

Catalog Ninety-four

A subject index appears on pages 79-80

“First published description of deaf education”

1. **AMMAN, Johann Conrad.** *Dissertatio de loquela qua non solum vox humana, & loquendi artificium ex originibus suis eruuntur: sed & traduntur media, quibus ii, qui ab incunabulis surdi & muti fuerunt, loquelam adipisei, quique difficulter loquuntur, vitia sua emendare possint.* Amsterdam: Johann Wolters, 1700. Contemporary calf (small chip at spine bottom). A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: [24], 120 pp., folding table.

First edition of a landmark in the development of a method for enabling deaf mutes to communicate by means of articulate sounds.

Amman's first description of his method for teaching deaf mutes to speak was published in Amsterdam in 1692. This was a small book of some fifty pages. Eight years later Amman brought out a monograph, offered here, which dealt also with the physiology of speech. The later book “is the first published description of deaf education that focused on speech perception and production through the tactile sense of laryngeal vibrations—the beginning of oral deaf education, or ‘oralism.’ Amman did not found a school, but his importance lies in the widespread dissemination of his book, which was translated into many languages and is considered the basis for oral education of the deaf in Europe, especially Germany” (Ruben, *Hear, hear! Six centuries of otology*, no. 72).

The folding plate presents in synoptic form the anatomical site of speech sounds for several European languages.

Amman obtained a medical degree at Basle in 1687. He then settled in Haarlem where he specialized in the instruction of deaf mutes. He later practiced medicine in Amsterdam.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Cleveland Health, College of Physicians, Gallaudet, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, SUNY/Stony Brook, University of Washington, Washington University, and Yale.

Garrison-Morton 3353; Krivatsy 271. See Guyot, *Liste littéraire . . . sur les sourds-muets*, p. 1; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 22-23.

Nobel laureate's copy, descendant of James Jackson

2. **ATKINS, Dudley.** *Medical and surgical cases and observations.* New York: Peter Hill, 1834. Original cloth (small repair at spine top; small stain on front cover), original orange paper printed title label mounted on upper cover. *George R. Minot's pencil note on front*

flyleaf: “George Richards Minot / great grandson of J. J. [James Jackson] / to whom the book is / dedicated / given to me Sept. 30 1937 / by Henry Viets.” *Two autograph letters from Viets on his printed stationery, 26 and 29 September 1937, the first asking if Minot has a copy of this book, the second that Viets is sending this copy and has found a house “with a little book-room.”* A very good copy. \$850

Collation: viii, [9]-127 pp., 2 plates each with accompanying leaf of description.

First edition of one of the earliest books by an American surgeon to contain reports of cases treated by the author.

Atkins describes sixteen “medical” cases, six “surgical” cases (pp. [77]-97), and three classified as “obstetrical” (pp. [99]-108). The medical cases include three which may be considered gynecological. There are in addition ten “miscellaneous observations” (pp. [109]-27) describing disorders that Atkins has chosen not to classify under the previous headings. The cases deal with a variety of problems affecting most of the body and have been selected for their “singularity” and “importance,” as evidence of what can be achieved by a young physician, and to acquaint the medical profession with the author’s accomplishments (pp. v-vi).

The book is dedicated to James Jackson whom the author states he has known for nearly twenty years. Atkins is unnoticed in the standard biographies of physicians.

Rutkow GS10.

George R. Minot, a former own of this copy, shared the 1934 Nobel Prize for research leading to a “cure” for pernicious anemia. Henry Viets was a Boston physician and medical historian.

Early British female physician

3. AYRTON, Matilda Chaplin. *Recherches sur les dimensions générales et sur le développement du corps chez les japonais.* Paris: Felix Malteste, 1879. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards (corners very slightly worn). Small stain in blank upper corners of final three leaves, plate, and map; plate and map on new stubs. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [6], [7]-46 pp., plate, map.

First edition of the author’s “Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine présentée et soutenue le 10 décembre 1879” (from the title page) authorized by the “Faculté de Médecine de Paris.” Ayrton obtained a medical degree at Paris following refusal of British institutions to confer such a degree on a woman. Pierre Paul Broca served as president of the committee charged with the final examination; Georges Hayem was the “assesseur.”

Ayrton was one of the first British women to apply for medical training in a British university. Her early medical education was obtained at the Medical College for Women opened in 1864 in London with the object of training women in midwifery. In 1869, Ayrton, Sophia Jex-Blake, and four additional women applied for admission to the medical classes at Edinburgh University. She passed the matriculation

examination but, with other women—now remembered as the “Edinburgh Seven”—failed to obtain unrestricted access to the medical classes and the right to graduate. Her medical training was interrupted in 1873 when she accompanied her husband to Japan where she inaugurated a school for Japanese midwives. In 1877, she returned to London to continue her medical training at the London School of Medicine and, in 1879, obtained a Paris medical degree with a thesis on the physical stature of the Japanese. In 1880, Ayrton became a licentiate of the King and Queen’s College of Physicians in Ireland, following which she opened a practice in London. Ayrton died of tuberculosis in 1883 at the age of thirty-seven.

NUC shows copies at National Library of Medicine, New York Public, and University of Washington. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Claremont, DePaul, and Stanford.

See *Oxford dictionary of national biography*, 3:42-43 (under Ayrton [née Chaplin], Matilda Charlotte).

Rare Australian medical book “spreading correct information”!

4. BEANEY, James George. *Spermatorrhœa in its physiological, medical, & legal aspects.* Melbourne: Walker, May & Co., 1870. Original cloth (spine faded). A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xii, 150 pp.

First edition of rare book “which is intended to exercise the same influence in these colonies which the works I refer to exercise in Europe, by spreading correct information amongst our populations in reference to the class of diseases under consideration. It is also designed to lead those who are afflicted by them to abandon the pretentious quacks, who, by their fulsome circulars and advertisements, fill them with alarm, and extort unreasonable largesses under the influence of the terror which they inspire” (preface, p. ix).

Beaney received a medical education in Edinburgh and served as a military surgeon in the Crimea before establishing himself in Melbourne. He was the author of the first surgical book published in Australia (1859). Beaney was physician to the Women’s Lying-in Hospital and for a time on the staff of the Melbourne Hospital.

Unrecorded in *NUC*. OCLC locates four copies in Australia and a copy at the British Library. There is also a copy at the National Library of Medicine. There were further editions in 1872, 1880, and 1883, and all of them are very scarce.

Ford, *Bibliography of Australian medicine*, no. 198.

Important study of Charles Bell’s contributions to neurology

5. (Bell) SHAW, Alexander. *Narrative of the discoveries of Sir Charles Bell in the nervous system.* London: Longman, [etc.], 1839. Original cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved. Uncut. Ink notation of front pastedown (Glasgow College Library); ink stamp in blank

margin of p 17 (Glasgow University Library [sold as a duplicate but not marked]). A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: frontispiece, viii, 232, [2] pp., 16 pp. (ads).

First edition of this highly important study of Charles Bell's landmark research in neurology written by his brother-in-law. Shaw's book contains, in addition to a chronological survey of Bell's contributions to neurology, a history of the discovery of the sensory function of the posterior spinal roots, including an account of claims to priority by Bell and François Magendie (who was the first to complete the definitive experiments).

Magendie's published announcement of his experimental demonstration of the sensory function of the roots (in 1822) followed an 1821 Paris lecture by John Shaw (Alexander's brother), before an audience which included Magendie, on Bell's own experiments on the cranial nerves and spinal roots. A lengthy controversy ensued concerning priority for one of the most important discoveries in the history of neurophysiology, subsequently designated the Bell-Magendie law. Shaw's *Narrative* covers this controversy as well as one involving Herbert Mayo, one of Bell's pupils who published without credit experiments by Bell on the cranial nerves. This is the best—because firsthand—review of Bell's numerous contributions to neurology, while it also contains much on related research by Magendie and Mayo.

Heirs of Hippocrates 1668; Norman 1936. See Cranefield, *The way in and the way out*, 44-51; Liddell, *Discovery of reflexes*, 50-53, 57-58; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 188-89.

Landmark on the physiological mechanism of digestion

6. BIDDER, Friedrich Heinrich, and SCHMIDT, Carl. *Der Verdauungssaefte und der Stoffwechsel. Eine physiologisch-chemische Untersuchungen.* Mitau and Leipzig: G. A. Reyher, 1852. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Foxing (heavy on a few pages); short repaired tear in one table. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: x, [2], 413, [1] pp., 2 folding tables. The title page refers to five tables, but three of them are included in the text.

First edition of one of the major nineteenth-century studies of the chemistry and physiology of digestion and metabolism.

In this book, Bidder and Schmidt “surpassed their predecessors in the accuracy and scope of their studies [and] their famous book [offered here] had great influence in the thinking of physiologists for many years” (McCollum, *History of nutrition*, 130). The authors' finding, in this book, that “the sight of food provokes secretion by a dog's stomach” was subsequently confirmed by Pavlov and “led him to the discovery of conditioned reflexes” (Davenport, *History of gastric secretion and digestion*, 151 [and see pp. 326-27 for an account of Bidder and Schmidt's discoveries concerning the gastric juice]).

“In 1852, Bidder and Carl Schmidt, a student of Justus von Liebig, published their classic *Verdauungssäfte und der Stoffwechsel*. The treatise was a brilliant extension of the concepts suggested by Liebig's *Animal chemistry*. . . . *Verdauungssäfte* was the first

major publication on intermediary metabolism. . . . Bidder examined the effects of digestive juices (salivary, pancreatic, biliary, intestinal, and gastric) on foodstuffs. He elucidated the chemical changes induced by enzymes and the effects of nervous control on the secretion of digestive juices. He was able to show that bile was not an excretion but a secretion serving a physiological function" (*DSB*, 2:124).

Garrison-Morton 999. See Rothschuh, *History of physiology*, 244.

*Important early book on conservative treatment
for gunshot wounds involving the extremities*

7. **BILGUER, Johann Ulrich.** Dissertation sur l'inutilité de l'amputation des membres. . . . Traduite & augmentée de quelques remarques, par M. [Samuel Auguste David] Tissot. Paris: Pierre Fr. Didot le jeune, 1764. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A fine copy. \$1750

Collation: xvi, 151, [1] pp.

First edition in French of *Dissertatio inauguralis medico-chirurgica de membrorum amputatione rarissime administranda, aut quasi abroganda* (Halle, 1761), Bilguer's highly important contribution to knowledge about the appropriateness of amputation.

Bilguer was a military surgeon who had frequent experiences with the high mortality associated with amputation of limbs for gunshot injuries. During the second half of the eighteenth century, "a more conservative approach [in opposition, then, to amputation] became evident, particularly following the monograph by Bilguer [offered here]" (Kirkup, *History of limb amputation*, 10 [see also 76]).

Bilguer's book contains his argument in favor of conservative surgery in cases involving injuries to the limbs. Bilguer objected to routine amputation, and his recommendation that surgeons attempt to save limbs whenever feasible antedated by some twenty years Henry Park's book on excision of diseased joints (London, 1783), another early proposal in favor of conservative surgery. Garrison states that Bilguer's monograph "is indeed the most important plea for conservative surgery of the joints before the time of Fergusson, Brodie, and Syme" (*History of medicine*, 342).

"Joh. Ulrich Bilguer . . . , who studied at Basel, Paris, Strassburg and Halle, and finally became surgeon-general in Berlin, was a deserving but partial opponent of amputation, an operation which, like trepanning . . . , was undoubtedly horribly abused" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 669). The widespread practice of amputation, particularly by military surgeons, prompted Bilguer (who was himself an army surgeon) to question the prevalence of such operations in his *Dissertatio inauguralis*, subsequently translated into French with notes by the translator Tissot. Bilguer's influential book was also translated into Dutch, English, German, and Spanish.

Bilguer was one of the leading German military surgeons of the period. He is credited with the first resection of the wrist (in 1762).

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

Important history of gunshot wounds

8. BILLROTH, Christian Albert Theodor. Historischen Studien über die Beurtheilung und Behandlung der Schusswunden vom funfzehnten Jahrhundert bis auf die neueste Zeit. Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1859. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Uncut. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: iv, 92 pp.

First edition of Billroth's important book on the history of treatment of gunshot wounds from the end of the fifteenth century (when guns were introduced into European combat) to the middle of the nineteenth.

Credited in his lifetime with major advances in abdominal surgery, he is remembered as one of the most innovative surgeons from the second half of the nineteenth century. Garrison remarked that "[o]f all the surgeons of Lister's time, who developed his ideas in new fields, perhaps the first place belongs to Theodor Billroth" (*History of medicine*, 592). "At the age of 38, Billroth accepted the call to Vienna as professor of surgery. . . . Undoubtedly the position was reluctantly offered by the Viennese since Billroth was born a Prussian [and Prussia had recently defeated the Austrians on the battlefield]. . . . But Billroth was the brilliant young surgeon of Europe, and Vienna was the medical center of the Western world" (Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 675).

This is the first historical work of the kind cited in Garrison-Morton.

Garrison-Morton 2181. See *DSB*, 2:129-31; Garrison, *History of medicine*, 592-93; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:541-42; Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 393-404; Zimmerman and Veith, *Great ideas in the history of surgery*, 488-98.

Early American monograph on surgery for strabismus

9. BOLTON, James. A treatise on strabismus, with a description of new instruments designed to improve the operation for its cure, in simplicity, ease and safety, illustrated by cases. Richmond: printed by P. D. Bernard, 1842. Original cloth (lightly soiled), title in gilt on upper cover. Original binder's ticket mounted on front pastedown ("Bound by John B. Ege / Richmond, VA"). Ownership notes in pencil dated 1845 on front flyleaf. Foxing. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$1250

Collation: frontispiece, [4], [5]-36 pp.

First edition of one of the earliest American contributions to eye surgery and among the first books on the new operation for strabismus.

In this short treatise Bolton "describes the muscles of the eyeball, defines strabismus and its causes, and presents his methods for operating upon it. One of the earliest monographs on surgical treatment of strabismus, it was published the same year as Dieffenbach's famous treatise on the subject" (Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*,

no. 266). Rutkow (p. 141) reproduces the frontispiece depicting the instruments invented by Bolton for this operation.

Bolton “studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, graduating in 1836 when he took up the study of eye and ear diseases and under Dr. Kearney Rogers he assisted the great operator Dr. Mott. Subsequently he settled in Richmond, where he enjoyed a large practice. . . . Dr. Bolton stood at the very head of the profession in Virginia for many years” (Kelly, *Cyclopedia of American medical biography*, 1:95)).

Garrison-Morton 5855; Rutkow OP7.

Monumental compilation of selections chosen with great discernment

10. BONET, Théophile. A guide to the practical physician: shewing from the most approved authors, both ancient and modern, the truest and safest way of curing all disease, internal and external, whether by medicine, surgery, or diet. Lately published in Latin by Theoph. Bonet, M.D. and now rendered into English, with the subtraction of some things of less moment, a more exact relation of several others, and an addition of many considerable cures, rules and means of cure, that were omitted by the aforesaid author. A work very necessary and useful for all practitioners of physick. To which is added, an appendix concerning the office of a physician, by the same author. London: printed by Thomas Flesher, 1684. Contemporary calf, spine gilt (spine ends and corners repaired). Engraved (eighteenth-century?) bookplate (The Right Hon. John Earl of Sutherland); signature of Sutherland’s son (William) on title. Pin-size worm hole in blank margins through p. 234; a little light staining in upper margins of pp. 545-74 and 845-48 (touching the running heads and an occasional line of text). A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box. \$3500

Large quarto. Collation: [12], 396, 465-531, [1 (blank)], 545-667, [1 (blank)], 673-855, [1 (blank)], [4 (“A table of the general heads contained in the first eighteen books” [and] “A table to the nineteenth book concerning remedies”)], 853-868 [drop title on p. 853 (“A guide the practical physician. Book XX. Of the office of a physician”)] pp. Pagination irregular but complete. Text in two columns.

First edition in English, and a handsome copy, of Bonet’s *Mercurius compitalitius, index medico-practicus* (Geneva, 1682), an attempt to present the substance of present knowledge about the most effective treatment for all of the known diseases.

Bonet insists that “experience” is the basis of medical knowledge, which is being transformed by many new discoveries that have tended to discredit the earlier, seemingly authoritative, views of both the ancient physicians and the leading men from the past two centuries. “The work [i.e., this book] recommends itself for its usefulness and novelty: for the inventions of modern anatomists have given a great deal of light to

the *methodus medendi*, and have made it far plainer, out of whose treasury I have brought a great many things hither. Certainly no small light has been given it, since the circulation of the blood has been discovered, since the thoracick ducts, lymphatick vessels, salival glands, &c. have been found. Add to these the industry of chymists, which have furnished us with far more safe, wholesome and gratefull medicines” (author’s preface, a4r). The *Guide* consists of passages, “chosen with discernment” (“choisis avec discernement” [Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 1, part 1, p. 444]), extracted from the writings of a great many authors. The selections are grouped by disease, which are arranged alphabetically.

Bonet received his medical degree at Bologna before establishing a successful practice at Geneva. The onset of deafness, at around the age of fifty, caused him to give up clinical work in favor of writing and study. His *Sepulchretum sive anatomia practica* (Geneva, 1679), for which he is particularly remembered, drew on the writings of some 400 physicians. Bonet’s wide familiarity with the medical literature enabled him to compile works like *Guide to the practical physician* (offered here), a work of vast erudition embodying the most recent findings concerning a large number of diseases. “An accident having rendered his hearing defective, he retired from practice about 1675 and devoted the rest of his life to a gigantic self-assumed editorship of the medical discoveries of the past two centuries, and particularly those made through post-mortem examination” (Long, *History of pathology*, 97-98).

Krivatsy 1506; Wing B3591. See Debus, *Medicine in seventeenth century England*, 120; Garrison-Morton 2274; Long, 97-101.

Important in the understanding of meningococcal infection

11. BROUSSAIS, Casimir. Histoire des méningites cérébro-spinales qui ont régné épidémiquement dans différentes garrisons en France, depuis 1837 jusqu’en 1842; d’après les documents recueillis par le conseil da santé des armées. Paris: Moquet & Hauquelin, 1843. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Lacking half-title; foxing. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [2], 211 pp.

First edition of one of the most important early books on meningococcal infection.

Broussais relied on reports by French army surgeons to compile a detailed record of this disease including careful case reports. This was the first attempt to document fully all that was then known from first-hand observations. “During the years preceding this book there had been numerous and severe outbreaks of epidemic meningitis in troops in garrisons all over France. . . . [T]he army doctors rendered reports of various local outbreaks, and Broussais abstracted and condensed them in his book, the special virtue of which is the numerous careful case reports with autopsy studies. Broussais clearly defined the disease” (Bloomfield, *Bibliography of communicable diseases*, 168).

Broussais, a professor at the military school at Val-de-Grâce, was the son of François Joseph Victor Broussais, the originator of an influential doctrine of disease and a proponent of indiscriminate bloodletting. Casimir was the author of numerous books on hygiene and therapy.

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

Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, Pennsylvania, Stanford, and Yale (all but the last misdated 1845).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:717-18.

Early book on forensic methods in the detection of infanticide

12. BÜTTNER, Christoph Gottlieb. Vollständige Anweisung wie durch anzustellende Besichtigungen ein verübter Kindermord auszumitteln sey, nebst Acht und Achtzig beygefügtten eigenen Obductions-Zeugnissen, zum Nutzen derer neuangehenden Aerzte und Wundärzte, herausgegeben von Christoph Gottlieb Büttner, Königsberg and Leipzig: Joh. Dan. Zeis's widow and Joh. Heinr. Hartung's heirs, 1771. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Tiny wormhole in blank lower corners of first three leaves; lightly browned and foxed. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: [16], 137, [7], 135, 138-242 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of an early work on infanticide and on forensic methods for its detection. Büttner's book is based on reports prepared by him over a period of thirty-eight years that document cases of questionable death in infants. The second part of his book presents details of eighty-eight autopsies conducted by him during this period.

The first part of Büttner's study deals, first, with the infant's appearance at death with special attention to signs of violence or findings suggesting murder. He mentions the importance of establishing if the infant was stillborn and, in the event of death, whether it was accidental or natural rather than murder, and recommends a variety of tests including close examination of the blood vessels, heart, and lungs. In addition to providing physicians with criteria for use in identifying instances of infanticide, Büttner describes in detail the appropriate forensic methods together with instructions on preparing post-mortem reports.

NUC shows copies at National Library of Medicine and New York Academy of Medicine. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Chicago, College of Physicians, and Children's Hospital/Philadelphia.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 6 (Nachträge):145.

"A thorough aggregation of all the facts logically considered that could contribute to knowledge of old age"

13. CANSTATT, Carl Friedrich. Die Krankheiten des höhren Alters und ihre Heilung. 2 vols. Erlangen: Ferdinand Enke, 1839. Contemporary unlettered boards (spine ends slightly worn; bound without flyleaves). "Professor Hittmair" on printed paper label

wrapped around lower spine; engraved bookplate on each front pastedown of Dr. A. Hittmair. A good copy. \$1500

Collation: vol. 1: vi, 156, vi [contents pages including part title to “Erster Band. Erstes heft”], [2 (ads—occasionally found at the end of volume 2)], [2 (“Epezieller Theil” on recto)], [159]-268 pp.; vol. 2: vi, 421 pp. This book was originally issued in parts: I have handled one other set in which volume 1 was bound irregularly.

First edition of the first systematic treatise in the field of geriatrics.

Canstatt was apparently the first to state, in the book offered here, that an individual’s growth or development and subsequent degeneration was an inexplicable feature of the natural world. He proposed “that as years increased, man became the victim of an inborn tendency to deteriorate which no amount of human ingenuity could repel and which perforce led to infirm old age. . . . He argued that every animal, from the moment it was conceived, developed along orderly lines; and he described how every individual, step by step, rose to manhood, and next, step by step, went downwards to infirm old age. He also invented the term ‘evolution’ for the ascending, and the term ‘involution’ for the descending stage of man’s life” (Ernest, *The longer life*, 162).

Canstatt’s book was “the best that . . . had been written on the subject. It was a thorough aggregation of all the facts logically considered that could contribute to knowledge of old age. [Canstatt] theorized that death of individual cells represented molecular death that could not be replaced” (Freeman, *Ageing*, 45).

A chronological bibliography of sixty-seven books dealing with geriatrics, published during the period 1537-1837, appears in volume 1, pp. 5-8.

Garrison-Morton 1605.1 (“one of the most important [books] in the history of geriatrics”).

Early English book on apoplexy

14. CHANDLER, Benjamin. An enquiry into the various theories and methods of cure in apoplexies and palsies. Canterbury: printed and sold by Simmons and Kirkey; also by J. Johnson, London, 1785. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Faded ink stamp in blank margins of twelve pages (Birmingham General Hospital Library). A very good copy. \$950

Collation: xi, [1], 148 pp.

First edition of an early English book on apoplexy.

Chandler was prompted by the significant mortality associated with apoplectic attacks and by lack of a understanding of its causes and absence of a cure “to examine, what has been produced by former writers [on the subject of apoplexy and palsies]; and to compare them with each other, and with the two chapters on these subjects, in the *First lines of the practice of physic* [by William Cullen]” (p. vi). Quoted passages from the earlier literature and from Cullen’s book are accompanied by Chandler’s comments on symptoms and possible causes. He also offers his views on treatment, with his recommendations based on the apparent efficacy of some of the traditional methods, for example, bloodletting.

