

# Catalog Ninety-six

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## *First monograph on neuropathology*

1. **ABERCROMBIE, John.** Pathological and practical researches on diseases of the brain and the spinal cord. Edinburgh: printed for Waugh & Innes, 1828. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Ink stamp on title and several further pages (Richmond Physical Society). Two blank outer margins repaired; ink spot on pp. 232-33 partly obscuring several letters; foxing mainly in margins. A good copy.

\$1750

Collation: xv, [1], 444 pp.

First book-form edition of the first textbook of neuropathology.

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 [offered here]). . . . 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). The account in this book of the clinical symptoms and pathological findings in apoplexy are of particular importance. Abercrombie's observations on this subject represent "the most significant advance . . . since that of Morgagni" (McHenry, 381).

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 (Comrie, *History of Scottish medicine*, 2:491).

Garrison-Morton 2285.2; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1355. See Comrie, 2:489-91; McHenry, 249-51, 380, 381, 402, 426, 431.

## *Medical care for wounded soldiers, by a founder of the Red Cross*

2. **APPIA, Louis Paul Amédée.** Le chirurgien à l'ambulance ou quelques études pratiques sur les plaies par armes à feu suivies de lettres à un collègue sur le blessés de Palestro, Magenta, Marignan et

Solferino. Geneva: Joël Cherbuliez, 1859. Original printed wrappers. Uncut. Four leaves carelessly opened. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$2250

Collation: [4], [v]-ix, [1], 240 pp.

First edition, by one of the founders of the Red Cross, published in the year of Solferino, a battle now remembered for the subsequent publication, in 1862, of Jean Henri Dunant's *Un souvenir de Solferino*, a book which may owe much to Appia's work which also dealt with that event.

In his preface, Appia maintains that his book is not a textbook of military surgery. It is instead a consideration of the wounds suffered by combatants from the Revolutions of 1848 to the present and of the availability (or unavailability) of surgical treatment including transportation of the wounded. To the original preface, dated 28 June 1859, Appia has added a sequel (prior to publication and dated 1 August 1859) in which he comments on a recent journey to Italy where he observed the considerable mortality from fractures. He has therefore devoted some pages to describing a new apparatus for the transport of soldiers wounded in the extremities.

Appia's book is organized into three parts. Part 1 deals with general considerations relating to the kinds of injuries encountered on the battlefield, their diagnosis and prognosis, and the management of various kinds of wounds. Part 2 reviews treatment for a variety of injuries to specific parts of the body. In part 3, presented in the form of seven letters to a colleague, Appia reviews the treatment received by the wounded soldiers at the battles mentioned in the title to his book, provides counts of the injured, and discusses the impossibility of offering adequate medical care to vast numbers of injured men.

Appia's account of the unavailability of adequate care for the vast number of wounded at Solferino appears on p. 202.

This book was translated into English (Edinburgh, 1862) and Dutch (Utrecht, 1860).

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

*“A classic for 50 years”*

**3. BARTH, Jean Baptiste, and ROGER, Henri.** *Traité pratique d'auscultation ou exposé méthodique des diverses applications de ce mode d'examen à l'état physiologique et morbide de l'économie.* Paris: Béchet jeune & Labé, 1841. Contemporary quarter calf, marbled boards, spine gilt. A very good copy. \$600

Collation: [4], xi, [1], 515 pp.

First edition of one of the principal mid-nineteenth-century books on physical diagnosis. The *Traité* provided French physicians with the first reliable account of the practice of auscultation. Bedford calls this work “a classic for 50 years and the best contemporary account of heart sounds” (*Library of cardiology*, no. 480 [fourth edition]).

Barth and Roger set out to present clearly for the first time the fundamental ideas of physical diagnosis promulgated by Laennec. In their *Traité*, they succeeded with an

exposition “replete with accurate and full pathological description”; “probably no other book exerted greater influence in France” (Brown, *Story of clinical pulmonary tuberculosis*, 340, 132). This book was “translated into most of the modern languages” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1013).

For Barth, see Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:351-52; Mettler, *History of medicine*, 755; for Roger, see Garrison-Morton 2762 (description of the eponymous “Roger’s murmur”); Hirsch, 4:853; Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 187-88.

*“First authoritative book on the subject [published] in the United States and one of the best in the English language”*

**4. BECK, Theodoric Romeyn.** Elements of medical jurisprudence. 2 vols. Albany, N.Y.: printed and published by Websters and Skinners, and for sale at their bookstore, 1823. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Nineteenth-century bookplates of “The Library of the Alms House and House of Employment, of the City of Philadelphia” remounted on each front pastedown. Lightly browned; small pieces torn from four blank margins in volume 1. A very good copy.

\$1850

Collation: **vol. 1:** xxxiv, 418 pp.; **vol. 2:** viii, [9]-471 pp.

First edition of the first significant contribution to forensic medicine by an American.

Beck’s *Elements* is “the first authoritative book on the subject [published] in the United States and one of the best in the English language. . . . With this publication, American medical jurisprudence became known and respected throughout the world” (Nemec, *Highlights in medicolegal relations*, no. 370). This book, “a monumental work, . . . at once attracted the attention of the medico-legal world and has not ceased to be an authority at home and in Europe. . . . At the present moment [1928], copies of the book . . . when they appear on the bookseller’s shelves, which they do but seldom, are snapped up eagerly” (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 87).

Garrison-Morton 1735; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1472; Norman 155.

*In this pediatric classic the author “fully displayed his great skill in clinical observation and graphic description”*

**5. BEDNAR, Alois.** Die Krankheiten der Neugeborenen und Säuglinge vom clinischen und pathologisch-anatomischen Standpunkte. 4 vols. (bound in 1). Vienna: Verlag von Carl Gerold, 1850-53. Contemporary half cloth (small repair at spine top), marbled boards. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: **vol. 1:** viii, 131 pp.; **vol. 2:** vi, 198 pp.; **vol. 3:** viii, 208 pp.; **vol. 4:** viii,

268 pp.

First edition of one of the landmarks of nineteenth-century European pediatrics.

Bednar covers intestinal disorders in volume 1. Volume 2 deals with neurological conditions while diseases of the internal organs are reviewed in volume 3. The final volume discusses disorders of muscles and bones, as well as of the eyes and skin, and there is an account of hereditary syphilis.

Bednar's book represents the first attempt in a German-language text to deal systematically and in detail with each of the various diseases of children, all conditions which he encountered at the Foundling Home in Vienna. Bednar dispensed with the pathological-anatomical classification which he had learned from Rokitansky in favor of exact clinical description. In this pediatric classic "Bednar achieved a breakthrough [by dispensing with Rokitansky's system of classification], and . . . fully displayed his great skill in clinical observation and graphic description" (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 142).

Garrison-Morton 6335. See Abt-Garrison, *History of pediatrics*, 92; Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 34 ("Bednar's aphthae" described in this book); Lesky, 141-44.

*"First important work on orthopedics published in the United States"*

**6. 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. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Foxing; edges browned. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [6], [vii]-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 and iconography*, 292).

The *Manual* contains a valuable summary of the author's experiences and observations during visits with English and French surgeons including Little in England and Dieffenbach in German. The first sections of the *Manual* are devoted to tenotomy for the correction of eye disorders and stammering (pp. 1-63) with the remainder of the text concerned solely with orthopedic subjects. Bigelow covers the orthopedic applications of tenotomy before discussing clubfoot, torticollis, disorders of the knee, spine, and fingers, and congenital and chronic dislocations. An "appendix" beginning on p. 203 describes 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*, vol. 1, 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*).

*First application of the “anatomico-clinical” method to pediatrics*

7. **BILLARD, Charles Michel.** De la membrane muqueuse gastro-intestinale, dans l'état sain et dans l'état inflammatoire, ou, recherches d'anatomie pathologique sur les divers aspects sains et morbides que peuvent présenter l'estomac et les intestins. Ouvrage couronné par l'Athénée de médecine de Paris. Paris: chez Gabon et Compagnie, 1825. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Small repair in blank upper corner of title, old embossed and ink stamps (Tufts College Library). A very good copy. \$750

Collation: xx, [5]-565, [1 (errata)] pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of Billard's first book on the diseases of children.

Billard was responsible for the modern approach to pediatric medicine. In this book on the intestinal disorders of infants and children, Billard inaugurated the application of the “anatomico-clinical” method, introduced by Bichat, Bayle, and Laennec, to the diseases of this class of patients.

Billard arrived in Paris in 1824 after receiving an award for the manuscript of the book offered here. He obtained a medical degree in the same year as saw the publication of his *Traité des maladies des enfans nouveau-nes* (Parris, 1828), a landmark on the pathological anatomy of infants. “Billard was one of the most brilliant of the French physicians interested in the diseases of children, and if he had lived he undoubtedly would have become one of the most noted of all. He was a good clinician and an enthusiastic pathologist, and he pointed out the relation between the clinical symptoms and the pathologic findings” (Ruhrah, *Pediatric biographies*, 145). Billard died of tuberculosis just seven years after the publication of this book.

See Abt-Garrison, *History of pediatrics*, 87; Garrison-Morton 2285.1 and 6332; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:539; Nichols, *History of pediatrics*, 5, 42.

*Early French book on pediatric cardiology*

8. **BLACHE, Henri René.** Essai sur les maladies du cœur chez les enfans. Paris: P. Asselin, 1869. Contemporary half morocco (upper corners very slightly worn), marbled boards. Top edge gilt, other edges uncut. Partly unopened. Contemporary signature on title (M. Cazeaux). Blue pencil and red ink shelf numbers on blank upper corner of title. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: 224 pp.

First trade edition of one of the earliest books devoted to heart disease in infants and children to the age of five.

Blache “[d]eals with pericarditis, endocarditis, myocarditis and hypertrophy in

children. [His book contains] a valuable bibliography on congenital and rheumatic heart disease (pp. 217-22) covering 1816-1868" (Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 385). Blache devotes a chapter (pages 199-215) to the use of the sphygmograph for diagnosing heart disease in infants, and on pages 202-14 he reproduces graphic tracings. This is an early, if not the first, mention of the applicability of this diagnostic technique in pediatrics.

Blache's *Essai* was originally a Paris thesis. There is some confusion over Blache's first name: the title page has "H. René," but *NUC* catalogs this book under both "H. René" and "René." Bedford has "René Henri."

OCLC locates copies of the trade edition at Chicago, College of Physicians, Duke, Harvard, Minnesota, and New York Academy of Medicine. Copies of the thesis issue are at Boston Public and Harvard.

### *Early discussion of the neuropathological basis of mental disease*

**9. BOERHAAVE, Hermann.** Praelectiones academicae de morbis nervorum quas ex auditorum manuscriptis collectas edi curavit Jacobus van Eems. 2 vols. Lugduni Batavorum [Leyden]: apud Petrum vander Eyk et Cornelium de Pecker, 1761. Contemporary calf (spine bottoms and two corners repaired). A very good set. \$1750

Collation: **vol. 1:** [32], 342 pp.; **vol. 2:** [2], [343]-850, [54] pp.

First edition, published posthumously from a manuscript, of Boerhaave's lectures on nervous diseases delivered at the University of Leiden during 1730-35. It is of particular interest for the discussion of mental disorders and for Boerhaave's attempt to relate them to disease in the brain.

"Hermann Boerhaave . . . , founder of Dutch medicine, . . . summarized the anatomical and physiological knowledge of his time, His works (1761 [the book offered here]) include descriptions of the brain, nerves and muscles. Boerhaave, following Willis, distinguished between spirits produced by the brain, which are called animal, and those produced by the cerebellum, which are called vital" (McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 132).

This book possesses additional importance for the history of psychiatry, since Boerhaave speculated on a physiological basis for mental illness. Historians of psychiatry have usually quoted from Boerhaave's *Aphorisms*, which contains discussion of mental illness and is also available in English translation. Thus Zilboorg, in his lengthy account of Boerhaave's teachings about mental disease, refers exclusively to the 1735 London translation of the *Aphorisms* although he would have obtained a more detailed view of this topic had he consulted this book on nervous disorders (see *History of medical psychology*, 297-99). The brief account of Boerhaave's treatment of mental disease in Wallace and Gach's *History of psychiatry and medical psychology* cites the same edition of *Aphorisms* (see p. 448).

*Heirs of Hippocrates* 756; Lindeboom, *Bibliographia Boerhaaviana*, no. 421 (and noting several reprints beginning in 1762). See *DSB*, 2:224-28; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 179-86.

*Unknown eighteenth-century textbook of pediatrics*

**10. BÖRNER, Nicolaus.** Kinder-Arzt, d. i. Unterricht von Kinder-Kranckheiten, wie selbige zu verhüten, zu erkennen und zu curiren. In welchem Statt eines Vorberichts erinnert wird, was bey den Geschäfte des Kinder-Zeugens zu beobachten, und wie eine Schwangere sich zu verhalten habe, wenn sie gesunde Kinder zur Welt bringen will. Ingleichen wie lange ein Kind im Mutter-Leibe verweilen, und was bey dessen Geburt beobachtet werden müsse. Worzu noch kömmt, was von dem Amte und der Pflicht einer Heb-Ammen oder Wehe-Mutter zu gedencken nöthig. Nicht weniger, wie viel Zeit ein Kind an der Mutter-Brust gelassen, und wie seiner gewartet, auch auf was Art folches bis ins zweyte oder dritte Jahr gezogen werden solle. Nebst vorgesetzten Lebens-Umständen des Verfassers. Frankfurt und Leipzig: Verlegts Michael Blochberger, 1752. Contemporary half vellum, marbled boards, spine hand lettered (lettering partly effaced). Manuscript note in margin of p. 384. Flyleaves removed (at an early time?); lightly browned. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait of Börner), [36], 756, [16 (16 = blank)] pp.

First edition of an apparently unknown treatise on pediatrics.

Much of this book is devoted to the treatment of diseases of children and to maintaining their health (for example, by caring for their teeth and by providing them with a suitable diet). Börner also covers generation, pregnancy, childbirth, and the management of the newborn.

This book has escaped the notice of the historians of pediatrics. Neither Börner nor his book is mentioned by Ruhrah in his *Pediatrics of the past*, or by Still in *History of paediatrics*. Hirsch has a short entry for Börner and refers to this book (which he mistakenly states is in two volumes).

OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. at Minnesota. There is also a copy at the National Library of Medicine.

*Landmark on cerebral localization based on "brilliant deductions"*

**11. BOUILLAUD, Jean Baptiste.** Traité clinique et physiologique de l'encéphalite, ou inflammation du cerveau, et de ses suites, telles que le ramollissement, la suppuration, les abcès, les tubercules, le squirrhe, le cancer, etc. Paris: chez J.-B. Baillière, 1825. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards; original printed wrappers bound in. Uncut. Ink stamp on title and two further pages ([illegible] Bibliotheque); ink

underlining on two pages and a short note in one margin. Stain in some blank outer margins. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: xxiv, 350 pp.

First edition of a book of great significance in development of the concept of cerebral localization. In this monograph Bouillaud amplified his account first published in a paper of the same year concerning an association of aphasia with injuries to the frontal lobes. He thereby became the first to assign specific motor functions to discrete areas of the brain on the strength of credible scientific evidence.

“Bouillaud’s extensive clinical and pathological evidence deriving from his own and others’ experience led him to state that patients who had lost their powers of articulate speech, but with preservation of intellect so that they understood everything and could express themselves by gesture or writing . . . , invariably had a lesion in their frontal lobes. He was not the first to make the association, but his brilliant deductions from it were unique, and they represented one of the noteworthy outcomes of the French school of clinicopathological correlation” (Clarke and Jacyna, *Nineteenth-century origins of neuroscientific concepts*, 303).

*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1561. See Clarke and O’Malley, *Human brain and spinal cord*, 489-91; Garrison-Morton 1395 (with a note concerning this book) and 4618 (Bouillaud’s 1825 paper which associated aphasia with frontal lobe injuries).

***“Bouillaud’s most important contribution to cardiology”***

**12. BOUILLAUD, Jean Baptiste.** Nouvelles recherches sur le rhumatisme articulaire aigu en générale, et spécialement sur la loi de coïncidence de la péricardite et de l’endocardite avec cette maladie, ainsi que sur l’efficacité de la formule des émissions sanguines coup sur coup dans son traitement. Paris: chez J.-B. Baillière, 1836. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Ink stamp on title and one further page (Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland/Library [library dispersed]). Foxing; edges browned. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [2], viii, [2], 159 pp. In this copy the leaf containing the “Table” is bound before p. [1] instead of at the back.

First edition of “Bouillaud’s most important contribution to cardiology” (Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 681).

In this book Bouillaud enunciated his law of coincidence which stated that “[i]n severe acute generalized articular rheumatism the coincidence of endocarditis, pericarditis, or endo-pericarditis is the rule, or law, and the non-coincidence the exception” (quoted in Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, 107). Bouillaud established statistically an association between acute rheumatism and certain disorders of the heart. “He reported 92 observations based upon his excellent diagnostic acumen and supported by postmortem findings. In 17 patients an attack of acute auricular rheumatism preceded the development of pericarditis, and in 14 patients an attack of endocarditis preceded it” (Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 526).

Bouillaud was associated for some years with the Hôpital de la Charité in Paris



which Corvisart and Laennec had made famous. He is now credited with several highly important monographs and papers, and for discoveries in cardiology and neurology.

See Bloomfield, *Bibliography of communicable diseases*, 137-39; Copeman, *Short history of gout*, 130; Garrison-Morton, five citations; Hurst, 107-8; Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 124-26.

### *Important contribution to development of French orthopedics*

**13. BOYER, Alexis.** Leçons du . . . Boyer, sur les maladies des os. Rédigées en un traité complet de ces maladies, par Anth[elme] Richerand. 2 vols. (bound in 1). Paris: le cit. Boyer, à la Hôpital Saint-Louis, [etc.], an XI–1803. Contemporary quarter morocco, marbled boards. *Inscribed on each half-title:* “G Martin medecine / a l’auteur.” Signed by Martin on each title. Faint stain in upper margins of first four leaves in volume 1; two blank corners torn off in volume 2. A very good set. \$1250

Collation: **vol. 1:** viii, 415 pp., 3 folding engraved plates; **vol. 2:** [4], 262 pp.

First edition of Boyer’s influential treatise on diseases of bones. It is based on Boyer’s lectures in a version edited by the French surgeon Anthelme Richarand.

Boyer’s book is one of the early French contributions to orthopedics, and through it he “can be seen to have had an influence on Delpech’s mature thought, for he wrote, of club-foot, that its cause was ‘an inequality in the respective lengths of the abductor and abductor muscles of the foot’” (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 240). The *Leçons* was translated into English, German, and Italian, and an American edition was published in Philadelphia in 1805.

Boyer, a student of Desault, became one of the leading surgeons of his time and served for a time as Napoleon’s physician. His well-attended lectures on surgical pathology at the École de Santé were famous. Boyer “laid great weight upon the after-treatment; and in operating placed more importance upon the safe employment of the means already possessed, than upon boldness and the invention of new methods” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1031-32).

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:665-66.

### *First French edition with authorial additions*

**14. BROWN-SÉQUARD, Charles Edouard.** Leçons sur le diagnostic et le traitement des principales formes de paralysie des membres inférieurs. . . . Traduit de l’anglais par le Dr. Richard Gordon. . . . Édition revue et annotée par l’auteur, avec une introduction sur la physiologie des actions réflexes, empruntée aux leçons de M. le

Professeur Ch. Rouget. Paris: Victor Masson et fils, 1864. Contemporary quarter morocco (spine top repaired), marbled boards. A very good copy. \$750

Collation: lxxv, [1], 146 pp.

First edition of the scarce French translation of Brown-Séguard's *Lectures on the diagnosis and treatment of the principal forms of paralysis of the lower extremities* (Philadelphia, 1861). The author's additions to this French edition are enclosed in brackets and consist of some sixteen or seventeen mostly brief entries but including one of nearly a full page. Charles Rouget has added a 68-page essay on reflex action.

Brown-Séguard "is largely remembered today for his work on the spinal cord which began with his thesis in 1846. . . . [His] second significant contribution to neurology was his confirmation and elaboration of Bernard's studies on the sympathetic control of the vasomotor mechanism. . . . By the 1860's Brown-Séguard was recognized as an authority not only on physiology but more so as an expert on all disorders of the nervous system" (McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 316).

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

See Garrison-Morton, eight citations; Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 181-86; McHenry, numerous references.

### *Botanic medical manual published in Norwich, N.Y.*

**15. BURLINGAME, Josiah.** The poor man's physician, the sick man's friend: or, nature's botanic garden exhibited to view: its medical qualities unfolded, symptoms of diseases described, and cases made easy. Designed wholly for the use and benefit of families, Norwich, N.Y.: printed by Wm. C. Hyer, for the author, 1826. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Three outer margins repaired with loss of several letters on pages 93/94 and 235/236 and page numerals on pages 77/78); two blank corners removed; foxing. A good copy. \$950

Collation: vi, [7]-293 pp.

First edition of a scarce manual of botanic medicine intended for domestic use.

The author of this handbook was prompted to prepare it by the death of his wife and a child from consumption, events that supported his unfavorable opinion of the capacities of licenced physicians to prescribe the proper remedies. He turned to botanic substances when it seemed that he was about to lose his remaining child. Eventually he acquired wide knowledge of the medicinal value of a large number of plants, and he decided to share the information he had obtained with the many people whose ostensibly qualified doctors had kept them in ignorance of these genuine cures.

Hollihan devotes a page and a half to this book. See *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, pp. 112-13.

Hoolihan, no. S-193.1.

*Important survey of insane asylum care and doubts about the effectiveness of "moral" methods of treatment*

**16. BURROWS, George Man.** An inquiry into certain errors relative to insanity; and their consequences; physical, moral, and civil. London: printed for Thomas and George Underwood, 1820. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Uncut and partly unopened. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: ix, [1 (errata)], 320 pp., folding table (at p. 20).

First edition of the first of Burrows' two books on the treatment of insanity.

Burrows' *Inquiry* is, on one level, a survey of institutional care of the insane in Great Britain, a project which required "communications" from members of the medical professional throughout the country. A list of these informants appears on p. [v]. But in addition, Burrows has thought it necessary to insist that exclusive dependence on "moral" methods will fail to obtain the desired "cure" from the condition denominated "insanity." "No impression perhaps, has been more detrimental [for the treatment of insanity] than the scholastic dogma, that the mind, being independent of the body, can simulate all its functions and actions; can sicken, be administered to, recover, and relapse; and, consequently, that all but moral remedies must be secondary, if not nearly useless; every other being incompatible with an immaterial essence, like mind" (preliminary remarks, pp. 6-7). Burrows adds, that "we may hazard the predicate, that he who relies, singly, on moral means, will be as surely disappointed, as he who resorts to the art of medicine only, for the cure of insanity" (p. 7).

In eleven "sections" Burrows deals with such issues as the curability of insanity and whether it is susceptible of the same kinds of cure as other disorders, the prevalence of insanity, the effectiveness, or lack thereof, of lunatic asylums, and the effect of religion on insanity. An appendix contains information, drawn mainly from asylum reports, about treatment and cures in institutions in Great Britain and Germany. Burrows departed from tradition when he substituted "asylum" for "madhouse," use of the former word intended to remove the unfavorable associations with the conditions typical of private institutions from this period (see Parry-Jones, *Trade in lunacy*, 22).

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

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

See Munk, 3:290-91.

*“Unmistakable clinical picture of general paralysis (or paresis) of the insane”*

17. CALMEIL, Louis Floretin. De la paralysie considérée chez les aliénés, recherches faites dans le service de feu M. Boyer-Collard et de M. Esquirol. Paris: chez J.-B. Baillière, 1826. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards; original printed wrappers bound in. Uncut. Foxing; a little, mainly marginal, staining at back. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [4], ii, vi, [7]-446 pp.

First edition of one of the classics of early nineteenth-century neuropsychiatry.

Calmeil was the first to consider, in this book, the pathological features of general paralysis in their relation to the clinical signs exhibited by mentally ill patients. Despite his assumption that this condition was peculiar to mental disease rather than an aspect of a separate disease, he (together with Antoine Bayle) “established the unmistakable clinical picture of general paralysis (or paresis) of the insane” (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 780).

Garrison-Morton 4797. See Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 529.

*Unsurpassed “descriptions of the development of the ear”  
“His work is of unusual importance to the entire field of otology”*

18. CASSEBOHM, Johann Friedrich. (1) Tractatus quatuor anatomici de aure humana. Halle: sumtibus Orphanotropei, 1734. (2) Tractatus quintus anatomicus de aure humana. Cui accedit tractatus sextus anatomicus de aure monstri humani. Halle: sumtibus Orphanotropei, 1735. *Two volumes bound in one.* Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. On vol. 1 title (1) three ink stamps (Surgeon Gen’s Office Library [one ink stamp marked “Duplicate”]); (2) perforated stamp and ink stamp (University of Chicago [sold as a duplicate, Swann Auctions, 2 October 2002, lot 357]); small Chicago ink stamp in blank corner of each plate. Lightly browned. A good copy. \$2500

Collation: vol. 1: [12], 84 pp., 3 folding engraved plates; vol. 2: [6], 64, [6] pp., 3 folding engraved plates.

First edition of one of the most important early books on the anatomy of the ear.

Cassebohm’s “six treatises on the ear [published for the first time in the two-volume work offered here], representing the complete results of his researches, contained much new and revised information on the organ of hearing, particularly regarding the middle ear. The first five treatises deal with the temporal bone, outer ear, tympanic cavity, contents of the tympanic cavity, and the labyrinth; the sixth treatise describes a monstrous ‘double ear’ taken from a malformed six-month fetus. Cassebohm’s discussion of the temporal bone contained the first precise and detailed account of its structures, and he anticipated Cotugno in his knowledge of the two

recesses in the labyrinth's vestibular sacs. He also gave an excellent account of the changes that the ear undergoes in the fetus, the infant and the aged" (Norman 409).

"Cassebohm's anatomical work on the ear made him famous. The results his research achieved on the embryonic organ of hearing far surpasses that of his predecessors including Valsalva and Morgagni. It must be said that until the time of Huschke and v. Baer, Cassebohm's descriptions of the development of the ear were unsurpassed. . . . His work is of unusual importance to the entire field of otology and secures for him forever the rank of outstanding researcher" (Politzer, *History of otology*, 177, 179).

Garrison-Morton 469.1 and 1547; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 848 (volume 1 only).

*Demonstration of cortical motor centers in man*

**19. CHARCOT, Jean Martin, and PITRES, Albert.** Centres moteurs corticaux chez l'homme. . . . Avec 57 figures intercalées dans le texte, dont 51 en couleurs. Paris: Rueff, 1895. Original limp calf (spine ends slightly worn). Top edge gilt. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [6], 198, [2] pp., [8] pp. (advertisements), 57 figures (text illustrations).

First edition, in the deluxe binding (it is usually found in printed wrappers), of the authors' seminal work on cortical motor centers.

This book presents, in systematic form, the substance of the authors' three papers published in 1877-83. The original papers "left no doubt as to the existence of cortical motor centres in man" (Garrison-Morton [citing this book, and mentioning the original papers in the annotation]).

"Charcot with his colleague Pitres brought order out of the chaos concerning cerebral localization even before the physiological experiments of Ferrier and Horsley" (McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 288).

This version of this book in the deluxe binding is very uncommon.

Garrison-Morton 1423; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1923; Norman 456. See McHenry, 290.

*First comprehensive Italian work on the effectiveness of vaccination*

**20. Cisalpine Republic. Commissione medico-chirurgica.** Risultati di osservazioni e sperienze sull'inoculazione del vajuolo vaccino institute nello Spedal Maggiore di Milano. Milan: Luigi Veladini, an X (1802). Contemporary half sheep (spine ends repaired), boards. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: 8, 224 pp.

First edition of the highly important report by a commission formed by the government of the Cisalpine Republic (see below) to examine the effectiveness of vaccination for smallpox.

The commission solicited the opinions of physicians at the Spedal Maggiore in Milan concerning the effectiveness of vaccination. The physicians' favorable views respecting the reliability of the new therapy are summarized in this book, which is the

earliest comprehensive Italian response to Jenner's discovery. The head of the commission was Giovanni Locatelli, professor of clinical medicine at Ospedale Maggiore. A French translation of the commission's report was published almost immediately in 1802.

The Cisalpine Republic was formed in 1797 by Napoleon, who merged several duchies and republics over which he had assumed control. In 1802 the territory was enlarged and became the Italian Republic.

OCLC lists this book under both G. Locatelli and Ospedale Maggiore de Milan.

For Locatelli, see Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:814-15 (under "Locatelli, Giacomo" and without mentioning this book).

*"A remarkable work" on pediatric neurology*

**21. CLARKE, John.** Commentaries on some of the most important diseases of children. Part 1 [all published]. London: printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1815. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Uncut. A fine copy. \$1750

Collation: x, 198 pp., [2] pp. (publisher's advertisements).

First edition of one of the important early English books on pediatric neurology and "a remarkable work containing as it does a clear account of tetany and laryngismus stridulus" (Ruhrah, *Pediatric biographies*, 94).

Clarke discussed dentition, convulsions, epilepsy, idiocy, and paralysis. In addition, the account of laryngismus stridulus in association with tetany is the first on this subject, while his treatment of infantile tetany stands as the first significant modern description of this condition, which was first noticed by Joseph Clarke in 1789.

"Although Clarke's explanations for convulsions are burdened with the misconceptions of the eighteenth century, his description of tetany is indeed apart from other convulsions, croup and 'nine-day fits' and describes in particular detail the laryngospasm accompanying tetany, its prevalence in artificially fed infants, and its paradoxically low mortality" (Ashwal, *Founders of child neurology*, 118).

