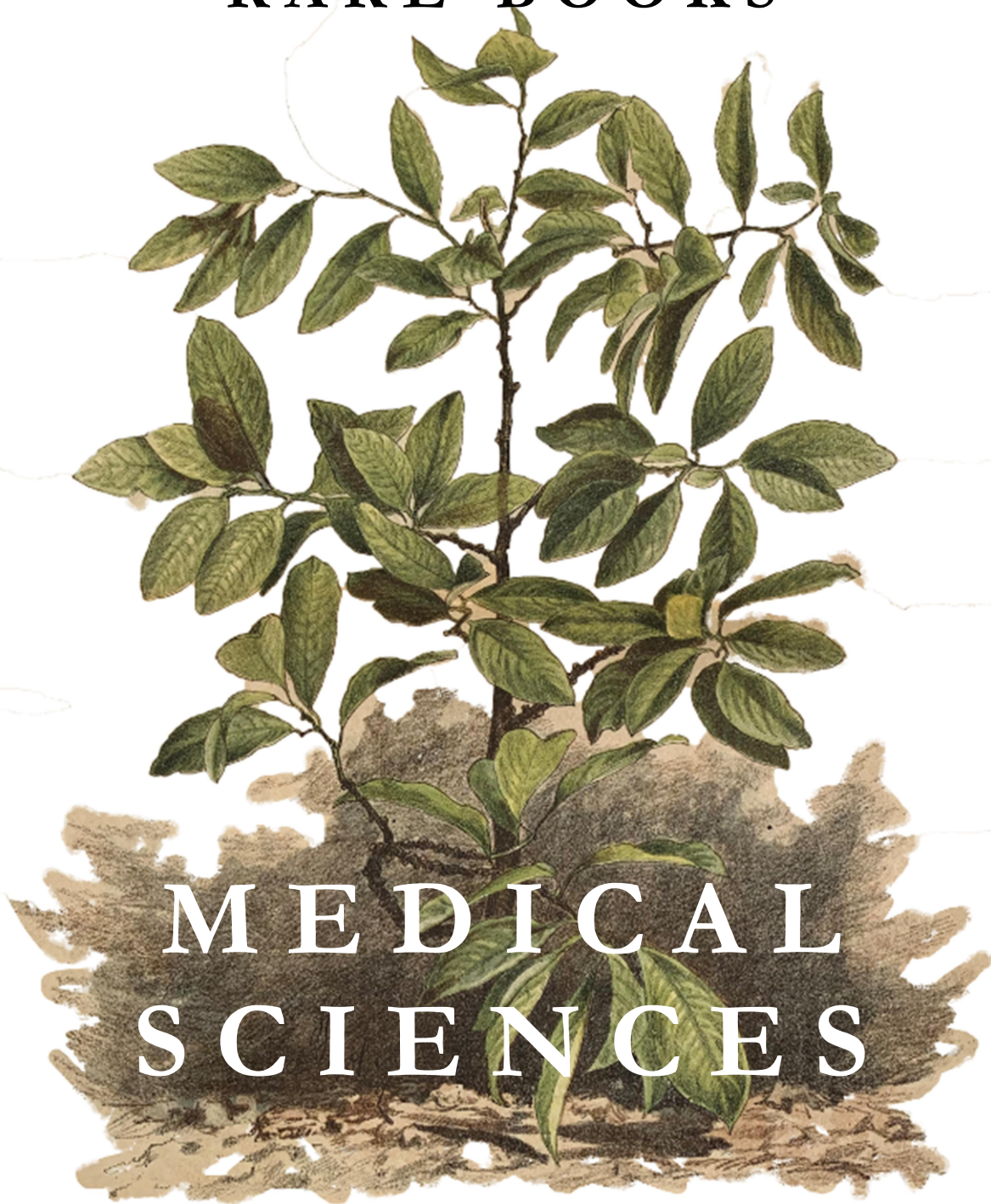


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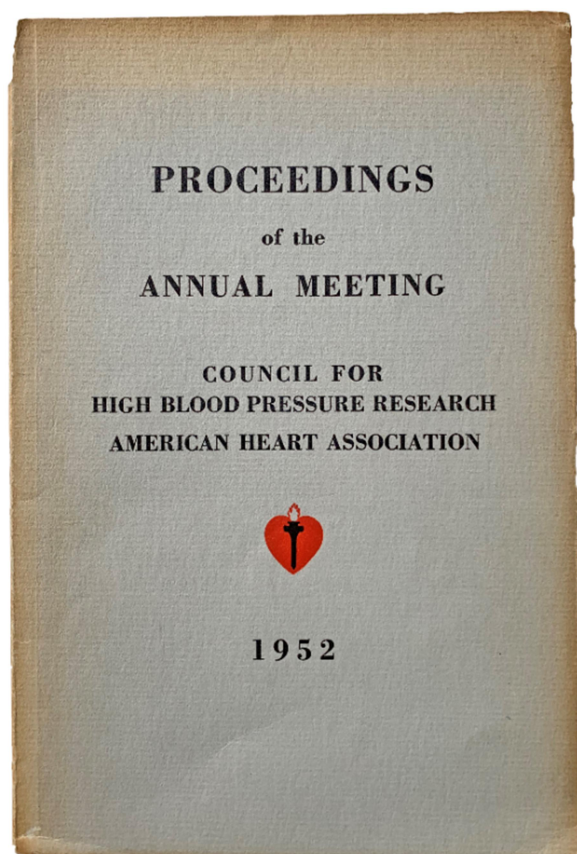
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1. **American Heart Association.** *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting. Council for High Blood Pressure Research.* Cleveland, 1952. Meeting: May 23-24, 1952. ¶ 8vo. 113 pp. Figs. Printed wrappers. Edges foxed. Very good.

\$ 8

CONTENTS: R. Gordon Gould, Factors Controlling Cholesterol Synthesis in the Body – Lena A. Lewis, Electrophoretic and Ultracentrifugal Analyses of Lipoproteins – Edwin Boyle, The Role of Heparin in Lipoprotein Metabolism – Jeremiah Stamler, Sex and Adrenal Steroids in Experimental Atherosclerosis – Levin L. Waters, Arterial Injury in Experimental Hypertension – Gardner C. McMillan, Observations on Local Factors in the Development of Experimental Atherosclerosis. ADDITIONAL REPORTS: Irving H. Page, The Council for High Blood Pressure Research ... -- Louis N. Katz, Hardening of the Arteries – Irving S. Wright, Coronary Thrombosis – Robert W. Wilkins, High Blood Pressure – Howard B. Sprague, Rheumatic and Congenital Heart Disease and Heart Surgery.

COVER: [31] MARIANI

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Beautifully Illustrated History of Medicine in Mexico

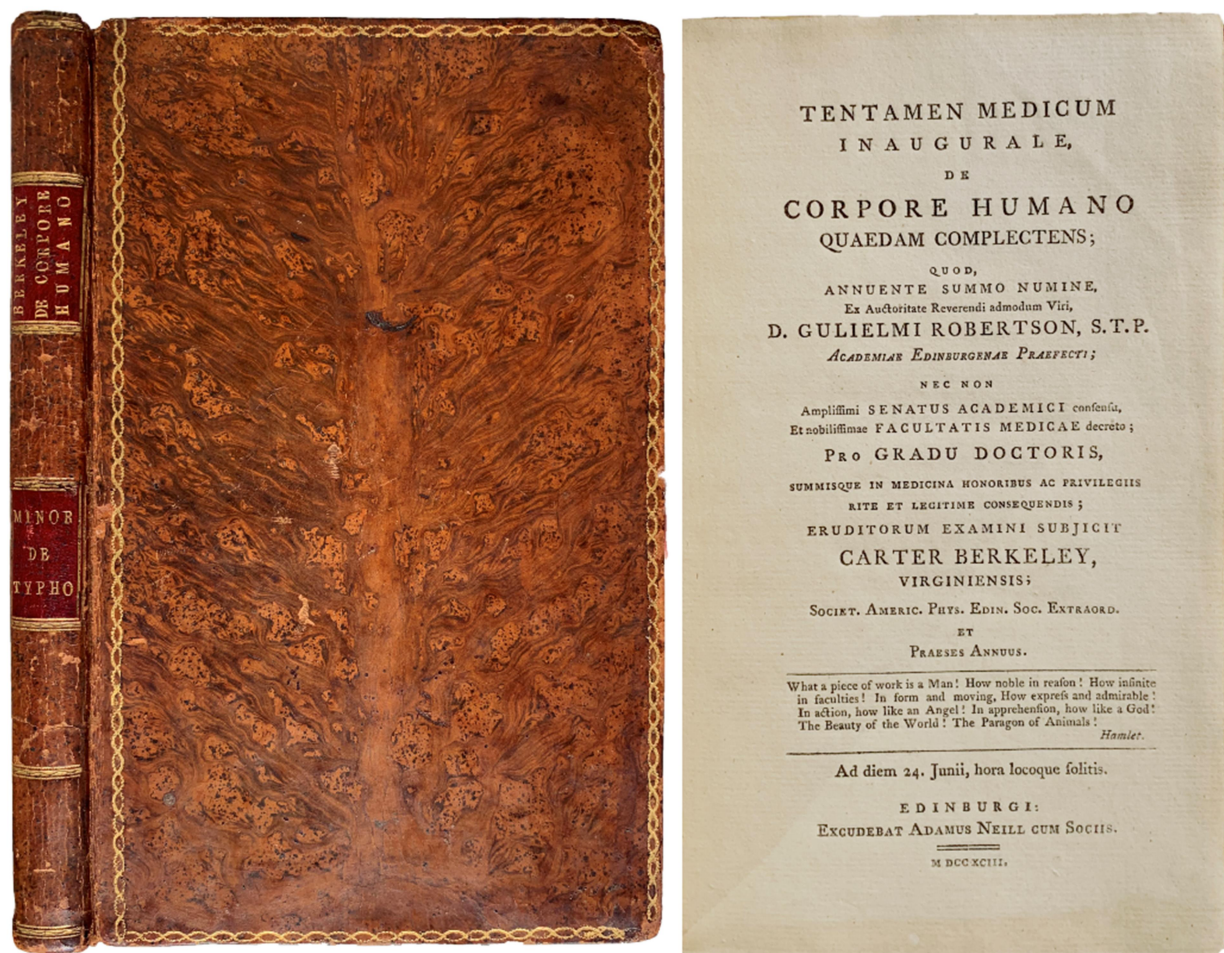
2. **ARANDA CRUZALTA, Andres; Mexico. Secretaria de Salud. *Medicina Republicana*.** Mexico: Secretaria de Salud, 2009. Series: Salud y humanismo, 3. ¶ 4to. 214 pp. Illustrated throughout (some color pls.). Text primarily in Spanish, English synopses at rear. Cloth, dust-jacket. Very good. Scarce. [M13824]

\$ 50

Fine pictorial and scholarly history of medicine in the sovereign Republic of Mexico. The sections deal with medical training in the nineteenth century, hospitals founded in colonial times and into the period of Independence, hospital planning under Porfirio Diaz, history of medicine and surgery throughout the nineteenth century, biomedical research 1850-1900, public hygiene and the improvement of public health (including water, sewage, food, markets, stables, cemeteries, epidemics, yellow fever, smallpox, rabies and vaccinations. Contributing authors: Carlos Viesca Trevino, Ana Cecilia Rodriguez de Romo, Andres Aranda Cruzalta, Xochitl Martinez Barbosa, Martha Eugenia Rodriguez Perez.

BELOW: Mexican operating room

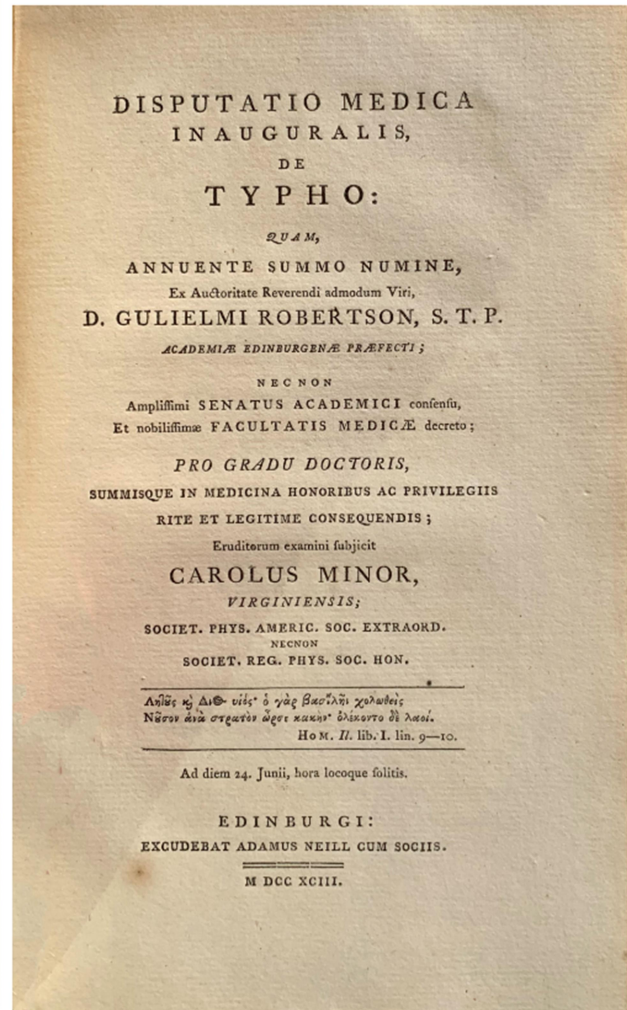
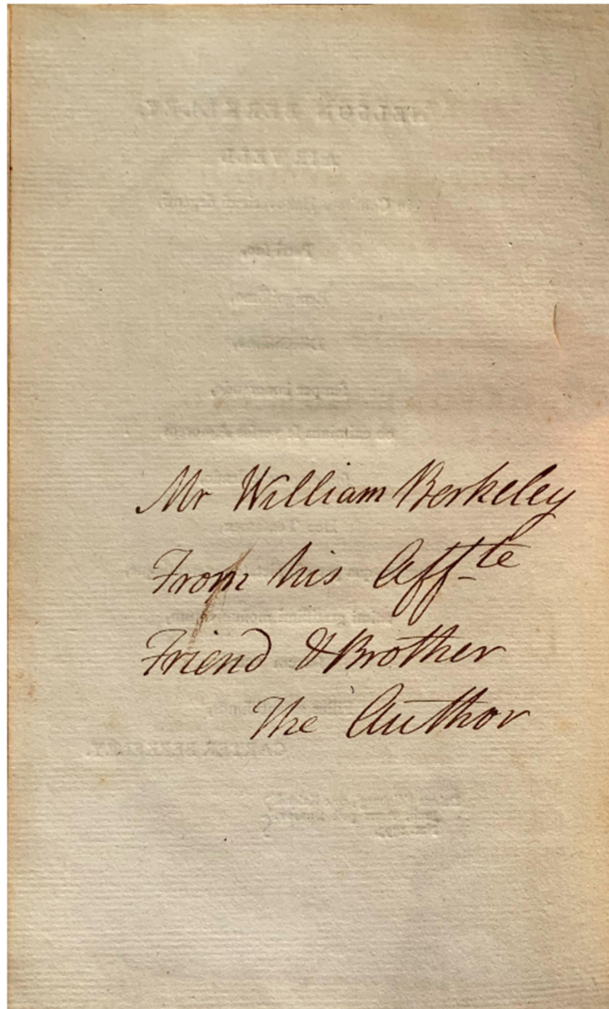




3. **BERKELEY, Carter Burwell** (1768-1839). *Tentamen Medicum inaugurale, de corpore humano quaedam complectens; quod ... D. Gulielmi Robertson, S.T.P. ... pro gradu doctoris ... eruditorum examini subijcit Carter Berkeley ...* Edinburgh: Adamus Neill, 1793. ¶ 2 works in one. Small 4to. [6], 52; [viii], 54 pp. Half-title, errata. Original full gilt-stamped tree-calf, dark red gilt-stamped spine labels. Very good.

\$ 275

First work: INSCRIBED "Mr. William Berkeley, from his Affectionate Friend + Brother, the Author." Dedicated to Nelson Berkeley. Berkeley, born in Virginia, educated at the University of Edinburgh, submits his doctoral thesis on the human body. Both Berkeley and Minor (following) studied under William Robertson (1721-1793), FRSE, FSA, was Principal at the University, a noted scholar of Scotland and its history.



Second work: **MINOR, [Charles] Carolus.** *Disputatio medica inauguralis: de typho: quam, annuente summo numine, Ex Auctoritate Reverendi admodum Viri, D. Gulielmi Robertson, S.T.P. Academiae Edinburgenae Praefecti; necnon Amplissimi Senatus Academici consensu, Et nobilissimae Facultatis Medicae decreto; pro gradu doctoris, summisque in Medicina Honoribus ac Privilegiis rite et Legitime consequendis; eruditorum examini subijcit Carolus Minor, Virginiensis; Societ. Phys. Americ. Soc. Extraord. Necnon Societ. Reg. Phys. Soc. Hon. Ad diem 24. Junii, hora locoque solitis. Edinburgi: Excudebat Adamus Neill cum sociis, 1793.*

Parish History Notes 22: Dr. Carter Burwell Berkeley

Here is a brief account of the life of Carter Burwell Berkeley, a devout and highly admired member of the Fork Church congregation during the early nineteenth century:

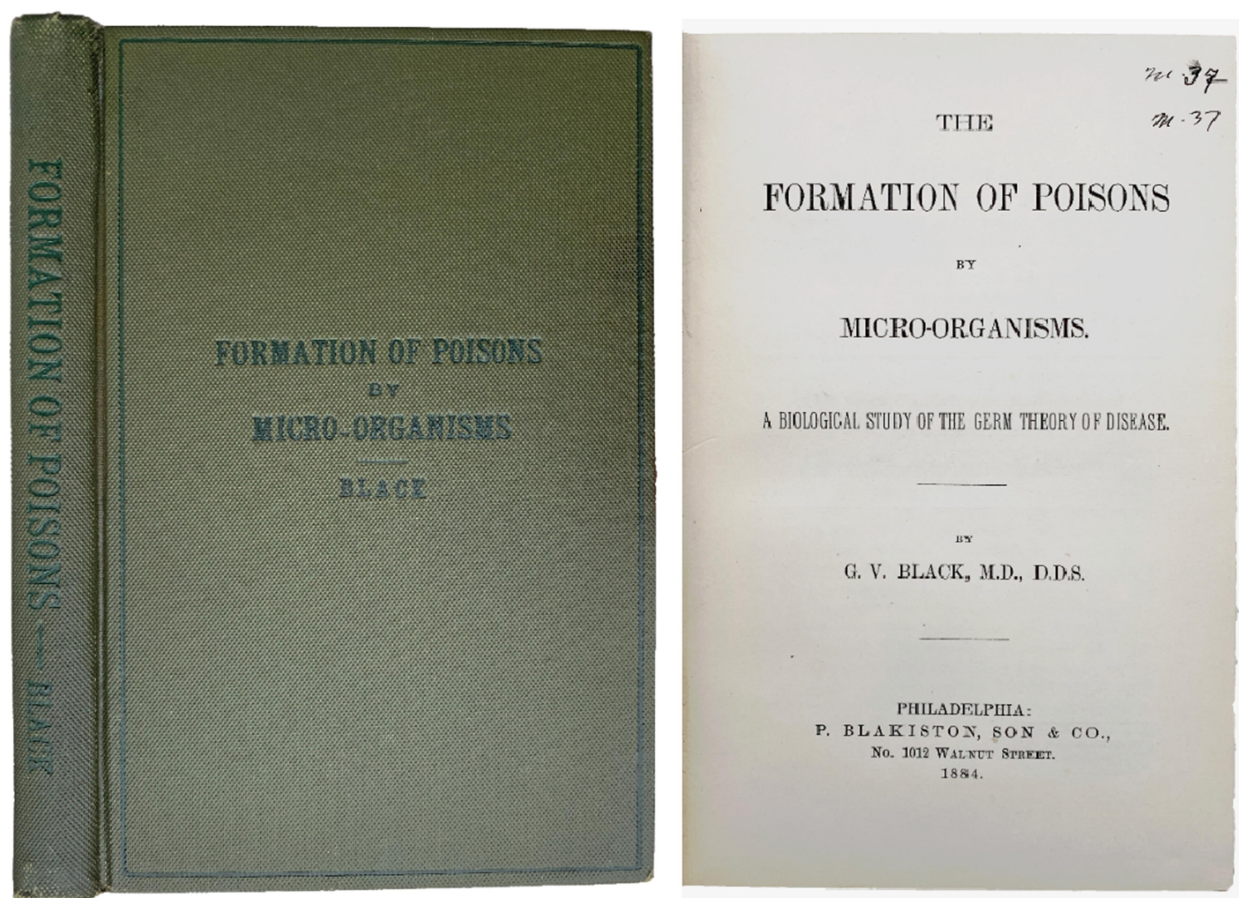
He was born at Airwell [Virginia] on February 20, 1768, and performed his early studies under the tutelage of a Mr. Bell, an Irish scholar, in a small log cabin near Offley Mill. His higher education was completed in 1793 with the receipt of a degree in medicine from the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Berkeley returned to Virginia and practiced medicine from his old home until his marriage to Catherine Spotswood Carter. In the year of their wedding, 1796, they built Edgewood, which was to remain his residence and office well beyond her death. Each Sunday neighbors were invited to dine at Edgewood after church services, and this event became a grand social and intellectual tradition along Ridge Road.

It was Dr. Berkeley's philosophy to practice faith and medicine together. One patient described waking late one night during a serious illness to find Dr. Berkeley kneeling by her bed and praying for her recovery. According to *Brief Biographies of Virginia Physician*, by L. B. Anderson (1889), a patient was quoted as saying "We prefer Dr. Berkeley to anyone else, because what he failed to accomplish by his medical skill he would secure by his prayers."

On Sunday morning, November 3, 1839, Dr. Berkeley was involved with his duties as chief warden when he was asked by two other doctors to visit a sick man as early as possible. "He was introduced into the room of the patient, and seating himself by the bed, gently grasped the wrist to feel the pulse. Not a word was uttered, not a movement was made, except to incline his head, as was his custom during profound thought." In time the other doctors found that life has passed from the good doctor. "Thus, like the faithful sentinel, he fell with his armor on, and in the exercise of the noble functions of his high calling."

[theforkchurch.org/About_Us/History/Dr_Carter_Burwell_Berkeley]



*Inscribed by the Author's Son
Referring to being One of 25 Copies Bound [in Cloth]*

4. **BLACK, Greene Vardiman** (1836-1915). *The Formation of Poisons by Micro-Organisms: A Biological Study of the Germ Theory of Disease*. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son, 1884. ¶ Small 8vo. vi, (9)-178 pp. Index. Original full olive green black-stamped cloth. INSCRIBED by Dr. Arthur Davenport Black (1870-1937), the author's son: "To Dr. D.J. Davis with compliments of ... 1915, "This is one of 25 copies of this book which I have found unbound for about 20 years – and have recently had them bound for the ... man who is likely to care for them." Beautiful copy: fine.

\$ 675

First Edition of the author's first book. According to the inscription, a specially bound copy, being one of "25" handled as such, by the author's son. "In 1880, Pasteur had discovered the streptococcus and pneumococcus. Black immunized chickens against cholera – a new method in a new field. The discoveries of Eberth in

the cause of typhoid fever, Leveran in malaria, and Pasteur and Sternberg in the carrying of pneumonia organisms in the healthy mouth – all these discoveries fired the mind of this dentist. In 1883, he prepared his first book, *The Formation of Poisons by Microorganisms*. He was the first to announce that all life, including microorganisms, produces injurious waste products, and that they are largely responsible for disease, including dental caries. He quoted Virchow, and discussed the works of Klebs, Volkmann, Beale, Pasteur and Koch to show that microorganisms produce disease. He went to Germany and France to deliver lectures on the results of his research.” – Schewe.

To Dr D. J. Davis
with compliments
A. S. Black

Dec 1915

This is one of 25 copies of this book which
I have presented unbound for about
20 years. and have recently had them
bound for the few more who
are likely to care for them

Black is not credited with an important discovery: that caries, or tooth decay, is caused by micro-organisms in the mouth. The credit of this discovery is given to Willoughby D. Miller (1853-1907), who in 1890, formulated the chemo-parasitic theory of caries. Underwood and Miles (1881) attributed caries to the combined action of germs and the resulting produced acids. See: Miller, W.D., "The human mouth as a focus of infection." *Dental Cosmos*, 1891; 33:689, 789, 913.

Greene Vardiman Black (1836-1915) was born in a farm in Winchester, Illinois. His brother, Dr. Thomas G. Black, taught him from the age of 17 the practice of dentistry. He served in the Civil War and returned to Illinois, continuing his studies, eventually landing himself a teaching position in 1890 at the Dental Department at the University of Iowa, and then relocating to the University of Chicago. G.V. Black was the second Dean of Northwestern University Dental School. He pioneered various techniques and the foot-operated dental drill. His son Arthur continued his father's research in the field of dentistry and supported the scientific advancement of dental education. This marked a time when becoming a dentist required a dental degree to practice this medicine.

☼ See: Gottschalk, J. W. "Dr. Arthur Davenport Black: his contributions to dentistry," *Journal of the History of Dentistry*, Summer-Fall, 2009;57(2):68-74; R. Joseph, "The Father of Modern Dentistry - Dr. Greene Vardiman Black (1836 1915)." – *Journal of Conservative Dentistry*, 2005;8:5-6; E. F. Schewe, "G. V. Black – The Man of the Centuries," 1950.

My Dear Sir I have written to
Lord Bathurst to say that
Dr Bowen
is well calculated to feel
the pulse of the Dey of Algiers
and to prescribe for Barba-
rians - moreover that he is
a well informed man -
I was at Windsor yesterday
Yours always most truly
Astley Cooper

5. **COOPER, Astley** (1768-1841). Autograph Letter Signed, [ca.1810-30?], an unknown correspondent regarding Dr. Bowen and in his capacity as a physician and his ability to perform his work as a doctor, in this case stating that he is able to take the pulse of a patient, further that Bowen is well-informed. ¶ 7x 7 inches. 1 page. A couple of folds with some tear mended neatly on the verso, trimmed. Fine.

\$ 200

TEXT: "My Dear Sir, I have written to Lord Bathurst to say that - Dr. Bowen - is well calculated to feel the pulse of the Dey of Algiers and to prescribe for Barbarians - moreover that he is a well-informed man - I was at Windsor yesterday, Yours always very truly, Astley Cooper"

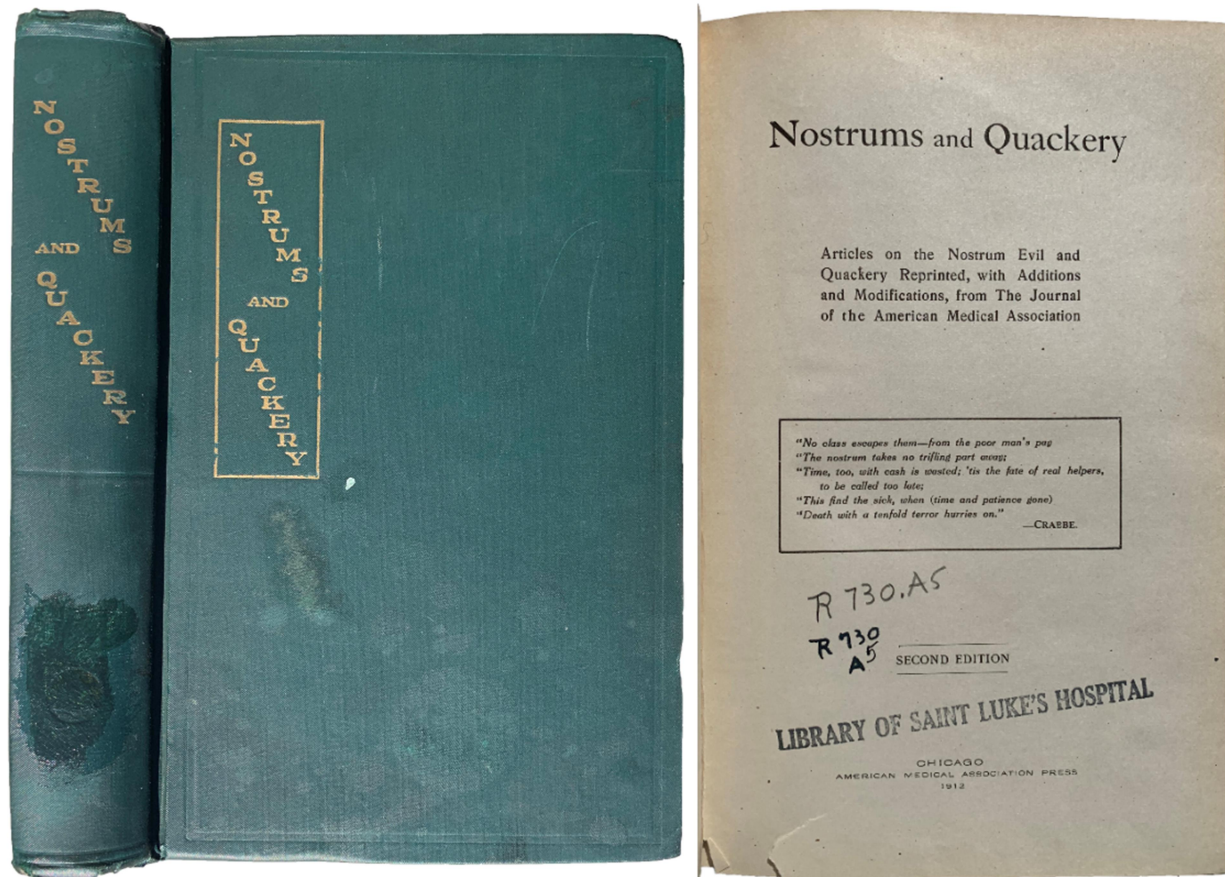
From this letter it appears that Bowen is in England, perhaps during or right after he was Cooper's "private pupil." [see below]. Thus it seems possible the letter dates from ca.1811/12.

