

Webb Dordick  
15 Ash Avenue  
Somerville, Massachusetts 02145  
*phone* 617-776-1365  
*e-mail* medbks@aol.com

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*Catalog Ninety-Eight*

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A subject index appears on pages 93-94

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*A memorable book on educating the deaf*

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

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

First edition of a landmark in the history of deaf education. In this book, the author described a method for deaf mutes to communicate by means of articulate sounds.

Amman's book is memorable due to his "having been the first, after [William] Holder [in his *Elements of speech* (London, 1669)], to approach the teaching of the deaf and dumb scientifically based on physiological principles" (Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:115 [my translation]). Amman adopted the "oralist" approach to instructing the deaf and became "one of the most successful of all teachers in this sphere" (Garrison-Morton). Amman's first description of his method for teaching deaf mutes to speak was published in Amsterdam in 1692. This was a small book of some fifty pages. Eight years later Amman brought out a monograph, offered here, which dealt also with the physiology of speech. He taught his pupils how to produce sounds and, by carefully controlling the voice, learn to associate specific sounds with syllables and words. Amman's book "is the first published description of deaf education that focused on speech perception and production through the tactile sense of laryngeal vibrations—the beginning of oral deaf education, or 'oralism.' Amman did not found a school, but his importance lies in the widespread dissemination of his book, which was translated into many languages and is considered the basis for oral education of the deaf in Europe, especially Germany"

(Ruben, *Hear, hear! Six centuries of otology*, no. 72).

The folding plate presents in synoptic form the anatomical site of speech sounds for several European languages. Brunet calls this a curious treatise (“traité curieux”) and cites two eighteenth-century printings (*Manuel du libraire*, 1:231 [fifth edition, 1860]).

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

Garrison-Morton 3353; Krivatsy 271. See Bender, *Conquest of deafness*, 60-62; Guyot, *Liste littéraire . . . sur les sourds-muets*, p. 1; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 22-23.

***Rare first edition of a psychiatric landmark***  
***The first book to advocate humane treatment of the insane***

**2. AQUIN, Joseph d' (or DAQUIN).** La philosophie de la folie ou essai philosophique sur le traitement des personnes attaquées de folie. Chambéry: chez Gorin, père & fils, 1791. Contemporary half calf (spine top repaired), marbled boards. Small engraved bookplate (H F / Norman / MD). Bookseller's ticket mounted on front pastedown (Ch. Boulange / Paris [with address]). A very good copy. \$4500

Collation: [4], [v]-xvi, 106, [2 (errata on recto)] pp.

First edition of the rare first book to advocate humane methods in the treatment of inmates of insane asylums. In his *Philosophie de la folie* Aquin “recommended the abolition of chains and confinement of the mentally ill. He regarded [their] imprisonment as extremely harmful” (Nemec, *Highlights in medicolegal relations*, no. 325). OCLC locates a single copy of this first edition in the U.S.

Aquin here recorded his experiences as physician at the hospital for incurables at Chambéry. The hospital contained some seventy-five patients of whom about half were insane; and it was while attending these individuals that Aquin recognized the inutility of the harsh inhumane treatment formerly employed to restrain persons suffering from mental illness. His narrative follows by two years the publication of Vincenzo Chiarugi's regulations for the care and treatment of mentally ill patients at the Bonifazio Hospital in Florence (Florence, 1789) but precedes Chiarugi's elaborate monograph on this subject (Florence, 1793); and Aquin's book precedes by a full decade the similar recommendations publicized by Philippe Pinel in his famous *Traité* (Paris, 1801).

“Daquin's *Philosophie* is an autobiographic essay about his experience as ‘psychiatrist’ rather than an analytic or expository treatise. It is filled with humanitarian sentiment and contains an explanation of the humane method he favored, the treatments and medications he advocated, and his reflections about a number of case histories included in the text. . . . An advocate of therapeutic bathing, he drew attention to the mineral waters at Aix-les Bains; electric therapy intrigued him, and he urged that new remedies be tested. He argued for asylums in the

country, and termed filthy and damp cells a ‘crime against humanity’” (Wallace and Gach, *History of psychiatry*, 287).

“The contemporary and to some extent the precursor of Philippe Pinel was Joseph Daquin . . . whose voice was the true voice of the new era. . . . Daquin introduced a new and truly revolutionary note: here, for the first since Weyer, the psychiatrist approaches the problem of mental disease with humility and with a curiosity without preconceptions. He wants to learn and he states a truth heretofore totally overlooked: that a hospital for mental disease is primarily an institution for treatment and, equally important, a place for research; only in a hospital does one have enough clinical material to learn psychiatry and to make new investigations” (Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 317-18).

OCLC locates a copy at Maryland in the U.S.

Norman 580 (this copy).

*Second issue of the preceding item*

**3. AQUIN, Joseph d’ (or DAQUIN).** La philosophie de la folie ou essai philosophique sur le traitement des personnes attaquées de folie. Paris: Née de la Rochelle, 1792. Contemporary boards (spine ends rubbed). Uncut. A very good copy. \$3000

Collation: xvi, 106, [1] pp. Printed on tinted blue paper.

First edition, second issue, of the preceding item.

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

*Handsome copy of an important book on hernia repair*

**4. [ARNAUD de RONSIL, Georges.]** Traité des hernies ou descentes, divisé en deux parties. Le première contient les instructions nécessaires pour se garantir de ces maladies, & la maniere de les guérir. On trouve dans la seconde deux mémoires très-intéressans pour les gens de l’art. L’un sur les étranglemens de l’intestin par le sac herniaire, l’autre sur les hernies avec adhérence. Cet ouvrage est précédé d’une préface, où l’on voit l’histoire de ces maladies, & les progrès de la chirurgie moderne en ce genre. On peut acquérir par la lecture de ce traité une connoissance parfaite des bandages & des pes-saires. 2 vols. Paris: Chez P. G. Le Mercier, 1749. Contemporary polished calf, spines gilt, leather spine labels. Light stain in some upper corners in volume 1; a few corners creased. A very good set. \$1500

Collation: **vol. 1:** cxii, 315 pp.; **vol. 2:** [2], 235, [4], 6-23, 236-320, 3 pp. Pagination in volume 2 irregular but complete.

First edition in French but considerably revised. Arnaud’s book on hernia was first published under the title *A dissertation on hernias, or ruptures* (London, 1748),

this English version in fact a translation made from the author's manuscript at his request. Arnaud, "who fled from France to England, distinguished himself there as a surgeon, and particularly as regards hernia and aneurisms" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 675). Arnaud's name does not appear on the title pages to this French edition.

"The real clinical features of the several types of hernia were described in the literature of the period [i.e., eighteenth century]. In particular, credit goes to the French surgeon George Arnaud de Ronsil . . . who practiced successfully in London and was the first to distinguish between an irreducible and a strangulated hernia. This distinction, also found in Franco's textbook [*Traité des hernies* (Lyons, 1561)], was extremely important for patient survival. . . . The first resection of the intestine in a case of strangulated hernia is credited to . . . Arnaud" (Stoppa, *Hernia healers: an illustrated history*, 36, 37).

Arnaud's book includes many case histories. The long preface in volume 1 contains a remarkable history of hernia surgery from antiquity to the middle of the eighteenth century. A vocabulary of terms relating to hernia repair appears in volume 2, pp. 236-96.

According to Dezeimeris, Arnaud was dissatisfied with the English translation and prepared a new edition for a French publisher; but he subsequently complained that the book should not have been titled "Traité" and that important sections of the new version had been abridged or omitted (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 1:177-78). Arnaud studied at Montpellier before going to Paris; but he was compelled to leave France after being sentenced to the galleys. Dezeimeris calls Arnaud "l'un des chirurgiens français les plus distingués du dix-huitième siècle" (1:176).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:205.

### *First dental book published in Sweden*

5. **ASSUR, Jöel.** Korrt Underrättelse om de mäst vanliga tand-sjukdomar. Stockholm: Tryckt hos Henrik And. Nordstöm, 1799. Original unlettered blue wrappers (illegible ink note on upper wrapper). A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$2950

Collation: 56 pp.

First edition of the rare first dental book written in Swedish.

"Assur is the first dentist in Sweden to have published a work in Swedish about the care of teeth and their diseases, and is considered a leading figure in the history of dentistry in Sweden. In this book he refutes claims of being a charlatan, and proves to be well-informed citing the works of many of the most eminent dentists of the day including Fauchard, John Hunter, Pfaff, et al. His preventative advice regarding mouth-rinsing in the morning and evening and especially after eating 'confectionary' was ahead of its time, and warns that warm drinks and sweets are injurious. He recommends a sponge instead of a soft tooth-brush, and toothpicks and tooth-powder. . . . The greater part [of Assur's book] is devoted to dentition. He states the most common diseases of the mouth and argues that teeth diseases are almost always

caused by tartar" (Hagelin and Coltham, *Odontologia: rare & important books in the history of dentistry*, 198 [the title page is reproduced on p. 199]).

Assur spent time in Germany. By 1792 he had returned to Stockholm. Around this time he obtained appointment as dentist to the royal court. His book shows familiarity with the writings of the leading eighteenth-century dentists.

This book is unnoticed in the standard histories of dentistry. It is absent from the list of "Earliest dental books published 1530-1810" in Bernhard Weinberger's *Dental bibliography* (pp. 220-22) but it is cited in the bibliography to his *Introduction to the history of dentistry*, 427.

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

*Baudelocque's rare first book,  
a manual for midwives in question and answer format*

**5a. BAUDELOCQUE, Jean Louis.** Principes sur l'art d'accoucher, par demandes et réponses, en faveur des sages-femmes de province. Paris: chez Didot le jeune . . . et Ruault . . . et à Amiens, chez Godart, 1775. Contemporary half sheep, boards, spine gilt. G. E. Wagenmann's ownership note on front flyleaf dated 1777; ink stamp on front pastedown (W P [see below]) and ownership note dated 1918. Small stain in blank lower corner of title and on lower edge of text block. A very good copy. \$2850

Collation: [2 (half-title)], xvi, vii-xx, 266, [2 (Privilege du roi)] pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of Baudelocque's rare first book, a manual in question and answer form for provincial midwives. In nine chapters, Baudelocque deals with the qualifications of midwives, the relevant female anatomy, pregnancy and indications of imminent birth, presentations, delivery, complications, etc.

Baudelocque was "the most celebrated and the most skillful obstetrician at the end of the last century and the commencement of the present one [the nineteenth century]" (Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 1:306 [my translation]). "The work of Baudelocque carried French midwifery into the nineteenth century and integrated the best teaching of French obstetricians with that of the rapidly developing school of Smellie. . . . Much of [the improvements in the education of French midwives] . . . was due to the enthusiasm and interest of Baudelocque. In this connection Baudelocque published in Paris in 1775 a manual of instruction for midwives [offered here], and it is related that the French government purchased six thousand copies for general distribution among practitioners of midwifery" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 90, 93). Presumably these thousands of copies were destroyed from overuse, as it is otherwise hard to account for the book's rarity.

OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. at the Huntington.

See Dezeimeris, pp. 306-9; Garrison-Morton 6255 (Baudelocque's famous

textbook [Paris, 1781]); Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 143-51 (chapter 18: Jean-Louis Baudelocque and the external conjugate of the pelvis")

The former owner using the ink stamp "W P" between crossed arrows is Walter Pfeilsticker, a gynecologist in Stuttgart during the first quarter of the twentieth century. He formed a fine collection of midwifery books (which I have occasionally encountered or seen offered for sale). See Fischer, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:1207.

*A "brilliant" memoir "worthy of careful examination"*

**6. BAUDELOCQUE, Jean Louis.** Recherches et reflexions sur l'opération césarienne; suivies d'une note sur l'accouchement de la femme Marville; du procès-verbal de l'ouverture du corps et d'un arrêté de la Société de Médecine relatif à l'opération césarienne. . . . Extraites du tome cinquième du Recueil périodique de la Société de Médecine. Vendémiaire, an VII. [Paris]: De l'Imprimerie de la Société de Médecine, an VII (1798). Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Long ink note regarding Baudelocque on blank leaf preceding title; ink notes in blank margins of pp. 13 and 83; a little underlining on p. 76. Title leaf soiled, slightly frayed in blank outer edge; light stain along top edges through p. 30 touching a few numerals; dampstain on portions of pp. 66-81. A good copy. \$2250

Collation: 89 pp.

First separate edition of the first, and more important, of two memoirs by Baudelocque supporting the opinion of the Society of Medicine at Paris that physicians should employ the cesarean operation when circumstances demand its use. Young calls Baudelocque's two memoirs "brilliant expositions on the subject and . . . worthy of careful examination" (*History of cesarean section*, 65).

The attention of French physicians had been particularly drawn to the practicality and safety of cesarean section following the controversy over the efficacy of symphysiotomy. Baudelocque's first memoir, "Recherches et réflexions sur l'opération césarienne" (offered here) was published in 1798, and he subsequently prepared a second memoir describing further reports of both successful and unsuccessful operations ("Rapport sur une observation communiquée par le citoyen R. Tarbes"). In his first memoir, Baudelocque summarizes the purpose of his report, as well as the goal of the Society of Medicine, his object being "less . . . to offer to professional men new proofs of the advantages, derivable from the cesarean operation, than to furnish them with an opportunity of examining the facts, contained in these observations, of comparing them with one another and with those already published, even in the cases, wherein it has not been successful, in order to determine, what ought to be done to secure greater success hereafter" (my translation).

"The origin of the first memoir was a successful case reported by M. Bacqua to the Society of Medicine at Paris. Messrs. Plessman and Baudelocque were appointed

to examine and make a report which was read on September 8th and 18th, 1798. . . [Baudelocque] gave brief notes of 73 cases from which 31 mothers were saved, the indication for operation being, in the majority, distortion of the pelvis. Four of the fatal cases were in a hopeless condition at the time of operation, and in six others the cause of death appeared to be unconnected with the operation. . . . This memoir [offered here] was a very notable contribution to the obstetric literature of the time and was an effective reply to the ramblings of Saccombe and his anti-cæsarean school” (Young, 65, 67, 68).

There does not appear to be a separate printing of the second memoir. An English translation of the two memoirs was published in Manchester in 1801.

“The work of Baudelocque carried French midwifery into the nineteenth century and integrated the best teaching of French obstetricians with that of the rapidly developing English school led by Smellie” (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 90).

***“A classic textbook in the history of pharmacy”***

***“One of the great books on practical pharmaceutical chemistry”***

**7. BAUMÉ, Antoine.** *Éléments de pharmacie theorique et pratique: contenant toutes les opérations fondamentales de cet art, avec leur définition, & une explication de ces opérations, par les principes de la chymie.* Paris: chez le veuve Damonville & Musier fils, 1762. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Carefully washed. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: xvi, 853, [3], [4 (publisher’s catalog)] pp., 2 folding engraved plates.

First edition of an important work called by Neville “one of the great books on practical pharmaceutical chemistry of the eighteenth century” (*Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 1:97). Hagelin calls Baumé’s *Éléments* “a classic textbook in the history of pharmacy” (*Old and rare medical books on materia medica in the library of the Swedish Pharmaceutical Society*, 178).

Baumé began his career as an apprentice to a pharmacist before opening his own dispensary in Paris where he devoted himself to theoretical chemistry as well as practical pharmacy. “In addition to its role as a local pharmacy, Baumé’s dispensary supplied drugs in bulk to pharmacies and hospitals over a very wide area and manufactured drugs and other chemicals in large quantities. . . . In 1757, Baumé and [Pierre] Macquer began a series of courses in chemistry and pharmacy that continued for sixteen years. Baumé equipped the laboratory and supplied the funds, and prepared all the experiments to be carried out” (*DSB*, 1:527).

Baumé was “one of the most distinguished chemists of France during the eighteenth century. . . . His researches cover almost the whole field of chemistry, and they were not confined to science itself, but extended to chemical technology and to the application of the science to manufactures” (Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica: a bibliography of books on alchemy, chemistry and pharmaceutics*, 1:84).

See Partington, *History of chemistry*, 3:90-95.

*First American work on pediatrics  
contained in the first American medical journal*

8. **BEARDSLEY, Hezekiah.** Case of a scirrhus in the pylorus of an infant. In *Cases and observations, by the Medical Society of New-Haven County, in the State of Connecticut, Instituted in the year 1784*, pp. 81-84. New Haven: Printed by J. Meigs, 1788. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Blank corner of title renewed; four page numerals cropped by early binder. A good copy. \$3000

Collation: viii, [9]-86 pp.

First edition of the first American medical journal, published in this single issue and containing the second recorded but first adequate description of congenital hypertrophy of the pylorus. Hezekiah Beardsley's famous paper on this condition is the first original American contribution to the literature of pediatrics.

Beardsley here described a case of congenital hypertrophy that "occurred in a child who was a patient of [his] for three years before its death. The symptoms were typical of the disease as we now know it. On the basis of these symptoms Beardsley diagnosed the condition actually found at the post-mortem examination, which he himself performed" (Long, *History of American pathology*, 30).

Garrison-Morton 3426; Austin 1258; Norman 149. See Cone, *History of American pediatrics*, 50-51.

This volume also contains Leverett Hubbard's "report of a fetal 'monstrosity' with a large sacral teratoma, described in considerable detail . . . and accompanied by a very presentable woodcut engraving, the only illustration in the volume [p. 40]" (Cone, 50; engraving reproduced on p. 51). See Long, 29.

*Cataract surgery described with "extraordinary precision"  
with two plates hand colored by the author*

9. **BEER, Georg Joseph.** Praktische Beobachtungen über den grauen Starr und die Krankheiten der Hornhaut. . . . Mit illuminirten und unilliminirten Kupfern. Vienna: bey Christian Friedrich Wappler, 1791. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Faded early ink stamp on title and two further pages (Student's Library of Rush Med. College [first ink stamp overwritten by indecipherable word in ink]); red ink accession number on title verso and one further page. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: 275, [1] pp., 3 engraved plates (two hand colored by Beer) containing a total of twenty-five figures.

First edition of Beer's important book on surgery for cataract, a procedure which he pioneered. Beer is now regarded one of the principal contributors to the establishment of modern ophthalmology.

This book, "[a]mong the first works of Beer and, thus, of modern ophthalmology,



... describes the gray or senile cataract and its treatment, and corneal affections such as complications of staphyloma, measles, and pterygium" (Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*; no. 175). Hirschberg thought highly of this book: "We can admire in this monograph the extraordinary precision of the description of the cataract and its operation as we can find it at this time only in Richter" (*History of ophthalmology*, 5:68).

Beer was responsible for founding formal clinical instruction in ophthalmology in Vienna. He established a private ophthalmic clinic in his home and, on the strength of his results, was enabled later to establish an ophthalmology clinic in the General Hospital and to initiate the special study of eye diseases and their treatment.

See Garrison-Morton 5833.2 and 5842; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:422-23; Hirschberg, vols. 3-5, numerous references; Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 60-65.

***Landmark on the treatment of ulcers associated with inflammation by "the first of the Edinburgh scientific surgeons"***

**10. BELL, Benjamin.** A treatise on the theory and management of ulcers. With a dissertation on white swellings of the joints. To which is prefixed, an essay on the chirurgical treatment of inflammation and its consequences. Edinburgh: printed for Charles Elliot, and sold by Thomas Cadell, London, 1778. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Ink stamp on title and several further pages and plate verso (Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland / Library [library dispersed]). Foxing. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: [4], 401, [2 (publisher's catalog)] pp., engraved plate illustrating a seton at p. 78.

First edition of Bell's first book. It contains the first important classification of ulcers. This book is additionally noteworthy for reprinting Bell's "On the chirurgical treatment of inflammation" published in 1777.

The *Treatise* consists of three "chirurgical essays" designated parts I-III. In the first part (pp. [17]-106), here titled "On inflammation and its consequences," Bell "warned against the danger of admitting air to large abscesses and advised the use of the seton" (Leonardo, *Lives of master surgeons*, 39). Part II (pp. [107]-359), "On the theory and treatment of ulcers," deals comprehensively with this subject for the first time. The final part contains an early discussion of arthritis under the title "Observations on white swellings of the joints" (pp. [361]-401). The book is dedicated to Percivall Pott.

Bell "rendered eminent service to the treatment of ulcers and white swellings of the joints and fractures and dislocations, the favorite field of English surgeons. Bell employed tubes of lead and silver for purposes of drainage" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 675). Comrie considers Bell "the first of the Edinburgh scientific surgeons. He was one of the first to seek for some means to preventing or diminishing pain in surgical operations" (*History of Scottish medicine*, 1:331).

Garrison-Morton 5578; Norman 165.

*Complete set of the very scarce first edition, by a premiere anatomist with an artistic ability rare among physicians*

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

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

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

*A system of dissections* was Bell’s first independent work and established his reputation as a premier anatomist with an artistic ability rare among physicians. Garrison mentions Bell’s “uncommon artistic gift” and his “exquisite sketches” in connection with this book and several subsequent productions. This work inaugurated the career of the greatest early nineteenth-century British anatomist and is in addition a testimonial to his remarkable skill in depicting anatomical subjects.

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

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

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

*English translation of the first English book on tuberculosis  
A fine “example of the Baconian method applied to medicine”*

12. **BENNET, Christopher.** *Theatrum tabidorum: or, the nature and cure of consumptions, whether a phthisick, an atrophy, or an hectick. With preliminary exercitations. . . .* Translated in English. London: W. & J. Innys & J. Osborn, 1720. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Ink stamp on title and one further page (Royal College of Surgeon in Ireland / Library [library dispersed]). Partly indecipherable contemporary signature on title. Small light stain on three pages; outer edge of title and one further leaf (pp. 49/50) slightly shorter due to paper flaw. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [16], 224, 209-236, 4 (publisher's catalog) pp., folding engraved plate. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition in English of the first work on tuberculosis by an English physician.

Bennet's first book on tuberculosis, *Theatri tabidorum vestibulum*, was published in 1654 and reissued posthumously in 1656, with considerably more material, under the title *Tabidorum theatrum, sive, pthisios, atrophix & hectixæ xenodochium*. The latter book is here offered in the scarce English translation.

“Bennet was best known for his *Theatri tabidorum vestibulum* (1654), a treatise on consumption, the disease which eventually killed him [in 1655]. . . . It examines various forms of wasting disease, dealing more with what would now be called pathology than with treatment, in which it was quite traditional. The work is notable for the constant reference to cases observed, ‘explanatory histories,’ which make the treatise stand out as an example of the Baconian method applied to medicine” (*Oxford dictionary of national biography*, 5:99)

The author of the preface to this translation notes that the Latin edition “hath long been so scarce as to be known to few” (f. A3r). He further states, as a recommendation for this translation, that “this work was greatly eminent in his [Bennet's] time; and particularly in the distemper here treated of, for which he seemed to be fitted in an uncommon manner; being himself naturally consumptive, and with difficulty supported under it for many years together; so that he had not only great opportunities of being thoroughly acquainted with this disease from a large practice, but from long experience of what passed within himself” (f. A2r-v).

See Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, 1:248 (referring to the 1654 book as “well-known and often-quoted”).

*Scarce introductory German manual for student obstetricians*

13. **BERNSTEIN, Johann Gottlob.** *Praktisches Handbuch der Geburtshülfe angehende Geburtshelfer. Nebst einem systematischen, auch französischen und einem deutschen Wortregister.* 4 vols. (bound in 2). Frankenthal: im Verlag der Gegelischen Buchdruckerey und

Buchhandlung, 1791. Contemporary half calf, boards, leather spine labels. Paper flaw in one blank lower margin in volume 3 (pp. 131/132) with partial loss of a catchword. A very good set. \$1250

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Important textbook of military surgery by an  
“outstanding” eighteenth-century German military surgeon***

14. **BILGUER, Johann Ulrich.** Anweisung zur ausübenden Wund-  
arzneykunst in Feldlazarenthen. Glogau und Leipzig: bey Friedrich  
Günther, 1763. Contemporary calf (nick in spine top), spine richly gilt  
in compartments, edges stained red. Ink stamp on blank page at front  
partly completed in ink (Archiv der Familie [indecipherable]). Printing  
flaw on a6 (recto) resulting in loss of several letters; two lower corners  
creased. A very good copy. \$1750

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

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

The 648 numbered paragraphs—some exceeding two pages—offer highly detailed recommendations about the treatment of the full range of battlefield injuries as well as diseases affecting soldiers in the field. Pages 66-150 contain recipes for many pharmaceutical preparations—including both herbal and chemical—useful in treating wounds and conditions associated with gunshot and other injuries. “In the chapters

on typhoid and dysentery [in his textbook of military surgery] he recommended cleanliness, ventilation, and the avoidance of overcrowding patients in the hospital wards" (Haberling, 62)

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

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

*Case reports by Prussian field surgeons during the Seven Years War*

**14a. BILGUER, Johann Ulrich.** Chirurgische Wahrnehmungen welche meistens während dem von 1756. bis 1763. gedauerten Krieg über in denen Königlich Preussischen Feldlazarethen von verschiedenen Wundärzten aufgezeichnet, itzo gesammelt, zusammengetragen und mit einigen hinzugesetzten erläuterungen herausgegeben von Johann Ulrich Bilguer. . . . Nebst etlichen Kupfern. Berlin: bey Arnold Wever, privil. Buchhändler, 1763. Contemporary marbled boards, red leather spine label. Two early signatures ([on front flyleaf] Dr. Edm. [spelling?] Rose; [on title] indecipherable); modern engraved bookplate (Ex Libris / Prof. L. Zukschwerdt [probably Ludwig Zukschwerdt, 1902-74]); bookseller's ticket mounted on front pastedown (H. E. Oliven / Berlin). Lightly browned. A very good copy. \$1650

Collation: [54], 607, [1 (blank)] pp., 5 engraved plates (one folding). One of the OCLC records identifies the engraver as Johann Stridbeck.

First edition of a selection of cases handled at Prussian field hospitals during the Seven Years War (1756-63). This book is one of the earliest compilations of case reports by military surgeons serving in several theaters during a single war.

Frederick the Great's military campaigns required the services of many field surgeons whose activities were initially overseen by a single surgeon general. The Seven Years War found Prussian armies engaged in many places and led to appointment of three surgeon generals in the early days of the war, one of whom was Bilguer. In the book offered here, Bilguer has brought together a large number of case reports by surgeons distributed among the Prussian field hospitals and has added comments and explanations.

In the first four "parts" Bilguer covers wounds to the brain (pp. 1-184), face and neck (pp. 185-282); chest and abdomen (pp. 282-398), and extremities and joints (pp.

398-488). In the final part (pp. 489-607), Bilguer reviews issues relating to “the art of wound surgery” including the management of large wounds, ligation of the arteries, and castration. There are chapters by, or summaries of the views of, “Court surgeon Mr. Kramer,” pp. 507-15, “General surgeon Mr. Theede” (probably Johann Christian Anton Theden [see Hirsch, 5:544]), pp. 515-25, and “Professor and Doctor of Medicine on the Faculty of Halle Mr. Böhmer” (probably Philipp Adolph Boehmer [see Hirsch, 1:593]), pp. 526-28.

See Garrison, *Notes on the history of military medicine* (Hildesheim, 1970), 146, 147.

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

15. **BILGUER, Johann Ulrich.** Dissertation sur l’inutilité de l’amputation des membres. . . . Traduite & augmentée de quelques remarques, par M. [Samuel Auguste David] Tissot. Paris: Chez Pierre Fr. Didot le jeune, 1764. Contemporary calf, new calf spine (gilt), leather spine label. Contemporary engraved book label (De la Bibliotheque de M. Mce. Carcassonne, Docteur en Médecine, a Perpignan). A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: xvi, 151, [1] pp.

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

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

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

“Joh. Ulrich Bilguer . . . , who studied at Basel, Paris, Strassburg and Halle, and finally became surgeon-general in Berlin, was a deserving but partial opponent of amputation, an operation which, like trepanning . . . , was undoubtedly horribly abused” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 669). The widespread practice of amputation, particularly by military surgeons, prompted Bilguer (who was himself an army surgeon) to question the prevalence of such operations in his *Dissertatio*

*inauguralis*, subsequently translated into French with notes by the translator Tissot. Bilguer's influential book was also translated into Dutch, English, German, and Spanish. Bilguer is credited with the first resection of the wrist (in 1762).

***Important early work on medical statistics***

**16. BLACK, William.** An arithmetical and medical analysis of the diseases and mortality of the human species. . . . Published at the unanimous request of the Medical Society of London. The second edition, corrected and improved. London: printed for the author by John Crowder: and sold by C. Dilly, 1789. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, red leather spine label. Ink stamp on title (Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland / Library [library dispersed]). Lacking the half-title; second folding table trimmed close at bottom with lose of totals for ten of twelve columns (otherwise complete). A very good copy. \$1000

Collation: [10], ix, [1], 265, [1] pp., 2 folding tables (at pp. 32, 42).

Second, substantially revised, edition of a book published in 1788 as *A comparative view of the mortality of the human species* and incorporating material first presented in *Observations medical and political on the small-pox . . . and on the mortality of mankind* (two editions in 1781). The book offered here contains Black's final views on the importance of a statistical analysis not solely of the Bills of Mortality but of other records documenting causes of death and prevalence of disease and, in general, that shed light on the health and mortality of the population.

Black "was one of the first writers, at least in England, who showed that statistics, which had been previously employed chiefly in political and commercial matters, might be of great service to the practice of medicine. [He subsequently expanded a lecture delivered at the Medical Society of London] into an octavo volume, entitled *A comparative view of the morality of the human species at all ages, and of diseases and causalities, with charts and tables*. . . . Before half the first edition was sold he cancelled the remainder and brought out a second and corrected edition [offered here]. . . . In this his design was to exhibit births, mortality, diseases, and causalities as being subject to arithmetical proof, to construct in fact a 'medical arithmetic,' a phrase suggested by the *Political arithmetic* of Sir W. Petty" (*Dictionary of national biography*, 2:575-76).

In commenting on Black's 1781 book, Greenwood wrote that Black "was alive to the importance of the statistical method and its neglect. . . . He accordingly devoted most of his attention to the London Bills [of Morality], which he subjected to severe but cogent criticism, and set out in detail a sensible plan for the compilation of date in London by salaried officials with medical knowledge" (*Medical statistics from Graunt to Farr*, 64).

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

See Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2:367.

*Classic of eighteenth-century parasitology*

17. **BLOCH, Marcus Elieser.** Abhandlung von der Erzeugung der Eingeweidewürmer und den Mitteln wider dieselben. Eine von der Königlich Dänischen Societät der Wissenschaften in Copenhagen gekrönte Preisschrift. Mit 10 Kupfertafeln. Berlin: bei Siegismund Friedrich Hesse, 1782. Modern boards, printed paper spine label. A very good copy. \$1500

Quarto. Collation: [6], 54 pp., 10 folding engraved plates.

First edition of one of the classics of eighteenth-century parasitology.

Bloch's book "is divided into three main sections: a general introduction in which he comments on the importance of the study of parasitology from the point of view of medicine and the general neglect of this branch of natural history . . . followed by a systematic classification and description of 42 species of parasites. The second part . . . [is devoted to] the origin of intestinal worms. The last section is on treatment. . . Bloch devised his own classification. . . He was . . . the first to draw attention to the presence or absence of hooklets on the tapeworm head as a specific character. . . With regard to the general physiology of tapeworms he correctly regarded the segmental contents as ovaries and stated that the nourishment of the worm is absorbed through each individual segment" (Foster, *History of parasitology*, 16). Bloch advanced twelve propositions in support of his theory of the origin of parasitic worms. For this theory, and for his apparent demonstration of its scientific validity, Bloch was awarded a gold medal by the Society of Sciences of Copenhagen.

Bloch was a Berlin physician. He published mainly on natural history. His chief work was *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte der Fische* (12 vols., 1785-97, containing over 400 hand-colored engraved plates).

Wood, *Introduction to the literature of vertebrate zoology*, p. 244. See Foster, 8; Friedenwald, *Jews and medicine*, 2:543; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:571-72; Hoeppli, *Parasites and parasitic infections in early medicine and science*, 98, 478.

*First edition in French of the preceding item*

18. **BLOCH, Marcus Elieser.** Traité de la génération des vers des intestins et des vermifuges. . . . Ouvrage couronné par la Societé royale des sciences à Copenhague et traduit de l'allemand. Avec X planches. Suivi d'un précis du traitement contre les taenia publié par ordre du roi. Strasbourg: Chez J. G. Treuttel, 1788. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, red leather spine label. Uncut. Contemporary manuscript notes on four pages. Lacking the half-title; light foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [iii]-xvi, 127, [1] pp., 10 folding engraved plates.

First edition in French of the preceding item.



*First translation of Boerhaave's correspondence*

19. **BOERHAAVE, Hermann.** Boerhaave's medical correspondence; containing the various symptoms of chronical distempers; the professor's opinion, method of cure, and remedies. To which is added, Boerhaave's practice in the hospital of Leyden, with his manner of instructing his pupils in the cure of diseases. London: Printed for John Nourse, 1745. Contemporary calf, new calf spine. Outer edges of title browned, blank lower corner renewed. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: xxxii, 231, [1], 35 pp.

First edition in English and the first published collection from Boerhaave's correspondence. This is the first title listed under "correspondence" in Lindeboom's *Bibliographia Boerhaaviana* (no. 592). A few of the letters, together with the answers, were written in English; the remainder are translations. The editor has signed the preface (in print) "C. B."

Boerhaave had an international reputation and carried out a large correspondence with physicians and others seeking his opinion on the proper treatment for a variety of illnesses. The book offered here includes letters from correspondents seeking advice and Boerhaave's replies offering diagnosis and recommendations for treatment. "Boerhaave's reputation as a great physician extended to China. He was consulted by emperors. . . . His writings were enormously influential in their day" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 316). "Boerhaave's lasting influence on medicine . . . [lies] in his teaching. In his clinical instruction he indoctrinated his pupils with the old Hippocratic method of bedside observation" (*DSB*, 2:227).

See *DSB*, 2:224-28; Garrison, 315-17; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 179-86.

*An early attempt to relate mental disorders to brain disease*

20. **BOERHAAVE, Hermann.** Praelectiones academicae de morbis nervorum quas ex auditorum manuscriptis collectas edi curavit Jacobus van Eems. 2 vols. Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden]: Apud Petrum Peter vander Eyk, & Cornelium de Pecker, 1761. Contemporary calf, spines gilt in compartments, red leather spine labels. A very good copy.

\$1750

Collation: **vol. 1:** [32], 342 pp.; **vol. 2:** [2], [343]-850, [54] pp. Titles in red and black.

First edition, published posthumously, of transcriptions of Boerhaave's lectures on nervous diseases. It is of particular interest for the discussion of mental disorders and for Boerhaave's attempt to relate them to disease in the brain.

Historians of psychiatry have typically 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).

"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).

*Heirs of Hippocrates* 756; Lindeboom, *Bibliographia Boerhaaviana*, no. 421 (and noting several reprints beginning in 1762). See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:597-602.

### *Unknown eighteenth-century textbook of pediatrics*

21. **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 beym 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. Lacking flyleaves; lightly browned. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait of Börner engraved by Sysang), [36], 756, [16 (last page 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 Rulräh in his *Pediatrics of the past*, or by Still in *History of paediatrics*. In his short entry for Börner, Hirsch cites 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.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:602.

***Eighteenth-century book on cerebral anatomy containing engraved illustrations of the brain and cerebral trauma***

**22. [BONHOMME, Jean-Baptiste.]** *Traité de la cephalatomie, ou description anatomique des parties que la tête renferme. Ouvrage enrichi de figures en taille douce, dessinées & gravées d'après nature. Par J. B. \*\*\* chirurgien juré d'Avignon. Avignon: chez François Girard, 1748.* Contemporary calf, new calf spine. Modern engraved bookplate (Docteur François Moutier [see below]); old (illegible) signature on title. Title page lightly soiled, short repaired tear; small circular area in blank surface of title and three blank corners renewed; short paper flaw in the margin of pp. 291/92. A very good copy with wide margins and good impressions of the plates. \$6000

Quarto. Collation: engraved frontispiece, [10], 448, [7] pp., 24 engraved anatomical plates. The engraved plates are unsigned.

First edition of one of the best eighteenth-century French accounts of cerebral anatomy prior to Vicq d'Azyr's *Traité* (Paris, 1786).

Bonhomme's *Traité* is divided into three parts. The first part consists of an account of cerebral anatomy with additional consideration of the nerves of the head and spine. Bonhomme was one of the first to employ, in this book, the term "commissure postérieure" (posterior commissure) (Meyer, *Historical aspects of cerebral anatomy*, 16, 19). The anatomical and neurological plates for this part (numbers 1-12) include depictions of the brain as well as cerebral injuries. In the second part Bonhomme deals with the sense organs including the eye and vision (pp. 139-59), ears, and nose, and there is also discussion of the larynx and sinuses. Plates 13-24 include anatomical illustrations of the sense organs. The final (unillustrated) part covers the bones of the face and body including the anatomy of the spinal column. There is also a chapter on the teeth.

Bonhomme's book "contains a detailed anatomy of the parts within the cranium, including eyes, ears, nose, mouth (teeth), throat, and larynx" (Henry Schuman, catalogue 10, part 1, item 175). Hirsch calls this book "remarkable in many respects" ("in vielen Beziehungen bemerkenswerthen" [*Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:620]).

The author was a surgeon at Avignon but little is recorded of his life or career.

Both Hirsch and Dezeimeris (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 1:445-46) state only that Bonhomme was a seventeenth-century surgeon from Avignon.

“Docteur François Moutier” whose engraved bookplate is mounted on the front pastedown of this book was a French neurologist and, later, gastroenterologist. He formed a great medical library which was dispersed in a series of French auctions.

*Important book on the pulse by “a clinician of the first order”*

**23. [BORDEU, Theophile.]** *Recherches sur le pouls, par rapport aux crises.* Paris: Chez De Bure l’aîné, 1756. Contemporary calf (spine ends repaired), spines gilt in compartments, leather spine label. Early manuscript note on the title page identifying Bordeu as the author. Edges of title browned. A very good copy. \$1000

Collation: xxviii, 483, [3] pp.

First edition of Bordeu’s book on the pulse and its importance in the diagnosis of disease.

‘In 1756, Theophile Bordeu . . . published his *Recherches sur le pouls* in which he gives a comprehensive classification of the pulse. He defines the pulses as ‘critical,’ ‘non-critical’ or ‘simple critical’ and he also describes organ-specific pulses such as ‘gastric pulse,’ ‘renal pulse’ and ‘uterine pulse,’ etc.” (Naqvi and Blaufox, *Blood pressure measurement: an illustrated history*, 24). “Bordeu’s theory of the pulse is worthy of remark. It was influenced by that of the Spaniard Franc. Solano de Laquez. . . . Bordeu laid down a critical and non-critical, a simple-critical and a compound-critical pulse. Next he distinguished a superior and an inferior pulse separated by the diaphragm” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 625). Bordeu provided further distinctions in pulses based on the theory that “crises” in disease could be identified by changes in specific organs of the body. In support of his account he cites James Nihell’s *Observations* which presented the teachings of Solano.

Bordeu’s writings on “crises,” which were first presented in Diderot’s *Encyclopédie*, “mark him as a clinician of the first order who knew how to obtain a large number of diagnostic and prognostic facts from an examination. Since Bordeu, physicians take the pulse by applying the tips of four fingers to the hollow of the radius” (*DSB*, 2:301-2).

See Garrison-Morton 1117.

*First analysis of the chemical composition of the amniotic fluid*

**24. BOSCH, Hubert van den.** *Dissertatio chemico physiologica de natura et utilitate liquoris amnii. Quam favente supremo numine, praeside viro clarissimo Stephano Joanne van Geuns. Trajecti ad Rhenum [Utrecht]: Ex Officinâ Wilhelmi van Yzerworst, 1792.*

Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, red leather spine label.  
Foxing. A very good copy. \$1500

Quarto. Collation: [4], 54, [6 (final page blank)] pp.

First edition of an important, and rare, book—originally a public disputation overseen by Stephen Jan van Geuns (for whom see below)—of considerable significance in the development of the specialty of gynecology.

Bosch's book, on the composition and function of the amniotic fluid, contains the first chemical analysis of this substance (see Ricci, *Genealogy of gynaecology*, 434 (misdating this work as 1793, an error corrected on p. 355 of the second edition of Ricci's book). This work led to further research, notably Paul Scheel's *De liquore amnii* (Copenhagen, 1798).

Bosch's book was presumably prepared with the encouragement of Geuns who also oversaw the former's medical dissertation in 1794. Geuns, a physician in Utrecht, was also interested in chemistry and gave lectures on that subject at the local hospital beginning in 1792.

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*: for Bosch, 1:640; for Geuns, 2:736; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, for Bosch, cols. 230-31; for Geuns, cols. 672-74.

*One of the founding books of modern dentistry*  
*"An excellent book"*

**25. BOURDET, Étienne.** Recherches et observations sur toute les parties de l'art du dentiste. 2 vols. Paris: chez Jean-Thomas Herissant, 1757. Contemporary calf (small stains on two covers). Clipping from bookseller's catalog mounted on volume 1 front pastedown. A very good copy. \$6750

Collation: **vol. 1:** xx, 310 pp., 2 engraved plates; **vol. 2:** [4], 333, [3] pp., 11 engraved plates (numbered 3-13).

First edition of one of the most important eighteenth-century dental books. It represents the first significant contribution to the subject after Fauchard's *Chirurgien dentiste* (1728).

"An excellent book on dentistry appeared in France in 1757 [and offered here], the work of Bourdet, a celebrated dentist and elegant writer, in whom the gifts of literary and scientific culture were coupled with a vast experience and a profound spirit of observation" (Guerini, *History of dentistry*, 309). Bourdet discussed caries and their treatment. He advocated the removal in some cases of the affected tooth and reimplantation following repair with lead or gold leaf. Bourdet also contributed to orthodontics. Among his recommendations was removal of the first premolars to counteract abnormal crowding of the permanent teeth.

Bourdet introduced a number of new dental instruments and devices but his most important contribution was in the field of dental prosthetics. His "prosthetic pieces . . . [were] made entirely of gold and covered over with flesh-colored enamel on the outside so as to simulate the natural appearance of the gums; the teeth were adjusted

into the artificial alveoli and fixed with small pins. . . . One of Bourdet's principal merits is that of having brought artificial plates to perfection by fixing them not, as heretofore, to the opening of the palate or inside the nose, but by means of lateral clasps fitted to the teeth" (Guerini, 310).

"Bourdet's main work, the two-volume *Recherches et observations*, appeared for the first time in 1757 and is often ranked with Fauchard's in importance and influence. Indeed this valuable contribution to French dental literature was considered by some to be an abridgement of Fauchard, but in reality it contains much original material, and frequently goes beyond his great model. . . . The work proved immensely popular, going through numerous editions and translations" (Hagelin and Coltham, *Odontologia: rare & important books in the history of dentistry*, 68).

Garrison-Morton 3673.1. See Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 210-14; Weinberger, *Orthodontics: an historical review*, 1:151-53.

*Early important book on cataract and glaucoma*  
*First description of glaucoma "as a disease of the vitreous humor"*

**26. BRISSEAU, Michel.** *Traité de la cataracte et du glaucoma*. Paris: Chez Laurent d'Houry, 1709. Contemporary sheep (spine top repaired), spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. Two early indecipherable ink stamps on title. Foxing. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined calf clamshell box. \$2750

Collation: [16], 260, [12] pp., 4 folding engraved plates.

First edition of a landmark on cataract and glaucoma.

This book contains the definitive demonstration that "a cataract [is] an opaque [or hardening of the] lens and not a structure in front of the lens" (Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, [43]). Brisseau's finding, which was supported Antoine Maître-Jan, was confirmed by Jacques Daviel who in 1753 introduced a procedure for treating cataract by removal of the lens.

Brisseau's book is additionally important for its account of glaucoma. "Often overlooked but of equal significance to the history of ophthalmology are Brisseau's observations on glaucoma. In this work [i.e., the book offered here] he clearly distinguished between cataract and glaucoma, and for the first time glaucoma is described as a disease of the vitreous humor and not of the lens" (Wechsler et al., *Bernard Becker collection in ophthalmology*, no. 63).

Brisseau's discoveries are not only historically important but remarkable, since he was not an ophthalmologist and had no formal training in this speciality. He was "a physician at the Royal Hospital at Douay, France, and a professor of medicine. Neither an ophthalmologist nor a surgeon, he wrote three books describing the

nature and location of the cataract as a hardening and clouding of the lens” (Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 320).

Garrison-Morton 5825. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:702; Hirschberg, *History of ophthalmology*, 3:10-18.

*First book in German on pediatric dentistry,  
by a “distinguished German dentist”*

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

Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait of Ferdinand Leber, the dedicatee, engraved by J. Mansfeld), [8], 139 pp.

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

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

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

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

See Weinberger, *History of dentistry*, 325.

*Early book on forensic methods in the detection of infanticide  
based in part on eighty-eight autopsies by the author*

**28. BÜTTNER, Christoph Gottlieb.** Vollständige Anweisung wie durch anzustellende Besichtigungen ein verübter Kindermord auszumitteln sey, nebst Acht und Achtzig beygefügtten eigenen Obductions-Zeugnissen, zum Nutzen derer neuangehenden Aerzte und Wundärzte, herausgegeben von Christoph Gottlieb Büttner, Königsberg und Leipzig: bey Joh. Dan. Zeisens Wittve und Joh.