Part 1 only of Clarke's book was published due to his death in the year of publication. "His volume, although unfinished, served as a useful text of the day, a dramatic expression of the importance of neurologic disorders in childhood disease, a treatise on maladies of the brain that invited comment, both favorable and unfavorable, from contemporaries and their students, and an initial clinical description of an important clinical entity with multisystem implications" (Ashwal, 118).

Garrison-Morton 4825 and 6328; Norman 488. See Abt-Garrison, *History of pediatrics*, 85; Ashwal, 114-19; Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2:369-71 (a man of "great acuteness of perception . . . and fertility of resources").

*First American book on spinal cord injuries*

**22. CLEVINGER, Shobal Vail.** Spinal concussion: surgically considered as a cause of spinal injury, and neurologically restricted to a certain symptom group, for which is suggested the designation

Erichsen's disease, as one form of the traumatic neuroses. . . . With thirty wood-engravings. Philadelphia and London: F. A. Davis, 1889. Original cloth. A nearly fine copy. \$600

Collation: iv, [2], 359 pp., 12 plates (9 included in page count) and 30 text illustrations.

First edition of the first American book on spinal cord injury.

Clevenger's book is a record of the author's own experiences (partly with treating spinal injuries resulting from railway accidents) and the published accounts of European surgeons. He describes symptoms, methods of diagnosis, and treatment. Clevenger discusses psychiatric issues and devotes a chapter to "medico-legal considerations." "The need of a new work on spinal concussion is apparent in the scattered condition of the essays on the subject, and from the fact that the treatises now in use are twenty years behind the times. . . . An attempt has therefore been made in this work to carefully review the entire subject, with reference to anatomical derangements that will best explain the symptoms" (preface, p. iii).

Clevenger was physician at several Illinois hospitals and insane asylums. He began his career as a pathologist: following graduation from medical school, he "devoted himself to neuro-pathological studies, and performed autopsies at the asylum [where he was then employed], taking brains for special study, and thus laid the foundation for his life's best work" (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 234).

Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, no. NS2.

*Handsome edition of the writings on fractures and dislocations  
by Soranus and Oribasius*

**23. COCCHI, Antonio, editor and translator.** Graecorum chirurgici libri Sorani unus de fracturarum signis. Oribasii duo de fractis et de luxatis e collectione Nicetae ab antiquissimo et optimo codice Florentino descripti conversi atque editi. Florence: Ex Typographio Imperiali, 1754, Contemporary vellum (lightly soiled; three inch tear in upper cover), spine hand lettered. Bookplate removed; illegible notation on front flyleaf. Lower corner of half-title soiled. A very good copy. \$1250

Folio. Collation: [8], ix-xix, [1 (blank)], 173 pp., engraved plate containing a facsimile of a leaf from the codex (preceding p. [1]).

First edition of a translation, from a manuscript (or codex) in Florence, of writings on fractures and dislocations by Soranus of Ephesus and Oribasius of Pergamus. The editor Antonio Cocchi has had the Greek and Latin texts printed in parallel on heavy stock paper.

Soranus was one of the principal Greek physicians of his time (early second century A.D.): "the extent of Soranus' work demonstrates that, with Galen, he was the greatest medical author of late antiquity" (*DSB*, 12:540). Baas calls him "an unprejudiced and sharp-sighted observer and diagnostician" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 143). Soranus is now remembered chiefly for his writings on obstetrics, but he also wrote on

other medical subjects, the work on fractures published here being the only extant text by him on an orthopedic subject. “Although his great work on surgery . . . is lost, an apparently extant fragment . . . [“On the symptoms of fractures”] reveals not only an exact knowledge of the normal skeletal anatomy, but also a precise conception of the anatomicopathologic misposition of the fragments of bones” (*DSB*, 12:540). This work also “contains a classification of skull fractures” (Peltier, *Fractures: a history and iconography of their treatment*, 21).

Oribasius, a physician from Sardis (326-463 A.D.), “is very important as the transmitter of the lost views of the old medical authors in excellent compilations” (Baas, 185). Oribasius preserved fragments from many authors that might otherwise have been lost. . . . The methods for the treatment of fractures and dislocations described by Oribasius [and preserved in his texts] were essentially those of Hippocrates and Galen” (Peltier, 24). “Oribasius’ encyclopedic medical writings became a model for such authors as Aëtius of Amida. They also found a large audience in the Latin West. . . . The Arabs also drew freely on Oribasius’ works. For the historian of medicine Oribasius is especially important for his role in preserving earlier, more important medical authors, whom we know about, in part, only through his excerpts” (*DSB*, 10:230-31).

Antonio Cocchi, the editor of this work, was a professor of anatomy and physiology at Florence. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:60.

*Catalogue of the H. Winnett Orr historical collection*, no. 113.

### *Inflammation explained by a brilliant pathologist*

**24. COHNHEIM, Julius Friedrich.** *Neue Untersuchungen über die Entzündung*. Berlin: Verlag von August Hirschwald, 1873. Later red buckram, title in gilt on spine, original printed wrappers bound in. Contemporary bookseller’s label mounted on title below imprint (Otto Enslin). Lightly browned (as usual due to poor quality paper). A very good copy. \$750

Collation: [4], 85, [3] pp.

First edition containing Cohnheim’s final, historically momentous, views on inflammation.

Cohnheim’s two publications on inflammation (this book and an earlier paper published in 1863 ) “revolutionized pathology [by] showing, in direct opposition to the teaching of Virchow, that the essential feature of inflammation is the passage of white blood-cells through the walls of the capillaries, and that pus and pus-cells are formed in this way from the blood” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 573). Cohnheim’s first paper on this subject, which Long calls “revolutionary,” was the fruit of the author’s “happy experiments for studying inflammation.” Cohnheim’s experiments demonstrated that “pus corpuscles in a zone of injury came from the blood. . . . The conclusion [of Cohnheim’s experiments] was inescapable. The pus cells, that is the white cells found in regions of inflammation, were blood leucocytes. The blood vessels on which the ancients had laid such stress in inflammation were back in the foreground



after Virchow's relegation in favor of the essentiality of local cellular change" (Long, *History of pathology*, 261-62).

Cohnheim was "the most eminent of Virchow's pupils" (Major, *History of medicine*, 2:901) and one of the leading nineteenth-century experimental pathologists. During his comparatively short life, he served, successively, as professor of pathology at Kiel, Breslau, and Leipzig.

Garrison-Morton 2302; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2023. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:66; Kagan, *Jewish medicine*, 223-24.

### *Early American book on medical jurisprudence*

**25. DEAN, Amos.** Principles of medical jurisprudence designed for the professions of law and medicine. Albany: Gould, Banks & Gould, 1850. Modern quarter calf, cloth. Ink stamp on title (Association of the Bar Library/City of New York [library dispersed]); accession number on title verso. Blank upper corners of first three leaves creased. A very good copy. \$1000

Collation: vi, [2], 664 pp.

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

The author—described on the title page as "counsellor at law, and professor of medical jurisprudence in the Albany Medical College—has presented a thorough statement of all that was then considered relevant knowledge in the field of forensic medicine and medical jurisprudence. "The objects chiefly had in view, have been, a methodical, systematic arrangement of the topics legitimately embraced in the department [of medical jurisprudence]; and in the treatment of each, a condensation of the knowledge now possessed; and an exhibition of it in a clear, natural, and logical order, together with such illustrations as were deemed necessary to make an application of the principles in practice" (preface, p. [iii]).

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

Dean is unnoticed in the standard biographical compilations. Although well represented in American libraries, this book is scarce in the trade.

### *Eighteenth-century Pennsylvania German medical imprint*

**26. DEIGENDESCH, Johannes.** Nachrichten: Oder Nützlichtes und aufrichtiges Ross-Artzney-Büchlein. In welchem die meisten innerliche Kranckheiten und ausserliche Zustand der Ross aufs deutlichste beschrieben. Germantown, [Pa.]: Peter Leibert, 1791. Contemporary unlettered quarter calf (spine ends a bit worn; inch

crack in lower rear joint), boards (corners slightly worn). Tiny hole in one leaf affecting five or six letters; worm trail in blank lower margins of final three leaves with small chip in outer edge of final one; small stain in some lower margins occasionally touching a line of text; rear flyleaf adherent to pastedown. A good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box. \$1250

Collation: 221, [7] pp.

Third American edition (following two American printings by Christoph Saur in 1770-71) of the first, as well as the largest and most detailed, book on veterinary medicine published in the German language in Pennsylvania during the eighteenth century.

“There is a great deal to be learned about the history of veterinary medicine from Deigendesch’s little book. . . . [His] directions for cures ran the whole gamut of therapeutics: bloodletting, surgery, cautery, roweling, fumigation, medication of every variety and, especially, sympathetic magic and sheer superstition. . . . Deigendesch’s materia medica was virtually limitless. Anything on the list of vegetable, animal, and mineral simples used in human therapy seemed to be included. . . . [But a]ll of the forgoing hardly begins to describe the real character of the Deigendesch book. His was not simply an armamentarium; it was an arcanum of folk remedies, superstition, and magic” (Cowen, *Pharmacopoeias and related literature in Britain and America 1618-1847*, 261, 264-65).

Deigendesch’s book was first published in Freiburg in 1716, with many further printings in Germany and Switzerland during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. There were further American printings into the nineteenth century. This book, like all of the German-language medical and veterinary books published in Pennsylvania, were designed for popular or domestic consumption and drew on centuries-old European folklore traditions for practical advice for treating the diseases of both man and animal. They contained numerous references to the effectiveness of magical practices.

Most of the copies recorded on OCLC are in the libraries of small colleges and universities, with nearly half of them in Pennsylvania. There are copies in just a handful of major American libraries: American Antiquarian Society, Duke, Harvard, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, Rutgers, and University of Maryland.

Austin 643. See Cowen, 243-46, 261-68 (with reproduction of the title page to this 1791 edition on pp. 238 and 262 and English translation of the title on p. 261); *First century of German language printing in the United States of America*, no. 804.

### *Original description of tabetic muscular atrophy*

27. **DEJERINE, Joseph Jules.** Sur l’atrophie musculaire des ataxiques (névrite motrice périphériques des ataxiques). Étude clinique et anatomo-pathologique. Paris: Félix Alcan, Éditeur, 1889. Original printed wrappers (outer edges very slightly worn). Uncut and

unopened. Illegible ink stamp on front wrapper, title, and one further page over stamped "Annulé." A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [4], 119, [2] pp.

First edition. This scarce book contains a record of Dejerine's research on degenerative muscle diseases associated with syphilis and includes the original description of tabetic muscular atrophy.

A "remarkable clinical neurologist, [Dejerine] 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), 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).

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

Garrison-Morton 4785. See Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 426-30.

*Rare book on child care for mothers and nurses*

**28. DENISON, J. [first name unrecorded].** The child's physician, or the mother and nurse instructed in the management and cure of the following and other disorders incident to children from the birth to the adult state. In the most plain and familiar manner. . . . Extracted from the papers of the celebrated doctors St. George, H. L. Banau, Sir W. Fordyce, Sir R. Jebb, Sir J. Pringle, &c. Revised and carefully corrected by J. Denison, M.D. London: published by P. Boyle, and sold at his Academy Agency . . . and by all booksellers in town and country, [1795?]. Contemporary sheep (corners worn), later rebacking, red leather spine label. Gift inscription on front pastedown dated November 1968. Foxing; traces of dampstaining on some blank lower margins; cut close in upper margin (without loss of text). A good copy. \$950

Collation: [13], 14-27, [2], 14-155, 158-190 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of a domestic manual of childcare intended to acquaint mothers and nurses about the appropriate treatment for many common, and some unusual, conditions, thirty of which are listed on the title page which contains a dedication "to her royal highness the princess of Wales."

The author identifies his object as supplying mothers and nurses with readily comprehensible instructions about the cure of often slight ailments which, when left untreated, result in the infant's, or child's, premature death. Denison acknowledges the

high mortality among children up to the age of eighteen while observing that “[t]he greater part by far of the disorders that occasion this melancholy havoc, arise from causes which might have been altogether prevented, or at least easily removed, by timely application” (preface, p. [vii]). The chief problem, the author finds, is that the authoritative textbooks—he refers to those by Nils von Rosen von Rosenstein and Pierre Brouzet (p. viii)—are too abstruse and technical for persons unacquainted with “the medical art.” This book, then, is an attempt to provide mothers and nurses with useful information while avoiding “any words which they may not be supposed generally to understand” (*ibid.*, p. xi).

This book is noticed only by Still, who includes it in a list of “other minor writings, dissertations (not inaugural), pamphlets, &c.” (*History of paediatrics*, 515). J. Denison is unnoticed in the biographies of physicians available to me.

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

*By an obstetrician who “wielded a greater influence on British midwifery than any of his predecessors with the exception of Smellie”*

**29. DENMAN, Thomas.** Engravings, representing the generation of some animals; some circumstances attending parturition in the human species; and a few of the diseases to which the sex is liable. London: printed by T. Bensley, . . . for E. Cox and Son, 1815. Modern cloth-backed boards, leather spine label, original printed paper label mounted on front board (as in original binding [and giving the price of sixteen shillings]). Uncut. Signature on title ([illegible] Daviden [spelling?]). A little browning and spotting in blank margins; blank lower corners lightly soiled. A very good copy. \$1750

Quarto. Collation: [20] pp., 17 engraved plates each protected by a tissue guard (a couple torn).

First edition of this version of these plates.

In the one-page preface to this book, dated in type “Oct. 12, 1815,” Denman writes that when he “first entertained the design of having drawings taken, and plates engraved, it was my intention to make such a collection as would have enabled me to have given specimens of the generation of all the animals I could procure, or favourable accidents might afford; together with representations of the chief circumstances which accompany human parturition, and the diseases to which the female sex is peculiarly liable. But too many avocations have intervened, and these have obliged me to suspend my intention.” He then mentions that these plates “were placed in the quarto edition of the *Introduction*” and that “the present publishers, persuaded that they would be more acceptable if they were edited in a distinct publication, I can make no objection to their proposal.”

In 1787, Denman published, in folio format, *A collection of engravings, tending to illustrate the generation and parturition of animals, and the human species*. “The *Collection* consists of nine plates, six of which were engraved from drawings by [Jan Van] Rymsdyk, these bearing various dates of publication between 22 December 1783

and 23 February 1787. . . . All of the illustrations in the *Collection* were included in the third, 1801, edition of Denman's *Introduction to the practice of midwifery*, together with other plates, one of which was drawn by Rmysdyk. The plates were also issued separately in *Engravings* [the book offered here], a quarto volume published in 1815" (Thornton and Reeves, *Medical book illustration: a short history*, 92). In this 1815 edition, "the plates do not bear the date of publication, but the imprint on most of them is 'London. Published by E. Cox & Son, St. Thomas's Street, Borough'" (Thornton, *Jan Van Rymsdyk" medical artist of the eighteenth century*, 85 [see p. [86] for a reproduction of plate 10, "the gravid uterus at term" ]).

"Through his writings and teachings Thomas Denman wielded a greater influence on British midwifery than any of his predecessors with the exception of Smellie" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 42).

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

See Cutter and Viets, 41-42, 111-12, 185-86; Thornton, *Jan Van Rymsdyk*, 82-87.

### *Materia medica, medical electricity, and animal magnetism!*

**30. DESBOIS de ROCHEFORT, Louis.** Cours élémentaire de matière médicale, suivi d'un précis de l'art formuler. Ouvrage posthume. 2 vols. Paris: chez Méguignon l'aîné, 1779 (i.e., 1789?). Contemporary quarter morocco, boards. Paper flaws in three blank margins; small stain in blank margins of two leaves. A very good set.

\$600

Collation: vol. 1: xlvi, 488 pp.; vol. 2: xii, 436 pp.

First edition (one of two issues, both apparently from the same year) of the author's book on the materia medica, here offered in a handsome contemporary binding.

The *Cours élémentaire* was published posthumously under the direction of Desbois de Rochefort's student and friend Jean Nicolas Corvisart who added a biographical memoir. It contains a comprehensive materia medica and is unusual for the time for the discussion, in volume 1, of medical electricity (pp. 18-26) and animal magnetism (pp. 31-50). An extensive formulary appears in volume 2, pages 335-436.

Desbois de Rochefort was physician at the Charité in Paris. His book was reissued in 1793 and 1802.

See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 2, part 1, p. 61; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:223.

### *Recommendations for infant care based on an extensive practice*

**31. DESESSARTZ, Jean Charles.** Traité de l'éducation corporelle des enfans en bas âge, ou réflexions-pratiques sur les moyens de procurer une meilleure constitution aux citoyens. Paris: chez Jean-Thomas Herissant, 1760. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Manu-

script note on blank leaf preceding title recording the purchase of this copy in 1774; contemporary manuscript note on p. 279. A fine copy. \$950

Collation: xxxvi, 429 pp.

First edition of Desessartz' important book on the care of infants and the physical upbringing of children.

This book is based on Desessartz' extensive Paris practice, a large proportion of which were apparently infants and young children. He begins by mentioning the high mortality rate among infants which he regards as due in part to the "custom of sending away infants soon after birth to be suckled by some poor woman in the country" (Still, *History of paediatrics*, 406). Desessartz discusses antenatal care and devotes considerable space to the treatment of the infant, emphasizing the importance of appropriate clothing and suitable resting and sleeping facilities. As regards feeding, "[h]e advises human milk . . . as the best food, but he gives reasons based on the chemical characters, the low proportion of curd-forming material . . . , and the softness of the curd" (*ibid.*, 407). The final chapter covers cleanliness and hygiene, exercise, and dentition. A useful "Table des matieres" (pp. [420]-429) provides an easy method for locating discussion of specific topics.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:237.

*Scarce incomplete (but all published) English translation of a landmark on electrophysiology*

**32. DUCHENNE de BOULOGNE, Guillaume Benjamin Amand.** A treatise on localized electrization, and its applications to pathology and therapeutics. . . . Translated from the third edition of the original, by Herbert Tibbits. . . . With numerous illustrations, and notes and additions by the translator. London: Robert Hardwicke, 1871. Original cloth-backed printed wrappers (spine and front joint slightly worn; outer edges of wrappers slightly chipped). Ink stamp on front wrapper, title, and two further pages (Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland/Library [library dispersed]). Foxing. A good copy. \$850

Collation: [6], [7]-11, [3]-322, [2] pp., 92 figures (text illustrations).

First edition in English of the only portion to be translated of the third edition of *De l'électrisation localisée* (Paris, 1872; first edition, 1855), the first of Duchenne's great works on the physiology of muscle. The translation was made from sheets of the third edition that was then passing through the press in Paris. The Franco-Prussian War and subsequent occupation of Paris prevented the translator from obtaining further text, and the third French edition was not published until 1872.

Duchenne was the first to investigate the action of muscle by means of electrical stimulation, and his careful observations over many years led to discovery of numerous nervous system diseases. "Starting with the observation that a current from two electrodes applied to wet skin can stimulate the muscles without affecting the skin, Duchenne . . . classified the electrophysiology of the entire muscular system and

studied the functions of isolated muscles in relation to movement. His brilliant application of electrical methods to pathological conditions brought out many fine points in the diagnosis of nervous disease and made him the founder of electrotherapy” (McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 279).

Garrison-Morton 4543 (third French edition, 1872). See Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 430-35.

*Nice copy of a scarce French dental book*

**33. DUVAL, Jacques René.** Propositions sur les fistules dentaires; précédées des observations sur la consommation de l’extrémité de la racine des dents avec l’état des os de la machoire dans ces maladies. Paris: Méquignon-Marvis, 1814. Original unlettered wrappers, stitched as issued. Uncut and unopened. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$950

Collation: 32 pp.

First edition of Duval’s short work on dental fistulas, in a copy that might have just come off the press!

Duval was one of the principal early nineteenth-century French dentists and possibly the most prolific. David devotes nearly two pages to Duval’s publications (*Bibliographie Française de l’art dentaire*, 103-5). Duval is particularly remembered for his book on tooth extraction published in 1802. “The 19th century had its beginning in this subject [tooth extraction] with the book *Des accidens de l’extraction des dents*. (Accidents in the extraction of teeth) published in 1802 by the Maître en Chirurgie and dentist Jacques René Duval, the biographer of Jourdain and author of a history of dentistry” (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 326).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Maryland, Michigan, New York University, and Washington University. There is also a copy at the National Library of Medicine.

See Weinberger, *Orthodontics: an historical review*, 1:177-79.

*The Almighty did not “design” pain at childbirth!*

**34. DYE, John H.** Painless childbirth; or healthy mothers and children. A book for women. Containing practical rules how the pains and perils, the difficulties and dangers of childbirth may be effectually avoided; also a practical consideration of the diseases of women, and their common-sense treatment, prescriptions, etc. . . . Second edition, revised and enlarged. Silver Creek, N.Y.: Local Printing House [slip covering imprint: Mailed by / Freethought Publishing Agency / Sanford P.O. Maine], 1882. Original blind-stamped green cloth, lettered on spine and upper cover. A nearly fine copy. \$500

Collation: viii, [13]-294 pp. Pagination irregular but complete. The pastedowns

contain printed advertisements for Dye's publications (that on the front pastedown partly concealed by two Freethought Publishing Agency slips).

Second edition (larger than the first which had 200 pp.) prepared, according to the "publisher's notice," because of "[t]he cordial reception extended to the first edition . . . [and] rapid sale and constantly increasing demand" (p. [iii]).

Painless childbirth is mainly a review, intended for a domestic audience, of everything connected with pregnancy and childbirth. The twelve chapters include discussion of "woman's legitimate object," which the author identifies as "maternity." He argues that "the Almighty" did not have a special design in producing the complications and pain of childbirth, which women may take steps to avoid. Among the measures which can be expected to reduce complications are proper hygiene and diet and the prompt treatment of diseases associated with pregnancy. Chapter VIII is devoted to "anæsthetics," which Dye characterizes a "priceless boon and perfectly safe." The book concludes with an account of women's diseases which were not dealt with in the first edition published in 1879 (and reprinted in 1880).

Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 1019.

*First synthetic drug specific for a single disease*  
*A well-preserved copy in its original green cloth binding*

**35. EHRLICH, Paul, and HATA, Sahachiro.** Die experimentelle Chemotherapie der Spirillozen (Syphilis, Rückfallfieber, Hühnerspirillose). . . . Mit 27 Textfiguren und 5 Tafeln. Berlin: Verlag von Julius Springer, 1910. Original green cloth. A nearly fine copy.

\$1250

Collation: viii, 164 pp., [4] pp. (publisher's advertisements), 5 half-tone plates, 3 folding printed tables, 27 text figures.

First edition, and an unusually well-preserved copy, of one of the landmarks of twentieth-century medical research. The authors here reported their successful production of the first synthetic pharmaceutical preparation specific for a single disease.

Ehrlich conceived a new class of drugs—which he characterized metaphorically as "magic bullets"—capable of destroying microorganisms without at the same time injuring the human host. "In 1910 Ehrlich and Hata published *Die experimentelle Chemotherapie der Spirillozen* in which they announced the discovery of Salvarsan. The book consists of Ehrlich's fifty-page essay on the chemotherapy of syphilis, together with Hata's presentation of the experiments with the drug" (Grolier Club, *One hundred books famous in medicine*, no. 92).

Garrison-Morton 2403; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2159; Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, p. 259; Norman 686; *Printing and the mind of man*, no. 402. See Bloomfield, *Bibliography of communicable diseases*, 325-26; DSB, 4:295-305.

*First American book on medical malpractice*

**36. ELWELL, John J.** A medico-legal treatise on malpractice and medical evidence, comprising the elements of medical jurisprudence.



New York: John S. Voorhies, 1860. Modern quarter calf, cloth. Edges browned; traces of erasures on a few pages. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: [4], [v]-vi, [7]-588 pp.

First edition of the “first treatise on malpractice in the U.S.” (Nemec, *Highlights in medicolegal relations*, no. 426).

In his preface Elwell describes the circumstances that prompted him to write this book. “While a member of the medical profession, and in the practice of surgery; and also, during my subsequent practice at the bar; my attention has been repeatedly and imperatively called to the subject of malpractice, as well as that of medical evidence. In looking around for light upon these important questions, I was astonished, and disappointed to find nothing upon the subject of malpractice in our works of medical jurisprudence” (preface, p. v).

Elwell was both a physician and an attorney. His book “contained in compact form the law so clearly and thoroughly stated that the volume at once became a leading authority” (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 379).

### *Pioneering work on pedicle flaps*

*by one of the early twentieth-century's foremost plastic surgeons*

**37. ESSER, Johannes Fredericus Samuel.** Biological or artery flaps of the face. With 420 plates and a list of the author's publications. Monaco: published by the editor of the “Institut Esser de Chirurgie-Structure,” [1934]. Original sheep (spine darkened), lettered in gilt on spine and upper cover. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$3000

Quarto. Collation: [4], 3-176, [4 (4 = blank)] pp. Several of the “pages” are folding sheets. Many pages contain reproductions of photographs of Esser's cases.

Apparently the second printing—in a remarkably well-preserved copy—of a bibliographically complicated book (see below) by one of the great plastic surgeons from the first half of the twentieth century.

One unintended consequence of World War I was “the consolidation of the various surgical techniques now grouped together under the title of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery” by a group of brilliant surgeons from England, France, Germany, and Holland: Esser was the sole representative from the last of these countries (Wallace, *Progress of plastic surgery*, 162). Esser's chief contribution was his “biological flap,” introduced earlier by George H. Monks who, however, failed to allow for sufficient circulation to the flap. “In 1918 J. F. S. Esser reported on the use of the vascular flap . . . wherein the flap from the forehead or elsewhere was planned so that the arterial supply and venous return for the area could be dissected out and, instead of a cutaneous pedicle, only the vascular pedicle was swung with the area of the skin to be transferred. This method had the advantage of lessening the skin scars and wrinkling which were produced by rotating a wider cutaneous pedicle. Esser claimed that circulation was actually intact at all times” (Hughes, *Reconstructive surgery of the eye-*

*lids*, second edition, 57 [with reproductions of cases from Esser's early papers on pp. 58-59]).

The text, which contains descriptions of many operations, is accompanied by numerous reproductions of photographs of soldiers depicting their condition when first seen and following surgery, in some instances multiple operations, the successive repairs sometimes illustrated by a succession of reproduced photographs. One source claims that "between 1915 and 1921 Esser operated on more than 10,000 injured soldiers" (Santoni-Rigiù and Sykes, *History of plastic surgery*, p. 109, note 27).

Esser was a native of The Netherlands but spent most of professional career in other countries. Among his early teachers was the French surgeon Hippolyte Morestin, now regarded as one of the principal contributors to the development of plastic surgery.

The bibliography of Esser's writings on pp. 168-75 lists Esser's publications for the years 1916-33 but does not include this book, the date for which based on the bibliography in the author's *Esser inlay* (London, 1940). The bibliography for this later book lists an edition of *Biological or artery flaps of the face. With 420 plates* published in Antwerp in 1933 and subsequent printings with the same title published in 1934 and 1935 (the last one described as "édition complétée").

See Klasen, *History of free skin grafting*, 104-7; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, col. 551; Hughes, 67, 132; Santoni-Rigiù and Sykes, 109; Wallace, 39, 52,

*Privately printed book on the American field hospital established in Paris during the Franco-Prussian War*

**38. EVANS, Thomas Wiltberger.** History of the American Ambulance established in Paris during the siege of 1870-71, together with the details of its methods and its work. London: printed for the author at the Chiswick Press, and published by Sampson Low, Marston, Low, and Searle, 1873. Modern quarter morocco, cloth, leather spine label. Perforated stamp on title (Academy Library Bryn Athyn PA); accession number on the second preliminary leaf. Blank outer margin of one preliminary leaf repaired. A very good copy.

\$1850

Collation: lithographed frontispiece, [6], [ix]-xxxviii, 694, [2 (errata on recto)] pp., 10 lithographed plates (4 folding), 61 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of an account of the American field hospital established in Paris during the Franco-Prussian War.

In his preface, Evans remarks that this war was the first fought between the two countries which had been foremost in assenting to the terms of the Treaty of Geneva, and this fact accounts for the national voluntary efforts made to assist the wounded. The American International Sanitary Commission of Paris—organized by Evans—proved to be "the only foreign association created for the general succor of the wounded that succeeded in preserving throughout the war . . . a complete independence in the direction of its operation. . . . Its mission was significant—its work was one of usefulness" (preface, p. xi). This volume is intended "to commemorate, . . . and to

preserve a record of [the Commission's] acts and methods.”

Evans has contributed an account of both the formation of the Committee and the organization, administration, and accomplishments of “the American Ambulance,” his name for the field hospital established by the Americans. Edward A. Crane has prepared a “Report on the organization of the American Ambulance” which includes a comprehensive history of army hospitals and a detailed description of equipment, with a chapter devoted to the history and construction of barracks and tents. The plates depict the layout of the American field hospital and its structures, while the many text figures illustrate a large number of tents and barracks used by the military medical services of the United States and Europe. Chapter 5, by John Swinburne, consists of a “Report on the surgical history of the American Ambulance” and includes a description of the surgical cases handled by the Americans. William A. Johnston has supplied a report “On the medical history of the American Ambulance” and a record of medical cases.

Edward A. Crane was the secretary of 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. This book forms volume 1 of the records of the Sanitary Association during the Franco-German War of 1870-1871. Evans intended to publish further volumes, but I can find no evidence that he did.

