SELECTIONS FROM THE LIBRARY OF RUSSELL C. MAULITZ, MD

RUSSELL C. MAULITZ, M.D., PH.D. completed his M.D. and Ph.D. (in History of Medicine) at Duke University. He has served on the editorial boards of three major journals in the fields of medical history and technology and society. He is author of four books, monographs and translations, and over fifty articles in the fields of medical history and medical informatics. As Principal Investigator he has been the recipient of major research grants from the American College of Physicians, the U.S. Office of Naval Research, the National Institutes of Health, the Charles E. Culpeper Foundation, and the Burroughs Wellcome Fund.


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Medical Histories Contributed by Maulitz

   MRM1072 $ 11

   MRM1073 $ 28

   MRM1074 $ 50

   MRM1075 $ 26
5. **AMAUDRIC, J. Fortuné.** *Essai sur L'Humorisme et le Solidisme... a la faculté de médecine de Montpellier, le 31 Juillet 1811.* Montpellier: Jean Martel, 1811. 24.5 cm. 41 pp. Printed self-wraps; some foxing to title page, soiled. Good. RARE.

MRM1076 $ 100

Dissertation. "Fifty years ago [c.1800-1810], the professional mind seemed to be settled down into exclusive and absolute solidism. It had reached this position after a contest of centuries, and was in none too good humor with an adversary that had held out so long, and whose fascinations had been so hard to withstand. We not only disowned humoralism, but scouted and ridiculed it. The philosophical determinations of Bichat and Cullen, had found lively and effective co-operators in the pasquinades of Moliere and Peter Pindar." Joshua B. Fint, "A Discourse," Semi-Monthly Medical news, Louisville, Kentucky, June 1, 1859, p. 329.

ALSO: "In re-evaluating the concept of the fibre," Ishizuka "seeks to redress the neuro-centric view of eighteenth-century medicine, and attempts to locate the fibre body amidst the fundamental shift from humoralism to solidism." "In short, fibre and 'fibre theory' (ie. the theoretical articulation of fibres) occupied a critical place in eighteenth-century medicine, particularly in theoretical medical discourse. Eighteenth-century medical discourse from c. 1700 to c. 1740 is pervaded with fibre-related terms and descriptions such as 'membranes', 'web', 'stamina', 'weaving', 'vibrating', 'folding', 'tone' and 'tension', rather than 'nerves' and the 'nervous system'. These and similar fibre-related words constitute the terminology of the 'Fibre Body'. The prevalence of this vocabulary bears witness to a concerted effort of medical theorists to transform the older medical theory of the 'humoral' and fluid body into a theory of solidism... The radical shift from humoralism to solidism, hitherto relatively neglected by medico-cultural historians, is more indispensable for the understanding of the emergence of the modern body than one might assume. The fibre body reigns amidst this shift." - H. Ishizuka, 'Fibre Body': The Concept of Fibre in Eighteenth-century, 2012.

6. **ANDERS, James M.** (1854-1936). *Philadelphia – World’s Medical Centre; by Word and Picture: This Book Typifies the Tremendous Growth of Philadelphia’s Institutions in the Field of Medical Science and Proves Conclusively its Right to the Title, World’s Medical Centre.* Philadelphia:

Contents: "History of the Outstanding Achievements of Philadelphia as a Medical Center" – "A brief History of the Philadelphia County Medical Society" – John Welsh Croskey, "Philadelphia General Hospital," [etc.]. Medical boosterism at its best. Using a series of faux newspaper headlined articles, Philadelphia is presented as the Mecca of Modern Medicine in the world. Articles are contributed by leading local physicians, such as Dr. Anders, author of The Theory and Practice of Medicine, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in France. Each hospital and medical college in the area is highlighted in the article-style format, and amongst the serious descriptions, superlatives abound. A remarkable historical artifact of Philadelphia medicine and its culture in 1930. There are two issues of this work, one with 156 pages, and this one with 108 pages.


Festschrift honoring Edith Heischkel-Artelt (1906-1987) and Walter Artelt (1906-1976), married for a long time, with essays on the history of medicine, themselves both medical historians. Edith Heischkel-Artelt, German physician and medical historian, retired in 1974. Walter Artelt, himself also a German physician, dentist and medical historian. Selected contents: Albert Dietrich, Eine wenig beachtete arabische Übersetzung
der Materia medica des Dioskurides; Adalberto Pazzini, Arte e medicina nei secoli XIII e XIV; Jushua O. Leibowitz, Ein volksmedizinisches Buch in jüdisch-deutsch. (I. Teller, Prag, ca. 1650); Rolf Winau, Leibräzte des Grossen Kurfürsten; etc. PROVENANCE: Richard Harrison Shryock (1893-1972), during his lifetime, was the preeminent historian of medicine in the United States and Europe. On his 75th birthday an entire issue of the journal History of Medicine and Allied Sciences was devoted to his accomplishments. The American Association for the History of Medicine awards the Shryock Medal annually to graduate students in the history of medicine.


MRM1081 $ 65

INSCRIBED BY TRANSLATOR ISRAEL EDWARD DRABKIN. Israel Edward Drabkin (1905-1968), the translator and editor, was a "Carnegie Fellow in Greek and Roman Science at the Johns Hopkins University in 1941-43, Visiting Assistant Professor of Classics at the University of Chicago in 1945, John Simon Guggenheim Fellow in 1945-46, Fielding H. Garrison Lecturer for the American Association of the History of Medicine in 1951, a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton in 1953, and Visiting Professor of the History of Science at Harvard University in 1964. His numerous publications both in the classics and in the history of science won him an enviable reputation both here and abroad. He collaborated with Professor Morris Raphael Cohen on A Source Book in Greek Science. His edition of Caelius Aurelianus On Acute and Chronic Diseases was published by the University of Chicago Press. He had the distinction, rare in the present century, of discovering a lost work of antiquity, the Gynaecia of Caelius Aurelianus, which he edited with his wife, Miriam Friedman Drabkin (Obituary, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 84TH Annual Report, 1965, p. 18). PROVENANCE: Ludwig Edelstein "was one of the great modern scholars of Greek medicine. The first part of his life he spent in Germany, the latter part in the United States, chiefly at Johns Hopkins and the Rockefeller University. A man of great personal integrity and profound scholarship, he achieved scholarly renown in philology, philosophy, and history of medicine. He is perhaps most widely known for his definitive work on


MRM1086 $ 7


MRM1087 $ 14


MRM1088 $ 8


MRM1090 $ 25

Proceedings of a colloquium organized by the Fondation Singer--Polignac, held in Paris, June 29-July 2, 1965. Partial contents (thirteen contributors): Christian Fouchet, Allocution; B.A. Houssay, La Notion d'intégration et de stabilité des fonctions de l'organisme depuis Claude Bernard; Georges Canguilhem, Théorie et technique de l'expérimentation chez Claude Bernard ...


MRM1092 $ 45

A somewhat controversial work, referring to a manuscript that is attributed by Monteil to Bichat, but not to universal scholarly assent. The manuscript has been in the Grenoble Medical School Library since 1902, and was studied by several scholars (including Genevieve Genty when preparing her 1943 thesis on Bichat) who questioned whether the
author was Bichat. She believes it is genuine, but other scholars, including Esmond Long, were doubtful. Monteil makes a strong case. It is a good read, as a scholarly study or even as a kind of medical whodunit of sorts.


MRM1093 $ 90

First Boston edition after the Philadelphia 1809 edition, which translated with second edition of Bichat. This issue translated by F. Gold, with notes by François Magendie (1783-1855), with added notes translated by George Hayward M. D. "When Volta questioned the validity of experiments claiming to show responsiveness of an ex vivo heart, devoid of blood flow and nervous connections, Bichat obtained permission to experiment on the freshly killed bodies of those guillotined during the French Revolution. His trials on both laboratory animals and human cadavers led him to conclude that cardiac excitation by electricity would occur only when the organ was simulated by direct contact." – Garrison and Morton 597.

PROVENANCE: William C. Bettencourt, Wilmington, North Carolina, "first arrived in New Hanover County, North Carolina, as an immigrant from France in 1817. He had a wife Mary, a son William H. "Willie", and a daughter Amy. Bettencourt seems to have had significant financial resources and become prominent socially. He served as a director of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, ca. 1861–1862. He also served as postmaster in Wilmington for many years, from at least 1846 to the 1880s. In the 1850s he appears to have been a U.S. Treasury Department official in Wilmington. As a consequence, he had some political influence in the state of North Carolina and often traveled back and forth to Chapel Hill for business." – East Carolina University Joyner Library.

Early edition, augmented with the notes of François Magendie (1783-1855). "Bichat conceived the idea of a science of anatomy and pathology based upon an accurate classification of the various tissues of the body, their distribution in the various organs and parts, and their particular susceptibilities to disease (Corner). He is regarded as the founder of modern histology and tissue pathology." - Garrison and Morton 537.

"The foundation of histology and tissue pathology. Bichat generalized Pinel's theory, expressed in *Nosographie Philosopique* (1798) that pathology must be based upon the structure on the tissues of which bodily organs are composed, regardless of where in the body they occur. Bichat distinguished twenty-one different types of tissue, which he classified according to texture and to properties: extensibility, contractility, and the vital properties--organic contractility and sensibility ('insensible' or 'subliminal') on the one hand, and animal contractility
and sensibility (‘sensible' or ‘conscious') on the other. Each tissue differed in its diseases, as diseases were nothing more than alterations in the tissue's vital properties. Claude Bernard said of Bichat that he ‘decentralized life and incarnated it in the tissues' - Norman in Hall II, 129.


