

Catalog Ninety-two

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I. Antiquarian Books

Founding work on endocrine disease

“Addison’s monograph inaugurated the study of the ductless glands”

1. **ADDISON, Thomas.** On the constitutional and local effects of disease of the supra-renal capsules. London: Samuel Highley, 1855. Original cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved. Pencil note on front pastedown. Faded ink stamp on title and on blank surface of each plate (Birmingham Medical Institute [library dispersed]); small repairs to outer edges of title and following leaf. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box. \$16,500

Quarto. Collation: viii, 43 pp., 11 hand-colored lithographed plates.

First edition containing Addison’s famous description of an endocrine disease. The condition described here by Addison was subsequently assigned the eponymous designation “Addison’s disease.” Addison’s monograph is memorable for the illustrations which depict the peculiar bronze pigmentation of the skin that is usually definitive for the presence of this condition. In addition, this book contains the first important description of pernicious anemia originally described in 1824 by James Scarth Combe.

It was while “searching for the cause of pernicious anaemia [that] Addison ‘stumbled,’ as he said, on the bronzed disease [i.e., disease of the adrenals]” (Rolleston, *Endocrine organs in health and disease with an historical review*, 332). In three autopsies involving individuals suffering from anemia, Addison encountered diseased suprarenal capsules, a finding which at first suggested an association between the two disorders. Addison’s findings were first reported in a paper published in 1849. In 1855, in the book offered here, Addison described “idiopathic” anemia, subsequently named “pernicious anemia.” He also recounted his discovery of another disease, occurring independently of pernicious anemia, whose main feature was disease of the suprarenal capsules.

Addison’s book “inaugurated the study of the ductless glands. . . . Addison chanced upon adrenal disease while searching for the causes of pernicious anemia. . . . The present monograph focuses on diseases of the suprarenal capsules and contains the

classic description of the endocrine disturbance known as ‘Addison’s disease.’ Addison was the first to suggest that the adrenal glands are essential for life” (Norman 8). “On reading through Addison’s whole report, one is struck by the small number of cases which were really typical, and one admires more than ever the sagacity and acumen which led this great physician to make a correct generalization from limited data. . . . Addison’s monograph should be read by every student of the disease” (Bloomfield, *Bibliography of selected diseases*, 144).

Addison’s monograph “is one of the few works in the history of medicine where two important new discoveries and diseases were described in one book” (*Medicine: an exhibition relating to medicine and surgery from the collection of J. K. Lilly*, no. 163).

Garrison-Morton 3864; Grolier Club, *One hundred books famous in medicine*, no. 60c; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1502; Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 207. See Medvei, *History of endocrinology*, 225-30; Rolleston, 332-35, 340 (and calling Addison’s book a “finely illustrated monograph”).

First monograph on general paralysis of the insane

2. AUSTIN, Thomas James. A practical account of general paralysis, its mental and physical symptoms, statistics, causes, seat, and treatment. London: John Churchill, 1859. Original cloth, rebounded, original spine preserved. One blank outer margin repaired. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: x, 225 pp., 32 pp. (ads).

First edition of the first monograph on general paralysis of the insane and the authoritative work on this subject in England for some twenty years.

This book was prepared while Austin was the medical officer of Bethnal House, a large private asylum that was home to patients suffering from a variety of mental disorders. He here recorded his experiences with 147 cases of general paralysis, carefully describing the histories of each one and, with the assistance of James Phillips, the medical superintendent of the institution, providing details about postmortem findings when available. Austin’s description of the symptomatology of general paralysis “bear witness to the advance in clinical observation at that time and indeed to some extent the development of clinical studies and knowledge of GPI” (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 1043). Although Hunter and Macalpine credit Austin with “acute observation”—particularly for his good clinical picture of the disease and description of the symptoms associated with the later stages—they acknowledge that contemporary ignorance of the precise etiology of general paralysis affected some of his conclusions.

George Man Burrows, in his *Commentaries on the causes, forms, symptoms, and moral and medical treatment of insanity* (London, 1828), presented the first account of general paralysis in an English book. He relied on the published reports by French psychiatrists such as Bayle and Calmeil, both of whom had described general paralysis of the insane. Austin adopted Calmeil’s description of the stages of this condition.

Austin was a general practitioner on temporary assignment overseeing the medical care of the Bethnal Asylum inmates at the time he wrote his book.

See Hunter and Macalpine, 1052-57.

Two landmark papers on the practice of acupuncture

3. (1) **BACHE, Franklin.** Cases illustrative of the remedial effects of acupuncture. In *North American medical and surgical journal* 1:311-21. Philadelphia: J. Dobson, 1826. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Light stain in upper corners through p. 56 (touching text but not affecting legibility); ink accession number on one page; two blank corners removed. A very good copy. (2) [**Willem ten RHIJNE.**] Wilhelmi Ten Rhyne, M.D. Transisalano. Daventriensis, dissertatio de arthritide: mantissa schematica: de acupuncture, et orationes tres. . . . In *ibid.*, 1:198-204 (including a text illustration on p. 204). (3) **Felix PASCALIS.** Remarks on the theory of pain. In *ibid.*, 1:79-89. \$2250

Collation: viii, 495 pp., 3 plates (2 hand colored).

(1) First edition of the first original American work on acupuncture.

Bache was a prominent Philadelphia physician who had his own practice while also serving, at various times, as professor of chemistry at the Franklin Institute and, later, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1825, Bache translated J. Morand's thesis entitled *Dissertation sur l'acupuncture, et ses effets thérapeutiques* (Paris, 1825), the translation title (*Memoir on acupuncture*) reproducing the title of the trade edition of Morand's book. While serving as assistant physician to the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania during the period 1826-32, Bache applied his knowledge of acupuncture to treating a variety of the inmates' disorders. His paper, published here—in a journal of which he was one of the co-editors—contains a record of his experiences and observations.

Bache's "fair trial," as he characterized his use of "acupuncture," involved, "for the most part, painful affections, and may be arranged under the four general heads of Muscular rheumatism, Chronic pain, Neuralgia, and Ophthalmia" (p. 311). Each case is carefully described as regards both the symptoms and the treatment outcome. Bache records a total of twelve cases involving significant pain among the prison inmates which he treated largely successfully. In a postscript he mentions a further five "painful affections" treated in private practice. "So far as I can judge from my limited experience, my impression is, that acupuncture possesses a remarkable power in removing and mitigating pain" (p. 320).

Gwei-Djen and Needham call this paper and Bache's translation of Morand the first American works on acupuncture, both of these following soon after the introduction of this therapy into Europe (*Celestial lancets: a history and rationale of acupuncture and moxa*, 299).

See Garrison-Morton 6374.15 (Bache's translation of Morand's book on acupuncture); Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:28; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 47.

(2) First edition in English of ten Rhijne's "Aphorisms on acupuncture," the first complete description published in the West of this procedure for treating pain. Ten Rhijne's contribution appeared originally in his *Dissertatio de arthritide* published in London in 1683. The illustration on p. 204 is the first depiction of the acu-points published in the West.

Ten Rhijne's book was the first by a Western physician to describe Chinese and Japanese medical practices, knowledge about which he acquired during many years of service to the Dutch East India Company, initially in Japan and later in Java. The anonymous translator of this English-language version of ten Rhijne's paper declares that the author's "account of acupuncture is abundantly clear and definite, and . . . he undoubtedly deserves the credit of having first laid the operation before the medical profession in Europe" (p. 199).

See Gwei-Djen and Needham, numerous references; Garrison-Morton 6374.10 (ten Rhijne's *Dissetatio* and the first title cited in Garrison-Morton under "Acupuncture [Western references]"); Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 1622-24.

(3) This paper on pain is among the earliest by an American physician on this topic. Pascalis describes the kinds of pain associated with numerous pathological conditions. He mentions the methods employed by three French contemporaries who made special efforts to alleviate pain and concludes with the observation "that pain is always the effect of organic disease, proportioned to the degree and importance of the part affected in the system" (p. 88).

See Kelly and Burrage, 948 (under "Pascalis-Ouviere").

One of the founding works on the microscopic anatomy of the brain

4. BARBA, Antonio. Mikroskopische Beobachtungen über das Gehirn und die damit zusammenhängenden Theile. . . . Aus dem Italienischen ins Deutsche übertragen und mit einer Biographie des Verfassers versehen von J[ørgen] J[ohan] Albrecht von Schoenberg. Würzburg: Carl Strecker, 1829. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Lacking the errata leaf; foxing. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: x, 40 pp., folding plate.

First edition in German of a rare book. Barba's *Osservazioni microscopiche sul cervello e sue parti adjacenti* (Naples, 1807; second edition, 1819) is one of the earliest works on the microscopic anatomy of the human brain. Pages 3-21 are devoted to the microscope, one of which is illustrated in the plate.

In the first part of his book, Barba reviews the relevant writings on the microscope by Butterfield, Gray, Hooke, and Della Torre. The remainder contains a report of Barba's microscopic examination of the brain.

Barba's book is cited by McHenry as the first in a series of early nineteenth-century monographs on neurohistology which culminated in Louis Antoine Ranvier's *Leçons sur l'histologie du système nerveux* published in 1878 (see *Garrison's history of neurology*, 179). But Barba's contribution is not mentioned in the standard histories of neurology and histories of medicine, and he is also missing from Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon*.

Barba was a student of Giovanni Maria della Torre, the author of *Nuove osservazioni microscopiche* (1776), one of the first books on the microscopic examination of tissues. The translator Schoenberg's biography of Barba occupies pp. [v]-x. The translator has dedicated his translation to Samuel Thomas von Soemmerring.

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

OCLC locates two copies of the first Italian edition in the U.S. and none of the second.

*Scarce collection of medical correspondence
including letters dealing with the circulation and the lymphatics*

5. BARTHOLIN, Thomas. Epistolarum medicinalium a doctis vel ad doctos scriptarum, centuria I. & II. [-III-IV]. 3 vols. (bound in 2). Copenhagen: Matthias Godicchenius for Petri Haubold, 1663-67. Contemporary vellum, spines hand lettered. Engraved bookplate on each front pastedown (Docteur François Moutier); ink notation on volume I front flyleaf (AW 1737 [illegible] / 16 gl.), ink note in same hand on rear pastedown. Lightly browned; in volume I, final two preliminary leaves misbound after seventeenth leaf in index at back. A very good set. \$2250

Collation: centuria I-II: [20], 739, [39] pp.; centuria III: [12], 442, [26] pp.; centuria IV: [8], 127, 182-422, 425-568, [24] pp. Pagination in Centuria IV irregular but complete. Centurias I and II were originally published in a single volume with its own title page. Centurias III and IV have separate title pages. Titles printed in red and black. There are a total of 16 woodcuts in the text, two of which are full page.

First edition, and a rare complete set, of this collection of four hundred letters written by, and to, the great Danish anatomist Thomas Bartholin.

Bartholin's correspondents included many of the principal European physicians and covered some of the noteworthy developments in medical knowledge of the time. This collection is particularly important for the letters dealing with the circulation of the blood and the lymphatic system, subjects that were both controversial and attracting considerable attention. Of special interest are the letters by Bartholin to Harvey and Pecquet, and from the latter but not the former. Bartholin published on both these subjects, and he is considered "the first to appreciate the significance of the lymphatic system as a whole" (Garrison-Morton 1097). Of additional interest is letter 68 (in Centuria I, pp. 255-63) by Cecilio Folli (or Folius) bearing the title "Auris internæ delineatio." This is apparently a reprint of Folli's eight-page *Nova auris internæ delineation* published in Venice in 1645 (see Garrison-Morton 1542).

Bartholin was not only the leading Danish physician of his time but responsible for several of the major anatomical discoveries of the seventeenth century.

OCLC shows complete sets in the U.S. at Brown, Chicago, College of Physicians, Kansas State, National Library of Medicine, New York Public, Princeton, and Yale.

Krivatsy 830. See *DSB*, 1:482-83; Garrison-Morton, four citations; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:356-58.

Landmark on bacteriology complete in two volumes
First demonstration of the vegetable origin of certain diseases

6. **BASSI, Agostino.** (1) Del mal del segno calcinaccio o moscardino. Malattia che affligge i bachi da seta e sul modo di liberarne le bigattaje anche le più infestate. Opera del Dottore Agnostino Bassi di Lodi la quale oltre a contenere molti utili precetti intorno al miglior dei filugelli, tratta altresì delle malattie del negrone e del giallume. 2 vols. Lodi: dalla tipografia Orcesi, 1835-36. In volume 1, pages 23-26 (2 leaves) misbound after p. 40. (2) Memoria del Dottore Agostino Bassi di Lodi in addizione alla di lui opera Sul calcino. In cui si espongono nuove pratiche e si rendono più facili e più economiche le già esposte. Unitevi le relazioni dei vantaggi ottenuti già da molti coltivatori dei bachi da seta coll'uso degli insegnamenti dell'autore ed altre notizie relative. 2 parts. Milan: della tipografia di Paola Andrea Molins, 1837. Lower corner of pp. 15/16 creased; ink stains on pp. 25-26 touching two or three letters. (3) Memoria sull'uso della mistura nitro-solforosa per suffumigi disinfettanti onde prevenir il calcino nei bacci da seta. Milan: Luigi Conconi, droghiere, n.d. Broadside. Two folds. Tipped on to front pastedown. *Three works together in one volume.* Contemporary half calf, marbled boards. Light foxing. A very good copy. \$6500

Collation: (1) vol. 1: xi, [], 67 pp.; vol. 2: xiv, 60, [2 (blank)] pp. (2) [4], 38, [2], 24 pp. (3) Broadside measuring 8 x 12 1/4 inches.

(1) First edition, and rare, of one of the landmarks in the history of bacteriology. This book contains Bassi's demonstration of the vegetable origin of certain animal diseases. Bassi is now remembered as the first to enunciate the concept of pathogenic microorganisms. Bulloch remarks that "[t]he works of Bassi on 'calcino' are evidently exceedingly scarce and the original editions were probably very small. At any rate I have not been able to find them in any of the largest libraries" (*History of bacteriology*, 161).

Bassi showed that silkworm disease was a fungus-caused contagious disorder. "By microscopic observations carried out with great difficulty on account of his defective eyesight, Bassi recognized the real agent of 'calcino' as a cryptogamic fungus of parasitic character. . . . Bassi realized that the muscardine disease was transmitted by contact and infected food. He showed that the fungus comes to maturity only after death, and he was of opinion that dissemination occurs from 'seeds' produced by the plant. He made a great many ingenious experiments to determine the manner in which dissemination occurs. . . . With regard to the practical problems of prevention and cure, he stated in the clearest possible manner the principles involved and in a manner formed the basis of all the doctrines on this subject held to-day" (Bulloch, 160-61).

"The first part of the *Del mal del segno* contained a theory proposing that some contagions of plants and animals had their source in the 'germs' of plant or animal parasites, and that possibly certain diseases of man were caused by vegetable organisms.

The second part was devoted to practical methods of preventing and eliminating the silkworm disease" (*DSB*, 1:493).

"Great credit for opening new paths in micropathology is due to Agostino Bassi. . . . who was the first to show that the silkworm disease, 'mal del segno' or 'calcino' (muscardine), was caused by a micro-organism. The work of this distinguished man places him among the pioneers of bacteriology. His studies on the silkworm disease, lasting from 1807 to 1835, established that it was produced by a 'living vegetable cryptogamous parasite,' and led to the generalization that many diseases of plants, animals, and man are caused by animal or vegetable parasites" (Castiglioni, *History of medicine*, 692).

NUC shows copies at Cornell, National Library of Medicine, and New York Academy of Medicine. OCLC adds the Mayo Clinic in the U.S.

Garrison-Morton 2532.

(2) First edition containing additional observations by Bassi.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Kansas State, and Pittsburgh.

(3) A rare broadside issued by a Milanese druggist offering a chemical preparation described as capable of preventing silkworm disease.

Unrecorded on OCLC.

Complete set of the very scarce first edition

A premiere anatomist with an artistic ability rare among physicians

7. **BELL, Charles.** A system of dissections, explaining the anatomy of the human body, the manner of displaying the parts, and their varieties in disease. 2 vols. (consisting of seven parts and an appendix, originally issued in fascicules). Edinburgh: Mundell & Son, 1798-1803. Modern half calf, cloth. Uncut. A little, mostly hardly perceptible, dampstaining along some outer edges; small piece of paper mounted on verso of plate 1 to repair an old short tear in blank outer edge; plate 14 reenforced in blank inner margin; some plates lightly browned. A very good copy. \$6000

Folio. Collation: vol. 1, part 1: xiv, [2], 27 pp., 4 plates, "explanation" slips for plates 2-4, "directions for the binder" slip bound following p. 27; part 2: [5], 28-65 pp., 5 plates (numbered 5-9); part 3: [5], 68-90 pp., 3 plates (numbered 10-12); part 4: [3], 92-113, [114] pp., 4 plates (numbered 13-16); [3], 2-4, 121-127, [1] pp., 4 plates (numbered 17-20); appendix: 6 pp., folding plate; vol. 2, part 6: [5], 2-25 pp., 4 plates (plates 2 and 3 folding) and a "marginal plate" on p. 16; part 7: [5], 2-12, 13*-14*, 13-19 pp., 5 plates (numbered 5-9).

First book-form edition of all seven parts and the appendix of Bell's first book, published "while still a student . . . , with plates engraved after his own designs" (Gordon-Taylor, *Sir Charles Bell: his life and times*, 14). This is called a "remarkable book" by *Heirs of Hippocrates* (no. 1294 [second edition of volume 1]).

A system of dissections was Bell's first independent work and established his reputation as a premier anatomist with an artistic ability rare among physicians. Garrison mentions Bell's "uncommon artistic gift" and his "exquisite sketches" in

connection with this book and several subsequent productions. This work inaugurated the career of the greatest early nineteenth-century British anatomist and is in addition a testimonial to his remarkable skill in depicting anatomical subjects.

“Early in life [Bell] gave evidence of ability as a practical dissector, anatomist, and surgeon, making his own beautiful drawings in his own inimitable way. . . . His various systems of anatomy, dissections, and surgery, still stand unrivaled for facility of expression, elegance of style, and accuracy of description. The plates [to his books] are all from drawings made by the author” (Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 343).

The two volumes of Bell’s *System of dissections* are rarely found together in first editions. Due to the high demand for the first edition of volume 1, a second edition was published in 1799, and it is this second edition of volume 1 which is usually found accompanying, or bound up with, the first edition of volume 2.

Garrison-Morton 402; Norman 166 (second edition of volume 1); Russell, *British anatomy 1525-1800* (second edition), no. 46.

The major work of the founder of medical jurisprudence in Austria

8. BERNT, Joseph. Systematisches Handbuch der gerichtlichen Arzneikunde, zum Gebrauche für Aerzte, Wundärzte, und Rechtsgelehrte und zum Leitfaden bey öffentlichen Vorlesungen. Vienna: Kupffer und Wimmer, 1813. Contemporary half calf (spine gilt; traces of worming), marbled boards (edges a little worn). Illegible, partly deleted, ink notation on front flyleaf; a few pencil notes. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: xii, 339 pp.

First edition—issue with a Vienna imprint (see below)—of the major work by the founder of medical jurisprudence in Austria. Bernt’s *Systematisches Handbuch* became one of “the most widely used textbooks in the German-speaking countries” (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 89).

Bernt’s *Handbuch* consists of 951 numbered sections, most of them a paragraph in length. It is one of the first books to survey the entire field of medical jurisprudence. Bernt was well-prepared to write this book. He was the first to occupy the chair of state medicine at the medical school at Prague, an appointment made in 1807, and he prepared this book prior to his departure for Vienna in 1813. In that year he succeeded Ferdinand Vietz to the chair of state medicine at Vienna. During his time at Vienna, Bernt established the first facility devoted to instruction in forensic medicine. He also published a series of important books on medical jurisprudence and organized an institute of forensic medicine where autopsies were performed and records compiled concerning cause of death.

Bernt’s *Systematisches Handbuch* was published in Prague just as he was leaving for Vienna (the preface is dated “Prag, 1813”). Once in Vienna, Bernt arranged for the remaining sheets printed in Prague (by Franz Gerzabed according to the printer’s slug

at the foot of the last page) to be issued in Venice with a cancel title page giving the name of a local publisher.

NUC shows a copy of the Prague issue at the National Library of Medicine and a copy of the Vienna issue at Michigan. OCLC adds for the U.S. a copy of the Prague issue at Wright State (supplied by me in 2008) and a copy of the Vienna issue at UCLA.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:495-96; Lesky, 88-90; Nemeč, *Highlights in medicolegal relations*, nos. 348 and 362.

Founding work on psychosurgery

9. BIANCHI, Leonardo. *La meccanica del cervello e la funzione dei lobi frontali.* Turin: Bocca, 1920. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Embossed stamp on title (The Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic); edges browned. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xii, 431 pp.

First edition. This book contains Bianchi's experimental demonstration of the effects of bilateral destruction of the frontal lobes.

"Bianchi's main experimental work was concerned with the neural mechanisms of the brain as a whole and the functions of the frontal lobes in particular. This great contribution [offered here] . . . was the outcome of 32 years of work on dogs, foxes and monkeys. . . . The work of Bianchi, now fully substantiated, has found its practical application in psychosurgery—a field opened by Egas Moniz of Portugal" (Haymaker, *Founders of neurology*, 112).

Garrison-Morton 4891. See Clarke and O'Malley, *Human brain and spinal cord*, 544.

Important textbook of military surgery by one of the leading German military surgeons

10. BILGUER, Johann Ulrich. *Anweisung zur ausübenden Wundarzneykunst in Feldlazarenthen.* Glogau und Leipzig: Friedrich Günther, 1763. Contemporary calf (nick in spine top), spine gilt, edges stained red. Ink stamp on blank page at front; printing flaw on a6 (recto) resulting in loss of several letters; two lower corners creased. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: [20], 868, [38] pp.

First edition, in a handsome contemporary binding, of Bilguer's book for military surgeons posted to field hospitals. Haberling calls Bilguer "the most outstanding" of the surgeons in the service of Frederick the Great (*German medicine*, *Clio medica* series, 61).

The 648 numbered paragraphs—some exceeding two pages—offer highly detailed recommendations about the treatment of the full range of battlefield injuries as well

as diseases affecting soldiers in the field. Pages 66-150 contain recipes for many pharmaceutical preparations—including both herbal and chemical—useful in treating wounds and conditions associated with gunshot and other injuries. “In the chapters on typhoid and dysentery [in his textbook of military surgery] he recommended cleanliness, ventilation, and the avoidance of overcrowding patients in the hospital wards” (Haberling, 62)

Following medical studies in Basle, Paris, and Strasbourg, Bilguer became a military surgeon, eventually attaining the rank of surgeon-general in Berlin. This is his major work on military surgery and embodies his considerable experience attending soldiers on the battlefield. He is particularly remembered for his book, first published in a Latin edition in 1761, in which he proposed conservative treatment of gunshot wounds to the extremities and, when possible, avoidance of amputation.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Brown, College of Physicians, Dartmouth, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, and Society of the Cincinnati.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:535-38; Leonardo, *History of surgery*, 199.

“A landmark in the development of modern surgery”

11. BILLROTH, Christian Albert Theodor. Die allgemeine chirurgische Pathologie und Therapie in fünfzig Vorlesungen. Ein Handbuch für Studierende und Aertze. Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1863. Contemporary half morocco, cloth, spine gilt. Pencil numeral on title; browned due to poor quality paper. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: xx, 712 pp., 77 text illustrations.

First edition of Billroth's landmark surgical textbook. “This scarce first edition, cheaply printed and, strangely, not in such great collections as those of Cushing, Waller, or Orr, is a landmark in the development of modern surgery” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1952).

Billroth's “book is regarded as important because, more than any other, it linked the practice of surgery to the study of pathologic anatomy. No one else had so carefully studied the tissues removed surgically, and [Billroth's] operations truly earned their description as ‘autopsies *in vivo*,’ a phrase coined in compliment” (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 223).

Billroth was particularly interested in wound infections and their surgical treatment. Credited in his lifetime with major advances in abdominal surgery, he is remembered as one of the most innovative surgeons from the second half of the nineteenth century. Garrison remarked that “[o]f all the surgeons of Lister's time, who developed his ideas in new fields, perhaps the first place belongs to Theodor Billroth” (*History of medicine*, 592). “At the age of 38, Billroth accepted the call to Vienna as professor of surgery. . . . Undoubtedly the position was reluctantly offered by the Viennese since Billroth was born a Prussian [and Prussia had recently defeated the Austrians on the battlefield]. . . . But Billroth was the brilliant young surgeon of Europe, and Vienna was the

medical center of the Western world” (Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 675).

This book has the distinction of being one of the very few nineteenth-century surgical texts to mention the practice of acupuncture. See Gwei-Djen and Needham, *Celestial lancets: a history and rationale of acupuncture and moxa*, 299.

Garrison-Morton 5608; Norman 235. See *DSB*, 2:129-31; Garrison, *History of medicine*, 592-93; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:541-42; Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 393-404; Zimmerman and Veith, *Great ideas in the history of surgery*, 488-98.

*“An extraordinarily detailed piece of anatomical research”
demonstrating the interconnectedness of the cranial nerves*

12. BISCHOFF, Ernst Philipp Eduard. Mikroskopische Analyse der Anastomosen der Kopfnerven. Gekrönte Beantwortung der von der königlich medizinischen Fakultät zu München im Jahre 1863 ausgesetzten Preisfrage. Munich: J. J. Lentner, 1865. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards; original printed wrappers bound in. Light dampstain in lower outer corners touching a few letters on some pages and blank corners of plates. A very good copy. \$3750

Quarto. Collation: iv, 52 pp., 43 lithographed plates containing a total of 109 figures (or illustrations).

First edition of a rare neurological landmark containing the author’s demonstration of the interconnectedness of the cranial nerves. Bischoff’s findings are of fundamental importance for elucidating the kinds of pain affecting the head.

This book, based on what the editor of the English translation calls “an extraordinarily detailed piece of anatomical research,” contains the first demonstration of the “connections between the trigeminal, facial, vestibular, glossopharyngeal, vagus, spine accessory, hypoglossal, and upper cervical nerves” (*Microscopic analysis of the anastomosis between the cranial nerves*, translated and edited by Ernest Sachs, Jr., and Eva W. Valentin, p. [vii]). The editor Sachs describes his difficulty in obtaining a copy of this book. He also observed that “this exact and scrupulously honest piece of work has been virtually disregarded, in fact lost to the neurological world, for over one hundred years” (*ibid.*).

In summarizing Bischoff’s findings, Sachs emphasized that they ought to be carefully considered “in the diagnosis and treatment of syndromes of the head, face, and neck” (p. 132).

I have failed to discover any references to Bischoff’s book in the histories of medicine and histories of neurology available to me. He is also missing from Hirsch’s *Biographisches Lexikon*.

NUC shows copies at Crerar/Chicago and National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Harvard and Minnesota.

Important early research on the embryology of the human fetus

13. BISCHOFF, Theodore Ludwig Wilhelm. Beiträge zur Lehre von den Eyhüllen [*sic*: Eihüllen] des menschlichen Fötus. . . . Mit zwei Steintafeln. Bonn: Adolph Marcus, 1834. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards; original printed wrappers bound in. Uncut. Dampstain in blank lower corners of final seventeen leaves and blank corners of the plates; light foxing. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [2], 112 pp., 2 lithographed plates.

First edition of Bischoff's first book containing a record of his earliest research on the embryology of the human fetus. Bischoff was one of the principal German contributors to the development of embryology during the middle years of the nineteenth century.

"Although Bischoff was neither inclined toward nor particularly gifted in vivisection, he developed an interest in embryology while an intern in Berlin. In this field he achieved excellent results. He began with research on the human fetal membrane and was able to demonstrate the existence of the decidual vessels and the amniotic epithelium" (*DSB*, 2:161). The results of this research are described in the book offered here.

Bischoff's early interests were defined by his internship in the maternity clinic at Bonn and by his attendance at Johannes Müller's lectures on comparative anatomy at Berlin. Beginning in 1833, Bischoff lectured on physiology at Bonn. In 1836, he moved to Heidelberg, initially as lecturer on comparative and pathological anatomy and, later, as professor of anatomy and physiology. Bischoff contributed important work in both embryology and physiology, and in the former field published several papers of great importance on ovulation and on the earliest phases of embryonic development.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, College of Physicians, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and University of California/Berkeley.

See Garrison-Morton 484; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:550-53; Ricci, *One hundred years of gynaecology*, 12; Rothschild, *History of physiology*, 175-76.