*Landmark on cerebral localization, by “one of the principal figures in opening the field which is now neurosurgery”*

**39. FERRIER, David.** The functions of the brain. . . . With numerous illustrations. London: Smith, Elder, & Co., 1876. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Traces of pencil erasures on a few pages. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: [8], [ix]-xv, [1], 323 pp., 68 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of a landmark in the development of cerebral localization and one of the classics of neurology.

This book summarized, and at the same time greatly expanded upon, research by Ferrier beginning around 1873 on cortical function in a variety of animals. He confirmed, and elaborated upon, the earlier findings of Eduard Hitzig and Theodor Fritsch dealing with cerebral localization and, by means of careful experimentation, was able to demonstrate numerous discrete movements by stimulation studies and provide a far more precise account of cerebral localization than any of his predecessors in this field.

“From his meticulous experiments on rabbits, dogs, guinea pigs, rats, pigeons, and finally, monkeys, Ferrier mapped the entire motor cortex. He found that the excitable cortex also extended over the pre-central convolutions, the parietal lobe and the superior temporal gyrus. Ferrier realized that ‘there is no reason to suppose that one part of the brain is excitable and another not. The question is how the stimulation manifests itself’” (McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 219). Ferrier’s “work was

marked by simple, direct practicality, careful control, and precise, full recording. By means of comparative studies he established general principles of the functions of the brain in mammalian species from rodents to apes. He continued his work in the clinic, applying these principles to his observations on man, and on the basis of his experience with animals, strongly urged surgeons to operate for intracranial disorders. Indeed, Rickman Godlee felt that Ferrier was one of the principal figures in opening the field which is now neurosurgery” (Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 197).

This is a very scarce book. While copies are widely held in libraries that report their holdings to OCLC, it is seldom met with in the antiquarian book trade.

Garrison-Morton 1409; Grolier Club, *One hundred books famous in medicine*, no. 76; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2059; Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, p. 231; Norman 791. See Clarke and O’Malley, *Human brain and spinal cord*, 513-18, 683-86; Walker, *History of neurological surgery*, 294 and passim.

*By “the founder of psychosomatic medicine as a systematic discipline”*

**40. FEUCHTERSLEBEN, Ernst von.** Lehrbuch der ärztlichen Seelenkunde. Als Skizze zu Vorträgen. Vienna: Druck und Verlag von Carl Gerold, 1845. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, original printed wrappers bound in. Light foxing. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: xxii, 429 pp.

First edition, and a nicely preserved copy, of one of psychiatry’s founding books.

The *Lehrbuch* consists of a history of psychiatry, or “psychological medicine,” followed by an overview of the healthy mind, a study of mental pathology, and, finally, the treatment of the diseased mind. “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*, published in Vienna in 1845, he gave articulate expression of the principle that man is a psychophysical totality. If he appeared to stress the psychological phase, it is because he was interested in the therapeutic end” (Roback, *History of psychology and psychiatry*, 282). “Feuchtersleben had a clear conception of a total personality and considered mental diseases—diseases of the personality—in the same manner as does the psychiatry of the twentieth century for the most part. . . . [He] came closer than any one of the ‘pure psychologists’ of the first half of the century to the solution to the problem of how mental disease develops and affects the personality, and to the conclusion of the great importance of psychotherapy” (Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 477-78).

“Feuchtersleben not only introduced into psychiatry a new standard and a new methodology [in the book offered here] but also a number of terms which came to stay: ‘psychiatrics’ today psychiatry . . . ; ‘psychosis’ or ‘psychopathology’ . . . ; and ‘the psychological physician’ or ‘psychiatric practitioner’” (Hunter and Macalpine, *One hundred years of psychiatry*, 952).

Garrison-Morton 4929.1; Norman 793. See Hunter and Macalpine, 951-54; Kirchhoff, *Deutsche Irrenärzte: Einzelbilder ihres Lebens und Wirkens*, 1:218-22; Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 152-57.

*Important book on the neurophysiology of muscle*

**41. FICK, Adolf Eugen.** Untersuchungen über elektrische Nervenreizung. . . . Mit 26 in den Text eingedruckten Holzstichen. Braunschweig: Druck und Verlag von Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn, 1864. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [8], 51 pp., 26 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of Fick's important book on the neurophysiology of muscle. He here introduced new instruments designed to measure such phenomena as muscular contraction.

Fick's "physiology of stimulation attempted . . . to find new quantifiable parameters. In contrast with the generally held views, Fick found that contraction is a function not only of the intensity of nerve stimulation but also the duration of the stimulus. He demonstrated this specifically for the smooth muscle. . . . Fick further investigated electrotonus under optimal exact conditions . . . and the effect of transversal nerve stimulation" (*DSB*, 4:616).

Fick was one of the principal contributors to physiology during the second half of the nineteenth century. He spent sixteen years at Zurich followed by thirty-one years at Würzburg.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Bakken, Clark University, Columbia, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, University of California/Berkeley, and Wisconsin.

Garrison-Morton 623. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:515-16; Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 137; Rothschild, *History of physiology*, 248-50.

*Rare book on the insane asylum at Prague*

**42. FISCHEL, Jacob (or Jakob).** Prag's K. K. Irrenanstalt und ihr Wirken seit ihrem Entstehen bis incl. 1850. . . . Mit 4 Plänen und 7 Tabellen. Erlangen: Verlag von Ferdinand Enke, 1853. Original green embossed cloth (lightly faded and soiled), title in gilt on spine. Upper and outer edges gilt, lower edges uncut. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: tinted lithographed frontispiece, viii, 134, [2] pp., 7 folded tables (statistics), 1 folded table (menu), 4 lithographed plates (3 folding).

First edition of Fischel's history of the institution for the insane in Prague from its opening in 1780 through 1850.

Fischel published this history while serving as a physician at the asylum. His historical introduction is followed by sections devoted to the architecture and layout of the facility and its present condition, the state of the medical services, and the organization of the administration. The frontispiece depicts the impressive building and surrounding landscaping. The plates contain floor plans and the layout of the

grounds. The records of patient admissions and discharges, as well as additional pertinent information, are included in the detailed statistical tables.

Fischel was a physician at the asylum. In 1869, he was appointed director of the institution.

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon*, 2:524.

*One of twenty-five copies*

**43. FLINT, Austin, Jr.** Collected essays and articles on physiology and medicine. 2 vols. New York: printed for the author, 1903. Original vellum (spines and cover edges lightly foxed). Top edges gilt, other edges uncut. Partly unopened. *Number 12 of an edition of 25 copies. Signed by Flint on the limitation page of each volume* (Number twelve / Austin Flint); *inscribed and signed by Flint on the front flyleaf of each volume*: "To / Mr. Henry J. Dimock, / with the author's kind regards, / A. F." Ownership inscription on volume 1 limitation page (To Paul Lichtman / from / Nat Wallack / Oct 27, 1940). A very good copy, each volume in original cloth dustwrapper. \$1250

Collation: vol. 1: frontispiece with tissue guard (reproduction of a photograph of Flint), [6 (limitation leaf and title on heavy stock paper)], iii-xxviii, 465 pp., 3 lithographed plates at p. [238]; plate with five microphotographs at p. 270; vol. 2: [4 (limitation leaf and title on heavy stock paper)], iii-viii, 518 pp.

First book-form edition, in a special format bound for the author, collecting sixty-three papers published previously.

Flint was one of the major nineteenth-century American physiologists, and this collection of his papers includes two cited in Garrison-Morton: no. 626 ("on the nitrogen output of a long-distance walker") and no. 1005 ("[d]iscovery, in the faeces, of 'stercorine' [coprosterol]"). Flint's important studies on capillary circulation and the physiological effects of exercise are also present. The author has added an interesting twenty-two-page preface assessing his contribution to medical research.

The trade edition of this work, bound in cloth, was published by Appleton of New York in 1903.

"Next to [John Call] Dalton, Austin Flint [junior] . . . has been considered the inaugurator of laboratory research in America. After graduating from Jefferson Medical College in 1857, Flint studied at the University of Vermont under Dalton. After a year in Paris under the direction of Bernard and Robin, his interests shifted towards histology" (Rothschuh, *History of physiology*, 189-90). Flint's "teaching and writing helped to establish the discipline of physiology in American medical schools" (Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:255).

See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 418.

*First textbook on eye diseases by an American*

**44. FRICK, George.** A treatise on the diseases of the eye; including the doctrines and practice of the most eminent surgeons, and particularly those of Professor Beer. . . . With an engraving. Baltimore: published by Fielding Lucas, Jun., 1823. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Ownership notes on original (preserved) front flyleaf ([1] [illegible] / 1838 [2] Edw. J. Hussey M.D.); illegible signature on title; ink stamp on title verso (The Lucian Howe Library of Ophthalmology [address] Nov 1 1966). Blank lower corner of half-title renewed; ink lines in five margins; small ink stain in blank upper corners of ca. 70 pages. A good copy. \$1250

Collation: xix, 320 pp., folding engraved plate.

First edition of the first textbook of ophthalmology by an American.

“This book is a precious souvenir of the early ophthalmology of America, first, because it was the first American treatise on diseases of the eye, and, second, because it was the production of a young man who had had unexcelled training and a diversified experience under the tutelage of Dr. George Beer of Vienna, the greatest ophthalmologist that the world had then ever known. . . . On the whole, our first American treatise on the eyes was a fine example of what a manual should be, and for many years it was the leading text-book on the subject in this country” (Hubbell, *Development of ophthalmology in America*, 96, 98).

Frick studied with Georg J. Beer, a Viennese ophthalmologist generally regarded as the leading contributor to the subject during the early years of the nineteenth century. Much of the *Treatise* is a summary of Beer’s lectures but, according to Albert, “it is generally superior to the English translation of Beer’s work which had appeared two years earlier” (*Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 780).

Garrison-Morton 5844; Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, no. OP1. See Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, 105.

*First French book on Franz Joseph Gall’s 1808 Paris lectures*

**45. (Gall) [ADELON, Nicolas Philibert Adelon]** Analyse d’un cours du Docteur Gall, ou physiologie et anatomie du cerveau d’après son système. Paris: chez Giguet et Michaud, 1808. Original pink wrappers (small repair in spine), printed paper spine label. Uncut. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [4], [5]-254 pp.

First edition of Adelon’s transcription of Gall’s lectures on his new “system” delivered before a Paris audience for the first time in 1808.

After several years promoting his ideas concerning cerebral function in the German-speaking countries, Gall arrived in Paris in early 1808 with the object of presenting his views before French audiences. Gall immediately issued a thirteen-page prospectus of his planned lectures, but it was not until 1809 that he coauthored with Johann Caspar

Spurzheim *Recherches sur le système nerveux en général, et sur celui du cerveau en particulier; mémoire présenté à l'Institut de France, le 14 mars 1808*. Sometime during 1808 Gall was introduced to Nicolas Philibert Adelon, who received Gall's approval for a book describing in as much detail as was then possible the lectures on the brain which had just been delivered by Gall. In his introduction, Adelon states that he has given an exact account ("rédaction") of Gall's views on the physiology and anatomy of the brain. Adelon's book is therefore of great importance in following the reception of Gall's teachings in France.

Adelon published a four-volume work on physiology (1823-24) and for many years occupied the chair of legal medicine at Paris. Ackerknecht wrote that Adelon "was a poor teacher, but a learned and honest man" (*Paris hospital*, 43).

For Adelon, see Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:34 (Hirsch mistakenly gives Adelon two separate entries). For an overview of Gall's work, see *DSB*, 5:250-56.

### *Important early dental book with fine plates*

**46. GARIOT, Jean Baptiste.** *Traité des maladies de la bouche, d'après l'état actuel des connaissances en médecine et en chirurgie, qui comprend la structure et les fonctions de la bouche, l'histoire de ses maladies, les moyens d'en conserver la santé et la beauté, et les opérations particulières à l'art du dentiste.* Paris: chez L. Duprat-Duverget, 1805. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Uncut. Pencil note on half-title (From Dr. Kirk / 14 Aug 1905). Perforated stamp in title and pp. 67/68 (The Walter Steiner Medical Library). A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: added engraved title, engraved frontispiece, [4], xvi, 352 pp., 13 engraved plates.

First edition of "this highly valued, clear and important textbook on oral medicine" (Hagelin and Coltham, *Odontologia: rare & important books in the history of dentistry*, 114). The author, dentist to the King of Spain, deals comprehensively with the physiology and pathology of the mouth and the diseases of the teeth.

The *Traité* is arranged in four parts. The first part (pp. 1-84) offers a complete account of the mouth, including discussion of the bones and palate and the organization of the teeth. Gariot also deals with the musculature of the mouth, the relevant glands and vascular system, and mastication, and there is a section titled "Physiologie de la bouche." Part 2 (pp. 85-196) is devoted solely to the disorders of the mouth and the teeth including those caused by disease and by accidents or acts of violence. The third part (pp. 197-248) is concerned with hygiene and therapeutics including the means to preserve the teeth and remedy defects as well as care for both the first and second dentition. Gariot cautioned "parents to give strict attention to the deciduous dentition in order to have regularity in the permanent set, but if irregularities should occur, they may be corrected either by radical operation (surgery) or the expectant method (appliances). The surgical method (immediate correction) was



not strongly advocated because of the attendant danger of injury to the teeth or their supporting structures" (Lufkin, *History of dentistry*, 257).

The final part (pp. 249–338) deals with "Opérations." Gariot covers cavity repair, teeth cleaning, and extraction, and he also discusses the use of artificial teeth. Gariot "filled only those teeth which were painless. These he carefully cleaned of caries and dried the cavity with cotton. Then he filled them with foils of lead, silver or gold, as obtained especially for this purpose at the gold-beater's" (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 287). Lufkin states that the "first effort to reproduce inter-teeth relations came with the use of the simple plaster articulator introduced by J. B. Gariot [in the book offered here]" (*History*, 289).

Plates 1-10 and 13 illustrate a wide variety of dental instruments. Plates 11-12 depict dentures.

See Hagelin and Coltham, 114-15.

*French military surgeon's experiences with yellow fever in the Caribbean in 1803*

**47. GILBERT, Nicolas Pierre.** Histoire médicale de l'armée française, à Saint-Dominique, en l'an dix; ou mémoire sur la fièvre jaune, avec un aperçu de la topographie médicale de cette colonie. Paris: chez Gabon, an XI–1803. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A few small spots on half-title. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [7], 4-103 pp.

First edition of a report by the chief medical officer on the diseases affecting French troops in their Caribbean colony comprising modern Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The French and the British armies in the Caribbean (or "West Indies") suffered equally from such communicable diseases as malaria and yellow fever, and most of the fatalities in each army were due to disease rather than to their military activities. Gilbert was in charge of the medical department of the French contingent in this region, and in his book he describes the physical environment—emphasizing the intense heat—and speculates on those features of it that were most likely responsible for the pervasive illness among the French troops and the high mortality rates, particularly from yellow fever. Gilbert describes the symptoms usually associated with yellow fever and the treatment favored by the French medical staff, which differed substantially from that recommended by such contemporary physicians as Benjamin Rush. In his note to this book, Hoolihan writes that "[o]f particular interest is the French approach to therapeutics, which contrasted dramatically to the Anglo-American application of mercury purges and bleeding. French practitioners put their faith in a mildly anti-phlogistic regimen of 'tisanes' and other mild drinks (to combat dehydration), warm baths, and attentive nursing" (*Minor yellow fever collection*, no. 179).

Baas includes Gilbert among the principal French military surgeons of the period (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1033). This book received a German translation in 1806.

OCLC records all of the American locations under "internet resource/computer file" making it difficult to identify libraries possessing the real book.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:745-46.

*“One of the ablest surgeons of the middle west”*

**48. GOLDSMITH, Alban.** Diseases of the genito-urinary organs. New York: Wiley & Halsted, 1857. Original cloth, new cloth spine. Ownership note on front flyleaf (Wm. G. Spook. / Prattsburg [spelling?] / [illegible]). Trace of dampstain in lower corners. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: vi, [9]-96 pp., 5 tinted lithographed plates (numbered 1-4 (two plates numbered 3, each containing a separate “figure”), 5 woodcut illustrations.

First edition of a scarce book by one of the first Americans to publish a monograph on a urological topic.

The author accounts for this book by stating that, having “been so often solicited to publish the results of my experience in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, . . . I have concluded to put forth this little volume, as a beginning; simply detailing a few of the facts that have come under my observation, and the inferences that I have thought could be rationally drawn from them” (introduction, p. [iii]). The four chapters cover gonorrhoea, structure of the urethra, “fistula of the perinæum,” and “seminal weakness.”

Kelly and Burrage call Goldsmith “one of the ablest surgeons of the middle west” (*American medical biography*, 476). Early in his career, Goldsmith worked with Ephraim McDowell, and he is considered the third American ovariologist, having performed the operation in 1823. In 1825, Goldsmith studied with Civiale in Paris and, on his return to the United States, became the first American to crush a bladder stone. He was later affiliated with the Medical College of Ohio. Goldsmith’s latter years were spent in New York City where he briefly occupied the chair of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States*, vol. 1, no. GU6 (mentioning “colored” lithographs, or plates, instead of tinted).

*Antiseptic treatment of wounds during the Civil War*

**49. GOLDSMITH, Middleton.** A report on hospital gangrene, erysipelas and pyæmia, as observed in the Departments of the Ohio and the Cumberland, with cases appended. . . . Published by permission of the Surgeon General U.S.A. Louisville: Bradley & Gilbert, 1863. Original cloth, new cloth spine. *Inscribed by Goldsmith:* “Dr Dunster [spelling?] [illegible] / with the respects of / M Goldsmith.” A little dampstaining in blank lower margins and a few blank upper corners; old tape-repaired tear in folding table. A good copy. \$1250

Collation: 94, [2] pp., folding table.

First edition of this important Civil War surgical book containing the first

discussion of the effectiveness of bromine for treating several often fatal complications of gunshot and other injuries.

In his report, which is addressed to Surgeon General William A. Hammond, Goldsmith describes his experiences with several conditions common in military hospitals at this time. Goldsmith reviews the treatment options before citing, on p. 23, the experiences of Dr. Brainard and his own decision to use bromine for treating hospital gangrene and other equally serious complaints.

“Goldsmith is usually credited with devising the bromine treatment of hospital gangrene. He states he first got the idea when he read that Dr. Brainard of Chicago, experimenting with the effects of snakebite, noted that the gangrenous aspects of the bite were decreased if the poison was mixed with iodine. Dr. Goldsmith used a different halogen, bromine, because iodine was difficult to handle chemically” (Freemon, *Microbes and minie balls: an annotated bibliography of Civil War medicine*, 60-61). “In 1863, Middleton Goldsmith, a Union Army officer, in *Report on hospital gangrene* [offered here], made a glowing account of the efficacy of bromine in the management of war wounds” (Wangensteen, *Rise of surgery*, 320). Goldsmith achieved a mortality of 2.6 percent for those treated with bromine, as against 43.3 percent for those treated by other methods.

Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, no. GSp108. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 477-78.

### *Neurosyphilis investigated by a brilliant neurologist*

50. **GOWERS, William Richard.** Syphilis and the nervous system. Being a revised reprint of the Lettsomian Lectures for 1890 delivered before the Medical Society of London. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1892. Original cloth. Ink stamp on title and two further pages (Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland/Library [library dispersed]). A nearly fine copy. \$500

Collation: [6], [vii]-viii, 9-131 pp.

First book-form edition, British issue, consisting of a revised version of lectures which were first published in medical journals.

The author has used the opportunity of book-form publication to revise the published versions of his lectures and make “a large number of additions” (preface). The three lectures deal with “the ultimate pathology of syphilis,” “the origins of functional nervous disorders attributed to syphilis on imperfect evidence,” and “the essential principles underlying the prognosis of syphilitic disease of the nervous system, and their effect upon the special prognosis of the chief lesions.”

Gowers “was one of a brilliant group who, in the later part of the past century, were the glory of British neurology and indeed of British medicine” (Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 441).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Columbia, Harvard, Northwestern, and SUNY Upstate. There was a Philadelphia edition which is rather common.

See Garrison-Morton, ten citations; Haymaker and Schiller, 441-45; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, numerous references.

*One of the earliest German contributors to psychiatry*

**51. GROOS, Friedrich.** Entwurf einer philosophischen Grundlage für die Lehre von den Geisteskrankheiten. Heidelberg & Leipzig: Karl Groos, 1828. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. "Prof Lange" in ink on blank leaf at front; "Dr H. Lange and "Lange" on title. Lacking the general title page (see below). Foxing. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: [8], [xi]-xiii, [1], 96 pp., [2] pp. (ads). This copy lacks the general title page preceding title present in a previous copy I handled: *Psychiatrische Fragmente*. . . *Erstes Bänden* [all published].

First edition of the author's major work which summarizes his original views on the nature of psychiatry.

Groos was one of the earliest German contributors to psychiatric literature. He was director of an asylum for the mentally ill at Heidelberg and aware of the need to understand the nature of mental illness. "No one made as serious an attempt to formulate . . . [a proper clinical psychology] as Friedrich Groos. . . . Groos first studied philosophy and then medicine. He was a cultured and very intuitive person. One is tempted to say that it was unfortunate that he came into psychiatric history so early. He is fully forgotten now by both clinician and theorist and yet he does not deserve this oblivion. His ideas did not really die . . . ; they only appear to have because one no longer hears his name. He wrote a considerable amount and did a great deal of clinical work, but he was not voluble. His views are concisely expressed in a number of articles, but particularly well condensed in a small booklet [actually a book] of no more than ninety-six pages [offered here]" (Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 473).

Groos "attempted to combine philosophical concepts with physiological reactions and proposed that man is influenced by physiological forces, of which he is unaware, that determine his reactions. If these forces are blocked and cannot find an outlet, mental illness results. Freud held a similar view" (Alexander and Selesnick, *History of psychiatry*, 143).

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

See Hirsch, *Biographischen Lexikon*, 2:863-64; Kirchhoff, *Deutsche Irrenärzte: Einzelbilder ihres Lebens und Wirkens*, 1:51-55.

*Early monograph on the neurological complications of syphilis*

**52. GROS, Leon Julien, and LANCEREAUX, Étienne.** Des affections nerveuses syphilitiques. . . . Ouvrage couronné par l'Académie impériale de médecine. Paris: Adrien Delahaye, 1861. Original printed wrappers (spine repaired; bottom slightly worn; small piece torn from lower wrapper). Uncut. A good copy.

\$650

Collation: xi, [1], 486 pp.

First trade edition of Gros' thesis overseen by Lancereaux, the latter the author of *Traité historique et pratique de la syphilis* (Paris, 1866), an important account of con-

temporary knowledge of syphilis. The coauthored work offered here deals in great detail with the neurological complications of this disorder.

“This book of nearly five hundred pages deals comprehensively with syphilis of the central nervous system. The conclusions which are formulated at the end of the book in 89 statements are based on reports of 269 cases from the literature which are given in abstract. Many of these were undoubtedly syphilitic but probably not all; the writer[s] based the diagnosis on history and other manifestations of syphilis and the response to specific therapy. . . . It is obvious that, with the means at hand, correct diagnosis could not be made in every case, but the problem of central nervous system syphilis is clearly defined” (Bloomfield, *Bibliography of communicable diseases*, p. 311).

This book is inexplicably unmentioned in the standard histories of neurology.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*: for Gros, 2:864; for Lancereaux, 3:658-659.

### *Scarce domestic guide for woman by Marshall Hall*

**53. [HALL, Marshall.]** Eupædiā; or letters to mothers on the watchful care of her infant, in reference to diet, clothing, air, exercise, medicine, etc. By a physician. London: Sherwood, Gilbert, & Piper, [ca. 1830]. Original cloth (lightly rubbed). A very good copy. \$650

Collation: viii, 144 pp.

First edition of Hall’s manual addressed to mothers and describing the responsibilities associated with raising healthy children.

In nineteen “letters” Hall covers such topics as early detection of disease, sleep, the appearance of the skin in health and disease, diet, the effect of cold and heat and the necessity of appropriate clothing, washing, exercise, and remedies for disease in infants. An appendix contains additions to three of the letters.

Marshall Hall was a general practitioner who attained fame as one of the leading British physiologists from the first half of the nineteenth century. He is particularly remembered for his enunciation of the concept of reflex action, but he contributed additional important studies on bloodletting, resuscitation, and obstetrics. This book on childcare was written, as he states in the “advertisement,” while on medical visits.

The title page does not give the name of the author. This copy, bound in a contemporary publisher’s binding, has on the front cover, in gilt, “Dr Marshall Hall / [depiction of a woman holding an infant] / On Infants.”

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

See Brown, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London* (Munk’s *Roll*, vol. 4), pp. 27-28; Garrison-Morton, four citations.

### *Hall’s summary, in French, of his views on reflex action*

**54. HALL, Marshall.** Aperçu du système spinal ou de la série des actions réflexes dans leurs applications à la physiologie, à la pathologie et spécialement à l’épilepsie. Paris: Librairie de Victor Masson, 1855.

Contemporary quarter morocco, marbled boards, spine gilt. Ink marks on four pages. A very good copy. \$500

Collation: 246 pp.

First book-form edition, collecting papers on reflex action first published, in French, in *Comptes rendus* and now dedicated to Pierre Flourens.

These papers summarize Hall's writings on the relevance of reflex action when accounting for certain physiological and pathological phenomena including epilepsy. Following Flourens, Hall sought to explain epileptic seizures in terms of irritability of the nervous system, a circumstance which Hall was convinced pointed to involvement of the spinal cord.

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

See Fearing, *Reflex action*, 128-45; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurologys*, 193, 196-99, and passim; Garrison-Morton 4812; Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 221-25; Temkin, *Falling sickness*, 278-80.

*First "proper study" of poliomyelitis*  
*"A meticulous, systematic, and discerning investigation"*

**55. HEINE, Jacob.** Beobachtungen über Lähmungszustände der untern Extremitäten und deren Behandlung. . . . Mit 7 Stein-drucktafeln. Stuttgart: Franz Heinrich Köhler, 1840. Original printed wrappers (half-inch piece torn from spine bottom; small piece torn from lower corner of front wrapper; rear wrapper creased). Ink stamp on front wrapper and title (Prof P. J. Wising). Small repair in blank portion of final plate; foxing. A good copy contained in a cloth clam-shell box. \$2500

Small folio. Collation: [6], 78, [2] pp., 7 lithographed plates.

First edition of the first comprehensive monograph on poliomyelitis.

The "main historical landmark [on poliomyelitis] in the first half of the nineteenth century was the appearance of a monograph by Jacob Heine . . . in 1840 [offered here]. It was the first proper study to which poliomyelitis had been subjected. The work was more than a review of cases. It was a meticulous, systematic, and discerning investigation which stemmed from long personal experience of this German orthopedist and exponent of physical medicine. Moreover it was a book devoted to all the features of the disease which Heine felt were important—as of 1840. Indeed the Swedish pediatrician Wickman, who was to come after Heine by more than half a century, felt justified in naming the disease after him—obviously not because Heine had any claim to priority, but because he had made the earliest adequate study of it" (Paul, *History of poliomyelitis*, 30-31).

Heine not only provided a clear description of this disorder but also invented a variety of mechanical devices for use in the rehabilitation of his patients. Heine's "clinical observations were acute, for he not only distinguished the disease from spastic paralysis but noted its epidemic nature, its acute and later phases, the coolness of

paralyzed limbs, the contractures and deformities and the growth-lag of paralyzed extremities. He was [also] a courageous and persistent therapist, using every appliance—and tenotomies if need be—to enable patients to walk, even if they could previously only crawl” (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 186).

Garrison-Morton 4664.

*First significant homeopathic textbook of surgery*

**56. HELMUTH, William Tod.** Surgery and its adaptation to homoeopathic practice. . . . Illustrated with numerous engravings in wood. Philadelphia: Moss & Brother, 1855. Contemporary sheep, rebounded, original spine largely preserved. Inscribed by former owner (Dr. A. I. Albright, Saugatuck, Mich, [illegible] 1868). A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: viii, 651, [1] pp.

First edition of the first major American surgical book written from a homeopathic point of view.

“From the volume there is purposely excluded many surgical details, together with a large amount of material connected with surgery, but not with its practice; the chief object of the publication having been the collection and arrangement of those materials which are considered as constituting the medical treatment of surgical diseases” (preface, pp. [iii]-iv). The thirty-nine chapters cover virtually every condition or disease requiring surgical attention. Helmuth discusses the treatment, according to homeopathic principles, of inflammation, gangrene, abscess, cancer, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and neck, bone and joint conditions, urological disease, etc. Helmuth’s “651-page text is comprehensive in scope and compares quite favorably with the orthodox surgical texts of the era. . . . [The] 39 chapters cover a wide variety of topics, with most containing a surgical treatment plan including homeopathic cures” (Rutkow, *Archives of surgery* 129 [June 1994]:663).

Helmuth was the leading American homeopathic surgery during the second half of the nineteenth century. His book is one of two homeopathic texts published during 1855: these two books were the first homeopathic surgical monographs published in the United States.

Rutkow, *History of surgery in the Unites States*, vol. 1, no. GS36. See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:340; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 552.

*First comprehensive work on bandages*

*Fourteen engraved plates containing 102 figures*

**57. HENCKEL, Joachim Friedrich.** Anweisung zum verbesserten chirurgischen Verbande. . . . Mit Kupfern. Berlin: zu finden bey Gottlieb August Lange, 1756. Contemporary unlettered half calf, marbled boards (lightly rubbed). Eighteenth-century (?) engraved

bookplate on blue paper (Ludwig Graf von Lippe [his signature on front flyleaf]); ink numeral “274” on bookplate and sticker mounted on spine. A nice copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$2500

Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait), [26], 243, [1] pp., 14 folding engraved plates containing a total of 102 figures.