Heinr. Hartungs Erben, 1771. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, two leather spine labels. Tiny wormhole in blank lower corners of first three leaves; browned and foxed. A very good copy. \$1850

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

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

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

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

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

*A landmark in orthodontics by "one of the most illustrious forerunners of modern scientific dentistry"*

29. **BUNON, Robert.** *Essay sur les maladies des dents, ou l'on propose les moyens de leur procurer une bonne confirmation dès la plus tendre enfance, & d'en assurer la conservation pendant tout le cours de la vie. Avec une lettre où l'on discute quelques opinions particulières de l'auteur de l'orthopedie.* Paris: Chez Briasson, . . . Chaubert, . . . et De Hansy, 1743. Contemporary calf, new calf spine and leather spine label. Old manuscript notes on blank leaf at front and on title and one blank margin; indecipherable signature on title. A very good copy. \$4500

Collation: xii, 237, [3] pp.

First edition of the first of Bunon's two principal books, both of great significance in the history of dentistry as records of the first original research in orthodontics.

Bunon's observations, based upon an extensive practice, led him to new discoveries concerning tooth development and decay. He here discussed emergence of teeth and their development in both healthy and malnourished infants and children,



and he dealt with issues relating to dental hygiene and prophylaxis. Bunon concluded that “erosion not only causes caries, but may be considered as being the origin of the greater part of dental affections” (Weinberger, *Orthodontics: an historical review*, 1:148).

“One of the important questions studied by Bunon concerns the hygiene to be observed in order to obtain the development of a good dentition. On this question he rightly establishes the principle that hygiene and dental prophylaxis should begin from the period of the formation of the milk teeth. He works out this principle with rigorous logic, and finishes by tracing the hygiene of the mother during pregnancy, of the woman (be she mother or nurse) during the nursing period, and of the nursling as well. . . . Bunon’s researches into the development of the teeth enabled him to describe precisely the position that the various teeth of the second dentition occupy in the jaw with regard to the milk teeth, before these are shed. Bunon was, besides, the first author who studied accurately dental hypoplasia, and it is greatly to his honor that his ideas and observations about this pathological condition have been accepted and confirmed in substance by the greater part of the authors who have come after him, having remarkable worth even at the present day. . . . Anyone who takes the trouble of reading Bunon’s works attentively cannot help admiring his depth of insight. His spirit of observation, his exquisite clinical sense, and his ingenuity. . . The high intrinsic value of Bunon’s work gives him a just right to be considered one of the most illustrious forerunners of modern scientific dentistry” (Guerini, *History of dentistry*, 341-43).

“Bunon . . . rightly deserves the title of ‘The father of children’s dentistry.’ He emphasized the connection between the diet and health of the pregnant mother and the mineralization of her child’s teeth. He studied the influence of infectious diseases on dental development and the importance of good dietary habits for prevention of dental diseases” (Hagelin and Coltham, *Odontologia: rare & important books in the history of dentistry*, 58). Bunon may be considered the first scholarly dentist. “As well as recording and analysing his own observations, he kept up-to-date with contemporary work in dentistry and read as many early works on the subject as he could lay his hands on” (*ibid.*, 58).

Garrison-Morton 3672.1. See Guerini, 301-2, 337-43; Hagelin and Coltham, 58-61 (the title page to this book is reproduced on p. 59); Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 207-9; Weinberger, *History of dentistry*, 1:313.

### *Bunon’s second highly important book on orthodontics*

**30. BUNON, Robert.** Experiences et demonstrations faites à l’Hôpital de la Salpêtrière, & à S. Côme en présence de l’Académie Royale de Chirurgie. Pour servir de suite & de preuves à l’essay sur les maladies des dents, &c. . . . et une pharmacie odontalgique, ou traité des médicamens, simples & composés propres aux maladies des dents, & des différents parties de la bouche, à l’usage des dentistes. Paris:

Briasson, . . . Chaubert, . . . et Pissot, 1746. Modern morocco, spine gilt, two red leather spine labels. Ink stamp on title and one further page (Library Baltimore College of Dental Surgery [library dispersed]). Foxing. A very good copy. \$3850

Collation: xxvi, 410, [6] pp.

First edition of the second of Bunon's two books on orthodontics, both of great significance in the history of dentistry as records of the first original research in this field.

In this book Bunon clarified and extended conclusions first presented in his *Essay* (1743). This later book is therefore an indispensable companion to the earlier treatise in which many "facts of great moment are given under the form of rapid indications, or of assertions without proof; thus their importance is apt to pass completely unobserved by those who do not take the trouble to study this [later] work thoroughly and with the help of the explanations, illustrations, and comments in the second book [offered here]" (Guerini, *History of dentistry*, 340).

Bunon here reviewed the work of Fauchard and Gerouldy, and he described research conducted since the publication of his first book. There are descriptions of experiments and case histories offered in support of the validity of statements in his *Essay*. Bunon also provided a more complete explanation of the phenomenon he had earlier named "erosion." The first dental materia medica begins on p. 372.

See Prinz, *Dental chronology*, 64.

***"Famous" book on suicide  
with an unrecorded frontispiece portrait***

31. [BUONAFEDE, Appiano.] *Istoria critica e filosofica del suicidio ragionato*. Di Agatopisto Cromaziano. Lucca. Vincenzo Giuntini, 1761. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, rebacked, portion of original spine preserved. Contemporary engraved bookplate, partly indecipherable name entered in ink. Small wormhole in blank corners of fifteen leaves. A very good copy. \$1750

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

First edition of a scarce and important book on suicide.

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

Neither *NUC* nor *OCLC* mention a frontispiece.

*Apparently the first book on whooping cough preceding by forty years the book called the first by Garrison-Morton*

**32. BUTTER, William.** A treatise on the kinkcough. With an appendix. Containing an account of hemlock, and its preparation. London: printed for T. Cadell, 1773. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Contemporary engraved bookplate remounted on front pastedown (George F. Sodderick); early signature on title (Wm. Daniels); ink stamp on title and pp. [iii] and 47 (Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland / Library [library dispersed]). A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: ix, [3], 206, [10 (errata on verso of final leaf)] pp.

First edition of apparently the first book devoted to whooping cough. It precedes by forty years Robert Watt's *Treatise on the history, nature and treatment of chin-cough* (Glasgow, 1813), which Garrison-Morton 5086.1 calls "probably the first book on the subject." Watts plagiarized Butter's book.

Watt's book is the first work on whooping cough cited by Bloomfield who quotes Watt's observation that "the disease . . . has been very generally abandoned by the profession" and credits him with recognizing that it "is a highly infectious disease" (*Bibliography of internal medicine: communicable diseases*, 531). Yet Butter had already observed that "too little notice hath been taken of the kinkcough in the history of diseases" (preface, p.[v]); and he had further concluded that "kinkcough is both an epidemick and contagious disease" (p. 15). Butter wrote that "The kinkcough is contagious: for all pre-disposed persons more readily catch the disorder, by having free intercourse with those who labor under it. And it is certain, that it can be conveyed like other species of infection from one family to another; from town to town; and even beyond the seas" (p. 14).

Following a description of the disease, its symptoms, and possible causes, Butter considers "hemlock as a cure for the kinkcough" (p. 59). (Coincidentally, in eluding to the unavailability of a "certain and effectual cure," Butter refers to "Doctor Willis's observation . . . that old women and quacks are oftener consulted . . . than physicians" [pp. 59-60], almost the precise words used by Watt in his book and quoted by Bloomfield.) Butter's book "contains the details of twenty cases of whooping-cough successfully treated with hemlock, which the author regards as a certain antispasmodic, and perfectly safe both in the last months of pregnancy and the first months of infancy. He generally employed a powder of dried plant gathered about the time the flower begins to open, or an extract of the fresh plant. He also used hemlock externally in poultice, ointment, &c." (Waring, *Bibliotheca therapeutica, or bibliography of therapeutics, chiefly in reference to articles of the materia medica*, 1:381).

See Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2:360-61.

*The true medicine defended against empirics and charlatans*  
*Scarce French provincial imprint*

33. **CALLOT, François Joseph.** L'idée et le triomphe de la vraie médecine, en forme d'apologie. Ouvrage non-seulement curieux & instructif, mais encore utile & profitable, tant au public qu'à tous ceux que veulent connoître de la médecine. Commercy: chez Henry Thomas, Imprimeur ordinaire de S. A. R. Madame, 1742. Contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. A very good copy. \$1500

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*On fractures, by an author whose anatomical drawings  
“are all graceful and bold in design”*

34. **CAMPER, Pieter (or Petrus).** *Dissertatio de fractura patellae et olecrani. Figuris illustrata.* Gravenhage [The Hague]: Isaac van Cleef, 1789. Nineteenth-century German boards, indecipherable spine label. Indecipherable signature on front flyleaf. A very good copy. \$1750

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

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

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

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

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

*Rare book on dietetics and “private hygiene”*

35. **CARL, Johann Samuel.** *Anmerckungen von der Diæt-Ordnung, vor Gesunde und Krancke: in gründlicher Anweisung, wie solche auff jedes besonden Zustand und Kranckheit wol einzurichten. Aller göttlichen und natürlichen Ordnung gemäss, als ein sicherer, richtiger und einfältiger Weg zu Erhaltung des Lebens, vorgestellt, zum Dienst meiner Patienten.* Frankfurt: zu finden bey Samuel Tobias Hocker, 1713. Contemporary vellum (darkened and soiled), spine hand lettered (now illegible), one (of the original two) clasps. Upper corner of front flyleaf removed; small stain on p. 3; tiny wormhole in blank outer edge of first five leaves and in lower margins beginning on p. 199 and touching single letters on a few pages; small piece torn from blank outer margin of pp. 117/118; browned. A good copy. \$1850

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

First edition of a rare book (OCLC locates a total of six copies). Carl's book, possibly the earliest eighteenth-century work devoted to "private hygiene," was

designed to provide families and persons engaged in various occupations and professions with recommendations for maintaining good health with special emphasis on diet and consuming, or avoiding, certain foods.

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

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

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

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

***Comprehensive work on Continental and English mineral springs: "of great bibliographical importance"***

**36. CARRÈRE, Joseph Barthélemy François.** Catalogue raisonné des ouvrages qui ont été publiés sur les eaux minérales en général et sur celles de la France en particulier, avec une notice de toutes les eaux minérales de ce royaume, & un tableau des différens degrés de température de celles qui sont thermals. Publié d'après le voeu de la Société royale de médecine. Paris: chez Cailleau, 1785. Nineteenth-century quarter morocco, marbled boards. Two blank corners torn off;

blank outer margins of final ten leaves damaged (prior to binding). A very good copy. \$1500

Quarto. Collation: viii, 584 pp.

First edition of the earliest bibliography of mineral springs. It remains a work "of great bibliographical importance for the student of the history of balneology" (Duveen, *Bibliotheca alchemica et chemica*, p. 643).

Carrère's comprehensive study of mineral springs contains both descriptions of many springs and a bibliography of books dealing with mineral waters, their geological characteristics, sources, and medical properties. This book appears to be the earliest bibliography of this subject, and it remains the fundamental source for the history of mineral springs. There are approximately one thousand items in both French and other languages, each one carefully annotated.

The *Catalogue raisonné* is divided into four parts. Part I contains an annotated bibliography of 242 books published on the Continent and in England dealing with mineral waters from a chemical, geological, and medical point of view. The second part is devoted to the mineral springs of France, with sections on each province. In this part, Carrère includes an annotated bibliography of 898 books that deal entirely or in part with specific springs. Part III identifies 357 French mineral springs that have not been developed or been utilized by either chemists or physicians. The final part includes a table of temperatures of the water at many mineral springs.

Carrère obtained a medical degree at Montpellier in 1759. He held several official positions including inspector general of mineral waters in the province of Roussillon. In 1780, he was directed by the Royal Society of Medicine to complete the survey of French mineral springs which had been initiated years earlier but discontinued due to the Seven Years' War. In the preparation of this study, Carrère benefitted from an extensive correspondence with chemists and physicians throughout France.

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

### *First French book on nursing*

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

Collation: 215 pp.

First edition of the very scarce first French book devoted to nursing.

Carrère's book appears to be the second textbook on nursing published on the Continent. His book was preceded by Franz Anton May's *Unterricht für Kranken-*

*wärter* published in Mannheim in 1782, a book of instructions for male nurses. In his preface, Carrère speaks disapprovingly of the second edition of May's book published in 1784.

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

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

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

*First Spanish edition of the preceding item*

**38. CARRÈRE, Joseph Barthélemy François.** Manual para el servicio de los enfermos, o resumen de los conocimientos necesarios a las personas encargadas de ellos, y de las paridas, recién-nacidos &c. . . . Traducido al español y adicionado por el Dr. Francisco Salvá. Barcelona: por la viuda Piferrer, véndese en su librería administrada por Juan Sellent, [1789?]. Contemporary Spanish sheep (two small pieces torn from spine). Light foxing. A very good copy. \$1650

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

First edition in Spanish of the preceding item.

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

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

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



*Unsurpassed “descriptions of the development of the ear”*

39. **CASSEBOHM, Johann Friedrich.** (1) Tractatus quatuor anatomici de aure humana, tribus figurarum tabulis illustrati. Halle: sumtibus Orphanotropei, 1734. (2) Tractatus quintus anatomicus de aure humana. Cui accedit tractatus sextus anatomicus de aure monstri humani. Cum tribus figurarum tabulis, et indice tam horum duorum, quam quatuor priorum tractatum, ante annum de aure humana. Halle: sumtibus Orphanotropei, 1735. *Two volumes bound in one.* Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. On volume 1 title (1) three ink stamps (Surgeon Gen’ls 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. Browned. A good copy. \$1850

Quarto. Collation: **vol. 1:** [12], 84 pp., 3 folding engraved plates; **vol. 2:** [6], 64, [6] pp., 3 folding engraved plates by König based on drawings by one of Cassebohm’s students.

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 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 of 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” (Poltzer, *History of otology*, 177, 179).

Garrison-Morton 469.1 and 1547; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 848 (volume 1 only). See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:849.

*Definitive compilation of books and reports  
on the plague in Marseille during the years 1720-22*

40. [CHICOYNEAU, François, and SENAC, Jean Baptiste.] *Traité des causes, des accidens, et de la cure de la peste, avec un recueil d'observations, et un détail circonstancié des précautions qu'on a prises pour subvenir aux besoins des peuples affligés de cette maladie, ou pour la prévenir dans les lieux qui en sont menacés. Fait et imprimé par ordre du roy. Paris: chez Pierre Jean Mariette, Imprimeur-Libraire, 1744.* Contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments, leather spine label, edges marbled. A very good copy. \$2250

Quarto. Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait), [4], 464, [4], 465-602, 272, [2 (Approbation; Privilège du Roi)] pp. Half-title and title in red and black. Pagination irregular but complete. The frontispiece is signed in type "J. G. Will Sculp 1744."

First edition, in a handsome contemporary binding, of the definitive work on the plague which inundated southern France early in the eighteenth century. This book reprints the veritable library of books and reports that were published during the period. It is the unrivaled record of the sometimes conflicting advice and opinions of the local doctors attempting to check a epidemic for which there was at the time neither a cure nor any method of arresting.

The outbreak of the plague in southern France during the years 1720-22 was among the most serious in Europe during the entire century. In his account of outbreaks of plague during the eighteenth century, Garrison wrote that it affected "the south of France, devastating Provence during 1720-22" (*History of medicine*, 403). One result of this particular epidemic was the publication of a very large number of mainly short books and official reports dealing with its spread and kinds of treatment. There were proposals regarding quarantine and restricting travel as well as about the effectiveness of various therapies. The principal contributor to this literature was François Chicoyneau who published under his own name, or coauthored, a series of books describing the outbreak and the measures adopted to prevent its spread. Hirsch states that Chicoyneau attained fame for his zealous efforts to deal with the epidemic, particularly through his short works, some of which describe his firsthand experiences in combating the outbreak (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:14). Chicoyneau was at the time of this book's publication "premier Médecin du Roi" and "Chancelier-Juge de l'Université de Médecin de Montpellier."

See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 1, part 2, pp. 689-90 (briefly mentioning Chicoyneau's role in dealing with this outbreak of plague and without citing any of the relevant publications by him); Pauly, *Bibliographie des sciences médicales*, cols. 1387-88 (citing seven short works by, or coauthored by, Chicoyneau published during 1720-21 as well as several books by others on the plague in Marseille).

*Scarce surgical textbook by two great French surgeons*

41. **CHOPART, François, and DESAULT, Pierre Joseph.** *Traité des maladies chirurgicales, et des opérations qui leur conviennent.* 2 vols. Paris: chez les auteurs, 1779. Contemporary sheep (corners very slightly worn), spines gilt. Faded ink stamp on each title (Mayor Dr. [partly indecipherable]). In volume 2, short tears in blank top margins of first nine leaves; one blank corner torn away. A very good set.

\$1850

Collation: **vol. 1:** xii, 276 pp.; **vol. 2:** 416 pp.

First edition of a scarce textbook of surgery coauthored by the two leading French surgeons from the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

Chopart, apparently, the principal author, and Desault founded the specialty of urological surgery. Chopart also contributed to orthopedics, a subject in which Desault also contributed. The latter was in addition a pioneer in development of vascular surgery. Desault "was remarkable for the whole course of his life. . . . He rendered service to science especially by the foundation of surgical anatomy. . . . He was also of eminent service in altering and improving the system of operations [and] in designing more appropriate instruments" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 664). Baas refers to Desault's "trusty friend François Chopart" and the latter's "well-known form of amputation of the foot" (*ibid.*, 665).

A second edition of this book, with a frontispiece portrait of Desault and a "note historique" by Desault's pupil Bichat in volume 1 (pp.1-24), was published in 1795, the year of the two authors' deaths.

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

For the author's contributions to surgery see Garrison-Morton 4165.01 (Chopart) and 2927, 4165.02, and 5880 (Desault).

*Italian physician-historian's defense of a vegetarian diet*

42. **COCCHI, Antonio.** *Del vitto Pitagorico per uso dell medicina discorso.* Firenz [Florence]: Nella stamperia di Francesco Moüche, 1743. Modern half calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Small label mounted on front pastedown with the in numeral '4392." Small repair in inner corner of title. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait of Cocchi), 84 pp. OCLC does not record the frontispiece. The frontispiece was drawn by Leonardo Frati and engraved by D. Veremondo Roffi.

First edition, possibly a large paper copy, of Cocchi's book on the benefits of a vegetarian diet.

Cocchi here defends the advantage of vegetarianism in terms of improved health. On the strength of claims attributed to Pythagorus, and supported by his reading of other ancient writers, Cocchi recommends a vegetarian diet both for its health-conserving effects and as a cure for a variety of disorders. Cocchi's text is

accompanied by footnote citations to early authorities, some of his quotations presented in their original Greek. "A writer and professor of medicine, Antonio Cocchi, . . . wrote a key work read and admired by Voltaire. . . . In it Cocchi defends and praises Pythagoras and the vegetable diet" (Spencer, *Heretic's feast: a history of vegetarianism*, 229). Renzi devotes over a page to this book, which he approves for its sagacity, fine scholarship, and the beauty and purity of the writing, and he refers to its favorable reception by doctors in Italy and elsewhere (*Storia della medicina italiana*, 5:536-38).

There were several Italian editions of this book as well as French and English translations. The English translation, entitled *The Pythagorean diet of vegetables only, conducive to the preservation of health, and the cure of diseases*, was published in London in 1745 (I offered a copy of the scarce English translation in my catalog 6 [1987], item 34).

Cocchi was an Italian physician and professor of anatomy at Florence remembered for his historical studies, particularly of Greek and Roman medicine. Dezeimeris wrote that Cocchi was not only an ingenious practitioner and eloquent professor (or lecturer) but possessed wide knowledge ("grandes connaissances") and profound erudition (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 1, part 2, pp. 840-41).

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

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

**43. 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 ab Antonio Cocchio. 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 preceding p. [1] containing a facsimile of a leaf from the codex.

First edition of a translation, from a manuscript (or codex) in Florence, of ancient writings on fractures and dislocations published here for the first time with accompanying notes by Antonio Cocchi. The Greek text and the Latin translations are printed in parallel on heavy stock paper. The text includes the first edition of Soranus' surgical treatise "De signis fracturarum," two "books" from Oribasius' *Collecta medicinalia*, and excerpts from Appolonius Cittiensis and Celsus.

Soranus was one of the principal Greek physicians of the early second century A.D. "[T]he 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 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 extent 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).

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

### *Historically important account of perineal lithotomy*

**44. COLOT, François.** *Traité de l’operation de la taille. Avec des observations sur la formation de la pierre, & les suppressions d’urine. . . . Auquel on a joint un discours sur la méthode de Franco, & sur celle de Monsieur Rau.* Paris: De l’Imprimerie de Jacques Vincent, 1727. Contemporary calf, new calf spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. Two engraved bookplates ([1] Corn. Henr. à Roy. Medicine Doctor [2] in italics and partly indecipherable). A very good copy. \$1650

Collation: xcvi, 322, [10] pp., 2 folding engraved plates.

First edition of this important, posthumously published, record of Colot’s experience with perineal lithotomy. Colot, who died in 1706, was the last in a long line of barber-surgeon lithotomists who had prior to publication of this book refused to disclose the details of their technique.

“The Colots were far removed from the unqualified cutters for the stone, and most of them were members of the College of St. Côme or the College of Surgery. Their method . . . was the Marian operation [first described by Mariano Santo in his *Libellus aureus*, 1543], performed with simplified instruments. . . . Lithotomy was practiced by many other surgeons during the seventeenth century, but none have approached the reputation of the Colots” (Murphy, *History of urology*, 99).

Garrison-Morton 4282.1. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:80 (under “Collot” and covering the family beginning in the sixteenth century); Leonardo, *History of surgery*, 131-32; Murphy, 97, 99; Wangensteen, *Rise of surgery*, 71.

*Early book on female pelvic anatomy  
with “admirable illustrations”*

45. **CREVÉ, Carl Caspar.** Vom der weiblichen Beckens. Leipzig: bei Wilhelm Heinsius dem Jüngern, 1794. Original blue boards (faded; corners slightly worn), new spine and printed paper spine label. Lower edges uncut. Engraved bookplate (Johann Viet); indecipherable signature on title. Light foxing. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$1750

Quarto. Collation: [6], vi, [4], 96 pp., 9 folding engraved plates. The first plate is signed “Köck” (see below).

First edition of a finely illustrated book on the anatomy of the female pelvis.

It was at Mainz, where Crevé obtained his medical degree (in 1793), that he met Samuel Thomas von Soemmerring and, though his friendship with the latter, was introduced to Christian Köck remembered for his superb medical illustrations. The fine illustrations to Crevé’s book were drawn by Köck who had been trained by Soemmerring. “Köck was indeed especially gifted for [the] kind of illustration [required by Soemmerring] and knew how to use sepia and pigment, but particularly the pencil, to excellent advantage. He turned out most admirable illustrations, unexcelled in purity, certainty, and truthfulness” (Choulant, *Anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 301-2). Crevé has dedicated his book to Soemmerring and Johann Peter Weidmann.

