

# Catalog Ninety-five

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A subject index appears on pages 106-8

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*First textbook of neuropathology, in a German translation preceding the edition published in Edinburgh in 1828*

**I. ABERCROMBIE, John.** Ueber die Krankheiten des Gehirns und des Rückenmarks. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt von Fr[anz] de Blois. Mit einem Anhang über Geschwülste im Gehirn von [Christian] Friedr[ich] Nasse. Bonn: Eduard Weber, 1821. Contemporary calf, red leather spine label. Illegible signature on title. A very good copy.

\$1850

Collation: [4], 304, 95, [1] pp.

First edition in German of Abercrombie's landmark papers on neuropathology published in the *Edinburgh medical and surgical journal* during 1818-19 and never collected in an English-language version. This book precedes by seven years Abercrombie's own book-form publication of an apparently revised version of these papers under the title *Pathological and practical researches on diseases of the brain and spinal cord* (Edinburgh, 1828). This 1828 work is now considered the first textbook of neuropathology, though credit should go to the German translation offered here.

After mentioning the two seminal monographs by John Cheyne—on acute hydrocephalus (1808) and apoplexy (1812)—McHenry turns to Abercrombie's famous book. "Another early study [after Cheyne's narrowly specialized works] that may be considered to have originated the development of neuropathology itself was that of John Abercrombie. . . . Abercrombie's pathological studies of the brain appeared originally in the *Edinburgh medical and surgical journal* [in 1818-19]. These were published as a separate monograph entitled *Pathological and practical researches on diseases of the brain and spinal cord* (1828). . . . This work . . . consisted of clinical case descriptions and pathological findings, along with Abercrombie's comments in over 150 cases representing a variety of neurological conditions. . . . Abercrombie's [book] is the earliest definitive work, it stands as a milestone in the development of neuropathology" (*Garrison's history of neurology*, 249).

Comrie states that Abercrombie's writings on pathology—including conditions affecting the brain and spinal cord, the intestinal canal, and the heart—were instrumental in inaugurating the teaching of pathology in Scotland and leading, finally, to the establishment of the first chair of pathology at Edinburgh University (*History of Scottish medicine*, 2:491).

Christian Friedrich Nasse has added a 95-page appendix dealing with growths, or tumors, affecting the brain. Nasse devoted himself to pathological anatomy and the relation of physiology to clinical medicine. He was one of the first physicians in Germany to employ the microscope for diagnostic purposes. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:325.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Cleveland Health, National Library of

Medicine, and University of Illinois/Chicago.

See Comrie, 2:489-91; Garrison-Morton 2285.2 (noting this German translation in the annotation); McHenry, 249-51, 380, 381, 402, 426, 431.

*“Classical studies on plague”*

**2. [ALBRECHT, Heinrich; MÜLLER, Hermann Franz; and GHON, Anton.]** Über die Beulenpest in Bombay im Jahre 1897. Gesamtbericht der von der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien zur Studium der Beulenpest nach Indien entsendeten Commission. 2 vols. in 3 (as issued). Vienna: Kaiserlich-Königlichen Hof- und Staatsdruckerei . . . in Commission bei Carl Gerold's Sohn, 1898-1900. Original cloth with printed wrappers mounted (as issued) on upper and lower covers and spine. A very good set. \$875

Collation: vol. 1: [4], xiii, [3], 276, [4] pp., 5 plates, 36 folding tables; vol. 2: [4]. 227-580 pp., 14 plates (first 5 reproducing photographs, each with tissue guard); vol. 3: [8], [581]-827 pp., 6 plates.

First edition of the authors' highly important report on the bubonic plague in Bombay in 1897. The “classical studies on plague are those of H. Albrecht and A. Ghon . . . handsomely illustrated with photographs and reproductions of microscopic preparations” (Bloomfield, *Bibliography of communicable diseases*, p. 57 [citing the text contained in volumes 2-3]).

Volume 1, pp. 1-226 (part I of this work), contains Müller's “Klinische Untersuchungen über die Beulenpest in Bombay, 1897” (“Clinical studies of the bubonic plague in Bombay in 1897”) which he completed prior to his death in 1897 from accidental infection by a specimen of plague material. Müller and two assistants from the Institute of Pathology in Vienna studied the plague firsthand at Bombay, returning with plague material for further study. Accidental contamination in the Vienna laboratory led to the death of Müller and two others, and the report was completed by Albrecht and Ghon. Lesky calls Müller's contribution his “scientific bequest” and quotes Nothnagel's statement that “With these clinical observations [Müller] built himself a monument which will keep his name forever alive in our science” (*Vienna medical school*, 290).

“Albrecht and Ghon succeeded in proving that rats as well as guinea pigs could be immunized by repeated pretreatment with weakly virulent plague strains. . . . [The complete study contains] a treasure of anatomic, histologic, and experimental observations on animals . . . [and] became that era's standard work on the plague” (Lesky, 521).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Duke, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, Stanford, and University of California/Berkeley.

*Vegetable diet sanctioned by medical men!*

**3. ALCOTT, William Andrus.** Vegetable diet: as sanctioned by medical men, and by experience of all ages. Boston: Marsh, Capen & Lyon, 1838. Original embossed brown cloth. Foxing; tiny piece torn from one blank outer edge. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: xi, [1], 276 pp.

First edition of Alcott's defense of vegetarianism and an important contribution to the health reform movement despite the comparatively few individuals prepared to adopt a diet without meat.

In "the late 1830s [Alcott] supplanted [Sylvester] Graham as commander of the health reform forces. One of the most prolific self-help writers of the 19th century, Alcott contributed an 1838 volume titled *Vegetable diet* [offered here], specifying in his subtitle that vegetarianism was 'sanctioned by medical men and experience of all ages'; it was intended, in short, to show that science corroborated morality" (Whorton, "Historical development of vegetarianism," *American journal of clinical nutrition* 59 [1994]:1105S). In his preface Alcott stated that "it was my [original] intention simply to show the safety of a vegetable and fruit diet, both for those who are afflicted with many forms of chronic disease, and for the healthy. But I soon became convinced that I ought to go farther, and prove its superiority over every other. This I have attempted to do—with what success, the reader must and will judge for himself" (p. vii).

Alcott at first devoted himself to elementary school teaching and reform, but the onset of what may have been tuberculosis induced him to study medicine. "His idea was to gain a knowledge of physiology and the laws of health that would aid his usefulness in his own profession [of education]" (*Dictionary of American biography*, 1:142). Informal medical study was followed by regular attendance at lectures at Yale Medical School from which he received a diploma to practice medicine and surgery. He briefly returned to teaching, but the return of ill-health compelled him to turn to less strenuous activities. He began publishing books on education and later medical topics. "Essay after essay, volume after volume passed from his pen, all preaching the betterment of education and the importance of healthy living. . . . To one interested in the influence of Alcott's medical training upon his career, the medical writings are the most interesting. While written almost exclusively for the lay reader, with a view to popularizing the laws of health, they nevertheless give an excellent insight into the keen medical mind of the writer" (*ibid.*, 143).

Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 48. See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:10.

*Wonderfully preserved copy of the second comprehensive monograph on plastic surgery*

**4. AMMON, Friedrich August von, and BAUMGARTEN, Moritz.** Die plastischen Chirurgie nach ihren bisherigen Leistungen: kritisch Dargestellt. Berlin: G. Reimer, 1842. Original printed boards. Unopened. A little light dampstaining in blank margins of a few leaves.

A nearly fine copy, contained in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box.

\$6500

Collation: xxvi, 310 pp.

First edition, in exceptional condition (as if it had just come off the press!), of this landmark treatise on plastic surgery, the second comprehensive monograph on the subject, preceded only by Zeis' *Handbuch* (1838).

In their detailed study of the new specialty of plastic surgery, the authors reviewed the accomplishments of this branch of surgery for the first time. Ammon in particular "exercised a tremendous influence on the plastic surgery of his time. His friendship with Dieffenbach induced him to make great contributions to plastic surgery, both through his critical reports and his publication of new methods, especially for the area of the lips and lids" (Gabka and Vaubel, *Plastic surgery: past and present*, 134).

Zeis, who trained under Ammon and had been influenced by his approach to plastic surgery, noted in his 1863 bibliography of the subject that "von Ammon had already rendered great service to this branch of surgery over a long period of time, by the number of plastic operations which he had carried out—and also by his various papers, particularly on the physiology of transplanted tissue, when he published with Baumgarten in 1842 his *Kritik der plastischen Chirurgie* [offered here]" (Zeis, *Index of plastic surgery*, translated by Patterson, 108).

Garrison-Morton 5744; Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 58; Zeis, *Index*, no. 463.

*Among the earliest favorable notices of Harvey  
on the circulation of the blood*

5. ARGOLI, Andrea. De diebus criticis et de aegrorum decubitu. Padua: Paulum Frambottum, 1639. Contemporary limp vellum (small hole in spine; one corner slightly worn), spine hand-lettered. Largely illegible note on front flyleaf. Repaired short tear in engraved title; a little worming slightly affecting a few side notes; lower portion of front flyleaf renewed. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box.

\$3000

Collation: [32 (including engraved title page)], 93, [1], [2 (blank)], [4], 148 pp.

First edition of Argoli's principal astrological work of particular interest for the early favorable notice of Harvey's recently published account of the circulation of the blood.

Argoli was one of the few early defenders of Harvey and the circulation. While Argoli fails to cite Harvey in his brief discussion of the circulation, the reference is clearly to the latter's recent discovery. According to Pagel, "in this work [that is, the book offered here] the reference to blood circulation is embedded in an introductory exposition of the astral influence on the sublunar world and the microcosmic analogy. . . . Man . . . is believed to be similar to the world, the head corresponding to heaven, set with the stars of the eyes and animated with the fire of the rational soul, [etc.] . . . The veins are rivers, the bones stones and the hair trees. Hence it has been observed by students of the dissection of bodies that the blood moves in a circle . . . : for in this

most perfect course the blood goes round the spaces in the members. This stands to reason: for were the blood on its slow course through the veins not moved in a circle it would be squeezed and dissipated. . . . Argoli continues, that this [circular motion] has been noted by some who have confirmed it with the certainty afforded by the art of dissection; they say there are two openings near the heart obvious to the more observant, through which the blood is spread and enters the heart when the veins are congested with great force or are fixed in a reclining posture” (*William Harvey’s biological ideas*, 60-61).

Argoli’s book—the title of which translates as “Critical days and the laying up of the sick”—is in addition an important source for medical astrology. In his *De diebus criticis*, Argoli “correlates the internal and external parts of the body with the planets and zodiac and provides horoscopes of famous kings, popes, princes, and cardinals” (Semba and Smets, *A perfect vision: catalogue of the William Holland Wilmer rare book collection*, 22). Argoli provides an astrological approach to disease and includes numerous horoscopic diagrams for calculating prognosis. Having accepted the influence of the stars on health, Argoli “maintains that the outcome of disease may be more rationally and evidently investigated by astrological method than by medical art . . . [and he offers instruction on] how to forecast the nature and time of sickness from those superior causes” (Thorndike, *History of magic and experimental science*, 7:123). Thorndike reviews Argoli’s book in some detail (see *ibid.*, 122-24).

Argoli spent most of his career in Padua where he was professor of mathematics and also wrote on astronomy. In his *Pandosion sphaericum* (Padua, 1644), he devoted an entire chapter to Harvey’s discovery but, again, without mentioning Harvey’s name.

Krivatsy 385. See *DSB*, 1:244-45; Pagel, 355 (reproduction of the title page to this book).

### *Early histological photomicrographs*

**6. ASCHOFF, Karl Albert Ludwig, and GAYLORD, Harvey.** *Kursus der pathologischen Histologie mit einem mikroskopischen Atlas. Enthaltend 35 Tafeln.* Wiesbaden: Verlag von J. F. Bergmann, 1900. Original cloth. *Inscribed by Aschoff for [Heinrich] Braun.* A very good copy. \$650

Collation: xix, [1], 340, [74] pp., 35 plates (see below), [20] pp. (ads).

First edition of Aschoff’s atlas of pathological histology.

This is one of the first atlases of pathology to contain photomicrographs. There are a total of twenty-seven plates containing micrographs. The remaining plates are chromolithographs of histological specimens. Garrison includes this book among the principal treatises on pathology from the second half of the nineteenth century (*History of medicine*, 574).

“Aschoff was a descriptive tissue pathologist, whose observations and deductions were derived from gross and microscopic study of tissue retrieved from morbid patients. . . . [He] made many of his contributions in collaboration with pupils from other countries who enjoyed liaison with the professor” (Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 916).

See Garrison, 699. For Aschoff see Garrison-Morton, five citations; Hirsch,

*Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:205. For Heinrich Braun, the recipient of this presentation copy, see Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:164.

*Auenbrugger's biography with a reprint of Inventum novum*

7. (Auenbrugger) CLAR, Conrad. Leopold Auenbrugger, der Erfinder der Percussion des Brustkorbes, geb. zu Graz 1722, gest zu Wien 1809, und sein *Inventum novum*. Nach den besten zugänglichen Quellen gewürdigt. . . . Der Reinertrag ist für die Auenbrugger-Stiftung des vereines der Aerzte in Steiermark (für hilfsbedürftige Collegen, ihre Witwen und Waisen) bestimmt. Graz: Leuschner & Lubensky, 1867. Original green embossed cloth, title in gilt on upper cover (small repair in lower spine). Graz bookbinder's ticket mounted on front pastedown. *Inscribed by Clar for Carl Ferdinand von Arlt*. Ink stamp on frontispiece verso (Prof. Dr. L. Schönbauer, Direktor der I. Chir. Univ. Klinik Wien [followed by his address]). Small stain on frontispiece verso; light foxing. A very good copy. \$500

Collation: lithographed frontispiece (portrait of Auenbrugger), viii, 69, [1] pp.

First edition of a scarce biographical study of Auenbrugger with many references to contemporary physicians.

Clar's book includes a chronology of Auenbrugger's life (pp. vii-viii) and a lecture by the latter before the Medical Society of Styria at Graz, this city being Auenbrugger's birthplace. Clar also prints several letters to him by E. von Lehmann, Auenbrugger's great-grandson. The book concludes with the complete text of Auenbrugger's epoch-making *Inventum novum* (first edition, Vienna, 1761).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, College of Physicians, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Stanford, UCLA, University of Southern California, and Yale.

Carl Ferdinand von Arlt, the recipient of this presentation copy, was a famous ophthalmologist. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:197-99.

*"A genius in searching for defects, a man of inexorable logic"*

8. BABINSKI, Joseph François Félix. Oeuvre scientifique recueil des principaux travaux publié par les soins de J.-A. Barré, [et al.]. Paris: Masson, 1934. Modern cloth, original printed wrappers bound in. Uncut and largely unopened. Light foxing. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: frontispiece (reproduction of photograph of Babinski), vi, 638, [2] pp.

First collected edition bringing together in one large volume Babinski's principal papers including the four cited in Garrison-Morton. The bibliography comprises 288 items.

Babinski was one of the great French neurologists especially remembered for the

eponymous Babinski's sign: "[a]lthough this sign had been reported three years before by E. Remak, it was Babinski who first realized its diagnostic significance. In its simplicity, clinical importance, and physiological implications, Babinski's sign has hardly an equal in medicine" (Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 397). Babinski "was a genius in searching for defects, a man of inexorable logic. . . . [His] whole life work was characterized by absolute honesty and scientific integrity" (*ibid.*, 399).

"A student under Charcot at the Salpêtrière, Babinski founded the neurology service at the Hôpital de la Pitié and contributed extensively to various aspects of neurology" (McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 350).

See Garrison-Morton 3887, 4583, 4589, and 4596.2.

### *Important account of Stokes-Adams syndrome*

**9. BALFOUR, George William.** Clinical lectures on diseases of the heart and aorta. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1876. Original cloth, rebaked, original spine largely preserved. Partly unopened. A very good copy. \$650

Collation: xvi, 428 pp., 24 pp. (publisher's advertisements).

First edition of Balfour's monograph on diseases of the heart. It is one of the major British cardiology textbooks from the second half of the nineteenth century.

In this book Balfour provided an important account of Stokes-Adams syndrome. "Thirty years elapsed before this syndrome was given the clinical importance that it deserved. This occurred with the publication of George Balfour's text on diseases of the heart and aorta in 1876 [offered here]. In the chapter devoted to intermittency and irregularity of the pulse he described a case that had all the earmarks of the syndrome. . . . Balfour . . . was still unaware of the conduction disturbance that was responsible for the intermittency and slowness of the pulse. . . . But he appreciated the gravity of the situation" (Acierno, *History of cardiology*, 346-47).

In this book occurs the first mention of a test for establishing death by examination of the movement of the heart muscles, since called "Balfour's sign."

Garrison-Morton 2779. See Comrie, *History of Scottish medicine*, 2:616; Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 22.

### *Rare landmark in the history of bacteriology*

#### *First statement of the concept of pathologic microorganisms*

**10. BASSI, Agostino.** Del mal del segno calcinaccio o moscardino. Malattia che affligge i bachi da seta e sul modo di liberarne le bigattaje anche le più infestate. Opera del Dottor Agostino Basso di Lodi la quale oltre a contenere molti utili precetti intorno al miglior dei filugelli, tratta altresì delle malattie del negrone e del giallume. 2 vols.

(bound in 1). Lodi: dalla tipografia Orcesi, 1835-36. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Light foxing. A nearly fine copy. \$6000

Collation: vol. 1: xi, [1], 67, [9 (1-4, 7 = blank: see below for text on 5-6, 7-8)] pp.; vol. 2: xiv, 60 pp. Bound in at the back of volume 1 is (1) a leaf with text on the verso headed "Al coltivatori dei bachi da seta" signed in type "Dott. Agostino Bassi." (2) the dedication, on three pages, to Arciduca Ranieri, signed in type by Bassi and dated (also in type) 28 Dicembre 1835. The dedication is apparently unrecorded.

First edition of one of the landmarks in the history of bacteriology. In this rare book Bassi enunciated, for the first, the concept of pathogenic micro-organisms.

Bassi is "justly regarded as the real founder of the doctrine of pathogenic microorganisms of vegetable origin" (Bulloch, *History of bacteriology*, 159). In the course of establishing that silkworm disease was a fungus-caused contagious disorder, Bassi successfully demonstrated for the first time the existence of parasites possessing a capacity to infiltrate the body and produce disease. "By microscopic observations carried out with great difficulty on account of his defective eyesight, Bassi recognized the real agent of 'calcino' as a cryptogamic fungus of parasitic character. . . . Bassi realized that the muscardine disease was transmitted by contact and infected food, He showed that the fungus comes to maturity only after death, and he was of opinion that dissemination occurs from 'seeds' produced by the plant. He made a great many ingenious experiments to determine the manner in which dissemination occurs. . . . With regard to the practical problems of prevention and cure, he stated in the clearest possible manner the principles involved and in a manner formed the basis of all the doctrines on this subject held to-day" (Bulloch, 160-61).

"The first part of the *Del mal del segno* contained a theory proposing that some contagions of plants and animals had their source in the 'germs' of plant or animal parasites, and that possibly certain diseases of man were caused by vegetable organisms. The second part was devoted to practical methods of preventing and eliminating the silkworm disease" (*DSB*, 1:493).

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

"The works of Bassi [offered here] on 'calcino' are evidently exceedingly scarce and the original editions were probably very small" (Bulloch, 161).

*NUC* shows copies at Cornell, National Library of Medicine, and New York Academy of Medicine. OCLC adds a copy in the U.S. at the Mayo Clinic Garrison-Morton 2532.

*"Fundamental studies of spinal cord paralysis"*

**11. BASTIAN, Henry Carlton.** Paralysis: cerebral, bulbar, and spinal. A manual of diagnosis for students and practitioners. London: H. K. Lewis, 1886. Original brown cloth. Bookplate removed; small



label on pastedown of a London bookseller; signature on title (H. Chabot); small sticker on rear pastedown (with ink stamp: K-835-61).  
A very good copy. \$600

Collation: [4], xi, [1], 671 pp., double-page table and 136 text figures, 32 pp. (publisher's advertisements dated January 1890).

First edition of Bastian's important book on spinal cord paralysis.

Prior to this book there did not exist a comprehensive English-language text describing in careful detail the signs and symptoms, as well as diagnosis, of paralysis, a deficiency which Bastian's book was intended to address. Bastian therefore began his preface by describing the object of his monograph to be "an aid to the student or medical practitioner when brought face to face with cases of paralysis of various kinds" (preface, p. [i]). However, the book accomplished far more, being instead an account of everything then known about paralysis based on Bastian's wide knowledge of the contemporary literature. It is, then, the definitive nineteenth-century English book on the subject.

Bastian was one of the principal contributors to late nineteenth-century English neurology, and he was in a unique position to influence its development. He was both a physician to the National Hospital and professor of pathological anatomy at University College Hospital. As "a teacher in this discipline, he gained international recognition for his methods and the sharpness of his intellect" (Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 405). "Not only was Bastian a clinician of note, but he also performed fundamental studies of spinal cord paralysis (1886) [described in the book offered here]" (McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 318).

Garrison-Morton 4570.

### *First surgical text on parotid tumors*

**12. BÉRARD, Auguste, *jeune*.** *Maladies de la glande parotidie et de la région parotidienne. Opérations que ces maladies réclament.* Paris: Germer Baillière, 1841. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, original printed wrappers bound in. Ink stamp on title (Hector Periat).  
Foxing. A very good copy. \$1950

Collation: [4], 314, [2] pp., 4 lithographed plates (1 folding).

First trade edition of the scarce first book on surgery for parotid tumors.

This book "was the first comprehensive treatise of parotid tumors. Bérard presented a workable classification of these tumors based on their gross characteristics, reviewed fifty-two reports of excision which he collected, and presented his technic for operative removal. . . . Injury to the facial nerve was in his mind the only considerable hazard of the operation. Although several of his predecessors had lost patients from hemorrhage, Bérard had learned to control this factor by careful ligation of vessels supplemented by pressure" (Haagensen, "Exhibit of important books . . . illustrating the evolution of the knowledge of cancer," no. 43).

Bérard was professor of surgery at the Faculty of Medicine of Paris responsible for several innovative procedures. Lachaise (in *Les médecins de Paris*, 99-101) provides a laudatory account of Bérard's early career.

NUC shows copies at College of Physicians, Crerar/Chicago, New Hampshire

State Library, and Stanford. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Buffalo, Harvard, and New York Academy of Medicine. OCLC locates copies in the U.S. of the thesis issue—bearing the title *Des opérations que réclament les tumeurs développées dans la région parotidienne*—at Duke, Harvard, and New York Academy of Medicine. The thesis issue has 310 pages and two plates.

Garrison-Morton 3444. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:467-68.

*An “outstanding” book on asthma*

**13. BERKART, Joseph Isidore Bernard.** On asthma: its pathology and treatment. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1878. Original cloth. Uncut. Ink stamp on two pages (Library Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland [library dispersed]). Crease in one leaf without loss. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [iii]-viii, [2], 264 pp., 24 pp. (publisher’s advertisements dated February 1878). Preliminary pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of one of the major nineteenth-century books on asthma.

Berkart’s book contains a comprehensive and detailed account of the etiology and clinical history of asthma. There are in addition chapters devoted to diagnostic indications and treatment. Berkart begins with an interesting 36-page “history” in which he reviews the writings of earlier commentators on this disease. He concluded that asthma came to be recognized as a specific disease or condition only after the advent of percussion and following Laennec’s invention of auscultation as a procedure for making possible precise physical diagnosis. Bloomfield calls Berkart’s account “outstanding” (*Bibliography of selected diseases*, 262).

A second edition was published in 1889 and a third edition in 1911.

Berkart is described on the title page as a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, but he is not cited in Munk’s *Roll*, in Fischer’s *Biographisches Lexikon*, or in the standard histories of medicine.

*Scarce introductory manual for student obstetricians*

**14. BERNSTEIN, Johann Gottlob.** Praktisches Handbuch der Geburtshülfe angehende Geburtshelfer. Nebst einem systematischen, auch französischen und einem deutschen Wortregister. 4 vols. (bound in 2). Frankenthal: im Verlag der Gegelischen Buchdruckerey und Buchhandlung, 1791. Contemporary three-quarter calf, boards, leather lettering piece on each spine. Paper flaw in one blank lower margin in volume 3 (pp. 131/132) with partial loss of a catchword. A very good set. \$1250

Collation: vol. 1: [4], 342, [2 (blank)] pp.; vol. 2: [4], [7]-350 pp.; vol. 3: [4], [7]-320 pp.; vol. 4: [4], [7]-320 pp. Possibly Lacking half-titles.

First edition of a scarce introductory text for medical students or “prospective

obstetricians.”

Bernstein covers all of the topics likely to prove useful to a “budding” practitioner. The relevant anatomy is described together with abnormalities apt to affect a normal pregnancy and delivery. Bernstein also reviews the stages of pregnancy, the presentations of the fetus, and eventual childbirth. Complications are noted, including difficult deliveries and undeliverable infants (and ways to remove the them). He discusses the need for, and respective dangers or potential complications, of both the cesarean operation and symphysiotomy. The entire process of delivery and postpartum care is described, and consideration is given to the treatment of the newborn infant. The comprehensive subject indexes at the end of each volume are in both French and German.

Bernstein was a surgeon and on the faculty of the University of Jena. He was the author of several monographs including a two-volume history of surgery. Bernstein served for a time as surgeon to the court of Weimar.

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:494-95.

### *First French history of Islamic medicine and hygiene*

**15. BERTHERAND, Emile Louis.** Médecine et hygiène des arabes. Études sur l'exercice de la médecine et de la chirurgie chez les musulmans de l'Algérie, leurs connaissances en anatomie, histoire naturelle, pharmacie, médecine légale, etc., leurs conditions climatériques générales, leurs pratiques hygiéniques publiques et privées, leurs maladies, leurs traitement les plus usités, précédés de considérations sur l'état général de la médecine chez les principales nations mahométanes. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1855. Contemporary quarter sheep, marbled boards. Light foxing on a few leaves at front. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: [6], [9]-574, [2] pp.

First edition of the first French history of medicine and hygiene in Islamic countries cited by Garrison-Morton which records only one earlier European book on the subject (Wüstenfeld's *Geschichte der arabischen Aerzte* [Göttingen, 1840]).

Bertherand obtained his medical degree at Strassbourg. He saw service as a military doctor and spent time in Algeria where he acquired direct knowledge of the practice of medicine among the Arabs. He later practiced medicine in Lille.

Garrison-Morton 6503. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:501.

### *“Outstanding work” on cardiac pathology*

**16. BERTIN, René Joseph Hyacinthe.** Traité des maladies du coeur et des gros vaisseaux. Rédigé par J[ean Baptiste] Bouillaud. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1824. Original printed wrappers. Uncut. Ink stamp on

front wrapper, title verso (Boston Medical Library / withdrawn), and two further pages. Corners of a few leaves at front creased. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: xv, [1], [2 (errata)], [xvii]-xlvi, 464 pp., 6 folding lithographed plates, 32 pp. (publishers advertisements dated 1832).

First edition of Bertin's important book on cardiac pathology.

Bertin's *Traité* was instrumental in the development of physical diagnosis, particularly diseases affecting the heart. Among the case reports are several involving mitral stenosis for which Bertin supplied descriptions of the symptoms and post-mortem findings. East refers to Bertin's "admirable accounts of symptoms and autopsies" (*Story of heart disease*, 37). Bertin also discussed congenital heart disease. "Bertin, in his treatise edited by his pupil Bouillaud, which came out in 1824 [and offered here], followed closely Allan Burn's in his classification. . . . Among his cases is one seen by his father of pulmonary atresia and patent ductus arteriosus and a persistent or double arch embracing the traches" (East, pp. 64-65).

Of particular importance is Bertin's influential classification of cardiac hypertrophy as well as his accounts of heart failure. In his "outstanding work [offered here, Bertin] . . . described valvular vegetations and other valvular deformities with special reference to their signs, described the presystolic murmur of mitral stenosis and gave an excellent account of atrophy of the heart" (Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 124).

Bertin's book was edited by Jean Bouillaud who was responsible for some highly important insights on diseases of the heart. Bertin later contributed to Bouillaud's research on rheumatic endocarditis.

Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 373. See East, *History of heart disease*, 84-85, 108.

### *First comprehensive French work on homeopathy*

**17. BIGEL, Gérard Joseph Marie.** Examen théorique et pratique de la méthode curative du docteur Hahnemann nommée homéopathie. 3 vols. Varsovie [Warsaw]: N. Glücksber, 1827. Original printed wrappers (volume 3 spine repaired, small piece torn from front lower wrapper). Uncut and unopened. Light foxing. A very good set enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$2500

Collation: vol. 1: [8], [9]-328 pp.; vol. 2: [4], [5]-324, 335-392, [2] pp.; vol. 3: [6], [5]-176, 178-193, 193-489 pp. Irregular pagination in volumes 2-3 but complete.

First edition of the rare first thorough study in French of the teachings of Samuel Hahnemann on homeopathy.

Volume 1 provides a comprehensive examination of homeopathy with emphasis on its fundamental principles. In volume 2, Bigel deals with the effects of a variety of botanical extracts and minerals on the human body. He adapted these preparations as far as possible to the standards established by Hahnemann. Bigel includes cases treated by him, and he describes the therapeutic regimen he employed in each instance (see p. 205 for "Cures homeopathiques"). In addition, Bigel provides an account of the

obstacles to the reform of medicine along homeopathic lines (“Quels obstacles ont arrêté et arrêtent encore la propagation de la réforme médicale” beginning on p. [109]).

The final volume bears the title “Continuation de examen de l’homéopathie” and is devoted to establishing the efficacy of the purified preparations produced by Hahnemann. The leaf following the title contains, on the recto, “Note de l’editeur,” presumably the publisher,” expressing satisfaction in offering to the public, in this final volume, “le traité complet de la matière médicale pure du Docteur Hahnemann.” On the verso of this leaf, under “Table des médicamens,” appear the names of sixty substances for which Hahnemann had achieved purified preparations.

Bigel received a medical education at Strasbourg. He later established himself as a homeopathic physician in St. Petersburg before proceeding to Warsaw. At Warsaw, he became the personal physician to the Grand Duke Constantine Pavlovich, the czar’s second son. Bigel is not cited by Hirsch in his *Biographisches Lexikon* (which includes some of the early homeopathic physicians).

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

*Presentation copy of the first important  
American book on orthopedics*

**18. BIGELOW, Henry Jacob.** Manual of orthopedic surgery, being a dissertation which obtained the Boylston Prize for 1844, on the following question: “In what cases and to what extent is the division of muscle, tendons, or other parts proper for the relief of deformity or lameness?” Boston: William D. Ticknor, 1845. Original cloth, rebounded, original spine preserved. New endpapers. *Inscribed by Bigelow*: “Dr J. B. S. Jackson / with the respects / of the author.” A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: xii, 211 pp., 6 lithographed plates (one folding) containing a total of 34 figures.

