minutes, press it, and throw the water away, (this process purifies the bread from alum or any other saline substance which it may have contained); then boil it in as much soft water as will dissolve the bread and make a decoction of the consistence of barley water: to a sufficient quantity of this decoction, about a fifth part of fresh cow's milk is to be added, and sweetened with the best soft sugar." pp. 23-4 – *American Academy of Pediatrics*, quoting from the text.

Sir Arthur Clarke, a member of the Royal College of Surgeon, London, "Was for many years Physician to the Bank of Ireland and to the Dublin Metropolitan Police. In his practice he devoted considerable attention to phthisis, and was the author of several much-read works on this subject. He founded, or helped to found, several hospitals such as the Dublin Fever Hospital, also a hospital after the pattern of the French maisons de santé, and in which were public baths. He was knighted by the Lord-Lieutenant on March 7th, 1811." – The Royal College of Surgeons of England.

See: Grulee 923 (1820 edition).

25. **CLARKE, John** (1761-1815). *Commentaries on some of the most important diseases of children ... part the first*. [No more published]. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1815. ¶ 22 cm. 8vo. x, 198 pp. Original quarter calf, marbled boards; worn, joints reinforced with kozo. Very good.

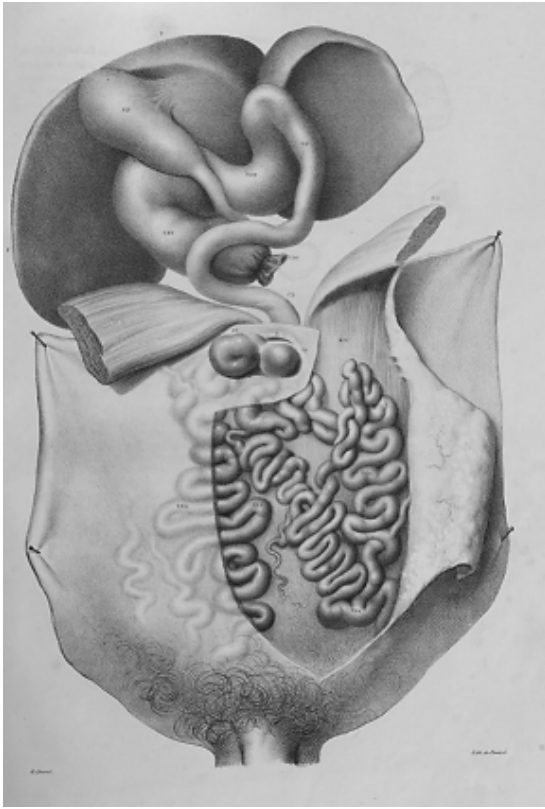
First edition. Clarke states that his text is based on personal observation, further, that it isn't meant to be systematic. Dispensing medicines and the doses was to be included in a future work. Clearly Clarke was impressed with the value of fresh air and the dangers of city-life, especially for children "often crowded together in heated factories." His most important medical advance related to laryngismus stridulus: "These Essays contain the first account of laryngismus stridulus and its association with tetany (pp. 86-97)." – Abt.

Still points out that Clarke was the first to emphasize the mortality rate of infants due to tetanus. This was published in a paper written by Clarke in 1789, read to the Royal Irish Academy. – Still, *History of Pediatrics*, pp. 489-91. His rise to this challenge was countered with measures to improve ventilation and hygiene in local lying-in hospitals, with much benefit.

Both Still and White point to the same achievements, but also stressing the point that children were at the time dying at an alarming rate. He adds, Clarke's Commentaries was never finished due to his death, "The pages that exist, however, deal mostly with neurological problems, including convulsions, phrenitis, idiocy, paralysis, and epilepsy. One-third of Clarke's unfinished opus was related to convulsions and their management. Clarke differed from other writers of the day, such as Michael Underwood, insisting that convulsions 'are never an idiopathic disease, but may generally be traced to some pre-existing cause.' Naïve to electrical and neurochemical aspects of brain function, Clarke was convinced that 'in every case of convulsion ... the brain is at the time organically affected, either directly or indirectly.'" – Larry White, "John Clarke," within: Ashwal, *The Founders of Child Neurology*, pp. 114-9.

Contents: general comments on the disease and mortality of children; structure of the mouth, organs, digestion of children, of diet; on dentition; on convulsions; more on convulsions; treatment; phrenitis or inflammation of the brain in children; idiotism, paralysis, epilepsy in children.

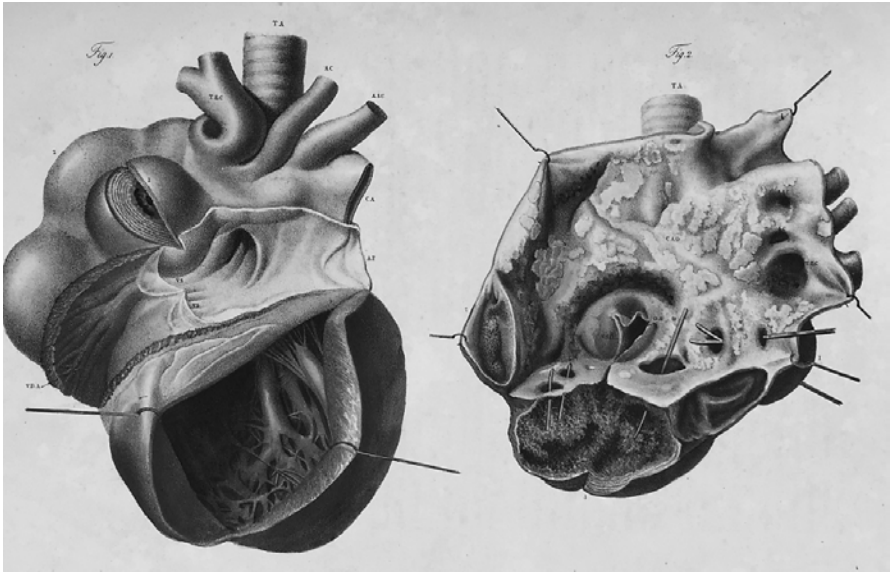
☼ Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, p. 85; Garrison-Morton 6328; Grulee 924; Norman 488.



26. **CRUVEILHIER, Jean** (1791-1874). *Anatomie Pathologique du Corps Humain, Ou Descriptions, avec Figures Lithographiées et coloriées, des Diverses Altérations Morbides Dont le Corps Humain est Susceptible*. Paris: J. B. Baillière, 1830-1840. ¶ Eight volumes. Folio. 129 lithographic plates [including 2 double-page], most of which are hand-colored; minor foxing. Early half calf, cloth over boards, bound by G. Lorenz, Büchbinder in Rostock, with five volumes containing the original blue printed wrappers bound in. Early rubber-stamp of the Pathologisches Institut, Universität Rostock, Deutsche Demokratische Republik, deaccessioned, [inscribed in old German letters “Hierin fünfzehn Kupfertaf” = “In this (atlas are) fifteen copper [tables] plates.” From the collection of Michel Philippart De Foy, MD.

\$ 3,000

First edition, this copy a selection of the original 40 fascicules, containing 129 of the 233 lithographic plates that distinguish this work. The pagination and collation for this set is very complicated – available on request.

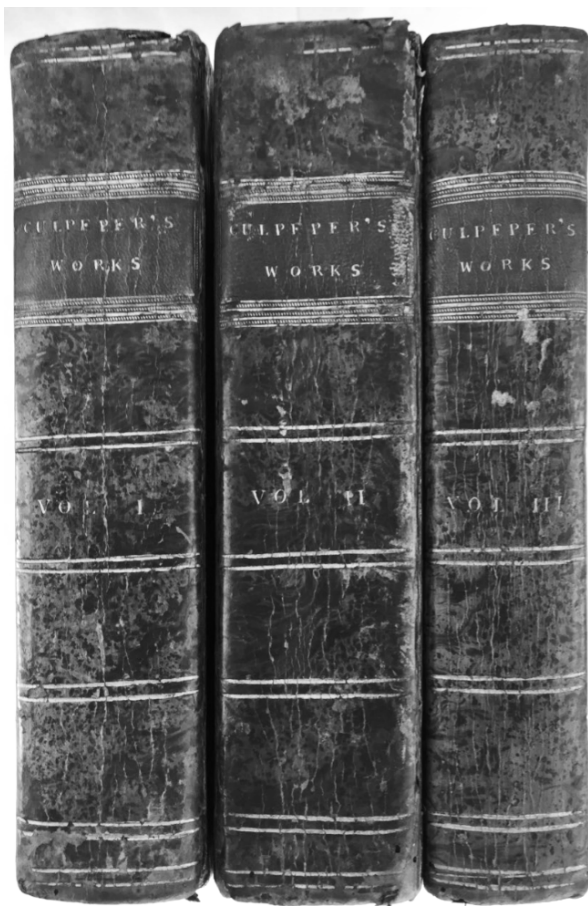


“The fine hand-colored lithographs of gross pathology make this one of the greatest works of its kind. Cruveilhier, first Professor of Pathological anatomy in Paris, gave the first description of multiple sclerosis (in vol. 2 above), and an early description of ‘Cruveilhier’s palsy’. ... Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis and ulceration of the stomach due to hyperacidity were also for the first time described in the above work; to each the name ‘Cruveilhier’s disease’ has been attached.” Garrison and Morton 2286.

“His contribution to the science of neurology lay chiefly in the realm of the neoplasias. He is credited with the first description of an intracranial epidermoid (which he designated in 1829 as a *tumeur perlée*), and the portrayal of several anatomic types of meningioma (1856).” *The Founders of Neurology*, Webb Haymaker, et al (editors), pp. 324-325.

Cruveilhier was a protégé of Dupuytren and the work in these volumes was based upon autopsy material from the Salpêtrière and the Musée Dupuytren. The detailed lithographs were done by the anatomical illustrator Antoine Chazal.

☼ Eimas 1479; Cushing C511; Wellcome II, 413; Norman 538; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1479.



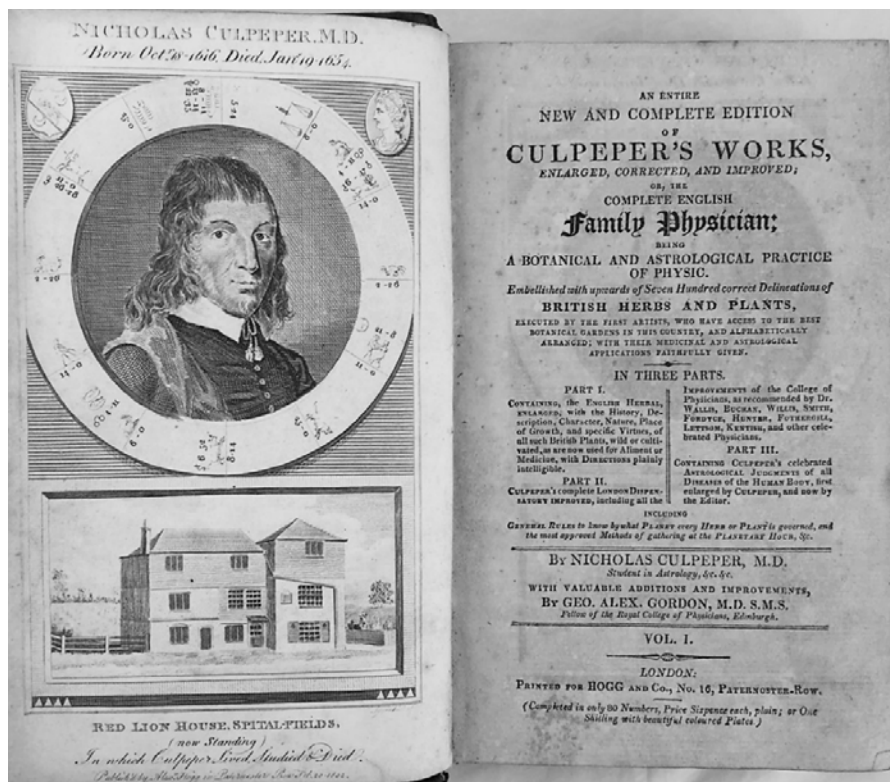
209 Hand colored Plates

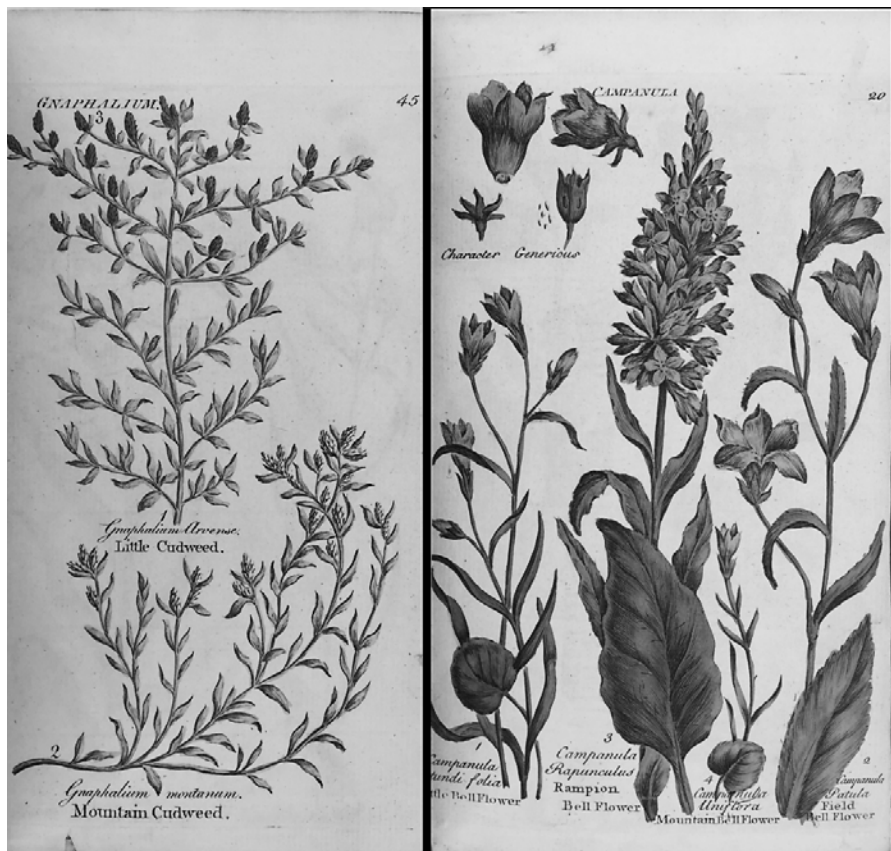
27. **CULPEPER, Nicholas** (1616-1654). *An Entire New and Complete Edition of Culpeper's works, enlarged, corrected and improved: or, the complete English family physician...* / by Nicholas Culpeper, M.D. ...; *With valuable additions and improvements, by Geo. Alex Gordon, M.D. S.M.S.* London: Printed for Alex. Hogg, [1802]. ¶ Three volumes. 22 cm. 8vo. xii, (9)-728, 96; [iv], 730, *731-*738, 731-770, [34]; [ii], 204 hand-colored plates of plant, + [5] anatomical plates, [4] pp. [* section inserted and rough at outer edge; lifting from gutter], vol. II pp. *731-32, *737-38 torn, and pp. *731-*738 pulled from gutter, followed by the regular "731"+ in fine condition. Original full tree calf, gilt ruled spine, red gilt-stamped leather labels; joints starting, extremities showing wear, minor worming holes, first leaf of index [vol. III] torn with

cellophane tape stain [reclosed with archival material]. Bookplates of John Newing. Good +.