Chandler’s book is one of the earliest cited by McHenry in his *Garrison’s history of*

neurology (see p. 375). In 1767, Chandler published one of the first detailed accounts on the practice of inoculation for smallpox. He spent his career in Canterbury, dying in his forty-ninth year.

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

See Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, 2:331.

Comprehensive work on the pulse

15. CIRILLO, Domenico. Tractatus de pulsibus. Editio prima. Naples: expressis Lucae Marotta, typis Dominici Sangiacomo, 1802. Nineteenth-century vellum-backed boards. Uncut. Illegible signature on title. Several pin-size worm holes in blank lower margins. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: 139, [3 (3 = blank)] pp. Lacking final blank leaf.

First edition, published posthumously, of Cirillo's elaborate treatise on the pulse.

Cirillo attempted to describe the pulses associated with each organ of the body as well as pulses of a more general kind. "He describes Galenic pulses, critical pulses of Solano, and deals with signs of aneurysm of the aorta" (Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 46).

Cirillo spent time early in his career in England and France before returning to Naples where he became a professor of medicine. Castiglioni calls him "a splendid teacher of medicine and reorganizer of hospitals" (*Italian medicine* [Clio medica series], 68). "One of the most interesting Italian figures of the period was Domenico Cirillo . . . of Naples, a man of great intellect, an eloquent orator and fervent patriot. A friend of Pringle and Hunter, and member of the Royal Society of London, he was an eminent botanist and student of medicine and was a real pioneer in the new medical trends. A founder of the short-lived Parthenopean Republic, he was condemned to death on its fall and was executed" (Castiglioni, *History of medicine*, 623).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Duke, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, North Carolina, and Yale.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:33.

Classic on cold-water baths and the thermometer

16. CURRIE, James. Medical reports, on the effects of water, cold and warm, as a remedy in fever, and febrile diseases; whether applied to the surface of the body, or used as a drink: with observations on the nature of fever; and on the effects of opium, alcohol, and inanition. Liverpool: printed by J. M'Creery, for Cadell & Davies, London, 1797. Original boards (corners and edges a little worn), later spine.

Uncut. Repaired short tear in one blank margin. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: x, vii, [1], 252, 45, [1] pp.

First edition of the first book to discuss the clinical significance of cold-water baths in the treatment of fever and the first to insist on the utility of the thermometer in measuring the body temperature in connection with cold-water treatment.

In this book Currie “gave the first precise directions for such procedures [namely, sponging and bathing with cold water] and showed the need to measure body temperature during the process. William Wright . . . had published a paper in 1786 describing cold-water baths as successful therapy for fever, and, a year after Currie’s book appeared, Robert Jackson . . . reported a similar success with typhus and yellow fever. However, neither of these writers considered measuring body temperature repeatedly to determine when a cold bath would do the most good” (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 149 [with illustration of the title page on p. 148]).

Garrison thought highly of this book. “Long before Brand of Stettin, Currie used cold baths in typhoid fever and checked up his results with the clinical thermometer. He used sea-water, as a rule, pouring it over the patients’s body and making the douches colder and more frequent, the higher the temperature, as measured by the thermometer” (*History of medicine*, 356).

Garrison-Morton 1988; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1144; Norman 547.

First survey of disease in the United States

17. CURRIE, William. An historical account of the climate and diseases of the United States of America; and of the remedies and methods of treatment, which have been found most useful and efficacious, particularly in those diseases which depend upon climate and situation. Collected principally from personal observation, and the communications of physicians of talents and experience, residing in the several states. Philadelphia: T. Dobson, 1792. Contemporary calf (spine ends repaired). Light foxing. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [4], 4, 409, [1], v pp.

First edition of the first survey of disease in the United States in which an attempt was made to identify the relation of specific diseases to regional climates.

To assist him with the compilation of the relevant information, Currie “established a network of medical correspondents to send him observations and other pertinent data. Proceeding geographically from north to south, he discusses the climate and diseases of each of the thirteen states and includes meteorological tables and mortality statistics when available” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1121).

Currie was a prominent Philadelphia physician. He was “well acquainted with medical literature and highly estimated by contemporary physicians” (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 275).

Garrison-Morton 1775; Austin 600; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1121.

Presentation copy of a classic on the spinal cord

18. DEJERINE, Joseph Jules, and THOMAS, André. *Traité des maladies de la moelle épinière.* Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1902. Original printed wrappers. Uncut. *Inscribed by Dejerine:* “À mon cher collègue et ami Prevost / souvenir affectueux / J Dejerine.” Blank margins lightly browned. A good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box.

\$1750

Collation: [6], [7]-470 pp., [2] pp. (ads).

First edition of the authors' important book on diseases of the spinal cord, a collaboration that brought together one of the great neurologists of the period (Dejerine, who was also an expert on spinal cord pathology) and his student, Thomas (later André-Thomas), much of whose subsequent research dealt with cerebellar function.

Dejerine, “a remarkable clinical neurologist, separated and classified the assorted neurological disorders that had been previously reported. . . . [His] greatest contributions . . . are his works on the anatomy of the nervous system (1895-1901) and on clinical symptomatology (1914), landmarks in the history of neurology which are still used today” (McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 293).

Thomas was the author of several important monographs and numerous papers on a variety of neurological topics. He is particularly remembered for his contributions to pediatric neurology.

Garrison-Morton 4590; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2116. For Dejerine, see Ashwal, *Founders of childhood neurology*, 209-13; Garrison-Morton, nine citations; Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 426-30. For Thomas, see Ashwal, 654-61; Garrison-Morton 4716.1.

By a worthy successor of Itard and Saissy

19. DELEAU, Nicolas. *Traité du cathétérisme de la trompe d'Eustachi, et de l'emploi de l'air atmosphérique dans les maladies de l'oeille moyenne.* Paris: Germer Baillière, 1838. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Lightly browned. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: [8], xxxiv, [35]-431 pp., 2 folding lithograph plates.

First edition of Deleau's principal work describing his technique of catheterization of the Eustachian tube. This was the first significant innovation in nineteenth-century otology. Politzer wrote that Deleau “was one of the worthy successors of Itard and Saissy. Practical otology is indebted to him for significant improvements in the technique of tubal catheterization and for the introduction of the air douche through the catheter” (Politzer, *History of otology*, 284).

Deleau had at first hoped to treat so-called “deaf-mutism,” but he later “concentrated his work almost exclusively on diseases of the middle ear with special effort toward perfecting catheterization of the Eustachian tube. He employed elastic catheters but did not succeed in introducing them into general use. In cases of catarrh in the middle ear, he considered Itard's and Saissy's practice of injecting liquids

through the tube to be harmful. Instead, he recommends the air douche through the catheter, a treatment that was much more effective in his hands. He did it by mouth or used an India rubber call or an air pump. . . . In spite of numerous errors found in Deleau's writings, he deserves credit for pioneering the use of catheterization for the purpose of diagnosing diseases of the middle ear. Furthermore, he deserves recognition for significantly advancing therapy by introducing air insufflation" (Poltzer, 286).

The two folding plates illustrate the special instruments (plate 1) and the method of catheterization (plate 2). The half-title has "Recherches pratiques sur les maladies de l'oreille et sur le développement de l'ouïe et de la parole chez les sourds-muets. Première partie." However, no further "parts" were published.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:210-11; Pappas, *Otology's great moments*, 20.

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

20. DEVENTER, Hendrik van. *Manuale operatien, I deel zijnde een nieuw ligt voor vroed-meesters en vroed-vrouwen, haar getrouwelijk ontdekkende al wat nodig is te doen, om barende vrouwen te helpen verlossen: versien met vele kopere platen, vertonende de veelderleye verplaatsingen des lijf-moeders, en de verkeerde legginge der kinderen.* 's Gravenhage [The Hague]: gedrukt met privilegie by en voor den auteur, 1701. Original (?) vellum over boards, spine unlettered (small hole in spine; ca. inch-square piece torn from lower vellum cover). Light stain in lower corners touching small areas of text on a few pages. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box. \$14,500

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

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

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

as far as possible” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 525).

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

Deventer’s book is of great significance for the history of orthopedics. His considerable obstetrical experiences led him to make a detailed study of bone deformities with a view to understanding their effects on the process of childbirth. Deventer “noted, first, the many abnormal pelvises which interfered with parturition. Among them were many cases associated with scoliosis. The latter condition attracted his attention, and much of his effort thereafter was spent in the study of spinal deformities. His fame in these matters became so great that his practice was confined almost entirely to obstetrics and deformities of the spine and pelvis. He left excellent descriptions of abnormalities found in the pelvis and vertebral column, and in discussing treatment, advocated the use of suspension apparatus for the correction of scoliosis. . . . This treatment . . . had been repeatedly tried since the time of the Hippocratic Corpus, but Deventer was probably the first to direct serious and sustained attention to the problem in terms of the then newly acquired knowledge of anatomy and pathology” (Bick, *Source book of orthopaedics*, 55-56).

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

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

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

Garrison-Morton 6253 (the first book cited under “Pelvis: pelvic anomalies” in the section devoted to obstetrics); Norman 631. See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 180; Garrison, *History of medicine*, 277-78; Hagelin, *The woman’s booke*, 86-89; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:251-53; Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 307-9; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 434-35; Longo and Reynolds, *Wombs with a view: illustrations of the gravid uterus*, 98-101; Speert, *Iconographia gyniatrica: a pictorial history of gynecology and obstetrics*, 212, 267. 517; Thoms, *Classical contributions to obstetrics and gynecology*, 11-15.

Great surgeon's first book, a history of blood transfusion 1802-1827

21. DIEFFENBACH, Johann Friedrich. Die Transfusion des Blutes und infusion der Arzneien in Blutgefäße. . . . Erster Theil [all published]. Berlin: Theod. Christ. Fr. Enslin, 1828. Contemporary marbled boards (spine ends and corners rubbed), red leather lettering piece. Lacking the leaf preceding the title (see below). A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: [iii]-xii, [2], 234 pp. Lacking the first leaf which states that this book is the continuation, and therefore “volume 3,” of Paul Scheel’s *Die Transfusion des Blutes*, 2 vols. (Copenhagen, 1802-3 [Garrison-Morton 2028.40 [Dieffenbach’s book is cited in the annotation]).

First edition of Dieffenbach’s first book, a history of transfusion for the period 1802-1827.

Although Scheel’s book covered a longer period—from the 1660s to ca. 1801—some of the most important early work may be credited to the first three decades of the nineteenth century when James Blundell was publishing his seminal papers on the subject. It is clear from Dieffenbach’s history that there was considerable interest among Western European physicians in the therapeutic benefits of transfusion and “infusion.” Dieffenbach has devoted separate chapters to the experiences and reports of physicians in Germany (pp. [4]-92), France (pp. [93]-193), England (pp. [194]-224), Denmark (pp. [225]-227), and America (pp. [228]-234).

In this book, Dieffenbach “confirmed the results of [Jean Louis] Prévost and [Jean Baptiste André] Dumas and noted (1828) that arterial blood could resuscitate somewhat quicker than venous blood” (Maluf, “History of blood transfusion,” *Journal of the history of medicine* 9 (1954):76. Prévost and Dumas were the first to use defibrinated blood in animal transfusions with the object of preventing coagulation (see Garrison-Morton 2016). Peumery credits Dieffenbach with first describing the relative merits of direct transfusion between donor and recipient and transfer of blood by a syringe (*Origines de la transfusion sanguine*, 76).

Baas calls Dieffenbach “a born surgeon and particularly ingenious operator, full of enthusiasm and indefatigable in the pursuit of that profession for which he felt an internal calling. Fertile in the invention of new measures and methods for the attainment of the objects before him, . . . he was brilliant in the establishment of indications, quick in forming his opinions, courageous in carrying them into execution and in the highest degree dexterous in the manipulation of instrumental aids” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1064).

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

See Baas, 1064-67; Garrison, *History of medicine*, 494-95; Garrison-Morton, nine citations; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:262-64.

Early work on the anatomy and physiology of the soft palate

22. DZONDI, Carl Heinrich. Die Funktionen der weichen Gaumens beim Athmen, Sprechen, Singen, Schlingen, Erbrechen u.s.w. Mit elf Abbildung in Steindruck. Halle: C. A. Schwetschke und Sohn, 1831. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Ink stamp on title (Prof. F. Moescher-Rüsch / Basel). Text rather browned; plates lightly foxed mainly in blank margins. A good copy. \$850

Collation: xii, 74, [2] pp., 11 lithographed plates (on heavier stock paper than the text).

First edition of a scarce book devoted to the anatomy and physiology of the soft palate.

Dzondi's book may be one of the earliest, if not the first, to discuss the anatomical and physiological peculiarities of the soft palate during singing, a subject which was later dealt with in a considerable literature devoted to the physiological demands placed upon operatic and certain other performers. Dzondi's interest in the soft palate extended to the activities of breathing and speaking, and he described the action of the soft palate during vomiting.

The illustrations of the anatomy of the soft palate and proximate structures are based on drawings by Dzondi.

Dzondi was a surgeon and ophthalmologist who contributed to plastic surgery. Independently of von Graefe, Dzondi introduced an operation to reconstruct the eyelid, a procedure subsequently named "blepharoplasty." "In 1818, Dzondi . . . and Graefe . . . almost simultaneously expressed the idea that eyelids could be reconstructed, and put this into practice" (Zeis, *Index and history of plastic surgery*, translated by Patterson, p. 169). Hirschberg credits Dzondi with rejecting the traditional use of leeches and topical medications, and promoting "hot baths" (or compresses?), for treating contagious eye inflammation (*History of ophthalmology*, 4:53).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Alabama, Harvard, and National Library of Medicine. There is also an OCLC record for a version with 52 pages and eleven plates at Chicago and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Hirschberg, 5:311, 316; Hirsch, 2:365 (Hirsch fails to cite this book); Hughes, *Reconstructive surgery of the eyelids*, second edition, numerous references; Zeis, 6 citations.

*Wonderful presentation copy**Inscribed by Ehrlich for Robert Koch, both Nobel Prize recipients*

23. EHRLICH, Paul. Beiträge zur experimentellen Pathologie und Chemotherapie. Leipzig: Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1909. Original cloth (lettering on spine and front cover faded). *Inscribed by Ehrlich in red crayon on front flyleaf for Robert Koch.* Later owner's ink signature on upper corner of front flyleaf; pages 72-73 browned

from inserted newspaper clipping. A good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box. \$4500

Collation: vii, [5], [3]-247 pp.

First book-form edition of lectures delivered by Ehrlich during 1907-8. This is a wonderful association copy joining together two of the greatest contributors to development of bacteriology and immunology.

Robert Koch received the 1905 Nobel Prize for his work on tuberculosis, but he published landmark papers on numerous other topics. Ehrlich shared the 1908 Nobel Prize, and this volume reprints his Nobel Prize lecture in which he “emphasized that future developments in the biological and medical sciences would come from studies on the cell and its chemical processes” (Spink, *Infectious diseases: prevention and treatment in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries*, 73).

Garrison-Morton 2565; Norman 685. See *DSB*, 4:295-305; Silverstein, *History of immunology*, numerous references to Ehrlich. For Koch, see Garrison-Morton, fourteen citations.

*Anatomical illustrations by the foremost Renaissance anatomist
“The most desirable [edition] for purposes of study”*

24. EUSTACHI, Bartolomeo. Explicatio tabularum anatomicarum Bartholomaei Eustachii, anatomici summi. Accedit tabularum editio nova. Leiden: Johannes Arnold Langerak et Johannes & Hermann Verbeek, 1744. Contemporary vellum (upper corners slightly worn), yapped edges, spine lettering effaced. Signatures of early owners canceled in ink. Light foxing; a little light staining in a few blank margins; occasional pencil notations; repaired tears in blank lower margins of three plates. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$5000

Folio. Collation: [8], 232, 235-277, [3] pp., 47 copper engraved plates on 43 leaves. Plates 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, and 7-8 on single leaves; plates 9-47 are folding, each sheet containing a plate and an outline plate, except for plates 20-26 which each have two outline plates. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of Albinus’ version of this famous anatomical atlas. Albinus’ edition features “newly engraved copies of the plates accompanied by separate outline plates of equal size on which explanatory letters were engraved. This edition . . . is the most desirable one for purposes of study” (*DSB*, 4:488).

Eustachi was devoted to Galenic anatomy and an opponent of Vesalius but, although critical of the newer anatomical inquires, he, “more than any other anatomist of his time, enriched his science by exact investigations, which he extended to almost all parts of the human body” (Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, edited by Frank, 200). Eustachi planned an anatomical atlas for which he prepared the plates and a text (now lost), the former, together with several plates which had first appeared in his *Opuscula anatomica* (Venice, 1564), finally published

by Giovanni Maria Lancisi in 1714 after their discovery and subsequent purchase by Pope Clement XI.

“Although devoid of Eustachi’s planned text, the plates alone assure him a distinguished position in the history of anatomy. They are not the first copper-engraved anatomical illustrations . . . , but rather the third. . . . Nevertheless, they are strikingly modern in appearance, clearly produced without decorative accompaniment. . . . Had the Eustachian anatomical illustrations not been lost to the medical world for over a century, it seems likely that anatomical studies would have reached maturity in the seventeenth rather than the eighteenth century” (*DSB*, 4:487-88). In contrast to Vesalius, who “designed his illustrations to exhibit nature as he had observed it (however artistically the figures were posed), Eustachius drew anatomic types based on a study of many different cadavers. Although he, too, arranged his figures in lifelike poses, he was more interested in accurate proportions” (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 41).

Eustachi was responsible for many anatomical discoveries. He “discovered the Eustachian tube, the thoracic duct, the suprarenal bodies . . . , and the abducens nerve; described the origin of the optic nerves, the cochlea, the pulmonary veins, the muscles of the throat and neck, gave the first correct picture of the uterus, and wrote the best treatise of his time on the structure of the teeth” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 221-22).

Garrison-Morton 391 (Venice, 1714); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 326. See Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 63-64; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:447-48; Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body*, 188-203.

Landmark on goiter and cretinism

25. FODÉRÉ, François Emmanuel. Essai sur le goitre et le crétinage; où l’on recherche particulièrement quelles sont les causes de ces deux maladies des habitans des vallées, et quels sont les moyens physiques et moraux qu’il convient d’employer pour d’en préserver entièrement à l’avenir. Turin: de l’Imprimerie royale, 1792. Original unlettered limp boards (small piece torn from upper corner of lower board). Uncut and partly unopened. Small stain in blank lower margins; light staining in some blank outer margins. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$2500

Collation: [8], 290, [2] pp.

First edition of Fodéré’s landmark study of goiter and cretinism. While Fodéré’s is not the first book on the subject (Malacarne published the first work on endemic goiter in 1789), it may be regarded as the founding work on the subject, since it contains the first coherent description of the pathological changes. Medvei calls Fodéré’s account a “celebrated essay” (*History of endocrinology*, 250).

Fodéré’s attention was directed at the prevalence of cretinism in deep valleys, an occurrence which he attributed to atmospheric peculiarities, specifically the concentrated air and high humidity in these places. He was particularly struck by the comparatively high number of cretins in the Alpine valleys where he conducted his

research, and he adopted Horace Bénédict de Saussure's environmental explanation for cretinism. Fodéré's book is memorable, however, not for his conjectural etiology of cretinism but for his insightful association of the condition with goiter and for his careful description of the relevant pathology. He was the first to identify the distinctive skeletal changes characteristic of cretinism and to note thyroid atrophy in the affected individuals. Fodéré recognized the role of thyroid changes leading to cretinism but his explanation was erroneous: he attributed the advent of this condition to atmospheric humidity rather than to atrophy of the thyroid gland (a fact recognized many years later by the Reverdins). Merke gives a careful résumé of this book (see his *History and iconography of endemic goitre and cretinism*, 208-11 [but he misdates the first edition as 1791]).

Fodéré was largely responsible for the establishment of the specialty of medical jurisprudence in France. See Garrison-Morton 1734 for his great work on legal medicine published in 1799.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, College of Physicians, Cornell, Houston Academy of Medicine, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, University of Texas/Galveston, Wisconsin, and Yale.

Garrison-Morton 3810. See Rolleston, *Endocrine organs in health and disease with an historical review*, 157-72 (passim).

Rare sixteenth-century edition of Galen on the pulse

26. GALEN. De pulibus libellus passim ex Galeno collectus, & veluti in formulam redactus, in commoditatem rei medicæ candiditorum. Paris: Chrestien Wechel, 1537. Modern vellum, green leather lettering piece. Probably contemporary brown ink underlining and marginalia in Latin on twenty-nine pages (see below). A very good copy enclosed in a cloth slipcase. \$4750

Collation: 73, [3 (1-2 = blank; 3 containing printer's device)] pp.

First Wechel edition of Galen's *De pulsibus*.

The importance of the pulse was recognized in antiquity in connection with the action of the heart, the frequency of the pulse often informative about the latter's condition and known to cease when the heart stopped beating. Among Galen's extant works are eighteen—some of them possibly not genuine—dealing with the pulse, evidence, then, of the recognized importance of this topic. "Galen did not greatly advance semeiology, with the exception of the doctrine of the pulse, which he elaborated so extensively that he wrote many treatises on this subject alone" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 174). He "discussed alterations of the pulse resulting from mild dyscrasias, spoke of sudden death with severe or organic dyscrasias and commented on heart disease in gladiators" (Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 18). Galen "described five basic characteristics of the pulse as determined by palpation of the radial artery of the wrist, a site which he favored, claiming it to be the best site for such a maneuver. These characteristics are astoundingly similar to the ones currently evaluated by clinicians throughout the world and which include rate, rhythm, compressibility, and tension of the pulse, condition

of the arterial wall, and size and shape of the pulse wave” (Arcierno, *History of cardiology*, 452).

Galen’s writings exerted a powerful influence on medical knowledge for over a millennia. “While Galen’s concepts pertaining to the heart and circulation were fallacious, no historical documentation would be complete without their inclusion. It is an amazing fact that the almost universal acceptance of his teachings regarding the heart and the circulation prevailed for nearly fourteen hundred and a half centuries” (Willius and Dry, 16).

This copy was undoubtedly read carefully by a student who has underlined both single words and entire sentences and added comments in the margins.

Wechel reprinted this edition of *De Pulsibus* in 1538, and both it and the first edition are rare. They are unrecorded in Durling’s “Chronological census of Renaissance editions and translations of Galen” as well as in his *Catalogue of sixteenth century printed books in the National Library of Medicine* (but NLM has since acquired copies of both editions, and these are the only copies in the U.S. recorded on OCLC).

Good health and nutrition in the late fifteenth century
Third printing of a scarce book on hygiene and nutrition

27. GAZIO, Antonio. Florida corona que sanitatis hominum conservationem ac longevam vitam perducenda sunt pernecessaria continens. [Lyon: Simon Belvilacqua for Bathélemy Trot, 17 October 1516.] Modern morocco with most of contemporary blind-tooled sheep covers skillfully remounted. Mounted on front pastedown the lower portion of a ca. eighteenth-century engraved bookplate (Ex Lib. D. Sonyer / Dulac Doct. Med.); ca. nineteenth-century engraved book mounted on front flyleaf. Two ownership notations in French on verso of front flyleaf; illegible signatures on title and A6v. A very good clean copy. \$3000

Collation: 6 unnumbered leaves, 120 numbered leaves. Title in red and black. Text in two columns.

