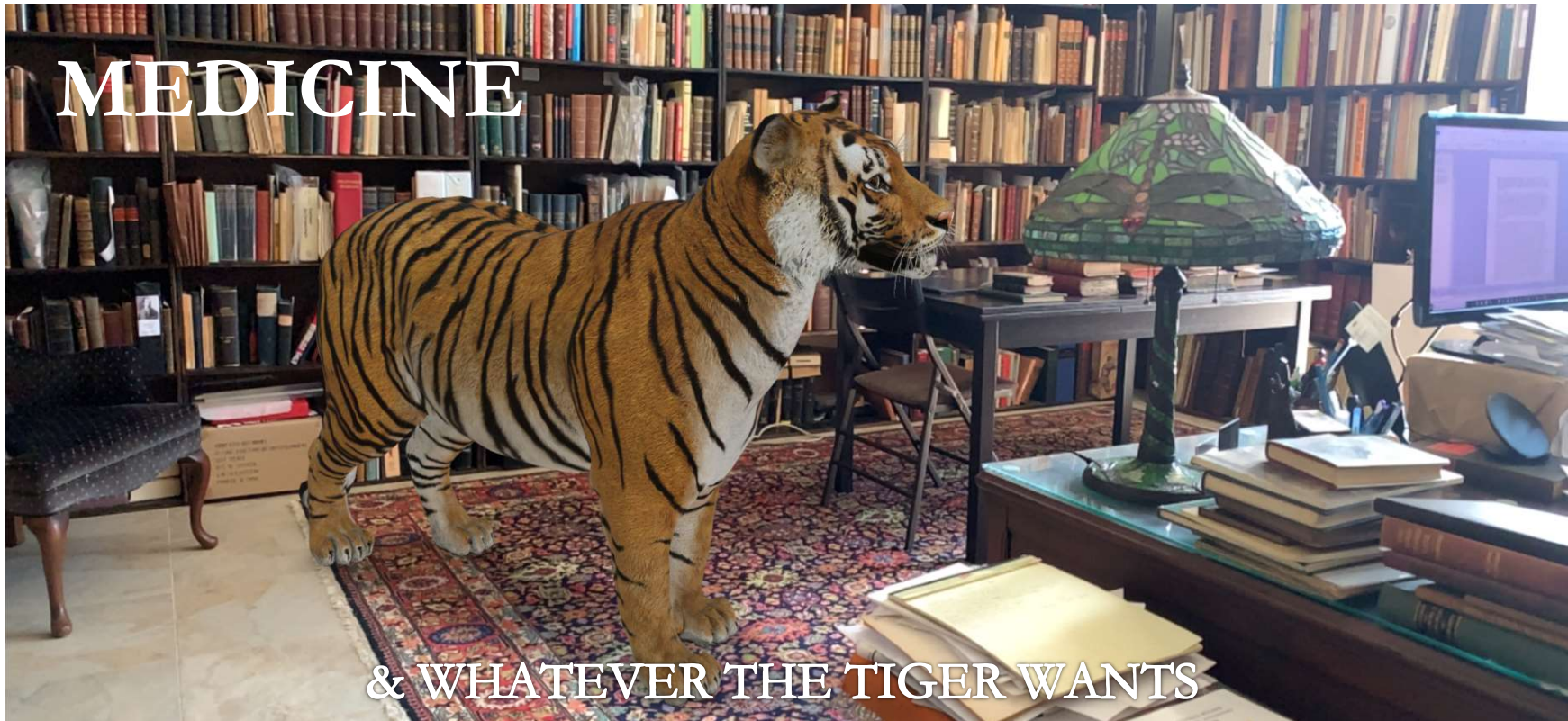


BOOK JUNGLE GAZETTE 248

SUNDAY JUNE 14, 2020

SPECIAL EDITION

Your Copy 5¢



& WHATEVER THE TIGER WANTS

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS



CATALOGUE

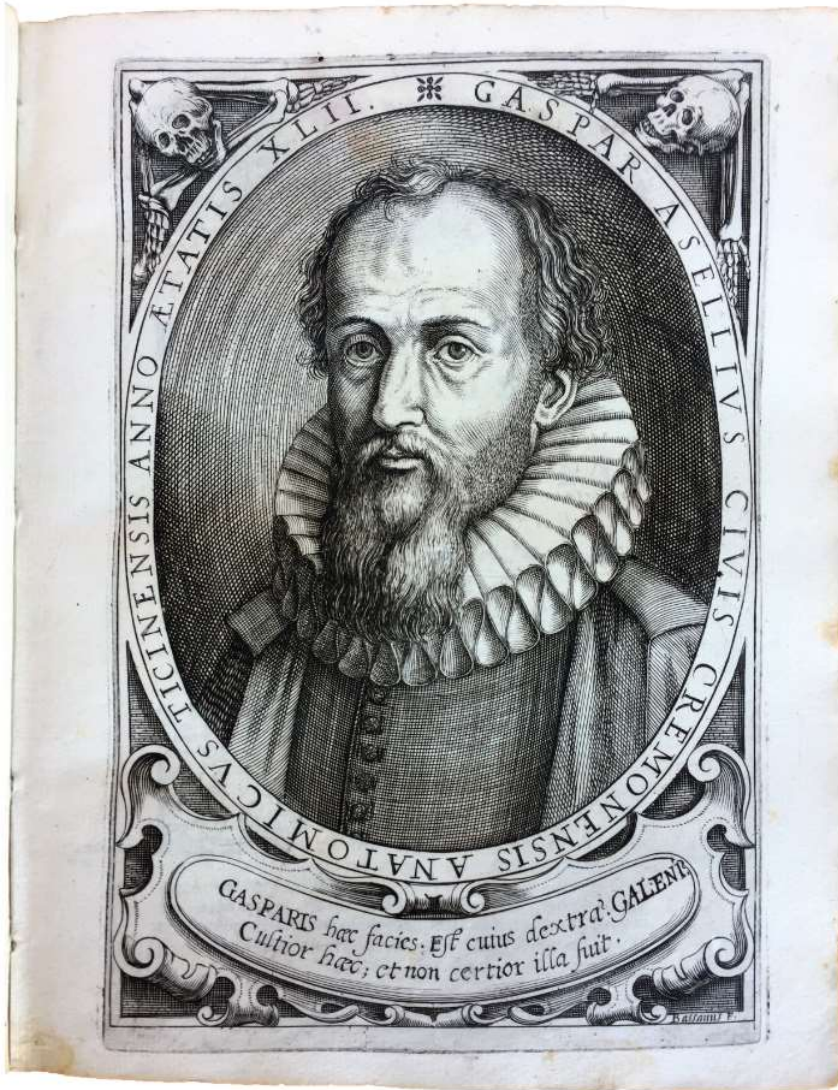
248

MEDICINE

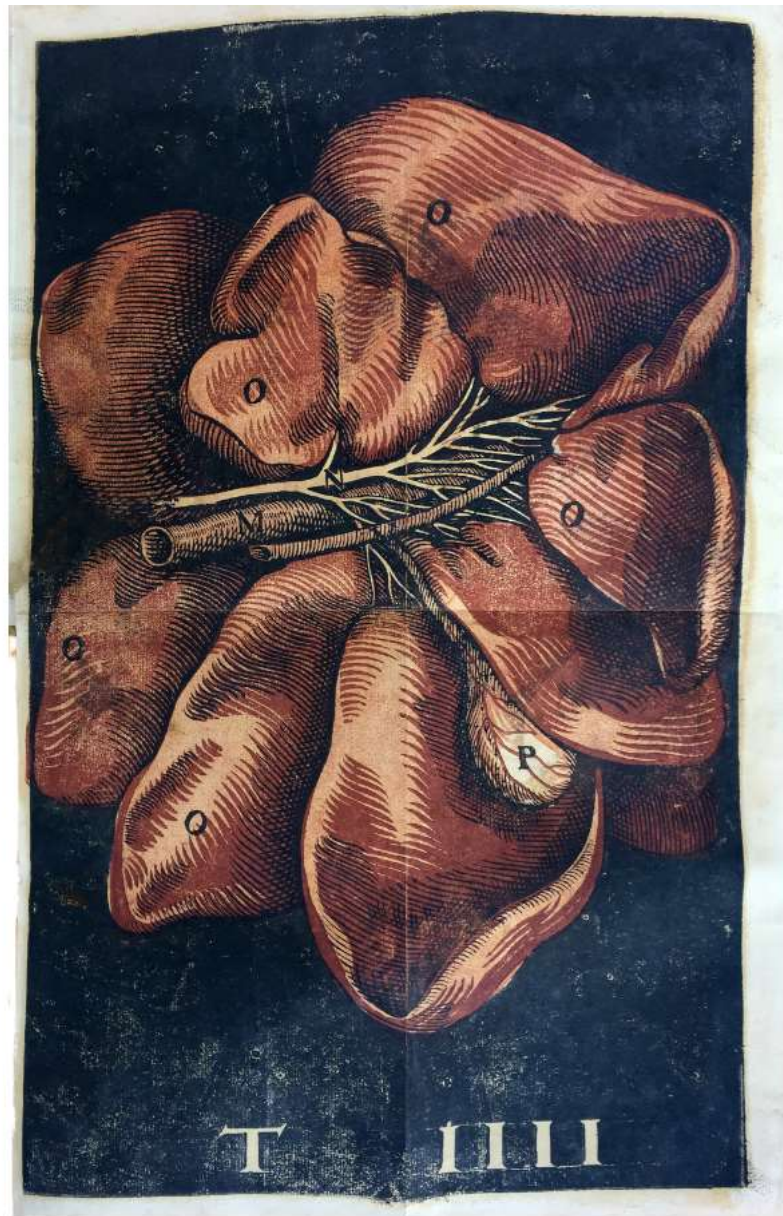
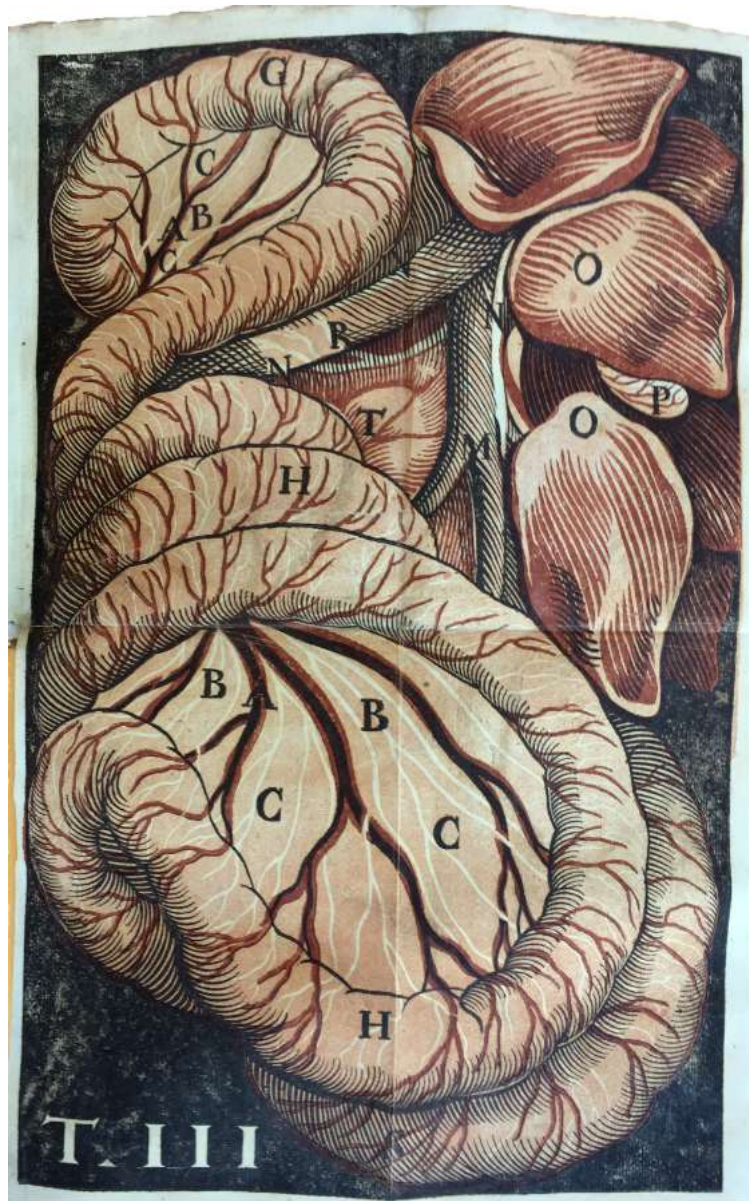
JEFF WEBER

RARE BOOKS

[Item 132 RUEFF]



[100 ASELLI]



First Medical Book with Color Printed Plates

100. **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. [M13101]

\$ 65,000

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 siue 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 siue 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 siue lacteis venis* have been attributed to Caesare 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.

EIGHT
SERMONS
—
BARROW

EIGHT SERMONS

PREACHED BEFORE THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

IN THE YEAR 1799,

AT THE
LECTURE

FOUNDED BY THE REV. JOHN BAMPTON, M.A.
LATE CANON OF SALISBURY.

By WILLIAM BARROW,
OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LL.D. AND F.S.A.

C. Lucilius dicere solebat, ea, quæ scriberet, neque se ab
doctissimis, neque ab indoctissimis, legi velle; quodd alteri
nihil intelligeret, alteri plus fortasse quam ipse.

CIC. DE ORAT. LIB. II. 6.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR F. AND C. RIVINGTON, N^o 62, ST. PAUL'S
CHURCH-YARD. SOLD ALSO BY J. HATCHARD, PICCADILLY;
AND BY J. COOKE, AND HANWELL AND PARKER, OXFORD.

1799.

"All Nations have a Religion"

101. **BARROW, William** (1754-1836). *Eight Sermons Preached Before the University of Oxford in the Year 1799, at the Lecture founded by the Rev. John Bampton, M.A., Late Canon of Salisbury*. London: Printed for F. and C. Rivington..., 1799.

¶ 8vo. xvi, [8], 412 pp. Occasional foxing, a few minor ink marginal notes at Contents-page. Original half calf, marbled boards; recently rebacked with calf, gilt-stamped spine; Modern half calf, preserving original upper & lower boards with leather corners, original marbled paper over boards, rear endleaves replaced, outer corners worn. Ownership blind embossed stamps on first last few leaves (including title) of the Hartford Theological Seminary [Connecticut].

Bookseller's ticket from Thomas Baker, London. Ownership blind-stamps (including title). Very scarce.

\$ 395

First edition. Half-title: *Sermons containing answers to some popular objections against the necessity or the credibility of the Christian Revelation*.

These essays were offered as the Bampton Lectures, which started in 1780, focusing on Christianity. The lecture series continues to this day.

The third sermon, touching on mankind, nations, origin of language, universal belief in miracles and prophecy, "all nations have a religion", "universality of sacrifice", "Theology of Greece and Rome – of Plato – of Egypt (etc.), offers the author's views on the plight of the Jews: "To the history and fortunes of the Jews, nothing parallel can be pointed out in the annals of mankind. Individuals of the nation are found in almost every inhabited portion of the globe; yet in none have they any permanent establishment. They are mixed with every civilized society; yet of none do they form any essential part. They are not admitted to a share in any public counsel; nor in the authority of any government." (p. 164).

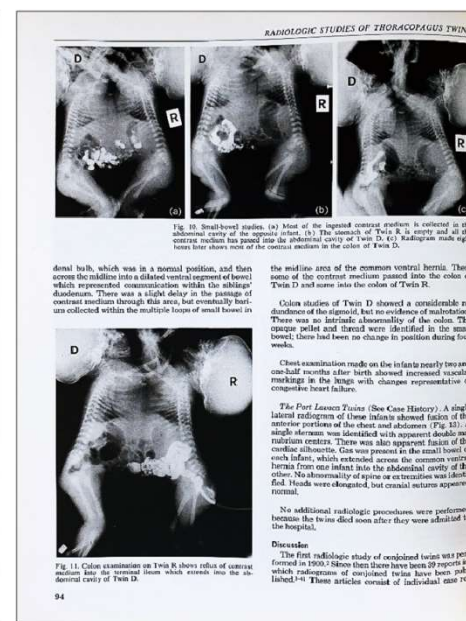
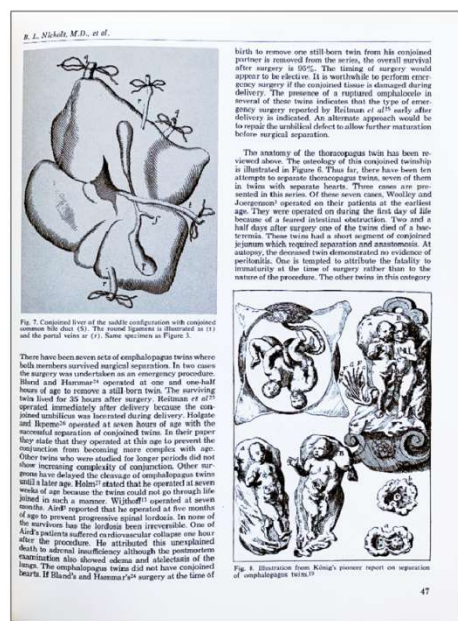
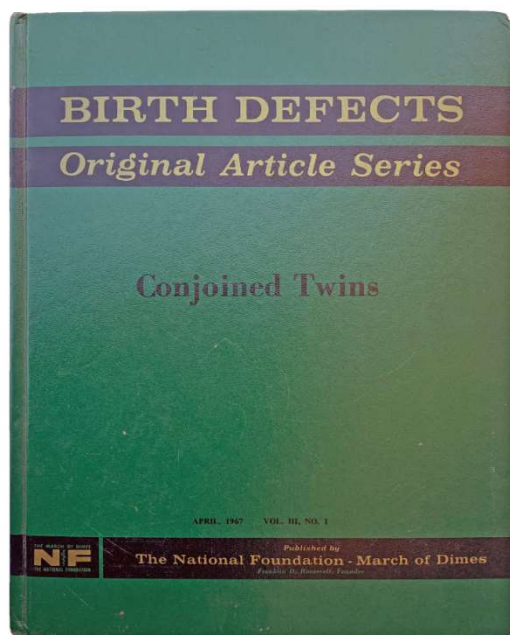
Barrow mentions the Persians and Zoroaster who were "persecuted almost to extermination." (p. 370). He does not mention Islam. Relative to Egypt, the author calls this nation "where science first dawned upon mankind" (p. 158). At

this time hieroglyphics had not yet been deciphered, though Barrow does acknowledge the glyphs of Mexico as well (p.159).

CONTENTS: [1] On the Variety of Opinions and Tenets in Religion. [2] On the necessity of a divine revelation, for the instruction of mankind in religion and morality. [3] On the Probability that God has revealed his will to Mankind; that his Revelation is the Foundation of all Religion amongst them; and that the History, the Doctrines, and the Precepts of this Revelation are contained in the Old and New Testament. [4] The Doctrines and Precepts of the Christian Revelation favourable to the enjoyments of the present Life. [5] On the mysterious Doctrines of Christianity. [6] On the Want of Universality in the Promulgation and Reception of the Christian Revelation. [7] On Prayer. [8] The good Effects of Christianity on the Faith and Morals of its Professors.

William Barrow (1754-1836), studied at Queen's College, "archdeacon of Nottingham, [who] was much indebted to [William] Paley's [1743-1805] writings which he described as sermons for 'general perusal than lectures for a learned society'. In them he popularizes the arguments for the necessity and probability of a divine revelation to man, shows that the doctrines and precepts of the Christian religion are favourable to the enjoyments of the present life ('not Christianity but intemperance being hostile to felicity'), and, with regard to prayer, deems it probable that 'the Almighty in consequence of our prayers interferes with the laws of nature.' He further shows that the course of nature is regular, but our conduct irregular, and that 'reason is not degraded by revelation but assisted and exalted...'"

☼ DNB, p. 1228; *Monthly Review*, 1800, p. 160.



102. **BERGSMA, Daniel** (editor). *Conjoined Twins*. New York: National Foundation-March of Dimes, 1967. ¶ Series: *Birth defects original article series*, v. 3, no. 1. 4to. [2], 147, [1] pp. Illustrated throughout (some color); some foxing. Dark green cloth with stamping in black and yellow; rubbed. Good +.

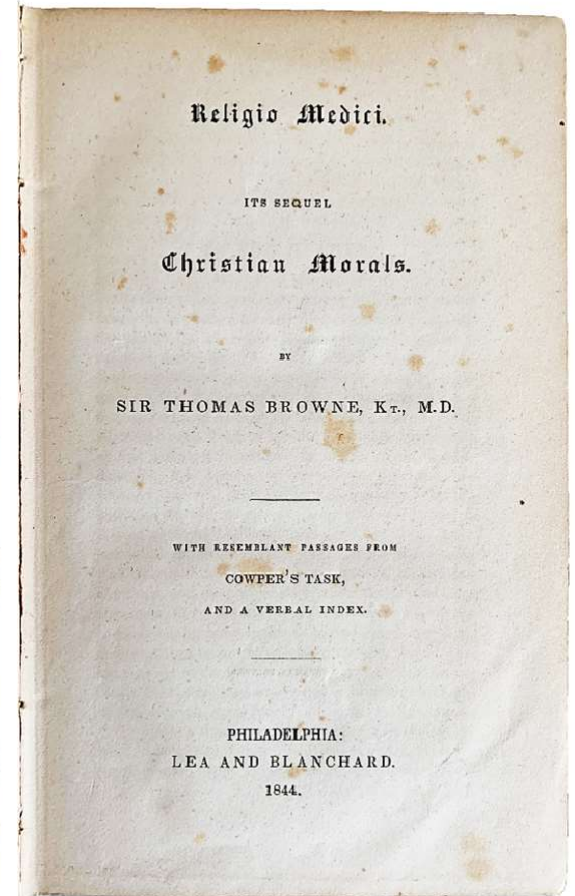
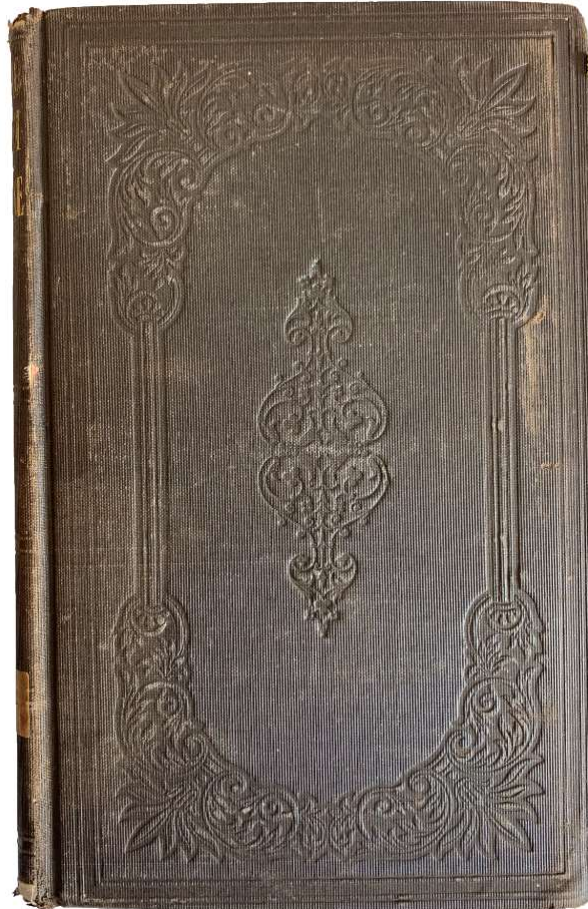
\$ 25

Produced by the March of Dimes, this book offers both a considerable interest in the history of conjoined twins, teratology, and the medical science of the early 1960s. In addition, each contributor is highlighted with an illustrated biography. The guest editors: Russell J. Blattner, Buford L. Nichols, Arnold J. Rudolph. Alan Frank Guttmacher (1898-1974) and Nichols contributed "Teratology of conjoined twins" [a history], followed by Guttmacher's "Biographical notes on some famous conjoined twins." A. A. Zimmermann, "Embryologic and anatomic considerations of conjoined twins" A. J. Rudolph, J.P. Michaels, B.L. Nichols, "Obstetric management of conjoined twins." Nichols, Blattner, Rudolph, "General clinical management of thoracopagus twins." [plus eleven other papers]. Added to this are seven case histories detailed by leaders in the field.

103. **BROWNE, Sir Thomas** (1605-1682). *Religio Medici. Its sequel Christian morals. With resemblant passages from Cowper's Task, and a verbal index.* Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1844. ¶ 12mo. xxii, 226 pp. Light foxing. Original brown blind-stamped cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; covers rubbed, spine ends frayed. Bookplate of Charles Atwood Kofoid. Good. M10987

\$ 22

First published in 1642 (unauthorized) of what is a classic, "The Religion of a Doctor." "The most famous work of English literature written by a physician. Browne did not intend to have it published, but manuscripts of the work circulated privately. Two unauthorized and inaccurate editions were issued surreptitiously by the same publisher in the same year."



"This was Sir William Osler's favorite book. He may have learned the entire work by heart, and was fond of giving copies of later editions to friends." Garrison and Morton.

☞ Garrison and Morton 6612.9 (1642 edition).

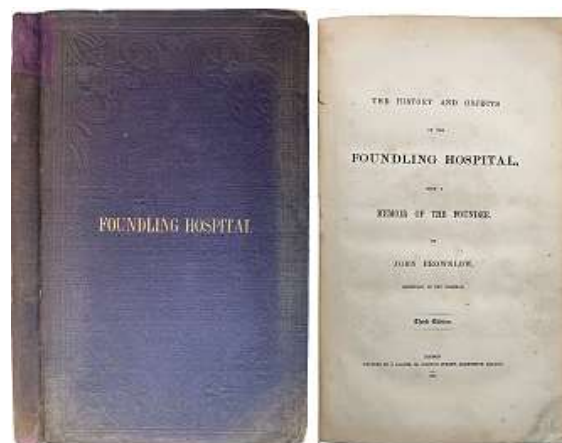


104. **BROWNLOW, John** (1800-1873). *The history and objects of the Foundling Hospital, with a memoir of the founder. Third edition.* London: Printed by C. Jaques, 1865. ¶ 26 cm. 8vo. [8], 164 pp. Frontis. engraving, 2 plates (one by Hogarth); waterstained. Original purple blind & gilt-stamped cloth;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



DR. PAUL C. BUCY
DR. H. R. OBERHILL
TWENTY-FIVE EAST WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO 2

July 10, 1954

Dr. Henry Suckle
Madison General Hospital
Madison, Wisconsin

RE: Mrs. Marjorie Risum
Brodhead, Wisconsin

Dear Dr. Suckle:

Early in June Dr. M. W. Stuessy of Brodhead, Wisconsin asked me to write you a report and send you the X-ray films in the case of Marjorie Risum who was at that time under your care. Unfortunately I was in South America at the time and have only recently returned. We have recently moved from The Chicago Memorial Hospital to the Wesley Memorial Hospital and The Chicago Memorial Hospital has been closed. As a result it is extremely difficult to find some X-ray films including those of Mrs. Risum. Should we be able to locate these films I shall be glad to forward them to you later. In the meantime I am sending you a report of our various examinations and operations on this patient.

Mrs. Risum first came under our care in December 1948 because of a bruit synchronous with the heart which she had heard in her right ear for six months. General physical and neurological examinations were entirely negative as were the X-ray examinations of the skull. On December 8, 1948, a right carotid arteriogram was performed. The right carotid tree appeared normal although less well visualized than usual. In addition there was visible a rounded mass lying posterior to the sella turcica which contained some of the diadras. It was thought best to treat this by ligation of the carotid artery but I did not want to undertake it at that time and the patient was accordingly re-admitted to the hospital on January 22, 1949. We attempted to ligate the carotid artery under local anesthesia so that we could determine the effect of occluding the artery. The patient became hysterical and the operation had to be interrupted without the artery being ligated.

We did not see Mrs. Risum again until February 5, 1952. At that time she was pregnant and the bruit still continued. Neurological examination was still negative. The bruit was still audible both to the patient and to the examiner. It could be heard in both temples but it disappeared with compression of the right carotid artery and she heard the bruit only on the right side. She was able to stand prolonged digital pressure in the carotid

#2
Dr. Henry Suckle

7/10/54
Re: Mrs. Marjorie Risum

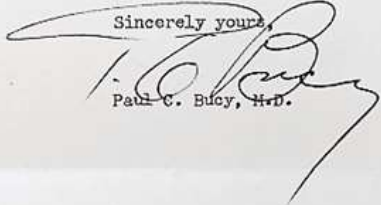
artery without any ill effects. On February 7, 1952 the right common carotid artery was exposed. It was occluded for 15 minutes with no ill effects and the bruit was no longer audible to the examiner while the artery was occluded but the patient stated she could still hear it. The common carotid artery was then ligated with braided silk. The patient was placed on heparin immediately. The patient did very well following the operation but the bruit still continued and it was audible both to the patient and to us. Naturally we were disappointed, particularly as it had been possible to abolish the bruit prior to the operation by compressing the carotid artery. In view of the fact that, except for the bruit, the patient had been asymptomatic, I did not feel it advisable to undertake any other surgical intervention.

I saw Mrs. Risum again on November 10, 1952. The baby had been delivered by Cesarian section on July 3. The bruit had stopped in mid-summer and neither she nor I were able to hear it when I examined her in November 1952. I have not heard ^{nor} seen Mrs. Risum since.

I would very much appreciate learning of your findings and what her condition is at the present time.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,


Paul C. Bucy, M.D.

PCB:rrl

cc: Dr. M. W. Stuessy

Typed Letter Signed From Dr. Paul C. Bucy to Dr. Henry Suckle

105. **BUCY, Paul C.** (1904-1992). *Typed Letter Signed*. To Dr. Henry Suckle (-2007), Madison, Wisconsin. Chicago, July 10, 1954. ¶ [7.25x10/5 inches]. 2 pp. On letterhead [with Dr. H.R. Oberhill]. With original envelope.


\$ 150

Regarding Mrs. Marjorie Risum, Brodhead, Wisconsin. Bucy corresponding with Henry Suckle; he wants her x-ray records, something Suckle should have. The letter details the "various examinations and operations on this patient." Her initial complaint found her in December 1948 being treated for a "bruit synchronous with the heart which she had heard in her right ear for six months." All tests were negative and she underwent a right carotid arteriogram. "There was visible a rounded mass lying posterior to the sella turcica which contained some of the diadras." Bucy considered and then, in 1949, performed a "ligation of the carotid artery" whereupon the patient became hysterical, causing the operation to be cancelled. Then the patient did not return for another three years. The procedure was then done, but the patient could still hear the sounds in her ear. She was pregnant at that time and avoided returning for consultation and diagnosis. Dr. M. W. Stuessy [Dr. Melvin W. Stuessy (1905-1974), of Brodhead, Wisconsin] was cc'd this correspondence.

Bucy, born in Iowa, took his medical doctorate from the University of Iowa. He became a neurosurgeon and neuropathologist, assisting Percival Bailey at the University of Chicago. At the time of this letter he was probably just starting his association with Northwestern University (as professor of neurosurgery) and the Chicago Memorial Hospital. "Paul Bucy is remembered for his work with experimental psychologist Heinrich Klüver (1897-1979) involving the eponymous Klüver-Bucy syndrome, defined as a behavioral disorder caused by malfunction of the left and right medial temporal lobes of the brain." [Wikip.]

"Henry Marvin Suckle, MD passed away February 19, 2007, in Woodside, CA. Born in Coatesville, PA, he was an honors graduate of University of Pennsylvania and its Medical School where he was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha honorary society. His specialty training was at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Dr. Suckle was a pioneer and premier neurological surgeon in the State of Wisconsin. Based in Madison, he was active at all of its hospitals and was Chief of Staff at the former Madison General Hospital. He treated patients throughout the state, often traveling long distances to consult and operate. He was a member of the Congress of Neurological Surgeons and the Harvey Cushing Society. In 1975, he and his family relocated to California, settling in Woodside. He practiced in San Jose; on the staff of O'Connor Hospital and the San Jose Hospital, where he was Chief of Staff. His vigor, youth, extraordinary experience and talent allowed him to practice long beyond his peers. Henry was an avid golfer and enjoyed the year-round play at the Stanford Golf Club." – Obituary.



AUR. CORN.
C E L S I
D E
M E D I C I N A
L I B R I O C T O
Cum Notis integris
JOANNIS CAESARII, ROBERTI CONSTANTINI,
JOSEPHI SCALIGERI, ISAACI CASAUBONI,
JOANNIS BAPTISTAE MORGAGNI.
Ac locis Parallelis.
Cura & Studio
TH. J. AB ALMELOVEEN,
M. D. ET PROFESSORIS.
Accedunt J. RHODII vita C. CELSI, Variæ Lectiones
ex tribus antiquis editionibus, itemque Loci aliquot
HIPPOCRATIS ET CELSI
A B
HENRICO STEPHANO
παράλληλος concinnati.

LUGDUNI BATAVORUM,
Apud **JOH. ARN. LANGERAK,**
M D C C X L V I.

