

Catalog Ninety-one

Original, largely complete, record of the early years of the American Gynecological Society

I. American Gynecological Society. Original bound manuscript copy of the secretary's records for the period 1876-1916 (but lacking the reports for the second through the seventh and the ninth meetings). Contemporary unlettered calf (edges and corners slightly worn). Clean and legible throughout. Enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$11,500

Collation: 143 leaves ruled on both sides, 43 of which are blank (each leaf 9 x 11 1/4 inches).

Most of the text is hand-written, mostly in ink, occasionally pencil, presumably for each year in the hand of the current secretary. Mounted on some of the leaves, or tipped in, are typed slips, or entire typed pages, of reports and other documents. Mounted on the verso of a blank leaf at the front is a copy of the original printed invitation, dated May 24th, 1876 and signed in type by James R. Chadwick, M.D., with a blank space to be filled in identifying the recipient of the announcement: "Dear Sir: Your presence is requested at a meeting to be held at the Academy of Medicine, 12 West 31st Street, New York, on Saturday, June 3, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of organizing a National Society for the promotion of knowledge in all that relates to the Diseases of Women and to Obstetrics."

On the recto of the first ruled leaf appears, in manuscript, the words: "Constitution and By-Laws of the American Gynecological Society Organized June 3rd 1876[.] List of the Fellows[.] Secretary's Record Vol. I." The following nine leaves, all in manuscript, contain the "Constitution," the "By-Laws," list of Fellows (1½ pages with the founders' signatures [see below for a few names]), Fellows present at an 1877 meeting (signed by them), and "Honorary Fellows Present" at an 1879 meeting (and signed by them). Seven blank leaves follow.

The Eighth annual meeting (eleven pages) is followed by five blank leaves. Then comes the report of the Tenth annual meeting (twelve pages), followed by six blank leaves, and then the report of the Eleventh annual meeting (fourteen pages, in pencil). Five blank leaves precede the nine-page report of a "Business Meeting, Sept. 23, 1891," followed by three blank leaves and a seven-page report of the "Business Meeting May 27th 1896." There follow a total of 132 pages containing reports of annual council meetings as well as business meetings and treasurers' reports for the years 1900-1916. Some of the early years of this period are mainly in manuscript with the addition of mounted, or tipped in, typed slips or entire pages. The reports for later years are typed and the copies mounted on the ruled paper. There are in addition several mounted printed slips containing lists of "Candidates for Fellowship" with manuscript notations alongside each name stating "yes" or "no." The treasurers' reports for the earlier years are in manuscript and on tipped in typed slips for the later years.

Among the typed mounted slips is one for the year 1909 describing significant cases of ophthalmia neonatorum despite the application of "silver salts," and recommending appointment of two members of the Society to meet with members of

the American Ophthalmological Society to discuss adoption of an effective method for dealing with this disorder.

The signatures of the original Fellows—or founding members of the Society—fill approximately 1 1/4 pages following the manuscript of the Society’s “By-Laws.” The list appears to include all of the principal American physicians who at the time had large practices devoted to obstetrics and gynecology, or who specialized in this field, with the exception of James Marion Sims. Among the thirty-one signatories are (in order of their appearance) Fordyce Barker, William H. Byford, Thomas Aldis Emmet, Emil Noeggerath, Alexander Joseph Chambers Skene, Edmund Randolph Peasley, George Julius Engelmann, and Washington Lemuel Atlee.

The first secretary of the Society—whose name appears on the list of founding Fellows—was James Read Chadwick. Chadwick “was the moving spirit in the selection of the men who were to compose the American Gynecological Society and at its founding in 1876 he became its secretary. In 1897 he was president and continued in later years to show a lively interest in its affairs” (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 207).

For comprehensive, if not definitive, accounts of the American Gynecological Society and its significance in the development of this specialty in the United States, see Speert, *Obstetrics and gynecology in America: a history*, pp. 41-71; and Taylor, *History of the American Gynecological Society 1876-1981 and American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists 1888-1981*.

First journal of medical electricity in gynecology

2. APOSTOLI, Georges. Travaux d’électrothérapie gynécologique. Archives semestrielles d’électrothérapie gynécologique fondées et publiées par le Dr. G. Apostoli. Volume 1, fascicules I & II [all published]. Paris: Société d’éditions scientifiques, 1894. Original printed wrappers (small repairs to spine). Browned due to poor quality paper. A very good copy. \$650

Collation: vii, [3], [3]-720 pp.

First edition and the sole volume of the first journal devoted to the applications of electricity in gynecology.

Apostoli was one of the first to exploit the therapeutic possibilities of electricity in gynecology. In 1884, he described the efficacy of electrotherapy in treating uterine disorders, and he was the first physician to treat fibroids with electricity. The first volume of his journal contains reports of his own research and records his experiences with patients. There are numerous case histories, including outcomes. In addition, Apostoli has collected from medical journals papers relevant to the use of electrotherapy in gynecology, and he has had them translated into French when required (for example, contributions in German).

Apostoli did not publish a book on his methods and results. The best early account of his work is given in Lucien Carlet’s *Du traitement électrique des tumeurs fibreuses de l’utérus (d’après la méthode du Dr. Apostoli)* (Paris, 1884). “G. Apostoli used electricity in the treatment of fibroids. Apostoli had learned about electro-therapeutics under A. Tripier who in 1860 described bipolar faradization. Under Apostoli, Lucien Carlet

began to treat uterine fibroids and wrote a lengthy thesis on this subject which influenced American gynaecologists” (Ricci, *One hundred years of gynaecology*, 180). Following Apostoli’s death in 1900, a new journal on this subject appeared under the title *Electrothérapie gynécologique*. There were no further issues of Apostoli’s *Travaux*.

The publishers of this book used paper of poor quality which quickly browned. The copy offered here is in well-preserved condition apart from the browning.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Burndy Library, Chicago, Cleveland Health, College of Physicians, Harvard, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, and Stanford.

See Garrison-Morton 6070.

Rare first book on obstetrics by an American physician
“Examples of obstetrical erudition abound in this small book”

3. BARD, Samuel. A compendium of the theory and practice of midwifery, containing practical instructions for the management of women during pregnancy, in labour, and in childbed; calculated to correct the errors, and to improve the practice, of midwives; as well as to serve as an introduction to the study of this art, for students and young practitioners. New York: printed and sold by Collins and Perkins, 1807. Contemporary calf, new calf spine and leather spine label. One-word ink correction on p. 62 (not on errata leaf). Lightly browned; a little soiling (especially at lower corners) and occasional minor stains; small repairs in one blank outer margin and two blank upper corners. A very good copy. **\$6000**

Collation: 239, [1] pp. Nineteen wood-engraved text illustrations.

First edition of the very scarce first textbook of midwifery by an American physician. “Examples of obstetrical erudition abound in this small book . . . , and the reader will not be disappointed in a careful perusal of [Bard’s] work” (Thoms, *Chapters in American obstetrics*, 30).

Bard prepared this book for the instruction of uninformed midwives who lacked the pecuniary means—as he expressed it—to obtain an adequate education “from books of science, and systems of midwifery.” He therefore “thought that a concise, cheap book, containing a set of plain but correct directions for their practice in natural labours, and for the relief of such complaints, as frequently accompany pregnancy and labour, or which follow after delivery, would in the present state of this country prove a useful work” (introduction, p. [3]). He further stated that he had avoided mention of instruments because “too frequently employed by the unskillful . . . [making the procedure] more desperate than the most desperate case of labour left to nature” (p. 4).

“Bard’s text embodied the standard obstetric teaching of his day, leaning heavily on the authority of Smellie, Baudelocque, Perfect, and Denman, and quoting selectively from their case reports. He counseled against marriage for women with the stigmata of rickets or other skeletal deformity, because of the great risk of pregnancy with contracted pelvis; described well the mechanism of labor; presented an excellent

picture of pre-eclampsia but failed to note the significance of edema; proscribed forcible dilatation of the cervix to hasten delivery; adopted Rigby's distinction between the 'accidental hemorrhage' of premature separation of the placenta and the 'necessary hemorrhage' of placenta previa; warned of the dangers of uterine tamponade in the treatment of either; and condemned the use of ergot in labor" (Speert, *Obstetrics and gynecology in America: a history*, 126-27).

Bard was one of the leading New York physicians of his time. His "favorite branch [of medicine] was midwifery. . . . [P]erhaps no physician in this country has ever enjoyed a larger share of practice in this department or acquired a higher reputation as an accoucheur" (Kelly and Burrage, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 60).

Garrison-Morton 6163.1; Austin 116; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 659 (1808 edition); Norman 120. See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 160-64, 213-14; Kelly and Burrage, 58-60; Thoms, 26-34 (reproduction of the title page to this book on p. 29).

A "brilliant" memoir "worthy of careful examination"

4. BAUDELOCQUE, Jean Louis. Recherches et reflexions sur l'opération césarienne; suivies d'une note sur l'accouchement de la femme Marville; du procès-verbal de l'ouverture du corps et d'un arrêté de la Société de Médecine relatif à l'opération césarienne. . . . Extraites du tome cinquième du Recueil périodique de la Société de Médecine. [Paris]: imprimerie de la Société de Médecine, an VII (1798). Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Long ink note regarding Baudelocque on blank leaf preceding title; ink notes in blank margins of pp. 13 and 83; a little underlining on p. 76. Title leaf a little soiled, slightly frayed in blank outer edge; light stain along top edges through p. 30 touching a few numerals; dampstain on portions of pp. 66-81. A good copy. \$2250

Collation: 89 pp.

First separate edition of the first, and more important, of two memoirs by Baudelocque supporting the view of the Society of Medicine at Paris that physicians should employ the cesarean operation when circumstances demand its use. Young calls Baudelocque's two memoirs "brilliant expositions on the subject and . . . worthy of careful examination" (*History of cesarean section*, 65).

The attention of French physicians had been particularly drawn to the practicality and safety of cesarean section following the controversy over the efficacy of symphysiotomy. Baudelocque's first memoir, "Recherches et réflexions sur l'opération césarienne" (offered here) was published in 1798, and he subsequently prepared a second memoir describing further reports of both successful and unsuccessful operations ("Rapport sur une observation communiquée par le citoyen R. Tarbes"). In his first memoir, Baudelocque summarizes the purpose of his report, as well as the goal of the Society of Medicine, his object being "less . . . to offer to professional men new proofs of the advantages, derivable from the cesarean operation, than to furnish

them with an opportunity of examining the facts, contained in these observations, of comparing them with one another and with those already published, even in the cases, wherein it has not been successful, in order to determine, what ought to be done to secure greater success hereafter” (translation).

“The origin of the first memoir was a successful case reported by M. Bacqua to the Society of Medicine at Paris. Messrs. Plessman and Baudelocque were appointed to examine and make a report which was read on September 8th and 18th, 1798. . . . [Baudelocque] gave brief notes of 73 cases from which 31 mothers were saved, the indication for operation being, in the majority, distortion of the pelvis. Four of the fatal cases were in a hopeless condition at the time of operation, and in six others the cause of death appeared to be unconnected with the operation. . . . This memoir [offered here] was a very notable contribution to the obstetric literature of the time and was an effective reply to the ramblings of Saccombe and his anti-caesarean school” (Young, 65, 67, 68).

There does not appear to be a separate printing of the second memoir. An English translation of the two memoirs was published in Manchester in 1801.

“The work of Baudelocque carried French midwifery into the nineteenth century and integrated the best teaching of French obstetricians with that of the rapidly developing English school led by Smellie” (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 90).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at American Philosophical Society, College of Physicians, Harvard, Huntington, National Library of Medicine, and Wisconsin.

Rare Italian book on uterine hemorrhage

5. BIGESCHI, Giovanni. Trattato dell'emorragie uterina nel tempo della gravidana, del parto, e dopo del parto. 2 vols. Florence: Giovacchio Pagani, 1816. Original unlettered blue wrappers (spines a bit worn). Uncut. Purple ink stamp on verso of final leaf in each volume (Ex-libris - dr. Ivo Confortini). In volume 1, stain in blank upper corners through p. 20 and light staining on pp. 129-44, 161-68. A good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$1650

Collation: vol. 1: [5], iv-xv, [1], 324, [2] pp.; vol. 2: 197, [3 (correzioni = 2)] pp.

First edition of a seemingly unknown substantial work on uterine hemorrhage.

This book consists of 323 numbered sections, most of them one or two paragraphs in length, which deal with uterine bleeding during pregnancy and at parturition. Bigeschi covers symptoms, treatment, and prognosis, and he describes cases. There are numerous references to the relevant earlier, mostly French and English, literature including Louise Bourgeois, Mauriceau, La Motte, Levret, Smellie, and Denman, and Bigeschi also cites the views of Hippocrates.

Bigeschi is described on the title pages to the two volumes as both an obstetrician and a professor of obstetrics at Florence as well as a member of several professional societies.

Although a comprehensive study based on the author's wide personal experience and familiarity with the literature on uterine hemorrhage, it is not mentioned in any of the histories of obstetrics available to me including Fasbender's *Geschichte der*

Geburtshülfe. Bigeschi is not recorded in Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon* or Renzi's *Storia della medicina italiana*.

OCLC locates only the National Library of Medicine copy in the U.S.

Major work on ovulation and menstruation

6. BISCHOFF, Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm. Beweis der von der Begattung unabhängigen periodischen Reifung und Loslösung der Eier der Säugethiere und des Menschen als der ersten Bedingung ihrer Fortpflanzung. Giessen: J. Ricker, 1844. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Title lightly soiled; tiny wormhole in blank margins; small stain in blank outer margins; foxing. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [2], 54 pp.

First edition of one of the earliest demonstrations of the existence of a relationship between ovulation and menstruation. In this book Bischoff elaborated on contemporary research which revealed the periodic nature of ovulation and its independence from copulation.

"Th. L. W. Bischoff was among the first to show definitely that the Graafian vesicle ruptured periodically in the mammalia and the human female independent of coition and that corpora lutea were formed in the ovaries just as though coition and fecundation had taken place (1844 [in the book offered here]). This was considered a primary condition of propagation" (Ricci, *One hundred years of gynaecology*, 12).

Bischoff contributed important work in both embryology and physiology, and in the former field published several papers of great importance on ovulation and the earliest phases of embryonic development.

An English translation was published in *London medical gazette* in 1845 and in book form in the same year. Another translation was published in New York in 1847.

See *DSB*, 2:160-62; Garrison-Morton 484.

Important account of the forceps

7. BLAND, Robert. Observations on human and comparative parturition. London: J. Johnson, T. Becket, & J. Cuthel, 1794. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Signature on title of N. Chapman, M.D. Several blank corners creased. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: xv, [1], 223 pp.

First edition of a survey of the recent history of midwifery from the point of view of the author's own considerable experience. Bland's book is also a reply to William Osborn's favorable comments on the use of the forceps (in his book on the practice of midwifery published in 1792).

"Robert Bland's *Observations* . . . was a destructive dissection of William Osborn's *Essays [on the practice of midwifery]* and of his practices, particularly attacking Osborn's support of forceps in preference to the vectis. . . . Bland estimated the need for use of

the forceps or lever as no more than one in seven or eight hundred deliveries” (Hibbard, *Obstetrician’s armamentarium*, 50-51).

Bland was a London obstetrician with a broad knowledge of the history of the subject. According to Munk, he “contributed to Rees’ *Cyclopaedia* all the articles relating to midwifery” (*Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2:365). In 1781 Bland contributed to the *Philosophical transactions* an important paper on accidents and death during childbirth (see Wilson, *Making of man-midwifery*, 15-18).

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 105.

N. Chapman, a former owner of this copy, is probably Nathaniel Chapman, a Virginia native who obtained his medical degree at Philadelphia in 1801. He subsequently spent three years abroad, mostly in Edinburgh. He practiced medicine in Philadelphia for over fifty years, held professorships at the University of Pennsylvania, and was the author of several medical textbooks. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 213.

Rare biography of a famous Viennese obstetrician

8. (Boër) HUSSIAN, Raphael Ferdinand. Dr. Lucas Boër’s Leben und Wirken. Eine biographische Skizze. Vienna: P. P. Mechitaristen, 1838. Modern half cloth, boards; original printed wrappers bound in. Foxing; two ink stamps on title. A very good copy. \$450

Collation: frontispiece portrait, [2], [3]-51 pp.

First edition of Hussian’s biographical sketch of the leading Viennese obstetrician of his time.

Boër rejected the increasing popular use of instruments during delivery in favor of “waiting and relying on the natural forces of the organism. In limiting instrumental and manual intervention to the cases in which such assistance was indicated and in ‘restoring the delivery power of Nature to its rights,’ he became the founder of the new obstetrical natural method” (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 52).

NUC and OCLC record only the copy at the National Library of Medicine in the U.S.

See Garrison-Morton 6160.

Scarce book on disorders of pregnancy

9. BÖRNER, Ernst. Über den puerperalen Uterus. Eine klinische Studie. Graz: Leuschner & Lubensky, 1875. Original printed wrappers. Uncut. A fine copy. \$300

Collation: [4], 63 pp., 20 tables.

First edition of a scarce book on uterine disorders associated with pregnancy. There are numerous citations of earlier German writings on the subject.

This is Börner’s first book. In the following year he published a comparative study of gynecology in Germany, England, and France. Börner studied in Graz and Vienna

before becoming affiliated with the Obstetrical-Gynecological Clinic in Graz where he remained for the remainder of this career.

This book is not noticed in Fischer's biographical entry for Börner (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:139).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Harvard, and National Library of Medicine.

Numerous notes by a famous Parisian midwife

10. BOIVIN, Marie Anne Victoire. Nouveau traité sur les hémorrhagies de l'utérus d'Edouard Rigby et de Stewart Duncan [i.e., Duncan Stewart]. . . . Précède d'une notice historique sur le traitement des hémorrhagies utérines [by Boivin]; et suivi d'une lettre de M. Chaussier, sur la structure de l'utérus. Paris: Mequignon, 1818. Original marbled wrappers, new spine and printed paper spine label. *Signed by Boivin.* Uncut. Light foxing. A very good copy. \$600

Collation: [4], xlvi, [2 (blank)], 405 pp.

First edition in French of works by Edward Rigby ((London, 1775: Garrison-Morton 6158) and Duncan Stewart (London, 1816), both translated by Boivin, a celebrated Parisian midwife.

Boivin has contributed numerous notes to the translations and "added a well-written but little known historical account of the subject, considering uterine hemorrhage author by author from ancient times" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 200). Boivin's historical introduction extends to 46 pages.

For Boivin's contributions to obstetrics see Garrison-Morton 6028, 6165, and 6172.

Rare Spanish book on infant care, wet nurses, and breast milk

11. BONELLS, Jaime. Perjuicios que acarrear al genero humano y al estado les madres que rehusan criar á sus hijos, y medios para contener el abuso de ponerlos en ama. Madrid: Miguel Escribano, 1786. Contemporary vellum, spine hand-lettered. Early Barcelona bookseller's engraved ticket on front pastedown. Signed "Vidal" on front pastedown, half-title and title. Worm trail in lower corners occasionally touching a letter; one internal tear repaired. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: [28], 479, [1] pp. The third leaf is signed ¶4, presumably because ¶1 was an initial blank. OCLC has fourteen preliminary leaves as in the copy offered here.

First edition of a rare book on the disadvantages of wet-nursing, by the personal physician to the famous Alba family.

Bonells devotes considerable space to criticizing the use of wet nurses, a practice

adopted by the higher classes in both Spain and elsewhere in contemporary Europe. He defends breast feeding by mothers, and he provides the results of analysis of breast milk. He suggests that wet nurses commonly come from the lower classes and are malnourished (that is, lack proper alimentation), and injure the infants in their charge by furnishing them with inferior milk. Bonells also refers to the infant's alienation from his mother as the consequence of long exposure to the wet nurse.

There are numerous citations in the footnotes to the contemporary medical and scientific literature. On p. 135 appears a reference to Rousseau's *Emile ou de l'éducation*. This book is apparently the first Spanish book devoted to the care of the infant which also offers observations on its social relations, particularly with the mother.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at National Library of Medicine, University of Texas/San Antonio, and Wisconsin.

See *Bibliographia medica Hispanica*, 3:42.

First analysis of the chemical composition of the amniotic fluid

12. BOSCH, Hubert van den. Dissertatio chemico physiologica de natura et utilitate liquoris amnii. Quam favente supremo numine, praeside viro clarissimo Stephano Joanne van Geuns. Trajecti ad Rhenum [Utrecht]: Wilhelm van Yzerworst, 1792. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [4], 54, [6 (6 = blank)] pp.

First edition of an important, and rare, book—originally a public disputation overseen by Stephen Jan van Geuns (for whom see below)—of considerable significance in the development of the specialty of gynecology.

Bosch's book, on the composition and function of the amniotic fluid, contains the first chemical analysis of this substance (see Ricci, *Genealogy of gynaecology*, 434 (misdating this work as 1793, an error corrected on p. 355 of the second edition of Ricci's book). This work led to further research, notably Paul Scheel's *De liquore amnii* (Copenhagen, 1798).

Bosch's book was presumably prepared with the encouragement of Geuns who also oversaw the former's medical dissertation in 1794. Geuns, a physician in Utrecht, was also interested in chemistry and gave lectures on that subject at the local hospital beginning in 1792.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard, National Library of Medicine, and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*: for Bosch, 1:640; for Geuns, 2:736; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, for Bosch, cols. 230-31; for Geuns, cols. 672-74.

French leader in establishing the safety of anesthesia in obstetrics

13. CAMPBELL, Charles James. Considérations nouvelles sur l'anesthésie obstétricale. . . . Première partie [all published]. Mémoire présenté au Congrès des sciences médicales séant à Genève en septembre 1877 et dédié aux membres de la troisième section (accouch-

ements, gynécologie). Paris: G. Masson, 1877. Contemporary quarter morocco, marbled boards. Upper corner (ca. 2½ x 3 inches) cut from blank leaf preceding half-title. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [6], viii, 224 pp.

First edition of a scarce book on obstetric anesthesia. Campbell played a major role in the establishment in France of the feasibility of anesthesia in obstetrics.

Campbell's book consists of twenty-seven chapters which review the author's experiences with anesthesia in obstetrics and deal in detail with indications for its use, administration, physiological effects, and complications. Chapter I reviews two memoirs by Campbell from 1874, the discussion following which covered in chapter XV. There are many references to the historical literature beginning with a passage from Bouisson's book on anesthesia published in 1850 which Campbell reproduces on a leaf following the title page. Chapter XVII is devoted to some of the early French writings on "the principles of obstetrical anesthesia."

Campbell's British parents had settled in Paris, and although Campbell established himself as a Paris obstetrician—according to Hirsch he was one of the most popular and fashionable Parisian specialists—he remained sympathetic to British practices. He was one of the first French obstetricians—possibly the first—to take advantage of Simpson's experiences with obstetric anesthesia and to promote its use in France.

OCLC locates copies at University of California/San Francisco and Wood Library.

See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1086; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:812.

Leading and "most learned" Parisian obstetrician

14. CAPURON, Joseph. *Traité des maladies des femmes, depuis la puberté jusqu'à l'âge critique inclusivement.* Paris: l'auteur & Croullebois, 1812. Contemporary quarter calf, marbled boards. Short repaired tear in one leaf. A very good copy. \$450

Collation: [4], ii, 616 pp.

First edition of Capuron's book on the diseases of women from the time of puberty.

Capuron was a highly regarded Paris obstetrician whose practice included the diseases of both women and children. His contemporary, Claude Laschaise, wrote (in translation) that "if M. Capuron is the leading obstetrician of Paris, he is at the same time, without doubt, the most learned" (*Les médecins de Paris*, 168).

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:826, provides Capuron's considerable bibliography.

See Ricci, *One hundred years of gynaecology*, 21, 156, 337.