Reprint of the same publisher’s 1514 edition and the third edition overall, the first having been published in Venice in 1491. Gazio’s guide to good hygiene and nutrition leading to good health was probably intended for domestic use.

Gazio’s book contains instructions for the treatment of minor wounds, a review of the functions of the internal organs, remarks on exercise and sleep, and the description of a proper diet and the preparation of suitable food and drink including wines. Much of Gazio’s study is devoted to a healthy diet, and he identifies numerous foods—in conjunction with their preparation—which he is convinced contribute to good health. Gazio incorporates into his account obscure teachings about food from Jewish and Arabic sources.

“Antonius Gazius (1461-1528), a physician of Padua, is especially known for his *Florida corona medicinae* in three hundred chapters. He composed it in 1490; it was first printed at Venice in 1491. . . . The *Florida corona* consists chiefly of rules for the preservation of health and contains little or no astrological medicine” (Thorndike,

History of magic and experimental science, 5:170). Thorndike adds in a footnote that this book “includes instructions for religious celibates whom it advises not even to read its preceding chapters on sexual intercourse—a caution that might have been better given before these chapters” (*ibid.*, 170, note 47).

All of the early printings are very scarce.

Durling 2032.

*Nicely preserved copy of the major late eighteenth-century
German textbook on the diseases of children*

28. GIRTANNER, Christoph. Abhandlung über die Krankheiten der Kinder und über die physische Erziehung derselben. Berlin: Heinrich August Rottmann, 1794. Original blue wrappers (small repairs to spine), spine hand lettered (Girtanner [further lettering illegible]). Uncut. Light foxing. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$1500

Collation: xvi, 432 pp.

First edition, in original condition (as it came from the printers!), of the principal German textbook of pediatrics from the closing years of the eighteenth century.

Girtanner’s book is devoted to the treatment of the diseases of childhood but deals, in addition, with their proper physical development. Baas includes Girtanner’s book in his list of major works on pediatrics from the second half of the century, along with the monographs by Rosén von Rosenstein, George Armstrong, and Michael Underwood (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 655-56). A second edition was published in Berlin in 1796.

Contemporary appreciation of Girtanner’s book is suggested by the translations which followed. A Dutch translation was published in Leyden in 1797 (*Verhandeling over de ziekten der kinderen, en derzelver natuurkundige opvoeding*) and an Italian translation published in Venice in 1803 (*Trattato delle malattie dei bambini e della loro educazione fisica*). These translations, and a second edition in German (Berlin, 1796), appear to contradict Garrison’s assertion that Girtanner’s book, “in the opinion of contemporary pediatricians, is showy and specious” (Garrison-Abt, *History of pediatrics*, 79). It is also hard to understand why both Ruhrah and Still omitted mention of Girtanner’s book in their histories of pediatrics.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:763-64.

*First American “writer to formulate a coherent physiological analysis
of the various new anxieties about the human body”*

29. GRAHAM, Sylvester. Lectures on the science of life. 2 vols. Boston: Marsh, Capen, Lyon & Webb, 1839. Original blind-stamped

brown cloth. Ink stamp on second blank leaf of each volume (Julius Cohn / Oct 27 1904). A fine set. \$2500

Collation: vol. 1: xii, [13]-562, [2] pp., 2 plates; vol. 2: [4], [13]-660, [iii]-x pp., [2] pp. (ads).

First edition of Graham's principal work in which the author attempted to show the consonance of his dietetic principles with morality and divine law.

Graham adapted parts of the teachings of Benjamin Rush and the French physiologists Xavier Bichat and François Broussias to support his theory that the preservation of health, and avoidance of disease, depended on a diet absent, as far as possible, of meat and white bread. As the healthy alternative to a meat diet, Graham recommended vegetarianism together with chastity, with the former important in preventing disease in the digestive organs, particularly in the alimentary canal which was, in Graham's view, the main site of disease. These ideas were presented in lectures during the 1830s. "Nine years of lecturing and publishing on health regimen and diet culminated in [Graham's] most important and influential work [offered here], the *Lectures on the science of life*" (Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 1394). "Graham's paramount concern was for diet. It was from food that the body's very substance was derived; construct a body from inferior components, and all the exercise, pure air, and sexual restraint in the world would be of no avail" (Whorton, "Historical development of vegetarianism," *American journal of clinical nutrition* 59 [1994]:1105S).

Sylvester Graham "was the first writer to formulate a coherent physiological analysis of the various new anxieties about the human body that had emerged [in the United States] by the 1830s, and to propose a systematic regimen he believed would assuage them. Coming out of both the evangelical ministry and the temperance movement of the late 1820s, he had a direct and significant impact on the development of movements such as vegetarianism, phrenology, and water-cure, in addition to sexual reform. To study Sylvester Graham is to study Victorian physiological theory and practice in the very act of coming into being—as a complete ideological system governing every aspect of private routine" (Nissenbaum, *Sex, diet, and debility in Jacksonian America: Sylvester Graham and health reform*, p. [ix])

This is an unusually nice set in well-preserved early American cloth bindings.

See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:302.

Rare book on dreams

30. GREINER, Georg Friedrich Christoph. Der Traum und das fieberhafte Irreseyn. Ein physiologisch-psychologischer Versuch. Altenburg und Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 1817. Contemporary marbled boards. Illegible ownership notation dated 1832. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: viii, 264 pp.

First edition of a rare book, apparently unknown to historians of psychiatry, on dreams and on the mental effects of fevers.

The first part of this book (pp. 5-160) investigates the relation of dreams and somnambulism with mental derangement and insanity and the connection of these

phenomena with the nervous system. In the second part (pp. 161-264) Greiner deals with the psychological manifestations of fever-induced delirium.

Greiner was the court physician to the Duke of Sachsen-Altenburg. He practiced medicine in Eisenberg.

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:847.

Physical health and “the government of the passions”

31. GROSVENOR, Benjamin. Health. An essay on its nature, value, uncertainty, preservation, and best improvement. London: printed by E. Matthews, 1716. Modern paneled calf, unlettered gilt spine. “Day” in ink on half-title and in two blank margins; “James Day / 1831” in blank margin of p. 238. Old stain in portions of lower margins of pp. 47-98 occasionally touching one to five lines without impairing legibility; one blank corner torn off (69/70). A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [8], xi, [1], 242 pp., [2] pp. (ads).

First edition, and scarce, of a popular exposition of methods for preserving physical and mental health.

Grosvenor prepared his book for the benefit of the public. “After all that is or can be said of health, its highest eulogium is, that it is the greatest temporal blessing, and enters as the chief ingredient into the happiness of this life” (preface, p. vi). The author deals with both preventive medicine and public health—prompted to do so by the “pestilential diseases” which have affected much of the Continent—while emphasizing the importance of preserving not just the health of the body but of the mind. In connection with the latter topic, he offers advice about “the government of the passions.”

A second edition—but apparently merely a reprint of the first edition—appeared in 1748. An edition designated the “third,” was published in Boston in 1761. The author was a prominent Presbyterian theologian, possibly the most popular in London: his congregation was reputed the largest in that city. Grosvenor was also a prolific author, all his publications except this one devoted to religious topics. He possessed a wide knowledge of medical literature and had even attended Cheselden’s anatomy lectures.

See *Dictionary of national biography*, 8:721-23.

“The most zealous student of the ancient physicians”

32. GRUNER, Christian Gottfried. Morborum antiquitates. Vratislaviae [Breslau]: Johann Friedrich Korn, 1774. Contemporary paste-paper boards (spine ends very slightly worn), hand-written paper spine

label. Ink stamp on title (Mayor Dr. Ch). Foxing. A very good copy.
\$850

Collation: [24], 272, [8] pp.

First edition of a history of diseases based on the published records beginning, when they are available, with the ancient Greeks.

Gruner distinguished himself by his writings on the history of medicine, his vast erudition, and familiarity with the relevant literature, evident in the many footnotes, sometimes taking up over half of a page. Gruner appears to have collected every seemingly significant reference from the literature when describing the numerous diseases cited in his book. Especially noteworthy is the “remarkable list of 191 semeiological varieties of syphilis described in the period [i.e., sixteenth century]” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 207).

Gruner’s reputation was built on his historical writings. Baas refers to Gruner as “the most zealous student of the ancient physicians” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 660), while Dezeimeris calls him “l’un des médecins les plus érudits et les plus laborieux qu’il produis l’Allemagne” (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 2, part 2, p. 637).

Garrison-Morton 2376. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:875; Prokosch, *Geschichte der venerischen Krankheiten*, 2:465, 636, 638.

Inoculation opposed by a leading clinician

33. (1) HAEN, Anton de. Quæstiones sæpius motæ super methodo inoculandi variolas, ad quas directa eruditorum responsa hucusque desiderantur; indirecta minus satisfacere videntur: orbi medico denue propositæ. Vindobonæ [Vienna]: typis Joannis Thomæ Trattner, 1757. Foxing. **(2) Anton de HAEN.** Refutation de l’inoculation servant de reponse à deux pieces qui ont para cette année 1759. Dont la premiere est une dissertation, lue dans la Société de l’Academie royale des sciences de Paris, par M. de la Condamine. . . . Et la seconde, une lettre de Mr. Tyssot, . . . à l’auteur de la presente refutation. Vienna: chez Jean Thomas Trattner, 1759. Foxing. **(3) Simon André TISSOT.** Lettre à Monsieur de Haen . . . en reponse à ses questions sur l’inoculation. Vienna: chez Jean Thomas Trattner, 1759. Foxing. **(4) Anton de HAEN.** Theses pathologicae de hæmorrhoidibus a medicina studiosis ordine defendendæ, et oppugnandæ, dix IX. martii 1759. Singulisque postmodum diebus veneris, hora tertia pomeridiana, in palatio universitatis, in auditorio medico. Vienna: typis Joannis Thomæ Trattner, 1759. Foxing. **(5) Albrecht von HALLER.** Ad viri illustris. Antonii de Haen difficultates apologia [1762? (published originally without a title page: see below)]. *Five items bound in one.* Contemporary calf, spine gilt, red leather lettering piece. Ownership notation

on blank leaf at front (Ex libris Joseph [illegible] / 1761). A very good copy. \$950

Collation: (1) 80 pp. (2) [24], 143 pp. (3) 102 pp. Lacking final blank leaf. (4) [12]; 89 pp. (5) [2], 5-28 pp. Published originally without a title page (see the online copy at the Bibliothèque nationale).

(1) First edition. De Haen was one of the prominent opponents of inoculation, and his book was one of the principal texts cited by the anti-inoculationists. “De Haen, former student of Boerhaave, professor of medicine at the University of Vienna, and later successor to Van Swieten as chief physician to Maria Theresa, was firmly opposed to inoculation. He believed that inoculation was a relatively harmless disease which many people never contracted at all, while others got it two or three times” (Miller, *Adoption of inoculation for smallpox in England and France*, 222).

Baas credits de Haen with several noteworthy accomplishments while attributing his opposition to inoculation to a “spirit of contradiction”! “De Haen was the proper founder of the so-called old Vienna School, whose chief merit—in striking contrast to the so-called New School—is to be sought in its practical and diagnostic services, as well as in its generally sober observation. . . . [De Haen] warmly embraced hygienic and prophylactic views, and accounted medicine quite as useful to the state as to individual patients. . . . He . . . reintroduced the thermometer, and demonstrated that in the cold stage of fever an elevation of temperature, often very considerable, occurred” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 621-22). Lindeboom calls de Haen “a meritorious clinician, but a conservative and somewhat obstinate man” (*Dutch medical biography*, col. 764).

(2) First edition of De Haen’s replies to works by Charles Marie de la Condamine and Simon-André defending the practice of inoculation. De Haen tried to establish the erroneous basis of these men’s claims on behalf of the effectiveness of the new therapy.

(3) First Vienna edition (first edition, Lausanne, 1759) of Tissot’s *Lettre* intended to refute De Haen’s objections to the practice of inoculation.

(4) First edition of De Haen’s work on hemorrhoids.

(5) Possibly the fourth edition (1762?) of Haller’s short work on de Haen.

For de Haen, see Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:9; Lindeboom, cols. 763-64.

*Founding work on homeopathy
with Hahnemann’s rare defense published in 1811*

34. HAHNEMANN, Samuel Christian Friedrich. (1) *Organon der rationellen Heilkunde*. Dresden: Arnold, 1810. Contemporary three-quarter calf (corners slightly worn), marbled boards, spine gilt. Small engraved oval book label of J. A. Streintz. Ink notes in unidentified hand on rear endpaper. Binder’s one-line printed instructions at lower edges of pp. 43 and 206. Small light ink stain on pp. vii/viii; two ink marks on p. 25; a few traces of pencil erasures; foxing. A very good copy contained in a velvet-lined morocco-backed cloth clamshell box. (2) **Friedrich Hahnemann** [but in fact by

Samuel]. Widerlegung der Anfälle Hecker's auf das Organon der rationellen Heilkunde. Ein erläuternder Kommentar zur homöopathischen Heillehre. Dresden: Arnold, 1811. Light stain in lower margins of sixteen leaves touching a few words on several pages. A very good copy. *Two books bound in one.* \$30,000

Collation: (1) [2 (title on thick paper)], xlviii, 222, [2 (errata on recto)] pp. (2) 228 pp.

(1) First edition of the founding work on homeopathy and “one of the most sensational books in the nineteenth century medical literature” (Hagelin, *Rare and important books in the Library of the Karolinska Institute*, 146).

Hahnemann's book on “rational treatment” contains his alternative to the contemporary, and common, practice of administering potentially harmful doses of untested drugs. The *Organon*, the culmination of studies by Hahnemann begun in the 1780s on the actions of drugs, addresses the imprudent, often dangerous, practices current in his day with a proposal to test, or “prove,” every substance administered to treat disease. He therefore advocated “the proving of drugs by administering them to healthy persons to ascertain their effects and to evaluate their essential action” (*DSB*, 6:18). Hahnemann emphasized the importance of close attention to a drug's effects—thus the need for careful patient records—while also stressing the value of very small doses in opposition to what he considered irresponsible overdoses.

“The general idea of homeopathy is to incite the defense of the body by adequate irritation, rather than attack the disease as such. This leads to the *simile* principle, which states that disease is cured by remedies that produce symptoms resembling the disease in question. Drugs are tested on healthy individuals to determine the symptoms they produce, and thus their therapeutic indications. Hahnemann called his theory ‘homeopathy’ (from the Greek *homoion*—similar) as contrasted to traditional therapy, based upon the ancient principle of using remedies with properties opposite to the symptoms of the disease, which he called ‘allopathy’ (from the Greek *allos*—different)” (Kremer and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, revised by Sonnedecker, 47).

“Hahnemann was convinced that minute doses of drugs in greatly attenuated concentrations were efficacious cures. When modern practice is compared with the indiscriminate and massive prescriptions of his own day, it will be seen how much closer we are to his views than to those of his contemporaries. Certainly his treatment showed that the *vis medicatrix naturae*, given a chance, with occasional and gentle assistance, often suffices to effect a cure” (*Printing and the mind of man*, no. 265).

Garrison-Morton 1966; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1140; Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, p. 163; Norman 964. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:19-21.

(2) First edition of Hahnemann's reply to criticism of his views by August Friedrich Hecker. The title page attributes authorship to Hahnemann's son Friedrich, but this book was in fact written by Hahnemann.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at New York Medical College and Michigan.

Josef Anton Streintz, a former owner of this copy, was an Austrian botanist and physician. His son Heinrich was a noted physicist.

First comprehensive German work on tropical medicine

35. HASPER, Moritz. Ueber die Natur und Behandlung der Krankheiten der Tropenländer durch die medizinische Topographie jener Länder erläutert nebst der in den Tropenländern zur Verhütung derselben zu beobachtenden Diätetik. Nach den besten ältern und neuern Quellen in geschichtlicher literarischer und medizinisch-praktischer Hinsicht für Aerzte und für Diejenigen, welche nach den Tropenländern reisen. 2 vols. Leipzig: C. H. F. Hartmann, 1831. Contemporary pastepaper boards, hand-written paper spine labels. Ink stamps on front pastedowns and title pages (Bibliothek des Aerztlichen-Vereins in Lübeck). Vol. 2 lacking front flyleaf, short tear repaired in one leaf, small hole in one leaf affecting five or six letters. A very good set. \$1250

Collation: vol. 1: xxxii, 521 pp., folding table; vol. 2: xiv, 776, [2] pp., folding table.

First edition of the first comprehensive German monograph on tropical medicine.

Hasper's book is arranged in seven "parts," with each part dealing with a specific organ, divided into chapters that review the effects on that part of the body of the principal diseases typical of warm climates. Hasper discusses the diagnosis of each disease and its recommended treatment. The discussion of each disorder includes references to earlier writings and their authors' experiences in dealing with each condition.

In preparation for this large study of the diseases peculiar to warm climates, Hasper appears to have reviewed the entire European literature on the subject. His main sources were a series of English books by naval officers from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (see 1:1-3), but he also cites a vast number of additional studies at the end of each part.

Hasper was a Leipzig physician who died at the early age of forty-seven.

NUC shows copies at Hahnemann Medical College/Philadelphia and National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and New York Academy of Medicine.

*Important contribution to knowledge of vital statistics**Remarkable copy with authorial corrections*

36. HAWKINS, Francis Bisset. Elements of medical statistics; containing the substance of the Gulstonian Lectures delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, with numerous additions; illustrative of the comparative salubrity, longevity, mortality, and prevalence of diseases in the principal countries and cities of the civilized world. London: Longman, 1829. Contemporary morocco (spine ends and corners lightly rubbed), spine gilt. *Inscribed on blank leaf preceding title:* "To Dr. Spiker /

from his sincere friend / Bisset Hawkins." *Twenty-nine lines of text (on four pages) deleted in ink in whole or part by the author.* Lacking the half-title; brief ink notation on verso of the title. A very good copy.
\$1850

Collation: [iii]-xii, 234 pp.

First edition of a book of considerable significance in developing knowledge of vital statistics. This copy is additionally significant for the authorial deletion of passages that apparently made claims that Hawkins subsequently rejected.

Hawkins' book is, "first and foremost, a convenient assemblage of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century vital data for numerous countries and cities, data that were then and are now difficult and sometimes impossible to find elsewhere. As a compendium, it is an important example of the state of vital statistics as a specialty at the end of its early descriptive stages. And, in its reliance upon numerous authorities, as Hawkins himself noted, it constitutes a bibliography, a valuable guide to the literature of his time" (James Cassedy, introduction to the 1989 reprint of *Elements*, p. xii).

Hawkins "defined [medical statistics] . . . as 'the application of numbers to illustrate the natural history of man in health and disease.' He used three indices in his numerical statements—death rate, probable life, and mean life. . . . Hawkins is notable for having brought together data from all parts of the world, and for having been one of the first physicians to advocate the serious study of hospital records" (Norman 1025).

Garrison-Morton 1697.

Scarce Allentown edition of Hering's manual of domestic medicine

37. HERING, Constantine. Homöopathischer Hausarzt. Für die deutschen Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten nach den besten vaterländischen Werken und eignen Erfahrungen bearbeitet. Allentown an der Lecha [Allentown, Pa.]: Zu haben beim Jakob Behlert, 1837. Contemporary German pastepaper boards (spine ends and corners repaired), new leather spine label. A few words on p. 5 lightly printed but legible; crease in one leaf (pp. 73/74) due to binding; foxing and browning. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: viii, 352, [2 (errata and lists of medicines)] pp. OCLC fails to record the final leaf.

First edition, and very scarce, of Hering's manual of domestic medicine prepared for the German citizens of the United States. This book is unnoticed in the entries on Hering in the *Dictionary of American biography* and in Kelly and Burrage's *American medical biography*.

A native of Germany, Hering spent some time in Paramaribo in Surinam before emigrating to the United States in 1833. He established himself in Philadelphia and, in 1835, organized in Allentown the world's first school of homeopathic therapeutics called the North American Academy of the Homeopathic Healing Arts. Its first

publication, under its own imprint (Academical Book Store) was the first part of Hering's *The homœopathist, or domestic physician*, which appeared in 1835, with a second part, apparently published in a volume also containing part 1, in 1838. In 1836, Hering's Academy received its official charter and, in the same year, he published the first American edition of Hahnemann's *Organon of homœopathic medicine*, this being a reprint of the British translation of the fourth German edition. In the following year, Hering published this domestic medical guide for the German speakers of the United States, probably based on his English-language text.

Hoolihan (in the *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 1633) calls the book offered here the first German edition and mentions that subsequent editions of Hering's *Homeopathist* (first edition, 1835) were based on this German edition. It is likely that part 1 of the *Homöopathischer Hausarzt* was based on Hering's 1835 book, but this German edition was the first to contain two parts, and it therefore formed the basis of English-language version dated "1835-1838" described as having two parts.

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

OCLC locates copies at Buffalo, Harvard, Loma Linda, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, Pennsylvania, Rochester, and Yale.

See Kelly and Burrage, 556-58.

"A fine example of the experimental method" which established "the essential features of the coagulation of the blood"

38. HEWSON, William. An experimental inquiry into the properties of the blood. With remarks on some of its morbid appearances: and an appendix, relating to the discovery of the lymphatic system in birds, fish, and the animals called amphibious. London: printed for T. Cadell, 1771. Contemporary calf, new calf spine and red leather lettering piece, new endpapers. Blank top edge of half-title renewed; a few light spots on title. A very good copy. \$12,500

Collation: xvi, 204 pp.

First edition—the first three chapters published earlier in the *Philosophical transactions*—containing an account of the experiments which led Hewson to conclude that a substance, since named "fibrinogen," is responsible for the clotting of blood. Hewson's book, "a fine example of the experimental method taught by the Hunters, establishes the essential features of the coagulation of the blood in an entirely modern spirit" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 324).

Hewson's microscopical studies on the blood were first described in 1770. "By well-planned experiments and precise thermometry he ascertained the role of fibrinogen and gave the first account of coagulation" (*DSB*, 6:367). The phenomenon

of clotting had much earlier aroused the curiosity of the ancient Greeks. "Plato, in the *Timæus*, thought that blood contained fibers which caused it to congeal when it left the warmth of the body and became cooled, a view that held until the end of the eighteenth century. . . . [Experiments designed to discover the nature of the fibers were made beginning in the seventeenth century], but no substantial progress was made until the 1770s, when William Hewson localized the source of the fibers to the 'coagulable lymph,' that is, the liquid part of the blood we now call plasma. . . . Hewson observed that, contrary to the teachings of Plato, cooling blood slowed the clotting process. Other investigators soon found that coagulation took place more rapidly at or near body temperature, disposing of the view that clotting was comparable to gelling" (Wintrobe, *Blood pure and eloquent*, 602).

"Before Hewson's time, coagulation was ascribed to the supposed cooling of the blood, to the fact that it had ceased to move, or to the idea that its corpuscles had solidified into rouleaux. Hewson showed that when the coagulation of the blood was delayed, as by cold, neutral salts, or otherwise, a coagulable plasma can be separated from the corpuscles and skimmed off the surface, and that this plasma contains an insoluble substance which can be precipitated and removed at a temperature a little over 50° C. Coagulation, in Hewson's view, was due to the formation in the plasma of this insoluble substance, which he called 'coagulable lymph,' and which we now know to be fibrinogen" (Garrison, 324).

