

# Catalog Ninety-three

---

A subject index appears on pages 82-84

---

## *Early English book on colostomy for cancer*

1. **ALLINGHAM, Herbert William.** Colotomy, inguinal, lumbar, and transverse, for cancer or stricture with ulceration of the large intestine. London: Baillière, Tindall, 1892. Original maroon cloth. *Inscribed by Allingham:* "Dr. [illegible] / Herbert Allingham / Vindral [spelling?] / regards / 1893." Small spot in six blank lower margins. A nearly fine copy. \$650

Collation: viii, [9]-199 pp., 33 figures (line drawings).

First edition of an early British book—possibly the first—on colostomy for cancer and intestinal obstruction.

"The object of this book . . . [is] a collection of my experiences in the various operations of colotomy, and an attempt to arrange and explain in a systematic manner the principles that guide me in my practice" (preface). The illustrations depict anatomical and pathological details and features of the author's operation. Meade credits Allingham with the first two-stage operation for colon cancer, his account of his case preceding Johann von Mikulicz' report that the two-stage approach resulted in reduced mortality (*Introduction to the history of general surgery*, 279). See Garrison-Morton 3527 for Mikulicz' 1903 paper on resection of the intestine for cancer.

Herbert William was the son of William Allingham, one of the first in England to specialize in diseases of the rectum. He "was a fine surgeon who did not confine himself to his father's specialty. As an operator he was rapid, neat, and accurate; as a man he was handsome, courteous, and helpful to his juniors" (Plarr, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons*, 18). Allingham was surgeon to King Edward VII.

NUC shows a copy at Library of Congress. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Buffalo, College of Physicians, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, and New York Academy of Medicine.

## *"A most important co-eval record of the reaction of the medical profession to the introduction of anesthesia"*

2. **American Medical Association.** The transactions of the American Medical Association. Vols. 1-2. Philadelphia: printed for the Association, by T. K. & P. G. Collins, 1848-49. Original printed wrappers (discolored; volume 1: new spine; two corners renewed; volume 2: rebacked, original spine largely preserved; one corner renewed). Small bookplate loose at front of each volume (Ex Libris Carroll Atwood

Wilson); signature on each upper wrapper (Henry Brwo[illegible] 1850). Possibly lacking half-titles. Stain in blank lower corners of final 25 leaves of volume 1. A good set contained in a cloth clamshell box.  
\$2250

Collation: vol. 1: [3]-403 pp., 5 plates (2 colored); vol. 2: [3]-956 pp., folding table and folding plan.

First edition of the first two volumes of the *Transactions*, the first publication by the American Medical Association which had been founded in 1847.

“In 1847, the American Medical Association was organized, owing its inception to a national convention of delegates from medical societies and colleges called by the Medical Society of New York State, largely through the efforts of Nathan Smith Davis, to improve the then disgraceful status of medical education in the United States” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 784). The first two volumes contain, among much other material, the minutes of the first annual meeting, the reports of the various committees, and a list of members.

These volumes are of great significance for the discussion of anesthesia and accounts of some of the early disputes surrounding the use of anesthetics and claims by the “discoverers.” “At [the] first organized meeting of the American Medical Association [reported in volume 1] much prominence was given to the subject of anesthesia. This is attested by the report of the Committee of Surgery [see especially pp. 176-224]. . . . The report of the committee is a most important co-eval record of the reaction of the medical profession to the introduction of anesthesia” (Key, *History of surgical anesthesia*, 36). Keys reproduces the title page for the first volume of the *Transactions* (see p. 34).

Volume 1 contains Henry J. Bigelow’s “Anaesthetic agents” (pp. 197-214), and the report of the Committee on Obstetrics is devoted largely to anesthesia (pp. 225-34). There is further discussion in volume 2 of anesthesia, with the report of the Committee on Surgery occupying pp. 211-18 and the Committee on Obstetrics on pp. 241-52.

Volume 1 was limited to 1500 copies according to a note in volume 2 (p. 421).

See Fishbein, *History of the American Medical Association*, 43-45, 50-51.

### *First work on the microscopic examination of the brain*

**3. BARBA, Antonio.** Osservazioni microscopiche sur cervello, e sue parti adjacenti. Napoli [Naples]: della stamperia de Corriere di Napoli, 1807. Original wrappers (spine and upper wrapper repaired), original printed paper title label mounted on upper wrapper. Title browned; light foxing. A very good copy enclosed in a clamshell box. \$3750

Collation: v, [1 (blank)], 64 [2 (recto: “errori”; verso blank).], folding engraved plate.

First edition, and rare, of apparently the earliest book to contain an account of the microscopic anatomy of the human brain.

Part I (pp. 1-36) is devoted to the microscope, an example of one, and its parts, illustrated in the plate. Barba here reviews some of the writings on the microscope by

(among others) Butterfield, Gray, Hooke, and particularly Della Torre. The second part, entitled “Osservazioni sul cervello, e sue parti adjacenti” (pp. 37-64), contains Barba’s historically important report on the results of his study of sections of the brain. This appears to be the first time any parts of the brain were examined with the aid of a microscope.

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); however, the standard histories of neurology and histories of medicine fail to mention Barba, and he is 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. Barba is described on the title page as “professor di chimica, e fisica, e maestro di matematica nelle scuole militari.”

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

*First French book on pediatric odontology  
Nice copy in original binding*

**4. BAUMES, Jean Baptiste Timothée.** *Traité de la première dentition et des maladies souvent très-graves qui en dépendent.* Paris: Méquignon, 1806. Original pink wrappers (small repair at spine bottom), original printed paper spine label. Uncut. A nearly fine copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$1500

Collation: [2], lii, 350 pp., plate (at p. 338).

First edition, in original condition (as it came from the printer), of the first book in French on pediatric odontology.

Baumes attributed numerous disorders to teething. He “perceived the causes of teething troubles as a ‘mobilité’ of the child connected with irritability, salivary flow, and accelerated digestion, among others. . . . [Baumes criticized his contemporaries] for not believing in eruption as the cause of cramps and for rejecting the splitting of the gingiva with an x-shaped incision to facilitate eruption. . . . [He] presents comprehensive case histories of incisions, and the only illustration in the book shows a special scapel for this procedure” (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 216).

Baumes was a Montpellier physician and a prolific author. His *Essai d’un système chimique de la science de l’homme* offered “a new pathological system based on the revolutionary discoveries in chemistry made in the last decade of the eighteenth century” (Neville, *Historical chemical library*, 1:100). An English translation of this book on pediatric dentistry was published in 1841 in New York.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:86-87 (with a long list of Baumes’ publications).

*“He stood on a pedestal in the community in a day of great men”*

5. **BELL, Luther Voss.** Attempt to investigate some obscure and undecided doctrines in relation to small-pox, varioloid and vaccination. Boston: Marsh, Capen and Lyon, 1836. Original brown embossed cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved, original printed label mounted on upper cover. Ink signature on front pastedown (James [illegible] Jr.); ink stamp at foot of title (Med. Soc. County of Kings Library). Endpapers foxed. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: iv, [5]-72 pp.

First edition. Bell's book was intended to reacquaint physicians with the symptoms and course of smallpox following a period when it had practically disappeared from the inland areas of New England.

“To those of the medical profession engaged in practice in the interior of New-England, small-pox for the last thirty-five or forty years, has been almost an unknown disease, as far as personal experience is concerned” (p. [5]). The population of this region is therefore no longer prepared for epidemics, or outbreaks of smallpox. However, there has been a recurrence due in part, Bell suggests, to “inundation of foreign emigrants” (p. 6), even while most physicians are no longer familiar with the symptoms or preferred therapy. In addition, persons affected by the disease are disposed to account the uninformed visiting physician responsible for the outbreak! Bell's attempt to address these problems includes a review of “the ordinary phenomena of invasion, symptoms, and progress” of smallpox, descriptions of several cases, and consideration of “the causes of the failure of the vaccine in preventing the small-pox.”

“Luther V. Bell was a great citizen in his generation. He practiced extensively as physician and surgeon in New Hampshire, becoming a pioneer in introducing a better era for the insane, as well as establishing a better legal procedure for their care and treatment. He stood on a pedestal in the community in a day of great men” (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 90). Bell was “[o]ne of the most outstanding of the ‘original 13’ founding fathers of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane” (Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:56).

OCLC lists all of the American copies under “book / internet resource,” making it difficult to identify libraries which own the real book.

See Deutsch, *Mentally ill in America*, 197-98.

*His method of treating aneurysm “preserves his name and fame”*

6. **BELLINGHAM, O'Bryen.** Observations on aneurism, and its treatment by compression. London: John Churchill, 1847. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. *Inscribed by Bellingham on blank leaf preceding title:* “Henry Granby Esq. M.D. / with the kind regards /

of the Author.” Light stain in blank outer margins touching a few letters on final page. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: viii, 181 pp.

First edition of one of the most important nineteenth-century books on the treatment of aneurysm.

Bellingham was a one of the “prominent associates” of the so-called Dublin School (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 914). He is remembered for the method of slow compression for treating aneurysm, a procedure which he described in the book offered here. “The theory upon which compression effects the cure of aneurism advocated in these pages, is not laid down now for the first time; it was advanced several years since by the author communicated to the Surgical Society of Ireland, which was printed in the report of their proceedings; he has here, however, been enabled to address pathological evidence in proof of its correctness” (preface, p. [iii]).

Garrison wrote that Bellingham’s “book on the treatment of aneurysm by compression (1847) preserves his name and fame in connection with the procedure” (*History of medicine*, 486). Bellingham was probably the leading British authority on aneurysm while serving as surgeon to St. Vincent’s Hospital in Dublin.

OCLC locates all of the U.S. copies under “book / internet resource,” making it difficult to identify libraries owning the real book.

Garrison-Morton 2978.

*“A perspicuous commentary on current remedies”*

7. **BIGELOW, Jacob.** A treatise on the materia medica, intended as a sequel to the *Pharmacopoeia of the United States*: being an account of the origin, qualities and medical uses of the articles and compounds, which constitute that work, with their modes of prescription and administration. Boston: Charles Ewer, 1822. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Short ink note on p. 39. Crease in two leaves not affecting legibility (pp. 87/88, 89/90); old repaired tear (pp. 421/422). A very good copy. \$600

Collation: 424 pp.

First edition of Bigelow’s sequel to the *Pharmacopoeia of the United States* published in 1820.

Bigelow was a major force in the preparation and completion of the *Pharmacopoeia*. His *Treatise*, published just two years later, was “intended as a sequel to the *Pharmacopoeia*, and as a convenient handbook of practice for the physician and the dispenser. The *Treatise* begins with the explanation of the classification of medicines according to their actions. The main text is arranged in an alphabetical sequence of Latin headings. . . . He departed from custom by insisting on simplicity of nomenclature but provided a “Table of synonyms” which compared the terminology of the American pharmacopoeia with that of similar works” (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 175).

Kelly and Burrage refer to Bigelow as “one of America’s most learned botanists. .

. . . In 1820, when thirty-three, he was associated with Spalding, Hewson, Ives and Butts in editing the *United States pharmacopoeia*. He followed up this labor by adding ‘Bigelow’s sequel,’ a perspicuous commentary on current remedies” (*American medical biography*, 97). “Bigelow was visiting physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital, professor of materia medica at Harvard, and a great medical reformer” (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, 440).

*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1445.

*“One of the landmarks in the history of diseases of the throat”*

**8. BRETONNEAU, Pierre Fidèle.** Des inflammations spéciales du tissu muqueux, et en particulier de la diphthérite, ou inflammation pelliculaire, connu sous le nom de croup, d’angine maligne, d’angine gangréneuse, etc. Paris: chez Crevet, 1826. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards. Foxing; paper flaw in one blank margin (pp. 301/302); light stain in several blank lower margins. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: vii, [1 (errata)], 540 pp., 3 engraved folding plates.

First edition of a landmark on the differential diagnosis of diphtheria, a poorly understood condition prior to Bretonneau’s book. Bretonneau “showed that croup, malignant angina, and ‘scorbutic gangrene of the gums’ were all the same disease, for which he suggested the term ‘diphtheritis,’ later substituting ‘diphthérite” (Garrison-Morton).

“Until the nineteenth century ulcerative pharyngeal diseases, including diphtheria, had not been clearly differentiated from each other. The careful clinical observations of Pierre Bretonneau . . . during an epidemic of diphtheria in the vicinity of Tours in 1819 [described in the book offered here] defined the disease as a specific clinical entity” (Spink, *Infectious diseases: prevention and treatment in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries*, 170). Bretonneau’s book inaugurated the modern diagnosis and treatment of diphtheria. “It was not . . . until Bretonneau’s publication, in 1826 [offered here], that any very great advance is to be noted in the nineteenth century in the study of diphtheria. . . . His work gives by far the best description of the disease which had yet appeared. . . . Bretonneau’s work produced a great impression upon his contemporaries, and it is one of the landmarks in the history of diseases of the throat” (Wright, *History of laryngology and rhinology*, 186).

Bretonneau’s book includes both cases and autopsy reports.

Garrison-Morton 5053. See Ackerknecht, *Medicine at the Paris hospital*, 118-19; Bloomfield, *Bibliography of selected diseases*, 247-48.

*First American book on neurology*

**9. BRIGHAM, Amariah.** An inquiry concerning the diseases and functions of the brain, spinal cord, and the nerves. New York: G. Adlard, 1840. Original cloth (small repairs at spine ends). Inscription on

front flyleaf: "Samuel Smith / Philadelphia / 1849." One leaf (p. 215/216) creased in binding; foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [iii]-xii, [13]-327 pp. All of the previous copies which I have handled began with p. [iii].

First edition of the first book by an American physician to contain a lengthy discussion of neuropathology.

Brigham's is the "the first American book dealing with neurology. . . . In the preface he called the attention of those practitioners of medicine into whose hands his book might fall to the importance of the nervous system and tried to persuade them to embrace every opportunity for studying its functions and diseases. He discussed the structure and functions of the brain, medulla, spinal cord, and cranial nerves. Although most of the clinical portions of the text deal with mental diseases, he did discuss inflammation of the brain, apoplexy, tinnitus, chorea, delirium tremens, and tic douloureux" (DeJong, *History of American neurology*, 8).

Brigham was one of the founders of the specialty of psychiatry in the United States. He was one of the thirteen founding members of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, which eventually became the American Psychiatric Association. He also founded the *American journal of insanity*, the predecessor of the *American journal of psychiatry*. "Dr. Brigham was a clear writer, a sound scholar, and an indefatigable and progressive administrator. Although he died at an early age, he left an indelible imprint upon the development of psychiatric literature in the United States" (*One hundred years of American psychiatry*, 58).

See Deutsch, *Mentally ill in America*, 198-200; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 145-46.

***"Remarkable for its frankly agnostic spirit in regard to obscure phenomena": "very rare" book of which some 240 copies were sold***

**10. BRIGHT, Richard, and ADDISON, Thomas.** Elements of the practice of medicine. [Vol. 1 (all published)]. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, 1836 [i.e., 1836-1839]. Original green embossed cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved. Uncut. Signed "Montieth" on front flyleaf and on one page (see below). Several leaves carelessly opened; piece torn from blank outer margin of one leaf (pp. 171/172); occasional minor spots and stains. A very good copy enclosed in a clamshell cloth box. \$4500

Collation: vi [verso of second preliminary leaf also numbered vi], 613, [1 (printer's slug)] pp.

First edition, formed from the original three parts, of the authors' practice of medicine, a survey of sixty-three "diseases" which they had either encountered in their own practices or had found described in the contemporary literature. A second volume was planned but never published.

In their preface, the authors describe the *Elements* as an elementary work intended

as a “book of reference.” “The plan which they have adopted in the performance of this task, is to endeavour to state, with as much conciseness as is consistent with perspicuity, the history, symptoms, and treatment of each disease as established in their own minds by what they have read as well as what they have seen, introducing so much theory only as is indispensable to render the various subjects intelligible to the student, without entering at large upon controversial points, or pretending to bring forward novel views or striking doctrines.”

The *Elements* includes chapters on communicable diseases, “fevers” (the designation for disease conditions whose etiology was then unknown), and recognized pathological conditions (including delirium tremens, hepatitis, and diseases of the heart and brain). This book is memorable for the chapter on “inflammation of the cæcum and appendix vermiformis” (pp. 498-504). “In 1839 T. Addison and R. Bright in their *Elements of the practice of medicine* described with great accuracy the symptoms and signs of appendicitis and emphasized that diseases of the appendix were more common than those of the cecum” (Meade, *Introduction to the history of surgery*, 293).

“The treatise in practice by Bright and Addison, of which only the first volume was ever published . . . , is a strictly scientific production, in which the phenomena of disease are treated in rigid categories, as in a work on mathematical physics. It is remarkable for its frankly agnostic spirit in regard to obscure phenomena, such as the nature of fever” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 425). Bright and Addison, together with Thomas Hodgkin, formed “the great triumvirate” at Guy’s Hospital, “brilliant men who were able to act as catalysts or synthesizers between increasing scientific knowledge and the need for better bedside facilities and treatment” (Gibson, *British contributions to medical science*, 13-14).

“According to records in the Longman Archive at the University of Reading, Bright and Addison’s work was first published in three parts between 1836 and 1839, which were then issued together as Volume I of what was intended to be a larger work. About 240 copies of the volume were sold by Longman, who published the work on commission from the authors” (Norman 342). Books formed from original publication in parts have a sometimes complicated bibliography. Nearly all of the recorded copies of this book have a title page dated 1839; OCLC locates just two or three copies with an 1836 title page. In addition, OCLC gives the same pagination for all of the copies, namely, vi, 613 pp. Yet copies with the 1839 title page exist with a total of five preliminary leaves (there are three in the copy offered here) or with three preliminary leaves and either two, or three, leaves bound p. 340 (consisting of a part title for part 3, a preface to part 3, and an introduction). This copy is in original green cloth, but there are also copies in original black cloth.

Garrison-Morton 2215; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1452. See *DSB*: for Addison, 1:59-61 (and noting that the *Elements* is “very rare”); for Bright, 2:463-65.

George Dalrymple Montieth, a presumed former owner of this copy, was among the earliest surgeons practicing in Wellington, New Zealand. According to the internet sites containing biographies of Montieth, he left England in 1839, arriving in New Zealand in 1840. He would therefore have had an opportunity to acquire this copy of *The Elements* prior to his departure.



*“Only didactic poem in English” on dentistry,  
in the original unrestored cloth binding*

**11. BROWN, Solyman.** *Dentologia*: a poem on the diseases of the teeth, and their proper remedies. . . . With notes, practical, historical, illustrative, and explanatory, by Eleazar Parmly. New York: Peabody & Co., 1833. Original cloth. Brown stain, not affecting legibility, on pp. 38-40, 59-62, and 164-68; small hole in blank upper margin on one leaf (83/84). A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: xii, [13]-176 pp.

First edition of Brown's best known work, a poem on dentistry in five cantos. This copy is in its original, unusually well-preserved, cloth binding.

Brown's *Dentologia* "is the only didactic poem in English [on this topic], a real literary curiosity, which was favorably received by the reviewers, and has been quoted frequently by dental writers. It was reprinted five times; it had a great influence in elevating dentistry as a profession" (*Dictionary of American biography*, 3:155). Brown's poem (pp. 15-80) is followed by an appendix (pp. 83-174) consisting of elaborate notes by Parmly.

Brown and Parmly were central figures in the establishment of the specialty of dentistry in the United States. Brown was one of the original members of the American Society of Dental Surgeons, and he became one of the joint editors of the *American journal of dental science* in the year following its founding by Chapin Aaron Harris and Eleazar Parmly, "a prominent New York dentist" (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 410). Parmly was a "leading figure in the establishment of dentistry as a profession in America. [He t]aught or worked with a core of early dentists in New York City, including Solyman Brown" (Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 2:580).

Asbell, *Bibliography of dentistry in America 1790-1840*, no. 35. For Brown, see Kaufman, 1:101-2.

*“Famous” book on suicide with an unrecorded frontispiece portrait*

**12. [BUONAFEDE, Appiano.]** *Istoria critica e filosofica del suicidio ragionato*. Di Agatopisto Cromaziano. Lucca. Vincenzo Giuntini, 1761. Contemporary three-quarter calf, marbled boards, rebaked, portion of original spine preserved. Bookplate; small wormhole in blank corners of fifteen leaves. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait of the author), [4], 3-289 pp.

First edition of a rare and important book on suicide.

"Appiano Buonafede (1716-1783), Celestine monk, theologian, philosopher, and prolific writer, published under the pseudonym Agatopisto Cromiziano his famous *Istoria critica e filosofica del suicidion ragionata* . . . , a historical and philosophical study of suicide which was never surpassed. It reached several editions and was translated into French" (Nemec, *Highlights in medicolegal relations*, no. 287).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Kansas, Kansas

State, Michigan, National Library of Medicine, University of California/Berkeley, and Yale. Neither *NUC* nor OCLC mention a frontispiece.

*Important early nineteenth-century psychiatric text*

**13. BURROWS, George Man.** Commentaries on the causes, forms, symptoms, and treatment, moral and medical, of insanity. London: T. & G. Underwood, 1828. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Walter Channing's engraved bookplate remounted in front pastedown (see below). Lacking the half-title; light, and inoffensive, stain on a part of the outer edge of the text block. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: xv, [1], 716 pp., folding table.

First edition of "by far the most complete and practical treatise on insanity that had then appeared in this country" (Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 3:291). This is a particularly desirable copy having once belonged to one of two prominent Boston physicians (for whom see below). This copy may bear a correction in the hand of the author. At the foot of the final page of the preface (p. viii) a part of the author's address has been altered in ink to read "59, Gower" (with "10, Montague" deleted in ink).

In his preface, Burrow states that this is not a revised version of his *Inquiry into certain errors relative to insanity* (London, 1820) but an entirely new book in which are "embodied such portions of [the former study] as are adapted to my present views" (p. viii). Burrow's *Commentaries* consists of six "parts." The chapters forming Part I are devoted to likely, or possible, causes of insanity, including "moral," religious, physical, hereditary, etc. In Part II, Burrows offers a "division of insanity," by which he intended to classify the various kinds and their stages. "Terminations of insanity," covered in part III, include cures, relapses, incurability, and mortality. Prognosis is discussed in part IV and treatment in Part V. The final, short, part reviews "medical evidence in cases of insanity."

Burrows' familiarity with the French literature on insanity was the opportunity to become the first English physician to report "the work of Bayle (1822, 1826) and Calmeil (1826) in which Morgagni's . . . method of correlating clinical signs with pathological findings bore its first and most important fruit in psychiatry in the discovery and delineation of general paralysis of the insane" (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 778).

See Munk, 3:290-91.

The engraved bookplate is probably that of the first Walter Channing (1786-1876), the first professor of medical jurisprudence and obstetrics at Harvard (see Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 209-10 [who note that he "was fond of quiet among his books"]). The elder Channing's namesake grandson (1849-1921) was "a leading alienist of Boston" (Kelly and Burrage, 210-11).

*The true medicine defended against empirics and charlatans*

**14. CALLOT, François Joseph.** L'Idée et le triomphe de la vraie médecine, en forme d'apologie. Ouvrage non-seulement curieux & instructif, mais encore utile & profitable, tant au public qu'à tous ceux que veulent connoître de la médecine. Commercy: chez Henry Thomas, Imprimeur ordinaire de S. A. R. Madame, 1742. Contemporary calf, spine gilt, red leather lettering piece. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: xxiii, [1 (blank)], 163, [21] pp. Title in red and black.

First edition (one of two issues, the other published in Nancy) of a handsome copy of a rare book in which the author describes "the true medicine," which he interpreted as that practiced by properly educated, and therefore fully qualified, physicians.

Callot addresses his book to the public, which he wishes to inform about the most likely, and effective, ways to treat disease while avoiding becoming the victim of the numerous abuses perpetrated by uninformed, or malevolent, individuals. This account of the "vraie médecine" consists of three "parts." In the first, titled "Des prérogatives, de l'excellence, & des avantages de la vraie médecine," Callot extolls the nobility and excellence of genuine medical care, which he is convinced can alone contribute to health and the continuation of life. The "true medicine" is contrasted, in the second part, with the practices of "l'empyrique" and "le charlatan." Finally, in the last part, Callot identifies the sources of many abuses in medical practices, some of which he attributes to members of the medical profession!