In 1795, Crevé followed this book with a monograph devoted to the diseases of the female pelvis. Crevé specialized in obstetrics and gynecology. Hirsch states that many of Crevé’s writings were in the field of obstetrics (see *Bibliographisches Lexikon*, 2:142-43 [under Crevé, Johann Kaspar]).

*“Remarkable book on mental derangement”  
“A vivid description of men and women ripped by passion”*

46. **CRICHTON, Alexander.** An inquiry into the nature and origin of mental derangement. Comprehending a concise system of the physiology and pathology of the human mind. And a history of the passions and their effects. 2 vols. London: printed for T. Cadell, junior, and W. Davies, 1798. Modern quarter calf, blue boards, spines gilt, leather spine labels, original endpapers preserved. Former owner’s signature on each title (Dr. [illegible] Reese). Occasional light foxing. A very good set. \$5000

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

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

In his preface, Crichton describes his object as “an attempt to reduce, under certain fixed principles, a number of loose facts, which abound in the writings of

medical men, metaphysicians, and philosophers of different ages and various countries. Many of these facts have been long known, others, from the late period, and foreign languages in which they have been communicated, it is presumed are only partly so; but although they all relate to disorders which are common in civilized nations and are daily becoming more frequent, and are universally lamented, as constituting the greatest calamity to which mankind is subject; yet it is generally confessed, that the attempts to throw light on their real nature has been very few, and these few have not been successful" (preface, pp. [il-ii]).

Crichton's *Inquiry* is divided into three books. Book I consists of an "inquiry into the physical causes of delirium." "The nature and morbid history of the mental faculties" is covered in Book II. The final Book is devoted to "the passions, and their effects." An appendix in volume 2 (pp. [349]-455) consists of "Medical aphorisms on melancholy, and various other diseases connected with it. By John Ernest Greding; formerly physician to the workhouse at Waldheim. Extracted and translated from his miscellaneous writings."

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

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

Crichton's 'important work broke new ground in psychiatry in a number of ways, not to mention that after an interval of 212 years it was the first psychiatric treatise by a physician to a London teaching hospital since Bright's (1586) *Treatise of melancholy*. Crichton followed Gregory's (1765) suggestion and combined the latest

philosophical ideas, that is psychological knowledge, with accumulated medical experience of mental disease, that is psychiatry, into a 'physiology and pathology of the human mind.' . . . Having himself only limited psychiatric experience he turned for illustrative clinical material largely to the continental literature, especially German, and included numerous translations of case histories from the world's first psychiatric journal, Carl Philipp Moritz's *Magazin zur Erfahrungsseelenkunde*. . . Crichton also appended to his book a translation of Johann Ernst Gredling's . . . "Medical aphorisms on melancholy" which contained the first extensive series of observations on the appearance of the brain in nearly 220 cases of insanity. . . Crichton was also the first who discussed forensic aspects in an English psychiatric text . . . and [he] made significant clinical observations [for example, regarding aphasia]" (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 559, 560). Baas has pointed out that Crichton "distinguished mental disturbances arising from the passions from those depending upon corporeal causes, and also brought forward heredity as one of the causes of insanity" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 713).

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

This copy was in Swann Galleries' auction number 1908, lot 373 (\$2760, including premium) in 2001.

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

***Classic on the effectiveness of cold-water baths  
including the first series of thermometer readings***

**47. CURRIE, James.** Medical reports, on the effects of water, cold and warm, as a remedy in fever, and febrile diseases; whether applied to the surface of the body, or used as a drink: with observations on the nature of fever; and on the effects of opium, alcohol, and inanition. Liverpool: printed by J. M'Creery, for Cadell & Davies, London, 1797. Original boards (corners and edges a little worn), later spine. Uncut. Repaired short tear in one blank margin. A very good copy. \$1250

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

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

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



therapy. His book is also noteworthy for containing the first careful record of thermometer readings in a large series of cases.

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

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

*First survey of disease in the United States*

**48. CURRIE, William.** An historical account of the climate and diseases of the United States of America; and of the remedies and methods of treatment, which have been found most useful and efficacious, particularly in those diseases which depend upon climate and situation. Collected principally from personal observation, and the communications of physicians of talents and experience, residing in the several states. Philadelphia: Printed by T. Dobson, 1792. Contemporary calf (spine ends and lower joints repaired), red leather spine label. Contemporary signature on front flyleaf (S. Hammond's Property). Foxing. A good copy. \$1500

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

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

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

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

Garrison-Morton 1775; Austin 600.

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

**49. DARAN, Jacques.** Observations chirurgicales, sur les maladies de l'urethre, traitées suivant une nouvelle methode. . . . Nouvelle édition. Paris: Debuie l'aîné, 1748. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, two leather spine labels. Short repaired tear in blank margin of pp. lxiii/lxiv; short tear in top edge of plate just entering image; small

wormhole in blank upper corners of pp. 15-360; lightly browned. A good copy. \$1850

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

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

Daran's *Observations* is divided into three parts. The first part contains Daran's recapitulation of the text of the first edition together with a notice of subsequent developments in the treatment of diseases of the urethra and replies to colleagues' comments about the first edition. In the second part, Daran deals comprehensively with urethral diseases and attempts to describe the different disorders affecting the urethra. He attributed most of them to venereal disease but also cites scarring from previous disease and tumors as possible causes of urethral problems, particularly urinary obstruction. The final part consists of a record of 126 cases treated by Daran, many of them with special medicated bougies, with the names of the physicians and surgeons who witnessed Daran's operations and who could testify to his success. Daran acquired "an international reputation" for his use of medicated bougies in the treatment of diseases of the urethra (Murphy, *History of urology*, 73).

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

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

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

*Influential work on rest in the treatment of spinal tuberculosis and bone and joint lesions*

50. **DAVID, Jean Pierre.** Dissertation sur les effets du mouvements et du repos dans les maladies chirurgicales. Imprimé à Rouen, chez A. F. Viret: Et se vend a Paris, chez la Veuve Vallat-la-Chapelle, 1779. Modern sheep. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: xii, 164, [2] pp.

First edition of a book of considerable importance in the development of orthopedics.

David's book is noteworthy for two reasons. First, in this little treatise David provided one of the earliest accounts of spinal tuberculosis. The *Dissertation* "contains an accurate description of . . . [this condition] and deals with the clinical findings, the course of the disease and the pathological findings at autopsy" (Peltier, *Orthopedics: a history and iconography*, 127).

Second, and more significantly, David's study is the first to emphasize the central place of rest in recovery from a fracture or surgical procedure. "When we look into his famous essay, if we except his theory of humours, we find very little that is speculative; all his conclusions are based on the sober and accurate observations of his own cases. In certain diseases of the joints, it was his aim . . . to bring about a cure by an obliteration of the joint and a union of the involved bones. . . . David sought . . . [this] by keeping the diseased parts at rest. . . . He concluded . . . that to bring about ankylosis—to effect the union of bones—rest was beneficial, action was injurious" (Keith, *Menders of the maimed*, 190-91). "English literature rarely mentions the fact that Jean-Pierre David of Rouen also described the various types of spinal deformity consequent to vertebral disease in the same year that [Percivall] Pott published his first paper. David had little faith in supportive appliances during the active stage of the infection, and treated his cases by prolonged rest in bed until such time as the process became quiescent. In doing so he was closer to modern therapy than were his English contemporaries. He also wrote a comprehensive monograph on the subject of rest in the treatment of surgical diseases [offered here], which exerted a wide influence on practical therapeutics, especially in the treatment of bone and joint lesions" (Bick, *Source book of orthopaedics*, 80).

David studied medicine in Lyon and Paris. With the assistance of his father-in-law, Claude Nicholas Le Cat, he obtained the position of chief surgeon at the Hôtel Dieu in Rouen.

Garrison-Morton 4303. See Bick, *Source book of orthopaedics*, 80; Garrison, *History of medicine*, 342; Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 236; Walker, *History of neurological surgery*, 378.

*Important observations on extraction and version*

**51. DELEURYE, François Ange.** *Traité des accouchemens en faveur des élèves; dans lequel sont traitées les maladies des femmes grosses & accouchées, & celles des petit enfans.* Paris: Chez M. Lambert . . . [et] P. F. Didot, le jeune, 1770. Contemporary calf, new calf spine and leather spine label. Small light stain on p. 13. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: xvi, 430, [2] pp.

First edition of a highly regarded textbook of obstetrics for medical students arranged in 1253 numbered paragraphs.

Deleurye's monograph contains some important and original insights although planned as a textbook to inform medical students about the accepted methods of handling parturient women and managing their aftercare and the complications of pregnancy. Deleurye, "a teacher at Paris, . . . rendered special service to the doctrine of version, which he taught should be performed immediately after rupture of the membranes before the surge of water. He likewise divides the doctrine of extraction from that of podalic version, and remarks that the former operation need not necessarily always follow the latter" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 681). Fasbender states that Deleurye was the first to recommend this policy regarding extraction (*Geschichte der Geburtshülle*, 316).

Pages 379-420 contain a short but informative treatise on pediatrics.

While many eighteenth- and nineteenth-century obstetrical instructional manuals were prepared for either midwives or medical students and midwives, Deleurye clearly intended his book for prospective male physicians, his preliminary discourse being addressed to "messieurs."

Deleurye was a student of André Levret and Nicolas Puzos. He became a leading Paris obstetricians and professor of obstetrics at the Royal Academy of Surgery in Paris. Hirsch wrote that Deleurye was one of the century's outstanding contributors to the obstetric literature (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:212). Deleurye was a "great partisan of cesarean section" and described two procedures he had himself performed (Pundel, *Histoire de l'operation cesarienne*, 146 [my translation]).

Duke University, *Trent Collection*, no. 55. See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 2, part 1, p. 39.

*Landmark on mortality statistics**"One of the first statistical works of its kind"*

**52. DEPARCIEUX, Antoine.** *Essai sur les probabilités de la durée de la vie humaine; d'où l'on déduit la maniere de déterminer les rentes viageres, tant simples qu'en tontines: précédé d'une courte explication sur les rentes à terme, ou annuités; et accompagné d'un grand nombre de tables.* Paris: chez les Freres Guerin, 1746. Contemporary polished

calf (spine top slightly worn), spine richly gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. A very good copy. \$4500

Quarto. Collation: vi, [2], 132, xxii (tables, 8 of which are double page), [2 (verso blank)], 16 ("Objections") pp.

First edition, in a handsome binding, of one of the first, and among the most important, early books on mortality statistics.

"After long investigations of tontines, Deparcieux published his results in the famous *Essai sur les probabilités de la durée de la vie humaine* . . . , one of the first statistical works of its kind. It consists of treatises on annuities, mortality, and life annuities. Deparcieux showed a real progress in the theoretical explanation of the properties of the tables of mortality" (*DSB*, 4:38-39). Deparcieux prepared life tables based on published lists from the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. He also drew on the work of several of the early and contemporary statisticians, most of them, apparently, English. Among the English writers cited by Deparcieux who had themselves made significant contributions to the subject are William Petty, Edmund Halley, Thomas Simpson, and Thomas Smart. Deparcieux also made use of the published life tables of the Dutch statistician Willem Kersseboom. "Of these accounts Deparcieux prefers Halley's life-tables to Simpson's, and then turns to Kersseboom's which was published in 1743. I think there can be little doubt that Deparcieux's work of 1746 really flowed from Kersseboom's of 1743. He says that Kersseboom's table appears to have been made with great care, if one can judge by its comparison with others, including those he himself had made" (Pearson, *History of statistics in the 17th and 18th centuries*, 199). Pearson provides a careful résumé of Deparcieux' *Essai*.

The final sixteen pages, titled "Objections faites à M. Deparcieux," reprint the published correspondence between Deparcieux and a Jesuit father named Thomas who, according to Pearson, "clearly knew nothing of the history of the subject and to say the least was somewhat jesuitical" (p. 205). An appendix—entitled *Addition à l'Essai*—was published in 1760.

Garrison-Morton 1691.1. See Pearson, 198-206.

### *Complete set of the first journal of surgery*

**53. DESAULT, Pierre Joseph.** Journal de chirurgie. 4 vols. Paris: On souscrit à l'Hôtel Dieu, 1791 (vols. 1-2); chez les Auteurs, 1792 (vols. 3-4). **Bound at the front of vol 1: Marc Antoine PETIT.** Éloge de Pierre-Joseph Desaut [sic]; chirurgien en chef de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Paris; prononcé à l'ouverture des cours de chirurgie et d'anatomie . . . Le 14 Frimaire, an 4 de l'ère républicaine. Lyon: De l'imprimerie des Halles de la Grenette, [1795/1796]. Contemporary quarter sheep (upper joint of vol. 1 partly cracked; upper inch of each joint in vol. 2 cracked, spine top slightly worn), marbled boards, leather spine labels. Contemporary engraved bookplate in each volume (Stephano Martin

/juniori à amis). Occasional light dampstaining in vols. 1-2, in corners of vol. 3, and on pp. 353-68 in vol. 4. A good set. \$4500

Collation: **vol. 1:** 388 pp., 3 engraved plates (at pp. 47, 106, 192); **vol. 2:** 400 pp.; **vol. 3:** 384 pp., engraved plate (at p. 96); **vol. 4:** 368 pp., engraved plate (at p. 268). **Petit:** engraved portrait (Desault), 45 pp. Desault's portrait was drawn by C. N. Cochin, 1788, and engraved by L. J. Cathelin, 1791.

First edition of the very scarce first journal of surgery. It was founded by Desault and ceased publication following his death.

The four volumes contain papers on a wide range of surgical subjects including cancer, cesarean section, fistulas, fractures, hernia, pathological anatomy, urological disorders, and wounds of the head. The *Journal* includes a series of papers entitled "Suite des maladies des voies urinaires" by Desault. These papers were published in a separate book-form edition under the title *Traité des maladies des voies urinaires. . . . Ouvrage extrait du Journal de Chirurgie, augmenté et publié par Xavier Bichat* (Paris, 1799). Desault and his colleague François Chopart founded the specialty of urological surgery (see Garrison-Morton 4165.01). Abstracts, or résumés, of Desault's lectures are found in volumes 1 and 3. Volume 4 contains two contributions by the famous military surgeon Dominique Jean Larrey and several by Xavier Bichat which may represent his earliest published papers. The contributors include many of the Parisian surgeons of the period.

Volume 4 (pp. [195]-217) contains a "Notice historique" by Bichat entitled "Sur la vie de Pierre-Joseph Desault, chirurgien en chef du grand Hospice d'Humanité (ci-devant Hôtel-Dieu)." Marc Antoine Petit's eulogy to Desault (bound at the front of volume 1) summarizes Desault's surgical accomplishments. An English translation of the first two volumes was published in London in 1794.

Desault was the leading French surgeon during the final quarter of the eighteenth century. "Desault rendered service to science especially by the foundation of surgical anatomy. . . . He was also of eminent service in altering and improving the system of operations, in designing more appropriate instruments, in the establishment of a surgical journal etc., and particularly in the education of many able pupils" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 664-65). Desault "did much to improve the treatment for fractures, and [he] developed the technic of ligating blood-vessels for aneurysms" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 342).

See Garrison-Morton 2927, 4165.02, and 5580; Leonardo, *History of surgery*, 196-97; Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 2, part 1, pp. 55-61.

***First edition in English of the first two volumes  
of the preceding item***

**54. DESAULT, Pierre Joseph.** Parisian surgical journal, by Monsieur Desault, principal surgeon of the Hotel Dieu: Translated into English by Robert Gosling, surgeon, London. 2 vols. London: printed for the translator . . . ; for T. Boosey . . . ; and R. Cheesewright, 1794. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine labels. Ink stamp

on each title, one further page in each volume, and on plate versos (Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland / Library [library dispersed]). A very good set. \$2750

Collation: **vol. 1:** vii, [5], v, [1], [7]-371 pp., 3 engraved plates; **vol. 2:** [8], [3]-404 pp., engraved plate.

First edition in English of the first two volumes of the preceding item. The two final volumes were not translated.

*By one of the founders of urological surgery*

**55. DESAULT, Pierre Joseph.** *Traité des maladies des voies urinaires. . . .* Ouvrage extrait du *Journal de Chirurgie*, augmenté et publié par Xav[er] Bichat. Paris: Chez C. V. Desault [and four additional publishers], an VII (1799). Contemporary calf, new calf spine and leather spine label. Portions of title and seven other leaves lightly stained. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: x, 332 pp.

First book-form edition, consisting of papers which first appeared in the *Journal de chirurgie*. Desault's pupil Xavier Bichat edited the papers and arranged for their publication.

"Desault and [François] Chopart, the founders of urological surgery, emphasized the importance of considering the urinary tract as a whole and were the first to have a clear understanding of urological disease. They were close friends and were both able clinicians, surgeons and teachers" (Murphy, *History of urology*, 87-88). Chopart published earlier the two men's views regarding the management of urological disease. His *Traité des maladies de voies urinaires* (Paris, 1791-92) is called by Murphy "an outstanding textbook" (*ibid.*, 88).

Garrison-Morton 4165.02 (citing volume 3 of Desault's collected works, published later); Kiefer, *Catalog of history of urology*, no. 147. See Murphy, numerous references.

*First work to describe the preparation of a surgical case report, and the second book on medical jurisprudence for surgeons*

**56. [DEVAUX, Jean.]** *L'art de faire les rapports en chirurgie, où l'on enseigne la pratique, les formules & le stile le plus en usage parmi les chirurgiens commis aux rapports; avec un extrait des arrests, statuts & reglemens faits en consequence. Le tout mis en ordre par Monsieur D\*\*\* provost de la Compagne des Maîtres Chirurgiens de Paris.* Paris: Chez Laurent d'Houry, 1703. Contemporary calf (spine ends and corners repaired), spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label.

Light stain in two blank outer margins; paper flaw in pp. 117/118 with loss of several letters. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: [10], 550, 50, 53-71, [13] pp. Pagination irregular but complete

First edition of the first book addressed to surgeons informing them how to prepare an accurate report of a surgical case and important for both the history of surgery and medical jurisprudence. Devaux' book is one of the two principal works on medical jurisprudence from the period (the other being Nicolas de Blégný's *Doctrin des rapports en chirurgie*, 1683).

In this book, Devaux was the first to provide "detailed instruction on how to prepare reports in cases of injuries and death. Over 250 case reports were included" (Nemec, *Highlights in medicolegal relations*, no. 257). The preparation of accurate case reports was of fundamental importance for development of forensic medicine. Thus Devaux emphasizes the necessity of accuracy in reports to be used in a legal setting. He provides sample reports as well as forms for medical certificates and reprints official proclamations regarding surgeons. "A series of royal decrees established in seventeenth century France a system of medical jurists, surgeons and physicians appointed by each town to examine and report on all wounded or murdered persons. Devaux's work served as a style manual for the preparation of such surgical reports" (Wechsler, *Bernard Becker collection in ophthalmology*, no. 108).

Dezeimeris notes that Devaux's book was for a long time the only authoritative (or "recommended") book on this subject (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 2, part 1, p. 87).

See Burns, *Legacies in law and medicine*, 257, 268-70; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:251.

***Presentation copy of an important history of inoculation containing one of the earliest French notices of vaccination***

**57. DEZOTEUX, François, and VALENTIN, Louis.** *Traité historique et pratique de l'inoculation; dans lequel on à fait entrer les articles les plus importants de l'ouvrage de Gandoger; on y expose les avantages et les regles de conduite, relatives nonseulement à la facilité de cette operation, mais encore au traitement de la petite vérole; on y indique les moyens d'empêcher l'extension de la contagion variolique, et l'on y propose un plan d'inoculation générale par cantons.* Paris: chez Agasse, libraire-imprimeur . . . [et] Fuchs, libraire, l'an 8 de la République, [1799 (or 1800: see below)]. Contemporary quarter calf (spine gilt), blue boards (small defect in rear board), vellum corners. ***Inscribed by Valentin on the verso of the title page:*** "au Doctr. Roucher / comme une margue de la / profonde estime que lui parte / [indecipherable] des auteurs / Valentin." Valentin's manuscript



corrections on pages 63 (single word), 67 (single letter), and 186 (note in margin [partly cropped by binder]). A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: [4], 436 pp., folding table (at p. 421).

First edition of the authors' history of inoculation together with an account of the most recent methods for its safe application. The coauthor Valentin became the leading European supporter of vaccination.

The *Traité* is based in part on Pierre Louis Gandoger de Foigny's *Traité pratique de l'inoculation* (Nancy, 1768). Gandoger's historical introduction to his book has been incorporated in Dezoteux and Valentin's text and brought up to date. Gandoger had emphasized the French experiences with inoculation, but the authors' of this book have included a largely complete record of English contributions. In addition, Dezoteux and Valentin have described the most recent work with the object of showing how inoculation might be safely employed. There are many references to the effectiveness of inoculation in preventing smallpox epidemics.

Valentin served as an army surgeon at Santo Domingo in the 1790s, and during this period he spent time in Virginia. His stay in the latter place coincided with the introduction of inoculation in several cities in Virginia. Pages 262-67 contain an account of inoculation in Virginia, especially in Norfolk, during this period.

This book is of considerable significance as regards the introduction of Jennerian vaccination into France. The Napoleonic War affected communications between the English and French physicians and delayed news of Jenner's discovery. Dezoteux and Valentin were among the first French physicians to mention the practice of vaccination. A long footnote on pp. 301-3 describes Jenner's cowpox vaccine.

Miller calls this book "essentially a second edition" of Gandoger's book (*Adoption of inoculation for smallpox in England and France*, p. 280, note 15).

According to Baron, Valentin was foremost among European physicians in attesting to the value of the cowpox vaccine and to Jenner's central role in its discovery (see *Life of Edward Jenner*, 1:106; 2:583-87). Valentin "visited Jenner in London in 1803, and was the chief promoter of vaccination in France" (LeFanu, *Biography of Edward Jenner*, 145). In 1805, Valentin published a short historical notice of Jenner followed by a lengthier work in 1823 (see LeFanu, pp. 145, 147). LeFanu lists the correspondence between Jenner and Valentin.

The OCLC records give three publication dating options: 1799, 1800, and 1799-1800.

See Dunbar, "Introduction of the practice of vaccination into Napoleonic France," *Bulletin of the history of medicine* 10, no. 5 (1941):639; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*: for Dezoteux, 2:257-58; for Valentin, 5:691.

The recipient of this presentation copy was probably Jean Pierre Roucher, a physician at Montpellier who published a book on diseases affecting French troops during the period 1793-96. See Hirsch, 4:894.

*Uninscribed copy of the preceding item*

58. **DEZOTEUX, François, and VALENTIN, Louis.** *Traité historique et pratique de l'inoculation; dans lequel on à fait entrer les articles les plus importants de l'ouvrage de Gandoger; on y expose les avantages et les regles de conduite, relatives nonseulement à la facilité de cette operation, mais encore au traitement de la petite vérole; on y indique les moyens d'empêcher l'extension de la contagion variolique, et l'on y propose un plan d'inoculation générale par cantons.* Paris: chez Agasse, libraire-imprimeur . . . [et] Fuchs, libraire, l'an 8 de la République, [1799 (or 1800)]. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, red leather spine label. Mostly imperceptible light dampstain in upper corners and some lower corners. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [4], 436 pp., folding table (at p. 421).  
First edition.