The history of Algiers involves both England and France. The text of Martineau deals with the period immediately after when this letter seems to have been written, but here is a later history involving the Dey of Algiers: "In 1827 a difficulty had arisen between the French authorities and the half-barbarian dey of Algiers, whose conduct towards the subjects of Christian states had become intolerable." In 1830 the French sent an army of nearly 40,000 men to the African coast "to compel the dey to yield." Count de Bourmont commanded the expedition. He approached the city of Algiers and, under counsel, the dey surrendered. "Algiers was at once colonized by the conquerors and permanently held as an outpost for the kingdom." – John Clark Ridpath, *Cyclopadia of Universal History: Being an Account of the Principal Events ...* p. 1223. See also: Harriet Martineau, *The History of England During the Thirty Years' Peace: 1816-1846*, Volume 1, (1849), pp. 59-60. Several of the Deys severing in the early nineteenth century were assassinated – thus difficult to figure which one applies to this letter without further investigation.

Probably Bowen is Dr. William C. Bowen (1785-1815), attended Union College, NY, studied medicine with his uncle Dr. Pardon Bowen up till 1806 whereupon he went to England to continue his studies. In Edinburgh he studied under Professor Hamilton, and later relocated to London to become the private pupil of Sir Astley Cooper, which lasted till 1811, then returning to Providence, Rhode Island. In 1812 he became professor of chemistry at Brown University. "At this time he commenced a course of experiments to discover the basis of the bleaching liquor, which was just discovered and applied in England, preparatory to the formation of a bleaching establishment in Providence; and it was the exposure of his lungs to the action of powerful acids in this pursuit, that laid of foundation of the disease that finally destroyed him ... in the thirtieth year of his age." "Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, called on him as a consulting physician in a perilous disease of his own wife, and the writer of this notice had the satisfaction of hearing very honorable mention made of his acquirements by Sir Astley Cooper." – U. Parsons, for James Thacher, *American Medical Biography: Or, Memoirs of Eminent Physicians*, vol. I, p. 185.

Astley Cooper was present at Windsor Castle for the death of George IV of England (1762-1830) and in consideration of the embalming with several other physicians (Sir Henry Hallford, Sir Matthew Tierney, Mr. Brodie, etc.).

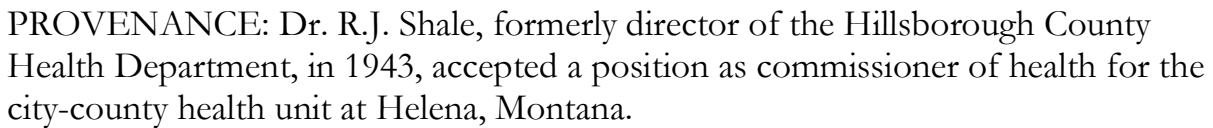
Sir Astley Cooper was known also to be in touch with Lord Bathurst. See: Bransby Blake Cooper, *The Life of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart: Interspersed with ...* 1843, p. 322.

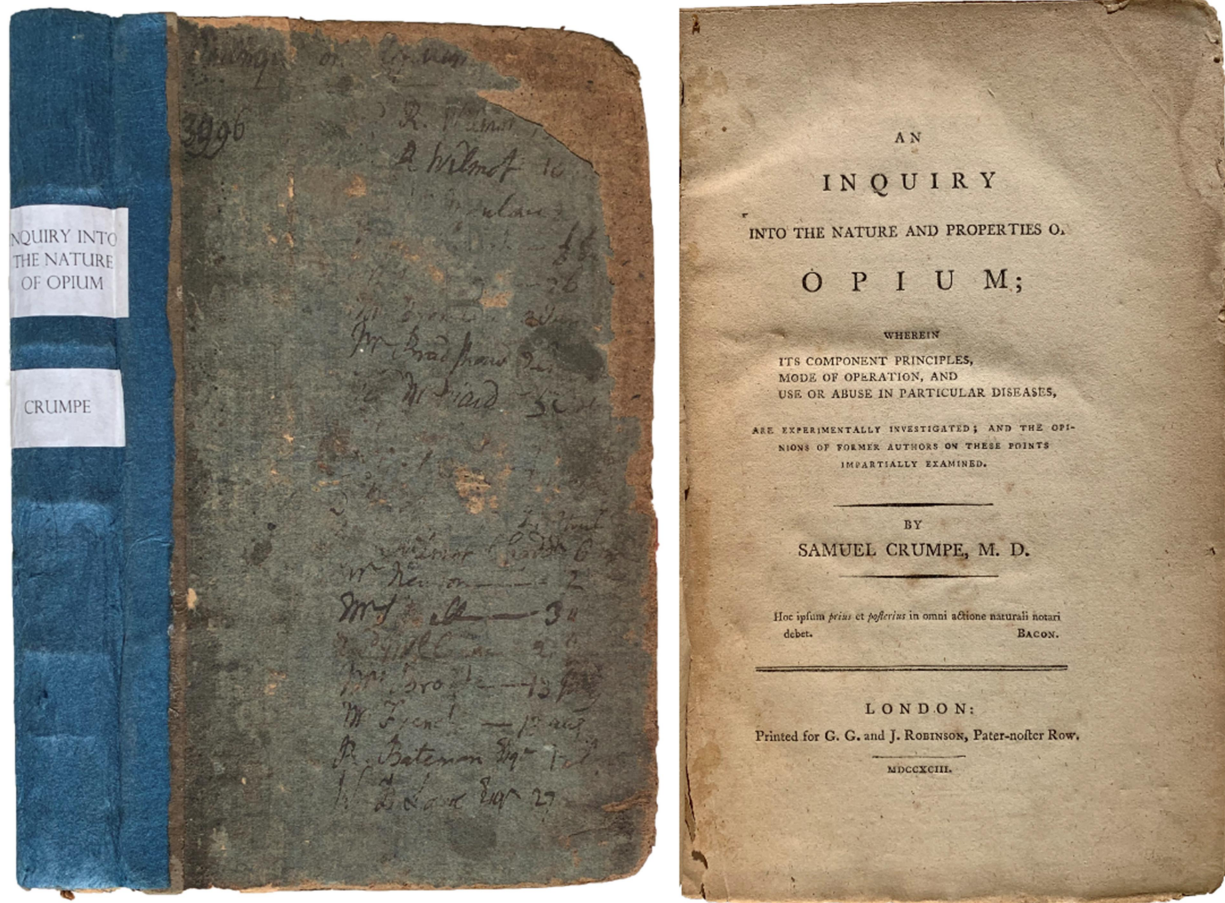


6. **CRAMP, Arthur Joseph** (1872-1951) (editor); **American Medical Association.** *Nostrums and Quackery; articles on the nostrum evil and quackery reprinted, with additions and modifications, from the Journal of the American medical association.* Chicago: American Medical Association Press, 1912. ¶ Second edition. 8vo. 708 pp. Illus., index. Original dark green gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends a bit frayed, spine nos. neatly painted over, top & bottom edges stamped, etc.; bookplate of Dr. R.J. Shale, 1938.

\$ 17

This is vol. II of the series issued in three volumes. "The fight against quackery by the AMA was directed by a tireless young physician, Arthur Cramp, who had lost a daughter treated by a quack. He published the results of chemical analysis of proprietary and patent products in JAMA, and some were issued as pamphlets, as displayed in the case. As this work grew, these articles were published in the books from 1910 to 1936 ... Products promoted to physicians by pharmacies were of as much concern as those made in bathtubs and sold from covered wagons. Cramp established a monumental collection of information on products, manufacturers, and promoters, which he tirelessly used to assist the medical profession and individual consumers." – OHSU.





7. **CRUMPE, Samuel** (1766-1796). *An Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Opium; wherein its component principles, mode of operation, and use or abuse in particular diseases, are experimentally investigated; and the opinions of former authors on these points impartially examined.* London: Printed for G.G. and J. Robinson, 1793. ¶ 8vo. ix, [3], [v]-ix, [9]-304 pp. Errata, bibliography. Original blue boards; spine replaced with kozo, boards exposed, with remnants of 23 ink names on upper cover (including Reverend Wilmot), preliminaries nearly detached at gutter, extremities mildly waterstained. Early ownership signature of Rev'd R. Wilmot. Good. Quite scarce. [M13138]

\$ 650

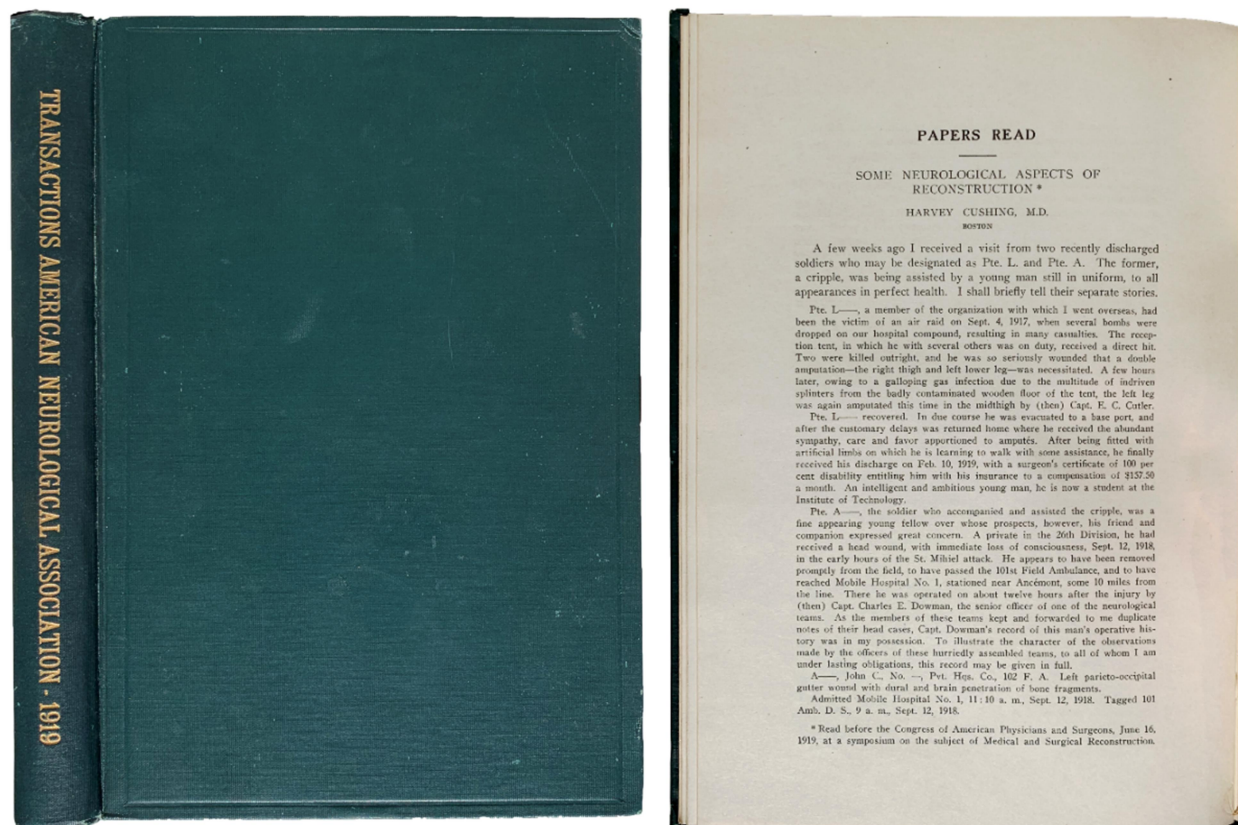
First edition. This work was one which served to categorize opium as a stimulant, not a narcotic. He was the first to write about the issues surrounding withdrawal. The work opens with a natural history of opium, an account of its effects. What follows is the most comprehensive discussion of the drug printed up to that time. Based on his bibliography he used as many resources to produce the work in a scholarly manner as

possible. His chapter VII offers a “Pharmaceutical treatment of opium, and its use of abuse in particular diseases.”

Robert Morrison for his edition of De Quincey’s *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*, describes Crumpe’s work as “a balanced account of the drug's effects.” “I have myself, frequently and uniformly, experienced from large doses an increased flow of spirits, an observable gaiety, cheerfulness, and alertness...” as such describing his own experience and following it up with the experience reported by others. See: Robert Morrison (ed.), Oxford University Press, 2013.

ESTCT61135. See: Andreas Holger Maehler, “Pharmacological Experimentation with Opium”, in *Drugs and Narcotics in History*, edited by Roy Porter and Mikuláš Teich (Cambridge University Press, 1995), pp. 62-63.

[8] CUSHING



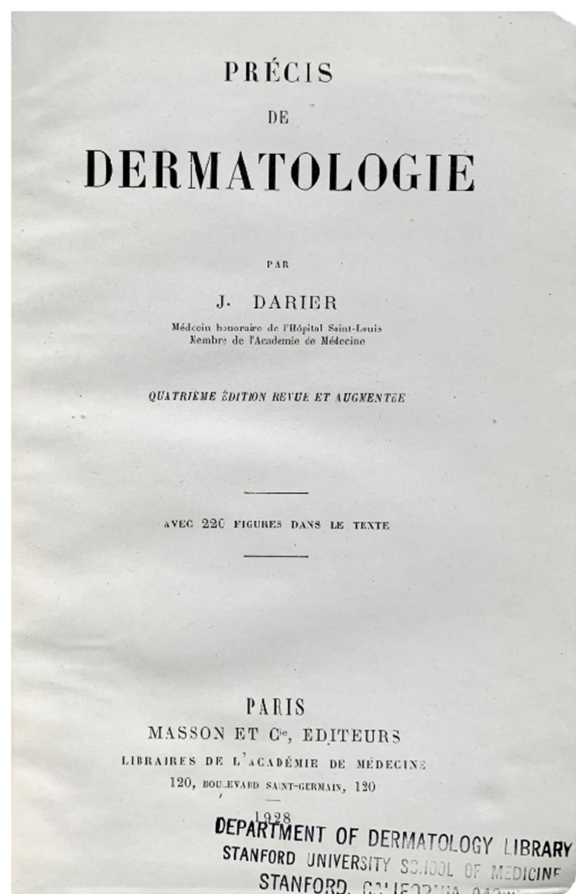
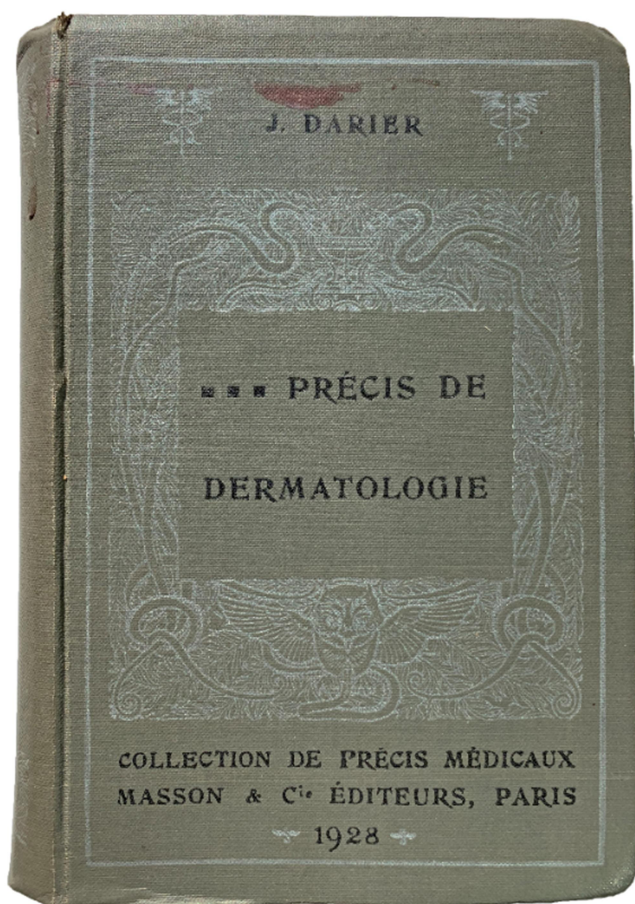
8. **CUSHING, Harvey** (1869-1939). "Some Neurological Aspects of Reconstruction". [pp. 24-35]. Within: *Transactions of the American Neurological Association. Forty-fifth Annual meeting*. Philadelphia: ANA, 1919. ¶ 8vo. [viii], 311, [1] pp. Figs., plates. Original dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed. Ex-library copy with related bookplate & rear pocket. Very good.

\$ 45

Read before the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, June 16, 1919, at a symposium on the subject of Medical and Surgical Reconstruction.

Additional papers published here are given by Charles Elsberg (1871-1948) [neurosurgeon], Charles H. Frazier (1870-1936) [neurosurgeon], Robert Foster Kennedy (1884-1952) [neurologist], Louis Casamajor (1881-1962) [psychiatry], Capt. James B. Ayer, Arthur Stephen Hamilton (1872-1940) [neuropathology, neurology and psychiatry], Pearce Bailey (1865-1922) [neurologist and psychiatrist], Thomas William Salmon (1876-1927) [proponent of the mental hygiene movement in the US], Arthur Frederick Hurst (1879-1944) [knighted in 1937, gastroenterologist], Lieut.-Col. Colin Russel (Montreal), Sidney I. Schwab (2 papers), Smith Ely Jelliffe, William G. Spiller, Adrian V. S. Lambert (1872-1952) [thoracic surgeon] and Frederick Tilney, Frank R. Fry & Michael Kasak, Albert Moore Barrett (1871-1936) [professor of psychiatry], Leon Pierce Clark (1870-1933) [psychiatrist and psychoanalyst], Alfred Gordon (1874-1953) [neurologist], Leo Loewe & Samuel Hirschfeld.

READ BY TITLE: John H. W. Rhein (1869-1925), Samuel Leopold, Elmer Ernest Southard (1876-1920) [neuropsychiatrist, neuropathologist] (3 papers) & H. C. Solomon, Bronislaw Onuf-Onufrowicz (1863-1928) [neurologist], Samuel W. Lambert (1859-1942) & S. P. Goodhart, Nathaniel Shurtz Yawger (1872-1957), Henry A. Cotton (1876-1933) [psychiatrist], Norman Fenton, and an obituary of Major Alfred Reginald Allen (1876-1918), Philadelphia written by Charles K. Mills.



9. **DARIER, Jean** (1856-1938). *Précis de Dermatologie*. Paris: Masson et Cie, 1928. ¶
Thick small 8vo. 220 figures, index. Original gray cloth stamped in black and white. Bookplate of Andrew M. Davidson; ex-library bookplate of Stanford University School of Medicine. Very good.

\$ 30

Fourth edition, revised and enlarged.

Jean Darier is known for his contributions in dermatology, including the classification of the skin eruptions associated with tuberculosis (Garrison and Morton 4122), the identification of Acanthosis nigricans (Garrison and Morton 4113), and the description of Dyskeratosis follicularis ("Darier's disease" Garrison and Morton 4097).

PROVENANCE: Dr. Andrew M. Davidson, took his residency at the Winnipeg Children's Hospital, later was in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. His library went to the Stanford University School of Medicine, Dept. of Dermatology.

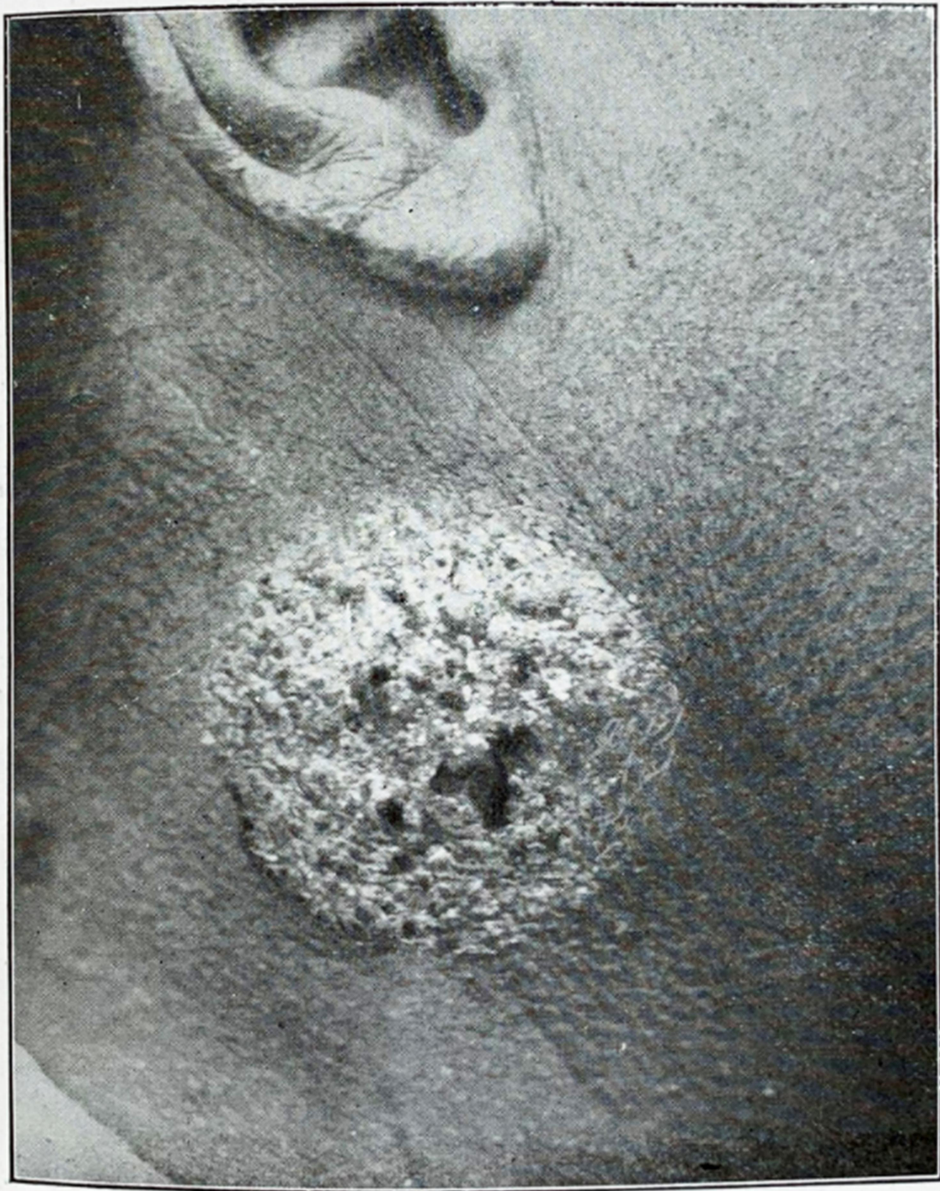
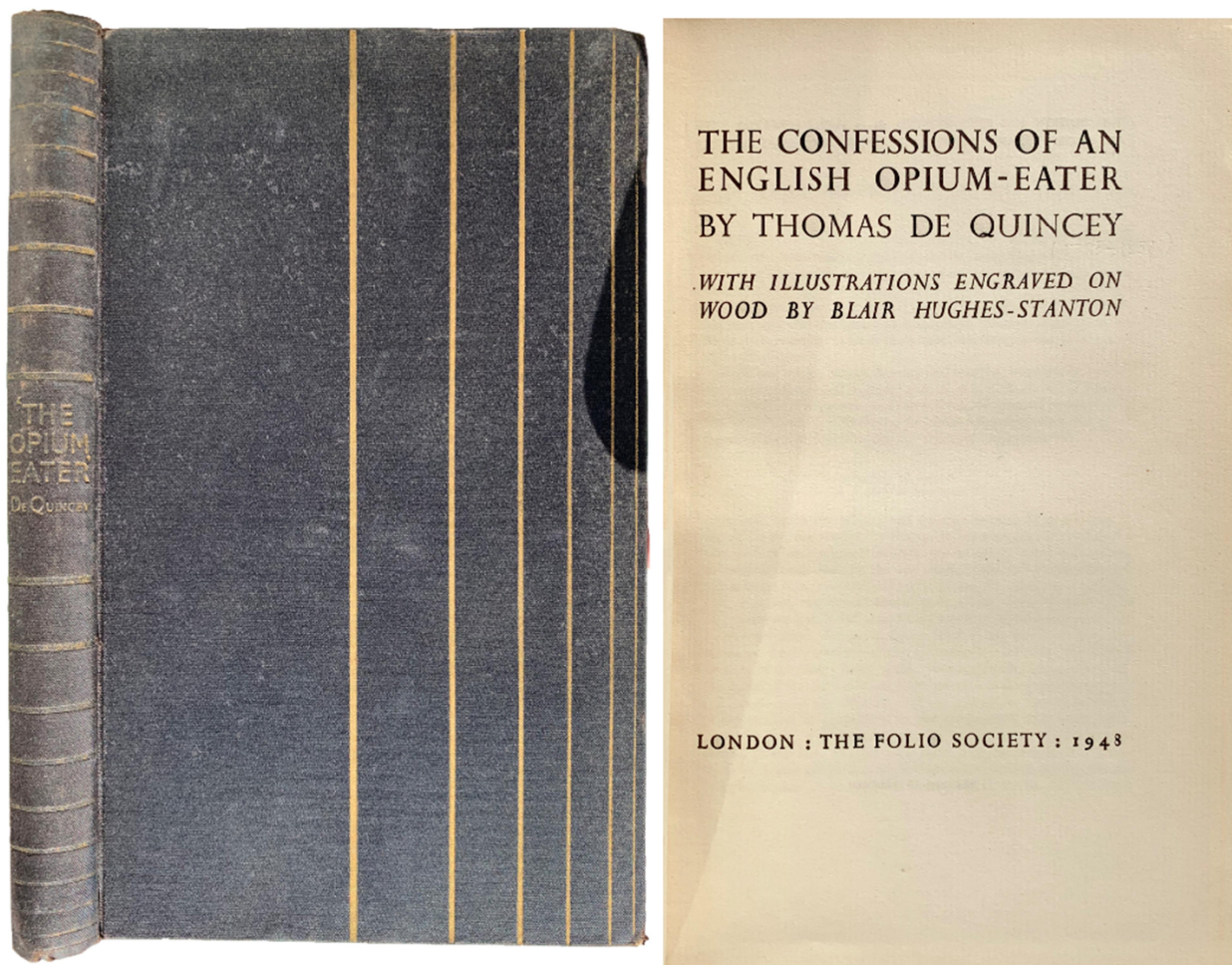


FIG. 122. — Folliculite trichophytique de la barbe, — kérion, — dû à un *trichophyton ectothrix*. (Musée fotogr. de l'hôpital Saint-Louis.)