First edition of a scarce book. According to Hirsch, Henckel’s study is the second, but the most comprehensive published up to this time, on surgical bandages. (The first book on surgical bandages, Heinrich Bass’ *Gründlicher Bericht von Bandagen*, was published in Leipzig in 1720).

Henckel’s text is accompanied by illustrations of the many kinds of bandages, compresses, and trusses then available. Most of them are shown applied to the parts of the body for which they were intended, including the head, abdomen, and extremities. The importance, and popularity, of this book may be appreciated by the three further editions of Henckel’s text ( in 1767, 1779, and 1790), an edition edited by Johann Christian Stark containing twenty-five plates (Berlin, 1802 [further editions in 1809 and 1830]) and another, by Johann Friedrich Dieffenbach but based on Stark’s edition, with forty plates (Berlin, 1829).

Henckel spent his early years as a military surgeon before securing an appointment as head of the obstetrical department at the Charité in Berlin. In 1760, Henckel “tapped a cyst per vaginam, the first reference to this method of approach to an ovarian cystic mass” and he “was the first to incise the linea alba” (Ricci, *Development of gynaecological surgery and instruments*, 244, 185). Henckel also contributed to development of the cesarian operation (Pundel, *Histoire de operation cesarienne*, 147).

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:157-48.

*Apparently the first homeopathic work on the treatment of snakebite*

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

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

First edition of Hering’s book on the treatment for snakebite, which was undoubtedly common in the rural areas of early nineteenth-century Pennsylvania.

Hering was responsible for the dissemination within the United States of the teachings of Samuel Hahnemann, a central tenet of which was the effectiveness of



minute doses of certain medicines. A native of Germany, Hering spent some time in Paramaribo in Surinam before emigrating to the United States in 1833. He established himself in Philadelphia and, in 1835, organized in Allentown the world's first school of homeopathic therapeutics called the North American Academy of the Homeopathic Healing Arts. Its first publication, under its own imprint (Academical Book Store), was the first part of Hering's *The homœopathist, or domestic physician*, which appeared in 1835, with a second part, apparently published in a volume also containing part 1, in 1838. In 1836, Hering's Academy received its official charter and, in the same year, he published the first American edition of Hahnemann's *Organon of homœopathic medicine*, this being a reprint of the British translation of the fourth German edition.

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

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

See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 556-58; Tischner, *Geschichte der Homöopathie*, 497-98 and numerous additional references.

*Internal derangement of the knee described  
by one of the leading English surgeons of his time*

**59. HEY, William, Sr.** Practical observations in surgery, illustrated with cases. London: printed by Luke Hansard, for T. Cadell . . . and W. Davies, 1803. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Ink stamp on title and each plate (Birmingham Medical Institute [library dispersed]). Foxing. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: v, [3], 537, [15] pp., 10 engraved plates (1 folding).

First edition. This book, by one of the leading English surgeons of the time, records the author's two main contributions to surgery. Hey here described (1) subacute osteomyelitis of the tibia resulting from trauma, since called "Hey's internal derangement of the knee"; and (2) scrotal hernias in infants to which he first called attention in 1764.

This book has a special significance for the history of orthopedics. "In 1803, [Hey] culled from his notebooks a selection of cases which he published in book form under the title *Practical observations in surgery* [offered here]. . . . One chapter of his book has a particular interest for us—a chapter to which he had given the heading 'On internal derangement of the knee-joint.' Here we find the first clear recognition of a condition which had bone-setters opportunities of scoring triumphs, not only during the hundred years which have come and gone since Hey laid down his scalpel, but also for many a century before he took it up" (Keith, *Menders of the maimed*, 318). "Internal derangement of the knee"—so named by Hey—"was a condition that bonesetters

could cure by manipulation and Hey studied the pathology of the lesion by dissection, discovering displacements or tears of the menisci, and worked out a method of reduction by gradual extension and sudden complete flexion of the joint” (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 94).

Among the “prominent English surgeons during the pre-antiseptic period [was] William Hey . . . of Leeds, who first described infantile hernia . . . , internal derangement of the knee . . . , fungus hæmatodes, and devised a useful saw for operating in fractures of the skull . . . , and whose *Practical observations on surgery* passed through three editions” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 486). Hey is remembered eponymously for “Hey’s ligament,” the falciform ligament of the saphenous opening (Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 94).

Garrison-Morton 4308.1 and 5582. See Bick, *History of orthopaedics*, 192, 356-57; Talbott, *Biographical history of medicine*, 440-42.

### *Important record of amputations and resections*

**60. HEYFELDER, Johann Ferdinand Martin.** Über Resectionen und Amputationen. . . . Herausgegeben auf Beschluss und in Rechnung der kaiserl. Leop.-Carol. Academie der Naturforscher. Der Academie übergeben am 29. Juni 1854. Breslau: Eduard Weber, 1854 (upper cover with Weber’s imprint, Bonn, 1855). Original printed boards, new spine and printed paper spine label. Uncut and unopened. Small stain in some blank lower margins. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: [16], 269, [3] pp. 4 lithographed plates (3 colored [possibly by hand]; 2 folding). The first leaf contains instructions to the binder about placing the plates; the verso of the penultimate leaf contains errata and the recto of the final leaf the printer’s slug.

First edition of the record of Heyfelder’s vast experience with amputations and resections at the surgical clinic of the University of Erlangen during the period 1841-54. Of particular interest are the many references to contemporary and earlier surgeons. The “Autoren-Register” at the front contains the names of over two hundred American, British, French, German, and Italian surgeons as well as at least one from Russia (Pirogoff) together with the pages on which they are mentioned.

Heyfelder performed resections and amputations on jaws, ribs, arms, and legs, and also operated on the skull. A chapter on his experiences with chloroform is included at the end. Heyfelder was the first German surgeon to use chloroform in a surgical operation, and he was the first, in 1848, to describe the anesthetic effectiveness of ethyl chloride.

Heyfelder, who succeeded Stromeyer at Erlangen, served as director of the hospital and the surgical clinic for the period 1841-54. A native of Russia, he spent his professional career in Germany.

Garrison-Morton 4464. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:214-16.

*Classic on cerebral localization*

**61. HITZIG, Eduard.** Untersuchungen über das Gehirn. Abhandlungen physiologischen und pathologischen Inhalts. . . . Mit Holzschnitten. Berlin: Verlag von August Hirschwald, 1874. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Edges browned. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: xiii, [1], 276 pp., folding table.

First edition of one of the landmarks on cerebral localization.

In this book Hitzig extended earlier work done with Gustav Frisch and reported in the two men's famous paper published in 1870 (reprinted here). In their initial report the authors' documented motor responses elicited by electrical stimulation of the cerebral cortex. "Working subsequently without the aid of Fritsch, Hitzig defined the limits of the motor area in the cerebral cortex of dog and monkey, and using this discovery, he disproved the holistic theory of the equivalence of all parts of the cerebrum proposed . . . by [Pierre] Flourens . . . and adopted by [Friedrich] Goltz" (Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 231).

Garrison-Morton 1408; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2016. See Clarke and O'Malley, *Human brain and spinal cord*, 507-11; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 218.

*"Profound study and definition of alcoholism"*

**62. HUSS, Magnus.** Alkoholismus Chronicus eller Chronik Alkoholssjukdom. Ett bidrag till dyskrasiernas kännedom; enligt egen och andras erfarenheit. . . . Första afdelningen. 2 vols. (bound in 1). Stockholm: Tryckt hos Joh. Beckman, 1849-51. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Lightly browned. A very good copy.

\$1750

Collation: **vol. 1:** [6], viii, [2], 194 pp.; **vol. 2:** [8], 215, [3] pp.

First book-form edition of the first monograph on alcoholism considered as a disease. Nemeš calls this book "a profound study and definition of alcoholism" (*Highlights in medicolegal relations*, no. 414).

Volume 1 includes reports of cases of alcoholism seen by Huss. In volume 2, Huss presents some historical discussion and provides a bibliography of literature on alcoholism. Huss' "pioneer work on alcoholism [is] considered a classic on the subject. In this exhaustive treatise Huss is the first to define alcoholism and to give a scientific analysis of the physical, psychological, moral and social effects of alcoholism" (Hagelin, *Kinetic jottings*, 160).

This work first appeared in the Swedish medical journal *Hygiea*.

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

*Report on the physiological effects of chloroform published in Bombay*

**63. Hyderabad Chloroform Commission.** Report of the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission, with a preface by Arman Jah. Bombay: printed at the Times of India Steam Press, 1891. Original calf (short cracks at ends of front joint), covers ruled in gilt, title in gilt on upper cover; leather spine label. All edges gilt. Times of India binder's ticket mounted on front pastedown. Bookplate (Glasgow University Library [stamped "withdrawn"]) and small GUL ink stamps on title verso and final page) and ink stamp on final page. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: 4, 399 pp.

First edition of the report of the Second Commission (1889) charged with confirming the controversial findings of the First Commission in the previous year. This famous inquiry into the physiological effects of chloroform appeared to confirm that in cases of death from administration of this substance during surgical operations respiratory collapse preceded heart failure.

Pages 1-188 contain a detailed record of experimental research carried out on animals designed to determine the order of termination of respiration and the heart's action following administration of chloroform. The results of numerous animal studies are tabulated in a table covering pages 152-79. The authors of the report concluded that death from chloroform was due to asphyxia rather than heart failure, a finding that seemed to confirm the conclusion reached much earlier by the British surgeon John Syme that during surgical procedures no attention need be paid to the pulse, since the heart was not placed at risk by the administration of chloroform. Subsequent investigations into the physiological effects of chloroform, among them one conducted at Glasgow, found evidence that a lowering of blood pressure under the influence of this substance led to "stoppage of the heart."

As a result of opposition to the conclusions of the First Hyderabad Commission, a Second Commission was organized the following year under the direction of Lauder Brunton, a leading English pharmacologist. Pages 189-357 provide a lengthy record of the reaction to the Second Hyderabad Commission's findings. These pages reprint British reaction, much of it in the form of correspondence published in *Lancet* expressing skepticism about the Commission's negative finding about heart failure preceding respiratory collapse following chloroform administration. This important episode in the history of anesthesia is carefully described by Duncum in a chapter in her *Development of inhalation anaesthesia* (see pp. 426-56).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, College of Physicians, Kansas State University, Michigan, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, Wisconsin, and Yale.

See Keys, *History of surgical anesthesia*, 74-75.

*"The vade mecum of every practitioner"*

**64. JAHR, Georg Heinrich Gottlieb.** Klinische Anweisungen zu homöopathischer Behandlung der Krankheiten. Ein vollständiges Taschenbuch der homöopathischen Therapie für Aerzte und Verehrer

dieser Heilmethode, nach den bisherigen Erfahrungen bearbeitet von Dr. G. H. G. Jahr. Leipzig: Hermann Bethmann's Verlag, 1849. Contemporary boards, red and gilt spine label (outline of removed label). Foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xxviii, 542, 73, [5] pp.

First edition of Jahr's accessible version of his *Handbuch der Haupt-Anzeigen für die richtige Wahl der homöopathischen Heilmittel*, the most comprehensive work on the homeopathic materia medica and therapeutic methods published prior to 1850.

The publication in two volumes in 1848 of the third edition of the *Handbuch* (under the title *Ausführlicher Symptomen-Kodex der homöopathischen Arzneimittel*) led to requests for a version useful to physicians at the bedside. In compliance with these requests for a practical textbook, Jahr prepared his *Klinische Anweisungen* (Clinical instruction [or advice]) which provided detailed directions for the administration of the homeopathic pharmacopeia. Under each of a very large number of diseases or disorders, arranged alphabetically, Jahr describes the symptoms and recommends the appropriate pharmacological preparation.

Jahr's *Handbuch* "is a work of such calibre that it . . . presupposes a pretty thorough acquaintance with homœopathy to peruse it understandingly. To facilitate the study of this science . . . for beginners, Jahr also published a summary . . . after having himself mastered the chaos of this science; and this summary [offered here] has become the vade-mecum of every practitioner" (Bradford, *Pioneers of homœopathy*, 380). Jahr was qualified to publish on homeopathic topics. He studied with Hahnemann who arranged for his protégé to attend, and to obtain a medical degree from, the University of Bonn. Jahr subsequently accompanied Hahnemann to Paris and remained in that city for most of the remainder of his life. He is credited with having "enriched the homœopathic literature with voluminous contributions which have been translated into different languages" (Bradford, 367).

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

See Tischner, *Geschichte der Homöopathie*, 499-500.

### *First substantial American book on domestic medicine*

**65. JAMESON, Horatio Gates.** The American domestick medicine; or medical admonisher: containing, some account of anatomy, the senses, diseases, casualties; a dispensatory, and glossary. In which, the observations, and remedies, are adapted to the diseases, &c. of the United States. Designed for the use of families. Baltimore: F. Lucas Jun., 1817. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Foxed and browned; two blank corners torn off. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: engraved frontispiece, xii, [17]-675 (i.e., 657), [2] pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of the first substantial work on domestic medicine by an American

writer published in the United States.

“Jameson’s is one of the earliest manuals of domestic medicine by an American author that compares favorably with Buchan’s *Domestic medicine . . .*, a text that dominated the American market through the first quarter of the 19th century. Jameson began his study of medicine with his father in 1795, and received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1813. When denied appointment to the medical faculty of his alma mater, Jameson founded the rival Washington Medical College. In 1835 he became president of the medical department of Cincinnati College, joining Daniel Drake, Samuel D. Gross and J. N. McDowell on the faculty. His most important publications appeared in the journal literature” (Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 1975).

Jameson was surgeon to the Baltimore Hospital from 1814 to 1835, and during the period 1821-35 he served as consulting physician to the Board of Health. He was one of the outstanding American surgeons of the period. He performed the first excision of the superior maxilla in 1821 (see Garrison-Morton 4446) and in a paper published in 1827 “described some of the earliest multiple animal experiments used in American medical research” (Garrison-Morton 5589).

Austin 1045. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 648-49.

*Founding work on oral surgery by a “brilliant technical writer”*

**66. JOURDAIN, Anselme.** *Traité des maladies et des opérations réellement chirurgicales de la bouche, et des parties qui y correspondent.* 2 vols. Paris: chez Valleyre l’aîné, 1778. Contemporary calf (vol. 1 spine top repaired). Engraved bookplate in each volume (Docteur François Moutier). In volume 1, paper flaw in one leaf resulting in loss of several words; in volume 2, light dampstain in a few blank upper corners. A very good set. \$4500

Collation: **vol. 1:** [4], xlviii, 535, [1] pp., 4 engraved plates; **vol. 2:** [4], 662, [2] pp., 3 engraved plates.

First edition of the book that established the specialty of oral surgery, by a surgeon who is now remembered as “a brilliant technical writer” (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 214).

Volume 1 of the *Traité* is devoted to diseases of the maxilla and includes a discussion of cases compiled by other physicians. Volume 2 deals with diseases of the mandible. “The two volumes comprise together over 1250 pages illustrated with striking plates depicting a variety of dental instruments and cases. The first volume is almost entirely devoted to the diseases of the maxillary sinuses. . . . The second volume deals with the other diseases of the maxillary bones, and describes all forms of inflammation, and cystic and tumourous alterations of the sinuses. It also deals with

diseases of the lips, cheeks, salivary ducts, gums, frenum linguae, etc.” (Hagelin and Coltham, *Odontologia: rare & important books in the history of dentistry*, p. 82 [pp. 84-85 reproduce two plates from the *Traité*]).

Jourdain “dedicated himself mainly to the study and treatment of surgical operations of the mouth and adjacent parts. Of the four works, all devoted to oral surgery, the one he wrote in 1778 [and offered here] is considered his most famous, having been translated into German in 1784, with three editions in English” (Weinberger, *History of dentistry*, 1:315).

Garrison-Morton 3676.1. See Guerini, *History of dentistry*, 311-12.

***By a leading Prague obstetrician who oversaw 50,000 deliveries!***

**67. JUNGSMANN, Anton Johann, Ritter von.** Das Technische der Geburtshülfe, zum Gebrauche bei Vorlesungen über Operationem, für Mediciner und Wundärzte. Prague: gedruckt in der Sommerischen Buchdruckerey. Im Verlage bei A. C. Kronberget, 1824. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Tiny worm hole in blank lower margins; small light stain in blank upper margins through p. 40. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [5], 4-208 pp.

First edition of an early book devoted to obstetrical “operations,” a term comprehending methods for handling complications of pregnancy and childbirth and difficult, or unnatural, deliveries.

In his foreword, Jungsmann recognizes that both medical students and prospective midwives must listen to the same “theoretical” lectures, which are intended to prepare them for the management of the pregnant women, childbirth, and the care of the newborn. However, midwives may not be regarded as eligible for dealing with the operative part of obstetrics—involving complications and difficult births—which obstetricians (or male practitioners) and surgeons are alone capable of handling. Problems for which obstetricians and surgeons are qualified to manage include abnormal or diseased uterus, convulsions, hemorrhage, premature births, difficult presentations, forceps deliveries, and cesarean operations.

Jungsmann was a student of the famous Viennese obstetrician Johann Lukas Boër particularly remembered for promoting “natural” deliveries, and for his denigration of excessive use of instruments. “Boër leaves it all to nature. . . . His guiding principle . . . was that the child should be received from the mother, not torn from her” (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 53). Lesky includes Jungsmann among Boër’s students who attained prominence in the field. Hirsch summarizes Jungsmann’s career at Prague and states that he oversaw some 50,000 deliveries (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:470-71).

Jungsmann’s *Lehrbuch der Geburtshülfe für Hebammen*, a textbook written specifically for student midwives, was also published in 1824. His textbook for medical students—*Lehrbuch der Geburtshülfe* in two volumes—was published in 1812 in Prague.

Medical books from this period published in Prague are very uncommon in my experience.

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

*“Important early work on cardiac hypertrophy”*

**68. KHORVAT, Aleksei Nikolaevich (or Alexis Horvath).** Über die Hypertrophie des Herzens. Aus den Vorlesungen über allgemeine Pathologie. . . . Mit einem Vorwort von A[nton] Weichselbaum. Vienna und Leipzig: Wilhelm Braumüller, 1897. Modern cloth, original printed wrappers bound in. Ink stamp on front wrapper (Histologie / College de France) and old shelf number. Uncut and unopened. A very good copy. \$650

Collation: iv, 258, [2 (errata on recto)] pp. Publisher’s lists of books on inside wrappers.

First German edition of an “important early work on cardiac hypertrophy with [an] account of early theories” (Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 430).

Khorvat (or Horvath on the title page of this translation) was a Russian physician, but he is not noticed in any of the histories of cardiology or biographical compilations of physicians available to me. The first, Russian, edition of his book was published in Kazan in 1896.

OCLC shows copies in the U.S. at Harvard, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, Wayne State, and Yale (under Khorvat), and College of Physicians (under Horvath).

*One of the founding works on neurological surgery*

**69. KRAUSE, Fedor.** Chirurgie des Gehirns und Rückenmarks nach eigenen Erfahrungen. . . . Mit 185 Figuren im Text, 60 farbigen Tafeln, 1 Lichtdrucktafel und 1 schwarzen Tafeln. 2 vols. Berlin [und] Vienna: Urban & Schwarzenberg, 1911. Original half morocco (spines very slightly faded), boards. A very good set. \$1500

Collation: **vol. 1:** [4], [iii]-xxxvi, 326 pp., 32 plates; **vol. 2:** [2], [327]-828 pp., 30 plates.

First edition of one of the founding works of neurological surgery.

Krause devised a variety of new neurosurgical procedures while also contributing to anatomical and physiological knowledge of the brain. In addition to his highly original contributions to neurological surgery, he carried out important studies of cerebral localization using unipolar faradic stimulation to map the motor areas. “Krause’s painstaking work [on cerebral localization, reported in the book offered here] was an important pioneer investigation that rivaled and perhaps excelled the more publicized reports of others” (Clarke and O’Malley, *Human brain and spinal cord*, 524).

Volume 1 of this work was published in 1908. Upon publication in 1911 of volume 2, the original title pages of the remaining unsold copies of volume 1 were



replaced with general title pages for the completed two-volume work and a preface was added dated 25 September 1911.

Garrison-Morton 4880.2; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2195. See Bucy, *Neurosurgical giants*, 121-24; Walker, *History of neurological surgery*, 248-49 and numerous other references.

*Classic on the innervation of muscle fibers*

**70. KRONENBERG, Henry.** Plexuum nervorum structura et virtutes. Disquisitionibus anatomicis, microscopicis et experimentis comprobatae. Opusculum praemio aureo anno praeterlapso ornatum. Adjectae sunt nonnullae observationes anatomicae et microscopicae et experimenta in faciei nervis facta. Berlin: apud C. Heymann, 1836. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Uncut. Ink stamp on recto of second leaf (Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland/Library [library dispersed]). Carefully washed; title page lightly soiled. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [8], 158 pp., 8 lithographed plates on 6 folding sheets.

First edition of one of the most important early works on the plurisegmental innervation of individual muscle fibers.

“It has long been known that whole muscles are usually supplied by more than one segmental nerve; in fact muscles which are unisegmental are rare. Though this was probably known as early as the time of Vesalius, Panizza and Kronenberg [in the book offered here] appear to have been the first (1836) to demonstrate it by direct experiment. They observed that stimulation of either of the two roots (lumbar VIII and IX) supplying the hind leg of the frog caused well-marked contraction of the gastrocnemius muscle. . . . Panizza and Kronenberg regarded the dual nature of the innervation of many muscles as a protection against fatigue, for they found that when one root had been stimulated to exhaustion, responses could be elicited through the other root” (Fulton, *Muscular contraction and the reflex control of movement*, 177, 180).

The immediate object of Kronenberg’s research was to investigate “the possibility of anastomoses existing in a nerve plexus with consequent mixing of connexions. . . . Using the brachial plexus, [Kronenberg] had cut the nerve fibres in one half of the plexus at one level, and nerve fibres in the other half of the plexus at a lower level. When he stimulated above both of these cuts, there was no muscular contraction; proof that motor power is not communicated from one fibre to another, and that fibres in a nerve trunk do, in fact, exercise their power ‘in an isolated manner’” (Liddell, *Discovery of reflexes*, 115-16).

Kronenberg’s book received the prize offered in 1834 by the Berlin Faculty for research on the structure and functions of the nerve plexuses. A full account of the events leading to Kronenberg’s publication is given by Fulton (*Muscular contraction*, 180, note 1).

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

*By a critic of contemporary practices and friend of homeopathy!*

**71. KRÜGER-HANSEN, Bogislav Conrad.** Heil- und Unheilmaximen der Leibwalter. Beleuchtet. Güstrow: bei Fr. Optiz, 1834. Contemporary quarter calf, marbled boards, rebacked, original spine preserved. Illegible signature on title. Browned. A very good copy.

\$750

Collation: viii, 231, [3 (2 = errata; 3 = Inhalt) pp.

First edition of a scarce book by “a respected practitioner of Güstrow” (according to Tischner) who opposed many contemporary methods while remaining, in most respects, a traditionalist.

Krüger-Hansen was often at war with the medicine of his time and criticized it severely. He is mentioned by Tischner because of the frequent references in his writings to the superiority of homeopathic methods. Thus, in connection with his opposition to bloodletting, Krüger-Hansen invoked homeopathy as a welcome ally. But Tischner acknowledged that while Krüger-Hansen praised homeopathy for its rejection of many traditional practices—to the point of sometimes placing homeopathy above allopathy—he never regarded himself as a homeopathic physician (*Geschichte der Homöopathie*, 531). Baas, on the other hand, calls Krüger-Hansen one of “the important opponents of the doctrines of Hahnemann” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 878).

Hirsch refers to Krüger-Hansen as a prolific author of critical works—opposing contemporary practices—as well as of papers and reports based on his own cases (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:619).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Colorado, and National Library of Medicine (probably mistakenly under “book/internet resource/computer file”).

*The scourge of masturbation described!*

**72. LA GRANGE, Robert J.** Secrets revealed. A course of lectures. Philadelphia, 1884. Original brown cloth (spine ends and corners rubbed; glass stain on upper cover), gilt lettering on upper cover. Pencil note on blank leaf at front dated “Sept 17, 1884.” A good copy.

\$450

Collation: 145 pp. Printed slip tipped-in at p. 134 (“Notice to patients”).

Second edition (but probably a reprint of the 1880 edition), one of at least two issues (another issue has 144 pages [the 1880 edition collates 143, [1] pp.]). While asserting that many diseases are “direct penalties annexed by God,” La Grange was prepared to concede that “[y]our diseases are not irremediable, but may be repaired by learning the cause, and endeavoring to eradicate it” (p. 4).

The “lectures” cover consumption (pp. 5-22), contagious disease (pp. 23-40), diabetes (41-57), “the voice” (pp. 58-78), marriage (pp. 79-97), and “seminal waste, incapacity, and allied disorders” (pp. 98-137). In the last lecture La Grange identifies masturbation—which he opposes—as the principal cause of most diseases. Pages 138-39

are addressed to “[p]atients who desire to be treated by correspondence” as well as those who require a consultation. The attractions of La Grange’s “Medical Museum” in Philadelphia are described on pp. 140-43.

The copies described on OCLC have 145 pages.

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

*Early study of the physiological effects of anesthetic agents*

**73. LALLEMAND, Ludger; PERRIN, Maurice; and DUROY, J.** De rôle de l’alcool et des anesthésiques dans l’organisme: recherches expérimentales. . . . Avec 10 figures intercalées dans le texte. Paris: F. Chamerot, 1860. Contemporary quarter morocco, marbled boards. Foxing. A very good copy. \$650

Collation: xii, 432 pp., 10 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of one of the earliest comprehensive and detailed monographs on the physiological effects of alcohol and of a variety of anesthetic agents.

Nearly half of this book deals with anesthetic agents. Part I (pp. 1-233) describes the effect of alcohol on both humans and animals. Parts 2-3 (pp. 234-424) deal with the physiological effects of anesthetic agents. The effects of chloroform are reviewed on pp. 270-358. Sulphuric ether is dealt with on pp. 359-80, and amylene is discussed on pp. 381-99. The authors were among the first to consider the effectiveness of “measured mixtures” of chloroform and air. Paul Bert had carried out experiments to determine if a safe combination of anesthetic agent and air was attainable, and he credited the book offered here with a review of the subject (see Duncum, *Development of inhalation anaesthesia*, 365).

The authors’ investigations were based in part on animal experimentation.

*Great French military surgeon’s experiences with moxa*

**74. LARREY, Dominique Jean.** Surgical essays. . . . Translated from the French, by John Revere, M.D. Baltimore: N. G. Maxwell, 1823. Original blue boards (lower front corner worn), original printed paper spine label (small piece missing) remounted on new cloth spine. Uncut. Bookplate (Medical Society of the County of Kings [its ink stamp on title and verso of the plate] [library dispersed (see below)]). Lightly browned; small hole in one leaf (pp. 161/162) affecting three letters in running heads; one short repaired tear. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: xv, [1 (blank)], [17]-335 pp., plate (at p. [17]).

First edition in English of Larrey’s *Recueil mémoires de chirurgie* (Paris, 1821), a collection of papers elaborating on views expressed in the author’s *Mémoires de chirurgie militaire et campagnes* (Paris, 1812-17) and originally published in French

medical journals. This book is by far the scarcest of the four American translations of Larrey's works published prior to 1840.

The first, and longest, paper (pp. [17]-151) deals the applications of moxa, a preparation obtained from a plant and found by Larrey to possess an unusual therapeutic efficacy. Larrey describes his experiences with moxa in treating a number of disease conditions, and the plate accompanying the essay illustrates the instrument designed by him to apply the drug. This paper is cited by Gwei-Djen and Needham as among the noteworthy early reviews of the effectiveness of "moxibustion." They state that Larrey "was a great believer in it" (*Celestial lancets: a history and rationale of acupuncture and moxa*, 300).

The second paper (pp. [153]-205) reviews certain mental diseases seemingly due to injuries to the brain "from spontaneous or mechanical causes." "Remarks on properties of the iris" are presented in the third paper. Essay IV is devoted to wounds of the intestines and essay V to "fractures of the neck of the femur." The final paper, "on wounds of the bladder," is an extract, made by the translator, from volume 4 of Larrey's *Mémoires* (see p. vi).

Larrey is remembered as one of the greatest and most innovative of all military surgeons. The translator John Revere was the youngest son of Paul Revere of Revolutionary War fame.

This copy was lot 1208 in the Swann Galleries' sale 1163 (6 December 1979) of the second part of the Rare Book Collection of the Brooklyn Academy of Medicine (it acquired a new cloth spine later).

### *Important early English account of auscultation*

**75. LATHAM, Peter Mere.** Lectures on subjects connected with clinical medicine. London: printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Longman, 1836. Original boards (corners slightly worn), new cloth spine and printed paper spine label. Uncut. Signature erased from front flyleaf; illegible signature on title. Edges lightly browned. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: xii, 322 pp., [2] pp. (publisher's advertisements).

First edition of Latham's first book. This work was of great importance in advancing the acceptance of auscultation in England. Munk quotes Thomas Watson as stating that the publication of this book "marked an era in the clinical teaching of this country" (*Roll of the College of Physicians of London*, 3:187).