Expanded textually. Translated from the Fourth German edition and revised from the tenth edition by Charles E. Hackley. Some additions to text by Alexander von Winiwarter (1848-1917). "Billroth, professor of surgery at Zürich and Vienna, was the founder of the Vienna School of Surgery. He has also been called the founder of modern abdominal surgery, and he was one of the first to introduce antisepsis into the Continental operating room. The above work, which placed him in the front rank, was translated into ten languages." – Garrison and Morton 5608 (1863 ed.).


Translated (unattributed) from the 1876 German edition. Introduction by William Henry Welch (1850-1934). Welch was one of the “Big Four” group of Johns Hopkins Hospital founders, and the first dean of the Medical School. Cushing B401; Garrison and Morton 1766.603; Heirs of Hippocrates 2040 (German ed.); Waller 12694. See: DSB, II, pp. 129-131.


MRM1099 $ 11


MRM1101 $ 10

Proceedings of a MACY Conference Sponsored by the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation in cooperation with the National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland, June 22-24, 1966. Contents: The "New Wave" in the History of Medicine; What Medical History Should be Taught to Medical Students; Who Should Teach the History of Medicine? The History of Medicine as Part of the University Complex; How to Support and promote the History of Medicine.


MRM1102 $ 10


Polyglot collection of essays from the proceedings of the 19th International Congress for the History of Medicine: English, German, Spanish, French, and Italian.


First edition. "Bonner, provides an historical context for medical education that is long overdue. This is a comparative international history..." (web-source). Bonner was an important medical historian, as well as the President of the University of New Hampshire, Wayne State University, and Union College. This history of cultural and scientific exchange remains a touchstone of medical history scholarship.


"Dr. Bowers had a keen interest in the Far East that dated to the years after World War II, when he was sent to Japan by the Atomic Energy Commission to examine survivors of the atomic-bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He returned in the 1960's for three years as a visiting professor at the University of Kyota. His books include "Western Medical Pioneers in Feudal Japan" (Johns Hopkins, 1970) and "When the Twain Meet: The Rise of Western Medicine in Japan" (Johns Hopkins, 1981)." He was co-editor of two volumes of essays, "Advances in American Medicine" (Books on Demand) and "Science & Medicine in Twentieth-Century China" (University of Michigan, 1989). (New York Times obituary, October 19, 1993).


"The items chosen for this source book range widely, from the well-known (Jacob Bigelow on self-limited diseases) to the unexpected (E. L. Godkin’s Defence [sic] of Homeopathy). Major attention is given to internal medicine, surgery and public health, and the selections give a good picture of these areas." - George Rosen, M. D., 1974.


MRM1388 $ 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 Grâce." – Heirs of Hippocrates 1265.


INSCRIBED BY AUTHOR TO KEY REVIEWER OF THE BOOK. A limited press of 500 copies. This is an unnumbered review copy. The correspondence included herein, brings insight into how book reviews come to pass.


Burke, a Lt. Colonel in the USMC, was "a member of the American Thoracic Society, American Assn. for the History of Medicine, lifetime member of the Okla. County Medical Assn. and Okla. State Medical Assn., and the AMA. He was honored with the Richard M. Burke Annual Lectureship established by the Okla. Thoracic Society in 1973, and inducted into the Hall of Fame of the American Lung Assn. on May 20, 1980 in Washington, D.C." - Obituary Oklahoman, March 20, 1987.


Symposium held at Johns Hopkins Medical School on 14. October 1980. Number 7 in the Henry E. Sigerist supplements to the Bulletin of the History of Medicine. Contents include: The History of Health and Disease for Health Professionals, the Case Study Approach (Gert H. Brieger); Medical history and Medical Humanities: Some New Styles of Learning
and Teaching (Chester R. Burns); Disciplinary Perspectives in the History of Medicine: A View from the 1980s (Russel C. Maulitz); and eight additional essays.


50. **CAMERON, Virginia; LONG, Esmond Ray** (1890-1975) (editors). *Tuberculosis Medical Research; National Tuberculosis Association 1904-1955*. New York: National Tuberculosis Association, 1959. ¶ 8vo. [14], 325, [1] pp. Index. Red black-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket smudged, extremities worn. Owner's penciled name, E. B. Krumbhaar. Very good. PROVENANCE: "Edward Bell Krumbhaar (1882-1966) was a distinguished pathologist and cardiac physician, as well as one of Philadelphia's leading historians of medicine. A founder of both the Section on Medical History of the College of Physicians and the American Association of the History of Medicine (AAHM), Krumbhaar also served as president of the College and of the AAHM" He is best known for "research on pathology, the founding of the American Association for the History of Medicine in 1930 and 1931, his service as President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia from 1939 to 1942, his professorship of Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania from 1927 to 1942, and his translation of Arturo Castiglioni's History of Medicine in 1941." PACSCL, Univ. of Penn Library – web-source.


PROVENANCE: Henry House Viets (1890-1969) was a neurologist and medical historian, serving as Professor of Medicine at Harvard for 36 years. He specialized in myasthenia gravis "and established the first clinic in the world for diagnosis and treatment of the disorder" (Richard J. Wolfe, Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, Vol 57, 1969).


A book by one of the giants of modern-day neurology, owned by one of the founders of modern-day neurology. Translated by George Sigerson (1836-1925). Sigerson studied with Charcot in Paris, and while there became friends with a fellow student of Charcot – Sigmund Freud.

Charcot identified and named amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, also known as Charcot’s Disease [discussed at length in Lectures XII and XIII], building on the discoveries of Charles Bell (1774-1842). Charcot performed seminal research on the pathogenesis of what he called "sclérose en plaques" (known today as Multiple Sclerosis). He identified the still-used triad of symptoms for MS diagnosis – poorly articulated speech (dysarthria), jerky movements of the eyes (nystagmus), and trembling of the arms when taking an object – by observing one of his servants who presented with the illness. He is the only 19TH century French physician to have a song dedicated to him by the Alan Parsons Project in its album Freudiana ("Let Yourself Go"). Charcot also discusses syphilis at length in the book.

PROVENANCE: George J. Eady, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Edinburgh, Surgeon, Juglans Lodge, Enfield (fl.1870-98) - Hiram Houston Merritt (1902-1979), was Moses Professor Emeritus of Neurology, dean emeritus, and vice-president emeritus of medical affairs at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. He co-developed the anti-convulsion drug Dilantin. "Dr. Merritt also made important, original contributions in the understanding of how syphilis affects the brain. He was a co-author of a book that became a classic in the field because it crystallized the medical thinking about what then was one of the major public health problems" (New York Times obituary, January 10, 1979).

☼ Garrison and Morton 4995.


MRM1130 $ 25

"Alan Mason Chesney was born in Baltimore in 1888. He received his A.B. in 1908 from the Johns Hopkins University and his M.D. in 1912 from the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. After serving in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army during World War I and working as head of the infectious disease division of the department of medicine at Washington University in St. Louis, Chesney returned to Johns Hopkins in 1921 to direct the newly formed syphilis division. His studies in syphilis have influenced all subsequent studies in the area. He became dean of the school of medicine in 1929, serving for twenty-four years. While dean, he began working on a three-volume history, The Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine: a Chronicle. Chesney located many early records of the hospital and the medical school while conducting research for this book and initiated
efforts to establish archives for the medical institutions to preserve these records. ...." – JHU.


MRM1132 $ 10

CONTENTS: Background; A Community Against the Plague; A puzzling interlude; Cristofano at Work; The Course of Mortality; Epilogue; Appendices: Personnel, Wages, and Standards of Living; Metrology and Monetary Matters; Statistics on the Pest-House; The Food in the Pest-House; Statistics on the Convalescent-Home; About the Houses Closed in Prato; On Mortality in Prato; Instructions of the Public Health Board in Florence About the Epidemic.


59. **CLARK, Sir James** (1788-1870). *Observations on the System of Teaching Clinical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh; With Suggestions for its Improvement; Humbly Submitted to the Consideration of the Patrons and Professors of That Institution*. London: Thomas Davison, 1827. ¶ Small 8vo. viii, 30 pp. Modern marble paper with blue cloth spine. Text is unusually clean, with only occasional foxing. Author’s inscription on title page, "To Dr. Brown with Dr. Clark’s compliments". Fine.

MRM1134 $ 60

The "Dr. Brown" of the inscription is most likely Dr. Joseph Brown, a surgeon and Major in the Grenadier Guards. He and Sir James served together on a committee that issued reforms for the military's medical corps and hospital practices (The Life of Florence Nightingale, Complete, 1913). The pamphlet is not priced, and the limited printing was circulated to "influence public opinion, and more particularly the opinion of public men whose judgment is to affect the vital interests of our
profession" (article published anonymously, Volume 27 of The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, 1827). Clark was personal physician to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.


64. **Commission on Graduate Medical Education**. *Graduate Medical Education; Report of the Commission on Graduate Medical Education 1940*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1940. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 304 pp. Green gilt-stamped cloth. Near fine. The Commission included 20 members, among them: Willard C. Rappleye, Fred L. Adair, Arthur C. Bachmeyer, Donald C. Balfour, Robin C. Buerki and others. MRM1139 $ 13

66. **[Cohnheim, Julius Friedrich (1839-1884)]** [ROHRER, Caleb Wyand Geeting (1873-1952)]. *Researches in Cancer: Part I. [1896-1921; ...].* Baltimore: Brentwood Printing, 1935. ¶ Second printing. 8vo. xii, 144 pp. Frontis. portrait, 15 half-tone plates, 6 figs., index. Green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Rubber ownership stamp. Very good. Part II was to include the period 1922-1932, apparently never published. In this work, Part B, Section I (pp. 49-126): “The History and Literature of Cancer. Julius Friedrich Cohnheim, a Trailblazer in Cancer Research”. Rohrer gives a loving study of Conheim, his work, writings and persons surrounding his laboratory. MRM1141 $ 25


Corner was an "American anatomist and embryologist, best known for his contributions to reproductive science and to the development of oral contraceptives. … Corner specialized in analyzing the function of hormones in the female reproductive system and, with the American gynecologist Willard M. Allen, identified the hormone progesterone, an ingredient used in oral contraceptives. Their findings led to the development of birth control pills, many of which contain a mixture of a synthetic progestational agent and a small amount of estrogen." - Encyclopaedia Britannica.