10. **DE QUINCEY, Thomas** (1785-1859); **Blair HUGHES-STANTON** (1902-1981). *The Confessions of an English Opium-Eater. With illustrations engraved on wood by Blair Hughes-Stanton.* London: Folio Society, 1948. ¶Sm. 8vo. xiv, 218 pp. Black cloth. Book Review mounted on front pastedown. Very good.

\$ 10

Hughes-Stanton, the artist for this edition, "had very few commissions during this period, and the engravings for his best-known book from this period - *The Confessions of an English Opium Eater* by Thomas de Quincey (Folio Society, 1948 and 1963) – were engraved in the early 1930s for the Fanfrolico Press."



11. **DIEPGEN, Paul** (1878-1966). *Geschichte der Medizin*. Berlin & Leipzig: Walter de Gruyter, 1923-28. ¶ 5 volumes. At head of title: *Sammlung Götschen*. Series nos.: 679, 745, 786, 883, 884. Small 12mo. 131; 118; 142; 146; 129 pp. 4 figs., indexes. Original mustard black-printed cloth; tiny amount of wear, but joints in vol. IV exposed (mended with kozo). Very good (complete set).

\$ 20

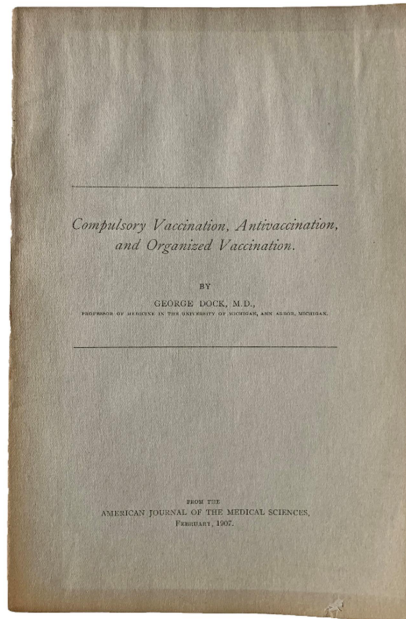
Diepgen was a German gynecologist and historian of medicine, who "studied medicine at the universities of Tübingen, Leipzig, Bonn and Freiburg, receiving his doctorate in 1902." "In 1929 he transferred as a professor to the University of Berlin, and for 17 years was director of the *Institut für Geschichte der Medizin und Naturwissenschaften* (Institute for the History of Medicine and Natural Sciences). In 1947 he was named a visiting professor for the history of medicine at the University of Mainz, where in 1949 he received a full professorship. / From 1908 to 1966 he was a member of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Medizin, Naturwissenschaft und Technik (German Society for the History of Medicine, Natural Science and Technology)." [Wikip.]



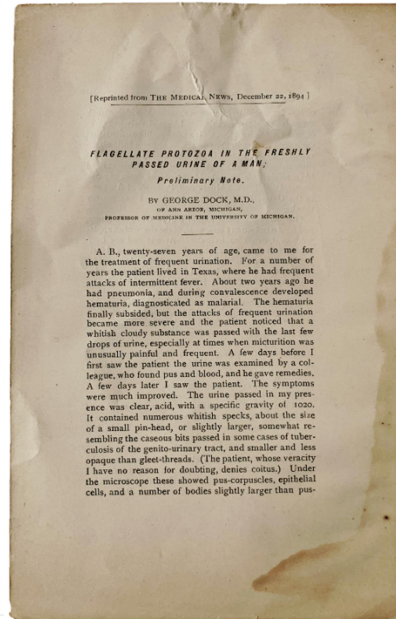
12. [DOCK, George (1860-1951)]. Collection of 45 (and more) items, including offprints, papers and photographs of this leading figure of Southern California medicine. This collection built by Dr. John Carson, whose passion for bibliophilly is exemplified with this gathering of the much revered and not-so-visible Dock. All his papers are today scarce.

\$ 450

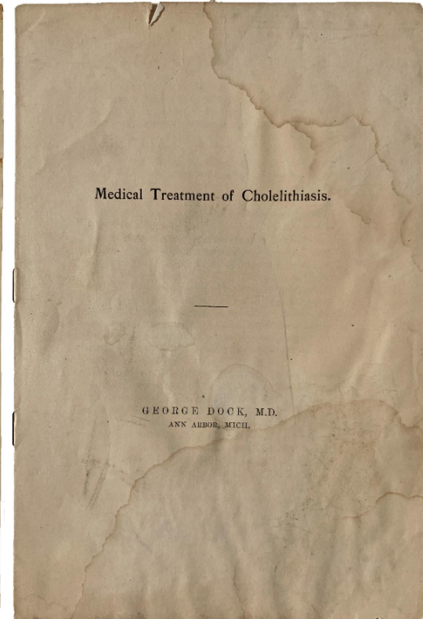
"At the dawn of the era of modern medicine, Dr. Dock played an important role in the attainment of new ideals. A fighter by nature, he never ceased to investigate and demonstrate until his point was proved. His contributions to medicine consist of the numerous articles he wrote between 1888 and 1949, chapters in many textbooks of medicine, and a book on hookworm disease in collaboration with Dr. Charles C. Bass." – Fallot.



1907



1894

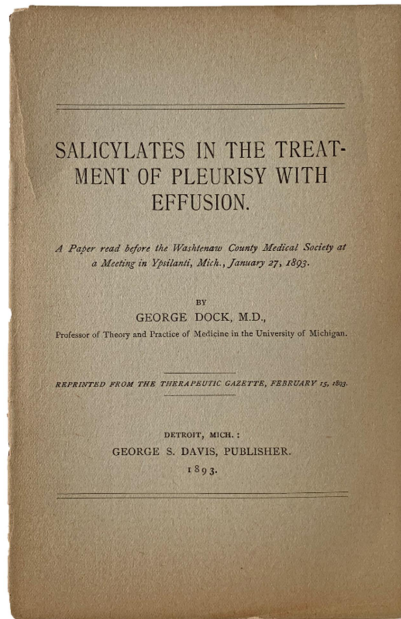


1907

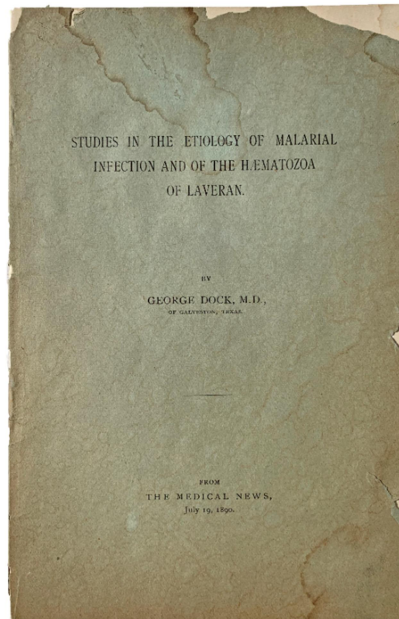
[Listed chronologically]

- ☐ Case History; Male physician, Age 36. 1885.
- ☐ Leprosy : with a report on two cases ... Transactions of the Texas State Medical Association, 1889. Offprint.
- ☐ Studies in the Etiology of Malarial Infection and of the Haematozoa of Laveran. Medical News, July 19, 1890. Offprint.
- ☐ Rupture of kidney; recovery without operation. Reprinted from University Medical Magazine, January, 1891. Offprint; lacks rear cover, brittle.
- ☐ Note on the Parasite of Quarten Malarial Fever, and a word on the varieties of the malarial parasites. International Medical Magazine, Feb., 1892. Offprint.
- ☐ Notes on the Appendix Veriformis: Anatomical and clinical. Michigan State Medical Society, 1892. Offprint.
- ☐ Salicylates in the Treatment of Pleurisy with Effusion. Detroit: George S. Davis, 1893. Offprint.
- ☐ Flagellate Protozoa in the freshly passed urine of a man. Medical News, Dec, 22 1894. Offprint.
- ☐ Tricuspid Stenosis. 1896. Offprint.
- ☐ Pathology and Treatment of Typhoid Fever. Ann Arbor: The Physician and Surgeon, March, 1900. Offprint.

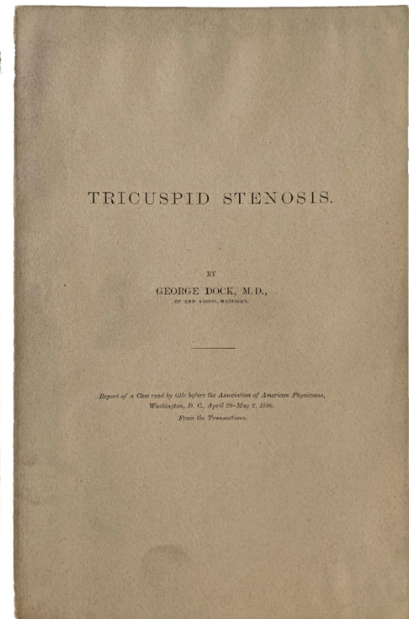
- Sarcoma of the Stomach. Association of American Physicians, May 3, 1900. Offprint.
- The Prevalence and the Diagnosis of Leukemia. The Philadelphia Medical Journal, March 31, 1900. Offprint.
- Tuberculosis: : its clinical history, diagnosis and prognosis. Ann Arbor: The Physician and Surgeon, March, 1900. Offprint.
- Medical Classics in Medical Meeting. 1906. Offprint.
- Professor F. Blochmann's work on accidental vaccination. New York Medical Journal, 1906. Offprint.
- The Alleged Dedication of Morgagni Recognizing Kinship to John Morgan. Medical Library and Historical Journal, March, 1906. Offprint.
- Address of the Chairman. 1907. Offprint.
- Compulsory Vaccination, Antivaccination, and Organized Vaccination. American Journal of the Medical Sciences, Feb. 1907. 1907. Offprint.
- Medical Treatment of Cholelithiasis. JAMA, Oct. 26, 1907. Offprint.
- Recent advances in the study of heart disease. Wisconsin Medical Journal, 1907. Offprint.
- The Diagnosis of Obstruction of the Esophagus. Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society, 1908. Offprint.
- Tropical Diseases and the Mississippi Valley. The Lancet-Clinic, Oct., 17 1908. Offprint.
- Spelling as an index to the preparation of the medical student New Orleans, JAMA, 1909. Offprint.
- Intra-Uterine Amputations. Trans. Of the Association of American Physicians, 1914. Offprint.
- The "Primitive Physic" of Rev. John Wesley, a picture of eighteenth century medicine. AMA, 1915. Offprint.
- The Thymus Gland. Ohio State Medical Journal, Sept., 1915. Offprint.
- The Clinical and Pathological Possibility of Spontaneous Healing in Renal Tuberculosis Without Destruction of the Kidney. Trans. Of the American Urological Association, April 17, 18, 1916. Offprint.



1893



1890

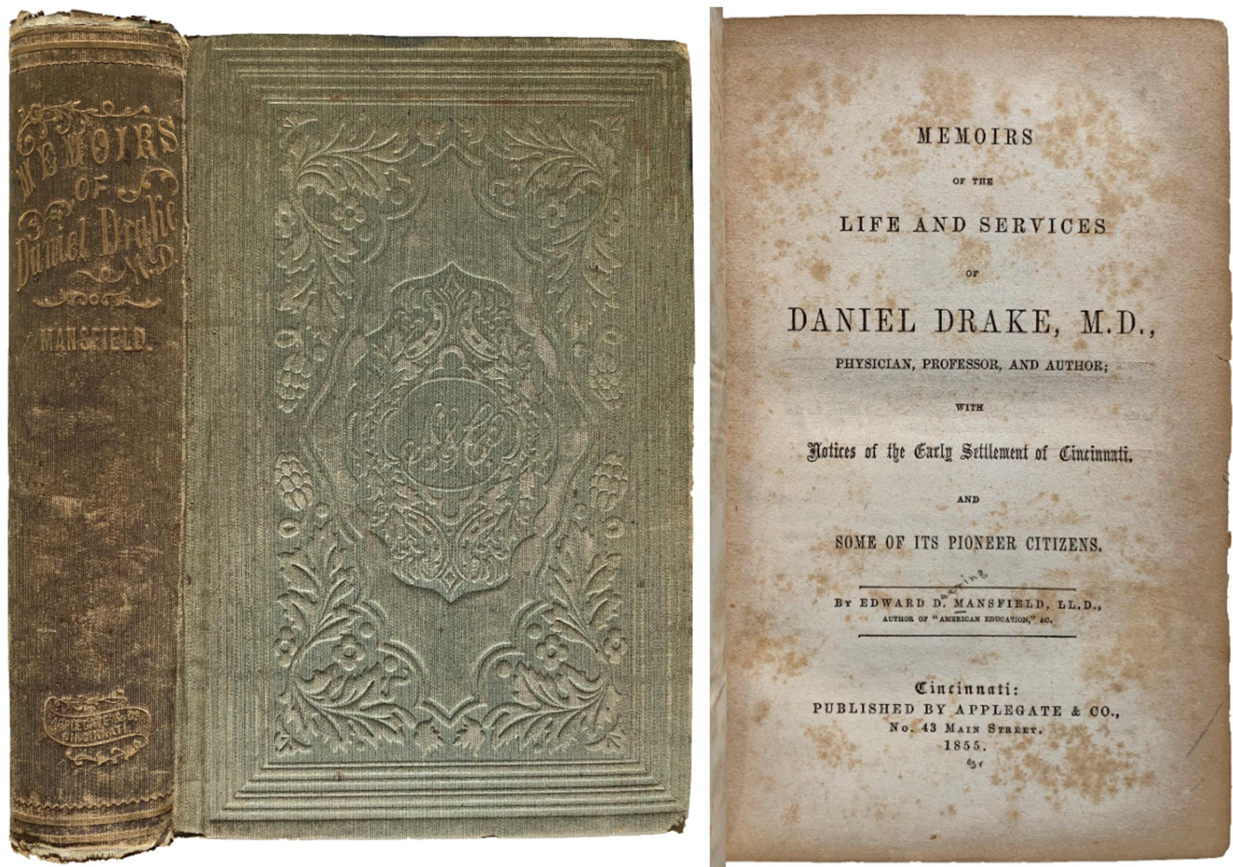


1896

- ☐ The relation of the general hospital to tuberculosis 1916. Offprint.
- ☐ Correlation of Laboratory and Clinical Teaching. Southern Medical Journal, March, 1917. Offprint.
- ☐ A case of bulimia, with remarks on the casual treatment of some functional diseases. The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, 1919. Offprint.
- ☐ Myxedema and Hypothyroidism. The Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association, May, 1919. Offprint.
- ☐ X-Ray Work from the Viewpoint of an Internist. American Journal of Roentgenology, June 6, 1921. Offprint.
- ☐ Malignant Disease from the standpoint of the physician and with particular reference to borderline cases. Nebraska State Medical Association, 1922. Offprint.
- ☐ Rest and exercise in the treatment of tuberculosis Transactions of the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association, 1923. Offprint.
- ☐ Sluder's nasal ganglion syndrome and its relation to internal medicine. AMA, 1929. Offprint.
- ☐ Kempter, J. E. Typed Letter Signed. 1930.
- ☐ The first aphorism of Hippocrates. Annals of internal medicine, 1932. Offprint.
- ☐ Dominic John Corrigan; his place in the development of our knowledge of cardiac disease : II. The water-hammer pulse. New York : Published by Paul B. Hoeber, 1934. Offprint.
- ☐ Roziere de la Chassagne and the early history of percussion of the thorax, Annals of medical history, 1935. Offprint.
- ☐ Historical notes on coronary occlusion, from Heberden to Osler, Frank Villings lectures. JAMA, Oct. 26, 1939. Offprint.

- Bibliography of the Writings of Dr. George Dock. Los Angeles: Barlow Society, 1950. Offprint.
- [11 photographic images, various related to Dock]. Reproductions.
- [4 photographic portraits]. Reproductions.
- [4 photographic portraits]. Reproductions.
- [George Dock Lecture invitations.

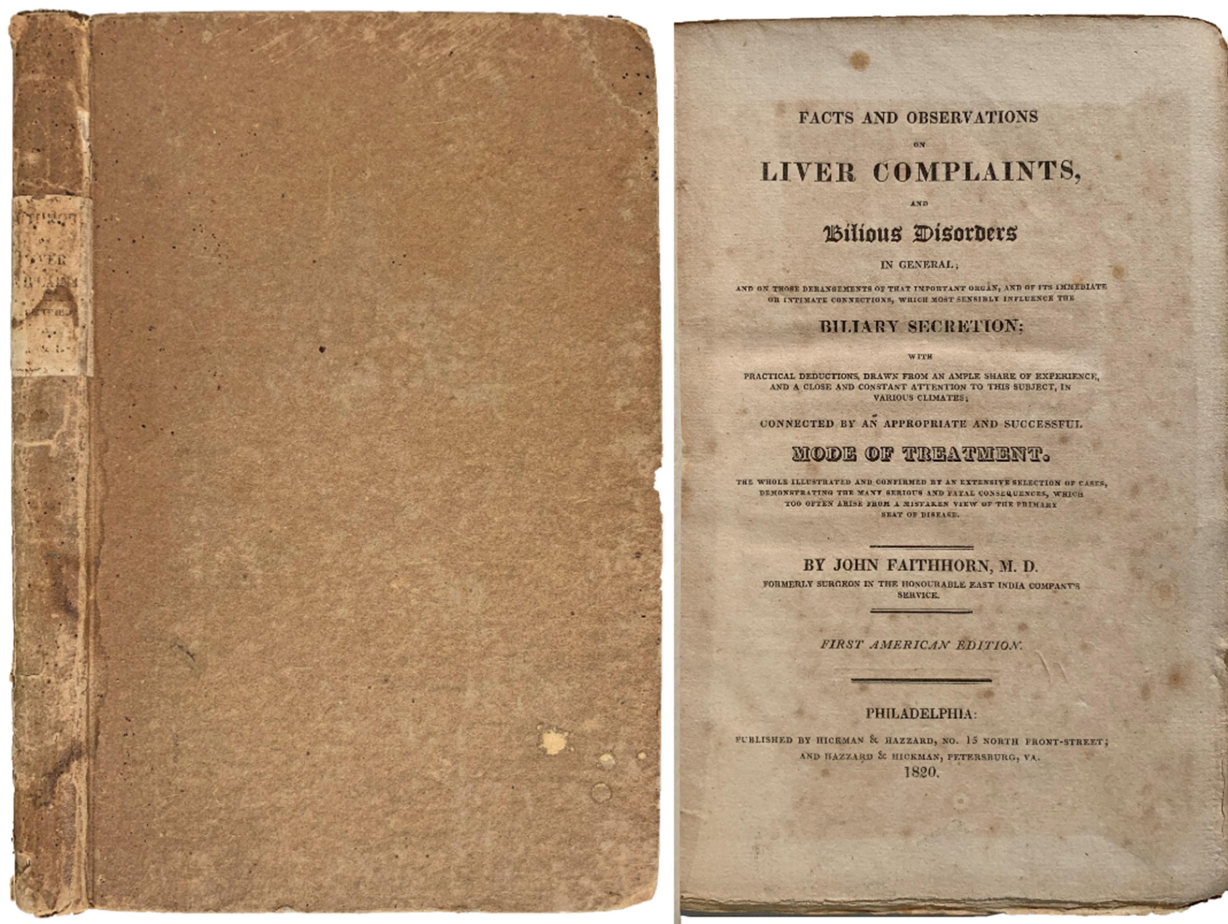
See: Suzanne C. Fallot, "GEORGE DOCK, M.D. 1860-1951," Bull Med Libr Assoc. 1951 Oct; 39(4): pp. 382-383.



13. **[DRAKE, Daniel (1785-1852)] MANSFIELD, Edward Deering (1801-1880).** *Memoirs of the Life and Services of Daniel Drake, M.D., Physician, Professor, and Author; with Notices of the Early Settlement of Cincinnati and Some of its Pioneer Citizens.* Cincinnati: Applegate, 1855. ¶ 8vo. x, [11]-408, [12] pp. Frontis. port., ads; foxing throughout, margins browned. Original olive blind-stamped cloth, gilt spine; spine ends worn, corners showing. Ownership marks: New York Public Library [Duplicate, discard]; Eugene McCormac, Louisville, Kentucky, 1972; C. W. Thomas, 1943. Very good. [M13538]

\$ 100

First edition. Drake was a physician, author, and social reformer. The first person to receive a medical diploma west of the Alleghany Mountains.



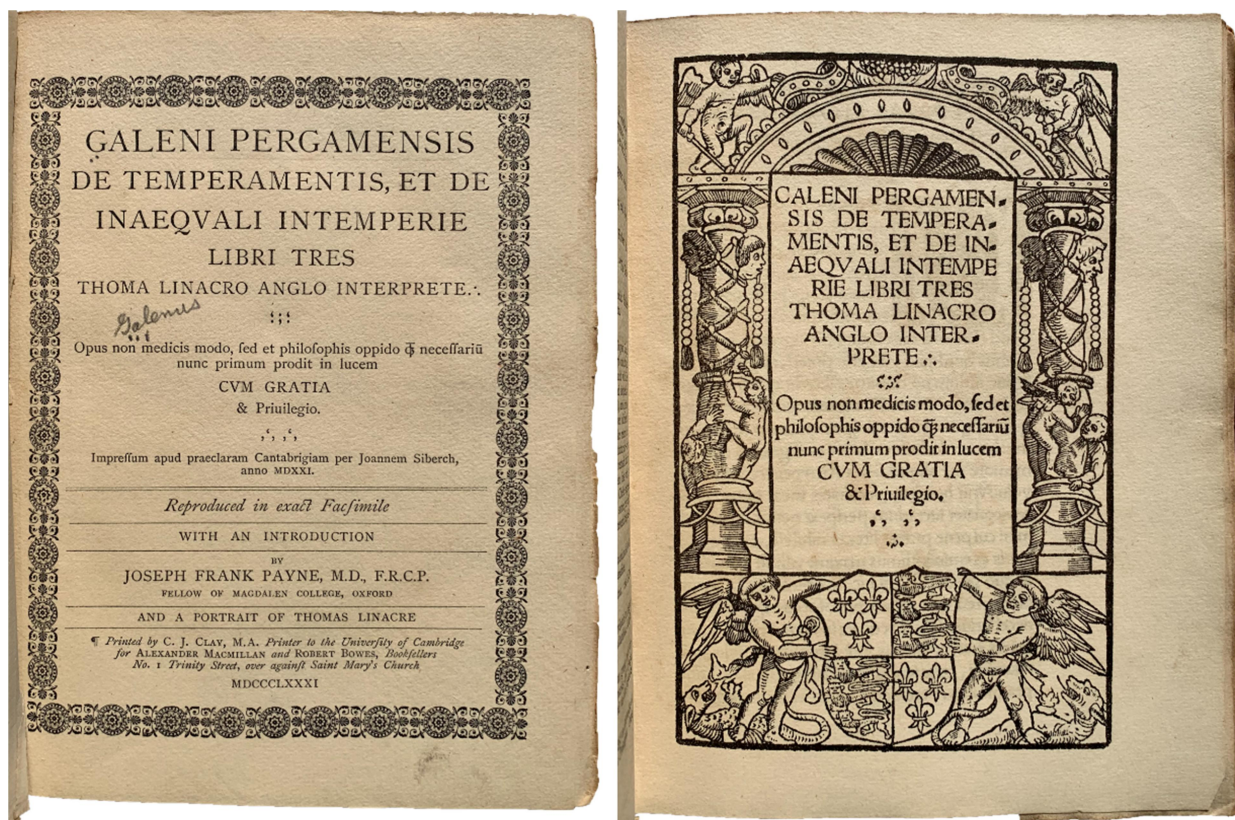
14. **FAITHHORN, John.** *Facts and Observations on Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders in General, and on Such Derangements of These Organs as Influence the Biliary Secretion, with Practical Deductions, Drawn from a Close and Constant Attention to This Subject.* Philadelphia: Hickman & Hazzard, 1820. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [2], 158 pp. Original boards, printed paper spine label; corners showing. Waterstained throughout, occasional foxing. Early bookplate of Thomas A. Brayton. Very good. [M13539]

\$ 90

First American edition, having first been issued in London in 1814, the fourth London edition in 1820 (its introduction included in this volume).

PROVENANCE: Thomas A. Brayton was an American physician (fl. 1820-33). His papers are preserved at the New York Public Library (acquired in 1935).

☞ Austin 753; Cushing F19; Wellcome III, p. 6 (2nd London ed., 1815). Heirs of Hippocrates 1091.



One of 250 copies

15. **GALEN** (130-210); **Thomas LINACRE** (1460-1524); **Joseph Frank PAYNE** [intro.](1840-1910). *Galenus Pergamensis de Temperamentis et de inaequali intemperie libri tres Th. Linacro interpr. Impressum apud Cantabrigiam per J. Siberch 1521. Reproduced in exact Facsimile. With an introduction by Joseph Frank Payne.* Cambridge: C. J. Clay, 1881. ¶ Small 8vo. (48, 8 pp. l., [i-lxiv], lxxv-lxxiii ff.) Frontispiece original mounted photographic portrait of Linacre, after a painting, bibliog. Original quarter dark green gilt-stamped cloth, burgundy boards; boards rubbed, extremities worn. Louisville Medical School bookplate. Good. [M13540]

\$ 125

Limited to 250 copies. Includes a lengthy introductory essay by Payne, followed by a facsimile of Galen's work.



Arnault Tzanck on Blood Transfusion
Raoul-Charles Monod on the History of Surgical Anesthesia

16. **GOSSET, Antonin** (1872-1944); **Pierre FREDET**; **Raoul-Charles MONOD** (1887-1969); **Arnault TZANCK** (1886-1954). *La Chirurgie*. Palais de la Découverte, 1937. ¶ At head of title: *Exposition Internationale Paris, 1937*. Small 8vo. 68 pp. fig., plans. Original printed wrappers; spine repaired with kozo, some chipping to extremities. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans (1882-1971); signature (on cover) of Chauncey D. Leake (1896-1978). Scarce.

\$ 45

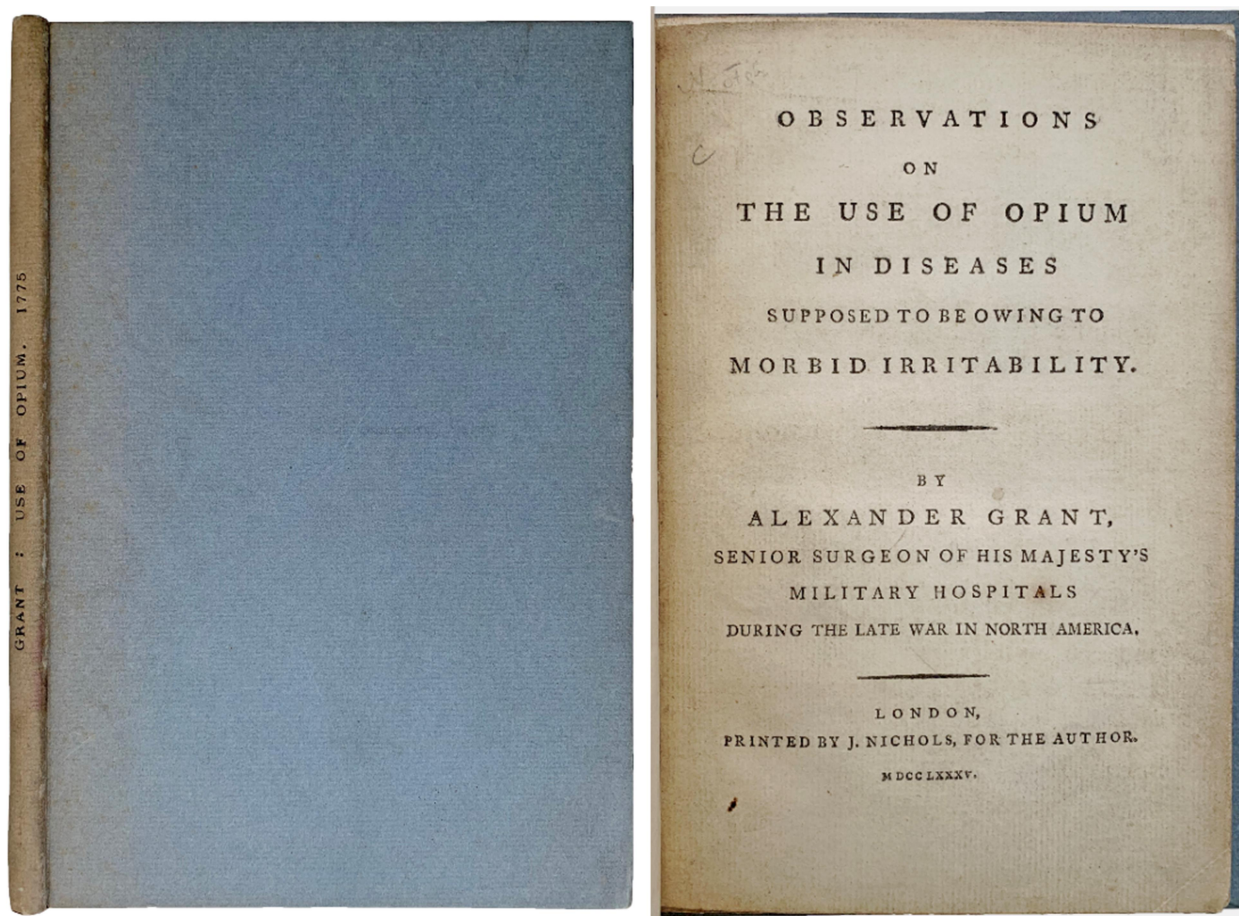
Gosset, contributing an introduction to this work (a grouping of three medical papers), developed different operating techniques in digestive surgery, which earned him the election to the National Academy of Medicine (surgery section) in 1928, then to the Academy of Sciences in 1934. He practiced mainly at the hospital de la Salpêtrière, where a building received its name.