*Important French surgical textbook with sixty-one illustrations depicting hundreds of surgical instruments*

59. **DIONIS, Pierre.** *Cours d'opérations de chirurgie démontrées au Jardin royal.* Paris: Chez Laurent D'Houry, 1707. Modern calf (blind-stamped covers), raised bands, two red leather spine labels. Contemporary signature on title (Ex libris Delhaye [spelling?]). Old dampstaining and some discoloration confined to blank lower margins; small burn hole in pp. 473/474 with loss of four or five letters; light foxing and some gatherings lightly browned. A good copy. \$2500

Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait), [28], 746, [26 (last page blank)] pp., two engraved plates at front (one folding [see below]) and 61 consecutively numbered illustrations of which nine are full page engraved plates (at pp. 72, [154], 266, 352, 406, 474, 538, [606] [666]) and 52 are woodcuts within the text.

First edition of the leading surgical textbook during the first half the eighteenth century.

In the early 1670s, Louis XIV appointed Dionis demonstrator of operative surgery at the Jardin Royal. Dionis proceeded to inaugurate a course of surgery which included work on cadavers. Within a few years, Dionis became the principal surgeon to the royal family, but he continued to refine his knowledge of contemporary surgical practices. His *Cours d'opérations de chirurgie* (offered here) covers the entire field of what then fell within the ambit of the surgeon. There are, for example, sections on eye surgery (pp. 444-74), dentistry (pp. 502-19 [see Guerini, *History of dentistry*, 251-53]), and mention of plastic surgery (on p. 448 [see Webster and Gnudi, *Life and times of Gaspare Tagliacozzi*, 307]). This book is additionally important in the development of amputation. "Dionis [in the book offered here]

rejuvenated Paré's work to prevent lethal haemorrhage by vessel ligation and strongly endorsed this over red-hot cauteries and astringents, which he considered not only more painful but more uncertain" (Kirkup, *History of limb amputation*, 68). Dionis also reviewed the little then known about breast cancer (see Moulin, *Short history of breast cancer*, 23-24); and he described "in detail the steps of the [cesarean] operation, and illustrated the instruments needed for it, but was bitterly opposed to doing it on the living, notwithstanding that he knew of some successful cases" (Radcliffe, *Milestones of midwifery*, 52).

"According to P. Percy and Ch. N. Laurent, Dionis tried to simplify the surgical armamentarium and disposed of a large number of cautery irons with which the ancients had frightened their patients. Dionis acquired a great reputation as a surgeon and became a court favorite. In 1671 [*sic*: 1673] Louis XIV established a demonstratorship in operative surgery at the Jardin Royal and appointed Dionis who conducted courses until 1680. His demonstrations drew enormous crowds" (Ricci, *Development of gynaecological surgery and instruments*, 189). The sixty-one illustrations, depicting altogether hundreds of surgical instruments, are a main source for the study of eighteenth-century surgical practices.

The folding plate at the front contains an illustration of the Jardin Royal. The accompanying plate contains a view of a dissection, presumably by Dionis.

Various French editions of this book remained in print throughout much of the eighteenth century. A Brussels reprint appeared in 1708. English and Dutch translations were published in 1710.

Garrison-Morton 5575; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 650. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:274.

*Important textbook of obstetrics  
by one of Mauriceau's pupils*

60. **DIONIS, Pierre.** *Traité general des accouchemens, qui instruct de tout ce qui'il faut faire pour être habile accoucheur.* Paris: Chez Charles Maurice d'Houry, en la maison de Laurent d'Houry, Imprimeur-Libraire, 1718. Contemporary sheep (a little worming at bottom of spine), spine gilt, red leather spine label. French bookseller's ticket mounted on corner of front pastedown. Paper flaw in blank outer margin of pp. 245/246; several gatherings browned. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait of Dionis; signed Daudet), xv, [1], 408 pp., 7 engraved plates (first three anatomical; instruments and apparatus depicted on final four).

First edition of the principal French work on obstetrics during the first half of the eighteenth century.

Dionis begins his preface by observing that another book on midwifery might seem unnecessary in view of the preceding treatises on the subject, especially that by Mauriceau, who everyone agrees was the foremost expert of his time. However, every one should consider himself obliged to enrich his profession with new discoveries,

which can be forthcoming only by building on the findings of one's predecessors. In his *Traité*, therefore, Dionis has attempted to present an up-to-date work on midwifery containing everything then known as well as his own possibly novel observations.

The *Traité* is divided into six "books." The first book covers "the generation of human beings" (pp. 1-104). The care of the pregnant woman is dealt with in the second book (pp. 105-66). Dionis discusses the signs of pregnancy, the situation of the fetus and detection of twins, and common disorders and their treatment. The management of birth is reviewed in the third book (pp. 167-274). Dionis deals with delivery of the infant (including different presentations), complications, and illness of the infant. He describes the instruments which the obstetrician should carry with him. The cesarean operation is described in the final chapter. The fourth book (pp. 275-312) is devoted to the care of the woman immediately after giving birth, while the fifth book (pp. 313-54) covers the care of the newborn infant. The final book (pp. 355-403) deals with selection of the obstetrician ("accoucheur") and nurse.

This book includes the first clinically precise description of interstitial pregnancy. Dionis' experience with this anomaly dates to 1683 when he published *Histoire anatomique d'une matrice extraordinaire*, a postmortum description of a supernumerary uterus in a woman who had died during pregnancy.

Dionis was one of Mauriceau's pupils, and his book followed the latter's teachings though incorporating some of his own experiences and observations. "Dionis taught that the choice of male or female midwife should be left to the patient. . . . Like Paré, Guillemeau and Mauriceau, Dionis has a horror of cesarean section and reserved it exclusively for operations on the mother after her death, in the hope of finding a live child. He was a strong advocate of breast feeding by mothers and gave sound advice on the after-care of the child" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 225).

### *First Palatine pharmacopeia*

**61. Dispensatorium medico-pharmaceuticum.** Jussu Clementissimo serenissimi ac potentissimi principis electoris Caroli Theodori succinctum in ordinem congestum, una cum taxa, ex justo et æquo statuta, in lucem emissum a Concilio Medico Electorali Palatino. Mannhemi [Mannheim]: ex typographejo Electorali Aulico, 1764. Contemporary marbled boards, leather corners, new calf spine and leather spine label. Book label mounted on front pastedown (Samuel A. D. Sheppard [see below]); faded ink stamp on half-title and p. 50 (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy / Library [library dispersed]). Dampstain in upper outer margins (light except on pp. 81-85). A very good copy. \$2500

Quarto. Collation: [22], 208, [2 (errata on recto)], 10 (i.e., 20), 48, [2 (blank)] pp.  
First edition of the first Palatine pharmacopeia.

The eighteenth-century saw the publication of officially sanctioned pharmacopeias in several of the kingdoms, principalities, and states comprising the original Holy

Roman Empire. The Palatinate was one of the first to prepare a pharmacopeia, its official status suggested by the words “Pharmacopoea Palatina” on the half-title.

This pharmacopeia lists a large number of herbal and chemical preparations, as well as creams, elixirs, salves, syrups, and tinctures. A description of the composition, or official formulary, of each preparation is followed by a comment, in italics, about the disorders for which it is the recommended remedy or cure. Twenty pages containing a comprehensive index precedes a forty-eight page list of officially authorized prices for the items described in the main text.

See Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, fourth edition, 427 and 553 (note 23).

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, 485). The College disposed of the library in 2011.

### *First pharmacopeia published in modern-day Austria*

**62. Dispensatorium pharmaceuticum Austriaco-Viennense**, in quo hodierna die usualiora medicamenta secundum artis regulas componenda visunter. Cum. sacræ cæsareæ regiæquè Catholicæ majestatis privilegio. Sumptibus Collegii Pharmaceutici Viennensis. Vienna: typis Joannis Jacobi Kürner, 1729. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Illegible (partly deleted) signature on half-title verso. Old repairs in folding plate and folding portrait; several repaired tears in blank margins; a little light dampstaining in blank lower margins of a few preliminary leaves. A very good copy.

\$3250

Quarto. Collation: half-title, folding engraved frontispiece, title, folding engraved portrait, [30], 270, [20 (final page blank)] pp. The engravers were Andreas and Joseph Schmuizer of Vienna.

First edition of the first pharmacopeia published in modern-day Austria.

The *Dispensatorium* begins with an eleven-page dictionary (or “diversa vocabula”) of terms followed by four pages of pharmaceutical signs. The remainder of the text consists of herbal and chemical preparations divided into eighteen “classes,” each one in alphabetical order. The composition—representing the official formulary—of each preparation is followed, in italics, by a statement identifying the disorders for which it may be used. The book concludes with a comprehensive index.

The second half of the sixteenth century saw the publication of pharmacopeias by city physicians. The first official German city pharmacopeia was published in Nuremberg in 1546, but the first to attain widespread use in the German-speaking lands was the pharmacopeia for Augsburg, usually cited as the *Pharmacopoeia Augustana*. The first version of this pharmacopeia was entitled *Enchiridion* (1564), followed by a second edition with the new title. Some ten or eleven editions followed,

the last in 1734. In Vienna and the Austrian provinces, the *Pharmacopoeia Augustana* served as the de facto official standard until the publication, in 1729, of the *Dispensatorium pharmaceuticum Austriaco-Viennense* (offered here).

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

See Kremer and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, fourth edition, 427, 553 (note 24).

*“Conscientious and humane ophthalmologist”*  
*“His influence on his contemporaries is remarkable”*

**63. DUDELL, Benedict.** A treatise on the diseases of the horny-coat of the eye, and the various kinds of cataracts. To which is prefix'd, a method, entirely new, of scarifying the eyes for several disorders. With remarks on the practice of some oculists both at home and abroad. London: printed for John Clark . . . , and sold by J. Roberts, 1729. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. *Inscribed on the title page:* Ex Dono Autoris. Small light brown stain in blank margins of pp. 95-112 and 189-94. A very good copy. \$3500

Collation: [2 (half-title)], viii, 232 pp.

First edition of one of the most important early English books on the anatomy and diseases of the eye.

Duddell's is cited in Garrison-Morton for his description, in this book, of the posterior membrane of the cornea bearing the eponymous designation "Descemet's membrane," the discovery of which erroneously credited to Descemet (see Garrison-Morton 1484.1). However, the importance of Duddell's book arises from the author's recommendations concerning the handling of cataract rather than because of the discussion relating to the anatomy of the eye. James states that the first chapter "contains a good account of the anatomy of the parts" (*Studies in the history of ophthalmology in England prior to the year 1800*, 94). The remainder of the book deals with the treatment of diseases and trauma affecting the eye, its special interest the result of Duddell's description of his operation for cataract.

Duddell account is based on his own experiences and observations, his discussion accompanied by references to other writers on the subject, particularly Charles de St. Yves and John Thomas Woolhouse (under whom Duddell studied in Paris). Duddell's "descriptions are incomplete and indefinite. Better is his treatment of ocular injuries" (Hirschberg, *History of ophthalmology*, 3:364). According to Duddell, "[t]he cataract is generally an opacification of the capsule or of the lens or of both. . . . He describes exactly the visual disturbances of an incipient cataract and also diplopia; he recommends testing the vision by viewing through a hole in cardboard so that the patient himself can observe every three months the progress of the lens opacification. . . . [Duddell] discusses the signs of an operable cataract . . . [and] describes his cataract operation (by couching) exactly and truthfully. His end

results are not always good. He also knows that couching of a large hard cataract may be followed by blindness" (*ibid.*, p. 365).

Hirschberg wrote that Duddell was "one of the few Englishmen of the 19th [*sic*: 18th] who justifiably called himself an ophthalmologist. . . . Duddell is a conscientious and humane ophthalmologist, absolutely honest in recording his operations, rather argumentative. . . . On the other hand, Duddel [*sic*: Dudell] has original thoughts. His influence on his contemporaries is remarkable. . . . However, none of the modern historians have appreciated Duddel sufficiently though he contributed considerably to the development of the linear extraction and the discision of membranous cataracts" (*ibid.*, pp. 363, 368).

In 1733, Duddell published *An appendix to the treatise of the horney-coat of the eye* followed, in 1736, by *A supplement of the treatise of the diseases of the horny coat and cataract of the eye*.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Harvard, National Library of Medicine, and New York Academy of Medicine. There are further copies—which I cannot locate on OCLC—at Johns Hopkins (Wilmer collection) and Miami (Norton collection).

Garrison-Morton 1482; Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 641; Semba and Smets, *Perfect vision: catalogue of the William Holland Wilmer rare book collection*, no. 116. See Hirschberg, 3:363-69; James, 94-97.

***"The work of a skillful and experienced obstetrician"***

**64. EHRHART, Jodocus (or Jodokus).** Sammlung von Beobachtungen zur Geburtshülfe. Frankfurt und Leipzig: In der Felsecherischen Buchhandlung, 1773. Original orange boards, later paper spine mounted on original spine, hand-written paper spine label. Uncut. Light stain in outer margins of pp. 5-10. A very good copy.

\$1500

Collation: xlviii, 286, [12 (last page blank)] pp.

First edition of an unusually comprehensive review of the obstetrical literature from the time of Mauriceau.

Ehrhart's book provides virtually encyclopedic coverage of everything that had been written on obstetrics during a period of a little over one hundred years. Ehrhart refers to both the major names and the obscure, in some instances forgotten, ones. Among the former are Chapman, Cranz, Deventer, Dionis, Hoorn, La Motte, Levret, Mauriceau, Plenck, Roederer, Smellie, and Stein. He appears to have used German translations of books published originally in Dutch, English, French, and the Scandinavian languages. A remarkable ten-page "Register" at the end contains an alphabetically organized list of the authors cited in the text together with the titles of their books, the pages in each book cited by Ehrhart, and the page or pages in Ehrhart's book in which the citation occurs.

"This book is the work of a skillful and experienced obstetrician. Haller refers to the remarkable observations contained in this collection. We will cite just one case of rupture of the uterus caused by the pressure exerted on the pubis by the fetus'

fractured right arm” (Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 2, part 1, p. 187 [my translation]). Baas credits Ehrhart with having rendered “good service in the discussion of the removal of the placenta, that is its expulsion by the natural forces” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 685 [citing Jodocus Ehrhart but giving the dates of his son Gottlieb]). Ehrhart’s father and son were also physicians. The book is dedicated to Albrecht von Haller.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Harvard, Huntington, and National Library of Medicine. The OCLC collation record for the U.S. copies does not include the final six unnumbered leaves at the back.

See Hirsch, *Biographischen Lexikon*, 2:385.

### *First depiction of a double uterus*

#### *A wonderfully preserved copy in the original wrappers*

**65. EISENMANN, Georg Heinrich.** *Tabulæ anatomicæ quatuor uteri duplicis observationem rariorem sistentes.* Argentorati [Strasbourg]: Ex officina libraria Amandi Königii, 1752. Original gray wrappers (spine repaired), stitched as issued, original hand-written title label mounted on upper wrapper. Uncut. Blank upper corners of first two leaves torn off; stain in blank upper corners of plate 2 and two leaves; light foxing. A very good copy contained in a cloth portfolio case, printed paper label mounted on upper board. \$2250

Folio. Collation: [14], 4 engraved plates. The plates were drawn by J. M. Weis, engraved by P. J. Louthembourg, and are dated 1752.

First edition in Latin, and probably the first edition, of the first atlas to depict a double uterus, here available in an exceptional copy as it came from the printer!

The *Tabulæ anatomicæ* has the double distinction of being the first atlas of the uterus, preceding both William Smellie’s *Sett of anatomical tables* (London, 1754) and Charles Nicholas Jenty’s *Demonstrations of a pregnant uterus* (London, 1757) and the first atlas to depict this particular congenital anomaly. Ricci credits John Purcell with the first description of a double uterus (in 1701) and cites Eisenmann’s atlas in a footnote (*Genealogy of gynaecology*, 433 and note 1). “A notable event in this century [i.e., the eighteenth] was the publication of G. H. Eisenmann’s *Tabulæ anatomical quatuor uteri* [sic: *Tabulæ anatomicæ quatuor uteri*] in Strasbourg. His atlas of the uterus was an important advance in the history of gynaecological anatomy” (O’Dowd and Philipp, *History of obstetrics and gynaecology*, 64 [with the erroneous date 1725]).

This book was presumably published first in Latin. The French edition, also published in Strasbourg, includes in the title the words “traduit du Latin.”

Garrison-Morton 6018. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:393.



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

66. **EUSTACHI, Bartolomeo.** Explicatio tabularum anatomicarum Bartholomaei Eustachii, anatomici summi. Accedit tabularum editio nova. Leidae Batavorum [Leiden]: Apud Joannem Arnoldum Langerak, et Joannem & Hermannum Verbeek, 1744. Contemporary vellum (lightly soiled, upper corners slightly worn), yapped edges, spine lettering effaced. Signatures on the title page of two early owners canceled in ink. Light foxing; a little light staining in a few blank margins; occasional pencil notations; repaired tears in blank lower margins of three plates. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$5000

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

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

"Albinus in his Leiden 1744 edition of the Eustachian plates [offered here] provided both the originals, with their grids, and matching outline plates with letters, all engraved by Jan Wandelaar" (Cazort, *Ingenious machine of nature: four centuries of art and anatomy*, 137). "The distinguishing feature of this edition, published in Leiden in 1744, lies in the fact that it contains magnificent copies of the plates . . . , each furnished with an outline drawing containing descriptions. This particular method of explaining a drawing was one of the most valuable contributions to medical illustration by Albinus and his excellent graphic artist J. Wandelaar" (Herrlinger, *History of medical illustration* [English translation], 134).

"Although devoid of Eustachi's planned text, the plates alone assure him a distinguished position in the history of anatomy. They are not the first copper-engraved anatomical illustrations . . . , but rather the third. . . . Nevertheless, they are strikingly modern in appearance, clearly produced without decorative accompaniment. . . . Had the Eustachian anatomical illustrations not been lost to the medical world for over a century, it seems likely that anatomical studies would have reached maturity in the seventeenth rather than the eighteenth century" (*DSB*, 4:487-88). In contrast to Vesalius, who "designed his illustrations to exhibit nature as he had observed it (however artistically the figures were posed), Eustachius drew anatomic types based on a study of many different cadavers. Although he, too, arranged his figures in lifelike poses, he was more interested in accurate proportions" (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 41). "Eustachio's anatomical illustrations are remarkable in many respects. At least some of them impress the contemporary observer as being amazingly modern. The reason for this is that they are the product of an exceptionally lucid intellect" (Herrlinger, 132).

Eustachi was devoted to Galenic anatomy and an opponent of Vesalius but, although critical of the newer anatomical inquires, he, “more than any other anatomist of his time, enriched his science by exact investigations, which he extended to almost all parts of the human body” (Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, edited by Frank, 200). Eustachi planned an anatomical atlas for which he prepared the plates and a text (now lost), the former, together with several plates which had first appeared in his *Opuscula anatomica* (Venice, 1564), were finally published by Giovanni Maria Lancisi in 1714 after their discovery and subsequent purchase by Pope Clement XI.

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

Garrison-Morton 391 (Venice, 1714); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 326. See Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 63-64; Herrlinger, 132-34; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:447-48; Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body: European traditions of anatomical illustration*, 188-203.

***Papers by a leading eighteenth-century Italian surgeon-anatomist on surgery and pathological anatomy***

**67. FLAJANI, Giuseppe.** Nuovo methodo di medicare alcune malattie spettanti alla chirurgia. Diviso in quattro dissertazioni. A cui precedono gli elogi storici di Carlo Guattani, e di Pietro Maria Giavina. Con la descrizione di due singolari osservazioni chirurgica l'una ed anatomica l'altra di Giuseppe Flajani. Rome: per Antonio Fulgoni, 1786. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Uncut. Bookseller's small red label mounted on half-title (C. E. Rappaport / Libri Rara / Roma). Lightly foxed. A very good copy. \$1250

Quarto. Collation: xii, 148 pp., 3 engraved plates.

First edition containing descriptions of the author's new methods for treating several disorders susceptible of treatment by surgery. The three plates illustrate features of pathological anatomy.

Four chapters are preceded by two memorial biographies of Carlo Guattani and Pietro Maria Giavia. The four chapters are devoted to (1) aneurysms affecting the extremities, especially popliteal; (2) fractures of the clavicle; (3) fractures of the kneecap; and (4) the effectiveness of camphor in treating ulcers. The book concludes with a short account of pathological anatomy accompanied by three anatomical plates. Renzi wrote that this book, while not in the form of a general treatise, must be regarded as an excellent work on account of the wisdom of Flajani's recommendations and the novelty of his methods (*Storia della medicina Italiana*, 5:836).

“An outstanding surgeon and anatomist was Giuseppe Flajani . . . , who was the first to publish a description of exophthalmic goitre (1802). . . . Founder of the

anatomical museum of the Hospital of the Holy Spirit in Sassia, he was also a skillful surgeon and lithotomist, who had a most extensive practice" (Castiglioni, *History of medicine*, 625). Castiglioni refers to the great Italian museums of anatomical specimens founded by Flajani and Antonio Scarpa (*Italian medicine*, Clio Medica series, 72).

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

See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 2, part 1, pp. 321-22; Garrison-Morton 3811 (early account of exophthalmic goiter); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:533; Leonardo, *History of surgery*, 203.

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

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

\$2500

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

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

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

Floyer took his medical degree at Oxford in 1680 and spent his career in Litchfield. Among his earlier books were several of considerable medical importance. They include *Treatise of the asthma* (1698), *Essay . . . [on] cold bathing* (1702), and *Physician's pulse watch* (2 vols., 1707-10).

Garrison-Morton 1595; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 671; Norman 809.

*First coherent description of the pathological changes associated with goiter and cretinism*

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

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

First edition of Fodéré's landmark study of goiter and cretinism. While Fodéré's is not the first book on the subject (Michele Vincenzo Giacinto Malacarne published the first work on endemic goiter in 1789 [see Garrison-Morton 3809]), it may be regarded as the founding work on the subject, since it contains the first coherent description of the pathological changes. Medvei calls Fodéré's account a "celebrated essay" (*History of endocrinology*, 250).