\$ 850

A different work than what was first published in the 17th century, the present edition was under the editorship of George Alex Gordon, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. Each plant is named in both English and Latin, giving a description of the plant and its used, when it is at its best, and its management and “virtues”. For the original edition Culpeper. both an astrologer and physician, offered astrological botany to systematize the plants. This edition of 1802 does the same. Henrey gives the example of Wormwood: “This is an herb of Mars.” [[see Arber, pp. 261-2]. Nonetheless the text does offer the views of the time as to what medicinal advantages or uses each plant would offer. In this copy all the plates are neatly hand-colored.





“Of the astrological herbalists, Nicholas Culpeper stands eminently forward. His *Herbal*, first printed in 1652, which continued for more than a century, to be the manual of good ladies in the country, is well known; and, to do the author justice, his descriptions of common plants were drawn up with a clearness and distinction that would not have disgraced a better pen.” -- Hunt 711 [1790 issue].

Galen, Sennert, Rivière, Riolan, Vesling, and Glisson. The English medical profession was shocked and angered in 1649 when Culpeper published an English translation of the Latin pharmacopoeia. This unauthorized translation outraged the College of Physicians, and they declared that Culpeper had infringed upon their rights because they held a monopoly on the official dispensatory. The fact that all their secret remedies were now easily read in the vernacular was a matter of great concern, and Culpeper was subjected to many bitter attacks by the medical profession. Nevertheless his pharmacopoeia became quite popular and its use was widespread.” – *Heirs of Hippocrates* 505 [1669 ed.].

☼ See: Agnes Arber, *Herbs; their origin and evolution*, (1938).

Limited Edition Bio-Bibliography of Vesalius

28. **CUSHING, Harvey** (1869-1939). *A bio-bibliography of Andreas Vesalius*. New York: Schuman's, 1943. ¶ Tall 8vo. 26 cm. xxxviii, 229, [1] pp. Illus., index. Original quarter green calf, light green cloth with gilt center piece, spine gilt-stamped, t.e.g. Ownership signature of E. B. Krumbhaar, M.D., Dept. of Pathology, University of Pennsylvania. Very good +.

\$ 500

LIMITED EDITION of 800 copies. The essential annotated bibliography on Vesalius' writings and publications. A second edition was issued in 1962 (but in cloth rather than this fine edition binding).

PROVENANCE: Edward Bell Krumbhaar, Dept. of Pathology, University of Pennsylvania, served as department Chair, 1932-1948, “was a distinguished pathologist and cardiac physician, as well as one of Philadelphia's leading historians of medicine. A founder of both the Section on Medical History of the College of Physicians and the American Association of the History of Medicine (AAHM), Krumbhaar also served as president of the College and of the AAHM. ... President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia from 1939 to 1942, ... professorship of Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania from 1927 to 1942, and his translation of Arturo Castiglioni's *History of Medicine* in 1941.” – University of Pennsylvania Library Archives.

☼ *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* XIV: p. 12. See: Garrison and Morton 375, describes this book as a “classic”.

29. **DEWEES, William Potts** (1768-1841). *A treatise on the physical and medical treatment of children*. Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Blanchard, 1836. ¶ 23 cm. 8vo. xiv, 263, [1]; [1], vii, [1], (275)-548 pp. Index; some staining, waterstains (particularly to top margin), occasional foxing. Original full speckled calf, gilt-stamped spine and black leather label; corners showing, joints starting, but firm, lacks 2 free endleaves. Ownership signature of Mrs. Sarah A. Con----[?] Good.

\$ 45

Sixth edition, with corrections, &c. Arranged in two parts, the book opens with marriage, then directs the text to pregnancy, diet, behavior, treatment of the nipples, suckling, "moral injuries", dressing the child, motherhood duties, etc. Dewees then offers his views on the health of the child: crying, sleep, necessities, air, food, nursing, weaning, teeth, teething, exercise, bathing and cleanliness, dress the child, etc. The second part deals entirely with the diseases of children. In 41 chapters Dewees deals with all known diseases, including jaundice, fainting, dentition, tongue-tie [with swallowing of the tongue], sore ears, bleeding of the navel-string, hydrocele, hernia, abscesses, diabetes, urine, consumption, vomiting, diarrhea, cholera, croup, nettle rash, burns, etc.

"In the United States, pediatrics began to develop as a separate specialty in the middle of the 1800s... Dewees's *Physical and Medical Treatment of Children* (1825) [was] among the first treatises in this specialty..." – Stephen Ashwal, *The Founders of Child Neurology*, pp. 119-20.

☼ Grulee 967.

30. **[Drake] SPAULING, Mary; Penny WELCH; Museum of the History of Medicine – Academy of Medicine, Toronto.** *Nurturing Yesterday's Child; A Portrayal of the Drake Collection of Paediatric History*. Philadelphia: B.C. Decker, 1991. ¶ 4to. xi, [1], 338 pp. Profusely illustrated (most in color), index. Gray boards, color pictorial dust-jacket; some light wear. Generally very good.

\$ 18

Selections from the collection of Dr. Theodore Drake (1891-1959), the inventor of Pablum. The book celebrates pediatrics and shows antiques of many kinds: dolls, coins, medals, books, ephemera, artifacts, "touching the king's evil", "amulets and nursing magic," play & education, etc. Very unusual.

31. **EBERLE, John** (1787-1838). *A treatise on the diseases and physical education of children. Third edition.* Philadelphia: Grigg & Elliot, 1839. ¶ 8vo. [12], 555, [1] pp. 23 cm. Index. Original full gilt-stamped speckled calf, black spine title label. Bookplate of John Beresford; signature of John W. St-----cker[?]. Near fine.

\$ 125

Third edition of this well-known pediatric work. Eberle's treatise is arranged by in two parts: management of raising children, and diseases of children. He gives priority of cleanliness, fresh air, etc. The next 43 chapters deal with every condition he could. To name some: Of inflammation and ulceration of the navel; of the jaundice of infants; Of dysuria – or painful and difficult micturition; dentition; colic; constipation; vomiting; intestinal worms; etc. The book is dedicated to Nathan R. Smith, MD, professor of surgery, University of Maryland.¹ Eberle published a few of Smith's papers in his journals.

Eberle was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, attended the University of Pennsylvania for medical training, graduating in 1809. He edited the *American Medical Recorder*, which first appeared in 1818. In 1822 he came out with his most successful book, *Therapeutics*, which became a standard textbook. He also taught *materia medica*. His next book achieved success also, being his, *On the Theory and Practice of Medicine*. By 1830 he was part of an effort to establish a medical school at Miami University of Ohio. From there he became chair of theory and practice of medicine at Transylvania University. From this point his was suffering from bad health. Kelly & Burrage barely mention the present text, attributing it to 1883 [meaning 1833], being first issued in Cincinnati. With three editions in six years, the work was also successful. Still, Ruhräh and Abt-Garrison do not single out this text, however that does not account for the part this text played during its time in early American medical practices and also filling student need. – Howard Atwood Kelly & Walter Lincoln Burrage, *American Medical Biographies*, pp. 351-2.

Provenance: Sir John Beresford (1766-1844), is this is correct, seemingly must be one person of this name who served in the Royal Navy. He played a role in the War of 1812, fighting in Delaware. At least this places him in America. He was not a physician and yet he married several times and bore six children among them.

See: Grulee 989 (1837 third ed.).

¹ See: Oliver S. Hayward & Contance E. Putnam, *Dr. Nathan Smith and Early American Medical Education*. University Press of New England, 1998.

32. **ELLIS, Robert** (1823-1885). *Disease in Childhood, its common causes, and directions for its practical management*. London: G. Cox, 1852. ¶ 17 cm. Small 8vo. viii, 288 pp. Index. Original full blind and gilt-stamped dark green publisher's cloth; small section showing wear at head of top corner, but a really nice copy. Very scarce.

\$ 275

First edition, and apparently little known. Ellis was deeply concerned with the infant mortality rate, and his system was intended to bring good health for children. The book is dedicated "To the Rev. Sir H.R. Dukinfield, Bart., Chairman of the Committee of the Hospital for Sick Children in admiration of his long-continued and successful labours in the cause of neglected and suffering humanity [...] by his obliged friend, The Author."

Contents: Actual Mortality among Young Persons under 15 -- Common causes leading to Death among Children -- Causes disposing to Disease in early Life -- On the healthy Management of the Infant -- Physical Training during the period of Childhood -- Minor Ailments of Children -- The More serious Illnesses of Children -- The Child's Sick-chamber -- Diet of Children when sick.

"The loss of a single little child to the community of which it formed one, is an event regarded as but of minor importance in comparison with that of an adult; and this is a natural result of that disposition of the mind which leads us to regard the present rather than the future, and also of the comparatively narrow social circle in which the presence of this little being was felt to be precious.

"Ellis could draw on mortality statistics from 'the records of a Dispensary [the Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave Dispensary, Sloane Square] in the vicinity of the spot where I reside.' It's possible to infer something of how he must have regarded his own offspring:

"Was ever an "extraordinarily clever child" seen, except in a delicate little body? Children need at first to be gifted with vigour of body; that of mind comes after. All infant prodigies are short-lived. [...]

"A child can never be too early, nor too diligently, instructed in that fear of the Lord which has been so beautifully described as "the beginning of wisdom," or in all the moral duties it enforces. [...] However great may be our power of opening up a child's mind, and filling it at a very early age with premature wisdom, we are powerless

as regards its heart, save as instruments in His hands who alone can open that wild and wayward casket of the soul.

“[...] It is difficult to understand the precise motives which have prescribed woollen trousers for boys of ten, and cotton drawers for the more delicate child of five years old. [...] So much has been said against stays for girls, that I feel almost in despair at finding any allusion to such destructive contrivances being still as much needed as ever. When it is known that stays shorten life, interfere with and injure the most important functions of the body, and are wholly unnecessary and artificial things, it might be thought that no parent would permit their use to her children; such, however, is not the case.” – see: “Faithful, All Too Faithful,” by David Cormack, *The Wagner Journal*. [Offers a great deal about Robert Ellis, who was the father of William Ashton Ellis, a poet and great admirer of Wagner].

Robert Ellis (1823-1885), was born in Ruthin, Denbighshire, Wales, studied at the newly founded London University. He Mary Ann Eliza Uther (b. 1821) in 1845. He became Surgeon to the National Society's Training Institutions for Schoolmistresses, to the Hans Town Industrial School, etc. He was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. “In 1848 Robert Ellis had approached the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge with a proposal to contribute a ‘Chemical History of Vegetation’. The Society recorded that it ‘Read a letter from Mr. Robt. Ellis offering to write a book or a series of books upon subjects connected with Natural History and Philosophy. Mr. Ellis forwarded a prospectus of a work “The Life of a Tree,” together with Specimens of Articles written by him and published in Chambers’ Edinburgh Magazine. / Mr. Ellis’s prospectus was approved and it was Agreed That he be encouraged to proceed with the proposed work.’ [32] The work eventually published by the S.P.C.K. was *The Chemistry of Creation*: being an outline of the chemistries of the earth, the air, the ocean, etc. Ellis had contacted the photographic pioneer W.H. Fox Talbot (1800-1877) about the possibility of including ‘Talbotype’ (or Calotype) illustrations ‘as an aid to the faithful representation of Geological structure’ in his book.” – Cormack.

See: Jeffrey P. Baker, *The Machine in the Nursery: Incubator Technology and the Origins of Newborn Intensive Care*, Johns Hopkins University Press, (1996), pp. 186-7; David Cormack, “Faithful, All Too Faithful,” *The Wagner Journal*. [on-line]; Sally Shuttleworth, *The Mind of the Child*:

Child Development in Literature, Science, and Medicine, 1840-1900. Oxford University Press, 2013. pp. 379, 406.

☼ Location: Wellcome Library 24784471. No copies on Copac. Not in Grulee.

33. **FRANK, Johann Peter** (1745-1821). *Traité sur la manière d'élever sainement les enfans, fondé sur les principes de la médecine et de la physique: et destiné aux parens, particulièrement aux mères qui ont à coeur leur santé et celle de leurs enfans. Traduit de l'allemand par Michel Boehrer. De l'imprimerie de crapelet*. Paris: Chez le Traducteur, ...; Chez Fuchs, ...; Chez Gabon, ..., AN VII, 1798-9. ¶ 21 cm. xvi, 142 pp. Half-title, errata. Bookplate of Leona Baumgartner (1902-1991). Later quarter maroon calf, marbled boards, gilt spine title; spine sympathetically mended with kozo. Scarce.

\$ 200

First edition in French of Frank's work, translated from the German by Michel Boehrer. The work is on the upbringing of children relative to principles of medicine and physics, but intended for mothers or those who care for the young. The original German edition had the title, *Von der außerehelichen Zeugung, dem geflissentlichen Mißgebühren und andern Mißbandlungen der uebeligen Kinder, von der physischen Erziehung des Neugebohrnen bis zum erwachsenen Bürger*, was printed in 1780. Frank, born in Rothalben, was a proponent of good hygiene (especially against sexually transmitted diseases), food safety, public health and child welfare. Broman tells that Frank promoted three "key elements" to a healthy child, washing in cold water, weekly baths, and daily exposure to fresh air. Though originally Frank studied for the church, including philosophy at Metz, he instead went after his medical degree, which he achieved in 1766 at the Universities of Strasbourg and Heidelberg. In 1784 he taught physiology and medical policy at the University of Göttingen.

PROVENANCE: Leona Baumgartner (1902-1991) was an American physician, being the first woman to serve as Commissioner of New York City's Department of Health (1954-1962). She strongly advocated health education and was a pioneer in promoting health services among New York's immigrant and poverty-stricken population. The Countway Library, Harvard, has her personal papers.

☼ Grulee 627; Still, p. 320. See: Victor Cornelius Medvei, *The History of Clinical Endocrinology*. Thomas H. Broman, *The Transformation of*

German Academic Medicine, 1750-1820, Cambridge University Press, (2002).

34. **GARDIEN, Claude Martin** (1767-1838). *Traité complet d'accouchemens, et des maladies des filles, des femmes et des enfans. Troisième édition, revue, corrigée et augmentée*. Paris: Gabon et Compagnie, 1824. ¶ Four volumes. 21 cm. [iv], xvi, 575, [1]; [iv], 544 [of 552]; [iv], 505, [1]; [iv], 568 pp. vol. II: 1 large folding table, 6 folding engraved plates [numbered 2-3-4-5-6-7 – it is presumed the proceeding folding table represents plate 1]; foxed throughout. Original marbled boards; rebaked in kozo with recent paper printed labels. Pages 535-6, vol. II, with hole in margin. NOTE: pages 545-552 [table of contents] excised from vol. II, though replaced in photocopy facsimile; in addition, plate 1 is either the folding table, or it is missing] As is.

\$ 50

This was an authoritative and popular text on the birthing or giving birth and the associated diseases as to older women and younger girls.

Not in Grulee.

35. **GARROD, Archibald E., Sir** (1857-1936); **Frederick Eustace BATTEN** (1865-1918); **Hugh THURSFIELD** (1869-1944) (eds., et.al.). *Diseases of children. By various authors*. London: Edward Arnold; Toronto: Macmillan, 1913. ¶ 26 cm. Thick 8vo. xv, [1], 1184 pp. 182 illus., 1 color plate, index. Original half morocco, cloth sides; heavily mended with kozo-backed spine and original spine mounted. Ownership signature of Allan G. Mason, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Dept. 22, 1927. Very good. RARE.