Founding work on maxillofacial surgery: "an outstanding contribution" presented to a great English neurologist

14. BLAIR, Vilray Papin. Surgery and diseases of the mouth and jaws: a practical treatise on the surgery of the mouth and allied structures. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby, 1912. Original cloth. *Inscribed by Blair*: "Dr Henry Head, / Compliments of / Vilray Papin Blair." A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$2000

Collation: xxv, [1], 638 pp.

First edition and a fine association copy of a landmark in plastic and reconstructive surgery. This book founded the field of maxillofacial surgery. McDowell calls this

famous monograph “an outstanding contribution to the subject” (*Source book of plastic surgery*, 479). Henry Head, the recipient of this copy, was one of the great English neurologists during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

“Vilray Blair was one of the pioneers of plastic surgery in this country. He organized a plastic surgery unit for the U.S. Army in World War I and, almost single-handed, he was responsible for the formation of the American Board of Plastic Surgery, a most potent factor in raising and maintaining high standards in this ancient, but newly organized, specialty” (McDowell, 475 [biography of Blair by Jerome Webster]). Blair’s “research and clinical skills led to the improvement of surgical techniques for congenital and acquired facial defects” (Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:73).

Garrison-Morton 5756.7.

For Henry Head, the recipient of this presentation copy, see Garrison-Morton, eleven citations; Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 449-52; McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 323 and passim.

***First large compilation of American hospital case reports
With two albumen prints***

15. BORLAND, John Nelson, and CHEEVER, David Williams, eds. First medical and surgical report of the Boston City Hospital. Boston: published by the Board of Trustees, 1870. Original cloth (corners repaired; edges a little worn), new cloth spine. “F. W. Draper” in gilt on upper cover (see below for a short notice of Draper’s career). A good copy. \$1850

Quarto. Collation: [12], [13]-688 pp., **2 mounted albumen prints** (each print 3 1/2 x 5 1/8 inches), 7 plates (6 lithographs, 1 chromolithograph), each with tissue guard.

First edition of the very scarce first substantial compilation of medical and surgical cases handled by an American hospital.

This volume contains a complete record of patient histories during the first five years of the Boston City Hospital. The Hospital, founded in 1865, was originally intended to treat indigent patients, and during a long association with Harvard enjoyed the distinction of a first-rate medical and surgical staff. All of the Hospital departments contributed to this book their records of patients treated by the various specialists, with complete statistical summaries of cases, outcomes, and attending physicians following accounts of the patients seen within each service. Several of the statistical tables are of unusual length. For example, cases of pneumonia are summarized on pp. 124-55, acute rheumatism on pp. 184-234, typhoid on pp. 276-311, and compound fractures on pp. 586-99. Pages [649]-688 contain general medical and surgical tables of all of the cases treated at the hospital during the first five years.

This volume is noteworthy for the first chapter (pp. 27-69) by Henry I. Bowditch on “perinephritic abscess,” a topic connected with Bowditch’s landmark work on pleuritic effusions (see Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 127-31, especially

p. 128). Perhaps even more important are the contributions by David W. Cheever. "In 1864 [i.e., 1865] the Boston City Hospital was founded and Cheever was made visiting surgeon, a rare opportunity in surgery for so young a man. . . . Cheever originated or revived unusual operations, wrote and published widely, and edited the first five volumes of the Hospital reports, much of the surgical text being from his pen" (Kelly and Burrage, 217). Cheever contributed five chapters on surgical topics to this volume, his account of "excisions of joints" memorable for the albumen prints of a pediatric patient named Martha taken in October 1869, twenty-eight months after excision of the hip. "Cheever's work [in this book] is important because of its early use of photographs. The wet process of making albumen photographs was time-consuming and required mounting actual photographs by hand. Two such photographs are part of an article by Cheever on excision of joints (pages 71-107)" (Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, no. GS69 [mistakenly omitting Borland as co-editor]). Rutkow reproduces one of the albumen prints on p. 60 of his book.

Howard Franklin Damon wrote the chapter on skin diseases (pp. 235-73) and Henry Willard Williams prepared the report on diseases of the eye (pp. 373-79). These men were leading contributors to the development of their specialties in the United States. See Kelly and Burrage: for Damon, p. 289; for Williams, p. 1307.

Frank Winthrop Draper, the original owner of this copy, briefly served as house surgeon at Boston City Hospital beginning in 1869. He is called by Kelly and Burrage the "pioneer Massachusetts Medical Examiner" in recognition of his organization of the medical examiner's office in Suffolk County, the district covering Boston. Draper "established the examinership on a scientific basis, entirely free from the graft and undue publicity which had helped to discredit the [previous] coroners" (Kelly and Burrage, 345).

Classic on the care of premature infants

16. BUDIN, Pierre. *Le nourrisson: alimentation et hygiène, enfants débiles—enfants nés à terme. Leçons cliniques.* . . . Preface de C. Jonnart. Paris: Octave Doin, 1900. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xii, 394 pp.

First edition of a landmark on the care and treatment of premature infants.

Budin, obstetrician at the Maternité in Paris, devoted his life to the care of premature infants and was largely responsible for the establishment of standards governing their fluid intake. This accomplishment and numerous further innovations in infant care made him one of the most influential contributors to pediatrics in his time. Abt-Garrison calls Budin's book "a comprehensive treatise on the nursling . . . frequently drawn upon as a storehouse of interesting facts" (*History of pediatrics*, 140).

Budin was Étienne Stéphane Tarnier's student, and the two men "built the first incubator. . . . This [achievement] is important for American neonatology because it was Budin's pupil [Thomas Benton] Cooley who brought the idea to the United States. . . . Budin was also the first to propose the use of gavage feeding for premature infants" (Nichols et al., *History of pediatrics*, 46-47). Budin succeeded Tarnier as chief

at the Maternité. He was the author of additional important monographs on infant care as well as books on obstetrics.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and University of Illinois/Chicago.

Garrison-Morton 6344.1 ("Pioneer treatise on the care and feeding of premature and newborn infants"). See Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:192; Nichols, 10, 40-41, 263.

Fine copy of a mid-nineteenth-century American drug broadside

17. M. S. Burr & Co. [Text beginning at head of broadside] Copied from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, of February 21, 1861. "Bicolorata Bark." By Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Dartmouth College. Boston: M. & S. Burr & Co., n.d. [ca. 1861]. Fine copy. Loose in a mylar envelope enclosed in a cloth portfolio case, printed paper spine label. \$1650

Broadside (outer margins 13 x 18 1/8 inches; text margins, 10 3/4 x 16 inches). Text on one side; main text in two columns. Several different type faces and sizes.

First edition, and a nice copy (particularly suitable for display), of this promotional broadside advertising two substances available from M. S. Burr.

Following a reprinting, in about one and two-thirds columns, of Edward Phelps' paper on the hitherto unrecorded medical properties of bicolorata bark, M. & S. Burr devote approximately a third of the second column to the preparation and administration of the bark. "The bark may be given in the form of tincture or decoction," and there is a short description of the method for producing each one. Finally, M. & S. Burr are prepared to supply physicians and the trade with packages of the bark, of which the firm has "procured a limited supply."

The two-column description of, and advertisement for, bicolorata bark is followed by five full lines notifying the readers of this broadside that M. & S. Burr have been appointed agents "for the sale of the pure, unadulterated oxygenated bitters" in the original form prepared by George B. Green (whose name appears in type together with the place and date: Windsor, Vt., April 20, 1861).

At the foot of the text is a list of the medicinal preparations and further items (Mohr's fly paper, La Forme's nursing bottles and inhalers, etc.) for which M. & S. Burr are the "general agents." M. & S Burr's office (and presumably warehouse) was at 26 Tremont Street in Boston.

OCLC locates copies at American Antiquarian Society, Dartmouth, Delaware, Library Company, Harvard (Houghton Rare Book Library), National Library of Medicine, Rochester, University of Vermont, and Vermont Historical Society.

Hoolihan, *Atwater Collection of American popular medicine*, no. 537.

*An atlas which, scientifically and aesthetically, represents
“a high point of Dutch civilization in the eighteenth century”*

18. CAMPER, Pieter. *Icones herniarum*. Editae a Sam[uel] Thom[as] Soemmerring. Francofurti ad Moenum [Frankfurt]: Varrantrapp et Wenner, 1801. Modern quarter morocco, cloth. Uncut. Faded ink stamp on recto of second leaf (Royal College of Physicians of Ireland [library dispersed]). Repaired short tears in first text leaf and in blank margin of plate 8. A nearly fine copy. \$4500

Folio. Collation: [6], 16 pp., 14 plates. The outside measurements of this book are 25 1/4 x 18 inches

First edition of one of the most important books in the literature on hernia.

“The brilliant *Icones herniarum* (1801) of Camper occupies a very special place among the numerous surgical anatomic studies of those days. . . . [T]he splendid plates of the *Icones*, in which [Camper] meticulously portrays the surgical anatomy of the various hernia, were drafted from his own hand” (Stoppa et al., *Hernia healers: an illustrated history*, 34-35). Garrison-Morton calls Camper’s “illustrations of herniae . . . of great value.”

In addition to his several important monographs on a variety of medical subjects, Camper contributed to anatomical knowledge both through his discoveries and his illustrations. His artistic ability is evident in the drawings which formed the basis for the engravings in his own books and which added greatly to the value of work by others, notably Smellie, for whose *Sett of anatomical tables* Camper supplied eleven drawings. Choulant wrote that Camper’s anatomic drawings “are all graceful and bold in design” (*Anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 285).

Camper’s “most considerable scientific work in anatomy is his *Demonstrationum anatomico-pathologicarum* [published in two volumes in 1760 and 1762]. . . . There were no more in this projected series, but Camper’s pupil, S. T. Soemmerring, after Camper’s death, published *Icones herniarum* [offered here]. Camper’s plates for these anatomical and pathological books take their place alongside the illustrations prepared by the artists Lairesse and Wanderlaar for the anatomists Bidloo and Albinus. Together the achievements of these atlases represent, both scientifically and aesthetically, a high point of Dutch civilization in the eighteenth century” (Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body: European traditions of anatomical illustration*, 341).

Garrison-Morton 3580. See *DSB*, 3:37-38; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 320-24; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:813-15; Roberts and Tomlinson, 340-46.

First French book on nursing

19. CARRÈRE, Joseph Barthélemy François. Manuel pour le service des malades, ou précis des connoissances nécessaires aux personnes chargées du soin des malades, femmes en couche, enfans nouveaux-nés, &c. Paris: Lamy, 1786. Original plain unlettered wrappers (spine repaired, a little worn). Uncut and partly unopened. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$1850

Collation: 215 pp.

First edition of the rare first French book devoted to nursing.

Carrère's book appears to be the second textbook on nursing published on the Continent. His book was preceded by Franz Anton May's *Unterricht für Krankenwärter* published in Mannheim in 1782, a book of instructions for male nurses. In his preface, Carrère speaks disapprovingly of the second edition of May's book published in 1784.

Carrère begins by describing the nurse's qualifications (or training) before reviewing the kinds of disorders which a nurse may expect to encounter and the many symptoms which should be carefully identified, such as nausea, feebleness, and hemorrhage. He deals with the care of pregnant women and infants before turning to such topics as the pulse and the age and sex of the patient. An account of the administration of medicines internally and externally precedes directions for the preparation of various kind of medicine of mineral, vegetable, and animal origin. Following chapters discuss the administration of purgatives and related subjects.

Carrère was a member of an illustrious family of physicians from Perpignan. He obtained a medical degree in 1759 at Montpellier and thereafter taught anatomy at the medical school and served for a time as inspector general of the mineral springs in the province of Roussillon. He was also a prolific author. In his later years he reestablished himself in Paris, but during the Revolution he was forced to leave France. He moved to Spain where he died in 1802.

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

See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 1, part 2, pp. 637-39; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:840.

First Spanish edition of the first French nursing manual

20. CARRÈRE, Joseph Barthélemy François. Manual para el servicio de los enfermos, o resumen de los conocimientos necesarios a las personas encargadas de ellos, y de las paridas, recién-nacidos &c. . . . Traducido al español y adicionado por el Dr. Francisco Salvá. Barcelona: por la viuda Piferrer, véndese en su librería administrada por

Juan Sellent, [1789?]. Contemporary Spanish sheep (two small pieces torn from spine). Light foxing. A very good copy. \$1650

Collation: [16], 287 [i.e., 187], [7] pp. Lacking the final blank.

First edition in Spanish of Carrère's *Manuel pour le service des malades, ou précis des connoissances nécessaires aux personnes chargées du soin des malades, femmes en couche, enfans nouveaux-nés, &c.* (Paris, 1786), the first French book on nursing.

The translator Salvá y Campillo has attempted to supply a more complete edition of Carrère's book by filling out his translation with passages, or possibly paraphrased comments, taken from the 1664 edition of Bernardino de Obregón's *Instrucción de enfermeros para aplicar los remedios* (Salvá's citation is inaccurate: see Krivatsy no. 8397).

The conjectured date of publication is based on Salvá's statement that there have been three French editions in the previous three years. OCLC cites Palau's date of 1786 which is undoubtedly too early.

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

Landmark French report on the efficacy of vaccination

21. Comité central de vaccine. Rapport du Comité central de vaccine, établi à Paris par la Société de souscripteurs pour l'examen de cette découverte. Paris: Richard, an XI (1803). Original marbled wrappers, original printed paper spine label. Blank corner torn from one leaf (pp. 421/422). A nearly fine copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$1750

Collation: x, [2, [xi]-xiv, 460 pp.

First edition, in a wonderfully preserved copy, of the landmark 460-page report by the Central Committee on Vaccination (Paris) on the efficacy of vaccination.

In the course of their review of the effectiveness of the new method of handling an often disfiguring and fatal condition, the Committee initiated a correspondence with a great many physicians ("médecins"), surgeons, regional and local vaccine societies, and individuals representing the "departments" into which the country was divided; and the replies, and testimony, of these many individuals—cited alphabetically, in two columns, on pp. [427]-437—and committees and societies—given on p. 438—were instrumental in shaping the Committee's conclusions respecting the efficacy of vaccination.

The first part of the *Rapport* (pp. 1-63) consists of a history of the practice of vaccination beginning with Jenner's discovery and continuing with a review of findings and reports by individuals and committees in both England and the Continent. Pages 63-174 contain a lengthy account of the effects of vaccination. Everything that was then known about the effects is presented in great detail, and the recitation here clearly shows that at this early period a great deal was already known about the administration of vaccine. In the final part (pp. 174-416), the Committee undertook a meticulous review of the objections to the practice of vaccination while trying to resolve the many questions which had been raised about its safety. The *Rapport*, in its entirety, is by far

the best contemporary account of the introduction into France of the practice of vaccination, beginning with the first vaccinations performed in Paris in 1799.

Pages [xi]-xiv contains a “Liste des souscripteurs pour l’inoculation de la vaccine.” Among the hundred-plus names are those of six women. These subscribers were responsible for funding the organization of a vaccine committee, which was planned as a French version of George Pearson’s London-based vaccine institute. For a full account of the early history of vaccination in France, see Robert G. Dunbar’s “The introduction of the practice of vaccination into Napoleonic France,” *Bulletin of the history of medicine* 10 (1941):635-50. Dunbar’s paper contains numerous reference to the *Rapport du Comité central de vaccine*.

First combined edition of two books, by a leading early contributor to development of urology, including lithotomy

22. COUILLARD, Joseph. Le chirurgien operateur ou traicté methodique des principales operations en chirurgie. . . . Seconde edition, reveue, augmentee, et divisee en deux livres, par l’auteur: de plus, demy-centurie d’obervations iatrochirurgiques, pleines de remarque curieuses, et evenements singuliers. Lyon: Pierre Ravaud, 1640[-1639]. Contemporary vellum (a bit wrinkled; small piece torn from lower spine), spine hand lettered (probably at a later time). Bound without free endpapers. A little worming in some blank margins (holes filled in on several leaves, the repairs touching a few letters); old light dampstaining on a few upper corners. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$3750

Collation: [28], 256, 122, [47] pp.

First combined edition of two books by Couillard. Following the second, revised and augmented, edition of Couillard’s *Chirurgien operateur* (first edition, 1633) are bound the original sheets, together with the original title page dated 1639, of his *Observations iatrochirurgiques*.

Little is known about Couillard (sometimes spelled Covillard) beyond the fact that he resided at Montélmart during the second quarter of the seventeenth century and that he wrote two books recording his considerable surgical experiences.

Le chirurgien operateur is divided into two parts. In the first part (pp. 1-47), titled “De l’excellence des operations, & des qualités de l’operateur,” Couillard refers to human being’s susceptibility to disease, the discovery, or invention, of remedies, and the occasional necessity of a surgical operation. He explains the difficulty of some operations before describing the qualities of the surgeon and the importance of obtaining the services of a qualified operator. The second part (pp. 48-256) deals with “Des operations en particulier” and is divided into three parts devoted to lithotomy (pp. 48-112), urological surgery including hernia (pp. 113-193), and ophthalmic surgery (pp. 194-256).

Couillard’s reputation rests on his writings relating to urology. Hirsch calls him an excellent lithotomist (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:131) while Dezeimeris writes that

Couillard enjoyed a reputation as a great surgeon and a very able lithotomist (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 1, part 2, p. 877). Murphy refers to both this 1640 edition of *Le chirurgien operateur* and to *Observations iatrochirurgiques*. He cites Couillard's recommendation, in this book, about the importance of gentleness when passing a catheter, apparently an early reference to minimizing acute discomfort (*History of urology*, 71 [and writing "Covillard"]), and he notices Couillard's discussion of the efficacy of perineal urethrotomy when confronted by intractable stricture (*ibid.*, 75). Murphy adds that "Covillard was one of the first to maintain that dysuria was only a symptom" (*ibid.*, 84), and he states that "Covillard, who is best known as a lithotomist, kept careful case histories, many of which are of interest. . . [He] began by using the *petit appareil*, but after he was forced to leave an operation uncompleted, he was converted to the Marian operation. He was one of the first to advise crushing 'if the stone is adherent'" (*ibid.*, 99-100).

Couillard's *Observations iatrochirurgiques* consists of fifty "observations," or cases. Among these cases are some of urological interest, while others deal with the treatment of fracture and eye conditions..

OCLC catalogs the two U.S. copies under the year 1639 (but citing this book and with the same collation): Harvard and National Library of Medicine.

Krivatsy 2774.

"Remarkable book on mental derangement"

"A vivid description of men and women ripped by passion"

23. CRICHTON, Alexander. An inquiry into the nature and origin of mental derangement. Comprehending a concise system of the physiology and pathology of the human mind. And a history of the passions and their effects. 2 vols. London: printed for T. Cadell, junior, and W. Davies, 1798. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Faint stain: in volume 1, blank upper corners of pp. 113-28 and blank outer margins of pp. 369-84; in volume 2, blank outer margins of pp. 369-84; blank upper corners of volume 1, pp. 406-7, spotted. A very good set. \$4500

Collation: vol. 1: [4], xxix, [5 (1, 5 = blank)], 407 pp.; vol. 2: [4]. 455, [13 (12 = errata; 1, 13 = blank)] pp.

First edition of the most important British book on psychiatry published during the eighteenth century.

Crichton's exposure to the views of the contemporary German philosophers, physicians, and scientists during three years spent on the Continent shaped his interpretation of the principal eighteenth-century British philosophers and psychologists when preparing his treatise on mental illness. This background enabled him to ignore the unscientific classifications offered by his immediate predecessors. In stead of abstract theorizing, he relied on case reports, especially those found in the European, and especially German, books.

"To turn from Piquer, Daquin, Chiaugi, and Reil to Crichton is to enter a different world. Gone are the references to ancient humors and texts, to spirits and religious

healing. Crichton's reach into history usually extended no further than to Glisson and Locke. The watchword was 'observation,' and the authorities he adduced were case histories from renowned scientists and physicians. He wrote his remarkable book on mental derangement as a text for his lectures at the [Westminster] hospital" (Wallace and Gach, *History of psychiatry and medical psychology*, 293). Although Crichton was influenced by the ideas of Johann Friedrich Blumenbach, whom he met while in Germany, he "was too keen an observer of human nature to let himself be carried away by Romantic impulses [of the kind which were just then affecting German medicine and philosophy]. . . . [His efforts at objectivity are suggested by his recognition of] the crucial importance of the emotions for the physician who wished to understand a patient's mind by observing his or her bodily behavior in the clinic. He therefore wrote detailed analyses of joy, grief, fear, anger, and love and of the ways in which emotions can become evident to an attentive and skilled medical observer" (*ibid.*, 294). Crichton's "parallel analysis of physiology and behavior" influenced Pinel who presented a highly favorable view of Crichton's book in his *Traité* published in 1800. "We may well ask why Pinel found Crichton's book so extraordinary. There are . . . two answers. The first lies in Crichton's reliance on physiology; the second stems from the careful observation of patients. Crichton excelled in a vivid description of men and women gripped by passion and in an analysis of the physiologic and psychologic effects of such passion" (*ibid.*, 294).

Crichton's 'important work broke new ground in psychiatry in a number of ways, not to mention that after an interval of 212 years it was the first psychiatric treatise by a physician to a London teaching hospital since Bright's (1586) *Treatise of melancholy*. Crichton followed Gregory's (1765) suggestion and combined the latest philosophical ideas, that is psychological knowledge, with accumulated medical experience of mental disease, that is psychiatry, into a 'physiology and pathology of the human mind. . . . Crichton was also the first who discussed forensic aspects in an English psychiatric text . . . and [he] made significant clinical observations [for example, regarding aphasia]" (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 559, 560). Baas has pointed out that Crichton "distinguished mental disturbances arising from the passions from those depending upon corporeal causes, and also brought forward heredity as one of the causes of insanity" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 713).

This book, instead of Thomas Arnold's *Observations* (2 vols., 1782-86), should be in Garrison-Morton. See number GM 4920.

See Hunter and Macalpine, 559-64 (the title page to volume 1 is reproduced on p. 560); Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2:416-18.

Harvard Medical Unit and Harvey Cushing in World War I

24. CUTLER, Elliott Carr. A journal of the Harvard Medical School Unit to the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. Spring of 1915. N.p.: Privately printed [New York: Evening Post Job Printing Office, 1915]. Original cloth-backed printed boards (edges rubbed), rebaked, most of original spine preserved. *Inscribed by Cutler for a member of the surgical staff:* "Dear Phil / Here's a bit to / preserve [?]"

happy recollections / for both you & Mrs. Wilson / E. C. C.” A good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label.

\$1850

Collation: [7], 8-92 pp.

First edition of Cutler’s account of the Harvard Medical Unit’s work during the period April-May 1915 treating some of the many casualties of the conflict.

The Harvard Unit consisted of ten surgeons drawn from the Massachusetts General Hospital, Infants’ Hospital, and Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. The principal surgeons were Harvey Cushing and Robert Greenough. Cutler describes the initial preparations, the journey and arrival, and some of the cases (albeit briefly). The Harvard team worked alongside other American units and, although sometimes busy with cases, had time for recreational activities.

The first case involved “a head case” (p. 25). On 3 May, Cushing went “off to a hospital at Boulogne for a day or so, and then goes to England to stay with Dr. Osler” (p. 43). There are references to the kinds of wounds treated by the staff including a “gas case” who died (p. 71) and a variety of both “superficial” and serious injuries.

Cutler was one of the early American contributors to cardiac and thoracic surgery. In 1923, he and Samuel Albert Levine were the first to operate successfully for the relief of mitral stenosis (Garrison-Morton 3030.1), and Cutler was responsible for further advances in cardiac surgery. He was in addition an able administrator, his work here of great importance during World War II. Cutler’s book has many references to Harvey Cushing.

The recipient of this copy is among the members of the Harvard Unit’s surgical staff recorded in Cutler’s list where he is called Dr. P. D. Wilson.

See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:173-74.

With an early example of a colored mezzotint anatomical illustration by Gautier d’Agoty

25. DARAN, Jacques. Observations chirurgicales, sur les maladies de l’urethre, traitées suivant une nouvelle methode. . . . Nouvelle edition. Paris: Debuie l’ainé, 1748. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Short repaired tear in blank margin of pp. lxiii/lxiv; short tear in top edge of plate just entering image; small wormhole in blank upper corners of pp. 15-360; lightly browned. A very good copy.

\$2000

Collation: [4] ccxx, 429, [3] pp., folding colored mezzotint by Jacques Fabian Gautier d’Agoty.

Second edition, enlarged and with the plate which was not included in the first edition, of one of the important eighteenth-century French books devoted to urology. This book is additionally noteworthy for the color-printed plate by d’Agoty (about which see below).

Daran’s *Observations* is divided into three parts. The first part contains Daran’s recapitulation of the text of the first edition together with a notice of subsequent

developments in the treatment of diseases of the urethra and replies to colleagues' comments about the first edition. In the second part, Daran deals comprehensively with urethral diseases and attempts to describe the different disorders affecting the urethra. He attributed most of them to venereal disease but also cites scarring from previous disease and tumors as possible causes of urethral problems, particularly urinary obstruction. The final part consists of a record of 126 cases treated by Daran, many of them with special medicated bougies, with the names of the physicians and surgeons who witnessed Daran's operations and who could testify to his success.

The plate depicts "a dissection of the bladder, testicle, seminal vessels, prostate gland, and penis with the full length of the urethra exposed" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 858). The plate is an early example of color-printed anatomical illustration. Although d'Agoty did not invent this method of depicting anatomical subjects, he was the first to utilize Jacob Christoph Le Blon's three-color printing process for the production of anatomical texts. "Picking up on Newton's theories of colour division, [Le Blon] demonstrated that tolerable reproductions of pictures could be made by printing successively from just three mezzotint plates, one each for yellow, red, and blue. . . . In some prints he added a black working to give greater richness of tone. . . . After his death in 1741 his process was taken further by a former pupil and collaborator, Jacques Fabian d'Agoty, who then claimed it for himself. D'Agoty printed reproductions of paintings and some spectacular anatomical images, regularly adding a black working to his colours to give them greater richness and depth of tone" (Twyman, *History of chromolithography*, 19-20). Choulant did not appreciate D'Agoty's anatomical illustrations which "do not recommend themselves to the student of anatomy either for their faithfulness and reliability or their technique." Nevertheless, while D'Agoty's technique is "not suited for delicacy and exactitude . . . [his productions] will always retain their value in the history of art and especially in the history of anatomic illustrations" (*History and bibliography of anatomic illustrations*, translated by Frank, 270).

The first edition, published at Avignon in 1745 and just 222 pages in length, bore the title *Recueil d'observations chirurgicales sur les maladies de l'urètre*.

See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 2, part 1, pp. 12-14; Murphy, *History of urology*, 73; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:181.

Scarce early American book on medical jurisprudence

26. DEAN, Amos. Principles of medical jurisprudence designed for the professions of law and medicine. Albany: Gould, Banks & Gould, 1850. Modern quarter calf, cloth. Illegible signature on title. Outer edges of first three and final two leaves browned. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: vi, [2], 664 pp.

First edition of the most comprehensive work on medical jurisprudence produced in the United States up to this time.

The author—described on the title page as "counsellor at law, and professor of medical jurisprudence in the Albany Medical College—has presented a thorough statement of all that was then considered relevant knowledge in the field of forensic

medicine and medical jurisprudence. "The objects chiefly had in view, have been, a methodical, systematic arrangement of the topics legitimately embraced in the department [of medical jurisprudence]; and in the treatment of each, a condensation of the knowledge now possessed; and an exhibition of it in a clear, natural, and logical order, together with such illustrations as were deemed necessary to make an application of the principles in practice" (preface, p. [iii]).

Dean has divided his exposition into five main classes: (1) relations of sex including rape (pp. 1-122); (2) inflicted injuries, including infanticide (pp. 123-98), wounds (pp. 198-286), and poisons (pp. 286-412); (3) insanity or "mental alienation" (pp. 457-590); (4) "feigned diseases" (pp. 591-611); and (5) "age; identity; presumption of survivorship; life assurance; and medical evidence" (pp. 612-29).

Dean is unnoticed in the standard biographical compilations. Although well represented in American libraries, this book is very scarce in the trade (this is the first copy I have handled during a period of thirty-five years).

One of the major books on ether anesthesia during the period immediately following its application in surgical operations

27. DIEFFENBACH, Johann Friedrich. Der Aether gegen den Schmerz. Berlin: In Commission bei A. Hirschwald, 1847. Contemporary marbled boards, hand-written spine label (largely illegible). Foxing; small light stain in blank lower margins. A very good copy.

\$4500

Collation: xii, 228 pp., lithographed plate.

First edition of one of the earliest monographs on the employment of anesthesia in surgical operations. The author was one of the principal contributors to the development of plastic surgery during the nineteenth century, and his book records the "[f]irst application of ether anaesthesia for plastic operations" (Garrison-Morton).

