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*Catalog Ninety-Nine*

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A subject index appears on pages 122-24  
Note: the item numbering is continuous with the numbering in  
catalog 98

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*The most important early book  
on involuntary and voluntary movement*

101. **JOHNSTONE, James.** An essay on the use of the ganglions of the nerves. Shrewsbury: printed by J. Eddowes; and sold by T. Becket, and Co. . . , London; A. Kincaid, J. Balfour, and A. Donaldson in Edinburgh; and R. and A. Foulis in Glasgow, [1771]. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [8], 96 pp.

First book-form edition, revised and with additions, of the most important study of the ganglia of the spinal nerves following Jacques Winslow's initial description of them in 1732. Johnston's research established the significance of the ganglia for the understanding of the involuntary movements of the vital organs.

Johnstone "argued that involuntary and automatic movements were made possible solely by the ganglia and that by means of them, heart and visceral movements were regular and involuntary from the earliest stages of development. Arguments in support of this, he claimed, were provided by his own experiments as well as by those of Haller and Whytt. These had shown that cardiac activity could not be modified at all by stimulation of either the spinal cord or the brain. In addition, he drew attention also to anatomical findings, observing that the nerves that were under the immediate influence of the soul, such as the olfactory, optic, and acoustic nerves, did not possess ganglia, whereas those that controlled involuntary movements did" (Neuburger, *Historical development of brain and spinal cord physiology before Flourens*, 165).

Johnstone "included the spinal root ganglia in his ganglionic system, and their function was to control involuntary movements of the voluntary musculature, such as tremor, spasms, and the like, just as the nerves of the vegetative system were thought by him to control involuntary movements of the vital organs. . . . Johnstone's was a particularly ingenious proposal and, in light of contemporary knowledge, quite

acceptable" (Clarke and Jacyna, *Nineteenth-century origins of neuroscientific concepts*, 328).

Johnstone's initial paper appeared in *Philosophical transactions* 54 (1765):177-84, with further papers in 57 (1768):118-31 and 60 (1771):30-35.

Garrison-Morton 1250 (initial paper in *Philosophical transactions*, 1765). See Clarke and Jacyna, 320, 328-32, and passim; Franklin, *Short history of physiology*, 87 ("Johnstone's major contribution was his appreciation that the cardiac and intestinal nerves arise from the spinal marrow"); McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 93.

*Founding work on oral surgery  
by a "brilliant technical writer"*

**102. JOURDAIN, Anselme.** *Traité des maladies et des opérations réellement chirurgicales de la bouche, et des parties qui y correspondent.* 2 vols. Paris: chez Valleyre l'aîné, 1778. Contemporary calf (vol. 1 spine top repaired), red leather spine labels. Engraved bookplate in each volume (Docteur François Moutier [see below]). In volume 1, paper flaw in p. 385 resulting in loss of several words; in volume 2, light dampstaining in a few blank upper corners. A very good set. \$4500

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

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

Volume 1 of the *Traité* is devoted to diseases of the maxilla and includes a discussion of cases compiled by other physicians. Volume 2 deals with diseases of the mandible. "The two volumes comprise together over 1250 pages illustrated with striking plates depicting a variety of dental instruments and cases. The first volume is almost entirely devoted to the diseases of the maxillary sinuses. . . . The second volume deals with the other diseases of the maxillary bones, and describes all forms of inflammation, and cystic and tumorous alterations of the sinuses. It also deals with diseases of the lips, cheeks, salivary ducts, gums, frenum linguae, etc." (Hagelin and Coltham, *Odontologia: rare & important books in the history of dentistry*, p. 82 [pp. 84-85 reproduce two plates from the *Traité*]).

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

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

"Docteur François Moutier" was a French neurologist and, later, gastro-

enterologist. He formed a great medical library which was dispersed in a series of French auctions.

*Important contemporary classification of mental diseases*  
*“The most entertaining of his works”*

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

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

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

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

Garrison-Morton 4969; Norman 1201. See Roback, 53-55; Wallace and Gach, *History of psychiatry and medical psychology*, 314-15; Zilboorg, 308-10. The most recent English translation cited above is the best (see pp. 227-429).

*Important in the development of the*  
*medical jurisprudence of insanity*

104. **KANT, Immanuel.** Von der Macht des Gemüths durch den blossen Vorsatz seiner krankhaften Gefühle Meister zu Seyn. Jena: in der academischen Buchhandlung, 1798. Modern quarter morocco,

marbled boards, leather spine label. Contemporary signature on title (F. Bauer). Title page browned; foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: 54 pp.

First book-form edition, first issue, of Kant's small book on the power of the mind to control morbid thoughts and an early contribution to psychophysiology. This study is of some importance in the development of medical jurisprudence.

"Toward the end of the eighteenth century the philosopher claimed the fields of psychopathology . . . and psychotherapy and even forensic psychiatry. When [Christopf W.] Hufeland . . . , one of the pioneers in public health . . . , published a book on the subject [his famous *Kunst das menschliche Leben zu verlängern*], he included in it considerations of mental health, or what is known today as mental hygiene. Hufeland sent the book to Immanuel Kant, asking Kant's opinion of his views of mental hygiene. Kant replied with a booklet [offered here], *Von der Macht des Gemüths*. . . . It was Kant who insisted that expert psychiatric witnesses in criminal cases in which the question of insanity arises should be invited not from among the members of the medical community but from among those of the faculty of philosophy" (Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 289). "Important and invariably misrepresented is Kant's dictum regarding forensic decisions. Since physicians and physiologists were as yet unable to explain or predict crime on the basis of the defendant's anatomical or physiological peculiarities, Kant asked that the judge refer to the faculty of philosophy the question of whether the defendant possessed his natural reason and judgement at the time the crime was committed. The question was a psychological one, and psychological expertise was to be found neither in law nor medicine" (Wallace and Gach, *History of psychiatry and medical psychology*, 315).

This paper first appeared in Hufeland's *Journal der practischen Artzneykunde und Wundartzneykunst* 5 (1797/98). There are two issues of this book. The first has "Recepte" in p. 6, line 10. The second issue has "Rezepte."

Norman 1202 (second issue); Warda, *Immanuel Kants Bucher*, no. 182 (second issue). See Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 153.

*Scarce complete copy of one of the most popular  
seventeenth-century anatomy texts*

105. **KULMUS, Johann Adam.** *Tabulæ anatomicæ, in quibus corporis humani omniumque ejus partium structura & usus brevissimè explicantur accesserunt majoris perspicuitatis causâ: annotationes et tabulæ æneæ.* Amsterdam: Apud Janssonio Waesbergios, 1731. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Two undecipherable signatures on title (one contemporary in ink; a second in pencil). Lightly browned. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: folding engraved frontispiece (bound preceding the plates at the back), [12], 179, [22 (last page blank)] pp., 28 unsigned engraved plates on 26 sheets (25

folding). Two pairs of plates occupy the same folding sheets: (1) plates 16 and 17 and (2) plates 22 and 23. Title in red and black.

First edition in Latin of Kulmus' *Anatomische Tabellen* (Danzig, 1722). The first edition consisted of just 56 pages and ten folding plates. **This copy is complete-unlike, for example, the National Library of Medicine copy—with both the folding frontispiece and plate 1** (depicting, on a single page, a naked man [with a feminine face!] whose hand conceals his genitals).

Kulmus' book was intended for a wider medical community than that cultivated by the publishers of the quarto and folio anatomical atlases. According to Choulant, some of the plates in the *Tabulæ anatomicæ* were original while others were "imitations" of those in Phillip Verheyen's *Corporis humani anatomia* (Louvain, 1693; second edition, 1710), a work which Choulant did not admire but for which he admitted there was widespread demand (*History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 34, 248). Kulmus's book "attained a wide circulation" (*ibid.*, 34).

The frontispiece illustration of a dissection, which appears in this Latin version of Kulmus' book for the first time, is of some historical interest. "Representations of anatomies in progress range from the factual to the allegorical. The Amsterdam engraver Jan Caspar Philips's title page [i.e., engraved frontispiece] to the small book by the Danzig-born anatomist Johann Adam Kulm [or Kulmus] shows an imaginary dissection taking place in a library. The personification of Anatomia was inevitably a female figure, and from the late seventeenth century she often takes an active part in the dissecting, though in actuality the profession was not open to women. Here she stands poised with her knife over a young female subject while another woman with caliper-headress holds back the curtain" (Cazort, *Ingenious machine of nature: four centuries of art and anatomy*, 208 [p. 206 contains a reproduction of the illustration]).

This book has the distinction of furnishing the text—in this instance, in a Dutch translation from 1734—for the first Japanese anatomical book published in 1774 (see Bowers, *Western medical pioneers in feudal Japan*, 69; Thornton and Reeves, *Medical book illustration: a short history*, 99).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:632; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, col. 1113.

### *First Western account of the Indian method of rhinoplasty*

106. L., B. [Article on the Indian method of rhinoplasty.] In *Gentleman's magazine: and historical chronicle*. For the year MDCCXCIV, Volume LXIV. Part the Second. By Sylvanus Urban, Gent, pp. 891-92 and plate (opposite p. 891). London: printed by John Nichols . . . and sold by Eliz. Newberry, 1794. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [2]. [585]-1212, [16] pp., 21 engraved plates.

First edition of the famous paper containing the first description available in Europe of the Indian method of rhinoplasty.

This description of reconstruction of a nose by a forehead flap had far-reaching

consequences, for it was instrumental in reviving the interest of European surgeons in the feasibility of plastic and reconstructive surgery. "Reconstruction of the nose by a forehead flap has been practiced successfully in India . . . for many hundreds of years. But the knowledge only reached Europe at the end of the 18th century in the letter describing the operation . . . which was published in October 1794 [in the volume of the *Gentleman's magazine* offered here]. From this 'bomb-shell,' one can date the beginning of a widespread interest in rhinoplasty, and in plastic surgery in general, through the Western world" (McDowell, *Source book of plastic surgery*, 82). "It was only towards the end of the eighteenth century . . . that a true revival of interest in rhinoplasty took place, the impetus coming from India where . . . the earliest use of plastic procedures was first recorded. . . . The Indian method practiced through the centuries by the Koomas, or potters' caste, was . . . the starting point for the wide use and development of plastic surgery. The persistence of the practice of rhinoplasty in India corresponded to the great need for it due to the prevalence of the cutting off or mutilation of the nose as a form of punishment for crimes or vengeance. . . . [T]he Hindus were the only people who early devised and practiced a corrective surgery for this condition" (Gnudi and Webster, *Life and times of Gaspare Tagliacozzi*, 308-9).

The plate accompanying the text depicts the patient with his restored nose and the stages of the operation. This short paper was the stimulus for the first attempts at rhinoplasty in the West since Tagliacozzi's *De curtorum chirurgia per insitionem* (Venice, 1597). The first successful rhinoplasties following publication of this paper were by Joseph C. Carpue and described by him in his *Account of two successful operations for restoring a lost nose* (London, 1816).

On page 1093 of this volume appears an additional paper on rhinoplasty by a contributor identifying himself as "T. J." He notes that Tagliacozzi had performed rhinoplastic procedures in the sixteenth century.

This volume consists of the entire part 2 of volume 64, with two parts forming an entire volume.

Garrison-Morton 5735.1; Zeis, *Index of plastic surgery*, translated by Paterson, no. 438, See McDowell, *Source book of plastic surgery*, 74-88.

***Famous, and notorious, presentation of materialism***  
***"The mysterious edition in octavo, 148 pp."***

107. **LA METTRIE, Julien Offray de.** L'homme machine. Leyde [Leyden]: de l'imp. d'Elie Luzac, fils., 1748. Contemporary calf, skillfully rebaked, original spine preserved, spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label, marbled endpapers. Ownership inscription dated 1832 on recto of blank leaf preceding title; ink note on verso (La Mettrie / Fléau des médecines, il en fut / la lumière, / mais à force d'esprit, tout lui / parut matière); short ink note in blank lower margin of p. 103. Faint dampstain in blank outer and lower margins of

pp. 41-64, 113-22; traces of pencil erasures in a few blank margins. A very good copy. \$5000

Collation: [20], [19]-148 pp.

“The mysterious edition in octavo, 148 pp.” (Roger Stoddard, in *Harvard Library Bulletin*, n.s., 15, nos. 1-2 [spring-summer 2004]: 47, no. 65c). This famous exposition of a materialistic philosophy was published in 1748, presumably in a first edition of 108 pages that is reputed to have been printed in 1747 and is now rare, just like the 148-page version offered here. (See below for further discussion of the 1748 “editions.”)

*L’homme machine* . . . marked a culminating phase in the rise of modern materialism . . . ; it outlined a medical philosophy in the absolute sense of the term, springing as it did from the assumption that reliable knowledge about man’s nature was forthcoming only from the facts and theories that the medical sciences—atomy, physiology, biology, pathology—could furnish” (*DSB*, 7:605-6). La Mettrie’s materialism was the outgrowth of the prevailing scientific methodology. “Once science was capable of understanding things, ideally, only in terms of more or less exactly measurable quantities and motions, there remained hardly any choice for psychology, insofar as it wished to be scientific, but to model its methods of investigation on that of mathematical physics, and to assume finally that man, like the cosmos, was a machine” (Vartanian, *La Mettrie’s L’homme machine*, 13).

Four “editions” have been identified dated 1748. The presumed first edition has 108 pp. (Stoddard, *Julien Offray de La Mettrie . . . : a bibliographical inventory*, no. 30). Of the two 109-page versions dated 1748, one is dated by Stoddard “1752 or before” (Stoddard, no. 31) and the second 1764 (Stoddard, no. 32). Vartanian speculates that the 148-page version (Stoddard, no. 33) may have been seen through the press by the author, but the possibility remains that it is an unauthorized, or pirated, edition (see Vartanian, 137-38).

OCLC locates copies of the 148-page version in the U.S. at Harvard (Houghton Library [copy purchased from Quartich in 1981: see the note for no. 65c in the issue of the *Harvard Library Bulletin* cited above]), Minnesota, National Library of Medicine (supplied by me in 1999), and UCLA.

Garrison-Morton 586; *En français dans le texte*, no. 151 (108 pages); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 896 (109 pages), Norman 1270 (109 pages).

*An important epidemiological study  
by “a great epidemiologist”*

108. LANCISI, Giovanni Marie. Dissertatio historica de bovilla peste, ex campaniæ finibus anno MDCCXIII Latio importata: de que pæsidis per sanctissimum petrem Clementem XI. pontificem maximum ad avertendam aëris labem, & annonæ caritatem opportunò adhibitus. Cui accedit consilium de equorum epidemia, quæ Romæ grassata est anno MDCCXII. Rome: Ex Typographia Joannis Maria Salvioni, 1715. Ca. 1900 quarter morocco, marbled boards, title in gilt

on spine. Remounted early engraved bookplate (James Russell). Outer and lower edges uncut. Foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Quarto. Collation: [16], 260 pp.

First edition of the second of Lancisi's important epidemiological studies, this one on an epidemic of cattle plague in 1713 but including a section on a 1712 epidemic in Rome that affected horses. Garrison calls Lancisi "a great epidemiologist" (*History of medicine*, 367).

Lancisi was the leading Italian clinician of the period. In addition to his contributions to epidemiology (including important studies of influenza and malaria), he wrote landmark treatises on aneurysm and sudden death and authored a major book on swamp fever. "Lancisi, the foremost Italian physician of his time, left a rich heritage in professional service to three popes [Innocent XI and XII and Clement XII], the publication of the anatomical plates of Eustachius, engineering recommendations for the drainage of swamp lands in the environs of Rome to control fevers, and sundry communications in epidemiology and clinical medicine" (Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 154).

See *DSB*, 7:613-14; Garrison-Morton, four citations; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:659-60.

*Rare book on the cattle plague in Luzern during the years 1711-14*

109. LANGE (or LANG or LANGEN), Carl Niclaus. Beschreibung dess Vich-Prestens So seidthär 1711. bis auff dises Jahr 1714. in den vornembsten Provintzen unser währten Christenheit entsetzlich gewüetet hat. Darin sein Ursprung und Ursachen gegriffen. Die eusserliche und innerliche so wohl Heilungs- als Bewahrungs-Mittel angezeigt und die nöhtige Versorgen zu Beschützung gantzer Länderen angezorgen seynd. Auss Hochoberkeitlichem Befelch zu Hilff und Trost eines gantzen und ergebnen Land zusammengetragen und an Tag gegeben. Lucern: Bey Heirrich Rennwald Wyssing, 1714. Original (?) boards (spine ends repaired), most of hand-written spine label missing. Mostly undecipherable ownership inscription on front pastedown ([illegible] Arnold (spelling?)); four-word Latin note at head of title; two ink stamps on title verso ([1] Bibliothek der Cantonal Lehr-Anstalten zu Zurich; [2] mostly indecipherable). Foxing. A very good copy.

\$1650

Collation: [8], 213, [3] pp.

First edition of a rare book on an outbreak of cattle plague in the Swiss canton of Luzern.

Lange provides directions for treating the affected animals and preserving their lives. The three parts deal, first, with the origin and causes of the outbreak, second, with treating the disease and, third, with preventing its spread while preserving the



health of the animals which have not been affected. A list of the 74 authorities, or writings, on which Lange drew when compiling his report are given on the final two preliminary leaves.

Lange is not mentioned in any of the histories of medicine, or compilations of physicians' biographies, available to me. He is missing from Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon*, Smith's *Early history of the veterinary art*, and Smithcors' *Evolution of the evolutionary art*.

OCL fails to locate any copies in the U.S.

***Rare Italian condemnation of pseudo-Galenic remedies,  
excessive bloodletting, and misuse of purgatives***

**110. LANZANI, Nicolo.** In pseudo-Galenicos sive in eos, qui phlebotomiam, cathartica, & vesicantia remedia effrænate, temerè, & inconsultè præscribunt actiones tres. Naples: E Typographia Josephi Roselli, 1703. Contemporary vellum (lightly soiled; spine darkened), spine hand lettered (and now illegible). Undecipherable contemporary ownership inscription on title. Old light dampstaining in upper half of text without affecting legibility; foxing. A good copy. \$1250

Collation: engraved allegorical frontispiece (signed Pa. Potrini), [24], 128 pp. Title in red and black.

First edition, and rare, of an attack on certain widely employed therapies and supposedly Galenic remedies.

The book is divided into three parts, or "acts," each one exposing the harmfulness of a practice common at the time. In the first part, Lanzani condemns excessive bloodletting which, he insists, is apt to lead to the patient's death. The overuse of purgatives and purges, which sometimes worsen a disorder that might otherwise prove curable, is covered in the second part. The final part consists of a criticism of externally applied "vescicatory" preparations that sometimes, if not often, produce serious sores or lesions. Lanzani is particularly critical of apothecaries who offer preparations which they claim to conform to "Galenic" standards but are in fact useless, sometimes harmful, concoctions.

The frontispiece depicts a man—presumably Lanzani—lifting the veil of ignorance from a patient while also directing her attention to two apparently rapacious apothecaries in the sky above! In the background lies the Gulf of Naples and, in the distance, Vesuvius erupting.

This is the first of three books cited by Hirsch, who was unable to furnish further details about Lanzani's life. Renzi refers to Lanzani's work in which he promoted the importance of drinking large amounts of fresh water during a fever. Lanzani is missing from the histories of medicine available to me.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians and National Library of Medicine and just three further copies in foreign libraries.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:677; Renzi, *Storia della medicina italiana*, 4:415.

*Important memoir on cesarean section  
with a detailed account of indications and technique*

111. LAUVERJAT, Theodore Étienne. Nouvelle méthode de pratiquer l'opération césarienne, et parallèle de cette opération & de la section de la symphyse des os pubis. Paris: chez Méquignon l'aîné, 1788. Contemporary marbled boards, vellum corners, new calf spine and leather spine label. Ink stamp on inner corner of title (Jean Fabre). Light stain in blank upper margins of first four leaves; outer margin of pp. 95/96 renewed touching letters at margin edges; light foxing and a few gatherings lightly browned. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: xvi, 332, [4 (4 = blank)] pp.

First edition of one of the most important early books devoted to cesarean section. "Théodore-Etienne Lauerjat published in 1788 an important memoir on the cesarean operation in which he described in detail the indications and techniques of this procedure and compared the theoretical and real results with those of symphysiotomy" (Pundel, *Histoire de l'opération césarienne*, 155 [my translation]).

Lauerjat's book consists of two parts. In the first part, "Nouvelle méthode de l'opération césarienne" (pp. 1-180), Lauerjat describes his operation. He covers the indications and the surgical approach which he believed to be the least likely to result in fatal outcomes. Lauerjat "gave a very long list of conditions in which he considered cesarean section was necessary. In addition to contracted pelvis, he described a host of conditions, narrowing of the soft parts, tumours, aneurysms, growths, etc., which in his opinion required the performance of the operation. He also recommended it in certain types hernia, obliquity of the womb, and devoted much space to its performance in certain types of convulsions. This last is especially interesting. He was the first to propose the operation in such a condition, and recognized the danger to the mother while the child was still in utero and her improved chances after the child had been born" (Young, *History of cæsarean section: the history and development of the operation from earliest times*, 64). In the matter of technique, or surgical approach, Lauerjat recommended a transverse abdominal incision followed by "a transverse incision of the uterus" (Young, 114).

In the second part of his book, "Parallele de l'opération césarienne et de la section de la symphyse des os pubis" (pp. 181-325), Lauerjat compares the two methods. He here demonstrates, by reference to the histories of the two approaches, the superiority of cesarean section.

See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 682; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:696; Trolle, *History of caesarean section*, 36; Wangensteen, *Rise of surgery*, 209; Young, 124, 147, 183.

*Scarce introductory textbook for midwives and medical student*

**112. LE BAS, Jean.** Précis de doctrine sur l'art d'accoucher, fait en faveur des jeunes étudiants & des sages femmes commençantes, tiré d'un traité complet d'accouchements, de maladies des femmes, de celles des enfants, du choix des nourrices, &c. prêt à paroître: l'un & l'autre mis au jour. Paris: Chez Prevost, 1780. Contemporary calf, new calf spine (gilt) and leather spine label. Undecipherable signature on title. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xxiv, 246, [8 ("Extrait des registres" dated "le premier Octobre 1779"; "Approbation" dated "23 Septembre 1779"; "Privilege du Roi" dated "3 Décembre 1779"; and three-page publisher's catalog; last page blank)] pp., folding engraved anatomical plate signed "Pasche Sculp" preceding p. 1. Lacking the final blank leaf.

Second issue, or printing, of Le Bas' introductory textbook for medical students and midwives. The first edition was published in 1779.

Le Bas provides an outline of the art of midwifery together with a review of the diseases of pregnant women and infants, and recommendations about the selection of nurses (or nannies). This book sometimes treated as a translation of (the NLM record on OCLC has "strongly based on") George Counsell's *The art of midwifery* published in London in 1752 and reissued in 1758 as *The London new art of midwifery*. However, Counsell's book was addressed solely to midwives and was not nearly as comprehensive as Le Bas's book offered here.

Le Bas is credited with the first suture of the uterus following cesarean section. He was also a participant in a controversy regarding the duration of pregnancy. Le Bas published two books on the subject in 1764-65.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Maryland, Morgan Library, and National Library of Medicine (and also records the 1779 first edition at NLM).

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 227; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:703-4; Witkowski, *Accoucheurs et sages-femmes célèbres: esquisses biographiques*, 151; Young, *History of cesarean section*, 46, 123-24.

*Classic on lithotomy with the Suite published twenty-one years later*

**113. LE DRAN, Henri (or Henry) François.** (1) Parallele des différentes manieres de tirer la pierre hors de la vessie. Paris: Chez Charles Osmont, 1730. (2) Suite de parallele des différentes manieres de faire l'extraction de la pierre qui est dans la vessie urinaire. Publié en 1730. Paris: Chez la Veuve Delaguette, 1751. *Two books bound in one.* Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, three leather spine labels. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: (1) vii, [3], 195, [5] pp., 6 folding engraved plates (the plate at p. 194

is from Le Dran's paper in *l'Academie royal de chirurgie*, 3 June 1749); (2) [8], 97, [3] pp., 2 folding engraved plates.

First edition of one of the principal eighteenth-century treatises on lithotomy.

This book is especially significant for the description of Le Dran's technique of lateral lithotomy, of which he is sometimes considered the originator. The accompanying *Suite*, which serves as a second part, is very scarce and seldom present. In his book, Le Dran "reviews the writings of his predecessors, discusses pelvic anatomy and pathology, describes his surgical techniques, and illustrates the instruments used to perform lithotomy" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 807).

Le Dran, "surgeon in Paris, wrote many books on surgery and maintained his anatomical school at the Charité Hospital of Paris. He was an excellent teacher and his German students (Haller was one of them) spread his methods throughout Germany" (Leonardo, *History of surgery*, 194).

Garrison-Morton 4283; Kiefer, *Catalog of history of urology*, no. 356. See Murphy, *History of urology*, 109-10, 115.

*Rare first book devoted to the medical aspects of flight*

114. **LEULIER DUCHÉ, Ludovicus.** Tentamen medicum de aërostatum usu medicinæ applicando, quod, in Augustissimo Ludovico Medico Monspeliensi, publicis subiciebat disputationibus, die mensis Martii, anni 1784, auctor, Ludovicus Leulier Duché. . . . Pro primâ Appollinari laureâ consequendâ. Mospelii [Montpellier]: Apud Joannem-Franciscum Picot, 1784. Modern half calf (spine gilt), marbled boards, leather spine label. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$6000

Quarto. Collation: engraved frontispiece (bound after title), [6], 7-18 pp.

First edition of the first book devoted to the medical aspects of flight.

This work, published as a medical dissertation at Montpellier, is dedicated to Joseph Michel Montgolfier, the pioneer in early manned flight who made the first ever ascent in a balloon in 1783. In the first part of his study (pp. 7-11) Leulier reviews the physiological effects of higher altitudes and mentions changes in the circulation as well as respiration. He cites the researches on the properties of air by Lavoisier, Priestley, Spallanzani, and other scientists and, on the basis of their findings, comments on the effects on the body of the altered composition of the air at elevated altitudes. The second part (pp. 11-18) discusses possible benefits, and effects, of ascents like Montgolfier's on a variety of diseases including fevers, rickets, scurvy, and mental conditions such as, hysteria, hypochondria, and melancholy.

Leulier's book is unnoticed in the histories of aviation medicine and altitude physiology. West briefly reviews the early history of ballooning but fails to cite this book (see his *High life: a history of high-altitude physiology and medicine*, 49-54).

In his great work on altitude physiology, Paul Bert discusses, and quotes from, Leulier's account of the effects of oxygen—only recently identified—on the body, the untoward consequences on respiration of inhaling oxygen at higher altitudes, and the

possibility that the peculiar composition of oxygen above sea level may possess hitherto unknown curative properties. See Bert's *La pression barométrique*, 180-81.

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

Garrison-Morton 2137.1 (the first work under "Aviation medicine").

### *Eighteenth-century orthopedic landmark*

#### *Introduction of the spinal brace for treating skeletal deformities*

**115. LEVACHER de la FEUTRIE, Thomas.** *Traité du rickets, ou l'art redresser les enfants contrefaits.* Paris: chez Lacombe, 1772. Contemporary calf (half-inch crack in lower front joint), spine gilt, red leather spine label. One leaf (pp. 440/441) misbound at end. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: xv, [1 (errata)], 446, [2 (approbation; privilege due roi)] pp., 5 folding engraved plates (signed "Beysent S.").

First edition of Levacher's treatise on rickets. This book is historically significant for the description of a spinal brace which the author introduced to treat scoliosis and other spinal deformities.

Levacher devotes a little more than half of his treatise to rickets. He covers theories about its origin, its effects, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment. The remainder of the book contains, first, a short discussion of internal remedies and, second, a lengthy account of external forms of treatment. Levacher here considered the practicality of mechanical management of the skeletal changes due to childhood rickets. He describes "machines," including braces, corsets, and suspension apparatus, and their application. The *Traité* concludes with remarks on the possibility of radical as opposed to palliative "cures."

Levacher first described his suspension apparatus in a paper published in 1768. In that year, Levacher became "the first to describe an attachment to the posterior bar of a spinal brace, which reached in a curve over the head and was attached to a cap fitting snugly from the forehead to the occiput. This apparatus was intended to serve as an ambulatory method for sustained head traction" (Bick, *Source book of orthopedics*, 70 (reproduction of a plate on p. 71). Levacher's "machine" for treating spinal deformities is described by Bick as "a standing structure on whose beams, both lateral and sagittal, could be placed cords and winches for applying pressure by means of slings and traction" (*ibid.*, 437). Plate 4 from this book illustrating Levacher's extension chair is reproduced by both Le Vay (*History of orthopaedics*, 242) and Valentin (*Geschichte der Orthopädie*, 25). Valentin also reproduces plate 5 depicting apparatus for treating deformities of the foot (*ibid.*, 86).

Pages [441-446 contain a "Table alphabétique des auteurs cités dans le Traité du Rickets." The plates depict orthopedic apparatus and their applications.

Duke University, *An exhibition of books on the history of pediatrics from the Trent Collection*, no. 49. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:761; Le Vay., 239.

*A famous obstetrician criticizes inappropriate practices while defending the new rules*

116. **LEVRET, André.** Essai sur l'abus des règles générales et contre les préjugés qui s'opposent aux progres de l'art des accouchemens. Avec figures. Paris: Chez Prault [et] P. Fr. Didot, 1766. Contemporary calf (spine top repaired), spine gilt in compartments, leather spine label. Blank corner of pp. 27/28 renewed. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [2], xiii, [1], 356, [4 (last page blank)] pp., folding engraved plate illustrating instruments at p. 204.

First edition and containing Levret's most recent views relating to the care of pregnant women, delivery and treatment of complications, and care of the newborn.

Levret covers conception, pregnancy, and birth, subjects treated in his earlier books. However, this book is especially important for Levret's criticism of abuses of the new rules proposed by him relating to the treatment of both pregnant women and the newborn. For example, he disparages reliance on amulets as protection from complications, and he discusses such activities as bathing, dance, and music during pregnancy. He also identifies precautions to be exercised during pregnancy and childbirth, and he briefly notes disorders such as hernia and tumors complicating delivery.

"The outstanding figure in eighteenth century French midwifery was André Levret. . . . His logical deductions relative to the mechanism of labor, his careful handling of dystocia, and his resourcefulness in meeting emergencies, placed his teaching far in advance of his predecessors. . . . [Levret's] skill in general surgery was well-nigh equal to his skill in midwifery. His book on midwifery [offered here] . . . went through many editions and was an accepted standard guide from the close of Mauriceau's period to the beginning of that of Baudelocque" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 89-90).

See Baskett, *On the shoulders of giants: eponyms and names in obstetrics and gynaecology*, 124; Garrison-Morton 61-52; Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 160-62.

*A "major contribution" containing "more original observations than are usually met with in works of that period"*

117. **LEWIS, William.** An experimental history of the materia medica, or of the natural and artificial substances made use of in medicine: containing a compendious view of their natural history, an account of their pharmaceutic properties, and an estimate of their medical powers, so far as they can be ascertained by experience, or by rational induction from their sensible qualities. London: printed by H. Baldwin, for the author; and sold by R. Willock, 1761. Contemporary calf, new calf spine and leather spine label. Ink inscription on front flyleaf

(Jos Ome's / 1784); two four-digit numerals on title. Lightly browned and foxed. A very good copy. \$1850

Quarto. Collation: xxii, [2], 591, [33] pp.

First edition of a comprehensive study of the pharmaceutical properties and therapeutic value of a large number of substances in contemporary use. Waring calls this a "work of considerable merit, containing more original observations than are usually met with in works of that period" (*Bibliotheca therapeutica, or bibliography of therapeutics, chiefly in reference to the articles of the materia medica*, 1:63).

Neville regarded Lewis' book as a "major contribution to the materia medica . . . [which] went through several editions and was translated into German (1771) and French (1775)" (*Historical chemical library*, 2:61 [third edition only]). Partington's entry on Lewis credits him with "several works of merit," the book offered here being one of them (*History of chemistry*, 2:762).