\$ 450

First edition of this “well known and much admired”² book on childhood diseases. This is the first textbook on modern pediatrics published on the subject, long before the advent of penicillin, which changed everything. The book went into several editions (1929, 1934, 1948, 1953). “With Sir Archibald Edward Garrod and Hugh Thursfield, Batten was also coeditor of the first edition of *Diseases of Children* (1913).” “Batten must be considered among the first of the truly great modern pediatric neurologists.” (p. 415). “For this compendium Batten wrote two extensive chapters entitled, “Organic Nervous Diseases” and “Diseases of Muscle,” together consisting of

² British Medical Journal, ca. 1948.

150 pages and 77 illustrations.” – Paul Richard Dyken [in] Ashwal, *The Founders of Child Neurology*. p.417.

Sir Archibald Edward Garrod KCMG FRS, English physician who pioneered the field of inborn errors of metabolism, discovered alkaptonuria thus understanding its inheritance. He worked in the Marylebone General Dispensary, West London Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, and the Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip dysplasia.

See: E. Chaves-Carballo, “Eponym: Frederick E. Batten: Father of Pediatric Neurology,” *Southern Medical Journal*, 1978.

36. **GOULD, George Milbry** (1848-1922); **PYLE, Walter Lytle** (1871-1921). *Anomalies and curiosities of medicine: being an encyclopedic collection of rare and extraordinary cases, and of the most striking instances of abnormality in all branches of medicine and surgery, derived from an exhaustive research of medical literature from its origin to the present day, abstracted, classified, annotated, and indexed*. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1897. ¶ 27 cm. Thick 8vo. 968, 27, [1] pp. 295 illus., 12 half-tone & colored plates, index. Original cloth; rebacked in kozo with fragment of leather spine [label] mounted; extremities shelf worn. Generally very good.

\$ 45

First edition, preferred thus as the illustrations are printed in more detail and with some in color – far superior to the numerous reprints.

37. **GROSS, Samuel Weissel** (1837-1889). “Sarcoma of the long bones; based upon a study of one hundred and sixty five cases.” In: *The American Journal of Medical Sciences*, New Series, Vol. LXXXVIII. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, 1879. ¶ 8vo. Pages 17-57; 338-377. [Entire volume: 604 pp.] 8 figs. Quarter tan calf, calf corners, raised bands, black leather spine label, gilt spine; rubbed, joints and lower spine with kozo repair. Ex library rubber stamps. Very good (noting repairs). [M8509]

\$ 250

FIRST EDITION. “First comprehensive work on bone sarcoma.” Garrison and Morton. “His detailed paper was the first comprehensive work on bone sarcoma to appear in American medical literature; it broadened and solidified the concept of giant-cell sarcoma.” – Rutkow.

Samuel W. Gross was the son of Samuel David Gross (1805-1884). “He married Grace Linzee Revere in 1876. Gross died of pneumonia in Philadelphia on 16 Apr. 1889. Gross received an M.D. from Jefferson Medical College in 1857. He was surgeon to the Howard Hospital, Philadelphia Hospital, and the Hospital of Jefferson Medical College. He was known for his use of antiseptic surgery and radical surgery in cancer cases. Samuel W. Gross became a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1868.” – see: Autographs of Philadelphia physicians, 1806-1835. (College of Physicians of Philadelphia).

☼ Garrison and Morton 4346; Rutkow, *The history of surgery in the United States*, II, OR p129.

38. **GUERSANT, Paul Louis Benoît** (1800-1869). *Notices sur la chirurgie des enfants*. Paris: P. Asselin, Successeur de Béchot Jeune et Labé, 1864-67. ¶ 22 cm. viii, 398 pp. Half-title, 6 figures [4 are numbered, 2 others not numbered, see pp. 138, 145], index. Contemporary quarter gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards; rubbed, rear joint with minor kozo repair, but a very good copy.

\$ 295

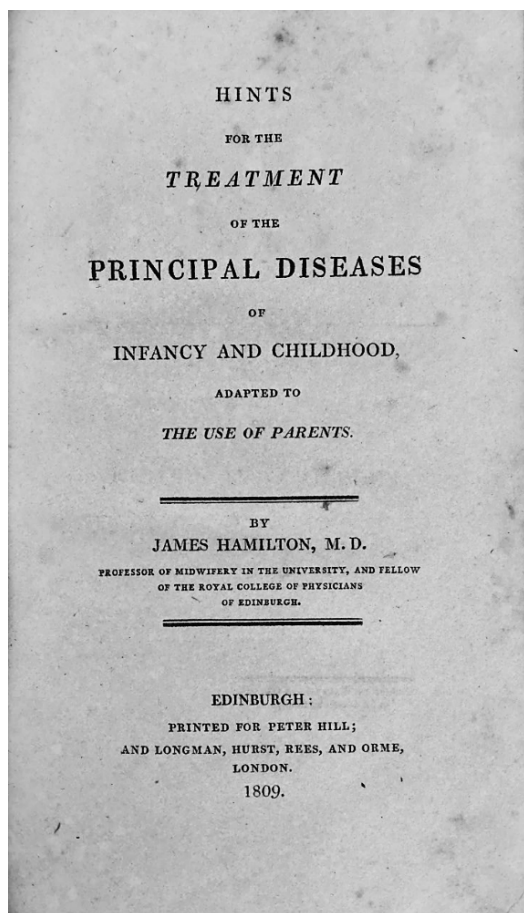
First edition, in book form, of first modern textbook of paediatric surgery. “In 1844, Paul Guersant (1800–1869) instigated the first pediatric surgical unit at the Hôpital des Enfants-Malades, and in the same year he published the first textbook of pediatric surgery. The book, *Notices sur la Chirurgie des Enfants*,... This remarkable book covers the full range of pediatric surgery from children ‘mutilated by the wheels of machinery or crushed on the streets’ to all the external birth defects and tumors. Guersant noted the ability of fractured bones to heal and mold, as well as the delayed healing in children with rickets or tuberculosis. He performed over a thousand tonsillectomies with the knife, scissors or tonsiltome and stopped bleeding with a white-hot iron or perchlorate of iron... He treated 140 patients under 20 years of age with bladder stones, of whom 21 died. He drained hydroceles with the tip of a lancet and injected alcohol at 36 degrees centigrade. The alcohol was removed after three to four minutes and the scrotum was bandaged...” – John G. Raffensperger, *Children’s Surgery: A Worldwide History*, (2012), p. 98.

“His successor, Guersant, wrote the first modern textbook of paediatric surgery (1861) entitled “*Notices sur la chirurgie des enfants*”, which was translated three years later into English and became important for Germany too.” – Robert Carachi, Daniel

Greer Young, Cenk Buyukunal, *A History of Surgical Paediatrics*, 2009. p.174. Note: “1861” must be an error as this is a first edition from 1864-7, though it is an oddly dated title-page.

Guersant was considered a brilliant surgeon, taking work at the l’Hôpital des Enfants Malades, Paris.

☼ Grulee 1091; August Hirsch; Franz Hübotter, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Ärzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, II, 898. See: P. P. Rickham, *Historical Aspects of Pediatric Surgery*, 2012.



39. **HAMILTON, James** (1749-1835). *Hints for the treatment of principal diseases of infancy and childhood, adapted to the use of parents*. Edinburgh: Printed for Peter Hill; London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, 1809. ¶ 8vo. 22 cm. viii, 191, [1] pp. Half-title. Original half calf,

marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine, red title label; extremities rubbed. Bookplates of R.M.T. [Trappes] and Otto Orren Fisher (1898?-1961); signature on half-title of Wolfe Murray (trimmed). RARE. First edition.

\$ 400

First edition of this rare and little-known treatise on pediatrics. Dedicated to Charles Stuart, MD, President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh [1806-9].

The text is divided into three parts: management of infants, diseases of childhood, and diseases common to both infants and children. He starts with a description of recovering from still-born or weakly infants, a way to aid in their recovery, a description of imperfect children (born with hare-lip, club-feet, tumors, flesh marks, ruptures (especially of the navel), birth injuries, fevers, yellow gum, soreness of the mouth, vomiting, cholic pain, costiveness, looseness, teething, catarrhal fever, convulsions, cow-pox; II: bowel complaints, worms, fevers, epilepsy; III: anomalous eruptions of the skin, glandular affections, croup, measles, scarlet fever and sore throat, water in the head, whooping cough, rickets. The Appendix offers a method of ascertaining the doses for medicine [liquid, absorbents, anodynes, astringents, carminatives, cordials, diuretics, drinks, emetics, eye waters, embrocations, laxatives, lavemens, liniment, lotions for cutaneous affections, refrigerants, and strengthening medicines], and an interesting addition of James Bryce, surgeon to the Orphan Hospital in Edinburgh, "An account of some cases of small-pox inoculation after vaccination." [pp.185-191]. For the child, one Peter Wood, showing pustules, these were used to inoculate another, then he details the results of sixteen children (which he viewed as an experiment).

Hamilton, a student of William Cullen and Alexander Monro secundus, at Edinburgh, was professor of Midwifery, University of Edinburgh. His father was the notable Alexander Hamilton, obstetrician. They worked together in both private practice and at the university. James worked for over thirty years as physician to the Royal Infirmary. He was also the author of *Observations on the utility and administration of purgative medicines in several diseases*, 1806.

Provenance: Wolfe Murray [possibly James Wolfe Murray (1814-1890), or his father (same name, 1759-1836) [both born in

Edinburgh]³; R.M.T.; Otto Orren Fisher (1898?-1961); Swann Galleries, sale no. 1132, Thursday, March 1, 1979; Zeitlin & Ver Brugge Booksellers; Frederick A. Frye; Weber.

☼ DNB; Hirsch III, p. 40. Not in Cushing, Osler, Waller; Wellcome. See: Hannah Newton, *The Sick Child in Early Modern England, 1580-1720* [references Richard Trappes].

³ [Note: Bookplate motto: “cultui avorum fidelis”, “Arms: Argent, 3 caltraps sable. Crest: A demi-man in armour with a plume of feathers in his helm holding in his right hand a marshal’s staff argent, the face proper. Motto: Cultui Avorum Fidelis. Seemingly either belong to: Michael Roger Trappes-Lomax, F.S.A. (or) Richard Trappes-Lomax of Allsprings, Lancashire. Michael Roger Trappes-Lomax, FSA (16 October 1900 – 24 November 1972) was a poet, soldier, historian, and officer of arms at the College of Arms in London. He was the third son of Richard Trappes-Lomax and during World War II, served as a major in the Scots Guards. // MAJOR RICHARD TRAPPES-LOMAX We much regret to have to record the death in London, a few days after an operation, of Major Richard Trappes-Lomax. His death has taken place a fortnight after that of his youngest brother, Robert *Trappes-Lomax, which we recorded last week. / Richard Trappes-Lomax was the eldest surviving son of the late Lt.-Col. Thomas Byrnnand Trappes, of Stanley House, Clitheroe, and of Helen, daughter of Thomas Lomax, of Westfield House, Preston, and of Clayton Hall, Lincs. He was born on February 19, 1870, and was educated at Stonyhurst, where he won the Gold Medal in Philosophy. He assumed the name Lomax in 1892. As a captain in the King’s Own Royal Lancaster Regiment he fought in the South African War, and rejoined the Army in 1914, and in 1915 became Major in the Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry. / Richard Trappes-Lomax was a lifelong student of history, particularly archmological and genealogical, and in the remotest byways of these pursuits his knowledge was profound and accurate. He was a member of the Council of the Chetham Society and a prominent contributor to the Catholic Record Society’s publications. For the former Society he was the author of A History of the Township and Manor of Claytonle-Moors, and editor of The Diary and Letter Book ,of Rev. T. Brockbank. To his friends his death, at the age of sixty-six, is a grievous blow, and in Lancashire,. of which county he was a J.P., it will be very widely regretted. Major Trappes-Lomax married in 1894 the Hon. Alice Mary, daughter of Basil T. Fitzherbert, of Swinnerton and sister of the 13th Lord Stafford, by whom he had eight sons.” See also: White, Gleeson. *Modern Book-Plates and Their Designers*. A Special Number of *The Studio* (Winter 1898-99).]

J. P. Armstrong,
Asst. Surg. in U. S. A.

ELEMENTS

OF

MEDICAL STATISTICS;

CONTAINING THE SUBSTANCE OF

The Gulstonian Lectures

DELIVERED AT

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS:

WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF

THE COMPARATIVE SALUBRITY, LONGEVITY, MORTALITY,
AND PREVALENCE OF DISEASES
IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND CITIES OF THE
CIVILIZED WORLD.

Francis
BY BISSET HAWKINS, M.D.

OF EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD;

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS;
AND PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR

LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1829.

40. **HAWKINS, Francis Bisset** (1796-1894). *Elements of medical statistics: containing the substance of the Gulstonian Lectures delivered at the Royal College of Physicians: with numerous additions illustrative of the comparative salubrity, longevity, mortality, and prevalence of diseases in the principal countries and cities of the civilized world.* London: Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1829. ¶ 22 cm. xii, 234 pp. Original full blind & gilt-ruled calf; spine top inch mended with kozo. Ffep with rubber-stamp of the Queens County Medical Society, NY. Title with ownership signature of "S. T. Armstrong, Asst. Surgn. [--] H.S." Very good.

\$ 750

FIRST EDITION of the first English book specifically to medical statistics" [Garrison and Morton]. The author begins stating clearly, "the application of numbers to illustrate the natural history of man in health and disease." – p. 2.

"First English book devoted specifically to medical statistics. Hawkins was instrumental in obtaining the insertion of a column for the names of diseases or other causes of death, in connection with the first Act for the registration of births and deaths." – Garrison and Morton 1697.

Porter points to this work as being typical of the perception of the times in England, but further that this was the first to use statistics as a science as applied to medicine. – Theodore M. Porter, *The Rise of Statistical Thinking, 1820-1900*. p. 24.

Magnello groups the English leaders in statistical thinking in the nineteenth century, including Francis Galton, Karl Pearson, Florence Nightingale, Adolphe Quetelet, Southwood Smith, among others, but leading this group is Hawkins. "Some of the better known medical statisticians who fall under the rubric of vital statistics include Francis Bisset Hawkins (1796-1894) whose book, *The Elements of Medical Statistics*, was published in 1829." – Eileen Magnello, *The Road to Medical Statistics*, (2002), page 98.

Francis Bisset Hawkins, (1796-1894), Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and, Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary.

☼ Garrison and Morton 1697; Norman 1025; Haskell F. Norman Library of Science and Medicine, vol. III, 1998. See: Greenwood, Major. *Medical Statistics from Graunt to Farr*, Cambridge, (1948).

41. **HADEN, Charles Thomas** (1786-1824). *Practical observations on the management and diseases of children; by the late Charles Thomas Haden, esq. With additional observations and a biographical notice of the author, by Thomas Alcock, surgeon.* London: Printed for Burgess and Hill, Medical Booksellers, 55, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, 1827. ¶ 24 cm. Sm. 4to. 8, [2 blank], xvi, 188, [4] pp. Index. Original quarter cloth, blue boards, printed paper spine label (rubbed away); neatly reinforced with green kozo spine. Book-label of the Boston Medical Library Association, 1896, their rubber-stamp on title. Very good. SCARCE.