The first edition is a rare book. I have handled just one other copy (catalog 11, no. 79 [1989]).

Garrison-Morton 863; Russell, *British anatomy 1525-1800*, no. 406. See Norman 1069 (second edition, 1772).

Scarce first edition of a famous Pennsylvania German contribution to domestic medicine

39. HOHMAN, Johann Georg. Der lange verborgene Freund oder: Getreuer und christlicher Unterricht für jedermann, enthaltend: wunderbare und probmässige Mittel und Künsto, sowohl für die Menschen als das Vieh. . . . Reading, Pa.: Gedruckt für den Verfasser, 1820. Contemporary quarter calf, boards (corners slightly worn) with remains of wallpaper covering (mostly missing). Foxed and browned; occasional stains. A good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box.

\$2950

Collation: [2], [3]-100 pp.

First edition of Hohman's "Long-lost friend," a famous contribution to the folk medicine of the Pennsylvania Germans containing remedies for man and beast.

Hohman's book was intended for domestic use and recommended simple remedies prepared from locally available ingredients. And while he carefully described these remedies, he did not rely solely on them but advocated charms and incantations as well as recitations from the Bible for assistance in the process of recovery.

The title translates roughly as "The long-lost friend, or true and Christian instruction for every man, containing wonderful and proven medicines." Hohman drew

on writings published originally in Germany as well as on the traditions of the Pennsylvania Germans, or “Dutch,” the later a local substitute for “Deutsch” (see Cowan, *Pharmacopoeias and related literature in Britain and America*, 269).

“Hohman is in several ways, intentionally or unintentionally, a mystery man, one of the most influential and yet most elusive figures in Pennsylvania German history. He appeared in Pennsylvania in 1802, when he landed at Philadelphia on October 12 on a Hamburg vessel with his wife and son Philip. . . . Soon [after his arrival] . . . Hohman’s name began to appear on broadsides of both an occult and literary nature. For the rest of his life . . . we have a stream of print–books, pamphlets, chapbooks, and broadsides–issuing from his pen” (Don Yoder, in *American folk medicine*, edited by Wayland Hand, 236).

Austin 922; Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 1672. See Hand, 235-42.

*First Canadian book on ophthalmology
printed and published in Montreal in 1850*

40. HOWARD, Henry. The anatomy, physiology and pathology of the eye. Montreal: Armour & Ramsey; London: John Churchill, 1850 [printed by Lovell and Gibson, Montreal, Canada (on verso of title page)]. Modern quarter sheep, marbled boards. Bookplate (Pierre Amalric); illegible ownership inscription dated 1874 on front flyleaf. Outer corners of title minutely worn; light foxing. A very good copy.
\$2250

Collation: xi, [1], 517 pp.

First edition of the first Canadian textbook of ophthalmology, a substantial work covering the entire field as then known. This book is understandably widely distributed among Canadian libraries, since all of the subscribers–named on the three final pages–were Canadians; but although one of the substantial works on eye diseases from the middle of the nineteenth century, Howard’s book is rare outside of Canada.

Howard’s book is divided into two parts, the first (pp. 1-78) covering anatomy and physiology. The remainder of the text (pp. 79-505) consists of a lengthy review of diseases and injuries including symptoms and treatment, with additional space devoted to cases. Howard handled both medical complaints and disorders requiring surgery. Kelly and Burrage declare that “[t]he style of the book is simple and clear. The arrangement of the matter throughout the volume is not less excellent, and, in a word, this little [*sic*: substantial!] book of Henry Howard’s constituted a very auspicious beginning for Canadian ophthalmology” (*American medical biography*, 605).

Hubbell calls Howard’s book “a good compilation, representing, without great detail, the ophthalmology of the last part of the first half of the nineteenth century. . . . The work is well arranged, is clearly written, and, although not containing anything new, is a credible production. It covers the ground indicated by its title, and due proportion is preserved throughout in its various divisions” (*Development of ophthalmology in America 1800 to 1870*, 100).

Howard was an Irish native and, after receiving a medical degree in 1838, practiced

in Dublin before emigrating to Canada in 1841. He was for some years surgeon to the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution.

The London issue of this book contains a different title page, presumably a cancel, prepared by the Canadian printer identified on the verso of the title page, with the London, Churchill, imprint placed *above* the Montreal imprint of Armour & Ramsey—thus reversing the order on the Canadian title page—and with the three-page list of Canadian subscribers bound at the back (as in the Canadian edition offered here). I am indebted to Margaret Kaiser (National Library of Medicine) for this description of the London issue.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard and New York Academy of Medicine. OCLC locates copies in the U.S. of the London, Churchill, issue at Cleveland Health, College of Physicians, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, University of Missouri, and Wayne State.

See Hirschberg, *History of ophthalmology*, 10:317 (Hirschberg had not seen the book and replies on Hubbell's brief notice).

Phenomenally successful book on the prolongation of life

41. HUFELAND, Christoph Wilhelm. Die Kunst das menschliche Leben zu verlängern. Jena: Akademischen Buchhandlung, 1797. Contemporary sheep. Light foxing; repaired tears in two blank margins. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: frontispiece, xxiv, 696 pp.

First edition of Hufeland's memorable book on human longevity and attainment of a long life by adoption of a proper diet and a temperate life. The author "was one of the most famous physicians of his time, and has remained known to a wide circle down to the present day" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 865).

"The greatest exponent of prolongevity hygiene, next to Cornaro, was the illustrious German physician Christian Hufeland, who set the human life span at two hundred years. . . . Hufeland's code of hygiene was much more comprehensive than Cornaro's, ranging over such diverse topics as child care, the problem of suicide, and the way to recognize and evade a mad dog. The leitmotif of the work, however, was similar to Cornaro's: moderation in all things, especially diet" (Gruman, *History of ideas about the prolongation of life*, 73).

Hufeland's "work on the prolongation of life . . . had a profound influence on the health practices of the day and many of his concepts are still followed. The book enjoyed a phenomenal success, was quickly translated into all major languages, and went through numerous editions" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1183).

Garrison-Morton 1602. See Ernst, *The longer life*, 66-67; Freeman, *Aging: its history*, 43; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:329-32.

"Extraordinary display of historic and philologic knowledge"

42. HYRTL, Josef. Handbuch der topographischen Anatomie, und ihrer praktisch medizinisch-chirurgischen Anwendungen. 2 vols. Vienna: J. B. Wallishausser, 1847. Contemporary three-quarter morocco,

marbled boards (rubbed). Ink stamp on each front flyleaf and on three pages in each volume ((Psychiatrische Inrichtung / Deventer/ Brinkgreven). Volume 2 lacking half-title; foxing. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: vol. 1: xvi, 523, [1]; vol. 2: [iii]-xii, 427 pp.

First edition of Hyrtl's second book and, like his more famous *Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen* published the preceding year, a landmark contribution to the teaching of anatomy in Germany.

"Following the example of the French surgeons, Hyrtl published, in 1847, the first topographic anatomy in the German language, which, despite its lack of illustrations, is doubly fascinating by reason of the same extraordinary display of historic and philologic knowledge [as distinguished his first book]" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 463). Hyrtl "boasted that through this book [offered here] he had introduced topographical anatomy into the German-speaking world and had made it an independent discipline" (*DSB*, 6:618).

Hyrtl spent most of his career at Vienna. He is now remembered as the "first and greatest teacher of topographic and regional anatomy in the 19th century" (Garrison, 462).

Garrison-Morton 414. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:361-63; Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 211-17; Talbott, *Biographical history of medicine*, 588-90.

Early American dental book for domestic use

43. KELLEY, Elbridge Gerry. A popular treatise on the human teeth and dental surgery, being a practical guide for the early management of the health and teeth of children; the preservation of adult teeth; causes of their diseases; and means of cure: with brief observations on artificial teeth. Boston: James Munroe, 1843. Original brown embossed cloth, rebacked, original spine largely preserved. Two ink corrections on title, possibly by the author. Ownership notation on front flyleaf (A. B. Bancroff M.D. / With the respects of / S. [illegible] Jr.). A very good copy. \$950

Collation: iv, [5]-196 pp.

First edition of a scarce early American dental book.

The author, in his preface, recommends his book to his patients wishing to acquire directions concerning the management of their teeth. However, the text is actually a comprehensive treatise on dentistry. An account of the first and second dentition is followed by a discussion of irregularities of the teeth. Kelley then considers "cleanliness of the teeth" and reviews the instruments and materials used for this end, including brushes, tooth picks, and powders. A lengthy description of caries and their treatment follows. The book concludes with a review of gum care and artificial teeth.

The author is described on the title page as a member of both the American Society of Dental Surgeons and the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 2073.

One of the first English books on burns

44. KENTISH, Edward. An essay on burns, in two parts, principally of those which happen to workmen in mines, from the explosions of carburetted hydrogen gas: containing also a view of the opinions of ancient, and modern authors upon the treatment of accidents by fire: and including a variety of cases conducted upon different principles. The whole tending to rescue the healing art from empiricism, and to reduce it to established laws. London: Longman, 1817. Contemporary calf (corners slightly worn), new calf spine. Lightly browned. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xl, 237 pp.

First combined edition, collecting together two parts first published in 1797 and 1800. This book, which is unnoticed in the standard histories, contains an early and comprehensive discussion of treatment for burns and represents an important contribution to occupational medicine.

Kentish's book records cases of burns from coal mine accidents and describes the author's management of these injuries. Kentish "was probably the first to point out that the fire-damp explosions in the coal mines, resulting from methane, were actually an industrial hazard peculiar to the mining of coal; and as such, he suggested that some provision should be made by the industry for the care of the injured" (*Academy bookman* 19 [1966]:3).

Kentish is described on the title page as "physician to the Bristol Dispensary, and St. Peter's Hospital." The first part was originally dedicated to the owners of the River Tyne coal mines. His book is not mentioned in any of the histories of medicine or histories of occupational medicine available to me.

"Epoch-making work" on wound infection

45. KOCH, Robert. Untersuchungen über die Aetiologie der Wundinfektionskrankheiten. Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel, 1878. Contemporary three-quarter morocco, marbled boards. Last text leaf creased. A very good copy. \$3500

Collation: [4], 80 pp., 5 lithographed plates (2 double page).

First edition of Koch's first book and a work of great significance in the history of medicine. Koch here helped to establish a distinct etiology for infectious diseases by demonstrating the presence of specific microorganisms in wound infections.

The modern theory of wound infection "started with Robert Koch (1878) in his epoch-making work on the *Aetiology of traumatic infective diseases*. This small work of eighty pages . . . was totally unlike anything that preceded it on the subject of septic diseases. . . . [Koch] was able to show, in a manner practically conclusive, that a series of diseases, differing clinically, anatomically, and in aetiology, can be produced experimentally by the injection of putrid materials into animals" (Bulloch, *History of bacteriology*, 147).

In this book Koch "reported his findings on the bacteriology of infected wounds—a

problem still unsettled more than a decade after Joseph Lister introduced antiseptics. To avoid confusion from imprecise clinical terms such as ‘septicemia’ and ‘pyemia’ applied to human patients, Koch induced artificial infections in mice and rabbits by injecting putrid fluids. He declared that a ‘thoroughly satisfactory proof’ of the parasitic nature of traumatic infective disease would be forthcoming only ‘when the parasitic micro-organisms are successfully found in all cases of the disease in question; further, when their presence is demonstrable in such numbers and distribution that all the symptoms of the disease thereby find their explanation; and finally, when for every individual traumatic infective disease, a micro-organism with well-marked morphological characters is established.’ Thus he first explicitly stated the criteria implicit in Henle’s essay on contagion, which after modification became known as ‘Koch’s postulates’” (*DSB*, 7:422).

Koch received the Nobel Prize in 1905.

Garrison-Morton 2536 (“his great work”); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2053; Norman 1229; *Printing & the mind of man* 366b. See *DSB*, 7:420-35; Silverstein, *History of immunology*, numerous references.

Landmark on the toxic effects of pharmaceutical preparations

46. LEWIN, Louis. Die Nebenwirkungen der Arzneimittel. Pharmakologisch-klinisches Handbuch. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1881. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: iv, [2], 276 pp.

First edition of the first book devoted to the toxicologic effects of pharmaceutical preparations. Lewin investigated unanticipated reactions to ingestion of drugs regarded as usually beneficial.

“The borderline between pharmacology and toxicology is difficult to define. Many drugs produce allergic symptoms in susceptible people, and undesired side effects are apt to occur in the use of almost any drug. This problem of untoward drug action was first explored by Louis Lewin . . . , the great Berlin toxicologist, in his *Die Nebenwirkungen der Arzneimittel* [offered here]” (Leake, *Historical account of pharmacology to the twentieth-century*, 4).

An English translation was published in New York in 1882.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, College of Physicians, Harvard, Mayo Clinic, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, Southwest Ohio Regional Depository (Wright State copy?), University of California/San Francisco, and Yale.

Garrison-Morton 2081. See Fischer, *Biographischen Lexikon*, 2:905-6.

Presentation copy of a rare offprint on hematology

47. LISTER, Joseph. On the coagulation of the blood. The Croonian Lecture delivered before the Royal Society of London 11th June 1863. . . . From the Proceedings of the Royal Society. London: Taylor & Francis, 1863. Modern cloth-backed marbled boards.

Inscribed (by Lister?): "With the Author's complim[ents]." Vertical crease; blue pencil numeral in blank upper corners. A very good copy.
\$1750

Collation: [2], 31 pp.

First separate edition of one of Lister's major papers and very scarce. Lister here demonstrated that the fluidity of the blood is affected, or maintained, by an as yet obscure property of the blood vessels and that following an injury this fluidity is temporarily impaired by the capacity of the blood corpuscles "to communicate to the liquor sanguinis . . . a material or at least an influence which confers upon it a disposition to coagulate" (p. 28; see also p. 29).

Lister's work on the coagulation of the blood was an important part of his theory of inflammation, and in his paper he briefly alludes to the significance of his findings for wound healing. This paper was also intended to refute previous and current interpretations of the phenomena of coagulation, particularly the popular theory that it was due to the presence of ammonia.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Harvard, Kansas State University, National Library of Medicine, and Oklahoma.

Garrison-Morton 871 (journal appearance), Norman 1365. See Bulloch, *History of bacteriology*, numerous references; Plarr, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England*, 1:706-18.

Nineteenth-century medical dissertation by a female physician

48. McCALL, Annie. Ueber Leichenverbrennung in hygienischer und forensischer Beziehung. Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doctorwürde der hohen medicinischen Facultät von Bern. Bern: R. F. Haller-Goldschach, 1885. Original printed wrappers (edges browned; small repairs to spine). Corners of front wrapper and several following leaves slightly worn; illegible three-word inscription, possibly by the author, on front wrapper. A good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box.
\$1250

Collation: 43, [3] pp.

First edition of the author's dissertation for a medical degree at the University of Bern. McCall was among the first women in the U.K. to obtain a medical degree.

Following a period of study at the London School of Medicine for Women (1880-84), McCall went to Bern where she submitted the dissertation offered here and received the degree of doctor of medicine. Back in London, McCall specialized in obstetrics. In 1887, she opened the Clapham School of Midwifery which offered instruction for midwives, nurses, and doctors specializing in midwifery. Two years later she founded the Clapham Maternity Hospital whose particular mission was the care of poor and unmarried women. "McCall believed in the importance of antenatal care, natural childbirth, and conservative midwifery. 'Masterful inactivity' was her watchword and she also emphasized diet, recommending that no meat or eggs be eaten during the last months of pregnancy. Internal examinations were avoided if possible and forceps were used in only 3 per cent of births. Great emphasis was given to training and

high standards; the resulting maternal mortality rates were low" (*Oxford dictionary of national biography*, 35:86).

McCall rejected an initial proposal that she prepare a work on vivisection in favor of a study of cremation from a hygienic and forensic point of view.

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

Eminent American plastic surgeon's collected offprints

49. McDOWELL, Frank. Eighty-three offprints (with original printed wrappers if called for), extracts, and clippings of papers (mounted on plain paper) by, or coauthored by, Frank McDowell. With clippings of reviews of some of McDowell's contributions (mounted on plain paper with some discoloration from glue). Bound in a single volume of green buckram lettered on spine "1940-1965 / publications of Frank McDowell, M.D." Three-inches of edge of upper cover abraded. A very good copy. \$1500

Probably a unique copy of McDowell's journal writings assembled by him and undoubtedly his own set judging from the careful arrangement and inclusion of reviews. In addition, that this is McDowell's own set may be inferred from the binder's ticket mounted on the rear pastedown (University Bindery of St. Louis). McDowell spent time in St. Louis where he was instrumental in establishing a major American center for plastic surgery.

McDowell helped to document the history of both international and American plastic surgery through his writings, which include his *Source book of plastic surgery* containing many "commentaries by him on the earlier contributors to the establishment of this specialty. McDowell was also the editor at one time of *Plastic and reconstructive surgery*.

See Garrison-Morton 5768.2-3.

Fundamental observations on allergic reactions

50. MAGENDIE, François. Lectures on the blood; and on the changes which it undergoes during disease. Delivered at the College of France in 1837-8. Philadelphia: Haswell, Barrington, & Haswell, 1839. Contemporary sheep, new spine. Former owner's signature on title and one further page (Quinton Gibbon 1847). Foxing; one blank corner torn off. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: 276 pp.

First book-form edition in English of Magendie's lectures on the blood. These lectures are of great significance in the history of developing knowledge of allergic reactions. In addition, it was in this book that Magendie "provided an excellent [and

apparently the first] morphologic description of the erythrocyte” (Wintrobe, *Blood, pure and eloquent*, 141).

Magendie’s “proof [in this book, on pages 24-49] that secondary or subsequent injections of egg-albumen cause death in rabbits tolerant to an initial injection was the first experiment in anaphylaxis or supersensitization of the tissues . . . , a phenomenon which Edward Jenner had already observed in variolous inoculations in 1798” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 466).

“From 1832 to 1838 Magendie delivered his famous lectures on the physical phenomena of life. . . . These lectures were dominated by two main ideas: to extend as far as possible the purely physical explanation of vital phenomena and to base medical practice on the certain knowledge of normal and pathological physiology. Among the discoveries belonging to this period, the most interesting is that concerning the phenomenon later called anaphylaxis” (*DSB*, 9:10).

Magendie’s lectures were published in Paris in 1838 as *Leçons sur la sang*. The English translation was first serialized in *Lancet* during 1838-39.

Garrison-Morton 2585 (this English-language edition). See Silverstein, *History of immunology*, 216.

*One of the earliest books on transfusion
Including discussion of the problem of coagulation*

51. MAJOR, Johann Daniel. *Chirurgia infusoria, placidis cl. virorum dubiis impugnata, cum modestâ, ad eadem, responsione.* Kiel: Joh. Lüderwald, 1667. Modern calf. Probably contemporary signature on p. [1] of “Tho:Molyneux.” Faded ink stamp on title and two further pages (Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland Library [library dispersed]). Tiny repairs to blank edges of several leaves; light stain in blank upper corners of twenty-four leaves; foxing. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$12,500

Collation: [8], 328, [2] pp.

First edition of one of the earliest works on intravenous injection involving human beings. Major was the first to transfuse drugs, or medicinal substances, into the human body, and a detailed account of his experiences is contained in this book.

Independently of the English researchers on blood transfusion, Major conceived the idea of transfusing a variety of substances into the veins as a means to treat different disorders. He also identified—possibly the first to do so—the problem of coagulation, and he suggested as a remedy the addition of an anticoagulant into the injecting syringe. The famous woodcut on p. 2 illustrates Major’s technique for an intravenous infusion.

“In Germany in 1664 Johann Daniel Major . . . , who had graduated from Padua a generation after Harvey, infused medicaments intravenously and suggested the transfusion of blood. The technique of transfusion which Major advocated was similar to that of Kimpton and Brown of Boston in the early twentieth century. . . . He suggested a silver cylinder which had a cannula-like sprout at the bottom. When the cylinder was filled with blood, the latter would be injected into the recipient by a

piston. As anticoagulant he suggested putting a grain of volatile ‘staghorn salt’ or ‘Salmiak Spirit’ in the cylinder” (Maluf, “History of blood transfusion,” *Journal of the history of medicine* 9 [January 1954]:60-61). According to Penury, Major recommended diluted ammonia or certain sulphur products as anticoagulants (*Origines de la transfusion sanguine*, 8).

“In the prologue to this work [offered here], Major explains his general intent and illustrates with a striking woodcut his method of performing intravenous infusion. In the *Prodrome*, first written at Hamburg in 1664, he reviews the work of other investigators who used animals and substances such as wine, water, and poisons in their experimentation with transfusion. Major also argues the merit and originality of his own work with humans. His work included blood transfusion as well as the injection of medicinal substances. Also included in the book are letters to Major from various contemporaries who criticized his work and compared it to their own research. Major discusses their arguments and provides substantiation for his work” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 598).

Major received a medical degree at Padua in 1660. He was appointed professor of medicine at Kiel in 1665. His *Prodromus*, a brief (37-page) account of his earliest experiences with injection of drugs, was published in Leipzig in 1664.

The illustration of a transfusion is reproduced in *Heirs of Hippocrates*, p. 213, and in Penury, p. 7.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Iowa, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, Rochester, Thomas Jefferson University, University of Texas/Galveston, Virginia Historical Society, Wood Library, and Yale.

Garrison-Morton 1963; Krivatsy 7289. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:41.

Most important early American case of medical malpractice

52. (Malpractice) Report of the trial of an action. Charles Lowell against John Faxon and Micajah Hawks, doctors of medicine, defendants, for malpractice in the capacity of physicians and surgeons, at the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. Holden at Machias for the County of Washington—June term, 1824. Before the Hon. Nathan Weston Jun. Justice of the Court. Portland: printed for James Adams, Jr., by David and Seth Paine, 1825. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Faded illegible ink stamp on the lightly soiled title page. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [4], [5]-124 pp.

First edition of a very scarce book defending the conduct of two of the physicians involved in the most important early American case of medical malpractice. This book is unrecorded in Brittain’s *Bibliography of medico-legal works in English*.

The history of this case—which called forth an account by the plaintiff and a book by John Collins Warren defending his own actions (see below)—begins in 1821. In that year Charles Lowell suffered a dislocated hip from a fall from a horse. He was initially treated by John Faxon, a local physician, who was soon joined by Micajah Hawks, a physician in a nearby town. The two physicians, after declaring the hip properly repositioned, left the injured man and, subsequently, when the latter reported com-

plications, refused to return. Later in 1821, Lowell traveled to Boston, where he was examined by John Collins Warren who “informed Lowell that he had suffered a simple hip dislocation, but that because the injury had been left untreated for such a long time, nothing could be done to remedy the deformity” (De Ville, *Medical malpractice in nineteenth-century America*, 11). Warren’s efforts to repair the damaged hip were unsuccessful, and Lowell sued Faxon and Hawks. Three trials followed, at the last of which the judge “convinced Lowell to drop the malpractice charge permanently. . . . The series of trials reportedly cost Lowell \$2,000 and left him in financial ruin. Dr. Hawks spent between \$2,000 and \$3,000 on his defense and labored for years to overcome his debt. Ironically, a postmortem examination of Lowell’s injury revealed that all the diagnoses offered at the trial had been wrong. Lowell had indeed suffered a dislocation, but of a character not anticipated by his physicians or Warren or [Nathan] Smith [who questioned Warren’s competence at one of the trials], two of the best medical minds in America” (De Ville, 18-19). De Ville provides a lengthy account of this controversy (see *ibid.*, 9-13, 16-23).