Lewis was both a physician and a chemist and an "important figure in the history of English chemistry between Boyle and Black. . . . In the face of Newtonian mechanistic theories, Lewis established chemistry as a separate science governed by distinct laws. Careful and systematic in both his experimental work and in his expositions of chemical operations, he stood in the forefront of eighteenth-century experimental chemistry" (Neville, p. 60). "At a time when English chemists were dominated by the mechanical outlook promulgated by Newton . . . , Lewis was quite clear that chemistry is a distinct science, in which such speculations are of very little relevance or value" (Partington, 2:263).

See *DSB*, 8:297-98.

***"Surgical anatomy . . . begins properly with the writings of Joseph Lieutaud"***

**118. LIEUTAUD, Joseph.** Essais anatomiques, contenant l'histoire exacte de toutes les parties qui composent le corps de l'homme. Avec la maniere de dissequer. Paris: Chez Pierre-Michel Huart, 1742. Contemporary calf (spine ends repaired), spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. Ink stamp on two pages (Docteur Vilar). Narrow light stain along blank upper margins. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xxi, [3], 724, [16] pp., 6 folding engraved plates.

First edition of an important eighteenth-century anatomy book whose publication inaugurated the teaching of surgical anatomy in France. Garrison wrote that "[s]urgical anatomy . . . begins properly with the writings of Joseph Lieutaud" (*History of medicine*, 332).

Lieutaud's *Essais anatomiques* of 1742 was widely read for thirty years. . . . Although Lieutaud's intent was to place basic practical knowledge of both normal and pathological anatomy (which he considered to be two branches of the same field) at the disposal of the practitioner, his book and the techniques presented in it surpassed this aim. The first part of the book is devoted to descriptive anatomy, while the second gives instructions for dissecting both mature and fetal bodies, ending with a

‘recapitulation’ that is actually an essay on topographical anatomy in which Lieutaud demonstrates the disposition of the organs of one system after another” (*DSB*, 8:352). Lieutaud’s descriptions of the heart and the bladder are of particular importance. Dezeimeris refers to Haller’s opinion that Lieutaud’s book “was one of the best [anatomical] treatises to have been published in France” (*Dictionnaire historique de la medecine*, 3:454 [my translation]).

Lieutaud’s published postmortem observations represent a major contribution to the development of the specialty of pathology. Lieutaud “used postmortem materials to study both normal anatomy and pathology; he further undertook to determine the correlation between the symptoms recorded during the life of the patient and the physical lesions found after his death. Lieutaud thus established a method based upon complete and precise observation of the patient. . . . He may thus be considered one of the French pioneers in the pathological anatomy and anatomico-clinical concept of disease that gradually replaced the various medical systems of the eighteenth century” (*DSB*, 8:352).

“Though published in Paris, [this] book was actually printed in Aix, where Lieutaud was professor of medicine before taking up the position of physician to the kind” (Bernard Quartich, catalogue 1127, item 50).

Garrison-Morton 396; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 863; Norman 1352. See Dezeimeris, 3:454-56; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:784-85; Long, *History of pathology*, 108-9.

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

**119. LÖW (or LOEW von ERLSFELD), Johann Franz.** *Theatrum medico-juridicum continens varias easque maxime notabiles, tan ad tribunalia ecclesiastico-civilia, quam ad medicinam forensem, pertinentes materias. Ex diversis optimorum auctorum, Pauli Zachiaë, Sanchez, Carpzovii et aliorum voluminibus excerptum, propriisque quæstionibus et annotationibus adornatum. Opus jctis, physicis, practicis, studiosis, chirurgis, aliisque utile et necessarium. Cum indice rerum et verborum. Norimbergæ [Nuremberg]: apud Joh. Frider, Rudigerum, 1725.* Contemporary vellum, yapped edges, spine hand-lettered (and darkened), remains of two (of four) ties. Two early ownership inscriptions on front flyleaf (one deleted, the other illegible) and one on title (also deleted); manuscript note in one blank margin (p. 88). Lightly browned (but heavier on a few gatherings); a few light spots and stains. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$2850

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

First edition of the author’s principal work published posthumously in the year of his death. *Theatrum medico-juridicum* is one of the major early books on medical



jurisprudence, although inexplicably unnoticed in most of the historical studies dealing with this topic.

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

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

Löw was professor of anatomy and surgery at Prague.

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

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

***Dermatological landmark which “exceeds both in erudition and literary refinement any previous book on the subject”***

**120. [LORRY, Anne Charles de.]** Tractatus de morbis cutaneis. Paris: Apud P. Guillelmum Cavelier, 1777. Contemporary calf, new calf spine and leather spine label. A very good copy. \$1250

Quarto. Collation: [4], xvi, 704, [4] pp.

First edition of the founding work of French dermatology. Tilles considers this book the greatest yet written devoted exclusively to diseases of the skin (*La naissance de la dermatologie*, 14).

Lorry was the first to suggest, in this book, an association between skin disorders and underlying organic disease, and he was the first to notice that some skin eruptions were due to ingestion of drugs or other toxic substances. He was also the first to attempt to classify skin diseases “on the basis of essential relations, their psychological, pathological and etiological similarities. His classification was marked by a realization that facts of all sorts must be taken into consideration in determining the character of skin disease. And . . . for the first time he considers the skin as a living organ of the body, with a relationship to all its other organs” (Pusey, *History of dermatology*, 59-60). Lorry “divided skin diseases into two groups. The first consisted of those he considered to be the external expression of an internal disease, which can either invade the entire cutaneous surface or be localized. The second group consists

of diseases that originate in the skin itself and do not affect the other parts of the body" (*DSB*, 8:506).

As "a thoroughly annotated review of very nearly everything written on the skin and its problems from the time of Hippocrates forward [the *Tractatus*] exceeds both in erudition and literary refinement any previous book on the subject" (Crissey and Parish, *Dermatology and syphilology of the nineteenth century*, 13).

Garrison-Morton 3983; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 964; Norman 1392. See Goodman, *Contributors to dermatology*, 144-45; Tilles, chap. 1.

***Important work by the only eighteenth -century French author to contribute anything of significance to forensic medicine***

**121. LOUIS, Antoine.** *Lettres sur la certitude des signes de la mort, où l'on rassure les citoyens de la crainte d'être enterrés vivans. Avec des observations et des expériences sur les noyés.* Paris: Chez Michel Lambert, 1752. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Small stain in blank lower margins of pp. 121-28. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: viii, 376, [8] pp., engraved plate at p. 280.

First edition of Louis' first book on forensic medicine in which he dealt with establishing the time of death and techniques for resuscitating drowning victims.

Louis' book was inspired by Jacques Jean Bruhier d'Ablaincourt's French translation, with commentary (Paris, 1742), of Jean Jacques Winslow's eight-page dissertation on recovery from apparent death (*An mortis incertae* [Paris, 1740]). Louis reprints, on pp. 300-351, Winslow's book, the original Latin text and Bruhier d'Ablaincourt's French translation on facing pages. Louis' important account of the signs of death in drowning and on resuscitation is on pp. 221-99. The plate depicts a resuscitation device.

Louis was the French pioneer in the field of medical jurisprudence. He is remembered for his books on the differential signs of murder and suicide (1763) and on the legal duration of pregnancy (1764). "The only noteworthy works [on forensic medicine] in 18th century France were several memoirs by the great French surgeon Antoine Louis" (Erwin H. Ackerknecht, "Early history of legal medicine," in *Legacies in law and medicine*, edited by Chester R. Burns, p. 260). Ackerknecht credits Louis with establishing, with his account of rigor mortis in the book offered here, "another definitive sign of death."

Huston, *Resuscitation: an historical perspective*, no. 9. See Garrison-Morton 1730-31; Nemec, *Highlights of medicolegal relations*, no. 289; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:847-48.

*Sammelband on the duration of pregnancy, two by the foremost eighteenth-century French contributor to forensic medicine*

122. (1) **LOUIS, Antoine**. Mémoire contre la légitimité des naissances prétendues tardives, dans lequel on concilie les Loix Civiles avec celles de l'oeconomie animale. Paris: Chez P. G. Cavelier, 1764. (2) **Jean LE BAS**. Question importante. Peute-on déterminer un terme préfix pour l'accouchement. Paris: Chez P. G. Simon, 1764. (3) **Antoine LOUIS**. Supplément au mémoire contre la légitimité des naissances prétendues tardives. N.p., 1764 (4) **Jean LE BAS**. Lettre à Monsieur Bouvart . . . au sujet de sa dernière consultations, sur une naissance prétendue tardive . . . 1. aux des écrits de M. Le Bas . . . : 2. à une consultation de M. Bertin: 3. à une autre de M. Petit. Amsterdam: Chez Chatelain, 1765. *Four books bound in one*. Nineteenth-century marbled boards (a little worn; spine repaired), leather spine label. Bookplate and signature (Georges Dujardin-Beaumetz [see below]). A good copy. \$2500

Collation: (1) 92 pp.; (2) 114 pp.; (3) 109 pp. (with drop title as issued); (4) [2], 50 pp.

(1) First edition of a book of great significance for the history of forensic medicine and medical jurisprudence.

Louis' *Mémoire* represents the first serious attempt to define precisely the duration of pregnancy. Louis further sought to establish the concept of a legally defined period for normal gestation and to identify its implications for medical jurisprudence.

Louis' books on medical jurisprudence are the most important contributions to the subject from this period. "All of his writings are remarkable for the fluency and elegance of style, as well as for the richness of subject matter" (Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 2, p. 484).

Garrison-Morton 1731; Norman 1395. See Nemeč, *Highlights of medicolegal relations*, 61; Garrison, *History of medicine*, 371.

(3) First edition of Louis' *Supplément* which is sometimes missing.

(2, 4) First editions of two scarce works by Jean Le Bas relating to Louis' *Mémoire*. "Le Bas is usually remembered for his vivid and prolonged discussion with Louis, Bouvart and Petit regarding the possible length of pregnancy extending into the postmaturity period or longer than forty-two weeks" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 227).

Georges Dujardin-Beaumetz, a former owner of this copy, was a prolific writer on therapeutics (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 653). See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:334.

*Author's copy, with additional text and manuscript material,  
of a comprehensive eighteenth-century French dental book*

123. MAHON, Laurent André. Le dentiste observateur, ou moyens, 1. De connoître par la seule inspection des dents, la nature constitutive du tempérament, ainsi que quelques affections de l'ame; avec des recherches et observations sur les causes des maladies qui attaquent les dents depuis l'état de fœtus jusqu'à l'âge de puberté, &c. 2. De garantie de souffrances cruelles, et même de la mort, un grande nombre d'enfans. Le tout suivi d'observations sur des maladies de sinus maxillaires, &c. et de différens avis intéressans. Ouvrage utile à tout le monde. . . . Paris: Chez Millet, . . . Méquignon l'aîné, . . . Morin, . . . [et] Desenne, an VI (1798). Contemporary calf, spine gilt, red leather spine label. *Signed by Mahon on p. 94 to prevent unauthorized printings.* Modern bookplate (Ex-libris / M. Favien-Pujol [below illustrations of dental instruments]); partly undecipherable signature in purple pencil on half-title. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$3750

Collation: engraved frontispiece bound after half-title (see below), [4 (half-title and title)], 4 ("Extrait du numéro 7 du Journal Médecine Populaire (see below), xix, [1 (blank)], 232, 7 [1 (blank)] (see below), 23 (with one printed slip and five slips containing manuscript notes bound in) (see below) pp., 6 small woodcuts (on pp. 7, 8, 10, 12, 42, 169). Small printed slips are bound in at pp. 106, 110, and 112 (see below).

First edition of **the author's copy** of a late eighteenth-century French dental book containing much on pediatric dentistry. Mahon's account is based on his own considerable experiences and on his own researches. **This copy contains additional text and manuscript material added by the author: see below for a complete description.**

In this comprehensive survey, the author—"Citoyen Mahon, Chirurgien-Dentiste" according to the title page—reviews the entire subject in considerable detail. In the first part, he discusses the appearance of teeth on examination and, on the basis of his research and observations, attributes tooth disorders to such factors as temperament, nutrition, and health of the parents. He discusses the condition of teeth from infancy through puberty to adulthood, and presents cases of his own. Part 2 is largely devoted to the care of the teeth and treatment of tooth disorders in infants and young children. Mahon's account, and recommendations, are based on his experiences and observations at the Paris hospitals. The final part covers "maladies de sinus maxillaires."

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

The additional material added by the author consist of (1) an engraved frontispiece with text below an illustration: "Nul n'a besoin d'esprit, pas même de culture,

/ Pour reconnoître en tout l'Auteur de la Nature." (2) A four-page printed "extrait" containing a notice of this book. (3) Small printed slips are bound in at pp. 106, 110, and 112. The first two amply or clarify the text; the third slip gives Mahon's address. Each slip has a printed direction about where it is to be inserted. (4) A seven-page printed "Précis de l'Ouvrage intitulé: Le Dentiste Observateur." (5) A notice, in 23 printed pages, reprinting comments by presumably informed readers entitled "Pièces et suffrages des savans. Ouvrage essentiel a l'art de guérir, nécessaire pour les enfans des hospices et des prytaées, &c. et généralement utile à la Société." Mahon has marked passages throughout in the margins and keyed his manuscript notes to the text. Bound in is a single printed slip reprinting the title given above and including a printed note stating that Mahon's book has been commended by many illustrious practitioners. Five manuscript slips (text on rectos) reply to, or clarify remarks by, colleagues. A printed note on the verso of the title page states that Mahon has signed each copy on p. 94.

Norman 1421.

*Another copy of Mahon's book*

**124. MAHON, Laurent André.** Le dentiste observateur, ou moyens, 1. De connoître par la seule inspection des dents, la nature constitutive du tempérament, ainsi que quelques affections de l'ame; avec des recherches et observations sur les causes des maladies qui attaquent les dents depuis l'état de fœtus jusqu'à l'âge de puberté, &c. 2. De garantie de souffrances cruelles, et même de la mort, un grande nombre d'enfans. Le tout suivi d'observations sur des maladies de sinus maxillaires, &c. et de différens avis intéressans. Ouvrage utile à tout le monde. . . . Paris: Chez Millet, . . . Méquignon l'aîné, . . . Morin, . . . [et] Desenne, an VI (1798). Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. *Signed by Mahon on p. 94 to prevent unauthorized printings.* Lacking the half-title. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [2], xix, [1], 232 pp., 6 small woodcuts (on pp. 7, 8, 10, 12, 42, 169).  
First edition of another copy of Mahon's book on dentistry.

*Sammelband on the plague in Marseille:  
three rare books and an unpublished manuscript*

**125. (1) MAILHES, Jean.** Lettre écrite à Mr Calvet, conseiller, medecine du roy, professeur royal et doyen een l'université de cahors. Avec des observations sur la maladie pestilencielle de Marseille. Lyon: chez les Freres Bruyset, 1721. **(2) François CHICOYNEAU.** Lettre de Monsieur Chicoyneau, conseille du roy, . . . écrite à Monsieur De la Moniere, doyen du College des medecins de Lyon. Pour prover ce

qu'il à avancé dans ses observations & reflexions touchant la nature, les événemens & le traitement de la peste de Marseille & d'Aix, da 10. Decembre 1710. Lyon: chez les Freres Bruyset, 1721. **(3) François CHICOYNEAU, François VERNY, and SOULIER.** Relation touchant les accidens de la peste de Marseille, son pronostic, et sa curation. Du 10 Decembre 1720. Sur l'imprimé à Marseille, & se vend à Lyon: chez les Freres Bruyset, 1721. **(4) [Manuscript.]** Memoire instructif, pour les villes affligées de pestes ou qui en sont menacées. N.p., n.d. *Three books and a manuscript bound in one volume.* Contemporary calf, new calf spine (gilt) and leather spine label. Engraved bookplate (Douteur François Moutier [see below]). A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: **(1)** 47, [1] pp. **(2)** 32, [4] pp. **(3)** [8], 9-45, [3] pp. **(4)** 45 numbered pages (p. 2 blank; a few page numerals cropped).

Sammelband consisting of three rare short works on the plague at Marseille and a manuscript, undoubtedly contemporary with the books, on dealing with the disease.

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.

**(1)** First edition of a rare book containing the author's observations, based on firsthand experience, relating to the symptoms and methods employed to treat affected individuals as well as to prevent the spread of the epidemic. He describes the progress of the disease as well as cases treated by him.

Mailhes is not mentioned in any of the biographical collections of medical authors or histories of medicine available to me.

OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. at the National Library of Medicine. According to the note in Blake, *Short title catalogue*, p. 283, pp., pp. 43-47 of the NLM are mutilated.

**(2)** First edition of a rare book on the epidemic.

The principal contributor to the literature on this outbreak of plague 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.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians and National Library of Medicine (both probably mistaken under "book/internet resource").

See Delaymay, *Le monde médical Parisien au dix-huitième siècle*, 118-28;

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 1:689-90 (briefly mentioning Chicoyneau's role in dealing with this outbreak of plague but with an incomplete list of Chicoyneau's books on the subject); Pauly, *Bibliographie des sciences médicales*, cols. 1387-88 (citing seven short works by, or coauthored by, Chicoyneau published during 1720-21).

(3) First edition of a further book coauthored by Chicoyneau dealing with the plague in Marseille.

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

(4) This manuscript, in a neat legible hand, consists of recommendations for handling the effects of the disease and for preventing its spread (including a short discussion of the effectiveness of quarantine). There is no evidence of authorship, though the manuscript was obviously prepared by an individual present during the epidemic. It is apparently unpublished. A search of OCLC has found nothing with a similar title.

"Docteur François Moutier" was a French neurologist and, later, gastroenterologist. He formed a great medical library which was dispersed in a series of French auctions.

### *Rare eighteenth-century French naval pharmacopeia*

**126. MAISTRAL, François Louis.** Abrégé de matière médicale. Où l'on expose la nature, les vertus & les doses des drogues, tant simples que composées, qui entrent dans la confection des coffres de médicaments destinés au service des vaisseaux, frégates, & autres bâtimens du roi. À l'usage des chirurgiens de la marine. 2 vols. Brest: chez R. Malassis, imprimeur ordinaire du roi & de la marine, 1770. Contemporary sheep, spines gilt, gold and green leather labels on spine. Old illegible paper labels on each lower spine; half-inch crack in rear upper joint of vol. 2. In vol. 1, two pin-hole size worm holes, one in blank lower margins, the second through the text touching an occasional letter; diminishing light dampstain in lower outer corners through p. 50 and in blank lower corners of final three leaves; in vol. 2, light stain in lower outer corners through p. 40 and pp. 399-428; small light stain, mostly in margins, of pp. 121-44; some blank upper margins cut close without loss. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: **vol. 1:** viii, 450 pp.; **vol. 2:** [4], 428pp.

First edition of a rare French naval pharmacopeia.

Mastral's book begins with physiological considerations including the structure of the body, digestion, the circulation, the secretions, etc. Simple drugs—most, if not all of them, botanical preparations—are dealt with in the first part (1:[123]-450). Compound drugs are covered in volume 2 (pp. 1-356). Mastral describes the composition of a large number of "compound" preparations and their effectiveness for treating specific disorders or diseases. Many of the descriptions conclude with

“remarques” in which the author discusses certain aspects of the drug’s history and efficacy and sometimes cites an earlier authority for its effectiveness.

Maïstral was a naval surgeon, at the time of publication assigned to Brest which was then an important French naval port. He is not mentioned in any of the histories of medicine or biographies of physicians available to me.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Mariner’s Museum Library/Virginia and National Library of Medicine.

***“First modern textbook of ophthalmology”  
in a fine contemporary binding***

**127. MAÎTRE-JAN, Antoine.** Traité des maladies de l’oeil et des remedes propres pour leur guerison enrichi d’experiences de physique. Troyes: Chez Jacques le Febure, 1707. Contemporary blind-stamped pigskin (lightly soiled), remains of clasps, leather spine label. Small light stain on title; light foxing. A very good copy. \$3500

Collation: [14], 580, 561-573 [i.e., 593] pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of an important book on diseases of the eye, offered here in a superb contemporary Dutch or German binding.

Hirschberg considered Maître-Jan’s *Traité* “the first modern textbook of ophthalmology.” “In my [Hirschberg’s] opinion this book based on personal experience is the first nearly complete and systematic textbook of ophthalmology since the time of the classical Arabian authors. . . . Comparing this book of 570 [*sic*: 593] pages with the one by his predecessor . . . Guillemeau we find that the work by Maitre-Jan is larger in volume and richer in content. The book by Guillemeau still reflects the thoughts of antiquity only occasionally adorned with some modern additions. The book by Maître-Jan still shows a connection with antiquity but has a modern and personal character” (Hirschberg, *History of ophthalmology*, 3:225).

Maître-Jan “helped to widen the knowledge of the anatomy of the eye and to do away with numerous mistaken ideas still believed until then. [He] . . . clearly recognized . . . the fibrous-fluid structure of the vitreous and that the crystalline lens was made up of numerous thin, curved sheets evectoping each other . . . , with each of them in turn made up of many primitive fibers. . . . In this way Maître-Jan correctly recognized that the crystalline and the vitrious are not fluid ‘humors’ which were ‘clotted,’ as until then believed, and that the only real humor in the eye is the aqueous. . . . He also distinguished several histological elements composing its tissue” (Polyak, *The retina: the anatomy and the histology of the retina*, 151-52).

Maître-Jan “is called the ‘father of French ophthalmology.’ He was a surgeon and a scientist. His book . . . was published in 1707 and is based on his clinical and experimental work. He was the first to mention retinal detachment” (Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, 43).

Garrison-Morton 5824; Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 1464; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 677.



*Italian treatment of trauma in the eighteenth century*

**128. MALACARNE, Vincenzo.** Ricordi d'anatomia traumatica pubblicati ad uso de' giovani chirurghi militari di terra e di marina. Venice: A Spese di Giannantonio Pezzana qu: Lorenzo, 1794. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. A very good copy.

\$1500

Collation: xvi, lxiv pp. Engraved portrait on title and eight small engraved portraits at the head of each section (see below).

First edition of Malacarne's treatise on wounds and other injuries requiring prompt treatment. This book, by one of the founders of surgical anatomy, offers a good introduction to late eighteenth-century Italian methods of handling trauma.

Malacarne's book, intended especially for military and naval surgeons, is divided into six parts consisting of 144 consecutively numbered observations (some of them running to two or three paragraphs). There are directions for managing wounds to the abdomen and head as well as to other regions of the body, and occasional references to contemporary and earlier Italian surgeons and anatomists.

Particular care has gone into the production of this book which was been printed on heavy paper stock with wide margins. A further distinguishing feature consists of engraved portraits of nine famous Italian anatomists and surgeons. The title contains an engraved portrait of Malacarne's teacher the surgeon Ambrogio Bertrandi. The additional portraits, on pp. vii and xi (first pagination) and i, xiii, xxi, xxxi, xl, and li (second pagination) are of Genga, Morgagni, Valsalva, Malpighi, Lancisi, Asseli, Molinelli, and Alpino.

Malacarne began his studies at Turin, later moving to Pavia and finally to Padua. He devoted himself mainly to anatomy and surgery, but during 1789-93 he occupied the chair of surgery and obstetrics at the University of Pavia (1789-93). Malacarne is remembered for his books on the anatomy of the cerebellum (1776 [Garrison-Morton 1382.1]) and on cretinism (1789 [Garrison-Morton 3809]).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:42 (this book is not mentioned); Renzi, *Storia della medicina Italiana*, vol. 5, numerous citations.

*First publication of the author's medical consultations*

**129. MALPIGHI, Marcello.** Consultationum medicinalium centuria prima. Quam in gratiam clinicorum evulgat Hieronymus Gaspari. Patavii [Padua]: ex Typographia Seminarii apud Jo: Manfrè, 1713. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Undecipherable signature on title. Light foxing. A very good copy. \$1850

Small quarto. Collation: [20], 13-179, [1 (blank)] pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

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

This book prints a selection of Malpighi's medical consultations on arthritis,

diseases of the eye and heart, nervous diseases, venereal diseases, and other conditions. No further case reports (or “consilia”) were published due, as Garrison suggests, to the fact that “some of [Malpighi’s] best work was lost to posterity by the wanton destruction of valuable manuscripts” (*History of medicine*, 256). Pettigrew, in his chapter on Malpighi in volume 2 of his *Medical portrait gallery*, notes that Malpighi, in the book offered here, “has . . . the merit of pointing out the mischief arising from bleeding in the malignant epidemics prevalent in Italy during his practice.”

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

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

Frati, *Bibliografia Malpighiana*, no. 40. See *DSB*, 9:62-66; Garrison-Morton, ten citations; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:448-49; Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 128-30.

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

**130. MANDEVILLE, Bernard de.** A treatise of the hypochondriack and hysteric passions, vulgarly call’d the hypo in men and vapours in women; in which the symptoms, causes, and cure of those diseases are set forth after a method intirely new. The whole interspers’d, with instructive discourses on the real art of physick it self; and entertaining remarks on the modern practice of physicians and apothecaries: very useful to all, that have the misfortune to stand in need of either. London: printed and sold by Dryden Learb . . . and W. Taylor, 1711. Contemporary paneled calf (spine repaired; nick at spine top, remains of paper label), red leather spine label. Bookplate (H P Norman MD [see below]). Foxing; blank edges browned; short repaired tear in pp. 113/114. A very good copy. \$3000

Collation: xxiv, 280 pp.

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

Mandeville’s *Treatise* is written in the form of a dialogue between doctor and patient and designed to present in a literary but popular form the symptoms of, and

treatment for, occasional attacks of “melancholy.” The exchange includes discussion of Mandeville’s own delusional belief, since resolved, that he suffered from syphilis.

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

Norman 1432 (this copy).

***Sole early eighteenth-century French book on cerebral trauma***

**131. MANNE, Louis François.** Observation de chirurgie, au sujet d’une playe à la tête avec fracas, et une piece d’os implantée dans le cerveau pendant un mois sans aucun symptome, accompagnée d’une dissertation au sujet des playes de tête avec fracture, & de plusieurs autres observations dans ce genre, suivie des lettres des sçavans, qui ont été consultez à ce sujet par l’auteur. Avignon: Chez François Girard, 1729. Contemporary calf (small defect at spine bottom; inch-long abrasion on outer edge of lower board), spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. Old ownership marks on front endpapers deleted except for “gaudiber–chirurgen.” A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: engraved plate with the arms of Avignon [bound following title], [14], 238, 31 pp.

First edition of an important early French book on head injuries. A testimonial letter by Jean Louis Petit printed at the back contains the first mention “of the lucid interval following head injuries” (Flamm, *From skulls to brains: 2500 years of neurosurgical progress*, no. 36).

Manne was one of the few surgeons from the first half of the eighteenth century to study cerebral trauma in association with fracture of the skull. His book offers an account of his own experiences while also printing replies from colleagues whose views on head injury he had requested. “The only French book of this period [early eighteenth century] that is strictly devoted to head injuries is a small publication by a surgeon in Avignon [offered here]. . . . It is of interest that a testimonial from [Jean Louis] Petit appears in this work, and Manne acknowledges his indebtedness to Petit and his observations on head injuries. From this we may conclude that, as is often the case in medical disciplines, much information was available and transmitted prior to actual publication” (Greenblatt, *History of neurosurgery*, 75). Petit, the leading French contributor to knowledge about brain and head injuries from this period, was

the first to differentiate loss of consciousness due to concussion from compression of the brain.

Reprinted at the back are testimonial letters from François Chicoyneau, François de La Peyronie, Petit, and Sauveur François Morand.

Manne was surgeon at l'Hôtel-Dieu in Avignon.

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:59.

***Rare surgical manual with an apparently fictitious imprint  
and an unidentified author***

**132. Manuel chyrurgical.** P.-J.-B.-D. L. G. Amsterdam: Chez Tegab Naei, au Lauristrat, 1733. Contemporary sheep (light stain on upper cover), spine gilt in compartments, new leather spine label. Small light stain in inner margins through p. 98 touching a few letters or words on several pages; paper flaw in the upper corner of pp. 425/426. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: [4], 495, [5 (1-2, errata; 3-5, blank)] pp.

First edition of a rare manual of surgery. The author has not been identified, the imprint is apparently fictitious, and OCLC locates just two copies.

The “*advertisement*,” addressed to the student beginning the study of surgery, emphasizes the importance of this “beautiful art” for “the Republic” whose soldiers and sailors depend on the services of the surgeon. These remarks suggest that the book was written during the closing years of the eighteenth century when France—where this book may have been published—had become a “republic” and was entering a period of continuous warfare.

The students for whom this book is intended appear to lack any previous medical training. A large series of disorders, or injuries—most of them gunshot or other kinds of wounds associated with military action—are reviewed. The discussion of each injury, or wound, or disorder begins with a diagnosis followed by the preparation of the patient for surgery and, finally, a description of the operation. The author describes in considerable detail unusual for a surgical textbook the treatment of the patient throughout the operation. Thus, in addition to describing the mechanical parts of the procedure—for example, the use of sponges and instruments—the author mentions the number of attendants needed to assist the surgeon, including restraining the patient during an amputation or other very painful operation.

OCLC locates single copies in France and Slovenia.

*Rare book describing the eponymously named  
“Martin-Gruber anastomosis”*

133. **MARTIN, Roland.** Tal, om Nervers allmänna Egenskaper i Människans kropp, Hållit för Kongl. Vetenskaps Academiens vid Præsidiij nedläggande den 26 Januarii 1763. Oct Jämte bisogat Utkast til Nervernes färskilda Anatomiska beskrifning. Stockholm: Tryckt hos Direct. Lars Salvius, 1763. Contemporary half calf, boards (edges a bit worn), leather spine label. Old ink underlining. A very good copy.

\$1850

Collation: 235 pp.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*First authoritative Parisian pharmacopeia*

134. **MARTINENQ, Jean Baptiste Thomas, ed.** Codex medicamentarius, seu pharmacopœa parisiensis, ex mandato Facultatis medicinae parisiensis in lucem edita, M. Joanne-Baptista-Thomas Martinenq, decano. Editio auctior & emendatior. Paris: apud Guillelmum Cavel-

ier, 1748. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Two bookplates remounted on front pastedown ([1] nineteenth-century engraved bookplate; [2] Samuel A. D. Sheppard's book label [see below] over stamped with the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy's ink stamp [repeated on title and p. 50] [library dispersed]); ink acquisition note on title dated 1829. A very good copy. \$2000

Quarto. Collation: [16], cxxxii, 268, xxxiv, [6] pp.

First edition of this pharmacopeia prepared under authority of the Faculty of Paris and edited by J. B. T. Martinenq, the dean of the faculty of medicine at the University. The second leaf, headed "Arrest de la cour de Parlement," informs the apothecaries of Paris and its neighboring suburbs ("de la ville & faubourgs de Paris") that they are hereafter enjoined to adhere to the standards of drug composition and preparation described in this book.

Martenenq's comprehensive pharmacopeia is a revised, and greatly enlarged, version of the *Codex medicamentarius* prepared by the Faculty of Medicine and publishing in 1638 in Paris (see Krivatsy 12058). It begins with a six-page list of the members of the Paris Faculty as well as a list of Parisian pharmacists. A 128-page index of medicines follows. The first fourteen pages of the text are devoted to "Præparationes." Pages 15-180 cover "Compositiones galenicæ," with "Operationes chymicæ" described on pp. 181-268. The book concludes with a thirty-four-page alphabetical subject index of ingredients. There are recipes for a great many medicinal substances including oils, pills and tablets, plasters, potions, powders, and syrups.

Although the pharmacists of Paris were now legally bound to follow the recipes described in this book, provincial apothecaries were merely expected to use them at their discretion. The "local approach to unifying drug standards was not superseded entirely until 1818, when the first edition of the *Codex medicamentarius* . . . became an obligatory pharmacopeia for the whole of France" (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 79).

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).

