

CATALOGUE 328

MEDICAL BOOKS

featuring medical history

PEDIATRICS & GYNECOLOGY

From collections created by

*Frederic A. Frye,
San Diego, California*

*George Dock &
Los Angeles County
Medical Association*

*Franco Crainz,
Rome, Italy*



ALIBERT [3]

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

Neuchâtel SWITZERLAND

CATALOGUE 328

MEDICAL BOOKS

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From collections created by

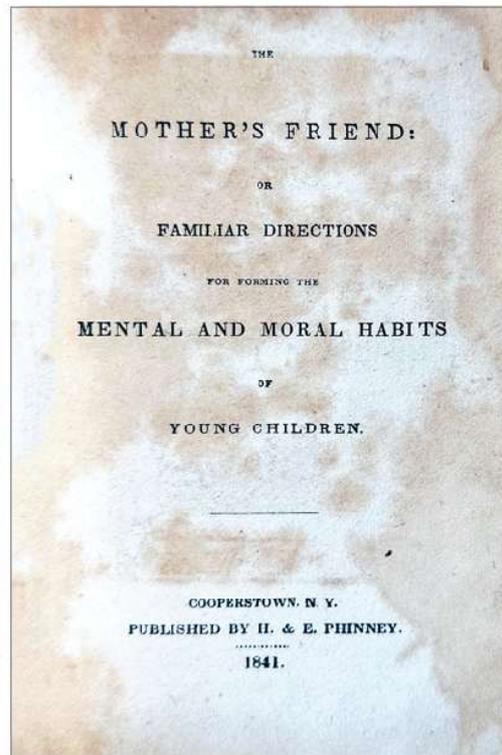
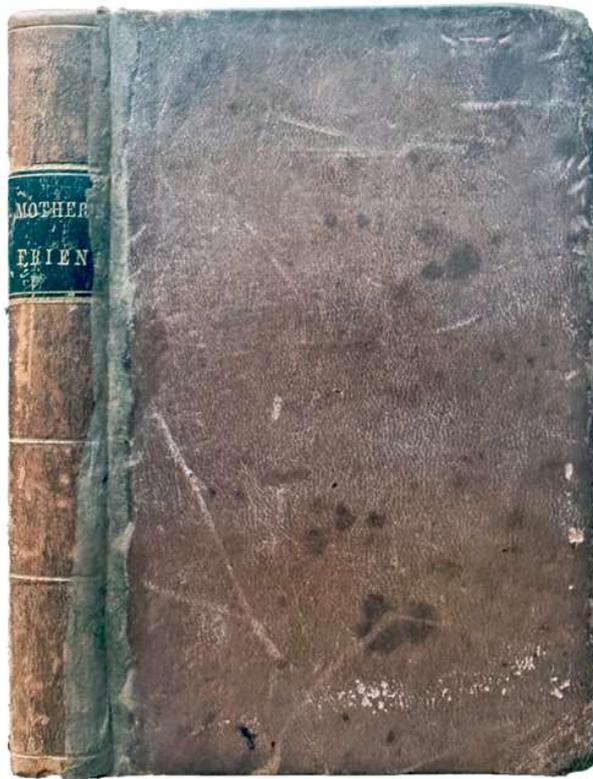
Frederic A. Frye, San Diego, California

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JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

Neuchâtel SWITZERLAND

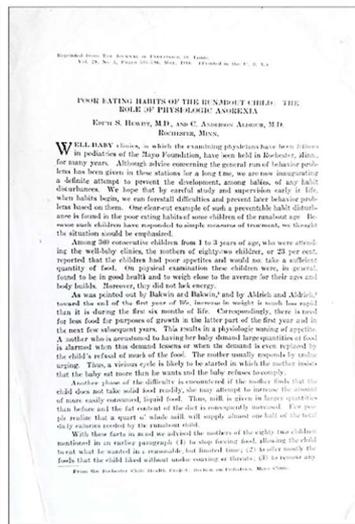
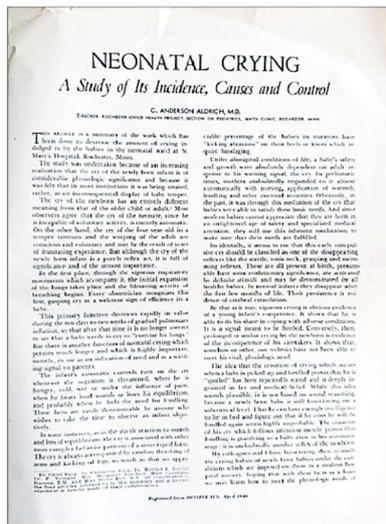
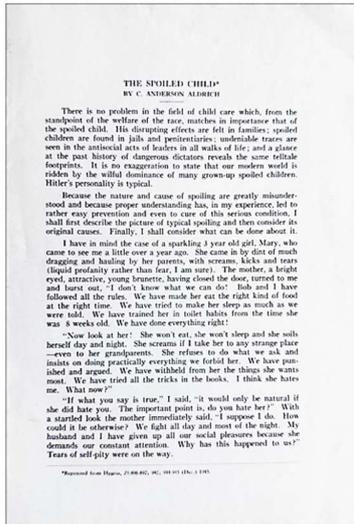


204. **ABBOTT, Jacob** (1803-1879) (editor). *The Mother's Friend: or Familiar Directions for forming the mental and moral habits of young children.* Cooperstown, NY: H. & E. Phinney, 1841. ¶ 12mo. x, [11]-240 pp. Engraved frontispiece; some stains, browning. Original full calf, simple spine gilt-rules, black leather spine label; upper joint reinforced with kozo, rubbed. Good. Frederick A. Frye bookplate. Rare.

\$ 45

American editor's notice: This volume is a republication of an English work, in a form considerably different from that in which it first appeared.--Page [iii]. The American editor was Jacob Abbott, who originally edited the work for Abbott's series [later Abbott's *Fire-Side* series].

On child rearing and advice for mothering or parenting. Among the selections: Nature of the maternal trust, Early infancy, First formation of character, Influence of early associations, Temper, Justice and generosity, Activity, industry and perseverance, Manners and orders, Vanity and affectation, Fearfulness and fortitude, Early lessons and amusements, Truth, Obedience, Rewards and punishments, The nursery maid, Religious instruction.



205. **ALDRICH, C. Anderson [Charles]** (1888-1949). [3 offprints]: [1] *The Spoiled Child*. 1945. ¶ 7 pp. Self-wraps. Reprinted from *Hygeia*, vol. 23, pp. 896-7; 942; 944-5.

[2] **ALDRICH; Edith S. HEWITT**. *Poor eating habits of the runabout child: the role of physiologic anorexia*. St. Louis: JP, 1946. ¶ Reprinted from the *Journal of Pediatrics*, vol. 28, no. 5, pp. 595-6, May, 1946.

[3] **ALDRICH**. *Neonatal Crying; a study of its incidence, causes and control*. Reprinted from *Hospitals*, April 1946. ¶ 4to. [8] pp. 11 figs. Self-wraps. Top margin of this paper is mangled.

\$ 10

Charles Anderson Aldrich achieved fame for his work in childhood nephritis and nephrosis. He was further interested in the problems of child development and behavior. See: George F. Munns, [Obituary], *Child Development*, Vol. 20, No. 4 (Dec., 1949), pp. 168-171.

PLEASE NOTE: For many books listed here, there are some with additional photographs on WeberRareBooks.com. Items that appear online are expected to be available.

Famille des Echinocystes

Pl. C.



206 ALIBERT

The Herbert McLean Evans' & Frederick A. Frye copy

206. **ALIBERT, Jean-Louis-Marie** (1768-1837). *Nosologie naturelle: ou les maladies du corps humain distribuées par familles. Tome premier*. [All published]. Paris: De L' Imprimerie de Crapelet, Chez Caille et Ravier, 1817. ¶ 37 cm. Tall 4to. [4], lxxxviii, 616 pp. Complete, with the full set of 24 full color plates, each with contemporary hand-coloring; mild foxing throughout. Later quarter red calf, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine title, top edge gilt; corners showing, extremities scuffed. Bookplates of Herbert McLean Evans; Frederick A. Frye. Very good.

\$ 1,500

First edition of this ambitious and luxurious publication, of which only the first volume appeared. The text is the author's attempt to make a new classification for diseases, arranging them by where they originate, or what they are related to (by proximity). The work also features 24 remarkable copper-engraved plates painted by Valvile and executed as color stipple engravings by Tresca, before being colored by hand. The format of the book is rather large, permitting equally large plates.

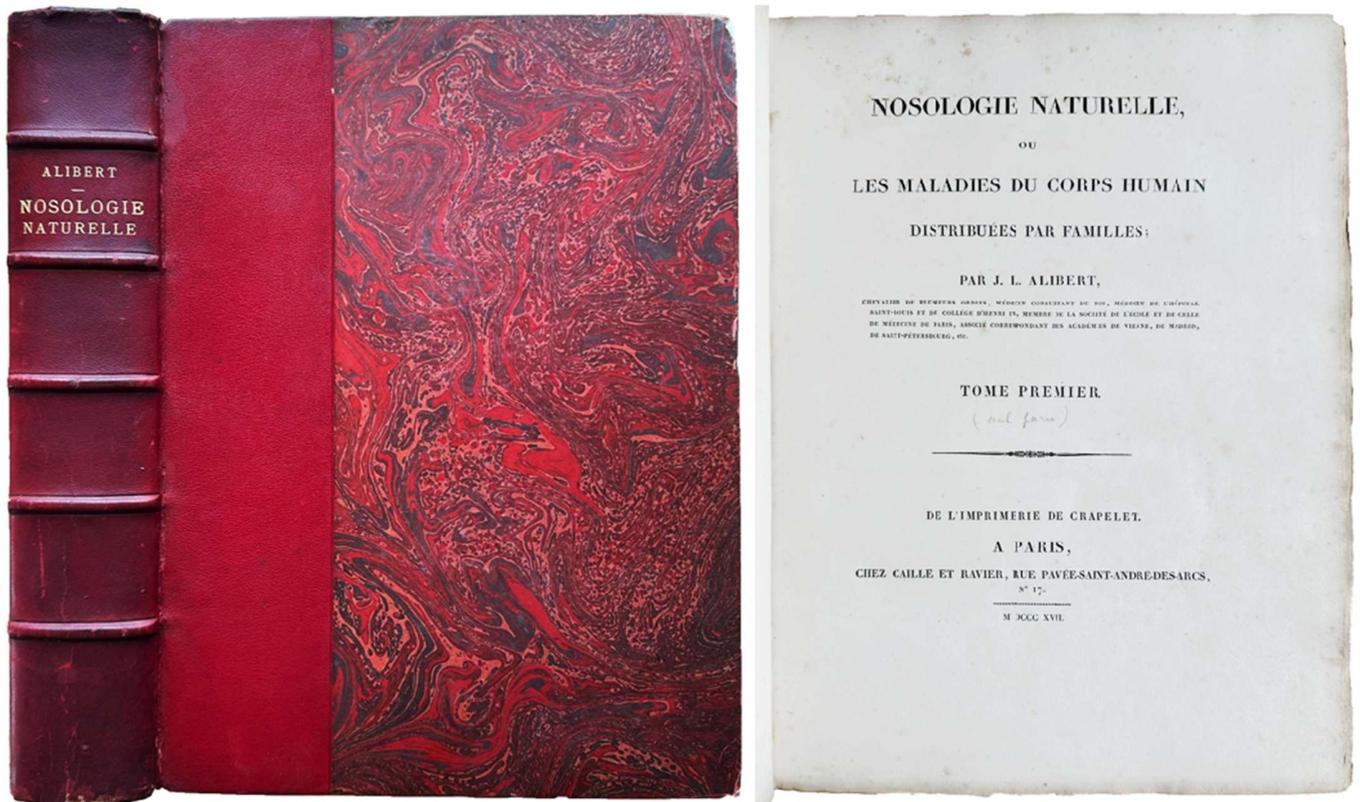


“This book deals not only with diseases of the skin but with all of the illnesses treated at the Hôpital Saint-Louis. It starts off with a thorough historical introduction.” – Ehring. Using nosology, the author provides descriptions of diseases arranged by 10 families: Gastroses – Enteroses – Choloses – Uroses – Pneumonoses – Angioses – Leucoses – Adenoses – Ethmoplecoses – Blennoses.

The work, printed on strong vellum paper, was intended to comprise 2 volumes, but manufacturing costs prevented the second volume from being produced, thus only volume I of the proposed 2-volume work, was issued.

“Alibert’s Linnean classification of skin diseases, a *nosologie naturelle*, was impractical compared to Willan’s which was based on the morphology of the essential lesion, and it was abandoned, even by his own pupils. Nevertheless, he was responsible for many fine clinical descriptions, couched always in a beautiful and flowery French difficult to render adequately into English. Many of his terms have persisted - dermatosis, syphilid, dermatolysis, and others. He fancied himself as an explorer in the vast unknown land of skin diseases, and never tired of bringing it to the attention of pupils and colleagues. He was a pioneer, with Willan, in dermatologic illustration, and the huge beautifully colored copper engravings which illustrate the work from which the selections given here are taken are superb from both the medical and artistic standpoints.” – Shelley & Crissey, p. 33.

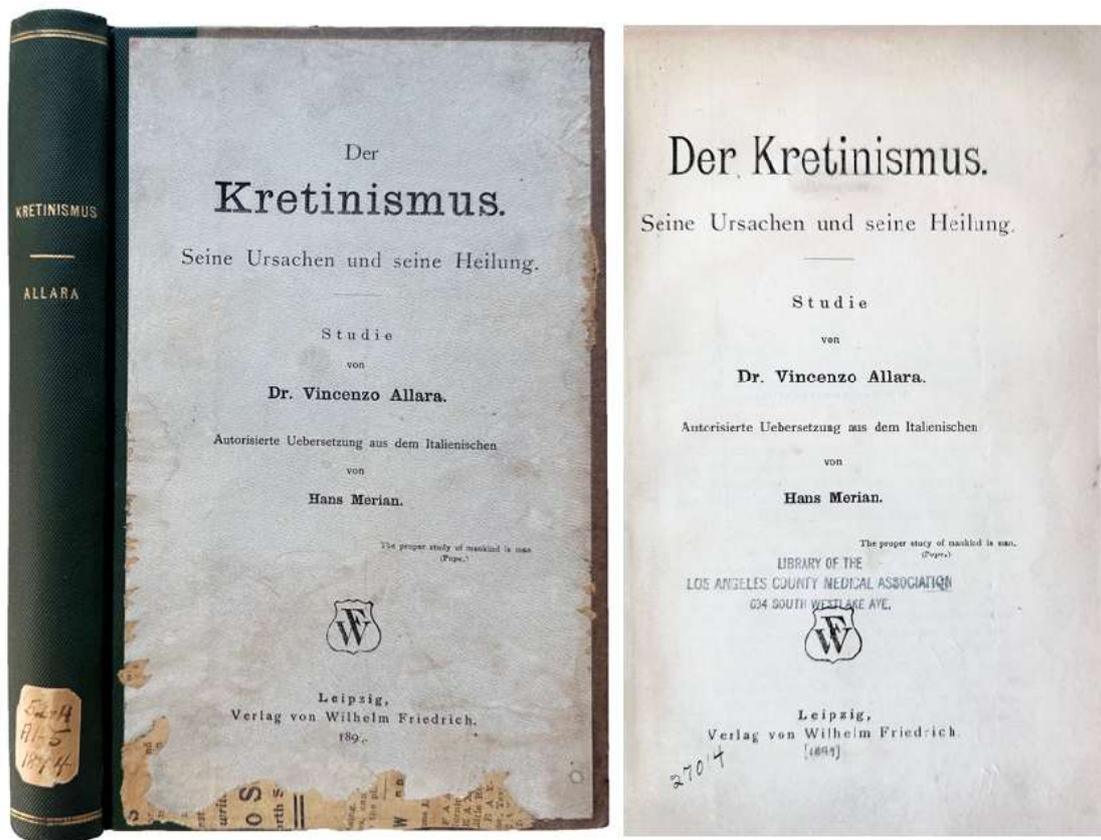
Baron Jean-Louis Alibert (1768-1837), a pioneering dermatologist, was medical student in Paris, he studied with renowned physicians that included Pierre-Joseph Desault (1744–1795), Jean-Nicolas Corvisart (1755–1821), Xavier Bichat (1771–1802) and Philippe Pinel (1745–1826). In 1801 he was appointed médecin adjoint to the Hôpital Saint-Louis (then known as the Hospice du Nord), where he administered to patients with skin disorders, syphilis and leprosy. Following the Restoration of the French monarchy, Alibert became a personal physician to Louis XVIII. Later he was a personal physician to Charles X, and was awarded with the title of “baron”. Being that there was no chair of dermatology in Paris, Alibert was appointed professor of materia medica and therapeutics in 1823. [Wikip.].



A second edition was issued in 1838 and contained 33 color plates and 1 portrait.

PROVENANCE: Herbert McLean Evans (1882-1971), UC Berkeley, was known for isolating human growth hormone, and the discovery of vitamin E, he was also a voracious book collector and historian of the history of the medical sciences – Zeitlin & Ver Brugge Booksellers – Frederick A. Frye (1934-2021) – Weber Rare Books.

§ Ehring, *Skin Diseases*, pp.104-5; Garrison and Morton 12746. See: Shelley & Crissey, *Classics in Clinical Dermatology*, [Alibert] pp. 31-43.

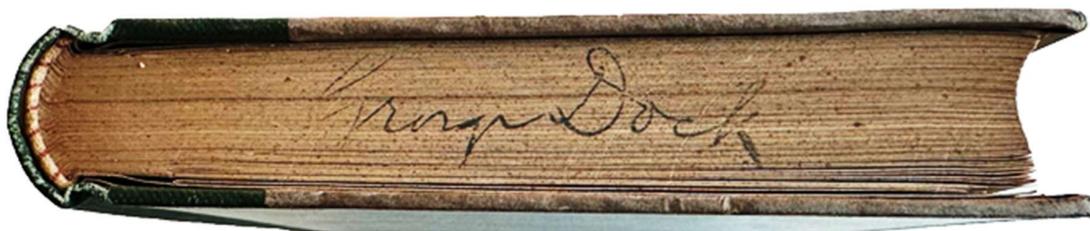


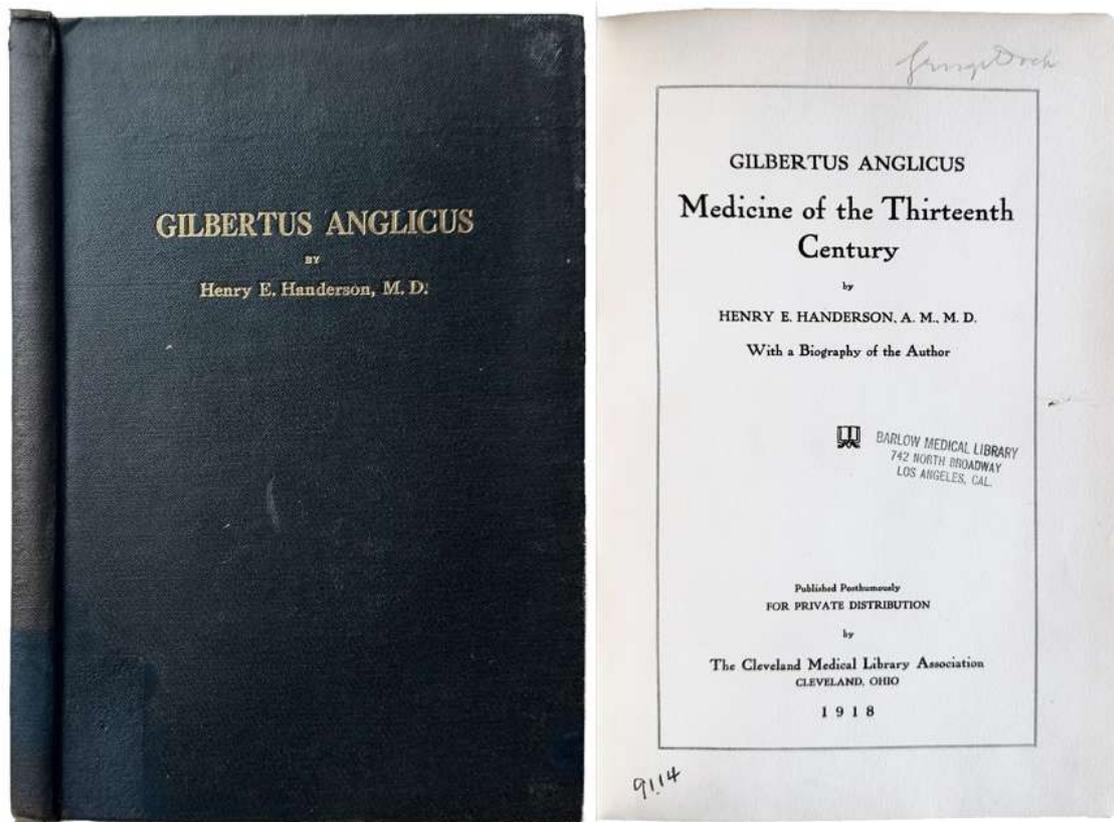
George Dock's copy

207. **ALLARA, Vincenzo; Hans MERIAN** (1857-1902) (translator). *Der Kretinismus; seine Ursachen und seine Heilung. Studie Autorisierte Uebersetzung aus dem Italienischen von Hans Merian.* Leipzig: Wilhelm Friedrich, 1894. ¶ 8vo. viii, 388 pp. 2 folded tables. Later green cloth-backed boards (by F.A. Wagenfuehr, St. Louis. MO.) with original printed wrappers mounted. Ex-library rubber-stamps; ownership mark of George Dock on bottom fore-edge. Very good.

\$ 30

On cretinism: its causes and cure.





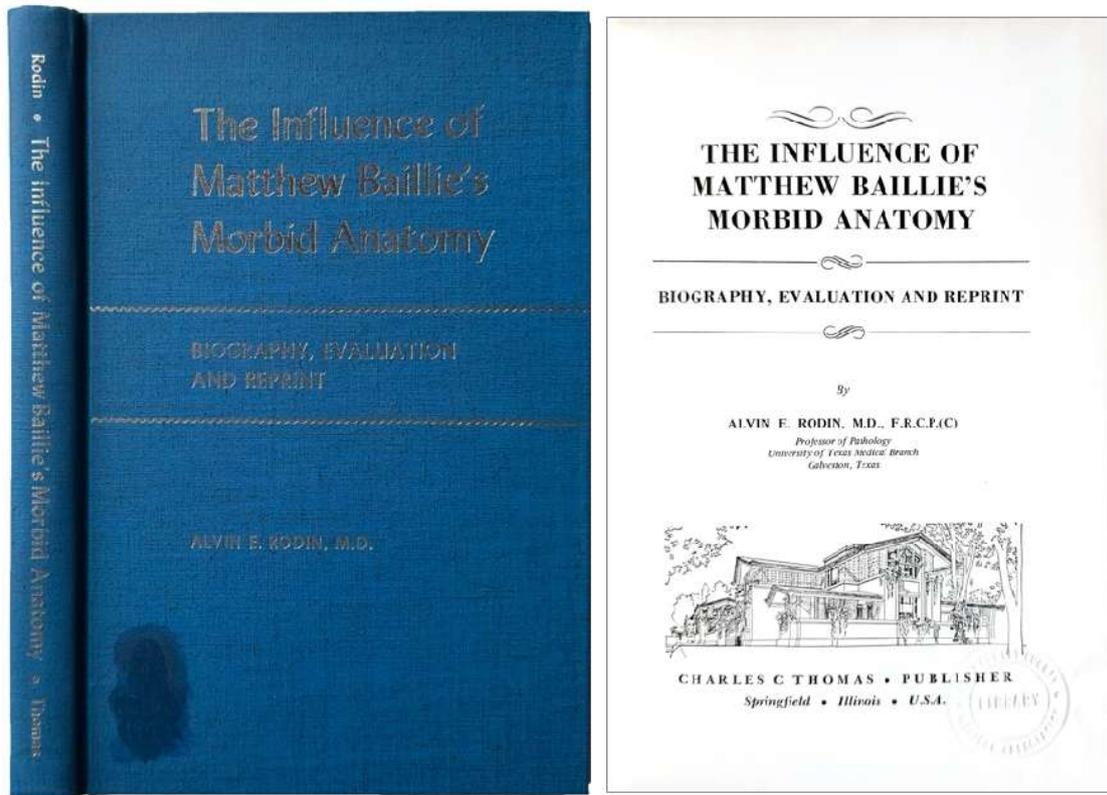
George Dock's copy, signed by him

208. [ANGLICUS, Gilbertus (1180-1250)] **Henry E. HANDERSON** (1837-1918). *Gilbertus Anglicus: Medicine of the Thirteenth Century. With a biography of the author.* Cleveland: Cleveland Medical Association 1918. ¶ 8vo. 77, [1] pp. Portrait of the author. Original gilt-stamped black cloth; extremities frayed; libr. call nos. over-painted on cover. LACMA bookplates, rubber-stamp on title, rear pocket removed. SIGNED by George Dock on the title-page. Very good -.

\$ 20

Limited edition of 500 numbered copies.

Gilbertus Anglicus was a medieval English physician. He is known chiefly for his encyclopedic work, the *Compendium of Medicine*, most probably written between 1230 and 1250. This medical treatise was an attempt at a comprehensive overview of the best practice in pharmacology, medicine, and surgery at the time.



209. [BAILLIE, Matthew (1761-1823)] RODIN, Alvin E. *The Influence of Matthew Baillie's Morbid Anatomy: biography, evaluation and reprint*. Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1973. ¶ 8vo. vii, [1], 293, [1] pp. Original gilt-stamped blue cloth; call-no. on upper cover painted-over. LACMA bookplate, embossed stamp on title. Good.

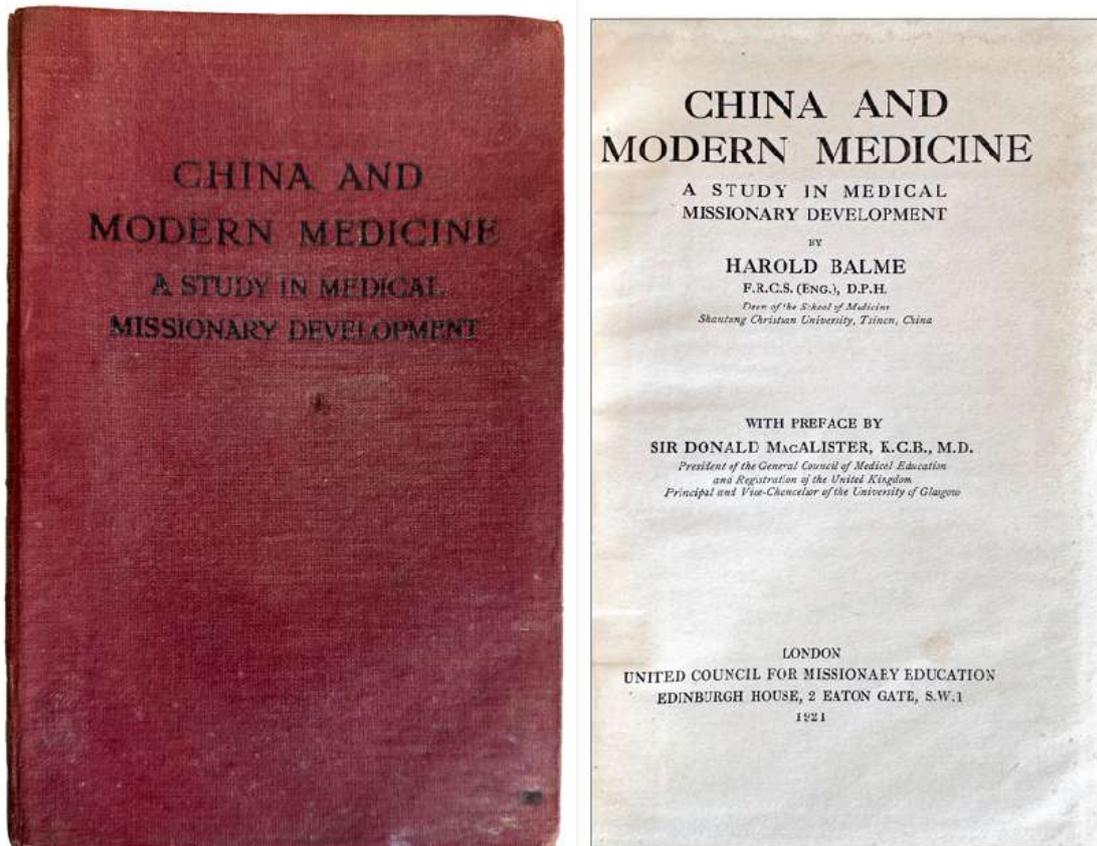
\$ 25

Contains a reprint of Baillie's *The Morbid Anatomy*, Walpole, NH, 1808, reset. The second American from the third London edition, corrected.

“Baillie was a nephew and pupil of William Hunter. The above is the first systematic textbook of morbid anatomy, treating the subject for the first time as an independent science. See also Nos. 2736, 3167.1. Baillie was the last and most eminent owner of the famous gold-headed cane (No. 6709). His clear and comprehensive description of the pulmonary lesions of tuberculosis could hardly be bettered today; he differentiated the nodular and infiltrating types. Page 87: First clear description of the morbid anatomy and symptoms of gastric ulcer. Baillie is also credited with the first description of transposition of the great vessels in this work.” – Garrison and Morton 2281.

Matthew Baillie FRS, was a British physician and pathologist, credited with first identifying transposition of the great vessels (TGV) and situs inversus.

§ See: Garrison and Morton 2281, 3218, 3427 (each for the 1793 edition of Baillie).



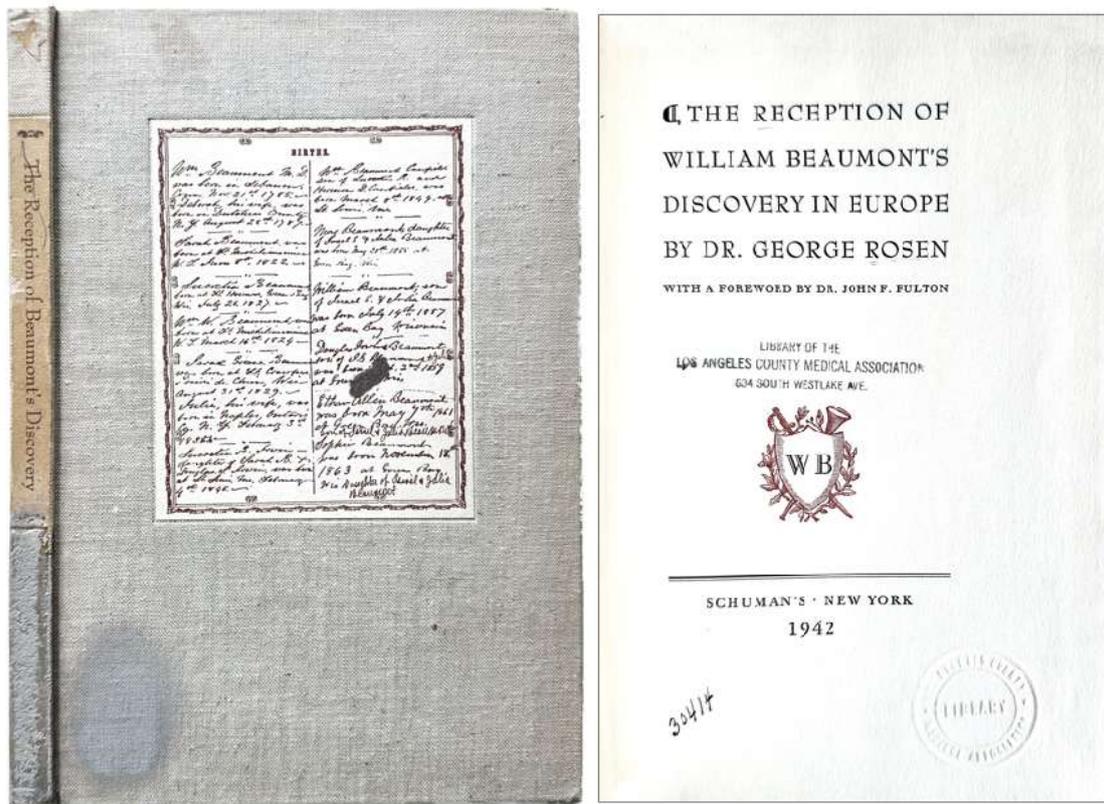
210. **BALME, Harold** (1878-1953). *China and modern medicine: a study in medical missionary development. With a preface by Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D.* London: United Council for Missionary Education, 1921. ¶ 20 cm. Small 8vo. 224 pp. Frontis., plates, index; heavily waterstained. Original red black-stamped cloth. Poor. Frederick A. Frye bookplate. RARE.

\$ 15

Harold Balme (1878-1953) was a British medical missionary to China. He served as president of Cheeloo University from 1921 to 1927. Balme studied medicine at King's College and King's College Hospital. He went to Taiyuan in Shanxi as a medical missionary in 1906. In 1913, he took a position as

professor of surgery at Cheeloo University and superintendent of the University's hospital. Later, he was appointed dean of the university's medical school and president of the University in 1921.

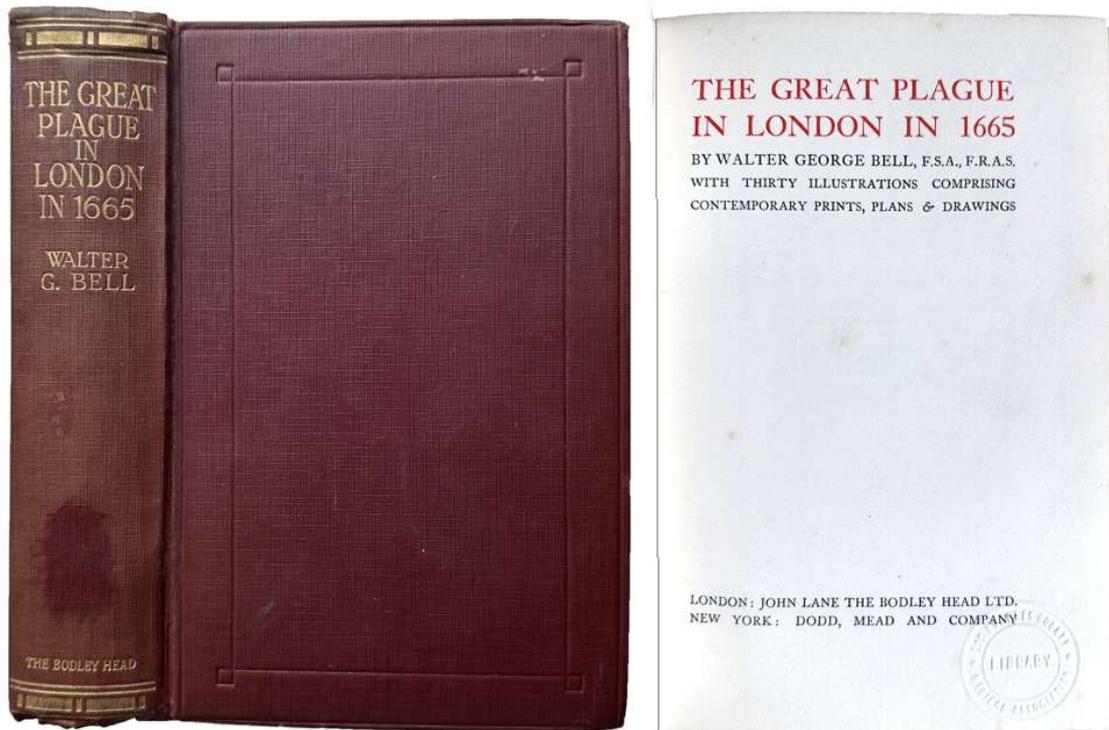
PROVENANCE: Frederick A. Frye (1934-2021), a pediatrician of San Diego, he collected books in his profession and passionately enjoyed both sailing and the history of wines.



211. [BEAUMONT, William (1785-1853)] **George ROSEN** (1910-1977). *The Reception of William Beaumont's Discovery in Europe. With a foreword by Dr. John F. Fulton.* New York: Schuman's, 1942. ¶ 8vo. 97, [1] pp. Title vignette in color, tipped-in color portrait. Beige cloth, pictorial paper labels; spine with residue remaining from applied tape (now removed), call no. on upper cover. LACMA bookplate, embossed stamp on title, p. 49, rear pocket removed, several rubber-stamps (endsheets, title, fore-edges), ink inventory no. on title. Good.

\$ 5

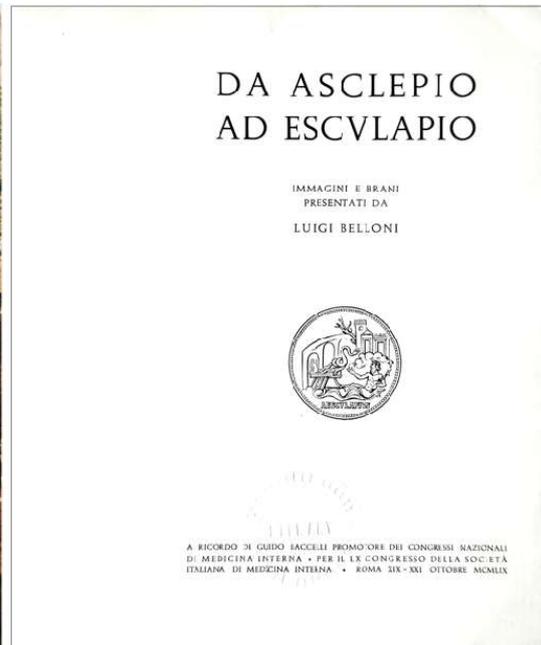
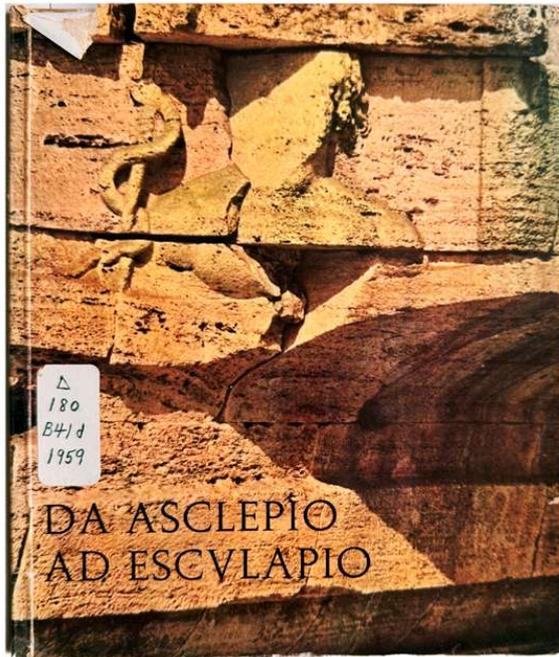
Limited edition of 500 copies. William Beaumont was a surgeon in the U.S. Army who became known as the “Father of Gastric Physiology” for his research on human digestion on Alexis St. Martin.



212. **BELL, Walter George** (1867-1942). *The Great Plague in London in 1665*. London: John Lane the Bodley Head, 1924. ¶ 8vo. xii, [2], 374, 10 pp. Frontis., 22 plates (5 folding), figs., index; some ink underlining, pp. 11-12 improperly sliced (into the margin). Maroon cloth, gilt-stamped spine; spine call number over-painted. LACMA bookplate, embossed stamp on title, p. 49, rear pocket removed. Good.

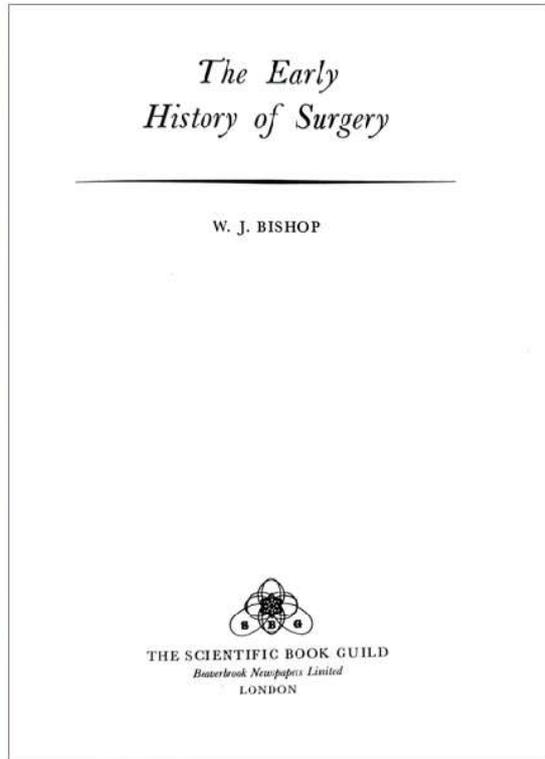
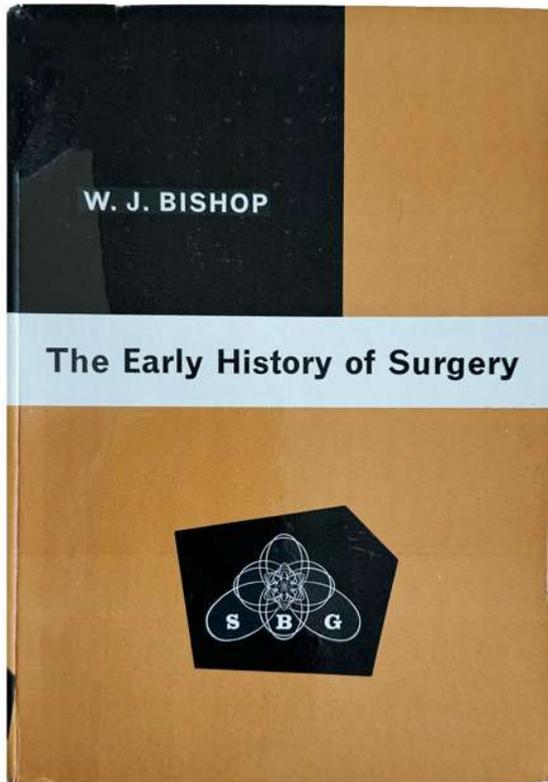
\$ 5

Walter George Bell was a British historian and journalist who wrote many books.

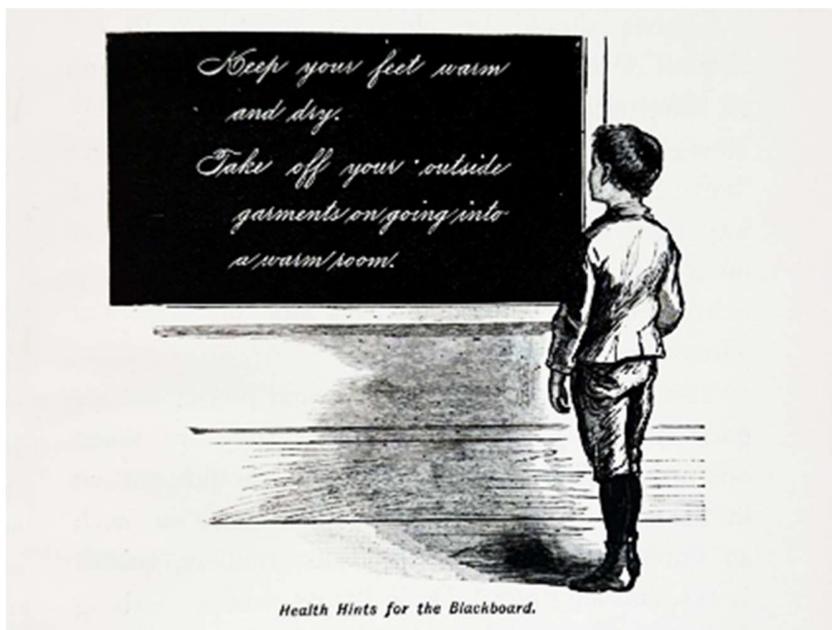


213. **BELLONI, Luigi** (1914-1989). *Da Asclepio ad Esculapio*. Rome: Congressi Nazionali di Medicina Interna, 1959. ¶ Sq. 8vo. 5 tipped-in plates (3 color), figs. Original printed wrappers; library sticker on upper cover, rear pocket removed. LACMA bookplate, embossed stamp on title. Good. \$ 5

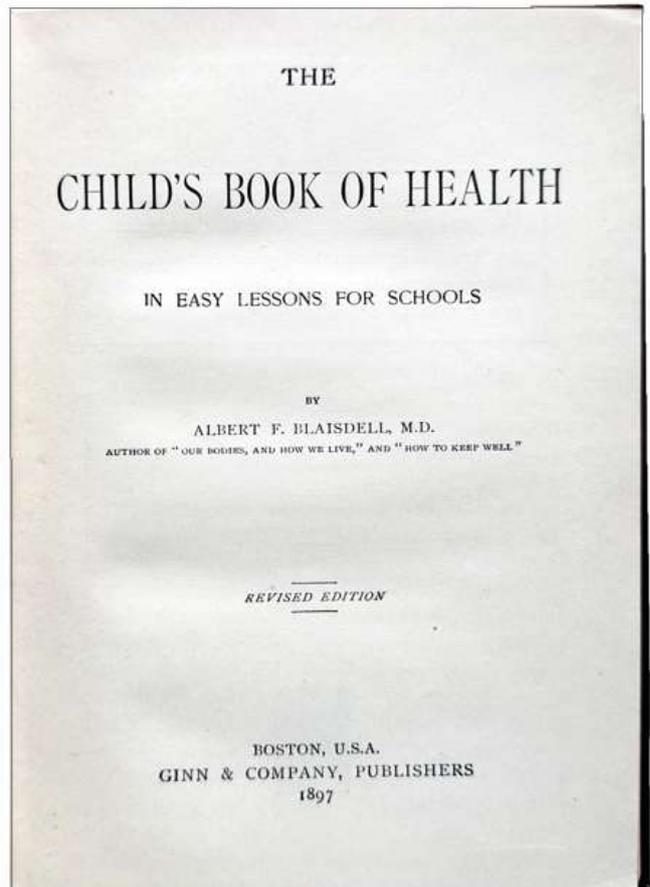
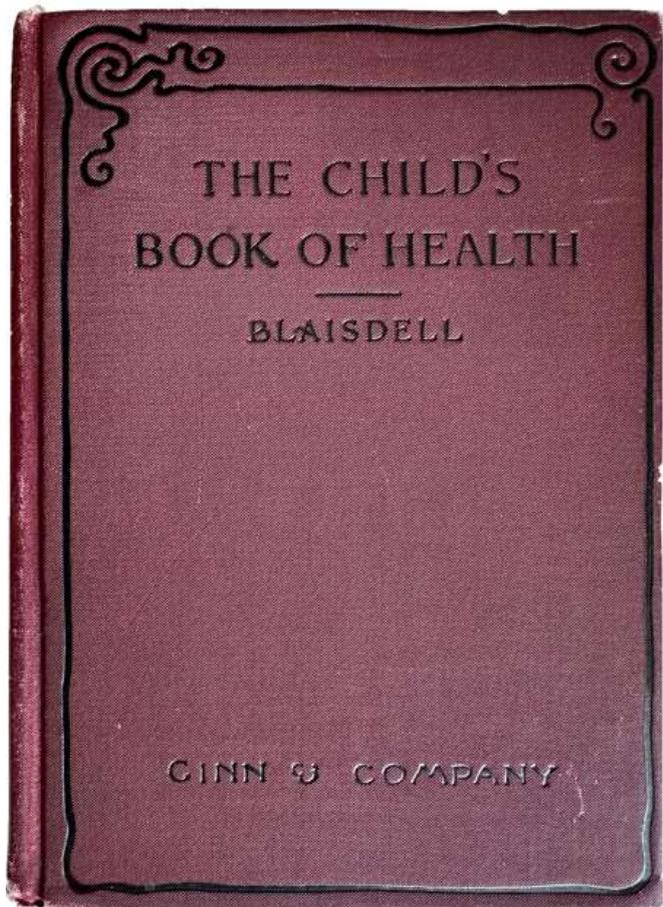




214. **BISHOP, W. J.** *The Early History of Surgery*. London: Scientific Book Guild, (1961). ¶ 8vo. 192 pp. 21 illus., index. Two-color boards; cellophane covering peeling. Very good. \$ 5



[215] BLAISDELL



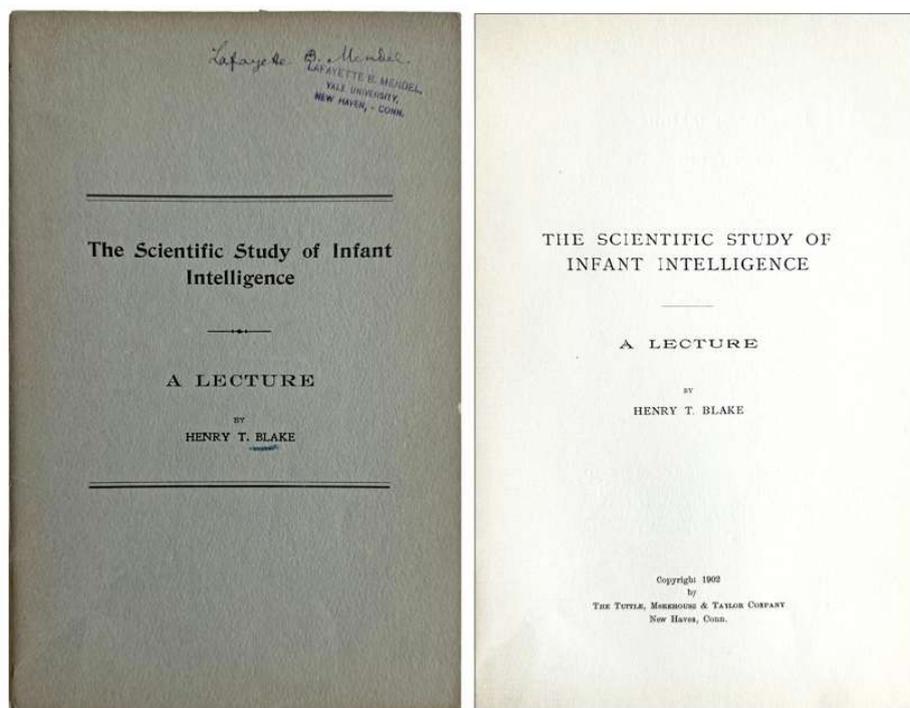
215. **BLAISDELL, Albert F., M.D.** [Franklin] (1847-1927). *The Child's Book of Health in easy lessons for schools*. Boston: Ginn & Company, 1897. ¶
Revised edition. Small 8vo. viii, 136 pp. Figures. Original full purple cloth with black-stamping, gilt spine; rubbed. Ownership signature of Francis Smiley [Lake Mohonk]. Very good copy. [M13556]

\$ 15

Revised edition. A fine 'rules to better health' guidebook for all. Quite a significant portion of the book deals with alcohol and its effects on the body.

Charming illustrations (see the title-page to this Weber Rare Books catalogue).

PROVENANCE: Francis Gerow Smiley (1889-1969) was part of the family that owned Lake Mohonk for some 120 years.

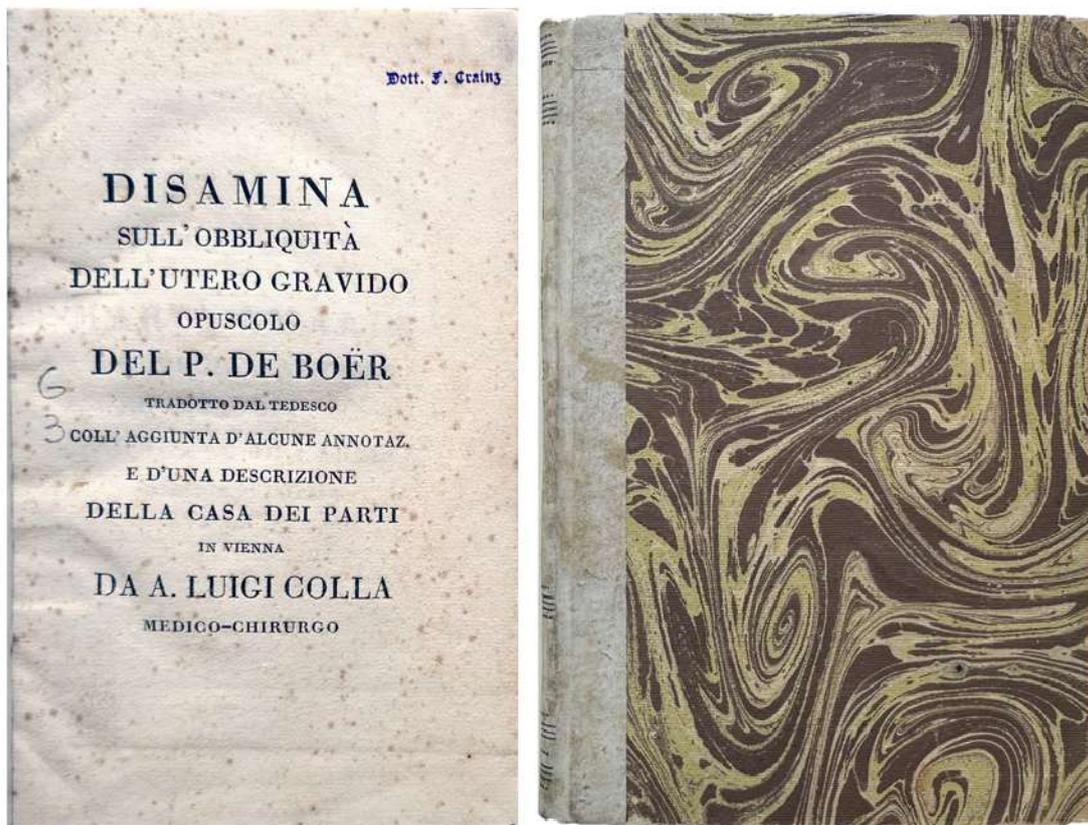


216. **BLAKE, Henry T.** [Taylor] (1828-1922). *The Scientific Study of Infant Intelligence. A lecture.* New Haven: The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., 1902. ¶ 8vo. 27, [1] pp. Gray-green printed wrappers. Ownership rubberstamp and signature of Lafayette B. Mendel, Yale University, Connecticut. Frye bookplate. Very good.

\$ 22.95

Henry Taylor Blake (1828-1922) was born in New Haven, Connecticut. He graduated from Yale in 1848 (A.B.) and studied at Yale Law School. He practiced law in Bridgeport from 1850-1885. He returned to New Haven in 1885 and served on many municipal organizations. He was a frequent contributor to periodical literature and lecturer on Connecticut political subjects. He was secretary of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. — Western Connecticut State University, Archives digital collections WCSU.

PROVENANCE: Lafayette Benedict Mendel (1872-1935) was an American biochemist known for his work in nutrition, with longtime collaborator Thomas B. Osborne, including the study of Vitamin A, Vitamin B, lysine and tryptophan. He studied at various places, including Yale, where in 1903 he became full professor with appointments in the Yale School of Medicine and the Yale Graduate School as well as Sheffield.



217. **BOER, Lucas Johann** (1751-1835). *Disamina sull'obliquità dell'utero gravido opuscolo del P. de Boer. Tradotto dal Tedesco coll'aggiunta d'alcune annotaz. E d'una descrizione della casa dei parti in Vienna da A. Luigi Colla, medico-chirurgo.* [Vienna: n.p., n.d, circa 1795-1800]. ¶ 184 x 126 mm. Small 8vo. [iv], 40, 17 pp. Lightly foxed. Modern quarter printed paper, marbled boards, decorative end-leaves. Crainz bookplate and rubber stamp. Fine. RARE. [M5044]

\$ 275

De Boer's little investigation into the oblique gravid uterus presents the literature on the subject to the time, the causes and signs of the oblique gravid uterus, a number of cases, and the means of curing this situation. De Boer worked at the Vienna Lying-in Hospital, which is reported on in this little work by Luigi Colla. Boer was Professor of midwifery at the Vienna Lying-In Hospital for "thirty-four years and 65,000 patients passed through the hospital during this time. The average annual mortality among these mothers from all causes was only 1.3 per cent during this period."