In 1836, Latham "brought out his important work, *Lectures on subjects connected with clinical medicine* [offered here]. In this work, Latham placed great emphasis on auscultation, a technique nearly two decades old, but still little used by British physicians. . . . [This] book stimulated renewed interest in, and respect for, auscultation. . . . English physicians appreciated Latham's attempts to render Laennec's technical terminology into simpler phrases and words with which they were familiar" (Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, 99).

Latham specialized in diseases of the heart and is now remembered as one of the principal English contributors to the development of knowledge of heart disease. In

1845-46, he published a two-volume work on this subject with a title similar to his 1836 book. East cites the latter book—published under the title *Lectures on subjects connected with clinical medicine comprising diseases of the heart*—which he calls “excellent reading and full of acute observations” (*Story of heart disease*, 109).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Colorado, Harvard, Louisville, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, Tufts, and University of Texas/Galveston.

See Garrison-Morton 2227; Munk, 3:185-90; Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 134.

### *Lectures by a leading English obstetrician*

**76. LEE, Robert.** Lectures on the theory and practice of midwifery, delivered in the Theatre of St. George’s Hospital. . . . Illustrated with numerous wood engravings. London: printed for Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1844. Original brown embossed cloth, new cloth spine and printed paper spine label. Uncut. Contemporary marginalia on eight pages (see below). A few minor spots and stains. A very good copy. \$500

Collation: viii, 559 pp. 59 figures (text illustrations), 16 pp. (advertisements dated October 2, 1843).

First book-form edition of a series of forty-four lectures on midwifery delivered by Lee “and reported in the *London Medical Gazette* during 1842-43. They have all been revised and reprinted in accordance with a desire strongly expressed by many students and practitioners to preserve them in a separate form” (author’s “advertisement”).

Lee covers the relevant anatomy and physiology before continuing with several lectures on the diseases which sometimes affect pregnant women and may complicate the process of childbirth. He then turns to “difficult” labors, complications (such as hemorrhage), and their management. A fair number of the lectures are devoted to problems associated with delivery and with the diseases to which puerperal women were then susceptible. Kerr includes Lee among the teachers of the period who “present the clinical features of the different complications very clearly” (*Historical review of British obstetrics and gynaecology 1800-1950*, p. 10 [and see p. 17 for a reference to Lee’s method of handling hemorrhage in the book offered here]).

During the years 1835 to 1866 Lee delivered lectures at St. George’s Hospital on both midwifery and the diseases of women. He is remembered as one of the early English physicians to accept the infectious nature of puerperal fever, but he is best known for his paper on the innervation of the uterus published in 1842. Kerr refers to this as “Lee’s great contribution” (*ibid.*, p. 88).

The fairly lengthy marginal notes are the work of an informed student or practitioner.

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 115 and note 6, 133; Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 3:266-69.

*French manual for armies in the field*

77. **LEGOUEST, Venant Léon.** *Traité de chirurgie d'armée*. . . .  
Illustré de 128 figures intercalées dans le texte. Paris: J.-B. Baillière et  
fils, 1863. Contemporary quarter morocco, marbled boards (lightly  
rubbed). Uncut and partly unopened. A very good copy. \$500

Collation: xii, 999 pp., 128 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of a comprehensive textbook on military surgery written while the author was instructing students at the French military college at Val-de-Grâce.

The *Traité* was planned as a complete course in military surgery for surgeons destined to accompany armies in the field or on expeditions or campaigns. The twenty chapters cover every problem likely to be encountered on the battlefield as well as at field or regular military hospitals. Among the subjects covered are recommended treatment for a variety of gunshot and other injuries or wounds (some of them the result of new kinds of projectiles), complications associated with their care, and methods for determining their severity and for extracting bullets or other material. Legouest deals with injuries to the head, face, chest, abdomen, extremities, and other regions, and with the appropriate response to hemorrhage, inflammation, and gangrene. There are also instructions for handling amputation and resection.

A native of Paris, Legouest studied medicine at the military school at Strasbourg before obtaining his medical degree from the Paris Faculty in 1857. He was appointed chief of the French medical services in 1873.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:724.

*First edition in English of the first book  
on sign language for the deaf*

78. **L'ÉPÉE, Charles Michel de.** *The method of educating the deaf and dumb; confirmed by long experience: by the Abbé de l'Épée*. Translated from the French and Latin. London: printed by George Cooke . . . ; and published by T. Cadell, jun. and W. Davies . . . ; Robson . . . ; Harding . . . ; and Longman and Rees, 1801. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, red leather spine label. Three old booksellers' clippings mounted on front pastedown; contemporary ink note on title (Ex libris Societatus Medico Edinensis). Old short backed tear in blank upper margin of pp. 67/68; foxing on a few leaves. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: [8 (including half-title)], xxxii, [4 (Contents)], 230 pp.

First edition in English of *La véritable manière d'instruire les sourds et muets, confirmée par une longue expérience* (Paris, 1784), the author's definitive account of the value of signs for facilitating communication with, and among, the deaf.

L'Épée devoted his life to educating the deaf. He was influenced by the writings of Johann Konraad Amman, whose major book was published in 1700. L'Épée book,

offered here in translation, is “an elaborate and detailed piece of work”—following a preliminary version entitled *Institution des sourds et muets* (Paris, 1774)—“not for the use of the deaf themselves but as a guide for their teachers” (Bender, *Conquest of deafness*, 74). In it, he describes his invention of a sign language for enabling deaf individuals, first, to refer to a specific object, second, to designate an action, and, third, to express an abstract idea or thought. “According to his own account, the Abbé began his instruction of the deaf by teaching them a manual alphabet. A simple word . . . was then written on the blackboard . . . while the pupils spelled out the letters on their fingers” (*ibid.*, 74). Eventually, l’Épée replaced written words with gestures—a record of them preserved in a “sign language”—as the principal means of communicating the presence of an object; he subsequently invented combinations of gestures, or signs, to express the existence of more complex phenomena or, more importantly, to convey the “speaker’s” thoughts. L’Épée “employed dactylology primarily in the beginning of the course to facilitate the learning of writing. As soon as the deaf-mute students progressed beyond the most elementary instructions, assigning dactylology was discontinued. In its place, sign language was used extensively in order to acquaint the deaf-mutes not only with the words but also with their meaning” (Politzer, *History of otology*, 270).

With his own funds, l’Épée founded, in 1771, the first school for the deaf which was continued by his assistant Roch-Ambroise Sicard and survives today as an institution run by the French government. The first version of L’Épée’s work appeared in 1774 with a second edition titled *Institution des sourds et muets, par la voie des signes méthodique* in 1776. The final version was published in 1784.

Garrison-Morton 3359 (Paris, 1784); *En français dans le texte*, no. 168 (Paris, 1776); Guyot, *Liste littéraire philocophe . . . des sourds-muets*, p. 12; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 920; Politzer, 268-70; Ruben, *Hear! hear! six centuries of otology*, no. 87 (Paris, 1784) See Bender, 71-77; Stevenson and Guthrie, *History of oto-laryngology*, 75.

*By one of the premier urologists of his time*

**79. LEROY-d’ÉTIOLLES, Jean Jacques Joseph.** Recueil de lettres et de mémoires adresses à l’Académie des sciences pendant les années 1842 et 1843. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1844. Original printed wrappers. Uncut and unopened. *Inscribed on front wrapper by Leroy-d’Étiolles:* “À Dr Foucher - membre des [illegible] hopitaux / L Roy [illegible].” Foxing mainly in margins. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [4], iv, 239, 248-366 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition, collecting twenty-eight papers on a variety of topics including gynecological surgery, plastic surgery, and urology.

Leroy-d’Étiolles prepared this collection in support of his application to fill the vacancy at the Academy of Sciences for the position of “chirurgien spécialiste.” The author was one of the leading French contributors to urology during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Lachaise refers to Leroy d’Étiolles as “un des premiers lithotriteurs, ou, pour employer un mot plus générique et qu’il a lui-même trouvé, un des premiers urologues de l’époque” (*Les médecins de Paris*, 421). Baas

names Leroy-d'Étiolles one of five physicians responsible for establishing the “permanent value” of lithotripsy (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1028).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Bakken, Buffalo, Chicago, College of Physicians and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:751; Lachaise, 421-24 (with a reference to this book on p. 424).

*Obstetric classic containing “in its first paragraph one of the most lucid and succinct descriptions of the female pelvis ever written”*

**80. LITZMANN, Carl Conrad Theodor.** Die Formen des Beckens, insbesondere des engen weiblichen Beckens, nach eigenen Beobachtungen und Untersuchungen, nebst einem Anhang über die Osteomalacie. . . . Mit 6 lithographirten Tafeln. Berlin: Druck und Verlag von Georg Reimer, 1861. Original cloth-backed printed boards (corners repaired, slightly worn; small repair in upper board). “Credé” on upper corner of front board (see below); “No, 55 zur Bibliothek der R. S. Entbindungs [illegible]” in center. Ink stamp on upper board, title, two further pages, and verso of final plate (Universitäts Frauenklinik Leipzig [over-stamped “gelöscht” on title and one further page]). A good copy. \$1500

Quarto. Collation: vi, 152, [2] pp., 6 chromolithographed plates.

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

Litzmann continued the work of Gustav Michaelis, one of the pioneers in recognizing and classifying abnormal female pelvis. In the famous book offered here, Litzmann provided a revised classification of the deformities presented by Michaelis ten years earlier (in his *Das enge Becken* [Leipzig, 1851]). Litzmann added to Michaelis' list of deformities and established “definitions and criteria [for classifying female pelvic deformities] that have been largely adopted throughout the world” (Thoms, *Classical contributions in obstetrics and gynecology*, 208). *Die Formen des Beckens*, “one of the classics of obstetric literature, contains in its first paragraph one of the most lucid and succinct descriptions of the female pelvis ever written” (Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 312 [for an English translation of this paragraph, see Thoms, 209]).

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

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

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



*“Lobstein’s ganglion” described*

**81. LOBSTEIN, Johann Georg.** A treatise on the structure, functions and diseases of the human sympathetic nerve. Illustrated with plates. . . . Translated from the Latin, with notes, by Joseph Pancoast, M.D. Philadelphia: published by J. G. Auner, 1831. Original cloth, new cloth spine. Ink stamp on front pastedown (James C. White, M.D. [and his address] [see below]); engraved bookplate (William H. Sweet [see below]); illegible signature on front flyleaf. Small piece torn from one blank outer margin; foxing. A very good copy. \$750

Collation: viii, [9]-157 pp., 6 color-printed lithographed plates, [6] pp. Copyright slip tipped in following title.

First edition in English of Lobstein’s *De nervi sympathetici humani fabrica usu et morbis* (Paris, 1823), a book memorable for containing the first description of the accessory ganglion of the splanchnic nerve above the diaphragm, named eponymously “Lobstein’s ganglion.”

The *Treatise* was intended as a summary of everything then known about the sympathetic nervous system. The three sections cover anatomy, physiology, and pathology, and Lobstein includes many references to books and papers on the subject published mainly within the past hundred years. There are a fair number of footnotes, several of the longest ones by the translator.

Garrison-Morton 1317 (first edition, 1823). See Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 129; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:813-14; McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 208.

The two former owners of this copy cited above were leading American neurosurgeons at the Massachusetts General Hospital. For White, see Bucy, *Neurosurgical giants: feet of clay and iron*, [421]-422; for Sweet, see Bucy, *Modern neurosurgical giants*, 419-23.

*Second recorded copy of an Italian manual on diseases of women*

**82. LONGHI, Antonio.** Sulle principali malattie delle donne e sui mezzi più convenienti a curarle. Trattenimenti popolari. Milan: Pietro Anelli, 1858. Original printed wrappers (partly lightly stained). Uncut. Ink stamp on the half-title (Ex libris - dr. Ivo Confortini). Corners of a few leaves at front and back creased. A good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$850

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

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

The text is continuous without chapter or section divisions. However, the “Indice delle materie” at the back identifies twenty-one topics of prime interest to women. Longhi describes a number of female complaints, or diseases, and he offers

recommendations regarding their treatment and cure. Among the topics reviewed are puberty and the onset of menstruation, pregnancy, sterility, diseases affecting the female genitalia including cancer, uterine hemorrhage, and breast disorders. The book concludes with advice concerning the selection of a qualified physician.

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

OCLC locates only the National Library of Medicine copy.

*Author's copy with numerous autograph corrections and emendations*

**83. McCARRISON, Robert.** The thyroid gland in health and disease. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1917. Original cloth (?) (front joint repaired). *McCarrison's heavily revised copy, with an autograph letter to Hugh M. Sinclair (one-page, 30 November 1950) mounted on front flyleaf.* Engraved bookplate (Robert McCarrison); ink stamp on front flyleaf (H. M. Sinclair); ink stamp on verso of title and one further page (Wellcome Institute Library [over-stamped on title verso "Wellcome Library withdrawn"]). A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box. \$2250

Collation: xvii, [1], 286 pp.

First edition of the author's own, heavily annotated, copy of his important book on the thyroid.

This copy contains numerous pencil revisions in the text (all in McCarrison's hand) which were made in anticipation of a second edition that was never published. The revisions, in a neat and sometimes minute handwriting, appear on nearly half of the pages and range from one or two words to long sentences and lengthy paragraphs. In his letter to Sinclair (see below), McCarrison mentions that he began to erase his annotations, but he in fact stopped at p. 3.

McCarrison's letter to Sinclair—who was a colleague and the editor of *The work of Sir Robert McCarrison* (1953)—reads as follows: "This is my only copy—bar one (my wife's). I see I've made a lot of pencil notes in page margins of this copy (must have thought of a revised edition at one time)[.] I started to rub them out, but I find it rather a job. Perhaps one of your young lady assistants would clean up the margins, should you wish to get rid of the notes. [illegible] RMC."

McCarrison carried out important research on the thyroid while serving as an army medical officer with the Indian Medical Service. The book offered here is his major work on the subject.

See Garrison-Morton 3847 (on goiter); Trail, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London* (Munk, *Roll*, vol. 5), 250-51; *Oxford dictionary of national biography*, 35:100-101.

*Surgical cases portrayed by the hand of a master*

**84. McCLELLAN (or M'CLELLAN), George.** Principles and practice of surgery. By the late Geo. M'Clellan, M.D. Edited by his son John H. B. M'Clellan. Philadelphia: Grigg, Elliott and Co., 1848. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Foxing. A very good copy.

\$950

Collation: [4 (publisher's advertisements)], [iii]-xii, [13]-432, [2 (errata on recto)] pp., 15 figures (line drawings). All of the previous copies of this book I have handled began with p. [iii].

First edition of a posthumously published surgical text by a highly innovative American surgeon. McClellan's colleague Samuel Gross wrote that this book "proved to be a failure, both in a commercial and professional point of view. The best things in it are the cases, most of which are portrayed by the hand of a master" (*Autobiography*, 1:34; see also 2:250-52).

This book contains a record of M'Clellan's pioneering surgery for parotid tumors. "Through his frequent and safe excisions of parotid tumors McClellan did more than anyone else of his generation to further the attack on this type of growth. Between 1826 and 1846 he removed the entire parotid in eleven cases, and did more than thirty partial excisions, with only one operative death. No previous surgeon had reported more than three or four cases, and the mortality of the operation had been very high" (Haagensen, "Exhibit of important books . . . exhibiting the evolution of the knowledge of cancer," no. 45, citing the cases described in this book).

Pages 13-20 contain an historically important description of surgical shock.

McClellan's *Principles and practice* is based on an imperfect manuscript copy of the author's record of an extensive practice. According to McClellan's son, "the constant interference of a large practice, prevented [his father] from writing except at uncertain and irregular intervals. Many of the accompanying pages were penned whilst suffering acutely from disease, and relief from pain was often sought by occupying his mind in recording the views contained in the following volume. The work, therefore, necessarily bears the marks of haste and deficiency of arrangement, mentioned by the author in his preface" (editor's preface, p. [vii]).

McClellan was a leading Philadelphia surgeon. Early in his career he "became known as a bold, talented surgeon. . . . [He] was one of the pioneers in the extirpation of the parotid gland. . . . In 1838 he extirpated the scapula and the clavicle for malignant disease, without anesthetic and without artery forceps. He also resected the ribs, then a novel operation" (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 772-73).

Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775 to 1900*, vol. 1, no. GS23.

*Comprehensive eighteenth-century French dental book*

**85. MAHON, Laurent André.** Le dentiste observateur, ou moyens, I. De connoître par la seule inspection des dents, la nature constitutive du tempérament, ainsi que quelques affections de l'ame; avec des recherches et observations sur les causes des maladies qui

attaquent les dents depuis l'état de fœtus jusqu'à l'âge de puberté, &c. 2. De garantie de souffrances cruelles, et même de la mort, un grande nombre d'enfans. Le tout suivi d'observations sur des maladies de sinus maxillaires, &c. et de différens avis intéressans. Ouvrage utile à tout le monde. . . . Paris: Millet, Méquignon, Morin, & Desenne, an VI (1798). Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. *Signed Mahon on p. 94*. Lacking the half-title. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [2], xix, [1], 232 pp., 6 small text figures (on pp. 7, 8, 10, 12, 42, 169).

First edition of an important late eighteenth-century French dental book.

In this comprehensive survey, the author—“chirurgien-dentiste” according to the title page—reviews the entire subject in considerable detail. In the first part, he discusses the appearance of teeth on examination and, on the basis of his research and observations, attributes tooth disorders to such factors as temperament, nutrition, and health of the parents. He discusses the condition of teeth from infancy through puberty to adulthood, and presents cases of his own. Part 2 deals with the care of the teeth and treatment of tooth disorders with emphasis on the management of teeth in infants. The final part covers “maladies de sinus maxillaires.”

*Le dentiste observateur* is inexplicably unnoticed in the standard histories of dentistry. It is the only book by Mahon cited by David in his *Bibliographie française de l'art dentaire* (see p.184). Mahon's first and middle names are taken from the OCLC entry for the copy at the National Library of Medicine.

A note on the verso of the title page states that Mahon has signed each copy on p. 94.

Norman 1421.

*“Vivid picture of army life, of the medical questions that had to be solved, and of the surgeons with which he came into touch”*

**86. MANN, James.** Sketches of the campaigns of 1812, 13, and 14. To which are added, surgical cases; observations on military hospitals; and flying hospitals attached to a moving army. Also, an appendix, comprising a dissertation on dysentery; which obtained the Boylstonian Prize Medal for the year 1806. And observations on the winter epidemic of 1815-16, denominated peripneumonia notha; as it appeared at Sharon and Rochester, State of Massachusetts. Dedham, [Mass.]: printed by H. Mann and Co., 1816. Original boards (rubbed), new cloth spine and paper spine label. Uncut. Endpapers foxed; misfolded leaf affecting three letters on pp. 101/102. A very good copy. \$1750

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

First edition of the first comprehensive work on military medicine by an American.

This book presents a detailed account of the author's experiences during the War of 1812.

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

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

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

*Important book on the circulatory system's physiology and pathology*

**87. MAREY, Etienne Jules.** La circulation du sang à l'état physiologie et dans les maladies. . . . Avec 358 figures dans le texte. Paris: G. Masson, Éditeur, 1881. Original printed wrappers (small repair in lower spine). Uncut and unopened. A nearly fine copy. \$850

Collation: [4], iii, [1], 795 pp., 358 figures (mostly sphygmographic tracings).

First edition containing a record of further research since the publication in 1863 of Marey's *Physiologie médicale de la circulation due sang*.

"This work . . . has the . . . benefit of nearly twenty years experience, study, and research. Marey again presents a comprehensive study of the circulatory system's physiology and pathology, and, in addition, he places special emphasis on the clinical signs of cardiac health and disease as well as the instrumentation necessary to detect and record their physiological manifestations" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1964).

Marey pioneered in development of graphical recording techniques and in the design of instruments with which he was able to establish the relationship between blood pressure and heart rate. His sphygmograph "was the first reasonably useful apparatus for estimating the arterial blood pressure in man" (Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 178). Marey's books "were important and enduring contributions to the basic understanding of cardiac physiology" (Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, 144).

Garrison-Morton 783; Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 59. See Hurst, 143-45; Naqui and Blaufox, *Blood pressure measurement: an illustrated history*, 35, 55-56.

*Important book on bandages for fractures and the extremities*

**88. MAYOR, Matthias (or Mathias) Louis.** Nouveau système de déligation chirurgicale ou exposé de moyens simples et faciles de remplacer avec avantage les bandes et la charpie; de traiter les fractures sans attelles et sans obliger les blessés de garder le lit; de redresser les gibbosités sans lits mécaniques; de soulever les malades sans douleurs ni embarras; de mettre le traitement d'un grand nombre d'affections chirurgicales graves à la portée des masses, en l'absence des hommes de l'art, et de populariser la chirurgie dans les armées. Avec un grand nombre de figures. Paris: chez J. Cherbulier, 1832. Contemporary marbled boards. Engraved book label (C. Coindet); ink stamp on title (Ex libris / Caroli Coindet / Med. & Chir. Docts. [see below]). A very good copy. \$850

Collation: vii, [1], xi, [1], 319, [3], ii, 44 pp., 4 folding lithographed plates containing a total of 56 figures.

First edition of Mayor's book on bandaging. At the back is bound his *Fragmens de chirurgie populaire* which was intended to accompany the main text although it has a separate title page (Lausanne, 1831) and pagination.

The book offered here is the companion to Mayor's 1827 work on the use of a suspension apparatus designed by him for treating fractures. In this later work, Mayor described a method of bandaging fractures as well as injuries and wounds of the extremities and other parts of the body that did not require splints and which permitted the patient to be moved easily and painlessly. The four plates contain a total of fifty-six figures depicting the application of bandages and different kinds of suspension apparatus.

In the short second part, Mayor described methods of treatment for use by persons without access to physicians. He also recommended familiarizing soldiers, as well as others, with simple operations in emergencies.

Mayor was the leading obstetrician and surgeon in French-speaking Switzerland during the first half of the nineteenth century. He was a prolific author who published extensively on surgery and was the author of a book on cauterization. Several of his books received translations into other European languages. Mayor was the first person, in 1818, to record fetal heart sounds by auscultation, a discovery credited to J. A. Lejumeau de Kergaradec whose description of the procedure, published in 1822, brought it to the attention of the medical profession.

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

The Dr. Coindet who once owned this copy was probably a member of the family of physicians with that name. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:67-68.

*Important eighteenth-century book on inoculation  
including a Latin translation of Rhazes' commentary on smallpox*

**89. MEAD, Richard.** De variolis et morbillis liber. . . . Huic accessit Rhazis, medici inter Arabas celeberrimi, de iisdem morbis commentarius. London: Prostant apud Joannem Brindley, 1747. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Two bookplates ([1] John Merrick [eighteenth century] [2] John Fulton [see below]). Signature on title (J Merrick MD). Margins of half-title browned. A very good copy.

\$1750

Collation: xvi, 197 pp.

First edition of Mead's book on smallpox and measles, of added interest due to the accompanying Latin translation of Rhazes' commentary on smallpox. Mead was instrumental in establishing the practice of inoculation in England.

On pages 97-197 appears a Latin translation by Thomas Hunt of Rhazes' work on smallpox. Rhazes "famous description of the small-pox . . . and measles is new and original, though in the therapeusis he follows Hippocratic principles" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 228). Rhazes' "description of smallpox and measles is the first authentic account in literature, a classic text. . . . Although smallpox had been vaguely described as early as the 6th century by some of the church fathers, and by the 7th century chronicler Aaron . . . , the account of Rhazes is so vivid and complete that it is almost modern" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 129).

Garrison-Morton 5417. See Silverstein, *History of immunology*, 30. For Rhazes, see Garrison-Morton 5044; Silverstein, 6-8. For Mead, see Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, 2:40-48.

John Fulton, a former owner of this copy, was a twentieth-century neurologist, medical historian, and book collector. See Garrison-Morton, seven citations.

*Fine presentation inscription by a Nobel laureate*

**90. METCHNIKOFF, Élie.** The prolongation of life. Optimistic studies. . . . The English translation edited by P. Chalmers Mitchell. . . . New and revised edition. London: William Heinemann; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910. Original red cloth (small repair at spine top), stamped "Heinemann" in gilt on lower spine. *Inscribed on front flyleaf by Metchnikoff*: "Si quelque idéal sera un jour capable de révenir les hommes, il ne pourra être basé que sur des principes scientifiques et s'il est vrai que l'homme ne peut pas vivre sans foi, celle ne peut être que la foi dans la puissance de la science / Elie Metchnikoff / A Monsieur James Carleton Young / Hommage [illegible] / Elie

Metchnikoff / Paris / 5 juillet 1910.” A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box. \$2000

Collation: [4], [v]-xx, 343 pp.

Second edition in English (“thoroughly revised by the Editor” [p. viii]) of *Essais optimistes* (Paris, 1907), a collection of papers devoted mainly to the process of aging and to promoting longevity and discussing as well the possibility of rejuvenation. Metchnikoff is credited with introducing the term “g erontologie” for the study of old age and its problems (Freeman, *Aging: its history and literature*, 16).

Metchnikoff was one of the founders of immunology. “The first immunological principles were established in the Pasteur Institute by  lie Metchnikoff and his pupil Jules Bordet. In a series of observations Metchnikoff established the concept of ‘cellular immunity’—that certain cells of the body attacked, ingested, and killed invading microorganisms, and that the outcome of this struggle between the cell and microbes often determined the death or survival of the invading host” (Spink, *Infectious diseases*, 22). Metchnikoff shared the 1908 Nobel Prize with Paul Ehrlich.

See *DSB*, 9:331-35; Garrison-Morton, six citations; Silverstein, *History of immunology*, numerous references.

*Important review of the cures achieved by animal magnetism  
by “a strong supporter of animal magnetism and a good scholar”*

91. [MIALLE, Simon.] Expos e par ordre alphabetique des cures op er es en France par le magn etisme animal, depuis Mesmer jusqu’a nos jours (1774-1826), ouvrage o  l’on a r uni les attestations de plus de 200 m decins, tant magn tiseurs que temoins, ou gu rir par le magn tisme. Suivi d’un catalogue complet des ouvrages fran ais qui ont  t  publi s pour, sur ou contre le magn tisme. Par M. S. 2 vols. Paris: J. G. Dentu, 1826. Original printed pink wrappers, new spines retaining original printed paper labels. Uncut and largely unopened. Occasional faint marginal dampstaining; small repairs in blank outer margins in volume 2, pp. 513-43. A very good set enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$2000

Collation: vol. 1: [6], xli, [1 (blank)], 612 pp.; vol. 2: [4], 543, [1 (errata)].

First edition, in a nicely preserved copy, of an important review of some 600 “cures” reported in the literature on animal magnetism for the period 1774-1826.

Mialle, a devoted student, as well as defender of the effectiveness, of animal magnetism, dedicated his book to the Marquis de Puys gur, one of the leading early exponents of mesmerism. In it, he attempted to establish the reality of mesmeric cures through a tabulation of the many cases reported in the voluminous literature.

Mialle’s *Expos e* consists of a “large collection of case histories in which animal magnetism was used successfully, arranged in alphabetical order by disease; many of the cases are signed by witnesses. Mialle cited the persons treated, the practitioners, the



procedures used, the results, and the sources of his information" (Norman M109). Volume 2 (pp. [467-500]) contains an extensive bibliography (under the title "Catalogue des ouvrages français") of books in French in favor of, or opposed to, animal magnetism. Gauld notes that Mialle's book undermines recent statements by "those writers who have presented the mesmerists as ancestral psychiatrists, specializing in the treatment of mental disturbances. . . . Thus in Mialle's survey of rather over 600 cures described in the early literature of animal magnetism, I can find only eight cases of possible insanity, and five of hysteria" (*History of hypnotism*, 247).

Mialle was one of the founders of the Société du Magnétisme de Paris. Crabtree refers to Mialle "a strong supporter of animal magnetism and a good scholar" (*Animal magnetism, early hypnotism, and psychical research, 1766-1925: an annotated bibliography*, no. 331).

### *Influential pathological theory of insanity*

**92. MONRO, Henry. (1)** Remarks on insanity. Its nature and treatment. London: John Churchill, 1851. **(2)** Articles on reform in private asylums. London: John Churchill, 1852. Lacking half-title. *Two books bound in one volume.* Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: (1) [6], [iii]-xii, 150 pp. Errata slip tipped in at p. 7. (2) [iii]-viii, 87, 23 pp.

(1) First edition (combining part 1 published in 1850 and part 2 published here for the first time) of a highly important contribution to the understanding of the relation between cerebral pathology and insanity.

"To Monro neuro-psychiatry is indebted for a pathological theory of insanity which J. Hughlings Jackson later elaborated to explain some of the perplexing aspects of neurological symptomatology. Monro believed that owing to 'depressed vitality' the 'cerebral masses' lost their 'equilibrium' resulting in 'partial paralysis' of some parts and 'irritable excess of action' of others. . . . On this view . . . disease of higher centres gives rise to negative symptoms (paralysis) and by releasing lower centres from control gives rise also to positive symptoms (excess of action), the progression being from 'the most voluntary to the most automatic'" (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 985).

(2) First collected edition of previously published papers including at the back with separate pagination "Article I. On improving the condition of the insane . . . Public asylums for the middle class. From the Psychological journal of Oct. 1851." Hunter and Macalpine note that this book also reprints "On the necessity of reform in the education and character of [asylum] attendants" (*ibid.*, 986).

Monro received a medical degree from Oxford in 1844 and in the same year became physician to the Bethlehem Hospital. "He was the last of a long line of physicians who from father to son followed the same specialty, four being in direct succession physicians to Bethlehem Hospital" (*Dictionary of national biography*, 13:633).