Pierre Fredet, French surgeon, pioneered a procedure in gastroenterostomy, pyloromyotomy for hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, a disease that few children survived prior. See: John Raffensperger, Pierre Fredet and pyloromyotomy, *Plastic Surgery*, September 2009, Volume 44, Issue 9, pages 1842–1845. Here Fredet contributes, "L'Asepsie Chirurgicale" [Surgical Asepsis].

Raoul-Charles Monod, surgeon at the hôpitaux de Paris, here wrote about the history of surgical anesthesia (1842-1937).

Arnault Tzanck was a French physician and a pioneer of blood transfusion. During the First World War, he was a doctor in the military ambulance where he realized the vital role of the blood transfusions. Here Tzanck's paper is on blood transfusion.

PROVENANCE: This item supplies evidence of the friendship and respect exchanged between Herbert McLean Evans and Chauncey D. Leake. "Evans was a devoted student of history of science and medicine-an interest that he credited to Osler's stimulus. He was instrumental in the formation of a unique course in the history of biology and assisted Dean Langley Porter and *Professor Chauncey Leake* in the formation of the Department of the History of Medicine at UCSF, the first in the United States." – A History of UCSF, People: HERBERT MCLEAN EVANS (1882-1971) [on-line].



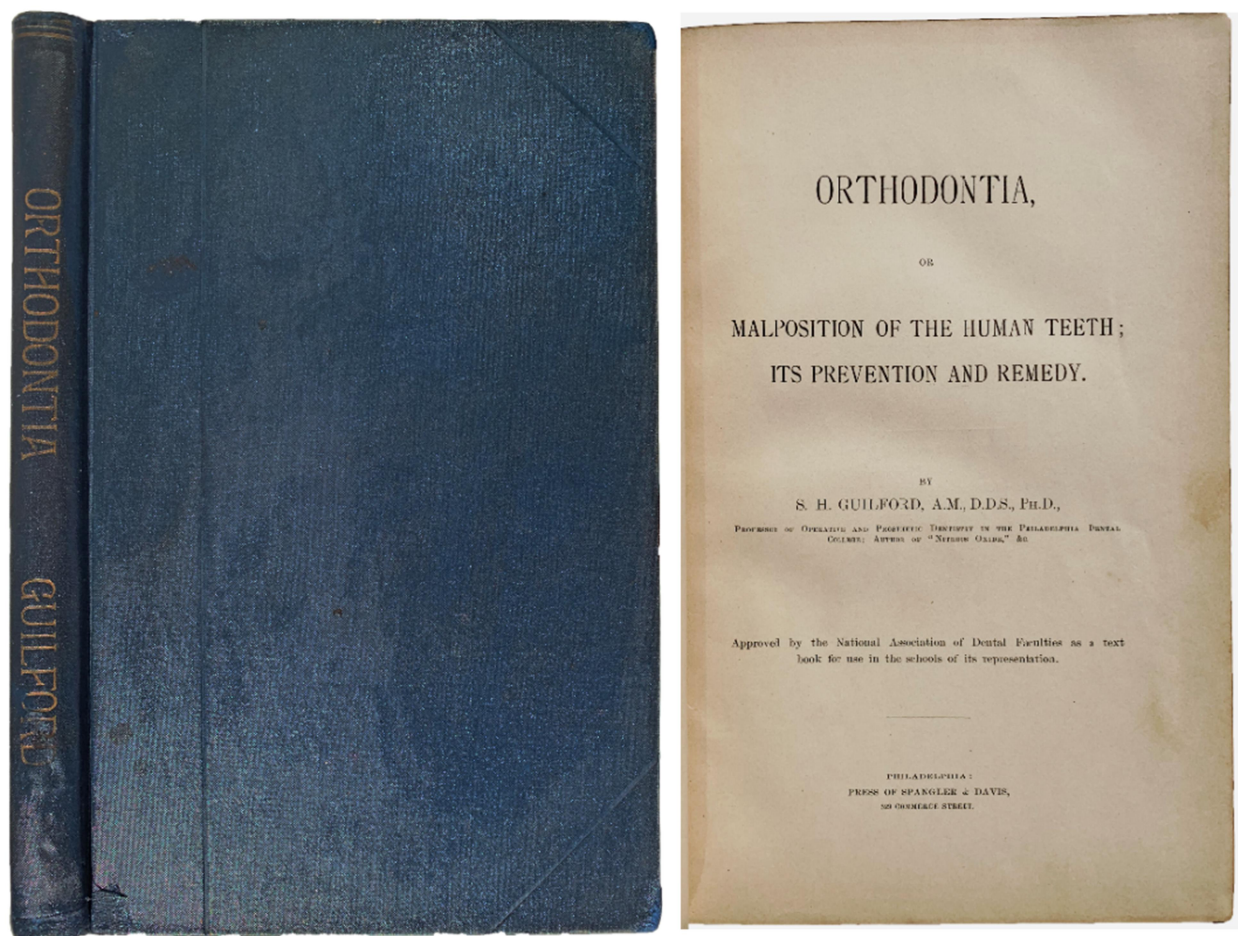
17. **GRANT, Alexander.** *Observations on the Use of Opium in Diseases supposed to be owing to Morbid Irritability.* London: J. Nichols, for the author, 1785. ¶ Small 4to. 41 pp. Modern boards. EXTREMELY RARE.

\$ 500

Opium is one of the strongest herbal remedies for pain, in use by "early civilization" for ages. In this case Grant reports that patients undergoing a "course of mercury" in his Majesty's General Hospital at New York, 1779, were given opium, as a remedy against the effects of venereal disease, allowing a patient in pain, or suffering from ulcers, to rest.

Alexander Grant was a Senior Surgeon of His Majesty's Military Hospitals "during the late war in America." He also wrote a tract called, "Observations on the venereal disease."

See: Blake, *NLM*, p.183. Not in Wellcome.



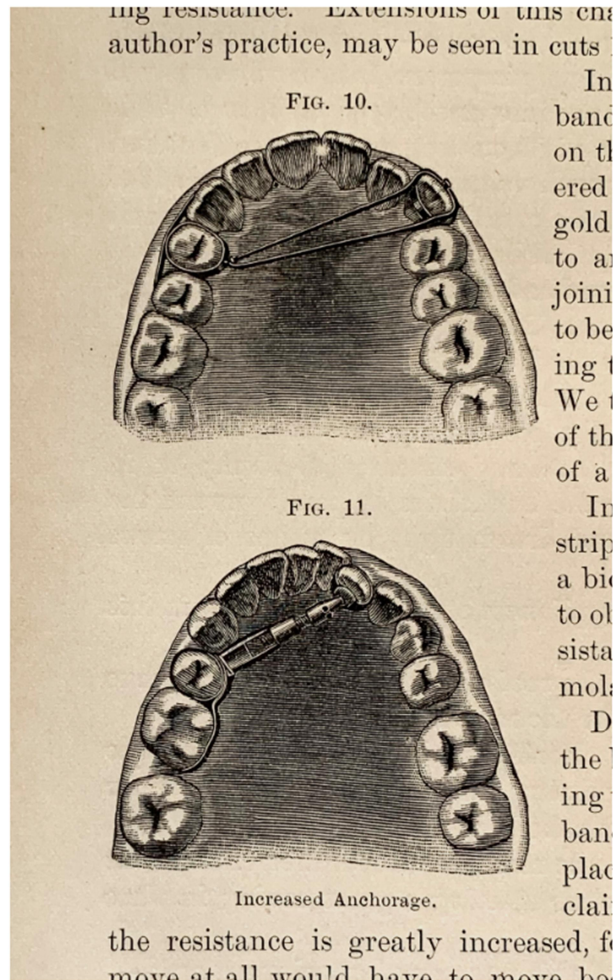
18. **GUILFORD, Simeon Hayden** (1841-1919). *Orthodontia, or Malposition of the Human Teeth; Its Prevention and Remedy*. Philadelphia: Spangler & Davis, 1889. ¶ 8vo. viii, (9)-186 pp. 128 figures; some smudges. Original navy blue blind-stamped cloth, gilt spine title; spine ends mended with kozo. Very good. RARE.

\$ 500

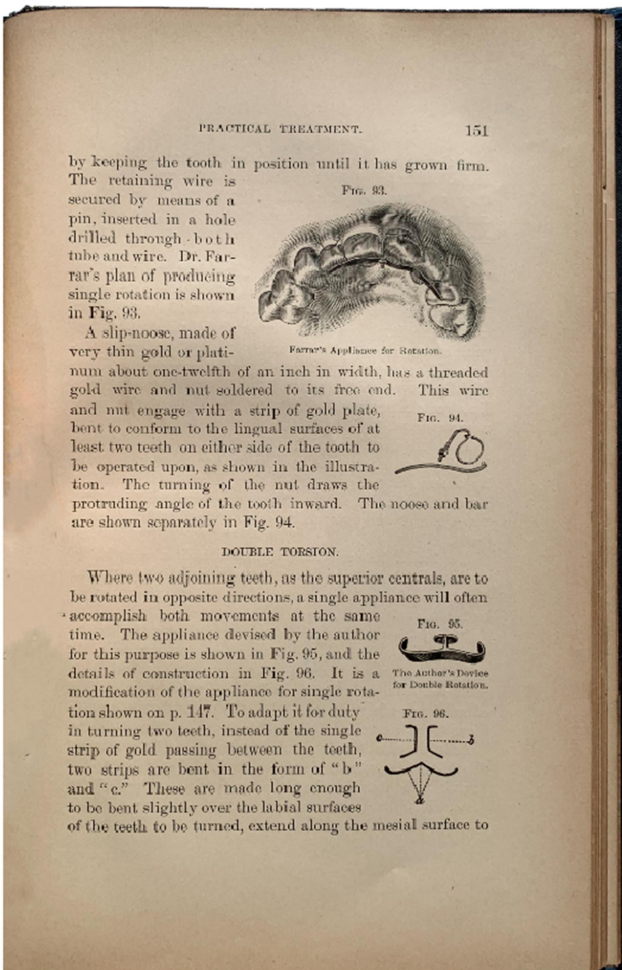
First edition. This book is regarded as the first textbook on orthodontics for children in dental history. Among the contents in Parts I & II: Etiology, Evils associated with irregularity, Advisability of correction, Age at which correction may be begun, Appliances, Consideration of methods (naming John Nutting Farrar (1839-1913), J.J.R. Patrick (1828-1895), B. S. Byrnes, W.E. Magill and his band, Edward H. Angle (1855-1930), Walter H. Coffin, and E.S. Talbot, followed by Part III (noted below).

"This work has been written at the request of the National Association of Dental Faculties in furtherance of its plan to secure the preparation of a series of text-books for use in American Dental Colleges. After its completion and examination, it was accepted and endorsed by the Association at its meeting in Saratoga, August, 1889... In the treatment of the subject, the aim has been to lead the student step by step from the simplest beginnings to the more complicated and difficult work of practical treatment. To this end, the underlying principles of the art are first elucidated, after which

the principal methods employed are explained, and lastly, the correlation of principles and methods is shown in their practical application to typical cases. In Part III., the different forms of irregularity, together with a variety of plans for their correction, are arranged under such headings and in such order as to be readily referred to in seeking aid for cases that occur in office practice.” – Preface. As of 1905, Guildford’s book went through four editions.

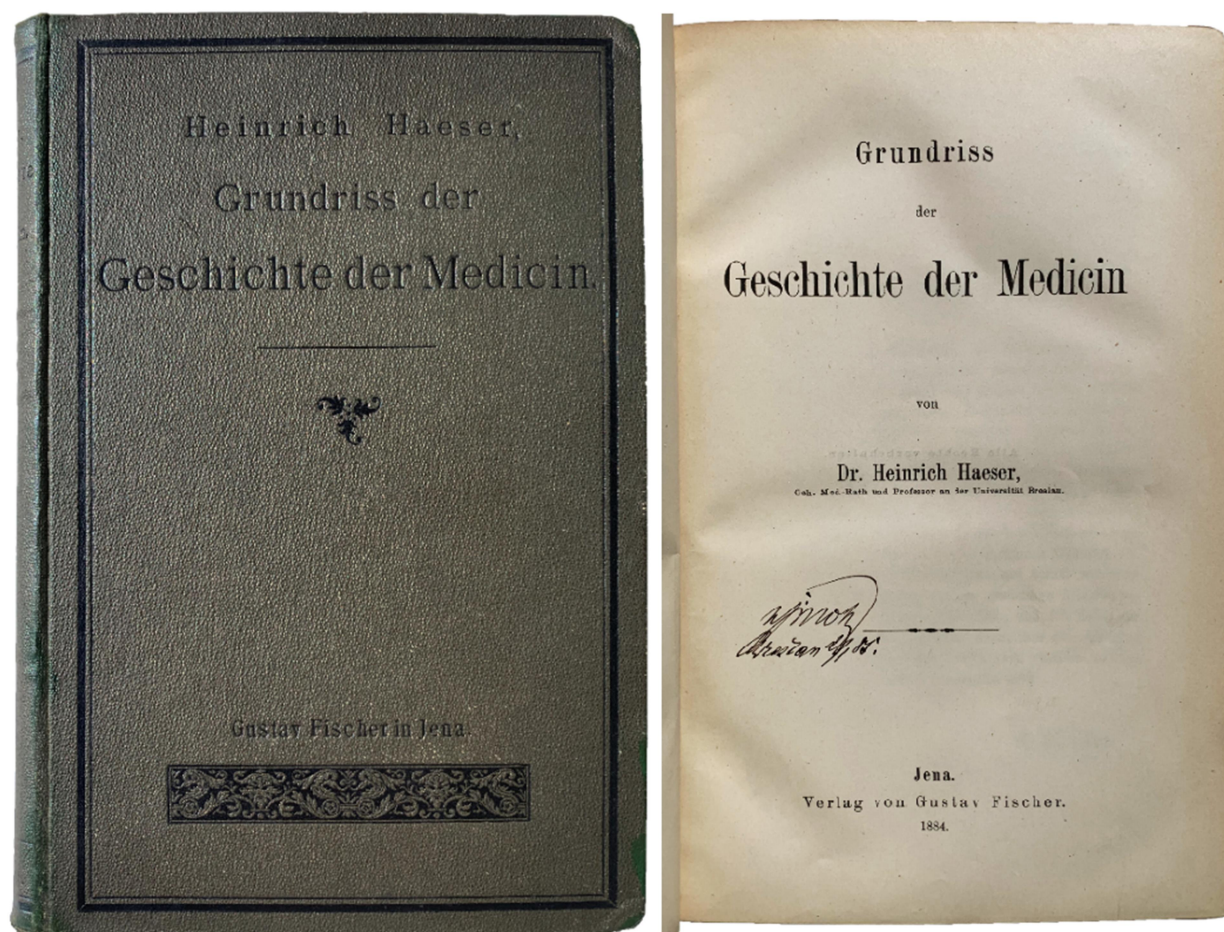


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Simeon H Guilford, Dean of the Philadelphia Dental College, “was one of the few authors to treat orthodontics comprehensively, reaching beyond mechanics to seek the causes of and the factors related to malocclusion... His determination to broaden the horizons of orthodontics affords him a distinguished place in history.” – Norman Wahl, “Orthodontics in 3 millenia. Chapter 2: Entering the modern era,” (pp. 511-2). In Phulari’s book is written, “His skills were first learned from his father, who was an instrument maker. He was apprenticed to Dr. Gamage, who taught him the rudiments of the dental art.” – Basavaraj Subhashchandra Phulari, *History of Orthodontics*, 2013, page 1853.

☼ Weinberger p. 61. See: [Dental braces] 20th century – Wikip.; Asbell, M.B., “Simeon Hayden Guilford (1841-1919).” *American Journal of Orthod. Dentofacial Orthop.* March, 1998;113(3): p.367; Asbell, M.B., “Philadelphia’s Dr. Simeon H. Guilford and his influence on orthodontics.” *The Bulletin of the Philadelphia County Dental Society*, 1968, 33(6): pp.3-4].



19. **HAESER, Heinrich** (1811-1885). *Grundriss der Geschichte der Medicin*. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1884. ¶ First edition. 8vo. XIII, 418 pp. Index. Original black-stamped dark olive cloth. Ownership signature inked on title, Breslau 1885. Very good. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR TO DR. VON SCHOLZ, with von Scholz' name inscribed on title.

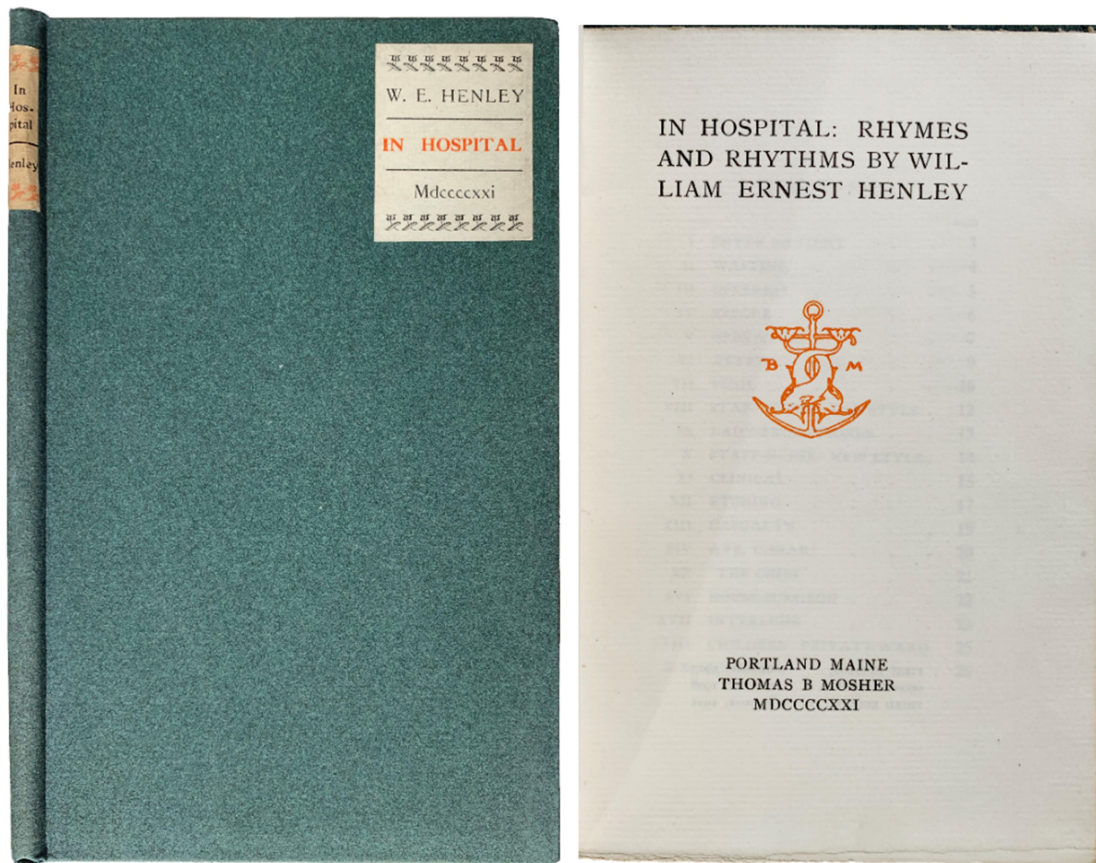
\$ 40

The author was deeply invested in the history of medicine, producing several books. From 1830, Haeser studied medicine in Jena and earned his doctorate with a dissertation, *De influenza epidemica*, 1836, became a private professor, in 1839 appointed professor of medicine, in 1846 another professorship. He moved to Leipzig in 1849 and again in the same year to Greifswald, where he remained until 1862, when he moved to Breslau.

He continued his historical studies with a dissertation on the *Historisch-pathologische Untersuchungen als Beiträge zur Geschichte der Volkskrankheiten* (1839–41) and in the *Bibliotheca epidemiographica* (1843, 1862). His life's work, however, became the *Lehrbuch*

der Geschichte der Medizin und der Volkskrankheiten (1845), a work built on very substantial first-hand studies (reworked in 1875, II 1881, III 1882).

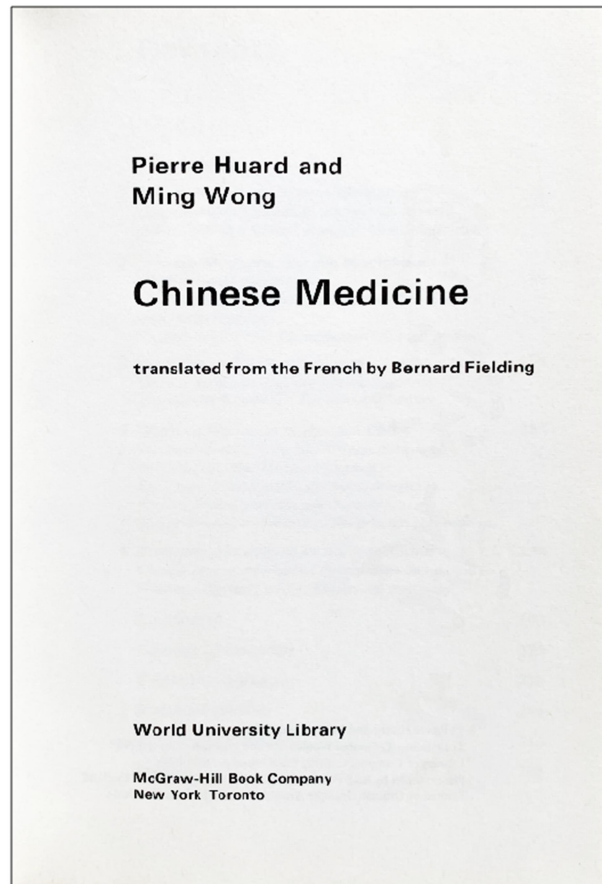
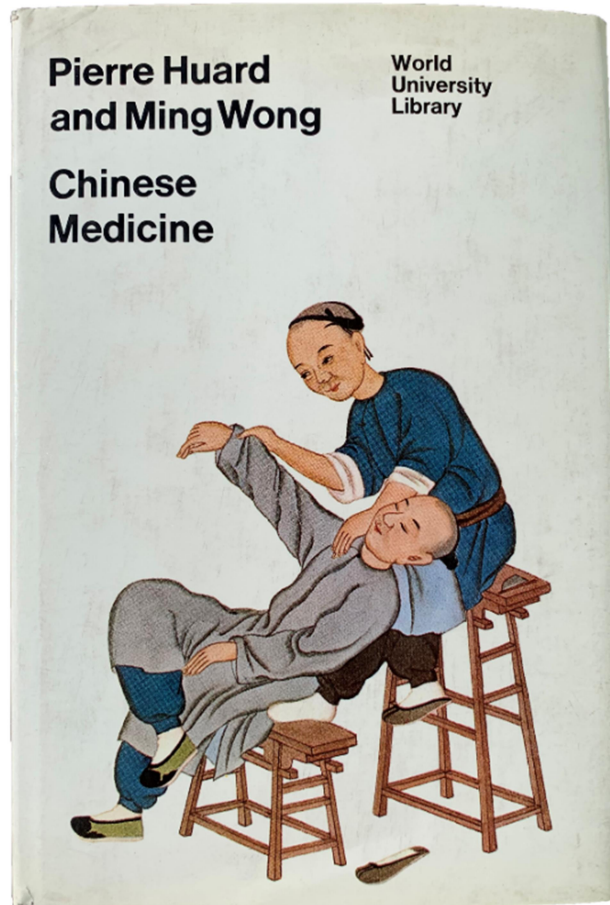
He also wrote *Scriptores de sudore anglico superstites* (1847), and during his stay in Greifswald he published new editions of earlier works, as well as *Geschichte christlicher Krankenpflege und Pflegerschaften*. In Pitha - Billroth's *Handbook* he compiled an overview of the history of surgery and surgical sites, and with Middeldorpf he published the book of *Bündth-Ertzney* by Heinrich von Pfolspendt 1460 (1868). He also founded a couple of journals and wrote some clinical papers.



20. **HENLEY, William Ernest** (1849-1903). *In Hospital: Rhymes and Rhythms*. Portland, Maine: Thomas B. Mosher, 1921. ¶ Third edition. Sm. 4to. vi, 39, [3] pp. Original boards, printed paper title labels. Near fine but with some ex-library rubber-stamping partly removed.

\$ 12

Limited edition of 550 copies. "Henley spent three years in hospital (1873–1875), during which he wrote and published the poems collected as *In Hospital*." The first Mosher Press edition was printed in 1903.

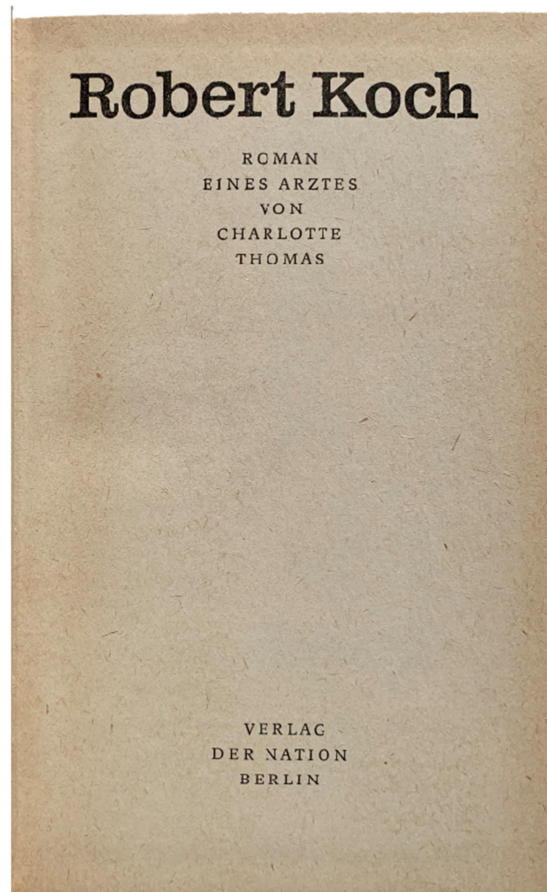
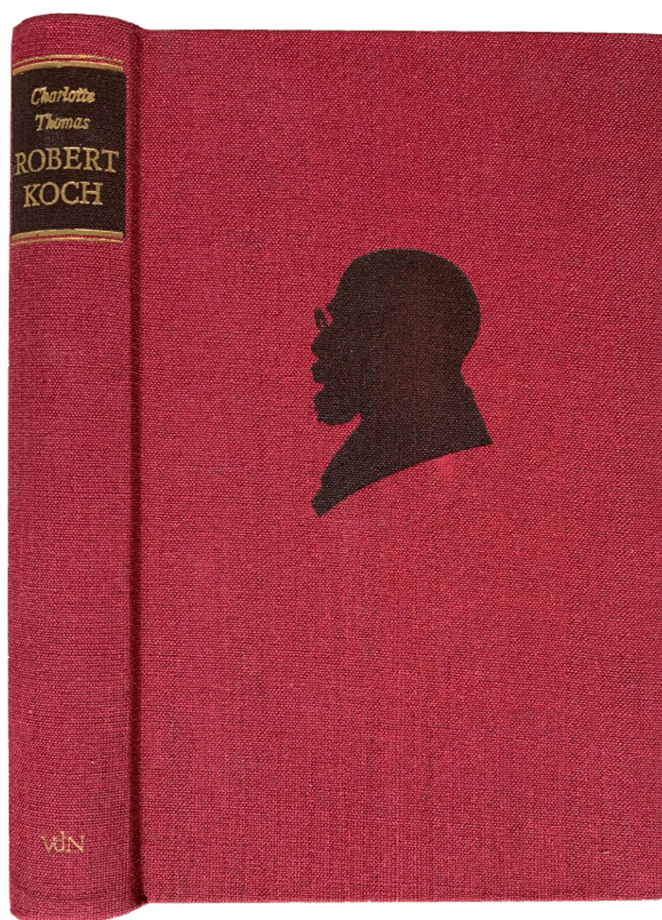


21. **HUARD, Pierre** (1901-1983); **Ming WONG**. *Chinese Medicine*. Translated from the French by Bernard Fielding. New York: McGraw-Hill, (1968). ¶ Series: World University Library. 12mo. 256 pp. Figs. (some color), map, index. Black gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Scarce. Fine. [M13549]

\$ 15

First edition in English. Also issued in wrappers; this is the cloth version. Huard was a French physician and historian of medicine who wrote extensively on Eastern Medicine. He was one of the first western physicians to seriously examine the practice of traditional Chinese medicine, and this is one of the books written by a western physician on the subject.