Lowell published his own version of events as *An authentic report of a trial before the Supreme Court of Maine, for the County of Washington, June term, 1824. Charles Lowell vs. John Faxon & Micaiah Hawks, surgeons and physicians* (Portland, 1824). Probably the most complete contemporary account of the case is by John Collins Warren who published a defense of his diagnosis, and his actions, under the title *Letter to the Hon. Isaac Parker . . . containing remarks on the dislocation of the hip joint, occasioned by the publication of a trial which took place at Machias, in the State of Maine, June, 1824* (Cambridge, 1826). The last of the three trials took place in 1824.

Most of the U.S locations for this book on OCLC are law libraries rather than medical libraries (as one would expect!).

*Third recorded copy of a domestic medical manual
published in Buenos Aires in 1829*

53. MARTINEZ, Pedro. Quinta esencia de la verdadera medicina curativa, ó el velo descubierto de los arcanos en la ciencia medica. Analizada, practicada y observada en ámbos hemisferios por diferentes respetables héroes, observadores de la Naturaleza. Ratificada por una exacta observacion práctica de seis años, et un sin número de enfermos de ámbos sexos y edades. Buenos Aires: Imprenta Argentina, 1829. Contemporary quarter sheep, marbled boards (edges and corners slightly worn; inner hinge repaired). Half-title rebound before front flyleaf on which has been mounted the author’s printed circular, with several words added in manuscript, on the use of his recommended medications and his address. Several gatherings lightly browned. A good copy. \$1850

Collation: [6], vi, 23, [1], 265, [1], 4 pp.

First edition of a rare manual for domestic use, that is, for the use of families which

wished to treat their disorders by the application of remedies recommended in this book and which could be obtained directly from Martinez or made up by the user.

Martinez describes a variety of ailments and reviews the methods which he has developed to cure these conditions. He advised the ingestion of emetics, or laxatives, and on pp. 165-262 he presents forty-two of his own cases, treated over a period of six years, in which the appropriate medications have been successfully employed. Pages 110-16 contain formulas for the recommended emetics.

According to the title page, Martinez was professor of chemistry, surgery, and medicine, and government health inspector for the port of Buenos Aires.

Martinez is not cited by Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon* (unsurprisingly, due to the poor circulation of South American medical books in Europe during the nineteenth century) or by Moll, *Aesculapius in Latin America*.

Palau 154580.

OCLC locates copies at the National Library of Medicine and the National Library of Chile.

Landmark legislation with manuscript alterations

54. Massachusetts. House of Representatives. Report no. 4. Report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, on so much of the governor's speech, at the June session, 1830, as relates to the legalizing of the study of anatomy. Reported by a select committee. Boston: Dutton & Wentworth, 1831. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. *On two pages, deletions of text and manuscript additions in margins* (partly cut off by early binder). Foxing; small stain in blank upper margins. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: 118 pp.

First edition of a report on landmark legislation of great significance in the history of surgery. This copy is noteworthy for the manuscript deletions and additions on pp. 85-86. On p. 85 a total of 15 words are deleted and alternative readings added in manuscript, and there is a manuscript addition in the lower margin (partly trimmed by binder) dealing with exhumation. On page 86, "Sect. 5" in the printed text is altered in hand to "6" and a ten-line manuscript addition, numbered "Sect 5," appears in the lower margin.

This report contains a full account of the reasoning that led to the passage of the Massachusetts Anatomy Act of 1831 which legalized anatomical dissection for purposes of medical study. This was the first such law, and it led to similar legislation in other states and in England.

In his history of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Burrage describes the events leading to the Society's approval, in 1829, of a petition to the legislature concerning "the procuring of subjects for anatomical dissection." The petition was first considered by the legislature in 1830, and in 1831 "[a]n act was passed by the legislature . . . legalizing the study of anatomy, thus marking an important advance for the practice of medicine in Massachusetts" (*History of the Massachusetts Medical Society*, 92-93).

*Eighteenth-century American contribution
to knowledge about rabies*

55. MEASE, James. An inaugural dissertation on the diseases produced by the bite of a mad dog, or other rabid animal: submitted to the Rev. John Ewing, S.T.P. Provost; the trustees and medical faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, on the eleventh day of May, 1792, for the degree of doctor of medicine. Philadelphia: Thomas Dobson, 1792. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. A few leaves browned; occasional foxing. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: [6], v, [1], 130, [2] pp.

First edition of a work of considerable importance in the evolution of ideas concerning rabies. Mease was apparently the first American to insist that the disease named "rabies" resulted solely from the bite of a rabid animal.

"Mease rejected the current belief that the disease could arise spontaneously in man or dogs and insisted it is only transmitted by a bite and that a wound in the skin was necessary. Mease did not think the stage which the disease had attained in the biting animal made any difference or that the part of the body bitten was significant" (Mettler, *History of medicine*, 413-14). In a subsequent paper on hydrophobia published in 1808 Mease criticized the widespread belief in the efficacy of "snake stones" for treating rabies.

Kelly and Burrage call Mease a "philanthropist, antiquarian, and a notable figure in the scientific and intellectual life of Philadelphia in the first half of the nineteenth century" (*American medical biography*, 825).

Austin 1247; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1263.

Rare eighteenth-century treatise on pediatrics

56. MELLIN, Christoph Jakob. Der Kinderarzt. Kempten, 1781. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Small light stain on first four leaves and in blank inner corners of final four leaves; tiny wormhole in blank upper margins of pp. 51-78; foxing. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: [8], 248 pp.

First edition of a rare book on the care of infants and young children and on the diseases of childhood. This comprehensive treatise is unnoticed in the standard histories of pediatrics, the one exception Abt and Garrison's history in which it is merely noted and misdated 1787.

Mellin's book is divided into two parts. The first part (pp. 1-42) covers "regimen" under which heading Mellin deals with the care and treatment of the newborn and infants, breast feeding and wet nurses, suitable clothing, exercise and rest, and hygiene. The second part (pp. [43]-248) is devoted to both the diseases and the common injuries of infancy and childhood. Mellin discusses minor injuries such as bruises and serious ones including fractures. Much attention is given to malformations, among

them harelip, malformed spines, malformations of the rectum and urinary tract, and hydrocephalus. Among the common diseases discussed in this book are skin disorders such as eczema, diseases affecting the eyes, infections, and diseases now classified as communicable including measles, scarlet fever, and smallpox (Mellin recommends inoculation). Mellin's familiarity with the contemporary literature on pediatrics is evident from his references to the books by George Armstrong, Walter Harris, and Nils Rosén von Rosenstein, among others.

Mellin served as the town physician for Kempten and published several additional medical books. These are cited by Hirsch who failed to include this book on pediatrics in his short biography of Mellin (see *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:159). This book escaped the notice of both John Ruhräh (see his *Pediatrics of the past*) and George Still (*History of paediatrics*).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Minnesota and National Library of Medicine (both mistakenly under "book/internet resource/computer file"). Copies of the 1783 second edition (possibly merely a reprint of the first edition) are at Chicago, National Library of Medicine, and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Abt-Garrison, *History of pediatrics*, 79.

Founding work on pathology: "extraordinary completeness of correlation between clinical details and post-mortem revelation"

57. MORGAGNI, Giovanni Battista. The seats and causes of diseases investigated by anatomy, in five books, containing a great variety of dissections, with remarks. Translated by Benjamin Alexander. 3 vols. London: A. Miller & T. Cadell, 1769. Modern quarter calf, cloth. Ink stamp on each title (Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland / Library [library dispersed]). In vol. 1, blank corner torn from title; small hole in one leaf affecting four letters. A very good set. \$4000

Quarto. Collation: vol. 1: [4], [ix]-xxxii, 868 pp.; vol. 2: vi, 770 pp.; vol. 3: [6], 604, [152] pp.

First edition in English of the founding work on pathology and one of the most important books in the history of medicine.

Morgagni's great book contains, in its record of some 700 cases and postmortems, numerous early and important, and in some instances first, descriptions of specific diseases, including angina pectoris, aneurysm, cirrhosis of the liver, renal calculi, and lesions involving the vascular system. There are also some important observations regarding epilepsy and psychiatric disorders.

"The feature of the work leading to immediate obsolescence of all preceding dissertations of pathological anatomy, was its extraordinary completeness of correlation between clinical details and post-mortem revelation. Pages, not lines, as heretofore, were devoted to the history of the patient's ailments, and the results of the necropsy were recorded at exhaustive length, leisurely, with no apparent fear of taxing the reader's patience. Copious references indicate the author's enormous reading on his subject. . . . Hardly a phase of pathological anatomy within the range of naked-eye

observation was left untouched, and as a rule little interpretation is required for conversion into modern terms" (Long, *History of pathology*, 112, 116).

Garrison-Morton 2276, 2734, and 2885 (Venice, 1761); Grolier Club, *One hundred books famous in medicine*, no. 46 (first edition); *Printing and the mind of man* 206 (first edition). See Garrison, *History of medicine*, 353-54; Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 441-44; Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 303-6.

Fundamental discoveries on high altitude physiology

58. MOSSO, Angelo. Fisiologia dell'uomo sulle alpi: studii fatti sul Monte Rosa. Milan: Treves, 1897. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Uncut. A fine copy. \$1250

Collation: [4], 374, [2] pp.

First edition of Mosso's important book on altitude physiology.

Mosso obtained much information on the subject, especially on the effects of physical exercise at high altitudes, at his laboratory on Monte Rosa. This laboratory had been established by Mosso for the specific purpose of investigating the physiological effects of long-term exposure to high altitudes.

Mosso "maintained that mountain sickness . . . [was] caused by alkalosis resulting from loss of carbon dioxide—that by breathing deeply at high altitude one blew off excessive amounts of CO₂ and that acapnia ensued" (Fulton, *Aviation medicine*, 40).

"The importance of Mosso's physiological research lies in his emphasis on experimenting directly on man whenever possible, as well as on animals, so that his research was truly in human physiology. His scientific experiments were carried out with special equipment, which he devised to suit the requirements of the studies" (*DSB*, 9:547).

Garrison-Morton 950. See Rothschild, *History of physiology*, 257-58.

Aseptic effectiveness of thermal sterilization first demonstrated

59. NEUBER, Gustav Adolf. Anleitung zur Technik antiseptischen Wundbehandlung und des Dauerverbandes. Keil: Lipsius & Tischer, 1883. Original wrappers (lightly soiled; spine repaired with archival tape). Uncut. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$1250

Collation: viii, 134 pp., 43 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of one of the early landmarks on the effectiveness of aseptic techniques in surgical operations.

Neuber recounted, for the first time in this book, the superiority of thermal sterilization over chemical methods. Pasteur had earlier shown that heat was more effective than chemicals in removing bacteriological contamination, but Neuber was the first to apply this lesson to conditions in the operating room. He introduced the practice of sterilizing instruments and hospital gowns with heat. "Following the ob-

servations and experiments of Pasteur and Chamberland (1778-79) and of Koch (1881) substituting thermal for chemical aspects of antiseptics, Neuber of Kiel (1883 [in the book offered here]) adapted these methods for the preparation of operating gowns and operative material in practical surgery, techniques accepted and extended by Bergmann (1889) and Schimmelbusch (1892) of Berlin" (Wangensteen, *Rise of surgery*, 351).

Garrison-Morton 5637 cites Neuber's 36-page pamphlet published in 1886 containing an account of his experiences with steam sterilization at his private hospital in Kiel.

See Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:1108; Wangensteen, 8, 431.

*Rare book in German by Paracelsus
in a handsome contemporary binding*

60. PARACELSUS. Etliche Tractaten vor in Truck nie auskommen. Vom Podagra und seinen speciebus, vom Schlag. Von der fallender Sücht. Von der Daubsücht oder Unsinnigkeit. Vom Kaltenwehe. Von der Colica. Von dem Bauchreissen. Von der Wassersücht. Vom Schwinen oder Aridura. Vom Schwinen oder Schwindsücht Hectica. Von Farbsüchten. Von Würmen. Vom Stülllauf. Cologne: Arnold Byrckmann, 1564. Contemporary blind-stamped pigskin with the gilt coat-of-arms of Augustus I, Elector of Saxony, on each cover (and containing his monogram AHZSK); spine hand lettered. Binding lightly soiled; tiny wormhole in front joint and a little worming in pastedowns; tiny hole in final leaf; traces of very light dampstaining in a few margins. A very good copy enclosed in a morocco-backed cloth clamshell box. \$11,500

Collation: [8], 167 pp.

First edition of this collection of eight tracts of which only one—the first one on gout—seems to have been published earlier and then in a somewhat different version. The other tracts deal with the practice of medicine, shock, epilepsy, colic, edema, vertigo, and parasitic worms.

The tract on gout is the longest and of particular interest, since Paracelsus was reputed preeminent in curing this disorder as well as epilepsy (also discussed in this book) and leprosy. Paracelsus is believed to have composed a large number of "books" of varying length, most of which remained unpublished at the time of his death in 1541. Following his death, efforts were made to publish his manuscripts, which were then dispersed and held by various owners. The early editions are now rare, with those published in the vernacular (i.e., German) particularly so.

Paracelsus is remembered for his introduction of chemical preparations into medicine, and for his insistence on the benefits of ingestion of carefully controlled amounts for curing a variety of disorders. "Chemical therapy had been used chiefly externally by the ancients, but Paracelsus recognized the superiority of chemicals taken internally over the traditional, mostly herbal, internal medicines. He imposed strict

controls upon their use, however, holding that chemicals must be given only in moderate doses (in contrast to the toxic doses of mercury then used in treating syphilis) and only in detoxified form" (*DSB*, 10:307). Therefore, when employing chemical remedies, Paracelsus attempted to prescribe a dosage that was exactly suited to the needs of the patient, a policy that involved some experimentation and the use of a variety of preparations. He "used many preparations of metals (iron, lead, copper, antimony and mercury) in medicine, clearly recognizing their poisonous properties" (Partington, *History of chemistry*, 2:145).

"Far in advance of his time, Paracelsus discarded Galenism and the four humors, and taught physicians to substitute chemical therapeutics for alchemy; he attacked witchcraft and the strolling mountebanks who butchered the body in lieu of surgical procedure; he opposed the silly uromancy and starcraft; he was the first to write on diathetic (tartaric) and miners' occupational diseases, and the first to establish a correlation between cretinism and endemic goiter; he was ahead of his time in noting the geographic differences of disease" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 206).

Sudhoff, in his *Biographia Paracelsica*, has a lengthy description of the contents of this book (see pp. 96-100). For an earlier printing of Paracelsus' writing on gout, see Sudhoff, no. 55.

This copy bears the coat-of-arms of Augustus I, Elector of Saxony, 1553-86, a figure of some importance in the history of the rise of Lutheranism in Western Europe.

NUC shows copies at Harvard, National Library of Medicine, Washington University, and Yale. OCLC adds Delaware in the U.S. The rarity of this book is demonstrated by the fact that since 1976, the date of publication of the volume of *NUC* covering Paracelsus, only one American library has acquired a copy.

Durling 3465; Sudhoff, no. 63. See *DSB*, 10:304-13; Partington, 2:115-51.

Tetanus and rabies distinguished

61. PARRY, Caleb Hillier. Cases of tetanus and rabies contagiosa, or canine hydrophobia; with remarks, chiefly intended to ascertain the characteristic symptoms of the latter disease in man and certain brutes, and to point out the most effectual means of prevention. Bath: printed by Richard Cruttwell . . . , and sold by Underwood, London, 1814. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: vi, [2], 218 pp.

First edition of a detailed exposition of the differences between tetanus and rabies, two diseases which Parry found were sometimes confused.

In the first part, on tetanus, Parry describes in considerable detail four cases of his own and four cases in horses described by a veterinary surgeon. Parry was unable to account for the cause of tetanus, and two postmortem examinations failed to reveal information concerning the origin of the condition.

The remainder of Parry's book is devoted to rabies, a subject he first dealt with in his medical thesis at Edinburgh in 1778. The present book carefully describes three cases of rabies seen by Parry, with "an astonishingly complete" postmortem on one of

the victims (Glaser, *Spirit of enquiry: Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D.*, 126). In addition, Parry provides a comprehensive review of cases described in the literature. He notes that rabies “is always preceded by a bite from a dog, wolf or cat, it has a long incubation period, and lacks the widespread muscle spasms of tetanus, the symptoms of which . . . follow an open wound within a few days. [Parry] believed that the ‘poison’ which is the cause of rabies originated in the saliva of the dog. . . . No treatment appears to help, and the prognosis is gloomy” (*ibid.*, 127).

See Glaser, 127-30 (the title page to this book is reproduced on p. 128).

“Much-read and ingenious” book on venereal disease

62. PEYRILHE, Bernard. Rémède nouveau contre les maladies vénériennes, tiré du règne animal; ou essai sur la vertu anti-vénérienne des alkalis volatils. Dans lequel on expose la méthode d’administrer ces sels; avec des réflexions & des observations critiques, tendantes à perfectionner les autres méthodes. Paris: chez Didot le jeune, 1774. Contemporary half vellum (one corner bumped), boards, spine hand lettered (and now illegible). Half-title soiled. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: [5], iv-xvi, 225, [1 (“Approbation” and errata)] pp.

First edition, issue with Paris only in the imprint, of possibly the most important critique of contemporary therapies for venereal disease.

While promoting the virtue of “alkalis volatils” for treating venereal disease, Peyrilhe took the opportunity to survey the full range of contemporary therapies. His favorite remedy was soon forgotten, but he was prescient in his comments on the deficiencies of all of the contemporary remedies. Prokosch refers to this book as “much-read and ingenious,” and he devotes a page and half to an account of its significance. “In recognition of the inadequacy of the theories at the time [regarding the nature and treatment of syphilis] and of the necessity of an exact investigation of venereal diseases, Peyrilhe was considerably ahead of his contemporaries” (*Geschichte der venerischen Krankheiten*, 2:432 [translation]). Peyrilhe examined most, if not all, of the competing theories and therapies, and he found fault with everyone; but while his book was apparently widely read (according to Prokosch), Peyrilhe’s comments of the inadequacies of the prevailing methods of treatment were soon forgotten. Prokosch concludes his lengthy summary of Peyrilhe’s book by condemning the latter’s seeming refusal to consider the possibility of an effective, presumably pharmacological, therapy. “Unfortunately, as much as it was for Peyrilhe to fight against the variety and the therapeutic barbarities of his time, he unfortunately too often succumbed to the other extreme: into an unjustified trust in the healing power of nature” (*ibid.*, 2:433 [translation]).

There are two issues of this book, the imprint with Paris only probably the first, and the issue with Paris and Amsterdam as the place of publication later. OCLC locates

in the U.S. the National Library of Medicine copy of the Paris issue, and, again in the U.S., copies of the Paris and Amsterdam issue at Johns Hopkins, Marshall University, and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 656; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:580.

*Rare book on the motion of the heart
and the movement of the blood*

63. PISSINI (or PISSINIO or PISSINIUS), Sebastiano. De cordis palpitationi cognoscenda, & curanda. Libri duo. Frankfurt: apud Claudium Marnium & heredes Joannis Aubrii, 1609. Contemporary limp vellum (lacking ties), spine hand lettered. Modern engraved bookplate (A. Bernardes de Oliveira [see below]); clipping of bookseller's description of this copy mounted on front flyleaf (Goldschmidt, London, catalogue 84, no. 290); illegible notation on lower margin of title. Foxed and browned (heavy on gathering N); small defect in blank outer edges of three leaves (pp. 59-64). A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$9500

Collation: 193, [23] pp.

First edition of a rare book on the irregular action of the heart which contains suggestive passages dealing with the movement of the blood.

Pissini's study is divided into two books of sixteen and five chapters respectively which deal with diagnosis and prognosis of presumed heart disease. There are also recommendations regarding treatment. The author acknowledges the seriousness of an irregular pulse, accepts the concept of the heart's "motion," and refers to the motion of the blood. He seems to approach the concept of the blood's "circulation," but it does not appear that he articulated a genuinely modern, or Harveian, concept of circulation. There are numerous references to Galen and the ancient writers and a few to sixteenth-century physicians.

Pissini's book is noteworthy for the early account of the heart's action and for the discussion of the movement of the blood. While Pissini's eludes to the blood's movement, he does not explicitly state that it circulates in the manner described by Harvey less than twenty years later. In his attempt explain heart disease—the evidence for which pulse irregularities, in modern terminology "arrhythmias"—Pissini speculated that "thickened" blood had been unable to reach the "little cavities of the arteries in the vicinity of the heart," a conclusion consistent with a theory involving the circulation of the blood in the veins (see Leibowitz, *History of coronary heart disease*, 59, note 18). Pissini therefore attributed the slowing down of, or irregularities in, the pulse to clotting of the blood and consequent failure to flow in a normal way, with the result that the action of the heart was impaired and the patient became unconscious or died.

Baas refers to this book as among the few early works on pathological conditions containing observations based on autopsies (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 510).

Pissini was a physician from Lucca. Due perhaps to its rarity, Pissini's book is not

cited in any of the histories of cardiology available to me or by Hirsch in his *Biographisches Lexikon*. Renzi notices Pissini's book at the end of a paragraph devoted to Annibale Albertini's *De affectionibus cordis* published in Venice in 1618 (*Storia della medicina Italiana*, 4:445).

This copy was among the books in the library of A. Bernardes de Oliveira which were sold at an auction by Swann Galleries in New York City on 1 October 1981 (sale 1232, lot 379, \$850. [hammer price]).

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

Krivatsy 9037.

Rare work on the physiology of the circulation of blood through the arteries: a classic on hemodynamics

64. POISEUILLE, Jean Louis Marie. Recherches sur la force du coeur aortique. Paris: Didot le jeune, 1828. Original unlettered blue wrappers, sewn as issued. Uncut. *Inscribed on front wrapper in unidentified hand:* (at top of wrapper) "a Monsieur Gase, Membre / de l'Académie de Médecine"; (at bottom of wrapper) "Mémoire consacré por l'Institut en Juin 1829." Final gathering (pp. 41-44) bound upside down. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box. *Loose at front two printed papers each inscribed in unidentified hand for "Monsieur Gase":* (1) "Note sur les travaux de m. Poiseuille" (four pages on two conjugate leaves: short tears repaired at top of each leaf); (2) "Recherches surr les causes du mouvement du sang dans les vaisseaux capillaires" (offprint from *Annales de sciences naturelles*, February 1836, 5 pages; original unlettered pink wrappers, sewn as issued; unopened). \$6000

Collation: vi, [7]-44 pp., plate. The thesis issue contains an additional leaf numbered on recto "45" and headed "Hippocratis aphorismi."

First trade edition of Poiseuille's very rare medical thesis and a landmark in circulatory physiology and hemodynamics.

"Although it was recognized in Harvey's day that the principles of hydraulics could be applied in the analysis of cardiovascular dynamics, relatively little progress was made in this direction until Poiseuille. . . . Poiseuille not only formulated the relationships between the volume of flow, viscosity of fluid, dimensions of the conduit, pressure gradient, and the resistance to flow in the principle that bears his name, but also invented an instrument, the mercury manometer, by means of which pressure could be measured in quantitative terms" (Fishman and Richards, *Circulation of the blood*, 678).