First edition. John Farquhar Fulton, M.D., contributed the preface. Sixteen essays, including: The Medical Career; From Tallow Dip to Television; Medicine at the Crossroads; The Humanizing of Science; The Pioneer Medical Schools of Central New York; The Binding Influence of a Library on a Subdividing Profession; Psychiatrists, Neurologists, and the Neurosurgeon; and 9 biographic narratives on physicians, including William Beaumont, the Mayo Brothers, William Stewart Halsted, George Strong Derby, and William Thomas.


75. **DAVIS, Nathan Smith** (1817-1904). *History of the American Medical Association; From its Organization Up to January, 1855; To Which is Appended Biographical Notices, with Portraits of the Presidents of the Association, and of the Author.* Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo and Co.
1855. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], [17]-191, [1], [8] (ads) pp. 10 engraved portraits (incl. frontispiece), appendices; occasional foxing. Original brownish-green gilt-stamped cloth; faded. Occasional ink marginalia. Library bookplate "Library of the Houston Academy of Medicine" (with rubber-stamp on title), owner signatures; "J. A. Achain" (?) and "J. A. A." Very good. SCARCE. Edited, with preface, by S. W. Butler. MRM1150 $ 100


Churchill College Overseas Fellowship Lecture, Number Three. This lecture discusses alchemy and Renaissance science, Rosicrucianism, Robert Fludd, Kabbalah, and the formal education process of chemists in Renaissance and pre-Renaissance Europe.


First edition. Debus and thirty-nine scholars present essays illuminating the personal and professional accomplishments of Walter Pagel (1898-1993), renown pathologist and medical historian.


Doctoral thesis which earned the Academy of Medicine, Hugo award, honorable mention. « Cette belle oeuvre défiera le temps et sera toujours consultée par les historiens qui y trouveront une source irremplaçable d'information et une haute leçon d'élégance achevement, de rigueur et d'indépendance ». - Jean Rostand.


87. **DUNGLISON, Robley** (1798-1869). *History of Medicine; From the Earliest Ages to the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century.* Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston, 1872. ¶ 8vo. xii, (17)-287 pp. Index. Purple blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; spine head frayed. Very good. MRM1162 $ 27

88. **DUNGLISON, Robley** (1798-1869) (editor). *Medical Lexicon; A Dictionary of Medical Science; Containing A Concise Explanation of the Various Subjects and Terms of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene, Therapeutics, Pharmacology, Pharmacy, Surgery, Obstetrics Medical Jurisprudence, and Dentistry: Notices of Climate, and of Mineral Waters; Formulae for Official, Empirical, and Dietetic Preparations; with the Accentuation and Etymology of the Terms. And the French and Other Syndromes; so as to Constitute a French as well as English Medical Lexicon. Thoroughly Revised and Very Greatly Modified and Augmented.* Philadelphia: Henry C. Le, 1868. ¶ Thick 8vo. vii, [1], 17-1047, [1], 32 (ads) pp. Original full sheep; worn. Rubber stamp on front page "Oc 1 '09". Pages generally very clean. Good plus. Dunglison was Thomas Jefferson's personal physician. MRM1163 $ 43

89. **[DUTROCHET, Henri (1776-1847)] SCHILLER, Joseph; Tetty SCHILLER. *Henri Dutrochet (Henri Du Trochet, 1776-1847). Le Matérialisme Mécaniste et La Physiologie Générale.* Paris: Albert Blanchard, 1975. ¶ 8vo. 227, [3] pp. 6 plates. Original printed wrappers; small tears to extremities. Many unopened leaves. A copy of review of the book published in ISIS, by Paul Farber, is laid in with accompanying holographic letter by Farber to medical historian and reviewer Russell C. Maulitz reading, in part, "November 25, 1975 Dear Dr. Maulitz: Through a rather strange set of circumstances I received a copy of Joseph Schiller's new book that was intended to be sent to you, by him, as a complimentary copy. The trip to the West Coast does not seem to have done it much harm, however...". Very good. MRM1164 $ 40


91. **EMERSON, Kendall** (1907-1993) (Chair); **National Tuberculosis Association.** *Report of the Committee on Tuberculosis Among Negroes; A Five-Year Study and What It Has Accomplished.* New York: National Tuberculosis Assoc., 1937. ¶ 8vo. 77, [1] pp. 4 tables. Blue-green black-stamped wrappers; library stamp on cover. Very good. Rare. MRM1166 $ 15

92. **ETHERIDGE, Elizabeth W.** *The Butterfly Caste; A Social History of Pellagra in the South.* Westport: Greenwood, 1972. ¶ Series: Contributions in American History, 17. 8vo. xi, [1], 278 pp. 7 illus.,
MRM1167 $ 25

MRM1168 $ 30
Studies on the history of medical education in Germany the nineteenth century. Garrison and Morton 8638.


With Biographies of the Presidents of the Association by Walter Lawrence Bierring (1869-1961); and with Histories of the Publications, Councils, Bureaus and Other Official Bodies. Fishbein was editor of JAMA from 1924 to 1950. Bierring was President of the AMA from 1933-1935. Extra Postage will apply.

MRM1173 $ 8


"In September 1933 Fleck sent the manuscript of his book Die Analyse einer wissenschaftlichen Tatsache to Moritz Schlick. In March 1934, Schlick replied and expressed his willingness to recommend it for publication under the condition that a specialist on the history of medicine would also review it positively. In 1935, Benno Schwabe finally published the book Entstehung und Entwicklung einer wissenschaftlichen Tatsache: Einführung in die Lehre vom Denkstil und Denkkollektiv (The Genesis and Development of a Scientific Fact: An Introduction to the Theory of Thought Style and Thought Collective). It was accompanied by a Polish summary of the main theses of the book (1934) and two important papers: "Scientific Observation and Perception in General" (1935b) and "The Problem of Epistemology" (1936). In Poland the book was criticized by Izydora Dąmbska and Fleck answered her critique in (1938). Fleck’s next Polish philosophical article (1939a) referred, among others, to a book by a psychiatrist and historian of medicine, Tadeusz Bilikiewicz. Bilikiewicz replied with a moderate critique of Fleck’s epistemology. Fleck in turn wrote a paper "Rejoinder to the Comments of Tadeusz Bilikiewicz" (1939b) in which he stated strong anti-realistic theses." – Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy.


103. **FORBES, Thomas Rogers** (1911-1988). *Chronicle from Aldgate; Life and Death in Shakespeare's London.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1971. ¶ 8vo. xx, 251, [1] pp. Frontis., 14 figs., 11 tables, index. Red gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. "Forbes taught anatomy at Johns Hopkins University, 1937-1942. During World War II, he interrupted his teaching to serve on the Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. In 1945, he was appointed instructor in anatomy at the Yale School of Medicine; He served concurrently as assistant and then associate dean from 1948 to 1969; In 1979, he became professor emeritus and senior research scholar in the history of medicine; Forbes made fundamental contributions to reproductive endocrinology as a scientist and also won recognition as a medical historian." – Library of Congress. MRM1178 $ 10


An excellent translation of the classic poem on the origins of syphilis, and the word generally credited as first describing a communicable disease. Published on the 400th anniversary of the poem, the book offers a Latin and English-translation page-by-page presentation of the work. Emily Wilber Cave France Wright was a Greek classics Professor at Bryn Mawr College, and came to translate early classics of medicine literature late in her career.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Haven Emerson (1874-1957), Physician and public health official, was Health Commissioner of New York City. He was First Director of the Columbia University’s DeLamar Institute of Public Health, now the Mailman School of Public Health, 1922-1940. His son, John Haven “Jack” Emerson (1906-1997), was famous for improvements on the iron lung machine. See: Charles Bolduan, "Haven Emerson-The Public Health Statesman," American Journal of Public Health, Jan. 1950. – Ernest Mae McCarroll (ca. 1898-1990) physician, was born in Birmingham, Alabama, on November 29, 1898. She worked on trying to eradicate venereal disease in Newark, New Jersey. She received her M.S. in public health from the College of Physicians of Columbia University in 1939 and completed her postgraduate studies at Harvard. In 1946 she became the first African-American appointee to the staff at Newark City Hospital. See: Joan N. Burstyn, Past and Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women, page 355. See also: CHAAMP Resources (A scholarly collection of resources on the rich history of African Americans in the medical professions).

MRM1183 $ 50

Translated from the third, revised edition of Vienna, 1786. Edited with an Introduction by the medical historian Erna Lesky (1911-1986). This is a translation into English of selections from the original 9-volume edition. "First systematic treatise on public hygiene. In his classic work, Frank, the 'Father of Public Hygiene', ... safeguarding of the people's health and the preservation of a healthy race by appropriate laws..." – Garrison and Morton 1599 [1779-1827 first edition, 9 vols.].


MRM1185 $ 125


MRM1186 $ 4

"John Fry was a founding member of the Royal College of General Practitioners and served on its Council for over 30 years. He was President of the Section of General Practice of the Royal Society of Medicine and was consultant in General Practice to the British Army for many years. He served on the General Medical Council for over 20 years and was a member of various committees of the Medical Research Council. He was a consultant to the World Health Organisation for nearly 30 years and a trustee of the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust from 1956" (Obituary, Independent, May 2, 1994).