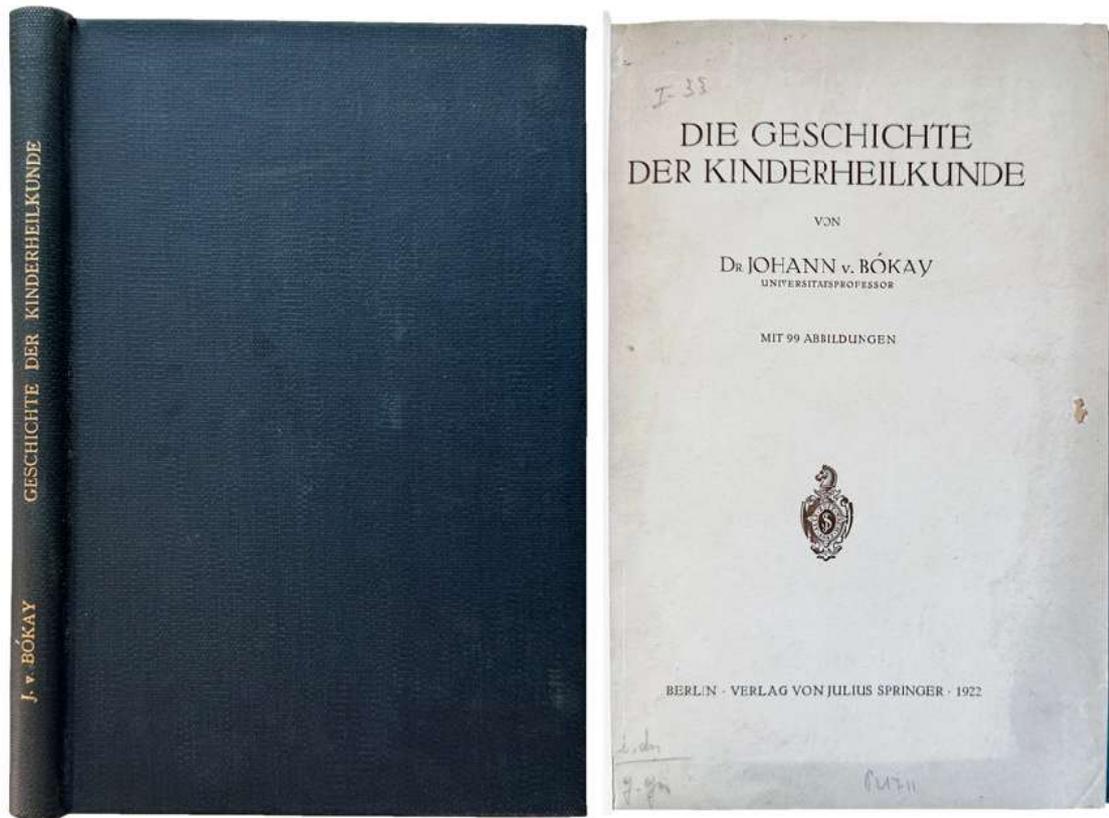
Graham, *Eternal Eve*, p. 390. Lucas J. Boer is best remembered as the founder of the great Vienna school of obstetrics and as an influential teacher. He advocated a conservative approach to labor and relied on the forces of nature, rarely using forceps or surgery in midwifery. He was a popular teacher who wrote clear, concise books useful to both student and practitioner.

“When his first important book was published, scientific obstetrics took root.”
Cutter & Viets, *A short history of midwifery*, pp. 201-202.



PROVENANCE: Professor Franco Crainz (1913-2004) Obstetrics and gynecology, university professor, took his medical degree in 1936 at the University Rome, the Italian Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology; he was Head obstetrics-gynecology Department, University Novara, Italy, 1956-1964, later becoming head obstetrics-gynecology Department, University Rome, 1972-1988. Crainz wrote on the history of medicine including a monograph: *The Life and Works of Matthew Baillie MD, FRS L&E, FRCP, Etc. (1761-1823)*, [1995], and, *An Obstetric tragedy: the case of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta : some unpublished documents of 1817*, [1977], collected books & papers (mostly Italian & European) in the history of gynecology. Posthumously published was a paper with John Dewhurst, “Dr John Sims. A mystery solved”, *BJOG*, 17 May 2005.

§ Not in Blake, Osler, Waller, Wellcome, etc. No copies in OCLC; WorldCat.



218. **BÓKAY, Johann von** (1858-1937). *Die Geschichte der Kinderheilkunde*. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1922. ¶ 8vo. [iv], 122, [2] pp. 99 figures; some waterstaining. Later navy cloth with original printed wrappers bound in, gilt spine title. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Good (binding excellent). \$ 45

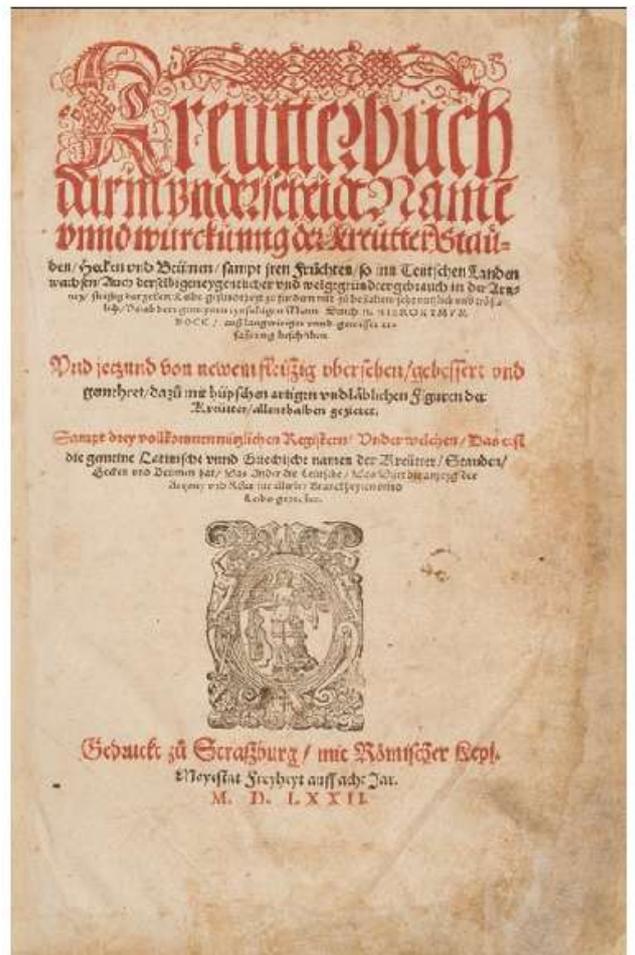
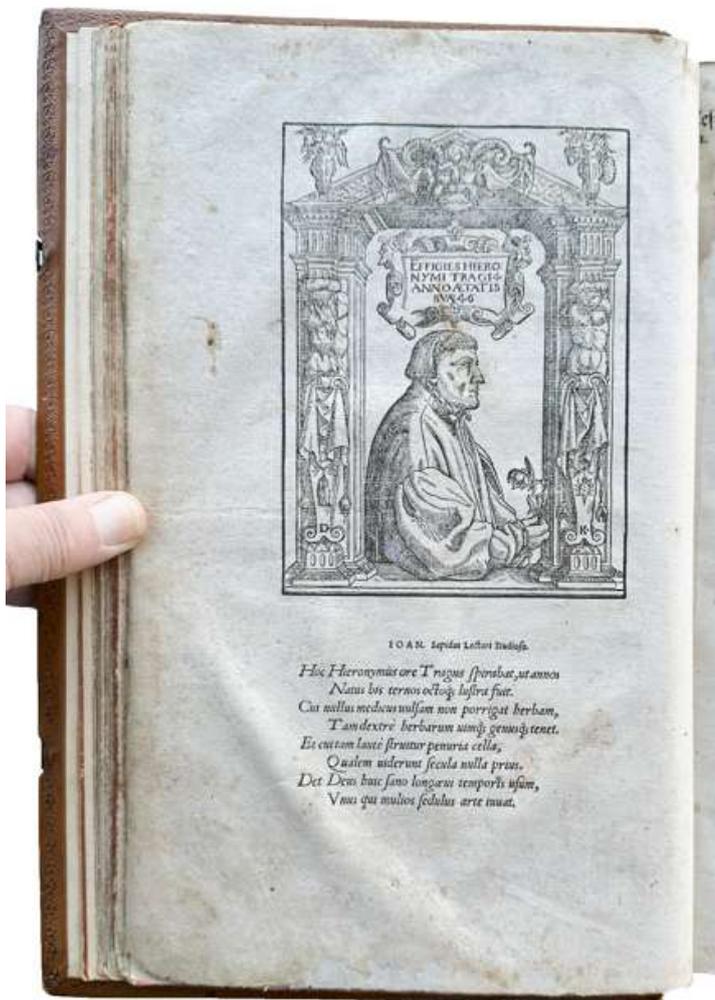
The history of pediatrics.

Contents: Das Kindersanitätswesen in der ältesten Zeit und im Mittelalter und die Morgenröte der Pädiatrie im 18. Jahrhundert im Ausland und in unserem Vaterland; Die Gründung der ersten Kinderspitäler in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts und die Kinderheilkunde bis Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts. Die Gründung der unga=rischen pädiatrischen Schule; Die Kinderheilkunde im 20. Jahrhundert.

Translation: Pediatric health in ancient times and the Middle Ages, and the dawn of pediatrics in the 18th century, both abroad and in our homeland; the establishment of the first children's hospitals in the first half of the 19th century, and pediatrics until the end of the 19th century. The founding of the Hungarian pediatric school; pediatrics in the 20th century.



219 BOCK



With portrait and approximately 500 woodcuts of plants

219. **BOCK, Hieronymus [Jérôme Tragus]** (1498-1554). *Kreutterbuch : darin Unterscheidt Namen unnd Würckung der Kreutter, Stauden, Hecken und Beümen, sampt jren Früchten, so inn teütschen Landen wachsen, auch derselbigen eygentlicher und wolgegründter Gebrauch in der Artzney, fleißig dargeben ; ... und jetzund von newem fleißig ubersehen, gebessert und gemehret . . .* Strassburg: Josias Rihel, 1572. ¶ Folio. [20], 369, [17] ff. Portrait of Hieronymus Bock, title-vignette, numerous woodcut figures throughout; waterstained, especially on lower part of the book and particularly in the rear, considerable spotting or foxing, both preliminary and posterior leaves with paper-fills or realigning to strengthen each leaf, professionally done. At the beginning and end with some reinforcements and restorations in the

margins, leaf 230 torn with text loss (lower portion of leaf, losing 11 lines of text – to greater or lesser degree), 21 leaves in the front and 18 of the final 20 leaves are heavily stained and with considerable paper-fills, largely along the outer margins – the top inner corner of a leaf from the Register [SS7], with loss. Odd printer's error where leaf 287 recto is not present but instead is printed as f.288 recto, and in the two consecutive leaves "288" and 288, versos, are correct. Thus f.287 (r) is printed in error as if it were f.288 (r). A few minor ink annotations within the text (see ff. aiii, 279v, 280r), the first note of which is dated in ms.: April 5, 1613; underlining [8v, 9r, 18v, 23r, 58r, 85r, 244v], small burn-hole f.119 (touches a few letters), etc.), some worm-trails (see the gutter through the latter half of the book – however these are minor trails). 20th century elaborately stamped calf, raised bands, all to imitate a fine late 16th century binding, clasps have broken away (only one remains saved), by [Ernst] Renggli [Buchbinder], St. Gallen, Switzerland. Rare. AS IS. [TK00104]

\$ 1,650

Fifth edition printed by Josias Rihel of what is among the most famous and advanced herbarium of the 16th century, embellished with beautiful woodcuts by David Kandel (1520-1590), his initials sometimes found within the images (such as the author's portrait is signed DK).

This famous herbal is decorated with some 500 hundred woodcuts by David Kandel, the printer's mark on the title, and a woodcut portrait of the author (facing A1). Bock was the first botanist to describe plants in a systematic manner that was based uniquely on his own observations. His aim, as stated on the title-page, was revolutionary: to describe the characteristics and effects of the plants of Germany, a very different study from all previous herbals, which had been concerned with identifying the plants of Dioscorides. He carried this out with unprecedented clarity of expression and of thought:

"Brunfels's herbal had not sold well, and it was probably in part Bock's inability to persuade his publisher to pay for illustrations for the first part of his *Kreüter Buch*... that obliged him to describe in detail... facts that Brunfels and Fuchs mistakenly believed to have been adequately dealt with by their artists" – Blunt and Raphael, p. 129.

“Bock is the second of the Germanic founders Botany . . . His descriptions of flowers were remarkably clear . . . he took into consideration elements that his predecessors had completely ignored. He recognized the corolla, stamens and pistils as essential parts of many flowers and he was probably the first botanist of the 16th century to have understood the need for classification.” – *Hunt Botanical catalogue*.



Many of the artist’s woodcuts are imbued with added points of interest relating to each plant. These woodcuts, with the added features, are clustered to the rear of the volume: 2 cherubs under a tree (one is clearly having a bowel movement, indicating this tree has properties favorable to the person suffering from loose stools [f332]); a Nectarine tree with a well-dressed woman [f333r]; a cherry tree is shown [f337r] with a man climbing the limbs to pick the fruit, a young girl waiting below; the apple tree [342r] shows the Biblical snake and a skull, suggesting death from a poisoned fruit; the pear tree depicted on [f343r] also shows a fox or a dog[?], apparently interested in the bird in the tree who drops enough fruit that the animal can eat; a mulberry tree [f343v] shows a man lying

Chan-
nen vnd
Lerchen-
baum.

Von der stauden/hecken vnd beümen vnder-
Thannen vnd Lerchenbaum.
Cap. lxxvj.

Forma.



Weierley Thannen/nemlich schwarz vnd
weiß werden in den hohen Thannwälden gesehen das laub an
ihnen beyde ist breytter/ aber vil kürzer dann am Pinbaum bey
nabe wie die blättlin am Rosmarin stock / die ästlin aber an
Thannenbaum sind allweg kreuzweiss gefest. Die leute
schwingen ein sehr wolriechenden lauterem Harz/ fast wie der Weyrach an der
gestalle vnd geruch.

Gartz.

Aben.

Lein.

Teil.

Tempor.



Der weiß Thannen-
baum ist obgesagtem fast
ähnlich/ außgenommen das
laub ist auff der einen seite
en gang eschenfarb vnd
die schelet am stamm ist auch
weisser vñ zarter / wächse
vmb Wallis.

Der Lerchenbaum
würet auch vnd die Chan-
nen gezeble/ vñ ist der wres-
haftigst am geben. Dese
baums holz so es gebauet
würet/ faller es zu eichen vñ
mit zu kolen / wächse vil in
der Schlesien.

Aber der freyfe Harz
baum darauff mä zu Win-
ter zeit an erlichen se-
tem sackelen macher / ist
auch ein Thannen ge-
schlechte / bleiben alle vil
winter grün/ doch so wü-
ten sie ihr laub im May
vnd Brachmonat / wann
das newe herfür geblü-
fen ist. Weiter von dese
beümen (wer lustig ist zu
lesen) finder man im Dio-
nio lib. xvj. cap. 26. ge-
schriben.

Von den Namen.

Seruel Plinio selber schreibet wie das dienamen der Gartzbeim nicht sam in Thannen
allen orten (dann einen baum nennet man in diesem ort also/ vnd in einem andern ort anders)
wer will dann gewis darvon schreiben. Ich will auß diesem die schwarz Thannen mit dem
teen schicket/ so man auch rote Thannen heisset/ Piccan nennen. Vnd der weiß Thannen Baum
dies heissen der Lerchenbaum/ Lertz vnd Lerec/ von welchem der Terpenin heisset.
Vñ den andern freygen Baum nennet man Tellen/ soll Teda sein/ darby wil ich lassen sein
200

Allet.

Lort.

Teile.

Namen vnd
Lerchenbaum.

Thann
baum
vñ
Lerchen-
baum.



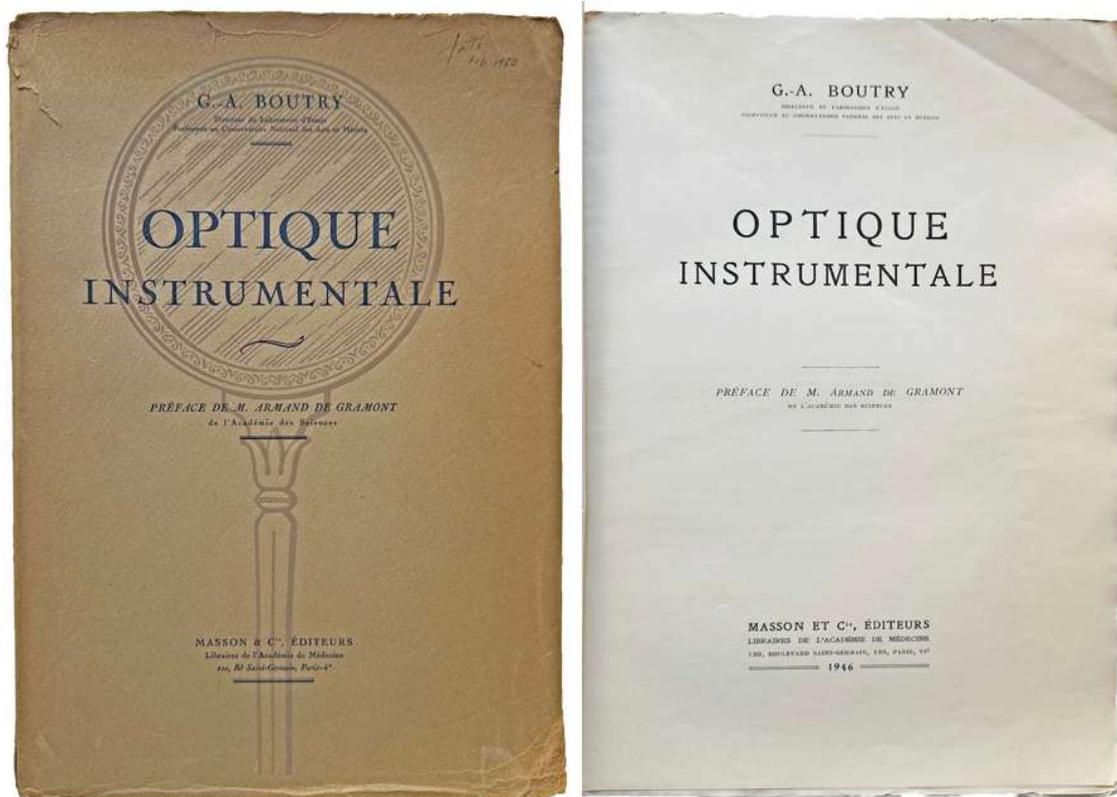
nommen/ soll dem gifte inn speis
das selbig außreiben das dem
Es soll gemelter Terpenin
vnd Leber reinigen vnd heilen.
weichen/ gürt sein für die schwind-
cytterig blütspeien/ von welchen
Der Dastrey hat gleiche we-
nig zu einer Larwergen bereite
In summa / Dastrey vnd i
die von den hauptflüssen veru-
wol gefallen/ zu welcher Composi-
strey bekompe auch dem magen n

Die tugent des Dastrey / D
stamm können beschreiben. Al-
bürglich der Dastrey im mund
hoben ardem/ heisset das parstey
Darmitz gefaßer/ ein lauter an

down under the tree – relaxing, a woman standing with her arms raised as if in despair, a lion in the distance, and what appears to be an irrigation system [this woodcut is signed DK]; the fig tree is shown [f344v] with a man who is suffering from both frequent vomiting and diarrhea [figs have diuretic properties]; the date-nut palm tree with its dates are shown [f345r] with a goat looking more like a unicorn; the grape bush is shown [f346r] with a group of men, each with a different character, but one is a-ground with a headache from drinking too much wine; [f350v] shows a fruit tree with a rooster, a frog and a devil (or demon!); a juniper tree [f352r] shows with 4 birds; willow trees are shown [f353v] with birds nesting in the trunk, a goat suggests its namesake: a goat-willow tree; [f354 shows a poplar tree with a man wearing a fur-skin as a disguise and wielding a wooden club, he apparently targets his attack upon a small animal [beaver? – note the tail] who burrows into the base of the tree trunk which is hollowed for a home; a black alder tree (birch family) . is shown [f356r] showing the tree next to a river with a couple of fish; 2 storks are found atop of an Eichholtz tree with a massive stork next; walnut tree [f358v]; chestnuts trees [f360v] are shown with hedgehogs – there is a description that favors its fruit (nut) looks like a hedgehog; [f361v] shows an oak tree [Eichbaum – or Eychbaum] and wild pigs eating the acorns, which is a way to fatten up a pig before slaughtering; an oak bark beetle is a pest shown with an oak tree [f362v]; a beech tree is shown [f363r] with a shepherd and his companion who plays from bagpipes [signed dk on the left]; a linden tree is depicted with a four people dancing to the music of another person with a bagpipe, a dog next to him, the woodcut signed DK; a broom is shown as if piercing a birch tree (this alludes to a fungus known as the witches’ broom (*Taphrina betulina*) known to grow on birch trees, causing dense clusters of short twigs) [f365r]; the thannenbaum [tannenbaum], or fir tree is shown [f366v] with an ideological version of stag deer with antlers (not a moose), this woodcut signed DK; [f368r] shows a splendid tree where a monkey is reaping his food, but below a warren of 4 rabbits live below the tree, signed DK.

§ Arber, *Herbals*, 1938, 59 and 221; Heilmann 193; Muller III, 519,137; Nissen, BBI 182; Stafleu, C. 575; STC 130; Pritzel 866.

See: Jourdan, Antoine-Jacques-Louis, *Dictionnaire [sic] des sciences médicales : biographie médicale*, 1820; Ritter, François, *Répertoire bibliographique des livres imprimés en Alsace au 16me siècle de la Bibliothèque nationale et universitaire de Strasbourg*, Strasbourg, 1934, 219.

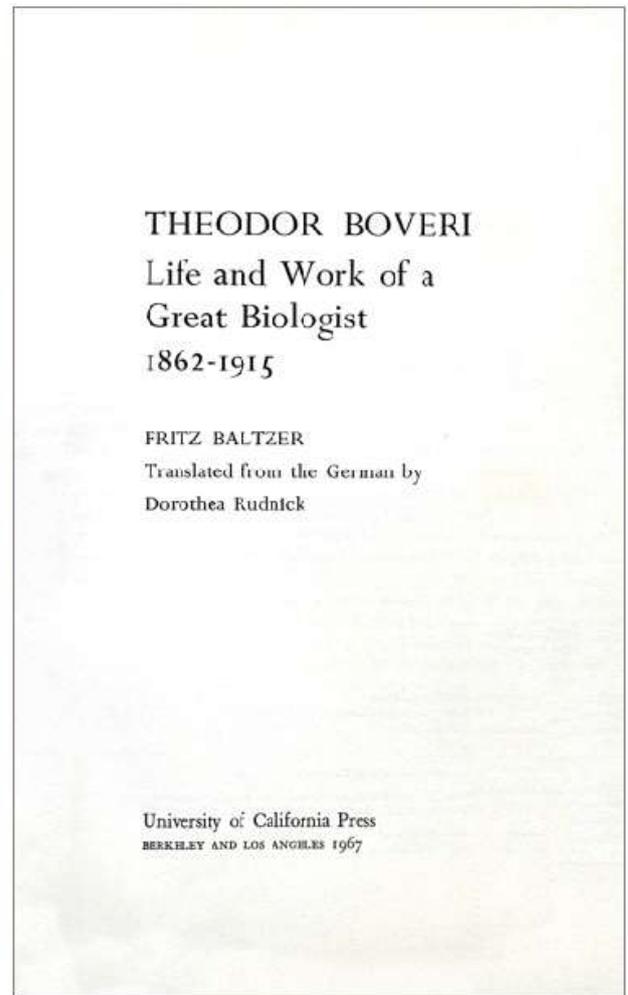
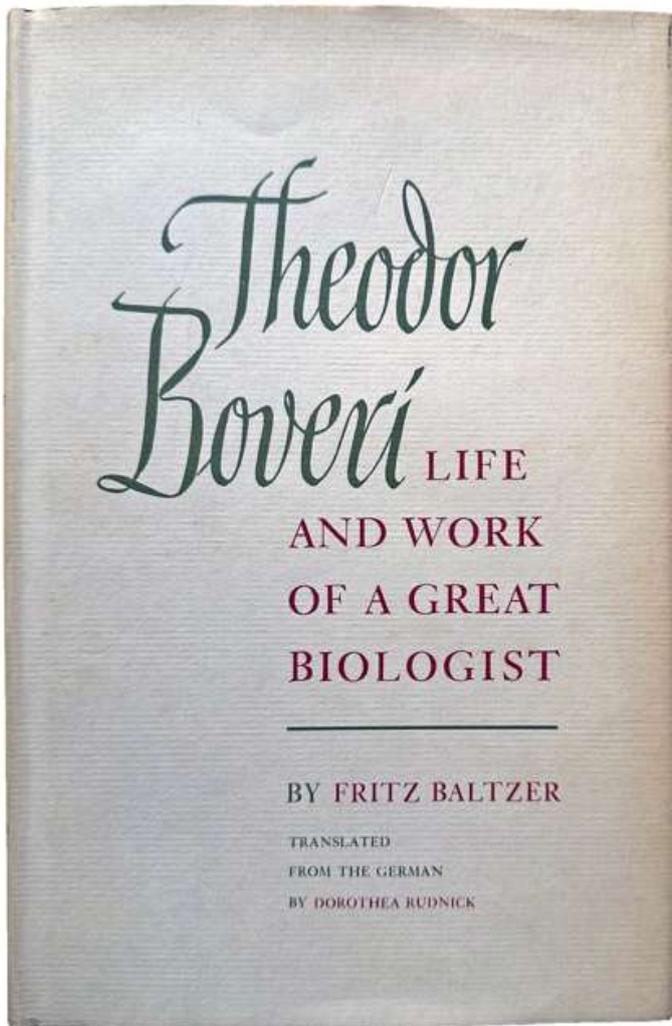


220. **BOUTRY, G. –A. [Georges Albert]** (1904-1983). *Optique Instrumentale*. Paris: Masson & Cie., 1946. ¶ 8vo. ix, 539 pp. 412 figs. Printed wrappers; corners and edges creased, hinge mended with kozo. Signature of Albert M. Potts (1914-2001) on upper cover. Generally: very good. M10512

\$ 20

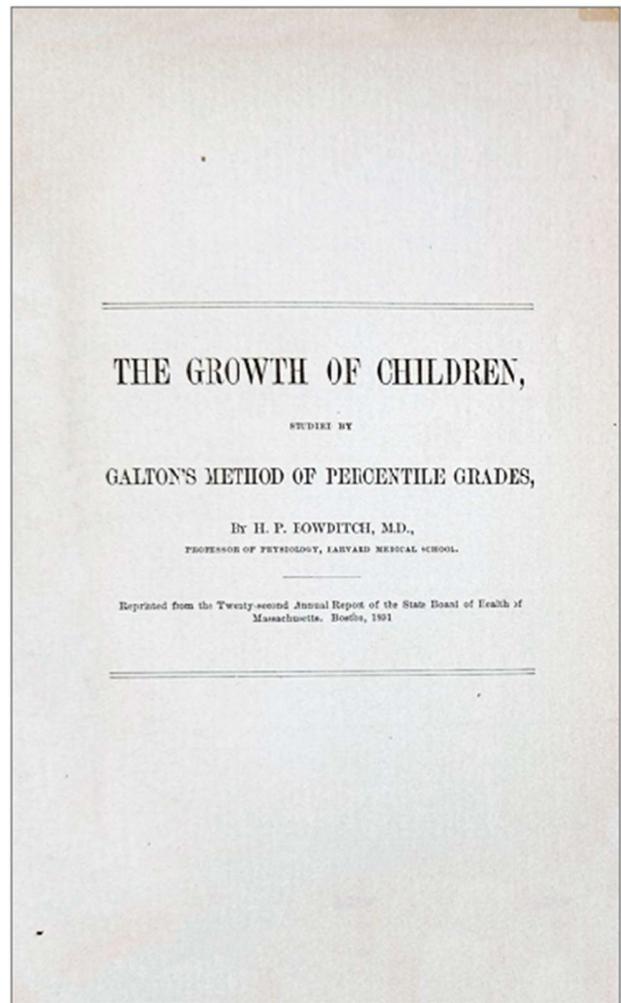
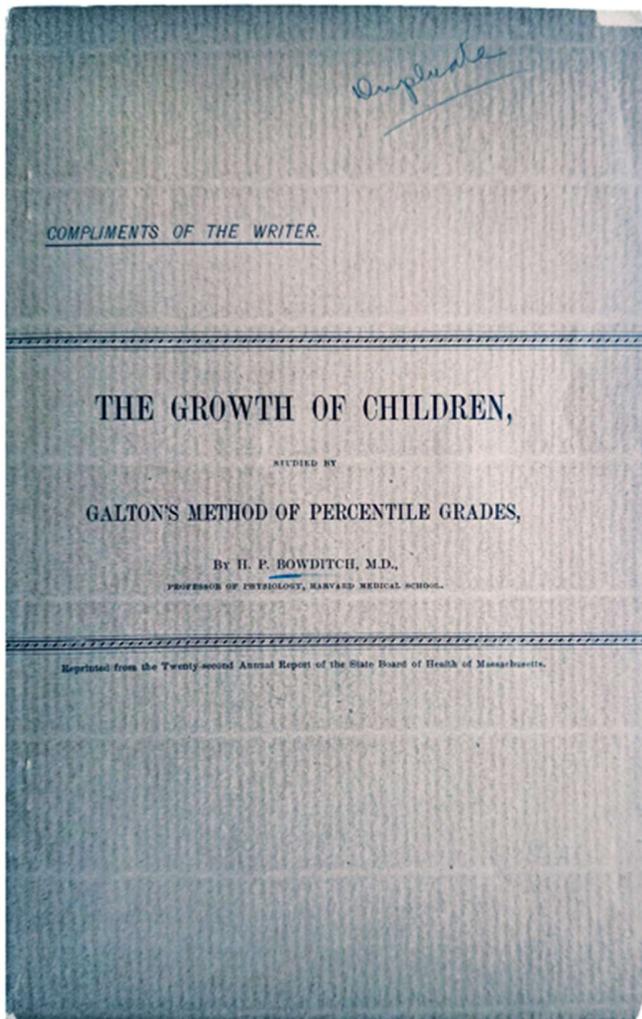
The preface was written by Armand de Gramont (1879-1962), Académie des Sciences. The book deals with all forms of optics, arranged in 5 parts. I: Principles. – Stigmas. – Research on stigmatism. – Research. II. Optical systems. – Instruments. III. Systems planning. IV. Formation of images. V. Addenda: Loupes – Ocular instruments – Microscopes – Objectives – Lighting – Telescopes – Cameras – Spectroscopes.

Georges-Albert Boutry was a French physicist. During a stay in Canada, he founded the first optics laboratory at Laval University. He was a Director of instrumental optics at SupOptique (Institute of Theoretical and Applied Optics) from 1941 to 1944, professor of optics at the Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, Paris. This treatise highlights his experience there, issued in 1946.



221. [BOVERI, Theodor (1862-1915)] Fritz BALTZER (1884-1974).
Theodor Boveri: Life and Work of a Great Biologist, 1862-1915. Translated from the German by Dorothea Rudnick. Berkeley & Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1967. ¶ 8vo. [xiv], 165 pp. Frontispiece, 17 figures, index. Grey cloth, red-stamped spine, dust-jacket. Very good. [M12306] \$ 15

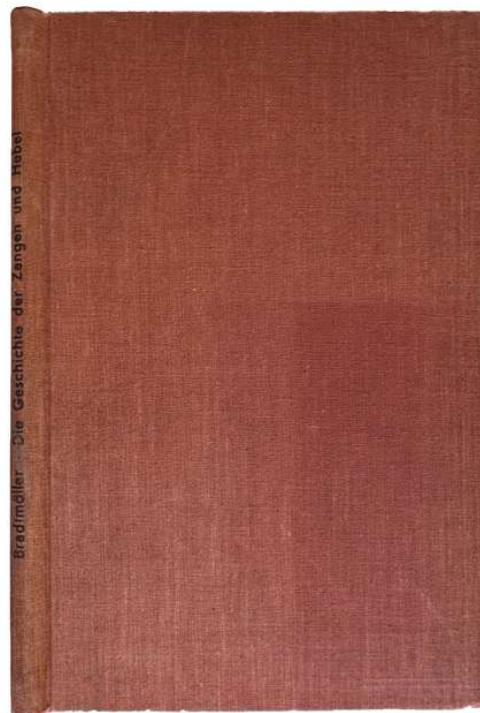
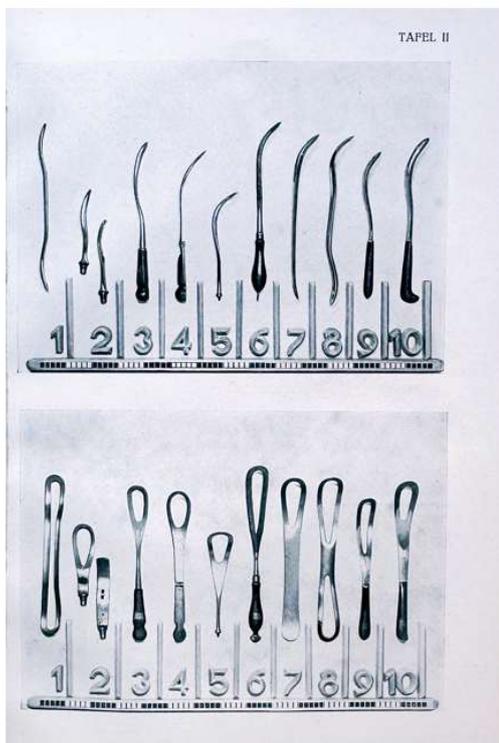
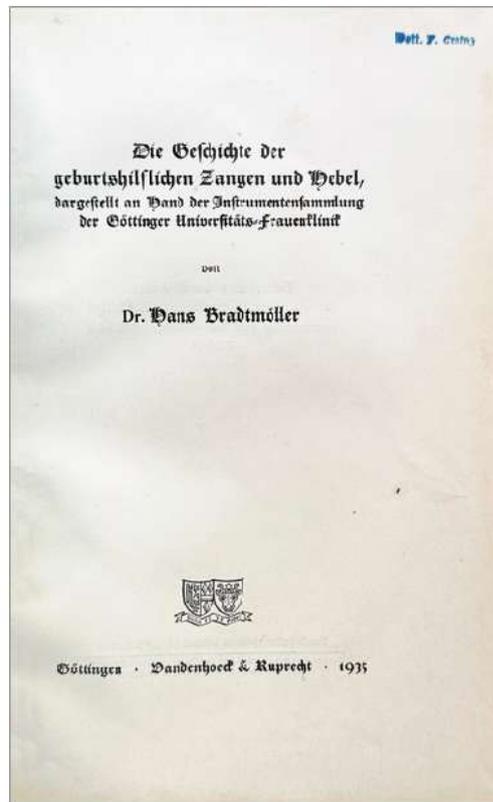
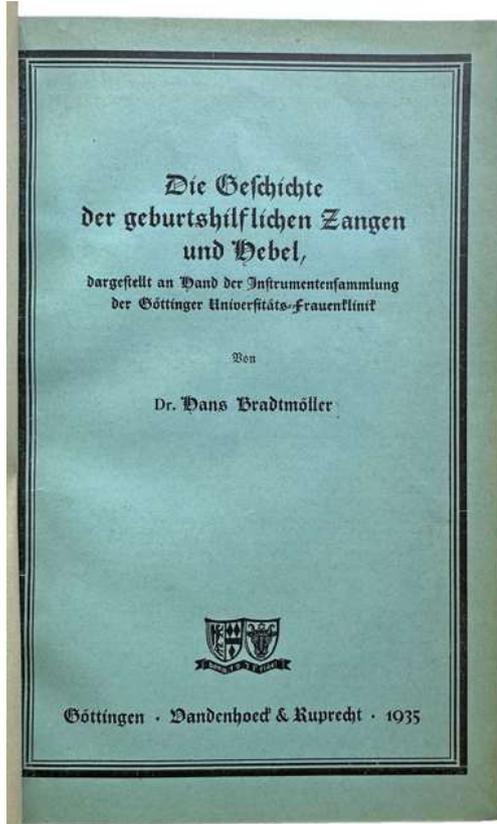
Theodor Heinrich Boveri was a German zoologist, comparative anatomist and co-founder of modern cytology. Fritz Richard Baltzer was a Swiss zoologist, genetics and developmental biologist.



222. **BOWDITCH, H.P. [Henry Pickering]** (1840-1911). *The Growth of Children, studied by Galton's method of percentile grades*. Boston: Massachusetts State Board of Health, 1891. ¶ 8vo. [2], [479]-522 pp. Original brown printed wrappers; extremities chipped, spine separating. Good. Frye bookplate. RARE.

\$ 20

H. Pickering Bowditch, M.D., was Professor of Physiology, and Dean of Harvard Medical School.

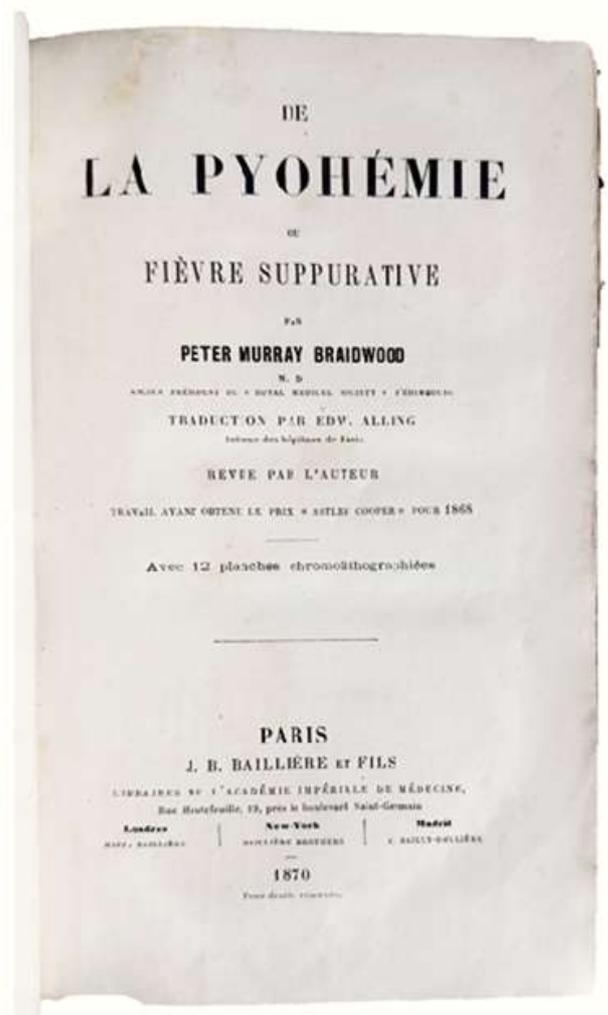
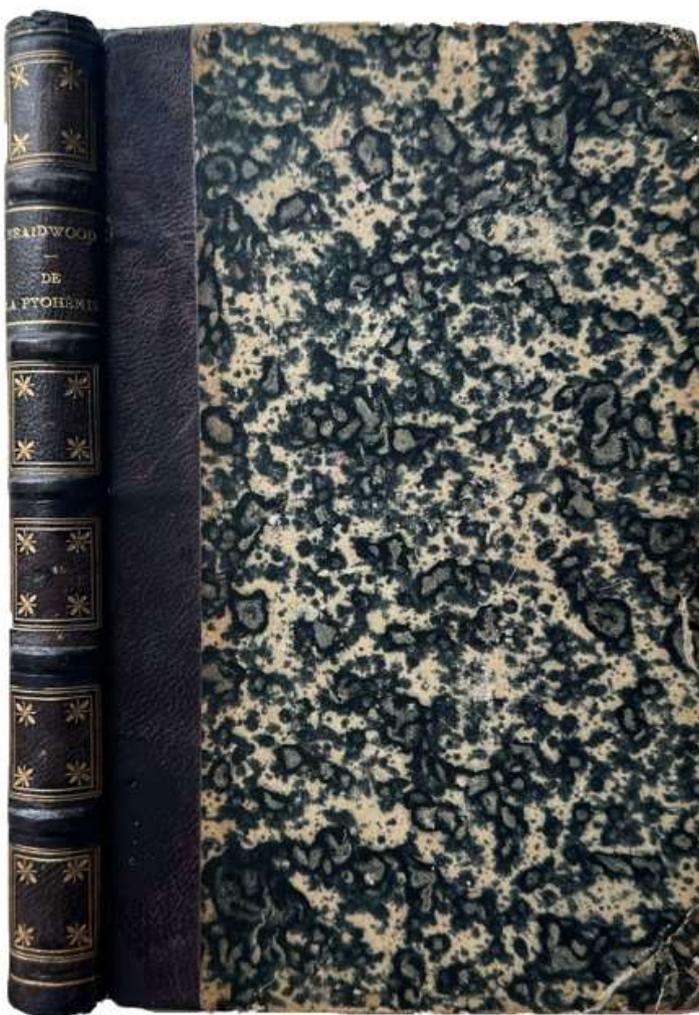


223 BRADTMÖLLER

223. **BRADTMÖLLER, Hans.** *Die Geschichte der geburtshilflichen Zangen und Hebel, dargestellt an Hand der Instrumentensammlung der Göttinger Universitäts-Frauenklinik.* Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1935. ¶ Series: *Vorarbeiten zur Geschichte der Göttinger Universität und Bibliothek*, 20. heft. 232 x 152 mm. 8vo. 48 pp. 20 plates of medical instruments. Brick-red cloth, black-lettered spine, original wrappers bound in. Bookplate of Franco Crainz, ownership rubber stamp on title. Fine.

\$ 60

History of Birthing. Includes 20 plates of numerous obstetric instruments.



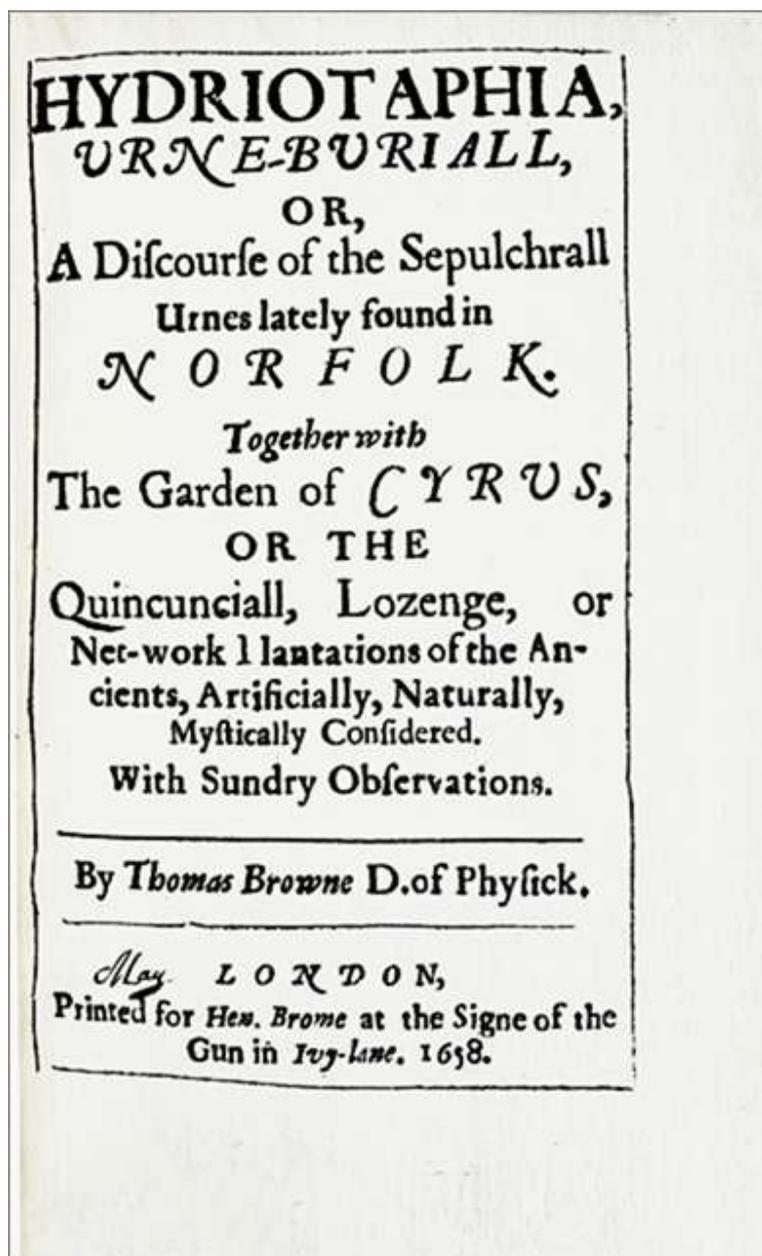
224 BRAIDWOOD



224. **BRAIDWOOD, Peter Murray** (1842-1905). *De La Pyohémie ou Fièvre Suppurative. Traduction par Edm. Alling . . . revue par l'auteur.* Paris: J.B. Baillière et Fils, 1870. ¶ 8vo. viii, 300 pp. Half-title, 11 of 12 lithographic plates including 8 chromolithographs; MISSING pl. VI. Early quarter calf, marbled boards, gilt spine, raised bands; rubbed. Scarce. AS IS. [M12967]

\$ 10

Translated from the English, *On pyaemia, or suppurative fever*, issued in 1868. Peter Murray Braidwood (1842-1905), earned his medical degree in Edinburgh in 1863 and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1880.

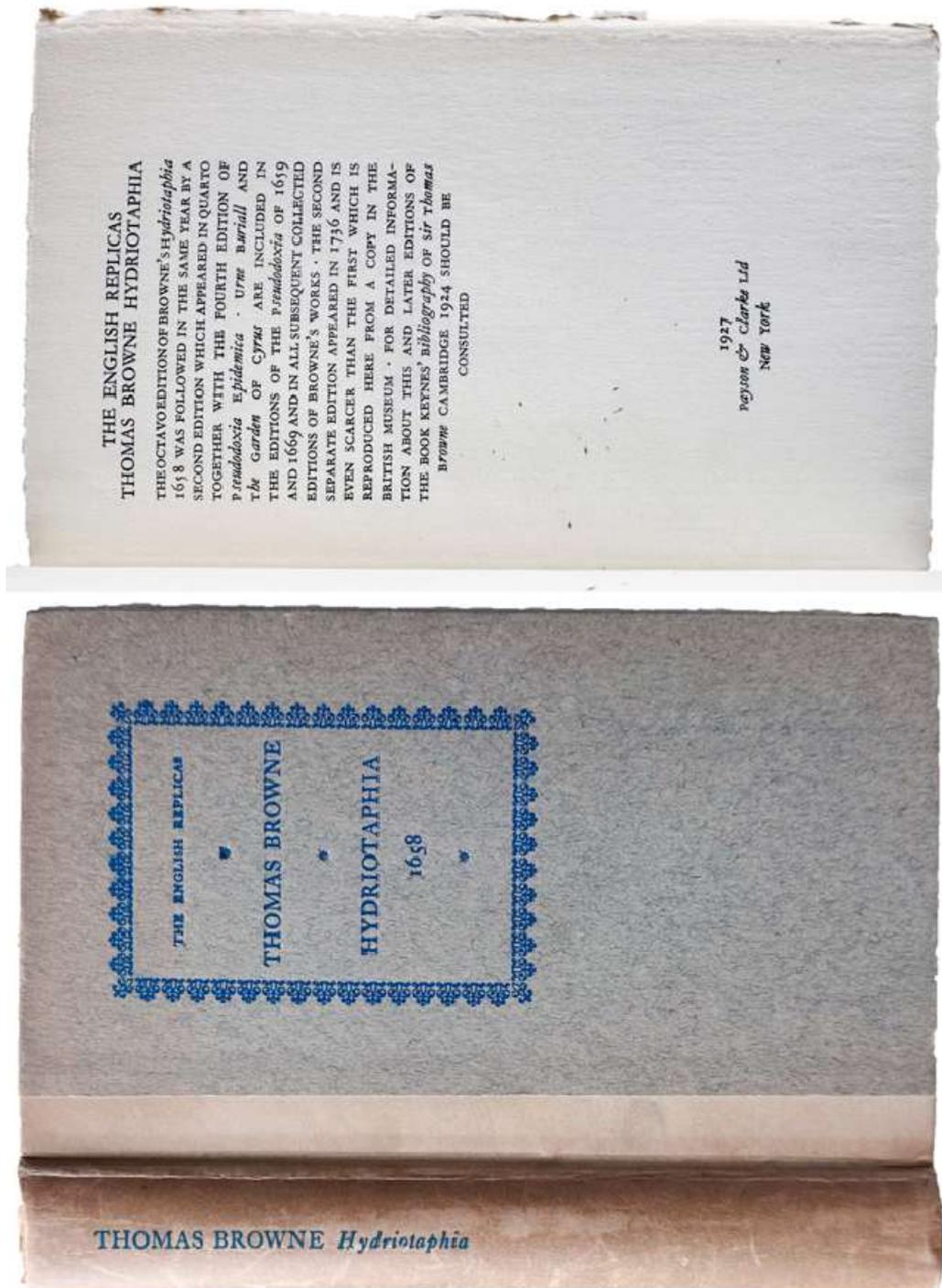


225. **BROWNE, Thomas, Sir** (1605-1682). *The English replicas: Thomas Browne Hydriotaphia*. New York: Payson & Clarke Ltd, 1927. ¶ 18 cm. [16], 202, [6] pp. Facsimile. Original paper-backed boards, blue-printed spine title and upper cover; unopened, some browning to spine. Frye bookplate. Very good.

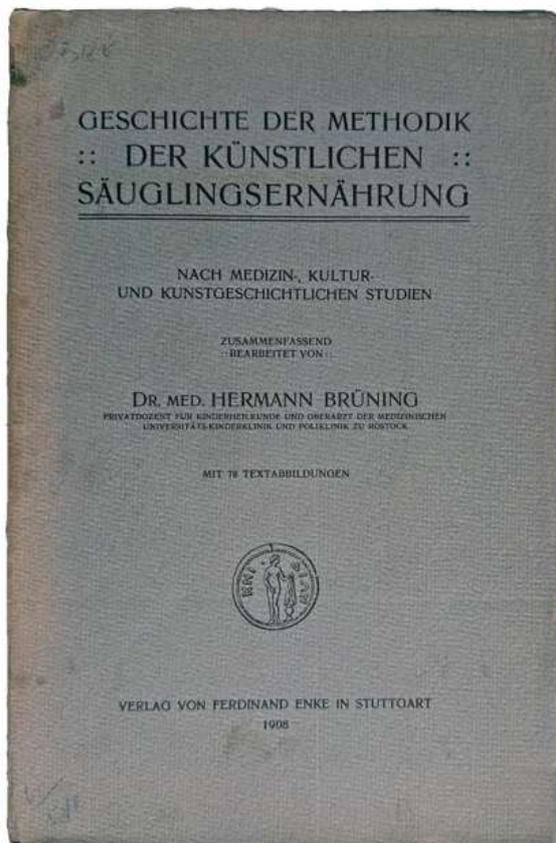
\$ 18

Original title: *Hydriotaphia, urne-buriall, or, A discourse of the sepulchrall urnes lately found in Norfolk. Together with the garden of Cyrus, or The quincunciall, lozenge, or net-*

work plantations of the ancients, artificially, naturally, mystically considered. With sundry observations.



225 BROWNE

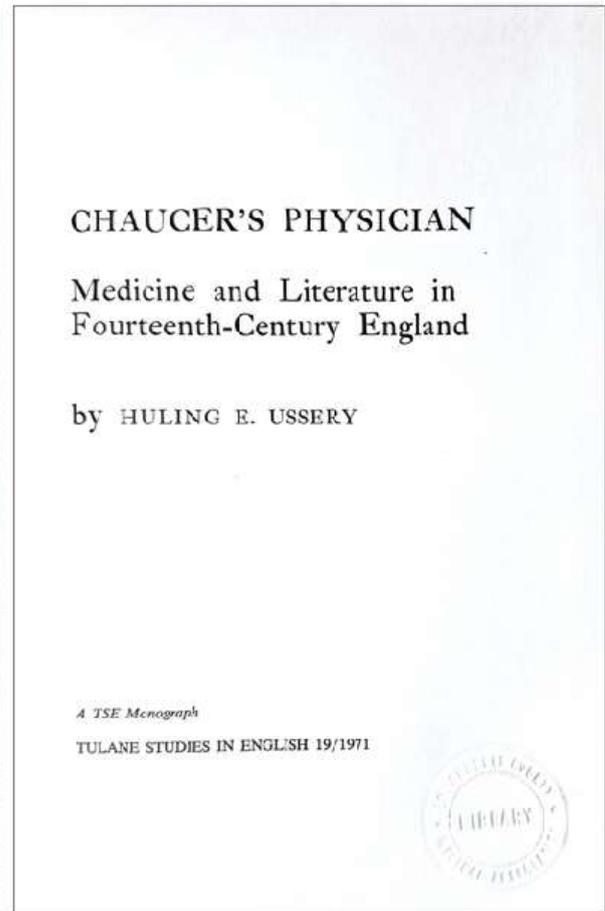
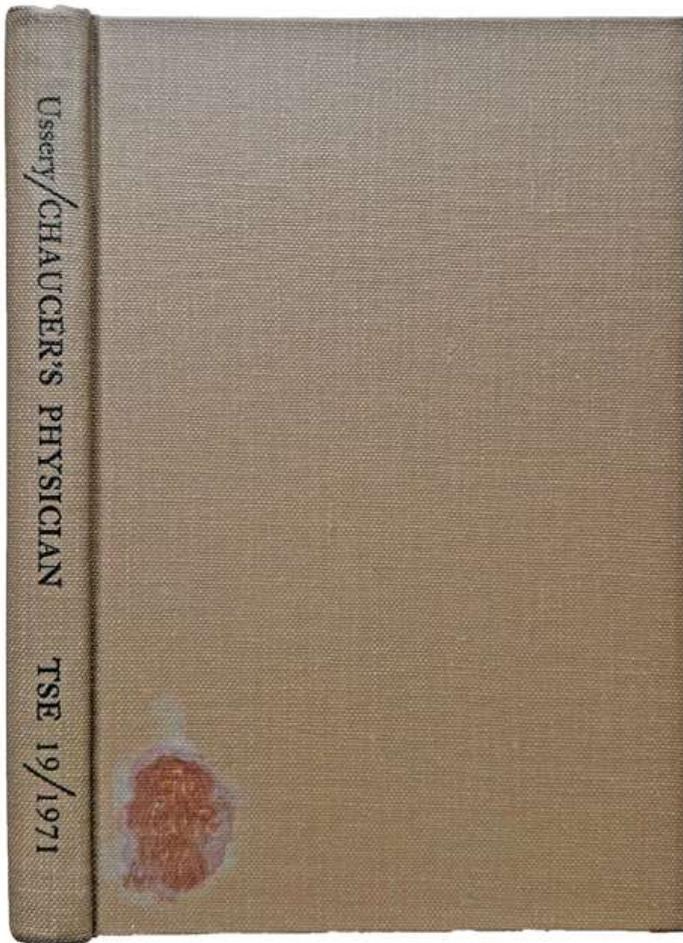


226. **BRÜNING, Hermann** (1873-1955). *Geschichte der Methodik der Künstlichen Säuglingsernährung: nach Medizin, Kultur- und Kunstgeschichtlichen Studien / Zusammenfassend Bearbeitet* . . . Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1908. ¶
 26 cm. 8vo. 132, [4] pp. 78 figs. Original lilac printed wrappers; spine mended. Frederick A. Frye bookplate. Very good.

\$ 12

History of the methodology of artificial infant feeding: to medicine, culture and art history studies / summary.

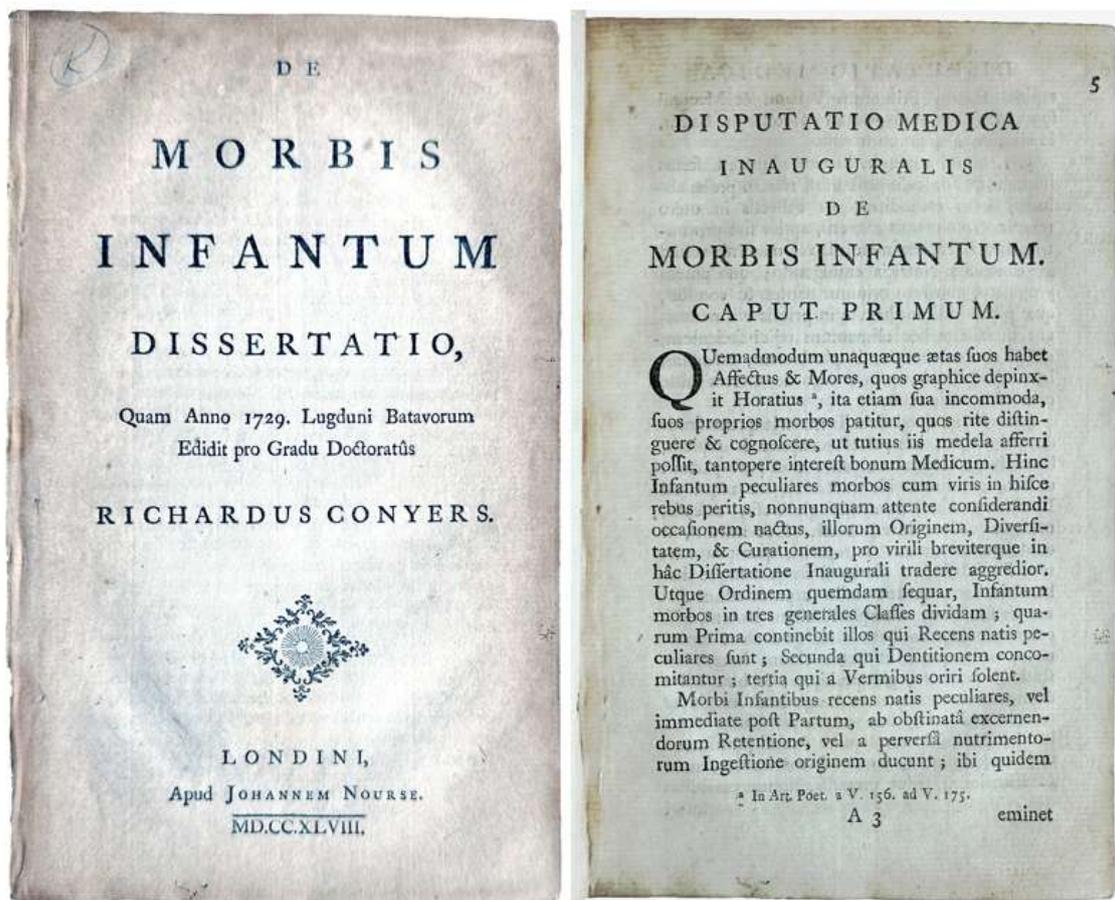




227. [CHAUCER, Geoffrey (-1400)] Huling E. USSERY (1898-1988). *Chaucer's Physician: Medicine and Literature in Fourteenth-Century England*. New Orleans: Tulane Studies in English 1971. ¶ Series: *Tulane Studies in English*, No. 19. 8vo. [xii], 158 pp. Index. Brown cloth, black-stamped spine; libr. call no. on upper cover painted over. Ex-library copy with bookplate of the LACMAL, embossed stamp on title, p. 49. Very good.