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

**135. MASCAGNI, Paolo.** Vasorum lymphaticorum corporis humani historia et ichnographia. Sienna: Ex Typographia Pazzini Carli, 1787. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, marbled boards, leather spine label. Small light stain, never impairing legibility, in ten

leaves; tiny holes in six leaves touching six or seven letters. A very good copy. \$8500

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

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

Mascagni's research was prompted by the proposal, by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to investigate the entire system of the lymphatics. In 1784, he submitted a preliminary account entitled *Prodrome d'un ouvrage sur le système des vaisseaux lymphatiques* (in quarto, with just four engraved plates). This book was followed, three years later, by the present epoch-making study. To Mascagni is due the credit for first describing the lymphatic system. He "established that every [lymphatic] vessel must in its course enter one or more lymph glands. . . . Mascagni concluded that the lymphatic system originates from all the cavities and surfaces of the body, and is related to the absorbing function. By means of colored injections he demonstrated the communication between the lymphs and the serous vessels" (*DSB*, 9:153).

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

"This [book] contained forty-one copper engravings in folio, fourteen of which were linear copies of as many finished prints. . . . The plates show a fine and careful workmanship and a faithful and truly masterful representation of the lymphatics" (Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 315). Brunet calls this "a carefully executed and highly regarded work" (*Manuel du libraire et de l'amateur de livres*, vol. 3, col. 1513 [my translation]).

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

### *Important in the development of embryology and genetics*

136. [MAUPERTUIS, Pierre Louis Moreau de.] Dissertation physique a l'occasion du negre blanc. Leyde [Leyden], 1744. Contemporary calf (triple gilt lines along edges), carefully repaired spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. All edges gilt. Contemporary inscription at top of title (au a S Mgr. Le de Flaumont [spelling?]),

initials at lower edge of title (L. D. B.). Faded ink lines in margins of pp. [v] and 34. A very good copy. \$3750

Collation: [12], 132 pp.

First edition of an important early contribution to embryology and genetics.

“Stimulated by the much talked about appearance of an albino negro in Paris, Maupertuis expressed theories of biparental heredity and epigenesis which substantially anticipated those of Darwin, Mendel, and De Vries” (Garrison-Morton). In this book, published the year before his more fully developed *Venus physique*, Maupertuis presented “some surprisingly modern embryological and genetic observations, including a theory of particulate inheritance long prior to Mendel” (Eiseley, *Darwin’s century: evolution and the men who discovered it*, 38). Maupertuis argued here against the then-dominant “preformationist” doctrine that each embryo contained a preformed individual, and he supported his arguments in greater detail in his book published the following year.

Garrison-Morton 215.1.

***The doctrine of preformationism discredited  
Copy with a fine provenance***

137. [MAUPERTUIS, Pierre Louis Moreau de.] *Venus physique*. [The Hague?], 1745. Contemporary calf (a little worming in joints), spine gilt, gilt dentelles, red leather spine label. All edges gilt. Armorial stamp on each cover (Louis Marie Augustin Aumont [see below]). Repaired nick at blank top edge of title. A very good copy contained in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$3500

Collation: [8], 86, 67-194 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of Maupertuis’ extended critique of preformationism, and a milestone in the development of embryology and genetics. This copy was once part of a “magnificent collection [see below].”

*Venus physique* consists of two parts. The first part (pp. [1]-115) reprints Maupertuis’ *Dissertation physique à l’occasion du nègre blanc* published in Leyden in 1744. The second part (pp. [117]-168), published for the first time, is entitled “Une dissertation sur l’origin des noirs.” In this part, Maupertuis discussed the origin of the Negro race. An elaborate “table des matieres” occupies pp. 169-94). “In 1745 a small anonymous volume appeared from the press entitled *Venus physique*. . . . This book was written in a popular style. . . . The author, who later turned out to be Maupertuis, dared to adopt the discredited epigenetic theory of development. He was led to this by a consideration of the plain facts of biparental heredity, which had been pointed out by Aristotle and again by Harvey, but which the [opponents of this view] had attempted to explain away. . . . [For Maupertuis] biparental heredity necessarily implied *corporeal* contributions from each of the two parents” (Glass, *Forerunners*



of Darwin, 62 [italics in original]). Maupertuis' opposition to the then-dominant "preformationist" doctrine that each embryo contained a preformed individual was based on strictly empirical fact that each parent contributed to the makeup of the individual, an alternative explanation named "epigenesis."

"In 1744 [Maupertuis] presented the memoir 'Accord de différentes lois de la nature' and published *Dissertation sur le nègre blanc*. The latter was the precursor of the *Venus physique* of 1745, which was an enlarged and more fully analyzed argument against the then-dominant biological theory of the preformation of the embryo. Maupertuis argues convincingly that the embryo could not be preformed, either in the egg or in the animalcule (spermatozoon), since hereditary characteristics could be passed down equally through the male or the female parent. He rejected the vitalistic notion that some 'essence' from one of the parents could affect the preformed fetus in the other parent, or that maternal impressions could mold the characteristics of the offspring. A strict mechanist, although a believer in the epigenetic view of the origin of the embryo, he looked for some corporeal contribution from each parent as a basis of heredity" (*DSB*, 9:187). Maupertuis "was thus an epigenesist and a mechanist at the same time. His opinions have an extremely modern ring, and his only retrograde step was in suggesting that the spermatoc animals had nothing else to do except to mix the two seeds by swimming about in them. But that legacy of ovism was common through the eighteenth century" (Needham, *History of embryology*, 220).

This copy bears the armorial stamp on each cover of Louis Marie Augustin Aumont, also known as Duc d'Aumont. "Duc Amont's library had been formed with a care and a patience of which bibliophilia offers few examples. It contained the best books of all kinds, and in the finest editions. Most of the bindings, either in morocco or marbled calf, were bound by Phabile Padeloup [?] by Antoine Padeloup or a member of this family of binders (?) ]" (Guigard, *Nouvel armorial du bibliophile*, 2:26 [my translation]). Guigard adds that the "magnificent collection" was dispersed despite an English collectors' offer to purchase the library en bloc.

Garrison-Morton 215.2; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 847; Norman 1460. See *DSB*, 9:186-89; Glass, 51-83; Needham, *History of embryology*, 218-20; Meyer, *Rise of embryology*, 87-88.

***Eighteenth German anatomical atlas containing a record of important observations, and a fine example of anatomic illustration***

138. **MAYER, Johann Christoph Andreas.** Anatomisch-physiologische Abhandlung vom Gehirn, Rückmark, und Ursprung der Nerven. . . . Für Aerzte, und Liebhaber der Anthropologie bestimmt. Mit Kupfern. Berlin und Leipzig: bey Georg Jakob Decker, 1779. Original (?) boards (spine ends repaired), red leather spine label. Traces of erasure from blank upper margin of title and small repaired defect; a little

worming in upper margins affecting a few letters; browned. A very good. \$2250

Quarto. Collation: [8], 68 pp., 9 folding engraved anatomical plates.

First edition of one of the major eighteenth-century German contributions to neuroanatomy.

Mayer was apparently the first German anatomist to prepare a monograph devoted solely to the nervous system. In the book offered here he presented a full review of contemporary studies while also describing his own researches on the structure of the brain, spine, and peripheral nerves. The text is accompanied by plates illustrating the anatomy of the brain and spinal cord. These plates are fine examples of German anatomic illustration from this period.

Mayer was responsible for several novel insights and discoveries. He was the first to notice “[t]hat the septum pellucidum consists of an inner compact fibrous layer, covered externally by a thin layer of grey matter” (Meyer, *Historical aspects of cerebral anatomy*, 97-98). Mayer also correctly understood the significant consequences of damage to the medulla oblongata and surmised it must be the source, or center, of nerve function, “because practically all the cranial nerves originated from it” (Neuburger, *Historical development of experimental brain and spinal cord physiology before Flourens*, 188-89). In addition, from the evidence provided by injuries to the brain, Mayer suggested that “the cortex represented the seat of memory” (*ibid.*, 281, note).

The plates were engraved by Carl Christian Glassbach of Berlin, Glassbach also engraved the plates for Soemmerring’s *De basi encephali* (1778). See Choulant, *Anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 304.

Mayer was professor of anatomy at Berlin and physician to the king of Prussia.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:129-30; McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 93.

### *Eighteenth-century American contribution to knowledge about rabies*

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

\$2250

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

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

“Mease rejected the current belief that the disease could arise spontaneously in

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

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

Austin 1247; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1263.

*"One of his most important contributions"*

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

Collation: viii, 104 pp.

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

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

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

Another, possibly unauthorized, 69-page edition was published the same year at Leiden.

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

*Rare eighteenth-century German treatise on pediatrics  
which has escaped the notice of the historians of the subject*

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

Collation: [8], 248 pp.

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

Mellin's book is divided into two parts. The first part (pp. 1-42) covers "regimen" under which heading Mellin deals with the care and treatment of the newborn and infants, breast feeding and wet nurses, suitable clothing, exercise and rest, and hygiene. The second part (pp. [43]-248) is devoted to both the diseases and the common injuries of infancy and childhood. Mellin discusses minor injuries such as bruises and serious ones including fractures. Much attention is given to malformations, among them harelip, malformed spines, malformations of the rectum and urinary tract, and hydrocephalus. Among the common diseases discussed in this book are skin disorders such as eczema, diseases affecting the eyes, infections, and diseases now classified as communicable including measles, scarlet fever, and smallpox (Mellin recommends inoculation). Mellin's familiarity with the contemporary literature on pediatrics is evident from his references to the books by George Armstrong, Walter Harris, and Nils Rosén von Rosenstein, among others.

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

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

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

*Chief work of a celebrated writer on medical jurisprudence*

142. **METZGER, Johann Daniel.** *Kurzgefasstes System der gerichtlichen Arzneiwissenschaft.* Königsberg und Leipzig: im Verleg Hartungschens Buchhandlung, 1793. Contemporary yellow boards (spine tips slightly worn), leather spine label (chipped). Largely undecipherable ownership inscriptions on front flyleaf (one dated 1797); ink

underlining and marginalia on three pages (pp. 119, 265, 291). Occasional foxing. A very good copy. \$1850

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

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

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

Metzger was professor of medicine at Königsberg. He specialized in medical jurisprudence and lectured mainly on forensic medicine. Dezeimeris calls Metzger a "celebrated pathologist and prolific author. . . . His writings on medical jurisprudence are particularly valued" (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3:577 [my translation]).

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

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

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

***Early bio-bibliographical history of medicine  
with the supplement published four years later***

**143. METZGER, Johann Daniel.** (1) Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte des Medicin. Königsberg: bey Friedrich Nicolovius, 1792. (2) Zusätze und Verbesserungen zu seiner Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte des Medicin. Königsberg: Bey Friedrich Nicolovius, 1796. **Two books bound in one.** Contemporary marbled boards, leather spine label. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: (1) [14], 448, [2 (errata on recto)] pp. The title page vignette, signed Geysler, depicts a stack of books topped by a bust of Hippocrates, with one book, leaning against the pile, marked "Haller." (2) [2], 180, [2 (blank)] pp.

First edition of the second earliest bio-bibliographical history of medicine. This copy includes the supplement published four years later.

(1) The text consists of a total of 328 numbered sections divided into thirteen "periods" beginning with the years preceding Hippocrates and continuing through the eighteenth century. Each period covers, subject to the existence of the relevant

literature, medicine, pharmacy, natural history, and chemistry. The medical literature includes anatomy, obstetrics, and surgery. Metzger describes the historically important features of each period within the context of a discussion of the writings, and professional backgrounds, of many physicians. Some 2,000, or more, works are cited and their contents described. Pages [431]-448 contain a comprehensive "Register" (or index).

(2) The supplement consists of 328 numbered sections. For each of the thirteen periods, Metzger has added to, and clarified, his earlier account. He has taken particular advantage of earlier, as well as recent, books on the history of medicine and medical bibliography. He refers in his opening comments to numerous previous writers including Ackermann, Boerhaave, Gruner, Haller, and Sprengel.

Although Metzger's book is only the second historical study of this kind, following Blumenbach's *Introductio in historiam medicinae litterariam* (Göttingen, 1786), it is not mentioned by Fulton in his *Great medical bibliographers* (see p. 60). Thornton includes Metzger's book among the few medical bibliographies from this period "worthy of brief mention" (*Medical books, libraries, and collectors*, 245 [see p. 246]).

OCLC shows copies in the U.S. with both parts at College of Physicians, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and Yale, and copies of the 1792 book only at Minnesota and Pennsylvania.

*Fifteen engraved osteological plates, probably from Suë's illustrated version of Monro's Anatomy of the human bones*

144. [MONRO, Alexander, primus.] *Traité de l'ostéologie pour corps humain, ou l'histoire des os, avec leurs figures en taille douce, de plusieurs faces différentes, pour les jeunes étudiants en chirurgie.* [Translated by Jean Joseph Sue.] Avignon: Chez la Veuve Girard, 1759. Contemporary sheep (spine bottom slightly worn), spine gilt, red leather spine label. Small faded ink stamp, without text, on title; deleted ownership note on verso of front flyleaf. Blank corner of title and pp. 87/88 torn off. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [2], iv, 164, 195-321, [1 (plate index)] pp., 15 folding engraved plates (at 42, 61, 80, 81, 106, 131, 150, 205, 223, 240, 260, 265, 285, 300, 312).

First edition of an illustrated textbook of osteology for student surgeons.

French libraries catalog this book (on OCLC) under Alexander Monro, while American libraries give the title without mention of authorship. It seems likely that the engraved plates are octavo-size copies of some of the folio-size plates in the version of Monro's *Anatomy of the human bones* (first edition, 1726) which Jean Joseph Suë translated in 1759, the same year as this book. Suë, however, published a two-volume folio atlas consisting of his translation of Monro's text (in volume 1) and, in volume 2, thirty-one engraved plates (each accompanied by an outline plate) which "represent whole skeletons, or single bones, the latter either in natural size or in sizes

very near the natural. . . . The workmanship is very fine, especially as regards the single bones” (Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 324). In the book offered here, the plates depict single bones.

The only comparable eighteenth-century atlas of osteology is William Cheselden’s *Osteographia, or the anatomy of the bones* published in 1733. Russell calls Suë’s version “a most sumptuous production, completely overshadowing the original” (*British anatomy 1525-1800*, no. 390).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at College of Physicians, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, University of California/Berkeley, and Yale.

*First psychiatric text by a Bethlem Hospital physician*

**145. MONRO, John.** Remarks on Dr. Battie’s Treatise on madness. London: Printed for John Clarke, 1758. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Inscription in ink on the verso of the title (Dr. Hale, Physician / to Bethlem Hospital / anno 1720 et sequentibus); ink inscription signed J. J. in margin of p. 7; five errata corrected in text. A very good copy. \$3000

Collation: [4], 60 pp.

First edition of the first book on a psychiatric topic by a physician to the Bethlem Hospital, an institution for the insane founded in the fourteenth century.

Monro’s book contains his reply to critical comments by William Battie, in his *Treatise on madness* (also 1758), concerning the conduct of the physicians of Bethlem Hospital. Battie served as physician to St. Luke’s Hospital for Lunatics, and he and James Monro, the physician to Bethlem Hospital from 1728 to 1751, and later John Monro who succeeded his father, were considered the leading English specialists on the subject of madness. In his book, Battie condemned the failure of the Monros to publish the results of their experience at Bethlem Hospital as well as their refusal to permit other physicians access to its patients.

In his *Remarks*, Monro rejected Battie’s attempts to classify mental disorders and to establish a scientific approach to treatment which included repudiation of the traditional reliance on physical restraint and other forms of coercion. “In contrast to Battie who considered madness a disease of the imagination and so opened up the possibility of psychological understanding, Monro believed it was due to ‘vitiated judgment,’ an attitude which justified coercion, restraints and physical treatments. . . . The controversy [between these two men] seems to have been widely publicised at the time and further stimulated interest in this neglected field” (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 412).

See Hunter and Macalpine: for Battie, 402-10; for Monro, 411-16.

*Great French surgeon's cases carefully described*

146. **MORAND, Sauveur François.** Opuscules de chirurgie. 2 vols. (bound in one). Paris: Chez Guillaume Desprez, 1768 (vol. 1); Chez P. Alex le Prieur, 1772 (vol. 2). Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Faded ink stamp on each title (Birmingham Medical Institute (library dispersed). Volume 2 lacking half-title. A very good set. \$2500

Collation: **vol. 1:** [8], 253, [3] pp.; **vol. 2:** [iii]-viii, 306, [2] pp.

First edition collecting the papers of one of the great eighteenth-century French surgeons. Morand was responsible for numerous innovations including, on p. 161, the first "successful operation for temporosphenoidal abscess" (Garrison-Morton 4851).

*Opuscules chirurgie* includes papers on lithotomy, military surgery, and orthopedics as well as other surgical topics, some of which had been published in journals. There are also several eulogies to Morand's contemporaries. Among the "observations" on head injuries (1:159-75) is one of great significance in the history of neurological surgery. "Surgical drainage of a brain abscess was first performed by the surgeon Morand . . . , who successfully operated . . . for a temporosphenoidal abscess (McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 402). "The monk whom Morand . . . treated in 1752 had a draining mastoid sinus. After trephining over the carious bone Morand daily inserted into the abscess cavity, which lay beneath the dural membrane, catgut tents to keep the lips of the wound separated. Some 14 days later he incised the dura mater in the shape of a cross and explored the abscess with his finger tip. . . . To secure more satisfactory drainage . . . Morand later placed a silver tube . . . in the cavity. As the abscess healed the tube was shortened and finally removed. This patient was alive more than 4 years after his operation at the time when the case was first published [1768]. This example . . . was not a posttraumatic lesion. It was one of the first, if not the earliest example of a completely successful operation for abscess in the substance of the brain" (Walker, *History of neurological surgery*, 181).

Volume 2 contains a long chapter (pp. 17-144) on lithotomy. It was Morand who reintroduced into France the technique invented by Frère Jacques but rejected by French surgeons. Frère Jacques' operation was adopted successfully by William Cheselden in England where it received widespread notice. "Reports of Cheselden's success spread through England and reached France, and Morand was commissioned by the Académie des Sciences to visit Chelseden and learn his method. He spent the spring of 1729 at St. Thomas' Hospital where Cheselden successfully demonstrated and explained the steps of the procedure. On Morand's return to France, crowds flocked to the Charité to see him operate. . . . In this way [was reintroduced into France] . . . the operation invented by Frère Jacques . . . so completely forgotten in the country of origin that Frenchmen had to go abroad to learn it" (Murphy, *History of urology*, 108-9).

Hirsch states that Morand was one of the most meritorious surgeons of the eighteenth century (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:257).



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

147. **MORGAGNI, Giovanni Battista.** De sedibus, et causis morborum per anatomen indagatis libri quinque. Dissectiones, et animadversiones, nunc primum editas, complectuntur propemodum innumeras, medicis, chirurgis, anatomicis profuturas. Multiplex præfixus est index rerum, & nominum accuratissimus. 2 vols. (bound in one). Venice: Ex Typographia Remondiniana, 1761. Contemporary paneled brown morocco, blind-stamped centerpiece on each cover, skillfully rebaked at an early time preserving original spine and red leather spine label, corners repaired. Occasional light foxing. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$9500

Folio. Collation: **vol. 1:** engraved frontispiece, [8], ix-xcvi, 298, [2 (blank)] pp.; **vol. 2:** 452 pp.

First edition, second issue (title page in black) and a handsome copy, of the founding work on pathology and one of the most important books in the history of medicine.

Morgagni's great book consists of five “books,” or sections, devoted to diseases of the head, the chest, the abdomen, and surgical conditions, and concluding with seventy letters to friends. *De sedibus* contains, in its record of some 700 cases and postmortems, numerous early and important, and in some instances first, descriptions of specific diseases, including angina pectoris, aneurysm, cirrhosis of the liver, renal calculi, and lesions involving the vascular system. There are also some important observations regarding epilepsy and psychiatric disorders. “Morgagni's hundred of case histories are correlated with necropsy reports in such a simple and attractive style that his vast collection remains one of the most readable of all medical books. The reports are replete with astute observations, and, in many cases, Morgagni described conditions that were not generally recognized until decades later” (Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 125). “The feature of the work leading to immediate obsolescence of all preceding dissertations of pathological anatomy, was its extraordinary completeness of correlation between clinical details and post-mortem revelation. Pages, not lines, as heretofore, were devoted to the history of the patient's ailments, and the results of the necropsy were recorded at exhaustive length, leisurely, with no apparent fear of taxing the reader's patience. Copious references indicate the author's enormous reading on his subject. . . . Hardly a phase of pathological anatomy within the range of naked-eye observation was left untouched, and as a rule little interpretation is required for conversion into modern terms” (Long, *History of pathology*, 112, 116).

In this work, Morgagni inaugurated the study of pathology of the nervous system. “The first book, ‘Of disorders of the head,’ may be the earliest work on neuropathology. It is divided into fourteen letters or chapters. The first consists of cases of pain in the head. The next four on apoplexy. . . . It is in these chapters that Morgagni first presents the pathological evidence that the lesion in apoplexy is on the

side opposite to the paralysis” (McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 129). Subsequent chapters cover saporific disorders, delirium, epilepsy and convulsions, paralysis, hydrocephalus, and disorders of the eyes and ears.

“Morgagni was appointed professor of anatomy at Padua in 1715, and he held the chair for fifty-six years. During this time he performed an enormous number of post-mortum examinations. . . . In his seventy-ninth year . . . there emerged from his vast experience his *De sedibus et causis morborum*. . . . This classical treatise may still be read with profit. Its leading feature is the very careful way in which actual cases are recorded. The life-history of the patient, the history of the disease, the events in connexion with his final illness and death, are all recounted with detail and care. The condition of the organs at the post-mortum examination is minutely described, and an attempt is made to explain how the symptoms were the result of the lesions. Morgagni is justly said to have introduced the anatomical concept into the practice of medicine. This concept is one of the main elements in modern diagnosis, and a modern physician, in reflecting on a case, considers first whether he is able to express the symptoms in terms of the lesion” (Singer and Underwood, *Short history of medicine*, 169).

Garrison-Morton 2276, 2734, and 2885; Grolier Club, *One hundred books famous in medicine*, no. 46 (first issue); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 792; Norman 1547 (first issue); *Printing and the mind of man* 206. See Garrison, *History of medicine*, 353-54; Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 441-44; Long, 67-72; Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 303-6.

### *First edition in English of De sedibus*

**148. MORGAGNI, Giovanni Battista.** The seats and causes of diseases investigated by anatomy, in five books, containing a great variety of dissections, with remarks. To which are added very accurate and copious indexes of the principal things and names therein contained. Translated from the Latin of John Baptist Morgagni . . . by Benjamin Alexander. 3 vols. London: Printed for A. Miller and T. Cadell . . . and Johnson and Payne, 1769. Modern quarter calf, cloth, leather spine labels. Ink stamp on each title and on a second page in volumes 1 and 2 (Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland / Library [library dispersed]). Lightly foxed; in vol. 1, first two leaves slightly worn along outer edges; small hole in pp. 443/444 affecting four letters. A very good set. \$4500

Quarto. Collation: **vol. 1:** [6], [ix]-xxxii, 868 pp.; **vol. 2:** vi, 769, [1 (blank)] pp.; **vol. 3:** [6], 604, [152] pp.

First edition in English of the preceding book.

*Greek-Latin bilingual edition, and the most reliable text,  
of the most important ancient textbook on midwifery*

149. **MOSCHION.** [Greek letters] . . . De mulierum passionibus liber, quem ad mentem manuscripti graeci in Bibliotheca Caesareo Regâ Vindobonensi asservati, tum propriis correctionibus emendavit, additaque versione latinâ edidit F[rantz] O[liver] Dewez. Vienna: Apud Rud. Gräffer et Soc., 1793. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, red leather spine label. Ink stamp on title (Medic. Chirurg. Bibliothek / Altenburg). One blank lower corner removed. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: [6], x, [12], 240 pp.

First edition of Dewez' Greek-Latin bilingual edition of Moschion's text on midwifery.

The sixth-century Moschion was the first physician to prepare a textbook for midwives. It was for a long time thought that Moschion was himself responsible for the ideas presented in his book. Much later it was recognized that he had drawn on the writings of Soranus, who lived in the second century and is now acknowledged to have been the first to make significant contributions to obstetrics. Soranus is believed to have been the leading contributor to obstetrics during the ancient period, but are known solely through the version prepared by Moschion (or Muscio). "The original treatise of Soranus [on obstetrics] was lost, but his work was perpetuated in a Latin translation by Moschion, who lived in the sixth century A.D." (Radcliffe, *Milestones in midwifery*, 3).

The first printed text of Moschion's manuscript appears in Caspar Wolff's *Gynaeciorum* (Basel, 1566 [Garrison-Morton 6136]). In 1793, in the book offered here, Dewez reprinted the Greek text from a manuscript copy and provided a Latin translation. The Greek text occupies pp. 1-98 followed by the Latin translation on pp. [99]-207. Pages 210-40 contain the editor's "annotationes et correctiones in graecum Moschionis textum." Dewez' edition of Moschion's text is generally regarded as the most reliable.

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 217. Garrison-Morton 6136 mentions Dewez' edition in the annotation.

*The most important eighteenth-century work on  
the history of the obstetrical forceps*

150. **MULDER, Johannes.** Historia litteraria et critica forcipum et vectium obstetriciorum. Franequerae [Franeker], Die VIII Januarii, CCCXCIV, H.L.Q.S. [date on slip mounted below "Franequerae"] [from colophon at back: Lugduni Batavorum (Leiden): Typis Honkoopianis, 1793]. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Uncut. Con-

temporary (presentation?) inscription at foot of title. Some blank outer margins lightly browned. A very good copy. \$3000

Small quarto. Collation: [7], iv-viii, 210, [2] pp., 11 large folding engraved plates, 4 folding tables, [10] pp. The plates were drawn by Mulder and engraved by La Motte in 1793 (according to the printed statement on plate 1).

First edition, rare thesis issue, of the major eighteenth-century history of obstetrical forceps and levers. A trade edition lacking the additional leaves required for a medical dissertation was published in the same year (see below).

Mulder identifies the obstetricians who had invented, or recommended, the different kinds of forceps and levers, and he illustrates some fifty designs for forceps introduced during the preceding century. The eleven folding plates not only depict the different forceps but in a few instances illustrate their application. The four folding tables present in tabular form the names of the inventors or promoters of the various kinds of forceps and identify their distinctive features.

This book is of considerable importance in the development of obstetrics. It describes, in great detail, the efforts of the leading, obstetricians, commencing in the sixteenth century, to devise instruments to facilitate deliveries which could not be completed naturally. Most of the innovations in forceps design date to the eighteenth century when many obstetricians—mainly French and English—turned their attention to effective alternatives to largely passive assistance, or violent intervention, during difficult deliveries. All of the leading, as well as many of the less known, obstetricians are cited including Giffard, Chapman, Levret, Burton, Smellie, Pugh, Denman, and Camper.

Mulder began his studies at Leiden in 1790. He spent much of 1792 in England where he visited hospitals, met some of the leading members of the medical community, and, presumably, acquired a good knowledge of English contributions to obstetrics. He received his medical degree at Franeker in 1794 (possibly on 8 January, the date on the slip mounted on the title page to this copy of his book). A German translation of this book was published in 1798.

This appears to be a bibliographically complicated book. This copy is the complete thesis issue (the trade edition lacks the leaves required for a medical thesis). However, while OCLC locates other copies of this issue, none of the collations seem to agree with this complete copy in respect of the total number of pages.

The university at Franeker, the second oldest in Holland after that at Leiden, was closed by Napoleon in 1811.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S.—it is unclear if any of them are the thesis issue (with the words “pro gradu doctoratus” on the title page)—at Alabama, College of Physicians, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, Pennsylvania, and Rochester.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:295-96; Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, cols. 1379-82; Radcliffe, *Secret instrument: the birth of the midwifery forceps*, 61 (and for reproductions of some of the forceps illustrated by Mulder, see pp. 75-78, 80).

*One of the earliest important English studies of gout*

151. **MUSGRAVE, William.** De arthritide symptomatica dissertatio. Exoniæ [Exeter]: Typis Farleianis, Sumptibus Yea & Bishop, 1703. Contemporary calf, new calf spine (original endpapers preserved), red leather spine label. Contemporary signature on title (Charles Ashenden); ink stamp on title verso and pp. [1] and 50 (Boston Medical Library / Aug 15 1927 [deaccessioned but not noted (see below)]). Paper flaw in blank margin of pp. 135/136. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [22], 251, [29] pp.

First edition of Musgrave's important book on arthritis and gout.

Musgrave's book is one of the earliest comprehensive studies of arthritis, and the most important English work on the this subject since Thomas Sydenham's *Tractatus de podagra et hydrope* (London, 1683). In this book Musgrave "first reported that gonorrhoea and possibly other 'fevers' could exacerbate gout, and that lead could be its cause, especially in such occupations as painting and plumbing" (Copeman, *Short history of the gout*, 5). Musgrave's observation, recorded in this book, of "polyarthritis as a sequel to gonorrhoea . . . was confirmed by John Hunter" (*ibid.*, 146). Musgrave also associated "white swelling" with "scrofulous diathesis" (*ibid.*, 147). This book's special significance in the history of orthopedics is due to Musgrave's discussion of the effect of systemic disease on the extremities. "In 1703 an Englishman, William Musgrave, published a small book [offered here] . . . in which he described a 'buffy clot' in the blood of certain patients suffering from arthritis" (Bick, *Source book of orthopaedics*, 80). Musgrave's "major medical treatise [offered here] . . . , contains numerous case histories and many examples of symptomatic arthritis associated with venereal disease, asthma, fevers, scurvy, psoriasis, and podagra" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 694 [1715 edition]).

Musgrave was a member of the Royal Society and for a time editor of the *Philosophical transactions*. "In 1691 he settled at Exeter, where he practised for thirty years with great success and reputation" (Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 1:487). Musgrave published a second book on gout in 1707.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:309.

At the formation of the Countway Library of Medicine—which brought together the collections of the Boston Medical Library (BML) and Harvard Medical School—a large number of BML books were sold at seven (possibly more) auctions at Parke-Bernet Galleries during 1965-71. I have failed to identify this book in these auctions; it may have been in a multi-book lot or deaccessioned earlier or later.

*Rare early book on breast surgery by a skillful Tuscan surgeon,  
including discussion of surgery for cancer of the breast*

152. NANNONI, Angelo. Trattato chirurgico delle malattie delle mammelle. Florence: Stamperia all'insegna di Apollo, 1746. Original carta rustica (lightly soiled), new unlettered spine. Uncut. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: 104 pp. Title in red and black.

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

This book, Nannoni's first, is noteworthy for its description of operative treatment of breast cancer which Nannoni was among the first "modern" surgeons to recommend. It is the first one mentioned in Roy Porter's account of conditions amenable to surgical operations in comparatively recent times. "Breast cancer operations date back to antiquity. Aetius of Amida had emphasized that the knife should healthy tissue around a tumour and that a cauterizing-iron should staunch the blood. Angelo Nannoni . . . published a a book in 1746 [offered here] on the surgical treatment of breast cancer" (*Greatest benefit to mankind: a medical history of humanity*, 603). Renzi refers to Nannoni's numerous observations in this book concerning inflammation of the breast due to cancer, edema, or suppurations, and he cites Nannoni's recommendations for treating these disorders (*Storia della medicina Italiana*, 5:583); while Ricci calls attention to the "brief but excellent chapter on the use of ligatures for the removal of cervical polyps" (*Genealogy of gynaecology*, 492 [citing the reprint of this book on diseases of the breast in Nannoni's *Trattato chirurgico* (Venice, 1764)]).

Nannoni was surgeon to the hospital of Santa Maria Nuova in Florence and one of the principal Italian surgeons from the middle years of the eighteenth century. Hirsch states that Nannoni was the most famous and skillful Tuscan surgeon in his time (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:323). Nannoni's book is not mentioned by De Moulin in his *Short history of breast cancer* or by Rather and Wagener in their histories of cancer, probably because of a long-standing prejudice in favor of the contributions of physicians from England, France, Germany, and the Netherlands.

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

*"One of the most accomplished and useful works  
published [in Italy] up to this time"*

153. NANNONI, Lorenzo. Trattato di chirurgia e di les rispettive operazioni di Lorenzo Nannoni. 6 volumes bound in 3 (volumes 5-6: Trattato d'ostetricia [see below]). Sienna: Nella Stamperia di Luigi, e Benedetto Bindi, 1785-86. Contemporary half vellum, boards (rubbed; small stain on one cover), hand-written paper spine labels. Old re-

paired tears in vol. 3, pp. 149/150 and two plates; pp. 61/62 misbound in vol. 3; paper flaws in several blank margins. A very good set.