\$ 140

First edition. Haden, son of a doctor, is little known, but he was important for a few points: he studied under Laennec and thus he became one of the earliest users of the stethoscope. Further, he was a proponent of medical education, and of some added interest, he was a friend of Jane Austen. He was also a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. He practiced at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary and then opened a practice in London. In addition, his own son, Francis Seymour Haden, became prominent in the field of surgery and obstetrics.

His "... friendship with Jane Austen began when, in October 1815, he was called in to attend Henry Austen, who had developed an acute pulmonary complaint. Jane was at that time staying with her brother... and she nursed him through his illness. She was impressed with the efficiency of the young doctor, and on 18 October wrote to her sister Cassandra saying that he was said to be clever..." This led to a friendship wherein his name enters into her correspondence.

Haden and Laennec both died young (Hayden was only 38). He was said to be an advocate of French ideas in medicine. The present work was published posthumously based on the work of his compatriot Thomas Alcock. See: Russell Charles Maulitz, *Morbid Appearances: The Anatomy of Pathology in the Early Nineteenth Century*, Cambridge University Press, 1987, p. 168.

See: Zachary Cope, "Dr. Charles Thomas Haden (1786–1824), a Friend of Jane Austen." *British Medical Journal*, April 16, 1966, 1 (5493): p. 974.

☼ Not in Grulee. Not mentioned in Still, Ruhräh, Ashwal. Not in Wellcome (they have only an electronic copy).

42. **HOLT, Luther Emmett** (1855-1924). *The care and feeding of children: a catechism for the use of mothers and children's nurses. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged.* New York and London: D. Appleton, 1909. ¶ 18 cm. 192, [8] pp. Original green gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed, penciling to front endleaf. Very good. \$ 10

43. **HIPPOCRATES; Elias MARKS** (1790-1886). *The aphorisms of Hippocrates: from the Latin version of Verhoofd with a literal translation on the opposite page, and explanatory notes. The more intended as a book of reference to the medical student.* New York: Collins & Co., 1817. ¶ 19 cm. 12mo [in 6]. 169, [1] pp. Latin and English text. Stained, foxed. Original paper-backed blue boards, printed paper spine label; spine mended with kozo (leaving paper label open). Ownership marks of Dr. Jas. Murphy and Donald C. Shelby [Los Angeles]. \$ 75

The first American edition of the medical *Aphorisms* of Hippocrates, translated by Elias Marks. The text of Hippocrates' aphorisms is taken from the Latin of Lucas Verhoofd "with a literal translation on the opposite page and explanatory notes, a work of reference to any medical student.

Elias Marks, MD (1790-1886), "a prominent educator, writer, and poet, was the son of Humphrey Marks, who settled in Charleston in 1785. He founded the Columbia Female Academy about 1820 and afterwards conducted the famous Barhamville School – a well-known institution for the higher education of women... He is supposed to have been converted to Christianity in childhood by an old negro nurse, although his children and members of his family are buried in an old Jewish cemetery in Columbia." – Barnett Abraham Elzas, *The Jews of South Carolina: From the Earliest Times to the Present Day*, (1905), p.

☼ Austin 911.

44. **HOLLÄNDER, Eugen** (1867-1932). *Die Karikatur und Satire in der Medizin; Medico-kunsthistorische Studie.* Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1905. ¶ 30 cm. 4to. xv, [1], 354, [14] pp. 223 illustrations, 10 color plates; foxed. Original beige-light brown pictorial cloth; ffep excised, spine remounted. As is. \$ 20

Important collection of historical caricature and satirical illustrations of medical subjects and portraits of physicians.

☼ Garrison and Morton 6619.

45. **HOME, Francis** (1719-1813). *Medical facts and experiments*. London: Printed for A. Millar; and Edinburgh: A. Kincaid and J. Bell, 1759. ¶ 16 cm. 8vo. viii, 288 pp. Mild foxing. Original full tree calf, gilt-stamped red title label; joints broken, extremities worn. inscribed: John Tetsworth to Jonathan Havesy[?]. Good +.

\$ 395

FIRST EDITION, arranged in three parts: Epidemics, Cases, Experiments. Of epidemics the author describes various fevers of 1742, 1743 and 1748, epidemic lumbago, mortification, small-pox, "glanders", and gun-shot wounds. His case reports are arranged by subject: pulse, gout, swelling, fever, dysentery, cough, asthma, stone in the ureter, suppuration of the kidney, consumption, inflammation of the testicle, concussion (fall on the head), skull fracture, inflammation of the brain, and various fevers. He offers four experiments: velocity of the blood..., nitrum murale, perspiration at Edinburgh, attempts to inoculate against measles.

Home was the first to experiment on immunizing against measles. [Parrish]. "So far as known, the first attempt to inoculate man with measles was made by Francis Home in Edinburgh in 1758..." – Ludvig Hektoen. "Experimental human transmission of measles," pages 266-288. Garrison and Morton 5442.

Francis Home, M. D., Scottish physician, the first Professor of Materia Medica at the University of Edinburgh, one of the founders of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

☼ ESTC T120708; Garrison and Morton 5442; Mettler, p. 744; Henry J. Parish, *A History of Immunization*, p. 289. See: Home, W. E. "Francis Home (1719–1813), First Professor of Materia Medica in Edinburgh." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 21.6 (1928): p. 1013; Ludvig Hektoen, Experimental Measles, a review." *JAMA*, Volume 72, p. 177.

46. **HOOPER, Robert** (1773-1835). *Lexicon-medicum: or medical dictionary: containing an explanation of the terms in anatomy, physiology, practice of physic, materia medica, chemistry, pharmacy, surgery, midwifery, and the various branches of natural philosophy connected with medicine: selected, arranged, and compiled, from the best authors. Second American, from the fourth London edition*. New York: Published by E. Duyckinck, E. Bliss & E. White, Collins & Hannay, Collins & Co. and James V. Seaman, 1824. ¶ 23 cm. 952 pp. Title-page signed: D. Sheldon. Original full calf, raised

bands, gilt-stamped leather spine label; upper cover reattached with kozo strip applied to upper joint, rubbed. Bookplate of Charles Atwood Kofoed. Very good.

\$ 75

One of the most popular medical dictionaries of its day, it also represents well the attitudes towards medicine and applied vocabularies. One example is dealt with in Kotar and Gessler who point out the attitude of the church with regards to small pox (variola): "Hooper erred, as men of the day denounced the vaccine on religious grounds, stating they would not be treated 'with substances originating from God's lowlier creatures.'" – S.L. Kotar, J.E. Gessler, *Smallpox, a history*, pp. 51-2.

Hooper, Robert (1773–1835), "medical writer, son of John Hooper of Marylebone, was born in London in 1773, and after a course of medical study in London was appointed apothecary to the Marylebone workhouse infirmary. He entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, on 24 Oct. 1796, graduated B.A. in 1803, M.A. and M.B. in 1804. Some difficulty (instigated, it is said, by members of the College of Physicians) prevented his proceeding to M.D. at Oxford, but he was created M.D. of St. Andrews on 16 Dec. 1805, and admitted licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians on 23 Dec. 1805. Settling in Savile Row, he lectured there on the practice of medicine for many years to large classes. He made a special study of pathology, and formed a large collection of illustrative specimens. While carrying on an extensive practice, he was a most industrious writer, and his books had a large sale. Revised editions of several of them continue in sale. He retired from practice in 1829, having made a fortune, and lived at Stanmore. He died in Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, on 6 May 1835, in his sixty-third year." – DNB.

☼ DNB, v. 27, pp. 306-7; *Lancet*, 11 July 1835, pp. 493–4; Munk's College of Physicians, III. 29.

47. [Hügel, Franz Seraph – review of] *The British and foreign medico-chirurgical review: or quarterly journal of practical medicine and surgery*. No. X, April 1850. London: Samuel Highley and John Churchill, 1850. ¶ 8vo. 23 cm. 16, [v]-viii, [285]- 566, [2], [2], [8] pp. Ads. Original printed wrappers; kozo spine repairs, some cover stains, but otherwise a very good copy.

\$ 35

Contains: Hügel, Franz S., Beschreibung sammtlicher Kinderheilanstalten in Europa..." Wien, 1848. pp.362-71. Heading:

“Dr. Hügel on Hospitals for Children.” This is one of several reviews of medical literature with detailed assessments by authorities. Selected further reviews: “Report of the Hospital for Consumption”; “Memoirs of the Society of Surgery of Paris”; Nasmyth “On the Teeth”; “On the Medico-Legal Relations of Insanity”; Stanley, “Illustrations of Diseases of the Bones”; Humbolt’s “Views of Nature.” In all, 16 reviews and 12 “bibliographical notices,” followed by a section of briefer notes on current medical literature.

One of the Great Classics of Medicine

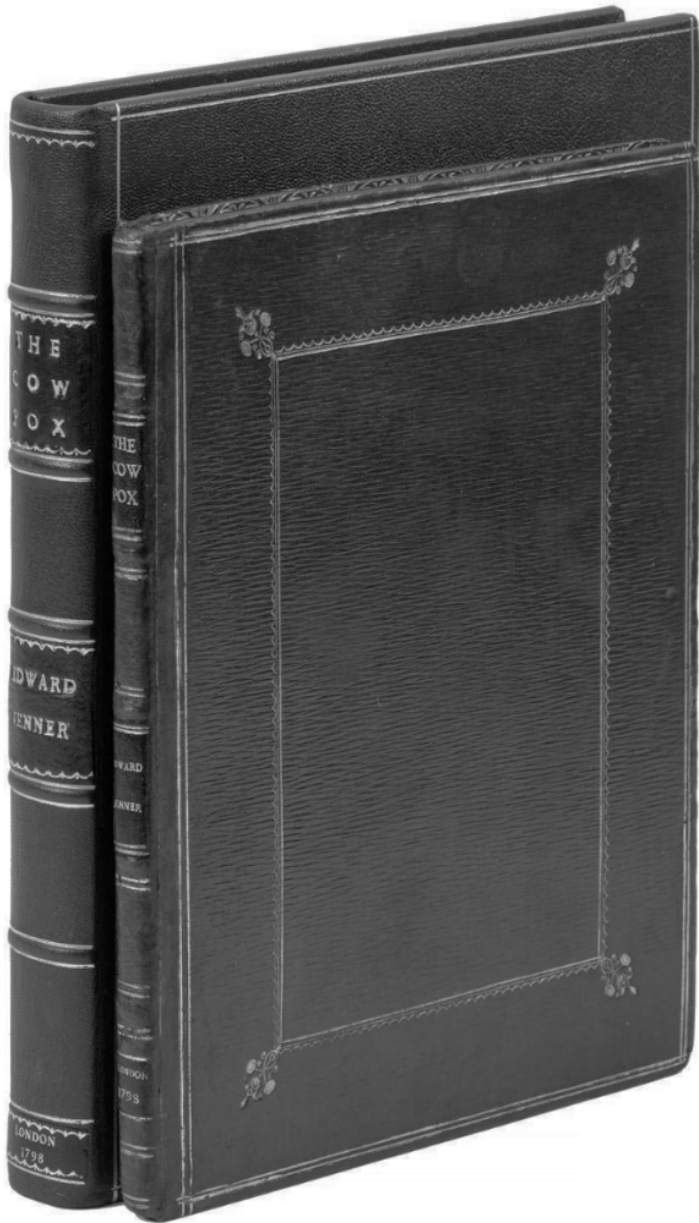
48. **JENNER, Edward** (1749-1823). *An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolae Vaccinae, A disease discovered in some of the western counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of the Cow Pox.* London: Printed for the author by Sampson Low, 1798. ¶ 4to. iv, 75 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.

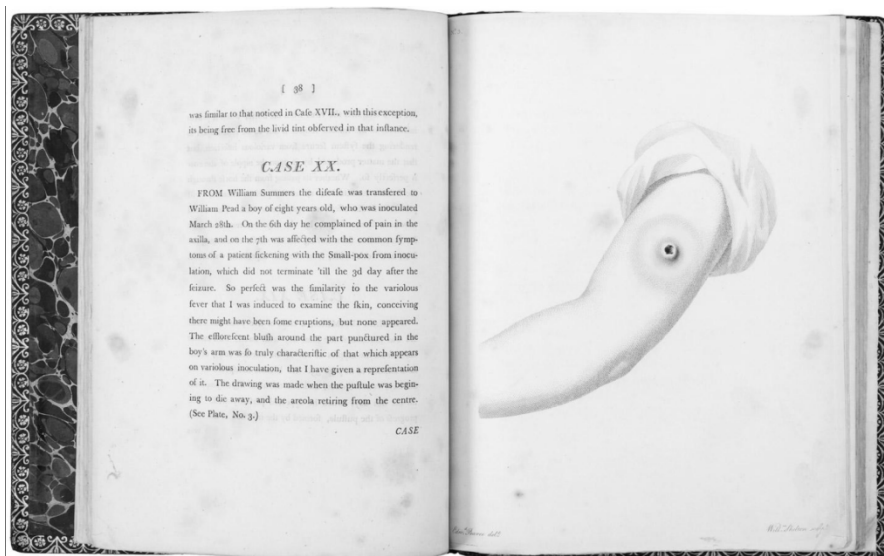
“Jenner was the first to test experimentally the folk belief that cowpox conferred immunity to its deadly relative smallpox, and the first to transmit the cowpox virus from person to person in order to build a population immune to smallpox. ‘His confidence was vindicated at last when the World Health 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]

*Unique Unrecorded Copy of a First Edition,
Second Issue – Unknown to LeFanu
“Donum Auctoris E. Jenner MD F.R.S.&c”*

49. **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, No. 7, Berwick Street, Soho; and sold by Law, Ave-Maria Lane; and Murray and Highley, 1798. ¶ 25 cm. 4to. iv, 139, [1] pp. 3 [of 4. pl. 4 supplied in color facs.] lithographic plates [plates by William Skelton, color-printed in sanguine and enhanced with some hand-coloring]. Lacks half-title. Modern full antique-style blind-tooled tree calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped red leather spine label, gilt spine bands. Bookplate of Rev'd. H.H. Williams; INSCRIBED: “Hugh H. Williams, 1800, Donum Auctoris E. Jenner MD F.R.S.&c.” – probably in the handwriting of Rev. Williams.

[with] **JENNER, Edward** (1749-1823). *A continuation of the facts and observations relative to the variolae vaccinae, or cow pox.* London: Printed for the author, by Sampson Low, 1800. ¶ 4to. 42 pp. [Collation: A-E⁴, F¹]. Half-title. Modern antique-style tree calf, marbled boards, gilt spine title. Fine.

[with] **JENNER, Edward** (1749-1823). *The Origin of the Vaccine Inoculation.* London: Printed by D.N. Shury, 1801. ¶ 4to. [2], 12, [2] pp. [Collation: A1, B4, A2 [meaning the first signature is split from front to rear]]. Modern antique-style tree calf, marbled boards, gilt spine title. Ownership inscription on title (trimmed, with loss): The Rev'd. Hugh H. Williams [1801]. Fine. Very rare.

SOLD

First edition, unrecorded second issue. The first issue, printed in June 1798, has a pagination of iv, 75 pages. LeFanu, in his 1985 bibliography of Jenner's writings 24 [21], describes the Second Edition of this work, issued in 1800, with a pagination of vii, 182 pages. LeFanu's work is unsurpassed and the bibliographic detail is

also of high distinction. Nonetheless there is no record of a 1798 imprint with iv, 139 pages, thus based on the record, this is the only known copy.