Legal issues associated with cesarean section

15. CARRÈRE, Joseph Barthélemy François. *Recherches sur une question médico-légale, si un enfant extrait de la matrice par l'opération césarienne, après la mort de la mère, a survécu à celle-ci.*

Dans lesquelles on établi les conditions qui constituent la vie et la mort, les signes de l'une et de l'autre, les épreuves propres à s'assurer de leur existence, et les moyens de rappeler à la vie les personnes qui sont dans un état de mort apparente. Perpignan: J. Alzine, an XI (1802). Original (?) wrappers, "Carrere" in ink on spine. Uncut. Brief ink notes and underlining inside front wrapper and on ten pages. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [2], 124, [2 (errata on recto)] pp.

First edition of a scarce book in which the author considers in great detail the medical and legal ramifications of a cesarean delivery following the death (or apparent death) of the mother.

The case that prompted this report involved a woman who suffered from epilepsy and was delivered by cesarean after those attending her had erroneously concluded that she was dead. This incident, which occurred on 18 April 1802 in Barcelona where Carrère had been forced to seek refuge following the Revolution in France (and where he died later in the same year), led him to a further inquiry into the physical signs conclusive of death. In this book, Carrère reviews the physiological activities necessary for life and the precise indications of death, and, in a final chapter, offers specific observations relating to a declaration of death. He concluded that it was of critical importance to establish the death of the mother before undertaking delivery by cesarean, since in the event she is alive, such a procedure will invariably lead to her death. In his effort to resolve this issue, Carrère reviews the relevant writings of many of the major contributors to medicine including Galen and Harvey as well as numerous eighteenth-century physicians.

Carrère was a native of Perpignan. After receiving his medical degree at Montpellier in 1759, he returned to Perpignan where he obtained the chair of anatomy and surgery and later became the director of the natural history museum founded by the university. He held several official positions including inspector general of mineral waters in the province of Roussillon. In 1780, he was directed by the Royal Society of Medicine to complete the survey of French mineral springs that had been initiated years earlier but discontinued due to the Seven Years' War. In the preparation of this study, Carrère benefitted from an extensive correspondence with chemists and physicians throughout France.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, College of Physicians, National Library of Medicine, and University of Texas/Galveston.

See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 1, part 2, p. 637.

Rare book by the leading Swedish obstetrician of his time

16. CEDERSCHJÖLD, Pehr Gustaf. Lärobok i vården om qvinnans slägtlif i synnerhet dess fortplantnings-förättning eller förlossningskonsten. 3 vols. (bound in 1). Stockholm: B. M. Bredberg, 1836-39. Later nineteenth-century half cloth, marbled boards. In vol. 1, quarter-inch strip of blank upper margin of title removed; in vol. 2, title and following leaf strengthened in blank outer margins, lower

blank margin of final leaf renewed; in vol. 3, upper corners of title, following leaf, and final leaf strengthened. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: vol. 1: [10], 240 pp., 2 folding plates; vol. 2: [2], viii, 479, [1] pp.; vol. 3: ix, [1], 392 pp.

First edition of the rare principal work of one of the leading contributors to Swedish obstetrics. The title translates as "Textbook on the sexual life of women, and especially the completion of reproduction or art of delivery." Hirsch calls this Cederschöld's "greatest work" (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:861).

Cederschöld was the leading Swedish obstetrician of his time. He was professor of obstetrics at the Karolinska Institute and director of the Lying-in Hospital in Stockholm. Ricci notes that Cederschöld "had used chlorinated water as an antiseptic as early as 1839 and had reduced puerperal mortality to a remarkably low level" (*One hundred years of gynaecology*, 18, n. 1). There were at least ten editions, or reprintings, of Cederschöld's manual for midwives, first published in 1822 under the title *Handbok för barnmorskor*, the last in 1896.

NUC shows a copy at the National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds University of Texas/Austin in the U.S.

First book on the administration of anesthesia in childbirth

17. CHANNING, Walter. A treatise on etherization in childbirth. Illustrated by five hundred and eighty-one cases. Boston: William D. Ticknor, 1848. Original embossed green cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved. Top edge gilt. Light foxing; edges browned. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: viii, 400 pp.

First edition of the first comprehensive monograph on the use of ether anesthesia in obstetrics. Channing first employed ether in obstetrical cases in 1848 soon after discovery of its anesthetic properties at the Massachusetts General Hospital. His book contains a lengthy account of his wide experiences including both successful and unsuccessful administration of ether during childbirth.

"In his discussion [Channing] endeavors to consider all the circumstances relative to pregnancy and labor that might in any degree interdict the use of ether and concludes that there are no conditions associated with pregnancy that preclude the cautious employment of ether. . . . [He] states that he has proved that ether may render the patient insensible to pain and at the same time the contractions of the uterus will proceed normally. . . . From contemporary reports we learn that Channing's book greatly stimulated the use of ether in midwifery" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 168).

Channing was the professor of obstetrics at Harvard at this time. Following the first reports of the administration of ether in obstetrics, he "circularized his fellow physicians and in the fall of 1848 published his classic *Treatise* [offered here] . . . which reported the experience with ether and chloroform in 581 collected cases. . . . An appendix containing the view of some 20 physicians in the Boston area supported

Channing's position as an advocate of this new method of pain relief in parturition" (Speert, *Obstetrics and gynecology in America: a history*, 138).

Garrison-Morton 5661; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1428; Norman 441. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 209-10.

Early English book on obstetric surgery

18. CLAY, Charles. The complete handbook of obstetric surgery: or, short rules of practice in every emergency, from the simplest to the most formidable operations connected with the science of obstetrics. London: Henry Renshaw, 1856. Original cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved. Ink stamp on title and four further pages; embossed stamp on title and numerous further leaves; foxing. A very good copy. \$650

Collation: xi, [1], 290 pp., [2] pp. (ads).

First edition of a scarce, and fairly early, book on surgery in obstetrics, by one of the leading English gynecological surgeons of the period. He "may be called the "father of ovariectomy" in this country [the U.K.] because he first performed the operation in 1842" (Munro Kerr, *Historical review of British obstetrics and gynaecology*, 360).

The author's intention, stated in his preface, was to present in the form of a manual descriptions of "every known [obstetric] operation, from the simple section of the umbilical cord and passing of the catheter, to the highly important and formidable operations of the cesarian section and gastrotomy. To render the work as extensively useful as possible, I include under the term *operation*, not only those cases where the surgeon's knife, ligature, or caustic, are the chief agents, but those also which require mechanical and manual aid, as version, and operations with forceps, vectis, and blunt hook, etc." (preface, pp. viii-ix). There are sections on chloroform (pp. 1-8), cesarian section (pp. 39-45), and ovariectomy (pp. 157-86).

Clay was closely involved in the development of gynecological surgery during the middle years of the nineteenth century. He pioneered in the operation of ovariectomy (to which he is believed to have given the name). Clay was the leading English ovariectomist but also carried out some of the early procedures for ovarian cysts and uterine tumors. "The most successful of the earlier English ovariectomists was Charles Clay. . . . Clay began his ovarian surgery in 1842, succeeding in three out of his first four operations. By March, 1863, he had performed one hundred and eight operations with seventy successes. He was the first to combat operative syncope (shock) with the application of heat, In all Clay performed three hundred and ninety ovariectomies with a mortality rate of twenty-five percent" (Ricci, *One hundred years of gynaecology*, 65).

Clay's book is dedicated to James Y. Simpson, a close friend.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Harvard, Nebraska, New York Academy of Medicine, and Stanford.

See Garrison-Morton 6032 and 6054; Ricci, 72, 74, 75, 166, 170.

Uterine disorders described by a famous French pathologist

19. CORNIL, André Victor. Leçons sur l'anatomie pathologique des métrites, des salpingites et des cancers de l'utérus faites à l'Hôtel-Dieu par M. V. Cornil . . . recueillies par M. Laffitte, . . . et par le Docteur Toupet. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1889. Contemporary quarter calf, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$600

Collation: [4], 139, [1] pp.

First book-form edition (reprinted from *Journal des connaissances médicales*, 1888) of Cornil's monograph on uterine disorders. He here reported on research into the pathology of metritis, salpingitis, and cancer.

Cornil was Charcot's successor to the professorship of pathological anatomy at the Hôtel-Dieu and was responsible for major advances in pathology and in the study of infectious diseases as well as cancer. He was an early advocate for the value of biopsies.

NUC shows copies at Case Western Reserve and National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds a copy in the U.S. at New York Academy of Medicine.

See Garrison-Morton, five citations; Talbott, *Biographical history of medicine*, 695-97.

Rare complete description of Credé's method of placental expression

20. CREDÉ, Karl Sigmund Franz. De optima in partu naturali placentam amovendi ratione. Leipzig: A. Edlmann, 1860. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Ink stamp (Bibl. Univers. Lips) and illegible ink notation on title; title and final page dusty. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: 11 pp.

First edition, and rare, of Credé's full description of his method of extraction of the placenta—this being the one cited in Garrison-Morton—a procedure with which his name has been associated since his initial description in 1853.

Although John Harvie in 1767 and Samuel Bard in 1807 had described a similar method, it was Credé's description which brought the procedure to the attention of the medical community. Prior to Credé's account of his method, midwives and physicians had resorted to vaginal extraction of the placenta when it had failed to be expressed naturally. "Credé's method of expressing the afterbirth resembles that adopted by some primitive communities. In 1853 [but first described in print in his *Klinische Vorträge über Geburtshülfe* in 1854] he introduced his method of massaging the uterus for some fifteen to thirty minutes after delivery of the child, beginning very gently and gradually increasing the amount of compression until, at the height of uterine contraction, the placenta was expelled" (Graham, *Eternal Eve: the history of gynaecology & obstetrics*, 552). In 1860, Credé presented a full description of his method in the short work offered here. In the following year, he tried a method involving forceful compression designed to produce a rapid expulsion of the placenta but abandoned this procedure when it was shown to lead often to severe hemorrhage.

"Credé's method of expressing the placenta' and 'Credé's prophylaxis of

ophthalmia neonatorum' are procedures well known to the obstetrical world. The man whose name has become thus memorialized well deserves such recognition, for he was one of the illustrious leaders in obstetrics and gynecology of his century" (Thoms, *Classical contributions to obstetrics and gynecology*, 70).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at National Library of Medicine and University of California/San Francisco.

Garrison-Morton 6183. See Baskett, *On the shoulders of giants: eponyms and names in obstetrics and gynaecology*, 54-54; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:140; Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 612-18.

Early book on female pelvic anatomy with "admirable illustrations"

21. CREVÉ, Carl Caspar. Vom der weiblichen Beckens. Leipzig: Wilhelm Heinsius, 1794. Original (?) blue boards (faded; corners slightly worn), new spine and printed paper spine label. Lower edges uncut. Johann Viet's engraved bookplate; illegible signature on title. Light foxing. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box.

\$1750

Collation: [6], vi, [4], 96 pp., 9 engraved folding plates.

First edition of a scarce, finely illustrated, book on the anatomy of the female pelvis.

It was at Mainz, where Crevé obtained his medical degree (in 1793), that he met Samuel Thomas von Soemmerring and, though his friendship with the latter, was introduced to Christian Köck now remembered for his superb medical illustrations. The fine illustrations to Crevé's book were drawn by Köck who had been trained by Soemmerring. "Köck was indeed especially gifted for [the] kind of illustration [required by Soemmerring] and knew how to use sepia and pigment, but particularly the pencil, to excellent advantage. He turned out most admirable illustrations, unexcelled in purity, certainty, and truthfulness" (Choulant, *Anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 301-2). Crevé has dedicated his book to Soemmerring and Johann Peter Weidmann.

In 1795, Crevé followed this book with a monograph devoted to the diseases of the female pelvis. He appears to have specialized in obstetrics and gynecology. Hirsch states that many of Crevé's writings were in the field of obstetrics (see *Bibliographisches Lexikon*, 2:142-43 [under Crevé, Johann Kaspar]).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Buffalo, Chicago, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, Rochester, and Thomas Jefferson/Philadelphia.

Rare offprint describing "Cullen's sign"

22. CULLEN, Thomas Stephen. Bluish discoloration of the umbilicus as a diagnostic sign where ruptured extrauterine pregnancy exists. Reprinted from *Contributions to medical and biological research dedicated to Sir William Osler*. [New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1919.]

Original printed wrappers. Signed "Cullen" (in unidentified hand) on upper corner of front wrapper. A fine copy. \$500

Collation: pp. 420-421 plus colored plate.

Rare offprint of the paper containing a description of the condition bearing the eponymous designation "Cullen's sign."

In this paper, Cullen announced a strong association between discoloration of the umbilicus not caused by injury (so far as known) and extrauterine pregnancy. Cullen's "paper was accompanied by a water-colour plate of the umbilicus by Max Brodel . . . , the famous medical artist, whom Cullen was responsible for bringing to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore to establish the first department of medical illustration" (Baskett, *On the shoulders of giants: eponyms and names in obstetrics and gynaecology*, 56).

OCLC locates a single copy at Nebraska.

Garrison-Morton 6220. See Speert, *Obstetrics and gynecology in America: a history*, 210-11.

Scarce book on the use of instruments in childbirth

23. DEISCH, Johann Andreas. Kurze und in der Erfahrung gegründete Abhandlung, dass weder die Wendung, noch englische Zange in allen Geburtsfällen vor Mutter und Kind sicher gebraucht, noch dadurch die scharfe Instrumenten gänzlich vermieidet werden können. Nebst einem Angange von eingesperrten Brüchen. Augsburg: Eberhard Klett, 1754. Contemporary limp boards, hand-written paper spine label. Contemporary ink note in blank lower margin of p. 57. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [24], 107 pp.

First edition of a very scarce book devoted to the use of instruments in childbirth.

During the early years of the eighteenth century instruments were frequently employed by physicians when dealing with complicated deliveries. Deisch here documents his considerable experience with difficult cases while describing sixty-one, in thirty-three of which he felt obliged to use sharp instruments. In addition to discussing his own obstetrical cases requiring the use of instruments, he offers a comparison of the respective advantages and disadvantages of the traditional forceps and a recently described English device.

Deisch was a student of the well-regarded obstetrician Johann Jacob Fried. Hirsch gives a rather full account of Deisch's use of instruments in facilitating delivery as well as in handling undeliverable fetuses (see *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:205).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Huntington, Johns Hopkins, and National Library of Medicine.

See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 683, note; Fasbender, *Geschichte der Geburtshilfe*, 972.

Scarce early book on the advantages of cesarean section

24. DESGRANGES, Jean Baptiste. *Réflexions sur la section de la symphyse des os pubic, suivi d'observations sur l'emploi de l'alkali volatil dans le traitement des maladies vénériennes.* [Lyon?], 1781. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Foxed and lightly browned; title page a bit stained and spotted; old light stain in some upper corners and margins; repaired tear in pp. 33/34. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: 59 pp.

First edition of one of the earliest books to consider the respective merits and disadvantages of cesarean section and symphysiotomy, a procedure which attracted a good deal of attention following Jean René Sigault's published reports in 1778.

Desgranges was prompted to present his views on these two methods of dealing with pregnancy in association with a deformed pelvis following his experience with a parturient sufferer of rickets whose condition had ruled out the possibility of a natural birth. After consultations with six colleagues, Desgranges chose cesarean section as more likely to lead to a successful outcome. Unfortunately, the infant did not survive the procedure, and the mother succumbed soon thereafter. Desgranges then performed an autopsy and, on the strength of his findings, he concluded that the operation of symphysiotomy would not have altered the outcome. Following his report of the circumstances surrounding the death of the rachitic mother, he reviews the literature on symphysiotomy, which he regards as ineffective.

Pages 49-59 contain Desgranges' "Observations sur l'emploi de alkali volatil dans le traitement des maladies vénériennes."

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, Nebraska, and Southington Public Library/Connecticut.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:238-39.

Rare obstetrical landmark containing the first account of the complicating effects of pelvic deformities on labor

25. DEVENTER, Hendrik van. *Manuale operatien, I deel zijnde een nieuw ligt voor vroed-meesters en vroed-vrouwen, haar getrouwelijk ontdekkende al wat nodig is te doen, om barende vrouwen te helpen verlossen: versien met vele kopere platen, vertonende de veelderleye verplaatsingen des lijf-moeders, en de verkeerde legginge der kinderen.* 's Gravenhage [The Hague]: gedrukt met privilegie by en voor den auteur, 1701. Original (?) vellum over boards, spine unlettered (small hole in spine; ca. inch-square piece torn from lower vellum cover). Light stain in lower corners touching small

areas of text on a few pages. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box. \$14,500

Quarto. Collation: engraved frontispiece, [22], 363, [13] pp., 38 figures on 35 sheets (seven folding).

First edition of the first book to present an accurate account of the anatomy of the female pelvis and of the consequences of deformed pelvises on the process of childbirth. The thirty-eight figures (by Philippe Bouttats, a noted Dutch engraver) illustrate the positions of the fetus and the skeletal features of the female pelvis, these being the best representations of this anatomical detail up to this time.

Baas calls Deventer “[o]ne of the most eminent obstetricians who ever lived. . . . Deventer wrote (1701) a famous work entitled *Manuale operatien* . . . which acquired great popularity, especially in France. He deserves special credit for his observations on the normal course of pregnancy and labor, as well as in the lying-in period . . . and for his teachings with regard to the minor pelvis (particularly the importance of the pelvic curve—he does not mention the axis [but see the quote from Speert below])—and the doctrine of version. As regards the latter operation he recommended especially turning by the feet, but employed also cephalic version before, or shortly after, rupture of the membranes, resorting to direct traction of the head until it became engaged in the pelvis, or having recourse, if necessary, to external aid. Replacement of the prolapsed arm he regarded as always unnecessary, etc. He also opposed instrumental interference as far as possible” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 525).

Among Deventer’s principal contributions to midwifery was his demonstration that the pelvic bones were not pliable and that a deformed pelvis resulted in complications, sometimes even preventing the delivery of a live infant. “The belief that the symphysis pubis separated during labour to allow passage of the infant held sway from the time of Hippocrates. Hendrik van Deventer was one of the first obstetricians [if not in fact the first] to refute this dogma in his publication of 1701. Vesalius, some 150 years before in his anatomical studies, had discounted this theory but this was not applied to clinical practice. Deventer was the first to make a serious study of the pelvis and spinal deformities” (Baskett, *On the shoulders of giants: eponyms and names in obstetrics and gynaecology*, 60). Deventer was therefore prompted to emphasize that obstetricians, as well as midwives, must take into consideration the twin facts that the pelvis was inflexible and that abnormal pelvises resulted in complications during delivery. He may also be credited with “[t]he first attempt at an accurate description of the axis of the birth canal” (Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 159).

Deventer’s book is of great significance for the history of orthopedics. His considerable obstetrical experiences led him to make a detailed study of bone deformities with a view to understanding their affects on the process of childbirth. Deventer “noted, first, the many abnormal pelvises which interfered with parturition. Among them were many cases associated with scoliosis. The latter condition attracted his attention, and much of his effort thereafter was spent in the study of spinal deformities. His fame in these matters became so great that his practice was confined almost entirely to obstetrics and deformities of the spine and pelvis. He left excellent descriptions of abnormalities found in the pelvis and vertebral column, and in discussing treatment, advocated the use of suspension apparatus for the correction of scoliosis. . . . This treatment . . . had been repeatedly tried since the time of the Hippocratic Corpus, but Deventer was probably the first to direct serious and sustained attention to the problem in terms of the then newly acquired knowledge of anatomy

and pathology” (Bick, *Source book of orthopaedics*, 55-56).

Due to its rarity, the first edition of Deventer’s book has seldom been cited in histories of obstetrics and orthopedics, as well as in other historical writings on medicine. The Latin translation, published later in 1701, is often mistaken for the first edition; but Deventer was unfamiliar with Latin and, at the time of awarding of his medical degree, had to be examined in Dutch! The official privilege granting Deventer permission to publish his book (the text of which appears on a leaf following the title page) gives the Dutch title in both this Dutch edition and in the 1701 Latin translation.

The *Manuale operatien* was translated into English, French, and German. In 1719, Deventer published a supplement which is also rare.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and Vanderbilt.

Garrison-Morton 6253 (the first book cited under “Pelvis: pelvic anomalies” in the section devoted to obstetrics); Norman 631. See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 180; Garrison, *History of medicine*, 277-78; Hagelin, *The womans booke*, 86-89; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:251-53; Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 307-9; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 434-35; Speert, *Iconographia gyniatrixica: a pictorial history of gynecology and obstetrics*, 212, 267. 517; Thoms, *Classical contributions to obstetrics and gynecology*, 11-15.

“Created . . . a revolution in the practice of obstetrics”

26. DEWEES, William Potts. A compendious system of midwifery, chiefly designed to facilitate the inquiries of those who may be pursuing this branch of study. Illustrated by occasional cases. With thirteen [*sic*: fourteen] engravings. Philadelphia: Carey & Lea, 1824. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Ownership notation dated 1827. Foxing and browning; two blank corners removed; paper flaw in one leaf (pp. 71/72) with loss of three or four letters. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xii, [9]-602 pp., 14 plates (one unnumbered plate at p. 412 and thirteen numbered plates at back).

First edition of the first comprehensive textbook of obstetrics by an American physician.

Deweese “laid the foundations of scientific midwifery in America” (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 157). In 1824, he published his great *Compendious system of midwifery*, a famous book in its day. “No treatise of such a comprehensive nature had been published in America before this time. . . . [It] created, in the next thirty years with its twelve editions, a revolution in the practice of obstetrics. Indeed, it held its own ground against all imitators for half a century” (Cutter and Viets, 212-13).

Deweese was the leading Philadelphia obstetrician of the period. In this field he was considered “so famous that no parturient woman of the time considered herself safe in other hands” (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 322).

See Garrison-Morton 6026.1 (first American textbook of gynecology) and 6331 (first American textbook of pediatrics); Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 594-95.

First textbook of gynecology by an American

27. DEWEES, William P. A treatise on the diseases of females. Philadelphia: Carey & Lea, 1826. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Ink stamp on title and on verso of each plate; small repair to one plate fold; foxing. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: xii, [17]-557 pp., 13 plates.

First edition of the first textbook of gynecology by an American. "Deweese's writings show a clear conception of certain gynecological conditions" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 156).

Deweese was the principal American contributor to development of obstetrics and gynecology during the first third of the nineteenth century.

Garrison-Morton 6026.1; Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775 to 1900*, vol. 1, no. GY1.

The mechanism of childbirth, in a handsome presentation binding

28. DUNCAN, James Matthews. Contributions to the mechanism of natural and morbid parturition including that of placenta prævia. With an appendix. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black, 1875. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt, covers ruled in gilt, gilt dentelles. All edges gilt. *Inscribed by Duncan*: "To W. Walter Murray / Excellence in the Class of Surgery for / 1876-7 / J. Matthews Duncan / March 28/77." A nearly fine copy. \$750

Collation: xiii, [3], 468 pp., [4] pp. (ads).

First book-form edition of a collection of papers on the mechanism of labor by the foremost British obstetrician of the period, here offered in a fine presentation prize binding.

"This work consists of a collection of scattered papers (now chapters) , written at various times, and published in various British and German journals. They are all devoted to the description and explanation of points in the mechanism of parturition" (preface, p. [vii]). The author mentions his desire to have all of his papers on this topic accessible in one volume.

Duncan was the leading British obstetrician of the period and the author of a series of important books and papers on the subject. He began his career in Edinburgh as assistant to James Y. Simpson before establishing himself in London. Duncan was one of the two leading British contributors to the study of the significance of pelvic anatomy in obstetrics and "one of the first to make scientific observations on uterine action" (Kerr, *Historical review of British obstetrics and gynaecology*, 183). He is known eponymously for "Duncan's folds" and for his discovery of an association between pernicious vomiting in pregnancy and hepatic lesions. See Comrie, (*History of Scottish medicine*, 2:601-2) for Duncan's part in Simpson's discovery of the anesthetic properties of chloroform.

See Baskett, *On the shoulders of giants: eponyms and names in obstetrics and*

gynaecology, 67; Garrison-Morton 6181 and 6194; Kerr, numerous references; Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 341-45.

On injuries to the perineum during parturition

29. DUNCAN, James Matthews. Papers on the female perineum. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1879. Original cloth. Bookplate. A very good copy. \$375

Collation: vi, 156 pp., 24 pp. (ads).