First edition “of the first important work on orthopedics published in the United States” (Peltier, *Orthopedics: a history*, 292).

The *Manual* contains a valuable summary of the author’s experiences and observations over the course of visits with English and French surgeons. In his preface Bigelow mentions several French surgeons whose writings he has consulted, among them Guerin, Bonnet, and Velpeau, as well as Little in England, while in the text he also refers to the work of Dieffenbach. The last two surgeons may have been his principal sources for the operation of tenotomy, which Bigelow discusses in relation to eye surgery (pp. 1-46) and for the treatment of stammering (pp. [47]-63). The remainder of the book is devoted to orthopedic topics including tenotomy (pp. 69-80), clubfoot (pp. [81]-111), torticollis (pp. [112]-126), spine (pp. [159]-182), and congenital dislocation (pp. [188]-196). The plates illustrated mechanical apparatus for use following the operation of tenotomy on orthopedic cases.

Bigelow was one of the principal early American contributors to development of orthopedic surgery in the United States. He was “a major innovator in orthopedic

surgery. [He w]on the Boylston Prize (1844) for his *Manual of orthopedic surgery*, the first comprehensive treatment of the subject in America and a superb summary of the French orthopedic surgery of the day” (Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:64).

Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, no. OR4. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 95-97; Shands, *Early orthopedic surgeons of America*, 21 (illustration of the title page to the *Manual*).

John Barnard Swett Jackson, the recipient of this copy, was a “pioneer Boston pathologist . . . who studied in Paris at a time when modern medicine was just making its entry into the scientific world” (Kelly and Burrage, 640).

### *Important research on metabolism*

**19. BISCHOFF, Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm, and VOIT, Carl.** Die Gesetz der Ernährung des Fleischfressers durch neue Untersuchungen festgestellt. Leipzig: C. F. Winter, 1860. Contemporary three-quarter morocco, marbled boards (edges rubbed). A very good copy. \$750

Collation: [4], 304 pp., 2 folding tables, [2] pp.

First edition of Bischoff and Voit’s highly influential book on nitrogenous metabolism. This book, published soon after the authors’ monograph on the nutrition of carnivorous animals, revised some of the conclusions reached in that earlier publication.

In this study the authors “assumed that the energy released by nitrogenous decomposition during rest is converted into an ‘electromotive force,’ which can be transformed into muscle motion. There is therefore a store of energy available, limited by the amount of nitrogenous matter that decomposes each day. This theory explained why an animal can do only a certain amount of work in a day. . . . The rigor and comprehensiveness of Bischoff and Voit’s investigations quickly won them a leading position in the field of nutrition, and after 1860 their experimental results were features in influential physiological textbooks” (*DSB*, 14:64).

See McCollum, *History of nutrition*, 80, 125.

### *Forty guineas apparatus for treating gout and rheumatism!*

**20. BLEGBOROUGH, Ralph.** Facts and observations respecting the air-pump vapour-bath, in gout, rheumatism, palsy, and other diseases. London: Lackington, Allen, & Co., 1803. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Signature on dedication page (Margaret [illegible] / Cavendish [illegible]); one-word ink correction on p. [144] (see below). Ink stamp on title verso and two further pages (Boston Medical Library [deleted in pencil]). A very good copy. \$650

Collation: engraved frontispiece (illustration of the pump), [6], 150, [2

(publisher's advertisements)] pp.

First edition of the author's description of an "air-pump vapour-bath" for treating gout, rheumatism, and palsy as well as several other disorders.

According to the printed "advertisement" (pp. [142-44]), in 1798 a patent was obtained for the apparatus by "Mr. Smith" who is credited with a considerable investment in time and money while perfecting the device, which can be had by an individual in the country for fifty guineas ("fifty altered in ink to "forty" on p. [144]).

Blegborough's introduction is devoted to a description of the apparatus and to assuring readers that it is effective. Chapters 1-3 deal with its use (a form of hydrotherapy) in treating gout, rheumatism, and palsy, respectively. "General deductions" and the possible advantages of application to other disorders are covered in the final chapter. Blegborough has inserted several cases that have been successful treated with this device.

Blegborough was a London physician.

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

See Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 3:28.

***"A remarkable book"***

***Important descriptions of endocarditis and valvular defects***

**21. BOUILLAUD, Jean Baptiste.** *Traité clinique des maladies du coeur, précédé de recherches nouvelles sur l'anatomie et la physiologie de cet[te] organe. . . . Avec des planches gravées.* 2 vols. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1835. Contemporary quarter morocco, cloth. Traces of pencil erasures in blank margins of five plates. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: vol. 1: xxi, [3], 534 pp., 2 folding engraved plates; vol. 2: [4], 632 pp., 6 folding engraved plates.

First edition of one of the principal textbooks of cardiology from the first half of the nineteenth century and notable for the description of endocarditis. East calls this "a remarkable book" (*Story of heart disease*, 40).

"While endocarditis and valvular defects had frequently been mentioned and described in the past, Bouillaud's account was the most advanced yet to appear. He divided endocarditis into three phases or stages" (Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 124). "In the second volume of Bouillaud's textbook [offered here] there are thirteen cases of his own, admirably described. The pathological account of the three stages of acute endocarditis is very clear" (East, 89).

Bouillaud "did not differentiate between an infective or rheumatic basis for the lesions that he observed at postmortem. He did say that there were two different types of endocarditis but this differentiation was based on the clinical picture rather than morbid anatomy. The type characterized by protracted insidious manifestations was described by him as occurring in individuals with known diseases of the valves, while the more fulminating or acute type was said by him to occur as part of a generalized

septic process . . . with murmurs appearing during the clinical course and being indicative of the development of a valvular defect” (Acierno, *History of cardiology*, 68-69).

Garrison-Morton 2749; Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, 375; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1563; Norman 288. See Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 54; Willius and Keys, *Cardiac classics*, 446-55.

*“First modern work” on the clinical and pathological features of intracranial tumors: an “outstanding clinical treatise”*

**22. BRAMWELL, Byrom.** Intracranial tumours. Edinburgh: Young J. Pentland, 1888. Original green pebbled cloth. Pencil notation on half-title (L. Werner, M.D. / May 1890). A nearly fine copy. \$1850

Collation: [6], [ix]-xiv, [2], 270 pp., [2] pp. (publisher’s advertisements), 116 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of the “first modern work” on the clinical and pathological features of intracranial tumors (McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 404).

“This [book by Bramwell] is the outstanding clinical treatise on intracranial tumors of that early period during the last quarter of the past century when brain surgery had its beginning. Harvey Cushing has recommended that neurologists look in this neglected classic when some unusual clinical condition turns up concerning which information is sought” (Haagensen, “An exhibit of important books . . . illustrating the evolution of the knowledge of cancer,” no. 88).

In his account of the early books on neurological surgery, Greenblatt states that the work of Bramwell (in the book offered here) and of the Americans Philip Combs Knapp and Moses Allen Starr (in their books published in the early 1890s) “included details on preoperative cerebral localization. . . . Their publications also outlined techniques for performing craniotomy as well as discussions of intracranial pathology. They specified indications for surgery, among them the remote effects of trauma. . . . Some of the procedures considered appropriate included evacuation of blood clots and cysts, drainage of excessive cerebrospinal fluid, tumor and abscess removal, and cortical scar excision. Neurotomy and gasserian ganglion excision were recommended for intractable tic douloureux” (*History of neurosurgery*, 160).

This book contains the first description of “the effects of pituitary tumors on the hypothalamus” (McHenry, 319).

Garrison-Morton 4574. See Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 413-17.

*Congenital spinal abnormalities depicted in twenty plates*

**23. BRAUNE, Wilhelm Christian.** Die Doppelbildung und angeborenen Geschwülste der Kreuzbeingegend in anatomischer und klinischer Beziehung. . . . Mit 20 lithographirten Tafeln. Leipzig: Wilhelm



Engelmann, 1862. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Two small holes in title repaired. A very good copy. \$950

Quarto. Collation: viii, 156 pp., 20 lithographed plates (several with multiple figures).

First edition of an important work on comparative teratology. The author—one of the leading German anatomists of the time—has provided a detailed account of congenital abnormalities at the base of the spine.

The plates illustrate the “double formations” and peculiar growths and other conditions described in the text. Among the latter are a variety of tumors and other abnormal appendages—some astonishingly large—as well as spina bifida. The “double formations” referred to in the title consist of such anomalies as two sets of legs. These are depicted in five plates illustrating the condition in animals. The first plate illustrates human twins joined at the lower spine.

Braune gained distinction for the plates which accompanied his books. His *Topographisch-anatomischer Atlas* (Leipzig, 1867) was called “a classical work” by Choulant (*History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 409). Braune also published an atlas of the uterus and fetus (Leipzig, 1872) “superior to any previously published” (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 235). Braune is remembered eponymously by Braune’s “canal” (significant in obstetrics), “muscle,” and “valvule.” Braune was professor of anatomy at Leipzig.

See Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 33; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:685 (under Braune, Christian Ludwig); Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 58-59.

*“Brodie’s Lectures widened the compass of psychological medicine”*

**24. BRODIE, Benjamin Collins.** Lectures illustrative of certain local nervous affections. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, & Longman, 1837. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Signature on blank leaf at front (William Timberlake). Lightly foxed. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: iv, 88 pp.

First book-form edition of a work of considerable significance in the development of psychiatry.

“The publication in book form of these *Lectures* . . . marked a new departure in medical writing both as regards presentation and subject matter. First, instead of the customary method of discussing ‘the history of a particular disease, and of the symptoms by which it is indicated,’ Brodie adopted the novel way of portraying a certain order of symptoms, which, while they have many characteristics in common, may arise from various causes, and require very different modes of treatment. Second, the subject matter itself, the differential diagnosis and treatment of pain and paralysis in the absence of local disease had not before been systematically dealt with. . . . Brodie’s *Lectures* were the first of the many nineteenth century contributions which, opening a new field of psychological observation and treatment, widened from the

outside as it were the compass of psychological medicine” (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 64).

Brodie was one of the leading London surgeons. “His power of diagnosis was great, and he was a distinguished teacher with an elegant and clear deliverance” (Plarr, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons*, 1:146).

*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1385; Norman 346. See Plarr, 1:144-48; Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 374, 377.

*Pediatric dental book by one of “the most distinguished German dentists of the second half of the eighteenth century”*

**25. BRUNNER, Adam Anton.** Abhandlung von der Hervorbrechung der Milchzähne. Vienna: gedruckt und verlegt bey Joseph Kurzböck, 1771. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Foxing. A very good copy. \$3750

Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait), [8], 139 pp.

First edition of a rare book on the dentition of children or, as the title states, “on the eruption of the milk teeth.” This appears to be the first book in German devoted to pediatric dentistry.

According to Brunner, a “milk tooth . . . ought never to be extracted unless there be manifest signs of the presence of the corresponding permanent teeth, or when it is painful or decayed. Badly grown teeth can often be put in order solely by the pressure of the fingers frequently repeated, but if that is not sufficient, one must have recourse to waxed threads or to special contrivances” (Guerini, *History of dentistry*, 315).

Brunner was one of “the most distinguished German dentists of the second half of the eighteenth century” (Guerini, 315). The book offered here is the second of his two books on dentistry. The first, a general introduction to dentistry, was published in 1766.

OCLC locates a copy at Michigan and three copies in the U.S. under “book/internet resource/computer file” (but probably real books!) at Maryland, National Library of Medicine, and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Weinberger, *History of dentistry*, 325.

*Rare book on infant care*

**26. CAILLAU, Jean Marie.** Médecine infantile, ou conseils à mon gendre et aux jeunes médecins, sur cette partie de l’art de guérir. Bordeaux: Lawalle jeune et neveu, 1819. Original blue printed wrappers (small sticker with the numeral 7055 in manuscript mounted on upper wrapper). Barely legible ownership notation on upper wrapper ([illegible] David médecine à Blaye). A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [5], 6-112 pp.

First edition of a rare book, prepared by the author the year prior to his death,

presenting in condensed form his ideas and counsels on treating infant patients. Caillau published at least four additional books. He was, however, unable to produce a complete treatise on the subject of infant medicine, and therefore in lieu of that work he has provided this brief version of his views which he hopes will be useful to young physicians.

The chapters cover the history of "médecine infantile," anatomical and physiological features of the infant during its first year, hygiene, typical diseases of infancy, legal medicine as it relates to infants, popular errors concerning the health and education of infants, and general precepts and observations. Pages 87-103 contain a valuable annotated bibliography of the relevant literature, mostly contemporary but including Hippocrates and Galen.

Hirsch states that Caillau was a well-educated, modest, and active, if somewhat stubborn (Hirsch has "obstinate"!), "character," and that he was the author of numerous papers in many of the medical specialties but had a particular interest in pediatrics. Hirsch cites four books by Caillau but not this one. See *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:799.

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

*Scarce book on fractures illustrated by the author*  
*Camper's anatomical drawings "are all graceful and bold in design"*

**27. CAMPER, Pieter (or Petrus).** *Dissertatio de fractura patellae et olecrani.* The Hague: Isaac van Cleef, 1789. Nineteenth-century German pastepaper boards, illegible spine label. Illegible signature on front flyleaf. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [4], iv, [5]-75 pp., 2 folding engraved plates.

First edition of Camper's posthumously published book on fractures and dislocations, an important contemporary contribution on this subject and noteworthy for the two large folding plates engraved from drawings made by Camper.

This book consists of two parts, the first being a version, revised by Camper, of a 1754 dissertation by Camper's student Jacobus Koole. Entitled "Dissertatio de patellae fractura," it had been originally largely Camper's work. To this paper (pp. 7-62) Camper has added "Dissertatio altera de fractura processus anconnei seu olecrani" (pp. 63-67). This work on fractures, together with the plates, was among Camper's very last writings (he died in 1789). Following his death, his son Adriaan Gilles Camper immediately began to publish his father's unpublished works.

Camper is remembered both for his anatomical and other medical writings and for the illustrations which accompanied many of them. Of the anatomical drawings, Choulant wrote that "[t]hey are all graceful and bold in design and, by sparing use of cross-strokes, are characteristically crosshatched. Especial attention has been paid to a careful differentiation of the tissues" (*History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 285).

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

Garrison-Morton 4409. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:813-15; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 320-24.

*Rare book on homeopathy by the first physician to attempt to reconcile homeopathic principles with allopathic methods*

**28. CASPARI, Carl Gottlob.** Meine Erfahrungen in der Homöopathie. Vorurtheilsfreie Würdigung des Hahnemannschen Systems als Versuch, dasselbe mit den bestehenden Heilmethoden zu vereinigen. Leipzig: C. H. F. Hartmann, 1823. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Foxing. A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: [2], 190 pp.

First edition of the author's first book containing an account of his adoption, and initial successful application, of homeopathy practices.

Caspari here recounts both his experiences with homeopathic remedies and his initial efforts to reconcile Hahnemann's principles with at least some of the established methods of treatment. Caspari's importance in the history of homeopathy arises from the fact that he was the first homeopathic physician to undertake to convince the medical community about the effectiveness of a modified homeopathic regime.

Caspari was the first physician to publish a series of books on the efficacy of homeopathic methods and remedies. Within a comparatively few years—until his apparently unintended self-inflicted death while suffering from fever-induced hallucinations associated with smallpox—he published widely on a range of topics, mostly relating to homeopathic practices. Hirsch credits Caspari with publications that were famous in their time—particularly writings on dietetics—and mentions that Caspari's books continued to be appreciated by homeopathic physicians long after his death (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:848). Bradford supports Hirsch's account, while attributing Hahnemann's distrust of Caspari to the latter's initial efforts to reconcile certain features of homeopathy with allopathic teachings (*Pioneers of homæopathy*, 10-14)

In 1825, Caspari published the first homeopathic dispensatory. During his few remaining years he published additional books including a homeopathic dietetic for domestic use (1826) and a journal of homeopathy (1827). Caspari received his medical education at Leipzig and Dresden. He died at the early age of thirty.

OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. at University of Texas/Galveston. There is also a copy at the National Library of Medicine.

*Fundamental research on anthrax*

**29. CHAMBERLAND, Charles Edouard.** Le charbon et la vaccination charbonneuse d'après les travaux récents de M. Pasteur. Paris: Bernard Tignol, 1883. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards; original printed wrappers bound in. Uncut and unopened. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: vii, [1], 316 pp.

First edition of Chamberland's report of landmark research on anthrax carried out under the direction of Louis Pasteur.

Pasteur and his associates, notably Chamberland and Emile Roux, were responsible

for introducing a vaccination for anthrax, and this research is described in the book offered here. Part 1 contains an account of the etiology of, as well as the treatment for, anthrax. In part 2, Chamberland reviews the record of inoculation for anthrax in France and elsewhere in Europe.

Chamberland was one of Pasteur's principal associates. He is now remembered for contributions to both bacteriology and public health. His important book is cited by Bulloch (*History of bacteriology*, 246, 335) but it is missing from the bibliography in *DSB*.

See Bulloch, 244-46; *DSB*, 3:188-89; Ford, *Bacteriology* (Clio Medica series), 106-8; Garrison-Morton 5169.

*Rare offprint of the initial description of a direct method of graphic recording of blood pressure*

**30. CHAUVEAU, Jean Baptiste Auguste, and MAREY, Étienne Jules.** Appareils et expériences cardiographiques. Démonstration nouvelle du mécanisme des mouvements du cœur par l'emploi des instruments enregistreurs à indications continues. . . . Avec vingt-trois figures. Paris: J. B. Baillière, 1863. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, original green printed wrappers bound in. Uncut. A fine copy. \$3000

Quarto. Collation: [4], 52 pp., 23 figures (illustrations of instruments and reproductions of graphic tracings).

Rare offprint ("Extrait des Mémoires de l'Académie impériale de médecine, 1863, t. XXVI, p. 268 à 319") containing a description of the authors' initial efforts to document the arterial blood pressure. This paper provides the first account of a direct method of graphic recording.

Marey first described a practical recording instrument—what later became known as a sphygmograph—in a three-part paper published in 1860. In subsequent studies carried out with Chauveau, he obtained the first direct recordings of the pulse. The authors' results of their initial research are presented in the paper offered here.

Acierno refers to the authors as "two great French physiologists," one—Chauveau—a veterinarian, the other—Marey—"a brilliant Parisian physician" (*History of cardiology*, 208). "In 1860, [Marey] began an important collaboration with Auguste Chauveau, a professor of veterinarian physiology in Lyon. Together they investigated the timing of the apex impulse in the cardiac cycle" (Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, [143]). The sphygmograph designed by Marey was manufactured by Louis François Breguet, a Parisian manufacturer of scientific instruments (for a description of Marey's device, see Naqui and Blaufox, *Blood pressure measurement: an illustrated history*, 36).

*NUC* records a copy at Yale. OCLC adds a copy in the U.S. at the Bakken Library (but not recorded in Overmier and Senior, *Books and manuscripts of the Bakken*). There is also a copy at the National Library of Medicine.

Garrison-Morton 816 (journal appearance). See Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 178-79.

*The plague in Egypt described by the leading French specialist in the country*

**31. CLOT, Antoine Barthélémy.** De la peste observée en Égypte; recherches et considérations sur cette maladie. Paris: Fortin, Masson, 1840. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$750

Collation: [2], xxiv, 439 pp., 2 hand-colored plates.

First edition of a comprehensive study of the plague in Egypt.

In his account, Clot, or “Clot-Bey,” provided a careful account of the Egyptian plague but, in common with many French physicians, sided with the anticontagionist interpretation which may be traced back to the views of the French doctors, and particularly the military surgeons, when responding to the yellow fever epidemics in the Caribbean during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Clot was a French physician practicing at Marseilles when he received an appointment from the viceroy Mehemed Ali to become the surgeon-in-chief to the Egyptian army, a post he assumed in 1825. During his many years in Egypt—which lasted to 1856—Clot organized the Egyptian public health services and, in 1827, established a medical school near Cairo. He also founded the health services for the army.

See Hirsch for Clot’s lengthy bibliography including numerous publications on communicable diseases and public health in Egypt (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:55-56).

*Collected historical and literary writings of an Italian anatomist*

**32. COCCHI, Antonio.** Opere [title from half-titles (see below)]. 3 vols. Milan: Società Tipogr. de Classici Italiani, 1824. Contemporary quarter morocco (spines gilt), marbled boards. Bookplate in each volume (Bibliothèque de la Famille de Luserna). A nearly fine set. \$950

Collation: vol. 1: engraved frontispiece (portrait of Cocchi), xxxi, [4], 4-461, [3 (3 = blank)] pp.; vol. 2: [8], 475, [5 (2 = Contents; 4 = one-line errata for vol. 1)] pp.; vol. 3: xiii, [1], 624 pp.

First edition collecting Cocchi’s writings, much of it historical and literary.

Cocchi, professor of anatomy at Florence, was possibly the foremost physician-medical historian of eighteenth-century Italy. He was particularly interested in the principal ancient Greek and Roman physicians, and he wrote extensively on their contributions while not neglecting more recent times. He published papers on the history of anatomy (a knowledge of which he insisted was highly desirable in both medicine and surgery), short biographies of recent and contemporary physicians, and literary studies on a variety of topics.

This collection of Cocchi’s papers and short works (most of them published previously) is organized by topic, each volume having its own title, with the word

“Opere” confined to the half-titles. The titles of the volumes are “Discorsi e lettere” (vol. 1), “Dei bagni di Pisa” (vol. 2), and “Consulti medici con un’appendice d’altri scritti in parte inediti” (vol. 3).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:60.

*Influential pathology textbook containing important cancer research by “one of the great teachers of pathology in the nineteenth century”*

**33. COHNHEIM, Julius Friedrich.** Vorlesungen über allgemeine Pathologie. 2 vols. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1877-80. Modern quarter morocco, cloth. Ink stamp on each title (Dr. Senckenborg’sches pathologisch-anatomische Institut). Edges browned; occasional traces of pencil erasures. A very good copy. \$875

Collation: vol. 1: xvi, [2], 691 pp.; vol. 2: xii, 522 pp.

First edition of Cohnheim’s famous textbook of pathology and of great importance in developing knowledge about cancer.

“Cohnheim will always be remembered as one of the great teachers of pathology in the nineteenth century. . . . His *Vorlesungen über allgemeine Pathologie* (1877[-80]) formed the most influential teaching compilation after Virchow’s *Cellular pathology*, and broad as was their range were based to a large extent on the author’s own investigations” (Long, *History of pathology*, 219).

Chapter 7 contains Cohnheim’s theory of the embryonal origin of cancer. He argued that “tumors arise from masses of tissue misplaced during embryonal development. Later on in life these cells begin to develop because of changes in the blood supply. . . . Although the embryonal theory was not wholly new with Cohnheim, he extended and supported it by so much new work that he deserves credit of being its originator” (Haagensen, “Exhibit of important books . . . illustrating the evolution of the knowledge of cancer,” no. 75).

In this book appears Cohnheim’s “important contribution on paradoxical embolism” (Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 180).

Garrison-Morton 2303. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:66-67; Willius and Keys, *Cardiac classics*, 615-19.

*Early classic on auscultation*

**34. COLLIN, Victor.** Des diverses méthodes d’exploration de la poitrine, et de leur application au diagnostic de ses maladies. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1824. Modern cloth-backed marbled boards. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [4], 116 pp.

First edition of one of the classics of auscultation. In this book Collin gave the first description of the peculiar friction sound in pericarditis.

Collin also provided a good early account of the effect of heart disease on the

circulation. “V. Collin in 1824 [in this book], who first described pleural friction, understood well failure of the right ventricle, perceiving that it could not take the blood that came to it. He realized that pulmonary congestion arose so easily because of the structure of the lungs” (East, *Story of heart disease*, 132).

Collin’s book was translated into English in 1825. An American edition appeared in 1829 and a German translation in 1832.

*First English translation of a landmark in cardiology*

**35. CORVISART, Jean Nicolas.** An essay on the organic diseases and lesions of the heart and great vessels. Translated, with notes, by Jacob Gates. Boston: Bradford & Read, 1812. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Foxing; light dampstain in inner corners at front and on a few leaves at back. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: [6], [vii]-xii, [v]-xiv, [15]-344 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition in English of one of the most important books in the history of cardiology. Corvisart was the first to differentiate heart disease and disease of the lungs by means of a clear diagnosis.

Corvisart further “distinguished between cardiac hypertrophy and dilation and emphasized the point that an enlarged heart is a diseased heart. He showed that this was revealed both by clinical means and by postmortem examination. . . . He distinguished between organic and functional disturbances of the heart, separating heart failure into three stages and discussed the relationship of valvular lesions to the development of heart failure” (Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 108).

Garrison-Morton 2737 (Paris, 1806); Austin 548.

*Rare German cardiology text*

**36. CRAMER, Friedrich.** Die Krankheiten des Herzens, nach dem Standpunkte der bisherigen Erfahrung, für den Gebrauch praktischer Aerzte. Cassel: J. C. Kriegers Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1837. Contemporary boards, leather spine label (edges chipped). A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: vi, 151, [1] pp., [2] pp. (publisher’s advertisements).

First edition of a rare early nineteenth-century German textbook of cardiology. The author shows familiarity with the latest developments in the field. In his preface, he mentions Bouillaud, Corvisart, Hope, Kreysig, and Laennec.

The text is intended to acquaint the practitioner with the most recent innovations in diagnostic methods including auscultation and percussion, diseases such as pericarditis and endocarditis, and abnormal physical conditions like hypertrophy. There is a short account of digitalis.

I have been unable to discover anything about the author. He is not mentioned in



Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon*. The title page states that Cramer is a "practicing physician" in Cassel

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

*"America's greatest neurologic atlas of the nineteenth century"*  
*"The photographs are of a superlative order and beauty"*

**37. DALTON, John Call.** Topographical anatomy of the brain. 3 vols. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers, 1885. Original pebbled cloth (volume 1 rebacked, original spine preserved; volumes 2-3, spine ends repaired). Inner hinges repaired on all volumes; in volume 1, small dampstain affecting a few blank lower corners of text leaves and plates; in volume 2, narrow stain along blank lower edges of a few leaves and in lower blank margin of plate 14; in volume 3, lower portions of first two leaves lightly dampstained; dampstaining in lower margins of five plates (1, 9, 12, 16, and 19) and affecting several letters in captions for plate 12 and outline. A good set. \$2500

Collation: vol. 1: [6], 56 pp., 10 heliotype plates and 10 outline plates; vol. 2: iv, [57]-111 pp., 15 heliotype plates and 15 outline plates; vol. 3: iv, [113]-175 pp., 23 heliotype plates and 23 outline plates.

First edition of the finest nineteenth-century American atlas of the brain. Kelly and Burrage call this "a beautifully illustrated atlas of which only two hundred and fifty copies were printed, and copies of which are now [and remain!] highly prized" (*American medical biography*, 288).

Dalton's atlas is considered an outstanding example of a photographically illustrated medical book. It consists of forty-eight "heliotype reproductions of photographs of fresh specimens, prepared by the author, with outline sketches made by Dr. Richard Lennox. The photographs are of a superlative order and beauty, and made from specimens and cross-sections which could not be duplicated out of hand" (Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 409).

"This work by . . . one of America's pioneer physiologists is America's greatest neurologic atlas of the nineteenth century. The plates by the Heliotype Printing Co. of Boston are the largest size found in any mechanical photographic medical work, and the quality of the reproduction is excellent. The pictures are practically life-sized views of the human brain" (Burns, *Early medical photography in America*, 1246).

Dalton received a medical degree from Harvard in 1847. In 1850, he visited Paris and spent time with Claude Bernard from whom he acquired an appreciation of experimental investigations. Dalton taught physiology and pathology (or morbid anatomy) at Buffalo and Vermont before moving to New York and, eventually, obtaining an appointment as professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dalton was the first professor of physiology in America and the first to undertake animal experimentation.

My last copy of this scarce work was offered in catalog 11 (1989).

See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:176-77; Rothschuh,

*History of physiology*, 189 (Dalton “has been considered the first true physiologist of the United States”).

*Rare variant two-volume edition of a landmark in neurology  
by “a remarkable clinical neurologist”*

**38. DEJERINE, Joseph Jules.** *Sémiologie des affections du système nerveux*. 2 vols. Paris: Masson, 1914. Original cloth (spine ends very slightly worn). A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: vol. 1: xxvi, 592 pp.; vol. 2: 593-1212 pp.

First edition of one of Dejerine’s principal works, here present in a rare variant version bound in two volumes in the publishers original bindings with the volumes stamped I and II (the pagination is continuous; volume 2 was published without a title page).

The author, “a remarkable clinical neurologist, separated and classified the assorted neurological disorders that had been previously reported. . . . Dejerine’s greatest contributions . . . are his works on the anatomy of the nervous system (1895-1901) and on clinical neurology (1914 [the book offered here]), both landmarks in the history of neurology which are still used today” (McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 293). “Dejerine was an important contributor to French neurologic literature for 40 years. In teaching clinics his performance was outstanding. The explanation of symptoms and findings disclosed profound anatomical knowledge of the central and peripheral nervous system” (Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 848).

Garrison-Morton 4598; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2118. See Ashwal, *Founders of child neurology*, 209-13; Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 426-30.

*By “one of the most important early workers in cutaneous medicine”*

**39. DEVERGIE, Marie Guillaume Alphonse.** *Traité pratique des maladies de la peau*. Paris: Victor Masson, 1854. Original printed wrappers (small repairs to spine, top slightly worn). Uncut. A good copy. \$750

Collation: [4], xi, [1], 736 pp., 5 chromolithographed plates with additional hand coloring (2 double page [see below]), 32 pp. (publisher’s advertisements dated 15 October 1854).

First edition of one of the principal mid-century French dermatology texts by a man now regarded as “one of the most important early workers in cutaneous medicine” (Shelley and Crissey, *Classics in clinical dermatology*, 76).

Devergie, Biett’s successor at the Hôpital Saint Louis, “made valuable contributions to the understanding of ‘eczema’ . . . , and he was among the first to expand the Willan elementary lesion concept legitimately by demonstrating that there are diseases that are truly ‘composite,’ that is, diseases in which several elementary lesions

coexist or change from one to another” (Crissey and Parish, *Dermatology and syphilology of the nineteenth century*, 58).

According to Ehring, the five plates were printed in color “and coloured in subsequently as well” (*Skin diseases*, 189).

See Garrison-Morton 4044 (description of the eponymously named “Devergie’s disease”); Pusey, *History of dermatology*, 82.

*German edition of journal contributions by Esquirol  
together with critical comments by a leading German psychiatrist*

**40. ESQUIROL, Jean Étienne Dominique.** Allgemeine und spezielle Pathologie und Therapie der Seelenstörungen. Frei bearbeitet von Karl Christian Hille. . . . Nebst einem Anhang kritischer und erläuternder Zusätze von J[ohann] C[hristian] A[ugust] Heinroth. Leipzig: C. H. F. Hartmann, 1827. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Light foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xxii, 647 pp., folding table, 11 lithographed plates (on 6 folding sheets), [2] pp. (ads).