See Brown, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London* [Munk, *Roll*, vol. 4], 52-53; Hunter and Macalpine, 474-75.

*Important psychiatric text containing lithographic reproductions of some of the earliest photographs of the insane*

**93. MOREL, Bénédicte Augustin.** *Traité des dégénérescences physique, intellectuelles et morales de l'espèce humaine et des causes qui produisent ces variétés maladies. . . . Accompagné d'un atlas de XII planches.* 2 vols. (text and atlas). Paris: chez J.-B. Baillière, 1857. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine labels. Volume 1 lightly browned; occasional foxing. A very good set.

\$3000

Collation: **text vol. (octavo):** xxi, [1 (blank)], 700 pp.; **atlas vol. (quarto):** 23, [1 (blank)] pp., 12 lithographed plates.

First edition of Morel's major work. In it the author employed the concept of hereditary degeneration to explain mental disease. Morel's *Traité* is important both for conferring a kind of respectability on the concept of degeneration—Morel's theories influenced both Lombroso and Zola (see Norman 1545)—and for the lithographic reproductions of some of the earliest photographs of the insane.

Following the lead of Claude Bernard, Morel attempted to account for mental phenomena, particularly disease, in terms of physiological alterations in the healthy organism. "Degeneration" comprehended the physical changes in the brain which, over a period of generations, exhibited themselves in abnormal behavior and intellectual activity. Morel also explained mental retardation in hereditary terms, and he made a special effort to identify what he called the "stigmata of degeneration."

Morel's approach to mental illness tended to discredit the efficacy of treatment of any kind. "The element of fatalism which lurks in all such concepts as heredity and degeneration was [in Morel's theory] more prominent than the element of psychological inquiry. This orientation is, in the last analysis, impersonal, and it treats the mentally ill more or less impersonally . . . [with the result] that one is bound to relegate the psychotic to a well-organized hospital where he is kept awaiting a dubitable better day or the indubitable end" (Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 403).

Garrison-Morton 4933.1; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1721. See Wallace and Gach, *History of psychiatry and medical psychology*, 463-64.

*First American book on tuberculosis*

**94. MORTON, Samuel George.** *Illustrations of pulmonary consumption, its anatomical characters, causes, symptoms, and treatment.* With twelve plates, drawn and coloured from nature. Philadelphia: Key & Biddle, 1834. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Ink signatures on title (J. Tewksbury) and dedication page (From the library of / Alfred W. Brown M.D. [see below]). A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: xiii, (4), 10-183 pp., 12 lithographed plates (11 hand colored). The title

page has twelve “coloured” plates, but only eleven were originally colored.

First edition of the first book by an American on tuberculosis.

Morton spent time in Paris where he attended Laennec’s lectures, and this experience, together with his familiarity with French literature on diseases of the chest, shaped his own account, which, rather than containing anything original, served to bring to the attention of American physicians the most recent research. Bloomfield, therefore, in his discussion of Morton’s *Illustrations*, observes that “Morton’s treatise should be noted because it is the first book printed in the United States on tuberculosis and because it illustrates very well the above points [namely, that ‘[a]fter the work of Laennec and of Louis there was little fundamental advance in the subject until Villemin, thirty years later’]. Most of the contemporary accounts leaned heavily on the great French authorities. At best, there were amplifications, but no one questioned their basic anatomical findings” (*Bibliography of communicable diseases*, 202).

Morton discusses treatment, recommends practices which he imagines may reduce the likelihood of contracting tuberculosis, and notes that, while the disease disproportionately affects the “poor and miserable,” “we often see it invade, without distinction, the abodes of temperance, of refinement and of luxury” (p. 164).

Garrison-Morton 3222; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1606. See Brown, *Story of pulmonary tuberculosis*, 171-72; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 874-77.

Alfred W. Brown, a former owner of this copy, is probably the “Alfred Brown, M.D.,” who privately published in book form, under the title *Old masterpieces in surgery* (Omaha, 1928), a series of papers by him that had originally appeared in the journal *Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics*.

### *Important book on the cerebral circulation*

**95. MOSSO, Angelo.** Sulla circolazione del sangue nel cervello dell’uomo. Ricerche sfigmografiche. Rome: coi tipi del Sakviucci, 1880. Modern quarter morocco, cloth. Uncut. Two small stains in blank lower margin of first plate. A very good copy. \$950

Quarto. Collation: 2 lithographed plates, 127 pp., 7 double-page plates of sphygmographic tracings, 86 figures (text illustrations).

First book-form edition of a work of fundamental importance in the development of methods for measuring the cerebral circulation and variations in blood flow to the brain.

This monograph contains the initial account of experiments carried out by Mosso on two live human subjects. Mosso “recorded changes in the volume of intracranial contents by sealing a tambour system to the scalps of patients with cranial defects and continuously recording the alteration produced under varying physiological conditions. The changes in cerebral blood flow which he inferred from his measurements were often quite accurate” (McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 240 [citing a book by Mosso published in 1881]).

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

Outstanding among the many machines that Mosso perfected for his physiological research is the plethysmograph, with which he measured slow changes in the volume of the blood vessels" (*DSB*, 9:547).

This study was first published in the *Atti* of the Reale Accademia dei Lincei, Rome, 1879-80.

See Garrison-Morton, five citations; Naqvi and Blaurock, *Blood pressure measurement: an illustrated history*, 56; Rothschild, *History of physiology*, 257-58.

### *Sanitary Commission in the Mississippi Valley during the Civil War*

**96. NEWBERRY, John Strong.** The U.S. Sanitary Commission in the Valley of the Mississippi, during the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866. Cleveland: Fairbanks, Benedict & Co., 1871. Original cloth, rebaked, original spine preserved. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [6], [9]-194, [2 (blank)], [195]-543 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of Newberry's history of the work of the Sanitary Commission in the region designated "the Valley of the Mississippi" during the Civil War.

The Sanitary Commission was organized for the purpose of assisting in the care and treatment of wounded soldiers, and Newberry's narrative deals with its accomplishments in the Mississippi Valley, particularly in connection with its activities following the numerous battles occurring there and the demands arising from the obligations assumed by the Commission staff. Much of Newberry's history is based on his own firsthand observations and on reports by members of the Commission, some of which are reprinted in part or summarized.

Kelly and Burrage call Newberry "an eminent scientist of New York City" whose early reputation was acquired during exploring expeditions undertaken by the War Department in the country West of the Mississippi (*American medical biography*, 901). Following the Civil War, during which he served as secretary of the Western Department of the Sanitary Commission, Newberry became professor of geology and paleontology at Columbia.

See Freemon, *Microbes and minie balls: an annotated bibliography of Civil War medicine*, 101.

### *Rare dispensatory published in Calcutta*

**97. O'SHAUGHNESSY, William Brooke.** The Bengal dispensatory. Chiefly compiled from the works of Roxburgh, Wallich, Ainslie, Wight, Arnot, Boyle, Pereira, Lindley, Richard, and Feé: including the results of numerous special experiments. . . . Published by order of government. Calcutta: W. Thacker and Co., 1842. Contemporary three-quarter morocco, marbled boards. Engraved bookplate (Samuel A. D. Sheppard [see below]); perforated stamp in title (Sheppard

Library/Massachusetts/College of Pharmacy/Boston [library dispersed]). Blank upper corner of title and four further blank corners renewed; ink spot obscuring one word on p. 32; several blank upper corners at front slightly worn. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: xxiii, [1], 794 pp., 9 lithographed plates.

First edition of a rare Indian dispensatory prepared for the use of European residents and natives but designed especially to acquaint the latter with the medical properties and applications of a large number of botanical productions, many of them indigenous to the East.

The compiler, O'Shaughnessy, was charged by a committee (named on p. i of the introduction) with preparing a book useful for both practitioners and druggists. The resulting work "embraces instructions on pharmaceutical manipulations; on the mode of taking specific gravities; of making ordinary meteorological observations . . . ; an outline of chemistry for the guidance of the teachers of native apothecaries; a grammar of botany, constituting a systematic glossary of the terms used in botanical descriptions; a brief account of the mode of action of the several therapeutical classes of remedial agents; lastly, the vegetable materia medica, arranged in the natural system" (introduction, pp. xviii-xix). The author has included the results of research carried out in India on some of the indigenous plants.

O'Shaughnessy is described on the title page as "professor of chemistry and materia medica in the Calcutta Medical College." A native of Ireland, he obtained a medical degree at Edinburgh in 1829. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:451-52. Hirsch cites only the London edition of this dispensatory.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at University of the Sciences/Philadelphia and Wisconsin. Copies of the London, 1842, edition ("reprinted" from the Calcutta edition) are at Harvard, Maryland, Michigan, and National Library of Medicine.

Samuel A. D. Sheppard, a former owner of this copy, was a "Boston pharmacist and for 22 years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He collected the 'Sheppard Library' of about 2,500 volumes, among them about 300 pharmacopeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy" (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 485). The College disposed of the library in 2011.

*Most comprehensive British work on medical jurisprudence published up to this time*

**98. PARIS, John Ayrton, and FONBLANQUE, John Samuel Martin.** Medical jurisprudence. 3 vols. London: printed & published by W. Phillips, 1823. Original cloth-backed boards (spine tops repaired, slightly worn; boards lightly stained), printed paper spine labels (slightly worn). Uncut. Foxing; light stain in some lower corners in volume 3. A good set. \$2250

Collation: **vol. 1:** 1, [4 (advertisements misbound after p. 1)], xv, [1 (errata)], 440 pp.; **vol. 2:** [4], 472 pp.; **vol. 3:** [4], ii ["Contents of the appendix"], 184, 349-371,

[1], 318 pp. Volume 3 pagination irregular but text complete.

First edition of the most comprehensive and detailed English treatise on medical jurisprudence published up to this time. Paris “published in 1823 a book on ‘medical jurisprudence’ which still continues to be the only English work on the subject with any pretensions to literary value” (*Dictionary of national biography*, 15:206).

This work opens with a fifty-page introduction that is both a history of the subject and a defense of specialized works like this one, which the authors justify by reference to significant recent developments in medicine and chemistry making possible, in a way hitherto impossible, the detection of deaths by methods regarded as criminal. The authors have chosen to organize their book in a novel manner. They have departed from earlier classifications by dividing their book “into three parts, the first comprehending the enumeration of the different medical corporations, with an account of their charters, powers, and privileges, together with the subjects of medical police. The second, all those subjects connected with medical evidence . . . in which the order of the subject corresponds with that of the progress of human life from infancy to old age. The third, the inquiries which are necessary to medical evidence, as applicable to criminal cases” (p. xl). The authors concern, therefore, is solely with issues connected with “the health, life, and physical well-being of the subject” (*ibid.*).

Part II is devoted to medical evidence, including questions relating to sexual issues (considered from a physiologically point of view) with sections on extra-uterine conception and hermaphrodites. Following sections include a careful review of legal issues connected with the diagnosis of insanity and a discussion of “impositions” associated with feigned diseases. In part III, the methods of causing death and injury are dealt with in considerable detail. There is a lengthy discussion of death by poison, with much on both mineral and vegetable poisons. The appendixes to the three parts review the relevant English statutes and provide summaries of important criminal cases.

John Ayrton Paris was a distinguished English physician remembered for his contributions to pharmacology and the materia medica. His extensive knowledge of the action of drugs, together with a wide familiarity with the most recent advances in chemistry, uniquely fitted him to deal with matters relating to forensic medicine. He was responsible for the first description of arsenic cancer (in the third edition of his *Pharmacologia*, London, 1820 [Garrison-Morton 2073]). “Dr. Paris’s mental power which were naturally strong, had undergone that discipline which a complete university education and a deep study of chemistry are calculated to impart. . . . His writings are characterised by an elegance peculiarly his own. Their diffuseness, depending as it does, on the number and variety of his illustrations and the frequency and beauty of his metaphors, adds to, rather than detracts from, the pleasure of their perusal” (Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, 3:123, 124).

### *Two landmarks on joint excision for tuberculosis*

**99. PARK, Henry, and MOREAU, Pierre Félix.** Cases of the excision of carious joints. By H. Park . . . and P. F. Moreau. . . . With observations by James Jeffray, M.D. . . . Illustrated by engravings. Glas-

gow: at the University Press, 1806. Contemporary calf, new calf spine.  
A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [8], 210, [2] pp., 3 folding engraved plates.

First combined edition of two landmarks in the early history of joint excision for tuberculosis.

The first work serves as the second edition of Park's *An account of a new method of treating diseases of the joints of the knee and elbow* (1783). Park's book contains the first recorded case of joint fusion accomplished in an operation to treat a tuberculous knee.

The second work in this combined edition is the first edition in English of Moreau's *Observations pratiques relative à la résection des articulations affectées de carie* (1803). This book contains the first description of a successful operation for resection of the elbow.

These two works were of great importance for the development of joint fusion as an alternative to amputation in cases of disease or injury, particularly from gunshot wounds suffered on the battlefield. "At the turn of the 18th-19th centuries, P. F. Moreau, of Bar-le-Bec in north-east France near Nancy, like his contemporary Henry Park in Liverpool, was performing excision of tuberculous joints, intended—or at any rate likely—to result in fusion" (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 244-45). James Jeffray's decision to translate these books is undoubtedly the result of his interest in joint excision. According to Baas, Jeffray "devoted considerable attention to resection" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1048).

Garrison-Morton 4438 (Park) and 4440 (Moreau). See Bick, *Source book of orthopaedics*, 77-78, 335; Keith, *Menders of the maimed*, 239-40; Peltier, *Orthopedics: a history and iconography*, 157.

*"One of the glories of modern military medicine"*

**100. PERCY, Pierre François.** Manuel du chirurgien-d'armée, ou instruction de chirurgie-militaire sur le traitement des plaies, & spécialement de celles d'armes à feu; avec la méthode d'extraire de ces plaies les corps étrangers, et la description d'un nouvel instrument propre à cet usage; ouvrage qui à remporté le prix au concours de l'Académie royale de chirurgie de Paris. . . . On y à joint un recueil de mémoires et d'observations sur le même sujet, puisés dans les meilleures sources, ou fournis par les praticiens, les plus célèbres. Avec figures en taille-douce. Paris: chez Méquignon l'ainé, 1792. Contemporary quarter calf (spine top repaired), marbled boards, leather spine label. Blank outer edge of title repaired; light stain in blank upper corners of pp. 265-72. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: xvi, 272 pp., folding engraved plate.

First edition of one of the eighteenth-century classics of military surgery.

Dezeimeris eulogizes Percy as "one of the glories of modern military surgery" (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 2, p. 694). Percy and Dominique Larrey

were responsible for the organization of Napoleon's medical service. They established procedures for the prompt removal of injured from the battlefield and for their subsequent treatment. Percy "formed a battalion of ambulance soldiers, with a special company to carry the wounded. He designed wagons to convey surgeons and medical supplies into the field of battle, vehicles later greatly improved by Larrey" (Wangensteen, *Rise of surgery*, 501). Percy also devised a special instrument for use in extracting bullets (depicted in the folding plate).

Garrison-Morton 2158.1.

*Fine collection of rare offprints on pernicious anemia  
including three papers cited in Garrison-Morton*

**101. (Pernicious anemia) (1) George Richard MINOT and William Parry MURPHY.** Treatment of pernicious anemia by a special diet. Chicago: AMA, 1926. Reprinted from *JAMA* 87 (14 August 1926):470-76. Original printed wrappers. **(2) William Parry MURPHY and George Richards MINOT.** A special diet for patients with pernicious anemia. Offprint from *Boston medical and surgical journal* 195, no. 9 (25 August 1926):410-11. Original printed wrappers. **(3) Francis Weld PEABODY.** The pathology of bone marrow in pernicious anemia. Boston, 1929. Offprint from *American journal of pathology* 3, no. 2 (May 1927):179-202 plus plates 57-61. Original printed wrappers (outer edges repaired). **(4) George Richards MINOT, William Parry MURPHY, and Richard P. STETSON.** The response of the reticulocytes to liver therapy particularly in pernicious anemia. Offprint from *American journal of medical sciences* 175, no. 5 (May 1928): 19 pp. Original printed wrappers (trace of erasure of red penciling on front wrapper). **(5) George Richards MINOT, Edwin J. COHN, William Parry MURPHY, and Herman A. LAWSON.** Treatment of pernicious anemia with liver extract: effects upon the production of immature and mature blood cells. Offprint from *American journal of medical sciences* 175, no. 5 (May 1928): 23 pp. Original printed wrappers (trace of erasure of red penciling on front wrapper). **(6) Edwin J. COHN, George Richards MINOT, Gordon A. ALLES, and William T. SALTER.** The nature of the material in liver effective in pernicious anemia. II. Offprint from *Journal of biological chemistry* 77, no. 2 (May 1928):325-58. Original printed wrappers (red penciling on front wrapper). **(7) William Bosworth CASTLE.** Observations on the etiologic relationship of achylia gastrica to pernicious anemia. Offprint from *American journal of medical sciences* 178, no. 6 (December 1929): 16 pp. Original printed wrappers



(red penciling on front wrapper). **(8) George Richards MINOT.** The development of pernicious anemia. Nobel Lecture delivered at Stockholm on December 12, 1934. Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1935. 10 pp. Original printed wrappers. **(9) George Hoyt WHIPPLE.** Hemoglobin regeneration as influenced by diet and other factors. Nobel Prize Lecture. Chicago: AMA, 1935. Offprint from *JAMA* 104 (9 March 1935):791-93. Original printed wrappers. Nine papers, each in its original printed wrappers, and all contained in a cloth clamshell box. \$3750

Nine papers on the discovery of an effective treatment for pernicious anemia including three cited in Garrison-Morton.

This collection of nine offprints and separate printings of papers dealing with pernicious anemia include several of the seminal contributions by the researchers who finally solved the problem of treating this disorder. All three recipients of the 1934 Nobel Prize for their work on this disorder are represented in this collection which includes three papers cited in Garrison-Morton.

The first paper, by Minot and Murphy (who with Whipple shared the Nobel prize), is cited as Garrison-Morton 3140.

The third paper, by Francis Weld Peabody, is Garrison-Morton 3142.1: "Peabody studied the bone marrow in pernicious anemia. He suggested that failure of blood formation rather than haemolysis was the main defect in the disease, and that the benefit from liver feeding was due to a factor in liver that promoted development and differentiation of mature erythrocytes."

The seventh paper, by William Bosworth Castle, a colleague of Minot's, is Garrison-Morton 3143: "Castle showed pernicious anemia to be due to absence from the gastric juice of a substance (Castle's intrinsic factor, haemopoieten) that reacts with an extrinsic factor present in many foodstuffs to form the anti-pernicious anemia factor. His experimental work resulted in the introduction of stomach preparations for the treatment of pernicious anemia."

The other papers deal mainly with research by Minot, Murphy, and colleagues that provided further insight into the nature of this disease.

This collection includes a copy of the original separate printing of Minot's Nobel Prize lecture and the reprint of Whipple's Nobel Prize lecture that appeared in *JAMA*. See Garrison-Morton 3139 for Whipple's paper with Freda Robscheit-Robbins on the effect of raw beef liver upon blood regeneration in anemia.

See Bloomfield, *Bibliography of selected diseases*, 74-76; Stransky, *Essays on the history of haematology*, 141-43; Wintrobe, *Blood, pure and simple: a story of discovery, of people, and of ideas*, 294-96.

*First English edition of the first major work on bone disease*

**102. PETIT, Jean Louis.** A treatise on the diseases of bones; containing an exact and compleat account of the nature, signs, causes and cures thereof, in their various kinds. With many new and curious observations concerning the venereal and other distempers; with the

newest and best method of practice, in each respective case. As also the figures representing the several dressings, machines and instruments here described. Translated from the French. London: printed for T. Woodward, 1736. Contemporary paneled calf, new calf spine and leather spine label. Faded and illegible ink stamps on title and p. iii. Edges lightly browned; foxing. A very good copy. \$2850

Collation: xvi, 490, [6] pp., several woodcuts in text.

First edition in English of the first major study of diseases and injuries of the bones.

Petit was the leading French surgeon from the first half of the eighteenth century. His principal work, *L'art de guérir les maladies des os* (Paris, 1705), was the only book by him published during his lifetime. It contains many novel recommendations for treatment and influenced the teaching of orthopedics through the end of the century. Petit "is credited with having invented the inclined plane for the reduction and splintage of leg fractures. For compound tibial fractures he used a wooden 'case,' bent at the knee. . . . For a fractured tibia he used brandy compresses, bolsters, wood or pasteboard splints, or the limb was enclosed in *joncs*, i.e. bundles of reeds as used by the ancient Hindus and Egyptians, sewn together or strapped overall and including the joints above and below the fracture. Femoral fractures were treated with *joncs* plus traction by straps extending to the tibial condyles, with countertraction by a sheet between the thighs attached to the bedhead" (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 229-30).

This English translation, by an anonymous translator, was made from the second edition published in 1723. There were several further editions in French and the book was translated into German, Italian, and Spanish.

During the 1690s, Petit served as an army surgeon. He then returned to Paris where he established a practice and gave instruction in surgery. He "was the originator of many important surgical methods. He invented the screw tourniquet, performed the first successful operation on the mastoid cells for mastoiditis (1736), and greatly improved the technique of circular amputation. . . . Petit provided the first accurate description of osteomalacia, clearly understood the difference between the compression and concussion of the brain, and conducted original investigations into the formation of thrombi in wounded arteries" (Rutkow, *Surgery: an illustrated history*, 247). Petit's *Traité des maladies chirurgicales, et des opérations qui leur conviennent* was published posthumously (3 vols., Paris, 1774).

Garrison-Morton 4300 (first edition). See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:568-69.

*Presentation copy of one of the founding works of English otology*

**103. PILCHER, George.** A treatise on the structure, economy, and diseases of the ear; being the essay for which the Fothergillian Gold Medal was awarded by the Medical Society of London. London: Samuel Highley, 1838. Original embossed green cloth, rebounded, original spine preserved. *Inscribed by Pilcher*. "R. D. Grainger Esq. /

with the best regards of / his friend the Author.” Uncut. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [4] pp. (publisher’s advertisements), lithographed frontispiece (plate 13), xiii, [3], 78, [2], [79]-118, [2], 119-324 pp., 13 lithographed plates (numbered 1-12, 14). Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of one of the principal English books of the period on the anatomy and diseases of the ear. The American edition of this book was published without the plates.

In their account of the founding of the specialty of otology in England, Stevenson and Guthrie mention several early contributions by surgeons before turning to Pilcher’s *Treatise*. “Of far greater importance from the clinical standpoint was the treatise by George Pilcher [offered here]. . . . Pilcher, who was a general surgeon at St. George’s Hospital, was a well-trained anatomist, and he devoted more than half of his ‘essay’ to the anatomy, and especially the comparative anatomy, of the ear. He deals very fully with the structure of the ossicles in various birds and mammals, and he gives one of the earliest accounts of the otoliths in fishes” (*History of oto-laryngology*, 62). Pilcher “treated of the comparative anatomy of the ear, the physics of sound, malformations, otologic instruments (catheters and specula) and gave a review of the literature” (Mettler, *History of medicine*, 1083).

“Pilcher was an able surgeon and a good physiologist. He entered the practice of aural surgery when it was in disrepute and was one of those who materially raised its status” (Plarr, *Lives of the fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons*, 2:177).

Richard D. Grainger, the recipient of this presentation copy, was a London physician now remembered for a monograph on the spinal cord published in 1837.

*By the Russian military surgeon responsible for introducing  
“the basic principles of field surgery”*

**104. PIROGOFF (or PIROGOV), Nikolai Ivanovich.** Grundzüge der allgemeinen Kriegschirurgie. Nach Reminiscenzen aus der Kriegen in der Krim und im Kaukasus und aus der Hospitalpraxis. Leipzig: Verlag von F. C. W. Vogel, 1864. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Two blank corners repaired. A very good copy.

\$1750

Collation: iv, 1168, [2] pp.

First edition containing Pirogoff’s account of his experiences as a military surgeon during the war in the Crimea and Russian military operations in the Caucasus.

Pirogoff was one of the first to consider the appropriate conditions for hospital surgery. He recommended, in this book, adoption of small hospital pavilions in which infections could be more easily contained (since in large multi-bed wards there remained many opportunities for infections to spread). Pirogoff was among the first to administer anesthesia to injured soldiers brought to front-line field hospitals. “During the Crimean War, Pirogov organized military aid and developed the basic principles of field surgery. . . . His experiences in field surgery, published [originally] in German in 1864, became a standard reference” (*DSB*, 10:620). A Russian transla-

tion of this book was published in Dresden during 1865-66.

Pirogoff is regarded as the greatest Russian military surgeon. He was a leading advocate for “the system of dispersion of the sick and wounded, and generally in the improvement of military hygiene in Russia. He used his influence too in the popularization of the plaster of paris splint” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1077). Pirogoff’s vast experience was gained on the battlefield at a time when the injured frequently numbered in the tens of thousands. “During the many European wars of the period . . . [Pirogoff] had ample opportunity to see the horrible sequelae of war, such as pyemia, erysipelas, hospital gangrene, and purulent edema” (Leonardo, *History of surgery*, 294).

See DSB, 10:619-21; Garrison-Morton, five citations; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:614-16; Wangenstein, *Rise of surgery*, 51 and note 98.

*Early classification of diseases of the teeth and gums  
by “the ablest compiler of his time”*

**105. PLENCK (or PLENK), Joseph Jacob von.** *Doctrina de morbis dentium ac gingivarum.* Vienna: Apud Rudolphum Græffer, 1778. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Small stain in blank lower corners of final eight leaves; small piece torn from blank outer margin of last leaf. A very good copy. \$2850

Collation: 113, [1] pp.

First edition of Plenck’s “Instructions on the diseases of the teeth and gums,” an attempt to apply to disorders affecting these structures the classification method that he had applied earlier to skin diseases.

“This work . . . is founded almost exclusively on studies of the literature . . . though [Plenck] mixes in an occasional case history of his own, or an experiment which he conducted himself. The most interesting thing about [this book] is the manner in which it is written: the individual disease symptoms are described in concise language and listed under first, second, third, just as in modern manuals” (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 238).

“Possessed of an encyclopedic mind, Plenck brought a multitude of knowledge and talents to every field he investigated” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1030 [1786 Italian translation]). Plenck was particularly suited to publish a book on dentistry. In commenting on efforts by late eighteenth-century Viennese physicians to establish dentistry as a specialty—in books that summarized contemporary knowledge of the field—Lesky cites Plenck’s book and calls him “the ablest compiler of his time” (*Vienna medical school*, 205).

Plenck’s was originally a surgeon in Budapest before moving to Vienna. Interestingly, although Plenck was by the time of publication of this book established in Vienna, and the publisher located in that city, the book was printed at the University Press at Budapest (see p. 213: Budæ, typis Regiæ Universitatis, anno MDCCLXXVIII). This book was translated into German in 1779 and into Italian in 1786.

See Garrison-Morton 3982 (Plenck’s book on skin diseases); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:631-32.

*Original material added to the translation by the author*

**106. POLITZER, Adam.** The membrana tympani in health and disease. Illustrated with twenty-four chromo-lithographs. Clinical contributions to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the ear, with supplement. Translated by A. Mathewson, M.D., and H. G. Newton, M.D. New York: Wm. Wood & Co., 1869. Original brown cloth (spine top repaired). A very good copy. \$650

Collation: chromolithographed frontispiece (plate 1), [iii]-viii, 183 [1] pp., chromolithographed plate (numbered plate 2) 13 figures in main text, seven in supplement (see below).

First edition in English of Politzer's *Die Beleuchtungsbilder des Trommelfells in gesunden und kranken Zustand* (Vienna, 1865), which Stevenson and Guthrie refer to as 'his famous otoscopic atlas' (*History of oto-laryngology*, 113).

The plates depict "the first . . . pictures of the membrana tympani [obtained] by means of illumination" (Garrison-Morton). The title page states that there are twenty-four chromolithographs. There are in fact twenty-four separate images presented on just two plates. The translators mention, in their preface, that they "have delayed publication for some months in order to add the Supplement, which presents some of the results of more recent investigation. A portion of it, indeed, was written by Dr. Mathewson in Vienna, at the dictation of the Author, who also furnished original sketches to illustrate it" (p. viii).

Politzer was one of the great nineteenth-century otologists. "Politzer's main subjects of instruction were the anatomy and pathology of the ear, and he carried out important research on cholesteatoma, otosclerosis and catarrhal exudative otitis media, labyrinthitis and deaf mutism. His best-known contribution to clinical otology is his inflation of the ear by 'politerization,' but he contributed to knowledge in every department of otology" (Stevenson and Guthrie, 114).

Garrison-Morton 3378 (first edition). See Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 382-89.

*Late nineteenth-century cardiac pathology in France*

**107. POTAIN, Pierre Carl Édouard.** Clinique médicale de la Charité. Leçons et mémoires. Par le Professeur Potain et ses collaborateurs Ch. A. François-Franck . . . , E. Suchard . . . , H. Vaquez . . . , [et] P. J. Teisser. . . . Avec figures dans le texte noires et en couleurs. Paris: G. Masson, Éditeur, 1894. Original red cloth. A very good copy. \$500

Collation: xv, [1], 1056 pp.

First edition consisting of lengthy reports on topics connected with cardiac pathology.

This large text contains much on cardiac pathology and circulatory disorders, with autopsy reports, and a chapter on digitalis. Potain's "clinical observations on the heart, lungs, and vascular system were published in a monograph nearly 1000 pages long

[offered here], assembled from the bedside and from postmortem observations at the Charité” (Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 1114).