"Poiseuille's name is permanently associated with the physiology of the circulation of blood through the arteries. Hales was the first to measure the blood pressure by allowing the blood to rise into a vertical glass tube. Poiseuille improved the experiment

by using a mercury manometer instead of the long tube and by filling potassium carbonate into the connection to the artery in order to prevent coagulation. With this instrument, a hemodynamometer, he showed in his 1828 dissertation, *Recherches sur la force du coeur aortique* [offered here], that the blood pressure rises and falls on expiration and inspiration" (*DSB*, 11:63).

NUC shows a copy of the thesis issue at National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds Columbia University in the U.S.

Garrison-Morton 767. See Fishman and Richards, 386-87.

"Monumental contribution to the pathology of rickets"

65. POMMER, Gustav. Untersuchungen über Osteomalacie und Rachitis nebst Beiträgen zur Kenntniss der Knochensorption und -Apposition in verschiedenen Altersperioden und der durchbohrenden Gefässe. Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel, 1885. Later cloth-backed marbled boards. Title browned; foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: viii, 506 pp., 7 lithographed plates (6 double page).

First edition of a classic work on the pathology of rickets. This book is the most important early study of bone loss in rickets and osteomalacia and, according to Bick, contains the first significant addition to knowledge of the pathology of rickets since Glisson's book published in 1650 (*Source book of orthopaedics*, 58).

"In 1885, in his studies on bone atrophy and osteoporosis in osteomalacia and rickets [in the book offered here], Pommer confirmed Kölliker's opinion of the function of the osteoclast [a giant cell found in bone sections]. These observations on cellular osteoclasts were confirmed in part many years later by Jaffe" (Bick, 93). Bick quotes E. A. Park's assertion that Pommer's book is a "monumental contribution to the pathology of rickets" (*ibid.*, 58).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, Nebraska, New York Academy of Medicine, University of California/Los Angeles; University of California/San Francisco, and Washington.

Garrison-Morton 3731. See Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:1233.

"First authoritative treatise" on medical jurisprudence in English

66. RAY, Isaac. A treatise on the medical jurisprudence of insanity. Boston: C. Little & J. Brown, 1838. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Ink stamp on title (Discarded by New Hampshire State Library); several embossed stamps (N.H. State Library / Concord). A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: xv, [1], 480 pp.

First edition of the "first authoritative and comprehensive treatise in English on the

relation between law and psychiatry, and the first American treatise on a psychological subject since the publication of Benjamin Rush's *Medical inquiries* [1812]" (Norman 1783).

Ray was a leading contributor to contemporary discussion concerning the responsibilities of law when applied to individuals suffering from mental disease. His book, which went through six editions, exerted a profound influence upon Anglo-American jurisprudence.

Garrison-Morton 1739. See Deutsch, *Mentally ill in America*, 203-6; Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 974; Nemec, *Highlights in medicolegal relations*, no. 395 ("still a recognized authority in courts of law today"); *100 years of psychiatry*, 67-80.

Baltimore yellow fever epidemic described by a resident

67. REESE, David. Observations on the epidemic of 1819, as it prevailed in a part of the City of Baltimore. Comprising an accurate history of its origin, progress and effects, as far as they can be ascertained; to which are affixed, by way of appendix, some remarks on the medical treatment of the disease, as found successful in the hands of the most distinguished members of the profession. Baltimore: the author, 1819. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Foxing. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: xii, [13]-114, [2] pp.

First edition of Reese's book on the yellow fever epidemic of 1819. It is an important contribution to the medical history of Baltimore.

In his *Observations* Reese "traces the origins of the epidemic to the stagnant water, filthy docks, and putrefying vegetation in the vicinity of Fells' Point, where the epidemic raged for more than three months. The author provides a readable history of the epidemic" (Hoolihan, *Miner yellow fever collection*, no. 331).

Reese was a native of Philadelphia who took his medical degree at the University of Maryland in 1819. He established a practice in Baltimore and, having survived the epidemic, prepared this book based on his personal observations.

Austin 1591. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1021-22.

Two offprint announcements of the discovery of X-rays A landmark in the development of clinical diagnosis

68. RÖNTGEN, Wilhelm Conrad. (1) Eine neue Art von Strahlen. Würzburg, 1895. Original yellow printed wrappers. Unopened. A very good copy. (2) Eine neue Art von Strahlen. II. Mittheilung. Würzburg, 1896. Original orange printed wrappers (two small pieces torn from edge of upper wrapper and one small piece from lower

wrapper). A very good copy. *Two pamphlets*, each loose in a mylar envelope and together enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$18,500

Collation: (1) 10 pp. (2) 9, [3 (publisher's advertisements)] pp.

Original offprints (and first separate printings) of Röntgen's announcement of his discovery of "X-rays" (later named "Röntgen rays"), one of the handful of landmarks in the history of medical diagnosis.

"By means of his screen and plates [apparatus used in his laboratory] Röntgen made all of the fundamental observations which he reported in his first two classical communications [offered here] with such accuracy and thoroughness that other physicists and investigators could add nothing new to the master's original work until many years later. Röntgen showed the propagation of the rays in straight lines. He observed that they were not reflected or refracted or deviated by the influence of magnetic fields. He investigated the penetration of the rays through different materials which are entirely opaque to ordinary light. He made observations on the hardening of the rays by absorption, the creation of secondary radiation and the conductivity of air when traversed by the rays, and recorded many other properties" (Glasser, *Science of radiology*, 6). Although Röntgen had not initially considered the medical applications of his discovery, the "valuable medical possibilities of the use of the x-ray for diagnostic purposes immediately became apparent" (*ibid.*, 7). The recognition of the medical applications of X-rays probably did more than anything else to establish their usefulness. Garrison-Morton, for example, cites a paper by Robert Jones, in *Lancet* in 1896, as "probably the first published report on the clinical uses of x rays" (GM 2684), and further papers, as well as books, on the clinical applications of Röntgen rays soon followed.

"In 1901, when the Swedish Academy of Sciences had to distribute the Nobel Prizes for the first time, it was natural that the choice of the Prize in Physics should fall on Röntgen. It may be said without exaggeration that a more worthy scientific achievement and one more in the spirit of the Nobel Prizes cannot be imagined. . . . Röntgen was awarded the prize 'in recognition of the extraordinary services he has rendered by the discovery of the remarkable rays which have subsequently been called after him'" (Schück, *Nobel: the man and his prizes*, 447-48).

Included with these offprints is a copy of Herbert S. Klickstein's *William Conrad Röntgen on a new kind of rays: a bibliographical study* (Mallinckrodt Classics of Radiology, vol. 1, 1966). Accompanying Klickstein's paper (bound in original printed wrappers) are facsimiles of the two offprints offered here and a facsimile of Röntgen's 1897 paper, the three pamphlets enclosed in a portfolio cardboard case

Garrison-Morton 2683; Grolier Club, *One hundred books famous in medicine*, no. 83A-B; Hagelin, *Rare and important medical books in the library of the Karolinska Institute*, pp. 190-91 (journal format); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2090 (journal format); Horblit, *One hundred books famous in science*, no. 90 (journal format); Norman 1841-42; *Printing and the mind of man*, no. 380 (journal format). See Bruwer, *Classic descriptions in diagnostic roentgenology*, 1:23-46 (including translations of these papers), Glasser, *Science of radiology*, 1-14; Glasser, *Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen and the early history of the Roentgen rays*.

Rare translation of Roux's book on cleft palate, by one of the leading nineteenth-century German plastic surgeons

69. ROUX, Philibert Joseph. Ph. Jos. Roux über die Staphyloraphie oder die Vereinigung der angeborenen Spaltung des Saumensegels. Aus dem französischen mit einigen Anmerkungen von J[ohann] F[riedrich] Dieffenbach. Mit 2 lithographiten Tafeln. Berlin und Landsberg: Verlag von Theodor Christ. Friedrich Enslin, 1826. Nineteenth-century green boards, two hand-written paper spine labels (partly illegible). Ink stamp on title (Medic. Chirurg. Bibliothek / Altenburg). A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$1850

Collation: 74 [i.e., 75], [1] pp., 2 folding lithographed plates.

First edition in German of Philibert Joseph Roux's *Mémoire sur la staphyloraphie, ou suture du voile du palais* (1825), a plastic surgery landmark containing the first complete description of an operation for closure of congenital cleft palate.

This translation is particularly noteworthy, having been translated by Johann Friedrich Dieffenbach, one of the founders of the specialty of plastic surgery. The translation is distinguished by Dieffenbach's notes or "remarks." According to Zeis, this translation includes a note by Dieffenbach about the feasibility of "closing palatal defects by mobilizing the edges of the bony defect" (*Index and history of plastic surgery*, translated by Patterson, no. 1658). McDowell, in his *Source book of plastic surgery* (pp. 285-90), provides a short account of Dieffenbach's early experiences with cleft palate repair and supplies translations of parts of two papers by Dieffenbach on cleft palate repair originally published in 1826.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Columbia, Harvard, and Michigan. There is also a copy at the National Library of Medicine.

Wonderful presentation copy of a "classic work" on metabolism

70. RUBNER, Max. Die Gesetz des Energieverbrauchs bei der Ernährung. Leipzig und Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1902. Somewhat later English cloth. *Inscribed on the title page by Rubner for Carl von Voit.* C. A. Lovatt Evans' booklabel on front pastedown, his signature on title; John Yudkin's bookplate. Upper corners bumped. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$2250

Collation: iv, [2], 426 pp.

First edition, and a wonderful association copy, of "Rubner's classic work on the influence of foodstuffs on metabolism" (Garrison-Morton). Carl von Voit, the recipient of this presentation copy, was one of the principal German physiologists during the second half of the nineteenth century, and Rubner "was one of Voit's most illustrious pupils" (McCollum, *History of nutrition*, 130).

Rubner's name is forever connected with the development of the quantitative calorimetric method and the energetic aspect of metabolism. . . . {His} discoveries included the law of isodynamics, the law of surfaces as well as the proof [in the book

offered here] that energetic principles could be applied to metabolism through the use of combined direct and indirect calorimetry and metabolic balances. These achievements, including the questions of heat formation and regulation, were the first important points of departure for many questions related to nutrition" (Rothschuh, *History of physiology*, 294).

"Among the most original results of his research . . . was his clarification of the specific dynamic effect of foodstuff; begun between 1883 and 1885, this work was developed fully in *Gesetz des Energieverbrauchs* (1902 [offered here]) (*DSB*, 11:585). Rubner's metabolism studies, including particularly his "discovery of the specific dynamic action of foods" (McCullum, 131), qualified him for consideration for a Nobel Prize. "Rubner's contribution was found by the examiner to deserve a prize (1910), but for some unknown reason, though he was duly re-nominated, it was not submitted to a special investigation in any subsequent year" (Schück et al., *Nobel: the man and his prizes*, 285).

Garrison-Morton 1025. See Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:1337-38.

For Carl von Voit, the recipient of this copy, see Garrison-Morton, 635, 938; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:795-96; Rothschuh, 292-94. Lovatt Evans, a former owner of this copy, succeeded Ernest Henry Starling as Jodrell Professor at University College (London).

*First book devoted solely to the physiology
and pathology of the heart*

71. RUDIO (or RUDIUS), Eustachius. De virtutibus et viciis cordis. Libri tres. Primus agit virtutibus & functionibus cordis. Secundus de palpitatione cordis. Tertius de syncope. Venice: apud Paulum Meietum, 1587. Modern vellum, red leather lettering piece. Illegible, possibly contemporary, signature on title. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth slipcase. \$11,500

Quarto. Collation: 4 unnumbered leaves (fourth leaf blank), 63 numbered leaves. Woodcut device on title and final page.

First edition of "[t]he earliest separate treatise on cardiac physiology and pathology" (Garrison-Morton).

Rudio's book consists of three "books," or chapters. The first book is devoted to the anatomy and the physiology, or functioning, of the heart. The many side notes cite Galenic texts as authority for Rudio's account, with additional references to the writings of Aristotle and Hippocrates, as well as Rudio's near contemporary Fernel. Books 2 and 3 cover cardiac pathology and again draw heavily on Galen. Heart disease, including irregular heart beats, is dealt with in book 2. Knowledge about cardiac pathology was at this time obtained mainly from the frequency, and intensity, of the pulse, and here again Rudio has based his account on the surviving writings by Galen on this topic. The final book deals with loss of consciousness, as well as abnormalities such as fits or tremors, attributable to a malfunctioning heart.

Rudio was a professor at Padua and most likely met Harvey during the latter's student days. Among his books is an exposition of Galen's writings on the pulse entitled

De pulsibus libri duo (Padua, 1602). Rudio has been mentioned in connection with the doctrine of the circulation (see, for example, Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 429). However, Pagel calls Rudio's mention of "the motion of the heart" (in this book on the heart) a "pseudo-allusion," since he did not have in mind the circulation "of the blood" (*William Harvey's biological ideas*, 104, note 61 [beginning on p. 103]). Osler has a long note about Rudio having supplied Harvey with knowledge of the valves of the heart: Rudio's "account of the action of the valves . . . is practically the same as in Galen and Colombo, and the pulmonary circulation had already been described by Servetus, Colombo, and Caesalpinus" (*Bibliotheca Osleriana*, no. 917). Rudio's contribution to the doctrine of the circulation is described, possibly not entirely accurately, by Renzi in his *Historia della medicina Italiana*, 3:369-73.

A second edition of this book was published under the title *De naturali atque morbosa cordis constitutione libri tres* (Venice, 1600). OCLC records copies of this edition in the U.S.—all under "book/internet resource"—at Cornell, National Library of Medicine, and University of Texas/Galveston).

OCLC locates copies of the first edition in the U.S. at Cornell, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, UCLA, and Yale.

Garrison-Morton 10660 (online edition); Durling 3976. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:911.

"First monograph on clinical electrocardiography"

72. SAMOJLOFF (or SAMOILOV or SAMOJLOV), Aleksandr Filippovich (or Filipovic). Elektrokardiogramme. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1909. Original printed wrappers. Uncut and unopened. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$950

Collation: [2], 37 pp.

First edition of the very rare first book-form work on electrocardiography.

Samojloff's short work described research designed to measure the electrical changes in the heart and the existence of cardiac abnormalities. In this work he employed apparatus similar to that first described by Willem Einthoven in a famous paper published in 1903.

"The first monograph on clinical electrocardiography was a short pamphlet of 37 pages written by Alexander Samojloff entitled *Elektrokardiogramme*. . . . It appeared in 1909 and surprisingly was not known to Western physicians even though it was written in German and issued by a reputable German publisher. Samojloff was a Russian physiologist who, with his training in electrophysiology, became very much interested in electrocardiography after reading Einthoven's original paper of 1903. He arranged a visit to Einthoven's laboratory at Leyden and familiarized himself with Einthoven's invention. This was the start of a friendship that endured until Einthoven died in 1927. Samojloff was professor of comparative anatomy and physiology. In 1908, he bought the sixth instrument made by the Cambridge Scientific Company" (Arcierno, *History of cardiology*, 531). The first commercial model of a string galvanometer, manufactured to Einthoven's specifications, appeared in 1908 (see *ibid.*, 519).

"The area of electrophysiology was enriched by the work of Alexander F. Samojlov . . . of Odessa. He . . . worked until 1892 in various foreign laboratories of physiology

before joining Pavlov in St. Petersburg and then Sechenov in Moscow. Samojlov was interested in the action potentials in the cardiac as well as skeletal muscle, and also studied the humoral factors in the central inhibition mechanisms of the nervous system. He was the author of many articles which appeared in German journals" (Rothschuh, *History of physiology*, 330).

Samojoff's study forms Heft 2 in *Sammlung anatomischer und physiologischer Vorträge und Aufsätze*, herausgegeben von E. Gaupp und W. Nagel.

This small book (or "pamphlet") is surprisingly rare. OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Bakken and Cornell (under the correct spelling of the title) and at Minnesota and Stanford (with the title hyphenated as *Elektro-kardiogramme*).

See Acierno, 532 (reproduction of the title page); Burch and DePasquale, *History of electrocardiography*, 129.

By one of the earliest specialists on diseases of the ear

73. SCHMALZ, Eduard. Erfahrungen über die Krankheiten des Gehöres und ihre Heilung. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1846. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Ink stamp on two pages (Karolinska Institutets Bibliotek). Several corners creased. A very good copy

\$950

Collation: xxxvi (i.e., xxvi), 302, 128 pp., 4 folding lithographed plates.

First edition of Schmalz' important book on diseases of the ear and their treatment.

This book contains a demonstration of Ernst Weber's hearing test first described in 1837. Schmalz was one of Weber's pupils. The fine large folding plates illustrate numerous instruments for use in examination of the ear.

Schmalz was one of the earliest specialists on diseases of the ear. He practiced in Leipzig, later moving to Dresden. Hirsch supplies a list of his many publications (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:89-90).

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

Garrison-Morton 3368.1.

"Remarkable book" on transplantation immunology

74. SCHÖNE, Georg. Die heteroplastische und homöoplastische Transplantation. Eigene Untersuchungen und vergleichende Studien. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1912. Original cloth. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: [8], 161 pp., plate, [6] pp.(ads).

First edition of one of the most significant early works in the development of transplantation surgery and an important contribution to immunology.

"The experimental work [dealing with tumor transplantation] of barely a decade was summarized in 1912 in a remarkable book by Georg Schöne [offered here]. . . . Schöne's book does more than summarize a set of observations applicable to the arcane

world of tumor transplantation. He and the other tumor specialists went farther and generalized these observations to encompass the transplantation of skin and organs” (Silverstein, *History of immunology*, 279).

“Schöne coined the term ‘transplantation immunity.’ He set out general rules governing the acceptance or rejection of tumour grafts which are essentially the same as the modern ‘laws of transplantation’” (Garrison-Morton).

Garrison-Morton 2567.1.

“Schultze’s classic paper on the nerves of the neuro-epithelium . . . marks an epoch in histology”

75. SCHULTZE, Maximilian Johann Sigismund. Untersuchungen über den Bau den Nasenschleimhaut, namentliche die Structur und Endigungsweise der Geruchsnerve bei dem Menschen und den Wirbelthieren. . . . Aus den Abhandlungen der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft zu Halle Bd. VII. besonders abgedruckt. Halle: H. W. Schmidt, 1862. Original cloth-backed printed boards (rubbed and lightly stained). Title browned, partly lightly stained; foxing. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. **\$2000**

Collation: 99, [1] pp., 5 plates (lithographs prepared from drawings by the author).

First book-form edition Schultze’s “classic work on the structure of the nasal mucosa with especial relation to the olfactory apparatus in men and animals” (Wright, *History of laryngology and rhinology*, 246). This book is a landmark on the neurohistology of the olfactory epithelium.

Schultze’s monograph contains a description of the eponymously named “Schultze’s cells” of the nasal mucous membrane. “Schultze’s classic paper on the nerves of the neuro-epithelium [offered here] . . . marks an epoch in histology” (Garrison-Morton). “It was Max Schultze who firmly localized mammalian olfactory receptors high in the nasal cavity. In 1856, he described a small area in the superior turbinated bone where there resided special cells with hairlike processes. . . . After first reporting on olfactory and columnar epithelium cells . . . , Schultze (1862 [in the book offered here]) described Eckhard’s three types of cells in mammalian species. Schultze argued that the nucleated cells were the sense cells” (Finger, *Origins of neuroscience*, 180).

Schultze is remembered for valuable contributions to anatomy, embryology, and microscopy. He was a leading contributor to development of the cell theory while publishing important studies on the anatomy and histology of the sense organs, the work offered here being among his major investigations in this field. “Apart from his role in the reform of the cell theory, Schultze did his most important work on the sense organs” (*DSB*, 12:232). Schultze was “one of the early researchers in general gross, and microscopical anatomy, and one of the founders of the cell-theory” (Rothschuh, *History of physiology*, 246).

Garrison-Morton 936. See Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 187-88; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:162-63.

Rare landmark of Russian neurophysiology

76. SECHENOV, Ivan Mikhailovich. Refleksy golovnago mozga [transliterated title]. St. Petersburg, 1866. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Illegible ink stamp on half-title; mall perforated stamp on title (LSGO). Washed; half-title lightly soiled. A good copy.

\$4500

Collation: [4], ii, 186 pp.

First book-form edition of a rare and famous book and one of the landmarks of Russian neurophysiology. In this book Sechenov demonstrated experimentally that the brain was subject to the laws of reflex action.

Sechenov “accepted the doctrines of association psychology which was based on the identity of mental processes with sense perception. . . . He also made use of the Webers’ demonstration of inhibition . . . , and by means of elegant experiments he discovered a cerebral mechanism that could inhibit peripheral reflexes. By this new application of materialist philosophy, he proceeded to point out [in the book offered here] that higher brain function, including so-called voluntary acts, were basically reflex in nature for it was a response to sensory stimulation which led to a motor act” (Clarke and O’Malley, *Human brain and spinal cord*, 362).

Sechenov’s “major work, *The reflexes of the brain* [the book described here], which was a classic, appeared [in journal form] in 1863. In this field he stands with Goltz as a pioneer” (Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 265).

Reflexes first appeared in the journal *Medizinsky vestnik*, nos. 47-48 (1863), and in book form in a slightly revised version. A complete translation into English appears in Sechenov’s *Selected works* (Moscow, 1935), which also contains, on pages xix-xxv, a lengthy account of this book and of the government’s attempt to suppress it.

NUC shows a copy at Library of Congress. OCLC adds National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, UCLA, and Washington.

See *DSB*, 12:270-71; Garrison-Morton 1362.

1819 Baltimore yellow fever epidemic carefully documented

77. A series of letters and other documents relating to the late epidemic of yellow fever; comprising the correspondence of the mayor of the city, the Board of Health, the executive of the State of Maryland, and the reports of the faculty and district medical society of Baltimore, also essays of the physicians. . . . Published by authority of the mayor with the consent of the authors, for the benefit of the Baltimore Second Dispensary. Baltimore: William Warner, 1820. Modern quarter

calf, marbled boards. Ownership notation dated 20 July 1843. Foxed and browned. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [2], [3]-211 pp.

First edition of a book of considerable significance in the medical history of Baltimore.

This book describes in great detail with reference to correspondence and official documents the response of local physicians and government officials to the yellow fever epidemic in Baltimore that occurred in 1819.

The correspondence and documents printed here present the opposing contagionist and anticontagionist views, with far more support for the latter view than the former. The first letter, by Samuel K. Jennings (pp. 5-19), is a refutation of the contagion theory supported by records of previous outbreaks of yellow fever and accounts of Baltimore physicians. A following letter, by P. Macaulay (pp. 22-33), declares that the disease could not have been imported. Subsequent letters largely testify to the local origins of the epidemic, while the official documents show uncertainty about the appropriate policies to be adopted to prevent the further spread of the yellow fever. Among the more interesting proposals was one to remove the stagnant water and clean the gutters in the area where the epidemic began (p. 139).

Austin 105; Hoolihan, *Miner yellow fever collection*, no. 31.

Early Canadian book on domestic medicine

78. SMITH, William Henry. Smith's family physician: comprising the nature, causes, symptoms, and treatment of diseases; with instructions for nursing the sick; list of poisons: animal and vegetable; with symptoms of poisoning, and the best remedies and treatment; copious tables of prescriptions; explanations of scientific terms, &c., &c., &c., compiled from the latest and best authorities, English, American, and foreign. Verified by many years' experience. Montreal: published for the author by John Lovell, 1873. Original cloth (spine bottom very slightly worn). A very good copy. \$950

Collation: v, [1], [7]-528 pp.