First edition in German of papers by Esquirol that had originally appeared in *Journal général de médecine* and *Dictionnaire des sciences médicales*. These papers were never published in a collected French edition.

This German edition was planned as a textbook to familiarize the German-speaking medical community about Esquirol’s views on the treatment of mental disease. Although not widely known, this book therefore precedes, by eleven years, Esquirol’s famous *Maladies mentales* (1838), widely regarded as the first true textbook of psychiatry. Responsibility for this volume belongs to Heinroth, at this time one of the leading German contributors to the establishment of the specialty of psychiatry. He shared the editorship of the book with Hille and has contributed a 115-page appendix containing critical comments and additions. Heinroth is remembered for his psychiatric textbook published in 1818 and for a book on the medico-legal issues of insanity (1825).

For Esquirol, see Garrison-Morton 4798 and 4929; Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 731-38; McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 401-2; Temkin, *Falling sickness: a history of epilepsy*, 255-58 and passim; Wallace and Gach, *History of psychiatry*, 309-10; Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 390-92. For Heinroth, see Garrison-Morton 1736 and 4926; Wallace and Gach, 323-27; Zilboorg, 470-71.

*The maternal instinct compromised by unacceptable practices!*

**41. EVANS, Elizabeth Edson.** The abuse of maternity. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1875. Original cloth (spine faded, ends repaired). Ink note on blank page at front (“I dont think that y” [never completed!]). A good copy. \$950

Collation: 129, [3 (2-3 = publisher’s advertisements)] pp.

First edition of a critique of morally unacceptable practices which have affected population growth, the main problem being, in the author’s opinion, uninformed women’s abuse of maternity.

In general, the “abuses of maternity”—the plural of “abuses” here warranted—may be classified under two headings, namely, through the rejection of the obligations of maternity (covered on pp. 7-75) and by producing offspring under unfavorable conditions (pp. 79-129). The author has therefore sought to demonstrate the effects of both ignorance and immoral behavior on population growth. Evans’ assumes that “[n]o woman can be considered as having completed her destiny until she has borne a child” and that “however highly she may be prized in private or in public life, she is pitied as one who has either missed, or voluntarily resigned, the dearest privilege of her sex” (p. 8). The “maternal instinct” is accordingly never wanting, merely subverted by such events as a “passion for . . . luxurious ease” or “the pressure of poverty” (p. 9), incidents which may lead to infanticide or abortion or to the use of contraceptives. In the second part of her essay she states that “[t]here are many ways of abusing maternity without resorting to pre-natal murder” (p. 79), among them the production of offspring in uncongenial environments. Evans is particularly distressed to find that “the former principal checks to over-population are fast being removed through the progress of knowledge, while the resources of the earth are continually becoming more limited by man’s encroachment upon its space” (p. 81).

I have been unable to discover anything about the author. Her book is uncommon in my experience, this being the first copy I have handled (since 1983).

OCLC locates twelve copies in the U.S. under “book/internet resource,” making it hard to identify the libraries owning the real book (as some, perhaps all, of them do!).

*Scarce American account of the medical aspects of the Austro-Prussian War of 1866*

**42. EVANS, Thomas Willberger.** Les institutions sanitaires pendant le conflit Austro-Prussien-Italien suivi d’un essai sur les voitures d’ambulance et d’un catalogue de la collection sanitaire Américaine de l’auteur. Paris: Victor Masson, 1867. Original cloth (rear cover lightly discolored), title in gilt on upper cover. Lightly foxed. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [8], 188 pp.

First edition of Evans’ account of the medical facilities—or lack thereof—during the

Austro-Prussian War of 1866.

Evans was an expatriate American dentist who resided in Paris. In Paris, he acquired a reputation as a more than competent dentist, but he is now remembered as the author of two books on the contributions of field hospitals during two wars in which he was personally involved. The book offered here documents the administration, as well as insufficiency, of medical care during the war between Prussia and Austria in which Italy was allied with the former. It was in this conflict that Evans first offered his services, which served as a model for his more extensive contributions during the Franco-Prussian War, described by him in his *History of the American Ambulance established in Paris during the siege of 1870-71* (London, 1873), a book published under his name though prepared—as Evans acknowledged in the preface—by Edward A. Crane, the secretary of the American International Sanitary Commission of Paris which was formed for the explicit purpose of providing assistance to wounded soldiers under the terms of the Geneva Convention. Evans was the president of the Commission.

By “ambulance” Evans meant “field hospital,” and he described in both books not just the American contribution, but the medical aspects of both conflicts including the administration of medical care under conditions that were primitive by “modern” standards. In 1867, Evans published, in addition to this book on the medical history of the Austro-Prussian War, a 32-page pamphlet entitled *Ambulance and sanitary material forming part of a report of class XI, group II, Paris Exposition, 1867* (Paris, 1867).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. (presumably mistakenly under “book/internet resource) at Brown, College of Physicians, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and Yale.

*Fine association copy of one of the classics on cerebral localization*

**43. EXNER, Sigmund.** Untersuchungen über die Localisation der Functionen in der Grosshirnrinde des Menschen. Vienna: Wilhelm Braumüller, 1881. Contemporary quarter cloth, marbled boards. *John Fulton's book label (“Ex Libris John Farquhar Fulton”), inscribed by him: “Ted [illegible] / from one localizer to another / John Fulton Xmas 1937.” Bernhard Naunyn's ink stamp on title.* Later owner's bookplate mounted on front flyleaf (Roy Selby). A very good copy.

\$1500

Collation: vii, [3], 180 pp., 25 chromolithographed plates (4 folding, 19 double page).

First edition of one of the most important works on cerebral localization from the period.

On the basis of discernible effects to behavior and cognition of damage to specific regions of the brain, Exner prepared a “map” of the locations for the corresponding cortical functions, and in support of his findings he provided a catalog of 167 cases that demonstrated cerebral localization in man. Exner “concluded that the cerebral areas under consideration were not sharply delimited from one another . . . and suggested that there was a degree of overlay, and that the specificity of the fields decreases towards their borders” (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 493). Exner is remembered es-

pecially for his attribution of the so-called “writing center” to the second frontal convolution

Garrison-Morton 1413. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:453; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 225, 361.

John Fulton was a neurologist, medical historian, and medical book collector. See Garrison-Morton: numerous citations. Bernhard Naunyn was a leading German pathologist during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. See Garrison, *History of medicine*, 625-26; Garrison-Morton 3634 and 3952.

*Scarce first edition of an influential book on mental health*

**44. FEUCHTERSLEBEN, Ernst von.** Zur Diätetik der Seele. Vienna: Carl Ambruster, 1838. Original printed boards. Minor stains on pp. 41-43. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box.

\$1250

Collation: [8], [ix]-xvi, 150, [2] pp.

First edition of Feuchtersleben's first book, a popular presentation of his ideas concerning the role of the mind in fostering both mental and physical health. The first edition of this small monograph is very scarce.

Personal difficulties influenced Feuchtersleben's approach to maintaining mental health. He concluded that the mind (or “spirit”) was responsible for preventing illness. He therefore adopted a psychological theory of disease, an interpretation which implied the capacity of the mind to affect the physical organism. “Under the influence of the Romantic movement the popular -medical literature of the Enlightenment was thus given a very definite orientation. Feuchtersleben now expected the mind to exercise a decisive influence on the prevention and cure of certain physical diseases. It has not yet been sufficiently recognized that Feuchtersleben, the psychiatrist, largely anticipated ideas which today play a decisive part in American psychiatry under the slogan ‘mental hygiene movement’” (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 153).

“It was Ernst von Feuchtersleben . . . who may be spoken of as the founder of psychosomatic medicine as a systematic discipline; for in his *Lehrbuch der ärztlichen Seelenkunde* [Vienna, 1845] . . . , he gave articulate expression to the principle that man is a psychological totality” (Roback, *History of psychology and psychiatry*, 282).

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

See Alexander, *History of psychiatry*, 144; Garrison-Morton 4929.1; Hunter and Macalpine, *One hundred years of psychiatry*, 951-54 (“an altogether new departure in psychiatric writing”); Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 475, 477, 478

*Classic on spinal cord anatomy*

**45. FLECHSIG, Paul.** Die Leitungsbahnen im Gehirn und Rückenmark des Menschen auf Grund entwicklungsgeschichtlicher Untersuchungen dargestellt. . . . Mit 20 lithographirten Tafeln. Leipzig: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, 1876. Contemporary quarter

morocco (spine ends rubbed), marbled boards. Ink stamp on title (illegible over stamped “annulé”) and one further page. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: xvi, 382 pp., 20 lithographed plates.

First edition of a nineteenth-century classic on the anatomy of the spinal cord and of great importance in elucidating the structure of the pyramidal tract.

In this book Flechsig described the application of his “myelogenetic technique” for the study of the internal structure of the spine. His method “was based on the fact that the fibres in different parts of the developing nervous system receive their myelin sheath at different stages of growth. . . . As in the case of the cerebral cortex . . . , his application of his method to the spinal cord led to many discoveries” (Clarke and O’Malley, *Human brain and spinal cord*, 277-78). “From his work on the pyramidal tract, which he traced from the pre- and postcentral regions, Flechsig concluded that complete function of the corticospinal tracts occurred only after myelination was completed. His studies of myelinogenesis, beautifully illustrated in his works, are one of the milestones in modern neurology” (McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 174, 176).

Garrison-Morton 1410; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2100. See Clarke and O’Malley, 277-80, 857-58; Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 23-27; Meyer, *Historical aspects of cerebral anatomy*, numerous references.

### *Important account of a Western New York typhoid epidemic*

**46. FLINT, Austin, Sr.** Clinical reports on continued fever, based on analyses of one hundred and sixty-four cases; with remarks on the management of continued fever; the identity of typhus and typhoid fever; relapsing fever; diagnosis, etc. To which is added a memoir on the transportation and diffusion by contagion, of typhoid fever, as exemplified in the occurrence of the disease at North Boston, Erie County, N.Y. Buffalo: Geo. H. Derby, 1852. Original brown blind-stamped cloth (spine top repaired). Foxing. A very good copy. \$750

Collation: ix, [1], [9]-390 pp.

First edition of Flint’s important account of diseases associated with fever and of particular significance for the account of a typhoid fever epidemic at North Boston, Erie County in 1843.

“The present book resulted when, at the annual meeting of the New York State Medical Society in 1850, Flint was appointed chairman of a committee to collect information regarding continued fevers, especially typhus and typhoid fevers. . . . In addition to . . . 164 cases [occurring under his own observation and described in a paper published in the *Buffalo medical journal*] . . . other papers by Flint on typhus, typhoid, and relapsing fever are included” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1779). This book contains Flint’s report of a typhoid epidemic in North Boston, New York, which he denied, in his account published in 1845 and in the book offered here, was due to well water. He thereby “just missed an opportunity to point to drinking water as the transmitting

vehicle of [the] epidemic” (Clarke, *Pioneer microbiologists of America*, 40).

Flint was a leading contributor to clinical medicine and author of numerous books and papers. His early career was spent in Buffalo. He later served as a professor of medicine at the University of Louisville before moving to New York City in 1859.

See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:254; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 417-18.

***“First authoritative American book on diseases of the heart”***

**47. FLINT, Austin, Sr.** A practical treatise on the diagnosis, pathology, and treatment of diseases of the heart. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea, 1859. Original cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved. Former owners notes on front flyleaf ([illegible] Buel M.D. / No 14 Columbia St / Utica / N.Y. / 1868) and title and pp. [ix] and [17] (Wales Buel / St. Marys Hospital / Rochester / N.Y. / 1866). A very good copy. \$950

Collation: lithographed frontispiece, xiv, [2], [17]-473 pp., [2], 32 pp. (publisher’s advertisements).

First edition of the “first authoritative American book on diseases of the heart” (Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 351).

Flint was responsible for some notable advances in cardiology and physical diagnosis. He was among the first to employ the binaural stethoscope, he was the first researcher to investigate “the variations in pitch in percussion and respiratory sounds” (in a short monograph published in 1852), and he is today remembered eponymously by the “Austin Flint murmur” “present at the apex beat in aortic regurgitation” (Garrison-Morton 2764). Samuel D. Gross called Flint the “American Laennec.”

See Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 155-57.

***“Best and most comprehensive book on general medicine of its day”***

**48. FLINT, Austin, Sr.** A treatise on the principles and practice of medicine; designed for the use of practitioners and students of medicine. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, 1866. Original sheep (nick in spine top; small repair to upper front joint). Original owner’s pencil note on front flyleaf (Chas Little / Acton Ma / May 1866) and price paid on front pastedown (\$5.60). A very good copy. \$600

Collation: xvi, [17]-867, [1 (blank)], 32 [publisher’s advertisements dated February 1866] pp.

First edition of “a classic in the history of American medicine” (Major, *History of medicine*, 2:760). Flint’s *Treatise* is the most important textbook of medicine by an American published up to this time.

Flint made a special effort in his *Treatise* to substitute for the influential French



anatomic tradition the newer “physiological method and its concomitant diagnostic aids. . . . Flint’s treatise is divided into two parts which are significantly entitled ‘Principles of medicine, or general pathology’ and ‘Practice of medicine, or special pathology.’ The former is, in turn, concerned with ‘anatomical changes in the solid parts of the body,’ ‘morbid conditions of the blood,’ ‘the causes of disease,’ ‘symptomatology,’ and ‘prophylaxis’” (Mettler, *History of medicine*, 457).

Flint’s *Treatise* “was the best and most comprehensive book on general medicine of its day and still provides valuable insight into medicine as it was practiced in the later years of the nineteenth century. The book was popular, widely read, and used as a text in many medical schools” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1781 [second edition, 1867]).

*Important book on the formation of bone*

**49. FLOURENS, Marie Jean Pierre.** Théorie expérimentale de la formation des os. . . . Avec VII planches gravées. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1847. Original printed wrappers. Uncut and unopened. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: viii, 164 pp., 7 folding engraved plates (one partly hand colored).

First separate edition of Flourens’ study of the growth and reproduction of bone.

In this book, Flourens presented his theory of the formation of bones based on his own original research which he has carefully described. Flourens’ experimental observations confirmed Henri Duhamel’s discovery, in the eighteenth century, that the periosteum is itself osteogenic and that bone is therefore formed in the periosteum itself, as Duhamel had previously shown. Flourens also discussed alternative theories of bone formation, and he concluded that John Hunter had apparently been correct when insisting that bone growth was stimulated by a process of absorption and remodeling.

Later important contributions to this subject, by Louis Ollier and William Macewen among others, were greatly influenced by Flourens’ research described in this book concerning the seemingly conflicting interpretations of bone growth. Flourens dedicated his book to Duhamel.

This monograph was first published in *Archives du museum* (Paris), volume 2, and in book form, with other material, as *Recherches sur le développement des os et des dents* (1842).

Flourens was one of the leading French physiologists of his time

See Bick, *Source book of orthopaedics*, 93, 104, 243; Garrison-Morton, four citations; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:548-49; Keith, *Minders of the maimed*, 226, 251; Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 260.

*Leading French neurologist’s critical review of phrenology*

**50. FLOURENS, Marie Jean Pierre.** De la phrénologie et des études vraies sur le cerveau. Paris: Garnier frères, 1863. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards; original printed wrappers bound in.

Uncut. Ink stamp on title verso and two further pages (Boston Medical Library). Foxing; small piece torn from blank lower margin of one leaf (pp. 289/290). A very good copy. \$500

Collation: [12], [9]-304 pp.

First edition of Flourens' critical review of phrenology.

Part I (pp. 9-106) reprints the third edition of Flourens' *Examen de la phrenologie* (1842). In the second part (pp. 109-302), previously unpublished, Flourens deals in considerable detail, and from a disapproving point of view, with Gall's writings on neurology. There is also discussion of wounds and abscesses of the head, and an account of recent developments in neurophysiology.

Flourens was one of the principle nineteenth-century French contributors to development of neurophysiology.

See Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 198-202; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 192-93 and numerous further references.

### *First English book devoted solely to geriatrics*

**51. FLOYER, John.** *Medicina geroconomica: or, the Galenic art of preserving old men's healths, explain'd in twenty chapters. To which is added an appendix, concerning the use of oyls and unction, in the prevention and cure of some diseases. As also a method, from a Florentine physician, of curing convulsions and epilepsies, by external operation.* London: Printed for F. Isted, 1724. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Title leaf lightly stained, small repair at top; light stain in blank lower margins through p. 2; light stain along top edges, touching a few runningheads, through p. 2 and pp. 47-68; paper flaw in blank lower margin of one leaf (71/72). A good copy. \$2500

Collation: xxii, [2], 135, [1] pp.

First edition of the first book by an English physician devoted to the prolongation of life. Floyer's study is considered the first English book on geriatrics.

Floyer "took with him into the life of a practising physician a spirit of research and enquiry, while at the same time retaining the highest respect for the ancients," especially Galen and Hippocrates. He was particularly interested in "reinterpret[ing] Galenic notions in the context of new discoveries" (*Oxford dictionary of national biography*, 20:189). Thus the subtitle to his book on old age—"the Galenic art of preserving old men's healths"—testifies to Floyer's allegiance to the teachings, now modified by later discoveries, of the ancient writers. In addition, "[h]e took much from Bacon [in his *Historia vitae & mortis*, 1623], advised moderation in all things and strongly supported his favorite recipe of hot or cold bathing according to the older person's constitution. Charcot among others looked upon this book as the first modern textbook on geriatrics" (Freeman, *Aging: its history and literature*, 40 [with reproduction of the title page to Floyer's book on p. 41]).

Floyer took his medical degree at Oxford in 1680 and spent his career in Litchfield. Among his earlier books were several of considerable medical importance. They include

*Treatise of the asthma* (1698), *Essay . . . [on] cold bathing* (1702), and *Physician's pulse watch* (2 vols., 1707-10).

Garrison-Morton 1595; Norman 809.

***Rare complete set of the first edition in English of Gall's later version of Anatomie et physiologie du système nerveux***

**52. GALL, Franz Josef.** On the origin of the moral qualities and intellectual faculties of man, and the conditions of their manifestation. . . . Translated from the French, by Winslow Lewis. 6 vols. Boston: Marsh, Capen & Lyon, 1835. Original embossed brown cloth (small repairs to several spine ends). Two ownership notes on front flyleaf of volume 1 ([1] illegible [2] Harold H. Davis / Chelmsford, / Mass. / Nov. 1904). A very good set. \$2500

Collation: vol. 1: lithographed frontispiece (portrait of Gall), engraved title, xi, [1], 342 pp.; vol. 2: engraved title, viii, [13]-326 pp.; vol. 3: engraved title, ix, [1], 316 pp.; vol. 4: engraved title, viii, [13]-284 pp.; vol. 5: engraved title, viii, 321 pp.; vol. 6: engraved title, [4], [vii]-viii, 310 pp.

First edition in English of *Sur les fonctions du cerveau et sur celles de chacune des ses parties* (1822-25), Gall's version—in effect the second edition—of *Anatomie et physiologie du système nerveux* (1810-19), coauthored with Johann Spurzheim and instrumental in introducing the concept of cerebral localization into research on the brain. In his second edition, Gall produced a less costly work by publishing a version in octavo—the first edition was in folio—and by omitting the plates and the anatomical descriptions of the brain and nervous system. Gall retained the physiological discussion and added a volume of replies to critics. The title of this English translation misleadingly recalls his and Spurzheim's phrenological publications.

The engraved title to each volume reads “The phrenological library. Edited by Nahum Capun.” The first few words of the half-title to each volume, on the other hand, are a close approximation of the French original: “On the functions of the brain and of each of its parts: with observations on the possibility of determining the instincts, propensities, and talents, or the moral and intellectual dispositions of men and animals, by the configuration of the brain and head.” Oddly, portions of the text in volume 3 and 4 are in French, that is, they remain untranslated.

Gall's work was of decisive importance in the development of the modern doctrine of cerebral localization. He is “the most important tie in the chain between Thomas Willis and Hughlings Jackson, Broca, Hitzig, Ferrier and all the others who exploited his ideas of cortical parcellation and localization” (Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 34).

OCLC locates a fair number of copies in U.S. libraries, but this complete set is today very uncommon. In addition, early American cloth bindings like those here are seldom met with in such nice condition.

Garrison-Morton 1389 (first edition). See Clarke and O'Malley, *Human brain and spinal cord*, 392-95, 476-80, 598-602, 825-27; Haymaker and Schiller, 31-35;

McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 146-49; Meyer, *Historical aspects of cerebral anatomy*, numerous references.

The translator Winslow Lewis was a Boston surgeon. A student of John C. Warren, he obtained a medical degree in 1822 at Harvard and acquired further medical training in London and Paris. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 742.

### *First survey of disease in Vermont*

**53. GALLUP, Joseph.** Sketches of epidemic diseases in the state of Vermont; from its first settlement to the year 1815. With a consideration of their causes, phenomena, and treatment. To which is added remarks on pulmonary consumption. Boston: T. B. Wait, 1815. Contemporary calf. Contemporary inscription on front flyleaf (\$2.00 / [illegible] / E Hazen). Occasional foxing and browning; several corners creased. A very good copy. \$600

Collation: [4], [v]-viii, [9]-419 pp.

First edition of the first survey of the epidemic diseases common in Vermont during the early nineteenth century.

Gallup's "best work [offered here] . . . involved apparently considerable labor and without doubt represented correctly the views at that day in regard to epidemic diseases" (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 446). Gallup's *Sketches* is the first study of the diseases of a single state.

Gallup played a leading role in the organization of medical education in Vermont. He was associated for several years with the medical school at Castleton following which he spent a year at the University of Vermont before inaugurating a medical school at Woodstock. "He was a commanding figure in the medical profession of Vermont for at least two decades" (*ibid.*, 446).

Austin 809. See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:273-74.

### *Rare Portuguese account of British and Continental asylums*

**54. GOMES, Bernardino Antonio.** Des estabelecimentos de alienados nos estados principaes da Europa. Lisbon: Vincente Jorge de Castro & Irmão, 1844. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards; original plain green wrappers bound in. Uncut. *Inscribed on front wrapper by Gomes*: "To Mrs. & Dr. Burns [spelling?] / o auctor." Contemporary manuscript notes ranging from one word to several in the blank margins of thirty-five pages. Blank outer margins repaired on two leaves (99/100, 101/102); foxing. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: 123 pp., 7 folding lithographed plates depicting floor plans.

First edition of a rare book by a Portuguese physician recording his observations during a European-wide visit to insane asylums. This appears to be, if not the first, then

certainly a very early Portuguese monograph on a psychiatric topic.

Gomes visited institutions in Belgium, France, England, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands, and he describes their administration and organization. He also met many asylum directors whom he mentions in the course of his narrative. In England, he visited Bethlem, Harnwell, and Wakefield, and the floor plans of these hospitals, as well as of some of the Continental facilities, are illustrated in the folding plates.

Gomes studied medicine in Paris, but he is not mentioned in the standard histories of psychiatry. Hirsch gives the titles of Gomes' Paris thesis and another publication by him but fails to cite this book (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:794 [under "Gomez"]).

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

*"The most important contemporary book written in English  
on the cause, symptoms, and treatment of epilepsy"*

**55. GOWERS, William Richard.** Epilepsy and other chronic convulsive diseases: their causes, symptoms, & treatment. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1881. Original cloth. Pencil notation and ink stamp on title and ink stamp on several further pages (Library Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland [library dispersed]). Two corners creased. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [8], [ix]-xiv, 309 pp., 14, [2] pp. (publisher's advertisements dated May 1881).

First edition "of a classic account of epilepsy [and] a book which today is still one of the most important on the subject" (Garrison-Morton).

"Gowers' *Epilepsy and other chronic convulsive diseases*, which appeared in 1881, was the most important contemporary book written in English on the cause, symptoms, and treatment of epilepsy. . . . [John Hughlings] Jackson's experience and views were given considerable attention. . . . Nevertheless, Gowers' approach to epilepsy was different from Jackson's. Gowers tried to cover the subject as a whole rather than limit himself to the areas of personal contribution; he based his discussion on a relatively large number of cases (1,450) which had been under his care, mainly at the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, and throughout the book he analyzed this material statistically" (Temkin, *The falling sickness: a history of epilepsy*, 350-51).

"Gowers gained his knowledge of the nervous system from meticulous observation of symptoms and by the study of the pathological changes that determined them. He was a firm advocate of careful neurological examination. . . . Gowers' contributions to neurology, based on tremendous clinical experience, included the recognition of a number of salient, novel and clinicopathological features of nervous disease, which he described in a number of beautifully written and illustrated monographs" (McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 312).

Garrison-Morton 4818. See Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 441-45.

*“Classic account of the testicle”*

**56. GRAAF, Regnier de.** De virorum organis generationi inser-vientibus, de cliisteribus et de usu siphonis in anatomia. Leyden: Ex Officina Hackiana, 1668. Contemporary vellum, spine hand lettered. Ink stamp on lower outer corner of title (illegible stamp in blue ink over-stamped in black ink “Doublet”). A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: [32 (including engraved title)], 234, [14] pp., engraved portrait and 11 folding engraved plates.

First edition of Graaf’s important book “dealing with the male genital organs and giving especially good descriptions of the vasa deferentia and the spermatic tubules of the testicle” (Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 15-16).

“In 1668, [Graaf]. . . published a classic account of the testicle, which he described as made up of small tubes folded up into lobes. This work also contains an essay on the use of clysters, which were then coming into fashion” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 264). Graaf was responsible for major discoveries in anatomy and physiology by the time of his early death at the age of thirty-two. His final few years were spent at Delft where “he published some remarkable works on the structure of the generative organs” (Foster, *History of physiology*, 152). His book on the male generative organs was fol-lowed in 1672 by a work devoted to the generative organs of females.

Garrison-Morton 1210, *Heirs of Hippocrates* 637; Krivatsy 4909; Norman 922. See Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 704-6.

*First book on the medical applications of the voltaic pile*

**57. GRAPENGIESSER, Carl Johann.** Versuche den Galvanismus zur Heilung einiger Krankheiten anzuwenden Angestellt und Beschrieben. . . . Mit Zwei Kupfertafeln. Berlin: in der Myliussischen Buchhandlung, 1801. Original printed wrappers. Uncut. Two ink stamps on title verso ([1] Ad Bibl. Acad. Land. [2] Abgegeben von der UB München). Blank outer edge of title page frayed. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [2], iv, [3]-256 pp., 2 folding engraved plates.

First edition, in a nicely preserved copy, of the first book on medical electricity to describe in detail the use of Volta’s “pile,” or battery, for treating disease.

Grapengeisser “recommended the use of galvanism in paralysis of the extremities; conditions arising from debility of the optic nerve; and in certain forms of deafness, hoarseness, and loss of voice. He also thought it would resolve inflammation in sciatica and white swelling of the knee, and the use of the pile might prove effective in asphyxia” (Rowbottom and Susskind, *Electricity and medicine*, 51).

Volta invented the eponymously named “Volta’s pile”—better known as the voltaic pile—in 1792, but the first published account did not appear until March 1800, when Volta sent a letter to the Royal Society in London. Volta’s letter sparked great interest, first in England and soon after on the Continent following Volta’s Paris lectures in

November. Grapengiesser was the first to investigate the medical applications of the voltaic pile.

Garrison-Morton 1988.1. See Meyer, *History of electricity and magnetism*, 39-41.

*Presentation copy by “the pioneer throat specialist in America”*

**58. GREEN, Horace.** Observations on the pathology of croup: with remarks on its treatment by topical medications. New York: John Wiley, 1849. Original cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved. *Inscribed by Green:* “Dr. B[enjamin] F[ordyce] Barker with the respects of H. Green.” *Later owner’s ink stamp:* “Library of Dr. A[braham] Jacobi, 110 West 34th St., N.Y.” Small stain in blank upper corners of final ten leaves. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: 4 pp. (publisher’s advertisements), lithographed frontispiece, [2], [ix]-xi, [1], [v]-vii], [1], 115 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition, and a fine association copy, of Green’s second book in which he defended his claim, presented earlier, to having successfully passed an instrument into the trachea.

Green begins by reminding the readers of this book about the medical public’s incredulity at his announcement that he had directly applied “therapeutical agents to the lining membrane” of the larynx and trachea and that in less than two years the practice described by him “has been adopted, not only by distinguished medical men in almost every part of this country, but by the highest medical authority of Europe” (preface, p. [ix]). He concludes his preface by remarking “that this little work, and the practice herein advocated, are commended to the candor of that portion of the profession who have the liberality to admit that improvements in the practice of our art can be made; and the energy and honesty to test such proposed improvements before condemning them” (*ibid.*, p. xi).

Green is remembered as “the pioneer throat specialist in America” (Stevenson and Guthrie, *History of oto-laryngology*, 86). Green was responsible for the first American book on diseases of throat, and he is credited with founding the specialty of laryngology in America.

Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, no. OT2 (with reproduction of the frontispiece). See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 490; Wright, *History of laryngology*, 201-3.

Benjamin Fordyce Barker, the recipient of this inscribed copy, was a leading New York obstetrician. See Kelly and Burrage, 60-61. Abraham Jacobi, a later owner of this copy, established the specialty of pediatrics in the United States. See Kelly and Burrage, 642-43.

*Early French work on pediatric surgery*

**59. GUERSANT, Paul Louis Benoit.** Notices sur la chirurgie des enfants. Paris: P. Asselin, 1864-1867. Contemporary marbled boards,

new morocco spine. Small stain in blank outer margins of four leaves; foxing. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: [iii]-viii, 398 pp., [2] pp. (publisher's advertisements). Pages [iii]-iv = half-title leaf.

First book-form edition (formed from the original eight fascicules) of one of the earliest monographs devoted to pediatric surgery.

The many disorders of children susceptible of surgical repair or relief are listed in the "table alphabétique des matières" (pp. [397]-398). Guersant was prepared to undertake many different kinds of surgical operations for, among other conditions, congenital anomalies, eye disorders, ear and throat diseases, and trauma to bones. Guersant was one of the first European surgeons to pay special attention to the surgical requirements of infants. His lectures on pediatric surgery were begun in 1840 at l'Hôpital des Enfants-Malades in Paris, and this book consists of a résumé of those lectures spanning a period of twenty years. Guersant's series of lectures on surgery on infants represents one of the first attempts at clinical instruction in this branch of surgery.

Guersant was surgeon at l'Hôpital des Enfants-Malades for the period 1833-60. He was the author of numerous papers on the surgical disorders of infants. Hirsch provides a (incomplete?) list of Guersant's writings (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:898). Guersant's father was also a surgeon in Paris.

See Leonardo, *History of surgery*, 277-78.