\$ 20

§ Garrison and Morton 9439.

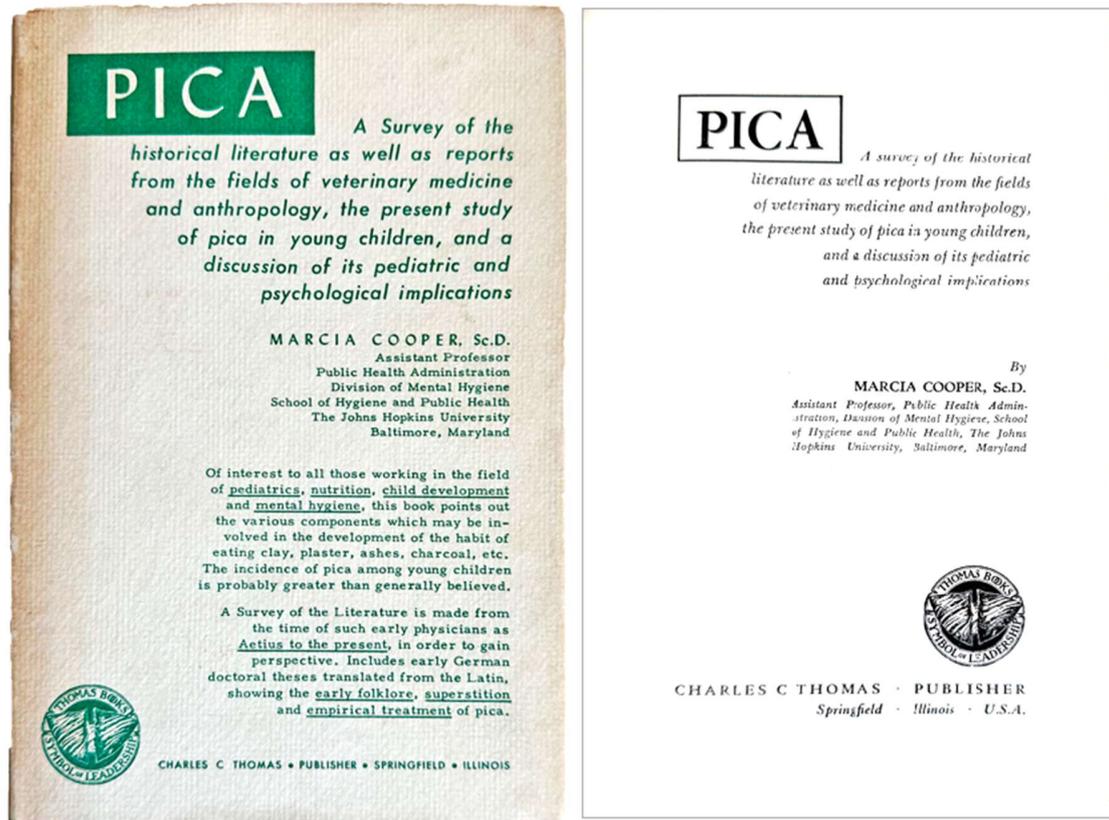


228. **CONYERS, Richard** (1707-1759). *De morbis infantum dissertatio: quam anno 1729, lugduni batavorum edidit pro gradu doctoratûs.* Londini: Apud Johannem Nourse, 1748. ¶ 20 cm. 1-2, [5]-48 pp. Lacks leaf A2. Disbound. Brownd. As is. RARE.

\$ 30

First edition of the author's dissertation. Richard Conyers, M.D., was one of three — Dr. William Pitcairn and Dr. Kennedy being the others — upon whom the university of Oxford, at the opening of the Radcliffe library in April, 1749, conferred the degree of doctor of medicine by diploma. Admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 26th June, 1749; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1750; he was Censor in 1753 and 1757, and Harveian orator in 1756. Dr. Conyers, having been appointed in 1758, one of the physicians to the forces, was obliged to leave England in pursuance of the duties of that office. He therefore resigned his office of Censor 25th July, 1758, and Dr. Addams was appointed in his place. Dr. Conyers was physician to the Foundling hospital, and died about the year 1759. He had received his medical education at Leyden.

He was entered on the physic line there 3rd November, 1727, being then twenty years of age, and he graduated doctor of medicine there in 1729 (D.M.I. *de Morbis Infantum* 4to.). He republished this essay, with additions and corrections, 8vo. Lond. 1748. – Munk's Roll. Royal College of Physicians.

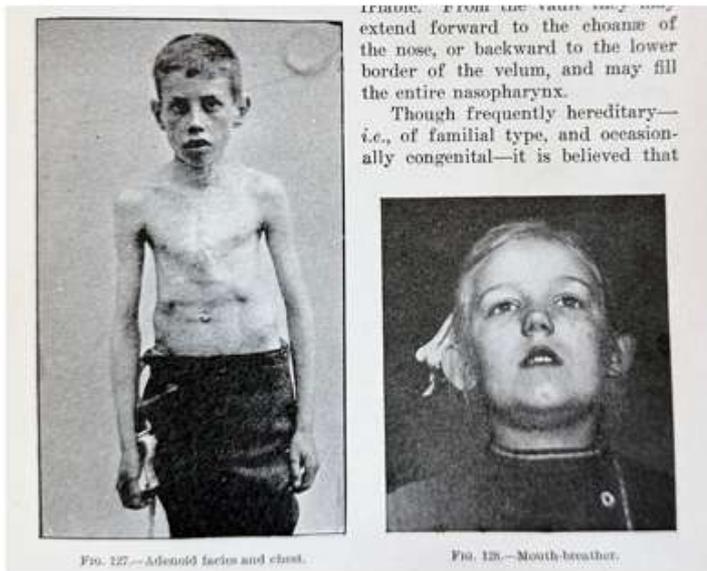


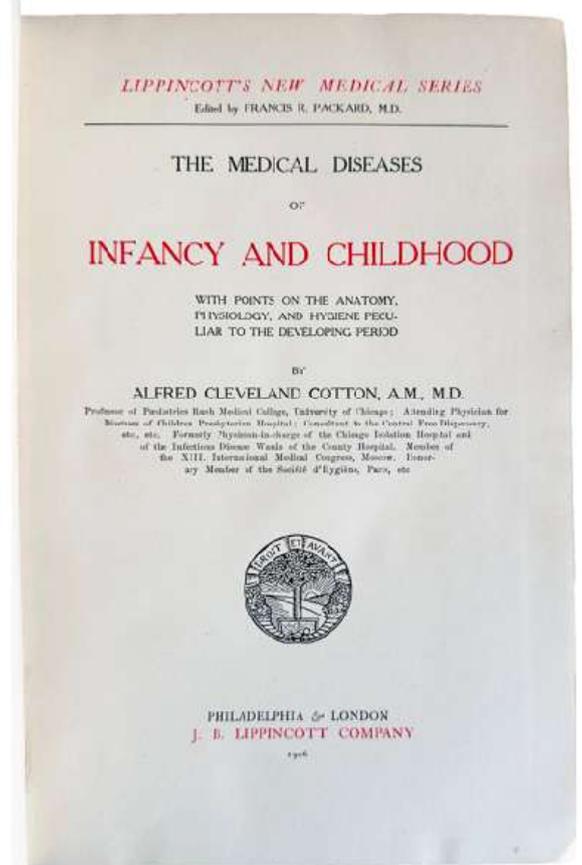
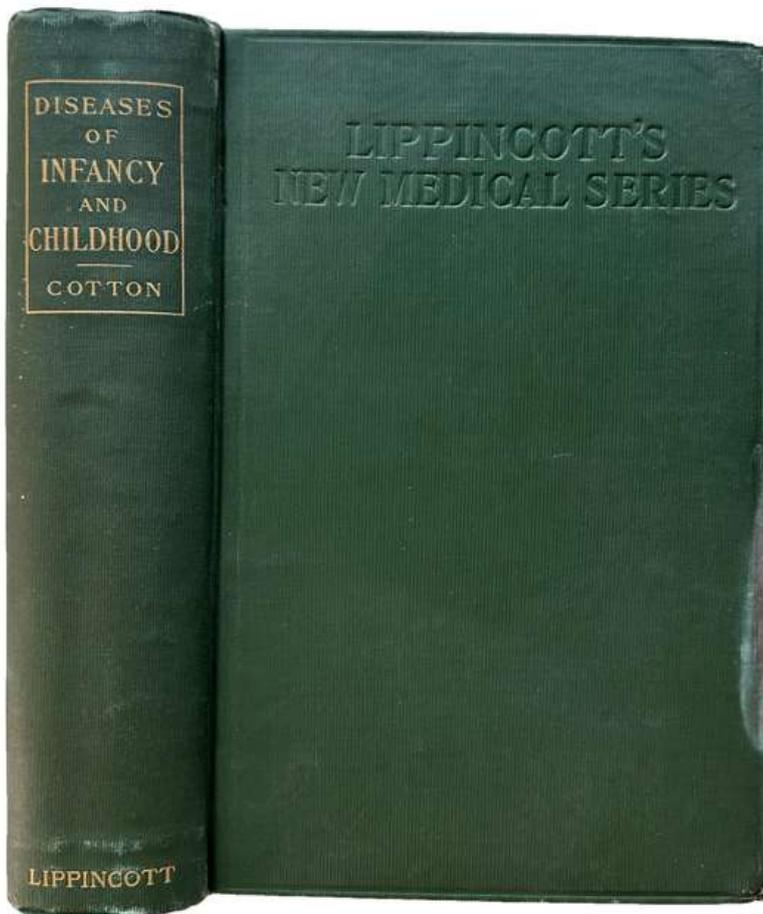
229. **COOPER, Marcia** (1903-1983). *Pica: a survey of the historical literature as well as reports from the fields of veterinary medicine and anthropology, the present study of pica in young children, and a discussion of its pediatric and psychological implications*. Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1957. ¶ 22 cm. Small 8vo. viii, 114, [2] pp. Index. Cloth, printed dust-jacket; jacket browned. Very good.

\$ 10

The study of pica in children. Pica is a mental health condition where a person compulsively swallows non-food items. It's especially common in children and with certain conditions. Among the topics: erdessen, or the eating of earth (soil), and geophagy (eating soil as a habit), lead poisoning, eating nails, eating plaster, etc.

Marcia Mann Cooper was a 1921 graduate of Canandaigua Academy. In 1924, after studying at the Rochester School of Optometry, Cooper opened an optometry office in the Alcott block of Canandaigua. In 1930, she accepted a position in the Executive Offices of the Girl Scouts of America at York, Pennsylvania where she served for several years. Pursuing studies in child psychology after moving to Baltimore, Maryland, Miss Cooper served as clinical director of the Mothers' Advisory Services in the city of Baltimore. In 1947, Marcia Cooper received her doctorate in mental hygiene from The Johns Hopkins University. She served in the administration of the School of Hygiene and Public Health at The Johns Hopkins University and served on the faculty of Catholic University in Washington, D. C. Marcia Mann Cooper was an early leader in the study of lead poisoning in children.

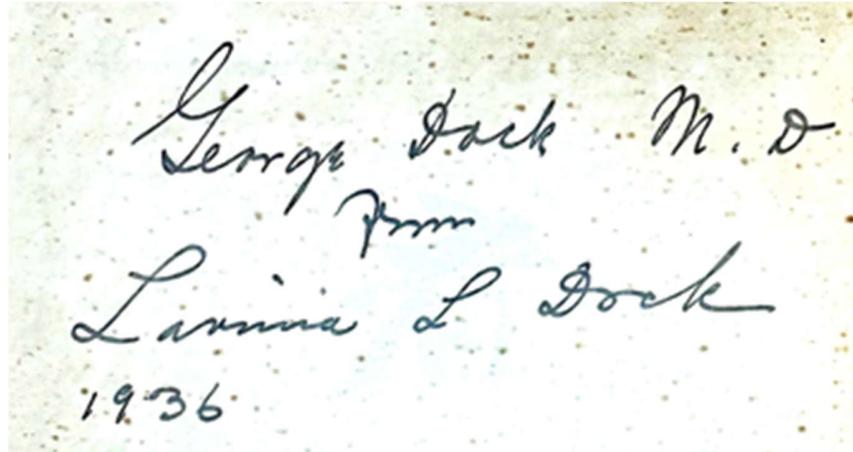




230. **COTTON, Alfred Cleveland** (1847-1916). *The Medical Diseases of Infancy and Childhood; with points on the anatomy, physiology, and hygiene peculiar to the developing period*. Philadelphia & London: J.B. Lippincott, 1906. ¶
 Series: *Lippincott's New Medical Series*. 8vo. xvii, [1], (17)-670 pp. 220 figures (some full color), index. Original blind and gilt-stamped cloth; outer edge stained (discolored white), else very good. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye.

\$ 37

Cotton was chief of Cook County Hospital's infectious disease wards and taught at Rush Medical School, where he held chairs in pediatrics and the diseases of children. He also served as president of the Illinois and Chicago medical societies, the Chicago Pediatric Society, and the Chicago Examiner Association.



George Dock M.D.
from
Lavinia L Dock
1936

Author's copy inscribed to her illustrious brother-physician, George Dock

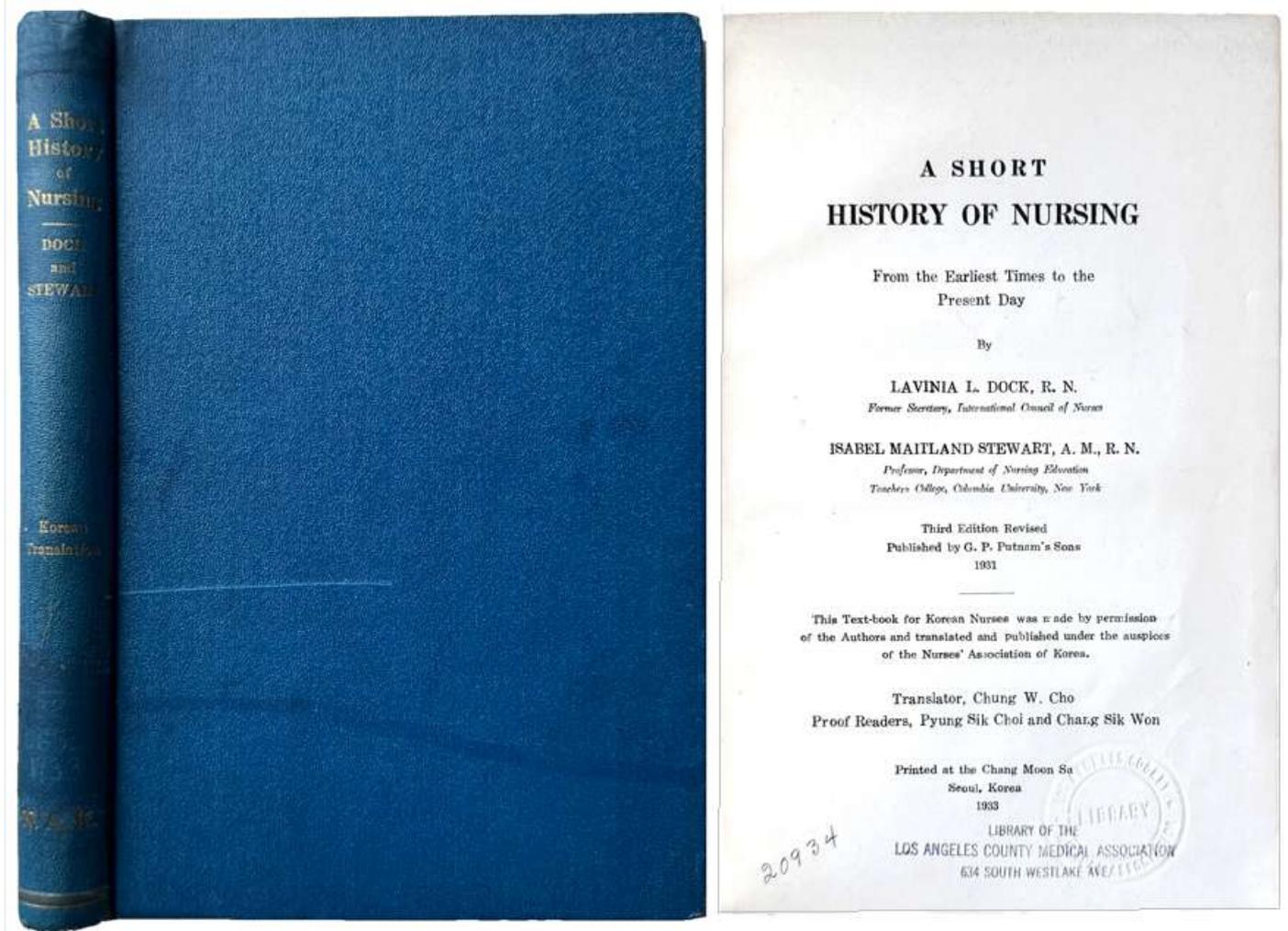
231. **DOCK, Lavinia [Lavinia Lloyd]** (1858-1956). [Korean language version]. *A Short History of Nursing from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. This Text-book for Korean Nurses was made by permission of the Authors and translated and published under the auspices of the Nurses' Association of Korea. Translator, Chung W. Cho. Proof readers, Pyung Sik Choi and Chang Sik Won.* Seoul: Chang Moon Sa, 1933. ¶ Text in Korean, with English title. 8vo. Approx. 340 pp. Paginated in Korean. Figs. (1 double-page). Blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine; spine head repaired with kozo, call no. over-painted. Good. PROVENANCE: Author's copy, inscribed to her brother. SIGNED by the author, L.L. Dock. With the ex-library rubber-stamp of LACMA. Very good copy.

\$ 45

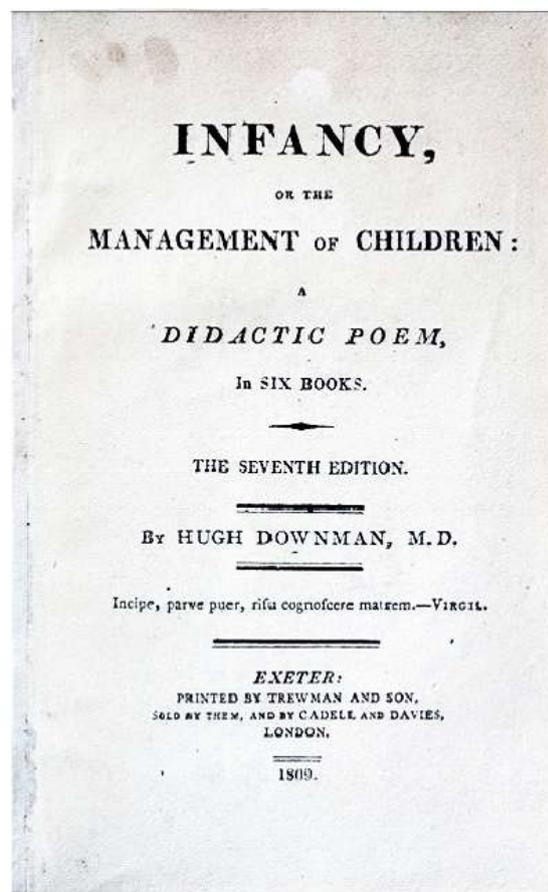
“This text-book for Korean nurses was made by permission of the authors . . .”
Translation of the third edition, originally published: New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1931.

Lavinia Lloyd Dock was an American nurse, feminist, writer, pioneer in nursing education and social activist. She was the sister of George Dock (1860-1951), the noted Michigan, Stanford University and Los Angeles physician. Lavinia Dock was an assistant superintendent at Johns Hopkins School of Nursing under Isabel Hampton Robb. She founded what would become the National League for Nursing with Robb and Mary Adelaide Nutting. Dock was a great proponent of gender equality and most notably women's suffrage throughout her life. Dock was a contributing editor to the American Journal of Nursing

and authored several books, including a four-volume history of nursing (with M. Adelaide Nutting as co-author).

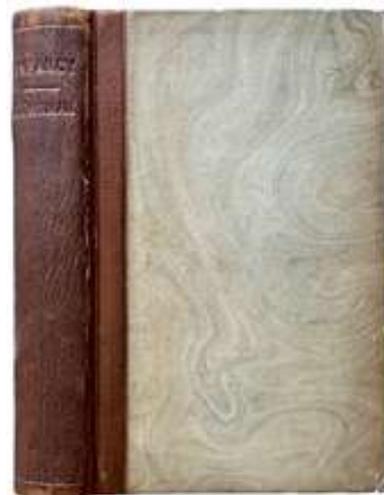


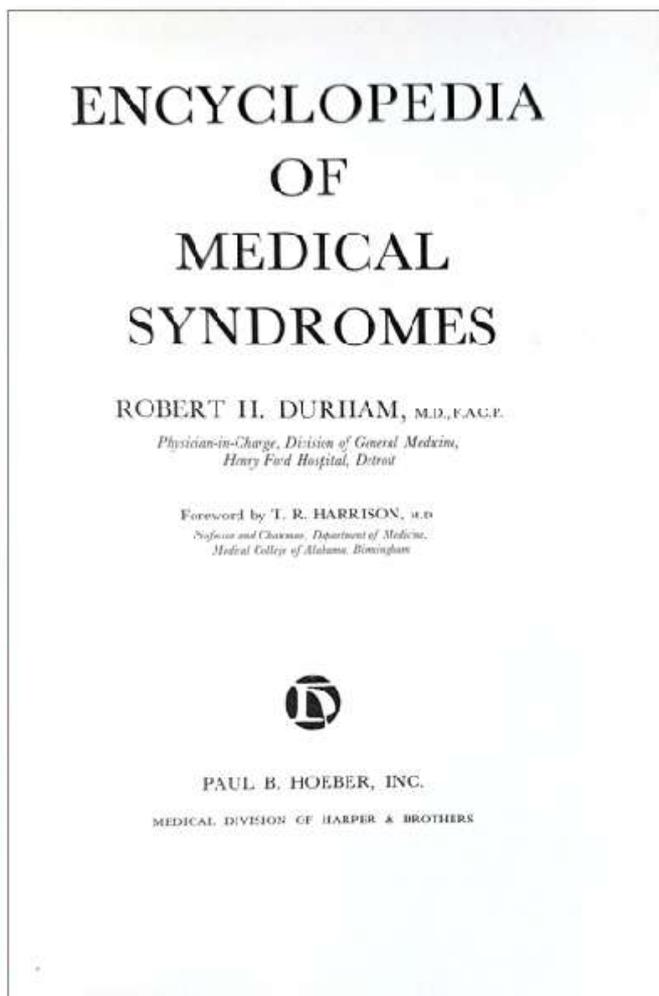
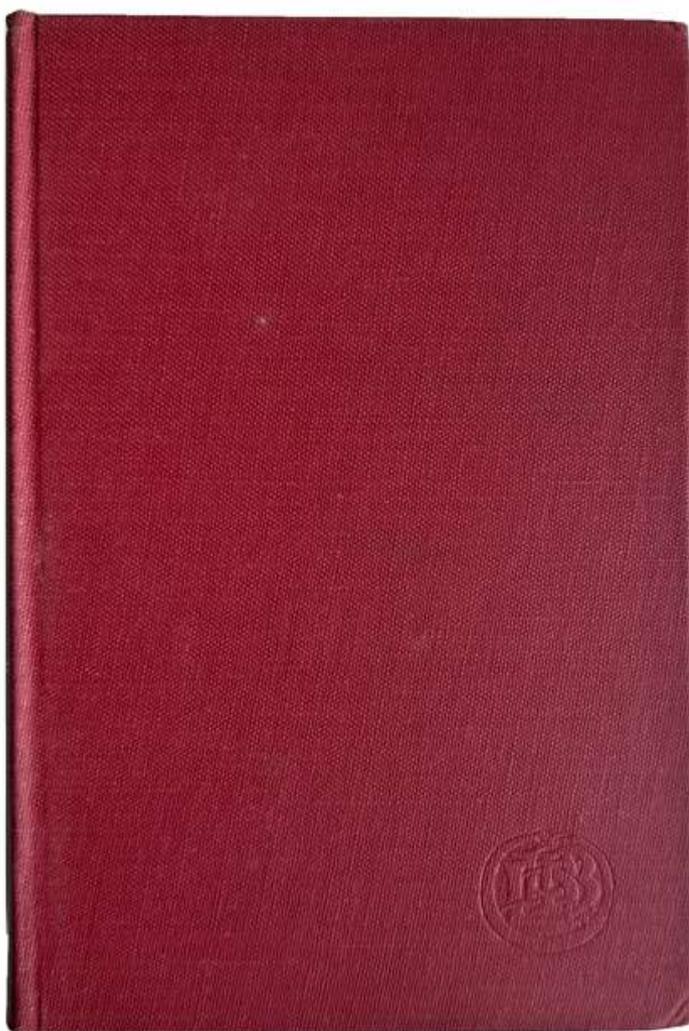
PROVENANCE: Signed by Lavinia Lloyd Dock, then inscribed to her brother, George Dock, 1936. Later Dr. George Dock's personal library was donated to LACMA.



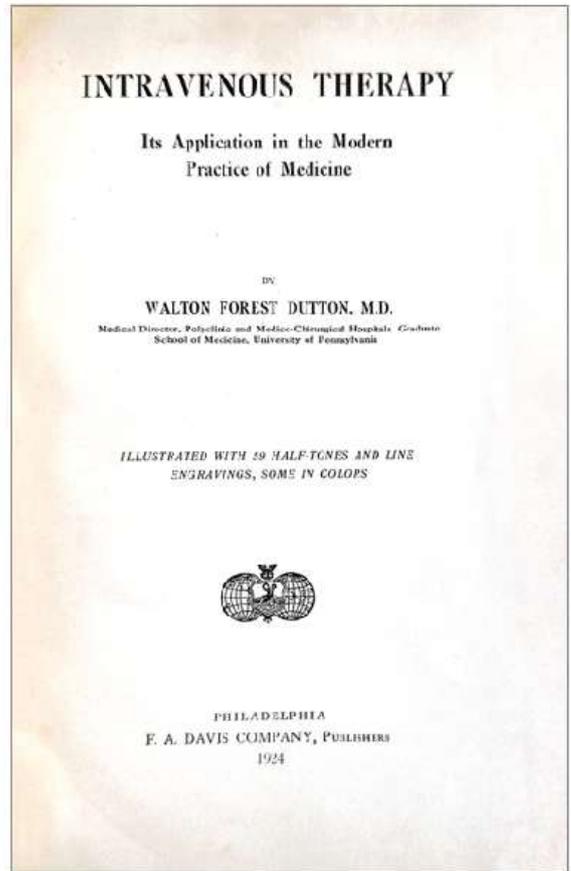
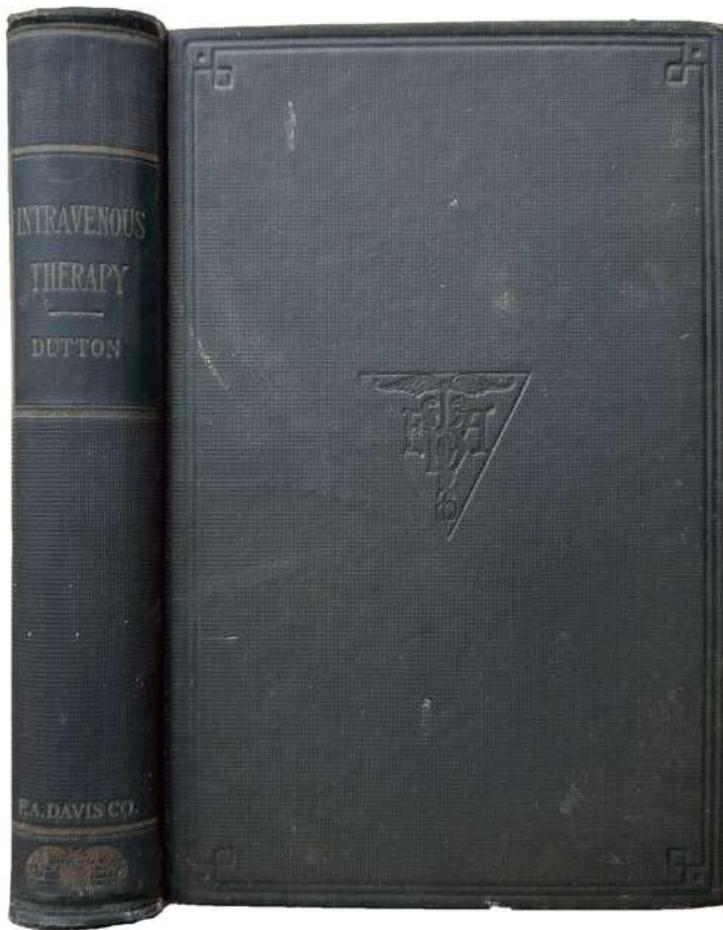
232. **DOWNMAN, Hugh** (1740-1809). *Infancy, or the management of children: a didactic poem, in six books. The seventh edition.* Exeter: Printed by Trewman and Son; London: Cadell and Davies, 1809. ¶ 16 cm. Small 8vo. 263, [1] pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait of the author; some leaves trimmed very closely. Twentieth century quarter calf, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine, with original calf covers bound in (at rear). Frye bookplate. Very good. [M13618]
\$ 100

Downman, B.A., graduated with his medical degree from Oxford in 1763, practiced medicine at Exeter. In 1790 Downman founded a literary society. He was author this poetic work (in six parts) and another entitled, *Poems, an Essay on Serpent Worship*.





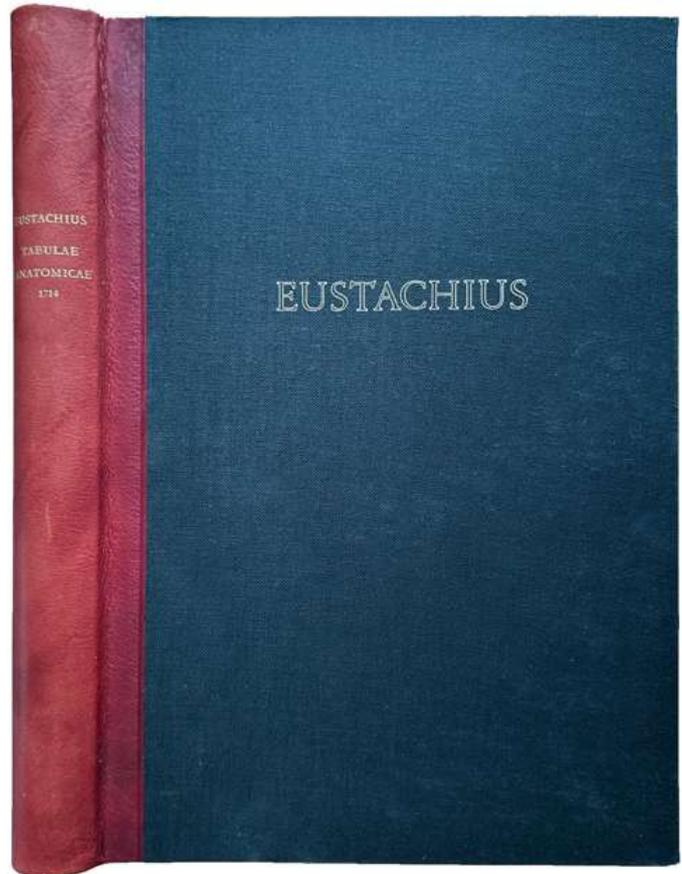
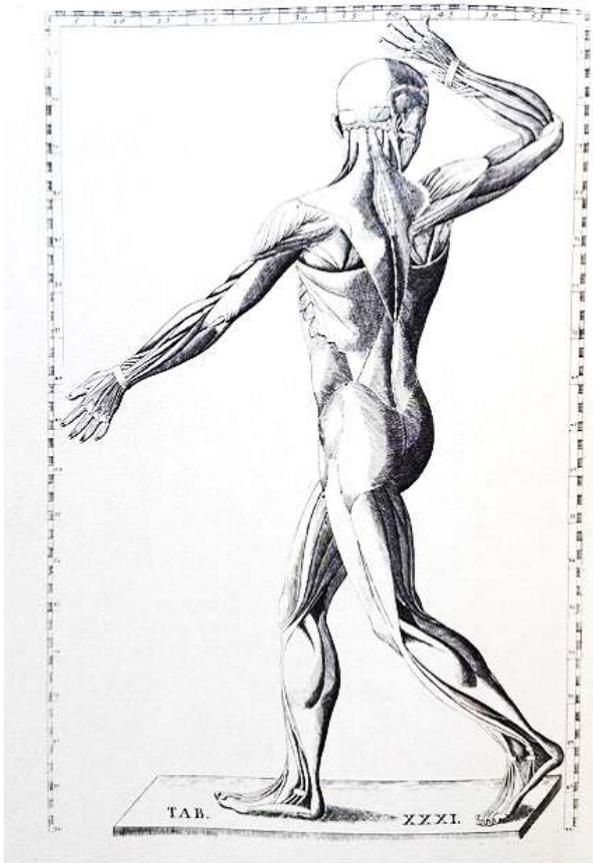
233. **DURHAM, Robert H.** *Encyclopedia of Medical Syndromes*. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, Medical Division of Harper & Brothers, 1960. ¶ 24 cm. 8vo. xiv, [2], 628 pp. Index. Red gilt-stamped cloth (jacket present as a remnant). Bookplate and signature of Frederick A. Frye. Very good. \$ 10



234. **DUTTON, Walton Forest** (1876-). *Intravenous Therapy; its application in the modern practice of medicine*. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis, 1924. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 542 pp. 52 figures, 4 plates (3 of which have a touch of color), index; some browning. Original very dark greenish-black blind- and green-stamped cloth. Very good.

\$ 15

Arranged in two parts: Part I: *General Technic of Intravenous Therapy*, with 12 chapters: historical, venesection, salt solution, blood transfusion, pediatrics, etc. Part II: *Intravenous Medication*. Many various diseases are listed. Appendix.



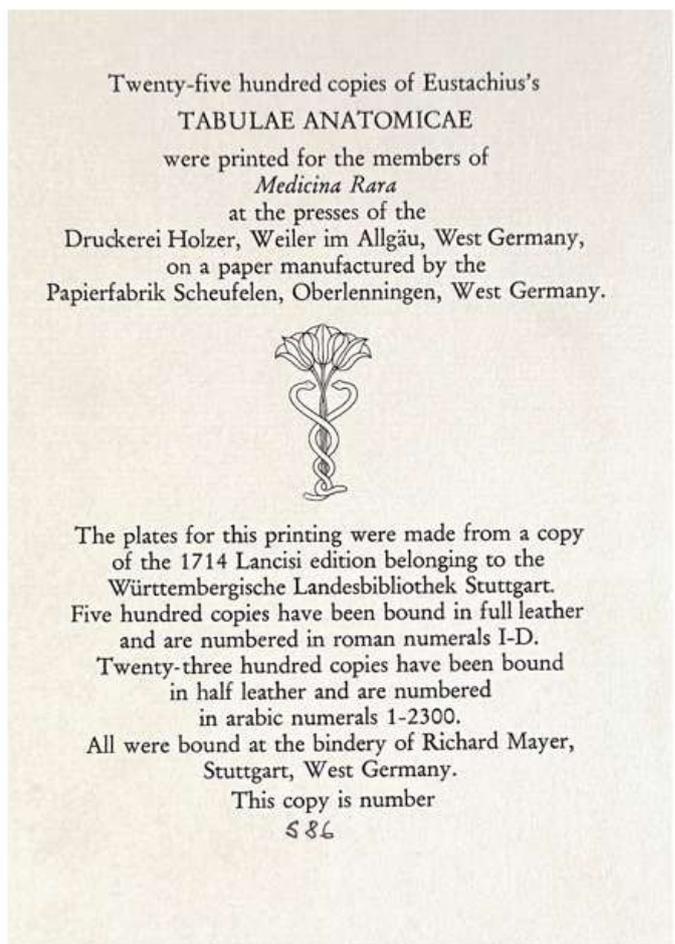
235. **EUSTACHIUS, Bartholomaeus** (ca. 1500/5-1574). *Tabulae Anatomicae*. Stuttgart: Edition Medicina Rara, n.d. [1975]. ¶ 4to. xlv, 115, [19] pp. Illustrations. Original quarter leather, black gilt-stamped cloth, slip-case. Near fine.

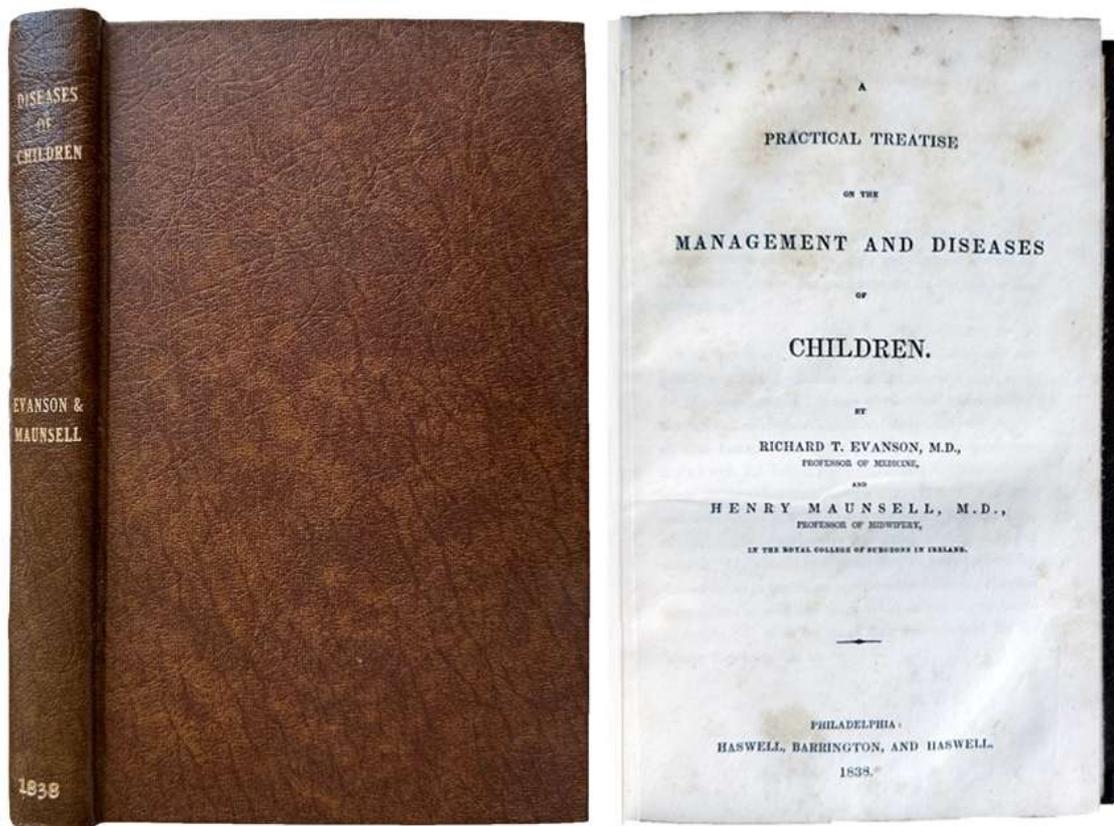
\$ 35

Limited edition of 2500 numbered copies. Facsimile of the Giovanni Maria Lancisi (1654-1720) 1714 edition. Included is the 20-page booklet serving as an introduction to the volume.

“Perhaps because of the success of Vesalius’ *Fabrica* (1543), Eustachi did not publish the series of 47 anatomical copperplates which he completed in 1552. Instead he issued only the first eight plates as illustrations in his *Opuscula Anatomica* (1564), while the remaining thirty-nine were lost for over a century after his death. The long search for these missing plates, culminating in their discovery in the hands of a descendant of the artist, Pier Matteo Pini, and their publication by the papal physician, Giovanni Maria Lancisi, is a familiar

anecdote in the history of medical illustration. Eustachi prepared the series to illustrate a projected book entitled *De Dissensionibus ac Controversiis Anatomicis*, the text of which was lost after his death. The plates are strikingly modern, produced without the conventional sixteenth-century decorative accompaniments and framed on three sides by numbered rules providing coordinates by which any part of the image could be located. An unnumbered plate with graduated scales was provided by the publisher to be cut out and used as a location aid. The images are generic figures, composites of many anatomical observations, and are mathematically as well as representationally exact.” [Of which this is a facsimile] – Christie’s.

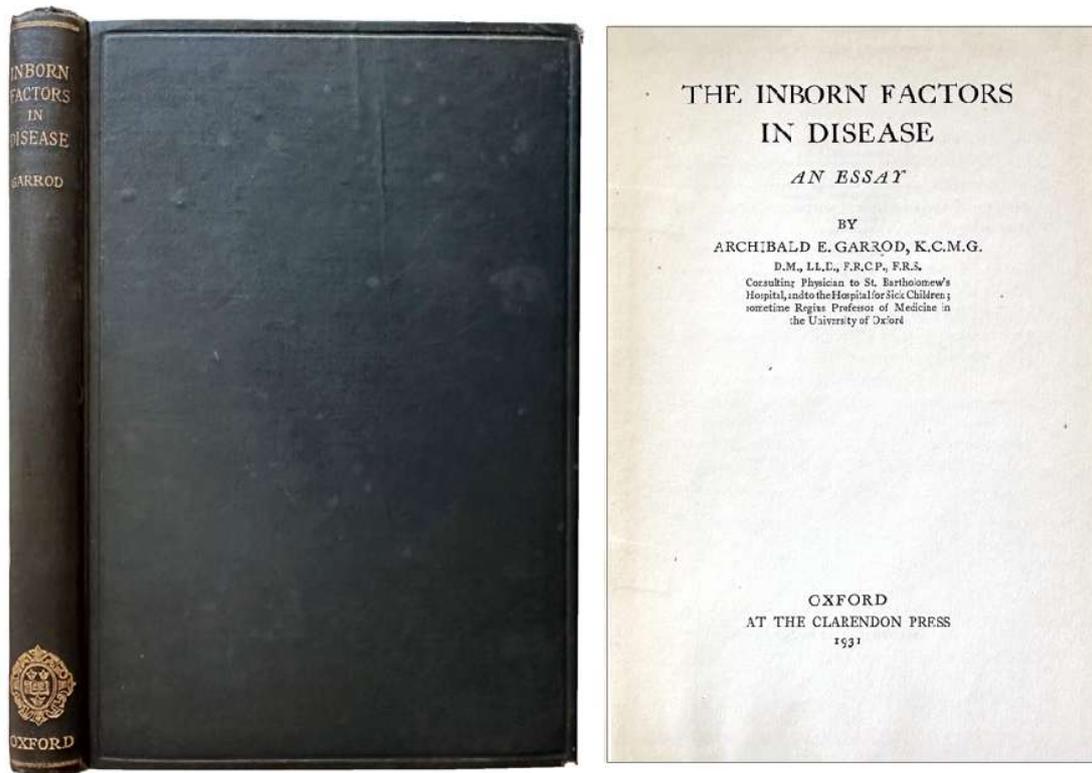




236. **EVANSON, Richard Tonson** (1799?-1871); **Henry MAUNSELL** (1806-1879). *A practical treatise on the management and diseases of children*. Philadelphia: Haswell, Barrington, and Haswell, 1838. ¶ 23 cm. 8vo. 300 pp. Index. Modern brown gilt-stamped cloth, new endleaves. Foxed. Very good copy.

\$ 75

First American edition. Richard T. Evanson was Professor of Medicine and Henry Maunsell was Professor of Midwifery, both at the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin. The work discusses, as given in the 12 chapter titles: Infant Structure and Constitution, the Management and Physical Education of Children, Peculiarities of Disease, Infantile Therapeutics, Accidents and Diseases occurring at birth or shortly afterwards, Diseases of the Digestive Organs, Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Eruptive Fevers, Vaccination, Constitutional Diseases, and Diseases of the Cerebral System.



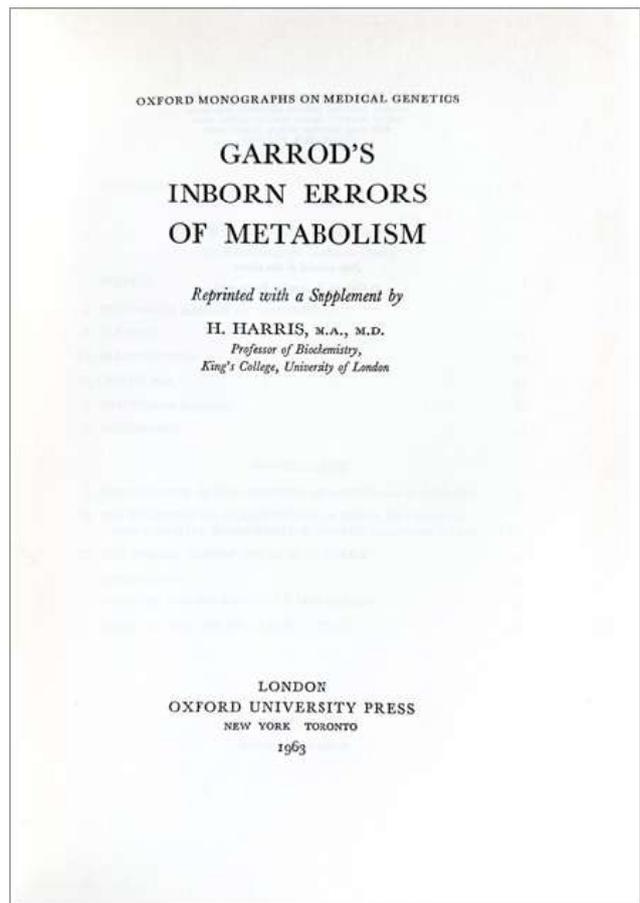
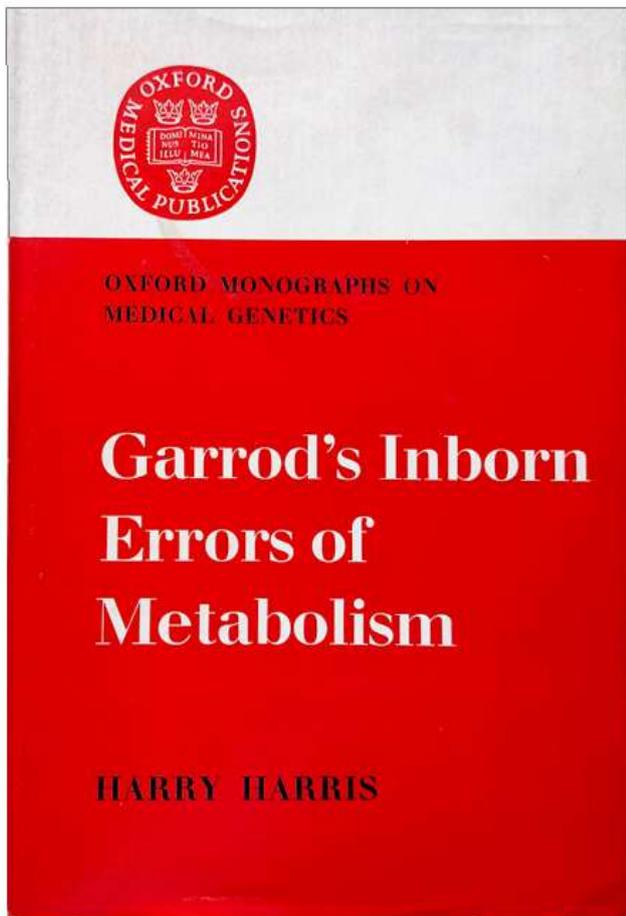
237. **GARROD, Archibald E. (Archibald Edward), Sir** (1857-1936). *The inborn factors in disease: an essay*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1931. ¶ 19 cm. Sm. 8vo. 160 pp. Index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped navy cloth; corners showing, else very good. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye.

\$ 425

First edition. “Garrod argued that chemical individuality could result in individuals having a predisposition to certain diseases. This view has become particularly significant in light of the establishment of recombinant DNA methods to identify inherited genetic defects.” – Garrison and Morton 253.2.

“Garrod’s important second book, *Inborn Factors in Disease* (1931), was about inherited predisposition to disease. Chemical and metabolic individuality, which are the modalities of predisposition, originated in ‘molecular groupings’ (proteins) in Garrod’s view of life.” – C. R. Scriver, The salience of Garrod’s ‘molecular groupings’ and ‘Inborn Factors in Disease’. 26th Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of Inborn Errors of Metabolism. *JIMD*, March 1, 1989. Volume 12, Issue S1.

§ Garrison and Morton 253.2.



238. [GARROD, Archibald Edward (1857-1936)] HARRIS, Harry (1919-1994). *Garrod's Inborn Errors of Metabolism. Reprinted with a Supplement by H. Harris.* London, New York, Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1963. ¶
 Series: Oxford Monographs on Medical Genetics. 8vo. xi, [1] 207, [3] pp.
 Frontispiece, illus., indexes. Cloth, dust-jacket. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Very good.

\$ 15

Reprinting Garrod's *Inborn Errors of Metabolism*, (1909), and a paper on alkaptonuria entitled, "*The Incidence of Alkaptonuria: a study in chemical individuality*" (1902). Includes a bibliography of Garrod's writings.

"Garrod saw . . . that Mendel's laws of inheritance . . . provided an explanation of the puzzling phenomenon of alkaptonuria. The mating of first cousins created the conditions that enabled a rare, recessive character to appear. Garrod

found that some twelve alkaptonuric children . . . all resulting from the marriages of first cousins, had a total of thirty-six normal siblings – a ratio of three normal children to one alkaptonuric in families containing alkaptonurics. Such a perfect 3:1 Mendelian ratio showed that alkaptonuria was inherited as a simple Mendelian recessive factor. In June 1908 Garrod delivered the Croonian Lectures. . . on the various metabolic anomalies he had studied and published them as a book entitled *Inborn Errors of Metabolism*. By 1908 he was able to suggest that the anomaly in alkaptonuria derived from the lack of a specific enzyme that catalyzed a specific chemical change within living tissue. The lack of such an enzyme would result in the accumulation of an intermediate substance that would then be excreted. Since the inborn error was inherited and caused by a specific Mendelian factor . . . Garrod was introducing a link between a specific enzyme and a specific gene. He thus foreshadowed the one gene-one enzyme hypothesis that in the 1940's would be developed so effectively by George Wells Beadle and Edward L. Tatum . . . and that has been central to the development of theories of gene action” – *DSB XVII* pp. 334-35.

Sir Archibald Edward Garrod was an English physician who pioneered the field of inborn errors of metabolism. He also discovered alkaptonuria, understanding its inheritance. He served as Regius Professor of Medicine at the University of Oxford from 1920 to 1927.

Harry Harris FRS, FCRP, was a British-born biochemist. In 1947 Harris joined the Galton Laboratory at University College London (UCL) as a research assistant. While at the Galton Laboratory Harris focused on a number of diseases, including diabetes mellitus, a disease that he would later develop. Harris was presented with the Ambuj Nath Bose Prize from the Royal College of Physicians (1965) He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1966 and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1973. He was named a Foreign Associate of the National Academy of Sciences, and earned the William Allan Award of the American Society of Human Genetics in 1968.

§ See: Garrison and Morton 244.1 & 3921 (citing the first edition of 1909).

HISTOIRE
GÉNÉRALE ET PARTICULIÈRE
DES ANOMALIES
DE L'ORGANISATION

CHEZ L'HOMME ET LES ANIMAUX;

OUVRAGE CONTENANT DES RECHERCHES SUR LES CARACTÈRES, LA CLASSIFICATION, L'INFLUENCE
PHYSIOLOGIQUE ET PATHOLOGIQUE, LES RAPPORTS GÉNÉRAUX, LES LOIS ET LES CAUSES

DES MONSTRUOSITÉS,

DES VARIÉTÉS ET VICES DE CONFORMATION,

OU

TRAITÉ DE TÉRATOLOGIE,

PAR M. ISIDORE GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE,

MEMBRE DE L'INSTITUT (ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES) ET DE LA LÉGIION-D'HONNEUR, DOCTEUR EN MÉDECINE,
AIDE-NATURALISTE ET PROFESSEUR SUPPLÉANT DE ZOOLOGIE AU MUSÉUM ROYAL D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE,
MEMBRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES SCIENCES NATURELLES ET DE LA SOCIÉTÉ GÉOLOGIQUE DE PARIS, DES
SOCIÉTÉS ROYALES DES SCIENCES DE LILLE ET D'ARRAS, DU MUSÉUM D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE DE BOULAI,
DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATURALISTES DE HALLE, DE LA SOCIÉTÉ MÉDICALE DE SUÈDE, DE L'ACADÉMIE
DE BERGÈNE ET DE LA SOCIÉTÉ D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE D'ATHÈNES, ETC.

ATLAS

CONTENANT 20 PLANCHES AVEC LEUR EXPLICATION,

ET

TABLE GÉNÉRALE DES MATIÈRES.

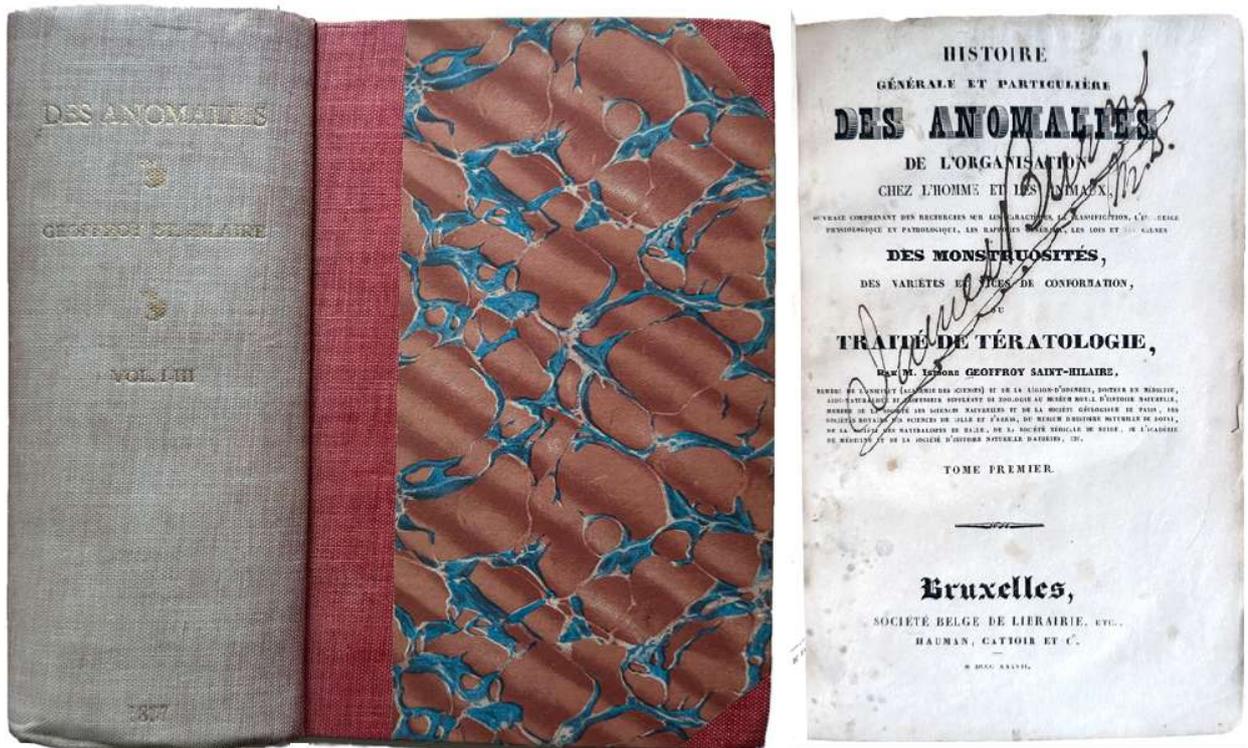
Bruxelles,

SOCIÉTÉ BELGE DE LIBRAIRIE, ETC.,

AD. HAUMAN ET C^o.

M DCCC XXXVIII.

239 GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, *On Human & Animal Monsters*



239. **GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, Isidore** (1805-1861). *Histoire générale et particulière des anomalies de l'organisation chez l'homme et les animaux: ouvrage comprenant des recherches sur les caractères, la classification, l'influence physiologique et pathologique, les rapports généraux, les lois et les causes des monstruosité, des variétés et vices de conformation, ou traité de tératologie.* Bruxelles: Société Belge de Librairie, etc., Hauman, Cattoir et Ce., 1837-38. ¶ 3 volumes in one (including the atlas). 23 cm. Thick 8vo. xii, 528; [4], 408; [iv], 443, [1]; 8, xx pp. Half-titles and titles for each tome, 3 folding tables (tomes I & II), 20 plates (atlas); occasional waterstains, spotting. Modern half rouge gilt-stamped cloth, marbled boards, new endleaves; spine faded. Large ink signature of former owner on all titles of James Burns, MD. occasional waterstains. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Very good.

\$ 750

Second edition (first issued in 1832-36: note pagination difference).

This work pioneered and organized all known human and animal malformations taxonomically. The work established many principles governing abnormal development for the first time.



Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire “organised all known human and animal malformations taxonomically. Many of the principles governing abnormal development were enunciated for the first time in this work. It also introduced hundreds of names for specific malformations, many of which are still in use. For comprehensive coverage of rare anomalies it is still of value as a reference source.” – Garrison and Morton 534.58.

