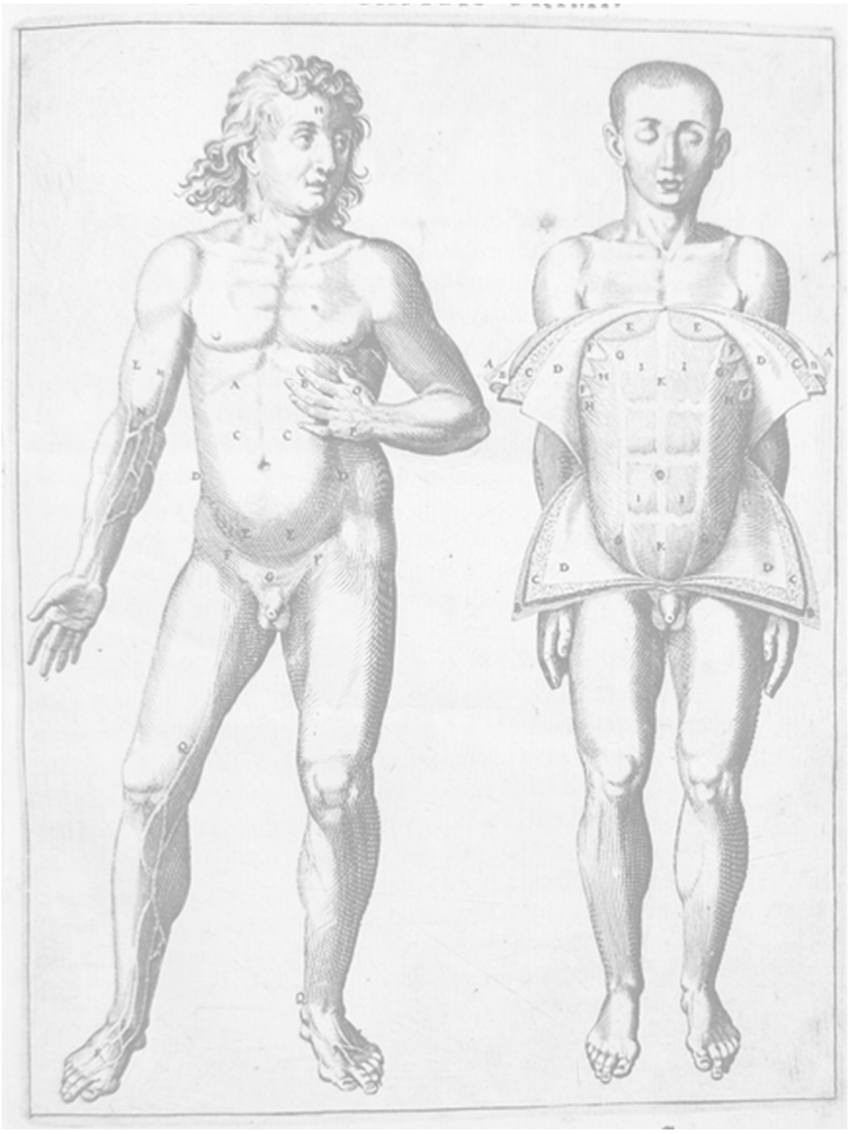
Catalogue 349

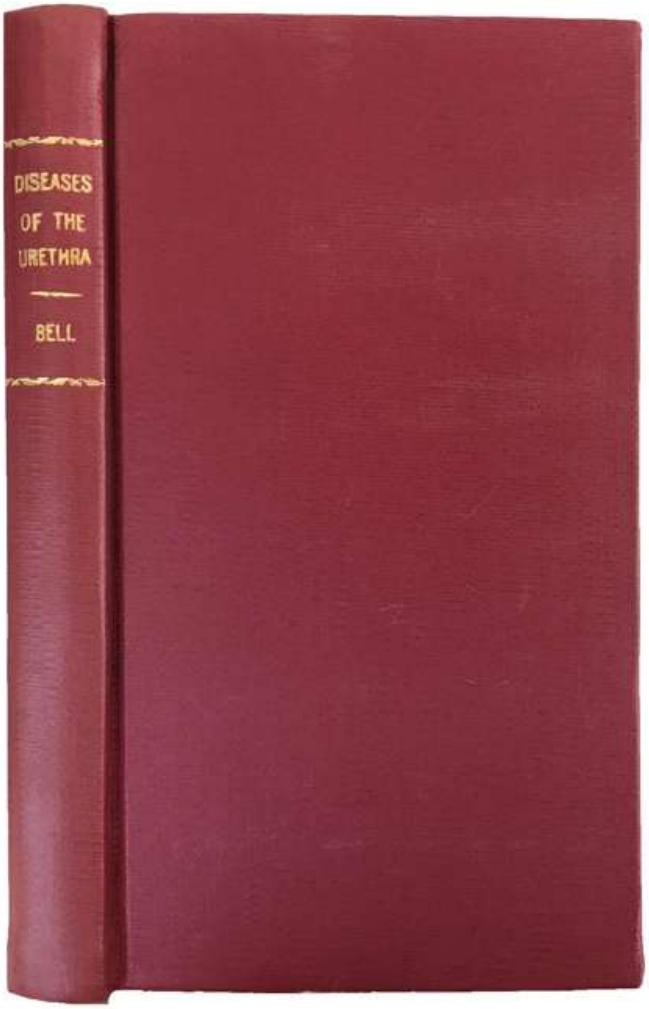
RARE & UNUSUAL MEDICAL BOOKS

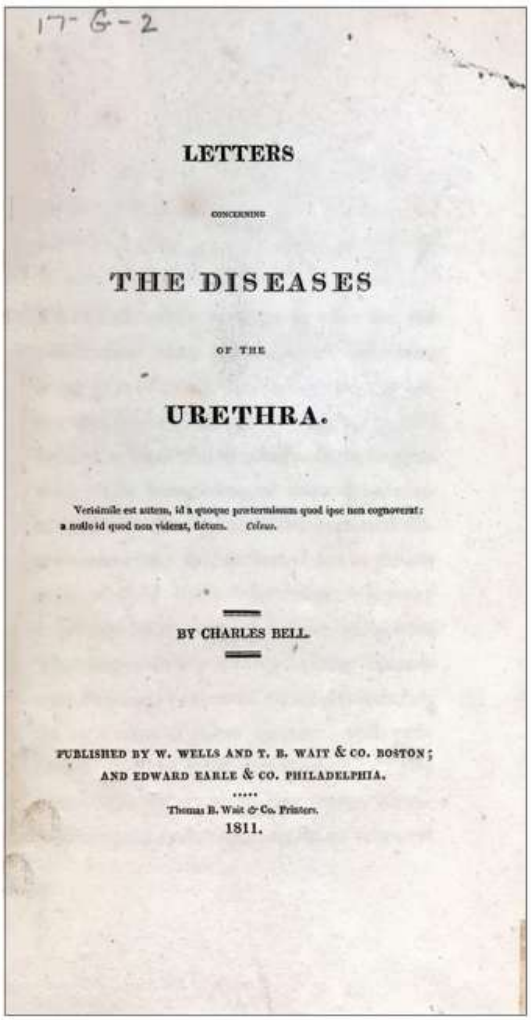


JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

VESLING [112]

Neuchâtel, Switzerland

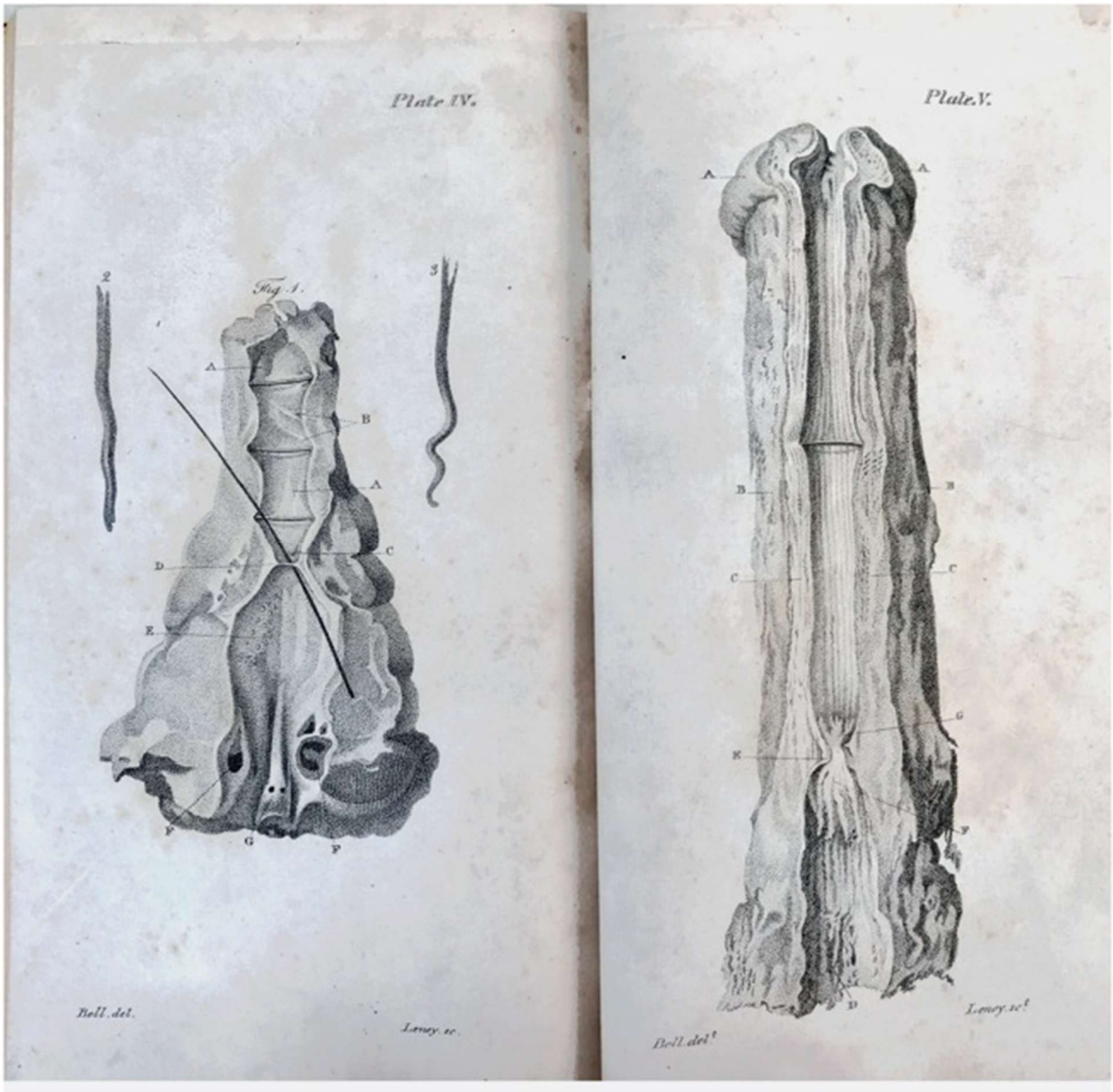




53. **BELL, Sir Charles** (1774-1842). *Letters concerning the diseases of the urethra.* Boston: W. Wells & T. B. Wait; Philadelphia: Edward Earle, 1811. ¶ 211 x 123 mm. Small 4to. [viii], (13)-155, [1 blank], [6], [ads 2] pp. 6 engraved plates; occasional foxing. Modern red buckram, gilt spine, new end-leaves. Blind stamp of the Tufts University Medical School Library on title. Ownership signature of C. A. Carton. Very good. M6769

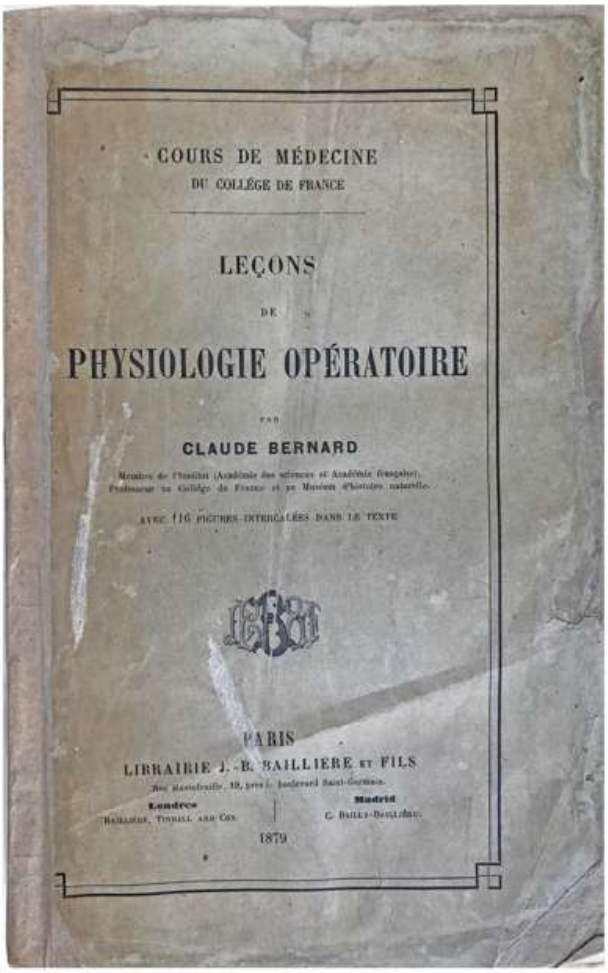
$ 110

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. First published London, 1810. In a series of three letters, Bell presented "his observations on various types of strictures in the urethra. He differentiated between simple, bridle, dilatable, spasmodic, callous, and ulcerated types of strictures and discussed their diagnosis, etiology, prognosis and treatment. All six plates were drawn by Bell, and two were also etched by him." – *Heirs of Hippocrates.*



PROVENANCE: Dr. Charles Allan Carton (1920–2006) was an eminent neurosurgeon at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center who served as Co-Chief of Neurosurgery and gained international prominence for treating actress Patricia Neal. He was an avid collector of medical prints and rare books. Carton devoted years of research to the 19th-century surgeon and anatomist Sir Charles Bell, even authoring a lecture on Bell and collecting first-edition texts and original writings associated with him.

§ Austin 183; Cushing B262; Gordon-Taylor 9; *Heirs of Hippocrates* (London, 1810); Hirsch, I, p. 377 (London, 1810); Thornton, *Medical books, libraries and collectors*, rev. ed., pp. 153-154 (London, 1810); Wellcome, II, p. 136.

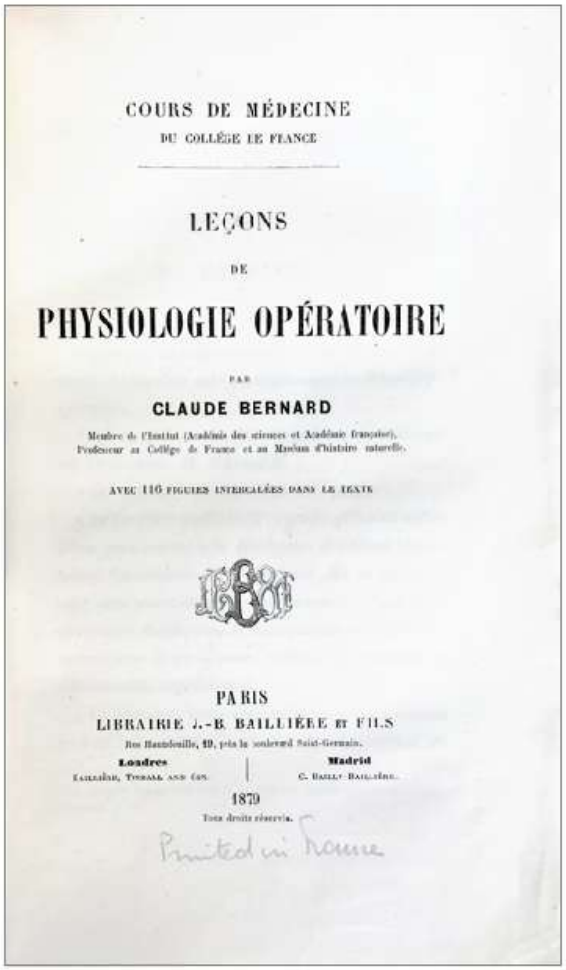

COURS DE MÉDECINE
DU COLLÈGE DE FRANCE

LEÇONS
DE
PHYSIOLOGIE OPÉRATOIRE

PAR
CLAUDE BERNARD

PARIS
LIBRAIRIE J.-B. BAILLIÈRE ET FILS

1879


COURS DE MÉDECINE
DU COLLÈGE DE FRANCE

LEÇONS
DE
PHYSIOLOGIE OPÉRATOIRE

PAR
CLAUDE BERNARD

AVEC 116 FIGURES INTERCALÉES DANS LE TEXTE

PARIS
LIBRAIRIE J.-B. BAILLIÈRE ET FILS

1879

Printed in France

54. **BERNARD, Claude** (1813-1878). *Leçons de Physiologie Opératoire. Avec 116 figures intercalées dans le texte.* Paris: J.-B. Bailliere et Fils, 1879. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 624 pp. Illustrations. Original printed wrappers; extremities chipped, rebacked with kozo. Good +. M11139

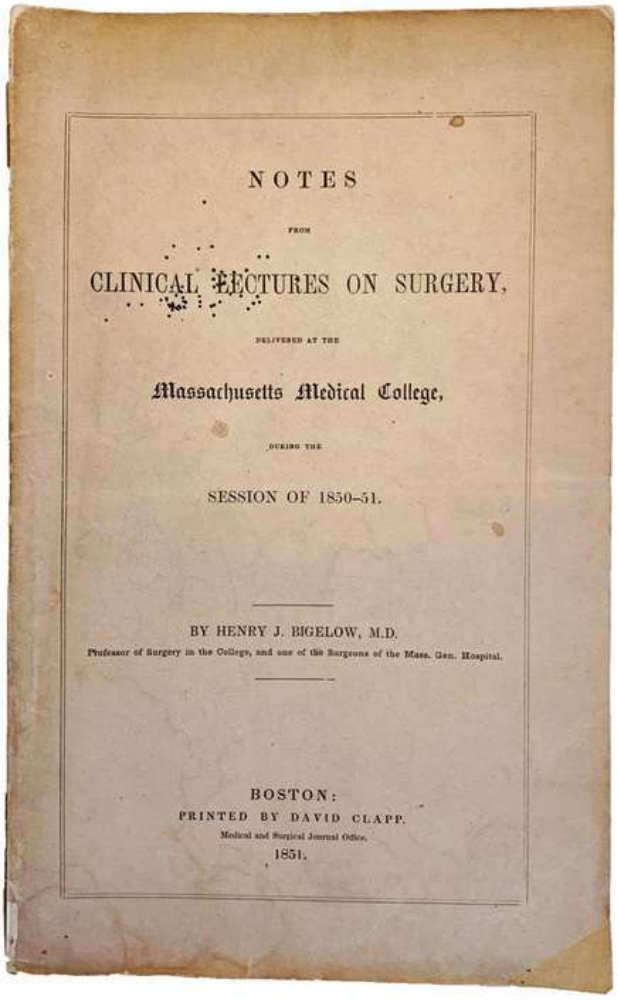
$ 175

FIRST EDITION. "Bernard began work on this, his last book, in 1873 and did not quite finish the final corrections before his death. Utilizing, in part, a series of lectures he had given in 1859-1860, he brought them up to date, performed new experiments where necessary, and added new material to complete the work. . . Arranged in four

parts, the treatise discusses general physiological processes, the techniques and methods used in experimental physiology, physiology of the circulatory system along with experimental pharmacology, and the physiology of the digestive system." – *Heirs of Hippocrates.*

"In this, his last work, Bernard showed himself 'the unapproachable master in the technique of experimental procedure' – Garrison, *History of Medicine*, 4th ed., p. 546." – Garrison and Morton.

See: Cushing B317; Garrison and Morton 634; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1801; Osler 1519; Waller 955.


NOTES

FROM

CLINICAL LECTURES ON SURGERY,

DELIVERED AT THE

Massachusetts Medical College,

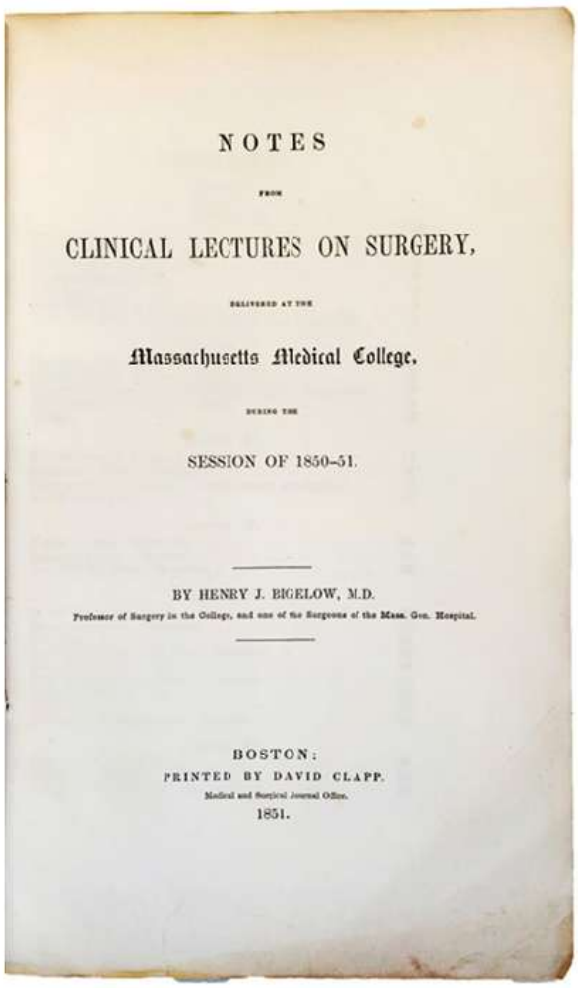
DURING THE

SESSION OF 1850–51.

BY HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D.

Professor of Surgery in the College, and one of the Surgeons of the Mass. Gen. Hospital.

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY DAVID CLAPP.
Medical and Surgical Journal Office.
1851.


NOTES

FROM

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Professor of Surgery in the College, and one of the Surgeons of the Mass. Gen. Hospital.

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY DAVID CLAPP.
Medical and Surgical Journal Office.
1851.

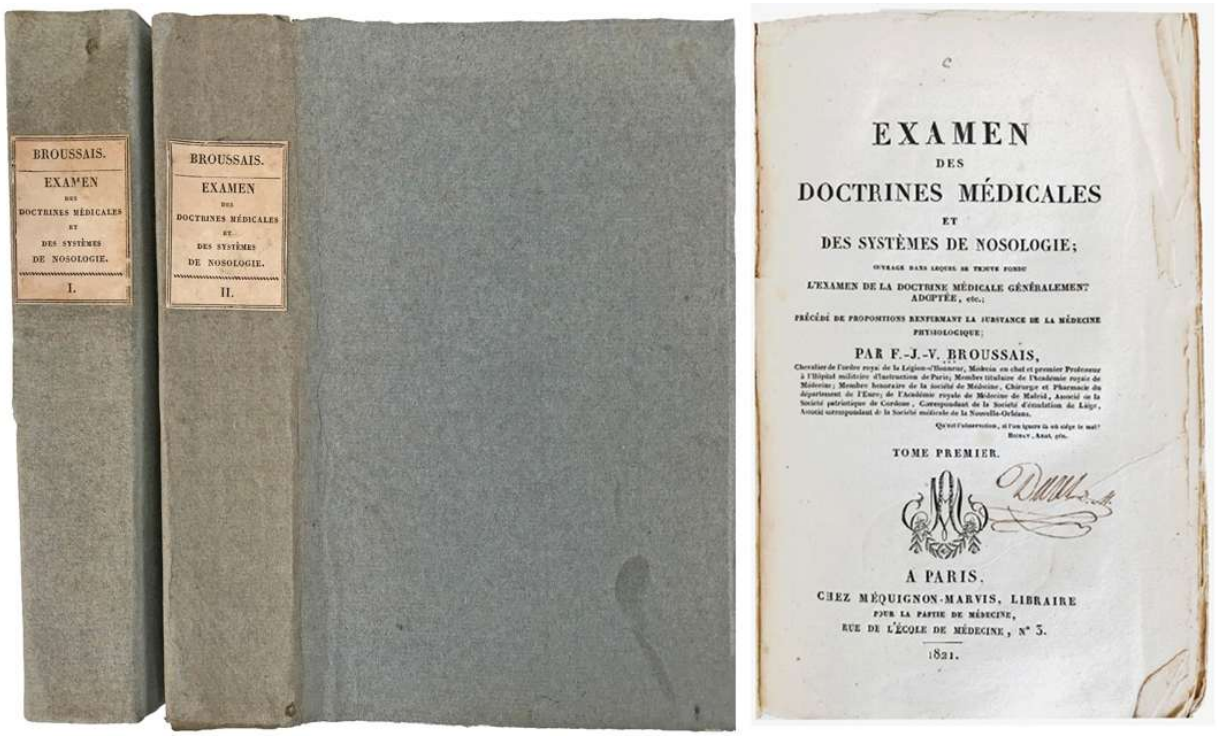
55. [**Anesthesia**] **BIGELOW, Henry J**. (1818-1890). *Notes from Clinical Lectures on Surgery delivered at the Massachusetts Medical College, during the session of 1850-51*. Boston: David Clapp, 1851. ¶ Offprint. 8vo. 34 pp. Original grayish printed wrappers; some minor soiling, spine chipped. Rare. M14280

$ 450

Six of Bigelow's lectures. His topics vary widely: Anesthetics; Extrophy of the Bladder, &c.; Epithelial Disease of Lip; Hare Lip; Tertiary Syphilis; Inguinal Hernia; Pott's Disease of the Spine; Hydrocele - radical operation; Injury of finger; Tumor in the Nose; Hernia treated by injection; Nasal Obstruction; Club foot; Disease of the Ankle-Joint; Necrosis of the Humerus, etc.

"Prior to the advent of anesthesia, surgery was limited in scope due to the excruciating pain experienced by patients. This raised challenges for surgeons who were distressed by the inadvertent suffering caused by surgery. The first successful use of ether anesthesia by William Thomas Green Morton (1819–1868) in 1846 at Massachusetts General Hospital was a turning point for the profession. The innovation and proliferation of operations catalyzed by the introduction of anesthesia altered the landscape of surgical practice. Initially, the introduction of ether into the field was met with hesitation and resistance by several parties in the medical field. It took the efforts of prominent surgeons to ensure that ether achieved its full potential. The greatest supporter of ether during this epoch was the young surgeon Henry Jacob Bigelow (1818–1890), who spent 30 years of his career advocating for and experimenting with anesthesia. The efforts of Bigelow, a gifted surgeon renowned for his contributions to orthopedic surgery, were instrumental in the promotion of anesthesia and the advancement of the surgical profession." – Makris, Elizabeth; Makhoul, Kevin G.; Lee, Terence B. Jr.; Desai, Manisha S., "*Henry Jacob Bigelow (1818–1890); A Champion for Anesthesia and Catalyst for the Advancement of Surgery*." *Annals of Surgery*: March 2022 – Volume 3 - Issue 1.

See: Oliver Wendell Holmes, *Memoir of Henry Jacob Bigelow*, 1891 (listed among the works of Bigelow that Holmes called his "more important . . . contributions to Medical Literature." [c274-247]



56. **BROUSSAIS, Francois Joseph Victor** (1772-1838). *Examen des Doctrines Medicales et des Systemes de Nosologie; Ouvrage Dans Lequel Se Trouve Fondu*. [2 volumes]. Paris: Mequignon-Marvis, 1821. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. [4], 332; [4], (331)-874 pp. Index. Modern book paper covers; spines with printed paper labels. Pages generally good with some foxing. Owner inked signature, and rubber stamp in both volumes, "T. [Jacques] Dunet D.M. A. Nuits". RR1388

$ 100

Early edition. Broussais was extremely popular during his time, known as "the emperor of medicine."

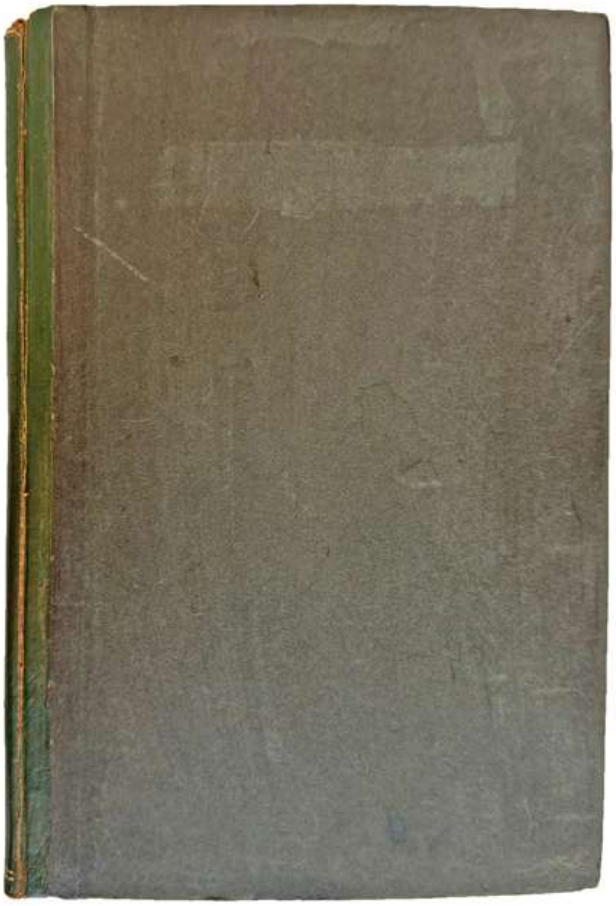
This particular work was written in criticism of Pinel and Laennec. He considered himself in opposition of dogma and systems, creating his own elaborate system. The present work deals heavily with inflammation, for which Broussais offers therapies of diet and leeches. It was first written and issued in 1816 and the author continued to edit the work, eventually expanding it to 2,600 pages in 4 volumes. "Surgeon of the armies of France and professor of general pathology and therapeutics at Paris, Broussais was the most celebrated French practitioner of his day, and, according to Arturo Castiglioni, the "most sanguinary physician in history" - Castiglioni, *A history of medicine*. New York, 1946. p. 699.

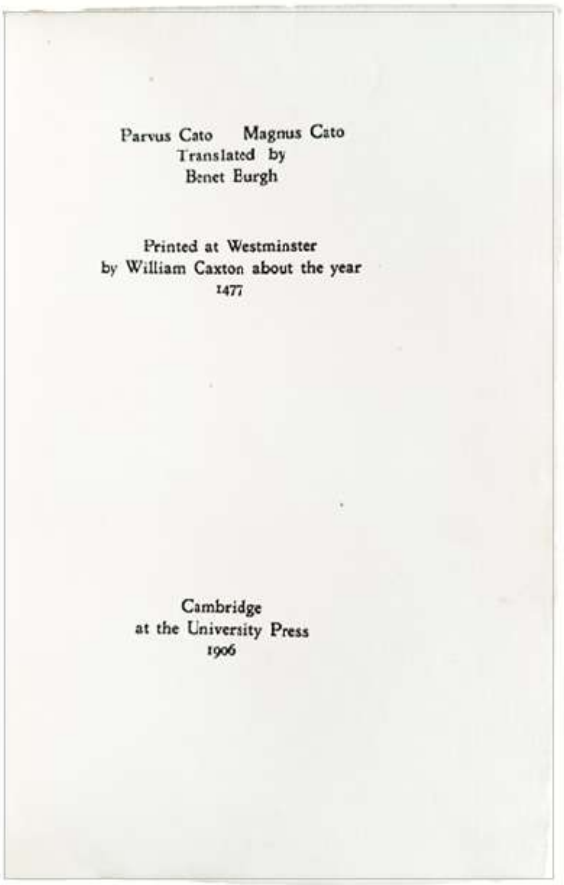
Although he taught the importance of clinical observation, Broussais' rigid attitudes regarding his often erroneous theories hindered more often than helped the progress of French medicine. Broussais believed that the basis of all pathology was gastroenteritis and that debilitating treatment was called for in nearly every disease. His most common remedy was the application of leeches to the stomach or the head. The popularity of his methods is evidenced by the fact that during one year, over 35,000,000 leeches were imported into France. Broussais was not popular among his Parisian medical colleagues and the preface to the present work is a vicious diatribe against those who refused to believe in his medical theories. The book was written only a year or two after he went from military service into private practice, and many of his arguments are based on observations he made while on the medical faculty at the military hospital at Val de Grace." – *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1265.

Jacques Duret (1794-1874), whose signature appears in this copy of this book, was born in Nuits-Saint-Georges. He became the city's first magistrate and councilor. Duret was a medical student in Paris. As a doctor and botanist he collected some 1340 plants for study.

§ *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1265; Waller 1496 (1821 ed.); Wellcome II, p. 248.

See: Chazaud, Jacques, *F.-J.-V. Broussais*: *De l'irritation a la folie : un tournant méthodologique de la médecine au XIXe siècle*. Toulouse, 1992. Valentin (M.) - *Francois Broussais, 1772-1838: empereur de la médicine ; jeunesses, correspondance, vie et œuvre*. Dinard: Assoc. des Amis du Musee du Pays de Dinard, 1988. See also: Maulitz, Russell C., Book Review: "Francois Broussais: Empereur de la médecine," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, v.46 n.1, (19910101): 114-115.

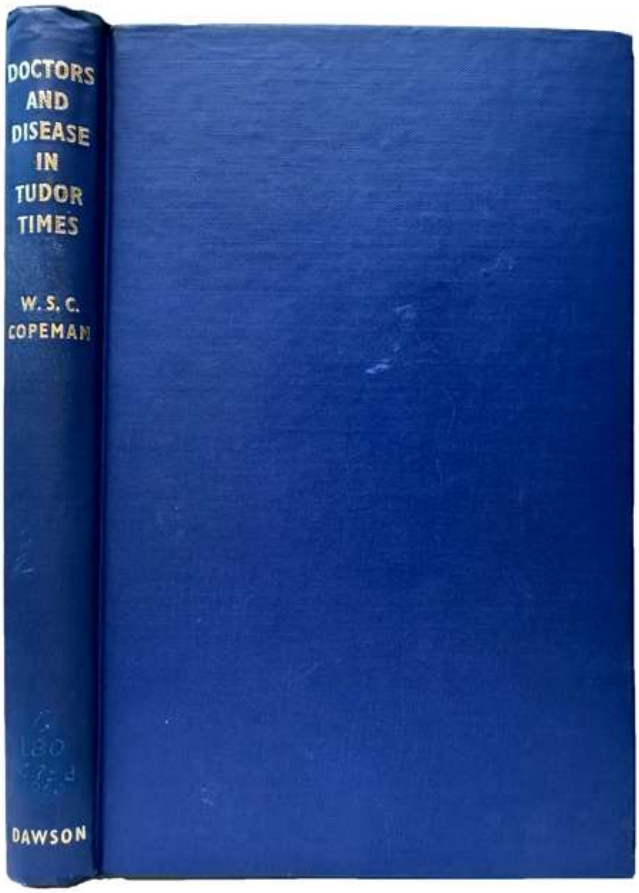


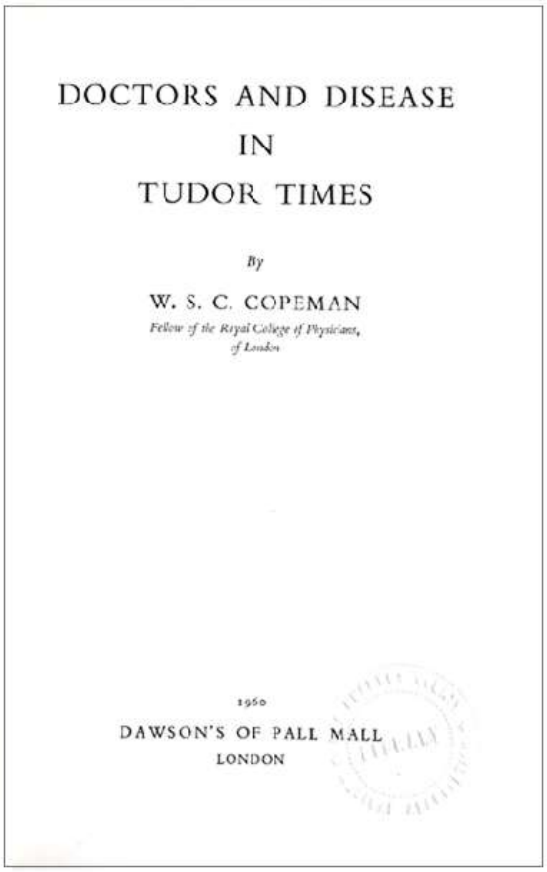


57. **CAXTON, William**. *Parvus Cato Magnus Cato. Translated by Benet Burgh. Printed at Westminster by William Caxton about the year 1477*. Cambridge: University Press, 1906. ¶ 268 x 177 mm. 8vo. [66] pp. Original green cloth-backed boards; worn, upper spine chipped, cracked. Good. M8772

$ 30

Limited edition of 250 copies. Facsimile reprinted from the second of eight tracts contained in a volume of small pieces chiefly by Chaucer and Lydgate, collected by John Moore and presented to the University of Cambridge in 1715 by King George the First.




DOCTORS AND DISEASE
IN
TUDOR TIMES

By

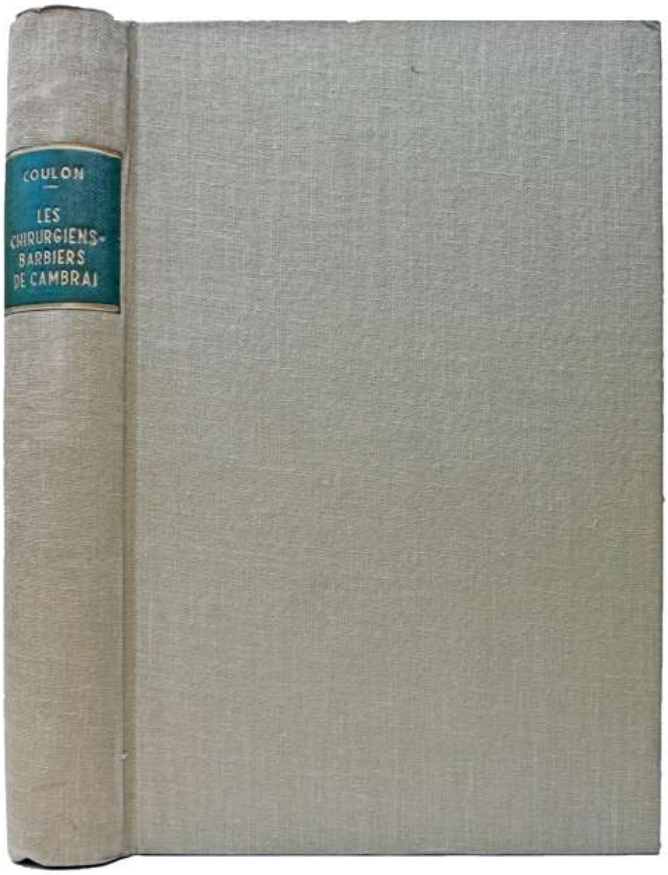
W. S. C. COPEMAN

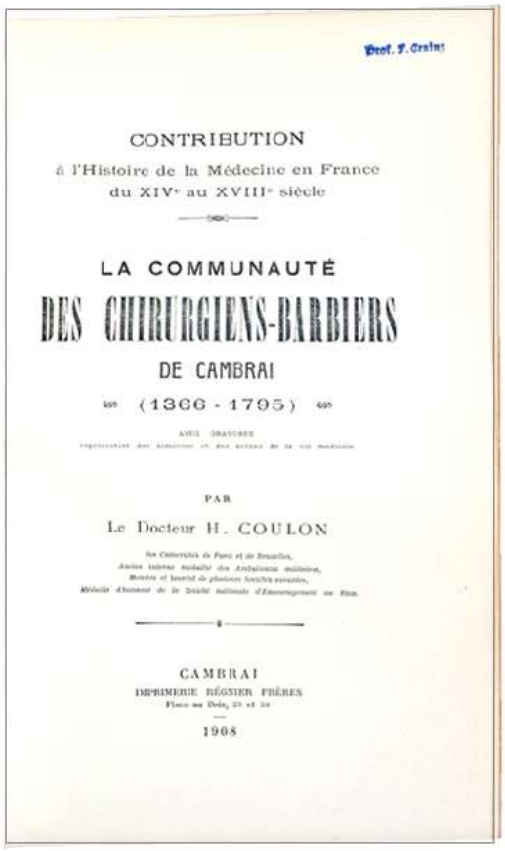
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of London

1960

DAWSON'S OF PALL MALL
LONDON

58. **COPEMAN, W. S. C.** [**William**]. *Doctors and Disease in Tudor Times*. London: Dawson's, 1960. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 186 pp. 12 plates, index; offsetting to rear leaf. Original full navy-blue cloth, gilt-stamped title. Embossed t.-p. stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Association Library; spine call number over-painted. Very good. $ 12.95

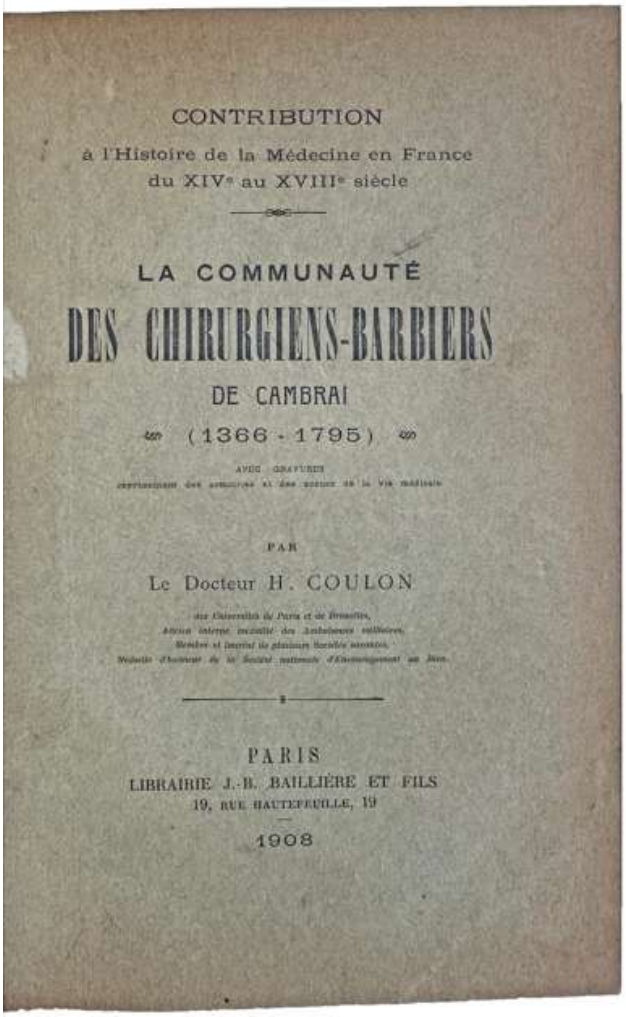




59. **COULON, Hyacinthe** (ca.1847-). *La Communauté des Chirurgiens-Barbiers de Cambrai (1366-1795).* Cambrai: Regnier Frères, 1908. ¶ At head of title: *Contribution à l'Histoire de la Médecine en France du XIVe au XVIIIe siècle.* 243 x 162 mm. 8vo. xvi, 281 pp. Color frontis., 3 plates. Modern gray-green cloth, green cloth spine label, gilt spine, original printed wrappers bound in. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to Monsieur Fouquet, Directeur . . . Ownership rubber stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Very good. Scarce. M5999

$ 50

The Community of Barber-Surgeons of Cambrai (1366-1795), France.



CONTRIBUTION

à l'Histoire de la Médecine en France
du XIVe au XVIIIe siècle

LA COMMUNAUTÉ

DES CHIRURGIENS-BARBIERS

DE CAMBRAI

(1366-1795)

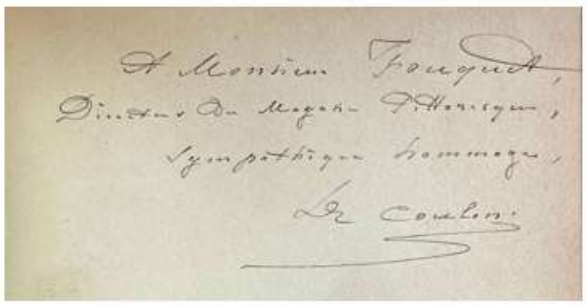
AVEC GRAVURES

PAR

Le Docteur H. COULON

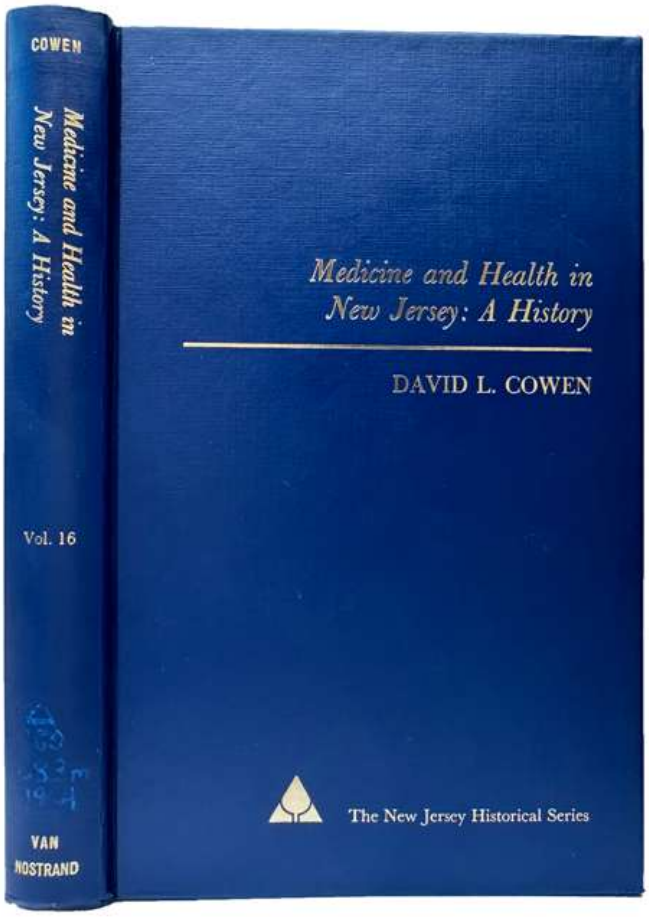
PARIS
LIBRAIRIE J.-B. BAILLIÈRE ET FILS
19, RUE HAUTEFEUILLE, 19

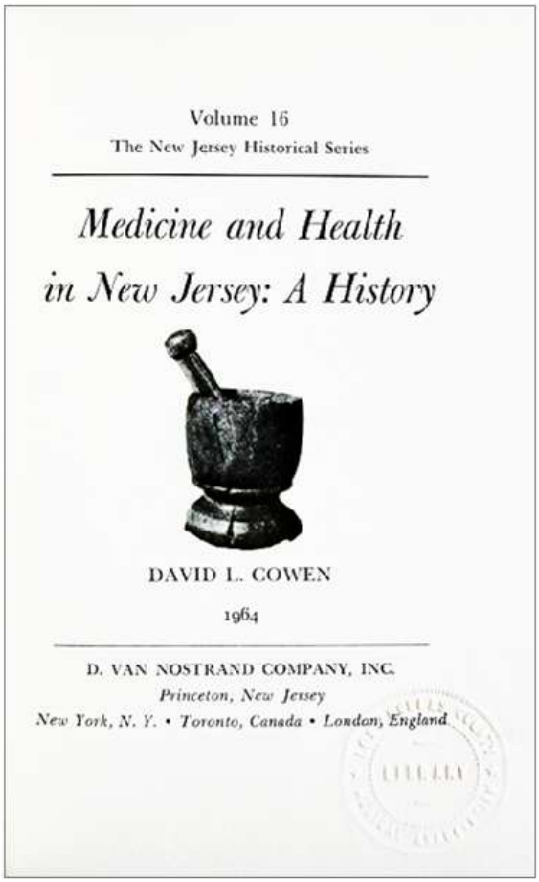
1908



A Monsieur Fouquet,
Directeur du Musée d'Horrigue,
Sympathique hommage,
Dr Coulon.