"Celsus secundus"

106. **CELSUS, Aulus Cornelius** (fl. ca. 25 A.D.). *De medicina libri octo. Cum notis integris Joannis Caesarii, Roberti Constantini, Josephi Scaligeri, Isaaci Casauboni, Joannis Baptistae Morgagni. Ac locis parallelis. Cura & studio Th. J. ab Almeloveen. . . Accedunt J. Rhodii vita C. Celsi, variae lectiones ex tribus antiquis editionibus, itemque loci aliquot Hippocratis et Celsi ab Henrico Stephano . . . concinnati.* Lugduni Batavorum: Apud Joh. Arn. Langerak, 1746. ¶ 222 x 142 mm. 8vo. [lxx], 749, [27] pp. Engraved frontis. port., title in red and black, headpieces, tailpieces, floriated initials, engraved port., 2 engraved figs. (at pages 594, 690), indexes. Early quarter red vellum, vellum corners, marbled boards, ms. spine title; vellum along hinges and spine split, inner hinges cracked, gutter water-stained. ENTIRELY UNTRIMMED. Very good. M3979

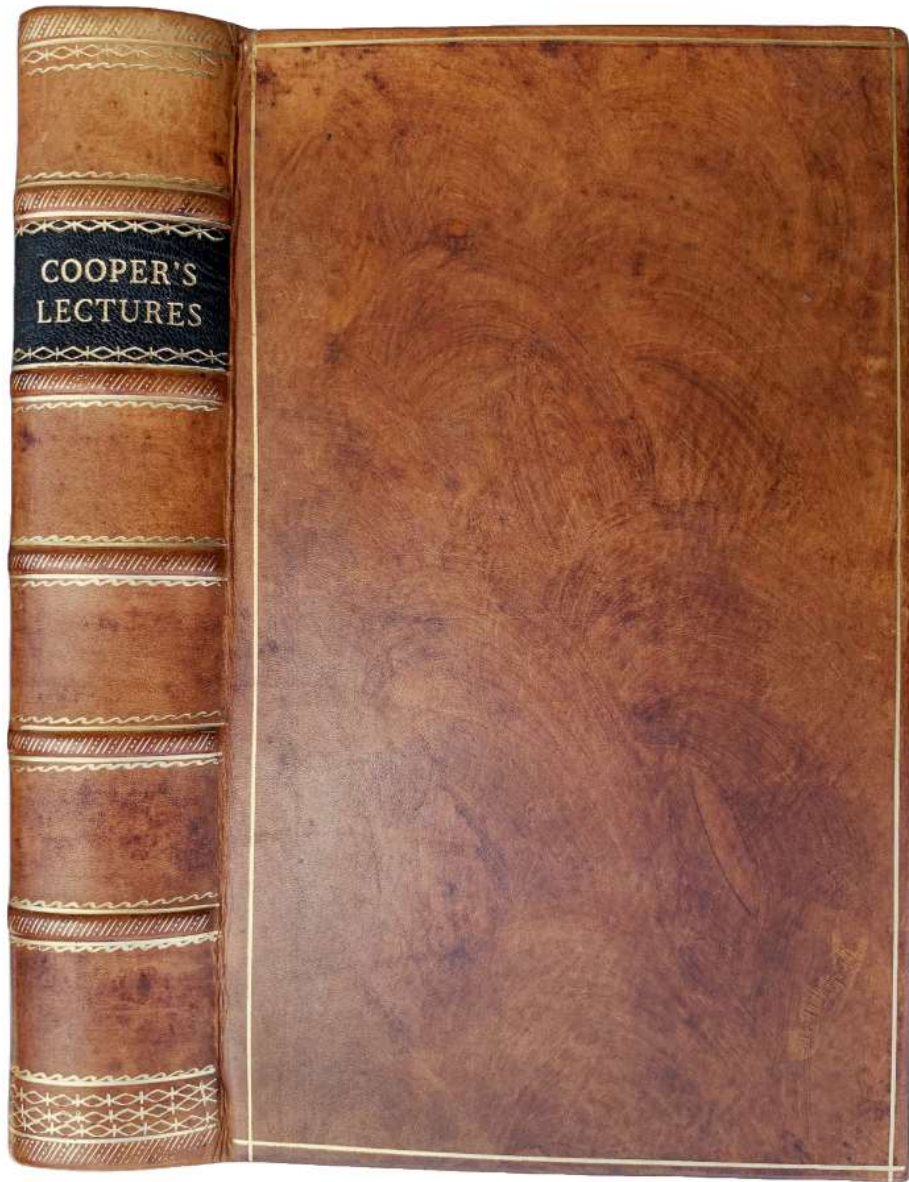
\$ 325

The *De medicina libri octo* contains the following: Book I, historical review and general dietetics; Book II, pathology and general therapy; Books III & IV, special therapy; Books V & VI, pharmacology; Book VII, surgery; Book VIII, bone diseases. This work was written about A.D. 30 by the first important medical historian. Celsus left the best account of Roman medicine. See: Garrison and Morton 20 (1st printed edition, 1478).

Of Celsus, Fridolf Kudlien writes, "Celsus, therefore, even as a non-physician - whether one classifies him, following Luigi Castiglioni, as a 'scholar' or, following Meinecke, as an 'artifex medicinae' - fits very well into the medical world of imperial Rome: an aristocratic, Greek-educated Roman who, within the framework of a general education, was very strongly interested in medicine and who held a completely individual point of view that was nevertheless typical of the time; one might call him a Hippocratic eclectic." *DSB*, III, pp. 174-175.

Theodore Jansson van Almeloveen (1657-1712) was a Dutch physician and classical scholar and the nephew of the celebrated printer, Jansson Almeloveen. He became successively professor of history, Greek, and medicine at the University of Harderwijk. He was a member of *L'Academie des curieux de la nature*, under the name of "Celsus secundus." Among his extensive writings were his work on medicine, particularly the works of the ancient physicians and historians of medicine: Celsus, Hippocrates, Sereni Sammonici, Casaubon, and others.

☞ Blake, NLM, p. 82; BM Readex, V, p. 282; Waller 1856; Wellcome, II, p. 319. See: Hirsch, I, pp. 686-687.



Gift of Dr. F. C. Garrison
J. H. Mitchell

THE
LECTURES
OF
SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BARONET, F.R.S.,
SURGEON TO THE KING, &c,
ON THE
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY,
WITH
ADDITIONAL NOTES AND CASES.
BY FREDERICK TYRRELL, ESQ.,
SURGEON TO ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, AND TO THE LONDON OPHTHALMIC INFIRMARY.
FOURTH AMERICAN FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION.
THE THREE VOLUMES COMPLETE IN ONE.
PHILADELPHIA:
E. L. CAREY & A. HART, CHESTNUT-ST.
1835.
SAMUEL & GOLDMAN, M.D.
CENTRAL-MEDICAL BLDG.
231 ELLIS STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Sir Astley Cooper's Surgical Lectures

107. **COOPER, Sir Astley Paston** (1768-1841). *The lectures of Sir Astley Cooper on the principles and practice of surgery, with additional notes and cases by Frederick Tyrrell. Fourth American from the last London edition. The three volumes complete in one.* Philadelphia: E.L. Carey & A. Hart, 1835.

¶ Small 4to. (229 x 136 mm) viii, (9)-648 pp. 6 engraved plates (2 color); some staining to lower corners. Full modern brown calf, gilt-stamped black leather spine label, gilt-stamped raised bands. Ownership signatures and ink stamps on title-page [Samuel A. Goldman, MD, professor of physiology and urologist of San Francisco, and Dr. F.C. Gasman, and an ink signature [or stamp?] of G.H. Michell, preface also rubber-stamped with the ownership marks of Goldman and S.R. Ellison, MD of New York]. Very good. M11453

\$ 325

Frederick Tyrrell (1793-1843), a nephew of Sir Astley Cooper, Tyrrell was one of Thomas Wakley's "Three Ninnyhammers" and was co-proprietor of the Aldersgate Private Medical Academy (founded 1825) with William Lawrence. He was also assistant surgeon at London Eye Infirmary, and surgeon to St. Thomas' Hospital.

Pub. by Lilly, Wait & Co. Boston.

Penleton's Lith. Boston.

PROVENANCE: Samuel A. Goldman, MD, professor of physiology and urologist of San Francisco – Dr. F.C. Gasman – G. H. Michell – S.R. Ellison, MD, New York. [Order of names unknown].

☞ Cordasco 30-0212 (2nd American ed.); DNB Vol. IV, pp. 1062-64; Wellcome II p. 387 (1st London ed.).

The First Paris Professor of Pathological Anatomy

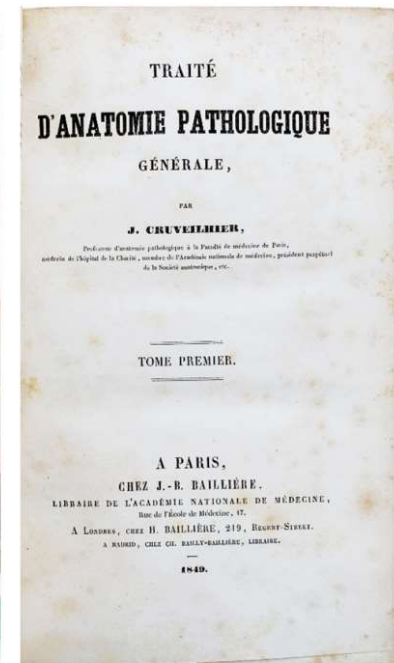
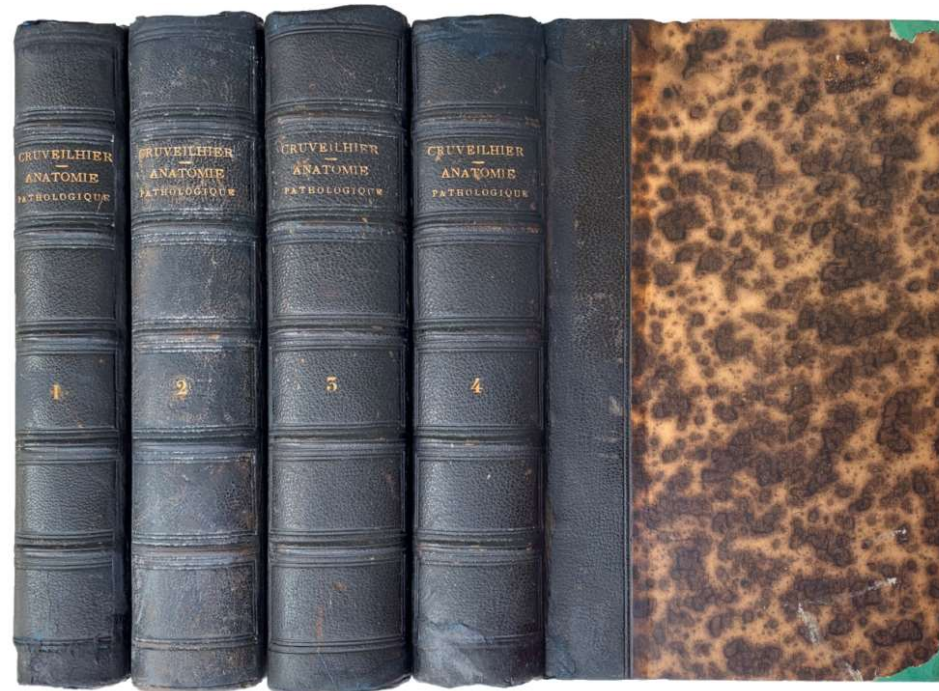
108. **CRUVEILHIER, Jean** (1791-1874). *Traité D'Anatomie Pathologique Générale*. Paris: J.-B. Bailliere, 1849-1862. ¶ Four volumes. 8vo. 743; 914; 948; 858 pp. Light foxing. Early half morocco over marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine titles; joints rubbed, spine ends frayed, Vol. 1 front hinge mended with Kozo, corners showing. Good +. [M11454]

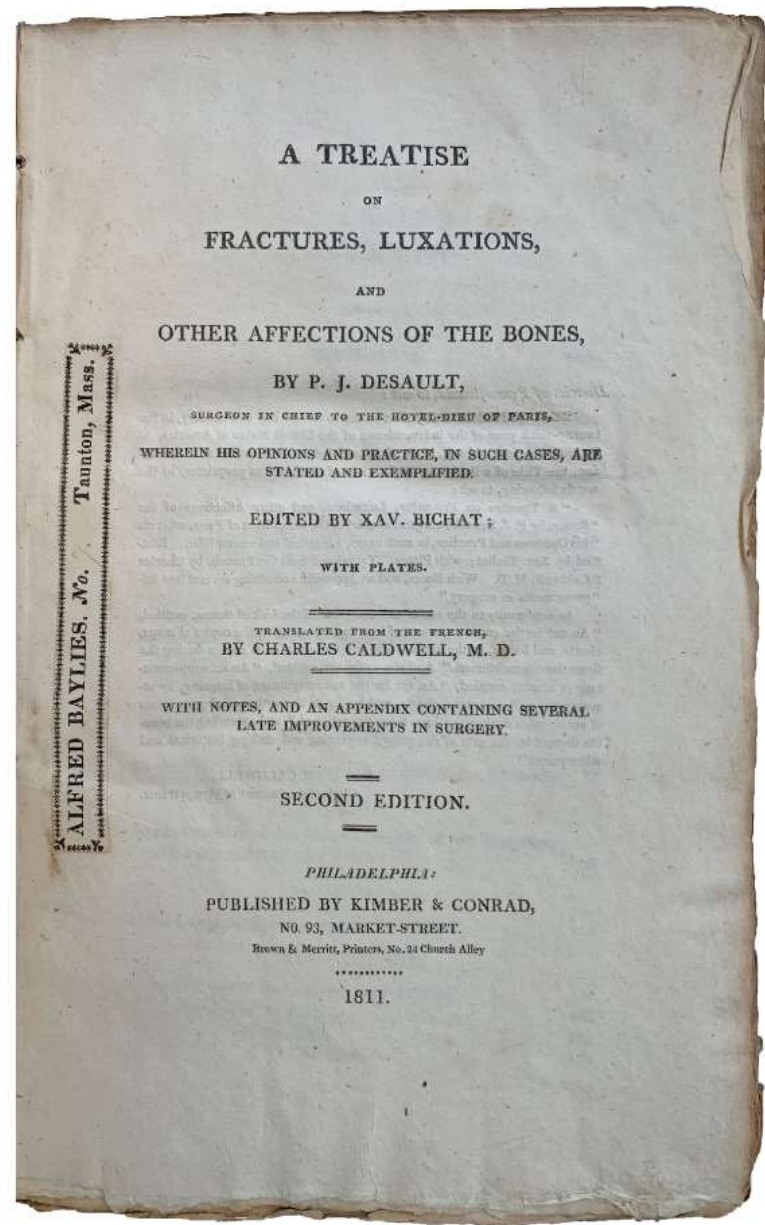
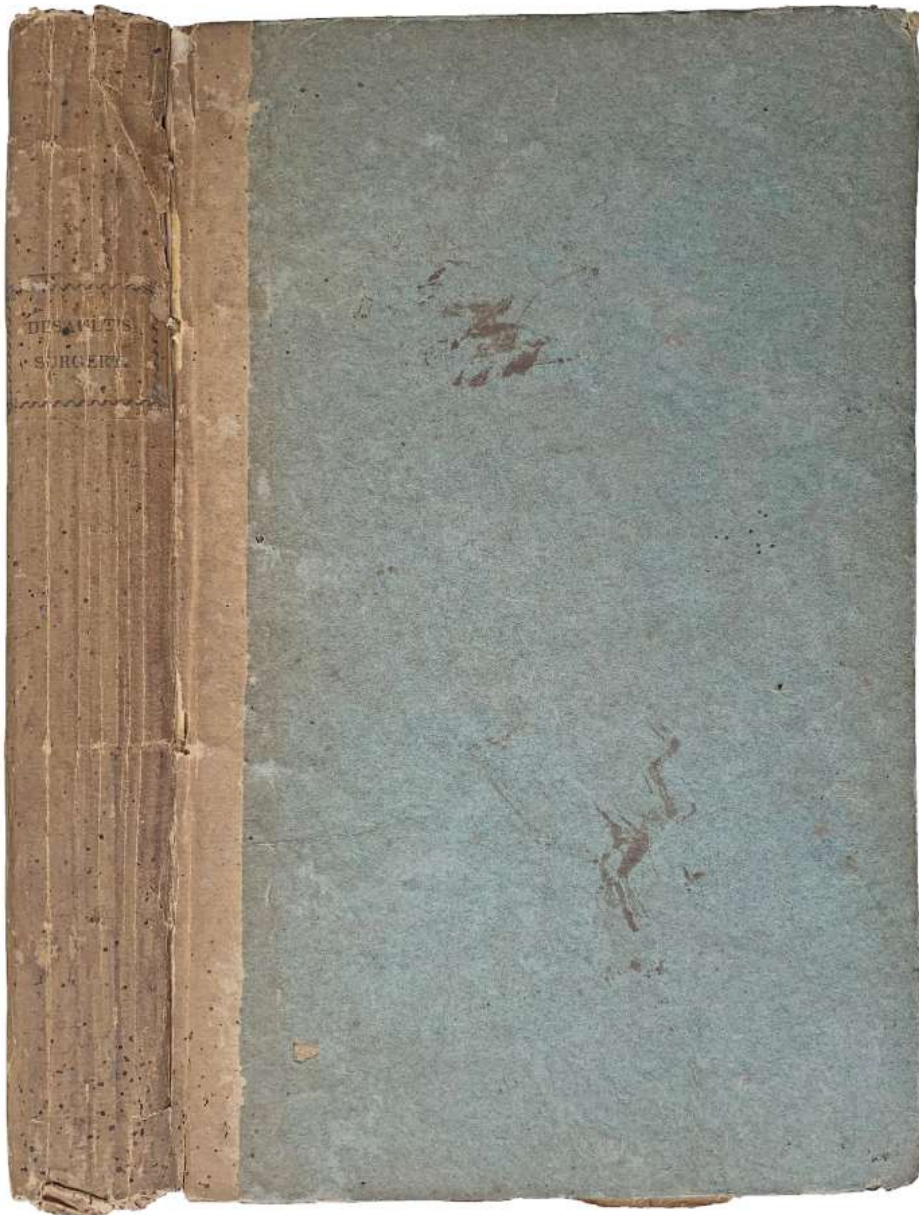
\$ 250

"Cruveilier, first Professor of Pathological Anatomy in Paris, gave the first description of multiple sclerosis [in *Anatomie pathologique du corps humain*, 1829-42], and an early description of 'Cruveilier's palsy'". [Garrison and Morton].

"Jean Cruveilhier, pupil of Dupuytren and first occupant of the chair of pathological anatomy in Paris, prepared two major treatises on this subject, combining his clinical experiences at the bedside with extensive observations from the autopsy table." [JAMA, 1966; 195 (8): pp. 683-684]

☞ See: G. Androutsos & L. Vladimirov, "The eminent French pathologist Jean Cruveilhier (1791-1874) and his works on cancer." J BUON. 2006 July-Sept.; vol. 11 (no. 3): pp. 369-76.





Original Boards American Binding

109. **DESAULT, Pierre-Joseph** (1744-1795). *A Treatise on Fractures, Luxations, and Other Affections of the Bones. Edited by Xav. Bichat. Translated from the French by Charles Caldwell. With notes, and an appendix containing several late improvements in surgery.* Philadelphia: Kimber & Conrad, 1811. ¶ 8vo. xiii, (15)-398 pp. 3 plates; pastedowns, free end-leaves, and plates foxed, some offsetting. Original quarter beige paper over blue boards, printed spine label; rubbed, front stained, spine torn. Ownership label of Alfred Baylies on title. Very good in the original boards. [M12332]

\$ 250

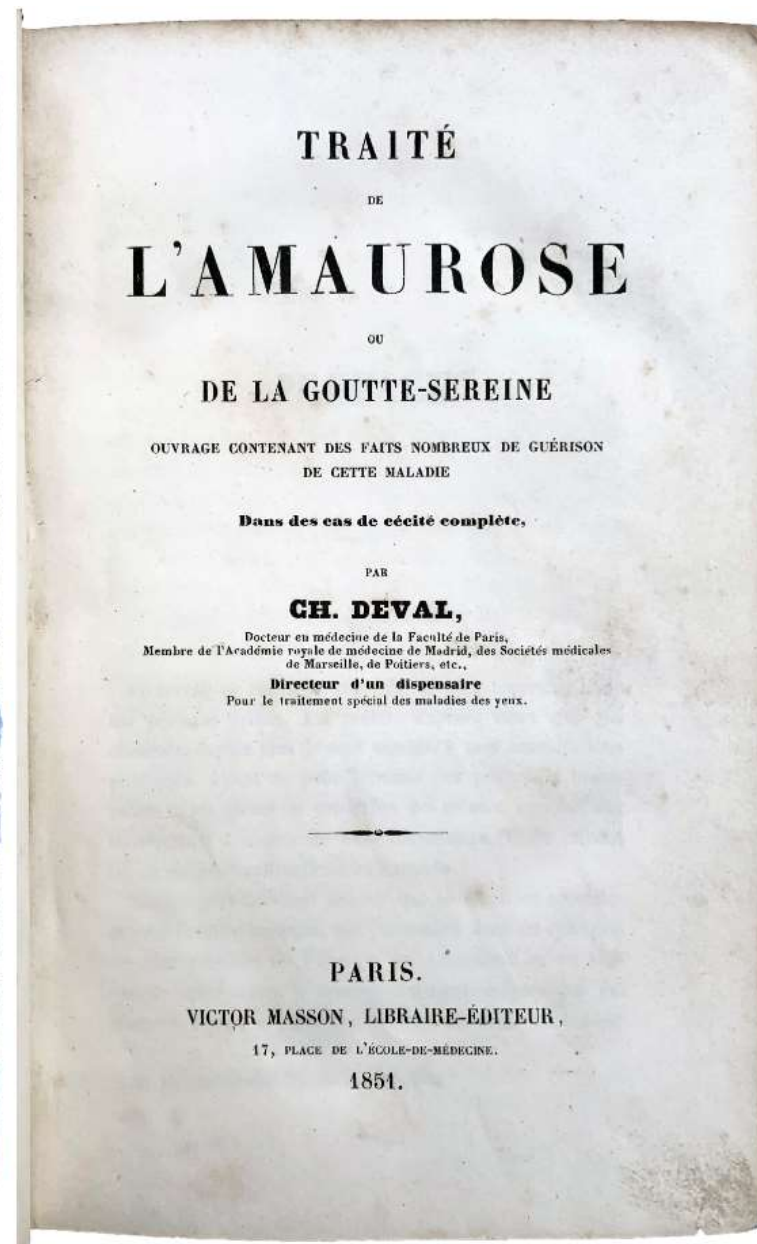
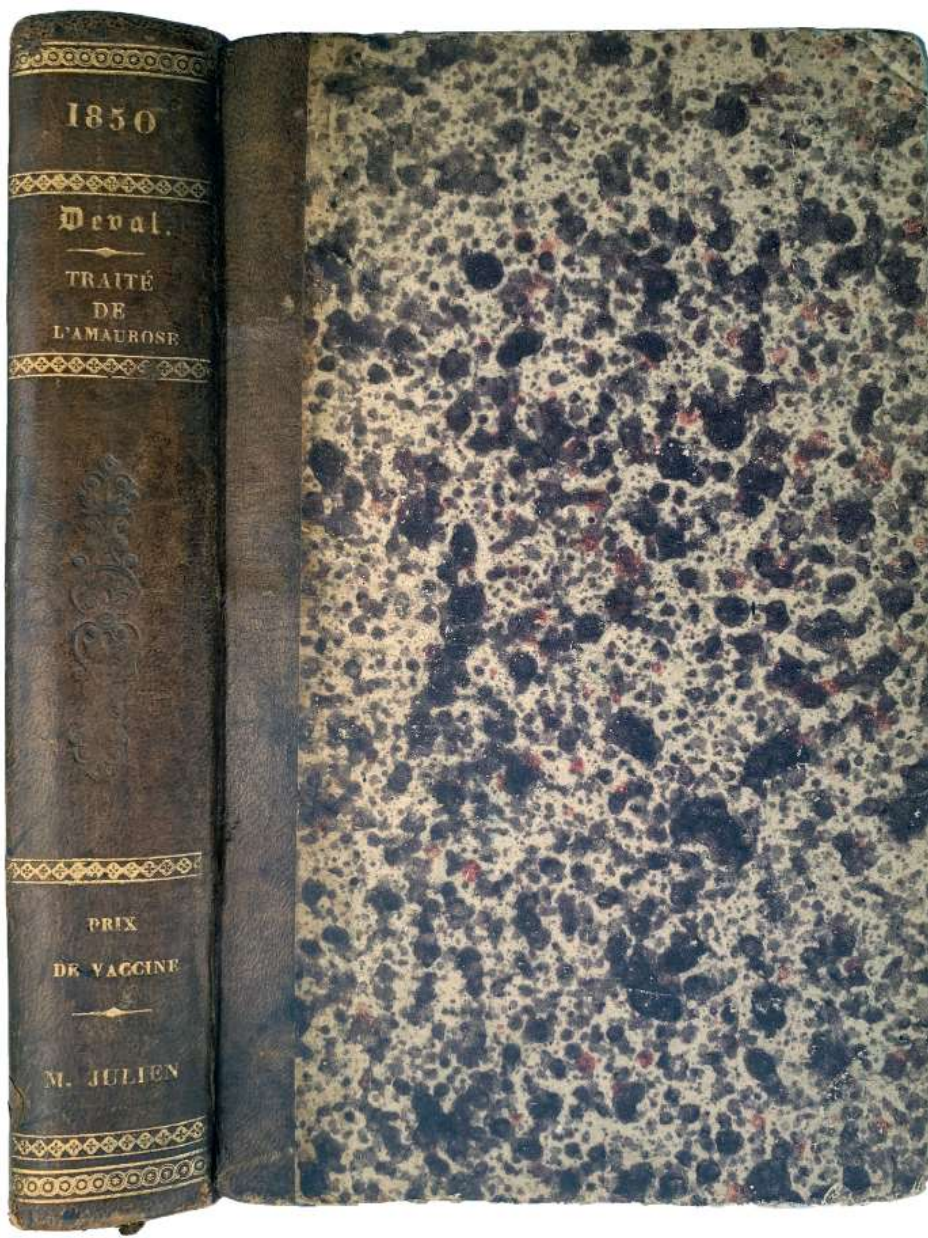
Second edition of the English translation of *Maladies des parties dures*, originally published in Paris in 1798 as pt. 1 of Desault's *Œuvres chirurgicales*. The edition is nearly identical to the 1805 edition, with only a single correction (mentioned in the preface).

"Desault made many contributions to the treatment of fractures, particularly with his concepts of wound debridement. His lectures were collected and published by Bichat and appeared in English translation in the United States [offered here]" (Pelter, p. 36).

"After the development of amputation, the next significant improvement in the treatment of open fractures was the development of mechanical cleansing of the wound and the release of tension. The idea was first enunciated by Pierre-Joseph Desault. It is the procedure we call debridement" (Pelter, p. 91; see also pp. 92-93). "The Desault splint for fracture of the femur was still in use in France in 1918 when we arrived" (annotation to Orr 151).

PROVANANCE: Alfred Baylies (1787-1873), nephew of Dr. William Baylies of Dighton, commenced practice in 1811 in Taunton, MA. He was remembered as "the beloved Physician," and was an ardent freemason. The Alfred Baylies Lodge, chartered in 1866, was named after him.

☞ Austin 656; Garrison and Morton 5580 ([1st French ed., 1798-1803]; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1054; Orr 152; Pelter, Leonard F. *Fractures: A History and Iconography of Their Treatment*. Novato: Norman, 1990.



Deval "was overtaken by his knife-happy colleagues and died a poor man." – Hirschberg

110. **DEVAL, Charles** (1806-1862). *Traité de l'amaurose ou de la goutte-sereine ouvrage contenant des faits nombreux de Guérison de cette maladie. Dans des cas de cécité complète.* Paris: Victor Masson, 1851. ¶ 8vo. iv, 441 pp. Original quarter calf over marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine title; lightly rubbed. Presentation gilt-stamping on spine. Very good. RARE. [M10991]

\$ 200

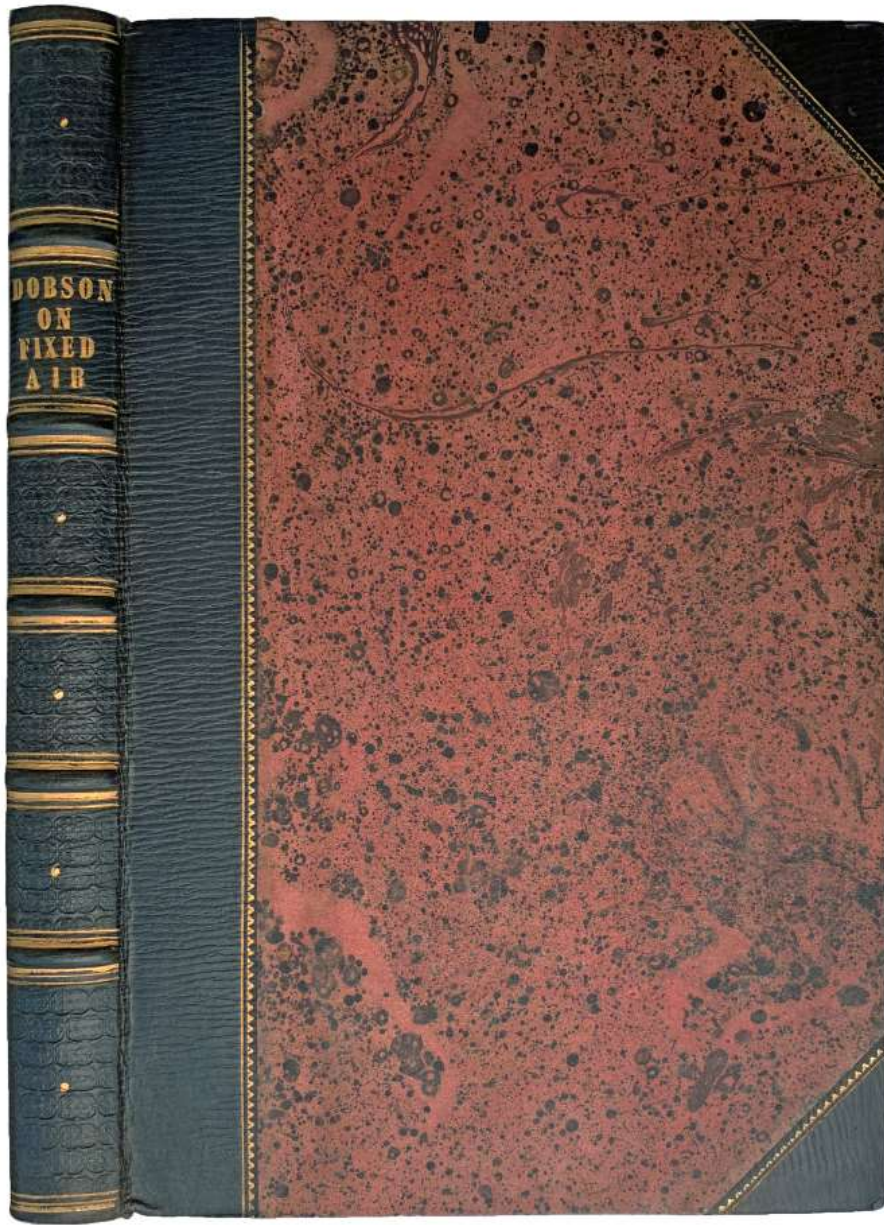
FIRST EDITION. Amaurosis is a word from the Greek, meaning darkening, dark, or obscure, being loss of vision or weakness that occurs without an apparent lesion affecting the eye. The condition, often temporary, is caused by a lack of blood flow to the eyes. "Deval investigated whether the amaurosis is sthenic or asthenic. He follows Sichel in the classification (amaurosis due to the retina, to the optic nerve, to the brain, to the spinal cord, ganglionic or abdominal, trifacial or ophthalmic amaurosis). He praises for torpid amaurosis galvanic electricity." [Hirschberg].

Deval reports in a case history that "a young man, his father, and two uncles were similarly affected, the inheritance was probably derived by direct or by interrupted descent from a previous generation." *The British and Foreign Medico-chirurgical Review or Quarterly ...*, Volume 31, April 1863, p. 456.

"Deval was the most outstanding among the pupils of Julius Sichel." He studied medicine and graduated 1834 as doctor in Paris, dedicating . . . "himself to ophthalmology after he had been trained by Sichel for four years." He published numerous case reports and we have to assume that he treated many patients. Deval "tells us that his institute was visited by a great number of physicians and students and that he taught some of them ocular operations and as soon as he was sure that they had a steady hand he let them operate on his patients. These operations were quite successful. Deval never operated with the strictest indication. He was overtaken by his knife-happy colleagues and died a poor man." [Hirschberg].

PROVENANCE: M. Julien. This volume bears indication on the spine that it was awarded to a M. Julien as the "Prix de Vaccine" for 1850. The French government supported research into vaccines and vaccination, actively awarding prize monies, beginning in 1801.

☞ Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 581; Hirschberg, *The history of ophthalmology*, vol. 7, pp. 213-15.



A
MEDICAL COMMENTARY
ON
FIXED AIR:

PARTICULARLY,

- | | |
|--|---|
| I. On the different methods of procuring and administering Fixed Air. | VI. On the use of Fixed Air in cachexies and phagedenic ulcers. |
| II. On its sensible effects in health, taken internally. | VII. In some diseases of the stomach. |
| III. On its effects in diseases of the putrid class. | VIII. In the stone and gravel. |
| IV. On putrefaction, the putrid effluvia, and the means of correcting the putrid effluvia. | IX. On the disposition to the stone in the cyder counties, compared with some other parts of England. |
| V. On the effects of Fixed Air, on the putrefactive process, and on the putrid effluvia. | X. On the noxious effects of Fixed Air. |

BY
MATTHEW DOBSON, M. D. F. R. S.
SECOND EDITION.

WITH AN
APPENDIX
ON THE
USE OF THE SOLUTION OF FIXED ALKALINE SALTS SATURATED WITH FIXIBLE AIR, IN THE STONE AND GRAVEL.

BY
WILLIAM FALCONER, M. D. F. R. S.
AND PHYSICIAN TO THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AT BATH.

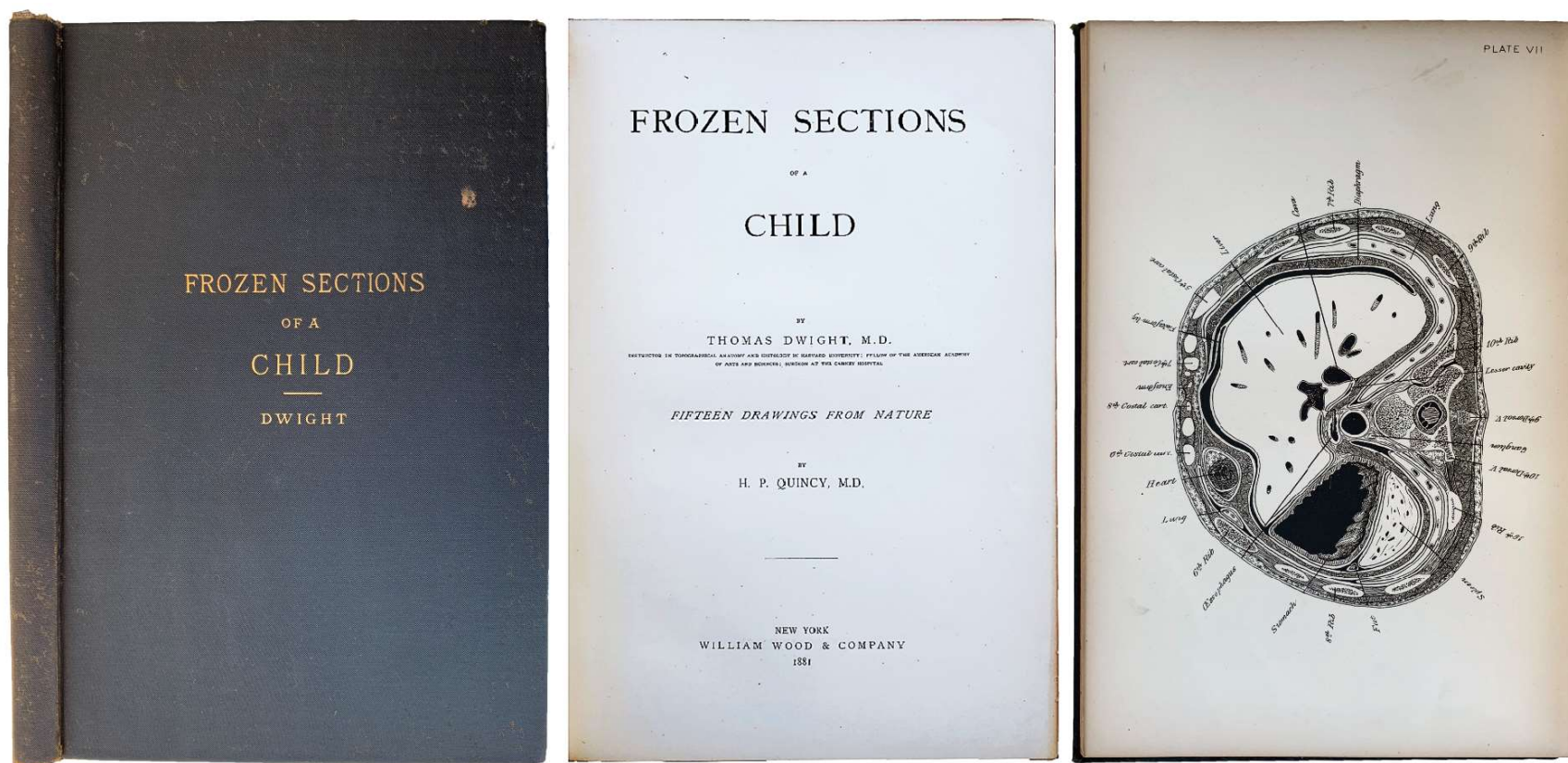
LONDON:
PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.
M. DCC. LXXXV.