\$3250

Collation: **vol. 1:** iv, 299, [1 (errata)] pp., 6 folding engraved plates; **vol. 2:** 293, [3 (1-2 = errata; 3 = Avviso)] pp., 3 folding engraved plates; **vol. 3:** 24, 29-64, 71-318 pp., 5 folding engraved plates (pagination irregular but complete); **vol. 4:** 351, [1 (Avviso degli' editori)] pp., 3 folding engraved plates; **vol. 5:** 299 pp.; **vol. 6:** 326, [2 (blank)] pp., 2 engraved plates. There are a total of 19 engraved plate (signed M[atteo] Carboni) depicting many kinds of instruments.

First edition, and scarce, of one of the principal late eighteenth-century Italian textbooks of surgery. Leonardo calls Nannoni "a prominent Florentine surgeon" (*History of surgery*, 203).

Nannoni's object was to acquaint his readers with the most recent developments in the entire field of surgery. His descriptions of the many kinds of surgical procedures reveals a wide experience in treating virtually all the conditions which lent themselves to surgical intervention. There are chapters on surgery on the head including trepanation, eye surgery, and surgery involving the mouth (including diseases of the teeth and gums), hernia, various kinds of tumors, intestinal disorders, and urological conditions. Nannoni describes some of his cases. The final two volumes, entitled *Trattato di ostetricia*, contain some two dozen "osservazione" (or cases) intended to show the results obtainable by a competent surgeon. This obstetrical treatise and Pio Urbano Galeotti's *Ostetricia practica* (Naples, 1787) were the most comprehensive and important Italian works on this subject from the later years of the eighteenth century.

Renzi refers to Nannoni's *Trattato di chirurgia* (offered here) as "one of the most accomplished and useful works published [in Italy] up to this time . . . and was a real benefit for the [Italian] Peninsula. The descriptions of the surgical procedures embodied perfectly the progress made in this field; each special topic was dealt with exhaustively. The series of 'lessons' into which the book is organized faithfully reproduce their original delivery by Nannoni in his capacity as public demonstrator of surgical and obstetrical operations at the Hospital of the Innocents in Florence" (*Storia della medicina italiana*, 5:832 [my translation]). Baas numbers Nannoni among the eighteenth-century Italian "surgeons of importance" and includes him, together with his father Angelo and the Turin surgeon Bertandi, as important operators and universal surgeons (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 667). Nannoni "was an extraordinarily popular and sought-after surgeon, especially among the upper classes, and soon attained an enormous fortune" (see Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:323).

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

*An anatomical landmark**“The description of bone growth is outstanding”*

154. **NESBITT, Robert.** Human osteogeny explained in two lectures, read in the Anatomical Theatre of the Surgeons of London, July the first and second, anno 1731. In which not only the beginning and gradual increase of the bones of human foetuses are described; but also the nature of ossification is considered, and the general notion, that all bones are formed from cartilages, is demonstrated to be a mistake. London: printed for T. Wood, and sold W. Innys and R. Manby, J. Pemberton, E. Symon, J. Noon, and C. Davis, 1736. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Contemporary partly cropped inscription on p. ix. First few leaves foxed; three plate folds repaired; outer edge of plate 4 trimmed removing outer edge of figure 1. A good copy. \$2250

Collation: xiii, [1], 170 pp., 6 folding engraved plates.

First edition of a highly important book on the physiology of bone growth. Nesbitt's book is one of the early landmarks on this subject.

“Since the descriptions of adult bones have been frequently published by able hands, I much wonder some person has not attempted to give an exact account of the time when, and the manner how each bone, and its various parts increase and alter from the time of birth to that of its maturity; because such an account is absolutely necessary to perfect the osteological part of anatomy. In my apprehension such a work would not only be entertaining, but also very useful in physic and surgery” (To the reader, pp. xii-xiii).

“It was in this book that Nesbitt pointed out that bones may develop in membrane as well as cartilage. Although this was a discovery of the first importance it was completely ignored until the nineteenth century. [Nesbitt's] whole description of bone growth is outstanding and his book must be regarded as one of the classics of anatomy” (Russell, *British anatomy 1525-1800*, no. 627). This book is additionally significant for the description of the premaxillary bone in man: “In his lectures on ‘Human osteogeny’ [the book offered here] . . . Robert Nesbitt definitely mentioned ‘a suture, extended across the palate, generally from the internal edge of the dens caninus on one side to the same edge on the other side.’ He also added that ‘just before the middle of this suture is the foramen incisivum.’ The position of the suture was shown in a picture of ‘the skull of a large full grown fetus’” (Dorrance, *Operative story of cleft palate*, 338).

The London-born Nesbitt received his medical education at Leyden where he attended classes by Boerhaave and the elder Abinus. “He was graduated MD there on 25 April 1721, being promoted by Boerhaave himself. He was elected FRS in 1725. . . . On 25 April 1728 he was one of those created MD at Cambridge by Royal Mandate” (Underwood, *Boerhaave's men at Leyden and after*, 76).

Another issue has “printed for J. Noon, and sold by W. Innys, [etc.]”

Garrison-Morton 395.1. See Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2:112.



*Rare eighteenth-century Italian textbook of obstetrics*

155. **NESSI, Giuseppe.** *Arte ostetricia teorico pratica.* Pavia: presso il Porro Bianchi, e Trezzi, 1779. Original carta rustica (lightly soiled, spine bottom very slightly worn), spine hand lettered. Uncut. Red ink stamp on title (Antonianum Coll. Univ. Bibl.); purple ink stamp on rear flyleaf (Ex-libris - dr. Ivo Confortini [see below]); ink numeral on title and two further pages. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box. \$2000

Collation: xvi, 239, [1] pp.

First edition, and rare, of one of the principal textbooks of obstetrics published in Italy during the eighteenth century. Hirsch calls this Nessi's chief book ("seine Hauptwerk"), used throughout Italy.

*Arte ostetricia* consists of two parts and a total of 474 sections, most of them a paragraph in length. Part I, "Della teorica" (pp. 1-66), covers the relevant female anatomy, the process of generation including the nutrition of the fetus, the signs of pregnancy, and the mechanism of parturition. In part II, "Della pratica" (pp. 67-216), Nessi deals, first and in great detail, with natural childbirth. He then reviews the handling of complicated deliveries, the possible causes, and the use of forceps, when called for. He also deals with the effectiveness of cesarean section. Further chapters cover potentially fatal problems, including deformed and small pelvises, and injuries arising during delivery. There are short chapters on "monsters," abortion, and hemorrhage. There are references to most of the leading writers on obstetrics from the previous hundred-plus years including Deventer, Levret, Manningham, Mauriceau, Roonhuysen, and Smellie.

Nessi was an obstetrician and surgeon at Pavia. He was for a time responsible for the education of midwives at the hospital at Como.

Most of the Italian obstetrical monographs from this period are very scarce. The first edition of Nessi's book is a rare book. There were further editions in 1784, 1790, and 1797. The standard histories of medicine and obstetrics are usually deficient in their coverage of Southern Europe. Thus Nessi is missing from the histories of medicine by Garrison and Castiglioni (though an Italian!), as well as from Fasbender's *Geschichte der Geburtshilfe*.

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:343-44; Renzi, *Storia della medicina italiana*, 5:833.

Ivo Confortini formed a fine library of obstetrics and gynecology which was dispersed by an Italian bookseller several years ago.

*Second recorded copy of a domestic manual  
of remedies for diseases and accidents affecting horses*

156. **Oft probiertes und bewährt erfundenes Ross-Arzney-Büchlein,** Worinnen viel und köstlich-gute Mittel für allerley Krankheiten und Zufällen zu finden seyn. Dem Landmann zu gut, gabs in Druck. Ein wohl erfahrner Ross-Arzt, ehedessen aber lang gewesener Reit-Schmied in Ungarn. Gedruckt in Augsburg, [1798]. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Title and final page soiled; intermittent light staining. A good copy. \$1850

Collation: 52, [4 (Register)] pp. Woodcut on title measuring 3 x 2 5/8 inches depicting a horse and a person apparently examining its mouth.

First edition, and second recorded copy, of a domestic manual on the care of horses. The title translates as "A booklet containing many effective remedies for all kinds of diseases and accidents affecting horses. By a well-known veterinarian, formerly a horseshoer in Hungary."

OCLC locates a copy at Göttingen.

*Rare domestic Dutch manual on  
the treatment and cure of gout*

157. **Onfeilbaare hulpmiddelen tegen de jicht,** en heilzaame voorschriften ter voorkominge van dezelve; alles binnen het bereik van den burger: door verscheidene voornaame nederlandsche geneesheeren. Amsterdam: by J. B. Blwe, 1791. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Uncut. Modern engraved bookplate remounted on front pastedown (Ex Libris / Th. Giesen). Tiny hole in blank margins of first three leaves; faint dampstaining in outer margins through p. 26. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: x, 108 pp.

First edition of a rare manual on gout intended for domestic use.

The title translates (approximately) as "Infallible remedies for gout together with beneficial prescriptions for its cure; all within the citizen's reach: by several distinguished Dutch physicians." The authors speculate on the causes of gout. Inactivity or unemployment (p. 22) and intemperance (p. 35) seem to contribute to the painful condition named "gout." A section on the torments of gout begins on p. 67. The final part of the book, beginning on p. 79, is devoted to the cure of gout and other chronic conditions.

Porter and Rousseau, in their *Gout: the patrician malady* (New Haven, 1998), cover the English-language literature in depth but largely ignore the Continental writings. However, even had they undertaken a more comprehensive study, they

would probably have missed this book due to its rarity (there do not appear to be any copies in either the U.K. or the U.S.).

OCLC locates five copies in the Netherlands.

*Twenty-six "papers" describing a leading German obstetrician's vast experiences and including descriptions of interesting and unusual cases*

**158. OSIANDER, Friedrich Benjamin.** *Neue Denkwürdigkeiten für Aerzte und Geburtshelfer. . . . Mit Kupfern.* 2 vols. (volume 1 in two parts bound in one). Göttingen: bey Johann Georg Rosenbusch, 1797-99. Contemporary marbled boards, hand-written paper spine label (lettering partly effaced). Undecipherable ownership note dated 1825 on front flyleaf; ink stamp on title (Bibliothek zu Schoenbrunn v Schindel Schloss). Occasional, mainly light, foxing. A very good copy.  
\$1750

Collation: **vol. 1:** xii, 233, 240-282 pp., 3 engraved plates (2 folding; one hand colored); **vol. 2:** viii, 341 pp., 4 engraved plates (one folding). Pagination in volume irregular but complete. The final text leaf in volume 2 is a large folding sheet numbered "341" on the recto (the verso is blank). The title page to volume 1 is printed on heavy stock paper and contains a large hand-colored vignette signed Besemann (the title page to volume 2 is on ordinary paper and the title vignette is uncolored).

First edition consisting of a total of twenty-six papers describing Osiander's experiences, including cases handled by him, which he regarded as meriting the attention of both physicians and obstetricians. This work is the successor to an earlier compilation of reports by Osiander published under the title *Denkwürdigkeiten für Aerzte und Geburtshelfer* (2 vols., Göttingen, 1794-95).

The first paper in volume 1 provides a "brief outline of my medical principles." The following five chapters, or memoirs, describe various forms of mania, or madness, in pregnant and recently delivered women. The seventh chapter describes a case of compromised kidney function. The next two chapters deal, respectively, with a newborn's death from vomiting caused by a "strange" congenital disorder, and with the delivery of a two-headed "monster." The following chapters describe instruments invented by Osiander, including one to release amniotic fluid (chapter 10) and another to open a malformed vagina (the infant "happily" delivered by forceps a few days later).

Volume 2 opens with a paper on Osiander's principles, or approach, to the art of midwifery. The following three chapters deal with the artificial delivery, first, of a Negress, second, of a foot presentation by forceps in a woman who had previously had a cesarean section, and, third, by turning the infant and employing forceps successfully in a woman with a narrow pelvis. The fifth chapter describes an abdominal swelling in a child resulting from feces that had escaped from the intestinal tract which had been perforated by roundworms. Abdominal swelling in a woman as a result of ovaries that had degenerated into gelatine-filled blisters is described in the sixth chapter. Chapter 7 is devoted to observations on childbed fever in 1795 at the

Vienna Hospital. The next two chapters deal with hermaphrodites, the first one involving a human being and the second a lamb. A forceps invented and successfully employed by Osiander is described in chapter 10. The eleventh chapter consists of excerpts of letters on medicine and the art of midwifery. Chapter 12 concerns the Paris obstetrician Sacombe's award of prizes in 1798 at the anti-cesarean school which he founded. The final chapter describes the artificial delivery of an infant missing a large part of its brain.

Osiander "was a pupil of [Georg Wilhelm] Stein . . . , and as such a great advocate of the forceps, an instrument which he handled with such skill that when they failed in their object in a contracted pelvis he considered Cæsarean section indicated rather than perforation of the head. He contested the value of artificial premature delivery, extracted in breech-presentations etc, and invented (as evidence of his instrumental bent) a great number of instruments" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1080). Osiander considered "obstetrics an art whose chief task should be to terminate birth as fast as possible in all abnormal cases (i.e. other than cranial presentation). Naturally forceps and cephalic or podalic version were much used by him. His skill brought success" (Haberling, *German medicine*, Clio medica series, 125). A three-page bibliography of Osiander's writings is included with a short biography in Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 2, pp. 655-58. A three-page bibliography of Osiander's writings is included with a short biography in Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol. 3, part 2, pp. 655-58.

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 97-98, 202-3; Garrison-Morton 6237; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:452-53; Young, *History of caesarean section*, 192-93.

***Rare book containing the first detailed description of the eponymously named "Pacchionian granulations"***

**159. PACCHIONI, Antonio.** *Dissertatio epistolaris de glandulis conglobatis duræ meningis humanæ, indeque ortis lymphaticis ad piam meningem productis.* Lucae Schrokio uiro clarissimo Cæsareo-Leopoldinæ naturæ curiosorum Academiae Præfidi &c. Rome: Typis Io: Francisci Buagni, 1705. Original unlettered wrappers (two small stains on lower wrapper), stitched as issued. Uncut. A little faint staining; old short repair in blank margin of plate. A nicely preserved copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$8000

Collation: 32 pp., folding engraved plate.

First edition of one of the rarest books on a neurological topic cited in Garrison-Morton. The *Dissertatio* is memorable for the account of the arachnoid bodies, or granulations, which Pacchioni was the first to describe in detail and which have received the eponymous designation "Pacchioni bodies" or "Pacchionian granulations."

"The arachnoidal grandulations or villi had been seen by Vesalius and others, but

the first adequate account of them was by Antonio Pacchioni . . . of Rome; his name is today associated with the very large villi which are few in number and present only in the adult. In his monograph [offered here] . . . he claimed that the villi were lymph-producing glands" ( Clarke and O'Malley, *Human brain and spine cord: a historical study*, 740). Pacchioni "attributed to [the arachnoidal granulations] . . . the faculty of secreting lymph for lubricating the sliding movement between the meninges and the brain. He believed that the contraction of the dura matter, then considered to be muscular in nature, served to compress the glands, which, according to Malpighi's doctrine, constituted the cerebral cortex" (*DSB*, 10:266).

Pacchioni's book proved to be an important contribution to the understanding of the production of the spinal fluid. His suggestion that the arachnoidal granulations, or villi, were lymph-producing glands led, first, to their erroneous association with the cerebrospinal fluid and, finally, to the correct account, by Walter Dandy, concerning the cerebrospinal fluid pathways.

The plate illustrating a dissection of the superior sagittal sinus and the arachnoid bodies, or granulations, is reproduced by McHenry (see *Garrison's history of neurology*, 70).

Pacchioni was one of the leading Italian anatomist of his time remembered for his contributions to anatomical knowledge about the brain. Garrison singles out Pacchioni, Bellini, and Malpighi as the principal late seventeenth-century writers on anatomy (*History of medicine*, 350). Pacchioni received a medical degree in 1688, served for a short time as the town physician for Tivoli, and thereafter lived in Rome. His early research was influenced by Malpighi who resided in Rome during the years 1691-94. Pacchioni later collaborated with Lancisi. "A celebrated Italian anatomist, . . . [Pacchioni was] one of the foremost anatomists of his time . . . [remembered for his discovery of] the arachnoid bodies which bear his name, known as the glands of Pacchioni" (Eycleshymer, *Anatomical names*, 310).

This rare book is unrecorded in the library catalogs of the following four pre-eminent twentieth-century medical book collectors: Cushing, Norman, Osler, and Waller.

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

Garrison-Morton 1380. See Clarke and O'Malley, 740-46; Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 156; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:468; Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 314; McHenry, 64; Neuburger, *Historical development of experimental and spinal cord physiology before Flourens*, 19, 347; Rasmussen, *Some trends in neuroanatomy*, 13; Renzi, *Storia della medicina Italiana*, 4: 109-10, 119.

***Comprehensive review of the literature on electricity to 1788 including 175 pages on the medical applications of electricity***

**160. PAETS van TROOSTWYK, Adriaan, and KRAYENHOFF, Cornelis Rudolphus Theodorus.** De l'application de l'électricité a la physique et a la médecine. . . . Ouvrage couronné par la Societé Royale & Patriotique de Valence en Dauphine. Amsterdam: Chez D. J. Changuion, 1788. Contemporary calf (spined ends and corners re-

paired), each cover with a gilt border, spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. Upper corners of pp. 65-72 creased. A very good copy. \$2250

Quarto. Collation: xii, 319, [1 (blank)] pp., 4 folding engraved plates, title page vignette.

First edition of a remarkably thorough review of the entire field of electricity, over half of which devoted to its medical applications.

This book was a collaboration between two men who shared an interest in all kinds of electrical phenomena as well as the applications of electricity. The chemist Paets van Troostwyk and his long-time collaborator Jan Deiman conducted some important chemical experiments involving the use of electrical currents, two of which are mentioned by Partington (*History of chemistry*, 4:5, 113). The former also collaborated with Cornelis Krayenhoff, a physician who "was greatly interested in the application of electricity" (Lindeboom, *Dutch medical biography*, col. 1096). The latter collaboration resulted in this comprehensive, historically based, study of atmospheric and medical electricity.

The first part of the present book (pp. 3-142) consists of a record of physical phenomena whose explanation has been obtained by the application of electricity. In the second part (pp. 145-319), the authors demonstrate the many advantages of electricity in medicine. They here describe both the medical applications of electricity and the cures attainable by its use. In the course of their account of the therapeutic effectiveness of electricity, they cite a considerable number of authors, books, and journal papers. This book is undoubtedly one of the most comprehensive histories of the literature on electricity published up to this time.

The first three plates depict atmospheric phenomena involving electricity; the final plate depicts apparatus and instruments used in the medical applications of electricity. The authors' submitted a Latin version of their manuscript in a contest to answer the two-fold question, first, how has "artificial electricity" contributed to progress of physics, and, second, in what ways have the administration of electricity proved beneficial to human beings. The Society which sponsored the contest required a French text, which is here published in a translation of the Latin manuscript by Jan Hendrik van Swinden.

This substantial book is unnoticed in the three books dealing with medical electricity in my library.

Overmier and Senior, *Books and manuscripts of the Bakken*, 94-95. See Lindeboom, cols. 1095-97.

***First textbook of anatomy designed specifically for surgeons  
Three recorded copies***

161. PALFIJN (or PALFYN), Jan. Heelkonstige ontleding van 's menschen lighaam; waar in klaar en onderscheydentlijk worden beschreven de zelfstandigheyt, plaats, groote, gedaante, getal, maaksel, t' samenhang, en gebruyk der deelen, benevens hun ziekten: met noodige aanmerkingen ontrent derzelve genezing. Opgeheldert met

konstryke figuren. Leyden: By Jan vander Deyster, 1718. Contemporary vellum over boards (covers soiled), spine hand lettered. Progressively smaller light dampstaining in lower margins through p. 50 touching text on a few pages only, and in blank inner corners from p. 543 to the end; spot on p. 281 obscuring several letters; occasional spots and stains. A good copy. \$3500

Collation: [16], 563, [25] pp., 40 engraved plates. Title in red and black.

First edition, and rare, of Palfijn's book on anatomy for surgeons.

Palfijn was the first person in Belgium to devote himself to surgery and the first surgeon to appreciate the importance of a good knowledge of anatomy. "In his preface, Palfijn asserts that he wrote this book at the urging of one of his friends . . . because no author before him had treated anatomy from a surgical point of view" (Haeghen, *Bibliographie des œuvres de Jean Palfyn*, 99 [my translation]). "This widely distributed work was well received. Jean Lous Petit credited [Palfijn] with bringing together many anatomical and surgical observations scattered throughout the literature. With this textbook, Palfijn may be said to have rendered student surgeons in particular the greatest service. After initially criticizing this book, Velpeau acknowledged that Palfijn was the first to publish a textbook of anatomy designed specifically for surgeons" (Sondervorst, *Histoire de la médecine belge*, 136 [my translation]).

Palfijn studied with both surgeons (including Verheyen) and anatomists (Albinus, Bidloo, and Ruysch), and numbered among his close acquaintances Boerhaave and Leeuwenhoek. He established a practice at Ghent. Palfijn is remembered for his invention of a forceps "whose one valuable feature [was] a pelvic curve, that is to say that the blades were curved not only around the head, but sideways to fit the curve of the maternal pelvis" (Radcliffe, *Milestones in midwifery*, 32).

French, German, and Italian translations followed, and an edition in Japanese was published in 1857.

OCLC locates the National Library of Medicine copy in the U.S. and just two additional copies (Wellcome and a Dutch library).

See Haeghen, 97-102; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:480; Sondervorst, 135-37.

### *Second Spanish book devoted solely to dentistry*

**162. PELÁEZ, Francisco Antonio.** Tratado de las enfermedades de la boca. Sobre todas las partes del arte del dentista. Madrid: En la oficina de Don Benito Cano, 1795. Modern Spanish sheep, spine gilt. Lacking the half-title; tiny hole in title without text loss; faint dampstaining in lower margins occasionally touching a line of text. A very good copy. \$2850

Collation: [14], 262 pp., folding engraved plate.

First edition of the second Spanish book devoted solely to dentistry (the first, by

Francisco Martinez, was published in Valladolid in 1557).

This book on the diseases of the teeth and gums discloses the author's considerable experience as well as familiarity with the contemporary literature (he mentions Fauchard and Mouton). A short "prologue" is followed by five chapters, each divided into sections. Chapter 1 (pp. 1-65) covers the physiology and formation of the teeth as well as reviewing the anatomy of the jaws. The different diseases affecting the teeth, together with the prevention and cure of cavities, are dealt with in chapter 2 (pp. 66-143). This chapter also includes discussion of broken and loosened teeth. The third chapter (pp. 143-62) is devoted to diseases affecting the enamel. Diseases of the gums and alveolus form the subject of chapter 4 (pp. 162-234). Peláez devotes sections to the anatomy of the gums, fistulas, "tumores carcinomatoses" (pp. 188-91), and abscesses. The final chapter (235-58) provides recipes for tooth powders, pastes, and medicine for painful teeth and teeth damaged by scurvy.

The folding plate depicts the placement of the teeth and dental instruments.

Peláez is described on the title page as "cirujano en esta corte, y dentista de los reales hospitales." He served the Spanish court and was the dentist to the royal hospital. In his preface, Peláez states that his book is based on his experiences as a dentist over a period of thirty years, and he remarks on the scarcity of Spanish books on dentistry. Weinberger mentions Peláez' book but fails to discuss the contents or the author's biography (see *Introduction to the history of dentistry*, 1:279). He is not mentioned in the histories of dentistry by Vincenzo Guerini and Walter Hoffmann-Axthelm.

*Classic treatise on coronary heart disease*  
*A major contribution to the understanding of angina pectoris*

**163. PARRY, Caleb Hillier.** An inquiry into the symptoms and causes of the syncope anginosa, commonly called angina pectoris; illustrated by dissections. Bath: printed by R. Cruttwell; and sold by Cadell and Davies, London, 1799. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Ink inscription on p. 121 (see below); single word in ink in blank margin of p. 105. Minor ink stain on pp. 68-69. A very good copy. \$12,500

Collation: [6], 167, [1], iii, [1 (blank)] pp.

First edition of one of the classics of cardiology. In this book, Parry established an association between disease of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris.

This "is the first volume exclusively devoted to [the] subject [of coronary heart disease] which also deals with the anatomy and pathophysiology of the myocardium. . . . [Although] Parry was not able to report anatomical lesions in the myocardium, . . . he brought the disturbed physiology of the heart muscle to the very center of his deliberations" (Leibowitz, *History of coronary heart disease*, 97-98). Parry "carefully observed several individuals suffering from 'syncope anginosa' and correlated their clinical symptoms with autopsy findings. An outstanding feature of the book is its



logical reasoning as to the disordered physiological process that could induce such attacks” (Fishman and Richards, *Circulation of the blood: men and ideas*, 220).

“Parry’s book on angina was based on a presentation he made before a medical society in Gloucestershire in 1788. He expressed surprise that the distressing symptom had only recently been described. . . . In addition to presenting his own experience with patients suffering from attacks of angina, Parry included a comprehensive summary of earlier case reports. When his book appeared in 1799, Parry concluded from a thorough review of the literature that only ten essays on angina pectoris had been published and only nine patients with anginal attacks had undergone autopsy. Parry’s cases were remarkably detailed and included the relevant pathological findings” (Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, 71).

Against Parry’s observation on p. 121 that in “Dr. Fothergill’s patient, dissected by Mr. Hunter, the aorta was in the natural state,” a contemporary reader has placed an asterisk and in the blank lower margin written, in ink, “This is a very gross mistake [with the following several words mostly indecipherable].”

Garrison-Morton 2888; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1127; Norman 1646. See Glaser, *Spirit of enquiry: Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D.*, 109-16; Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 2:385-88; Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 95-96.

**“One of the glories of modern military medicine”**

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

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

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

Dezeimeris eulogizes Percy as “one of the glories of modern military surgery” (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 3:694 [my translation]). Percy and Dominique Larrey were responsible for the organization of Napoleon’s medical service. They established procedures for the prompt removal of injured from the battlefield and for their subsequent treatment. Percy “formed a battalion of ambulance soldiers, with a special company to carry the wounded. He designed wagons to convey sur-

geons and medical supplies into the field of battle, vehicles later greatly improved by Larrey" (Wangensteen, *Rise of surgery*, 501). Percy also devised a special instrument for use in extracting bullets (depicted in the folding plate).

Garrison-Morton 2158.1. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:552-53; Laignel-Lavastine and Molinry, *French medicine*, Clio medica series, 149-53.

*Illustrated by a famous Baroque painter: "One of the most dramatic and artistically important anatomical atlases"*

**165. PIETRO da CORTONA (also called Pietro BERRETTINI).** Tabulæ anatomicæ a celeberrimo pictore Petro Berrettino Cortonensi. Delineatæ, & egregiè æri incisæ nunc primum prodeunt, et a cajetano Petrioli Romano. . . . Imprenis Faustus Amidei. Rome: ex typographia Antonii de Rubeis, 1741. Contemporary calf (corners carefully repaired), new calf spine and leather spine label. Three short repaired tears at lower edge of title, one just touching four letters; title and following leaf lightly foxed, thereafter occasional light foxing and minor spots and stains. A very good wide-margined copy with good impressions of the plates. Enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$22,500

Folio. Collation: [4], 84 pp., 27 full-page engraved plates. Title in red and black.

First edition of a remarkable anatomical atlas containing illustrations by one of the principal early seventeenth-century Italian artists. "Among the most exotic and dramatic anatomical studies ever created, the striking series of anatomical plates reproduced in this book is attributed to Pietro Berrettini, usually called Pietro da Cortona . . . after his birthplace. Pietro was perhaps the most influential painter of the Italian Baroque movement, second only to Gian Lorenzo Bernini . . . in his overall achievement as a Roman High Baroque artist" (*Anatomical plates of Pietro da Cortona: 27 Baroque masterpieces*, with an introduction by Jeremy M. Norman, unpagged). This is the only version of the plates with the accompanying accessory figures taken, apparently, from Vesalius, Casserius, and others.

The majority of the plates—those based on drawings by Cortona (about which see below)—depict the peripheral nerves associated with various anatomical structures. Each plate contains a figure posed dramatically against an artistic background consisting of rural scenery or architectural impedimenta. In his annotation to a copy of the second edition, Hagelin wrote that this work is "without doubt one of the most dramatic and artistically important anatomical atlases" (*Rare and important medical books in the library of the Swedish Society of Medicine*, 54). Plate 26 depicts three Vesalian-style skeletons. Hunter concluded—based on the twenty plates in his possession (see below)—that the plates were intended to teach neurology; but seven remaining plates—which Hunter did not have an opportunity to examine—depict other anatomical features.

Pietro da Cortona is believed to have prepared twenty anatomical studies ca. 1618. These illustrations remained unpublished until acquired by Gaetano Petriolo

during the early years of the eighteenth century. Petriolo also obtained a set of contemporary engravings made by Luca Ciamberlano using Cortona's drawings. To the original twenty plates Petriolo added seven from Vesalius, Casserio, and others, and he added a textual commentary. In addition, he included within each plate small accessory "figures" copied from such earlier authorities as Vesalius and Valverde. The engravings in this book of plates 1 through 19 and number 27 closely resemble the twenty original drawings now preserved in the Hunterian Collection at Glasgow. Choulant devotes nearly five pages to the complex history of these plates (*History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 235-39).

"Pietro da Cortona's anatomical drawings were made in Rome, probably about 1618. They were apparently prepared from dissections made at the Santo Spirito Hospital. The anatomist is not known for certain, possibly Nicholas Larchée. . . . It can be seen that the original engraver has admirably translated Cortona's drawings, full of life and grace in spite of the subject matter. The anatomical content has been clearly emphasized, but there is a decided falling off in rendering of the faces" (Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body: European traditions of anatomical illustration*, 272-73, 274).

Choulant states that "[a]ll the plates . . . were intended for physicians and not for artists" (*History*, 238); but Cortona was, after all, an artist, and in his depictions of anatomical structures, artistic considerations are clearly present even when the subject is obviously a detailed representation of human anatomy. Thus Sappol notes that "Berrettini's exuberant figures partake of the theatricalism of baroque drama, dance, and court entertainments" (*Dream anatomy*, 10). "With the exception of plate 11, which may be an eighteenth-century copy after a missing original, they [i.e., the plates in the Hunterian] all seem to be by Pietro's hand. The figures, like those Rubens, are startlingly original and embody the grandeur of the Baroque: the écorché protagonists inhabit villas (reflecting Pietro's architectural vocabulary) with vistas of prosperous harbours in the backgrounds. Some proudly flaunt oval mirrors that hold the imagines of their dissected heads" (Cazort, *Ingenious machine of nature: four centuries of art and anatomy*, 181, 183).

Garrison-Morton 395.2; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 470. See Roberts and Tomlinson, 272-79.

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

**166. PETIT, Jean Louis.** A treatise on the diseases of bones; containing an exact and compleat account of the nature, signs, causes and cures thereof, in their various kinds. With many new and curious observations concerning the venereal and other distempers; with the newest and best method of practice, in each respective case. As also the figures representing the several dressings, machines and instruments here described. Translated from the French. London: printed for T. Woodward, 1736. Contemporary paneled calf, new calf spine

and leather spine label. Undecipherable faded ink stamps on title and p. iii. Edges lightly browned; foxing. A very good copy. \$2850

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

First edition in English of Petit's *L'art de guérir les maladies des os* (Paris, 1705), the first major study of diseases and injuries of the bones.