"One of Dieffenbach's most significant contributions was his role in the introduction of ether anesthesia into Germany. Following Morton's demonstration at the Massachusetts General Hospital in October of 1848, Dieffenbach became very much interested in the possibilities of this technique. His first use of ether was in reconstructing a nose destroyed by 'scrofula' in a 16-year-old boy. . . . Although Dieffenbach was not the first to use ether in Germany (Heyfelder did in January of 1847), his satisfaction with the method and his stature in the medical community led others to try it" (Robert Goldwyn, in *Source book of plastic surgery*, edited by Frank McDowell, p. 450). Zeis cites this book for Dieffenbach's use of ether when reconstructing a nose and comments that it contains "description[s] of a number of [plastic] cases with the information that rhinoplasty can also be carried out under ether" (*Index and history of plastic surgery*, translated by Patterson, no. 762). Dieffenbach's use of ether anesthesia in plastic operations is described on pages 172-79.

In her discussion of this book, Duncum refers to Dieffenbach's ambivalence about using ether anesthesia. "Dieffenbach expressed the opinion that since ether was able to obviate completely even the most intense pain during capital operations it afforded the greatest possible relief to the patient; but for the surgeon (except in dealing with

dislocations) it merely made matters more difficult. He stressed the dangers of etherization: its liability to produce apoplexy and haemorrhage, the possibility of instantaneous death through overdosage, the tendency to increase post-operative bleeding, the slow healing of wounds where much tissue had been lost. . . . He found, indeed, that the post-operative condition of patients who had been etherized was in general less favourable than that of patients operated upon without ether. . . . [Dieffenbach] advised that its use should be restricted to extremely painful operations and that it should be administered with the utmost care" (*Development of inhalation anaesthesia*, 138-39). Duncum reproduces the plate from this book depicting Dieffenbach's inhaler (see *ibid.*, 139).

A lengthy record of Dieffenbach's cases occupies pp. 134-228.

OCLC records all of the U.S. copies under "book/internet resource" making it difficult to identify libraries owning the real book. This is a very uncommon book in the antiquarian book trade. Just two copies are recorded in *Jahrbuch der Auktionspreise* since 1990.

Garrison-Morton 5659.1. See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1064-67; Garrison, *History of medicine*, 494-95; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:262-64.

Founding work on psychophysics

"The beginning of quantitative experimental psychology"

28. FECHNER, Gustave Theodor. *Elemente der Psychophysik*. 2 vols. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Hartel, 1860. Contemporary three-quarter morocco, marbled boards (rubbed). Two ink stamps on each title (Eastern European, possibly Hungarian). Browned and foxed. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: vol. 1: xiv, 336 pp.; vol. 2: xii, 571 pp.

First edition of a highly important book in the history of physiological psychology.

With this book, Fechner "founded the science of psychophysics, which applies the laws of mathematical physics to the physiology of sensation. In his *Elemente der Psychophysik*, Fechner placed the methodology of this new science on a sound footing by developing three of its basic methods: the method of limits . . . ; the method of constant stimuli; and the method of average error" (Norman 771). Fechner "conceived, developed, and established new methods of measurements, and . . . these methods [described in the book offered here] are essentially the first methods of mental measurement, and thus the beginning of quantitative experimental psychology" (Boring, *History of experimental psychology*, 293).

Yet Fechner's "methodology is mere apparatus to carry the central and pervading conception of the *Elemente*, Fechner's fascinating development of the Weber fraction into what has come to be known as the Weber-Fechner law . . . that the just noticeable difference in stimulus intensity is a constant fraction of the total intensity at which it is measured" (*DSB*, 4:557).

Garrison-Morton 4972. See *DSB*, 4:556-59.

*One of the early classics on gunshot wounds
by an early proponent of conservative treatment*

29. FERRI, Alfonso. De sclopetorum sive archibusorum vulneribus. Eiusdem de caruncula sive callo quae cervici vesicae innascuntur. Rome: Valerium & Aloysium Doricos fratres, 1552. Modern calf. Small light stain in blank outer corners of first nine leaves; old ownership notation and ink stamp on title of Vatican Library (marked “duplicate”); foxing. A very good copy. \$9500

Collation: [4], 132, [4] pp., woodcuts illustrating surgical instruments on three pages.

First edition of the second book on gunshot wounds but the first devoted almost exclusively to this subject (at the end is a short discussion of a disorder affecting the bladder). Ferri’s book contains the first account of injuries from heavy guns.

“The earliest work dealing exclusively with gun-shot wounds was that published in 1552 by Alfonso Ferri [and offered here]. . . . He favored the conservative treatment of such wounds. Ferri noted correctly that pieces of clothing and armour left in the depths of the wound led to suppuration, and he advised their removal” (Singer and Underwood, *Short history of medicine*, 182).

Ferri’s wide experience as a military surgeon is evident in this book, which deals with fractures due to gunshot wounds, infections, and bullets lodged within the body. His book is of particular interest for the discussion relating to removal of bullets which had by this time become a central problem for military surgeons. Ferri invented a device, illustrated on p. 29 and subsequently called an “alfonsinum” (or “alphonsinum”), for use in their removal. Ferri was one of the principal contributors to the early literature on the nature and treatment of gunshot wounds. Some of the early surgeons had argued that gunshot injuries were poisoned, while others insisted they were not. “An important figure in the controversy was Alfonso Ferri . . . who advised the conservative treatment of gunshot wounds and, having noted the suppurative effect of foreign objects, advised the removal of any bits of clothing that might have entered the wound along with the shot” (Meade, *Introduction to the history of surgery*, 16). Ferri thereby showed, in this book, that wounds which failed to heal were usually the result of foreign objects such as clothing left at the sight of the injury following removal of the bullet.

Ferri’s book is also significant for the history of urology. His description of a procedure for removing vesical caruncles from the neck of the bladder, contained in a tract beginning on p. 98 and first published ca. 1530, is one of the earliest on this subject. (Garrison-Morton assigns credit for the first account to Andrés Laguna whose book appeared in 1551: see Garrison-Morton 4159). Ferri was one of the first to employ urethral bougies (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 417).

Ferri lectured on surgery at Naples before moving to Rome where he became the physician and surgeon to Pope Paul III.

NUC shows copies at National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, UCLA, and Yale. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Harvard, Minnesota, and University of Texas/Galveston.

Durling 1514; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 303 (with illustration of the alphonsinum on p. 112). For Ferri’s contribution to urology, see Murphy, *History of urology*, 63-64.

First systematic treatise on forensic psychiatry

30. FRIEDREICH, Johann Baptist. Systematisches Handbuch der gerichtlichen Psychologie für Medicinalbeamte, Richter und Vertheidiger. Leipzig: Otto Wigand, 1835. Original (?) cloth (spine ends and corners very slightly worn), leather spine label (illegible). On front flyleaf, ink stamp of an owl and initials H. W. K. A very good copy.

\$2250

Collation: viii, 872 pp.

First edition. Friedreich's *Systematisches Handbuch* is the first monograph to deal comprehensively and in great detail with forensic psychiatry.

This book, a work of remarkable erudition intended for use by public health officials, judges, and prosecutors, surveys virtually the entire literature on the subject of mental illness from the standpoint of medical jurisprudence. The many footnotes—one or more on practically every page—contain a very large number of citations to both contemporary and earlier writings and include both book and journal publications in English, French, German, Italian, and Latin.

Friedreich was one of the principal German contributors to development of psychiatry during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Hirsch wrote that Friedreich's thirty-five publications are devoted mainly to psychology and forensic medicine (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:624). In addition to this book on forensic psychiatry, Friedreich is remembered for his bibliography of psychiatric literature (1830), the first thorough work on the subject, and for his textbook of psychiatry published in 1839. Friedreich proposed an organic basis for mental illness which he argued resulted from physically identifiable disorders.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard (Law School Library) and National Library of Medicine.

See Wallace and Gach, *History of psychiatry*, 327-29; Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 381 and passim.

*First separate book-form edition of Galen's work on nervous diseases
Second treatise on neuropathology cited by Garrison-Morton*

31. GALEN. De palpitatione, tremore, rigore, convulsione. Interprete Nicolao Lauachio, medico Florentino. Venetis [Venice]: [Aureli Pincii (from colophon)], 1536. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather lettering piece. Short ink note in one blank margin. "C. V." in green ink at foot of title. A very good copy.

\$6500

Collation: 55 unnumbered leaves.

First separately printed edition of Galen's treatise on diseases of the nervous system.

This treatise on neuropathology is the second earliest work on "diseases of the nervous system" cited in Garrison-Morton, the first being Aretaeus short paper "on paralysis." Galen is regarded as the first contributor to experimental physiology, and

his extant writings contain some important findings relating to neuroanatomy. However, his “contributions were not only as an experimental neurophysiologist, but also as a clinical neurologist. As a physician to the gladiators at Pergamon, he had ample opportunity to observe the effects of acute injuries to the head and spine” (McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 21). Galen distinguished “rigor” from “tremor,” the former characterized by generalized shaking affecting the entire body. He was unable to decide whether “rigor” “is a disease of the whole body [involving fever, for example] or is due to a lesion of the nervous system. . . . He . . . differentiated the rigor [or shaking of the body] from tremor, which he defined as the trembling of one limb, the cerebral cause of which he could not understand” (Siegel, *Galen’s system of physiology and medicine*, 311). Galen suggested that some conditions were associated with diseases of the brain, but his accounts of apoplexy and epilepsy drew on the explanations offered by Hippocrates with some additional conjectures. Thus “Hippocrates had spoken of the severe and mild forms of apoplexy, but Galen divided it into four varieties according to the degree of affection of respiration” (McHenry, 21-22). Probably in connection with his treatment of injured gladiators, Galen was “frequently confronted with cases of stupor and convulsions following traumatic lesions of the temporal region. He recognized the vulnerability of the thin layer of skull covering the frontal lobe. . . . [H]e compared these wounds to the effect of trephining and to accidental compression of the middle ventricles of the brain . . . [and concluded] that the pneuma in the ventricles and between the brain and the skull might escape through holes in the skull, regardless whether they were produced by trepanation or injuries” (Siegel, 311).

Durling (in his “Chronological census of Renaissance editions and translations of Galen”) does not cite an earlier separate printing of this work. He cites three printings of a version by Petrus de Abano included in collected Latin editions of Galen, the first published in 1490 followed by editions in 1515-16 and 1528. All of the subsequent Renaissance versions of Galen’s writings on nervous system diseases were contained in editions of his collected works in Latin. OCLC fails to record any further separately printed editions of this Galenic treatise.

Unrecorded in *NUC*. OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at National Library of Medicine, Washington University, and Yale.

Garrison-Morton 4511 (citing the text in the seventh volume of Kuhn’s edition of Galen’s writings published in 1824); Durling, “Chronological census,” *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, 24, nos. 3-4 (1961), no. 1536.4; Durling, *Sixteenth century printed books in the National Library of Medicine*, no. 1942.

*A fine illustrated work on lithotomy by a longtime practitioner
First illustrations of urinary calculi in an English book*

32. GROENEVELD (or GROENEVELDT), Joannes. A complete treatise of the stone and gravel. Comprising its origin, symptoms, best ways of easing, true method of curing, and divers remarkable histories of curing many cruelly afflicted patients. With an ample discourse on lithonriptich; or stone-breaking medicines. By John Greenfield. The whole illustrated with proper figures of the operation

and descriptions on copperplates, of some uncommon stones, taken from persons he has cut and others. Absolutely necessary to be read by persons labouring under that dangerous and dreadful disease, or the suspicion thereof. London: printed for Ralph Smith . . . and B. Lintott, 1710. Modern three-quarter calf, marbled boards. “[Illegible] Blount / April 21st 1795” on original blank leaf at front. Plate at p. 52 shaved along outer edge. A very good copy. \$2850

Collation: xxiv, 286, [2 (Contents)] pp., 23 engraved plates (2 folding). In some copies the two-page “contents” follows the preface.

First edition (see below) of Groeneveld’s final book on lithotomy, the subject of his earlier works beginning with his 1670 medical thesis entitled *De calculo vesicae*. This book is noteworthy as being the first in English to illustrate urinary calculi.

A *complete treatise*, published in, or about, the year of Groeneveld’s death, consists of a full account of the author’s experience with “the operation of lithotomy” for removing stones in the bladder and the kidneys and with “treating the other diseases, incident to those parts” (preface, p. ix). This book is, in addition, Groeneveld’s answer to criticism of his methods and to actions taken by the Royal College of Physicians, at least one of which resulting in his imprisonment for malpractice for misusing a drug which he had found useful in the removal of stones. Groeneveld employed the suprapubic approach, and in this book he describes many of his cases including some involving children.

The plates are important in the development of urology for the depiction of lithotomy and urinary calculi. Fourteen plates illustrate patients being prepared for, and undergoing, the procedure. A further six depict stones removed by Groeneveld, while three illustrate an array of instruments. Some of these instruments may be those given him by his teacher Hendrik Velthhuysen, a famous Dutch lithotomist. The plates include illustrations of bougies and catheters, the preferred site for an operation, and patients placed on specially constructed tall tables including two depicting children in suitable positions, one on a table and another held on a man’s lap, which Groeneveld recommended when dealing with very young patients.

Groeneveld was originally from Deventer. He obtained a medical degree at Utrecht in 1670, and soon established himself as an expert lithotomist. “In Holland, Jan Groeneveld became so dextrous a lithotomist that his master, [Hendrik] Velthuisen, bequeathed him his instruments, asking that he use them for the benefit of humanity” (Murphy, *History of urology*, 100-101 [and mistakenly citing Groeneveld’s 1710 book offered here by the title of his earlier work published in 1677]). In 1677 appeared an English text entitled *Lithologia: a treatise of the stone and gravel*, 69 pages in length and unillustrated. In 1681 Groeneveld published a Latin text, based on his thesis, describing his method of removing stones. A second Latin edition followed in 1684. Groeneveld moved to London in 1683, changed his name to John Greenfield, and was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.

A lengthy account of the charges of malpractice made against him—possibly by jealous colleagues—appears in Clark’s *History of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2:452-55.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:862; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 730-31.

Obstetrical landmark by one of the three principal early French contributors to development of obstetrics

33. GUILLEMEAU, Jacques. De la grossesse et accouchement des femmes. Du gouvernement d'icelles et moyen de survenir aux accidents qui leur arrivent. Ensemble de la nourriture des enfans, par feu Jacques Guillemeau. . . . Reveu et augmenté de figures en taille douce, et de plusieurs maladies secrettes. Avec un traitte de l'impuissance, par Charles Guillemeau. Paris: chez Abraham Pacard, 1620. Contemporary calf, new calf spine (gilt). Ink stamp on the verso of the title page (Ad Bibliothecam Ed. Casp. Lac. de Siebold) and ink note by Siebold on front flyleaf (see below for Siebold). A few gatherings lightly browned; printing error on p. 546 affecting three or four letters; small repair in lower margin of pp. 899/900 affecting two letters; tiny wormhole in blank lower margins of pp. 621-36; a little ink underlining and lines in margins on six pages. A very good copy. \$8500

Collation: engraved title page, [18], 288, 287-1049, [69 (1 and 69 = blank)], 42 pp. Pagination irregular but complete. Eighteen text engravings (on pp. 238, 245, 249, 253, 258, 265, 269, 272, 276, 278, 280, 284, 287 (second pagination), 618 (misnumbered 668), 918, 928, 931).

Second edition, published posthumously by Guillemeau's son Charles, of one of the founding works on obstetrics. The early development of this specialty owes most to the French, the most famous of whom, according to Speert, were Ambroise Paré, Jacques Guillemeau, and François Mauriceau (*Iconographia gyniatrica*, 70).

Guillemeau was a native of Orléans who became Paré's favorite pupil. Following a period as a military surgeon and further study, he established a reputation in both surgery (he was surgeon to the Hôtel-Dieu) and obstetrics (as a man-midwife). Guillemeau described his experiences with obstetrical "operations" in his *Chirurgie françoise* (Paris, 1594), but his obstetrics textbook, published in 1609 under the title *De l'heureux accouchement des femmes* (Paris, 1609), contains a complete account of his teachings relating to this topic. In 1620, his son Charles published in a single volume his father's obstetrics textbook and the latter's work on pediatrics entitled *De la nourriture et gouvernement des enfans* (Paris, 1609). To this 1620 edition, Charles added his "Traicté des abus qui se commettent sur les procedures d'impuissance des hommes & des femmes," bound at the back and with its own title page (and possibly also available separately).

Guillemeau is remembered for his description of the technique of podalic version which appears for the first time in this 1620 edition of his obstetrics textbook."Long overlooked by obstetric historians as the probable originator of what is now called the Mauriceau maneuver, but antedating Mauriceau, was Jacques Guillemeau. . . . Guillemeau, a pupil of Paré, from whom he learned the technique of podalic version, was probably the first to advocate it in the treatment of placenta previa. Unlike his master, Guillemeau had also studied the humanities and, being well versed in the classics, was able to read the writings of Hippocrates. In the latter's *De superfoetatione*, dating back to about 400 B.C., Guillemeau had read the recommendation to insert a

finger into the mouth of a dead fetus to assist in its delivery in cephalic presentations” (Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 559). According to Cutter and Viets, “[o]f more importance [than his advocacy of podalic version] was his description of turning a breech presentation face downward, working the head loose by moving it up and down, holding the infant in one hand, with the index finger of the other hand in the infant’s mouth and thus extracting the aftercoming head” (*Short history of midwifery*, 196).

Guillemeau has been erroneously credited with translating the 1582 edition of Paré’s *Opera*. Guillemeau “was an excellent classical scholar and the lifelong friend of Paré. For eight years he lived in Paré’s house, first as a pupil, then as assistant. He practiced his profession with distinction and became surgeon-in-ordinary to Charles IX, Henri III, and Henri IV. . . . [Although Guillemeau’s name appears on the title page to the 1582 *Opera*, the translation] was in reality the work of someone else, unidentified . . . a friend [of Guillemeau’s] who did not wish his name to appear” (Doe, *Bibliography of the works of Ambroise Paré*, 157-58).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at National Library of Medicine and Yale. OCLC locates copies in the U.S. of a 1621 printing, with different pagination, at College of Physicians and Virginia Historical Society.

Garrison-Morton 6145.1 (first edition, Paris, 1609); Krivatsy 5133 (defective). See Cutter and Viets, 70-73; Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 2, part 2, pp. 660-64; Fasbender, *Geschichte der Geburtshülfe*, 129-35; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:904-5; Radcliffe, *Milestones in midwifery*, 23.

This copy once belonged to Eduard Casper Jacob von Siebold who devoted several pages to Guillemeau in his *Geschichte der Geburtshülfe* (second edition, 1:84-89).

“Careful and specific discussions of all that pertained to psychopathology,” by “the pioneer psychiatrist of Belgium”

34. GUISLAIN, Joseph. *Traité sur les phrénopathies, ou doctrine nouvelle des maladies mentales, basée sur des observations pratiques et statistiques, et l’étude des causes, de la nature, des symptômes, du pronostic, du diagnostic et du traitement de ces affections.* Brussels: Établissement encyclographique, 1833. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards, leather spine label. Five-digit numeral on front flyleaf; red ink stamp on title verso and two further pages (Institut Cathologique de Paris). A very good copy. \$2850

Collation: xv, [1], 500 pp.

First edition of Guislain’s second book on the nature and treatment of mental illness. Zilboorg refers to Guislain as “the pioneer psychiatrist of Belgium” (*History of medical psychology*, 468).

Guislain’s “thirty-nine lectures on what he termed ‘mental alienation’ [offered here] were careful and specific discussions of all that pertained to psychopathology, empirically treated. He did not go into theory, but followed rather the French tradition of attending to the business of therapy. His observations are nevertheless at times quite arresting. He questions the benefits of frequent visits by relatives, especially women,

whose behavior is disturbing to patients. The function of priests in an asylum is outlined judiciously. The various ‘phrenopathies,’ as he designates the neuroses and psychoses, are classified much after the French fashion” (Roback, *History of psychology and psychiatry*, 276 [citing the 1890 edition]).

“Joseph Guislain . . . deserves to be placed alongside Pinel and Esquirol. A Belgian, he might be looked upon as an intellectual and temperamental descendant of Weyer. What Pinel did in Bicêtre and La Salpêtrière a generation earlier, Guislain performed perhaps even with greater success at Ghent, for he had the manacles removed from the patients hands and introduced humane treatment, taking an interest in each individual case. The title ‘liberator of the insane’ has often been applied to him as well as to Pinel” (Roback, 275-76).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard, National Library of Medicine, Oregon State, Pennsylvania, and Yale.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:910.

Complete set of Hahnemann’s dictionary of pharmaceutical terminology

35. HAHNEMANN, Christian Friedrich Samuel. Apothekerlexikon. 2 vols. (each vol. in two parts). Leipzig: Siegfried Lebrecht Crusius, 1793-99. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A very good set. \$4500

Collation: vol. 1: [8], 280, [6], [218]-460, [18], 461-524 pp. Part 2 has a separate title page dated 1795. Text illustrations on pp. 5, 10, 76, 190, 213, 215, 219, 220, 225, 229. Bound in are two sets of pages 307-312, the original leaves slit for cancellation. Between p. 460 and p. 461 four canceled leaves (stubs visible) have been replaced with nine leaves, all of them with the page numeral “461.” A printer’s note, partly cropped, is present at the foot of the first p. 461. Vol. 2: [2], 259, [5 (5 = blank)], 498 pp., 3 plates (in part 1 at pp. 94, 146, 148). Part 1 title page is dated 1798. Part 2 has a separate title page dated 1799. Text illustrations in part 2 at pp. 103, 148, 213, 294, 381. Text in two columns.

First edition, and a rare complete copy (with both parts for each volume), of Hahnemann’s dictionary of pharmaceutical terminology.

In this large work—the evidence of Hahnemann’s wide familiarity with both the preparation of drugs and their uses—the German names for a great many substances are presented alphabetically, in each case followed by the Latin equivalent. For many of the substances Hahnemann identifies their source together with appropriate dosages. His discussion of certain pharmaceutical preparations are occasionally a full column in length.

Some time in the late 1780s or early 1790s, Hahnemann incurred the enmity of both apothecaries and physicians for dispensing medicinal preparations he had himself manufactured. He was unable to establish a viable practice and had to move frequently and accept positions which no other physician was willing to accept. Thus—as related by Baas-Hahnemann “became in 1792 superintendent of the insane asylum at Georgenthal in Thuringia, and in 1794 physician in Pymont and Brunswick. . . . In 1795 he practiced in Königslutter, where he proved belladonna” (*Outlines of the history*

of *medicine*, 875). It was during this time of frequent relocation that Hahnemann managed to write this book, a work of considerable erudition and a fundamental document in the establishment of his views about the central role of certain drugs in treating disease.

Hahnemann's *Organon der rationellen Heilkunde* (Dresden, 1810) was the culmination of studies he had begun in the 1780s on the actions of drugs which reviewed the imprudent, often dangerous, practices current in his day of prescribing untested pharmaceutical preparations. Hahnemann proposed to subject every "drug" to a test and thereby "prove" its efficacy when administered to treat a specific disease. He advocated "the proving of drugs by administering them to healthy persons to ascertain their effects and to evaluate their essential action" (*DSB*, 6:18). Hahnemann emphasized the importance of close attention to a drug's effects—thus the need for careful patient records—while also stressing the value of very small doses in opposition to what he considered irresponsible overdoses.

It is hard to tell from the OCLC records which American libraries own complete sets.

See Garrison-Morton 1966; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:19-21; Kremer and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, revised by Sonnedecker, 47; *Printing and the mind of man*, no. 265.

Eminent German psychiatrist's critique of homeopathy

36. HEINROTH, Johann Christian August. *Anti-Organon oder das Irrige der hahnemannischen Lehre in Organon der Heilkunst.* Leipzig: C. H. F. Hartmann, 1825. Contemporary marbled boards (spine top very slightly worn). Blank upper corner torn from final leaf. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [4], 243 pp.

First edition of Heinroth's critical reaction to Samuel Christian Friedrich Hahnemann's *Organon der rationellen Heilkunde*, first published in Dresden in 1810 and frequently republished.

Heinroth identifies many mistakes in Hahnemann's teachings and in the works of his followers. His book represents one of the earliest attempts to ascertain the clinical soundness of homeopathic principles. Baas includes Heinroth among "the important [early] opponents of the doctrines of Hahnemann" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 878).

Heinroth was one of the major early German contributors to development of psychiatry. He "was probably the first clinical psychiatrist to sense the need of a unitary concept in psychology—like that of the total personality today. He was probably the first to whom the ideational content of the mentally sick presented not merely a set of aberrations but a psychological process of meaning. His whole attitude was that of a man who intuitively sensed but was unable clearly to formulate the principle that there is no sharp dividing line between mental health and mental disease" (Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 470).

OCLC locates six copies in the U.S., all under "book/internet resource/computer file," making it difficult to identify the libraries owning the actual book: Chicago,

College of Physicians, Michigan, National Library of Medicine, UCLA, and University of California/San Francisco.

See Alexander, *History of psychiatry*, 140-43; Garrison-Morton 1736 and 4926; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:139; Wallace and Gach, *History of psychiatry and medical psychology*, 323-27

Apparently the first homoeopathic work on snake bites

37. HERING, Constantin. Wirkungen des Schlangengiftes, zum ärztlichen Gebrauche vergleichend zusammengestellt. . . . Mit einer Einleitung über das Studium der homöopathischen Arzneimittellehre. Allentown [Allentown], Pa: Gedrucht bei K. und B. Blumer, 1837. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, original printed wrappers (small repairs) bound in. A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: [4], viii, 116 pp. Text in two columns. Facing the title page on the left is a general title page with the same text as on the upper wrapper: Denkschriften der Nordamerikanischen Akademie der homöopathischen Heilkunst. Erste Lieferung. Wirkungen des Schlangengiftes.

First edition of Hering's book on the effects of snake venom and the treatment for such injuries. Snake bites would have been a not uncommon kind of wound in the rural areas of early nineteenth-century Pennsylvania.

Hering was responsible for the dissemination within the United States of the teachings of Samuel Hahnemann, a central tenet of which was the efficacy of minute doses of certain medicines. A native of Germany, Hering spent some time in Paramaribo in Surinam before emigrating to the United States in 1833. He established himself in Philadelphia and, in 1835, organized in Allentown the world's first school of homeopathic therapeutics called the North American Academy of the Homeopathic Healing Arts. Its first publication, under its own imprint (Academical Book Store), was the first part of Hering's *The homœopathist, or domestic physician*, which appeared in 1835, with a second part, combined with part I, published in 1838. In 1836, Hering's Academy received its official charter and, in the same year, he published the first American edition of Hahnemann's *Organon of homœopathic medicine*, this being a reprint of the British translation of the fourth German edition.

"Hering's medical teachings were liberal; his examination of patients were complete, including the investigation of all data, organic, functional, and mental. He contended that anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, surgery, and diagnosis were essential to the homeopathic practitioner" (*Dictionary of American medical biography*, 8:576). Hering was one of the founders of Hahneman Medical College in Philadelphia.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at American Museum of Natural History, College of Physicians, Franklin & Marshall, German Society of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and University of California/San Francisco.

See Bradford, *Pioneers of homœopathy*, 344-49; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 556-58.

Apparently the first book on the medical jurisprudence of insanity, by one of the founders of German psychiatry

38. HOFFBAUER, Johann Christoph. Die Psychologie in ihren Hauptanwendungen auf die Rechtspflege nach den allgemeinen Gesichtspunkten der Gesetzgebung[,] oder die sogenannte gerichtliche Arzneywissenschaft nach ihrem psychologischen Theile. Halle: Schimmelpfenning und Compagnie, 1808. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Small ink stamp on title verso; lightly browned; faint stain in lower corners through p. 26. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: xvi, 406 pp.

First edition. Hoffbauer's book appears to be the first devoted to forensic psychiatry.

Hoffbauer was a colleague of Johann Christian Reil, and the two men were equally interested in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness. Hoffbauer published two books on psychiatric topics prior to this one (in 1803 and 1807), but this was the first of his monographs to deal with the medical jurisprudence of insanity, a subject which had not elicited much interest before Hoffbauer's time. Wallace and Gach call attention to Hoffbauer in connection with their discussion of the Johann Christian August Heinroth's contributions to forensic psychiatry. Some years before Heinroth had begun to write on the medical jurisprudence of insanity, "Reil's collaborator, Hoffbauer, had already called for a criminal psychology in his 'Applications of psychology to law' of 1808 [the book offered here]" (*History of psychiatry and medical psychology*, 326). Hirsch wrote that Hoffbauer deserved high praise for his seminal contributions to the development of psychiatry (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:254-55).