Fodéré's attention was directed at the prevalence of cretinism in deep valleys, an occurrence which he attributed to atmospheric peculiarities, specifically the concentrated air and high humidity in these places. He was particularly struck by the comparatively high number of cretins in the Alpine valleys where he conducted his research, and he adopted Horace Bénédict de Saussure's environmental explanation for cretinism. Fodéré's book is memorable, however, not for his conjectural etiology of cretinism but for his insightful association of the condition with goiter and for his careful description of the relevant pathology. He was the first to identify the distinctive skeletal changes characteristic of cretinism and to note thyroid atrophy in the affected individuals. Fodéré recognized the role of thyroid changes leading to cretinism but his explanation was erroneous: he attributed the advent of this condition to atmospheric humidity rather than to atrophy of the thyroid gland (a fact recognized many years later by the Reverdins). Merke gives a careful résumé of this book (see his *History and iconography of endemic goitre and cretinism*, 208-11 [but he misdates the first edition as 1791]).

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

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

*Founding work on the study of snake venoms*

**70. FONTANA, Felice.** Ricerche fisiche sopra il veleno della vipera. Lucca: Nella stamperia Jacopo Giusti, 1767. Contemporary half calf (spine ends repaired), marbled boards, leather spine label (lettering effaced). Contemporary signature on front flyleaf (Gloscin / 1782); later owner's penciled note. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: xiv, [2], 170 pp.

First edition of the founding work on the study of snake venoms and a classic in the history of toxicology.

Under the influence of Haller, Fontana carried out investigations on the irritability and sensitivity of the living organism. This work was supported by microscopic findings and led Fontana to some important discoveries. "After a series of impressive and ingenious experiments, Fontana retraced the action of the bite of the viper to an alteration in the irritability of the fibers, which he maintained was mediated by the blood: in other words, the viper's poison directly alters the blood, coagulating it, and this in turn alters all parts of the organism—especially the nerve fibers—that the blood would normally nourish" (*DSB*, 5:56).

"The Abbé Felice Fontana . . . , a distinguished naturalist and physiologist, founded the Florentine Museum of Natural History. . . . His studies on the venom of vipers (1767) are especially noteworthy as initiating a long line of investigations on this subject, which still continue" (Castiglioni, *History of medicine*, 580).

Garrison-Morton 2103. See *DSB*, 5:55-57; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:562.

*First French edition, with large additions, of the preceding item including a "remarkable study" of the retina*

**71. FONTANA, Felice.** Traité sur le vénéin de la vipere, sur les poisons Americains, sur le laurier-cerise et sur quelques autres poisons vegetaux. On y à joint des observations sur la structure primitive du corps animal. Différentes expériences sur la reproduction des nerfs et la description d'un nouveau canal de l'oeil. . . . Avec plusieurs planches. 2 vols. Florence, 1781. Avec approbation. Et se trouve à Para chez Nyon l'Ainé [et] a Lindres chez Emsley. Contemporary quarter calf, marbled boards (small abraded area in upper cover of volume 2). A very good copy. \$2750

Quarto. Collation: **vol. 1:** [2], xiv, [2 (blank)], xv-xxviii, [2 (blank)], 328 pp.; **vol. 2:** xi, [1], 373 pp., 10 engraved plates (plates 3-5, 7 folding), each with original tissue guard.

First edition of the revised and greatly enlarged first edition in French of the preceding item as well as additional writings.

Volume 1 of this edition contains the translation of an enlarged version of *Ricerche fisiche sopra il veleno della vipera* published in 1767. Volume 2, consisting

largely of previously unpublished writings, includes further studies of snake venom and toxicology including the poison of the laurel tree and its neurological effects. A description of Fontana's experiments on tobacco oil (pp. 161-62) is followed, on pp. 177-86, by an account of his research on the regeneration of nerves. Fontana's further studies on the structure of the brain, nerves, and tendons, partly based on microscopic investigations, begins on p. 187. Volume 2 concludes with Fontana's letter to Adolf Murray containing a description of the eponymously named "Fontana's canal," a discovery of significance in ophthalmology. The "importance of this work to ophthalmology is his letter on pp. 267-269 [of volume 2] . . . wherein Fontana describes his discovery of a new canal and includes his drawings on Plate VII" (Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 759). Wood describes this book as a "contribution to comparative anatomy by one of the foremost anatomists of the eighteenth century" (*Introduction to the literature of vertebrate anatomy*, 344).

This edition is memorable for containing the first systematic microscopic study of the retina. During the later years of the eighteenth century several different theories emerged concerning the minute structure of this membrane. "Into the existing chaos of observations and hypotheses Fontana was the first to throw light. Whereas the few remarks concerning the retina made by Leeuwenhoek and by those that followed him represent little more than a historical curiosity, Fontana's work is a well written first page of an important chapter of modern knowledge. . . . [Fontana] ascertained the presence of the optic nerve fibers . . . in various animals. . . . [I]t seems likely that Fontana in his remarkable study not only caught sight of the ganglionic and other nerve cells of the retina embedded in tiny meshes formed by the blood capillaries but probably was the first to see the supporting framework of neuroglia wherein the nerve cells are suspended" (Polyak, *The retina: the anatomy and the histology of the retina*, 153-54 [citing the second edition of the English translation (London, 1795)]).

See Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 70; Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, 60; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 123-24.

***Statutes and regulations of an important Lyon hospital  
with the rare supplement***

**72. (France, Lyon) Hôpital Général de la Charité. (1)** Statuts et réglemens de l'Hôpital Général de la Charité, et Aumône Générale de Lyon. Lyon: Chez Aimé de la Roche, Imprimeur ordinaire de Mgr. le Duc de Villeroy, 1765. **(2)** Lettres-patentes accordées par sa majesté a l'Hôpital-Général de la Charité et Aumône Générale de Lyon, au mois de Septembre 1729. Lyon: De l'Imprimerie d'Aimé de la Roche, seul Imprimeur-Libraire ordinaire de Monseigneur le Duc de Villeroy, 1761. **Two books bound in one.** Contemporary marbled boards, vellum corners, new calf spine and leather spine label. A very good copy. \$1250

Quarto. Collation: **(1)** xvi, 144, [4], 145-248, 241-262, [2 (blank)] pp. **(2)** 27 pp.

Pagination irregular in the first book but complete.

(1) Second edition, in part revised with new material, of a book first published in 1742. The Hôpital Général de la Charité, in operation from early in the seventeenth century to 1933, was planned as an institution for the medical care and support of the indigent and orphans.

Construction of the first building began in 1617, and the institution eventually expanded to fourteen buildings. This book describes in great detail the work of the hospital—or, more precisely, its mission, which was the care of the inmates health and souls—together with the responsibilities of the staff. The facility was equipped to deal with both medical and surgical problems, and contained a pharmacy. There are sections on diet and appropriate clothing and discussion of some of the kinds of patients or inmates including young girls (or women?) and apprentices.

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

(2) First edition of this presentation of the royal patents (or laws or ordinances) describing the hospital's privileges and jurisdiction. There is note on p. 27 citing subsequent confirmation of these rights by national and local authorities during 1731-34.

OCLC identifies three U.S. libraries which have this work bound up with the 1765 book: National Library of Medicine, Northwestern, and UCLA.

*Sole midwifery text by an obstetrician  
at the first German training school for midwives*

**73. FRIED, Georg Albrecht.** Anfangsgründe der Geburtshilfe zum Gebrauch seiner Vorlesungen. . . . Mit Kupfern. Strassburg [Strasbourg]: In Verlag bey Johann Gottfried Bauer, 1769. Modern marbled boards, red leather spine label. All edges gilt. Early manuscript notes on title (Tübingen [illegible] Apr 18) and title page (Prulina M. L. 18). Printed on unusually thick paper, possibly for presentation. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [14], 224 pp., 6 folding engraved plates.

First edition of the only eighteenth-century textbook of obstetrics published by a member of the famed training school for midwives (as well as prospective physicians) established under authority of the city of Strassburg in 1728. This school, founded by Johann Jakob Fried, Georg Albrecht's father, was the first such institution in Germany. The thick paper, as well as gilt edges, strongly suggest a special presentation copy (though recently rebound). I have handled another copy on ordinary paper without gilt edges.

In his "preliminary note," Fried justifies the addition of another manual for midwives. He refers to the large number of books on this subject, in several different languages, published since the beginning of the century. Those in German, however, have failed to provide the basic knowledge needed by a midwife; on the contrary, they have all been either too short or the text was inadequate or imprecise and not particularly useful. Fried's book, the written record of his lectures in midwifery at the

local school for midwives, consists of 592 numbered paragraphs divided into five “books” which present a complete overview of the subject beginning with the relevant anatomy and concluding with a short discussion of the care of the newborn.

The first two plates illustrate the birthing chair introduced by Deventer; the chair designed by Fried is depicted in the third plate. The fourth and fifth plates illustrate apparatus, while the last plate depicts obstetrical tapes invented by Fried. The plates are accompanied by detailed explanatory text on pp. 214-24.

The author of this book succeeded his father as head of the school, which was affiliated with the city’s lying hospital and served as the training center for some of Germany’s leading obstetricians, foremost among them Johann Georg Roederer, the first professor of midwifery in Germany.

See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 683; Fasbender, *Geschichte der Geburtshülfe*, 249; Haberling, *German medicine*, Clio medica series, 64; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:621.

*Fine sammelband of three French books on resuscitation*

74. (1) **GARDANE, Joseph Jacques de.** Avis au peuple, sur les asphyxies ou morts apparentes et subites, contenant les moyens de les prévenir & d’y remédier. Avec la description d’une nouvelles boîte fumigatoire portative. Publié par ordre du gouvernement. Paris: Ruault, 1774. (2) **Balthazar Georges SAGE.** Expériences propres à faire connoître que l’alkali volatil fluor est le remède le plus efficace dans les asphyxies; avec des remarques sur les effets avantageux qu’il produit dans la morsure de la vipère, dans la rage, la brûlure, l’apoplexie, &c. Paris: de l’Imprimerie royale, 1777. A few leaves foxed. (3) **De par les prévôt des marchands et échevins de la ville de Paris.** Avis concernant les personnes noyées qui paroissent mortes, & qui, ne l’étant pas, peuvent recevoir des secours pour être rappelées à la vie. Paris: Lottin, 1772. Light foxing. *Three works bound in one volume.* Contemporary calf (corners very slightly worn), new calf spine (gilt), red leather spine label. Very good copies. \$1850

Collation: (1) 114 pp., 2 folding engraved plates. This copy contains two versions of pp. 23/24, one of them presumably intended to be canceled. (2) vii, [3 (2-3 contain the “Table”)], 62 pp. (3) 8 pp.

(1) First edition of a scarce book on resuscitation of asphyxiated persons and the “apparently” dead.

“Gardane, with [Phillippe Nicolas] Pia, was active in the development of resuscitation in France. Two elegant plates are included [in the book offered here], one of apparatus for insufflation per rectum of tobacco smoke, and the other of a



patient being resuscitated with this technique” (Huston, *Resuscitation: an historical perspective*, no. 17).

Gardane received a medical degree at Montpellier prior to settling in Paris. He is credited by Baas with responsibility for the establishment of morgues in France (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 707).

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

See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 2:480-83.

(2) First Paris edition of Sage’s account of his method for reviving unconscious human beings and animals.

The possibility of reviving unconscious persons led to the founding, in Amsterdam in the 1760s, of a society devoted to resuscitating victims of apparent drowning. The earliest writings on resuscitation dealt with the effectiveness of manual methods, but a literature dealing with cases of asphyxiation from other causes turned attention to the application of chemical remedies. In the book offered here, Sage—the author of several chemical treatises—demonstrated the effectiveness of sal volatile (“alkali volatil fluor” [ammonium hydroxide]) prepared from sal ammoniac and slaked lime. Sage’s initial demonstration is recounted on pp. 6-11 where he “describes how, on 10 May 1777, Lavoisier showed the asphyxiating power of carbon dioxide to Count de Falckenstein by placing a live bird into a vessel containing this gas. . . . The bird was soon pronounced dead by Lavoisier, but Sage took it and quickly revived it by placing its beak near alkali volatil fluor. . . . This book contains numerous examples of the reviving power of ammonia and is of considerable chemical interest” (Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 2:414 [citing the third edition]). The first, 62-page, edition of this work was published in Nancy in 1777. OCLC records a single copy of this edition at the Bibliothèque nationale.

Sage was a chemist and mineralogist now remembered for his role in founding the École des Mines. He was the author of numerous books on chemical topics. Partington credits him with a number of discoveries (see *History of chemistry*, 3:97-97). His legacy is not yet settled. The entry in the *Dictionary of scientific biography* (12:64) includes the comment that among both his contemporaries and later historians of chemistry “[t]he verdict on Sage as a chemist is almost universally negative.” Ferguson, on the other hand, commends Sage “for much excellent work. He made chemistry, hitherto neglected, not only popular but of importance for industry; he improved the art of extracting metals from their ores, and he was the first person to introduce into France systematic assaying and analysis” (*Bibliotheca chemica: a bibliography of alchemy, chemistry and pharmaceuticals*, 2:313).

See Partington, *History of chemistry*, 3:97-98.

(3) First book-form edition (?) of a short work on resuscitation of drowning victims.

OCLC locates a copy at Yale in the U.S. OCLC also records an eight-page edition published at Tours as well as a version of the text in a single leaf folio format.

*French translation of a classic on prescribing drugs*  
*“Many men would do well to read his aphorisms now”*

75. GAUB (or GAUBIUS), Hieronymus (or Jerome) David. L’art de dresser les formules de medecine, traduit du Latin. . . . Prix 3 liv. Relié. Paris: Desaint & Saillant [et] Pierre-Alexandre Le Prieur, 1749. Contemporary calf (lower corners slightly worn), spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. Partly deleted contemporary inscription on front flyleaf. Barely discernible repairs in blank upper margins of pp. 9-16. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xvi [mispaged], 529, [5 (errata on final leaf)] pp.

First edition in French, in a nicely preserved contemporary binding, of the author’s *Libellus de methodo concinnandi formulas medicamentorum* (Leiden, 1739), a classic on the prescribing of drugs.

Long-standing questions concerning the prescribing of medicines, involving both the appropriateness of specific drugs and the time of administration, were dealt with by Gaub, whose book received several translations throughout the remainder of the century. Waring quotes an 1869 comment in a British medical journal about Gaub’s book: “Much has been said as to the rules for giving medicines, but we have seen in no modern book, advice superior to that given by the old-fashioned Gaubius in his work on ‘Prescribing.’ Many men would do well to read his aphorisms now” (*Bibliotheca therapeutica, or bibliography of therapeutics, chiefly in reference to articles of materia medica*, 1:77).

Following Boerhaave’s resignation of his professorships of botany and chemistry, Gaub was appointed lecturer on the latter subject (1731) and, in 1734, professor of medicine and chemistry at Leyden (Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, col. 651). He was, according to Baas, “inferior only to Boerhaave himself in his fame as a teacher” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 607). The decline of clinical teaching at Leiden following Boerhaave’s retirement has sometimes, but probably incorrectly, been attributed to the choice of his successor. Gaub, however, continued to emphasize the importance of chemistry in the medical curriculum. “Gaubius was unquestionably an unusually gifted investigator and scholar. . . . In his later years Boerhaave . . . had constantly emphasized the importance of chemistry, and it is hardly surprising, therefore, that his pupil Gaubius concentrated on this subject, above all in the conviction that this was the way to restore progress to the medical sciences. . . . Later developments have not proved him wrong in this conviction” (J. Dankmijer, “Is Boerhaave’s fame deserved?” in *Boerhaave and his time*, edited by G. A. Lindeboom, 29).

Garrison-Morton 1830 (first edition). See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:697; Lindeboom, cols. 650-52; Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 1:503 (Gaub’s inaugural lecture as professor of chemistry in which “the great importance of chemistry in every aspect of human life is stressed”); Partington, *History of chemistry*, 2:759.

*Rare book on fevers*

**76. GEHEMA, Janus Abrahamus (or Janusz Abraham).** Vernunft- und erfahrungsmässige Erörterung der wichtigen Frage: Obes rathsam seye, in denen so genandten hitzigen Fiebern spirituose und volatilische Medicamenten zu gebrauchen? Und ob dadurch die Hitze bey den Patienten könne vermehret werden? Ulm: In Verlag Georg Wilhelm Kühnen, 1703. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Small repair in blank outer margins of title and final leaf; small adhesion on *f.* 19r obscuring four or five letters; lightly browned. A very good copy. \$1650

Small quarto. Collation: 19 unnumbered leaves.

First edition of the author's account of "heated" fevers.

In this short review, Gehema attempted a "reasonable and empirical" discussion of the effectiveness or, alternatively, the inadvisability of wine, or "spirits," and volatile medicines, for treating high fevers.

Gehema's reputation rests on his three books devoted to the care of injured soldiers and for his book on the effectiveness of moxa. "Abraham Gehema . . . deserves credit for his better treatment of wounded soldiers and his better education of the 'Feldscheerer' (army surgeons). He was also a great eulogist of the Japanese moxa" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 517). Gehema appears to have been the second European to discuss the effectiveness of moxa after its initial description by Hermann Buschof in 1674 (see Gwei-Djen and Needham, *Celestial lancets: a history and rationale of acupuncture and moxa*, 292). Garrison calls Gehema's books on military medicine "highly prized and esteemed" (Garrison, *History of military medicine*, 134).

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

See Garrison, 133-34; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:706.

*"An excellent treatise on dental maladies  
and on the mode of preserving teeth"*

**77. GERAUDLY, Claude Jacques de.** L'art de conserver les dents. Ouvrage utile & nécessaire, non seulement aux jeunes gens qui se destinent à la profession de chirurgien-dentiste, mais encore à toutes les personnes qui veulent avoir les dents belles & nettes. Paris: Chez P. G. Le Mercier, 1737. Contemporary calf (spine ends and corners repaired), spine gilt, red leather spine label. Old inscription on title deleted in ink. Small hole in blank margin of pp. 43/44; foxing. A good copy. \$1850

Collation: xi, [1], 161, [6] pp.

First edition of one of the earliest French dental books.

Geraudly's book is an "attractive and important early pocket guide to dental health which was aimed firmly at a lay audience. . . . Divided into three sections,

Geraudly provides a general introduction to the physiology of the teeth, dental diseases during infancy and adulthood, before finally addressing methods of prevention.” (Hagelin and Coltham, *Odontologia: rare & important books in the history of dentistry*, 56 [the title page is reproduced on p. 57]). Guerini calls this book “an excellent treatise on dental maladies and on the mode of preserving teeth. [Geraudly’s] book . . . contributed to the diffusion of knowledge relative to dental prophylaxis and therapeutics. . . . He clearly expresses the opinion that the shedding of milk teeth is brought about by the pressure exercised upon them by the germs of the permanent teeth in course of development. The loss of the teeth in young subjects, or in those who have not yet reached forty years of age, is explained by the author in an altogether special manner” (*History of dentistry*, 302-3).

Geraudly was the first French dentist to publish a book in his specialty following Fauchard’s work of 1728, and although he did not contribute any significant new knowledge to the subject, he does go “beyond Fauchard when he stipulates that for tooth transplants from man to man both teeth including the one to be removed must still be vital” (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 207).

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

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

Collation: xvi, 432 pp.

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

Girtanner’s book is divided into sixteen chapters which cover both the treatment of the diseases of childhood and children’s physical development. There is discussion of the different nutritional requirements of adults and children, nursing (by both the mother and wet nurse), and the care of the newborn. Girtanner identified twenty-two diseases of newborn infants and a total of twenty-six to which children to the age of four were susceptible. The final chapter covers diseases affecting children to the age of seven including a long account of smallpox and the effectiveness of inoculation. Baas includes Girtanner’s book in his list of major works on pediatrics from the second half of the century, along with the monographs by Rosén von Rosenstein, George Armstrong, and Michael Underwood (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 655-56).

Contemporary appreciation of Girtanner’s book is suggested by the translations which followed. A Dutch translation was published in Leyden in 1797 (*Verhandeling over de ziekten der kinderen, en derzelver natuurkundige opvoeding*) and an Italian translation published in Venice in 1803 (*Trattato delle malattie dei bambini e della loro educazione fisica*). These translations, and a second edition in German (Berlin,

1796), appear to contradict Garrison's assertion that Girtanner's book, "in the opinion of contemporary pediatricians, is showy and specious" (Garrison-Abt, *History of pediatrics*, 79). It is also hard to understand why both Ruhräh and Still fail to mention Girtanner's book in their histories of pediatrics.

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

*Founding work on staining, a discovery of great importance  
in the development of both bacteriology and biology*

**79. GLEICHEN-RUSSWORM, Wilhelm Friedrich.** Abhandlung über die Saamen- und Infusionsthierchen, und über die Erzeugung; nebst mikroskopischen Beobachtungen des Saamens der Thiere, und verschiedener Infusionen. Mit illuminirten Kupfertafeln. Nürnberg: Bey Adam Wolfgang Winterschmidt, 1778. Contemporary boards, red leather spine label. A very good wide margined copy contained in a cloth clamshell box. \$3850

Quarto. Collation: xii, 63, [5], 65-171, [1 (errata)] pp., folding hand-colored engraved plate at p. 22, 33 folding engraved plates at back (including 23b), 3 with a little hand-coloring (23b, 28-29). Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of the first book to describe a method of staining, or coloring, minute organisms in order to enhance their visibility for microscopic examination.

Gleichen's interest in microscopy led him to experiment with dyes—he employed infusions of carmine and indigo—to stain protozoa (efforts to stain bacteria did not begin until the nineteenth century). He "used carmine particles to feed paramecium, and was thus the first exponent of phagocytic colouring. Ehrenberg repeated the procedure, and it was described in Prichard's book [*Microscopic cabinet of select animated objects*, 1832] six years before Ehrenberg himself published an account in his monumental work [*Die Infusionsthierchen als vollkommene Organismen*, 1838], giving full and detailed credit to von Gleichen" (Bracegirdle, *History of micro-technique*, 75).

"In 1778 Gleichen-Russworm made his most important contribution to science. In *Abhandlung über die Saamen- und Infusionsthierchen* [offered here] he described the technique of phagocytic staining, which he had developed from earlier reports of the use of dyes as coloring agents for plant and animal tissues. In order to study the nutrition of a colony of ciliates, he added water colored with carmine and observed the subsequent staining of the food vacuoles, of which he provided an illustration. This technique did not become generally known until described by a number of nineteenth-century biologists, notably Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg, Theodor Hartig, and Joseph von Gerlach" (*DSB*, 5:424-25).

Garrison-Morton 2465. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:772 Sachs, *History of botany*, 249.

*Pioneering work on resuscitation and respiration*

80. **GOODWYN, Edmund.** The connexion of life with respiration; or, an experimental inquiry into the effects of submersion, strangulation, and several kinds of noxious airs, on living animals: with an account of the nature of the disease they produce; its distinction from death itself; and the most effectual means of cure. London: Printed by T. Spilsbury, Snow-hill, for J. Johnson, 1788. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Ink stamp on title, one further page, and plate versos (Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland / Library [library dispersed]). Short repaired tear in one plate. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [8], [v]-xvi, 126 pp., 2 engraved plates at p. vi. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of a “pioneering, very important work, emphasizing the importance of ventilation in resuscitation” (Huston, *Resuscitation: an historical perspective*, no. 50). Goodwyn “is remembered for his research on asphyxia” (Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:801 [my translation]).