***"The pioneer psychiatrist of Belgium"***  
***He "deserves to be placed alongside Pinel and Esquirol"***

**60. GUISLAIN, Joseph.** Traité sur l'aliénation mentale et sur les hospices des aliénés. . . . Ouvrage couronné et publié par la Commission de surveillance médicale dans la Province de Nord-Hollande, séant à Amsterdam. 2 vols. Amsterdam: J. Van den Hey et fils, et les héritiers H. Gartman, 1826. Contemporary quarter morocco, marbled boards. Ink stamp on each half-title (Dr. Albert Carrier [and his address in Lyon]). Lightly browned. A very good set. \$4500

Collation: vol. 1: viii, 404, [2 (errata)] pp., 5 engraved plates on 3 sheets; vol. 2: [4], 359, [3] pp., 7 engraved plates (5 folding), folding table.

First edition of a psychiatric landmark. In this book the author—"the pioneer psychiatrist of Belgium" (Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 468)—accomplished in his country what Pinel had earlier done in Paris by promoting humane treatment and by emphasizing the importance of individualized care. His book is of additional significance for the account of asylum architecture and for the plans depicted in the large folding plates.

"Joseph Guislain . . . deserves to be placed alongside Pinel and Esquirol. A Belgian, he might be looked upon as an intellectual and temperamental descendant of Weyer. What Pinel did in Bicêtre and La Salpêtrière a generation earlier, Guislain performed perhaps even with greater success at Ghent, for he had the manacles removed from the



patients hands and introduced humane treatment, taking an interest in each individual case. The title 'liberator of the insane' has often been applied to him as well as to Pinel" (Roback, *History of psychology and psychiatry*, 275-76). The first volume of the *Traité* covers therapy and administrative topics (including the housing of patients). "In the second volume [Guislain] . . . takes up details of hospital arrangement, lighting, heating, baths, and strikes a middle course between somatic methods and psychotherapy" (*ibid.*, 277).

Guislain's *Traité* was written at the request of the Commission de surveillance médicale dans la Province de Nord-Hollande. The Commission had concluded that institutional care for the insane in Holland was far inferior to that in England and France, and Guislain was asked to propose new methods of treatment as well as to recommend changes in the organization of asylums. "In the report, Guislain recommended many forms of treatment for a wide range of conditions ranging from mild depression to the most severe psychoses. Although many of the treatments could never be effective, they were a radical departure from the inhumane methods then in use in the majority of European hospitals for the mentally ill. . . . Directions for constructing asylums are included in his recommendations, along with plans for their arrangement" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1572).

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

*"A remarkable series of observations on the capillary circulation"*  
*Fine association copy of an "outstanding achievement"*

**61. HALL, Marshall.** A critical and experimental essay on the circulation of the blood; especially as observed in the minute and capillary vessels of the atrachia and of fishes. London: Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, (1831). Original cloth-backed boards, rebaked, original spine and printed paper spine label preserved. Uncut. Two ownership notes on front flyleaf ([1] C. S. Sherrington / 1887 [2] R. S. Creed / Oxford / July 3, 1934). Light foxing. A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: [4], [iii]-xviii, 187, [1] pp., 10 lithographed plates each with accompanying leaf of description.

First edition (see below) of one of the landmarks on the circulation of the blood. Hall here described "a remarkable series of observations on the capillary circulation in such membranous structures as the web of a frog's foot, a fish's tail and mesentery" and, in the course of his investigations "clearly distinguished the true capillaries from the arterioles" (Fulton and Wilson, *Selected readings in the history of physiology*, 87-88).

Fishman and Richards consider this book the first (of his two) "outstanding achievements" in physiology. "Marshall Hall's account was the first to distinguish capillaries, arterioles and venules clearly on anatomical grounds. . . . Some observers before him had described frequent large connections between arteries and veins. Hall described in great detail that when he focused his microscope very carefully he could identify vessels at two depths and what seems to be a connection between artery and vein was merely a crossing of the two vessels at different levels without any connection or fusion of their lumina. On the other hand he described for the first time the finer

arteriolo-venular communications known in modern terminology as ‘direct channels’ or ‘throughfare channels’” (*Circulation of the blood: men and ideas*, 362-63).

This book is additionally important for Hall’s enunciation of the principles which should guide physiological research. See O’Connor, *Founders of British physiology: a biographical dictionary, 1820-1885*, 17-18.

There are two imprints for this book. The common imprint (of which OCLC locates eighteen copies in the U.S.) is Seeley & Burnside. OCLC locates three copies in the U.S. of the imprint with Sherwood as publisher.

Garrison-Morton 768.1. See Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, 101-2.

Charles S. Sherrington, a former owner of this copy, shared the 1932 Nobel Prize with Edgar Douglas Adrian “for their discoveries regarding the functions of the neuron” (Schück, *Nobel: the man and his prizes*, 305). Richard Stephen Creed (a later owner) and Sherrington, together with three other British researchers, published *Reflex activity of the spinal cord* in 1932.

### *Clarification of Hall’s earlier writings on epilepsy*

**62. HALL, Marshall.** Essays on the theory of convulsive diseases. Essay I. On the convulsive affections of infants, and especially laryngismus; Essay II. On the convulsive diseases in adults, and especially epilepsy. [London: J. Mallett, 1848.] Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Ink stamp on title (Glasgow University Library [deaccessioned but not stated] on title). A very good copy. \$750

Collation: [6], [7]-71, [1] pp.

First edition of a rare work by Hall devoted mainly to convulsions in children and to epilepsy in adults. The two essays clarify as well as extend the discussion of these topics in Hall’s *Diseases and derangements of the nervous system* published in 1841 (the half-title describes this work as “a supplement to this earlier book”).

Hall located the cause of epilepsy in the medulla oblongata, hypothesizing that the convulsive attack designated “epileptic” was the result of an initial closure of the larynx (hence an episode of laryngismus) provoking a reflex reaction in the medulla. Thus the irritation of the spinal cord produced an epileptic seizure.

*NUC* shows a copy at the National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Bakken and Chicago.

See Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 221-25 (reference to this book on 224 and note 12); McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, numerous references; Temkin, *The falling sickness: a history of epilepsy*, 278-80.

### *Important in the development of cardiology*

**63. HALLER, Albrecht von.** Deux memoires sur le mouvement du sang et sur les effets de la saignée, fondés sur des experiences faites sur des animaux. Lausanne: Marc-Mic. Bousquet, 1756. Contemporary

calf (spine ends repaired). A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: engraved frontispiece, [2], viii, 343 pp.

First book-form edition of Haller's book on the circulation.

This book "is divided into two parts, the first containing 174 pages of deductions which are based on the protocols of the observations collected in part 2 (pp. 175-343)" (Fulton and Wilson, *Selected readings in the history of physiology*, 81 [and plate 15 for reproduction of the title page]). Haller here "supported Harvey in regarding the heart as the sole source of the circulation, but he noted the effect of respiration on the jugular veins" (Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 242). The frontispiece depicts doctors about to perform a transfusion.

The two memoirs mentioned in the title were first published in volumes of the *Commentaries* of the Royal Society of Göttingen in 1754 and 1756 and have been translated by Samuel A. Tissot.

Haller was responsible for important discoveries relating to cardiology. He "described the musculature of the heart accurately and correctly and noted the changes that occurred during systole. He demonstrated the property of irritability of muscles and proved the automatism of the heart, thereby laying the groundwork for the myogenic theory of cardiac activity" (Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 83-84).

*Heirs of Hippocrates* 885.

*A medical bibliographer without a peer!  
"Exhaustive and thorough information"*

**64. HALLER, Albrecht von.** Bibliotheca anatomica, qua scripta ad anatomen et physiologiam facientia a rerum initiis recensentur. 2 vols. Zürich: Orell, Gesner, Fuessli, 1774-77. Modern quarter morocco, cloth. Foxing. A very good copy. \$2950

Quarto. Collation: vol. 1: viii, 816 pp.; vol. 2: [6], 3-870 pp.

First edition of Haller's great bibliography of the literature on anatomy. "In the field of [medical] bibliography . . . he is admittedly without a peer" (Brodman, *Development of medical bibliography*, 69).

During the last years of his life, Haller published bibliographies of botany, anatomy, and surgery, while his bibliography of internal medicine was published posthumously. "In each of these massive compilations the materials are arranged chronologically, each author being given a numbered section, and following his name a brief statement is made of his university and professional connections. His writings are then listed with an accurate transcription of the titles; the place, date, and size of the book are indicated but not the pagination. Following each title, Haller gives a résumé of the contents of the book, usually with critical comment on the author's conclusions and anything about the book he considered novel or interesting. [T]hese summaries [sometimes] run into a page or more of closely printed Latin" (Fulton, *Great medical bibliographers*, 44).

Haller's bibliographies "contain the most exhaustive and thorough information on the writings of all times and all nations in these fields, including also the older

manuscripts and articles pertaining to these subjects, . . . all of them treated with astonishing completeness. The best among these works are those on botany and anatomy [the book offered here], the subjects in which Haller himself accomplished so much” (Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 290).

Garrison-Morton 438; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 892. See Brodman, 65-75; Fulton, 38-45; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:33-35.

*Leading nineteenth-century American surgeon's first book*

**65. HAMILTON, Frank Hastings.** Monograph on strabismus, with cases. Buffalo: Press of Jewett, Thomas & Co., 1845. Original cloth, rebaked, original spine preserved. Signature on front pastedown (Henry Foster / Clifton Springs [see below]). A very good copy.

\$600

Collation: [4], [5]-69 pp.

First edition of Hamilton's first book published after his return from a period of travel in England and on the Continent during 1843-44. Hamilton was one of the principal American surgeons of his time.

Hamilton intended this book as an introduction to the new operation for treating strabismus. Following a brief introduction, he discusses etiology (pp. 7-12), pathology (p. 13), anatomy (p. 14-21), “means employed to restore parallelism without an operation” (pp. 22-24), “surgical operation” (pp. 24-35), “general results of the operation” (pp. 36-39), “occasional remarks” (pp. 39-44), and “other diseases of the eye in which myotomy has been proposed” (pp. 44-49). Pages 50-69 contain case reports. Hamilton refers to the work of British, French, and German surgeons (including Dieffenbach).

Hamilton dedicated this introduction to surgery for strabismus to the students of the Geneva Medical College. Hamilton's career prior to the Civil War was spent in Western New York and later, after Army service, in New York City. He was one of the three founders of the medical department of the University of Buffalo.

Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 982. See Garrison-Morton, three citations; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 519-20.

Henry Foster, probably the first owner of this copy, was the “founder of the extensive popular sanitarium at Clifton Springs, New York” (see Kelly and Burrage, 427-28).

*“First monograph on acute rheumatism”*

**66. HAYGARTH, John.** A clinical history of diseases. Part first [all published]: being 1. A clinical history of the acute rheumatism. 2. A clinical history of the nodesity of the joints. Read to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Bath. Printed by Richard Cruttwell, Bath . . .

for Cadell and Davies, London, 1805. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Faded ink stamp on title (Birmingham Medical Institute (library dispersed)). Lightly browned. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: [2], 168, [2] pp.

First edition of "the first monograph on acute rheumatism" (Garrison-Morton).

Haygarth recognized that "acute rheumatism is chiefly seated in the joints" (p. 34). He deals both with the typical symptoms and the various remedies employed in the treatment of this condition. Pages [93]-122 contain "proofs and illustrations" of the preceding discussion including descriptions of cases, while pp. 124-46 are taken up by "tables" which minutely document the cases handled by Haygarth. The patients are identified by sex and in about half the cases by age, and their symptoms and prior diseases, as well as the "remedies ordered," are briefly noted.

In the second part of his book, Haygarth describes a condition which he believes to be distinguishable from gout and both acute and chronic rheumatism. This rare disorder Haygarth had identified in thirty-four out of 10,549 patients seen by him, all but one being female.

"Dr. John Haygarth . . . of Bath wrote *A clinical history of acute rheumatism* [offered here] (1805), which was the first monograph on this subject. . . . He notes, amongst other points, that the disease tends to attack more males than females, and affects its victims most frequently between the ages of fifteen and twenty years; but, curiously, he does not mention any association between rheumatism and the heart. Equally unexpected is his history of an analogy between the ague (malaria) and acute rheumatism. . . . But science crept in when he based clinical and therapeutic conclusions upon 'a study of 170 personally and carefully observed cases.' This section . . . is couched in quite modern statistical form, paying due regard to criteria of diagnosis and improvement" (Copeman, *Short history of the gout and the rheumatic diseases*, 126).

Garrison-Morton 4492. See Talbott, *Biographical history of medicine*, 467-69.

### *Rare Leipzig pharmacopoeia*

**67. HELLWIG (or HELWIG), Christoph von. (1)** Thesaurus pharmaceuticus, oder Apothecker-Schatz, worinnen nach dem lateinisch-teutschen und teutsch-lateinischen Alphabet diejenigen Stücke, welche in denen Officinis Pharmaceuticis, oder Apothecken vorkommen, und im Gebrauch sind, zu finden; nicht weniger auch, was man vor Praeparata hat, nebst denen beygefügtten Kräfften, Tugenden und Dosibus; Worzu noch der Tax eines jeden Stückes nach dem Leipziger Fuss eingerichtet beygefügt worden. Jedwedem nützlich, sonderl. aber denenjenigen nöthig, welche der edlen Medicin, Apothecker- und Wundarzt-Kunst zugethan. Leipzig: Friedrich Groschuff, 1711. **(2)** Curieuses Reise- und Hauss Apothecken. Leipzig: Hieronymus Philipp Ritschele, 1711. **(3)** Die von einigen schon längst verlangte richtige, bey unterschiedenen ober vielleicht unangenehme

und gehässige Medicinal-Ordnung. Kranckenthal: Jean de la Malade, 1711. *Three works bound in one*. Contemporary vellum (lightly soiled), yapped edges, spine hand lettered. Bookplate mounted on front pastedown (Samuel Sheppard, over stamped Massachusetts College of Pharmacy [library dispersed]); MCP ink stamp on one further page in first work. Contemporary notes on front endpapers. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: (1) engraved frontispiece, [10], 446, [6], [447]-636 pp. Title page printed in red and black. (2) [8], 87 pp. (3) 31 pp.

(1) First edition of a pharmacopeia for pharmacists, physicians, and surgeons giving the names and composition of the preparations in both Latin and German. The second part of this book, with a separate title page (printed in red and black) but with continuous pagination, is titled "Neu-eingerichtetes Lexicon Anatomico-Chirurgicum, worinnen die Lateinisch-Teutsch, und Teutsch-Lateinisch, beyde nach dem Alphabet Anatomisch- und Chirurgische Kunst-Wörter."

Hellwig, a native of Thuringia, studied medicine at Jena and Erfurt, and in 1688 received a license to practice medicine. He was the author of some thirty books.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Bryn Athyn College, Dartmouth, Harvard, and National Library of Medicine.

See Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica*, 1:376 (brief biographical note); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:149-50. Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 1, pp. 94-97, includes a lengthy bibliography of Hellwig's writings (but gives an incorrect date for Hellwig's *Thesaurus*).

(2) First edition of Hellwig's compilation of prescriptions and receipts in German.

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

(3) First edition of a collection of ordinances, or directions, for apothecaries, surgeons, midwives, and other persons practicing medicine. The author is given as J. A. M. L.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Dartmouth and Harvard.

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

*"First complete account of the anatomical peculiarities of the lymphatics"*

**68. HEWSON, William.** Experimental inquiries: part the second. Containing a description of the lymphatic system in the human subject, and in other animals. Illustrated with plates. Together with observations on the lymph, and the changes which it undergoes in some diseases. London: printed for J. Johnson, 1774. Modern quarter calf,

marbled boards. Blank top edges of two leaves repaired. A very good copy. \$4500

Collation: [8], [ix]-xvi, 239 pp., 6 folding engraved plates.

First book-form edition collecting Hewson's previously published papers on the lymphatic system. This volume of Hewson's *Experimental inquiries* contains "the first complete account of the anatomical peculiarities of the lymphatics" (Garrison-Morton).

"The one scientist in the pre-Metchnikov era who stands out in bold relief is William Hewson. . . . Hewson was especially interested in the lymphatic system. His treatise on that subject [offered here] . . . described physiological experiments involving microscopy, both in vitro and in vivo, . . . in a wide variety of animals. . . . Employing dye injection and dissection, he studied the lymphatic vessels of many species and, specifically in humans, the regional lymphatics in most body areas. He proved that lymphatic vessels are not simply extensions of arteries, . . . and studied the anatomy and absorptive function of the veins and lymphatics of intestinal mucosa" (Wintrobe, *Blood, pure and eloquent*, 420). Hewson demonstrated the independence of the lymphatic system by injection experiments using mercury. "Hewson states that the walls of the lymphatics, though thin, are strong, and will withstand a higher column of mercury than the blood-vessels. The lymphatics of fish are injected with mercury . . . from the ventral or abdominal lymphatic trunk, from which the medium passes into the entire lymphatic system. His experiments support the doctrine of the independence of the lymphatics" (Cole, "History of anatomical injections," in *Studies in the history and method of science*, edited by Charles Singer, 2:336).

"The large number of lymphocytes in the blood did lead Hewson to surmise that the physiologic role of the 'solid particles,' as he called them, must be significant; he suggested that they were precursors of red blood cells. Others also held this view. . . . To his credit, Hewson recognized a relationship between the 'solid particles' and the lymphatics, the spleen, and the thymus. He believed that these structures represented a unified system and that the thymus was an auxiliary to the system. In this he anticipated observations made 200 years later" (Wintrobe, *Hematology: the blossoming of a science*, 470).

Garrison-Morton 1102; Norman 1069 (vols. 1-2); Russell, *British anatomy 1525-1800: a bibliography*, no. 409; Wintrobe, *Blood, pure and eloquent*, 420-21.

*"One of the first 'text-books' of electrocardiography"*

**69. HOFFMANN, August.** Die Elektrographie als Untersuchungsmethode des Herzens und ihre Ergebnisse, insbesondere für die Lehre von den Herzregelmässigkeiten. . . . Mit 293 Abbildungen im Text und 3 Tafeln. Weisbaden: Verlag von J. F. Bergmann, 1914. Original cloth. Ink stamp on front flyleaf (Sanatorium "Stefanie" / (Dr. Binder) / Marano). A very good copy. \$650

Collation: viii, 340 pp., 3 folding plates reproducing electrocardiographic tracings, 293 text illustrations.

First edition of "one of the first 'text-books' of electrocardiography" (Burch and

DePasquale, *History of electrocardiography*, 129).

In this book Hoffmann describes research begun some six years earlier. “Hoffmann began clinical and experimental studies with the electrocardiograph in 1908. His interest was primarily in the arrhythmias. Although his work was overshadowed by that of Sir Thomas Lewis, he made many early contributions to the understanding of clinical electrocardiography” (Burch and DePasquale, 82-83). Hoffmann was responsible for some important findings, chief among them the first electrocardiographic recording of ventricular fibrillation. “The first electrocardiogram from a patient with ventricular fibrillation was obtained by Augustus Hoffmann in 1911. . . . The record published by Hoffmann in 1911 showed the episode of ventricular fibrillation to occur at the end of a period of paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia” (*ibid.*, 160 [see also 147]).

Hoffmann specialized in cardiology and published extensively on this subject. He spent much of his career at Leipzig.

See Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:646-47.

*“Better proof of the meaning of circulatio in our context is afforded by the work of Caspar Hofmann”*

**70. HOFMANN, Caspar (or Kaspar).** De thorace, ejusque partibus commentarius tripartitus. In que discutuntur praecipua, quae inter Aristotelem & Galenum controversa sunt. Frankfurt: typis & sumptibus Wecheliorum, apud Danielem & Davidem Aubrios & Clementem Schleichium, 1627. Modern calf (antique style). Manuscript note and ink stamp on title (Medical Society of London). Browned (heavily on some leaves); blank outer corners of first four leaves slightly worn. A good copy. \$3750

Folio. Collation: [8], 101, [1] pp. Lacking the final leaf N4 (blank).

First edition of a highly important book in the history of development of Harvey’s theory of the circulation of blood. In his *De thorace*, Hoffman rejected the Galenic doctrine of interventricular pores before Harvey and included numerous references to Cesalpinus.

In *De thorace* (“On the chest”), Hofmann followed the teachings of Cesalpinus who failed to receive credit in *De motu cordis* but whose doctrines figures prominently in Hofmann’s writings which Harvey read. Indeed, in *De motu cordis*, Harvey quoted from Hofmann’s commentary on Galen (Frankfurt, 1625), and he presumably was familiar with *De thorace*, published the year prior to his own famous book. “Perhaps even better proof of the meaning of *circulatio* in our context is afforded by the work of Caspar Hofmann—an important figure in the history of Harvey’s discovery and one of the few contemporaries quoted in Harvey’s book. Hofmann follows Cesalpinus closely. . . . Here it will suffice to quote from his work *On the chest* [offered here] which preceded Harvey’s *De motu* by one year.

“Hofmann rejected with great emphasis and finality the interventricular pores of Galen. They do not exist, either in cattle or in man. If they did exist and were used for a simple percolation of blood from the right ventricle to the left, where should the



blood be refrigerated? The difficulties raised by Galen's doctrine can in Hofmann's opinion only be removed by recognising a dual function of the pulmonary artery: (a) its primary purpose, the transference of blood from ventricle to ventricle, a *circuit* (*ambitus*) which also accomplishes its refrigeration and (b) the alimentation of the lung.

"Proof of the transference of the blood through such a process of *circulation*—to use the language of *Chymists*—lies in the great size of the vessel. . . . Another proof is its substance. As its function is the driving out of blood, this could not work without pulsation particularly as it operates against a gradient—hence it could not be less strong than the aorta" (Pagel, *William Harvey's biological ideas*, 191). Pagel also notes that Hofmann "forms an important figure in the life of Harvey who at one time was even suspected of being a follower of Hofmann, and nothing else" (*ibid.*, 340).

Hofmann acquired a European reputation in part due to his writings on Galen and his editions of Galen's works. All of his books are scarce. The Fye copy, "browned" like the copy offered here, brought \$2422.50 (including premium [and to the trade]) at Bonhams earlier this year (sale 25418, lot 369).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Columbia, Harvard, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, Pennsylvania, University of California/Bancroft, and Yale.

Krivatsy 5912. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:266; Pagel, 196-97, 380 (reproduction of the title page to *De thorace* and noting that this book contains "important references to Aristotle and Casalpinius"); Thorndike, *History of magic and experimental science*, 8:412-13.

### *Important atlas of diseases and malformations of the female pelvis*

**71. HOHL, Anton Friedrich.** Zur Pathologie des Beckens. Zwei Abhandlungen [see below for the title page for the first part facing the general title page given here]. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1852. Modern quarter morocco, cloth. A fine copy. \$1500

Quarto. Collation: [10], [3]-111, [1] pp., 13 engraved plates (numbered I-VIII and I-V and containing a total of 29 figures).

First edition of Hohl's atlas of abnormalities in the female pelvis due to congenital malformations and disease. The text describes in great detail the conditions depicted in the plates, some of which have multiple figures.

Baas states that with this book Hohl "rendered good service to medicine by his labors on the pathology of the pelvis" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1082).

The title given above is taken from the general title page which faces a separate title page for the first part; the title page for the second part appears on p. [67]. The titles for the two parts are: (1) Das schräg-ovale Becken. Seine Entstehung, Erkennung und Einwirkung auf die Geburt; (2) Rhachitis und Osteomalacie. Ihre Identität und Einwirkung auf das Becken und der Geburt.

Hirsch observes that Hohl was one of the outstanding German contributors to midwifery from the first half of the nineteenth century (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:273). Although Hohl published no epoch-making books, his works are distinguished by their thoroughness. Bass states that Hohl "rendered good service to medicine by his labors on the pathology of the pelvis [in the book offered here] . . . [and on] obstetric

examination" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1082).

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

*"Remarkable insight" into angina*

**72. HUCHARD, Henri.** *Maladies du cœur et des vaisseaux: artério-sclérose, aortites, cardiopathies artérielles, angines de poitrine, etc. . . . Avec figures dans le texte et 4 planches chromo-lithographiées hors texte.* Paris: Octave Doin, 1889. Contemporary quarter morocco, marbled boards. Occasional light foxing. A very good copy. \$750

Collation: [4], xvi, 917, [5] pp., 4 chromolithographed plates.

First edition of Huchard's important book on cardiovascular disease. It contains original observations on angina and other disorders of the heart and the circulation.

Huchard's book includes a detailed discussion of coronary heart disease with much on angina pectoris. His "comments in 1889 [on angina in the book offered here] showed a remarkable insight that anticipated current documentation with our highly technological modalities. He suggested that paroxysmal spontaneous episodes of angina could be explained on the basis of spasm superimposed on fixed obstructive lesions. Equally interesting was his speculation that coronary arterial spasm could be induced by the nicotine in tobacco" (Acierno, *History of cardiology*, 303).

Huchard also "recognized quite clearly [in this book] that hypertension can occur without antecedent kidney disease" (Acierno, 323). Huchard also gave here the name to the condition now called "Stokes-Adams disease" (East, *Story of heart disease*, 23). "Huchard, physician to the Necker Hospital, was the foremost teacher [of cardiology] in Paris at the end of the [nineteenth] century and a great authority in angina pectoris and arteriosclerosis. He was a powerful advocate of the coronary theory of angina pectoris" (Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 394 [annotation to Huchard's 1907 book]).

Garrison-Morton 2796. See Bedford, no. 393 (third edition, 1899-1905); Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 197, 391, 400.

*"A classic of the same rank with Virchow's book on postmortem sections"*

**73. HYRTL, Josef.** *Handbuch der praktischen Zergliederungskunst als Anleitung zu den Sectionsübungen und zur ausarbeitung anatomischer Präparate.* Vienna: Wilhelm Braumüller, 1860. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$650

Collation: xx, 762 pp.

First edition of a comprehensive work on dissection by "the most scintillating

anatomy teacher of the nineteenth century” (*DSB*, 6:618).

“Hyrtl’s manual of dissecting [offered here], published in 1860, is a classic of the same rank with Virchow’s book on postmortem sections” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 463). Hyrtl’s early interest in comparative anatomy led to a further interest in topographical anatomy and to an attempt to demonstrate the relevance of anatomy for clinical medicine.

Hyrtl spent most of his career at Vienna where he established a reputation as the “first and greatest teacher of topographic and regional anatomy in the 19th century” (Garrison, 462). “Hyrtl was heir to the Romantic way of thinking. . . . His methods, however, were strictly empirical. His practical mind, intent upon increasing the stock of practical knowledge, found free scope in the affectionate craftsmanship put into the individual object and into the hundreds of thousands of preparations of vessels, bones and auditory organs. In this respect, Hyrtl was a follower of the new exact natural science and a true member of the Rokitansky school” (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 213).

See *DSB*, 6:618-19; Garrison-Morton, four citations; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:361-63; Lesky, 211-17; Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 588-90.

#### *Scarce book on European mineral springs*

**74. JAMES, Constantin.** Guide pratique aux principaux eaux minérales de France, de Belgique, d’Allemagne, de Suisse, de Savoie, et d’Italie, contenant la description détaillée des lieux du elles se trouvant ainsi que la composition chimique, les propriétés médicales et le mode d’emploi de cette sources, suivi de quelques considerations sue les étuves de gaz, et les bains de mer. Paris: Victor Masson, 1851. Contemporary quarter morocco (small repair at spine top), marbled boards. Ownership note regarding acquisition of this copy dated 1869. Foxing. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [4], 523 pp.

First edition of a scarce study of European mineral springs including an analysis of their chemical composition and discussion of their medical properties. This book represents the culmination of James’ researches on this subject.

James first interest was neurology. His medical thesis (1840) was devoted to paralysis, and he edited Magendie’s *Leçons sur les phénomènes physiques de la vie* (4 vols., 1836-39) and *Leçons sur les fonctions de système nerveux* (2 vols., 1839). A visit to Naples with Magendie in 1843, described in James’ *Voyage scientifique à Naples fait avec M. Magendie en 1843* (Paris, 1844), led to works on mineral springs and their composition. While in Naples, James made a special study of the toxic gases emitted from the waters in the vicinity of Mt. Vesuvius which he described in his book. In 1846, he published a report on hydrotherapy based on observations during a trip to Germany. Two later studies, both published in 1853, examined the efficacy of mineral water in treating syphilis and diseases of the chest.

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:415-16; Lachaise, *Les medecins de Paris*, 374-75.

*Early American book on diseases of the chest including heart disease*

75. **KEISER, A. (first name unrecorded)**. A prize essay on diseases of the chest. Lewistown, Pa.: printed by J. W. Shugert, 1835. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards (rubbed). Bookplate (“Almus Olver / his book”). Foxing; one blank corner torn off. A very good copy.

\$650

Collation: [4], [iii]-vii, [10]-129 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of a scarce early American book on diseases of the chest and including on pages 79-91 a discussion of heart disease.

Keiser’s book is addressed to the country practitioner who may be ignorant of the most recent writings on diseases affecting the chest and have no opportunity to learn about the subject from postmortem examinations. “Acknowledging our practical information, on this part of the subject [i.e., dealing with the pathological signs], to be limited, we must be contented with collecting our principal views and opinions from the writings of Corvisart, Senec, Testa, Bertin, Piorry, Arnold, Andril [*sic*: Andral], Laennec, Williams, and others” (preface, p. iv).

*NUC* shows a copy at National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds copies at Buffalo, College of Physicians, Dickinson College, Franklin and Marshall, Pennsylvania State, and Yale.

*English translation of an otological classic*

*“It contains much that is valuable in contrast to his predecessors”*

76. **KRAMER, Wilhelm**. The nature and treatment of diseases of the ear. . . . Second edition of the author’s treatise on chronic deafness, much improved and enlarged. Translated from the German, with the latest improvements of the author since the last German edition. By James Risdon Bennett, M.D.. London: Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1837. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Uncut. Ink stamp on title, five further pages, and plate versos (Library Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland [library dispersed]). Short repaired tear in plate 2; plates foxed. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: xii, 307 pp., 2 folding engraved plates.

First edition in English of *Erfahrungen über die Erkenntnisse und Heilung der langwierigen Schwerhörigkeit* (Berlin, 1833), the author’s most important book and one of the major contributions to otology from the first half of the nineteenth century. This English translation contains “additions with which Dr. Kramer has favored me [i.e., the translator] since the publication of the last German edition” (translator’s preface, p. iv).

“The publications of W. Kramer occupy a special place in the otologic literature of the first half of the 19th century. His work does not copy that of his predecessors. Instead, he attempted to structure otology along his own guidelines based on long years of experience. He defended his views so successfully that for nearly four decades

his teachings were considered authoritative not only in Germany but in England and France as well. . . . Despite the considerable shortcomings of Kramer's work it contains much that is valuable in contrast to his predecessors. It is his symptomatic approach, primarily, that assures the lasting value of his work" (Politzer, *History of otology*, 291).

The second German edition, with a slightly different title, was published in 1836.

Garrison-Morton 3366 (first edition). See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:599-600; Politzer, 291-97; Stevenson and Guthrie, *History of oto-laryngology*, 59-60.