This copy is a gift of the author to Reverend Hugh H. Williams (1751-1809).⁴ The inscription should be studied carefully. It is my opinion that the signature of Williams, dated 1800, may serve to support the evidence of this copy being issued prior to a second edition of Jenner. But the main question should and will be, is this inscription in any way written by Jenner himself. Based on checking a dozen other specimens showing both Jenner's signature and his handwriting, the "E" and "J" do not (again, in my opinion), compare favorably to give any other indication other than the book appears to be inscribed by someone other than Jenner, and most likely that would be Williams himself.

"Jenner's third treatise, *A Continuation of the Facts and Observations*, ... was a vindication of his conclusions against William Woodville's ambivalent evidence. ¶ Jenner first recorded the immense mass of evidence which had accumulated in support of his conclusions, instancing in particular the work of De Carro of Vienna and Ballgorn of Hanover. As to the cases reported by Woodville, whose 'result differs essentially from mine in a point of much importance' – the variolous appearance of the pustules – 'I do suppose that [these differences] originated in the action of variolous matter which crept into the constitution in the vaccine.'... Further evidence in support of cowpox inoculation was quoted from several English doctors, among them his nephews George and Henry Jenner..." ¶ The *Continuation* was, like *Further Observations*, repaginated and issued with the second edition of the *Inquiry* and in subsequent editions."

"On 6 May 1801 Jenner completed a short paper on *The Origin of the Vaccine Inoculation*, defending his priority. Not long afterwards he drew up a series of practical Instructions for vaccinators. Both were printed by D.N. Shury, who had succeeded to Low's press and issued the third edition of the *Inquiry* also during this year. ¶ The *Origin* is of historical value in setting out Jenner's claim to have introduced cowpox inoculation; it did not directly promote the spread of his methods. He submitted it as his evidence, when petitioning Parliament. ¶ Jenner began with the categorical statement, questioned

⁴ Married to Mary Playford (1762-1843). Williams was Clerk of Conwy, Caernarvonshire.

by his adversaries, 'My inquiry commenced upwards of twenty-five years ago'. He asserted that 'the common people were very rarely inoculated for the smallpox, till the improved method introduced by the Suttons' [in the 1760s]. His own observations 'led him to form a distinction between the true and the spurious cowpox ... I discovered the virus of cowpox was liable to undergo progressive changes... "

PROVENANCE: Rev'd. Hugh H. Williams knew Edward Jenner as the Reverend's copy of Jenner's Inquiry, 1798, was inscribed to him from the author. Paul Saunders' book on *Jenner: The Cheltenham Years*, identifies the relationship: by 1808 Jenner was influential in public health and during this time a public sewage system was proposed. Jenner "was one of the committee set up for the purpose, which included Thomas Pruen, Rev. Hugh Williams, and Colonel Agg of the Hewletts." Saunders tells of the wealthy Agg's connections in society, apparently even supporting a legend that Byron and Shelley knew Agg. "The two men undoubtedly had a great deal in common besides sewers." Saunders didn't detail the close connection Hugh Williams had with Jenner, but this volume and Jenner's Inquiry, both inscribed to Williams, must have represented that relationship. – Paul Saunders, *Edward Jenner: The Cheltenham Years 1795-1823*, Univ. Press of New England, 1982, p. 219.

☼ 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. See: Kendall A. Smith, "Edward Jenner and the Small Pox Vaccine," *Frontiers of Immunology*. 2011; 2: p. 21.

50. **LATHAM, Peter Mere** (1789-1875). *Lectures on subjects connected with clinical medicine: comprising diseases of the heart*. Philadelphia: Ed. Barrington and Geo. D. Haswell, 1847. ¶ 24 cm. 8vo. 365, [1], [2], 32 pp. Half-title, index, ads (dated March 1847). Original full sheep, gilt-ruled spine, black leather spine label; joints and spine head reinforced or mended with kozo. Very good.

\$ 100

First American edition. It was first published in London, 1836, with a second edition issued in 1846, and a German translation followed in 1847 . Contains 38 lectures that were "highly regarded by contemporary writers... His lectures on angina pectoris are especially

interesting and include the post-mortem on Arnold of Rugby who died in his first attack and had only one coronary artery.” – Bedford.

“Includes ... a classic description of coronary thrombosis, although not using the term. The patient was Thomas Arnold, the educationist, and the report was signed by Joseph Hodgson and by S. Bucknill, Arnold’s physician.” – Garrison and Morton. See page 344 [showing all the Doctor’s names]. Leibowitz offers, [Latham] “felt rightly that he had met with a special nosological entity, and stressed ‘the short period that intervened between the first paroxysm and the last of which the patient died.’ Moreover, Latham included in the same chapter thirty-seven other similar cases in which the disease proved fatal after an interval of fourteen days, ten days, and three hours respectively.” [p.117] Leibowitz was of the opinion that Latham “felt he had found something new and which had not been clearly described before in the literature on angina pectoris.” “What is most attractive in his deliberations is his particular care to give a more precise classification which he came across an unusual and unfamiliar course of this disease.” [op.cit. p. 118].

Latham, known as “Heart Latham”, was physician to the Middlesex Hospital, 1815-24, “Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and late physician to St. Bartholomew’s Hospital.”

See: Bedford Library 277; Garrison and Morton 2755.1 [London issue of 1846, 2 vols.]. Leibowitz, *The History of Coronary Heart Disease*, (1970), pp. 117-8.

51. **LETTSON, John Coakley** (1744-1815). *Observations on the Cow-Pock*. [London]: Printed by Nichols & Son, 1801. ¶ 27 cm. [iii]-vi, 88 pp. Engraved title and vignette, 4 portraits, index, Bookseller’s advertisement: p. 81-88, erratum (p.88); lightly foxed. Original full speckled calf, single gilt decorative roll on covers; rebacked with brown leatherette, edges worn, inner joints reinforced. Verso of title with rubber-stamps [withdrawn] of the Wellcome Library. Very good. Second edition (not stated), but no copy of a first printing known. 4 leaves of plates, all portraits. RARE.

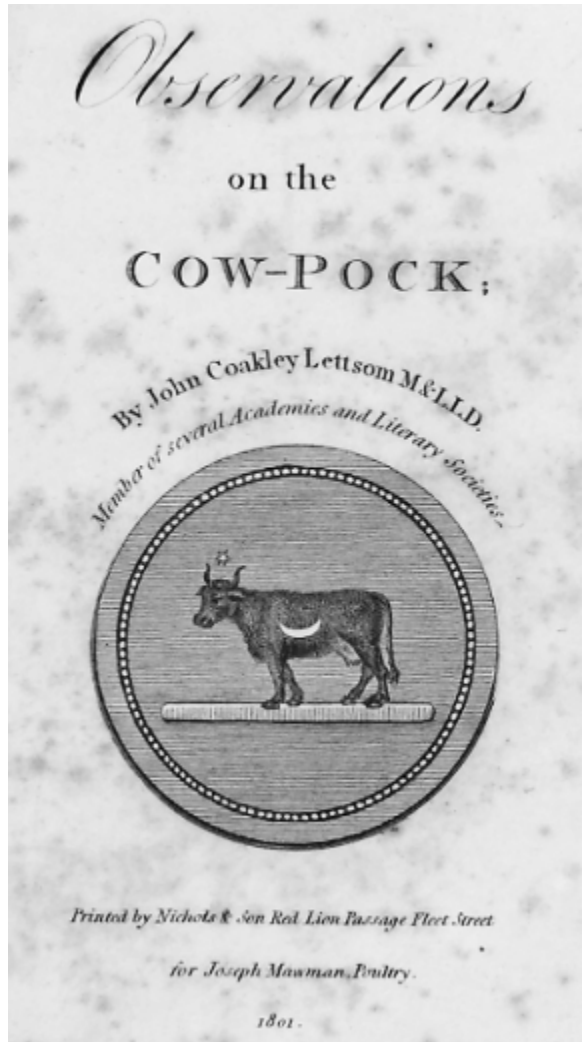
\$ 750

“SECOND EDITION”; no copy of first edition recorded. Probably the earliest critical-historical account of vaccination against small pox.

The book features four portraits of illustrious physicians: Jenner, William Woodville, George Pearson, F.R.S. (an early advocate in support of Jenner), and Benjamin Waterhouse (an advocate of vaccination, even advising President John Adams).

Creighton writes of this work, “Dr. Lettsom, a leading physician, and a fussy or influential person among the charitable, rushed to the help of the endangered cowpox project with a letter [within this book] dated 25th November, 1800: ‘The disease,’ he assured the public, ‘was not cowpock, but morbid ulceration, originating from the purulent matter formed under the scab or dried pustule or the cowpock.’ Lettsom, whose writings prove him to have been something of a windbag, did not know what he was talking about.” –

p. 179. Gilbert Ironside exchanged letters with Lettsom, relating to the cow-pock, published by Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Late John Coakley Lettsom ...*, Volume 2. – pp. 338, 340, 341, 343.



Lettsom (1744–1815), English physician and philanthropist, was born in the British Virgin Islands, a Quaker community. He was an abolitionist, whereupon on the death of his father, a slave owner, he manumitted them.⁵ He wrote prolifically on medical subjects, and in 1789 contributed one of the first accounts of alcoholism, entitled, *Hints respecting the effects of hard drinking*.

☼ Cushing L188. See: Deborah Brunton, *The Politics of Vaccination: Practice and Policy in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, 1800-1874*, University of Rochester Press, 2008; Charles Creighton, *Jenner and Vaccination: A Strange Chapter of Medical History*, London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 1889.

52. **LIEUTAUD, Joseph** (1703-1780). *Synopsis of the universal practice of medicine: exhibiting a concise view of all diseases, both internal and external, illustrated with complete commentaries*. By ..., *First Physician to Lewis XV*. Translated from the Latin by Edwin A. Atlee, M. D., fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Edward and Richard Parker, 1816. ¶ 23 cm. 8vo. [6], viii, 641, [1] pp. Errata [p. 642]. Original full tree calf, gilt spine, red leather spine label; nominal wear to extremities. Ink marks on title obscure translator's name and that of a previous owner. Good +.

\$ 200

First American edition and the first English language printing of part I of the author's treatise on medicine, *Synopsis universae praxeos medicae*, Amsterdam, 1765, being specific to: internal diseases, external diseases, and the diseases particular to women and children.

Includes a section devoted to the diseases of infants [Section the second, pp. (601)-641]. The content of this section is given by bold-faced headings: Colostration, Disease from Sucking the First Milk; Fever; Small-pox and Measles; Atrophy, Wasting of the Flesh; Dropsy and Jaundice; Venereal Disease; Scurvy; Scrophula, King's Evil; Cough; Vomiting; Tormina, Grippings; Looseness of the Belly; Sluggishness, or Costiveness of the Belly; Worms; Hernial Prominence of the Navel; Stone and Ischury; Prolapse of the Anus and Piles; Epilepsy and Convulsion; Aphthae; Dentition; Hydrocephalus, Dropsy of the Brain, Rickets; Hip Disease; [and] Diseases of the Skin.

⁵ He actually inherited another 1,000 slaves from a relation, but died before he could act to free these people.

☼ Ashwal, *Founders of Child Neurology*, p.199; Austin 1150. Not in Grulee.

53. **MAURICEAU, François** (1637-1709). *Traite' des maladies des femmes grosses, et de celles qui sont accouchées: enseignant la bonne & véritable méthode pour bien aider les femmes en leurs accouchemens naturels, & les moyens de remedier à tous ceux qui sont contre nature, & aux indispositions des enfans nouveau-nés, avec une description très-exacte de toutes les parties de la femme qui servent à la génération, le tout accompagné de plusieurs figures convenables au sujet: ouvrage très-utile aux chirurgiens & nécessaire à toutes les sages-femmes, pour apprendre à bien pratiquer l'art des accouchemens. Troisie'me édition: corrigée par l' auteur, & augmentée de plusieurs figures, & de toutes les plus particulières observations touchant la pratique des accouchemens.* Paris: Chez l'Auteur, au milieu de ruë des Petits-Champs, à l'Enseigne du bon Médecin, 1681.

¶ Three books in one. 26 cm. 4to. [16], 515, [21] pp. 38 engravings [including 8 full-page, 30 figures on 22 separate pages] by Lombars or K. Audran after the drawings of Du Cerceau, index, errata; LACKS FRONTIS., first few leaves [through p. 16] with top inner edge nicked, pp. 99-118 with addition nick to bottom edge, margin torn pp. 75/76. Original full speckled calf, gilt-stamped spine with title; extremities worn, joints cracked, cords holding. In early manuscript, the location of the publisher is altered via inscription from "ruë des Petits-Champs" to "d. Richelieu." Ownership stamp of Dr. Paul Topinard. Good binding, internally very good +.

\$ 400

Third edition, and most complete, of this famous enlightened treatise, being the most complete and masterful treatise on obstetrics and women's diseases of its time. François Mauriceau is considered the modern father of obstetrics, with numerous accomplishments to his achievement in the field, including perfecting the use of the forceps and caesarean section. This work, which first appeared in 1668, was reprinted and translated for more than seventy years.

The book is divided into four parts: Reproductive anatomy (penis, testicles, ejaculatory vessels, matrix, vagina, menstrual bleeding, etc.). Then, divided into three sections: 1) Diseases of the female gross anatomy, especially with pregnancy. 2) Natural birth. 3) Treatment of women during delivery, related diseases, treatments of infants, their illnesses and conditions for nourishing health. The author describes and illustrates useful obstetrical instruments, even has a section on the teeth of infants, ulcers, hernia, variola, vomiting, etc.

“The outstanding textbook of the time. Mauriceau, leading obstetrician of his day, introduced the practice of delivering patients in bed instead of in the obstetrical chair. It was to Mauriceau that Hugh Chamberlen attempted to sell the secret of his forceps. This book established obstetrics as a ‘science’.” – Garrison and Morton.

Cianfrani gives the most detailed analysis of Mauriceau’s book, both its shortcomings and advances: his disagreement with “de Graaf concerning the ovum and its fertilization” ... “He denied the possibility of fertilization of the ovum in the Fallopian tube, and yet he was the first to report a tubal pregnancy.” “He was the first to rupture the membranes to induce labor and control hemorrhage in placenta previa. He was one of the first to describe in detail an epidemic of puerperal fever...” – Theodore Cianfrani, *A Short History of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, pp. 172-174.

PROVENANCE: Paul Topinard (1830–1911) was a French physician and anthropologist who was a student of Paul Broca and whose views influenced the methodology adopted by Herbert Hope Risley in his ethnographic surveys of the people of India. He became director of the École d’Anthropologie and secretary-general of the *Société d’Anthropologie de Paris*, both in succession to Broca.

☼ Cutter & Viets, *A Short History of Midwifery*, pp. 77-81; Garrison and Morton 6147; Hagelin, *The Womans Booke*, pp. 64-67; Krivatsy 7588; Lilly p. 85; Norman 1461; O’Dowd & Philipp, *The History of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, pp. 636-637 [etc.] – [all referencing the 1st ed. of 1668, or 1673 2nd.].

54. ***Medico-Chirurgical Review*, James JOHNSON, M.D.** [Cover title]: *Analytical Series: 15: Dec. 1823: The Medico-Chirurgical Review, and Journal of Medical Science (Quarterly) / conducted by associated physicians and surgeons and superintended by James Johnson, M. D. ...* [Dec. 1, 1823, vol. IV, no. 15]. London: Printed by G. Hayden, 1823. ¶ 23 cm. [ii], 4, [6], v-vi, (487)-742, [2], [1 blank], 4, 2, 4, [10] pp. 1 engraved plate [a new speculum Ani invented by Mr. Weiss, London], numerous ads. Original printed blue upper wrapper; rebacked with blue kozo, heavily worn or eaten, portions of upper cover missing, waterstained - still, rare as this must be, any condition should be accepted, thus a functional copy [meaning “working” copy]. Good, noting faults.