Goodwyn’s book is an expansion of his 1786 Edinburgh dissertation. The importance of his book was soon recognized with the award of a gold medal by the Royal Humane Society which was founded in 1774 by Thomas Cogan and William Hawes. These men adopted as their model the recently organized Amsterdam Society whose purpose was to investigate the feasibility of resuscitating seemingly drowned persons. Goodwyn was the first to show, in this book, “that dephlogisticated air passed through the wall of the vein into the blood,” but he failed to notice that this air also passed out (Partington, *History of chemistry*, 3:286).

The English society soon expanded the field of inquiry into the practicality of resuscitation for a variety of disorders. “The foundation of the Humane Society in 1774 . . . was the occasion of a lively discussion in England of the subjects of asphyxia, drowning, apparent death etc., and of the immediate cause of death in such accidents. John Hunter proved that death in asphyxia was not due to apoplexy but simply to the want of air. . . . Prize essays on these subjects were presented to the Humane Society by Charles Kite (1788), Edmund Goodwyn (1789 [his book offered here]) and Anthony Fothergill (1795)” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 707, note 1).

Garrison-Morton 2028.53.

*Two French physicians on women’s health and hygiene*

81. [GOULIN, Jean, and JOURDAIN, Anselme Louis Bernard Bréchillet.] Le médecin des dames, ou l’art de la conserver en santé. Paris: Chez Vincent, 1771. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Two faded ink stamps on title (Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland

/Library [library dispersed]). Foxing and occasional browning. A good copy. \$1000

Collation: xxiii, [1], 480 pp. Pages 467-80 contain "Extrait des livres qui se trouvent chez Vincent."

First edition of a comprehensive work on women's health and hygiene intended for domestic use.

The book consists of three parts. The first part considers necessary steps toward maintaining good health ("précautions nécessaires pour conserver la santé"). The seventeen chapters into which this part is divided cover anatomy, the environment, the effects of the changing season on health, food (including hunger and thirst), secretions, passions, and the senses (smell, taste, etc.). There are also chapters on marriage, generation, and pregnancy, all from the point of view of maintaining good health. The second part describes the diseases common to the different periods of life beginning with infancy followed by adolescence, puberty, and adulthood. The concluding part deals with "maladies particulières." Pages 409-65 contain an "introduction à l'extrait de la toilette de vénus" addressed to young women and dealing with such topics as skin care, care of the teeth, attention to appearance, especially of the face, and perfume and pomades.

The "advertissement" acknowledges the particular importance of disease when considering women's health and hygiene, neither of which are possible without addressing the ailments peculiar to women. The author also expresses his appreciation of earlier books on this subject, these having been of great assistance in the preparation of his own book. Finally, he assumes that the medical terminology he has employed is familiar to women and that they will therefore derive a benefit from his observations and recommendations.

Although OCLC attributes this to both Goulin and Jourdain, the "advertissement" is written in the first person, and Hirsch, in his *Biographisches Lexikon*, credits this book solely to Jourdain. Jourdain is remembered for his *Traité des maladies et des opérations réellement chirurgicales de la broche* (2 vols., Paris, 1778 [Garrison-Morton 3676.1]), the first monograph devoted to oral surgery and the foundation of this specialty.

See Hirsch: for Goulin, 2:810; for Jourdain, 3:454.

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

**82. GROENEVELD (or GROENEVELDT), Joannes.** A complete treatise of the stone and gravel. Comprising its origin, symptoms, best ways of easing, true method of curing, and divers remarkable histories of curing many cruelly afflicted patients. With an ample discourse on lithontriptich; or stone-breaking medicines. By John Greenfield. The whole illustrated with proper figures of the operation and descriptions on copperplates, of some uncommon stones, taken from persons he has cut and others. Absolutely necessary to be read by persons

labouring under that dangerous and dreadful disease, or the suspicion thereof. London: printed for Ralph Smith . . . and B. Lintott, 1710. Modern half calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Ownership note on original preserved blank leaf at front ([indecipherable] Blount / April 21st 1795). Plate at p. 52 shaved along outer edge. A very good copy. \$2850

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

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

*A compleat treatise*, published in, or about, the year of Groeneveld's death, consists of a full account of the author's experience with "the operation of lithotomy" for removing stones in the bladder and the kidneys and with "treating the other diseases, incident to those parts" (preface, p. ix). Groeneveld was one of the early pioneers in employing the suprapubic approach when operating for bladder stones. This book contains descriptions of many of his cases, including some involving children. "The third surgeon to operate with success [using the supra-pubic extraperitoneal approach] was Groenvelt [Groeneveld] who, in 1710 [in the book offered here] wrote 'I once had a case in Long Lane Moorfields, upon whom I was obliged to perform this high operation and very successfully extracted the stone making the incision near the groin, the patient soon recovering'" (Ellis, *History of bladder stone*, 27).

This book contains Groeneveld's answer to criticism of his methods and to actions taken by the Royal College of Physicians, at least one of which resulting in his imprisonment for malpractice for misusing a drug which he had found useful in the removal of stones.

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

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



name to John Greenfield, and was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.

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

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

***Rare eighteenth-century book containing descriptions of successful cesarean operations***

**83. GUENIN, Samson Gabriel.** Histoire de deux opérations césariennes faites avec succès, la première le dix-sept Juin 1746; la seconde le vingt-neuf Avril 1749. Paris: chez P. G. Le Mercier . . . [et] M. Lambert, 1750. Contemporary calf, new calf spine and red leather spine label. Engraved bookplate (Bibliothèque du Docteur Ant. Danyau [see below]). A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: [2 (half-title)], 141, [3], xxxi, [5] pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of the first book to describe successful cesarean operations by an incision through the linea alba.

Guenin acknowledges, in his “Avant-propos,” the importance of the cesarean operation notwithstanding that few surgeons accept the possibility of a satisfactory outcome. The description of his first successful cesarean (pp. [19]-141) is preceded by a short summary of the views of seventeenth- and earlier eighteenth-century writers. The second procedure is described on pp. [i]-xxxii. A note (or “avertissement”) preceding the second operation states that the account of the first procedure had been printed prior to the second cesarean performed in 1749, which led Guenin to provide further text and resulting in delayed publication (the “approbation” is dated “26 Mars 1749”).

The early writers on cesarean section were undecided about the precise approach, and failed to agree on a specific site for an abdominal incision. It is unclear who first suggested the linea alba, which involved a midline incision and the prospect of reduced bleeding, though there remained the possibility of injury to the bladder. A number of names have been put forward, among them Johann Zacharias Platner, but the first man to perform the operation by an incision in the linea alba was S. G. Guenin who described two successful procedures in the book offered here. Young translates one relevant passage and the reactions of later obstetricians (*History of cesarean section*, 111).

Guenin is described on the title page as “Chirurgien à Crépy en Valois.” He is missing from Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon*.

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

See Pundel, *Histoire de l'opération césarienne*, 178.

This copy probably belonged to the Paris obstetrician Antoine Constant Danyau

(1803-71). Ricci attributes the introduction of retention clamps to Danyau and Auguste Théodore Vidal de Cassis (*One hundred years of gynaecology*, 301). See Fasbender, *Geschichte der Geburtshülfe*, 320; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:179.

*Rare complete set of Hahnemann's dictionary of pharmaceutical terminology*

**84. HAHNEMANN, Christian Friedrich Samuel.** Apothekerlexikon. 2 vols. (each vol. in two parts). Leipzig: bei Siegfried Lebrecht Crusius, 1793-99. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, red leather spine labels. A very good copy. \$4500

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

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

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

Some time in the late 1780s or early 1790s, Hahnemann incurred the enmity of both apothecaries and physicians for dispensing medicinal preparations he had himself manufactured. He was unable to establish a viable practice and had to move frequently and accept positions which no other physician was willing to accept. Thus—as related by Baas—Hahnemann “became in 1792 superintendent of the insane asylum at Georgenthal in Thuringia, and in 1794 physician in Pymont and Brunswick. . . . In 1795 he practiced in Königslutter, where he proved belladonna” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 875). It was during this time of frequent relocation that Hahnemann managed to write this book, a work of considerable erudition and a fundamental document in the establishment of his views about the central role of certain drugs in treating disease.

Hahnemann's *Organon der rationellen Heilkunde* (Dresden, 1810) was the culmination of studies he had begun in the 1780s on the actions of drugs which reviewed the imprudent, often dangerous, practices current in his day of prescribing untested pharmaceutical preparations. Hahnemann proposed to subject every “drug” to a test and thereby “prove” its efficacy when administered to treat a specific disease. He advocated “the proving of drugs by administering them to healthy persons to ascertain

their effects and to evaluate their essential action" (*DSB*, 6:18). Hahnemann emphasized the importance of close attention to a drug's effects—thus the need for careful patient records—while also stressing the value of very small doses in opposition to what he considered irresponsible overdoses.

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

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

*Founding work on plant physiology  
a copy with an interesting provenance*

**85. HALES, Stephen.** Vegetable staticks: or, an account of some statical experiments on the sap in vegetables: being an essay towards a natural history of vegetation. Also, a specimen of an attempt to analyze the air, by a great variety of chymio-statical experiments; which were read at several meetings of the Royal Society. London: W. and J. Innys, . . . and T. Woodward, 1727. Contemporary paneled calf, new calf spine, red leather spine label. Engraved bookplate (Evelyn J[ohn] Shirley / Eatington Park, Warwickshire); signed "Shirley / 1806" on title [see below for Shirley]. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: [16], 376 pp., 19 engraved plates signed "S[imon] Gribelin sculps" or "S.G."

First edition of the founding work on plant physiology.

Hales provided the first account of the role of carbon dioxide in plant nutrition. "He was the first to realize that carbon dioxide was supplied to plants by the air and formed a vital part of the plant's food supply. [Hales'] experiments led to those by Ingenhousz and de Saussure, while his ideas of combustion facilitated the discoveries of Black, Lavoisier . . . and Priestley" (*Printing and the mind of man*, no. 189 [citing the 1731 edition]). "In his investigations of plant physiology, described in [the book offered here] . . . , Hales studied the movement of water in plants, determining three factors of water movement . . . and establishing that plants loose water constantly via transpiration through leaves. He made quantitative measurements of each of these phenomena, showing that the rate of transpiration varied with temperature, and noting that leaf suction is the main force by which water is raised through a plant. He also established that plants do not have a true circulation, and developed techniques to measure the varying rates of growth in different plant structures" (Norman 970).

"Hales may be said to have made his plants themselves speak; by means of cleverly contrived and skilfully managed experiments he compelled them to disclose the forces that were in work in them by effects made apparent to the eye, and thus to show that forces of a very peculiar kind are in constant activity in the quiet and passive organs of vegetation. . . . [With] the small stock of ideas in physics and chemistry at his disposal . . . he succeeded with their help in rising to a point of view,

from which he was able to form some idea of the phenomena of vegetation in their most important relations to the rest of nature, and in their inner course and connection" (Sachs, *History of botany*, 477, 481).

Hales' chapter on the "analysis of air" (pp. 155-317) influenced several scientists including Priestley and Lavoisier. "Without in any way detracting from the personal characteristics of Priestley's work as a scientist . . . it is necessary to emphasize the great difference in his mode of working before and after reading Hales. In the paper of 1772 and thereafter, the experiments performed, the instruments used, and the way of using them—but particularly the thinking that informed the experiments and guided their interpretation—are all developed from the chapter on airs in the *Vegetable statistics*" (*DSB*, 11:144 [on Priestley]). Turning to Hales' influence on Lavoisier, the latter "doubtless first learned of Hales' experiments on 'fixed air' [described by Hales in this book] from the lectures of Rouelle. . . . In the years that followed, Lavoisier was to puzzle over this problem of the elements, with his attention focused increasingly upon the fixation of air and the possibility that the aeriform state resulted from the combination of some base with the matter of fire" (*DSB*, 8:72 [on Lavoisier]).

Wolf devotes nine pages to this book and reproduces seven of the plates (*History of science, technology, and philosophy in the eighteenth century*, 440-49).

Dibner, *Heralds of sciences*, no. 26; Horblit, *One hundred books famous in science*, no. 45a. See *DSB*, 6:35-48; Garrison-Morton 765 and 1596.

Evelyn J. Shirley, a former owner of this copy, does not have an entry in the *Oxford dictionary of national biography*, but there is an entry for his eldest son, Evelyn Philip Shirley, the inheritor of the family's estate now spelled "Ettington Park." The latter continued his father's book collecting while remodeling the house (which still stands). Purcell refers to "the spectacular Gothic Library built by the gentleman-scholar E. P. Shirley" (*Country House Library*, 10). Of the large library, "a third of the collection . . . had been assembled by Shirley [i.e., the son] . . . , a third by his father and a third by his ancestors" (*ibid.*, 183). The library was subsequently sold (see *ibid.*, 10).

### *Important in the development of cardiology*

**86. HALLER, Albrecht von.** Deux memoires sur le mouvement du sang et sur les effets de la saignée, fondés sur des experiences faites sur des animaux. Lausanne: Chez Marc-Mic. Bousquet & Comp. Et se vende à Paris, Chez David, 1756. Contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments (small repairs), red leather spine label. A very good copy.

\$1000

Collation: engraved frontispiece (engraved by Joubert), [2], viii, 343 pp. Title in red and black.

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

This book "is divided into two parts, the first containing 174 pages of deductions which are based on the protocols of the observations collected in part 2 (pp. 175-343)" (Fulton and Wilson, *Selected readings in the history of physiology*, 81 [and

plate 15 for a reproduction of the title page). Haller here “supported Harvey in regarding the heart as the sole source of the circulation, but he noted the effect of respiration on the jugular veins” (Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 242). The frontispiece depicts doctors about to perform a transfusion.

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

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

*Heirs of Hippocrates* 885.

### *Lengthy account of the circulation of the blood*

**87. HAMBERGER, Georg Erhard.** *Physiologia medica seu de actionibus corporis humani sani doctrina principii physieis a se editis itemque mathematicis atque superstructa. Cum figuris aeneis et indice.* Jena: Sumptibus Theod. Wilh. Ernest Güth, 1751. Contemporary sheep (spine top repaired), leather spine label. Bookplate (Bibliothèque du Docteur L.-J. Fournier). Contemporary manuscript note on front flyleaf. A very good copy. \$1000

Quarto. Collation: engraved frontispiece (engraved by Syfang), 24 (i.e., 22 [7-8 omitted in numbering]), 804, [68] pp., 8 folding engraved plates. Title in red and black.

First edition of Hamberger’s principal work. It is of some importance in the history of the circulation for the section entitled “De circulatione sanguinis” (pp. 71-166) which attempted to account for this phenomenon according to the laws of physics. Hamberger explained the motion of the blood by reference to the laws of hydraulics and provided mathematical equations to demonstrate the movement of the blood in the arteries.

Hamberger was professor of medicine and mathematics at Jena and an adherent of the iatromathematical school which sought to explain physiological phenomena in mathematical terms. This led to some fruitful results, among them Hamberger’s discovery of the role of the intercostal muscles in respiration, a finding which involved him in a controversy with Haller. Hamberger’s account was subsequently confirmed by Henry Newell Martin and Edward M. Hartwell in 1879. Hamberger “was regarded as a fine mathematician and is now considered one of the leading iatrophysicists. . . . He is remembered especially by the dispute between him and Haller concerning the mechanism of breathing, which has retained a certain historical interest” (Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:39 [my translation]). Baas cites Hamberger as the foremost German iatro-mathematician and calls him a “famous professor” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 503, 745). Hamberger’s

mathematical account of the fluids of the human body were considered by Mascagni when preparing his account of the lymphatics.

For a three-page bibliography of Hamberger's writings see Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 1, pp. 31-36.

See Garrison, *History of medicine*, 565; Garrison-Morton 918 (on the intercostal muscles) and 3424 ("first description of duodenal ulcer").

### *Early English book on resuscitation*

**88. HAWES, William, and FOTHERGILL, Anthony.** An address to the King and Parliament of Great-Britain, on preserving the lives of the inhabitants. The third edition. To which are now added, observations on the general bills of mortality. By W[illiam] Hawes, M.D.. . . Also, farther hints for restoring animation, by an improved plan, and for preserving health against the pernicious influence of noxious vapours, or contaminated air; in a second letter to the author; by A[nthony] Fothergill, M.D.. London: Printed for J. Dodsley. . . ; T. Cadell . . . ; J. Bew . . . ; and Dennis and Son, 1783. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Indecipherable signature on title; faded ink stamp on title and further pages, mostly in blank lower margins (Birmingham General Hospital / Library [library dispersed]); Greek letters corrected by hand on p. 31. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [2], 88, 41, [3], 43-130 pp. Fothergill's two papers have separate title pages. OCLC notes a leaf with the publisher's catalog at the end not present in this copy and apparently frequently missing.

Third edition and significantly longer than the second edition published the previous year under a slightly different title and with only the first of Fothergill's two letters to Hawes. This edition includes, following the "Address," Hawes' "Observations on the general bills of mortality" in which are proposed improvements in the recording of deaths, particularly precision in tabulating the cause of death and the age of the deceased. Page 88 (first pagination) prints a short letter from John Coakley Lettson expressing indebtedness "to Dr. Hawes, for his very useful enquiries on animation." Huston wrote of the second edition: "To have comments by Hawes, Lettson, and Fothergill in one pamphlet makes it a collection of the founding fathers of the Royal Humane Society" (*Resuscitation: an historical perspective*, no. 30).

Hawes was the main force behind the establishment of the Royal Humane Society. The organization of the Society followed repeated demonstrations of successful resuscitation by methods advocated by Hawes. In his address to the king and Parliament contained in the book offered here, Hawes' recommends "receiving houses" for those presumed dead, particularly victims of sudden death, each one equipped with apparatus and appropriately staffed, the object being an examination

certifying death or leading to efforts to “rouze the latent spark of life” when such proves possible (p. 8 [first pagination]).

Fothergill’s two letters (pp. 1-130 [second pagination]) are titled, respectively, “Hints for restoring animation, by an improved plan. Also for rendering dephlogisticated air conducive to the health and preservation of mankind” and “Farther hints for restoring animation, and for preserving mankind against the pernicious influence of noxious vapours, or, contaminated air.” Fothergill was a leading contributor to the literature on resuscitation. Huston cites Fothergill’s *New inquiry into the suspension of vital action, in cases of drowning and suffocation* published at Bath in 1795 (*Resuscitation*, no. 61).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at American Philosophical Society, Cornell, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and National Library of Medicine.

For Hawes, see *Oxford dictionary of national biography*, 25:881-82. For Fothergill, see Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, 2:322-23.

***Important early attempt to resolve terminological confusion in the field of legal medicine***

**88a. HEBENSTREIT, Johann Ernst.** Anthropologia forensis sistens medici circa rempublicam causaque dicondas officium cum rerum anatomicarum ac physicarum quae illud attinent expositionibus. Lipsiae [Leipzig]: Sumtibus Haerodum Lankislanorum, 1751. Contemporary unlettered vellum over boards. Two partly indecipherable ownership notes on front flyleaf (one dated 1835 [and partly repeated on the title], the other recent). Errata corrected in ink on p. 6. Small stain on pp. 285/286 affecting two letters. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [32], 626, [30] pp.

First edition of one of the more important of the eighteenth-century German treatises on legal medicine.

During the later years of the seventeenth century, and continuing into the nineteenth, Germany contributed a disproportionately large number of monographs on forensic medicine to the literature, far more than any other country. These books both clarified many hitherto obscure problems in this field and led to unavoidable confusion. One main obstacle to progress was the lack of an established medico-legal vocabulary and consequent difficulty in reaching consensus about the nature of the various phenomena which fell within the purview of this specialty. Hebenstreit intended his book “to eliminate existing terminological confusion in law-medicine relations by using the term ‘anthropologia forensis.’ . . . His book was favorably accepted (valued especially by lawyers), reached several editions, and was translated into German and Swedish” (Nemec, *Highlights in medicolegal relations*, no. 282).

Hebenstreit drew on the work of mostly eighteenth-century writers on medical jurisprudence and forensic medicine. The final four pages of the preliminary material contain a bibliography of some thirty books by “modern” contributors to legal medicine. However, there are also references to, and quotations from (some in Greek), the “ancient” writers: Hebenstreit is called by Baas one of the leading

eighteenth-century German students of antiquity (he “wrote on the therapeutics of the ancients” [*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 659]). The book is divided into three sections dealing with (1) the physician’s public obligations and responsibilities; (2) the physician as interpreter of the law; and (3) the physician’s role in resolving certain issues related to ecclesiastical law.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:101.

***Great German surgeon’s cases in English translation with the first notice of the significance of a diseased appendix***

**89. HEISTER, Lorenz.** Medical, chirurgical and anatomical cases and observations. With copper-plates, illustrating the descriptions in the respective cases. Translated from the German original by George Wirgman. London: Printed by J. Reeves, for C. Hitch and L. Hawes, 1755. Modern half calf, marbled boards, raised bands, spine gilt in compartments, leather spine label. Ink stamp on title (James Mann [see below]). Outer edge of title browned; tears repaired in one leaf and one plate; foxing and occasional spots and stains. A very good copy. \$2500

Quarto. Collation: xxxii, 708 pp., 8 folding engraved plates.

First edition in English of *Medicinische, chirurgische und anatomische Wahrnehmungen* (Rostock, 1753) containing descriptions of a large number of medical and surgical cases, most of them Heister’s, the remainder handled jointly with other surgeons.

The 625 “observations” contain descriptions of Heister’s cases during the early years of his career as an army surgeon and while associated with hospitals in Holland and the Austrian Netherlands. While he emphasizes obscure (or what he characterizes as “extraordinary” and “remarkable”) cases which had come to his attention, he also describes some “common cases” for the benefit of the young practitioner.

“I have observed before, that, in this collection, I have inserted among many extraordinary cases, a number of very common cases too, which I have done in order to shew the young practitioner my method of treating them, as they are what most frequently occur in practice; and as to the more extraordinary, and their method of cure, physicians and surgeons, of more advanced practice, may, I hope, meet with instruction, by consulting what I have delivered concerning these, when similar cases occur to them” (preface, p. viii).

This book is noteworthy for the passage dealing with the diseased appendix. “To Lorenz Heister must be given credit for being the first to recognize that the vermiform appendix might be the site of acute primary inflammation. The account will be found in his *Medical, surgical [sic] and anatomical observations* [pp. 136-37 of this English translation]” (Cope, *History of the acute abdomen*, 18).

In his preface Heister provides a brief account of his career and of the circumstances leading to publication of this book. Heister was the leading German surgeon during the first half of the eighteenth century. “His books on surgery and anatomy in



his time rendered him almost an autocrat in these branches. Surgery he discussed from the ordinary dressing of wounds, upon which he laid especial weight, and ligation (acupressure), to the highest surgical subjects. He also distinguished himself as a dentist and especially as an oculist" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 668).