Hoffbauer was professor of philosophy at Halle. Although not qualified as a physician, he contributed several books on mental disease. His first book on psychiatry was published in the same year as his friend Reil's famous *Rhapsodien über die Anwendung der psychischen Curmethode*. In 1808, Hoffbauer and Reil collaborated on a short-lived journal devoted to "mental therapeutics" (see Wallace and Gach, 322).

A French translation of this book was published in Paris in 1827. To this translation have been added notes by Jean Esquirol, the great French contributor to development of psychiatry, and Jean Itard. Esquirol's contribution, on pp. 309-54 of the French edition, is entitled "Note sur la monomanie -homicide."

OCLC locates nine copies in the U.S., all of them under "book/internet resource/computer file." Some of these are undoubtedly copies of the real book, but it hard to know which are "real" without checking the online catalog of each library!

First American book on the sphygmograph

39. HOLDEN, Edgar. The sphygmograph: its physiological and pathological indications. The essay to which was awarded the Stevens Triennial Prize, by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York,

April, 1873. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1874. Original cloth (spine top repaired, slightly worn). A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: double frontispiece, [6], [9]-169 pp., 21 plates, 40 pp. (ads).

First edition of the first American book on the sphygmograph and one of the earliest monographs in any language on the use of this device. The double frontispiece contains illustrations of Marey's sphygmograph and a version designed by Holden.

The twenty-one full-page plates depict sphygmographic tracings.

"The first American contribution to sphygmography, aside from the translation of Herisson's monograph, appears to have been made by Edgar Holden [in 1871]. He describes an instrument he invented in 1868 together with a large device for recordings and provides numerous tracings. He focuses on the nature of the dicrotic notch and its relation to valvular disease. Holden subsequently compiled his experiences in a book published in 1874 [offered here] in which he devoted some attention to blood pressure. . . . The text of his monograph contains 290 illustrations. He attributes numerous pulse characteristics to a wide variety of diseases" (Naqvi and Blaufox, *Blood pressure measurement: an illustrated history*, 41-42).

This book is not mentioned in any of the standard histories of cardiology, and the author is equally ignored in the biographies of American physicians. In his preface Holden mentions that he is an adviser to a large insurance company and "clinical physician to diseases of the chest at St. Michael's Hospital," presumably in Newark, N.J., which Holden gives as his place of residence at the end of the preface. In 1871, Holden read a paper on the sphygmograph before the Medical Society of New Jersey which was subsequently published as a 29-page pamphlet (New York: William Wood, 1871).

*Rare seventeenth-century pharmacopoeia
for the physicians of Cologne*

40. HOLTZHEIM, Pieter. Pharmacopoea sive dispensatorium Coloniense jussu, et auctoritate S. PQ. Agrippinensis, revisum et auctum labore . . . Petri Holtzemii. Cologne: Birckmann, [1627]. Contemporary vellum (lightly soiled, lacking ties), spine hand lettered. Samuel Sheppard's book label (see below); faded ink stamp on title verso and one further page (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy [library dispersed]); old shelf notations on front pastedown; lightly browned. A very good copy. \$4500

Folio. Collation: [12 (including engraved title page)], 103, [25] pp. The final twelve leaves include an index, a single page containing errata, and a five-page list of recommended prices for drugs. The OCLC record for the two U.S. copies has "[x], 103 pp. including index."

Second edition—but actually a substantially revised version prepared by Holtzheim—of the Cologne pharmacopoeia. The first Cologne edition, published in 1565 under the title *Dispensarium usuale pro pharmacopoeis inclytæ Reipublicæ Colonien[sis]*, was one of the first official German city pharmacopoeias. "The *Dispen-*

sarium Coloniense was valid for more than sixty years up to 1627, when a new revised edition appeared [offered here], a **splendid folio with a magnificent title page with a view of Cologne**" (Hagelin, *Old and rare books on materia medica in the library of the Swedish Pharmaceutical Society*, p. 100). The receipts contain mainly herbal ingredients, but Holtzheim was influenced by Paracelsus and did not confine his prescriptions solely to extracts from plants.

Holtzheim was born in Deventer but appears to have spent his life in Cologne. Lindeboom does not consider Holtzheim a Dutch physician and omits him from *Dutch medical biography*. Holtzheim was a member of the medical faculty at Cologne and in 1616 became "Prof. Primarius der Fakultät."

Leaf Dd2 verso records the date MDC.XXVII. The copy at the National Library of Medicine (Krivatsy 8414) is a later issue with the date 1628 on a rear page.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Tufts and University of Illinois/Chicago.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:285-86.

Samuel A. D. Sheppard, a former owner of this copy, was a "Boston pharmacist and for 22 years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He collected the 'Sheppard Library' of about 2,500 volumes, among them about 300 pharmacopeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy" (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 485).

*Early book on neurological and thyroid surgery
containing extensive photographic documentation*

41. JABOULAY, Mathieu. Chirurgie du grand sympathique et du corps thyroïde (les différents goîtres). . . . Articles originaux et observations réunis et publiés par le Dr. Étienne Martin. Lyon: A. Storck & Cie, 1900. Twentieth-century three-quarter cloth, marbled boards, leather spine label. Outer an lower edges uncut. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [4], iv, 358 pp. Thirty-one plates included in page count.

First edition (but including material published previously) of one of the earliest books on neurological surgery and surgery on the thyroid gland. It is also early attempt at photographic documentation of a series of surgical operations.

Jaboulay's treatise is devoted to surgery on the spinal cord and autonomic nervous system as well as to surgery on the thyroid gland. Many cases from Jaboulay's extensive surgical practice are carefully described, and nearly all of the plates reproduce photographs of patients' pre- and post-operative conditions.

Jaboulay's account of his experiences with neurological surgery is among the earliest in a book-length monograph. Some of the cases described by him in this book were completed in the mid-1890s when neurological surgery was just being established as a separate specialty. Jaboulay and Antoine Chipault were apparently the first to undertake surgery upon the cervical sympathetic ganglia. They each attempted this procedure for the treatment of epilepsy, and Jaboulay was the first to employ this approach for the relief of trigeminal neuralgia. Jaboulay's operative experiences with these two conditions are described in his book. Kelly cites this book for Jaboulay's

description of his operation of cervical sympathectomy for exophthalmic goiter (*Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 212).

Jaboulay spent his career at Lyon. He was appointed surgeon at the hospital in Lyon in 1892, and in 1902 he was made professor of clinical surgery. See Garrison-Morton 3504 and 4472 for two of Jaboulay's important surgical innovations.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Alabama, College of Physicians, Michigan, New York Academy of Medicine, Northwestern, Oregon Health, and University of California/San Francisco, and University of Washington. There is also a copy at the National Library of Medicine supplied by me in 2011.

Garrison-Morton 3024 (citing the wrong publisher: "Jaboulay was the first to perform the operation of sympathectomy for the relief of vascular pain"). See Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:691; Walker, *History of neurological surgery*, 430-31, 433-34.

*Photographs of the Columbia University medical faculty
by a leading American photographer*

42. JAEGER, Doris Ulmann. The faculty of the College of Physicians & Surgeons, Columbia University in the City of New York. Twenty-four portraits. . . . With a foreword by Samuel W. Lambert. New York: Paul D. Hoeber, 1919. Original cloth-backed boards. Uncut. A nearly fine copy in original tissue dustwrapper (two small pieces missing from spine). \$1000

Quarto. Collation: frontispiece, [12] pp., 24 plates.

First edition of a collection of portraits, reproduced from photographs, of the principal members of the Columbia University medical faculty.

Doris Jaeger was a leading American photographer known for her portrait studies. Her collection of Columbia medical school faculty resulted in a similar book containing portrait studies of the medical faculty of Johns Hopkins.

This book has been produced on fine thick paper.

OCLC gives Doris Ulmann as the author but against the term "responsibility" cites Doris U. Jaeger! Her marriage to Charles Jaeger ended in the early 1920s. Jaeger became a professional photographer in 1918, and this was her first significant work, her choice of Columbia faculty due to her husband, an orthopedic surgeon at Columbia. She is remembered for her photographs of Southern scenes and people.

Highly important contributions to neurophysiology

43. JOHNSTONE, James. An essay on the use of the ganglions of the nerves. Shrewsbury: printed by J. Eddowes; and sold by T. Becket, London, [etc.], 1771. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: [8], 96 pp.

First book-form edition, revised and with additions, of the most important study of the ganglia of the spinal nerves following Jacques Winslow's initial description of

them in 1732. Johnston's research established the significance of the ganglia for the understanding of the involuntary movements of the vital organs.

Johnstone "argued that involuntary and automatic movements were made possible solely by the ganglia and that by means of them, heart and visceral movements were regular and involuntary from the earliest stages of development. Arguments in support of this, he claimed, were provided by his own experiments as well as by those of Haller and Whytt. These had shown that cardiac activity could not be modified at all by stimulation of either the spinal cord or the brain. In addition, he drew attention also to anatomical findings, observing that the nerves that were under the immediate influence of the soul, such as the olfactory, optic, and acoustic nerves, did not possess ganglia, whereas those that controlled involuntary movements did" (Neuburger, *Historical development of brain and spinal cord physiology before Flourens*, 165).

Johnstone "included the spinal root ganglia in his ganglionic system, and their function was to control involuntary movements of the voluntary musculature, such as tremor, spasms, and the like, just as the nerves of the vegetative system were thought by him to control involuntary movements of the vital organs. . . . Johnstone's was a particularly ingenious proposal and, in light of contemporary knowledge, quite acceptable" (Clarke and Jacyna, *Nineteenth-century origins of neuroscientific concepts*, 328).

Johnstone's initial paper appeared in *Philosophical transactions* 54 (1765):177-84, with further papers in 57 (1768):118-31 and 60 (1771):30-35.

Garrison-Morton 1250 (initial paper in *Philosophical transactions*, 1765). See Clarke and Jacyna, 320, 328-32, and passim; Franklin, *Short history of physiology*, 87 ("Johnstone's major contribution was his appreciation that the cardiac and intestinal nerves arise from the spinal marrow"); McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 93.

Fine copy of a "magnificent treatise"
"A masterpiece of 20th-century plastic surgery"

44. JOSEPH, Jacques. Nasenplastik und sonstige Gesichtsplastik nebst einem Anhang über Mammoplastik und einige weitere Operationen aus dem Gebiete der äusseren Körperplastik. Ein Atlas und Lehrbuch. Leipzig: Curt Kabitzsch, 1931. Original quarter green morocco (spine gilt), cloth. A fine copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$3750

Collation: xxxi, [1], 842, [2] pp., **1,718 text illustrations** (most of them reproducing photographs).

First edition, and a lovely copy, of probably the greatest monograph on plastic surgery from the first half of the twentieth century, especially memorable for the many illustrations reproducing photographs of preoperative conditions and ingenious and remarkable postoperative results. This book "was the summation of [Joseph's] many years of experience with rhinoplasty and the numerous technical advancements he had devised" (Santoni-Rugiu and Sykes, *History of plastic surgery*, 313).

"Despite the North American priority, the widespread recognition and success of cosmetic nasal surgery is due largely to the Berlin surgeon Jacques Joseph. . . .

Independently, and with no knowledge of American work in this field, he devised intranasal incisions, he shortened the nasal septum . . . and he illustrated his cases with pre- and post-operative photographs, together with casts of the patient's face" (Wallace, *Progress of plastic surgery*, 27). "The clinical work of Jacques Joseph of Berlin and his magnificent treatise on operative technics for rhinoplasty and other plastic procedures, published in 1931 [and offered here], may be mentioned as a great modern outgrowth of the seeds sown by Gaspare Tagliacozzi three and a half centuries earlier" (Gnudi and Webster, *Life and times of Tagliacozzi*, 329).

Garrison-Morton 5763.01 ("a masterpiece of 20th-century plastic surgery"). See Gabka and Vaubel, *Plastic surgery*, 10; Santoni-Rugiu and Sykes, 310-14.

Wonderful association copy of the first comprehensive work on cosmetic plastic surgery

45. KOLLE, Frederick Strange. Plastic and cosmetic surgery. New York: D. Appleton, 1911. Original cloth (repaired inner hinges partly cracked). "*H. D. Gillies*" in ink on front pastedown (see below); book-plate (Howard Malcolm Ecker). A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$2000

Collation: frontispiece, [8], [ix]- xxi, [1], 511 pp., 522 figures (text illustrations; 3 of the figures are unpagged full-page plates [nos. 283, 288a-b]).

First edition of the first comprehensive monograph in English on cosmetic surgery.

"Chronologically, the second author in medical history to describe cosmetic surgery [the first being Charles C. Miller] was Kolle . . . , a German-born American who practiced plastic and cosmetic surgery in New York City. In 1911 Kolle published a book entitled *Plastic and cosmetic surgery*. This large tome consisted of 511 pages and 522 illustrations, among which were some of the first photographs of a patient before and after the surgical correction of protruding ears. . . . Kolle's most interesting contribution was his treatment of wrinkled eyelids; he included illustrations . . . that described his methods of correction" (González-Ulloa, *Creation of aesthetic plastic surgery*, 11).

In this book Kolle described his technique for correcting protruding ears (see Santoni-Rugiu and Sykes, *History of plastic surgery*, 283). Kolle also contributed to development of radiology.

Garrison-Morton 5756.5. See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:423-24.

Howard D. Gillies, a former owner of this copy, was one of the principal contributors to the development of plastic surgery during the first half of the twentieth century. Gillies is remembered for his *Plastic surgery of the face*, one of the great books on facial reconstructive surgery. In this book, Gillies recorded his considerable experience with injured soldiers during World War I. He coauthored with Ralph D. Millard a highly regarded two-volume work entitled *The principles and practice of plastic surgery* (Boston, 1957). See Garrison-Morton 5738 and 5739; Santoni-Rugiu and Sykes, 97-104.

*“First important book on the radiology of the accessory nasal sinuses”
Twenty mounted photographs reproducing X rays*

46. KUTTNER, Arthur. Die entzündlichen Nebenhöhlenerkrankungen der Nase im Röntgenbild. . . . Mit 20 photographischen Tafeln. Berlin [und] Vienna: Urban & Schwarzenberg, 1908. Later portfolio case with ties, new printed paper spine label. *Inscribed by Kuttner in affectionate terms for his “lieben Bruder.”* Outer corners of a few of the card mounts very slightly worn. A very good copy.

\$1850

Quarto. Collation: 15-page stapled pamphlet, 20 photographs reproducing original X-ray film (the images numbered originally 1-20) mounted on original, loose, thin cardboard to which has been attached, at the left margin of each card, a leaf with the plate number printed on the recto and descriptive text on the verso.

First edition of the “first important work on the radiology of the accessory nasal sinuses” (Garrison-Morton”).

Kuttner was in his time one of the leading German rhinologists, and his book was a significant contribution to development of effective surgical intervention in diseases of the accessory nasal sinuses, the difficulty of diagnosing of which leading to failed operations or none at all. The discovery of the diagnostic value of roentgen rays encouraged efforts to identify the precise nature of the many conditions which appeared to lend themselves to surgical resolution. The first two plates in Kuttner’s study depict sagittal and transverse views of healthy sinus cavities, while the remaining plates (or photographs) illustrate disease, or pathological conditions. The descriptive text for these plates provide interpretation of the radiographic findings together with the patient’s age and symptoms. In his accompanying short text, Kuttner calls attention to the increasingly accurate findings obtained by X rays within the previous few years, and therefore their usefulness in arriving at a satisfactory outcome; but he also emphasizes the possibility of erroneous diagnosis which can lead to deferred or inappropriate surgery.

Kuttner includes discussion of technical issues and offers advice about arriving at a correct diagnosis and applying appropriate therapy. In his account of the application of roentgenology in sinus disease, Wright mentions that “Herzfeld in criticism of the work of Kuttner, an atlas published in 1908 with 20 plates [and offered here], brought out a discussion in the Berlin Laryngological Society (December 11, 1908) whereby it was apparent that by this time the consensus of opinion was that röntgenology had furnished a valuable aid in the diagnosis of sinus disease, but the shortcomings and unreliability of it as an exclusive indication for operation, or even as an indication of the existence of disease, was still very great” (*History of laryngology and rhinology*, 281).

Garrison-Morton 3316. See Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:842-43.

Presentation copy, in a presentation binding, for Daniel Webster while he was the secretary of state

47. **LAWSON, Thomas.** Statistical report of the sickness and mortality in the Army of the United States. Compiled from the records of the Surgeon General's and Adjutant General's Offices—comprising a period of twenty years, from January, 1818, to January, 1839. Prepared under the direction of Thomas Lawson, M.D., Surgeon General. Published for the use of the medical officers of the Army of the United States. Washington, D.C.: printed by Jacob Gideon, 1840. *Surgeon General's presentation binding of full sheep, spine gilt, covers elaborately gilt and embossed along edges. All edges gilt. Inscribed in pencil on blank leaf at front: "The Honorable / Daniel Webster / with the respects of the / Surgeon General." Webster's engraved bookplate mounted on front pastedown.* Spine faded; map misfolded. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box. \$2750

Collation: folding map, iv, [5]-343, [3], 345-46 pp.

First edition of the first monograph devoted to the diseases and mortality of the U.S. Army. *This is a particularly desirable association copy, having been inscribed by, or by the authority of (if the presentation inscription is not in his hand), Surgeon General Lawson (the book's nominal author) for Daniel Webster who had been appointed secretary of state earlier in 1840 by the newly elected president William Henry Harrison.*

This book was compiled from numerous comprehensive and detailed reports by army surgeons posted to forts and other locations throughout the continental United States. The many diseases affecting the troops, including their outcomes, are briefly described and tabulated in appropriate tables, with the mortality rates associated with each condition also stated. There are in addition reports of injuries resulting from accidents and military action. The incidence of disease and mortality rates during the course of the year and at the different posts are compared and mention is made of comparable figures for the British Army. The high U.S. versus British levels of morbidity and mortality rates are explained by the fact that, though American soldiers are "better paid, fed, and clothed than any other nation, yet, as they are distributed along a seaboard of more than 3,000 miles, and an inland frontier of perhaps equal extent, and the condition of our Indian tribes and other causes demand their frequent removal from one extremity to the other, the duties of the soldier are often very arduous" (p. 327).

Thomas Lawson was a major contributor to the organization of the army medical service.

See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 724.

For Daniel Webster, the recipient of this presentation copy, see *American national biography*, 22:865-68.

Inscribed copy of Little's medical thesis describing the operation of tenotomy performed on him by Louis Stromeyer

48. LITTLE, William John. *Symbolae ad talipedem varum cognoscendum. . . . Dissertatio inauguralis medica quam in universitate literaria Friderica Guilelma pro summis in medicina et chirurgia honoribus die XVII. M. Januarii A.D. MDCCCXXXVII. Berlin: Form Nietack, 1837. Original green pebbled cloth, rebacked, original spine and printed paper spine label (illegible) preserved. *Inscribed by Little:* "Daldy Esq: / With the Author's best regards." Haskell Norman's bookplate mounted on front pastedown. Two contemporary additions to "errata corrigenda." Blank margins lightly browned. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box. \$4000*

Collation: [7 (includes facing title page for "pars II")], 6-78, [4 (last blank)] pp.

First edition of Little's thesis for a medical degree at Berlin, a rare book of great significance in the history of British orthopedics. The operation described by Little in this work was on himself and the favorable results encouraged him to establish in London—following his recovery—a facility to treat clubfoot and other deformities and injuries of the extremities, thereby inaugurating the specialty of orthopedics in Great Britain.

Little suffered from clubfoot, a deformity resulting from childhood poliomyelitis. In 1833, during a period spent in Berlin, he was "cured" by the recently introduced operation called "subcutaneous tenotomy," a procedure then being promoted by Louis Stromeyer, a surgeon at Hannover. The restoration of function by surgical means led, eventually, to discontinuance of mechanical measures for treating clubfoot. In his thesis, Little described Stromeyer's operation in enthusiastic terms; the institution he later established in London to make widely available this kind of operative relief eventually became the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital.

"Little entered . . . [Stromeyer's] modest hospital at Hannover in . . . 1836. There he had his club-foot rectified. . . . The results of the operation and of his after-treatment were highly satisfactory. When recovered, Little stayed on at Hannover, and was given numerous opportunities of perfecting himself in the technique of the new operation; he returned to Berlin cured and convinced that a new era had dawned for the deformed" (Keith, *Menders of the maimed*, 70). Little embodied his early experiences in his *Treatise on the nature of club-foot and analogous distortions, including their treatment both with and without surgical operation* (London, 1839), a landmark in the history of British orthopedics.

NUC shows a copy at the National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Dartmouth, Harvard, Nebraska, and Pittsburgh

Norman 1375 (this copy); *H. Winnett Orr historical collection*, no. 1161 (now at Nebraska). See Brown, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians* [Munk, *Roll*, vol. 4], 249; Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 123-26, 499-502 (with reproduction of the title page to this book on p. 500); Keith, 64-73; Peltier, *Orthpedics: a history and iconography*, 33-34.

“Classical account of migraine”

49. LIVEING, Edward. On megrim, or sick-headache, and some allied disorders: a contribution to the pathology of nerve storms. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1873. Original embossed brown cloth. Repaired tears in half-title and title. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: x, 512, [2] pp., folding chromolithographic plate, 6 folding tables, [2], 24 pp. (advertisements dated March 1877).

First edition of Liveing’s great work on migraine, the first comprehensive study of this disorder and a very scarce book.

“Liveing’s classical account of migraine showed the close association of this condition with tetany, asthma, and false angina pectoris, with epilepsy, and the alteration of these conditions in the same subject or the transference permanently from one to another” (Garrison-Morton).

A notable feature of Liveing’s book is the folding chromolithographic plate depicting “splendid colored pictures of scotomas” (McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 399).

Liveing spent his professional career at Cambridge. He is remembered for his services to the Royal College of Physicians (Brown, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London 1826-1925* [Munk, *Roll*, vol. 4], 227).

Garrison-Morton 2587 (one of the earliest books cited under “Allergy and anaphylaxis”) and 4549.

Rare eighteenth-century British medical book contract

50. LOBB, Theophilus. Manuscript contract for rights to a book entitled Treatise on the small pox assigned to Charles Davis and Thomas Woodward. [London, 1731.] Apparently two conjoined, upper and lower, sheets, the old attachment recently reinforced on verso resulting in loss of several letters; three old vertical folds, one partly reinforced on verso; several small pieces torn from upper edges. Contemporary, or early, embossed stamp in blank upper left margin. Browned. A good, fully legible copy. Loose in a mylar envelope enclosed in a cloth portfolio case, printed paper spine label. \$2650

Manuscript document measuring approximately 12 5/8 x 15 1/2 inches.

Signed in the lower right corner by the author (Theophilus Lobb) and the assignees (Cha. Davis and Tho: Woodward), each signature followed by a red wax seal (the author’s slightly larger). Two witnesses have signed their names in the lower left corner.

The document begins “Articles of Agreement made Indented and agreed upon the Twentieth Day of July in the Seventh year of the Reigne of King George the Second Anno 93 Domini One Thousand seven hundred and thirty three Between Theophilus Lobb of London Doctor of Physick of the one part and Charles Davis and Thomas

Woodward Booksellers of the other part as followth.” The contract stipulates that Lobb is to be paid “Twenty six pounds five shillings” and receive “thirteen Printed Copies of the Book hereafter mentioned Neatly Bound Gilt.” Not more than seven hundred and fifty copies are to be printed, and Lobb or his assignees will receive for every subsequent edition or impression “the Sum of Ten pounds and ten shillings.”

Eighteenth-century publishing contracts are very uncommon. A complete transcript is available.

Lobb’s *Treatise on the small pox* was published in 1731. A second edition appeared in 1741 and a French translation in 1749.

Lobb “was descended from a highly respectable family in Cornwall.” He was “educated for the ministry” and during a period at Guildford “made the acquaintance and cultivated the friendship of an intelligent medical practitioner from whom he [Lobb] seems to have derived no small amount of medical instruction.” He received the degree of doctor of medicine from Glasgow in 1722, and beginning around 1736 began to devote himself solely to medicine. He “was a voluminous writer” (Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2:146-47)

Italian treatment of trauma in the eighteenth century

51. MALACARNE, Vincenzo. Ricordi d’anatomia traumatica pubblicati ad uso de’ giovani chirurghi militari di terra e di marina. Venice: Giannantonio Pezzana qu: Lorenzo, 1794. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: xvi, lxiv pp.

First edition of Malacarne’s treatise on wounds and other injuries requiring prompt treatment. This book, by one of the founders of surgical anatomy, offers a good introduction to late eighteenth-century Italian methods of handling trauma.

Malacarne’s book, intended especially for military and naval surgeons, is divided into six parts consisting of 144 consecutively numbered observations (some of them running to two or three paragraphs). There are directions for managing wounds to the abdomen and head as well as to other regions of the body, and occasional references to contemporary and earlier Italian surgeons and anatomists.

Particular care has gone into the production of this book which has been printed on heavy paper stock with wide margins. A further distinguishing feature consists of engraved portraits of nine famous Italian anatomists and surgeons, one of them on the title page and the remainder as headpieces (on pages vii and xi [first pagination] and i, xiii, xxi, xxxi, xl, and li [second pagination]). Those depicted include Genga, Morgagni, Valsalva, Malpighi, Lancisi, and Asseli.

Malacarne began his studies at Turin, later moving to Pavia and finally Padua. He is now remembered for his books on the anatomy of the cerebellum (Turin, 1776 [Garrison-Morton 1382.1]) and on cretinism and goiter (Turin, 1789 [Garrison-Morton 3809]).

“Vivid picture” of American military life
First comprehensive book on military medicine by an American

52. MANN, James. Sketches of the campaigns of 1812, 13, and 14. To which are added, surgical cases; observations on military hospitals; and flying hospitals attached to a moving army. Also, an appendix, comprising a dissertation on dysentery; which obtained the Boylstonian Prize Medal for the year 1806. And observations on the winter epidemic of 1815-16, denominated peripneumonia notha; as it appeared at Sharon and Rochester, State of Massachusetts. Dedham, [Mass.]: H. Mann, 1816. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Lightly browned; repaired tear in one leaf (pp. 11/12). A very good copy.

\$1750

Collation: viii, [v]-x, [11]-317, [1] pp.

First edition of the first comprehensive work on military medicine by an American. This book presents a detailed account of the author's experiences during the War of 1812.

Mann's "chief writing was published in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1816 [and offered here]. . . . This book gives a vivid picture of army life, of the medical questions that had to be solved, and of the surgeons with which he came into touch" (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 806). Mann describes treatment for a large number of medical and surgical conditions. The chapter devoted to surgery (pp. [206]-233) reviews gunshot wounds, most of them requiring amputation. Mann cites Dominique Larrey whose "opinions . . . respecting amputations and gun-shot wounds, are well deserving the attention of surgeons" (p. [206]), and he records cases in which he was required to amputate an injured limb. Pages [234]-257 offer an interesting account of military hospitals, including facilities for troops in the field.

Mann was a military surgeon who first saw service during the Revolution. During the War of 1812, he was chief of the medical staff of General Dearborn's army stationed in northern New York State, and it was to Dearborn whom Mann dedicated his book.

Garrison-Morton 2161.1; Austin 1190; Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, no. GS4.

Fine example of eighteenth-century anatomic illustration

53. MAYER, Johann Christoph Andreas. Anatomisch-physiologische Abhandlung vom Gehirn, Rückmark, und Ursprung der Nerven. Berlin and Leipzig: Georg Jakob Decker, 1779. Original (?) pastepaper boards (spine ends repaired), red leather spine label. Traces of erasure from blank upper margin of title; a little worming in upper margins affecting a few letters; plates browned. A very good. \$2750

Quarto. Collation: [8], 68 pp., 9 engraved folding plates.

First edition of one of the major eighteenth-century German contributions to neuroanatomy.

Mayer was apparently the first German anatomist to prepare a monograph devoted solely to the nervous system. In the book offered here he presented a full review of contemporary studies while also describing his own researches on the structure of the brain, spine, and peripheral nerves, with his text supplemented by plates that are fine examples of anatomic illustration from this period.

Mayer was responsible for several novel insights and discoveries. He was the first to notice “[t]hat the septum pellucidum consists of an inner compact fibrous layer, covered externally by a thin layer of grey matter” (Meyer, *Historical aspects of cerebral anatomy*, 97-98). Mayer also correctly understood the significant consequences of damage to the medulla oblongata and surmised it must be the source, or center, of nerve function, “because practically all the cranial nerves originated from it” (Neuburger, *Historical development of experimental brain and spinal cord physiology before Flourens*, 188-89). In addition, from the evidence provided by injuries to the brain, Mayer suggested that “the cortex represented the seat of memory” (*ibid.*, 281, note).