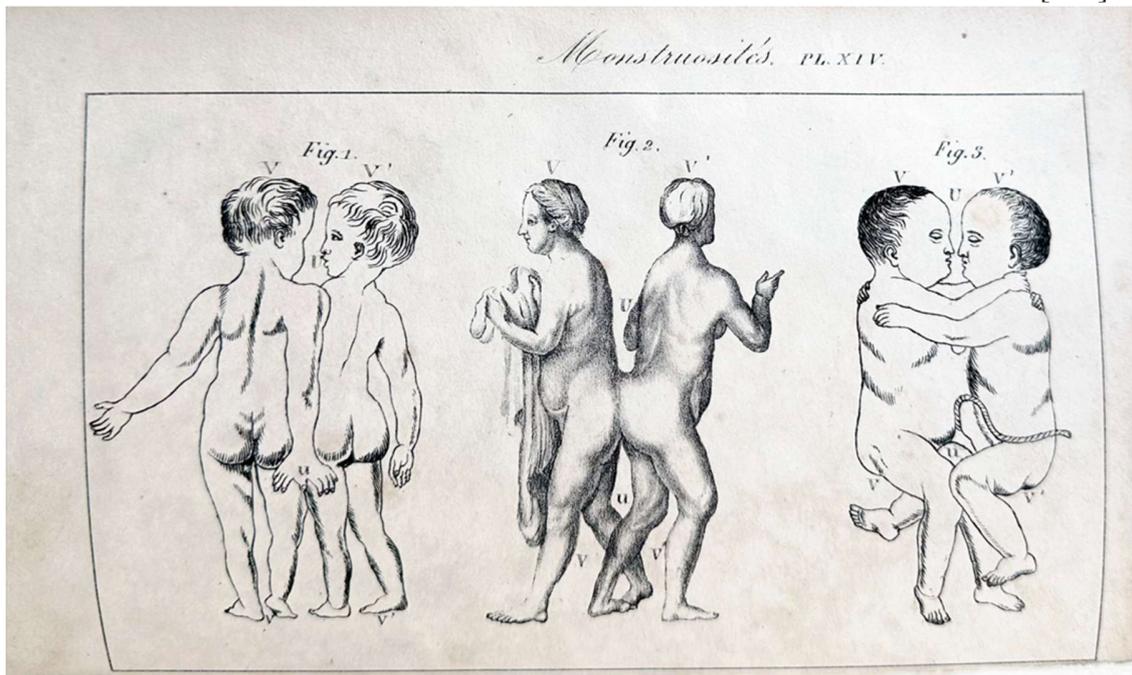
“Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire published in 1832 the first of three large volumes on monsters . . . Although the idea of seeking laws governing the formation of monsters was his father’s, Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire nonetheless grouped and brought into accord, judiciously and critically, a great number of scattered facts. In 1832 he coined the word teratology, to designate the science of monsters.” – *DSB* V, p. 359.

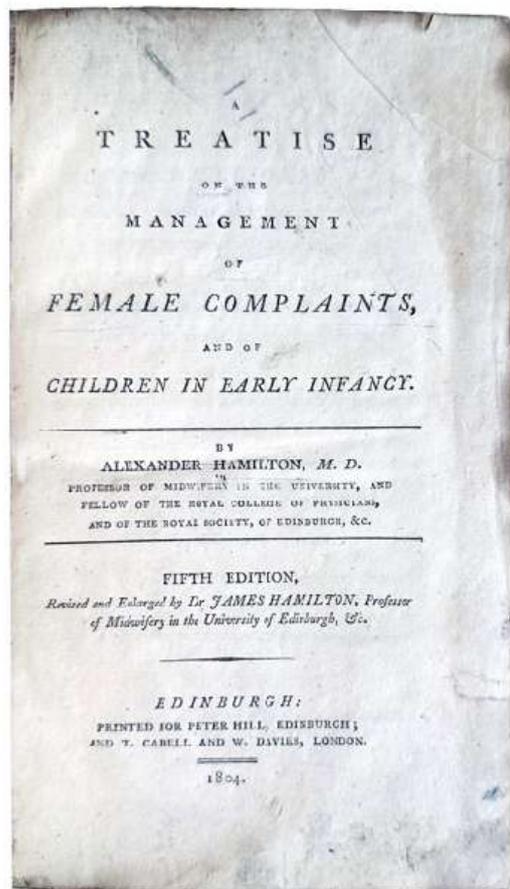
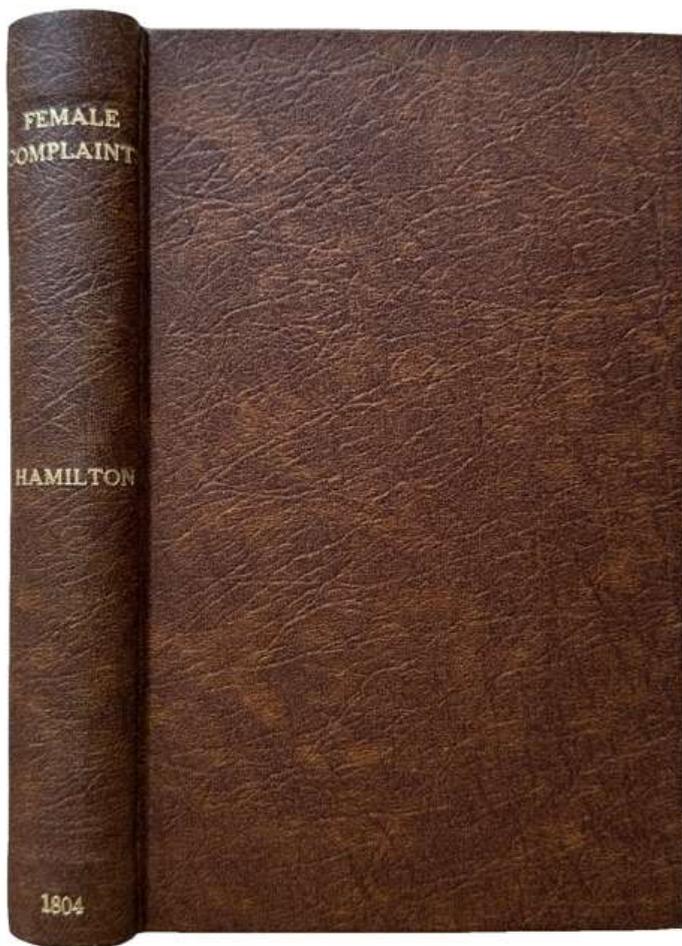
Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire was a French zoologist and an authority on deviation from normal structure. He coined the term ethology. He was born in Paris, the son of Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. In his earlier years he showed an aptitude for mathematics, but eventually he devoted himself to the study of natural history and of medicine, and in 1824 he was appointed assistant naturalist to his father. In 1832-1837 he published his great teratological work in three volumes, with a volume of plates.

PROVENANCE: James Burns, MD; Frederick A. Frye, MD.



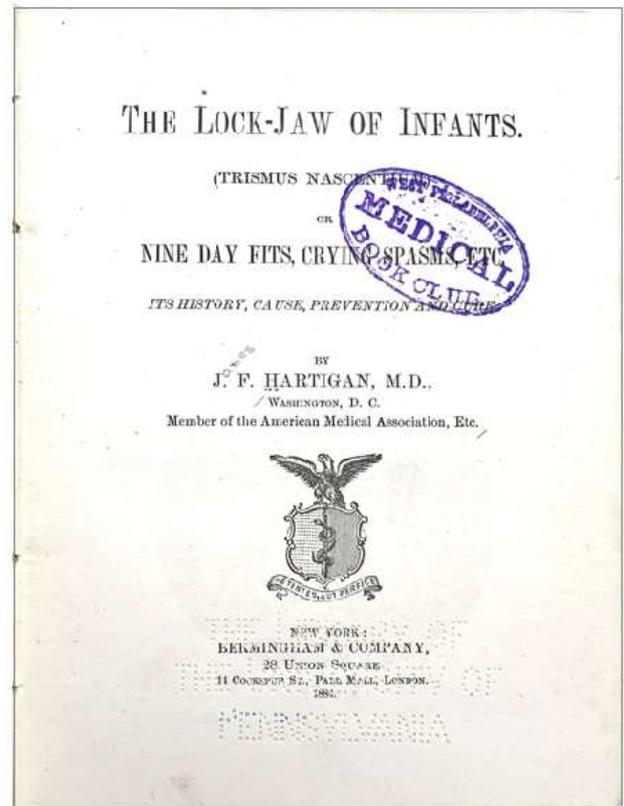
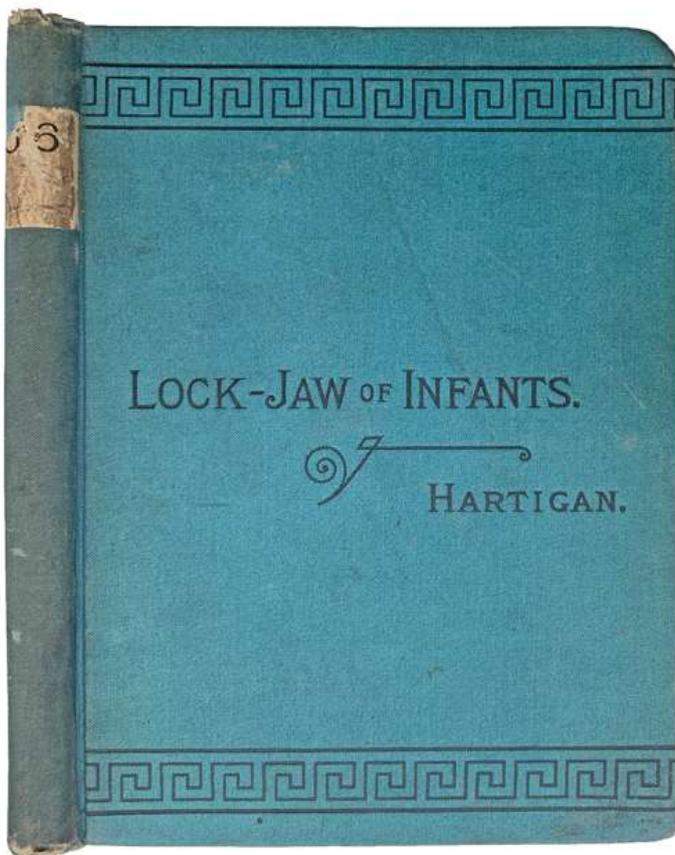
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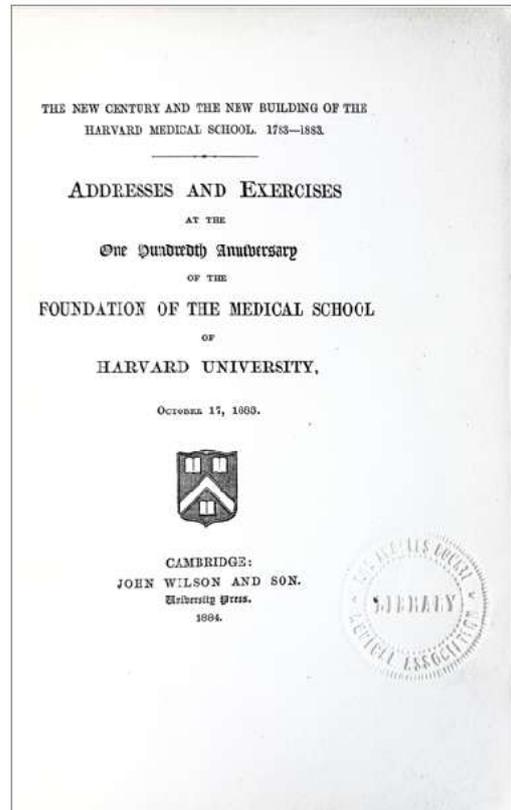
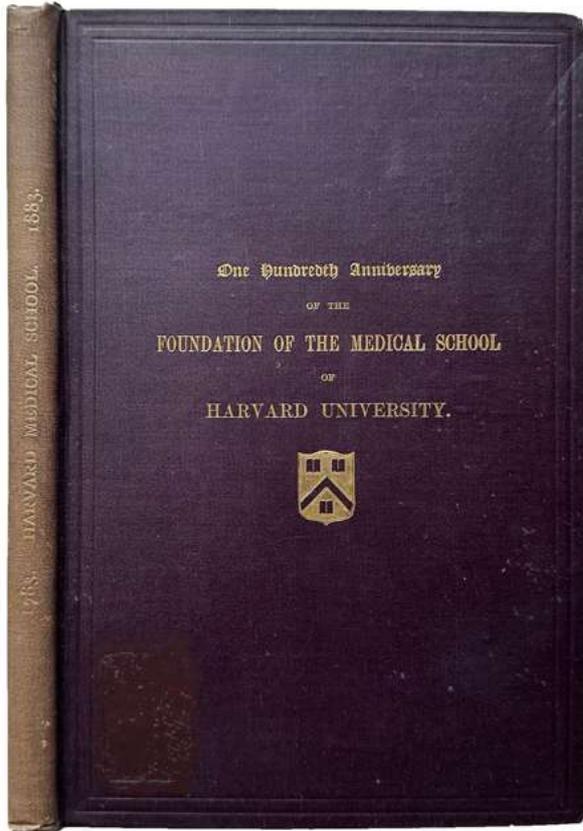


240. **HAMILTON, Alexander** (1739-1802). *A treatise on the management of female complaints, and of children in early infancy. Fifth edition, revised and enlarged by Dr. James Hamilton.* Edinburgh: Printed for Peter Hill; and London: T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1804. ¶ 22 cm. 8vo. xii, 359, [1] pp. Modern brown gilt-stamped cloth, new endleaves; waterstained internally throughout. Binding is excellent; internally a good working copy. Good. \$ 40

Alexander Hamilton was Professor of Midwifery at the University of Edinburgh. This treatise was first issued in 1780 and went through at least nine editions. This edition was completed after Hamilton's passing (1802) by his son James Hamilton (1767-1839).



241. **HARTIGAN, J. F. (James French)** (1843-1894). *The lock-jaw of infants: (trismus nascentium) or nine day fits, crying, spasms, etc.: its history, cause, prevention and cure.* New York: Birmingham, 1884. ¶ 18 cm. Small 8vo. 123, [1] pp. Frontis., title vignette. Dedicated to J. Marion Sims” . . . the discoverer of the true pathology of trismus nascentium.” Original turquoise cloth stamped in black, paper spine label. Ex-library bookplates with numerous related rubber-stamps, title and final page perforated with inst. Ownership; bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Good. [M13927] \$ 20

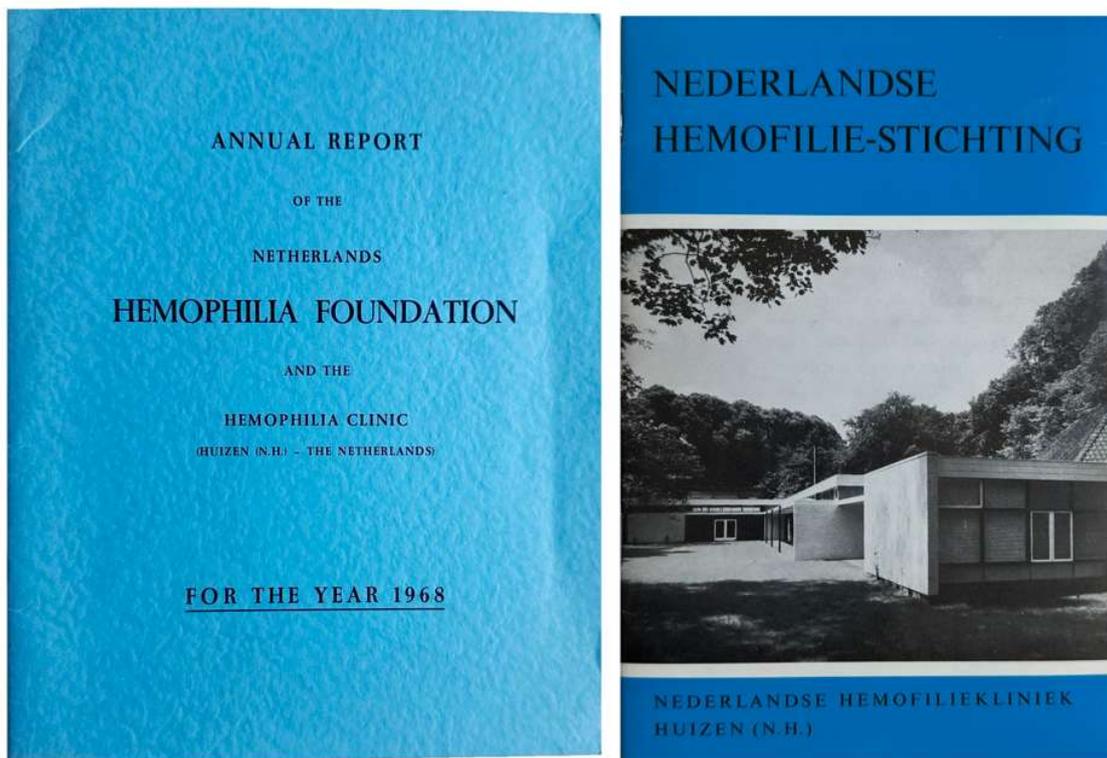


242 HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

242. **Harvard University Medicine School; Oliver Wendell HOLMES [Sr.]** (1809-1894). *Addresses and Exercises at the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Medical School of Harvard University, October 17, 1883*. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, 1884. ¶ At head of title: *New century and the new building of the Harvard Medical School, 1783-1883*. 8vo. [2], 55, [1] pp. 4 plates, 4 figs. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped maroon cloth, top edge gilt; spine a bit faded, rubbed; rear ex-libr. pocket removed. LACMA bookplate (a gift of Dr. Fred S. Modern), embossed stamp on title, p. 49, rear pocket removed. Very good copy.

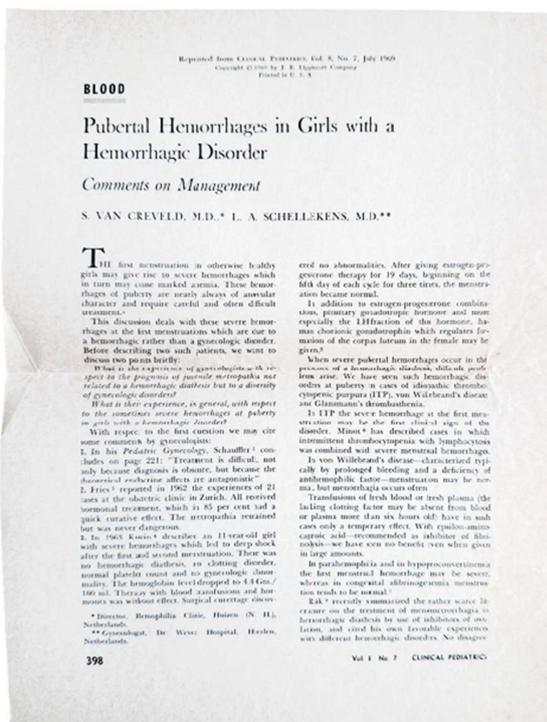
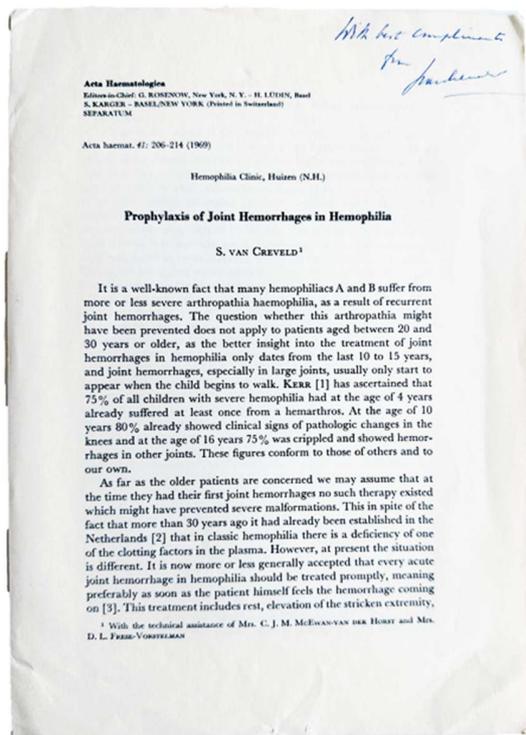
\$ 30

Address by Oliver Wendell Holmes; remarks by President Charles William Eliot, Professor Francis Minot MD (1821-1899), Hon. Sam. A. Green, Mr. Henry Lee, Professor of Ophthalmology Henry Willard Williams.



243. **Hemophilia Foundation**, Huizen, Netherlands. [4 items]. [1] *Nederlandse Hemofilie-Stichting. Hemofiliekliniek, Huizen*. [1964?]. ¶ Small pamphlet. 19, [1] pp. Illus. Blue printed wrappers. Fine. With the contribution of Prof. Dr. S. Van Creveld, Hemofilie of bloederziekte.

\$ 45



243 Hemophilia Foundation

[2] Van Creveld, Simon. Pubertal Hemorrhages in Girls with a Hemorrhagic Disorder. Reprinted from Clinical Pediatrics, vol. 8, no. 7, July 1969. pp. 398-9. [2 pages, creased].

[3] Annual Report of the Netherlands Hemophilia Foundation and the Hemophilia Clinic . . . for the year 1968. 16 pp.

[4] Van Creveld, Simon. *Prophylaxis of Joint Hemorrhages in Hemophilia*. [Offprint]. *Acta Haematologica*, 41: 206-214 (1969). Self-wraps. INSCRIBED by the author.

Simon van Creveld received both the MD and PhD degrees and had a multifaceted medical and scientific education at many hospitals and research institutes in the Netherlands, Germany, and the UK. He and his wife were the first to develop insulin for the Netherlands. His major interests were in hemophilia and hemorrhagic disorders, which accounted for 87 of his publications.



THE FOUNDLINGS.

244. **HOGARTH, William** (1697-1764). [Framed engraving] *The Foundlings*. Engraved by *H. Setchell from the original drawing by Hogarth*. London: Jones & Co. Temple of the Muses Finsbury Square. 1820. ¶ Frame: 27x22cm. Not viewed outside the frame, can easily be removed and shipped either with or without the glass.

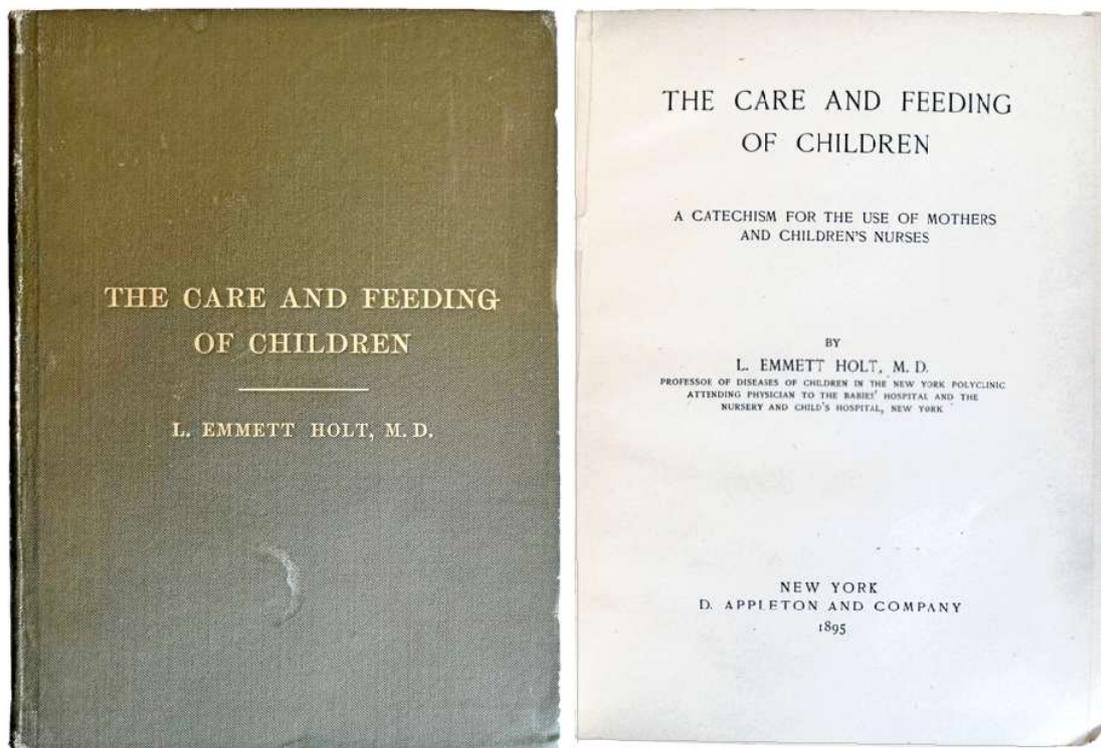
\$ 25

This engraving is made after Hogarth's oil painting.

Captain Coram, centre, holds the Royal Charter to fund and open "The Foundlings" Hospital to care for the maintenance and education and need of exposed and deserted children. To his right is a mother (losing her child), kneeling and pleading, sobbing, next to him, dropping her dagger. A beadle is holding an infant child. "English painter and satirist William Hogarth was so inspired by Coram that he devoted more than 25 years of his life to supporting

the Foundling Hospital. / Hogarth was passionate about his friend Thomas Coram's vision to improve the lives of abandoned children. He became involved first-hand and made it his mission to use his artistic talents and influence to further advance the charitable cause. When the first 60 children entered the Foundling Hospital in 1740, Hogarth donated £120 of his own money and a magnificent painting of Captain Coram. Full-length portraits were normally reserved for the nobility, so by devoting one to Thomas Coram, a sea captain from the merchant class, Hogarth was truly paying tribute to his friend." – [coramstory[dot]org[dot]uk]

Within the engraving are vignettes of people involved: a mother lays her dead child to rest, swaddled, to the far left edge of the engraving. A mother kisses her child goodbye as he stands on the steps of the Foundling Hospital. Other children hold items indicating that they are employed using a spindle, snips, a cotton comb, rake, etc. Each child with a different tool for work.



245 HOLT

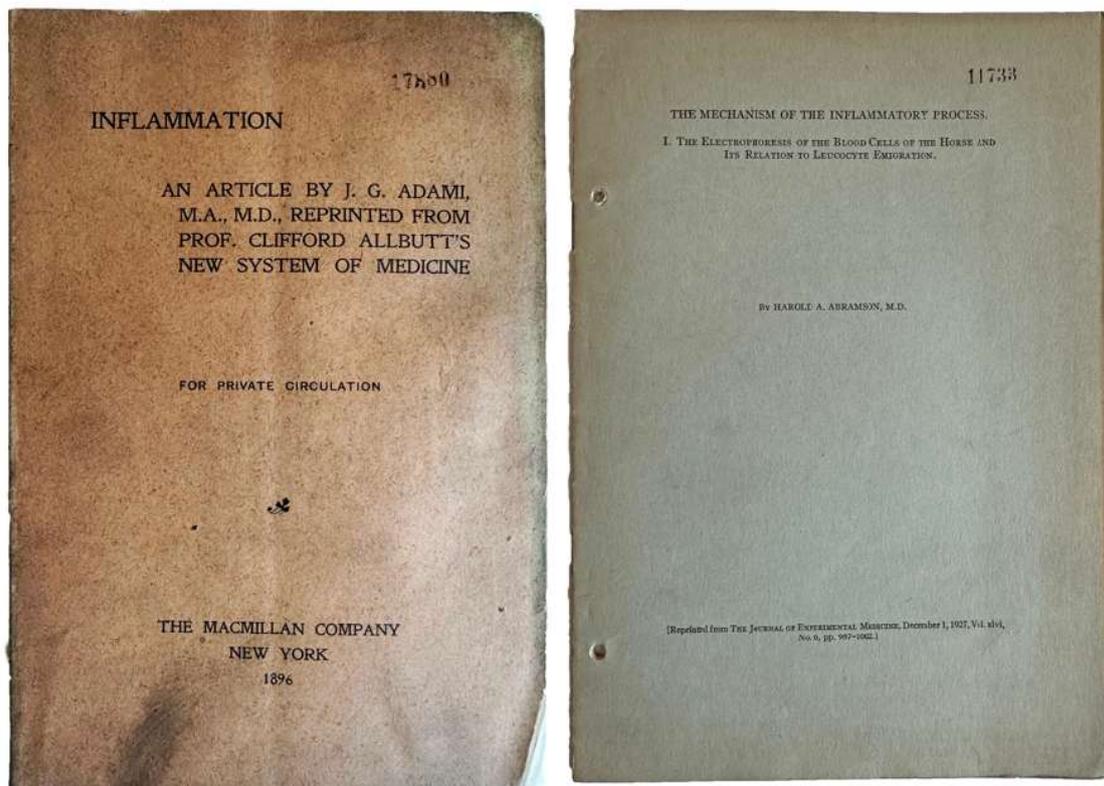
245. **HOLT, L. Emmett (Luther Emmett)** (1855-1924). *The care and feeding of children: a catechism for the use of mothers and children's nurses*. New York: D. Appleton, 1895. ¶ 18 cm. Small 8vo. 66, [6] pp. Original gilt-stamped green cloth; rubbed. Title-page reattached. Bookplate of Duke Hospital Library. Very good copy.

\$ 50

First issued in 1884. Holt wrote this text addressing the needs of mothers and nurses, offering a practical manual on the care of children and their daily needs.

“A commonsense work written for parents and caretakers of children rather than for physicians. This brief book achieved a popular success unrivalled by any previous American medical publication. It was the forerunner of ‘Dr. Spock’ and related works.” – Garrison and Morton.

§ Garrison and Morton 6342.1



246 Inflammation collection containing 33 offprints

246. **[Inflammation – offprints, arranged by year of publication 1896-1938].** Various authors. 33 offprints. Each loosely deals with the huge topic of inflammation.

“The 20th century was marked by rapid advancements in understanding the nature and underlying mechanisms of the microvascular responses to inflammation. The development of new in vivo models of inflammation, methods to capture and store images of the microcirculation, and the application of mathematical and engineering approaches to quantify variables such as leukocyte adhesion, vasomotor function, and vascular permeability allowed the field to move forward at a greatly accelerated pace. This period also brought new chemical methods that enabled the discovery of different inflammatory mediators and coagulation factors.” – *Inflammation and the Microcirculation*. Morgan & Claypool, *Life Sciences*. 2010.

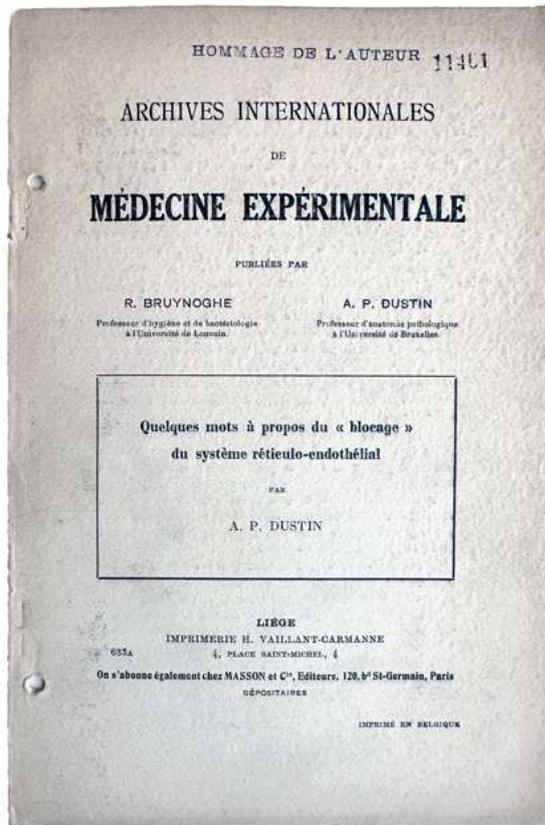
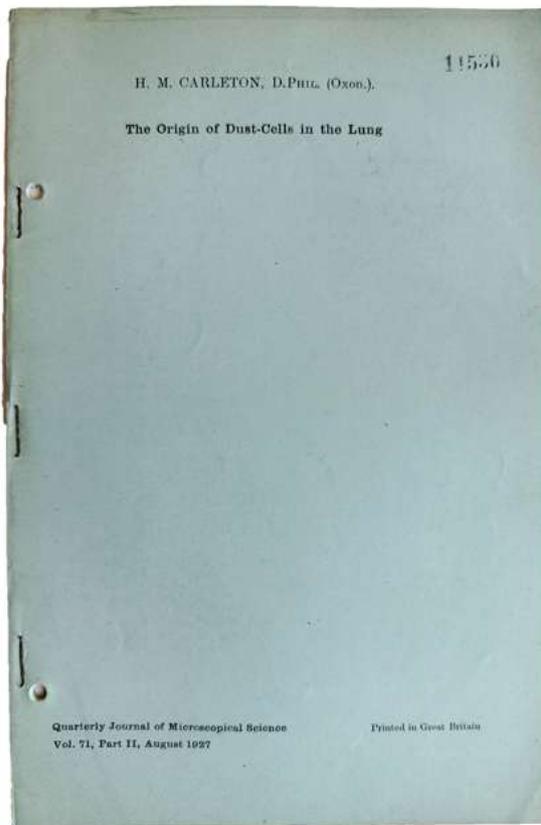
For this collection (33 pieces) \$ 225

- I. **ADAMI, J. George [John]** (1862-1926). *Inflammation*. New York: Macmillan, 1896. ¶ 8vo. pp. [iv], [54]-139. Original printed wrappers. Waterstained throughout. “For Private Circulation.” Good.

Adami was the head of the pathological department of the Royal Victoria Hospital. From 1892, he was professor of pathology in McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

- II. **ABRAMSON, Harold A.** (1899-1980). *The mechanism of the inflammatory process. I. The electrophoresis of the blood cells of the horse and its relation to leucocyte emigration*. Offprint. *The Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Dec., 1, 1927. ¶ Vol. xli, no. 6, pp. 987-1002. Original printed wrappers; hole-punched.

Harold Alexander Abramson was an American physician (clinical allergist), remembered as a proponent of the junk science of therapeutic LSD. In the 1920s and 1930s, Abramson traveled widely, and was affiliated with laboratories at Johns Hopkins and Harvard, as well as the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry in Berlin.



- III. **CARLETON, H.M.** [Harry Montgomerie] (1896-1956). *The Origin of Dust-Cells in the Lung*. *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, vol. 71, pt. II, August 1927. ¶ Plate. Printed wrappers; hole-punched. Very good.

Carleton was Demonstrator in Histology, University of Oxford.

- IV. **CLARK, Eliot R.** (1881-); **Eleanor Linton CLARK** (1888-). *On the Failure of endothelial cells, even after desquamation, to be transformed into wandering cells, with observations on the nature of endothelium*. Philadelphia: Wistar-Institute Press, 1927. ¶ Offprint. *Anat. Rec.*, vol. 36, no. 4, October 25, 1927. Printed wrappers; hole-punched.
- V. **DUSTIN, A.P.** *Quelques mots à propos du « blocage du système réticulo-endothélial. »* Liège : H. Vaillant-Carmanne, 1927. ¶ Offprint. *Archives Internationales de Médecine Expérimentale*. Printed wrappers;

hole-punched. Very good. Rubberstamp: « Hommage de l'Autheur. »

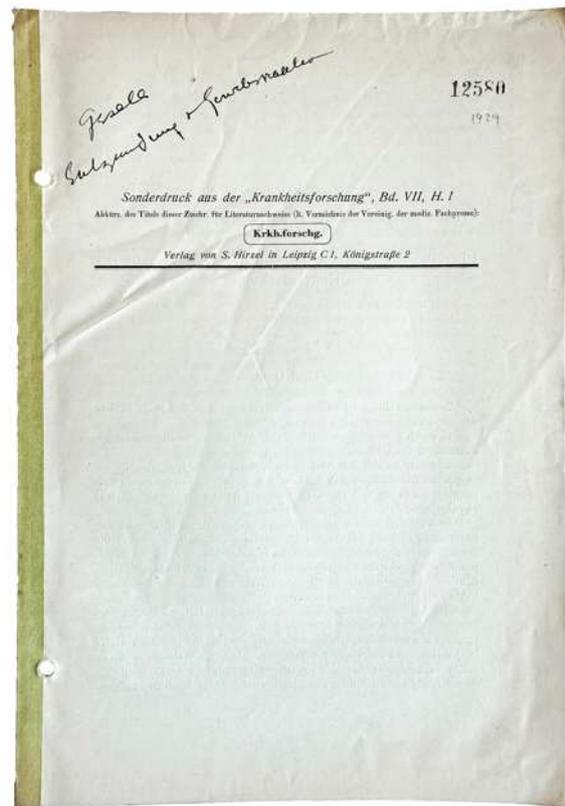
- VI. **KREDEL, Frederick E.** [Evert] (1903-1961). *The physical relation of cells in tissue cultures*. Offprint. *Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital*, vol. XL, no. 4, pp. 216-27, April, 1927. ¶ Printed wrappers; hole-punched. Very good.
- VII. **LEWIS, Warren H.** (1870-1964). *Migration of neutrophilic leucocytes*. ¶ Offprint. Printed wrappers; covers separated, hole-punched.

Warren Harmon Lewis was an American embryologist and cell biologist. He was an elected member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society.

- VIII. **BLOOM, William** (1899-1972). *Mammalian Lymph in Tissue Culture. From Lymphocyte to Fibroblast*. Jena: Fischer, 1928. ¶ pp. 269-307, [1]. Plates 24-26 (colored). Offprint: *Archiv für experimentelle Zellforschung*, 1928. Plain printed wrappers; browned, hole-punched. Stamped: With the compliments of the author.

Bloom studied with Alexander A. Maximow (1925-1928). “When Bloom began to work with Maximow, the latter was the leading proponent of the Unitarian theory of the origin of blood cells, which held that all types of blood cells derive from a common stem cell that he identified as the lymphocyte. The circulating small lymphocyte of the blood was considered to be a hemopoietic stem cell (hemocytoblast) in a resting condition. Under certain conditions after migration into the tissues, the small lymphocyte was believed to hypertrophy to form a large lymphocyte or hematocytoblast, which, in turn, was capable of giving rise to the precursors of erythrocytes, granular leukocytes, and megakaryocytes. At that time American hematology was dominated by dualistic or polyphyletic theories of hemopoiesis, which insisted that there is no common totipotential “stem cell” but that the erythrocytes and leukocytes came from distinct precursor or stem cells and that the lymphocyte was a fully differentiated cell with no potentiality for further development except into plasma cells.” – Singer.

See: National Academy of Sciences, Biographical Memoir, 1993. Ronald Singer, William Bloom.



IX. **FISCHER-WASELS, Bern. [Bernhard] (1877-1941).** *Die Entstehung der Entzündungsleukocyten und die Grenzen der Anatomischen Methode.* Klinische Wochenschrift, Oktober, 1928. ¶ Nr. 43-44. 30 pp. Self-wraps; hole-punched. Marginal waterstains.

Bernhard Fischer-Wasels, known as Bernhard Fischer until 1926, was a German physician and anatomical pathologist, who served as Director of the Senckenberg Institute of Pathology, Professor of Pathology and Rector of the Goethe University Frankfurt. He was a leading cancer researcher and is world-renowned as the father of petrochemical carcinogenesis.

X. **GERLACH, Werner (1894-1961).** *Reticulo-Endothel und Leukocyten.* Offprint. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1928. ¶ Virchow Archiv, 270 Band 1 heft. 205-212. Printed wrappers; hold-punched.

“At the end of 1920, he received an assistant position at the Pathological Institute of the University of Jena, and from 1921 he was prosector. Gerlach went to Switzerland with his mentor Rössle and worked as a prosector at the University of Basel from 1922 to 1924. In 1923, he qualified as a professor in pathology with an inaugural lecture on “The Current State of the Cancer Question.” From 1924, he served as senior consultant and prosector at the Hamburg-Barmbeck Hospital. In 1928, he was appointed to the chair of pathology at the University of Halle. The Medical Faculty cited Gerlach’s research on tumors, physiological studies, and work on genetics as his scientific achievements. His studies on inflammation and embryonic connective tissue were particularly valuable. Gerlach restructured the Institute of Pathology with extensive funding.” – Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg.

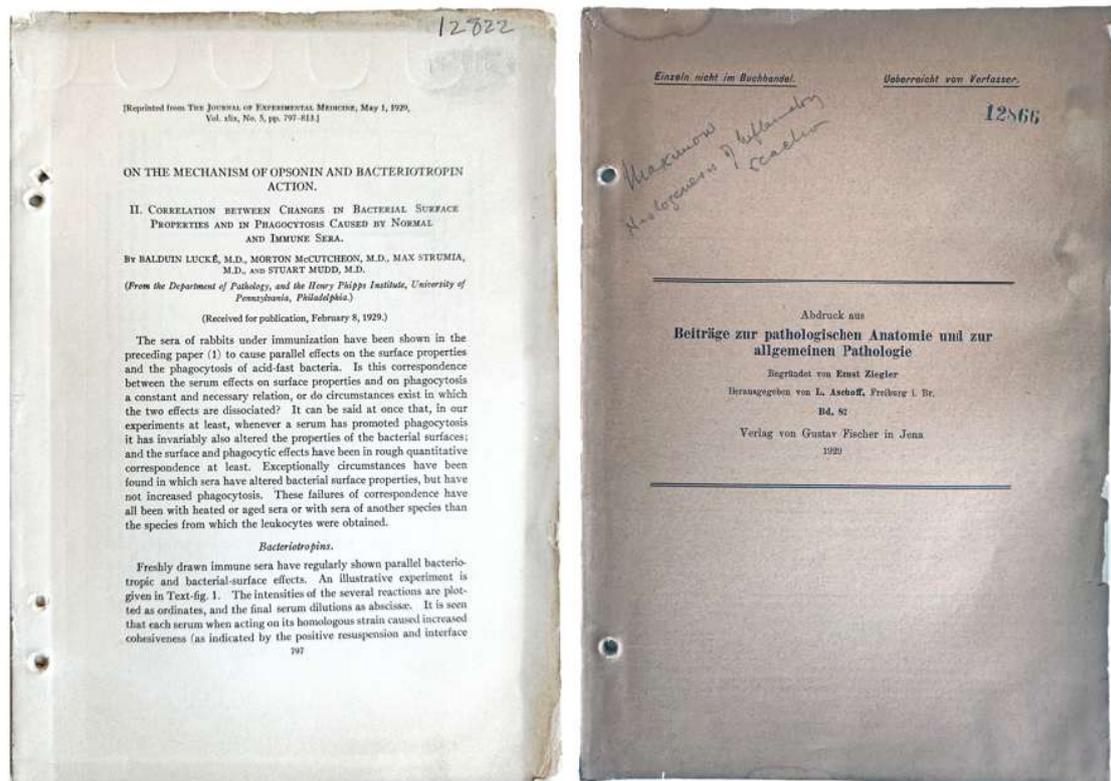
- XI. **LINTON, Richard Warner.** *Mobilization and Transfer of Clasmatocytes.* Chicago: American Medical Assoc., 1928. ¶ Offprint. Reprinted from the *Archives of Pathology*, May 1928, vol. 5, pp. 787-809. Printed wrappers; hole-punched, prominent offsetting to upper cover, some waterstaining. Good.
- XII. **CLARK, Ada Ranney** (1880-). *The rôle of Clasmatocytes in protection against the pneumococcus.* ¶ Offprint. Reprinted from the *Archives of Pathology*, Sept., 1929. Vol. 8. Pp. 464-483. Self-wraps; hole-punched, waterstained.

Ada Ranney Clark was part of the Dept. of Bacteriology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York.

- XIII. **FISCHER-WASELS, Bern.** [Bernhard] (1877-1941). *Die Entstehung der Entzündungsleukocyten.* *Klinische Wochenschrift*, Februar 1929. ¶ Nr. 7. 4 pp. Self-wraps; hole-punched. Marginal waterstain (faint).
- XIV. **GERLACH, Werner** (1894-1961). *Die Entzündung.* Offprint. *Neuen Deutschen Klinik*, Band III, Lieferung 12, 1929. ¶ Pp. 181-211. Self-wraps; hole-punched. Rubber-stamp: Margins waterstained. Ueberreicht vom Verfasser.

- XV. **GSELL, Otto** (1902-1990). *Über die Abhängigkeit der Entzündungsstärke von der Gewebsreaktion*. Krankheitsforschung Band VII, pp. 70-78. [1929]. ¶ Ink annotation. Printed wrapper; hole-punched.

Gsell studied medicine at the universities of Geneva, Kiel, Paris, Vienna and Zurich. In 1926 he received his doctorate with the thesis *Newer Camphor Preparations* with his own investigations into Coramin. He worked as an assistant at the University of Basel and then at the University Hospital of Zurich, where he was appointed senior physician. From 1936 Otto Gsell was chief physician of the Department of Internal Medicine at the Cantonal Hospital of St. Gallen and from 1953 to 1971 he was full professor of Internal Medicine at the University of Basel.



- XVI. **LUCKÉ, Balduin** (1889-1954); **Morton McCUTCHEON** (1888-1962); **Max STRUMIA** (1896-1972); **Stuart MUDD** (1893-1975). *On the mechanism of opsonin and bacteriotropin action. II.*

Correlation between changes in bacterial surface properties and in phagocytosis caused by normal and immune sera. [Offprint]. Reprinted from *The Journal of Experimental Medicine*, May, 1, 1929. ¶ vol. xlix, no. 5, pp. 797-813. Self-wraps; hole-punched, staining.

Balduin Lucké, MD, was Professor and Chair of Pathology, University of Pennsylvania. For Morton McCutcheon, see: E. B. Krumbhaar, *Transactions & Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia*, 1963, Apr:30:223-4. "Memoir of Morton McCutcheon (1888-1962)."

- XVII. **MAXIMOW, Alexander A.** (1874-1928). *Über die Histogenese der entzündlichen Reaktion.* Jena: Fischer, 1929. ¶ 8vo. 26 pp. 13 plates. Original printed wrappers; rear wrappers present but separated, hole-punched. Considerable waterstaining.

Alexander Alexandrowitsch Maximow was a Russian-American scientist in the fields of Histology and Embryology whose team developed the hypothesis about the existence of "polyblasts". Maximow is renowned for his experimental work on the unitarian theory of hematopoiesis: all blood cells develop from a common precursor cell. He died on December 4, 1928, in his sleep in Chicago after of a long-standing history of severe coronary arteriosclerosis. This paper was published posthumously.

Included within the pamphlet is an obituary of Maximow (2 pages).

- XVIII. **ROUSSY, G. [Gustave]** (1874-1948); **R. LEROUX; Ch. [Charles] OBERLING.** *Le Domaine de l'inflammation.* Paris : Masson et cie, 1929. ¶ Offprint. *La Presse Médicale*, no. 100, Dec. 14, 1929. 24 pp. Printed wrappers; hole-punched. Very good.

Gustave Roussy was a Swiss-French neuropathologist born in Vevey, Switzerland. He made several contributions in the field of neurology, in particular, his investigations on the role of the thalamus and the autonomic nervous system. In early 1947, he was appointed to the Council of Ministers. A few months later he was accused by the Finance Ministry of "illicit transfer of money between France and Switzerland". He was forced to resign from his posts as Rector and Minister. Stoked by

political enmity, a humiliating press campaign developed. Roussy was unable to tolerate this and attempted to poison himself. In 1948 he killed himself by cutting himself at his Paris home. He was officially cleared two years later.

- XIX. **RODER, Ferdinand.** *Über die Entstehung der Entzündung und des Karzinoms.* Offprint. *Wiener Medizinischen Wochenschrift*, no. 21, 1929. ¶ 16 pp. Self-wraps; hole-punched, spine separated. As is.
- XX. **AKAMATSU, K.** *XVII. Gewebs- und Zellreaktionen an künstlichen Grenzflächen im Tierkörper.* Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1930. ¶ Plate, figs. Printed wrappers; hole-punched. Very good.
- XXI. **CLARK, Eliot R.** (1881-); **Eleanor Linton CLARK** (1888-). *Relation of monocytes of the blood to the tissue macrophages.* Philadelphia: Wistar Institute Press, 1930. Offprint. *American Journal of Anatomy*, v. 46, no. 1, July 15, 1930. ¶ Plate. Printed wrappers; hole-punched. Very good.
- XXII. **CUNNINGHAM, R.S.** [Robert Sydney] (c.1891-1963) ; **Edna H. TOMPKINS** (1892-) ; **J.S. LAWRENCE.** *The Formation of Epithelioid Cells and Giant Cells in the Subcutaneous Tissues Following the Introduction of phosphorus in oil.* Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bulletin, 1930. ¶ Offprint. Plate. Printed wrappers; hole-punched. Very good.

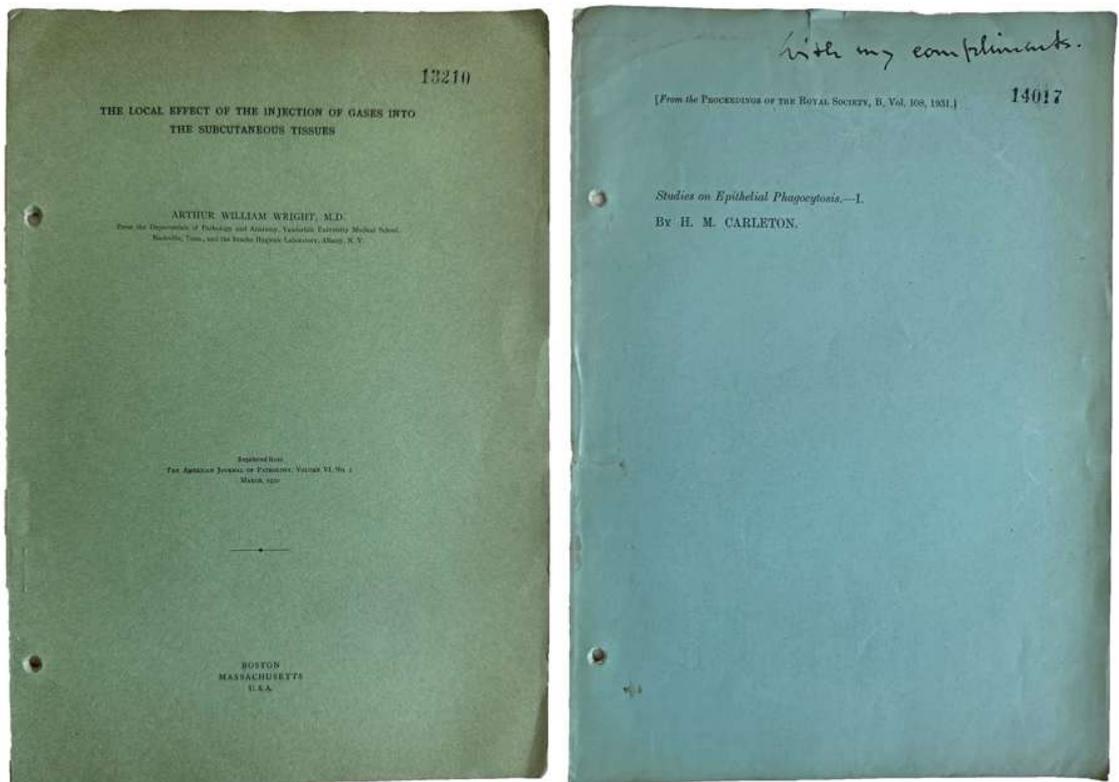
The first mention of epithelioid cells as a specific cell form occurred in the 19th century in the works of Robert Koch and Victor André Cornil, who believed the leukocytes to be the originators of the epithelioid cells of tuberculosis. Cunningham, Tompkins and Lawrence were each associated with Vanderbilt University, Dept. of Anatomy, Nashville, Tennessee.

- XXIII. **DONLEY, Dorothy Evelyn; Barbara Ann HEWELL** (1902-1972). *The reactions of fibroblasts in tissue cultures to olive and mineral oils.* Philadelphia: Wistar Institute Press, 1930. ¶ Offprint. *American Journal of Anatomy*, v. 45, no. 2, March 15, 1930. Plates. Printed wrappers; hole-punched. Very good.

Donley and Hewell were associated with Vanderbilt University.

- XXIV. **GRAFF, Siegfried** (1887-1966). *Das Verhalten der Leukozyten an Grenzflächen (nach tier-experimentellen Untersuchungen von Herrn Akamatsu, Tokio)*. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1930. ¶ Offprint. Plate. Printed wrappers; hole-punched.
- XXV. **JUNGEBLUT, Claus W. [Washington]** (1897-1976). *Die Bedeutung des retikulo-endothelialen Systems für die Infektion und Immunität*. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1930. ¶ *Ergebnisse der Hygiene Bakteriologie Immunitätsforschung und Experimentellen Therapie*, 1930. 11/1. Bd, 11/I. Self-wraps; hole-punched.

Jungeblut was a bacteriologist at the New York State Department of Health, an associate professor at Stanford University (1927–1929), and Professor of bacteriology at Columbia University (1929–1962). He was research consultant on microbiology at Lenox Hill Hospital (1962–1970). He was known for his research on infantile paralysis.



- XXVI. **WRIGHT, Arthur William.** *The Local Effect of the Injection of Gases into the Subcutaneous Tissues.* Boston, 1930. Offprint. *American Journal of Pathology*, 1930. ¶ Mar;6(2):87–124.15. Plates. Green printed wrappers; hole-punched. Very good.

Arthur William Wright was with the Dept. of Pathology & Anatomy, Vanderbilt University.

- XXVII. **CARLETON, H.M. [Harry Montgomerie]** (1896-1956); **Sir William DUNN.** *Studies on Epithelial Phagocytosis. I.* Offprint. *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, B, vol. 108, 1931. ¶ Plate. Blue printed wrappers; hole-punched. INSCRIBED “With my compliments.” Very good.

Abstract: “The observations here described arose out of research (now in the press) made by Florey and myself for the Birth Control Investigation Committee. Wishing to ascertain whether aspiration was exerted by the uterus during coitus, we injected animals *per vaginam* with suspensions of carmine or graphite immediately before copulation. When examining sections of the vagina later, I was struck by the apparent inclusion of particles of the injection mass in the vaginal epithelial cells. Subsequent study has demonstrated that the epithelium of the upper segment of the rabbit’s vagina is definitely phagocytic, as the experimental evidence detailed below will show. II. *Material and methods.* The present study is largely based upon a series of 40 rabbits. Two methods of experimental approach were used.”

Carleton was Demonstrator in Histology, University of Oxford.

- XXVIII. **CUNNINGHAM, R.S. [Robert Sydney]** (c.1891-1963) ; **Edna H. TOMPKINS** (1892-). *The Epithelioid Cell.* *American Review of Tuberculosis*, Jan., 1931. ¶ Vol. XXIII, no. 1. Printed wrappers; hole-punched. Very good.

Cunningham (of Vanderbilt, Dept. of Anatomy), along with Sabin, Doan, and others, demonstrated that epithelioid cells, a characteristic cell type in tuberculous tissue, are derived from monocytes. These cells are

formed by the transformation of macrophages, and they are a key component of the tubercle, the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis.

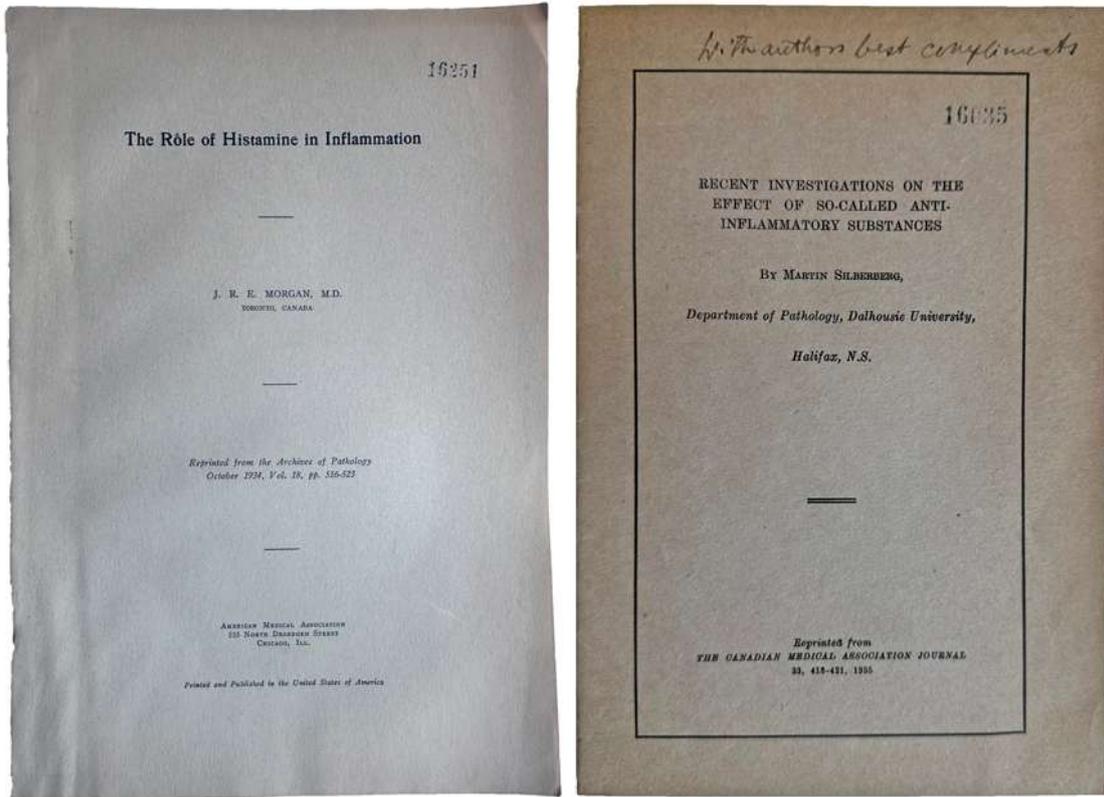
Robert Sydney Cunningham was born and raised in Anderson, SC. He graduated from Davidson College with B.S. and M.A. degrees in 1911, at the age of twenty. He continued his studies in Baltimore at Johns Hopkins, receiving the M.D. degree in 1915. After graduation R.S. Cunningham became an instructor in the Anatomy Department at Johns Hopkins. He remained at Johns Hopkins for the next ten years. In 1925 he became head of the Department of Anatomy (1925-1937) at the newly reorganized Vanderbilt University Medical School. He left Vanderbilt in 1937 to become Dean of the Albany Medical School. Dr. Cunningham ended his career as visiting Professor of Histology at the University of Virginia in Richmond.