MRM1187 $ 5


MRM1188 $ 8

Dr. Galdston actively practiced psychiatry until a few weeks before his death, at ninety-four. "Dr. Galdston, who was born in Kishinev, Russia, received his medical training at Fordham University and his psychiatric training at the Wagner Jauregg Institute in Vienna in the early 1920's. He was a staff physician at the Union Health Center and the education secretary of the New York Tuberculosis Association before joining the New York Medical Academy in 1928. For the next 34 years, he served as spokesman for the academy and sponsored activities to bring information on medical subjects to the public. He retired from the academy in 1962 and was director of resident training for Connecticut's Department of Mental Health. He also was president of the American Association of Directors of Psychiatric Residency Training." (New York Times obituary, December 20, 1989).

*In Dust-Jacket*


MRM1189 $ 5

"This volume is the first of a new series of monographs published by the Institute on Social and Historical Medicine. The purpose of this organization is "to inquire whether medical history can in effect serve to illuminate current problems and issues in medicine. Can they, when seen in the perspective of historical data and historical derivations, be better understood? Can the knowledge of past experiences, historically comprehended, sharpen judgment as to the values and the probable effectiveness of proposed actions?" The book could well have been subtitled, Apologia pro historia medicinae. Many pages are devoted to justify the serious study of medical history in the face of a widespread apathy on the part of the medical profession." (JAMA review, August 2, 1958).


*Inscribed with the Authors' Compliments*

122. **GOODSIR, John** (1814-1867); **Henry Duncan Spens** ("Harry")


"John Goodsir's paper on "Centres of nutrition" anticipates to a certain extent the cell doctrine afterwards developed by Virchow (see No. 2299). Virchow dedicated the first edition of his Cellularpathologie to Goodsir. Goodsir's paper on the bone-forming properties of certain corpuscles found within osseous tissue represent the foundation of the study of osteogenesis, as distinct from descriptive osteology." – Garrison and Morton 2294.1.

John Goodsir was a renowned Scottish physician. "Human anatomy, pathology and morphology formed his chief study. In 1840 he moved to Edinburgh, where in the following year he was appointed conservator of the museum of the College of Surgeons, in succession to William MacGillivray. Much of his reputation rested on his knowledge of the anatomy of tissues. In his lectures in the theatre of the college in 1842-
1843 he evidenced the largeness of his observation of cell-life, both physiologically and pathologically, insisting on the importance of the cell as a centre of nutrition, and pointing out that the organism is subdivided into a number of departments. R. Virchow recognized his indebtedness to these discoveries by dedicating his Cellular Pathologie to Goodsir, as "one of the earliest and most acute observers of cell-life." - Encyclopedia Britannica.

Harry Goodsir was "one of the younger brothers of John Goodsir...Harry Goodsir qualified with the LRCS Edinburgh diploma in 1840, and was an anatomist and naturalist of the highest promise. He was Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh from 1843 until 1845, when he was appointed assistant surgeon and naturalist to the Franklin Expedition. This sailed to the Arctic seas under Sir John Franklin, to find the North-West Passage, but was lost. Its fate was never determined satisfactorily, although several subsequent expeditions attempted to do so". - Journal of Medical Biography, Vol. 12, ISS. 2, 2004.

It seems very likely this is inscribed to George Newport, esq., F.R.C.S., F.L.S., President of the Entomological Society. Both Goodsir and Newport were members of the Royal Society.
123. **GOULD, George Milbry** (1848-1922); **Walter Lytle PYLE** (1871-1921). *Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine; Being an Encyclopedic Collection of Rare and Extraordinary Cases, and of the Most Striking Instances of Abnormality in all Branches of Medicine and Surgery, Derived from an Exhaustive Research of Medical Literature from its Origin to the Present Day, Abstracted, Classified, Annotated, and Indexed*. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1897. ¶ Thick 8vo. [2], 968, [8] (ads) pp. 12 plates, 295 illus., index. Modern pale-rose gilt-stamped cloth. Very good +. EXTRA POSTAGE WILL APPLY.

MRM1198 $ 125

First (and best) edition. A serious attempt to catalogue medical anomalies, but with an inadvertent "Ripley's" aspect to it all. The rampant cultural imperialism of the West comes through in most of the work. An excellent artifact of the state of medical knowledge at the start of the 20th century as well as an artifact of medicine and imperialism (see, for example, the section Hottentot Women). The illustrations in this edition are far better than any of the later printings/reprints.


Translated by Conrad Wesselhoeft (1834-1904). A seminal work on homeopathy. "Samuel Hahnemann, in full Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann (born April 10, 1755, Meissen, Saxony [now in Germany]—died July 2, 1843, Paris, France), German physician, founder of the system of therapeutics known as homeopathy. Hahnemann studied medicine at Leipzig and Vienna, taking the degree of M.D. at Erlangen in 1779. After practicing in various places, he settled in Dresden in 1784 and then moved to Leipzig in 1789. In the following year, while translating William Cullen’s Lectures on the Materia medica into German, he was struck by the fact that the symptoms produced by quinine on the healthy body were similar to those of the disordered states that quinine was used to cure. This observation led him to assert the theory that "likes are cured by likes," similia similibus curantur; i.e., diseases are cured (or should be treated) by those drugs that produce in healthy persons symptoms similar to the diseases. He promulgated his principle in a paper published in 1796; and, four years later, convinced
that drugs in small doses effectively exerted their curative powers, he advanced his doctrine of their "potentization of dynamization." His chief work, Organon der rationellen Heilkunst (1810; "Organon of Rational Medicine"), contains an exposition of his system, which he called Homöopathie, or homeopathy. His Reine Arzneimittellehre, 6 vol. (1811; "Pure Pharmacology"), detailed the symptoms produced by "proving" a large number of drugs—i.e., by systematically administering them to healthy subjects." – Encyclopaedia Britannica. Garrison and Morton 1966.


Harvey "developed the first research-based medical school at Johns Hopkins. His "ripple effect" on American medicine is explained through his teaching of "2,151 medical students and nearly 1,000 residents over the course of his career. Sixteen of those doctors became heads of departments and eight became deans of medical schools." (New York Times Obituary, June 1, 1998).


Hirshfield's expanded dissertation remains oddly timely amidst the current healthcare debates. "One of the more important American reform movements during the thirties and one that was supported by members of the New Deal coalition was the futile struggle to enact federal legislation for compulsory health insurance. In this comprehensive historical account of the movement, the author outlines its strategy and tactics and traces the crucial episodes in its struggle. Daniel Hirshfield concludes that the nature of the movement, including its timing, tactics, leadership, and opponents, caused its failure—a failure which contrasts markedly with the success of other equally sweeping reforms." – HUP.


PROVENANCE: Esmond Ray Long was a noted researcher on mycobacterial infections, making several seminal discoveries regarding
"the biochemistry tuberculin and the epidemiology of tuberculosis in different populations" (NOWELL & DELPINO, In Memorium, National Academy of Sciences, 1987). Alexander Russell Simpson, Jr. (1835-1916) was the son of Alexander Russell Simpson, Sr. (1797-1877). He invented the Axis-Traction Forceps. He was a nephew of James Young Simpson (1811-1870).


An early advocacy of what is now labeled complimentary medicine.


First edition. Contents (eight chapters): The Surgical Operations on President Cleveland in 1893; Louis Pasteur; Personal Recollections of the Late Silas Weir Mitchell, M.D.; Sixty Years of Surgery, 1862-1922; What It Costs to Become a Doctor; An Episode of the Second Battle of Bull Run; Reply at the Dinner Tendered on My Eighty-Fourth Birthday, January 19th, 1921; The End of the Road (A charming poem by Frances E. Pope). PROVENANCE: Margaret Keen Butcher (1878-1957) was the youngest of the four children of Keen and his wife, Emma.


MRM1225 $ 25

"Lester King always termed himself a self-made historian. By this, he meant simply that he had received no advanced degree in that subject. But, in his chosen area of specialization, the Eighteenth Century, his scholarship was widely accepted and, sometimes, seminal. His contributions were recognized in many ways, most notably in his long-term connection with the American Association for the History of Medicine. He was president of the Association in 1974 and 1975; delivered the prestigious Garrison Lecture in 1975; received the 1977 William H. Welch Medal for best book in the history of medicine; and was the first recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award in 1988. In 1964, he received the Boerhaave Medal from the University of Leyden. King was also an active participant in the Chicago Medical Historical Society. He was a member of the Department of History, University of Chicago, through most of the 1970s and 1980s. King was Senior Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) from 1963 until 1973 and Contributing Editor for many years after that. In the 1960s, a happy decision by John Talbott, then editor-in-chief of JAMA, made King the book review editor." - Charles G. Roland, *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, volume 58, No. 3, 2003.


MRM1227 $ 10

150. **KLEBS, Edwin** (1834-1913). *Die allgemeine Pathologie, oder die Lehre von den, Ursachen und dem Wesen der Krankheitsprocesse. [First Part]*. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1887. Thick tall 8vo. xv, [1], 514 pp. 8 color lithographic plates, 61 figs. (many colored), index. Original quarter-calf marbled boards; spine repaired, modern re-backing. Inked signature on front paper, "H. Bulloch 1920". Good plus. The color lithograph plates are very bright and clean; the color and black-and-white figures are also very crisp and clean. Erster Theil. die Krankheitsursachen Allgemeine Pathologische Aetiologie.

MRM1228 $ 20

MRM1229 $ 6

A translation from the German of the original paper announcing the discovery of the Tubercle Bacillus, read before the Physiological Society in Berlin, March 24, 1882, and published in the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, 1882, xix, 221, specially prepared for *The American Review of Tuberculosis*, March, 1932, by Dr. and Mrs. Max Pinner.