See Garrison-Morton 5576 for Heister's famous textbook of surgery, "the most popular surgical text of the 18th century."

The "James Mann" whose red ink stamp appears on the title page may be the American military surgeon who served in both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 and wrote a book on his experiences of the latter conflict published in 1816. See Garrison-Morton 2161.1 and Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 805-6.

*Fine Sammelband of three  
eighteenth-century German pharmaceutical works*

90. **HELLWIG (or HELWIG), Christoph von.** (1) Thesaurus pharmaceuticus, oder Apothecker-Schatz, worinnen nach dem lateinisch-teutschen und teutsch-lateinischen Alphabet diejenigen Stücke, welche in denen Officinis Pharmaceuticis, oder Apothecken vorkommen, und im Gebrauch sind, zu finden; nicht weniger auch, was man vor Praeparata hat, nebst denen beygefügtten Kräfften, Tugenden und Dosibus; Worzu noch der Tax eines jeden Stückes nach dem Leipziger Fuss eingerichtet beygefügt worden. Jedwedem nützlich, sonderl. aber denenjenigen nöthig, welche der edlen Medicin, Apothecker- und Wundarzt-Kunst zugethan. Leipzig: verlegt Friedrich Groschuff, 1711. (2) Curieuses Reise- und Hauss Apothecken. Frankfurt und Leipzig: Zu finden bey Hieronymus Philipp Ritschele, 1711. (3) Die von einigen schon längst verlangte richtige, bey unterschiedenen ober vielleicht unangenehme und gehässige Medicinal-Ordnung. Kranckenthal: Bey Jean de la Malade, 1711. *Three works bound in one.* Contemporary vellum (lightly soiled), yapped edges, spine hand lettered. Bookplate mounted on front pastedown (Samuel Sheppard [see below], over stamped Massachusetts College of Pharmacy [library dispersed]); MCP ink stamp on p. 50 in first work. Contemporary manuscript notes on front endpapers. A very good copy. \$2750

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

(1) First edition of a pharmacopeia for pharmacists, physicians, and surgeons giving the names and composition of the preparations in both Latin and German. The second part of this book, with a separate title page (in red and black) but with

continuous pagination, is titled “Neu-eingerichtetes Lexicon Anatomico-Chirurgicum, worinnen die Lateinisch-Teutsch, und Teutsch-Lateinisch, beyde nach dem Alphabet Anatomisch- und Chirurgische Kunst-Wörter.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### *First comprehensive work on bandages*

#### *Fourteen engraved plates containing 102 figures*

91. 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 very good copy contained 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, and an especially nice copy, of a rare 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*, 3:157-58.

*Experiments which established "the essential features of the coagulation of the blood"*

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

Collation: xvi, 204 pp.

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

Hewson's microscopical studies on the blood were first described in 1770. "By well-planned experiments and precise thermometry he ascertained the role of fibrinogen and gave the first account of coagulation" (*DSB*, 6:367). The phenomenon of clotting had much earlier aroused the curiosity of the ancient Greeks. "Plato, in the *Timaeus*, thought that blood contained fibers which caused it to congeal when it left the warmth of the body and became cooled, a view that held until the end of the eighteenth century. . . . [Experiments designed to discover the nature of the fibers were made beginning in the seventeenth century], but no substantial progress was made until the 1770s, when William Hewson localized the source of the fibers to the 'coagulable lymph,' that is, the liquid part of the blood we now call plasma. . . . Hewson observed that, contrary to the teachings of Plato, cooling blood slowed the

clotting process. Other investigators soon found that coagulation took place more rapidly at or near body temperature, disposing of the view that clotting was comparable to gelling" (Wintrobe, *Blood pure and eloquent*, 602).

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

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

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

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

**93. HEWSON, William.** Experimental inquiries: part the second. Containing a description of the lymphatic system in the human subject, and in other animals. Illustrated with plates. Together with observations on the lymph, and the changes which it undergoes in some diseases. London: printed for J. Johnson, 1774. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, spine gilt, leather spine label. Blank top edges of two leaves repaired; foxing. A very good copy. \$4500

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

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

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

which the medium passes into the entire lymphatic system. His experiments support the doctrine of the independence of the lymphatics” (Cole, “History of anatomical injections,” in *Studies in the history and method of science*, edited by Charles Singer, 2:336).

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

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

*First accurate description of the external appearances of the spinal cord*

**94. HUBER, Johann Jacob.** De medulla spinali speciatim de nervis ab ea provenientibus commentatio cum adiunctis iconibus. Göttingen: Apud Abr. Vandenhoeck Acad, Typogr., 1741. **Bound after:** De vaginae uteri structura rugosa nec non de hymene commentatio cum adiunctis iconibus. Göttingen: Apud A. Vanderhoeck, Acad. Typogr., [1742]. *Two books bound in one.* Contemporary vellum over boards (lightly soiled), largely effaced hand lettering on spine. *De vaginae* lightly foxed and browned. Very good copies. \$2500

Quarto. Collation: (1) [8] 76, [4] pp., folding engraved anatomical plate. (2) [4], 52, [8] pp., large folding engraved plate with seven anatomical “figures.” The plates were drawn by C. J. Rolin and engraved by G. D. Heuman (spelled Rollin and Heumann on the plate for *De vaginae*).

(1) First edition, and rare, of Huber’s “most outstanding publication” (*DSB*, 6:533).

This book contains the “first detailed and accurate description of the [external appearances of the] spinal cord. . . . [Huber’s account] served as a basis for the descriptions of many later writers. . . . [His] description of the external appearances of the cord . . . include the first detailed account of the spinal roots and the denticulate ligaments. His drawings of the cord are of high merit” (Clarke and O’Malley, *The human brain and spinal cord*, 266).

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

See Clarke and O’Malley, 266-68; Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 1, pp. 244-46 (including a lengthy bibliography of Huber’s publications); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:320,

(2) First edition containing Huber’s description of the anatomy of the uterus. His book is one of the few important contributions to uterine anatomy from the

eighteenth century. Huber also contributed a description of the uterus to the first fascicle of Albrecht von Haller's *Icones anatomicæ* (Göttingen, 1743-55).

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

*“An excellent dissertation upon the various circumstances which may necessitate the performance of Caesarean section”*

95. HULL, John. Observations on Mr. Simmons detection, &c. &c. with defence of the cesarean operation, derived from authorities, &c. &c. A description of the female pelvis, an examination of Dr. Osborn's opinions, relative to embryulica, and an account of the method of delivery by embryotomy. Illustrated by numerous engravings. Manchester: printed . . . by R. and W. Dean (successors of Mr. G. Nicholson), and sold by R. Bickerstaff, Strand, London; W. Mudie, Edinburgh; and J. and W. Clarke, Manchester, [1799]. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Edges marbled. A fine copy. \$2750

Collation: vi, [3], 8-87, [4], 92-473, [1 (publisher's catalog)] pp., 2 large folding tables (at pp. 94), 12 engraved plates (at pp. 464 [2], 466 [3], 468 [2 (the second, folding, plate signed “drawn and engraved by C. Pye”)], 470 [4 (the second folding)], and 472 [1]). Pagination irregular but complete.

Second edition of an important defense of the cesarean operation. The first edition, published the previous year, had 229 pages and seven plates.

Hull and the famous obstetrician Charles White, both practicing in Manchester, advocated the life-saving advantages of cesarean section notwithstanding the high mortality associated with the procedure. The first edition of Hull's book was a response to William Simmon's *Reflections on the propriety of performing the caesarean operation* published in 1798. Simmons had emphasized the disappointing results of the operation. In his reply, Hull acknowledged the dangers but referred to the inevitable death of both mother and infant if no effort was made to save them. Hull recommended cesarean section in the event of a deformed pelvis preventing a “natural” delivery.

This second edition replied to Simmon's *A detection of the fallacy of Dr. Hull's defence of the caesarean operation* (1798?) while including Hull's initial rejoinder published in 1798. Hull's 1799 work is “a lengthy document of over 470 pages. . . . [Hull here provided] an excellent dissertation upon the various circumstances which may necessitate the performance of Caesarean section. . . . [He] described a number of elaborate experiments made with wooden models of pelvis in support of his views. He had tables of 110 successful cases, all but 2 from the Continent of Europe, and 27 fatalities, His writings on Caesarean section were most valuable to the profession of the time and cleared up many misunderstandings. He showed that in the majority

of the fatalities no other result could be expected" (Young, *History of caesarean section*, 61-62).

Hull is also remembered for his translation of Jean Louis Baudelocque's two papers on cesarean section (1798, 1799), translated as *Two memoirs on the caesarean operation* (Manchester, 1801). See Young, 65-68, for a discussion of these papers

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 205; Kerr, *Historical review of British obstetrics and gynaecology*, 309, 316; Young, 58-64.

***Third of Hunter's four "masterpieces" including his paper on the arterial supply to the uterus of pregnant women***

**96. HUNTER, John.** Observations on certain parts of the animal œconomy. London: sold at no. 13, Castle-Street, Leicester-Square, 1786. Contemporary calf (small repair in upper joint), spine gilt, red leather spine label. Bookplate (W. Constable Esq / F.R.S. & F.A.S. [see below]); small ink stamp on title verso and p. 51 (Selbourne Library [see below]). A very good copy contained in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$2850

Quarto. Collation: [6], 43, [3 (1 is blank)], 45-225 pp., 18 engraved plates.

First edition of the third of Hunter's four "masterpieces" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 348). It contains Hunter's original paper on placental anatomy and the arterial supply to the uterus of pregnant women.

Of the fourteen papers—most of them slightly revised versions published previously in the *Philosophical transactions*—the most important is Hunter's account of the blood supply of the gravid uterus, the discovery of which involved him in a dispute concerning priority with his brother William. This paper, first read at the Royal Society in 1780, is printed here for the first time. "William Hunter . . . claimed to have discovered the placental circulation, and so did John Hunter. Their dispute over this point led to their separation and the quarrel was never finally settled. Accordingly to Dr. Meyer . . . , who has recently examined all the evidence, it seems likely that John Hunter really made the observation, and not William. Whichever brother was responsible, this discovery of the independence of the circulation of the fetus and the mother was the first significant contribution to knowledge of the anatomy of the placenta" (Graham, *Eternal Eve: the history of gynaecology & obstetrics*, 318).

Hunter's paper on the olfactory nerve in the nose, which he was the first describe, is also present in this collection. Of additional interest is Hunter's paper on the air sacs in birds first published in the *Philosophical transactions* in 1774. Hunter discovered—or more accurately, independently rediscovered—them, his announcement of which resulting in a priority dispute with Pieter Camper. Cole concedes the men's shared right to the discovery, but notes that the air sacs had been described earlier (*History of comparative anatomy*, 129).

This book also contains an account of Hunter's research on inflammation. "Hunter was concerned with the origins of suppuration and adhesion formation in

inflammatory responses to injury, and performed multiple experiments on animals in an attempt to elucidate these processes. He expatiated at length, not only in the *Treatise [on the blood]* but also in his surgical lectures, and in his *Observations* [offered here] . . . on the manner in which animal heat was depleted or augmented by inflammatory or other affections, linking local morbid occurrences with overall changes in the body economy” (Maulitz, *Morbid appearances: the anatomy of pathology in the early nineteenth century*, 115).

Hunter was responsible for many novel insights and discoveries in anatomy and physiology, but his greatest contributions were to surgery. “With the advent of John Hunter . . . surgery ceased to be regarded as a mere technical mode of treatment, and began to take its place as a branch of scientific medicine, firmly grounded in physiology and pathology” (Garrison, 344-45).

Garrison-Morton 309; Norman 1118; Le Fanu, *John Hunter: a list of his books*, p. 15; Russell, *British anatomy 1525-1800*, no. 445.

William Constable, a former owner of this copy, is described in the *Dictionary of national biography* as a “traveller and topographical artist, engineer, and pioneer photographer” (“Missing persons” volume, p. 150). The Selbourne Library, formed by Dr. Hugh Selbourne, was dispersed in two sales at Bonhams in London during 2015-16.

***“The most magnificent obstetric atlas ever published”***

***“One of the great publications of world medical literature”***

**97. HUNTER, William.** Anatomia uteri humani gravidi tabulis illustrata. . . . The anatomy of the human gravid uterus exhibited in figures. Sold at Birmingham by John Baskerville, 1774. Sold at London by S. Baker and G. Leigh . . . ; T. Cadell . . . ; D. Wilson and G. Nicol . . . ; and J. Murray, Modern half calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Blank edges of title browned; a few tiny pieces chipped from blank outer edges of first four leaves; several blank lower corners slightly worn; plates 33 and 34 reversed; outer edge of plate 8 shaved (as usual due to its size [see below]); old repaired tear in blank outer margin of plate 16. A very good copy. \$16,500

Elephant folio (each leaf a single unfolded sheet). Collation: 21 unpaginated leaves, 34 engraved plates (see below for the engravers).

First edition of “the most magnificent obstetric atlas ever published” (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, p. 133). “This monumental work is . . . one of the great publications of world medical literature as well as a classic of book production” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 942).

This famous book, as much an anatomical as an obstetrical atlas, was based on dissections of a total of twelve women carried out over a period of twenty-four years. The life-size plates were prepared by three artists, the chief one being Jan van Rymdyk, and engraved by a total of thirteen highly skilled engravers (see below). The book was printed by John Baskerville, the greatest eighteenth-century English



printer, special “attention having been given, without regard to cost, to the accuracy of the anatomy and the quality of the illustration, engraving, and printing” (Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body: European traditions of anatomical illustration*, 464). Choulant wrote approvingly that the “thirty-four copperplates represent the gravid uterus and its contents in life-size, anatomically exact, and artistically perfect” (*History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 296). The accompanying descriptions consist of text in English and Latin, in opposite columns, and are devoted solely to explicating the anatomical features revealed in the plates.

“William Hunter was a perfectionist, and when he planned his atlas illustrating the gravid uterus he engaged Rymdyk to make the drawings, Robert Strange to supervise the engraving of the plates, two of which Strange himself engraved, and eventually Hunter chose John Baskerville to print the book. Initially, Hunter had intended to publish ten plates of the gravid uterus at term, and the plates were prepared, but a second, and then a third subject being available in various stages of gestation, Hunter decided to present an entire series showing the principal changes which occur during the nine months of utero-gestation” (Thornton and Reeves, *Medical book illustration: a short history*, 89).

Hunter’s “great work on the gravid uterus, the outcome of the examination of the bodies of pregnant women extending over twenty-four years, owes much to the skill of the draughtsman Rymdyk and the engravers. It is undoubtedly the finest work of the kind which has ever been published, surpassing even Smellie’s work, and worthy to rank with the finest anatomical plates of Albinus, and far superior to that anatomist’s plate of the gravid uterus, which Hunter said it pained him to look at” (Spencer, *History of British midwifery from 1650 to 1800*, 70). Hunter, together with Albrecht von Haller, produced studies which marked the effective end of artistically stylish anatomical illustration. In their attempt to capture anatomical reality, these men presented dissected bodies and body parts “in harshly realistic detail. The viewer is spared nothing. . . . The overall effect is at the same time ugly and beautiful. . . . [Hunter and Haller] excised death figures, symbols and grace notes. Like [Gerard] Bidloo, they concentrated on the particulars of a single, specific dissection of the body or body part—and tried to show it as the artist and anatomist saw it—there are no composites, no artistic embellishments. . . . [This approach] made anatomists more reliant on technically masterful draftsmanship and sophisticated printing techniques such as etching and copperplate engraving which permitted more detailed representation” (Sappol, *Dream anatomy*, 28).

This copy has wide margins and yet the outer edge of plate 8 has been very slightly cropped. Coincidentally, plate 8 in the Norman copy is described, in the sale catalog, as “slightly cropped along outer margin” (Christie’s, Norman sale, part 2, item 538). In the annotation to their copy of this book (catalog 187, item 1409), the London bookseller Dawsons identified the engravers as Ravenet, Major, Scotin, J. S. Muller, Grignon, Canot, Maleuve, Mitchel, Menil, Fourgeron, Byer, Worlidge, and Powle.

Garrison-Morton 6157; Norman 1125; Russell, *British anatomy*, no. 452. See Roberts and Tomlinson, 460-73; Spencer, 66-76; Thoms, *Classical contributions to obstetrics and gynecology*, 15-21; Thornton, *Jan van Rymdyk: medical artist of the eighteenth century*, 22-42; Thornton and Reeves, 88-91.

98. HUNTER, William. (1) Medical commentaries. Part I [all published]. Containing a plain and direct answer to Professor Monro jun. Interspersed with remarks on the structure, functions, and diseases of several parts of the human body. . . . The second edition. London: printed for S. Baker and G. Leigh . . . ; T. Cadell . . . ; D. Wilson and G. Nicoll . . . ; and J. Murray, 1777. Old erasure of an ink stamp from title. A very good copy. (2) Two introductory lectures, delivered by Dr. William Hunter, to his last course of anatomical lectures, at the theatre in Windmill-Street: as they were left corrected for the press by himself. To which are added, some papers relating to Hunter's intended plan, for establishing a museum in London, for the improvement of anatomy, surgery, and physic. London: Printed by Order of the Trustees, for J. Johnson, 1784. Names of individuals cited in text noted in ink in margins of ca. 25 pages. A very good copy. *Two books bound in one.* Contemporary marbled boards, later calf spine and corners, red leather spine label. Three old ink shelf numbers on front pastedown (two deleted); ink note on front flyleaf (Presented by Sir J [indecipherable] / October 1925). A very good copy. \$1850

Quarto. Collation: (1) vii, [1], 103 [i.e., 113], [1], 33, [1 (advertisement for Hunter's *Anatomy of the human gravid uterus*)] pp., 4 engraved plates. Plates 1 and 4 contain an engraved "figure" in the upper half of the sheet and an outline in the lower half; plate 2 contains an outline for the figure on plate 3. (2) [2], 130 pp., folding plan of "Theatre Museum, &c."

(1) Second edition (first, 1762) consisting largely of a record of Hunter's disputes with the Monros and with Percival Pott over priority for various anatomical discoveries. Hunter here claimed to have been the first to investigate the tubules of the testes, the first to demonstrate the existence of the ducts in the lachrymal glands, and the first to describe the anatomy and function of the lymphatics (first described earlier by Pecquet and others but not with similar clarity). In addition, Hunter took credit for describing a variety of congenital hernia.

The final thirty-three-page section contains "A supplement to the first part of medical commentaries. By Dr. Hunter. First printed in the year MDCCLXIV."

The three engraved plates depict the fetal testes and were intended to accompany Hunter's paper on congenital hernia. Plates 1, 3, and 4 are signed "J. W. Riemsdyk del." and "P. C. Canot sculp." Jan Van Rymsdyk (the correct spelling!) supplied many drawings for Hunter. See Thornton, *Jan Van Rymsdyk: medical artist of the eighteenth century*, 22-42, especially pp. 40-41). Thornton does not mention the drawings of congenital fetal hernia contained in this book.

Hunter was responsible for numerous significant contributions to anatomy and surgery, but he was also inclined to "needless controversy with contemporaries whom he easily overshadowed" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 339-40).

Russell, *British anatomy 1525-1800*, no. 451.

(2) First edition of the only published version of Hunter's lectures on anatomy.

The first lecture contains a history of anatomy. The second lecture deals with the study of anatomy. This work also contains a proposal for a London museum to house Hunter's large collection of anatomical preparations and objects of natural history.

Russell, no. 458.

*First textbook of midwifery published in Belgium*  
*"The most complete compendium for midwives at the time"*

99. **JACOBS, Jan Bernard.** Vroedkundige Oeffenschool, vervattende in een klein bestek meerderendeels alles, 't geen tot deze Konst eenige betrekking heeft, de Geneeskunde uitgezonderd, uitgegeeven bij wijze van Lessen. Te Gend [Ghent]: Bij J. F. Vander Schueren, 1784. Contemporary calf (gilt on spine and lettering on leather title label rather rubbed, spine ends repaired). Unidentified armorial gilt stamp on each cover. Repaired tear in blank lower corner of title; tiny worm hole beginning on p. 325. A good copy. \$1750

Quarto. Collation: [20], 72, 71-432, [2] pp., 21 engraved plates (plates 10 and 11 folding). Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of the first comprehensive textbook of midwifery published in Belgium. Jacob's text was designed to supply midwives with as complete a knowledge as possible relating to childbirth including the relevant female anatomy and methods of handling the different presentations.

"In his 'Midwifery practice school . . .' of over 60 chapters, which was the most complete compendium for midwives at the time, Jacobs . . . provided instruction in essentially every aspect of female reproductive anatomy, fetal development, and the complications of labor and delivery. Twenty-one finely engraved plates illustrate his teachings, of helping women during pregnancy and childbirth. . . . [I]n his preface Jacobs stressed that his treatise was written for [medical] students and midwives, rather than for masters of the art. Also, rather than a claim of originality, he credited notable authors of the past for their many contributions" (Longo and Reynolds, *Wombs with a view: illustrations of the gravid uterus from the Renaissance through the nineteenth century*, 170).

Jacobs' book is distinguished by the plates, nearly all containing multiple "figures," intended to furnish the student with a clear conception of every aspect of delivery. Plates 1-2 depict anatomical details and plate 8 illustrates the removal of the placenta. Plate 20 demonstrates the use of the forceps, while plate 21 covers in considerable detail, in a total of six "figures," a cesarean operation. Most of the plates depict presentations, including difficult ones. Pages 13-20 contain a valuable annotated bibliography of books on midwifery.

Jacobs "acquired experience in the medical service of the Prussian army and received his surgeon's diploma at Ghent on 22 December 1761. . . . [He was sometime later] appointed professor in a newly opened obstetrical school [at Ghent]. . . . [Jacobs] was a renowned obstetrician at the time [and] . . . one of the first who let the students exercise on a manikin" (Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols.

964-65). Jacobs “adopted the the theories of Camper, Leroy and Baudelocque but often explained them more clearly and enriched them by the addition of his personal observations” (Sondervorst, *Histoire de la médecine belge*, 141 [my translation]).

Hirsch and Lindeboom cite a 1782 Flemish edition, but the dedication is dated 1784 and there is no record of an edition antedating 1784.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:395.

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

**100. JOERDENS, Johann Heinrich.** Descriptio nervi ischiadici iconibus illustrata. Erlangen: Sumtibus Wolfgangi Waltheri, 1788. Contemporary unlettered half calf, marbled boards (a little rubbed and stained). Faded ink stamp on title and three further pages (Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland / Library [library dispersed]). Light stain in lower inner margin of title; p. 4 lightly soiled; barely perceptible hole through text; light foxing. A very good copy. \$2250

Folio. Collation: [8], 18 pp., 5 engraved plates drawn by the author and engraved by J[ohann] C[arl] Bock (see below).

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

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

The title vignette and the five plates—all of them based on drawings by the author—were engraved by the famous Nuremberg engraver Johann Carl Bock remembered for natural history books for which he prepared the engravings.

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

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

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