First book-form edition collecting ten papers, most of them published previously and revised prior to publication here. Some of them deal with the causes of laceration and rupture of the perineum during parturition.

Presentation copy in a handsome prize binding

30. DUNCAN, James Matthews. A practical treatise on perimetritis & parametritis. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black, 1869. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt, gilt dentelles. All edges gilt. *Inscribed by Duncan on half-title:* "Mr. John H. O'Ryan / Best [illegible] in the session / 1873 of the class of Midwifery / & Diseases of Women and / Children / J. Matthews Duncan / March 27. 1873." Foxing. A very good copy in a handsome prize binding. \$650

Collation: xiii, [1], 249, [1 (blank)], x [publishers' advertisements] pp.

First edition of Duncan's book on "inflammation and abscesses in connection with uterine, tubal, and ovarian disease" (p. 13).

In the first paragraph of his preface, Duncan states that "[t]he subject [of his book] . . . is surpassed in importance by none of the diseases of women; for the maladies treated of are common, painful, and dangerous to functional perfection of the parts implicated, and to the life of the sufferer from any of them" (p. [vii]). The thirteen chapters include an historical sketch of the subject, discussion of etiology, review of cases, account of symptoms, identification of sites of the disease conditions treated in this book, diagnosis, and treatment.

"Greatest work on fistulas which has as yet appeared"

31. EMMET, Thomas Addis. Vesico-vaginal fistula from parturition and other causes: with cases of recto-vaginal fistula. New York: William Wood, 1868. Original brown cloth. Uncut. New endpapers. A very good copy. \$650

Collation: [4], xii, [13]-250 pp., 34 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of the "greatest work on fistulas which has as yet appeared" (Kelly and

Burrage, *American medical biography*, 382). Emmet was one of the founders of gynecological plastic surgery.

Emmet's book consists of descriptions of the many operations performed by him to treat vesico-vaginal fistulas. The cases are organized according to the precise cause of the disorder, with each kind of precipitating event dealt with in a separate chapter. All of the outcomes are documented. Emmet states that the failures were largely confined to very overweight women.

In 1855, Emmet was appointed assistant surgeon at the Woman's Hospital in New York City. This facility, opened in 1855, was planned as a specialty hospital for the treatment of vesico-vaginal fistulas, the operative treatment of which had been introduced by J. Marion Sims. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, Sims left for Europe, and Emmet became the principal surgeon, a position he occupied during the years 1862-72. One historian has stated that in appointing Emmet as assistant surgeon, "[n]o better choice could have been made, for Emmet in his time came to equal his master in skill and judgement. Some of Sims' latter methods show Emmet's influence, and Emmet was responsible for the most comprehensive and valuable account of the treatment of fistula by Sim's technique that has yet been written" (Graham, *Eternal Eve: the history of gynaecology & obstetrics*, 450).

Garrison-Morton 6058; Norman 706; Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, no. GY13. See Ricci, *One hundred years of gynaecology*, numerous references; Speert, *Obstetrics and gynecology in America: a history*, 95.

Important writings on the mammalian placenta

32. ERCOLANI, Giovanni Battista. (1) The utricular glands of the uterus, and the glandular organ of new formation which is developed during pregnancy in the uterus of the mammalia, including the human species. . . . To which is appended his monograph upon the unity of the anatomical type of the placenta in all the mammalia, and the physiological unity of the nutrition of the foetus in all the vertebrates. Also, a general summary and classification written expressly for this edition. With a quarto atlas of sixteen plates, engraved by Bettini and reproduced by the heliotype process. Translated from the Italian under the direction of Henry O[rlando] Marcy. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1881. Original cloth (upper cover unevenly faded). *Inscribed on blank leaf at front:* "Presented by / Dr H O Marcy." (2) Atlas of memoir upon the utricular glands of the glandular organ of new formation which is developed during pregnancy, consisting of ten plates. Also of monograph upon the unity of the anatomical type of the placenta, consisting of five plates. . . . Engraved by Bettini, and reproduced by the heliotype process. Boston:

Houghton, Osgood and Company, 1880. Original cloth (small repair at spine bottom). *Two volumes*. A very good set. \$950

Collation: text: x, 305 pp.; atlas (quarto): [2], 21 pp., 16 plates.

First collected edition (text volume with the cancel title page of the British publisher and dated the year following the American edition) of “several” of Ercolani’s highly important monographs on the anatomy and physiology of the mammalian placenta.

Ercolani specialized in veterinary medicine at Bologna but also taught comparative anatomy and was well acquainted with the relevant nineteenth-century literature dealing with the physiology of the placenta in both human beings and animals. A main focus of his research was the nutrition of the fetus, and his studies were intended to elucidate the nature of the fetal-maternal blood vessels. His papers contain many references to contemporary as well as earlier writers as far back as the seventeenth century. Hirsch states that Ercolani “was an indefatigable worker, active in science as a writer and teacher as well as in political life” (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:423).

Ercolani’s papers were first published in *Memorie della R. Accademia della Scienze dell’Istituto di Bologna* during 1867-76, but there does not appear to have been a collected Italian edition prior to this English translation. At least two of Ercolani’s papers were translated into French before 1880 (Hirsch supplies a lengthy bibliography). This English translation was arranged by Marcy, but according to his statement in the “Translator’s preface,” the actual translation from the Italian was done by his friends M. Smead and S. S. Jacobs (p. iv). An edition containing additional text was published by Marcy in 1884 under the title *The reproductive process: its histology, physiology, and pathology*.

*Rare first Italian book on operative obstetrics
bound with the “Appendice” and a second book by the author*

33. FRARI, Michele Carlo. (1) Delle operazioni in ostetricia. Venice: Cecchini e Naratovich, 1845. Illegible signature on title. Foxing; dampstaining in lower corners touching text but not affecting legibility. **(2)** Del progressi della moderna ostetricia. Appendice al trattato delle operazioni in ostetricia. Padua, 1865. Foxing. **(3)** Osservazioni pratiche sopra i mezzi per arrestare le emorragie dell’utero nello stato di gravidanza nel parto e nel puerperio. Padua: dalla Tipografia del Seminario, 1864. Foxing. *Three works bound in one volume*. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Purple ink stamp on blank page at back (Ex libris—dr. Ivo Confortini). A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: **(1)** 198, [4 (1-2 = description of plate; 3 = errata; 4 = blank) pp., folding plate; **(2)** iv, 96 pp., 3 folding plates; **(3)** 58 pp.

(1) First edition of the rare first Italian book devoted to operative obstetrics.

Frari’s comprehensive book on the “operations” of obstetrics is divided into two parts. Part I (pp. 13-93), entitled “Operazioni manuali,” covers all the conditions associated with the process of birth, including unusual presentations, which may be

handled manually and which therefore do not require the use of instruments. The indications for instrumental intervention, when purely manual methods have failed, are dealt with in part II (pp. [95]-189). Frari here describes the proper application of a variety of obstetrical instruments, all of which are illustrated in the accompanying plate (which depicts a total of twenty-three instruments). Frari's broad knowledge of the subject is suggested by his list, on page 123, of the many physicians who have contributed to development of the forceps during the previous hundred years.

Frari is described on the title page as "Dottore in medicina e chirurgia, maestro in ostetricia, gia medico nell'Ospedale Civile di Venezia." Baas includes Frari among the principal Italian obstetricians from the first half of the nineteenth century (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1087). He is, however, unnoticed in the standard histories of obstetrics including Fasbender's *Geschichte der Geburtshülfe*. Frari is also missing from Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon*.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago and National Library of Medicine.

(2). First edition of the rare "appendix," or continuation, of Frari's book published in 1845. The three plates depict the instruments employed by Frari.

OCLC fails to locate a copy in the U.S.

(3) First edition of Frari's monograph on arresting uterine hemorrhage during and immediately following delivery.

OCLC fails to locate a copy in the U.S.

Female midwives approved, female obstetricians rejected!

34. GARDNER, August Kinsley. A history of the art of midwifery: a lecture delivered at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, November 11th, 1851, introductory to a course of private instruction on operative midwifery, showing the past inefficiency and present natural incapacity of females in the practice of obstetrics. New York: Stringer & Townsend, 1852. Modern cloth, leather spine label, original printed wrappers bound in. Light dampstaining in lower corners. A good copy. \$300

Collation: [6], [7]-32 pp.

First edition of a contemporary statement of the then prevalent belief in the unsuitability of women to practice obstetrics. But although opposing female physicians, Gardner appears to favor female midwives based on their long history beginning with the Hebrews (see pp 12-13). His opposition to female obstetricians appears to be due to the fact that all of the significant contributions to obstetrics and gynecology have been made by men!

Gardner received his medical degree from Harvard in 1844 and subsequently practiced in Boston, part of the time at the Tremont Medical School under Oliver Wendell Holmes and other eminent Boston physicians. He later established himself in

New York City. Gardner is now remembered as the first American to use chloroform in obstetrics (2 February 1848).

See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 452; Speert, *Obstetrics and gynecology in America: a history*, 138.

Impressive nineteenth-century American obstetrical atlas

35. GETCHELL, Frank H., ed. An illustrated encyclopaedia of the science and practice of obstetrics. Philadelphia: Gebbie, 1885. Modern three-quarter morocco, marbled boards. Plate 43 bound upside down. A very good copy. \$750

Collation: vii, [3], 3-276 pp., 84 plates each with accompanying explanatory leaf. Plate 1 bound as the frontispiece.

First edition of a handsome textbook of obstetrics accompanied by a suite of fine plates including many illustrating positions of the fetus in a variety of presentations. This is the most impressive obstetric atlas published in the United States during the nineteenth century.

The author explains in his "editor's preface" that this book has been prepared in order to acquaint the practitioner with as large a number of presentations, as well as of "mal-positions," as proved feasible. Thus each plate has been accompanied by a full description of the position of the fetus and its movements. "The fact that in America there are so few opportunities for practical instruction in this branch, and that the young practitioner is left almost entirely dependent upon his text-books, has induced the publisher to select from Moreau and other authors, and to prepare for the profession at very great expense the most elaborate set of plates ever presented to the student of obstetrics" (preface).

Getchell was an obstetrician affiliated with Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

Two French physicians on women's health and hygiene

36. [GOULIN, Jean, and JOURDAIN, Anselme Louis Bernard Bréchillet.] Le médecin des dames, ou l'art de la conserver en santé. Paris: Vincent, 1771. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Title lightly soiled, two faded ink stamps; occasional browning and minor spots and stains. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xxiii, [1], 480 pp. Pages 467-80 contain "Extrait des livres qui se trouvent chez Vincent."

First edition of a book devoted to women's health and hygiene written by physicians. Although OCLC attributes this to both Goulin and Jourdain, the "advertisement" is written in the first person, and Hirsch, in his *Biographisches Lexikon*, credits this book solely to Jourdain.

The "advertisement" acknowledges the particular importance of disease when considering women's health and hygiene, neither of which are possible without

addressing the ailments peculiar to women. The author also expresses his appreciation of earlier books on this subject, these having been of great assistance in the preparation of his own book. Finally, he assumes that the medical terminology he has employed is familiar to women and that they will therefore be benefitted by his observations and recommendations.

The book consists of three parts. The first part considers “précautions nécessaires pour conserver la santé.” The seventeen chapters comprising this part cover anatomy, environment and seasons of the year (and their influence on health), food, as well as hunger and thirst, secretions, passions, and the senses (smell, taste, etc.). There are also chapters on marriage, generation, and pregnancy, all from the point of view of maintaining good health. Part two covers the diseases common to different ages beginning with infancy, followed by adolescence, puberty, and adulthood. The concluding part deals with “maladies particulières.” Pages 409-65 contain an “introduction à l'extrait de la toilette de vénus.” In this special part, addressed to young women, there are short sections on such topics as skin care, care of the teeth, attention to appearance, especially of the face, and perfume and pomades.

Jourdain is now remembered for his *Traité des maladies et des opérations réellement chirurgicales de la broche* (2 vols., Paris, 1778 [Garrison-Morton 3676.1]), the first monograph devoted to oral surgery and the foundation of this specialty.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at American Dental Association, Children's Hospital/Philadelphia, College of Physicians, Cornell, Mississippi, National Library of Medicine, University of California/San Francisco, and Yale.

See Hirsch: for Goulin, 2:810; for Jourdain, 3:454.

Uterine growths including tumors

37. GUSSEROW, Adolf Ludwig Sigismund. Die Neubildung des Uterus. Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1878. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards. Ink line on title; ink stamp on title verso. A very good copy. \$350

Collation: [4], 240 pp.

First edition of Gusserow's book on tumors and growths affecting the uterus.

Gusserow dealt with a variety of pathological conditions, including cancer, affecting the uterus. For each condition he discusses its anatomical features, etiology, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment. The text is accompanied by forty “figures” or line drawings.

Gusserow was successively professor of obstetrics at Utrecht, Zürich, and Berlin. He is remembered for his description of pernicious anemia during pregnancy.

This book forms volume 4 in *Handbuch der Frauenkrankheiten*, edited by Billroth.

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 98; Garrison, *History of medicine*, 607; Garrison-Morton 3122; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:916.

Rare manual for midwives

38. HAGEN, Johann Philipp. Versuch eines allgemeinen Hebammen-Catechismus, oder: Anweisung für Hebammen, Unterricht für

Schwangere, Gebährende und Wöchnerinnen; ingleichen Anleitung zur Einsicht, Beutheilung und Heilung der Krankheiten und Zufälle neugeborner Kinder und Säuglinge. . . . In zween Theilen. Berlin: bey dem verfassere und . . . Friedrich Maurer, 1784. Contemporary half calf (somewhat worn), pastepaper boards. A good copy. \$1250

Collation: frontispiece (portrait), [6], [v]-xxii, 426, [2 (errata on recto)] pp.

First edition of Hagen's very scarce manual for midwives. In addition to offering advice on the management of the parturient woman and on the process of delivery, Hagen dealt with the health of the mother and the care of the newborn. Hagen's catechism for midwives proved popular. There were further editions in 1786, 1787, and 1791, and they are all very scarce.

Hagen was originally a surgeon who became one of the leading Berlin obstetricians of the time. Hirsch credits him with cultivating the operative part of midwifery (see *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:12-13). Hagen "recommended the forceps of Levret" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 684).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Maryland and the National Library of Medicine (the collation in OCLC does not include the frontispiece).

Landmark of embryology and the first original contribution to obstetrics by an Englishman

39. HARVEY, William. Exercitationes de generatione animalium. Quibus accedunt quaedam de parti: de membranis ac humoribus uteri: & de conceptione. London: Octavius Pulleyn, 1651. Contemporary calf, spine and edges gilt (spine ends repaired). Small repairs in blank outer margins of pp. 151-70 and 237-40; lightly browned; paper flaw in one blank corner. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box. \$12,500

Quarto. Collation: [28 (including engraved frontispiece)], 301, [1] pp. Lacking the blank leaf C4 but with the initial and terminal blank leaves.

First edition "of one of the most important works ever published in the history of embryology and the one that Harvey himself considered to be of greater scientific importance than his *De motu cordis*. . . . The very rare first edition, published in London in quarto, was followed in the same year by three editions printed in Holland, all in smaller format" (Hagelin, *Womans booke*, 47).

"In the seventy-two exercises and eight appendixes of his long treatise, Harvey reported a wealth of observations on all aspects of reproduction in a wide variety of animal species. . . . His description of the day-to-day development of the chick embryo was notably more accurate than earlier ones, while his direct study of viviparous generation by dissecting the uteri of hinds and does at various stages during mating and pregnancy was quite without precedent. These observations formed the basis of a critical evaluation of earlier theories of generation, especially those of Aristotle,

Galen, and Fabrici; and, finding all of the latter deficient, Harvey went on to formulate the first fundamentally new theory of generation since antiquity” (*DSB*, 6:159).

Harvey’s book is of great significance for the history of obstetrics. The section titled “De partu” (“Of the birth”) represents the first original contribution to obstetrics by an Englishman. “The immortal William Harvey . . . may be justly considered the first English writer to make a substantial contribution to midwifery” (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 9).

The frontispiece to the first edition, offered here, “is a very noteworthy picture, and derives a special interest from the fact that on the egg which Zeus holds in his hand is written ‘Ex ovo omnia’—a conception which Harvey is continually expounding (see especially the chapter, ‘That an egg is the common original of all animals’)” (Needham, *History of embryology*, 133).

This book also contains “the first observation of the lack of cardiac sensation” (Shumacker, *Evolution of cardiac surgery*, 5).

Garrison-Morton 467 and 6146; Keynes, *Bibliography of William Harvey*, no. 34; Krivatsy 5342; Norman 1011; Russell, *British anatomy*, no. 375; Wing H1091. See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 9; *DSB*, 6:159-61; Needham, *History of embryology*, 133-51.

An “epoch-making monograph”

40. HELM, Theodor. *Traité sur les maladies puerpérales, suivi de recherches sur l’auscultation des femmes enceintes.* Paris: Fortin, Massion et comp., 1840. Contemporary quarter calf (spine gilt), marbled boards. Purple ink stamp on half-title (Ex-libris - dr. Ivo Confortini). Foxing. A very good copy. \$600

Collation: [4], 128 pp.

First edition in French of the author’s *Monographie der Puerperalkrankheiten* (Zurich, 1839). This is one of the principal works on puerperal fever published in the period immediately preceding Semmelweis’ famous 1861 book. Hirsch calls Helms’ study an “epoch-making monograph” (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:150).

Semmelweis’ “discovery had been preceded by attempts in the thirties to apply the new methods of investigation [introduced by Rokitansky and Skoda] to the subject of obstetrics. In 1838, Theodor Helm . . . had made use of the methods of physical diagnosis, which he had learned from Skoda, to study the fetal pulse and placental sound in a thousand pregnant women. In his *Monographie der Puerperalkraankheiten* (Monograph on puerperal diseases), which appeared in 1839, he refers to Rokitansky and Kolletschka, as well as Skoda, as his teachers. In fact, pathological anatomy occupies a very large part in his account” (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 181-82).

Baas includes Helm among the principal pathological anatomists of the time. “[A]s early as 1848-1851 [he was] provisory director of the General Hospital at Vienna, and permanent director of the same institution from 1855 to 1868” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 964).

OCLC erroneously includes all of the American copies under “book/internet resource/computer file” making it difficult to identify libraries owning the physical book.

Midwifery manual by an early botanic physician

41. HERSEY, Thomas. The midwife's practical directory; or, woman's confidential friend: comprising, extensive remarks on the various casualties, and forms of disease, preceding, attending and following the period of gestation. With an appendix. The whole designed for the special use of the botanic friends in the United States. Second edition, enlarged and improved. Baltimore: published by the author, 1836. Contemporary calf, rebacked, original spine preserved. Tears in title and folding plate carefully repaired (with loss of a few letters of text on plate verso); foxing. A very good copy \$850

Collation: xxxii, [33]-336, [20] pp., folding plate (with a little hand-coloring). Ten full-page plates copied from a later edition of Samuel Bard's *Compendium* are included in the pagination.

Second edition and considerably longer than the first edition published in Columbus, Ohio, in 1834. The first edition had xxi, 207 pp.

Hersey's long acquaintance with botanic remedies and his various official positions—"twice president of the U.S. Botanic Convention, . . . two years . . . senior editor of the Thomsonian Recorder," etc.—has enabled him to "collect important information" (pp. xxiii-xxiv). "This little volume [Hersey states] is intended to be a messenger of mercy for the afflicted. Every person having a family, whether male or female, would find advantage in making themselves thoroughly acquainted with its contents" (pp. xxvii-xxviii). The second edition has been divided into chapters, a glossary has been prepared (pp. [327]-328), "and a number of valuable plates have been added" (p. [xxx]). A very detailed index appears on pp. [329]-336. The full-page plates depict female anatomy and presentations. The folding plate illustrates the anatomy of the fetus.

"The greater part of the text is devoted to a discussion of the signs and disorders of pregnancy, the management of natural and preternatural presentations, the puerperium, and the care of newborn infants" (Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 1637).

Important statement about the communicability of puerperal fever

42. HEY, William, Jr. A treatise on the puerperal fever, illustrated by cases, which occurred in Leeds and its vicinity, in the years 1809-1812. London: Longman, 1815. Original boards, new reenforced paper spine and printed paper spine label (reproducing original spine and label). Uncut. Signed on title "D. Humphrey Storer / 1825." Faded ink stamp on title and three further pages (Library of the

Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland). A very good copy.

\$950

Collation: xiv, [2], 238, [2] pp.

First edition of one of the first books to state positively that puerperal fever is a highly infectious disease.

Hey accepted the conclusions reached by Alexander Gordon, published in 1795, concerning the contagious nature of puerperal fever. "It was my custom," Hey writes, "to use such precautions in my attendance on patients, as to render it impossible for me to convey infection to them. . . . It was an invariable rule with me never to attend a patient in child-bed, in any article of clothing which had been in the presence of one infected with the Puerperal Fever; nor without washing repeatedly such parts of my person as could have been exposed to infections" (p. 198).

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 133; Plarr, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons*, 1:532.

David Humphreys Storer, a former owner of this copy, was a Boston obstetrician. He was on the faculty of the Harvard Medical School and served there as dean during the years 1855-64. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1174-75.

Famous American book on uterine displacement

43. HODGE, Hugh Lenox. On diseases peculiar to women, including displacements of the uterus. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea, 1860. Original sheep (nick in spine top). Small repair in one blank margin. A very good copy. \$500

Collation: xx, [17]-469] pp.

First edition. Hodge's important book contains a lengthy account of uterine displacement and a description of the pessary which he invented and which was then regarded "as the ultimate in vaginal pessaries" (Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 545).

Hodge succeeded William Dewees to the chair of obstetrics at the University of Pennsylvania. He made a specialty of gynecology at a time when fashion and existing knowledge favored the mechanical correction of "uterine displacement," and the pessary he designed was intended to deal with this problem.

Garrison-Morton 6043.1; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1555; Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, no. GY9. See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 157-59; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 574-75.

Highly important book on the histology of the placenta

44. HOFBAUER, Isidor Isfred. Grundzüge einer Biologie des menschlichen Plazenta mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Fragen

der Föralen Ernährung. Vienna: W. Braumüller, 1905. Contemporary cloth. Ink stamps on title. A very good copy. \$350

Collation: xii, 175 pp., 5 plates.

First edition of an important work on the histology of the placenta and containing a description of the cells which bear the eponymous designation of "Hofbauer cells."

"Hofbauer called attention to the morphologic characteristics of these cells [present in the chorionic villi during pregnancy] in his monograph on the human placenta published in 1905 [and offered here]" (Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 206).

See Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:1:645; Speert, 205-10.

First Swedish book on obstetrics

"One of the great classics within Swedish medical literature"

45. HOORN, Johan von. (1) Den swenska wäl-öfwade jorde-gumman hwilken grundeligen underwijser huru med en hafwande handlas, en wändande hielpas, en barna-qwinna handteras, och det nyfödda barnet skiötas skal. . . . Stockholm: Nathanael Goldenau, 1697. With the two inserted "privilege" leaves (frequently missing). Ink notes on two pages; small hole in one leaf with loss of three or four letters; ink spot on one page obscuring several letters. **(2)** Then swenska wälöfwade jorde-gummans andra deel. Bestående uti ottatijö märckwürdige förlosningar, förrättade, och på Fransöska beskrefne, af Paul Portal . . . på swenska öfwersatte . . . af Johan von Hoorn. Stockholm: H. C. Merckell, 1723. Small repair at outer edge of title ; two blank corners renewed; last leaf backed with loss of several letters. Lacking the portrait of Hoorn (engraved in 1708 and often missing). *Two books bound in one*. Contemporary half calf (spine ends worn), marbled boards, later leather spine label. Contained in a velvet-lined calf-backed cloth box. A very good copy. \$6500

Collation: **(1)** [22 (including engraved title)], 20, [4], 328, [20] pp., 11 plates. **(2)** [4 (blank)], [32], 233, [6] pp.

(1) First edition of the "first Swedish handbook for midwives and also the first complete medical textbook to be published in Sweden. Von Hoorn's well-known *Jorde-Gumma* is one of the great classics within Swedish medical literature" (Hagelin, *Womans booke*, 81).