[59]

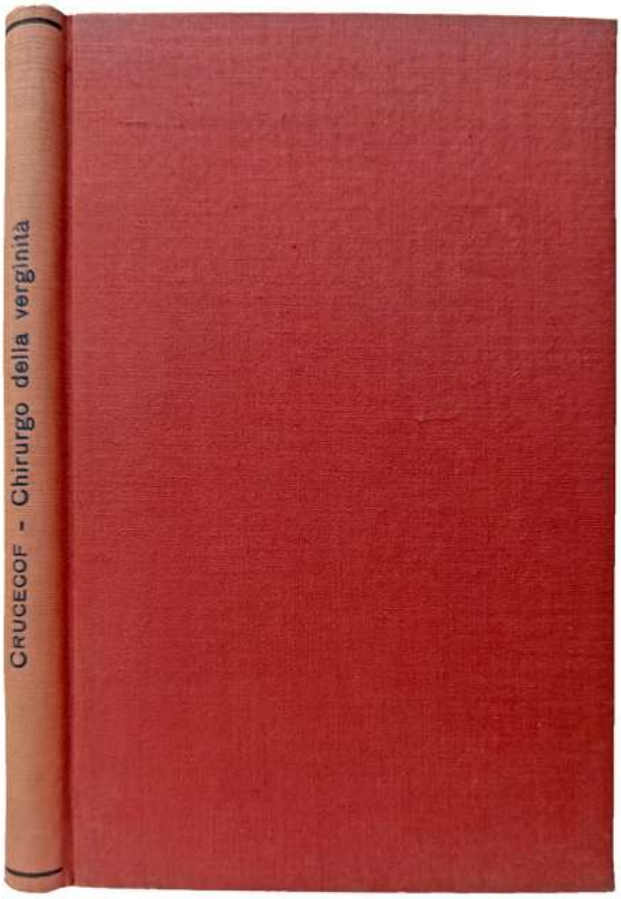




60. **COWEN, David L.** (1909-2006). *Medicine and Health in New Jersey: a history*. Princeton: D. Van Nostrand, 1964. ¶ Series: *The New Jersey Historical Series*, vol. 16. 8vo. xv, [1], 229, [1] pp. 12 illus., index. Original navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth; somewhat rubbed, library spine call number painted-over on spine. Embossed t.-p. stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Association Library. Very good.

$ 10

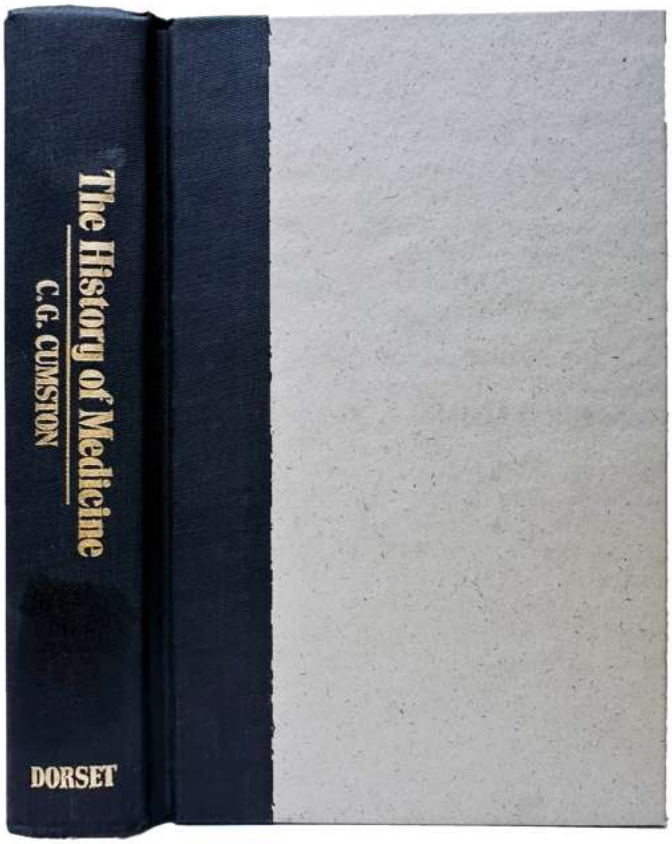
"Dave [Cowan]'s landmark book, *Medicine and Health in New Jersey: A History* (1964), written at the invitation of New Jersey's Tercentennial Commission, is a model of local history. He avoided the pitfalls common to this genre by relating what was happening in New Jersey to what was unfolding nationally in medicine. Dave showed that the Garden State was a leader in the country's public health movements for mosquito control, certified milk, sanitation, and pure food and drugs in the late nineteenth century." – Vincent J. Cirillo & Karen Reeds, *The Medical History Society of New Jersey*.

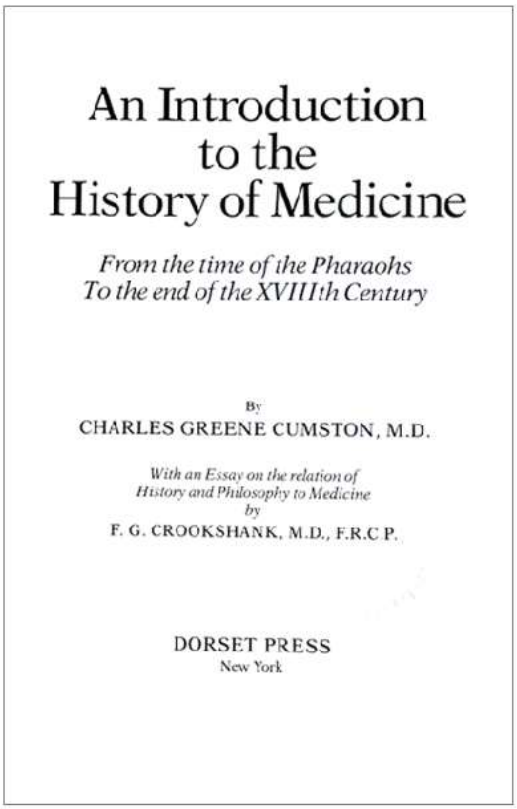


61. **CRUCECOF, Aldo**. *Come divenni chirurgo della verginita*. Rome: Rores, 1949. ¶ 204 x 136 mm. 8vo. 141 pp. Paper is somewhat browned. Modern brick red cloth, black-lettered spine, spine lightly faded. Bookplate, ownership rubber stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Very good. M6004

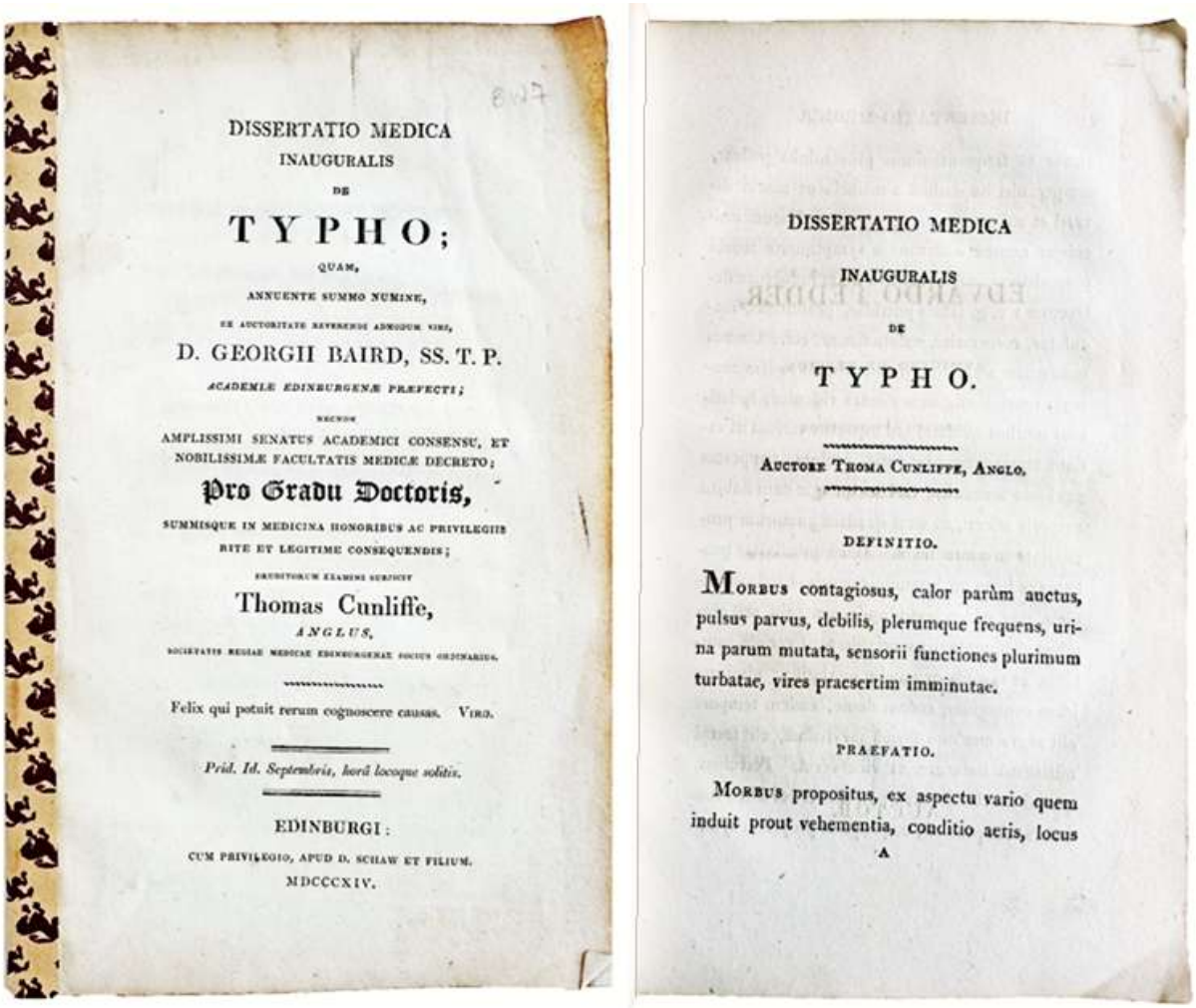
$ 18

This work offers this physician's and societal views of plastic and cosmetic surgery in its post-WWII climate.





62. **CUMSTON, Charles Greene** (1868-1928). *An Introduction to the History of Medicine: from the time of the Pharaohs to the end of the XVIIIth century. With an essay on the relation of history and philos. to medicine by F.G. Crookshank*. New York: Dorset Press, 1987. ¶ Reprint. 8vo. xxxii, 390 pp. Illus., index. Two-tone cloth; library spine markings painted-over, call-slip removed (f.paste-down). Good. $ 8



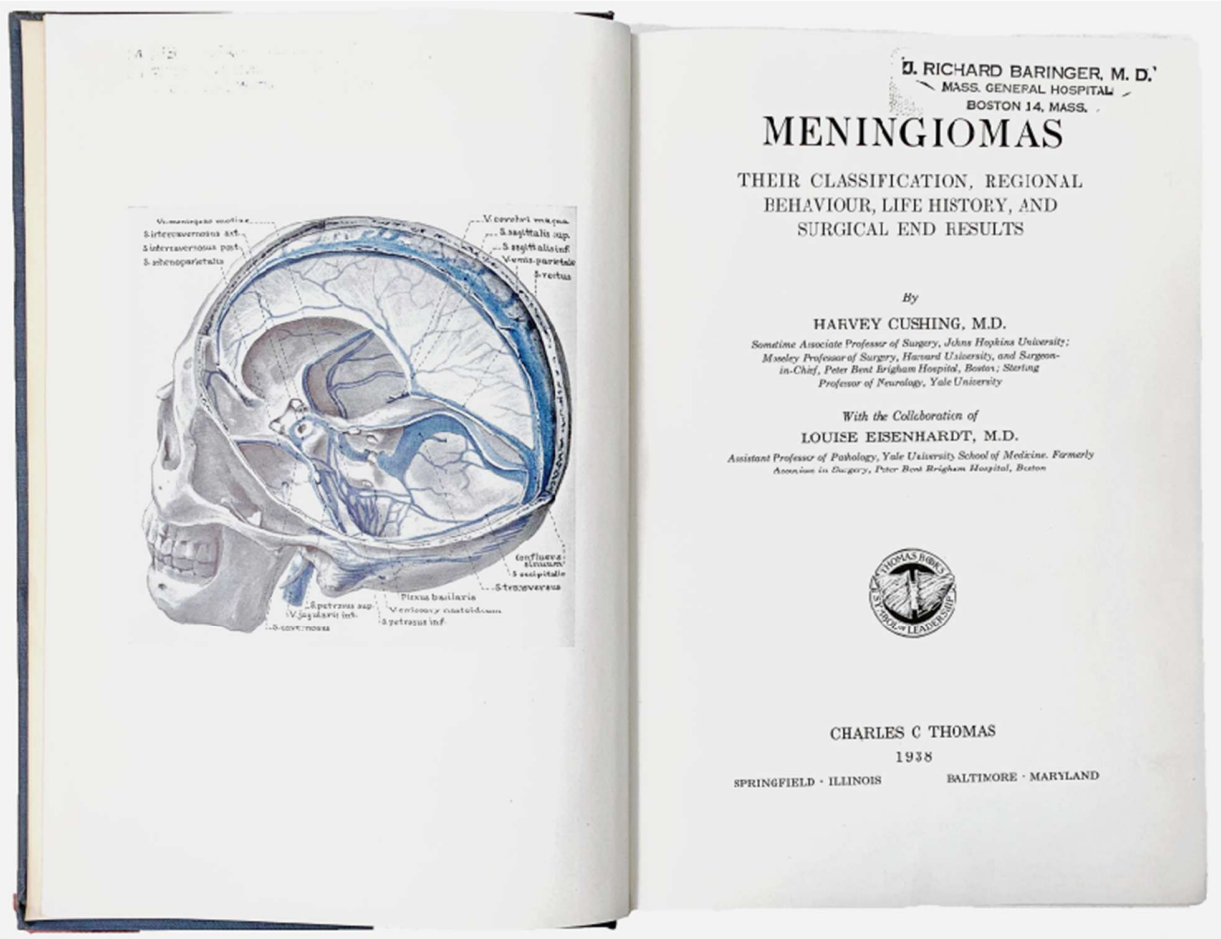
DISSERTATIO MEDICA
INAUGURALIS
DE
TYPHO;
QUAM,
ANNUENTE SUMMO NUMINE,
D. GEORGII BAIRD, SS. T. P.
ACADEMIÆ EDINBURGENÆ PRÆFECTI;
AMPLISSIMI SENATUS ACADEMICI CONSENSU, ET
NOBILISSIMÆ FACULTATIS MEDICÆ DECRETO;
Pro Gradu Doctoris,
SUMMISQUE IN MEDICINA HONORIBUS AC PRIVILEGIIS
RITE ET LEGITIME CONSEQUENDIS;
Thomas Cunliffe,
ANGLUS,
Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas. VIRG.
Prid. Id. Septembris, horâ locoque solitis.
EDINBURGI:
CUM PRIVILEGIO, APUD D. SCHAW ET FILIUM.
MDCCCXIV.

DISSERTATIO MEDICA
INAUGURALIS
DE
TYPHO.
AUCTORE THOMA CUNLIFFE, ANGLO.
DEFINITIO.
MORBUS contagiosus, calor parùm auctus, pulsus parvus, debilis, plerumque frequens, urina parum mutata, sensorii functiones plurimum turbatae, vires praesertim imminutae.
PRAEFATIO.
MORBUS propositus, ex aspectu vario quem induit prout vehementia, conditio aeris, locus
A

63. **CUNLIFFE, Thomas**. *Dissertatio medica inauguralis de typho. . .* Edinburgh: D. Schaw et Filium, 1814. ¶ 209 x 130 mm. 8vo. [iv], 30 pp. Self-wraps. Fine. M3990

$ 28

Of typhus fever.

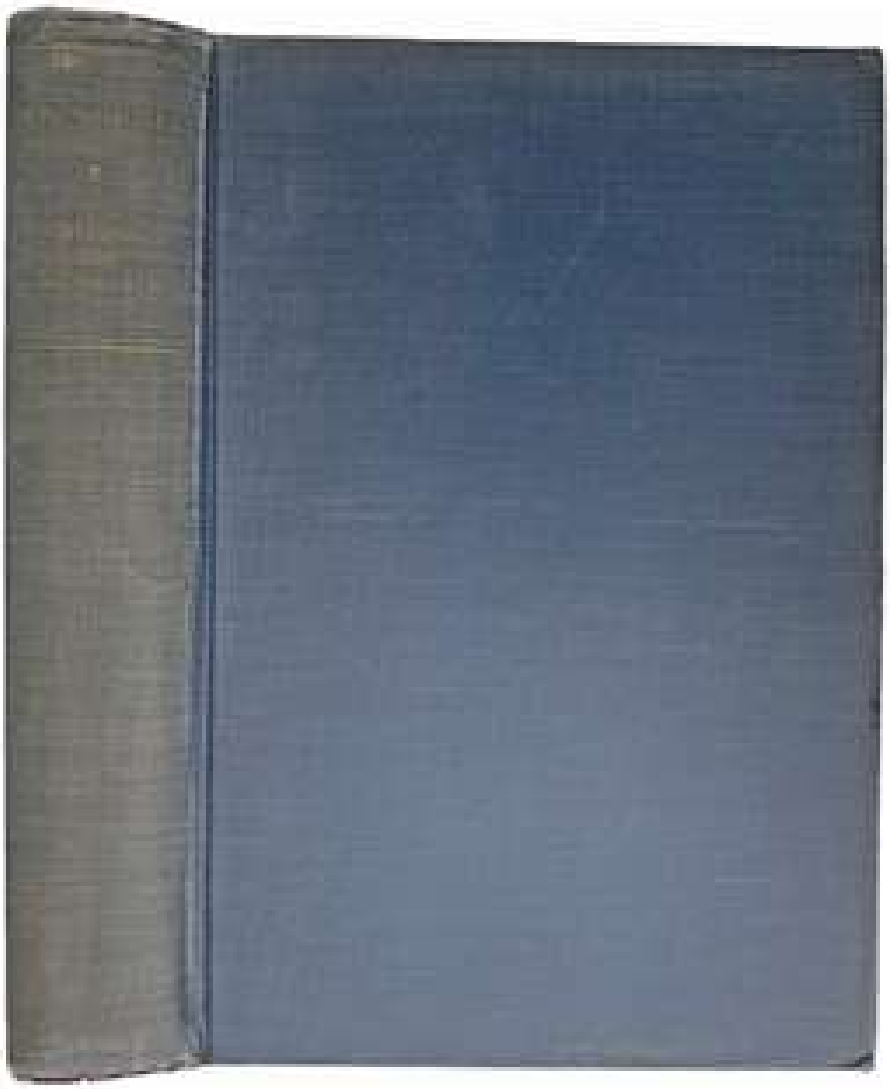


64. **CUSHING, Harvey Williams** (1869-1939); **Louise EISENHART** (1891-1967). *Meningiomas; their classification, regional behavior, life history, and surgical end result*. Springfield & Baltimore: Charles C Thomas, 1938. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 785 pp. Illus., bibliography, index. Navy blue cloth with faded gilt stamped spine; corners and spine edges a tad worn. Rubber stamp of Dr. J. Richard Baringer, Mass. General Hospital on endpapers and title; ink ownership signature of Robert Coleman Dean, Boston University School of Medicine, September 1946. Very good. M12991

$ 1,250

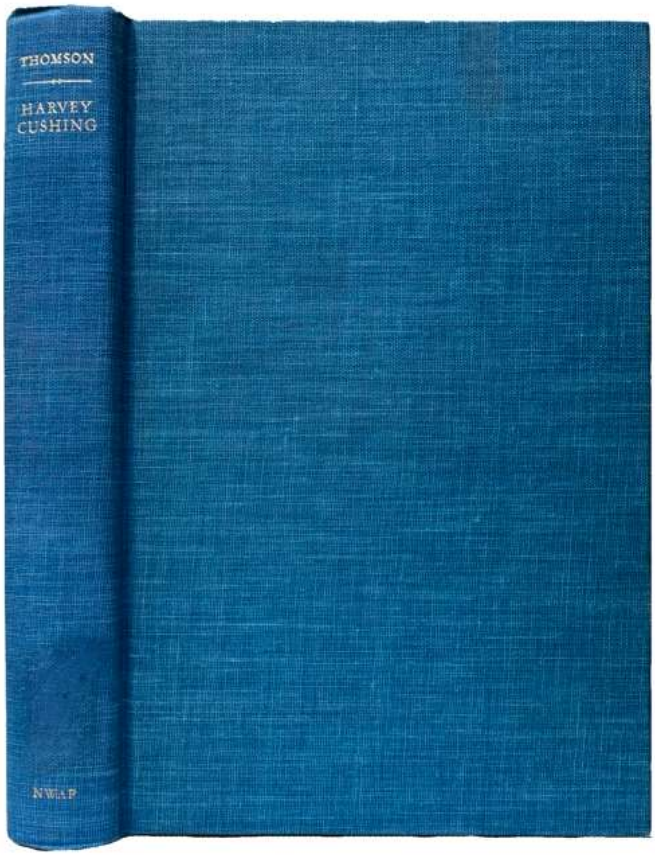
First edition. A monograph of incredible description and detail, the product of twenty-five years' work.

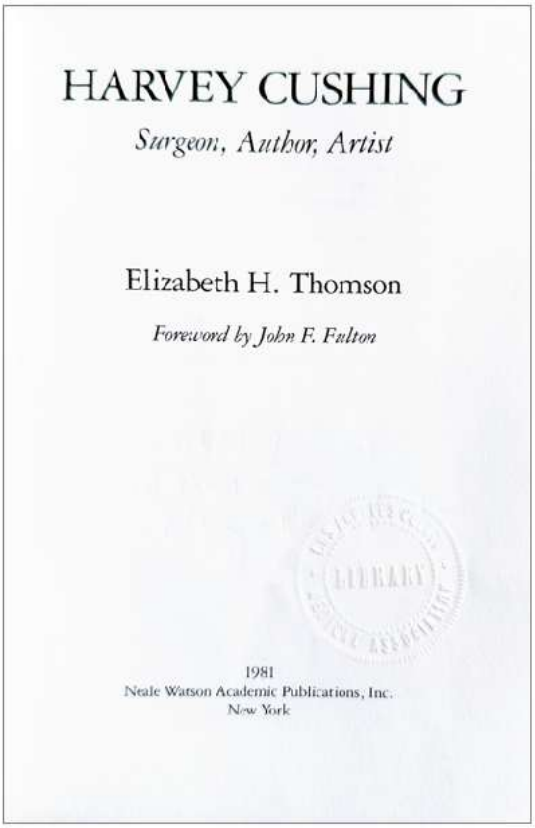
”The meticulous categorization of meningiomas, their presentation, clinical outcome, and surgical therapies are even further supplemented by Cushing’s personal commentary, questions, and recollections. Cushing’s genius was evident in his ability not only to make insightful clinical observations, but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



PROVENANCE [2]: [1] Dr. J. Richard Baringer (1935-2025), Mass. General Hospital. NOTES: Dr Baringer completed his internship and residency at Massachusetts General Hospital from 1962-1969. He was associated with the University of California, San Francisco from 1969-1982; he was Chair of the Department of Neurology at the University from 1982-2003. He was an Honorary Fellow of the American Neurological Association. [2] Robert Coleman Dean, Boston University School of Medicine, September 1946.

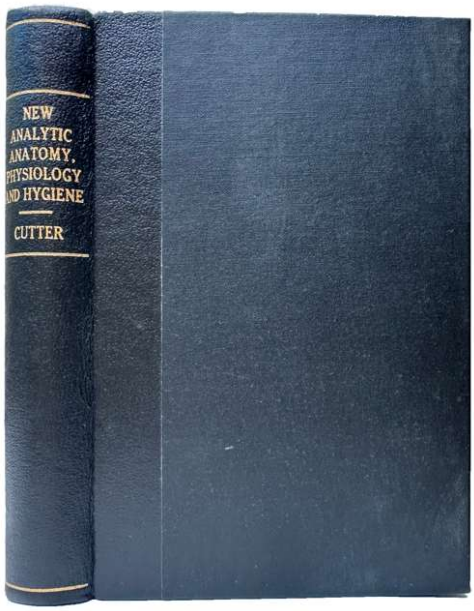
§ Haymaker & Schiller, *The Founders of Neurology*, p. 545. *A bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing*, 24; Courville Collection 520; Fulton, *Harvey Cushing*, pp. 186-687, 700; Garrison & Morton 4612 & 4909.01; Haskell Norman Library 558, *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2275.

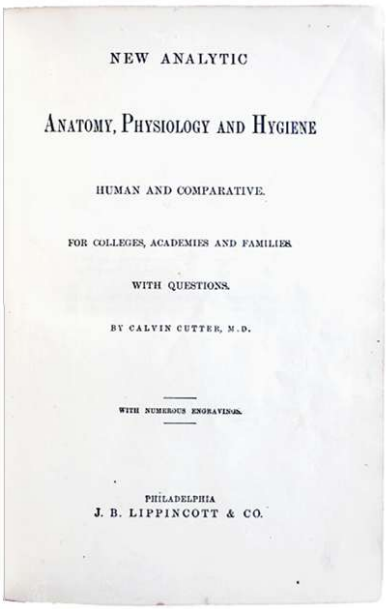




65. [**CUSHING, Harvey**] **Elizabeth H. THOMSON**. *Harvey Cushing; surgeon, author, artist*. New York: Neale Watson, 1981. ¶ Second printing, revised. 8vo. xviii, 347, [1] pp. Illus., index. Turquoise-blue gilt-stamped cloth. Embossed t.-p. stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Association Library. Very good.

$ 7




NEW ANALYTIC

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE.

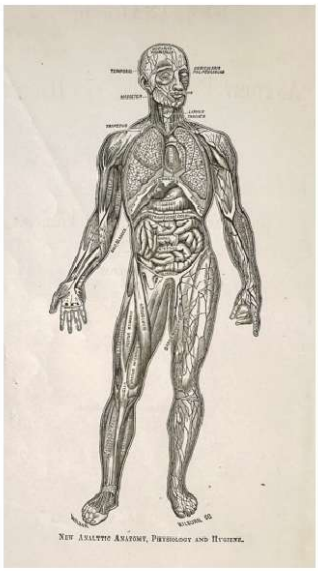
FOR COLLEGES, ACADEMIES AND FAMILIES.

WITH QUESTIONS.

BY CALVIN CUTTER, M.D.

WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

PHILADELPHIA
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.



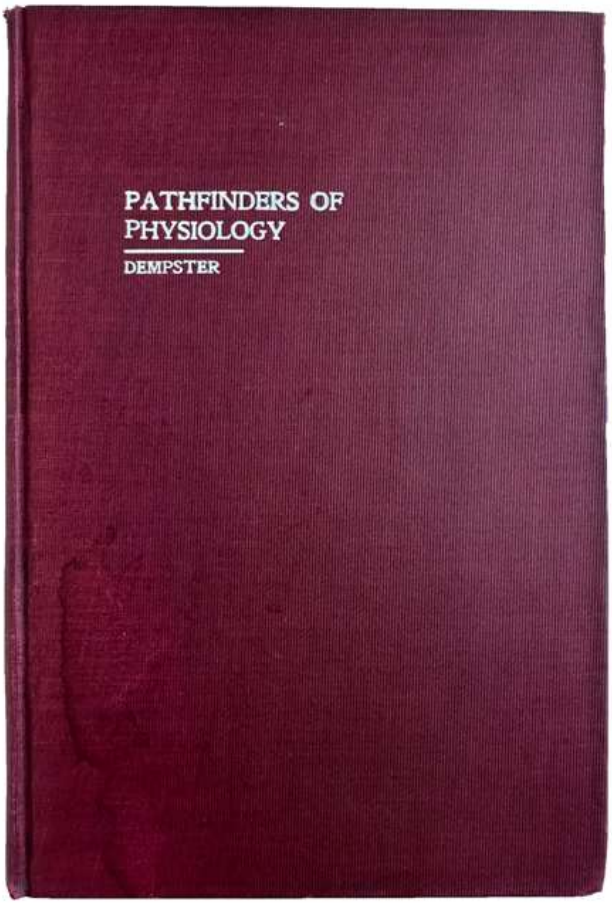
66. **CUTTER, Calvin** (1807-1873?). *New analytic anatomy, physiology and hygiene, human and comparative. For colleges, academies and families. With questions*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, [1871]. ¶ 198 x 137 mm. 8vo. 322, vii, [1 blank], (3)-66, [ads 10] pp. Frontis., 226 figs., glossary, index; offsetting at pages 20-21 in the rear. Modern quarter black morocco, cloth sides, gilt spine, new end-leaves. Ownership signature of Lora Reynolds, Tecumseh, Nebraska, with her notes in preliminaries. Very good. M7605

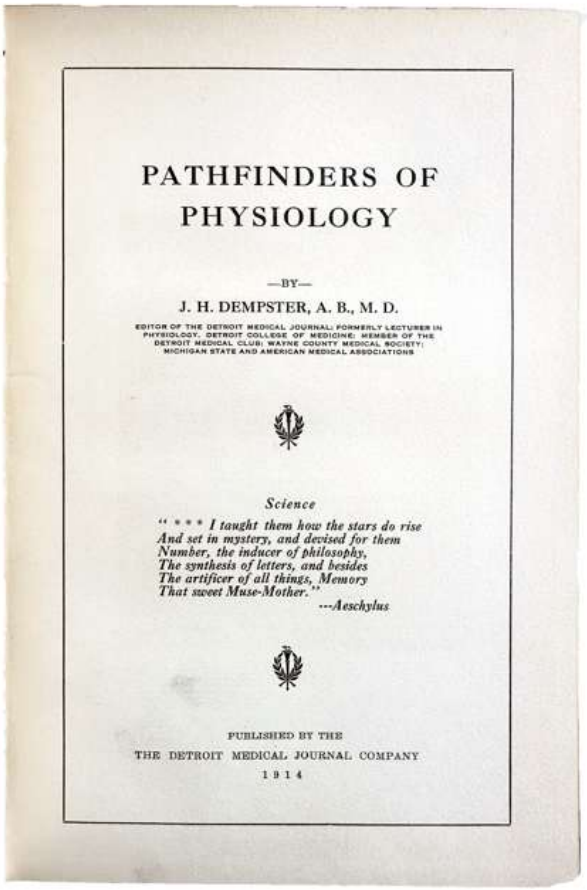
$ 25

Calvin Cutter studied medicine at Dartmouth University, graduating in 1832. After practicing medicine in small towns in New Hampshire, Cutter embarked upon a career as a medical lecturer throughout the United States. His first publication for the lay public was First book on anatomy and physiology (Boston, 1847). This was an elementary work intended for individuals with little medical knowledge. It contained many practical suggestions for maintaining good hygiene, a glossary of scientific terms, and a section of poisons and their antidotes. It was very popular; 500,000 copies were sold by 1871. This is an expanded edition, prepared as a textbook for schools, colleges, and families.

§ Cordasco 70-0804; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1695 & 1696 (Boston, 1847; Boston, 1849).

67. **DAVITTI, Luigi**; **Giuseppe PINOLI**. *La protezione sociale della maternita nel mondo*. Roma: Istituto di Medicina Sociale, 1960. ¶ Series: *Collana di Studi sui Problemi Medico Sociali*, No. XLVIII. 240 x 160 mm. 8vo. 338 pp. Tables, bibliog. Printed pictorial wrappers; foxing to covers, rear cover scraped. Ownership rubber stamp on title. Good. M6018 $ 10




PATHFINDERS OF
PHYSIOLOGY

—BY—

J. H. DEMPSTER, A. B., M. D.

EDITOR OF THE DETROIT MEDICAL JOURNAL; FORMERLY LECTURER IN PHYSIOLOGY, DETROIT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE; MEMBER OF THE DETROIT MEDICAL CLUB; WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY; MICHIGAN STATE AND AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Science

*" * * * I taught them how the stars do rise*
And set in mystery, and devised for them
Number, the inducer of philosophy,
The synthesis of letters, and besides
The artificer of all things, Memory
That sweet Muse-Mother."
—Aeschylus

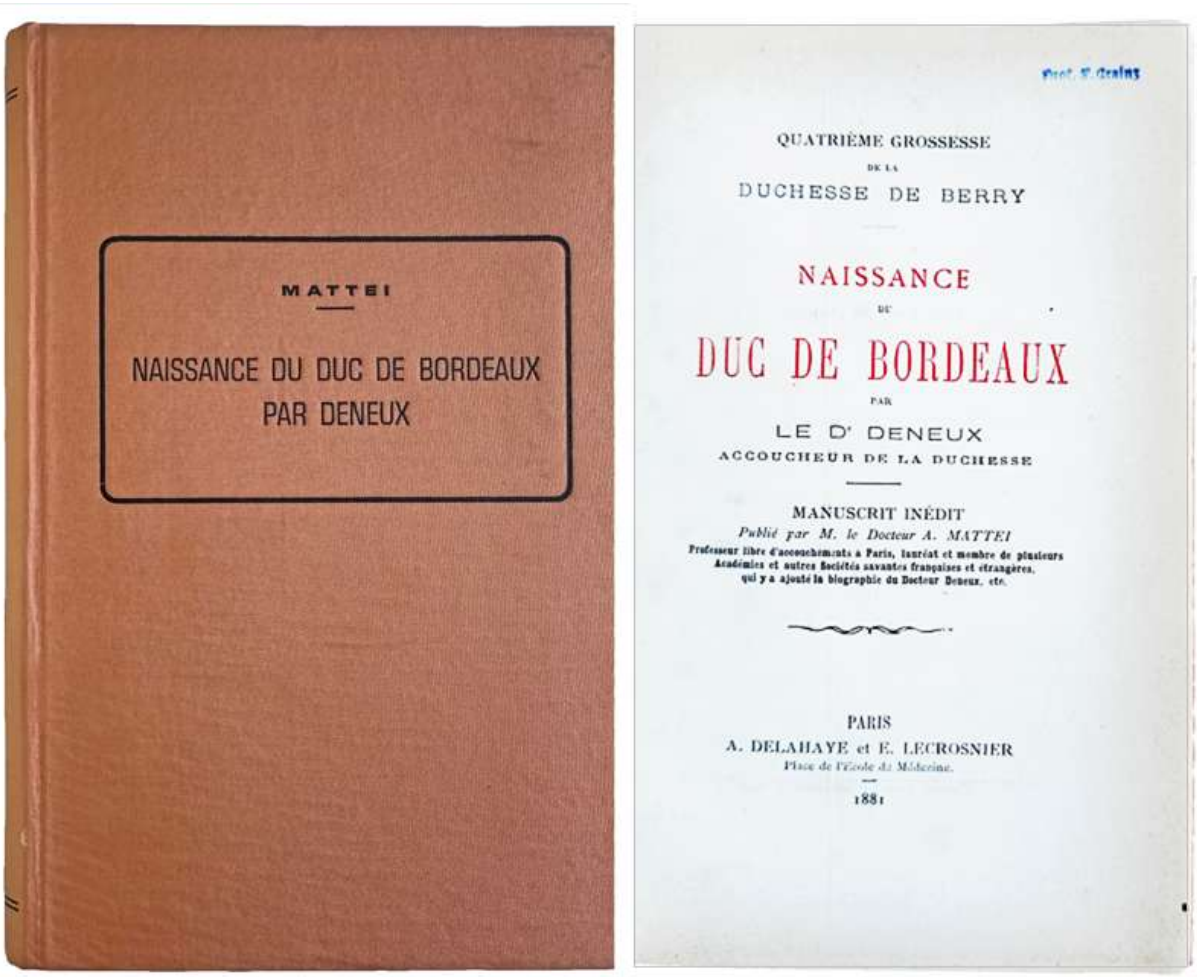
PUBLISHED BY THE
THE DETROIT MEDICAL JOURNAL COMPANY
1914

68. **DEMPSTER, J. H. [James Herbert]** (1873–1951). *Pathfinders of Physiology*. Detroit: Detroit Medical Journal, 1914. ¶ FIRST EDITION. 8vo. 66 pp. Frontis., plates, illustrations, figs. Red cloth, white stamped cover title; water stain on front cover. Bookplate of Dr. Emil Amberg (1868-1948), Detroit. Very good. M09999

$ 16.95

A pioneering work in the history of medicine, wherein Dempster gives a subject-oriented or physician-oriented history of medicine from William Harvey and the circulation of the blood, what follows in the 17th & 18th centuries, William Beaumont and the physiology of digestion, Claude Bernard and the glycogenic function of the liver, respiration, the nervous system, and closing with cell theory. Dempster was a Canadian-American physician and medical historian.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Emil Amberg was one of the most prominent physicians of Detroit and contributed much to the field of Otolaryngology.



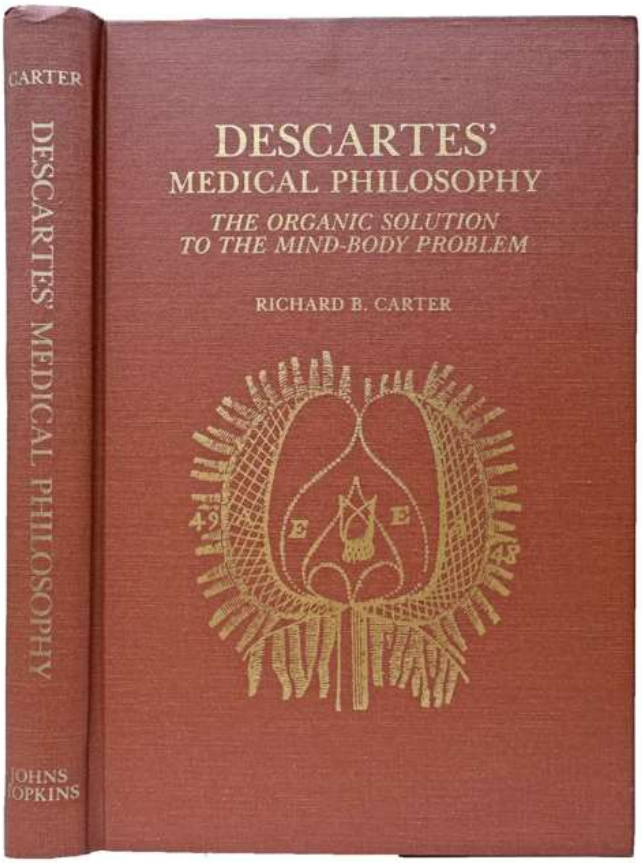
69. **DENEUX, Louis-Charles** (1767-1846). *Naissance du Duc de Bordeaux par le Dr. Deneux, accoucheur de la Duchesse. Manuscrit inedit publie par M. Le Docteur A. Mattei.* Paris: A. Delahaye et E. Lecrosnier, 1881. ¶ At head of title: *Quatrieme Grossesse de la Duchesse de Berry*. 225 x 145 mm. 8vo. [iv], 170, [2] pp. Title in red and black. Black-stamped orange cloth, original printed wrappers bound in. Ownership rubber stamp on title. Fine. RARE. M6036

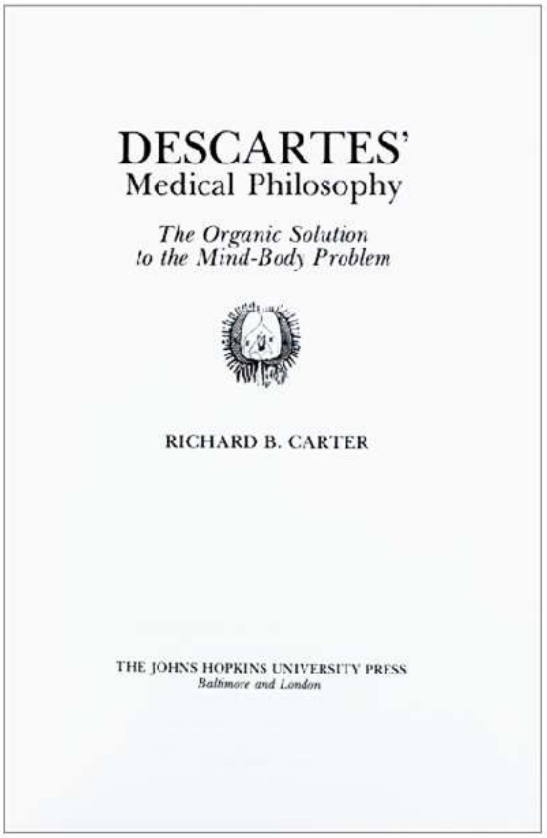
$ 70

Dr. Louis-Charles Deneux, obstetrician, assisted the Duchess of Berry with the birth of the duke of Bordeaux, the last legitimate descendant of Louis XV of France in the male line. "In spite of all the precautions, there were no witnesses at all to the birth. The duchess went to bed around midnight, having briefly felt slight pains during the evening. At 2:30am she had a contraction and urgently called her maids, Mme de Vathaire and Mme Bourgeois. The former rushed to fetch the First Lady in Waiting

while the second goes to the bed of the duchesse, whose child was born with the second contraction. Fifteen minutes later the obstetrician Deneux arrives; the duchess asks him if the child can remain with the umbilical cord uncut, and he assures her that he can stay for an hour. She orders the other physicians and surgeon who have arrived to abstain from cutting the cord until witnesses arrive. Mme de Vathaire returns with a King's Guard, followed by the duchesse de Reggio and the comtesse de Gontaut, then five national guardsmen randomly taken from the sentries on duty to serve as witnesses. The duchesse de Reggio rushes upstairs to warn the comte d'Artois. Finally the duc d'Albuféra arrives and is shown the baby attached to the umbilical cord. Then the cord is cut and Deneux, privately, finishes the delivery. The duc de Coigny arrives, then the duc and duchesse d'Angoulême, and finally the comte d'Artois. At that point the room becomes so filled with people that all move to a nearby room with the child. It is 3:15am, and at that point the vicomte de Reiset, the author, arrives in the room. The king soon arrives, the doors to the bedroom are open again and the child given back to his mother. The king nears the bed, takes the baby in his arms and proceeds to play out the legend of the birth of Henri IV, rubbing a garlic clove specially sent from Pau on the baby's lips and then putting a few drops of Jurançon wine. The king remains until 4:30am to receive the congratulations from numerous visitors: the Orléans family, the duchesse de Bourbon, marshals, ministers, etc."


QUATRIÈME GROSSESSE
DE LA
DUCHESSE DE BERRY
NAISSANCE
DU
DUC DE BORDEAUX
PAR
LE Dr DENEUX
ACCOUCHEUR DE LA DUCHESSE
MANUSCRIT INÉDIT
Publié par M. le Docteur A. MATTEI
PARIS
A. DELAHAYE et E. LECROSNIER

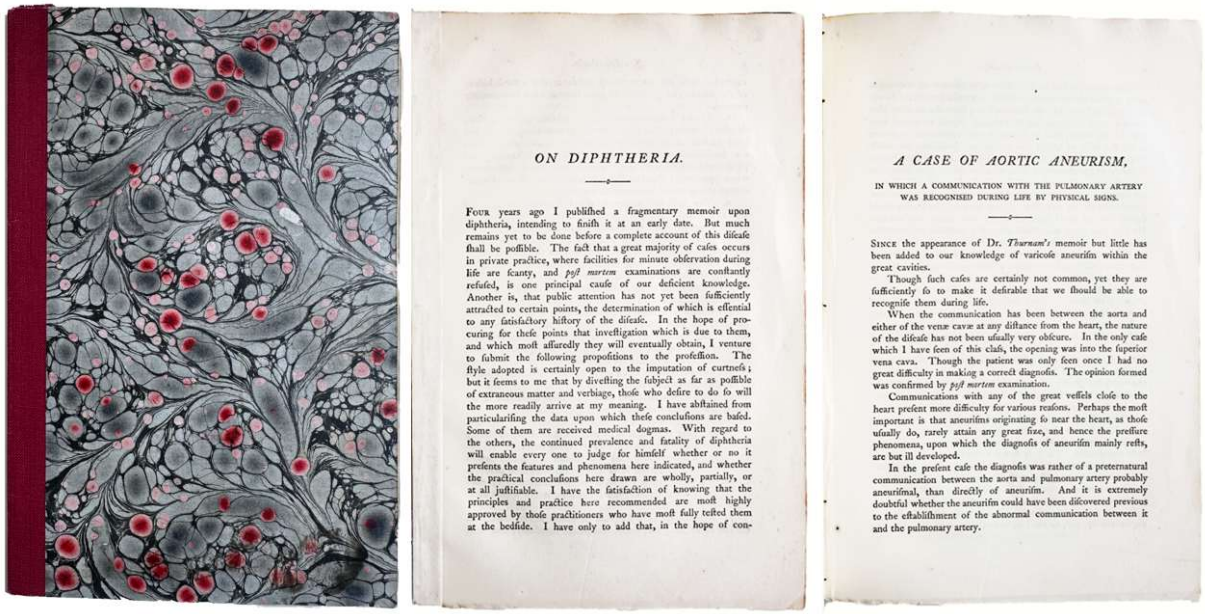




70. [**DESCARTES, Rene** (1596-1650)] **CARTER, Richard B**. *Descartes' Medical Philosophy; the organic solution to the mind-body problem*. Baltimore & London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1983. ¶ 8vo. xi, 301 pp. Figures, index. Full gilt stamped brick-red cloth. Fine. A crisp and clean copy. M12921

$ 15

First edition. Carter reexamines Descartes in respect of his contribution to the philosophy of medicine, and focuses on the interplay of mental, physical and emotional processes in Cartesian thought. Carter explores how René Descartes used physiology and medical mechanics as an "organic solution" to the classic mind-body problem.



ON DIPHTHERIA.

Four years ago I published a fragmentary memoir upon diphtheria, intending to finish it at an early date. But much remains yet to be done before a complete account of this disease shall be possible. The fact that a great majority of cases occurs in private practice, where facilities for minute observation during life are scanty, and *post mortem* examinations are constantly refused, is one principal cause of our deficient knowledge. Another is, that public attention has not yet been sufficiently attracted to certain points, the determination of which is essential to any satisfactory history of the disease. In the hope of procuring for these points that investigation which is due to them, and which most assuredly they will eventually obtain, I venture to submit the following propositions to the profession. The style adopted is certainly open to the imputation of curtness; but it seems to me that by divesting the subject as far as possible of extraneous matter and verbiage, those who desire to do so will the more readily arrive at my meaning. I have abstained from particularising the data upon which these conclusions are based. Some of them are received medical dogmas. With regard to the others, the continued prevalence and fatality of diphtheria will enable every one to judge for himself whether or no it presents the features and phenomena here indicated, and whether the practical conclusions here drawn are wholly, partially, or at all justifiable. I have the satisfaction of knowing that the principles and practice here recommended are most highly approved by those practitioners who have most fully tested them at the bedside. I have only to add that, in the hope of con-

A CASE OF AORTIC ANEURISM,

IN WHICH A COMMUNICATION WITH THE PULMONARY ARTERY WAS RECOGNISED DURING LIFE BY PHYSICAL SIGNS.

Since the appearance of Dr. *Thurnam's* memoir but little has been added to our knowledge of varicose aneurism within the great cavities.

Though such cases are certainly not common, yet they are sufficiently so to make it desirable that we should be able to recognise them during life.

When the communication has been between the aorta and either of the venæ cavæ at any distance from the heart, the nature of the disease has not been usually very obscure. In the only case which I have seen of this class, the opening was into the superior vena cava. Though the patient was only seen once I had no great difficulty in making a correct diagnosis. The opinion formed was confirmed by *post mortem* examination.

Communications with any of the great vessels close to the heart present more difficulty for various reasons. Perhaps the most important is that aneurisms originating so near the heart, as those usually do, rarely attain any great size, and hence the pressure phenomena, upon which the diagnosis of aneurism mainly rests, are but ill developed.