### *First monograph on electrocardiography*

**77. KRAUS, Friedrich, and NICOLAI, Georg.** Das Elektrokardiogramm des gesunden und kranken Menschen. Leipzig: Veit, 1910. Original printed wrappers (small repair at spine top). Uncut and unopened. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: xxii, 322 pp.

First edition of the first comprehensive monograph on the electrocardiograph. Aleksandr Samojloff's 37-page *Electokardiogramm*, the first book-form study of electrocardiography, was published in Jena in 1909.

Kraus and Nicolai were among the first to employ the electrocardiograph in a clinical settings. Willem Einthoven in 1903 was the first to develop an apparatus capable of recording the electrical changes in the heart, and Kraus and Nicolai began their own studies some five years later, becoming the first outside of Holland to work with the new instrument.

Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 525. See Burch and DePasquale, *History of electrocardiography*, 78, 129.

### *Scarce record of German experience with vaccination*

**78. KRAUSS, Georg Friedrich.** Die Schutzpockimpfung, in ihrer endlichen Entscheidung, als Angelegenheit des Staats, des Familien und des Einselnen. Nürnberg: bei Riegel und Wiessner, 1820. Contemporary three-quarter sheep (two corners very slightly worn), marbled boards. A very good copy. \$1650

Collation: xxii, 552, [2] pp., 4 folding tables.

First edition of probably the most comprehensive contemporary record of the spreading use of vaccination for smallpox in the German states.

According to Hirsch, Krauss was one of the first German physicians to vaccinate for smallpox. He appears also to have become acquainted with many of the German physicians who had adopted the procedure, and his book is in part an account of their work. A partial list of these vaccinators is given on pages xii-xiv, and there is much on their activities in Krauss' book. Part 1 contains a year by year account of vaccination in Germany. In part 2, Krauss deals with the procedure itself and discusses complications.

Krauss obtained a medical degree at Erlangen. He continued his studies at Stras-

bourg and Paris, eventually becoming a public health physician in Düsseldorf.

*NUC* shows a copy at National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, UCLA, and University of Texas/Southwestern.

See Hirsch, *Biographischen Lexikon*, 3:608-9.

*Rare thesis issue of the first comprehensive study of duodenal ulcer*

**79. KRAUSS, Julius.** Das perforirende Geschwür im Duodenum. Eine Inaugural-Abhandlung zur Erlangung der Doctorwürde in der Medicin & Chirurgie unter dem Präsidium von Dr. Felix Niemeyer . . . , vorgelegt von Julius Krauss. Tübingen: Ernst Riecker, 1864. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Title page lightly soiled. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [6], [7]-78, [2] pp., 2 engraved plates.

First edition, thesis issue and very rare, of the “[f]irst comprehensive account of duodenal ulcer” (Garrison-Morton).

Krauss provides a thorough review of the literature dealing with duodenal ulcer. A short chapter (pp. [7]-9) on the normal anatomy of the affected area is followed by a lengthy account of the pathological anatomy of the duodenum. He refers to numerous previous writers beginning with Morgagni and demonstrates close familiarity with the literature in German, though he also cites English and French writings on the subject. Krauss reports many cases described in the contemporary and earlier literature on duodenal ulcer and perforation. The two plates depict perforations.

The title page is reproduced in Creutzfeldt, *Meilenstein der Gastroenterologie und Stoffwechselforschung*, 43.

*NUC* and OCLC fail to locate a copy of the thesis issue in the U.S. *NUC* shows copies of the trade edition at Crerar/Chicago, Minnesota, and National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds copies of the trade edition in the U.S. at Alabama, Harvard, New York Academy of Medicine, and Yale.

Garrison-Morton 3461 (trade edition, Berlin, 1865).

*“First detailed account of the nerve endings in muscle”*

**80. KÜHNE, Wilhelm (Willy) Friedrich.** Über die peripherischen Endorgane der motorische Nerven. . . . Mit 5 Kupfertafeln. Leipzig: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, 1862. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Foxing. A very good copy. \$1500

Quarto. Collation: viii, 38, [2] pp., 5 engraved plates.

First edition of the “first detailed account of the nerve endings in muscle” (Clarke and O’Malley, *Human brain and spinal cord*, 75 [with two and a half pages of quotations from this book]). Kühne was the foremost early investigator of this subject.

“While collaborating with du Bois-Reymond in Berlin, Kühne began to study problems of myodynamics, simultaneously applying physiological, microscopical, and chemical methods to arrive at some essentially novel findings. He investigated

histologically the nature of nerve endings (1868 [*sic* 1862]) and found their terminal organs, which exist as motor end plates in warm-blooded animals" (*DSB*, 7:520). The neuromuscular end organ has received the eponymous designation "Kühne's spindle." This book also contains a description of the outer covering of the sheath of the end organ for which Kühne proposed the name "telolemma."

Garrison-Morton 1269. See Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 115; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:627; Rothschild, *History of physiology*, 241-42.

*Scarce Canadian book on domestic medicine*

**81. LACHAPELLE, Severin.** La santé pour tous ou notions élémentaires de physiologie et d'hygiène à l'usage des familles. Suivies du petit guide de la mère auprès de son enfant malade. Montreal: Compagnie d'Imprimerie Canadienne, 1880. Original cloth. Ink stamp on front flyleaf (C. C. Levesque [and address]). A very good copy.

\$650

Collation: [4], iv, 316 pp.

First edition of a scarce Canadian domestic guide to physiology and hygiene and on the care of infants published, the author states, to overcome the misery of widespread ignorance.

The author is described on the title page as "Professeur d'Hygiène à l'Université Laval de Montréal" Lachapelle, the son of a physician, was born in Canada and received his medical degree at Montreal in 1874. He "practiced in Montreal and became a frequent contributor to French-language medical and scientific journals published in Canada. In 1879 he joined the medical faculty of the Université Laval" (Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 2171).

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

*First American edition of the founding work on diseases of the chest*

**82. LAËNNEC, René Théophile Hyacinthe.** A treatise on the diseases of the chest, in which they are described according to the anatomical characters, and their diagnosis established on a new principle by means of acoustick instruments. Translated with a preface and notes, by John Forbes. Philadelphia: James Webster, 1823. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Foxing; one blank corner torn off. A very good copy.

\$1500

Collation: viii, 319 pp., 8 engraved plates.

First American edition of the foundation work on diseases of the chest and their diagnosis.

Laënnec "virtually created the modern science of the respiratory organs and their

diseases. His brilliant descriptions of bronchitis, pneumonia, cancer of the lung and other diseases, have in many respects remained unsurpassed until today” (*Printing and the mind of man* 280). “Laënnec’s contributions to medical terminology were vast, especially in the area of pulmonary disease. . . . He accurately described emphysema, pneumothorax, bronchiectasis, and the auscultatory findings in pulmonary edema. He also described cardiac sounds and murmurs” (Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, 90).

Forbes’ translation was first published in London in 1821.

Garrison-Morton 2673, 3219, and 3614 (Paris, 1819). See Hurst, [89]-90; Leibowitz, *History of coronary heart disease*, 111-12; Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, numerous references.

### *Landmark on the operative treatment for fractures*

**83. LAMBOTTE, Albin.** L’intervention opératoire dans les fractures récentes et anciennes envisagée particulièrement au point du vue de l’osteo-synthèse avec la description de plusieurs techniques nouvelles. Brussels: Henri Lamertin, 1907. Original pictorial green cloth. Engraved bookplate (Ex libris / Docteur R. Rickaert); illegible signature on half-title. Paper flaw in one page (88) with loss of several words. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [4], 220 pp., 254 figures (including, in the numbering, 32 full-page reproductions of photographs of patients and X-rays).

First edition of a scarce book. It is one of the landmarks of twentieth-century orthopedics.

In this famous book, Lambotte established the procedures for the operative treatment of fractures. “It was Lambotte who created the name, the technique and the instruments for this procedure. He reinvented the external fixator and devised bone-clamps, rugines, metal prostheses and a great variety of plates and screws” (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 316).

“Lambotte published his accumulated experience on the treatment of fractures by surgical methods in 1907 [the book offered here], his subtitle introducing the term ‘osteosynthesis.’ . . . He reported on 187 patients with only two deaths due to infection, He believed that open reduction and internal fixation were indicated in cases of displaced, comminuted, and ‘puncture-compound’ fractures as well as fractures complicated by arterial and nerve injuries. To fix the fractures, Lambotte used wire sutures and cerelage, screws, staples, plates, and external skeletal fixation. In patients with diaphyseal fractures, those that were transverse were fixed with a plate and screws or external skeletal fixation; those that were oblique, by cerelage or cerelage in combination with external skeletal fixation. Metaphyseal fractures were fixed with staples, screws, and plates. An integral part of Lambotte’s treatment was the institution of early active, assisted motion” (Peltier, *Fractures: a history and iconography*, 123-24).

The 254 “figures,” or illustrations (32 of which are full-page plates), offer a highly detailed record of Lambotte’s technique together with pre- and post-operative results.



Peltier reproduces the title page (p. 123) and several of the illustrations on pp. 187-88.

Lambotte was a Belgium surgeon who spent most of his career at Antwerp.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Colorado, Columbia, Harvard, Kansas State, National Library of Medicine, Nebraska, New York Academy of Medicine, and UCLA.

Garrison-Morton 4431.1. See Le Vay, 315-18, 590-92; Peltier, 186-88.

*Rare book on Galenic pulse doctrines*

**84. LAVELLI, Jacopo.** De pulsibus ad tyrones, liber et commentarii. In primum librum prognosticorum Hippocratis. 2 parts. Venice: apud Jo Baptistam Ciottum Senensem, 1602. Contemporary vellum (lightly soiled), lettered on upper edge "Jac Lavel: De Pulse." Mostly illegible ownership notation on front flyleaf dated 1646. Title lightly stained in blank outer and upper margins; small stains in some blank margins; small defect in blank outer margins of two leaves in the first part. Lacking Y4 (blank) in the first part and T4 (second colophon leaf) in the second part. A good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box.

\$2250

Quarto. Collation: 4 unnumbered leaves, 87 numbered leaves, 4 unnumbered leaves, 79 numbered leaves. Separate titles for the two parts, each one in red and black. The colophon to the first part (Y3 verso) has "apud Marcum Antonium Zalterium, 1601."

First edition, second issue, of a rare exposition of Galenic pulse doctrines.

Lavelli describes the many theories of the pulse defended during the preceding century. In his account he describes both the different kinds of pulse mentioned in the literature and identifies those associated with disease or suggestive of an underlying abnormality. The basis of all of the competing theories remained Galen, whose writings on the pulse were available throughout the sixteenth century in editions of his collected works and as separately printed books. Lavelli's book "[i]ncludes the Latin version of book 1 of Hippocrates' *Prognostica* translated by Lorenzo Laurenziani and the Latin text, with commentary, of Galen's *De pulsibus and tyrones*" (Krivatsy, note to no. 6711).

Although a substantial book, Lavelli's commentary has escaped the notice of the historians of cardiology. He is not mentioned in any of the standard histories available to me, and he is also missing from Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon*. In his *Storia della medicina Italiana* (3:288), De Renzi cites Lavelli in a long list of contemporary physicians.

OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. of this 1602 issue at the National Library of Medicine (but fails to locate a copy in the U.S. of the 1601 edition).

Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 17 (1602 issue); Krivatsy 6711.

*“Wealth of clinical and gross pathological data” on cancer*

**85. LEBERT, Hermann.** *Traité pratique des maladies cancéreuses et des affections curables confondues avec le cancer.* Paris: J.-B. Bailière, 1851. Contemporary quarter cloth, marbled boards. Foxing; two repaired tears. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: xxvi, 892 pp.

First edition of Lebert's monograph on cancerous and related diseases.

The *Traité* contains a comprehensive record of the author's further researches on cancer, largely based on microscopic studies, first described in his *Physiologie pathologique* (1845). Lebert's "book [offered here] contains a wealth of clinical and gross pathological data which combine to make it perhaps the most comprehensive treatise on cancer in the first half of the nineteenth century" (Haagensen, "Exhibit of important books . . . illustrating the evolution of the knowledge of cancer," no. 47).

"Hannover's affirmative answer to the question of the anatomical specificity of cancer cells was given support in 1845 by Hermann Lebert, who argued that *all* tissue lesions contained cells having visible characteristics more or less specific for the kind of lesion involved. Cancer globules . . . were simply cells in which the 'most striking differences from every other species of cell' are manifest under the microscope" (Rather, *Genesis of cancer*, 109-10).

Lebert was one of the first to employ the microscope to gain a knowledge of the histological changes associated with cancer. His work was a major source drawn on by Virchow when developing his own views on this subject.

See Garrison-Morton 543.1, 2297.1, and 4638; Rather, 115-16.

*First English translation of a classic of neurophysiology*

**86. LEGALLOIS, Julien Jean César.** *Experiments on the principle of life, and particularly on the principle of the motions of the heart, and on the seat of this principle: including the report made to the first class of the institute, upon the experiments relative to the motions of the heart.* Translated by N. C. and J. G. Nancrede. Philadelphia: M. Thomas, 1813. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Foxing. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: folding engraved frontispiece, viii, 328 pp.

First edition in English of *Expériences sur le principe de la vie, notamment sur celui des mouvemens du coeur, et sur le siège de ce principe*, a landmark of neurophysiology and of great significance in the history of development of the concept of cerebral localization. Legallois' book is also of great importance for cardiology.

First, Legallois localized the site of the respiratory center. "For the first time, an area of the brain substance within a major subdivision of the brain and having a specific function had been accurately defined by experiment" (Clarke and Jacyna, *Nineteenth-century origins of neuroscientific concepts*, 246).

Second, Legallois revived the neurogenic theory of the heart's action by concluding "that the spinal cord and sympathetic nerves supplied the stimulus to the power of the

heart and respiration" (Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 252). "Although later investigators disproved some of Legallois' theories, his experiments showed that there was an important relationship between the heart and the nervous system" (Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, 78).

Austin 1139; Garrison-Morton 928 and 1389.2 (Paris, 1812). See Clarke and O'Malley, *Human brain and spinal cord*, 294-96; Huston, *Resuscitation: an historical perspective*, no. 24 (citing this translation); Neuburger, *Brain and spinal cord*, 204-6, 211-15.

*"Introduction of the concept of metabolism"*

**87. LIEBIG, Justus von.** Animal chemistry, or organic chemistry in its applications to physiology and pathology. . . . Edited from the author's manuscript by William Gregory. London: Taylor & Walton, 1842. Contemporary polished three-quarter calf (spine gilt), marbled boards. A very good copy. \$600

Collation: xxiv, 354 pp.

First edition in English of *Die organische Chemie in ihrer anwendung auf Physiologie und Pathologie* (Braunschweig, 1842). The English translation of this classic of physiology was "published almost simultaneously with the German edition" (Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 68).

In this famous book, Liebig described for the first time the chemical changes in the living organism associated with the interaction of respiratory gases and ingested food. He concluded that life depends on a chemical reaction involving oxygen and foodstuffs leading to the formation of metabolic products. "The medical value of this book . . . consists in the clear explanation of the chemical process in respiration (including the importance of oxygen), the introduction of the concept of metabolism, and a classification of subsequent biochemical knowledge" (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 197).

Liebig "was the founder of agricultural chemistry, one of the principal founders of physiological chemistry and the chemistry of compounds, and the originator of laboratory teaching in chemical science" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 472).

The translator William Gregory studied with Liebig in 1835.

Garrison-Morton 677 (Braunschweig, 1842); *Printing and the mind of man* 310b (first edition). See *DSB*, 8:348-49; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:780-81; Rothschild, *History of physiology*, 280-82.

*Presentation copy of the greatest English book on clubfoot  
By "the pioneer of orthopaedic surgery in England"*

**88. LITTLE, William John.** A treatise on the nature of club-foot and analogous distortions; including their treatment both with and without surgical operation. Illustrated by a series of cases and numerous practical instructions. London: W. Jeffs, 1839. Original cloth

(corners very slightly worn), rebacked, original spine largely preserved. Uncut. *Inscribed by Little*: “W. B. Page Esq. / With the Author’s kind Regards.” Page’s bookplate. A very good copy. \$3000

Collation: [16] pp. (publisher’s advertisements), xxiii, [1], [xxi]-lxii, 276 pp, [16] pp. (advertisements).

First edition of “the greatest English classic on the subject [of clubfoot]” (Garrison-Morton).

Little acquired a knowledge of the operation of tenotomy from Louis Stromeyer, who operated on Little for a foot deformity due to poliomyelitis. He subsequently wrote his Berlin doctoral dissertation on the treatment for clubfoot and, returning to London, established himself as an orthopedic surgeon specializing in surgery for clubfoot. His book describes the operation for relief of clubfoot by tenotomy (or section of the tendons) which he had learned from Stromeyer but later modified.

“There can be no doubt that Little was the pioneer of orthopaedic surgery in England. He regarded subcutaneous tenotomy as a great discovery—a surgical revolution. If in this he was too sanguine, he at least focused attention on the treatment of deformities, and particularly on muscles and tendons. . . . He did more than anyone of his time to rescue the maimed and deformed from the hands of a class of practitioners who, if some were skilled, most were ignorant and unscrupulous” (Keith, *Menders of the maimed*, 71, 73).

Garrison-Morton 4322.1; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1757. See Keith, 63-73; Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 123-26, 499-502; Peltier, *Orthopedics: a history and iconography*, 33-34.

*“A great scholarly book . . . surpassing everything on the subject that had been written at that time in Central Europe”*

**89. LÖW (or LOEW von ERLSFELD), Johann Franz.** *Theatrum medico-juridicum continens varias easque maxime notabiles, tan ad tribunalia ecclesiastico-civilia, quam ad medicinam forensem, pertinentes materias. Ex diversis optimorum authorum, Pauli Zachiaë, Sanchez, Carpzovii et aliorum voluminibus excerptum, propriisque quæstionibus et annotationibus adornatum. Opus jctis, physicis, practicis, studiosis, chirurgis, aliisque utile et necessarium. Cum indice rerum et verborum.* Norimbergæ [Nuremberg]: apud Joh. Frider, Rudigerum, 1725. Contemporary vellum, yapped edges, spine hand-lettered (and darkened), remains of two (of four) ties. Two early ownership notes on front flyleaf (one deleted, the other illegible) and one on title (also deleted); manuscript note in one blank margin (p. 88). Lightly browned (but heavier on a few gatherings); a few light

spots and stains. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box.  
\$2850

Quarto. Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait), [4], 889 pp.

First edition of the author's principal work published posthumously in the year of his death. *Theatrum medico-juridicum* is one of the major early books on medical jurisprudence, although inexplicably unnoticed in most of the historical studies dealing with this topic.

Nemec calls this "a great scholarly book . . . surpassing everything on the subject that had been written at that time in Central Europe" (*Highlights in medicolegal relations*, no. 271). There is very little prior to this book that may be regarded as a comprehensive survey of the entire field. Löw, however, attempted to cover all of the diseases, or conditions, that lent themselves to litigation or to civil or criminal inquiries. The comprehensive "index" (pp. 871-89) includes references to many disorders, as well as accidents and various kinds of trauma. Among the subjects covered are female complaints or conditions (including sterility and virginity), hermaphrodites, infanticide, so-called "mental" states (for example, dementia and what then passed for "hypochondria"), legal controversies associated with (for example) rabies, "nervous" conditions like epilepsy and "stupor," and wounds and mutilation.

Löw's sources and authorities included both the "ancients" (Areteaus, Galen, and Hippocrates) and the medical literature from the previous two hundred years. He also refers to Canon and Roman Law, to the opinions of Thomas Aquinas, and to Paolo Zacchias' *Questiones medico-legales*, the first systematic work on forensic medicine.

Löw was professor of anatomy and surgery at Prague.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Michigan (law school), National Library of Medicine, University of California/Berkeley (law school), and Yale.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:826.

*"A veritable turning point in the history of physiology"*

*By "one of the greatest experimenters in the history" of this subject*

**90. LUDWIG, Carl (or Karl).** Lehrbuch der Physiologie des Menschen. 2 vols. Heidelberg: C. F. Winters, 1852-56. Contemporary marbled boards, new cloth spines and leather spine labels. Early owner's illegible signature on each title; ink stamp on volume 2 title and three further pages (Library Temple University Medical School [stamped "withdrawn" on title]). A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: vol. 1: [6], 458, [2] pp., 130 figures; vol. 2: x, 501, [1] pp., 70 figures.

First edition of Ludwig's landmark textbook of physiology.

The publication of this book "constituted a veritable turning point in the history of physiology, giving rise to the so-called physico-chemical approach, which went on to dominate in the second half of the [nineteenth] century" (Rothschuh, *History of physiology*, 205). "Ludwig's message—physiological science must ditch vitalism and become quantitative, analytical and physico-chemical—was expressly stated in his *Lehrbuch* [offered here] . . . , the first sentence defining its task as that of 'determining the functions of the animal body and of deriving them consequentially from its elementary

conditions.' . . . In his view . . . there could be no medicine without physiology" (Porter, *The greatest benefit to mankind: a medical history of humanity*, 329).

Ludwig was at the center of development of physiological research in Europe during the middle of the nineteenth century. He received his medical degree at Marburg in 1840 and subsequently held teaching and research positions at Marburg, Zürich, and Vienna before accepting the newly established chair of physiology at Leipzig in 1865. At Leipzig, Ludwig organized a physiological institute, with an up-to-date laboratory, which soon attracted students who also made highly significant contributions to physiology.

"When Ludwig began his career, there was an almost complete lack not only of physiological laboratories but also of experimental instruments. The circumstances under which he worked, particularly in his early years, fixed the direction of his ideas and methods. He was both an anatomist and a student of physics, conversant with the newest methods and developments of his science. Bunsen was his intimate friend and influenced him greatly in regard to chemistry and physics. Ludwig's combination of ingenuity, resourcefulness, and knowledge of physical science enabled him to become one of the greatest experimenters in the history of physiology" (*DSB*, 8:540-41). "Ludwig was perhaps the greatest teacher of physiology who ever lived. He had over 200 pupils of all nationalities, and most of the younger generation of investigators in his science were trained by him. . . . He had a wonderful capacity for selecting themes which would make the pupil find himself. His object was to form capable investigators" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 555). Rothschild deals extensively with Ludwig and his influences (see *History of physiology*, 204-12).

See Garrison, 555-58; Garrison-Morton, eight citations.

### *Important work on the anatomy of the larynx*

**91. LUSCHKA, Hubert von.** *Der Kehlkopf des Menschen*. . . . Mit Zehn Tafeln Abbildungen. Tübingen: H. Laupp, 1871. Original embossed brown cloth (title in gilt on upper cover), rebacked, original spine preserved. New endpapers. A very good copy. \$750

Quarto. Collation: vi, 199 pp., 10 lithographed plates (3 with some coloring).

First edition of Luschka's important monograph on the anatomy of the larynx.

In 1868, Luschka published a book on the upper part of the pharynx, or laryngopharynx—*Der Schlundkopf des Menschen*—which Wright calls "a masterpiece among the brochures [*sic*: monographs!] on anatomy" (*History of laryngology and rhinology*, 218). In his subsequent, companion, study devoted to the larynx, and offered here, Luschka identified the bursa of the larynx and provided the first description of the cartilage in the interior part of the true vocal cord. This book, therefore, constitutes a seminal contribution to the physiology of speech.

Luschka, professor of anatomy at Tübingen, was one of the leading German anatomists of his time. He is remembered for several anatomical eponyms (for a list of them see Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 132).

Garrison-Morton 943; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1880. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:868; Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 263.

*First publication of the author's medical consultations*

**92. MALPIGHI, Marcello.** Consultationum medicinalium centuria prima. [All published.] Padua: ex Typographia Seminarii apud Jo: Manfrè, 1713. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Illegible signature on title. Light foxing. A very good copy. \$1850

Small quarto. Collation: [20], 13-179 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition, first issue (with the errata uncorrected), containing a posthumously published collection of cases in Malpighi's medical practice.

This book presents a selection of Malpighi's medical consultations, but no further case reports (or "consilia") were published due probably, as Garrison notes, to the fact that "some of [Malpighi's] best work was lost to posterity by the wanton destruction of valuable manuscripts" (*History of medicine*, 256). Pettigrew, in his chapter on Malpighi in volume 2 of his *Medical portrait gallery*, notes that Malpighi, in the book offered here, "has . . . the merit of pointing out the mischief arising from bleeding in the malignant epidemics prevalent in Italy during his practice."

"Girolamo Gaspari . . . of Verona was encouraged to compile and edit the present work by Vallisnieri . . . who possessed a large number of consilia. Vallisnieri was encouraged by Gaspari's great interest in Malpighi as a practitioner. . . . However, because of Gaspari's ineptitude and inexperience, his edition had many faults. . . . Nevertheless, this was the first time a large number of Malpighi's medical consilia had been assembled for publication" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 575).

Malpighi is now remembered for his contributions to embryology and comparative anatomy. In addition to his research in these fields, he practiced medicine and lectured on "practical medicine" at Messina and later at Bologna and was the personal physician to Pope Innocent XII.

See *DSB*, 9:62-66; Garrison-Morton, ten citations; Talbott, *Biographical history of medicine*, 128-30.

*"Characterized by acute and witty style" and a  
"peculiar mixture of shrewd empiricism and scepticism"*

**93. MANDEVILLE, Bernard de.** A treatise of the hypochondriack and hysterick passions, vulgarly call'd the hypo in men and vapours in women; in which the symptoms, causes, and cure of those diseases are set forth after a method intirely new. The whole interspers'd, with instructive discourses on the real art of physick it self; and entertaining remarks on the modern practice of physicians and apothecaries: very useful to all, that have the misfortune to stand in need of either. London: printed and sold by Dryden Learb . . . and W. Taylor, 1711. Contemporary paneled calf (spine repaired; nick at spine top, remains of paper label). Bookplate (H P Norman MD). Foxing; blank edges

browned; short repaired tear in one leaf (pp. 113/114). A very good copy. \$3000

Collation: xxiv, 280 pp.

First edition of “the first book on minor mental maladies” (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 296 [with reproduction of the title page]).

Mandeville’s *Treatise* is written in the form of a dialogue between doctor and patient and designed to present in a literary but popular form the symptoms of, and treatment for, occasional attacks of “melancholy.” The exchange includes discussion of Mandeville’s own delusional belief, since resolved, that he suffered from syphilis.

“The book is characterized by an acute and witty style, by the lack of theorizing, and by its peculiar mixture of shrewd empiricism and scepticism. The treatment advocated was in the main psychotherapeutic—the dialogues between physician and patient may even be regarded as very early ‘recorded interviews.’ The patients were allowed to ventilate their ideas freely, and to express their hostility to the doctor, a remarkable situation for the early eighteenth century” (Leigh, *Historical development of British psychiatry*, 27).

Norman 1432 (this copy).

#### *Important papers by one of the founders of tropical medicine*

**94. MANSON, Patrick.** The filaria sanguinis hominis and certain new forms of parasitic disease in India, China, and warm climates. London: H. K. Lewis, 1883. Original cloth. Ink stamp on title (Library Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland [library dispersed]). Repaired tear in one blank margin (pp. 99/100); occasional light foxing. A very good copy. \$750

Collation: lithographed frontispiece (plate 1), viii, [4], 186 pp., 9 lithographed plates (numbered 2-10), all with original tissue guards, 4 folding charts, [2] pp. (publisher’s advertisements).

First collected edition bringing together six previously published papers and three apparently new ones. Chapter 7 includes, on pp. [134]-138, “Distoma ringeri” (Garrison-Morton 5346.2: “Manson made a fundamental contribution to knowledge of paragonimiasis with his description of its aetiology and of the parasite. He named its *Distoma ringeri* after Dr. Ringer, who recovered it from the lung at necropsy” [see also Garrison-Morton 5346.3]).

Manson has been described as the “father of tropical medicine” due to his numerous important discoveries, particularly in the field of parasitology. The papers in this collection deal mainly with filaria in elephantiasis which he was the first to identify (in 1877) as well as with the role of the mosquito in the transmission of *Filaria bancrofti*, or (as it was then known) *Filaria sanguinis hominis*. This work was followed by further seminal research on a variety of tropical diseases.

Manson’s *Manual* (1898) was for many years the authoritative textbook on tropical medicine. In 1898, Manson founded the London School of Tropical Medicine.

Garrison-Morton 2455. See. Foster, *History of parasitology*, 98-103; Garrison, *History of medicine*, 716-17.



*Presentation copy of the author's first book on the circulation*

**95. MAREY, Étienne Jules.** Physiologie médicale de la circulation du sang basée sur l'étude graphique des mouvements du coeur et de pouls artériel avec application aux maladies de l'appareil circulatoire. Paris: Adrien Delahaye, 1863. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. *Faded presentation inscription in pencil on half-title:* "à M. Bog[illegible] / hommage [illegible] auteur / Marey." A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: viii, 568 pp.

First edition of Marey's first book devoted to the physiology of the circulation and graphic recording of the pulse.

Marey was one of the pioneers in applying graphic recording techniques to the study of the physiology of the circulation. He "was the foremost cardiovascular physiologist of the 19th century and a technical genius whose passion to record and analyze motion led to singular advances in the graphic method and to his invention of cinematography" (Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, p. [142]). Marey invented, or improved upon, a variety of devices to record blood flow and pressure. Among his inventions is the polygraph, and his version of the sphygmograph is the precursor of the instrument in use today. His "sphygmograph was the first instrument of its kind which could be used with relative ease by clinicians at the bedside. It became popular not only in France but in America and Britain as well" (Naqvi and Blaufox, *Blood pressure measurement: an illustrated history*, 36).

Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 260; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1963; Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 221. See Garrison-Morton, five citations; Naqvi and Blaufox, 35-36, 55-56; DSB, 9:101-2; Hurst, [142]-145; Rothsuh, *History of physiology*, 274; Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 178-79.

*Rare book describing the eponymously named  
"Martin-Gruber anastomosis"*

**96. MARTIN, Roland.** Tal, om Nervers allmänna Egenskaper i Människans kropp, Hållit får Kongl. Vetenskaps Akademien vid Præsidiij nedläggande den 26 Januarii 1763. Oct Jämte bisogat Utkast til Nervernes färskilda Anatomiska beskrisning. Stockholm: Tryckt hos Direct. Lars Salvius, 1763. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Ink stamp on front pastedown and title (Anatomiska Institutionen Lund / 1953); signature on title (Carl M. Fürst). Manuscript corrections and short notes on about twenty pages. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: 235 pp.

First edition of a rare book containing a description of the eponymously named "Martin-Gruber anastomosis," an anomalous nerve connection between the median and ulnar nerves in the forearm.