Von Hoorn was the son of a Dutch immigrant. He received his early education in Holland and commenced his medical education at Leyden in 1681. Before taking his medical degree, however, he studied obstetrics under Frederik Ruysch and later spent a year in Paris with further study under the great Parisian obstetricians François Mauriceau, Philippe Peu, and Paul Portal. During this period in Paris, von Hoorn "accompanied the town midwife Madae Allegrain at her visits to women in labour, and was taught by the town obstetrician Le Frad" (Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*,

col. 905). From Paris, von Hoorn proceeded to London for further study before returning to Leyden to take his medical degree in 1690 with a thesis on obstetrics.

Von Hoorn “won for midwifery in Sweden a position of respectability. [He] acquired especial credit for his obstetrical investigations and for teaching the safety of footling and face presentations, in which he followed the doctrines of Portal, his teacher. He likewise regarded the replacement of the prolapsed arm, for the purpose of accomplishing version, [as] always unnecessary, and was the first who had a correct idea of placenta prævia as the cause of hæmorrhage during pregnancy” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 525).

(2) First edition of von Hoorn’s translation of an abridged version of Paul Portal’s *La pratique des accouchemens* (Paris, 1685). To his translation von Hoorn added his own extensive observations and commentary.

Both books are rare. (1) *NUC* shows a copy at the National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds Minnesota in the U.S. (2) *NUC* shows a copy at the National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds Minnesota in the U.S.

(1) Krivatsy 5962. (2) Blake/NLM, p. 359 (under Portal). See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 222-23; Fasbender, *Geschichte der Geburtshilfe*, 217-21.

Rare Belgium obstetrics textbook

46. HUBERT, Eugène. Cours d’accouchements professé à l’Université Catholique de Louvain. . . . 3e édition, revue, corrigée, augmentée. 2 vols. Lierre: Joseph Van In; Louvain: Émile Fonteyn, 1885. Contemporary quarter red morocco, marbled boards. Light foxing; in volume 1, two blank corners torn off; in volume 2, small stain on top edge of book block. A very good copy. \$600

Collation: vol. 1: [7], 10-618 pp., 104 figures; vol. 2: [4], 726 pp., 238 figures.

Third edition, revised and enlarged, of a complete survey of obstetrics, prepared for medical students at the medical school attached to the Catholic University of Louvain. The author’s father Louis Joseph Hubert was solely responsible for the first edition published in 1869; following his death in 1876, his son Eugène prepared a new edition published in 1878 and a third edition in 1885 with his name only on the title page.

Hubert’s study offers a full course of instruction covering virtually every topic of obstetrical interest. In volume 1, Hubert begins with physiology before proceeding to pregnancy in all its dimensions including signs, the relevant anatomy, and natural delivery. There is also a discussion of the care of the newborn infant and the potential disorders which may require treatment. Volume 2 is devoted to complications associated with such problems as difficult presentations and hemorrhage as well as malformations. Hubert discusses the methods of removing fetuses, and infants, that cannot be delivered manually. There are chapters on both symphysiotomy and cesarean section and on manual removal of undeliverable infants (invariably ending in death).

The many figures (or line drawings) illustrate an astonishing number of mechanical devices—including a wide array of forceps—and methods of handling different presentations. Both the author and his father were obviously well-informed judging from the numerous references to the medical literature from the seventeenth century

to the late nineteenth, by Continental, British, and American medical writers. Fasbender credits Louis Joseph Hubert with an axis-traction forceps and an extractor for use in removing dead or undeliverable fetuses (*Geschichte der Geburtshülfe*, 940, 957).

OCLC locates only the National Library of Medicine copy in the U.S. OCLC locates copies in the U.S. of the first edition at NLM and College of Physicians, and copies of the second edition at NLM and Harvard.

Early book on puerperal fever

47. HULME, Nathaniel. A treatise on the puerperal fever: wherein the nature and cause of that disease, so fatal to lying-in women, are represented in a new point of view illustrated by dissections; and a rational method of cure proposed, confirmed by experience. London: T. Cadell, 1772. Original boards (edges slightly worn), new paper spine and printed paper spine label. Uncut. Tipped in at front a typed slip containing an English translation of the Latin passage on p. 175. Faded ink stamp on title and three further pages (Luzern County Med. Soc. Library, Wilks-Barre, Pa.). A very good copy. \$875

Collation: folding frontispiece (small repair in fold), [4], vi, [2], 175, [1] pp.

First edition of one of the earliest books to suggest that the condition denominated “puerperal fever” is a distinct disease and that “want of cleanliness” may be regarded as a contributory factor (p. 166).

“The year before Charles White published his *Treatise*, Nathaniel Hulme was ‘clearly of the opinion that puerperal fever is as much an original or primary disease as the ague, quinsy pleurisy, or any other complaint incident to the human body.’ . . . [In] six . . . cases [attended by him] in which the fever proved fatal he described the findings at necropsy. In all of them the omentum was inflamed or gangrenous and the uterus was healthy. Therefore he concluded that puerperal fever was due to a localized omental peritonitis” (Graham, *Eternal Eve: the history of gynecology & obstetrics*, 392).

Hulme studied with John Leake whose book was published later in the same year; but the former failed to emphasize—as did Leake—that particular attention ought to be paid to the cleanliness of the delivery beds and hospital wards, and that the latter should be well-ventilated. While Hulme, like Leake, identified the presence of inflammation in postmortem examinations, he was unable to propose a specific, or general, etiology, and he was prepared to deny that it was an “infectious disease” (p. 164) although insisting that it was a condition peculiar to women who had just given birth.

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 43 (reproduction of the frontispiece) and 113; Spencer, *History of British midwifery from 1650 to 1800*, 106-7.

“The most magnificent obstetric atlas ever published”
“One of the great publications of world medical literature”

48. HUNTER, William. *Anatomia uteri humani gravidi tabulis illustrata*. . . . The anatomy of the human gravid uterus exhibited in figures. Birmingham: John Baskerville, 1774. Modern three-quarter calf, marbled boards. A few tiny pieces chipped from blank outer edges of first four leaves; several blank lower corners slightly worn; plates 33 and 34 reversed; outer edge of plate 8 shaved (as usual due to its size: see below); old repaired tear in blank outer margin of plate 16. A very good copy. \$16,500

Elephant folio (each leaf a single unfolded sheet). Collation: 21 unpaginated leaves, 34 plates.

First edition of “the most magnificent obstetric atlas ever published” (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, p. 133). “This monumental work is . . . one of the great publications of world medical literature as well as a classic of book production” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 942).

This famous book, as much an anatomical as an obstetrical atlas, was based on dissections of a total of twelve women carried out over a period of twenty-four years. The life-size plates were prepared by three artists, the chief one being Jan van Rymsdyk, and engraved by highly skilled engravers. The book was printed by John Baskerville, the greatest eighteenth-century English printer, special “attention having been given, without regard to cost, to the accuracy of the anatomy and the quality of the illustration, engraving, and printing” (Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body*, 464). Choulant wrote glowingly that the “thirty-four copperplates represent the gravid uterus and its contents in life-size, anatomically exact, and artistically perfect” (*Anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 296). The accompanying descriptions consist of text in English and Latin, in opposite columns, and are devoted solely to explicating the anatomical features revealed in the plates.

Hunter’s “great work on the gravid uterus, the outcome of the examination of the bodies of pregnant women extending over twenty-four years, owes much to the skill of the draughtsman Rymsdyk and the engravers. It is undoubtedly the finest work of the kind which has ever been published, surpassing even Smellie’s work, and worthy to rank with the finest anatomical plates of Albinus, and far superior to that anatomist’s plate of the gravid uterus, which Hunter said it pained him to look at” (Spencer, *History of British midwifery from 1650 to 1800*, 70).

This copy has wide margins and yet the outer edge of plate 8 has been very slightly cropped. Coincidentally, plate 8 in the Norman copy is described, in the sale catalog, as “slightly cropped along outer margin” (Christie’s, Norman sale, part 2, item 538).

Garrison-Morton 6157; Norman 1125; Russell, *British anatomy*, no. 452. See Roberts and Tomlinson, 460-73; Spencer, 66-76; Thoms, *Classical contributions to obstetrics and gynecology*, 15-21; Thorton, *Jan van Rymsdyk: medical artist of the eighteenth century*, 22-42.

Scarce French manual for midwives published in Castres

49. ICART, Jean François. Leçons pratiques sur l'art des accouchemens, destinées à l'instruction des sages-femmes de la province de Languedoc. Ouvrage qui contient la description abrégée des maladies les plus familières aux femmes grosses, aux femmes en couche, aux enfans nouveaux nés; où l'on détaille les devoirs des sages-femmes, des nourrices, de gardiennier, &c. qui pourra être utile aux jeunes chirurgiens, aux meres & aux nourrices. Castres: P. G. de Robert, 1784. Contemporary half calf (a little worming at spine ends), marbled boards (a bit rubber), leather lettering piece. Engraved twentieth-century bookplate (Dr. Bernard Seguy). A very good copy. \$1650

Collation: [4], viii, [9]-310, [10] pp.

First edition of a scarce book, possibly the only medical books ever published in Castres (in the south of France), providing instruction for midwives.

Leçons pratiques is arranged in the form of questions and answers presented for easy understanding. The first part (pp. 9-271) is devoted to topics "pour servir d'instruction aux sages-femmes." Icart covers virtually every conceivable issue including the qualifications of the midwife, conception and generation, signs of pregnancy and time of delivery, preparation, and childbirth. He deals comprehensively with complications and diseases of pregnant women as well as post-delivery problems, and he sought to identify some popular errors which may affect the competence of the midwife. There are in addition chapters containing recommendations for the care and treatment of the infant including proper nourishment and handling of malformations and disease. A separate section (pp. [273]-310) reviews "Des diverses positions du fœtus dans les accouchemens."

Icart studied medicine at Montpellier and Paris. After a period as a military surgeon he settled in Castres where he offered free instruction for midwives.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Huntington, National Library of Medicine, Rochester, and Stanford.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:366 (giving the name Icard and no first name).

Statistical confirmation that menstruation is not debilitating

50. JACOBI, Mary Putnam. The question of rest for women during menstruation. . . . The Boylston Prize Essay of Harvard University for 1876. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1877. Original cloth (spine ends repaired). Ink notation on title; ink stamp on two blank margins. A very good copy. \$750

Collation: [8], 232 pp., 8 plates (on 14 leaves).

First edition of an important study in its time written by one of the first American women to hold a medical degree. With this statistical study Jacobi demonstrated that

menstruation was not an incapacitating condition as had been suggested previously by male physicians.

On the strength of 286 replies to 1000 copies of a questionnaire that she had distributed to women (see p. 27), Jacobi concluded that few women required rest during menstruation. She further showed that physical activity was not harmful for menstruating women, even for those suffering from menstrual pain.

See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:390-91; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 643-45.

Scarce Virginia manual on women's health

51. JENNINGS, Samuel Kennedy. The married lady's companion, or poor man's friend; in four parts. I. An address to the married lady, who is the mother of daughters. II. An address to the newly married lady. III. Some important hints to the midwife. IV. An essay on the management and common diseases of children. Richmond: printed by T. Nicholson, [ca. 1808?]. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Small hole in one leaf (57/58) with loss of several letters; foxing. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: 204, [4], v, [3] pp.

First edition of a rare domestic manual on women's health published in Virginia, very likely the first book on this subject originating in this state.

Jennings was both a physician and a minister, and the influence of these two professions are evident in his book. In part I (pp. 5-44), Jennings insists on the mutual dependency of health and morality and religion. Part II (pp. 45-73), "Addressed to the newly married lady," deals largely with common ailments such as "heart-burn," costiveness, tooth-ache, piles, diarrhoea, etc. Part III (pp. 74-122) contains an extended discussion of pregnancy including normal and difficult labor, abortion, and childbed fever. There are also directions for midwives. The final part (pp. 123-204) deals with the care of children and represents an early American contribution to pediatrics which is unnoticed in Thomas Cone's *History of American pediatrics*.

An "advertisement," following the text, notifies purchasers of this book that Jennings can supply medicines at his address at New-London. He has included a page and a quarter of "Explanation of some words for the help of common readers."

Jennings was a resident of Baltimore for much of his life and an important figure in the development of medical education in that city. A second edition of his book was published in New York in 1808.

OCLC gives the dates 1804 and 1808 for this book and locates a fair number of copies, but this remains a rare item in the antiquarian book trade. This is the second copy I have handled since 1983.

Austin 1054 (citing Blanton's book on the medical history of Virginia for the probable date of 1808). See Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 2007; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 661.

*Photograph of a great American gynecologist
by a leading American portrait photographer*

52. KELLY, Howard Atwood. Photograph, 6 1/4 x 7 7/8 inches. *Signed in pencil by the photographer Doris U. Jaeger on the blank lower margin of the image. Signed on the matting in ink: "H A Kelly / 1920."* Framed, outside dimensions 11 7/8 x 14 7/8 inches. The photograph in fine condition. \$2250

Howard Kelly, one of the founders of the specialty of gynecology in the United States, was for many years chairman of the department of gynecology at Johns Hopkins. He "is widely regarded as having done more than any other American to establish gynecology as a surgical specialty in this country" (Speert, *Obstetrics and gynecology in America: a history*, 208). Kelly was responsible for numerous surgical innovations as well as surgical instruments.

Doris Jaeger was an American photographer who specialized in portraits.

See Baskett, *On the shoulders of giants: eponyms and names in obstetrics and gynaecology*, 105-6; Garrison-Morton, eight citations; Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:409-10; Speert, 208-10.

First thorough eclectic textbook of obstetrics

53. KING, John. American eclectic obstetrics. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., 1855. Original sheep. Foxing. A very good copy. \$600

Collation: frontispiece, viii, [9]-741, [1] pp., [2] pp. (ads).

First edition of the first comprehensive eclectic textbook of obstetrics. King was one of the founders of the so-called eclectic school of medicine.

"King was an 1838 graduate of the Reformed Medical Academy (New York), the eclectic medical school founded by Wooster Beach . . . in 1829. He practiced in New Bedford, Mass. until 1846, when he migrated west where the Thomsonians and their reformed allies enjoyed greater success. King practiced in Kentucky until 1848, when he moved to Cincinnati. In response to the formation of the A.M.A. in 1847, King called for a congress of 'reformed practitioners' that resulted in the founding of the National Eclectic Medical Association" (Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, p. 588).

See Kaufmann, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:415; Kelly and Burgence, *American medical biography*, 701.

Detailed account of the forceps and their proper application

54. LANDIS, Henry Gardner. How to use the forceps. With an introductory account of the female pelvis and of the mechanism of delivery. New York: E. B. Treat, 1880. Original cloth. "Compliments

of the publisher” ink stamped at head of title. A very good copy.

\$350

Collation: frontispiece, [4], [7]-168 pp., 27 figures (or line drawings).

First edition of a comprehensive review of the forceps preceded by an account of the mechanism of labor.

Part I (pp. [13]-88) is devoted to the mechanism of labor. The four sections forming this part deal with the relevant anatomy, “the propelling forces,” “the body to be propelled,” and the mechanism of deliver. In part II (pp. [89]-168), Landis describes the forceps (blades, handles, lock) and its application. Further sections cover traction, compression, and leverage. The final section of part II (pp. 146-168) describes in considerable detail the special circumstances calling for the use of the forceps. The twenty-seven line drawings in the text depict the female pelvis, the differing positions of the fetus, and the application of the forceps.

Landis is not mentioned in the standard histories of obstetrics. He is described on the title page as “professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in Starling Medical College,” presumably located in Columbus, Ohio (the place named at the end of the author’s preface).

Symphysiotomy opposed by a defender of cesarean section

55. LAUVERJAT, Théodor Étienne. Examen d’une brochure qui à pour titre: Procès-verbaux et réflexions à l’occasion de la section de la symphyse, &c. Amsterdam, 1779. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. The date in ink entered below title-page imprint; lightly foxed. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: [6], 7-80, [2 (blank)], 81-83 pp.

First edition of Lauerjat’s response to Jean René Sigault’s published report of the symphysiotomy performed by him on a patient named Vespres.

Sigault performed his first symphysiotomy in Paris in 1778, after which he carried out three further procedures, one of them on the patient Vespres. Sigault’s object was to demonstrate a safe alternative to cesarean section, which at this time usually ended with the death of both the mother and the infant. The operation to prepare the patient involved the surgical division of the symphysis pubis, a procedure he assumed would provide a larger opening for delivery of the child. This procedure proved controversial and provoked several pamphlets critical of Sigault’s operation, which was attended with significant complications as well as mortality. Lauerjat was an early defender of cesarean section which he acknowledged was dangerous but nevertheless sometimes the only alternative to accepting the loss of both the mother and the child. In his paper (offered here) he presented a careful review, and criticism, of Sigault’s account of the operation of symphysiotomy performed on the patient Vespres, described by Sigault in his *Analyse de trois procès-verbaux faits à l’opération de symphyse sur la femme Vespres* (Paris, [1778]).

Lauerjat was the author of one of the major eighteenth-century works on cesarean section. In his *Nouvelle méthode de pratique l’opération césarienne, et parallèle de cette opération & de la section de la symphyse des os pubis* (Paris, 1788) Lauerjat not only recommended the operation in certain cases but also described in great detail

procedures for its successful accomplishment. Lauerjat provided “many new and clever suggestions in the method of performing the operation [of cesarean section], notably the use of a transverse incision of the uterus” (Young, *History of caesarean section*, 64) It is now accepted that he was the first to recommend a low transverse opening, and his experience with this approach is described in this book.

Lauerjat was a leading Paris obstetrician during the later part of the eighteenth century.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Duke, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and Virginia Historical Society.

See Ricci, *Genealogy of gynaecology*, 425, 429, and 474; Wangenstein, *Rise of surgery*, 209; Young, 64-65, 183.

Comprehensive survey of vesico-vaginal fistula

56. LE DOUBLE, Anatole Félix. Du klesis génital et principalement de l’occlusion vaginale et vulvaire dans les fistules urogénitales, Paris: V. Adrien Delahaye, 1876. Modern half cloth, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$350

Collation: 247, [1] pp.

First trade edition (issued as a Paris thesis in the same year) of a review of the nineteenth-century literature dealing with vesico-vaginal fistulas and some of their complications.

During his internship at the Maternité in Paris, the author had observed the many complications associated with labor, especially vesico-vaginal fistulas, which were not uncommon and invariably resulted in significant genito-urinary problems. He has here reviewed the specific complications resulting from difficult labors that had produced these fistulas and describes the methods introduced by recent and contemporary surgeons to treat them. Much of Le Double’s text deals with the operative remedies and their various advantages and disadvantages. Pages [244]-247 contain a comprehensive bibliography of nineteenth-century writings on the subject.

NUC shows copies at College of Physicians and National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Harvard, New York Academy of Medicine, and Stanford. Some of these copies are the 1876 thesis issue published by Parent.

See Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:879-80 (this book not mentioned).

Rare book on uterine and vaginal growths

57. LEFAUCHEUX, L. R. J. [OCLC gives initials only]. Dissertation sur les tumeurs circonscrites et indolentes du tissu cellulaire de la matrice et du vagin; avec la description & la gravure d’un instrument qui n’a pas encore été publié pour la ligature der polypes uterins. Paris: Gabon, an XI (1802). Modern quarter morocco,

marbled boards. *Signed by the author on the verso of the second leaf as a guarantee of authenticity.* A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [4], 94, [2 (errata and “explication des figures”)] pp., plate (containing 6 “figures”).

First trade edition of the author’s Paris thesis on uterine and vaginal growths and their removal. The trade and thesis issues of this book are both very scarce.

The author provides a short historical review of the literature on uterine polyps, or “tumeurs,” particularly the methods employed to treat, or remove, them. He cites both the earliest writers (for example, Galen) as well as Fernel, but deals in greater detail with physicians’ accounts from the previous hundred or so years including Levret and Morgagni. He also reprints pathology and case reports of uterine tumors. Lefaucheux follows this with a “classification” of such growths (pp. 24-42) and a discussion of their occurrence in pregnant women and effects on parturition. He here cites the views of both surgeons and midwives regarding vaginal and uterine tumors, and he refers to the writings of some of the principal contributors to the obstetric literature from the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries. Finally, he describes some of the instruments previously used to remove uterine and vaginal polyps, especially those employed by Desault and Pouteau. The instrument illustrated in the plate appears to have been designed by Michael J. Cullerier to whom Lefaucheux has dedicated his book.

The author describes himself on the title page as “Ancien chirurgien second de l’Hôtel-Dieu d’Angers.” Neither he nor his book is mentioned in the standard histories or biographical compilations (such as Hirsch). For Cullerier, see Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:153-54.

OCLC locates a single copy of the thesis issue in the U.S. (National Library of Medicine) and a single copy of the trade edition (Chicago).

*“The outstanding figure in eighteenth century French midwifery”
Possibly authorial manuscript notes and deletions*

58. LEVRET, André. (1) L’art des accouchemens, démontré par des principes de physique et de mécanique. Pour servir de base & de fondement à des leçons particulières. Paris: de l’imprimerie de Delaguette, 1753. Contemporary manuscript notes and deletions on sixteen pages (possibly authorial: see below). Small piece torn from outer edge of title. (2) Explication de plusieurs figures sur le mécanisme de la grossesse et de l’accouchement, &c. Paris: chez Delaguette, 1752. (3) [drop title:] Supplément aux ouvrages de M. A. Levret. N.p., n.d. *Three works bound in one volume.* Early nineteenth-century French quarter calf, marbled boards (one corner rubbed). A very good copy. \$4500

Collation: (1) frontispiece, xiv, 258 pp. (2) 16 pp., 3 folding plates. (3) 74 pp.

(1) First edition of one of the most important eighteenth-century obstetrical

monographs. This “book covered the whole field of obstetrics and remained a standard work for many years” (Garrison-Morton).

This book contains a memorable description of the parturient axis, a subject which received considerable attention during the second half of the eighteenth century. “Outstanding among these [contributions] were the geometric formulations of Levret [first presented in the book offered here], which delineated for the first time the three pelvic planes of chief obstetric significance” (Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 160).

In his discussion in this book of the mechanism of labor Levret added to his earlier description of the forceps with a “pelvic curve” which he introduced in 1748. “André Levret followed Mauriceau as one of the most influential French obstetricians of the 18th century. His careful study of the pelvis led him to devise forceps with a pelvic curve. . . . It seems likely that Levret and Smellie independently conceived and designed the pelvic curve. Indeed, in many ways Levret with his clear understanding and innovation was the French counterpart of Smellie” (Baskett, *On the shoulders of giants: eponyms and names in obstetrics and gynaecology*, 124).

“The outstanding figure in eighteenth century French midwifery was André Levret. . . . His logical deductions relative to the mechanism of labor, his careful handling of dystocia, and his resourcefulness in meeting emergencies, placed his teaching far in advance of his predecessors. . . . [Levret’s] skill in general surgery was well-nigh equal to his skill in midwifery. His book on midwifery [offered here] . . . went through many editions and was an accepted standard guide from the close of Mauriceau’s period to the beginning of that of Baudelocque” (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 89-90).

On sixteen pages of this copy of Levret’s *L’art des accouchemens* are short manuscript notes (some faded and a few slightly cropped by an early binder) apparently intended as revisions of the text. There are also deletions of several words (for example, on p. 8), two lines of text (for example, on p. 69), and most of a paragraph (p. 103). The possibly authorial corrections—I have not established that they in fact are by Levret—appear on pp. 7, 8, 67, 69, 103, 105, 106, 117, 123, 174, 182, 198, 210, 211, 249, 257. The bookseller from whom I acquired this book has stated that a comparison with the 1766 edition shows that most of the manuscript alterations recorded in this first edition have been taken account of in the latter version of Levret’s text.

OCLC records three U.S. copies under “book/internet resource/computer file” (which is very likely a mistake!): Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, and New York Academy of Medicine.

Garrison-Morton 6153, *Heirs of Hippocrates* 862 (second edition); Hagelin, *Womans booke*, p. 111 (without the supplement).