First edition of a scarce work on domestic medicine and an early Canadian contribution to this subject.

Smith was encouraged to write this book following two years of travel during which he "mixed much with the agricultural population" and found that "the health of the inhabitants was not what it should be. Some of this deficiency may doubtless be ascribed to the vicissitudes of climate; some to hardships necessarily attendant on the labours and privations of first settlers; but still more to a careless neglect of those 'rules of health,' attention to pure air, cleanliness, exercise and food, that are absolutely necessary if we would enjoy good health" (preface, [iii]). The author therefore hopes that his book will help to acquaint members of the rural population about the means to procure good health

Smith obtained a medical education in England before migrating to Canada in the

early 1840s. According to Hoolihan, Smith was listed in the 1850-51 Toronto city directory as a surgeon-dentist.

Unrecorded in *NUC*. OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Buffalo, National Library of Medicine, Rochester, and Wayne State.

Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 3279.

Inscribed copies of Kleb's "classical researches on the pathology of gunshot wounds" and Socin's book on military surgery

79. SOCIN, August, and KLEBS, Theodore Albrecht Edwin. (1) Kriegschirurgische Erfahrungen Gesammelt in Carlsruhe 1870 und 1871. Von Dr. August Socin. . . . Mit Holzschnitten und 9 Tafeln. Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel, 1872. *Inscribed by Socin for Dr. Albert Burckhard*. Edges lightly browned. **(2)** Beiträge zur pathologischen Anatomie der Schusswunden nach Beobachtungen in den Kriegslazarethen in Carlsruhe 1870 und 1871. Von Edwin Klebs. . . . Mit Holzschnitten und 10 Tafeln. Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel, 1872. *Inscribed by Klebs for Dr. Albert Burckhard*. Edges lightly browned. Two works bound in one volume, each title preceded by the same general title page (Chirurgische und pathologisch-anatomische Beiträge zur Kriegsheilkunde. Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel, 1872). Contemporary quarter calf, marbled boards. Signed on the front flyleaf by Burckhard and dated by him "11.73." A very good copy. \$2750

Quarto. Collation: **(1)** x, 195, [1] pp., 9 lithographed plates (1 folding), 19 text illustrations. **(2)** x, [2 (2 = blank)], 137, [1] pp., 10 lithographed plates, 5 text illustrations. The two works were also available separately with the general title page.

(1) 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).

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

(2) First edition of Kleb's landmark work on fatal gunshot wounds. Klebs was the first to demonstrate that such injuries shared a common characteristic, namely, the

presence of bacterially induced infection, and was, with Pasteur, “perhaps the most important precursor in the bacterial theory of infection; indeed, [he did] the most to win pathologists over to this view. . . . [Although] Klebs was unfortunate in not following up his discoveries with good generalship, . . . he was undoubtedly a great pioneer in all phases of bacteriology, to whom Koch himself owed much” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 580-81).

Klebs gave “a great impetus to the germ theory by his classical researches on the pathology of gunshot wounds. The material examined by him was obtained in the Carlsruhe military hospitals when, in a very short time (17 Aug.-17 Oct. 1870), he had 115 autopsies of which 73 per cent showed the occurrence of septicaemia and pyaemia. Klebs carried out microscopic examinations in fresh and preserved specimens and found bacteria of different forms in nearly every case. Under the influence of the erroneous beliefs then prevailing, he regarded these different microscopic forms as one organism to which he gave the name of “microsporum septicum.” Wrong as this turned out to be, Klebs added much to the existing knowledge of wound infections and created a basis on which stand the views now held” (*History of bacteriology*, 146-47). “Though he . . . found numerous opponents [of his theory of wound infection], he excited active investigation in to specific character of the exciters of disease” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1006).

Klebs was a native German whose early studies were undertaken in Germany. He was later professor at Zurich, returning to Germany before emigrating to the United States. He eventually returned to Germany and finally to Switzerland. “Klebs was one of the first in every advance in bacteriology but had the misfortune to miss almost every discovery that turned out to be correct” (Bulloch, 376).

Garrison-Morton 2173. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:539-40; Long, *History of pathology*, 244-45; Wangensteen, *Rise of surgery*, 394.

Sommerring's “masterly thesis on the origin and classification of the twelve cranial nerves” and his “magnum opus”

80. SOEMMERRING, Samuel Thomas von. Dissertatio inauguralis anatomica de basi encephali et originibus nervorum cranioegredientium. Quam . . . pro obtinendis summis in medicina et chirurgica honoribus in Academia Georgia Augusta die VII. Aprilis MDCCLXXVII. Publico eruditorum examini subiicit. Göttingen: Abr. Vandenhoeck, (1778). Modern calf, spine and cover edges gilt. All edges gilt (added at an early time). A fine copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box. \$9500

Quarto. Collation: [8], 184 pp., 4 folding engraved plates (numbered I-III, and including an outline plate for plate of II).

First edition of the rare thesis edition of Soemmerring's famous book on the cranial nerves. This book is largely known by the trade edition published in the same year.

Soemmerring's “masterly thesis on the origin and classification of the twelve cranial nerves was based on numerous brain dissections. Soemmerring believed that the cranial nerves originated from the walls of the ventricles or from the cavities themselves, and

that the ventricular fluid was the seat of sensation and nerve impulses were motions in the fluid. In addition to numbering the cranial nerves, Soemmerring also described the optic chiasm, the pineal gland and the topography of the cerebral hemispheres” (McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 93, 96-97).

Meyer calls this book, containing “his new, and still largely accepted classification of cranial nerves,” Soemmerring’s magnum opus (*Historical aspects of cerebral anatomy*, 25). In his chapter on the basal ganglia and the diencephalon, Meyer writes that although, “in his *De basi encephali*, Soemmerring mentioned neither substantia nigra nor red nucleus, this work is nevertheless of interest to our subject because of its general accuracy in description and illustration” (*ibid.*, 26 [a reproduction of plate 1 from Soemmerring’s book appears on p. 27: Meyer calls this a “[f]amous illustration of the brain stem and cranial nerves”]). In addition, “Soemmerring’s description [of the nerve roots of the olfactory tract] is the most important [of the early accounts]. He described in detail not only a long lateral and a short medial but in between a third *grey* root, and he also gave a good description of all three” (*ibid.*, 77 [referring to plate 1 reproduced on p. 27]). Meyer reproduces plate 3 from Soemmerring’s book on p. 123 and notes that “[i]t also clearly shows the parieto-occipital fissure which Soemmerring described as *posterior sulcus*.”

“The plates in quarto are drawn by Soemmerring and engraved by Carl Christian Glassbach, Jr., of Berlin. The second is an outline plate, all the others are finished. The last plate is a profile cross-section of the brain, the first three plates are representations of the base of the brain and the nerves arising there” (Choulant, *Anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 304). “The anatomy of the brain and of the organs of sense remained Soemmerring’s chief task throughout his entire life, in so far as his endeavors in the field of pictorial representation are concerned. . . . His greatest ambition was to represent, in a manner scientifically exact and artistically beautiful, the anatomic norm as it must be imagined in the human body” (*ibid.*, 39).

The copies described in Blake/National Library of Medicine, Norman, and Waller are the trade edition. The dissertation issue is unrecorded in *NUC*. OCLC locates copies of the thesis issue in the U.S. at Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Stanford, and University of Texas/Galveston

Garrison-Morton 1383; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1130; Norman 1972 (trade edition); Waller 9044 (trade edition). See *DSB*, 12:509-11; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:329-31; Meyer, 21, 23, 27, 75-78, 81, 83, 87, 107, 123-24, 130.

Scarce Portuguese book on pharmacy
“Excellent descriptions of laboratory operations”

81. SOUSA PINTO, António José de. Elementos de pharmacia, chymica, e botanica, para uso dos principiantes. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1805. Contemporary sheep (small repair at spine top), spine gilt. Light stain in upper inner corners of final four leaves. A very good copy. \$1650

Collation: [8], 350, [2 (errata on recto)] pp.

First edition of a scarce Portuguese work on pharmacy, chemistry, and botany by the apothecary to the royal court at Lisbon, a professional connection which explains

the book's publication by the royal printing house.

Sousa Pinto's book is devoted to the preparation of drugs, a subject which resulted in a lengthy account of the chemical side of pharmacy. The discussion of the efficacy of various drugs thus leads to an extended discussion of their preparation, to the chemistry involved in their production, and, finally, to chemical processes and the nomenclature of chemistry. On pages 257-69 Sousa-Pinto has published a dictionary of chemical and pharmaceutical terms, and on pages 271-87 he has provided a list of pharmaceutical terms, giving both their old and new designations. Sousa Pinto displays close familiarity with the most recent developments in French chemistry. "The chemical portion of this work gives excellent descriptions of laboratory operations and discusses the importance of oxygen in the combustion processes and the formation of acids, the chemical action of light and heat, etc." (Neville, *Historical chemical library*, 2:496).

In 1805, Sousa Pinto also published *Pharmacopea chymica, medica, e chirurgica* (xxviii, 392 pp.: for this title see *NUC* under Pinto). I could not locate any further references to Sousa Pinto in the standard sources (compilations of medical biography and histories of pharmacy and chemistry).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chemical Heritage (Neville copy), Hunt, New York Academy of Medicine, Oklahoma, Stanford, and Wisconsin.

"Splendidly produced edition": "the most complete collection of original impressions" of the Casserio plates

82. SPIEGEL, Adriaan van den. Opera quae extant, omnia ex recensione Joh. Antonidae vander Linden. 2 vols. (in 1 [as published]). Amsterdam: apud Johannem Blaeu, 1645. Contemporary calf (spine ends repaired), covers with gilt double lines, red leather lettering piece. Van der Hoeven bookplate, his signature and date (1900) on front flyleaf above an earlier illegible pencil notation (see below). Narrow stain along blank top edge, and part of blank outer margin, of engraved title; several paper flaws in blank margins; light foxing and occasional minor spots and stains. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box. \$22,500

Folio. Collation:[24 (including engraved title and engraved portrait)], 303, [15], 199, [5], 49, [3], lxxxvi, [14], 155, [9 (9 = blank)] pp., 111 engraved plates included in pagination, one engraved text illustration, and 4 inserted engraved plates.

First collected edition of five works by Spiegel (two of which published posthumously). This book reprints Gaspare Aselli's *De lactibus* and Johannes de Waal's *Epistolae duae, de motu chyli & sanguinis*, both of great importance in the development of knowledge of the lymphatics, and vander Linden's *De monstrosis vermibus, observatio rara*. Also present is this fifth edition of William Harvey's *De motu cordis*. Coincidentally, the "portrait of Harvey at the age of seventy-five now in the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow shows him with a copy of this book" (Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body: European traditions of anatomical illustration*, 263).

This book—which Hagelin calls a "splendidly produced edition" (*Rare and impor-*

tant medical books in the library of the Karolinska Institute, 76)—was edited by Johannes vander Linden and contains the three works published during Spiegel’s lifetime (*Isagogae in rem Herbariam* [1606], *De lumbrico lato liber* [1618], and *De semi-tertiana* [1618]). Spiegel’s *De humani corporis fabrica libri X* was edited by Daniel Bucretius (or Rindfleisch) and published in 1627, while his *De formatu foetu*, first published in 1626, was edited by Liberalis Crema.

“This edition of Spigelius’ works constitutes the most complete collection of original impressions of the eighty-seven plates from Casserius’ legacy and the twenty added to them by Bucretius” (Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, edited by Frank, 227). For the *De humani corporis fabrica*, Bucretius “obtained from the heirs of Casserio seventy eight anatomical plates by the German draftsman and engraver Joseph Maurer, originally prepared to illustrate Casserio’s unfinished *Theatrum anatomicum*. Bucretius removed one spoiled plate and added twenty others drawn by Odoardo Fialetti and engraved by Francesco Vesesio; five of these, depicting parts of the vascular and nervous systems, were derived from Vesalius” (Norman 1987). A further nine plates, used to illustrate *De formatu foetus*, were obtained by Crema from Casserio’s grandson: “these plates, which depict the pregnant uterus, placenta and fetus, are among Casserio’s most beautiful engravings” (*ibid.*).

Choulant wrote glowingly of these plates. “Casserius’ plates mark a new epoch in the history of anatomic representation, owing to the correctness of their anatomic drawing, their tasteful arrangement, and the beauty of their technical execution. And this all the more, since they cover the whole field of anatomy and have become the models for a anatomic illustrations in copper” (Choulant, 228).

“With Spigelius the great age of Paduan anatomy comes to an end. He was the last of the Vesalian line and, like Vesalius, he was a native of Brussels who received his education at Louvain before coming to Padua” (Hagelin, 76).

This copy was in the van der Hoeven collection of early medical books sold by Sotheby’s in London on 20 July 1984 (lot 597, 1760 pounds [including premium]). The Dean Edell copy brought \$20,000 (including premium) at Christie’s in 2007 (sale no. 1885, lot 28). The Norman copy, inscribed by the editor vander Linden, realized \$27,800 (including premium) at Christie’s in 1998 (Norman sale, part 2, lot 800).

Garrison-Morton 61.2; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 415; Keynes, *Bibliography of the writings of Dr William Harvey*, no. 5; Krivatsy 11294; Norman 1987; Russell, *British anatomy 1525-1800*, no. 354. See *DSB*, 12:577-78; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:364; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 1858-59; Roberts and Tomlinson, 261-70.

*Historically important American dental book
in an unrestored early American cloth binding*

83. SPOONER, Shearjashub. Guide to sound teeth, or a popular treatise on the teeth, illustrating the whole judicious management of these organs from infancy to old age; in which the author will attempt to show, that the teeth of all persons which are constitutionally well formed, and who enjoy good health, may, by proper management and care, be preserved to the end of life. New York: Wiley & Long, 1836.

Original brown embossed cloth. Ownership notation on front flyleaf: "Presented to / Frederick W. [undecipherable] / from his uncle / [undecipherable] Jr / Nv 17." Small light stain in blank upper corners beginning on p. 131; spot on one leaf (pp. 41/42) obscuring two or three letters; mainly light foxing. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: vii, [1], [iii]-xiv, [15]-207 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of an important early American dental book, here represented by a copy in its original, nice preserved, cloth binding.

Spooner's book begins with an account of the anatomy and physiology of the teeth followed by discussion of teething, "the second dentition," and "irregularities." Spooner then reprints his *Inaugural dissertation on the physiology and diseases of the teeth* published the previous year. This work has the distinction of being the first American dissertation on a dental subject. The final several chapters cover diseases of the teeth, prevention and treatment of caries, "scurvy of the gums, tartar, dead teeth," the importance of "cleanliness of the mouth," tooth picks and tooth powders, and "the effects of diseased teeth, gums and sockets upon the constitution."

Spooner's book is especially noteworthy for the account of the effectiveness of arsenous acid to devitalize teeth. Spooner's brother John was responsible for the discovery, which is described for the first time in this book. "It is to the credit of an American dentist working in Montreal, John Roach Spooner . . . to have been the first to use arsenous acid to devitalize the pulp. . . . His brother Shearjashub Spooner made the discovery known in 1836 in his popular *Guide to sound teeth*" (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 312). Spooner's "was the first successful method of controlling pain incident to pulp extirpation, and although condemned by many practitioners, the use of arsenic for desensitizing dentin and devitalizing the pulp soon became common in dental practice" (Lufkin, *History of dentistry*, 276).

Cloth bindings in good unrestored condition from this period are uncommon.

Garrison-Morton 3679.7; Asbell, *Bibliography of dentistry in America 1790-1840*, no. 44; Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 3308 (second edition, 1838).

First American herbal dealing with "our American productions only"

84. STEARNS, Samuel. The American herbal, or materia medica. Walpole, N.H.: printed by David Carlisle, for Thomas & Thomas, and the author, 1801. Contemporary calf, new calf spine. Outer edge of title page strengthened; light staining on first six leaves; two leaves creased; occasional foxing. A very good copy. \$3750

Collation: 360 pp.

First edition of the first herbal written and published in the United States.

In the preface Stearns assured readers that his book "treats of our American productions only, and gives no general account of those found in other parts of the world, unless some of the same are produced here" (p. 17).

In the preparation of this work the author spent three years in Europe, where he

attended lectures on medical and scientific topics. He also traveled extensively in this country: in his preface he calculates that he has traveled 11,607 miles by land and 11,578 miles by water. He also mentions that some of the information he supplies concerning herbal remedies was obtained from the Indians (p. 19).

Stearns was a native of Massachusetts (as he states in his preface). The standard sources, however, make no mention of either Stearns or his book.

Garrison-Morton 1838.2; Austin 1818; Norman 2008.

Rare book on the medical geography of Prague

85. STELZIG, Franz Alois. Versuch einer medizinischen Topographie von Prag. 2 vols. Prague: J. G. Calve, 1824. Contemporary pastepaper boards, later morocco spine and corners. Several pages with small stains. A very good set. \$950

Collation: vol. 1: xvi, 264 pp., 3 folding tables; vol. 2: xvi, 359, [1] pp., folding table.

First edition of a rare book on the medical geography of Prague.

Stelzig's study covers not only physical geography and climate but, in addition, the geographical situations of neighborhoods and water resources as well as bathing establishments. The author also describes the inhabitants' moral and physical condition, including their health, diet, dress, education, and home life.

Stelzig practiced medicine in Prague where he also served as the provincial physician responsible for convicts.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Brigham Young, National Library of Medicine, and Yale.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:414.

First book in English on the stethoscope

86. STOKES, William. An introduction to the use of the stethoscope; with its application to the diagnosis in diseases of the thoracic viscera; including the pathology of these various affections. Edinburgh: printed for Maclachlan & Stewart; Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, London; and Hodges and M'Arthus, Dublin, 1825. Original quarter green cloth, boards (corners very slightly worn), rebacked, original spine and printed paper spine label preserved. Uncut. Two illegible signatures on title and one on p. [1]. A very good copy. \$6500

Collation: xiii, [1], 226 pp.

First edition of the first monograph in English on the stethoscope. This is "the first comprehensive work on auscultation in the English language" (Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 134).

Stokes' *Introduction* followed by a year John Forbes' *Original cases*, which contained both a translation of Auenbrugger' *Inventum novum ex percussione thoracis*

humani (Vienna, 1761), a landmark on physical diagnosis on percussion, and case reports in which the stethoscope had made possible the diagnosis of diseases of the chest. Stokes and Forbes were largely responsible for familiarizing British physicians with the diagnostic applications of the new invention. “A true disciple of Laennec, Stokes constantly attempted to broaden the field of physical diagnosis by careful observations and records together with postmortem findings, He stressed the point that in the interpretation of physical signs their identification with symptoms was of great importance” (Willius and Dry, 134).

Stokes is remembered for Cheyne-Stokes respiration and Stokes-Adams syndrome. Baas calls Stokes “the most eminent representative” of the so-called Dublin School who “distinguished himself both as an author and as a clinician” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 913). Stokes’ *Introduction* was published around the time of his graduation from medical school.

This book was first issued in boards. This copy represents a slightly later original binding (probably ca. 1830). It was a common practice among British publishers, continuing into the twentieth century, to bind up sheets as required and in different bindings.

Garrison-Morton 2674; Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, 470; Norman 2022. See Acierno, *History of cardiology*, 482-84; Blaufox, *Illustrated history of the evolution of the stethoscope*, 16-17; Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, 114-16.

Scarce narrative of confinement in an insane asylum

87. SWAN, Moses. Ten years and ten months in lunatic asylums in different states. By Moses Swan, of Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County, N.Y. Hoosick Falls: printed for the author, 1874. Original brown cloth, title in gilt on upper cover. Light dampstain in lower inner corners; occasional minor spots and stains. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: 141 pp.

First edition of a scarce personal narrative of involuntary confinement beginning in 1860, much of the time in a facility for incurables at the Marshall Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum at Troy, New York. In 1870, Swan spent four months at the asylum at Brattleboro, Vermont.

This book ought to alter significantly the notion that the early nineteenth-century advocates for humane treatment of asylum inmates had an appreciable effect on the administration of (probably) most American psychiatric institutions. Swan fails to account for his initial institutional incarceration following submission of an affidavit by a county judge and examination by two physicians; but his description of the attendants’ violence, and the violent behavior by some of the patients, is carefully described. Both he and other patients were routinely beaten and forcibly restrained, for either no reason or for a minor infraction.

The author was released in 1870 but required some time to recover from his ordeal before publishing this book, which documents life within a psychiatric institution chartered by the State of New York in the second half of the nineteenth century. Following his release, Swan brought to the attention of the governor of New York

State and the mayor of Troy, as well as others, the abusive conditions at the Troy facility (see pp. 99-100).

OCLC locates copies at American Antiquarian Society, Library Company, National Library of Medicine, New York Public Library, Vermont Historical Society, and Yale.

*Substantial unpublished manuscript: possibly the basis
for the unpublished second volume of Physiologie des Menschen*

88. TIEDEMANN, Friedrich. Manuscript (in two or more unidentified hands). Title (1) from original lettering piece mounted on upper spine: Zeugung vom Geh. Hofrath Tiedemann; (2) at head first page: Von der Verrichtung der Gattung und der Bildung des Foetus. N.p., ca. 1830. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards. Pin-size worm hole in blank upper margins through p. 34. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$7500

Collation: 441 numbered pages (including two blank pages), 5 unnumbered pages, and 4 blank leaves.

Substantial unpublished monograph, possibly a record of lectures delivered by Tiedemann, devoted to the embryology, or genesis and formation, of the human fetus. That the text represents a lengthy series of lectures is suggested by its organization in the form of short sentences or passages, as well as lists. However, it is also possible that this work was intended to form volume 2 (never published) of *Physiologie des Menschen*, coauthored with Leopold Gmelin. Volume 1 of this work was published in 1830, and volume 3 in 1836.

This manuscript consists of four parts, with each part divided into numbered sections and including, on several pages, bibliographies of the relevant literature dating from the sixteenth century. Tiedemann begins with an account of the original formation of the fetus in 172 numbered sections, most of them a paragraph in length (pp. 1-178). Pages 150-52 contain a bibliography. In the second part, entitled "Bildungsgeschichte des Foetus" (pp. 179-334), Tiedemann deal with the fetus' development, or developmental history. This part consists of 179 numbered sections. Bibliographies for this section are included on pp. 193-95 and 334. Developmental abnormalities are described in the third part ("Von den Abweichungen in der Bildung des Eyes im Foetus," pp. 335-90, divided into 56 sections). The final part, covering the earliest period of life, is titled "Von der Geburt und Milchabsonderung" (pp. 391-441, divided into 62 sections). A "Register" follows the text on three unnumbered pages.

Tiedemann's devotion to research, and to the lessons afforded by empirical observation, shaped his subsequent studies in comparative anatomy, embryology, and physiology. During a long period at Heidelberg he was responsible, at different times,

for teaching anatomy, physiology, and zoology, and for a series of important books, of which the most important was *Die Verdauung nach Versuchen*, coauthored with Gmelin, which was immediately recognized as a landmark investigation of the physiology of digestion. Tiedemann evinced an early interest in embryology. At the very beginning of his career at Heidelberg, “he studied the fetal development of bone tissues and demonstrated beyond doubt that the maternal blood is not transmitted to the fetus, which rather has its own closed circulatory system, separate from (but closely associated with) the maternal one” (*DSB*, 13:402).