111. **DOBSON, Matthew** (1731-1784). *A Medical Commentary on Fixed Air. . . With an Appendix on the Use of the Solution of Fixed Alkaline Salts Saturated with Fixable Air, in the Stone and Gravel.* By William Falconer. London: T. Cadell, 1785. ¶ Two parts in one volume. Small 8vo. (195 x126 mm) viii, 174, [2], 56 pp. Title-paged browned, withdrawal stamp of Wellcome Library on verso of title-page. Modern half straight-grain morocco over marbled boards, gilt-stamped decoration on covers, raised bands on spine, gilt-stamped title and decoration on spine. Beautiful copy (though title browned). RARE. [M9691]

\$ 295

Second edition, first with Falconer appendix. This delightful medical handbook deals with the subject of carbon dioxide, or 'fixed air' as it was then called. Dobson studied this compound, both in its gaseous form and dissolved in various liquids, and the medical application of fixed air for various maladies. He states in a footnote (p. 2) that the air inside the stomach of animals is inflammable fixed air, whereas the gas in humans is flammable; quite probably since it's expected that one would find methane as a byproduct of digestion. He also proposes a remedy for digestive troubles that involves combining a base with a mild acid as a draught to be swallowed immediately and quickly upon preparation. This may be the earliest known version of Alka-Seltzer. By experimentation with the waters in Bath, Dobson determined that the air bubbling from those waters contained 1/20th volume of fixed air and the remainder was nitrogen. In addition to the medicinal uses of fixed air, Dobson also proposed rejuvenating 'flat' beer by impregnating the beer with carbon dioxide; this is a common practice today for creating carbonated beverages. "Dobson proved that the sweetish taste of diabetic urine was produced by sugar, an observation following on Willis's discovery of the sweetness of diabetic urine. He also discovered hyperglycaemia." [Garrison and Morton] The appendix to this work was written by William Falconer (1744-1824). After serving as a physician at Chester Hospital, Falconer removed to Bath where he became a great proponent of the medicinal properties of mineral baths as a cure for various ailments. – [Munk's Roll].

∞ BM Readex, vol. 7, p. 471, (1779 1st ed.). See Garrison and Morton 3928; Munk's *Roll*, II, pp. 278-80; Partington: *A History of Chemistry*, p. 249; Wellcome II, p. 475.



112. **DWIGHT, Thomas** (1843-1911). *Frozen sections of a child. Fifteen drawings from nature by H. P. Quincy, M. D.* New York: William Wood, 1881. ¶ 29 cm. Small 4to. v, [1], 7-66 pp. 15 plates, index; UNDERLINING. Original black blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of Charles Edgerton Carter, Harvard Medical School [1898]. Good.

\$ 75

First edition. "A classical work of great importance in pediatrics, and the first American group of serial sections." – Choulant-Frank, p. 409. This copy is accompanied by an autograph letter signed by Max Gildersleeve, presenting his father's book to pediatrician and book collector, Frederick A. Frye, MD.

The subject shown here is a ca. three-year-old girl. The drawings are life-size and "drawn from the sections with great care and patience." Dwight even gives some instruction as to how to make these sections. He advises first that a body first be positioned exactly as wanted and then freeze it. You want "no folds or indentions in the skin." "The body should be frozen like a rock – so much so that the operator cannot tell whether is he cutting bone or muscle. Tooth is the only tissue he should be able to recognize. The sections should be made in a cold room, with a very sharp saw that has been chilled. When a section is cut, its surface is obscured by a thick half-frozen saw-dust, which is doubly thick if the freezing is not quite sufficient. It is wisest, if time allows, to remove this at once, which is done by pouring hot water over the section and brushing it off rapidly and carefully. This is a very delicate part of the process, and its successful performance has much to do with the beauty of the specimen."

Dwight (1843-1911), the grandson of John Collins Warren, attended Harvard Medical School. In Munich he worked with Rüdinger, where he gained knowledge of how to make frozen sections that permitted studying anatomy under the microscope. In turn he introduced the technique to an American audience. He worked as Instructor in Topographical Anatomy and Histology, Harvard University; Surgeon at Carney Hospital.

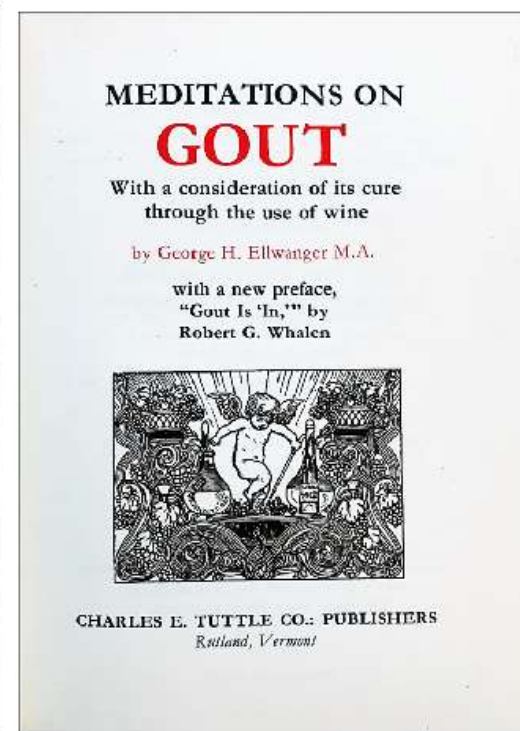
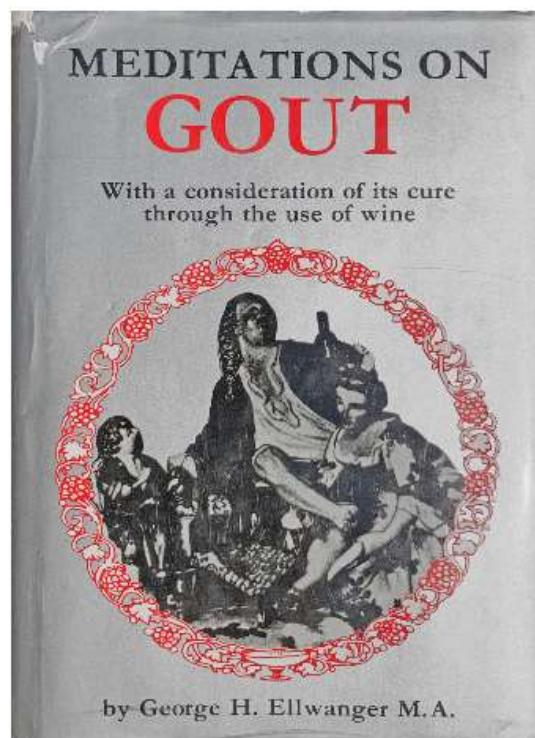
PROVENANCE: Charles Edgerton Carter, MD, pediatrics [medical degree: Harvard; work: UCLA] – Nathaniel Gildersleeve (1910-1994), professor of bacteriopathology, University of Pennsylvania – Max Gildersleeve [Pasadena, 1979] – Frederick A. Frye, MD.

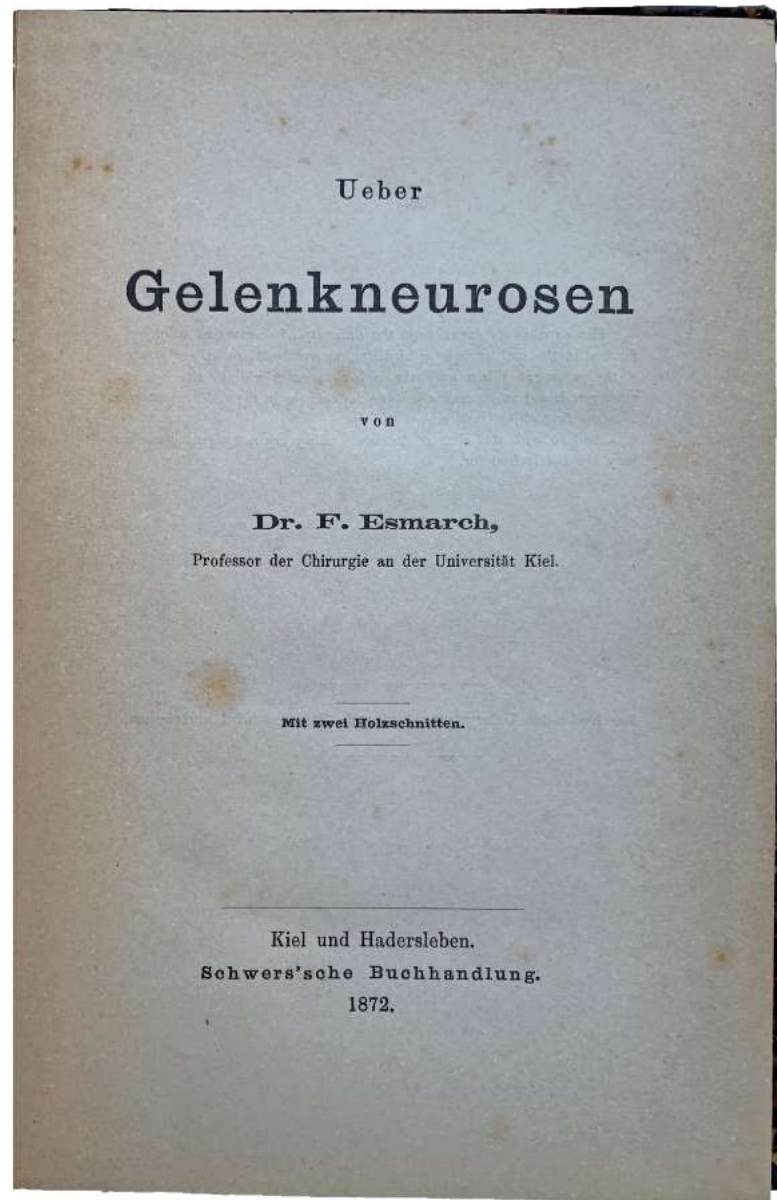
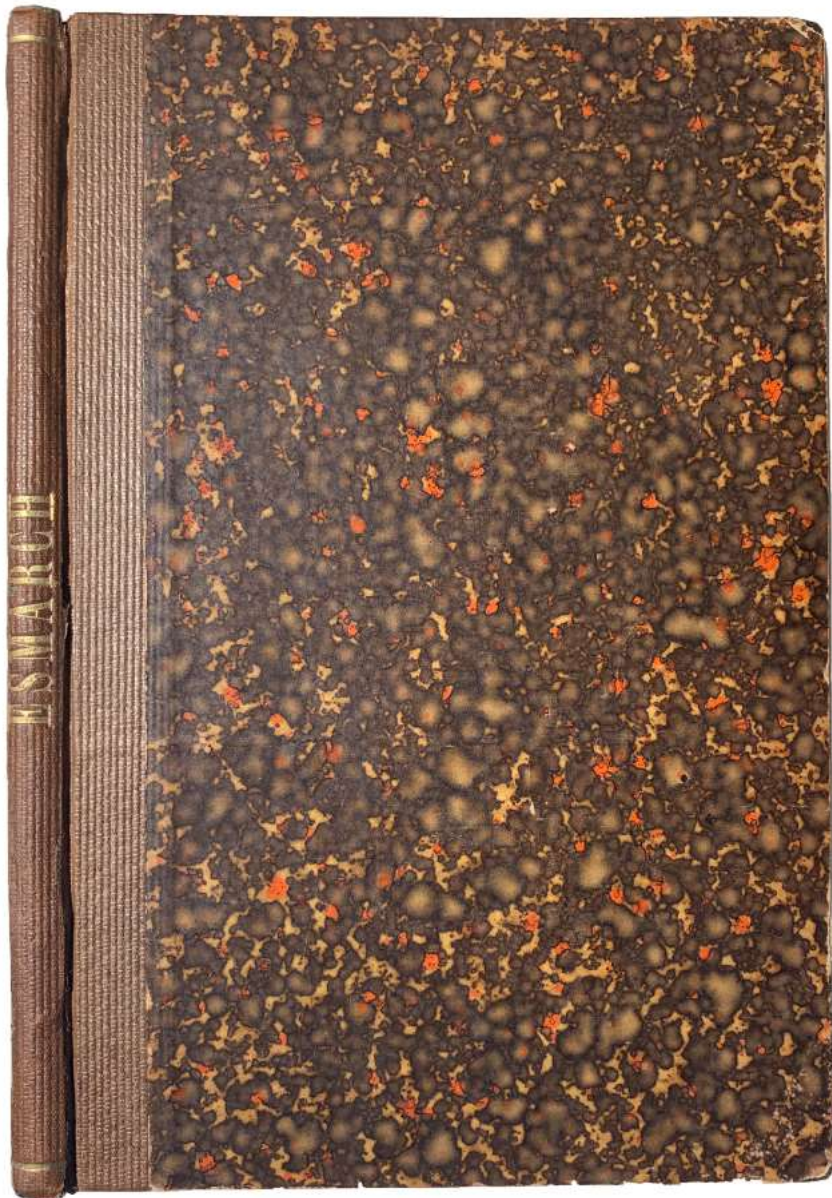
113. **ELLWANGER, George H. (Herman)**, (1848-1906). *Meditations on Gout; with a consideration of its cure through the use of wine*. Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle, 1968. ¶ Small 12mo. xli, [1], 208 pp. Frontispiece and title printed in red & black. Frontis. and decorations by George Wharton James. Red gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; light wear to jacket. Ownership inscription (to Frederick Frye: "wine cures all"). Very good.

\$ 15

Originally issued in 1897, this is reissued from Tuttle. Professor Gerald P. Rodnan (1927-1983), "an outstanding leader in rheumatology," on reviewing the work in 1969, was uncomplimentary with Ellwanger's lengthy, but witty, dialogue: "Although there are numerous other witty passages, most of the volume is taken up with a long, rambling, contradictory, and I regret to say, frightfully boring discussion of the goutogenic potential of various fluids and foodstuffs." – *Arthritis and Rheumatism*, vol. 12, no. 5, Oct., 1969.

∞ Maynard A. Amerine, Maynard Andrew Amerine, Axel E. Borg, *A Bibliography on Grapes, Wines, Other Alcoholic Beverages, and Temperance: Works Published in the United States Before 1901*. Berkeley: University of California Press, (1996). #1307 (note).





114. **ESMARCH, Johann Friedrich August von**, (1823-1908). *Ueber Gelenkneurosen*. Kiel und Hadersleben: Schwer'sche, 1872. ¶ 210 x 138 mm. 8vo. [iv], 92 pp. 2 figs.; short ms. note at rear. Original quarter brown cloth, marbled boards; kozo repair to spine. Paper slightly browned, else very good. RARE. M0701LV

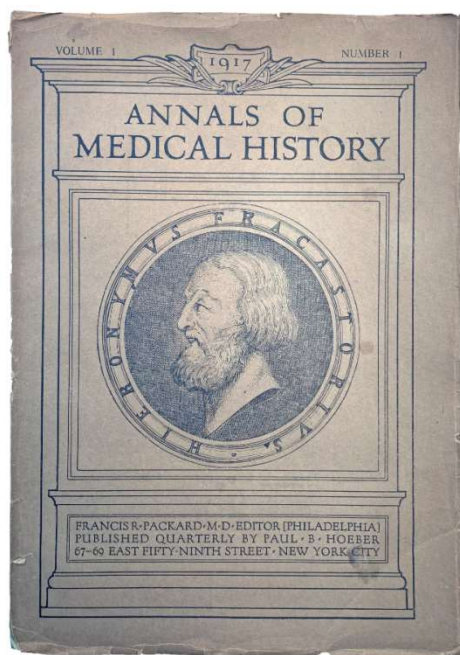
\$ 75

First edition. Report presented to the third *Versammlung des Vereines Schleswig-Holsteinischer Aerzte*, 1868.

"Orthopaedic surgeons make daily use of the Esmarch rubber bandage to create a bloodless field of surgery, enabling completion of complex extremity surgery. However, the rubber tourniquet which bears the eponym of Esmarch is but one of many contributions made by this man who was one of the most innovative and respected surgeons of his day. His remarkable personal life and professional accomplishments which served as an inspiration to his students at the University Kiel can equally inspire the modern day orthopaedic surgeon." "During the turbulent period from 1866 to 1870, war broke out again, and Germany fought first against Denmark, then Austria, and France. Esmarch served an important role in the Franco-Prussian war as consulting surgeon and public health officer supervising the military hospitals near Berlin (Fig. 2). In the later years of the campaigns, Esmarch was unable to serve in the field, as he was recovering from an illness he contracted while operating. In 1871, at age 48, he became Surgeon General of the German army." "Esmarch was a prolific writer, publishing a large number of monographs dealing with military and trauma surgery. He was an early convert to Lister's antiseptic technique, after having visited England and Scotland. At the 1881 Seventh International Medical Conference, Esmarch spoke against the overly aggressive surgical approach to war wounds, despite the advances made in antisepsis." – Herzenberg.

Esmarch was Chief of Surgery at University Kiel.

See: John E. Herzenberg, "Johann Friedrich August Von Esmarch: His Life and Contributions to Orthopaedic Surgery," *Iowa Orthopaedic Journal*, 1988; vol. 8: pp. 85–91.



ANNALS OF MEDICAL HISTORY

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 Application for entry as second class matter of the Post Office, New York, N. Y. Pending.
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VOLTAIRE'S RELATION TO MEDICINE*

By PEARCE BAILEY, M.D.
NEW YORK

IN stealing the great men whose discoveries have transformed what, a short time ago, was little more than a speculative system of philosophy, into a science whose bounds are fixed only by the limiting qualities of humanity, it should be remembered that the followers of Hippocrates are not the only ones who merit gratitude for what they accomplished for medicine. Medical growth implies more than the work of gifted doctors alone. All who have striven for human development have furthered this art which joins or crosses every thread of social fabric and which has always been more than a system of healing. Medicine must be the last barrier but one between man and the fates. It stands at the entrance and exit of life and, since it seems nearest the mystery, it has always been peculiarly looked to to disclose what lay behind that strange curtain which rises and drops so abruptly. It is so bound up in our souls with the arts and humanities, that its history is inseparable from the history of all human thought and behavior. Its records at first sight seeming to mark a development and ascendancy quite its own, are really the records of the desires and fears and beliefs unshared by humanity, and neither they nor the men who helped make them can be understood by themselves. As long as thought was not free, medicine, in common with other branches of learning, had to struggle with tradition, dogma, prejudice, superstition, at backed by the might of church and state. Society, instinctively averse to reality, placed, as long as it could, these deadly talons across the path of whatever might bring it and reality face to face. It was only as little by little, opinions ceased to be matters reviewed by the police, and when investigation was no longer regarded as offensive to God, that the practical growth implies more than the work of gifted doctors alone. All who have striven for human development could be brought into the light to be studied.

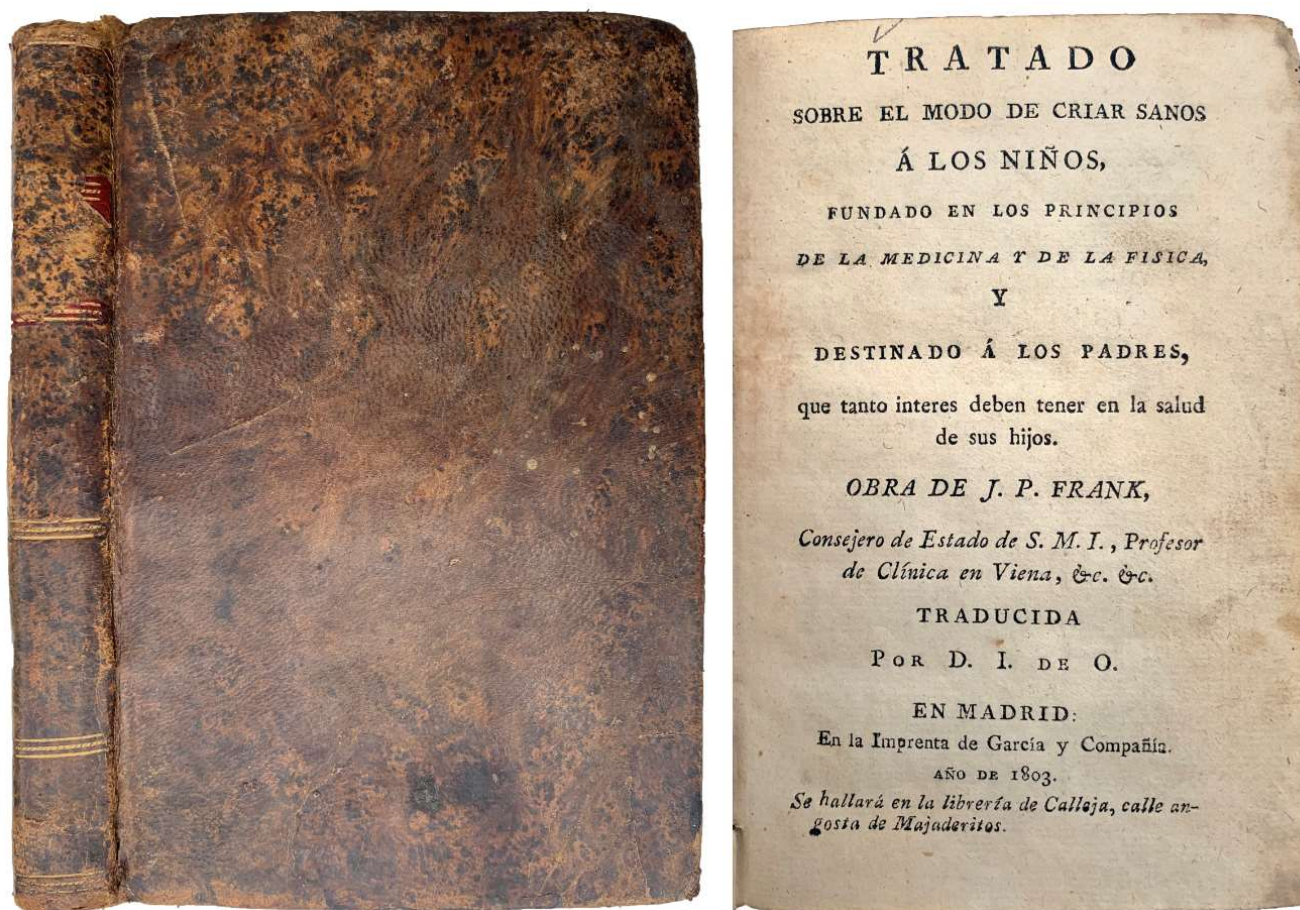
The broader vision which made this development possible came from the men outside of our profession quite as much as from those within it, and it was these allies of ours especially who risked their lives in the struggle for the establishment of tolerance. They fought our battles, and their names must be placed with the names of actual medical craftsmen who, if wresting secrets from Nature, made contemporary give place to observation and controlled fancy by experiment. Esculapides and Petrus and Bacon and Luther, each in his own way and according to his lights, helped to break down the barriers which kept men's eyes from the truth; each helped to rattle public opinion to a point where scientific medicine became possible. Some did the work which resulted ultimately in advantage to our art without having touched on medical subjects at all; others, like Athanasius Kircher (1681-1686), the Jesuit priest, the earliest microscopist; like Antony van Leeuwenhoek, *Read at a meeting of the Harvard Medical Library Club, Boston, Mass., November 1, 1916.

First issue of the Annals of Medical History

115. [FRACASTORO] SINGER, Charles (1876-1960) and Dorothea (1882-1964). "The Scientific Position of Girolamo Fracastoro 1478?-1553 with especial reference to the source, character and influence of his Theory of Infection." New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1917. ¶ Series: *ANNALS OF MEDICAL HISTORY*, vol. 1, no. 1. 4to. [iv], 108 pp. Illus. Printed wrappers; edges with light or moderate wear. Very good.

\$ 45

The inaugural issue of the foremost English-language journal on the history of medicine of its time. With eight articles: 1) Singer; 2) Fielding H. Garrison, *The Greek Cult of the Dead and the Chthonian Deities in Ancient Medicine*; 3) Enricus Cordus, *The Three Characteristics of a Physician*; 4) Pearce Bailey, *Voltaire's Relation to Medicine*; 5) Edward Streeter, *Unpublished bronze Ecorché*; 6) Charles W. Burr, *Burke and Hare and the Psychology of Murder*; 7) C. D. Spivak, *Hebrew Prayers for the Sick*; 8) Stanton A. Friedberg, *Laryngology and Otology in Colonial Times*.



116. **FRANK, Johann Peter** (1745-1821). *Tratado sobre el modo de criar sanos á los niños, fundado en los principios de la medicina y de la física: y destinado á los padres, que tanto interes deben tener en la salud de sus hijos*. Madrid: en la Imprenta de Garcia y Compañía, 1803. ¶ 15 cm. Small 8vo. xxii, 216 pp. to Doña Maria Tomasa Palafox (1780-1835), Marquise of Villafranca and Duchess of Medina Sidonia. Contents page (rear). Dedicated Original full tree calf, gilt-stamped spine; former spine label is worn away. Rubbed, otherwise very good. Frye bookplate. RARE.

\$ 175

First Spanish edition, translated by "D.L. de O." "A treatise on how to raise healthy children, based on the principles of medicine and physics: and intended for parents, who must take such an interest in the health of their children." [title translated]. This item is surely rare as very few copies of this translation are on record. The title was issued in French as, *Traité sur la manière d'élever sainement les enfans*. Paris, 1798/99.

Concerned with public health, Frank understands that a lot of children die at birth [II-III]. He addresses threats of danger to the unborn child [IV], inspection of the child after death, possibility of accidents [V], first aid for children [VI], properties and issues involving breast feeding and mother's milk [VII], mothers who refuse to raise their children [VIII], noting the differences of children deprived of mother's milk [IX], causes that prevent mothers from taking their role as a mother [X], advice for the wet-nurse [XI], when to wean the child (and the prevention of the same) [XII], foods for the child (nutrition) and noting accidents therein [XIII], cooked broths for children (animal-based) [XIV], care related to sleep and wakefulness of children [XV], consequences of clothes, including the effects of compression of the lungs, stomach and head, such as with a corset or whale bodices [XVI], consequences of [swaddling?] "very hot and impure" [XVII].

"Johann Peter Frank, (born March 19, 1745, Rodalben, Bavaria [Germany]—died April 24, 1821, Vienna, Austria), German physician who was a pioneer in public health. / Frank studied at Heidelberg and Strasbourg. He became court and garrison physician in Rastadt (1769), professor in Göttingen (1784) and in Pavia (1785), director of sanitation in Lombardy (1786), and sanitary officer to the Vienna hospitals (1795). In 1811, after a short time in St. Petersburg as ordinary physician and counselor of state, he returned to practice in Vienna. / Frank's fame rests on his massive *System einer vollständigen medicinischen Polizey* (9 vol., 1779–1827; "System of a Complete Medical Policy"), which covers the hygiene of all stages of a man's life. He undertook to systematize all that was known on public health and to devise detailed codes of hygiene for enactment. He was among the first to urge international regulation of health problems, and he endorsed the notion of "medical police," whereby one of the duties of the state was to protect the health of its citizens." [Britannica].



Ch. 22.
BOYLSTON
MEDICAL PRIZE DISSERTATIONS
FOR THE YEARS 1819 AND 1821.
—
EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS
ON
THE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE STOMACH AND
THE URINARY ORGANS,
AND
ON THE PROPRIETY OF ADMINISTERING MEDICINE BY
INJECTION INTO THE VEINS.
BY E. HALE, JUN. M. D. M. M. S. S.
—
BOSTON:
OLIVER EVERETT AND JOSEPH W. INGRAHAM.
1821.

DISSENTATION II.
ON THE QUESTION
CAN MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES BE SAFELY AND AD-
VANTAGEOUSLY INTRODUCED INTO ANIMAL
BODIES THROUGH THE MEDIUM
OF THE VEINS?
WHICH OBTAINED THE BOYLSTON PREMIUM
IN 1821.
—
"Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes."—Virg.

[117 HALE]

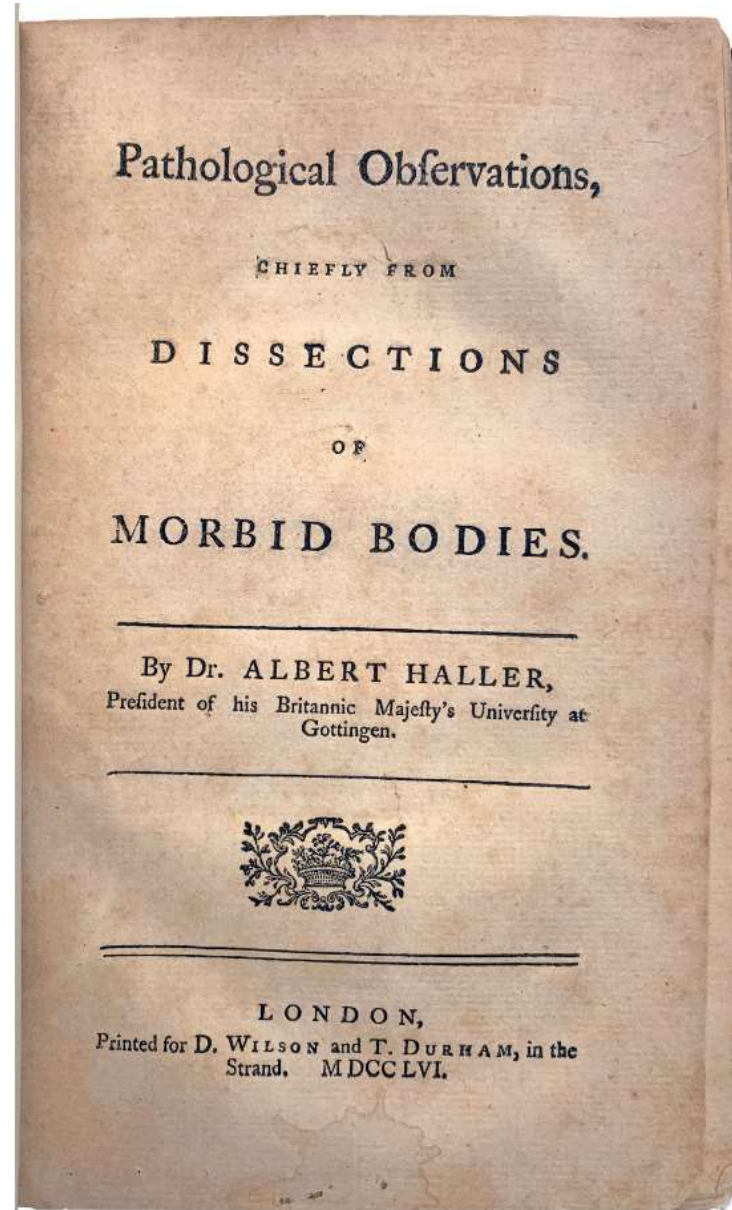
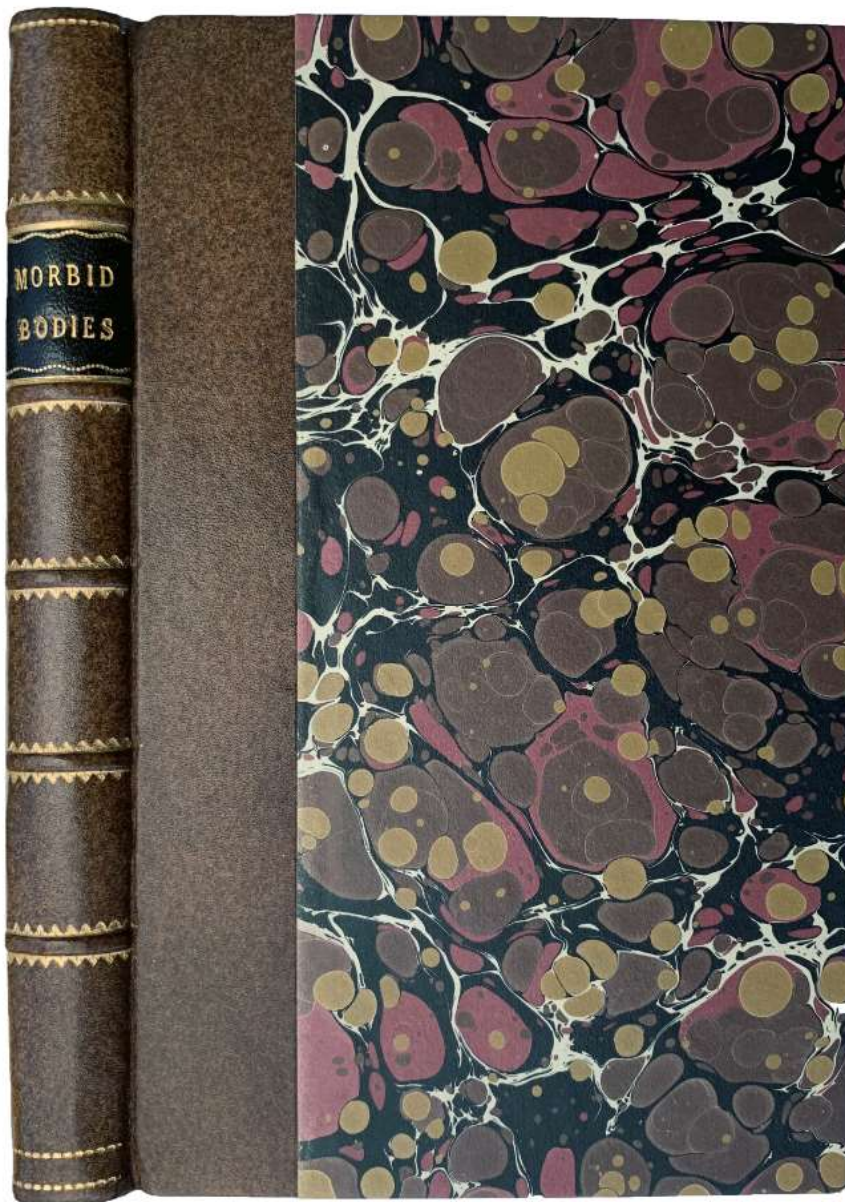
117. **HALE, E. (Enoch)**, (1790-1848) Jun, M.D. *Boylston Medical Prize Dissertations for the years 1819 and 1821. Experiments and Observations on the communication between the Stomach and Urinary Organs and on the propriety of administering medicine by injection into the veins.* Boston: Oliver Everett and Joseph W. Ingraham, 1821 ¶ 8vo. 135, [1] pp. Original calf-backed marbled boards; neatly rebacked with gilt spine title. Small ink annotation to title (upper margin). Fine.