"Roland Martin . . . was the first to describe the interesting cross connection of

median and ulnar nerves in the forearm, now known as the Martin-Gruber anastomosis. His description was made in 1763 while he was professor of anatomy in Stockholm. . . . When present, this interconnection from median to ulnar nerve in the forearm can be the cause of some confusion in the diagnosis of ulnar lesions in the elbow forearm [because, in those individuals in whom this anomaly occurs], . . . if the ulnar nerve is cut at the elbow, the nerve supply to the abductor pollicis and first dorsal interosseus will still be intact [and paralysis will affect a restricted area of the hand]. Since this occurs in a significant number of people, it should be thought of as a possible explanation of what might appear to be a bizarre set of physical findings" (Boyes, *On the shoulders of giants*, 19, 21).

"The best known anastomosis is that described by Martin (1763), which according to Mannerfelt (1964) is present in at least 15 per cent of persons" (Seddon, *Surgical disorders of peripheral nerves*, 204).

Martin was a Swedish anatomist. The title of his book translates as "On the general properties of the nerves in the human body and a particular description of the nerves." Gruber's paper on this subject was published in a German medical journal in 1867. Martin "was a man of wide erudition. . . . He is known as a clever lecturer and is considered the founder of modern anatomical education in Sweden" (Hagelin, *Kinetic jottings: rare and curious books in the library of the old Royal Central Institute of Gymnastics*, p. 100).

Unrecorded in *NUC*. OCLC shows a copy in the U.S. at the National Library of Medicine.

See Boyes, 20 (title page reproduced); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:90-91.

*Beautifully illustrated landmark on the lymphatics*  
*"A faithful and truly masterful representation"*

**97. MASCAGNI, Paolo.** *Vasorum lymphaticorum corporis humani historia et ichnographia.* Sienna: Ex Typographia Pazzini Carli, 1787. Modern three-quarter morocco, marbled boards. Small light stain in ten leaves; tiny holes in six leaves affecting six or seven letters. A very good copy. **\$8500**

Folio. Collation: [4], 138 pp., 42 engraved plates (27 plates and 14 outline plates).

First edition of Mascagni's beautifully illustrated treatise on the anatomy of the lymphatics.

Mascagni's research was prompted by the proposal, by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to investigate the entire system of the lymphatics. In 1784, he submitted a preliminary account entitled *Prodrome d'un ouvrage sur le système des vaisseaux lymphatiques* (in quarto, with just four engraved plates). This book was followed, three years later, by the present epoch-making study. To Mascagni is due the credit for first describing the lymphatic system. He "established that every [lymphatic] vessel must in its course enter one or more lymph glands. . . . Mascagni concluded that the lymphatic system originates from all the cavities and surfaces of the body, and is related to the absorbing function. By means of colored injections he demonstrated the

communication between the lymphs and the serous vessels” (*DSB*, 9:153).

“Mascagni patiently traced lymphatics in the limbs and in other parts; of particular note was his description of the superficial and deep lymphatics of the lungs and their drainage pathways to the hilar lymph nodes. . . . He showed that peripheral lymphatics did not originate in blood-vessels, and that lymph always passed through at least one lymph node on its way centrally” (Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body*, 384). In his paper on the history of anatomical injections F. J. Cole wrote that “[t]he work on the lymphatics by Mascagni [offered here] . . . surpasses all other efforts of a similar nature. He filled the lymphatics with mercury, and counter-injected the blood-vessels chiefly with glue and vermilion. He points out that the particles of the vermilion are only slightly larger than blood corpuscles. . . . The mercury was introduced as usual by a gravity tube, in this case glass” (*Studies in the history and method of science*, edited by Charles Singer, 2:338-39).

“This [book] contained forty-one copper engravings in folio, fourteen of which were linear copies of as many finished prints. . . . The plates show a fine and careful workmanship and a faithful and truly masterful representation of the lymphatics” (Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 315).

Garrison-Morton 1104; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1099; Norman 1450. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:108-9.

### *First constitution of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia*

**98. Medical Society of the District of Columbia.** Constitution of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; to which is prefixed the act of incorporation. Washington: printed by Jacob Gibson, junior, 1820. Original (?) unlettered orange wrappers (edges chipped). Book-plate mounted on upper wrapper (Kennebec Natural History and Antiquarian Society / Presented by / Dr. John O. Webster, / October, 1892). *Inscribed on upper wrapper by Thomas Sewall:* “Washington City Jan 3/8[illegible] / Hon. Daniel Gow [spelling?] / From his nephew / Tho. Sewall”; *inscribed on title:* “Hon. Daniel Gow [spelling?] / From his nephew / Tho. Sewall.” Ink note on p. 14 against Joshua Fisher (“Elected in Oct. 1820”). Vertical crease. A good copy. \$850

Collation: 16 pp.

First edition of the rare first printed constitution of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia.

The presence of many “medical charlatans” “was largely the reason for the formation of the Medical Society. By a canvass of the regular physicians [in the District of Columbia] it was ascertained that there was a unanimous sentiment in favor of founding such a society” (*History of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia 1817-1909*, p. 2). The first meeting took place on 26 September 1817, and a “committee of seven was selected to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Society” (*ibid.*, p. 4). The application to Congress for a charter was granted in 1818, and the charter was approved by President Monroe on 16 February 1819. This

charter gave the Society the sole right to regulate the practice of medicine within the District of Columbia.

Thomas Sewall—identified on p. 14 of this pamphlet as a “resident member”—was a major figure in the early history of Washington medicine. Sewall “was given to original research and published possibly the first monograph on the postmortem appearance of the gastric mucosa in alcoholics” (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1096).

Austin 1277. See *History of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia*, pp. 2-7, 417-19.

### *Rare book on trigeminal neuralgia*

**99. MÉGLIN, Jean Antoine.** Recherches et observations sur la névralgie faciale, ou de tic douloureux de la face. Strasbourg: Levrault, 1816. Contemporary marbled boards (spine ends slightly worn), new printed paper spine label. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: [4], [v]-viii, [9]-127, [1] pp.

First edition of a rare book on trigeminal neuralgia. It is one of the earliest French monographs on this subject and possibly the first to insist that the pain associated with this condition is not due to a dental problem or the result of a sinus disorder. This book is memorable for the description of the eponymously named “Méglin’s palatine point,” “the point of emergence of the descending palatine nerve from the the palato-maxillary canal” (Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 141).

The first part of the book (pp. 9-59) describes Méglin’s researches and observations. Much of the remainder of the book consists of twelve “observations” containing case histories, including symptoms and treatment. Pages 88-108 provide a résumé of consultations with eight physicians from Lyon, Montpellier, and elsewhere about their experiences with tic douloureux. Méglin employed a medical therapy based on pills containing oxide of zinc which he believed possessed “antispasmodic” properties.

“Fothergill’s series of trigeminal neuralgia cases were fairly soon followed by the publication of further case series (e.g., Méglin, 1816 [the book offered here]). . . . Méglin . . . considered the neuralgia a chronic idiopathic or essential nerve malady due to excessive irritation of the nerve of the face” (Eadie, *Headache through the centuries*, 251, 254).

Méglin received his medical education in Paris. He practiced medicine in Colmar.

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:150.

### *Chief work of a celebrated writer on medical jurisprudence*

**100. METZGER, Johann Daniel.** Kurzgefasstes System der gerichtlichen Arzneiwissenschaft. Königsberg und Leipzig: im Verleg Hartungschens Buchhandlung, 1793. Contemporary yellow boards (spine tips very slightly worn), leather lettering piece (chipped) on spine.

Largely illegible ownership notes on front flyleaf (one dated 1797); ink underlining and marginalia on three pages (pp. 119, 265, 291). Occasional foxing. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: xvi, 414, [2 (errata on recto)] pp.

First edition of the second, and the most important, of three books by Metzger on medical jurisprudence. Metzger's books "were the leading publications in this field for many years" (Nemec, *Highlights in medicolegal relations*, no. 305).

Metzger's *System* consists of 502 numbered sections dealing with the entire field of medical jurisprudence. Each section—most of them a paragraph in length—is devoted to a specific feature of the subject. Citations to the contemporary and historical literature, sometimes of considerable length, are appended to each section. The "author of a 'system' in 1793 [the book offered here], [he] opposed the belief in demons vigorously and successfully, and showed remarkable insight into the psychopathological character of simulated insanity" (Burns, *Legacies in law and medicine*, 259-60).

Metzger was professor of medicine at Königsberg. He specialized in medical jurisprudence and lectured mainly on forensic medicine. Dezeimeris calls Metzger a "célèbre médecin légiste et écrivain laborieux. . . . On estime particulièrement ce que à publié sur la médecine légale" (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 2, p. 577).

A second edition of this book appeared in 1798 followed by a third in 1805 (the year of the author's death). A posthumous fourth edition was published in 1814. The importance attached to this book may be inferred from the translations into Italian (1806) and French (1812).

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:185-86.

### *First attempt at a journal of pediatric medicine*

*"Valuable collection of pediatric essays, selected from the best writers"*

**101. MEZLER, Franz Joseph von, ed.** Sammlung auserlesener Abhandlungen über Kinder-Krankheiten. Aus den besten medizinisch-chirurgischen Zeitschriften und andern Werken der neuern Zeit zusammengestellt. 9 vols. (bound in 2). Prague: Sommer, 1831 (vol. 1); Gottlieb Haase Söhne 1833-41 (vols. 2-9). Contemporary calf (a bit rubbed), spines elaborately gilt. Small illegible ink stamps on title versos of volume 1 and 5. Foxing. A very good set. \$1650

Collation: vol. 1: [2], [3]-115, [1] pp.; vol. 2: [4], 135, [1] pp.; vol. 3: [2], [3]-159, [1] pp.; vol. 4: [2], [3]-154, [2] pp.; vol. 5: [2], [3]-139, [1] pp., [4] pp. (ads); vol. 6: [2], [3]-148, [2] pp.; vol. 7: [2], [3]-143, [1] pp.; vol. 8: [2], [3]-143, [1] pp.; vol. 9: [2], [3]-144, iv pp.

First edition, and a rare complete set, of the first attempt at a journal devoted solely to pediatric medicine.

Each volume consists of several papers dealing with various aspects of the care and

treatment of the newborn and children including physiology, disease, and therapeutic measures. The contributors include mainly German, but also two or three French, physicians. These contributors include F. von Ammon, C. Billard, C. W. Hufeland, F. Nasse, and J. F. Osiander.

“In 1833-37 [*sic* 41], the Austrian Army surgeon Franz Josef Mezler . . . published a valuable collection of pediatric essays [offered here], selected from the best writers, such as Bischoff on the examination of sick children, Fenner on pediatric etiquette, Billard on the semeiology of the infant’s cry, Hufeland on general principles, fetal diseases and cephalhematoma, Guibert on pericarditis, and Basedow on psorophthalmia” (Abt-Garrison, *History of pediatrics*, 86-87).

This journal precedes the one published in Stuttgart during 1834-37 which Abt-Garrison claim to be the first periodical devoted exclusively to pediatrics (*ibid.*, 124).

Some of the early volumes (at least volumes 1-2) were issued in second editions. OCLC locates complete sets of the second edition in the U.S. at Children’s Hospital/Philadelphia, College of Physicians, National Library of Medicine, and Virginia. Incomplete sets are at New York Academy of Medicine and Yale.

**“Landmark monograph”**

***First book on cosmetic plastic surgery***

**102. MILLER, Charles Conrad.** The correction of featural imperfections. Chicago: published by the author. . . . Oak Printing Co., (1907). Original blue cloth (lettered on upper cover). Small hole in blank inner margin of one leaf (pp. 33/34). A very good copy.

\$2250

Collation: 134, [2] pp., 73 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of the very scarce first book on cosmetic surgery.

In the “foreword” to his landmark monograph, Miller wrote that he wished to “explain as concisely as possible the numerous operations which I have found useful in treating featural imperfections. There is today a well established demand for skillful featural surgeons and I feel that I can do the profession no greater service than to offer them the results of my experience. . . . A large number of the profession are at the present day apathetic regarding elective surgery for the correction of those featural imperfections which are not actual deformities but such apathy cannot prevent the development of this specialty as the demand for featural surgeons is too great on the part of the public” (p. 3). Miller was certainly prescient in his estimation of the demand for cosmetic plastic surgeons!

“[O]perations for the sole purpose of improving appearance came on the scene in 1906. That year, Charles C. Miller . . . published his first work on the cosmetic correction of eyelids. This was followed by another [as well as the book offered here] a year later. The indications for his operations were purely to improve the looks of his patients. . . . Despite the rather shady side to Miller’s career [namely, his apparent fondness for ‘risky commercial pursuits’], it must be granted that his influence had the beneficial effect of encouraging American medical spheres to accept cosmetic surgery. He accomplished this not only by working vigorously but above all by publishing his experience in highly esteemed medical journals and reviews” (Santoni-Rugiu and

Sykes, *History of plastic surgery*, 322 [including a reproduction on p. 323 of an illustration from Miller's book].

Miller was a Chicago surgeon who has been described by Blair Rogers as "both a quack and a surgical visionary, years ahead of his more academic colleagues" ("The development of aesthetic plastic surgery: a history," in *The creation of aesthetic plastic surgery*, edited by González-Ulloa, p. 9).

Although well-represented in American libraries, this is a very uncommon book. This copy is my second during a period of thirty-six years.

Garrison-Morton 5756.1. See Rogers, 9-11; Wallace, *Progress of plastic surgery*, 105.

*Inauguration of vaccination as a public health measure  
in the United States*

**103. Milton, Massachusetts.** A collection of papers relative to the transactions of the town of Milton, in the state of Massachusetts, to promote a general inoculation of the cow pox, or kine pock, as a never failing preventive against small pox infection. Boston: printed for the town of Milton, by J. Belcher, 1809. Modern cloth-backed marbled boards, printed paper spine label. Ink stamp on title (American Antiquarian Society [in pencil: "Dup sold (illegible)]). Short backed tear in title; foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [5], 6-48 pp.

First edition of a report on the efficacy of vaccination addressed to "the selectmen, of each and every town in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." This book is of great historical importance, being a record of the first attempt by a municipal body in the United States to adopt inoculation for smallpox as a public health measure.

This commendation of "inoculation of the cow pox" has been approved by a "minister of the Gospel," by the three selectmen for Milton, and by the six men comprising the "Committee for Vaccination for said town," all of whom are named in the prefatory pages. In addressing their compatriots in other Massachusetts towns, they "beseech you . . . to peruse these papers; to invite your respected ministers to consider the contents, and call thereto the immediate attention of the representatives of your town, that they may be fully acquainted with the subject before their attendance at the next General Court" (p. 6).

Pages 9-46 publish two "communications" to the governor of Massachusetts on the importance of introducing cow pox inoculation throughout the state. These communications print copies of "letters," certificates of inoculation, and brief reports by the vaccination committee. The selectmen conclude with a proposal for the enactment of a "Cow pox or kine pock inoculation bill" at the next session of the General Court (p. 46). Pages 18-19 reprint a letter from Benjamin Waterhouse on the efficacy of vaccination. Waterhouse introduced Jennerian vaccination into the United States.

Austin 1310.

*“Important collection of articles on animal magnetism”*

**104. MONTEGRE, Antoine François Jenin de.** Du magnetisme animal et de ses partisans, ou recueil de pièces importantes sur cet objet, précédé des observations récemment publiées. Paris: D. Colas, 1812. Contemporary quarter calf, boards. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [4], 139 pp.

First edition of an “important collection of articles on animal magnetism . . . including the secret report concerning potential moral abuses of animal magnetism” (Crabtree, *Animal magnetism . . . : an annotated bibliography*, no. 239).

“This little-known publication on animal magnetism contains reprints of the famous report on mesmerism by the commissioners from the Paris Academy of Sciences and the medical faculty—Franklin, Lavoisier, et al. of 1784—as well as of the ‘secret report’ drawn up by the commissioners for the king’s personal use but published for the first time in 1799 in the first volume of N. François de Neufchateau’s *Conservateur*, since it was considered unsuitable for general distribution in that it revealed the erotic sexual elements underlying the phenomena observed and discussed” (Tinterow, *Foundations of hypnotism from Mesmer to Freud*, 582). “The work also contains a letter highly critical of Puységur’s views on animal magnetism” (Crabtree, no. 239).

Bousfield, *Catalog of the Maurice M. and Jean H. Tinterow collection of works on mesmerism, animal magnetism, and hypnotism*, p. 80 (includes a list of the contents); Norman M110. Inexplicably omitted from Gauld’s *History of hypnotism*.

*“First important monograph on leukemia”*

**105. MOSLER, Friedrich.** Die Pathologie und Therapie der Leukämie. Klinisch bearbeitet. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1872. Modern marbled boards, leather spine label. Browning (as usual due to poor quality paper). A very good copy. \$750

Collation: vi, 283, [1] pp.

First edition of “[t]he first important monograph on leukemia” (Bloomfield, *Bibliography of selected diseases*, 90).

In ten chapters Mosler reviews the entire field of leukemia research. His book therefore serves a definitive contemporary record of everything known about this disease. Mosler discusses the findings of the many individuals who published on the subject—there are many references in the text to contemporary research—and concludes each chapter with a comprehensive bibliography of the relevant literature.

Mosler was one of the leading contributors to the literature on leukemia during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. In 1867, Mosler published a 23-page study on blood transfusion in cases of leukemia and anemia (*Ueber Transfusion defibrinirten Blutes bei Leukämie und Anämie*). This may be the earliest proposal for blood transfusion in cases of leukemia.

OCLC records all of the U.S. copies under “book/internet resource” making it



hard to identify libraries owning the real book.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:274. Wintrobe inexplicably fails to cite this book in either of his own historical monographs.

*Rare book on breast surgery by a skillful Tuscan surgeon*

**106. NANNONI, Angelo.** Trattato chirurgico delle malattie delle mammelle. Florence: Stamperia all'insegna di Apollo, 1746. Original carta rustica (lightly soiled), new unlettered spine. Uncut. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: 104 pp. Title printed in red and black.

First edition of the author's very scarce treatise on the diseases of the breast and their treatment.

This book, Nannoni's first, contains a great number of observations concerning inflammation of the breast due to cancer, edema, or suppurations. He recommended various preparations and methods for treating these disorders (Renzi, *Storia della medicina Italiana*, 5:583). Ricci cites "a brief but excellent chapter on [*sic*: account of] the use of ligatures for the removal of cervical polyps" (*Genealogy of gynaecology*, 492 [citing the reprint of this book on diseases of the breast in Nannoni's *Trattato chirurgico*]).

Nannoni was surgeon to the hospital of Santa Maria Nuova in Florence and one of the principal Italian surgeons from the middle years of the eighteenth century. Hirsch states that Nannoni was the most famous and skillful Tuscan surgeon in his time (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:323).

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

*Remarkable polyglot medical dictionary*

**107. NEMNICH, Philipp Andreas.** Lexicon nosologicum polyglotton omnium morborum symptomatum vitiorumque naturae et affectionum propria nomina decem diversis linguis explicata continens. Hamburg: ex officina Conradi Müller, 1801. Later three-quarter polished calf (ends of front joints repaired), marbled boards (rubbed). Embossed stamp on title and two further leaves (Library Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland [library dispersed]). Endpapers foxed; ink spot on tenth leaf obscuring three letters. A very good copy. \$950

Folio. Collation: 77 unnumbered leaves.

First edition of a remarkable polyglot dictionary of medical words and phrases.

The first part of the *Lexicon* consists of an alphabetical list of words and phrases in Latin, each Latin designation followed by its equivalent in German, Flemish, Danish, Swedish, English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. The second part of the book is divided into nine sections—ranging from German to Portuguese—each one

containing a long series of medical words and phrases again presented in alphabetical order and followed by their Latin equivalents.

Nemnich was a German linguist who prepared several polyglot dictionaries, among them a memorable commercial dictionary published in 1797 on the equivalent names in ten languages for a vast number of commercial items. His book is dedicated to the German physicians Ernest G. Baldinger and Jacob C. Vogel.

*Best modern edition of the first work  
by a European on tropical medicine*

**108. ORTA, Garcia da (or Garcia d'ORTA).** *Coloquios dos simples e drogas de India.* Edited and annotated by Conde de Ficalho. 2 vols. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1891-95. Modern calf; original printed wrappers and wrapper spines bound in. Partly unopened. Three tiny holes in blank outer margins of final twenty leaves in volume 2. A nearly fine set. \$1750

Collation: vol. 1: xxii, 384, [2] pp.; vol. 2: 443 pp.

First edition of de Ficalho's edition of the first work by a European on tropical medicine and the first to describe the materia medica of India.

Orta's work, first published in Goa in 1563, "is in the form of a dialogue between Orta and a colleague, newly arrived in Goa and anxious to know about the materia medica in India. Most of the simples discussed were of vegetable origin, but amber, ivory, and pearls were also among his topics. For each specimen he provided the names in the local language as well as the names in Greek and Arabic. He then described the size and form of the plant" (*DSB*, 10:237). Orta also described other edible plants, and he gave the first account of Indian diseases previously unrecorded in the European literature.

Ficalho's version "is the standard edition of da Orta's work. . . . Conde de Ficalho was an accomplished botanist and his full notes shed great light on this important treatise on Indian plants" (Hunt, *Botanical catalogue*, 1:440-41).

The first edition, printed in Goa, is practically unobtainable. An English translation of Ficalho's edition, but without his notes or introductory material, was published in London in 1913.

Garrison-Morton 1815 and 5104 (first edition).

*"Important monograph" on angina pectoris*

**109. OSLER, William.** *Lectures on angina pectoris and allied states.* New York: D. Appleton, 1897. Original brown cloth. Pencil signature on front flyleaf ([illegible] Weising). A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: vi, [2], 160 pp., [8] pp. (publisher's advertisements).

First book-form edition of Osler's famous account of angina pectoris.

"During the closing decades of the century, important pathologic and physiologic studies were beginning to shed light on the relation of coronary stenosis and occlusion

to angina pectoris and myocardial infarction. . . . Osler followed these developments with interest and delivered a series of lectures on angina in 1896 that formed the basis of an important monograph that was published the following year [and offered here]" (Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, 161).

Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 627; Golden and Roland, *Sir William Osler: an annotated bibliography*, no. 669 (citing the original journal publication with this book-form edition mentioned in the annotation). See Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 352-60.

*Important account of the physiological effects of anesthesia*

**110. OVERTON, Charles Ernest.** Studien über Narkose zugleich ein Beitrag zur allgemeinen Pharmakologie. Jena: Gustave Fischer, 1901. Contemporary three-quarter cloth, marbled boards (edges rubbed). Engraved bookplate (Ex Libris Franz Müller). A very good copy. \$750

Collation: x, 195 pp.

First edition of Overton book on the physiological effects of anesthesia. In it, Overton advanced his lipoid theory as explanation for the paralyzing effect of anesthetics on the human body.

"In studying the permeability properties of plant and animal cells, Overton observed that those substances which, owing to their great lipide solubility, penetrate the protoplasts most rapidly also have the ability to produce narcosis. It was only natural that he assumed their narcotizing effect to be in some way dependent on their lipide solubility. Almost simultaneously with Overton but independently of him, the pharmacologist Hans Horst Meyer reached much the same conclusion. Although the Meyer-Overton theory does not offer a complete explanation of narcosis, it remains an important starting point for newer, more elaborate theories of this phenomenon" (*DSB*, 10:257).

Garrison-Morton 5688. See Duncum, *Development of inhalation anaesthesia*, 158, note 1.

*The finest American surgical atlas from the nineteenth century*  
*"An unsurpassed resource for the student and practicing surgeon"*

**111. PANCOAST, Joseph.** A treatise on operative surgery; comprising a description of the various processes of the art, including all the new operations; exhibiting the state of surgical science in its present advanced condition. Philadelphia: Carey & Hart, 1844. Original cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved. Occasional mainly light foxing. A very good copy. \$3000

Collation: [6] pp. (publisher's advertisements), 380 pp., 80 lithographed plates,

[2] pp. (advertisements), [4] pp. (tipped in advertisements).

First edition of the finest American atlas of surgical operations from the period.

Pancoast's book covers the entire field of surgery with chapters on vascular surgery, surgery of the bones and joints including amputation, surgery of the ear, nose, and mouth, and operations involving the abdomen and genito-urinary organs. Some of the operations described in the *Treatise* were first introduced by Pancoast.

The *Treatise* is historically significant as an early American contribution to the newly emerging specialty of plastic surgery, in which field Pancoast was an early pioneer. The section on "plastic and cutaneous operations" contains a review of all of the known procedures involving plastic surgery (pp. 343-63) including rhinoplasty as well as one of the earliest reports of a free skin graft, and there is also an account of reconstructive surgery for burns.

This book, Pancoast's major contribution to surgery, "was an unsurpassed resource for the student and practicing surgeon, because Pancoast went to great effort to insure that the plates and text would be as instructive as possible. . . . The eighty lithographic plates are well-executed and provide graphic and accurate descriptions of the operations described in the text" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1677).

Pancoast was a Philadelphia surgeon.

Garrison-Morton 5598 and 5746.2; Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States*, vol. 1, GS22; Zeis, *Index of plastic surgery*, translated by Patterson, no. 610. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 934-35.

### *Major French work on hysterectomy*

**112. PÉAN, Jules Émile, and URDY, Léonard.** Hystérotomie. De l'ablation partielle ou totale de l'utérus par la gastrotomie. Étude sur les tumeurs qui peuvent nécessiter cette opération. . . . Ouvrage orné de 25 figures dans le texte et de 4 planches. Paris: Adrien Delahaye, 1873. Original printed wrappers (spine repaired, somewhat worn). Uncut. Foxing. A good copy. \$600

Collation: vi, 230, [2] pp., 4 lithographed plates, 25 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of one of the major studies of hysterectomy from the period.

This book contains an account of Péan's approach to uterine growths or tumors and to the indications for partial or complete removal of the uterus. It offers further a valuable history of uterine surgery. "J. Péan and L. Urdy in 1872 [*sic*: 1873] traced the history of supra-cervical hysterectomy (gastrotomy) for the removal of uterine fibroids through three periods. The first period—up to 1843—comprised those cases in which surgeons, with a view to ovariectomy, found the tumors to be of uterine origin and, mindful of the consequences of amputation of the uterus, closed the wound. In the second period, marked by trials and groping, which came up to 1865, several surgeons . . . finding uterine tumors did not hesitate to remove them. In the third period, beginning with April 1865, E. Koeberlé, confronted with a doubtful case, prepared for either ovariectomy or hysterotomy (hysterectomy)" (Ricci, *One hundred years of gynaecology*, 169-70).

Péan was a leading contemporary contributor to surgery for cancer. In 1879, he performed the first gastrectomy for cancer (see Garrison-Morton 3472), and in 1886

appeared his paper describing his “method of morcellement of the uterus for removal of tumours” (Garrison-Morton 6084).

See Garrison-Morton 4189 and 4364.1; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:539; Ricci, numerous citations.

*Scarce English translation of a French landmark on insanity*

**113. PINEL, Philippe.** A treatise on insanity, in which are contained the principles of a new and more practical nosology of medical disorders than has yet been offered to the public, exemplified by numerous and accurate historical relations of cases from the author’s public and private practice: with plates illustrative of the craniology of maniacs and idiots. . . . Translated from the French, by D. D. Davis. Sheffield: printed by W. Todd, for Messrs. Cadell and Davies, Strand, London, 1806. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Uncut. Two early signatures on title ([1] A [illegible]; [2] M.S. Gregory). Blank inner corner of half-title renewed. A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: lv, [1], 288 pp., 2 engraved plates, folding table.

First edition in English of *Traité medico-philosophique sur l’aliénation mentale, ou la manie*, a landmark in the history of psychiatry. The English translation is very scarce unlike the French first edition, which is comparatively common.

With this book, Pinel “replaced the speculation and theorizing characteristic of earlier discussions of insanity with his own practical observations of the lunatics of the Bicêtre, whose illnesses could now be observed undistorted by cruel treatment [which Pinel abolished]. He retained the old classifications of mental illness . . . but did introduce some subdivisions, isolating mania from delirium. . . . He recognized emotional disorders to be the main cause of intellectual dysfunction, but also took into account heredity, predisposition and hypersensitivity” (Norman 1701).

Pinel’s “message was to show how much could be achieved not only in the management of patients but also in their cure by individualized moral treatment in place of routine coercion” (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 603).

The translator’s introduction (pp. [xv]-lv) consists of a history of treatment for insanity beginning with the Greeks and concluding with a brief summary of contemporary writings including books by Thomas Arnold, Joseph Mason Cox, and Alexander Crichton.

Garrison-Morton 4922 (Paris, 1801); Grolier Club, *One hundred books famous in medicine*, no. 54 (first edition). See *DSB*, 10:611-14.

*Important in the evolution of knowledge about mental illness  
and containing numerous noteworthy observations on other topics*

**114. PLATTER, Felix.** Observationum, in hominis affectibus plerisque[ue], corpori [et] animo, functionum læsione, dolores, aliæque molestiæ [et] vitio incommodantibus, libri tres. Ad praxeos illius tractatus tres, quorum primus functionum læsiones, secundus dolores, tertius vitia continet, accommodati. In quibus eo ordine, diversorum, progressus, eventus, curationes, vii ab autore hæc observata tractataque fuerunt, historicè describuntur. Basel: Impressa Ludovici König, Typis Conradi Waldkirchii, 1614. Contemporary yapped vellum, spine hand lettered (lettering effaced). Contemporary marginalia and underlining on twenty-two pages. Foxing; tiny wormhole in blank outer margin of first four leaves; a few letters lost on p. 530 due to printing error. A very good copy. \$3850

Collation: [48], 845 pp.

First edition of the author's final book memorable for contributing to development of several medical specialties: it is cited three times in Garrison-Morton. Platter's *Observationum*, published in the year of his death, "contains rigorous descriptions of human ailments and the search for their causes, as well as accounts of gynecological diseases and investigations of the infectious nature of illness" (*DSB*, 11:33).

This book is particularly important for the discussion of mental illness. Platter was one of the first physicians to attempt a "scientific" study of diseases affecting the mind. Platter compiled one of the earliest classifications of mental disease which he traced, for possibly the first time, to a cerebral origin although without fully emancipating himself from the notion of supernatural, or demonic, influences. He is credited, therefore, with "a carefully thought-out classification of mental diseases in which the emphasis was put on idiots, morons, cretins, and mute, repressed, so called melancholia. Platter believed that the causes of these conditions were in the brain . . . [and] spoke of the dryness of the brain as a cause of mental diseases"; while, then, advocating the use of purgatives and other medical treatment, he "was unable to deny either the devil or Galen" and the role of the seasons in producing the symptoms of mental illness (*Zilboorg, History of medical psychology*, 259-60). Platter made a special effort to acquire firsthand knowledge of these disorders. He "went to far so far as to live in the dark dungeons in which idiots and psychotics were kept. He was a serious doctor, endowed with a true medical curiosity, and he wanted to know how these wretches fared and what their troubles were . . . [but he] came out of the dungeons refreshed with new observations but carrying with him into the open not a little of the darkness in which he lived" (*ibid.*, 24).