A comprehensive alphabetical "table des matieres contenues dans cet ouvrage" takes up the final (unnumbered) eighteen pages.

Callot studied medicine at Montpellier before establishing himself at Nancy. Deziemeris gives Commercy as the place of publication of this book, and fails to mention a Nancy printing (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 1, part 2, p. 603). Deziemeris calls Callot the "petit-neveu" of the famous seventeenth-century engraver Jacques Callot who was born, and died, at Nancy.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. of the Commercy issue at National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and Stanford; copies of the Nancy issue in the U.S. are at Chicago and National Library of Medicine.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:806.

*Rare book on dietetics and "private hygiene"*

**15. CARL, Johann Samuel.** Anmerkungen von der Diæt-Ordnung, vor Gesunde und Krancke: in gründlicher Anweisung, wie solche auff jedes besonden Zustand und Kranckheit wol einzurichten. Aller göttlichen und natürlichen Ordnung gemäss, als ein sicherer, richtiger und einfältiger Weg zu Erhaltung des Lebens, vorgestellt, zum Dienst meiner Patienten. Frankfurt: zu finden bey Samuel Tobias Hocker, 1713. Contemporary vellum (darkened), spine hand lettered (now

illegible), one (of the original two) clasps. Upper corner of front flyleaf removed; small stain on p. 3; tiny wormhole in blank outer edge of first five leaves and in lower margins beginning on p. 199 and touching single letters on a few pages; small piece torn from blank outer margin of pp. 117/118; browned. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: [20], 294, 21, [1 (blank)] pp.

First edition of a rare book (OCLC locates a total of six copies). Carl's book, possibly the earliest eighteenth-century work devoted to "private hygiene," was designed to provide families and persons engaged in various occupations and professions with recommendations for maintaining good health with special emphasis on diet and consuming, or avoiding, certain foods.

Baas reviews the inauguration of a literature by physicians dealing with the twin subjects of private and public hygiene. "Private hygiene," according to Baas, "in earlier times passed under the name of dietetics" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 714). A long tradition of books by physicians on personal health and hygiene culminated in the publication, during the eighteenth century, of many books of a so-called "popular" kind covering virtually every aspect of privately administered health care and recommending measures, or methods, likely to result in a healthier and happier life. "During the 18th century the most distinguished physicians promoted prominently the subject of [private] hygiene. The earliest to make their appearance were the famous [Friedrich] Hoffmann, with an *Anweisung wie ein Mensch . . .* (1715 [*sic*: *Gründliche Anweisung wie ein Mensch*, 9 parts, 1715-28]), and the follower of [Georg Ernst] Stahl, J[ohann] Samuel Carl, with a *Diätordnung für Gesunde und Krancke* [offered here]" (*ibid.*, 714 [Baas knew only the second edition of Carls' book published in 1719 under a different title]).

Carl's work consists of three "books." The three books are titled "Von der Diät-Ordnung der Gesunden. Die General Abhandlung" (pp. 1-121), "Von der Diät-Ordnung der Krancken. Die General Abhandlung" (pp. 122-206), and "Von etlichen besondern Diät-Ordnungen" (pp. 207-94). Carl describes many common disorders and the kinds of diets which may result in their cure or, alternatively, prevent their occurrence. He also considers the dietary requirements of infants, children, and pregnant women.

Carl studied medicine at Halle under Hoffmann and Stahl. He later served Christian VI of Denmark. Carl was a prolific author, counting among his books works on hygiene, pharmacology, and therapeutics. A second edition of this book was published under the title *Von der Diät vor Gesunde und Krancke* (Büdingen, 1719).

OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. at the National Library of Medicine, a copy in the Czech Republic, and four copies in Germany. OCLC locates copies in the U.S. of the second edition at College of Physicians, Duke, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, and Stanford.

See *From Hammurabi to Gesell: an exhibition of books on the history of pediatrics* (Duke University), no. 33 (second edition); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:831 (this book is not mentioned).

*First French edition of a landmark Italian work on vaccination*

**16. Cisalpine Republic. Commissione medico-chirurgica.** Rapport de la commission médico-chirurgicale, instituée à Milan, en vertu des ordres du gouvernement Cisalpin, ou résultats des observations et expériences sur l'inoculation de la vaccine faites dans le grand hôpital de la même ville. Traduit de l'Italien avec des notes sommaires et analytiques des meilleurs écrits publiés sur cette importante matière, par N. Heurteloup. Paris: Testu & Gabon, an X (1802). Contemporary calf, new spine. Contemporary engraved bookplate on each pastedown (front: Ex Libris Alexandri Armandi Desprez, Doctoris Medici Monspelienensis 1771; rear: Ex Libris Car.-Gab. Lemercher, Doctoris Medici). Two tiny worm holes in blank upper margins. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xx, 268 pp., plate (between pp. [iv]/[v]).

First edition in French of *Risultati di osservazioni e sperienze sull'inoculazione del vajuolo vaccino institute nello Spedal Maggiore di Milano* (Milan, 1802), the report by a commission formed by the government of the Cisalpine Republic to examine the efficacy of vaccination for preventing smallpox. The French edition has a plate (not present in the Italian version) illustrating a cannula for use in vaccination. The French translator has included a ten-page introduction ("avant-propos," pp. vii-xvi).

The commission solicited the opinions of physicians at the the Spedal Maggiore in Milan concerning the effectiveness of vaccination. These men's published conclusions respecting the reliability of the new therapy constitute the earliest comprehensive Italian response to Jenner's discovery.

The commission prepared its report during the last year of the Cisalpine Republic, which was founded by Napoleon in 1797. At that time he chose to consolidate several duchies and republics which he had just conquered. In 1802 the territory was enlarged and became the Italian Republic.

*Scarce upstate New York domestic medical manual*

**17. COBB, David J.** The family adviser; calculated to teach the principles of botany. Compiled with a strict regard to logick. Containing directions for preserving health, and curing diseases. For the use of families and private individuals. Rochester, N.Y.: printed for the author, by Marshall & Dean, 1828. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Inscribed on original preserved front flyleaf: "William G. Burdicks / Family Library [illegible] 97 Attica" and "William G. Burdick / Utica / Wyoming." Faded illegible inscription on second front blank leaf. Foxing and old dampstaining; several repaired short

tears; parts of two blank outer margins removed (pp. 57/58, 81/82); two blank outer edges very slightly frayed. A good copy. \$850

Collation: 131 pp

First edition of a domestic manual devoted to the treatment of disease by the application of botanic remedies.

Pages 10-39 contains a list, in alphabetical order, of “indigenous medicinal plants,” the places where they may be found, and, usually, their distinctive features and a brief notice of the method of administering. A short statement of “Rules to be observed in collecting and curing medicinal plants” (pp. 39-41) is followed by a notice “On the application of medicine” (pp. 42-43) and a description of twenty-six classes of medicine (pp. 42-62) beginning with “antisepticks” and ending with “vermifuges.” Most of the remainder of the book (pp. 68-122) describes some seventy diseases and injuries and the appropriate class of medicine recommended for their cure. The index on pp. [125]-131 lists, in alphabetical order, the diseases dealt with in the text together with the page on which they are discussed.

Cobb was active in Western New York State during the 1830s and 1840s.

Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 684.

*The “present privileged system of medicine” ineffective!*

**18. COOPER, James W.** The experienced botanist or Indian physician, being a new system of practice, founded on botany; containing: 1. A description of medicinal plants—their properties, &c. and the method of preparing and using them. 2. A treatise on the causes, symptoms and cure of diseases incident to the human frame; with a safe and sovereign mode of treatment. For the use of families and practitioners. By J. W. Cooper, experienced botanist and Indian physician. Lancaster, [Pa.]: printed for the author and publishers. John Bear, printer, 1840. Contemporary sheep, spine gilt. Foxing. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: xxi, [2 (1 = blank)], 24-303 pp.

Second edition but probably a resetting of the text of the first edition published in Ebensburg, Pa., in 1833, here offered in an unusual American binding (to judge from the gilt spine), possibly the work of a recent German or European immigrant. Cooper defends botanic remedies, which he insists are more likely to cure disease than the alternative, but in his view ineffective, “present privileged system of medicine.”

In confirmation of the propriety of his rejection of “privileged” medicine, Cooper refers to his lengthy successful experience as a practitioner of botanic remedies, and he cites in addition the experience of the “Aborigines of our country.” He notes especially that “when I observe the means of health scattered so profusely around us, in almost every field and forest, placed, as it were, within the reach of every hand that will deign to accept it; it is natural to wish that the kind efforts of nature be seconded, that her gifts be received and applied to useful purposes” (preface, p. iv).

The first part of the book consists of a “Description of medicinal plants” (pp. 28-

81). Pages 81-91 are devoted to pills, ointments, and powders. "Rules to be observed in collecting and curing medicinal plants" occupies pp. 93-96. Pages 96-261 deal with the causes, symptoms, and treatment of many diseases or ailments. James Hamilton's "On the pernicious effects of mercury" is reprinted on pp. [265]-290.

Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 787.

### *Medical ethics for British physicians*

**19. DAVIES, John.** An exposition of the laws which relate to the medical profession in England: containing a brief account of the various ordinances, charter, and acts of Parliament, under which the practice of medicine in England has been governed from the earliest period of its history down to the present time. With an appendix, containing an ample analysis of Sir James Graham's bill for the better regulation of medical practice throughout the United Kingdom. London: John Churchill, . . . and E. W. Cobb, Hertford, 1844. Buckram (stamped on rear endpaper: Reynold Binder Sep 9 1905), red and black leather lettering pieces on spine. Faint embossed stamp on title (Association of the Bar Library New York City) and accession number on title verso. Blank lower corner of title removed. A very good copy. \$500

Collation: vi, [2], 84 pp.

First edition (but reprinting, in revised form, material published earlier) of a scarce book on medical ethics. It contains a thorough review of the relevant legal standards applicable to the conduct of British physicians as well as an examination of the probable effects of recent alterations in the rules governing the practice of British medicine.

Davies has devoted separate chapters to the various acts and charters affecting the College of Physicians (pp. 1-20), the College of Surgeons (pp. 21-48), the Society of Apothecaries (pp. 49-66), and the University of London (pp. 67-68). The appendix (pp. 69-84) consists of an analysis of a bill, recently passed by Parliament, setting out the new terms for the conduct of medicine in the U.K.

Davies studied medicine in London before establishing himself as a physician at Hertford. He is described on the title page to his book as a member of "the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of England," but there is no mention of him in either Munk's *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians* or Plarr's *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons*. Davies is apparently not cited in *Legacies in law and medicine*, edited by Chester R. Burns (the lack of an index is a serious deficiency!).

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

Brittain, *Bibliography of medico-legal works in English*, p. 47. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:191.

*Rare book on spinal cord diseases and injuries*

**20. DEMUSSY, Alexandre.** Histoire de quelques affections de la colonne vertébrale et du prolongement rachidien de l'encéphale. Paris: d'Heutel, 1812. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Illegible ink stamp on title; foxing. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [4], 152, [16 (publisher's catalog)] pp.

First edition of a rare book devoted to the diseases and injuries of the vertebral column. This appears to be one of the earliest monographs concerned solely with spinal cord disease and injury. In his *History of the treatment of spinal injuries*, Silver (who was obviously unaware of Demussy's book) dates the inauguration of special interest in this subject to the early years of the nineteenth century.

On the first page of his book, Demussy remarks on the variety of spinal disorders, their seriousness, and the efforts of French physicians to understand their nature and appropriate treatment. He refers to Fernel's interest in spinal cord anatomy and to subsequent anatomical and other studies which have sought to identify the causes of impaired spinal cord function. On p. 6, he presents a classification of the major disorders, to each of which he devotes a separate account. Among the topics dealt with in the text are vertebral fractures, rickets, caries, and spinal bifida. Under each heading, Demussy deals with diagnosis (requiring knowledge of spinal cord anatomy), prognosis, and treatment, and he has included some details based on autopsies. The numerous footnotes confirm Demussy's wide familiarity with the relevant literature.

This book is unnoticed in the histories of orthopedics, and the author is missing from Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon*.

NUC records a copy at the National Library of Medicine in the U.S. OCLC fails to locate further U.S. copies.

*The first biography of Daniel Drake, in the fine deluxe binding*

**21. (Drake) MANSFIELD, Edward Deering.** Memoir of the life and services of Daniel Drake, M.D., physician, professor, and author, with notices of the early settlement of Cincinnati and some of its pioneer citizens. Cincinnati: Applegate & Co., 1855. Original deluxe binding of polished calf, spine and covers with elaborate gilt decoration; gilt dentelles. All edges gilt. Pencil ownership notation dated 25 December 1912 on blank leaf at front. Library accession number on p. iii; ink stamp on p. 99 (Ramsey County Medical Society / St. Paul, Minn.). A nearly fine copy. \$650

Collation: frontispiece with tissue guard (reproduction of photograph of Drake), x, 11-408, [12 (advertisements)] pp.

First edition, in the special deluxe binding (the usual binding is cloth), of the first biography of Drake written by a friend who was given access to family correspondence



and supplied with further information by the great American surgeon Samuel David Gross (who was Drake's colleague in Cincinnati during the 1840s).

Daniel Drake was a major force in the establishment of organized medical education in Ohio and particularly in Cincinnati. He was also the author of several important books, chief among them and (according to Kelly and Burrage) "the crowning glory of his life," his *Systematic treatise . . . on the principal diseases of the interior valley of North America* (2 vols., Cincinnati, 1850, and Philadelphia, 1854 [Garrison-Morton 1777 and 5234.1]), the second volume published posthumously two years after Drake's death

See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 343-44.

*First illustrated edition of one of the most important, and among the rarest, of the early classics of surgery*

**22. FABRICIUS HILDANUS (or Wilhelm FABRY, or FABRICIUS von HILDEN).** Von dem Heissen und Kalten Brandt, welcher Gangraena et Sphacelus, oder S. Antonij und Martialis Fewr genannt wirdt, Grundlicher Bericht. Von solcher Schaeden Beschreibu[n]g, Ursprung, Zeichen, Unterscheidung, und endlichen Heilung. Item: Wie die verdorbene Gliedmassen abzuschneiden. Und ob solches im todten Fleisch geschehen solle: Und wie den Zufälln, alls Ohnmacht, Feber, Geschwulst, Hitz, Schmerzen, Krampff, &c. fürzukömen und zu wehren. . . . Gedruckt zu Basel: In veregung Ludwig Königs, 1603. Modern vellum, yapped edges, spine hand lettered. Old ink stamp on title (Ex Bibliotheca Ministerii Gallensis). Lightly browned; tiny wormholes in some blank outer margins (touching a few letters in one side note); faint dampstain in a few blank lower margins. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box.

\$15,000

Collation: [24 (11-12 = blank)], 374 pp., portrait (verso of f. 8), 10 plates (9 folding [at pp. 259, 262, 264, 268, 271, 272, 279, 281, 329]). Title in red and black.

First illustrated edition of one of the most important early surgical texts, particularly memorable for the author's recommendations regarding amputation and for his case reports. The first, unillustrated, edition, titled *De gangraena et sphacelo*, was published in Cologne in 1593. Both versions of Fabricius' book are rare.

"At the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century, Fabry (Hildanus) made important original surgical contributions, illuminated by many case histories, including amputation techniques. He was among the first to perform above-knee amputation through healthy flesh and strongly advocated a red-hot knife to divide soft tissues and obtain occlusive coagulation of vessels at the same time. . . . Fabry wrote against amputation of digits and the hand by means of a gouge or carpenter's chisel, and he also disapproved of the use of large dismemberment pincers or pliers . . . which he said lacerated nerves and tendons, and were much better reserved for cutting metal. . . .

Fabry was among the earliest to insist that all amputations should take place through sound tissues well above disease level, that the limb should be tethered to a firm board to stop excessive movement by the patient, and that the patient bled less if lying down, and that the bow saw was the best instrument for major bone resections” (Kirkup, *History of limb amputation*, 60-61).

“Hilden was the first learned German surgeon, generally recognized and esteemed by the physicians. He did not embrace exclusively the maxim of his colleagues that surgery was merely a matter of practical dexterity. . . . On the contrary, he demanded of the surgeon a good education, knowledge of anatomy and the study of the ancient physicians and surgeons, which he himself zealously pursued. Hence he was a cautious and very fertile author, respected as an equal by the learned physicians. Though he often supported obstinately the views of the Ancients, including Galen, he was yet a good observer and in practical life an able surgeon” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 516). Thompson briefly describes, and illustrates, some of the instruments invented by Fabricius (see *History and evolution of surgical instruments*, passim).

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

Garrison-Morton 5566 (first, unillustrated, edition, 1593); Krivatsy 3856. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:463; Zimmerman and Veith, *Great ideas in the history of surgery*, 239-48 (and reproducing the portrait of Fabricius and an amputation scene on pp. 240 and 244).

### *Pioneering work on cystoscopy and urethral catheterization*

**23. FENWICK, Edwin Hurry.** The electric illumination of the bladder and urethra as a means of diagnosis of obscure vesico-urethral diseases. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1888. Original blue cloth (title in gilt on spine and upper cover). A nearly fine copy. \$650

Collation: xii, 176, 16 (publisher’s advertisements dated October 1887) pp., 29 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of one of the major monographs on cystoscopy and urethral catheterization from the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

In this book, Fenwick described an improved model of a cystoscope employing an incandescent lamp adapted by David Newman for an endoscope in 1887. Fenwick’s cystoscope adopted features of the instruments invented by Max Nitze in 1877 and in 1879 reoffered with improvements partly the work of the instrument maker J. Leiter. In the book offered here, Fenwick “combined the better features of these instruments [i.e., Nitze’s 1877 and 1879 models] for his instrument, and his writings testify to its efficiency in the hands of an enthusiast” (Murphy, *History of urology*, 357). Fenwick’s book contains numerous cases whose treatment had been made possible by his cystoscope.

The text illustrations depict instruments including endoscopes, additional devices and apparatus, and features of the interior of the bladder revealed during endoscopic examination.

Fenwick was one of the leading English urologists of the time. He was responsible for both new instruments and new operative procedures. He is also remembered for

his role in the application of the newly discovered X ray to urological diagnosis.

All of the U.S. copies in the OCLC record are listed under "book / internet resource" making it hard to identify libraries owning the real book.

See Castiglioni, *History of medicine*, 1031; Glasser, *Science of radiology*, 142; Murphy, numerous references.

*Scarce German review of English midwifery in 1797*

**24. FISCHER, Christian Ernst.** Bemerkungen über die englische Geburtshülfe. Göttingen: Johann Christian Dieterich, 1797. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A little light foxing; pale stain in blank lower corners of first two leaves. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: xv, [1], 182 pp., engraved plate.

First edition containing an account of London lying-in hospitals and English obstetrics by a German physician who spent time in that country.

Fischer's book consists of five chapter and an appendix. The first chapter provides a general survey of London lying-in hospitals. Chapters 2 covers English procedures for managing natural (uncomplicated) deliveries. English procedures for handling complicated births are discussed in chapter 3. The treatment of pregnant women, women who have recently given birth, and newborns are dealt with in chapter 4. The final chapter, or appendix, contains, first, a review of Robert Bland's *Observations on human and comparative parturition* (London, 1794) and, second, a description of an improved version of André Levret's forceps, which is illustrated in the plate.

This book is the companion to Fischer's *Medicinische und chirurgische Bemerkungen über London und die englische Heilkunde* (Göttingen, 1796).

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

See Hirsch, *Biographischen Lexikon*, 2:527.

*"A work of considerable importance" containing plates executed by a French artist at the bed-side of the patients*

**25. FISHER, John Dix.** Description of the distinct, confluent, and inoculated small pox, varioloid disease, cow pox, and chicken pox. Boston: Lilly, Wait & Co., 1835. Original boards (a little soiled), new cloth spine and printed paper spine label. Inscribed on front flyleaf: "Herbert L. Burrell / from his friend / Y. C. Whiston / Oct 1, 1876." Tissue guards partly foxed; small light circular stain in final three leaves of text. A very good copy. \$1850

Folio. Collation: iv, [2], 73 pp., 13 hand-colored plates, each with tissue guard.

Second edition (reprinting the text of the first edition published in 1829) of the most elaborate American book on smallpox published up to this time.

This book was intended to clarify, by reference to the detailed illustrations, the

precise differences between smallpox and “other eruptive diseases.” “The paintings from which the plates in this volume are engraved, and of which they are accurate copies, were made in the Hospitals of Paris during the years 1825 and 1826, a period at which the variolous disease prevailed epidemically in that city. They were executed by a French artist under my own immediate direction, and were all begun and finished at the bed-side of the patients from whom they were taken” (dedication, p. [iii]).

The book “is dedicated to James Jackson . . . , from whom he conceived the idea of preparing the work, and is a quarto [*sic*: folio] containing life-size plates made by a distinguished artist. It was a work of considerable importance. Later the plates and unsold copies were destroyed by fire” (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biographies* [Baltimore, 1920], 387).

Fisher graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1825. He then spent two years studying medicine in Paris before returning to this country. Fisher was one of the first Americans to utilize auscultation as an aid in diagnosis.

See *Dictionary of American biography*, 6:409.

### *First announcement of the effect of penicillium on bacteria*

**26. FLEMING, Alexander.** On the antibacterial action of cultures of a penicillium with special reference to their use in the isolation of B influenzae. In *British journal of experimental pathology* 10:226-36 and plate. London: H. K. Lewis, 1929. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Lacking half-title. A very good copy. \$3850

Collation: [iii]-vii, [1], 407 pp., 10 plates.

First edition of the famous paper containing Fleming’s announcement of his discovery of the growth-inhibiting properties of penicillium on certain bacteria.

Research by Fleming carried out during 1928 revealed that a hitherto unidentified mold destroyed the bacterial colonies with which it came in contact. Fleming named the substance “penicillin” and surmised that it would be an effective antiseptic for treating penicillin-sensitive microbes. He failed, however, to prepare an extract “due to his limited knowledge of chemistry, and the ‘mold juice’ remained of limited use until 1940-41, when Ernst Boris Chain and Howard W. Florey, using Fleming’s original culture, successfully prepared a pure and stable penicillin extract and demonstrated its usefulness in treating human bacterial infections” (Grolier Club, *One hundred books famous in medicine*, no. 96). Fleming, Chain, and Florey shared the 1945 Nobel Prize for this discovery.

The original offprint of this paper is practically unobtainable, and the reprint of that offprint prepared in 1944 is rare.

Garrison-Morton 1933; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2320 (journal volume); Norman 798 (extract only); *Printing and the mind of man* 420a.

*First description of trigeminal neuralgia*

**27. FOTHERGILL, John.** Of a painful affection of the face. In *Medical observations and inquiries*. By a society of physicians in London. Vol. 5, pp. 129-42. London: T. Cadell, 1776. Contemporary calf, new calf spine. Tears in several plates repaired; tiny wormhole in blank outer margins of ca. 100 leaves. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: xv, [1], 405, [27], xv pp., 7 engraved plates.

First edition of a landmark paper containing the first reliable description of trigeminal neuralgia. Fothergill's paper was based on fourteen cases of his own "involving painful affections of the face [presented] with such clarity, accuracy, and minuteness that his description today is as valid an account as the day it was written" (Stookey and Ransohoff, *Trigeminal neuralgia: its history and treatment*, 24).

In this paper, Fothergill showed that the disease later named "trigeminal neuralgia" is a distinct condition "though nearly akin in appearance to the toothache, and that kind of disorder of the jaw which is sometimes called the rheumatism, sometimes the argue in the head, and which had not given way to those remedies and applications which in such complaints are most commonly successful in curing them" (p. 129). "From imperceptible beginnings, a pain attacks some part or other of the face, or the side of the head, sometimes about the orbit of the eye. . . . The pain comes suddenly, and is excruciating" (pp. 130-31). Fothergill "gave a classic description of the disease [subsequently called trigeminal neuralgia]. He stated that the condition was peculiar to elderly people, especially women, and severer during the day than at night. . . . Fothergill recognized that it should be distinguished from the toothache and rheumatism of the face" (Walker, *History of neurological surgery*, 310).

Fothergill "stands out as a true follower of Sydenham, in his *Observations on the weather and diseases of London* (1751-54) and his original descriptions of diphtheritic sore throat (1748) and facial neuralgia (1773 [*sic*: 1776]) (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 359).

Garrison-Morton 4516. See Eadie, *Headache through the centuries*, 243-44, 251-54, 258-59; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 420; Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2:154-58.