REFERENCE: Garrison-Morton 6495.1 [First French edition of 1959].

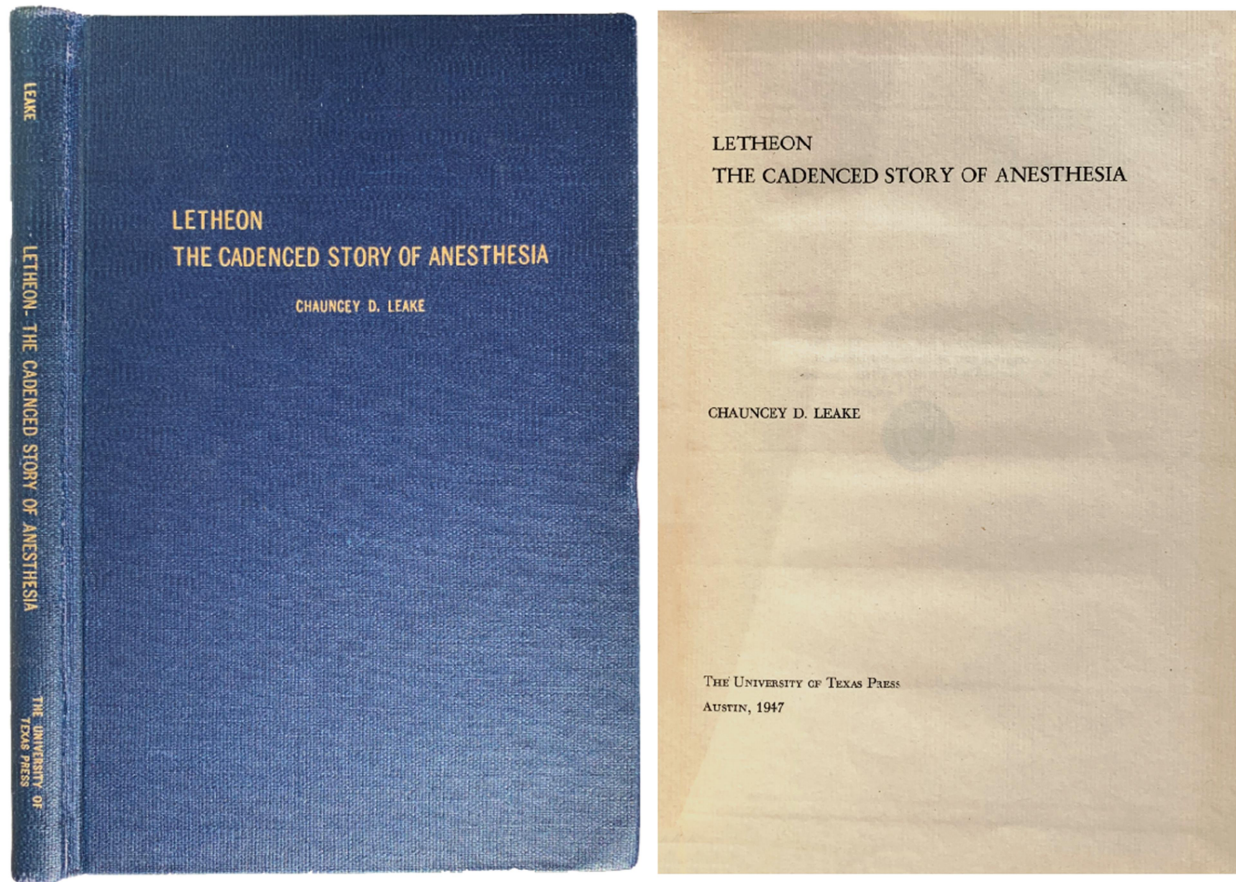


22. **[KOCH, Robert] Charlotte THOMAS.** *Robert Koch: Roman eines Arztes.* Berlin: Verlag der Nation, 1974. ¶ Small 8vo. 383, [1] pp. Figs.; paper browned. Deep red cloth with Koch's silhouette, gilt-stamped spine. Bookplate of Debra Jan Bibel [Elie Metchnikoff Memorial Library]. Near fine.

\$ 3

Sixth edition. Debra Jan Bibel wrote a bibliography and history of immunology and microbiology.





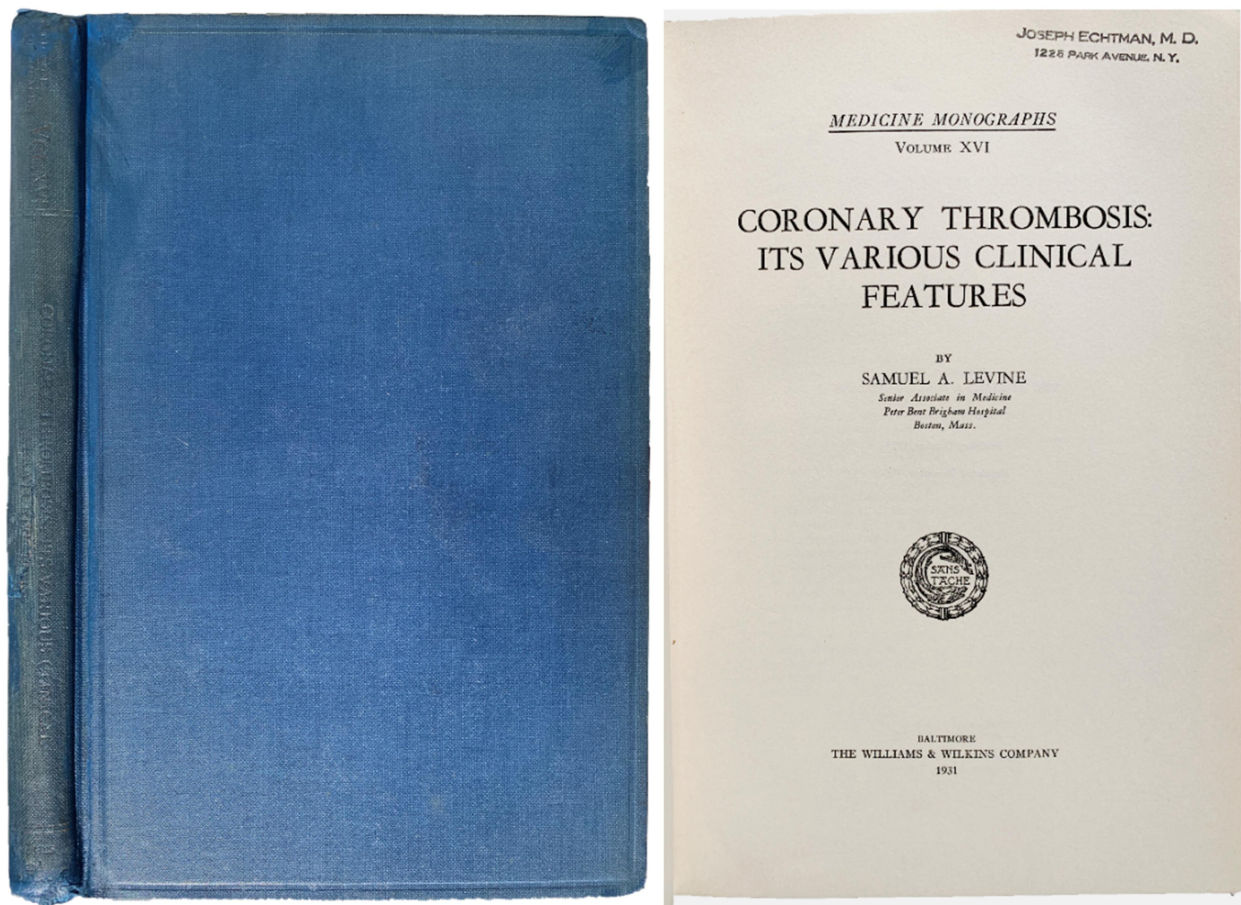
23. **LEAKE, Chauncey D.** *Letheon. The Cadenced Story of Anesthesia.* Austin: University of Texas Press, 1947. ¶ 8vo. [vi], 128 pp. Blue gilt-stamped buckram; some ink underlining to introductory note, and corrigenda pp. 66, 74. Bookplate of Arno B. Luckhardt Very good. [M13551]

\$ 35

First edition, presentation copy from the author. Leake was an American medical historian.

PROVENANCE: Arno B. Luckhardt (1885-1957), was American Physiological Society (1932-1934), and a formidable book collector. "Born in Chicago, Luckhardt spent his entire professional career at the University of Chicago. He received his B.S. (1906) and Ph.D. (1911) degrees from the University of Chicago and an M.D. degree from the associated Rush Medical College (1912). He joined the Department of Physiology in 1909 and eventually became William Beaumont Distinguished Service Professor. He retired in 1950. As an investigator he is most remembered for his demonstration of the anesthetic value of ethylene gas and his perfection of the

technique in practical surgery. Also of clinical importance was his demonstration that after complete parathyroidectomy animals could be maintained alive by administration of organic calcium salts. Other research themes included studies of gastric motility, gastric and pancreatic secretion, parathyroid physiology, general and local anesthetics, the visceral sensory nervous system, and respiratory physiology. / Luckhardt was elected to APS in 1911 and served as secretary from 1930 to 1932 just before his term as president. He was a long-time member of Council (1923-24, 1927-29, and 1930-42). In addition to his scientific work and his excellent reputation as a teacher, Luckhardt was an avid book collector and an enthusiastic historian of physiology. A recognized expert on the subject of William Beaumont and a collector of Beaumontiana, he presented to the Society an oil sketch by Dean Cornwell of his well-known painting of Beaumont and St. Martin. This painting now hangs in the headquarters of the Federation, Beaumont House. The APS archives is fortunate to have a complete scrapbook compiled by Luckhardt of the 1939 annual meeting in Toronto dedicated to the use of the historian of 1989." -- APS [web-source].

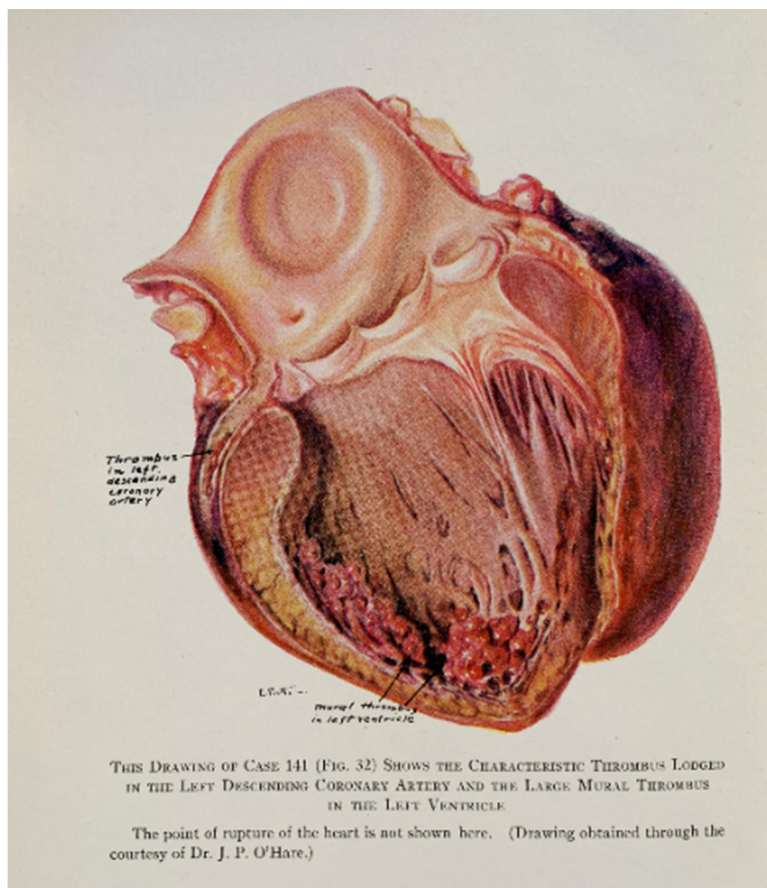


[24] Illustration (above)

24. **LEVINE, Samuel A. [Albert]** (1891-1966). *Coronary Thrombosis: Its various clinical features*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1931. ¶ Reprinted (first issued in 1929). 8vo. 178 pp. Original full blue blind-ruled cloth; spine neatly laid-down, spine ends mended with kozo. Former ownership rubber-stamps of Joseph Echtman, M.D., New York [fl. ca.1921-51]. Frequent underlining in pencil (sometimes in pen), some marginalia (probably written by Echtman). Good copy.

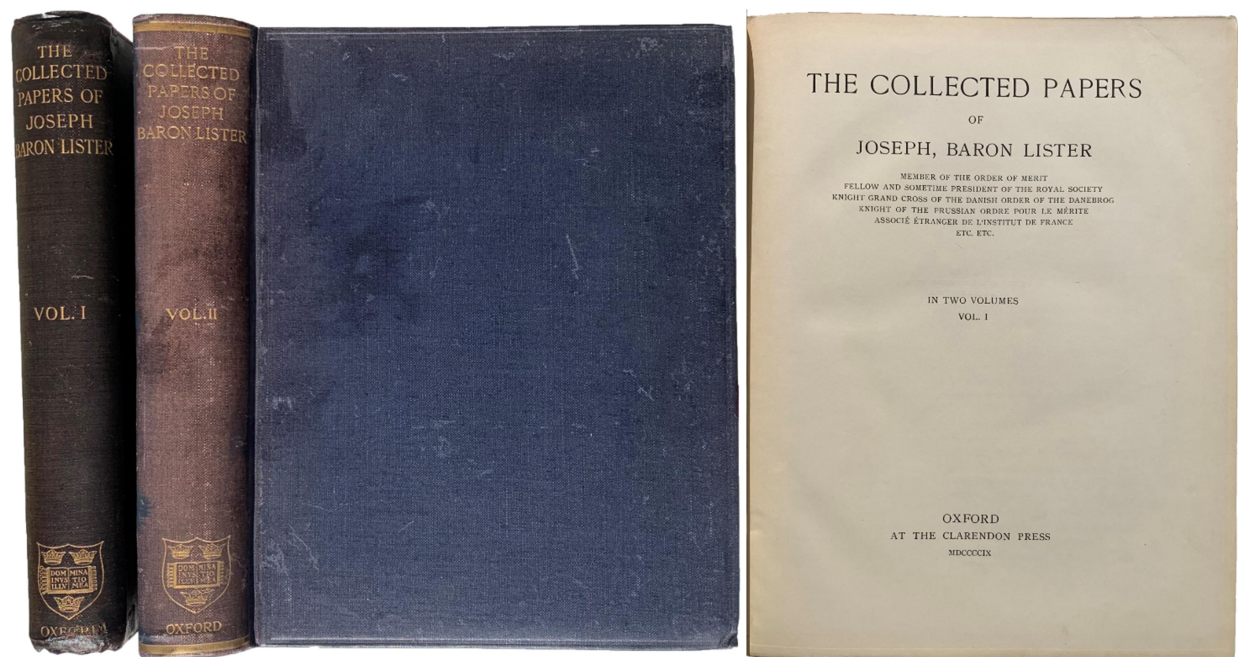
\$ 50

FIRST BOOK FORM EDITION, previously issued in *Medicine*, Volume VIII, Number 3, September 1929.



Samuel Albert Levine, born in Poland, moved to America in 1894, graduated from Harvard, taking his medical degree in 1914, became a cardiologist, the Levine scale, Levine's sign and Lown–Ganong–Levine syndrome are named after him. He was the first to identify Roosevelt's paralytic illness as polio. Levine was a pioneer in the treatment of coronary thrombosis. He was the second American physician to diagnose the condition, which he detailed in his book, *Clinical Heart Disease* (1936). [Wikip.].

PROVENANCE: Joseph Echtman, M.D. (1885?-1963?), New York, was, in 1921, Assistant Physician to Beth Israel Hospital Dispensary. His article, *Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis*, was published in the *Medical Times*, vol. 49, Dec., 1921. In 1951 he published another paper, *The Cure of Rheumatoid Arthritis by Physical Medicine*.

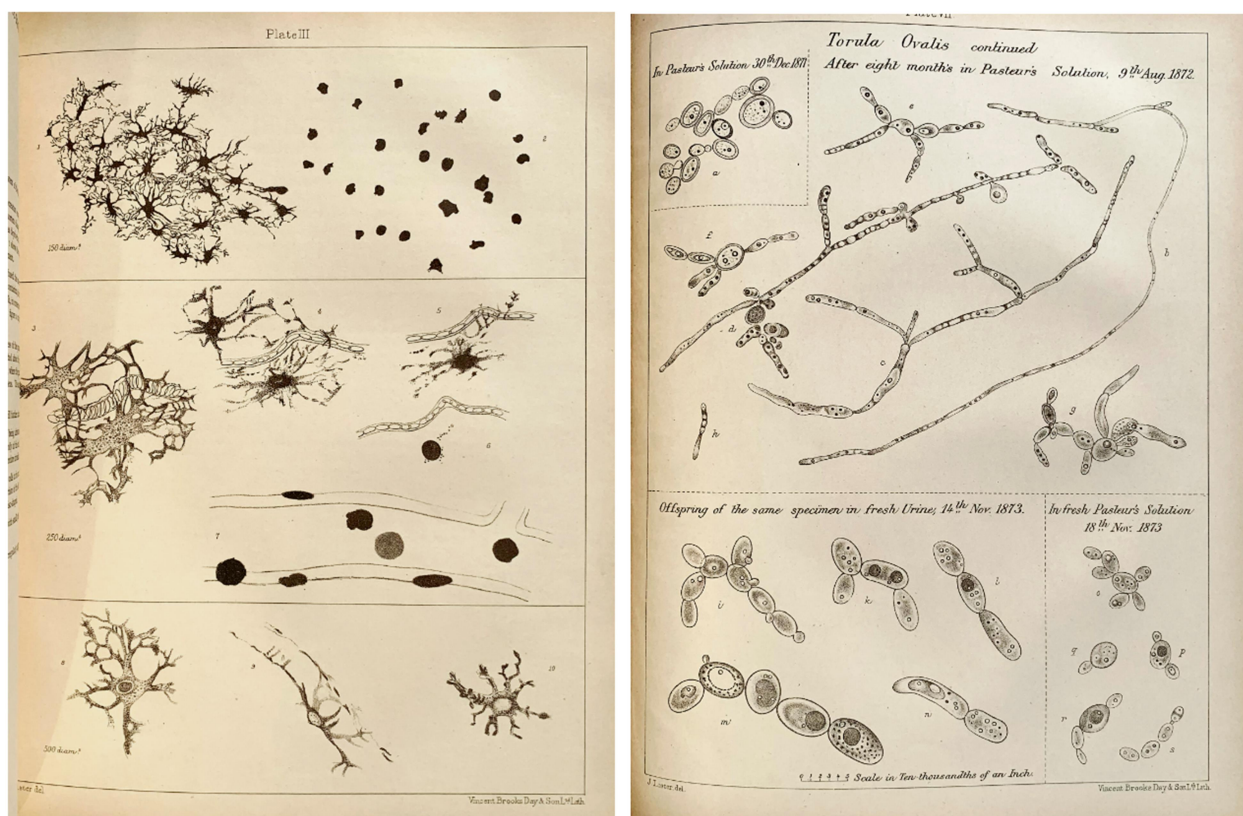


25. **LISTER, Baron Joseph** (1827-1912). *The Collected Papers of Joseph, Baron Lister*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1909. ¶ Two volumes. Thick 4to. xliv, 429; vii, 589 pp. Frontispiece photogravure portraits of Lister, figures, 14 plates (some color), tables, indexes. Full gilt stamped cloth (black cloth, vol. I; blue cloth, vol. II); vol. I spine ends mended with kozo, rubbed, bottom edge worn. Early ownership signatures of Robert Broh-Khan, 1935. Very good. M13875

\$ 300

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION. There are two issues of this book, both different color [blue or black] of binding, and in addition, the black cloth issue also has its top edges gilt (plain on the blue cloth issue). The black cloth issue is thus a more deluxe format.

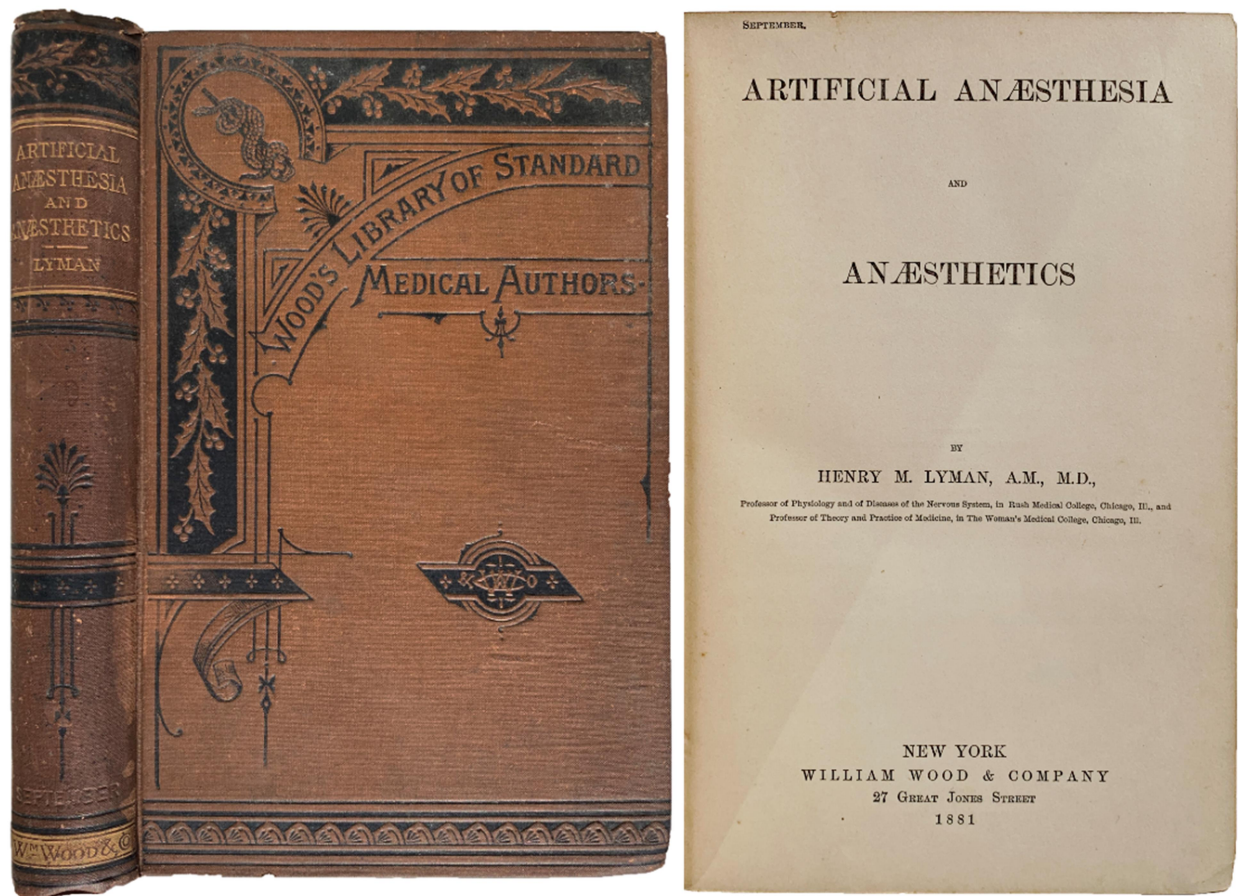
"Lister, a pupil of Sharpey, became Professor of Surgery successively at Glasgow, Edinburgh and King's College, London. He was the first medical man in Britain to be raised to the peerage. The founder of the antiseptic principle, his work had a profound effect upon modern surgery and obstetrics. It is to be remembered that Oliver Wendell Holmes and Ignaz Semmelweis had both, before Lister, striven without success to obtain the adoption of antiseptics in obstetrics. Because Lister never wrote any books, his Collected Papers remain his lasting monument." Garrison and Morton 85.



"One of the greatest of British surgeons, Lister was educated at the Universities of London and Edinburgh, and was professor of surgery at those universities as well as at the University of Glasgow. His early research on inflammation and suppuration after injuries and surgery, coupled with his interest in Pasteur's demonstration that pus formation is caused by the action of live bacteria, led him to search for a chemical means of preventing infection. He found this in carbolic acid. His system was widely and immediately adopted, thus beginning a new era in surgery leading to the universally accepted asepsis in all modern surgery. Lister was elevated to the peerage in 1897, the first medical man to be so honored. This collection of his scientific papers contains all the papers and addresses which Lister considered to be of permanent interest and importance and was published as a memorial of the celebration of his eightieth birthday." *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1930.

PROVENANCE: Broh-Khan was a physician who specialized in immunology and bacteriology, and became president of Bard pharmaceuticals in 1955.