(2) First edition. This short work was presumably intended to clarify points raised in an earlier edition of Levret’s *Observations sur les causes et les accidens de plusieurs accouchemens laborieux*. The three fine plates depict features of female pelvic anatomy.

OCLC identifies a U.S. copy at NLM (under the same heading as the previous citation).

(3) The “Supplément” was clearly meant to accompany this book. However, the version in this copy differs from the one described on OCLC. The OCLC description cites 50 pp., whereas in the copy offered here the text continues to p. 74. On p. 51 begins “Memoire sur la méthode de délivrer les femmes après l’accouchement.”

A famous obstetrician criticizes inappropriate practices while defending the new rules

59. LEVRET, André. Essai sur l'abus des règles générales, et contre les préjugés qui s'opposent aux progrès de l'art des accouchemens. Contenant succinctement & à la portée de tout le monde, 1. la manière de se conduire pendant la grossesse, le travail de l'enfantement, les suites de couche, 2. le choix des nourrices, l'allaitement, la dentition, le sevrage des enfans, &c. Paris: l'auteur, Prault, & P. Fr. Didot, 1766. Contemporary calf (spine top repaired). One blank corner renewed. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [2], xiii, [1], 356, [3] pp., folding plate.

First edition of Levret's book intended to reaffirm his most recent views relating to the care of pregnant women, delivery and treatment of complications, and care of the newborn.

Levret covers conception, pregnancy, and birth, subjects treated in his earlier books. However, this book is especially important for Levret's criticism of abuses of the new rules proposed by him relating to the treatment of both pregnant women and the newborn. For example, he disparages reliance on amulets as protection from complications, and he discusses such activities as bathing, dance, and music during pregnancy. He also identifies precautions to be exercised during pregnancy and childbirth, and he briefly notes disorders such as hernia and tumors complicating delivery.

Classic on the abnormal female pelvis

60. LITZMANN, Carl Conrad Theodor. Die Formen des Beckens, insbesondere des engen weiblichen Beckens, nach eigenen Beobachtungen und Untersuchungen, nebst einem Anhang über die Osteomalacie. Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1861. Original cloth-backed printed boards (corners repaired, slightly worn; small repair in upper board). On upper board, "Crede" in ink on upper corner (see below), "No, 55 zur Bibliothek der R. S. Entbindungs [illegible]" in center. Ink stamp (Universitäts Frauenklinik Leipzig) on upper board, title, two further pages, and verso of final plate. A good copy. \$1500

Collation: vi, 152, [2] pp., 6 colored lithographed plates.

First edition of one of the principal nineteenth-century monographs on female pelvic abnormalities.

Litzmann continued the work of Gustav Michaelis, one of the pioneers in recognizing and classifying abnormal female pelvis. In the famous book offered here, Litzmann provided a revised classification of the deformities presented by Michaelis ten years earlier (in his *Das enge Becken* [Leipzig, 1851]). Litzmann added to Michaelis'

list of deformities and established “definitions and criteria [for classifying female pelvic deformities] that have been largely adopted throughout the world” (Thoms, *Classical contributions in obstetrics and gynecology*, 208). *Die Formen des Beckens*, “one of the classics of obstetric literature, contains in its first paragraph one of the most lucid and succinct descriptions of the female pelvis ever written” (Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 312; for an English translation of this paragraph, see Thoms, 209).

Litzmann was one of the leading German contributors to obstetric literature. His professional career was spent in Kiel where he developed a large practice in both obstetrics and gynecology.

Garrison-Morton 6263. See Baskett, *On the shoulders of giants: eponyms and names in obstetrics and gynaecology*, 130; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:809; Speert, 307-13.

Carl Sigmund Franz Credé, the probable former owner of this copy, was an eminent German obstetrician. See Baskett, 54-55; Garrison-Morton, four citations; Hirsch, 2:140.

“By one of the most renowned students of the female pelvis”

61. LITZMANN, Carl Conrad Theodor. Das schräg-ovale Becken, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung seiner Entstehung im Gefolge einseitiger Coxalgie. Kiel: Akademische Buchhandlung, 1853. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards; original (repaired) printed wrappers bound in. Uncut. Ink stamp and notation on front wrapper and title. A very good copy. \$1750

Folio. Collation: [4], 33, [1] pp., 5 plates.

First edition of one of the classic works from the nineteenth century on the deformed pelvis and the effects of this deformity on labor. In this book Litzmann described the oblique ovoid pelvis.

“Carl Conrad Theodor Litzmann, destined to become one of the most renowned students of the female pelvis, was only four years old when Naegele’s monograph on the mechanism of labor was published. A half century later he described [in the book offered here] the obverse of Naegele’s obliquity, namely, a variety of engagement in which the sagittal suture approximates the symphysis pubis and the posterior parietal bone presents at the pelvic inlet” (Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 307).

Second recorded copy of an Italian manual on diseases of women

62. LONGHI, Antonio. Sulle principali malattie delle donne e sui mezzi più convenienti a curarle. Trattenimenti popolari. Milan: Pietro Anelli, 1858. Original printed wrappers (partly lightly stained). Uncut. Ink stamp on the half-title (Ex libris - dr. Ivo Confortini).

Corners of a few leaves at front and back creased. A good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$850

Collation: [6], 167, [3 (indice = 2)] pp.

First edition of a rare domestic manual on the conditions, as well as diseases, peculiar to women. This appears to be the second recorded copy.

The text is continuous without chapter or section divisions. However, the “Indice delle materie” at the back identifies twenty-one topics of prime interest to women. Longhi describes a number of female complaints, or diseases, and he offers recommendations regarding their treatment and cure. Among the topics reviewed are puberty and the onset of menstruation, pregnancy, sterility, diseases affecting the female genitalia including cancer, uterine hemorrhage, and breast disorders. The book concludes with advice concerning the selection of a qualified physician.

The title page states that Longhi is a doctor of medicine and surgery with specialties in obstetrics and ophthalmology and practicing at Pavia and Turin. He is unmentioned in Fasbender’s *Geschichte der Geburtshilfe* and Hirsch’s *Biographisches Lexikon*.

OCLC locates only the copy at the National Library of Medicine.

Fine sammelband on the duration of pregnancy

63. (1) LOUIS, Antoine. Mémoire contre la légitimité des naissances prétendues tardives, dans lequel on concilie les Loix Civiles avec celles de l’oeconomie animale. Paris: P. G. Cavelier, 1764. **(2) Jean LE BAS.** Question importante. Peute-on déterminer un terme préfix pour l’accouchement. Paris: P. G. Simon, 1764. **(3) Antoine LOUIS.** Supplément au mémoire contre la légitimité des naissances prétendues tardives. N.p., 1764 **(4) Jean LE BAS.** Lettre à Monsieur Bouvart . . . au sujet de sa derniere consultations, sur une naissance prétendue tardive . . . 1. aux des ecrits de M. Le Bas . . . : 2. à une consultation de M. Bertin: 3. à une autre de M. Petit. Amsterdam: Chatelain, 1765. *Four books bound in one.* Nineteenth-century marbled boards (slightly worn; spine repaired). Bookplate and signature of Georges Dujardin-Beaumetz. A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: (1) 92 pp.; (2) 114 pp.; (3) 109 pp. (with drop title); (4) [2], 50 pp.

(1) First edition of a book of great significance for the history of forensic medicine and medical jurisprudence.

Louis’ *Mémoire* represents the first serious attempt to define precisely the duration of pregnancy. Louis further sought to establish the concept of a legally defined period for normal gestation and to identify its implications for medical jurisprudence.

Louis’ books on medical jurisprudence are the most important contributions to the subject from this period. “All of his writings are remarkable for the fluency and

elegance of style, as well as for the richness of subject matter” (Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 2, p. 484).

Garrison-Morton 1731; Norman 1395. See Nemeč, *Highlights of medicolegal relations*, 61; Garrison, *History of medicine*, 371.

(3) First edition of Louis’ *Supplément* which is sometimes missing.

(2, 4) First editions of two scarce works by Jean Le Bas relating to Louis’ *Mémoire*. “Le Bas is usually remembered for his vivid and prolonged discussion with Louis, Bouvart and Petit regarding the possible length of pregnancy extending into the postmaturity period or longer than forty-two weeks” (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 227).

Scarce tabulation of the earliest reported ovariectomies

64. LYMAN, George Hinckley. The history and statistics of ovariectomy, and the circumstances under which the operation may be regarded as safe and expedient. Boston: printed by John Wilson and Son, 1856. Original printed wrappers (small pieces torn from corners of rear wrapper). Uncut. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [2], 146, [2 (errata on recto)] pp.

First edition of this very scarce review of all of the ovariectomies of which Lyman could find a record in the American, British, and Continental medical literature. Lyman has identified a total of 300 ovariectomies. A table containing a complete list of the recorded procedures appears on pp. [96]-105 and an “analysis of the cases” begins on p. 109.

Lyman was a leading Boston obstetrician who helped found the American Gynecological Society. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and a major force in the passage in 1894 of legislation requiring registration of practitioners of medicine in Massachusetts.

See Bourage’s *History of the Massachusetts Medical Society* for references to Lyman.

Scarce history of the Obstetrical Society of Boston

65. LYMAN, George Hinckley. Historical sketch of the Obstetrical Society of Boston in the War of the Rebellion. Boston: David Clapp, 1887. Original printed wrappers (blank corner of front wrapper torn off, ink stamp). A very good copy. \$300

Collation: 62 pp.

First edition of an interesting study of Boston obstetricians who participated in the war, together with details about the hospitals they staffed and the battles in which they served.

For a short notice of the Obstetrical Society of Boston see Speert, *Obstetrics and gynecology in America: a history*, p. 116.

Pioneer ovariologist's landmark paper which established the feasibility of the operation

65a. McDOWELL, Ephraim. Three cases of extirpation of diseased ovaries. In *Eclectic repertory and analytic review* 7:242-44. Philadelphia: Thomas Dobson, 1817. Modern calf, original leather spine label remounted on spine. Lightly browned. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: viii, 612 pp.

First edition of McDowell's famous paper describing his first and two subsequent ovariectomies, procedures which earned for him the title "father of abdominal surgery."

This landmark in the history of surgery contains a record of McDowell's first successful ovariectomy, an event marking the inauguration of abdominal surgery. McDowell's first procedure, for a cystic ovary, was performed in 1809, at McDowell's residence and without the benefit of anesthesia! "The year 1809 marks an important advancement in gynaecological surgery and, indeed, a milestone in abdominal surgery. In December of that year, Ephraim McDowell . . . successfully performed the first ovariectomy, relieving Mrs. Jane Todd Crawford, forty-seven years of age, of a huge ovarian cyst. It was a daring undertaking" (Ricci, *One hundred years of gynaecology*, 57). McDowell's procedure—he is credited with thirteen oophorectomies, at least eight successful—demonstrated the feasibility of abdominal operations, but the operation to remove diseased ovaries was seldom attempted during the first half of the century. It was not until the second half of the century, following the introduction of surgical anesthesia, that successful extirpations of ovarian tumors were widely reported in the medical literature.

"The contributions of McDowell form the fundamental knowledge upon which modern abdominal surgery rests. . . . McDowell went to the University of Edinburgh. Here under the influence of John Bell he received inspiration which influenced his whole career. After two years he returned to America and began to practice in Danville [in Kentucky]. Within a short time he assumed the medical leadership of the community and in a few years was the most eminent surgeon west of the Alleghenies" (Thoms, *Classic contributions to obstetrics and gynecology*, 214).

Garrison-Morton 6023; Norman 1403; Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 2, no. GYp3. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 782-83; Leonardo, *History of gynecology*, 326-29; Ricci, 57-59; Speert, *Obstetrics and gynecology in America: a history*, 175-77; Thoms, 214-18 (including a long quotation from this paper); Wangenstein, *Rise of surgery*, 227-29.

Rare Italian book on the art of midwifery

66. MALACARNE, Michele Vincenzo Giacinto. La esplorazione proposta come fondamento dell'arte ostetrica. . . . Coll'indice delle dimostrazioni, che si fanno nella scuola pratica della arte ostetrica eretta nella medesima Regia Università. Milan: Giacomo Barbelle,

1791. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Uncut. A very good copy. \$1650

Collation: xii, 147, [3], iii-xvi pp.

First edition of a rare book containing, according to the author, a complete account of the practical side of the “art” of obstetrics. The *Dizionario biografico degli Italiani* describes this study as “remarkable for clarity and explanatory organization” (“notevole per chiarezza e ordine espositivo” [67:705]). This book—Malacarne’s first obstetrical monograph—was composed during the period when the author occupied the chair of surgery and obstetrics at the University of Pavia (1789-93).

Malacarne’s text consists of 159 numbered sections, most of them a paragraph in length. The initial paragraphs offer a detailed account of the relevant female anatomy. Immediately following the anatomical sections are several paragraphs dealing with sterility or inability to conceive. Malacarne then deals at considerable length with the anatomical and pathological factors which sometimes prevent pregnancy, and he offers instructions concerning the kinds of examinations required to identify specific problems. The discussion of pregnancy includes observations relating to the management of the parturient women. Finally, Malacarne reviews the various presentations, and he offers advice concerning delivery and the handling of potential complications.

Malacarne is remembered for his books on the anatomy of the cerebellum (1776 [Garrison-Morton 1382.1]) and on cretinism (1789 [Garrison-Morton 3809]), but he published on other topics, one of them obstetrics: Hirsch mentions Malacarne’s obstetrical writings without, however, citing any titles, possibly because of their rarity (see *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:42).

NUC and OCLC locate the same two U.S. copies: National Library of Medicine and New York Academy of Medicine.

See *Dizionario biografico degli Italiani*, 67:704-7.

Rare Italian book on cesarean section

67. **MALAGO, Pietro Paolo.** Della sezione cesarea de’vantaggi ch’essa ha sopra la sinfisiotomia e della necessita’ di eseguirla con tutte le regole dell’arte anche nelle donne gravide che sono morte. Memoria divisa in tre parti. Ferrara: Gaetano Bresciani, 1815. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Numeral “9” on title; faded ink stamps on title and final page; blank top edges lightly foxed. A very good copy. \$1250

Quarto. Collation: [4], 3-47 pp.

First edition of a rare book on cesarean section.

The author presents a carefully researched defense of the superiority of cesarean section over symphysiotomy. “Parte Prima” (pp. 5-29) deals with the operation of cesarean section and contains as full a history as was then possible. Malago begins with

references from the sixteenth century before turning his attention to later times. His coverage of the eighteenth-century literature is close to definitive: he cites all of the principal French, German, and Italian writers on the subject as well as many lesser known contributors. He appears to have been familiar with some of the English writers. In the second part (pp. 30-41) Malago argues for the advantage of cesarean section over symphysiotomy and mentions some of the most important recent proponents of the former procedure including Baudeloque and Lauverjat. "Parte terza" (pp. 42-47) is devoted to the controversial topic of the propriety of a cesarean operation when the pregnant woman has just died and there is a chance of saving the infant.

Malago is described on the title page as a medical doctor and surgeon in Ferrara. He is not mentioned in the histories of cesarean section to which I had access, in Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon*, or in the standard histories of medicine (for example, by Baas and Castiglioni).

OCLC locates a total of three copies: College of Physicians and National Library of Medicine in the U.S. and the British Library.

Pioneering study of tubal pregnancy

68. MALL, Franklin Paine. On the fate of the human embryo in tubal pregnancy. In *Contributions to embryology* 1, no. 1 [entire issue]. Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1915. Original printed wrappers (small area of discoloration on rear wrapper; "221" in ink on spine). A very good copy. \$500

Collation: 103, [1] pp., 11 plates (each containing several figures).

First edition of Mall's monograph on tubal pregnancy based on a study of the collection of embryos which he formed and later gave to the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Mall's embryo collection, the largest in the United States at the time, provided him and his colleagues with significant material for a variety of embryological inquiries. In this first issue of *Contributions to embryology*, a journal founded by Mall, the author drew on the collection in an attempt to account for tubal pregnancy. He investigated both normal and pathological embryos in tubal pregnancies as well as pathological ova and other abnormalities. Pages 68-103 contain a description of the individual specimens used in the study (the first one supplied by Harvey Cushing).

With the financial help of the Carnegie Institution Mall was able to establish a Department of Embryology at Johns Hopkins which he directed until his death in 1917. Sabin's biography of Mall includes brief mention of the embryo collection and the establishment of a the research facility devoted to embryology. See *Franklin Paine Mall: the story of a mind*, 298-309. Mall was responsible for pioneering embryological research. Garrison-Morton 516 cites his study of the pathology of early human embryos (3 parts, Baltimore, 1899-1908).

This volume forms Carnegie Institution publication no. 221.

See *DSB*, 9:55-58; Garrison-Morton, three citations.

By a leading German obstetrician

69. MARTIN, Eduard Arnold. Fragebuch zu dem Lehrbuch der Geburtshülfe für Hebammen. . . . Zweite Auflage. Erlangen: Ferdinand Enke, 1867. Original printed yellow wrappers. Uncut. A very good copy. \$300

Collation: iv, 54 pp.

Second edition of Martin's digest, in the form of short questions and answers, of his *Lehrbuch der Geburtshülfe für Hebammen* published in 1854, a work which reached a fourth edition in 1880. Martin's *Fragebuch* was first published in 1856.

Martin was one of the principal German contributors to obstetrics and gynecology during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. Ricci includes Martin among the "German names [that] crowd the field [of gynecological studies] and became preeminent" (*One hundred years of gynaecology*, 38).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Buffalo, College of Physicians, and Harvard (and copies of the first edition at Michigan and National Library of Medicine).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:93-95.

Fine atlas illustrating many pathological conditions

70. MARTIN, Eduard Arnold. Hand-Atlas der Gynäkologie und Geburtshülfe. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1862. Modern quarter morocco, cloth. Foxing. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: viii, 163 pp., 71 plates.

First edition of Martin's finely illustrated atlas of gynecology and obstetrics.

The fine plates depict numerous anatomical details of interest to the obstetrician. However, the value of Martin's *Hand-Atlas* was due to the illustrations of many pathological conditions including cancer. Many of the plates are derived from the extensive German literature on female anatomy and pathology. Each plate is accompanied by one or more pages containing short explanations, and the source of the illustration is credited if taken from a previously published monograph.

Two rare books by an "incomparable accoucheur"

71. MAYGRIER, Jacques Pierre. (1) Nouvelle méthode pour manœuvrer les accouchemens. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée et augmentée. Paris: Méquignon, an XII - 1804. (2) Dissertation sur le délivrance. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée et augmentée. Paris: Méquignon, an XII - 1804. *Two works bound in one volume*. Contemporary half sheep (spine repaired, a little worn), boards. Printed book label mounted on front pastedown (C. Coindet). Ink stamp on title

(Ex Libris / Caroli Coindet / Med. & Chir. Doct.). Foxing. A very good copy. \$1000

Collation: (1) [4], xxiv, 132 pp. (2) [4], 87 pp.

Second, revised, editions of two books by Maygrier, a prolific author of books devoted to midwifery. Cutter and Viets call Maygrier “an independent ‘incomparable accoucheur’ in Paris” (*Short history of midwifery*, 231).

Maygrier is remembered for his atlas of midwifery containing a total of eighty plates published in 1822 as *Nouvelles démonstrations d’accouchemens*. There were several further French editions of this influential book as well as a German version and a translation published in the United States in 1833. Maygrier was a major contributor to the development of midwifery during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Baas states that Maygrier “reduced the 96 foetal positions of Baudelocque to half that number” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1085).

(1) OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard and Rochester and a copy of the first edition, published in 1802, at Rochester. (2) OCLC locates a copy at Harvard in the U.S. Minnesota owns the only copy in the U.S. of the first edition published in 1802 as Maygrier’s Paris medical thesis.

See Cutter and Viets, 231-32; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:136.

Scarce Swiss manual for midwives

72. MAYOR, Matthias (or Mathias) Louis. Instruction sur l’art des accouchemens, à l’usage des sages-femmes du Canton de Vaud. Lausanne: Imprimerie de Hignou ainé, 1828. Original unlettered three-quarter vellum (darkened; rear joint partly damaged), marbled boards (edges a little worn, a few repairs). Moderate to occasionally heavy foxing; dampstaining in some lower margins and in lower parts of a few leaves. A good copy. \$950

Collation: [4], xxx, 386, [20] pp., 10 plates (1 folding).

First edition of Mayor’s manual intended to acquaint prospective midwives in the Canton of Vaud (its principal city Lausanne) about safe practices and the avoidance of injurious actions by the midwife

The text consists of 691 numbered paragraphs describing the signs of impending birth, the required preparations, the manner of handling the positions of the fetus, complications, and other information relevant to the duties of the midwife. In his introductory remarks, Mayor emphasizes the need for the student to master the lessons recorded in his book, to solicit the aid of experienced midwives when available, and to help indigent women. The plates depict female anatomy (including pelvic measurements), presentations of the fetus, and the placenta.

Mayor was the leading obstetrician and surgeon in French-speaking Switzerland during the first half of the nineteenth century. He was a prolific author who published extensively on surgery and was the author of an important book on the treatment of fractures as well as books on bandaging and cauterization. He also prepared a manual for domestic use containing descriptions of a variety of simple operations. Several of his books received translations into other European languages. In 1818 Mayor became

the first to record fetal heart sounds by auscultation, a discovery credited to J. A. Lejumeau de Kergaradec whose description of the procedure, published in 1822, brought it to the attention of the medical profession.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Harvard, Huntington, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, Rochester, Utah, and Yale.

American edition of seminal English works on puerperal fever

73. MEIGS, Charles Delucena. The history, pathology, and treatment of puerperal fever and crural phlebitis. . . . With an introductory essay. Philadelphia: Ed. Barrington & Geo. D. Haswell, 1842. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Blank upper corners at front creased; ink stamp on title and one further page. A very good copy. \$500

Collation: [2], [7]-338 pp. Pagination at front irregular but complete.

First edition of Meigs' edition of monographs on puerperal fever by Alexander Gordon (London, 1795), William Hey (London, 1815), John Armstrong (London, 1814), and Robert Lee (chapters from one of his book on midwifery), here reprinted with an eighteen-page introductory essay by Meigs.

The first three works are now remembered for their emphasis on cleanliness and discussion of the possibility of infection communicated from an external source. In his introductory essay, Meigs supposed that puerperal infection was a local inflammation, and he therefore dealt solely with the medical treatment advocated by the four authors when treating this particular disorder.

Meigs was a famous Philadelphia obstetrician now remembered for his rejection of the suggestion, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, that physicians were themselves responsible for transmitting to parturient women infective material contained on their own unwashed hands and clothing.

See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 2:510-11; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 828-29.

By one of the leading nineteenth-century Philadelphia obstetricians

74. MEIGS, Charles Delucena. Obstetrics: the science and the art. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1849. Original sheep. A very good copy. \$450

Collation: xx, [17]-685 pp., 32 pp. (ads), 121 figures (or line drawings).

First edition of one of the author's principal works.

The text illustrations include many depicting presentations and instruments.

The author of this comprehensive study is remembered for his paper on embolism as a cause of sudden death during labor. Meigs was a leading Philadelphia physician and professor of obstetrics at Jefferson Medical College. He is remembered as a leader of the opposition to employment of anesthetics during childbirth.

Heirs of Hippocrates 1490. See Garrison-Morton 6177.

The leading Kentucky obstetrician in his time

75. **MILLER, Henry.** A theoretical and practical treatise on human parturition. Louisville: John V. Cowling & Geo. C. Davies, 1849. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Errata entered in text. Foxing. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: xii, 463 pp., errata slip at p. 452.

First edition of the author's principal work, a comprehensive exposition of the stages of labor and their treatment, and of the positions, and complications associated with malposition, of the fetus.

Miller was the leading obstetrician in Kentucky for the years 1837-67 during which time he practiced obstetrics in Louisville and served on the faculties of the Louisville Medical Institute and the University of Louisville. He was an early advocate for the use of anesthesia in obstetrics and one of the first physicians in the United States to employ the vaginal speculum. Miller "was a clear forceful logical writer; his article opposing Thomas's plan of opening the uterus to aid in reducing the inverted uterus is an admirable marshaling of facts, shows a perfect knowledge of the literature, and is as cogent a piece of reasoning as can be found in surgical literature. In 1859 he was elected president of the American Medical Association" (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 845).