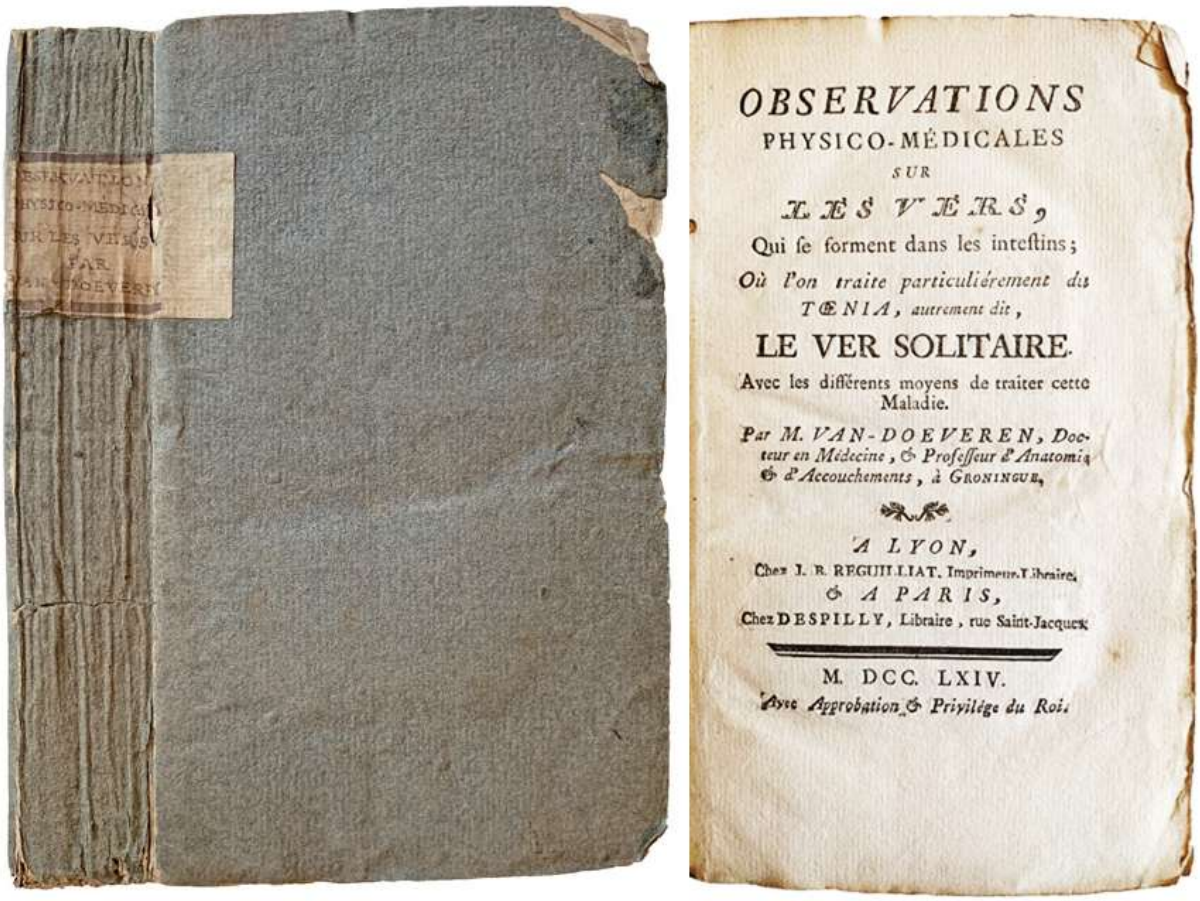
In the present case the diagnosis was rather of a preternatural communication between the aorta and pulmonary artery probably aneurismal, than directly of aneurism. And it is extremely doubtful whether the aneurism could have been discovered previous to the establishment of the abnormal communication between it and the pulmonary artery.

71. [**Diphtheria**] **Unknown author**. [Two papers] *On Diphtheria. [&] A Case of Aortic Aneurism in which a communication with the pulmonary artery was recognized during life by physical signs*. Birmingham: Josiah Allen, Jun. (printer), no date [ca. 1862]. ¶ 8vo. 16 pp. Quarter red cloth, marbled wrappers. Very good. Rare. M9001

$ 40

Diphtheria was a major problem in America, and "after 1850 the disease became common in large cities and, in the 1870s, 2,000 children died of diphtheria each year in New York City." *A Brief History of Disease, Science & Medicine*, Michael T. Kennedy.

"Four years ago I published a fragmentary memoir upon diphtheria, intending to finish it at an early date. But much remains yet to be done before a complete account of this disease shall be possible. The fact that a great majority of cases occurs in private practice, where facilities for minute observation during life are scanty, *and post mortem* examinations are constantly refused, is one of the principal cause of our deficient knowledge." – author unknown, opening this piece.



OBSERVATIONS
PHYSICO-MÉDICALES
SUR
LES VERS,
Qui se forment dans les intestins;
Où l'on traite particuliérement du
TŒNIA, autrement dit,
LE VER SOLITAIRE.
Avec les différents moyens de traiter cette Maladie.
Par M. VAN-DOEVEREN, Docteur en Médecine, & Professeur d'Anatomie & d'Accouchements, à GRONINGUE.
A LYON,
Chez J. B. REGUILLIAT, Imprimeur-Libraire,
& A PARIS,
Chez DESPILLY, Libraire, rue Saint-Jacques.
M. DCC. LXIV.
Avec Approbation & Privilége du Roi.

72. **DOEVEREN, Wouter Van** (1730-1783). *Observations physico-médicales sur les vers, qui se forment dans les intestins ; Où l'on traite particulièrement du tœenia, autrement dit, le ver solitaire avec les différents moyens de traiter cette maladie*. Lyon, Chez J. B. Reguilliat; Paris, Chez Despilly, 1764. ¶ 180 x 107 mm. 12mo. xvii, [3], 369, (310)-328 pp. Headpieces, historiated initials, tailpieces, index; rear leaves water-stained. Original blue wrappers, inked paper spine label; rubbed. Untrimmed. Very good. M3993

$ 100

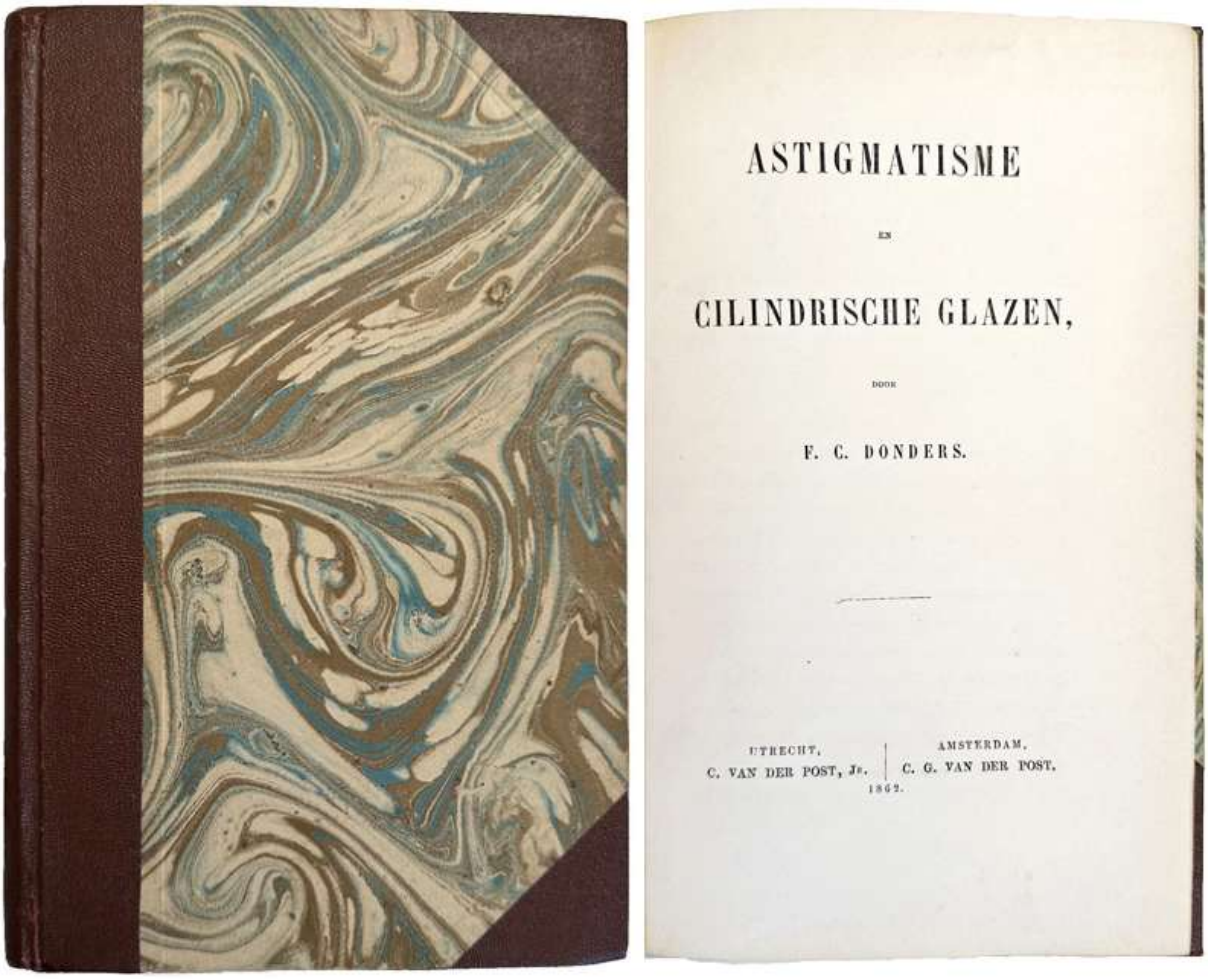
[TITLE in English: *Physico-medical observations on the worms that form in the intestines; with particular reference to taenia, i.e. tapeworms, and the various ways of treating this disease.*]

On intestinal worms, being the topic of his 1753 dissertation on tapeworms, or helminthiasis, in humans. Charles Bonnet wrote about tapeworms in 1743. Helminthiasis is often the result of poor sanitation as worm eggs contaminate the soil

and are thus transferred to humans and other animals. This work also reflects the author's time in Paris studying medicine in the mid-18th century.

Blake, NLM, p. 124; Cushing D211; Hirsch/Hub. II, 286; Wellcome, II, p. 477.

See: Teunis Willem van Heiningen, Wouter van Doeveren and Petrus Camper in Paris travel diaries, kept in the years 1752-1753, 1777 & 1787 and related correspondence. The Hague, 2014.



ASTIGMATISME

EN

CILINDRISCHE GLAZEN,

DOOR

F. C. DONDERS.

UTRECHT,
C. VAN DER POST, Jr.

AMSTERDAM,
C. G. VAN DER POST.

1862.

[73] Donders

Haskell Norman copy

73. **DONDERS, Franciscus Cornelius** (1818-1889). *Astigmatisme en cilindrische glazen*. Utrecht & Amsterdam: C. G. Van der Post, 1862. ¶ 237 x 153 mm. 8vo. x, 136 pp. 15 figures, tables; light browning and spotting. Modern half cloth, cloth corners, marbled boards, decorative end-leaves. Bookplate of Haskell Norman. Very good. Rare. M14745

$ 375

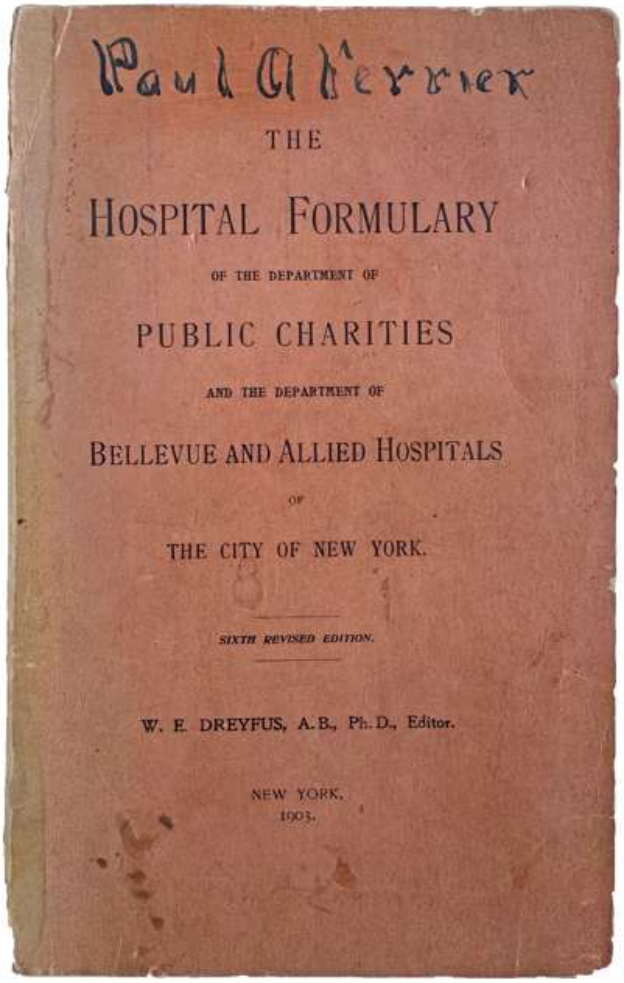
FIRST EDITION. Includes the first statement of "Donders' Law" - that the rotation of the eye around the line of sight is not voluntary. Dedicated to Albrecht von Graefe (1828-1870).

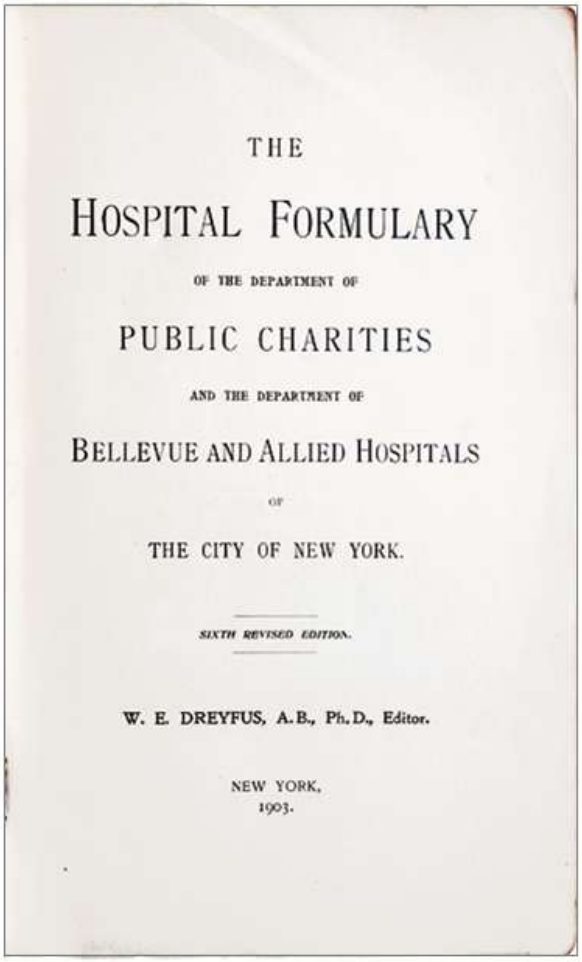
"Donders was one of the pioneers of ophthalmology. His major contributions were in the areas of refraction and astigmatism." – *Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition, and Behaviour*, Radboud University.

Probably the greatest Dutch physician of the nineteenth century and one of the finest ophthalmologists of any era, Donders was professor on the Utrecht faculty from 1848 until his death. Donders contributed many works on the physiology and pathology of the eye. – *DSB*, IV, pp. 162-163.

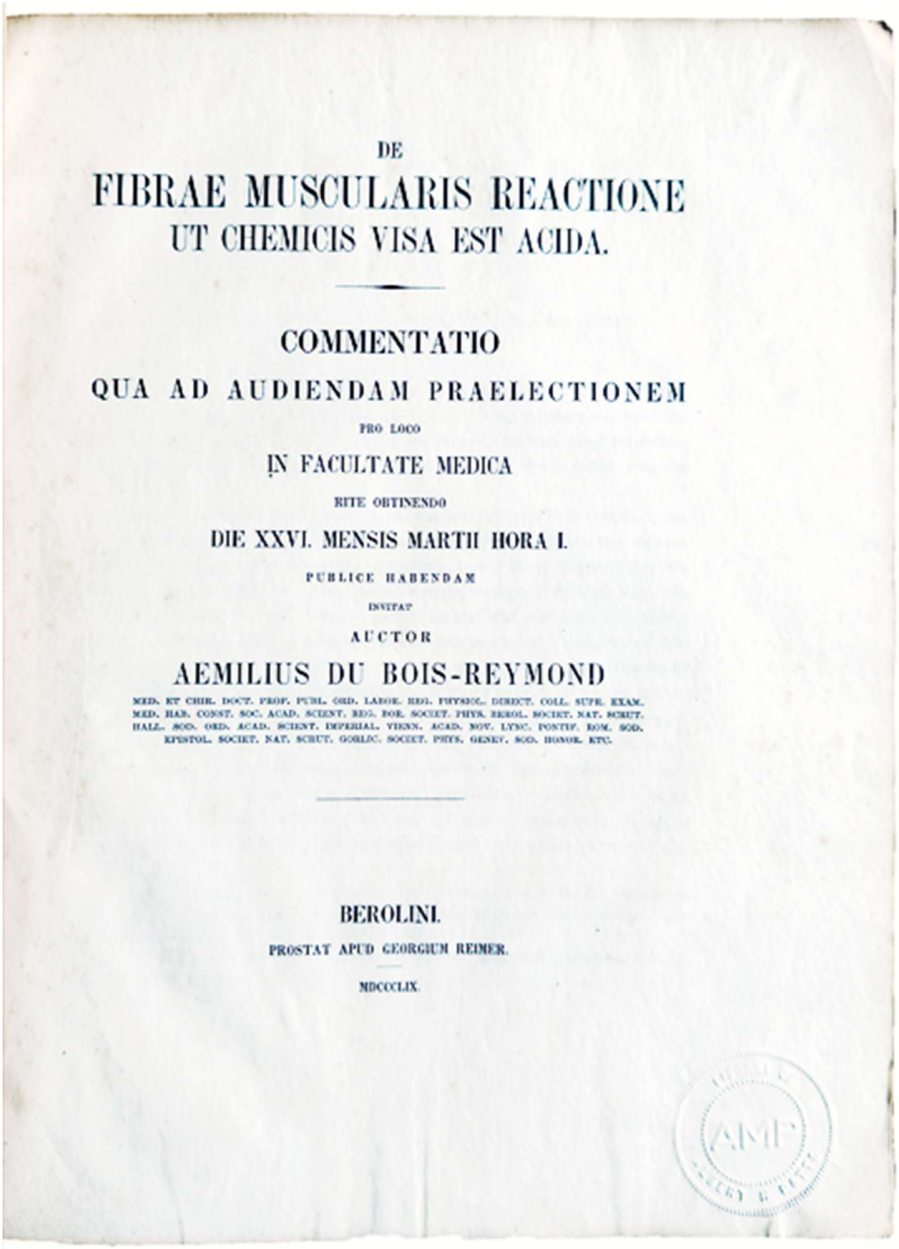
PROVENANCE: Haskell Field Norman (1915–1996) was a psychoanalyst, bibliophile, and collector, whose private library included rare scientific and medical first editions, including a collection of first-edition of works by Sigmund Freud. The Grolier Club exhibition and published work, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, (1995), was the idea of Haskell Norman and showed remarkable highspots of collecting in the field of medical history.

§ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 606; Haskell Norman Library 647 (this copy); Hirsch, II, p. 204; Hirschberg, XI, 1a, pp. 209.





74. **DREYFUS, Wolfram E**. *The Hospital Formulary of the Department of Public Charities and the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of the City of New York*. New York: Department of Public Charities and the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of the City of New York, 1903. ¶ Sixth revised edition. 8vo. 160 pp. Tables, index. Printed wrappers; extremities and spine worn, early notation rear inside cover and front blank. Early ownership signature on cover of Paul A. Ferrier. Very good. Scarce. M9002 $ 25



DE

FIBRAE MUSCULARIS REACTIONE

UT CHEMICIS VISA EST ACIDA.

COMMENTATIO

QUA AD AUDIENDAM PRAELECTIONEM

PRO LOCO

IN FACULTATE MEDICA

RITE OBTINENDO

DIE XXVI. MENSIS MARTII HORA I.

PUBLICE HABENDAM

INVITAT

AUCTOR

AEMILIUS DU BOIS-REYMOND

MED. ET CHIR. DOCT. PROF. PUBL. ORD. LABOR. REG. PHYSIOL. DIRECT. COLL. SUPR. EXAM. MED. HAB. CONST. SOC. ACAD. SCIENT. REG. BOR. SOCIET. PHYS. BEROL. SOCIET. NAT. SCRUT. HALL. SOD. ORD. ACAD. SCIENT. IMPERIAL. VIENN. ACAD. NOV. LYNC. PONTIF. ROM. SOD. EPISTOL. SOCIET. NAT. SCRUT. GOSLIC. SOCIET. PHYS. GENEV. SOD. HONOR. ETC.

BEROLINI.

PROSTAT APUD GEORGIUM REIMER.

MDCCCLIX.

75. **DU BOIS-REYMOND, Emil** (1818-1896). *De Fibrae Muscularis Reactione Ut Chemicis Visa Est Acida. Commentatio qua ad audiendam praelectionem, pro loco in facultate medica, rite obtinendo Die XXVI. Mensis Martii Hora I.* Berolini: Georgium Reimer, 1859. ¶ 4to. 43, [1] pp. Latin. Early plain brown wrappers. Ownership embossed stamp on title. Very good. Scarce. M13100

$ 95

First printing of the author's lecture that proved tetanized muscle yield an acidic reaction.

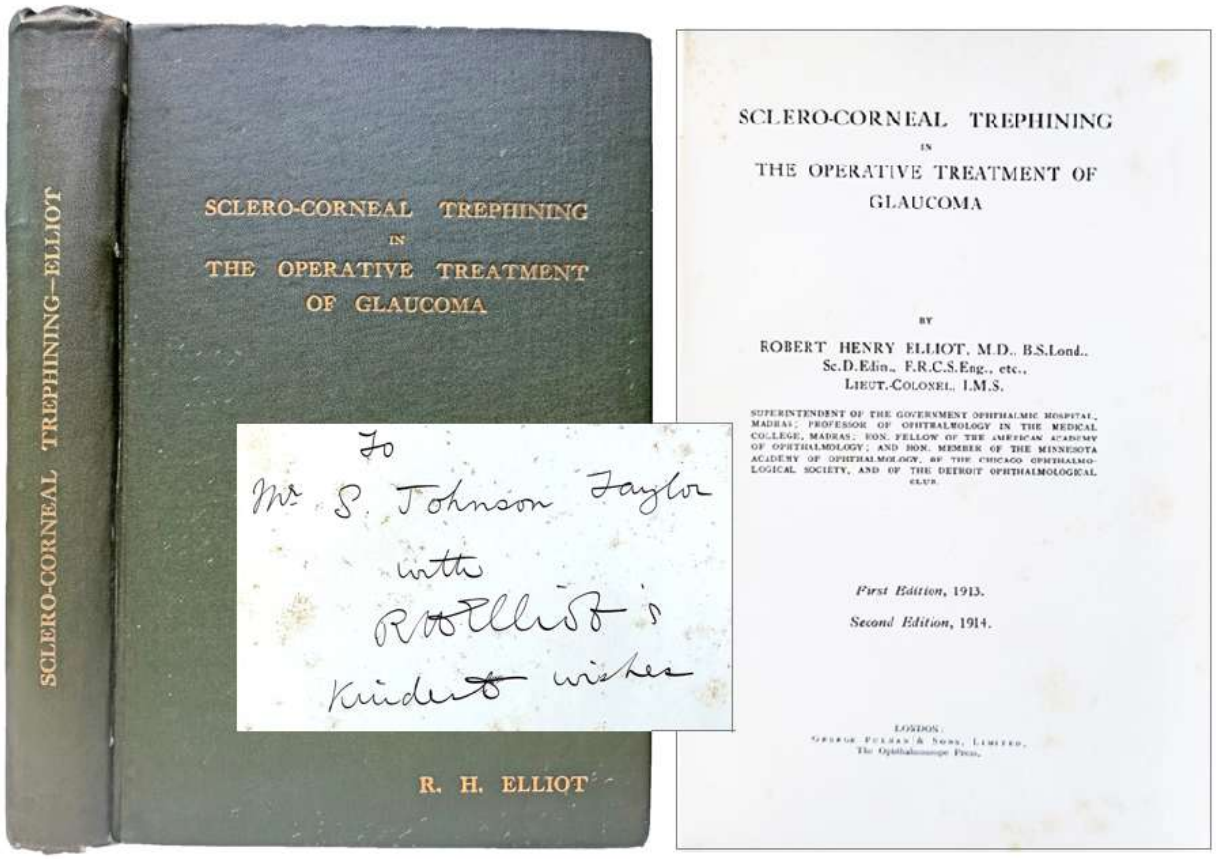
"These observations may have played a part in his discovery of glycogen in muscle a few years later. Du Bois-Reymond in 1859 recorded that fresh resting muscle had a neutral or slightly alkaline reaction, which changed to an acid reaction on activity or death." – Dorothy M. Needham, Machina Carnis; *The Biochemistry of Muscular Contraction in its Historical Development*, Cambridge University Press 1971, p. 41.

"When stimuli are thrown into muscle with sufficient rapidity, contractions overtake one another, sum their effects, and maintain the muscle against extending forces, in a position more or less of maximum contraction. Such continued contraction is called a tetanus, the laws of which belong to the physics of the muscle." – Arthur Gamgee, A *Text-book of the Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body* ..., Volume 1, London, 1880.

"Emil du Bois-Reymond is the most important forgotten intellectual of the nineteenth century. In his own time (1818–1896) du Bois-Reymond grew famous in his native Germany and beyond for his groundbreaking research in neuroscience and his provocative addresses on politics and culture." – MIT Press.

"When du Bois-Reymond began his investigations neurophysiologists were divided. Some followed the physician Luigi Galvani (1737–1798) in ascribing the action of nerves and muscles to vital powers of "animal electricity." Others sided with the physicist Alessandro Volta (1745–1827) in believing that the muscular contractions that Galvani observed were an artifact of electricity generated by the contact of metal with organic tissue (Pera, 1992; Piccolino, 1998; Piccolino and Bresadola, 2013). Recognizing value in both positions, du Bois-Reymond solved the problem of contact electricity, set forth a program of biological reduction, and demonstrated the electrical nature of nerve signals. In a little less than two years- from March, 1841 to January, 1843- he created the discipline of electrophysiology. – Finkelstein, "Mechanical neuroscience: Emil du Bois-Reymond's innovations in theory and practice." – *Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience*, 30 September 2015.

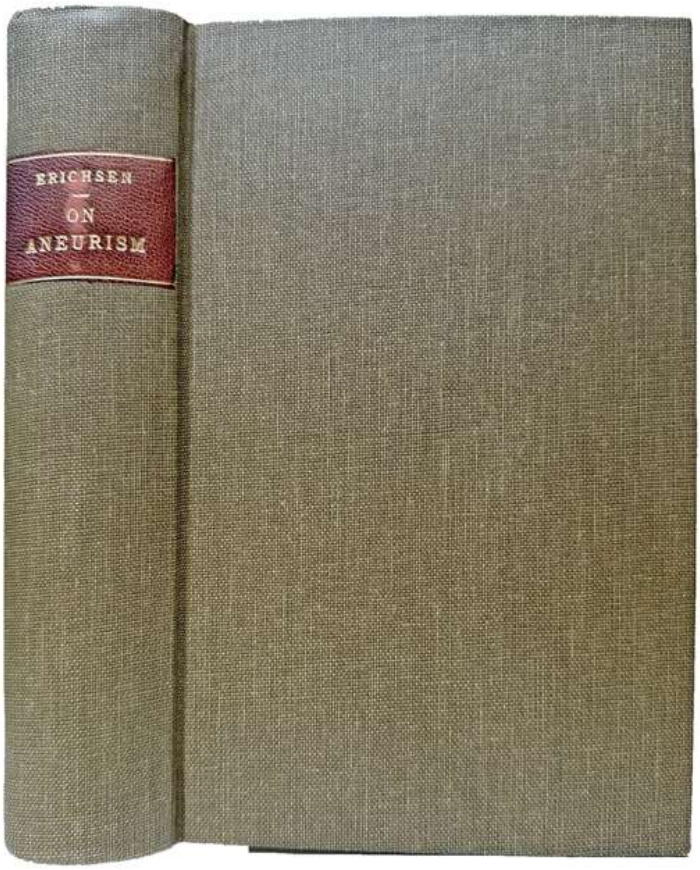
§ Bakken, *Books and Manuscripts of the Bakken*, p. 177; Haymaker, *Founders of Neurology*, pp.179-181.

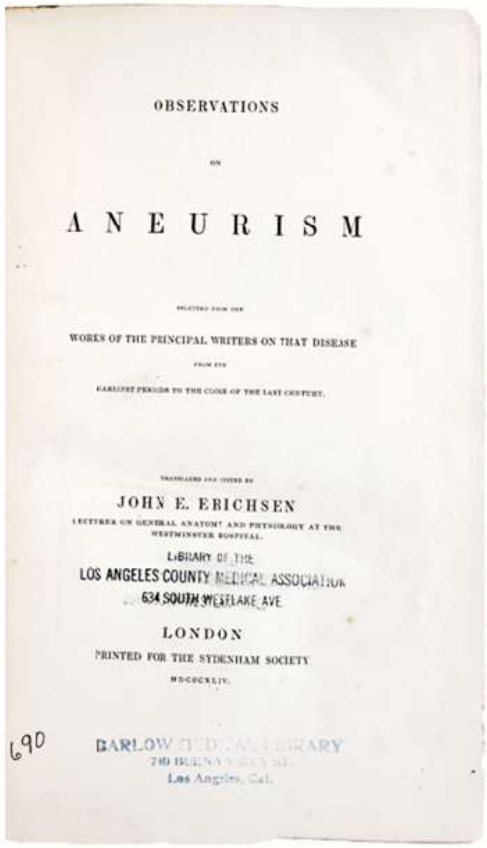


76. **ELLIOT, Robert Henry** (1864-1936). *Sclero-corneal trephining in the operative treatment of glaucoma*. London: George Pulman & Sons, 1914. ¶ SECOND EDITION. 217 x 147 mm. 8vo. xvi, 187, xvii-xxvi pp. 45 figs., index; lightly foxed. Gilt-stamped green cloth; lightly rubbed, edges foxed. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR: "To Mr. S. Johnson Taylor with R. H. Elliot's kindest wishes," on front free end-paper. Bookplate. Very good. M12873

$ 50

"The operation of sclero-corneal trephining for glaucoma was introduced by Elliot in 1909." Garrison and Morton 5955 (not this item). Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 296.




OBSERVATIONS

ON

ANEURISM

WORKS OF THE PRINCIPAL WRITERS ON THAT DISEASE

JOHN E. ERICHSEN

LONDON

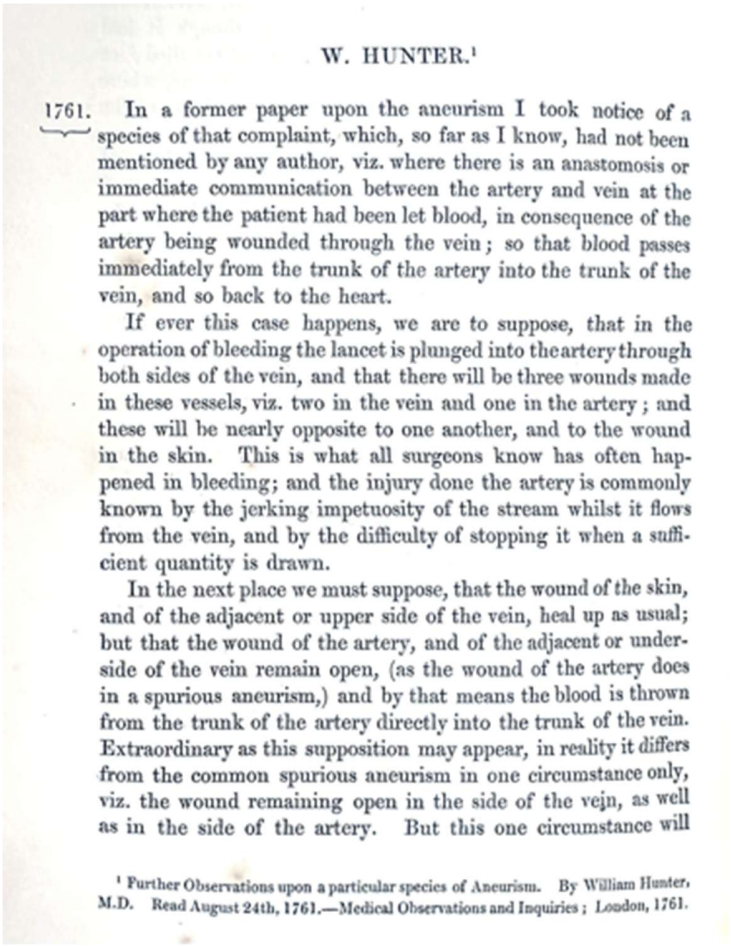
PRINTED FOR THE SYDENHAM SOCIETY

77. **ERICHSEN, Sir John Eric** (1818-1896) (ed.). *Observations on aneurism selected from the works of the principal writers on that disease from the earliest periods to the close of the last century. Translated and edited by John E. Erichsen.* London: Sydenham Society, 1844. ¶ 8vo. xii, 524 pp. Bibliog., index. Modern tan cloth, gilt-stamped red morocco spine label. t.e.g. Exlib ink stamps on title-page and edges. Very good. M10850

$ 50

FIRST EDITION. Erichsen "studied medicine at University College, London, and at Paris, devoting himself in the early years of his career to physiology, and lecturing on general anatomy and physiology at University College hospital. In 1844 he was secretary to the physiological section of the British Association, and in 1845 he was awarded the Fothergillian gold medal of the Royal Humane Society for his essay on asphyxia. In 1848 he was appointed assistant surgeon at University College hospital, and in 1850 became full surgeon and professor of surgery, his lectures and clinical teaching being much admired; and in 1875 he joined the consulting staff. His Science and Art of Surgery (1853) went through many editions. He rose to be president of the

College of Surgeons in 1880. From 1879 to 1881 he was president of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. He created a baronet in 1895, having been for some years surgeon-extraordinary to Queen Victoria. As a surgeon his reputation was world-wide, and he counts (says Sir W. MacCormac in his volume on the Centenary of the Royal College of Surgeons) among the makers of modern surgery. He was a recognized authority on concussion of the spine, and was often called to give evidence in court on apparent cases of railway spine." [*Encyclopedia Britannica*].



W. HUNTER.[1]

1761. In a former paper upon the aneurism I took notice of a species of that complaint, which, so far as I know, had not been mentioned by any author, viz. where there is an anastomosis or immediate communication between the artery and vein at the part where the patient had been let blood, in consequence of the artery being wounded through the vein; so that blood passes immediately from the trunk of the artery into the trunk of the vein, and so back to the heart.

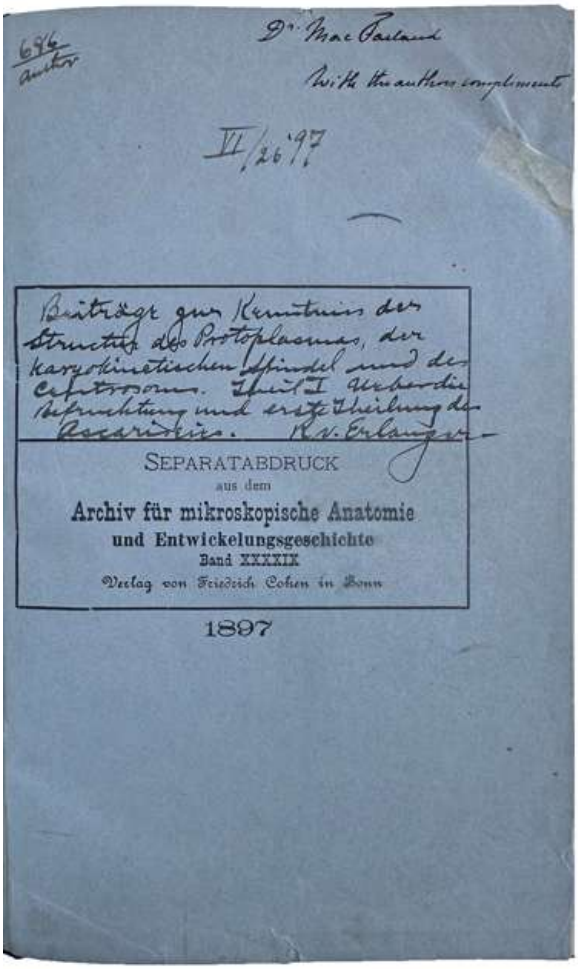
If ever this case happens, we are to suppose, that in the operation of bleeding the lancet is plunged into the artery through both sides of the vein, and that there will be three wounds made in these vessels, viz. two in the vein and one in the artery; and these will be nearly opposite to one another, and to the wound in the skin. This is what all surgeons know has often happened in bleeding; and the injury done the artery is commonly known by the jerking impetuosity of the stream whilst it flows from the vein, and by the difficulty of stopping it when a sufficient quantity is drawn.

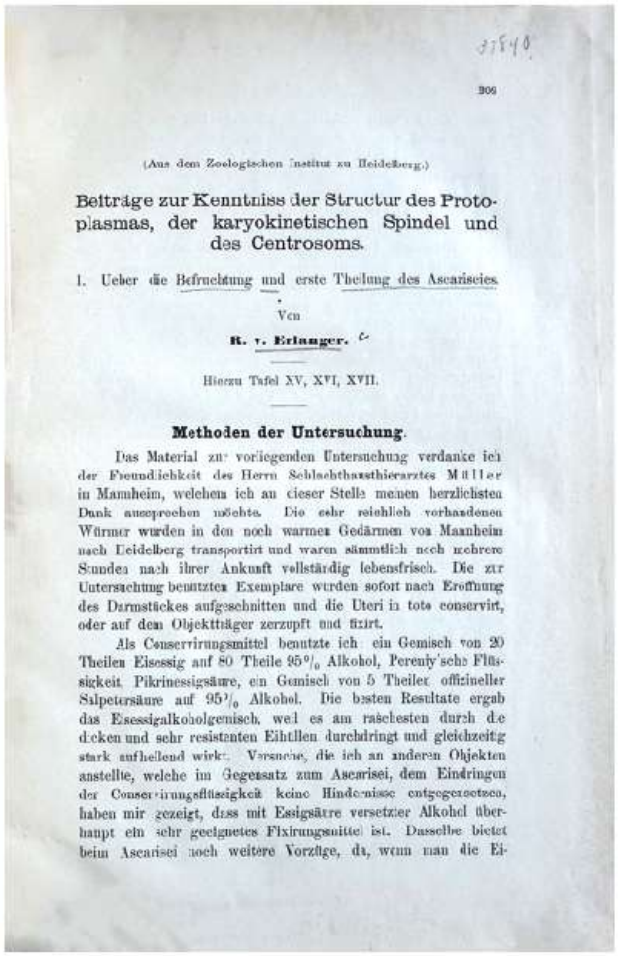
In the next place we must suppose, that the wound of the skin, and of the adjacent or upper side of the vein, heal up as usual; but that the wound of the artery, and of the adjacent or under-side of the vein remain open, (as the wound of the artery does in a spurious aneurism,) and by that means the blood is thrown from the trunk of the artery directly into the trunk of the vein. Extraordinary as this supposition may appear, in reality it differs from the common spurious aneurism in one circumstance only, viz. the wound remaining open in the side of the vein, as well as in the side of the artery. But this one circumstance will

[1] Further Observations upon a particular species of Aneurism. By William Hunter, M.D. Read August 24th, 1761.—Medical Observations and Inquiries; London, 1761.

Reprints many papers in this volume, including William Hunter's "first recorded case of arteriovenous aneurysm". – Garrison and Morton 2974.

§ Wellcome II, p. 528; Bedford 715. See: Garrison and Morton 2974 [Hunter, Wm.].

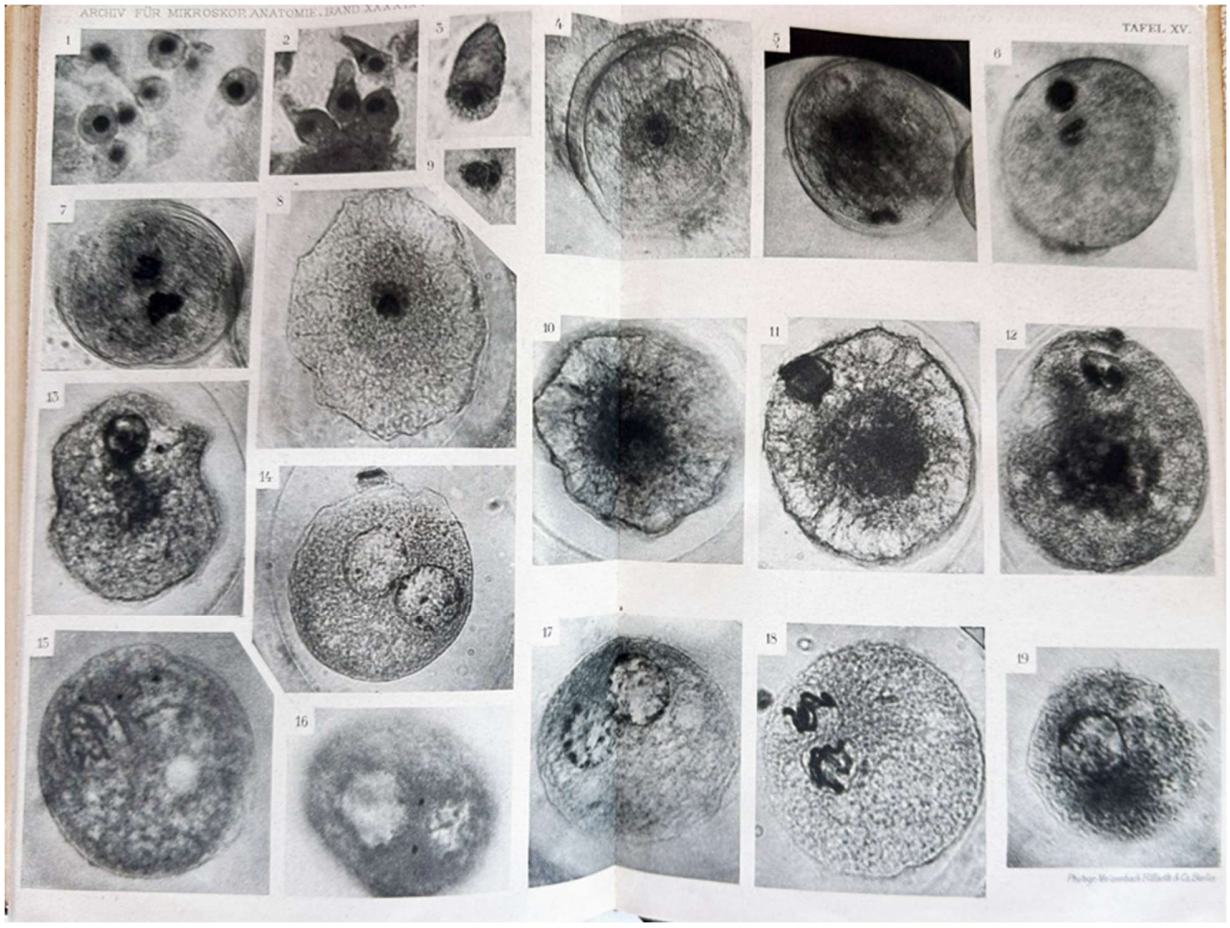




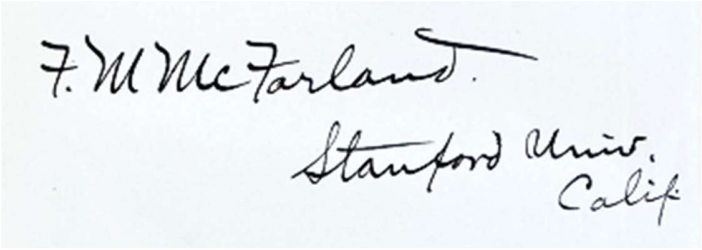
78. **ERLANGER, R. v. [Raphael Slidell Freiherr von]** (1865-1897). *"Beitrage zur Kenntniss der Structur des Protoplasmas, der Karyokinetischen Spindel und des Centrosoms."* Offprint from: *Archiv für Mikroskop. Anatomie*, Band XXXXIX. Bonn: Friedrich Cohen, 1897. ¶ 8vo. 309-440 pp. 3 double-page photographic plates. Early black cloth, gilt spine, original wrappers bound in. INSCRIBED BY AUTHOR to F. M. McFarland. Early ownership signature of McFarland. A FINE COPY. M9454

$ 35

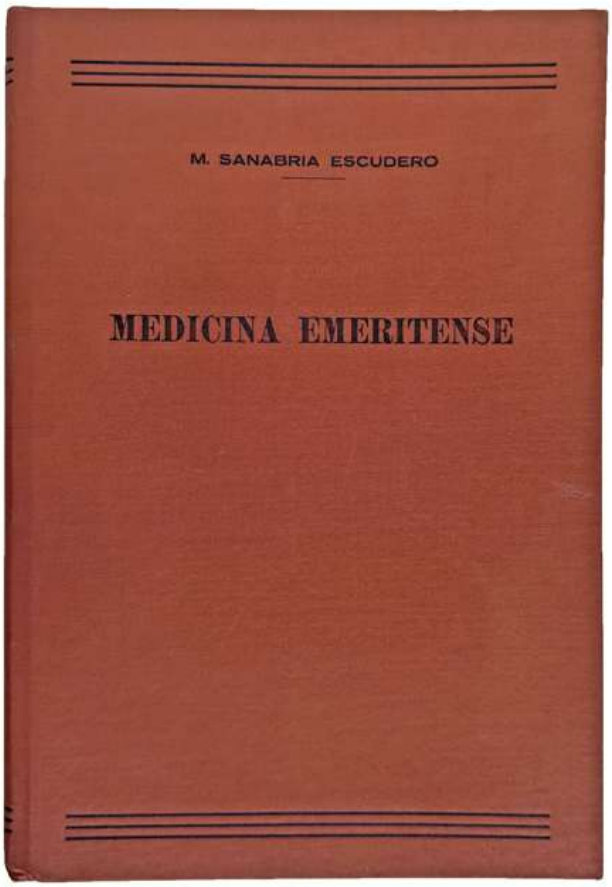
["Contributions to the Knowledge of the Structure of the Protoplasm, the Karyokinetic Spindle and the Centrosome."]. Raphael Slidell Freiherr von Erlanger, was a distinguished German zoologist and malacologist. He was an assistant professor of zoology at Heidelberg known for his significant research on the development of mollusks (like Paludina) and tardigrades. He died of a brief bout with pneumonia.



PROVENANCE: Frank Mace MacFarland (b.1869) was Professor of Histology at Stanford, and particularly noted for his studies of marine biology.



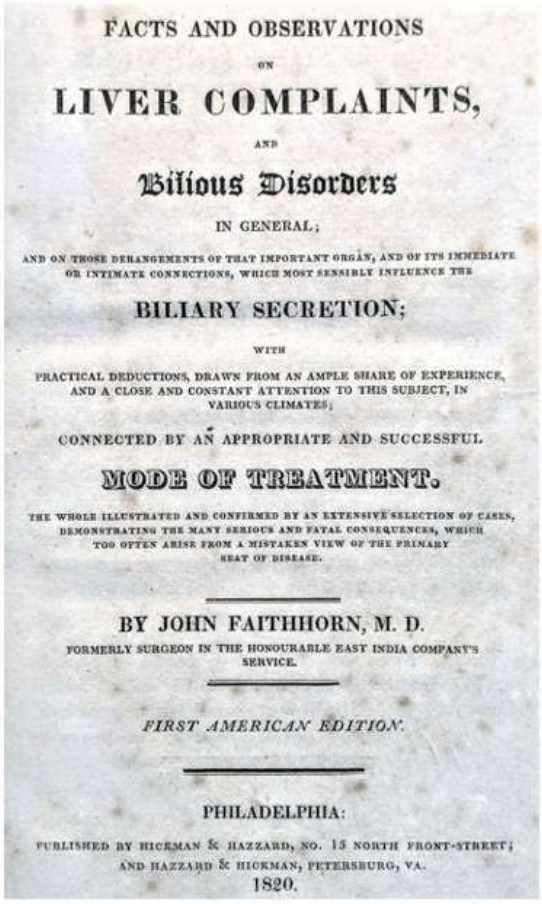
[78]



79. **ESCUDERO, Manuel Sanabria**. *La medicina emeritense en las épocas Romana y Visigoda*. Badajoz: Diputación Provincial, 1964. ¶ 242 x 167 mm. 8vo. 36 pp. 20 plates, bibliog. Black-stamped brown cloth, original wrappers bound in. Ownership rubber stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Fine. M6080

$ 25

Showing ancient medical surgical instruments from the Roman occupation of Merida, Spain. Discusses public hygiene.


FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS
ON
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
AND
Bilious Disorders
IN GENERAL;
AND ON THOSE DERANGEMENTS OF THAT IMPORTANT ORGAN, AND OF ITS IMMEDIATE OR INTIMATE CONNECTIONS, WHICH MOST SENSIBLY INFLUENCE THE
BILIARY SECRETION;
WITH
PRACTICAL DEDUCTIONS, DRAWN FROM AN AMPLE SHARE OF EXPERIENCE, AND A CLOSE AND CONSTANT ATTENTION TO THIS SUBJECT, IN VARIOUS CLIMATES;
CONNECTED BY AN APPROPRIATE AND SUCCESSFUL
MODE OF TREATMENT.
THE WHOLE ILLUSTRATED AND CONFIRMED BY AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION OF CASES, DEMONSTRATING THE MANY SERIOUS AND FATAL CONSEQUENCES, WHICH TOO OFTEN ARISE FROM A MISTAKEN VIEW OF THE PRIMARY SEAT OF DISEASE.
BY JOHN FAITHHORN, M. D.
FORMERLY SURGEON IN THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.
FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.
PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY HICKMAN & HAZZARD, NO. 15 NORTH FRONT-STREET; AND HAZZARD & HICKMAN, PETERSBURG, VA.
1820.