This book contains many novel recommendations for treatment and influenced the teaching of orthopedics through the end of the century. It consists of five "books," the first of which is devoted to dislocations and the second to fractures. The third book deals with the effects of inflammation on bone, while the fourth is concerned with impaired joints. In the final book, Petit discusses rickets, and provides the first account of the softening of bone, or osteomalacia. Petit "is credited with having invented the inclined plane for the reduction and splintage of leg fractures. For compound tibial fractures he used a wooden 'case,' bent at the knee. . . . For a fractured tibia he used brandy compresses, bolsters, wood or pasteboard splints, or the limb was enclosed in *joncs*, i.e. bundles of reeds as used by the ancient Hindus and Egyptians, sewn together or strapped overall and including the joints above and below the fracture. Femoral fractures were treated with *joncs* plus traction by straps extending to the tibial condyles, with countertraction by a sheet between the thighs attached to the bedhead" (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 229-30). Petit's book also contains "probably the earliest recommendation for coccygectomy for painful coccyx" (Bick, *Source book of orthopaedics*, 81).

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

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

Garrison-Morton 4300 (first edition). See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:568-69; Peltier, *Fractures: a history and iconography of their treatment*, 32.

*“Much-read and ingenious” book on venereal disease*

167. PEYRILHE, Bernard. Rémède nouveau contre les maladies vénériennes, tiré du règne animal; ou essai sur la vertu anti-vénérienne des alkalis volatils. Dans lequel on expose la méthode d’administrer ces sels; avec des réflexions & des observations critiques, tendantes à perfectionner les autres méthodes. Paris: chez Didot le jeune, 1774. Contemporary calf (small hole at head of rear joint; corners repaired, a little worn), spine gilt, red leather spine label. Contemporary inscription on blank leaf at front (Barthélamy / Offr de Santé). A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [5], iv-xvi [i.e., xviii] , 225, [1 (“Approbation” and errata)] pp. With a half-title.

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

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

The text extends to p. 117. Pages [119]-225 contain the author’s sometimes lengthy notes.

There are two issues of this book, the imprint with Paris only probably the first, and the issue with Paris and Amsterdam as the place of publication later. OCLC locates copies of the Paris issue in the U.S. at Indiana and National Library of Medicine, and of the Paris and Amsterdam issue at Johns Hopkins, Marshall University, and New York Academy of Medicine.

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

*Second edition of the first Russian pharmacopoeia*

168. **Pharmacopoea Rossica.** Petropoli [St. Petersburg], 1782. Contemporary boards, leather spine label. Bound originally without flyleaves. Ink stamp on front pastedown, title, and p. 50 (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy/Library [library dispersed]); two undecipherable signatures on the title page. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: [4], [5]-156, [4 (blank)] pp.

Second edition of the first Russian national pharmacopoeia.

The first edition, published in St. Petersburg in 1778, was compiled by Heinrich Bacheracht under the direction of the Russian Academy of Science. The preliminary matter in the first edition is in Russian while the text is in Latin. In this edition both the preliminary matter and the text are in Latin and the prefatory note is unsigned. In the third edition, issued by the Imperial Medical College and published in 1798, the text is in Latin with the names of the botanical preparations in Russian. The text is divided into two parts. The first covers the materia medica; the second is devoted to the preparation and composition of drugs.

The *Pharmacopoea Rossica* was published during the reign of Catherine II (1763-96) who founded several hospitals and brought in European physicians, mainly Germans, to care for her subjects. "At the beginning of the eighteen century there were only two apothecaries in Moscow. . . . For a long time fanciful medicines were used. In the pharmacies could be found rare objects from abroad. . . . [T]he first pharmacopoeia was published in 1778. Students studied with the chief apothecary, receiving after four or five years the degree of 'Gesel'" (Gantt, *Russian medicine*, Clio medica series, 65).

Heinrich Bacheracht (Bakherakht according to Blake/NLM), a native of St. Petersburg, received his medical degree at Leyden in 1750. Hirsch (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:271-72) credits him with authorship of *Pharmacopoea navalis Rossica* (Petersburg, 1784) but fails to mention the *Pharmacopoea Rossica*. However, OCLC assigns authorship of the latter to Bacheracht. Callisen (in *Medizinischer Schriftsteller-Lexikon*) attributes authorship to George Thomas von Asch and Christian Paeken. Asch, like Bacheracht a native of St. Petersburg, received his medical degree at Göttingen in 1750. Hirsch does not include *Pharmacopoea Rossica* in Asch's bibliography (see 1:220).

See *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1590 (1798 edition).

*Rare critical account of Baudelocque's methods  
"Acerbic but not without merit"*

169. [PIET, Guillaume Louis.] Lettres du Dr. William Kentisch, neveu de Smellie, au citoyen Baudelocque, sur quelques passages de son Traité d'accouchemens. Paris: Chez Maradan, an 8 [1799]. Contemporary marbled boards, somewhat later printed paper spine label (partly missing). Purple ink stamp on the front flyleaf (Ex libris -

dr. Ivo Confortini [see below]). Small repair in title; mainly light foxing.  
A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: iv, 250, [2 (errata on recto)] pp.

First edition of Piet's critical commentary on Jean Louis Baudelocque's *L'art des accouchemens* (first edition, 1781).

Piet's book is presented in the form of forty letters critical of many of Baudelocque's interpretations and recommendations. There are occasional references to the views of other obstetricians including Smellie. This rare book, like Piet's similarly critical review of Alphonse Leroy's *La pratique des accouchements*, was published anonymously.

Dezeimeris calls Piet a distinguished Parisian obstetrician during the later years of the eighteenth century who had been charged by the government with responsibility for indigent women experiencing difficult deliveries. His critiques of Leroy and Baudelocque are called by Dezeimeris acerbic but not without merit (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 3:715).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Johns Hopkins (attributing the book to William Kentisch and providing no date) and the National Library of Medicine.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:603-4.

Ivo Confortini, a former owner of this copy, was an Italian physician who formed a fine library of obstetrics and gynecology which was sold by an Italian bookseller in recent times.

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

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

Collation: 113, [1] pp.

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

"This work . . . is founded almost exclusively on studies of the literature . . . though [Plenck] mixes in an occasional case history of his own, or an experiment which he conducted himself. The most interesting thing about [this book] is the manner in which it is written: the individual disease symptoms are described in concise language and listed under first, second, third, just as in modern manuals" (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 238). This book "is of especial interest, for from it we [i.e., contemporary German readers of the German translation from the following year] learn of the writings of John Hunter and Thomas Berdmore even before these

works were translated and published in German” (Weinberger, *Introduction to the history of dentistry*, 1:326).

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

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

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

***First major English treatise on the physiology of vision***  
***“A landmark in the world literature”***

**171. PORTERFIELD, William.** A treatise on the eye, the manner and phaenomena of vision. 2 vols. Edinburgh: printed for A. Miller at London, and for G. Hamilton and J. Balfour at Edinburgh, 1759. Nineteenth-century quarter calf (spines faded), cloth, title in gilt on spines. Ink stamp on each title (Clinique Ophthalmologique Lyon in red over an undecipherable black ink stamp). A very good set.

\$2750

Collation: **vol. 1:** [2], xxxi, [2 (blank)], 450, [2] pp., 5 folding engraved plates; **vol. 2:** xxxv, [1], 435 pp., 3 folding engraved plates.

First edition of the first significant British work on the physiology of vision.

Porterfield’s *Treatise* is “a landmark in the world literature. . . . [Even] today 150 years later this book deserves to be read. There is much in it which we usually try to think of as inventions of modern times” (Hirschberg, *History of ophthalmology*, 4:314, 319). This is the “first important work on the anatomy and physiology of the eye with many important observations. . . . While other lay scientists of the day had written texts on the function of the eyes, Porterfield had done this from the perspective of a physician. He had a profound knowledge of the old literature and was cognizant of the current literature of his day” (Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, p. 268).

This book contains “much about the physiology of vision, crossed and uncrossed diplopia, measurement of the near point and of the far point, binocular vision, break of fusion, physiologic diplopia and a study of accommodation. Porterfield noticed what was later known as the ‘Marcus Gunn pupil.’ He found the most sensitive part



of the retina was near the visual axis and that the site of vision was in the retina” (Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, 58).

Garrison-Morton 1484.2; Albert, no. 1836. See Comrie, *History of Scottish medicine*, 1:296-97; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:659.

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

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

Collation: xxx, 232, [4] pp.

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

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

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

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

*Great surgeon's "enlightened little book"*  
*"Long considered to be definitive on the subject"*

173. **POTT, Percivall.** Observations on that disorder of the eye, commonly called fistula lachrymalis. London: Printed for C. Hitch and L. Hawes, 1758. Modern half polished calf, cloth, title in gilt on spine. "1758" in ink below imprint. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: vii, [1], 84 pp.

First edition of the second in a series of important surgical monographs by one of the leading English surgeons from the second half of the eighteenth century. Chance calls this "[a]n interesting and enlightened little book" (*Ophthalmology*, Clio medica series, 139).

In this book, Pott "gives a good description of the anatomy of the parts and with regard to the treatment of lacrymal obstruction lays down three varieties of the disease: (1) Simple dilatation of the sacculus and obstruction of the nasal duct. . . . (2) Inflammation, abscess, or ulceration of the same parts with the discharge of a purulent mucus. . . . (3) Obliteration of the natural duct, attended sometimes with caries of the bone" (James, *Studies in the history of ophthalmology in England prior to the year 1800*, 113). Pott offers recommendations about treating each of these varieties and mentions methods employed by earlier and contemporary surgeons. Becker states that Pott's book "was long considered to be definitive on the subject" (Wechsler, Hoolihan, and Weimer, *Bernard Becker collection of ophthalmology*, no. 305.1).

Pott was one of the leading English surgeons during the late half of the eighteenth century and the author of several surgical "masterpieces" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 344).

Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 1842. See Garrison-Morton, eight citations.

*"Probably the greatest English classic of colon-rectal surgery"*

174. **POTT, Percivall.** Remarks on the disease, commonly called a fistula in ano. London: Printed for L. Hawes, W. Clarke, and R. Collins, 1765. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Faded ink stamp on title (Birmingham Medical Institute (library dispersed)). Paper flaw in upper blank margin of pp. 43/44. A very good copy. \$3000

Collation: xi, [1], 115 pp., engraved plate at p. 40.

First edition of "probably the greatest English classic of colon-rectal surgery" (Garrison-Morton).

Pott was the first to provide, in this book, a detailed description of this kind of fistula. He also gave careful directions for surgical treatment.

"I have . . . carefully perused almost every writer of character on the subject; and think, that I may venture to say, that they are all either defective, or erroneous: they

either pass the disease over slightly, and without that regard which it certainly requires, and deserves; or subject it to a method of cure, which is operose, painful, tedious, and unnecessarily productive of future evil" (p. viii).

Garrison-Morton 3424.2; Norman 1733. See Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 252-55; Zimmermann and Veith, *Great ideas in the history of surgery*, 324-30.

*Presentation copy of the sequel to Pott's book on diseases of the spinal cord*

175. **POTT, Percivall.** Farther remarks on the useless state of the lower limbs, in consequence of a curvature of the spine: being a supplement to a former treatise on that subject. London: Printed for J. Johnson, 1782. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. *Inscribed on the title page:* "from the Author." Faded ink stamp on title and blank portion of each plate (Birmingham Medical Institute [library dispersed]). Tiny hole in blank top margin of title. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: [4], 64 pp., 5 engraved plates.

First edition of the scarce sequel to *Remarks on that kind of palsy of the lower limbs, which is frequently found to accompany curvature of the spine* (London, 1779), Pott's landmark description of spinal cord tuberculosis.

"In all the time which has passed since the first publication [in 1779], I have sought and embraced every opportunity of obtaining information, both from the living and from the dead; and I have requested and received the assistance of many friends. . . . By these means I have been enabled to correct several errors, and to make some additional observations, which I hope may not only elucidate the original subject, but may serve other equally valuable purposes" (pp. 4-5).

*Highly important experimental research on the origins of the sympathetic chain*

176. **POURFOUR du PETIT, François.** Mémoire dans lequel est démontré que les nerfs intercostaux fournissent des rameaux qui portent des esprits dans les yeux. In *Histoire d'Academie royale des sciences*. Année M.DCCXXVII. Avec les mémoires de mathématique & de physique pour la même année, pp. 1-19 and folding engraved plate (second pagination). Paris: De l'Imprimerie royale, 1729. Contemporary calf (spine top slightly worn), spine gilt, two red leather

spine labels. Two small ink stamps on title ([1] Faculté Strassburg [2] K. U. & L. R. Dublette / Strassburg). Two leaves and one plate lightly dampstained. A very good copy. \$1850

Quarto. Collation: engraved frontispiece, [8], 172, 403, [1 (blank)] pp., 17 folding engraved plates.

First edition of this volume containing Pourfour du Petit's experimental demonstration that the sympathetic chain does not have a cerebral origin.

"The physiological experiments with which Pourfour du Petit is especially associated were carried out at Namur between 1710 and 1712, and at Paris during the mid-1720s. . . . [The second of his series of important experiments] were concerned with the origin of the sympathetic—or, as it was then called, intercostal—nerve. Through an excusable misunderstanding, seventeenth-century anatomists, including Thomas Willis, the leading authority on the brain and nervous system, conceived this nerve chain as an outflow of the fifth and sixth cranial nerves. Through brilliant experiments on dogs, Pourfour du Petit showed that whatever the site of superficial origin of the sympathetic chain, it was not in the cranium. It is remarkable that, although his results were definitive, they were largely ignored until the nineteenth century" (*DSB*, 11:112). Pourfour du Petit's paper, in which he demonstrated that "the cervical sympathetic chain did not have a cerebral origin as postulated by Eustachius," included a description of "the syndrome we now attribute to Horner which follows interruption of the sympathetic chain; i.e., ptosis on the same side with constriction of the pupil and enophthalmos" (McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 122).

Garrison-Morton 764 and 1313. See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 3:703-4; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:567-68.

***"Perhaps the first to write intelligibly" on wound infection and give an "exacting description of hospital-acquired gangrene"***

177. **POUTEAU, Claude.** Oeuvres posthumes. 3 vols. Paris: De l'imprimerie de Ph.-D. Pierres, 1783. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine labels. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: **vol. 1:** [6], v-x, 633 pp.; **vol. 2:** engraved frontispiece (portrait), [4], 536 pp.; **vol. 3:** [4], 428 pp.

First collected edition of the surgical writings of one of the leading French surgeons from the time.

"Pouteau's emphasis upon cleanliness in operations is well documented in his writings. He recognized the contagious nature of hospital gangrene and insisted that participants in operations, as well as those doing dressings, keep their hands clean"; he was "perhaps the first to write intelligibly on the subject [of wound infection] and was also the first to identify the erysipelatous nature of puerperal fever. Many of his observations summarized in a three-volume work published posthumously (1783 [the book offered here]) have a very modern ring" (Wangensteen, *Rise of surgery*, 76,

399). This book includes Pouteau's "exacting description of hospital-acquired gangrene . . . [for which he] provided its name, 'pourriture d'hôpital'" (Rutkow, *Surgery: an illustrated history*, 340).

Pouteau was a skilled lithotomist who practiced perineal lithotomy with considerable success. He reported a mortality of 2.5 percent in 120 consecutive cases. His *Oeuvres* contains some of his writings on this subject.

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 112; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:666; Hochberg, *Thoracic surgery before the 20th century*, 178-81 (on Pouteau's contribution to thoracic surgery); Murphy, *History of urology*, 113-14, 116; Zeis, *Index of plastic surgery*, translated by Patterson, no 273 (two citations for this book dealing with Pouteau's contribution to plastic surgery).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Founding work on occupational medicine**"A series of masterly observations, still worthy of being read"*

179. **RAMAZZINI, Bernardino.** De morbis artificum diatriba. Mutinae [Modena]: Typis Antonii Capponi, 1700. Modern vellum, leather spine label. Skillfully repaired vertical tear in half-title; half-title and final page lightly soiled; lightly browned and foxed. A very good copy. \$12,500

Collation: viii, 360 pp.

First edition of the first systematic survey of occupational diseases. "[T]his work is to the development of occupational hygiene what Vesalius' book is to anatomy and Morgagni's to pathology" (Rosen, *History of public health*, 95).

Ramazzini's account of the diseases of the occupations that came to his attention was based on a thorough review of the historical literature and included numerous proposals concerning the treatment and prevention of these disorders. He "discusses the diseases of 52 occupational diseases, including miners, goldsmiths, surgeons, chemists, painters, blacksmiths, fullers, masons, wrestlers, farmers, gravediggers, midwives, nurses and soldiers. In describing these conditions, he often goes back to Hippocrates, Celsus and Galen and, after summarizing the observations of his predecessors, relates his own personal experiences with the various diseases. It is one of the most original medical works ever written" (Major, *History of medicine*, 1:543). Ramazzini not only identified the distinctive health effects of the various occupations he surveyed but, in some cases, supported by his autopsies his own, as well as earlier writers, conclusions. A novel part of Ramazzini's account concerned his recommendation that physicians obtain from patients detailed information about their occupations, information which he was convinced would frequently prove useful in arriving at a correct diagnosis.

"Occasional references had been made to occupational diseases in general medical works since the time of Hippocrates. Paracelsus had been concerned with diseases of miners. Ramazzini methodically collected all that had been written before him on the subject and set to investigate the diseases of artisans, their causes, and the relations that existed between the disease and the occupation. In a series of masterly observations, still worthy of being read with interest and profit, he recognized the harmful effects of metals used in various techniques, noting the damage produced by mercury in surgeons using mercurial inunctions, in chemists and pharmacists who prepared the remedies, and in gilders. He describes various disorders that attack painters due to lead poisoning. He speaks authoritatively of the diseases of tanners and of coloured-glass workers who handle antimony. He points out that disorders can result from the strain of unusual physical demands or postures, such as those required of tailors. Among his more astute observations are his accounts of 'phthisis' acquired by stone-workers and miners (silicosis and pneumoconiosis). There are even chapters devoted to the diseases of monks, nuns, capitalists, etc. and also writers and 'learned men' who by spending their time mostly indoors, sitting still and trying eyes, contracted serious diseases" (Hagelin, *Rare and important medical books in the library of the Swedish Society of Medicine*, 105).

Ramazzini's famous book "contains many directions for personal prophylaxis,

such as bathing, changing of clothes, correct posture, physical exercises, wearing trusses, and covering the mouth with shawls in dusty trades. Rarely do we find any remarks about the hygiene of workrooms or tools. . . . But in describing the working conditions of the individual trades and the damage caused by them, Ramazzini laid the foundations of industrial hygiene and the basis for prophylaxis” (Teleky, *History of factory and mine hygiene*, 11-12).

“Ramazzini was professor of medicine at Padua and Modena. He had a great reputation as a general clinician and published a number of books on medical and therapeutic subjects. But it was his ‘Essay on the diseases of artisans’ which earned him the title of ‘the father of industrial medicine’” (*Printing and the mind of man*, no. 170).

Garrison-Morton 2121; Grolier Club, *One hundred books famous in medicine*, no. 38; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 592; Krivatsy 9366; Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, p. 99; Norman 1776. See Castiglioni, *History of medicine*, 564-66; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:716; *Hunter’s diseases of occupations*, edited by P. A. B. Rosen [et al.], 34-38; *History of miner’s disease*, 108-20.

***Important experiments which contributed to abandonment of preformationism***

**180. RÉAUMER, René Antoine Ferchault.** Sur les diverses reproductions qui se font dans les écrevisses, les mars, les crabes, &c. et entre autres sur celles de leurs jambes & de leurs cailles. In *Histoire d’Academie royale des sciences*. Année M.DCCXXII. Avec les mémoires de mathématique & de physique pour la même année, pp. 226-45 and folding engraved plate at p. 246 (second pagination). Paris: De l’Imprimerie royale, 1714. Contemporary calf (two-inch crack in upper joint; bottom of spine and lower corners a bit worn), spine gilt, two red leather spine labels. Ink stamp on title (Léon Vaillant). A very good copy. \$1750

Quarto. Collation: engraved frontispiece, [8], 106, 342 pp., 18 folding engraved plates.

First edition of Réaumer’s paper describing pioneering experiments which demonstrated the capacity of crabs to regrow their claws.

The research described in this paper led eventually to abandonment of the doctrine of preformationism and also helped to discredit the theorizing of the seventeenth-century iatro-mathematical school according to “which all physiologic happenings . . . were rigid consequences of the laws of physics” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 257).

“As early as 1712, Réaumur had apparently rejected the idea of ‘emboîtement’ (the ‘encasement’ of germs within germs). In that year [i.e., 1714] he published a paper [offered here] in which he demonstrated that certain crustaceans had the power to regenerate missing legs or parts of legs lost through misadventure. A preformationist account of this type of regeneration posed serious difficulties.

Presumably any given place on the leg would have to possess a germ containing a preformed leg or a preformed section of leg similar to the section below the place where the germ was isolated. Furthermore, to account for secondary regenerations, one would have to assume that each of these tiny preformed legs contained multitudes of yet tinier preformed legs and sections of legs, and so on ad infinitum. . . . Réaumur was at a loss to explain the phenomenon. The preformationist account of regeneration was manifestly absurd; but, then, to it seems, were the alternative explanations" (*DSB*, 11:333). Réaumur's experiments, together with those of Abraham Trembley and Lazzaro Spallanzani, were decisive in revealing "the limits of the mechanical model" (Porter, *Greatest benefit of mankind: a medical history of humanity*, 249).

Réaumur "stands out as one of the most striking men of science of the eighteenth century, and indeed, in some respects, of all time. Born in 1683 at Rochelle in France, he was educated for the profession of the law; but possessed of an ample fortune he was under no need to follow that or any other bread-winning career. Removing to Paris at the beginning of the eighteenth century, he used the opportunities which his abundant means afforded him to carry out many and varied scientific investigations" (Foster, *Lectures on the history of physiology*, 207).

Garrison-Morton 301.

***This book "will always be valuable for the clearness, good sense and extensive research, which are conspicuous throughout"***

**181. RICHTER, August Gottlieb.** Abhandlung von den Brüchen. . . . Mit Kupfern. 2 vols. (bound in one). Göttingen: bey Johann Christian Dieterich, 1778-79. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine labels. A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: **vol. 1:** [16], 463 pp., 4 folding engraved plates; **vol. 2:** [4], 234 pp., 2 folding engraved plates illustrating mechanical apparatus and surgical instruments.

First edition of "an acknowledged classic" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 342). Richter's book helped to found the specialty of hernia surgery.

"At the time of its appearance, [this book] . . . was the most comprehensive that had been published on this subject. It will always be valuable for the clearness, good sense, and extensive research, which are conspicuous throughout, and particularly for the description of symptoms and the practical directions, which derive great weight from the author's long experience" (Marcy, *Anatomy and surgical treatment of hernia*, p. vii). "Richter described the partial enterocele that took his name [in volume 1, chapter 24], but also gave an original account of incarcerated hernia. He distinguished three types of incarceration: a variety caused by an accumulation of feces, an inflammatory form, and a spastic form" (Stoppa, *Hernia healers: an illustrated history*, 36).

Volume 1 is subtitled "Von den Brüchen überhaupt." Volume 2 is subtitled "Von den Brüchen ins besondere."

Richter was the greatest German surgeon of the time. He was the "only really significant German surgical figure in the century-and-a-half that separated Lorenz



Heister from the new galaxy of German surgeons [in the 1800s]. . . . Educated as a physician and trained in practical surgery, Richter commanded both disciplines to a superlative degree for the Germany of his time" (Zimmermann and Veith, *Great ideas in the history of surgery*, 488-89). Richter's "correlation of the facts of pathology with surgical diagnosis played a great part in broadening the base of surgery and in the magnificent flowering of surgery in Germany in the 19th century" (Leonardo, *Lives of master surgeons*, 363). For a description of Richter's approach to hernia repair, see Léon & Jules Rainal Frères, *Le bandage herniaire*, 121-25.

Garrison-Morton 3578; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1043. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:800-801; Leonardo, *History of surgery*, 200.

*Scarce early work on the effects of poorly designed corsets  
on women's health*

**182. REISSER [first name unrecorded].** Avis important au sexe, ou essai sur les corps baleinés, pour former & conserver la taille aux jeunes personnes. Par M. Reisser l'aîné, Allemand, tailleur pour femme à Lyon. Et traduit en François par M. \* \* \*. Lyon: Chez V. Reguilliat, Libraire, 1770. Contemporary boards (spine repaired), leather spine label. Modern bookplate (Ex Libris / Peter Stewart Young / Tillingham [see below]). A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: xvi, 147, [1 (Approbation)] pp., large folding engraved plate illustrating corsets and other articles mentioned in the text.

First edition of a book on corsets by a German tailor in Lyon who specialized in women's garments.

Reisser's original manuscript, in German, is here published for the first time in this French translation. In his dedication to the Lyon surgeon Claude Pouteau, Reisser refers to their joint efforts on behalf of the well-being of "humanity" while apologizing for faults in the translation. Reisser's object is to expose the dangers of poorly designed and overly tight corsets ("corps baleinés" a reference to "baleen" from a whale, used in the construction of corsets). He singles out the deformities, in both women and children, resulting from unsuitable corsets, and draws attention to the effects of tight corsets on the back and spine. In support of his conclusions Reisser cites the opinions and writings of both Rousseau and contemporary physicians including Le Dran and Winslow.

This book is an interesting record of eighteenth-century French views on women's clothing and the difficulty of accommodating a conception of an aesthetically pleasing appearance with the demands of physical health, which, as this tailor tries to show, is sometimes compromised by poorly designed articles of clothing.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Public Library, Newberry Library/Chicago, UCLA, and Winterthur Museum.

Peter Stewart Young, a former owner of this copy, was a British antiquarian bookseller.

*Major eighteenth-century German textbook of obstetrics containing "notable anatomical and physiological studies"*

**183. ROEDERER (or RÖDERER), Johann Georg.** *Elementa artis obstetriciae in usum praelectionum academicarum.* Göttingen: Sump-tibus Bibliopolii Acad. Privilegiati, 1753. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Foxing. A very good copy.

\$2750

Collation: [16], 112, 131-352, [2 (errata on recto)] pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of the most important eighteenth-century German textbook of mid-wifery for physicians. "In the German countries obstetrics . . . made notable progress. It began to be taught in the universities in 1737. . . . Outstanding among German obstetricians was J. G. Roederer . . . , who made notable anatomical and physiological studies on the fetal circulation, the position of the fetus, and the mechanism of delivery. His principal work was *Elementa artis obstetriciae* (1753 [and offered here])" (Castiglioni, *History of medicine*, 631).

Roederer's textbook—consisting of 797 numbered paragraphs divided into twenty-six chapters—"was written [in Latin] for physicians, not midwives, and thus served to place obstetrics as a medical discipline in line with surgery and physics. The *Elementa*, a clear presentation in simple language by a man who was master of his subject, was a popular text for the educated doctor. . . . Although not so influential as Böer, who was to found a great school of obstetrics in Vienna two generations later, Roederer holds a high place in the development of superior teaching, sound practice and controlled care in a special hospital" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 202).

"Roederer's notable anatomical and physiological studies of the version and the position of the foetus, and the mechanism of delivery, are laid down in his first and principal work, *Elementa artis obstetriciae* (1753)" (Hagelin, *Womans booke*, p. 121). This book contains the first description of breast changes during pregnancy, a finding antedating the more complete account by William Fetherston Montgomery in 1837 (see Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 214 [reprinting the relevant passage from Roederer's book]). Roederer was the first to recognize that the musculature of the pregnant uterus increases in thickness. He introduced the term "conjugata" (or "conjugate") "used particularly in connection with the measurement of certain diamters of the female pelvis" (Skinner, *Origin of medical terms*, 121).

Following a period studying obstetrics with Smellie in London and anatomy with Albinus in Leyden, Roederer "was called, at the instance of Haller, to Göttingen (1751) as the first German professor of midwifery, . . . [and eventually] erected there the first nursery of scientific obstetrics in Germany. He founded the science of obstetrics upon the basis of anatomy and physiology, banished the medical and exaggerated instrumental midwifery of his day, and aided manual midwifery to assume its proper position" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 683). "Roederer was the first teacher at a lying-in hospital and training school for midwives in Göttingen. . . . He also made contributions to the diagnosis of pregnancy and to the calculation of its date of termination" (Haberling, *German medicine*, Clio medica series, 64). The

importance of the *Elementa* may be confirmed by the further editions in Latin in 1759 and 1766, a French translation in 1765, a German translation in 1793, and an Italian translation in 1775.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:845-46.

*Rare illustrated German text for wound surgeons*

**184. ROTH, Johann Philipp.** Der sichere und allzeit fertige Chirurgus, oder kurtze Anleitung zur Wund-Artzney-Kunst: . . . nebst einem vollständigen Lexicon Chirurgicum oder neuen chirurgisch-latein- und teutschen Wörter-Buch. Lübeck und Weimar: Verlegts Johann Christian Schmidt, 1720. Contemporary half vellum, boards (a little worn), spine hand lettered. Old manuscript ex-libris note on front pastedown signed Joannis Adami Vogt; two undecipherable signatures on title. Lacking the front flyleaf; two blank corners removed. A good copy. \$2250

Collation: engraved title, [16], 688, [16], 94 pp., 10 engraved plates.

First edition of a rare textbook of surgery.

This book covers the treatment of all of the known minor, as well as major, surgical conditions as well as the treatment of wounds. The descriptions of treatment are based largely on the author's own considerable experiences. The accounts of surgical operations are interspersed with recipes for pharmaceutical preparations. The "Register" (subject index) takes up sixteen unnumbered pages followed, at the end, by a 94-page "Lexicon Chirurgicum" consisting of German and Latin words occurring frequently in surgical textbooks.

Surgical procedures and bandaging are depicted in the engraved plates which illustrate trepanation, eye surgery, tracheotomy, lithotomy, club-foot, and amputation.

Roth is not mentioned in any of the standard histories or biographical studies of physicians available to me.

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

*Rare report by the Royal Humane Society of London*

**185. Royal Humane Society, London.** Report of the Royal Humane Society; with an appendix of miscellaneous observations on the subject of suspended animation. . . . For the year of M.DCC.LXXXIX. [London]: printed for the Society, and sold by Cadell, [etc.], [1790]. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Repaired paper

flaw in one blank margin; light foxing. A very good copy. \$1650

Collation: xii, 216, 215-222, 225-475, [3] pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition, and rare, of the Royal Humane Society's annual report for 1789, this one unusual for its length and comprehensive coverage.

The Royal Human Society, modeled on an organization founded in Amsterdam in 1767, was established in London in 1774. It took as its initial mission the resuscitation of victims of drowning but later expanded its remit to include resuscitation for a variety of accidents and condition. The volume offered here reprints correspondence relating the Society's activities, accounts of successful and unsuccessful experiences with resuscitation, and lists of "recovered" persons and of books relating to resuscitation. "In addition to the usual case reports, there are many extracts and notices of new branch Societies, sermons, books, etc., relating to resuscitation. [This volume is] [m]uch large than usual volumes" (Huston, *Resuscitation: an historical perspective*, no. 32).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. of this 1789 report at Library Company/Philadelphia and UCLA. One or more U.S. libraries may have complete collections of the Royal Human Society reports.

*One of the earliest books on cesarian section,  
with a description of one performed by the author in 1689*

186. RULEAU, Jean. *Traité de l'operation cesarienne, et des accouchemens difficiles & laborieux. Avec des remedes contre les malades qui surviennent aux femmes.* Paris: Chez Jacques le Febvre, 1704. Contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. Undecipherable contemporary signature on title. A very good copy. \$3500

Collation: [12], 268, [8] pp.

First edition of one of the earliest comprehensive works on cesarian section and including the first documented case in France in which both the mother and infant survived, albeit the latter for only two days.

The *Traité* consists of four parts. In the first part (pp. 1-110), Ruleau reviews the conditions which require the surgeon to perform a cesarian operation. He insists that the surgeon should know when to undertake the procedure. He should, that is, possess the required surgical expertise and be familiar with the signs definitive for a complication calling for the needed surgery. Ruleau briefly reviews the history of the cesarian operation, responds to objections concerning its necessity and safety, describes the conditions calling for the procedure, and reviews the technical details including managing the "wound." The second part (pp. 111-52) covers difficult births and the means for effecting a successful outcome. The methods of dealing successfully with difficult labor and "unnatural" presentations are reviewed in the third part (pp. 153-240). In the final part (pp. 241-68) Ruleau describes remedies for disorders, or diseases, during pregnancy and following childbirth.