MRM1230 $ 20


MRM1231 $ 125

First edition. Kolliker was on the cutting edge of applying histology to smooth muscle, striated muscle, skin, bone, teeth, blood vessels and viscera. His work broke open new understandings of anatomy, including
this one wherein his discovered the osteoclast, the specific cell responsible for bone resorption. "The year 1853 also saw the publication by Rudolph Virchow ... of the first description of the uncalcified matrix of bone or osteoid. Carl Gegenbaur in 1864 demonstrated that osteoblasts were present in both the periosteal layer and the endosteon. By 1873, the specific cell responsible for bone resorption, the osteoclast, had been identified and named by Rudolph A. Kolliker..." Peltier, Fractures, 1990, p. 219.

PROVENANCE: "Herbert McLean Evans [1882-1971] made a monumental contribution to the field of endocrinology through his studies of the physiology of reproduction. Many have remarked that the ultimate recognition of his achievements eluded him. Four of his lines of research and discovery were often mentioned as deserving of the Nobel Prize: (1) development of the vascular system, (2) elucidation of the estrous cycle in the rat, and the role of pituitary gonadotropin in reproduction, (3) discovery of growth hormone, and (4) discovery of and isolation of vitamin E. The first of these was entirely Evans' own work. The other three were collaborative efforts, but Evans' contribution to each was crucial" (A History of UCSF).


Ecole de Médecine de Nantes”. Foxing throughout, title and half-title pages with waterstain markings. Very good. PRESENTATION COPY TO LAENNEC.

MRM1233 $ 925

First edition. Edwards, French physiologist, born in Jamaica, the brother of Henri Milne-Edwards, studied under François Magendie, who was also a pioneer anthropologist. He has been called “the father of ethnology in France”. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1829. Edwards was a vitalist who studied the effect of physical forces on processes in living organisms, "seeking to demonstrate how physical forces such as heat, light, and electricity modified living processes." The present work was translated into English in 1834, by Thomas Hodgkin. See: Jeffrey P. Baker, The Machine in the Nursery: Incubator Technology and the Origins of Newborn Intensive Care. Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996. (p. 16).

"After a short excursion into mineralogy, Edward devoted much time to the study of the influence of environmental factors on the ‘animal economy.’ His early results were honored by the Prix Montyon of the Académie des Sciences (1820), and in 1824 he published his finding in a book. His main idea as that vital processes depend on external physical and chemical forces but are not entirely controlled by them. Life is different from heat, light, or electricity, forces which, however, contribute to the production of vital phenomena. Edwards systematically examined all principal functions, mostly of vertebrate species; and by varying the external conditions, he determine the nature and degree of their modification. Among the phenomena studied were the minimum and maximum temperatures compatible with life; heat production in young
and adult animals; resistance of young animals to cold and to lack of oxygen; the importance of humidity, pressure, and movement of air in the loss of heat by transpiration; the role of light in the development of batrachians; and expiration of carbon dioxide by animals deprived of oxygen. Important was his finding that some warm-blooded animals ... are norm less developed and have a much smaller capacity for heat production than those not born helpless..." – DSB.

In 1822, Laennec became Chair of Medicine at the Collège de France, where Edwards carried out his research under the direction of his mentor, François Magendie (1783-1855). This may be the nexus explaining the lengthy presentation to Laennec. The work was quite popular when published. It was translated into English in 1824 by Thomas Hodgkin (1798-1866). "Edwards studied the influence of environmental factors on animal life, concluding that vital processes depend on external physical and chemical forces but are not entirely controlled by them. The work includes an account of Edwards' important experimental work regarding the effect of light on the body." – Garrison & Morton 145.56, 1991, 598. DSB, IV, pp. 285-6 [by Vladislav Kruta].


First edition. Published for the American Foundation. Lape was a famous internationalist and proponent of the World Court. She was a political ally of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and a close friend of Eleanor Roosevelt. PROVENANCE: Basil O’Connor (1892-1972) was a close associate of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He was a co-founder of two foundations funding polio treatment and research, and was President of the American Red Cross from 1945-1950.

159. **LEIDY, Joseph** (1823-1891). *Valedictory Address to the Class of Medical Graduates of the University of Pennsylvania Delivered at the Public Commencement, March 27TH, 1858*. Philadelphia: Graduating Class (Collins, Printer, 705 Lodge Alley), 1858. ¶ Small 8vo. 32 pp. Disbound. Inked signature on title-page, "Respects of F. B. Dick". Generally very good with very slight occasional foxing.

MRM1237 $ 25

Leidy was a professor of Anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania. "The following year, 1845, he became involved with the dissection and drawing of snails for a book on North American mollusks written by Amos Binney and edited by Augustus A. Gould. The 1851 publication of this book brought Leidy immediate recognition, along with membership in Boston Society of Natural History and Philadelphia's Academy of Natural Sciences. The Academy appointed Leidy as its librarian in 1845 and then as its curator in 1846, a position he would hold for the rest of his life. Just three years after earning his M.D. Leidy entirely abandoned his medical practice to devote his professional life to the study of living organisms.

*Brilliant Scholarship*


ISBN: 0801819083

MRM1238 $ 75

"The book, encyclopedic in scope, has many excellent features—and many drawbacks. Based on archival sources as well as published works, the amount of detail is truly enormous. After a short introduction, the course of events is described in three sections, chronologically more or less distinct. Within each of these periods, the exposition attends to individual specialties, eg, internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics. In the last and longest section, more than 20 specialties are described. This presentation of information in mosaic form is fine for those who want specific details about specific individuals or events. Moreover, the references and bibliographies comprise an admirable storehouse of information; the old photographs are splendid." - Review by King, JAMA, Volume 238, September 1977, pp. 1184-1185.

162. **LEWIS, Sir Thomas** (1881-1945). *Research in Medicine and Other Addresses. Second edition (reprint)*. London: H. K. Lewis, undated [1920-1]. ¶ 8vo. ix, [1], 102 pp. Beige black-stamped boards. Very good. Essays by the eminent cardiologist who coined the term "clinical science". Contents: An Address on the Relation of Physiology to Medicine; Observations on Research in Medicine; The Relation of Clinical medicine to Physiology from the Standpoint of Research; The Harveian Oration on "Clinical Science"; The Huxley Lecture on Clinical Science Within the University; Reflections Upon Reform in Medical Education. MRM1386 $ 9


PROVENANCE: Esmond Ray Long was a noted researcher on mycobacterial infections, making several seminal discoveries regarding "the biochemistry tuberculin and the epidemiology of tuberculosis in different populations" (Nowell & Delpino, In Memorium, National Academy of Sciences, 1987). Russell C. Maulitz, M.D. is a distinguished physician, author and medical historian. He has published more than 200 reviews of books dealing with medicine and the history of medicine.


"One of the most influential figures in French medicine, Louis received his medical degree from the University of Paris in 1813. He practiced medicine for seventeen years in Russia but left to undertake further study after becoming distressed over the ineffectiveness of local measures taken to deal with a diphtheria epidemic. Returning to Paris, he embarked on the life-long study of the fatal diseases with particular emphasis on tuberculosis and typhoid fever. Working with a large number of patients, Louis collected detailed..."
statistics on every case using the results as instruments of diagnosis and therapy. His reliance on the statistical analysis of disease, though sometimes faulty, helped put to rest the concept of a priori theories of medicine so pervasive at the time. This work on tuberculosis, which established Louis' reputation as a clinician, gives a numerical study of extrapulmonary lesions based on 358 dissections and 1,960 clinical cases." – Heirs.

"Louis was one of the greatest of the French clinician-pathologists of the early nineteenth century. He had a remarkable capacity for precise unbiased observations and for clear and beautifully written descriptions. Louis confined his observations to tuberculosis, and it seems to us that he gave a clear over-all picture of the disease hardly surpassed by Laennec. The book is in two parts. The first part deals systematically with the lesions, illustrated by careful autopsy reports, many of which might well have come from a modern department of pathology. In the second part the clinical features are admirably detailed. The various stages of the disease - early, late, etc. - are discussed, as well as the symptoms of involvement of organs other than the lung. As with Laennec, any serious student of tuberculosis must carefully study Louis's book; one cannot do justice to it in a few words." - Bloomfield, Communicable Diseases, p. 201.

"The arbitrary doctrines of Broussais were overthrown by P.C.A. Louis, the founder of medical statistics. Louis thought that the fallacies of an a priori theory, like that of Broussais, can easily be brought out and thrown into relief by good statistics and that statistics can sometimes be used as an instrument of precision in cases where proper experimental methods are wanting. To establish his own results, Louis made over 5000 postmortem investigations. He was the first, after Floyer, to use the watch in timing the pulse. Through his American pupils, Holmes, Gerhard, the Jacksons, the Shattucks and others, he exerted a powerful influence upon the advancement of medical science in the Eastern United States. The strong stand which Louis took in favor of facts and figures, as against the sterile theorizing of the past, appealed especially to the keen, practical common sense of these northern physicians". – Garrison, History of Medicine, pp. 410-411.

☼ Garrison and Morton 3221; Heirs of Hippocrates 1438; Osler, Alabama Student, p. 194; Waller 6034 (2nd ed., 1843); Wellcome III, p. 551.