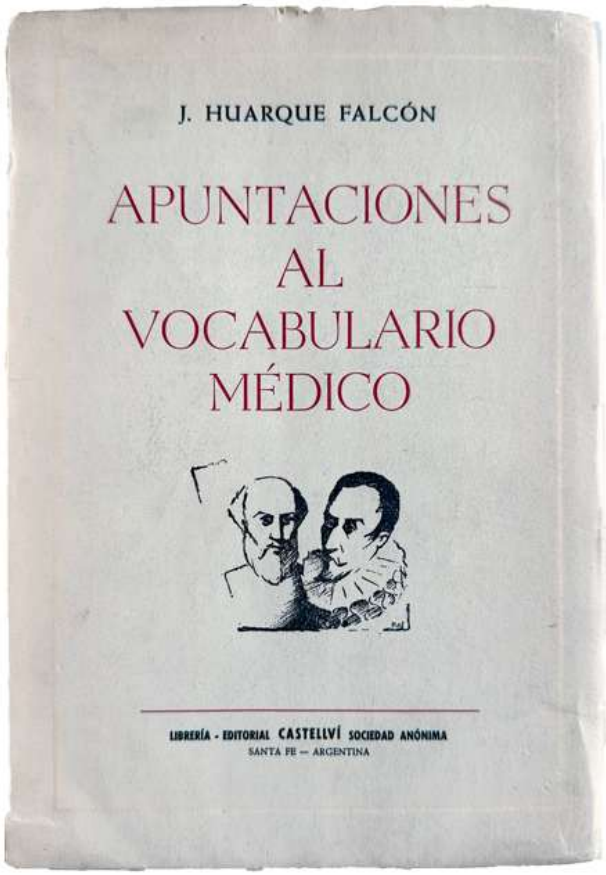
80. **FAITHHORN, John**. *Facts and Observations on Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders in General ,and on Such Derangements of These Organs as Influence the Biliary Secretion, with Practical Deductions, Drawn from a Close and Constant Attention to This Subject*. Philadelphia: Hickman & Hazzard, 1820.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

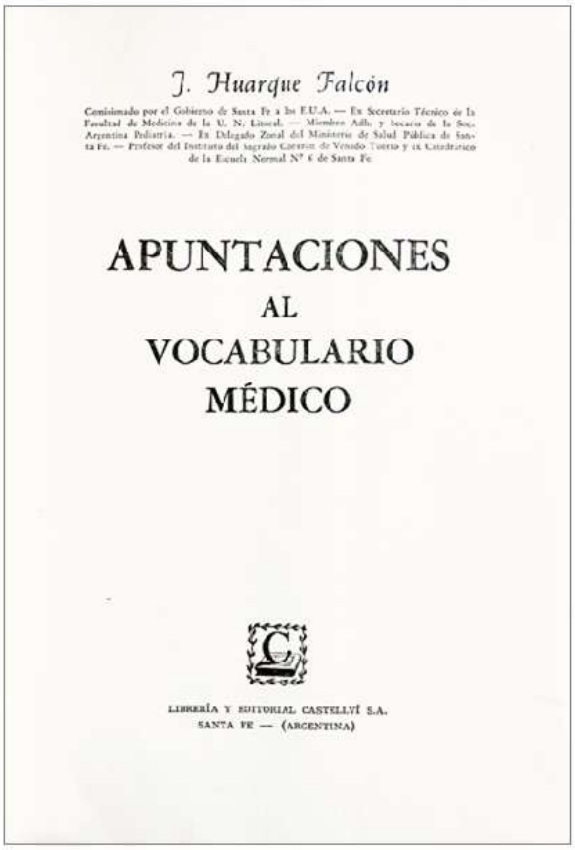
$ 90

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

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

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





81. **FALCON, J. Huarque**. *Apuntaciones al Vocabulario Medico*. Santa Fe, Argentina: Ed. Castellvi, (1958). ¶ 8vo. 116 pp. Index. Printed wrappers; spine base worn. Very good. M9282

$ 10

On the origins of Spanish medical terminology given in a series of 28 chapters: on the vocabulary of plants, of Gods, Titans & nymphs, milk, geography, dance of colors, a tour of diseases, color skin test, mathematics in pediatrics, other aspects of linguistic study.


THÉRAPEUTIQUE

DE LA

PHTHISIE PULMONAIRE

BASÉE SUR LES INDICATIONS

OU

L'ART DE PROLONGER LA VIE DES PHTHISIQUES

PAR

LES RESSOURCES COMBINÉES DE L'HYGIÈNE ET DE LA MATIÈRE MÉDICALE

PAR

J. B. FONSSAGRIVES

PARIS

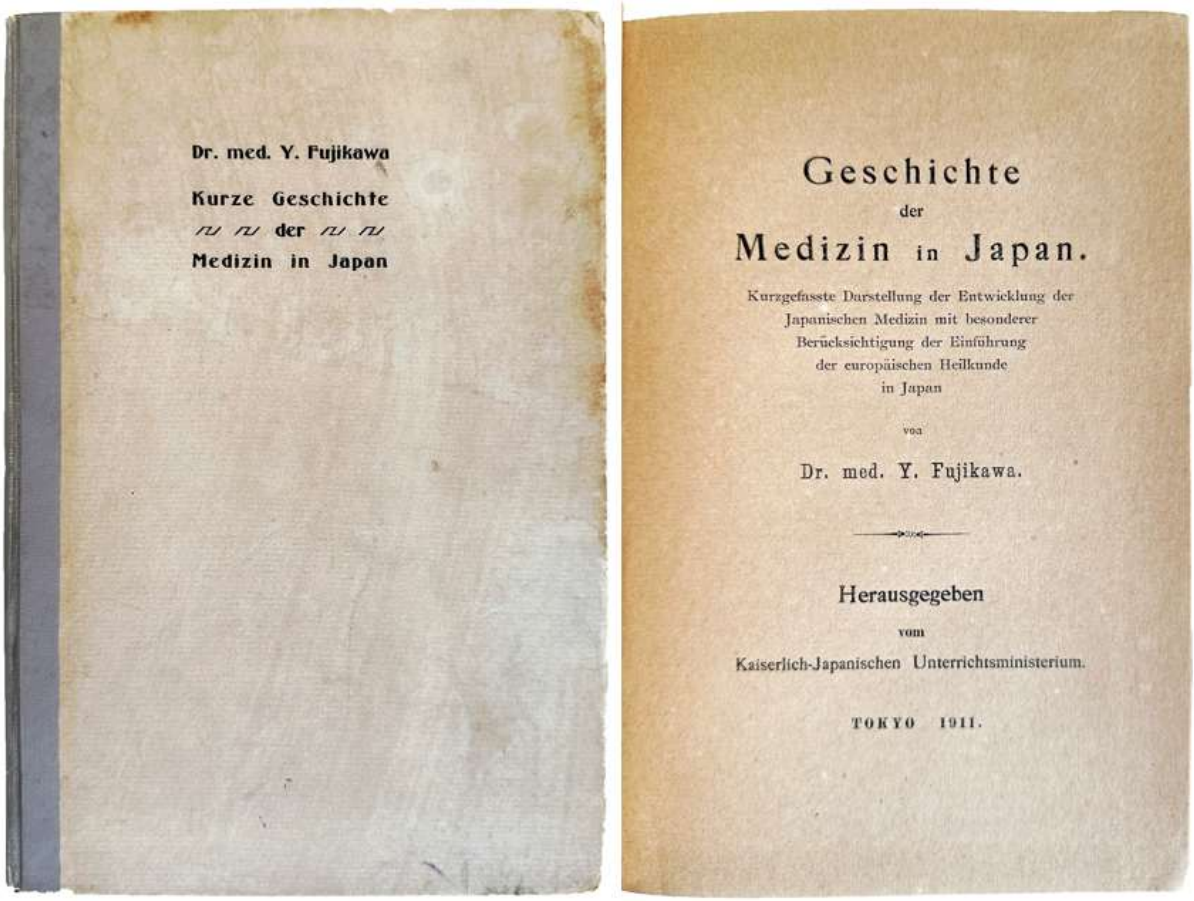
J. B. BAILLIÈRE ET FILS

1866

82. **FONSSAGRIVES, Jean-Baptiste** (1823-1884). *Thérapeutique de la Phthisie Pulmonaire Basée sur Les Indications ou L'art de Prolonger la Vie des Phthisiques Par Les Ressources Combinées De L'hygiène Médicale*. Paris : J. B. Baillière et Fils, 1866. ¶ 8vo. xxxvi, 428 pp. Tables, indices. Contemporary quarter black morocco over boards; rebacked with kozo & modern spine label. Ex-library bookplate, University of Pennsylvania Henry Phipps Institute. Very good. RR1477

$ 20

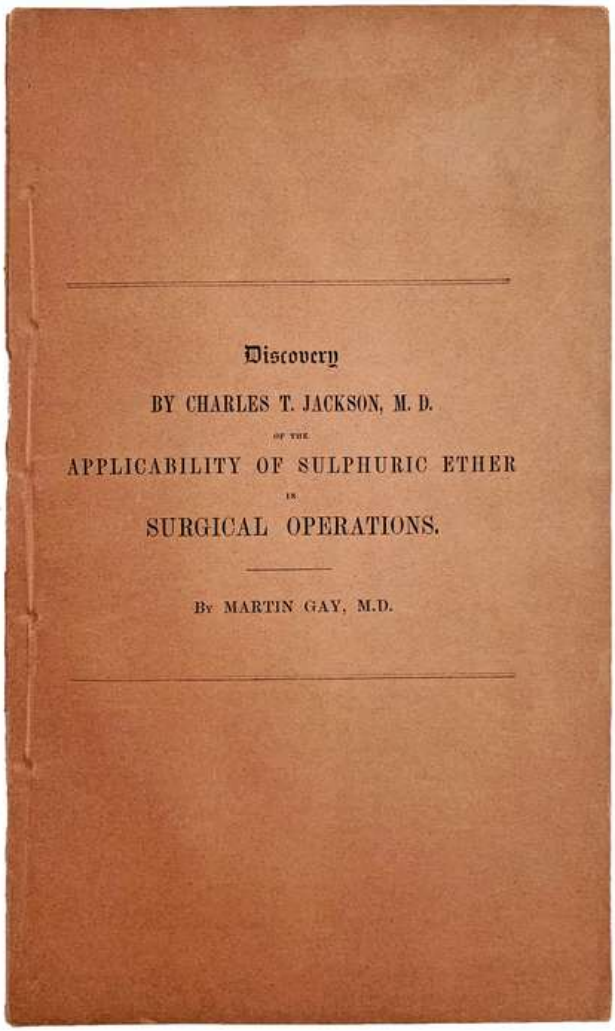
Jean Baptiste Fonssagrives (1823-1884) studied at the School of Health Service Rochefort and became a professor at the School of Naval Medicine in Brest, then professor of hygiene at the Faculty of Montpellier. He was a correspondent of the *Academie de médecine*. Piery & Roshem, *Histoire de la tuberculose*, pp. 219, 390, 392-396, 401.



83. **FUJIKAWA, Yu** (1865-1940). *Geschichte der Medizin in Japan. Kurzgefasste Darstellung der Entwicklung der Japanischen Medizin mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Einführung der europäischen Heilkunde in Japan*. Tokyo: Herausgegeben vom Kaiserlich-Japanischen Unterrichtsministerium, 1911. ¶ 227 x 154 mm. 8vo. [ii], 2, [2], 115, [3] pp. Figs., 4 plates, bibliog.; title browned, pencil underlining and marginalia in the bibliog. Original cloth-backed boards; rubbed, small gouge in fore-edge. Ownership signature of William H. Timberlake front free end-paper. Very good. SCARCE ORIGINAL PRINTING. M7618

$ 35

First edition. "History of Japanese medicine from the earliest times to 1911." – Garrison and Morton 6604.1.


Discovery

BY CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.

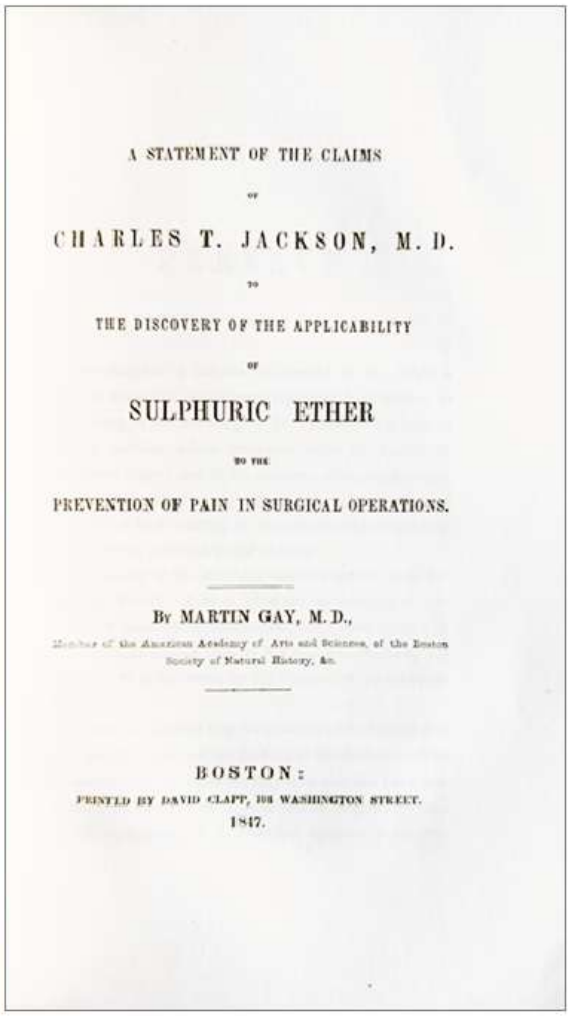
OF THE

APPLICABILITY OF SULPHURIC ETHER

IN

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

By MARTIN GAY, M.D.


A STATEMENT OF THE CLAIMS

OF

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.

TO

THE DISCOVERY OF THE APPLICABILITY

OF

SULPHURIC ETHER

TO THE

PREVENTION OF PAIN IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

By MARTIN GAY, M. D.,

Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Boston Society of Natural History, &c.

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY DAVID CLAPP, 108 WASHINGTON STREET.

1847.

84. [**Anesthesia**] **GAY, Martin** (1803-1850). *A Statement of the Claims of Charles T. Jackson, M.D. to the discovery of the applicability of sulphuric ether to the prevention of pain in surgical operations*. Boston: Printed by David Clapp, 1847. ¶ 8vo. 29, [3], xviii pp. Original brown printed wrappers. Near fine. M13946

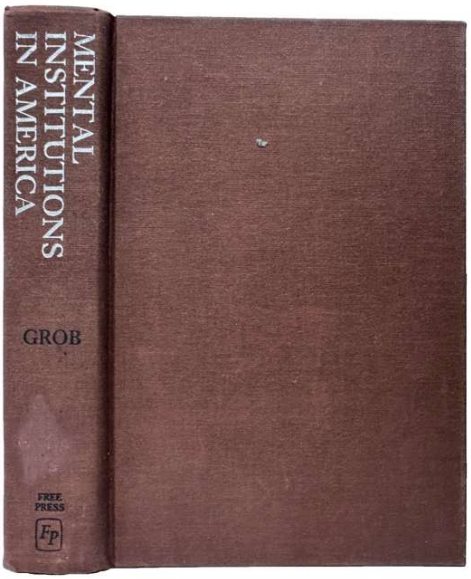
$ 400

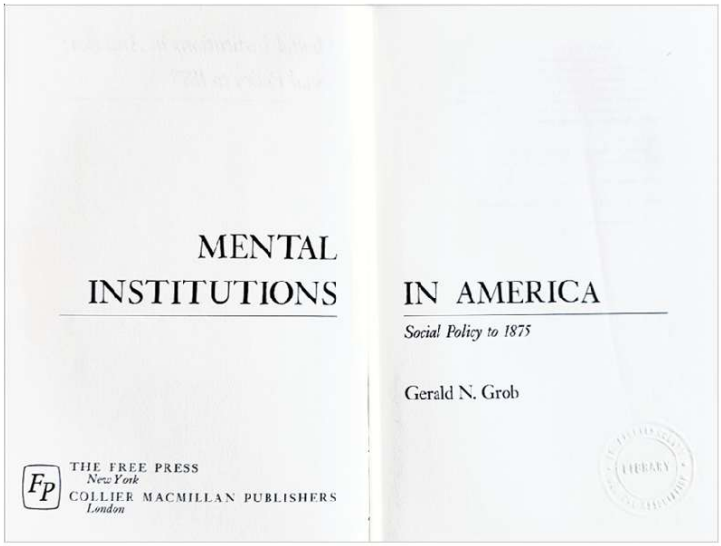
This is the one and only publication of Martin Gay, though he was learned and lectured widely. Publishing his papers was not something he did more than this once. "He published nothing in his own name except a pamphlet, in the year 1847, entitled, "Discovery, by Charles T. Jackson, M.D., of the Applicability of Sulphuric Ether in Surgical Operations." Whatever difference of opinions may exist as to the question at issue in the controversy respecting the discovery of Etherization, there can be none as to the ability, fairness, and gentlemanly spirit with which that production is written, nor the

generous devotion of friendship which prompted him to undertake the defense of what he believed, with the strongest conviction, to use his language, to be 'the cause of truth and justice. """" [Obituary]. Littell's Living Age, edited by Eliakim Littell, Robert S. Littell. vol. XXIV, Jan-Feb-March 1850. p. 462.

Martin Gay, M.D., educated at Harvard University, taking his medical degree in 1826. He was considered expert in chemistry and mineralogy. "His judgment was sound and discriminating, and he was skillful in the application of his knowledge to practical purposes . . . In many of the analytical processes of [chemistry], especially those required in toxicological researches, he was thoroughly versed; and his scientific services were sought in many cases of suspected poisoning." He was one of the founding members of the Boston Society of Natural History and a Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

§ Fulton & Stanton, *The Centennial of Surgical Anesthesia*, (1946), V, 8 (pp. 71). [241-20].

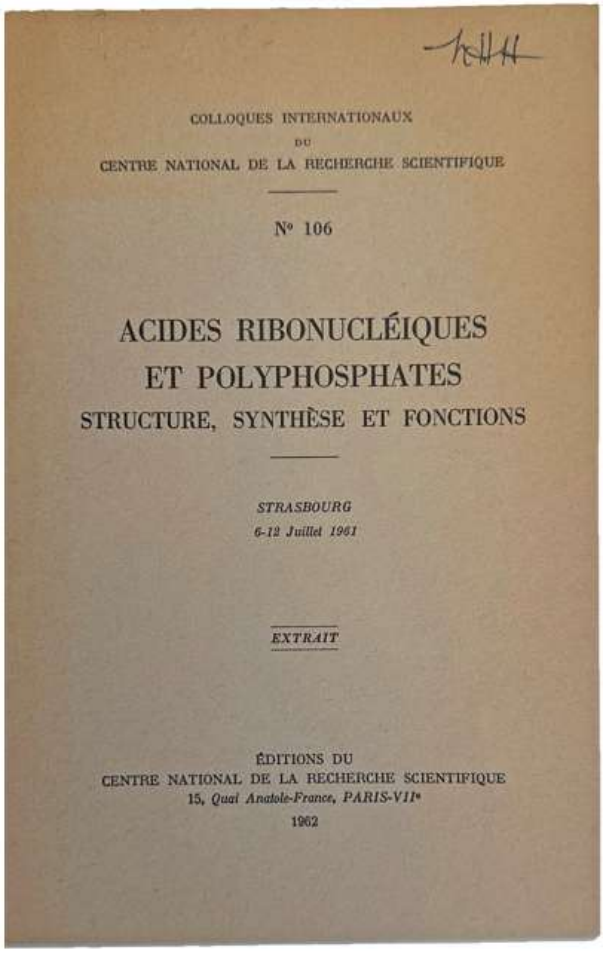




85. **GROB, Gerald N.** (1931-2015). *Mental Institutions in America Social Policy to 1875*. New York: Free Press, 1973. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [5], 458 pp. 18 figures, index. Original dark brown black- and silver-stamped cloth; library call number painted-over (spine). Ex-library copy, with bookplate and embossed t.-p. stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Association Library. Good.

$ 7.50

"A distinguished academic, he authored seminal works on the treatment of the mentally ill and later shifted his focus to the history of disease patterns in America." [Wikip.].


COLLOQUES INTERNATIONAUX
DU
CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE

N° 106

ACIDES RIBONUCLÉIQUES
ET POLYPHOSPHATES
STRUCTURE, SYNTHÈSE ET FONCTIONS

STRASBOURG
6-12 Juillet 1961

EXTRAIT

ÉDITIONS DU
CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE
15, *Quai Anatole-France, PARIS-VII*e
1962


ÉTUDE DU ROLE DE L'ARN DANS LE TRANSFERT
DE L'INFORMATION GÉNÉTIQUE

F. GROS, S. NAOND, D. HAYES,
F. HAYES, J. D. WATSON

Service de Biochimie Cellulaire, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France
Biological Laboratories Harvard University, Cambridge, U.S.A.

Summary

Exponentially growing cells of *E. coli* contain a fraction of ribonucleic acid which is the site of an active metabolic renewal as shown by the rapidity of its labeling by radioactive precursors and by the fact that it loses its radioactivity after removal of the tracer. The relative sedimentation coefficient of this RNA is on the average 14 S-16 S in the native state, and of the order of 10 S after deproteinisation. However it can be shown that this material is in fact heterogeneous and composed of subfractions whose sedimentation rates vary between 6 S and some values higher than 16 S. As our data as well as these of other laboratories show that this RNA exhibits the same average base ratio as the homologous DNA (*E. aerogenes*) the hypothesis according to which it represents the molecular carrier of genetic information [« Messenger RNA »] has been proposed.

This messenger RNA is able to form reversible complexes with the 70S ribosomal particles, and its presence can be detected among the class of ribosomes called "active 70" S which most likely represent the sites for protein synthesis. A pyrimidine analogue, 5-fluorouracil which can specifically substitute for uracil in RNA chains, and which causes rapid alterations in the properties of various enzymes has been found to be incorporated very rapidly into the "messenger RNA" fraction, and the hypothesis is raised that it acts on protein synthesis by altering the composition of the messenger RNA.

86. **GROS, Francois** (1925-2022) ; **Shiro NAONO** ; **D. HAYES** ; **F. HAYES ; WATSON, James Dewey** (1928-2025). "*Étude du Role de l'Arn dans le Transfert de l'Information Genetique*." Offprint from: Acides Ribonucleiques et Polyphosphates Structure, Synthese et Fonctions. (Strasbourg: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1962). ¶ 8vo. 437-463 pp. Figs. Printed wrappers. Signature of Norman Horowitz. Fine. RARE. M9387

$ 325

The Study of the Role of RNA in the Transfer of Genetic Information.

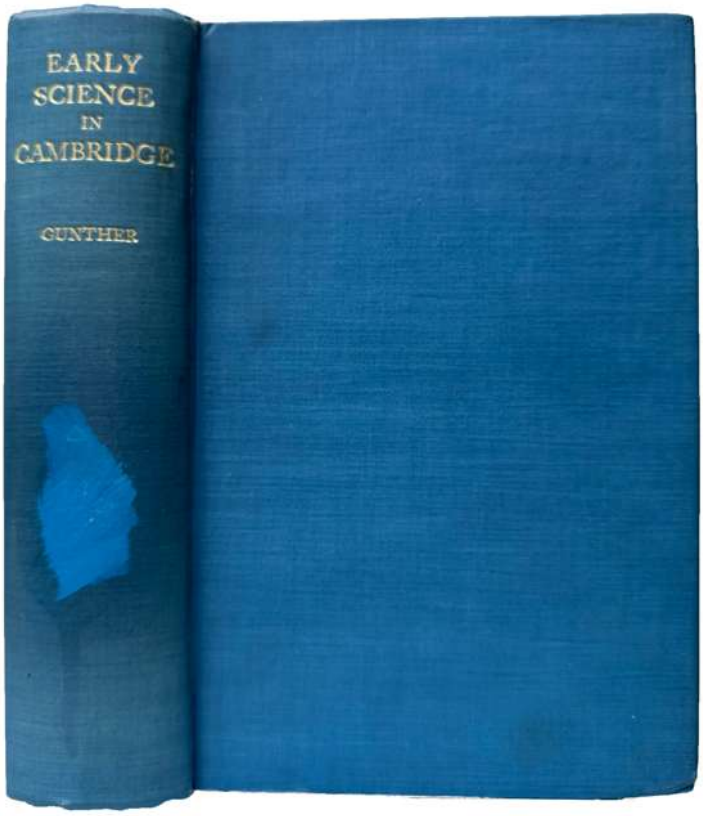
Francois Gros was the co-discoverer of messenger RNA who also advanced French life sciences. The year 1961 marked an important stage in Gros' work. Invited by Professor

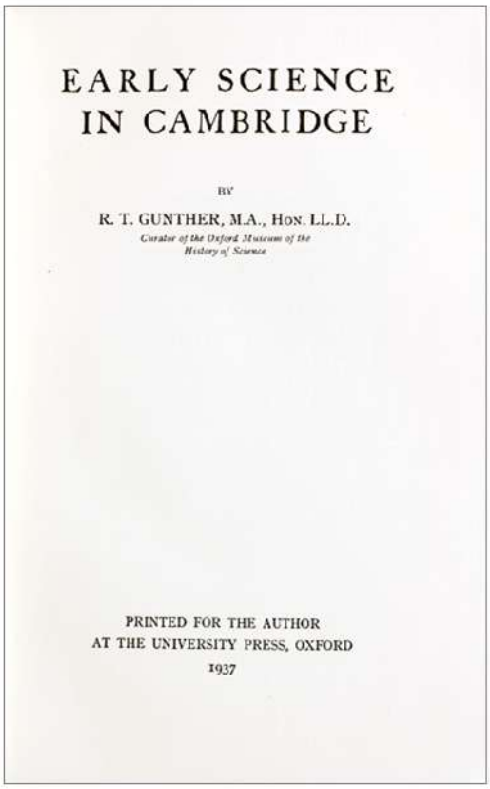
James Dewey Watson to come and carry out a research internship in his laboratory at Harvard University, he managed to demonstrate, for the first time with researchers from this laboratory, the existence of messenger RNA. intermediaries . . . In 1963, Francois Gros was offered the leadership of the microbial physiology department of the Institute of Physico-Chemical Biology in Paris. There, joined by various researchers from the United States, he continued his work on messenger RNA (1963-1968) and demonstrated with his colleague Michel Revel (1966) the existence of proteins also called "initiation factors". » playing a major role in the "start" of genetic translation within cells (protein synthesis in contact with messenger RNA and ribosomes).

"The visit of Francois Gros in the spring of 1960 was crucial in focusing attention on messenger RNA." – James D. Watson, "The involvement of RNA in the synthesis of proteins," Nobel Prize lecture.

For Crick, four kinds of information transfer clearly existed: DNA [arrow right] DNA (DNA replication), DNA [arrow right] RNA (the first step of protein synthesis), RNA [arrow right] protein (the second step of protein synthesis) and RNA [arrow right] RNA (RNA viruses copying themselves). There were two steps for which there was no evidence but that Crick thought were possible . . . DNA [arrow right] protein (this would mean RNA was not involved in protein synthesis) and RNA [arrow right] DNA (structurally possible, but at the time, there no was no perceptible biological function)." – Cobb. « Dans son livre Les secrets du gene, Francois Gros rapporte qu'il a obtenu avec Shiro Naono, dans le laboratoire de Jacques Monod, des résultats qui, eux aussi, indiquent l'implication d'un ARN, de renouvellement très rapide, dans la synthèse protéique bactérienne?; ils sont publiés en 1960, en français, dans les Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des sciences. » – Christine Petit, « Francois Gros (1925–2022), » Comptes Rendus. Biologies, Volume 346 (2023) no. S2, pp. 3-8. Watson shared the 1962 Nobel Prize with Maurice Wilkins and Francis Crick for the discovery of the double helix structure of DNA. Wasson, Nobel Prize Winners.

PROVENANCE: This was the personal copy of Norman Horowitz (1915-2005), who was a geneticist at Caltech who achieved national fame as the scientist who devised experiments to determine whether life might exist on Mars.




EARLY SCIENCE
IN CAMBRIDGE

BY

R. T. GUNTHER, M.A., HON. LL.D.

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD
1937

87. **GUNTHER, R. T. [Robert Theodore]** (1869-1940). *Early Science in Cambridge*. Oxford: University Press, 1937. ¶ 8vo. xii, 513, [3] pp. Numerous plates and figures, index. Original full light-blue gilt-stamped cloth; spine call number over-painted. Bookplate of the Los Angeles County Medical Association Library. Very good.

$ 75

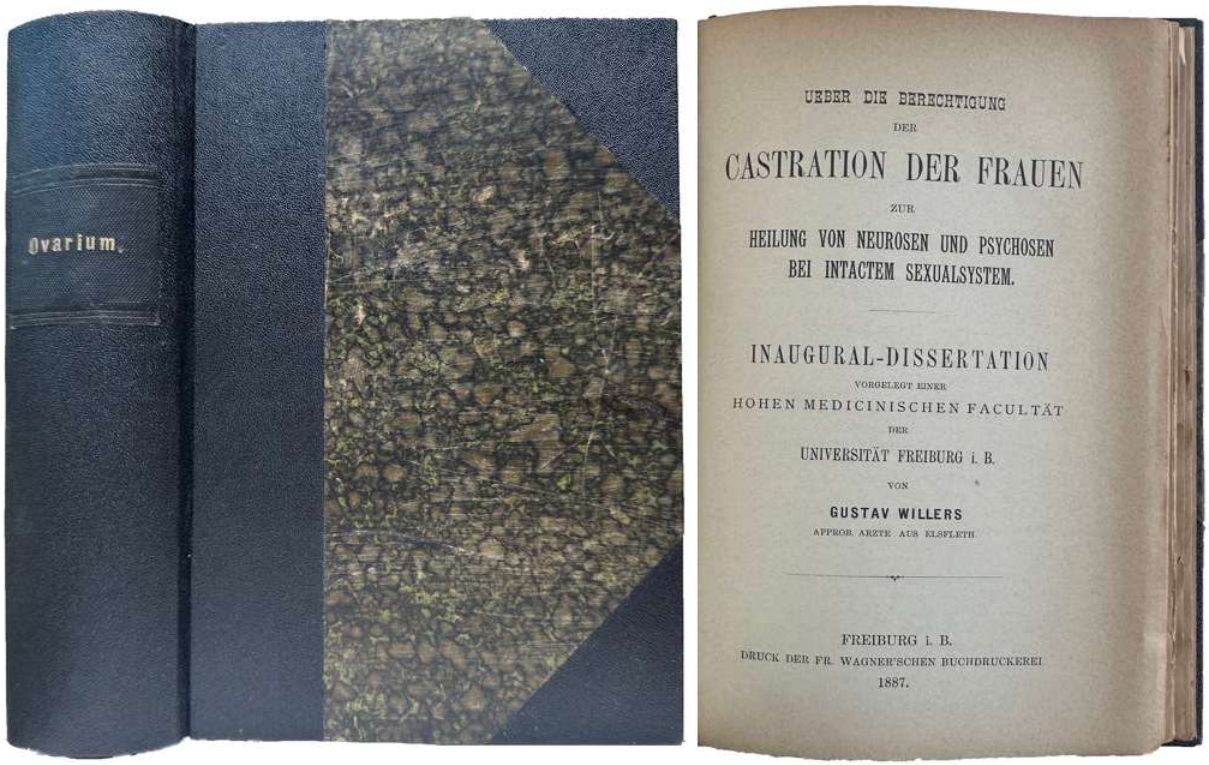
A very important study of scientific instrumentation in all fields: mathematics, mechanics and physics, astronomy, geography and cosmology, meteorology, chemistry, medicine, anatomy, physiology, pathology, zoology, botany, husbandry and horticulture, geology and mineralogy.

Robert William Theodore Gunther was a historian of science, zoologist, and founder of the Museum of the History of Science, Oxford.

CELESTIAL PLANISPHERE UNDER THE ENGLISH GLOBE

SECTOR UNDER THE BASE OF THE ENGLISH GLOBE

THE EXHIBITION OF HISTORIC SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS IN THE OLD SCHOOLS, JUNE 1936



Ovarian Castration: Cure for intractable hysteria, hystero-epilepsy, severe dysmenorrhea, and insanity

88. [GYNECOLOGY; ovarian castration] A collection of 30 dissertations, inaugural addresses and essays collected by, and occasionally inscribed to, Dr. Rudolph Maier. [no place]: Various publishers, 1838-1892. 8vo. Illus. All bound together in quarter black cloth, German marbled paper over boards, cloth corner tips, gilt-stamped title on earlier black cloth. Fine.

$ 1,200

"In the 19th century, German gynecologists, notably at the University of Freiburg, championed the removal of ostensibly healthy ovaries—a practice they termed *castration* or ovariotomy. Led by prominent professor Alfred Hegar, Freiburg became a major hub for this controversial surgery, which was used to treat "menstrual madness," hysteria, and epilepsy. Throughout the late 1870s and 1890s, medical disciplines like psychiatry and gynecology were deeply intertwined at the University of Freiburg. Practitioners held that women's nervous and mental disorders were rooted in the pelvic organs and cyclical hormonal activity."

Includes: KÖLLIKER, Rudolf Albert von. Ueber die Entwicklung der Graaf'schen Follikel der Säugethiere. Separate printing from: Der Verh. Würzberger phys.-med. Gesellschaft N. F., VIII, 1874. 4 pp. On the development of the Graafian follicle in mammals which was first identified by Regnier de Graaf (1641-1673) in 1672. A physician of Delft, De Graaf discovered the ovary which contains the ovum, and further identified small tubes folded up into lobules, now known as follicles. Other authors include: Theodorus Ameschot, Paul Gustav Bulius, Wilhelm Steudel, C. von Haartmann, Hans Chiari, Alfred Hegar (3 papers), Rudolf Kaltenbach, J. G. H. Kloss, G. L. Kobelt, Felix Marchand, Ernst Neumann, Ferdinand Neuenhoeffer, L. Petitpierre, Hermann Johann Pfannensteil, Walter Pietrusky, O. Pinner, H. Riese, Franz Carl Saxer, G. Schmalfuss, Dolf Schmidt, Otto Spiegelberg (3 papers), Wilhelm, Waldeyer Hugo Weber, and W. Wiedow.

§ Cordasco 60-754; Leonardo, *History of Surgery,* p. 261. See: Garrison and Morton 2161.


EIN SELTENER FALL
VON
PAROVARIALCYSTE.

INAUGURAL-DISSERTATION
ZUR ERLANGUNG DER
MEDICINISCHEN DOCTORWÜRDE
VORGELEGT DER
HOHEN MEDICINISCHEN FACULTÄT
DER
ALBERT-LUDWIGS-UNIVERSITÄT FREIBURG I. B.
VON
THEODORUS AMESCHOT,
ARTS. OPT. VAN GEZ. 2 KL. O. I. L.
AUS
AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

FREIBURG I. B.
BUCHDRUCKEREI VON CHR. STRÖCKER.
1892.

1 **AMESCHOT, Theodorus.** *Ein seltener Fall von Parovarialcyste. Inaugural-Dissertation . . . Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg.* Freiburg: Chr. Ströcker, 1892. 28, [2] pp.

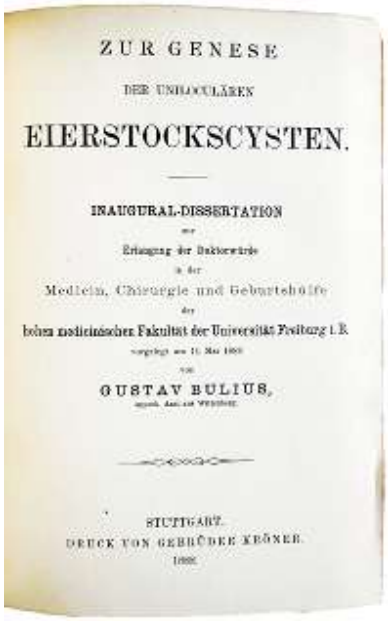
Dissertation on a rare case of a parovarian cyst.

Theodorus Ameschot, a Dutch physician, is most notably recognized in medical history for authoring this medical dissertation "Ein seltener Fall von Parovarialcyste" (A Rare Case of Parovarian Cyst), published during his medical studies in Freiburg im Breisgau.

2 **BULIUS, Paul Gustav.** *Zur Genese der Uniloculären Eierstockscysten. Inaugural-Dissertation . . . Freiburg.* Stuttgart: Gebrüder Kröner, 1888. [iv], 19, [3] pp. 1 plate (4 figures).

Dissertation on the early stages of single chambered ovarian cysts.

Bulius (b.1862) studied in Leipzig, Würzburg, and Freiburg, receiving his medical degree in 1888 from Freiburg. During the course of his education, Bulius studied under Heger, His, Leukart, Maas, et alia.


ZUR GENESE

DER UNILOCULÄREN

EIERSTOCKSCYSTEN.

INAUGURAL-DISSERTATION

Medicin, Chirurgie und Geburtshülfe

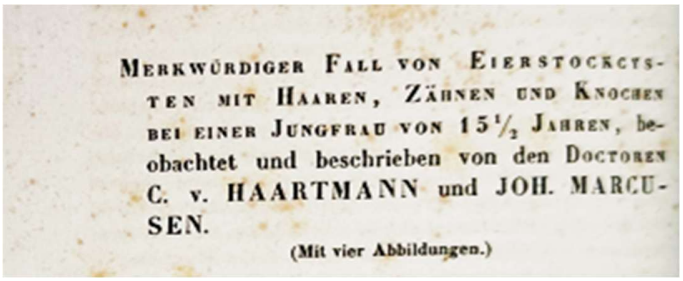
GUSTAV BULIUS,

STUTTGART.

3 **STEUDEL, Wilhelm** (1829-1903). *Beschreibung einer Cystengeschwulst des Eierstocks. Eine Inaugural-Dissertation . . . Präsidium von Dr. Victor Bruns.* Tübingen: Ludwig Friedrich, 1854. iv, [5]-40 pp. 2 plates. Light foxing.

Dissertation describing a tumorous-cyst of the ovaries.

Wilhelm Steudel was a German physician, ornithologist and entomologist who specialised in Lepidoptera. His collection of Palearctic microlepidoptera is curated by the State Museum of Natural History Stuttgart.


MERKWÜRDIGER FALL VON EIERSTOCKCYSTEN MIT HAAREN, ZÄHNEN UND KNOCHEN BEI EINER JUNGFRAU VON 15½ JAHREN, beobachtet und beschrieben von den DOCTOREN C. v. HAARTMANN und JOH. MARCUSEN.

(Mit vier Abbildungen.)

4 **HAARTMANN, C. v., & Joh. MARCUSEN.** *"Merkwürdiger Fall von Eierstocksysten mit Haaren, Zähnen und Knochen bei einer Jungfrau von 15 1/2 Jahren, beobachtet und beschrieben von den Doctoren . . ."* in *Bull. phys.-mathém.,* IX. No.21, 1851. 18 pp. 1 folding plate (4 figures).

Observations on and a description of a strange case of an ovarian cyst with hair, teeth and bones in a young woman age 15 1/2.

Ueber einen selteneren Ovarial-Befund (Ovarium bipartitum dextrum — Hernia ovarica sinistra) bei einem 18jähr. Mädchen mit Spina bifida lumbosacralis.

Von

Dr. Hans Chiari,

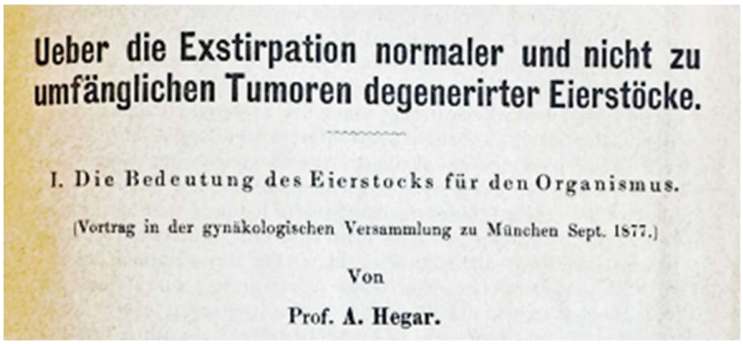
Professor der pathologischen Anatomie in Prag.

5 **CHIARI, Hans** (1851-1916)**.** *Ueber einen selteneren Ovarial-Befund (Ovarium bipartitum dextrum -- Hernia ovarica sinistra) bei einem 18jähr. Mädchen mit Spina bifida lumbosacralis.* Prague: F. Tempsky, 1884. Separate printing from: *Prager Medicinischen Wochenschrift,* 1884, No. 50. 6pp.

Findings from a unique case of a divided right ovary and a herniated left ovary in an 18 year old girl with Spina Bifida.

Chiari, of Vienna, was considered one of the outstanding pathologists of his time. He published an important study on gastric syphilis, a noteworthy history of pathology, and he was the first to report on choriocarcinoma.

§ See: Castiglioni, *History of Medicine,* p.865; Garrison, *History of Medicine,* p.699; Garrison and Morton, 6066.1; *Heirs of Hippocrates:* 2138; Mettler, *History of Medicine.*


Ueber die Exstirpation normaler und nicht zu umfänglichen Tumoren degenerirter Eierstöcke.

I. Die Bedeutung des Eierstocks für den Organismus.

(Vortrag in der gynäkologischen Versammlung zu München Sept. 1877.)

Von

Prof. A. Hegar.

6 **HEGAR, Alfred** (1830-1914). *Ueber die Exstirpation normaler und nicht zu umfänglichen Tumoren degenerirter Eierstöcke.* Separate printing from: *Centralblatt für Gynäkologie,* 1877, No. 17. 11 pp. Ownership signature.

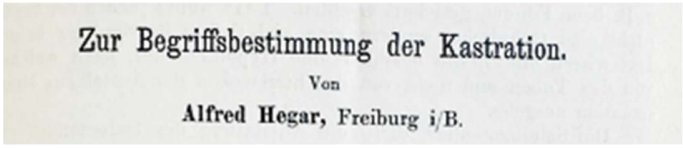
On the normal removal and not too extensive tumor of the degenerated ovary.

Ernst Ludwig Alfred Hegar, aka Alfred Hegar, was a German gynecologist famous for developing new medical tools and techniques. He was born in Darmstadt, Germany and died on 5 August 1914.

"Alfred Hegar was chosen to be the successor of Otto Spiegelberg as professor for gynecology and obstetrics at the University of Freiburg in 1864 and was the first head of the Universitäts-Frauenklinik of the University Medical Center Freiburg when it opened in 1868. Hegar also founded the journal "Beiträge zur Geburthilfe und Gynäkologie" in 1898. He was a pioneer of antiseptics and antiseptic procedures." [Wikip.].

7 **HEGAR, Alfred** (1830-1914). *Ueber Castration.* Separate printing from: *Centralblatt für Gynäkologie,* 1879. No. 22. 12pp. Signed by Orto R. Maier.

On castration.


Zur Begriffsbestimmung der Kastration.

Von

Alfred Hegar, Freiburg i/B.

8 **HEGAR, Alfred** (1830-1914). *Zur Begriffsbestimmung der Kastration.* [1879?]. 7 pp.

On the definition of castration.

Hegar (1830-1914) applied "Battey's Operation," excision of the uterine appendages for painful non-ovarian conditions, to other pelvic conditions.

§ Castiglioni, *History of Medicine,* p.854; Garrison, *History of Medicine,* p.512; Garrison and Morton, 6067; Mettler, *History of Medicine,* p.981.


Beiträge zur Anatomie und chirurgischen Behandlung der Ovarialtumoren.

(Mit 2 Tafeln Abbildungen und 8 in den Text gedruckten schematischen Zeichnungen.)

Von

R. Kaltenbach.

9 **KALTENBACH, Rudolf** (1842-1892/3). *Beiträge zur Anatomie und chirurgischen Behandlung der Ovarialtumoren.* [1876]. 51 pp. 1 plate, (2 figure) 8 text figures; foxed.

Contributions on the surgical anatomy in treating ovarian tumors.

Kaltenbach urged that vomiting during pregnancy is brought on by a neurosis of an hysteric equivalent.

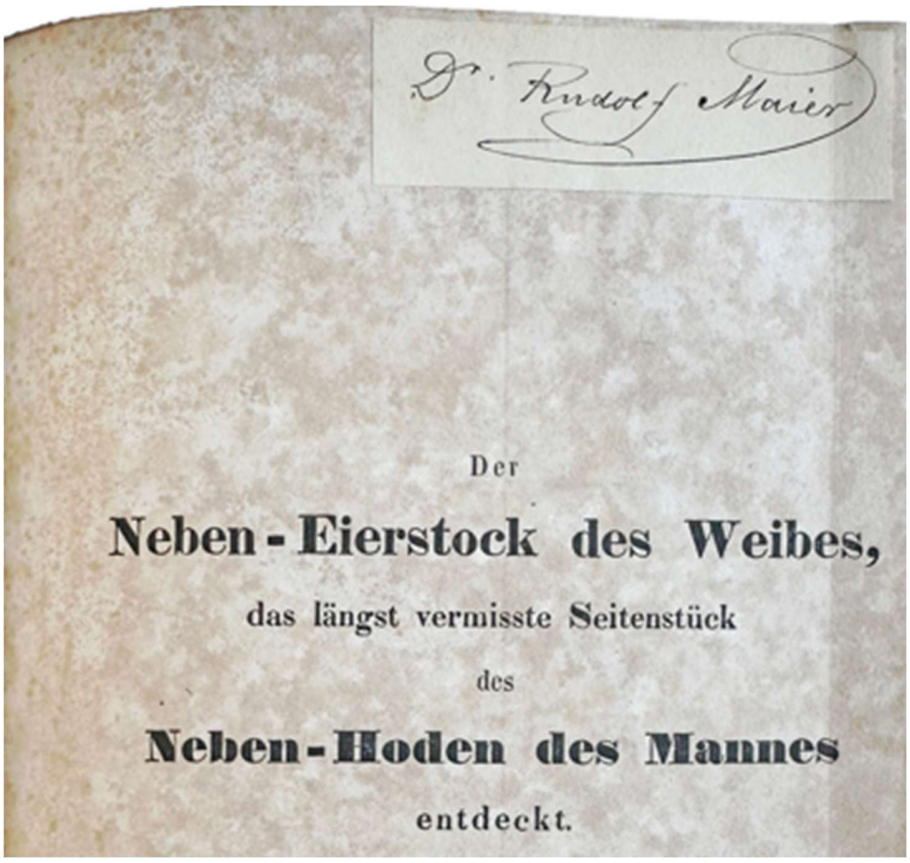
§ Mettler, *History of Medicine,* p.984.

10 **KLOSS, Johann Georg Hermann.** *Dissertatio . . . sistens casum rariorem Ovarii Puellae Novem Annorum Crines, Concrementa, Ossa et Dentes Continentis . . . in Literarum Universitate Heidelbergensi.* Heidelberg: Typis Georgii Reichardi, 1838. 29 pp.


DISSERTATIO
INAUGURALIS MEDICA
OVARII PUELLAE NOVEM
ANNORUM

Dissertation on a rare case of a young nine year old girl with hardened ovarian tumors consisting of hair, bones and teeth.

Kloss, an eminent German gynecologist, is primarily remembered in medical history for this thesis discussing a rare ovarian tumor in a young nine year old girl.


Dr. Rudolf Maier

Der
Neben-Eierstock des Weibes,
das längst vermisste Seitenstück
des
Neben-Hoden des Mannes
entdeckt.

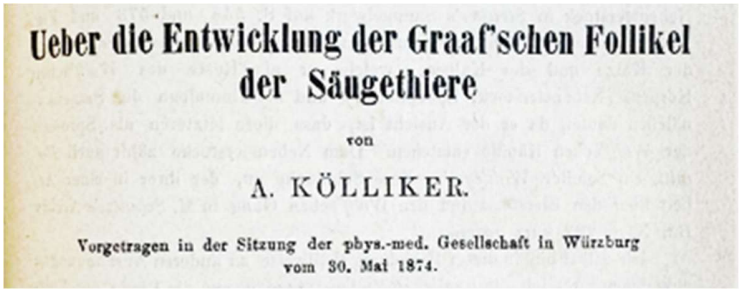
[GYN 11]

11 **KOBELT, Georg Ludwig** (1804-1857). *Der Neben-Eierstock des Weibes, das längst vermisste Seitenstück des Neben-Hoden des Mannes entdeckt. Ein Beitrag zur Entwicklungs-Geschichte der Genitalien und zur Ausklärung der Zwitterbildungen beim Menschen und den Säugethieren.* Heidelberg: Julius Groos, 1847. 52 pp. 3 lithographed plates; heavily foxed. Signed by Dr. Rudolf Maier.