\$ 200

Two Boylston Medical Prize Dissertations written by Enoch Hale, on the stomach and the urinary tract and intravenous injections.

"After graduating from Harvard Medical School in 1813, Dr. Enoch Hale held positions as a district physician to the Boston Dispensary and a visiting physician at Massachusetts General Hospital. Enoch Hale was a Trustee of the Boston Medical Library and also its Clerk and last Treasurer. He looked after the Library's financial interests following its consolidation with the Boston Athenaeum." [Harvard University, Countway Library].

Dissertation I. On the question, Is there any communication from the stomach to the bladder, more direct than that through the circulating system and the kidneys? Which obtained the Boylston premium in 1819. -- Dissertation II. On the question, Can medicinal substances be safely and advantageously introduced into animal bodies through the medium of the veins?



118. **HALLER, Albert [Albrecht von]** (1708-1777). *Pathological Observation Chiefly from Dissections of Morbid Bodies*. London, D. Wilson and T. Durham, 1756. ¶ Small 8vo. viii, iii, [1], 197, [1], [2] pp. 3 folding engraved plates (one mended); some foxing and occasional stains at gutter. Modern antique-style quarter sprinkled calf, marbled boards, raised bands with gilt tooling, leather spine label, new endleaves, newly sewn. Near fine.

\$ 850

English Translation of Haller's "*Opuscula pathologica*", issued in 1755. This first English printing was issued without his "De respiratione" (on respiration). The work contains the first published description of metastatic melanoma, the cancerous skin condition. Here Haller details 62 cases of postmortem examinations. His subjects are quite varied and sometimes remarkable: "large holes" in the brain [2], suffocation from a swallowed filbert [7], and a worm also causing suffocation [9], humpbacked [10], trouble breathing [13], obesity [21], starvation [24], prolapses of the anus [31], abscess of the liver [32], kidney stones [34], An incontinence of urine [35], vaginal prolapse [37], bones in the brain [49], stone in the heart [52], foetus with a deformed head [55], chicken with three legs [57], "young lady with a double Vagina, and only one kidney" [60], persons who have been drowned [62].

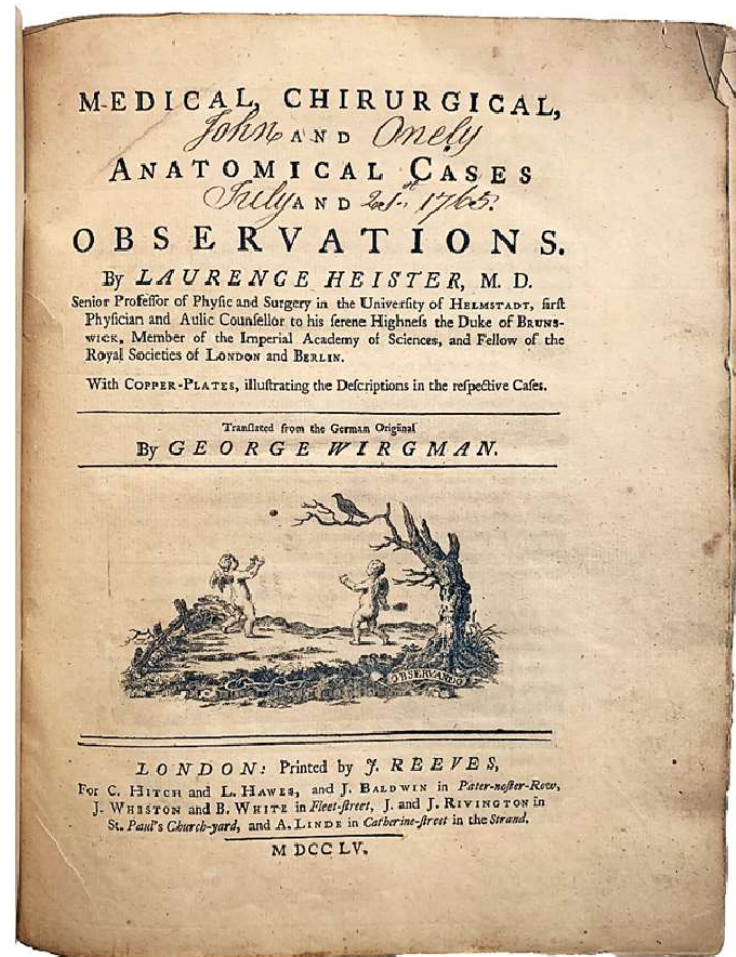
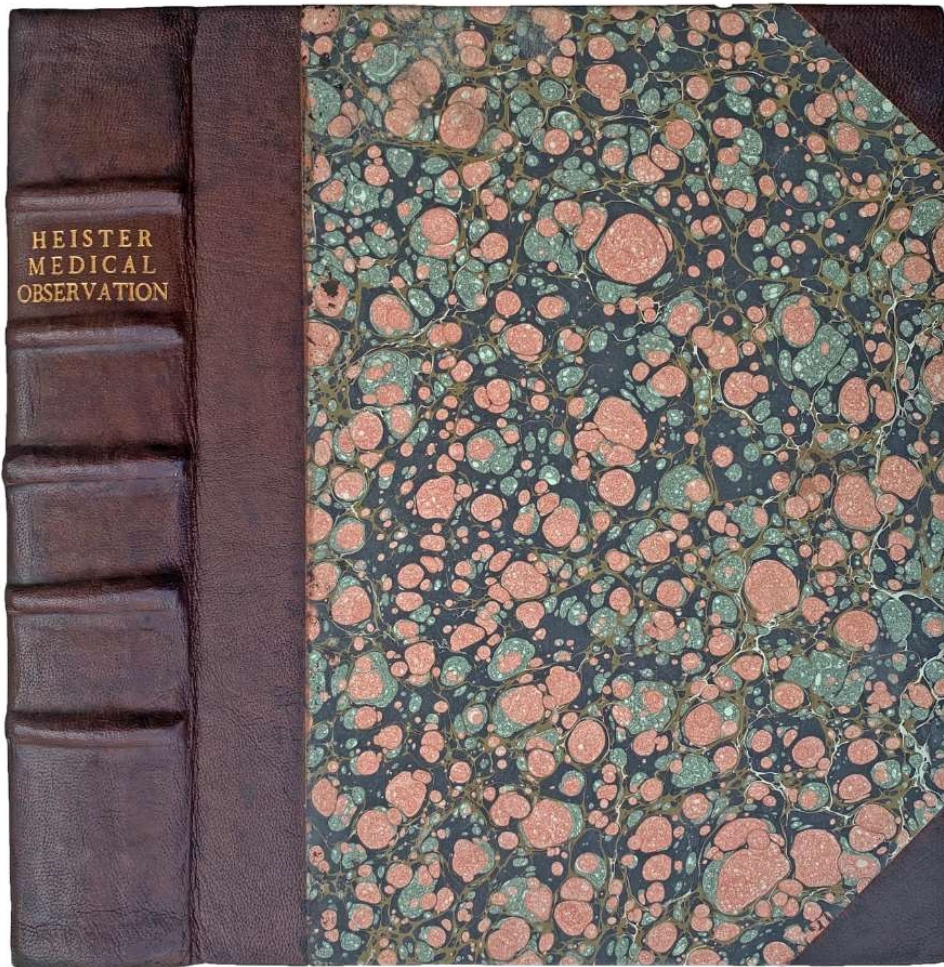
The first Latin edition of 1755 was the first collected printed collection of Haller's postmortem examinations and some of them were printed thus for the first time. Haller was a student of Boerhaave. "Haller made valuable original contributions to cardiac physiology and neurophysiology." – Neville.

"Albrecht von Haller (1708-77) was one of the intellectual giants of the eighteenth century, and indeed, one of the most accomplished men of all time." – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.



CONTENTS: [1] A Scirrhus of the Cerebellum – [2] Large holes of the Falx – [3] The Capsula of the Lens Crystallina rendered opaque – [4] An Aneurism of the Carotid artery – [5] A Scirrhus of the Mastoid Muscle – [6] Strumae – [7] Suffocation occasioned by a filberd – [8] A singular cause of hoarseness – [9] Suffocation occasioned by a worm – [10] Account of a gibbosity – [11] The back-bone preternaturally crooked – [12] An incysted dropsy of the Pleura – [13] A Pleurisy seated in the Lungs – [14] A Peripneumony from a transudation of blood – [15] A Phthisis Pulmonalis in an infant – [16] An adhesion of the lungs without any bad consequences – [17] The large vessels of the Thorax opened – [18] The Aneurism of the Aorta – [19] The Carotid artery and jugular vein obstipated – [20] The Vena cava concreted – [21] Corpulence ill cured – [22] Large Cryptae of the Stomach – [23] An ulcer of the Colon opening into the stomach – [24] A man starved to death – [25] A Scirrhus of the Omentum – [26] A Tympany – [27] An Introsusception of the intestines, without any bad consequences – [28] Congenial Herniae – [29] Umbilical Herniae – [30] Other Hernias – [31] A fatal prolapses of the Anus – [32] An abscess of the liver, mistakes concerning this disease – [33] Stones in the gall bladder – [34] The first Stamina of the Stone in the kidneys – [35] An incontinence of urine – [36] Ulcers of the bladder – [37] A Prolapsus of the Vagina – [38] A laceration of the Uterus – [39] Diseases of the Pelvis and Uterus – [40] A versicular appearance of the Placenta – [41] Various slighter diseases of the Uterus – [42] A Steatom of the Ovarium – [43] The nature of an inflammation – [44] The history of the variolous temperament of the year 1735 – [45] Glandular tumours – [46] A praeternatural cellular membrane – [47] The matter of diseased bones – [48] Callosties of the Pleura – [49] Bones produced in the brain – [50] The cellular membrane hardened – [51] An induration of the Aorta – [52] A stone in the heart – [53] A bone in the form of a cup found in the eye – [54] The bones softened – [55] A Foetus with a deformed head – [56] A lamb with one eye – [57] A chicken with three legs – [58] A deformed lamb without a mouth – [59] A coalition of the kidneys – [60] A young lady with a double Vagina, and only one kidney – [61] A Vulva to appearance praeternaturally formed – [62] Some remarks on persons who have been drowned.

☞ESTC T56708; Bedford Catalogue 897; Blake, NLM, p. 196; *Heirs of Hippocrates*, p. 300; Waller 4017; Wellcome III, p.199; Willius & Keys, *Cardiac Classics*, pp. 167-170. See: *Roy G. Neville Historical Chemical Library*, p. 581 (1755).



Medical & Surgical Observations in 624 Case Reports

119. **HEISTER, Laurence (Lorenz)** (1683-1758). *Medical, Chirurgical, and Anatomical Cases and Observations. Translated from the German original by George Wirgman.* London: Printed by J. Reeves, for C. Hitch and L. Hawes, and J. Baldwin, ... 1755. ¶ 4to. xxxii, 708 pp. Title vignette (2 cherubs and a tree with a bird, the motto "Obsevando"),

8 engraved folding plates by T. S. Muller (pp. 6, 154, 156, 249, 326, 389, 583, 651), appendix. Some waterstaining (pp. 551-572, 697-708), stains to margins of some plates. Ownership inscription of John Onely, July 21st, 1765 on title). From the collection of George Kaplan, MD.

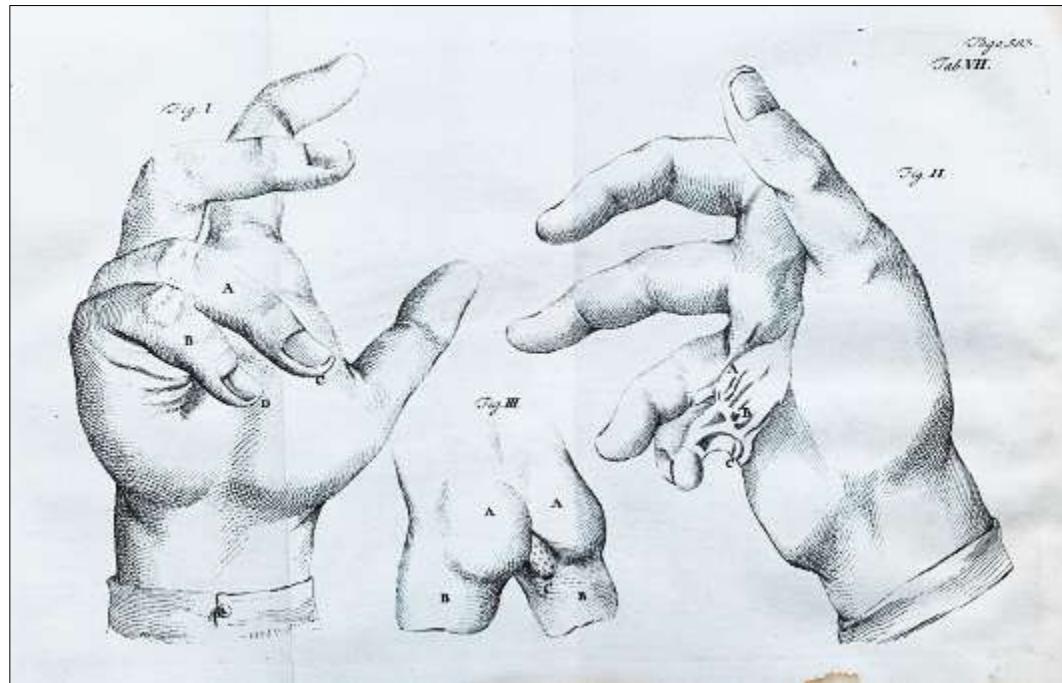
\$ 1,500

First edition in English translation; originally issued in German in 1753 with the title, *Medizinische, chirurgische und anatomische Wahrnehmungen*. Significantly Heister's text was published in German (and here translated into English) rather than Latin as times had changed and the student of medicine no longer had the familiarity with Latin and thus modern languages were becoming a part of academia.

Heister, a German surgeon as well as an excellent anatomist, had a sweeping knowledge of surgery. He won the respect of his peers, so much so that he is sometimes called the 'Father of German surgery.'

The volume contains 624 case reports and observations recorded over the course of fifty years of practice and teaching. The strength of the work is in its diversity and basis for setting a pattern of record of each case history, concise and with remedies given throughout for as myriad treatments as the 624 cases might suggest. He made the first postmortem section of the appendicitis and introduced the term tracheotomy (see case CX). Daniel Cox (d.1759) provided an introduction and Peter Shaw (1694-1763), the preface. As a layman, I survey the contents of the volume – too numerous and diverse to be listed – but Heister kept he records. None offer references of any kind. The work is highly biographical as it recounts Heister's experiences with his instructors, and there is a sense of chronology, though the work suffers for lack of an index (not a feature of books as is common now). Here is a taste of what the volume offers with treatments and operations for any condition met: hydrocele, amputations, inflammations, vomiting, gunshot wounds, head wounds, urology: "of a large penis, but very small testes, found dissecting a subject" (he comments "the first subject I had seen dissected ... the testes no larger than an acorn") [8], lethargy and loss of memory [11], a man who ate "hot buttered cake" and "rashly drinking ... cold water mixed with snow, died very soon..." [12], midwifery: (a child born "with the chin sticking fast at the os pubis") [14], fractures, hare-lip, operations of the stone, ulcers, small-pox with soldiers [45], cases of military operations, gangrene [54], gonorrhoea [69], of cataracts [76], scabies [85], no hair on the body [86], epidemic fever in Altdorf [94], miscarriage [98], ear pain [108], tonsils [123], ophthalmology: "Of a woman who had the appearance pf black spots and little chairs flying before her eyes" [127 and 133], a woman who gave birth ten times, wherein all the children died at birth ... now she is pregnant with the eleventh child..." [136], etc.

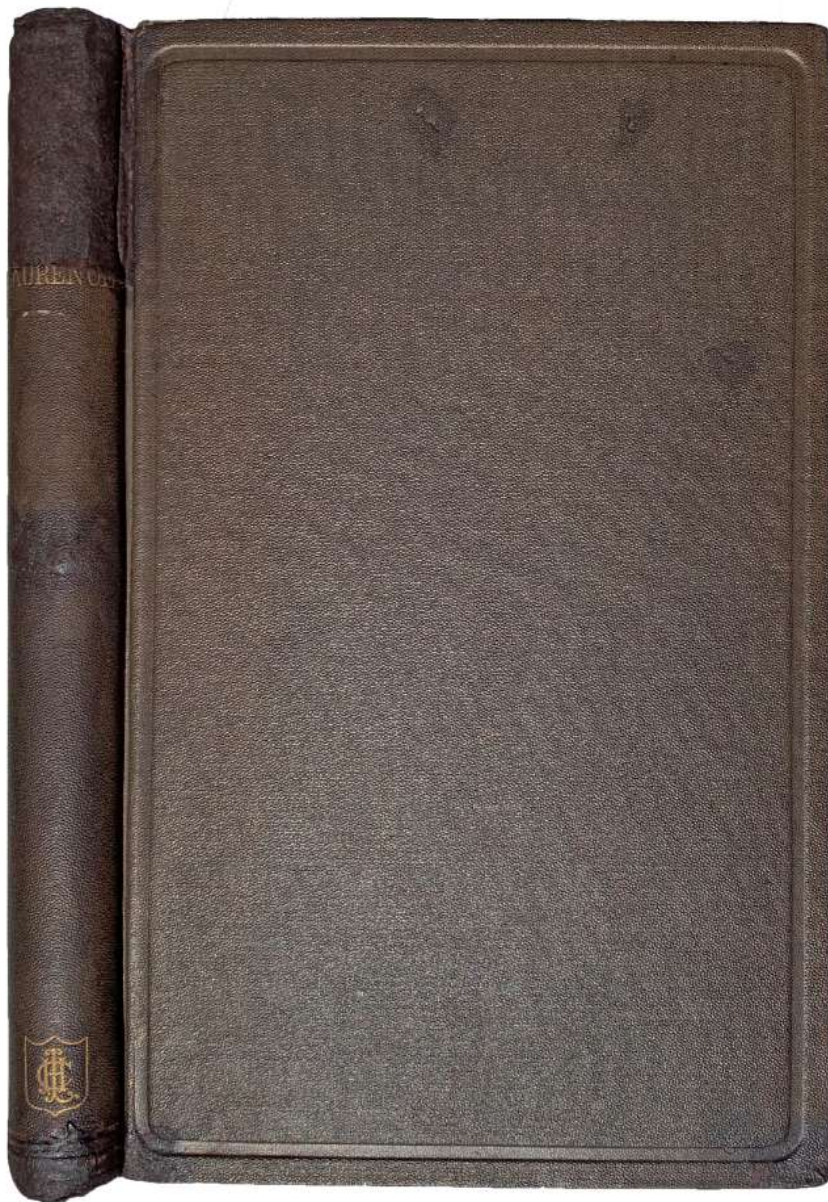
"Heister was born the son of an innkeeper in Frankfurt/Main in 1683. After his studied at the universities of Giessen and Wetzlar, he went to Amsterdam [studying under Boerhaave], where he continued his training in anatomy and surgery under the supervision of Friedrich Ruysch and Johann Jacob Rau. [He took his medical degree in 1708 and served as army surgeon in Flanders]. In 1710 Heister was offered the chair of anatomy and surgery at the University of Nuremberg, which then was located in Altdorf, a small town in the vicinity of the Imperial City. Ten



years later he accepted the professorship of anatomy, surgery and physiology at Helmstedt university in the Duchy of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel. Heister enjoyed the reputation of a skillful surgeon, a popular university teacher, and a widely recommended physician. And he was 'the one among the surgical authors who wrote the most books,' as his contemporary Albrecht von Haller (1775, p. 5) put it." Marion Maria Ruisinger, in: Robert Arnott, Stanley Finger, Chris Smith (editors), *Trepanation: History, Discovery, Theory (Studies on Neuropsychology, Development, and Cognition)*, CRC Press, 2003, with special interest in the "Bachmann case."

PROVENANCE: John Onely, July 21st, 1765 – Zeitlin & Ver Brugge Booksellers [1985], sold to: – Dr. George Kaplan [1985-2019] – Jeff Weber.

☞ ESTC t114641; Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p 342; Osler 2926; Wellcome III, p. 237; Waller 4266. See: John Stewart, "Lorenz Heister: Surgeon (1683-1758)," *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, April, 1929, 20(4): 418–419.



A HANDY-BOOK
OF
OPHTHALMIC SURGERY

FOR THE
USE OF PRACTITIONERS.

BY
JOHN Z. LAURENCE, F.R.C.S., M.B. (UNIV. LOND.),
SURGEON TO THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, SOUTHWARK; OPHTHALMIC SURGEON TO SAINT BARTHOLOMEW'S
HOSPITAL (CHATHAM); EDITOR OF THE OPHTHALMIC REVIEW; MEMBER OF THE HEIDELBERG
OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, OF THE UNIVERSAL OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, OF THE
PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, OF THE HARTSHORN SOCIETY, OF THE
SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE OF PARIS, OF THE SOCIETY OF
GERMAN NATURALISTS AND PHYSICIANS.

ASSISTED BY
ROBERT C. MOON,
LATE ASSISTANT-SURGEON TO THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, SOUTHWARK.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

BY
J. Z. LAURENCE.



PHILADELPHIA:
HENRY C. LEA.
1869.

[120]

120. **LAURENCE, John Z., F.R.C.S., M.B.** (1829–1870); **Robert C. MOON** (1844–1914). *A handy-book of ophthalmic surgery for the use of practitioners. Assisted by Robert C. Moon.* Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, 1869.

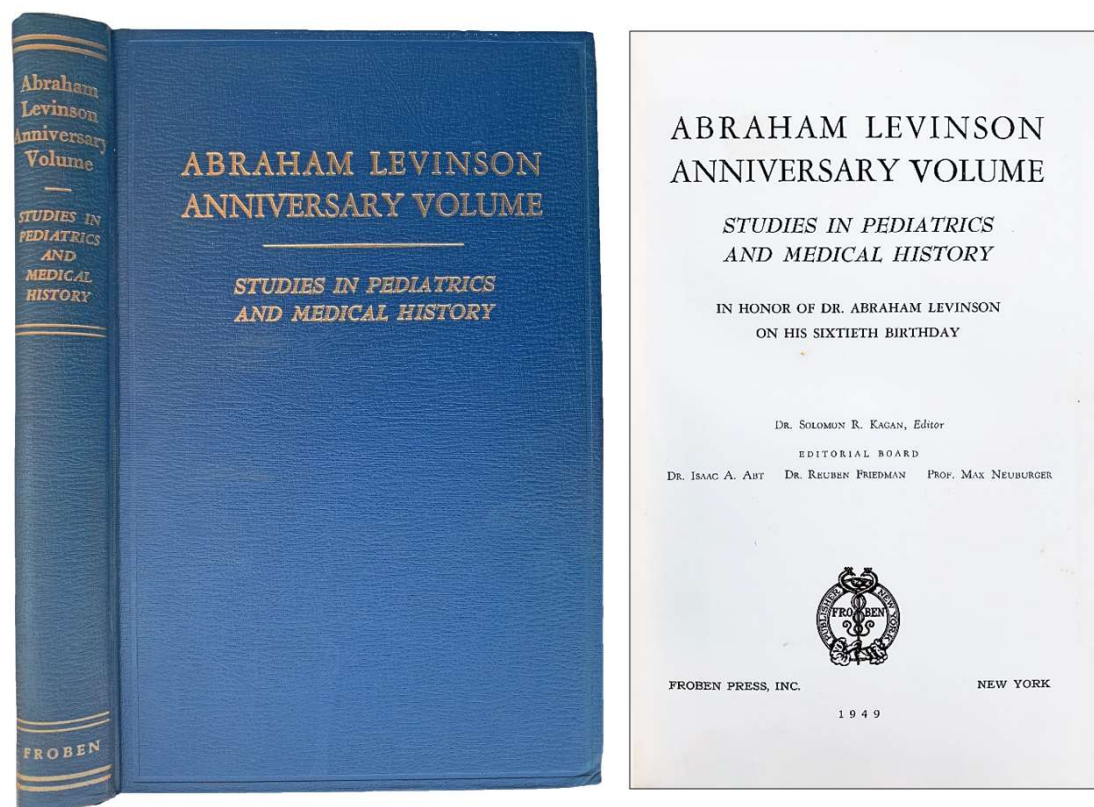
¶ 8vo. vi, 227, 32 (ads.) pp. 4 plates, index. Original brown cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; top portion of spine mended with kozo (spine title is not showing all the words). Very good. [M13952]

\$ 30

Second edition, revised and enlarged. "In 1866 he described a syndrome of retinitis pigmentosa, loss of vision progressing to blindness, mental retardation, stunted stature and hypogonadism. This disease would become known as the Laurence–Moon syndrome, named along with his colleague Robert Charles Moon." [Wikip.].

John Zachariah Laurence (1829–1870), Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, English ophthalmologist, practiced medicine in London. "He was the founder of the South London Ophthalmic Hospital in 1857, later to become known as the Royal Eye Clinic." Robert Charles Moon (1844–1914) was an ophthalmologist who practiced medicine in England and the United States, in Philadelphia (where he was very engaged with helping the blind). He was the son of William Moon (1818–1894), inventor of "Moon type", an embossed alphabet for the blind. [Wikip.].





121. **LEVINSON, Abraham** (1888-1955); **Salomon R. KAGAN** (1881-1955) (editor). *Abraham Levinson Anniversary volume: studies in pediatrics and medical history in honor of Abraham Levinson on his sixtieth birthday*. New York: Froben Press, 1949. ¶ 8vo. xviii, 365 pp. Frontis. portrait, illus. Original full blue gilt-stamped cloth; edges foxed (or soiled). Very good.

\$ 28

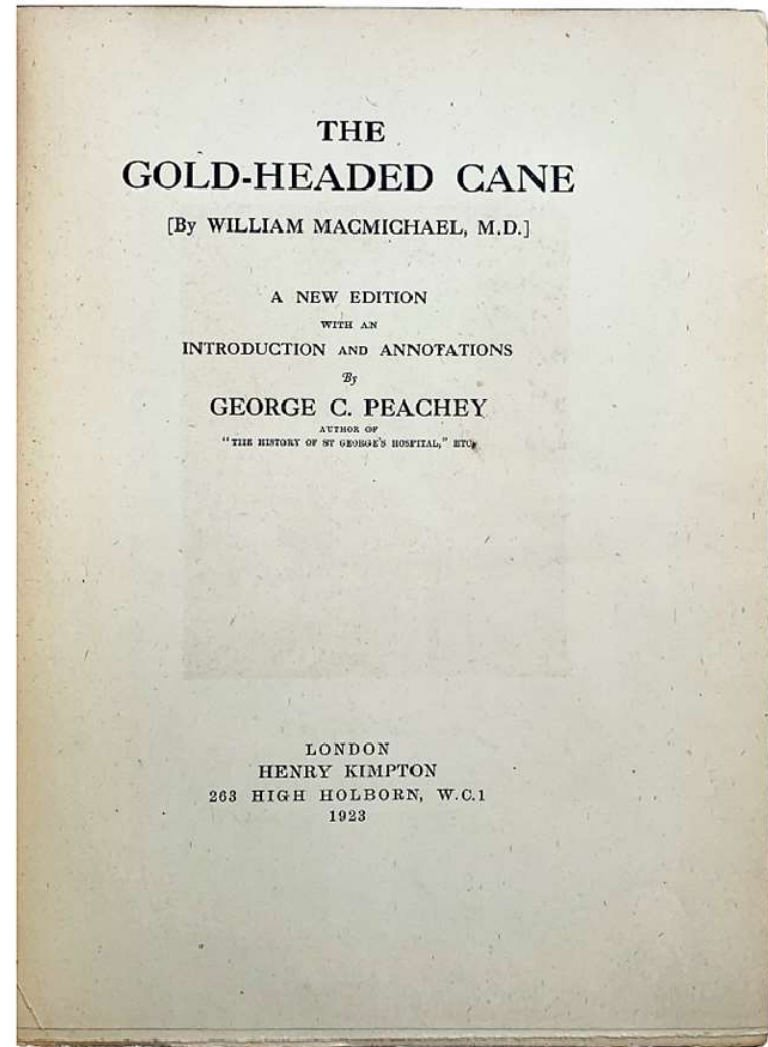
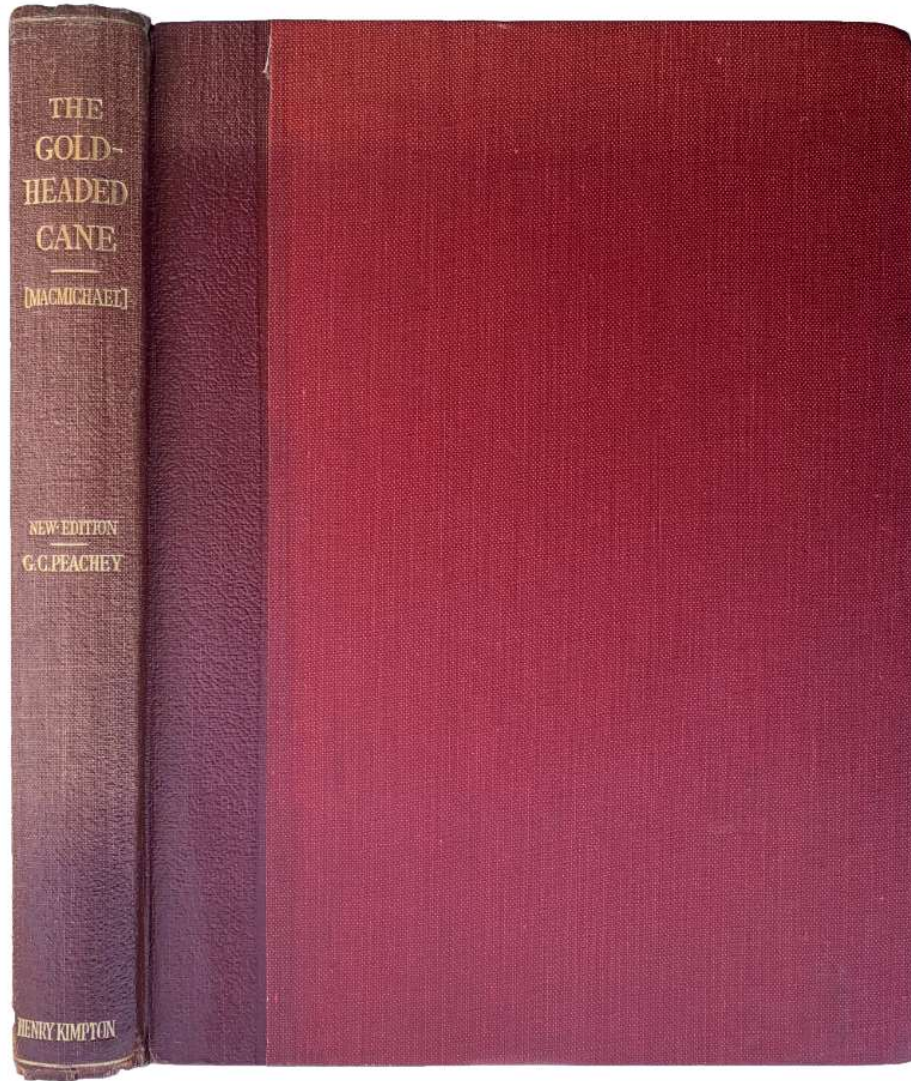
Includes: "Medical publications of Dr. Abraham Levinson, with annotated quotations from his work": p. 327-356. Festschrift with essays on pediatrics, medical history (of Paracelsus, Scabies, Asaph, Stephen Hales, medical bookplates, geographic differences in disease), psychiatry, pediatric neurology, blood and cerebrospinal fluid. Among the 47

contributors: Arthur F. Abt (1898-1974), Samuel Amberg, N. Bogair, I. P. Bronstein, Arturo Castiglioni (1874-1953), S. van Creveld, I. Davidson, Loyal Davis (1896-1982), Morris Fishbein (1889-1976), Hyman Isaac Goldstein (1887-1954), Julius H. Hess (1876-1955), L. Heyman, Reuben Leon Kahn (1887-1979), Leo Kanner (1894-1981), C. Kashiwagi, G. B. Logan, John Martin (1904-1996), Ludwig Ferdinand Meyer (1879-1954), Daniel August Ruge (1917-2005), Otto Saphir (1896-1963), Bela Schick (1877-1967), Mandel Sherman, K. Stern, Max H. Weinberg, Alexander Solomon Wiener (1907-1976).

The seven medical history essays are: Castiglioni, "Reflections on the History of Medicine. . . "; Fishbein, "Paracelsus"; Friedman, "Bonomo and Cestoni: the dispute concerning their identity, the authorship of the "Letter to Redi," and the credit for the discovery of the Acarian Origin of Scabies"; Munter, "The "Book of Medicine," by Asaph"; Neuburger, "Stephen Hales â " A Pioneer in Experimental Physiology"; Radbill, "The Pediatrician Chooses a Bookplate"; Sela Schick, "Geographic Differences in Disease."

"Abraham Levinson was born in 1888. He received his B.S. degree in 1917 from the University of Chicago and his M.D. degree in 1911 from the University of Illinois College of Medicine. Levinson went on to pursue post-graduate studies with Bela Schick and Heinrich Finkelstein in Europe. / Levinson was a noted researcher in pediatric neurology and pioneered the study of cerebrospinal fluid. A professor of pediatrics at Northwestern University Medical School, Levinson founded the Levinson Research Foundation for research in pediatric neuropsychiatry. Other research interests included diphtheria, influenza, meningitis and tuberculosis. In 1949, Levinson was honored by the American Medical Association for his many achievements. / Levinson wrote several books and medical papers including: coeditorship of the Pediatric Yearbook (1916-1920), Cerebrospinal Fluid in Health and Disease (1919), Pediatric Nursing (1925) and Pioneers of Pediatrics (1936). Several of these books were translated into Hebrew and the nursing textbook became the official text for the nurses of the Hadassah Medical Organization. / Levinson and his wife Ida were keenly interested in the Zionist cause. During his post-graduate studies in the early 1920s, Levinson came into contact with many prominent Zionist figures including Chaim Weizmann and Chaim Bialik." – AmericanJewishArchives.org

☞ R. D. Greenwood, *Abraham Levinson, 1888-1955*. Within: *Journal of the Kansas Medical Society*, 1975 May; 76(5):109-10.