The plates were engraved by Carl Christian Glassbach of Berlin, Glassbach also engraved the plates for Soemmerring’s *De basi encephali* (1778). See Choulant, *Anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 304.

Mayer was professor of anatomy at Berlin and physician to the king of Prussia.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:129-30; McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 93.

*Rare book on military medicine
by a leading seventeenth-century military surgeon*

54. MINDERER, Raymund. Medicina militaris, seu libellus castrensis. Euporista ac facile parabilia medicamenta comprehendens. Id est: Gemaine Handstücklein zur Kreigs Artzney gehörig. Mit wolgegründten Experimenten gezieret und den gemainen Soldaten Ritter und Knechten zum nutzen an Tag gegeben. Augsburg: Andrean Aperger, 1620. Modern vellum, spine hand lettered. Two ink stamps on title (Klausner von Eichfels / Schlosberg, Lienz, Tirol; the

second stamp is illegible); tiny repaired hole in title; faint dampstain in some blank lower margins. A very good copy. \$4000

Collation: [16], 232, [7] pp.

First edition of a rare book which “gives a good idea of the position of military surgery during the Thirty Years’ War” (Garrison-Morton).

Medicina militaris consists of two parts. The first part deals with the treatment of wounds and offers advice on the removal of projectiles from the body. The recommendations governing wound care are addressed to surgeons in the field. In the second part, Minderer offers practical advice to soldiers (or patients) about self-care, including the use of preparations available to laymen. He also encourages patients to avoid incompetent surgeons. The book is written in German to make it more accessible to soldiers.

Minderer began his medical studies at the University of Ingolstadt in 1590 and seven years later received his medical degree. After a period of travel, he settled in Augsburg in 1606 where he practiced medicine and devoted himself to the treatment of wounds. Dezeimeris refers to Minderer as a “écrivain estimé sur la médecine militaire, au commencement du dix-septième siècle” (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 2, p. 584).

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

Garrison-Morton 2145. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:215.

Discovery of the efficacy of a liver diet in the treatment of pernicious anemia: the two rare offprints recording the authors’ findings

55. MINOT, George Richards, and MURPHY, William Parry. (1) Treatment of pernicious anemia by a special diet. Chicago, 1926. Original printed wrappers. A nearly fine copy. (2) A diet rich in liver in the treatment of pernicious anemia: study of one hundred and five cases. Chicago, 1927. Original printed wrappers. A nearly fine copy. *Two pamphlets.* Enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$3000

Collation: Offprints from *Journal of the American Medical Association*: (1) vol. 87 (14 August 1926):470-76; (2) vol. 89 (3 September 1927):759-66.

These two seminal papers contain the authors’ report of one of the most important contributions to twentieth-century hematology and clinical medicine.

The papers showed that pernicious anemia was the result of a dietary deficiency. The first paper presents Minot’s “epoch-making work in the treatment of pernicious anemia” (Bloomfield, *Bibliography of internal medicine: selected diseases*, 74); the second paper confirmed the effectiveness of the recommended diet. Minot had begun his study of the blood in 1914 while at Johns Hopkins. Following his return to the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1915, he concentrated on hematology, but it was not until around 1923 that he began to suspect that pernicious anemia might be due to a dietary deficiency. In his research, Minot was ably assisted by William Murphy and

also influenced by George Hoyt Whipple's discovery of the effect of a liver diet in hemoglobin production in dogs (see Garrison-Morton 3139).

Minot had initially encountered considerable skepticism from the medical profession. "[M]any physicians had fed diets containing liver to patients with pernicious anemia without convincing themselves or others of its specific value. It was Minot who had the instincts and the persistence to prove its value" (Wintrobe, *Hematology, the blossoming of a science*, 69). Despite "criticism in many quarters, Minot had the faith to persist, and slowly it became apparent that his diet not only produced remission but that these were maintained as long as the diet was continued. Therein lay his genius, which no one may belittle" (Bloomfield, 74).

Minot and Murphy shared the Nobel prize in Medicine with George Whipple for this work.

Garrison-Morton 3140 (the first paper, with the second paper cited in the annotation). See Bloomfield, 74-76; Bordley and Harvey, *Two centuries of American medicine*, 251-56; McCollum, *History of nutrition*, 354-55; Wintrobe, 66-70.

First psychiatric text by a Bethlem Hospital physician

56. MONRO, John. Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treatise on madness. London: John Clarke, 1758. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Ink note on title verso by later owner: "Dr. Hale, Physician / to Bethlem Hospital / anno 1720 et sequentibus." Long ink note signed J. J. in margin of p. 7; five errata corrected in text. A very good copy.

\$3000

Collation: [4], 60 pp.

First edition of the first book on a psychiatric topic by a physician to the Bethlem Hospital, an institution for the insane founded in the fourteenth century.

Monro's book contains his reply to critical comments by William Battie, in his *Treatise on madness* (also 1758), concerning the conduct of the physicians of Bethlem Hospital. Battie served as physician to St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics, and he and James Monro, the physician to Bethlem Hospital from 1728 to 1751, and later John Monro who succeeded his father, were considered the leading English specialists on the subject of madness. In his book, Battie condemned the failure of the Monros to publish the results of their experience at Bethlem Hospital as well as their refusal to permit other physicians access to its patients.

In his *Remarks*, Monro rejected Battie's attempts to classify mental disorders and to establish a scientific approach to treatment which included repudiation of the traditional reliance on physical restraint and other forms of coercion. "In contrast to Battie who considered madness a disease of the imagination and so opened up the possibility of psychological understanding, Monro believed it was due to 'vitiated judgment,' an attitude which justified coercion, restraints and physical treatments. . . . The controversy [between these two men] seems to have been widely publicised at the time and further stimulated interest in this neglected field" (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 412).

See Hunter and Macalpine: for Battie, 402-10; for Monro, 411-16.

*One of the founding works on histology**“Considerably fostered the advance of embryology and histology”*

57. MÜLLER, Johannes. *De glandularum seccernentium structura penitori earumque prima formatione in homine atque animalibus*. Leipzig: Leopold Voss, 1830. Contemporary three-quarter calf, pastepaper boards, rebaked, original spine largely preserved and corners repaired. Dedication leaf misbound after p. 4; text foxed, a few plates lightly foxed in margins (protective tissue for each plate foxed). A very good copy. \$2750

Folio. Collation: [4], [3]-4, [2], 5-131 pp., 17 plates. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of one of the founding works on histology. In this book, Müller “worked out the whole finer anatomy of the glandular and cartilaginous tissues” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 452).

“In 1830, under the title *De glandularum seccernentium structura penitori earumque prima formatione*, [Müller] published his studies on the emergence and structure of the glands; in the course of his research he employed anatomical preparations, injections, and especially the microscope. The book considerably fostered the advance of embryology and histology. In it he demonstrated that glands are invaginations of the covering membrane that are closed at one end and that blood vessels do not open into the glandular ducts but lie like capillaries in the walls of these ducts” (*DSB*, 9:570).

After a early period devoted to the examination of subjective experiences and philosophical speculation, Müller devoted himself “to observations, anatomical dissections and experimentation, Above all . . . he studied microscopical structures intensively. Müller was convinced that knowledge about the finer organic composition would contribute substantially to the solution of physiological problems. The first of these endeavors were two pioneering works, published in 1830: *De glandularum seccernentium structura* and *Bildungsgeschichte der Genitalien*. The first book was concerned with glandular function and eradicated some old preconceptions. [It was the] result of an incredible amount of observations on representatives of virtually all classes of vertebrates” (Rothschuh, *History of physiology*, 200).

Müller obtained his medical degree in 1822 at Bonn and, after a brief period in Berlin, “returned to Bonn and established himself in private practice. He was impressed, nevertheless, with opportunities for the full-time professional pursuit of anatomy and the need to strengthen the union between natural philosophy and experimental physiology. In this endeavor, he became privatdocent on the faculty, took up the study of the sense organs and the nervous system, prepared a communication in Latin on the minute structure and anatomy of the glands throughout the animal kingdom [the book offered here], and resolved a controversy between the adherents of Malpighi and Ruysch over the structure of the glands” (Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 580-81).

Garrison-Morton 538. See Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 298; Medvei, *History of endocrinology*, 224; Rothschuh, 195-204.

*German book on military medicine including a chapter
on the operations of the Red Cross*

58. NAUNDORFF, Julius. Unter dem rothen Kreuz. Fremde und eigene Erfahrungen auf Böhmischer Erde und den Schlachtfeldern der Neuzeit. Gesammelt von Julius Naundorff. Leipzig: Veit, 1867. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, original front pictorial wrapper bound in [see below]. Uncut. Foxing. A good copy. \$1650

Collation: x, [2], 519, [1] pp.

First edition of one of the earliest books on military medicine to contain a discussion of the work of the Red Cross. The upper left part of the preserved front wrapper depicts a floating banner emblazoned with a large red cross, while the lower left portion of the wrapper contains an illustration of a physician, or first aid worker, wearing a red cross armband tending a wounded soldier. Henri Dunant's famous account of the carnage at Solferino (*Un souvenir de Solferino* [Geneva, 1862]) had laid the foundations for an international agreement dealing with the care of wounded combatants, the resulting organization called the Red Cross.

This book undoubtedly owes its existence to the author's participation in the battle near Königgrätz, in 1866, in which the Austrians were defeated by the Prussians. Naundorff is described on the title page as a doctor and "Feldhospitalcömmendanten," and his book is probably his response to that event.

Naundorff provides a survey of notable military engagements from antiquity to the present, his account accompanied by considerable discussion of the number of soldiers involved in each battle together with the number and proportion killed and injured. In his account of contemporary engagements, Naundorff emphasizes the lack of medical and surgical facilities as well as the unavailability of medicine and the unhygienic conditions of the battlefield.

Chapter 3 contains Naundorff's appeal for improvements in battlefield sanitary facilities and for the establishment of a "neutrale Armee der Sanität." Naundorff wrote approvingly of military facilities in the United States, and in chapter 15 he describes the American approach to military health care. Subsequent chapters review the experiences of humanitarian organizations such as the St. John Ambulance Service and the Sisters of Mercy. Naundorff devotes chapter 20 to Dunant and the Geneva Convention. He quotes from the proceedings of the Convention and comments favorably or critically on the various features of the agreement which lead to the establishment of the International Red Cross Society.

Neither Naundorff nor his book are mentioned in the standard histories and biographical compilations of physicians.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Georgetown, German Society of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Michigan State, Northwestern, and National Library of Medicine.

Civil War manual for examining physicians

59. ORDRONAUX, John. Manual of instructions for military surgeons, on the examination of recruits and discharge of soldiers. With an appendix, containing the official regulations of the provost-marshal general's bureau, and those for the formation of the invalid corps, etc., etc. Prepared at the request of the United States Sanitary Commission. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1863. Original quarter morocco, cloth
A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: frontispiece, [4], [7]-238 pp.

First edition, in a nicely preserved copy, of one of the principal Civil War medical manuals and very scarce.

This book, as well as an earlier work on military hygiene, were written while the author was serving as examining surgeon for volunteers in Brooklyn. It was prepared "at the request of the United States Sanitary Commission to be used by examining physicians to determine if a volunteer or draftee was physically fit to join the United States Army. The author states that the work is based upon similar manuals for the Prussian and French armies" (Freemon, *Microbes and minie balls: an annotated bibliography of Civil War medicine*, 105).

Ordronaux held degrees in both medicine and law and was one of the leading American contributors to medical jurisprudence during the second half of the nineteenth century.

See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 919-20.

Important observations by an Italian pathologist-anatomist including congenital hip dislocation and spinal cord trauma

60. PALLETTA, Giovanni Battista. Exercitationes pathologicae. 2 vols. Mediolani [Milan]: Societas Typographica & Classicis Scriptoribus Italicis, 1820-26. Original stiff marbled wrappers, original printed paper title labels mounted on upper wrappers (volume 2 slightly shorter than volume 1; contemporary bookseller's small label mounted on upper wrapper of volume 1; volume 2 spine slightly worn, small repairs). Uncut and unopened. Occasional light foxing. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box. \$2250

Collation: vol. 1: [8], 238, [2] pp., 12 plates (8 folding); vol. 2: x, [2], 224 pp.

First edition, a remarkably well-preserved copy, containing a comprehensive record of observations by one of the principal Italian pathologist-anatomists during the last quarter of the eighteenth and first quarter of the nineteenth century.

This book is particularly important for orthopedics. In 1803, Palletta provided one of the earliest accounts of the pathological anatomy of congenital dislocation of the hip. The subject of congenital dislocation was dealt with again in volume 1 of this book. Palletta here "gave a detailed description of the changes in the shape of the head

and socket and in the capsule in neglected cases” (Le Vay, *History of orthopedics*, 283). Bader refers to the chapter in volume 1 of this book devoted to fractures and dislocations of the spine. He notes that Palletta was one of the first surgeons to offer a systematic discussion of disease and trauma of the spinal cord and to base his account on both anatomical and pathological observations (*Genesi ed evoluzione dell’ortopedia in Italia*, 97).

Palletta received his medical degree at Padua where he was Morgagni’s pupil. He taught at Padua before moving to Milan where he was appointed professor of clinical surgery and then, in 1787, chief surgeon at the Ospedale Maggiore. In addition to his seminal work in the field of orthopedics (especially on lesions and associated curvature of the spine), Palletta made important contributions to gynecological surgery. He is credited with the first vaginal hysterectomy (see Ricci, *One hundred years of gynaecology*, 228). “Les écrits de Palletta sont aussi remarquables par l’érudition que par le talent d’observation de leur auteur. Dans tous ses travaux, il se montre à la fois anatomiste profond et praticien habile” (Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 2, p. 663).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, College of Physicians, National Library of Medicine, Virginia, and Yale (supplied by me in 2015).

See Bader, 95-100; Dezeimeris, 662-64; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:482.

First trade edition, and the first with illustrations, of Pander’s “splendid monograph” on the development of the chick embryo

61. PANDER, Christian Heinrich. Beiträge zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des Hühnchens im Eye. Würzburg: [printed by Heinrich Ludwig Brönnen in Frankfurt], 1817. Original paper-backed pink boards (a little rubbed and soiled), original printed paper label mounted on upper board (with “Beyträge” instead of “Beiträge”). Uncut. Blank edges of plates lightly foxed. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box. **\$8000**

Folio. Collation: iv, 42, [2] pp., 10 engraved plates and 10 outline engravings on India (thin) paper. The tenth outline plate, “Tafel der Durchschnitte,” contains additions to plate 10.

First edition in German of Pander’s doctoral thesis published in an unillustrated version earlier in 1817. It contains the author’s epochal description of the development of the chick embryo. **This German edition is distinguished by the remarkable illustrations by Joseph Wilhelm Edouard d’Alton** which “added very much to its value, his [Pander’s] splendid monograph being noteworthy as the first in which the development of the chick is represented so completely by excellent drawings” (Meyer, *Rise of embryology*, 316).

Pander was the first to provide an accurate account of the three germ, or membranous, layers from which emerge the organs of the chick. These layers form the “blastoderm,” a term introduced by Pander. “He states that he used the term blastoderm, from the Greek ‘blastos,’ germ, and ‘derma,’ skin, because the embryo chose it as ‘its seat and domicile, contributing much to its configuration out of its own

substance, and therefore in the future we shall call it blastoderm.' [Pander] described the three layers as the serous or outer, the vascular or middle, and the mucous or inner" (*DSB*, 10:287). Adelman provides a careful review of Pander's discoveries as well as of subsequent developments. See his chapter entitled "The nucleus of Pander," in his *Marcello Malpighi and the evolution of embryology*, 3:1016-30.

The research which resulted in Pander's thesis was the product of fortuitous circumstance. Pander enrolled at the University of Dorpat in 1812 where he met the anatomist Karl Ernst Burdach who had earlier taught Karl Ernst von Baer. After two years of travel, he was persuaded by Baer, whom he had known at Dorpat, to pursue his studies under Ignaz Döllinger at Würzburg. The latter was responsible for Pander's subsequent research into the embryology of the chick, while it was left to Baer to initiate his own studies, based on the research described by Pander, the outcome of which was Baer's announcement of the discovery of the mammalian ovum in his book published in 1827.

"Pander's work . . . is recorded in two places—first, in the Latin dissertation which he submitted for the doctorate of medicine and, second, in a German summary published shortly after the dissertation and illustrated by D'Alton's superb drawings. Although these two publications cover substantially the same ground, the development of the chick during the first five days of incubation, they are not identical, and acquaintance with both is essential for a full appreciation of Pander's viewpoint" (Adelman, 4:1702).

The Norman copy, also in original boards (but lacking spine), brought \$8625. (including premium) at Christie's in 1998 (Norman Library sale, part 3, lot 1233).

Garrison-Morton 474 (Latin edition and citing this German edition in the annotation); Norman 1632.

Second Spanish book devoted solely to dentistry

62. PELÁEZ, Francisco Antonio. Tratado de las enfermedades de la boca. Sopra todas las partes del arte del dentista. Madrid: En la officina de Don Benito Cano, 1795. Modern Spanish sheep, spine gilt. Lacking half-title; tiny hole in title without text loss; faint dampstain in lower margins occasionally touching a line of text. A very good copy. \$3000

Collation: [14], 262 pp., engraved folding plate.

First edition of the second Spanish book devoted solely to dentistry (the first, by Francisco Martinez, was published in Valladolid in 1557).

This book on the diseases of the teeth and gums discloses the author's considerable experience as well as familiarity with the contemporary literature (he mentions Fauchard and Mouton). A short "prologue" is followed by five chapters, each divided into sections. Chapter 1 (pp. 1-65) covers the physiology and formation of the teeth as well as reviewing the anatomy of the jaws. The different diseases affecting the teeth, together with the prevention and cure of cavities, are dealt with in chapter 2 (pp. 66-143). This chapter also includes discussion of broken and loosened teeth. The third chapter (pp. 143-62) is devoted to diseases affecting the enamel. Diseases of the gums and alveolus form the subject of chapter 4 (pp. 162-234). Peláez devotes sections to

the anatomy of the gums, fistulas, “tumores carcinomatoses” (pp. 188-91), and abscesses. The final chapter (235-58) provides recipes for tooth powders, pastes, and medicine for painful teeth and teeth damaged by scurvy.

The folding plate depicts the placement of the teeth and dental instruments.

Peláez is described on the title page as “cirujano en esta corte, y dentista de los reales hospitales,” the evidence, then, that he was highly regarded by the Spanish king. Weinberger mentions Peláez’ book but fails to discuss the contents or the author’s biography (see *Introduction to the history of dentistry*, 1:279). He is not mentioned in the histories of dentistry by Vincenzo Guerini and Walter Hoffmann-Axthelm.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Huntington, Maryland, Michigan (supplied by me in 2003), National Library of Medicine, New York University, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania.

*Philadelphia vaccinators request “pecuniary aid”
but will forgo their request if replaced by paid physicians*

63. Philadelphia Vaccine Society. Memorial to the President and Board of Commissioners. Philadelphia, 25 February 1820. Autograph document. Three old horizontal folds; remains of mounting on blank left edge; lightly browned. A very good copy loose in a mylar envelope and enclosed in a cloth portfolio case, printed paper title label.

\$2250

Manuscript, 1 page (on 2 conjugate leaves, each leaf 8 x 13 3/8 inches).

A petition by the members of the Philadelphia Vaccine Society addressed to the president and board of commissioners of the district of Southwark (in Philadelphia) reminding these officials of the Society’s successful vaccination campaign beginning in 1809.

In their presentation, the petitioners remind the commissioners that “in our bills of mortality deaths from small pox are few” since the introduction of the practice of vaccination. In about the year 1816, medical practitioners have been granted salaries for vaccinating within the limits of the City and confining the operations of the Vaccine Society to the Districts (treated officially as beyond the City limits). This has introduced certain difficulties for the vaccinators—apparently not physicians—who request “pecuniary aid” as compensation for their work in vaccinating the poor. They are, however, prepared to withdraw their request if the commissioners prefer to employ physicians to undertake the work formerly done by the members of the Vaccine Society.

A full transcription is available.

First complete account in French of the operation of tenotomy

64. PHILLIPS, Charles. De la ténatomie sous-cutanée, ou des opérations qui se pratiquent pour la guérison des pieds-bots, du torticolis, de la contracture de la main et des doigts, des fausses ankyloses angulaires du genou, du strabisme, de la myopie, du bégaiement, etc. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1841. Contemporary quarter morocco, marbled boards. Foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: viii, 205, [1], 211-212, 209-416 pp., 12 engraved plates (after drawings by Phillips). Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of the first detailed account in French of the operation of tenotomy.

The Belgian surgeon Phillips studied with Johann Friedrich Dieffenbach and served as his assistant during 1839, and he has dedicated his book to “mon illustre maitre.” Phillip’s knowledge of tenotomy was obtained in part from Dieffenbach and expanded by acquaintance with the initial, and favorable, reports by Sauveur Victor Henri Bouvier and Jules Guérin, the two French surgeons who were foremost in establishing in France the effectiveness of this procedure for treating a variety of muscular disorders. However, it was Phillips’s book which popularized the new operation and led to its adoption by French and Belgium surgeons (see Valentin, *Geschichte der Orthopädie*, 97).

The opening chapter considers the “opinions” about the efficacy of tenotomy of several of the leading early contributors including Georg Friedrich Louis Stromeyer, Bouvier, Vincent Duval, and Guérin. Mechanical treatment of muscular deformities is briefly considered together with the use of instruments. Approximately half of Phillips’ book is devoted to the mechanical and surgical correction of clubfoot and muscular disorders affecting the neck and hand. Most of the remainder of the text deals with the correction of strabismus. Phillips refers to most of the contemporary contributors to tenotomy, and he describes many of his own cases. The first ten plates depict clubfeet and mechanical apparatus. The eleventh plate illustrates a procedure for the correction of strabismus.

Phillips is unaccountably omitted from English-language histories of orthopedics.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:590 (under “Philips”); Hirschberg, *History of ophthalmology*, 5:323, 329, 338, 355, 364 (citing the German translation of this book [Leipzig, 1842]).

Informative account of the Montrose Lunatic Asylum

65. POOLE, Richard. Memoranda regarding the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary at Montrose; with observations on some other institutions of a like nature, and an appendix of documents, partly relating to restraint in the treatment of insanity. Montrose: J. & D. Nichol; Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black; London: Longman & Co., 1841. Original cloth (small repairs at spine ends), original printed

paper spine label. Uncut. Bookplate (Montrose Library). Foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: lithographed frontispiece, vii, [1 (blank)]. 218, [2], 60 pp.

First edition of a lengthy and informative account of the Montrose Lunatic Asylum prepared by the medical superintendent and especially interesting for the abbreviated case reports on the use of various kinds of restraint during the years 1819-37 (pp. 23-31 in the separately paged appendix).

Poole's comprehensive history of the Asylum—which he has made as accurate as possible and notwithstanding the (in retrospect discreditable) inadequate care and inappropriate treatment of the inmates in the past—is unnoticed in all of the histories of psychiatry which I was able to consult. Poole deals with the monies initially available and subsequently raised to fund the organization and continued operation of the institution. He then reviews the administration of the institution, identifies some of the patients in conjunction with the fees paid at their admission, and discusses improvements in the physical facilities. Poole eludes to the difficulties in treating seemingly intractable mental disorders and mentions the efforts made by successive house physicians to introduce more effective therapeutic methods. He also recognizes that the Asylum at an early time adopted the policy of admitting epileptics and idiots (severely impaired individuals) who have been mingled with the insane patients and complicated the care of the latter. Finally, Poole acknowledges the possible disadvantages of too much candor in his report, but he feels obliged to provide as complete and accurate account as possible.

This is the first copy of this book I have met with during the past thirty-five years, and I assume it is very uncommon in the trade.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Alabama, American Hospital Association, College of Physicians, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, and Yale.

Materia medica for the Confederate states during the Civil War
First comprehensive work on the botany of the South

66. PORCHER, Francis Peyre. Resources of the Southern fields and forests, medical, economical, and agricultural. Being also a medical botany of the Confederate states; with practical information on the useful properties of the trees, plants, and shrubs. . . . Prepared and published by order of the surgeon-general. Charleston: steam-power press of Evans & Cogswell, 1863. Original quarter sheep (spine bottom slightly worn), marbled boards, remains of original paper spine labels. Browned; repaired short tears in one leaf. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$5000

Collation: xxv, [1 (blank)], 601 pp.

First edition of the first comprehensive study of the botany of the Southern states.

Porcher's book—here present in a nicely preserved copy in the original binding—is also the only materia medica published in the South during the Civil War.

“Porcher served as a field and hospital surgeon for the Confederate Army until, by order of the [Confederate] surgeon general, he was temporarily released to compile the present work, made necessary by the Union blockade of Southern ports which severely restricted the import of foreign drugs and other medical supplies. The work was in effect an early type of survival manual, offering instruction on how to live off the land” (Norman 1722).

Porcher was a native of South Carolina and holds an important place in the medical history of that state. He helped to establish the Charleston Preparatory Medical School and served as editor of the *Charleston medical journal and review* as well as president of the Medical Society of South Carolina.

There is also a Richmond imprint (West and Johnston), but the book was printed in Charleston, and thus the copy offered here—with the imprint of the Charleston printers Evans and Cogswell—may be assumed to be the true first edition.

Garrison-Morton 1865.1. See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 2:601; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 975-76.

First major English treatise on the physiology of vision
“A landmark in the world literature”

67. PORTERFIELD, William. A treatise on the eye, the manner and phaenomena of vision. 2 vols. Edinburgh: G. Hamilton & J. Balfour, 1759. Nineteenth-century quarter calf, cloth. Ink stamps on each title (Clinique Ophthalmologique Lyon in red over an illegible black ink stamp). A very good set. **\$3000**

Collation: vol. 1: [2], xxxi, [2 (blank)], 450, [2] pp., 5 folding plates; vol. 2: xxxv, [1], 435 pp., 3 folding plates.

First edition of the first significant British work on the physiology of vision. Porterfield's *Treatise* is “a landmark in the world literature. . . [Even] today 150 years later this book deserves to be read. There is much in it which we usually try to think of as inventions of modern times” (Hirschberg, *History of ophthalmology*, 4:314, 319).

This is the “first important work on the anatomy and physiology of the eye with many important observations. . . . While other lay scientists of the day had written texts on the function of the eyes, Porterfield had done this from the perspective of a physician. He had a profound knowledge of the old literature and was cognizant of the current literature of his day” (Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, p. 268).

This book contains “much about the physiology of vision, crossed and uncrossed diplopia, measurement of the near point and of the far point, binocular vision, break of fusion, physiologic diplopia and a study of accommodation. Porterfield noticed what was later known as the ‘Marcus Gunn pupil.’ He found the most sensitive part of the retina was near the visual axis and that the site of vision was in the retina” (Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, 58).

Garrison-Morton 1484.2; Albert, no. 1836. See Comrie, *History of Scottish medicine*, 1:296-97.

“A rather remarkable set of resolutions”

68. Proceedings of a convention of medical delegates, held at Northampton, in the state of Massachusetts, on the 20th of June, 1827. Boston: Wells and Lilly, 1827. Stitched in original unlettered brown wrappers. “Elijah Baldwins Book” in ink on upper wrapper. Vertical crease; light foxing. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$1250

Collation: 12 pp.

First edition recording the first ever printed proposals for reforming the American system of medical education.

The convention at Northampton represents the first time that American physicians had met to discuss the serious deficiencies of the established practices, which included granting medical degrees to individuals who lacked a basic knowledge of practical anatomy, professors whose incomes depended on the number of paying students (none of whom were required to meet minimal standards of proficiency), and medical school administrators who imagined benefits in the current system and were therefore reluctant to initiate changes.

“Perhaps the first organized effort to initiate thoroughgoing reforms was brought about by the invitation of the Vermont and New Hampshire medical societies to the societies of the New England states and New York to send delegates to a meeting at Northampton, in 1827. The purpose of the conference was to discuss proposals for educational reform. A rather remarkable set of resolutions was formulated by the convention” (Norwood, *Medical education in the United States before the Civil War*, 422). Among the principal recommendations singled out by Norwood was the formation of a national medical society (which was achieved in 1847 with the inauguration of the American Medical Association), three years of medical study following receipt of a bachelor’s degree, and defined periods for the completion of course work. The authors of the report also emphasized the importance of good moral character. While “the Northampton plan came to naught . . . to the historian, the will of the delegates to meet and draw up the resolutions was a sign of the times” (*ibid.*, 423).