A contribution to the developmental history of genitalia and an explanation of the hermaphroditic formation in humans and mammals.

"Kobelt is remembered for his studies in sexual anatomy. In 1844, he published the influential D*ie männlichen und weiblichen Wollust-Organe des Menschen und einiger Säugetiere* ("*The Male and Female Organs of Sexual Arousal in Man and some other Mammals*"). Kobelt is credited for providing a comprehensive and accurate description of the function of the clitoris." [Wikip.].

PROVENANCE: Dr. Rudolf Robert Maier (1824-1888) was a German pathologist and anatomist.



Ueber die Entwicklung der Graaf'schen Follikel der Säugethiere

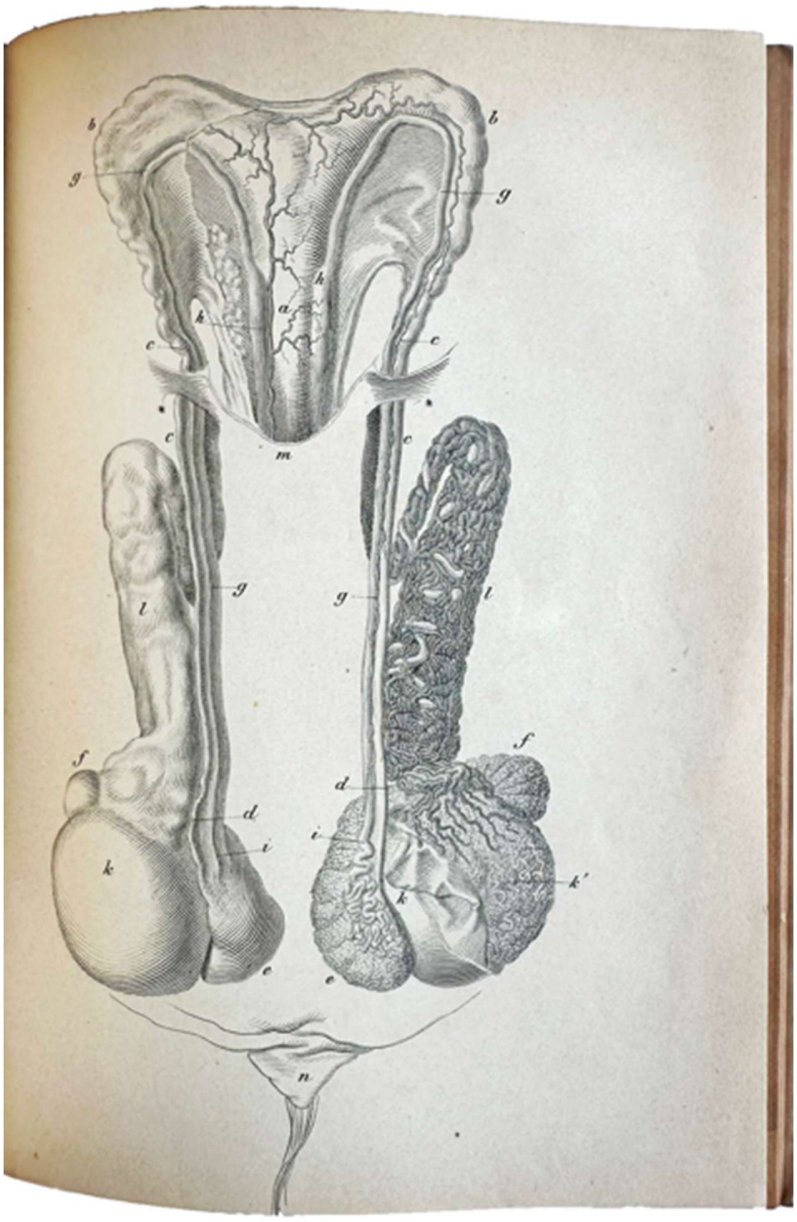
von

A. KÖLLIKER.

Vorgetragen in der Sitzung der phys.-med. Gesellschaft in Würzburg vom 30. Mai 1874.

12 **KÖLLIKER, Rudolf Albert von** (1817-1905). *Ueber die Entwicklung der Graaf'schen Follikel der Säugethiere.* Separate printing from: *Der Verh. Würzberger phys.-med. Gesellschaft N. F.,* VIII, 1874. 4 pp.

On the development of the Graafian follicle in mammals which was first identified by Regnier de Graaf (1641-1673) in 1672. A physician of Delft, De Graaf discovered the ovary which contains the ovum, and further identified small tubes folded up into lobules, now known as follicles.



[GYN 12]

Kölliker, one of the first to question the prevailing germ-layer doctrine, played a pivotal role in the establishment of a new cell theory. His importance lies in his work on normal tissues, and it is within this area that the present study falls. Among his other accomplishments in histology are tracing the origin of tissues from the segmenting ovum through the developing embryo, demonstrating the continuity between nerve-fibers and nerve-cells of vertebrates. In addition to his work in cell tissues, he studied the eye, and the ear expanding on Corti's work.

A native of Zürich, Rudolf Albert von Kölliker received a Ph.D from Heidelberg in 1841, and a year later his medical degree, having studied with the most prominent educators and scientists of his time: Arnold, Joh. Müller, and Henle. He became a professor of physiology and comparative anatomy in Zurich in 1845. In 1847 he accepted a position in Würzburg teach in anatomy, microscopy, and developmental history until his retirement in 1897. He was knighted in 1896.

§ Castiglioni, *History of Medicine,* p.679; *DSB* VII: 437-440; Garrison, *History of Medicine,* 461-62; See: *Heirs of Hippocrates:* 1848 & 1849; Mettler, *History of Medicine,* p.103; Skinner, *History of Medical Terms,* p.164.

13 **MARCHAND, Felix** (1846-1928). *Ueber eine grosse teratoide Mischgeschwulst des Ovarium, und einen Fall von Inclusio foetalis abdominalis von einem 33jährige Manne.* Separate printing from: *Der Breslauer ärztlichen Zeitschrift.* No. 21, 1881. 15 pp.

On an abnormally large misshapen tumorous ovary and a case of confined fetal syndrome in a 33 year old man.

Felix Marchand of Leipzig, is known for his work on inflammation and healing of wounds (1890-1921) and clasmatocytes (1901). Along with Darestre, Giacomini and Tartuffi, Marchand is considered one of the founders of experimental teratology.

§ Castiglioni, *History of Medicine,* p.794; Garrison, *History of Medicine,* p.699.

Zwei seltene Fälle von Ovarialcysten.

Von Prof. E. Neumann in Königsberg.

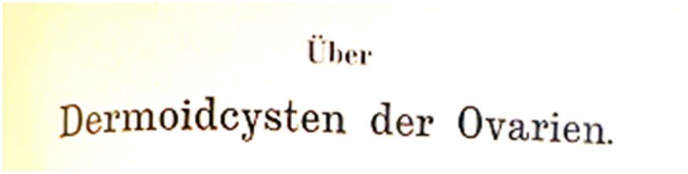
1. Hydrops eines Graaf'schen Follikels mit zahlreichen Eiern.

14 **NEUMANN, Ernst** (1834-1918). *Zwei selten Fälle von Ovarialcysten.* Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1886. Separate printing from: *Virchow's Archiv. für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und für klinische Medicin,* 104, 1886. pp. 489-497.

On two unique cases of ovarian cysts.

Among his accomplishments, Neumann was the first to note changes in the bone marrow in leukaemia, and thus proposed the term "myelogenous leukaemia," he also published one of the first articles on electrodiagnosis.

§ Castiglioni, *History of Medicine,* p.798; See: Garrison and Morton, 3066; Mettler, *History of Medicine,* p.460.

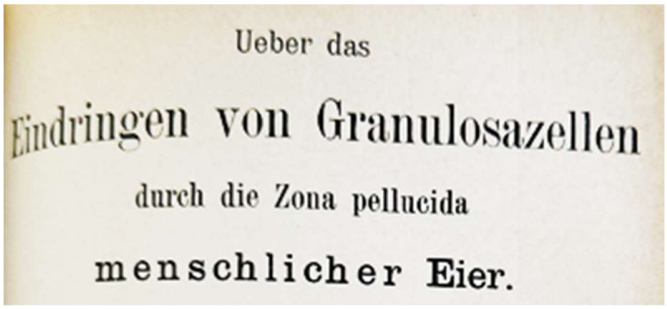

Über

Dermoidcysten der Ovarien.

15 **NEUENHOEFFER, Ferdinand** (1867-1944)**.** *Über Dermoidcysten der Ovarien. Inaugural-Dissertation . . . unter dem Präsidium von Dr. Johann von Säxinger, . . . Tübingen.* Tübingen: Franz Pietzcker, 1892. 32 pp. 1 plate.

Dissertation detailing dermoid cysts of the ovaries.

Ferdinand Neunhöffer was a German medical professional and author based in Stuttgart. He is primarily known for his contributions to medical literature and his involvement in the medical organizations of Württemberg.


Ueber das

Eindringen von Granulosazellen

durch die Zona pellucida

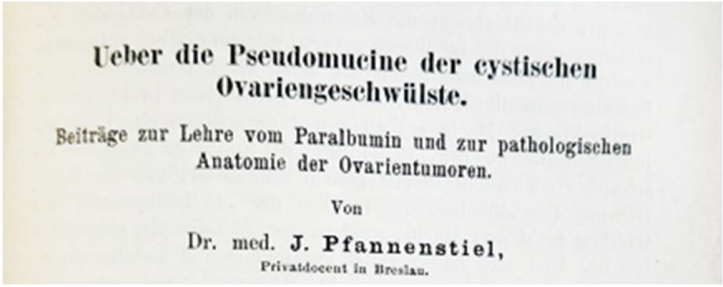
menschlicher Eier.

16 **PETITPIERRE, Léon** (1863-1929)**.** *Ueber das Eindringen von Granulosazellen durch die Zona pellucida Menschlicher Eier. Inaugural-Dissertation . . . Universität Bern.* Leipzig: A. Th. Engelhardt, 1889. 27 pp. 3 in text illustrations.

Medical dissertation on the penetration of granular cells through the transparent zone of human eggs.

In this work Petitpierre investigated human embryology and reproductive biology. Specifically, he observed the penetration of granulosa cells through the zona

pellucida of human eggs. This research contributed significantly to the early understanding of follicular development and ovum maturation.


Ueber die Pseudomucine der cystischen Ovariengeschwülste.

Beiträge zur Lehre vom Paralbumin und zur pathologischen Anatomie der Ovarientumoren.

Von

Dr. med. J. Pfannenstiel,

Privatdocent in Breslau.

17 **PFANNENSTEIL, Hermann Johann.** *Ueber die Pseudomucine der cystischen Ovariengeschwülste.* [Leipzig: T. Engelhardt, 1890]. 86 pp. 1 plate (5 figures), bibliography.

On the pseudomucine state of cysts in tumorous ovaries.

Pfannensteil (1862-1909) gave the first detailed report of familial icterus gravis neonatorum.

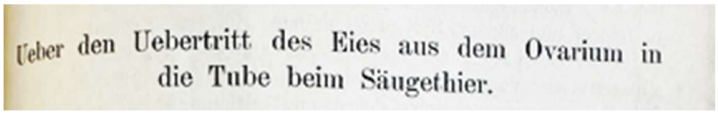
§ Garrison and Morton, 6089.


Ueber

primären Krebs der Ovarien.

18 **PIETRUSKY, Walter.** *Ueber primären Krebs der Ovarien. Inaugural-Dissertation . . . Albert-Ludwigs-Universität zu Freiburg i. B. . . .* Breslau: Grass, Barth, 1887. 30, [2] pp.

Dissertation from Freiburg on primary cancer of the ovaries.

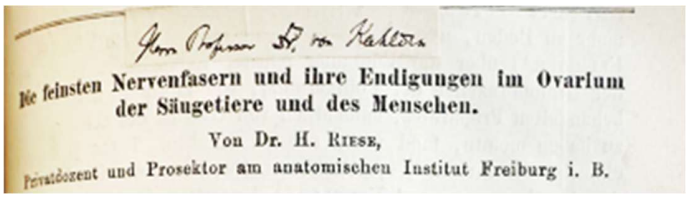

Ueber den Uebertritt des Eies aus dem Ovarium in die Tube beim Säugethier.

19 **PINNER, O.** (1861-). *Ueber den Uebertritt des Eies aus dem Ovarium in die Tube beim Säugethier.* From the Physiological Institute in Freiburg, Winter semester, 1879-80. pp. 241-255.

On the journey of eggs from the ovaries into the fallopian tubes in mammals.

After studying at Breslau, Halle, and Berlin, Pinner earned his degree in medicine from Freiburg in 1887.

O. Pinner's 1880 seminal physiological paper, "Ueber den Uebertritt des Eies aus dem Ovarium in die Tube beim Säugethier" (published in the *Archiv für Physiologie*), is a historic study investigating how the ovulated egg moves from the ovary into the Fallopian tube in mammals.


Die feinsten Nervenfasern und ihre Endigungen im Ovarium der Säugetiere und des Menschen.

Von Dr. H. Riese,

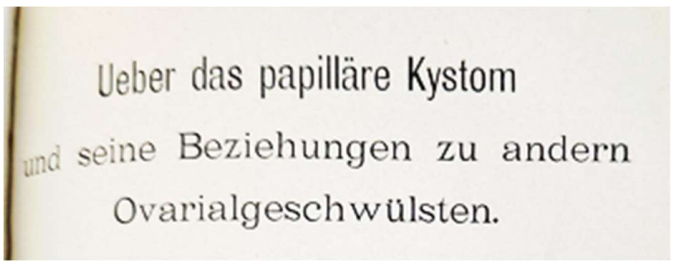
Privatdozent und Prosektor am anatomischen Institut Freiburg i. B.

20 **RIESE, Heinrich.** *Die feinsten Nervenfasern und ihren Endigungen im Ovarium der Säugetiere und des Menschen.* Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1891. Extract from: *Anatomischer Anzeiger,* IV (1891), Nr. 14 & 15. pp. (401)-420. 7 figs.

On the finest nerve fiber endings in the ovaries in humans and mammals.

Heinrich Riese was a prominent physician and anatomist whose historical 1891 monograph, "Die feinsten Nervenfasern und ihre Endigungen im Ovarium der Säugethiere und des Menschen" (published in the *Anatomischer Anzeiger*), is considered a foundational text in neuroanatomy.

NOTE: Added signature of Professor von Kaholm [? – a cut signature, mounted].


Ueber das papilläre Kystom

und seine Beziehungen zu andern

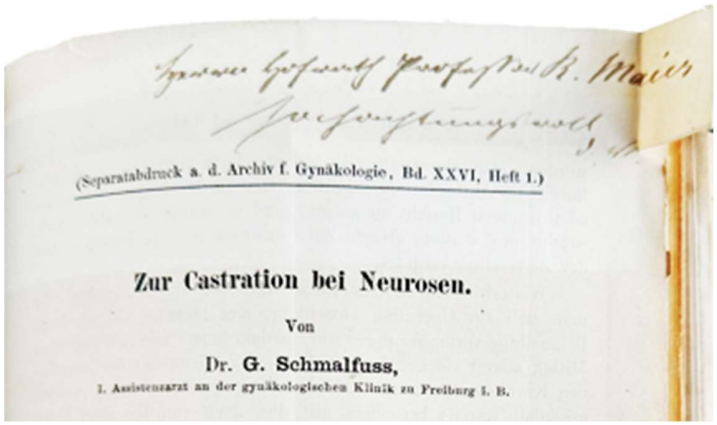
Ovarialgeschwülsten.

21 **SAXER, Franz Carl** (1864-). *Ueber das papilläre Kystom und seine Beziehungen zu andern Ovarialgeschwülsten. Inaugural-Dissertation . . . Universität Marburg.* Marburg: Fr. Sömmering, 1891. 30, [2] pp. 1 folding lithographic plate.

Dissertation on the papillary cyst and its relationship to other tumorous ovaries.

Saxer earned his medical degree from Marburg in 1890. Shortly thereafter he was a volunteer assistant at the Polyclinic and then assistant at the Pathological Institute in Marburg.

NOTE: J. Zinzius, has written a paper noting the contributions of Franz Carl Saxer to the history of the discovery of penicillin.


(Separatabdruck a. d. Archiv f. Gynäkologie, Bd. XXVI, Heft 1.)

Zur Castration bei Neurosen.

Von

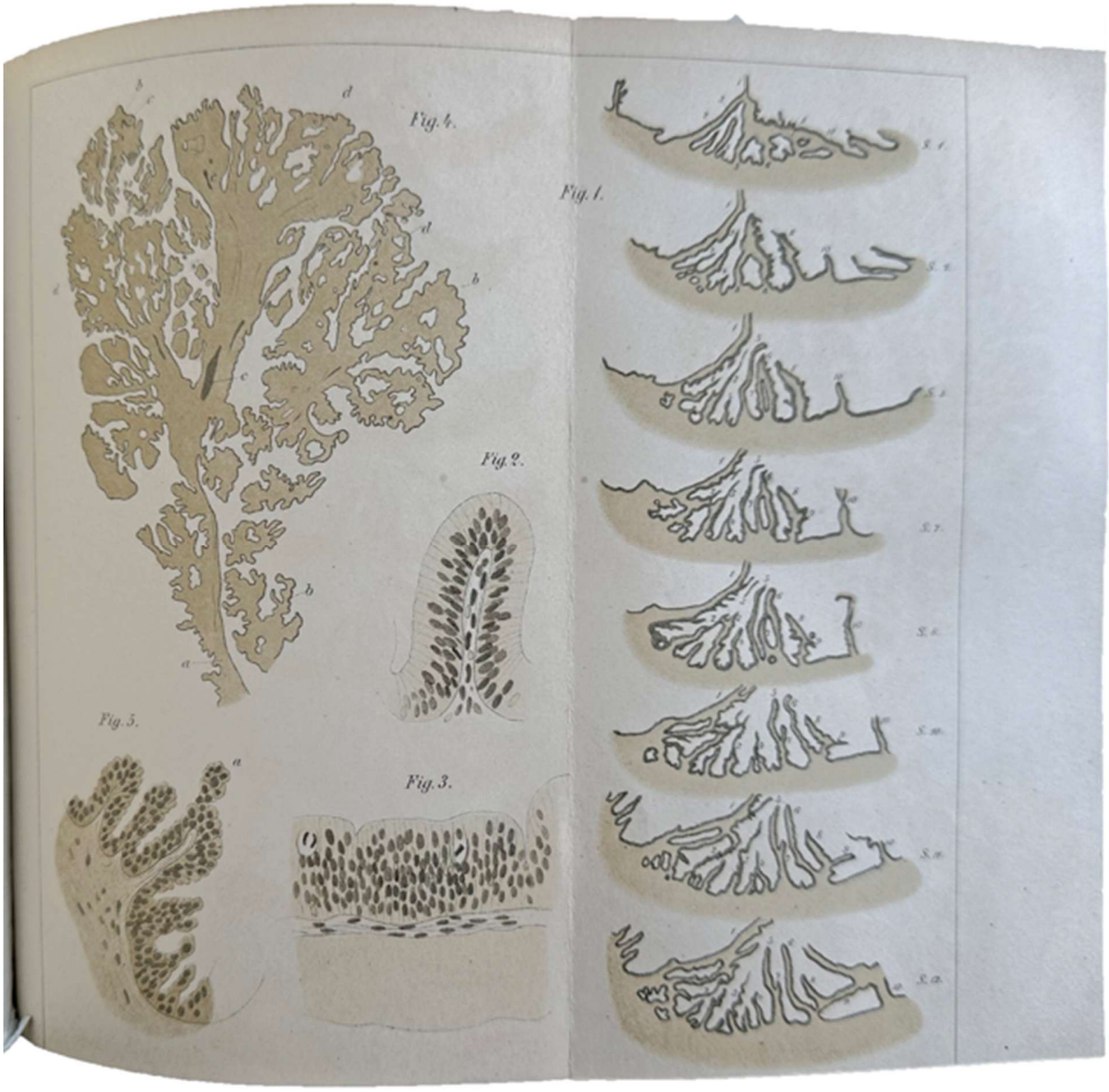
Dr. G. Schmalfuss,

1. Assistenzarzt an der gynäkologischen Klinik zu Freiburg i. B.

22 **SCHMALFUSS, Gustav Friedrich Rudolf** (1856-1921). *Zur Castration bei Neurosen.* Separate printing from: *Archiv für Gynäkologie,* [1895]. XXVI, Heft 1, n.d. 35 pp. Inscribed to Dr. R. Maier (apparently from the author – hard to read!).

On castration for neuroses. Operating during the late 19th-century boom of pelvic surgery, Schmalfuss analyzed clinical data from Hegar's surgical archive to evaluate whether removing the ovaries could cure severe neurological and psychiatric conditions in women.

Historical note: During this era, prominent surgeons like Alfred Hegar controversially promoted oophorectomy (surgical castration) not just for physical diseases, but as a supposed cure for hysteria, epilepsy, and various psychological disorders. Schmalfuss published one of the notable early analyses of these cases. However, the medical consensus later concluded that castration was an ineffective and widely unjustified treatment for psychiatric and neurological disorders.



Gustav Schmalfuss studied medicine at the universities of Jena, Halle and Freiburg in Breisgau. In Jena he became a member of the Corps Thuringia in 1877. In 1881 he received the license as a doctor. In 1883 he received his doctorate as a Dr. med. From 1881 to 1886 he worked as an assistant to Alfred Hegar, Max Schede and Heinrich Curschmann. At the end of 1886, he settled in Hamburg as a practical doctor and gynaecologist. He published and lectured mainly on gynaecological topics.


EIN

CYSTOMA OVARII

PROLIFERUM PAPPILLARE.

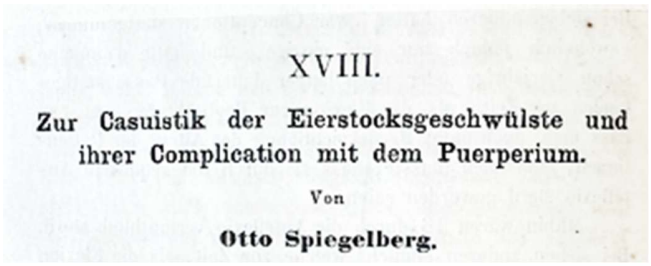
23 **SCHMIDT, Adolf** (1865-1918). *Ein Cystoma Ovarii Proliferum Pappillare. Microscopische Skizze.* Frankfurt am Main: August Osterrieth, 1880. 23 pp.

A microscopic sketch of an ovarian cyst proliferating in the papillae.

Schmidt is best known for employing functional test-meal in diagnosing intestinal disorders (1907), and for identifying "Schmidt's Syndrome," a hemiplegia affecting the vocal cord, palate, trapezius, and sternocleidomastoid muscles, due to lesion of the nucleus ambiguous and nucleus accessorius.

Schmidt was professor of internal medicine in Bonn.

§ Garrison, *History of Medicine,* p.869; See: Garrison and Morton, 4578.


XVIII.

Zur Casuistik der Eierstocksgeschwülste und ihrer Complication mit dem Puerperium.

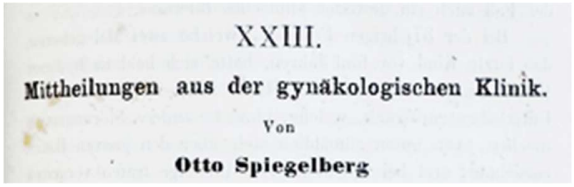
Von

Otto Spiegelberg.

24 **SPIEGELBERG, Otto** (1830-1881). *Zur Casuistik der Eierstocksgeschwülste und ihre Complication mit dem Puerperium.* [1864?]. pp. (380)-388.

On the casuistics (ethics) of the tumorous ovary and its complication during pregnancy.

§ Garrison, *History of Medicine,* p.605.


XXIII.

Mittheilungen aus der gynäkologischen Klinik.

Von

Otto Spiegelberg

25 **SPIEGELBERG, Otto** (1830-1881)**.** *Mittheilungen aus der gynäkologischen Klinik*. Breslau, June 1886. pp. 415-442. 2 woodcut illustrations. Chapter XXIII : On uterine fibroids.


Ein experimenteller Beitrag zur Ovariotomie.

Von

O. Spiegelberg und W. Waldeyer,

Professoren zu Breslau

26 **SPIEGELBERG, Otto** (1830-1881); **& Wilhelm WALDEYER.** *Ein experimenteller Beitrag zur Ovariotomie*. Separate printing from: *Centralblatt f. d. Wissensch.,* 1876. No. 39. [2] pp. Foxed.

An experimental contribution on an ovariotomy.

Waldeyer (1837-1921) was the first to propose and demonstrate the germinal epithelium and the vascular layer of the ovary (Waldeyer's line). He must also be credited for his work on cancer, confirming the epithelian origin of carcinoma." -- see: *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2007. He coined many terms, including "neuron" and "chromosome," and embryological terms describing the development of teeth. He was the first to describe the naso-oro-pharyngeal lymphoid tissues; the Waldeyer's tonsillar ring is named for him.

§ *DSB* XIV; pp. 125-127; See: Garrison and Morton, 492.

27 **SPIEGELBERG, Otto** (1830-1881)**.** *Vier weitere Ovariotomien*. pp. 431-452. 4 figures. Foxed.

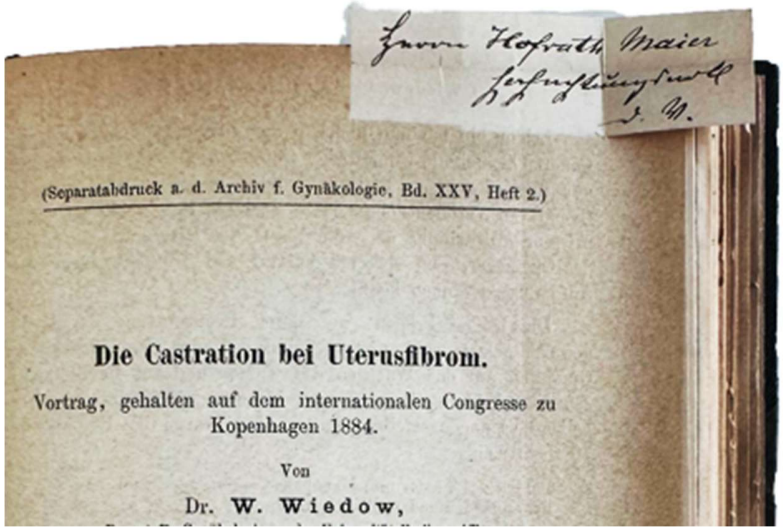
Four more ovariotomies.

Otto Spiegelberg was a German gynecologist and university professor. His textbook on obstetrics was considered a standard work.


Ein Fall
von
Dermoidkystom des Ovarium.

28 **WEBER, Hugo.** *Ein Fall von Dermoidkystom des Ovarium. Inaugural-Dissertation . . . Marburg.* Marburg: Joh. Aug. Koch, 1878. 11, [5] pp. 4 small figs.

Dissertation on a historical medical case of an ovarian tumor (dermoid cyst).


(Separatabdruck a. d. Archiv f. Gynäkologie, Bd. XXV, Heft 2.)

Die Castration bei Uterusfibrom.

Vortrag, gehalten auf dem internationalen Congresse zu Kopenhagen 1884.

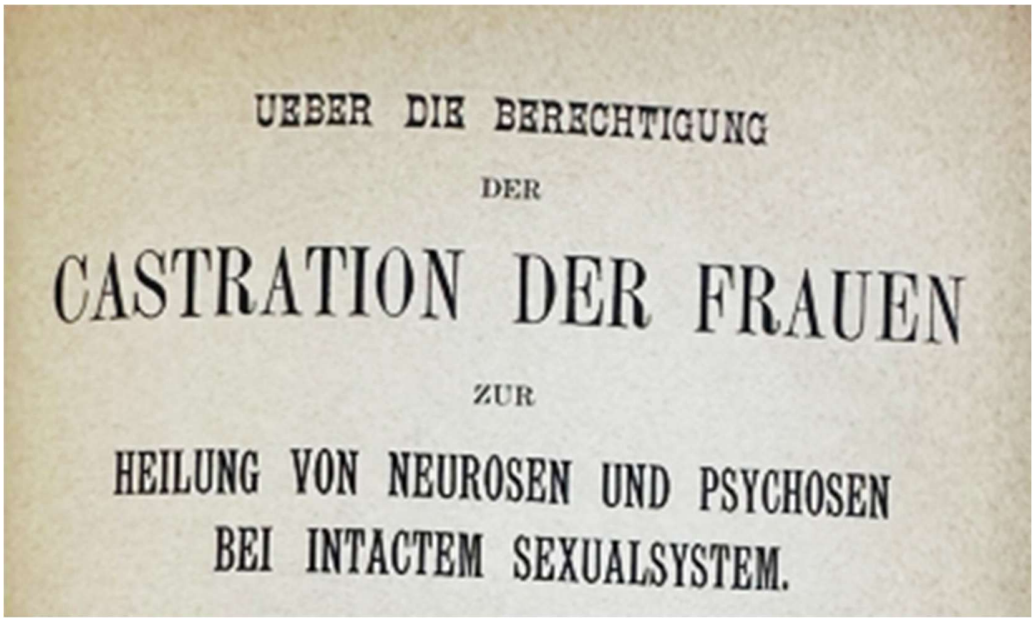
Von

Dr. W. Wiedow,

29 **WIEDOW, W.** *Die Castration bei Uterusfibrom.* Separate printing from: *Archiv f. Gynäkologie,* XXV, Heft 2, 1884. 25 pp. Inscribed to Rudolph Maier.

Castration (ovarian removal) by uterine fibroma.

Dr. Wiedow, who was at the University of Freiburg, was a 19th-century German gynecologist best known for his pioneering, late-1800s medical publications on oophorectomy (surgical castration) as a treatment for uterine fibroids (myomas) and pelvic infections. His studies significantly documented the early efficacy and long-term surgical outcomes of removing the ovaries to shrink estrogen-dependent tumors.



30 **WILLERS, Gustav** (1860-1945). *Ueber die Berechtigung der Castration der Frauen zur Heilung von Neurosen und Psychosen bei Intactem Sexualsystem. Inaugural-Dissertation . . . Freiburg.* Freiburg: Fr. Wagner'schen, 1887. 61, [3] pp. 5 folding plates.

Dissertation on the legitimacy of gynecological castration of the female organs (oophorectomy) in order to treat neuroses and psychoses by addressing the problem through the reproductive system. The text is documented in academic records from the Universitätsarchiv Freiburg and was published in Freiburg im Breisgau. It provides insight into the history of psychosomatic medicine and the evolving ethics surrounding surgical intervention for mental illnesses.

Collection of dissertations, inaugural addresses and essays collected, an occasionally inscribed to Dr. Rudolph Maier. Quarter Black cloth, German marbled paper over boards, cloth corner tips, light wear, occasional foxing, else very good.

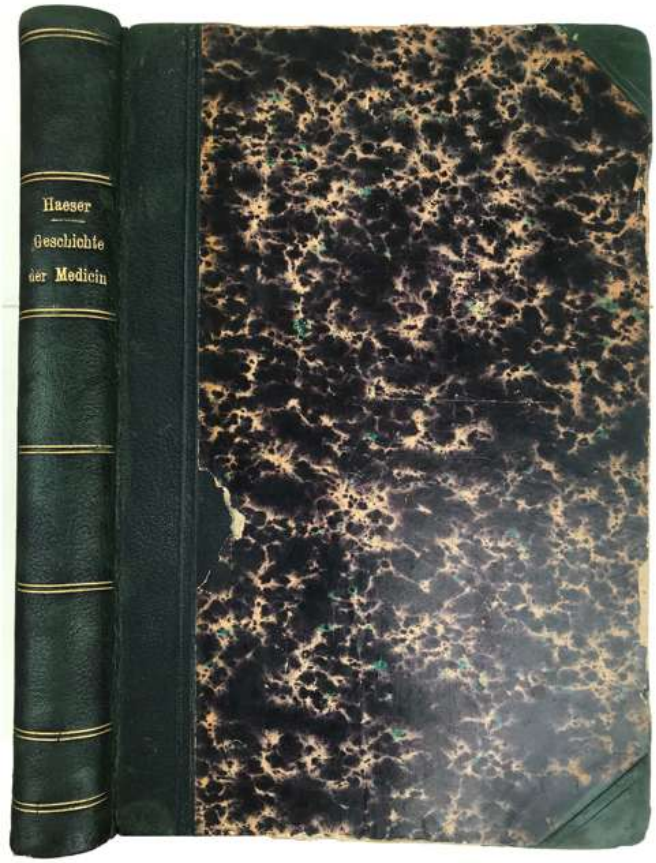
Willers was also a collector of ancient numismatic coins, known for his extensive historical and numismatic writings, such as his notable work detailing a Byzantine coin found in Jever.

Maier along with Adolf Kussmaul (1822-1902), wrote the first description of periarteritis nodosa.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Rudolph Maier (1824-1888) was a German pathologist and anatomist. "The then-obligatory study trip after completing his medical training took [Maier] to Würzburg and Vienna. There he was impressed by the leading physicians of the era: the pathologist Carl von Rokitansky, the anatomist Josef Hyrtl, the clinician Josef von Škoda, and the pathologist Rudolf Virchow. In 1853, Maier qualified as a university lecturer with a dissertation on the anatomy of the tonsils and took up a position as a prosector at the anatomical and pathological-anatomical institute in Freiburg. In 1856, he assumed the lectures on pathological anatomy. In 1859 he was appointed associate professor. After another study trip to Berlin, Leipzig, and Prague, Maier, by then prorector of anatomy, received a full professorship in 1863. Following Kussmaul's appointment to the chair of internal medicine, he was granted his own chair of pathological anatomy at the University of Freiburg. This established and institutionalized pathology as an independent teaching and research discipline in Freiburg. Maier was awarded several orders, received the title of Court Councillor in 1877, was elected Prorector of the University in 1878/79 and appointed Privy Court Councillor in 1887." [Wikip.].

See: Garrison and Morton, 2906.

END [Gynecology collection]




Grundriss

der

Geschichte der Medicin

von

Dr. Heinrich Haeser,

Jena.
Verlag von Gustav Fischer.
1884.

89. **HAESER, Heinrich** (1811-1884). *Grundriss der Geschichte der Medicin*. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1884. ¶ 225 x 155 mm. 8vo. xiii, 418 pp. Index. Contemporary green half morocco, marbled boards; rubbed. Early ownership signature. Very good; handsome copy. MM3370

$ 50

FIRST EDITION, this issue, being an abridgement of his earlier work. Haeser was professor of medicine at Jena, Greifswald and Breslau and is known as "one of the most learned physicians of his time." Garrison, History of medicine, p. 664.

Haeser's *Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medicin und der Voldkskrankheiten* (Jena, 1845) is described as "an important German work on the history of medicine and one of the most outstanding contributions." – Garrison and Morton.

As a historian of medicine, Haeser took second place only to his countryman Karl Sudhoff.

[90] Labarraque

M.r Vieuxy D.r Méd.n délégué et Rédacteur

DE L'EMPLOI

DES

CHLORURES D'OXIDE DE SODIUM ET DE CHAUX;

PAR A.-G. LABARRAQUE,

Pharmacien de Paris, membre de la Société de Médecine, de la Société libre des Pharmaciens, membre adjoint résidant de l'Académie royale de Médecine, etc., etc.

La défaveur qui accompagne avec raison les hommes qui abusent de la crédulité publique en livrant à l'impression des ouvrages *à la portée de tout le monde*, et dans lesquels ils prônent des *médicamens merveilleux*, propres à la guérison de toutes les maladies, m'a empêché d'imprimer aucune Instruction sur l'emploi des Chlorures en médecine à l'époque des premières expériences qui furent faites avec ces agens, et malgré leurs heureux effets. Je me bornais alors à faire part de mes vues, verbalement ou par écrit, aux hommes de l'art les plus recommandables, qui ne trouvaient pas dans ce qui

§ Hirsch, III, p. 11; Waller 13541.

Inscribed by the Author

90. **LABARRAQUE, Antoine-Germain** (1777-1850). *De l'emploi des chlorures d'oxide de sodium et de chaux.* Paris: chez l'auteur et Mme Huzard, 1825. ¶ 8vo. (216 x 140 mm). 48 pp. A little foxing. Original printed wrappers, uncut. Housed in a gray clamshell board box with gilt-stamped spine title. Fine. M1784

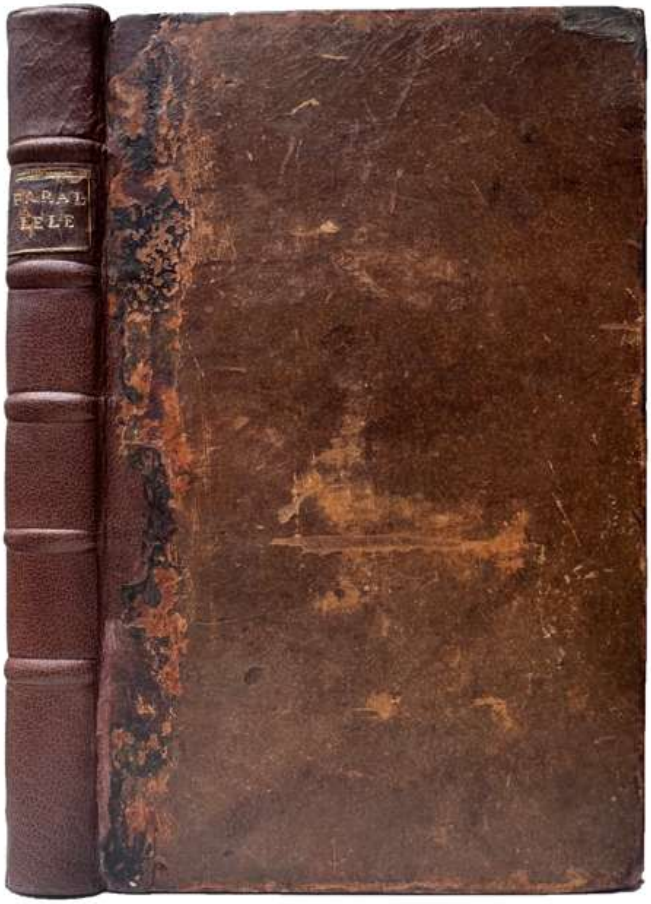
$ 800

PRESENTATION COPY of the first printing. "In the very beginning of this privately printed account of the uses of sodium hypochlorite solutions for disinfecting, Labarraque states that he did not publish his first successful medical experiences with chlorine solutions out of fear of being counted among charlatans with miracle cures. He then reprints the instructions for the Parisian Préfecture de Police on how to use the disinfectant and gives a number of examples of its use both in public health and in specific medical cases." – Gedeon.

"Labarraque's solution was the first disinfecting agent, and its application represents the first use of antisepsis in surgery." – Norman.

PROVENANCE [2]: M. de Boisrichard, as inscribed to by the author at the head of page one. Haskell Field Norman (1915–1996) was a psychoanalyst, bibliophile, and collector, whose private library included rare scientific and medical first editions, including a collection of first-edition of works by Sigmund Freud. The Grolier Club exhibition and published work, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, (1995), was the idea of Haskell Norman and showed remarkable highspots of collecting in the field of medical history.

§ Garrison and Morton 5633; Gedeon, pp. 180-181; Norman 1245; Partington, III, p. 509.



PARALLELE
DES
DIFFERENTES MANIERES
DE TIRER LA PIERRE
HORS DE LA VESSIE.

PAR HENRY-FRANCOIS LE DRAN,
De la Societé Académique des Arts, Chirurgien Juré à Paris, ancien Prévôt de sa Communauté, & ancien Chirurgien Major de l'Hôpital de la Charité, Demonstrateur en Anatomie dans le même Hôpital.

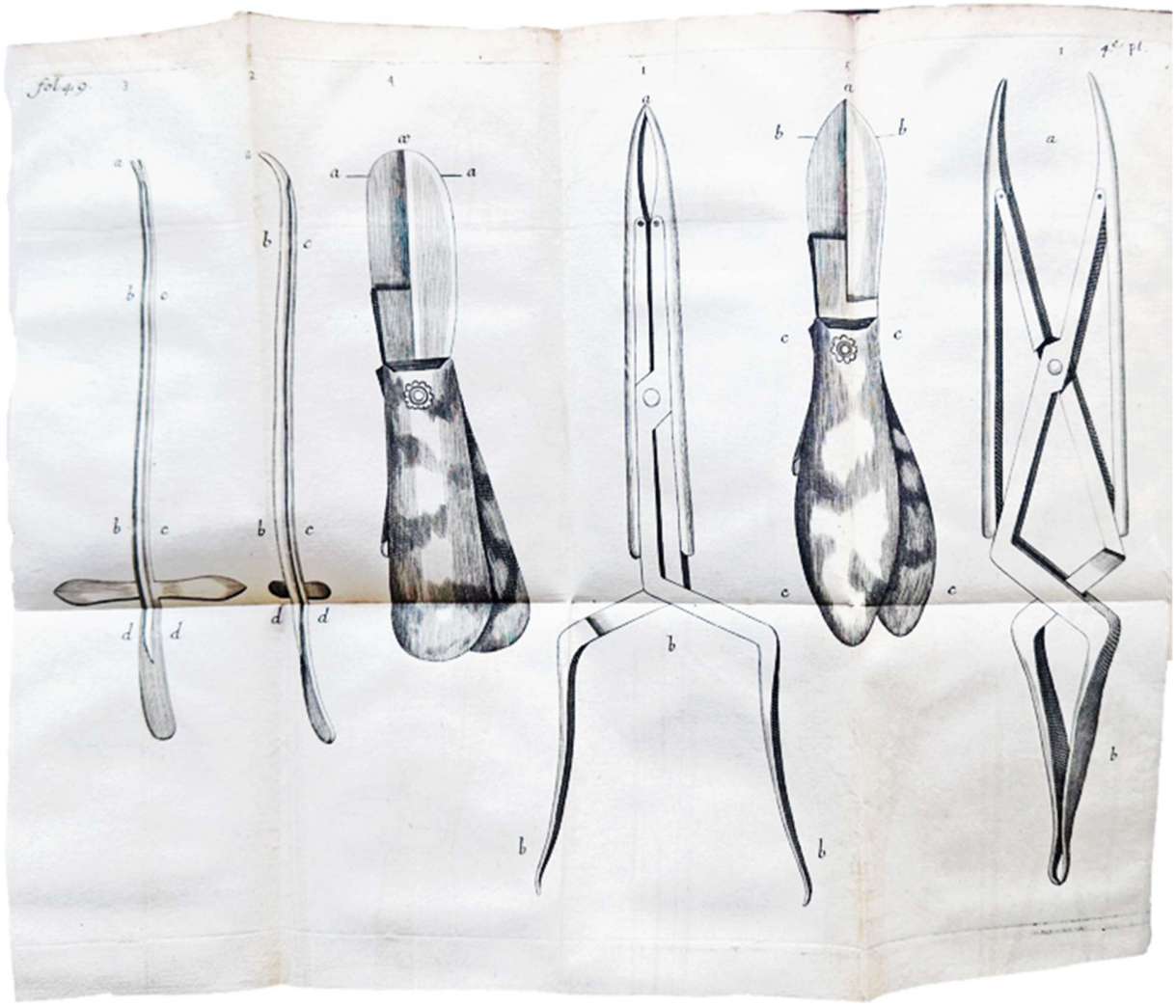
A PARIS,
Chez CHARLES OSMONT Imprimeur-Libraire, ruë Saint Jacques, à l'Olivier.
MDCCXXX.
Avec Approbation & Privilege du Roy.

91. **LE DRAN, Henri Francois** (1685-1770). *Parallele des Differentes Manieres de tirer la pierre hors de la vessie*. Paris: Charles Osmont, 1730. ¶ Small 8vo. [2], vii, [3], 195, [5] pp. Title-vignette, woodcut head & tail pieces, 5 engraved folding plates (facing pp.: 5, 34, 49, 50, 106 [plates 3 & 4 are bound slightly out of order]), with the first two plates signed in the margin by the engraver Devaulx. Bound in the original full dark French calf, title label preserved and mounted on modern rebacking in brown morocco, raised bands, original marbled endsheets. Nice copy.

$ 200

First edition. This is the first edition of Le Dran's work which is famous for his technique of utilizing instruments for lithotomies, wherein urinary stones were reduced and evacuated. In the work Le Dran studies the methods of Johann Jakob Rau (1668-1719), a Dutch surgeon and anatomist who made advances in lithotomy or

the treatment of urinary stones, and William Cheselden (1688-1752), himself a pioneer of lateral lithotomy and iridectomy.

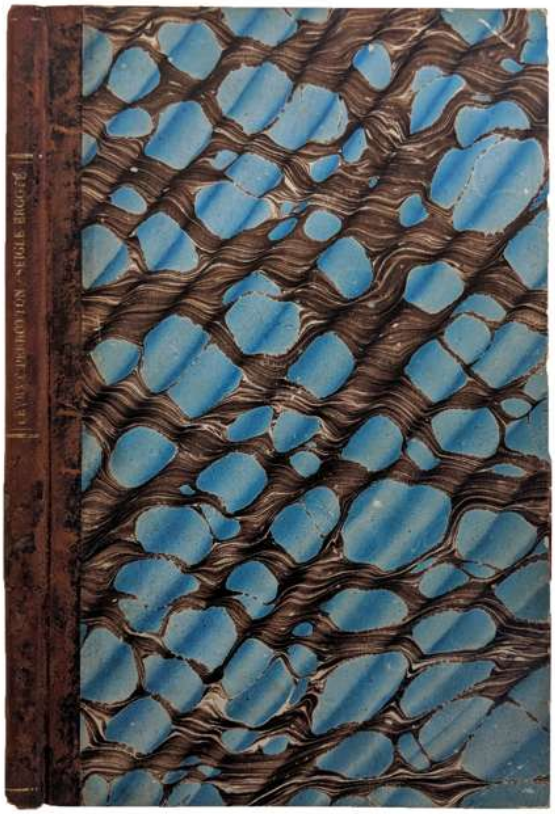


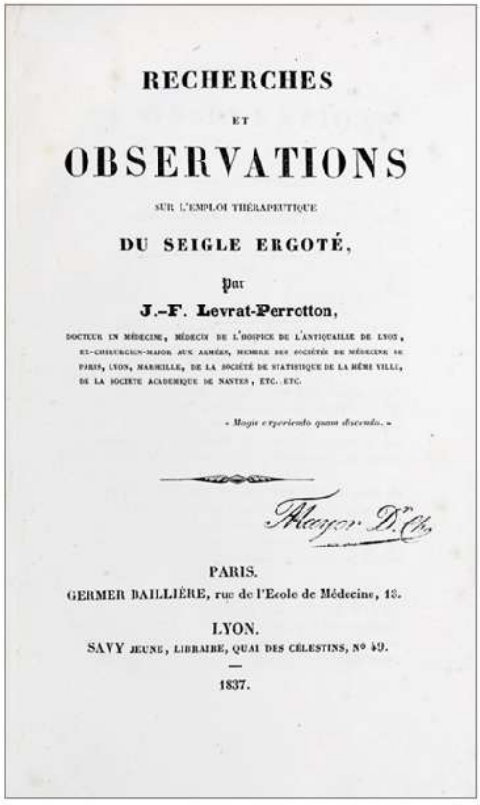
"Le Dran, French lithotomist, improved the operation of lithotomy. Murphy credits him for originating the lateral lithotomy usually attributed to Cheselden, whose method he discusses." - Garrison and Morton.

Note: A 1749 issue, called *Suite du Parallele* . . . contains a 6th engraved plate. "In this work, he reviews the writings of his predecessors, discusses pelvic anatomy and pathology, describes his surgical techniques, and illustrates the instruments used to perform lithotomy." - *Heirs of Hippocrates.*

Le Dran, a renowned lithotomist attached to the hospital of La Charite, was chief surgeon of the French Army in the 1730's. He was innovative in his approach to the treatment of cancer. He and Cheselden were skilled at lithotomy, improving on the operation relating thereof.

§ Garrison and Morton 4283; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 807; Wellcome III, p. 472. Not in Cushing, or Osler. See: Murphy, *History of Urology* (pp 109-10, 115).