[122]

122. **MACMICHAEL, William** (1783-1839). *The Gold-Headed Cane. A new edition with an introduction and annotations by George C. Peachey*. London: Henry Kimpton, 1923. ¶ 4to. xix, [8], 195, [1] pp. Illus., 6 photogravure portraits, index. Quarter dark maroon cloth, red cloth covers, gilt spine, top edge gilt. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye.

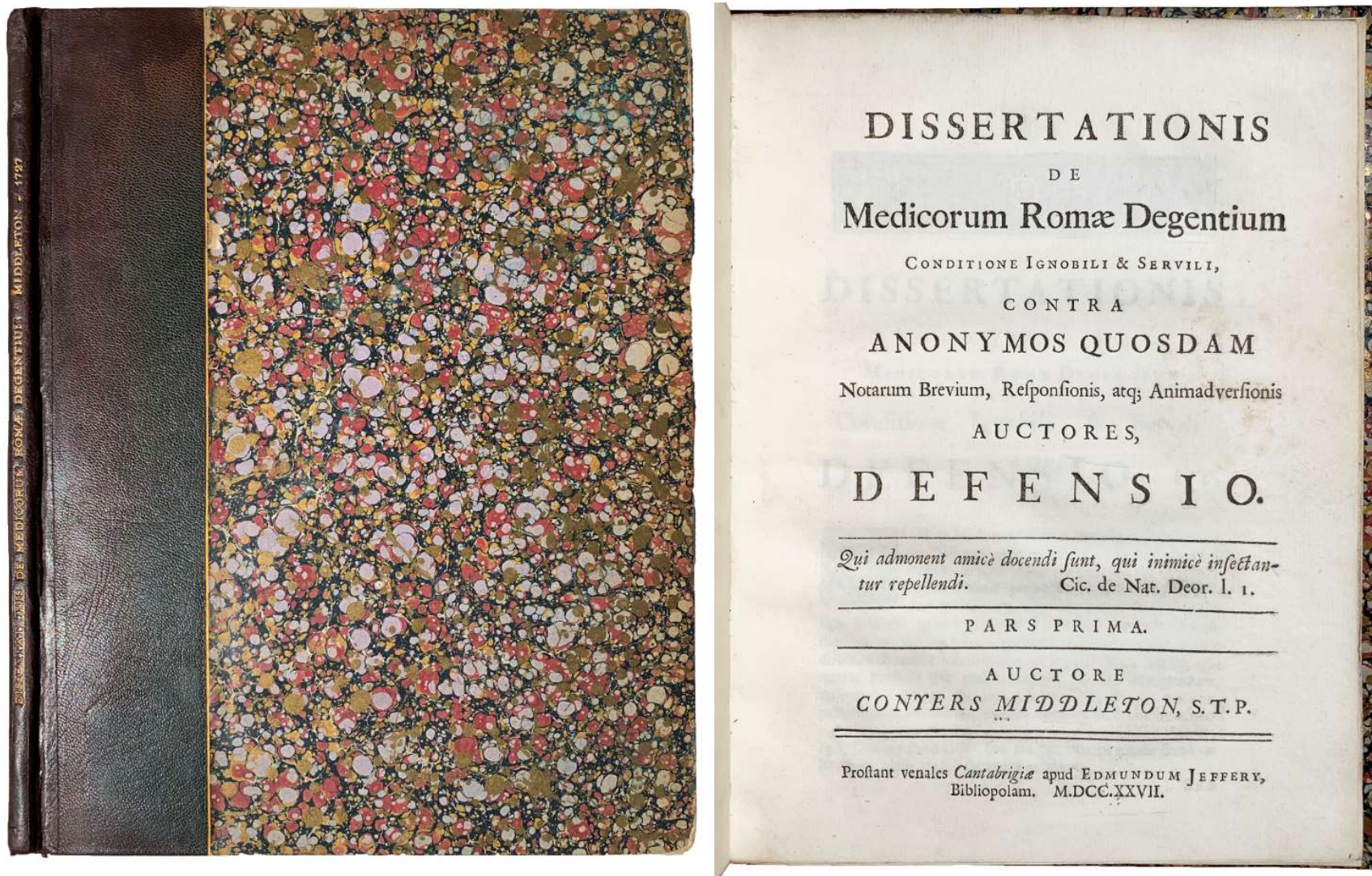
\$ 50

First printed in 1827 by John Murray. This is a fifth edition (first 4to. edition, and first by Kimpton), retaining the illustrations given in the second edition, and adding six photogravure portraits for each of the owners of the gold-headed cane, carried by: John Radcliffe, Richard Mead, Anthony Askew, William and David Pitcairn, and Matthew Baillie.

This charming “autobiography” tells of the adventures of the famous gold-headed cane, successively in the possession of Radcliffe, Mead, Askew, William and David Pitcairn, and Baillie, and then retired to a glass case in the library of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Besides good biographies of the several owners of the cane, the book gives interesting information on the condition of medicine in England in the 18th century. – Garrison and Morton.

☞ Garrison and Morton 6709.





[123 MIDDLETON]

From the H.P. Kraus Reference Library

Mead's Defense of Greece and in Rome Physicians

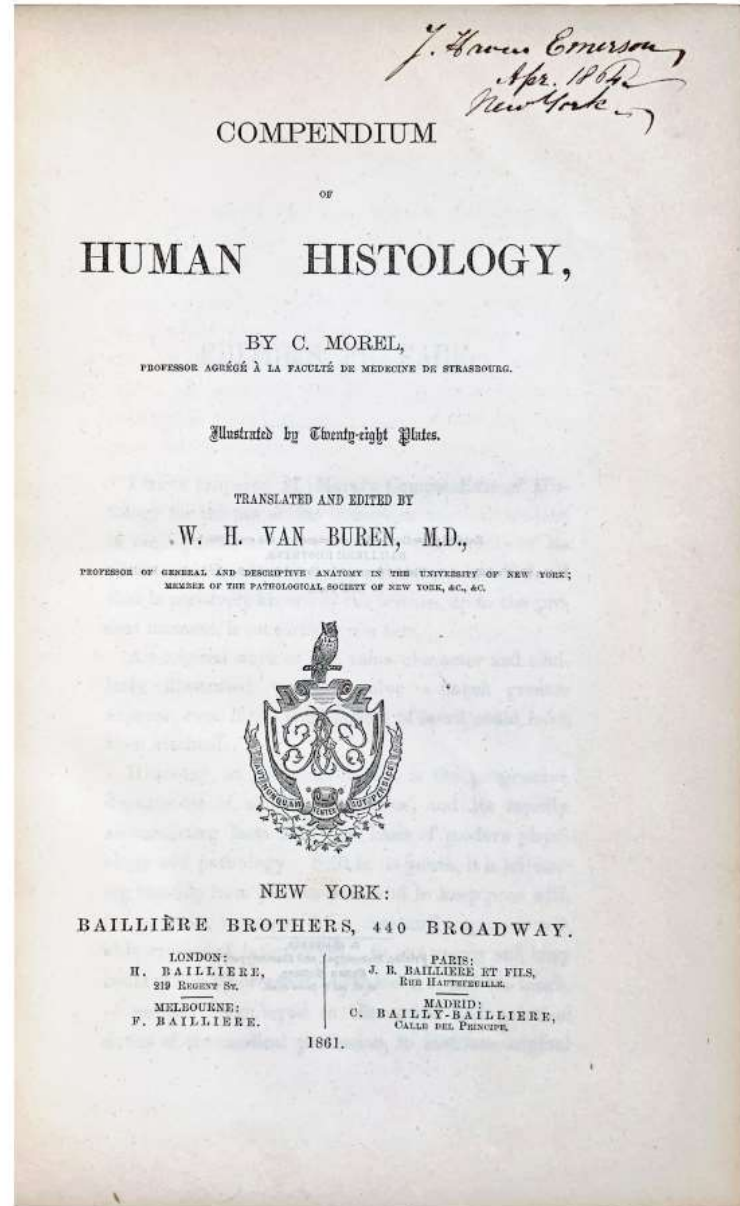
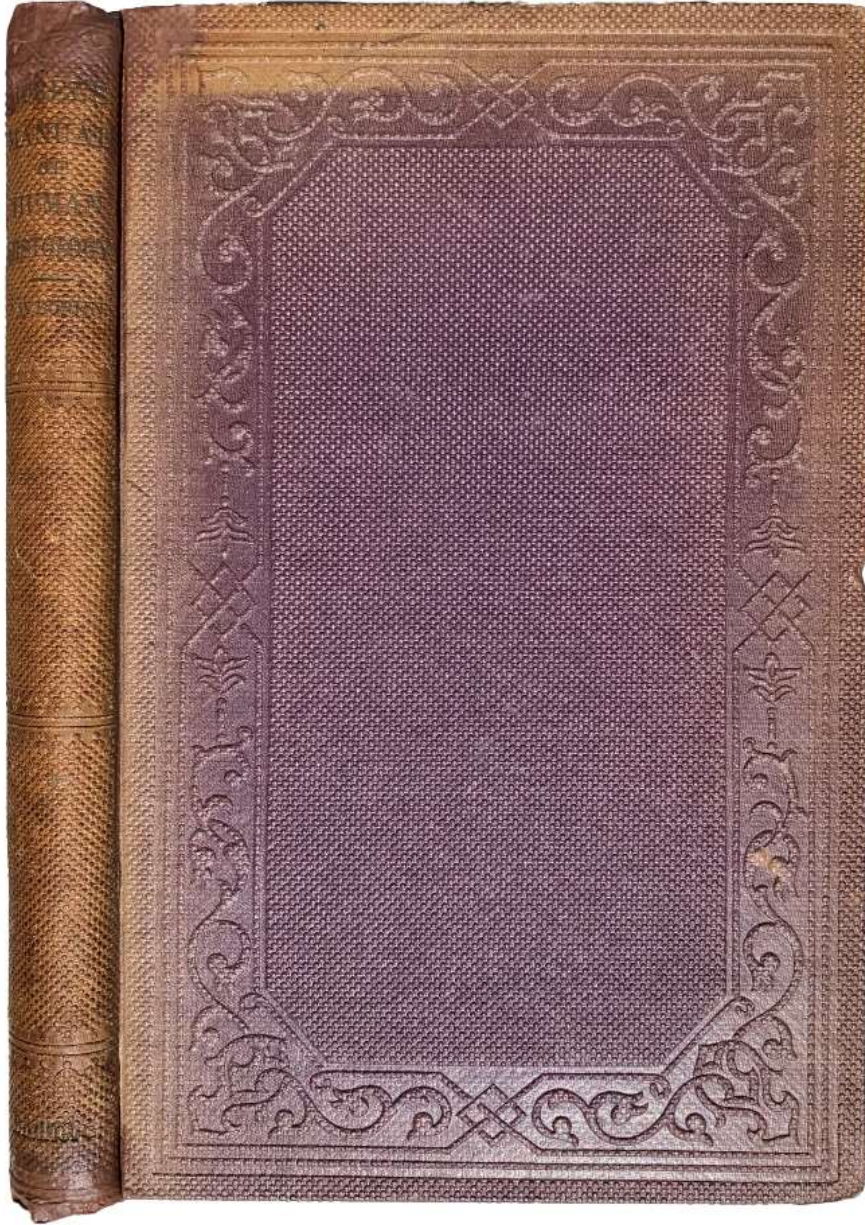
123. **MIDDLETON, Conyers** (1683-1750). *Dissertationis de Medicorum Romae Degentium Conditione Ignobili & Servili, contra anonymos quosdam notarum brevium, responsionis, atq; animadversionis auctores, defensio*. Cambridge: Edmund Jeffery, 1727. ¶ 4to. 40 pp. Headpiece, decorative initial. Early quarter brown morocco, marbled boards, gilt-ruled covers, gilt spine, marbled end-leaves; inner joints reinforced with kozo, outer joints the same and colored to match spine. Bookplate (Yale, Henry Homes Fund), label on rear free end-paper. [This copy is from H.P. Kraus, bookseller's, library]. Very good. [M13953]

\$ 125

SECOND EDITION (first issued 1727, also 40 pages). This work was translated and published in London in 1734 as A dissertation on the state of physicians among the old Romans, in which it is proved to have been servile and ignoble: against the assertions of the celebrated Dr. James Spon and Dr. Richard Mead. Middleton, an English clergyman, was "mired in controversy and disputes, he was also considered one of the best stylists in English of his time." [Wikip.].

"On 18 Oct. 1723 [Mead] delivered the Harveian oration at the College of Physicians. It is for the most part a defence of the position of physicians in Greece and in Rome, showing that they were always honoured and often wealthy in ancient society. He supports his statements by a variety of passages in the classics, and by arguments drawn from representations on coins and medals. Conyers Middleton attacked the oration, and maintained that the physicians of Rome were slaves. Ward replied, and some lesser writers took part in the controversy." [Mead, Richard, vol. 37, *DNB*, p. 184].

∞ Blake, NLM, p. 304; Wellcome, IV, p. 132.



124. **MOREL, Charles** (1823-1884); **William Holme VAN BUREN** (1819-1883). *Compendium of human histology. Translated and edited by W. H. van Buren.* New York: Bailliere Brothers. . . , 1861. ¶ 248 x 163 mm. 8vo. viii, [9]-207, [ads] 4 pp. 28 lithographic plates; lightly browned. Original blind-stamped cloth, gilt spine; spine ends mended neatly with kozo, spine and cover extremities faded, corners showing. Ownership signature on title of "J. Haven Emerson, Apr. 1864, New York". Very good. SCARCE. [M13951]

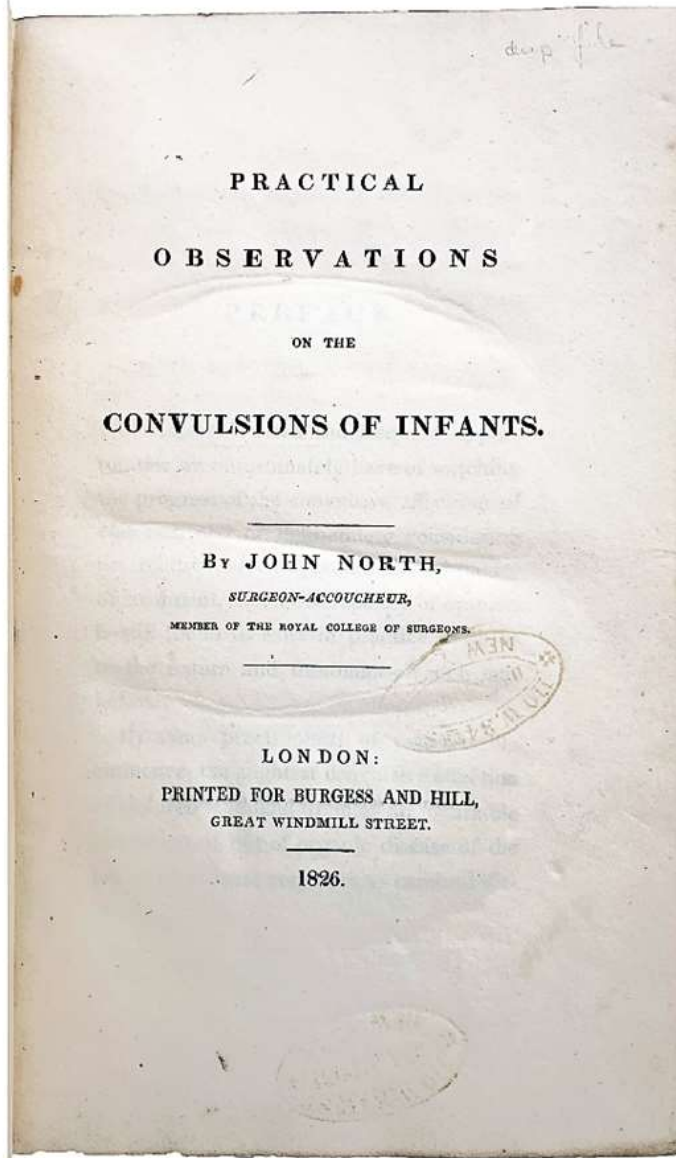
\$ 75

Charles-Basile Morel (1823-1884), was a professor at Strasbourg, Germany, where he taught normal and pathological anatomy. In 1870 he accepted a position to teach at Nancy, France, taking the chair for anatomy; there he taught histology. Johann Hermann Baas names Morel among the leaders in microscopy during at period. Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine and the medical profession*, p. 904.

William Holme Van Buren (1819-1883), New York, surgeon, came from a line of doctors, studied at Yale (1838), then medicine at the University of Pennsylvania (1840). "He was one of the founders of the U.S. sanitary commission in 1861, and served as the medical member of its executive committee throughout the civil war, declining the appointment of surgeon-general of the U.S. army." In 1859 van Buren became vice president of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the same year was elected president of the Pathological Society. He was corresponding member of the Paris surgical society. Van Buren is still famed for his skill in amputations and other operations of general surgery, but particularly distinguished himself in the field of diseases of the urogenital system, on which he published several valuable contributions. "His areas of specialty were the rectum, bladder and kidney. His lectures on syphilis at the latter were among the most popular and best attended in New York." [whonamedit.com]. His numerous books and experience of life are amply given in Appleton's *Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, (1889), vol. 6, pp. 234-5.

PROVENANCE: J. Haven Emerson, M.D. (fl. 1865-1909), of New York, contributed as translator to the section on Whooping Cough, in the *Cyclopaedia of the Practice of Medicine*, edited by Dr. H. von Ziemssen, 1876, and he contributed elsewhere.

☞ Hirsch IV, p. 283.



125. **NORTH, John** (1790-1873). *Practical observations on the convulsions of infants*. London: Printed for Burgess and Hill, 1826. ¶ 24 cm. x, [2], 282, [2] pp. Half-title. Original boards; spine replaced with kozo, front hinge cracked, extremities worn. Occasional spotting. Rubber-stamp on title [erased]. UNOPENED COPY. Very good.

\$ 175

First edition. John North, Surgeon-Accoucheur, founding member of The Royal College of Surgeons, covers the frequency, causes, and symptoms of infantile convulsions, infantile epilepsy, spasmodic affection of the chest and larynx in young children, and for all these his recommended treatments.

"The neurological diseases of childhood and the development of the field of pediatric neurology began in the early Nineteenth Century with the work of North (1826), Gerhard (1833), C. L. Klohss (1837), Copeman (1873) and others." McHenry, *Garrison's History of Neurology*, p. 444.

North "deserves to be remembered by pediatric neurologists, for he wrote the first monograph in the English language on the 'convulsions of infants.'" Lomax names three notable contributors who came earlier: Jean Baptiste Timothée Baume (1789), Jean-Louis Brachet (1824), and John Clarke wrote in 1815 a monograph that gave a variety of reflections on the topic.

North's own practice was devoted to midwifery and the diseases of women and children. Lomax writes of North, he "wrote simply and clearly, avoided speculation, admitted ignorance, and actually dealt with practical matters, such as distinguishing between types of convulsions and the extent of treatment required." North also expresses his contention with Clarke (explained in Lomax). "His book provides insights into the ideas and therapies of the time." (Ashwal, Lomax).

∞ Grulee GI601; Ashwal, *The Founders of Child Neurology*, pp. 148-153 [by Elizabeth Lomax].

SUPPLEMENT TO VOL. 34 OF THE BULLETIN OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
SUPPLÉMENT AU VOL. 34 DU BULLETIN DE L'ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

A Report of a Study
of Series of Consecutive Births in 24 Centres

Alan C. Stevenson, Harold A. Johnston, M. I. Patricia Stewart
& Douglas R. Golding



CYTOGENETICS LABORATORY
CHILDRENS HOSPITAL

OCT 6 1967

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

GENÈVE

1966

126. **Organisation mondiale de la santé;**
STEVENSON, Alan C.; Harold A. JOHNSTON;
M. I. Patricia STEWART; Douglas R. GOLDING.

Congenital malformations: a report of a study of series of consecutive births in 24 centres. Prepared on behalf of their colleagues in the 40 co-operating hospitals. Genève:

Organisation mondiale de la santé, 1966. ¶ Sq. 8vo. 127, [1] pp. Tables. Original printed wrappers. Very good.

\$ 10

Prepared on behalf of their colleagues in the 40 co-operating hospitals by Alan C. Stevenson [and others].

LECTURES
ON THE
DIAGNOSIS
OF
ABDOMINAL
TUMORS
—
OSLER

LECTURES ON THE
DIAGNOSIS OF ABDOMINAL
TUMORS

DELIVERED TO THE POST-GRADUATE CLASS
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1893

BY

WILLIAM OSLER, M.D.

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF, JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE

REPRINTED FROM
THE NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL, 1894

NEW YORK
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY
1895

127. **OSLER, William, Sir** (1849-1919). *Lectures on the diagnosis of abdominal tumors: delivered to the post-graduate class Johns Hopkins University, 1893*. Reprinted from the *New York Medical Journal*, 1894. New York: D. Appleton, 1895. ¶ Second reprinting. 23 cm. 8vo. [vi], 192, [2] pp. 43 illustrations. Original full dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; extremities rubbed. Rubber-stamp of E. E. Shaw, Walla Walla, Wash., bookplate of Frederick A. Frye.

\$ 150

"Osler delivered a series of lectures on abdominal tumors to the postgraduate class at Johns Hopkins in November and December of 1893. They were first published in a series of articles in the *New York Medical Journal* during 1894. They were collected and published commercially in 1894, and republished in a new typesetting in 1895." – *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2122.

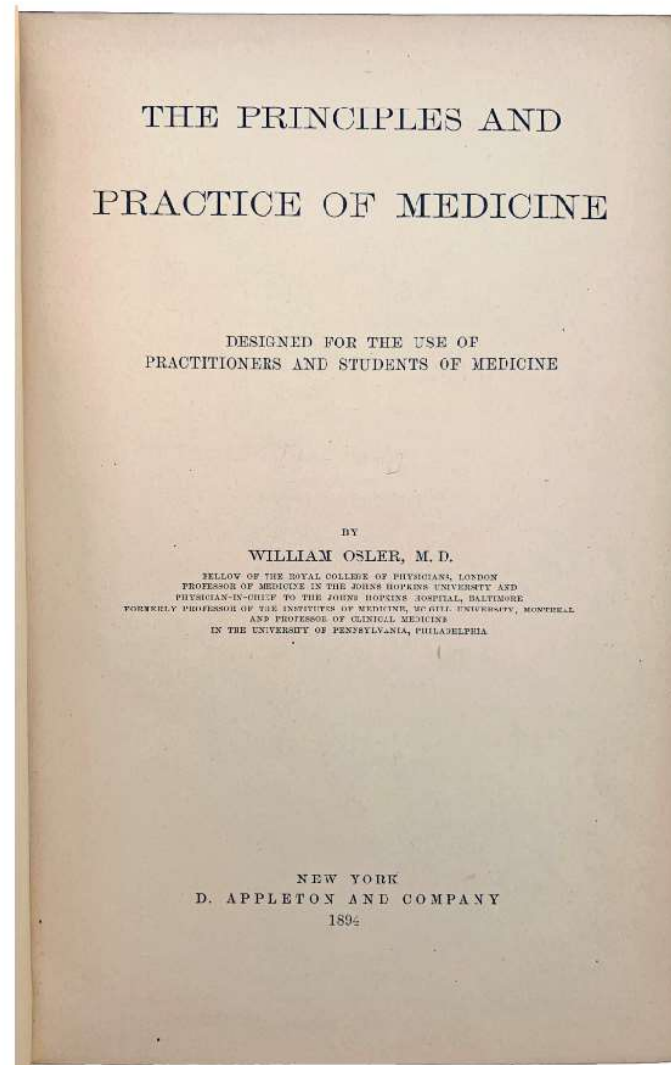
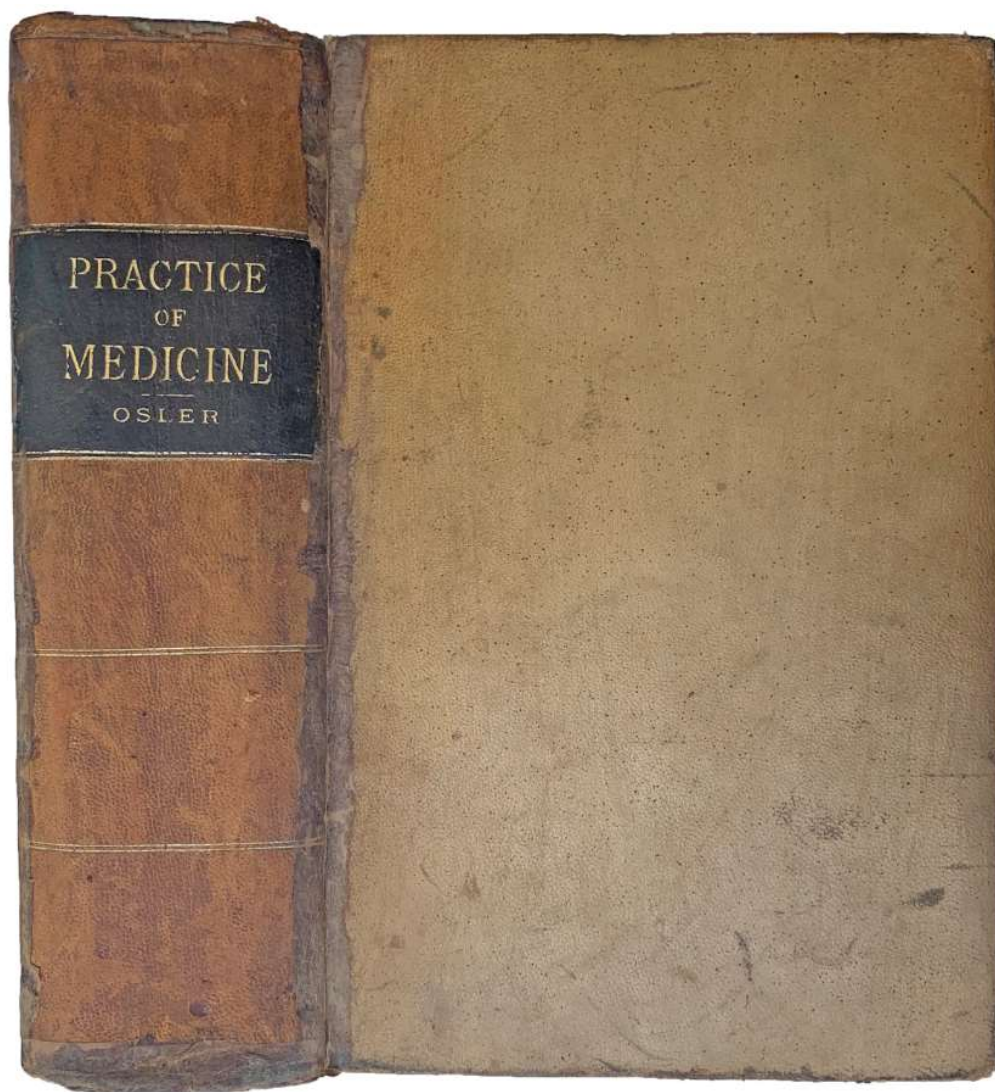
"These lectures are based on post-mortem findings, with histological studies of the specimens, and thus will always have a permanent value for the clinic-pathologist." – Golden & Roland 643.

CONTENTS: Tumors of the stomach – II. Nodular and massive tumors of the stomach – III. Tumors of the liver – IV. Tumors of the gall bladder – V. Miscellaneous tumors – VI. Tumors of the kidney.

PROVENANCE: Ellsworth E. Shaw (1861-1924). "Among the representative and successful physicians of Walla Walla is Dr. Shaw, who has been a resident of this city since 1888. Dr. Shaw is a native of the old Pine Tree state, having been born in Palmyra, Maine, in the year 1859. His initial educational discipline was secured in the public schools, after which he matriculated in Bowdoin College and subsequently in Dartmouth, where he completed a course in the medical department, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the year 1884. He has still farther reinforced his professional training by a post-graduate course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York city. Dr. Shaw began the practice of his profession in Fort Fairfield, Maine, where he continued to reside for a period of five years, when he determined to avail himself of the superior opportunities afforded in the west. Accordingly, in 1888, he

came to Walla Walla, as has been before mentioned. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society, the Inland Empire Medical Society and the Oregon Medical Society, while in his fraternal relations he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has maintained a constant interest in the public affairs of a local nature and is at the present time a director of the public library, being chairman of the board. The marriage of the Doctor was solemnized in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1885, when he was united to Miss Mary Felker. Their home is at 222 Jones street.” - William Denison Lyman. *An illustrated history of Walla Walla County, state of Washington* (Volume 1). pp.314-5.

☞ Richard L. Golden [and] Charles G. Roland, *Sir William Osler*, 643; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2122 (New York: D. Appleton, 1895). Second reprinting.



[128 OSLER]

128. **OSLER, William, Sir** (1849-1919). *The principles and practice of medicine: designed for the use of practitioners and students of medicine*. New York: D. Appleton, 1894. ¶ 25 cm. 8vo. xvi, [2], 1079, [1], [6], 1-8 pp. Illus., index, ads. dated August 1894. Original full sheep; gilt ruled spine, leather gilt-stamped label; joints reinforced with kozo. Provenance: Signatures of Robt. Ray Hammond, June 1895, Stockton, Cal.; penciled also is the signature of another, 1936. Good copy.

\$ 325

First issued in 1892, this is the corrected issue of that first edition, but issued two years later. A second edition followed in 1895.

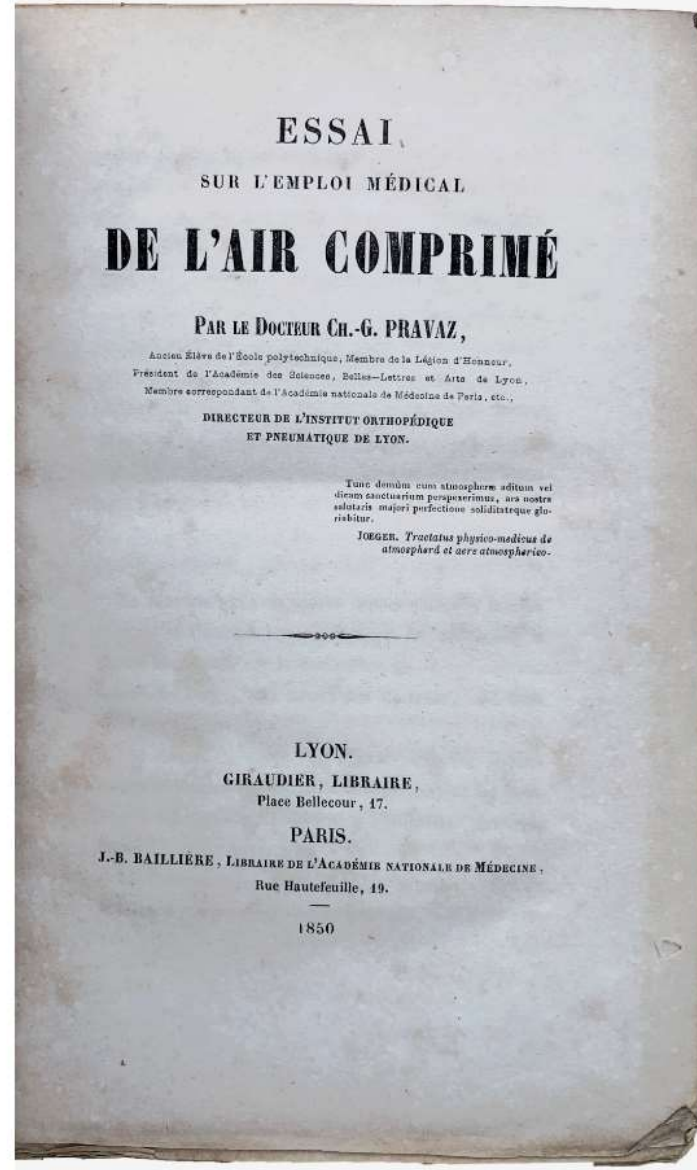
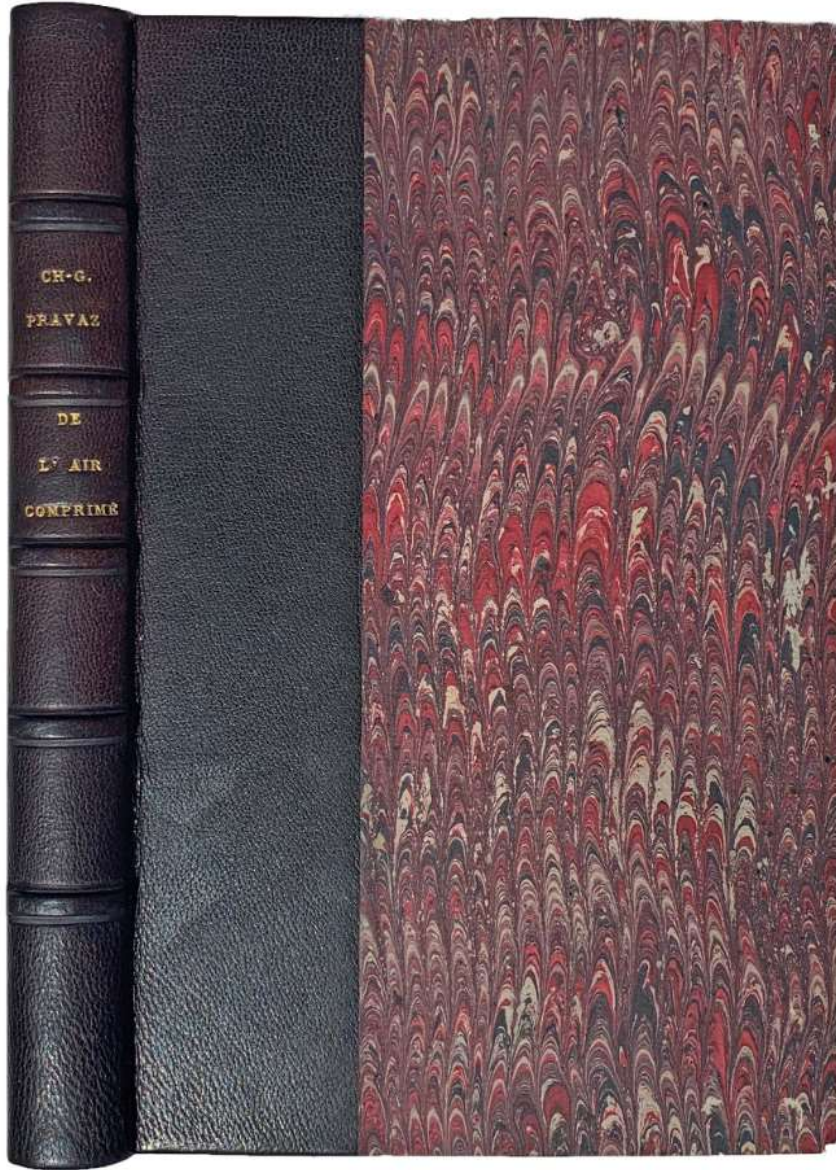
One of the most influential textbooks of general medicine ever written. The chapters describe specific diseases by systems – an innovation now generally followed – and the work’s elevated literary style, couple with its vast store of medical knowledge, brought something new to the medical textbook genre.