See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 2:522-23.

Fine illustrated textbook of midwifery

76. **MOREAU, François Joseph.** A practical treatise on midwifery: exhibiting the present advanced state of the science. Translated by Thomas F[orrest] Betton and edited by Paul B[eck] Goddard. Philadelphia: Carey & Hart, 1844. Later half morocco (rubbed), cloth. Ownership notations on title dated 1885-90. Front flyleaf creased, narrow faint stain along blank top edges. A very good copy. \$850

Quarto. Collation: [6] pp. (ads); xi, [9]-235, [80] pp., 80 lithographed plates; [4] pp. (ads).

First edition in English of Moreau's *Traité pratique des accouchemens* (Paris, 1837-41), a work covering all of the phenomena connected with childbirth including normal and abnormal deliveries and the condition of the newborn and their care. The plates are the most elaborate illustrations of this subject published up to this time in the United States. Hirsch mentions the beautiful atlas which accompanied the original French text (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:260).

Moreau was a Paris obstetrician and physician to the Maternité. According to Lachaise, Moreau was the most popular obstetrician of the time and the most highly paid physician in his specialty. He was, incontestably, one of the most talented and distinguished (*Les médecins de Paris*, par C. Sachaile [pseudonym for Lachaise], 488-89). The translator Betton was a Philadelphia physician; Goddard taught anatomy at

the University of Pennsylvania. The fine plates which accompanied the French edition were redrawn for the American edition by S. Cichowski.

Heirs of Hippocrates 1455.

Greek-Latin bilingual edition of important ancient text on midwifery

77. **MOSCHION.** [Greek letters] . . . De mulierum passionibus liber, quem ad mentem manuscripti graeci in Bibliotheca Caesareo Regâ Vindobonensi asservati, tum propriis correctionibus emendavit, additaque versione latinâ edidit F[rantz] O[liver] Dewez. Vienna: Rud. Gräffer & soc., 1793. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Ink stamp on title; one blank lower corner removed. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: [6], x, [12], 240 pp.

First edition of Dewez' Greek-Latin bilingual edition of Moschion's text on midwifery. Dewez reprinted the Greek text from a manuscript copy and provided a Latin translation. The Greek text occupies pp. 1-98 followed by the Latin translation on pp. [99]-207. Pages 210-40 contain the editor's "annotationes et correctiones in graecum Moschionis textum." Dewez' edition of Moschion's text is generally regarded as the most reliable.

Moschion's Latin text is based on the writings of Soranus, originally in Greek and no longer extant. Soranus, who lived in the second century A.D., was the first to make significant contributions to obstetrics. Soranus is now believed to have been the leading contributor to obstetrics during the ancient period, but until comparatively recently his teachings were known solely through the version prepared by a diligent student of his writings named Moschion (or Muscio). "The original treatise of Soranus was lost, but his work was perpetuated in a Latin translation by Moschion, who lived in the sixth century A.D." (Radcliffe, *Milestones in midwifery*, 3). The first printed text of Moschion's manuscript appears in Caspar Wolff's *Gynaeciorum* (1566 [Garrison-Morton 6136]).

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 217. Garrison-Morton 6136 mentions Dewez' edition in the annotation.

Early statement of "Naegele's rule"

78. **NAEGELE, Franz Carl.** Erfahrungen und Abhandlungen aus dem Gebieth der Krankheiten des weiblichen Geschlechts. Nebst Grundzügen einer Methodenlehre der Geburtshülfe. Mannheim: Tobias Loeffler, 1812. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Paper flaw in one blank margin (pp. 225/226) A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: viii, 451, [1 (errata)] pp., 4 folding plates.

First edition of Naegele's first book and containing the first enunciation of the

eponymously named “Naegele’s rule,” a formula for establishing the time of conception and the date of delivery.

In this book Naegele sought to establish that obstetrics is a separate medical specialty with its own distinctive methods. This book, published early in his career, was the first in a series of important monographs including landmarks on the deformed and obliquely contracted female pelvis. Naegele was in addition the author of a seminal paper on the mechanism of labor.

Attempts to obtain a precise duration for a specific pregnancy were frustrated by ignorance of the date of conception; while the termination date could not be determined with certainty in the absence of knowledge of the time of onset. Naegele has been credited with formulating criteria permitting an exact statement of conception and therewith of the initiation of labor, an achievement which gained him almost as much fame as his research on the female pelvis. Yet Speert’s review of the relevant passage reveals that Naegele did not originate new criteria. “Naegele neither formulated nor made any claim to the ‘rule’ that bears his name. He clearly presented it [the supposed rule], rather, in the form of a direct quotation from Boerhaave, properly annotated bibliographically” (*Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 171). Speert concludes his discussion of “Naegele’s rule” with the observation that the rule, “as originally stated by Boerhaave, is ambiguous in respect to the date of reference” (*ibid.*, 171).

The folding plates depict obstetrical instruments (plate 1), an operative procedure (plate 2), and deformed pelvises (plates 3-4).

Naegele spent his entire career at Heidelberg as both professor and the director of the lying-in hospital.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, College of Physicians, Duke, Harvard, National Library of Medicine, Rochester, and SUNY Upstate.

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 204; Garrion-Morton, three citations; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:317-18; Speert, 167-79.

Famous German obstetrician’s very scarce manual for midwives

79. NAEGELE, Franz Carl. Lehrbuch der Geburtshülfe für Hebammen im Grossherzogthume Baden. Heidelberg: J. C. B. Mohr, 1830. Original printed boards (spine bottom slightly worn; corners repaired). Light foxing. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: xvi, 400 pp.

First edition of Naegele’s very scarce textbook for midwives.

This book covers the entire subject of midwifery in two parts containing a total of 600 sections, most of which consisting of two or more paragraphs. The first part (pp. [5]-192) deals with the healthy parturient woman and with uncomplicated pregnancies and deliveries. Disorders associated with pregnancy and complications of childbirth are covered in the second part (pp. [193]-383). A detailed “Register” (pp. [385]-400) enables the reader to locate within the text practically any topic connected with the subject of midwifery and the responsibilities of the midwife.

In their short notice of Naegele’s contributions to obstetrics, Cutter and Viets mention that he “wrote a text for midwives [offered here] upholding the importance

of the female midwife" (*Short history of midwifery*, 204). Speert states that "Naegele's *Lehrbuch für Geburtshülfe*, published in 1830 for midwives, found favor among physicians also, and enjoyed the success of 14 editions" (*Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 179). Naegele spent his career in Heidelberg as professor at the university and director of the lying-in hospital. He "is remembered eponymously for three things: a rare type of pelvic deformity, a common presentation in labour and a rule for calculating gestational age that he did not invent" (Baskett, *On the shoulders of giants: eponyms and names in obstetrics and gynaecology*, 159).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. of the first edition at Chicago, College of Physicians, National Library of Physicians, and Stanford.

"New precision to morphologic knowledge" of the female pelvis

80. NAEGELE, Franz Carl. Das weibliche Becken betrachtet in Beziehung auf seine Stellung und die Richtung seiner Höhle nebst Beyträgen zur Geschichte der Lehre von den Beckenaxen. Karlsruhe: Chr. Fr. Müller, 1825. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Blank lower corner and small blank area in title renewed; lower corner of one leaf renewed with loss of four or five letters. A very good copy.
\$1950

Collation: x, [2], 126 pp., 3 folding plates.

First edition of Naegele's classic study of the female pelvis. Speert calls this book "a richly documented monograph" (*Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 179).

Naegele investigated the obstetric complications resulting from pelvic and spinal deformities. In a series of observations "based on his measurements of hundreds of patients and postmortem studies, [he] gave a new precision to morphologic knowledge. [His] book comprises two parts. In the first, fourteen short anatomic chapters are devoted to his measurements and calculations. . . . The second part contains a critical history of all that had been written on the subject of the pelvic axis since the pioneer study of Hendrik van Deventer . . . [in] 1701. Naegele's work . . . set the example for much research during the next hundred years" (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 179). Naegele's "most important works concerns the anatomy of the pelvis and the problems presented by pelvic and spinal deformities in cases of difficult labor. His first studies resulted in a richly documented monograph, *Das weiblichen Becken* (1825 [and offered here]), based on his measurements of hundreds of patients and postmortem studies" (Hagelin, *Womans booke*, 147).

Garrison-Morton 6256 (and see 6257 for Naegele's 1839 book). See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 204.

On the mechanism of parturition

81. NAEGELE, Hermann Franz. Die Lehre vom Mechanismus der Geburt nebst Beiträgen zur Geschichte derselben. Mainz: V. von Zabern, 1838. Contemporary pastepaper boards (spine top slightly

worn), hand-written paper spine label (faded). Signature on front flyleaf of "P. Pickford/1839." A very good copy. \$600

Collation: xv, [1], 243 pp.

First edition of Naegele's book on the mechanism of parturition with much on the history of the subject.

The book is divided into two parts. Part 1 (pp. 3-70) contains a detailed exposition of the stages of childbirth. In part 2 (pp. 73-243), Naegele presents an historical review of the teachings of the principal contributors to this subject from the preceding two centuries.

While serving as obstetrician at the Lying-in Hospital in Heidelberg Naegele published an important book on obstetric auscultation.

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 98, 204; Garrison-Morton 6175; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:318 (mistakenly attributing this book to F. C. Naegele).

Rare Italian textbook of obstetrics

82. NESSI, Giuseppe. *Arte ostetricia teorico pratica.* Pavia: presso il Porro Bianchi, e Trezzi, 1779. Original carta rustica (lightly soiled, spine bottom very slightly worn), spine hand lettered. Uncut. Red ink stamp on title (Antonianum Coll. Univ. Bibl.); purple ink stamp on rear flyleaf (Ex-libris - dr. Ivo Confortini). Ink numeral on title and two further pages. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$2000

Collation: xvi, 239, [1] pp.

First edition of one of the principal textbooks of obstetrics published in Italy during the eighteenth century. Hirsch calls this Nessi's chief book ("seine Hauptwerk"), used throughout Italy.

Arte ostetricia consists of two parts and a total of 474 sections, most of them a paragraph in length. Part I, "Della teorica" (pp. 1-66), covers the relevant female anatomy, the process of generation including the nutrition of the fetus, the signs of pregnancy, and the mechanism of parturition. In part II, "Della pratica" (pp. 67-216), Nessi deals, first and in great detail, with natural childbirth. He then reviews the handling of complicated deliveries, the possible causes, and the use of instruments, such as forceps, when called for. In addition, he devotes separate chapters to potentially fatal problems, including the parturient woman's deformed or small pelvis, and injuries arising during delivery. There are short chapters on "monsters," abortion, and hemorrhage.

Nessi was an obstetrician and surgeon at Pavia.

Most of the Italian obstetrical monographs from this period are very scarce. The first edition of Nessi's book is a rare book. There were further editions in 1784, 1790, and 1797.

The standard histories of medicine and obstetrics are usually deficient in their

coverage of Southern Europe. Thus Nessi is missing from the histories of medicine by Garrison and Castiglioni (though an Italian!), as well as from Fasbender's *Geschichte der Geburtshülfe*.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at National Library of Medicine and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:343-44.

Scarce review of contemporary writings on obstetrics and gynecology

83. NOEGGERATH, Emil, and JACOBI, Abraham. Contributions to midwifery, and diseases of women and children, with a report on the progress of obstetrics, and uterine and infantile pathology in 1858. New York: Baillière Brothers, 1859. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Ink stamp on title and four further pages; embossed stamp on title and a number of further leaves. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: iv, [4], 9-466, [2] pp.

First edition of a scarce and unusual work intended to acquaint the medical profession with the recent literature on obstetrics and children's diseases and their treatment. Noeggerath and Jacobi were New York physicians, the former a "pioneer gynecologist" (according to Kelly and Burrage), the latter the founder of the specialty of pediatrics in the United States. These two men founded the *American journal of obstetrics* in 1868.

Part one consists of seven papers, four by Noeggerath on obstetrical topics and three by Jacobi on disorders of infancy. Part II, beginning on p. 107, is titled "Report on the progress of obstetrics, and uterine and infantile pathology, in 1858." In a series of chapters the authors review the relevant literature recently published in American, British, French, German, and Italian medical journals, as well as in monographic form, with the object of revealing "a frightful state of ignorance as to what has come before, and thus [the] vast amount of labor . . . wasted by the publication of so-called new facts and theories, which might be more usefully employed, if the books [and journal papers] already there, were more generally known" (preface, pp. [iii]-iv). "Obstetrics and uterine pathology" are dealt with on pp. 115-302, and "Infantile pathology" covered on pp. 303-466.

For Noeggerath, see Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 905-6. For Jacobi, see Abt-Garrison, *History of pediatrics*, 105-8; Kelly and Burrage, 642-43.

Rare book on diseases peculiar to women and their surgical treatment

84. OSIANDER, Friedrich Benjamin. Einfache Erzählung der Veranlassung zu seiner Reise nach Leipzig im December 1819 und der daselbst verrichteten chirurgischen Operationen. Tübingen: Christian Friedrich Osiander, 1820. Original unlettered blue wrappers (spine ends slightly worn; small paper label mounted on front wrapper).

Uncut. Ink stamp on front wrapper as well as manuscript note headed "Osiander gegen Jörg" and below eight names, six with accompanying dates. A very good copy. \$650

Collation: [2], 142, [4] pp.

First edition of a rare book dealing with diseases, including cancer, of the female genitals, and their surgical treatment. Osiander was an important contributor to development of gynecological surgery involving cancer. In 1810, he became the first to excise the vaginal portion of the uterus.

NUC shows copies at Chicago and National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds UCLA in the U.S.

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 97-98, 202-3; Garrison-Morton 6237; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:452-53; Young, *History of caesarean section*, 192-93.

On bleeding and hemorrhage during pregnancy, by a leading German obstetrician

85. OSIANDER, Friedrich Benjamin. Über die Entwicklungskrankheiten in den Blütenjahren des weiblichen Geschlechts. 2 vols. (bound in 1). Göttingen: bey dem Verfasser, 1817-18. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Ink stamp on two pages in volume 1; volume 2 lacking half-title; lightly browned. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: vol. 1: xvi, 204, [4] pp.; vol. 2: [iii]-xvi, 332, [4] pp.

First edition of a scarce book devoted mainly to bleeding and hemorrhage during pregnancy.

Osiander was one of the principal contributors to German obstetrics during the final years of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth century. He succeeded Johann Roederer as professor of obstetrics at Göttingen and also became director of the lying-in hospital in that city. Osiander invented several new techniques and instruments and was an early advocate for the use of the forceps. He and Lucas Johann Boër were the leading contributors to obstetrics in the German-speaking countries during their time.

A three-page bibliography of Osiander's writings is included with the brief biography in Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 2, pp. 655-58. Dezeimeris calls Osiander "l'un des plus célèbres accoucheurs des temps modernes."

NUC shows a copy at National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Harvard, and Rochester.

"The best contemporary advice for dealing with difficult labor"

86. PEU, Philippe. La pratique des accouchemens. Paris: Jean Boudot, 1694. Contemporary calf, new calf spine. Modern bookplate.

Lightly browned; traces of pencil erasures on a few pages. A very good copy. \$2850

Collation: frontispiece, [24], 613, [1], 15, [1], 114, [2] pp., 8 plates.

First edition of one of the major eighteenth-century French books on obstetrics. This copy is distinguished by two supplementary papers by Peu bound at the back. Peu's important book, "based on four thousand deliveries, gave directions for delivery and version in case of foot presentations, following the ideas of Benivieni" (Castiglioni, *History of medicine*, 556).

This book contains the best contemporary advice for dealing with difficult labor and a recommendation in favor of complete removal of the placenta. Peu "delivered breeches with the aid of a bandage [and] advised external and internal manipulation in cases of transverse presentation" (Ricci, *Genealogy of gynaecology*, 406). His book is now "counted among the best [obstetric texts] of the period" (Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 3:709).

Seven of the plates illustrate positions of the fetus, while the final plate depicts instruments.

Bound at the back are two supplementary papers that are frequently lacking: (1) "Reponse à l'avertissement [by François Mauriceau]," 15 pages; and (2) "Reponse de Mr. Peu aux observations particulieres de Mr. Mauriceau sur la grossesse et l'accouchement des femmes," 114 pages.

Krivatsy 8871 (and see the note).

Rare critical account of Baudelocque's methods

87. [PIET, Guillaume Louis.] Lettres du Dr. William Kentisch, neveu de Smellie, au citoyen Baudelocque, sur quelques passages de son Traité d'accouchemens. Paris: Maradan, an 8 [1799]. Contemporary marbled boards, somewhat later printed paper spine label (partly missing). Purple ink stamp on front flyleaf (Ex libris - dr. Ivo Confortini). Small repair in title; mainly light foxing. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: iv, 250, [2 (errata on recto)] pp.

First edition of Piet's critical commentary on Jean Louis Baudelocque's *L'art des accouchemens* (first edition, 1781).

Piet's book is presented in the form of forty letters critical of many of Baudelocque's interpretations and recommendations. There are occasional references to the views of other obstetricians including Smellie. This rare book, like Piet's similarly critical review of Alphonse Leroy's *La pratique des accouchements*, was published anonymously.

Dezeimeris calls Piet a distinguished Parisian obstetrician during the later years of the eighteenth century who had been charged by the government with responsibility for indigent women experiencing difficult deliveries. His critiques of Leroy and Baudelocque are called by Dezeimeris acerbic but not without merit (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 2, p. 715).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Johns Hopkins (attributing the book to William Kentisch and providing no date) and the National Library of Medicine. Three

further copies are in France, the Netherlands, and Slovenia.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:603-4.

*Important collection of writings on obstetrics and gynecology and
“an observation of great moment” in the history of cardiology*

88. PINEAU, Severin. De virginitatis notis, gravitate & partu. Leyden: Franciscas Heger & Hack, 1639. Contemporary unlettered vellum, yapped edges. Bookplate. Repaired tears in two folding plates. A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: [8 (including engraved title)], 183, [3], 272, [40] pp.; 3 folding plates and 2 folding tables included in page count. Due to a printer's error, the second and third folding plates are marked for placement at pp. 220/221 and 227/228 (where they are inserted in this copy) instead of following pp. 120 and 126 (where they belong).

First edition of this collection of works dealing with embryology, gynecology, and obstetrics. It is particularly important for Pierre Gassendi's description of the foramen ovale of the adult heart. Gassendi's brief paper was reissued in subsequent editions of this book but does not exist as a separately printed version.

This collection includes, in addition to Gassendi's paper (for which see below), reprints of (1) Pineau's work on the anatomical signs of virginity, first published with other material in 1597. It deals as well with cardiology, embryology, and gynecology; (2) Ludovico Bonacioli's (Luigi Bonacciuoli's) *Enneas muliebris* (“De foetus formatione”), a book dealing with gynecology and the formation of the fetus. The first part of Bonacioli's book was published in 1502 and apparently written for Lucrezia Borgia. Pineau has here published the second part for the first time. Bonacioli was a physician in Ferrara. (3) Felix Platter's “De origin partium, earumque in utero conformatione,” on female anatomy, formed part of his *De corporis humani structura et usa* (Basle, 1583), a work instrumental in spreading Vesalian ideas to Northern Europe.

Gassendi's “De septo cordis pervio,” an interesting treatise on the heart, is here published for the first time. . . . Gassendi here gives the first description of the foetal foramen ovale cordis and the vestiges of it in the heart of the adult, thus finally proving the impervious nature of the interventricular septum” (Hagelin, *Womans Booke*, 37). “In 1640 [*sic*: 1639], Gassendi . . . published, in a volume (by himself and three others) . . . , a brief note on a demonstration of the existence of the vestigial foramen ovale in the adult. This was not Gassendi's discovery but merely a note or report of an anatomic dissection he had witnessed during his professorship at Aix. It is, however, an observation of great moment . . . because the question of the perviousness of the septum of the heart was an important anatomic consideration vitally necessary to the establishment of the fact of the circulation of the blood” (Willius and Keys, *Classics of cardiology*, 83).

Garrison-Morton 802 (citing Pineau's 1597 book); Krivatsy 9008; Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 210 (1663 edition and erroneously stating that the first edition of Gassendi is 1650). For discussion of Gassendi's paper see Tallmadge, *Bulletin of the history of medicine* 7 (1939):429-57; Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 57, 384; Willius and Keys, 84-85.

*Rare landmark on contraception
Finally a plausible alternative to “self-restraint”!*

89. PLACE, Francis. Illustrations and proofs of the principle of population: including an examination of the proposed remedies of Mr. Malthus, and a reply to the objections of Mr. Godwin and others. London: Longman, 1822. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Title page lightly soiled, old library ink stamp on verso and on final page (Public Library of Cincinnati). A very good copy. \$8000

Collation: xv, [1], 280 pp.

First edition of a landmark in the history of contraception.

In his book on population (first edition, 1798), Thomas R. Malthus hypothesized a tendency of human reproduction to outpace the food supply and that one main check on the former was the capacity of individuals to delay marriage and procreation. He claimed, that is, that by an exercise of “moral restraint” human beings could limit voluntarily the number of children produced by each married couple. In his book, Place proposed an alternative to moral restraint, the concept of which he concluded was based on incorrect knowledge of normal human behavior.

In his book, Place derided the view that most human beings could refrain voluntarily from sex. In place of “moral” or voluntary restraint, he advocated contraception as a far more reliable method to check the growth of population and as a way to preserve an equilibrium between the food supply and the number of human beings for whom it represented adequate sustenance. “Though many preceded Francis Place in discussing the technique of contraception, he seems to have been the first to venture, at first alone and unaided, upon an organized attempt to educate the masses [concerning the efficacy of birth control]. . . . [His book, offered here, is] the first treatise in English to propose contraceptive measures as a substitute for Malthus’ ‘moral restraint’” (Himes, *Medical history of contraception*, 212-13).

“[W]hen [William] Godwin [an advocate of utopian radicalism] published a defence of his position against Malthus in 1820, [Place] wrote a lengthy reply called *Illustrations and proofs of the principle of population* (1822). In this Place criticized Malthus for his ignorance of the conditions in which the poor lived and Godwin for giving up all hope for their improvement. If Godwin was too despondent, Malthus was too naive to suppose that working men would be persuaded to avoid hardship by marrying later in life [and by forgoing sex]. Place himself thought that the poor could be persuaded to avoid the burden of large families only if they were encouraged to use contraception, and his propaganda for this lost him many friends” (*Oxford dictionary of national biography*, 44:508).

While there are a fair number of copies in libraries, this book has now become very scarce in the trade.

Garrison-Morton 1696.1.

*Based on the author's experiences spanning thirty years
"His case reports have a rare charm in their simplicity and clarity"*

90. PORTAL, Paul. La pratique des accouchemens soutenue d'un grand nombre d'observations. Paris: Gabriel Martin et chez l'auteur, 1685. Contemporary calf, rebaked, original spine preserved. Modern bookplate; early signature on title of G. G. DeMaupoint. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: frontispiece (portrait), [20], 368 pp., 8 plates.

First edition of one of the principal books on obstetrics from the seventeenth century.

"[T]his eminently practical treatise [was] based upon Portal's personal experiences and observations collected over more than thirty years. His case reports have a rare charm in their simplicity and clarity, and reveal the sincerity of the author and his unique talent as an observer. The book was translated into Dutch (1690), English (1705), and Swedish by Johan von Hoorn" (Hagelin, *Womans booke*, 71).

"Paul Portal was a truly great obstetrician in urging that the dilatation of the cervix be left to nature. . . . [He] recognized the low implantation of placenta praevia and had a clear insight into the actual findings and management of this entity" (Ricci, *Genealogy of gynaecology*, 405-6). Portal is particularly remembered for his description of placenta praevia, a case of which is carefully described in his book. Portal showed in this book that version could be done with one foot and that face presentations were seldom a problem.