\$ 25

Among the nine extensive reviews: Tacheron's *Anatomico-Pathological Researches in Practical Medicine; Sketches in Bedlam – or, Characteristic Traits of Insanity*; Dr. Johnson's *Case of Chronic Carditis*; Chapman's *Elements of Therapeutics and Material Medica* (continued); *On Thoracic Percussion and Abdominal Compression*; Percivall, *Elementary Lectures on the Veterinary Art*; Paris & Fronlanque *on Medical Jurisprudence*; Charles Mansfield Clarke, *Diseases of Females attended by Discharges*; Sir Astley Cooper, *Observations on Fractures of the Neck of the Thigh-Bone*. Obituary for Dr. Baillie. Also: "Dr. Merriman to Dr. Johnson."

55. **MEIGS, John Forsyth** (1818-1882). *A practical treatise on the diseases of children. Third edition, carefully revised*. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1858. ¶ 24 cm. 724, [16] pp. Index; paper edges browned throughout, foxing. Original full sheep; edges scuffed. Bookplate of W.H. Davies, MD, with his rubber-stamp on title (corner) and contents page. Very good.

\$ 75

John Forsyth Meigs, (1818-1882), born in Philadelphia to Dr. Charles D. Meigs, he was already a medical student at 16 years of age, enrolling at the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in 1838. At 20 he was elected resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital. "His chief work was among children." The present work was issued in three editions under his name alone, then the fourth and subsequent editions were penned with his collaborator William Pepper. He died while suffering from pneumonia. – Howard Atwood Kelly, Walter Lincoln Burrage, *American Medical Biographies*, p. 779.

See: Grulee 1247 (this edition not listed).

First Edition in Original Cloth

56. **OSLER, Sir William**. *The Principles and Practice of Medicine designed for the use of practitioners and students of medicine*. New York: Appleton, 1892. ¶ Thick 8vo. xvi, [2]. 1079, [1], ads. [6], 8 pp. Second state of ads dated November 1891. 19 charts, 5 figures, index. Original full green gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed and with some fading of color, but an otherwise remarkably fine copy with no worn corners or no cracked joints – both which are as fine as possible.

\$7,500

FIRST EDITION, First issue with "Georgias" (misspelling for "Gorgias") on verso of third leaf.

THE PRINCIPLES AND
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF
PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS OF MEDICINE

BY

WILLIAM OSLER, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON
PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE IN THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY AND
PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF TO THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE
FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL
AND PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY
1892

“An unparalleled example and inspiration to the medical students of this century.” – Lilly Library, *Notable Medical Books*.

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

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

57. **OSLER, William, Sir** (1849-1919). *The cerebral palsies of children. A clinical study from the infirmary for nervous diseases, Philadelphia*. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1889. ¶ 22 cm. Small 8vo. viii, 103, [1] pp. 6 figs. Original olive green blind & gilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library copy with pasted pocket & bookplate removed (endleaves recolored), title blind-embossed "San Francisco Medical Society Library", Lane Library rubber stamp applied to rear, 4-digit rubber-stamp applied to title, some kozo repairs to spine end, corners showing. Generally very good.

\$ 395

First edition, American issue, of the author's first work on neurology (also issued in London in 1889, though the American issue was first). "In 1888 [Osler] gave three lectures in a Toronto on cerebral localization which were enthusiastically received. During his Philadelphia period, he was closely associated with Mitchell at the Infirmary for Nervous Disease. His monographs on cholera (1894) and cerebral palsy (1889) were written from his experiences there." – McHenry, p. 322.

An thorough survey of the subject based on 120 illustrative cases, referencing infantile hemiplegia, bilateral spastic hemiplegia, spastic paraplegia, diagnosis, morbid anatomy, pathology and treatment.

"A series of articles in *Medical News* (Osler, 1888b) on childhood cerebral palsy summarized Osler's experience with 120 children from the Infirmary. These articles formed the basis for his classic monograph on cerebral palsy, which was dedicated to Silas Weir Mitchell. Osler's publications on cerebral palsy appeared about the same time as the work of Gowers and, like Gowers, Osler emphasized the diverse causes of childhood hemiplegia. Osler classified his patients with nonprogressive upper motor neuron dysfunction according to the distribution of their weakness (hemiplegia, diplegia, and paraplegia) and separated the children with congenital dysfunction from those whose weakness was acquired later in childhood. The monograph contains numerous case descriptions and emphasizes signs, symptoms, and etiology. Osler also included some sketches of neuropathological material correlating the clinical and pathological findings." – E. Steven Roach and S. Ashwal, in: Ashwal (ed.), *Founders of Child Neurology*, pp. pp. 329, 330-32.

☼ Abbott, p. 55; Minnie Wright Blogg, *Bibliography of the writings of Sir William Osler*, p.37; Golden & Roland 525; McHenry, Lawrence C., Garrison's *History of Neurology*, pp. 320-322; Peltier, *Orthopedics, a History & Iconography*, p. 234.

58. **PETTIGREW, Thomas Joseph** (1791-1865). *On superstitions connected with the history and practice of medicine and surgery*. Philadelphia: Ed. Barrington and Geo. D. Haswell, 1844. ¶ 20 cm. 213, [1], [2] pp. Frontispiece, half-title. Original blind-stamped mauve cloth, gilt spine title; spine ends frayed, some fading. Bookplate of the University of Vermont & State Agricultural College – gift of Hon. Elihu B. Taft, with his signature. Very good.

\$ 45

Remarkable book with chapters arranged by category: alchemy, astrology, early medicine and surgery, talismans, amulets, charms, on the influence of the mind upon the body, healing, 'sympathetical cures.'

Provenance: Elihu Barber Taft (1847-1929). "Elihu B. Taft, son of Eleazer and Ellen Barber Taft, was born in Williston, Vermont on March 25, 1847. He attended Williston Academy and the University of Vermont (1867-1871). After taking his degree in 1871, Taft studied law at the firm of Wales and Taft in Burlington. He was admitted to the Chittenden County Bar in 1873. He married Lucia A Johnson in 1875, and the couple resided in Burlington thereafter. On the motion of E.J. Phelps, at the February term, 1879, Taft was admitted as an attorney in the U.S. District and Circuit Courts. He was appointed U.S. deputy collector of internal revenue of the third district of Vermont in 1874, and served until he resigned in 1881. Taft was active politically on both the local and state levels. He served several terms as school commissioner and as one of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Burlington. In 1888 he was elected senator for Chittenden County, and served one term. His extensive travels included trips to Yellowstone National Park, Yosemite Valley, Mexico and the southwestern United States (1887), Europe, the middle east, and Asia (1889). In 1893 he attended the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and wrote a paper on what he saw. Taft was a Republican and a Free Mason, and he reached the 33rd degree before his death in 1929." – University of Vermont.

59. **RILLIET, Louis-Frédéric-Théodore-Albert** (1814-1861); **Antoine Charles Ernest BARTHEZ** (1811-1891). *Traité clinique et pratique des maladies des enfants*. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1843. ¶ 3 volumes. 22 cm. 8vo. iv, [2], [v]-xxxi, 850; [4], 782; [4], 743, [1] pp. Contemporary calf; spines are all rebaked with kozo, modern simple paper spine label. Signature of H. C. Parsons, [MD], Paris, 1928. Very good (noting binding repair).

\$ 150

First edition of a classic of pediatric care which is supported by an exhaustive series of case reports.

“Few voluminous treatises have more rapidly attained a safe and worthy hold of the profession than have [Rilliet and Barthez]; and we do these writers no more than justice when we say that the present high development of this branch of medical practice owes very much to their influence.” – Review, *The British and Foreign Medico-chirurgical Review, Or, Quarterly ...*, Volume 22, (1858).

Abt-Garrison describes the work of Rilliet and Barthez as one of the “three outstanding pediatric text-books after the time of Billard.” (p. 88), then details his analysis of the merits of this work: “[Rilliet], of Geneva, began his medical studies in Paris (1833), and, with his friend ... Barthez..., a Paris graduate of 1839, turned his attention to pediatrics. He graduated with a dissertation on typhoid fever in children (1840), and later returned to Geneva, where he described the local epidemics of measles (1847), mumps (1850) and cholera (1856). Before graduation, he had begun, with Barthez, the famous *Traité clinique et pratique des maladies des enfants*, which, after seven years’ work, was completed in three volumes (1838-43), crowned by the Academy of Sciences and Academy of Medicine, authorized by the Council of Public Instruction, and passes through three editions...” “This great work began with a volume on infantile pneumonia in 1838. The first edition (1843), follows the general lines laid down by Billard and contains many case histories. In the second edition (1861), the case histories begin to disappear, and the treatise is enriched by historical studies of the different diseases and by the valuable interim clinical studies of the authors ...”

Ashwal (ed.) also supports the importance of this work, pointing out their contribution on generalized convulsions in children (p. 8), as well as pneumonia, intestinal hemorrhage, tuberculosis, infant nursing and nutrition, typhoid fever, paralysis, and pleurisy (p. 93), neuromuscular problems following childbirth (p. 483), of hydrocephalus, within a section on Cerebral Diseases of Infancy, “in the monumental pediatric work” by Rilliet and Barthez (p. 200). – Ashwal, *The Founders of Child Neurology*.

“... The books received awards from a number of academies of science and medicine and is notable for its classic descriptions of pediatric diseases. One of the earliest works on pediatrics as a

specialty, it contains case studies to show the etiology, clinical course, therapy, and pathology of disease.” – Heirs of Hippocrates 1811.

PROVENANCE: Harold C. Parsons, MD: Volume III of this copy is signed by a previous owner, H. C. Parsons, MD, Paris, who was in 1897-98, a Professor of Pathology with pathology and bacteriology, Ontario, Canada, Medical College for Women, and the Trinity Medical College, Toronto. He was a member of the Ontario Medical Association. He wrote a paper, “Post-Typhoid Bone Lesions.” – Assistant in the Clinic of Professor Halsted, Johns Hopkins Hospital. The author knew Sir William Osler, writing a paper, “Osler as Teacher,” Canadian Journal of Medicine & Science, 1920, and, “Osler from the point of view of a house physician,” Canadian Practitioner, 1922. Also: “Treatment of Extrapulmonary Tuberculosis with Methylated Antigen,” with Gladys L. Boyd, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Canada); Harold C. Parsons, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.P. (London), Am J Dis Child. 1932;44(5):1007-1012.

☼ Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, p. 88; Garrison and Morton 6333; Heirs of Hippocrates 1811. Not in Grulee.

60. **ROSÉN VON ROSENSTEIN, Nils** (1706-1773). *Traité des maladies des enfans: ouvrage qui est le fruit d'une longue observation, & appuyé sur les faits les plus authentiques: traduit du suédois; De feu ... par M. Le Febvre de Villebrune, D.M.* Paris: Chez Pierre-Guillaume Cavelier, 1778. ¶ 20 cm. 8vo. xii, 582, [2] pp. Woodcut head & tail pieces, errata, “d’approbation” & “privilège du Roi” [2 pages]. Contemporary mottled gilt-stamped calf, marbled endleaves; spine ends a bit worn. Inscribed: “EBK Special Pathology Fund. [E. B. Krumbhaar, University of Pennsylvania].

\$ 375

First French translation of the most famous book relating to pediatrics, being the foundation of the modern medical treatment of children. The work is the first systematic guide to children’s health, including nutrition, supporting breast feeding, inoculation against small pox, treatment for fevers, jaundice, lactation, suffocation, constipation, epilepsy, vomiting, the care of eyes, teeth, etc. Opium, a narcotic, is discussed, “dangerous to infants.” This issue was printed thirteen years after the first. “Sir Frederick Still considered this work ‘the most progressive which had yet been written’; it gave an impetus to research which influenced the future course of paediatrics. Rosen was particularly interested in infant feeding.” – Garrison and Morton.

Rosén von Rosenstein (1706-1773), the famous Swedish physician, was a pupil of Boerhaave, taught anatomy and practical medicine at the University of Uppsala. The polyglot Jean-Baptiste Lefebvre De Villebrune (1732-1809), himself a physician, translated this edition and supplied a brief biography (pp. v-xii). He taught Hebrew at the Collège de France (1791-4). His interest in bibliography must be noted as he was librarian at the Bibliothèque de la Nation from 1794-5.

PROVENANCE: Edward Bell Krumbhaar, Dept. of Pathology, University of Pennsylvania, served as department Chair, 1932-1948, “was a distinguished pathologist and cardiac physician, as well as one of Philadelphia’s leading historians of medicine. A founder of both the Section on Medical History of the College of Physicians and the American Association of the History of Medicine (AAHM), Krumbhaar also served as president of the College and of the AAHM. ... President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia from 1939 to 1942, ... professorship of Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania from 1927 to 1942, and his translation of Arturo Castiglioni’s *History of Medicine* in 1941.” – University of Pennsylvania Library Archives.

☼ See: Antoine Bayle & Auguste Thillaye, *Biographie médicale*, vol. II, p. 335; Garrison and Morton 6323; Grulee 713; Hirsch V, 80; Roger Mercier, *L’enfant dans la société du XVIIIe siècle*, (1961), p.197; *Bibliotheca Walleriana* 8208.

61. **RUSH, Benjamin** (1746-1813). *Medical inquiries and observations. Four volumes in two. The fifth edition.* Philadelphia: Printed for M. Carey & Son, B. Warner, A. Finley, S. W. Conrad, T. & W. Bradford, B. & T. Kite, and Bennett and Walton, 1818. ¶ 4 volumes in 2. 22 cm. 8vo. vi, [2], 264; [iv], 273, [1]; iv, 244; [iv], 249, [1], [10] pp. Half-title, 4 title-pages, index. Original full tree calf; neatly rebacked with kozo, corners showing. Signature of Bartow F. White. Very good (noting repairs to binding).

\$ 120

Fifth edition of what is essentially a collected works for Rush. This publication contains 48 collected papers. Among these are: “An Account of the Influence of the Military and Political events of the American Revolution upon the Human Body,” “The result of Observations made upon the Diseases which occurred in the Military Hospitals of the United States, during the Revolutionary War between Great Britain and the United States,” “Observations upon

Tetanus,” “An Account of the Cure of Several Diseases by the Extraction of Decayed Teeth,” “An Inquiry into the Cause and Cure of the Internal Dropsy of the Brain,” “Observations upon the Cause and Cure of the Gout,” “Observations upon the Cause and Cure of Hydrophobia,” “Observations on the Duties of a Physician,” and adds much on fevers, epidemics, yellow fever, measles, influenza, etc.

PROVENANCE: Inscribed by Bartow F. White, MD [(b.1801-1869) in Somers, Westchester County, NY, son of Dr. Ebenezer White, later moving to Greenwich, CT] See: Spencer Percival Mead, *Ye Historie of Ye Town of Greenwich, County of Fairfield and State of ... NY*, 1911, p. 381.

☼ Austin 1667 [noting the imprint varies in some copies]. See: *DAB*, p. 230; *DSB*, XI, p. 617; Garrison and Morton 4924; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1068; Norman 1867.