☞ Cushing L289; Garrison and Morton 85; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1930; Osler 1675; Waller 5937. Medical Surgery

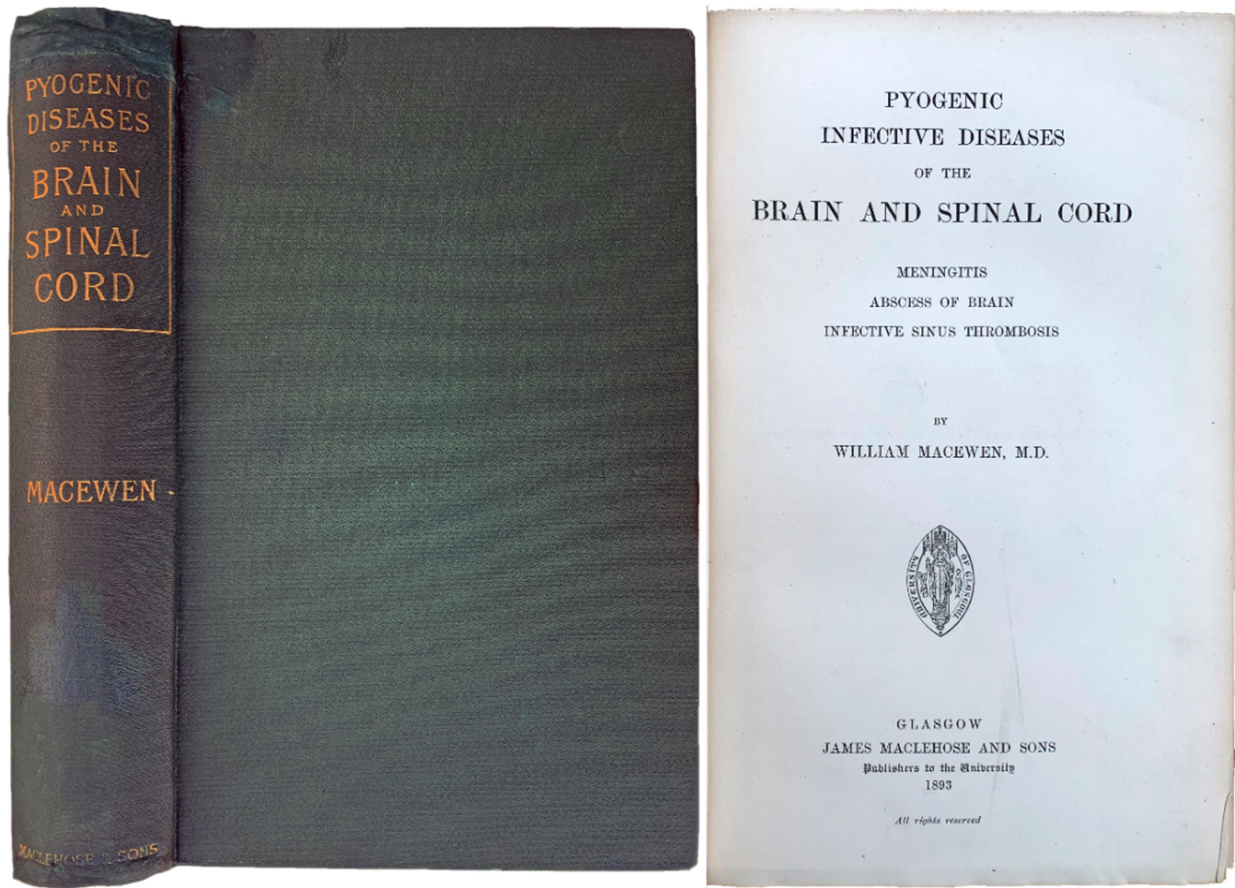


26. **LYMAN, Henry Munson** (1835-1904). *Artificial Anaesthesia and Anaesthetics*. New York: William Wood, 1881. ¶ 8vo. vii, [1], 338 pp. Figures, index. Original brown cloth stamped in black and gilt; rubbed. Very good.

\$ 40

Dr. Henry M. Lyman, formerly dean of Rush Medical College and one of the most widely known physicians in the West.

The eminent Chicago physician, Henry M. Lyman, whose fame as a practitioner, lecturer and author is widely known, was born in Hawaii, took his medical degree at Harvard, graduated from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1861. In 1863 he moved to Chicago. In 1876 he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Nervous System Diseases at Rush Medical College. Allied closer to general medicine than psychiatry, Lyman authored, *Artificial Anaesthesia and Anaesthetics* (1881) and, *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Medicine* (1892). During his tenure at Chicago he was partially responsible for reorganizing that the field of neurology should be separate from that of neurology.

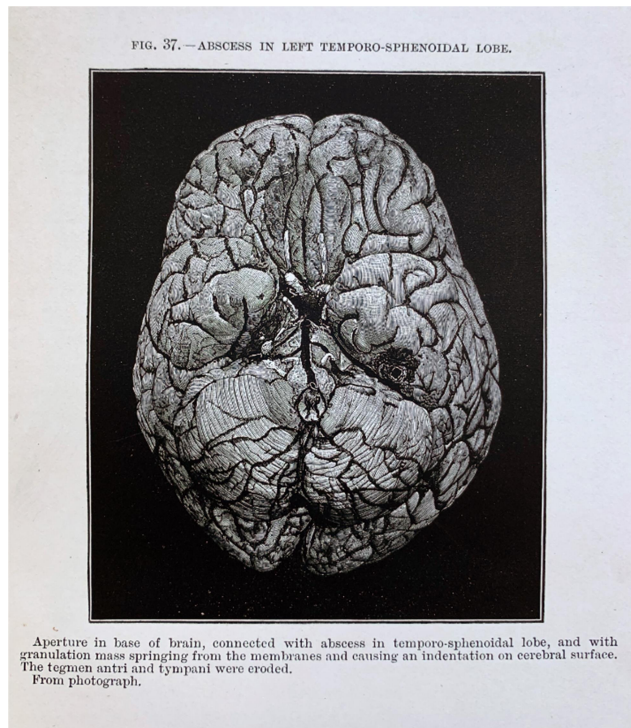


27. **MACEWEN, Sir William** (1848-1924). *Pyogenic Infective Diseases of the Spinal Cord; Meningitis, abscess of brain, infective sinus thrombosis*. Glasgow: James Maclehose and Sons, 1893. ¶ 231 x 154 mm. 8vo. xxiv, 354 pp. 16 charts, 60 figs. on plates, index. Original dark green cloth, gilt-spine title; spine ends mended with kozo, library marks painted over. Duke Hospital bookplate (withdrawn); rubber-stamp pf the Wesley Memorial Hospital Library, Chicago. Very good copy.

\$ 450

First edition. This work was later supplemented by a massive atlas which was separately published (sometimes found together, other times not).

“Macewen’s greatest work was in connection with the surgery of the brain. In the above work he included extensive case reports of 65 patients under his care, with details of operative procedures.” Garrison and Morton. Cushing considered Macewen the “chief pioneer in craniocerebral surgery.” His experience with meningitis, abscess of the brain and infective sinus thrombosis was summarized in his seminal *Pyogenic Infective Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord* of 1893, which gave sixty-five detailed cases together with operative procedures. *His Atlas of Head Sections*, published the same year, was intended to supplement and illustrate *Pyogenic Infective Diseases*.

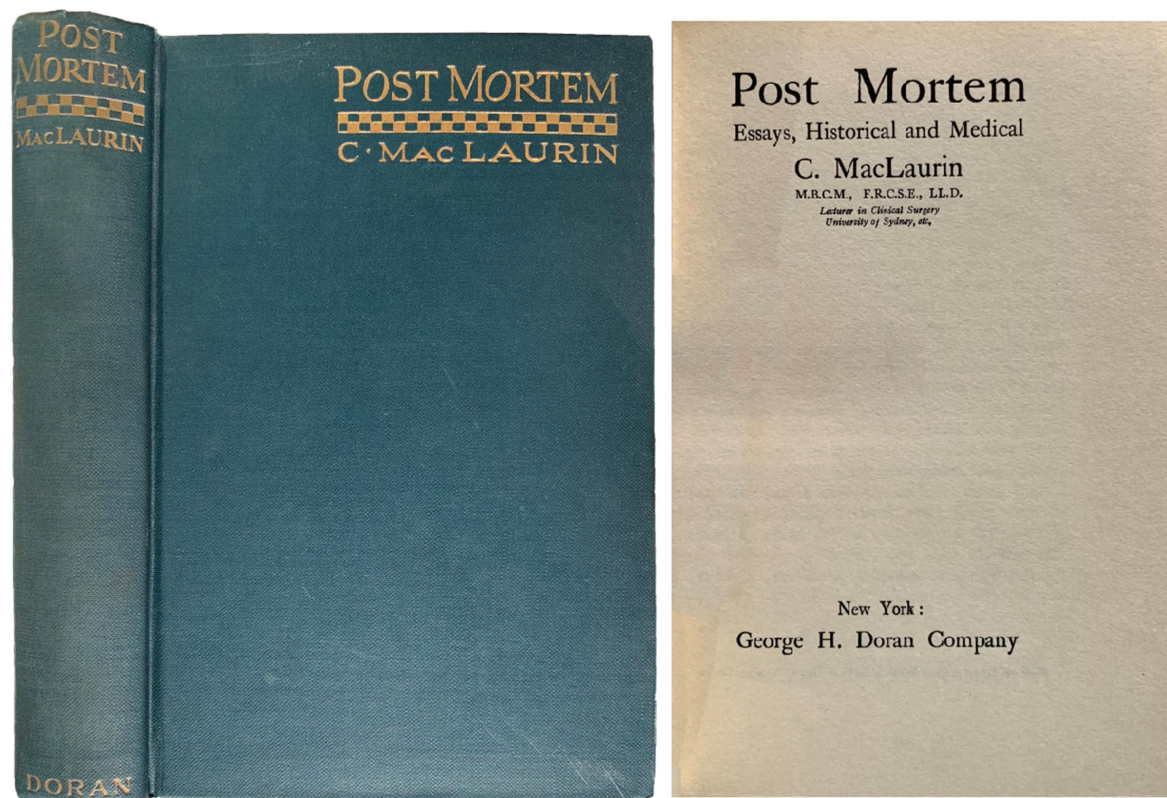


“With Harvey Cushing and Fedor Krause, Macewen founded the specialty of neurological surgery. The present work is Macewen’s only major treatise on the subject. A pupil of Lister and one of the chief exponents of Lister’s antiseptic techniques, Macewen recognized that disease of the middle ear was the most common cause of abscess of the brain, and introduced the perfected methods for operating on cases of mastoid disease and brain abscess.” – Haskell Norman Library.

“According to one of his biographers, “his thorough knowledge of the natural history of pyogenic diseases of the temporal bone and nasal sinuses, in addition to his clear description of cranial anatomy, as illustrated in his *Atlas of Head Sections*, were especially important in developing his successful treatment of brain abscess. The X-ray had not yet been discovered; Macewen’s diagnosis was based on clinical findings superbly illustrated by his three clinical stages of brain abscess development” (Canale, 1996).” – [Wikipedia]

Sir William Macewen, CB, FRS, (1848–1924) was a Scottish surgeon who was a pioneer in modern brain surgery and contributed to the development of bone graft surgery, the surgical treatment of hernia and of pneumonectomy (removal of the lungs). Canale, D.J. “William Macewen and the treatment of brain abscesses: revisited after one hundred years,” – *Journal of Neurosurgery* 84 (1): 133–42. doi:10.3171/jns.1996.84.1.0133.

Cushing M24; Garrison and Morton 4872; Haskell Norman Library 1404; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2107; Lilly p. 235; Walker, *History of neurological surgery*, p. 195; Waller 6112.



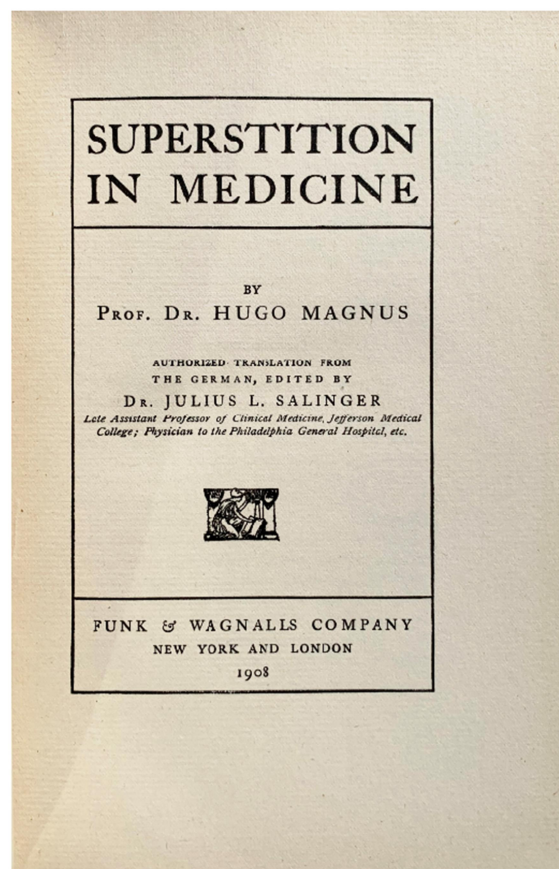
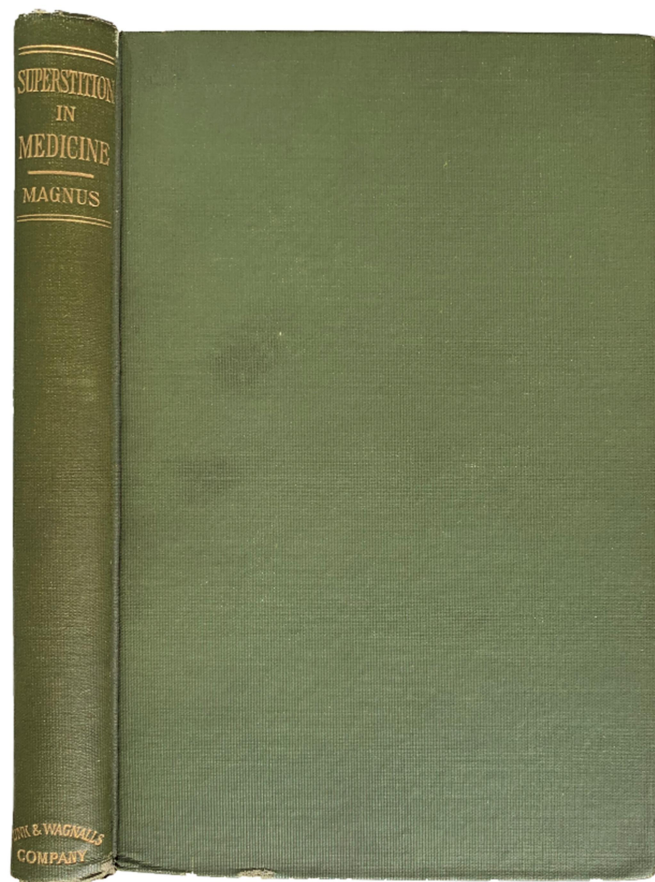
Cold Cases Reexamined by MacLaurin

28. **MacLAURIN, Charles** M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (1872-1925). *Post Mortem; Essays, Historical and Medical*. New York: George H. Doran, [1922/3]. ¶ Sm. 8vo. 255, [1] pp. Frontis., 3 plates. Navy gilt-stamped cloth. Fine.

\$ 50

MacLaurin, son of Sir Henry Normand MacLaurin, Scottish-born physician, was himself born in Australia due to his father having lived and worked there. Charles was a Sydney medical practitioner and physician who also wrote a number of notable publications. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. "Charles enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force as a medical officer during the First World War. He embarked for overseas service as commanding officer of the 10th Australian General Hospital. He was later appointed surgical specialist at 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, England. In March 1916 he was transferred to the 2nd Australian Casualty Clearing Station at Trois Arbres, near Armentieres, France. In November 1916 he was invalided to England and then evacuated to Australia in January 1917. Back home he worked at Randwick Hospital until requiring to retire due to ill health late in 1918." – [Wiki-tree].

Contents: The case of Anne Boleyn.--The problem of Jeanne d'Arc.--The Empress Theodora.--The Emperor Charles V.--Don John of Austria, Cervantes, and Don Quixote.--Philip II; and the arteriosclerosis of statesmen.--Mr. and Mrs. Pepys.--Edward Gibbon.--Jean Paul Marat.--Napoleon I.--Benvenuto Cellini.--Death. The author was a son of Sir Henry Normand MacLaurin, Scottish-born Australian physician, administrator and politician. See: Charles MACLAURIN, The AIF Project.

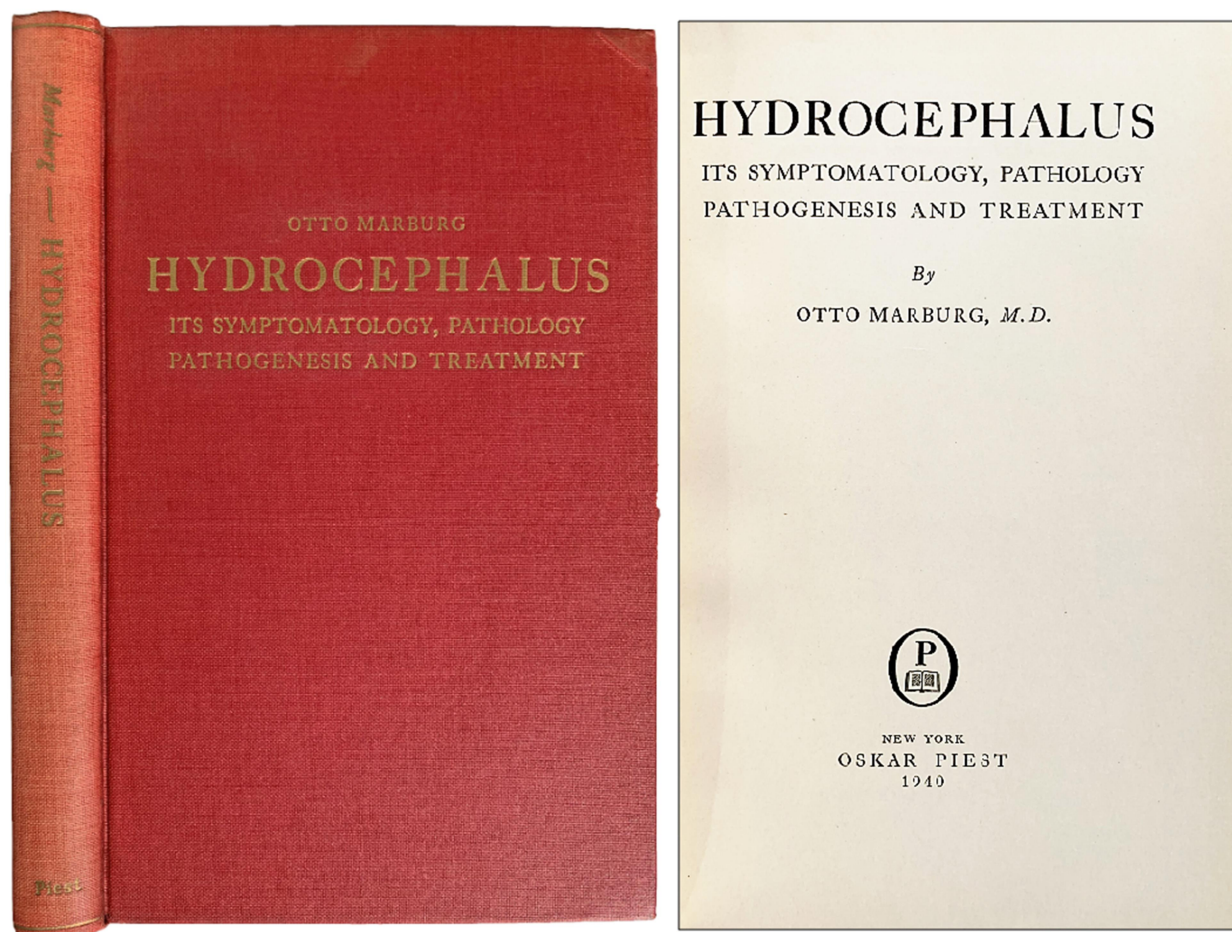


29. **MAGNUS, Hugo** (1842-1907). *Superstition in Medicine*. Authorized translation from the German, edited by Dr. Julius L. Salinger. New York & London: Funk & Wagnalls, 1908. ¶ First issued in 1905 (noting differences in chapter titles). Sm. 8vo. ix, 205, [1] pp. 5 illus., bibliog. Original gilt-stamped olive green cloth; small discoloration on lower edge of upper cover. Very good.

\$ 25

Hugo Friedrich Magnus, a German ophthalmologist, experimented on the perception of color through vision.

CONTENTS: What is medical superstition? – Medicine and theism – Religion and medical superstition – Philosophy and superstition – Science and superstition – False medical theory – Medical superstition and insanity.

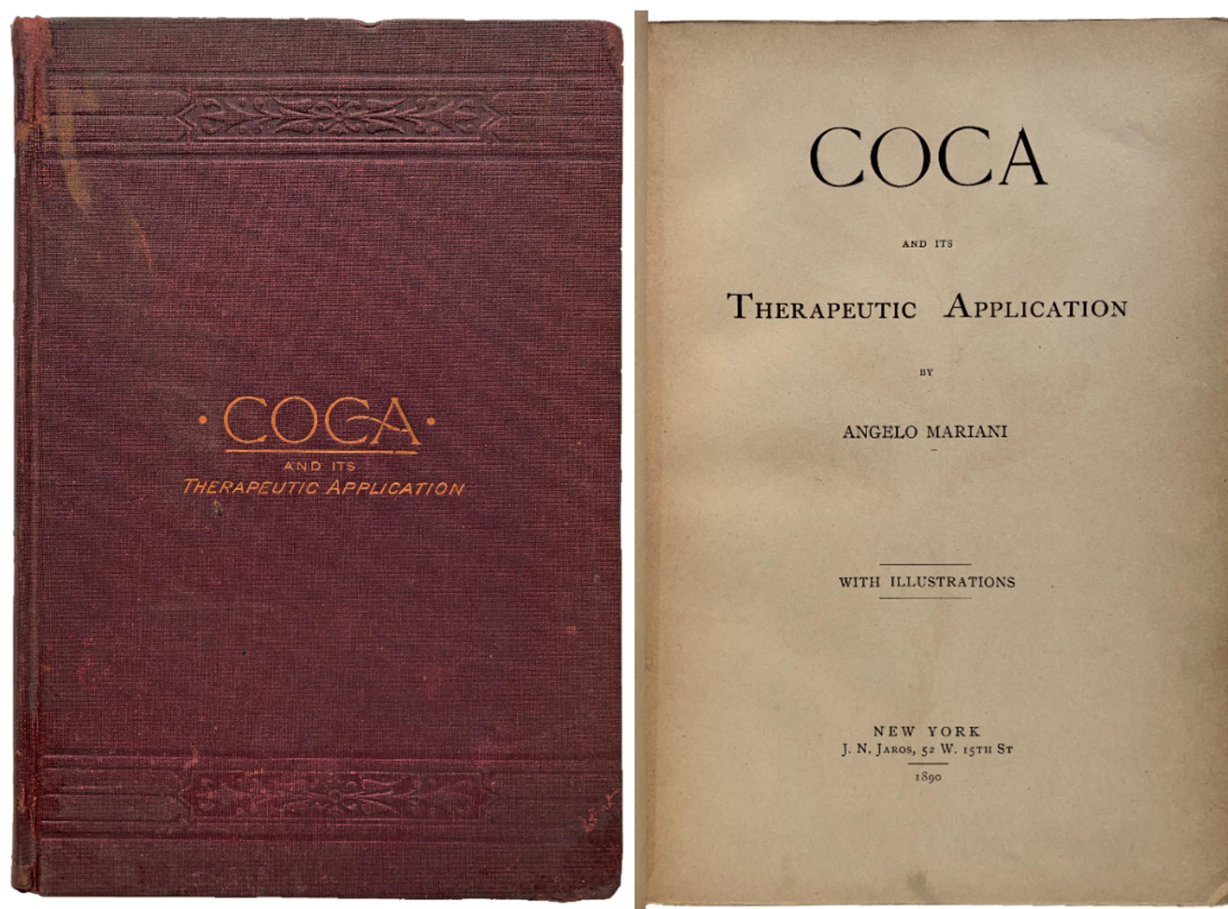


30. **MARBURG, Otto** (1874-1948). *Hydrocephalus; its symptomatology, pathology, pathogenesis and treatment*. New York: Oskar Piest, 1940. ¶ 8vo. xv, [1], 217, [1] pp. 28 illus., index. Original full rust gilt-stamped cloth. Near fine.

\$ 40

Otto Marburg succeeded Heinrich Obersteiner (1847-1922), to whom this work is dedicated, as director of the Neurological Institute at the University of Vienna, where Marburg served until 1938.





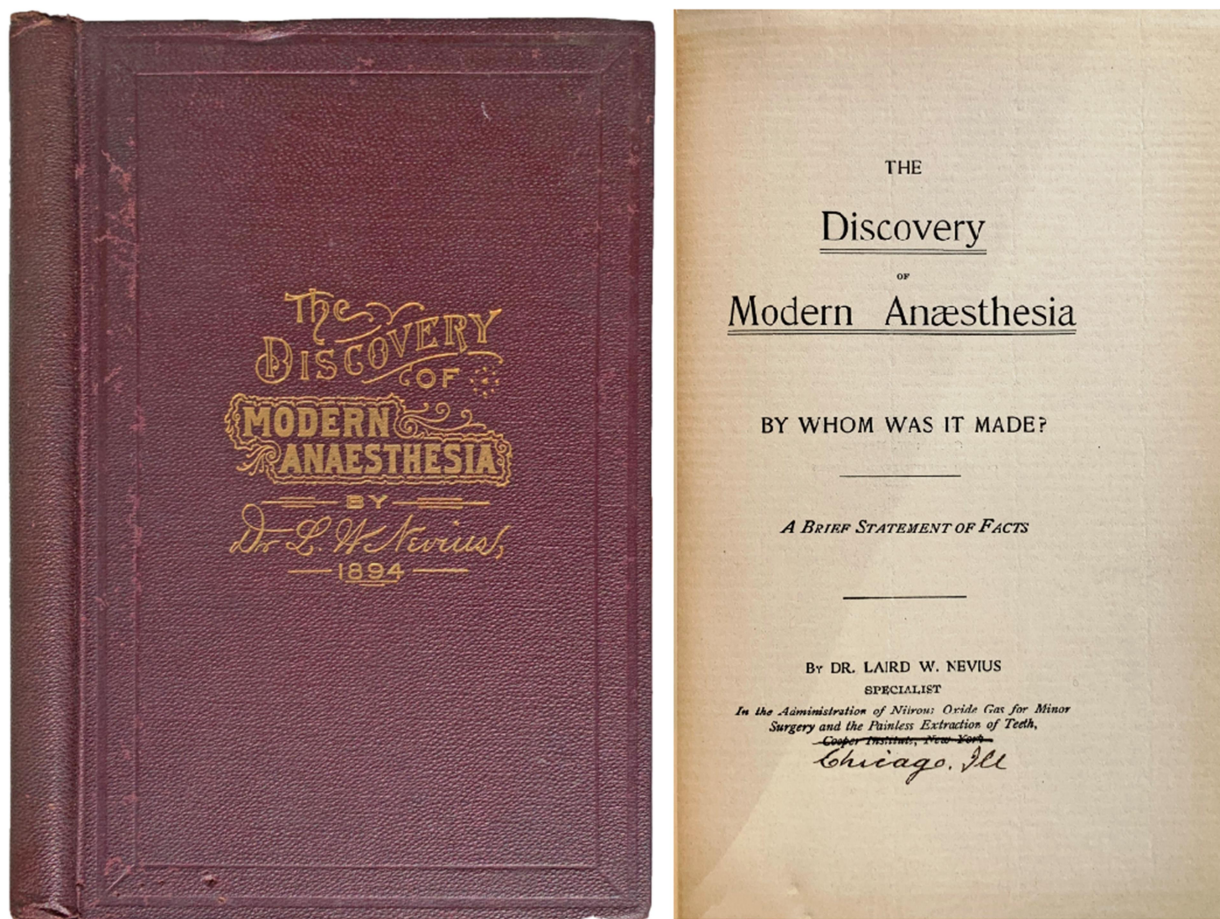
31. **MARIANI, Angelo or Ange-François MARIANI** (1834-1914). *Coca and its Therapeutic Application. With illustrations.* New York: J.N. Jaros, 1890. ¶ 8vo. 78 pp. Illus., index. Original maroon cloth, all edges gilt; extremities mended with kozo. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to J.D. Schoales. Very good.

\$ 300

First edition. This tonic wine, called here "coca wine", has been described as the ancestor of Coca-Cola.

Mariani, French chemist and entrepreneur from the island of Corsica, best known as the inventor of the first cocawine, Vin Mariani, in 1863. His contribution was to introduce the coca leaf indirectly to the general public. Mariani imported tons of coca leaves and used an extract from them in many products. It was Mariani's coca wine, though, that made him rich and famous. [Wikip.].

See: Aymon de Lestrang, *Coca Wine: Angelo Mariani's Miraculous Elixir and the Birth of Modern Advertising*, Rochester, Vermont: Park Street Press, 2018.