This volume also contains Matthew Dobson's "Experiments and observations on the urine in diabetes," pp. 298-316 (Garrison-Morton 3928: "Dobson proved that the sweetish taste of diabetic urine was produced by sugar. . . . He also discovered hyperglycaemia").

*The second, and much less costly, edition of Franklin's Account*

**28. [FRANKLIN, Benjamin.]** Some account of the Pennsylvania Hospital; from its first rise to the beginning of the fifth month, called May, 1754. Philadelphia: printed at the office of the United States'

Gazette, 1817. Original boards, new paper spine and printed paper spine label. Uncut. Foxing. A very good copy. \$600

Collation: 144, 144-145 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

Second edition of Benjamin Franklin's book on the establishment of the Pennsylvania Hospital, at the present time the oldest such institution in continuous service in the United States. Franklin's *Account* was originally published in 1754, with a continuation of the Hospital's history, written by others, issued in 1761 (and present in this 1817 edition). The first edition is a rare and costly volume, having been printed at Franklin's private press.

This history of the hospital's founding and early years includes material on the events leading up to the establishment of the institution. All of the individuals involved in the organization and initial management of the institution are named, and at the end is a eighteen-page "list of contributions and legacies to the Pennsylvania Hospital" with the donors presented in alphabetical order and the amount given against each name. There are in addition tables setting out the "capital stock" of the Hospital, the expenses incurred in furnishing and maintaining it, and the diseases treated during its early years.

Austin 794.

### *Rare Swiss pharmacopeia*

29. [FUETER, Carl.] Pharmacopœæ Bernensis tentamen. Composita et præparata. Bern: Officinæ Stämpflianæ, 1852. Contemporary three-quarter morocco, marbled boards, original printed wrappers bound in. Samuel A. D. Sheppard's bookplate and signed by him on the front wrapper; ink stamp on the bookplate and on one page of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy (library dispersed). A very good copy. \$850

Collation: viii, 859 pp., folding table.

First edition of a scarce pharmacopeia for use by pharmacists in the city of Bern.

The text consists of descriptions of a very large number of pharmaceutical preparations including their composition and recommended dosages. There are, in addition to many vegetable and chemical preparations, a variety of extracts, liquors, syrups, tinctures, and tonics. A comprehensive index occupies pp. [839]-859.

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

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).

*Rare Portuguese book on the mineral waters of a famous spa*

**30. GAGO, João Nunes.** Tratado physico-chymico-medico das aguas das Caldas da Rainha: no qual se incorporou a relação da epidemia que pelos fins do anno de 1775, e todo o de 1766 [i.e., 1776] se padecceo no sitio do Seixal. Lisbon: Typografia Rollandiana, 1779. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards. Ink stamp on title (recto and verso) and one further page (Boston Medical Library [stamped "withdrawn" on verso of title]). A very good copy. \$750

Collation:[16], 289, [7] pp.

First edition of an important book in the history of Portuguese balneology.

The *Tratado* contains an account of Gago's examination of the mineral waters of Caldas da Rainha, a spa situated some fifty miles from Lisbon. The author analyzed the chemical composition of the water with the intention of determining its therapeutic effectiveness during an epidemic in the years 1775-76. "Gago was an eminent physician at the Hospital de S. Joze in Lisbon. His book is important for the descriptions of chemical analyses of these waters, with references to the works of Baumé, Boerhaave, Geoffroy, Hoffmann, Lewis, Monnet, et al. Very rare" (Neville, *Historical Chemical Library: an annotated catalogue*, 1:497).

Gago is missing from Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon*.

OCLC shows copies at Chemical Heritage Foundation, Harvard, National Library of Medicine, and Oklahoma.

*The first systematic American work on medical electricity*

**31. GARRATT, Alfred Charles.** Electro-physiology and electro-therapeutics; showing the best methods for the medical uses of electricity. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1860. Modern quarter calf, cloth. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [4], 472 pp., 2 plates (with tissue guards), 475-76 pp., 2 plates (with tissue guards), 479-708 pp., 97 figures (or text illustrations).

First edition of an early systematic treatise on the uses of electricity in medicine. This book appears to be the most comprehensive work on the therapeutic value of electricity published up to this time in the United States.

"A systematic work on the medical and surgical uses of electricity, containing clear and practical directions as to where, when, and 'how' to employ electricity as a remedy . . . has long been needed; and of late flatteringly requested of the author, by many distinguished members of the most venerable medical associations in America. . . . [In this book the] author has aimed to confine himself to gleaning from the highest practical authorities, and to comparing of these with his own clinical experiences, then classifying and arranging the subject matter, so as to present the whole range of electro-therapeutic practice, on a more systematic and scientific basis" (preface, p. 3).

The author reviews the early history of medical electricity, describes the apparatus and instruments required for medical applications of electricity, and explains the

procedures for their use. He then deals with the use of electricity in the treatment of a variety of conditions, including its application in surgery. In his preface, Garratt mentions that he began investigations in “this difficult department of special medical practice” after nearly twenty years in general practice.

Garratt is described on the title page as a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, but he is not noticed in Burrage’s history of the society. This book is inexplicably unnoticed in Rowbottom and Susskind’s *Electricity and medicine: history of their interaction*.

*Possibly the first book on the psychological development of the child*

**32. GROHMANN, Johann Christian August.** Ideen zu einer Geschichte der Entwicklung des kindlichen Alters. Psychologische Untersuchungen. Elberfeld: Heinrich Büschler, 1817. Contemporary pastepaper boards (spine top repaired), leather spine label. Illegible signature on title. Foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xviii, 420 pp.

First edition of possibly the earliest book on child psychology.

Grohmann’s book on the “history” of the development of the child may be the first book to deal comprehensively with early childhood psychology. It precedes by thirty-four years Johann Elias Löbisch’s *Entwicklungsgeschichte der Seele der Kindes* (Vienna, 1851) which is usually considered the first book devoted to this topic.

Grohmann received his doctorate at Leipzig in 1790 after specializing in philosophy, but his interests expanded to include education, the history of religion, and legal theory. His book on the education of the child (1812) presumably resulted in this book on developmental psychology. Grohmann was a prolific author and published on such subjects as prison reform and mental illness.

Grohmann spent much of his professional career at Hamburg. His book on child psychology is not cited in the standard histories of medicine, possibly because he was a philosopher rather than a medical doctor.

*NUC* shows copies at Harvard and National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds New York Academy of Medicine in the U.S.

See *Neue Deutsche Biographie*, 7:119-20.

*Edited by the greatest nineteenth-century American surgeon*

**33. GROSS, Samuel David, ed.** Lives of eminent American physicians and surgeons of the nineteenth century. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1861. Original cloth (one corner slightly worn), rebacked, original spine preserved. Small old tape repair at edge of frontispiece touching half-inch of background; a little foxing. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: engraved frontispiece, [iii]-xi, [5], [17]-836 pp.

First edition and, unusually, a copy in its original binding, of this collection of



thirty-two biographies of American physicians and surgeons including several of the most illustrious names in the history of American medicine during the first half of the nineteenth century.

The editor Samuel David Gross, the leading nineteenth-century American surgeon, has contributed the biographies of John Syng Dorsey (the first American surgeon to obtain an international reputation), Ephraim McDowell (the first ovariologist), and Daniel Drake. Three of the biographies have been written by the subject's son including those for David Hosack and George McClellan. Among the other physicians and surgeons memorialized in this volume are Samuel Bard, Theodorick Romeyn Beck, Amariah Brigham, John D. Godman, William E. Horner, Benjamin Rush, John Warren, and John Collins Warren.

In his preface, Gross wrote that "the present publication owes its origin to a desire, on the part of the Editor, to popularize the profession, and to place its services and claims more conspicuously than has been done, before the American people" (p. ix). The contributors include some of the most famous names in nineteenth-century American medical history: Buckminster Brown, Nathan Smith Davis, Austin Flint, Sr., Frank H. Hamilton, and René La Roche.

#### *First systematic work on military hygiene*

**34. HAMMOND, William Alexander.** A treatise on hygiene with special reference to the military service. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1863. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Light staining in some lower corners (occasionally touching a line in a footnote). A very good copy. \$850

Collation: engraved frontispiece, xvi, [13]-604 pp., 74 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of the first monograph to deal comprehensively and in detail with military hygiene.

Hammond begins his book by noting that "[t]he circumstances under which armies are placed, when in the field, are usually such as are directly at variance with hygienic principles" (p. [13]); but he insists that much may be done to maintain the health and comfort of the soldiers. An inquiry like this one has to begin with the health of the individuals being considered for military service, and the subject is dealt with in Section I, "On the examination of recruits." Section II, "Of the agents inherent in the organism which affect the hygienic condition of man," reviews physical and mental features of the recruits, including temperament, idiosyncracies, hereditary tendency, morbid habits, and constitution. The final section, "Of agents external to the organism which act upon the health of man," cover the physical environment (including atmospheric phenomenon, temperature, water, climate, etc.) and man-made contributions to health. In this last section, Hammond devotes considerable space to hospital design and construction, and many of the text illustrations depict hospital buildings and floor plans, some of them "original," others reproduced from the relevant British and French literature. Hammond's book "includes floor plans on all the major hospitals of the world, telling what is good and what is bad about each"

(Freeman, *Microbes and minie balls: an annotated bibliography of Civil War medicine*, 65).

During the Civil War Hammond served for a time as surgeon-general and “accomplished many reforms in army medical administration. He inaugurated the *Medical and surgical history of the war of the rebellion*, established the Army Medical Museum, [and] introduced the pavilion system of hospital construction throughout the service” (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 522).

*First book-form edition of important Civil War medical memoirs*

**35. HAMMOND, William Alexander, ed.** Military medical and surgical essays prepared for the United States Sanitary Commission. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1864. Modern quarter calf, cloth. Small embossed stamp on title and two further leaves (Columbia College Libraries New York), accession number on title verso. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: viii, [9]-552 pp., 4 diagrams (pp. 412, 415, 419, 420)) and several woodcuts included in text. Title in red and black.

First book-form edition of seventeen small “monographs [originally published] for gratuitous distribution to the medical officers of the army. The favor with which they have been received both at home and abroad, and the wish expressed in many quarters that they might be arranged in a more permanent form, have led to their collection and republication in one volume” (preface, iii).

These “essays” or “memoirs”—as they are described in the preface—were originally issued in printed wrappers (or as “paperbacks”) and are all scarce and difficult to obtain in good condition, since they were probably for the most part used by doctors in the field. The editor has arranged the essays “in three groups, according to the subjects upon which they treated. Thus, those which relate to the prevention of disease come first; those on medical subjects next; and those relating to surgical matters last. . . . To several of the memoirs I [the editor Hammond] have added a few short notes, either in explanation or for the purpose of conveying information not available at the time the essays were written” (preface, p. iv).

Among the papers are several by leading American physicians or on subjects that were just then beginning to be recognized as of special importance. Thus William H. Van Buren has contributed “Quinine as a prophylactic against malarious diseases,” and F. G. Smith and Alfred Stillé a memoir on “Vaccination in Armies.” The essays on diseases include “Scurvy,” by Hammond, and “Pneumonia,” by Austin Flint, Sr. Valentin Mott, one of the founders of vascular surgery, is the author of “Pain and anæsthetics” and “Hemorrhage from wounds, and the best means of arresting it.” There are three essays on orthopedic topics: “Treatment of fractures in military surgery, by John H. Packard; “Amputations,” by Stephen Smith; and “The excision of joints for traumatic cause,” by R. M. Hodges.

William Hammond was surgeon-general of the United States Army during 1862-64 and instituted many important reforms during this time. The Sanitary Commission,

under whose auspices this volume was published, was formed in the early years of the Civil War.

Freemon, *Microbes and mini balls: an annotated bibliography of Civil War medicine*, p. 65; Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, GS57. For Hammond, see Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 521-22.

### *First description of coal gas poisoning*

**36. HARMANT, Dominique Benoit.** Mémoir[e] sur les funestes effets du charbon allumé, avec le détail de[s] cures et des observations faites à Nancy, su[r] le même sujet. Lu dans une séance publique de l'Academie de[s] Sciences de la même ville. Nancy: chez Nicolas Gervois, 1775. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Eighteenth-century engraved book label remounted on front pastedown (Mr. Poma D.M.M.), Poma's signature on title (partly cropped). Title page originally misbound causing loss of 5 or 6 letters during an earlier rebinding. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: 80 pp.

First edition of the rare first account of coal gas poisoning.

"Harmant in France gave the first clinical description of coal gas poisoning in 1775 [in the book offered here]" (*Hunter's diseases of occupations*, tenth edition, p. 273). In this book, Harmant "described the symptoms, therapy, and pathology of poisoning following exposure to coal fumes" (Penny, *Carbon monoxide toxicity*, 5). He attributed the usual cause of carbon gas intoxication to the presence of coal stoves and poor ventilation and emphasized the danger of asphyxiation and importance of exposing the victim to fresh air immediately following the indicated symptoms of poisoning. Harmant also called attention to the prudence of measures to reduce the occurrence of coal gas accumulating within confined spaces.

Copies exist with M.-M.-S. Baltazard as the publisher but the text apparently identical with the copies published by Nicolas Gervois.

NUC and OCLC locate only the College of Physicians copy in the U.S. There is also a copy at the National Library of Medicine supplied by me in 2015.

### *First comprehensive radiological atlas of congenital deformities*

**37. HOFFA, Albert, and RAUENBUSCH, Ludwig.** Atlas der orthopädischen Chirurgie in Röntgenbildern. Herausgegeben von A. Hoffa und L. Rauenbusch. Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1906. Original cloth-backed printed boards. Former owner's address label on each pastedown and title. A nearly fine copy. \$1250

Collation: 8, 3, [1 (blank)] pp., 80 plates containing a total of 137 figures, tissue guard for each plate, each plate with accompanying leaf of description. Following plate

29, 4 pp. (text on 2).

First edition of the first comprehensive radiological atlas of congenital deformities and malformations prepared for orthopedic surgeons. Hoffa was one of the early pioneers of radiology and published one of the first papers reporting on Roentgen's initial demonstration of X rays.

"Hoffa was the leading orthopaedist of the Berlin school at the turn of the century. . . . He was a thoughtful and forward-looking surgeon, seeing scoliosis as the main problem of the future. Although an enthusiast for the manipulative reduction of congenital dislocation of the hip . . . , he was ready to for cases where manipulation had failed or was too late to be safe" (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 192). Hoffa's *Lehrbuch der orthopädischen Chirurgie* (Stuttgart, 1891) was the major German orthopedic textbook from the period

See Garrison-Morton, 4355 (Hoffa's method of surgical repair of congenital dislocation of the hip); Grigg, *Trail of the invisible light*, 4, 900 (citing Hoffa as a "roentgen pioneer").

### *First official Norwegian pharmacopeia*

**38. [HOLST, Frederic, BOECK, Christian Peter Bianco, and MØLLER, Peter.]** Pharmacopoea Novegica. Regia auctoritate edita. Christianiæ [Oslo]: Brøgger & Christie, 1854. Contemporary cloth. Samuel A. D. Sheppard's bookplate; ink stamp on the front pastedown and p. 50 of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy (library dispersed). Foxing. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: xxii, [2], 202 pp.

First edition of the first official Norwegian pharmacopeia.

A resolution to publish an official pharmacopeia for Norway was passed on 7 April 1842, but it took some time to form a commission to prepare the work for publication. The commission reviewed many pharmacopoeias as far back as the seventeenth century. The text, in Latin, consists of a very large number of botanical and chemical preparations, extracts, infusions, liquors, solutions, and syrups. An index, in two columns, occupies pp. [181]-201.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Harvard, Lloyd Library, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, University of Washington, and Wisconsin.

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 pharmacopoeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy" (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 485).

*Inscribed copy of a House report defending C. T. Jackson's claim of priority for discovery of the anesthetic properties of sulphuric ether*

**39. (Jackson) STANLEY, Edward, and EVANS, Alexander.** Report to the House of Representatives of the United States of America, vindicating the rights of Charles T. Jackson to the discovery of the anæsthetic effects of ether vapor, and disproving the claims of W. T. G. Morton to that discovery. Presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 28th of August, 1852. Printed by the authority of the Minority of the Committee. [Boston: Rand, Avery and Frye (1852?)]. Original printed wrappers (on upper wrapper: The Ether Discovery). *Inscribed on upper wrapper by Jackson*: "With the respects of / C. T. Jackson." Small repairs to spine, lower corners of wrappers, and lower edges of first two leaves. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$1950

Collation: 57 p.

First edition, second issue, of this defense of Jackson's controversial, and demonstrably spurious, claim to have been responsible both for the discovery of the efficacy of ether anesthesia and for the demonstrations of its effectiveness in surgical operations first conducted at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Short accounts of Jackson's role in the earliest operations carried out on anesthetized patients may be found in Fulton and Stanton's *Centennial of surgical anesthesia* (p. 66) and in Keys' *History of surgical anesthesia* (pp. 25-26). The House Report offered here is the second of at least two "Minority" communications vindicating Jackson's claims to priority, the first having been issued in 1849 during the second session of the Thirtieth Congress (see Fulton and Stanton, IV.72 [under the chapter on Morton]). Stanley and Evans, the compilers of the present "Minority" presentation, were "members of the Select Committee on the Ether Discovery" (according to the title page).

The upper wrapper of the first issue of this work reads "Congressional Report . . . Thirty-second Congress, First Session. 1852," while this second issue has "The Ether Discovery." This second was probably prepared by Jackson for private distribution. In 1988, I offered a copy inscribed by Mrs. Jackson.

The first issue was printed in Washington. This issue was "Electrotyped and printed" by the Boston printers and publishers Rand, Avery and Frye (according to a statement on the verso of the title page).

All of the copies in the U.S. recorded on OCLC are listed under "book / internet resource." The copy at the National Library of Medicine bears the same inscription as this one.

Fulton and Stanton, V.14 (the authors fail to notice the two issues, but they appear to record the second issue).

*Inscribed copy of an important American book on typhoid fever*

**40. JACKSON, James, Sr.** A report founded on the cases of typhoid fever, or the common continued fever of New-England, which occurred in the Massachusetts General Hospital, from the opening of that institution, in September, 1821, to the end of 1835; communicated to the Massachusetts Medical Society, in June, 1838. Boston: published by Whipple & Damrell, 1838. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. *Inscribed by Jackson*: "Dr Doane / from his friend / the Author." Foxing. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [2], 95 pp.

First edition of Jackson's book on typhoid fever, an important account of this disease based on the records of the Massachusetts General Hospital, which Jackson had been instrumental in founding and where he served for many years.

Jackson's decision to publish this book may have been influenced by the death of his son, James Jackson, Jr., who died of typhoid fever in 1834 soon after returning from Paris where he had studied with Louis and carried out important research on tuberculosis. Garrison considered Jackson's book one of the principal early American books on the subject: Jackson's "report on typhoid fever (1828 [*sic*: 1838]) played a great part in getting the disease upon a definite basis in this country" (*History of medicine*, 439). Jackson's introduction (pp. 1-23) contains a careful review of the literature with special attention to the findings of Louis and William Gerhard.

Jackson is described by Kelly and Burrage as "an eminent physician of Boston" (*American medical biography*, 638). He and John Collins Warren were largely responsible for the founding of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and these two men also succeeded in "reorganizing the Massachusetts Medical Society as the representative body of the entire medical community of the Commonwealth" (*ibid.*, 639). Jackson was for many years also a professor at the Harvard Medical School.

This is a very scarce book in my experience (this is my third copy in thirty-six years). OCLC records all of the U.S. copies under "book internet resource," making it hard to identify libraries owning the real book.

Augustus Sidney Doane, the probably recipient of this copy, received his medical degree at Harvard in 1828, and after two years of study in Paris and a short time in Boston became a successful practitioner in New York City. See Kelly and Burrage, 331.

*"Valuable memoir on the cholera epidemic of 1832"*

**41. JACKSON, James, Jr.** Cases of cholera collected at Paris, in the month of April, 1832, in the wards of MM. Andral and Louis, at the Hospital La Pitié. Boston: Carter, Hendee, and Co., 1832. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Uncut. *Inscribed by James Jackson, Sr.*,

*on blank leaf at front:* “Dr. Black [spelling?] / presented by / Dr. James Jackson.” A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: viii, 212 pp.

First edition of “a valuable memoir on the cholera epidemic of 1832” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 439).

Jackson, the son of an illustrious figure in the early history of medicine in Massachusetts and “a remarkable young fellow, was graduated at Harvard College, studied medicine, and went abroad where he became a favorite pupil of [Pierre Charles Alexandre] Louis in Paris, under whom he did original work in the early diagnosis of the lungs. He also made observations on the clinical history and pathology of cholera during the serious Paris epidemic, published as ‘Notes on sixty cases of cholera’ [*sic*: *Cases of cholera collected at Paris*], Boston, 1832. . . . A few months after returning to America, in 1834, this promising young man died of typhoid fever” (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 639).

*American landmark on the correction of irregularities of the teeth*

**42. JACKSON, Victor Hugo.** Orthodontia and orthopaedia of the face. . . . With seven hundred and sixty original illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1904. Original maroon cloth (spine ends lightly rubbed). A very good copy. \$750

Collation: 517 pp. Some of the first 537 illustrations are contained on 34 unpagged leaves of glossy paper, a few of these “plates” having illustrations on both sides; the remainder are included in the text. At the back are 44 numbered plates on 22 leaves, each plate containing six illustrations.

First edition of the author’s pioneering textbook on the correction of irregularities on the teeth, by the foremost turn-of-the-century American practitioner.

“In writing this book it has been my purpose to present, in detail, yet in a concise and systematic form, a description of my methods of correcting irregularities of the teeth, and also to introduce a complete and original system for the orthopaedic treatment of the face. I have aimed to treat the subject in such a manner as both to adapt it as a text-book for the student and to suggest methods of procedure for the active practitioner” (preface, p. 5).

“The New York practitioner Dr. Hugo Jackson was the pioneer and chief proponent of removable dental appliances in the United States. . . . In 1887, less than ten years after graduation, Jackson presented before the New York Odontological Society a simple wire device for the regulation of the teeth, which he termed a ‘crib.’ Although he had used other apparatus up to this time, and appliances similar in design had been used, this term is now associated with Jackson’s name and has become known as the ‘Jackson crib” (Hagelin and Coltham, *Odontologia: rare & important books in the history of dentistry*, 186).

Some of the illustrations have been reproduced from photographs.

See Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 376 and figure 469 (on p. 375); Weinberger, *Orthodontics: an historical review*, 2:720-36.

*Early, and rare, anatomical atlas devoted to the sciatic nerves*

**43. JOERDENS, Johann Heinrich.** Descriptio nervi ischiadici iconibus illustrata. Erlangen: Wolfgang Walther, 1788. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards (a little rubbed and stained), spine unlettered. Illegible faded ink stamp on title and three further pages; light stain in lower inner margin of title; p. 4 lightly soiled; barely perceptible hole through text; light foxing. A very good copy. \$2250

Folio. Collation: [8], 18 pp., 5 engraved copperplates. Title page vignette.

First edition of a rare book containing one of the earliest descriptions, as well as anatomical representations, of the sciatic nerves.

This book is noteworthy not only for the discussion of this particular anatomic detail but for the remarkable copper engravings, possibly the first—and certainly among the earliest—depictions of the sciatic nerves which received their “classic description” only in 1764 (by Domenico Cotugno [see Garrison-Morton 4515]: Cotugno’s book had one plate which does not illustrate the relevant neuroanatomical details). The five large anatomical illustrations accompanying Joerdens’ treatise depict the dissected leg and foot and the clearly marked sciatic nerves, with printed references to descriptions of each within the text.

The title vignette and the five plates—all of them based on drawings by the author—were engraved by J. C. Bock (whose name is printed at the foot of each engraving). The engraver was probably Johann Carl Bock, a famous Nuremberg engraver remembered for natural history books for which he prepared the engravings.

Choulant fails to mention this book, which is not noticed in any of the histories of neurology or medicine available to me. Hirsch’s entry for Joerdens (joined with that for Joerden’s father Christian Friedrich) does not cite this book, which followed by a year the author’s medical thesis at Erlangen. See *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:436-37.

OCLC fails to locate a copy of this book in the U.S. However, Blake (*Eighteenth century books in the National Library of Medicine*, p. 235) records a copy at the National Library.