Third edition of the second volume. Rear fold-out plate is quite clean. Magendie's legacy is one of cruelty regarding his strident defense of live vivisection as a teaching tool. He may be the only individual condemned for his actions by Charles Darwin, Aldous Huxley, and Albert Einstein. "The first modern physiology textbook, in which doctrine gave way to simple, precise descriptions of experimental facts. Vol. 2 contains Magendie's classic demonstration of the importance of nitrogenous food, or protein, in the food supply of mammals. In the course of his experiments on dogs fed non-nitrogenous substances, Magendie also induced the first experimental cases of an avitaminosis (specifically, lack of vitamin A.)." – Garrison and Morton.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Thomas Hun (1808-1896) "began his medical studies with Dr. Platt Williams, and in 1827 entered the University of Pennsylvania and received his degree of medicine in 1830. On the outbreak of cholera early in the summer of 1832, the first appearance of this disease in Albany, a cholera hospital was organized and Dr. Hun served as one of the attending physicians. He continued in this position
until the disappearance of the cholera and the closing of the hospital in the autumn of that year. From 1833 to 1839 he studied medicine in Europe, and remained during that time almost exclusively in Paris. When the Albany Medical College was organized in 1839 he delivered the opening address for the first course of lectures and was made professor of the institutes of medicine, a chair which he held until 1858.” (Jesse Montgomery Mosher, *American Medical Biographies*, 1920).

☼ Garrison and Morton, 1041.1, 597.1


MRM1253 $ 20

For twenty-nine years, Major served as Professor and Chairman of Internal Medicine at the University of Kansas medical school. He was also Chair of the Department of History of Medicine at Kansas. PROVENANCE: Esmond Ray Long (1890-1979) was a noted researcher on mycobacterial infections, making several seminal discoveries regarding "the biochemistry tuberculin and the epidemiology of tuberculosis in different populations" (Nowell & Delpino, In Memorium, National Academy of Sciences, 1987). Long is perhaps best remembered for his work *A History of Pathology* (Morton 2317).


"Physician, medical historian, and chairman of the Friends of the Columbia Libraries, 1967-1972; Columbia, A.B. 1925; A.M. 1949; Ph.D. 1968. Dr. Saffron (1905-1993) was an authority on Colonial American medicine, Archivist-historian of the New Jersey Medical Society, and a practicing dermatologist" (Biography, Columbia University Archival Collections).

MRM1255 $ 12
176. **MAJOR, Ralph Hermon** (1884-1970). *A History of Medicine*. [2 volumes], Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1954. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. xxv, [1], 563, [1]; xii, [2], 565-1155, [3] pp. Beige gilt-stamped tweed cloth, dust-jackets; jackets rubbed. Very good. Major, for twenty-nine years, was Professor and Chairman of Internal Medicine at the University of Kansas medical school. He was also Chair of the Department of History of Medicine at Kansas. MRM1254 $ 50


"This is the first comprehensive history of the German university system in the eighteen and nineteenth centuries to be published since 1902." "It examines the evolution of the universities from their moribund state in 1700 to their rise to the pinnacle of world prestige and scientific leadership in 1914. In contrast to traditional university histories published in Germany, Professor McClelland's book surveys the entire university system. It explores the influence of political, social and economic forces that helped to shape the growth, reform and scholarly excellence of the late nineteenth-century 'research university'. It thus uncovers the motivating forces behind the change of the system of higher education to meet the needs of the expanding German society. The book will be of interest to historians of education and particularly to the many historians of modern Germany." – CUP. Issued in cloth and in paperback, this is the first edition in cloth. MRM1256 $ 55


conditions, i.e. better nutrition, rather than to better hygiene, public health measures and improved medicine."


CONTENTS: A Sociological Approach to the History of Medicine (Thomas Mckeown); A Historical Appraisal of the Medical Task (Thomas Mckeown); Historical trends and Future Prospects in Public Health (George Rosen); Evolution of Medical Practice (John Brotherston); Historical Discontinuity, Hospitals and Health Services (Paul J. Sanazaro); The influence of Medical technology on Medical Services (Bernard Towers); On Measuring Economic Benefits of Health Programs (Rashi Fein); A Contemporary View of the Historical Influences on Medicine (Henry Miller).


"The appendices contain the early histories of inoculation and a list of German doctoral dissertations on inoculation, 1720-52. There is also an excellent bibliography." – Garrison and Morton 5436.1. The author took her M.A. degree from Johns Hopkins, and a Ph.D. from Cornell. She later taught the history of medicine at Hopkins, of the history of science at Cornell, and then taught medial history at Case Western. " Genevieve Miller surmounted two disciplinary challenges over the course of a long, accomplished career. Miller first strayed into medical history in the 1940s, a time when physicians still dominated that field and historians were seen as interlopers at best, or incompetents at worst. Despite this circumstance, she pursued graduate studies in medical history, becoming one of the first women to earn a PhD in this field. Her dissertation, published as The Adoption of Inoculation for Smallpox in England and France (1957), won immediate acclaim and is still considered a classic work in the history of medicine. Miller's second challenge lay in a career shift to the domain of medical museology. She became the first nonphysician director of the Dittrick Museum of Medical History, at Case Western Reserve University (CWRU) in 1967, bringing to that endeavor training in museology and a commitment to public history. Miller's career thus comprised a distinctive blend of academic attainment and respected museum curation." – In Memoriam, Genevieve Miller

183. **MERTON, Robert King** (1910-2003); **George Gordon READER** (1919-2005); **Patricia L. KENDALL** (1922-1990) (editors). *The Student-Physician: introductory studies in the sociology of medical education*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1969. ¶ Second printing. 8vo. xii, 360 pp. 32 tables, index. Blue gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket extremities worn, college rubberstamps on fore-edges. Very good. There are two introductory essays and eight research reports on the studies of medical education, performed by the Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University. Subjects include: the historical and institutional context of medical education; how and when students decide to study medicine; how such decisions are influenced by social forces, and preparing student-physicians to deal with uncertainty in the art of medicine. MRM1261 $ 15


The rare dust-jacket suggests a more-sensationalist text than is found. Introduction by Andrew Conway Ivy (1893-1978); translated by Heinz Norden (1905-1978). Albert Deutsch (1905-1965) contributes an essay on medical ethics. A straightforward narrative on the principle principal war crimes trials of notorious Nazi physicians and medical researchers who used concentration camp inmates and prisoners-of-war for experimentation. At the end of the Second World War evidence of criminal and murderous behavior by Nazi physicians and scientists was presented at the Nuremberg trials. A key defense strategy employed by accused Nazis was that "they could not have violated standards for the ethical conduct of research, since no such standards existed." The international jurists presiding over the trials then urged that specific ethical codes of conduct be created for scientific research. The result was the Nuremberg Codes, which attempted to present a broad set of carefully articulated universal rules to guide research. Ethical research went from being an independent free-for-all to a top-down paradigm of mandated behavior. The Codes represented the first steps toward current concepts of informed consent. - Simmerling, M., Schwegler, B., Sieber, J.
E., & Lindgren, J. "Introducing a new paradigm for ethical research in the social, behavioral, and biomedical sciences: part I." *Northwestern University Law Review*, 10(2), 837-859, 2007. The photographs include autopsy results, and images of prisoners being subjected to high altitude experiments that caused their deaths. The rare dust-jacket suggests a more-sensationalist text than is found.


Chamberlain, was a Nobel laureate in physics, for his role in discovering the antiproton.


197. **NORTH, Nelson L.** *Theory of Inflammation; Its Cause, Course and Rationale of Treatment.* New York: W. Wood, 1867. ¶ Slim 8vo. 46 pp. Original printed wrappers; extremities torn, chipped, brittle. MRM1277 $ 16


199. **OSLER, William** (1849-1919); **CAMAC, Sir Charles Nicoll Bancker** (1968-1940) (editor). *Counsels and Ideals; From the Writings of William*

MRM1279 $ 25


MRM1281 $ 14


MRM1282 $ 14


MRM1283 $ 14


MRM1284 $ 30
Translated from Joseph François Malgaigne's (1806-1865) Œuvres complètes d'Ambròise Paré, published in 1840-1841. Note the dust-jacket and title-page refer to the author as "J. P. Malgaigne" rather than "J. F. Malgaigne". WorldCat identifies Malgaigne as Joseph François, or "J.F." A curious, if relatively inoffensive, error. Wallace Bernard Hamby: "His chief contributions to the development of neurosurgery consist of improvements in diagnosis and techniques, working through minimal exposures. He has a special interest in the development of diagnosis and surgical treatment of intracranial vascular lesions, and published the earliest complete monograph on the subject of intracranial aneurysms. - Obituary, Society of Neurological Surgeons (web-source).


212. PIORRY, Pierre Adolphe (1794-1879). Traité de Pathologie Iatrique ou Médicale et de Médecine Pratique; Professées a la Faculté de Médecine de Paris en 1841. Paris: Pourchet, 1841. ¶ 8vo. [iv], 622 pp. Large fold-out nomenclature plate. Original quarter morocco marbled boards; spine remounted, some wear to joints & boards. Light to moderate foxing. SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR, with the rubber-stamp of the publisher. Very good. First edition with the signed statement (signed by the author & publisher: "Les exemplaires non revêtus des signatures de l'auteur et de l'éditeur devront être regardés comme contrefaits, et seront poursuivis selon la loi...") MRM1293 $ 40


MRM1296 $ 8

Organized and sponsored by the British Society for the History of Medicine. Contents: Clinical medicine / K.D. Keele; Cellular pathology, with special reference to the influence of Virchow’s teachings on medical thought and practice / W.H. McMenemey; The impact of Darwin’s Origin of Species on medicine and biology / Bernard Towers; The dawn of the germ theory: particles, infection and biology / J.K. Crellin; Antiseptic surgery / F.F. Cartwright; Lister and the development of abdominal surgery / John Shepherd; Medical chemistry and chemical medicine in the nineteenth century / D.N. Raine; Medical attendance on royalty: the diaries of Dr. Edward Sieveking / Neville M. Goodman; Medical mycology 1841-1870 / Frances M. Keddie; Occupational medicine / W.R. Lee; Social medicine and the growth of statistical information / Ruth G. Hodgkinson; The anatomy of state medicine: concept and application / Roy M. MacLeod; The causes of death and morbidity in the Royal Navy / Surgeon Captain F.P. Ellis; Animal diseases and public health / J.W. Barber-Lomax; Notes on West African public health / Ralph Schram; The dental profession / N. David Richards; Medical literature / E. Gaskell.