62. **SAINTE-MARTHE, Scévole de [Scaevola Sammarthanus]** (1536-1623). *La maniere de nourrir les enfans a la mamelle: traduction d'un poeme Latin, de Scevole de Sainte-Marthe*. Paris: Chez Guillaume de Luyne; Claude Barbin; et Laurent d'Houry, 1698. ¶ 18 cm. Small 4to. [24], 135, [1] pp. Half-title, errata. Several ownership signatures of Le R. P. Colinet, Thymou--[?]; title signed [Nicolas ?] “Boileau” (1636-1711), French poet. [See: René Cerveau, *Suite du nécrologe des défenseurs et amis de la vérité au 18e siècle... 06 et 07*] ... tom. 6. 1767. - aka: Le P. Colinet de l'Oratoire [fl. 1732], supérieur du collège de Troyes. Or:—Le R.P. Claude-François Colinet, Prêtre de l'Oratoire ... another name on rear pastedown (not legible). Original full calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine; lacks spine label, joints cracked, inner gutters to joints reinforced. Very good.

\$ 400

Second printing in French [first French is 1692], of Sainte-Marthe's “La Paedotrophia”, originally written in Latin and contained in three parts and with 1500 verses, being one of the most important and early medical poems written. The work was first printed in 1580, with two parts, completed later in 1584. During the author's lifetime there were ten editions. Other medical poems, such as the *Regimen Sanitatis*, and the celebrated work of Fracastoro in his *Syphilia sive Morbus Gallicus*, 1530, are well known, but this one distinguishes itself as being specific to its history of the health of a sick child. Dedicated to Henry III, King of France and Poland.

Ruhräh gives a fine treatment of the work. Scaevola Sammarthanus, or Scévole de Sainte-Marthe, wrote this famous pediatric poem, which went through more than twenty editions. The author, an attorney living in Paris, had the burden of an ill infant that none of the “most clever” physicians had the knowledge to cure, “their efforts useless,” thereby undertaking for himself the care of his son, bringing him back to health. This poem is based on that experience, touching on the method of feeding and caring for the sick child. — Ruhräh, *Pediatrics*, 1925, pp. 502-3.

☼ Grulee 487.



63. **SCHOTTI, Gasparis** [**SCHOTT, Gaspar**] (1608-1666). *Physica curiosa, sive mirabilia naturae et artis... Editio tertia juxta exemplar secunda editionis auctioris*. Herbipoli: Excudit Jobus Hertz, Sumptibus Wolfgangi Mauriti Endteri, 1697. ¶ 22 cm. 4to. [20] ff., 1389 pp., [10] ff. Engraved half-title, title printed in red & black, hundreds of striking illustrations (several folding), index; foxed. Modern quarter antique-style calf, gilt-decorated compartments, dark red gilt-stamped label, marbled boards, endleaves. Short old Greek ink inscription on corner of title, translated, means: “everywhere the truth” [literal], thus “seek the truth everywhere.” Very good copy.

\$2,250

Third Edition (first issued in 1667) of an amazing encyclopedia of natural wonders, highly desired for its depictions of extraordinary figures and monstrous beings of both human and animals as well as fish, botanical or arboreal, and teratological phenomena. Caillet says this is the most complete treatise on demonology.

“Schott’s chief works, the *Magia universalis* and the two companion volumes, *Physica curiosa* and *Technica curiosa*, are huge, uncritical collections, mines of quaint information in which significant nuggets must be extracted from a great deal of dross. Like many of his time, Schott believed that the principles of nature and art are best revealed in their exceptions... Although the ‘natural curiosities’ include some useful matter (such as on South American mammals), his syncretic attitude and taste for the abnormal made him far readier than most of his contemporaries to credit tales of ghosts, demons, and centaurs. All this writing about magic, both natural and supernatural, involved him in slight difficulties with the censors.” – A.G. Keller for the DSB, XII, pp. 210-11.

Engraved frontispiece engraved by Joachim von Sandrart, shows a Garden of Eden scene (no people), with both normal and abnormal animals (including the odd giraffe, a boar with two bodies, etc.). The remainder of the book distinguishes itself with a broad spectrum of brilliant and fantastical engraved figures, most derived from the imagination rather than fact, but sorting through that morass would have been difficult.



The plates include: dragon (being slayed), elephant (p.886), mapach (p.905), rhinoceros (p.921), horse with fashionable stripes (p.603), pelican (p.1021), bear (p.927), su (p.923), lion (p.893), laguara (p.891), leopard (p.890), rabbit (p.890), paca (p.849), camel (p.829), giraffe ("Camelopar dalis") (p.818), bison (p.808), armadillo (p. 788). In addition: constellations (p. 701), chicken monster ["Gallus Monstrosus"] (p. 619), beast with bisected arms, winged and hoofed,

horns on fore & rear of head; three-headed monster with scales (p. 616). Humanoid-like monsters are aplenty: human monster with webbed appendages and 6 miniature heads (on arms, legs & chest), a pencil-thin nose, and bird-like feathers to the eye-temple, pig-ears; hoofed-creature standing with tail and maybe wearing the matador's cape! (p. 615); (p. 611): 3 figs., incl. man with a congenital twin whose chest passes through the standing man's chest "Monstrum monocephalon..." – two other monstrous human portions extruding from another, such that one sees four arms, four legs., etc.; (p. 610): congenital twin males being joined at the base of the spine, giving a mirrored image on the page; (p. 609): two more humanoid monsters; (p. 603): congenital twin with breasts and what appears to be a large penis, being actually three mixed-up figures in one; (p. 599): 6 human figures with bizarre deformities, including a man with no head (but his face is present on his chest), another with their feet turned the opposite way of normal; another being a cyclopes; another with the ears of a rabbit, but they flop down to his knees; (p. 595): 3 figures, including a boy with four arms from the elbow and four legs, another with apparent rubber legs and an egg-shell-shaped head, the third is a male child with no legs, his feet present, lacking some fingers (one arm deformed, the other appears normal). Some woodcuts of babies in the womb are shown with numerous positions (p. 481). Plate facing p. 395 showing 4 women with deformities including heads of a wolf, or the skin is fur and one is bearded.

Many of the figures rank high in fantasy, such as facing p. 363, showing 4 figures almost beyond description (you have to see them to understand): a man with furry stubbed arms (cacti?) and a tree stump for his legs – another with fish-like body, dragon feet, breasts, ears of a cat and plenty of facial fur – another again more fish-like, wings, older breasts, demon-like face and nasty teeth – another with thick legs, body armor like the armadillo, and quite possibly a face to match as well a skin/wing cloak. (Page 614): 3 figures: a bizarre man with wings for arms, one normal leg, one leg with both scales and roots, a erect penis, "VXY" emblaze don his breast, a head that is a cross between a friendly lion and a goat with cat's ears, two hanging appendages from chest / a Mermaid with wings / a demon with animal feet, long tail, gryphon-like wings, lion-like claws, small armed, and a chameleon-like face.

Gaspar Schott, born in Koenigshofen, Germany and died in Augsburg, was a student in Sicily and later assistant of Kircher at the Roman College, then went back to Germany taking a position of

professor of mathematics at Augsburg. The present work reflects the views of both persons, including some bizarre ideas about zoology and human anatomy. Schott “specialized in the fields of physics, mathematics, and natural philosophy. He wrote extensively on the mechanical developments of his time, and produced the first published account on Otto von Guericke’s experiments on vacuums. His most famous works include *Magia Universalis*, *Technica Curiosa*, and *Physica Curiosa* - essentially encyclopedias magical, mechanical, and natural history knowledge. Schott was a great compiler, and relied on an extensive library for his own research. Most of Schott’s publications are aggregations of the writings and research existing on various topics.” – BHL Staff.



See: Brunet 4377; Caillet, *Manuel bibliographique des Sciences psychiques on occultes*, v. III, 10005 [note “... la plus complete”]; *Dictionary of Scientific biography*; Ferguson II, 340; Graesse VI, p. 314; Nissen 3746; Rosenthal 3053. Bangert, William A., *History of the Society of Jesus*. St. Louis: St. Louis Institute, 1972; Michon, Scott. “Sea Monsters.” *Strange Science*, 16 May 2013. 17 May 2013; Thorndike, Lynn. *A History of Magic and Experimental Science*. New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1923. VII, pp. 591, 596-608; Wolf. Not in Haskell-Norman library, though it is referred to [1911 note, “... a vast uncritical collection of scientific and pseudo-scientific information extracted from books and from communications received from Jesuit and lay scientists. Although encumbered by Schott’s taste for the supernatural, his works contain much useful knowledge, descriptions

of scientific instruments and mechanical technology...”]. See: Biodiversity Heritage Library [BHL], staff, “Monsters, the Scientific Revolution, and *Physica Curiosa*”, Friday, May 24, 2013.

64. **SHARP, Samuel** (1709-1778). *A treatise on the operations of surgery, with a description and representation of the instruments used in performing them: to which is prefix'd an introduction on the nature and treatment of wounds, abscesses and ulcers. The sixth edition, with several alterations.* London: Printed for J. and R. Tonson and S. Draper, 1751. ¶ 21 cm. 8vo. [16], lii, 236 pp. 14 engraved plates. Original full calf; worn, cellophane tape removed, ffep missing a blank section, rear endleaves wanting. Provenance: Title inscribed: “Eyre Evans Crowe Apr. 8th 1769”. Good.

\$ 225

Sixth edition of what Kirkup calls “the first British monograph devoted exclusively to operative technique.” He further points out that Sharp has been largely ignored by twentieth-century historians, save for Hochberg and le Vay. – John Kirkup, “Samuel Sharp and the ‘Operations of Surgery,’ 1739,” *Journal of Medical Biography*, (1996), vol. 4, no.1, pp 1-7.

Louis Bégin offers, “Sharp is one of those surgeons whose works show in the highest degree the impress of an observing mind, hostile to all authority and routine. There are few diseases on which he did not put forward new ideas, few operations whose instruments or procedures he did not improve. His writings contain many things in few pages, and we find them in both an originality and an independence of thought which charm the reader and always secure his attention.” – “Samuel Sharp.” In: Dechambre A, ed. *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*. Paris: Panckoucke, 1825, vol. 7, pp. 210–12.

Leonardo mentions Sharp[e], “a conservative surgeon of great ability,” [p. 209], authority on the anatomy of hernia, developed a “trephine used for craniotomy in brain surgery,” was one surgeon (as well as others) in London held “of high repute”. Sharpe taught anatomy and surgery at Guy’s. He also claims that “the rule forbidding dissection at places other than Barber-Surgeons Hall had fallen into disuse...” Wangenstein mentions Sharpe as one of several British physicians who were generalists, but would also work on the eye. – Leonardo, *History of Surgery*, (1943), pp. 208-9.

Sharp [or Sharpe] (1709-1778), son of Henry and Hannah Sharp, was one of many surgeons who lacked a university education, but he did work as for 7 years apprentice to William Cheselden (1725-1732),

“and therefore was exposed to the highest possible standards and also a stream of influential visiting surgeons and other notables...” – Kirkup. He worked at Guy’s Hospital. Relating to his work with Cheselden: “he assisted in the production of Cheselden’s *Osteographia or the Anatomy of the Bones*, published in 1733, for on the title page an engraved vignette ... demonstrates the use of the camera obscura by Cheselden being assisted, it is understood, by Sharp taking notes and John Belchier, another of Cheselden’s apprentices, who, like Sharp, was appointed to Guy’s Hospital.” – op.cit. [p.2].

PROVEANCE: Laid-in: Mr. H.A.H. Harris, Chelmsford, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Typed: “A memento of Independence day, 1943” signed H.A.H. Harris, Paula J. Harris, Angela M. Harris and ---- W. Harris. Dr. H.A.H. Harris, Chelmsford, Fay Gate. [See: Chemical Age, 1932]. Harris was, like the author of this book, surgeon to Guy’s Hospital. He was author of “Some Medical Problems in Personal Injury Claims,” and, “Rupture of the long head of the biceps brachialis with notes on four cases,” *British Journal of Surgery*, Volume 23, Issue 91, pages 572–575, January 1936. Harris was Honorary consulting orthopaedic surgeon, Chelmsford Group Hospitals; consulting surgeon, Ministry of Health and Social Security; senior member of the British Orthopaedic Association. surgeon. Possible provenance: Captain Eyre Evans Crowe (d 1804), army officer.

☼ DNB, pp. 414-415.

65. **SHEW, Joel** (1816-1855). *Hydropathy, or the Water-Cure: its principles, processes, and modes of treatment: Its Principles, Processes, and Modes of Treatment. Compiled in part from the most eminent authors, ancient and modern, on the subject: together with an account of the latest methods adopted by Priessnitz. Illustrated with numerous cases of cure. Fourth edition, improved and enlarged.* New York: Fowlers and Wells, 1851. ¶ Large 12mo. 360, [4 ads.] pp. Index; foxed. Original dark brown blind & gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends gently mended. Bookplate of Gardner S. Chapin [New York banker]; rubber-stamp of R.S. Law. Very good.

\$ 25

“Hydropathy, a system of treating illness using water, was invented in the 1820s by an illiterate Austrian farmer called Vincent Priessnitz. He had once cured himself of several broken ribs by dipping bandages in cold water and wrapping them tightly round his body. Convinced that this could work with other illnesses, he invited sick people to his farm in Gräfenberg. By the 1840s Gräfenberg had

become a famous health resort for wealthy Europeans suffering from incurable ailments. Mountain-top 'hydros' spread all over Europe and the USA. The first hydro in Britain was at Malvern; patients included Charles Darwin and Charles Dickens. ¶ Priessnitz did not believe in the use of drugs at all. He only used rough peasant food, lots of mountain walking exercise and a cold-water regime every morning and evening. Patients were given cold water 'wraps' using wet sheets for several hours at a time, sweating out the 'poisons' of their particular disease. They were also given cold-water 'douches' (high-pressure showers or sprays). Patients were expected to continue the diet and cold-water treatment at home. Douches were easy to set up in the garden - Darwin continued using his garden shower into old age." – Science Museum.

"Joel Shew, early advocate of hydropathy, was born in Providence, Saratoga County, New York, November 13, 1816. After receiving a medical degree he went to Graefenberg, Austrian Silesia, where he became an advocate of Vincent Priessnitz's system of water cure and introduced it into the United States; he was physician to the first hydropathic institution opened in New York in 1844 and the next year became manager of an institution of the same kind in New Lebanon Springs, New York."

Shew wrote *Hydropathy* (1844); *Consumption; Its Prevention and Cure by the Water Treatment*; *Midwifery and the Diseases of Women by Water Treatment* (1852); *Pregnancy and Child Birth by Water Treatment*; *Tobacco*. – Appleton's *Cyclop. of American Biography*, NY., 1887.

There were two issues of this work, with an without a frontispiece. This copy is without.

66. **SMITH, Hugh** (1730/6?-1789/90). *Letters to married women on nursing and the management of children*. London: Printed for C. and G. Kearsley, 1792. ¶ 17 cm. 8vo. xv, [1], 239, [1] pp. Original half calf, gilt-stamped spine and red leather title label, marbled boards; extremities shelf-worn, spine renewed with kozo, original spine mounted. Bookplates of John Marmaduke Teesdale and of Otto Orren Fisher. Very good.

\$ 300

Sixth edition, revised, and considerably enlarged. Written in the form of 15 letters, the author touches on important issues: marks found on children and how to interpret them ["the imaginary consequences of frights and longings"]; miscarriages; Mothers milk; Arguments in

favour of suckling and the problems associated with foster nurses; management of infants from the birth & breast feeding; natural and easy method of suckling children; proper method of weaning children; safe method to bringing up children; general management of children up to 2 years of age – also of the cutting of teeth; Of age 2 and until the nursery; cultivating the dispositions of children; the types of mother's milk known; The sick chamber; Old age.