*Early work on vascular surgery based on animal experiments*

**44. JONES, John Frederick Drake.** A treatise on the process employed by nature in suppressing the hemorrhage from divided and punctured arteries; and of the ligature; concluding with observations on secondary hemorrhage: the whole deuced from an extensive series of experiments, and illustrated by fifteen plates. London: R. Phillips, [etc.], 1805. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Erasure on title verso; plates foxed. Half-title bound after title. A very good copy.

\$850

Collation: xv, [1], 237 pp., 15 engraved plates.

First edition of an historically early work on vascular surgery, particularly on the stoppage of “violent hemorrhage” associated with life-threatening accidents or



battlefield injuries.

Jones mentions the difficulties in obtaining accurate information. The surgeon must obtain his knowledge from “patient observations” or by “direct experiments on brutes” (preface, p. vii). Jones has based his tentative conclusions on animal experiments (he mentions dogs and horses), and the results of his research are recorded in this book, which the author claims had to be completed hurriedly prior to his being “called away to the West Indies” (p. ix). Jones experimental data is presented alongside references to the historical and contemporary literature dealing with the treatment of injured arteries.

Jones *Treatise* consists of five chapters. The first chapter (pp. 6-85) examines “the process which nature employs for suppressing hemorrhage from divided arteries” with reference to the results of experiments carried out on animals. Chapter II (pp. 86-114) covers hemorrhage from puncture wounds and “partially divided arteries.” “The operation of the ligature” in connection with further animal experiments is dealt with in chapter III (pp. 125-36). The “process of adhesion” is reviewed in chapter IV (pp. 137-58), while the final chapter (pp. 159-65) is devoted to “the improper form and application of the ligature.” The accuracy of the plates, which illustrate “the subjects of chap. II [and] IV,” have been assured, so far as possible, by the author’s own experimental studies and the observations of several of the principal surgeons from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries including J. Bell, Haller, Monro, Morand, Petit, and Wiseman.

Jones is described on the title page as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London but, with the exception of Hirsch, he is not mentioned in any of the standard biographical compilations or relevant histories. Hirsch (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:450) cites Jones’ 1803 Edinburgh medical dissertation and this book, and states that Jones was born in Barbados. An American edition of his book was published in Philadelphia in 1811 and a German translation appeared in 1813.

*Rare work on rhinoplasty by a great German plastic surgeon*

**45. JOSEPH, Jacques.** Eine Nasenplastik ausgeführt in Lokalanaesthesie. Berlin: Georg Stilke, 1927. New cloth portfolio slipcase, original printed upper wrapper from original slipcase mounted in upper cover of new case. Pamphlet edges minutely chipped and browned (due to poor quality paper). A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [16] pp. (stapled), 32 plates (loose), 3 loose publisher’s inserts. Bilingual text in German, English, French, Italian, and Russian.

First edition consisting of Joseph’s description of a two-stage procedure, done under local anesthesia, to correct an abnormally short nose.

An accident early in life had left the patient with an aesthetically displeasing shortened nose with a hump. Joseph corrected the defect, and lengthened the nose, in two operations, the second following the first by three weeks. The plates reproduce photographs of the patient pre- and post-operatively. The stages of the operations are reproduced from an artist’s drawings.

“[T]he 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” (Wallace, *Progress of plastic surgery*, 27). Santoni-Rugiu and Sykes state that “Joseph’s first cosmetic rhinoplasty took place on 11 May 1898. . . . Despite not being the first [in the field of reduction rhinoplasty], Joseph’s contributions towards the techniques of cosmetic plastic surgery were fundamental” (*History of plastic surgery*, 312).

This work is of considerable rarity and seems to be unknown to the historians of plastic surgery. Both Frank McDowell, in his paper on the history of rhinoplasty in González-Ulloa’s *The creation of aesthetic plastic surgery*, and Santoni-Rugiu and Sykes fail to mention this work.

This work is part of the series Kinegrammata medica, Mappe VI/VII.

NUC shows copies at Chicago and Columbia. OCLC adds National Library of Medicine (supplied by me in 2009) and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Garrison-Morton 5755.3 (Joseph’s method of cosmetic rhinoplasty, 1898) and 5763.01 (Joseph’s great 1931 text); Gabbka and Vaubel, *Plastic surgery past and present*, 10; Natvig, *Jacques Joseph*, 197-98.

### *“The most entertaining of his works”*

**46. KANT, Immanuel.** Anthropologie in pragmatischer Hinsicht abgefasst. Königsberg: Friedrich Nicolovius, 1798. Contemporary marbled boards (spine ends very slightly worn), hand-written (partly illegible) paper spine label. Ownership notation on front flyleaf (Ch. F. Handel / 13 Nov. 1798). A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xiv, 234, [2 (blank)] pp. A blank leaf follows p. xii.

First edition of Kant’s “Anthropology from a pragmatic point of view,” his last book and containing his classification of mental diseases within the context of “a practical view of the world and of humanity’s place in it” (*Anthropology, history, and education* [Cambridge edition of the works of Immanuel Kant], p. 228).

“The greatest philosopher of the [eighteenth century], Immanuel Kant, whose influence extended for generations to come, was not only directly interested in mental diseases but was not reluctant to set down his views with unquestionable intellectual authority and keen speculative insight. . . . The course of Kant’s thought is highly interesting. . . . [W]hile he admits and accepts the fact that mental diseases are due to organic disease, he nevertheless introduces a point of view and a methodological suggestion which at the time was highly original and which was to prove extremely fruitful. . . . Kant suggests that mental disease has something to do with the interaction of man’s needs and the demands his environment makes upon him, or the frustrations to which it subjects him” (Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 308-9). “Kant’s anthropology is the psychology of the individual considered in relation to the whole. In other words, social behavior, customs, and folkways come in for consideration. Although Kant never left the town of Königsberg, he was quite at home in political geography and ethnic lore, and his *Anthropologie* is the most entertaining of his works” (Roback, *History of psychology and psychiatry*, 54).

Garrison-Morton 4969; Norman 1201. See Roback, 53-55; Wallace and Gach,

*History of psychiatry and medical psychology*, 314-15; Zilboorg, 308-10. The most recent English translation cited above is the best (see pp. 227-429).

*“Memorial” of a leading nineteenth-century American psychiatrist*

**47. (Kirkbride) Report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane** for the year 1883. Containing a memorial of Thomas S. Kirkbride, M.D., LL.D., late physician in chief and superintendent. Published by order of the Board of Managers. Philadelphia, 1884. Original cloth. A very good copy. \$500

Collation: frontispiece with tissue guard (portrait of Kirkbride), 176 pp. 2 plates with tissue guards (at pp. [8] and 20).

First edition. This volume is of particular interest for the “memorial” of Thomas Story Kirkbride, “the most prominent American psychiatrist of his time” (Deutsch, *Mentally ill in America*, 206). The memorial occupies pp. 26-162.

Additionally noteworthy are the tables, based on material accumulated by Kirkbride, recording a mass of information concerning admissions for the years 1841-1883. These tables show a total of 8852 patients for this period classified by age, the occupations of the male and female patients, the patients’ “nativity,” “the supposed causes of insanity,” etc. The plates depict, first, the part of the Hospital for male patients and, second, the residence of the female patients.

My records show that I have handled just one other copy, which was sold out of my catalog 5 in 1986.

See Deutsch, 206-10; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 703-4.

*The book which established the specialty of histology*

**48. KÖLLIKER, Rudolph Albert von.** *Handbuch der Gewebelehre des Menschen*. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1852. Contemporary cloth, leather spine label. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: x, 637, [1] pp.

First edition of Kölliker’s famous textbook of histology. Hirsch calls this a “world famous pioneering work.”

Kölliker was in large part responsible for establishing histology as a distinct field of study. He recognized, at an early stage of his research, the relevance of Schwann’s cell theory for embryology. “Koelliker was . . . one of the first to utilize the cellular elements of tissue structure descriptively. Indeed, his breakthrough lay in presenting the study of tissue in terms of the cell theory. His *Handbuch* [offered here] was translated and had many editions; by this means his classification of tissues became known and accepted throughout central Europe” (*DSB*, 7:438).

Garrison-Morton 546; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1848. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:571-72.

*First monograph on the artificial kidney*

**49. KOLFF, Willem Johan.** De kunstmatige Nier. Kampen: J. H. Kok, 1946. Original printed wrappers. Uncut. Foxing mainly in blank margins. A very good copy. \$650

Collation: frontispiece, [4], 200 pp., 7 plates (4 double sided), 3 folding tables, folding plan.

First edition, trade issue, of the first book on the artificial kidney.

Kolff's first report on his invention of an artificial kidney appeared as a brief announcement in a Swedish journal in 1944. The first appearance of his monograph, published two years later, was as a medical thesis. In this book, Kolff described his invention and provided directions for its use. An abridged English version was also published in 1946 (*The artificial kidney*, Kampen, 92 pp.).

Kolff's father Jacob was a physician specializing in pulmonary diseases. See Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 1065-66 (brief mention of Johan Willem).

See Garrison-Morton 4255 (initial announcement).

*The scourge of masturbation described!*

**50. LA GRANGE, Robert J.** Secrets revealed. A course of lectures. Philadelphia, 1884. Original black cloth (nick in front joint), gilt lettering on upper cover. A very good copy. \$450

Collation: 144 pp.

Second edition (but probably a reprint of the 1880 edition), one of at least two issues (another issue has 145 pages [the 1880 edition collates 143, [1] pp.]). While asserting that many diseases are "direct penalties annexed by God," La Grange was prepared to concede that "[y]our diseases are not irremediable, but may be repaired by learning the cause, and endeavoring to eradicate it" (p. 4).

The "lectures" cover consumption (pp. 5-22), contagious disease (pp. 23-40), diabetes (41-57), "the voice" (pp. 58-78), marriage (pp. 79-97), and "seminal waste, incapacity, and allied disorders" (pp. 98-137). In the last lecture La Grange identifies masturbation—which he opposes—as the principal cause of most diseases. Pages 138-39 are addressed to "[p]atients who desire to be treated by correspondence" as well as those who require a consultation. The attractions of La Grange's "Medical Museum" in Philadelphia are described on pp. 140-43.

The copies described on OCLC have 145 pages.

Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 2175 (145-page issue).

*Influential French book on orthodontics*

**51. LEFOULON, Pierre Joachim.** Nouveau traité théorique et pratique de l'art du dentiste. . . . Avec cent trente figures sur bois gravées par Badoureau. Paris: Chamerot [et] Fortin, Masson, 1841.

Contemporary half morocco, marbled boards. Foxing. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: [4], iv, 517 pp., 130 wood engravings within the text.

First edition of one of the most influential books on dentistry published during the middle years of the nineteenth century. "Lefoulon, in his *Nouveau traité . . .*, was . . . the first to make use of the term 'orthodontia,' for in this work appeared the earliest mention of this particular branch then called 'orthodontosie,' which he defined as the 'treatment of congenital and accidental deformities of the mouth'" (Weinberger, *Orthodontics: an historical review*, 1:245-46).

Lefoulon deals with dental physiology and hygiene in part 1. The second part covers pathology and treatment, while the final part is devoted to the effects, including changes in the face, of loss of teeth, disease (such as syphilis), and trauma (for example, from gunshot injuries). There is considerable discussion of fillings, root treatment, and false teeth and improvised palates.

In his discussion of this book, Weinberger wrote that Lefoulon "goes more into details and records more notable advances in practice than any of his predecessors. . . . [From the appended quotations (on pp. 253-71)] [i]t will be seen that little, as to the causes of malocclusion, has been added since the time of Lefoulon, and his observations are alone worthy of retaining" (*ibid.*, 1:253). Lefoulon introduced a method of treating irregularities "without extraction. He had the happy idea of [employing] both an elastic excentric force (lingual spring) and . . . an elastic concentric force (vestibular spring). [He was the first to obtain] transversal maxillary expansion" (Dechaume and Huard, *Histoire illustrée de l'art dentaire*, 76 [translation]). An English translation of this book was published in Baltimore in 1844.

See Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 364-65.

*"America's most important contribution to the subject"*

**52. LOTHROP, Howard Augustus.** The anatomy and surgery of the frontal sinus and anterior ethmoidal cells. N.p., [1899]. Original green cloth (small stain on upper edge of front cover). *Inscribed:* "With the compliments of / Dr. Lothrop." Small ink stamp on front pastedown ("Duplicate E. J. C." ). A very good copy. \$750

Collation: 134 pp., 89 plates.

First book-form edition (reprinted from the *Annals of Surgery* 29 [1899]:175-217) of the most important early American study of this subject.

The author intended the anatomical part of his research to furnish the surgeon with sufficient knowledge of the topography of the region to allow for a successful surgical resolution of disorders affecting, or involving, the frontal sinus. Lothrop based his work on postmortem examinations of approximately 125 cadavers. The material was "examined from sagittal, coronal, and horizontal sections, and also by dissection of especial regions, the use of probes, injection of fluids, etc." (p. 7). Lothrop credits Thomas Dwight for "many valuable suggestions." Dwight was a leading late-nineteenth-century American anatomist and the first American to carry out frozen

section studies (see Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 361-62).

The plates are reproductions of photographs. "These photographs were taken to demonstrate the anatomy under consideration, hence the relations are an exact reproduction" (p. 7).

An earlier published version of part I of this book, here entitled "The anatomy of the frontal sinus and anterior ethmoidal cells" (pp. 9-53), received the Warren Triennial Prize in 1898. In his review of the literature on the anatomy of the sinuses, Wright states that "Lathrop [*sic*: Lothrop], in 1898, published a brochure on the subject of the anatomy of the frontal and ethmoid cells, which remains, with Loeb's publications [published later], America's most important contribution to the subject" (*History of laryngology and rhinology*, 279).

OCLC lists all of the American locations under "book / internet resource" making it hard to know which libraries own the real book (some of them undoubtedly do!).

### *Pioneering work on precision radiology: the "three classic papers"*

**53. LYSHOLM, Erik.** Das Ventrikulogramm. 3 parts (bound in one volume). Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt, (1935-1937). Contemporary half cloth, boards. Ink stamp on verso of part 1 title (Krankenhaus der Volkspetzal). A very good copy. \$950

Collation: part 1: 74, [2] pp.; part 2: 199 pp.; part 3: 124 pp. Numerous text illustrations.

First edition of one of the landmarks on the neurosurgical applications of precision radiology. Grigg states that Lysholm "may be regarded as one of the founders of neuroradiology" (*Trail of the invisible light*, 241).

The three parts of Lysholm's monograph are titled "Röntentechnik," "Die Seitenventrikel," and "Dritter und vierter Ventrikel." The first part covers the technical features and reproduces photographs of the apparatus and of patients positioned on the examining table. In this part, as well as in the following two parts, Lysholm has included many reproductions of radiographs and, in the last two parts, numerous short case reports. A comprehensive bibliography appears in part 1, pages 72-74.

Lysholm was the preeminent pioneer in precision radiology. He "developed precision techniques for ventriculography. He stressed that the contrast material must always be placed up against the lesion. Consequently, Lysholm designed a systematic approach to filling the entire ventricular system and documenting the results by taking appropriate radiographs using his head unit. . . . After studying hundreds of cases confirmed by operation or autopsy, he demonstrated that tumors produced characteristic deformities of the ventricular system according to site, and in 1935 and 1937 he published three classic papers on the ventricular system [offered here]" (Eisenberg, *Radiology: an illustrated history*, 341).

Lysholm was chief of radiology at Mörby Hospital in Stockholm and one of the principal early contributors to the literature on brain imaging.

The three parts form supplements 24-26 of *Acta radiologica*. Volumes 1 and 3 were published in 1935 and volume 2 two years later.

See Garrison-Morton 4611.1 ("Lysholm-Schönander skull table"); Grigg, 511-12; Walker, *History of neurological surgery*, 29, 30, 89, 125.

*“Classic monograph” on arrhythmias*

**54. MACKENZIE, James.** The study of the pulse arterial, venous and hepatic, and of the movements of the heart. Edinburgh: Young J. Pentland, 1902. Original cloth. Top edge gilt, other edges uncut. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: xx, [2], 325 pp., 335 figures (graphic tracings).

First edition of Mackenzie’s “classic monograph” containing a description of the instrument he introduced for recording “simultaneous tracings of the pulse, apex beat, etc.” (Garrison-Morton).

Mackenzie’s book was concerned solely with the applications of sphygmography for detecting abnormalities in the pulse, the identification of which permitting more accurate diagnosis of many more disease conditions than was possible by palpation. Mackenzie’s fame rests largely on his research connected with the recording of arrhythmias by means of his polygraph. He became interested in heart disease early in his career as a general practitioner, and he devoted many years to devising an instrument capable of recognizing hitherto undetectable cardiac abnormalities. “A watchmaker by the name of Shaw collaborated with Mackenzie in designing the original machine, the recorder being driven by a windup clock. Mackenzie was the first to study the irregularities of the pulse with this machine. Mackenzie’s polygraph became quite popular, and over the years numerous modifications were introduced so that it became quite versatile in its capabilities” (Acierno, *History of cardiology*, 502).

“As early as 1890, [Mackenzie] identified extrasystoles and distinguished their origin. Although his terminology was inexact, he also recognized for the first time the clinical entity of total irregularity of the pulse in which he could see, from venous tracings, that the characteristics of the pulse wave acquired what he called the ventricular form; he later called this nodal rhythm—it was, of course, atrial fibrillation. . . . He found abnormalities on the pulse tracings in individuals who were, to all intents and purposes, well. He made the same observation with auscultation of murmurs, and learned and taught how important myocardial function was as a determinant of prognosis” (Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, 171).

Garrison-Morton 2812; Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 67. See Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 347-51.

*First Hungarian national pharmacopeia*

**55. Magyar gyógyszerkönyv.** Pharmacopoea Hungarica. Pesti [Budapest]: Könyvnyomda-Részvény-Társulat, 1871. Ca. 1900 cloth-backed marbled boards, original printed wrappers bound in. Samuel A. D. Sheppard’s bookplate (see below). A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xxxvii, [1], 581 pp.

First edition of the first Hungarian national pharmacopeia.

The text, in Hungarian and Latin, contains descriptions, in alphabetical order, of 510 vegetable and chemical pharmaceutical preparations and their composition.

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

Smithsonian, University of Washington, and Wisconsin.

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). The College has since disposed of its library.

*Inaugurated a new era in physiological research*

**56. MAREY, Étienne Jules.** Du mouvement dans les fonctions de la vie. Leçons faites au Collège de France. . . . Avec 144 figures intercalées dans le texte. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1868. Contemporary quarter morocco, marbled boards. *Inscribed on half-title by Marey (recipient's name cut out)*. A little, mainly light, foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: vii, [1], 479 pp., 144 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of Marey's landmark book on the graphical recording of physical functions in both human beings and animals. With this book, Marey inaugurated the application of recording devices for all kinds of physiological research.

Marey employed instruments which he invented to record, first, circulatory phenomenon including respiration (research reported in Marey's book published in 1863) and, beginning with the book offered here, different kinds of human and animal movements. “After 1868 [that is, beginning with this book] . . . [Marey] turned to what was then a more novel area of the application of recording devices. Using traces of the motions of bird and insect wings, Marey showed that changes in the form of the wings modify its air-resistance properties. . . . By this means Marey determined the mechanical requirements for the physiological apparatus of flight. . . . Marey also studied the length and frequency of steps taken by human beings and quadrupeds under various environmental conditions . . . [and] sought the clinical application of his results—in this case to elucidate different locomotor pathologies” (*DSB*, 9:101-2).

An additional interesting feature of this book is the descriptions and illustrations of the apparatus and instruments invented by both Marey and others.

See Hagelin, *Kinetic jottings*, 168; Roths Schuh, *History of physiology*, 274; Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 178-79.

*Scarce report on qualifying for a medical licence*

**57. Massachusetts Medical Society.** Acts of the legislature of Massachusetts for regulating the practice of physick and surgery. With the regulations adopted by the Massachusetts Medical Society for carrying these acts into operation, and a list of the books required and



recommended by the Society. Boston: Wells & Lilly, 1819. Modern cloth-backed boards. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: 21 pp.

First edition of the very scarce first report on the examination and qualifications of candidates seeking to obtain licenses to practice medicine in Massachusetts.

This report grew out of the decision, reached by the Massachusetts legislature in 1818, requiring that all persons wishing to collect fees as physicians submit to an examination administered by the Massachusetts Medical Society. Among the legislature's recommendations, which were adopted by the society, was that the state be divided into districts overseen by "censors" appointed by the latter, and that an effort should be made to obtain uniformity in the examinations given in each district. It was also required that candidates present testimonials, possess a knowledge of Latin, provide evidence of a satisfactory general education, and demonstrate familiarity with a range of medical texts. A list of the required reading for candidates seeking to practice medicine appears on pages 14-15. On pages 15-19 is a further, more extensive list of "recommended" textbooks.

In his history of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Walter Burrage devotes nearly two pages to this report and reprints the list of required reading. The committee appointed by the legislature to draw up the rules for the licensing examinations consisted of James Jackson, John C. Warren, and John Dixwell, and it is their report that the Massachusetts Medical Society officially adopted at its annual meeting in 1819.

*NUC* shows copies at National Library of Medicine and New York Academy of Medicine. OCLC adds American Antiquarian Society, Boston Atheneum, Chicago, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and Yale.

Austin 1209. See Burrage, *History of the Massachusetts Medical Society*, 310-12.

*"An interesting and exhaustive" treatise on the ophthalmoscope*

**58. MAUTHNER, Ludwig.** Lehrbuch der Ophthalmoscopie. Vienna: Tendler & Comp., 1868. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Ink stamp on title verso and one further page (Boston Medical Library Association). Lightly browned. A very good copy. \$750

Collation: viii, 468, [4] pp., 42 text illustrations.

First edition of the most important contemporary German textbook on the ophthalmoscope.

"In 1868 . . . appeared Mauthner's extensive textbook on ophthalmoscopy which presents everything up to then observed by this method in the healthy and diseased eye in a precise and clear form and in an interesting and exhaustive manner. This book made an enormous impression on young ophthalmologists. . . . Even today after nearly half a century of diligent work in ophthalmoscopy has passed, any scientific colleague who would like to learn this topic or would like to continue the work will have to consult this book by the young Mauthner" (Hirschberg, *History of ophthalmology*, vol. 11, part 1c, p. 510).

Mauthner was a student of Eduard von Jaeger, and the latter's *Hand-Atlas* and this book by Mauthner, "that of the master and that of the disciple, belong together. They

contain the most important achievements of the first ophthalmoscopic era” (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 202).

Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 1529. See Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:1007; Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, 260.

*First book devoted to pediatric neurology containing many “carefully described [and] . . . detailed clinical histories”*

**59. MAUTHNER, Ludwig Wilhelm.** Die Krankheiten des Gehirns und Rückenmarks bei Kindern. Durch Krankheitsfälle aus dem ersten Kinder-Spitale erläutert. . . . Mit fünf nach der Natur gex. u. lith Tafeln. Vienna: Gedrucht bei A. Strauss sel. Witwe & Sommer, 1844. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Ink stamp on title (Konigl: Medicinal-Bibliothek du Magdeburg). A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: lithographed frontispiece (white on black background), engraved title leaf (on heavy stock paper), x, [2], 446, [2] pp., 4 lithographed plates (each with tissue guard). The frontispiece and the four plates have been hand-colored.

First edition of the first book on pediatric neurology.

Mauthner’s book on the diseases of the brain and spinal cord in children is based on cases seen by him beginning in 1837, the year in which he founded the first children’s hospital in the German-speaking countries. This hospital represented the first attempt, according to Lesky, to establish pediatrics as a specialty separated from gynecology (*Vienna medical school*, 40). In 1844, Mauthner received permission to lecture on the diseases of children, and his book contains a comprehensive record of his observations relating to neurology. He chose to write on brain and spinal disorders in children, first, because of his vast experience with childhood diseases, and, second, to inform physicians about the difficulties of correct diagnosis and treatment.

“Mauthner’s contribution to child neurology is of great interest because it has not been recognized in most of the standard works on either the history of pediatrics or neurology. He is the author of the first text in this field [offered here]. . . . This 446-page book is similar in both style and organization to many of today’s standard texts. . . . Mauthner’s attention to detail, his appreciation of the difficulties in collecting such clinical material and having it accepted in the scientific community at large is clearly present and still a concern of the child neurologist of today. . . . [Many] disorders that confront us today were carefully described with many detailed clinical histories, responses to treatments, and results of pathological examinations. . . . In the section on spinal cord apoplexy, Mauthner provided the first description of spinal cord hemorrhage in the newborn due to traumatic delivery and tearing of the spinal cord” (Ashwel, *Founders of child neurology*, 143-45 [including a reproduction of the title page on p. 143]).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:127-28.