218. **PUSEY, William Allen** (1865-1940). *A Doctor of the 1870's and 80's*. Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1932. ¶ Second printing. 8vo. xiii, [1], 153, [3] pp. Frontis. portrait, illus. Quarter blue cloth over green cloth; browning, corners showing, edge a bit stained. Good. A son's paean to his country doctor father who practiced in Kentucky. William Pusey was a major figure in modern dermatology, but his love for his father's style of personalized medicine is clearly something Pusey wished to incorporate more into his practice. MRM1299 $ 6


MRM1310 $ 15

Eduard Rindfleisch (1836-1908), was professor of pathology and anatomy at Bonn. This work, first issued in 1866, is dedicated to Theodor Billroth. A third edition was issued in 1873. Provenance: Edwin Klebs (1834-1913), was professor of pathology at the University of Bern in Switzerland.


MRM1311 $ 10


MRM1312 $ 7


MRM1313 $ 4

Introduction by Henry Greenleaf Pearson (1870-1939). The use of literary allusions to science was part of a privately designed curriculum for sophomore students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Authors selected are Matthew Arnold, Michael Foster, Thomas Huxley, John Tyndall, John Henry Cardinal Newman, Robert Louis Stevenson, John Ruskin, Arthur Hugh Clough, Algernon Charles Swinburne, Edward Fitzgerald, Robert Browning, Alfred Lord Tennyson, George Meredith, William E. Henley, Thomas Hardy, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Walt Whitman.

MRM1314 $ 25


MRM1316 $ 40


Translated by Achilles Rose (1839-1916). PROVENANCE: Ernest Ward Willetts (1897-1965) was a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, and a member of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, American Medical Association, Association of American Bacteriologists, and Vice-president of the Medical Society for the State of Pennsylvania. At one point in his career he also served as the President of the Allegheny County Medical Society and as the President of the Pittsburgh Academy
of Medicine. He was also the author of several medical related studies that were academically recognized during his career. Ernest wrote papers on tetanus, bacteria of rheumatic fever, and the Swift-Ellis treatment of cerebro-spinal syphilis.


238. **ROUX, Philibert-Joseph** (1780-1854). *Boyer et Bichat. Discours prononcé a la Séance de Distribution des Prix de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, le 5 Novembre 1851*. Paris: Bureau de L’Union Médicale, [1851]. 20.6 cm. 64 pp. Disbound; browning or foxing, else very good. RARE. MRM1319 $ 35


"Philibert Joseph Roux (1780-1854), a French surgeon, was a student and friend of Marie Xavier François Bichat, the father of modern pathology and histology. He was assigned as a surgeon to the Hôpital Beaujon (1806), the Hôpital de la Charité (1810) and to Hôtel-Dieu de Paris (1835), where he succeeded to Guillaume Dupuyrten, a French anatomist, as a Chief Surgeon. Roux is best known for having performed the surgical repair of a cleft palate and for having been the first surgeon to stitch a ruptured female perineum. His contribution to surgery has also included the publication of Quarante années de pratique chirurgicale. Roux was awarded the grade of Chevalier of the National Order of the Legion of Honor and that of Officer. He also served as a President of the Academy of Sciences. He died of a stroke on 3 March 1854." – U.S. National Library of Medicine. Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p. 490; Castiglioni p. 715.


First edition in English. "The cell theory and the germ theory of disease were two of the most important scientific discoveries in the nineteenth century. The cell theory was a keystone of modern biology and, with its advent, the biological sciences began a period of rapid ascendancy. Schwann began his university education at Bonn in 1829 where he was influenced by Müller (see No. 1631 ff.) and later turned to medicine. He studied at Würzburg and Berlin where he received the M.D. degree in 1834. After graduation, he was appointed assistant in the Anatomical Museum and was able to work closely with Müller in a challenging and stimulating intellectual atmosphere. It was during this period that he made his most important studies and discoveries. In 1839 he accepted the chair of anatomy at Louvain and in 1848 moved to a similar position at Liège where he taught until his retirement in 1880. In Berlin, Schwann was in frequent contact with Matthias Jacob Schleiden (1804-1881) who had abandoned law for medicine, later becoming professor of botany at Jena. In 1838 Schleiden published a paper in which he showed
that plants consist of cells which were capable of independent
development and yet were an integral part of the total organism. A year
later Schwann published his *Mikroskopische Untersuchungen über die
Uebereinstimmung in der Struktur und dem Wachsthum der Thiere und
Planzen* in which he reported on his observations that plant and animal
tissues were composed of cells and that the cells of each tissue had their
own characteristic appearance. Schwann and Schleiden are considered
to be co-discoverers of what is sometimes called the Schleiden-Schwann
cell theory. Although they are given credit for the discovery, it is
recognized that many other investigators also contributed to this great
scientific achievement. Schwann made a number of other important
contributions to science in addition to the cell theory. He demonstrated
that oxygen was necessary for embryonic development and that
putrefaction was caused by living organisms which could be destroyed by
heat. He showed that the upper esophagus contains striped muscle and
described the sheath of the axis cylinder of nerves. He reported on the
organic nature of yeast and the production of alcohol by fermentation. It
was while investigating the process of digestion that he discovered pepsin
in the stomach and later the role that bile plays in digestion. The present
work was translated by Henry Smith (1823-1894) for the Sydenham
Society. Smith, surgeon to the Royal General Dispensary in London,
remarks in the Translator’s Preface that "the first physiologists of our day
have judged the discoveries which it unfolds as worthy to be ranked
amongst the most important steps by which the science of physiology
has ever been advanced." Schleiden’s *Contributions to phytogenesis,*
translated by Smith, is also included in the book so the reader may have
ready access to the work, since it is referred to frequently by Schwann." -
Heirs of Hippocrates 1754.

PROVENANCE: John Maund (1823-1858), physician and analytical
chemist, was born on 12 March ... Maund was admitted to the University
of Melbourne (M.D., ad eund., 1857) ... "He was not married and the
sister who had cared for him returned to England. His house was sold to
Edward Barker and his practice taken over by J. G. Beaney."; Edward
Barker (1816-1885), surgeon and pastoralist, and William Barker (1818-
1899), pastoralist and medical practitioner, were born at Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire, England, sons of John Barker (1789-1833),
gentleman, and his wife Mary Anne, née Elridge (1790-1872); Sir Harry
Brookes Allen was Dean of the Medical Faculty at the University of
Melbourne 1886-1889 and 1897-1924; Gordon Roy Cameron FRCP
FRCPath FRS (1899–1966), Australian pathologist, authored *Pathology of
the Cell*, (1952). Cushing S161; Garrison and Morton 113 (German ed.,
1839); Heirs of Hippocrates 1754.
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**MRM1324 $ 115**

**MRM1387 $ 45**

**MRM1325 $ 9**

**MRM1326 $ 7**

**MRM1327 $ 8**

**MRM1328 $ 5**

**MRM1331 $ 12**


a classic case of porphyria / **Ida Macalpine**, **Richard Hunter** --Historical implications of porphyria / John Brooke --Jane Austen's last illness / **Sir Zachary Cope** --Beethoven's deafness / **Maurice Sorsby** --The illness and death of Napoleon / **Arnold Chaplin** --Darwin's health in relation to his voyage to South America / **A. W. Woodruff** --Abraham Lincoln's Marfan syndrome / **Harold Schwartz**.

256. **Sprigge, Sir Samuel Squire** (1860-1937). *The Life and Times of Thomas Wakley; Founder and First Editor of the "Lancet": Member of Parliament for Finsbury, and Coroner for West Middlesex*. London: Longmans Green, 1897. ¶ **Thick 8vo. xix, [1], 509, [1], [32] (ads) pp. Two portraits, index, publisher ads. Navy blue gilt-stamped cloth; binding extensively repaired with kozo. Ownership signature of J. Sanford Thomas [or Hemans?] – with his manuscript notes laid in. Good.**

Pulitzer Prize for General Non-Fiction


MRM1342 $ 25

Extremely well-illustrated and unusually rich and comprehensive architectural and design study of the early 20th century "modern" hospital as it was in America and Europe. Stevens was an architect and "an expert on the architectural design of hospital and medical facilities in both the United States and Canada" (Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada). Note: "Third Edition" printed [perhaps erroneously] on cover. Provenance: R. F. Hosford (fl.1901-1915) was an engineer working for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York.


MRM1344 $ 15


MRM1345 $ 35

MRM1346 $ 16

"The bibliography of the revised edition of 1922, for which Sudhoff was responsible, is a great improvement upon the first edition" – Garrison and Morton 6396. Provenance: Joshua M. Van Cott, M.D., who gave this copy to the Medical Society of the County of Kings, lived in Brooklyn, New York. Garrison and Morton 6396; Hirsch pp. 1533-1534; Waller 15073.


MRM1347 $ 7

DHEW Publication No. (NIH) 78-244. Prepared under contact NO1-CO-55315 for the National Cancer Institute. Contents: On Blind Men, Elephants, and Floppy-eared Rabbits; Louis Pasteur: Science and the Application of Science; Beriberi and the Coenzyme Function of Vitamin B1; Disease and the Ductless Gland; "The Lesson of Rare Maladies:" Sickle Cell Anemia and the Genetic Control of Protein Structure; A Crucial Experiment of Nature: Multiple Myeloma and the Structure of Antibodies; Disease and Discovery.


MRM1348 $ 11

jacket; jacket heavily worn, missing upper section of spine. Label at lower spine "Los Angeles Zeitlin & Ver Brugge". Some leaves unopened. Very good book in "as is" jacket.

MRM1349 $ 40

LIMITED EDITION of 2100 numbered copies.