“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.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Robert Ray Hammond (1784-1932), June 1895, Stockton, [and San Francisco] Cal. – penciled also is the signature of another, 1936 – Frederick A. Frye. [The following relates to HAMMOND]: "He graduated on 8 December 1897 in Cooper Medical College, Stanford University, San Francisco, SF, CA. He married twice: the first marriage in 1900 was to Reuben Sheridan Newman, but she dies in 1904 at the age of 27. Hammond married a second time to Norine Stiffler in 1912.

∞ Richard L. Golden [and] Charles G. Roland, *Sir William Osler*, 1382 (August ads.).



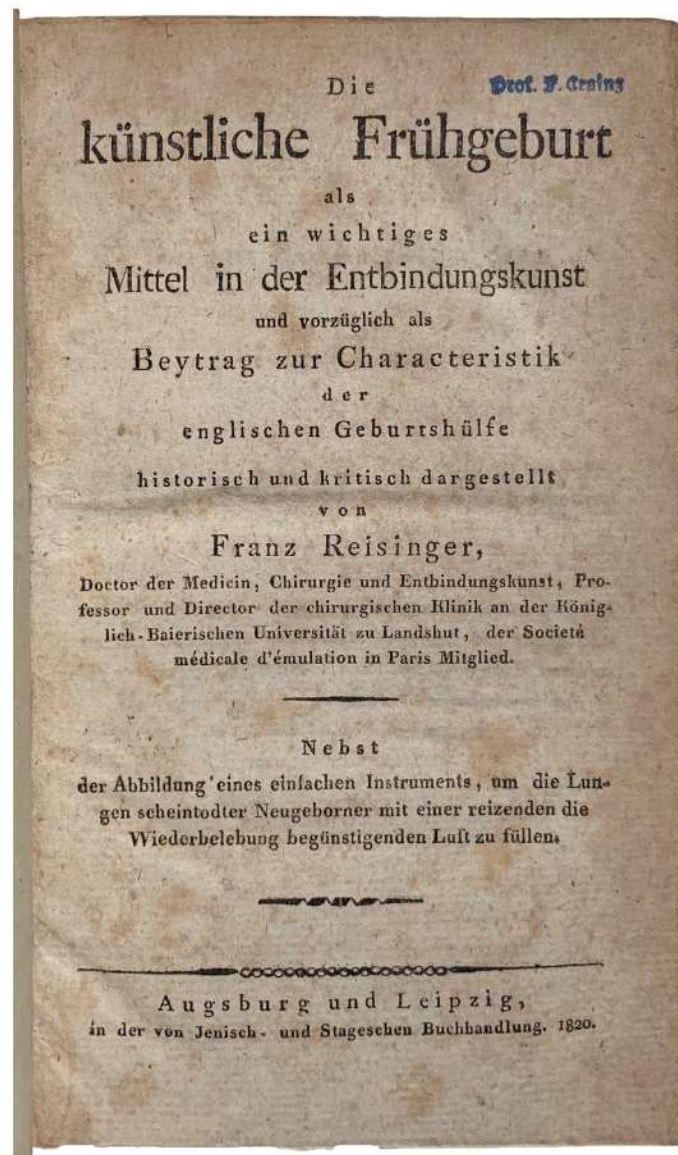
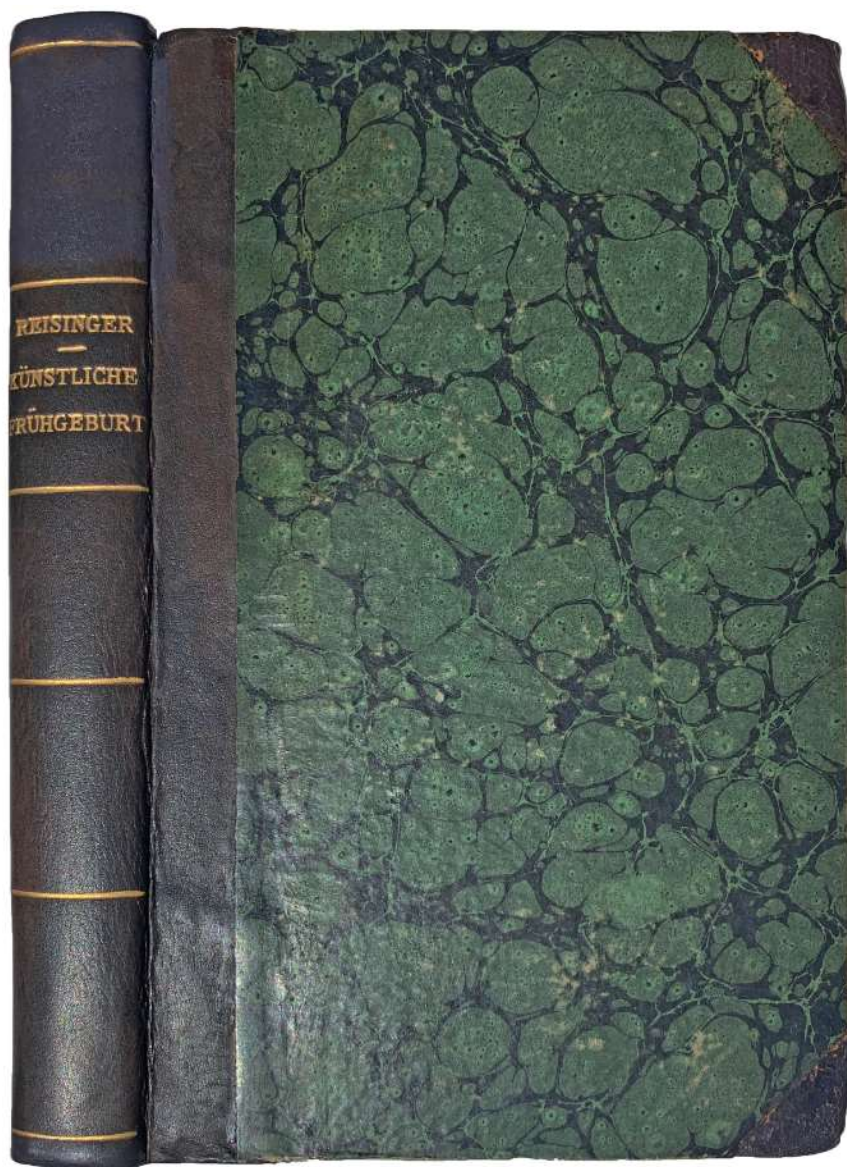
129. **PRAVAZ, Charles-Gabriel** (1791-1853). *Essai sur l'emploi medical de l'air comprime*. Lyon: Giraudier; Paris: J.-B. Bailliere, 1850. ¶ 230 x 150 mm. 8vo. xi, 377 pp. Occasional browning. Modern quarter dark maroon morocco, raised bands, gilt spine, marbled boards, marbled end-papers; new end-leaves.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

\$ 375

FIRST EDITION. Pravaz's essay on the uses of compressed air in medicine. In 1853 he was to develop the first practical metal syringe, made-up of a hollow metal needle, a precursor for the modern hypodermic needle, which he used for intra-arterial injection in the treatment of aneurysm. Alexander Wood (1725-1884) independently invented a similar device during the same year.

Charles-Gabriel Pravaz, the son of doctors, was Director of the Orthopedic and Pneumatic Institute of Lyon. He invented the modern galvanocautery. Garrison and Morton 5603. He is known for the introduction of the hypodermic needle into Europe in 1851.

☞ Garrison, *History of medicine*, p. 656; Hirsch, IV, p. 622.



[130]

130. **REISINGER, Franz** (1787-1855). *Die künstliche Frühgeburt als ein wichtiges Mittel in der Entbindungskunst und vorzüglich als Beytrag der Charakteristik der englischen Geburtshülfe historisch und kritisch dargestellt. Nebst der Abbildung eines einfachen Instruments, um die Lungen scheinodter Neugeborener mit einer reizenden die Wiederbelebung begünstigenden Luft zu füllen.* Augsburg & Leipzig: von Jenisch- und Stagesehen Buchhandlung, 1820. ¶ 191 x 121 mm. 8vo. xxiv, 360 pp. 2 tables (1 very large folding), 1 folding engraved plate; lightly foxed. Modern quarter calf with old marbled boards. Crainz rubber stamp on title. Scarce. [M5095]

\$ 250

FIRST EDITION. This work, written early in Reisinger's academic career, focuses on the medical aspects of artificial premature labor and contains an important historical and critical review of the practice of obstetrics. With the very large, multi-fold table charting artificially induced premature births, very useful for the management of public health. In addition is an illustration of a simple instrument to fill the lungs of a seemingly dead newborn with air that promotes resuscitation.

Franz Reisinger, born in Koblenz, began studying medicine at the University of Landshut in 1808 and later moved to the universities of Würzburg and Göttingen. In 1814 published his dissertation in the field of ophthalmology. From 1816 to 1817 he traveled in Austria, Germany, France and England advancing his medical education, studying with Georg Joseph Beer, Guillaume Dupuytren, Astley Paston Cooper and Sir William Lawrence (1783-1867). He eventually settled in Bonn. On March 7, 1822, he was appointed full professor. However, disputes with older members of the faculty led to his transfer to Erlangen as a professor of childbirth on March 13, 1824. A call of November 11, 1825, as chair of surgery to the University of Erlangen, he could not accept because of his damaged health. On August 28, 1826, his request for retirement was met and he retired to Augsburg. There Reisinger recovered and worked as a "senior surgeon" in the surgical department of the general hospital, whose director he became in 1831. Reisinger died of cholera in April 1855.

PROVENANCE: Franco Crainz (1913-2004), Italian university professor, head Obstetrics-Gynecology Department, University Rome (1972-1988), member of the Italian Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. He has also written several historical works on the history of medicine: *An obstetric tragedy: the case of Her Royal Highness, The Princess Charlotte Augusta; some unpublished documents of 1817*, London, 1977; [and] *The life and works of Matthew Baillie: MD, FRS, L & E, FRCP, etc., (1761-1823)*. PelitiAssociati, 1995; [and] Franco Crainz, & John Dewhurst [University of London] (1920-2006), *Dr. John Sims. A mystery solved*. 2005. Jeff Weber bought the Crainz history of gynecology library in Rome, 1999.

☞ Hirsch, IV, pp. 698-699.

131. **ROTH, Mathias** (1839-1891). *On paralysis in infancy, childhood, and youth, and on the prevention and treatment of paralytic deformities*. London: Groombridge and Sons, 1869.

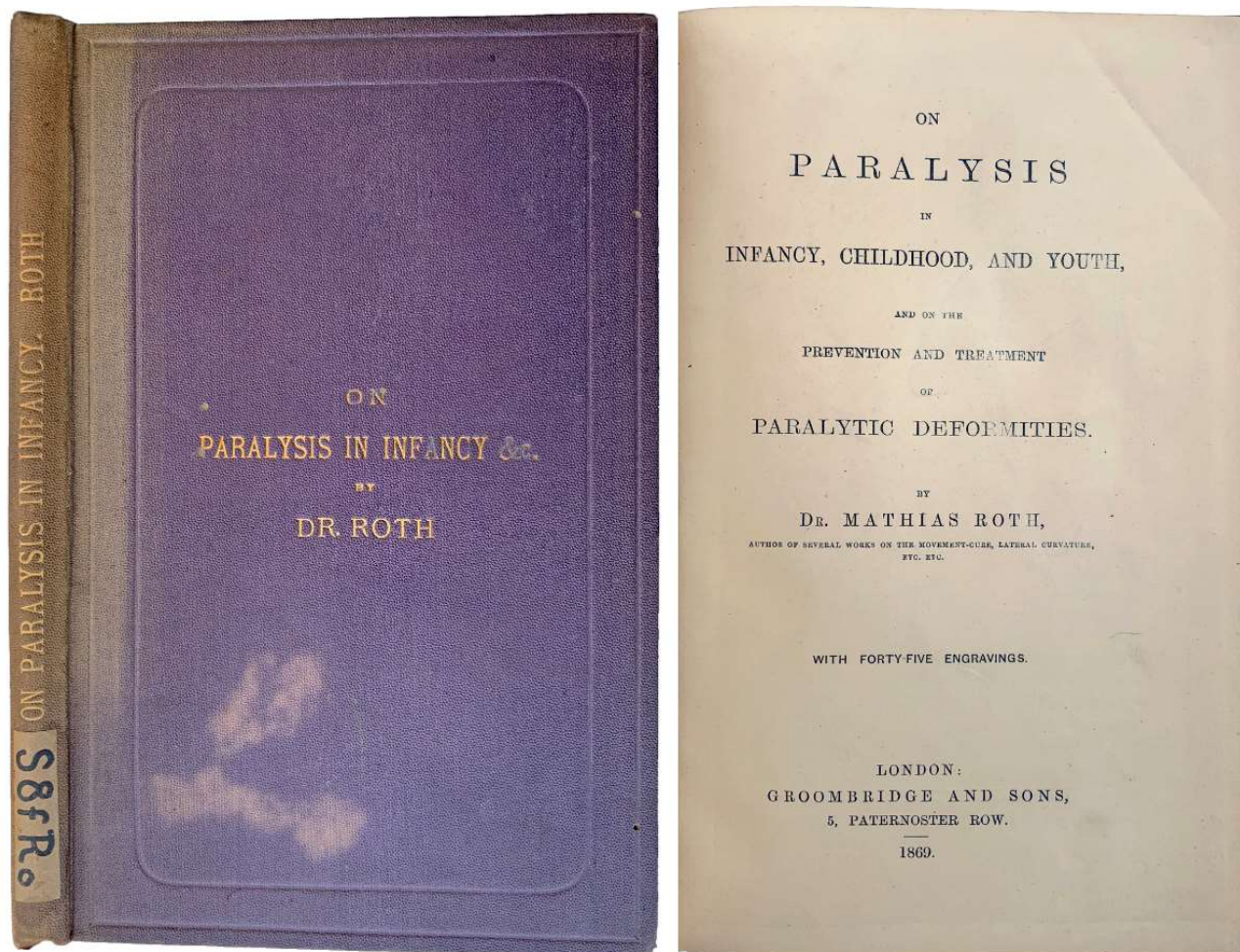
¶ 23 cm. 8vo. x, [2], 116, [2], pp. 45 engravings. Original blind and gilt-stamped cloth; faded, small label with number mounted on foot of spine.

Rubber-stamp of Queens County Medical Society. Very good. Rare.

\$ 150

First edition in book form, as a shorter version appeared earlier in *The British Journal of Homoeopathy*. "The method adopted by Dr. Roth, which is an application of Ling's medical gymnastics, is founded on correct physiological principles, and has been attended with the excellent results that might have been expected from its thoroughly scientific character." – *The British Journal of Homoeopathy*, volume 28, (1870), pp. 176-7.

☞ Not in Grulee.



gendē r. Cap. geleert wirt / dar
mit dem kind erslich mit dem
hōuptlin zū der burt geholffen
werde : dann es lychtlich vnd
ring zū wāgen bracht / ouch nit
sorgklich ist / so slyf vñ ernst an-
gewendt wirt. Wo aber das nit
syn mag / sol man die frouwen
zū bett legen / vnd einer besseren
stund erwarten / vñ das ien ge-
holffen / vnd das kind geschibē /
in aller form / wyß vñ maß wie
oben in erste Cap. dises Büchs
anzeigt vnd geleert wirt.



Das XI. Cap.

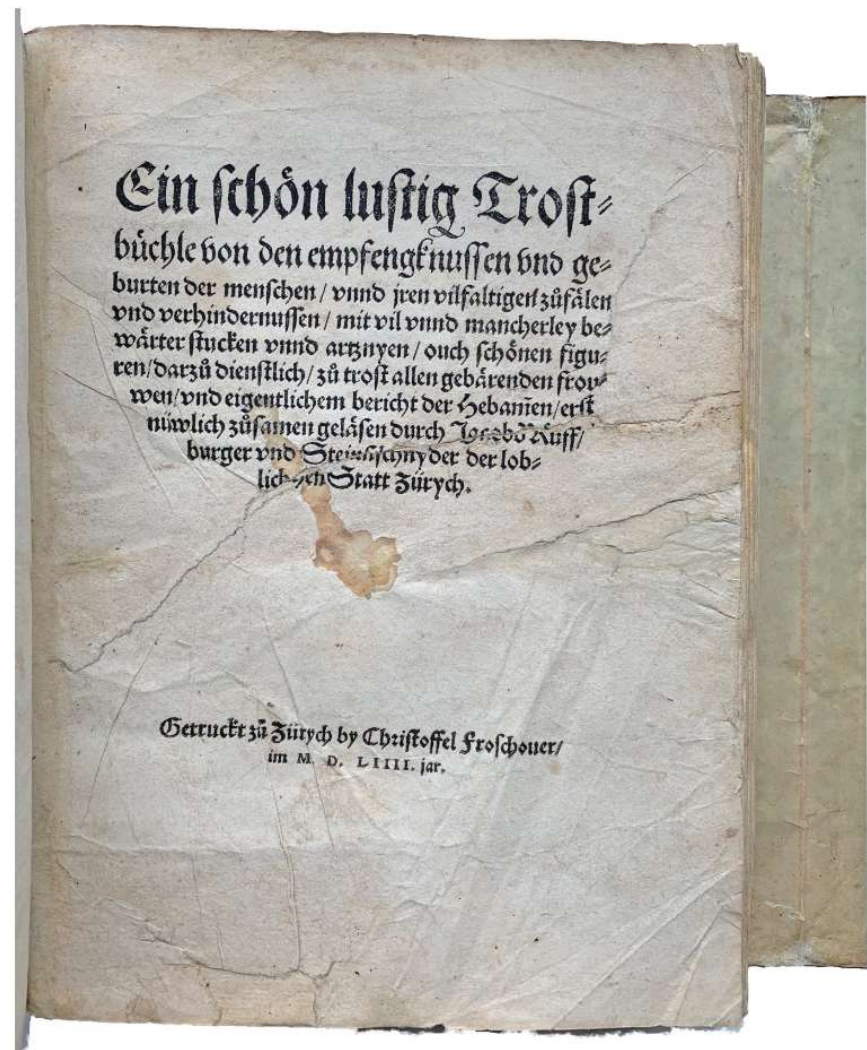
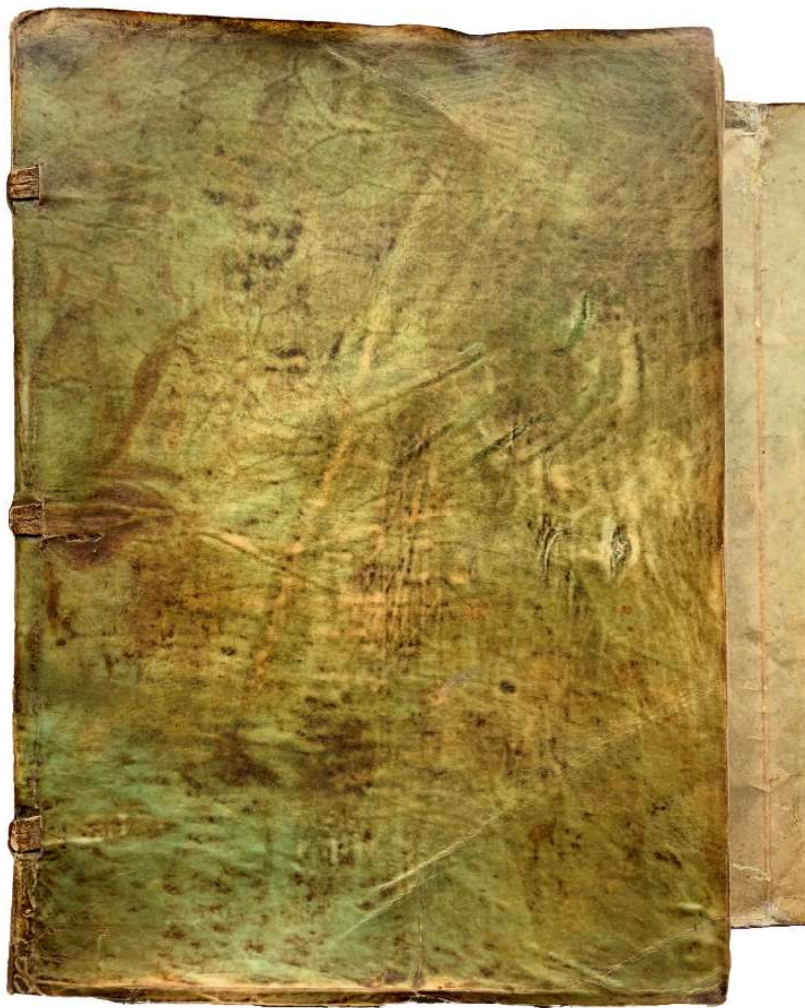
Leert / so ein kind kame oder wurde mit beiden henden vnd füßen
nidich zū der burt gestreckt / vnd mit obsich gefecreim rugten sich
erzeigte / wie nachuolgende figur anzeigt / wie es geschiben / vnd
im geholffen solle werden.

S ein kind sölicher vmatürlicher burt kumpt /
vnd sich erzeigt / wie hienach stadt : als denn sol
die Hebami wol gerüst / all ire sin zūsamē lösen /
sich wol bedecken vnd erinneren / damit sy nach des
kinds hōuptlin sächte vnd yle / das selbig zū erwüttschen
vnd künstlich zū ergryffen / ouch die schāncelin vñ arm-
lin hinder sich wyße vnd leite / damit sy obsich geschibē /
gelupfft vnd gewisen werdind / mit hilff / radr vnd by-
stand etlicher erfarnen vnd geschickter frouwen darzū

o ij



[132 RUEFF]



[132]

The Greatest Midwifery & Birthing Book of the Sixteenth Century

132. **RUEFF, Jakob** (1500/5-1558). *Ein schön lustig Trostbüchle von dem Empfengkenussen und Geburten der Menschen, unnd jren vilfaltigen Züfälen und Verbindernussen, mit vil unnd mancherley bewärter Stucken unnd Artzneyen, ouch schönen Figuren, darzū dienstlich, zū Trost allen gebärenden Frouwen, und eigentlichem Bericht der Hebammen, erst nünlich zūsamen geläsen ...* Zürich: Christoffel Froschouer, 1554.

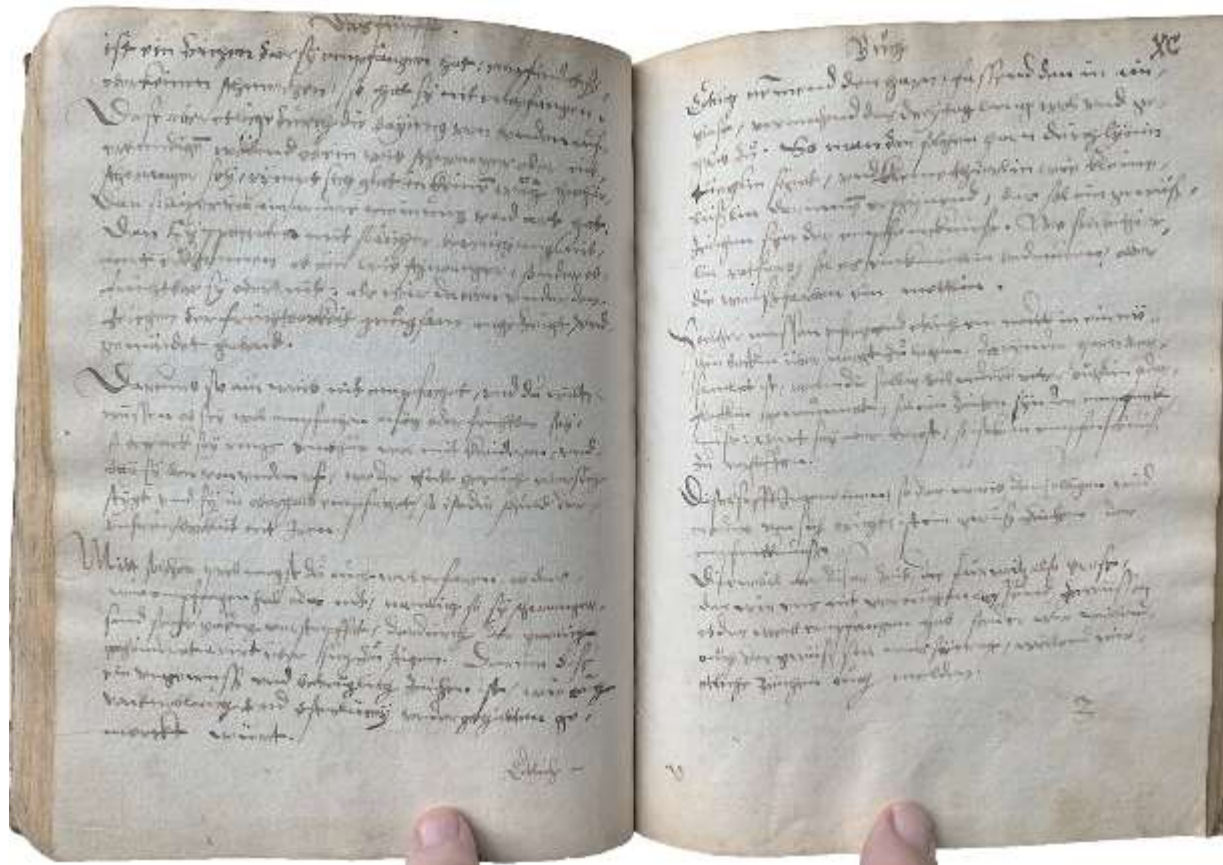
¶ 22 cm. 4to. [[8], 88, [8 in manuscript], 93-143] ff. Profusely illustrated with 68 remarkable woodcuts. Author's name notes (at end of dedication). Early ink marginalia ff. XXXIIIv, CVr, CXXIr. The marginalia and the 8 leaves of manuscript text between ff 88 and 93 are all in the same hand. Lacks ff 89-92, some margins with minor tears. Signature aa (the first 4 leaves, including title) repaired (closing tears expertly), the title with a large closed tears and a blank section replaced. Original full stained green vellum with right-side flap (neatly mended). EXTREMELY RARE. \$ 8,500

FIRST GERMAN LANGUAGE EDITION of Rueff's, *De Conceptu et Generatione* ... 1554 (issued the same year).

"Jacob Rueff ..., who was responsible for the instruction and examination of midwives in Zurich, improved upon Rosslin's manual. His book for midwives and pregnant women, *De conceptu et generatione hominis* (Zurich, 1554), stressed the importance of knowledge of the anatomy of the female pelvis. The illustrations, derived from Rosslin and Vesalius, were the first in an obstetric book to be based on anatomic reality, rather than showing diagrammatic figures in a bottle or balloon. He described forceps for extraction of the dead fetus. Rueff also discussed cephalic version by combined external and internal version, and manual delivery of the placenta. Rueff portrayed the birth stool with drapery rather than boards on the lower portion, 'So that the child will not be injured and so that ... women assisting the midwife can insert their hands.' Although Rueff believed strongly in astrologic influences on pregnancy, particularly in the development of monsters, his book, with Rösslin's, had a great influence on improving obstetric care. An edition in the German vernacular appeared the same year, and was titled *Trostbüchle* or "... a comforting booklet of encouragement concerning the conception and birth of man, and its frequent accidents and hindrances, et cetera." [Eskes & Longo].

The book features wonderful woodcuts. The three prominent woodcuts that adorn the book include: (1) The lying-in chamber with all the activity of birthing shown; (2) The bedchamber of a pregnant noblewoman with a midwife in attendance. An astrologer notes the alignment of the heavenly bodies at the moment of birth to foretell the infant's future; (3) Figure of a pregnant woman showing her organs and braced in front of a chair.

The title is translated as: The expert midwife, or An excellent and most necessary treatise of the generation and birth of man ... : also the causes, signs and various cures of the most principal maladies and infirmities incident to women. Six books.



"Jacob Rueff ... practiced as an obstetrician in Zurich, ... [this work was] written by Rueff in 1554, four years before his death. The work originally appeared in both Latin and German versions ... and contrasted favorably with its predecessors on the same subject, both in the amount and accuracy of its information and in its illustrations. / Rueff's text comprised six sections, or "books." The first deals with the physiology of impregnation and conception and with the development and nutrition of the fetus. The second describes the uterus and the condition of the fetus with it and includes a

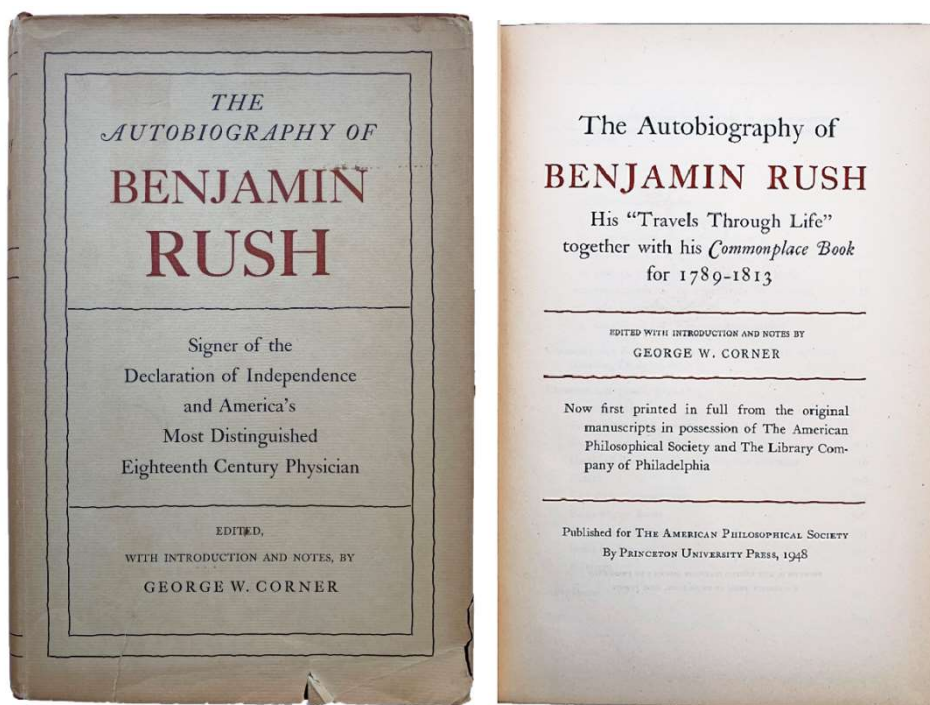
chapter of necessary precepts for pregnant women. Book 3 explains parturition, with rules and medicaments for alleviating delay and difficulty of birth and for the care of the mother and infant; it has a chapter on obstetric instruments, such as the speculum and both smooth and toothed forceps for extraction of a dead fetus, which are

displayed in clear woodcuts. Book 4 teaches the management of fifteen forms of unnatural birth (including the delivery of awkward presentations and of twins), each illustrated by traditional birth figures in which the fetus looks like a grown child, although the artist has added more anatomic detail than is shown in earlier drawings. Book 5 discusses false conceptions, tumors of the uterus, physically defective infants and monsters, abortion and its treatment, and the signs of conception. Book 6 suggests the causes of sterility and describes the principal diseases of the uterus, once again offering prescriptions for appropriate remedies." LeFanu also comments further that the view of Rueff's monsters, as they are illustrated, by people of that day, influenced by mysticism and interpretation, resulting in the notion that symbolism (a monster) represented a "sin (sodomy) and virtue (the Greek letter Y and the cross of Christ, or salvation, on the infant's torso." [LeFanu, Lilly].

Collation: Wellcome copy [b12180816]: [8], CXLIII ff.

☞ Cushing R306; Eskes & Longo, *Classics in Obstetrics and Gynecology*, pp. xiii-xv; Durling, NLM, 3981; Garrison and Moron 463; Heirs of Hippocrates 233; LeFanu, *Notable Medical Books from the Lilly Library, Indiana University*, p. 35 (1637 English ed.); Hagelin, Ove, *The byrth of mankynde otherwise named The Womans Booke*, Stockholm, (1990), pp. 19-23 (1580 edition).

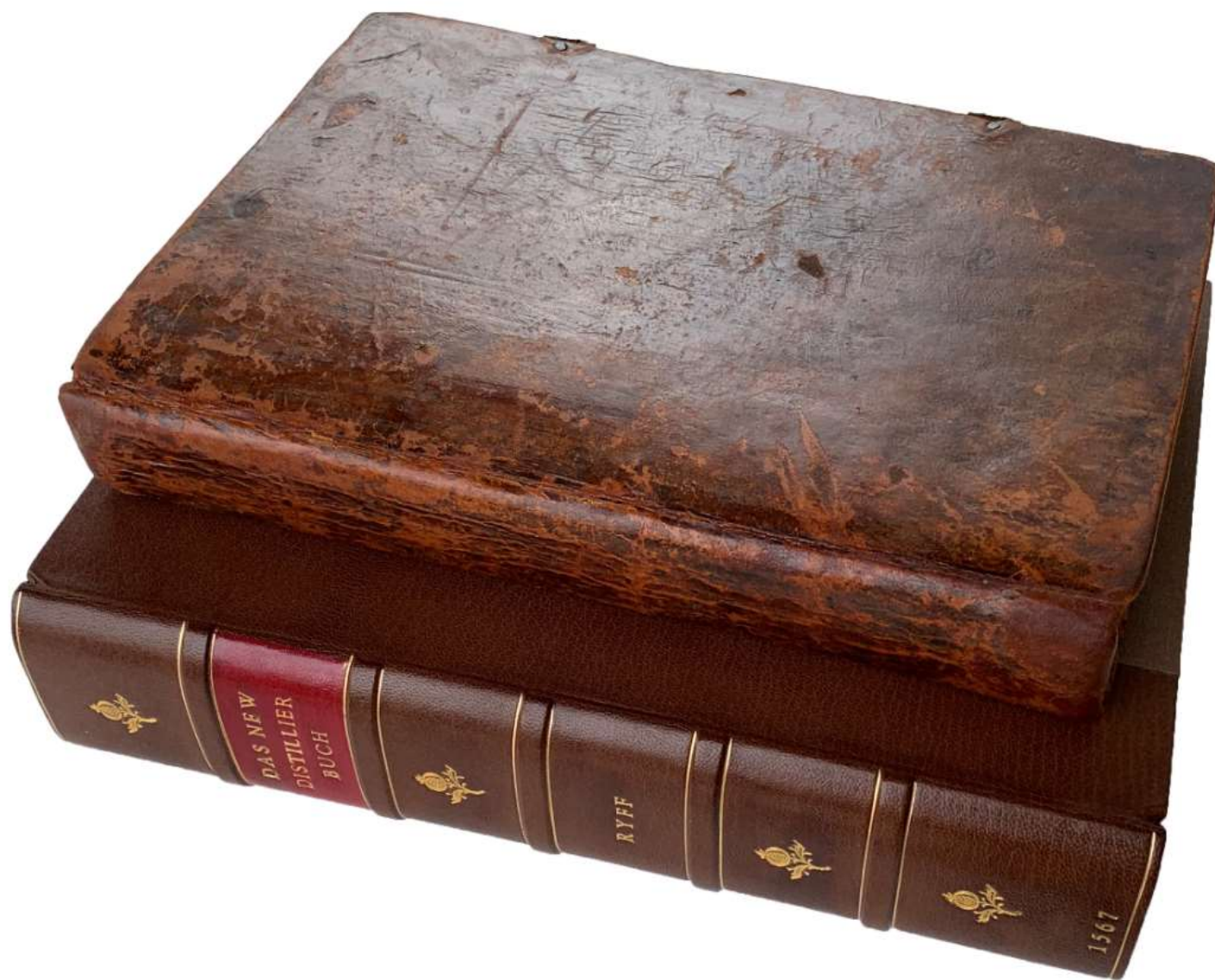




133. [RUSH, Benjamin (1746-1813)] **George W. CORNER** (1889-1981). *The autobiography of Benjamin Rush: His "travel through life" together with his commonplace book for 1789-1813. With introduction and notes.* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1948. ¶ Series: *American Philosophical Society, Memoirs*, 25. 8vo. [viii], 399, [1] pp. Illus., index. Gilt-stamped brick cloth, dust-jacket; jacket worn. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Very good.