Dr. Edna H. Tompkins received her B.A. from Radcliffe College in 1913, and her M.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1924. She came to Vanderbilt in 1926 as a research assistant in Anatomy, and rose to the rank of Associate professor of Anatomy in 1937. In 1944 she left Vanderbilt for the Cancer Research Institute at the New England Deaconess Hospital and stayed there for the remainder of her career. Her area of expertise and study was hematology. While at Vanderbilt, she played a pivotal role in the observation of the microorganism *H. Capsalatum* and its connection with the illness later to be commonly known as Histoplasmosis. – Vanderbilt.

- XXIX. **HETHERINGTON, Duncan C. [Charteris]** (1895-1974). *The transformation of tissue macrophages into epithelioid cells in tissue cultures demonstrated by the use of trypan blue*. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1931. ¶ Offprint. Original self-printed wrappers; hole-punched, marginal waterstain. Very good.

Hetherington received his MD from Johns Hopkins University (1926). From 1926 to 1930, Hetherington was a member of the Department of Anatomy at Vanderbilt University. In 1930, Hetherington joined the new Duke University School of Medicine as a professor of anatomy. He remained at Duke until his obligatory (by age) retirement in 1965.

- XXX. **BORST, Maximilian** (1869-1946). *Entzündung*. Offprint. Munich: Sonderdruck aus der Münchener medizinischen Wochenschrift, 1932. ¶ Nr. 7. 32, [1] pp. Original self-printed wrappers; hole-punched, marginal waterstain.



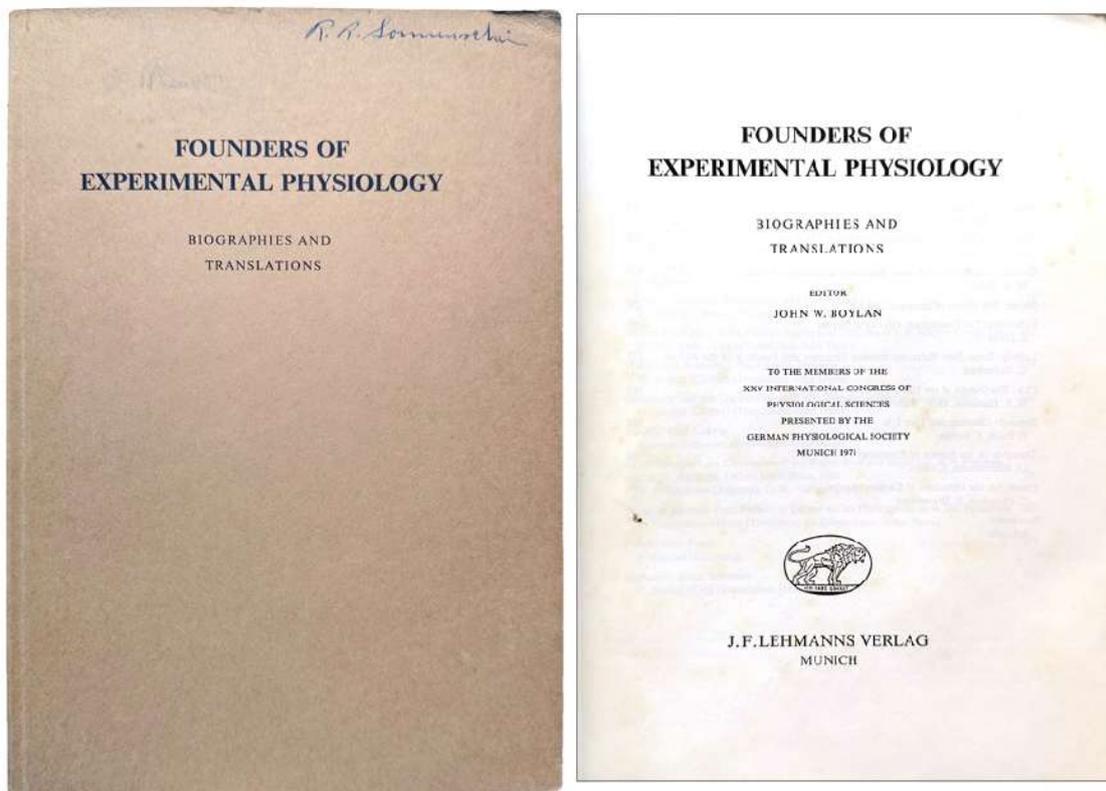
- XXXI. **MORGAN, J.R.E.** *The Rôle of Histamine in Inflammation*. Chicago: American Medical Assoc., 1934. *Archives of Pathology*, Oct. 1934. ¶ Vol. 18, pp. 516-523. Printed wrappers; read cover with offsetting.
- XXXII. **SILBERBERG, Martin**. Recent investigations on the effect of so-called anti-inflammatory substances. [Offprint]. Reprinted from *The Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 1935. ¶ 8vo. 9 pp. Printed wrappers. Inscribed by the author.

Silberberg was with the Dept. of Pathology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

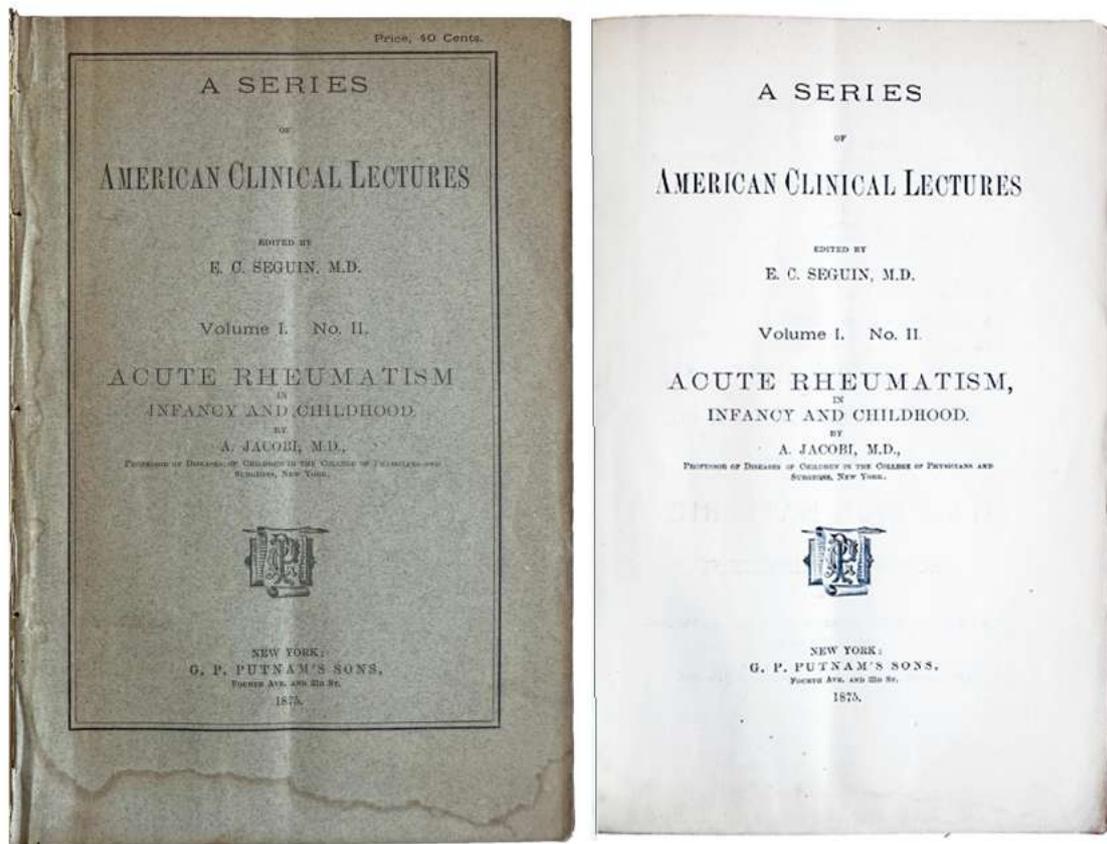
- XXXIII. **STEINBERG, Bernhard; Albert DIETZ; Ruth A. MARTIN.**
Inflammation of Serous Surfaces; . . . Factors Modifying Types of Cell Response. Offprint. Chicago: American Medical Assoc., 1938.
Archives of Pathology, June 1938. ¶ Vol. 25, pp. 777-801. Printed wrappers; substantial damp stains.

From the Institute of Medical Research of The Toledo Hospital, Toledo, Ohio.

[END – Inflammation offprint collection, 33 papers].



247. **International Congress of Physiological Sciences 1971, Munich, Germany; BOYLAN, John W.** (editor). *Founders of Experimental Physiology. Biographies and translations. To the members of the XXV International Congress of Physiological Sciences presented by the German Physiological Society, Munich 1971.* Munich: J.F. Lehmanns Verlag, 1971. ¶ 8vo. 299 pp. Figs; some foxing. English text only. Printed wrappers. Ownership signature of Robert R. Sonnenschein. Very good. [M13245] \$ 10



248. **JACOBI, Abraham** (1830-1919). *Acute Rheumatism in Infancy and Childhood*. [At head of title:] *A series of American clinical lectures edited by E. C. Seguin, M.D.: volume I. No. III.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1875. ¶ 23 cm. 8vo. [2], [25]-62 pp. Original upper printed wrappers; bottom margin waterstained, lacks rear wrapper cover, but rehoused in a "pamphlet binder" of quarter brown cloth, bds. Frederick A. Frye bookplate. Generally very good.

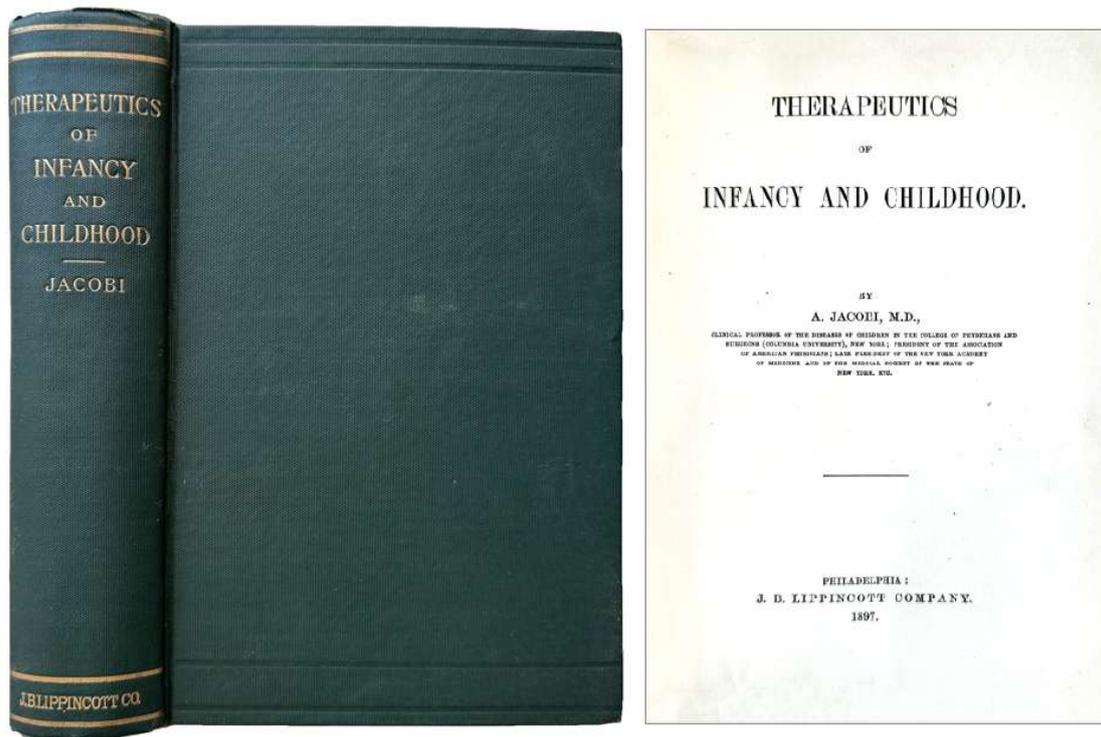
\$ 20

Offprint (or separate). Jacobi insisted on the importance of establishing pediatrics as a specialty. Long after Dewees' American treatise on pediatric treatments in 1825, it is with the efforts of Jacobi and others after him where the field is advanced with new specialized treatments particular to children.

"Jacobi himself also wrote the handbook or pamphlet *Acute Rheumatism in Infancy and Childhood* in 1875, and Dr. Louis Starr followed it in 1886 with his *Diseases of the Digestive Organs in Infancy and Childhood*, a book intended to impart the author's experience to new or inexperienced practitioners. It emphasizes the

protection of children's digestive systems by means of proper diet and regimen first, and medicine only if these fail." – Paxton.

See: Jennifer Paxton, *The Specialty of Specialties: Children's Medicine and the Development of Medical Authority in America, 1790-1890*. Dissertation. Texas Tech University, 2015.



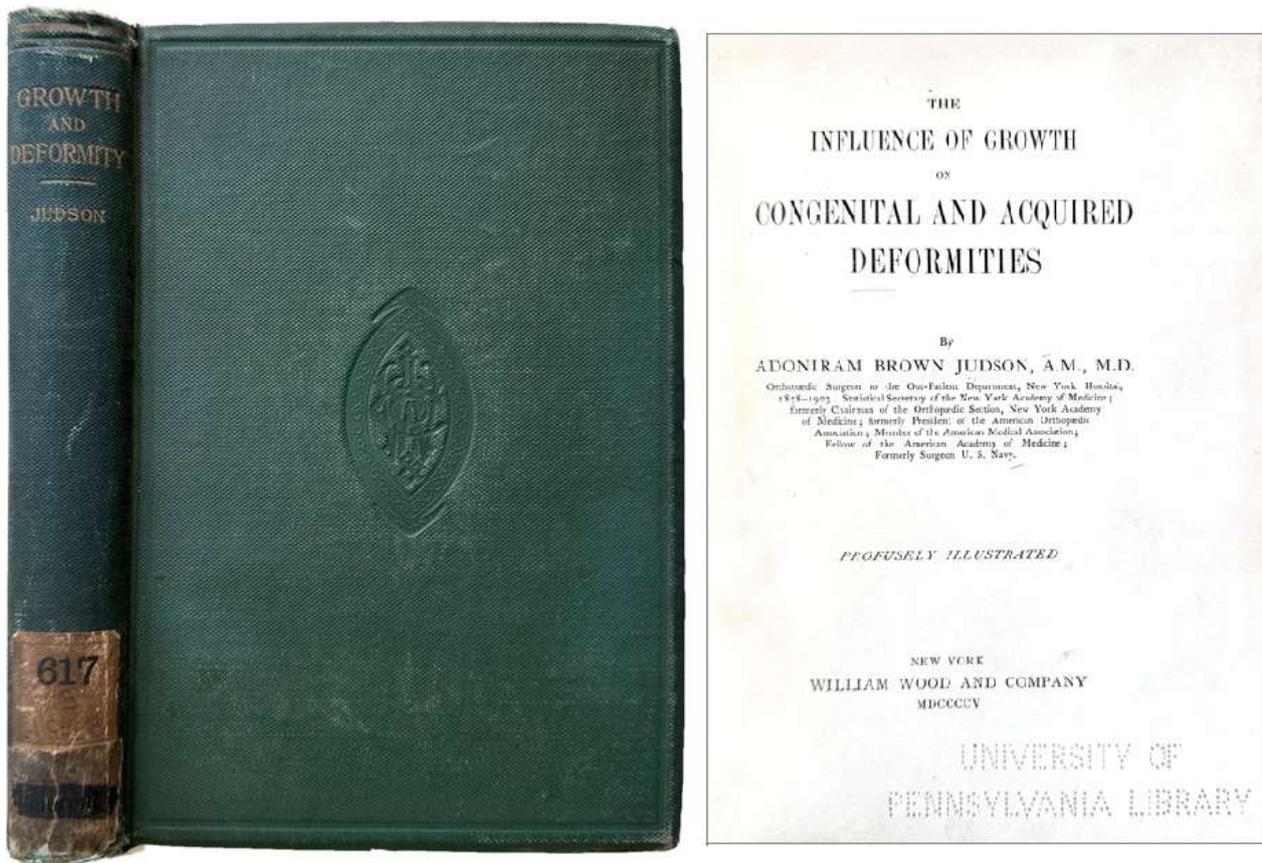
249. **JACOBI, Abraham** (1830-1919). *Therapeutics of Infancy and Childhood*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1897. ¶ 8vo. xiv, (9)-518 pp. Index. Original green blind and gilt-stamped cloth. Near fine.

\$ 75

Concerning the feeding, diet, of sick children; general therapeutics; treatment of the newly born; infectious diseases; diseases of the blood and constitution, nervous system, digestive, genito-urinary, respiratory, circulation organs, skin, muscles, bones and joints, ear and eye, etc.

Abraham Jacobi was a German physician and pioneer of pediatrics. He was a key figure in the movement to improve child healthcare and welfare in the

United States and opened the first children's clinic in the country. He is regarded as the Father of American Pediatrics.

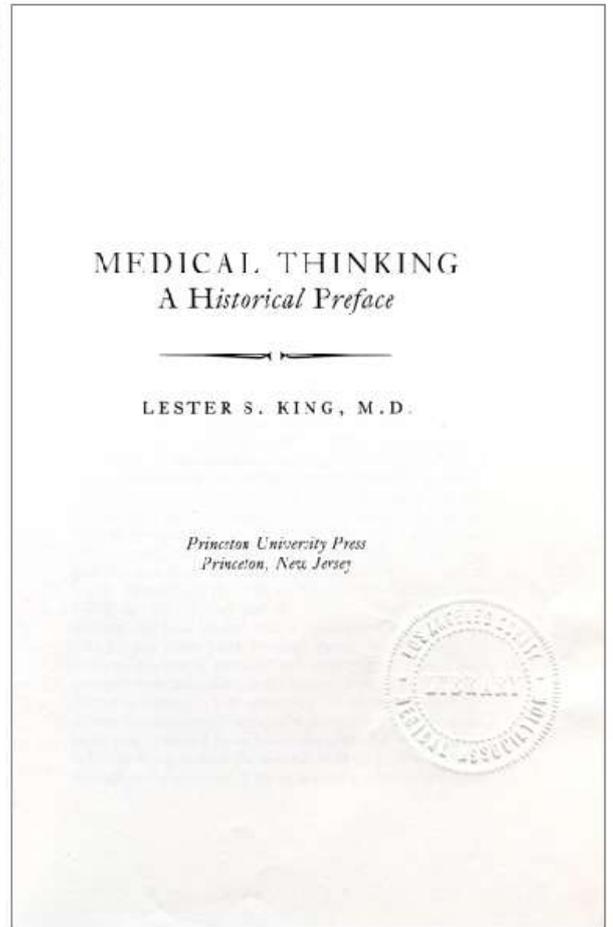
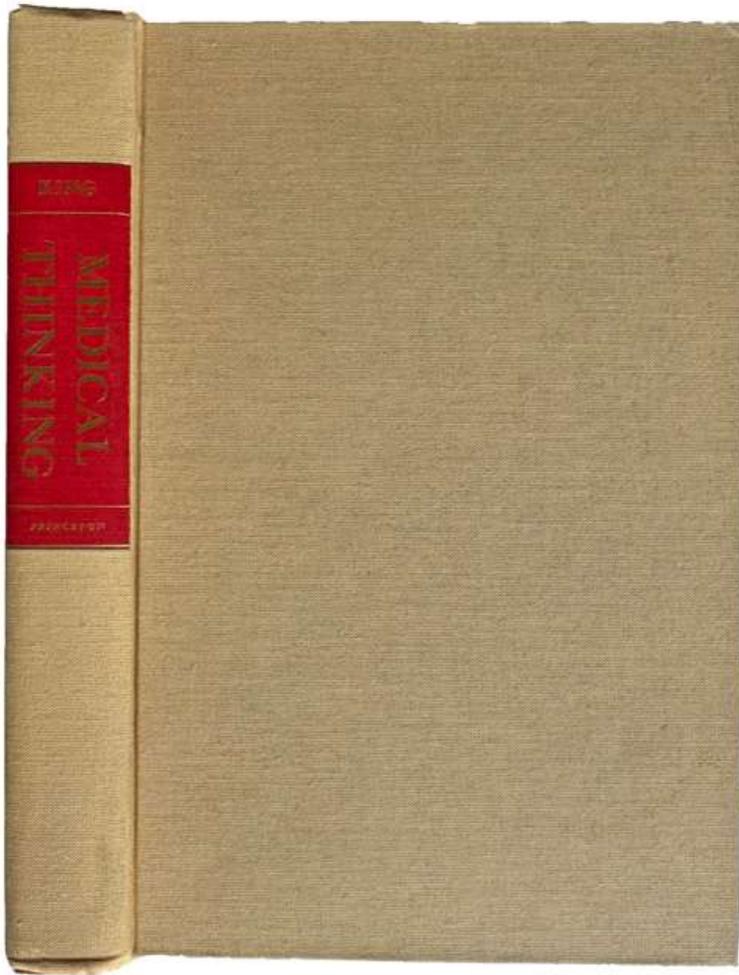


250. **JUDSON, Adoniram Brown** (1837-1916). *The influence of growth and congenital and acquired deformities*. New York: William Wood, 1905. ¶ 22 cm. 8vo. x, 276 pp. Illustrations, index. Original full green blind and gilt-stamped beveled cloth; extremities somewhat worn. Ex-library copy with the multiple perforated stamps and bookplate of the University of Pennsylvania Library, "gift of the author". Good.

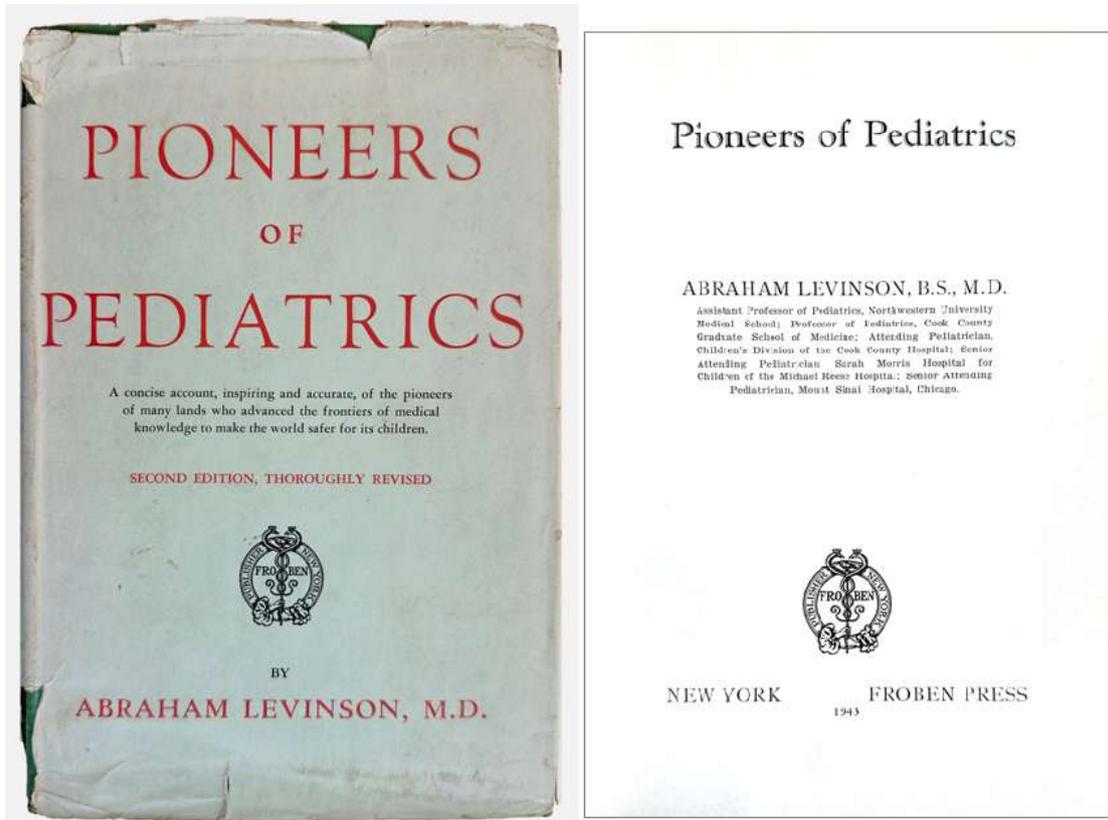
\$ 20

On various types of club-feet, deformities caused by infantile paralysis, tuberculosis, swelling of the knee, treatment of hip disease, abscesses, cause & prevention of deformity relating to hip disease, Pott's disease of the spine, lateral curvature of the spine.

Adoniram Brown Judson was an orthopedic surgeon.



251. **KING, Lester S. [Lester Snow]** (1908-2002). *Medical Thinking: a historical preface*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1982. ¶ 8vo. vii, [3], 336, [2] pp. Index. Mustard cloth, red painted spine with gilt-stamping. Ex-library LACMAL copy, embossed title. Good. \$ 10



252. **LEVINSON, Abraham** (1888-1955). *Pioneers of pediatrics*. New York: Froben Press, 1943. ¶ 24 cm. 119, [1] pp. Illus., bibliog. Green cloth, printed dust-jacket; d.j. soiled and very worn. Book is in very good condition. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye.

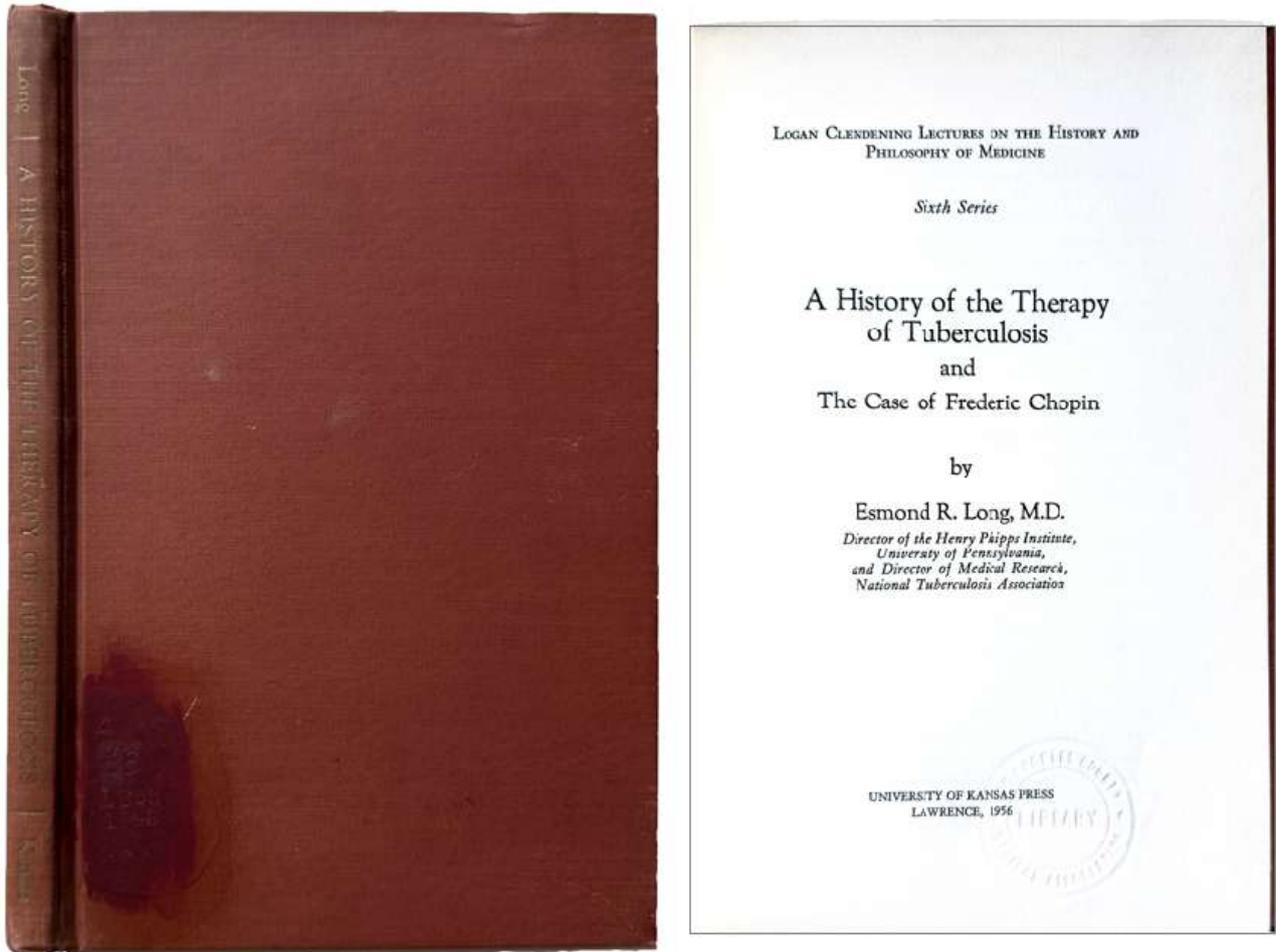
\$ 50

First issued in 1936, this is a second edition, revised.

Abraham Levinson, American pediatrician, studied with Béla Schick and Heinrich Finkelstein, was professor of pediatrics at Northwestern University Medical School. He founded the Levinson Research Foundation for research in pediatric neuropsychiatry. Levinson earned an excellent reputation as clinician, teacher, and historian. He pursued fundamental research in pediatric neurology and was a pioneer in the study of cerebrospinal fluid. He also did research on diphtheria, influenza, and tuberculosis. His most significant contribution was a test for diagnosing tuberculous meningitis and his study on the pathological changes in the brain following streptomycin treatment of that disease. Levinson's books include *Cerebrospinal Fluid in Health and in Disease* (1919), the first book on the subject to appear in English; *Pediatric Nursing* (1925); *Pioneers*

of *Pediatrics* (1936); and a biography of Tobias Cohn (1923). Levinson and Isaac Abt co-edited the *Pediatric Year Book* (1916–20).

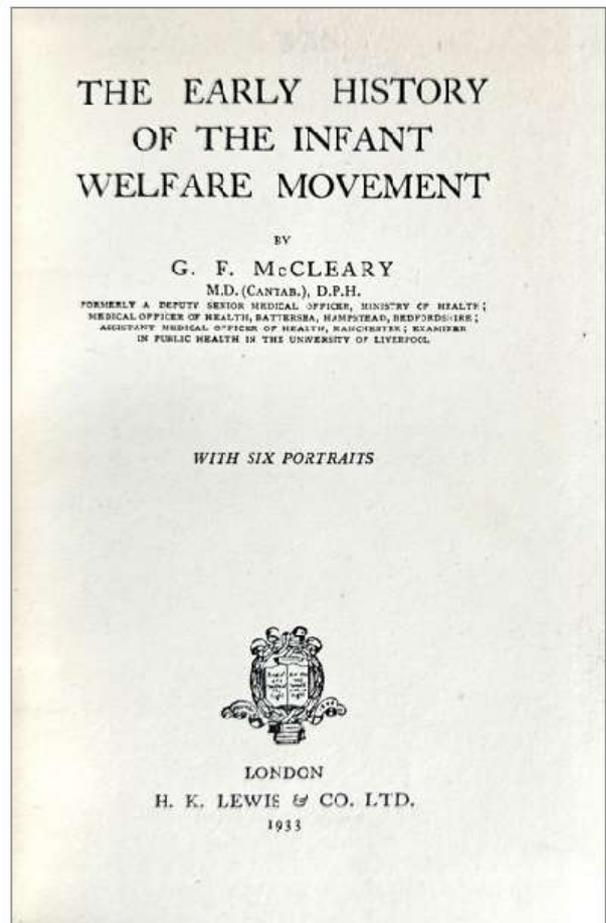
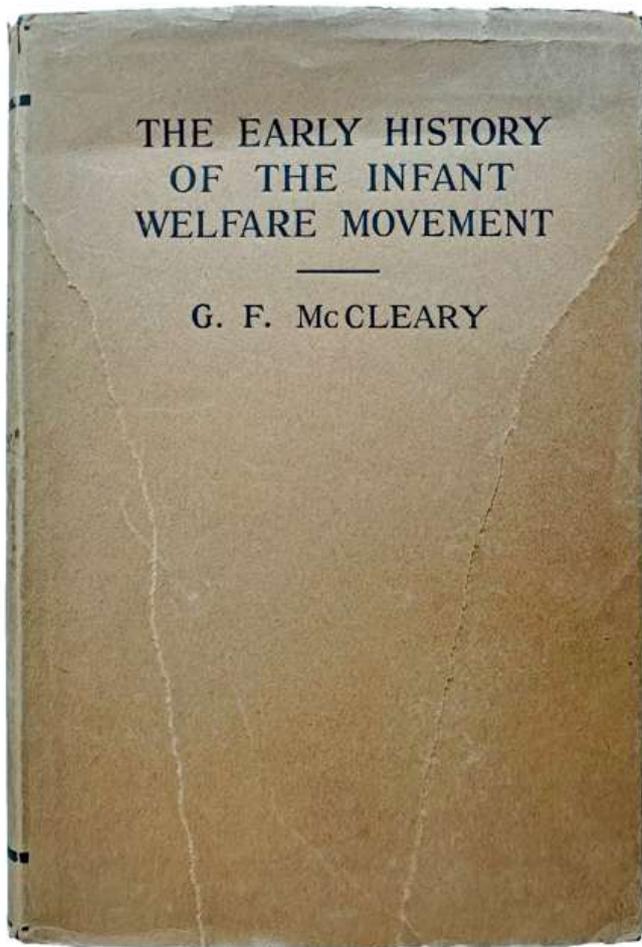
§ Garrison and Morton 6357.



253. **LONG, Esmond R.** (1890-1979). *A history of the therapy of tuberculosis and the case of Frederic Chopin*. Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 1956. ¶ Small 8vo. [x], 71, [1] pp. Ex-library LACMAL copy, bookplate and embossed title + p. 49 (front libr. pocket removed, call no. on upper cover over-painted). Good.

\$ 20

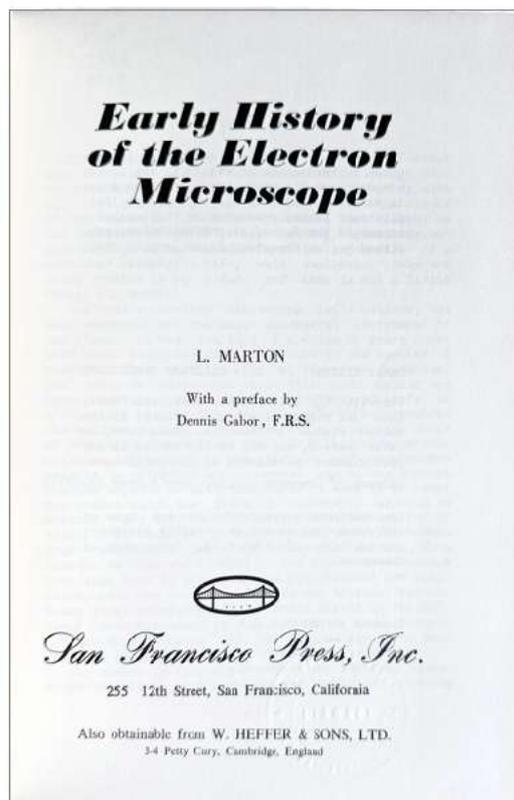
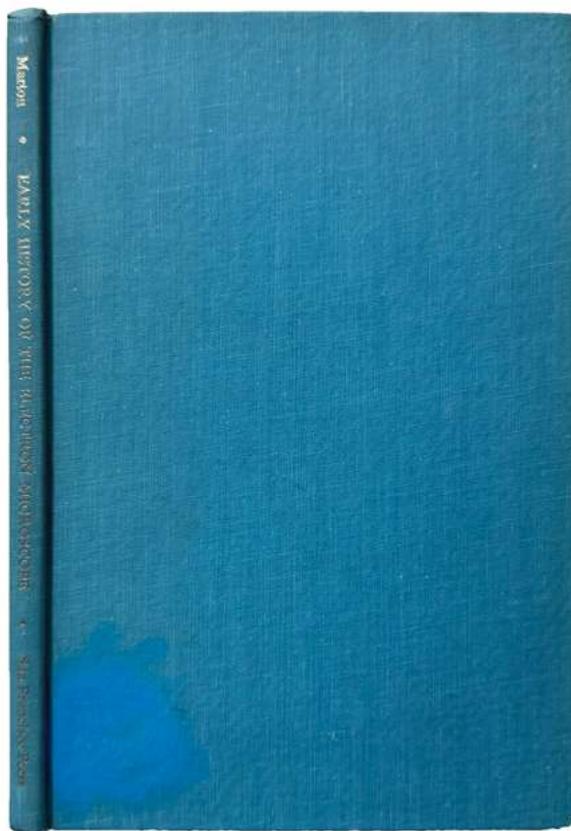
§ See: Peter C. Nowell; Louis B. Delpino, *Esmond R. Long June 16, 1890-November 11, 1979*. National Academy of Sciences, *Biographical Memoir*. 1987.



254. **McCLEARY, G. F.** [George Frederick] (1867-1962). *The early history of the infant welfare movement*. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., 1933. ¶ 19 cm. Small 8vo. xii, 176 pp. Frontispiece portrait, plates, index. Green cloth, printed dust-jacket; jacket fully torn, but rarely seen with the d.j. (pieced together with a touch of cellophane tape on the verso). Very good. "With six portraits"--T.p.

\$ 45

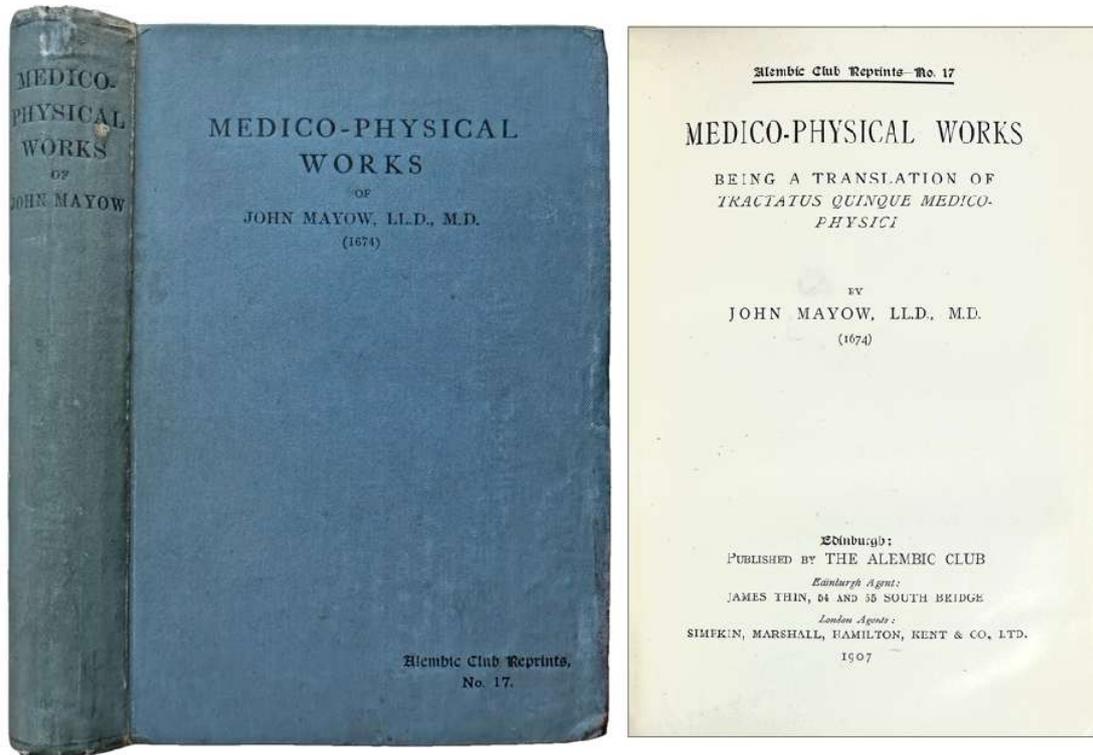
"The object of this book is to give an account of the beginning and early developments of the infant welfare movement in [Britain]." The author compares the social movements for infant welfare in England, France and America. The author also involved himself a lot with the issues involving milk and its safety for the young.



255. **MARTON, L. [Ladislaus]** (1901-1979). *Early History of the Electron Microscope. With a preface by Dennis Gabor.* San Francisco: San Francisco Press 1968. ¶ 8vo. viii, 56 pp. 11 figs. Original light blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Ex-library LACMAL copy, bookplate and embossed title + p. 49 (front libr. pocket removed, call no. on upper cover over-painted). Very good.

\$ 15

Ladislaus L. Marton was a physicist best known for his pioneer work in electron physics, specifically in electron microscopy, electron optics, and electron interferences and scattering. He came to the United States in 1938, becoming a naturalized citizen in 1944. He was a member of the faculty at the University of Brussels (Belgium), 1928-1938, and assistant professor from 1933-1938. He was a research physicist at the RCA Manufacturing Company from 1938-1941. He was associate professor of electron optics, head division Stanford University, 1941-1946. He was a physicist from 1946-1970 at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington D.C. Until his death he was an honorable research associate at the Smithsonian Institution. — Smithsonian.



256. **MAYOW, John** (1641-1679). *Medico-physical works: being a translation of Tractatus quinque medico-physici*. Edinburgh: Alembic Club, 1907. ¶ Series: *Alembic Club Reprints*, No. 17. ¶ 19 cm. Small 8vo. xxiii, [1], 331, [1] pp. Frontispiece portrait, 6 illus. (2 folding), errata; some evidence of waterstaining, covers a bit soiled. Original slate-blue cloth stamped in black. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Good.

\$ 15

English translation.

“Mayow was the first to locate the seat of animal heat in the muscles; he discovered the double articulation of the ribs with the spine and came near to discovering oxygen in his suggestion that the object of breathing was to abstract from the air a definite group of life-giving ‘particles’. He was the first to make the definite suggestion that it is only a special fraction of the air that is of use in respiration. His *Tractatus*, embodying all his brilliant conclusions, is one of the best English medical classics.” – Garrison and Morton.

§ See: Garrison and Morton 578 (first Latin edition, 1674).

A SHORT
DISCOURSE
CONCERNING
Pestilential Contagion,
AND THE
METHODS
To be used to Prevent it.

By *RICHARD MEAD*, M. D.
Fellow of the College of Physicians,
and of the Royal Society.

The Eighth Edition, with large Additions.



LONDON:
Printed by SAM. BUCKLEY, in Amen-
Corner. MDCCLXXII.

257 MEAD

257. **MEAD, Richard** (1673-1754). *A short discourse concerning pestilential contagion, and the methods to be used to prevent it. The eighth edition, with large additions.* London: Printed by Sam. Buckley, 1722. ¶ 21 cm. [8], xxxvi, 150 pp. Later plain wrappers. Lower corner of pages 37-8 torn away (no ext loss). Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Very good.

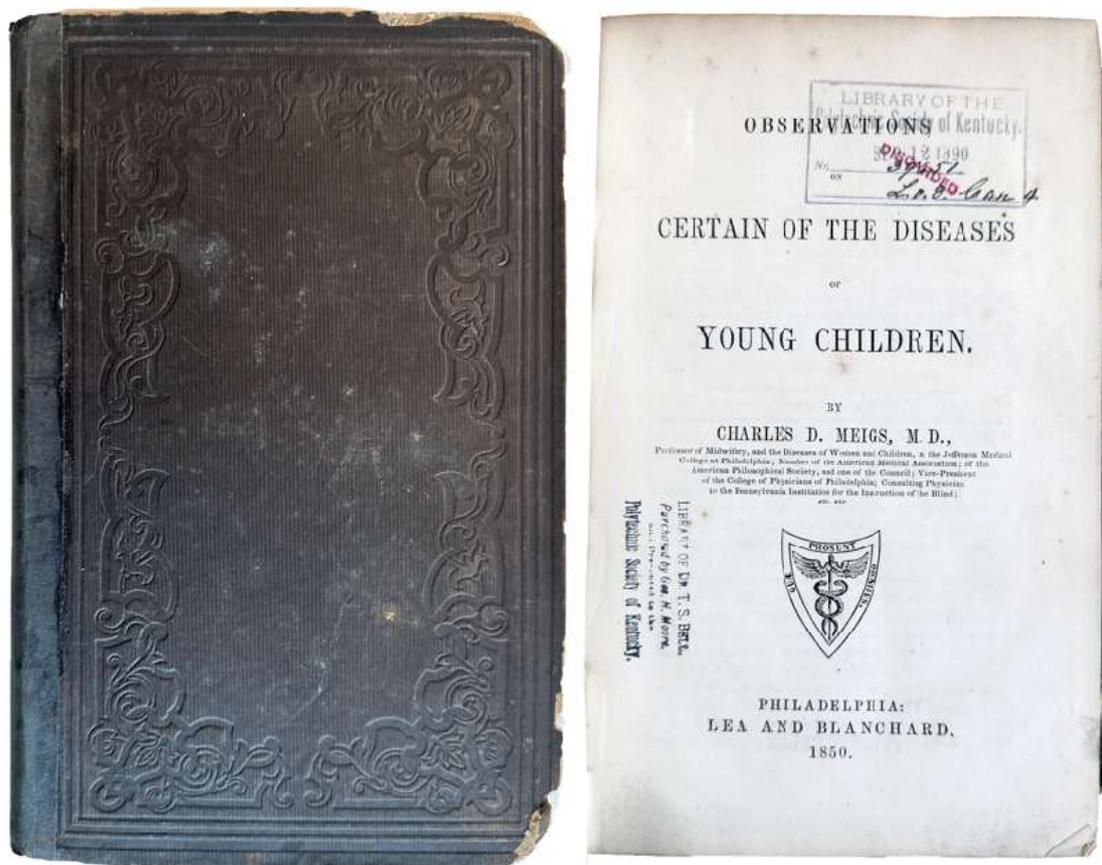
\$ 125

In response to the plague, Mead offers a two-part general assessment, he addresses his views of the causes of the plague(s) – for this he offers three basic elements to address the spread of the plague: diseased persons, goods transported from infected places, and corrupted air. Mead's second part is devoted to proposed methods to be taken against the plague. For this a quarantine is recommended. Clothes of infected person should be burnt, the men should be washed, shaved, a fresh change of clothes, staying in a quarantine for 30-40 days. In furtherance, he puts out that the plague must be stopped from spreading throughout the country, and finally he closes with avenues for cures.

“Mead was asked for advice concerning the plague, and replied with the above tract. It was afterwards expanded into a book and is almost a prophecy of what was to develop as the English public health system. – Garrison and Morton.

“In 1719, in response to the public alarm over the outbreak of plague in Marseilles, the British government asked Mead to prepare a statement concerning the prevention of the disease. Mead's *Short discourse* anticipated the development of the English public health system in concluding that isolation of the sick in proper places is more effectual in checking the spread of contagion than either general quarantine or fumigation. Mead's book enjoyed a great popularity, going through seven editions within a year of its publication.” – Norman.

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



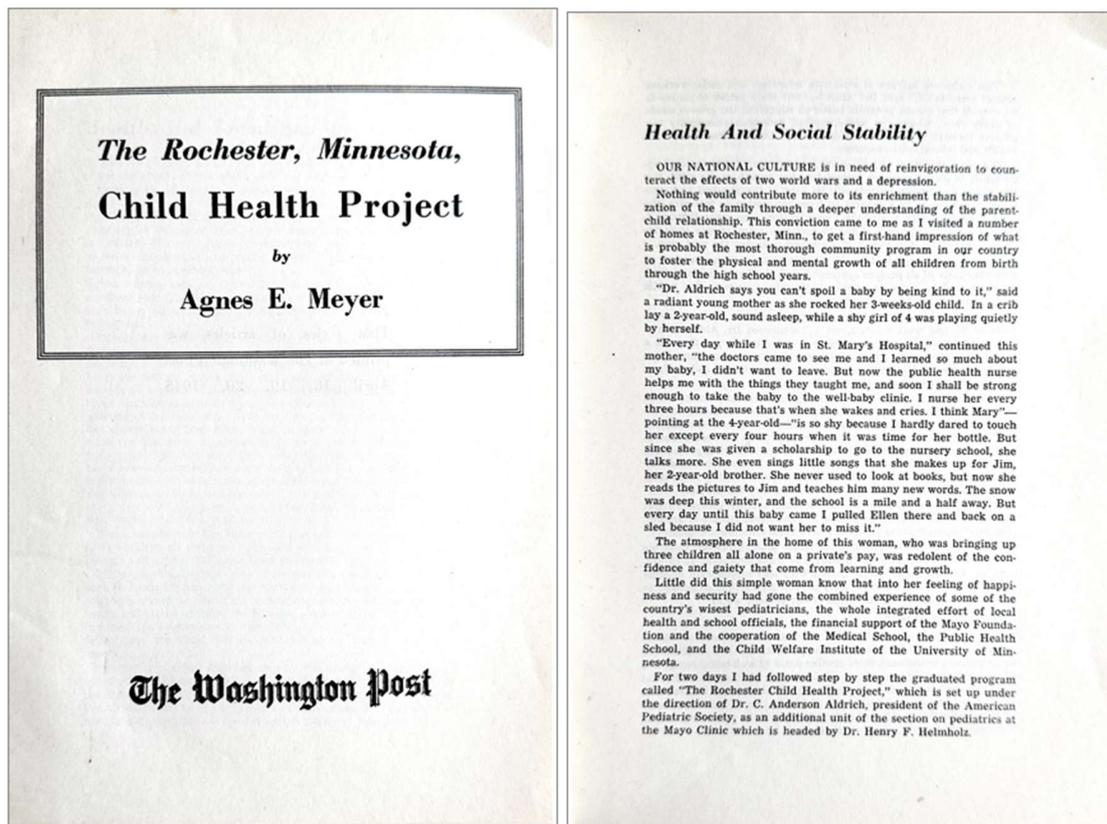
258. **MEIGS, Charles Delucena** (1792-1869). *Observations on certain of the diseases of young children*. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1850. ¶ 24 cm. 8vo. viii, [17]-215, [1], 32 pp. Half-title, index, ads (dated July, 1850); occasional foxing. Original full blind-stamped dark brown cloth; heavily worn extremities, modern black paper applied to spine for reinforcement. Two rubber-stamps on title of the Library of the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky; and Dr. T.S. Bell/ Geo. H. Moore. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Poor, as extremities are heavily worn and the ex-library markings.

\$ 45

Some particular chapter titles: Diagnosis – Caput succedaneum – inflamed eyes – coryza – bowel complaints – jaundice – dress – cyanosis neonati – respiratory disorders – whooping-cough – laryngismus – scarlatina.

Charles Delucena Meigs was an American obstetrician who worked as chair of obstetrics and diseases of women at Jefferson Medical College from 1841 to

1861. He worked as editor of *The North American Medical and Surgical Journal* and published multiple papers and books on various topics in obstetrics including thrombosis as a cause of sudden death in women during childbirth, diseases of the cervix and postpartum infections. He was a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and served as president from 1845 to 1855. He notably was opposed to the usage of anesthesia on patients and against washing one's hands for any doctor – as he felt that a doctor is a gentleman and gentleman's hands are clean. [Wikip.].

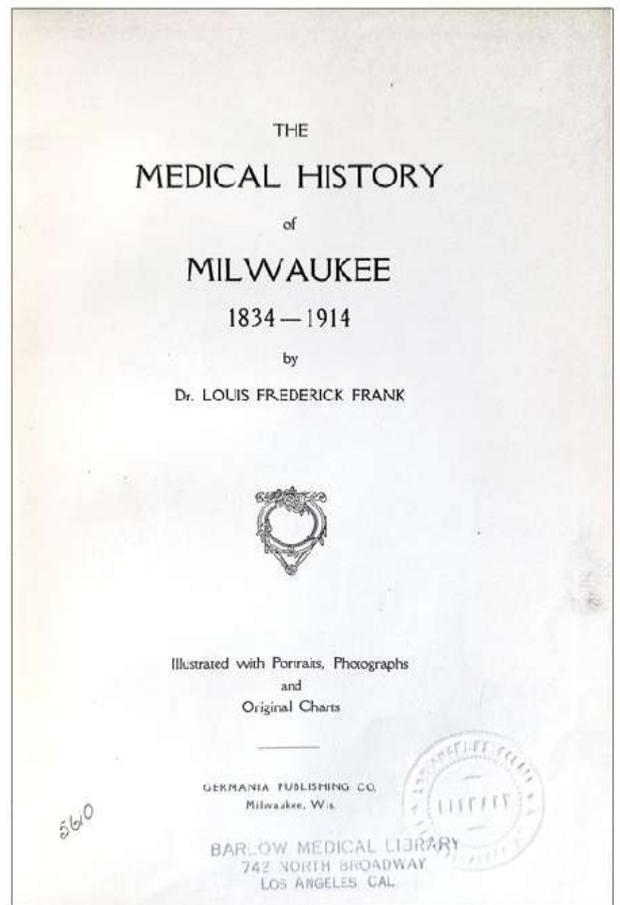
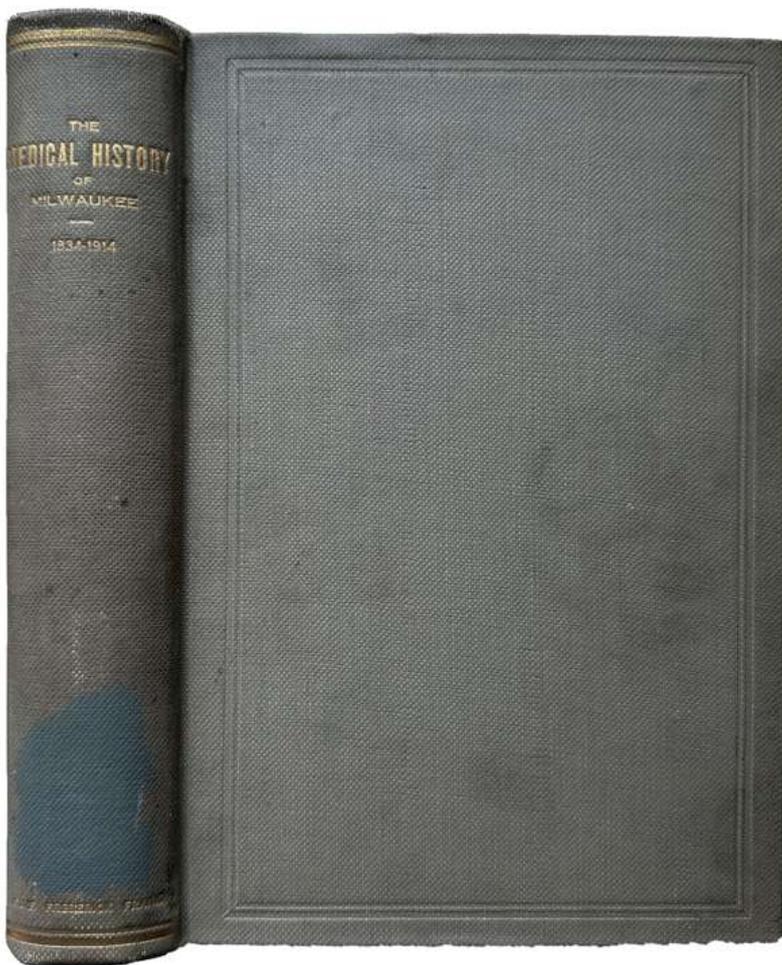


259. MEYER, Agnes E. [Agnes Elizabeth Ernst Meyer] (1887-1970). *The Rochester, Minnesota, Child Health Project*. Washington, DC: Washington Post, 1945. ¶ 8vo. [12] pp. Beige printed wrappers. Fine.

\$ 12.95

Originally published: April 18, 19, 20, 1945. Titles: [1] Health and social stability. [2] Philosophy and organization. [3] Total community cooperation.

Agnes Elizabeth Ernst Meyer (1887-1970) “was an American journalist, philanthropist, civil rights activist, and art patron. Throughout her life, Meyer was engaged with intellectuals, artists, and writers from around the world. Meyer’s marriage to the financier Eugene Meyer, son of Marc Eugene Meyer, provided her with wealth and status that enabled her to influence national policy, such as social welfare programs. Meyer lobbied for the creation of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and for the U.S. government to provide federal aid to states for education.” The purchase of *The Washington Post* in 1933 gave Meyer and her family the capacity to affect American opinion for several generations.