The names of “the members of the convention” are printed on the final page and include James Jackson, Usher Parsons, and Samuel B. Woodward.

This pamphlet is very scarce despite the number of copies recorded on OCLC. This is the first copy I have handled in thirty-five years.

The presumed first owner is probably Elijah Baldwin (1756-1841), a Revolutionary War veteran who lived 1756-1841.

Highly important German homeopathic text with manuscript notes by the leading nineteenth-century Swedish homeopathic physician

69. RAU, Gottlieb Martin Wilhelm Ludwig. Ueber den Werth der homöopathischer Heilverfahrens. Heidelberg: Karl Groos, 1824. Contemporary half calf (spine gilt and embossed), marbled boards. *Per Jakob Liedbeck's extensive manuscript notes in ink (dated on front flyleaf 1831) on endpapers and flyleaves and on forty-two text pages. Later pencil marginalia (possibly by Liedbeck) throughout. Purple ink stamp on title (Gåfva ur Doktor P. J. Liedbecks boksamling till Svenska Homeopatiska Lähareföreningen).* A very good copy.

\$2500

Collation: vii, [1], 206 pp.

First edition of one of the most important early books devoted to Hahnemann's teachings and of great significance in the dissemination of homeopathy. This copy is notable for the manuscript notes by the foremost nineteenth-century Swedish proponent of homeopathy.

An early skepticism concerning the widespread practice of indiscriminate use of medicinal preparations led Rau to reject all but the most simple prescriptions. His further interest in the efficacy of increasingly smaller doses drew his attention to Hahnemann's teaching respecting the value of minute quantities. "Not without a great distrust as to diminutive doses, Rau determined after twenty-two years' practice of medicine . . . to put Hahnemann's method to the test. . . . Being encouraged by the successful results [in treating minor ailments], he . . . applied it in serious maladies. How far he was . . . from blindly following Hahnemann is satisfactorily shown by his first homœopathic work: *Concerning the value of the homœopathic curative method* [offered here]. In this work he examined the leading maxims of Hahnemann's teachings with critical acumen and frankly exposed various imperfections, . . . but [he] defended the homœopathic laws of cure against the manifold attacks made, and endeavored to show its scientific foundation. It is indubitable that this work has much contributed to gain for homœopathy a wider acceptance, as the attention of many was first called to that teaching by this work, and in consequence many gave it a trial in their clinical work" (Bradford, *Pioneers of homœopathy*, 552-53).

Rau is best known for his *Organon der specifischen Heilkunst* (Leipzig, 1838), an important early work on homeopathy. This book was translated into English as *Organon of the specific healing art* (New York, 1847). Earlier translations appeared in French (1839) and Italian (1841).

NUC shows a copy at the National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Lloyd Library (supplied by me in 2015) and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Bradford, 549-56; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:731.

Per Jakob (or Peter Jacob) Liedbeck, a former owner of this copy, was the principal Swedish exponent of homeopathic principles and a prolific author of books on the application of homeopathic remedies. According to Bradford, Liedbeck was "the single-handed champion of Homœopathy in Sweden" (*Pioneers of homœopathy*, 433 [see pp. 430-34]).

First Australian book on heart disease

70. REEVES, Charles Evans. Heart studies in Australia, with observations on aneurism of the aorta. Melbourne: published by the author, and sold by J. Brooks, 1873. Original cloth. *Inscribed by Reeves:* "The Editor the Glasgow Medical / Journal-Glasgow from the / author. See Introduction." On p. xv, Reeves has corrected a typographical error and made two pencil lines in the blank margin. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: [6], [ix]-xvi, 188 pp.

First edition of the first book on heart disease published in Australia. The author was a physician practicing in Melbourne.

This book consists of ten chapters on several of the principal conditions affecting the heart and is based largely on "a more or less careful examination of between five and six hundred cases of disease of the heart" seen at the Institution for Diseases of the Chest and at the Melbourne Hospital, in Reeves' private practice, and by his colleagues. He found that the diseases peculiar to the heart mirrored those observed in Europe with the exception of "diseases of a nervous character . . . , hypertrophy, dilatation, and fatty degeneration" (p. [xiii]).

The chapters include discussion of nervous palpitation, pericarditis, valvular disease, endocarditis, hypertrophy, fatty degeneration, rupture of the heart and valves, angina pectoris, and aneurism of the thoracic aorta. Under each head, Reeves covers causes, symptoms, and treatment, and in some instances complications. Tables on pp. 7-8 tabulate cases of heart disease and rheumatism compiled from the Melbourne Hospital reports for the period 1857-69.

Following legal difficulties in Dublin, Reeves emigrated to Australia arriving toward the end of 1860 or the beginning of 1861. He soon established a private clinic to treat diseases of the chest as well as conditions affecting women and children. He founded the *Medical record of Australian, European, and American medicine* and with James George Beaney (the author of the first surgical book published in Australia) wrote most of the articles.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard, National Library of Medicine, and North Carolina (supplied by me in 2013).

Ford, *Bibliography of Australian medicine*, no. 1780. See Bauer, "Charles Evans Reeves: saint or rogue?" *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society* 4 (April 1986):286-91.

This book on hernia surgery “will always be valuable for the clearness, good sense, and extensive research, which are conspicuous throughout”

71. RICHTER, August Gottlieb. Abhandlung von den Brüchen. 2 vols. (bound in 1). Göttingen: Johann Christian Dieterich, 1778-79. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A very good copy.

\$2500

Collation: vol. 1: [16], 463 pp., 4 folding plates; vol. 2: [4], 234 pp., 2 folding plates.

First edition of one of the founding works on surgery for hernia.

“At the time of its appearance, [this book] . . . was the most comprehensive that had been published on this subject. It will always be valuable for the clearness, good sense, and extensive research, which are conspicuous throughout, and particularly for the description of symptoms and the practical directions, which derive great weight from the author’s long experience” (Marcy, *Anatomy and surgical treatment of hernia*, p. vii). “Richter described the partial enterocele that took his name, but also gave an original account of incarcerated hernia. He distinguished three types of incarceration: a variety caused by an accumulation of feces, an inflammatory form, and a spastic form” (Stoppa, *Hernia healers: an illustrated history*, 36).

Richter was the greatest German surgeon of the time. He was the “only really significant German surgical figure in the century-and-a-half that separated Lorenz Heister from the new galaxy of German surgeons [in the 1800s]. . . . Educated as a physician and trained in practical surgery, Richter commanded both disciplines to a superlative degree for the Germany of his time” (Zimmermann and Veith, *Great ideas in the history of surgery*, 488-89). Richter’s “correlation of the facts of pathology with surgical diagnosis played a great part in broadening the base of surgery and in the magnificent flowering of surgery in Germany in the 19th century” (Leonardo, *Lives of master surgeons*, 363).

Garrison-Morton 3578; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1043. See Garrison, *History of Medicine*, 342 (this book is “an acknowledged classic”); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:800-801; Leonardo, *History of surgery*, 200.

*Collected papers by a great Italian surgeon
“The father” of orthopedic surgery in Italy*

72. RIZZOLI, Francesco. Collezione delle memorie chirurgiche ed ostetriche del Professore Francesco Rizzoli chirurgo primario nello Spedale Maggiore di Bologna. 2 vols. Bologna: Regia tipografia, 1869. Contemporary quarter sheep, boards. Illegible ink notation on vol. 1 title; ink stamp on the title pages and two further pages in each volume, and on two plates in volume 1 (Dott. G. Caponetto / Chirurgo / Catania). Lightly browned. A very good set. \$2500

Collation: vol. 1: [4], 460 [2 (errata on recto)] pp., 9 lithographed plates; vol. 2:

580, [4 (1 = Indice; 3 = errata)] pp., 14 lithographed plates (numbered 10-23).

First edition collecting twenty-nine papers on a variety of surgical and obstetrical topics by one of the leading Italian surgeons from the period. Rizzoli “exercised great influence upon modern Italian surgery” (Baas, *Outline of the history of medicine*, 1041).

Rizzoli published important papers on aneurysm, hernia, and lithotomy, among the subjects of his special attention; and he was responsible for several new surgical instruments and improved versions of others. “He introduced a compressor for aneurysm, a tracheotome, cystotome, lithotrite, osteoclast, and performed acupressure as early as 1854” (Garrison-Morton). Rizzoli’s papers on these subjects, as well as others, are included in this collected edition.

Rizzoli is now remembered as one of the “illustrious figures” in the history of Italian orthopedics and is sometimes regarded as “the father” of this specialty in Italy (Castiglioni, *History of medicine*, 877, 716). “If we have to assign a particular name and place to the true beginning of Italian orthopaedics, these must be those of [Francesco] Rizzoli and Bologna” (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 285).

“Rizzoli was one of the first to recognize the need for systematic study of the motor apparatus. Until the middle of the 19th century, the method of raising the soles of the shoe . . . was practiced invariably for the correction of orthopedic malformation [i.e., legs of dissimilar lengths]. In 1847, Rizzoli attempted to attack the problem surgically . . . [by an] operation on the normal limb, resecting a portion of the shaft of the femur, to reduce its length to that of the deformed [shorter] limb” (Leonardo, *Lives of master surgeons*, 365). Rizzoli’s method of correcting for inequality of leg length was to “fracture the sound femur to compensate for shortening, for whatever origin. . . Fearing to injure the nerves and the vessels of the short limb by operative lengthening, he decided to shorten the sound limb by resecting part of the femur” (Le Vay, 286). This approach was condemned by some of Rizzoli’s contemporaries “but after the turn of the century it was adopted with enthusiasm by German workers for limb inequality and has of course since become a commonplace, mainly for the effects of poliomyelitis” (Le Vay, 515).

Rizzoli was physician to Pope Gregory XVI and in 1840 became professor of surgery and obstetrics at Bologna. A large bequest by him funded establishment of the Rizzoli Institute of Orthopedics in Bologna. This work was reissued (in a second edition?) in 1877. A French translation appeared in 1872 and a Spanish translation in 1880.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Brown, College of Physicians, Harvard, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, University of California/San Francisco, and Wisconsin.

Garrison-Morton 5610. See Bader, *Genesi ed evoluzione dell’ortopedia in Italia*, 129-36; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:832.

*The most important illustrated surgical textbook
published up to this time (1545)*

73. RYFF, Walther Hermann. Die grosz Chirurget, oder vollkommene Wundartzenei. Chirurgischen Handtwirckung eigentlicher Bericht, und Inhalt alles so der Wundartznei angehörig. Frankfurt: Christian Egenolph, 1545. Modern calf. Lightly browned and foxed; some early underlinings and a few annotations in margins; small faint stain in blank upper corners of a few leaves at back. A very good wide-margined copy contained in a velvet-lined morocco-backed cloth clamshell box. \$29,500

Folio. Collation: 6 unnumbered leaves, 189 numbered leaves. Title printed in red and black. Many woodcuts depicting surgical instruments.

First edition of the most important illustrated surgical text published up to this time.

This book illustrates, many for the first time, a large and diverse assortment of surgical instruments. There are also illustrations of surgical operations. For this reason, it is a main source for the history of surgery and surgical instruments for the first half of the sixteenth century. Gurlt, in his *Geschichte der Chirurgie* (3:41-78), devotes 37 pages to Ryff's book and reproduces many of the woodcuts on two folding plates. The remarkable title page, printed in red and black, contains a large woodcut of an amputation, undoubtedly among the most compelling illustrations of a surgical procedure from the sixteenth century. The patient is seated while the surgeon saws through the leg. The surgeon's assistant kneels nearby and a priest stands beside the patient.

Ryff collaborated with the publisher Egenolph in preparing and publishing medical and scientific books intended to display the range of European thinking on these subjects. In his *Grosz Chirurgie*, offered here, Ryff made a highly important contribution to German surgery by making available the teachings of the great Italian surgeon Mariano Santo and Jean Tagault, the leading French surgeon of the time.

Ryff was a native of Strasbourg who is believed to have lived for a time in Mainz and later in Nuremberg. He was a prolific author and compiler who wrote books on anatomy and surgery as well as on other subjects. Ryff was maligned by his contemporaries for plagiarism while disseminating much valuable information through texts written in the vernacular.

NUC shows copies at College of Physicians, Columbia, Duke, Harvard, Michigan, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, Pennsylvania, and Yale. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Minnesota and University of Texas/Galveston.

Benzing, *Ryff Bibliographie*, no. 158; Durling 4016; Flamm, *Printing and the brain of man: the sixteenth-century brain*, no. 56. See Thompson, *Evolution of surgical instruments*, 29-30, 66.

*Beautifully illustrated eighteenth-century anatomical atlas
By the greatest anatomist of his time*

74. SANTORINI, Giovanni Domenico. Septemdecim tabulae quas nunc primum edit atque explicat iisque alias addit de structura mammarum et de tunica testis vaginali Michael Girardi. Parma: Regia Typographia [Bodoni], 1775. Modern morocco. Two short repaired tears in blank lower margins. A nearly fine copy with wide margins enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$9500

Folio. Collation: frontispiece portrait, [10], xxxv, [1], 217 pp., 21 plates accompanied by 21 outline plates.

First edition of one of the most beautiful anatomical books from the eighteenth century here offered in a particularly handsome copy.

This posthumous work was published by Giambattista Bodoni at his famous printing firm in Parma and has the distinction of being one of a mere handful of medical books printed at a private press. The first seventeen plates were intended for a second edition of Santorini's *Observationes anatomicae* (1724). They were originally prepared under Santorini's personal direction but his death delayed their publication. In the book offered here, Michael Girardi, Morgagni's successor as professor of anatomy at Parma, has published these plates for the first time together with four additional plates. These plates are supplemented by a commentary derived partly from Santorini's writings and prepared by Girardi.

Choulant thought very highly of this book. "All the twenty-one prints . . . are done in light crayon effect which, however, does not impair the anatomic clarity of the prints, but even brings out well the differences of the tissues. Each plate is accompanied by an outline plate which is marked with reference letters. . . . The work belongs to the best of its time . . . , not only as regards the dissections and illustrations, but also as to the very elaborate commentary. The pictures deal with the facial muscles, the base of the brain and other parts of the brain, the organs of smell and hearing, the pharynx, the breast, the heart, the diaphragm with the beginning of the thoracic duct, the stomach, the liver, the intestines, the pancreas, the ileocecal valve . . . , the bladder, the muscles of the perineum, and the genitals" (*Anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 263-64).

Santorini was the greatest anatomist of the period. He is remembered by several eponymously named anatomical terms (see Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 182).

Garrison-Morton 399.1; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 788; Norman 1888. See Meyer, *Historical aspects of cerebral anatomy*, 20 and n. 13.

“The greatest work on ophthalmic pathology that had appeared up to this time”: a “wonderful book . . . written in a beautiful style”

75. SCARPA, Antonio. Saggio di osservazioni e d’esperienze sulle principali malattie degli occhi. Pavia: Baldassare Comino, 1801. Contemporary vellum over boards (covers lightly soiled), spine gilt, red leather spine label. Light foxing and a few leaves lightly browned; a few spots and stains; small stains in blank outer margins of the plates. A very good copy. \$3000

Quarto. Collation: engraved frontispiece (with tissue guard), [2], xi, [1], 278, [2] pp., 3 plates (engraved by Faustino Anderloni).

First edition of the first Italian book devoted solely to ophthalmology. Hirschberg, who calls this a “wonderful book,” wrote that he “would recommend to anybody who knows Italian to read this book in the original. It is written in a beautiful style which is not matched by any of the translations” (*History of ophthalmology*, 4:250, 251). The plate depicting the anatomy of the head and eye is among the most famous illustrations in the ophthalmological literature.

Scarpa’s book was preceded by several important texts on the eye by experienced surgeons, as well as discussion of pathological conditions (notably by Morgagni), but “it remained for Scarpa to put together all of this scattered and specialized scientific knowledge into one of his finest treatises. He combined the observations and the experiences of others with his own numerous observations and his immensely rich personal experience in such a fashion as to put together a mass of scientifically well-established knowledge. Hence, he elevated ophthalmology to the level of an autonomous science with its own particular requirements and characteristics. Scarpa’s book on diseases of the eye [offered here] consequently rather immediately became a huge success. It was translated into French, English and German and became a classical text adopted by all of the best known medical schools” (Monti, *Antonio Scarpa in scientific history*, 56).

Scarpa was not only a skillful surgeon but a master anatomist. “All of Scarpa’s work bears the unmistakable mark of his exacting personality. In his description of surgical procedures (amputation, the removal of cataracts, perineal cutting for the urinary calculi), the technique is always related to precise and very detailed anatomical description. . . . His pathological works on diseases of the eye and on aneurysm were remarkable” (*DSB*, 12:137). “The ‘father of Italian ophthalmology’ was the brilliant Venetian Antonio Scarpa, . . . a great anatomist and surgeon as well as ophthalmologist. . . . [His book on the diseases of the eye] set forth in clear literary style the position of ophthalmology based upon the known facts of anatomy, physiology and optics, and continued as a high authority throughout the world for many years. . . . His illustrations of the eye [drawn by Scarpa] exhibit a remarkable achievement of beauty and accuracy of detail in copper-plate engraving [prepared by Faustino Anderloni]” (Chance, *Ophthalmology*, *Clio medica* series, 58). Becker quotes Duke-Elder who “considered this [book by Scarpa] the greatest work on ophthalmic pathology that had appeared up to this time” (*Bernard Becker collection in ophthalmology*, no. 327).

Scarpa “trained the famous Faustino Anderloni to become the engraver of his illustrations. . . . [Scarpa’s] anatomic prints are therefore models of anatomic

representation as regards faithful differentiation of the tissues, correctness of form, and the utmost perfection of engraving. They rank with Soemmerring's illustrations and even surpass them in respect of the vigor of the engravings" (Choulant, *Anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 298).

Garrison-Morton 5835; Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 2021; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1106; Norman 1899. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:45-46; Hirschberg, 4:248-57.

*The major work of one of the principal early promoters
of the therapeutic value of electricity*

76. SCHÄFFER, Johann Gottlieb. Der Kraft und Wirkung der Electricitet in dem menschlichen Körper und dessen Krankheiten besonders bey gelähmten Gliedern aus Vernunftgründen erläutert und durch Erfahrungen bestätigt. Regensburg: Emerich Felix Bader, 1752. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Light foxing. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: engraved frontispiece, [14], 92 pp.

First edition of the author's principal work on medical electricity.

Schäffer was an enthusiastic promoter of the medical benefits of electricity, and he may have done more than any of his contemporaries in popularizing the new therapy. Baas includes Schäffer "among the votaries of the fashionable remedy [of electricity] . . . to whom it seemed that he was living in an electric age" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 724). Overmier and Senior have seven entries for Schäffer including this book and the second edition published in 1766 under a different title. Licht wrote that "it was Johann Gottlieb Schaeffer's book *Die electrische Medicin* [the title of the second edition] which did most to stimulate interest in this field" (*Therapeutic electricity and ultraviolet radiation*, 10 [in his bibliography Licht cites the first and second editions together under the title of the second edition: see no. 743]).

The highly interesting frontispiece illustrates a man seated in bed while connected to an elaborate electrical apparatus. At the foot of the illustration are the words "Medicina sine Medicamento."

Schäffer's brother Jacob Christian was a famous Protestant theologian and naturalist who in 1757 published a memorable book on "tooth worms" which he demonstrated did not exist!

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Bakken, Iowa, MIT, National Library of Medicine, Northwestern, and Smithsonian.

Overmier and Senior, *Books and manuscripts of the Bakken*, p. 104. See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:81; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:49

Apparently unknown seventeenth-century book devoted solely to neurology and psychiatry

77. **SCHIFFMAN, Joseph.** Corpus juris medicinalis in tres libros divisum, quo medicus naturæ accusantis, et morbi accusati iudex propositas lites secundum neutericorum fundamenta dirimere sciat. Venice: apud Antonio Bosio, 1679. Original carta rustica (spine darkened), spine hand lettered. Front flyleaf partly lightly stained; a little worming in blank inner margins; faint dampstain in blank outer margins of eight leaves. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$3500

Quarto. Collation: engraved allegorical frontispiece, [10], 128 pp.

First edition of an early, and rare, book devoted to neurology and psychiatry. The title page states that there are three “books,” but only the first book was published.

This first book is divided into twelve chapters. The first three chapters are devoted to the brain including its anatomy and functions. Subsequent chapters deal with cerebral disorders beginning with epilepsy followed by chapters on paralysis, dizziness or vertigo, and apoplexy. The eighth chapter covers unconsciousness, lethargy, and catalepsy. The remaining chapters discuss mental disease, or conditions then associated with derangement, including melancholia, mania, lycanthropy, and hydrophobia.

Schiffman and his book are not mentioned in the standard histories of neurology and psychiatry or in Hirsch’s *Biographisches Lexikon*.

OCLC locates the copy at the National Library of Medicine in the U.S., a copy at the British Library, and five copies on the Continent.

Krivatsy 10478.

Important work on diseases of miners

78. **SCHLOCKOW, Isak.** Die Gesundheitspflege und medizinische Statistik beim Preussischen Bergbau. Mit Unterstützung Sr. Excellenz des Herrn Ministers des öffentlichen Arbeiten und unter Zugrundelegung des Materials der Preussischen Knappschaftsvereine. Berlin: Carl Heymann, 1881. Original cloth-backed printed boards, rebounded, original spine and printed paper spine label preserved. Ink stamp on title (Bibliothek des Königl. Oberberg-Amtes zu Dortmund). A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: vi, 310 pp., [2] pp. (ads), 7 double-page tables.

First edition of one of the major German works from the second half of the nineteenth century on the diseases of miners.

Schlockow compiled voluminous, highly detailed, records of disease and mortality in mines throughout Prussia. His statistical study documented different disease patterns throughout the region and associated with different kinds of mining activity. Drawing on figures compiled by various miner societies, as well as from other sources, Schlockow was able to provide accurate morbidity and mortality rates for anthracite,

bituminous, limestone, saline, and slate workers, and he also reviewed the statistics for work at smelters. Among the principal diseases he encountered were chronic coughs, emphysema, and tuberculosis (which Schlockow believed was identical with the condition designated “pulmonary consumption”). A further example of the author’s thoroughness is his treatment of the different kinds of “dust.” In “[d]iscussing the sources of dust in coal mines, [Schlockow] differentiated between work in hard rock, in slate, and in the coal itself” (Teleky, *History of factory and mine hygiene*, 198).

In his book on miner’s diseases, Rosen devotes over four pages to Schlockow’s book and cites the latter’s figures on the prevalence of asthma, emphysema, and tuberculosis. See *History of miner’s diseases*, 230-35.

Schlockow was a public health physician in Breslau.

NUC shows copies at Library of Congress and National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds University of Colorado in the U.S.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:88.

“Epoch-making” monograph on the retinal nerve endings

79. SCHULTZE, Maximilian Johann Sigismund. *Zur Anatomie und Physiologie der Retina.* . . . Mit 8 zum theil colorirten Tafeln. Bonn: Max Cohen & Sohn, 1866. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Small repair at edge of title and following leaf. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [4], 112 pp., 8 engraved folding plates.

First book-form edition of an “epoch-making histologic monograph on the nerve endings of the retina” (Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 2092). This book contains the record of Schultze’s discovery of “the outer limiting membrane between the rods and cones and their nuclei” (Hirschberg, *History of ophthalmology*, vol. 11, part 1-b, p. 327).

“Schultze did his most important work on the sense organs, particularly the retina, which was the subject of his inaugural lecture at Bonn in 1859. In a monograph of 1867 [*sic*: 1866] Schultze sought especially to elucidate the physiological role of the rods and cones. Emphasizing that the rods predominated in nocturnal animals . . . , he suggested that these structures were better adapted than the cones for the simple perception of light. Perhaps because the sense of color in humans was proportional to the number of cones in a given region of the retina, he argued that the cones probably acted as the terminal nerve organs of the color sense, although they obviously served other visual functions as well” (*DSB*, 12:232).

“After studying for some years with his father in Greifswald, Max Schultze [later a disciple of Johannes Müller] went to Halle and Bonn as an anatomist, becoming one of the early researchers in general gross and microscopical anatomy, and one of the founders of the cell-theory” (Rothschuh, *History of physiology*, 246).

According to the title page verso, this book-form edition is a “Separatdruck aus dem Archiv für Mikroskopische Anatomie 11. Band.”

OCLC records most of the U.S. copies under “book/internet resource,” though some of these are undoubtedly the real book.

Garrison-Morton 1512. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:162-63.

First book on congenital abnormalities of the eyes

80. SEILER, Burkhard Wilhelm. Beobachtungen urspruenglicher Bildungsfehler und gänzlichen Mangels der Augen. Dresden: Walter, 1833. Original cloth-backed printed boards (lightly stained), new cloth spine and printed paper spine label. “Prof. Krebs” embossed stamp on title. A very good copy. \$2250

Folio. Collation: [8], 64, [2] pp., plate. Two tinted red “figures” on lower two-thirds of p. 26.

First edition of the first book on congenital ocular malformations.

Seiler was an anatomist, later professor of anatomy and surgery at Dresden, and well-equipped to undertake the study of congenital defects. In this work, he described the various kinds of malformations and attempted to account for them according to contemporary theories of anatomical development. “This classic work, the first monograph on congenital anomalies of the eyes, provides interpretations for these [defects] according to the general laws of organogenesis [i.e., embryology], as then understood” (Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 2114).

When he published this book, Seiler “was director of the Medical-Surgical Academy and professor of anatomy, physiology and forensic medicine at Dresden. Seiler was an excellent anatomist and the book [offered here] is based on numerous personal observations. R. Froriep called it in 1834 . . . an indispensable source of information; for F. A. von Ammon it is a classical contribution, and in the *Z. f. d. Ophth.* [in 1833] . . . the book is referred to as a tremendous enrichment of the ophthalmic literature because for the first time it discusses the entire field of congenital ocular anomalies and gives their interpretation corresponding to the general laws of organogenesis” (Hirschberg, *History of ophthalmology*, 6:138).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:213-14.

First medical book published in Indiana

81. SELMAN, Squier H. The Indian guide to health, or a valuable vegetable medical prescription, for the cure of all disorders incident to this climate. Designed as a guide to families and young practitioners. Columbus, Ind.: printed by James M’Call, Herald Office, 1836. Contemporary calf. Light dampstain in lower edge of upper cover and in blank lower margins of several leaves at front; ink stain in lower corners of final twenty leaves; foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: iv, [5]-200 pp.

First edition of the first medical book published in Indiana.

Selman credited his father-in-law, Richard Carter, for “the greater part of the author’s [i.e., Selman’s] information in the science of medicine” (introduction, p. iv). Carter published his *Valuable vegetable medical prescriptions* in Frankfurt, Kentucky, in 1815. To the information supplied by Carter, Selman added six years’ experience “in

an almost unlimited practice in all the diseases of this climate, and during this time, in almost a thousand instances, he has seen his medicine have the most happy effects in the cure of disorders, after the skill of the heretofore popular faculty, had been baffled in the administration of their calomel, and the patients given over by them to die” (*ibid.*).

On p. 137 Selman lists his students and their attainments. Pages 139-94 contain a materia medica, and pages 195-200 an “index to the diseases.”

OCLC locates nearly twenty copies under “internet resource” making it difficult to identify libraries holding the actual book. This is nevertheless a very uncommon item.

Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. S-1199 (and see no. 3137.1); Norman 1921.

“Abundant information of Hindu and Arabic origin”

82. SIMEO SETHUS (or SIMEON SETH). [Greek text] . . . Syntagma per literarum ordinem, de cibariorum facultate. Basel: Michael Isingrinus, 1538. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Faint dampstain in lower inner corners; one corner renewed affecting a catchword. A very good copy. \$3750

Collation: 199 pp.

First printed edition of an eleventh-century Byzantine dictionary of substances useful as food and for medical purposes.

Sethus’ “most important work is a dictionary dealing with the medicinal properties of foodstuffs [offered here] . . . of special interest because it is the first occidental dispensatory containing abundant information of Hindu and Arabic origin. For example, on camphor . . . whose sedative and anaphrodisiac properties are mentioned; on musk . . . , ambergris . . . , hashish . . . , cloves . . . , nutmeg . . . , julep . . . , and various oriental sirups. . . . Most, if not all, of these drugs or spices are here mentioned in Greek for the first time” (Sarton, *Introduction to the history of science*, 1:771). There is also discussion of wine.