*“One of his most important contributions”*

**60. MECKEL, Johann Friedrich, *the Elder*.** *Nova experimenta et observationes de finibus venarum ac vasorum lymphaticorum in ductus visceraque excretoria corporis humani, ejusdemque structurae utilitate.* Berlin: Frederic Nicolai, 1772. Contemporary calf (spine top slightly worn; small defect in lower cover). Two ink stamps on title verso (“Societaets Bibliothec” and “Duplum Bibliothecae Gotting”). A very good copy. \$1000

Collation: viii, 104 pp.

First edition and significant for the account of the connection between the lymphatics and the veins. This is one of the earliest descriptions of this particular anatomical detail.

Meckel’s *Nova experimenta*, a study “of the visceral branches of the veins and lymphatics, prepared shortly before his death, [is] his last but one of his most important contributions” (Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 284).

The elder Meckel (whose namesake son achieved fame as a comparative anatomist) spent his professional career at the Charité in Berlin where he taught obstetrics but published mainly on anatomy. He is best known for his description of the sphenopalatine ganglia, eponymously named “Meckel’s ganglion.” “A student of Albrecht von Haller . . . [Meckel was] [d]emonstrator at Berlin, 1751 [and ]1753-1773 professor of anatomy. . . . He wrote the first exact description of the n. trigeminus; discovered the ganglion sphenopalatinum . . . as well as the ganglion submaxillare. He was the progenitor of a family of anatomists” (Eycleshymer, *Anatomical names*, 299).

See Garrison, *History of medicine*, 334; Garrison-Morton 1249; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:144; Mettler, *History of medicine*, 85.

*Principal work of a leading French urologist*

**61. MERCIER, Louis Auguste.** *Recherches anatomiques, pathologiques et thérapeutiques sur les maladies des organes urinaire et génitaux, considérées spécialement chez les hommes âgés; ouvrage antièremment fondé sur de nouvelles observations.* Paris: Béchét jeune et Labé, 1841. Contemporary quarter morocco (small spine repair), marbled boards. “Boston City Hospital” on lower spine; ink stamp on title and five further pages (Medical Library of Boston City Hospital [hospital closed]). A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [6], ix, [1], 390, [2] pp.

First edition of Mercier’s most important contribution to urology.

This book is of considerable importance in the development of urology. Mercier “was the first to use the term ‘hypertrophy,’ he realized the role of vascular congestion in causing complications and he described retention with overflow [all in the book

offered here]. Mercier [also] stressed that the changes in the bladder were the result of bladder neck obstruction and were not due to coincident atony or paralysis” (Murphy, *History of urology*, 380-81).

Mercier was probably the first to operate successfully for prostatic obstruction. Several years after James Guthrie’s book on the subject, Mercier “described and illustrated . . . incision and excision of small obstructing bars at the vesical outlet by a knifelike punch passed through the urethra. The procedure, which fostered spontaneous evacuation of the bladder and also facilitated catheterization, had a few imitators in France but encountered no evidence of acceptance in Britain and little in America until implemented by Hugh H. Young of The Hopkins in 1912” (Wangensteen, *Rise of surgery*, 99).

Mercier was one of the first French surgeons to specialize in urology, and he became a leading contributor to the subject during the middle years of the nineteenth century. He published numerous papers on urology as well as a second book in 1844, and he invented several instruments with urological applications including a straight catheter with a short curve, the use of which was popularized by Jean Amussat.

OCLC shows copies in the U.S. at Columbia, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, UCLA, Vanderbilt, and Wisconsin.

Garrison-Morton 4259.1. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:170; Lachaise, *Les médecins de Paris*, 475-76; Murphy, numerous references (with portrait of Mercier reproduced on p. 381).

*“Brilliantly written work on psychiatry”*

**62. MEYNERT, Theodor Hermann.** *Psychiatrie. Klinik der Erkrankungen des Vorderhirns begründet auf Dessen Bau, Leistungen und Ernährung.* Vienna: Wilhelm Braumüller, 1884. Original printed wrappers (half inch piece torn from spine top). Uncut and unopened. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: x, 288 pp., plate, 43 pp. (ads).

First edition of Meynert’s “brilliantly written work on psychiatry . . . , the epitome of his fundamental concepts. . . . [Meynert] inspired the work of Flechsig, Wernicke and Forel, and he left his mark on Freud’s thought. Thanks to Meynert the Vienna School came to rival the Salpêtrière and Queen Square; to him we owe some of the current dynamic concepts in neurology and psychiatry” (Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 60, 57).

Meynert contributed to both neuroanatomy and psychiatry. He is particularly remembered for his work on the cortex. “He described the morphological elements of the cortex, the pyramidal cells of different sizes, irregularly shaped (granular) cells, and spindle-shaped cells so clearly that these descriptions are still valid today. This made Meynert the founder of cyto-architectonics of the cerebral cortex” (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 336-37).

Garrison-Morton 4942; Norman 1506. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:193-94; Lesky, 334-38; McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 172.

*“This scientific study inspired the expansion of many spa towns”*

**63. MONRO, Donald.** A treatise on mineral waters. 2 vols. (bound in 1). London: D. Wilson & G. Nichol, 1770. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Lacking half-title in volume 1. A very good copy.

\$950

Collation: vol. 1: [iii]-xxiv, 475 pp.; vol. 2: viii, 419 pp.

First edition of Monro's comprehensive and detailed survey of mineral springs in England and on the Continent. The therapeutic benefits of each spring are carefully described.

“In addition to medical works [Monro] published this comprehensive treatise on the chemical, physical, and medicinal properties of the mineral waters of Great Britain, Ireland, and many European and a few Asian countries. All types of natural waters are described, including pure water, seawater, and every kind of mineral water. . . . Examples of numerous chemical tests and analyses are given, and this scientific study inspired the expansion of many spa towns” (Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 2:185).

Donald Monro was the younger brother of Alexander Monro *secundus*. According to Munk, “Dr. Monro was a man of varied attainments, of considerable skill in his profession, and was highly esteemed by his contemporaries” (*Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2:294).

See Wright-St. Clair, *Doctors Monro*, 65.

*Presentation copy of the first American book on clubfoot*

**64. MÜTTER, Thomas Dent.** A lecture on loxarthrus, or club-foot. Philadelphia: Hooker & Claxton, 1839. Original cloth, rebound, original spine largely preserved with original printed paper spine label. *Inscribed by Mütter*: “Dr. Folts / with the respects of / Dr. Mütter.” Bookplate (D. V. Folts, M.D. / Boston), Folts' ink stamp on front flyleaf. *Signed on front flyleaf*: “R. B. Osgood / Marlborough St. [see below].” Foxing; tear repaired in one blank lower margin (pp. 57/58).

A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [4], [5]-104 pp., several text illustrations.

First edition of the first monograph by an American surgeon on the repair of clubfoot. This is not only a presentation copy but has a fine association, having once belonged to Robert Osgood, a leading American orthopedic surgeon during the first half of the twentieth century.

Mütter begins his book with the observation that “[a]mong the various deformities to which the human frame is liable, there is probably none of more interest and practical importance than the one that forms the subject of this morning's lecture. Producing great physical inconvenience, while, at the same time, the defect is obvious to every eye” (p. [5]); but after mentioning the principal surgeons who had contributed to the surgical repair of this condition, Mütter acknowledges that these

men's "contributions . . . I may safely assert, have rendered the treatment of club foot, as simple and as efficacious, as that of any other remediable disease" (pp. [5]-6).

"[I]n 1839 there appeared in Philadelphia a book in which the author, Thomas Dent Mütter . . . reported on 28 cases of club-foot treated by tenotomy" (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 379). Mütter described three varieties of clubfoot and, on pages 79-103, presented detailed accounts of twenty-eight cases. The book includes several engravings.

Mütter was professor of surgery at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He is now remembered for his pioneering contributions to plastic surgery.

Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, OR3. See Garrison-Morton 5743.2 ("Mütter was probably the first American to perform plastic operations to correct deformities"); Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 896-97; Le Vay, 502.

Robert Bayley Osgood, a former owner of this copy, worked with, and was influenced by, Robert Jones during World War I. Osgood was at one time chief of orthopedic surgery at the Massachusetts General hospital. See Garrison-Morton 4373 and 4480; Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 410-11.

### *Rare Italian textbook of obstetrics*

**65. NESSI, Giuseppe.** *Arte ostetricia teorico pratica*. Pavia: presso il Porro Bianchi, e Trezzi, 1779. Modern marbled boards, leather spine label. Ink spots obscuring several letters on pp. 28-29 and 155-56; light stain in blank upper margins of pp. 225-39. A very good copy.

\$1850

Collation: xvi, 239, [1] pp.

First edition of one of the principal textbooks of obstetrics published in Italy during the eighteenth century and widely used by physicians in that country. Hirsch calls this Nessi's chief book ("seine Hauptwerk").

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

Nessi was an obstetrician and surgeon at Pavia. His book, like most of the Italian obstetrical monographs from this period, are very scarce.

The standard histories of medicine and obstetrics are usually deficient in their coverage of Southern Europe. Thus Nessi is missing from the histories of medicine by

Garrison and Castiglioni (though an Italian!), as well as from Fasbender's *Geschichte der Geburtshülfe*.

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

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

*“A monument both to its author’s genius  
and to its editor’s loving diligence, common sense, and scholarship”*

**66. PARÉ, Ambroise.** Oeuvres complètes d’Ambroise Paré. Revues et collationnées sur toutes les éditions, avec les variantes . . . accompagnées de notes historiques et critiques, et précédées d’une introduction . . . par J[oseph] F. Malgaigne. 3 vols. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1840-41. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards; original printed wrappers bound in. Uncut. A nearly fine set. \$1750

Collation: vol. 1: double frontispiece, cccli, [1], 459 pp.; vol. 2: [4], 811 pp.; vol. 3: [4], xxxii, 878 pp.

First Malgaigne edition and the best collected edition of the writings on surgery by the greatest surgeon of the Renaissance.

Malgaigne’s “edition of Paré’s *Oeuvres complètes*, 1840-41, in three volumes [offered here], has done more than anything else to discover and establish Paré’s immortality. This text, which Malgaigne sought, successfully, to make definitive, embraces the entire writings of our author, not only as they appeared in the last edition revised by Paré but including most of the preliminary material of the early separate books. Extensive footnotes indicate all the changes made by Paré through his various editions, and trace the source of the information he gathered from other writers. The whole is made doubly effective by Malgaigne’s historical and biographical introduction, which give the background of the author and of surgery up to his time. This, the only modern edition of Paré’s works, makes permanent the outstanding place held by Paré’s writings, his art, and himself” (Doe, *Bibliography of the works of Ambroise Paré*, 94). This book shows “the meticulous hand of scholar, historian, and sympathetic critic. No pains were spared to make them complete in every sense of the word. The evolution of all editions is traced down through that of 1598, the last which Paré revised himself, and the one which Malgaigne used as the basis for this new edition. Every textual variation of consequence is indicated in the notes. . . . All in all, the book is a monument both to its author’s genius and to its editor’s loving diligence, common sense, and scholarship” (Doe, 151, 152)

Malgaigne’s 335-page introduction is a history of surgery through the seventeenth century as well as a biography of Paré.

Garrison-Morton 59; Doe, no. 45; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 273. See Garrison-Morton 5790 for the separately published version of Malgaigne’s historical introduction.

*“Revolutionized the study of physiology”*

**67. PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovich.** Die Arbeit der Verdauungsdrüsen: Vorlesungen. . . . Autorisierte Übersetzung aus dem russischen von A. Walther. . . . Mit einem Vorwort und Zusätzen des Verfassers sowie mit 17 Textabbildungen. Wiesbaden: J. F. Bergmann, 1898. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A nearly fine copy. \$950

Collation: xii, 199 pp., 17 text figures (line drawings).

First edition in German, and the first translation into a Western language, of Pavlov’s epochal book on the physiology of digestion. Pavlov has contributed a page and a half preface for the German translation.

Pavlov’s “method for studying the action of the digestive organs involved surgical intervention on the entire digestive tract, performed under conditions of strict asepsis, which allowed him to observe the normal activity of a particular digestive gland of a healthy animal. . . . He was thus enabled to investigate, more or less directly, the mechanisms governing the salivary glands, stomach, pancreas, kidneys, and intestines” (*DSB*, 10:433). “Pavlov brought to the task great skill as a surgeon, as well as a method of long-term experiment that revolutionized the study of physiology. He was successful in producing gastric fistulas without damaging the nerve supply. . . . More importantly, he was able to restore his experimental animals postoperatively to a nearly normal state, and this enabled him to observe them over long periods” (Grolier Club, *One hundred books famous in medicine*, no. 85 [first edition exhibited]).

Pavlov received the 1904 Nobel Prize for the research described in this book.

Garrison-Morton 1022 (St. Petersburg, 1897); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2129; Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, pp. [240]-241 (with reproduction of a page from Pavlov’s book); Norman 1664. See Fulton and Wilson, *Selected readings in the history of physiology*, 192-93; Rothschild, *History of physiology*, 332-34.

*Scarce first pharmacopeia for Finland*

**68. Pharmacopoea fennica.** Cum gratia & privilegio sacrae imperialis majestatis. Aboæ [Turku, Finland]: Frederic Ant. Meyer, 1819. Contemporary pastepaper boards, leather spine label (chipped). Samuel A. D. Sheppard’s bookplate; ink stamp on front pastedown and on one page of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy (library dispersed). A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [4], 116 pp.

First edition of the first Finnish pharmacopeia.

This pharmacopeia contains descriptions of a variety of medicinal preparations including herbal remedies, chemical compositions, extracts, resins, and tinctures. A section entitled “materia pharmaceutica” (pp. [1]-19) precedes a lengthy section on the composition of many preparations (“præparata pharmaceutica,” pp. [20]-94). The comprehensive index occupies pp. 95-116.

The place of publication of this book—Abo—was the location of the University of



Abo, which remained the only university in Finland until 1919. This book was prepared during a time when Finland was under Russian control. According to Bonsdorff, in the later years of the eighteenth century and early years of the nineteenth, “the professional level [at the University] was already quite remarkable” (*History of medicine in Finland*, preface). Bonsdorff does not mention the *Pharmacopoea fennica* (his book covers the years 1828-1919, at which time Finland became an independent nation).

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

See Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 629 (merely noting the date of publication).

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 pharmacopoeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy” (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 485).

*“A notable pharmaco-historical event”*

**69. The Pharmacopoeia of the United States.** By authority of the medical societies and colleges. Boston: printed by Wells & Lilly, for Charles Ewer, 1820. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Lightly browned. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [5], 6-272 pp.

First edition of the first official American pharmacopoeia.

“As a prelude to the legal standardization of medicines in the United States, the appearance of this volume was a notable pharmaco-historical event, By selecting a materia medica and corresponding preparations and compounds, and establishing a convenient and definite nomenclature, adhering to the best state of current medical and pharmaceutical knowledge, it inaugurated a trend that persists today” (King, *Selection of primary sources for the history of pharmacy in the United States*, no. B4).

Garrison-Morton 1845; Austin 1500; Norman 1691. See Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacology*, 260-63.

*“First work in immunology to involve the scientific analyses of a large series of clinical cases”*

**70. PIRQUET, Clemens von.** Klinische Studien über Vakzination und vakzinale Allergie. . . . Mit 49 Figuren im Text und einer fäbigen Tafel. Leipzig und Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1907. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards; original front printed wrapper (slightly

chipped) bound in. *Inscribed by Pirquet*. “Herrn D. Lange [cut off by early binder] / C. Pirquet.” A very good copy. \$1000

Collation: iv, 194 pp., colored plate and 49 text illustrations.

First edition of one of the fundamental early works in the field of immunology.

Pirquet’s *Klinischen Studien* is “the first work in immunology to involve the scientific analyses of a large series of clinical cases. It begins with a summary history of the hypotheses concerning reaction to vaccination and a statement of the objects and methods of immunization. The main text is divided into three parts: vaccination, revaccination, and theory. . . . The section on theory describes Pirquet’s concept of allergy and undertakes to explain the differences between early and delayed reactions to vaccination. After discussing pox exanthema and the agglutination theory, he points out the diagnostic value of ‘allergy’” (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 251).

Pirquet “pointed out that the symptoms of infectious disease in general are not entirely due to the action of the microorganisms *per se*, because the host takes an active part in the production of most of the symptoms through the interaction of *its* products with those derived from the infecting agent” (Silverstein, *History of immunology*, 222). Pirquet was one of the outstanding contributors to development of immunology during the first quarter of the twentieth century. He coauthored a seminal book on serum sickness (1905), originated a skin test for tuberculosis, and coined the term “allergy.”

Garrison-Morton 2598. See Bloomfield, *Bibliography of communicable diseases*, 465; Silverstein, 220-24 and *passim*

### *First English book on the larynx*

**71. PORTER, William Henry.** Observations on the surgical pathology of the larynx and trachea, chiefly with a view to illustrate the affections of those organs which may require the operation of bronchotomy: including remarks on croup, cynanche laryngea, foreign bodies in the windpipe, wounds, &c., &c. Dublin: Hodges and M’Arthur; London: T. & G. Underwood; and Edinburgh: John Carfrae and Son, 1826. Contemporary embossed calf (spine and covers gilt [spine ends repaired]; “Richmond Hospital School of Medicine Premium” gilt crest on each cover), new leather spine label. Mounted on front pastedown a full-page engraved slip from the Richmond Hospital School of Anatomy, Medicine & Surgery with ink inscription presenting this copy to John Babington for “distinguished answering in surgical pathology examination.” Lightly browned and foxed; a few minor spots and stains; repaired tear in one blank margin; possibly lacking a half-title. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [2], viii, 283 pp.

First edition of the first English book to investigate the pathology of disorders affecting the throat and to consider the appropriateness of surgical intervention.

Wright refers to Porter's book as "the first separate treatise on the larynx since the little work of Codronicus, two and a half centuries earlier" (*History of laryngology and rhinology*, 182, note 2). Codronchi (or Codronicus) published his *De vitiis vocis* in 1597 (see Garrison-Morton 3244).

Among the writers who have dealt with operations involving surgery on the throat, "I do not find any attempt to arrange those diseases [seemingly requiring the operation of bronchotomy] in pathological order, to point out the morbid appearances that are discoverable by dissection, and to connect these with each particular symptom" (p. ii). According to the author, a careful assessment of the nature and severity of the disease is necessary before deciding on the propriety of a surgical operation.

Porter's book embodies his considerable experience with diseases of the throat. There are many case reports, including descriptions of treatment and of postmortem examinations. This book includes a description of the eponymously named "Porter's fascia" (pretracheal fascia): see Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 164.

Garrison-Morton 3254. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:658; Stevenson and Guthrie, *History of oto-laryngology*, 82.

*Rare book by the leading German wound surgeon  
from the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries*

**72. PURMANN, Matthias (or Matthäus) Gottfried.** *Chirurgia curiosa, darinnen ein jedweder chirurgus nicht allein aufs gründlichste sehen und finden kan, was in die gantze Wund-Artzney vor künstliche Operationes, richtige Cur-Vortheilen bewährte Artzney-Mittel, leichte und geschwinde Hand-Griffe, gehören, sondern auch solche, durch und durch, mit sehr raren end sonderlichen Observationen bewähret wird. Alles in Drey Theil und 73. Capitel abgetheilet, und mit vielen darzu dienenden Kupffer-Tabellen und vier Registern versehen.* Frankfurt und Leipzig: In verlegung Michael Rohrlachs seel. Wittb. und Erben, 1699. Contemporary unlettered vellum, yapped edges ("A. N. / 1599" stamped on upper board). Front flyleaf renewed. A little, mainly marginal, worming except for a worm trail in the text of pp. 370-96 and two plates affecting several letters on each page but not impairing legibility or sense; blank upper margins cut close. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$7500

Quarto. [16], 736, 739-746, [48 (last leaf blank)] pp., 14 engraved plates. Pagination irregular but complete. Title in red and black.

First edition of a rare book, one of several on surgery by Purmann, who may have been the most innovative surgeon of his time. In a comparison with Fabricius Hildanus (sometimes regarded as "the father of German surgery"), Baas considered Purmann "of greater operative genius and originality, a born surgeon" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 515).

This book is noteworthy on several counts including the descriptions of cases

or—according to the 1706 English translation—“newest and most curious observations and operations.” Purmann described a large number of surgical operations performed by him including many involving the extremities (amputations, dislocations, and fractures) and on the eyes and head. Particularly memorable are his accounts of blood transfusion in this book and in an earlier work. On p. 705 of the book offered here, Purmann refers to some of the earliest findings by several of the leading contributors including Major and Elsholtz. “Among the innovations introduced by Purmann may be mentioned the use of blood transfusion. . . . [T]his and his experiments with the infusion of drugs into his own veins are of considerable interest and importance” (Zimmerman and Veith, *Great ideas in the history of surgery*, 256).

Purmann is counted among the important contributors to the early development of dentistry. Chapter 27, in the first part of Purmann’s book, is devoted to dental surgery. “In the *Chirurgia curiosa* [offered here] we are provided with a large number of remedies for oral decay and toothache” (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 193-94). Purmann also contributed to the preparation of dental prosthetics. He “was the first to make mention of models in dental prosthetics” and to discuss the feasibility of artificial teeth (Guerini, *History of dentistry*, 241).

“Matthäus Gottfried Purmann is justly famed as a military surgeon of exceptional ability, a courageous operative entrepreneur, and prolific author with a flair for the bizarre and the curious. Born very shortly after the death of Scultetus, whom he succeeded as the most prominent of the German wound surgeons of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, he is credited with having brought the current advances from France to his fatherland” (Zimmerman and Vieth, 253-54 [see pp. 256-60 for quotations from the 1706 English translation]). Purmann “regarded a knowledge of anatomy and of the experience of the ancient physicians as a prime requisite for the surgeon. Gunshot wounds he did not, like Hilden, consider poisoned; wounds of the intestines he treated with the simple suture; . . . [and he] was an earnest opponent of the maltreatment of wounds by keeping them open, frequently cleaning, etc.” (Baas, 516-17).

There are two issues of this book (priority not established). Another issue has the title page entirely in black and lacking the words “und mit vielen darzu dienenden Kupffer-Tabellen.”

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

Krivatsy 9312. See Garrison-Morton 2146 (Purmann’s 1690 book on military surgery); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 690.

*One of the most important early homeopathic texts  
nicely preserved in the original binding*

**73. RAU, Gottlieb Ludwig.** Organon der specifischen Heilkunst. Leipzig: Ludwig Schumann, 1835. Original plain wrappers, original printed paper spine label (Rau / Organon [added in ink in a contemporary hand: der specifischen Heilkunst]). Uncut and largely

unopened. Foxing. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box.  
\$2000

Collation: x, 392, [2 (printer's slug on recto)] pp.

First edition of Rau's most important book in which brought together all that the author regarded as important in homeopathy.

Rau was among the principal early contributors to the literature on homeopathy and probably did as much as any of the early writers in disseminating knowledge of homeopathic remedies. Rau "always looked for salvation in medicine through a discriminating, rational empiricism, and was intimately acquainted with the history of this science, the knowledge of which is largely founded on the study of the original sources; this explains his predilection for the older literature. He also diligently attended to everything new in medicine and in science in general. Being a determined opponent of all merely theoretical swindles, he distinguished himself in practice as an eclectic in the choice of methods and remedies" (Bradford, *Pioneers of homæopathy*, 551).

Rau's *Organon* was translated into English as *Organon of the specific healing art* (New York, 1847). Earlier translations appeared in French in 1839, and in Italian in 1841.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Harvard, Michigan, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and New York Medical College (all under "book / internet resource / computer file" but probably all, or most of them, copies of the real book).

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

#### *Classic description of spina bifida*

**74. RECKLINGHAUSEN, Friedrich Daniel von.** Untersuchungen über die Spina bifida. Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1886. Modern cloth. A very good copy. \$650

Collation: [2], 170 pp., 2 folding lithographed plates.