See *DSB*, 13:402-4; Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 203-4 (Tiedemann’s “nerve” and “glands”); Garrison-Morton 988 and 5336.4; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:586-87.

Scarce first American book on pediatrics

89. [TYLER, Mary Palmer.] *The maternal physician; a treatise on the nurture and management of infants, from the birth until two years old. Being the result of sixteen years’ experience in the nursery. Illustrated by extracts from the most approved medical authors. By an American matron.* New York: Isaac Riley, 1811. Contemporary three-quarter calf, boards (rubbed). “George J. Foster / No. 27” in ink in contemporary hand on front pastedown; “\$1.25” handwritten on front flyleaf. Title and final two leaves foxed. A good copy. \$2500

Collation: 291 pp.

First edition of the very scarce first American book on pediatrics.

Tyler drew on her experience as a mother (of “eight lovely and beloved children”) and on such medical authorities as William Buchan, Benjamin Rush, and Michael Underwood for recommendations concerning the care and feeding of infants. She recommended that the infant be first fed breast milk (preferably the mother’s). In addition, she advised cold water baths, and there is a discussion of teething and its treatment and the management of common diseases. The book also contains remarks on the infant’s moral development.

Pages 248-75 contain a list of plants that possess “medicinal qualities . . . serviceable in the complaints of children.”

Although this book was published anonymously, there is now no question that the author was Mary Putnam Tyler, the wife of Royall Tyler who in 1807 was appointed chief justice of Vermont. Tyler’s husband was often absent and, when home, “spent [his] leisure time writing law reports and anonymous literary offerings. Thus the management of the family and farm were completely in the hands of his capable wife, who had the assistance of her younger sister and a tenant farm family. Despite her busy life, she undertook the authorship of a childcare manual which was the first of its kind written and published by an American” (Christina Gibbons, “Mary Tyler and the *Maternal physician*,” *Journal of regional culture* 3, no. 2 [fall-winter 1983]:33). Gibbons provides a full record of Mary Tyler’s authorship of this book (see *ibid.*, 33-34)

Austin 1226 (under the title). See Cone, *History of American pediatrics*, 76-77.

Rare book on education of the deaf including plates depicting positions of the mouth for articulate speech

90. VENUS, Michael. Methodenbuch, oder Anleitung zum Unterricht der Taubstummen. Vienna: Carl Gerold, 1826. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Faded ink stamp on title ([illegible]anstalt / Osnabrück). A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: xii, 392 pp., 9 lithographed plates, 4 folding tables, folding plan.

First edition of an early book on educating the deaf. It contains a description of the author's teaching methods. Venue's monograph is particularly important for the plates depicting positions of the mouth and lips during articulate speech.

Venus succeeded Storck at the Taubstummen-Institutes in Vienna founded by the latter to instruct the deaf in both sign and oral techniques. Storck had studied deaf education methods in Paris and Amsterdam, finally adopting the approach advocated by Johann Conrad Amman in his *Dissertatio de loquela* published in 1700. Under Venus, the school began to emphasize oral techniques, and the *Methodenbuch* contains a detailed exposition of this approach to deaf communication. According to Robert J. Ruben—an authority on the history of otology and a noted book collector—the plates include some “of the earliest illustrations of the anatomical basis of articulation” (*Hear, Hear! Six centuries of otology . . . a members exhibition of the Grolier Club November 12, 2002-January 10, 2003*, no. 92 [p. 39]).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Brown, Gallaudet, and National Library of Medicine.

*Fine engraved plates of congenital anomalies
“Highly praised by Haller for its accuracy”*

91. WALTER, Johann Gottlieb. Observationes anatomicae. Historia monstri bicorporis duobus capitibus, tribus pedibus, pectore pelvique concreti. Curae renovatae de anastomosi tubulorum lactiferorum mammae mulierbris. Concrementa terrestria. Venae capitis et colli. Cum figuris ad vivum expressis. Berlin: Gottlieb August Lange, 1775. Modern three-quarter calf, marbled boards. Stain in blank lower corner of one plate; a little, mainly marginal, foxing on some plates. A very good copy. \$2500

Folio. Collation: [8], lxxxviii pp., 13 engraved plates (numbered 1-9 [2 folding] and 1-2, each with an accompanying outline plate).

First edition, and a handsome copy, of a study of several kinds of congenital abnormalities based on dissections by the author, a distinguished anatomist. Dobson states that “[t]his work was highly praised by Haller for its accuracy” (*Anatomical eponyms*, 219).

Observationes anatomicae is divided into four “books” devoted to conjoined twins, malformed limbs, and organ and blood vessel abnormalities. The eponymously named “Walter’s nerve” is here described. The engraved plates—by Daniel Berger, Christoph

Benjamin Glassbach, and J. G. Kütner (the first two cited by Choulant)—are based on drawings by Johann Bernhard Gottfried Hopfer, who was responsible for the drawings in one of Sommerring's books (see Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, edited by Frank, 310).

"In the second half of the eighteenth century the most remarkable anatomical illustrations were copper engravings showing in great detail the anatomy of a particular body system: the arteries, the nerves, the lymphatics, and so on. . . . The work of J. G. Walter is here taken to exemplify this classical, elegant period of precise anatomy, which reached a high level in the German states in the period from 1770 to 1800. . . . [Walter] went to Berlin to work under the elder J. F. Meckel at the Medical-Surgical College. He learned injection techniques from N. Lieberkühn. Appointed second professor of anatomy in 1762, he took the senior chair in 1774 . . . when Meckel died. . . . During his career, Walter worked also towards creating a museum of anatomical and other preparations, collected from a total of 8000 dissections he is said to have made. . . . Walter's papers on various anatomical subjects . . . were collected in *Observationes anatomicae*, 1775 [offered here]" (Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body: European traditions of anatomical illustration*, 356-58 [p. 361 reproduces a plate from Walter's book]).

Heirs of Hippocrates 1015. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:835.

Important summary by a famous Boston surgeon

92. WARREN, Jonathan Mason. Recent progress in surgery. The annual address delivered before the Massachusetts Medical Society, May 25, 1864. Boston: David Clapp, 1864. Original printed wrappers. *Inscribed in unidentified hand:* "With the respects of the Author." A very good copy. \$850

Collation: 84 pp.

First edition of an address to the Massachusetts Medical Society "which summarizes well the status of surgery immediately preceding the antiseptic era" (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1265).

Warren was a prominent Boston surgeon now remembered as one of the founders of the specialty of plastic surgery in the United States (in the book offered here plastic surgery is reviewed on pages 42-47).

Warren's address occupies pages 3-76 of this book. On pages 77-84 appear obituaries of recently deceased members of the Society.

See Garrison-Morton 5743.3 and 5745; McDowell, *Source book of plastic surgery*, 460-66.

"An elegant yet manageable work in folio with large, nearly life-size plates" illustrating the pathology of bone

93. WEIDMANN, Johann Peter. De necrosi ossium. Frankfurt: Andrea, 1793. Contemporary marbled boards (corners repaired), new morocco spine and leather spine label. Modern engraved bookplate (Ex

libris Richard M. Wegner). Preliminary leaves foxed, thereafter light, mainly marginal, foxing. A very good copy. \$2500

Folio. Collation: [6], 60 pp., 15 engraved plates, each with original tissue guard.

First edition of an early work on the pathology of bone, particularly noteworthy for the fine plates depicting examples of disease. This book—which is inexplicably unnoticed in the literature dealing with the history of the development of knowledge of diseases of bone—precedes James Russell’s *Practical essay on a certain disease of the bones termed necrosis* (Edinburgh, 1794), published with six plates in octavo format (see Garrison-Morton 4307).

“Weidmann’s focus on a special topic enabled him to produce an elegant yet manageable work in folio with large, nearly life-size plates whose printing he had arranged in advance at his own expense. . . . Weidmann focused on bone necrosis and the process whereby dead bones are separated and regeneration occurs. After some introductory remarks on bone formation and the correct understanding of bone necrosis, Weidmann identifies three stages in this process: in the first inflammation, pain, swelling, and fever are persistent; in the second the dead part loosens, the inflammation declines, the tumor decreases, pus comes out, and the bone appears naked and dry; lastly, the disease declines and the loosened part is detached” (Melli, *Visualizing disease: the art and history of pathological illustrations*, 68 [plate 11 is reproduced on p. 69])

In the preparation of this book, Weidmann was undoubtedly influenced by Soemmerring, referred to in the foreword as a friend. The fifteen large—in some cases nearly life-size—and handsome detailed plates are the work of Georg Joseph Cöntgen, the son of the famous German engraver Heinrich Hugo Cöntgen who practiced his craft in Mainz. The younger Cöntgen later established himself in Frankfurt as both an engraver and a painter. I have not found a record of further medical illustrations by him. The omission of this monograph from the standard histories of orthopedics appears unwarranted given the quality of the engravings which nicely depict the peculiarities of necrotic bone. Baas describes Weidmann as a surgeon “who distinguished himself as a teacher, surgical investigator, judicious practitioner and bold operator. He is well known, among other things, for a treatise on necrosis [offered here], translated into French by Jourdan” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 669).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:879-80.

First monograph devoted to the anatomy of the ligaments
Twenty-six fine engraved plates

94. WEITBRECHT, Josias. *Syndesmologia sive historia ligamentorum corporis humani*. St. Petersburg: Typographia Academicæ Scientiarum, 1742. Contemporary vellum (lightly soiled; rear vellum turn-in slightly warped). Outer edge of front flyleaf frayed. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box. \$3750

Quarto. Collation: [28], 276 pp., 26 folding engraved plates.

First edition of Weitbrecht’s monograph on the anatomy of the joints, the first

comprehensive atlas devoted to this topic and a landmark of particular importance in the development of orthopedics.

“The rare Latin edition of Weitbrecht’s chief work, *A description of the ligaments of the human body*, [is] one of the most significant treatises on ligaments and one of the first attempts to describe the ligaments as a unit of anatomy. Many similar descriptions were repeated in detail in the middle of the nineteenth century by anatomists who were apparently not aware that Weitbrecht was the first to describe them. Ligaments in the knee joint that bear the eponyms of Wrisberg, Humphry, Robert, and perhaps others, were originally well described by Weitbrecht” (Hagelin, *Kinetic jottings*, 84).

The twenty-six folding copperplates depict in fine detail the anatomy of the joints.

Weitbrecht was a German anatomist who spent his career in St. Petersburg. In his list of physicians from this period who distinguished themselves in anatomy, Baas singles out Weitbrecht for his “famous treatise on syndesmology” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 695).

Garrison-Morton 396.1; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 859. See Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 221; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:886-87.

A “great book on the head” by “one of the most celebrated physicians of the seventeenth century”

95. WEPFER, Johann Jacob. *Observationes medico-practicæ, de affectibus capitis internis & externis. Nunc demum publici juris redditæ studio & opera nepotum, Bernhardini Wepferi . . . et Georgii Mich. Wepferi, M.D. Scaphusii [Schaffhausen]: Joh. Adam Ziegler, 1727.* Original (?) unlettered pastepaper boards (a bit worn). Uncut. Signature on title (J. J. Waldkirch); ink stamp on title verso (Bibl. Publ. / Basileensis). A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box.

\$2850

Quarto. Collation: engraved portrait of Wepfer by D. Seiler, [30], 984, [40] pp., engraved plate (at ninth preliminary leaf). Title in red and black.

First edition, published posthumously, of Wepfer’s previously unpublished writings on the internal and external diseases of the head. Wepfer was a Swiss anatomist and “one of the most ingenious physicians of his time” (Haberling, *German medicine* [Clio medic series], 36). Wepfer was “one of the most celebrated physicians of the seventeenth century, whose interest was attracted particularly to diseases of the head” (Long, *History of pathology*, 87).

Much of this book consists of 222 case histories, based where possible on autopsy findings to support the original clinical diagnosis. The cases include reports on a variety of disorders including apoplexy, the cause of which Wepfer was the first to identify as due to cerebral hemorrhage. Wepfer’s landmark discoveries about the etiology of apoplexy were published in his *Observationes anatomicae, ex cadaveribus eorum* (Schaffhausen, 1658 [Garrison-Morton 4511.2]). The main text is preceded by a biographical sketch by the anatomist, and Wepfer’s former student, Johann Conrad Brunner. There is a comprehensive index at the back.

Wepfer was physician for Schaffhausen and never held an academic position, but

his published research brought him a European-wide reputation, as well as many students. Wepfer was an early advocate for the importance of postmortem dissections. "In 1648, when he became municipal physician at Schaffhausen, he was given the right to perform autopsies and made extremely complex observations, using a novel method that was not taken up again until the nineteenth century. He first followed the evolution of an illness, carefully noting all its symptoms. He completed his investigations upon cadavers. Wepfer later sought to confirm his hypotheses by performing experiments on animals, which he described in reports" (*DSB*, 14:256). Wepfer is also remembered for his contributions to toxicology. Neuburger has suggested that Wepfer's "careful investigation of the nature of apoplexy [was probably] . . . an outcome of his toxicological studies" (*Historical development of experimental brain and spinal cord physiology before Flourens*, 47).

"After Wepfer's death his heirs, B. and G. M. Wepfer, published some of this writings as *Observationes medico-practicæ* . . . (1727 [and offered here]). As a scholarly physician Wepfer made a tremendous contribution to medical treatment and research through his resolute opposition to the influence of dogmatic and traditionalist scientists who stressed ancient texts rather than actual facts" (*DSB*, 14:256). The accompanying biography of Wepfer contains a description of Wepfer's last illness, which "is described by relatives in the 'Memoria Wepferiana' prefacing a posthumous edition of his great book on the head, which records his life, travels, and positions, as well as his final sickness, and concludes with a picture of the great man's aortic trunk from the semilunar valves to the femoral arteries" (Long, 89). The "picture" mentioned in this quoted passage—the sole plate in Wepfer's book—is reproduced by Long on p. 88.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:903; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 80-83.

Most important early English book on pediatric neurology

96. WEST, Charles. On some disorders of the nervous system in childhood: being the Lumleian Lectures delivered at the Royal College of Physicians of London in March 1871. London: Longmans, Green, 1871. Original cloth (small repair at spine top). A very good copy.

\$1500

Collation: [8], 136 pp.

First edition of the third book in English on pediatric neurology and the most important early British contribution by far to this subject.

"The Lumleian Lectures were presented by West in 1871 and published as *Some disorders of the nervous system in childhood*. Lecture one discussed neuralgia and epilepsy. Lecture two was concerned with chorea and paralysis. Lecture three dealt with the disorder and loss of the power of speech plus some discussion of mental and moral peculiarities and their disorders" (Ashwal, *Founders of child neurology*, 162).

West was a pioneer in the early development of the specialty of pediatrics. He is remembered for his landmark pediatric textbook, *Lectures on the diseases of infancy and childhood* (1848), which passed through seven editions and was translated into most

of the European languages. West also founded the Hospital for Sick Children in London.

“The greatest English pediatricist of his time, and perhaps the most genial practitioner of the art who ever lived, was Charles West, of London” (Abt-Garrison, *History of pediatrics*, 89).

West’s book was preceded by monographs in English on child neurology by Walter C. Dendy (London, 1848) and Valentine Duke (Dublin, 1849).

See Ashwal, 159-66; Garrison-Morton 6334.

*“First important English treatise on neurology after Willis”
“Illustrated by remarkably accurate clinical observations”*

97. WHYTT, Robert. Observations on the nature, causes, and cure of the disorders which have been commonly called nervous hypochondriac, or hysteric, to which are prefixed some remarks on the sympathy of the nerves. Edinburgh: printed for T. Becket & P. Du Hondt, London; and J. Balfour, Edinburgh, 1765. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards (edges rubbed). Contemporary ownership notations of “J. Brooke / 1775” and Charles Cameron with his bookplate remounted on front pastedown. Contemporary marginalia on three pages and errata entered by hand on five pages. A little foxing at front and back; repaired tear in one blank margin. A very good copy.

\$3250

Collation: viii, [8], 520 pp.

First edition of “the first important English treatise on neurology after Willis” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 326).

In this book Whytt “attempted to apply his neurophysiological findings [presented in his *Essay on the vital and other involuntary motions of animals*, 1751] . . . to bring order into the various diseases grouped haphazardly as ‘nervous, hypochondriac, or hysteric’” (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 390).

Whytt followed up a statement concerning the necessity of associating these disorders with observable physical conditions with “an excellent survey of the ‘structure, use and sympathy’ of the nerves, illustrated by remarkably acute clinical observations. He divided stimuli into those producing voluntary and involuntary motions, proceeding to consider the sympathy between various organs in the body, in most cases giving excellent examples of somatic or of autonomic reflex activity. The emotions of fear, anger, shame, grief, joy and their bodily concomitants are well described before he passes on to discuss nervous disorders in general” (Leigh, *Historical development of British psychiatry*, 35).

Whytt further “clarified Thomas Willis’ term ‘nervous,’ already in use for over 100 years, and explained such physical phenomena as blushing, lachrimation, and sweating, brought on by emotion or passion, as owing to some change made in the brain or

nerves by the mind or sentient principle. The work [offered here] added significant contributions to scientific medicine" (*DSB*, 14:322).

Garrison-Morton 4841; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 923; Norman 2238. See Comrie, *History of Scottish medicine*, 1:307-9; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 112-19.

One of the most influential early books on the effectiveness of vaccination, and reprinting an eight-page letter from Jenner

98. WILLAN, Robert. On vaccine inoculation. London: printed for Richard Phillips . . . by J. G. Barnard, 1806. Later nineteenth-century half calf, pebbled cloth, red leather lettering piece on spine. Ownership notation on blank leaf at front ("To Marion / March 12, 1953 / Frances Key"). Plates foxed (as usual?). A very good copy. \$3000

Quarto. Collation: iv, 106, liv ["Appendix"], 107-8 pp., 2 color-printed plates with some additional hand-coloring. Pages 107-8, containing "Explanation of the plates," and the two plates, usually precede the appendix.

First edition of one of the earliest books to offer a detailed account of the practice of vaccination, by one of the first physicians to investigate the effects of inoculation.

"A series of observations and experiments, made during the years 1799 and 1800, enabled me to account for the frequent occurrence of pustules after vaccine inoculation, as first conducted by Dr. Woodville, and for some other appearances at that time thought anomalous" (p. 3). The object, then, of Willan's "treatise, composed from minutes made in the course of the last five years, is . . . to exhibit the result of laborious investigation, without reference to controversies.—Though not an inoculator, I have had sufficient opportunities of observing the progress and effects of vaccination, and not being a partisan, I hope, in writing on the subject, that my conclusions will appear unbiased by interest or prejudice" (p. [1]).

Willan's *On cutaneous diseases*, published in four parts during the years 1798-1808, founded the specialty of dermatology in Great Britain; but his interests extended well beyond the classification of skin diseases. He is called by Pusey "one of the founders and notable figures in the public health movement in England. He was greatly interested in smallpox as a public health problem . . . and one of the most powerful supporters of vaccination. Jenner said of his treatise on vaccination [offered here], "You cannot quote a better authority" (*History of dermatology*, 65-66). Pages [i]-viii contain an "extract of a letter from Dr. Jenner" dated 23 February 1806 (LeFanu, *Bibliography of Edward Jenner*, no. 83). The appendix reprints letters and communications from physicians throughout England describing their experiences with vaccination.

See Garrison, *History of medicine*, 416-17; Garrison-Morton 3905 ("modern dermatology may be said to start with Willan").

First large-scale demonstration of the effectiveness of vaccination

99. WOODVILLE, William. Reports of a series of inoculations for the variolæ vaccinae, or cow-pox; with remarks and observations on this disease, considered as a substitute for the small-pox. London: printed and sold by James Phillips and Son, [1799]. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$3500

Collation: [4], 156 pp.

First edition of the first book to document the effects of vaccination on a large number of patients.

Woodville's book begins with an account of a series of experiments involving vaccination. He "inoculated two hundred people with cowpox lymph obtained, fortunately, early in the disease. Many of these inoculations were from person to person. There are detailed notes [in the book offered here] on the cases and a long table giving the patients' names and the number of pustules produced. . . . There may have been some confusion with smallpox, but, at any rate, Woodville did the first major operation of vaccinating a large number of persons, and he supplied lymph to many physicians, including Jenner" (Bloomfield, *Bibliography of communicable diseases*, 457).

Woodville is the most important individual after Jenner in the history of smallpox vaccination. His 1791 appointment as physician to the London Smallpox and Inoculation Hospital at St. Pancras in London led to publication, in 1796, of the first of two projected volumes of his *History of the inoculation of the small-pox in Great Britain*. Volume 2 remained unpublished due to Jenner's introduction of the practice of vaccination (in 1798) and to Woodville's immediate adoption of this new procedure (in place of inoculation). Following an outbreak of cowpox in London, Woodville used some of the infected material for vaccine administered at the Smallpox Hospital. "The results of this action, the first large-scale trial of vaccination, was published in the *Report* [offered here]. . . . Its case histories of two hundred vaccinations, most of which were subsequently tested by inoculation, did much to improve the efficacy of the new practice" (*Oxford dictionary of national biography*, 60:231).

See Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2:345.

Inscribed copy of the final edition of the first Russian military pharmacopeia

100. WYLIE, James. Pharmacopœia casttensis ruthenica. . . . Editio quarta. Petropoli [St. Petersburg]: Carol Kray, 1840. Ca. 1900 cloth-backed marbled boards, new leather spine label, original printed wrappers bound in. *Inscribed by Wylie on the verso of the title page:* "Excellentissimo / Illustrisimo / Domino / a Mandt / ea qua par est, obser- / vantia in pignum obser- / vantiae abtulit / Jacobus Wylie Bart." Ink stamp on front pastedown and p. 50 (Massachusetts College

of Pharmacy Library [library dispersed]). Light stain in lower corners of final eighteen leaves. A very good copy. \$1650

Collation: xviii, 820 pp.

Fourth, and final, edition of Wylie's Russian military pharmacopeia.

This book was the first military pharmacopeia published in Russia. First published in St. Petersburg in 1808, it served for many years as the only authoritative Russian text on this subject. Wylie was responsible for all four editions including the second (1812) and the third (1818). This final, fourth, edition is more than twice the length of the third edition. The composition and indications for use of a large number of botanical and chemical preparations are described. An index follows on pp. [805]-820. The text is in Latin, but each preparation includes, below its Latin designation, the name in Cyrillic.

Hirsch calls Wylie "a brilliant organizer" ("Er war ein glänzender Organisator" (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:1011). Wylie received his medical degree from St. Andrews 1794, but he had already, in 1790, moved to Russia where he soon obtained the post of court physician. He participated in Russian campaigns as a field surgeon and organized the Medical Department of the Ministry of War, oversaw establishment of a Sanitary Department, and prepared this pharmacopeia for military surgeons. Gantt quotes Wylie's statement that for "[m]ore than sixty years I was in the service of four monarchs of Russia, and every commission bestowed on me I performed with real ardour and steady devotedness" (*Russian medicine* [Clio medica series], 91).

The National Library of Medicine owns a copy of this book (though it is not recorded on OCLC). OCLC locates copies of this edition in the U.S.—all under "book/internet resource"—at College of Physicians, Harvard, Lloyd Library, and New York Academy of Medicine. OCLC fails to record any copies of the first and second editions in the U.S. and only two (Buffalo and Lloyd Library) of the third edition.

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