“Probably no physician ever urged mothers to nurse their infants with more florid words than Dr. Hugh Smith. This quotation from *Letters to Married Women on Nursing and the Management of Children*, first published in 1772, is an excellent example of the ornate and overly romantic literary taste of that period:” “Oh! that I could prevail upon my fair country-women to become still more lovely in the sight of men! Believe it not, when it is insinuated that your bosoms are less charming, for having a dear little cherub at your breast. I speak from the feelings of a man, and of one too who has an universal and generous love for the virtuous part of your sex. Trust me, there is no husband could withstand the fond solicitations of an endearing wife, would she be earnest in her desire of bringing up her own children. Rest assured, when he beholds the object of his soul cherishing and supporting in her arms the propitious reward of wedlock, and fondly traces his own lineaments in the darling boy, it recalls a thousand delicate sensations to a generous mind: perhaps he drops a sympathetic tear in recollecting the painful throes of the mother, which she cheerfully bore, to make him such an inestimable present. His love, tenderness, and gratitude, being thus engaged—with what raptures must he behold her, still carefully intent upon the preservation of his own image!” – the author [pp. 77-78] & American Academy of Pediatrics.

Smith's *Letters to married women*, was first issued in 1767, with a second edition issued in 1768, third edition, 1774, fourth in 1777, etc. All are very scarce on the market. The author also wrote a work on the benefits of mineral water, 1776.

PROVENANCE: John Marmaduke Teesdale (1819-1888), solicitor, of Frederick place, Old Jewry, educated at Winchester, he served as senior member of the Lowtonian Society, his primary occupation being a lawyer; Otto Orren Fisher (1898?-1961).

☼ Grulee 728 [Sixth ed. – no other earlier issues].

67. **SMITH, Job Lewis** (1827-1897). [Two papers]: *Report of a case of hydrophobia, with statistical observations*. [With]: *Cyanosis*. ... February 18, and March 4, 1863. New York: Holman & Gray, Steam Printers, 1856, 1863.

¶ Two papers bound together. 24 cm. 62; [299]-351, [1] pp. Title inscribed "from the author," ... "and an essay on cyanosis". Nineteenth century brown cloth; extremities worn; lacks ffeep, first title gutter with tears to the title. Rubber-stamp on title of the Mercantile Library Assoc., NY. Good (minor kozo repairs). Rare.

\$ 125

Smith also wrote, *A Treatise on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*. (Philadelphia, 1869).

Cyanosis, or "blue disease", is described here in full, via the author's 2-part lecture at the New York Academy of Medicine, February 18 and March 4, 1863. Smith considered the talk statistical as its results are based on the analyses of 191 cases. Within his paper is a detailed history of the literature on the same topic.

"It is only just to state that Dr. J. Lewis Smith, of New York, in his admirable work on Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, gives the best consideration of this subject that I have met with among out systematic treatises." – Frank Woodbury, "The Significance of Bloody Discharges from the Bowels in Young Children," *JAMA*, vol. III, no. 7, August, 1884, p. 180.

Smith was born in Spafford, NY. His studies took him to the Buffalo Medical School, where he interned. Smith graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York (1853). He worked as physician to the Charity Hospital and the NY foundling asylum, etc. Ashwal mentions Smith as one of the persons advancing the field of pediatrics, which he tells started in the early nineteenth century but also developed more strongly by the middle of the century. Smith was also the second president of the American Pediatric Society, the first such organization in the Unites States. – Ashwal, p 120. p. 171.

Atkinson, *Physicians and Surgeons of the United States*, p. 136. See: Ashwal, *The Founders of Child Neurology*. Cone, Thomas E. Jr., *History of American pediatrics*, Little Brown, (1980), pp. 103-104.

☼ These works not in Grulee.

68. **STILL, George Frederic** (1868-1941). *The history of paediatrics: the progress of the study of diseases of children up to the end of the XVIIITH century*. Oxford: Oxford University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, 1931. ¶ Sm. 8vo. 23 cm. xviii, [2], 526 pp. Illus., index. Green gilt-stamped cloth; crudely rebacked. Good.

\$ 65

“This work covers the whole field of paediatrics to the end of the 18th century. It is a very readable, interesting and accurate history of the subject.” – Garrison and Morton 6356.

69. **THOMAS, T. Gaillard**. *Abortion and its Treatment, from the Stand-Point of Practical Experience; a special course of lectures delivered at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, session of 1889-'90. From notes by P. Brynberg Porter, M.D., revised by the author*. New York: D. Appleton, 1892. ¶ 12mo (in 6s). [ii], 112, [6] pp. 1 figure. Original full maroon blind and gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of “S. C. Rodgers, MD, Watsonville, California 1890-1930.” Very good.

\$ 25

Contains six lectures that were first published in 1890 and with several printings or editions thereafter. The contents includes a basic introduction, some of the author's viewpoints, causes of abortion (poisons in blood, nervous disorders, reflux influences, drugs, foetal causes, complication of the umbilical cord, syphilis, rupture of the umbilical vein, injury to foetus from external causes, etc.), criminal abortion, “great frequency of abortion”, haemorrhage, putrid intoxication, etc., symptoms of commencing abortion (pain, vomiting... use of opium, chloral, and bromides – the tampon), “treatment when expulsion is inevitable, antisepsis in abortion, the water-closet as a source of peril, opium and ergot both contra-indicated, of pelvic abscess, results: tetanus, melancholia, twin conception, deception on the part of patients, methods of producing abortion, improper methods, danger of uterine tents, etc.

Theodore Gaillard Thomas (1832–1903), American gynecologist, educated at Charleston and in Europe, he set up his practice in New York, lecturing at New York University (1855-63) and Columbia University where he was professor and served as department chair.

PROVENANCE: Spencer Clay Rodgers, MD (1848-1930), born in Concord, Tennessee, took his medical degree from the University of

Louisville. He became the county coroner of Santa Cruz Co., California.

70. **[TYLER, Mary Palmer].** *The Maternal Physician: A Treatise on the Nurture and Management of Infants, from the Birth Until Two Years Old. Being the result of sixteen years' experience in the nursery.* New York: Isaac Riley, 1811. ¶ 8vo. 291 pp. Missing pages 29-32, occasionally foxed, marginal tears at foot pp. 23-27, long tear p. 5. Original calf with blind-stamped decorations, gilt-stamped spine; corners showing, top outer rear joint with small worm hole. Title-page signature of S. Boardman; and [p. 3] ownership signature of Mary Moses. RARE. As is.

\$ 50

FIRST EDITION of Tyler's anonymously published guide to rearing infants in the new American Republic.

Tyler, the wife of judge and dramatist Royall Tyler, was a successful mother of eight who felt that "the future beauty, health, and happiness of the rising generation, and, eventually, the welfare of the community at large' rested on the proper discharge of a mother's duties" (Blackwell, p. 11).

☼ Blackwell, Marilyn S. "The Republican Vision of Mary Palmer Tyler," *Journal of the Early Republic*. 12.1 (1992): 11-35; Grulee 1241.

71. **UNDERWOOD, Michael** (1736-1820). *A treatise on the diseases of children, and management of infants from the birth ..., licentiate in midwifery of the Royal College of Physicians in London; physician to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales; and Senior Physician to the British Lying-In Hospital. Second American, from the sixth London edition.* Boston: David West, 1806. ¶ Three vols. in one. 8vo. xx, 476 pp. Index. Contemporary tree calf, gilt-stamped spine, black leather title label; neatly rebacked, preserving original endleaves. PROVENANCE: Signature of James P. Kennedy, Chittenango, [NY] 1814; additionally presented from E.L. Kennedy-Jenne [?] to Louise Eaton, MD, 1893. Very good copy.

\$ 750

Early American edition, the first printed in Boston, preceded by American editions printed in 1793 and 1802, both Philadelphia.

A
T R E A T I S E
James ON THE *Kennedy's*
D I S E A S E S OF CHILDREN,
AND
M A N A G E M E N T OF INFANTS
FROM THE BIRTH.

BY MICHAEL UNDERWOOD, M. D.
LICENTIATE IN MIDWIFERY
OF THE
Royal College of PHYSICIANS in LONDON ;
PHYSICIAN
To Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS of WALES ;
And SENIOR PHYSICIAN
To the BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

THREE VOLUMES IN ONE.

VOL. I.

SECOND AMERICAN, FROM THE SIXTH LONDON EDITION.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY DAVID WEST, No. 56, CORNHILL.

MAY, 1806.

DAVID CARLISLE, Printer, No. 5, Court Street.

“Underwood laid the foundations for modern paediatrics. His work was superior to anything that had previously appeared and remained the most important book on the subject for sixty years...” – G&M. First printed in London 1784, Underwood’s book achieved as many as ten editions through 1846, two editors following in Underwood’s footsteps. Ruhräh offers, “Apart from Rosén von Rosenstein, ... Underwood’s was the first treatise on children’s diseases anything like our modern textbooks in style and quality.” – Ruhräh, *Pediatrics of the Past*, p. 450.

PROVENANCE: Drs. John P. Kennedy, and his brothers, Samuel, Isaac, and James, all were physicians. Of the brothers, James was the only one who ventured west. James Hadden Smith, *History of Chenango and Madison Counties, New York: With ...*, Part 2, 1880, p. 748. Louise Eaton, MD is named as a Medical School Inspector, and a Demonstrator of Obstetrics, Women’s Medical College, Baltimore, Maryland.

☼ Austin 1944; Garrison and Morton 6326, 2734.4 “first discussion, in a treatise on children’s diseases, of congenital heart disease”, 4015 “first description of sclerema neonatorum”, 5516 [candidiasis].

72. **WEST, Charles** (1816-1898). *Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. Second American, from the second and enlarged London edition.* Philadelphia: Blanchard and Lea, 1854. ¶ 8vo. 8, (17)-486, [2], 32 pp. Index, ads.; foxed. Original full dark brown blind & gilt-stamped cloth; extremities worn (some kozo repairs), occasional stains, otherwise very good (noting wear). Former ownership signatures [“Wm. – Lincoln / Turner”].

\$ 50

“In its day this was the best English work on the subject, and was translated into several languages. West was one of the founders of the Hospital for Sick Children, Gt. Ormond Street, London.” – Garrison-Morton 6334 (London, 1848 first edition).

Abt-Garrison calls this pediatric text-book one of the three “outstanding” books after the time of Charles-Michael Billard (1800-1832). [p. 88]. “The greatest English pediatricist of his time, and perhaps the most genial practitioner of the art who ever lived, was Charles West, of London (1816-98)... In 1842, he was appointed physician to the Infirmary for Children in Waterloo Road ... In 1847, he gave a course of lectures on diseases of children at Middlesex

Hospital, the substance of his great work.” – Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, pp. 89-91, 120.

PROVENANCE: Possibly owned by William Leavitt Lincoln, educated at Harvard, practiced in Massachusetts and Minnesota, where he was on the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota Hospital for the Insane.

☼ Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, pp. 89-91, 120; Stephen Ashwal (ed.), *The Founders of Child Neurology*, (1990), pp. 159-165; Garrison-Morton 6334; Grulee 1493; Abraham Levinson, *Pioneers of Pediatrics*, (1943), p. 59.

73. **WITKOWSKI, Gustave-Joseph** (1844-1923). *Accoucheurs et sages-femmes célèbres: esquisses biographiques*. Paris: G. Steinheil, [1891]. ¶ Two parts. 25 cm. 8vo. vi, 390 pp. Half-title, title portrait vignette, illustrated throughout with 135 figures, index; several margins clipped, title leaf [pp. 1-2] clipped 1 1/2 inches section, removing ownership mark, but losing some text, worm trailing (upper corner) from pp. 1-30, light foxing. Early black quarter calf, marbled boards; spine partly missing (mended with kozo) some worming to spine, corners showing. Lacks ffep. Good (note binding & clipped margins).

\$ 55

First edition. Favored for the wide array of illustrated figures of physicians and various medical scenes or instruments. Includes the second part: “Diatribes...”

Witkowski, son of a doctor, was himself a prolific author writing on the history of medicine, popularizer, anthropologist, doctor of medicine at the Faculté de Paris. Unusual work giving biographies and portraits of historically significant obstetricians and midwives.

See: Geoffrey Chamberlain, *From Witchcraft to Wisdom: A History of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the British Isles*. RCOG Press, (2007), p. 104; Louise Bourgeois Boursier, *Recit véritable de la naissance de Messieurs et Dames les enfans de France*. Droz, 2002; Tatlock, Lynne, “Speculum Feminarum: Gendered Perspectives on Obstetrics and Gynecology in Early Modern Germany,” *Signs*, Summer 1992.

☼ Osler 6547.

74. **WITKOWSKI, G.-J. (Gustave Joseph)** (1844-1923); **CABANÈS, Augustin** (1862-1928). *Gayetex d'Esculape*. [At head of title: *Bibliothèque des Curiosités et Singularités médicales*]. Paris: A. Maloine, 1909. ¶ 19 cm. Small 8vo. [iv], 485, [3] pp. Illus. (often remarkable!), index. Early quarter red gilt-stamped calf, raised bands, marbled paper over boards; upper section spine mended with kozo, rubbed. Very good.

\$ 45

A treasure trove of anecdotes and delicious illustrations, some comical, some being most “curious” or “singular,” all relating to medicine (especially obstetrics & gynecology) and pharmacy.

75. **ZEVIANI, Giovanni Verardo** (1725-1808). *Della cura de' bambini attaccati dall rachitide trattato*. Verona: Per Marco Moroni su la Via Nova, 1761. ¶ 25 cm. [16], 164 pp. Title vignette, historiated woodcut initial letters, index; heavy waterstain affecting top half of entire book, leaves at rear creased. Original plain white paper wrappers; spine worn (repaired), covers soiled. Ownership signature on title of C. T. Heise[?]. Good.

\$ 375

First edition of a rare account of children affected by rickets. Still tells that little if anything is known of the author. Apparently he was from Naples and then Verona. Among his publications is a lecture or dissertation delivered at the Real Academia Virgiliana di Scienze. The author was familiar with the pioneering work of Francis Glisson from 1656. Still tells of Zeviani contributing to medicine by his own observation of the disease and its treatment.

“Zeviani combats the view that rickets is a new disease, and believes that it was known in ancient times, although he is not able to support his belief. He does not consider rickets a common disease in Italy, but states that it occurs in Lombardy and Tuscany, regions where it is prevalent to his day. No mention is made of the disease occurring in Naples. His views as to the etiology of the disease are of interest in that he was one of the earliest writers to suggest that an acid circulating in the blood was the essential cause of the condition. This acid, he considers, is produced from acrid and sour milk, but he gives no explanation of the formation of any particular acid. Conditions in the parent such as obesity predispose to the disease in his opinion, and mental states such as worry, bad temper, etc., may contribute, presumably through their effect on the milk of the nursing mother.” – J. Lawson Dick, *Rickets: a Study of Economic Conditions and Their Effects on the Health of the Nation*, New York, 1922. p. 308.

☼ 367; Blake, 499; Hirsch, VI; Still, pp. 408-9; Waller 10476. See: Castellani Carlo, “G. E. Zeviani e la sua opera sul rachitismo,” *Atti Mem Accad Stor Arte Sanit.*, 1966 Sep-Oct;32(5):119-25.