RECHERCHES

ET

OBSERVATIONS

SUR L'EMPLOI THÉRAPEUTIQUE

DU SEIGLE ERGOTÉ,

par

J.-F. Levrat-Perrotton,

DOCTEUR EN MÉDECINE, MÉDECIN DE L'HOSPICE DE L'ANTIQUAILLE DE LYON, EX-CHIRURGIEN-MAJOR AUX ARMÉES, MEMBRE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE MÉDECINE DE PARIS, LYON, MARSEILLE, DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE STATISTIQUE DE LA MÊME VILLE, DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ACADÉMIQUE DE NANTES, ETC. ETC.

« Magis experiendo quam discendo. »

PARIS.
GERMER BAILLIÈRE, rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, 13.

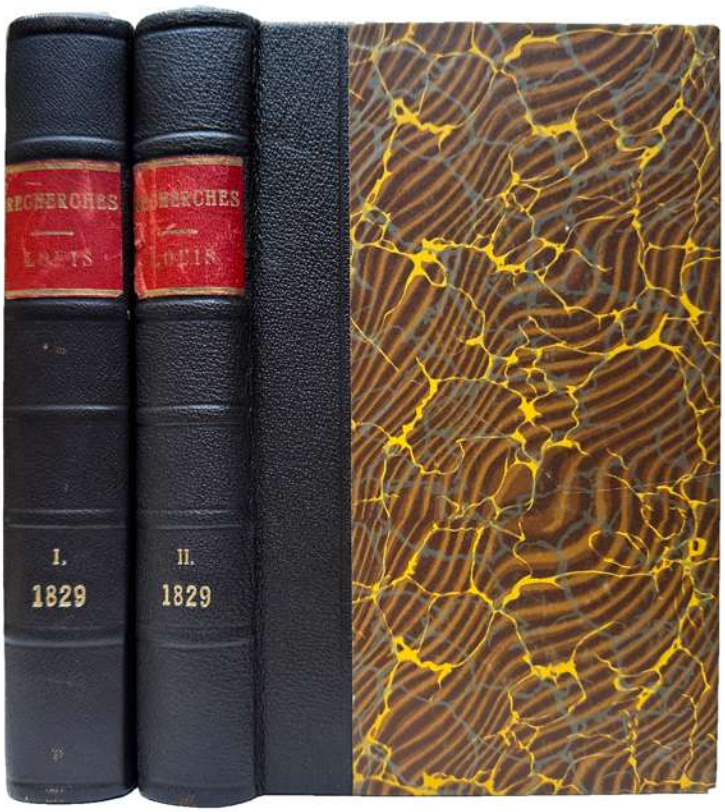
LYON.
SAVY JEUNE, LIBRAIRE, QUAI DES CÉLESTINS, N° 49.

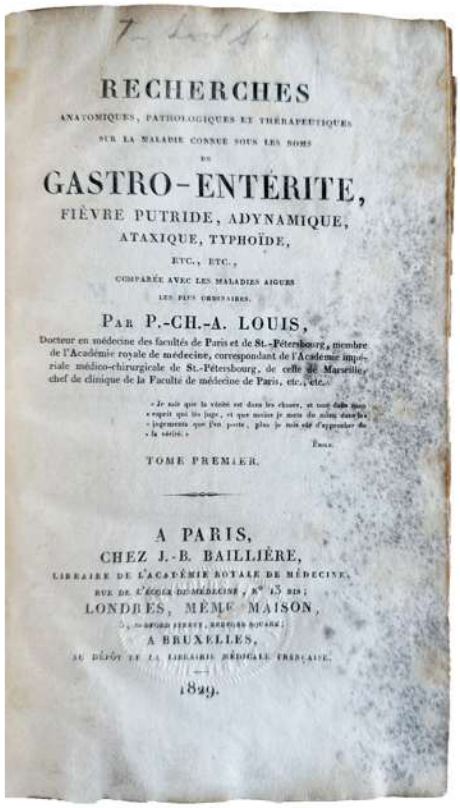
1837.

92. **LEVRAT-PERROTTON, Jean-Francois** (1790-1855). *Recherches et Observations sur L'Emploi Therapeutique du Seigle Ergote*. Paris: Germer Bailliere, 1837. ¶ Sm. 8vo. 134, [2] pp. Quarter gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards. French ownership ink-stamp on title [?F. Mayor, Dr. Ch.]. Some foxing. Very good. Rare. EEG1307

$ 50

Research and observations on the therapeutic use of ergot rye.




RECHERCHES

ANATOMIQUES, PATHOLOGIQUES ET THÉRAPEUTIQUES

SUR LA MALADIE CONNUE SOUS LES NOMS

DE

GASTRO-ENTÉRITE,

FIÈVRE PUTRIDE, ADYNAMIQUE,

ATAXIQUE, TYPHOÏDE,

ETC., ETC.,

COMPARÉE AVEC LES MALADIES AIGUES

LES PLUS ORDINAIRES.

PAR P.-CH.-A. LOUIS,

Docteur en médecine des facultés de Paris et de St.-Pétersbourg, membre de l'Académie royale de médecine, correspondant de l'Académie impériale médico-chirurgicale de St.-Pétersbourg, de celle de Marseille, chef de clinique de la Faculté de médecine de Paris, etc., etc.

« Je sais que la vérité est dans les choses, et non dans mon esprit qui les juge, et que moins je mets du mien dans les jugements que j'en porte, plus je suis sûr d'approcher de la vérité. »

ESSAI.

TOME PREMIER.

A PARIS,

CHEZ J.-B. BAILLIÈRE,

LIBRAIRE DE L'ACADÉMIE ROYALE DE MÉDECINE,

RUE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE, N° 13 BIS;

LONDRES, MÊME MAISON,

A BRUXELLES,

AU DÉPÔT DE LA LIBRAIRIE MÉDICALE FRANÇAISE.

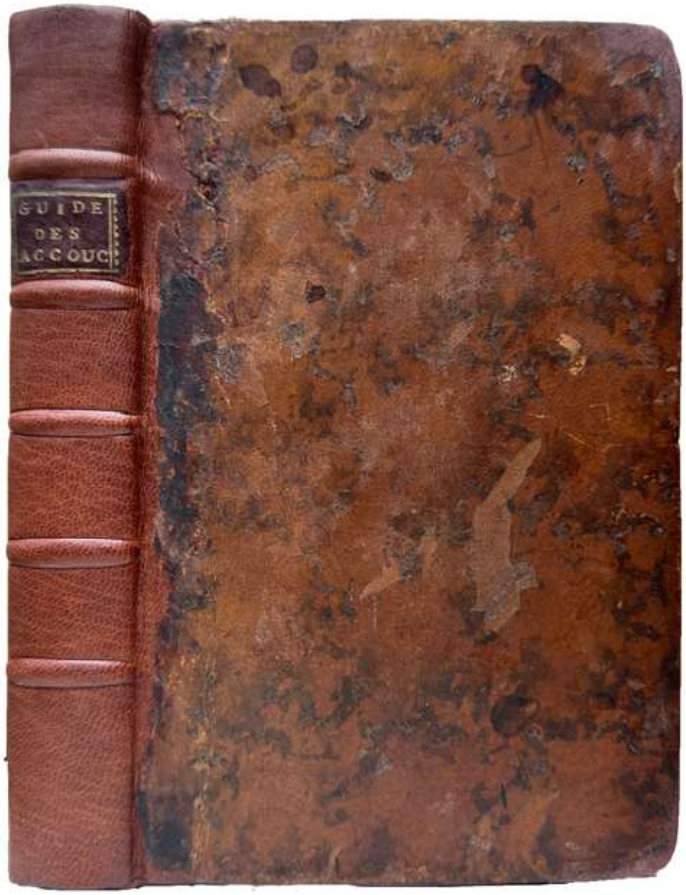
1829.

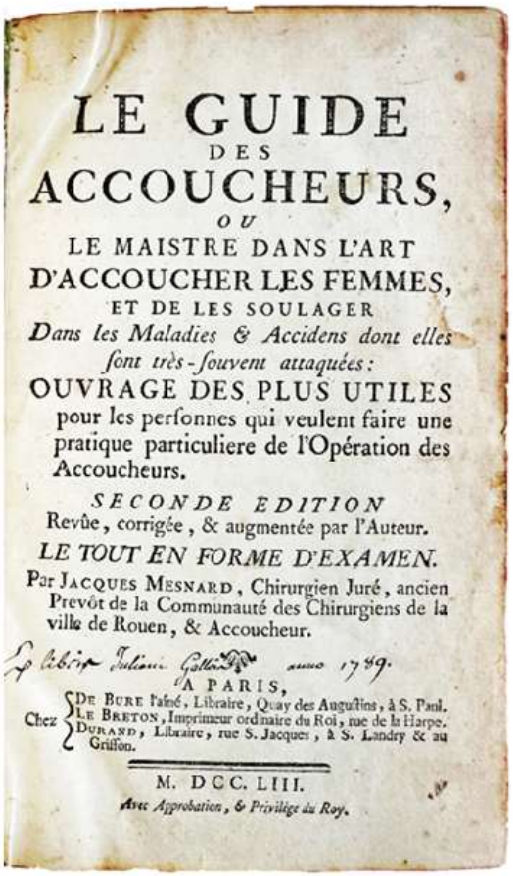
93. **LOUIS, Pierre Charles Alexandre** (1787-1872). *Recherches anatomiques, pathologiques et thérapeutiques sur la maladie connue sous les noms de gastro- entérite, fièvre putride, adynamique, ataxique, typhoïde, etc., etc., comparée avec les maladies aigues les plus ordinaires*. Paris: J.-B. Bailliere, 1829. ¶ Two volumes. 211 x 136 mm. 8vo. xii, 548; [iv], 531 pp. Vol. I water-damaged. Modern quarter dark brown morocco, marbled boards, red leather spine labels; new end-leaves. Ex library blind stamps of The Reynolds Library Rochester NY (on titles). Good (as is). M4059

$ 50

FIRST EDITION. "Louis introduced the term 'typhoid fever' in reference to the disturbed mental condition of the patient; he first described the lenticular rose spots. His book established the pathological picture of the disease. English translation, Boston, 1836." Garrison and Morton. "Although Louis did not clearly differentiate typhus from typhoid fever, he gave the first clinical-pathological description of the latter, and he was the first to use the term 'typhoide' (meaning stupor) to indicate the mental condition of the patient." – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.

§ Garrison and Morton 5023; Haskell Norman Library 1396; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1440; Hirsch, IV, p. 48; Osler 3268; Wellcome, III, p. 551.



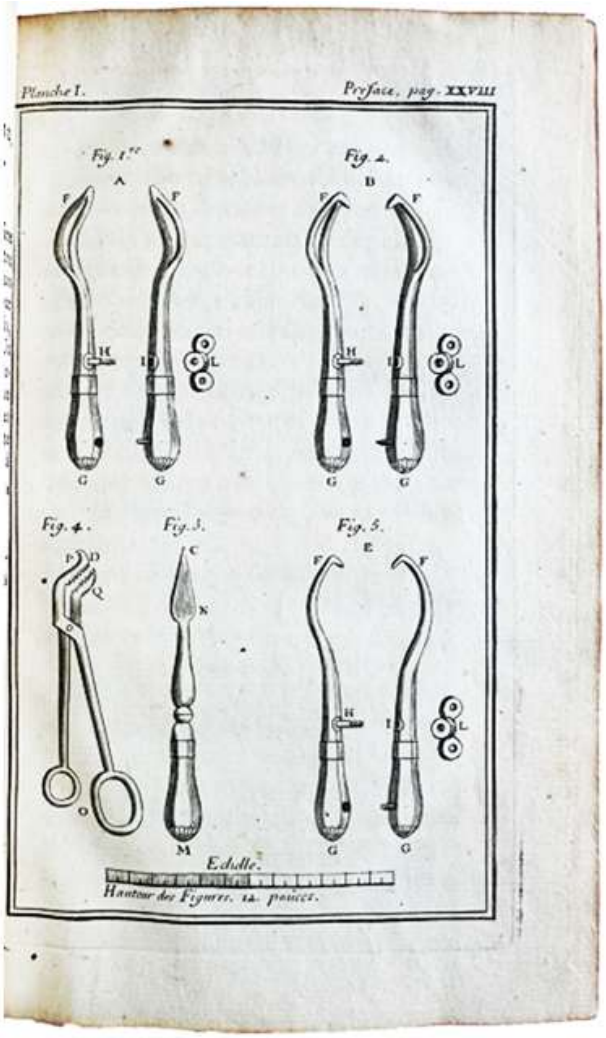

LE GUIDE
DES
ACCOUCHEURS,
OU
LE MAISTRE DANS L'ART
D'ACCOUCHER LES FEMMES,
ET DE LES SOULAGER
Dans les Maladies & Accidens dont elles sont très-souvent attaquées:
OUVRAGE DES PLUS UTILES
pour les perſonnes qui veulent faire une pratique particuliere de l'Opération des Accoucheurs.
SECONDE EDITION
Revûe, corrigée, & augmentée par l'Auteur.
LE TOUT EN FORME D'EXAMEN.
Par JACQUES MESNARD, Chirurgien Juré, ancien Prevôt de la Communauté des Chirurgiens de la ville de Rouen, & Accoucheur.
Ex libris Julian Gallois anno 1789.
A PARIS,
Chez DE BURE l'aîné, Libraire, Quay des Auguſtins, à S. Paul.
LE BRETON, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roi, rue de la Harpe.
DURAND, Libraire, rue S. Jacques, à S. Landry & au Griffon.
M. DCC. LIII.
Avec Approbation, & Privilége du Roy.

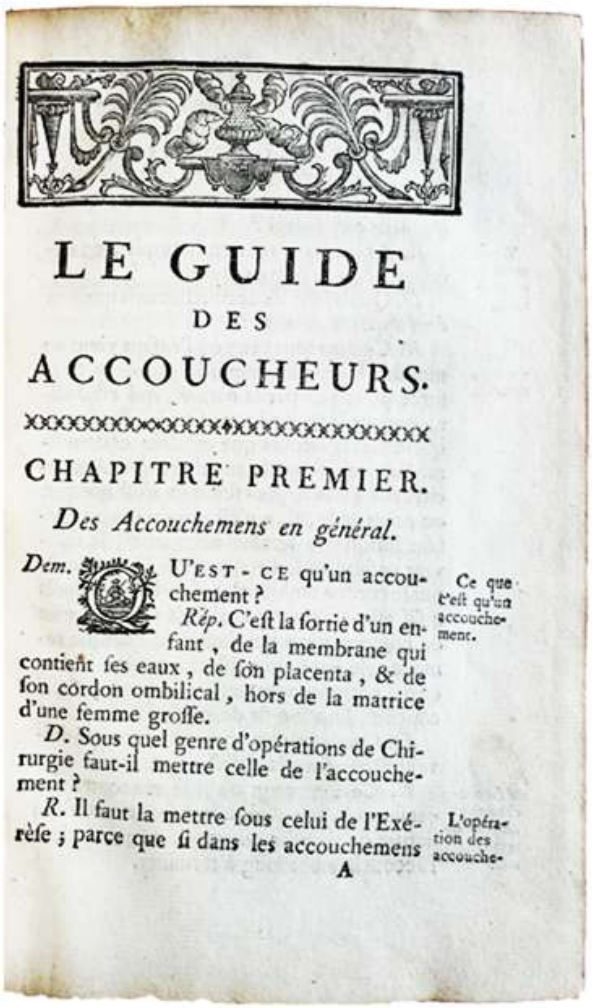
94. **MESNARD, Jacques** (1685-1746). *Le Guide des Accoucheurs, ou le maistre dans l'art d'accoucher les femmes, et de les soulager dans les Maladies & Accidens dont elles sont très-souvent attaquées . . . Le tout en forme d'examen. Par Jacques Mesnard.* Paris: Chez de Bure, Le Breton, Durand, 1753. ¶ 8vo. 8vo. xxxii, 392 [i.e. 408] pp. 15 engraved plates. Contemporary French mottled calf, original maroon leather label; rebacked with modern quarter brown morocco, raised bands, original covers with patchy wear, corners showing. Former ownership inscription obscured, ms. on title "Ex libris Julian Gallois, anno 1789." Very good+.

$ 165

SECOND EDITION, revised, corrected and augmented by the author (the first edition issued in 1743). Contains numerous descriptions of complicated deliveries.

Caesarian births are also mentioned. The 15 plates are often anatomical, others are oriented to medical instrumentation and articles useful for delivering babies.





LE GUIDE
DES
ACCOUCHEURS.

CHAPITRE PREMIER.

Des Accouchemens en général.

Dem. U'EST-CE qu'un accouchement ? Ce que c'eſt qu'un accouchement.

Rép. C'eſt la ſortie d'un enfant, de la membrane qui contient ſes eaux, de ſon placenta, & de ſon cordon ombilical, hors de la matrice d'une femme groſſe.

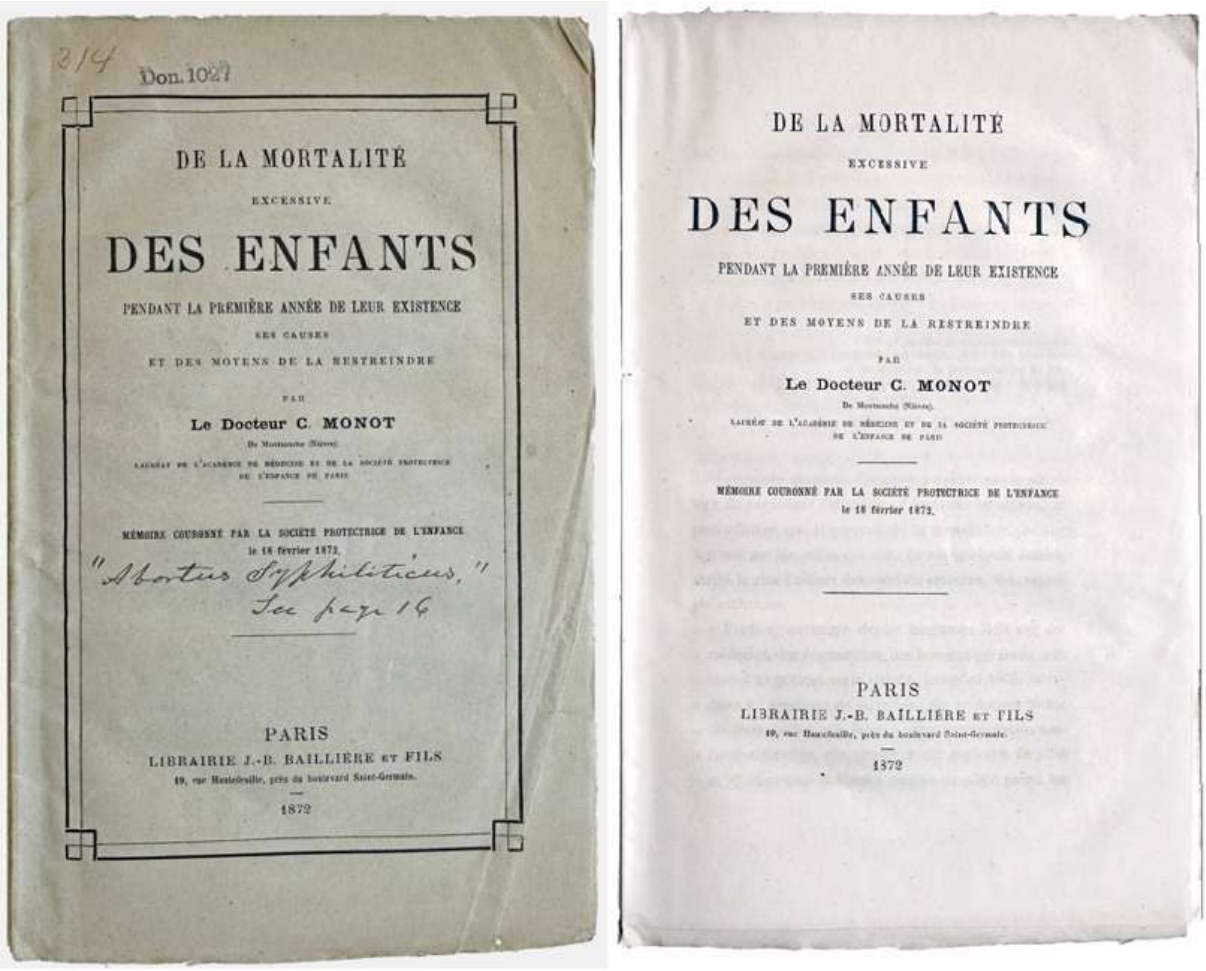
D. Sous quel genre d'opérations de Chirurgie faut-il mettre celle de l'accouchement ?

R. Il faut la mettre ſous celui de l'Exérèſe ; parce que ſi dans les accouchemens L'opération des accouche-

A

A guide for midwives, or the master in the art of delivering babies and relieving women of the illnesses and accidents that frequently afflict them. Mesnard, "a surgeon of Rouen, who was the first of the French to direct attention to the forceps in a book. The obstetric position was still upon the back with the feet drawn up against the buttocks." – Baas.

§ Baas, *Outlines of the History of Medicine*, p. 681; Blake, p. 302.



95. **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. Baillière 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. M14977

$ 150

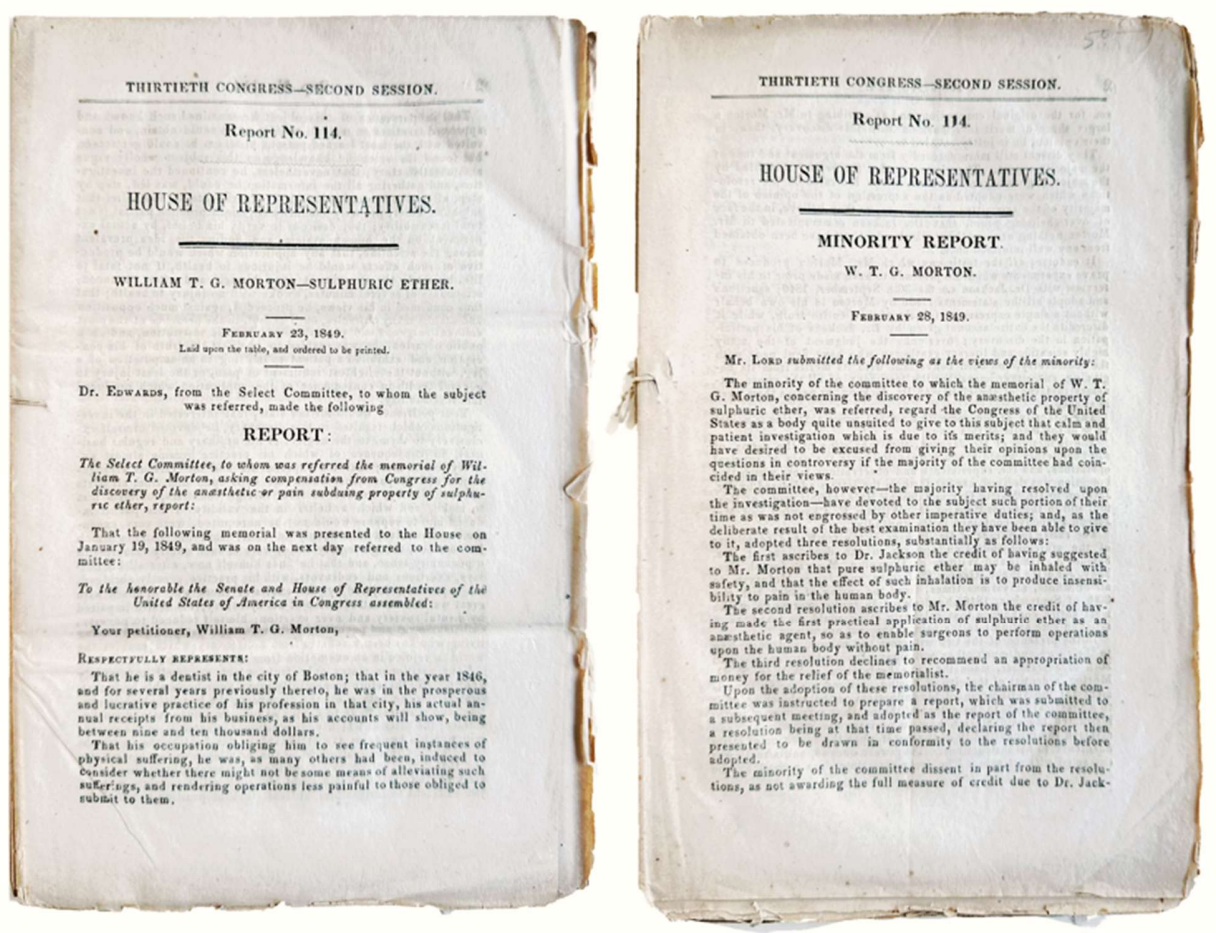
Monot was a medical doctor and mayor of Moux then of Montsauche (Nièvre). He denounced the high mortality rate of children placed in his district [canton] and attacked the practice of the 'on-site' wet-nurse, criticizing women who out of greed, came to Paris and abandon their own children (victims of 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 Societe 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.



THIRTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Report No. 114.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WILLIAM T. G. MORTON—SULPHURIC ETHER.

FEBRUARY 23, 1849.
Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Dr. EDWARDS, from the Select Committee, to whom the subject was referred, made the following

REPORT:

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of William T. G. Morton, asking compensation from Congress for the discovery of the anæsthetic or pain subduing property of sulphuric ether, report:

That the following memorial was presented to the House on January 19, 1849, and was on the next day referred to the committee:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your petitioner, William T. G. Morton,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That he is a dentist in the city of Boston; that in the year 1846, and for several years previously thereto, he was in the prosperous and lucrative practice of his profession in that city, his actual annual receipts from his business, as his accounts will show, being between nine and ten thousand dollars.

That his occupation obliging him to see frequent instances of physical suffering, he was, as many others had been, induced to consider whether there might not be some means of alleviating such sufferings, and rendering operations less painful to those obliged to submit to them.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Report No. 114.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MINORITY REPORT.

W. T. G. MORTON.

FEBRUARY 28, 1849.

Mr. LORD *submitted the following as the views of the minority:*

The minority of the committee to which the memorial of W. T. G. Morton, concerning the discovery of the anæsthetic property of sulphuric ether, was referred, regard the Congress of the United States as a body quite unsuited to give to this subject that calm and patient investigation which is due to its merits; and they would have desired to be excused from giving their opinions upon the questions in controversy if the majority of the committee had coincided in their views.

The committee, however—the majority having resolved upon the investigation—have devoted to the subject such portion of their time as was not engrossed by other imperative duties; and, as the deliberate result of the best examination they have been able to give to it, adopted three resolutions, substantially as follows:

The first ascribes to Dr. Jackson the credit of having suggested to Mr. Morton that pure sulphuric ether may be inhaled with safety, and that the effect of such inhalation is to produce insensibility to pain in the human body.

The second resolution ascribes to Mr. Morton the credit of having made the first practical application of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic agent, so as to enable surgeons to perform operations upon the human body without pain.

The third resolution declines to recommend an appropriation of money for the relief of the memorialist.

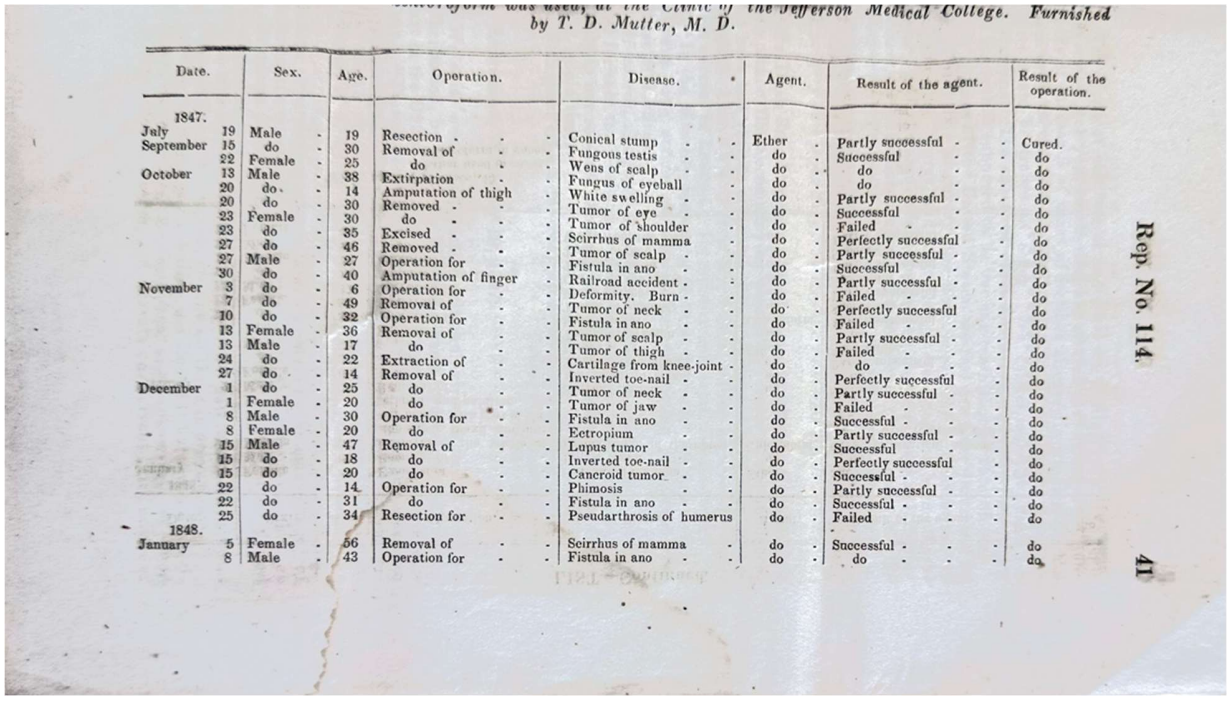
Upon the adoption of these resolutions, the chairman of the committee was instructed to prepare a report, which was submitted to a subsequent meeting, and adopted as the report of the committee, a resolution being at that time passed, declaring the report then presented to be drawn in conformity to the resolutions before adopted.

The minority of the committee dissent in part from the resolutions, as not awarding the full measure of credit due to Dr. Jack-

96. [**Anesthesia**] **MORTON William Thomas Green** (1819-1868). **United States, House of Representatives (Congressional)**. [Two papers, I]: Report 114. *William T.G. Morton, Sulphuric Ether. February 23, 1849 . . . Report: The Select Committee, to whom the memorial of William T. G. Morton, asking compensation from Congress for the discovery of anaesthetic or pain subduing properly of sulphuric ether, report . .* . Washington, DC: House of Representatives, Thirtieth Congress, second session. 1849. ¶ 8vo. 46 pp. Self-wraps. Stitching with stab and thread. [2 items]. Very good. M13948

$ 500

[ALSO WITH II]: *Report 114, Minority Report, W. T. G. Morton, February 28, 1849*. ¶ 8vo. 99 pp. Reports relating to the ether controversy (who discovered its use for anesthesia) and Morton's attempts to get compensation. "Containing transcripts of letters and depositions given by most of the chief protagonists of the anaesthetic controversy, amongst these Channing, Jackson, Morton, Dana, Bigelow. The opinion of the - interested - 'Minority' was that more credit should be given to Jackson and less to Morton.' [Andras Gedeon sale, April 23, 2008].

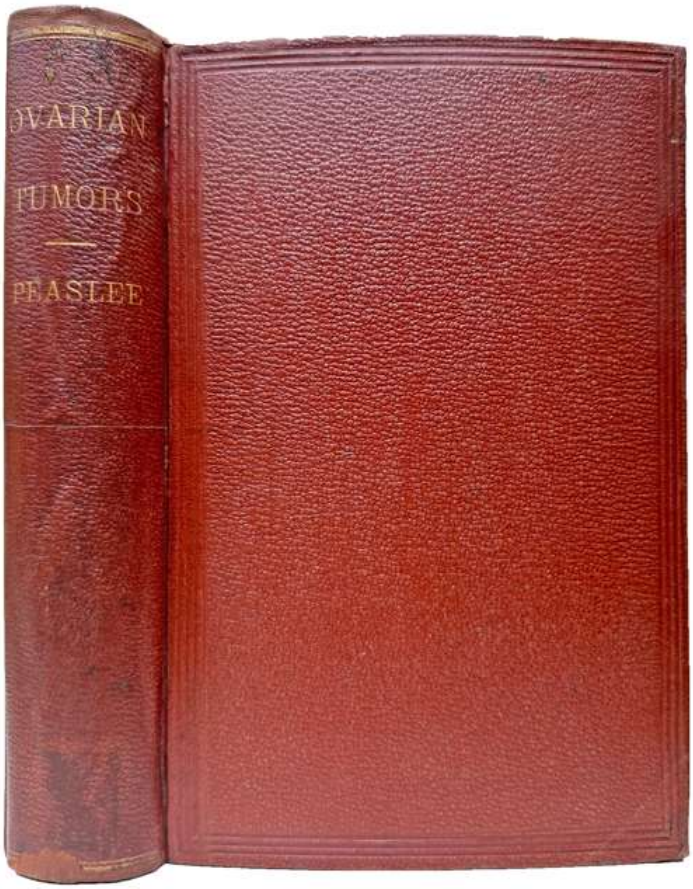


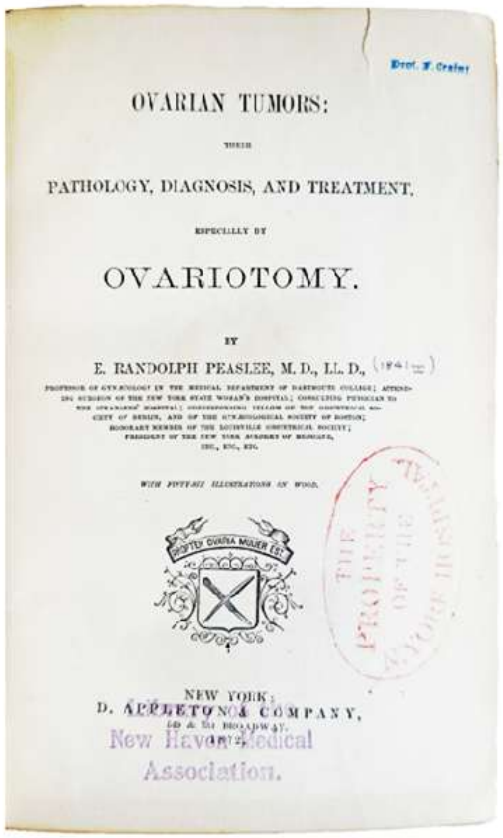
by T. D. Mutter, M. D.

Date.	Sex.	Age.	Operation.	Disease.	Agent.	Result of the agent.	Result of the operation.
1847.							
July 19	Male	19	Resection	Conical stump	Ether	Partly successful	Cured.
September 15	do	30	Removal of	Fungous testis	do	Successful	do
22	Female	25	do	Wens of scalp	do	do	do
October 13	Male	38	Extirpation	Fungus of eyeball	do	do	do
20	do	14	Amputation of thigh	White swelling	do	Partly successful	do
20	do	30	Removed	Tumor of eye	do	Successful	do
23	Female	30	do	Tumor of shoulder	do	Failed	do
23	do	35	Excised	Scirrhus of mamma	do	Perfectly successful	do
27	do	46	Removed	Tumor of scalp	do	Partly successful	do
27	Male	27	Operation for	Fistula in ano	do	Successful	do
30	do	40	Amputation of finger	Railroad accident	do	Partly successful	do
November 3	do	6	Operation for	Deformity. Burn	do	Failed	do
7	do	49	Removal of	Tumor of neck	do	Perfectly successful	do
10	do	32	Operation for	Fistula in ano	do	Failed	do
13	Female	36	Removal of	Tumor of scalp	do	Partly successful	do
13	Male	17	do	Tumor of thigh	do	Failed	do
24	do	22	Extraction of	Cartilage from knee-joint	do	do	do
27	do	14	Removal of	Inverted toe-nail	do	Perfectly successful	do
December 1	do	25	do	Tumor of neck	do	Partly successful	do
1	Female	20	do	Tumor of jaw	do	Failed	do
8	Male	30	Operation for	Fistula in ano	do	Successful	do
8	Female	20	do	Ectropium	do	Partly successful	do
15	Male	47	Removal of	Lupus tumor	do	Successful	do
15	do	18	do	Inverted toe-nail	do	Perfectly successful	do
15	do	20	do	Cancroid tumor	do	Successful	do
22	do	14	Operation for	Phimosis	do	Partly successful	do
22	do	31	do	Fistula in ano	do	Successful	do
25	do	34	Resection for	Pseudarthrosis of humerus	do	Failed	do
1848.							
January 5	Female	56	Removal of	Scirrhus of mamma	do	Successful	do
8	Male	43	Operation for	Fistula in ano	do	do	do

Rep. No. 114. 41

§ I: Fulton & Stanton, *The centennial of surgical anesthesia*, no. 71; II: Fulton & Stanton, *The centennial of surgical anesthesia*, no. 72. [241-44].




OVARIAN TUMORS:

PATHOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT,

OVARIOTOMY.

E. RANDOLPH PEASLEE, M. D., LL. D.,

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,

New Haven Medical Association.

97. **PEASLEE, Edmund Randolph** (1814-1878). *Ovarian tumors: their pathology, diagnosis, and treatment, especially by ovariotomy*. New York: D. Appleton, 1872. ¶ 230 x 162 mm. 8vo. xxvii, [3], 551, [1 blank], [ads, 24] pp. Frontis. port. of Ephraim McDowell, 56 figs., index. Original brick red cloth, gilt spine; re-backed. Ex library bookplate of Yale University Library, rubber stamps of the New York Hospital and the New Haven Medical Association. Crainz rubber stamp on title. Very good. M5089

$ 75

FIRST EDITION. This is Edmund Randolph Peaslee's most important work. It is a comprehensive treatise on all the known facts concerning the anatomy, pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of ovarian cysts. Especially concerned with the operation of ovariotomy which Peaslee advocated in New York in 1864. He made no notable additions to the technique of the operation but compiled carefully and critically practically everything that was known of it, producing a book which was for many years a standard text. It undoubtedly removed many of the objections against

ovariotomy which were entertained at that time by the profession, and, although long since displaced by more modern books, retains some historical value, for in it Peaslee established the priority of Ephraim McDowell in the methodical and successful removal by surgery of an ovarian cyst. – *DAB*.

"FIRST GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO OVARIOTOMY AND CONTINUED UP TO THIS TIME ALL THE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE ON THE SUBJECT." – Kelly Burrage.

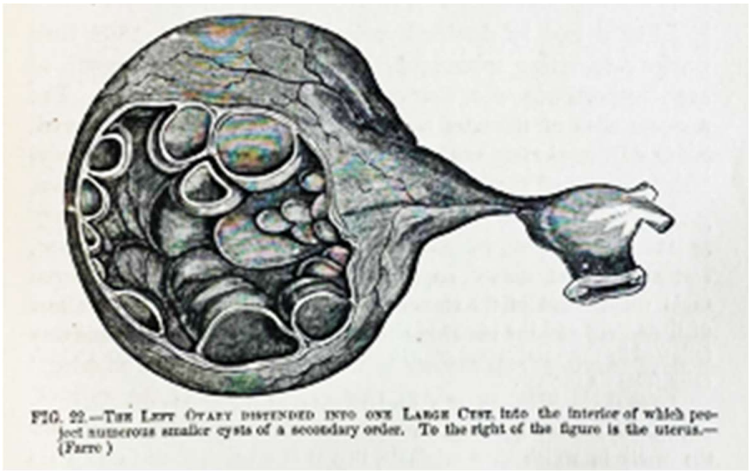
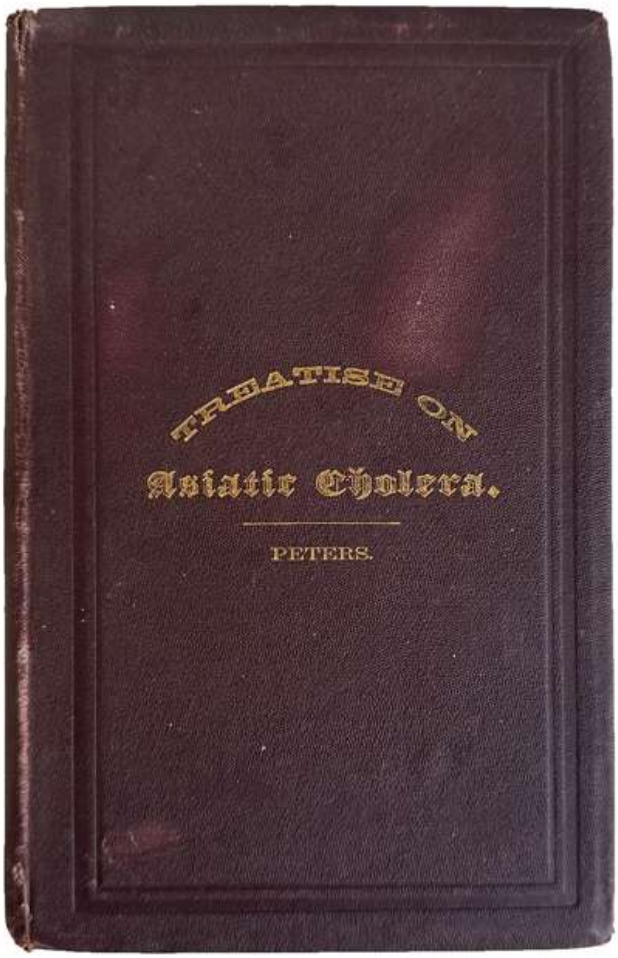


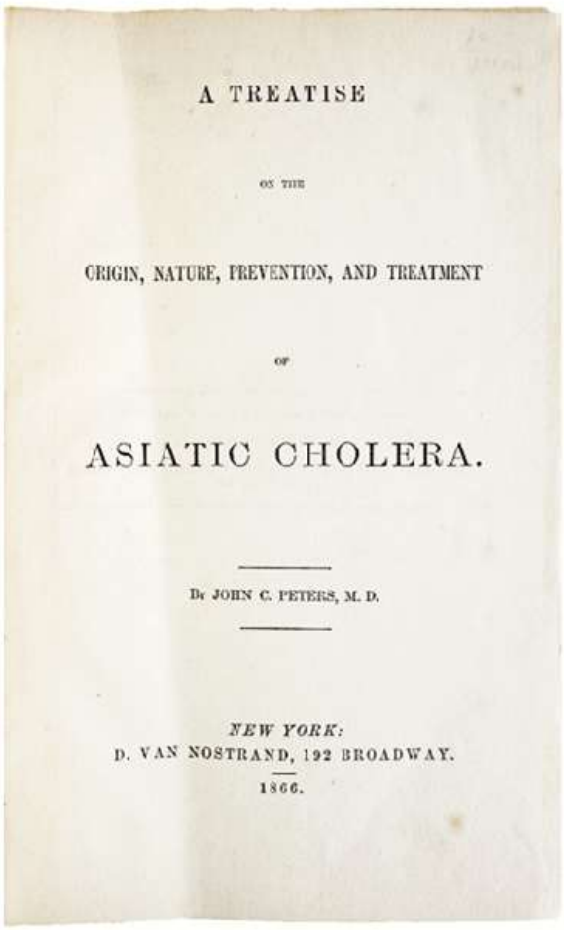
FIG. 22.—THE LEFT OVARY DISTENDED INTO ONE LARGE CYST, into the interior of which project numerous smaller cysts of a secondary order. To the right of the figure is the uterus.—(Farre.)

E. Randolph Peaslee was born in Newton, New Hampshire and studied medicine at Dartmouth Medical School. From 1852 to 1856 he was professor of pathology and physiology and from 1856 to 1860 professor of obstetrics at New York Medical College. In 1872-1874 he taught obstetrics and from 1874 to 1878 was professor of gynecology at the Albany Medical College.

§ *DAB*, XIV, p. 370. Cianfrani, *A short history of obstetrics and gynecology*, p. 285; Cordasco 70-2773; Graham, *Eternal Eve*, p. 508; Kelly Burrage 951. "A Classic." - Ricci. OCLC: 15 copies.

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.




A TREATISE

ON THE

ORIGIN, NATURE, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT

OF

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

By JOHN C. PETERS, M. D.

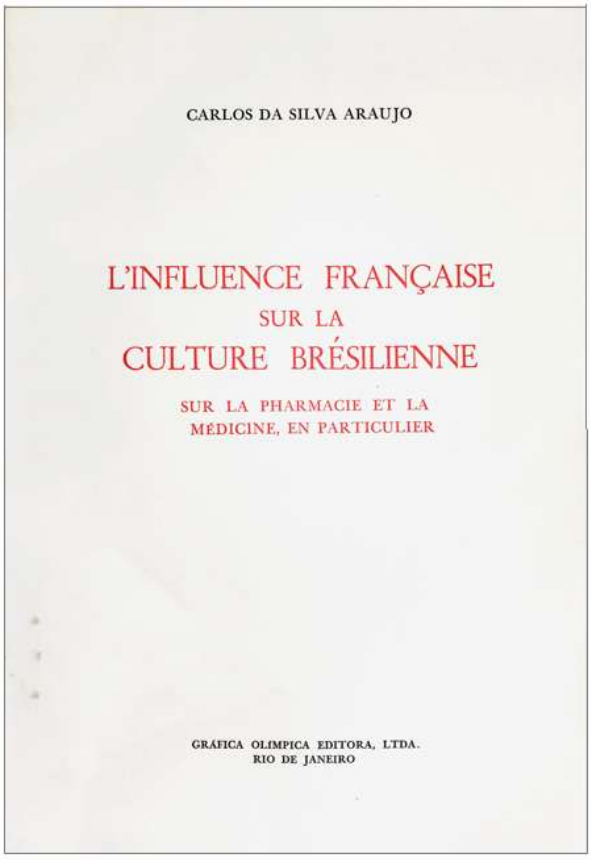
NEW YORK:
D. VAN NOSTRAND, 192 BROADWAY.
1866.

98. **PETERS, John C.** *A Treatise on the Origin, Nature, Prevention, and Treatment of Asiatic Cholera*. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1866. ¶ 8vo. 162 pp. Brown cloth, gilt-stamped cover and spine titles; extremities worn, corners showing, inner hinges cracked. Bookplate of W.R. Cluness, Sacramento. Previous owner's rubber stamp of Emil Blair, M.D. (on rear free endpaper). Good. M10250

$ 40

J.S. Chambers' book, *The Conquest of Cholera: America's Greatest Scourge*, 1938, is partly based on this account by Peters.

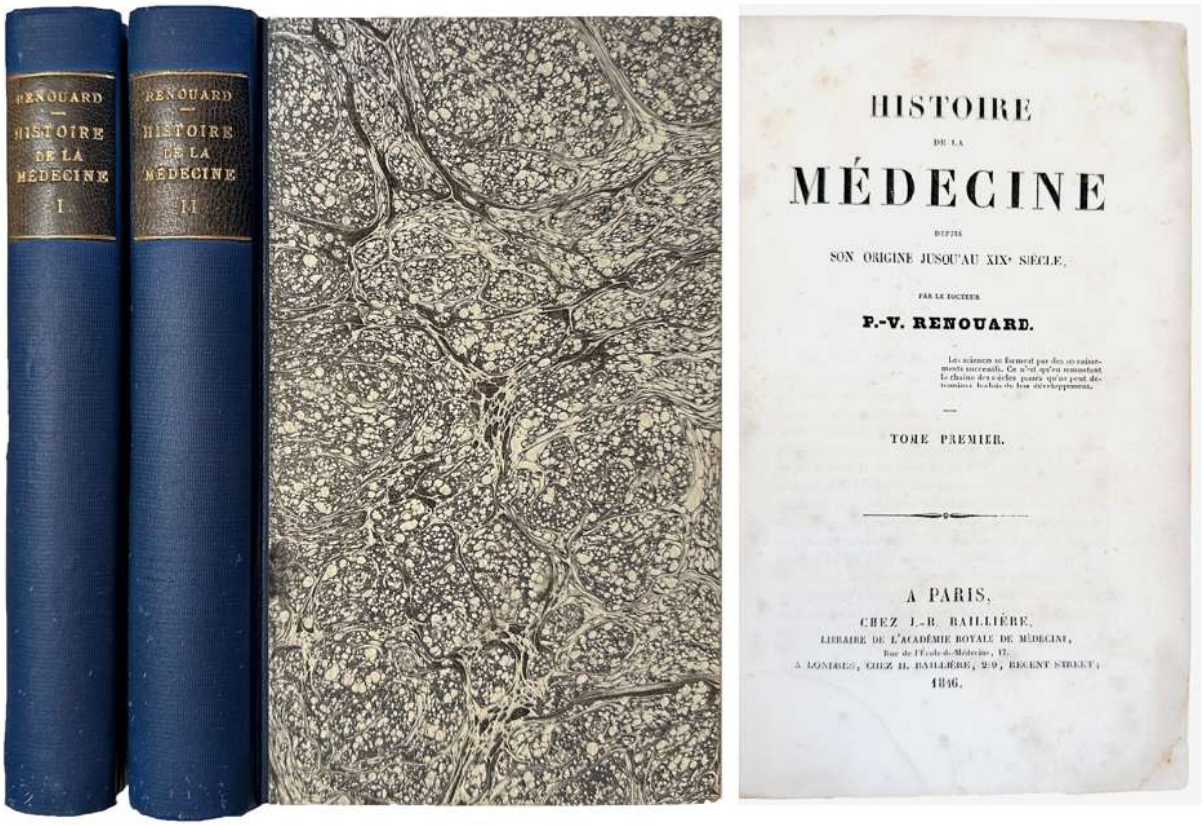
PROVENANCE: William Robert Cluness (1834-1918), Petaluma, San Francisco and from 1863 in Sacramento, California. He served as President of the State Medical Society during 1890-1891.