\$ 30

First edition, first printing. George Washington Corner, FRS FRSE, graduate of Johns Hopkins, was an American physician, embryologist and pioneer of the contraceptive pill. He taught at the University of California, Berkeley, and Johns Hopkins. He became the first Professor of Medicine for the University of Rochester (1923). From 1940-1954 he was at the Carnegie Embryological Laboratory, Baltimore.





liche bereyten einn ofen / wie obgemelt / in zimlicher größe / also daß
h mit holtz vnder feuren mögen / setzen einn jrdin helm dar auff / aber
doppel



doppel / aller maß als wir in der er-
ste angezeygt haben / durch ein köpf
fern helm / oder mit der kindsbla-
sen / solche spiritus zukülen / so bald
das wasser ein wenig warm wirt /
mit andern frischen wider zukülen /
wie auch in andern gemeynen Ser-
pentinien geschehen sol. Dis jrdin ge-
fäß sol auch aller maß innerhalb vñ
außerhalb wol verglasurt sein / daß
der spiritus oder geyst des weins ist
also krefftig / daß er die instrument
bald zerstört / Laß dirs in hienebe ge-
setzter gestalt vnd proportio mache.

Dis instrument von kupffer / er-
den oder zaffner geschir / magstu zu
solcher kälung auch nützlich brauch-
en / allein daß du merckest / dy sich vil
flegmatischer / grober / vnuerdawe-
ter materi damit auff hebt / vñd nit
vbersich getribē wirt / welche herab
mäß / durch vilfaltige distillatio wi-
der herauff gezogen / separiert oder
gescheyden werden.

Die Teutschen Weinbrenner ha-
ben auch je sonderliche kälung der geyster des weins / aber in der warheit
ganz vbel proportioniert / dann zu ein kessel / da vil massen eingehn / habē
sie allein zwo kleiner röm / strack vñdersich gericht / durch welche solche
spiritus gekält werden solle. Es ist aber solche kleine kälung vil zuschwach /
wie die dise figur so hie steht / klärlichen anzeygt.



Extremely Rare Distillation Manual for Medicinal Herbs, Plants, Animals
349 woodcuts, nearly all handcolored

134. **RYFF, Walther Hermann.** *New groß Distillier-Buch, Wolgegründter Künstlicher Distillation Gvaltheri H. Ryff, Medici, & Chirurgi: Vnderweisung vnd bericht, die fürnembste Distillierte Wasser, Kostliche Aquas uitae ... ; Mit ordentlichen vnd vollkommenen Registern.* Franckfort [Frankfurt am Main]: C. Egenolph, [1567].

¶ 4to. (in 6s). Collation: *⁴ [title supplied], A-Z⁶, a-i⁶, k⁵. Foliation: [4], CXCVII ff. 349 woodcuts, (345 are hand-colored; 4 not colored). PAPER CONDITION: Neat repairs applied to: final leaf of register with manuscript insert (as a replacement), B2 mended with conservator's paper applied to verso, D1 paper repaired with hand-stitching, D4 re-margined, D5 corner replaced, some reinforced paper mend on verso, F1 puncture is filled, G6 tear mended, H2-3 mended, J1+3 mended, L2-3 mended, N5 mended, Q2 mended, Q3 lower corner replaced, R3-6 mended, S2 mended, c1-d2 worm holes present (some mends). Staining throughout, paper brittle, waterstained throughout and with numerous worms holes (not obtrusive). BINDING: Early full mottled calf over boards, leather clasps (clasps are neatly reattached). This copy contains frequent marginalia (naming the plants in English, Latin) in at least two different hands, showing use. Slip-case. EXTREMELY RARE. [M13661]

\$ 18,000

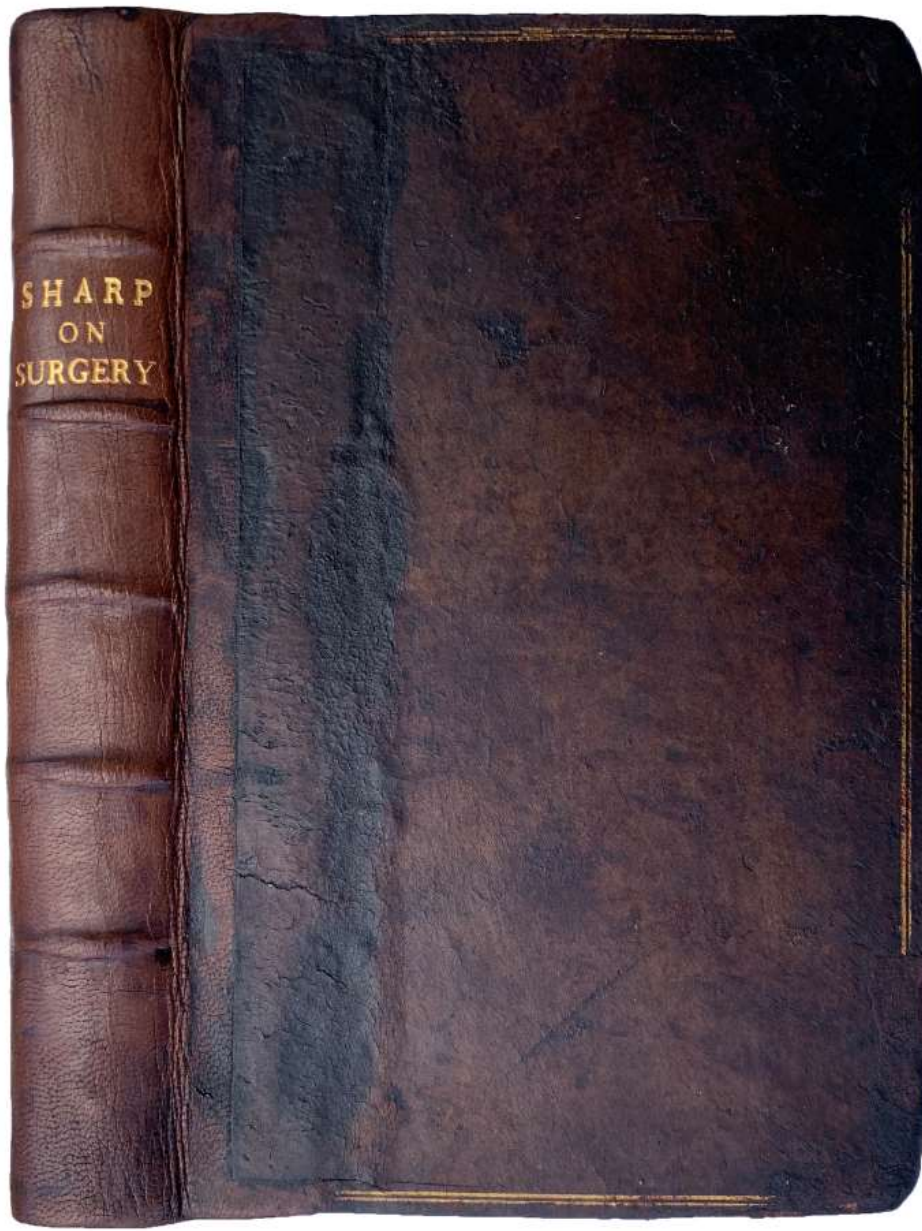
THIRD RYFF EDITION based on the original work of Brunschwig, all printings are now rare and remain important. EXTREMELY RARE AS A FULLY HANDCOLORED COPY. The original text was written by Hieronymus Brunschwig, *De arte distillandi*, first published in 1500 and through 1512 (titles differ), then adapted by Walther Hermann Ryff in 1545, with re-issues in 1555, 1556, 1567 and 1597. This is Ryff's chief work on pharmaceutical preparations and the plants and animal products used for medicine. The work is in three parts, treating the distillation,

aqua vitae, quinta essential, etc., with woodcut figures of stills, crucibles (containers), and furnaces. The second and third parts continue with more distillations and preparations from plants, and animals. The final second treats the preparation of oils, balms, etc.

"The *Liber de arte distillandi, de simplicibus* (1500) reveals greater originality; primarily because of the description, complemented by abundant illustrations of chemical and distillation apparatus, this book became a pharmaceutical-technical handbook that was the authority far into the sixteenth century." [*DSB*].

"Brunschwig describes the distillation of spirit from wine, mead, and fermented fruit juices, and the distillation of plants, roots and flowers." [Partington].

☞ *DSB* II, pp. 546-7; Durling 749 [this 1567 edition not in Durling]; Ferguson II, pp. 306-7 (1556 edition); Benzing, Brunschwig & Ryff; Partington II, pp. 83-4. This issue not in Wellcome [See Wellcome 5668 for 1545 edition]. Not in Roy G. Neville.




A
TREATISE
ON THE
Operations of SURGERY,
WITH A
Description and Representation
of OF THE *Acts* OF THE *Act of 1745.*
INSTRUMENTS
Used in Performing them:
To which is Prefix'd an
INTRODUCTION
ON THE
Nature and Treatment of WOUNDS,
ABSCESSSES and ULCERS.

By SAMUEL SHARP,
Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

The FOURTH EDITION.

LONDON,
Printed: And Sold by J. Brotherton, W. Inys, J. and P. Knapton,
T. Longman, S. Birt, C. Hitch, T. Cox, S. Aulsen, R. Manby,
J. Hodges, J. Davidson, B. Dod, J. Rivington, and T. Harris.

M DCC XLIII.



135. **SHARP, Samuel** (1700?-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*. London: Printed: And Sold by J. Brotherton, W. Innys et al, 1743. ¶ 8vo. [xvi], lii, 228 pp. 14 engraved plates*, 2 figs. (pp. 198, 199). [*pls. 5 & 6 transposed]. Dedicated to William Cheselden. Original calf boards, rebaked, raised bands, rear endleaves replaced. Ownership signature on title of Jacob – Axford, 1745; ink-stamp of the Kent & Canterbury Hospital (incl. on title). "Presented by – Le Grand". [From the urology library of George Kaplan].

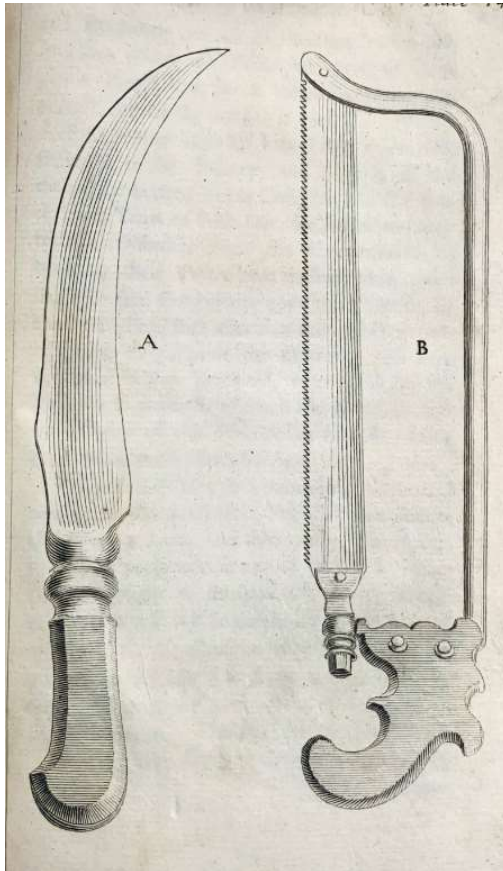
\$ 500

Fourth edition. This was the author's first book when it was issued originally in 1739. Sharp was born in Jamaica. The work "was undoubtedly the outcome of his series of lectures to navy surgeons." The work is dedicated to William Cheselden, to whom he apprenticed. Cheselden was himself a leading British surgeon, serving the Queen of England, and with his success on the study and perfection of his lateral lithotomy operation procedure, fame came to him. This garnered the attention of the French Academy of Sciences who sent M. Sauveur Francois Morand. Morand and Sharp were to become close friends. This introduced Sharp to the French operating theatre and other active French surgeons, honing his knowledge and technique. Sharp was elected, in August of 1733, as surgeon to Guy's Hospital, which had opened initially in 1725.

"He was a surgeon of renown, and not only did much to advance his art in general, but he also did important pioneer work in the treatment of diseases of the eye, and particularly that of cataract. The latter alone was of such signal benefit to the world that it crowns his memory with an imperishable lustre."

In his preface he says: "It has been very much my Endeavour to make this Treatise short, and therefore I have given no Histories of Cases, but where the uncommonness of the Doctrine made it proper to illustrate it with Fact, and these I

have recited in the most concise manner I was able: on this account, too, I think I have not attempted to explode any Practice which is already in disrepute."



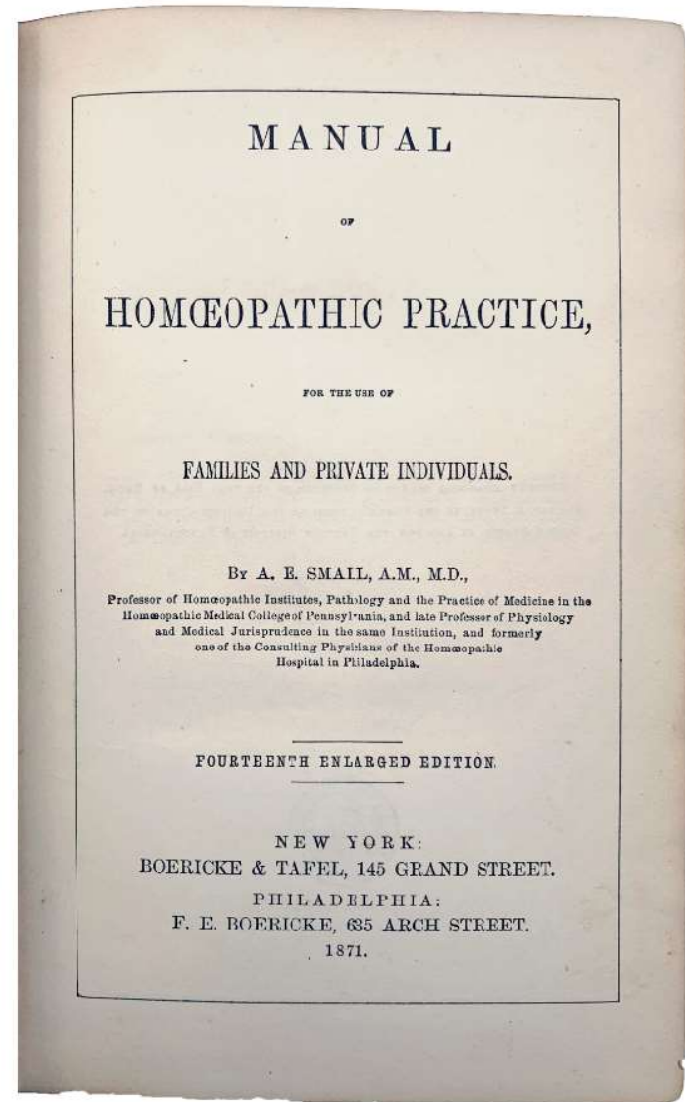
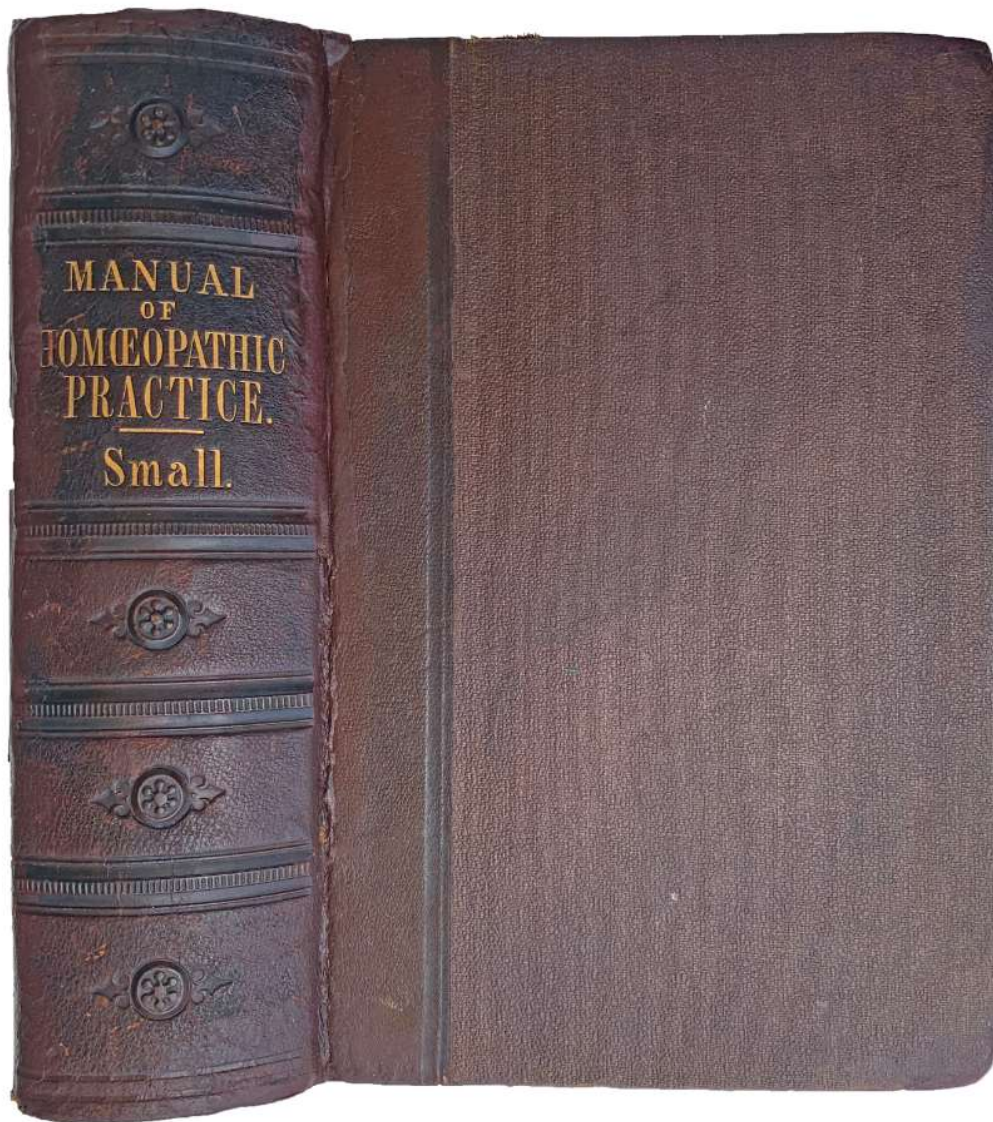
"In following out this plan of limiting himself to the statement, in as few words as possible, of the "distinguishing appearances" of surgical diseases, and the methods of treatment which he approved, he gave to the profession a most acceptable treatise. The first edition of 1739 was followed by a second in 1740, and in 1782 there had been ten English editions, one in French (1741), and one in Spanish (1773)." Alvin A. Hubbell, "SAMUEL SHARP, THE FIRST SURGEON TO MAKE THE CORNEAL INCISION IN CATARACT EXTRACTION WITH A SINGLE KNIFE. A BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCH."

Bennett points out that "it is instructive that Samuel Sharp, a leading London surgeon, did not include inoculation in the first three editions of his bestselling surgical treatise (1739-40)." (pp. 33-34). Michael Bennett, *The War Against Smallpox: Edward Jenner and the Global Spread of Vaccination*. Cambridge University Press, 2020.

CONTENTS: [38 chapters] Of wounds – Of inflammation and abscesses – Of ulcers – Of sutures – Of the suture of the tendons – Of the gastrophylaxis – Of the Bubonoele – Of the Epiplocele – Of the Hernia Femoralis – Of the Exomphalos – Of the Hernia Ventralis – Of the Hydrocele – Of Castration – Of the Phymosis – Of the Paraphymosis – Of the Paracentesis – Of the Fistula in Ano. – Of the Puncture of the Perinaeum – Of the Stone – Of Searching – Of the Lesser Apparatus, or cutting on the Gripe – Of the Greater Apparatus, or the Old Way – Of the High Operation – Of the Lateral Operation – Of the Stone in the Urethra – Of the Extraction of the Stone in Women – Of the Empyema – Of Encysted Tumours – Of the Amputation of the Cancered and Schirrous Breast – Of

the Operation of the Trepan – Of the Cataract – Of Cutting the Iris – Of the Fistula Lachrymalis – Of Bronchotomy – Of the Extirpation of the Tonsils – Of the Polypus – Of the Hare Lip – Of the Wry Neck – Of the Operation for the Aneurism – Of Amputation – Of Inoculation.

PROVENANCE: [1] Jacob – Axford, 1745 [it is unclear is "Axford is the place or a last name]; [2] Kent & Canterbury Hospital; [3] "Presented by – Le Grand".



136. **SMALL, A. E. [Alvan Edmond]** (1811-1886). *Manual of Homoeopathic Practice, for the use of families and private individuals. Fourteenth enlarged edition.* New York: Boericke & Tafel; Philadelphia: Boericke, 1871. ¶ Small 8vo. xx, 831, [1], 4 pp. Original quarter dark maroon morocco backed burgundy cloth, spine tooled in blind and with gilt author-title; back joint mended with kozo as well the inner hinges, corners. Gift inscription to Frederick Frye [San Diego]. Very good.

\$ 55

Fourteenth enlarged edition. This is work for the family to use in their home. In it he covers everything he could in this thick book of 16 chapters: diet, organs, remedies, observations to recognize various diseases, diseases – their organs and treatment, digestive organs, urinary and genital organs, skin diseases, respiratory diseases, diseases of "circulatory apparatus", diseases of the nervous system (including cholera, stammering, headaches, & "giddiness – vertigo), diseases involving other organs (legs, ear, nose, offensive breath, leg cramps, goiter, etc.), "casualties" (sprains, strains, wounds, fractures, burns, stings, fatigue), women's health, health of babies and young children, remedies ("prominent remedies used" – including aconitum (Wolf's bane), arsenicum album (diluted arsenic), carbo vegetabilis (vegetable charcoal), drosera (sundews = carnivorous plants)), heleborus niger (Christmas rose or black hellebore, a poisonous plant), ignatia amara (seeds of the St. Ignatius bean tree used to treat anxiety), opium, pulsatilla (used for painful conditions of the male reproductive system, such as swelling of the testicles), silicea (flint used for a relief of skin eruptions), tartar emetic (a poisonous efflorescent crystalline salt), etc.).

Alvan Edmond Small, MD, was born 1811 in Wales, Lincoln county, Maine, took his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced medicine in Delaware County, Pa., and then in Philadelphia. In 1849, Small was appointed to the chair of Physiology in the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia in 1849, then the chair of the Homœopathic Institute and Practice of Medicine. He relocated to Chicago in 1856, making a new practice. Just four years later, in 1860, the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago opened and he was elected to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. In 1869 he resigned from the chair when elected President of the College. He also held duties as President of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

☞ Egbert Cleave's *Biographical Cyclopædia of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons.*

THE
BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
JOURNAL.

VOL. XXV. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1842. No. 26.

ON ASPHYXIA, AND ON THE RESUSCITATION OF STILLBORN
CHILDREN.

[Read at the Westminster Medical Society, October 16, 1841, by JOHN SNOW, M.R.C.S.]

RESPIRATION, in a limited sense, signifies the mutual charge which takes place between the oxygen of the air and the blood; and this is not strictly a vital process, but only an operation of organic chemistry, since it continues after death as well as before, when the mechanical advantages for access of air remain the same. The celebrated Spallanzani, in his work on Respiration, has shown that snails and other animals, which respire chiefly by the surface of the body, continue after death to absorb to some extent the oxygen of the air, and replace it by carbonic acid until the time when putrefaction commences. When insects are poisoned by prussic acid, they come to life again after a little time, because respiration has been going on by the tracheal tubes without any effort of the animal. We know likewise that venous blood can be changed to that of arterial tint by agitation with air out of the body, producing in the air the same change as respiration.

Respiration seems essential to the life of the whole animal kingdom, and when it is arrested from any cause the state called asphyxia is induced. Asphyxia in the human being, and the higher class of animals, after the fetal circulation is laid aside, presents the following phenomena:—The blood at once ceases to be changed in color whilst passing through the lungs, and venous blood circulates in the arteries; but in a very little time the blood is refused admission through the capillaries of the lungs, and the circulation is arrested. The blood accumulates in the pulmonary arteries and the right side of the heart, whilst the pulmonary veins and the left side of the heart become empty. The heart continues to act for some time, and would propel the blood through the system if it would pass the lungs. Consciousness and voluntary motion soon cease, generally in from one to three minutes after the stoppage of respiration: convulsive motions and attempts at inspiration supervene, and continue for a short time, but all signs of life soon disappear.

It is a question whether insensibility is occasioned by the circulation of venous blood, or by the stoppage of the circulation. Bichat concluded that venous blood acted as a poison on the nervous centres and animal textures generally, and thus destroyed life, in which view he, no doubt, went rather too far, since no ill effects remain from the circulation of dark blood, if respiration be renewed in time. Dr. Kay and others conclude,

26

[137] John Snow on Resuscitation

Of Resuscitation

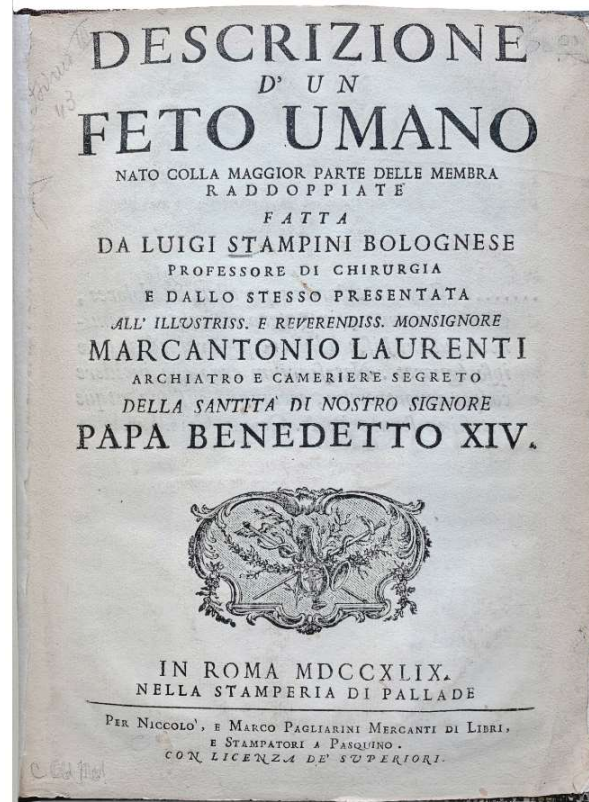
137. **SNOW, John, M.R.C.S.** (1813 - 1858). *On asphyxia, and on the Resuscitation of Stillborn Children*. Boston: The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. XXV, no. 26, February 2, 1842. 8vo. pp. (409)-424. Disbound. Very good. RARE.

\$ 1,250

First American issue. Also published, "On asphyxia, and on the resuscitation of still-born children," *London Medical Gazette*, vol. 29 (5 November 1841): pp. 222-27.

Between 1839 and 1841 Snow experimented with a guinea pig, suffocating the creature and then beginning a dissection. He found that an hour after death that he perceived a "slight vermicular motion in the right auricle. He opened the trachea and began artificial respiration. The heart's ventricles began to move, and through the coast of the left atrium (the chamber that receives blood from the lungs) he could see oxygen-rich, bright red blood. The heart continued to contract weakly, unable to expel blood from its chambers, but it kept beating rhythmically for forty-five minutes. ... This particular experiment took place in the course of his investigations into respiration and asphyxia, undertaken with the desire to establish the physiological basis for pulmonary resuscitation on infants." Snow was witnessing one in twenty births being stillborn, many of whom were asphyxiated. Many methods of resuscitating were tried, including electrical shock, mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, etc. "Snow surmised that the line between life and death was not fixed, and the heart retained its irritability (its ability to be stimulated by oxygen) beyond death." With this study done, Snow's recommendation was to use his "artificial respirator on still-born infants." (p. 1-3). This whole effort was to reinforce Snow's experimental method to study a medical problem. Because of this experience he was encouraged to continue his research practices. The announcement created a varied debate wherein many opinions and experiences were expressed. This led, if indirectly, to his use in 1848 to apply chloroform to a patient with a difficult birthing history. (p. 4). – Vinten-Johansen, et.al.

"Shepard considers this paper particularly significant for Snow's later anesthesia research." By Peter Vinten-Johansen, Howard Brody, Nigel Paneth, Stephen Rachman, Michael Rip, David Zuck, *Cholera, Chloroform, and the Science of Medicine: A Life of John Snow*. Oxford University Press, 2003. pp. 1-34, 90-95.



[138 STAMPINI]

Conjoined twins at the head & body

138. **STAMPINI, Luigi.** *Descrizione d' un feto umano: nato colla maggior parte delle membra raddoppiate. Fatta da Luigi Stampini Bolognese, professore di chirurgia, e dallo stesso presentata; all' illustriss. E reverendiss. monsignore Marcantonio Laurenti, archiatro e cameriere segreto; della santita di nosrto signore Papa Benedetto XIV.* In Roma: Nella stamperia di pallade, per Niccolo' e Marco Pagliarini Mercanti di Libri, e Stampatori a Pasquino, con licenza de' Superiori, 1749.

¶ 4to. 25 cm. XV, [1] pp. Title-vignette, 7 folding engraved plates, large woodcut head and tail pieces, woodcut initial letter. Modern quarter dark brown cloth, marbled boards, with large brown leather gilt-stamped label, newly sewn. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Fine copy.

\$ 1,250

First (and only) edition. Here, Luigi Stampini, a Bolognese surgeon, describes a case of conjoined twins with one head and two occipital bones, two spinal cords, two lungs, a conjoined stomach, and the abdominal viscera doubled. De Renzi, the Italian historian of medicine, reports that [Antoine] Portal (1742-1832) praised this work. Portal had vast experience with postmortem cases.

Conjoined twins are long present in the history of man. There is a woodcut of such a twin in the Nuremberg Chronicle (1493).

"The earliest known documented case of conjoined twin separation dates from the year 942, when a pair of conjoined twin brothers from Armenia was brought to Constantinople for medical evaluation. Leon Diakonos (950-992 AC) recalls that they had the same trunk from the armpits to the hips. Their members were proportionate and had no anomaly. When, at the age of thirty, they came back to Constantinople from where they had been chased away

previously because their presence was considered a bad omen, one of the twins died suddenly. The surgeons decided to try to detach the body of the dead one. The scene is represented in a miniature of a Madrid Manuscript at the end of the 12th century, the Byzantine Chronicle of John Skylitzes (Figure 1). Apparently the initial result of the operation was successful; however, the surviving twin died three days after. / Since antiquity, and even up to recent times, these deformities were considered as monstrous and often displayed in fairs and circuses. They are described and pictured in a number of chronicles during the Middle Ages and belong to the bestiary of monsters of the famous surgeon of the Renaissance Ambroise Paré (Figure 2). He attributed the conjoined twins to an excess of semen, but he never advised to operate on them. For him, the Monsters differ from the Prodigious and the Mutilated in that they are creatures against nature and are often signs of some misfortune to come. His contemporary surgeon, Pierre Franco, however, refused to call them “monsters.” They are God’s creatures, and if possible they should be operated " [Montandon]

☞ Blake, *NLM*, p. 430; Blocker Collection, Moody Medical Library, p. 374; Salvatore De Renzi (1800-1872), *Storia della medicina in Italia*, (1848), p. 320; Albrecht von Haller, *Bibliotheca anatomica. Qua scripta ad anatomen et physiologiam ...*, v. II, p. 411; [and] Haller, *Elementa physiologiae corporis humani*, volume 8: *Fetus Hominisque Vita*, 1766, p. 313; Wellcome Library b10777428; Yale Library catalog. Not in Osler.

See also: Denys Montandon, MD, THE UNSPEAKABLE HISTORY OF THORACOPAGUS TWINS’ SEPARATION. *ISAPS News*, vol. 9, no. 3, Sept.-Dec. 2015. (does not mention this account, as this case does not apply due to the head being conjoined as well as the rest of the body, but his history is useful).

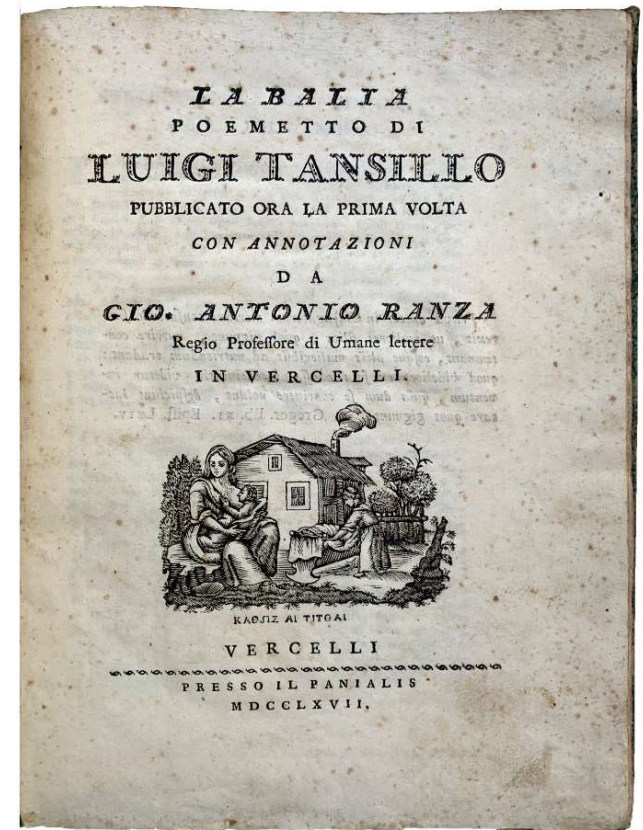
139. **TANSILLO, Luigi** (1510-1568). *La balia poemetto di Luigi Tansillo pubblicato ora la prima volta; con annotazioni da Gio. Antonio Ranza, regio professore di umane lettere in Vercelli*. Vercelli: Presso Il Panialis, 1767. ¶ 4to. 26 cm. [2], 3, [1], 74 pp. Title vignette engraved by Faurini after Peiroleri (showing a mother nursing a baby boy in a rustic setting & a nearby baby's crib), woodcut tailpiece (p.74); light spotting. Original quarter green paper over decorative boards; spine chipping, rubbed. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Very good.