“Simeon Seth . . . compiled a *Collection in alphabetical order of the value of foods*, a veritable dictionary of medicine in which he describes not only the qualities—hot, cold, wet and dry—of each one, but also the details of their therapeutic value. He said that camphor, for example, had a sedative effect on the kidneys and the sperm canals” (Boussel, *History of pharmacy*, 67).

In this version the original Greek text (pp. 2-86) is followed by a Latin translation by Giglio Gregorio Giraldi (pp. 87-198). Another edition of this work, with a Latin translation by Martin Bogdan accompanying the Greek text, was published in Paris in 1658.

Sethus was a Byzantine official who flourished in the third quarter of the eleventh century. His is now remembered for his translations of Arabic writings into Greek.

Garrison-Morton (online) 6969 (under Seth, Simeon); Durling 4210.

Most complete pharmacopeia published up to this time: Spielmann rendered "special services" to the development of pharmacology

83. SPIELMANN, Jacob Reinhold. Pharmacopoea generalis. Argenorati [Strasbourg]: Johann Georg Treuttel, 1783. Contemporary three-quarter sheep (corners very slightly worn), pastepaper boards. Ink stamp on front pastedown, title, and one further page (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy [library dispersed]). Foxing. A very good copy. \$2250

Quarto. Collation: frontispiece (portrait of Spielmann engraved 1781), [22], 218, [2], 372, [48] pp.

First edition of the most complete textbook on this subject published up to this time (according to Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:365).

Spielmann, the son of an apothecary, became one of the leading chemists of his generation while retaining a deep interest in pharmacy. His pharmacopeia, published in the year of his death, was preceded by important writings on chemistry. Baas states that Spielmann, together with Francesco Torti and Johann von Murray, rendered "special services" to the development of pharmacology (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 719).

Spielmann was a student of several leading contemporary chemists before becoming professor of chemistry at Strasbourg (1749) and, in 1759, professor of medicine. He is remembered as Goethe's chemical teacher. See Partington, *History of chemistry*, 2:689-90, for a résumé of Spielmann's contributions to chemistry. Neville has four books by Spielmann but not this one (*Historical chemical library*, pp. 502-3).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Cornell, Delaware, Harvard, Lloyd Library, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, North Carolina, and Wisconsin (Neu, no. 3885).

See Hirsch, 5:364-65.

First book on the medical complications of alcoholism

84. TROTTER, Thomas. An essay, medical, philosophical, and chemical, on drunkenness, and its effects on the human body. London: T. N. Longman & O. Rees, 1804. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. A fine copy. \$2750

Collation: ix, [3], 203, [1] pp.

First edition of the first book devoted to the medical features of alcoholism.

Trotter's study contains an extended account of the effects of excessive alcohol consumption, a subject which he first addressed in his Edinburgh medical thesis in 1788. In his preface to the present book, Trotter observes that "the subject of my inaugural dissertation [in 1788] . . . had never been noticed by any former graduate" (p. [vii]). Trotter's introduction begins with the remark that "Mankind, ever in the pursuit of pleasure, have reluctantly admitted into the catalogue of their diseases, those evils which were the immediate offspring of their luxuries" (p. [1]). Following the

introduction, Trotter provides a “definition of drunkenness (pp. 8-13). A chapter on the “phenomena and symptoms of drunkenness” (pp. 14-30) describes the emotional and physical effects of wine and the altering conditions of the mind and the body during the transition from “perfect sobriety to the last stage of intoxication (p. 15). Pages 31-95 deal with the question “in what manner vinous spirit affects the body.” In the succeeding chapter Trotter offers a “catalogue of diseases induced by drunkenness” (pp. 96-135). The final chapter (pp. 136-203) is devoted to “the method of correcting the habit of drunkenness, and of treating the drunkenness paroxysm.”

Trotter regarded alcoholism as “a disease of the mind” and therefore advocated a psychological approach to treatment by studying the patient’s “temper and character.” But in his book he discussed not only the psychological features of excessive alcohol consumption, but also the physiological effects, and he emphasized that alcoholism led to both mental and physical deterioration. Trotter was one of the first to state that alcohol could function as a stimulant and, later, as a sedative.

Garrison-Morton 2071.1; Norman 2098. See Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 587-91.

Rare first edition, in Catalan, of a classic on compound fractures

85. TRUETA i RASPALL, Josep. El tractament de les fractures de guerra. Barcelona: Biblioteca Mèdica de Catalunya, 1938. Original printed wrappers (spine ends and outer edges very slightly worn; upper wrapper creased vertically; wrappers lightly stained and soiled). Blank lower corners lightly dampstained. A good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. **\$3000**

Collation: 124, [2 (verso blank)] pp. Fifty-three figures (text illustrations).

First edition, issue in Catalan and of great rarity. This is undoubtedly the first version of this book, which was followed by a Spanish-language edition in the same year. At the outbreak of the war, Trueta was chief surgeon at the largest hospital in Barcelona, and he always considered himself a Catalan, likely evidence that he first published his book in that language.

Trueta’s book is one of the most important on the treatment of compound fractures published during the twentieth century.

Le Vay begins his chapter on Trueta and the “closed plaster method” with the observation that “[a]dvances in the treatment of compound fractures have always been due to experience in war,” and he credits Trueta’s application of plaster dressings for treating serious wounds to the opportunities furnished him during the Spanish Civil War. Trueta adapted the method popularized by Hiram Winnett Orr following World War I. But while Orr employed closed plaster casts mainly when treating osteomyelitis and infections, Trueta used them for treating open wounds of the extremities. “Trueta’s results showed that, both in soldiers and civilians, . . . the rest and pressure of an unwindowed cast inhibited infection and encouraged granulation—Nature’s first line of defence—and that patients could be mobilized even in a hip spica and discharged from hospital. This was very useful in a modern war for both soldiers and civilians, especially when circumstances demanded their transfer” (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*,

662). Peltier calls this a “famous monograph” (*Fractures: a history and iconography*, 105). Le Vay cites the English translation published in London in 1939; Peltier refers to the Spanish-language edition.

The “figures” include photographs of pre- and post-operative conditions and X-rays of injured limbs.

OCLC locates copies of the Catalan version in the U.S. at Michigan and National Library of Medicine.

Garrison-Morton 4435.1 and 5632 (citing the Spanish-language version); Norman 2100 (Spanish version). See Bick, *Source book of orthopaedics*, 316; Le Vay, 159-61.

First monograph on the laryngoscope

86. TÜRCK, Ludwig. *Praktische Anleitung zur Laryngoscope*. Vienna: Wilhelm Braumüller, 1860. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Ink stamp on title (Dr. Med. Emil Kraus). A very good copy.
\$1250

Collation: viii, 67, [1] pp., folding plate.

First edition of the first book on the clinical applications of the laryngoscope. This book is additionally noteworthy for the first laryngoscopic description of laryngeal tumors (see Haagensen, “Exhibit of important books . . . illustrating the evolution of the knowledge of cancer,” pp. 75-76).

The laryngoscope was introduced by Manuel Garcia in 1854, but his device was not believed to have clinical applications until “Ludwig Türck of Vienna, a well-known neurologist, began to use small long-handled mirrors for the examination of patients in hospital” (Stevenson and Guthrie, *History of oto-laryngology*, 100). Türck began to employ the laryngoscope in 1857, and his book (offered here) is the first on the subject. However, Johann Czermak published the first paper on the clinical applications of the laryngoscope in 1858, and he is therefore credited with the first demonstration of the utility of Garcia’s invention.

Lesky considers Vienna “the birthplace” of the specialty of laryngology and Türck its founder (see her *Vienna medical school*, 163, 365).

Garrison-Morton 3333. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:653-54.

“Splendid collection of cases histories and pathological reports, embellished with fine plates”

87. United States. War Department. Surgeon General’s Office. *The medical and surgical history of the War of the Rebellion*. 6 vols. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1875-88. Modern morocco, two leather lettering pieces on each spine. Early ownership signatures on two titles; old library ink stamp in two volumes; a few plates lightly stained along blank upper margins. A very good nicely bound set complete with all of the plates.
\$3000

Quarto. Collation: part 1, vol. 1 (medical): xliii, [1 (blank)], 726, [4], 365, [3 (3

= blank) pp., 16 plates, 11 figures (text illustrations); vol. 2 (surgical): [10], [iii]-clv, [1 (blank)], 650, v pp., 13 plates, 305 figures; part 2, vol. 1 (medical): xii, 869 pp., 41 plates, numerous figures (not numbered consecutively); vol. 2 (surgical): xii, 1024, xx pp., 35 plates (not numbered consecutively but all present), 747 figures; part 3, vol. 1 (medical): xiii, [1 (blank)], 989 pp., 25 plates, 17 tables, folding map, numerous unnumbered figures; vol. 2 (surgical): xii, 986, xviii, [2 (“corrigienda” on recto)] pp., 44 plates (not numbered consecutively but all present), 510 figures. The plates consist of chromolithographs, lithographs, some of them tinted, from photographs, a few original mounted photographs, etc. Most of the original tissue guards for the plates are present.

First edition (two volumes first issues, four volumes second issues) of probably the most comprehensive record ever compiled on the medical and surgical history of a single war. “The Civil War in the United States . . . brought forth the remarkable *Medical and surgical history of the War of the Rebellion* . . . , a splendid collection of case histories and pathologic reports, embellished with fine plates and, altogether, a work that is unique in the annals of military medicine” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 504).

This work, the most comprehensive record compiled up to this time of wartime medical and surgical cases, describes thousands of hospital admissions for communicable and other diseases and an equally large number of operations for gunshot and other battlefield injuries. Most of the case descriptions are based on reports submitted by the attending military surgeons. There are in addition many tables listing the specific disease conditions and wounds, the identity of the patient, the date of hospital admission or surgical procedure, and the outcome, often death for major procedures involving amputation as well as for perforating wounds of the body and head. The final surgical volume contains an index of surgeons and references to the text in which the operations performed by them are described.

This work is additionally noteworthy for Joseph Janvier Woodward’s account of dysentery. “The greatest single monograph on dysentery is that of J. J. Woodward . . . who saw the Loesch ameba, but did not sense its significance” (Garrison, 705 [see Garrison-Morton 5185 for the account of dysentery in part 2, volume 1]).

“It is truly difficult to adequately describe [this book] . . . , the monumental work prepared under the auspices of the Army Medical Museum. Contained in six elephantine quarto volumes, three medical and three surgical, is the entire medical history of the war. Every Union casualty is listed and statistically analyzed, as well as results of treatment, disease, or mechanism of death. Additionally, included are personal narratives of hundreds of war experiences of physicians” (Burns, *Early medical photography in America*, 1453).

The chromolithographs, which reproduce paintings of histologic and pathologic specimens as well as injuries and wounds, were printed by Julius Bien, one of the great nineteenth-century American lithographers. Bien was a German immigrant, the son of a lithographer, who established a lithographic business in New York in 1850. See Twyman, *History of chromolithography*, 364-65.

Garrison-Morton 2171 (for the entire work, the first volume of which published in 1870) and 5185 (for Woodward’s contribution on dysentery); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2300.

“A fascinating account of the early use of sulphuric ether”

88. WARREN, John Collins. Etherization; with surgical remarks. Boston: William D. Ticknor & Company, 1848. Original embossed brown cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved. Irving Addison Beck’s bookplate; nineteenth-century red ink stamp of the Providence Athenaeum on the verso of the title page. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: [5], iv-v, [3], 100, 4 [testimonials for Warren’s *Physical education*] pp. Tipped in before the front flyleaf, four-page “list of books recently published by William D. Ticknor” dated October 1, 1847.

First edition of Warren’s first (of two) books he published on this subject, “a fascinating account of the early use of sulphuric ether, including a detailed description of the epochal first operation using anesthesia” (Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, no. GS26). On 16 October 1846, Warren performed the first ever operation on an anesthetized patient at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Warren “was a very able surgeon of the painstaking type. In those days all operations, even the most inconsiderable from our point of view, were serious matters. With all care and method, Warren was not a timid operator. . . . He was prominent in the establishment of the American Medical Association, and there was that other great event with which his name in most conspicuously connected; the first public use in surgery of ether anesthesia. This was in October, 1846, when he was approaching his seventieth year. It is needless here to enter upon that most interesting and confused chapter of American surgery. Suffice it to admit, as Jacob Bigelow admitted years afterwards, that to Warren belongs the credit, in his old age, of allowing his name and position to stand sponsor for this courageous and revolutionary experiment” (Kelly and Burrage, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1263, 1264). Warren is also remembered for his part in the founding of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Fulton and Stanton, *Centennial of surgical anesthesia*, VIII.156; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1345; Norman 2186. Duncum, *Development of inhalation anaesthesia*, 106, 109-110; Keys, *History of surgical anesthesia*, 27-28.

Irving A. Beck’s medical library was sold at Swann Galleries on 22 January 1976. His copy of Warren, inscribed by the publisher, was lot 474. The copy offered here was apparently acquired later.

First American book on nursing

89. WARRINGTON, Joseph. The nurse’s guide. Containing a series of instructions to females who wish to engage in the important business of nursing mother and child in the lying-in chamber. Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwait and Co., 1839. Original

embossed brown cloth (lightly soiled and a bit stained). Foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xvi, [13]-131 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of the first American book on nursing.

“The Nurse Society of Philadelphia, whose guiding spirit was the Quaker physician Joseph Warrington, taught pupil nurses by lectures and showed them how to apply bandages, their practical work, however, being mainly in obstetrics” (Robinson, *White caps: the story of nursing*, 243). Warrington wrote in his preface that his “book has been written principally for the nurses of lying-in women” (p. v).

Warrington founded the Nurse Society of Philadelphia in 1828. In that year Warrington “organized a group to furnish obstetric care for poor women and to train women in obstetric nursing. A charter was issued in 1832 in the name of ‘The Philadelphia Lying-in Charity for Attending Indigent Women at Their Own Homes.’ The Philadelphia Nurses’ Society was incorporated with the Lying-in Charity in 1844. . . . [T]he institution was known for many years as the ‘Nurses Home,’ but medical students as well as nurses were given practical training there under Warrington’s direction” (Speert, *Obstetrics and gynecology in America: a history*, 99).

The sole earlier school for nurses, organized by Valentine Seaman at the New York Hospital in 1798, was designed to furnish instructions on managing parturient women in the hospital’s lying-in chamber (see Robinson, 243, 244).

First book devoted to the antiseptic method in dentistry

90. WITZEL, Adolf. Die antiseptische Behandlung der Pulpa-krankheiten des Zahnes. Mit Beiträgen sur Lehre von den Neubildungen in der Paulpa. Berlin: Commissionsverlag von C. Ash & Sons, 1879. Contemporary three-quarter morocco (small repairs at ends of front joint), cloth. Foxing. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: [8 (including a blank leaf following dedication)], 223, [1] pp.

First edition of the first monograph on the application of the antiseptic method to cavity repair.

Witzel was one of the leading contributors to development of dentistry during the later years of the nineteenth century. He carried out pioneering investigations of amalgams, but he is now remembered especially for his antiseptic method of cavity repair. “At the Kassel meeting of the Central Society of German Dentists in 1874 he distinguished himself with a talk about ‘The antiseptic treatment of the pulpal diseases of the tooth,’ followed by books about the same subject on analysis of pulp diseases that remains valid to this day, supporting it with histological illustrations. He indicated new therapeutic approaches with his antiseptic method of treatment” (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 313).

NUC shows a copy at Pennsylvania. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at American Dental Association and Columbia. There is also a copy at National Library of Medicine.

Garrison-Morton (online) 3685.1 (replaces Witzel’s second book, published in 1886, on the application of antiseptic principles to the treatment of pulp diseases).

“The beginning of experimental psychology”

91. WUNDT, Wilhelm. Beiträge zur Theorie der Sinneswahrnehmung. Leipzig: C. F. Winter, 1862. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Book label remounted in front pastedown (George W. Norris, M.D. / Philadelphia). A few light, mainly marginal, stains. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xxxii, 451 pp.

First book-form edition consisting of six papers on sensory perception published during the years 1858 to 1862.

In “1858 Wundt published the first of the six experimental reports on sensory perception, which became the *Beiträge* of 1862 [the book offered here]. . . . In the introduction to the *Beiträge* Wundt calls for an inductive psychology. . . . Wundt mainly emphasizes social data—reflecting the influence of Steinthal and Lazarus, and current interest in moral statistics—but sees experiment as essential because unconscious determinants of thinking are not accessible to introspection” (*DSB*, 14:527).

“The first section of 1858 was followed by two more in the following year, one more in 1861 and the last two sections in 1862. The entire book, with its introduction that Titchener says outlined the program of Wundt’s life, was also published in 1862. . . . Here we have a book [namely, the *Beiträge*] that has some claim to being the beginning of experimental psychology, partly because it is in content experimental psychology, partly because it presents a formal plea for experimental psychology, called by that name, and partly because, for all its shortcomings, it is Wundt’s first book in experimental psychology. . . . The experimental contents of the *Beiträge* were new, but they were hardly so psychologically original as Weber’s work on touch had been. No, the actual experimental content of the book is of primary psychological importance only because it shows Wundt, while still immersed in physiology, beginning to think and work in experimental psychology and, moreover, in the crucial field of perception” (Boring, *History of experimental psychology*, 320).

Garrison-Morton 1463 (citing the original journal publications). See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:1004-5.

George Washington Norris, a former owner of this copy, was “an eminent [Philadelphia] surgeon in pre-antiseptic days, authority on fractures, author of surgical papers, and a local medical historian” (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 906).

Seventeenth-century Italian book on psychiatry by “probably the best known of the 17th century Italian alienists”

92. ZACCHIA (or ZACCHIAS), Paolo. De’ mali hipochondriaci libri due. . . . Nel primo s’insegna quanto appartiene alla cognitione, & alla cura di questi mali. Nel secondo si discorre degli accidenti di essi, & de’ loro rimedii. Rome: Pietro Antonio Facciotti, 1639. Eighteenth-century polished calf (small stain on each cover), rebaked,

original spine preserved. Spine richly gilt, cover edges gilt, all edges gilt. Partly browned and lightly foxed. A very good copy. \$4000

Collation: [8], 413, [15] pp.

First edition of an early and rare book on hypochondria by the man generally considered the founder of medical jurisprudence. This work is one of the earliest in the literature of Italian psychiatry.

“Probably the best known of the 17th century Italian alienists was Paolo Zacchia (1584-1659), physician to Pope Innocent X. By virtue of his treatise on medico-legal questions [*Quaestiones medico-legales*, 9 vols. (Rome and Amsterdam, 1621-61)] . . . Zacchia is considered the father of forensic medicine. . . . Zacchia . . . adhered to the humoural theory, at least in terminology. In his compendium on hypochondriasis [offered here] . . . , for example, there is a long section on melancholia. He devoted much more space, however, to clinical varieties than to the fate of one’s ‘black bile.’ He used hypochondriasis in its root sense meaning abdominal disorders below/hypo the breastbone, or diaphragm/chondrion. All sorts of mental disorders were subsumed under melancholy, not just those relating to sorrowfulness” (Stone, *Healing the mind*, 50).

Zacchia devoted a section of his *Quaestiones* to mental illness in its relation to the law. He here argued that only physicians are competent to determine the mental conditions of defendants. Yet his interest in mental disorders extended well beyond the discussion of this subject in his medico-legal writings. “Aside from many psychiatric aspects dealt with in the voluminous *Quaestiones*, [Zacchia] showed a special interest in mental illness, publishing in 1639 his *De mali hypochondriaci* (On hypochondriac diseases)” (Wallace and Gach, *History of psychiatry*, 245). Thus his book on hypochondriac diseases considers the subject independently of the legal context of his great work on medical jurisprudence.

The favorable reception of this book is suggested by the subsequent seventeenth-century editions. Krivatsy (National Library of Medicine) records Italian editions in 1644, 1651, and 1665 and a Latin translation in 1671.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard, National Library of Medicine, and New York Public Library (presumably in the Arents collection due to the reference to tobacco on p. 336).

Krivatsy 13181. See Burns, *Legacies in law and medicine*, 254-56; Garrison-Morton 1720 (*Quaestiones*, 1621-61); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:1020-21; Nemeč, *Highlights in medicolegal relations*, no. 207.

STC and Wing books

The College of Physicians' secrets revealed!

93. [BADGER, John.] The statutes of the Colledge of Physicians of London: worthy to be perused by all men, but more especially physicians, lawyers, apothecaries, surgeons, and all such that either do, or shall study, profess, or practise physick. [London]: anno domini,

1693. Contemporary calf, later calf spine and corners (half-inch crack in rear joint). Ink stamp on title (Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland [library dispersed]); embossed stamp on title and four further leaves; paper flaw in one leaf (pp. 67/68) affecting several letters; a few page numerals shaved; light dampstain along top edges and upper portions of several leaves at back. A good copy. \$1250

Collation: [4], 12, 171, [4], 176-201 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of an interesting exposé prepared by its author in an attempt to vindicate himself in a dispute with the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Badger published this book during a time of acute dissension in the College. Although he was not himself a member of the College, he was provided with hitherto secret details by two members which he now proceeded to make public. "Not long before these parliamentary proceedings [concerning establishment of a Dispensary] came a startling incident. There appeared in 1693, without any printer's name or address and without any licence, a small pamphlet [actually a substantial book!] purporting to contain the statutes of the College, with an English translation on the opposite pages. The jealously guarded secrets of the College were thrown open to their enemies and to the world in general. Who was responsible for the publication could be deduced easily enough from the preparatory matter, which gave an unsparingly hostile account of the treatment of Dr. Badger. The worst of it was that Dr. Badger must have been supplied with the statutes by some traitor" (Clark, *History of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2:467). Clark identifies the "traitors" as Doctors Bernard and Dare.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Cleveland Health, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, SUNY/Brooklyn, UCLA, University of the Sciences/Philadelphia, and Yale.

Wing R2123 (under Royal College of Physicians).

Founding work on physiological chemistry

First analysis of the blood

94. **BOYLE, Robert.** *Memoirs for the natural history of humane blood, especially the spirit of the liquor.* London: printed for Samuel Smith, 1684. Contemporary unlettered calf, rebacked, original spine preserved and rear cover repaired. Contemporary ink corrections on nine pages (corresponding with errata on p. viii). Two blank corners torn off; short internal tear in one leaf. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined calf-backed cloth clamshell box. \$17,500

Collation: [16], 289, [1], [6] pp.

First edition, rare first issue, of the first book to contain an analysis of the blood and to attempt to ascertain its chemical composition. According to Fulton, this book "is the most important of Boyle's medical writings and it may be said to mark the beginning of physiological chemistry" (*Bibliography of Robert Boyle*, p. 99).

"In 1684 [in the book offered here], Boyle carried out the first analysis of blood,

checking its properties: color, taste, temperature, combustibility and weight, as well as its components: serous and red portions, volatile and fixed salts, oil, mucus, reddening effect when shaken in the air, etc.” (Rothschuh, *History of physiology*, 92).

“In addition to determining the taste, odor, temperature, density, and other physical properties of human blood, Boyle describes the many chemical experiments he carried out on it. The products obtained by the distillation of blood and the chemical tests he conducted on these products are detailed. He also discusses the chemical and physical tests he carried out on human urine” (Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 1:202).

This “book marks the beginning of physiological chemistry, introducing methods which have since become universal. [Boyle] analyzed the chemicals in human blood, and studied their proportions, as well as investigating the differences between ‘the serous and red part of humane blood,’ blood’s ‘chymical uses,’ and the differences between human and various animal bloods” (Norman 308).

The first issue is a very uncommon book, the second issue (with a cancel title page bearing the date 1683/84) being more common. Drs. Osler, Waller, and Norman had copies of the second issue only.

The following catalogs record copies of the second issue only: *Heirs of Hippocrates* 565; Krivatsy 1708; Norman 308; Osler 947; Waller 1388.

Garrison-Morton 861; Fulton, *Bibliography of Robert Boyle*, no. 46A and pp. 99-100; Wing B3994. See *DSB*, 2:377-82.

Early experiments on snake venom

95. CHARAS, Moyse. New experiments upon vipers. Containing also an exact description of all the parts of a viper, the seat of its poysion, and the several effects thereof, together with the exquisite remedies, that by the skilful may be drawn from the vipers, as well for the cure of their bitings, as for that of other maladies. London: printed by T. N. for J. Martyn, 1670. Contemporary calf (lower portion of rear cover renewed), new calf spine. Former owner’s signature across title; plate 3 repaired without loss. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: engraved title, [14], 223 pp., 3 folding plates.

First edition in English of one of the earliest comprehensive treatises on venomous snakes and on the effects of snake venom on human beings and animals. Charas experimented on dogs and pigeons, but he also described in considerable detail the effect of a snake bite on a careless visitor to his home.

Charas provided a lengthy description of the anatomy of the viper, and he attempted to explain the viper’s venom ejection mechanism. He also tried to account for the effects of a snake bite by reference to a substance, or “spirit,” that is transmitted by the bite and effects the blood.

Charas’ book is a “treatise of biochemical and medical interest on the asp, or red viper, the first in the French language on the subject. The anatomy of the viper, its poison gland with muscular fascia, the poison duct, and the capsule of the fangs are

correctly described. . . . Charas was a physician, apothecary, chemist, and botanist who conducted a course of chemistry for nine years at the Jardin du Roi, He specialized in the medicinal use of vipers and prepared a ‘viparine salt’ by the distillation of snakes, which is discussed in this work” (Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 1:265).

Charas’ book, first published in 1669 in Paris, opposed the views set out in the earlier book on snake venom by Francesco Redi (Florence, 1664), who was the first to show that snake venom must be injected beneath the skin in order to have an effect.

Krivatsy 2370; Wing C2037.

Early English book on apoplexy

96. COLE, William. A physico-medical essay concerning the late frequency of apoplexies. Together with a general method of their prevention, and cure. In a letter to a phisitian. Oxford: printed at the [Sheldonian] Theater, 1689. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Probably contemporary, but illegible, ownership notation on title. Faded ink stamp on frontispiece (text part) and title (Birmingham Medical Institute [library dispersed]). A very good copy. \$3750

Collation: frontispiece (portrait), [4], 196 pp.

First edition of one of the earliest books by an English physician on apoplexy, which Cole concluded to be due to an obstruction in the flow of blood in the brain or, alternatively, to a disorder in the blood itself affecting its movement in the brain.

Cole drew on both Johann Wepfer’s *Observationes anatomicae* (1658), which demonstrated that apoplexy was due to cerebral hemorrhage, and Thomas Willis’ writings on the brain. In his *Essay* Cole attempted to identify the internal, or external, influences on the blood that affected its movement in the brain and led to the disease styled “apoplexy.” He was also interested in accounting for the increase in deaths from apoplexy and “sodain death (which . . . may passably enough be reckoned under the same class)” reported in the mortality bills for the period 1670-1687 (p. 109).

Cole’s use of statistical records is noticed by one recent scholar, who points out that this was uncommon at the time: “in 1689 [in the book offered here] William Cole drew upon the London bills of mortality as the basis for analyzing an apparent recent increase in apoplexy, and he obtained an outside reader to criticize his use of statistics” (*Medicine in seventeenth century England*, edited by Allen G. Debus, p. 308).

Cole received his medical degree from Oxford in 1666. He had a London practice and Sydenham was one of his friends. “Dr. Cole is said to have been ‘learned without ostentation, and polite without affectation’” (Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 1:510). Munk calls attention to the portrait by R. White engraved in 1689 and reproduced in this book as the frontispiece.

Krivatsy 2569; Wing C5043. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:71.

First medical book written in North America, by a “sometimes practitioner in physick and chyrurgery, at Boston”

97. COUCH, Robert. Praxis Catholica: or, the countryman’s universal remedy: wherein is plainly and briefly laid down the nature, matter, manner, place and cure of most diseases, incident to the human body; not hitherto discovered. Whereby any one of an ordinary capacity may apprehend the true cause of his distemper, wherein his cure consists, and the means to effect it; together with rules how to order children in that most violent disease of vomiting and looseness, &c. useful likewise for seaman and travellers. Also an account of an incomparable powder for wounds or hurts which cure any ordinary ones at one dressing. Written by Robert Couch, sometimes practitioner in physick and chyrurgery, at Boston in New-England. Now published with divers useful additions (for publick benefit) by Chr. Pack, operator in chymistry. London: printed for Robert Harford, 1680. Modern calf. A very good copy. \$15,000

Collation: [48], 165, [3] pp.

First edition of the very rare first medical book composed in the region later called the United States by the first American physician to publish (in this instance posthumously) an entire book devoted to medicine.

Couch’s book, written while practicing medicine in Boston—or, as the title page records, while “sometimes practitioner in physick and chyrurgery, at Boston in New-England”—is the first medical book composed in British North America. Neither Austin nor Guerra records any medical books for the seventeenth century antedating Couch’s work and, although *Praxis Catholica* was published with a London imprint, it may be regarded as an original American production.