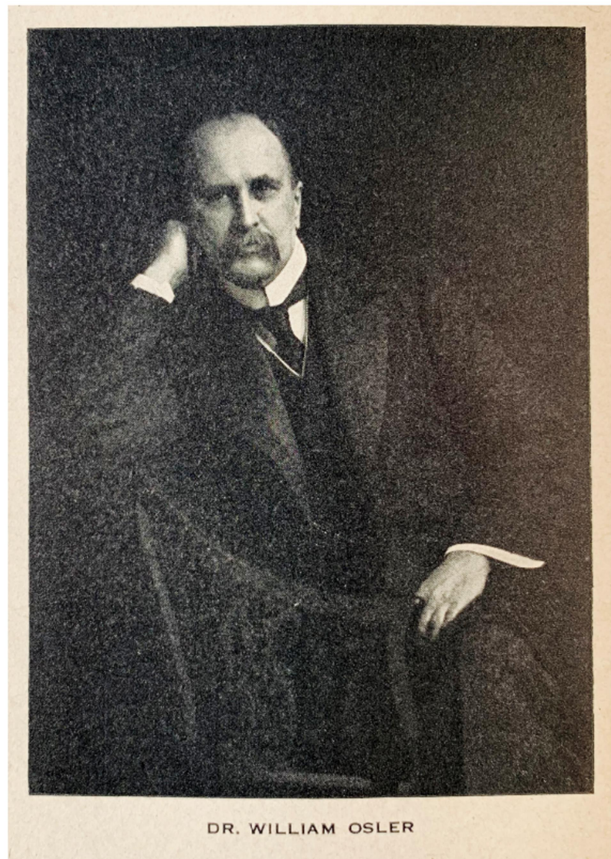
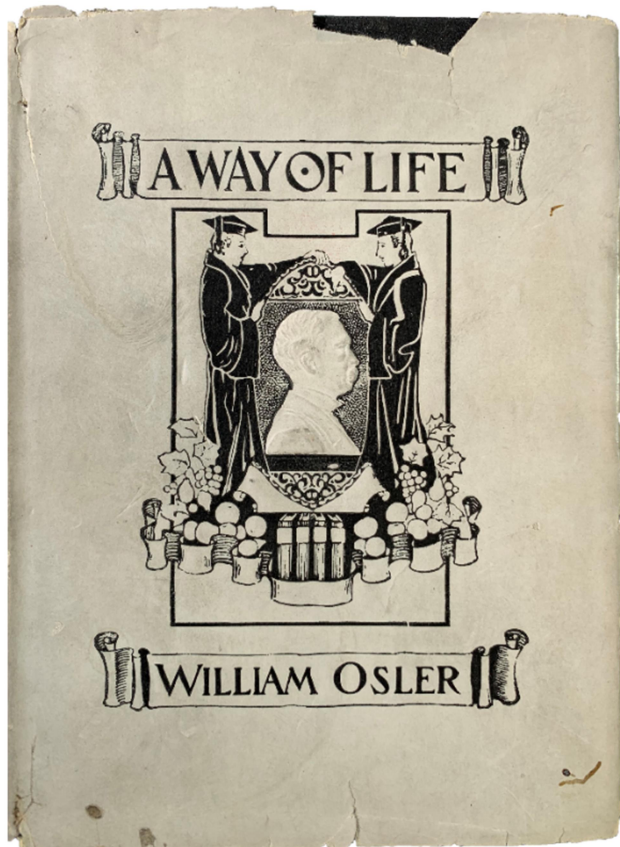


32. **NEVIUS, Laird W.** *The Discovery of Modern Anaesthesia. By whom was it made? A brief statement of facts.* New York [Chicago], (1894). ¶ 8vo. 111, [1] pp. Plates. Original maroon gilt and blind-stamped cloth; upper cover a bit punctured. See ads tipped-in at rear. Small ink annotation to title. PRESENTATION INSCRIPTION FROM THE AUTHOR, SIGNED. Ownership signature of Alan M. Klide.

\$ 85

Contains biographical sketches and portraits of physicians involved with the discovery of anaesthesia: Crawford Williamson Long (1815-1878), Horace Wells (1815-1848), John M. Riggs, William Thomas Green Morton (1819-1868), Charles Thomas Jackson (1805-1880), Sir James Y. Simpson, G. Q. Colton, and Nevius himself.

"The history of this great discovery has been the subject of much dispute, and the publication of such as work as this, setting forth the main facts in the case of each of the claimants is very much in order. The author does not seek to advocate the claim of either of the gentlemen whose names have been associated with this discovery. He has written from a desire to be wholly impartial, his handling of history is correct, so far as we are acquainted with it..." – *The Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal*, Volume 11, 1894, p. 192.



33. **OSLER, William.** *A Way of Life. An address delivered to Yale students. Introduction by John Rathbone Oliver.* Baltimore: The Norman Remington Co., (1932). ¶ 12mo. 48 pp. 2illus. (incl. frontis.). Original gilt-stamped suede hardcover, printed white dust-jacket; jacket torn & worn. Very unusual binding and a rare version of this popular essay. Ownership signature of Robert N. Wilkins, Dover.

\$ 35

1. Harewood Place.
Hanover Square.
London W.
Sept 7. 1880.

My dear Dr. Gott

I am very much obliged
to you for your note and both Lady
Paget & I thank you for kindly
including her in the invitation - But
to her regret, she cannot accept it.
She is going on Friday or Saturday
morning into Devonshire, for a week's
rest, with my daughter who has a
cold that lingers in the air.
Pray give our thanks also to Mrs.

and assure her of my hope that I
shall not, by my late arrival, disturb
her or any of the household -

Believe me, my dear Sir,
very truly yours
James Paget.

The Reverend Dr. Gott.

34. **PAGET, Sir James** (1814-1899). Autograph Letter Signed, 1 Harewood Place, Hanover Square, London, to the Reverend Dr. Gott, explaining why his daughter is unable to accept his correspondent's invitation. Dated September 7, 1880. ¶ 7 x 4 ½ inches. 2 pages. Trace of mounting on blank integral leaf only, else fine.

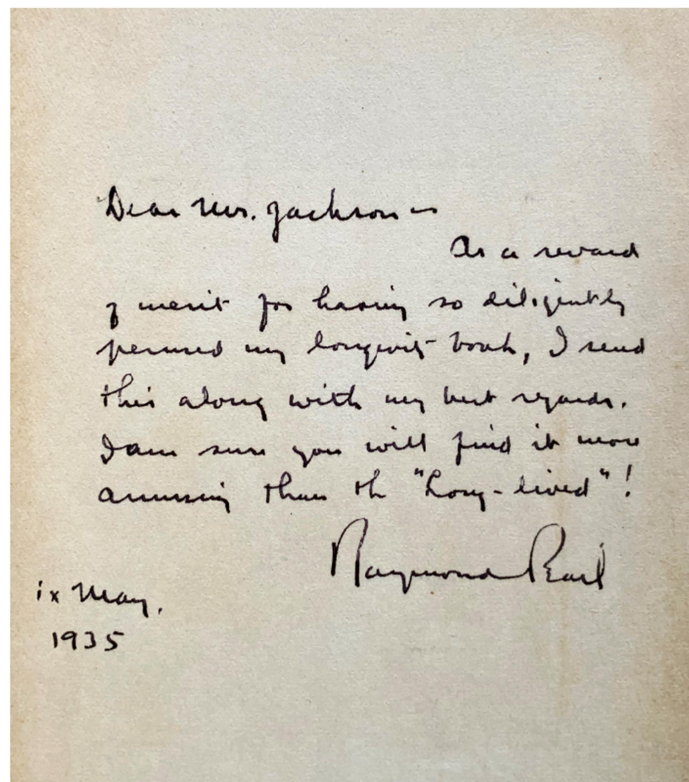
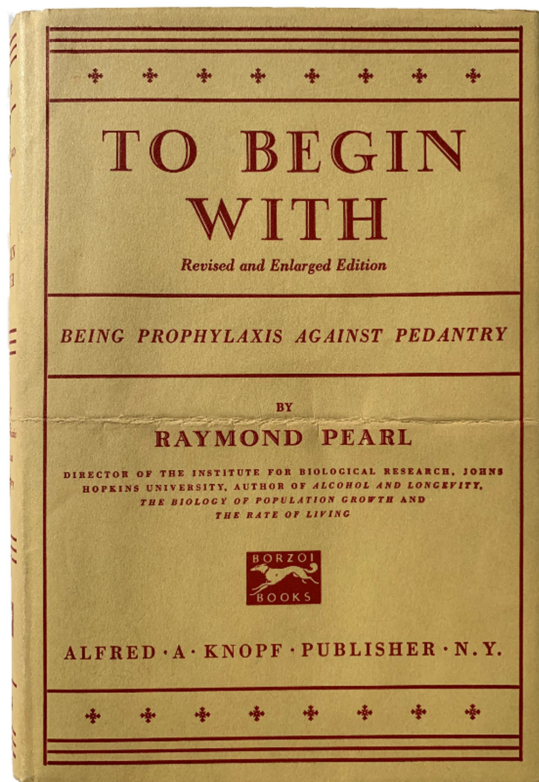
\$ 150

TEXT: "My Dear Dr. Gott, I am very much obliged to you for your note and both Lady Paget & I thank you for kindly including her in the invitation - ... to her regret she cannot accept it. She is going on Friday or Saturday morning into Devonshire for a week's rest, with my daughter who has a cold that lingers in the air. / Pray give our thanks also to ... and assure her of my hope that I shall not by my late arrival, disturb her or any of the household - Believe me, my dear sir, very truly yours James Paget".

Reverend Dr. John Gott (1830-1906), was Vicar of Leeds and Rural Dean, was "highly esteemed." Schooled at Winchester, he graduated from Brasenose College,

Oxford, taking his B.A. in 1853; his M.A. the following year. In 1873 he earned the degrees of B.D. and D.D. He was ordained in 1857 becoming deacon. He became Rural Dean of Leeds in 1874. See: "The Rev. John Gott...", *The Church Portrait Journal*, Oct. 1876, p. 2; *The Times*, Monday, 23 July 1906; p. 4; Issue 38079; col. D, Death of the Bishop of Truro.

Sir James Paget, 1st Baronet was a British surgeon and pathologist who is best remembered for Paget's disease and who is considered, together with Rudolf Virchow, as one of the founders of scientific medical pathology. His famous works included *Lectures on Tumours* (1851) and *Lectures on Surgical Pathology* (1853). Paget was a correspondent of Charles Darwin and provided him with information for *Expression*. He was also on a personal friends list for Darwin's funeral. See: *Charles Darwin: A companion*. "Paget was Serjeant Surgeon to Queen Victoria, and a great surgical pathologist. He was associated with St. Bartholomew's Hospital during most of his life." – Garrison and Morton 5772.



[35] PEARL

"What Shall I Read to Attain Wisdom?"

35. **PEARL, Raymond** (1879-1940). *To Begin With; Being Prophylaxis Against Pedantry*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1930. ¶ Small 8vo. [xviii], 123, [1] pp. Original cloth-backed decorative striped boards, paper spine label, dust-jacket. Bookplate of Stuart W. Jackson (etched by Bernhardt Wall (1872-1956)). INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to Jackson, "Dear Mr. Jackson - As a reward of merit for having so diligently perused my [Longevity?] – book, I send this along with my best regards. I am sure you will find it more amusing than the "long-lived"! – ix May, 1935 – Raymond Pearl." Choice copy!

\$ 75

Revised and enlarged edition. Dedicated to Pearl's close friend Henry Louis Mencken. This book was the result of a shorter magazine article "The Reading of graduate Students." Originally published in *The Scientific Monthly*, 1925, it generated a good deal of interest and, once urged, Pearl made this classic book supporting reading and learning of medical students.

With an AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR to Mr. Jackson, on his personal stationary, "Dear Jackson – Our best and warmest thanks for the ham! It looks very swell, and the boss promises to put it through its final [-----] shortly so that we may do to it what God intended to be done to Virginia's hams. / We are all looking forward to seeing you in January. I did not get to New York after all, wh[ich] explains why I did not call you as promised. best wishes for Xmas + the New Year. Yours, R.P."

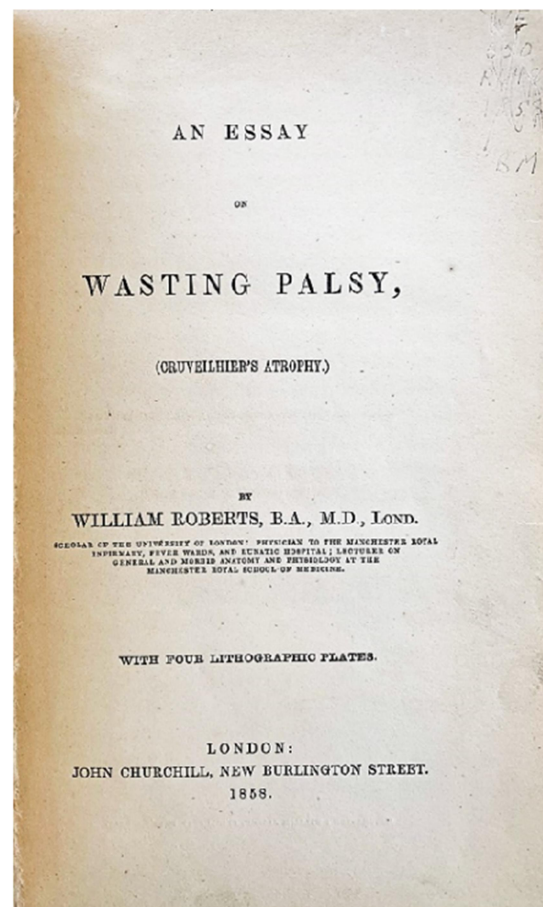
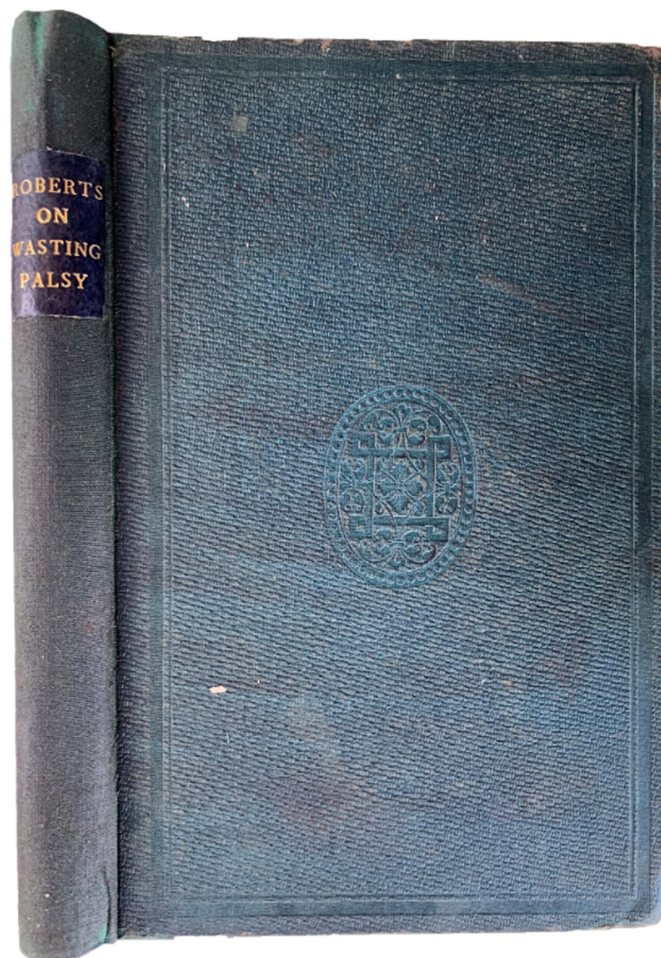
Added laid-in autograph note from the author's widow: "Dear Mr. Jackson: Thank you for your very kind note. Sympathy from Raymond's friends has been a great comfort during these dreadful days [RP's death & WWII] Very sincerely, Maud deWitt Pearl. Wednesday." [Received Nov. 30th 1940, Pearl had passed on Nov. 17th].

"Raymond Pearl was an American biologist, [eugenicist], regarded as one of the founders of biogerontology. He spent most of his career at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore." "Pearl was widely known for his lust for life and his love of food, drink, music and parties. He was a key member of the Saturday Night Club which also included H. L. Mencken. Prohibition made no dent in Pearl's drinking habits (which

were legendary). "In November 1940, Pearl was in apparently good health and paid a visit to the Baltimore Zoo. He cut his trip short complaining of chest pains and died later that day." [Wikip.].

NOTE: The artist and designer of the bookplate is the remarkable artist-etcher, Bernhardt Wall (1872-1956).

PROVENANCE: Stuart Wells Jackson (1875-1957), of New York, was a book collector. He gave letters of Lafayette to the Library of Congress (he also wrote a bibliography of Lafayette in 1930), evidence of collecting in a grand scale. He also gave in the 1940s a correspondence and other papers pertaining to Abraham Lincoln to Yale University.

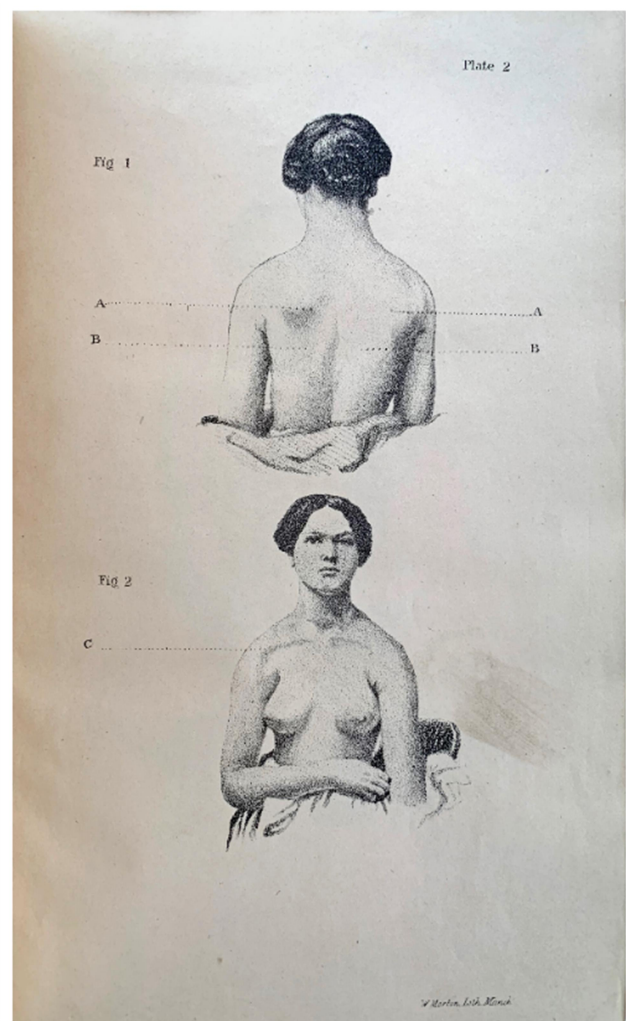
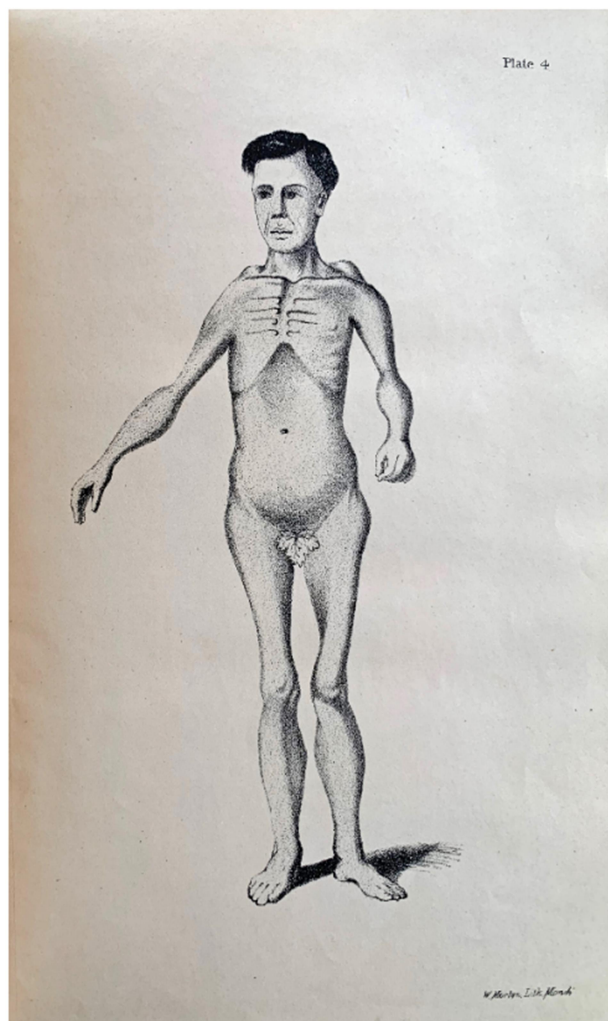


[36] ROBERTS

36. **ROBERTS, Sir William** (1830-1899). *An Essay on Wasting Palsy*. London: John Churchill, 1858. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 210, [2], 31, [1] pp. Half title, 4 lithographic plates, ads.; edges of leaves showing brittleness. Original full dark green blind-stamped cloth, modern black gilt-stamped spine label; neatly rebacked, joints reinforced with kozo. Modern green gilt-stamped drop-back box. Ownership rubberstamp of Dr. Elias L. Stern (ca.1899-1966), signature of E. G. Janeway. Very good copy of a delicate book, neatly restored. [M13823]

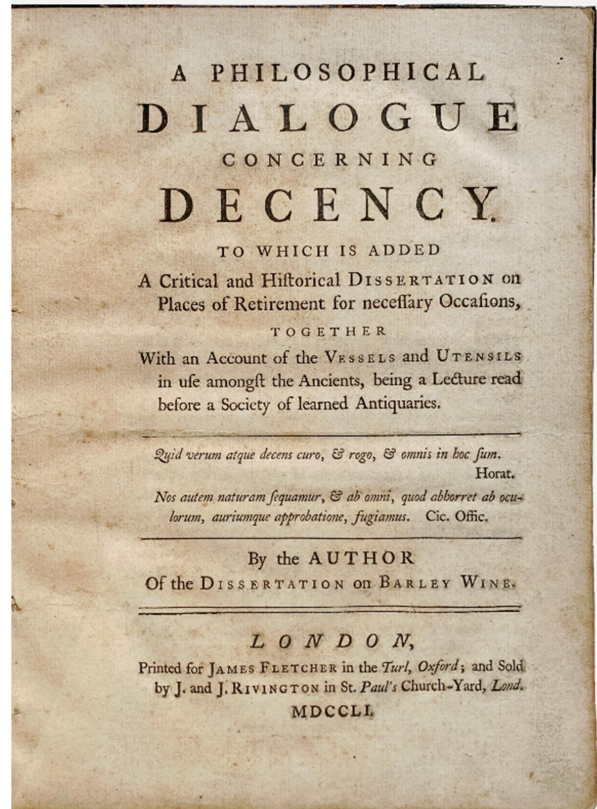
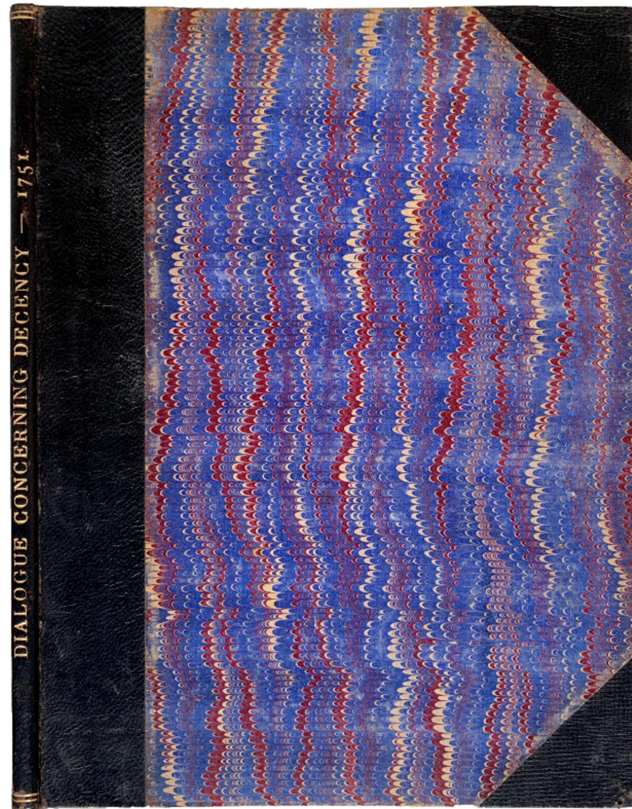
\$ 100

First edition. This work by Roberts is the first systematic treatment of palsy, also called Cruveilhier's atrophy, in the English language. "A chronic disease, consisting in a progressive atrophy of the voluntary muscles . . ." Roberts, Sir William (1830–1899), physician and physiologist, born on 18 March 1830 at Bodedern, Anglesey, was the seventh son of David Roberts, surgeon and farmer, of Mynydd-y-gof, and Sarah, his wife, daughter of Thomas Foulkes of Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire. [DNB].



Roberts became physician at Manchester Royal Infirmary aged just 25, after studying in London, Paris and Berlin. He was one of the first professors of medicine at Victoria University in 1873, and received a knighthood in 1885. Four years later he moved to London and became chairman of the Brown Institution committee at University College. He represented London University on the General Medical Council from 1896 until his death. [Royal College of Physicians, London]. See: David John Leech, M.D., *The Life and Works of Sir William Roberts*, with an appendix containing a list of the published writings compiled and chronologically arranged by Charles J. Cullingworth, M.D. Manchester: Sherratt & Hughes, 1899.

PROVENANCE: Edward Gamaliel Janeway (1841-1911), of New York, "one of the foremost clinical teachers and consultants of his generation. [Kelly & Burrage, Dictionary of American Medical Biography, 1928, pp. 649-652]. For Dr. Elias L. Stern (1899-1966), see NY Times obit. Jan. 29, 1966. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1922. Stern was the author of, "Detoxification and augmented anesthesia of procaine by thiamin (vitamin B1)," *The Amer. J. of Surgery*, February 1956, Volume 91, Issue 2, Pages 164–169. He resided in San Diego.



37. **ROLLESTON, Samuel** (1702-1766) [Also attributed to **Benjamin Buckler** (1716/8-1780)]. *A Philosophical Dialogue Concerning Decency. To which is added a critical and historical dissertation on places of retirement for necessary occasions, Together With an Account of the Vessels and Utensils in use amongst the ancients . . . By the author of the Dissertation on Barley Wine*. London: Printed for James Fletcher, . . . 1751. ¶ 4to. 47, [1] pp. Later black half gilt-stamped morocco, marbled boards, top edge gilt. Very rare. M13440

\$ 195

A philosophical dialogue between three persons (one being the author/ narrator), on the issues of shame and decency relating to toilets and defecation and social practices in ancient Rome and in Christian society. For "the necessities of nature must be attended to; and nature requires us to empty, as well it does to fill." – p. 3.