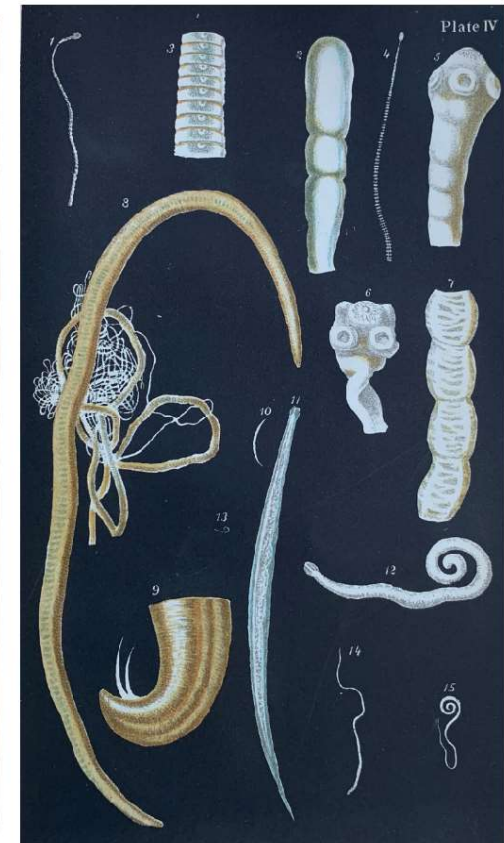
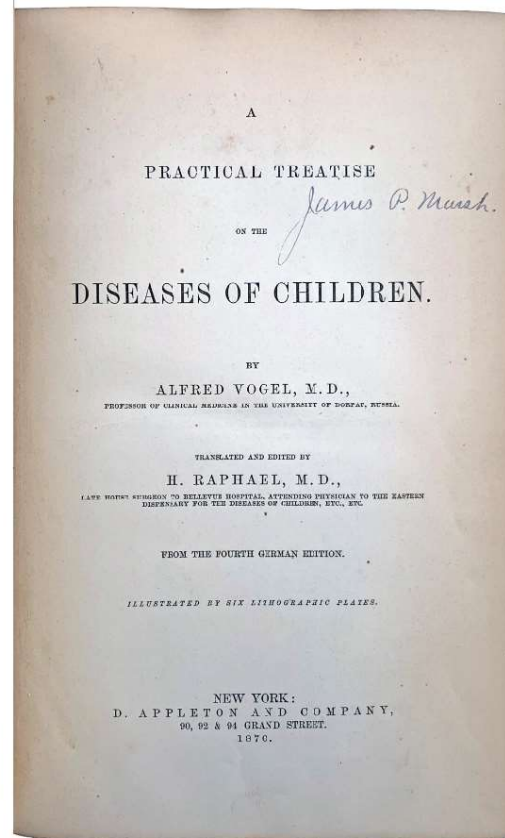
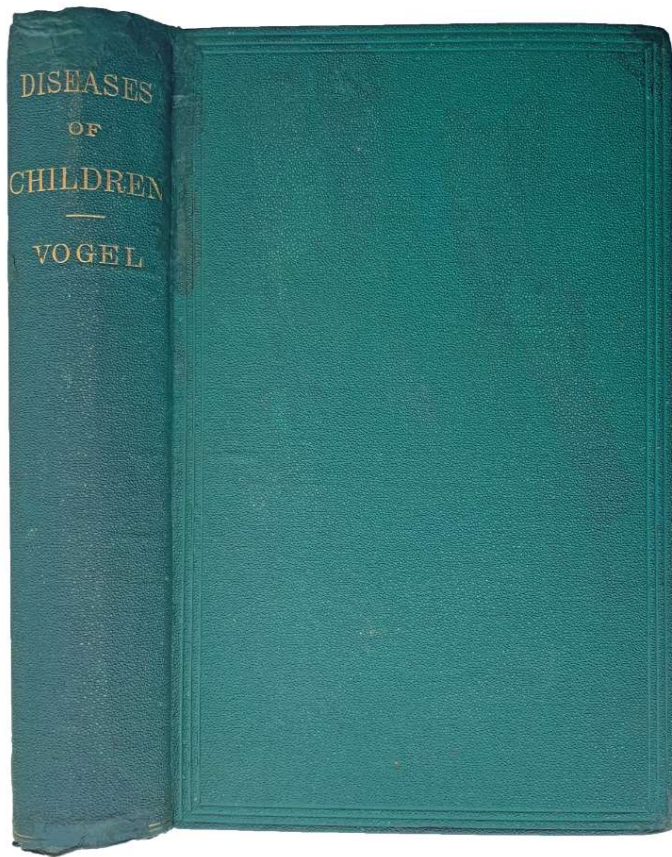
\$ 225

First edition published by professor of Letters, Gio. Antonio Ranza, who discovered a sixteenth century manuscript, a didactic poem, *La Belia*, written by Tansillo. Ernesto Gorini records three variants.

Ruhräh writes of the early poems written of interest to a pediatrician. Among the first is Luigi Tansillo's, *La Belia* (The Nurse). The book was translated into English by William Roscoe in 1798. "The poem in which we are particularly interested is entitled "*La Belia*" (The Nurse). In the year 1767, about two centuries after the death of the author, the professor of literature at Vercelli, Giovan Antonio Ranza, found a manuscript copy which he published with copious notes. Tansillo died about 1569, but other historians give the date as much later. Tansillo was regarded as one of the brightest of the Italian wits. Roscoe, in his comments on "*La Belia*" states that "the subject is in a high degree interesting, and is treated in a manner peculiarly pointed and direct, yet without violating that decorum which is due the public at large, and in particular the sex to whom it is addressed." (p. 488).

☞ Blake, NLM, p. 444; John Foote, "Ancient Poems on Infant Hygiene," in: *Annals of Medical History*, (1919), vol. II, no. 3, pp. 213-227; Ernesto Gorini, *Vercelli nei libri e nelle stampe del settecento: saggio storico-bibliogr. con 2 app.*, (1961), p. 98; Grulee, 493; John Ruhräh, *Pediatrics of the past*, pp. 486-490; Still, *The history of pediatrics*, pp. 171-173.





140. **VOGEL, Alfred** (1829-1890); **Henry RAPHAEL**. *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children. Translated and edited by H. Raphael, from the fourth German edition.* New York: D. Appleton, 1870. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 603, [1], [2] pp. 6 lithographic plates (4 in color), index; lightly browned. Original full green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; extremities and joints mended with kozo. Bookplate and ownership signature (on title) of James P. Marsh, MD.; additional inscription (unreadable). Very good.

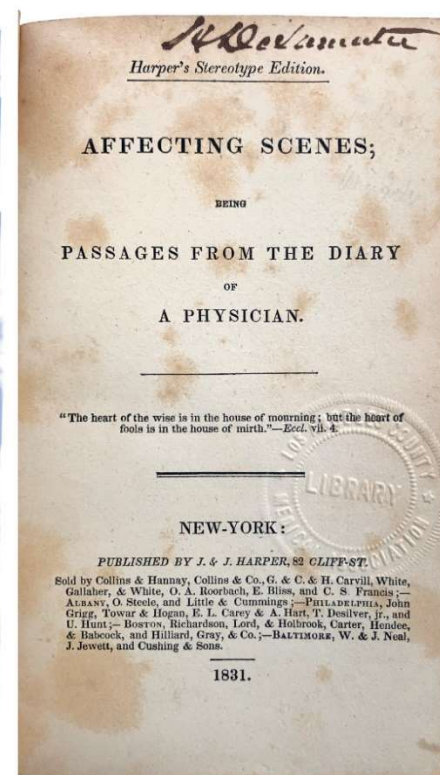
\$ 65

First edition in English. This edition is not as common as it might seem. Also, the lithographic plates are altered from the first edition, with significant improvement.

PROVENANCE: James P. Marsh, MD., Troy NY, an avid book collector, was appointed surgeon in chief of the new (1917) Henry W. Putnam Memorial Hospital, Bennington, VT. In 1985 Dr. Marsh had moved from Troy, and opened an office in Green Island, Albany County, NY. See: *Medical Society of the County of Albany* (NY), *Albany Medical Annals*, Volume 7, p. 350, 1886; *Archives of Electrology and Radiology*: Volume 1-2, p. 8, 1901. Medical Association of Troy and Vicinity – A regular meeting of the Medical Association of Troy and Vicinity was held Tuesday, April 1, 1902, when Dr. Marsh reported three cases: Intestinal anastomosis for gangrene. . . *Albany Medical Annals*, Volume 23, Page 291, 1902. – *Bulletin of the American College of Surgeons*, 1941, Volume 26.

☞ Grulee 1469.

141. **WARREN, Samuel** (1807-1877). *Affecting Scenes; Being Passages from the Diary of a Physician*. New York: J. & J. Harper 1831. ¶ Two volumes. 12mo. v, [3], (9)-352; [vi], 234, 60 pp. With supplement; lightly foxed. Original half gilt-stamped black calf over marbled paper boards; upper joints and vol. I spine-head replaced with kozo, corners worn. Ex-library copy [title



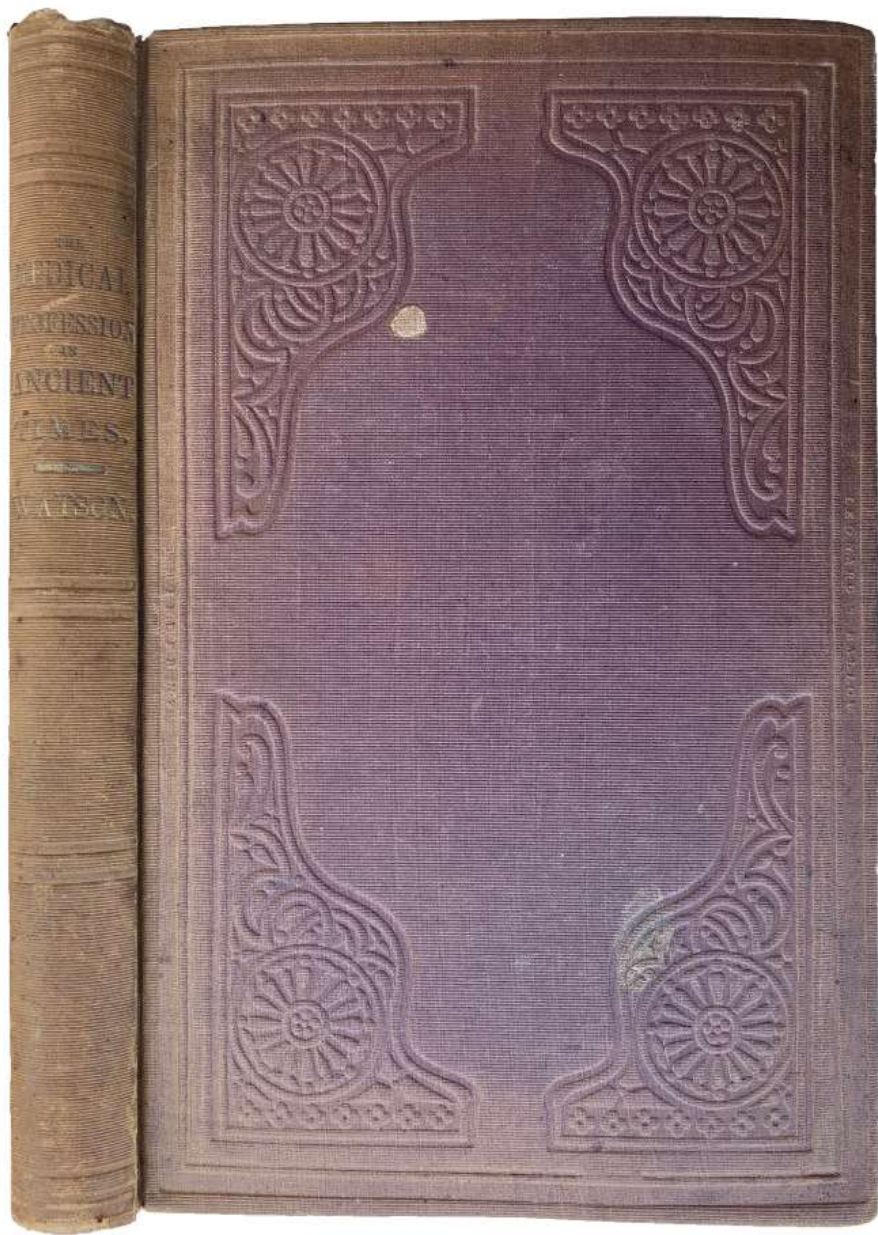
embossed, LACMA]. Bookplate of Marcia Patrick MD [K.D. Barbour, artist]; pencil and ink (title) signature of H. De Lumatu Rhinebeck [NY!?!]. Very good.

\$ 40

Originally printed in Blackwood's *Edinburgh Magazine*. "In these sketches, obviously drawn from nature, and warm and vivid with the colour of reality, all proper care has been taken to avoid undue disclosures; and so much of the sketches alone have been published as are necessary to convey the story and the instructive moral." [p. v]. Warren, a lawyer, penned these sketches as if he were a physician writing a 'diary' of a late physician, and issued the work anonymously until the 1838 edition where he finally publicly admitted authorship of the hoax.

"From the publication of the first chapter in Blackwood's in August 1830 to the appearance of a 'People's Edition' in 1854, Warren's Passages from the *Diary of a Late Physician* was an international literary sensation. Written from the perspective of a late physician who recounts the 'secret history' of the medical profession, including his own 'Early Struggles' to become a prominent physician in London, the series consisted of sketches of notable medical cases, which range from the macabre to the sentimental. The first separately published volumes appeared in America, under the title *Affecting Scenes; Being Passages from the Diary of a Physician* (1831), prior to the publication of the first Edinburgh edition in 1832. It went through at least seven editions in Britain prior to the publication of the People's Edition, and was translated into French and German. According to Warren's letters to Blackwood, one chapter was even 'translated in to the native Cherokee language!!!'" – Megan Coyer, *Literature and Medicine in the Nineteenth-Century Periodical Press: Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, 1817-1858*.

CONTENTS: [I]: Cancer – The dentist and the comedian – A scholar's deathbed – Preparing for the house – Duelling – Intriguing and Madness – The broken heart – Consumption – The spectral dog, - an illusion – The forger – A 'man about the town' – Death at the toilet – The turned head – The wife – The spectre-smitten – The martyr philosopher; [II]: The statesman – A slight cold – Rich and poor – Grave doings – The ruined merchant – Mother and son – The elder's deathbed – The penitent son – The buried alive – The forgers – The snow-storm



THE
MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN
ANCIENT TIMES.

AN ANNIVERSARY DISCOURSE
DELIVERED BEFORE THE
NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,
NOVEMBER 7, 1855.

BY
JOHN WATSON, M. D.
SURGEON TO THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

[PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE ACADEMY.]

NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE ACADEMY BY BAKER & GODWIN,
CORNER NASSAU AND SPRUCE STREETS.
1855.

142. **WATSON, John** (1807-1863). *The Medical Profession in ancient times. An anniversary discourse delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine, November 7, 1855.* New York: Printed for the Academy by Baker & Godwin, 1856. ¶ 8vo. xii, (9)-222, [2] pp. Errata [p. 223]. Original mauve blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, SIGNED in blind on the edges of the binding "LEONARD S. BALLOU / BINDER, NY"; spine faded, ends worn. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR: "To Thos. H. Blatchford, M.D., with the kind regards of his friend, the author, New York, Dec. 12th, 1856. Very good.

\$ 125

First edition. Many copies of this work are inscribed. Watson, a prolific writer, here records a broad history of ancient medicine, with particular emphasis on the western canon. Greece and Roman physicians are given their just roles. Watson does mention Persia, shuns Arabia, offers a short passage on India, Egypt, etc. Clearly his main focus is the Greek origins of medicine, Asclepiades of Bithynia, Hippocrates, Caius Marius, Pliny, Galen, etc. Absent from his writing are the contributions of Avicenna, Razi [Rhazes], and none of the other ancient philosophers from Persia either. Even Maimonides is not mentioned.

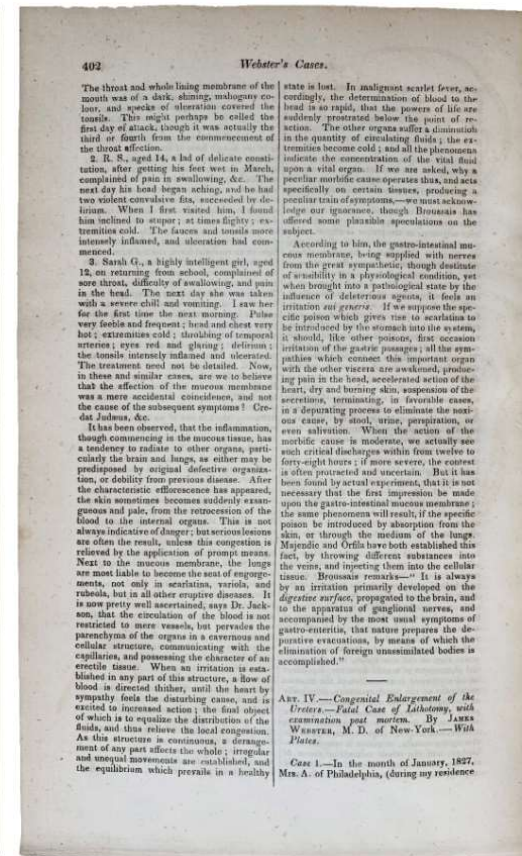
Watson, born in Ireland, immigrated to the US, took his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1832. He worked at the New York Hospital and made it one of the "most complete" of its time. He was involved with establishing one of the first New York dispensaries for the treatment of skin diseases, and with H.D. Bickley, they established the infirmary for cutaneous diseases. He held the chair for surgical pathology. He became President of the New York Academy of Medicine (1859) and President of the AMA. "He is credited with having performed the earliest esophagotomy for the relief of organic stricture at the esophagus [1844, see Garrison and Morton 3448]." His "very considerable" library went to the New York Hospital." – [Kelly].

PROVENANCE: Thomas H. Blatchford, M.D. [1856] – Zeitlin & Ver Brugge Booksellers [ca.1970] – Frederick Frye, MD – JWRB.

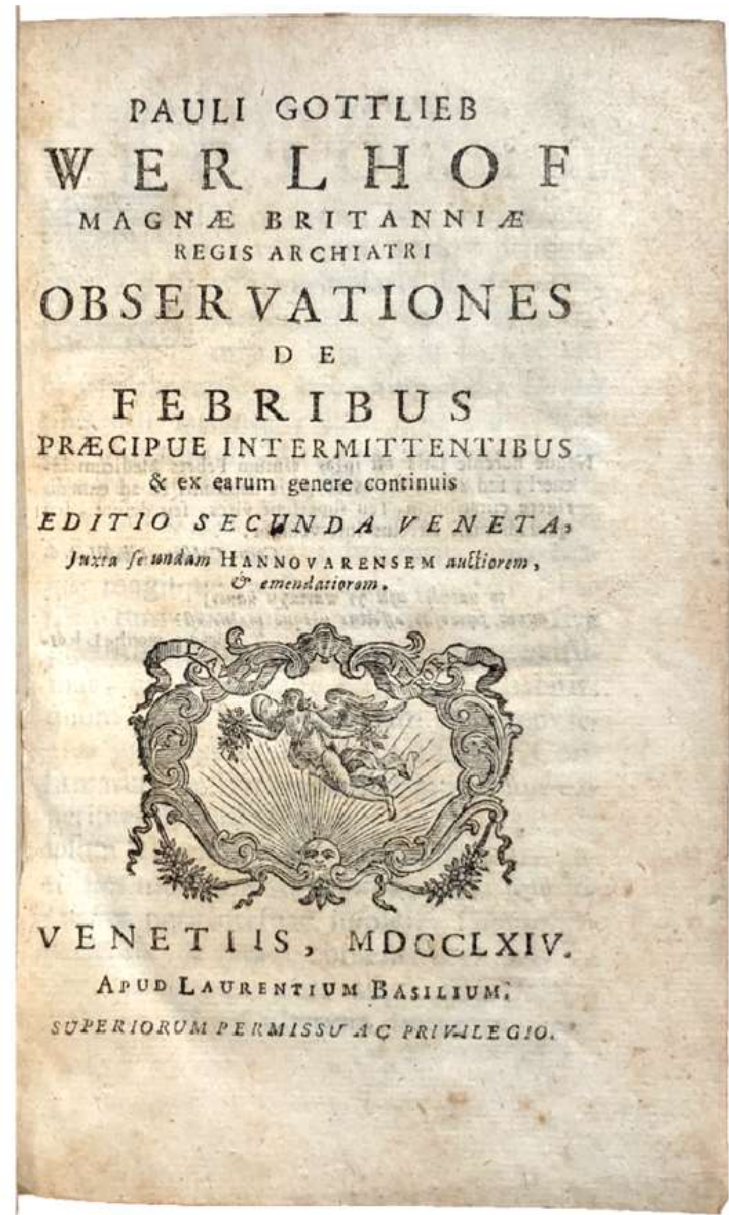
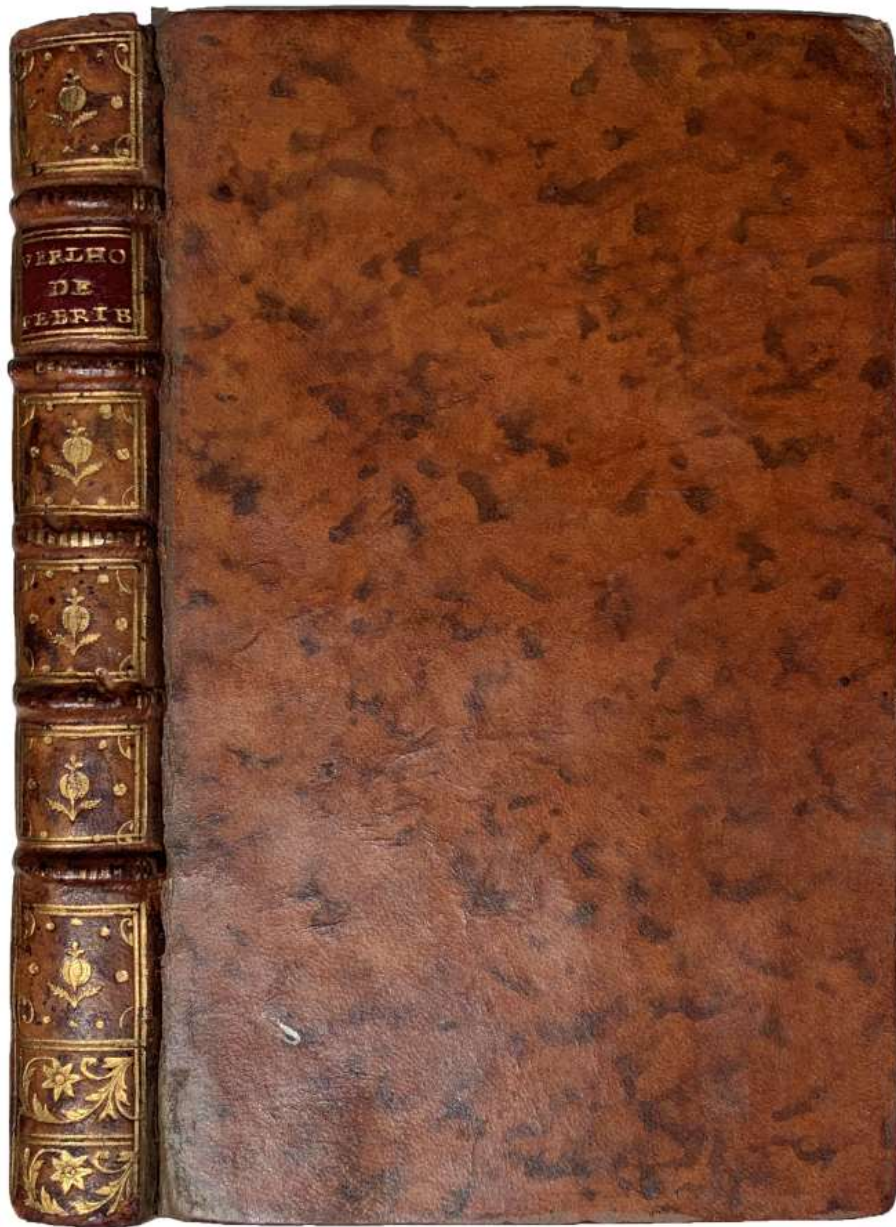
∞ Howard Atwood Kelly, *A Cyclopedia of American Medical Biography*, (1920) (p. 1272).

143. **WEBSTER, James** (1803-1854). Congenital enlargement of the ureters. Fatal case of lithotomy, with examination post mortem. In: *The United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, No. XI, June, 1835. ¶ 243 x 150 mm. 8vo. Pages 402-407. [Entire volume: 63-466 pp.] 2 figs. Quarter tan calf, calf corners, marbled boards, plain paper dust-jacket; covers mended with kozo spine, first 4 signatures lacking. AS IS. [M7714]

James Webster was appointed Professor of General and Special Anatomy in the Department of Medicine at the University of Buffalo in 1846.



\$ 25

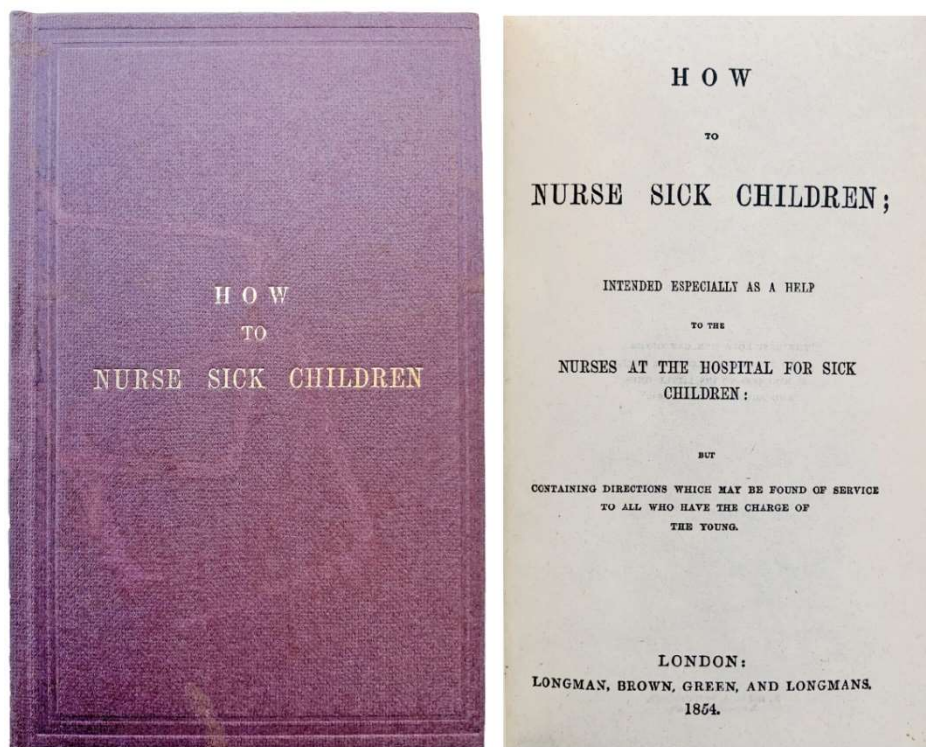


144. **WERLHOF, Paul Gottlieb** (1710-1790). *Observationes de febris praecipue intermittentibus & ex earum genere continuis. . . Juxta secundam Hannoverensem auctiorem, & emendatiorem.* Venetiis, Apud Laurentium Basilium, 1764. ¶ 186 x 120 mm. 8vo. xxiii, [1], 327 pp. Woodcut title vignette, headpieces, floriated initials, index; occasional light foxing. Contemporary full mottled calf, raised bands, red leather spine label, gilt spine; rubbed, top hinge starting at foot of spine. Bookplate of "Ex musaeo Josephi Castelle, Doctoris Medici Monspeliensis" on front paste-down. Castelle's ownership signature on rear paste-down. Very good. RARE. MM4126

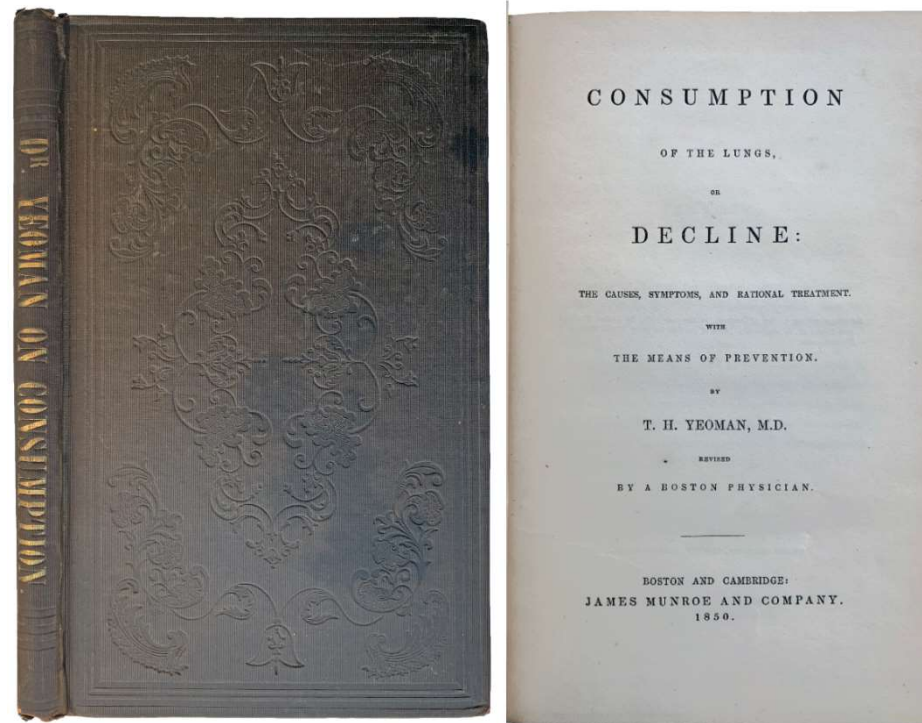
\$ 200

SECOND VENETIAN EDITION. An important gathering of observations on fevers by one of Germany's leading practitioners of the eighteenth century. "An epoch-making work on alternating fevers." Hirsch. "Werlhof, a contemporary and friend of Haller, is remembered for his classic description of purpura haemorrhagica. He was Court physician at Hannover." Garrison and Morton 75 (*Opera medica*, Hannover, 1775-75).

∞ Blake, *NLM*, p. 486; Hirsch, VI, p. 245; Waller 10226-10227 (Hannover, 1732; Hannover, 1745).



145. **WEST, Charles** (1816-1898); *Hospital for Sick Children (London, England). How to Nurse Sick Children; intended especially as a help to the nurses at the Hospital for Sick Children: but containing directions which may be found of service to all who have the charge of the young.* London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1854 [1976]. ¶ FACSIMILE. 16 cm. 79 pp. Mauve blind & gilt-stamped boards. Fine. \$ 12



146. **YEOMAN, Thomas Harrison** (1812-1865). *Consumption of the Lungs, or Decline: the causes, symptoms, and rational treatment. With the means of prevention. Revised by a Boston physician.* Boston and Cambridge: James Munroe, 1850. ¶ 12mo. vi, (7)-107, [1] pp. Original blind- and gilt-stamped dark brown cloth; a touch of wear to outer corners. Bookplate of Harry Fredric Dietrich (bookplate signed "LC"). Handsome copy.

\$ 40

First issued in London, 1848. On tuberculosis.

PROVENANCE: Harry Fredric Dietrich, MD, was at one time Emeritus Senior Attending Physician, Los Angeles Children's Hospital, and Clinical Professor of Pediatrics, UCLA School of Medicine (ca. 1952-55).

100. **ZIGROSSER, Carl** (1891-1975); **Philadelphia Museum of Art.** *Ars Medica: a collection of medical prints presented to the Philadelphia Museum of Art by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories.* Philadelphia: Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1959. ¶ 10x7 inches. 90, [2] pp. Illustrated. Printed wrappers. Very good.

\$ 10

Second edition. Zigrosser, a leading art dealer at the Weyhe Gallery, New York, was also contributing much to the understanding of art history and print collecting. This is an excellent survey of medical art.

CONTENTS: From medicine man to doctor of medicine – Allegories of the healing arts – Great names – Physicians and the arts and sciences – Pharmacy – The practice of medicine – The practice of surgery – Hospitals in peace and war – Hygiene and preventive medicines – Medical teaching – Anatomy demonstrations – Charts and diagrams – The artist observes the sick – The artist looks at disease – Satire and caricature – Charlatans – The sleep of reason – The madhouse I – The madhouse II – The beginning and end of life – Emblems of mortality.



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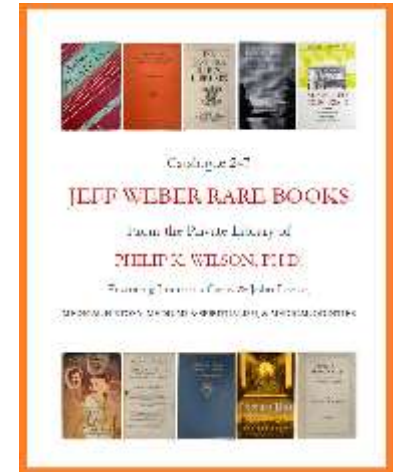
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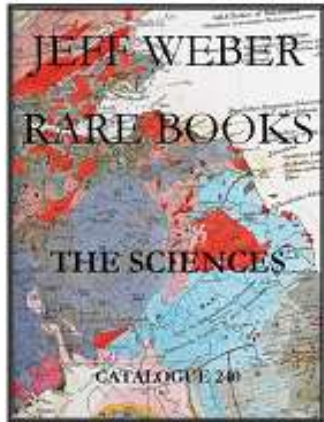
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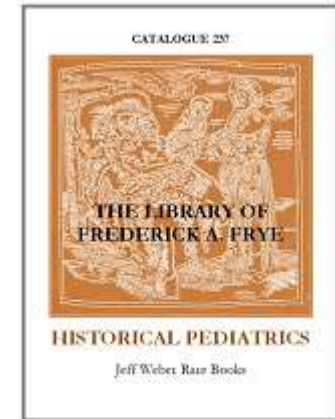


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233: FORE-EDGE PAINTINGS: THE HIDDEN ART [B]



≡ Jeff Weber ≡ ≡ ≡
≡ ≡ ≡ Rare Books ≡

232: California Farrago

231: 36 Weiss Books (science).

230: FORE-EDGE PAINTINGS: THE HIDDEN ART [A]

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