Potain was one of the leading French contributors to cardiology from the period. “Potain became the foremost clinician of his time in Paris, astute at bedside observations and physiologic correlations. . . . In collaboration with several other physicians Potain published his clinical and necropsy observations on cardiovascular and pulmonary disorders in a 1,000-page monograph [offered here]” (Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, 140). Henri Vaquez was the author of several important books dealing with cardiology published during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

For Potain, see Garrison-Morton 2766, 2777, and 2798; Hurst, 138-40; Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and circulation*, 161-63. For Vaquez, see Garrison-Morton 2837 and 3070.

*Pott’s “most famous treatise  
and a classical contribution to the study of hernia”*

**108. POTT, Percivall.** A treatise on ruptures. London: C. Hitch and L. Hawes, 1756. Contemporary calf, new calf spine and leather spine labels, spine gilt. Light stain in lower inner corners from p. 189 to the end touching a few letters on the final two leaves. A very good copy. \$2850

Collation: xxx, 232, [4] pp.

First edition of Pott’s first book, a landmark on hernia repair. Pott was the first to insist on surgical intervention for those refractory to manual manipulation.

This book is Pott’s “most famous treatise and a classical contribution to the study of hernia. In this book, he describes inguinal, femoral, umbilical, congenital, and strangulated hernias together with their proper treatment. Pott gave the first description of congenital hernia and also made a strong plea for abandoning dangerous and destructive methods of treating hernia such as castration, cautery, and escharotics” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 928).

Pott was the first to classify “hernias not by site but by condition: ‘Those suitable for immediate reduction, those irreducible from their size, ancient date or adhesions, those reducible but the reduction difficult . . . , and those reducible only by surgical operations. Although he described his methods in which surgery was practical, he dismissed the possibility of ‘a radical cure’” (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 121). His book is additionally noteworthy for the case histories. “The very many illustrative case reports not only emphasize the statements of the text, but they also reflect the enormous experience that lies behind them. At the same time, they provide vital insight into the customs, occupations, and pleasures of his day” (Zimmerman and Veith, *Great ideas in the history of surgery*, 327).

Garrison-Morton 3756; Norman 1728. See Leonardo, *Lives of master surgeons*, 347-49; Zimmerman and Veith, 325-37.

*Procháska's "most important book on the nervous system"*

**109. PROCHÁSKA, Georg.** De structura nervorum. Tractatus anatomicus tabulis aeneis illustratus. Vindobonae [Vienna]: apud Rudolph Graeffer, 1779. Contemporary half calf (spine ends repaired), patterned boards. Text lightly browned; plates foxed. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [8], 137, [1] pp., 7 folding engraved plates.

First edition of the principal neurological book by Georg Procháska, one of the leading neurophysiologists of the late eighteenth century. In this book, an early contribution to the microscopic examination of the nervous system, Procháska investigated both nervous tissue and nerve fibers.

Procháska's "most important book on the nervous system [offered here] was . . . written soon after he arrived in Prague. . . . Procháska believed in a 'sensorium commune' where an automatic turnaround took place. He thought this might be located in the medulla or in the cord itself, but he did not agree with Unzer that this could be in the ganglia. However, he did agree that the nerves themselves might have an intrinsic life force, a 'vis insita,' that enabled them to function in isolation from the brain" (Brazier, *History of neurophysiology in the 17th and 18th centuries*, 168).

Under the influence of the "globule" theory first advanced in 1684 by Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, Procháska proposed that nervous tissue, like the tissues of the rest of the human body, were composed of minute globules. This book is also significant for the discussion on pp. 74-82 of the functioning of the nervous system which led to Procháska's later book, published in 1784, dealing with reflex action.

Procháska's experimental studies helped to elucidate the concept of reflex action and were highly influential in shaping the investigations carried out by Charles Bell, Marshall Hall, and physiologists in the following century. "His work centered on physiology, the science of function, and in particular the function of the nervous system. This was the field in which he made the most important advances" (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 71).

*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1085. See Clarke and Jacyna, *Nineteenth-century origins of neuroscientific concepts*, 58, 105-7; *DSB*, 11:158-60; Lesky, 70-72.

*Complete set of the first Indian medical journal*

**110. The quarterly journal of the Calcutta Medical and Physical Society.** Edited by the secretaries, Henry Goodeve, M.D. . . . and William B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D. Nos. 1-6 [complete, bound in 2 vols.]. Calcutta: printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1837-38. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine labels. Nineteenth-century ink stamp on each title, three or four further pages, and versos of 12 plates (Medical Society Edinburgh). Small abrasion on p. 151 in no. 5 obscuring four or five letters. A very good set. \$3750

Collation: **no. 1:** vii, [1], 110 pp., folding plate (at p. 32), errata slip tipped in at

p. [1]; **no. 2:** iv, [111]-155, 155 1/4, 155 1/2, 156, 156-264 pp.; **no. 3:** iv, [265]-450 pp., 5 plates (at pp. 284, 316, and 318 [3 (2 folding; 1 hand colored)]); **no. 4:** iv, [451]-598 pp., 7 plates (at pp. 488, 498, 502, 506, and 532 [3 (1 folding; 1 hand colored)]); **no. 5:** iv, 151 pp., 2 hand-colored plates (at iv and 6); **no. 6:** iv, [2], [153]-315 pp., plate (at p. 226).

First edition—a rare complete set—of the first Indian medical journal.

The authors, professors at the Medical College at Calcutta and secretaries to the Medical and Physical Society—undertook to inaugurate, and edit, the journal at the request of their colleagues. They have committed themselves to publishing original communications by their colleagues in the Indian Medical Service and materials “drawn from attentive examination of all the British and foreign professional journals” (prefatory notice, p. vi). The number of original communications varied, but ranged from five to twelve and were mainly devoted to communicable diseases, materia medica, and the treatment of a variety of diseases and trauma (described in case reports by British surgeons posted throughout India). There are in addition papers of a more general nature. For example, no. 2 contains a paper by Goodeve entitled “A sketch of the progress of European medicine in the East” (pp. 124-56). No. 4 publishes, as an appendix (in two columns, pp. [659]-669), a report “On the expediency of compiling a pharmacopoeia for Bengal and Upper India.” The four authors whose names appear at the end of this communication include W. B. O’Shaughnessy. In 1842, O’Shaughnessy published, in Calcutta, *The Bengal dispensatory*, presumably as the result of the proposal for a Bengal pharmacopoeia contained in issue no. 4.

A “notice” published in no. 6 cites apparent lack of interest for the delay in publishing this number. From the fact that no. 6 was the final number of the journal, we may assume that the editors had concluded that most of the physicians and surgeons in the Indian medical service had no interest in a journal of this kind.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. (all apparently complete sets) at Harvard, National Library of Medicine, and Stanford.

*First English homeopathic pharmacopoeia  
by “the first homeopath in England”*

**111. QUIN, Frederic Hervey Foster.** Pharmacopœia homœopathica. London: Veneunt apud S. Highly, 1834. Original red cloth (spine faded), printed paper spine label (rubbed). Unopened. Bookplate (Samuel A. D. Sheppard [see below]), ink stamp on front pastedown and p. 50 (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy/Library [library dispersed]). A very good copy \$1500

Collation: xxviii, 165 pp.

First edition, and a very nice copy, of the first homeopathic pharmacopoeia published in England.

Quin published his Latin pharmacopoeia for homeopathic physicians while residing in London, but he dedicated his book to King Leopold I of Belgium. Quin’s book is preceded by five homeopathic pharmacopoeias published on the Continent. “The first homeopath in England was Dr. Quin, a Scot, the personal physician of Duke Leopold



von Sachsen-Koburg, the late king of Belgium. Quin had taught homeopathy in Germany, probably with Hahnemann himself and [Johann Ernst] Stapf, and had become more familiar with it in Naples, where homeopathy was very common at the time" (Tischner, *Geschichte der Homöopathie*, 736 [translation]). Although "Dr. Quin did not contribute much to the scientific development of homœopathy, he was a great power in its external advancement. In addition to making our system known to a large circle of the most intellectual classes of society, he was the founder of the British Homœopathic Society and the chief promoter and supporter of the London Homœopathic Hospital" (Bradford, *Pioneers of homœopathy*, 533). Neither Bradford nor Tischner mention Quin's *Pharmacopœia homœopathica*.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at California State Library, Chicago, Connecticut, Lloyd Library, Michigan, National Library of Medicine, Pennsylvania, University of the Sciences/Philadelphia, Wisconsin, and Yale.

See Bradford, 532-48; Tischner, 736-37.

Samuel A. D. Sheppard, a former owner of this copy, was a "Boston pharmacist and for 22 years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He collected the 'Sheppard Library' of about 2,500 volumes, among them about 300 pharmacopeias of different countries and periods, which he bequeathed to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy" (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 485). The College disposed of the library in 2011.

*First German edition of a classic on the medulla oblongata*

**112. RAMON y CAJAL, Santiago.** Beitrag zum Studium der Medulla oblongata: des Kleinhirns und des Ursprungs der Gehirnnerven. . . . Deutsche vom Verfasser erweiterte Ausgabe Besorgt von Johannes Bresler. . . . Mit einem Verwort von E. Mendel. . . . Mit 40 Abbildungen. Leipzig: Verlag von Johann Ambrossius Barth, 1896. Contemporary half morocco, marbled boards. Occasional light foxing. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: vi, [2], 139, [1] pp., 40 figures (text illustrations).

First edition in German of Cajal's *Apuntes para el estudio del bulbo raquídeo, cerebelo y origen de los nervios encefálicos* (Madrid, 1895), a landmark on the medulla oblongata. The Spanish edition is practically unobtainable.

Ramon y Cajal is now remembered as one of the major contributors to present-day knowledge of neuroanatomy. "There was no part of the nervous system that was not subject to his exploration" (McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 169). "Much of his work and that of his illustrious pupils appeared in Spanish journals. In addition to well over 250 articles concerned largely with the normal and pathological histology of the nervous system in animals and man, he published monographs on the cerebral cortex, the retina, and degeneration and regeneration of the nervous system. He was no mean neuropathologist: his manual of pathological anatomy, which he wrote in 1887-88, went through seven editions" (Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 150). Ramon yCajal shared the 1906 Nobel Prize with Camillo Golgi for research on the structure of the nervous system.

See Garrison-Morton, five citations; Haymaker and Schiller, 147-51; Meyer, *Historical aspects of cerebral anatomy*, numerous references.

*First American book on facial plastic surgery for injuries in war*

**113. ROBERTS, John Bingham.** War surgery of the face. A treatise on plastic restoration after facial injury. . . . Prepared at the suggestion of the Subsection on Plastic and Oral Surgery connected with the office of the Surgeon General. Illustrated with 256 figures. New York: William Wood and Company, 1919. Original red cloth (small stain on lower cover). A very good copy. \$1000

Collation: viii, 442 pp., 256 figures (reproductions of photographs and drawings), some of which contained on six “plates” (numbered A-F) which also contain unnumbered figures.

First edition of the first monograph by an American devoted to plastic surgery for war injuries involving the face.

The carnage of World War I provided surgeons with many opportunities to repair damaged faces and for some of them—memorably, Harold Gillies and Jacques Joseph—to publish records of their accomplishments. Roberts was an innovative Philadelphia surgeon, but his book represents an attempt to deal with the entire subject largely from the perspective of the American military surgeons involved in the war (among them Harvey Cushing [see, for example, pp. 94-95]).

The book consists of three parts: (1) surgical anatomy of the face; (2) pathology and treatment of war wounds of the face; and (3) reconstructive treatment of war wounds of the face. Many of the “figures” reproduce pre- and post-operative results, in some instances series of illustrations depicting different views of a particular injury and its repair (see pp. 235-36). There are in addition numerous diagrams showing the stages required to achieve an acceptable outcome.

Kelly and Burrage refer to Roberts as a “prominent surgeon and author of medical treatises” (*American medical biography*, 1043). Roberts is remembered for his *Field and limitations of the operative surgery of the human brain* (Philadelphia, 1885), the first American book on neurosurgery. He was also the author of *Surgery of deformities of the face* (New York, 1912).

*Thomsonian practice for “the most learned class”*

**114. ROBERTSON, F. K. [first name unknown], and WILCOX, Silas.** The book of health, or Thomsonian theory and practice of medicine, including the latest views of physiology, pathology, and therapeutics; by F. K. Robertson. . . . Also, descriptions of disease, medical practice, and materia medica, by Silas Wilcox. . . . Designed for every body. Bennington, [Vt.]: printed by J. I. C. & A. S. Cook, 1843. Contemporary sheep (short crack in rear upper joint), spine gilt. Ink stamp on front flyleaf (A. Robertson); “Frank Streeter / Glens Falls” in pencil on rear pastedown. Old dampstaining in upper corners at back;

blank corners torn from pp. 175/176 and rear flyleaf; occasional spots and stains. A good copy. \$850

Collation: [6], 7-304 pp.

First edition of a scarce book on the effectiveness of self-administered botanic medications.

The *Book of health* consists of four parts, the first two by Robertson, and the final two by Wilcox. "Part first" discusses "the importance of the diffusion of medical knowledge," the life and doctrines of Samuel Thomson, and the relation of botanic medicine to that practiced by regular physicians. Physiology is reviewed in the second part in conjunction with a discussion of pathology, and therapeutics from a Thomsonian point of view. The treatment of the known diseases in accordance with botanical principles are covered in "Part III." The materia medica is reviewed in the final part, which describes a variety of approved substances and their administration.

The authors begin with the proposition that "rejecting the physician has sometimes saved life and limb. . . . Be your own physician! No one can supply your place. It will not only save your lives, but your money" (p. [5]). However, the authors have departed from the earlier formula of a domestic medical manual by attempting to address a more educated public than the country folk of earlier times. This book, therefore, "evidences the transition within the Thomsonian movement post-1830 from populist system of self-help into something more palatable intellectually" (Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 2987). Hoolihan quotes the authors' observation that "[n]ow that the Thomsonian Practice is fast going into the hands of the most learned class they will naturally demand, if it is founded in nature, that it be illustrated by the sciences. To do this is an important object of the following pages" (p. 8).

*Rare first separate printed announcement of the isolation of codeine by "a genius in chemical experimentation"*

**115. ROBINQUET, Pierre Jean.** (1) *Nouvelles observations sur les principaux produits de l'opium*. Paris: imprimerie de Madame V. Thuau, 1832. Ink note on title (*Journal de Pharmacie* / [illegible] 9 Page 87). A very good copy. (2) *Essai analytique des lynchens de l'orseille*; par M. Robinquet. (Extrait des *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, 1829.) [Paris: De l'Imprimerie de C. Thuau, 1829.] Small light stain in blank outer margins. A very good copy. *Two works bound in one*. Modern marbled boards, leather spine label. \$2500

Collation: (1) 48 pp. (2) 24 pp.

(1) First separate edition of Robinquet's announcement, in *Annales de Chimie et de Physique* (November 1832), that he had isolated codeine from opium.

Robinquet was one of the leading analytical and experimental chemists of his time. His early years were spent in a chemical laboratory and, a little later, as the owner of a pharmacy and a facility for manufacturing chemicals. During the years 1814-24, until he was compelled to resign because of poor health, Robinquet was a professor at the

École supérieure de Pharmacie (Paris). “Robinquet took a leading role in the expanding search during the first decades of the nineteenth century for new constituents in natural products” (*DSB*, 11:494), and his resignation from his professorship did not put an end to his research. Between 1805 and 1837, he discovered numerous new substances, one of the most important being codeine. In his account of the isolation of amygdalin, McCollum wrote that Robinquet’s “researches on bitter almonds show him to have been a genius in chemical experimentation” (*History of nutrition*, 49).

The note on the title page regarding the original place of publication is erroneous. According to a notice on p. 48, this book-form version is an “Extrait des Annales de Chimie et de Physique, Novembre 1832.”

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

Garrison-Morton 1853. See *DSB*, 11: 494-95; McCollum, 49-50; Partington, *History of chemistry*, 4: 241-42, 327-28; Schelenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 621.

(2) First separate printing of Robinquet’s account of his discovery of orcinol in lichens.

OCLC fails to locate any copies in the U.S. (but there is a copy at the National Library of Medicine).

### “*Classic description of facial hemiatrophy*”

**116. ROMBERG, Moritz Heinrich.** *Klinische Ergebnisse. Gesammelt in dem Königlichen poliklinischen Institut der Universität von dessen Assistenzarzte Dr. Eduard Hensch, und herausgegeben von Dr. Moritz Heinrich Romberg. . . . Mit zwei Abbildungen.* Berlin: Albert Förstner, 1846. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: x, [2], 202, [2] pp., 2 folding lithographed plates (one hand colored).

First edition of a book memorable for the “classic description of facial hemiatrophy” (Garrison-Morton), a condition associated with trigeminal neuralgia bearing the eponymous designation “Romberg’s disease.”

“Romberg, or Parry-Romberg, syndrome is characterized by slowly progressive atrophy of the soft tissues of one side of the face, associated with trigeminal neuralgia and involvement of the eyes and hair. . . . The first mention of the condition which bears Romberg’s eponym was made by Caleb Hillier Parry. . . . Parry was a general practitioner in Bath, and his medical writings were published posthumously in 1825. In 1846 Romberg gave a complete description of the disease in his *Klinische Ergebnisse* [offered here]. . . . The dramatic manifestations of the condition have prompted numerous case reports, and in addition to the descriptive designation, the names of Romberg and Parry have been used together and separately” (Beighton and Beighton, *Person behind the syndrome*, 147).

“The first man to bring order and system to neurology was Moritz Heinrich Romberg” (McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 274).

Garrison-Morton 4527. See Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 506-9; Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 350.

*Nobel laureate's small book "of my own recent observations"*

**117. [ROSS, Ronald.]** Instructions for the prevention of malarial fever for the use of residents in malarious places. At the University Press of Liverpool, 1899. Original green cloth, title in gilt on upper cover. Uncut. A nearly fine copy. \$650

Collation: [4], 14 pp.

First edition of a small book on preventative measures by the foremost early student of the disease. This book "succinctly set out information on such topics as how to avoid being bitten and how to destroy mosquitos" (*DSB*, 11:556).

The *Instructions* consist of ten short sections beginning with "the nature of the disease" and concluding with "malaria on ships." There are sections on the mosquito and how to destroy it. "My first care [on returning from Sierra Leone and establishing myself in Liverpool] was to bring out a pamphlet called *Instructions* [the book offered here]. . . . It was published as Memoir I of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in 1899, and contained ten sections and fourteen pages. Again, for fear of too much *réclame*, I made it anonymous—from which it appeared that the matter was all old stuff, whereas it consisted almost entirely of my own recent observations. it sold rapidly and reached a sixth edition in 1901" (Ross, *Memoirs*, 391). This book forms Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, memoir I (as stated at the head of the title page).

In 1897 Ross conclusively demonstrated that malaria was transmitted by the mosquito. For this discovery he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1902.

See *DSB*, 11:555-57; Garrison-Morton 5247 and 5251.

*Important English book on laryngology with "some excellent plates"*

**118. RYLAND, Frederick.** A treatise on the diseases and injuries of the larynx and trachea; founded on the essay to which was adjudged the Jacksonian Prize for 1835. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Co., 1837. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Lacking the half-title; ink spot on two pages affecting five letters. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: [iii]-viii, 338 pp., 6 lithographed plates (4 hand-colored). Plates follow p. 328.

First edition of the first significant English book on laryngology.

Ryland covers the entire subject beginning with chapters on the anatomy of the larynx and trachea, their development and congenital malformations, and physiology. This discussion is followed by two parts devoted to inflammatory diseases and functional diseases. Under the former heading he includes acute and chronic laryngitis, oedema of the glottis, croup, and diphtheria. The latter part deals with spasm of the glottis, hysterical affections of the larynx, ossification of the cartilages, and tumors of the larynx and trachea. Wounds and injuries of the larynx and trachea are described in the final part. The chapter on tumors (pp. 226-33) is one of the earliest comprehensive accounts by an English surgeon.

"Frederick Ryland's treatise [offered here] is a clear exposition of diseases of the larynx as known before the invention of the laryngoscope; he gives clinical details of

cases, with post-mortem reports on the appearances in the larynx, and includes some excellent plates" (Stevenson and Guthrie, *History of oto-laryngology*, 84, with reproduction of a plate from Ryland's book facing p. 84).

Ryland was surgeon to the Edgbaston Eye Hospital in Birmingham.

Garrison-Morton 3257.1. See Plarr, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons*, 2:259.

### *Great American orthopedic surgeon on clubfoot*

**119. SAYRE, Lewis Albert.** A practical manual of the treatment of club-foot. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1869. Original red pebbled cloth (spine faded, small repair at top), title in gilt on upper cover. Illegible signature on front flyleaf. Three leaves carelessly opened. A very good copy. \$650

Collation: vii, [1], [2], [9]-91 pp., 41 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of the most important American book on clubfoot from this period.

In his preface, Sayre states that his "object has been to convey, in as precise a manner as possible, all the practical information necessary to enable the general practitioner to apply the plan of treatment which has been so successful in my own hands" (p. vii). "This little book was extremely clear and well written and had illustrations of a clubfoot shoe . . . that Sayre felt was superior to the others of the day and became known by his name. He believed that clubfoot was a result of muscle paralysis and strongly advocated that 'treatment commence the instant the child is born'" (Shands, *Early orthopaedic surgeons of America*, 39).

Sayre was recognized as one of the great orthopedic surgeons of his time. He is credited with having "helped convert orthopaedics from a matter of manipulations and braces into a fully-fledged surgical specialty" (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 396).

Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, no. OR24. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1079-80; Le Vay, 393-96; Shands, 30-50.

### *First monograph on infiltration anesthesia*

**120. SCHLEICH, Carl Ludwig.** Schmerzlose Operationen. Oertliche Betäubung mit indifferenten Flüssigkeiten. Psychophysik des natürlichen und künstlichen Schlafes. . . . Mit 32 Abbildungen im Text. Berlin: Verlag von Julius Springer, 1894. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards. Ink stamp on front flyleaf (Bibliothek von Dr. C. Kaiserling). A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: x, 256 pp., 32 text illustrations.

First edition of the first book on "infiltration anesthesia," a milestone in the development of a safe alternative to inhalation, or general, anesthesia.

This book, containing Schleich's full statement of his method of anesthetizing small,

or limited, areas of the body, represents a significant improvement over the technique described in Halsted's 1885 paper on the anesthetic properties of cocaine. In this monograph, the first on infiltration anesthesia, Schleich expanded on the account contained in his short paper published in 1892. Schleich here demonstrated the anesthetic efficacy of intracutaneous injections of solutions consisting of cocaine, morphine, and sodium chloride. His "method consisted in completely infiltrating the tissues with an anaesthetic solution to a suitable depth in the immediate field of operation, by making a series of successive overlapping injections. . . . [T]he opinion held by Schleich and his supporters that local anaesthesia was greatly to be preferred to inhalation anaesthesia, exercised a considerable influence upon contemporary thought" (Duncum, *Development of inhalation anaesthesia*, 42-43).

*Heirs of Hippocrates* 2226. See Duncum, 520-21 and passim; Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:1391; Garrison-Morton 5683 (Schleich's initial paper); Keys, *History of surgical anaesthesia*, 42, 110.

Carl Kaiserling, a former owner of this copy, was a Belgian pathologist remembered for the eponymous "Kaiserling's solution." See Fischer, 1:735-36; Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 222.

### *First book devoted solely to rhinology*

**121. SEMELEDER, Friedrich.** Die Rhinoskopie und ihre Werth für die ärztliche Praxis. Ein monographischer Versuch. . . . Mit 2 chromolithographischen Tafeln. Leipzig: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, 1862. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: iv, [2], 66 pp., 2 chromolithographed plates.

First edition of the first book devoted solely to rhinology, by one of the pioneers in development of laryngology.

Semeleder was involved with Czermak and Türck in "the birth of laryngology. . . . [He] was especially interested in rhinology, and was encouraged by its founder Czermak. . . . In 1862 Semeleder published the monograph *Die Rhinologie* . . . , in which he formulated the doctrine of giving "this new examination method its rightful appreciation" (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 366). Friedrich Voltolini (the author of *Die Laryngoskopie und Pharyngoskopie*, 1861) and Semeleder were the first to exploit the laryngoscope "as an aid to the passage of the Eustachian catheter" (Wright, *History of laryngology and rhinology*, 211).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Alabama, College of Physicians, Harvard, New York Academy of Medicine, and Yale. There is also a copy at the National Library of Medicine.

### *Founding work on renal surgery*

**122. SIMON, Gustav.** Chirurgie der Nieren. 2 vols. (bound in 1). Erlangen: Verlag von Ferdinand Enke, 1871 (vol. 1); Stuttgart: Verlag von Ferdinand Enke, 1876 (vol. 2). Contemporary cloth-backed boards. On front flyleaf: (1) partly illegible ink stamp (Zürich

chirurgischen Klinik [over-stamped “Bibliothek ausgeschieden”]) (2) contemporary embossed stamp (Prof. Dr. Ott / Stuttgart). Edges browned; plates lightly foxed. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: **vol. 1:** viii, 89 pp., 2 lithographed plates (at pp. 2, 62); **vol. 2:** x, 314, [2 (errata on recto)] pp., 4 lithographed and 3 chromolithographed plates (at 44, 48, 166 [2], 288 [3]), 6 text illustrations.

First edition of the founding work on renal surgery and a urological landmark. “The era of modern urological surgery began with the carefully planned nephrectomy performed by Gustav Simon in 1869” (Murphy, *History of urology*, 251).

Volume 1 describes Simon’s operation, performed in 1869, on Margaretha Kleb who had developed a ureterovaginal fistula following surgery by another surgeon. After several failed attempts to close the fistula, Simon “conceived the idea of effecting a cure by nephrectomy. . . . The operation, performed under chloroform anesthesia, proceeded as planned and lasted forty minutes. . . . The wound took months to fully heal, but long before this, the patient was restored to normal health” (Murphy, 253 [see p. 252 for the widely reproduced photograph of the patient from volume 1]). “The nephrectomy by Simon . . . firmly established that a single kidney was adequate for the needs of the body and compatible with the support of life” (Wershub, *Urology from antiquity to the 20th century*, 274). The initial account of this operation was published in 1870 (see Garrison-Morton 4213).

Volume 2—much longer than volume 1—is devoted to surgery on the kidney. Simon dealt with operations for the repair of injured kidneys and their removal as the consequence of disease. While Simon had demonstrated, in his account of his successful nephrectomy in volume 1, the dispensability of one kidney, he had been unable to describe a successful method for the removal of a diseased or injured kidney. The early operations mostly terminated fatally. “The adoption of antiseptic, and later aseptic, methods led to marked improvements in results” (Murphy, 254). For the history of renal surgery preceding Simon’s historic operation, see Meade, *Introduction to the history of general surgery*, pp. 330-31.

Garrison-Morton 4214. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:279-81; Leonardo, *Lives of master surgeons*, 397-98.

### *Controversial exposé of life at an English asylum*

**123. Sketches in Bedlam;** or characteristic traits of insanity, as displayed in the cases of one hundred and forty patients of both sexes, now, or recently, confined in New Bethlem, including Margaret Nicholson, James Hatfield, Patrick Walsh, Bannister Truelock, and many other extraordinary maniacs, who have been transferred from Old Bethlem. To the above are added, a succinct history of the establishment, its rules, regulations, forms of admission, treatment of patients, &c., &c. By a constant observer. London: published by Sherwood, Jones, and Co., 1823. Modern quarter calf, boards, red leather spine label. Uncut. On original blank leaf at front: (1) Thomas



[illegible] / April 1, 1843 (2) probably modern pencil note regarding authorship. Traces of foxing on a few leaves. A fine copy. \$1500

Collation: xl, 312 pp., 12 (publisher's advertisements dated in print April 1, 1823) and 4 (advertisements dated April 1823) pp.

First edition of a curious book on Bethlem Hospital, an institution for the insane—or, more accurately, mentally ill as well as criminal “lunatics”—whose author has not been identified but acknowledged to have possessed firsthand knowledge of both the patients and the staff.

The author's dedication of his book to the president, treasurer, and governors of the institution, and his description of the hospital and account of the administration and treatment of the patients, may be interpreted as a facetious defense of what was then widely recognized as home to mostly mistreated individuals, some of whom had been committed on spurious claims of insanity. Instead of a clinical review of each patient, the reader is presented with a short biography offering “real” pictures of the incarcerated individuals with all of their pathological eccentricities clearly stated and suggesting the impossibility of any cure, let alone a so-called “moral” one.

The suggestion that “the tone of the book is coarse” is therefore mistaken, though correct that “the disclosure of individual case histories unethical” (Leigh, *Historical development of British psychiatry*, 134). It appears that the author intended to undermine, rather than “redress,” the hospital's reputation by presenting a picture of the institution which was “true,” so far as regards the abnormal behavior of the patients, but intentionally inaccurate with respect to their putatively laudable treatment (see Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 758).

Authorship of this book was once assigned to John Haslam, but he was dismissed in 1816, and the author refers to records up to January 1823, to which Haslam would not have had access. Another candidate was the hospital's apothecary Edward Wright, but he always denied having produced it. The governors were displeased by the book, which clearly reflected poorly on the hospital's administration.

Norman 1952. See Hunter and Macalpine, 757-58 (the title page is reproduced on p.757); Leigh, 134-36.