First book-form edition of Recklinghausen's "classic description and classification of this malformation [i.e., spina bifida]. . . . [In his account the] pathological characteristics of the varieties of spinal anomaly were well illustrated" (Walker, *History of neurological surgery*, 353 [a half-page devoted to this book]).

"Recklinghausen's most notable contribution to child neurology may have been his monograph on spina bifida [offered here]. Recklinghausen is credited with defining the various types of spina bifida deformities and classifying them according to the sacs. . . . Wakany et al in 1958 defined the state of rachischisis by studying the morphogenesis of meningocele in experimental animals. Warkany discovered, with considerable chagrin, that Recklinghausen, some seventy-two years previously, had come to almost identical conclusions after careful dissections of human material" (Ashwal, *Founders of child neurology*, 379-80). Warkany, in his lengthy survey of spina bifida in *Congenital malformations: notes and comments* (pp. 272-91), fails to mention Recklinghausen (though he does in connection with his account of neurofibromatosis).

Garrison-Morton 4566.1 refers to John Cleland's "early description" of spina bifida

published in 1883, without noticing Recklinghausen's fundamental work on the subject published three years later!

Pages 164-67 contain a bibliography of the literature. The two plates illustrate in fine detail the anatomical peculiarities of this condition.

*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1992. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:742.

*Wonderful copy of a landmark in neurohistology*

**75. REMAK, Robert.** *Observationes anatomicae microscopicae de systematis nervosi structura.* Berlin: Reimer, 1838. Unbound sheets, uncut and unopened, loose as issued in original printed wrappers. A fine copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$1750

Collation vi, 41 pp., 2 engraved plates.

First edition of Remak's dissertation for a medical degree from the University of Berlin, and a landmark in neurohistology. This copy is in entirely original condition, as it was when it left the printer!

Remak here extended his findings first briefly reported in 1836. He (1) identified and described the central cord of the myelinated fiber; (2) described in detail the non-medullated nerve fibers; and (3) showed that the nerve fibers in the sympathetic nervous system (which he discovered) originated in the ganglion cells.

"The *Observationes* contained Remak's demonstration that the medullary nerve fibers are not hollow, as had been supposed, but rather surround a transparent substance [Remak's band]. . . . Remak also reported his discovery of the marrowless nerve fibers in the sympathetic nervous system (which he called 'organic' to distinguish them from the 'animal' medullary fibers of the cerebrospinal nerves) and confirmed that these fibers originate in the ganglion cells. His findings were at first criticized by G. G. Valentin and Jacob Henle, but were later proved to be correct" (*DSB*, 11:368).

Garrison-Morton 1262; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1818. See Clarke and O'Malley, *Human brain and spinal cord*, 46-52; Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 66-69; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 159-61.

*Scarce early German book on the organization of insane asylums*

**76. ROLLER, Christian Friedrich Wilhelm.** *Die Irrenanstalt nach allen ihren Bezeihungen. . . . Mit einem lithographirten und colorirten Plane.* Karlsruhe: Chr. Fr. Müller, 1831. Contemporary blue boards, spine hand lettered. Contemporary ownership notation on front flyleaf; ink stamp on title (K. Minist. D. Innern). A very good copy.

\$1650

Collation: hand-colored lithographed double-page frontispiece, xxiv, 346, [2 (errata on recto)] pp.

First edition of Roller's very scarce first book on the treatment of the insane.

In this book, Roller presented his views on the organization of a well-run asylum

based on an extensive acquaintance with the writings of most of the earlier nineteenth-century authorities on this subject. His wide familiarity with this literature therefore qualified him to publish one of the earliest books—if not the first—by a German physician on competent institutional treatment of the mentally ill. At the time of writing this book, Roller was assistant physician to Friedrich Groos at Heidelberg, and his book presented his ideas concerning the organization of an asylum embodying the newest ideas. According to Hirsch, upon obtaining the directorship of the Illenau Asylum in 1837, Roller displayed a genius for organizing and administering the institution, which soon became known far beyond Germany (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:863).

Roller was an early German advocate for the humane methods promoted by the French writers, particularly Pinel and Esquirol whose books are cited in Roller's bibliography (and who are quoted in this book). Roller was also familiar with books by his fellow Germans Alexander Haindorf, Johann Christian August Heinroth, and Johann Christian Reil, with an early publication by the Belgium psychiatrist Joseph Guislain, and with contributions by the English physicians Joseph Mason Cox, John Haslam, and Samuel Tuke.

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

*Important book on the thalamus by a leading French neurologist*

77. **ROUSSY, Gustave.** La couche optique (étude anatomique, physiologique & clinique). Le syndrome thalamique. Paris: G. Steinhil, 1907. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$600

Collation: xvi, 371 pp., plate and accompanying leaf of description (between pp. 216/217), 111 figures (text illustrations).

First edition, trade issue, of Roussy's thesis for the degree of doctor of medicine published in the same year. Roussy's important monograph is devoted to the anatomy and physiology of the thalamus.

Roussy had earlier collaborated with Jules Dejerine on a study of the effects of thalamic injuries. Their paper reporting the results of their research was published in 1906. In that report they described the condition subsequently named the "thalamic syndrome" associated with localized thalamic injury (see Garrison-Morton 1431). Roussy's book consists of an extended investigation of the thalamus, including anatomy, physiology, and pathology.

"During the early part of his career, Roussy served as an intern under two eminent neurologists, Pierre Marie and Jules Dejerine, both of whom stimulated Roussy in his intense pursuit of neurology. With Dejerine he brought to light the thalamic syndrome (1906), and a year later, in his doctoral dissertation [the work offered here], he explored the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the thalamus" (Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 510).

See Beighton and Beighton, *Man behind the syndrome*, 152-53; Haymaker and Schiller, 510-13; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 297.

*First complete account of the surgical repair of congenital cleft palate*

**78. ROUX, Philibert Joseph.** Mémoire sur la staphylorrhaphie, ou suture du voile du palais. Paris: J.-S. Chaudé, 1825. Contemporary marbled boards, red leather lettering piece. Ink stamp on title (Mayor Dr. Ch.). A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box.

\$2850

Collation: [4], 93, [3 (2-3 = blank)] pp., 2 folding lithographed plates.

First edition of the first detailed account of the operation of staphylorrhaphy, the surgical closure of congenital cleft palate, a procedure devised by Roux and first performed in 1819 on the medical student John Stephenson.

Roux first described his operation in a one-page journal announcement in 1819 (see Garrison-Morton 5739). In the following year Stephenson described the new procedure in his medical thesis (Garrison-Morton 5740). An abbreviated version of the book offered here is in *Archives générales de médecine* 7 (1825):516-38.

Roux is remembered especially for his contributions to orthopedics and plastic surgery. He pioneered in bone resection and was one of the first to employ excision of the joint for severe disease. He and Dupuytren were the leading French surgeons from the first half of the nineteenth century.

See Garrison-Morton 5741.2 (citing the preliminary journal announcement, 1825, and mentioning this book in the annotation); Lachaise, *Les médecins de Paris*, 572-74; McDowell, *Source book of plastic surgery*, 267-70; Maltz, *Evolution of plastic surgery*, 218.

*Important eighteenth-century book on the plague*

**79. RUSSELL, Patrick.** A treatise on the plague: containing an historical journal, and medical account, of the plague, at Aleppo, in the years 1760, 1761, and 1762. Also, remarks on quarantines, lazarettos, and the administration of police in times of pestilence. To which is added, an appendix, containing cases of the plague; and an account of the weather during the pestilential season. London: G. G. and J. Robinson, 1791. Modern calf. Modern engraved bookplate (K. A. von Portelle). Ink and ink stamp numerals on title; small hole in one leaf (pp. 575/576) with loss of page numerals. A very good copy.

\$1850

Quarto. Collation: [24], 583, [1 (blank)], clix, [1 (blank)], [8] pp.

First edition of Russell's important account of the plague at Aleppo, in Syria, based on personal experience and including material collected by both himself and his half-brother Alexander. Russell's book is one of the earliest comprehensive studies of communicable diseases in the East.

Books 1 and 2 review the spread of the plague, its arrival in Aleppo, and the



medical features including symptoms and “method of cure.” Book 3 contains an account of “pestilential contagion” with reference to the different theories of its propagation and its historical occurrence in such places as London in 1665 and in Marseilles. Russell appears to have given credence to the theory of contagion—against the opposing interpretation of local origin—for in books 4 and 5 he defends the practice of quarantine and the utility of lazarettos. The final chapter deals with “the police in times of plague” (that is, the regulation of such activities as travel, confinement of infected persons, fumigation, etc.). Russell also describes methods of inoculation employed in the Near East as well as hospitals and public health measures.

An appendix includes an account of 120 cases of plague. Russell also provides detailed descriptions of the weather at Aleppo by season, during the plague years, and during six other “pestilential years.”

Russell spent the years 1750-71 in Aleppo. In 1753 he succeeded his half-brother Alexander to the post of physician to the English Levant Company. “The epidemic of plague at Aleppo in 1760, 1761, and 1762 gave him exceptional opportunities of adding to his brother’s studies of the disease. . . . In his work [the book offered here] Russell struck a balance between ‘contagionist’ theories of plague, which stressed its communicability in merchandise and from person to person, and ‘miasmatic’ theories, which saw plague arising from an unhealthy state of the air. Thus, unlike some of his younger contemporaries . . . , Russell was steadfast in his opposition to the removal of quarantine” (*Oxford dictionary of national biography*, 48:328-29).

Russell’s account of lazarettos is based in part on travel through Europe following his departure from Aleppo in 1771.

*Reviving power of ammonia first demonstrated in a book  
possessing “considerable chemical interest”*

**80. SAGE, Balthazar Georges.** Expériences propres à faire connoître que l’alkali volatil-fluor est le remède le plus efficace dans les asphyxies; avec des remarques sur les effets avantageux qu’il produit dans la morsure de la vipère, dans la rage, la brûlure, l’apoplexie, &c. Nancy: chez la veuve Lclerc, imprimeur de l’Intendance, 1777. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Part of a signature (most removed by early binder) at edge of title. Top margin cut close touching a few page numerals. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: [2], vii, [1 (blank)], 57, [5 (1 = blank)] pp.

First edition—apparently the second recorded copy—of Sage’s account of his method for reviving unconscious human beings and animals.

The possibility of reviving unconscious persons led to the founding, in Amsterdam in the 1760s, of a society devoted to resuscitating victims of apparent drowning. The earliest writings on resuscitation dealt with the efficacy of manual methods, but a literature dealing with cases of asphyxiation from other causes turned attention to the application of chemical remedies. In the book offered here, Sage—the author of several chemical treatises—demonstrated the effectiveness of “alkali volatil fluor” (ammonium hydroxide). Sage’s initial demonstration is recounted on pp. 5-10 where he “describes

how, on 10 May 1777, Lavoisier showed the asphyxiating power of carbon dioxide to Count de Falckenstein by placing a live bird into a vessel containing this gas. . . . The bird was soon pronounced dead by Lavoisier, but Sage took it and quickly revived it by placing its beak near alkali volatil fluor. . . . This book contains numerous examples of the reviving power of ammonia and is of considerable chemical interest” (Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 2:414 [citing the third edition]).

Sage was the author of many books and papers dealing mainly with chemistry, and Partington credits him with a number of discoveries (see *History of chemistry*, 3:97-97). However, among both his contemporaries and later historians of chemistry “[t]he verdict on Sage as a chemist is almost universally negative” (*DSB*, 12:64). Ferguson, on the other hand, commends Sage “for much excellent work. He made chemistry, hitherto neglected, not only popular but of importance for industry; he improved the art of extracting metals from their ores, and he was the first person to introduce into France systematic assaying and analysis” (*Bibliotheca chemica*, 2:313).

This book is not—but ought to have been—cited by Huston in his *Resuscitation: an historical perspective*.

There were two further editions during 1777-78 published in Paris.

OCLC locates a copy at the Bibliothèque nationale as well as copies (under “book / internet resource / computer file”) at Duke and National Library of Medicine (see Blake, *Eighteenth century printed books at NLM*, p. 397, for an entry reading “Nancy, [1777?], 57 p.”).

See Duveen, *Bibliotheca alchemica et chemica*, p. 523 (third edition, 1778); Neu, *Chemical, medical, and pharmaceutical books*, no. 3630-31 (second edition, 1777, and third edition, 1778); *DSB*, 12:63-69.

### *One of two hundred copies*

**81. SALICETO, Gulielmo da (William of SALICET).** Chirurgie de Guillaume de Salicet achevée en 1275. Traduction et commentaire par Paul Pifteau. Toulouse: Saint-Cyprien, 1898. Modern cloth; original printed wrappers bound in. Partly unopened. *Number 87 of an edition of 200 copies. Inscribed by the editor:* “A Monsieur le Docteur Pascal / hommage affectueux / Pifteau.” Four leaves carelessly opened. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: frontispiece, clxx, [2], 568 pp., plate.

First edition of Pifteau’s very scarce translation into French of one of the most important medieval surgical treatises.

Dezeimeris calls Saliceto a “celebrated surgeon of the Middle Ages” (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:57), while Garrison refers to him as “the ablest Italian surgeon of the 13th century [and his book] stands out as a great landmark . . . in the history of the craft” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 153-54). Saliceto wrote his book on surgery ca. 1275. The first printed edition was published in Venice in 1474, and the first translation into French appeared in Lyon in 1492. The translator Pifteau has included a commentary with his edition of Saliceto’s text.

See Garrison-Morton 5552 (the annotation cites Pifteau’s edition).

*Medical history of the First Sino-Japanese war  
Apparently the first naval history of a single war*

**82. SANEYOSHI, Yasuzumi, and SUZUKI, Shegemech.** The surgical & medical history of the naval war between Japan & China during 1894-95. Translated from the original Japanese report, under the direction of Baron Saneyoshi [and] . . . by S. Suzuki. Tokio [Tokyo]: printed by Tokio Printing Co., 1901. Original green cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved. Small pieces adherent to p. 174 and plate causing loss of several words and slightly affecting the image. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: frontispiece (with tissue guard [full-length portrait of Baron Saneyoshi]), [5], iv-ix, [3], 544 p., 21 plates (small superimposed images on four plates), 18 figures (text illustrations). Tipped-in printed slip preceding frontispiece: "With the Compliments of Baron Saneyoshi, Director General of Medical Department, Imperial Japanese Navy." Some of the plates reproduce photographs, while others appear to be chromolithographs.

First edition in English of the official Japanese account of the naval history of the first (of two) wars between China and Japan (the second war followed in 1937).

During the 1880s, the Japanese began the formation of a navy along European lines. The British trained many of the Japanese naval officers, while both the British and the French supplied the ships. In 1894, the Japanese government were provoked—as they imagined themselves to be—to invade Korea which was then under the administrative control of China. Japan's successful naval actions were due to its modern navy, in contrast to the Chinese, whose navy consisted of incompetently staffed obsolescent ships.

The compilers call attention in their preface to the fact that this history appears to be the first devoted solely to the naval history of a war. "Much has been written about the wounds received in wars on land, indeed the Medical and Surgical History of the American Civil War is full of interest and information. Of naval warfare we possess no medical history: the lessons of Trafalgar and Lissa, and war between Chile and Peru have been lost to us, and there has been no previous experience of the treatment of the wounded on ships since the modern revolution in naval warfare."

Chapter 1 contains a summary of the battles and the injuries incurred in each one, while the second chapter consists of a "Brief history of the killed and wounded." The following five chapters cover "Statistics of injuries," "Causes of wounds and their classification," "Complications of wounds," "Management of the wounded," and "Diseases and injuries." Chapter 8 is devoted to "Sanitary conditions during the war, and chapter 9 to "Work in the naval hospitals." There are many case histories documenting both cures and death from wounds incurred in combat as well as from other kinds of injuries and from communicable diseases affecting crew members on some of the ships.

*First book on the pathological anatomy of clubfoot**"This book marked a turning point in interest in the subject"*

**83. SCARPA, Antonio.** Memoria chirurgica sui piedi torti congeniti dei fanciulli e sulla maniera de correggere questa deformità. Pavia: Giuseppe Comini, 1803. Contemporary three-quarter calf (one corner slightly worn), patterned paper boards. Traces of worming in pastedowns; blank inner margins of final page and plate I lightly stained. A very good copy. \$3500

Quarto. Collation: 42 pp., 5 engraved plates (4 folding).

First edition of the rare first book on the pathological anatomy of clubfoot. Scarpa's landmark study contains "the first accurate account of the bones, ligaments, and muscles in cases of club-foot" (Keith, *Menders of the maimed*, 210).

Scarpa's book is one of the earliest contributions to pediatric orthopedics. It not only presented the first precise description of the pathology of clubfoot but, in addition, provided directions for treating this condition and described the author's invention of an instrument equipped with a specially designed steel spring that gently forced the deformed foot to adapt to the shape of the brace into which it had been fitted.

"Altho the clinical appearance of club-foot had been common knowledge among surgeons ever since its elaborate description in the Hippocratic texts, its pathologic anatomy was not accurately described until Antonio Scarpa, the Italian anatomist, published his volume in 1803 [the book offered here]. He believed the deformity was an inward dislocation of the forefoot. This book marked a turning point in interest in the subject. The many studies which were undertaken following its publication, especially in France and England, were chiefly therapeutic rather than descriptive, as previously" (Bick, *Source book of orthopaedics*, 146).

The first, anatomical, plate was drawn by Faustino Anderloni, while his brother Pietri was responsible for the four large folding plates depicting the mechanical devices invented by Scarpa for the treatment of clubfoot. Scarpa "himself trained the famous Faustino Anderloni to become the engraver of his illustrations. The latter's brother, Pietro Anderloni, assisted Faustino in the beginning. His 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 engraving" (Choulant, *Anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 298).

The plates from the 1806 second edition, identical with the first edition plates, are reproduced in Peltier, *Orthopedics: a history and iconography*, 46-47.

A second edition was published in 1806 and a third in 1817. A German translation appeared in 1804 and an English translation in 1818.

NUC shows copies at Crerar/Chicago and National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians and Yale.

Garrison-Morton 4308; Norman 1900. See Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 282-83, 491, 495-97; Peltier, 45.

*Established the author's reputation in the field of epidemiology*

**84. SCHNURRER, Friedrich.** Chronik der Seuchen in Verbindung mit der gleichzeitigen Vorgängen in der physischen Welt und in der Geschichte der Menschen. 2 vols. (bound in 1). Tübingen: Christian Friedrich Osiander, 1825. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Ink stamp on blank leaf at front (Prof. R. Kobert / Geh. Med. Rat. / Rostock); ink stamp on volume 1 title page (Dr. V. Bruns). Lower outer edges of first two leaves minutely worn. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: vol. 1: viii, 376 pp.; vol. 2: [4], 659 pp. In each volume, the original title page (dated the year of publication) appears on the left facing the collective title page for the two volumes.

First complete edition (formed from the two volumes initially published with their own title pages) of an important early history of contagious diseases. Hirsch states that Schnurrer made a name for himself in the field of epidemiology by the publication of this book (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:113-14).

Schnurrer's remarkably comprehensive history of contagious diseases is based on vast reading. Side notes identify the period, or a specific date, while his sources are duly noticed in the many footnotes. The two volumes published here under the title *Chronik der Seuchen in Verbindung* were originally published in 1823 and 1825 with their own title pages: *Die Krankheiten des Menschen-Geschlechts historisch und geographische betrachtet . . . Erster Theil [-Zweiter Theil]*.

Schnurrer published a book on epidemics and contagion in 1810 and a work on medical geography in 1813 which Garrison cites as the first important nineteenth-century German contribution to this subject (*History of medicine*, 666). The author received a medical degree at Tübingen in 1805 and practiced medicine in several German cities.

The OCLC records are confusing. Some libraries give the collective title (as in the copy offered here), while others cite the original titles as published in 1823 and 1825.

The presumed former owners are, first, Victor von Bruns, a leading German contributor to laryngology (see Garrison-Morton 3268 and 3271; Hirsch, 1:739-40); and, second, Eduard Rudolf Kobert, the author of books on pharmacology and toxicology (see Garrison-Morton 2083; Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:782).

*Important work on carbon dioxide in the blood*

**85. SECHENOV, Ivan Mikhaylovich.** Die Kohlensäure des Blutes. Von J. Setchenow. St. Petersburg: Commissionaires de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences, 1879. Modern quarter morocco, cloth, original printed wrappers bound in. Uncut. Lightly browned. A very good copy. \$950

Quarto. Collation: [2], 62 pp.

First edition of Sechenov's work on carbon dioxide levels in the blood, a

continuation of his earlier work with Carl Ludwig on the measurement of blood gases.

Ludwig and Sechenov were among several contemporary researchers engaged in the measurement of the volume of blood gases and, in the course of this work, they constructed one of the earliest pumps for use in establishing the transport of oxygen and carbon dioxide by the blood. An improved version of Sechenov's pump, by Ludwig and Alexander Schmidt, enabled "Ludwig and his co-workers in Vienna . . . [to obtain] useful results. . . . Their measurements of the contents of oxygen and carbon dioxide in venous and arterial blood was largely correct, and they were able to draw the conclusion that both gases existed in the blood in dissociable form" (Astrup and Severinghaus, *History of blood gases, acids and bases*, 95).

Much of Sechenov's later research involved neurophysiology, for which he is now particularly remembered. However, he also "investigated the chemistry of respiration, the physiology of respiration . . . ; and the physics and chemistry of solutions. He designed a new type of absorptiometer and used it to establish the law of solution of gases in salt solutions with which they did not react" (*DSB*, 12:271). Sechenov published the results of some of this research in a paper "On absorption of carbon dioxide by salt solutions and blood" (published in Russian [St. Petersburg, 1879]). This paper is the one cited in the *DSB* entry on Sechenov, the author of which apparently unaware of this German-language presentation of the same research.

This monograph-length study forms *Mémoires de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St-Petersbourg*, VIIIe série, Tome XXVI, no. 13.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, University of California/San Francisco, UCLA, and Yale. It is likely that there are additional copies included in sets of the *Mémoires* held by U.S. libraries.

See Rothschuh, *History of physiology*, 328-29.

### *Landmark British report on insane asylums*

**86. [SHAFTESBURY, Anthony Ashley Cooper.]** Report of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. London: Bradbury & Evans, 1844. Original cloth (spine ends repaired). Ink lines in five blank margins. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [4], 291 pp., folding table.

First edition of the highly important official report on the treatment of the insane in England. It represents the first comprehensive survey, based on visits by the commissioners, of all the institutions in Great Britain which housed mentally ill patients.

The *Report* "was not merely a report on asylums but an inverted pyramid the apex of which was asylum inspection, and the base a survey of the practice of psychiatry among all classes and institutions, comprising nearly 21,000 patients. . . . Some of the observations have not lost their topical interest as when they [the commissioners] criticised 'some asylums' where 'the whole system of management appears to have been constituted less with regard to the cure of insanity, and to the restoration of lunatics to health and society, than to their seclusion and safe custody,' a stricture still passed

on some mental hospitals even at the present time" (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 925-26).

NUC lists this under Great Britain. Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy.

*First medical book published in the United States  
with engraved plates produced locally*

**87. SMELLIE, William.** An abridgement of the practice of midwifery: and a set of anatomical tables and explanations. Collected from the works of the celebrated W. Smellie, M.D. A new edition. Boston: printed and sold by J. Norman, [1786]. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Offsetting from plates as usual; foxing; blank inner margins of four plates stained (19, 37-39); plates 21 and 22 reversed. A very good copy. \$2750

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

First American edition of Smellie's *A set of anatomical tables, with explanations, and an abridgment, of the practice of midwifery*, first published as a folio atlas in London in 1754 and subsequently reprinted in octavo format.

This Boston edition is particularly important, being the first medical book published in the United States with plates engraved in this country. The Boston publisher reengraved the plates that accompanied the British octavo versions of this text. At the foot of plate 1 is printed "Engraved by J. Norman July 1786." The dedication reads: "To the President and Fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society, this first attempt at anatomical engraving, in this Commonwealth, is respectfully dedicated."

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

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

Austin 1754; Garrison-Morton 6154.1 (first edition); Russell, *British anatomy 1525-1800*, no. 757 (erroneously calling for a frontispiece: plate 1 always precedes the title page).