Ruleau "appears to have performed the first doubly successful cesarean section

in France. This operation was performed on the wife of a merchant in Saintes in 1689. After the woman had been in violent labor for five days—as the result of a malformed pelvis—Ruleau performed the cesarean section in the presence of his colleague Jolin. The infant lived two days, but the mother survived” (Pundel, *Histoire de l’opération césarienne*, 124, 129 [the title page to Ruleau’s book is reproduced on p. 128] [my translation]). In this book, Ruleau discussed “the possibility and necessity of the [cesarean] operation. He brought forward nearly all the reasons given by [François] Rousset [in his *Traité nouveau de l’hysterotomotokie* (Paris, 1581)] and also described a successful operation performed by himself. The patient had been in labour for five days and vaginal examination revealed a pelvis distorted to such a degree that two fingers could hardly be inserted” (Young, *Cæsarean section: the history and development of the operation from earliest times*, 34). Ruleau, following Rousset and [Geronimo Scipone] Mercurio, “advised that the site of the proposed incision be first marked on the skin with ink, between the navel and the flank, somewhat obliquely” (*ibid.*, 110); and, like Rousset, “Ruleau advised that the abdominal wound should be stitched and recommended the use of curved needles, two in number, and threaded with waxed silk or thread, two lines in diameter” (*ibid.*, 146).

The text is preceded by two poems (by J. Micou and “Gilbert, med.” respectively) and a two-page “ode” recognizing Ruleau’s contributions to the “opération césarienne.” Ruleau “generally followed Mauriceau, but he diverged from the latter’s teachings regarding the cesarean operation; for Ruleau not only thought the procedure possible and justifiable, but had performed it successfully” (Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:37 [my translation]).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Buffalo and (under “book/internet resource [but probably the real book!]) at College of Physicians, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, UCLA, and University of Texas/Austin.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:923; Trolle, *History of caesarean section*, 35; Young, 34-35, 119, 122, 148.

### ***“Fascinating history of the Philadelphia epidemic of 1793”***

**187. RUSH, Benjamin.** An account of the bilious remitting fever, as it appeared in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1793. Philadelphia: Printed by Thomas Dobson, 1794. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Ink spots on pp. 158-60. A very good copy.  
\$1750

Collation: x, 363 pp.

First edition of Rush’s influential book about the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia in 1793.

Rush was an advocate of the noncontagion theory, but it is his detailed account of the epidemic for which he is best known in connection with this event. Rush insisted “that the disease was not imported from without [as some, like William Currie, had argued], but arose de novo in the city. His scheme of treatment was the exhibition of large doses of calomel and jalap, copious blood-letting, low diet, low

temperature in the sick room, and abundant hydrotherapy” (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 379).

“One of the most influential (and genuinely interesting) published works to come out of the epidemic is the *Account* [offered here]. Its author was one of the most notable figures of the epidemic. Rush’s indefatigable efforts to attend the ill . . . is by now legendary. Most importantly, Rush was at the center of debates on the origins and treatment of yellow fever that would continue throughout the next century. . . . The *Account* is not only a fascinating history of the Philadelphia epidemic of 1793, but was one of the most influential works in the literature of yellow fever . . . [and Rush’s] authority guaranteed the book’s influence well into the next century” (Hoolihan, *Minor yellow fever collection*, no. 337).

Garrison-Morton 5453; Austin 1631; Fox, *Benjamin Rush, M.D.: a bibliographic guide*, no. 1794-1; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1066; Lilly Library, *Notable medical books*, 147. See Bloomfield, *Bibliography of communicable diseases*, 490-91; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1066-69.

### *Important eighteenth-century book on the plague*

**188. RUSSELL, Patrick.** A treatise on the plague: containing an historical journal, and medical account, of the plague, at Aleppo, in the years 1760, 1761, and 1762. Also, remarks on quarantines, lazarettos, and the administration of police in times of pestilence. To which is added, an appendix, containing cases of the plague; and an account of the weather during the pestilential season. London: Printed by G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1791. Modern calf, two red leather spine labels. Modern engraved bookplate (K. A. von Portelle). Ink numerals on title; small hole in pp. 575/576 with loss of page numerals. A very good copy. \$1850

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

First edition of one of the earliest comprehensive works on epidemics in the East.

Russell’s important account of the plague at Aleppo, in Syria, during the years 1760-62 was based on his own observations and experiences while serving as physician to the English Levant Company. His book includes material collected by his half-brother Alexander.

Books 1 and 2 review the spread of the plague, its arrival in Aleppo, and the medical features including symptoms and “method of cure.” Book 3 contains an account of “pestilential contagion” with reference to the different theories of its propagation and its historical occurrence in such places as London in 1665 and in Marseilles. Russell appears to have given credence to the theory of contagion—against the opposing interpretation of local origin—for in books 4 and 5 he defends the practice of quarantine and the utility of lazarettos. The final chapter deals with “the police in times of plague” (that is, the regulation of such activities as travel, confinement of infected persons, fumigation, etc.). Mettler devotes nearly two pages to

the symptoms definitive of plague identified by Russell including delirium, coma, loss of speech, deafness, "white tongue," "pain at the heart," and convulsions" (*History of medicine*, 415-17).

An appendix includes an account of 120 cases of plague. Russell also provides detailed descriptions of the weather at Aleppo by season, during the plague years, and during six other "pestilential years." Russell's book includes descriptions of local methods of inoculation and hospitals.

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

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

*First description of relapsing fever  
including a record of the common diseases of Dublin*

**189. RUTTY, John.** Chronological history of the weather and seasons and of the prevailing diseases in Dublin. With the various periods, successions, and revolutions, during the space of forty years. With a comparative view of the difference of the Irish climate and those of England and other countries. London: Printed for Robinson and Roberts, 1770. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Light, mainly marginal, staining on a few leaves; one blank corner repaired. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [4], xlviii, 340 pp.

First edition of an important contribution to medical climatology. Rutty's *Chronological history* consists of an annual record, compiled by him, of weather and disease in Dublin for the period 1724-1770.

This book is noteworthy for the first description of relapsing fever. "John Rutty . . . mentioned a peculiar fever, occurring in association with a typhus-like epidemic, which was characterized by a tendency to relapse. It has been supposed that this disease was true relapsing fever, but it was not until the next century that relapsing fever was sufficiently well studied and described to make its identification obvious" (Mettler, *History of medicine*, 390).

Rutty was a native of England who matriculated at Leyden in 1722 and received his medical degree the following year. On completion of his medical education, he moved to Dublin in 1724. Rutty was a Quaker who kept a "spiritual diary" in which

he recorded details about his life as well as his faults. In this diary, he accused himself of “too great a love for the studies of the materia medica and meteorology, irritability, and excessive enjoyment of food” (*Dictionary of national biography*, 17:520). His diary contains frequent mention of the common diseases throughout the year. “From the Diary, and the testimony of his contemporaries, it is evident that he was a successful and skilled physician, though not a fashionable one” (Widdess, *History of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland 1654-1963*, 73).

Garrison-Morton 1772 and 5309. See Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 357.

### *A “good monograph on asthma”*

**190. RYAN, Michael (of Kilkenny).** Observations on the history and cure of the asthma; in which the propriety of using the cold bath in that disorder is fully considered. London: Printed by G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1793. Contemporary calf, new calf spine and leather spine label. Nineteenth-century label (G. W. West, M.D. [his signature on title]). Lacking the half-title; foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [iii]-xii, 227 pp.

First edition of an early English book on asthma.

Ryan acknowledges, in the very first sentence of his book, that “[a]mong the various chronic complaints to which the human frame is liable, very few can be considered of a more formidable nature than a confirmed asthma.” Thus “[a]ny remedy . . . that could be found capable of administering permanent relief, to a person in such an afflicting situation, must be looked upon as of the utmost importance to mankind” (preface, p. [5]). Ryan’s object, then, is to demonstrate the efficacy of a remedy which, he admits, he was not the first to recognize. The remedy commended by him consists of cold baths, and his book is devoted to disclosing the merits of this method of obtaining relief from asthma attacks. “Cold bathing has been mentioned as a remedy for asthma by a few practitioners, but it never has been considered of such utility as to bring it into any general repute. The timidity of physicians, or a want of confidence in such a practice, has raised a prejudice against it, as may be seen by perusing the late writings of some of the most eminent in the profession” (p. vii).

This book consists of two parts. In the first part (pp. 1-127), Ryan reviews the theories of asthma from ancient to modern times, mentioning the different causes that have been proposed and the similarity of this condition to other “spasmodic complaints.” He cites the view that exposure to cold causes asthma, and enumerates the different remedies that have been employed including bleeding, blistering, emetics, Peruvian bark, etc. Part II (pp. 131-227) is devoted to “cold-bathing” which Ryan observes is recommended for the treatment of many diseases but rarely for asthma. The lengthy account of the effectiveness of cold baths includes cases treated by Ryan.

Ryan is described on the title page as a member of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.

Hirsch calls this a good book on asthma (“eine gute Monographie über Asthma”)



and states that Ryan was born in Edinburgh (but he is not mentioned by Comrie in his history of Scottish medicine). Hirsch provides a longer biography for a younger Michael Ryan, also of Edinburgh. See *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:935.

*Three rare books opposing cesarean section,  
by the leading early French opponent of that procedure*

191. SACOMBE, Jean François. (1) Les douze mois de l'école anti-césarienne. Ouvrage périodique, rédigé. . . . Tome premier [all published]. Paris: Au Bureau d'abonnement [et] chez Gabon, an VI (1798). Small repaired hole in title; small repair to one blank outer margin; lightly browned. (2) Plus d'opération-césarienne, ou le voeu de l'humanité. Paris: de l'imprimerie de H. L. Perronneau, an V (1797). (3) Encore une victime de l'opération césarienne, ou le cri de l'humanité. Paris: chez Petit [et] Chemin, fils, an IV (1796). Title lightly browned; small repair in blank outer margin of pp. 55/56. *Three books bound in one.* Contemporary calf (spine gilt, ends repaired), leather spine label. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$2500

Collation: (1) 256 pp. (2) 110, [2 (blank)] pp. (3) 40 [i.e., 64] pp. Final page misnumbered 40.

(1) First edition containing an account of the first two months of Sacombe's "anti-cesarean school" which he founded in 1798.

In 1796, the Jean Louis Baudeloque, at this time the leading French obstetrician, performed a cesarean which resulted in the woman's death three days later. This incident provoked Sacombe to publish the first of several books opposing the procedure and charging Baudeloque with murder. The three books in this *sammelband* contain Sacombe's response. In this book, Sacombe describes the "anti-cesarean school" which he founded and at which he lectured on the evils of the cesarean operation and the safety of natural childbirth.

Following Baudeloque's failed cesarean in 1796, "he was fiercely attacked by Jean Francis Saccombe . . . who, as founder of the anti-Cæsarean school of Paris towards the end of the eighteenth century, occupies . . . a remarkable place in the history of Cæsarean section. . . . [Sacombe] studied midwifery at Montpellier in France and later, in England, under Hunter and Osborne. On returning to Paris he set up in practice as an accoucheur and declared that he could deliver any woman by use of his hands alone and without resort to an instrument. He was especially antagonistic to those who favored Cæsarean section and spread his views by means of lectures, pamphlets, etc. . . . To carry out his campaign he founded in 1798 his 'Ecole Anti-Cæsarean.' He gave lectures, and an annual festival was held at which his

best pupil received a silver medal” (Young, *History of cæsarean section*, 69).

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

(2) First edition of a sequel to the initial book published in 1796 condemning Baudeloque for performing cesarean section.

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

(3) First edition of Sacombe’s first attack on Baudeloque for the operation performed by the latter which had led to the death of the patient.

OCLC does not locate any copies in the U.S., but there is a copy at the National Library of Medicine (see Blake, p. 396).

See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 682; Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 230-31; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:947; Young, 69-71.

***Reviving power of ammonia first demonstrated: the rare first edition and of “considerable chemical interest”***

**192. SAGE, Balthazar Georges.** Expériences propres à faire connoître que l’alkali volatil-fluor est le remède le plus efficace dans les asphyxies; avec des remarques sur les effets avantageux qu’il produit dans la morsure de la vipère, dans la rage, la brulure, l’apoplexie, &c. Nancy: chez la veuve Lclerc, imprimeur de l’Intendance, 1777. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Partly cropped undecipherable signature at edge of title. Top margin cut close touching a few page numerals. A very good copy. \$2000

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

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

The possibility of reviving unconscious persons led to the founding, in the 1760s in Amsterdam, of a society devoted to resuscitating victims of apparent drowning. The earliest writings on resuscitation described 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. 5-10 where he “describes how, on 10 May 1777, Lavoisier showed the asphyxiating power of carbon dioxide to Count de Falckenstein by placing a live bird into a vessel containing this gas. . . . The bird was soon pronounced dead by Lavoisier, but Sage took it and quickly revived it by placing its beak near alkali volatil fluor. . . . This book contains numerous examples of the reviving power of ammonia and is of considerable chemical interest” (Neville, *Historical chemical library: an annotated catalogue*, 2:414 [citing the third edition]).

Sage was 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).

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

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

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

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

***First book on influenza cited in Garrison-Morton***  
***An authoritative work for over a century***

193. **SAILLANT, Charles Jacques.** Tableau historique et raisonné des épidémies catharrales, vulgairement dites la grippe; depuis 1510 jusques & y compris celle de 1780. Avec l'indication des traitemens curatifs & des moyens propres à s'en préserver. Paris: Didot jeune, . . . Ve. Desaint, . . . Nyon aîné, . . . [et] Mequignon, 1780. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Short repaired tear in blank upper corner of title. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [2], 131, [1] pp.

First edition of the earliest book on influenza cited in Garrison-Morton.

Saillant's book contains a history of epidemics of influenza recorded in the medical literature for the period 1510 through 1780. He describes the principal features of the disease mentioned by his sources and the treatment employed in each outbreak. The final pages (128-31) are devoted to methods for preventing the disorder.

Dezemeris states that Saillant's book may be read with profit by those interested in the treatment of this condition in earlier times (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:55). Garrison wrote that Saillant's book “became a source of authority down to the time of [ Otto] Leichtenstern [for whose book published in 1896 see Garrison-Morton 5491]” (*History of medicine*, 404 [see also p. 776]). Saillant was a member of the Faculty of Medicine (Paris) and author of several papers.

Garrison-Morton 5488. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:952.

*First Mexican textbook of physiology containing  
the first account in the Americas of the circulation of the blood*

194. **SALGADO, Mario José.** *Cursus medicus Mexicanus juxtà sanguinis circulationem, & alia recentiorum inventa ad usum studentium in hàc regali, pontificià, mexicanà academia. . . . Pars prima physiologica* [all published]. Mexici [Mexico City]: hæredes viduæ [heirs of the widow of] Miguel de Ribera, 1727. Contemporary vellum (soiled; recased with new endpapers), spine lettering effaced. Light dampstain affecting first two blank leaves, first seven text leaves, and eleven text leaves at back; tiny tears in blank outer margins of title and four further leaves; clean tear across one leaf repaired without loss; occasional spots and stains. A good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$12,500

Collation: [24], 344 pp.

First edition of the first textbook on physiology published in the Americas. This book also contains the first account, published in either North or South America, of the circulation of the blood.

“The present work, of which only this first part was apparently published, describes contemporary physiology for students; it is the first monograph to have been published in New Spain on this subject, and the first to describe, however imprecisely, the circulation of the blood” (Price, *Medical Americana in the library of the Wellcome Institute*, no. M190). Salgado’s book was intended for the use of students at the medical school of the University of Mexico. “The contents [of his book] were arranged to give an idea of the questions which a regular course of that epoch was made up. . . . Salgado promised from the first page of his book to deal with his subject ‘in conformity with the discoveries of the moderns, including that of the circulation of the blood’” (J. J. Izquierdo, “The first book on physiology written and printed in the New World,” *Bulletin of the history of medicine* 5, no. 1 [1937]:74). The influence of the ancient writers—principally Galen and Hippocrates—led to a textbook that failed to incorporate all of the promised modern views, although Salgado does refer to Descartes, Mayow, and Willis (he does not mention Harvey).

Salgado was born in 1671 in Puebla de la Angeles in New Spain (modern Mexico). He studied medicine at the university and began his teaching career in 1690-91 as a substitute lecturer on anatomy and surgery. He obtained the university’s “chair of Prima de medicina” in 1722 and held that position until his death in 1744. According to Izquierdo, “This chair of Prima de medicina in the Old Medical Faculty of Mexico was the first where lectures on the phenomenon taking place in the healthy body were first delivered in the New World” (Izquierdo, 74). Pages 75-81 of Izquierdo’s paper provide a detailed résumé of the text of Salgado’s book.

Guerra, *Iconografía médica Mexicana*, no. 238. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:596 (a single sentence!); Moll, *Aesculapius in Latin America*, 184, 220, 350.

*“In this unique book the most subtle of dissectors set forth many new discoveries”*

195. **SANTORINI, Giovanni Domenico.** *Observationes anatomicæ.* Venetiis [Venice]: Apud Jo: Baptistam Recurti, 1724. Contemporary calf, spine blind-stamped and gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. Contemporary manuscript note on blank leaf preceding half-title; undecipherable signature on title. Blank upper margins of pp. 122-23 and 126-27 strengthened long ago; parts of twelve leaves in the second half of the book lightly dampstained. A good copy contained in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$4000

Quarto. Collation: [12], 232, 231-250 pp., 3 folding engraved plates.

First edition of the most important eighteenth-century anatomical treatise.

This book describes “many new discoveries of anatomical details . . . , together with corrections of some of the errors of earlier anatomists” (Garrison-Morton). The eponymously named Santorini’s cartilage, caruncula, duct, and vein are here described.

“The plates of [this] first edition [were] done by Marco Galli, the engravings by Carlo Orsolini. . . . The first plates represent a complete view of the facial muscles, the face seen from the front. The second and third plates show representations of the external ear and its muscles, the larynx and genitals of both sexes, among the latter a representation of a tubal pregnancy. The text treats of widely different organs of the human body. The book is dedicated to Czar Peter I and is, on account of the wealth of material it presents, even today of great value both for the history of anatomic discoveries, and to the professional anatomist” (Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 263). Choulant quotes the first sentence from Albrecht Haller’s half-page review of this book: “in this unique book the most subtle of dissectors set forth many new discoveries” (*Bibliotheca anatomica*, 2:24).

“Santorini was one of the outstanding anatomists of his time and, due to his noteworthy discoveries, highly regarded by his contemporaries” (Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:26 [my translation]).

Garrison-Morton 392; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 786; Norman 1887. See Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 182, Choulant, 262-64, *DSB*, 12:10.

*Beautifully illustrated eighteenth-century anatomical atlas  
By the greatest anatomist of his time*

196. **SANTORINI, Giovanni Domenico.** *Septemdecim tabulae quas nunc primum edit atque explicat iisque alias addit de structura mammarum et de tunica testis vaginali Michael Girardi.* Parmae [Parma]: Ex Regia Typographia [Giovannbattista Bodoni], 1775. Modern calf, blind-stamped covers ruled in gilt, spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. Two short repaired tears in blank lower margins.

A fine copy with wide margins enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$8500

Folio. Collation: engraved frontispiece portrait, [10], xxxv, [1], 217, [1 (blank)] pp., 21 engraved plates accompanied by 21 outline plates. The fifth preliminary leaf is sometimes found at the back.

First edition of one of the most beautiful anatomical books from the eighteenth century here offered in a handsome copy.

This posthumous work was published by Giambattista Bodoni at his famous printing firm in Parma and has the distinction of being one of a mere handful of medical books printed at a private press. The first seventeen plates were intended for a second edition of Santorini's *Observationes anatomicae* (1724). They were originally prepared under Santorini's personal direction but his death delayed their publication. In the book offered here, Michael Girardi, Morgagni's successor as professor of anatomy at Parma, has published these plates for the first time together with four additional plates. These plates are supplemented by a commentary derived partly from Santorini's writings and prepared by Girardi. The preface contains a biography of Santorini.

Choulant thought very highly of this book. "All the twenty-one prints . . . are done in light crayon effect which, however, does not impair the anatomic clarity of the prints, but even brings out well the differences of the tissues. Each plate is accompanied by an outline plate which is marked with reference letters. . . . The work belongs to the best of its time . . . , not only as regards the dissections and illustrations, but also as to the very elaborate commentary. The pictures deal with the facial muscles, the base of the brain and other parts of the brain, the organs of smell and hearing, the pharynx, the breast, the heart, the diaphragm with the beginning of the thoracic duct, the stomach, the liver, the intestines, the pancreas, the ileocecal valve . . . , the bladder, the muscles of the perineum, and the genitals" (*History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 263-64). "Seventeen of the Santorini plates have ruled margins, and were drawn by Giovanni Battista Piazzetta. . . . They had been engraved by a woman, Florentia Marcella, under the personal supervision of Santorini. . . . Two other plates belonged to Giovanni Battista Covoli . . . and two to Michael Girardi . . . , these being drawn by Ignazio Gasparotti and engraved by Giuseppe Patrini" (Thornton and Reeves, *Medical book illustration: a short history*, 92-93).

Santorini was the greatest anatomist of the period. Early in his career he undertook anatomical dissection before becoming demonstrator of anatomy at Venice during the period 1706-28. He is remembered by several eponymously named anatomical terms (see Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 182).

Garrison-Morton 399.1; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 788; Norman 1888. See Cazort, *Ingenious machine of nature: four centuries of art and anatomy*, 137; Meyer, *Historical aspects of cerebral anatomy*, 20 and n. 13.

*“Contains exhaustive historic and anatomic investigations”  
The plates are noteworthy for their “exactness and beauty”*

197. **SCARPA, Antonio.** De structura fenestræ rotundæ auris, et de tympane secundario anatomicæ observationes. Mutinæ [Modena]: apud Societatem Typographicam, 1772. Contemporary boards (small nick in spine, ends rubbed). Bookplate (Thomas Lauth [see below]); partly undecipherable gift inscription on half-title dated 190[illegible]. Light, mainly marginal, foxing. A very good copy. \$5000

Collation: 141, [1 (errata)] pp., 2 folding engraved plates (with 10 and 17 figures respectively).

First edition of Scarpa's first book, on the comparative anatomy of the ear in man, hen, and pig, a study suggested by Morgagni who numbered Scarpa among his favorite pupils. Politzer calls this book “the first of its kind” (*History of otology*, 158). Garrison wrote that “[o]f all medical men who have illustrated their own books, probably none have ever exhibited such striking artistic talent as that brilliant Venetian—Antonio Scarpa” (*History of medicine*, 336).

In this book, Scarpa “not only gave the first detailed anatomical description of the round window and the secondary drum, but also their embryological development, along with extensive historic and anatomical investigations of the round window” (Pappas, *Otology's great moments*, 16). This work consists of a preface (or introduction) which provides a summary of the account that follows, and five chapters. The first chapter discusses the historical background and establishes the novelty of Scarpa's findings. The next “two [chapters] treat in detail the construction, structure, position, and function of the round window and its membrane” (Politzer, 157). In the third chapter also Scarpa describes the physiology of the round window. “The fourth and fifth chapters deal with the organs of hearing in birds. In comparing anatomical findings Scarpa attempts to support the . . . hearing theories [advanced previously]. Numerous illustrations included on two plates surpass almost all previous otological works in exactness and beauty” (*ibid.*, 158).

“This [book] has two copperplates in quarto, drawn and engraved by Antonio Butafogo in Padua. The second plate is zoötopic. This small publication contains exhaustive historic and anatomic investigations on the subject” (Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 298).

Garrison-Morton 1550. See *DSB*, 12:136-39; Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 184; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:45-46..

Thomas Lauth, a former owner of this copy, was an anatomist at Strasbourg in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. He is remembered for the eponymously named “Lauth's ligament.” Lauth appears to have had a fine library: I have met with several books containing his bookplate. See Dobson, 123; Hirsch, 3:695.

*Rare eighteenth-century surgical text on emergencies at the St. Petersburg Hospital, with extensive commentary by later readers*

198. **SCHREIBER, Johann Friedrich.** Kurze doch zulängliche Anweisung zur Erkenntniss und Cur der vornehmsten Krankheiten des menschlichen Leibes; doch vornehmlich in Absicht auf erwachsene Mannpersonen: wie solche in den grossen Hospitälern zu St. Petersburg alle Jahre, seit 1742 bis hicher, ist vergetragen und erklärt worden. Entworfen von Johann Friedrich Schreiber. . . . Verlegt Bernhard Christoph Breitkopf, 1756. Contemporary unlettered calf (spine skillfully repaired). **Interleaved with two, occasionally three, blank leaves bound between each text leaf, many of them filled with manuscript notes and comments in at least two, but possibly more, eighteenth-century hands, and a further few manuscript notes in the margins of the original printed text (see below).** A very good copy contained in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$5000

Collation: [8], 214, [2] pp. **Text leaves 4¾ x 7¾ inches; blank leaves 6 x 7¾ inches.**

First edition of the author's "short but adequate instructions for recognizing and treating the principal diseases affecting the human body, mainly those of men, in the large hospital in St. Petersburg from 1742 to the present time." The title should probably read "Brief emergency procedures for treating the principal disorders." Schreiber was professor of anatomy and surgery at the St. Petersburg Hospital from 1742 until his death in 1760.

Schreiber's text consists of 611 numbered sections, none more than a few short paragraphs in length. Each section describes a method for treating a specific disorder. Thus, for example, section 580 deals with crushing bladder stones; while section 582 describes surgical procedures (including the Cheselden approach) for removing bladder stones which cannot be crushed or are too large to pass through the urethra. One of the manuscript commentators describes four surgical methods for removing stones, including that recommended by the English surgeon James Douglas, and comments on their possible effectiveness.

The manuscript additions seem to consist of (1) summaries of the text together with commentary; (2) applications of Schreiber's directions; and (3) refinements or alternative therapies and recommended pharmaceutical preparations. There are many cross references to other sections or pages. The precise dates of these additions are uncertain. The following dates have been noted: "Maj 1785," "1788," and "Gottingen 18 Ober 1793." The manuscript additions are clearly the work of more than one, apparently well-informed, individual over a period of at least two decades. Each owner of this book seems to have regarded it as a highly useful source of practical insights for managing everyday emergencies and, at the same time, an invitation to comment on, and amplify, Schreiber's discussion.

A native of Königsberg, Schreiber continued his education at Leiden under



Albinus and Boerhaave. He acquired further anatomical knowledge during a time spent in Amsterdam with Ruysch whose biography Schrieber published in 1732. After further travel he settled in Leipzig when he established a reputation as a professor and author. Morgagni dedicated one of the parts of his *De sedibus, et causis morborum* (Venice, 1761) to Schrieber (Haberling, *German medicine*, Clio medica series, 66). Schrieber's correspondence with Haller was published by the latter in 1773. In 1731, Schrieber became a Russian military surgeon and, three years later, was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery at St. Petersburg.

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

See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:117-19 (including an extensive bibliography); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:137.

*Two scarce pamphlets on symphysiotomy by its first promoter*

199. **SIGAULT, Jean René. (1)** Discours sur les avantages de la section de la symphyse, qui devoit être lu dans, la Séance Publique de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, le Jeudi Novembre 1778. Paris: De l'Imprimerie de Quillau, [1778]. "No. 96" and undecipherable signature on half-title. Light foxing **(2)** Analyse de trois Procès-Verbaux faits à l'occasion de l'opération de la symphyse sur la femme Vespres. Avec des réflexions sur ces procès-verbaux & sur cette opération. Paris: De l'Imprimerie de Quillau, [1778]. Light foxing *Two works bound in one*. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Foxing. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: **(1)** viii, 26 pp.; **(2)** [4], 15 pp.

First editions of two scarce pamphlets by Sigault defending his operation of symphysiotomy performed by him the previous year and reporting on a further operation in 1778. The first work is of considerable significance for obstetrics. It was written by one of the two physicians who participated in a memorable operative division of the symphysis pubis, which they believed to be a safe alternative to cesarean section.

The high mortality associated with cesarean section led to attempts to fashion an alternative that avoided the danger of an abdominal operation while preserving the life of the infant. The first to attempt to demonstrate a seemingly viable alternative to cesarean section was the French surgeon Jean Sigault. In 1768, he recommended surgical division of the symphysis pubis, a procedure he assumed would provide a larger opening for delivery of the child. "The operation consisted in making an incision through the integuments and soft parts in the direction of the commissure of the ossa pubis. The articulation at the cartilaginous symphysis was then divided by the knife. . . . The knees of the patient, which had been kept gently separated by an assistant, were then firmly forced apart in order to distract the bones. The contractile efforts of the uterus were then awaited" (Young, *History of cesarean section*, 47).

Sigault's first operation, on a patient named Souchot, was performed by him in 1777, with survival of both mother and child. The second pamphlet describes a sym-

physiotomy on a patient named Vespres. Four further operations by Sigault resulted in a mortality of 25 percent. According to Baas, during the succeeding fifty years Sigault's operation was "practised about 57 times, with the preservation of 38 mothers and 31 children" (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 682). The operation was eventually discontinued due to a high complication rate and emergence of lower mortality figures for cesarean section.

The first detailed report of Sigault's operation was made by Alphonse Le Roy, who assisted Sigault in the first procedure, in the former's *Recherches historiques et pratiques sur la section symphyse du pubis* (1778). Sigault's published accounts of his operations are rare.

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 87-89, 198; Ricci, *Genealogy of gynaecology*, 423; Trolle, *History of caesarean section*, 48.

*One of the greatest obstetrical atlases*  
*"A masterly representation, true to nature"*

**200. SMELLIE, William.** A sett [*sic*] of anatomical tables, with explanations, and an abridgement of the practice of midwifery, with a view to illustrate a treatise on that subject, and a collection of cases. London: printed in the year 1754. Contemporary marbled boards, later morocco spine, corners, and leather spine label. Uncut. Early owner's inscription on blank leaf preceding the title (Tho. M. Edwards / Surgeon Peckham / 1787 [his engraved bookplate remounted on front paste-down]). Foxing and the typical offsetting from the plates. A very good copy. \$18,500

Large folio. Collation: 22 unpaginated leaves (title, preface, and 20 leaves of text), 39 engraved plates numbered I-XXXIX.

First edition of the finest and most accurate obstetrical atlas published up to this time. Smellie's book contains "the first accurate illustrations of the fetus in utero" (Norman 1955). "Not until Smellie (1754 [the book offered here]) and William Hunter (1774) published their monumental volumes do we actually find illustrations of the foetus in utero which were really observed and faultlessly reproduced from an anatomic point of view" (Choulant, *History and bibliography of anatomical illustration*, translated by Frank, 75).

In his history of British midwifery, Herbert Spencer states that "[t]hese anatomical plates are far superior to any which had hitherto appeared" and he quotes Gustav A. Michaelis, the author of one of the major nineteenth-century books on the pelvic architecture: the plates to Smellie's great work "give everywhere a masterly representation, true to nature, of the relations of the parts of the mother and child, and have perhaps achieved more in the spread of correct ideas of labour than all the books which have ever been written on the subject" (*History of British midwifery from 1650 to 1800*, 49).

The plates illustrate both the pelvic anatomy and the external genitalia as well as the successive states of the fetus in the pregnant uterus. In addition, there are illus-

trations of the various presentations including breach, while the different positions of the head are clearly delineated with careful attention to the use of the forceps in handling different presentations of the face and head. The plates illustrating the application of instruments in facilitating childbirth are of considerable importance, since Smellie is credited with a major role in the development of the forceps. The several plates illustrating the use of the forceps demonstrate, probably more effectively than the account given in *Theory and practice of midwifery* (1752), Smellie's notions concerning their proper application. While in his textbook he offered detailed directions concerning their use, it is in this atlas that he conveyed with convincing clarity the method of employing forceps on those occasions when instruments were called for. "Smellie's instruments are illustrated and their use described in his remarkable atlas, *A sett of anatomical tables*, published in 1754" (Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 459).