260 FRANK

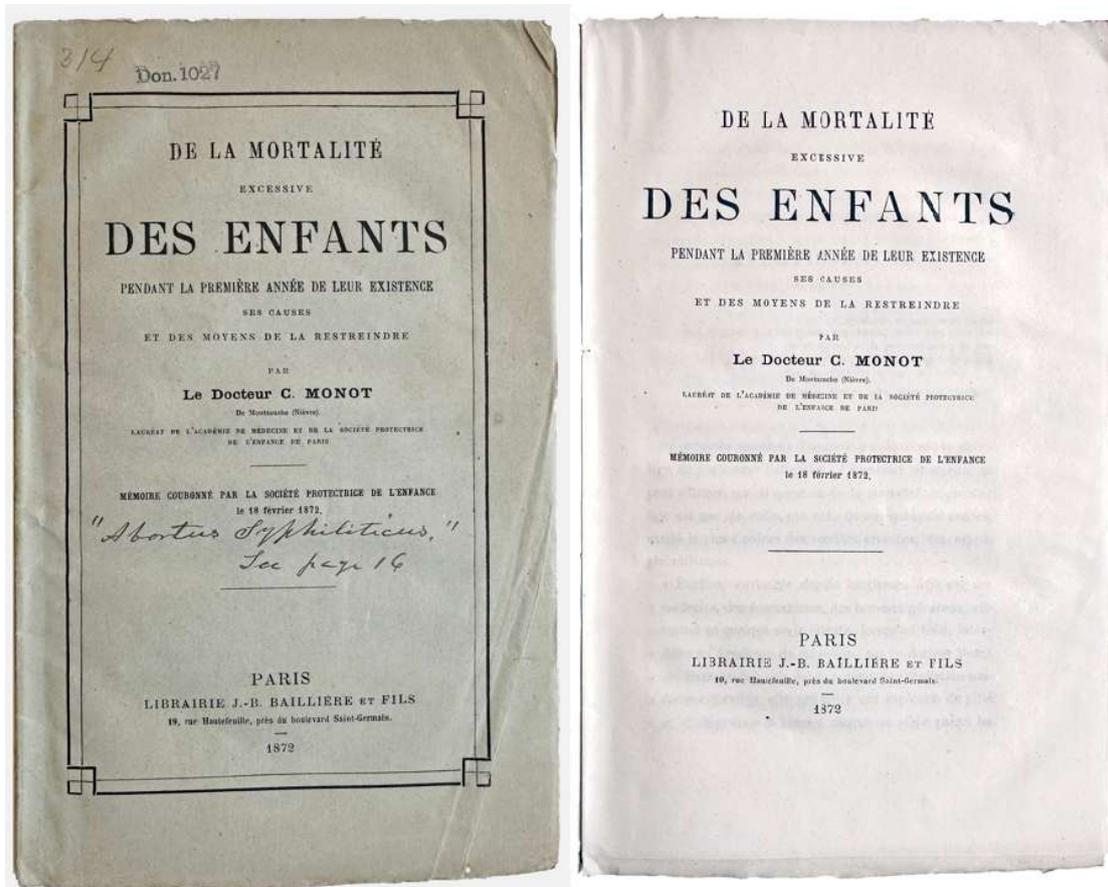
260. [Milwaukee, Wisconsin] FRANK, Louis Frederick (1857-1918). *The Medical History of Milwaukee, 1834-1914*. Milwaukee: Germania, 1915. ¶ Large 8vo. xvi, 272 pp. 71 plates (portraits), index. Gray cloth, gilt-stamped spine; rear hinge repaired with kozo. LACMA bookplate removed, embossed stamp on title, p. 49, rear pocket retained. Good.

\$ 75

This Medical History of Milwaukee consists of more than 180 biographies of Milwaukee physicians, many accompanied with portraits. He further offers chapters on local medical societies, journalism, hospitals, the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Epidemics of smallpox, the Health Office, mortality statistics, medical inspection, child welfare, training for nurses, Visiting Nurse Association, military records, etc., all for persons who were deceased by 1914.

Louis Frederick Frank, MD, was a physician specializing in dermatology, born in Milwaukee. He attended the Univ. of Michigan, and graduated from the medical department of the College of the City of N.Y. (1878) and the Univ. of Würzburg, Germany (M.D., 1880). Returning to Milwaukee in 1880, he set up a general practice, and was instrumental in organizing the Johnston Emergency Hospital (1888). In 1890 he went again to Europe to study dermatology, returning in 1891. He was a delegate to the Pan-American Medical College in Havana, Cuba (1900), and was the author of *Medical History of Milwaukee* (1915). An accomplished musician, he was an organizer of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music and the Milwaukee Musical Society. W. G. Bruce, ed., *Hist. of Milwaukee* (3 vols., Chicago, 1922); E. B. Usher, *Wis.* (8 vols., Chicago, 1914); Milwaukee Free Press, May 13, 1918. – Wisconsin Historical Society.





261. **MONOT, Charles** (1830-1914). *De la mortalité excessive des enfants : pendant la première année de leur existence ses causes et des moyens de la restreindre; mémoire couronnée par la Société Protectrice de L'Enfance le 18 février 1872.* Paris: Librairie J.-B. Baillièrre et Fils, 1872. ¶ 23 cm. 64 pp. Original printed wrappers. Inked on title: "Abortus Syphiliticus' See page 16" with related marginalia (p.16). Very good.

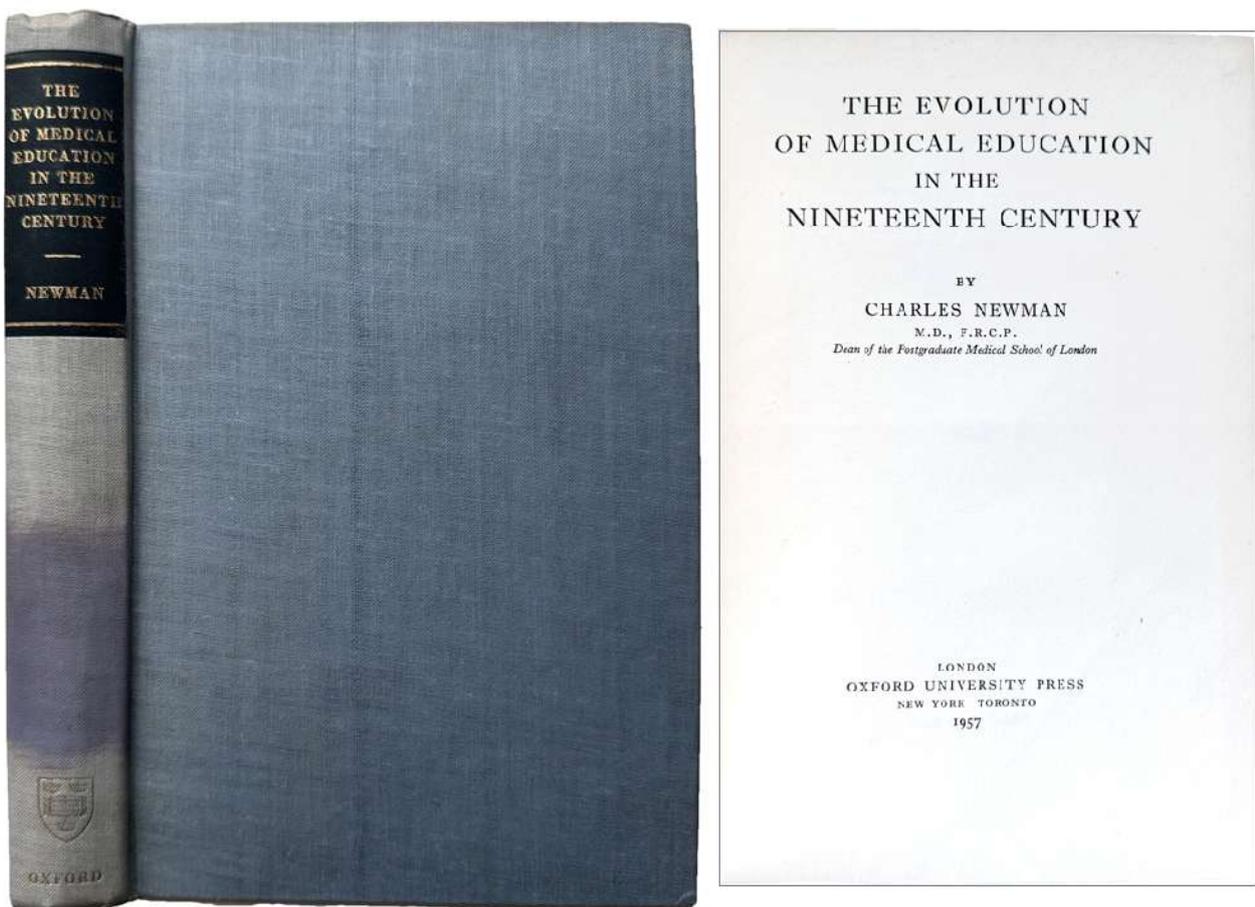
\$ 150

Monot was a medical doctor and mayor of Moux then of Montsauche (Nièvre). He denounced the high mortality rate of children placed in his district [canton] and attacked the practice of the 'on-site' wet-nurse, criticizing women who out of greed, came to Paris and abandon their own children (victims of neglect, malpropriety, unsanitary housing, exploitation and trafficking to which the children are subject – preface). In this 1872 pamphlet he wrote a remarkable study on the excessive mortality of children during the first year of existence, their causes and ways to restrict their mortality. That study was given to the *Société Protectrice de L'Enfance* [Society for the Protection of Children].

An ink manuscript note on the cover-title references the scourge of syphilis and the fetus, addressed on page 16. On that page is an additional marginal note showing that a previous owner was highlighting this passage, writing “Abortus syphiliticus”. Monot writes that a child with syphilitic poison will suffer in fertilization and can be born with cutaneous or visceral syphilis, and “destined to soon perish due to the syphilitic diathesis that comes with it.” (to paraphrase the French statement).

Monot died in Montsauche-les-Settons at the age of 83.

§ See: Catherine Fouquet ; Yvonne Knibiehler, *L'Histoire des mères du Moyen Âge à nos jours*, Montalba, 1980.

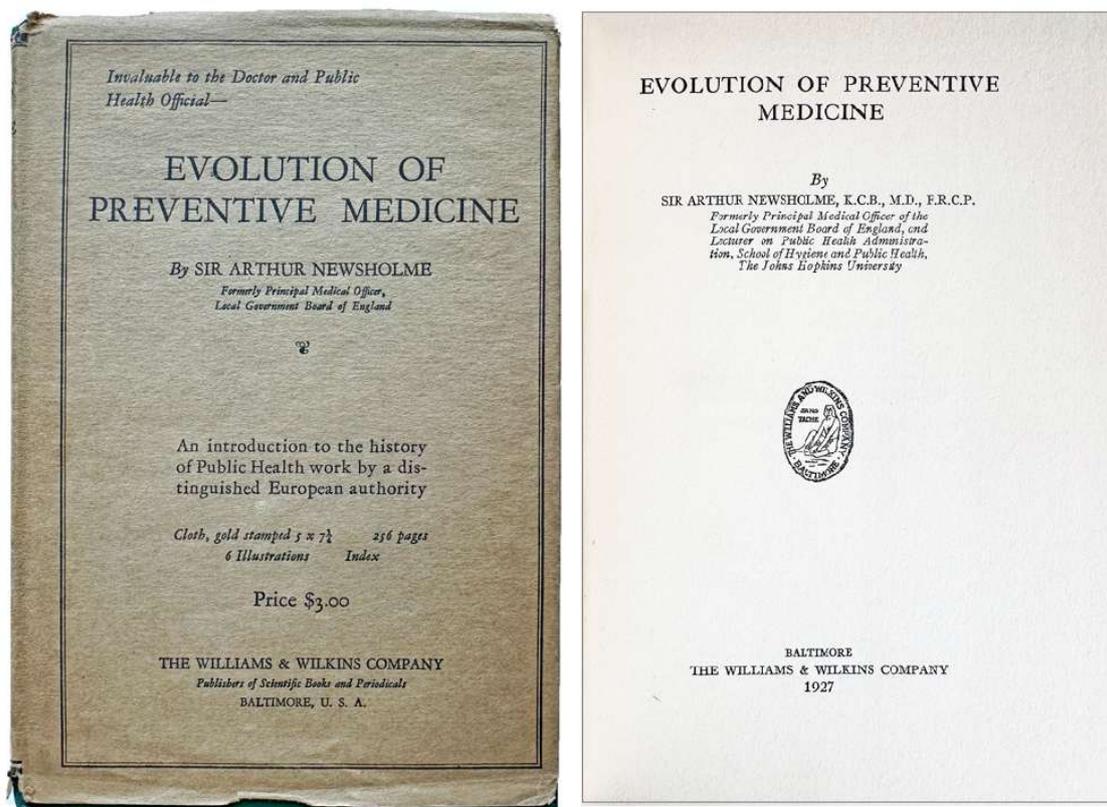


262. **NEWMAN, Charles [Charles Edward]** (1900-1989). *The Evolution of Medical Education in the Nineteenth Century*. London: Oxford University Press, 1957. ¶ 8vo. x, 340 pp. Index. Gray cloth, gilt-stamped black-painted spine label; call no. over-painted. Ex-library copy with LACMAL bookplate. Very good.

\$ 7.95

Newman's "most notable contribution to medical history generally was his *Evolution of medical education in the nineteenth century* (1957), 'the standard history of the emergence of the modern teaching hospital' according to Roy Porter, based on his 1954–5 Fitzpatrick lectures to the College." [Wikip.].

Charles Edward Kingsley Newman CBE FRCP (16 March 1900 – 22 August 1989) was a British physician and medical school dean. When Sir Charles Dodds became president of the Royal College of Physicians in 1962, Newman succeeded him as Harveian Librarian, holding that office for seventeen years. He was awarded the RCP's Linacre Fellowship in 1966.



263 NEWSHOLME

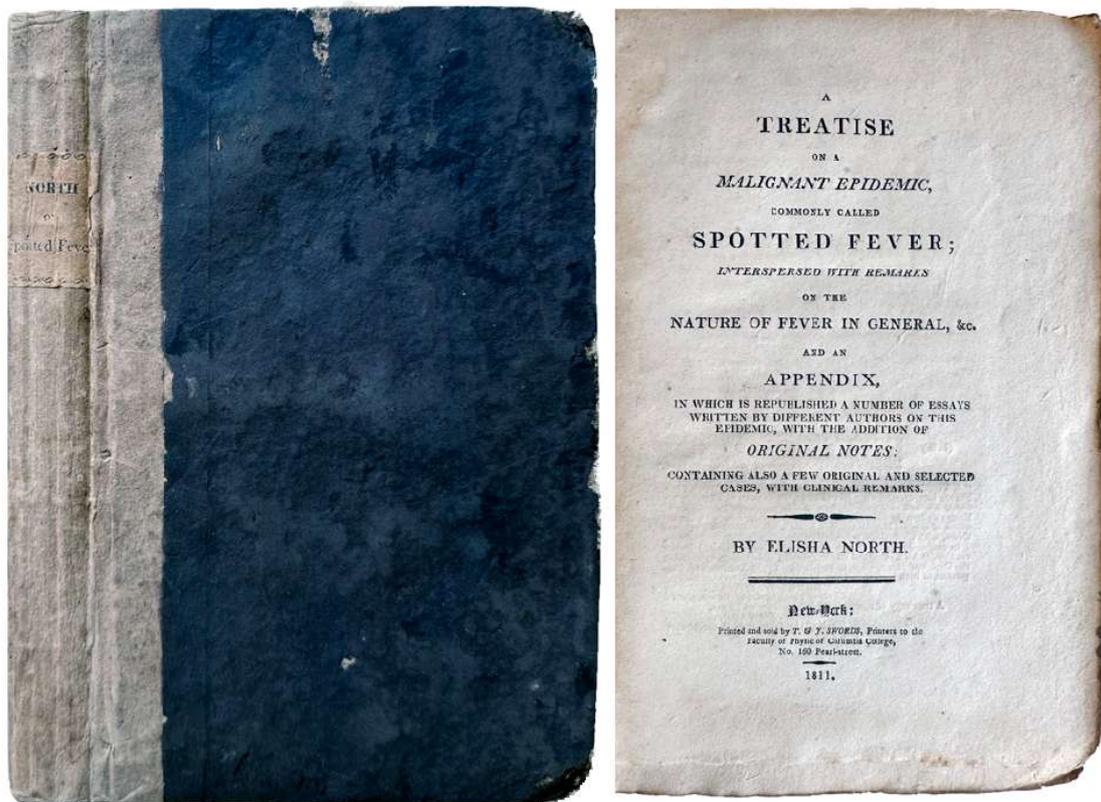
263. **NEWSHOLME, Arthur, Sir**, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P. (1857-1943).
Evolution of preventative medicine. Baltimore: The Williams & Wilkins, 1927.
¶ 20 cm. Small 8vo. xv, 226, [4] pp. Index. Green gilt-stamped cloth, printed dust-jacket; jacket worn at corners, but very rare in jacket, the book itself in unusually fine condition.

\$ 35

First American edition. The author was an authority on British public health policy. His interest with this book, after two years at Johns Hopkins, was in the progress and evolution of public health and attaining health from preventative medicine. Sub-title (from jacket): *An introduction to the history of public health work by a distinguished European authority*.

Sir Arthur Newsholme “was born at Haworth, the village of the Brontes, on February 10, 1857. He received his medical education at St. Thomas’s Hospital and took the degree of M.D.(Lond.) after a brilliant academic career. After holding resident appointments at St. Thomas’s and other hospitals, he started in general practice at Clapham. But his interest was early directed towards public health, for in 1884 he was appointed part-time medical officer of health for Clapham, and took the public health diploma at the University of London. His early reports show the application of scientific principles to the study of disease outbreaks and reveal that he was already making a special study of problems of local and national vital statistics, density of population as a factor in excessive death-rates, and the need for local intensive comparison of death-rates. In 1884 he published a book on “Hygiene”, and in 1887 a manual on “School Hygiene”.” – Arthur S. Macnalty, *Sir Arthur Newsholme, K.C.B.* [obituary], *Nature*, volume 151, pages 635–636 (1943).

§ Garrison and Morton 1656.



264. **NORTH, Elisha** (1771-1843). *A treatise on a malignant epidemic, commonly called spotted fever: interspersed with remarks on the nature of fever in general, &c.: and an appendix, in which is republished a number of essays written by different authors on this epidemic, with the addition of original notes, containing also a few original and selected cases, with clinical remarks.* New York: Printed and sold by T. & J. Swords, 1811. ¶ 20 cm. 12mo. xi, [1], 249, [3] pp. Errata, folding table entitled “GENERAL INDICATION” (see: pages 60-61), ads. Original paper-backed boards, printed spine label; untrimmed; waterstained, foxed. Bookplates of Charles L. Willmarth, MD., F.A.C.S.; Frederick A. Frye Good copy. Rare.

\$ 190

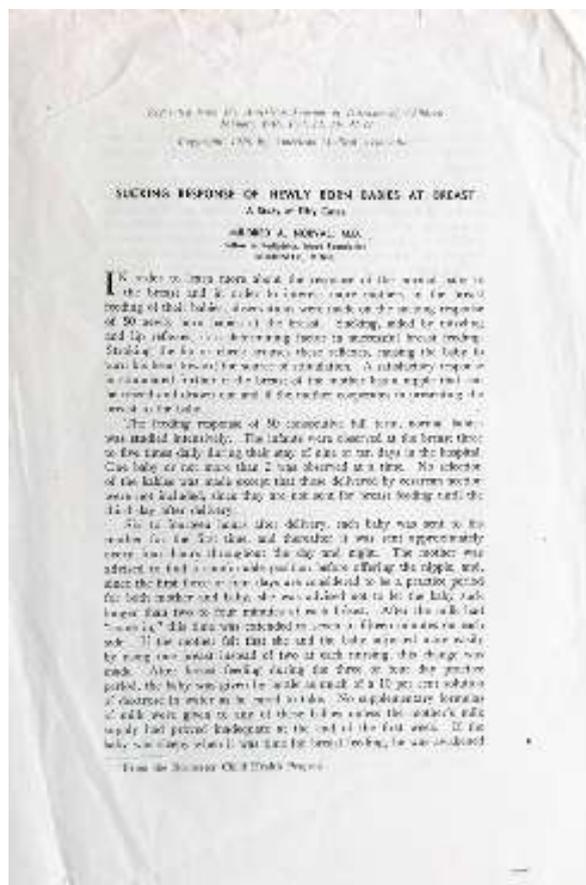
AN EARLY TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN MEDICINE: THE FIRST BOOK ON CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Osler regarded this American medical classic as a book “of great importance” and one of the “treasures of American [medical] bibliography which you should all have on your shelves”. Osler noted that this book is “difficult to find” and surely more difficult in 2025 than during Osler’s time. – Osler.

“First book on cerebrospinal meningitis; in it North recommended the use of the clinical thermometer, not in general use until the time of Wunderlich.” – Garrison and Morton.

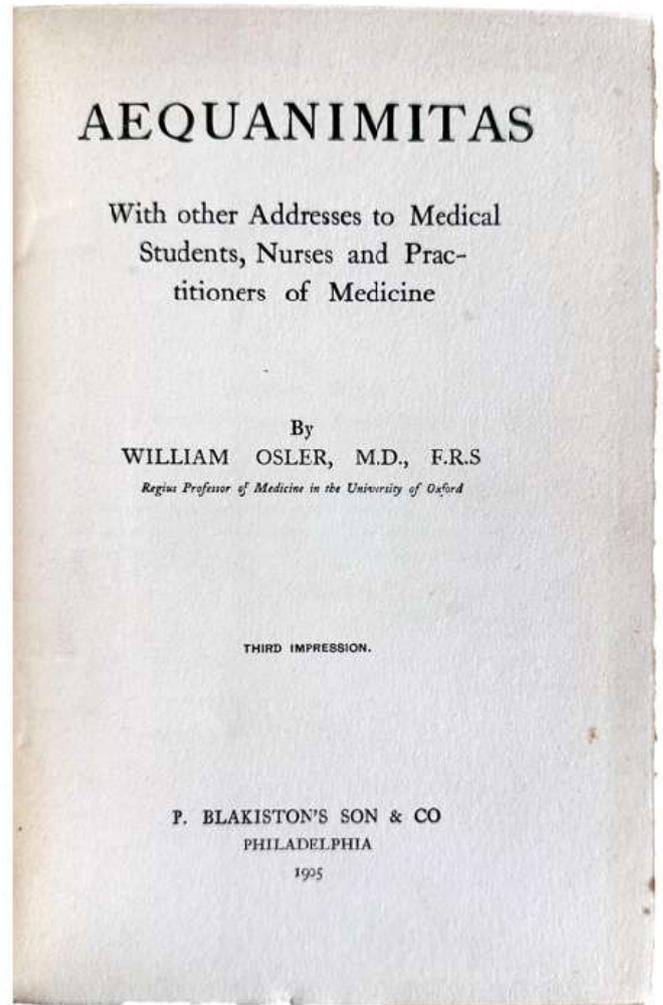
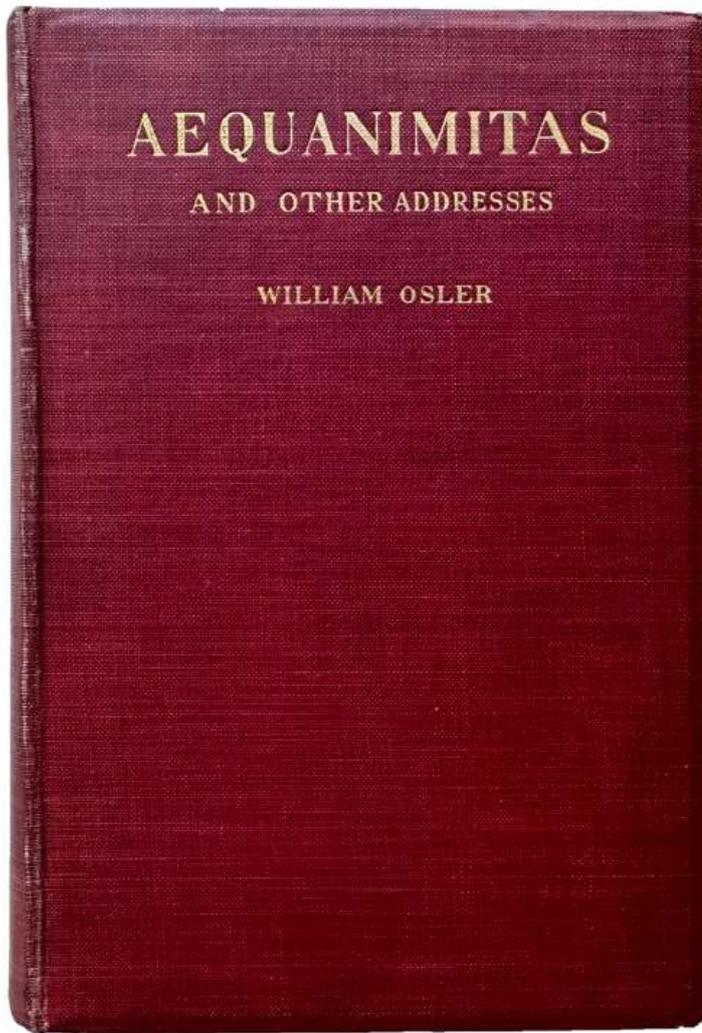
PROVENANCE : Charles L. Willmarth, MD., F.A.C.S.

§ Courville; Garrison and Morton 4676. See: Osler *Aequanimitas* , (1905), pp. 319; F. L. Pleadwell, “A new view of Elisha North . . .” Within, *Annals of Medical History*, 1924, vol. 6, pp. 245-57.



265. **NORVAL, Mildred A.** *Sucking response of newly born babies at breast.*
Reprinted from the *American Journal of Diseases of Children*, January 1946.
¶ Series: *American Journal of Diseases of Children*, vol. 71, pp. 41-44.
Offprint. Self-wraps; extremities creased or wrinkled, a couple of edge tears. Good.

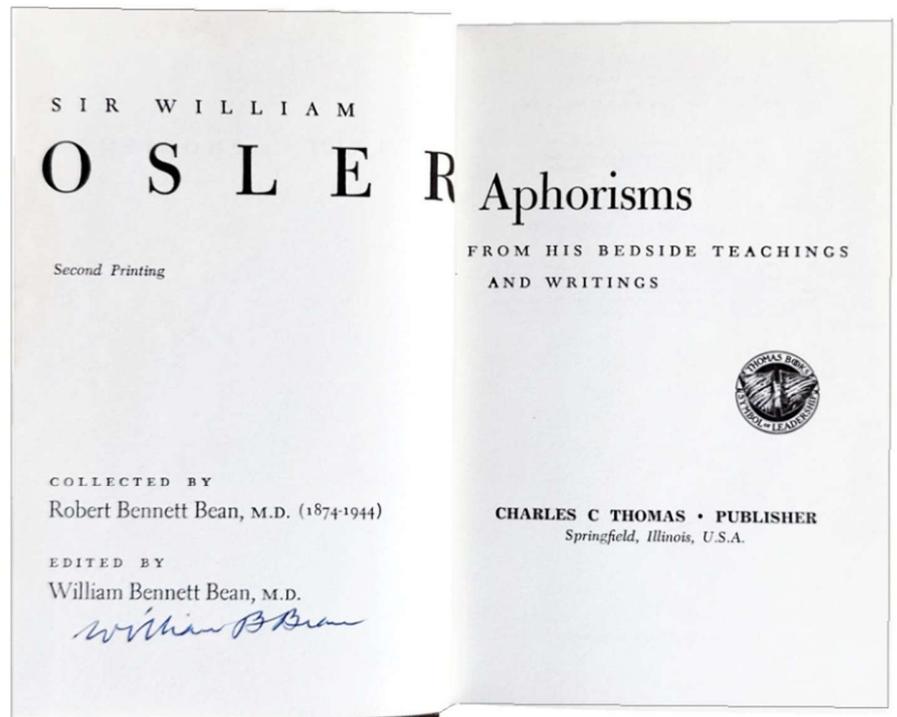
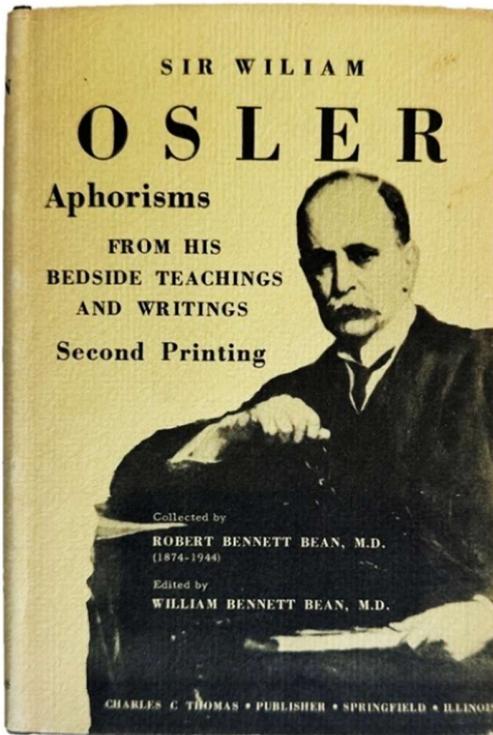
\$ 10



266. **OSLER, Sir William** (1849-1919). *Aequanimitas: with other addresses to medical students, nurses, and practitioners of medicine*. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1905. ¶ Third impression. 21 cm. Sm. 8vo. vii, [1], 389, [1] pp. Original red gilt-stamped cloth, t.e.g.; lacks ffep. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Good.

\$ 25

Second edition with three additional addresses.

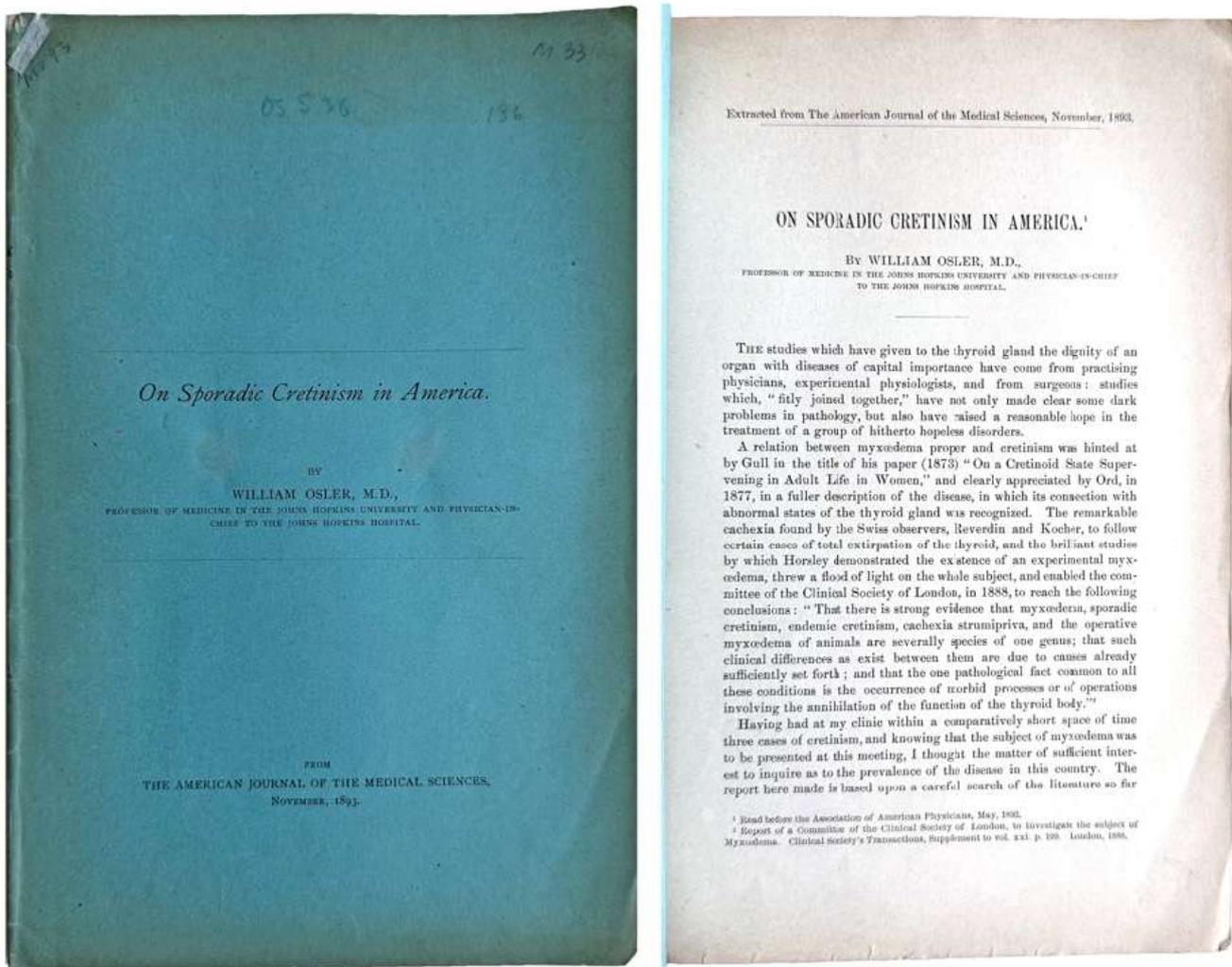


Signed by the editor, Robert Bennett Bean

267. **OSLER, Sir William** (1849-1919). *Aphorisms from his bedside teachings and writings. Collected by Robert Bennett Bean, M.D. (1874-1944); William Bennett Bean, M.D.* Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1961. ¶ Second printing. 12mo. 16 cm. 164 pp. Cloth, dust-jacket. SIGNED by the editor. Near fine.

\$ 35

William Bennett Bean (1909-1989), the editor, signed this copy (on the title). His father, Robert Bennett Bean, M.D., collected these aphorisms while a resident under Osler.



268. **OSLER, Sir William** (1849-1919). *On Sporadic Cretinism in America.*
 [Offprint] *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, November, 1893. ¶
 Small 8vo. 16 pp. 2 figs. Original blue printed wrappers; small chip to
 upper corner, some browning. Frye bookplate. Very good.

\$ 150

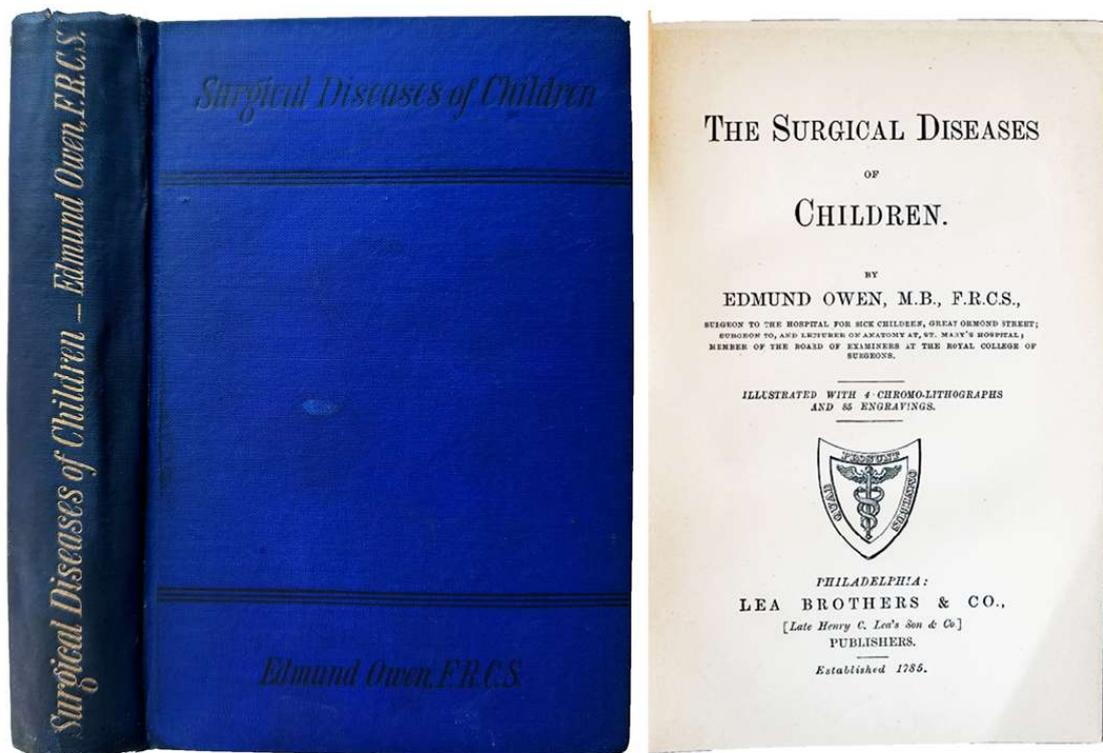
In 1893 Osler described 60 cases of sporadic cretinism in North America and suggested this was the more prevalent form of congenital hypothyroidism.

“In 1893 Osler was among the first American physicians to use thyroid extract to treat myxedema or cretinism. He made a special study of the disease, corresponding with physicians across America to try to determine its prevalence. In the 1895 revision of his 1893 text he hailed the results of thyroid feeding as ‘unparalleled by anything in the whole range of curative

measures. Within six weeks a poor, feeble-minded, toad-like caricature of humanity may be restored to mental and bodily health.' In 1897 he delivered a major paper, 'Sporadic Cretinism in America,' to a Washington Congress of Physicians and Surgeons in which he used stunning before-and-after lantern slides [reproduced as half-tone photographs in the journal article] to show marvelous transformations and 'undreamt-of transfigurations,' and in addition to citing all the medical literature on the subject also referred to descriptions by Milton, Shakespeare, and an instance of 'the brave kiss of the daughter of Hippocrates'" – Bliss, *William Osler: A Life in Medicine*, pp. 243-244. – Garrison-Morton 11272.

§ Garrison-Morton 11272; Golden & Roland, *Sir William Osler: An annotated bibliography*, 623.

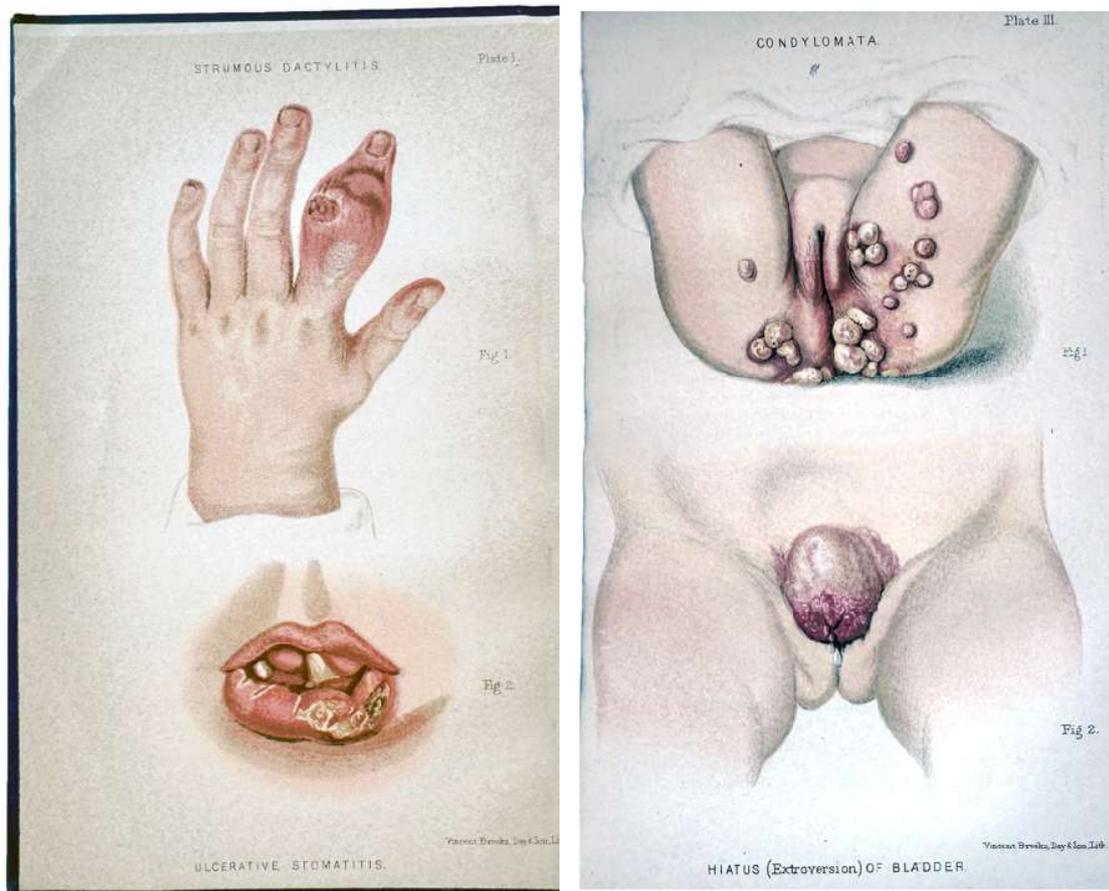
See: Steven C. Boyages, Ian Willem Lens (et.al.), *Sporadic and endemic congenital hypothyroidism: evidence for autosensitization*. NSSA, volume 161. pp 123–133.



269. **OWEN, Edmund**, M.B., F.R.C.S. (1847–1915). *The Surgical Diseases of Children*. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers, [1885]. ¶ 18 cm. x, 518 pp. Illustrated with 4 chromo-lithographs and 85 engravings, index. Original blue cloth gilt and black-stamped, edges blue, gilt spine title; joint cracked & mended, rubbed. Bookplate of James P. Marsh. Very good.

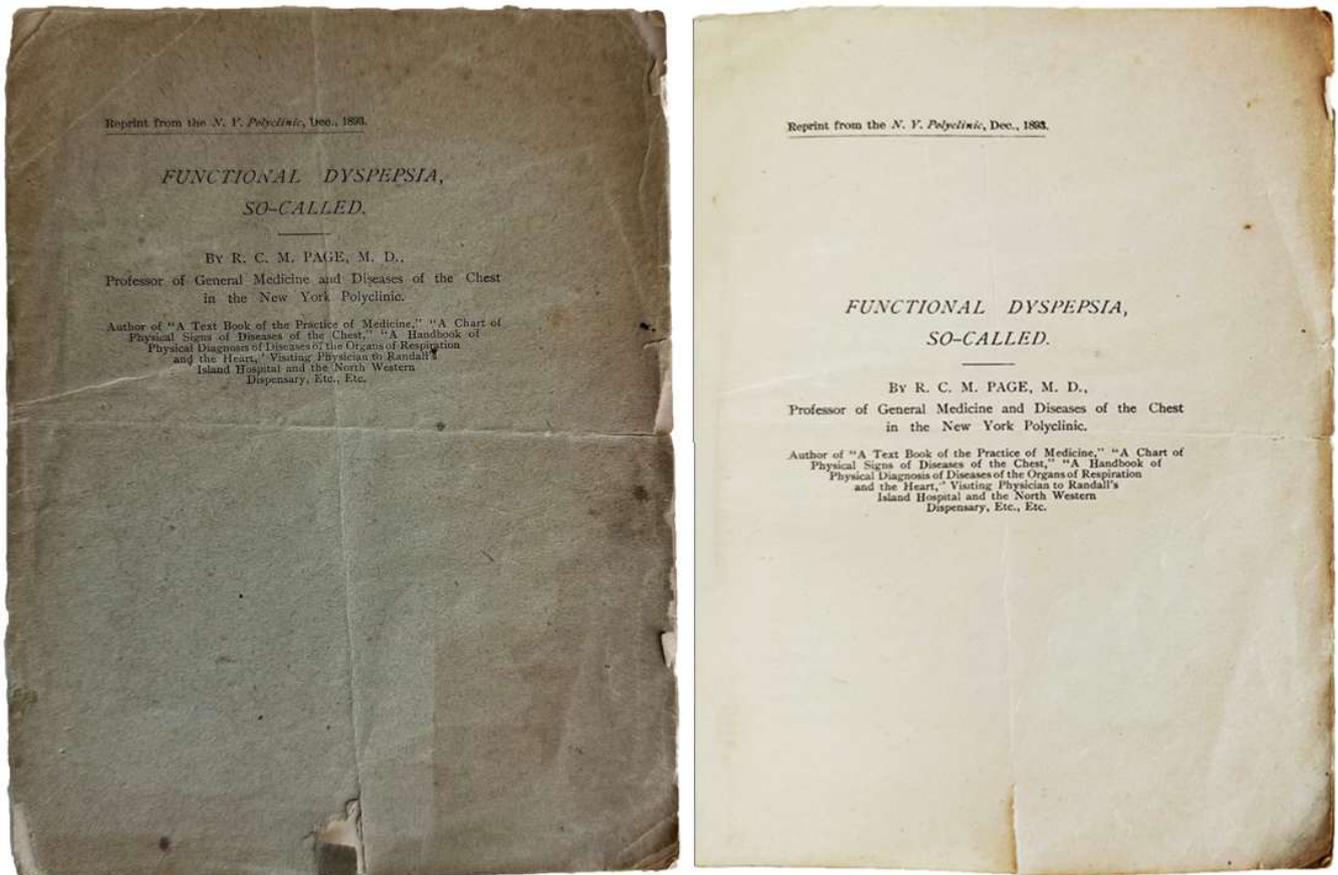
\$ 70

Edmund Blackett Owen FRCS (1847–1915) was an English surgeon.



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 1885 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

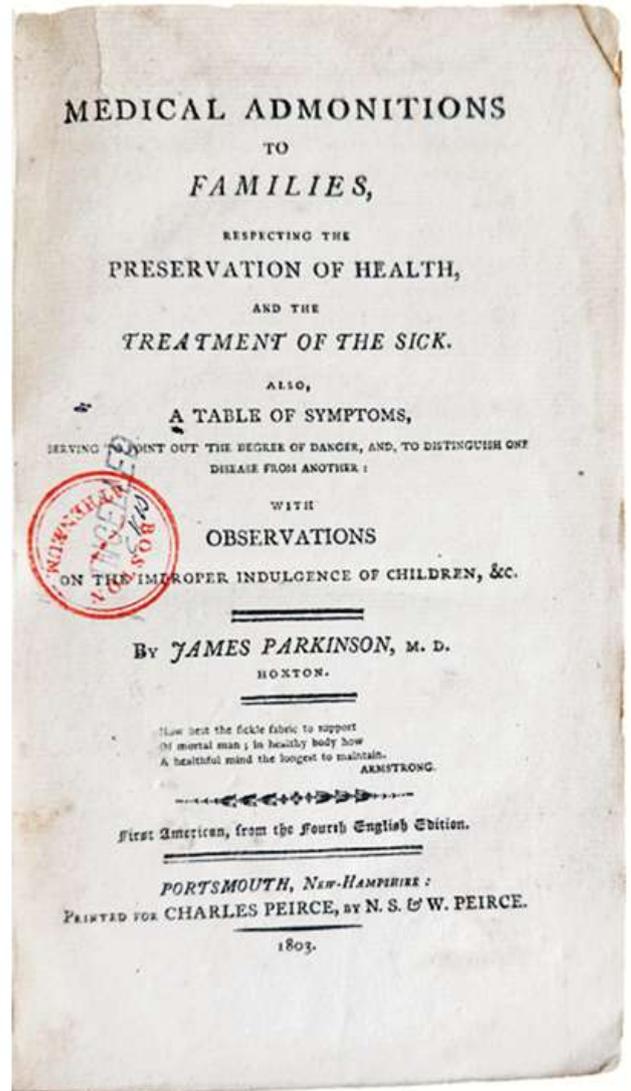
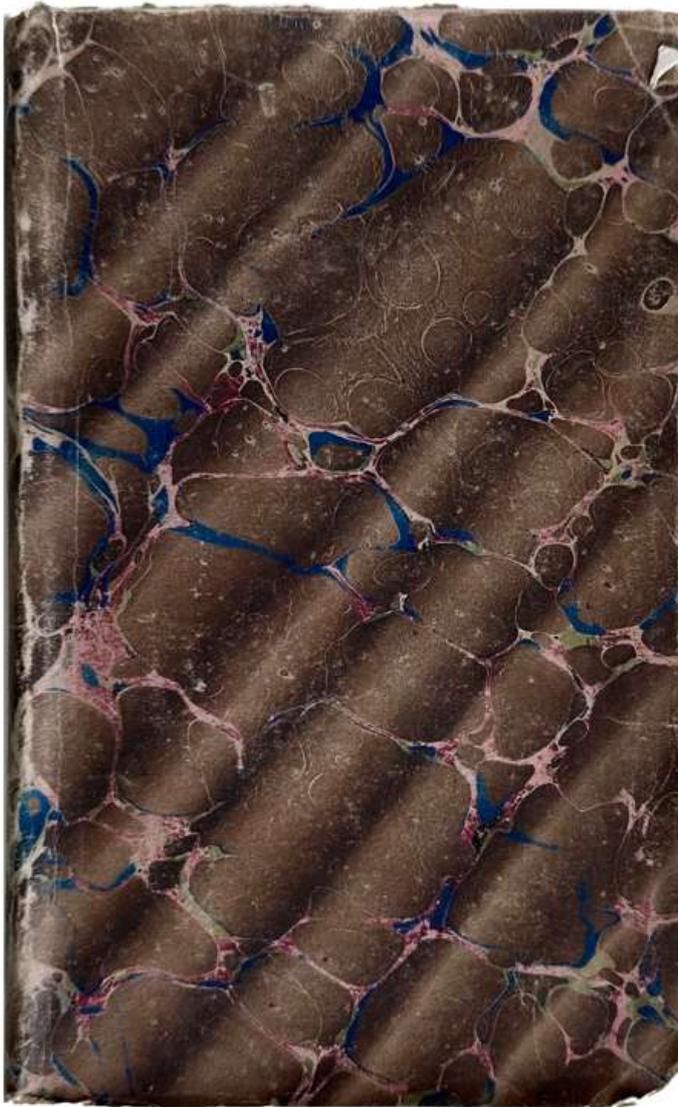
anastomosis for gangrene. . . *Albany Medical Annals*, Volume 23, Page 291, 1902.
- *Bulletin of the American College of Surgeons*, 1941, Volume 26.



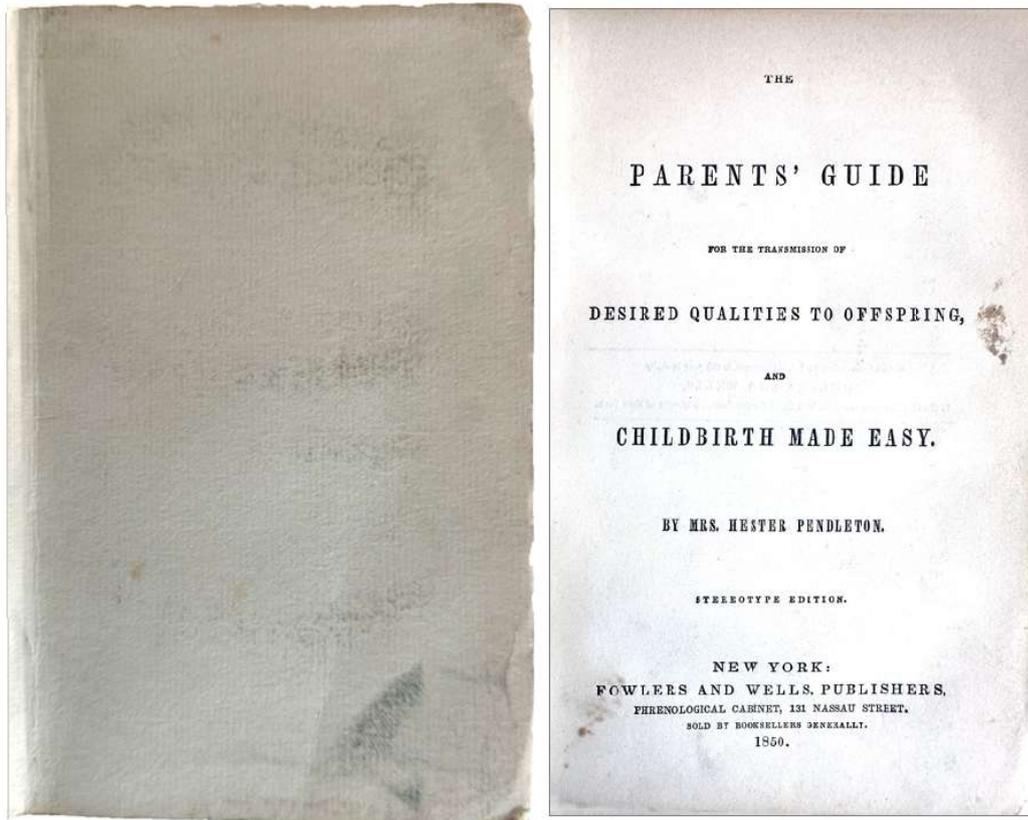
270. **PAGE, Richard Channing Moore** (1841-1898). *Functional dyspepsia, so-called*. New York: NY Polyclinic, 1893. ¶ Reprint. 17 cm. 8 pp. Original printed wrappers; edge worn & chipped, folded, covers off. Poor.

\$ 4

Richard Channing Moore Page was Professor of General Medicine and Diseases of the Chest, New York Polyclinic. See: *Notable New Yorkers, 1896-1899*. Moses King, 1899. (p. 342).



271. **PARKINSON, James** (1755-1824). *Medical admonitions to families, respecting the preservation of health, and the treatment of the sick: also, a table of symptoms, serving to point out the degree of danger, and, to distinguish one disease from another: with observations on the improper indulgence of children, &c. First American, from the fourth English edition.* Portsmouth, NH: Printed for Charles Peirce, by N.S. & W. Peirce, 1803. ¶ 25 cm. 8vo. 520 pp. Ex-library copy (discard from the Boston Athenæum - rubber-stamp on title), bound in later marbled sheets (i.e. was disbound). Good. Ex-library copy. \$ 50

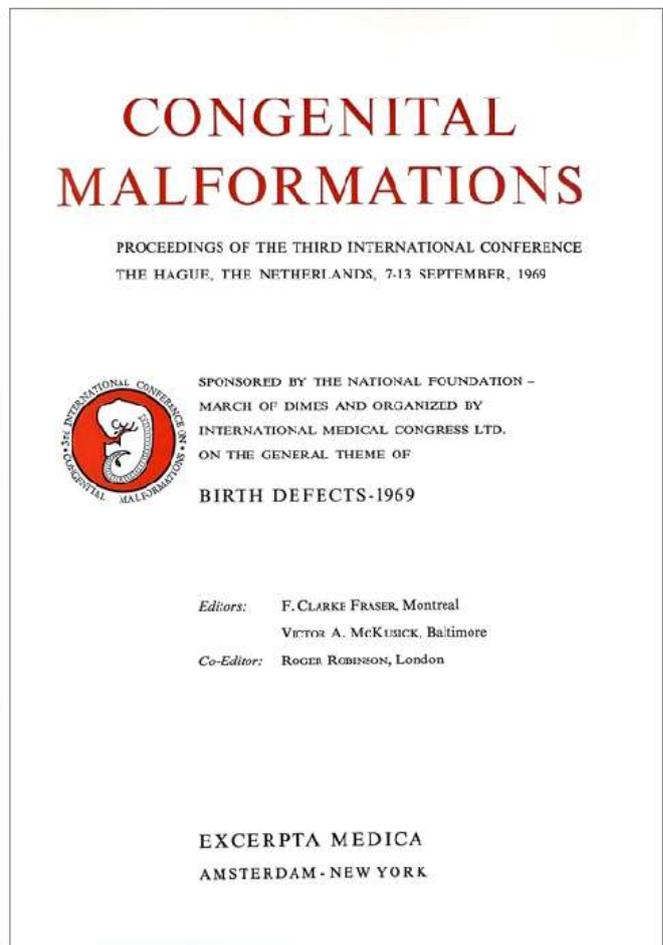
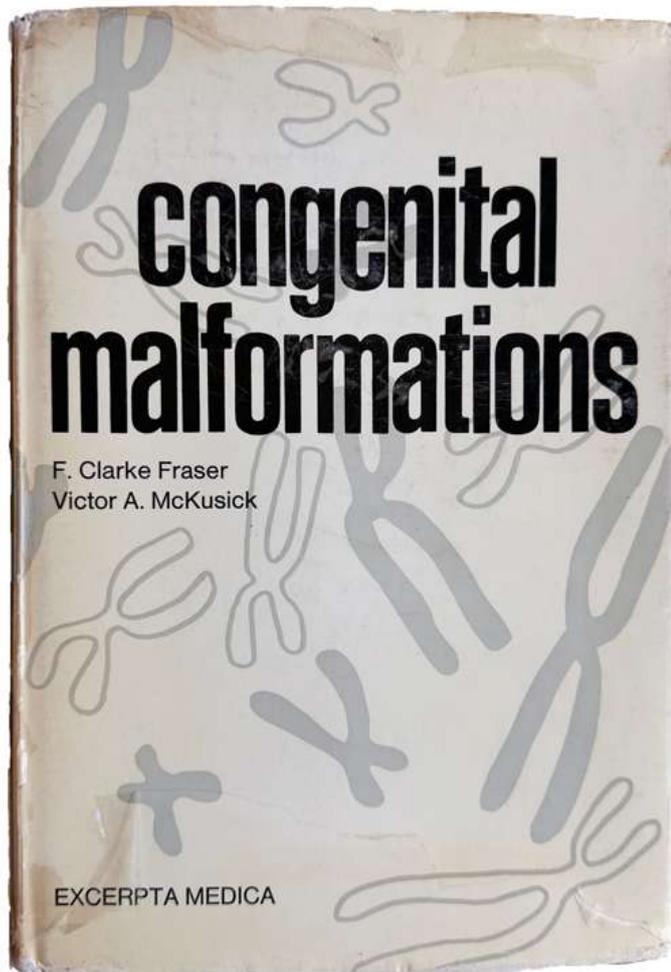


272. **PENDLETON, Hester (Mrs.).** *The parents' guide for the transmission of desired qualities to offspring, and childbirth made easy. Stereotype edition.* New York: Fowlers and Wells, 1850. ¶ 19 cm. 12mo. [in 6s] 212 pp. Modern plain wrapper. Frye bookplate. Very good. RARE.

\$ 35

First issued in 1848. This work is one which is written from the observation and experiences of the author.