*A "concise and methodical system of minor surgery"*

**88. SMITH, Henry Hollingsworth.** Minor surgery; or, hints on the everyday duties of the surgeon. Philadelphia: Ed. Barrington & Geo. D. Haswell, 1843. Original embossed brown cloth (spine and

small area of upper cover faded). Engraved bookplate mounted on blank leaf facing title (Ex Libris Dr I. H. Hazelton / U.S. Navy). A very good copy. \$650

Collation: 300, 4 [publishers' advertisements] pp., 189 text engravings.

First edition, and a nicely preserved copy, of the author's "concise and methodical system of minor surgery, adapted to the wants of the student and young practitioner in the United States" (preface, p. [3]).

Smith hoped that his book would serve to acquaint the intended readers with knowledge useful in daily practice. To this end, he has divided his text into four parts, each one addressing a topic of fundamental importance for the general practitioner. The first part is devoted to "the preparation and application of dressings," and the second concerned with "the preparation and application of bandages." The "apparatus for fractures and dislocations" are covered in part three. The fourth part reviews the "minor surgical operations." In his preface, Smith states that "he has drawn freely on the works of MM. Velpeau, Gerdy, Mayor, and others, as well as upon many practical details obtained from the distinguished surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital during a residence under them in that institution" (pp. [3]-4).

The 189 text illustrations clearly depict the application of dressings and bandages and a few minor operations.

Smith was for many years professor of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania. He played a leading role in the organization of hospital services for the wounded in the early days of the Civil War.

Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, GS21. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1127.

*Possibly the first American dental book to report on ether anesthesia*

**89. SMITH, Mayo G.** A popular treatise on the teeth: containing a history of the dental art, with anatomical descriptions of the mouth and its appendages, and accounts of chemical and physiological experiments on the teeth, also a full and accurate account of the history of ether or letheon, for the prevention of pain, with directions for use. Designed for the use of families, and as a manual for the student and the practical dentist. . . . Illustrated by numerous engravings. Second edition. Boston: John P. Jewett, 1848. Original embossed green cloth (spine ends repaired), spine gilt, gilt crest on each cover. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: frontispiece with overlay, [9], 10-316, 107, [4], 4-7, [5 (publisher's advertisements)] pp., 37 text figures in part 1, 4 text figures in part 2. Pagination irregular but complete. The frontispiece illustrates a woman's face with, and without, false teeth.

Second edition of a bibliographically difficult book on dentistry and the administration of sulphuric ether.

The first part, with its own title page (given above and dated 1848) consists of a



popular exposition of dentistry. The second part, with a separate title page (dated 1848) and separate pagination, is entitled *A treatise on the inhalation of ether for the prevention of pain* and contains a history of the discovery of the anesthetic properties of sulphuric ether together with directions for its safe administration. Both of these parts bear 1847 copyright dates on the title versos. Bound at the back is Smith's seven-page *A brief treatise on the use of chloroform in dental and surgical operations* (Boston: sold by the principal booksellers in the U. States, 1849 [but copyright 1848]).

All of the copies recorded on OCLC consist of Smith's two books bound together. I could not discover an entry for a "second edition" or a copy with a collation showing the addition of the seven-page work on chloroform. All of the OCLC copies are dated 1848. *NUC*, on the other hand, records only the "second edition." "Apparently originally conceived as two works; a second title-page, with the same imprint [as given above] . . . is included, although this material is accounted for on the first title page" (Warren Howell, catalogue 49, part II ["Anesthesia"]).

The title page states that Smith is a "dental surgeon." The author's preface is dated "Newburyport [Massachusetts], Jan. 1848." The standard histories of anesthesia and dentistry fail to mention this book.

Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. S-1235.

### *Scarce book on surgery during the Franco-Prussian War*

**90. SOCIN, August.** *Kriegschirurgische Erfahrungen Gesammelt in Carlsruhe 1870 und 1871.* Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel, 1872. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards (edges very slightly worn), original cut-down printed front wrapper mounted on upper board. *Loose in envelope mounted on front pastedown:* (1) A.L.S. from Edwin Klebs, 4 pp. (on 2 conjugate leaves, 5 3/8 x 8 5/16 inches), 23 August 1870 (two old folds); (2) A.L.S. to Socin from the publisher on his printed stationery, 1 1/2 pp. (on 2 conjugate leaves, 5 9/16 x 8 5/8 inches), Leipzig, 26 [illegible], 187[1?] (old folds); (3) A.L.S. to Herr Raberga [spelling?] from Socin, 1 1/2 pp. (on 2 conjugate leaves, 8 7/8 x 11 1/8 inches), 26 October 1898 (old folds; short tears in fold); (4) A.L.S. from Socin (?) to unidentified recipient, 2 pp. (on single leaf, 5 x 8 inches), Basel, 19 August 1870 (old fold; left half of original sheet cut off). Ownership notation on corner of title dated Basel, 25 December 1899. A very good copy. \$950

Quarto. Collation: x, 195, [1] pp., 9 lithographed plates (1 folding), 19 text figures. Among the preliminary leaves is the title page for Socin and Klebs' *Chirurgische und pathologisch-anatomische Beiträge zur Kriegsheilungen* (Leipzig: Vogel, 1872).

First edition of Socin's book on military surgery containing an extensive report on injuries and disease, as well as complicating factors, associated with the Franco-Prussian War.

The first part of Socin's monograph ("Allgemeine Theil," pp. [5]-[65]) contains

a general review including statistics, cases, and conditions resulting from injuries and hospital care. The second part ("Specieller Thiel," pp. [66]-193) consists of a detailed overview of the different kinds of injuries, including those involving the head, neck, thorax, abdomen, and pelvis. Much of this section is devoted to gunshot injuries to the extremities. The plates depict the damage inflicted on bones from guns and other ordinance.

Garrison wrote that "of the Swiss surgeons . . . August Socin [is memorable] . . . for his work on military surgery (1872 [offered here]) and surgical diseases of the prostate (1875)" (*History of medicine*, 596), while Baas included Socin "[a]mong the representatives of modern surgery" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1072).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Allegheny College/Pennsylvania, Chicago, Harvard, National Library of Medicine, and University of California/San Francisco.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:327.

*Sammelband of three books containing discussion of plastic surgery bound up in one volume by Blair O. Rogers*

**91. (1) SOUCHIER, Thomas.** Quelques considérations sur les moyens qu'emploient l'art et la nature dans la réunion des plaies; présentées et publiquement soutenues à la Faculté de Médecine de Montpellier, le 7 Août 1824. . . . Pour obtenir le grade de docteur en médecine. Montpellier: Jean Martel, 1824. *Inscribed:* "le part du [cropped] So[cropped]. (2) J. DUBOURG. Des vices de conformation de la face, soit congénitaux, soit accidentels, aux quels il est possible de remédier part des opérations chirurgicales; thèse présentée et soutenue à la Faculté de Paris, le 12 mars 1828. Paris: Didot le jeune, 1828. (3) Louis Joseph SANSON. Des avantages et des inconvénients de la réunion immédiate des plaies. Thèse présentée à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris le 18 juillet 1834. Lacking half-title; title page foxed; blank edges of margins browned. *Three books bound in one.* Green buckram, lettered on spine (and including on lower spine: Dr Blair O. Rogers). A very good copy. \$950

Quarto volumes. Collation: (1) 24 pp. (2) xiv, [15]-58 pp., folding lithographed plate (3) [2], 113 pp

First editions of three theses dealing with the surgical repair of wounds. Each one discusses the use of sutures in the closure of wounds including those resulting from surgical operations. Strangely, none of the works are cited by Zeis in his index of plastic surgery.

(1) Souchier's paper considers both contemporary and earlier methods of wound repair, and he devotes nearly a page to cleft lip (p. 9). He mentions both Chauliac and Paré as well as some of the principal French and British contributors from the previous hundred years.

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

(2) Dubourg deals with congenital and accidental defects in the face and their

surgical repair. He discusses facial anatomy and identifies the various kinds of facial problems which lend themselves to surgical intervention. Dobourg refers to the views of the major French contributors including Delpech, Roux, and Lisfranc, and he cites the famous paper on the Indian method of restoring a lost nose published in the *Gentleman's magazine* in 1794 (p. 27). The large folding plate depicts a pre- and post-operative view of a large facial defect.

OCLC locates the Harvard copy in the U.S.

(3) Sanson's study was prepared (according to the title page) as a "Concours pour une chaire de clinique chirurgicale." His comprehensive review of wound care is based on the writings of many of the leading surgeons beginning in the sixteenth century, with many references to the opinions of French and British surgeons from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Sanson deals with wounds to every part of the body, including the face. He describes many of the methods employed in the past and during his time, and comments on their advantages and disadvantages.

Sanson was a pupil of Dupuytren and later his assistant. Following Dupuytren's death, in 1836 Sanson was promoted to the chair of clinical surgery formerly occupied by his teacher on the strength of the work offered here. According to Ackerknecht, Sanson was Dupuytren's "favorite disciple . . . who died so poor that funds had to be collected for his burial" (*Medicine at the Paris hospital*, 143). See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:15-16.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, New York Academy, Pennsylvania, and Yale. OCLC records a Brussels edition published in the same year at Minnesota and National Library of Medicine.

Blair O. Rogers, who assembled the works in this volume and had them bound together, was a New York City plastic surgeon and medical historian (see, for example, his contributions to Frank McDowell's *Source book of plastic surgery*), and he formed a library of early books on plastic surgery.

### *Homeopathy opposed by "one of the clearest and calmest of minds"*

**92. STIEGLITZ, Johann.** Ueber die Homöopathie. Hannover: Hahn, 1835. Modern marbled boards, leather spine label. Ink stamp on title verso and in one blank margin (Bibliothek der Hom. Central Apotheker Dr Wilmar Schwabe Leipzig). Light foxing. A very good copy. \$750

Collation: [4], 223 pp.

First edition of one of the earliest critical surveys of homeopathy, and a very scarce book.

Hirsch commends Steiglitz' energetic and clever opposition to some of the "erroneous" medical programs of the period (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 428), while Bass cites "the judicious Steiglitz" when discussing contemporary criticism of some of the most controversial theories of medicine (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 631) and considers him one of the principal early opponents of homeopathy "who ever stood upon the wall when false ideas threatened a breach in the defences of Hippocratic art" (*ibid.*, 878). Baas refers to Steiglitz as "the Lessing of medicine . . . [and] one of the clearest and calmest of minds, an eminent and highly esteemed physician and the

founder of etiological diagnosis. . . . Besides Brunonianism, including the theory of excitement, Stieglitz with great sagacity, calmness and dexterity also opposed homoeopathy and animal magnetism” (*ibid.*, 865).

NUC and OCLC locate the same three copies in the U.S: Michigan, National Library of Medicine, and Yale.

Wilmar Schwabe was a homeopathic physician practicing in Leipzig in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He is not in Fischer’s *Biographisches Lexikon*.

*“Made an epoch in German military medicine”*

**93. STROMEYER, Georg Friedrich Ludwig.** *Maximen der Kriegsheilkunst*. 2 vols. (bound in 1). Hanover: Hahn, 1855. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Small stain on three leaves. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: vol. 1: xi, [1], 396 pp.; vol. 2: [2], 397-773 pp.

First edition of one of the classics of nineteenth-century military medicine, by “the father of modern military surgery in Germany. . . . [Stromeyer’s] *Maxims of surgery* (1855) [offered here] made an epoch in German military medicine” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 495-96).

“Stromeyer was the most ingenious field-surgeon of Germany. Indeed, if he did not properly call military surgery into life in Germany, he at least emancipated it from foreign influences. His work *Maximen der Kriegsheilkunst* (1855 [offered here]) in this way forms a turning point in the history of this branch of German surgery. The surgeons of the preceding century and of the wars of liberation followed mainly the military surgery of the French. . . . [Recent wars, together] with historical necessity, called into existence a national military surgery and awakened in Stromeyer its most ingenious literary representative” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1068).

Garrison-Morton 2164 (calling this book a “landmark”); Norman 2027. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:459-61.

*Rare book on resuscitation*

**94. STRUVE, Christian August.** A practical essay on the art of recovering suspended animation: together with a review of the most proper and effectual means to be adopted in cases of imminent danger. London: Murray & Highley, 1801. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Uncut. Ink stamp on half-title; embossed stamp on one leaf. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: xxiv, 210 pp., 6 pp. (ads).

First edition in English of *Versuch über Kunst, Scheintodte zur beleben, und über die Rettung in schnellen Todesgefahren* (Hannover, 1797), the author’s book on resuscitation intended to “exhibit a cursory view of a rational method of treating persons apparently dead, or exposed to imminent danger” (preface, p. x).

In his preface, Struve states that he “is unfavorably situated for obtaining literary

information” on the subject of “suspended animation” (p. [ix]). To make up for this deficiency, he requested assistance from John Coakley Lettsom, particularly publications by the Royal Humane Society. Struve’s appreciation of his election as an honorary member of the Society, apparently prior to publication of this book, is reflected in the dedication “To the Royal Humane Society of London with respect and gratitude.”

Struve received his medical degree at Leipzig in 1790 and spent his career in Görlitz. He was a prolific author who published numerous books, some of which Hirsch classifies as “popular medicine.”

Unrecorded in *NUC*. OCLC locates a copy at Yale in the U.S. and gives two U.S. locations for a “second edition” with the same pagination published in 1802 (National Library of Medicine and University of Texas/Galveston). An American reprint of the London edition was published in Albany in 1803.

Huston, *Resuscitation: an historical perspective*, no. 63. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:463.

*Rare Spanish surgical text, by a man of “vast erudition”*

**95. SUÁREZ de RIBERA, Francisco.** Cirugia sagrada, método experimental racional, que contra la pragmática apolínea de el Doctor Don Antonio Portichuelo y Zea, facò à luz su autor el Doctor Don Francisco Suarez de Ribera, de el gremio, y claustro de la Universidad de Salamanca, socio de la Regia Sociedad Medico-Chimica de Sevilla, y al presente medico de el Excelentísimo señor Duque de Alburquerque, &c. Madrid: Franciso del Hierro, 1726. Contemporary vellum (small stain on upper spine and rear cover), spine hand-lettered; remains of two old ties. Foxed and browned; a few side notes touched by early binder. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [4], 392, [4] pp.

First edition of a rare book by one of the leading Spanish physicians of the time.

Suárez’ “Sacred surgery” consists of the author’s attempt at a textbook of surgical procedures based on experience as well as a refutation of the theory of surgery proposed by Portichuelo y Zea. It is one of the few large Spanish textbooks of surgery from the first half of the eighteenth century.

Suárez was a prolific author whom Morejón calls a man of “vast erudition” with a talent for writing. Morejón’s bibliography of Suárez’s writings contains forty-four items (see Antonio Hernández Morejón, *Historia bibliográfica de la medicina española*, 6:402-11).

*NUC* shows copies at National Library of Medicine and New York Academy of Medicine. OCLC adds Loyola University in the U.S.

See Anastasio Chinchilla, *Anales históricos de la medicina en general, y biografico-bibliográficos de la española en particular*, 3:53-56.

*First trial for malpractice by an English man-midwife*

**96. The Trial of a cause** between Richard Maddox, Gent. plaintiff, and Dr. M - - - y, defendant, physician and man-midwife, before Sir Michael Foster, knt. one of the justices of the King's-Bench. At Guildhall, London, March 2, 1754. By special jury. In an action upon the case, brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for promising and undertaking, but not performing, his office as a man-midwife in the delivery of the wife of Mr. Richard Manning, the plaintiff. With the opinions of several physicians and man-midwives upon the case, as given in evidence upon the trial. Whereupon the jury thought it proper to give 1000 l. damage to the plaintiff. To which will be added, some extraordinary cases in midwifery, extracted from the writings of that very eminent physician and man-midwife, Dr. Deventer, of Leyden. London: printed for H. Jefferys, [1754]. Nineteenth-century quarter sheep, marbled boards. To edge cut close causing loss of most of the running head on p. 2; old careful repaired tear in one leaf (pp. 7/8), title browned; foxing. A good copy. \$1500

Collation: [4], 24, 28 pp.

First edition of the first report of a case of malpractice involving an English male-midwife and the only eighteenth-century trial of this kind recorded in Britain's *Bibliography of medico-legal works in English*.

The man-midwife in this trial was Matthew Morley, one of the prominent London practitioners in midwifery. This action at law occurred at a time when English man-midwives were beginning to establish their superior credentials over female midwives, and in so doing had incurred the enmity of both other physicians and traditionalists among the public. Wilson cites Morley and Robert Nesbitt as being "the chief targets" at this time of satirical attacks by Frank Nicholls on "murderers of unborn children" (*Making of man-midwifery*, 136 [this trial is mentioned on p. 141, note 8]).

The second part of this book consists of an English translation of passages from Deventer's famous "art of midwifery" published in 1701 (first English edition, 1716).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Columbia, Kansas, Library of Congress, National Library of Medicine, and University of Texas/Tarlton Law Library.

See Brittain, pp. 191-92. For Morley, see Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, 2:145.

*Important mid-nineteenth-century book on medical electricity*

**97. TRIPIER, Auguste.** Manuel d'électrothérapie. Exposé pratique et critique des applications médicales et chirurgicales de l'électricité. . . . Illustré de 89 planches intercalées dans le texte. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1861. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards. Uncut. Small

illegible ink stamp on title; signatures of Louis Odier (in pencil) and a Cleveland physician (dated 1991 in ink) on front flyleaf. Foxing. A very good copy. \$750

Collation: xii, 624 pp., 89 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of one of the principal French works on electrotherapy from the middle years of the nineteenth century.

Tripier's *Manuel* contains as complete an account as was then possible of both the technical features and the clinical and therapeutic applications of medical electricity. The first part (pp. 1-246) covers the technical aspects, including the nature of electricity, the various kinds of electrical apparatus useful for medical purposes, and the action, or efficacy, of electricity for treating a variety of pathological conditions. In the second part (pp. 247-614) Tripier deals, first, with the historical background, second, with the medical applications, and, finally, with the surgical applications. The figures depict a wide range of electrical apparatus.

"In 1861 a work by Auguste Tripier appeared [offered here] . . . that owed much to the work of Duchenne. Tripier was interested in Remak's use of the galvanic current and his theory of its catalytic action, and he is also remembered as a pioneer in the employment of the faradic current in obstetrics" (Rowbottom and Susskind, *Electricity and medicine: history of their interaction*, 151). According to Ricci, "[Georges] Apostoli had learned about electro-therapeutics under A[uguste] Tripier who in 1860 [*sic*: 1861] described bipolar faradization" (*One hundred years of gynaecology*, 180). "Apostoli was the first to employ the double faradic current in the electrotherapy of uterine disease" (Garrison-Morton 6079).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Bakken, California State Library, College of Physicians, Harvard, Kansas State University, MIT, National Library of Medicine, and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:639.

The "Louis Odier" whose signature appears on the front flyleaf may be the nineteenth-century Paris pediatrician: see Hirsch, 4:408, under "Odier, Louis Robert."

### *Landmark original research on the regeneration of bone*

**98. TROJA, Michele.** De novorum ossium, in integris aut maximus, ob morbos, deperditionibus, regeneratione experimento. Paris: Franc. Ambr. Didot, 1775. Contemporary marbled boards, rebacked, original spine preserved; new leather spine label. Foxing; small pieces torn from two blank upper margins. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [4], [v]-x, [11]-240 pp., folding table, 3 folding engraved plates.

First edition of a highly important work on the growth and regeneration of bone.

In this book Troja continued the research into bone growth initiated by Henri-Louis Duhamel du Moreau, who was the first to propose that the periosteum was the source of bone growth. Troja's experiments, described in the book offered here, confirmed Duhamel's original observations that the periosteum was the source of bone formation and subsequent growth. Troja, however, went beyond confirming Duhamel,

for he also demonstrated the capacity of bone to regenerate or regrow.

“Troja demonstrated that if a foreign body is introduced into the marrow cavity of a long bone, the bony cylinder dies and a new bone is formed all around the necrotic one, the latter being eventually eliminated. Accordingly, Troja suggested that in treating extensive caries of the bone, marrow should be destroyed so that new bone formation would result” (Leonard, *Lives of master surgeons*, 428). In his account of bone growth and bone regeneration, Keith mentions that Flourens—who published an important book on the subject in 1842—was influenced by Troja’s earlier experimental studies. “Troja’s experiment [Flourens] regarded as positive proof that the periosteum could reproduce bone after the entire substance of the shaft had been destroyed” (*Menders of the maimed*, 251).

Troja was an Italian who obtained a scholarship enabling him to spend the time in Paris where he carried out his research on bone growth and regeneration. He later returned to Naples and a professorship in ophthalmology at the university.

NUC shows copies at College of Physicians, National Library of Medicine, and Yale. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Cornell and Minnesota.

See DSB, 13:464-65; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:642 (calling this book a very important work [“ein sehr wichtige Arbeit”]).

*“Classic” history of British psychiatry, by the “supreme authority”*

**99. TUKE, Daniel Hack.** Chapters in the history of the insane in the British Isles. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., 1882. Modern three-quarter calf, marbled boards. Uncut. *Inscribed by Tuke*: “Mr & Mrs Gen[undecipherable] / with the Author’s kind regards. / DH.” Repaired tear (no loss) on pp. 289/290; pages 272-74 and 546 partly stained (text only slightly affected). A very good copy. \$650

Collation: frontispiece, [2], 548, [2 (2 = blank)].

First edition of the first comprehensive history of British psychiatry. This book is called a “classic” by Hunter and Macalpine (*Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 294).

Tuke has restricted his study “to the salient points” (preface, p. vii). His prefatory comments include the observation that “[o]f no other malady would the history of the victims demand so constant a reference to legislation” (*ibid.*, viii). The eleven chapters include lengthy accounts of Bethelam Hospital, St. Lukes, York Retreat, Lincoln Asylum, and Hanwell. Separate chapters are devoted to “lunacy legislation,” “criminal lunatics,” and “chancery lunatics.” The final chapter covers “Progress of psychological medicine during the last forty years: 1841-1881.”

“Daniel Tuke was . . . the great-grandson of William Tuke, founder of the Retreat at York, and the youngest son of Samuel Tuke, a philanthropist and authority on the treatment of mental disorders. . . . Although not himself a clinical teacher, Tuke, as an observer and recorder of the teachings of others, was the supreme authority of lunacy in England, and particularly on the nineteenth century movement in favour of its humane treatment” (Brown, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London* [Munk, *Roll*, vol. 4], 237).

Garrison-Morton 5003.



*Rare book critical of Haller's theory of irritability*

**100. VANDELLI, Domenico.** (1) *Epistola de sensibilitate pericranii, periostii, medullæ, duræ, meningis, cornæ, & tendinum.* [Padua,] 1756. (2) *Epistola secunda, et tertia de sensitivitate Halleriana.* Padua: Jo. Baptista Conzatti, 1758. *Two works bound in one.* Modern unlettered limp vellum (lightly soiled). A very good copy. \$1000

Collation: vol. 1: lxxii, [4] pp., plate; vol. 2: lxxx pp.

First edition of Vandelli's very scarce two-volume work on the phenomenon of sensitivity and on the specific parts of the nervous system responsible for the experience of pain or movement.

Vandelli's book is of particular interest for his objections to Haller's doctrine of irritability. His inability to refute Haller on experimental grounds led him, as well as a few others, to propose an alternative interpretation for the facts which they could not dispute. Thus Vandelli "believed that when certain parts of the brain were stimulated the animals did not react with expression of pain, because fear or pain previously endured left such a strong impression that it suppressed the newly received and weaker sensation. This view was also upheld by the most discerning of Haller's opponents, Robert Whytt" (Neuburger, *Historical development of experimental brain and spinal cord physiology*, 147).

Vandelli, a native of Padua, was a physiologist and naturalist. He was the namesake son of a cartographer and scientist.

OCLC locates sets in the U.S. at National Library of Medicine and Wisconsin and copies of volume 1 at Harvard and Kansas State.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:702.

*Early British naval report on the noncontagiousness of yellow fever*

**101. VEITCH, James.** A letter to the commissioners for transports, and sick and wounded seamen, on the non-contagious nature of the yellow fever; and containing hints to officers, for the prevention of this disease among seaman. London: printed for T. and G. Underwood, . . . and Anderson and Chase, 1818. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. *Inscribed by Veitch for Admiral Sir William Parker and dated 29th January 1853.* Minor foxing on a few leaves. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: xxxii, 173, [1] pp.

First edition of one of the first books by a British naval surgeon on the non-contagiousness of yellow fever.