Jan van Rymdyk drew twenty-six of the plates and Pieter Camper supplied a further eleven. It is possible that the remaining two were made by Smellie. The plates were engraved by Charles Grignion. "Rymdyk's drawings were probably more explicit than Smellie required, and were certainly much more detailed than those executed by Camper. In fact, many by the latter are diagrammatic, and Grignion, the engraver, embellished the engravings with more detail than is included in Camper's original drawings" (Thornton and Reeves, *Medical book illustration: a short history*, 86).

Garrison-Morton 6154.1; Hagelin, *Rare and important medical books in the library of the Karolinska Institute*, pp. 118-19; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 826; Russell, *British anatomy*, no. 753. See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 26-28, 66-67, 193-94; Radcliffe, *The secret instrument*, 46-55 (including reproductions of plates 16 and 35); Speert, 457-68 (including reproductions of plates 37 and 39); Spencer, 43-60; Thornton, *Jan van Rymdyk: medical artist of the eighteenth century*, 10-21 (including reproductions of plates 9 and 21); Wilson, *Making of man-midwifery*, 123-33.

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

**201. SMELLIE, William.** An abridgement of the practice of midwifery: and a set of anatomical tables and explanations. Collected from the works of the celebrated W. Smellie, M.D. A new edition. Boston: printed and sold by J. Norman, [1786]. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Foxing; offsetting from plates as usual; a little old staining in lower blank margins of frontispiece and first three leaves, and in inner blank margins of plates 19 and 37-39; plates 21 and 22 reversed. A very good copy. \$2750

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

First American edition of Smellie's *A sett of anatomical tables, with explanations*,

*and an abridgment, of the practice of midwifery*, first published as a folio atlas in London in 1754 and subsequently reprinted in octavo format. This Boston edition is particularly important, being the first medical book published in the United States with plates engraved in this country.

The Boston publisher reengraved the original thirty-nine plates that accompanied the British octavo versions of this text. The printer used heavy-stock paper with the exception of the second leaf—containing the dedication (recto) and preface and an erratum (verso)—which is printed on light-weight paper, possibly because this leaf was printed after the remainder of the book was ready for binding. The first plate only is signed “Engraved by J. Norman July 1786.”

Austin 1754; Russell, *British anatomy 1525-1800*, no. 757 (erroneously calling for a frontispiece: plate 1 is always placed to proceed the title page).

***Presentation copy of Soemmerring’s “masterly thesis on the origin and classification of the twelve cranial nerves”***

**202. SOEMMERRING, Samuel Thomas.** *Dissertatio inauguralis anatomica de basi encephali et originibus nervorum cranio egredientium. Quam . . . pro obtinendis summis in medicina et chirurgica honoribus in Academia Georgia Augusta die VII. Aprilis MDCCLXXVII. Publico eruditorum examini subiicit. Göttingen: Prostat apud Abr. Vandenhoeck Viduam, (1778).* Contemporary boards (corners very slightly worn; spine lightly stained), spine hand-lettered (lettering faded). ***Inscribed by Soemmerring:*** “Ihre des Herrn HofRath und Leibmedici Zimmermanns Hochwohlgebohren übergiebt mit der grössesten Hochachtung diese Bogen Sam. Thomas Soemmerring, M.D.” **Bound at back: Ernest Gottfried Baldinger.** *Viri praeobilissimi Sam. Thom. Soemmerring, thorumensis, disputationem inauguralem de basi encephali et originibus nervorum e cranio egredientium. Göttingen: Joh. Christ. Dieterich, (1778).* A very good copy contained in quarter morocco and cloth clamshell box, two red leather spine labels. \$13,500

Quarto. Collation: [8], 184 pp., 4 folding engraved plates (numbered I-III, and including an outline plate for plate of II). Baldinger: 16 pp.

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

“From the beginning Soemmerring had a particular interest in the anatomy of the brain and in graphic representation of nervous structures. His graduation dissertation [offered here] . . . concerned the base of the brain. . . . The illustrations were drawn by Soemmerring himself. In this work, he explained a method of describing the cranial nerves in twelve (rather than ten) pairs, a method that is still used today. He was largely responsible for this system’s replacing Thomas Willis’s, introduced

originally in 1664" (Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body: European traditions of anatomical illustration*, 364).

Soemmerring's "masterly thesis on the origin and classification of the twelve cranial nerves was based on numerous brain dissections. Soemmerring believed that the cranial nerves originated from the walls of the ventricles or from the cavities themselves, and that the ventricular fluid was the seat of sensation and nerve impulses were motions in the fluid. In addition to numbering the cranial nerves, Soemmerring also described the optic chiasm, the pineal gland and the topography of the cerebral hemispheres" (McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 93, 96-97).

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

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

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

Bound at the back is Baldinger's reply to Soemmerring's dissertation.

Garrison-Morton 1383; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1130; Norman 1972 (trade edition); Waller 9044 (trade edition); Wenzel-Nass, "Soemmerring-Bibliographic," no. 1. See *DSB*, 12:509-11; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:329-31; Meyer, 21, 23, 27, 75-78, 81, 83, 87, 107, 123-24, 130.

Johann Georg Zimmermann, the recipient of this copy, was "a practitioner of great repute" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 366).

*Another copy of the thesis issue of Soemmerring's book  
on the origin and classification of the twelve cranial nerves*

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

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

First edition of the rare thesis edition of Soemmerring's famous book on the cranial nerves.

*Valuable "for its exact investigations off the cerebral origin of the  
nerves" and "excellent sagittal view of the brain*

**204. SÖMMERRING, Samuel Thomas von.** Über des Organ der Seele. . . . Mit Kupfern. Königsberg: bey Friedrich Nicolovius, 1796. Contemporary half calf (spine ends slightly worn), boards, red leather spine label. Ownership inscription on front flyleaf (Ex libris Aug. [undecipherable] / 1812); ink stamp erased from title. A very good copy. \$1850

Quarto. Collation: viii, 86, [2] pp., 2 engraved plates with accompanying outline plate to plate 1.

First edition containing a further account of the cranial nerves which Sömmerring was the first to classify in his monograph published in 1788.

This book is noteworthy for Sömmerring's observation "that the cranial nerves originate (or, as the case may be, terminate) in the ventricle walls" (*DSB*, 12:510). Of special significance is the plate containing an "excellent sagittal view of the brain, showing the ventricular system as the repository of the soul. . . . This drawing is one of Soemmerring's best illustrations. . . . Gratiolet . . . writing about 60 years later thought that it could still be profitably consulted. He was referring to the gyri which are well depicted and correspond closely to a modern drawing or photograph. . . . Soemmerring admitted that the sulci and gyri, despite their variability in different individuals, have great constancy and analogy to one another. Riese has claimed this illustration as 'the first correct picture of the mesial aspect of the cerebral hemisphere'" (Clarke and Dewhurst, *Illustrated history of brain function*, 85).

Choulant wrote that this book is particularly valuable "for its exact investigations of the cerebral origin of nerves. . . . The first two plates represent an excellent, and even today the best, view of a profile cross-section of the brain. . . . The last plate

represents the fourth ventricle of the brain opened from above and from behind” (*History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, translated by Frank, 306).

Wenzel-Nass, “Soemmerring-Bibliographie,” no. 33. See Garrison-Morton 1383; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:329-31; McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 93; Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body: European traditions of anatomical illustration*, 364-65.

*Brilliant obstetrician’s rare medical dissertation*

**205. SOLAYRÉS de RENHAC, François Louis Joseph.** Elementorum artis obstetriciae compendium. Quad in Augustissimo Ludovico Medico. . . . Pro baccalaureatus gradu consequendo, Monspelli [Montpellier]: apud viduam Joannis Martel, 1765, Contemporary calf (corners and edges repaired), later unlettered spine. “de Renhac” on title underlined in ink. A very good copy contained in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$1750

Small folio. Collation: [4], 27, [1] pp.

First edition of Solayrés dissertation for the medical degree received at Montpellier in 1765. This book consists of a resumé of the art of obstetrics in sixty-one short paragraphs.

A man of great promise, Solayré died from tuberculosis just seven years later, but not before the publication, in 1771, of his *Dissertatio de partu viribus maternis absoluto*, a brilliant exposition of the mechanism of natural labor. “Baudelocque devotes several pages of his introduction [to his *L’art des accouchemens*, 1781] to a tribute to his friend . . . , whose premature death cut short what Baudelocque believes to have been the most promising career in French midwifery. Solayrés was born in 1737 in Calhac. He studied at Montpellier in 1765, graduating in medicine in 1765. . . . About 1770 [Fasbender suggests 1768] he moved to Paris and was elected to membership in the Collège de Chirurgie, submitting his admission thesis under the title *Dissertatio de partu viribus maternis absoluto*. . . . Baudelocque says: “This thesis is a complete treatise on natural labor, the mechanism of which had never till then been perfectly developed” (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 91).

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

See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 681-82; Fasbender, *Geschichte der Geburtshülfe*, 316-17; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:333; Radcliffe, *Milestones in midwifery*, 73.

*Medicinal substances classified by a leading  
eighteenth-century chemist and pharmacologist*

**206. SPIELMANN, Jacob Reinhold.** Syllabus medicamentorum. Argentorati [Strasbourg]: apud Bauer & Treuttel, Bibliop., 1777. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Small blank area of title renewed. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [6], 128, [34] pp.

First edition of a syllabus—actually a comprehensive compilation—of substances used in medicine together with comments on their therapeutic applications and effectiveness. This book is very uncommon: it is not mentioned by Ferguson, Hirsch, or Schlenz.

Spielmann has classified these “medicaments” according to their accepted function. Among these categories are drugs considered absorbent, astringent, analeptic, diuretic, and purgative. A long subject index at the back offers a convenient way for tracking down specific substances.

Spielmann, the son of an apothecary and his first teacher, became one of the leading chemists of his generation while retaining a deep interest in pharmacy. Spielmann’s “father, who was by heredity an apothecary, brought him up in the profession from 1735 to 1740. . . . [I]n 1743 he passed his examination as an apothecary, and entered his father’s business. He continued his studies [and] graduated in medicine in 1748. . . . After his father’s death in 1748, he carried on the business, and gave his lectures in his shop. . . . In spite of his multitudinous engagements, Spielmann wrote a great many books and papers” (Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica: a bibliography of alchemy, chemistry and pharmaceutics*, 2:394). Spielmann, “professor of chemistry at Strasbourg from 1747 . . . and of medicine from 1759, was a pupil of Pott, Marggraf, Henckel and Geoffroy and the chemical teacher of Goethe” (Partington, *History of chemistry*, 2:689). Neville calls Spielmann a “famous chemist” (*Historical medical library: an annotated catalogue*, 2:502); while Hirsch calls him an “excellent physician and chemist” (“ausgezeichneter Arzt und Chemiker” [*Biographisches Lexikon*, 364]). Baas wrote that Spielmann, together with Francesco Torti and Johann von Murray, rendered “special services” to the development of pharmacology (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 719).

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

See Hirsch, 5:364-65; Partington, 2:689-90; Schlenz, *Geschichte der Pharmazie*, 563.

*Most complete pharmacopeia  
published up to this time*

**207. SPIELMANN, Jacob Reinhold.** Pharmacopoea generalis. Argentorati [Strasbourg]: Sumptibus Johannis Georgii Treuttel, 1783. Contemporary half sheep (corners very slightly worn), marbled boards, red leather spine label. Ink stamp on front pastedown, title, and one



further page (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy [library dispersed])).  
Foxing. A very good copy. \$2250

Quarto. Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait of Spielmann engraved 1781), [22], 218, [2], 372, [48] pp.

First edition of “the most complete textbook on this subject from that time” (Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:365 [my translation]).

Neville has four books by Spielmann but not this one (*Historical chemical library*, pp. 502-3).

### *Scarce Garrison-Morton book on diseases of women*

**208. STAHL, Georg Ernst.** Ausführliche Abhandlung von den Zufällen und Kranckheiten des Frauenzimmers. Dem beygefüget was zu einer guten Amme erfordert werde, Ingleichen. Eine völlige Beschreibung des Motus Tonici, nebst einer Vorrede von dem weissen Flusse. Leipzig: Bey Caspar Jacob Eyssehn, 1724. Contemporary half calf (spine gilt, top slightly worn), red boards, leather spine label. “Lobstein Dr” in gilt at foot of spine (see below). Early signature (J. J. Fried [see below]) and later ink stamp (GR: Hess: Univ: Bibliothek) on title. Two letters of title just touched by early binder. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: 49, [1], 656, [20] pp. Title in red and black.

First edition of Stahl’s book on the “accidents” and diseases common to women including a discussion of wet nurses. This book seems to be largely unknown: it is not mentioned by either Deziemeris or Hirsch. Ricci, who may not have seen the book, refers to it as “a lengthy monograph on the diseases of spinsters” (*Genealogy of gynaecology*, second edition, 356).

Stahl covers the full range of gynecological topics as then understood. He describes many diseases peculiar to women, discusses the causes of infertility, and emphasizes the significance for good female health of a normal menstrual cycle and circulation.

Stahl was the greatest medical system builder of the eighteenth century and a prolific author. The “supreme” principle in his system was “the soul [which] governs the organism chiefly by way of the circulation, [with] disturbances and stagnation in the latter . . . [the] main causes of disease” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 609). Stahl “stated that free and orderly circulation, secretion, and excretion are necessary in maintaining health. . . . The basic reactions of the body exemplify the healing power of nature through which the ‘anima,’ as an intelligent active force, conserves life and restores health. It nature falters, the physician must use appropriate means to aid the natural processes” (*DSB*, 12:604). Deziemeris calls Stahl “one of

the most famous physicians of the eighteenth century" (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:204).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, DeWitt Wallace Institute/Cornell, Harvard, Huntington, Johns Hopkins, and National Library of Medicine.

Garrison-Morton 6016. See Dezeimeris, 4:204-13 (pp. 206-16 contains Stahl's bibliography).

J. J. Fried, whose signature appears on the title page, is probably Johann Jakob Fried, a leading eighteenth-century German obstetrician who founded at Strasbourg the first school for midwives in Germany. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:620-21. The "Dr. Lobstein" whose name appears in gilt on the spine, may be Johann George Lobstein who in 1827 published a book for midwives based on his lectures at the school for midwives at Strasbourg. See Hirsch, 3:813-14.

### *Collected papers by "the German Levret"*

**209. STEIN, Georg Wilhelm, *the elder*.** Kleine Werke zur praktischen Geburtshülfe. Marburg: in der neuen akademischen Buchhandlung, 1798. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Ink stamp in Cyrillic on verso of title. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: 472 pp., 13 folding engraved plates. Pages 181-184 form a large folding table.

First collected edition of ten of Stein's papers and shorter works on obstetrics from the period 1767-82. They are collected here in the last book published by Stein prior to his death in 1803.

Stein, sometimes called "the German Levret," was the leading German obstetrician of his time, "famous for his inventions of instruments, his studies of normal delivery, and for his contributions to the use of forceps" (Haberling, *German medicine*, Clio Medica series, 65). He "marks an epoch in the field of German midwifery though, on the whole, he remained true to the French school. He had been educated under Levret and diffused the teachings of his master in his home. Stein was particularly active in determining carefully the dimensions of the pelvis in living females, in order to base thereupon the indications for operative interference. . . . He improved the teachings regarding version and particularly the employment of the forceps and caesarean section, and brought forward instruments for rupturing the membrane. . . . Many of his teachings are still held in honor" (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 684).

Twelve of the folding plates depict instruments and apparatus including, on plates 3-4, a birthing chair. Plate 10 illustrates the female pelvic anatomy.

Stein was professor obstetrics and surgery at Cassel before becoming professor of obstetrics at Marburg where he established an institute and trained many obstetricians.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:404-5.

*Popular exposition of the “new mechanical practice of physick”: a rare book on domestic medicine based on Newtonian principles*

**210. STEPHENSON, David.** Medicine made to agree with the institutions of nature; or a new mechanical practice of physick: containing certain new principles and methods for preserving health, and curing diseases; grounded on the established laws of nature, motion, and the animal oeconomy: wherein is given the solution, demonstration, use, and application of that capital and most useful, but hitherto unregarded and unattempted problem. Shewing how to apply all the mechanical properties and qualities of those three catholick agents and instruments of nature, namely, air, water, and motion; in all degrees, quantities, and combinations, by proper machines, either to the whole human body, or to any particular region or member thereof, and likewise to the lungs, and respiring organs; by which three general principles, together with aliment, all the intentions and alterations necessary to be produced in the animal solids and fluids, for attaining health, long life, and the cure of diseases; will become effected in the most perfect, safe, expeditious, universal manner. London: Printed by J. Hart for the Author, 1744. Contemporary calf, new calf spine, gilt in compartments, two red leather spine labels. Undecipherable, partly erased, ownership inscription dated 1753 on recto of “Advertisement.” Short repaired tear in plate 2. A very good copy. \$2850

Folio. Collation: [4 (first page blank; “Advertisement” and royal licence on pp. [2]-[4]), xxiv, 85, [1 (blank)] pp., 3 folding engraved plates. The plates were drawn by Stephenson and engraved by B[enjamin] Cole. Tipped in following the title is an extract (possibly from the *Gentleman’s magazine*), pp. 265-70, containing a paper by Stephenson.

First edition of an elaborate exposition of the author’s discovery that the law of the “attraction of matter” governs human and animal systems in the same way it does the physical world.

The “great principle and law of motion, the attraction of matter, [extends] its dominion not only to the great inanimate bodies within the solar system, but likewise to the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms” (preface, p. [iii]). This “Newtonian” approach to understanding the body’s mechanism suggested the utility of machinery to support, or duplicate, the operation, and effects, of the “agents and instruments of nature.” Stephenson has therefore “attempted the composition of this treatise, containing a new mechanical practice of physick, wherein I have reduced all the means of health, with the causes and remedies of all diseases (except such as are hereditary . . . ) to ailment, water, air, elementary fire, motion, and the passions; wherein I have describ’d and demonstrated by proper draughts [i.e., drawings], &c. divers new methods and practices for applying the mechanical properties and qualities of air, water, and motion, by proper machines to the human body” (p. v). The text describes

an ingenious assortment of machines which are depicted in figures contained on the three large folding plates. The plates include illustrations of inhalers and machines for applying massages that correlate with the heart beat or vibrate. There are designs for an “air-bath, a “vapour bath,” a “sounding or phonick machine,” and a mechanical purging machine. Stephenson’s “pyrometer” was intended to measure alterations in the bodies dimensions during health and disease.

An “advertisement” preceding the title states that the “draughts and models” of the machinery described in this book may be obtained from Stephenson at the Office of Ordinance at the Tower. The advertisement describes additional apparatus for “mechanicks,” hydraulicks,” and “navigation and magneticks” for which Stephenson was able to provide designs.

Stephenson is not mentioned in any of the histories of medicine available to me. The title page describes him as “Dav. Stephenson, M.A.” Pickering and Chatto offered a copy of this book in their catalogue 690 (1991, item 95, \$3300.): “this work makes fascinating and entertaining reading.”

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Minnesota, National Library of Medicine (defective), Oklahoma, and Yale.

*Scarce early eighteenth-century Spanish treatise on surgery  
by a man of “vast erudition*

**211. SUÁREZ de RIBERA, Francisco.** Cirugia sagrada, método experimental racional, que contra la pragmática apolinea de el Doctor Don Antonio Portichuelo y Zea. Madrid: por Franciso del Hierro, 1726. Contemporary vellum (remains of two old ties; small stain on upper spine and rear cover), spine hand lettered. Foxed and browned; a few side notes touched by an early binder. A very good copy.

\$1750

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

First edition of a scarce textbook of surgery by one of the leading Spanish physicians of the time. It is one of the very few comprehensive Spanish surgical treatises from the first half of the eighteenth century.

Suárez’ “Sacred surgery” describes numerous surgical operations and procedures based on his own experiences and observations. In addition to presenting his own veivs, Suárez sought to demonstrate the superiority of his own approach over that promoted by his contemporary Antonio Portichuelo y Zea.

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

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Loyola University/New Orleans, National Library of Medicine, and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Anastasio Chinchilla, *Anules historicos de la medicina en general, y biografico-bibliográficos de la españõla en particular*, 3:53-56.

*Most important, and most frequently translated,  
eighteenth-century book on military hygiene*

**212.** [SWIETEN, Gerard van.] Kurze Beschreibung und Heilungsart der Krankheiten, welche am öftesten in dem Feldlager beobachtet werden. Wien, Prag und Triest: gedruckt und zu finden bey Joh. Thomas Trattnern, 1758. Contemporary unlettered calf (short crack in lower front joint). A little light dampstaining on final nine leaves. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$2000

Collation: [16], 198 pp. Title page vignette.

First edition of the most important book of its time on military hygiene. Swieten's name does not appear on the title page to the first edition.

In this eighteenth-century classic, van Swieten provided an important discussion of hygiene in military encampments. His account derived largely from personal observations while serving as an army surgeon. Such was the importance of this book that during the twenty or so years following its first appearance it was not only frequently reprinted but translated into Dutch, English, French, Italian, and Spanish. A reprint of the London translation was published in Philadelphia in 1776 for the use of American surgeons during the Revolutionary War. In his book on the history of military medicine, Garrison wrote that "[t]he personal hygiene of the soldier, his clothing, food, shelter, hospitalization and general sanitary welfare were favorite themes of study with the military authorities of the 18th century," but he fails to mention this, probably the most widely reprinted, book on the subject (*Notes on the history of military medicine* [Hildesheim, 1970], 154).

Van Swieten was the leading Austrian physician during the eighteenth century. He "did much to advance Austrian medicine, and created the world-famed Vienna clinic after the Leyden pattern" (Garrison, *History of medicine*, 365).

Garrison-Morton 2152. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:488-89.

*First reliable dictionary of anatomy including  
a valuable bibliography of anatomical literature*

**213.** TARIN, Pierre. Dictionnaire [*sic*] anatomique suivi d'une bibliothèque anatomique et physiologique. Paris: Chez Briasson, 1753. Contemporary calf (small repairs at spine ends and corners), new leather spine label. Crease in one leaf in first pagination (pp. 63/64) due to binding error (nothing lost). A very good copy. \$2500

Quarto. Collation: [4], 102, [2], 107, [1] pp.

First edition of the first comprehensive dictionary of anatomy.

The first part of this book (102 pages) consists of a dictionary of words and phrases used in anatomy, with most of the entries cross referenced to related structures. The second part (102 pages) contains a bibliography of anatomical books in all of the European languages and Latin amounting to several thousand references.

Tarin has also provided a list, together with a résumé, of many papers contributed to the transactions of the Academia caesarea naturae curiosorum, the Académie royale des sciences, and the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg.

Tarin was a Paris anatomist remembered for this book and for naming several anatomical structures in the brain including the eponymously named “pons of Tarin” and “Tarin’s valves” (in his *Adversaria anatomica* [Paris, 1750]). His contemporary reputation was greatly enhanced by contributing to Diderot’s *Encyclopédie* the entries on anatomy and physiology. Dezeimeris calls Tarin “anatomiste estimable et écrivain laborieux” (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:249).

Tarin’s bibliography—certainly an impressive compilation—is not mentioned by either Fulton (*The great medical bibliographers*, 1951) or Brodman (*The development of medical bibliography*, 1954).

See Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 200; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:518-19; Meyer, *Historical aspects of cerebral anatomy*, 22, 24, 26, 104.

***“The first book on this subject to show all the characteristics of enlightenment in medicine”***

**214. TISSOT, Samuel Auguste.** *Traité de l’épilepsie, faisant le tome troisième du Traité des nerfs et de leurs maladies.* Lausanne: chez Antoine Chapius; et a Paris: chez P. F. Didot le jeune, 1770. Original unlettered boards (spine and edges slightly worn). Uncut. A good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$1250

Collation: [8], 419, [1 (blank)] pp.

First edition of one of the most important early books on epilepsy. Although the title page states that this is “le tome troisième du Traité des nerfs,” Tissot’s *Traité des nerfs* was not published until the end of the decade, with the final volume (volume 3 published in 1780) containing a reprint of this 1770 book.

“Tissot’s *Treatise on epilepsy*, published in 1770, is the first book on this subject to show all the characteristics of enlightenment in medicine. Written in the French vernacular, it is at once learned, scientific, and readable. A friend of Haller and Zimmermann, a propagator of the new theory of sensibility and irritability, progressive in his care for the rural population, Tissot . . . is to be found on the side of those opposing old beliefs for which no adequate reason could be found” (Temkin, *Falling sickness. a history of epilepsy*, 229).

Tissot wrote on a variety of medical topics. Garrison calls him the “famous practitioner of Lausanne” (*History of medicine*, 367), while Dezeimeris refers to Tissot as the most celebrated [eighteenth-century] writer of books on popular medicine (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:267-69 [including a lengthy bibliography]).

See Eadie, *Headache through the centuries*, 120-22 (on Tissot’s theory of migraine); Garrison-Morton 1597 (Tissot’s chief book on popular medicine); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:594-95.

*Remarkable record of private instruction illustrating contemporary understanding, and treatment, of disease in Revolutionary France*

**215. TOURTELLE, Étienne.** Manuscript in two volumes, in a neat fully legible hand, with a few ink deletions, each volume with two title pages: **(1)** *Nosologie Donnée par le Citoyen Tourtelle Professeur à l'École de Santé de Strasbourg à Son Cours Particulier année 1796.* [signed: Chagnet]. **(2)** *Nosologie Therapeutique où Traité de Médecine Théorique Pratique.* Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, red and black leather spine labels. All edges stained red. A clean, fully legible, fine copy. \$5000

Collation: **Vol. 1:** 2 unnumbered leaves (text on rectos), 15 numbered pages of text ( [verso of p. 15 blank], numbered leaves 1-204 (text on rectos [but see following note regarding text on some versos]), 15 blank leaves, numbered leaves 205-292 (text on rectos), 13 blank leaves, 5 pages numbered i-v ("Table"). Text ranging from a single sentence to the entire page on versos of leaves 1-40, 43, 51, 104, 111-112, 156, Slip with text on verso tipped in at leaf 74. **Vol. 2:** 3 unnumbered leaves [text on rectos], 208 numbered leaves, one unnumbered leaf [unintended omission of numeral], leaves numbered 209-292 [numeral 243 unintentionally omitted] (text on all these leaves on rectos), 11 blank leaves, 4 pages numbered i-iv ("Table"). Single sentence of text on verso of leaf 266.

Careful transcription of a remarkable record of private instruction ("cours particulier") by Tourtelle who was then a professor at Strasbourg and supplementing his income with lectures outside the university setting.

This manuscript illuminates, with greater clarity than any contemporary textbook, the approach to understanding, and treating, disease during the later years of the eighteenth century. It is compelling documentary evidence of what a medical student of this period was learning about the classification of disease, the differential diagnosis of closely related pathological conditions, and the appropriate remedies for the different kinds, or classes, of disease.

Inspired by François Boissier de Sauvages' *Nosologia methodica sistens morborum classes* (first edition, Amsterdam, 1763), a work influenced by Carl Linnaeus' botanical classification described in a series of books beginning in the 1730s, Tourtelle sought to divide disease into distinct "classes." Tourtelle settled on four classes which he subdivided into genres. Each genre he further subdivided into species. All the known diseases have been assigned a place in the classificatory scheme. Unlike Pinel, who in his *Nosographie philosophique* (1797/98) classified "inflammations" in terms of similarity of disease in five types of tissue, Tourtelle emphasized the similarity of external or internal symptoms; alternatively, he grouped together diseases affecting certain, sometimes contiguous, organs. To all of the many conditions described in his manuscript, Tourtelle assigned a name or, more probably, a commonly employed term, many of which have since been discarded or have received a new spelling (for example, ephidrose, hematémisie, plevrodine). It is hard to think of a condition not included in Tourtelle's classificatory scheme. He covers every imaginable kind of fever, diseases affecting the brain, the digestion, and the skin, and conditions now regarded as communicable or infectious. The "Tables" at

the end of each volume list the many diseases described in the text.

The conception of disease which informs the discussion in this manuscript was the basis for Tourtelle's *Elemens d'hygiene* (2 vols., Strasbourg, 1796/97) and *Élé-mens de médecine théorique et pratique* (3 vols., Strasbourg, 1798/99). Tourtelle was native of Besançon. After some years spent at Montpellier and Paris, he served for a short time as professor at Besançon and as an army surgeon before obtaining a professorship at Strasbourg where he died of tuberculosis in 1801. Dezeimeris refers to Tourtelle's capacities and industriousness (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4: 275). Baas cites Tourtelle's *Histoire philosophique de la médecine* (Paris, 1804), published posthumously under the direction of Tourtelle's son (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 661).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:616-17.

***Rare manual on young women's breasts, with an illustration of a technologically sophisticated milk pump!***

**216. TRIBOLET, Albert (or Albrecht) von.** Sorgfait für die Brüste junger Frauen sowohl in Rücksicht ihrer Erhaltung als ihrer Verschönerung. Mit Kupfern. Leipzig: Bei Freidrich Gotthelf Baumgartner, 1795. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Uncut. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: engraved frontispiece, [2], 195, [1] pp., folding engraved plate containing eleven figures.

First edition of an unusual, and rare, book on preserving, and maintaining the form (or beauty?) of young women's breasts during the time they are breast feeding their infants.

Tribolet's manual consists of fifty-seven numbered sections divided into six chapters. The first chapter describes the benefits of breast feeding for both mother and infant and mentions the importance of nipple care. The production (or increase) of breast milk is dealt with in the second chapter, followed by a chapter on reducing, or inhibiting, its availability. Chapter 4 reviews the spread, or availability, of, milk in the breasts. Problems associated with an excess of breast milt are covered in the fifth chapter. The final chapter reviews some breast disorders tending to affect milk production and feeding. Tribolet also eludes to the fashion in clothes that exposed the breast by the use of bodices or cushions.

The frontispiece depicts a young mother nursing an infant in the presence of her very young daughter. The folding plate illustrates a "milk pump" for drawing off breast milk. The pump and its components are shown in a total of eleven figures.

The author was was physician at Bern (according to the title page). There is no entry for him in Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon*.

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



*Original research on the regeneration of bone and important in the development of bone grafting*

**217. TROJA, Michele.** De novorum ossium, in integris aut maximus, ob morbos, deperditionibus, regeneratione experimenta, ubi maxima materiae affinitate breviter de fracturis et de vi quam natura impendit in ossibus elongandis dum crescunt. Lutetiae Parisiorum [Paris]: E typis Franc. Ambr. Didot, 1775. Contemporary marbled boards, re-backed, original spine preserved, new leather spine label. Foxing; small pieces torn from two blank upper margins. A very good copy. \$1750

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

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

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

"Troja demonstrated that if a foreign body is introduced into the marrow cavity of a long bone, the bony cylinder dies and a new bone is formed all around the necrotic one, the latter being eventually eliminated. Accordingly, Troja suggested that in treating extensive caries of the bone, marrow should be destroyed so that new bone formation would result" (Leonard, *Lives of master surgeons*, 428). In his account of bone growth and bone regeneration, Keith mentions that Flourens—who published an important book on the subject in 1842—was influenced by Troja's earlier experimental studies. "Troja's experiment [Flourens] regarded as positive proof that the periosteum could reproduce bone after the entire substance of the shaft had been destroyed" (*Menders of the maimed*, 251). Hirsch calls this "a very important work" ("ein sehr wichtige Arbeit" [*Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:642]).

This book is also an important in the history of developing knowledge of osteogenesis in connection with the processes of bone grafts. Troja "analysed the healing of fractures under varied conditions in frogs, birds and dogs. After removing pieces of bone from the tibia, the excised area of bone healed completely. He believed that this was due to the cellular activity of the periosteum" (Santoni-Rugiu and Sykes, *History of plastic surgery*, 145).

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

See Bader, *Genesi ed evoluzione dell'ortopedia in Italia*, [89]-94; *DSB*, 13:464-65.

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

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

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

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

Vandelli's book is historically interesting for his objections to Haller's doctrine of irritability. Vandelli attempted to demonstrate experimentally that certain parts of the body possessed their own distinctive sensitivity; but his experiments were, finally, unconvincing. His inability to refute Haller on experimental grounds led him, as well as a few others, to propose an alternative interpretation for the phenomena explained by Haller. Vandelli proposed "that when certain parts of the brain were stimulated the animals did not react with expression of pain, because fear or pain previously endured left such a strong impression that it suppressed the newly received and weaker sensation. This view was also upheld by the most discerning of Haller's opponents, Robert Whytt" (Neuburger, *Historical development of experimental brain and spinal cord physiology*, 147).