Portal was a student of Mauriceau, and it was under the latter's guidance that he acquired his knowledge of obstetrics at the Hôtel-Dieu in Paris. Portal "was a conservative, avoiding all unnecessary vaginal examination and counseling watchful waiting rather than hastily resorting to operative intervention. He relied upon nature's forces in the delivery of face and breech presentations and demonstrated that version could be done with one foot" (Hagelin, 71).

Garrison-Morton 6148; Krivatsy 9200. See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 81-83 (including reproduction of the frontispiece), 197.

Eighteenth-century German obstetrical landmark

91. ROEDERER (or RÖDERER), Johann Georg. Elementa artis obstetriciae in usum praelectionum academicarum. Göttingen: Bibliopolium Academicum, 1753. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Foxing. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: [16], 112, 131-352, [2 (errata on recto)] pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of the most important eighteenth-century German textbook of midwifery for physicians.

Roederer's textbook—consisting of 797 numbered paragraphs divided into twenty-six chapters—"was written [in Latin] for physicians, not midwives, and thus served to place obstetrics as a medical discipline in line with surgery and physics. The *Elementa*,

a clear presentation in simple language by a man who was master of his subject, was a popular text for the educated doctor. . . . Although not so influential as Böer, who was to found a great school of obstetrics in Vienna two generations later, Roederer holds a high place in the development of superior teaching, sound practice and controlled care in a special hospital” (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 202).

“Roederer’s notable anatomical and physiological studies of the version and the position of the foetus, and the mechanism of delivery, are laid down in his first and principal work, *Elementa artis obstetriciae* (1753 [offered here]) (Hagelin, *Womans booke*, p. 121). This book contains the first description of breast changes during pregnancy, a finding antedating the more complete account by William Fetherston Montgomery in 1837 (see Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 214 [reprinting the relevant passage from Roederer’s book]).

Roederer, “who was called, at the instance of Haller, to Göttingen (1751) as the first German professor of midwifery, . . . erected there the first nursery of scientific obstetrics in Germany. He founded the science of obstetrics upon the basis of anatomy and physiology, banished the medical and exaggerated instrumental midwifery of his day, and aided manual midwifery to assume its proper position” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 683). The importance of the *Elementa* may be confirmed by the further editions in Latin in 1759 and 1766, a French translation in 1765, a German translation in 1793, and an Italian translation in 1775.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, College of Physicians, Georgetown, Harvard, National Library of Medicine, Nebraska, Rochester, and Wisconsin.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:845-46.

Important account of uterine cervical erosion

92. RUGE, Carl, and VIET, Johann. Zur Pathologie der Vaginalportion. Erosion und beginnender Krebs. Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1878. Original printed wrappers (tiny piece torn from each spine end). Uncut and unopened. A very good copy. \$375

Collation: 68 pp., 5 plates.

First book-form edition (reprinted from *Zeitschrift für Geburtshülfe und Gynäkologie*, vol. 2) containing the authors’ important account of uterine cervical erosion. They here discussed, for the first time, the utility of curettage for diagnosing uterine growths. This paper also deals with cancer and other pathological conditions of the uterus.

Carl Ruge was a leading German contributor to gynecology. He also contributed to research on diagnosis of uterine cancer. Fischer cites the paper offered here and *Der Krebs der Gebärmutter* (1881), both coauthored with Viet, as particularly important (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:1341). Ruge studied at Jena and Berlin. He began his career in Berlin specializing in gynecology and later moved to the clinic for female diseases established by Robert von Olshausen.

Johann Veit, like Ruge, studied with Eduard Martin in Berlin. He spent his career in Berlin specializing in obstetrics and gynecology and contributed important studies

on the female pelvis, diagnosis in gynecology, and the diseases of women. He was especially interested in uterine cancer and extra-uterine pregnancy.

Unrecorded in *NUC*. OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Ricci, *One hundred years of gynaecology*, 27.

A "remarkable treatise" containing "the first clear pictures of uterine prolapse [and] the first picture of a cervix with protruding polyps"

93. RUYSCH, Frederik. Observationum anatomico-chirurgicarum centuria. Accedit catalogus rariorum, quae in Museo Ruyschiano asservantur. Adjectis ubique iconibus æneis naturalem magnitudinem repræsentantibus. Amsterdam: Henrik and the widow of Theodor Boom, 1691. Modern calf (antique style). A nearly fine copy.

\$4500

Collation: [16], 138, [4], 120 pp., 46 copper plates (4 folding) containing a total of 93 anatomical figures. There are in addition several woodcuts in the text. Title page printed in red and black.

First edition of an important anatomical work by a famous Amsterdam anatomist and surgeon. Ruysch was responsible for numerous anatomical discoveries.

The first part of this book consists of one hundred anatomical and surgical observations complemented by many engravings of anatomical details. There are sections on the circulatory system, the eye, the fetus, and the uterus as well as other anatomical regions. Ruysch's "remarkable treatise . . . [contains in the first part] the first clear pictures of uterine prolapse, the first picture of a cervix with protruding polyps, and one of the first pictures of an hydatid mole. . . . There is also a picture of a mass of hair found in a dermoid cyst of the ovary" (Ricci, *Genealogy of gynaecology*, 383-84). This finely illustrated collection of one hundred studies (or "observations") relating to medicine and surgery is of additional significance for the description of congenital megacolon whose first description is generally credited to Harald Hirschsprung in 1887 (see Garrison-Morton 3489).

In the second part, Ruysch provides a description of his anatomical museum. "The Dutch botanist and anatomist Frederik Ruysch . . . developed innovative ways of preserving biological specimens, and he assembled one of Europe's most distinguished anatomical collections" (*Rooms of wonder: from Wunderkammer to museum 1599-1899*, no. 43 [citing the reprint in Ruysch's *Opera*, 1739]). "Of the pre-Hunterian museums of anatomy, that founded by Frederik Ruysch, professor of anatomy at Amsterdam, is clearly the most important. The first catalogue of the "Musaeum Ruyschianum Anatomicum" was published in 1691 [in the book offered here]. . . . It was purchased by Peter the Great on his second visit to Amsterdam and removed to St. Petersburg in 1717" (Cole, *History of comparative anatomy*, 457).

Ruysch was the most celebrated Dutch anatomist of his time. He devised an injection technique which enabled him to demonstrate many hitherto obscure or undiscovered features of human anatomy. Some of the forty-six fine plates are the evident product of Ruysch's anatomical studies on human cadavers. "Ruysch . . .

considered himself primarily an anatomist. He gave private courses in anatomy to foreign students and devoted himself throughout his life to making anatomical preparations. His skill in this art remains unsurpassed.” (*DSB*, 12:40).

Eales, *Cole library of early medicine and zoology*, part 1, no. 649; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 613; Krivatsy 10072. See Cole, 457-60; *DSB*, 12: 39-42; Garrison-Morton 389 and 1099; Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body*, 290-99.

Important collection of papers by a leading Viennese obstetrician

94. SCHMITT, Wilhelm Joseph. Gesammelte obstetricische Schriften mit Zusätzen und einem Anhang: ueber den herrschenden Lehrbegriff von Einsackung des Mutterkuckens. Vienna: Carl F. Beck, 1820. Contemporary calf, new leather spine label. Manuscript notes on leaf preceding title. Faint stain on title; ink stamp on title and final page. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [8], 434, [2] pp.

First collected edition of eight papers, some published previously, by the leading Viennese obstetrician of his time.

Lesky calls Schmitt “an obstetrician of international caliber” and cites two papers in this collection as particularly noteworthy. “Über den Werth der Zange” (pp. 1-25) contains Schmitt’s attempt to define precisely the indications for use of forceps. In “Über obstetricische Kunst und Kunstlei” (pp. 181-293), Schmitt discussed the art of obstetrics.

Schmitt was a pupil of Johann Lucas Boer and the author of several important books and papers. He was the first to recommend external palpation during obstetric examination (in his book published in 1818), and his paper on interstitial pregnancy is cited in Garrison-Morton. Dezeimeris calls him a “distinguished obstetrician” (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:102). “Schmitt was not only a man of humane and universal spirit, but also a man of moderation. At a time when an exceeding passive and an exceeding active method were at issue in obstetrics, he guided his subject along the right path wisely combining the necessary artificial intervention with Nature’s inherent processes” (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 56-57).

NUC shows copies at Crerar/Chicago and National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Northwestern and Washington University.

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 203 (this book is not mentioned in their bibliography); Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 248; Garrison-Morton 6163.

Rare instructional text for female midwives

95. SENFF, Carl Friedrich. Lehrbuch für Hebammen. Halle: C. A. Kümmel, 1812. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Faint stain in lower margins of pp. 25-104 touching two or three lines of text on

a few pages; ink spot on p. 44 obscuring a few letters. A very good copy. \$1650

Collation: xxii, 520 pp., 12 plates (plate 2 partly hand colored).

First edition of Senff's very scarce textbook for student midwives.

Senff's instructional manual is arranged in 558 numbered sections, most of them one or two paragraphs in length, which describe in great detail female anatomy, the appearance of the female genitalia during pregnancy and immediately prior to childbirth, and the presentations of the fetus. Senff also covers the responsibilities of the midwife during and following parturition and the treatment of complications.

Senff's book is one of the most comprehensive introductory texts for midwives published up to this time in Germany. This is undoubtedly the result of Senff's position as director of the school for midwives at Halle. Senff was professor of obstetrics at Halle which is credited with inaugurating one of the first curriculums for student midwives. In a second book published in the same year "on the improvement (or perfecting) of obstetrics" (*Über Vervollkommnung der Geburtshilfe von Seiten des Staats nebst einer Geschichte der Entbindungsschulen zu Halle*), Senff devoted seventy pages to a history of the midwifery school.

The plates depict female anatomy and the various birth presentations. Plate 7 contains an illustration of a birthing chair.

NUC shows a copy at the National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds Minnesota in the U.S.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:228.

Scarce book on fetal abnormalities by a leading German obstetrician

96. SIEBOLD, Eduard Caspar Jacob von. Commentatio obstetricia de circumvolutione funiculi umbilicalis, adjectis duobus casibus rarioribus. Göttingen: Dieterich, 1834. Modern cloth-backed marbled boards. Title page foxed, ink stamp on verso (Harvard duplicate but without deaccession notice apart from pencil deletion of ink stamp); repaired short tear in blank surface of plate. A very good copy. \$450

Quarto. Collation: iv, 16, [2] pp., folding plate.

First edition of Siebold's work on unusual fetal abnormalities resulting from a mispositioned umbilical cord.

Siebold and his father Adam Elias were among the leading German contributors to midwifery during the first half of the nineteenth century. The younger Siebold was professor of midwifery at Göttingen. He is now remembered as "this distinguished author of the classical history of midwifery" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 98).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard, Nebraska, New York Academy of Medicine, and Yale.

See Cutter and Viets, 203-4; Garrison-Morton 6288; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:261-62.

Two rare pamphlets on symphysiotomy by its first promoter

97. SIGAULT, Jean René. (1) Discours sur les avantages de la section de la symphyse, qui devoit être lu dans, la séance publique de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, le jeudi Novembre 1778. Paris: Quillau, [1778]. “No. 96” and illegible signature on half-title. (2) Analyse de trois procès-verbaux faits à l’occasion de l’opération de la symphyse sur la femme Vespres. Avec des réflexions sur ces procès-verbaux & sur cette opération. Paris: Quillau, [1778]. *Two works bound in one volume*. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Foxing. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: (1) viii, 26 pp.; (2) [4], 15 pp.

First editions of two rare pamphlets by Sigault defending his operation of symphysiotomy performed by him the previous year and reporting on a further operation in 1778. The first work is of considerable significance for obstetrics. It was written by one of the two physicians who participated in a memorable operative division of the symphysis pubis, which they believed to be a safe alternative to cesarean section.

The high mortality associated with cesarean section led to attempts to fashion an alternative that avoided the danger of an abdominal operation while preserving the life of the infant. The first to propose a seemingly viable alternative to cesarean section was the French surgeon Jean Sigault. In 1768, he recommended surgical division of the symphysis pubis, a procedure he assumed would provide a larger opening for delivery of the child. “The operation consisted in making an incision through the integuments and soft parts in the direction of the commissure of the ossa pubis. The articulation at the cartilaginous symphysis was then divided by the knife. . . . The knees of the patient, which had been kept gently separated by an assistant, were then firmly forced apart in order to distract the bones. The contractile efforts of the uterus were then awaited” (Young, *History of cesarean section*, 47).

Sigault’s first operation, on a patient named Souhot, was performed by him in 1777, with survival of both mother and child. The second pamphlet describes a symphysiotomy on a patient named Vespres. Four further operations by Sigault resulted in a mortality of 25 percent. According to Baas, during the succeeding fifty years Sigault’s operation was “practised about 57 times, with the preservation of 38 mothers and 31 children” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 682). The operation was eventually discontinued due to a high complication rate and emergence of lower mortality figures for cesarean section.

The first detailed report of Sigault’s operation was made by Alphonse Le Roy, who assisted Sigault in the first procedure, in his *Recherches historiques et pratiques sur la section symphyse du pubis* (1778). Sigault’s published accounts of his operations are all very scarce.

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 87-89, 198; Ricci, *Genealogy of gynaecology*, 423; Trolle, *History of caesarean section*, 48.

Sole collected edition of these papers

98. SIMPSON, James Young. Clinical lectures on diseases of women. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea, 1863. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Ink stamp on title; small pieces torn from three blank margins. A very good copy. \$600

Collation: xii, [17]-510 pp.

First book-form edition of a series of lectures first published in the *London medical times and gazette* during the years 1859-61. These papers were not published in a British book-form edition.

Simpson is chiefly remembered for his introduction of chloroform anesthesia and its use in labor, but he was responsible for several additional, highly important, contributions to obstetrics and gynecology. "Simpson's ingenuity led him to introduce a number of procedures which had an enormous influence on the practice of gynecology and obstetrics of his day and which included iron wire sutures for the closure of the abdomen after ovariectomy (1858), sponge tents for dilating the cervix (1843), the practice of cutting the walls of the cervix for diagnosing retropositions of the uterus (1843), and the long handled obstetrical forceps which bear his name" (Jameson, *Gynecology and obstetrics*, Clio medica series, 58).

See Baskett, *On the shoulders of giants: eponyms and names in obstetrics and gynaecology*, 207-9; Comrie, *History of Scottish medicine*, 2:600-605; Garrison, *History of medicine*, 606; Garrison-Morton 5657 and 6035; Kerr, *Historical review of British obstetrics and gynaecology 1800-1950*, numerous references.

First successful procedure for vesico-vaginal fistulas

99. SIMS, James Marion. Clinical notes on uterine surgery with special reference to the management of the sterile condition. New York: William Wood, 1866. Original cloth (spine top repaired). A very good copy. \$850

Collation: xi, [1], 401 pp.

First American edition published soon after the London edition (which is a very scarce book). This landmark of gynecological surgery contains a description of the first successful surgical procedure for repairing vesico-vaginal fistulas.

"*Clinical notes on uterine surgery*, written while Sims was in Europe during the American Civil War, was printed in part in the *Lancet* in 1864 and 1865; then in 1866 it was published as a book both in London and in New York. It includes a description of Sims's duck-bill speculum and discusses his controversial research on artificial and instrumental impregnation, Sims's method of uterine investigation made it possible to determine pathologic conditions with unprecedented ease and accuracy, His examination of cervical mucus soon after intercourse led to important insights into the role of the cervix in infertility" (Grolier Club, *One hundred books famous in medicine*, no. 66B (first American edition).

Garrison-Morton 5057; Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*,

vol. 1, no. GY12. See Garrison, *History of medicine*, 509-10; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1114-17; Ricci, *One hundred years of gynaecology*, numerous references; Thoms, *Classic contributions to obstetrics and gynecology*, 235-39.

Silver sutures in surgery first described

100. SIMS, James Marion. Silver sutures in surgery. The anniversary discourse, before the New York Academy of Medicine. Delivered in the new building of the Historical Society, on the 18th November, 1857. New York: Samuel S. & William Wood, 1858. Original cloth (spine ends repaired). Ownership notation on front flyleaf. A very good copy.
\$1250

Collation: 79 pp.

First edition. In this book Sims described his technique for closing wounds with silver wire sutures, an innovation of great significance in the history of surgery.

The fundamental discoveries relating to repair of vesico-vaginal fistula had already been made when Sims first began his operations employing, initially, a variety of different suture techniques and materials. But “[i]t was Sims’s genius to apply these methods and principles with new skill and perseverance, achieving a record of success hitherto unequaled” (Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 450).

Sims is remembered as one of the founders of gynecological surgery. This book is scarce in a cloth binding: it is more often found in printed wrappers.

Garrison-Morton 5605; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1804; Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, no. GS44. See Speert, 445, 449-50; Wangenstein, *Rise of surgery*, 6, 239-42.

By one of the founders of gynecological surgery

101. SIMS, James Marion. The Woman’s Hospital in 1874. A reply to the printed circular of Drs. E. R. Peaslee, T. A. Emmet, and T. Gaillard Thomas, addressed “To the medical profession, May 5th, 1877.” New York: Kent & Co., printer, 1877. Original printed wrappers. In pencil on front wrapper: “from / Dr. J. F. Morgan.” Two vertical creases. A very good copy.
\$450

Collation: 24 pp.

First edition of Sims’ defense of his conduct and of his initial reply to the circular issued by the three named physicians regarding his (Sims’) resignation from the staff of the Woman’s Hospital which he founded in 1855. A controversy resulted from an erroneous computation of the mortality rates of the hospital’s physicians and Sims’ initial response to the charge of incompetence.

Sims was one of the founders of gynecological surgery. He introduced the first effective surgical procedure for repairing vesico-vaginal fistulas and was responsible for many additional innovations. The Woman’s Hospital “soon became the center of the

best gynecological work of the time. . . . [Sims] was one of the most original and gifted of American surgeons" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 510).

See Garrison-Morton, six citations.

Fine autograph letter by one of the principal American contributors to the establishment of the specialty of gynecology

102. SIMS, James Marion. Autograph letter signed, to [Horatio Robinson] Storer, concerning the former unhealthiness of Newport due to its impure water supply and about his contemplated return to New York "notwithstanding the fact that I have been so badly treated by men who ought to have been grateful." 2 Rue d'Allee, Paris, 22 January 1878. \$2000

4 pages (on two conjugate leaves, each leaf 5 1/8 x 8 1/8 inches). Two old folds. In very good, completely legible, condition.

In the second paragraph, Sims informs Storer of the irrelevance of his former letter about the water at Newport which had been affected by sewage, a problem requiring "the introduction of water from a distance." Sims mentions, in the following two-sentence paragraph, that his published letter, which "at the time gave great offence to many"—and which Storer wishes to see—"is now not worth looking up" since "I believe Newport is now in the way of having water introduced."

In the final, longest paragraph, Sims suggests that Storer look up Dr. Saml. W. Francis, "one of the best of men, and one of the most interesting." Sims adds, that he "came abroad to write my book [his autobiography] . . . which will be half finished by the 1st Sept. when I shall return home again—and I am most anxious to get back again, notwithstanding the fact that I have been so badly treated by men who ought to have been grateful."

Horatio Robinson Storer, the likely recipient of this letter, was "a noted figure in gynecology and in medical numismatical circles in Boston in the middle years of the nineteenth century" (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1175). He had three sons, and at the very beginning of his letter, Sims states that he is "glad to hear from you again, and that you are at home with your boys."

13,748 deliveries during a period of seven years!

103. SINCLAIR, Edward B., and JOHNSTON, George. Practical midwifery: comprising an account of 13,748 deliveries which occurred in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, during a period of seven years commencing November 1847. London: John Churchill, 1858. Original cloth (small spot on front cover), rebacked, original spine preserved. Embossed stamp on title and two further leaves (Charles E

Buckingham 55 Worcester St); former owner's signature across p. 289; occasional pencil erasures. A very good copy. \$650

Collation: xii, 574, [2] pp., folding table.

First edition of the authors' "statistical account of all the deliveries that took place in the [Dublin Lying-in] Hospital during a period of seven years, for the greater part of which term, we, separately and conjointly, occupied the position of assistant physicians to the institution" (preface, p. [v]).

The book contains five "parts," with the first four dealing with, respectively, "natural labour," "preternatural labour," "difficult labour," and "anomalous labour." The fifth part, titled "Miscellaneous," covers a variety of topics including induction of premature labor, version, fetal malformations and deformities, use of ergot and chloroform, and puerperal fever. Each chapter contains brief descriptions of cases including outcomes, and there are numerous tables with tabulations for a variety of conditions. According to Baas, the authors recorded 200 applications of forceps and the need for craniotomy in 130 cases (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1092).

Sinclair succeeded Fleetwood Churchill to the professorship of midwifery at Dublin.

Scarce book on pelvic measurement

104. SKUTSCH, Felix. Die Beckenmessung an der lebenden Frau. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1887. Original printed wrappers (small repair in spine). Uncut and unopened. A very good copy. \$450

Collation: [2], 105 pp., 12 plates (11 double page; 1 folding).

First book-form edition, second issue, of Skutsch's valuable study of pelvic measurement.

"Eastman calls attention to the book by Skutsch published in 1887 which illustrated some seventy instruments for pelvic mensuration. Many of the pictures are reproduced by Eastman and the book is an important contribution to the subject of pelvic measurement" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 198).

This book was first published in 1886 as Skutsch's Habilitationsschrift. In the following year the original sheets were reissued with a new title page.

OCLC lists the 1886 edition and locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Johns Hopkins, New York Academy of Medicine, and Rochester.

One of the greatest obstetrical atlases

"A masterly representation, true to nature"

105. SMELLIE, William. A sett [*sic*] of anatomical tables, with explanations, and an abridgement of the practice of midwifery, with a view to illustrate a treatise on that subject, and a collection of cases. London: printed in the year 1754. Contemporary marbled boards, later morocco spine and corners. Uncut. Early owner's inscription on blank leaf preceding the title: "Tho. M. Edwards / Surgeon Peckham /

1787.” Edwards’ engraved bookplate remounted on front pastedown. Foxing and the typical offsetting from the plates. A very good copy.

\$18,500

Large folio. Collation: 22 unpaginated leaves (title, preface, and 20 leaves of text), 39 engraved plates numbered I-XXXIX.

First edition of the finest and most accurate obstetrical atlas published up to this time. Smellie’s book contains “the first accurate illustrations of the fetus in utero” (Norman 1955). “Not until Smellie (1754 [the book offered here]) and William Hunter (1774) published their monumental volumes do we actually find illustrations of the foetus in utero which were really observed and faultlessly reproduced from an anatomic point of view” (Choulant, *Anatomical illustration*, translated by Frank, 75).

In his history of British midwifery, Herbert Spencer states that “[t]hese anatomical plates are far superior to any which had hitherto appeared” and he quotes Gustav A. Michaelis, the author of one of the major nineteenth-century books on the pelvic architecture: the plates to Smellie’s great work “give everywhere a masterly representation, true to nature, of the relations of the parts of the mother and child, and have perhaps achieved more in the spread of correct ideas of labour than all the books which have ever been written on the subject” (*History of British midwifery from 1650 to 1800*, 49).

The plates illustrate both the pelvic anatomy and the external genitalia as well as the successive states of the fetus in the pregnant uterus. In addition, there are illustrations of the various presentations including breach, while the different positions of the head are clearly delineated with careful attention to the use of the forceps in handling different presentations of the face and head. The plates illustrating the application of instruments in facilitating childbirth are of considerable importance, since Smellie is credited with a major role in the development of the forceps. The several plates illustrating the use of the forceps demonstrate, probably more effectively than the account given in *Theory and practice of midwifery* (1752), Smellie’s notions concerning their proper application. While in his textbook he offered detailed directions concerning their use, it is in this atlas that he conveyed with convincing clarity the method of employing forceps on those occasions when instruments were called for. “Smellie’s instruments are illustrated and their use described in his remarkable atlas, *A sett of anatomical tables*, published in 1754” (Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 459).