99. [**Pharmacology**] **DA SILVA ARAUJO, Carlos** (1894-1976). *L'influence Française sur la culture Brésilienne sur la pharmacie et la médicine, en particulier*. Rio de Janeiro: Olimica, (1973). ¶ 234 x 157mm. 8vo. 88 pp. Numerous illus., bibliog., curriculum vita of Da Silva Araujo. Printed wrappers; spine ends bumped. SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR. Ownership rubber stamp on title. Very good.

$ 18.95

French influence on Brazilian culture, particularly in the fields of pharmacy and medicine. The author was a prominent Brazilian pharmacist, physician, and member of the Brazilian National Academy of Medicine.

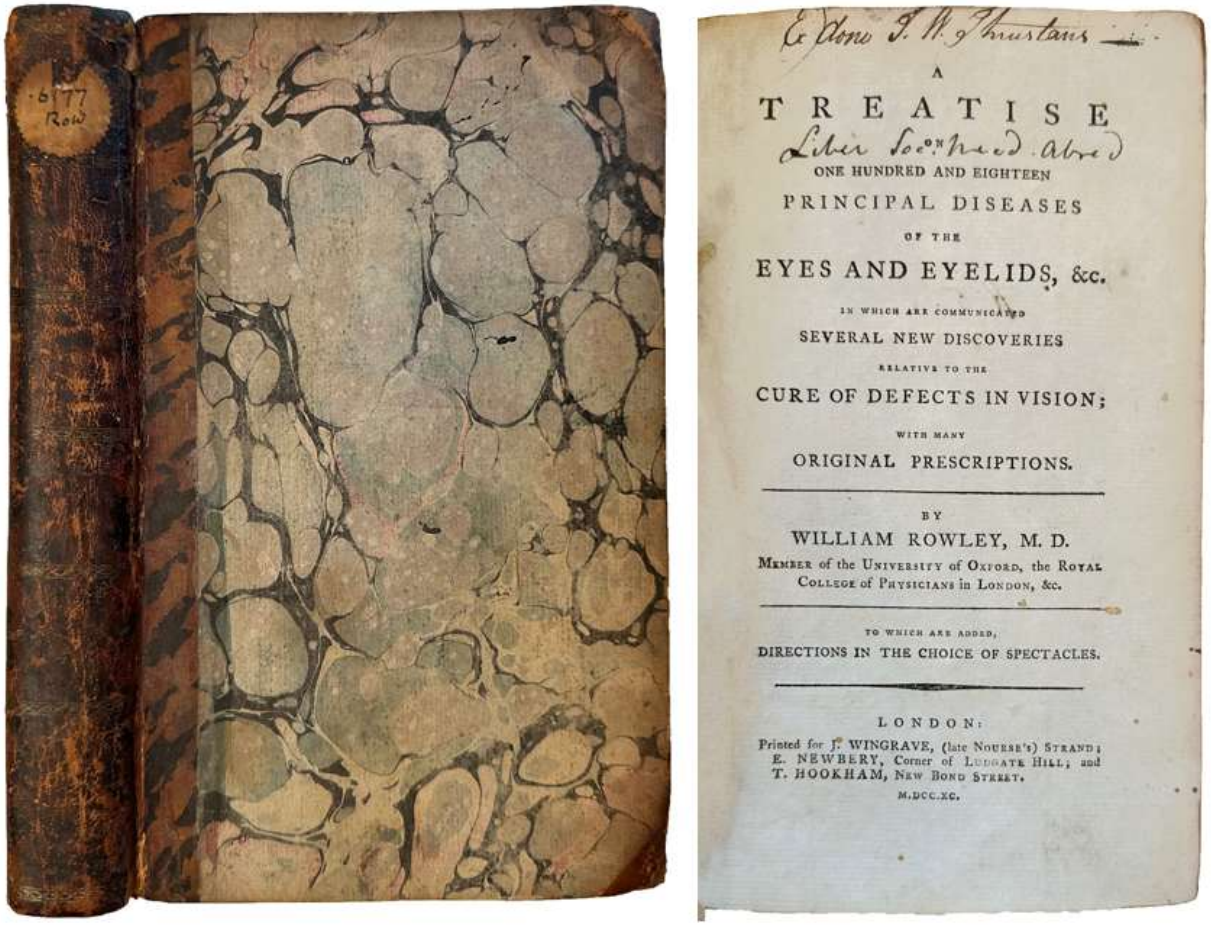


100. **RENOUARD, P. V. [Pierre Victor]** (1798-1888). *Histoire de la Médecine depuis son origine jusqu'au XIXe Siècle*. Paris: J. –B. Bailliere, 1846. ¶ FIRST EDITION. Two volumes. 8vo. 468; [4], 524 pp. Lightly foxed. Modern quarter blue cloth over marbled grey boards, gilt-stamped black morocco spine labels. Fine. M10929

$ 175

One of the earliest serious histories of medicine. The history of medicine, starting with the ancient world, including the Egyptians, Hebrews, Indians, Chinese, Greeks, Pythagorian doctorine, Hippocrates, Arabic, Alexandria, Oribiase, Aelius, Alexandre of Tralles, Paul d'Egine, Rhazès, Haly-Abbas, Avicenna, Albucasis, Salerno School, etc.

§ Wellcome IV, p. 508.

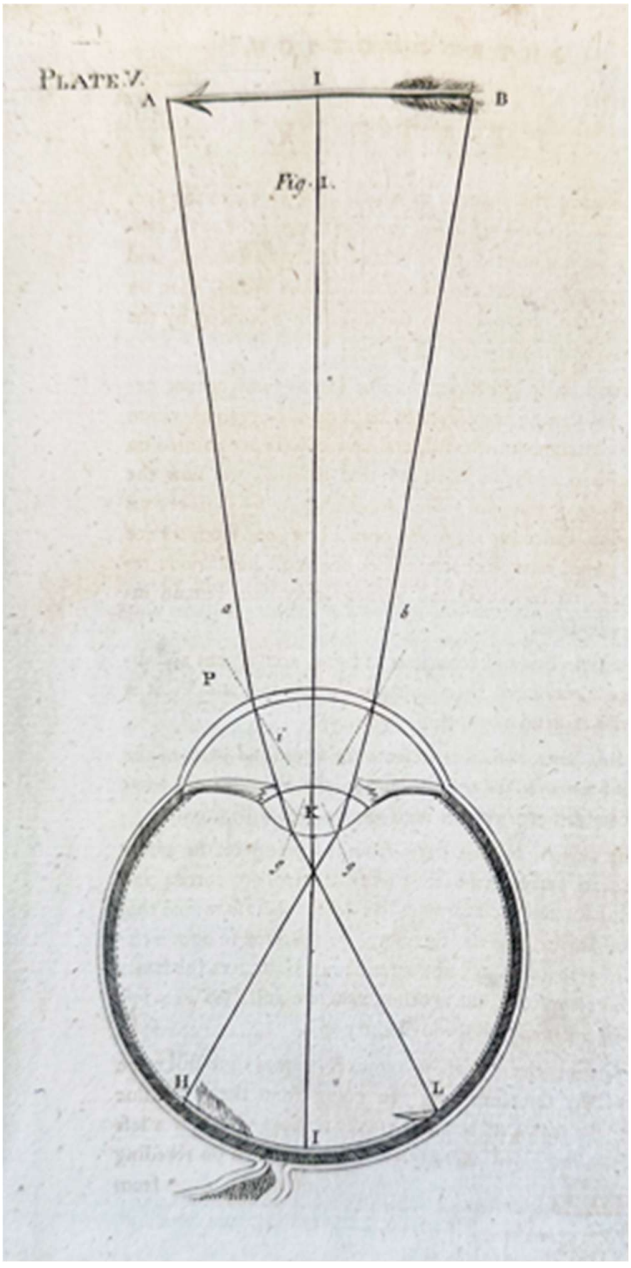


A Plagiarized Account

101. **ROWLEY, William** (1743-1806). *A treatise on one hundred and eighteen principal diseases of the eyes and eyelids, &c. in which are communicated several new discoveries relative to the cure of defects in vision; with many original prescriptions. To which are added, directions in the choice of spectacles*. London: Printed for J. Wingrave . . ., E. Newbery . . ., and T. Hookham, 1790. ¶ 213 x 134 mm. 8vo. lxvi, 360 pp. 6 engraved plates (1 folding); occasional spotting, ms. notes on pages 8 and 9 in an early hand. Contemporary quarter brown calf, calf corners, marbled boards, gilt on spine rubbed off; corners bumped and showing, rubbed. Ex library ms. label at head of spine, ms. notations on title and page [3]. Bookplate. Very good. RARE. M14697

$ 1,500

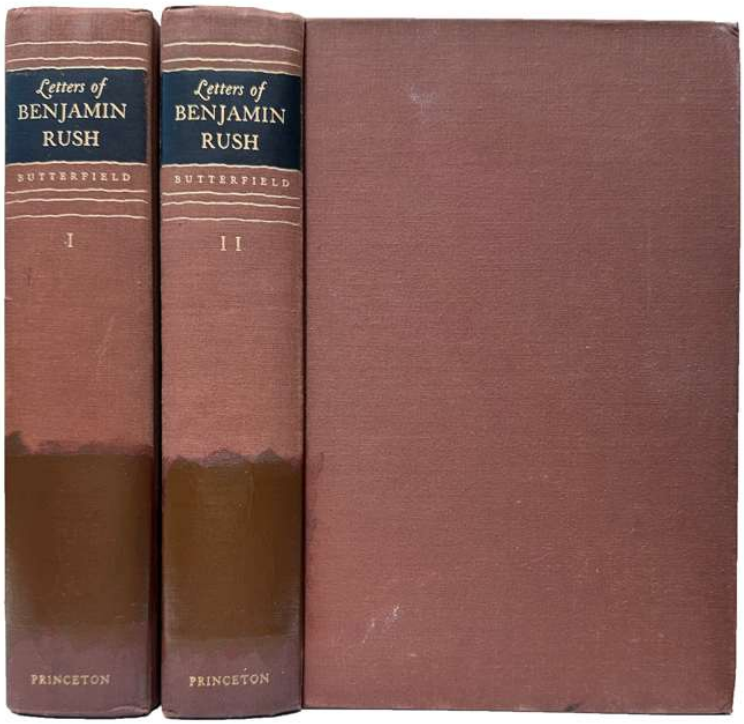
FIRST EDITION. "One of the most intriguing volumes in the historic ophthalmic literature. Ostensibly written by Rowley, the book was judged in England to be an important ophthalmological work at the time. Almost half a century later, it gradually dawned on the ophthalmic intelligentsia that the book was in fact a plagiarism. Rowley's book was an unacknowledged translation of Joseph Jacob Plenck's *Doctrina de morbus oculorum*. The full story of the deception was published in 1910 by the great ophthalmic historian, Julius Hirschberg . . ." – Daniel M. Albert, *The classics of ophthalmology library*, 1988.

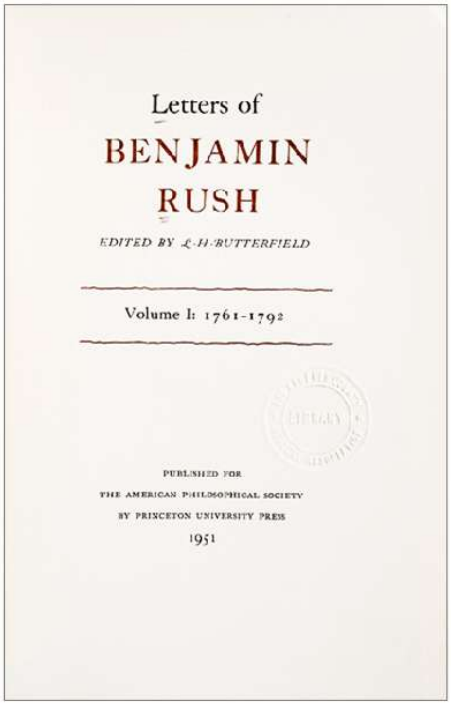


William Rowley served an apprenticeship at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and worked as a naval surgeon for some years before establishing a London practice, chiefly in obstetrics but also in general surgery and ophthalmology.

PROVENANCE: [1] Title-page inscribed, "Ex dono J. W. Thurston[?!]"; [2] "Ex libris Societatis Medicae Abudonensis" [Medical Society of Abingdon?] [apparently 18th century handwriting]. [3] Jerry Donin bookplate.

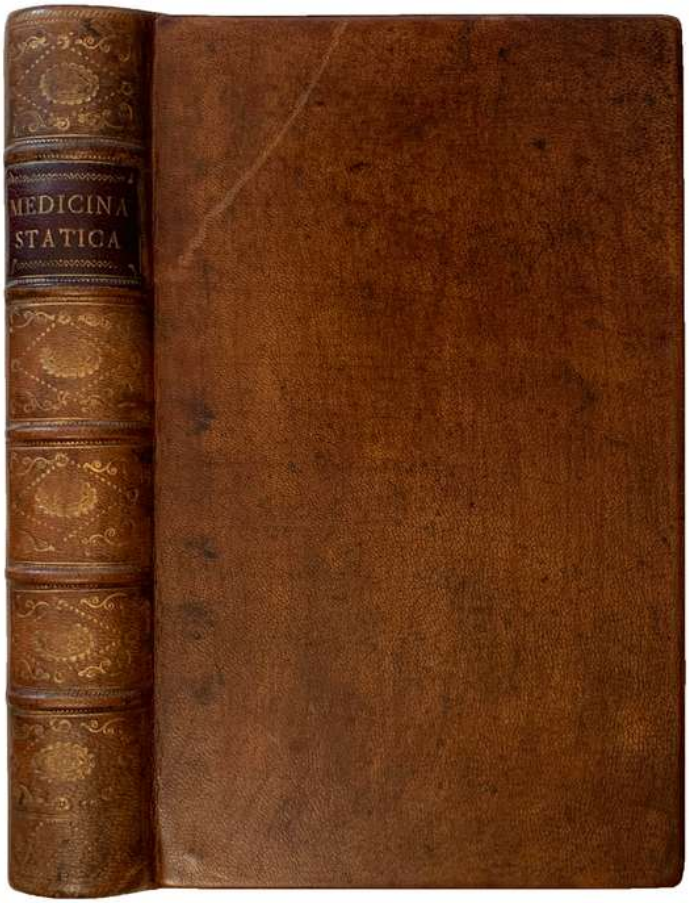
§ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 1967; *DNB*, XVII, pp. 366-367; Hirsch, V, p. 105; Hirschberg, III, pp. 375-378; Munk's Roll, II, pp. 340-342; Snyder, *Our ophthalmic heritage,* pp. 153-157. See: James, *Studies in the history of ophthalmology in England prior to the year 1800*, pp. 118-121. Charles E. Letocha, *The invention and early manufacture of bifocals*, *Survey of Ophthalmology*, Volume 35, Issue 3, November–December 1990, pages 226-235.

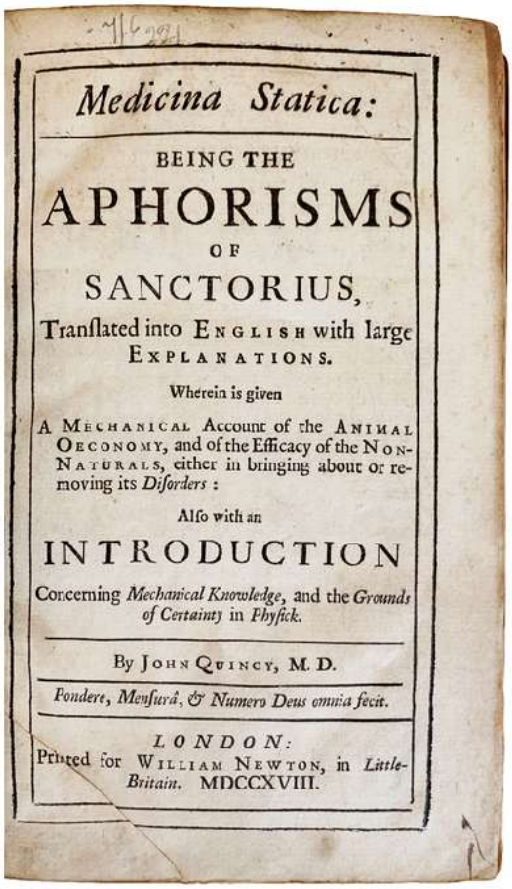




102. **RUSH, Benjamin** (1746-1813). *Letters of Benjamin Rush. Edited by L.H. Butterfield*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1951. ¶ Series: *Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society*, Philadelphia, vol. 30, part I & II. 2 volumes. 8vo. lxxxvii, [1], 624; [625]-1295, [1] pp. Plates, index. Original russet-brown gilt-stamped cloth; heavily over-painted spine. Ex-library markings of the Los Angeles County Medical Association Library, with embossed stamps on the title-pages. Good. $ 50

[103]





Medicina Statica:

BEING THE

APHORISMS

OF

SANCTORIUS,

Tranſlated into ENGLISH with large EXPLANATIONS.

Wherein is given

A MECHANICAL Account of the ANIMAL OECONOMY, and of the Efficacy of the NON-NATURALS, either in bringing about or removing its *Diſorders*:

Alſo with an

INTRODUCTION

Concerning *Mechanical Knowledge*, and the *Grounds of Certainty* in *Phyſick*.

By JOHN QUINCY, M. D.

Ponderi, Menſurâ, & Numero Deus omnia fecit.

LONDON:

Printed for WILLIAM NEWTON, in *Little-Britain*. MDCCXVIII.

103. **SANCTORIUS OF PADUA [SANTORIO SANTORI]** (1561-1636); **QUINCY, John** (d. 1722). *Medicina Statica: Being the Aphorisms of Sanctorius, Translated into English with large Explanations. Wherein is given A Mechanical Account of the Animal Oeconomy, and of the Efficacy of the Non-Naturals, either in bringing about or removing its Disorders: Also with an Introduction Concerning Mechanical Knowledge, and the Grounds of Certainty in Physic*. London: William Newton, 1718. ¶ 8vo. (190 x 117 mm) lvi, 312 pp. Engraved frontispiece, 1 folding plate. Signature P mis-bound (P1-2 after P3-4), light toning throughout. Bound in full modern calf to period style, raised bands and gilt-stamped decoration on spine, black leather gilt-stamped spine label. Fine. M9708

$ 270

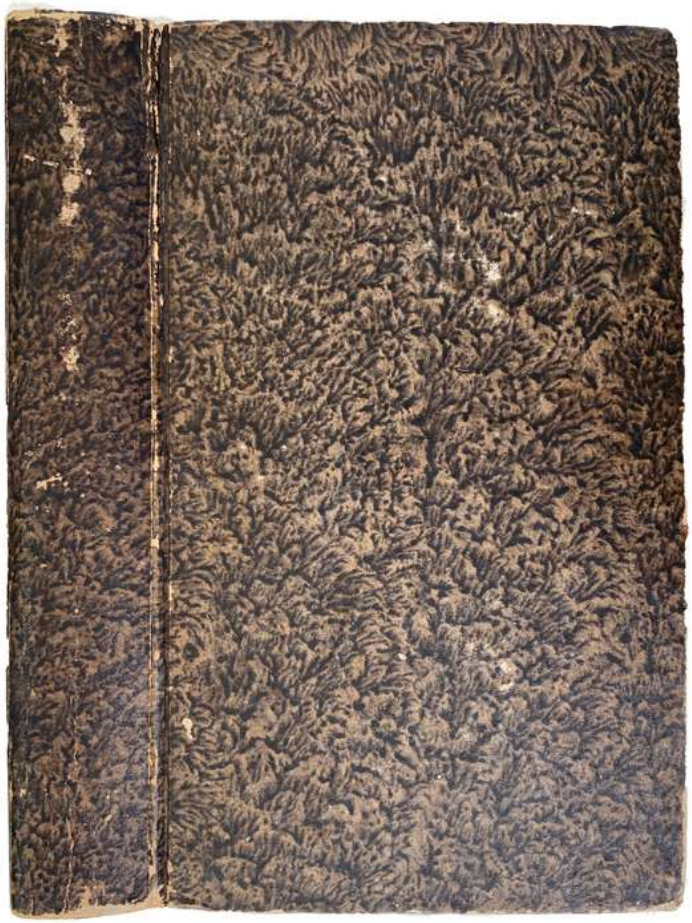
Second edition. "The frontispiece of [this edition] shows Santorio's famous balance seat where he spent much of his time eating, working, and sleeping. Over a period of

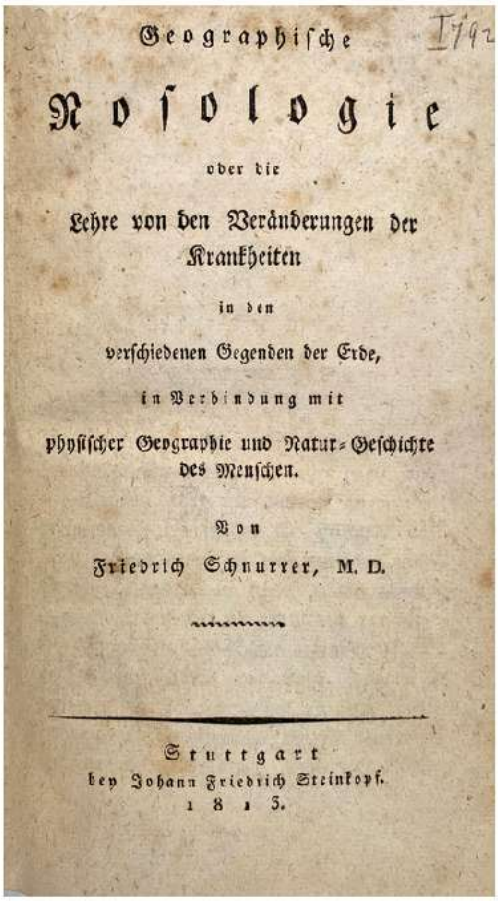
30 years he weighed his dietary intake and bodily excretions and determined that the amount of the visible excreta was less than what he ate and drank. He concluded that a substantial portion of the weight of his food intake was lost from the body through his skin as 'insensible perspiration."' – University of Virginia, Claude Moore Health Sciences Library.

Issued along with Medico-physical Essays in 1720, this popular text went through many editions, even as late as the early 19th century. Sanctorius (1561-1636) was the founder of the physiology of metabolism. He introduced into physiology exact methods of measurement, pulse counting, temperature determination and weighing. Here Quincy translates into English topics that he feels are the most difficult. Included are aphorisms on insensible perspiration (including plague), air and water, meats and drink. sleep and watching, exercise and rest, venery, and affections of the mind.

"John Quincy, medical writer, was apprenticed to an apothecary, and afterward practiced medicine as an apothecary in London. He was a dissenter and a Whig, a friend of Dr. Richard Mead, and an enemy of Dr. John Woodward. He studied mathematics and the philosophy of Sir Isaac Newton, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Edinburgh for his Medicina Statica Britannica (1712), a translation of the Aphorisms of Sanctorius, of which a second edition appeared in 1720. In 1720 . . . he published a collection of Medico-physical Essays on ague, feberes, gout, leprosy, king's evil, and other diseases, which shows that he knew little of clinical medicine, and was only skilful in the arrangement of drugs in prescriptions. He considered dried millipedes good for tuberculous lymphatic glands, but esteemed the royal touch a method 'that can take place only on a deluded imagination,' and 'justly banished with the superstition and bigotry that introduced it."' - [DNB].

§ BM Readex, Vol. 20, p. 1178 (1st ed.); *DNB*, Vol. XVI, pp. 555-6; Garrison and Morton 573 (Sanctorio); Osler 3915; Waller 7713; Wellcome III, p. 458 (1720 ed.).





104. **SCHNURRER, Friedrich** (1784-1833). *Geographische nosologie oder die Lehre von den Beranderungen der Krankheiten in den verschiedenen Gegenden der Erde, in Berbindung mit phnsischer Geographie und Natur=Geschichte des Menschen*. Stuttgart: Johann Friedrich Steinkopf, 1813. ¶ 195 x 119 mm. 8vo. xiv, 572, [2, errata] pp. Index. Contemporary paste paper boards; rubbed. Very good. M13806

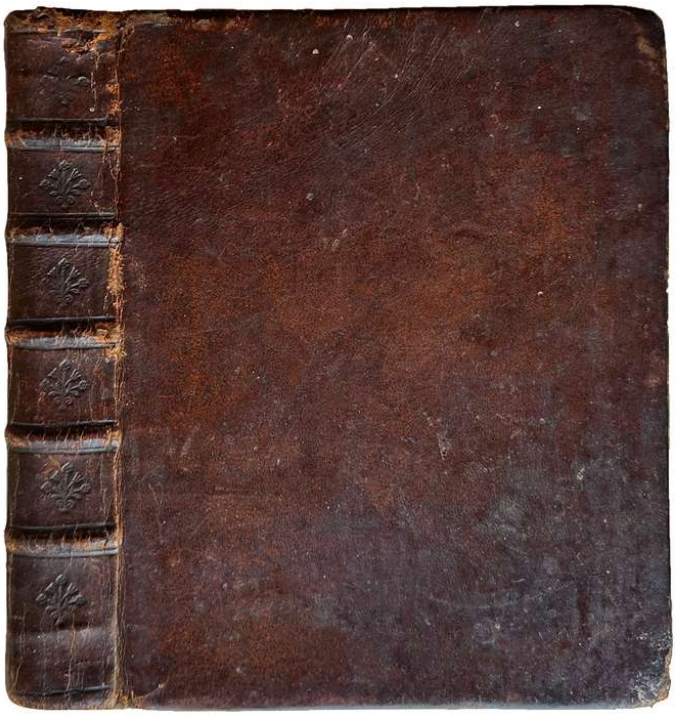
$ 225

FIRST EDITION of the author's famous work, the (trans. as) Geographical Nosology or Doctrine of the Changes of Diseases in Different Parts of the World, in the Context of Physical Geography and the Natural History of Man. The Swabian physician, Friedrich Schnurrer (born in Tubingen), a public health officer in Vaihingen on the Enz, was an important pathfinder in the field of medical geography.

"During this further period of study at Tiibingen, Schnurrer joined a circle of Romantic poets, the so-called 'schwabische Dichter', led by the physician Justinus

Kerner (1786-1862)," the poet Ludwig Uhland (1787-1862), 2 the philologist Gustav Schwab (1792-1850), and another physician, Karl Heinrich Kostlin (1787-1859). Another, temporary, member was the Berlin diplomat and later famous Humboldt correspondent Karl August Varnhagen von Ense (1785-1858).? - Rainer Bromer, "The first Global Map of the Distribution of Human Diseases: Friedrich Schnurrer's 'Charte Uber die geographische Ausbreitung der Krankheiten" (1827), p. 177.

§ See: Garrison, *History of medicine*, p. 666; Hirsch, V, p. 259.




Die
Königl. Preußische und Chur-Brandenb.
Hof-Wehe-Mutter,
Das ist:
Ein höchst nöthiger Unterricht
von schweren und unrecht-stehenden Gebuhrten/
In einem Gespräch vorgestellet/
Wie nemlich/ durch Göttlichen Beystand/ eine wohlunterrichtete Wehe-Mutter mit Verstand und geschickter Hand dergleichen verhüten/ oder wanns Noth ist/ das Kind wenden könne;
Durch vieler Jahre Ubung selbst erfahren und wahr befunden:
Nun aber
GOtt zu Ehren und dem Nechsten zu Nutz/ auf gnädigst- und inständiges Verlangen Durchlauchtigst- und vieler hohen Standes-Personen verbessert, mit einem Anhange heilsamer Arzney-Mittel und mit denen dißfals erregten Controvers-Schrifften vermehret,
Nebst doppelter Vorrede, Kupffern und nöthigem Register zum Druck befördert
von
Justinen Siegemundin/ gebohrner Dittrichin/
von Nonnstock aus Schlesien, im Jaurischen Fürstenthum gelegen.
Berlin,
Zu finden bey Johann Andreas Rüdiger/ 1723.

105. **SIEGEMUNDIN, Justine** (1636-1705). *Die Konigl. Preussische und Chur-Brandenb. Hof-Wehe-Mutter das ist: ein hochst nothiger Unterricht von schweren und unrecht-stehenden Gebuhrten, in einem Gesprach vorgestellet, wie nemlich, durch Gottlichen Beystand, eine wohlunterrichtete Wehe-Mutter mit Verstand und geschickter Hand dergleichen verhuten, oder wanns Noth ist, das Kind wenden konne : durch vieler Jahre Ubung selbst erfahren und wahr befunden: nun aber Gott zu Ehren und dem Rechsten zu Nutz, auf gnadigst- und instandiges Verlangen Durchlauchtigst- und vieler hohen Standes-Personen verbessert, mit einem Anhange heilsamer Arzney-Mittel und mit denen dissfals erregten Controvers-Schrifften vermehret, nebst doppelter Vorrede, Kupffern und nothigem Register zum Druck befotrdert*. Berlin: Johann Andreas Rudiger, 1723. ¶ Two parts

in 1 volume (pagination continuous). 4to. [40], 346 [of 348], [10] pp. 2 title-pages (second is facing p. 224), 42 engraved plates, index, instructions to the binder; [apparently] lacks frontispiece portrait of the author (not mentioned in the instructions to the binder list), missing 2 leaves: 1 is the last text leaf (pp. 347-8); the other is the first leaf of the Register (index), the last numbered text leaf should read 348 [i.e., XXII] - followed by Register leaf [XXIII]. PROVENANCE: rubber-stamp on [b2] Medicinische Lesegesellschaft, Aargau; title-page with signature of Johan Cogant[!?]; rubber-stamp of Schmuziger. It seems the ownership of the Medical Reading Society of Aargau and Schmuziger may well be connected contemporaneously. AS IS. Very good. [TK 0077] M14923

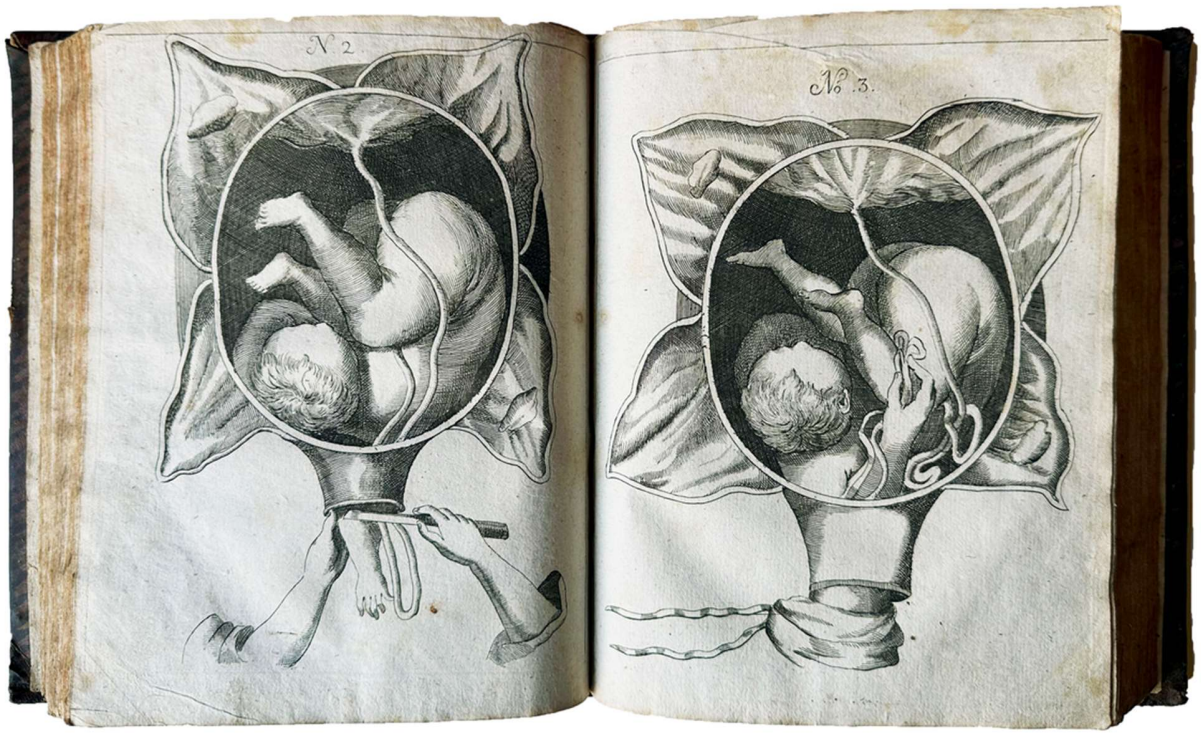
$ 200

Third edition of this famous textbook of midwifery written by a woman. The work is written in the form of a conversation between two "peace-loving midwives". The large-format, finely drawn and printed illustrations are prominent in this remarkable work. He text is largely written as a conversation between two women, Justine and Christina. The text was written in German (not Latin) to permit access of privileged information to midwives and not exclusively to physicians.

"With Mauriceau, Justine Siegemundin was responsible for introducing the practice of puncturing the amniotic sac to arrest hemorrhage in placenta praevia. She was midwife to the Court of the Elector of Brandenburg, and the most celebrated of the German midwives of the 17th century." – Garrison and Morton 6149 (1690 edition).

"As a young woman, Siegemund had suffered at the hands of midwives who wrongly assumed she was pregnant when, in fact, she suffered from a prolapsed uterus. Because of this trying experience, she began to study obstetrics and started practice as a midwife in 1659. At first she provided free services to peasant and poor women, but as her reputation grew, she ministered to the needs of women from merchant and noble families. In 1683, she was given an official post as the City Midwife of Lignitz. Her expertise attracted much attention and in 1701, Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, appointed her Court Midwife in Berlin. Serving as Court Midwife, she helped deliver the children of the royal family. It is said that Mary II of Orange was so impressed by her skill that she asked Siegemund to write a training manual for other midwives. Court Midwife was the result."

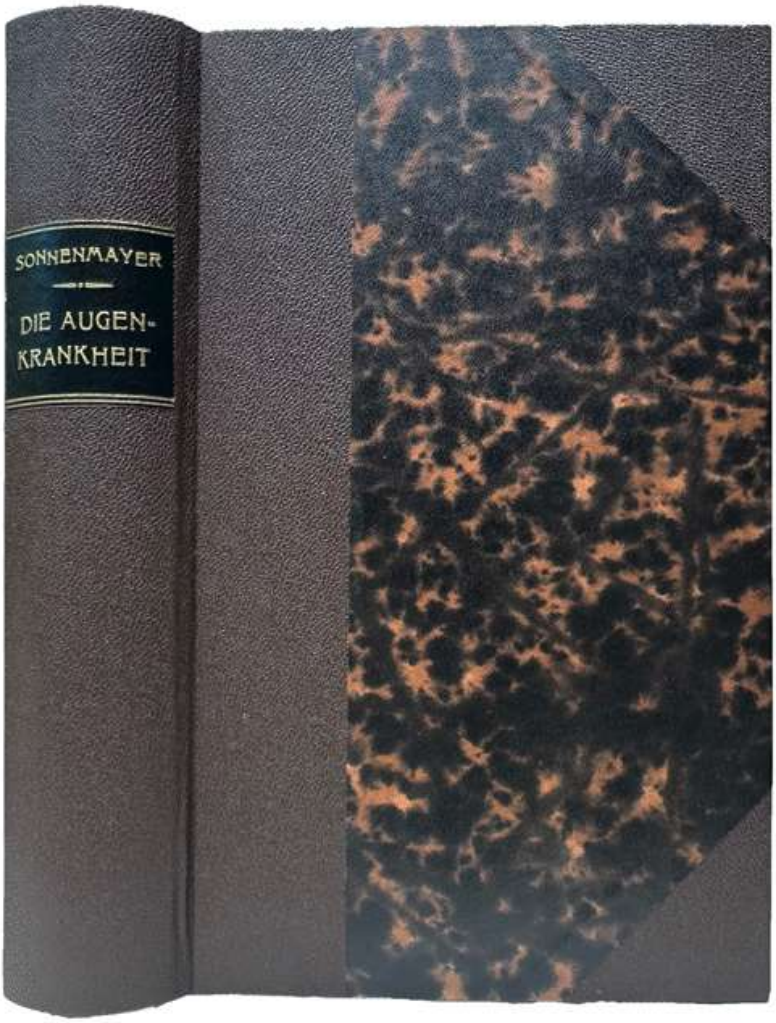
"Siegemund published her richly illustrated text at her own expense and incorporated detailed embryological and anatomical engravings by Regnier de Graaf (1641–1673) and Govard Bidloo (1649–1713), two of the leading medical illustrators of the period.3 This image shows one of the possible complications of childbirth presentation and how to manage the situation. The child is presenting by shoulder—in those days, a difficult situation that could lead to the death of the baby and possibly also the mother.4 Justina used a two-handed intervention to rotate the baby in the uterus while securing one extremity with a sling. Siegemund (along with Francois Mauriceau) was also responsible for introducing the practice of puncturing the amniotic sac to arrest hemorrhage in placenta previa."



"Siegemund was sometimes attacked by male physicians and male midwives who charged her with unsafe birthing practices, but she was able to withstand all such challenges to her professional reputation.5 Unlike male midwives and physicians, she rarely used pharmaceuticals or surgical instruments in her practice. By the time of her death in 1705, she had helped birth almost 6200 infants, according to the Berlin deacon who presided over her funeral." – Nava Blum, Hilary J. Lane, Elizabeth Fee.

Justine Siegemund, or Siegemundin, was a Silesian midwife. Her obstetrical book, *The Court Midwife*, was the first German medical text written by a woman.

§ See: Nava Blum, Hilary J. Lane, Elizabeth Fee, "Justina Siegemund and the Art of Midwifery." *American Journal of Public Health*, 2010, Jan; 100(1): pp. 68–69; Swedish Society of Medicine; Ove Hagelin, *The Byrth of Mankynde otherwise named The Womans Booke*, Stockholm, 1989, pp. 73-75; Hugo Hayn, *Bibliotheca Germanorum gynaecologica et cosmetica*, (1886), p. 125-6; Waller 8923.




Die
AUGENKRANKHEIT
der
Neugebornen
nach
allen ihren Beziehungen,
historisch, pathologisch - diagnostisch, therapeutisch
und als
Gegenstand
der
Staats- und Sanitäts-Polizei
dargestellt
von
D^r. G. J. F. Sonnenmayer.
Gelnhausen.
1839.

106. **SONNENMAYER, Georg Jacob Friedrich**. *Die Augenkrankheit der neugebornen nach allen ihren Beziehungen, historisch, pathologisch-diagnostisch, therapeutisch: und als Gegenstand der Staats-und Sanitats-Polizei dargestellt*. Gelnhausen: [J.C. Janda], 1839. ¶ 23 cm. xx, 674, [2] pp. Modern chocolate brown half-cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label on black leatherette, original printed wrappers bound in, edges untrimmed, surface soiling, some internal browning. Scarce. VERY CLEAN COPY, NICE BINDING. Very good+.

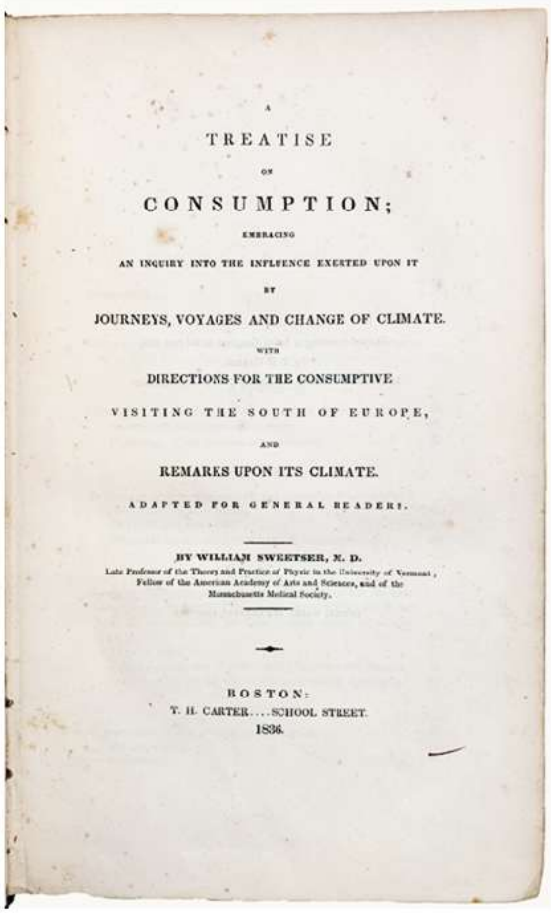
$ 150

First edition. On diseases of the eye in the newborn child.

CONTENTS: Erste Ausgabe. - 1) Geschichte der Krankheit; 2) Etymologie; 3) Begriffsbestimmung der Krankheit; 4) Anatomie und Physiologie der Auges der Neugebornen; 5) Phanomenologie der Krankheit; 6) Von der zeitlichen Verhaltnissen der Krankheit; 7) Von der raumlichen Verhaltnissen der Krankheit; 8) Von der Charakteren der Krankheit; 9) Diagnose der Krankheitsarten; 10) Von dem Sekret der Krankheit; 11) Von der Aehnlichkeit uund Verschiedenheit der Adenosynchitonitis neonatorum mit der agyptischen, der genorrhoischen u. der scrophulosen Augenkrankheit; 12) Von den Ausgangen der Krankheit; 13) Von der Ergebnissen der Sektionen der mit der Adenosynchitonitis neonatorum behaftet gewesenen Augen; 14) Aetiologie der Krankheit; 15) Prognose der Krankheit; 16) Therapie der Krankheit. [Translated] 1) History of the disease; 2) Etymology; 3) Definition of the disease; 4) Anatomy and physiology of the eye of the newborn; 5) Phenomenology of the disease; 6) Temporal relations of the disease; 7) Spatial relations of the disease; 8) Characteristics of the disease; 9) Diagnosis of disease types; 10) Disease secretion; 11) Similarity and difference of adenosynchitonitis neonatorum with Egyptian, genorrhoeic and scrophular eye disease; 12) Eye disease outcomes; 13) Results of eye sections affected by adenosynchitonitis neonatorum; 14) Etiology of the disease; 15) Prognosis of the disease; 16) Therapy of the disease.


Die
Augenkrankheit
der
Neugebornen
nach
allen ihren Beziehungen,
Gegenstand
1829.

§ Grulee 1408.



A

TREATISE

ON

CONSUMPTION;

EMBRACING

AN INQUIRY INTO THE INFLUENCE EXERTED UPON IT

BY

JOURNEYS, VOYAGES AND CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

WITH

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE

VISITING THE SOUTH OF EUROPE,

AND

REMARKS UPON ITS CLIMATE.

ADAPTED FOR GENERAL READERS.

BY WILLIAM SWEETSER, M. D.

Late Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the University of Vermont; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

BOSTON:

T. H. CARTER....SCHOOL STREET.

1836.

107. **SWEETSER, William** (1797-1875). *A Treatise on Consumption; Embracing an Inquiry into the Influence Exerted Upon it by Journeys, Voyages and Change of Climate. With Directions for the Consumptive Visiting the South of Europe, and Remarks Upon its Climate*. Boston: T. H. Carter, 1836. ¶ 4to. vii, (9)-254 pp. Lightly foxed. Original quarter blue cloth, marbled paper over boards, gilt-stamped leather spine label; some wear, corners showing. Manuscript ownership label of Dr. Harry A. Brown. Very good. M12448

$ 65

Sweetser, born in Boston, earned his medical degree at Harvard in 1818 and practiced in Boston, Burlington, Vermont, and New York city. He was also associated with Bowdoin and Jefferson Medical College and was professor at the University of Vermont. – *Dictionary of American Medical Biography*, 1928, p. 1182.

". . . Dr. Sweetser published 'Dissertation on the Functions of the Extreme Capillary Vessels in Health and Disease,' to which were awarded the Boylston premiums for 1820-1823 (Boston 1823); 'Dissertation on Intemperance,' to which was awarded a premium by the Massachusetts medical society (1829); 'Treatise on Consumption' (1823-6); 'Treatise on Digestion and its Disorders' (1837); 'Mental Hygiene' (New York, 1843; London, 1844); and 'Human Life' (1867)." – *Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography*, edited by James Grant Wilson, John Fiske, Volume 6, pp.8-9. This book is reviewed in *The American Monthly Magazine*, 1836, Volume 2, pp. 594-6.

108. [Syphilis] **DEL GUERRA, Giorgio**. *Uno sconoscuito carme sulla lue di Angelo Poliziano*. Pisa: Umberto Giardini, 1960. ¶ Series: *Scientia Veterum, Collana di studi di storia della medicina.* 245 x 176 mm. 8vo. 76 pp. 1 port., list of Del Guerra's publications. Black-stamped green cloth, original printed wrappers bound in. Author's Omaggio in ms. on top cover. Ownership rubber stamp on title. Fine. M6028

$ 28

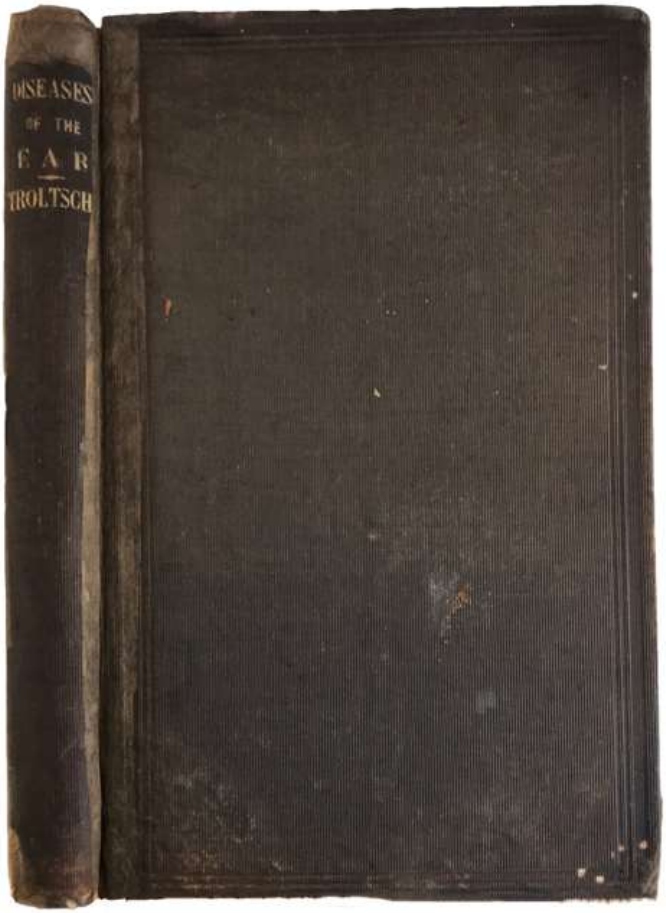
"A strange poem on the light of Angelo Poliziano." Scholarly sources suggest it stands as one of the first literary accounts of the disease that would become a rampant European epidemic. The poem of primary medical interest by the Renaissance humanist and poet Angelo Poliziano is "Sylva in scabiem" (c. 1475–1479). This strange, experimental Latin poem offers a shockingly realistic and grotesque

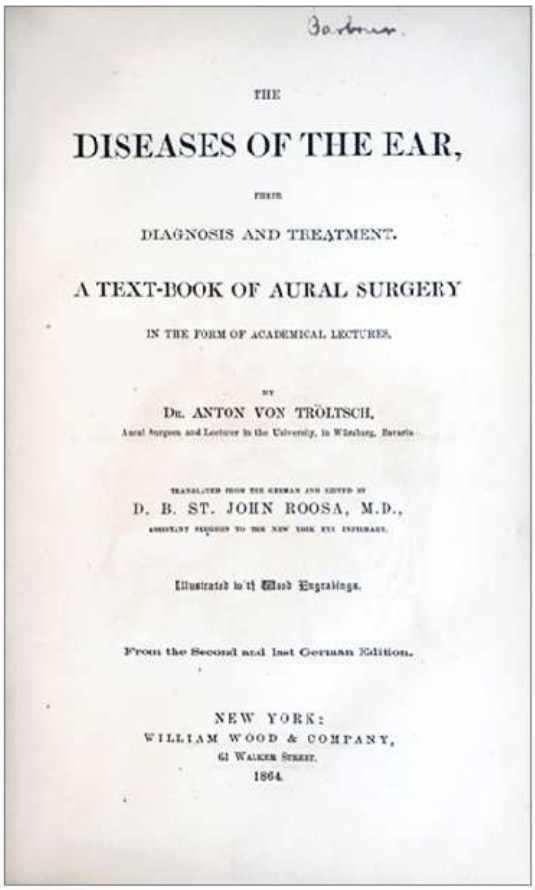
description of the symptoms and pathological progress of a severe skin disease, commonly identified as scabies or early syphilis.