"A starting point [in assessing the opinions of British naval surgeons concerning yellow fever] is provided by the comments of J. Veitch, surgeon at the Antigua hospital, when a copy of Pym's *Observations upon the Bulam fever* (as he called yellow fever) was sent to him [i.e., Veitch] in 1817. Veitch replied in *A letter to the commissioners of transport* . . . [offered here]. . . . He denied that Bulsam was the same

disease as yellow fever, and he asserted that a good diet would prevent any such disease” (Lloyd and Coulter, *Medicine in the navy*, 4:184). Veitch’s non-contagion theory was dominant for many years.

“In 1794 Veitch made his first journey to the West Indies as surgeon to the *Regulus*, returning in 1800 on board the *Saturn*. These two voyages gave Veitch ample opportunity to study yellow fever, which became the topic of the dissertation for his medical degree from Edinburgh in 1808” (Hoolihan, *Minor yellow fever collection*, no. 392).

OCLC lists all of the U.S. copies under “book / internet resource” making it hard to identify libraries owning the real book.

*“The most outstanding of the early investigators of metabolism”*

**102. VOIT, Carl.** Untersuchungen über den Einfluss des Kochsalzes, des Kaffee’s und der Muskelbewegungen auf den Stoffwechsel. Ein Beitrag zur Feststellung des Princips der Erhaltung der Kraft in den Organismen. Munich: J. G. Cotta, 1860. Contemporary pastepaper boards (title label on spine chipped). Ink stamp on title (Forst Akademie [overstamped “ausgeschieden”]). A very good copy.

\$750

Collation: [4], 253 pp., folding table.

First edition of an important early work on metabolic physiology.

In this book, Voit examined certain dietary factors that “can influence the rate of decomposition of organic substances. He began by examining the effects of coffee but concluded that it does not significantly affect the nitrogenous metabolism. During this series of experiments, Voit realized that . . . if a dog is fed a steady nitrogenous daily diet, the nitrogen consumption gradually rises or falls until it balances the intake. . . . There is therefore a store of energy available, limited by the amount of nitrogenous matter that decomposes each day. This theory explained why an animal can do only a certain amount of work in a day” (*DSB*, 14:64).

Voit was a student of Liebig’s “and the most outstanding of the early investigators of metabolism” (McCollum, *History of nutrition*, 18).

See Garrison-Morton 635 and 938; Rothschild, *History of physiology*, 292-94.

*Unusual outbreak of yellow fever, with photomicrographs*

**103. WALES, Philip Skinner.** Report on yellow fever in the U.S.S. Plymouth in 1878-‘9. Prepared under the direction of Philip S. Wales, surgeon-general U.S. Navy. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1880. Original cloth. Printed presentation bookplate mounted on

front pastedown reading “With the compliments of / Philip S. Wales / Surgeon General, U.S. Navy.” A very good copy. \$500

Collation: 6, [2], [7]-85 pp., chart, 2 diagrams, folding map, 2 folding plans, 6 plates (5 reproducing photomicrographs, 1 reproducing photograph; 2 with accompanying leaves of descriptive text).

First edition of an inquiry into “the causes of the occurrence of yellow fever on the U.S. Steamer Plymouth during that part of her last cruise embraced between November, 1878, and March, 1879” (p. 6).

This report, prepared by Richard C. Dean, Theodore D. Wilson, and J. H. Kidder, considered the seemingly strange circumstance of an outbreak of yellow fever after the ship departed Boston following a period of inactivity and “exposure to the cold of a rigorous northern winter” (p. [7]). “The authors conclude that [the causative agent] . . . produces no other disease; that it occurs only within a limited geographic area, that it is portable; and that it clings to solid surfaces. The authors . . . take into consideration Sternberg’s suggestive researches into the microbial origins of yellow fever, and include photomicrographs taken by the Havana Commission” (Hoolihan, *Minor yellow fever collection*, no. 379 [cataloged as: United States. Navy. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery]).

*Wardrop’s “gross descriptions of medullary and scirrhus carcinoma were distinctly superior to those previously made”*

**104. WARDROP, James.** Observations on fungus hæmatodes or soft cancer, in several of the most important organs of the body: containing also a comparative view of the structure of fungus hæmatodes and cancer. With cases and dissections. Edinburgh: printed by George Ramsey and Company, for Archibald Constable and Company, Edinburgh; and Constable, Hunter, Park, and Hunter, London, 1809. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Uncut. *Inscribed on half-title by Wardrop:* “To Dr. Brown / with the respectful Compliments / of the Author. – and best thanks / for his valuable communication.” Illegible signature on title dated 1888. Foxing on a few leaves at front and back; narrow strip cut from blank outer edge of plate I. A very good copy.

\$2750

Collation: engraved frontispiece (plate IV), xiii, [1], 205 pp., 5 engraved plates (numbered I-III, V-VI). Text illustrations on pp. 40, 113, 121, 168, 193.

First edition of the most important monograph on cancer by an English surgeon published up to this time.

“*Observations* consists of two parts: the first is devoted to fungus hæmatodes of the eye, which formed a meaningful subgroup with common characteristics; the second examines similar types of growths in other parts of the body. Wardrop was painfully aware of the high mortality associated with the condition; his work was not an advertisement of his skills through a series of successful cures. . . . Rather, Wardrop

sought to identify a common pattern among several cases with a view toward establishing a well-defined condition and a suitable therapy—prompt removal of the growth as soon as its nature was ascertained” (Meli, *Visualizing disease: the art and history of pathological illustration*, 110). Most of Wardrop’s cases were gliomas of the retina, but he described examples of testicular cancer as well as cancer of the kidney, liver, lungs, spleen, uterus, and female breast. Hirschberg wrote that Wardrop “was undoubtedly the first who described this condition [i.e., retinal gliomas] exactly” (*History of ophthalmology*, 8a:67).

Wardrop mistakenly concluded that the condition he called (after William Hey in his *Practical observations in surgery*, 1805) “fungus hæmatodes” was distinct from cancer because he did not realize that the evidence he observed of cancer in other organs of the body was metastases from elsewhere. “Despite his mistakes [mainly in failing to identify retinal gliomas as cancer], Wardrop contributed a great deal to the knowledge of tumors. His gross descriptions of medullary and scirrhous carcinoma were distinctly superior to those previously made” (Haagensen, “Exhibit of important books . . . illustrating the evolution of the knowledge of cancer,” no. 27).

Hirschberg reviews Wardrop’s book in considerable detail with particular attention to his diagnosis and surgical management of the disease and subsequent postmortem findings. Hirschberg concluded his discussion with the statement that Wardrop’s book “is a classical contribution by a classical author” (*History of ophthalmology*, 8a:69).

Wardrop’s book was translated into German in 1817 and into Dutch in 1819.

Wardrop, a native of Scotland, spent his professional career in London where he specialized in ophthalmic surgery. He was the author of *Essays on the morbid anatomy of the human eye* (2 vols., Edinburgh, 1808-18: Garrison-Morton 5840) and *On aneurism and its cure by a new operation* (London, 1828) which Plarr states “is the work upon which the reputation of Wardrop as a surgeon mainly rests” (*Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England*, 2:484).

See Garrison-Morton 2949 (on vascular surgery); Meli, 107-13.

*“Great collection of cases and remarks”*

**105. WARREN, John Collins.** Surgical observations on tumours, with cases and observations. Boston: Crocker & Brewster, 1837. Original embossed black cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved. Old note on front pastedown by one physician (name illegible) presenting this copy to a colleague. Label removed from front pastedown; embossed stamp in title and three further leaves (Poland Spring Library). A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: frontispiece (plate 1, hand-colored with original tissue guard), xvi, [4 (3-4 blank)], 607 pp., plates 2-15 (hand-colored plates, each with original tissue guard).

First edition of Warren’s “magnum opus, . . . a great collection of cases and remarks” (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1263).

“As a pupil of Sir Astley Cooper, John Collins Warren acquired an interest in tumors which endured through his long life as a leading Boston surgeon. This book,

which was the first American treatise on the subject, embodies a large number of carefully described case reports on tumors. From these it is clear that the author was an exceptionally daring and resourceful surgeon" (Haagensen, "An exhibit of important books . . . illustrating the evolution of the knowledge of cancer," no. 36).

Warren was one of the leading American surgeons from the first half of the nineteenth century. He performed the first surgical operation on an anesthetized patient, and he helped to found the Massachusetts General Hospital and the *New England journal of medicine*.

Warren dedicated his book to Astley Cooper.

Garrison-Morton 2611.1; Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, no. GS15 ("One of the great classics in American medicine").

### *Surgical cases by a great nineteenth-century MGH surgeon*

**106. WARREN, Jonathan Mason.** Surgical observations, with cases and observations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1867. Original maroon cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved and corners repaired. Uncut. Engraved bookplate imprinted "J. Collins Warren" and inscribed "To J. D. Barney / with the [illegible] of [illegible] of / J. Collins Warren" [see below]; signed "J. Dellinger Barney / December 1905" on blank leaf preceding frontispiece. Several leaves carelessly opened (small pieces torn from four blank upper margins, several repaired tears). A good copy. \$850

Collation: colored frontispiece, [7], xii-xiv, [2], 630, [2 (errata on recto)] pp., 5 plates (number 1-5: 1 folding; 2 colored; 2 tinted).

First edition of a comprehensive review of mid-nineteenth-century surgery. This book records Warren's extensive experience at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

*Surgical observations* is of great significance for the development of plastic surgery, in which field Warren was an early American pioneer. There are sections on rhinoplastic operations, cleft palate repair, restoration of eyelids, etc. The second plate depicts instruments for use in operations for cleft palate. Warren also discussed surgery of the head and neck, chest, abdomen, and genitourinary organs. Pages 318-423 deal with fractures, amputations, and surgery of joints.

This copy has the bookplate and presentation inscription of Jonathan Mason Warren's son who was named after his grandfather. The second John Collins (1842-1927) followed his father as a surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital. See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 2:779-80.

*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1762; Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States*, vol. 1, GS67. See Garrison-Morton 5743.3 and 5745; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1264-65; McDowell, *Source book of plastic surgery*, 460-66.

*“Pregnant with original and important observations”  
With the bookplate of the famous balloonist John Jeffries!*

**107. WILLAN, Robert.** Reports of the diseases in London, particularly during the years 1796, 97, 98, 99, and 1800. London: R. Phillips, 1801. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. *Dr. John Jeffries’ engraved nineteenth-century bookplate remounted on front flyleaf* (see below). Edges of title browned; ink stamp on title verso and two further pages (Boston Medical Library); ink lines in two blank margins (pp. 207-8). A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xii, 358 pp., [2] pp. (ads).

First book-form edition collecting Willan’s reports on the diseases of London for the period 1796-1800.

The reports for 1796 and 1797 were originally published in the *Monthly magazine*, and those for 1799 in the *Medical and physical journal*. These reports have been “amplified” prior to publication in this volume, and “reports, entirely new, with various collateral observations, are added for the year 1798; also for 1800, a year remarkable for its temperature, and for an unusual series of complaints” (preface, p. iv).

Willan was physician to the Public Dispensary in London when he first began preparation of these reports. “In 1796 Dr Willan commenced a series of monthly reports containing a brief account of the weather and of the prevalent diseases of the metropolis. These reports were published in the *Monthly magazine*, and were continued to the year 1800, when he collected them into a small volume, and published them under the title of *Reports of the diseases of London* [offered here]. The work is pregnant with original and important observations, especially on points of diagnosis” (Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2:351).

Willan is remembered as the founder of British dermatology.

This copy undoubtedly belonged to John Jeffries (1745-1819), a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1763. Kelly and Burrage describe him as an “aeronaut, meteorologist, [and] picturesque loyalist” who spent the period of the Revolutionary War in England where he distinguished himself by the first balloon ascent over London in 1784. He returned to Boston in 1790, and “practiced surgery, medicine, and midwifery until near the time of his death” (*American medical biography*, 658-59).

*“One of the great books of seventeenth-century English medicine”  
“Many observations testify to his acute clinical judgment”*

**108. WILLIS, Thomas.** Pharmaceutice rationalis or, an exercitation of the operations of medicines in humane bodies. Shewing the signs, causes, and cures of most distempers incident thereunto. In two parts. As also a treatise of the scurvy, and the several sorts thereof, with the symptoms, causes, and cure. London: printed for Thomas Dring . . .

, Charles Harper . . . and John Leigh, 1679. Modern calf (in antique style by the Dragonfly Bindery). Modern engraved bookplate (Ex Libris / C. E. De M. K.”). A very good wide-margined copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box. \$9750

Folio. Collation: [24], 155, [1 (blank)], [8], 179, [1 (blank)], 56, [2] pp., 14 engraved plates (6 in part 1; 8 in part 2).

First edition in English, one of two issues (no priority [see below]), of “one of the great books of seventeenth-century English medicine. . . . [It] is the first scientific work on pharmacology as well as a valuable epitome of the *materia medica* of the time” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 541 [Lyons, 1676, first part only]).

The *Pharmaceutice rationalis*, first published in a Latin edition in two volumes in 1674-75, is the record of some of Willis’ most important discoveries and research. Although intended as an account of the actions and effects of all the known pharmaceutical preparations, the impossibility of obtaining precise knowledge of how medicines serve their function—in effecting cures, for example—forced Willis “to content himself largely with a description of the sites at which medicine acts. Hence the *Pharmaceutice rationalis* contains a large amount of normal anatomy, as much as Willis thought necessary to explain or describe medicinal action at the anatomical level. In addition, [the book] offers many recipes for medicinal preparations and a large number of case histories, most of the latter from the practice of Willis himself. For . . . it seems to have been the habit of Willis to carry out post-mortem examinations on his patients whenever possible. Hence the *Pharmaceutice rationalis*, among other things, a small mine of pathological anatomical findings” (Debus, *Medicine in seventeenth century England*, 95-96).

Willis’ book, his last—he died in 1675 and the English translation published posthumously—is filled with reports of his anatomical investigations and of discoveries tending to substantiate the correctness of many of his speculative interpretations. Thus “he summarized the anatomy and physiology of the thoracic and abdominal organs, hypothesized mechanisms of their pathology, and filled pages with case histories, therapies, and postmortems. Many observations testify to his acute clinical judgment. He discovered the superficial lymphatics of the lungs, distinguished acute tuberculosis from the chronic fibroid type, and gave the first clinical and pathological account of emphysema. He described extrasystoles of the heart, aortic stenosis, heart failure in chronic bronchitis, and emboli lodging in the pulmonary artery. He was the first European to note the sweet taste of the urine in diabetes mellitus, and described the pains and weakness of diabetic polyneuritis. He made original observations on the muscle layers of the stomach wall, and devised the use of a whalebone probang to treat achalasia of the cardia” (*DSB*, 14:408).

There are two issues of this English translation consisting of the one offered here and another in which are printed the initials only of the publishers’ first names. In 1681, copies of the English edition of *Pharmaceutice rationalis* were bound up before a second work titled *Remaining medical works*, and an engraved portrait of Willis was added at the front. Copies of this collective work have are recorded as having the issue of *Pharmaceutice rationalis* with the publishers’ initials or with the first names spelled (out as in the copy offered here). The National Library of Medicine has a copy of the full first name issue bound up with *The remaining medical works* (Krivatsy 13040), while the collective volume at the Wellcome contains the initials only issue (Wellcome

catalogue, 5:444).

Garrison-Morton 3926 and 5086 (both first edition); Wing W2848A (the issue with the publishers' initials only is W2848).

*First classification of thyroid tumors  
and a wonderful association copy*

**109. WÖFLER, Anton.** Ueber die Entwicklung und den Bau des Kropfes. . . . Mit 19 lithographirten Tafeln. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1883. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards, rebacked, original spine preserved. *Inscribed by Wölfler on the title page for Carl Thiersch [see below]*. Repaired short tear in title; edges browned. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$2500

Collation: [2], 210 pp., 19 plates (18 folding; 15 lithographs; 4 chromolithographs).

First book-form edition ("Separat-Abdruck" from *Langenbeck's Archiv* 29) of a "brilliant study" (Haagensen, "Exhibit of important books . . . illustrating the evolution of the knowledge of cancer, no. 81). In this work Wölfler provided a classification of thyroid tumors. This is a wonderful association copy linking two men who each made highly important contributions to the understanding of cancer.

Wölfler's book contains "the first comprehensive classification of thyroid tumors. [He] advanced the concept that both adenomas and carcinomas develop from embryonal epithelial masses in the cortex of the gland, the so-called 'fetal adenomas'" (Haagensen, no. 81). Hurwitz and Degensheim (in their chapter on surgery of the head and neck) quote Halsted: "My [i.e., Halsted's] interest in the thyroid gland may be traced to the time, 40 years ago, when Wölfler was writing his classic monograph on *Die Entwicklung und den Bau des Kropfes*. Anton Wölfler, first assistant of Billroth and later professor of surgery in Prague, occasionally came to the laboratory in which I was working in Vienna in 1879 and 1880 to study my sections of the salmon, with reference to the development and structure of the thyroid in fish" (*Milestones in modern surgery*, 211).

OCLC locates copies in the the U.S. at Buffalo (supplied by me in 2006), Chicago, National Library of Meedicine, New York Academy of Medicine, Pittsburgh, SUNY Upstate/Syracuse, and Yale.

Garrison-Morton 3832 (citing the journal appearance). See Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:1700.

Carl Thiersch, the recipient of this presentation copy, is remembered for his *Epithelialkrebs namentlich der Haut* (Leipzig, 1865), a seminal work on the histogenesis of cancer (see Garrison-Morton 2618). "Thiersch "showed that the occurrence of secondary foci of carcinoma in lymph nodes was due to the metastasis of carcinoma cells" (Haagensen, no. 61). See Hirsch, *Bographtisches Lexikon*, 5:556.



*First book on Jewish health and diseases*

**110. WOLF, Elcan Isaac.** Von der Krankheiten der Juden. Seine Brüdern in Deutschland gewidmet. Mannheim: C. F. Schwan, 1777. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Small light stain in blank outer margins of final six leaves. A very good copy. \$3500

Collation: 95 pp.

First edition of the very scarce first book devoted entirely to diseases peculiar to Jews written by a Jewish author.

Wolf's book consists of two parts. The first deals with, in succession, the diseases of children, adolescents, adults, and elderly individuals. In the second part, Wolf covers diet, drugs, and improvements in living conditions.

Wolf discusses hygiene with emphasis on the difficulties of maintaining good health in the presence of poverty, poor nourishment, unclean homes, and the stress occasioned by the necessity of earning enough to support a family. He also considers the "diseases of the various periods of life, lays stress upon the proper care of the mother, the nursing of the infant, [and] deprecates the too early mental training of the child. . . . He is severe in his arraignment of quackish women in the lying-in chambers . . . because they do injury to both the mothers and the infants" (Friedenwald, *Jews and medicine*, 1:524). The three chapters in the second part deal specifically with "the means of combating the diseases of the Jews: the first deals with diet, the second with the means of the apothecary (including chiefly laxatives, cathartics, emetics and iron tonics . . .), and the third, with political means [namely, acquisition of the right to own and cultivate land and provide healthy food]" (*ibid.*, 525).

This is the earliest book cited by Friedenwald that deals solely with Jewish health and illness.

*NUC* shows copies at Hebrew Union College/Cincinnati, National Library of Medicine, and Yale. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Harvard, New York Academy of Medicine, New York University, North Carolina (supplied by me in 2007), and Washington University.

**Late addition**

**111. VENEL, Jean André.** Description de plusieurs nouveau moyens mécaniques. Propres à prévenir, borner & même corriger, dans certains cas, les courbures latérales & la torsion de l'épine du dos. [Lausanne: J. Mourer, libraire à Lausanne], 1788. Modern boards (covered with old marbled paper), leather label on spine. Title browned. A very good copy. \$4750

Collation: [2], 28, [2 (1 = Notte de l'editeur; 2 = blank)] pp., two engraved folding plates numbered IV and V (a caption in the blank margin above each image reads "Mem de la Soc des Scien Phy de Lausanne" [see below]).

First book-form edition—preceding the journal publication and of great rarity in this format—of Venel's account of his method for treating deformities in children and

adolescents.

Venel was the first to undertake the correction of congenital deformities, as well as some resulting from diseases such as tuberculosis, within an institution devoted solely to the treatment of these kind of disorders. In 1780, he established an orthopedic facility at Orbe in Switzerland to treat crippled children. "There had been homes for crippled children before, but this [one] was the first true hospital, for it established the essentials of orthopaedic management: segregation of patients in one centre under medical control, unalloyed by other disciplines; braces and appliances made in its workshops by individual fitting; education for children and vocational training for adolescents. Venel was also the first orthopaedist, for he recorded and published his methods, unlike Deventer at the beginning of the century who had kept his methods secret. . . . Venel and his institute served as the model for all the many institutes that developed on the continent of Europe after 1800; and these, in turn, anticipated all the organized services for cripples and the academic establishments that now exist the world over" (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 295-96).

Venel's "institute had a hospital facility, an occupational workshop, a therapeutic bath, a classroom for the patients, and a brace shop. When a patient was admitted, a plaster mold of his deformity was made that was compared with a similar mold made at the time of his discharge. The initial mold was used as a pattern upon which any apparatus was constructed. Venel's treatment, lasting long periods of months and even years, consisted of warm baths, massage, manipulation, stretching, and the use of 'active' splints" (Peltier, *Orthopedics: a history and iconography*, 24). Venel "experimented freely and evolved several new types of club-foot braces, and, in keeping with the tradition of the specialty, seems to have modified almost every type of apparatus then in use" (Bick, *Source book of orthopaedics*, 69).

The two folding plates have been widely reproduced: by Le Vay on pp. 298-99; by Peltier, on p. 24, and by Valentin (in his *Geschichte der Orthopädie*), on pp. [34] and 38.

This work by Venel was published in the *Mémoires de la Société des sciences physiques de Lausanne* 2 (1789):197-207. The publisher, in a note on the final page, states that Venel's contribution has been published in this separate version to gratify humanity.

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

Garrison-Morton 4305 (journal appearance, 1789). See Bick, numerous references to Venel; Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:317; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:725; Le Vay, 295-98; Peltier, 23-25; Valentin, 34-36.

## Subject index

Anatomy, 60

Anesthesia, 2, 39, 89

Appendicitis, 10

Austin-period pre-1821 imprints, 28, 57, 69, 87

Bacteriology, 26

Balneology, 30, 63

Biography, 21, 33, 47

---

Blood transfusion, 72  
Cancer, 1, 104-5, 109  
Cardiology, 6, 54  
Communicable diseases, 8, 40-41, 79, 101, 103  
Dentistry, 4, 11, 42, 51, 89  
Diabetes, 27, 78  
Domestic medicine, 15, 17-18, 50  
Electricity (in medicine), 31, 97  
Epidemiology, 84, 107  
Hematology, 85  
Histology, 3, 48, 75  
Homeopathy, 73, 92  
Hospitals (history), 28  
Hygiene, 15  
Immunology, 70  
Internal medicine, 10, 108  
Intestinal surgery, 1  
Jewish medicine and diseases, 110  
Laryngology, 8, 71  
Lymphatics, 60  
Medical ethics, 19  
Medical jurisprudence, 96  
Medical licensing, 57  
Microscopy, 3  
Military medicine, 34-35, 82, 90, 93, 101, 103  
Mineral springs. *See* Balneology  
Nephrology, 49  
Neurology, 3, 9, 20, 27, 43, 59, 62, 74-75, 77, 100  
Neurosurgery, 53  
Obstetrics, 24, 65, 87, 96  
Occupational medicine, 36  
Oncology. *See* Cancer  
Ophthalmology, 58, 104  
Orthopedics, 22, 37, 64, 72, 83, 98, 111  
Pediatrics, 32, 59  
Pharmacology, 7, 29, 38, 55, 68-69, 108  
Physiology, 56, 67, 102  
Plastic surgery, 45, 78, 91  
Psychiatry, 9, 12-13, 46-47, 62, 76, 86, 99  
Psychology, 32

Quackery, 14

Radiology, 37, 53

Resuscitation, 80, 84

Rhinology, 52

Smallpox, 5, 25. *See also* Vaccination

Surgery (general), 2, 22, 66, 72, 81, 88, 95, 105-6. *See also surgical specialties*

Transfusion. *See* Blood transfusion

Teratology, 74

Urology, 23, 61

Vaccination, 16. *See also* Smallpox

Vascular surgery, 44