*Second American edition of Smellie's Sett of anatomical tables with the plates reengraved for this Worcester printing*

**124. SMELLIE, William.** A set of anatomical tables, with explanations, and an abridgment of the practice of midwifery, with a view to illustrate a treatise on that subject, and collection of cases. . . . To which are added, notes and illustrations, adapted to the present improved method of practice. By A[lexander] Hamilton. . . . First Worcester edition, with an entire new set of plates, carefully corrected and revised. Worcester: Isaiah Thomas, 1793. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Lightly foxed; occasional minor

spots and stains; short repaired tear in pp. 61/62. A very good copy.  
\$950

Collation: iv, [5]-84 pp., 40 engraved plates.

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

The first American edition of Smellie's *Sett of anatomical tables* was published in Boston in 1786. In this edition, the plates have been reengraved, and "an additional plate," numbered forty, appears at p. 82. It contains three figures (two views of a new forceps and a catheter) and the notice "By the late Dr. Thomas Young, with improvements by Dr. Hamilton" (p. 82). The alterations in the forceps were intended to make its operation "more safe and easy" (*ibid.*).

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

Austin 1755; Garrison-Morton 6154.1 (London, 1754); Russell, *British anatomy 1525-1800*, no. 762.

### *Domestic medical book published in Utica, N.Y.*

**125. SMITH, Daniel.** A book for everybody. The reformed botanic and Indian physician: a complete guide to health. Utica, N.Y.: Curtis & White, printers, 1855. Original brown embossed cloth (spine top very slightly worn; small piece torn from spine bottom). "Dr Geo Desbrough / Utica Dec 28, 1862" on blank leaf at front. Foxing. A good copy.  
\$850

Collation: lithographed frontispiece ("the human skeleton"), [3]-419, [1] pp.

First edition containing a record of experiences with botanic preparations used by the author over a period of many years.

In his preface, Smith states that he "was born in the year 1790, in the wilderness vicinity of Niagara Falls; and being early initiated into the mode of treating diseases as practiced by the neighboring Aborigines, and afterwards becoming familiar with the prominent theories of the civilized plan, and having a strong desire to do his fellow creatures good by imparting to them the secrets of his own successful operations in the vegetable line; and viewing the great destruction of human life by the usual dangerous mineral treatment of the Old School practice . . . [he] has . . . [been] induced . . . to offer to the public a Book for Everybody" (pp. [5]-6).

"Remarks on physiology and anatomy" (pp. [13]-31) precedes a list of roots, plants, herbs, and flowers and their medicinal uses (pp. [33]-102). Most of the book is devoted to "recipes for curing various diseases" (pp. [107]-348). Hoolihan gives a good résumé of Smith's book (*Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 3245).

*First successful ligation of the innominate artery*

**126. SMYTH, Andrew Woods.** The collateral circulation in aneurism. Report of the successful ligation of the innominate, the common carotid, the vertebral, and the internal mammary arteries, in a case of right subclavian aneurism. New Orleans: [printed by L. Graham & Co.], 1876. Original printed wrappers (wrappers lightly soiled; stain in lower corners). Ink stamp on upper wrapper (New York State Library) and on verso of lower wrapper (Withdrawn NYSLibrary). Vertical crease. A good copy. \$650

Collation: 25 pp.

First edition of the first complete account of the first successful ligation of the innominate artery, an operation performed by Smyth in New Orleans in 1864.

Smyth first operated on his patient for a subclavian aneurism at the Charity Hospital in New Orleans on 15 May 1864. On 6 May 1869, the patient was “exhibited” to members of the AMA meeting in New Orleans at which time “no vestige of the aneurism remained . . . [and] no great interest was manifested in the case” (p. 5). The patient subsequently required surgery for recurrence of the aneurism, and Smyth operated again on 5 October 1874. Following this procedure, an abscess formed, and a third operation, on 30 March 1875 proved unsuccessful and the patient died. An autopsy was performed by Edmond Souchon and the results are described on pp. 8-10.

Garrison-Morton 2963 mistakenly cites a summary of a report on the first operation that first appeared in the *New Orleans medical record*. The pamphlet offered here is the complete report on the patient from the time of his first admission to the Charity Hospital until his death.

See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1140-41.

*Particularly valuable “for its exact investigations of the cerebral origin of the nerves”*

**127. SÖMMERRING, Samuel Thomas von.** Über des Organ der Seele. . . . Mit Kupfern. Königsberg: bey Friedrich Nicolovius, 1796. Contemporary half calf (spine ends slightly worn), boards. Ownership note on front flyleaf (Ex libris Aug. [illegible] / 1812); ink stamp erased from title. A very good copy. \$1850

Quarto. Collation: viii, 86, [2] pp., 2 engraved plates with accompanying outline plate to plate 1.

First edition of an important contribution to neuroanatomy. This book contains a further account of the cranial nerves which Sömmerring was the first to classify in his monograph published in 1788.

This book is noteworthy for Sömmerring’s observation “that the cranial nerves originate (or, as the case may be, terminate) in the ventricle walls” (*DSB*, 12:510). Of special significance is the plate containing an “excellent sagittal view of the brain,

showing the ventricular system as the repository of the soul. . . . This drawing is one of Soemmerring's best illustrations. . . . Gratiolet . . . writing about 60 years later thought that it could still be profitably consulted. He was referring to the gyri which are well depicted and correspond closely to a modern drawing or photograph. . . . Soemmerring admitted that the sulci and gyri, despite their variability in different individuals, have great constancy and analogy to one another. Riese has claimed this illustration as 'the first correct picture of the mesial aspect of the cerebral hemisphere'" (Clarke and Dewhurst, *Illustrated history of brain function*, 85).

Choulant wrote that this book is particularly valuable "for its exact investigations of the cerebral origin of nerves. . . . The first two plates represent an excellent, and even today the best, view of a profile cross-section of the brain. . . . The last plate represents the fourth ventricle of the brain opened from above and from behind" (*Anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 306).

See Garrison-Morton 1383; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:329-31; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 93.

*Medicinal substances classified by a leading  
eighteenth-century chemist and pharmacologist*

**128. SPIELMANN, Jacob Reinbold.** Syllabus medicamentorum. Argentorati [Strasbourg]: apud Bauer & Treuttel, Bibliop., 1777. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Small blank area of title renewed. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [6], 128, [34] pp.

First edition of a syllabus—actually a comprehensive compilation—of substances used in medicine together with comments on their therapeutic applications and effectiveness.

Spielmann has classified these "medicaments" according to their accepted function. Among these categories are drugs considered absorbent, astringent, analeptic, diuretic, and purgative. A long subject index at the back offers a convenient way for tracking down specific substances.

Spielmann first studied with his father, an apothecary in Strasbourg. "His father, who was by heredity an apothecary, brought him up in the profession from 1735 to 1740. . . . [I]n 1743 he passed his examination as an apothecary, and entered his father's business. He continued his studies [and] graduated in medicine in 1748. . . . After his father's death in 1748, he carried on the business, and gave his lectures in his shop. . . . In spite of his multitudinous engagements, Spielmann wrote a great many books and papers" (Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica*, 2:394). Spielmann, "professor of chemistry at Strasbourg from 1747 . . . and of medicine from 1759, was a pupil of Pott, Marggraf, Henckel and Geoffroy and the chemical teacher of Goethe" (Partington, *History of chemistry*, 2:689). Neville calls Spielmann a "famous chemist" (*Historical medical library: an annotated catalogue*, 2:502). None of these quoted authorities mention the book offered here, possibly because of its comparative rarity.

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:364-65; Partington, 2:689-90.

*First American dental dissertation*

**129. SPOONER, Shearjashub.** An inaugural dissertation on the pysiology [*sic*] and diseases of the teeth. Submitted to the examination of John Augustus Smith, M.D, president, and the trustees and professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of New York; and publicly defended for the degree of doctor of medicine, April 6th, 1835. New York: J.& W. Sandford, printers, 1835. Original printed self-wrappers, stitched as issued. Foxing; blank upper corner of first leaf torn off. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$2250

Collation: xii, 32 pp.

First edition of the first American dental dissertation.

This book is noteworthy not only as the first American dental dissertation but for the first account of the use of arsenous acid to devitalize teeth, a discovery by Spooner's brother John first described here. "Arsenic trioxide as an agent for devitalizing the pulp was suggested by Shearjashub Spooner, of New York, in 1836 [*sic*: 1835]. This was the first successful method of controlling pain incident to pulp extirpation, and although condemned by many practitioners, the use of arsenic for desensitizing dentin and devitalizing the pulp soon became common in dental practice" (Lufkin, *History of dentistry*, 276).

Spooner was a Canadian who obtained his medical degree at New York in 1835. The following year he published his *Guide to sound teeth* in which he included a slightly abridged version of his dissertation (on pp. 48-62).

Asbell, *Bibliography of dentistry in America*, no. 42. See Garrison-Morton 3679.7; Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 312.

*Manual of botanic remedies published in Saco, Maine, in 1827*

**130. STEWARD, William.** The first edition of Steward's healing art, corrected and improved by the original hand. To which he has added, all his late improvements and new discoveries, both in physick and surgery, from the year 1812, to the year of 1826, including his whole system upon physick and surgery. To which he has added a concise herbal, containing a full description of herbs, roots, and barks and plants, both in their simple and compound use; with a description of their soils, and the countries where they are generally found. Saco, Maine: printed by Putnam & Blake, 1827. Contemporary calf (spine top repaired), black leather spine label. Pencil drawings of a U.S. 50¢ coin on front flyleaf. Foxing; blank lower corner torn from pp. 5/6 of first pagination; small stain in pp. 11-15 of second pagination without

affecting legibility; repaired tears in two leaves in final pagination. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: 126, [2 (blank)], 40, [2 (“Advertisement” on recto; verso blank)], 22 pp.

Second edition of a book devoted to botanic remedies, by a practitioner who has never read a “book upon physick” but “administered medicine to more patients in number, than any ten doctors in the States for the same term of time [by the author’s estimate, thirty years]” (p. 5).

The first part contains a long list of disorders—from “Asthma” to “Lumbar abscess” (not in alphabetical order)—usually accompanied by “cause” and “symptom” followed by “method,” or “mode,” of treatment involving the application, or ingestion, of a botanical substance. The second part of *The healing art*, with a separate title page (but never issued separately), is entitled “A concise herbal, containing necessary descriptions of all the herbs, barks, roots & plants, prescribed as remedies in the preceding treatise: with their various names, likeness, use, nature, power & action.” The third part consists of “The appendix, containing directions for the preparation of medicine.” Under the heading “medicine,” Steward includes ointments, oils, plasters (which requires the addition of “red and white lead”), and “pills and physick.”

The first edition of *The healing art* was a 55-page pamphlet published in Ballston Spa, N.Y., in 1812.

Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 3349.

*“One of the most famous contributions of the Irish school”*

**131. STOKES, William.** A treatise on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the chest. Part I [all published]. Diseases of the lung and windpipe. Dublin: Hodges and Smith, 1837. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Uncut. Lacking the half-title; title soiled; three leaves carelessly opened. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [6], [ix]-xx, 557 pp.

First edition “of certainly one of the most famous contributions of the Irish school of medicine” (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 187).

Stokes’ “great work entitled *A treatise on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the chest* [offered here] . . . characterized by quietness of description and soberness and care in observation . . . , contains the accounts of many personal and other cases of disease, whose pathological anatomy had been investigated, all contributing to the construction of an excellent system of symptomatology, by which, as well as by its reasonable therapeutics, the book is distinguished” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 913). The *Treatise* is memorable for many new observations including Stokes’ “description of the paralysis of the intercostal muscles and diaphragm after pleurisy, his discovery of a stage of pneumonia prior to Laennec’s first stage, his observation that contraction of the side sometimes follows the cure of pneumonia, and his use of the stethoscope to detect foreign bodies in the air passages” (Norman 2023).

Stokes’ account, in this book, of the diagnosis of incipient tuberculosis “is probably

the best . . . in English up to that time” (Brown, *Story of pulmonary tuberculosis*, 158).

“A true disciple of Laënnec, Stokes constantly attempted to broaden the field of physical diagnosis by careful observations and records together with postmortem findings. He stresses the point that in the interpretation of physical signs their identification with symptoms was of great importance” (Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 134).

Garrison-Morton 2213; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1663. See Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, [114]-116.

*Early monograph on injuries to the peripheral nerves*

**132. VALLEIX, François Louis Isidore.** *Traité des névralgies ou affections douloureuses des nerfs.* Paris: chez J.-B. Baillière, 1841. Contemporary quarter morocco, marbled boards. A very good copy. \$750

Collation: xiv, 719 pp.

First edition of Valleix' monograph on the pathological conditions of the peripheral nerves. Hirsch wrote that among Valleix's writings this book deserves special mention (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:697).

In this comprehensive review of the various forms of neuritis, Valleix included an historically important description of the palpable tender points on the course of certain peripheral nerves. These areas have since received the eponymous designation “Valleix' points.” Valleix was the first to emphasize, in this book, “that the least pressure on the affected area would provoke pain” (Walker, *History of neurological surgery*, 310). In addition to discussion of diagnosis, Valleix reviewed treatment for peripheral nerve disorders.

Lachaise wrote that this book clarified certain pathological conditions dealt with in the author's *Clinique de maladies des nouveau-nés* published in 1838. “Valleix has studied these diseases with more care and in more detail than has been done before. Drawing on a large number of observations collected by himself, and joining with his research all that had been published previously, he completed the history of those which were known at the same time as he noted several disorders which, although common, were still enveloped in doubt and obscurity” (*Les médecins de Paris juges par leurs oeuvres*, 617 [translation]).

Garrison-Morton 4526. See Hirsch, 696-97; Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 409; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 435.

*New operation for lacrimal obstructions, by an ophthalmologist who helped rescue ophthalmology from quacks!*

**133. WARE, James.** *Remarks on the fistula lachrymalis; with the description of an operation considerably different from that commonly used; and cases annexed in proof of its utility; to which are added, observations on haemorrhoids; and additional remarks on the*

ophthalmology. London: printed for Charles Dilly, 1798. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards. Small pieces torn from three blank margins; light stain in inner corners. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: [4], 86, [2], 30, [2], 33 pp., 2 engraved plates, {2} pp. (publisher's advertisements). Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition containing a description of the author's technique for treating lacrimal obstructions.

"In order to simplify the opening of lacrimal obstructions, Ware proposed a new operation involving the introduction of a tube or style into the nasal duct. The treatment formerly employed, following the recommendations of Percivall Pott . . . and Joseph Warner . . . had been to open the cyst and dilate it with a sponge, passing a bougie or piece of catgut through the nasal duct, or even to create an artificial duct by puncturing the os unguis" (*Becker collection in ophthalmology*, no. 403). Ware's operation is depicted in one of the plates.

Ware "learnt his ophthalmology from [Jonathan] Warthen and went into partnership with him for fourteen years. The partnership was dissolved in 1791, and he began to practice on his own account" (James, *History of ophthalmology in England*, 104). "Ware was a major force in the rescue of ophthalmology from the hands of quacks" (Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, p. 366).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Cincinnati, Harvard, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Miami, National Library of Medicine, Northwestern, and Washington University.

Albert, no. 2438. See James, 104-8.

### *Early American book on medical jurisprudence*

**134. WEBSTER, James, Jr.** An essay on medical jurisprudence. Philadelphia: printed by William Brown, 1824. Modern cloth-backed marbled boards. *Inscribed by Webster*: "To / Professor Horner / with the compts of the / Author." Foxing. A very good copy. \$750

Collation: [6], [5]-52 pp.

First edition of Webster's "inaugural essay" for a medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania. This is one of the earliest contributions by an American to medical jurisprudence.

Webster's *Essay* is based on close reading of the few texts then available in English including Beck's *Elements of medical jurisprudence* (Albany, 1823), Male's *Epitome of juridical and forensic medicine* (London, 1816), and Smith's *Principles of forensic medicine* (London, 1821). Chapter 1 (pp. [5]-10) covers the "phenomena" and "termination" of pregnancy. The second chapter (pp. 10-52) reviews the numerous ways of causing death and the methods for their detection. Webster discusses infanticide (pp. 15-24) and homicide (pp. 24-52), and under the latter heading deals with wounds leading to death, hanging, drowning, suffocation, strangulation, and poisons.

Webster had been encouraged by his father to study law, and his medical



dissertation may reflect that early interest. He later acquired a reputation as an anatomist.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at American Philosophical Society, Commonwealth Library/Pennsylvania, Duke, Huntington, National Library of Medicine, Pennsylvania, and University of Texas/Austin.

See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1274,

William E. Horner, the recipient of this copy, was an eminent American anatomist. He followed John Syng Physick to the chair of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania. See Kelly and Burrage, 595-97.

*“Of major importance in the development of the science of ventilation”*

**135. WELLS, William Charles.** An essay on dew, and several appearances connected with it. London: printed for Taylor and Hessey, 1814. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Uncut and largely unopened. Title and following leaf foxed. A nearly fine copy. \$1750

Collation: [4], 146, [2 (blank)] pp.

First edition of “[o]ne of the great classics of physical chemistry, physics, and meteorology” (Neville, *Historical chemical library*, 2:620). This book, a landmark on the phenomenon of relative humidity, describes research “of major importance in the development of the science of ventilation” (Garrison-Morton).

The starting point of Wells’ investigations was “a rude experiment” which led him “to think it probable, that the formation of dew is attended with the production of cold” (p. [1]). His study of the formation of dew enabled to demonstrate that “dew is neither invisible rain . . . nor ‘sweat’ from plants, but is due to condensation from air in contact with objects that have been cooled by radiating their heat into the cloudless night sky. He showed that a dark substance, charcoal, accumulated more dew than pale material, such as chalk, and that poor conductors of heat, such as plants, were covered with more dew than good conductors, such as metal objects. He also noted that windless nights favored dew formation, because they allowed the air to remain in contact with the cooled objects long enough to deposit its moisture. . . . [Wells’] complete and original theory was not generally accepted until its confirmation and extension by John Aitken in 1885” (*DSB*, 14:253). Wells “demonstrated, after a series of well-arranged observations made in the garden in Surrey of his friend James Dunsmere, that dew is the result of a preceding cold in the substances in which it appears. . . . For this, the first exact explanation of the phenomena of dew, he was awarded the Rumsford medal of the Royal Society” (*Dictionary of national biography*, 20:1146).

Wells was born in Charleston, South Carolina. Following a period in Scotland—for schooling, part of the time at the University of Edinburgh—he returned to South Carolina, but soon left for Edinburgh for medical study and a medical degree (conferred in 1780). Wells spent a period during 1781-84 in South Carolina and other southern states before returning permanently to London. During most of his professional career he was physician to St. Thomas Hospital. “Though Dr. Wells did not succeed in obtaining private business, he was a shrewd and observing physician. As

a careful observer and a cautious reasoner, he had few equals among his contemporaries, and no superiors" (Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, 2:381). Garrison-Morton 1604; Norman 2199. See Munk, 2:379-83.

*Highly important book on arrhythmias  
Inscribed and with an accompanying autograph letter*

**136. WENCKEBACH, Karel Frederik.** Die Arrhythmie als Ausdruck bestimmter Funktionsstörungen des Herzens. Eine physiologisch-klinische Studie. . . . Mit 7 Tafeln und 20 Figuren im Text. Leipzig: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, 1903. Original printed wrappers (three small abrasions on spine). Uncut. *Inscribed by Wenckebach*: "To Prof. Clifford Allbutt / Cambridge / With the kind regards from / the Author / 3.xi.03." *Tipped in before the title leaf an autograph letter, signed, Wenckebach to [Thomas Clifford] Allbutt, same date, 1 1/3 pp. (on 2 conjugate leaves)* [see below for contents]. Ink stamp on title (Library / Cambridge Medical School [deaccessioned but not stated]). Blank outer margin of pp. 167/168 creased. A good copy preserved in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label.

\$3000

Collation: [8], 193, [1] pp., 7 folding plates and 20 figures (both the plates and the text illustrations reproduce sphygmographic tracings).

First edition of Wenckebach's first book on irregularities in the heart beat, a comprehensive and detailed account of research dealing with both the physiological characteristics and clinical signs of arrhythmias.

In this monograph Wenckebach "showed that each type of cardiac irregularity represented a disorder of one or more of the functional activities of the heart—namely, stimulus production, excitability, contractibility, and conductivity" (Burch and DePasquale, *History of electrocardiography*, 133). This book was the first comprehensive account of his research. Wenckebach detailed his observations of the physiologic basis of arrhythmias and then discussed their clinical manifestations, noting that various problems of physiology and pharmacology would need to be solved before his findings could be applied clinically" (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 247).

"The original edition of this classic work was published in 1903 in German and was translated into English the following year. The Scottish general practitioner James Mackenzie, who had already written a pioneering monograph on arrhythmias, arranged to have Wenckebach's monograph translated" (Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, 190). In his letter to Allbutt (see below), Wenckebach mentions Mackenzie's interest in arranging for an English translation.

This is a fine association copy joining together two leading cardiologists of the period. Thomas Clifford Allbutt was a "great clinician and teacher whose influence

profoundly affected medical concepts in the closing years of the nineteenth century as well as in the early years of the present century” (Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 248). In his letter to Allbutt, Wenckebach requests Allbutt’s assistance in finding a translator for this book and mentions that James Mackenzie had indicated an interest in his (Wenckebach’s) work on arhythmias. (A translation of this book, by Thomas Snowball, was published in Edinburgh in 1904.)

See Garrison-Morton, three citations; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 2141-43; Willius and Dry, 341-46.

For Allbutt, see Garrison-Morton, ten citations.

*First dictionary of ophthalmology*  
 “A useful book” and “clearly written”

**137. WENZEL, Jacob.** Manuel de l’oculiste, ou dictionnaire ophthalmologique, contenant une description anatomique de l’oeil; une définition des maladies qui l’affectant; des observations particulières sur les médicamens et les operations qui peuvent les quérir; enfin une notice des auteurs qu’il convient de consulter; ouvrage utile aux personnes du monde et à celles qui se livent à l’étude de cette brance de la médecine. . . . Orné de vingt-quatre planches. 2 vols. Paris: Bureau du Lavater, 1808. Contemporary calf (volume 2 spine top repaired), spines gilt. A very good set. \$1250

Collation: **vol. 1:** xii, [2], 522, [2] pp.; **vol. 2:** [4], 287, [1] pp., 24 folding engraved plates (on 23 sheets), 32 pp. (publisher’s advertisements).

First edition of the first dictionary of ophthalmology.

Wenzel has arranged the topics in alphabetical order, with sections on anatomy, diseases of the eye, recommended medications for eye disorders as well as operations, and a bibliography of relevant literature for persons intending to study the subject.

Hirschberg was largely pleased with Wenzel’s *Manuel*. It “contains an anatomic description of the eye, a definition of eye diseases, specific observations on medications and operations which can cure these conditions; finally, a list of authors which should be consulted; a useful book for men of the world and for those persons who would like to study this branch of medicine. . . . Von Wenzel wrote his dictionary for his son, but it is also intelligible to the lay public and is clearly written. It was certainly quite useful for a certain period of time; but was never completed; he did not take into consideration the German literature which around 1808 was quite important. . . . He described well and clearly his own method of cataract incision and of reforming a pupil. He adds as an innovation leaving a bridge of limbal tissue in the center of his corneal incision when in the case of a soft cataract he wants to avoid an iris prolapse” (*History of ophthalmology*, 4:184, 190). The plates depict a large number of surgical instruments and operative procedures.

Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 2503. See Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, 64; Hirschberg, 4:184-90.

*Rare early nineteenth-century manual of midwifery*

**138. WIEDEMANN, Christian Rudolph Wilhelm.** Unterricht für Hebammen. Braunschweig: Verlag der Schulbuchhandlung, 1802. Modern marbled boards, leather spine label. Foxing. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: [8], 206 pp.

First edition of Wiedemann's introductory manual for midwives.

This book offers midwives up-to-date knowledge about the art of midwifery including information about caring for the pregnant woman, assisting her prior to delivery, the stages of pregnancy, and the care of the newborn. There is also information about handling deliveries, the positions of the fetus and their potential complications, and post-partum conditions and problems.

In 1814, Wiedemann published a second, more comprehensive, book for midwives titled *Lesebuch für Hebammen*. A second edition of the *Lesebuch* followed in 1826. The rarity of the book offered here, as well as the two editions of the *Lesebuch*, is undoubtedly due to the restricted region in which they were to be used and therefore the need to print a comparatively few copies to supply the few midwives serving a small area.

Following his receipt in 1792 of a medical degree at Jena, Wiedemann spent time in Paris during 1801 and, in 1805, became professor of midwifery and director of the Midwifery Institute at Kiel.

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:927.

*“Very curious work”  
about “magnetism, suggestion, and mental treatment”*

**139. WIRDIG, Sebastian.** Nova medicina spiritum: curiosa scientia & doctrina, unanimiter neglecta, & a nemine merito exculata, medicus tamen & phisicus utilissima. . . . Hamburg: Gottfried Schultze, 1673. Contemporary binding of manuscript vellum over boards (text partly effaced; small stain at top and bottom of spine). Ink spot on the final preliminary page obscuring several letters. A nice clean copy. \$2850

12mo. Collation: [42], 238, [2 (blank)], 3-210, 221-284, [14] pp. Two double page engraved plates (frontispieces: the first preceding the title page to part 1, the second preceding p. 3 of part 2). Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of a “very curious work in which we find clearly expressed the basics of magnetism, suggestion, and mental treatment” (Caillet, *Manuel bibliographique des sciences psychiques*, 3:731 [translation]). Wirdig's book is accompanied by two double-page engraved plates that are fine examples of baroque book illustration.

“Sebastian Wirdig . . . , a pupil of Sennert and professor at Rostock and called *clarissimus* by Paschius, in a book published in Hamburg in 1673 [and offered here], professed to set forth a ‘New medicine of the spirits, a curious science and doctrine hitherto unanimously neglected and properly cultivated by no one.’ While the human

soul was immaterial, indivisible and immortal, the spirits were most subtle bodies, round, hot, humid, mobile, divisible, and mortal. They constituted a medium between soul and body, and could be generated, dissipated and resolved; upon them depended health and disease, life and death" (Thorndike, *History of magic and experimental science*, 8:436). Thorndike devotes nearly four pages to this book and identifies, among the writers who influenced Wirdig (and whom Wirdig quotes in his book), Roger Bacon, Jean Baptiste von Helmont, and Athanasius Kircher. Caillet's annotation for this book gives the titles of several chapters by way of illustrating the topics covered by Wirdig (Caillet, 3:731-32).

"There is a great deal on insanity. The methods of treatment are partly chemical, partly magnetical, even such modern ideas as suggestions and other mental treatments are proposed" (Duveen, *Bibliotheca alchemica et chemica: an annotated catalogue of printed books on alchemy, chemistry and cognate subjects*, p. 622).

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

Caillet 11448; Krivatsy 13062 (apparently defective); Neu 4385 (Duveen's copy). See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:967; Thorndike, 8:436-39.

*Rare book of medical and chemical secrets*  
*"Valuable for the history of the science"*

**140. ZAPATA, Giovanni Battista.** I maravigliosi secreti di medicina e chirurgia, nuovamente ritrovati, per guarire ogni sorte d'infermita. Raccolti dalla pratica, dell' eccellente medico M. Gio. Battista Zapata, da gioseppe scientia, chirurgico, suo discepolo. In Roma per gli heredi di Antonio Blado, Stampatori Camerali, 1577. Contemporary (?) vellum (upper cover discolored; short crack in lower front joint), leather spine label, new endpapers. On title, early signature (A Galli Chirurg), trace of (erased?) ink stamp on blank margin. Title page soiled, small hole in blank upper corner, old repaired tear; traces of dampstaining in upper margins, sometimes touching text without affecting legibility; top edges cut close but not touching running heads; doodle on N3, deleted name on N4. A good copy. \$3750

Collation: [32], 184 [i.e., 196 (error in pagination)], [4 (1 = Register; 2-4 = blank)] pp.

First edition of "[a]n important book of medical and chemical secrets that passed through many editions" (Neville, *Historical chemical library*, 2:646 [Neville believed the first edition was published in 1581]) and unusually, according to Ferguson, was distinguished by the exclusion "of anything artistic or technical" (*Bibliographic notes on histories of inventions and books of secrets* (London, 1959). vol. 2 ("First supplement," p. 30).

"Though this book deals professedly with the treatment of a great number of ailments, and explains the preparation of the necessary remedies, it contains incidentally a good deal of chemistry as applied to pharmacy. This makes it valuable for the history

of the science, for here we get the processes employed three hundred years ago for preparing certain well-known compounds, uncomplicated by any theoretical views about elements or transmutation. Among these, Chapter XV, is of special importance, for, according to it, Zapata had invented a method of making oil of vitriol. . . . He had also various compounds of antimony” (Ferguson, p. 30). Partington mentions Zapata’s recipe for butter of antimony (*History of chemistry*, 2:261).

There were many editions of this book. Durling cites five printings, beginning with three from 1586, at the National Library of Medicine (nos. 4783-4787), while Krivatsy records a further eleven seventeenth-century editions at the Library (eight in Italian, one Latin, and two German [nos. 13216-13226]). Ferguson was unaware of any edition prior to 1586. Duveen believed the first edition was printed in 1586 (see *Bibliotheca alchemica et chemica*, pp. 631-32). Thorndike, in his account of books in the tradition of Caspar Schott’s *Magia universalis*, cites Zapata’s *I maravigliosi secreti*, the first edition which he also assigns to 1586 (*History of magic and experimental science*, 7:592).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Medical College of Wisconsin, National Library of Medicine (not in Durling but added later), and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:1025 (mistakenly giving 1586 as the date of the first edition).

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