MRM1350 $ 14


MRM1351 $ 45


MRM1352 $ 58


MRM1353 $ 20

Temkin was a prolific author, writing two hundred books and articles. His last book was published when he was 99 years old. 37 essays, contents include: Greek Medicine as Science and Craft; Byzantine Medicine: Tradition and Empiricism; The Era of Paul Ehrlich; The Role of Surgery in the Rise of Modern Medical Thought.


MRM1354 $ 48

MRM1355 $ 13


MRM1356 $ 10


MRM1357 $ 17

A history of influenza in Great Britain, including the writings of various authors concerning different epidemics in Great Britain during the 16th-19th centuries. Hope-Simpson states that Thompson "performed an invaluable service" in compiling this anthology of influenza. The author reasoned that this epidemic performed differently than others, including smallpox, typhus, cholera, sweating-sickness, etc. He considers diet, climatic factors, hygienic condition, societal policy or public health angles, and geography. Garrison and Morton 5489. See: R.E. Hope-Simpson, The Transmission of Epidemic Influenza.

corner of original text-block gnawed, diminishing the paper size (not affecting printed text). Binding is fine with book in good condition; overall: good.  

MRM1358 $ 45

Second American edition. "Carpue more than once acknowledged his indebtedness to John Thomson's Lectures on inflammation (Edinburgh, 1813), not only for his physiological reasoning but also for the historical treatment of the repair of mutilated parts, to which Thomson devoted almost twenty pages in discussing Tagliacozzi ["Taliacotius"] and the literature of the subject." - Gnudi & Webster, Gaspare Tagliacozzi, p. 316n.


MRM1359 $ 35


MRM1360 $ 75

Second edition, revised and enlarged (first issued in 1861). "Trousseau, great clinician of the Hôtel-Dieu, made important advances in the treatment of diphtheria, typhoid, scarlet fever and other conditions. In
his book he emphasized the value of bedside observation. He supported the doctrine of the specific nature of disease and realized the significance of Pasteur's work on fermentation. English translation, 1868-72." - Garrison and Morton – 2221.

"... Trousseau described the phenomenon in tetany which now bears his name. This is produced by pressure upon the arm sufficient to stop the circulation; the result is a sudden contraction of the fingers and hand into the so-called 'obstetrical position'." - Garrison and Morton – 4830.

"As professor of clinical medicine and physician to the Hôtel Dieu, Trousseau developed a well-deserved reputation as an exceptional lecturer and teacher and an advocate of bedside teaching through clinical demonstration. Clinique médicale contains the bulk of his most important writings and passed through two editions in Trousseau's lifetime and was printed in an eleventh French edition in 1913." – Heirs of Hippocrates 1635.

PROVENANCE: JOHN RODMAN PAUL (1893-1971), studied at Princeton and took his medical degree from Johns Hopkins, became a noted virologist specializing in the study of Poliomyelitis, and its epidemiology. He was an influential member of the Polio Advisory Committee of the U.S. Public Health Service. He is a member of the Polio Hall of Fame. SIR JOHN STRUTHERS (1823-1899), Professor of Anatomy at Aberdeen, is most recognized for his work on the "vestigial ligament of Struthers" which Darwin referred to in his Descent of Man to argue a common ancestor of man and other primates. SIR JAMES YOUNG SIMPSON (1811-1870) was an obstetrician and an early and influential proponent of the use of chloroform. The first edition of 1861 was issued in 2 volumes. This second edition was expanded into three volumes, the third part [836 pp.] of which is not with this copy of the set.

☼ Garrison and Morton, 2221, 4830 [1861 ed.]; Heirs of Hippocrates 1635; Waller 9696.


for "Massachusetts State Library" (on title-page). Very good, rather choice copy. MRM1362 $ 40


Translated by Franklin Chance (1826-1897). Author's first and second prefaces dated, respectively, 1858 and 1859. Translator's Preface dated August 1860. "Virchow's greatest accomplishment was his observation that a whole organism does not get sick—only certain cells or groups of cells. In 1855, at the age of 34, he published his now famous aphorism "omnis cellula e cellula" ("every cell stems from another cell"). With this approach Virchow launched the field of cellular pathology. He stated that all diseases involve changes in normal cells, that is, all pathology ultimately is cellular pathology. This insight led to major progress in the practice of medicine. It meant that disease entities could be defined much more sharply. Diseases could be characterized not merely by a group of clinical symptoms but by typical anatomic changes. Pathologic anatomy, in addition to its great scientific merit, had tremendous practical consequences. If the physician was able to find out what
anatomic changes had occurred in a patient, he could make a much more accurate diagnosis of the disease than he could in the past. This also empowered physicians to give more precise treatment and prognosis. In many of his speeches Virchow stated that the practice of medicine in Germany should shift away from being a largely theoretical activity. He advocated for the study of microscopic pathological anatomy, for research to be performed by physicians, the importance of making systematic clinical observations, and the performance of animal experimentations" - Schultz, *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, vol. 14, No. 9, 2008. p. 1480.

Franklin Chance was a physician and Hebrew scholar, perhaps best known for mailing Charles Darwin (c. 1871) a letter with locks of his beard and his scalp hair as a refutation of Darwin's theories in the *Descent of Man*. Chance set "himself up as an exception to Darwin's statement: 'when in man the beard differs in colour from the hair of the head, as is often the case, it is, I believe, invariably of a lighter tint, being often reddish'. Chance's beard was darker than his scalp hair and he enclosed these samples to prove it. He also included a meticulous self-description of his body hair and ideas about how he might have inherited it from the maternal and paternal sides of his family. Darwin annotated the letter with a summary and incorporated Chance's observation into the second edition of Descent as a rare exception to the rule" (University of Cambridge Digital Library, MS-DAR 142:59-60).


Nobel Laureate Waksman’s memoir of his development of streptomycin.


First issued in 1910. CONTENTS: A.T. Still, Osteopathy and Truth; Asa Willard, History of Osteopathy; A.T. Still, How I Came to Originate Osteopathy; Carl P. McConnell, What Osteopathy Is; E.E. Tucker, The Point of Departure Between Osteopathy and Medicine; M.F. Hulett, Disease from an Osteopathic Viewpoint; G.M. Laughlin, What Osteopathic Lesions Are; G.V. Webster, Manner of Treatment; Still, A Differentiation: Differences Between Osteopathy and Massage; Willard, An Illustration; Scientific Proofs of Osteopathic Research Work; Osteopathic Education: C.P. McConnell, Osteopathy, A Distinct School; C.C. Teall, Osteopathic Teaching; R.H. Williams, Osteopathic Curriculum; Webster, Application of Osteopathic Principles; Diseases of the Nervous System; Diseases of the Digestive System; Diseases of the Respiratory System; Diseases of the Circulatory System; Diseases of the Kidney; Diseases of the Pelvic Organs; Diseases of the Skin; Acute Infectious Diseases; Diseases of the Eye and Ear; Constitutional Diseases; A.G. Hildreth, The Growth of Osteopathy; R. Kendrick Smith, Osteopathic Statistics; C.M.T. Hulett, Osteopathic Institutions; Geo. A. Still, Osteopathy and Surgery; McConnell, How Osteopathy Treats the Blood; R.E. Hamilton, Osteopathy and the Germ Theory; Mina Abbott Robinson, Value of Osteopathy to the Child; Roberta Wimer-Ford, Woman and Osteopathy; Webster, Osteopathy a Preventative of Disease; A Delicate Question – Life; Webster, Results of Osteopathic Practice; Russell Duane, Osteopathy in the Future.

292. WEINBERG, Michel (1868-1940); P. SÉGUIN. La Gangrené gazeuse; Bactériologie Reproduction expérimentale Sérothérapie. Paris: Masson & Cie, [1918]. ¶ 8vo. [3], viii, 444 pp. 45 figs., 16 plates (8 color), index; pages browned, plates clean and crisp, outer margin gauged pp.57-106. Early brown gilt-stamped buckram; rubbed. Library rubberstamps, "The Lister Institute of Preventative Medicine". Very good. RARE.

MRM1375 $ 75

This work is a remarkable study of the effects of gas poisons used during World War I and the concepts studied form the point of view of bacteriology and infection as conducted at the Pasteur Institute. The color plates show the dissection of rats used during some of these experimental trials. The contents, arranged in four parts and ten chapters, include: I: Conceptions antérieures a la guerre, conceptions bactériologique, connaissances actuelles sur les infections gazeuses; II: Les Microbes des infections gazeuses, technique, les anaérobies des infections gazeuses, les aérobies des infections gazeuses; III: Les infections gazeuses dans leur origine et leur évolution, pathogénie des infections gazeuses en général, formes cliniques de la gangrène gazeuse, étiologie des infections gazeuses; IV: Sérothérapie des infections gazeuses, Sérothérapie expérimentale, Sérothérapie chez l’homme.

MRM1376 $ 25


In addition to the editors, contributors are: Janet Blackman, Ian Inkster, Jean L’Esperance, Angus, McLaren, Davis Richards, and Ian Waddington.

Contents: Asthma Attacked? Tactics for Reconstruction of a Disease Concept (John Gabbay); Medicine: Symbol and Ideology (Jean Comaroff); Concerning the Continuity Between the Image of Society and the Image of the Human Body. An Examination of the Work of the English Physician J. C. Lettsom (1746-1815) (Anne Marcovich); Anticontagionism and History’s Medical Record (Roger Cooter); The Doctor-Patient relationship 1930-1980 (David Armstrong); The Social Construction of Mental Illness (David Ingleby); Constructing Genetic Diseases (Edward Yoxen); Medical Modes of production (Howard Berliner); How Does Illness Mediate Social Relations? Workmen’s Compensation and Medico-Legal Practices, 1890-1940 (Karl Figlio).