In 1663, Couch emigrated from England where he was already recognized as a surgeon. Upon arrival in Boston, he established himself as a physician and surgeon and spent most of his remaining life in this city with the exception of two years in Portsmouth, New Hampshire (1667-69), and a period in the late 1670s when he resided in Virginia. During this time he prepared this manuscript as well as became the father of four children (according to the Boston records for the 1660s and 1670s). Couch died in Virginia prior to 1680, and his manuscript was acquired by Francis Willis of Ware River, Virginia. Willis sent the manuscript to a London “chemist” named Christopher Pack who arranged for its publication with a dedication of the work to Willis.

Austin, *Early American medical imprints*, records three eighteenth-century American publications dealing with medicine: (1) Thomas Vincent’s 31-page pamphlet on the London fire and plague (Cambridge, 1668); (2) Thomas Thacher’s broadside on small pox (Boston, 1678); and (3) John Oliver’s 129-page book for pregnant women (Boston, 1694). Guerra, *American medical bibliography*, records two printings of Vincent’s pamphlet (1667-80); Thacher’s broadside; two variant printings of a sermon by Allen James (1679); four works of a theological character by Cotton Mather (1689, 1692, 1696, and 1698); Oliver’s book from 1694; and two printings of legislation

dealing with health (1694 and 1699).

Ten copies of this book are recorded worldwide. In the U.S., there are copies at American Antiquarian Society, Harvard, Huntington, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and University of Virginia. In the U.K., copies are held by Aberdeen, British Library, and Wellcome Library. There is also a copy at Göttingen.

Krivatsy 2773; Wing C6510. See *New England historical and genealogical register*, vol. 1 (Baltimore, 1985), p. 601.

*An "accurate and methodical book"
in a fine seventeenth-century morocco binding*

98. GOODALL, Charles. The Royal College of Physicians of London founded and established by law; as appears by letters patents, acts of Parliament, adjudged cases, &c. And an historical account of the College's proceedings against empiricks and unlicensed practisers in every princes reign from the first incorporation to the murder of the royal martyr King Charles the first. London: Walter Kettilby, 1684. Contemporary red morocco (front joint expertly repaired), spine richly gilt, covers ruled in gilt with gilt decoration in center of each cover; all edges gilt. Three blank corners renewed. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box. **\$3000**

Collation: [12], 288, [52], 305-472, [12] pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of Goodall's history of the founding and early years of the Royal College of Physicians, here offered in a handsome contemporary binding.

In his history of the College, Clark calls Goodall's history an "accurate and methodical book . . . which gives the texts of the charters and Acts of Parliament, the legal reports of cases, and an historical account, drawn mainly from the Annals, of the other cases in which the College had exercised its jurisdiction down to the year 1647. That is to say, it made public in a convenient form the original sources on which the College based its legal claims" (*History of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 1:349-50). The Royal College of Physicians was founded in 1518 by Henry VIII. In 1851 it became the Royal College of Physicians of England. "The bilingual 'statutes' of this college constitute one of the earliest and most important examples of a local code of ethics" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 239).

Charles Goodall became a fellow of the College of Physicians in 1680 and served as its president from 1708 until his death in 1712. In his *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, William Munk wrote that Goodall "was one of the most ardent and untiring supporters of our College, and his whole life, so far as we are able now to judge, was devoted to its service. His work, *The Royal College of Physicians* [offered here] . . . , was, as we learn from the epistle dedicatory to the lord keeper Guildford, undertaken with the encouragement, if not at the actual request, of the College" (1:403).

Krivatsy 4883; Wing G1091.

The earliest English book on dreams

99. GOODWIN, Philip. The mystery of dreames, historically discoursed; or a treatise; wherein is clearly discovered, the secret yet certain good or evil, the inconsidered and yet assured truth or falsity, virtue or vanity, misery or mercy, of mens differing dreames. Their distinguishing characters: the divers cases, causes, concomitants, consequences, concerning mens inmost thoughts while asleep. With severall considerable questions, objections, and answers contained therein: and other profitable truths appertaining thereunto, are from pertinent texts plainly and fully unfolded. London: printed by A. M. for Francis Tyton, 1658. Contemporary calf (corners worn), new calf spine and leather spine label. Bookplates on front pastedown of Edgar F. Leo (engraved with illustration of a scene from *Alice and Wonderland*) and H. F. Norman; engraved bookplate of Right Hon. Charles Viscount Bruce mounted on title verso. A few blank outer margins defective due to paper flaws; lacking the final leaf (see below). A very good copy. \$3250

Collation: [62], 361, [29] pp.

First edition of probably the earliest book in English devoted to demonstrating “that by the knowledge of dreames, much of mans rationally soul may be certainly known.”

Goodwin argued that dreams were not only informative about the state of the physical body but also about the innermost recesses of conscious life. He therefore suggested “that as physicians learnt more about man’s body from dreams how much more could they learn about man’s mind: ‘let a man dream as a man, and a superior principle will soon appear,’ and he elaborated this in great detail and with many illustrations. The attitude of the modern psychiatrist of whatever school to dream interpretation cannot be less controversially summarised than in Goodwin’s words that “Dreames are the thought-works of the waking man, in the sleeping man” (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 158 [with reproduction of the title page on p. 159]).

Following a Cambridge education, Goodwin became a clergyman siding with the Parliamentarians during the Civil War. He held at least two livings and was the author of three books on theological topics published prior to this book on dreams.

The final leaf, signed 2C4, contains a vertical half-title. It appears to be uncommon: the Harvard and Yale copies both lack this leaf.

Krivatsy 4887; Norman 917 (this copy without mentioning the missing final leaf); Wing G1217. See *Dictionary of national biography*, 8:148.

*The most important seventeenth-century English pediatric book
“A good book that held its place an hundred years”*

100. HARRIS, Walter. De morbis acutis infantum. London: Samuel Smith, 1689. Contemporary unlettered calf. Gulielmus [William] Blakiston’s engraved bookplate mounted on front pastedown, his signature and the date 1696 on the front flyleaf, and his neat Latin marginalia throughout. Mounted on the blank leaf preceding the title the engraved bookplate of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland (noting that this copy was purchased through the Ruhrah Fund [see below]), their faded ink stamp on the title and two further pages (library dispersed). A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box. \$7500

Collation: [16], 146, [2] pp.

First edition of the principal seventeenth-century English book on pediatrics.

“Harris’s treatise on the acute diseases of childhood served as the standard work on pediatrics until publication of Underwood’s *Treatise on the diseases of children* a century later. . . . Harris advocated the theory that all diseases of infancy were caused by acidosis, and he recommended treatment by some form of calcium carbonate—an anticipation of the modern treatment of tetany. He also advised caution in the administration of drugs, and denounced the practice of giving opiates and wine to young children” (Norman 994).

Harris also had useful comments on wet nurses and infant diet, and he provided case histories as documentation for his theories.

“Harris was not a great physician, not a master mind, not an original thinker, but he wrote a good book that held its place an hundred years; he was a shrewd and honest practitioner; a keen observer, particularly of the action of drugs, which lead him to teach simplicity, caution and common sense. As will be seen from the portions of his work cited, he was *au fond* one of the soundest of the earlier writers on pediatrics” (Ruhrah, *Pediatrics of the past*, 364).

Garrison-Morton 6321; Krivatsy 5268; Wing H880. See Abt-Garrison, *History of pediatrics*, 72-74; Ruhrah, 350-64; Still, *History of paediatrics*, 291-300.

The Ruhrah Fund at the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty was presumably established by, or in honor of, John Ruhrah, the author of a valuable history of pediatrics (see Garrison-Morton 6354).

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

101. 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 enclosed 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.

First complete Greek text of Hippocrates published in England

102. HIPPOCRATES. [Greek text.] Hippocratis magni aphorismi, soluti & metrici. Interprete Joanne Heurnio. . . . Metaphrasticis, Joanne Frero . . . et Radulpho Winterton. [With Epigrammata regionum medicinae.] Cambridge: Thomas Buck & Roger Daniel, 1633. Early (eighteenth-century?) boards, spine hand lettered with the word "Hippocrati" (small repairs at spine ends). Bound without flyleaves. Contemporary signature on title verso by Edmundus Gibbon presenting this copy to Jacobo Caden[illegible]; small faded ink stamp on title and two further pages ([illegible] Medical College). Red ink accession number on title verso; title soiled; foxing and a little, mainly marginal, staining; repaired tear in one leaf (pp. 165/166). A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$2950

Collation: [16 (last leaf blank)], 292, [2], 45 pp. Two parts, the second with a separate title page.

First printing in England of the complete text in Greek of Hippocrates' *Aphorisms*.

This edition of the Greek text follows the publication of the first of the seven "books" in 1631 (see STC 13519). The first English printing of the accompanying Latin translation by Johan van Heurne appeared in 1567 (see STC 13520) and is reprinted here for the first time. A metrical version in Greek by Ralph Winterton and a metrical version in Latin by John Freyer are included together with a series of epigrams by leading contemporary physicians. The epigrams are contained in the second part, with a separate title page reading "Epigrammata regionum medicinae professorum, Cantabrigiensis atque Oxoniensis, praesidentis et sociorum collegii celeberrimi medicorum Londinensium." Some ninety English physicians have contributed epigrams including John Argent, Edward Benlowes, John Earle, Francis Glisson, Philemon Holland, and Barnabus Oley.

The text is printed in several different types. In this copy the dedication to William Laud is signed (in type) on the verso of the third leaf "R. W." STC notes another version with Winterton's name in full.

Krivatsy 5655; STC 13518.

"Practised with great reputation for many years"

103. LISTER, Martin. Sex exercitationes medicinales de quibusdam morbis chronicis. London: S. Smith & B. Walford, 1694. Contemporary vellum (a little soiled), spine hand-lettered. Old shelf numbers on front pastedown; contemporary notation on title; ink marks in six margins; faded ink stamp on one page. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [16], 221, [1], [2 (blank)], 48 pp.

First edition of a study of six diseases. The successive sections deal with dropsy, diabetes, hydrophobia, syphilis, scurvy, and gout.

After a period at Cambridge, Lister turned to medicine and spent several years in

France. "Returning home in 1670, he settled at York, and there practised with great reputation for many years" (Munk, *Roll of the College of Physicians of London*, 1:443). Lister published books and papers on a wide range of subjects including antiquities, conchology, geology, and travel.

"In his medical writings Lister was very conservative in his attachment to ancient opinion, and severe in his criticisms of Sydenham and Ruysch" (*Dictionary of national biography*, 11:1229).

Krivatsy 7051; Wing L251. See *DSB*, 8:415-17; Munk, 1:442-45.

One of the most important early books on embryology
"The plates . . . are beautiful"

104. MALPIGHI, Marcello. *Dissertatio epistolica de formatione pulli ovo.* London: John Martyn, 1673. Modern calf. Carefully washed; ink stamp removed from title; small repairs in one blank outer margin and in fold of final plate. A very good copy. \$6000

Collation: [4], 42 pp., 4 folding plates (numbered Ia-IV).

First edition of Malpighi's first dissertation on the embryological development of the chick. This book, and a second dissertation on the same subject bearing the title "De vo incubato" (published as an appendix to volume 1 of Malpighi's *Anatome plantarum* [London, 1675]), are landmarks in the history of embryology.

In 1672, in the course of his studies of the development of the chick, Malpighi "made an epochal advance in technique, discovering a method that obviated the enormous difficulties involved in attempting to study the early blastoderm in *situ*; he found that he could cut it off the yolk and mount it on a piece of glass for examination under the microscope. . . . [T]he new method he discovered was of enormous assistance to him" (Adelmann, *Marcello Malpighi and the evolution of embryology*, 2:833). Malpighi was now able to observe the development of the chick embryo in greater detail than his predecessors (among them Fabricius and Harvey) and prepare far more accurate illustrations of his findings.

The four plates accompanying the text contain a total of 35 figures illustrating the stages of development of the embryo. "The plates in which Malpighi represented the appearances he had seen in his examination of the embryo at different stages are beautiful. . . . Description of the embryo was now pushed back into the very first hours of incubation. . . . Now for the first time the blastoderm was described, the neural groove, the optic vessels, the somites and the earliest blood-vessels" (Needham, *History of embryology*, 166).

"With the *De formatione* [offered here] and the subsequent appendage [*sic*: second dissertation] to it (1675), Malpighi brought a fine structural content to embryology, which became a valuable aid to illustrating the morphology of the adult. So too, the study of the lower forms of life clarifies the morphology of more highly developed ones. . . . The chick fetus develops in a manner similar to that of the plant embryo . . . : from being enveloped at the start, it simultaneously 'evolves' and grows in size as a result of the influx of food . . . liquefied by the warmth of the nest or by the fermentation process set in motion by fecundation" (*DSB*, 9:65).

Garrison-Morton 469; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 571; Krivatsy 7335 (apparently lacking

the licence leaf signed in type by Brouncker); Norman 1429; Wing M350. See Adelman, 1:380 (for the publishing history), 2:833-39 (“Analysis of the dissertations on the chick”). Adelman reprints the Latin text and provides an English translation (2:934-81); he reproduces the original manuscript drawings of the four plates in volume 2 following page [1004]. Needham reproduces part of plate 2 on p. 166 and part of plate 3 in his own plate XI facing p. 166, both reproduced apparently from Malpighi’s *Opera*, 1686, which Needham used as his source (see his bibliography, p. 269: he gives an incorrect date for this book and cites the second dissertation as a separate book).

“A great treatise on tuberculosis containing an excellent clinical description of wasting”

105. MORTON, Richard. Phthisiologia seu exercitationes de phthisi tribus libris comprehensae. Totumque opus variis historiis illustratum. London: Samuel Smith, 1689. Modern calf. Cross references entered by hand on a few pages, and a little ink underlining. Short repaired tear in one leaf (a1); three blank lower margins repaired (pp. 299-304); light dampstain in blank lower edges; browned. A very good copy. \$4500

Collation: [24], 411, [5] pp.

First edition of the most important early English book on tuberculosis, “an immortal work . . . [in which for] the first time symptoms of consumption were connected with pathological findings” (Webb, *Tuberculosis*, *Clio medica* series, 60). This book also contains the first notice of the condition subsequently named “anorexia nervosa.”

In reviewing the development of knowledge of tuberculosis, Lawrason Brown notes that by the closing years of the seventeenth century “nothing was known concerning phthisis before the stage of ulceration . . . [and that the first noteworthy advance was made by] Richard Morton . . . who published in 1689 his famous *Phthisiologia*. In this work he described the evolution of the tubercle, stating that the ulceration proceeded from the tubercle which, he considered, arose from glands” (*Story of clinical pulmonary tuberculosis*, 11).

Morton “left a great treatise on tuberculosis containing an excellent clinical description of wasting. He described not only the physical deterioration from pulmonary tuberculosis but included other cachectic illnesses such as prolonged jaundice, gouty arthritis, and intermittent fevers. The spread of phthisis by contagion, which pursued a rapid fulminating course or developed into chronic consumption, was clearly presented. He believed that fresh air was helpful in prevention, recognized the hereditary disposition, differentiated two types of fever . . . and identified cough and loss of weight as pathognomonic signs of pulmonary consumption” (Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 137).

“Morton’s *Phthisiologie* is a treatise of the highest value. Following the method of Sydenham, it is based on his own clinical observations, with very little reference to books. All the conditions of wasting which he had observed care described without

regard to the anatomical origin of the wasting” (*Dictionary of national biography*, 13:1054). This approach to wasting disorders accounts for the description, in the first chapter, of the condition later named “anorexia nervosa.” Morton described this disorder as a form of nervous consumption, or nervous atrophy, occasionally encountered in England but more frequently affecting persons who have returned from Virginia. “Morton was the first who noted the characteristic triad [definitive for anorexia nervosa, namely,] . . . loss of appetite, amenorrhoea and extreme wasting without lassitude and in the absence of ‘distemper of the lungs, or of any other entrail’” (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 230).

An English translation was published in London in 1694.

Garrison-Morton 3216 (“first application of the principles of pathology to the study of pulmonary tuberculosis”); Krivatsy 8132; Norman 1555; Wing M2831. See Burke, *Historical chronology of tuberculosis*, 17; Webb, 60-62.

*One of the principal pre-1650 English surgical treatises
“Clearly and well” written, the “topics logically arranged”*

106. READ, Alexander. A treatise of the first part of chirurgerie, called by me [Greek letters (synthetike)], the part which teachth the reunion of the parts of the bodie disjoyned. Containing the methodical doctrine of wounds: delivered in lectures in the Barber-Chirurgeons Hall, upon Tuesdayes, appointed for these exercises, and the keeping of their courts. London: printed by John Haviland for Francis Constable, 1638. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Bookplate on front pastedown and faint ink stamp on title (Birmingham Medical Institute [library dispersed]). Blank outer edge of title very slightly chipped; one catchword shaved. A very good copy.

\$7500

Collation: [8], 247 pp.

First edition, and very scarce, of one of the principal seventeenth-century English surgical treatises.

Read was one of the first English surgeons—possibly the first—to possess a medical background. His medical education at Aberdeen, from which he received a medical degree, was supplemented by surgical study in France; and it was this preparation which fitted him to write this early English book on the treatment of wounds and, inter alia, to describe, for the first time in England, the results of experimental removal of the spleen of a dog. Read dealt with the manner of treating wounds and their repair while writing “clearly and well, his topics logically arranged” (Debus, *Medicine in seventeenth century England*, 62).

A wound, Read stated, “is a solution of continuity caused by an external instrument. . . . To bring about [closure] . . . the lips of the wound are to be brought together gently and by degrees. . . . No pledget must be left between them. Wounds must be held together by (1) dry stitching . . . [or] by (2) bandaging” (Parker, *Early history of surgery in Great Britain*, 106). In discussing gunshot wounds, Read declares

that they are poisonous only if a poisonous substance was added to the bullet during its manufacture, and he observes that bullet wounds damage the tissue in proximity to its path through the body. He also offered advice on handling hemorrhage.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Amherst College, College of Physicians, Harvard, Huntington, National Library of Medicine (defective), New York Academy of Medicine, and Yale.

Krivatsy 9430 (defective); STC 20786. See Leonardo, *History of surgery*, 163-64; Parker, 105-9.

*The most influential seventeenth-century surgical text, by
“a pioneer in using illustrations to depict operative scenes in sequence”*

107. SCULTETUS, Johannes. The chyrurgeons store-house: furnished with forty three tables cut in brass, in which are all sorts of instruments, both antient and modern; useful to the performance of all manual operations, with an exact description of every instrument. Together with a hundred choice observations of famous cures performed. With three indexes. 1 of the instruments. 2 of cures performed, and 3 of things remarkable. Written by Johannes Scultetus. . . . And faithfully Englished. By E. B. London: printed for John Starkey, 1674. Eighteenth-century polished calf, new calf spine and leather lettering piece. Bookplate (Exlibis J. R. Kirkup); illegible signature dated 1797 on p. 1; faded ink stamp on final page (British Medical Association). Small repairs to outer edges of title and following seven leaves; blank corner torn from pp. 35/36; a little light dampstaining in upper portions of text affecting a few lines from p. 337 to end; parts of several pages lightly printed but legible; plate 25 printed upside down. A good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box. \$7500

Collation: [16], 1-66, [2 (plate 27 on recto; verso blank)], 67-389, [11] pp., 42 plates included in pagination (out of a total of 43 engraved plates).

First edition in English of Scultetus' *Cheiroplotheke [in Greek], sive armamentarium chirurgicum*, the most important, and probably the most widely read and influential, surgical text from the second half of the seventeenth century.

The first edition of this famous book was published in folio in Ulm in 1655, the posthumous publication of the first edition overseen by the author's nephew (known as Scultetus the younger). All of the subsequent editions of the Latin text, as well as the translations, were in quarto or octavo format; but although this resulted in smaller plate sizes, the illustrations nevertheless fulfilled their primary purpose of depicting in sufficient detail a nearly complete catalog of surgical instruments, many of them in contemporary use. There are in addition descriptions of a very large number of surgical operations, many of them depicted in the plates which also illustrate methods of applying bandages and splints. The plates include illustrations of amputation of the

breast, treatment for fractures and dislocations as well as amputation of the extremities, and trepanation.

This book is of great significance in the history of gynecological surgery. “It presents the first known illustrations of gynaecological operations and other therapeutic measures such as excision of the a hypertrophied clitoris, cauterization of haemorrhoids, insertion of a pessary for the control of a prolapsed uterus, and the administration of a vaginal douche. He stated that with the help of a vaginal speculum ulcers of the rectum, vagina and uterus could be seen and treated with care according to their extent and kind” (Ricci, *Development of gynaecological surgery and instruments*, 124 [and see pp. 124-34 for discussion of Scultetus’ methods and reproductions of some of the plates]).

Thompson’ *History and evolution of surgical instruments* has fourteen references to Scultetus’ book and illustrates several of his instruments. “The outstanding *Arma-mentarium chirurgicum* by Schultes [offered here in the English translation] . . . surveyed instrumentation and operative techniques , and was a pioneer in using illustrations to depict operative scenes in sequence” (Kirkup, *History of limb amputation*, 63). Le Vay mentions that Scultetus cataloged many instruments “for operations on bone, and describes their employment. [He] also used correction by screw traction for reduction of the dislocated shoulder” (*History of orthopaedics*, 53).

Scultetus studied with Fabricius ab Aquapendente and Adiaan van der Spieghel at Padua. He practiced for a short time at Padua and Vienna before establishing himself as the city physician at Ulm.

The first edition of this book is a notable rarity and priced accordingly. In 2008, Jonathan Hill offered a copy of the Ulm, 1655, edition (bound with another book) for \$57,500; while in 2013, William Patrick Watson offered a copy of the Ulm first edition for 30,000 pounds. Happily, the first edition in English is not nearly so costly!

Garrison-Morton 3669.1 (on oral surgery) and 5571 (Ulm, 1655); Krivatsy 10755 (defective); Wing S2166. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:156 (under “Schultes”); Zimmerman and Vieth, *Great ideas in the history of surgery*, 249-53.

J. R. Kirkup, a former owner of this copy, is very likely the John Kirkup who wrote the history of amputation quoted above. He was a British orthopedic surgeon and for a time the honorary curator of the historical instrument collection owned by the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

An enthusiastic endorsement of moxa for curing gout

108. [TEMPLE, William.] *Miscellanea*. . . . By a person of honour. London: Edw. Gellibrand, 1680. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Several tiny chips in blank outer edge of title; light stain in lower corners of fourteen leaves. A very good copy. \$1000

Collation: [8], 238 pp.

First edition of the second account of gout to appear in the English language.

Temple’s contribution to this subject is in the form of an essay occupying pages 189-238, the last of seven on a variety of topics. In his paper on gout, Temple describes a remedy which he had himself employed to cure himself of the condition.

Temple’s remedy “was the ‘moxa,’ a small pyramid of a fluffy, cotton-like plant

which was placed upon the affected joint and ignited. This was imported from the East by the Dutch. It acted presumably as a counter-irritant, like the cautery” (Copeman, *Short history of the gout*, 77). In their account of European use of moxa in treating arthritis and gout, Gwei-Djen and Needham cite “the experiences of Sir William Temple . . . and the eminent clinician Thomas Sydenham. . . . Temple, the eminent diplomat . . . , was suddenly attacked by extremely painful gout . . . in 1677. For this, moxibustion was so successful that he devoted an enthusiastic essay to ‘the cure of the gout by moxa’ in . . . his *Micellanea* (*Celestial lancets: a history and rationale of acupuncture and moxa*, 292-93 [citing an edition published in 1693]).

Temple was an English statesman and prolific author who was closely involved in many of the conflicts that characterized political life in England in the second half of the seventeenth century. In the long entry on Temple in *Dictionary of national biography*, this paper on moxa is called “one of the most entertaining of his essays” (19:529).

Krivatsy 11743; Wing T646.

First significant English contribution on vegetarianism

109. [TRYON, Thomas.] The way to health, long life and happiness, or, a discourse of temperance and the particular nature of all things requisite for the life of man, as all sorts of meats, drinks, air, exercise, &c. with special directions how to use each of them to the best advantage of the body and mind. Shewing from the true ground of nature whence most diseases proceed, and how to prevent them. To which is added, a treatise of most sorts of English herbs, with several other remarkable and most useful observations, very necessary for all families. The whole treatise displaying the most hidden secrets of philosophy, and made easie and familiar to the meanest capacities, by various examples and demonstrations. The like never before published. Communicated to the world for a general good, by Philotheos Physiologus. London: Andrew Sowle, 1683. Contemporary unlettered calf, rebounded, original spine preserved. Repairs to five corners and margins touching a few words and letters without loss; one blank corner torn off just touching three letters; p. 407 lightly printed but legible. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$6000

Collation: [16], 669, [3] pp.

First edition of the first significant contribution to vegetarianism by an English writer. “[T]his book most clearly demonstrates Tryon’s philosophy of life and describes the way he believed mankind can achieve happiness, consistent good health, and longevity” (Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, p. 569 [1697 edition]).

Tryon was an early English advocate for the importance of a suitable diet for maintaining good health and for avoiding disease, and he was especially concerned to

show how certain dietary preferences and religious, or mystical, practices could contribute to health and longevity. He “strongly recommends a vegetable diet, together with abstinence from tobacco, alcohol, and indeed all luxuries; but recognizing that, in spite of his admonitions, people would still imbibe strong drinks and ‘gorge themselves on the flesh of their fellow animals,’ he gives some practical information on the subject of meats. . . . Benjamin Franklin was greatly impressed when a youth by the perusal of *The way to health*, and became for the time being a ‘Tryonist.’ . . . Many of Tryon’s positions were repeated in 1802 by Joseph Ritson in his *Essay on abstinence from animal food*, and some opinions are quoted from ‘Old Tryon’” (*Dictionary of national biography*, 19:1201-2).

“Tryon’s main contribution to the history of food was to revise the metaphysical concepts of the pre-Socratics, that all living matter contains the divine spirit; then to apply it to daily life. . . . [H]is proselytising for the vegetable diet was an astonishingly brave commitment to make within his age” (Spencer, *Vegetarianism: a history*, 199).

After early years spent as a shepherd followed by apprenticeship to a London hatter, Tryon acquired modest wealth during a trip to Barbados. Returning to London, he established himself as a hatter while becoming a prolific author of books intended to improve the lives of men and women. He contributed works on cookery, economics, education, and religion, among other subjects. His *Way to health* is undoubtedly his best known book and the most influential. A second edition was published in 1691.

Krivatsy 11993; Wing T3200. See Spencer, 191-201.

“The most brilliant achievement produced by English surgery up to this time”

110. WISEMAN, Richard. *Severall chirurgicall treatises.* London: printed by E. Flesher and J. Maccock, for R. Royston, 1676. Modern calf. Faded ink stamp on title (Birmingham Medical Institute [library dispersed]); occasional light dampstain in blank lower margins; hole in one blank margin. A very good copy with wide margins contained in a cloth clamshell box. \$6500

Collation: [16], 498, [15] pp.

First edition of the most important English surgical treatise published up to this time.

Following a lengthy period as a military and naval surgeon, Wiseman established himself in London where he devoted his time to “writing his classical *Treatises* . . . , transcribing the notes of 600 of the cases he had treated, and deducing from them, in a previously unattempted way, great general principles of surgical treatment, which rendered his work the most brilliant achievement produced by English surgery up to this time. In the pages of his discourse we get glimpses by the way of the life of the combatants, the treatment of the wounded, and the course of the wars. There are cases of men wounded in sea-fights, or stabbed by savage Dunkirk or Dutch seaman, others wounded at the siege of Weymouth, or in the fight at Worcester, as well as accidents from the crowded London streets” (Parker, *Early history of surgery in Great Britain*, 114).

“The *Chirurgicall treatises* of Wiseman represent a distinct advance in maturity,

both as to content and style of presentation, when compared to the works of Clowes and those who preceded him. The book is inclusive, logically arranged, and definitely modern in sentence structure and spelling. The progress in surgical knowledge during the elapsed seventy-five to 100 years is also notable. As might be expected from his long years of military experience, Wiseman is at his best in the sections devoted to injuries, and his treatment is daring, imaginative, and logical" (Zimmerman and Veith, *Great ideas in the history of surgery*, 291).

Garrison-Morton 5573; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 547; Krivatsy 13083; Norman 2253; Wing W3107. See Debus, *Medicine in seventeenth century England*, 65-66; Leonardo, *History of surgery*, 160-62; Zimmerman and Veith, 288-95.

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