Platter was one of the leading seventeenth-century contributors to pathology. During a period of "fifty years [he] dissected more than three hundred bodies, making numerous observations of pathologic-anatomical value. Platter, a practicing physician also, made a classification on the basis of symptoms" (Long, *History of pathology*, 66-67). Platter's book contains a seminal discovery in pediatrics. "To pediatrics . . . he made one contribution of great value: the description of thymus death" (Ruhrah, *Pediatrics of the past*, 239). Platter's report, on p. 172 of this book, of an infant's death

from hypertrophy of the thymus is the first in the medical literature. Ruhräh provides a translation of the relevant passage. In his discussion of thymic death, Rolleston assigns priority to Platter's report of "fatal stridor and dyspnoea in a male infant aged 5 months" (*Endocrine organs in health and disease with an historical review*, 446).

The first description of the deformity of the fingers now known as "Dupuytren's contracture" appears in this book (Garrison-Morton 4297.9). This volume is also distinguished by one of the earliest, if not the first, reports of a meningioma (Garrison-Morton 4511.1).

Baas states that Platter was "a zealous and careful observer . . . [and] the earliest systematic nosologist, dividing diseases into three classes" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 410). Platter was the first physician in Northern Europe to promote Vesalius' anatomical discoveries, and he published a noteworthy anatomical text in 1583.

Garrison-Morton 3789, 4297.9, and 4511.1; Krivatsy 9073; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 373; Norman 1716 (defective). See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 2, pp. 723-24 (l'un des meilleurs observateurs, et l'un des écrivains les plus judicieux du seizième siècle"); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:625-26.

*"First general treatise in English on anatomical injection methods"*

**115. POLE, Thomas.** The anatomical instructor; or, an illustration of the modern and most improved methods of preparing and preserving the different parts of the human body and quadrupeds, by injection, corrosion, maceration, distention, articulation, modelling, &c. With a variety of copper-plates. London: printed by Couchman and Fry; and sold by the author . . . ; and by W. Dalton and Co., 1790. Original boards (stained and a little worn), new spine. Old ownership note on front pastedown (Geo [illegible] / 43). Small brown stain in inner margin of title touching six letters; dampstaining in a few margins; a little offsetting from plates. A good copy. \$850

Collation: lxxx, [12], 304, [16 (the final two leaves contain errata and directions to the binder)] pp., 10 engraved plates (2 folding).

First edition of the first book-length study of methods for preserving anatomical specimens.

The author credits the writings of Alexander Monro and John Sheldon on injection and preparation techniques for stimulating him to compile a systematic treatise on the subject (preface, pp. x-xi). He reviews various preparation techniques and discusses painting and varnishing specimens. The engraved plates, made from drawings by Pole, illustrate apparatus and their use.

"The first general treatise in English on anatomical injection methods and techniques was produced by [Thomas] Pole in 1790. No original researches are embodied in the work, which is a comprehensive and thoroughly practical account of what was known at the end of the eighteenth century. . . . Four types of injection media are described. . . . A cold injection, which sets after some hours, is added on the authority of William Hunter. . . . According to Pole, mercury was going out of fashion, and was seldom employed when other masses were available" (F. J. Cole, "The history

of anatomical injections,” in *Studies in the history and method of science*, edited by Charles Singer, 2:339-40).

Born in Philadelphia, where he became a Quaker physician, Pole later emigrated to England. “His practice was mainly confined to obstetrics and to the diseases of children. He lectured on midwifery and, being a skilled draughtsman, recorded instructive cases in sketches, which were engraved” (*Dictionary of national biography*, 16:45).

Russell, *British anatomy 1525-1800*, no. 665.

*Blood pressure described by the foremost clinician of his time in Paris*

**116. POTAIN, Pierre Carl Édouard.** La pression artérielle de l’homme à l’état normal et pathologique. Paris: Masson, 1902. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards; original printed wrappers bound in. Top edge gilt, other edges uncut. Light foxing. A very good copy. \$600

Collation: [6 (5 = facsimile inscription; 6 = blank)], ii, 191 pp., 32 pp. (publisher’s advertisements). The facsimile inscription reads: A mon ami Marey / Professeur au College de France. OCLC fails to record the three preliminary leaves, the second of them containing the title.

First edition, in a handsome copy, of the author’s important posthumously published book on blood pressure.

In this book, Potain recorded his experiences with a sphygmomanometer which he had invented and which proved to be a significant advance over the device introduced earlier by Samuel von Basch. “Potain became the foremost clinician of his time in Paris, astute at bedside observations and physiologic correlations. . . . We should remember him today the next time we record blood pressure, note respiratory splitting of the heart, detect gallop rhythm, listen for venous hums and carotid bruits in the neck, [etc.!]” (Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, 140).

Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 731. See Garrison-Morton, three citations; Hurst, 138-40; Naqvi and Blaufox, *Blood pressure measurement: an illustrated history*, 59; Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 161-63.

*Great surgeon’s “enlightened little book”  
“Long considered to be definitive on the subject”*

**117. POTT, Percivall.** Observations on that disorder of the eye, commonly called fistula lachrymalis. London: C. Hitch and L. Hawes, 1758. Modern three-quarter polished calf, cloth. “1758” in ink below imprint. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: vii, [1], 84 pp.

First edition of the second in a series of important surgical monographs by one of the leading English surgeons from the second half of the eighteenth century. Chance



calls this “[a]n interesting and enlightened little book” (*Ophthalmology* [Clio medica series], 139).

In this book, Pott “gives a good description of the anatomy of the parts and with regard to the treatment of lacrymal obstruction lays down three varieties of the disease: (1) Simple dilatation of the sacculus and obstruction of the nasal duct. . . . (2) Inflammation, abscess, or ulceration of the same parts with the discharge of a purulent mucus. . . . (3) Obliteration of the natural duct, attended sometimes with caries of the bone” (James, *Studies in the history of ophthalmology in England prior to the year 1800*, 113). Pott offers recommendations about treating each of these varieties and mentions methods employed by earlier and contemporary surgeons. Becker states that Pott’s book “was long considered to be definitive on the subject” (*Bernard Becker collection of ophthalmology*, no. 305.1).

Pott was one of the leading English surgeons during the late half of the eighteenth century and the author of several surgical “masterpieces” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 344).

Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 1842. See Garrison-Morton, eight citations.

### *Scarce eighteenth-century book on medical jurisprudence*

**118. PRÉVOST, Claude Joseph.** Principes de jurisprudence sur les visites et rapports judiciaires des medecins, chirurgiens, apoticaire, & sages-femmes. Avec les indications des sources d’où ces principes ont été recueillis. Paris: Guillaume Desprez, 1753. Contemporary calf (spine ends repaired). A very good copy. \$950

Collation: xvi, 316, [4] pp.

First edition, published posthumously in the year of the author’s death, of a work of great erudition (according to the “Advertissement”) which brings together a great many laws, royal edicts, judicial decisions, and rulings of tribunals relating to the practice of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and midwives in France.

The author, described on the title page as “Ancien bâtonnier de l’Ordre de Avocats,” has devoted considerable effort to discovering not just the laws, etc., issuing from the royal government but the provincial laws pertaining to the conduct of physicians, etc. Further, his research has led him to examine the relevant earlier laws and judicial decisions going back to the seventeenth century. The “Advertissement,” which is unsigned but obviously prepared by a person familiar with Prévost’s accomplishments, observes that he was a man of rare talents and superior insight. Prévost was “avocat” for the Parlement de Paris.

The author had planned publication several years prior to his death. The “approbation” is dated in type “17 Avril 1749” and the “privilege du roi” is dated “23 Avril 1751.”

*NUC* shows a copy at Yale. *OCLC* adds copies in the U.S. at Delaware, Georgetown, and National Library of Medicine.

*“First careful analysis of the process of fatigue in muscle”*

**119. RANKE, Johannes.** Tetanus: eine physiologische Studie. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1865. Original printed wrappers (spine ends repaired, slightly worn; old tape repair on front wrapper). Uncut and unopened. Ink stamp on front wrapper and title (Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia Sep 17 1912). Foxing. A good copy. \$600

Collation: [4] pp. (publisher's advertisements), viii, 468 pp.

First edition of a landmark on the physiology of muscle.

“The first careful analysis of the process of fatigue in muscle was made by Ranke [and described in the book offered here]. When a muscle is kept under continuous stimulation it soon loses its excitability and fails to contract, however strong the stimulus may be. Under such circumstances irreparable damage probably occurs in the muscle. Nevertheless, if allowed to remain quiescent, more or less restoration occurs. Ranke suggested that metabolites liberated within the muscle are responsible for this inhibition of contractile power. He observed that extract of fatigued muscle of one frog when injected into the circulation of another brought on fatigue in the second animal” (Fulton, *Muscular contraction and the reflex control of movement*, 193).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:720-21.

*Autonomic ganglia of the nerves of the stomach first described*  
*“Most of his publications were epoch-making”*

**120. REMAK, Robert.** Ueber ein selbständiges Darmnervensystem. . . . Mit 2 Kupfertafeln. Berlin: Verlag von G. Reimer, 1847. Original cloth-backed printed boards. Pencil note in English about this book on rear flyleaf. Foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Folio. Collation: [6], 37, [1 (“Inhalt”)] pp., 2 lithographed plates, errata slip mounted on rear pastedown.

First edition of Remak's important book in which he first described the autonomic ganglia in the nerves of the stomach, eponymously named “Remak's ganglia.” The entry in the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* includes this book among Remak's “major scientific publications” (11:370).

This book describes research begun in 1843 when Remak inaugurated “important work on the nervous system and embryology. In 1843 and 1844, he established the presence of extremely thin fibrils in the axis cylinder . . . [while] in 1845, [he] demonstrated the division of those cells in the embryo which develop into primitive muscle bundles” (*DSB*, 11:368).

“Remak . . . set a pattern of excellence in the study of the form and function of the nervous system for contemporaries and teachers to admire and, in some instances, to envy. His interests included neural histology first, and later embryology and electrotherapy. . . . As a practicing physician he became one of the founders of modern galvanotherapy. . . . As a practicing physician he became one of the founders of modern galvanotherapy, made important contributions to our knowledge of ascending and descending neuritis, and discussed inflammation of the ganglia in the production of peripheral paralysis. But his most important and lasting contributions to modern

medicine were his investigations in the field of neurology, cytology, and embryology” (Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 590).

“Among the early neurocytologists, Remak was foremost. Most of his publications were epoch-making” (Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 66).

Norman 1822. See *DSB*, 11:367-70; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:764-65.

*“Illustrations of the cerebral convolutions and fissures reached its final consummation” in Retzius’ two atlases of the brain*

**121. RETZIUS, Gustaf.** Das Menschenhirn. Studien in der makroskopischen Morphologie. 2 vols. (text and atlas). Stockholm: Königliche Buchdruckerei P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1896. Original three-quarter cloth, printed boards. A fine set. \$2750

Collation: vol. 1: [6], viii, 167 pp.; vol. 2: [6] pp., 96 plates each with accompanying leaf of description. According to the Norman catalog, plates 26-31 are lithographed, while the remainder are collotyped from photographs and drawings (Norman 1825).

First edition of Retzius’ great atlas of cerebral anatomy. “In the nineteenth century perhaps the most important work on the gross anatomy of the brain was *Das Menschenhirn* [offered here]” (Singer and Underwood, *Short history of medicine*, 246). The efforts by numerous neuroanatomists to obtain precision—or perfection—in illustrations of the cerebral convolutions and fissures “reached its final consummation” in Retzius atlases from 1896 (offered here) and 1906 (Meyer, *Historical aspects of cerebral anatomy*, 141). Retzius elucidated many anatomical features of the cerebral anatomy in this comparative study of human, as well as subprimate and simian, brains. Like other books by Retzius, this one was produced in folio format with the plates on large single sheets instead of smaller folding leaves as was common in earlier neuroanatomical atlases. “Retzius was very concerned with the presentation of his illustrations. Although the format he selected for his publications—large folio volumes—was very costly, it allowed him to furnish a synoptic view of his carefully executed drawings by means of unfolded plates” (*DSB*, 11:382).

“As with other works of Retzius, this massive set is a fine example of scholarship, accuracy, and fine printing. The ninety-six plates include both drawings and photographs depicting the minute anatomy of the brain from every possible angle” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 2046).

Garrison-Morton 1426. See Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 69-73; McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 178.

*Rare book on trigeminal neuralgia*

**122. REVERDIT, Christophe.** Dissertation sur la névalgie faciale ou prosopalgie, communément tic douloureux de la face; présentée et soutenue à la Faculté de médecine de Paris, le 20 fevrier 1817, pour obtenir le grade de Docteur en médecine. Paris: de l’imprimerie de

Didot, 1817. Modern boards, leather letting piece mounted on spine.  
A very good copy. \$850

Quarto. Collation: 67 pp.

First edition of one of the first medical dissertations devoted to “tic douloureux,” a condition subsequently named “trigeminal neuralgia.”

Pages [7]-19, titled “Considérations générales et notions historiques,” review the historical and contemporary literature. Reverdit has located a great many descriptions of conditions with symptoms identical with, or similar, to those associated with the kind of facial pain which was then designated “tic douloureux.” He includes citations from Hippocrates and Galen, among the ancient physicians, and continues with medieval through eighteenth-century writers. A succeeding discussion of causes of this condition (pp. 19- 28) again refer to the opinions of earlier physicians, including Fothergill and Pujol, two eighteen-century authorities on “tic douloureux.” Pages 28-45 identify the symptoms identified by earlier writers. Diagnosis, including a short account of postmortem studies, is dealt with on pp. 45-51. The final section (pp. 51-66) reviews the kinds of treatment recommended by mainly eighteenth-century physicians. Reverdit considers the merits of acupuncture, electricity, and narcotics, and refers the reader to the relevant literature.

Stookey and Ransohoff have suggested that the term “prosopalgie,” introduced by Reverdit in the book offered here, should be employed to designate facial neuralgia, which the authors sought to differentiate from “trigeminal” neuralgia involving neural dysfunction. “Reverdit introduced the term prosopalgia, combining the Greek words ‘prosopon,’ face, and ‘algia,’ pain, a designation later adopted by Hunt in describing a deep form of geniculate neuralgia” (*Trigeminal neuralgia: its history and treatment*, 30 [and see also p. 103]).

Reverdit served as a military surgeon with the French army in Germany and Russia during the Napoleonic campaigns. He is missing from the standard histories including Eadie’s *Headache through the centuries* and Hirsch’s *Biographisches Lexikon*.

OCLC fails to locate a copy in the U.S. (*NUC* shows a copy at the National Library of Medicine.)

*Apparently the first book on insanity published in Prague*

**123. RIEDEL, Joseph Gottfried.** Prag’s Irrenanstalt und ihre Leistungen in den Jahren 1827, 1828 und 1829, nebst den Anzeigen zur Einsendung in die öffentliche Anstalt, den Bedingungen zur Aufnahme in dieselbe, der Art der Transportirung und der Behandlung der genesenen Geisteskranken. . . . Nebst vier lithog. Tafeln. Prague: Gedruckt in der Commerschen Buchdruckerei, 1830. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. All edges gilt. *Inscribed by the author on blank leaf preceding title.* Light stain (from erased stamp?) on title; minimal foxing. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [4], [9]-134, [2] pp., 4 folding lithographed plates.

First edition of apparently the first book published in Prague devoted to the

treatment of the insane. It deals with the former “madhouse” which had only recently been reorganized.

This monograph—the author’s medical dissertation according to Hirsch—consists of a report on “on the achievements” of the Prague asylum during the years 1827-29 when Riedel was the assistant physician to the institution. Riedel offers a short history and description of the asylum with emphasis on its accomplishments. Further sections deal with the administration and admission policies including post-hospital treatment. There are in addition a selection of case histories. The four folding plates provide architectural plans of the institution.

Riedel was one of the pioneers in development of psychiatry in Eastern Europe. He was an early advocate for the policies governing treatment of the mentally ill introduced by Pinel and others at the beginning of the century. Riedel was also responsible for improvements in medical education relating to the handling of mentally ill patients. His lectures on psychiatry, first delivered in Prague in 1841, inaugurated formal teaching of the subject in Austria. Following a period in Prague—during which he became chief physician at the Prague asylum—Riedel assumed the directorship of the Imperial Royal Institution for the Treatment and Care of the Insane, which opened at Vienna in 1853. Lesky calls Riedel “Austria’s foremost institutional expert” for this period (*Vienna medical school*, 151).

NUC shows copies at Crerar/Chicago, Harvard, and National Library of Medicine. OCLC fails to locate further copies in the U.S.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:810.

### *Eighteenth-century German obstetrical landmark*

**124. ROEDERER (or RÖDERER), Johann Georg.** *Elementa artis obstetriciae in usum praelectionum academicarum.* Göttingen: Sumptibus Bibliopolii Acad. Privilegiati, 1753. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Foxing. A very good copy. \$2750

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

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

Roederer’s textbook—consisting of 797 numbered paragraphs divided into twenty-six chapters—“was written [in Latin] for physicians, not midwives, and thus served to place obstetrics as a medical discipline in line with surgery and physics. The *Elementa*, a clear presentation in simple language by a man who was master of his subject, was a popular text for the educated doctor. . . . Although not so influential as Böer, who was to found a great school of obstetrics in Vienna two generations later, Roederer holds a high place in the development of superior teaching, sound practice and controlled care in a special hospital” (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 202).

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

Montgomery in 1837 (see Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 214 [reprinting the relevant passage from Roederer's book]).

Following a period studying obstetrics with Smellie in London and anatomy with Albinus in Leyden, Roederer "was called, at the instance of Haller, to Göttingen (1751) as the first German professor of midwifery, . . . [and eventually] erected there the first nursery of scientific obstetrics in Germany. He founded the science of obstetrics upon the basis of anatomy and physiology, banished the medical and exaggerated instrumental midwifery of his day, and aided manual midwifery to assume its proper position" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 683). "Roederer was the first teacher at a lying-in hospital and training school for midwives in Göttingen. . . . He also made contributions to the diagnosis of pregnancy and to the calculation of its date of termination" (Haberling, *German medicine* [Clio medica series], 64). The importance of the *Elementa* may be confirmed by the further editions in Latin in 1759 and 1766, a French translation in 1765, a German translation in 1793, and an Italian translation in 1775.

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

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

### *Rare German surgical text*

**125. ROTH, Johann Philipp.** Der sichere und allzeit fertige Chirurgus, oder kurtze Anleitung zur Wund-Artzney-Kunst: . . . nebst einem vollständigen Lexicon Chirurgicum oder neuen chirurgisch-latein- und teutschen Wörter-Buch. Lübeck und Weimar: Verlegts Johann Christian Schmidt, 1720. Contemporary three-quarter vellum, paste-paper boards (rubbed and a little worn), spine hand lettered. Old manuscript ex-libris note on front pastedown (signed "Joannis Adami Vogt"); two old illegible signatures on title. Front flyleaf and two blank corners removed. A good copy. \$2850

Collation: engraved title, [16], 688, [16], 94 pp., 10 engraved plates.

First edition of a rare textbook of surgery.

This book covers the treatment of all of the known minor, as well as major, surgical conditions as well as the treatment of wounds. The descriptions of treatment are based largely on the author's own considerable experiences. The accounts of surgical operations are interspersed with recipes for pharmaceutical preparations. The "Register" (subject index) takes up sixteen unnumbered pages followed, at the end, by a 94-page "Lexicon Chirurgicum" consisting of German and Latin words occurring frequently in surgical textbooks.

Surgical procedures and bandaging are depicted in the fine engraved plates, which illustrate trepanation, eye surgery, tracheotomy, lithotomy, club-foot, and amputation.

Roth is not mentioned in any of the standard histories or biographical studies of physicians.

Unrecorded in *NUC*. OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. at the National Library of Medicine.

*First American book devoted to hypodermic medication*

**126. RUPPNER, Antoine.** Hypodermic injections in the treatment of neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, and other diseases. Boston: T. O. H. Burnham, 1865. Original embossed green cloth. Contemporary signature on front flyleaf (Dr. Ezra Weis). A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [7], 8-160 pp.

First edition of the first book published in the United States on the hypodermic administration of medicinal substances.

Ruppaner's book consists of seven chapters. The first chapter commends the superiority of hypodermic injections to other methods of introducing medicine into the body. In the second chapter, Ruppaner enumerates "the diseases to which this treatment is applicable." Chapter 3 discusses "injections: their nature, extent, and limit," while the next chapter is devoted to "the instrument, operation, and point of injection." Chapter 5 (pp. 45-150), and the longest, present cases treated with hypodermic injections. The sixth chapter compares the advantages versus disadvantages of subcutaneous injection, and the seventh and last offers a few concluding remarks.

Ruppaner, a native of Switzerland, arrived in the United States around 1850 and received a medical degree from Harvard in 1857. He established a successful practice in Boston before moving to New York City in 1865. According to his account presented in the introduction to this book, his first paper on "subcutaneous injection" was published in 1860 in the *Boston medical and surgical journal*, and he delivered two talks on his method before the Massachusetts Medical Society, at least one of them published by the Society in its *Communications*. Ruppaner may therefore be regarded as one of the first physicians to administer medication subcutaneously by injection.

This book is inexplicably missing from Howard-Jones lengthy history of hypodermic medication. See his "A critical study of the origins and early development of hypodermic medication," *Journal of the history of medicine* 2, no 2 (1947):201-49.

See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1065-66.

*"Fascinating history of the Philadelphia epidemic of 1793"*

**127. RUSH, Benjamin.** An account of the bilious remitting fever, as it appeared in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1793. Philadelphia: Thomas Dobson, 1794. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Ink spots on three pages. A very good copy. \$1950

Collation: x, 363 pp.

First edition of Rush's influential book about the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia in 1793.

Rush was an advocate of the noncontagion theory, but it is his detailed account of the epidemic for which he is best known in connection with this event. Rush insisted "that the disease was not imported from without [as some, like William Currie, had argued], but arose de novo in the city. His scheme of treatment was the exhibition of large doses of calomel and jalap, copious blood-letting, low diet, low temperature in

the sick room, and abundant hydrotherapy” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 379).

“One of the most influential (and genuinely interesting) published works to come out of the epidemic is the *Account* [offered here]. Its author was one of the most notable figures of the epidemic. Rush’s indefatigable efforts to attend the ill . . . is by now legendary. Most importantly, Rush was at the center of debates on the origins and treatment of yellow fever that would continue throughout the next century. . . . The *Account* is not only a fascinating history of the Philadelphia epidemic of 1793, but was one of the most influential works in the literature of yellow fever . . . [and Rush’s] authority guaranteed the book’s influence well into the next century” (Hoolihan, *Miner yellow fever collection*, no. 337).

Garrison-Morton 5453; Austin 1631; Fox, *Benjamin Rush, M.D.: a bibliographic guide*, no. 1794-1; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1066; Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 147. See Bloomfield, *Bibliography of communicable diseases*, 490-91.

### *First description of relapsing fever*

**128. RUTTY, John.** Chronological history of the weather and seasons and of the prevailing diseases in Dublin. With the various periods, successions, and revolutions, during the space of forty years. With a comparative view of the difference of the Irish climate and those of England and other countries. London: Robinson & Roberts, 1770. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Light, mainly marginal, staining on a few leaves; one blank corner repaired. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [4], xlvi, 340 pp.

First edition of an important contribution to medical climatology. Rutty’s *Chronological history* consists of an annual record, compiled by him, of weather and disease in Dublin for the period 1724-1770.

This book is noteworthy for the first description of relapsing fever. “John Rutty . . . mentioned a peculiar fever, occurring in association with a typhus-like epidemic, which was characterized by a tendency to relapse. It has been supposed that this disease was true relapsing fever, but it was not until the next century that relapsing fever was sufficiently well studied and described to make its identification obvious” (Mettler, *History of medicine*, 390).

Rutty was a native of England who matriculated at Leyden in 1722 and received his medical degree the following year. On completion of his medical education, he moved to Dublin where he spent the remainder of his career. Rutty was a Quaker and kept a “spiritual diary” in which he recorded details about his life as well as his faults. In this diary, he accused himself of “too great a love for the studies of the materia medica and meteorology, irritability, and excessive enjoyment of food” (*Dictionary of national biography*, 17:520).

Garrison-Morton 1772 and 5309. See Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 357; *Oxford dictionary of national biography*, 48:426-27.



*“A very valuable anatomy” for artists  
distinguished by its “very excellent workmanship”*

**129. SABATTINI, Giambattista.** Tavole anatomiche per il pittori e gli scultori. Bologna: tipografia dei Fratelli Masi, e comp., 1814. Contemporary three-quarter morocco (spine ends and corners repaired), marbled boards (edges somewhat worn). Small illegible ink stamp on title. Text foxed, plates foxed mainly in blank outer margins. A good copy. \$2250

Quarto. Collation: 86 , [2] pp., 48 engraved plates.

First edition of a scarce book on anatomy for artists and sculptors.

“Giambattista Sabattini, physician and professor of anatomy at the Academy of Fine Arts in Bologna, published a very valuable anatomy for graphic and plastic artists under the title: *Tavole anatomiche*. . . . [His book shows] very excellent workmanship and anatomic accuracy and correctness. The first four plates represent the front and back of a male figure, finished and in outline, with explanatory letters. The following plates have osteologic representations of special organs, with the myologic representations, also finished and in outline. Sixteen plates pertain to the trunk and head, twenty-eight to the upper and lower extremities. There are altogether forty-eight plates, some of them having one figure, others with several figures. But they are numbered from one to twenty-six because, beginning with the fifth plate, the outline representations always have the same number as the corresponding finished plate. They were all drawn by Antonio Gajani (born at Bologna, a professor of the art of copper engraving in Modena). The work is rare” (Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, p. 335).

Sabattini is missing from both Hirsch’s *Biographisches Lexikon* and Renzi’s *Storia della medicina Italiana*.

*Scarpa’s second book on arterial disease and vascular surgery  
One of the author’s “remarkable” works*

**130. SCARPA, Antonio.** Memoria sulla legatura delle principali arterie degli arti con una appendice all’opera sull’aneurisma. Pavia: Pietro Bizzoni, 1817. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Faded ink stamp on title (Birmingham Medical Institute [library dispersed]). Paper flaw in one blank margin. A very good copy with wide margins. \$3250

Quarto. Collation: vii, [1], 136 pp.

First edition containing a report of research on diseases of the arteries conducted by Scarpa in the years since publication of his *Sull’aneurisma: riflessione ed osservazioni anatomico-chirurgiche* (Pavia, 1804). This book also describes his accumulating experience with the surgical treatment of arterial disease.

Scarpa was one of the pioneers in the field of vascular surgery. In his 1804 book, he showed that aneurysms were a result of disease of the arteries. His later book on this

subject, offered here, “included a summary of his experience with ligatures in the treatment of aneurysms. Scarpa also reported his important observations on the collateral circulation of the limbs, based on animal experiments and many dissections” (Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, 63). This book contains, in addition, an appendix to Scarpa’s *Sull’aneurisma*.

Scarpa was not only a skillful surgeon but a master anatomist. “All of Scarpa’s work bears the unmistakable mark of his exacting personality. In his description of surgical procedures (amputation, the removal of cataracts, perineal cutting for the urinary calculi), the technique is always related to precise and very detailed anatomical description. . . . His pathological works on diseases of the eye and on aneurysm were remarkable” (*DSB*, 12:137). “Scarpa was a virtuoso in the most varied sense, a great anatomist and surgeon, equally skilled as orthopedist and ophthalmologist, and irreproachable Latinist, a master surgeon, yet a most attractive teacher, and a draftsman of the first order” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 336).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard, Iowa, Miami, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, Nebraska, University of Washington, and Yale.

Garrison-Morton 2940; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1112; Norman 1902. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:45-46.

### *Landmark pharmacology text*

**131. SCHMIEDEBERG, Oswald.** Grundriss zer Arzneimittellehre. Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel, 1883. Original cloth. Ink stamp on front flyleaf (Dr. J. L. Hage / Arts / Colijnsplaat). Upper corners of first five leaves creased. A very good copy. \$650

Collation: viii, 279 pp.

First edition of Schmiedeberg’s landmark textbook of pharmacology. It went through at least seven editions and was translated into English in 1887.

Schmiedeberg not only played a major role in development of pharmacology but was alone responsible for its recognition in medical school curriculums. “Almost single-handedly Schmiedeberg developed the discipline of pharmacology in a medical environment that questioned its importance. This was accomplished by a combination of significant research, effective writing, and a classroom presence that gave the subject lasting importance. . . . [Schmiedeberg’s] textbook [offered here] was a formative one for the discipline” (*DSB*, 18:790). Schmiedeberg’s laboratory at the University of Strasbourg attracted students from throughout Europe and the United States, and it was these young researchers “who became the foundation of the new profession” (*ibid.*, 790).

“Oswald Schmeideberg . . . , professor at Dorpat (1870) and Strassburg (1872), . . . first investigated the action of poisons on the frog’s heart (in Ludwig’s laboratory, 1871), and hippuric acid synthesis in the kidneys (1876), . . . determined the true formula of histamin and nucleic acid from Miescher’s posthumous notes (1896), and did a great amount of critical and experimental work on muscarin (1869), ferratin (1893), digitalis and other drugs, the tendency of which is crystallized in his well-known elements of pharmacology (1883 [offered here])” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 652).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Alabama, College of Physicians, Harvard, Lloyd

Library, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and Utah.  
 Garrison-Morton 1875. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:101-2; Porter, *The greatest benefit to mankind: a medical history of humanity*, 334-35.

*Collected papers of one of the first American neurologists*

**132. SEGUIN, Edward Constant.** Opera minora: a collection of essays, articles, lectures and addresses from 1866 to 1882 inclusive. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1884. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Uncut and partly unopened. Ink stamp on inner margin of dedication page (March 19 1951). A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: x, 687 pp.

First collected edition of Seguin's papers, most of them on neurological topics, a subject to which the author made numerous important contributions. Seguin's "collected papers (1884 [offered here]), covering a period from 1862 to 1884, are among the earliest works in American neurology" (McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 334).

Seguin was one of the first Americans to specialize in neurology. Born in Paris, he arrived in the United States while still a boy, eventually receiving a medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1864. After a period as a military surgeon, he returned to Paris to spend two years with Brown-Séguard, Charcot, and Cornil. In 1871, he was appointed professor of nervous diseases at the College of Physicians and also established the Vanderbilt Clinic (which became the Neurological Institute) to treat patients suffering from neurological disorders.

"Seguin contributed original papers on headache in choked disc associated with brain tumors and on infantile paralysis (1874). He reported the first autopsy case of disseminated sclerosis in this country, which contained detailed histologic studies of the pons, medulla, and spinal cord, showing the early, the more advanced, and finally, the most extensive expressions of the disease. . . . His lectures as early as 1870 contain an approach to neurology that was not taken by others until the 1880's and 1890's" (McHenry, 334, 332).