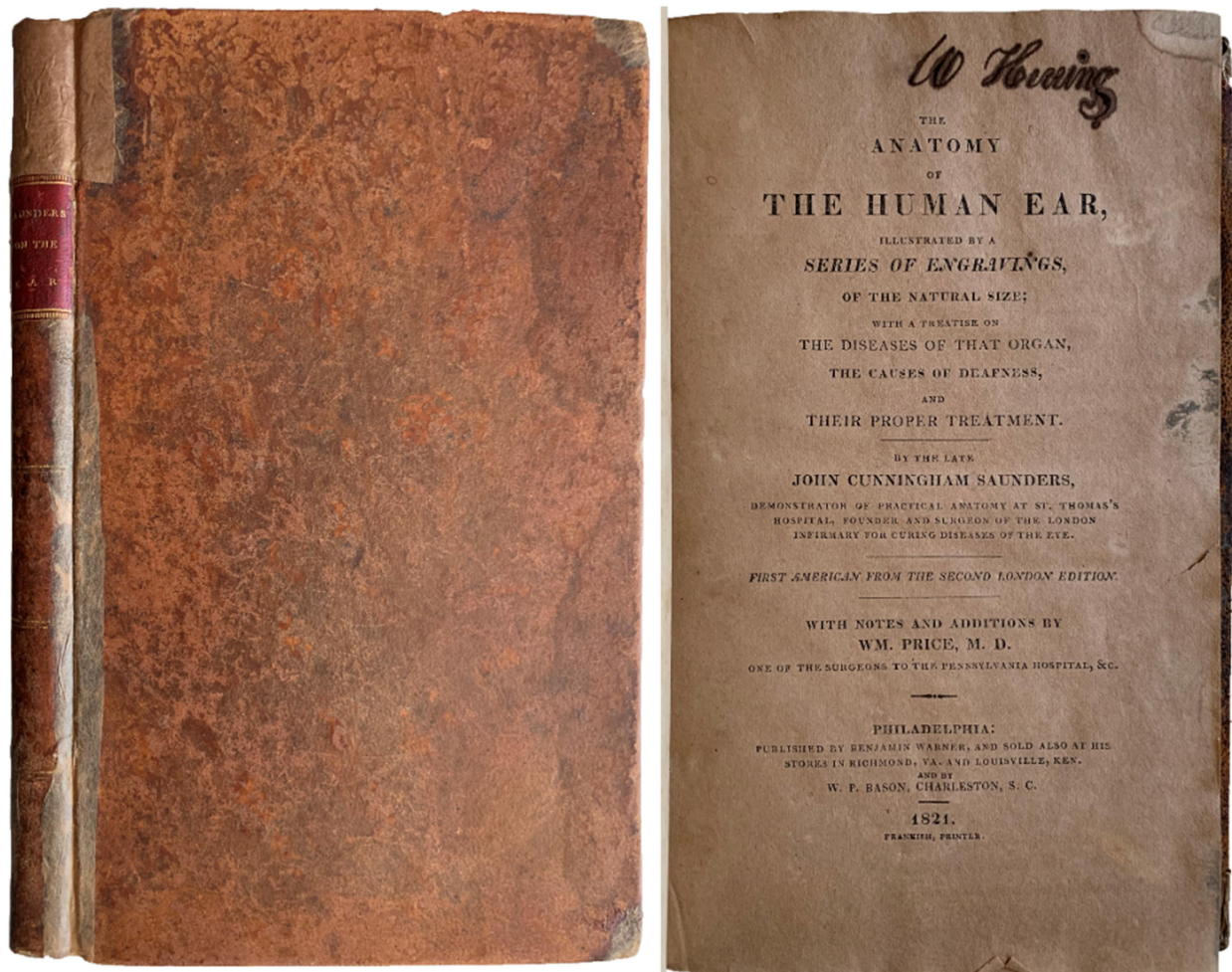
"The bridge between the eighteenth-century Plato and Sade is supplied by Benjamin Buckler's *A Philosophical Dialogue Concerning Decency*, (1751), a work that hovers indeterminately between unwitting and conscious parody. In this dialogue three characters, Philoprepon, Eutrapelus, and the narrator take a walk together before supper. The narrator tells us he was "seiz'd upon an open down, where there is a publick road, with the gripes attended with a necessity of going to stool. Oh these horrid gripes! (said I) they plague me every day of my life. I wish I was now at home; that I might ease myself in the neat apartment I have lately made in my garden." . . . Seeing that their friend has taken pains to hide himself, Philoprepon and Eutrapelus begin a philosophical disquisition on shame. Philoprepon asks Eutrapelus, "Don't you think decency is founded in nature'. . . The discussion continues in earnest with extensive citations of classical and early Christian writings, for twenty-two pages, and it followed by Benjamin Buckler's magnum opus "A Critical and Historical Dissertation..." Buckler's use of the dialogue to advertise his scholarly work makes it doubtful that he meant his *Philosophical Dialogue concerning Decency* as a parody. Yet in identifying the universal norm of response with the shame we feel defecating in public, Buckler exposes the contradictions implicit in the revival of Plato for aesthetic theology. In an increasingly skeptical age, the desired move to transcendence by means of the material sign (female beauty) situates transcendence increasingly within the material sign. In a positive sense, the solution revives allegory by re-enchanting nature; in a negative sense, however, the identification of transcendence with the image threatens to degrade transcendence by making the image its own end, which is to say, by creating a fetishized object of worship (the perfect Helen)..." – (pp. 186-7). Michael Prince, *Philosophical Dialogue in the British Enlightenment: Theology, Aesthetics and the Novel*. Cambridge University Press (1997). The Ven. Samuel Rolleston, MA (Oxon), a Canon of Salisbury Cathedral, held livings at Stanton, Derbyshire and Aston upon

Trent; and was Archdeacon of Sarum from 12 July 1732 until his death on 2 May 1766.

ESTC (RLIN), T072231



[38] Saunders on the Ear



38. **SAUNDERS, John Cunningham** (1773-1810). *The Anatomy of the Human Ear: illustrated by a series of engravings of the natural size: with a treatise on the diseases of that organ, the causes of deafness and their proper treatment.* Philadelphia: Benjamin Warner, 1821.

¶ 8vo. viii, [2], 128 pp. 4 folding plates (including a total of 19 figures, each handcolored); slight stain showing at margin (rear). Original mottled calf, red leather spine label stamped with gilt title; kozo reinforcing joints and corners. The early American text paper stock is uniformly browned or darkened, the plate paper (of different stock) are each clean and white (and original). Ownership stamp of P. Harrison, title signed W. Herring (early hand). Very good. M13874

\$ 475

First American edition. "Saunders was the first to advise paracentesis in acute middle-ear suppuration." Garrison and Morton. And whereas there are earlier editions, this is the first and only edition to produce the volume with illustrations in color. This is a

profession whose development in American was largely after the Civil War. So this is a publication addressing a very small segment of American society, but a growing need.

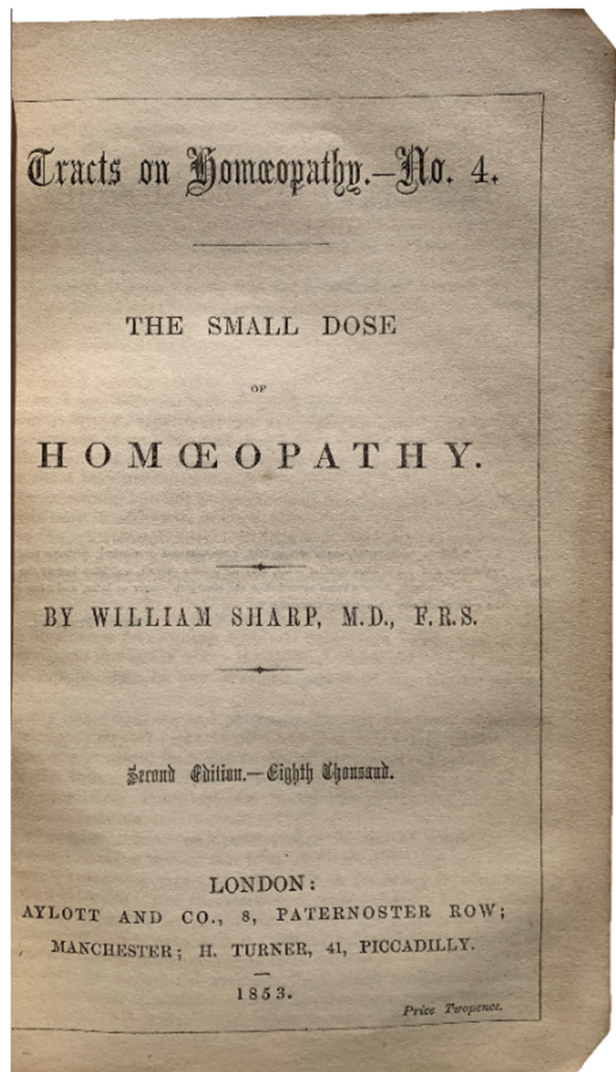
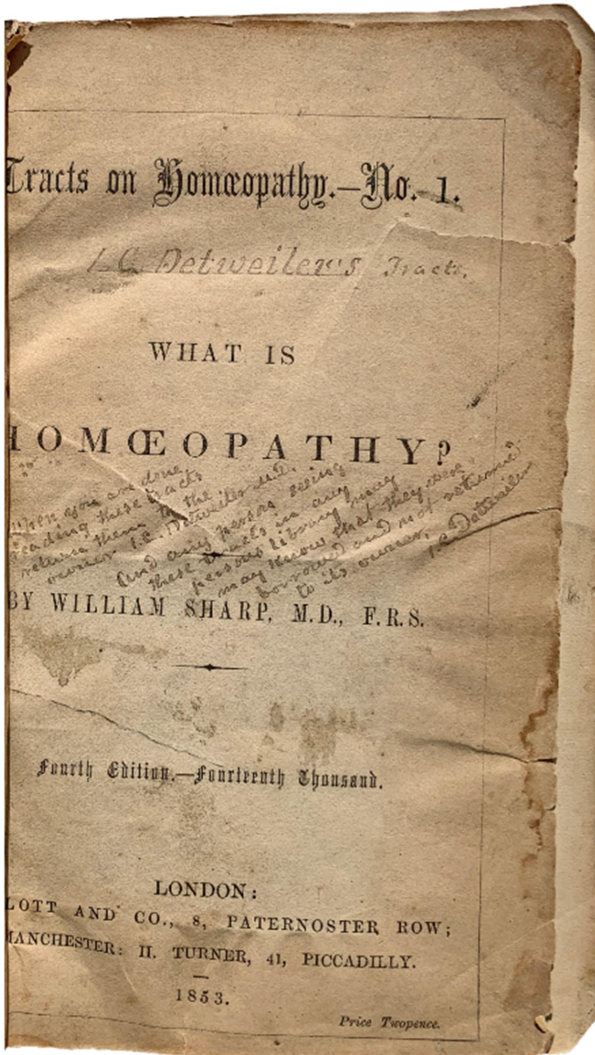
"After a six year apprenticeship to a surgeon in Barnstaple, Saunders went to London where he studied at St. Thomas and Guy's Hospitals. He became demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas' and surgeon to the London Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and the Ear and was a founder of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. This treatise on the anatomy of the ear also includes a section on diseases of the ear. In that section, Saunders recommends incising the tympanic membrane in cases of acute middle ear suppuration. He was one of the earliest individuals to recommend that procedure." *Heirs of Hippocrates*.

John Saunders founded the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, or Moorfields. Saunders received surgical training at St. Thomas' and Guy's Hospitals in London. Saunders remained the director of Moorfields, the world-famous teaching institution, from its founding in 1805 until his death.

Garrison and Morton 3362 (London: R. Phillips, 1806); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1272 (1806).

Ralph A. Fenton, M.D., Sc.D., A Brief History of Otolaryngology in the United States from 1847 to 1947. *Arch Otolaryngology*. 1947; 46(2):153-162.

Brain D. Famous ENT surgeons of the past. *Journal of Laryngology Otology*. 1987; Sept., 101(9):875-88.



39. **SHARP, William.** *What is Homoeopathy?* [II]: *The Defence of Homoeopathy.* [III]: *The Truth of Homoeopathy.* [IV]: *The Small Dose of Homoeopathy.* [V]: *The Difficulties of Homoeopathy.* [VI]: *The Advantages of Homoeopathy.* [VII]: *The Principle of Homoeopathy.* [VIII]: *The Controversy on Homoeopathy?* [IX]: *The Remedies of Homoeopathy.* Fourth edition — fourteenth thousand. London: Aylott and Co., 1853-4. ¶ Series: Tracts on Homoeopathy, nos. 1-9. Sm. 8vo. 18, 19, 19, 23, 25, 18, 18, 19, 19, [1] pp. 2 figs.; first title torn. Later black quarter cloth, plain wrappers; variously stained or foxed, large mounted sheet on verso of first title. Ownership name on title of I.C. Detweiler (with added ink notes on title). Good. 9 of 12 tracts issued by Sharp.

\$ 20

PROVENANCE: Dr. Isaac Charles Detweiler (1827-1907?), was a member of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Tracts on Homœopathy.—No. 9.

THE REMEDIES

OF

HOMŒOPATHY.

BY WILLIAM SHARP, M.D., F.R.S.

Fourth Thousand.

LONDON:

AYLOTT AND CO., 8, PATERNOSTER ROW;
MANCHESTER: H. TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

1854.

Price Two pence.

Tracts on Homœopathy.—No. 8.

THE CONTROVERSY

ON

HOMŒOPATHY?

BY WILLIAM SHARP, M.D., F.R.S.

Fourth Thousand.

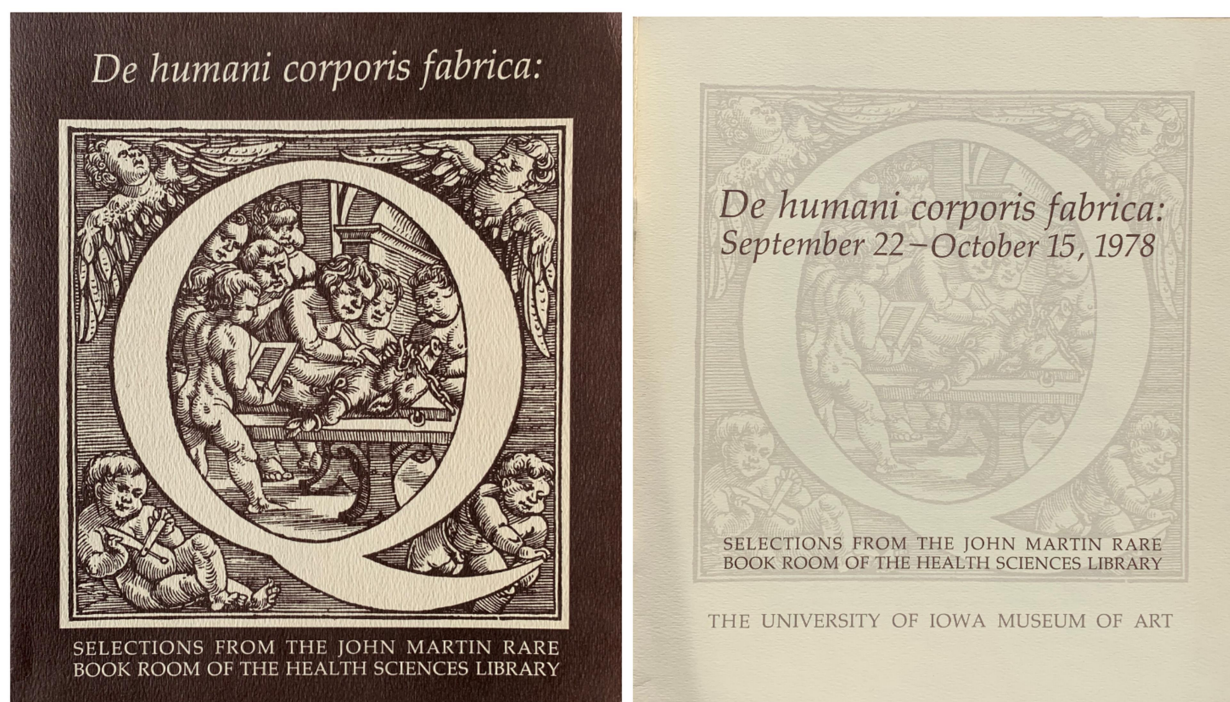
LONDON:

AYLOTT AND CO., 8, PATERNOSTER ROW;
MANCHESTER: H. TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

1853.

Price Two pence.

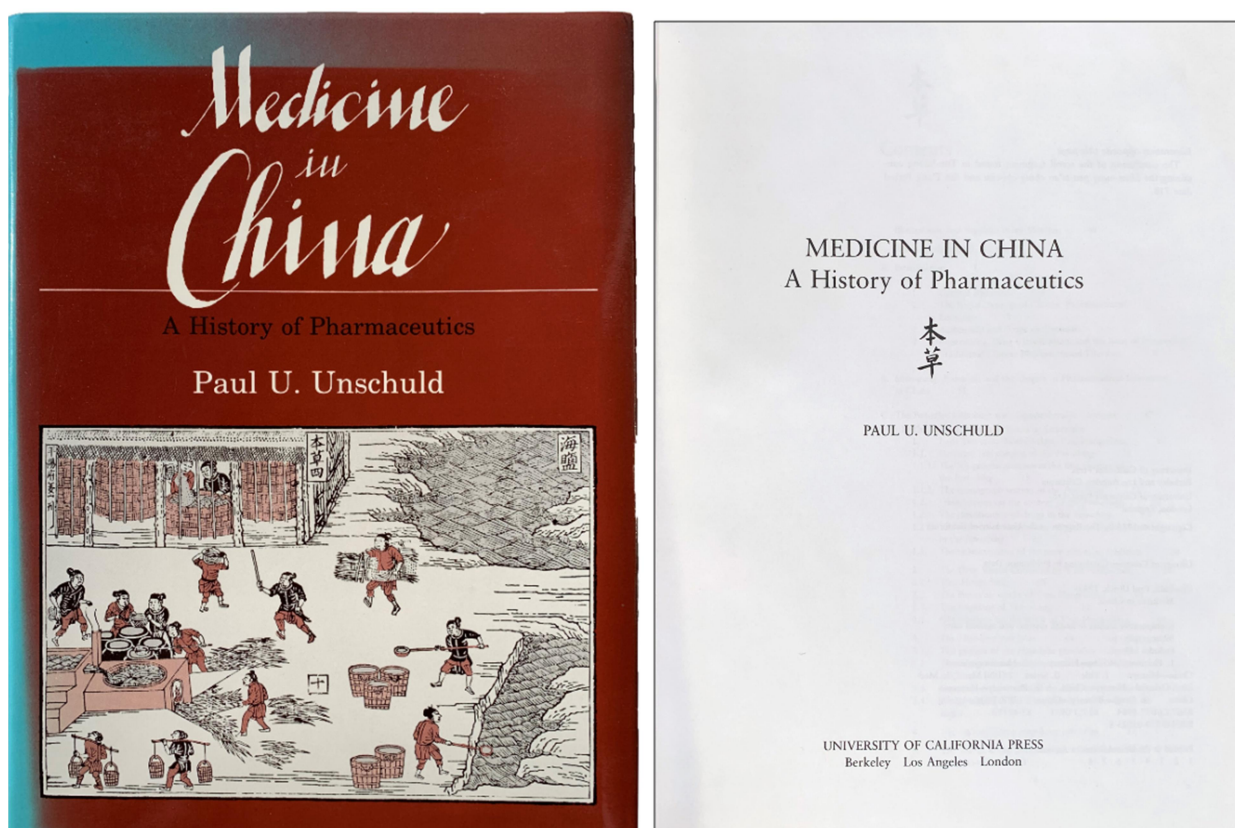
[40]



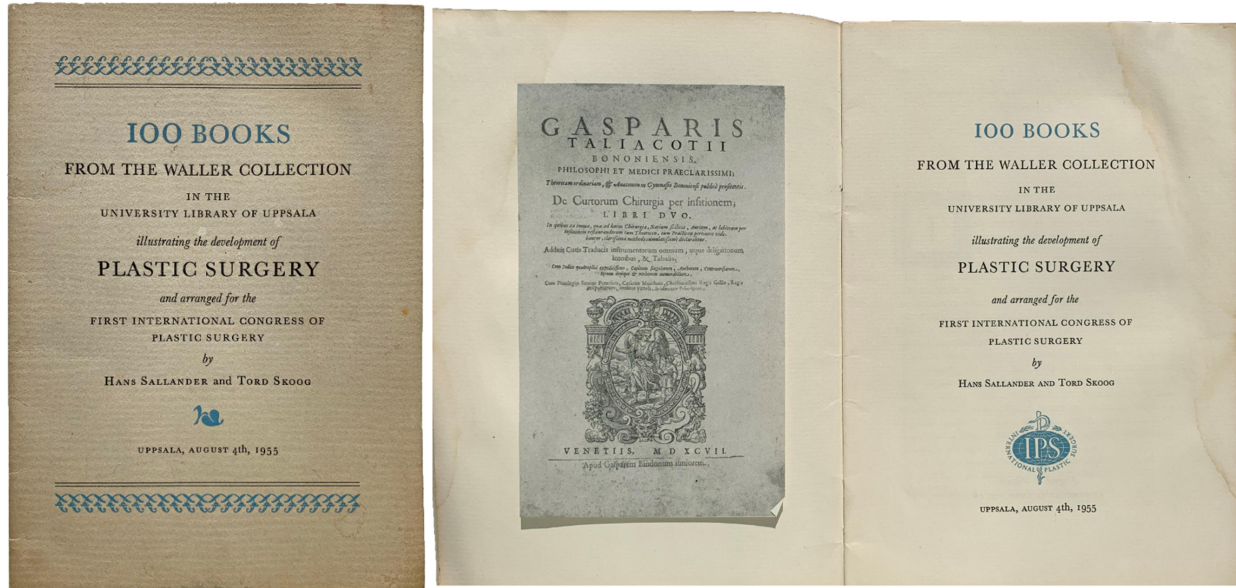
40. **University of Iowa Museum of Art.** *De humani corporis fabrica: September 22 – October 15, 1978. Selections from the John martin Rare Book Room of the Health Science Library.* Iowa City: University of Iowa Museum of Art, 1978. ¶ 9x10 inches. [16] pp. Chocolate brown printed wrappers. Very good.

\$ 15

Lists 45 rare medical books from Avicenna and Johannes de Ketham, to Jean Cruveilhier and Jules Bernard Luys.



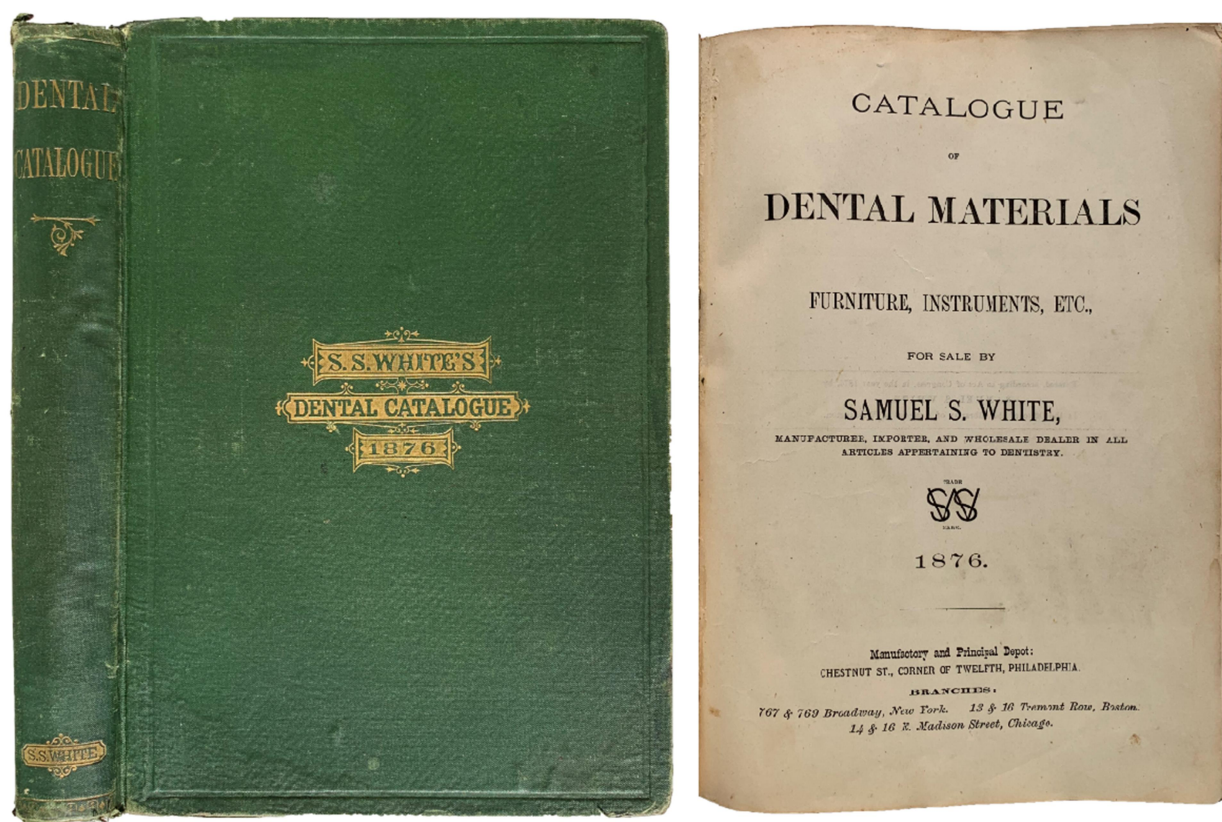
41. **UNSCHULD, Paul U.** (1943-). *Medicine in China; a history of pharmaceutics*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1986. ¶ Series: Comparative studies of health systems and medical care. 4to. xii, 367 pp. Illustrated. Burgundy gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; some fading of jacket. Very good. ISBN: 0520050258 \$ 35



Rare Books in Plastic Surgery

42. [WALLER COLLECTION; book exhibition catalogue] **Hans SALLANDER; Tord SKOOG**. 100 Books from the Waller Collection in the University Library of Uppsala illustrating the development of plastic surgery. Uppsala, 1955. ¶ 21 cm. 21, [1] pp. Tipped-in photographic frontispiece (Tagliacozzi); waterstained, some ink check-marks in margins (suggesting "I have this book"). Title printed in blue & black. Gray wrappers printed in black and blue. Good.

\$ 25



43. **WHITE, Samuel S.** (1822-1879). *Catalogue of Dental Materials; Furniture, Instruments, etc. For sale by Samuel S. White, manufacturer, importer and wholesale dealer in all articles appertaining to dentistry.* 1876. Philadelphia: Samuel S. White, 1876. ¶ Large 8vo. 408 pp. Frontispiece, illustrated throughout, color plate (corner stained). Original blind and gilt-stamped green cloth; extremities a bit worn. Generally very good.

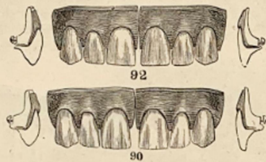
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One of the more comprehensive nineteenth century manufacturing catalogues of dental instruments and related equipment, fully illustrated and with engaging descriptions. Samuel S. White's first catalogue was issued in 1862 and contained 104 pages, the present book offered here being much expanded.

See: The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co.; S.R. Bingham. *In memory of Dr. Samuel S. White and Dr. James W. White*, 1893; Fred Gitner, Gerald Goss, Ying Jia, *Medical trade catalogs at The New York Academy of Medicine Library: ...* 1995 (p.53).

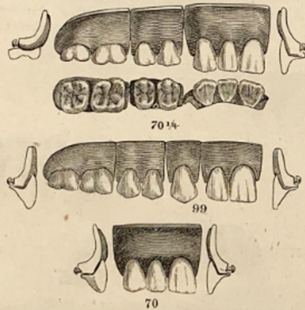
tion has taken place, especially over the canines, bringing the bite of the lower jaw outside of the upper maxillary ridge.

FIG. 8.



Where a prominence of the gum exists, from want of exterior absorption, teeth such as are shown in Fig. 9 are adapted. The same condition of the lower jaw

FIG. 9.



is designed to be met by blocks represented in Fig. 10. Where the previous wearing of a plate requires the teeth to be set directly upon the ridge, with no artificial gum

FIG. 10.



between it and the lip, blocks, illustrated in Fig. 11, are required. In the latter case, if the color of gum is judiciously chosen and the blocks well adapted, the triangles

of artificial gum will be scarcely if at all distinguishable from the natural: we regard this as an extremely useful form of block. Sectional view of the molar, in first cut, Fig. 9, shows the curve necessary to bring its grinding surface directly under the ridge. The views of grinding and cutting surfaces, together with front views, show how each tooth has a distinctive character; as, for instance, in the bicusps, so often chosen without regard to the difference in form between the first and second. Again, the curves of the front blocks in Figs. 9 and 11 show two of several variations required in the curvature

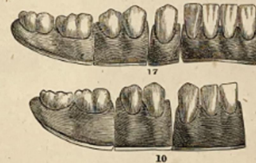
FIG. 11.



of the arch: in the upper cut, in Fig. 9, the sharp turn at the canines gives a squareness across the incisors; in Fig. 11 this turn is at the central, and is adapted to a pointed arch.

When the molar block of lower sets extends to where the ramus of the jaw begins to rise, a peculiar ploughshare curve of the base is required: such that, whilst the gum of the second bicuspid lies on the outside of the ridge, the gum of the second molar

FIG. 12.



may lie partly upon the ridge, so as to give more perfect antagonism with the upper molars, as shown in Fig. 12. The molar and bicuspid teeth, from which these were drawn, are also marked by a characteristic curve of the buccal surfaces, giving not only a very natural appearance, but acting as a guard to the cheek, and preventing its being caught between the teeth.

Variations in curvature of the arch are shown also in Fig. 3 and the fourth cut in Fig. 22. Notice also the marked difference in the character of the bicusps and molars in upper and lower cuts, and the totally different expression of the front teeth in Fig. 2.

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