Jan van Rymsdyk drew twenty-six of the plates and Pieter Camper supplied a further eleven. It is possible that the remaining two were made by Smellie. The plates were engraved by Charles Grignion

Garrison-Morton 6159.1; Hagelin, *Rare and important medical books in the library of the Karolinska Institute*, pp. 118-19; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 826; Russell, *British anatomy*, no. 753. See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 26-28, 66-67; Radcliffe, *The secret instrument*, 46-55 (including reproductions of plates 16 and 35); Speert, 457-68 (including reproductions of plates 37 and 39); Spencer, 43-60; Thornton, *Jan van Rymsdyk: medical artist of the eighteenth century*, 10-21 (including reproductions of plates 9 and 21); Wilson, *Making of man-midwifery*, 123-33.

*First medical book published in the U.S.
with engraved plates produced locally*

106. SMELLIE, William. An abridgement of the practice of midwifery: and a set of anatomical tables and explanations. Boston: J. Norman, [1786]. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Carefully washed; offsetting from plates. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: frontispiece (plate 1), [4], [3]-56 pp., 38 plates (numbered 2-39).

First American edition of Smellie's *A sett of anatomical tables, with explanations, and an abridgment, of the practice of midwifery*, first published as a folio atlas in London in 1754 and subsequently reprinted in octavo format. This Boston edition is particularly important, being the first medical book published in the United States with plates engraved in this country. The Boston publisher reengraved the plates that accompanied the British octavo versions of this text.

The plates to the first edition contained "the first accurate anatomical illustrations of the fetus in utero. Three of the plates are devoted to obstetric instruments, with plate xxxvii illustrating Smellie's forceps, a short, straight instrument with leather-covered blades, which was widely used for many years" (Norman 1955 [first edition]). The original thirty-nine plates are present in their reengraved format in this Boston edition.

The printer used heavy-stock paper, but the second leaf, containing the dedication (recto) and preface and an erratum (verso), is printed on light-weight paper, possibly because the text on this leaf was set after the remainder of the book was ready for binding.

Austin 1754; Garrison-Morton 6154.1 (first edition); Russell 757 (erroneously calling for a frontispiece: plate 1 is always placed to proceed the title page).

Scarce Garrison-Morton book on diseases of women

107. STAHL, Georg Ernst. Ausführliche Abhandlung von den Zufällen und Kranckheiten des Frauenzimmers. Dem beygefüget was zu einer guten Amme erfordert werde, Ingleichen. Eine völlige Beschreibung des Motus Tonici, nebst einer Vorrede von dem weissen Flusse. Leipzig: Caspar Jacob Eysselein, 1724. Contemporary three-quarter calf (small piece chipped from spine top), red boards (rubbed); spine gilt. "Lobstein Dr" in gilt at foot of spine. On title the early signature of "J. J. Fried [?]" and ink stamp of "CR: Hess: Univ: Bibliothek." Two letters of title just touched by early binder. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: 49, [1], 656, [20] pp. Title printed in red and black.

First edition of Stahl's book on the diseases common to women.

Stahl covers the full range of gynecological topics as then understood. He describes many diseases peculiar to women, discusses the causes of infertility, and emphasizes the

significance for good female health of a normal menstrual cycle and circulation.

Stahl was the greatest medical system builder of the eighteenth century and a prolific author. The “supreme” principle in his system was “the soul [which] governs the organism chiefly by way of the circulation, [with] disturbances and stagnation in the latter . . . [the] main causes of disease” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 609).

NUC shows copies at Crerar/Chicago and National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Dewitt Wallace Institute/Cornell, Harvard, and Johns Hopkins.

Garrison-Morton 6016. See *DSB*, 12:599-600.

Collected papers by “the German Levret”

108. STEIN, Georg Wilhelm, *the elder*. Kleine Werke zur practischen Geburtshülfe. Marburg: in der neuen akademischen Buchhandlung, 1798. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: 472 pp, 13 folding plates. Pages 181-184 form a large folding table.

First collected edition of ten of Stein’s papers and shorter works on obstetrics from the period 1767-82. They are collected here in the last book published by Stein prior to his death in 1803.

Stein, sometimes called “the German Levret,” was the leading German obstetrician of his time, “famous for his inventions of instruments, his studies of normal delivery, and for his contributions to the use of forceps” (Haberling, *German medicine*, Clio Medica series, 65). He “marks an epoch in the field of German midwifery though, on the whole, he remained true to the French school. He had been educated under Levret and diffused the teachings of his master in his home. Stein was particularly active in determining carefully the dimensions of the pelvis in living females, in order to base thereupon the indications for operative interference. . . . He improved the teachings regarding version and particularly the employment of the forceps and caesarean section, and brought forward instruments for rupturing the membrane. . . . Many of his teachings are still held in honor” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 684).

Twelve of the folding plates depict instruments and apparatus including, on plates 3-4, a birthing chair. Plate 10 illustrates the female pelvic anatomy.

Stein was professor obstetrics and surgery at Cassel before becoming professor of obstetrics at Marburg where he established an institute and trained many obstetricians.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Augusta University/Georgia, Chicago, College of Physicians, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and National Library of Medicine.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:404-5.

Posthumous collection by the foremost German obstetrician of his time

109. STEIN, Georg Wilhelm, *the elder*. Georg Wilhelm Stein’s ehemaliger Oberhofraths und Professors zu Marburg, nachgelassene geburtshülffliche Wahrnehmungen. Erster[-Zweyter] Theil. Herausgegeben von Georg Wilhelm Stein [the younger]. 2 vols. Marburg: in

der neuen academischen Buchhandlung, 1807-9. Contemporary half calf (spines gilt; small piece chipped from each spine top), marbled boards, red leather spine labels. In each volume, engraved bookplate and ink stamps of Ständisches Hebammen-Institute Lübben; oval ink stamp on each title of Staendisch Bibliothek. A very good set.

\$1500

Collation: vol. 1: xi, [1], 371, [1] pp.; vol. 2: [6], 445, 3 [2-3 = publisher's advertisement] pp.

First edition, published posthumously by Stein's nephew, consisting of papers and reports of cases beginning in the 1760s.

The first part (volume 1) includes four papers with reports of cases representative of a special topic. The papers are titled, successively, "Natürliche Geburt" (pp. [3]-210, "Widernatürliche Kopfgeburt" (pp. [211]-248), "Unzeitige Geburt" (pp. [249]-342), and "Besondere Erscheinungen an dem Kind der Nachgeburt" (pp. [243]-271). The second part (volume 2) is divided into six sections, each containing numerous reports of Stein's obstetrical cases.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Harvard, National Library of Medicine, and Rochester.

Wonderfully comprehensive history of obstetrics

110. SUE, Pierre. Essais historiques, littéraires et critiques, sur l'art des accouchemens; ou recherches sur les coutumies, les mœurs, & les usages des anciens & des modernes dans les accouchemens, l'état des sages-femmes, des accoucheurs, & des nourrices chez les uns & les autres: ouvrage dans lequel on à recueilli les faits les plus intéressans & les plus utiles sur cette matiere, avec un grand nombre des notes curieuses & d'anecdotes singulieres. 2 vols. Paris: Jean-François Bastien, 1779. Ca. 1900 marbled boards, leather spine labels. Two bookplates in volume 1, one bookplate in volume 2. Occasional light foxing; in volume 1, small piece torn from blank outer margins of title and one further leaf; small hole from paper flaw in one leaf causing loss of several letters. A very good set.

\$1250

Collation: vol. 1: xxxi, [1], 688 pp.; vol. 2: [8], 672, [669]-731 pp. Pagination irregular in volume 2 but complete.

First edition of Sue's remarkably comprehensive history of midwifery from the time of the Greeks and Romans to the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

Sue's study contains a vast amount of historical detail as well as a great deal of valuable biographical information on the numerous contributors to midwifery. He appears to have read widely, for he has unearthed many interesting facts relating to the development of midwifery and, in addition, has been able to identify contributions in medical texts not specifically devoted to this subject. Volume 2 reviews the literature on midwifery. Sue cites a great many books, as well as papers that appeared in journals,

and in numerous instances he provides a résumé of their contents. A 59-page author index concludes volume 2.

Sue was a Paris surgeon. In 1794, he was appointed librarian and professor of bibliography at l'École de Santé. Dezeimeris calls Sue a man of remarkable erudition and has a nearly full-page bibliography (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:239-40).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:471-72.

Rare eighteen-century French midwifery manual

111. TELINGE, Jacques. Cours d'accouchemens, en forme de catéchisme, par demandes et par réponses, contenant des principes certains sur la théorie & la pratique, en faveur des sages-femmes & de ceux qui veulent erercer cette partie de la médecine & de la chirurgie. Paris: d'Houry, 1776. Contemporary calf (lacking leather spine label; front joint partly cracked but tight), spine gilt. A good copy. \$1650

Collation: x, [2], 144 [advertisements on final two pages] pp.

First edition of a rare manual for midwives in question and answer form.

The author was prompted to provide untrained midwives with a summary of the most recent views held by physicians (chief among them Levret whom Tellinge refers to in his text). *Cours d'accouchemens* is divided into four "parts." Part I covers general anatomy and the signs of pregnancy. In part II, Tellinge deals with imminent delivery of the fetus, the signs of a living or a dead infant, natural childbirth, and "precautions." Part III describes the signs of labor and maneuvering of the fetus, and accidents and their remedy. "Unnatural" positions of the fetus and the maneuvers needed to correct them are dealt with in the final part.

The author was physician to l'Hôtel-Dieu de Rhétel-Mazarin and professor of midwifery (according to the title page). He is not mentioned in the standard biographical compilations.

Unrecorded in *NUC*. OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard and Huntington. There is also a copy at the National Library of Medicine.

First American book on gynecological surgery at a single hospital

112. THOMPSON, J. Harry. Report of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, Washington, D.C. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1873. Original cloth (spine ends repaired). Ownership notations on front flyleaf dated 1874 and 1880. A very good copy. \$400

Collation: [4], 247, [5], [249]-311, [5], [315]-430, [2] pp., 19 plates.

First edition of a comprehensive report on gynecological surgery at the Columbia Hospital for Women in Washington. This is the first such published record of this kind of surgery at an American hospital.

"This scarce volume was written at the request of Columbus Delano, Secretary of

the Interior. Thompson was surgeon-in-chief at the government-run Columbia Hospital; his massive report describes numerous surgical operations. The surgical section (pages 1-247) is followed by an appendix, which includes reports by F. A. Ashford . . . of the department of the diseases of women, Samuel C. Busey . . . physician-in-charge of the department of nervous diseases of children, and D. Webster Prentiss . . . attending physician in the department of diseases of the eye and ear. At the end of the work is a lengthy index (pages 421-30) detailing specific diseases of women” (Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 2, no. GY20.1).

Important account of menstruation

113. VELTHUYSEN, Lambert van. Tractatus duo medico-physici. Unus de liene, alter de generatione. Trajecti ad Rhenum [Utrecht]: typis Theodori ab Ackersdijck, & Gisberti à Zyll, 1657. Contemporary three-quarter vellum, boards, spine newly hand lettered. Adolf Reichard’s engraved book, with the later signature of Samuel Amberg, mounted on front pastedown; ink stamp on title verso of Senckenb. Med. Institut. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [56], 162, [2], 3-286, [2 (errata on recto)] pp.

First edition of Velthuysen’s treatise on the spleen and on generation.

The importance of the *Tractatus*—apparently the author’s sole medical book—arises from the theory of menstruation proposed by the author. His account is included in the part of his book titled “Tractatus de generatione” beginning on p. [163]. Velthuysen suggested that during menstruation, a woman produces a semen-like fluid which then enters the blood. This reference to the blood may be due to the author’s early support for Harvey’s theory of the circulation, which—in the absence of a definitive account—helped to account for the movement of the products of menstruation.

Velthuysen received his medical degree at Utrecht in 1650 and subsequently developed a large practice in that city where he acquired a reputation as a lithotomist and the teacher of Jan Groenevelt, the author of an important contemporary text on the subject (see Murphy, *History of urology*, 100-101). Velthuysen was also active in politics and had a special interest in philosophy.

Heirs of Hippocrates 548; Krivatsy 12247. See. Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:723-24; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 2038-39.

By the first Italian professor of obstetrics

114. VESPA, Giuseppe. Dell’arte ostetricia. Trattato de Giuseppe Vespa. . . . Diviso in tre parti. Firenze [Florence]: Andrea Bonducci, 1761. Contemporary red sheep (rubbed and a little worn), unlettered spine and cover edges gilt. All edges gilt. “FS” in ink on first blank leaf after front flyleaf; purple ink stamp on second blank leaf (Ex libris - dr.

Ivo Confortini). A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box. \$2850

Quarto. Collation: xi, [1], 70 pp., large folding table.

First edition of this very scarce textbook of obstetrics by the first professor of obstetrics at an Italian university.

Following several years in Paris studying with Levret, Vespa returned to Italy and, in 1760, was appointed the first professor of obstetrics in Italy. His book reviews the principal topics but appears to have been intended to promote the study of this subject and to establish the usefulness of an academic training under the direction of a specialist. There are references to the leading contributors to midwifery from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries including Mauriceau, Deventer, and Levret. The large folding table provides a synopsis of the lessons Vespa is prepared to offer at the Regio Spedale di S. Maria Nuova in Florence. The series of lectures are organized in three parts: Teorica, Pratica, and Teorica-pratica: delle malattie.

The standard English-language histories of obstetrics omit mention of the development of this specialty in Italy. "The eighteenth-century Italians were educated in the French doctrines and often under French teachers (particularly Levret), and they accordingly, in most respects, followed in the footsteps of their masters" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 682). Baas includes Vespa among the three principal Italian obstetricians from the period.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at California State Library, College of Physicians, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, and Wisconsin.

See Fasbender, *Geschichte der Geburtshülfe*, 352; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:739.

Most important French gynecological book of its time

115. VIGAROUS, Joseph Marie Joachim. Cours élémentaire de maladies des femmes, ou essai sur une nouvelle méthode pour étudier et pour classer les maladies de ce sexe. 2 vols. Paris: Deterville, an X - 1801. Contemporary quarter sheep, marbled boards. Paper flaws in a few blank margins. A very good set. \$1500

Collation: vol. 1: xix, [1], 551 pp.; vol. 2: [4], 525 pp.

First edition of the most important French book on gynecology from the period. In this book, Vigarous introduced a new classification of female diseases based on the theory that "most diseases of women were of genital origin, particularly the uterus" (Ricci, *Development of gynecological surgery and instruments*, 280).

Vigarous rejected the traditional classification of disorders peculiar to women. According to this view, virgins, married women, and widows each suffered from distinct conditions. Vigarous replaced this interpretation with a four-fold classification based on the following characteristics: (1) inflammatory conditions of the uterus; (2) disturbances affecting the nerves of the uterus; (3) diseases associated with uterine displacement, and (4) problems arising from gestation. This classification "was not

without its merits in an age when cellular pathology was not known and the vaginal speculum was not yet in common use" (Ricci, 280).

Vigarous was professor of medicine at Montpellier.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:755; Mettler, *History of medicine*, 987; Ricci, *One hundred years of gynaecology*, 32.

"First clinical description of phlegmasia alba dolens"

116. WHITE, Charles. An inquiry into the nature and cause of the swelling, in one or both of the lower extremities, which sometimes happens to lying-in women. Together with an examination into the propriety of drawing the breast, of those who do, and also those who do not give suck. Warrington: printed by W. Eyres, for C. Dilly, London, 1784. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Small faded ink stamp on title and on each plate; small repairs at plate folds. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [4], 87 pp., 3 folding plates.

First edition containing the first clinically precise description of postpartum deep vein thrombosis, an uncommon complication attendant on childbirth named by White "phlegmasia alba dolens puerperium."

White prefaces his account by a short historical review in which he remarks on the previously common incorrect diagnosis of this disorder and mentions that the "French are the principal authors who have written upon this subject" (p. 2). The writings of several, mostly French, physicians who have observed the condition are briefly discussed, following which White describes "fourteen cases [in] which I have . . . either attended the patient myself, or have conversed with them since their recovery, concerning their symptoms, and have had an account of their cases from the gentlemen who attended them during their confinement" (p. 35). A section on the "nature and cure of the disorder" (pp. 36-58) is followed by an account of "the method of cure" employed by White (pp. 58-65).

In this book White "states that the proximate cause [of the condition] is an obstruction, detention, and accumulation of lymph in the limb, which occurs owing to the scar produced by the healing of lacerated lymphatic vessels" (Spencer, *History of British midwifery from 1650 to 1800*, p. 114).

Garrison-Morton 6271.

Obstetrical landmark

With interesting manuscript notes

117. WHITE, Charles. A treatise on the management of pregnant and lying-in women, and the manner of curing, but more especially of preventing the principal disorders to which they are liable. Together with some new directions concerning the delivery of the child and placenta in natural births. Illustrated with cases. London: Edward &

Charles Dilly, 1773. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. *With five pages in manuscript headed "The method of treating the child-bed or puerperal fever, employed by M. Doulcet" (written on recto of blank leaf at front, versos of two plates, and recto and verso of blank leaf following the final text leaf, with "C. White" signed in another, similarly unidentified hand).* Manuscript leaves foxed at edges. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: 2 plates, xx, 353 pp.

First edition of a pioneering contribution to obstetrics accompanied by a manuscript copy—possibly made from the English translation—of a long passage from Dennis Claude Doulcet's *Memoire* (Grenoble, 1783) describing his method for treating puerperal fever. It is unclear if either the passage or the signature "C. White" are in White's handwriting.

"In his *Treatise* [offered here] White gives meticulous instructions for the management of the pregnant and parturient woman, stressing particularly the value of proper clothing, diet, exercise, fresh air, and cold baths. He recommends a policy of watchful waiting in most cases, waiting until cord pulsation ceases before ligation. His treatment of the third stage is distinctly modern compared with his contemporaries. Puerperal fever he states comes from one of two causes, a putrid atmosphere or too long confinement of the patient in the horizontal position. His treatment of the condition by maintaining a proper position of the patient for correct drainage combined with strict cleanliness and isolation forms almost the entire basis of our treatment today" (Thoms, *Classic contributions to obstetrics and gynecology*, 171-72).

White was the first to make a significant contribution to prevention of puerperal fever. He provided "the first clear-cut statement in any text on midwifery of the necessity of absolute cleanliness in the lying-in chamber, the isolation of infected patients, and adequate ventilation" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 105). According to Hagelin, White, "an important precursor of Semmelweis, was the first after Hippocrates to make any substantial contribution to the aetiology and management of puerperal fever" (*Womans booke*, 127). "Some interesting cases are published at the end of the *Treatise*, including one of inversion of the uterus successfully reduced by manual pressure, and a case of placenta spontaneously expelled after retention for a week, followed by recovery" (Spencer, *History of British midwifery from 1650 to 1800*, 114).

White's bed, invented by him to facilitate uterine drainage following delivery, is illustrated in one of the plates.

Doulcet's *Memoire* on puerperal fever, of which a passage in translation appears in this copy of White's book, was first published in Grenoble in 1783 and in an English translation in London in the same year.

Garrison-Morton 6270; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 981; Norman 2232. Baskett, *On the shoulders of giants: eponyms and names in obstetrics and gynaecology*, 243-44; Cutter and Viets, 100-105; Spencer, 110-14; Thoms, 170-78 (with long quotations).

Early attempt to establish the clinical indications for abortion

118. WINTER, Georg. Die Indikationen zur künstlichen Unterbrechung der Schwangerschaft . . . und seinen Schülern Prof. Sachs, Dr. Benthin, Dr. Sachse, Dr. Kunckel, Dr. Blohmeke nebst einem Beitrag von Prof. Dr. E. Meyer. Berlin: Urban & Schwarzenberg, 1918. Contemporary three-quarter cloth, marbled boards. Light foxing. A very good copy. \$450

Collation: viii, 317, [1] pp.

First edition of a scarce book on early termination of pregnancy due to serious illness or disease. This is one of the earliest monographs to establish the clinical indications for legal abortion.

Winter and his colleagues cover all the conditions, or advanced diseases, which in their judgment justified abortion. Among the indications for early termination are toxic, or infectious, conditions, tuberculosis affecting the lungs and larynx, diseases affecting the blood, kidney disease, and certain neurological disorders (epilepsy, chorea, etc.).

Winter was one of the principal German contributors to development of gynecology in the later years of the nineteenth century and early years of the twentieth.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, College of Physicians, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, Stanford, and Yale.

See Fasbender, *Geschichte der Geburtshilfe*, several references; Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:1694-95; Ricci, *One hundred years of gynecology*, 38 and numerous further references.

By a leading eighteenth-century Viennese obstetrician

119. ZELLER, Simon, Edler von Zellenberg. Bemerkungen über einige Gegenstände aus der practischen Entbindungskunst. Nebst der Beschreibung des allgemeinen Gebärrhauses. Vienna: Johann David Hörling, 1789. Contemporary marbled boards (spine repaired). Engraved book signed in ink (Winckel) with ink stamp (W/P); ink stamp on title (Dr. F / Winckel). A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: [13], xiv-xlv, [3], 108, [4 (publisher's list of book)] pp., 2 folding plates.

First edition of one of the major late eighteenth-century Viennese contributions to obstetrics.

The Viennese obstetricians Zeller (who was also a surgeon) and Johann Lukas Böer were among the early Continental defenders of natural childbirth. They had learned both the French and the English methods of childbirth and embraced the conservative approach favored by English practitioners who were on the whole more willing to defer to "nature," in contrast to the French obstetricians who endorsed the efficacy of instrumental intervention, their seemingly indiscriminate use of the forceps, for

example, in sharp contrast to English practice. Zeller, like Böer, had been exposed to English methods during an early visit there, and he was also influenced by his colleague's rejection of the benefits of frequent use of instruments.

"Simultaneously with Böer, Simon Zeller von Zellenberg . . . worked as chief obstetrician in the private ward of the maternity hospital [in Vienna] from 1784 to 1815. . . . Zeller had been assistant to [Johann Anton] Rechberger at St. Mark's at the same time as Böer. Like Böer, he became acquainted with the conservative trend of obstetrics in England. . . . Considering the similarity of their training, it is not surprising that Zeller adopted the same expectant principles in obstetrics as did Böer. The extent of Böer's influence on Zeller's first publication *Grundsätze der Geburtshilfe* . . . cannot be assessed. But already in 1789, in his *Bemerkungen über einige Gegenstände aus der praktischen Entbindungskunst* (Observations on a few matters concerning the art of delivery [offered here]), which appeared four years before Böer's corresponding publication, Zeller had clearly formulated the guiding principles of the new expectant procedure for face presentations: "Face deliveries had best be left entirely to the forces of nature" (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 55). According to Fasbender (*Geschichte der Geburtshilfe*, 267), Zeller argued that one should trust as much as possible in nature's power of birth, his view in this regard supported by the directions he gave for handling the entire birth process.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Harvard, Minnesota, and National Library of Medicine.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:1033.

This copy may have belonged to the German gynecologist Franz Carl Ludwig von Winckel, now remembered by the eponymously named "Winckel's disease" of the newborn. See Garrison-Morton 6338; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:953-54.

Pioneer gynecological endocrinologist's principal work

120. ZONDEK, Bernhard. Die Hormone des Ovarismus und des Hypophysenvorderlappens: Untersuchungen zur Biologie und Klinik der weiblichen Genitalfunktion. . . . Mit einem Anhang die hormonale Schwangerschaftsreaktion aus dem Harn bei Mensch und Tier. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1931. Original cloth. A very good copy. \$350

Collation: x, 343, [3 (2-3 = publisher's advertisement)] pp.

First edition of Zondek's principal work. The author was one of the leading twentieth-century gynecologic endocrinologists.

Zondek's early years were spent at the Charité in Berlin and later at the Berlin-Spandau Hospital to which he had been appointed the director. As the result of an outbreak of European-wide anti-Semitism, he resettled in Jerusalem where he directed the Hormone Research Laboratory. He is particularly remembered for the Aschheim-Zondek urinary test predictive of pregnancy which Speert calls "an epochal discovery" (*Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*. 240).

Garrison-Morton 1196. See Garrison-Morton 1168 and 6222; Medvei, *History of endocrinology*, 406-9; Rolleston, *Endocrine organs in health and disease with an historical review*, 397, 402-3; Speert, 240-44.

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