109. [**Thermal Baths, Sicilian**] **COSENTINI, Cristoforo**. *"Descrizione e interpretazione dei ruderi della Terme di Santa Venera al Pozzo."* with: **PAVONE, Francesco**. *"Rassegna critica della letterature sulle Terme di Santa Venera al Pozzo."* Offprint from: Memorie e Rendiconti, Serie 1, Vol. VI, 1966. ¶ 247 x 169 mm. 8vo. 37 pp. Illus., 14 plates. Black-stamped gold cloth, original pictorial wrappers bound in. Ownership rubber stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Fine. M5992

$ 15

The text is a fundamental study of the Sicilian thermal baths, used for healing and therapies, located at the Santa Venera al Pozzo spa, an archaeological site located in the municipality of Aci Catena (Metropolitan City of Catania). The second paper, is a review of the literature relating to the same spa.




THE

DISEASES OF THE EAR,

THEIR

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.

A TEXT-BOOK OF AURAL SURGERY

IN THE FORM OF ACADEMICAL LECTURES.

BY

DR. ANTON VON TRÖLTSCH,

D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA, M.D.,

Illustrated by 87 Wood Engravings.

From the Second and last German Edition.

NEW YORK:
WILLIAM WOOD & COMPANY,
61 WALKER STREET.
1864.

110. **TROLTSCH, Anton Freiherr von** (1829-1890). *The Diseases of the Ear, Their Diagnosis and Treatment. A Text Book of Aural Surgery in the Form of Academical Lectures. Translated from the German and edited by D.B. St. John Roosa, M.D.* New York: William Wood 1864. ¶ 8vo. xvi, (17)-254 pp. Frontispiece, 9 figs., index; occasional pencil marginalia. Original blind-stamped dark brown publisher's cloth; extremities repaired with kozo. Signatures of James E. Barbour, Walton, Connecticut (on title-page). Covers poor, internally very good. M13037

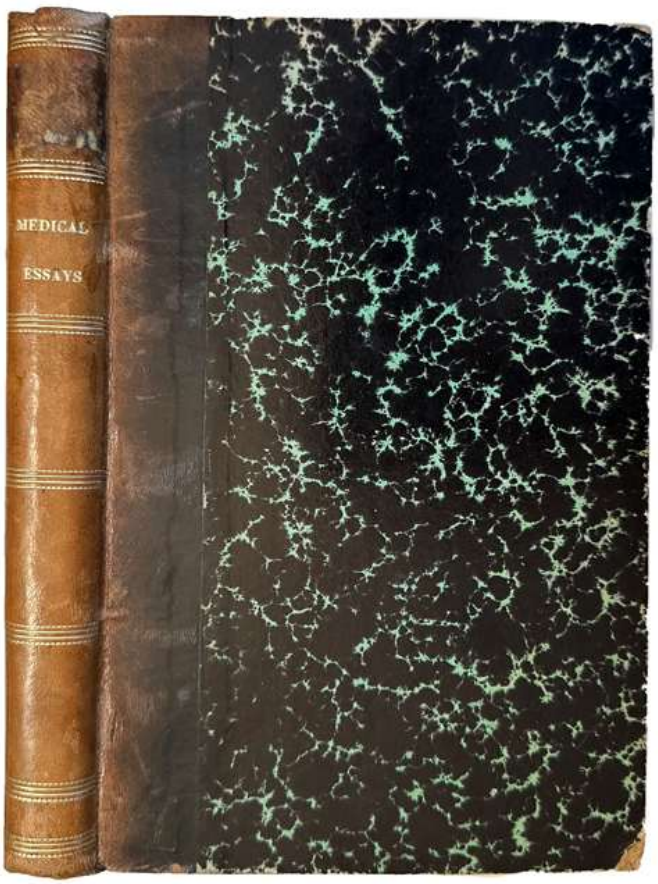
$ 100

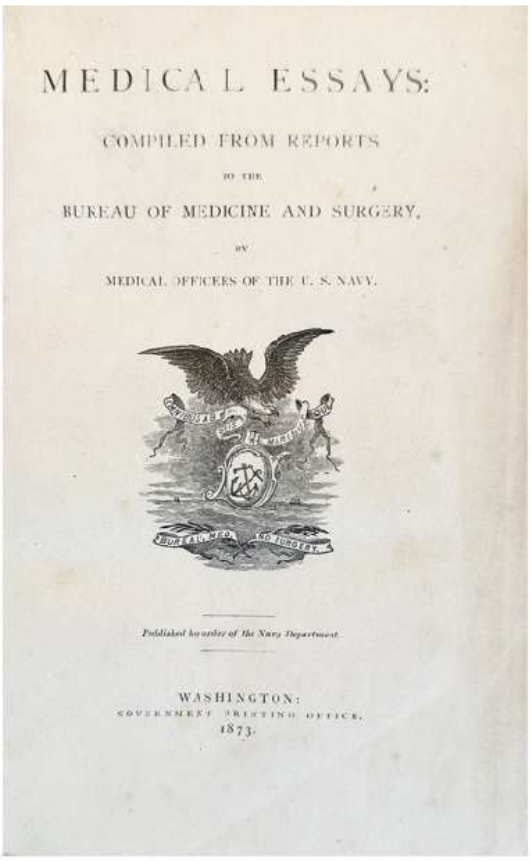
First American edition, translated from the German second edition. Troltsch is considered a pioneer in his field of otology. His book covers all aspects of the ear: in the form of lectures, he discusses diseases, examination, secretions, vertigo (treatment of), use of the syringe, removing foreign bodies [a servant girl reported an earwig in her ear – turned out to be false – another case involving a young girl and her lover who had placed securely a piece of bread in her ear and it could not be removed . . . the author even cites some cases from literature (by Malagaine, Hyrtl, Itard, Bermond,

and Rau), pointing out how "ridiculous and laughable" treatments were recommended by Itard: "leaving seeds in the ear till they have sprouted, and then removing them by the sprouts. Bermond (1834) reported that he had removed a bean by placing a leech on it." He continues with blood-letting in ear diseases, inflammation, use of the catheter to the Eustachian tube, acute aural catarrh, treatment of chronic catarrh, problems for children, polypi, nervous deafness (citing the case of an Artillerist who had been previously slapped on the ear by this father, regained his hearing and then (years later) in a military exercise a six-pounder gun was fired within his close proximity and whence forth he again lost his hearing. . . deafness and earache. The text reads in an entertaining or engaging manner.

Troltsch was an otologist who studied at the University of Berlin and the University of Wurzburg. He was a student of both Albrecht von Graefe (1828–1870), and in Prague with ophthalmologist Carl Ferdinand von Arlt (1812–1887). In Britain he studied under two other physicians: Joseph Toynbee (1815–1866) and William Wilde (1815–1876). "Troltsch was a pioneer of modern otology, and made improvements regarding diagnostics and pathological-anatomical research in the study of the ear. He is credited for popularizing the "reflecting aural mirror" (a device consisting of a concave mirror with an aperture in the center) for use in otoscopy. In 1864 with Adam Politzer (1835–1920) and Hermann Schwartze (1837–1910), he founded the first journal dedicated to ear disorders, called *Archiv fur Ohrenheilkunde* (Archive for Otology). His name is lent to "Troltsch's recesses," or singularly called the "anterior and posterior pouches of Troltsch", which are anatomical spaces between the malleolar folds and the tympanic membrane. Today in Germany, the "Anton von Troltsch Prize" is an annual award given to the best published work in the field of ENT (Ear, Nose and Throat)." – Wikip.

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




MEDICAL ESSAYS:

COMPILED FROM REPORTS

TO THE

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

BY

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE U. S. NAVY.

Published by order of the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1873.

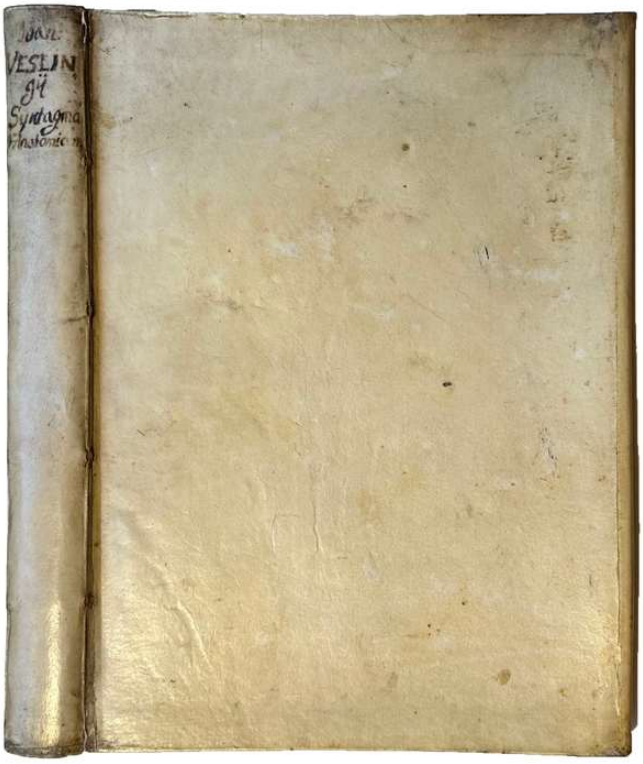
111. **United States Navy**. *Medical Essays: Compiled from Reports to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery by Medical Officers of the U. S. Navy*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1873. ¶ 8vo. [x], 345 pp. Light scattered foxing, not affecting legibility. Contemporary quarter gilt-stamped polished calf over green marbled paper-backed boards; corners worn, spine edges and top end darkened, head torn. Quite scarce. Very good.

$ 100

Ten papers within dealing with problems of public health: naval hygiene, gunshot wounds, yellow fever, sanitary conditions, diabetes, English hospitals, diseases in Peru.

CONTENTS: PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS IN NAVAL HYGIENE. By Albert Leary Gihon, A. M., M. D. 1-15 Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Member Naval Medical Board; – RESECTION OF HEAD OF FEMUR FOR GUNSHOT WOUND. By W. E. Taylor, M. D. Surgeon, United States Navy; – AN ACCOUNT OF THE YELLOW FEVER which appeared in December, 1866, and prevailed on

board the United States Store and Hospital Ship Jamestown, at Panama. By Delavan Bloodgood, A. M., M. D., Surgeon, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, Asiatic Station; – AN ACCOUNT OF THE YELLOW FEVER which appeared on board the United States Ship Saratoga in June, 1869. By Lewis S. Pilcher, M. D., Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy; – SANITARY CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES ASIATIC SQUADRON during the period of two years, from April 1, 1868, to March 31, 1870. By Robert T. Maccoun, M. D., Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, Asiatic Station; – ON DIABETES. By James McClelland, M. D., Medical Director, United States Navy; – REPORTS UPON CERTAIN ENGLISH HOSPITALS. By Edward Shippen, M. D., Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, European Station; – SCHEDULES OF EXAMINATIONS AT NETLEY; – REPORTS UPON THE HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, AND PECULIAR DISEASES OF PERU, By John M. Browne, M. D., Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, Pacific Station; – EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS IN NAVAL HYGIENE. By Edward D. Payne M. D., Surgeon, United States Navy.



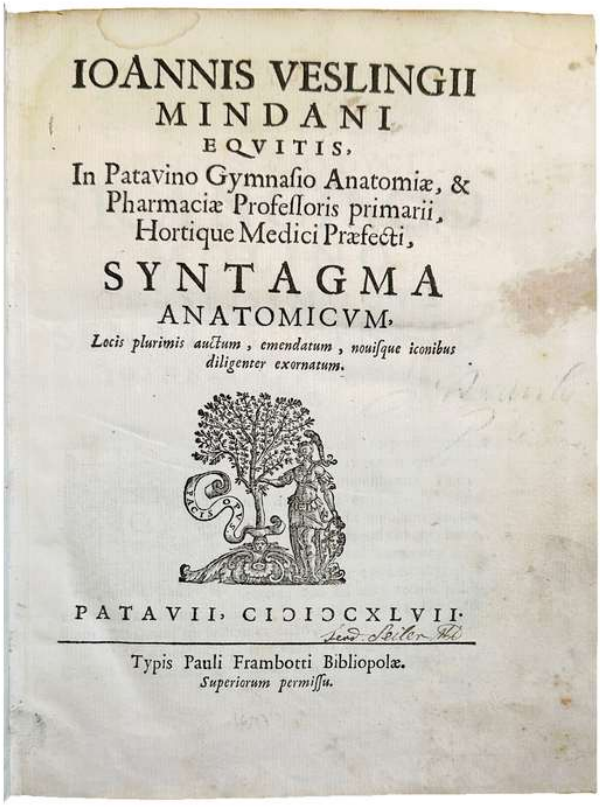
112. **VESLING, Joannis** (1598-1649). *Syntagma Anatomicum*. Patavii [Padova]: Typis Pauli Frambotti Bibliopolae [actually Amsterdam: Janson], 1647. ¶ 4to. [16], 274, [14] pp. Engraved half-title depicting the anatomical theater at Padua, title vignette, 24 engravings, woodcut head & tail pieces; half-title lower corner snipped away, outer margin waterstained (pages 233-end]. Bound without the engraved portrait of the author found in a few copies. Contemporary vellum, manuscript spine title, modern endsheets. Corner of engraved half-title clipped-away. Ownership signature of title of Tend. Seilen [!?] MD. [TK 078] M14928

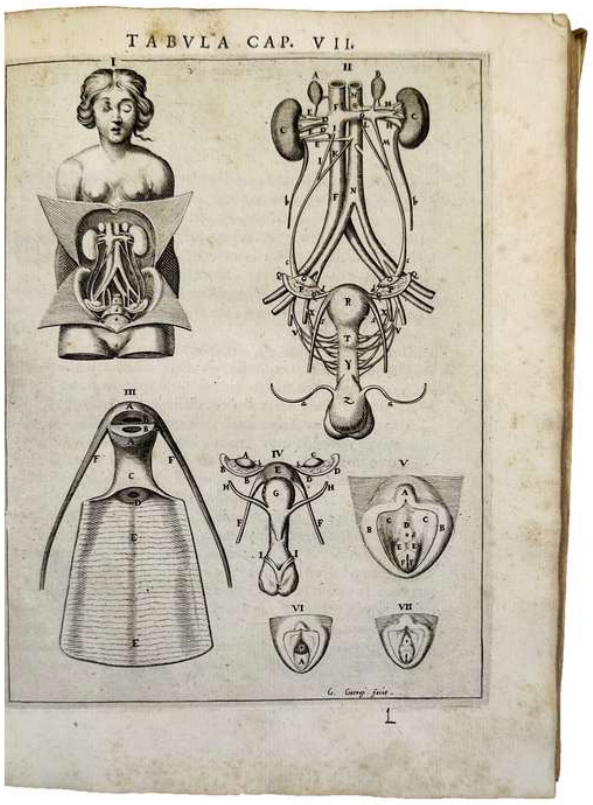
$ 1500

Dutch counterfeit issue published by Janson the same year and reproducing identically the true first illustrated edition of Padua. Johann Vesling (1598-1649) was a professor of anatomy at the University of Padua. The text of this work was originally published in 1641 without illustrations. The book proved very popular in the illustrated version; thus, it was reprinted many times. "La seconda edizione del suo Syntagma Anatomicum fu uno dei testi di anatomia piu ricercati, soprattutto per le tavole (la prima edizione usci senza illustrazioni), fra le piu corrette tra quelle fino ad allora pubblicate. Merito del Vesling fu la scoperta fdel tronco comune dei vasi lattei (linfatici) di quelli del mesenterio e di quelli dello stomaco" (Barbara Gentile).

The 24 beautiful plates were engraved on copper by Giovanni Georgi (c.1625-1670), and are included in the pagination (except the last one after page 274).

"A native Westphalian, Vesling lived in Egypt for several years before becoming professor of anatomy and surgery at Padua in 1632. He was also director of the botanical gardens there and, in addition to his study of Egyptian flora, also led a scientific expedition to Crete in order to study its plant life. The present work is his most important contribution and was popular as a textbook for a number of years. Vesling aimed to explain the parts of the body as they were encountered during dissection and to avoid discussion of theoretical matters in order not to create confusion. However, he departed from his stated purpose to give a clear picture of the circulation of the blood and action of the heart based on Harvey's research. His descriptions of the lymphatics and assertion that four pulmonary veins normally empty into the heart's left auricle are of particular scientific significance. Although later editions of the book have twenty-four plates, this first edition has only two." – *Heirs of Hippocrates* (1641 first edition).

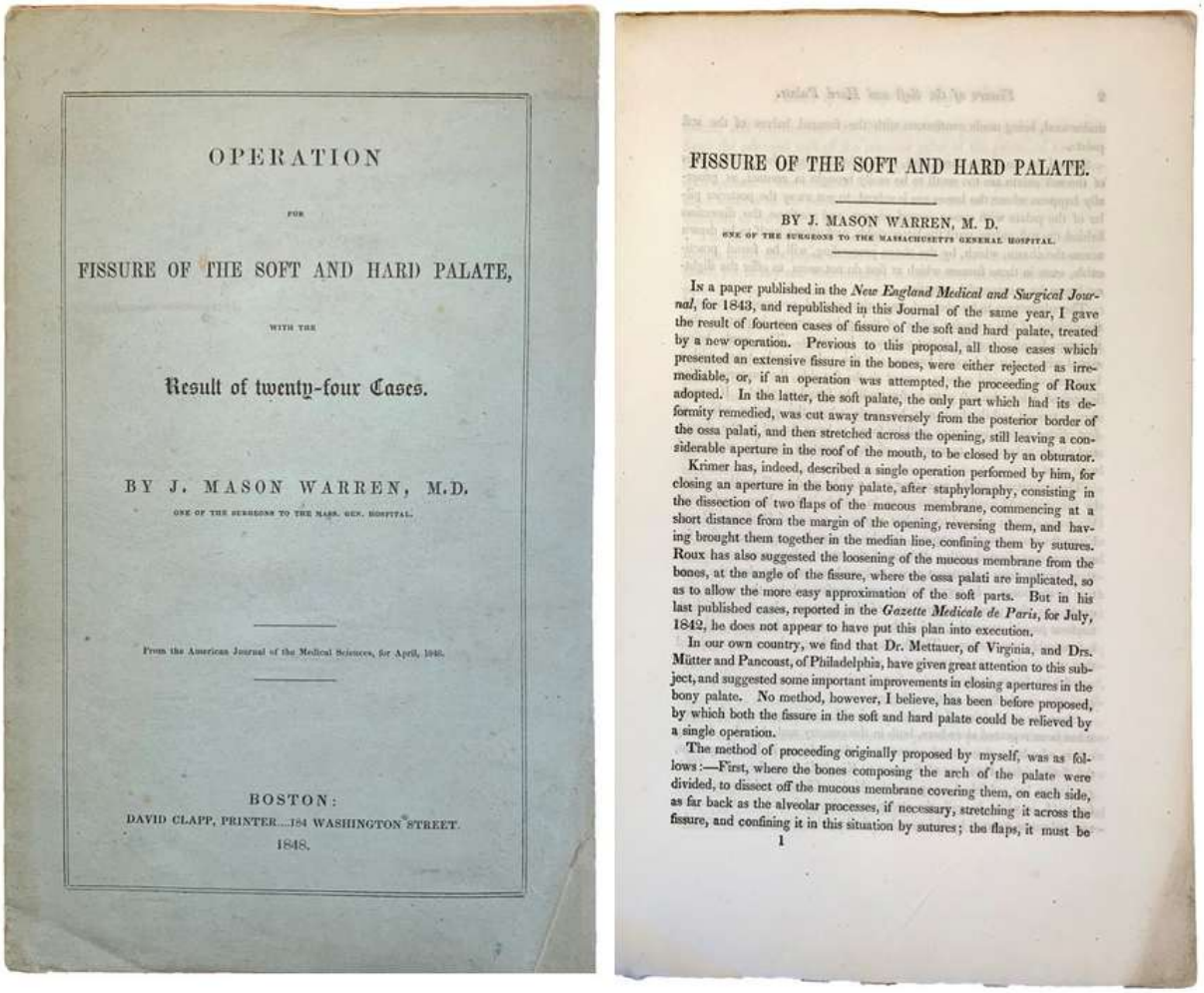

IOANNIS VESLINGII
MINDANI
EQVITIS,
In Patavino Gymnasio Anatomiæ, &
Pharmaciæ Professoris primarii,
Hortique Medici Præfecti,
SYNTAGMA
ANATOMICVM,
Locis plurimis auctum, emendatum, nouisque iconibus
diligenter exornatum.
PATAVII, CIↃIↃCXLVII.
Typis Pauli Frambotti Bibliopolæ.
Superiorum permissu.



Johann Vesling was a German anatomist and botanist from Minden, Westphalia. Vesling is best remembered for the 1641 publication of Syntagma anatomicum, publicis dissectionibus, in auditorum usum, diligenter aptatum, a popular textbook based on his anatomical dissections in Padua. In this work he provided an early discussion of the human lymphatic system, and included the earliest sketches of the lacteals in humans.[3] Vesling also performed important studies of blood circulation, and was one of the first physicians to describe the brain's circle of Willis. See: Ghosh, Sanjib Kumar (2014), "*Johann Vesling (1598-1649): Seventeenth century anatomist of Padua and his Syntagma Anatomicum*: Vesling and *Syntagma Anatomicum*."

§ Choulant-Frank, p. 243 ; NLM-Krivatsy, 12328; Osler, 4166; Waller, 9931. Marez-Oyens, "Jan Janssen as counterfeiter and pirate" in: Quaerendo vol. IX, 1979, p.351.

Regarding Vesling and his work cf. Barbara Gentile in: "Vita Brevis Ars Longa, Il sapere medico a Ravenna attraverso i libri antichi della Biblioteca Classense (1400-1700)", pp.116-117.



OPERATION

FOR

FISSURE OF THE SOFT AND HARD PALATE,

WITH THE

Result of twenty-four Cases.

BY J. MASON WARREN, M.D.

ONE OF THE SURGEONS TO THE MASS. GEN. HOSPITAL.

From the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, for April, 1848.

BOSTON:
DAVID CLAPP, PRINTER....184 WASHINGTON STREET.
1848.

FISSURE OF THE SOFT AND HARD PALATE.

BY J. MASON WARREN, M. D.

ONE OF THE SURGEONS TO THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

In a paper published in the *New England Medical and Surgical Journal*, for 1843, and republished in this Journal of the same year, I gave the result of fourteen cases of fissure of the soft and hard palate, treated by a new operation. Previous to this proposal, all those cases which presented an extensive fissure in the bones, were either rejected as irremediable, or, if an operation was attempted, the proceeding of Roux adopted. In the latter, the soft palate, the only part which had its deformity remedied, was cut away transversely from the posterior border of the ossa palati, and then stretched across the opening, still leaving a considerable aperture in the roof of the mouth, to be closed by an obturator.

Krimer has, indeed, described a single operation performed by him, for closing an aperture in the bony palate, after staphyloraphy, consisting in the dissection of two flaps of the mucous membrane, commencing at a short distance from the margin of the opening, reversing them, and having brought them together in the median line, confining them by sutures. Roux has also suggested the loosening of the mucous membrane from the bones, at the angle of the fissure, where the ossa palati are implicated, so as to allow the more easy approximation of the soft parts. But in his last published cases, reported in the *Gazette Medicale de Paris*, for July, 1842, he does not appear to have put this plan into execution.

In our own country, we find that Dr. Mettauer, of Virginia, and Drs. Mütter and Pancoast, of Philadelphia, have given great attention to this subject, and suggested some important improvements in closing apertures in the bony palate. No method, however, I believe, has been before proposed, by which both the fissure in the soft and hard palate could be relieved by a single operation.

The method of proceeding originally proposed by myself, was as follows:—First, where the bones composing the arch of the palate were divided, to dissect off the mucous membrane covering them, on each side, as far back as the alveolar processes, if necessary, stretching it across the fissure, and confining it in this situation by sutures; the flaps, it must be

1

113. **WARREN, J. Mason** (1811-1867). *Operation for fissure of the soft and hard palate with the result of twenty-four cases.* [Offprint]. Boston: David Clapp, 1848. ¶ 8vo. 12pp. Original printed wrappers. M14306

$ 500

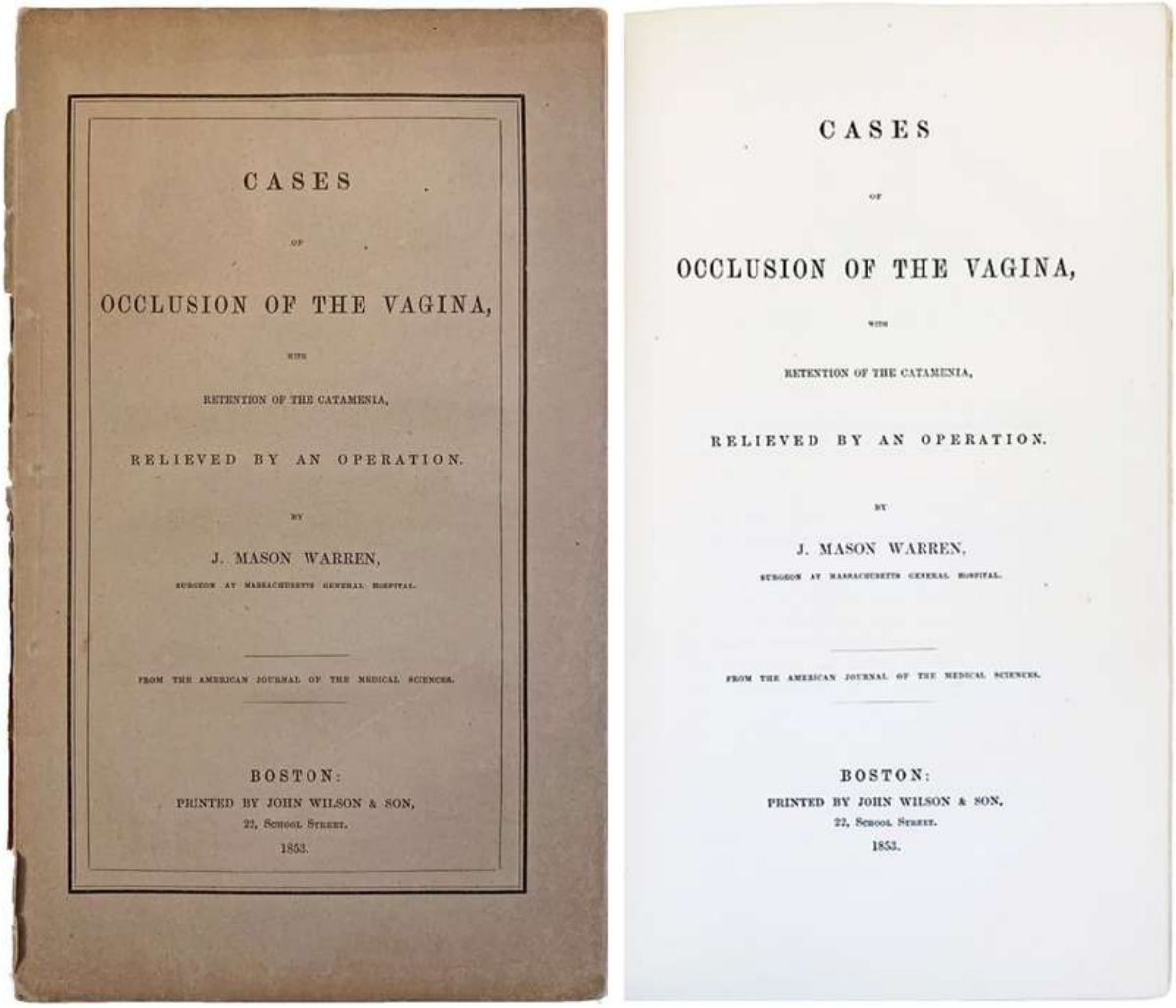
A pioneering work in plastic surgery. This is a first offprint issue, published by the *American Journal of Medical Science*, for April, 1848. Dr. J. Mason Warren (1811-1867), introduces in his own words, "In a paper published in the *New England Medical and Surgical Journal*, for 1843, and republished in this *Journal* of the same year, I gave the result of fourteen cases of fissure of the soft and hard palate, treated by a new operation." . . . He describes his procedure thus, "First, where bones composing the arch of the palate were divided, to dissect off the mucus membrane covering them, on each side, as far back as the alveolar processes, if necessary, stretching it across the fissure, and confining it in this situation by sutures; the flaps, . . .". [p. 1].

Warren was one of the earliest Americans to specialize in plastic and reconstructive surgery, performing the first operations for rhinoplasty in the United States, developing a procedure for closure of the cleft palate, and providing one of the earliest accounts of a successful skin graft. "Dr. J. Mason Warren published his account of the first American rhinoplasty in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal for March 8, 1837. The article is a landmark in the history of plastic surgery in this country. It was reprinted with two additional cases in 1840. The case appears again, thirty years later, in Dr. Warren's *Surgical operations with cases and observations* (Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1867)." [Countway].

In 1846, Dr. J. Mason Warren was appointed visiting surgeon at Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. Warren first met William T. G. Morton in the autumn of 1846 and introduced him to his father, Dr. John Collins Warren. J. Mason Warren used ether anesthesia administered by Morton in his private practice as early as November 1846 and is believed to have anesthestized the first child, a 12-year-old, for a surgical procedure in December of that year.

The third generation of the Warrens associated with Harvard Medical School was represented by Jonathan Mason Warren. Born on February 5, 1811, the fourth child and third son of Dr. John Collins Warren, J. Mason Warren entered Harvard College in 1827, and received his medical degree in 1832. Like his father, he continued his studies of surgery with some of the most eminent men in Europe, returning to practice in Boston in 1835. Of the five Warrens attached to Harvard Medical School, however, J. Mason Warren was the only one never to hold a position on the faculty. Warren died on August 19, 1867. [Countway]

"Jonathan Mason Warren's position in the history of medicine has generally been overlooked. Perhaps this is due to having been the son and grandson as well as the father of illustrious surgeons. Yet by his own accomplishments, Mason Warren should stand alone. His contributions were more than isolated surgical feats. Systematically, he explored the possibilities of reconstructive surgery. Through his techniques and writings and his prominence in American medicine, he made his profession aware of what this kind of surgery could offer the patient." - Goldwyn, "Jonathan Mason Warren and His Contribution to Plastic Surgery", in McDowell, p. 466; see pp. 460-66).


CASES

OF

OCCLUSION OF THE VAGINA,

WITH

RETENTION OF THE CATAMENIA,

RELIEVED BY AN OPERATION.

BY

J. MASON WARREN,

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114. **WARREN, J. Mason** (1811-1867). *Cases of occlusion of the vagina.* [Offprint]. Boston: John Wilson & Son, 1853. ¶ 8vo. 28 pp. 1 figure after a drawing by Dr. Dalton. Original tan-buff printed wrappers; spine chipped. Very good copy. M14307

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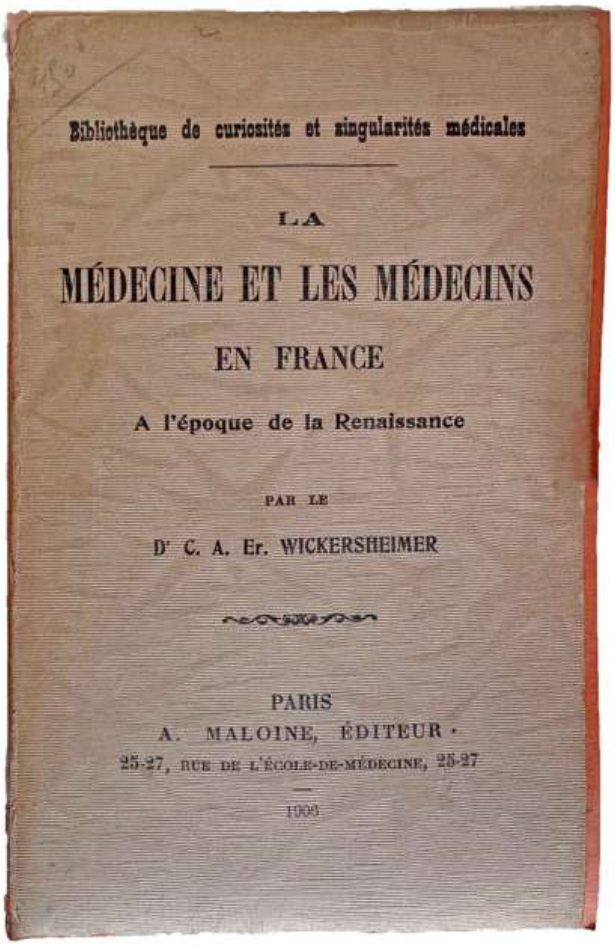
FIRST SEPARATE (and combined) edition. Warren opens, "The cases of occlusion of the Vagina, successfully relieved by an operation, are rare, and the mode to be pursued under the different circumstances in which this occurrence presents itself has not been very fully pointed out by writers on the subject. In the first of the following cases, some embarrassment was therefore felt as to the proper course to be adopted."

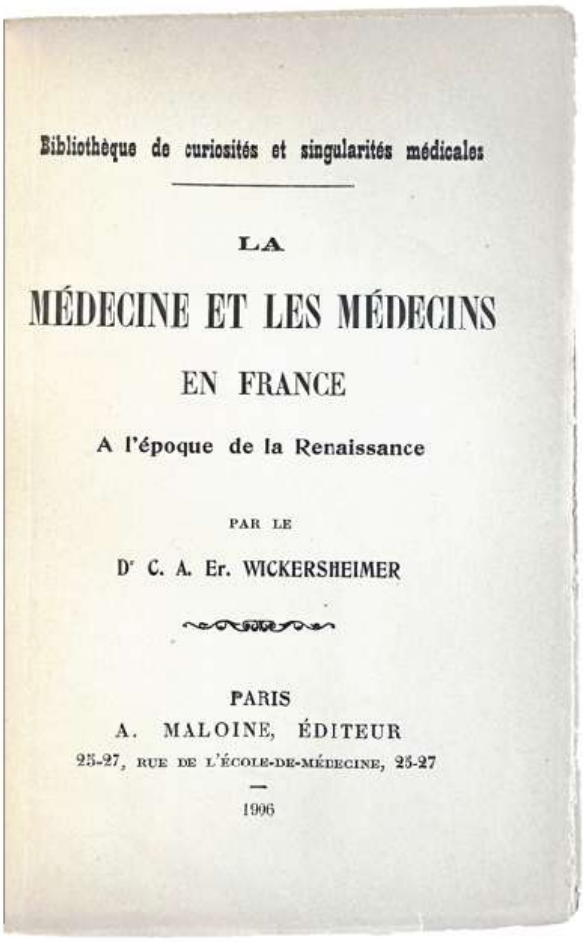
Dr. J. Mason Warren (1811-67) was a surgeon at Massachusetts General Hospital. "He assisted his father in the operation for the first public demonstration of the use of ether for surgical anesthesia. Warren is particularly known for his procedure for fissure of the hard and soft palates." [Garrison and Morton].

Warren reports on the surgical resolution of six cases of occlusion of the vagina from as many different causes, these having appeared in two separate notices in the 'Amer. J. Med. Science", with an added case reported by Dr. Storer. [Rutkow I, p.58].

Dr. J. Mason Warren (1811-67) was a surgeon at Massachusetts General Hospital. His father Dr. John Collins Warren, and his grandfather was Dr. John Warren.

§ Garrison and Morton 5745; Kelly & Burrage, pp. 1264-1265. Not in Rutkow II.





115. **WICKERSHEIMER, C. A. Er**. [**Charles Adolphe Ernest**] (1880-1965). *La médecine et les médecins en France à l'époque de la Renaissance*. Paris : A. Maloine, éditeur, 1906. ¶ Series : *Bibliothèque de curiosités et singularités médicales*. 12mo. [iv], 693, [1] pp. Original full wrappers; carefully mended preserving all the original covers, the verso being a burnt-orange stock paper. Handsome copy, the covers neatly preserved, the text-block is nearly untouched. Very good+.

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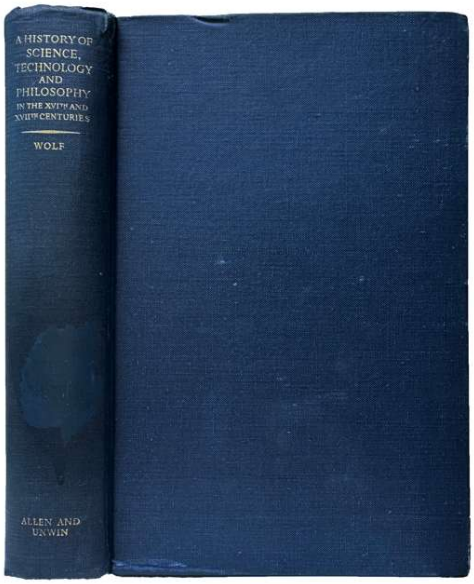

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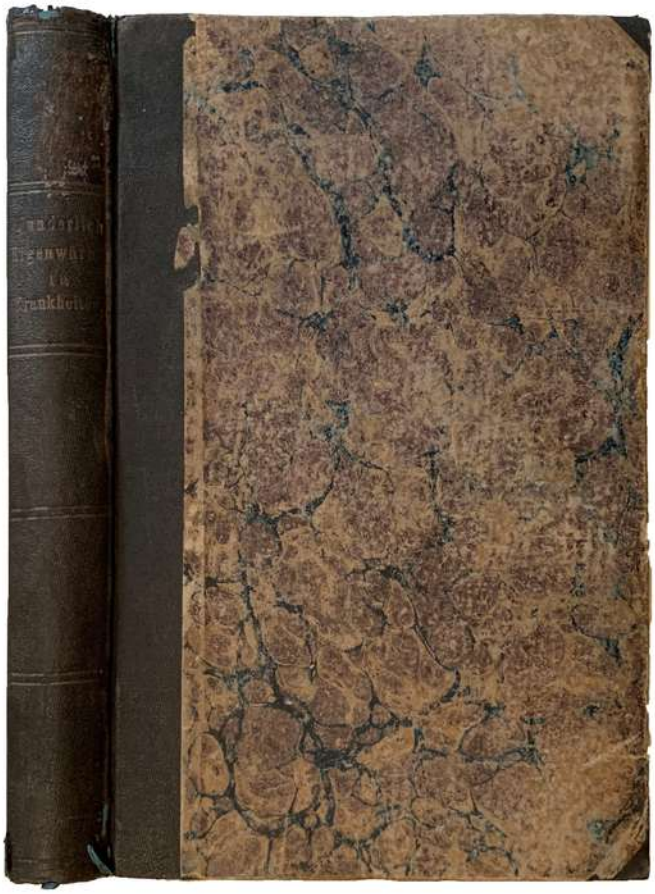

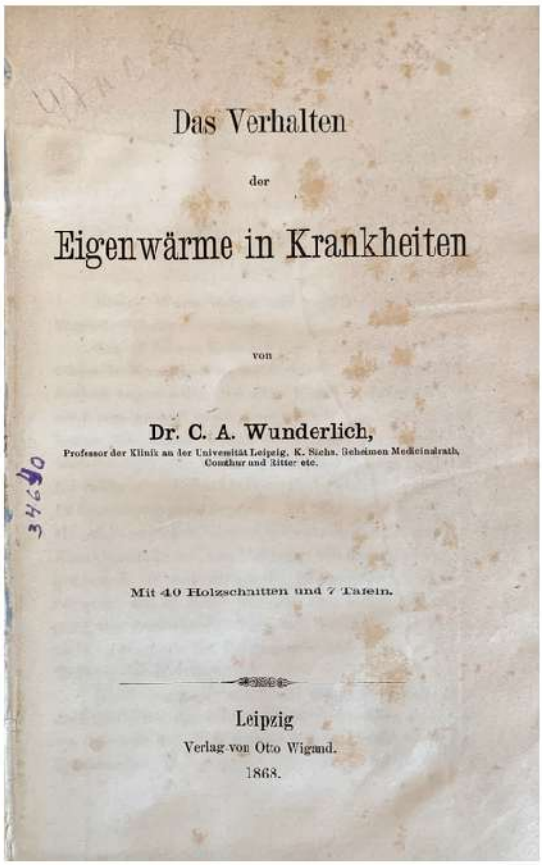

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§ Garrison, *History of medicine*, pp. 430-31; Garrison & Morton 2677; Gedeon, *Science and technology in medicine*, #7.6 (pp. 55, 57) [this copy]; Hirsch VI, p. 338.

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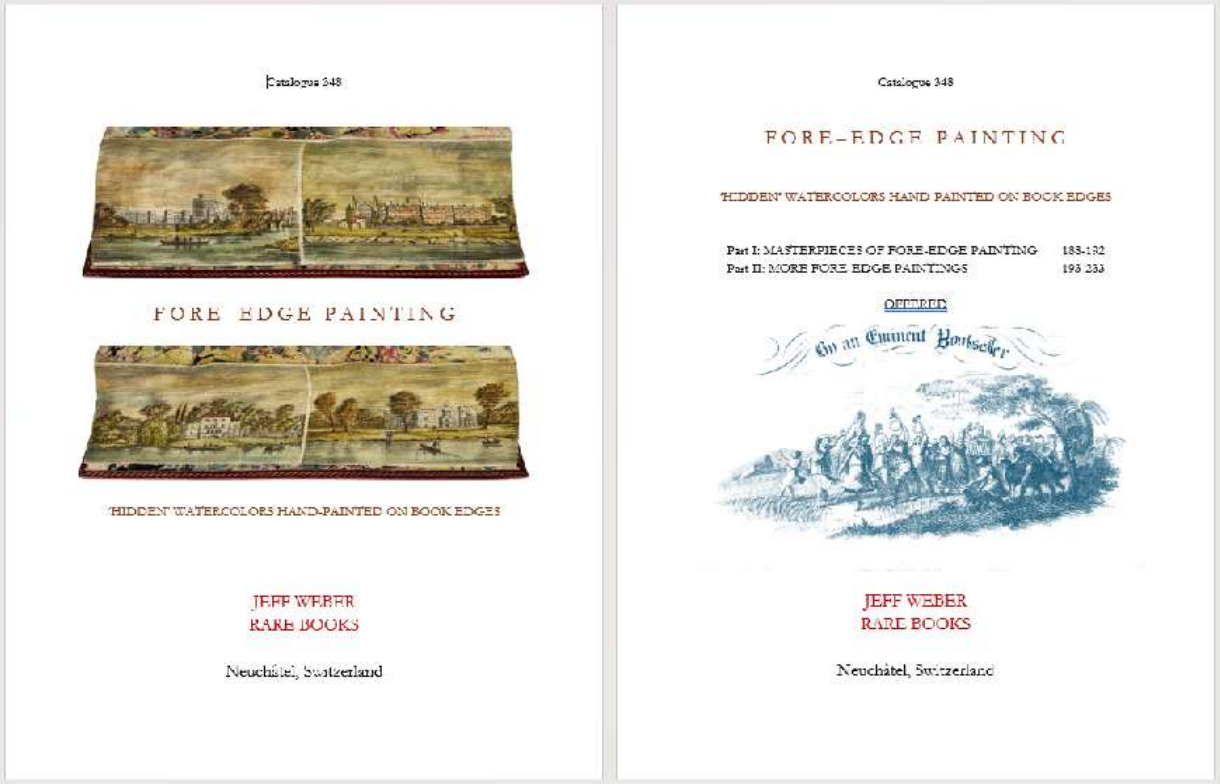

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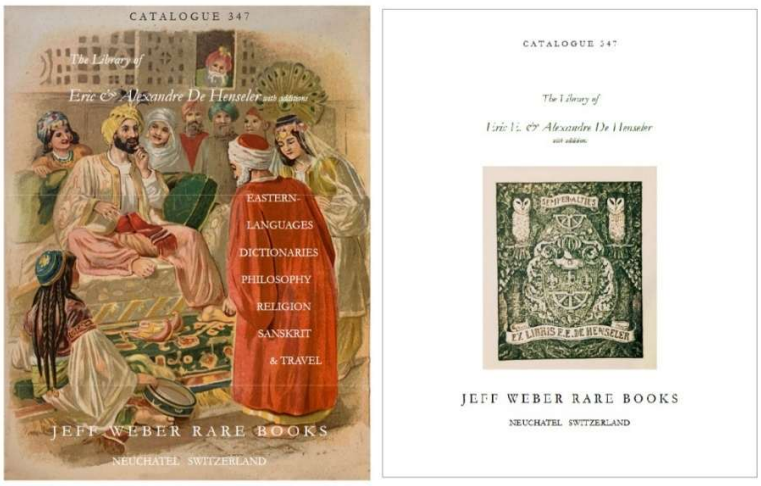

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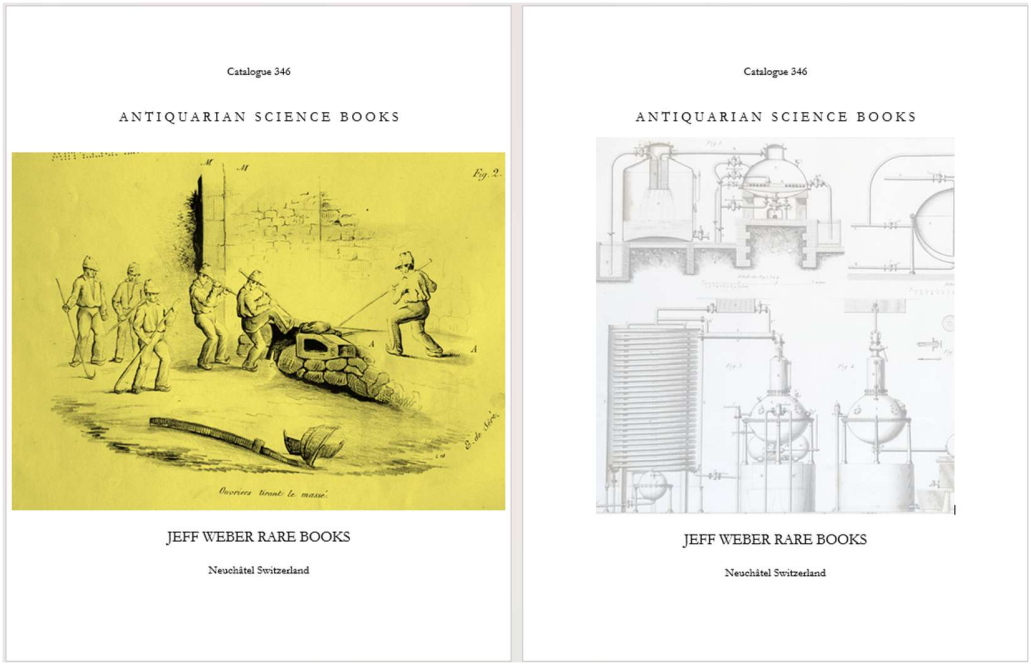

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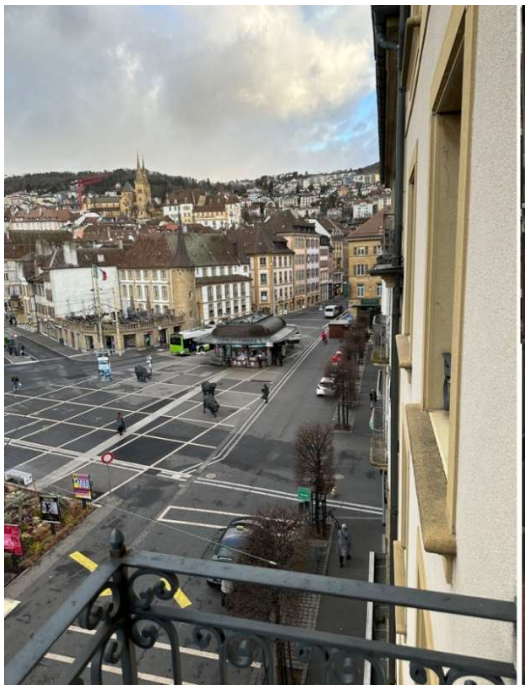


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