Chapters: Improvement of Offspring; the Mother's Disposition Transmitted; Combination of Qualities; Facts and Arguments; Cultivated Intellect in Parents; Mental Power Augmented by Union; Principles of Transmission Illustrated; The Advent of Geniuses Explained by Circumstances; The Causes of Insanity; Responsibility of Woman; Physical Mental and Moral Position of Woman; American Women; Conclusion; Appendix: Malformations and Their Causes. Topics include idiocy, excessive mental emotion, dissipation of parents, education. The second part looks at childbirth without pain, and water cure in childbirth.



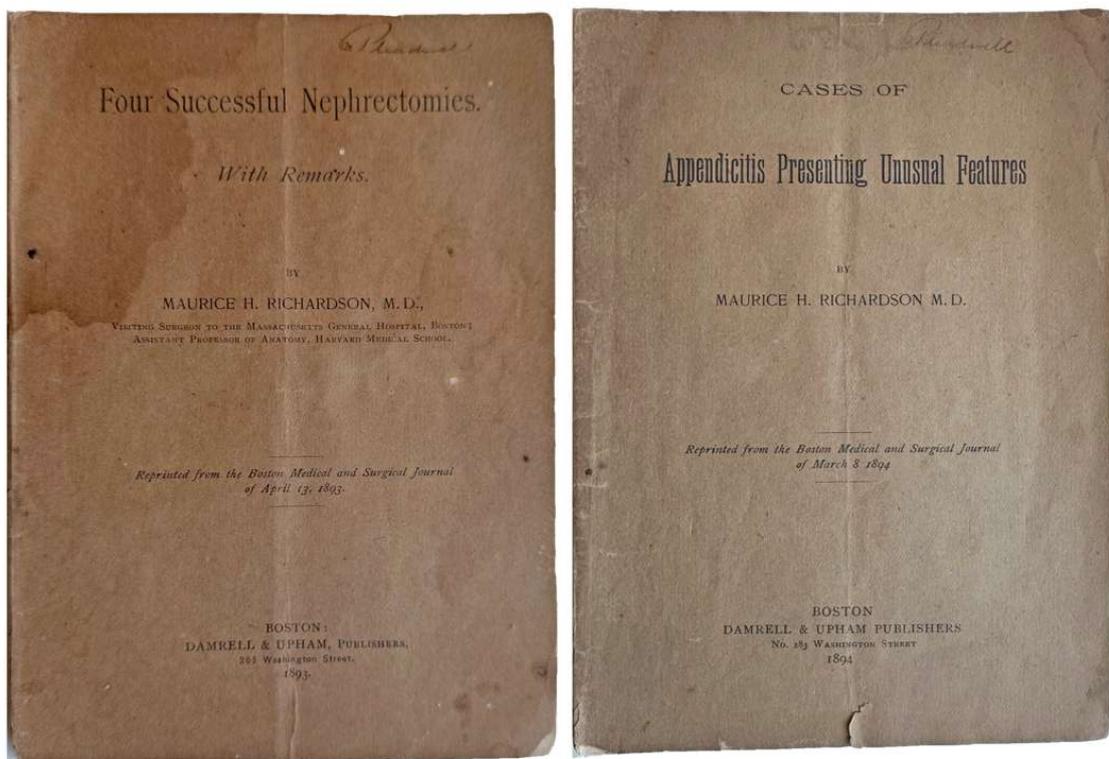
273. **Proceedings of the Third International Conference, Congenital Malformations; National Foundation – March of Dimes; International Medical Congress Ltd.; FRASER, F. Clarke** (1920-2014); **Victor A. MCKUSICK** (1921-2008) (editors). *Congenital Malformations. Proceedings of the Third International Conference, The Hague, The Netherlands, 7-13 September, 1969.* Amsterdam & New York: Excerpta Medica, 1970. ¶ Second printing. 8vo. xvi, 450 pp. Figs., index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Frederick A. Frye bookplate. Good.

\$ 25

A testament to the national public health policy, the support for medical research and benefitting the health of new born infants. Includes contributions from numerous geneticists.

The editors: Frank Clarke Fraser OC FRSC was a Canadian medical geneticist. Spanning the fields of science and medicine, he was Canada's first medical geneticist, one of the creators of the discipline of medical genetics in North America, and laid the foundations in the field of Genetic Counselling, which has enhanced the lives of patients worldwide. Among his many accomplishments, Fraser pioneered work in the genetics of cleft palate and popularized the concept of multifactorial disease.

Victor Almon McKusick was an American internist and medical geneticist, and Professor of Medicine at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. He was a proponent of the mapping of the human genome due to its use for studying congenital diseases. He is well known for his studies of the Amish. He was the original author and, until his death, remained chief editor of Mendelian Inheritance in Man (MIM) and its online counterpart Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM). He is widely known as the "father of medical genetics."



274 RICHARDSON(2 offprints)

Pioneer of the Appendectomy

274. **RICHARDSON, Maurice H. [Howe]** (1851-1912) [2 papers]. [1] *Four Successful Nephrectomies. With remarks.* Boston: Damrell & Upham, 1893. ¶
Reprinted from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 13, 1893.
Small 8vo. 16 pp. Original brown printed wrappers; stained, some wear, creased. Provenance: Rubberstamp of Pheadwell [?]; bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Rare. On the removal of the kidney, a nephrectomy. \$ 25

[2] *Cases of Appendicitis Presenting Unusual Features.* Boston: Damrell & Upham, 1894. Reprinted from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 8, 1894. ¶
Small 8vo. 22 pp. Original brown printed wrappers; final leaf roughly opened, some wear, creased. Provenance: Rubberstamp of Pheadwell [?]; bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Rare.

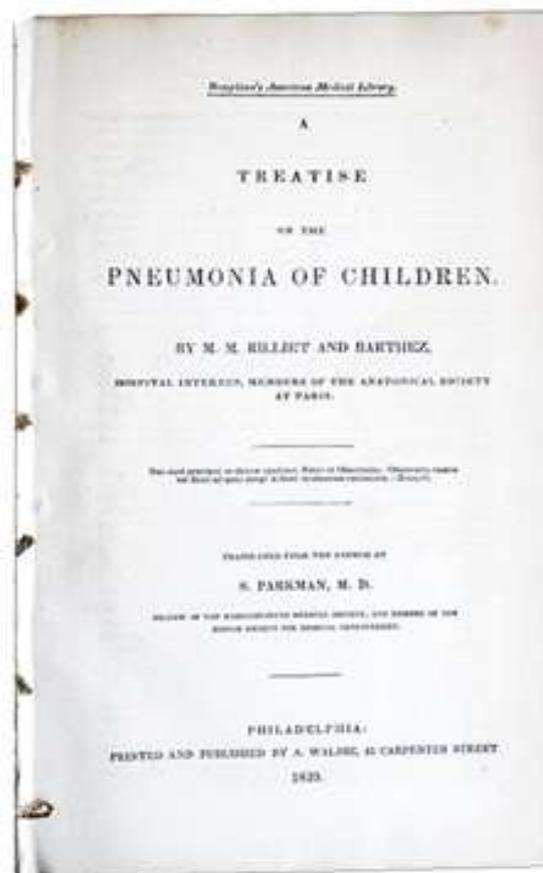
Dr. Reginald Fitz popularized early appendectomy for the treatment of appendicitis with his treatise, “Perforating Inflammation of the Vermiform Appendix,” published in 1886 while he worked at the Massachusetts General Hospital along with Dr. Maurice Howe Richardson, the inventor of the Richardson retractor. Their collaboration over the ensuing years led to improvement in outcomes for patients with appendicitis.

See: William S. Richardson, “The evolution of early appendectomy as standard treatment from appendicitis: what we can learn from the past in adopting new medical therapies,” *The American Surgeon*, 2015, Feb;81(2):161-5.

275. **RILLIET, Louis-Frédéric-Théodore-Albert** (1814-1861); **Antoine Charles Ernest BARTHEZ** (1811-1891). *A treatise on the pneumonia of children. Translated from the French by S. Parkman, M.D.* Philadelphia: A. Waldie, 1839. ¶ Series: *Dunlison's American Medical Library*. 23 cm. 8vo. (iii)-vi, (5)-100 pp. Lacks half-title (or blank). Disbound. Laid into cloth-backed card covers. Very good.

\$ 30

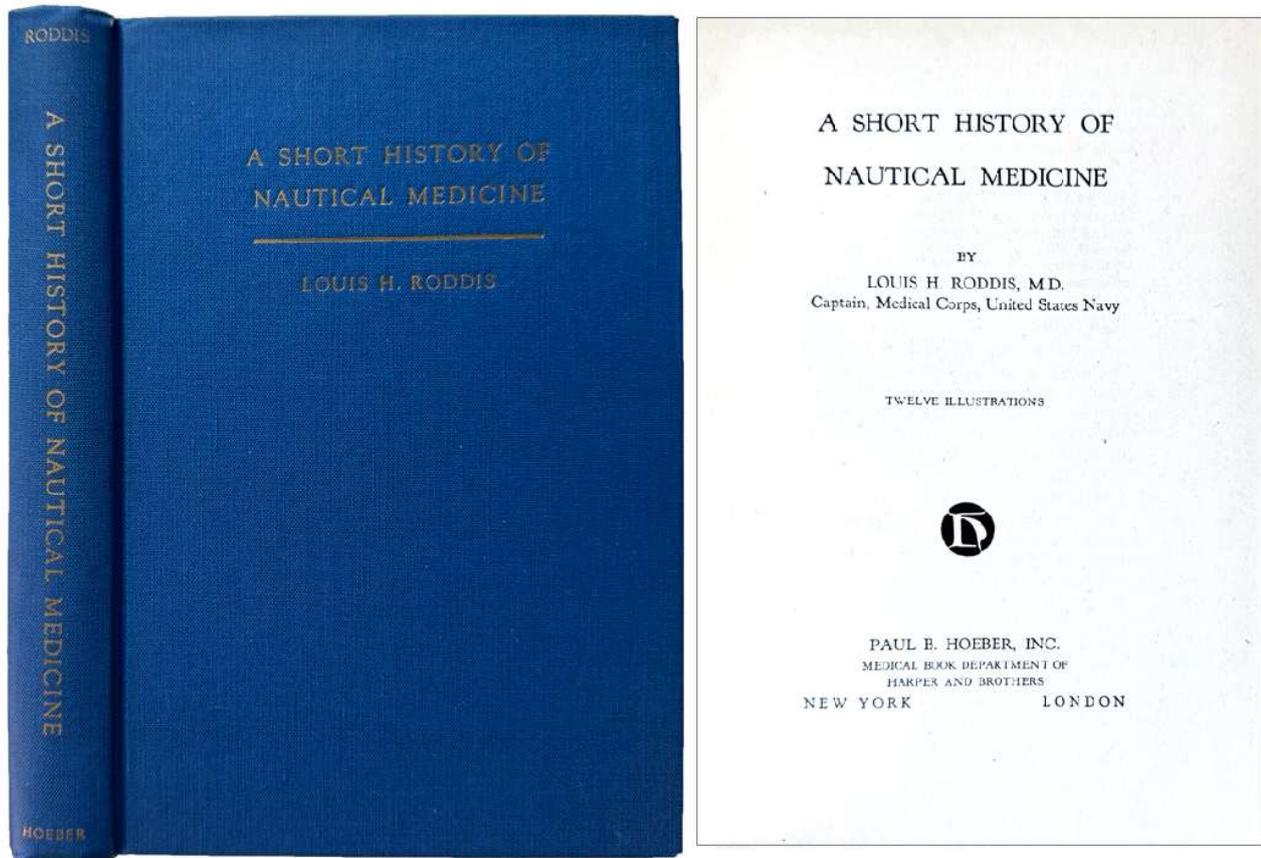
First published at Paris in 1838, the work has here been translated by Samuel Parkman (1816-1854), a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.”



“Rilliet, a native of Geneva, completed his medical studies at Paris in 1840 with a dissertation on typhoid fever in children. He later returned to Geneva, where he reported on the local epidemics of measles, mumps, and cholera. Sometime before graduation, he became interested in pediatrics, along with his friend Barthez, a Paris graduate of 1839. Together they began their important *Traité clinique et pratique des maladies des enfants*, which, after seven years’ work, was completed in 1843 (see No. 1811). It was this work on infantile pneumonia that ultimately led to the publication of their comprehensive and popular work on pediatric diseases. They decided to begin with a treatise on pneumonia because “among the diseases of this age, those of the chest are, without doubt, both the most important, and the most numerous” (Preface, p. [v]).

Frédéric Rilliet was a Genevan pediatrician (1814-1861). He also wrote a very early and important comprehensive textbook on pediatrics, *Traité clinique et pratique des maladies des enfants*. 1843. 3 volumes. – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.

§ *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1810. See also: Garrison and Morton 6333.

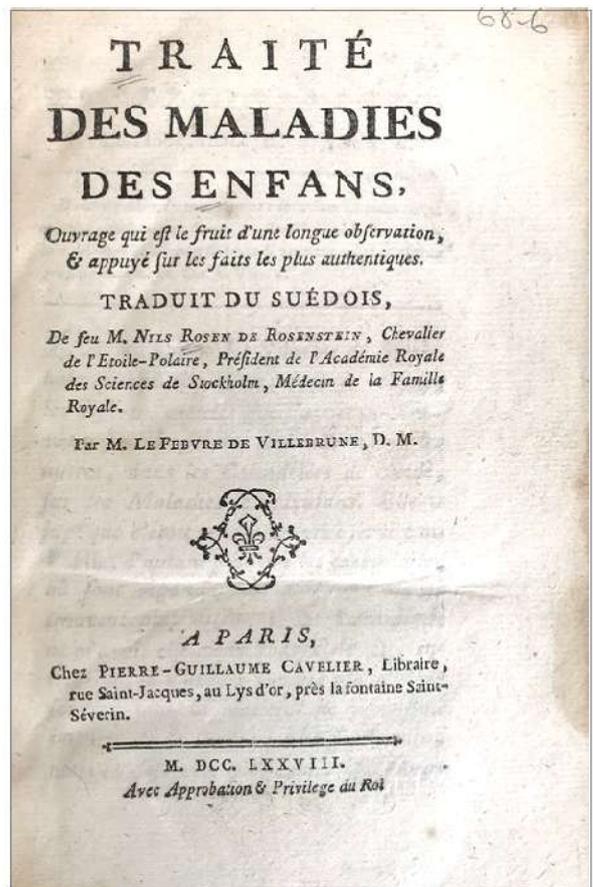
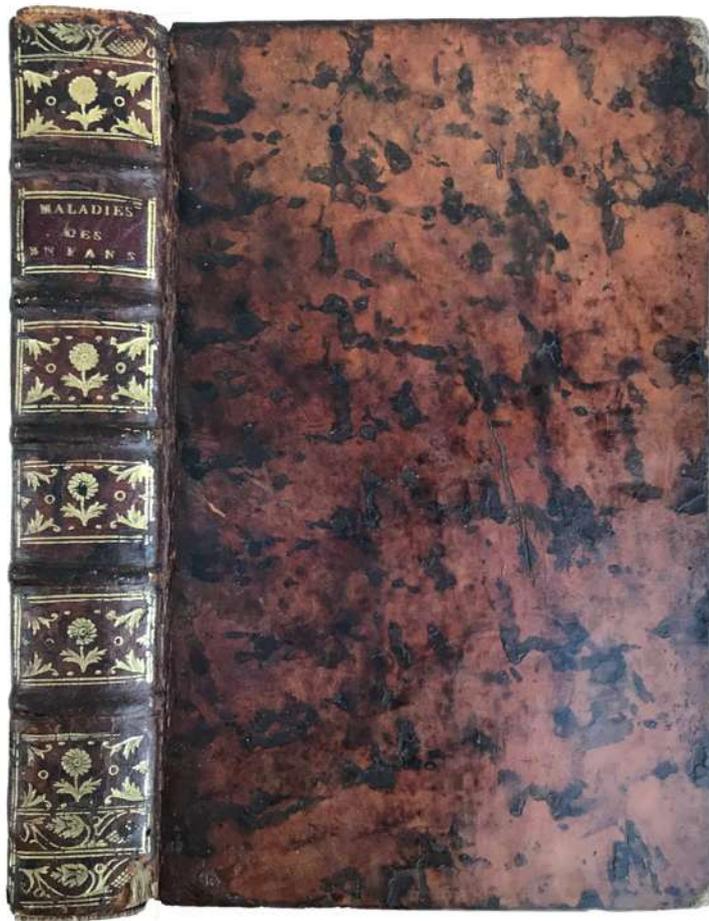


276. **RODDIS, Louis H. [Harry]** (1886-1969). *A short history of nautical medicine*. New York, London: Paul B. Hoeber, 1941. ¶ Second printing. 19 cm. 12mo. ix, [3], 359, [1] pp. Illus. Blue cloth, plain wrapper-jacket (as issued); jacket is a remnant. Very good.

\$ 25

Roddis was educated in Osakis, Minnesota and later received both a Bachelor of Science and Medical Doctorate from the University of Minnesota. Upon completion of his medical degree, Roddis entered the United States Navy, in which he served for nearly 37 years and attained the rank of Captain. During his Naval career, Roddis distinguished himself as both a doctor and a naval historian. – Waring Historical Library (where his papers are located), Charleston, South Carolina.

§ Garrison and Morton 2187.



277. **ROSEN VON ROSENSTEIN, Nils** (1706-1773). *Traité des maladies des enfants: ouvrage qui est le fruit d'une longue observation, & appuyé sur les faits les plus authentiques: traduit du suédois; De feu ... par M. Le Febvre de Villebrune, D.M.* Paris: Chez Pierre-Guillaume Cavelier, 1778. ¶ 20 cm. 8vo. xii, 582, [2] pp. Woodcut head & tail pieces, errata, "d'approbation" & "privilege du Roi" [2 pages]. Contemporary mottled gilt-stamped calf, marbled endleaves; spine ends a bit worn. Inscribed: EBK Special Pathology Fund. [E. B. Krumbhaar, University of Pennsylvania]; bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. [M13476]

\$ 375

First French translation of the most famous book relating to pediatrics, being the foundation of the modern medical treatment of children.

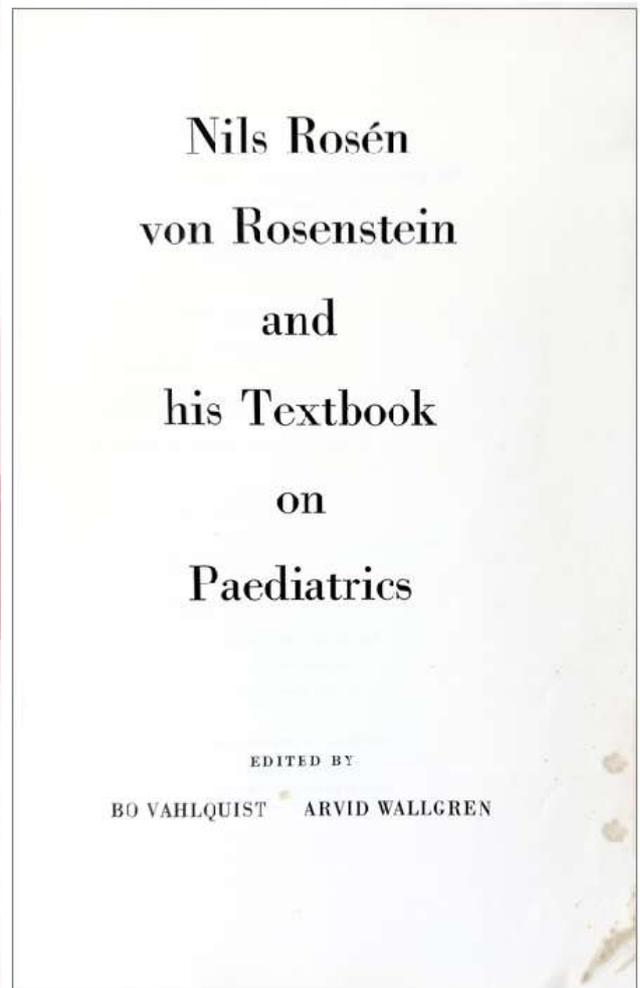
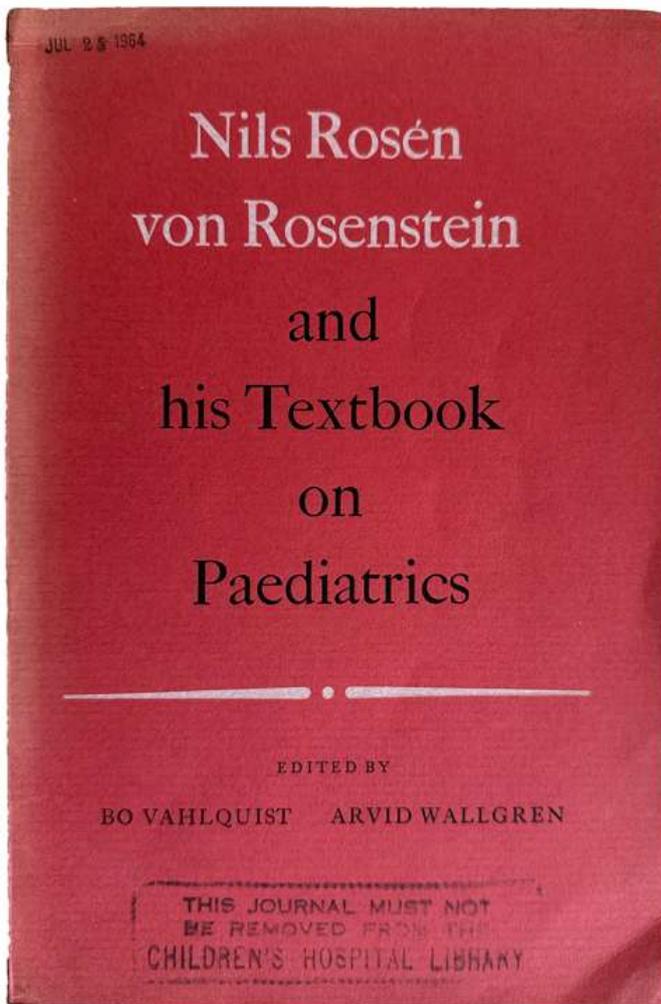
The work is the first systematic guide to children's health, including nutrition, supporting breast feeding, inoculation against small pox, treatment for fevers,

jaundice, lactation, suffocation, constipation, epilepsy, vomiting, the care of eyes, teeth, etc. Opium, a narcotic, is discussed, “dangerous to infants.” This issue was printed thirteen years after the first. “Sir Frederick Still considered this work ‘the most progressive which had yet been written’; it gave an impetus to research which influenced the future course of paediatrics. Rosen was particularly interested in infant feeding.” - Garrison and Morton.

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

PROVENANCE [2]: [1] Edward Bell Krumbhaar, Dept. of Pathology, University of Pennsylvania, served as department Chair, 1932-1948, “was a distinguished pathologist and cardiac physician, as well as one of Philadelphia’s leading historians of medicine. A founder of both the Section on Medical History of the College of Physicians and the American Association of the History of Medicine (AAHM), Krumbhaar also served as president of the College and of the AAHM . . . President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia from 1939 to 1942, . . . professorship of Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania from 1927 to 1942, and his translation of Arturo Castiglioni’s *History of Medicine* in 1941.” – University of Pennsylvania Library Archives. [2]

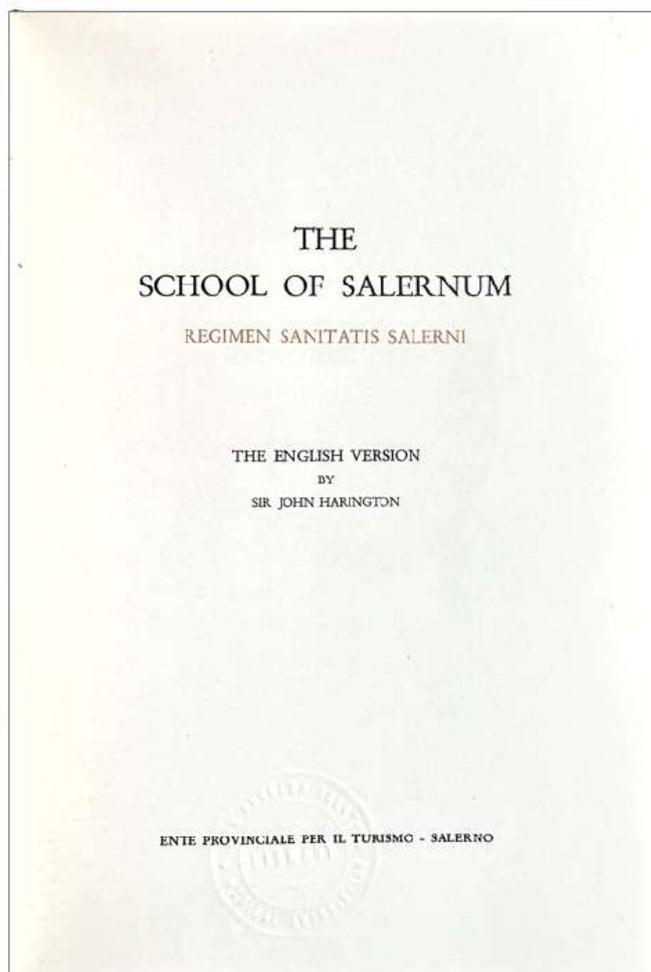
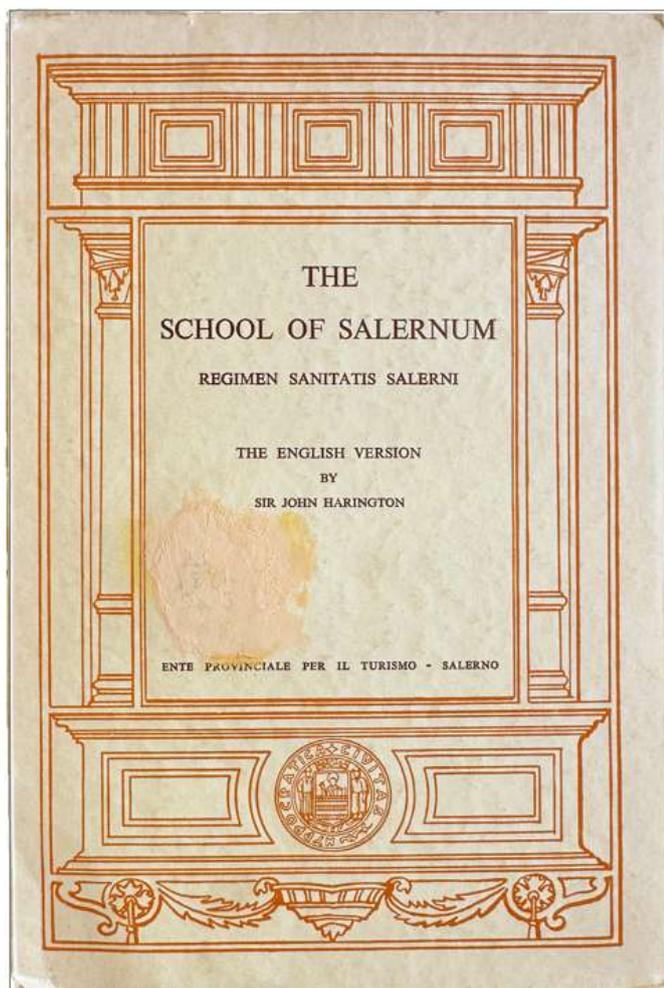
§ See: Antoine Bayle & Auguste Thillaye, *Biographie médicale*, vol. II, p. 335; Garrison and Morton 6323; Grulee 713; Hirsch V, 80; Roger Mercier, *L’enfant dans la société du XVIIIe siècle*, (1961), p.197; *Bibliotheca Walleriana* 8208. [FFrye C188]



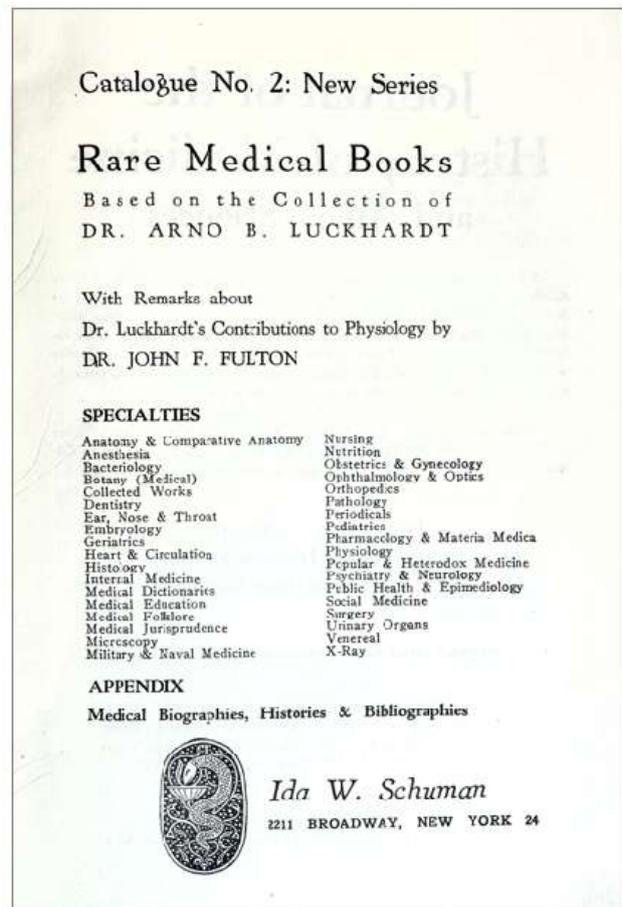
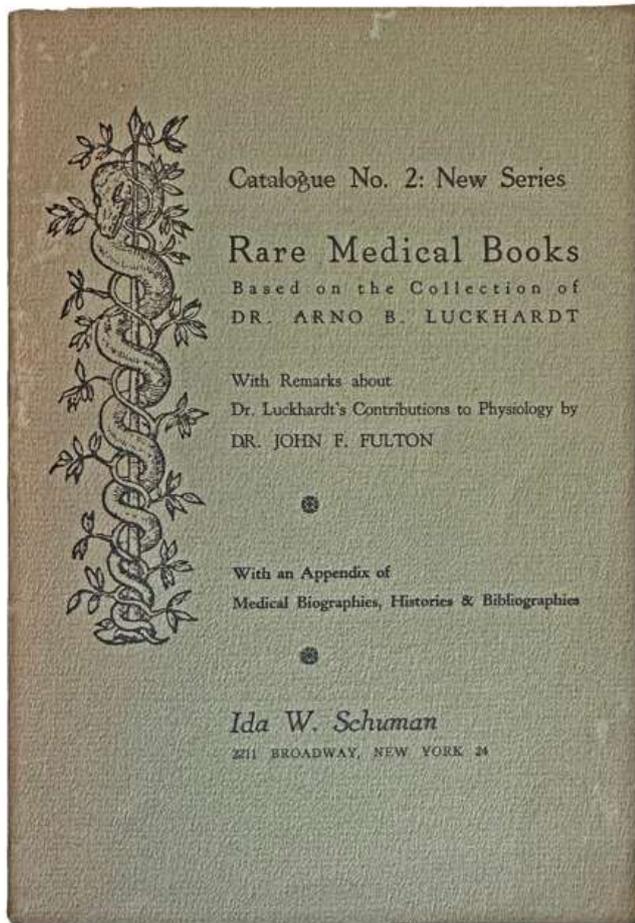
278. [ROSEN VON ROSENSTEIN, Nils (1706-1773)]. *Nils Rosén von Rosenstein and his Textbook on Paediatrics. Edited by Bo Vahlquist, Arvid Wallgren.* Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksells, 1964. Series: *Acta Paediatrica*, Supplement 156. 25 cm. 8vo. 146 pp. Color frontis., illus. Red printed wrappers; some fading, rubber-stamp of Children's Hospital Library [with date stamp]. Very good.

\$ 10

CONTENTS: Contains 5 papers relating to this book and the author. The contributors are: Torgny T. Segerstedt (preface), John Lind, Anna-Lena Pehrsson, Fredrik Berg and the editors. With a list of Rosén's publications, compiled by Ake Dintler.



279. **School of Salerno** [Schola Salernitana (**SALERNO**)];
HARINGTON, John, Sir (1560-1612). *The School of Salerno: Regimen Sanitatis Salerni. The English Version*. Salerno: Ente Provinciale per il Turismo, [1953]. ¶ 8vo. 92 pp. Illus. Original printed wrappers. LACMA bookplate, call no. on upper cover painted-over, rear pocket removed.
 Good. \$ 4.95



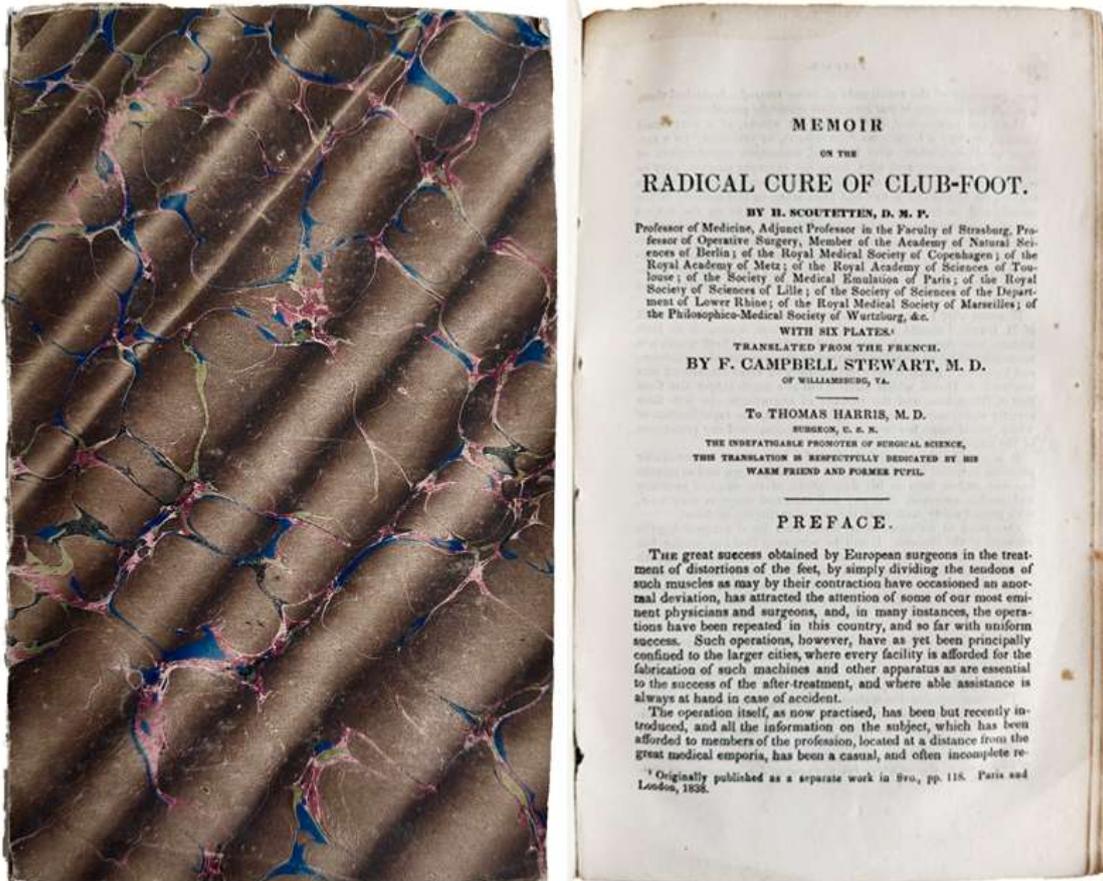
280. **SCHUMAN, Ida W.** (bookseller, New York). *Catalogue No. 2: New Series. Rare Medical Books Based on the Collection of Dr. Arno B. Luckhardt. With remarks about Dr. Luckhardt's contributions to physiology by Dr. John F. Fulton. With an appendix of medical biographies, histories & bibliographies.* New York: Ida W. Schuman, 1956. ¶ 8vo. 197, [1] pp. Original gray-green printed wrappers; a bit freckled. Frederick A. Frye bookplate. Very good.

\$ 18

Featuring the library of Dr. Arno Benedict Luckhardt (1885-1957) who was professor emeritus of physiology at the University of Chicago. The catalogue contains 1515 lotted & categorized books representing largely Dr. Luckhardt's personal medical book collection (his books marked with an "L"). Even today one sees books circulating with Luckhardt's bookplate. Includes a preface written by Henry Schuman (1899-1962). All of Schuman's catalogues are still useful for bibliographic research.



281 SCOUTETTEN

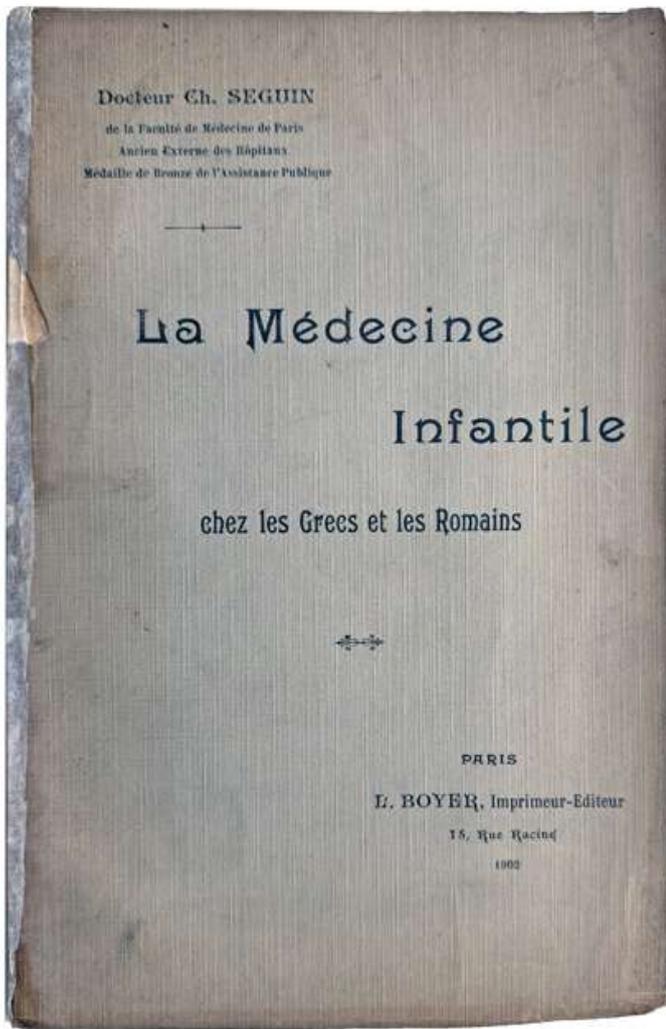


281. **SCOUTETTEN, Henri (Raoul-Henri-Joseph)** (1799-1871). *Memoir on the radical cure of club-foot; translated from the French by F. Campbell Stewart, M.D., of Williamsburg, VA. To Thomas Harris, M. D. ...* [Philadelphia: A. Waldie], 1840. ¶ Extracted from: *Dunglison's American Medical Library: Medical and Surgical Monographs*. 23 cm. 8vo. [189]-238, [2] pp. 6 folding lithographic plates. Later marbled wrappers. Very good.

\$ 75

First edition in English. By the prominent French military surgeon and medical historian whose popular treatise on the surgical treatment of club-foot was also translated into German and Italian. The booklet shows various types of club feet and the final plate also shows the device used to treat the condition, involving ratchets and foot straightening apparatus. The procedure should have been very painful. However, the results shown offer some hope.

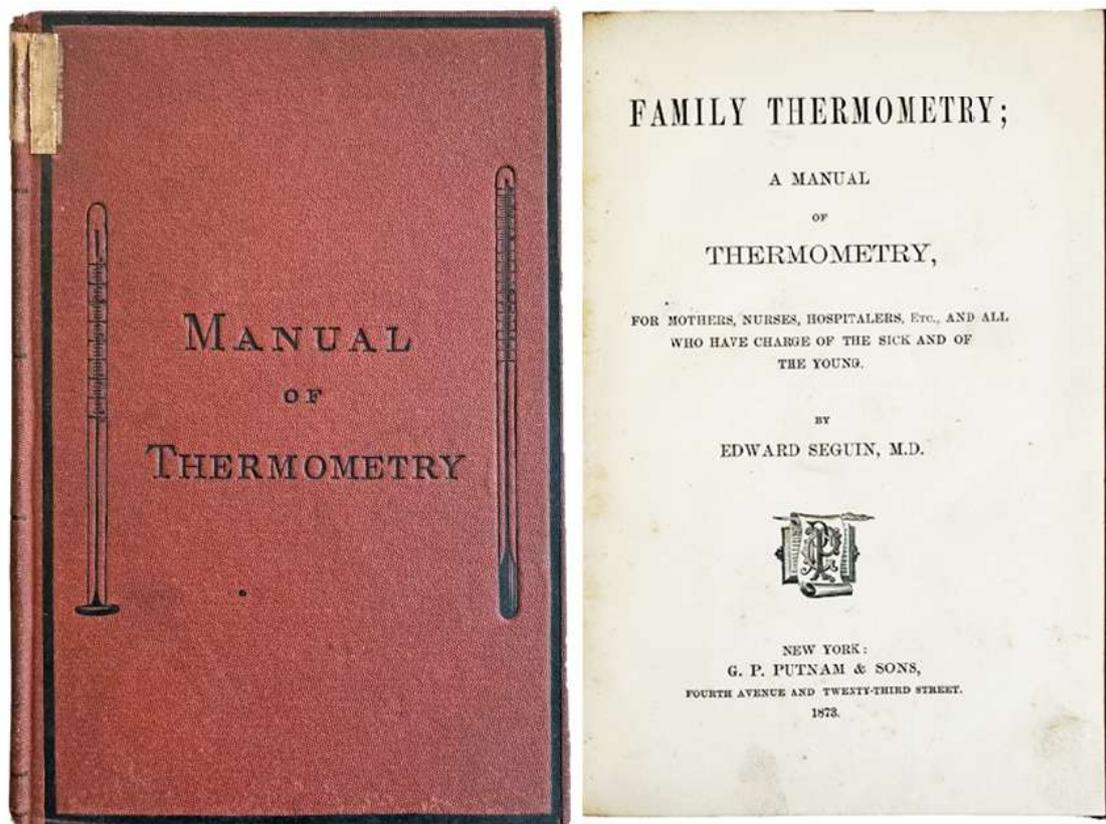
§ Hirsch V, p. 188-89.



282. **SEGUIN, Ch.** *La médecine infantile chez les Grecs et les Romains*. Paris : L. Boyer, 1902. ¶ 8vo. 48 pp. Original printed wrappers; spine mended with kozo. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to his friend and collaborator (mentioned in the preface) L. Peltier.

\$ 45

Children's medicine in the period of the ancient Greeks and Romans.



To Dr. Stille.
with the kindest regards of
E. Seguin

Inscribed by the author

283. **SEGUIN, Edward [Constant]** (1812-1880). *Family thermometry: a manual of thermometry, for mothers, nurses, hospitalers, etc., and all who have charge of the sick and young*. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons, 1873. ¶ 19 cm. 12mo. 72 pp. Original brick cloth stamped in black; later paper label affixed to spine; spine ends worn. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to Dr. [presumed to be: Charles J.] Stille [Charles Janeway Stille (1819-1899)]. Ex-library bookplate of the University of Pennsylvania, Stille Library [withdrawn]. With added rubber-stamping. Frye bookplate. Good +.

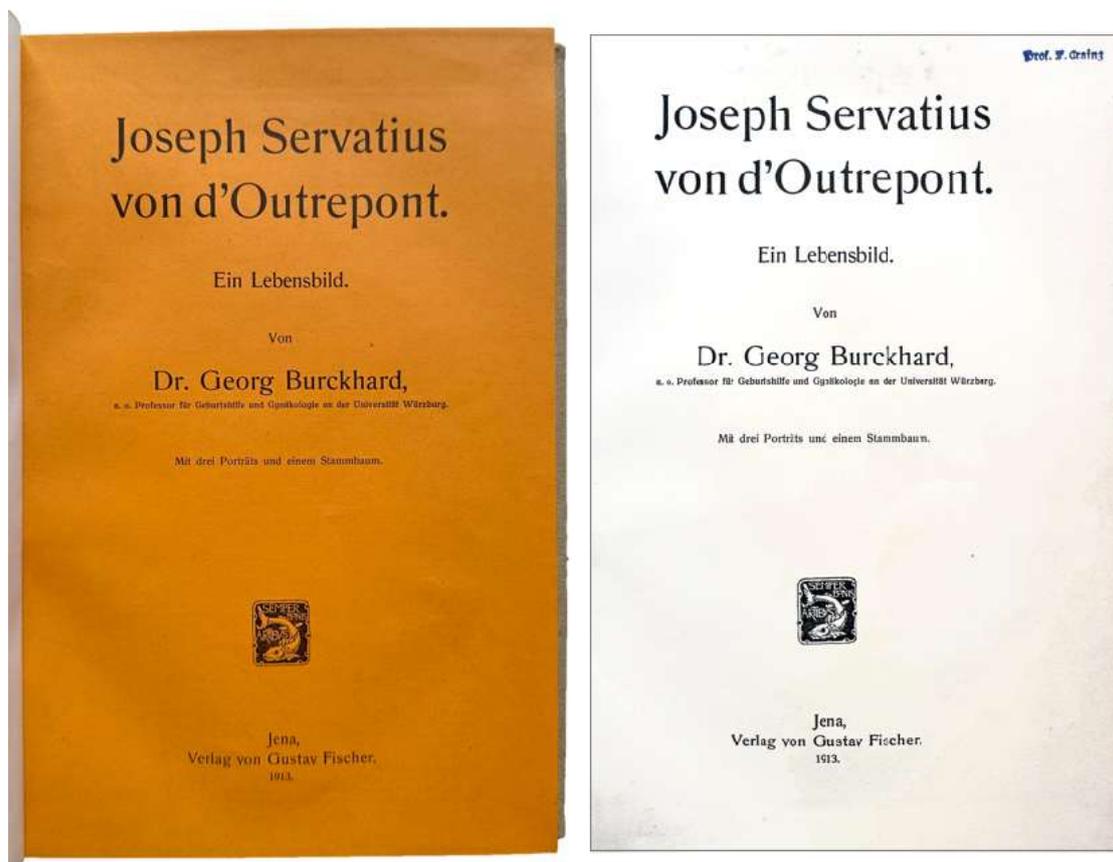
\$ 300

First edition. With the introduction of the family thermometer, a non-physician can take and record temperatures of persons at home. Séguin “helped popularize the clinical thermometer in America through several publications (1870s).” – Kaufman. In 1876 Séguin published another related paper, *Medical Thermometry and human temperature*.

“Séguin was in Paris from 1869 to 1870 to study diseases of the nervous system. He studied under Charles-Édouard Brown-Séquard and Jean-Martin Charcot. Upon his return to New York in 1870, he joined the practice of William Draper, a prominent physician to whom he introduced the practice of thermometry. The following year, Séguin was named to the Chair of Diseases of the Nervous System at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and founded its neurological clinic. In 1876, he left the practice.”

PROVENANCE: Charles Janeway Stillé (1819-1899) an American educator and writer. Stillé was the tenth provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1868-1880). “In 1872, Stillé moved Penn from its Ninth Street home to its current West Philadelphia campus and oversaw the opening of the Towne Scientific School. Two years later Stillé presided over the opening of University Hospital (later the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania). In 1877, he presided over the opening of the School of Music at Penn, followed in the next year by the School of Dentistry. Stillé was also successful in his attempts to allow women to attend certain lectures on campus, taking the first steps towards co-education at Penn.” He wrote: ‘Historical Development of American Civilization’; ‘Studies in Mediæval Civilization’; ‘Beaumarchais and the Lost Million’; ‘History of the United States Sanitary Commission’; ‘How a Free People Conduct a Long War’; ‘Northern Interest and Southern Independence’; ‘John Dickinson’; ‘Anthony Wayne’; etc. – University of Pennsylvania Archives.

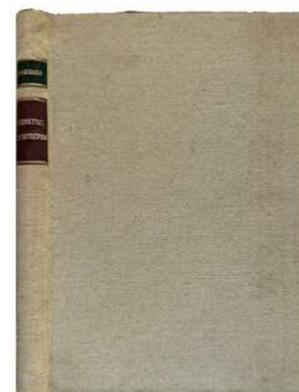
§ Kaufman, Martin; Stuart Galishoff; & Joseph III Carvalho (eds.), *Dictionary of American Medical Biography* II: p. 670). Atwater 3137. See: John S. Haller, Jr., “Medical Thermometry short history.” *Western Journal of Medicine*, 1985 Jan;142(1):108–116.



284. [SERVATIUS, Joseph (1775–1845)] BURCKHARD, Georg (1872–1955). *Joseph Servatius von d'Outrepont. Ein Lebensbild.* Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1913. ¶ 242 x 170 mm. 8vo. [vi], 180 pp. Frontis. port., 2 ports., bibliog., 1 folding table. Modern gray cloth, dark blue and red leather spine labels, gilt spine, original orange printed wrappers bound in. Ownership rubber stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Fine. [M5918]

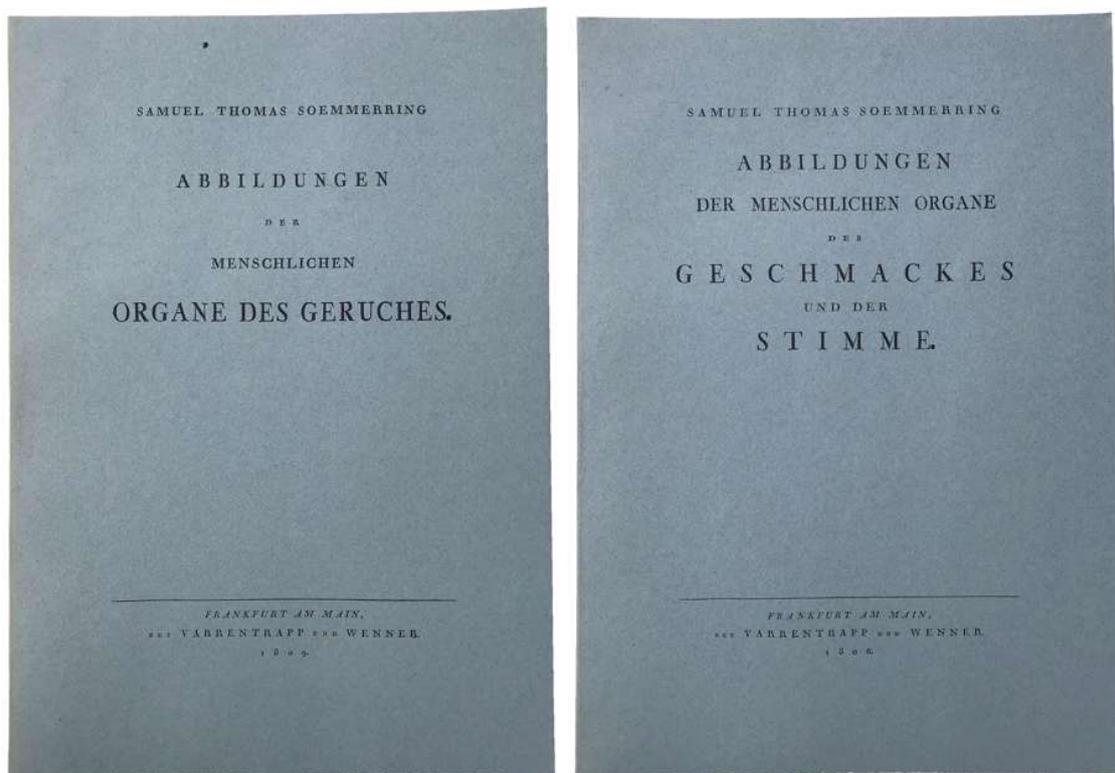
\$ 45

Josef Servas d'Outrepont (whose given name is also known as Joseph Servatius von d'Outrepont), was a German obstetrician born in Malmedy. He studied medicine at the universities of Mainz, Würzburg and Halle, earning his doctorate at the latter institution in 1798. Afterwards, he continued his education in Vienna under Johann Lucas Boër (1751–1835), and in 1799 settled in Salzburg, where in 1804 he became an associate professor of obstetrics.



In 1816 he moved to Munich, where he gave classes at the school for midwifery, and soon afterwards succeeded Adam Elias von Siebold (1775–1828) as professor of obstetrics at the University of Würzburg. Here he remained until his death in 1845. He made scholarly contributions to a number of medical journals.

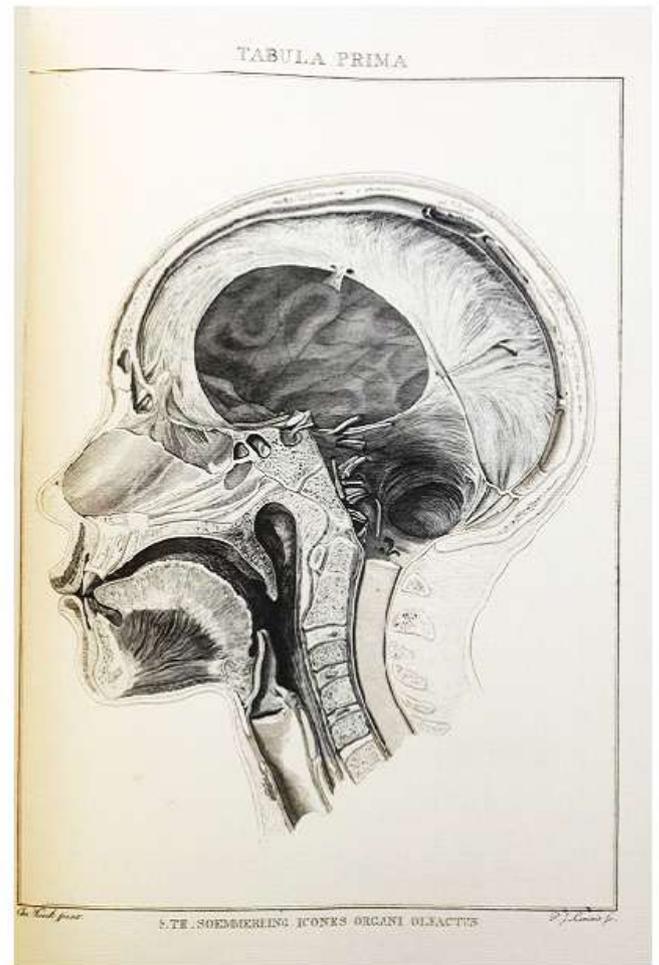
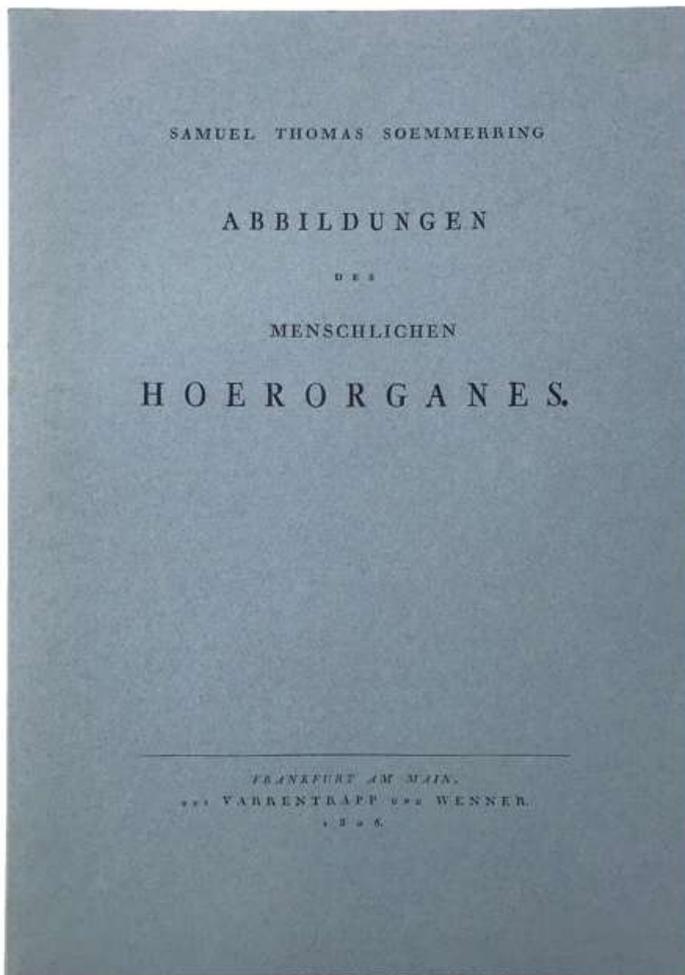
George Burckhard was a gynecologist and Assistant physician at the Royal University Women's Clinic in Würzburg. Dedicated to Professor Dr. Max Hofmeier (1854-1927), under whom the author studied.