See American Neurological Association, *Semi-centennial volume*, 68-70; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1088-89.

*Highly important book on scurvy*

*First collection of the early writings on this disorder*

**133. SENNERT, Daniel, ed.** De scorbuto tractatus . . . cui accesserunt eiusdem argumento tractatus & epistolae Balduni Ronssei, Johannis Eichthii, Johannis Wieri, Johannis Langii, Salomonis Alberti, Matthaei Martini. Wittenberg: Apud Zachariam Schurerun, 1624. Contemporary vellum, yapped edges, spine hand-lettered. Bound originally without pastedowns. Illegible ink stamp and old shelf number on

front inside board. Blank portion of title renewed; lightly browned. A very good copy. \$3750

Collation: [16], 230 pp., [2 (blank)], [10], 232 [numbered on recto]-353, [19], 354-418, 459-540, [1], 541-553, 556-573, [2], [574]-755, [22] pp. Pagination irregular but complete. Full-page woodcuts on pp. 338, 339 depicting lemon grass.

First edition of the first collection of writings on scurvy.

This book consists of six previously published works on scurvy together with Sennert's contribution which appears here for the first time. This is the earliest attempt to bring together in one volume the opinions of leading writers on the nature of this disorder. In discussing Sydenham and seventeenth-century medicine, Garrison recognized, among a "group of important monographs," "Sennert's treatises on scurvy (1624) [offered here]" (*History of medicine*, 271). "Sennert's treatise on scurvy remained authoritative for many years. The first edition was published as part of a collection of works on scurvy [offered here]" (Norman 1930). Sennert "added to the knowledge of scurvy . . . [and] was an able clinician" (Garrison-Morton).

Balduinus Ronsseus was among the earliest writers on scurvy to observe a connection between diet and recovery from this condition. His observations on the effects of consumption by sailors of oranges and lemons are contained in his book published in 1564. This book is the first cited by Garrison-Morton under "scurvy" (Garrison-Morton 3710). Johann Echt, like Sennert, was a physician at Wittenberg. Johann Wier (or Weyer) is remembered for his book on witchcraft and mental illness (1563). The two woodcut illustrations in his contribution depict "cochlearia," lemon scurvy grass, once considered valuable as an antiscorbutic. Johann Lange's discussion of scurvy is taken from his *Medicinalium epistolarum miscellanea* (1605). Salomon Alberti, another Wittenberg physician, provides recipes for substances considered useful in treating scurvy. The final selection, by Matthäus Martini, discusses symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment, as well as preventive measures, and recommends remedies to treat this disorder.

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

Garrison-Morton 61 (citing the reprint of this book in Sennert's *Opera*, 1676); Krivatsy 10925.

*"Outstanding work" by the "greatest master  
in the science and art of physical diagnosis"*

**134. SKODA, Josef.** Abhandlung über Perkussion und Auskultation. Vienna: J. G. Ritter von Möslle's Witwe & Braumüller, 1839. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Foxing; edges browned; repaired tear in one leaf slightly affecting a few letters. A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: [6], [v]-xviii, 271, [1] pp.

First edition of one of the classics of physical diagnosis.

Skoda extended the work of Auenbrugger, Laennec, and Piorry, and he clarified many hitherto obscure features of diseases involving the chest, especially the heart, by

demonstrating that physical signs elicited through percussion implicated specific anatomical lesions. In the field of circulatory disease, it “was Skoda who established clear concepts and who was the first to separate heart sounds from heart murmurs” (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 120).

“Probably the greatest master in the science and art of physical diagnosis was Joseph Skoda. . . . He was the greatest of all the famous clinicians of the Viennese school of medicine. . . . Skoda was an intelligent observer and an inspiring teacher who developed an amazing ability to solve obscure diagnostic problems by the adroit use of inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation. . . . Skoda’s outstanding work, *Abhandlung über Perkussion und Auskultation*, . . . was published in 1839. In this work he reaffirmed Auenbrugger’s observations and carried them to a greater degree of refinement and significance. He emphasized the belief that each disease displayed a specific set of signs and insisted that the sounds of percussion depended on the underlying physical conditions and that all observations must be reconciled with the laws of acoustics. . . . [This book] constitutes the foundation of modern physical diagnosis” (Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 128, 321).

Garrison-Morton 2676; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1676; Norman 1953. See Herrick, *History of cardiology*, 95-100; Willius and Dry, 320-22.

*“A masterful publication dealing with the diseases of children”*

**135. SMITH, Job Lewis.** A treatise on the diseases of infancy and childhood. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, 1869. Original brown cloth (spine faded, barely perceptible repairs at ends). A very good copy.

\$850

Collation: xii, [17]-620 pp., 32 pp. (publisher’s advertisements dated November 1868). Pagination irregular but complete

First edition of the most important and widely read American textbook of pediatrics of its time.

In his preface Smith wrote that he “has endeavored to incorporate in the treatise all recently ascertained facts relating to this branch of medical practice, and especially has it been his endeavor to recommend such modes of treatment as comport with or are suggested by our present knowledge of the pathology of early life, the efficacy of hygienic measures in the treatment of the young, and the recuperative powers of the system at this age.”

“Smith’s principal publication was his textbook [offered here], which passed through eight editions between 1869 and 1896. His book was not only the favorite of the medical students of his day but also the mainstay of the general practitioner. His textbook reflected his enormous clinical experience coupled with his personal experience in the practice of pathology. . . . [It] was a masterful publication dealing with the diseases of children in their entirety and as a specialty; even today [1979] it can be read with profit because its shrewd observations of disease were drawn entirely from personal experience balanced with the author’s intimate contact with the scientific literature of his day” (Cone, *History of American pediatrics*, 104, 124).

Smith was a native of New York who obtained his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His nearly fifty-year professional career (1853-97) was

spent in New York City where he served on the staffs of several hospitals and eventually was appointed the first clinical professor of pediatrics at Bellevue. He was among the founders of the American Pediatric Society and its second president (Jacobi was the first).

See Abt-Garrison, *History of pediatrics*, 105; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1129-30.

*Brilliant obstetrician's rare medical dissertation*

**136. SOLAYRÉS de RENHAC, François Louis Joseph.** Elementorum artis obstetriciae compendium. Quad in Augustissimo Ludovico Medico. . . . Pro baccalaureatus gradu consequendo, Monspelli [Montpellier]: apud viduam Joannis Martel, 1765, Contemporary calf (corners and edges repaired), later unlettered spine. "de Renhac" on title underlined in ink. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box. \$1750

Small folio. Collation: [4], 27, [1] pp.

First edition of Solayrés dissertation for the medical degree received at Montpellier in 1765.

A man of great promise, Solayré died from tuberculosis just seven years later, but not before the publication, in 1771, of his *Dissertatio de partu viribus maternis absoluto*, a brilliant exposition of the mechanism of natural labor. "Baudelocque devotes several pages of his introduction [to his *L'art des accouchemens*, 1781] to a tribute to his friend . . . , whose premature death cut short what Baudelocque believes to have been the most promising career in French midwifery. Solayrés was born in 1737 in Calhac. He studied at Montpellier in 1765, graduating in medicine in 1765. . . . About 1770 [Fasbender suggests 1768] he moved to Paris and was elected to membership in the Collège de Chirurgie, submitting his admission thesis under the title *Dissertatio de partu viribus maternis absoluto*. . . . Baudelocque says: "This thesis is a complete treatise on natural labor, the mechanism of which had never till then been perfectly developed" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 91).

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

See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 681-82; Fasbender, *Geschichte der Geburtshülfe*, 316-17; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:333.

*Collected papers by "the German Levet"*

**137. STEIN, Georg Wilhelm, the elder.** Kleine Werke zur practischen Geburtshülfe. Marburg: in der neuen akademischen Buchhandlung, 1798. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Ink stamp in Cyrillic on verso of title, ink accession number. A very good copy. \$1750

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

table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### *Seventeen "heliotype photographs of remarkable quality"*

**138. STERNBERG, George Miller.** Report on the etiology and prevention of yellow fever. . . . Published by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1887. Washington: General Printing Office, 1890. Original red pebbled cloth, title in gilt on upper cover. Several upper corners creased; traces of pencil erasures on a few pages. A very good copy. \$600

Collation: 271 pp., 21 plates (18 heliotypes, 3 chromolithographs).

First edition of one of the important works on yellow fever from this period.

The *Report* "provides detailed information on Sternberg's own researches into the etiology of yellow fever. . . . Sternberg also provides an outstanding summary of bacteriological research on yellow fever during the 1880s—a decade characterized by an often facile confidence on the part of many researchers in finding the responsible organism. . . . The text is illustrated with twenty-one plates, seventeen of them heliotype photographs of remarkable quality depicting the microorganisms investigated" (Hoolihan, *Minor yellow fever collection*, no. 363). In this book, Sternberg "demolished" the claims that the causative agent was a "living germ" (Bloomfield, *Bibliography of communicable diseases*, 495).

Sternberg was one of the principal early American contributors to bacteriology and microscopy.

See Garrison-Morton, three citations; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1158-60.

*“One of the most productive writers in legal medicine and toxicology”*

**139. TARDIEU, Ambroise.** Étude médico-légale sur l’infanticide. . . . Avec trois planches coloriées. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1868. Contemporary quarter morocco, marbled boards. Foxing. A very good copy. \$600

Collation: viii, 342 pp., 3 chomolithographs (one double page).

First edition of Tardieu’s book on infanticide.

Tardieu, a pupil of Orfila, is now remembered as one of the great nineteenth-century toxicologists and contributors to forensic medicine. He was the author of a series of important books on these subjects. Nemeec calls Tardieu “[o]ne of the most productive writers in legal medicine and toxicology” (*Highlights in medicolegal relations*, no. 420).

“[Paul Camille Hippolyte] Brouardel and Ambroise Auguste Tardieu . . . , pupil of [Mathieu Joseph Bonaventure] Orfile and like his master a courtroom ‘star’ of many ‘causes célèbres,’ were essentially casuists. They no longer produced ‘treatises,’ but series of monographs on limited problems such as hanging, abortion, poisoning, wounds, and so forth. Tardieu also did outstanding work in the field of industrial hygiene” (Burns, *Legacies in law and medicine*, 263).

See Garrison-Morton 1745 and 2123.1.

*Rare seventeenth-century anatomy text published in Sedan*

**140. TASSIN, Léonard.** Les administrations anatomiques de Léonard Tassin chirurgien major de l’Hospital royal & de la ville de Mastrech. Sedan: par François Chayer, imprimeur de l’Academie, 1676. Contemporary unlettered calf, spine gilt (spine top slightly worn). Dampstain in upper corners touching text on a few leaves (but never impairing legibility). A good copy. \$1650

Collation: [6 (6 = blank)], 226 pp.

First edition of a rare anatomy text published in Sedan. This is the first medical book I have handled, or heard about, published in Sedan.

Tassin was a military surgeon at the military hospital at Maestricht, and his book was intended to supply information useful to surgeons like himself which he had not included in his *Chirurgie militaire* published in 1673. A knowledge of anatomy is necessary when undertaking an operation, or repairing a wound. Precise knowledge of human anatomy and of the relations of the organs, muscles, and bones is therefore an essential prerequisite for the practicing surgeon. Tassin’s book on practical anatomy was highly regarded (“estimé) in his time (Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:250).

Tassin’s text was reprinted at Paris in 1678, 1688, and 1693, and at Lyon in 1692. The first edition was unknown to Dezeimeris and Hirsch.

OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. at the National Library of Medicine (and just four copies in Europe).

Krivatsy 11713. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:520-21.



*“The fountain head of American medical biography”*

**141. THACHER, James.** America medical biography: or memoirs of eminent physicians who have flourished in America. To which is prefixed a succinct history of medical science in the United States from the first settlement of the country. 2 vols. in 1 [as published]. Boston: Richardson & Lord, and Cottons & Barnard, 1828. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Uncut. Henry Viets’ bookplate remounted on front pastedown. Plates foxed. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: frontispiece (with original tissue guard), 436, 280 pp., 14 engraved and lithographed plates (with original tissue guards).

First edition of the first work on the early history of medicine in the United States.

Thacher’s “magnum opus [the book offered here] . . . is made up of 163 biographies . . . with fourteen excellent portraits of the eminent physicians of his time and of the past, the book begun with a very readable history of medicine in America. . . . This work remains the fountain head of American medical biography and a perpetual monument to the fame of James Thacher” (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1196).

The chapter on the history of American medicine occupies pages 9-86.

Thacher served as a surgeon during the Revolutionary War and, in 1823, he published his *Military journal*, a major source for the history of the conflict. He was “[o]ne of the most influential, but least flamboyant, physicians of his time . . . [whose books] were widely regarded as reflecting the best available medical information of the early nineteenth century” (Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 2:735).

Garrison-Morton 6710; Norman 2063 (defective).

Henry Viets, a former owner of this copy, was a Boston physician and medical historian.

*Scarce American dental book for domestic use*

**142. THOMPSON, T. D. (OCLC does not supply a first name).** Facts for the people, relating to the teeth; showing their influence upon health, speech and looks; with directions for their care and preservation. Boston: B. B. Mussey, 1854. Original blind-stamped green cloth (spine ends repaired), spine gilt. Embossed stamp on frontispiece (T. D. Thompson dentist / Westminster St. / Prov. R.I. [and in pencil the numeral 94]). A very good copy. \$650

Collation: double-sided engraved frontispiece, vi, [7]-251 pp.

First edition of a scarce dental book intended for a domestic audience.

The author—identified on the title page as “of the Baltimore College of Dental surgery”—states that “[n]o effort has been spared to place before the public the most valuable information on the subject discussed” (preface, [3]).

The first chapter—containing a short history of dentistry—is followed by a chapter

of “introductory remarks.” The following chapters cover the entire field of dentistry including first dentition and permanent teeth, irregularities, effects of diseased teeth and gums on general health, “influence of tobacco upon the teeth and gums,” toothache, filing for cavities, and cleaning teeth. The final chapter (pp. 245-51) deals with ether and chloroform and its use in dentistry.

“The author was a dentist in Providence, R.I., and a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery” (Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 3474).

### *Kidney disease and cardiovascular abnormalities*

**143. TRAUBE, Ludwig.** Über den Zusammenhang von Herz- und Nieren-Krankheiten. Berlin: Verlag von August Hirschwald, 1856. Contemporary boards. Ink stamp on title verso (Med-Chirurg Gesellschaft zu Donauschingen). A very good copy. \$750

Collation: [4], 81 pp.

First edition of one of the classic early statements of an association between kidney disease and cardiovascular abnormalities. Traube’s explanation of this phenomenon, described in this book, “was specifically directed towards elucidation of the mechanism responsible for left ventricular hypertrophy in the presence of kidney disease. The steps that he outlined in his hypothesis came to be known as Traube’s theory” (Acierno, *History of cardiology*, 321).

In this “comprehensive account of the relationship of cardiac and renal disease [offered here] . . . [Traube] described renal congestion of cardiac origin and distinguished these changes from inflammatory diseases. Traube also described the symptomatology of contracted kidney and explained the associated hypertrophy of the heart as being the result of increased circulation observed by the diminution of the number of renal capillaries” (Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 170).

Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 418. See Garrison-Morton, three citations; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:625-26; Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 405 (citing this book for its account of “heart disease of nephropathic origin”).

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

**144. TUKE, Daniel Hack.** Chapters in the history of the insane in the British Isles. . . . With four illustrations. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., 1882. Original red cloth (small spot on upper board). Uncut and largely unopened. Inscription on front flyleaf (James Stewart / [illegible]). A very good copy. \$500

Collation: frontispiece (with tissue guard), x, [2], 548, [2 (2 = blank)] pp., 3 plates.

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

Tuke has restricted his study “to the salient points” (preface, p. vii). His prefatory

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

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

Garrison-Morton 5003.

*“A monumental work and a landmark in dermatological literature”*

**145. UNNA, Paul Gerson.** Die Histopathologie der Hautkrankheiten. Mit 1 chromolithographirten Quartafel. Berlin: Verlag von August Hirschwald, 1894. Contemporary three-quarter calf, marbled boards, spine gilt. Signature on title (Dr. [illegible]). A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: xxix, [1], 1225 pp., double-page chromolithographed plate.

First edition of one of the most important books in the history of dermatology. This book, while “[t]echnically a work on histopathology, . . . , is an exposition of Unna’s ingenious and original conceptions of the whole domain of dermatology. It is a monumental work and a landmark in dermatological literature” (Pusey, *History of dermatology*, 162).

In the “monumental *Histopathologie der Hautkrankheiten* of 1894 [Unna] . . . succeeded in covering . . . all but a handful of the skin diseases known at the time, and the format he developed—a brief, sharply focused vignette of the disease for orientation purposes, followed by a detailed description and discussion of the pathologic anatomy staged in time frames moving from early to late—has been the model for successful texts on dermatopathology ever since. . . . There is no way to describe this book adequately in words alone. For a proper appreciation of the labor that went into it the reader will simply have to take it down from a library shelf (with two hands), thumb through it, and shake his head. The scholarship in the literature remains impressive enough, but it is the descriptions of the tissue changes themselves that really gratify the senses, descriptions in which are integrated those elements of supreme self-assurance, perfect familiarity with all aspects of the subject, and the perception . . . of cellular interactions as dynamic events that characterize Unna’s scientific approach at its best” (Crissey and Parish, *Dermatology and syphilology of the nineteenth century*, 324).

Unna was responsible for numerous contributions to dermatology, but he is particularly remembered for his research on the histopathology and histochemistry of the skin.

Garrison-Morton 4000. See Goodman, *Contributors to dermatology*, 259-64.

*Important psychiatric text which established the author's reputation*

**146. UWINS, David.** A treatise on those disorders of the brain and nervous system, which are usually considered and called mental. London: Renshaw & Rush, 1833. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: iv, 235 pp.

First edition of one of the important early English books on insanity.

The *Treatise* is a record of the author's observations while serving as physician to the Peckham House Asylum. Uwins' experiences there prompted him to publish this monograph in which he questioned the accuracy and reliability of the criteria employed by physicians in classifying mental disease. Hunter and Macalpine regard Uwins' book as "in many ways the most original" of the early nineteenth-century published accounts "of how doctors interested in the nervous and insane thought about them and what theories and treatments they found helpful" (*Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 831). This book "attained considerable circulation, and established [Uwins'] medical reputation" (*Dictionary of national biography*, 20:79).

See Hunter and Macalpine, 831-35, Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, 3:56-58.

*Rare seventeenth-century "house apothecary"*  
*Second copy recorded for the United States*

**147. WEICKHARD, Arnold.** Pharmacia domestica, Dass ist: Hausspoteck darin viel nützliche und heylsame Experimenta und Artzneyen, welche auff alle Innerliche und Eusserliche Kranckheiten, Zufäll, Mängel, Schäden und Gebresten dass ganzten menschlichen Leibs, Manns und Weibes Personen zu Curiren gerichtet. Frankfurt: bey Erasmus Kempfer für Johann Theobald Schönwetter, 1628. Contemporary vellum (lacking ties), largely effaced lettering on spine. Cut close at top (without loss). Mainly light browning. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$3850

Quarto. Collation: [12], 904, [42 (Register)] pp. Title in red and black.

First edition of a rare domestic pharmacopeia

Weickhard's "house apothecary" consists of 42 sections containing descriptions of the proven medical properties of a large number of botanical and chemical substances classified under the then-traditional headings. These preparations are recommended for the treatment of all of the human body's internal and external diseases suffered by both men and women. A general index (taking up the final three preliminary pages) identifies the preparations dealt with in each section, while the comprehensive "Register" at the back enables the reader to locate a specific substance.

Weickhard was physician to the Elector of the Palatinate and the dean of the medical college at Frankfurt. In 1626, he published *Thesaurus pharmaceuticus galeno-*

*chymicus* which, like his “house apothecary” (offered here), is rare outside Germany.

Unrecorded in *NUC*. OCLC fails to locate a copy in the U.S. (but there is a copy at the National Library of Medicine acquired in 2013).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:879; Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 494.

*Scarce complete set of the author's work on psychiatry*

**148. WERNICKE, Carl.** Grundriss der Psychiatrie in klinischen Vorlesungen. 3 parts (bound in 2 vols.). Leipzig: Georg Thieme, 1894-1900. Contemporary three-quarter calf (one joint repaired), marbled boards (bindings not quite uniform). Occasional tiny ink marks in margins. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: part 1: [4], 80 pp.; part 2: [2], [81]-178 pp.; part 3: vii, [1], [177]-576 pp.

First edition of a scarce complete set of Wernicke's book on psychiatry. In forty-one lectures, Wernicke applied his physiological concepts to the interpretation of mental disease.

“For Wernicke, mental disorders were diseases of the brain, making the separation of psychiatry and neurology appear artificial. . . . After he had had the chance to observe psychiatric patients in greater number, he published a system of psychiatry in three parts (1894 [i.e., 1894-1900]). In this he tried to apply the principles which had proved so successful in his study of aphasia: the breakdown of, or *Sejunction* (dysfunction) between, a man's concepts regarding his environment, his body, or his self. . . . Today one may have a critical attitude toward his physiological concepts as the basis for understanding of the various psychiatric syndromes, but he nevertheless will find them a source of stimulation” (Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 534). “Wernicke excelled in careful neuropsychiatric description of patients, but he contended that psychiatry was not sufficiently developed to demarcate specific psychiatric syndromes” (*DSB*, 14:277).

Wernicke was one of the great neurophysiologists of the period. He is now remembered especially for his book on aphasia published in 1874 and for his *Lehrbuch der Gehirnkrankheiten* (3 vols., 1881-83).

Garrison-Morton 4949. See Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:1669; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 300.

*First Swedish book on forensic medicine*

**149. WISTRAND, August Timoleon.** Handbok i forensiska Medicinen. Stockholm: Zacharias Hæggström, 1838. Contemporary unlettered three-quarter calf, boards (edges slightly rubbed). Small stain on

title; small pieces torn from several blank margins. A very good copy.  
\$950

Collation: [4], [v]-xiv, [2], 312 pp.

First edition of the rare first book in Swedish on forensic medicine.

Wistrand received his medical education in Upsala where he spent most of his career following a period as a military physician. He was the author of a fair number of books including further books on medical jurisprudence. His bibliography is given by Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:970.

*NUC* shows a copy at the National Library of Medicine. OCLC adds copies in the U.S. at Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and Virginia Tech.

Nemec, *Highlights in medicolegal relations*, no. 394.

### *Pioneering smallpox vaccinator's defense*

**150. WOODVILLE, William.** Observations on the cow-pox. London: William Phillips, 1800. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [4], 43 pp.

First edition of Woodville's book prepared as an answer to statements contained in Jenner's *Continuation of facts and observations relative to the variolae vaccinae, or cow pox* (1800). In this book, Jenner had suggested that Woodville's vaccine had been contaminated with smallpox.

Woodville was one of the early pioneers in the new therapy and was responsible for the first comprehensive review of the efficacy of vaccination for smallpox. He was physician to the Small-pox Hospital in London and, by the time of Jenner's introduction of vaccination as a preventative for this disease, he had considerable experience with smallpox inoculation.

In his earlier book on vaccination, entitled *Reports of a series of inoculations* (1799), Woodville described "the first major operation of vaccinating a large number of people, and he supplied lymph to many physicians, including Jenner" (Bloomfield, *Bibliography of communicable diseases*, 457).

See LeFanu, *Bio-bibliography of Edward Jenner*, p. 52.

### *Scarce book devoted mainly to hematology*

**151. WOOLDRIDGE, Leonard Charles.** On the chemistry of the blood and other scientific papers. . . . Arranged by Victor Horsley and Ernest Starling. With an introduction by Victor Horsley. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1893. Original cloth. Several blank upper corners creased. A very good copy. \$500

Collation: vi, 354 pp., 3 plates (2 lithographed; 1 chromolithographed; 2 folding), [2], 56 pp. (publisher's advertisements).

First collected edition of twenty-five papers previously published in British and

German medical and scientific journals and Wooldridge's Croonian Lecture delivered in 1886. Wooldridge was a noted British physiologist who died at the early age of thirty-two.

Wooldridge's chief interest was hematology. "The main subject of Wooldridge's experimental work was the clotting of blood and was summarised in his Croonian Lecture to the Royal Society in 1886 under the title of 'On the coagulation of the blood.' This dealt with the various types of fibrinogen that he had recognised in plasma, and other papers at this time dealt with circumstances under which blood would or would not clot. He studied intra-vascular clotting. . . . In the immediately following years, Wooldridge's papers on clotting were given great authority" (O'Connor, *Founders of British physiology: a biographical dictionary, 1820-1885*, 213).

All but six of the papers in this collection deal with the blood, most with coagulation and clotting. The remaining six papers explore a variety of topics in pathology. Wooldridge received his medical education in London and later carried out research at Carl Ludwig's laboratory at Leipzig where he acquired an interest in experimental physiology. His spent his brief career at Guy's.

This book appears to be very scarce. This is my second copy (since 1983).

See Rothschuh, *History of physiology*, 256.

*Rare book on acupuncture*

*"Surveyed the whole scene in East and West"*

**152. WOOST, Gustave Eduard, and KUHL, Carl (or Karl) August (praes.).** Quaedam de acupunctura orientalium ex oblivionis tenebris ab europaeis medicis nuper revocata. Dissertatio inauguralis medico-chirurgica. . . . Publice defendit auctor Gustavus Eduardus Woostius. . . . Cum tabula lapidi inscripta. Leipzig: ex officina Richter, 1826. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$1650

Quarto. Collation: [4], 47, [1] pp., engraved plate.

First edition of a rare medical dissertation devoted to acupuncture.

This small volume is one of the first European books on acupuncture following the publication in 1816 of Louis Joseph Berlioz's monograph, the first French work on this subject. Woost discusses the practice in both Asia and Europe, where physicians had only just begun to apply this method at the bedside, and he describes the instruments employed by the practitioners. A selection of the instruments are illustrated in the accompanying plate. Woost's text is preceded by a bibliography of some seventy books and papers on acupuncture published during the period 1634 to 1825. "Woost in 1826 surveyed the whole scene in East and West in his dissertation [offered here]" (Gwei-Djen and Needham, *Celestial lancers: a history and rationale of acupuncture and moxa*, 297).

Carl August Kuhl was professor of surgery at the University of Leipzig. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:630-31.

NUC shows copies at College of Physicians and National Library of Medicine.

OCLC adds additional copies in the U.S. at Bakken and Wood Library (possibly mistakenly under “book/internet/computer file”).

*By a leading eighteenth-century Viennese obstetrician  
and early defender of natural childbirth*

**153. ZELLER, Simon, Edler von Zellenberg.** Bemerkungen über einige Gegenstände aus der praktischen Entbindungskunst. Nebst der Beschreibung des allgemeinen Gebärrhauses. . . . Mit kupfern. Vienna: Gedruckt und Verlegt bei Johann David Hörling, 1789. Contemporary marbled boards (spine repaired). Engraved bookplate signed in ink (Winckel) and with a later ink stamp (W/P [Walter Pfeilsticker]); ink stamp on title (Dr. F. Winckel). A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: [13], xiv-xlv, [3], 108, [4 (publisher’s advertisement)] pp., 2 folding engraved plates.

First edition of one of the major Viennese books on obstetrics from the second half of the eighteenth century.

The Viennese obstetricians Zeller (who was also a surgeon) and Johann Lukas Böer were among the early Continental defenders of natural childbirth. They had learned both the French and the English methods of childbirth and embraced the conservative approach favored by English practitioners who were on the whole more willing to defer to “nature,” in contrast to the French obstetricians who endorsed the efficacy of instrumental intervention, their seemingly indiscriminate use of the forceps, for example, in sharp contrast to English practice. Zeller, like Böer, had been exposed to English methods during an early visit there, and he was also influenced by his colleague’s rejection of the benefits of frequent use of instruments.

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

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

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

This copy may have belonged to the German gynecologist Franz Carl Ludwig von



Winckel, now remembered by the eponymously named "Winckel's disease" of the newborn. See Garrison-Morton 6338; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:953-54.

*Scarce first book on pulmonary fat embolism*

**154. ZENKER, Friedrich Albert.** Beiträge zur normalen und pathologischen Anatomie der Lunge. . . . Mit einer lithographirten Tafel. Dresden: Verlag von G. Schönfeld's Buchhandlung (C. A. Werner), 1862. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Half-title and title foxed. A very good copy. \$1250

Quarto. Collation: [4], 33 pp., lithographed plate.

First edition of the scarce first monograph on pulmonary fat embolism which Zenker was the first to describe (in the book offered here).

Zenker was one of the leaders in establishment of the specialty of pathology in Germany. Baas counts Zenker and Hugo von Ziemssen as the main exponents of the concept of scientific exactitude in medicine which they believed attainable by the conjunction of experimental physiology, microscopy, and pathological anatomy, with additional support gained from the natural sciences (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 994-95). Hirsch cites this book on fat embolism as the first of Zenker's important monographic contributions (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:1034-35).

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

Garrison-Morton 3007. See Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 441-42; Long, *History of pathology*, 224.

*Deserves a place in the history of pediatrics!*

**155. ZEVIANI, Giovanni Verardo.** Della cura de' bambini attaccati dalla rachitide. Verona: Marco Moroni, 1761. Original carta rustica (spine repaired), stitched as issued, spine hand-lettered. Uncut. Pencil notes on rear flyleaf. Paper flaw in one blank margin (pp. 23/24). A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$1250

Quarto. Collation: [16], 164, viii pp.

First edition, in a nicely preserved copy, of one of the important Italian books on pediatrics containing an historically interesting account of rickets.

"In 1761 there was published at Verona a treatise on the rickets by an Italian physician, whose name even the latest Italian historian does not mention, and whose career seems lost in oblivion except for the writings which he has left behind. Nevertheless, in the history of paediatrics he deserves a place. . . . His work on rickets is entitled *Della cura de' bambini attaccati dalla rachitide* [offered here]. . . . He has studied Glisson carefully. He says, quite rightly, that Glisson was in error in speaking of rickets as a 'new disease,' and he quotes Hieronymus Reusner . . . as one who had described rickets, though without using the term, in the century before Glisson wrote.

Zeviani in describing the symptoms of rickets, adds one apparently from his observation. . . . In his fifth and last chapter he considers treatment” (Still, *History of paediatrics*, 408-9).

Zeviani has been neglected by modern historians of medicine, including Castiglioni. However, Renzi, writing in the nineteenth century, provides a short favorable account of him. Zeviani was born near Verona in 1725. He studied medicine at Verona, where he established a successful practice, which Renzi attributes to public trust in his capacities and to his charity for the sick. His devotion to Verona is exemplified by his declining a position at Padua in order to remain in his “homeland” (*Storia della medicina Italiana*, 5:698). Zeviani published several medical books including one on hypochondria which received a German translation and a book on scurvy. In a one-sentence biography, Dezeimeris states that Zeviani practiced medicine with distinction and published books that are not without merit (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:431-32).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:1038.

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