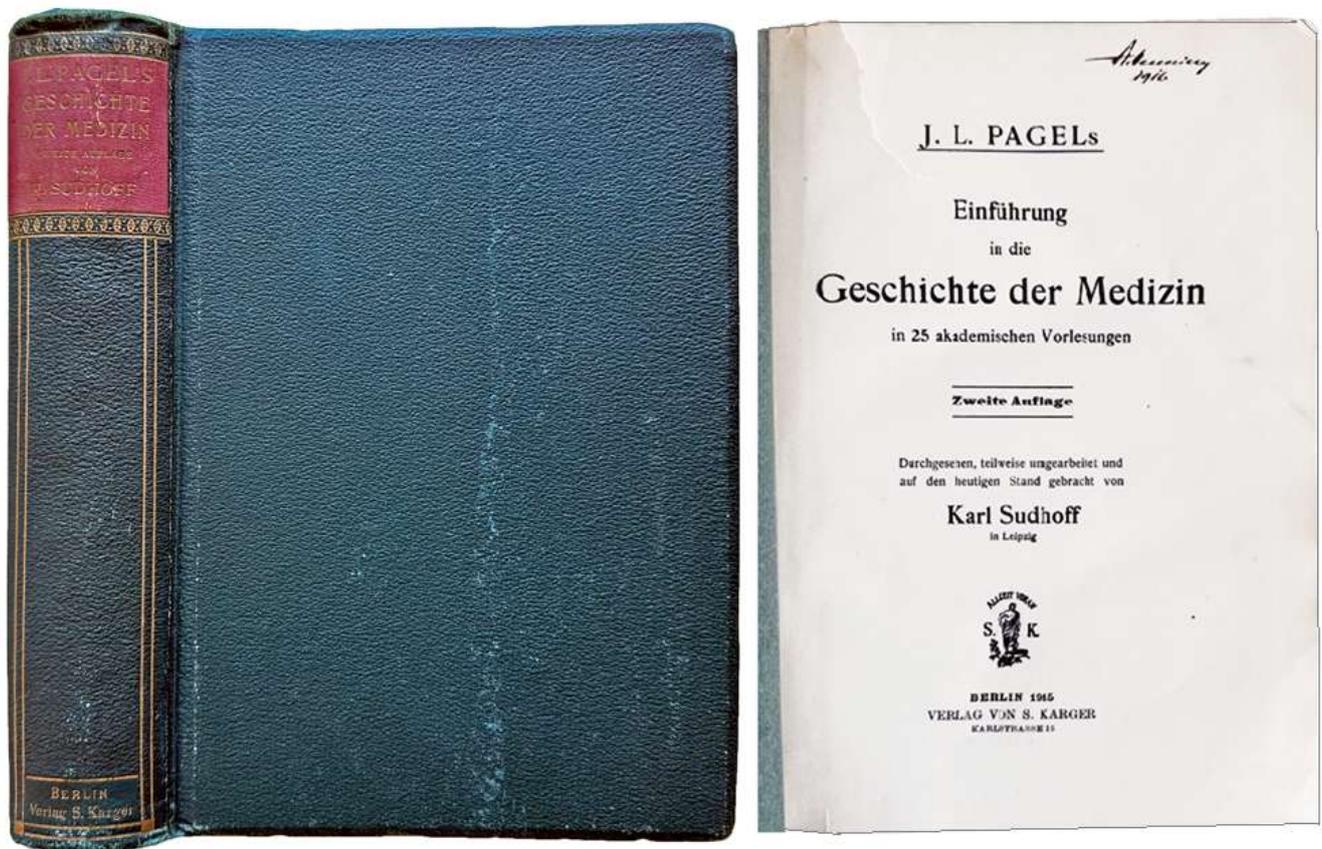
285. **SOEMMERRING, Samuel Thomas von** (1755-1830). [I] *Abbildungen der Menschlichen Organe des Geschmackes und der Stimme*. [II] *Abbildungen des Menschlichen Hoeroganes*. [III] *Abbildungen der Menschlichen Organe des Geruches*. Stuttgart, West Germany: Editions Medicina Rara, [ca. 1975]. ¶ Facsimile reprints, 3 separate parts. Folio. 40 cm. x, 36; vii, 7, ii, 6; ix, 24 pp. 9 + 4 + 9 plates. Printed wrappers. Slipcase. LACKS separate pamphlet. Very good. [M13652]

\$ 45

LIMITED EDITION of 2,800 numbered copies issued by Medicina Rara. Originally printed 1806, 1809. These are the classic papers on the illustrations of the human auditory organs, (1806), the illustrations of human taste and vocal organs, (1806); and illustrations of the human olfactory organs, (1809).



§ See: Garrison and Morton 1455, 1554, 1454.

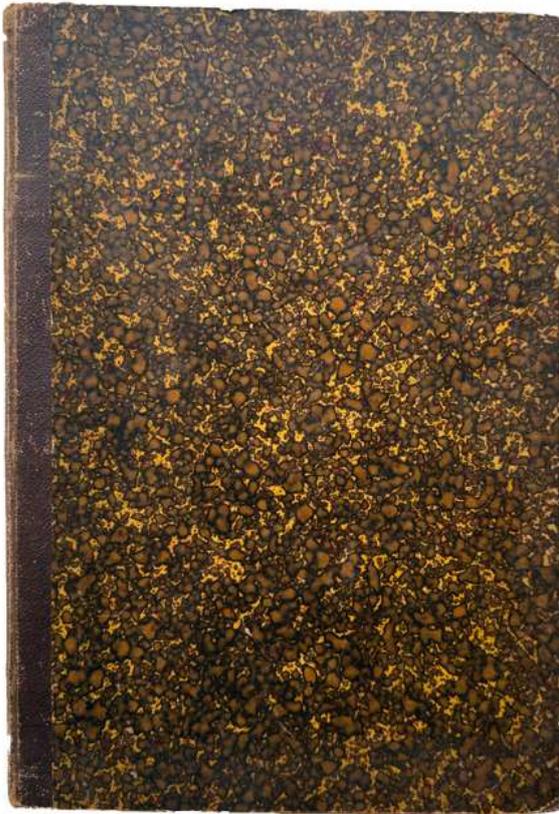


286. **SUDHOFF, Karl** (1853-1938); **Julius Leopold PAGEL** (1851-1912). *J.L. Pagel's Einführung in die Geschichte der Medizin in 25 akademischen Vorlesungen. Zweite Auflage.* Berlin: S. Karger, 1915. ¶ Large 8vo. XV, [1], 616 pp. Index; first 44 pages with an unfortunate tear along the upper margin (most prominent at the title and diminishes as it goes further back). Original green cloth, red painted spine label. Small ownership ink signature on title (1916). Good.

\$ 15

Second edition. A collection of lectures.

See: Garrison and Morton 6396 (listed under Pagel, 1898 edition, mentioning Sudhoff's contribution to the edition of 1922).

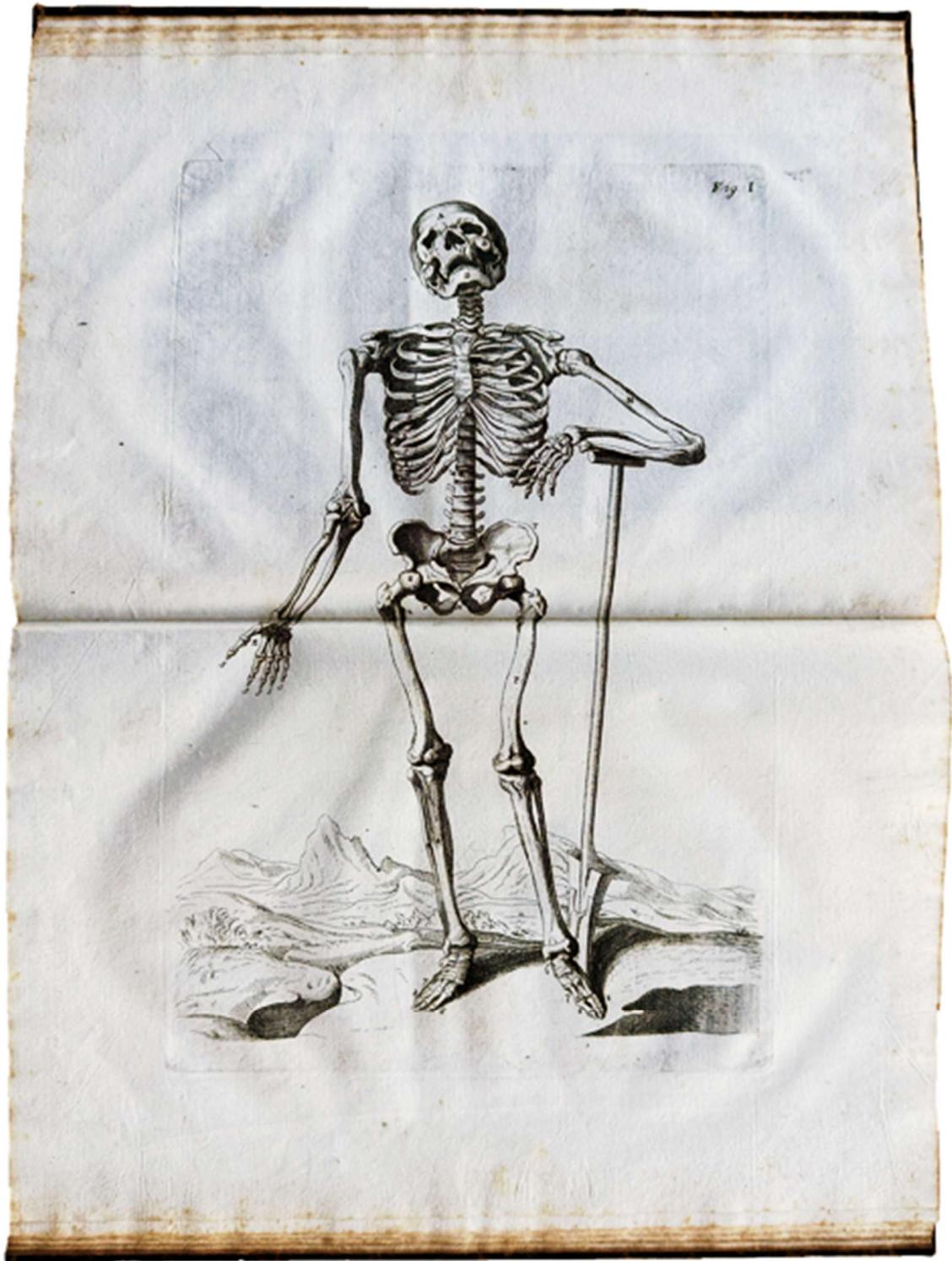


Kurze Verfassung
der
ANATOMIE,
Die Selbstige
Zu der Malererey und Bildhauererey
erfordert wird/
Vorgeteilet
In einer Ordnung und sehr leichten Lehr-
Weise die von allen überflüssigen Dingen und Schwirgeln
so bishero den Malern zur Belästigung dieser Kunst zu ge-
langen / sehr hinderlich gewesen / beseitigt und abgethan / sehr nützlich
allen denen / so von der Zeichnung ihr Werk machen.
Ersichtlich aus Licht gegeben von FRANCISCO TORTEBAT,
Königl. Französl. Hofmalern und Mitglied der Parisischen
Kunstl. Academie.
Nun aber/
Zum besten des Kunst-liebenden Sutschlandes/
und zu besondern Gebrauch
der
Königl. Preussischen Kunst- und Maler-
ACADEMIE,
In diese braune Form gebracht.



BERLIN bey Johann Andreas Hübner / 1766.





287 TORTEBAT

287. **TORTEBAT, François** (1616-1690). *Kurtze Verfassung der Anatomie, Wie Selbige Zu der Mahlerey und Bildhauerey erfordert wird/ Vorgeſtellet In einer Ordnung und ſehr leichten Lehr- Arth / die von allen überflüſſigen Dingen und en und Schwürigkeiten/ ſo bißhero den Mahlern zur Vollkommenheit dieſer Kunſt zu gelangen/ ſehr hinderlich geweſen feind/ befreiet und geſäubert/ ſehr nützlich allen denen/ ſo von der Zeichnung ihr Werck machen. Erſtlich ans Licht gegeben von Francisco Torteſbat, Königl. Franckos. Hoffmahlern und Mitglied der Pariſiſchen Kunſt Academic. Nun aber/ Zum Beſten des Kunſt-liebenden Deutschlandes/ und zu beſonderm Gebrauch Der Königl. Preußiſchen kunſt-und Mahler= Academie, In dieſe bequeme Form gebracht.* Berlin: Johann Andreas Rüdiger, 1706. ¶ Folio. [28] pp. With 10 of 12 folding engraved plates, title vignette with the motto “Gradatim ad sidera tollor”; waterstains from the title (the waterstain ceases with F1). Later quarter maroon cloth, cloth tips, marbled boards; rubbed. Prominently inscribed for Prof. G. Wolf-Heidegger, Basel, Ostern, 1945, signed Jean -----. AS IS., missing 2 plates: V, VIII. [TK00111]

\$ 450

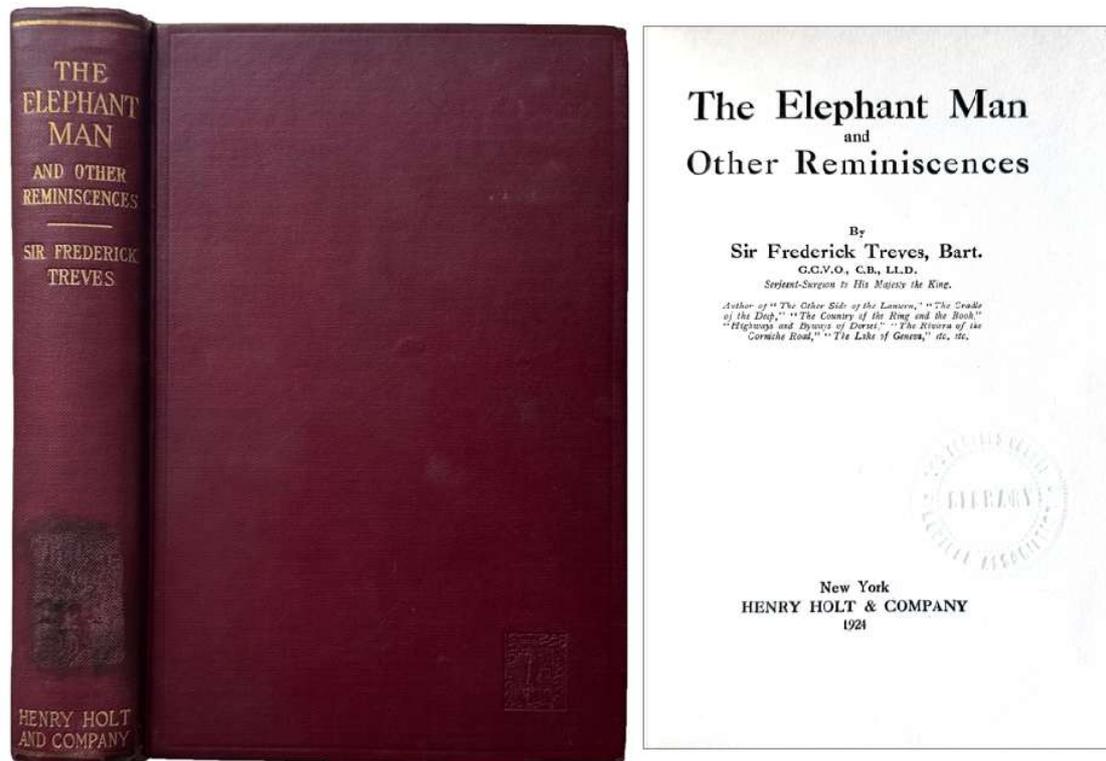
Later printing, this being a German language edition, translated from the French. This work, originally printed in Paris, 1667 [1668], is seldom seen on the market as all editions are rare. This copy contains 10 (of 12) fine engraved plates, each are copied by François Torteſbat from Vesalius’s *De humani corporis fabrica* and *Epitome*.

“Torteſbat’s 12 copperplates designed for artists are by common consent the most beautiful reproductions of Vesalius’ illustrations ever to be made” – Cushing, p. 144.

PROVENANCE: Gerhard Wolf-Heidegger (1910-1986), studied zoology and medicine in Berlin and Bonn, and became an assistant at the University of Berlin’s surgical clinic. Received his doctorate in philosophy in 1932 and his doctorate in medicine in 1934, and subsequently became an assistant at the Anatomical Institute in Bonn. Due to his Jewish ancestry, he emigrated to Basel in 1935, where he became an assistant at the Anatomical Institute. He received his habilitation in 1937, was appointed associate professor in 1942, and from 1949 full professor *ad personam* at the Anatomical Institute. In 1955, he succeeded Prof. Eugen Ludwig as chair of anatomy. From 1950 to 1951, he was president of the Basel Medical Society. From 1953 to 1954, he was dean of

the Faculty of Medicine, from 1965 to 1966, and retired in 1978. From 1968 to 1979, he was a member of the Grand Council of Basel. – Univ. of Basel.

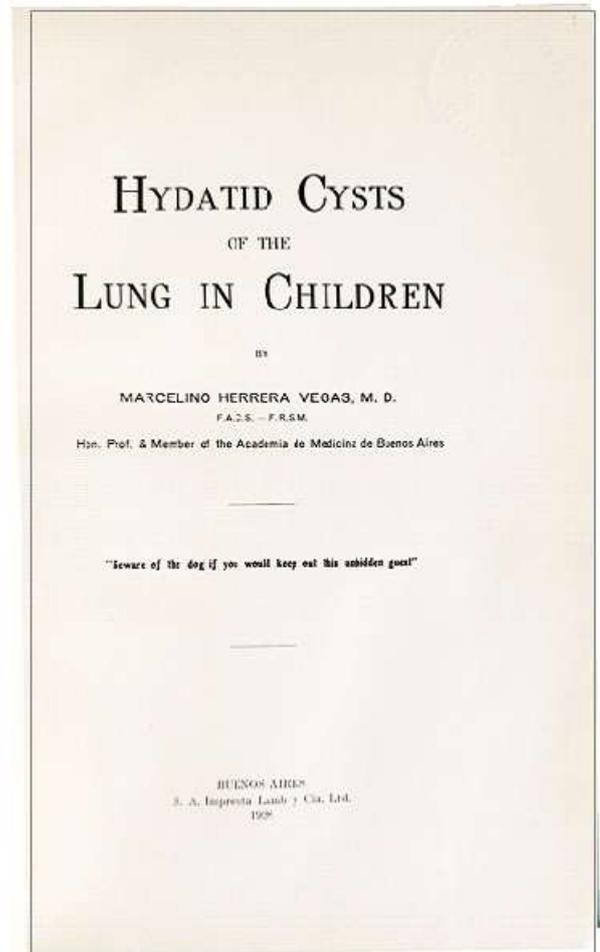
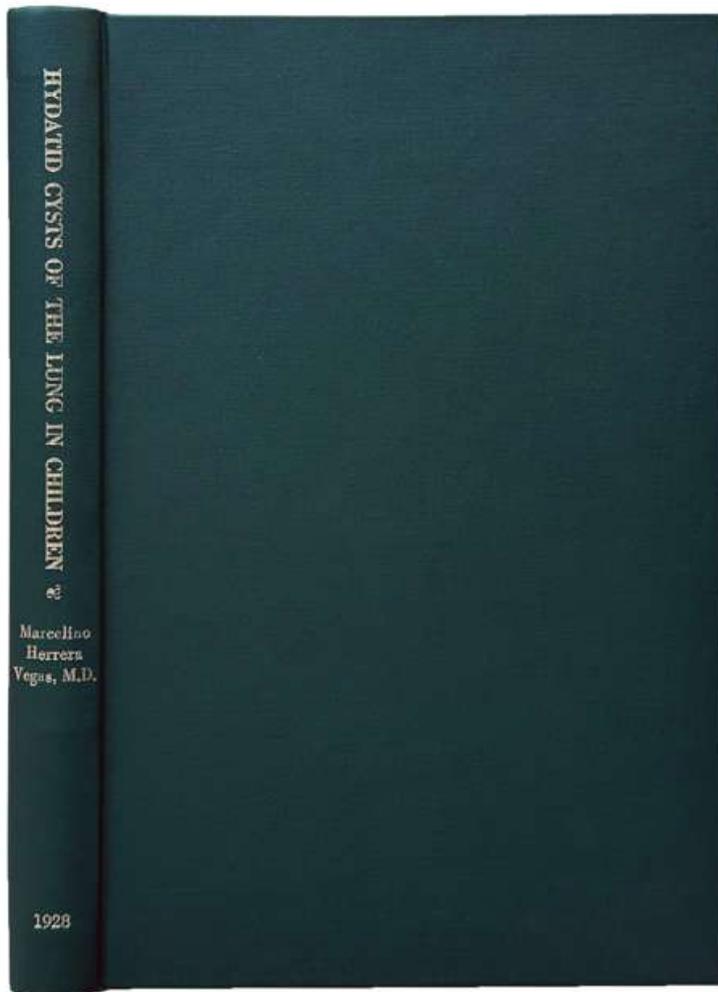
See: Koller, Fritz: *In Memory: Professor Gerhard Wolf-Heidegger*. In: *Uni Nova*, No. 44 (1986), p. 12.



288. **TREVES, Frederick** (1853-1923). *The Elephant Man and Other Reminiscences*. New York: Henry Holt, 1924. ¶ Small 8vo. [vi], 222 pp. Maroon cloth, gilt-stamped spine; call nos. on spine over-painted. Ex-library LACMAL copy, embossed title. Ownership signature of Karl Armero (?). Very good.

\$ 30

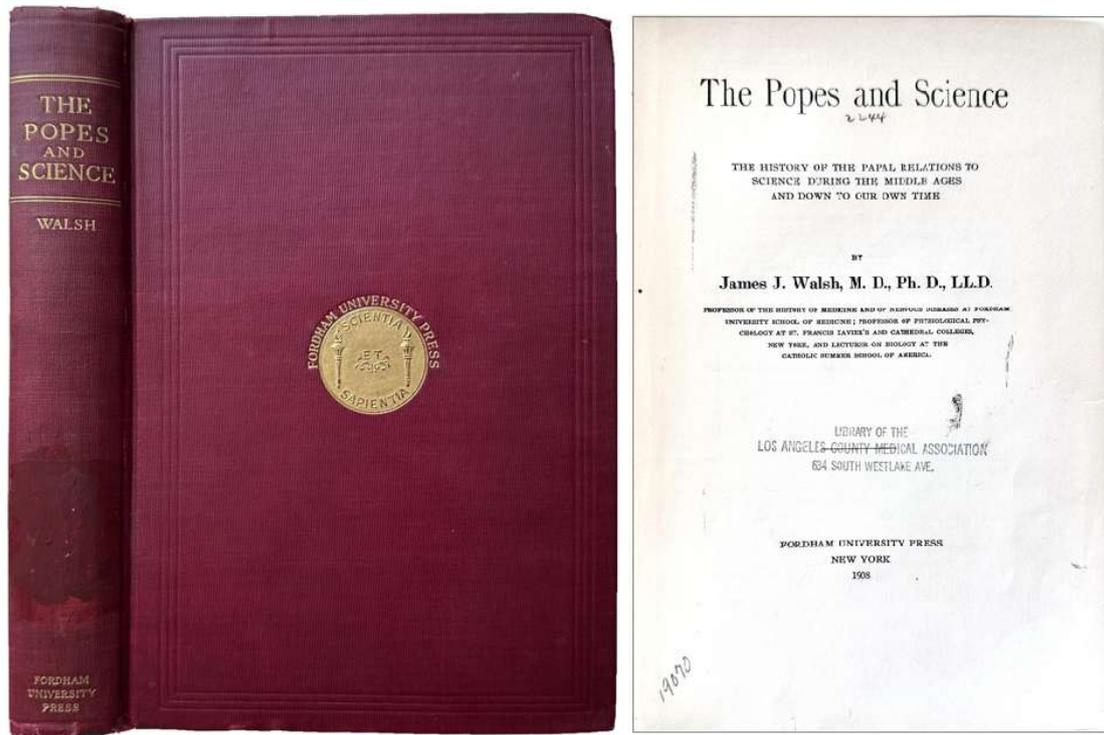
First American edition.



289. **VEGAS, Marcelino Herrera** (1870-1958). *Hydatid Cysts of the Lung in Children*. Buenos Aires: Lamb y Cia., 1928. ¶ 8vo. 300 pp. Numerous figs., bibliog., index. Modern green cloth, gilt-stamped spine title. Faint embossed stamp on title-page [Welch Library, Johns Hopkins]. Fine. RARE. [M13656]

\$ 40

This work is considered an important advance in Argentine surgery. The author was born in Venezuela, then moved to Cuba, Brazil, and then settled in Buenos Aires, Argentina.



To George Dock.
 in appreciation of a
 breadth of mind unusual
 even among our
 University men.
 May 1909 Jas J Walsh

290 WALSH – His presentation to George Dock

Inscribed to George Dock from the author

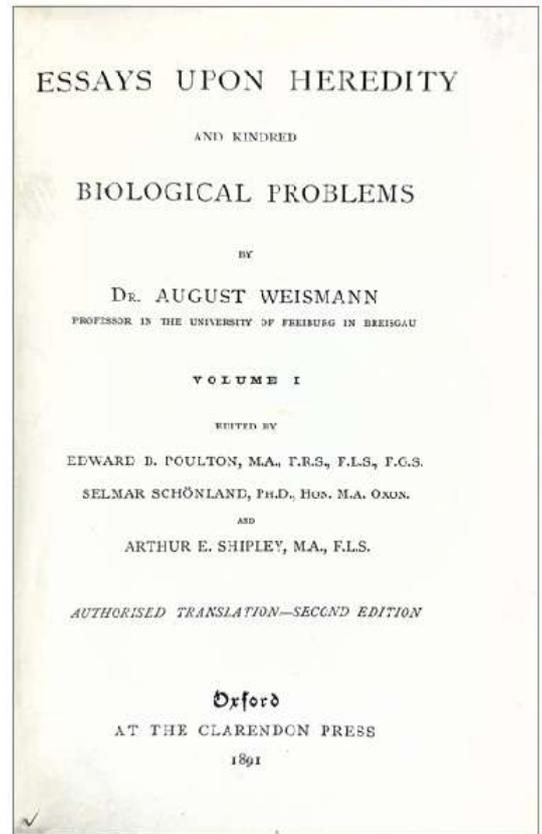
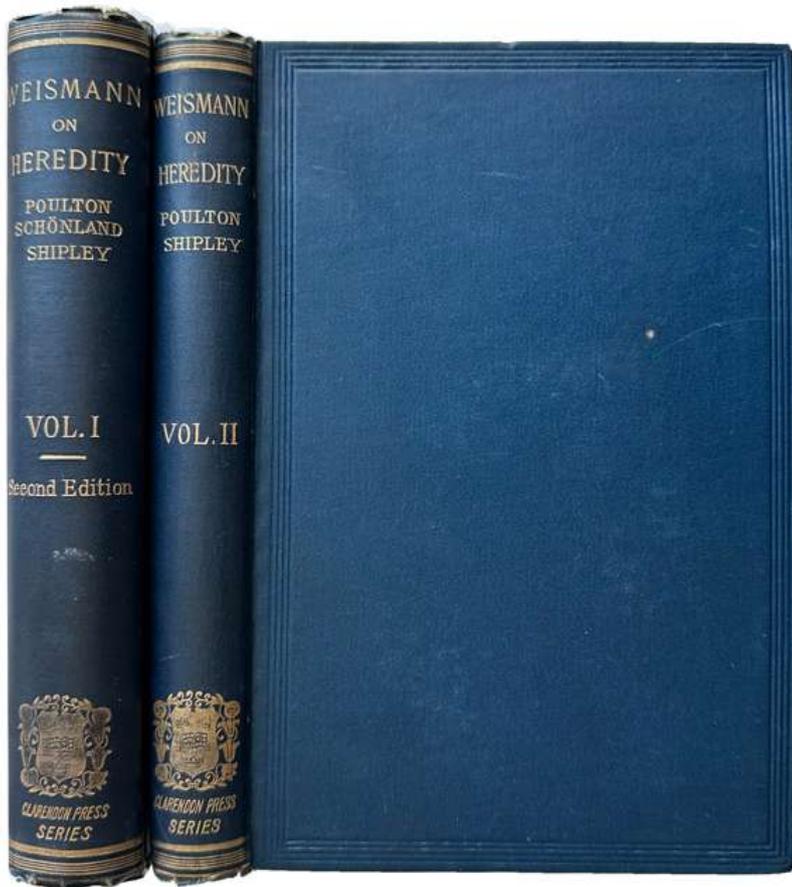
290. **WALSH, James J.** (1865-1942). *The Popes and Science: The history of the Papal relations to science during the Middle Ages and down to our own time.* New York: Fordham University Press 1908. ¶ 8vo. xii, 431, [1] pp. Index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped deep red cloth; some kozo reinforcement of the inner joints (p. 431), spine ends frayed, spine call no. over-painted. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to George Dock. Ex-library LACMAL copy, rubber-stamps, including on title. Good.

\$ 25

This copy inscribed by the author to the noted physician George Dock (1860-1951), who was at the time working at Tulane University. In 1922 he retired from teaching and moved to California, where he maintained a private practice for many years, lecturing occasionally at the University of Southern California and Stanford University. He died of pneumonia in 1951 at the age of 91. Walsh wrote in this copy "To George Dock in appreciation of a breadth of mind unusual even among our university men . . . May 1909.

James Joseph Walsh (1865–1942) was an American physician and author. Walsh was for many years Dean and Professor of nervous diseases and of the history of medicine at Fordham University School of Medicine.

PROVENANCE: [1] George Dock M.D., (1860-1951), internist and pathologist, was in Michigan for a long time, then Stanford University and Southern California. Dock influenced American medicine from his many posts at Pennsylvania, during the time of Sir William Osler's visit, and at Galveston, Michigan, Tulane, and Washington University. His occupation after retirement at age 62 is described as "bibliophile." – University of Michigan, George Dock. [2] Los Angeles County Medical Association Library – George Dock gave his collection to LACMA. When that library closed the only books that were retained were those built by the friends of the library – that group managed to save part of the collection which is now at the Huntington Library.



291. **WEISMANN, August** (1834-1914). *Essays Upon Heredity and kindred Biological Problems. Edited by Edward B. Poulton, Selmar Schönland and Arthur E. Shipley. Authorised translation. Second edition.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1891, 1892. ¶ 2 volumes. Small 8vo. xv, [1], 471, [1], 8; v, [3], 226, [2], 72 pp. Figures, indexes; some pencil notes at rear (extensive in vol. I) – and likely written by Leonard D. White, Jr. Original blind- and gilt-stamped navy cloth; some minor wear to extremities. Ownership signature of Leonard D. White, Jr., Feb. 12, 1894. Frederick A. Frye bookplate. Very good.

\$ 65

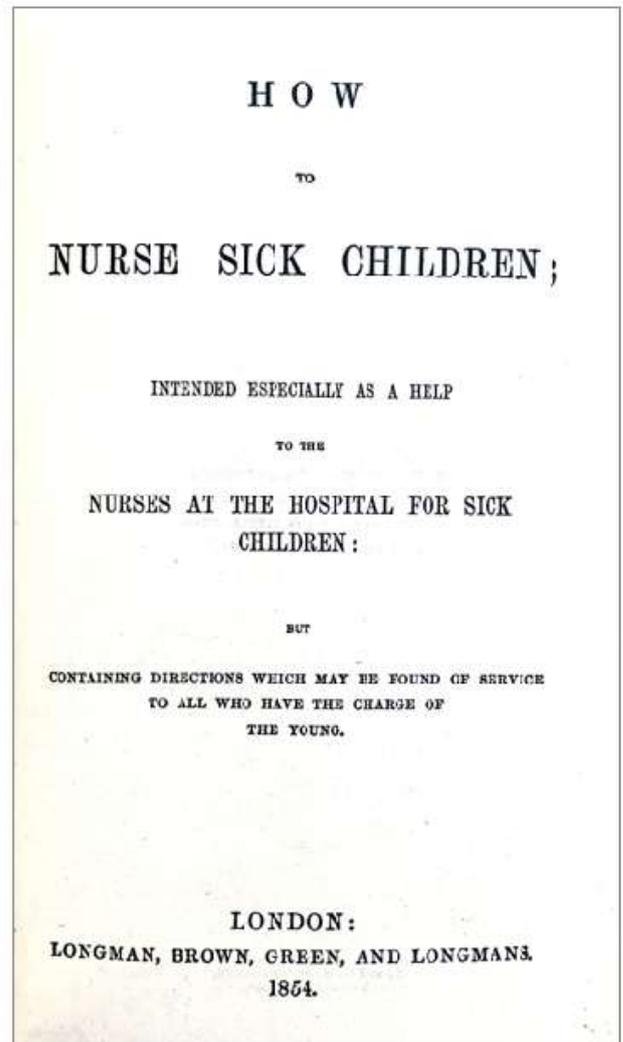
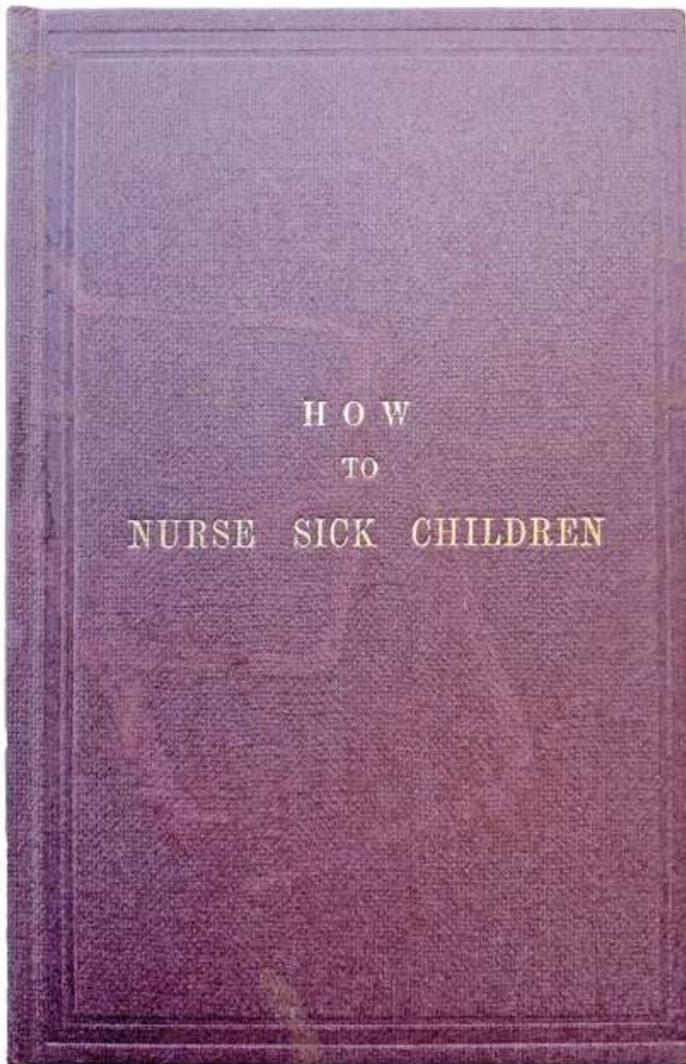
Contains the first English translation of Weismann's paper "Amphixis or the essential meaning of conjugation and sexual reproduction." (See Volume II, pp. 99-222). Weismann described 'amphiximis' as "the union of the two parent germs, which he considered the principle source of heritable variation in evolution by natural selection." – Garrison and Morton 234.

“From 1881 onwards, Weismann published a series of essays about heredity. Those essays were collated in English in 1889’s *Essays upon Heredity and Kindred Biological Problems*. The essays discussed topics including senescence, acquired characteristics, and the germ-plasm theory. For example, in the first chapter, “The Duration of Life,” a translation of an essay originally published in German in 1881, Weismann detailed his evolutionary theory of senescence, the name given to the gradual deterioration of function of most life forms after they mature to adults. Weismann argued against theories that associated the length of an organism’s life with the size or complexity of its body, or with how active it appears to be. Instead, he appealed to natural selection, arguing that it adapted organisms to reach reproductive maturity, and that it would not select for the capacity of the organism to live any longer once it was past reproductive age. He further argued that the death of male bees after they reproduced was selected for by nature to save nutrition for the colony, a phenomenon that precluded those organisms that had already reproduced from consuming resources.” – Yawen Zou, *Embryo Project Encyclopedia*, Arizona State University.

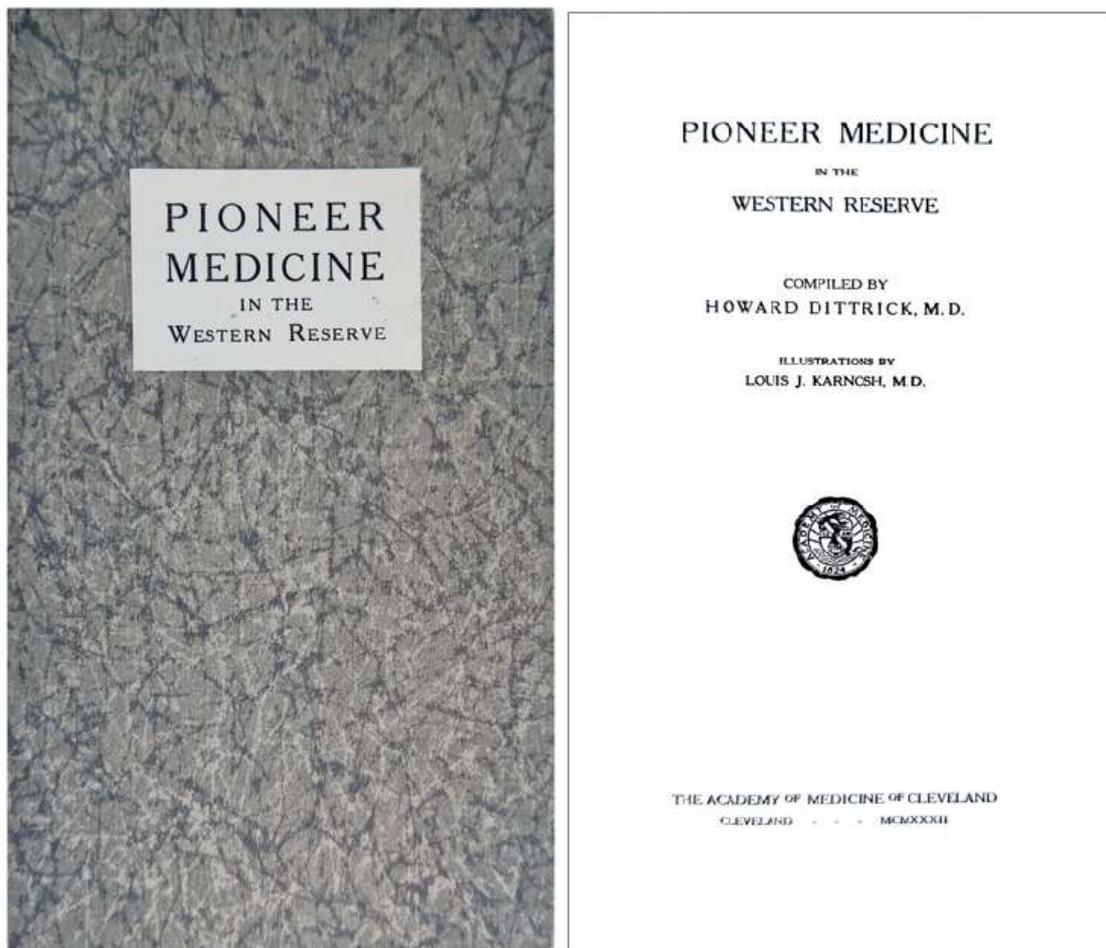
German biologist August Friedrich Leopold Weismann taught zoology at the University of Freiburg (1886-1912) and became the originator of the germ plasm theory of heredity.

PROVENANCE: [1] Leonard D. White, M.D. (1856-1906) was a late 19th-century physician and one of the Health Officers in Massachusetts who was involved with the earliest study of mosquitoes and malaria and efforts for community prevention of malaria. [2] Frederick A. Frye, M.D. (1934-2021), San Diego.

§ Garrison and Morton 234 (citing the 1891 first German edition).



292. 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. [M13982] \$ 12



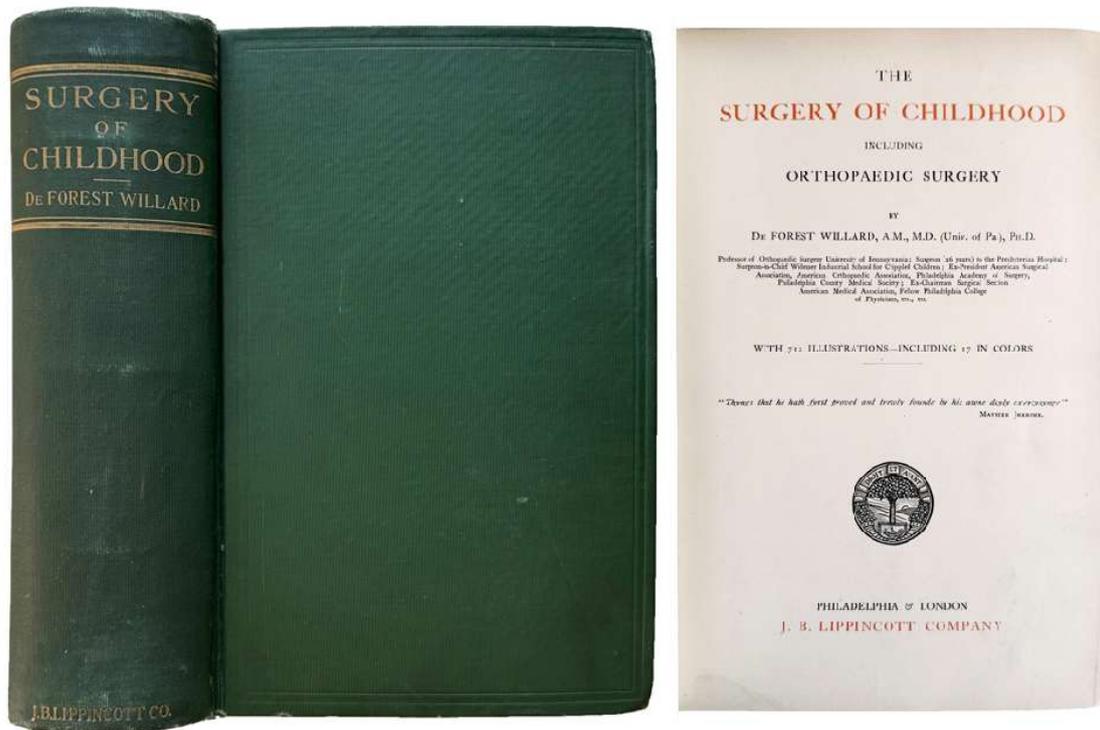
293. [Western Reserve, Cleveland] **DITTRICK, Howard** (1877-1954).
Pioneer Medicine in the Western Reserve. Illustrations by Louis J. Karnosh, M.D.
 Cleveland: The Academy of Medicine of Cleveland, 1932. ¶ 8vo. 110 pp.
 Illus. Brown decorative wrappers, upper cover with printed label. Very
 good.

\$ 30

With contributions from Howard Dittrick, Marion Noville Gibbons, Thomas J. Hill, J. Richie Horner, Harry C. Rosenberger, John P. Sawyer, Joseph T. Smith, Edward Spease, and Frederick C. Waite.

Among the pioneering physicians in the Cleveland area discussed are: Moses Thompson (1776-1858) – the first doctor in the Western Reserve, David Long, Peter Allen, John Delamater (1787-1867), Aaron Strickland, Storm Rosa (1791-1867) – advocate of homeopathic medicine, Jared Potter Kirtland (1793-1877), Harvey Cushing, Theodatus Garlick (1805-1884) – surgeon, Benjamin

Strickland (1810-1889) – Cleveland’s first dentist, Horace Ackley, Proctor Thayer, Myra K. Merrick (1825-1899) – was a pioneering woman physician, and Isaac Newton Himes – Professor in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology.



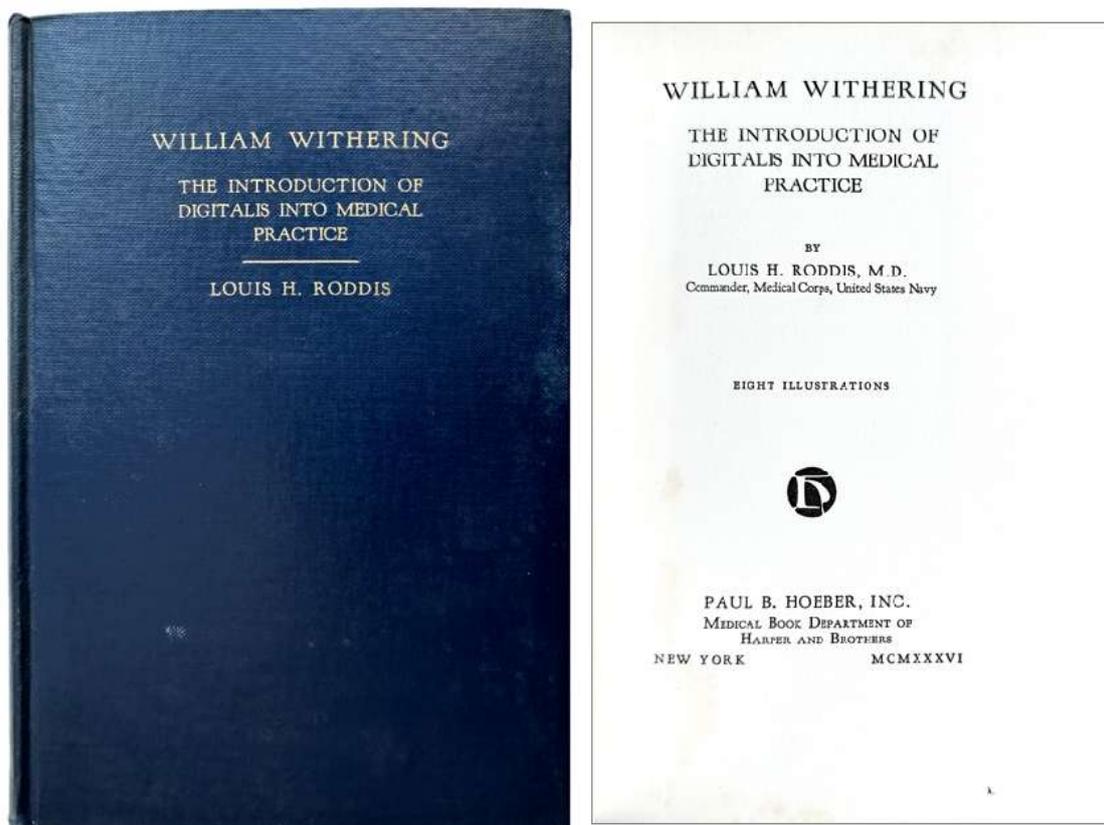
294. **WILLARD, DeForest** (1846-1910). *The surgery of childhood including orthopaedic surgery*. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott, 1910. ¶ 26 cm. Thick 8vo. xxxi, [1], 800 pp. Color frontis., 712 illus. (some color), index. Original green blind and gilt-stamped cloth. Signature of Dr. A. R. Allen; bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Very good.

\$ 100

“Dr. Willard soon discovered that his true passion lied in orthopaedics and thus led the effort to organize the nation’s first freestanding Department of Orthopaedic Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania. He was appointed lecturer in orthopaedic surgery in 1887, clinical professor of orthopaedic surgery in 1889, and professor of orthopaedic surgery in 1903. His contributions were instrumental in the establishment of both the orthopaedic ward in the Agnew wing of University Hospital and the Infirmary for Nervous Disease at Penn. At various points in his career, he served as chairman of the surgical section of the American Medical Association, president of the

American Surgical Association, and president of the American Orthopaedic Association. One of his crowning achievements was the establishment of the Widener Memorial School for Crippled Children – an institution dedicated to the education and training of children maimed by disease. In recognition of his work, the University appointed DeForest Willard the first chairman of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery – an office which he held from 1889 to the time of his death in 1910. Despite his numerous professional accomplishments, Dr. Willard preferred to be remembered for his acts of kindness to his fellow man rather than for his awards and accolades.” Voleti & Levin.

§ See: Pramod Voleti, MD; L. Scott Levin, MD, FACS, “DeForest Willard: First Chairman of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania.” UPOJ, vol. 21, May 2011.

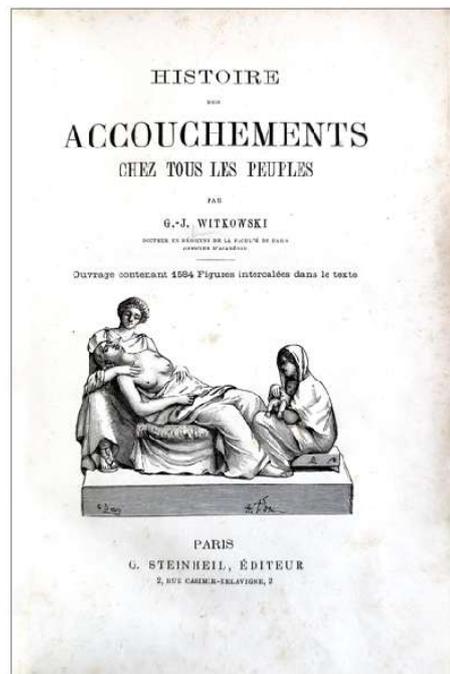
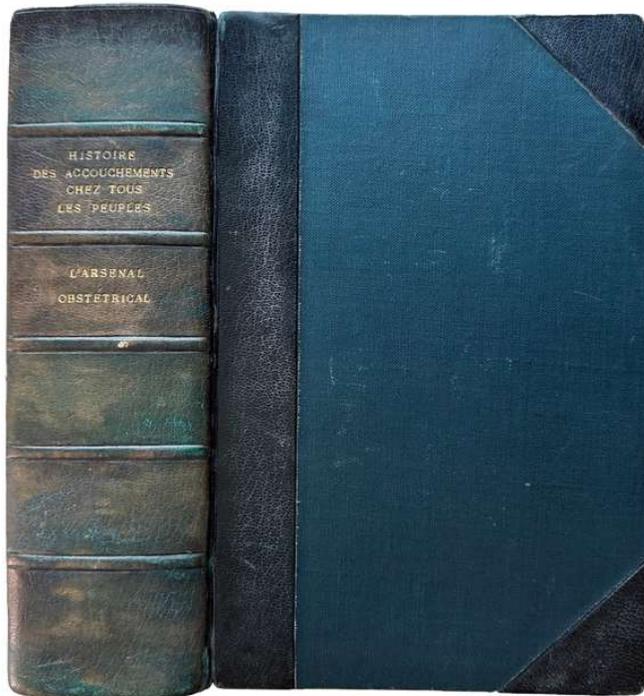


295 RODDIS ON WITHERING

295. [WITHERING, William (1741-1799)] RODDIS, Louis Harry (1886-1969). *William Withering: the introduction of digitalis into medical practice*. New York: Paul D. Hoeber, 1936. ¶ 20 cm. Sm. 8vo. xi, [1], 131 pp. 8 plates. Navy gilt-stamped cloth. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Very good+. \$ 12

William Withering FRS was an English botanist, geologist, chemist, physician and first systematic investigator of the bioactivity of digitalis. He trained as a physician and studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh Medical School. Withering is best known for his treatise *An Account of the Foxglove, and Some of Its Medical Uses* (1785), which provided a detailed description of the use of foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) to treat dropsy (edema), a condition characterized by the accumulation of fluid in soft tissues.

Louis Harry Roddis was born in Cherokee County, Iowa. He was educated in Osakis, Minnesota and later received both a Bachelor of Science and Medical Doctorate from the University of Minnesota. Upon completion of his medical degree, Roddis entered the United States Navy, in which he served for nearly 37 years and attained the rank of Captain. During his Naval career, Roddis distinguished himself as both a doctor and a naval historian. – Waring Historical Library, South Carolina.



History of childbirth among all people & Obstetrical Instruments

296. **WITKOWSKI, G.-J. (Gustave Joseph)** (1844-1923). *Histoire de accouchements chez tous les peuples ; Appendice: l'arsenal obstétrical*. Paris: G. Steinheil, [1887?]. ¶ 2 volumes in 1. 25 cm. 8vo. xii, 708; 182 pp. Title vignette, 1584 illustrations; foxed. Early half blue morocco, blue cloth, raised bands, gilt spine title, with the binder's stamp of Bramhall & Menzies [Manchester, England]; rubbed. Provenance; Zeitlin & Ver Brugge booksellers; bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Very good.

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History of childbirth among all peoples; Appendix: the obstetrical arsenal. The text is illustrated throughout, followed by 179 pages of illustrations of various obstetrical equipment. The author states that the full work is in 3 separate volumes, the others being: *Les Naissances a la Cour*, (1890), and, *Anecdotes et Curiosités sur les Accouchements*, (1892).

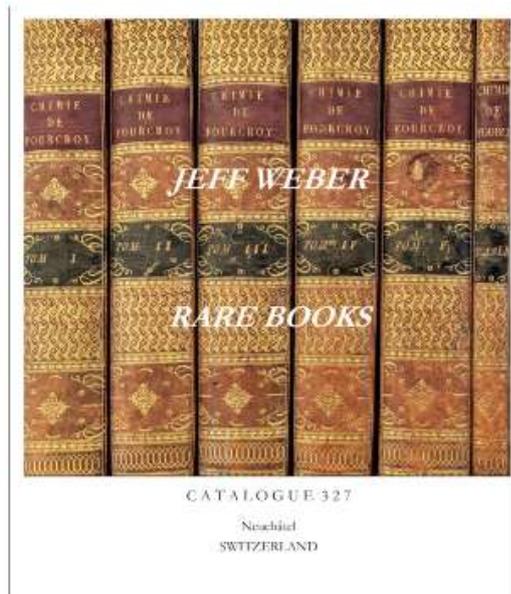


Witkowski, son of a doctor, was himself a prolific author writing on the history of medicine, popularizer, anthropologist, Doctor of Medicine at the Faculté de Paris. Unusual work giving biographies and portraits of historically significant obstetricians and midwives.

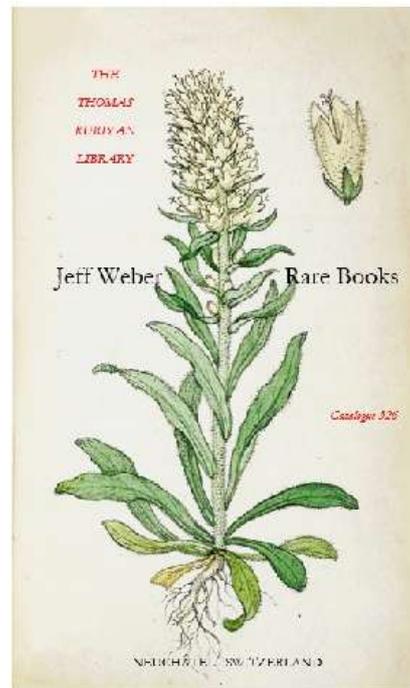
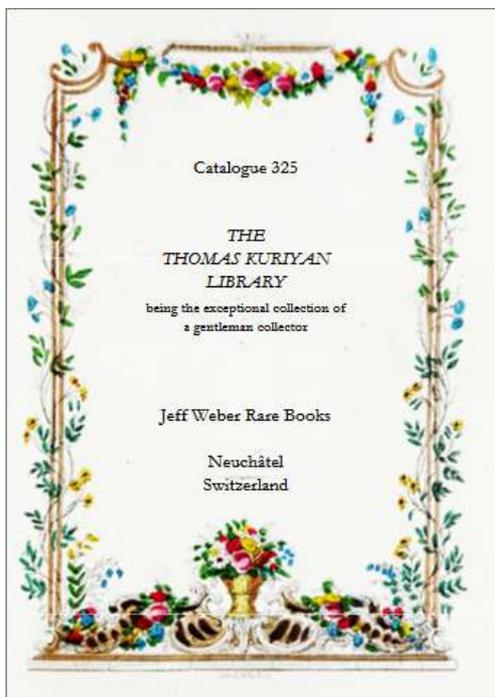
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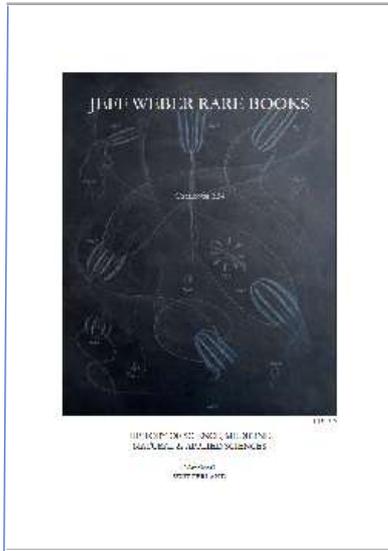
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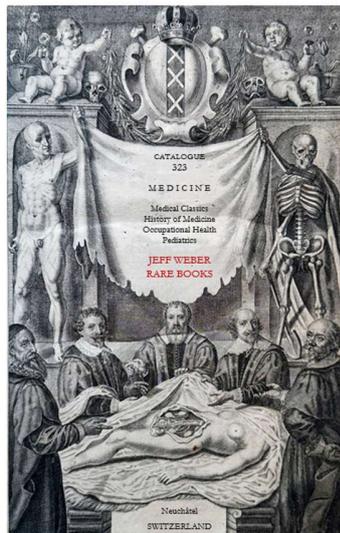
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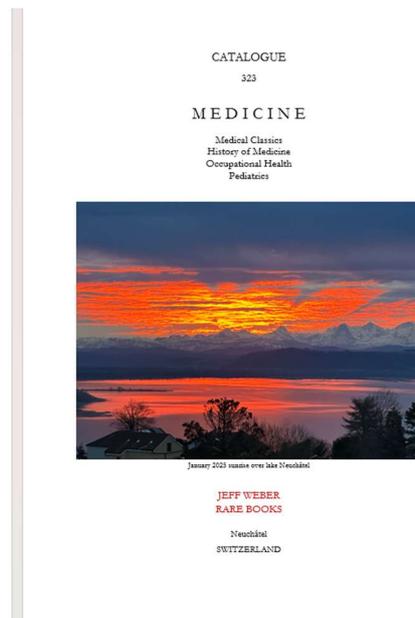
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