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

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:702; Renzi, *Storia della medicina Italiana*, 5:381-82.

*First Spanish naval pharmacopeia*

219. **VEGA, Leandro de.** *Pharmacopea de la armada, o real catalogo de medicamentos pertenecientes a las enfermedades medicas, trabajado para el uso de les medicos, y cirujanos de la real armada, que sirven, a nuestro muy poderoso rey de España en este Real Hospital, y en los Nevios, asi de guerra, como marchantes. Por el cuydado, zelo, y aplicacion.* [See below for the Latin title.] Cadiz: por D. Manuel Ximenez Carreño, [1759]. Contemporary Spanish sheet (spine repaired with loss of gilt decoration). Ownership note on blank leaf at

front (D. Miguel Xerez Medico y Lic[enciado] en Cirujia). Two signatures on title (Xerez and undecipherable). A very good copy.

\$6000

Small quarto. Collation: [13], 165, 165 [i.e., 330], [9 (1 and 9 are blank)] pp. Latin text on versos (paged 1-165), Spanish text on rectos (paged 1-165).

First edition of the first Spanish naval pharmacopeia. The author was the chief medical officer of the Spanish Royal Navy.

Vega's has provided a comprehensive catalog of drugs, or preparations, for Spanish naval surgeons. They are described according to whether intended for their internal effectiveness and therefore to be taken by mouth, or for external application. Under each of the heads, Vega has described the proper dosages and their "virtudes" (that is, the disorders for which they are recommended). Vega has included both vegetable based drugs, and chemical preparations, and identified those which he believed effective for specific internal and external complaints. Under "internal" there are preparations for problems associated with digestion as well as for use as emetics, purgatives, etc. Similar advice is given for the medicines recommended for external application.

Vega was the head of the Royal College of Surgeons of Cadiz and physician to the royal household (according to the title page of this book).

The Latin title page—facing the Spanish text—reads "Pharmacopoeia classica, seu regius medicamentorum ad morbos medicos spectantium catalogues in usum medicinæ, ac chirurgiæ." The 1760 edition, which is apparently a reprint of this undated first edition, has a different pagination.

See Morejón, *Historia bibliográfica de la medicina Española*, 7:246-47. Vega is missing from Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon*.

### *Rare manual for midwives published in Bern in 1781*

**220. VENEL, Jean André.** Unterricht für die Hebammen. Auf Befehl und Unkosten einer hohen Obrigkeit. Aus dem französischen übersetzt. Bern: in der hochobrigkeitlichen Buchdruckerey, 1781. Original unlettered boards (rubbed). Contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf (Carl Ludwig Näedele / vom / Dusslingen). A good copy.

\$1250

Collation: [2 (title page)], 199, [13 (final page blank)] pp.

First edition in German of *Précis d'instruction pour les sages-femmes* (Yverdon, 1778), a manual for midwives in the form of 297 numbered paragraphs.

Following study with François David Cabanis and Theodore Trochin at Geneva, and further training at Paris and elsewhere, Venel established a practice in obstetrics at Yverdon near Geneva. In 1778, he opened the first midwifery school in Switzerland. The delivery of an infant with a foot deformity turned his attention to the management of childhood deformities. In 1780, Venel opened an orthopedic hospital at Orbe. This was "the first orthopaedic institute in the world. . . . Venel was also

the first true orthopaedist, for he recorded and published his methods” (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 295-96). Venel is now regarded by some historians as “the father of orthopedics.”

OCLC fails to locate any copies in the U.S.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:725; Le Vay, 295-98.

***Rare first book-form edition of the first work devoted to the treatment of congenital deformities***

**221. VENEL, Jean André.** Description de plusieurs nouveaux moyens mécaniques. Propres à prévenir, borner & même corriger, dans certains cas, les courbures latérales & la torsion de l'épine du dos. [Lausanne: J. Mourer, libraire à Lausanne], 1788. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Title browned. A very good copy. \$4500

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

First book-form edition—preceding publication in the *Memoirs* of the Society of Physical Sciences of Lausanne and of great rarity in this format—of Venel's account of his method for treating deformities in children and adolescents. This edition includes the two frequently reproduced folding plates (see below).

The Swiss physician Venel was the first to undertake the correction of congenital deformities, as well as some resulting from diseases such as tuberculosis, within an institution devoted solely to the treatment of these kind of disorders. In 1778, Venel founded the first Swiss school for midwives at Yverdon. Two years later, he established an orthopedic facility at Orbe to treat crippled children. “There had been homes for crippled children before, but this [one] was the first true hospital, for it established the essentials of orthopaedic management: segregation of patients in one centre under medical control, unalloyed by other disciplines; braces and appliances made in its workshops by individual fitting; education for children and vocational training for adolescents. Venel was also the first orthopaedist, for he recorded and published his methods, unlike Deventer at the beginning of the century who had kept his methods secret. . . . Venel and his institute served as the model for all the many institutes that developed on the continent of Europe after 1800; and these, in turn, anticipated all the organized services for cripples and the academic establishments that now exist the world over” (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 295-96).

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

with the tradition of the specialty, seems to have modified almost every type of apparatus then in use. . . . Under the direction of Venel all types of apparatus were made—special beds, braces and splints—and so for the first time orthopedic surgery was practiced under its own aegis” (Bick, *Source book of orthopaedics*, 69, 489). This book describes, and contains an illustration of, the first orthopedic bed.

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

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

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

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

*A defense of academic training in obstetrics  
by the first professor of obstetrics in Italy*

**222. VESPA, Giuseppe.** Dell’arte ostetricia. Trattato de Giuseppe Vespa. . . . Diviso in tre parti. Firenze [Florence]: Appresso Andrea Bonducci, 1761. Contemporary red sheep (rubbed and a little worn), unlettered spine, spine and cover edges gilt. All edges gilt. “FS” in ink on first blank leaf after front flyleaf; purple ink stamp on second blank leaf (Ex libris - dr. Ivo Confortini [see below]). A very good copy contained in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label.

\$2500

Quarto. Collation: xi, [1], 70 pp., large folding table. Title in red and black.

First edition of a scarce book in which the first professor of obstetrics at an Italian university defends the need for training in obstetrics.

Following several years in Paris studying with Levret, Vespa returned to Italy and, in 1760, was appointed the first professor of obstetrics in Italy. His book reviews the principal topics but appears to have been intended to promote the study of this subject and to establish the usefulness of an academic training under the direction of a specialist. There are references to the leading contributors to midwifery from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries including Mauriceau, Deventer, and Levret. The large folding table provides a synopsis of the lessons Vespa is prepared to offer at the Regio Spedale di S. Maria Nuova in Florence. The series of lectures are organized in three parts: Teorica, Pratica, and Teorica-pratica: delle malattie.

The standard English-language histories of obstetrics omit mention of the development of this specialty in Italy. “The eighteenth-century Italians were educated in the French doctrines and often under French teachers (particularly Levret), and they

accordingly, in most respects, followed in the footsteps of their masters” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 682). Baas includes Vespa among the three principal Italian obstetricians from the period.

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

See Fasbender, *Geschichte der Geburtshülfe*, 352; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:739; Witkowski, *Accoucheurs et sages-femmes célèbres*, 167.

Ivo Confortini, a former owner of this copy, was an Italian physician who formed a fine library of obstetrics and gynecology which was dispersed in recent times by an Italian bookseller.

***“Illustrations of the brain . . . unrivalled in their quality and accuracy”  
Rare complete copy with all the plates***

**223. VICQ d’AZYR, Felix.** Traité d’anatomie et de physiologie, avec des planches coloriées représentant au naturel les divers organes de l’homme et des animaux. Dédié au Roi. Vol. 1 [all published]. Paris: De l’Imprimerie de Franç. Amb. Didot l’aîné, 1786. Modern half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, leather spine label. Former owner’s undecipherable ink stamp on half-title. Flyleaves creased; narrow light stain along blank outer edge of frontispiece; a few minor repairs in margins. A very good copy. \$37,500

Folio. Collation: frontispiece (printed in color and finished by hand), engraved explanatory leaf, [6], 123, [3], 17, [3], [19]-87, [3], [89]-111, [1] pp., 69 plates (34 [i.e., nos. 1-17, 19-35] printed in two or more colors, each with accompanying outline plate; one uncolored plate [18]).

First edition, formed from the original fascicles and complete with all of the plates, of “the most accurate neuroanatomical work produced before the advent of microscopic staining techniques” (Norman 2150).

“Vicq d’Azyr . . . produced one of the most outstanding anatomical folios of the brain that had yet appeared. . . . He identified accurately for the first time many of the cerebral convolutions, along with various internal structures of the brain. . . . His atlas (1786 [offered here]) has some of the finest colored plates of the brain and nervous system that are to be found in the neurological literature” (McHenry, *Garrison’s history of neurology*, 105). “The illustrations of the brain, contained in his *Traité de l’anatomie et de la physiologie* (1786), were at that time unrivalled in their quality and accuracy as well as in their comprehensiveness. . . . Several plates give beautiful illustrations of the basal ganglia: for example, Plate 13 . . . depicts for the first time since Vesalius (and improving upon him) the exact relations of putamen, globus pallidus, thalamus, internal and external capsules, insula, and claustrum. . . . The importance of Vicq d’Azyr is not confined to his plates and descriptions.

Throughout his text, he constantly tried and usually succeeded in clarifying previous obscure or controversial findings against their historical background. As a critical historian he should be placed in importance at the side of Haller and Portal” (Meyer, *Historical aspects of cerebral anatomy*, 22-23).

The *Traité*, “the first part of which is devoted to the brain, was intended as the first of a series on the whole of anatomy and physiology. It represents Vicq d’Azyr’s scholarly and critical review of previous work, and includes the results of his own investigations. His laboratory approach was partly quantitative: studies on brain weight in relation to body weight. His precise, close observations lead him to recognize the morphology of some cerebral gyri and sulci. For example he pictures the Rolandic, or central, fissure before Rolando. The tracts of white matter were of particular interest to him: he described the mammillothalamic tract which passes to the anterior group of nuclei in the thalamus; this was later called by Vicq d’Azyr’s name, though he was not the first to recognize it” (Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body: European traditions of anatomical illustration*, 530-31).

The colored plates are a notable feature of this book and established Vicq d’Azyr’s reputation as a premier anatomist. The “coloured aquatints may be seen as remarkable examples of sophisticated intaglio technique, giving the impression of painting in water-colour. Most were printed using pale-coloured inks, with additional colour added by hand. Vicq d’Azyr’s artist and engraver was Angélique Briceau, later to become Mme A. Allais. The thirty-four original plates were accompanied by parallel outline engravings” (Roberts and Tomlinson, 531).

Vicq d’Azyr was one of the first to appreciate the requirements of comparative anatomy. “He says that when we examine the miscellanies of [Gerard] Blasius and [Michael Bernhard] Valentini, and note the masses of undigested and incongruous facts which are there assembled, we can understand how, in the midst of all these riches, we experience a feeling of fatigue and weariness” (Cole, *History of comparative anatomy*, 20-21). Vicq d’Azyr is remembered by the eponymously named “Vicq d’Azyr bundle” and “Vicq d’Azyr strip” (see Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 215).

This book was published in fascicles, each available separately, with the frontispiece and its accompanying leaf of description costing 9 livres (according to the publishing history described in Norman 2150: plate 31 in the Norman catalog reproduces the frontispiece). As a consequence of this form of production (or assembly of the text by purchasers of the fascicles), complete copies are rare. The *Traité* “was published and printed by François Ambroise Didot, one of the most important members of the Didot family, who for several generations were the most prominent in French printing” (Hegelin, *Rare and important medical books in the library of the Karolinska Institute*, 124 [and see p. 125 for a reproduction of one of the plates]).

Garrison-Morton 401.2; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1073 (incomplete). See Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:330-34 (includes a comprehensive bibliography); *DSB*, 14:14-17; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:747-49; Roberts and Tomlinson, 530-32 and reproduction of a plate from this book facing p. 532.

*Physiology and pathology of the heart and circulation  
by a leading contributor to cardiology*

**224. VIEUSSENS, Raymond.** Experiences et reflexions sur la structure et l'usage des viscères; suivies d'une explication physico-mécanique de la plupart des maladies. Paris: Jean-Thomas Hérisant, 1755. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, two leather spine labels. Largely undecipherable ink stamp on title (probably from the dispersed library of the Brooklyn Academy of Medicine). Light foxing. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [4], xxxviii, 483, [5] pp., folding engraved plate.

First edition of this posthumously published record of the author's further studies on the physiology and pathology of the heart and circulation and containing an account of experimental research supporting Vieussens' earlier research.

"Raymond Vieussens . . . was one of the leading contributors in the field of cardiology during the eighteenth century. His observations were remarkably accurate and carefully recorded. . . . Vieussens was the first to describe the structure of the left ventricle correctly and to describe the course of the coronary arteries, the valve of the coronary vein and the coronary sinus. . . . He discussed the back pressure in mitral stenosis and described the resulting symptoms. . . . Vieussens further noted the significance of pericardial adhesions in relation to the restriction of cardiac activity and function and called attention to the relationship of asthma and hydrothorax to heart disease" (Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 75).

Bedford, *Library of Cardiology*, no. 227. See Acierno, *History of cardiology*, 54-55, 285-86; Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:335-36 (includes a comprehensive bibliography); *DSB*, 14:26; Fishman and Richards, *Circulation of the blood: men and ideas*, 215-17; Garrison-Morton 1379 and 2729; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:754.

*First accurate description of peritonitis  
A superior copy in original unbound and unopened sheets*

**225. WALTER, Johann Gottlieb.** Von den Krankheiten des Bauchfells und den Schlagfluss / Morbis peritonaei et apoplexia. Berlin: gedruckt bei George Jacob Decker, 1785. Unbound sheets in original uncut and unopened gatherings. German title page and edges of a few leaves a little dusty. A fine copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$2750

Quarto. Collation: [8], 92 pp., 4 double-page engraved plates. The text is in parallel columns of German and Latin, and there is a separate title page in Latin



following the German title page. **The four leaves of plates are attached by a string at the extreme left blank margin placed there prior to leaving the printing house.**

First edition, in wonderful condition (as it left the printer's shop in 1785!), of the first book devoted to diseases of the peritoneum.

Morgagni had described diseases of the peritoneum, but Walter was the first to provide an "accurate description of peritonitis" (Garrison-Morton). Walter has given a careful description of his postmortem findings in two women who had died from peritonitis soon after childbirth. Two of the plates illustrate the pathological consequences of peritonitis. The arteries, veins, etc., of each woman's uterus are depicted in considerable detail. These plates are captioned "De morbis peritonaei." The additional two plates illustrate features of infants' brains. The first depicts the blood vessels of the brain; the second illustrates cerebral anatomy. This book contains an early account of infant apoplexy.

The fine plates (dated in type 1780) were drawn by Johann Bernhard Gottfried Hopfer, the medical illustrator at the Berlin Academy of Sciences who was responsible for the plates in at least one of Samuel Thomas Sommerring's anatomical atlases. Roberts and Tomlinson observe that "[i]n the second half of the eighteenth century the most remarkable anatomical illustrations were copper engravings showing in great detail the anatomy of a particular body system"; and they add that "[t]he work of J[ohann] G[ottlieb] Walter is here taken to exemplify this classical elegant period of precise anatomy, which reached a high level in the German states in the period 1770 to 1800" (*Fabric of the body: European traditions of anatomical illustration*, 356, 357).

Walter was a leading German anatomist. Born in Königsberg, Walter spent his professional career in Berlin, first as a student of the elder Johann Friedrich Meckel and later as professor of anatomy. He succeeded Meckel to the chair of anatomy following the former's death. Walter also practiced obstetrics at the Charité. His famous anatomical museum was acquired by the government upon his death.

OCLC locates some of the U.S. copies under the German title and some under the Latin title.

Garrison-Morton 2279. See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 654; Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:360-62 (includes a comprehensive bibliography); Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:835 (omitting mention of this book).

***Rare book devoted to misguided, potentially fatal, treatment of infants and small children***

**226. WALTHER, Konrad Ludwig.** Tortura infantum das is gründliche Abhandlung des Wehethuns und Verbrechens, so denen gantz kleinen Kindern fälschlich und zur Ungebühr, fast allen ihren zustosenden Kranckheiten, aufgebürdet wird, und daher mit dem Ziehen, gleich bey Erwachsenen geschicht, als einem Universal-Mittel unverantwortlicher weise gemartert, auch dadurch krumm, lahm, bucklich und ungesund gemacht werden, wie diesen Zufällen ohne dieses Mittel

leicht gewiss, ohne Schmerzen, Gewalt und Gefahr zu helfen und beyzuspringen sey, mit verschiedenen observationibus erleutert und bewiesen. Denen unwissenden und unbarmherschigen Weibern und Kinder-Müttern zur Warnung, allen Eltern aber zum Nutzen und nöthiger Nachricht für Schaden zu hüten; Treulichst und wohlmeinend aus eigener erfahrung entworffen. Leipzig: bey Joh. Theodoro Boetio, 1722. Contemporary marbled boards (repaired), new printed paper spine label. Repair in title from erasure; outer margins cut close shaving a few side notes. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: engraved title (see below), 78, 16, [8] pp. Woodcuts on pp. 33 and 34. The 16-page “Anhang” at back has a separate title page (see below).

First edition, second issue (see below), of a curious book on the “torture of infants” in which the author opposed the use of some supposedly effective “violent” remedies.

This book is devoted to the peculiar, but possibly at the time common, practice of employing violent “manipulations” which both mothers and physicians—according to Walther—were convinced would cure a variety of internal disorders. Walther opposed the notion that diseases of the internal organs can be removed by violently extending, pulling, and twisting the child’s limbs. He mentions broken bones (in limbs and including the ribs) caused by this strange therapy. The title states that pulling and stretching sick children will leave them crooked, hunchbacked, and lame. The remarkable frontispiece is divided into nine panels, the middle one containing the short title. The remaining eight panels depict women and physicians employing violent physical manipulations on small children.

The sixteen-page appendix deals with breast feeding and split and tender nipples. The title to the appendix is long and comprehensive: “Anhang einer sichern Art und Hülfss-Mittel, welcher gestalt sich Schwangere und Kindbetterin, vor dem Schmerz aufgespaltener Brustwarzen, und wenn solche zu klein, in gleichen Erhaltung der Brüste, den Überfluss und Mangel der Milch sowohl präseviren, als auch hiervon befrayen können.”

Walther was a surgeon at Halle. The preface to his book is dated on p. 13 “den 20. Julii 1721.” OCLC locates a single copy in Germany dated 1721. This book is not mentioned in either Ruhrah’s *Pediatrics of the past* or Still’s *History of paediatrics*.

OCLC records a copy of this 1722 issue at Chicago in the U.S.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:838.

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

**227. WEIDMANN, Johann Peter.** De necrosi ossium. Francofurti ad Moenum [Frankfurt]: Impensis Andreaeis, 1793. Contemporary marbled boards (corners repaired), new morocco spine and red leather spine label. Modern engraved bookplate (Ex libris Richard M. Wegner). Preliminary leaves foxed, thereafter light, mainly marginal, foxing. A very good copy. \$2750

Folio. Collation: [6], 60 pp., 15 engraved plates (signed “Gravé par Cöntgen Graveur de la Cour et de l’Université de Mayence” [see below]), each with original tissue guard, title page vignette (“Köck delir” and “Cöntgen Sc.”)

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

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

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

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

*Obstetrical landmark containing early advice on avoiding puerperal fever and manuscript notes signed "C. White"*

**228. WHITE, Charles.** A treatise on the management of pregnant and lying-in women, and the manner of curing, but more especially of preventing the principal disorders to which they are liable. Together with some new directions concerning the delivery of the child and placenta in natural births. Illustrated with cases. London: Printed for Edward and Charles Dilly, 1773. Modern quarter calf (spine gilt), marbled boards, red leather spine label. *With five pages in manuscript headed "The method of treating the child-bed or puerperal fever, employed by M. Doulcet" (written on recto of blank leaf at front, versos of two plates, and recto and verso of blank leaf following the final text leaf, with "C. White" signed in another, similarly unidentified hand).* Manuscript leaves foxed at edges. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: xx, 353, [1] pp., 2 engraved plates.

First edition of a pioneering contribution to obstetrics accompanied by a manuscript copy—possibly made from the English translation—of a long passage from Dennis Claude Doulcet's *Memoire* (Grenoble, 1783) describing his method for treating puerperal fever. It is unclear if either the passage or the signature "C. White" are in White's handwriting.

"In his *Treatise* [offered here] White gives meticulous instructions for the management of the pregnant and parturient woman, stressing particularly the value of proper clothing, diet, exercise, fresh air, and cold baths. He recommends a policy of watchful waiting in most cases, waiting until cord pulsation ceases before ligation. His treatment of the third stage is distinctly modern compared with his contemporaries. Puerperal fever he states comes from one of two causes, a putrid atmosphere or too long confinement of the patient in the horizontal position. His treatment of the condition by maintaining a proper position of the patient for correct drainage combined with strict cleanliness and isolation forms almost the entire basis of our treatment today" (Thoms, *Classic contributions to obstetrics and gynecology*, 171-72). White's bed, invented by him to facilitate uterine drainage following delivery, is illustrated in one of the plates.

White was the first to recognize the importance of certain policies and procedures for preventing puerperal fever and to advocate their adoption in a comprehensive textbook of midwifery. He provided "the first clear-cut statement in any text on midwifery of the necessity of absolute cleanliness in the lying-in chamber, the isolation of infected patients, and adequate ventilation" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 105). White, "an important precursor of Semmelweis, was the first after Hippocrates to make any substantial contribution to the aetiology and management of puerperal fever. . . . Puerperal fever to White was unquestionably contagious, and once developed it might be conveyed to other lying-in women" (Hagelin, *Byrth of mankynde otherwyse named the womans booke*, 127). "Some interesting cases are published at the end of the *Treatise*, including one of inversion of the uterus successfully reduced by manual pressure, and a case of placenta spontaneously

expelled after retention for a week, followed by recovery” (Spencer, *History of British midwifery from 1650 to 1800*, 114).

Doulcet’s *Memoire* on puerperal fever, of which a passage in translation appears in this copy of White’s book, was first published in Grenoble in 1783 and in an English translation in London in the same year.

Garrison-Morton 6270; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 981; Norman 2232. Baskett, *On the shoulders of giants: eponyms and names in obstetrics and gynaecology*, 243-44; Cutter and Viets, 100-105; O’Dowd and Philipp, *History of obstetrics and gynaecology*, 223, 658; Spencer, 110-14; Thoms, 170-78 (with long quotations).

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

**229. WHYTT, Robert.** Observations on the nature, causes, and cure of the disorders which have been commonly called nervous hypochondriac, or hysteric, to which are prefixed some remarks on the sympathy of the nerves. Edinburgh: printed for T. Becket & P. Du Hondt, London; and J. Balfour, Edinburgh, 1765. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards (edges rubbed), leather spine label. Ownership inscription (J. Brooke / 1775) and remounted bookplate (Charles Cameron) on front pastedown; contemporary marginalia on three pages and errata entered by hand on five pages. A little foxing at front and back; repaired tear in one blank margin. A very good copy. \$2850

Collation: viii, [8], 520 pp.

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

In this book Whytt “attempted to apply his neurophysiological findings [presented in his *Essay on the vital and other involuntary motions of animals*, 1751] . . . to bring order into the various diseases grouped haphazardly as ‘nervous, hypochondriac, or hysteric’” (Hunter and Macalpine, *Three hundred years of psychiatry*, 390). Whytt followed up a statement concerning the necessity of associating these disorders with observable physical conditions with “an excellent survey of the ‘structure, use and sympathy’ of the nerves, illustrated by remarkably acute clinical observations. He divided stimuli into those producing voluntary and involuntary motions, proceeding to consider the sympathy between various organs in the body, in most cases giving excellent examples of somatic or of autonomic reflex activity. The emotions of fear, anger, shame, grief, joy and their bodily concomitants are well described before he passes on to discuss nervous disorders in general” (Leigh, *Historical development of British psychiatry*, 35).

The *Observations* “reveals great clinical acumen and provides vivid accounts of a wide range of neurological and psychiatric patients whom Whytt attended at the Royal Infirmary. He declared that disorders variously called flatulent, spasmodic, hypochondriac, hysteric, and, more recently, nervous, had become the wastepaper diagnosis for those conditions about which physicians were ignorant; and therefore he set

out ‘to wipe off this reproach’ and to throw some light on these ailments. He resorted to his previous work to explain the nature of these diseases, emphasizing the ‘sentient and sympathetic power of the nerves,’ and described instances of referred pain—anticipating, by his explanations of the causes, modern demonstrations of the reasons for them. Whytt clarified Thomas Willis’ term ‘nervous,’ already in use for over 100 years, and explained such physical phenomena as blushing, lacrimation, and sweating, brought on by emotion or passion, as owing to some change made in the brain or nerves by the mind or sentient principle. The work [offered here] added significant contributions to scientific medicine” (*DSB*, 14:322).

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

### *First book on Jewish health and diseases*

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

Collation: 95 pp.

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

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

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

This is the earliest book cited by Friedenwald that deals solely with Jewish health and illness. Wolf is missing from Hirsch’s *Biographisches Lexikon*.

*Rare book on “rescuing people who appear to be dead”  
Possibly the first book on this subject published in Eastern Europe*

**231. ZARDA, Adalbert Vinzenz.** Alphabetisches Taschenbuch der hauptsächlichsten Rettungsmittel für todtscheinende und in plötzliche Lebensgefahr gerathene Menschen zum allgemeinen Wohl. Prague: Auf Kosten des Verfassers, 1796. Contemporary marbled boards, new printed paper spine label. A few leaves at front lightly foxed. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [10], xii, 314 pp. A woodcut on the title page depicts three women with what appears to be a bellows and a partly glad man whom they are presumed to have resuscitated.

First edition of one of the earliest books, if not the first, published in Eastern Europe devoted to the recovery of the apparently dead.

Although a literature dealing with resuscitation and other emergency measures for restoring life antedated the formation of a “Society” in Amsterdam in 1768, it was the publication of their methods and recommendations which brought home the possibility of real success. The formation of the Amsterdam Society soon led to the founding of similar organizations throughout Europe and may have played a significant role in the inauguration of an institute at the University of Prague dedicated to the recovery of victims of certain kinds of accidents. Zarda was the director of this institute, and his book covers in minute detail the different means of effecting the recovery of people who appear dead or who are in imminent danger of death. He here summarized in compact form everything then known about treating, and resuscitating, victims of drowning and other life-threatening accidents.

Zarda’s book is not mentioned by Huston in his *Resuscitation: an historical perspective* which fails to cite a single book from Eastern Europe.

OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. at the University of Illinois.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:1026.

*By a leading eighteenth-century Viennese obstetrician  
and early defender of natural childbirth*

**232. ZELLER, Simon, Edler von Zellenberg.** Bemerkungen über einige Gegenstände aus der pracktischen Entbindungskunst. Nebst der Beschreibung des allgemeinen Gebärrhauses. . . . Mit kupfern. Vienna: Gedruckt und Verlegt bei Johann David Hörling, 1789. Contemporary marbled boards (spine repaired), leather spine label. Engraved bookplate signed in ink (Winckel [see below]) and with a later ink

stamp (W/P [Walter Pfeilsticker (see Below)]); ink stamp on title (Dr. F. Winckel). A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: [13], xiv-xlv, [3], 108, [4 (publisher's advertisement)] pp., 2 folding engraved plates.

First edition of one of the major Viennese books on obstetrics from the second half of the eighteenth century.

The Viennese obstetricians Zeller (who was also a surgeon) and Johann Lukas Böer were among the early Continental defenders of natural childbirth. They had learned both the French and the English methods of childbirth and embraced the conservative approach favored by English practitioners who were on the whole more willing to defer to "nature," in contrast to the French obstetricians who endorsed the effectiveness of instrumental intervention, their seemingly indiscriminate use of the forceps, for example, in sharp contrast to English practice. Zeller, like Böer, had been exposed to English methods during an early visit there, and he was also influenced by his colleague's rejection of the benefits of frequent use of instruments.

"Simultaneously with Böer, Simon Zeller von Zellenberg . . . worked as chief obstetrician in the private ward of the maternity hospital [in Vienna] from 1784 to 1815. . . . Zeller had been assistant to [Johann Anton] Rechberger at St. Mark's at the same time as Böer. Like Böer, he became acquainted with the conservative trend of obstetrics in England. . . . Considering the similarity of their training, it is not surprising that Zeller adopted the same expectant principles in obstetrics as did Böer. The extent of Böer's influence on Zeller's first publication *Grundsätze der Geburtshilfe* . . . cannot be assessed. But already in 1789, in his *Bemerkungen über einige Gegenstände aus der praktischen Entbindungskunst* (Observations on a few matters concerning the art of delivery [offered here]), which appeared four years before Böer's corresponding publication, Zeller had clearly formulated the guiding principles of the new expectant procedure for face presentations: 'Face deliveries had best be left entirely to the forces of nature'" (Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 55). Zeller argued that one should trust as much as possible in nature's power of birth, his view in this regard supported by the directions he gave for handling the entire birth process (see Fasbender, *Geschichte der Geburtshilfe*, 267).

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:1033.

The German gynecologist Franz Carl Ludwig von Winckel, a former owner of this copy, is remembered by the eponymously named "Winckel's disease" of the newborn. See Garrison-Morton 6338; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:953-54. Walter Pfeilsticker, a later owner, was a gynecologist in Stuttgart during the first quarter of the twentieth century. He formed a fine collection of midwifery books, a few of which I have owned or seen offered for sale.



*Deserving a place in the history of pediatrics*  
*Uncut in the original boards*

**233. ZEVIANI, Giovanni Verardo.** Della cura de' bambini attaccati dalla rachitide. Verona: Per Marco Moroni, 1761. Original carta rustica (spine repaired), stitched as issued, spine hand-lettered. Uncut. Paper flaw in blank margin of pp. 23/24. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$1250

Quarto. Collation: [16], 164, viii pp.

First edition, in a nicely preserved copy, of one of the important Italian books on pediatrics containing an historically interesting account of rickets.

"In 1761 there was published at Verona a treatise on the rickets by an Italian physician, whose name even the latest Italian historian does not mention, and whose career seems lost in oblivion except for the writings which he has left behind. Nevertheless, in the history of paediatrics he deserves a place. . . . His work on rickets is entitled *Della cura de' bambini attaccati dalla rachitide* [offered here]. . . . He has studied Glisson carefully. He says, quite rightly, that Glisson was in error in speaking of rickets as a 'new disease,' and he quotes Hieronymus Reusner . . . as one who had described rickets, though without using the term, in the century before Glisson wrote. Zeviani in describing the symptoms of rickets, adds one apparently from his observation. . . . In his fifth and last chapter he considers treatment" (Still, *History of paediatrics*, 408-9).

Zeviani has been neglected by modern historians of medicine, including Castiglioni. However, Renzi, writing in the nineteenth century, provides a short favorable account of him. Zeviani was born near Verona in 1725. He studied medicine at Verona, where he established a successful practice, which Renzi attributes to public trust in his capacities and to his charity for the sick. His devotion to Verona is exemplified by his declining a position at Padua in order to remain in his "homeland" (*Storia della medicina Italiana*, 5:698). Zeviani published several medical books including one on hypochondria which received a German translation and a book on scurvy. In a one-sentence biography, Dezeimeris states that Zeviani practiced medicine with distinction and published books that are not without merit (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 4:431-32).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:1038.

*"First complete book about the anatomy of the eye"*  
*This "work is excellent and justifiably famous"*

**234. ZINN, Johann Gottfried.** Descriptio anatomica oculi humani iconibus illustrata. Goettingae [Göttingen]: Apud vidua B. Abrami Vandenhoeck, 1755. Contemporary boards (short crack in upper front joint), hand-written paper spine label (largely illegible). Edges stained red. Ownership inscription on front flyleaf (Christopher Johnston

M.D. / Baltimore 1868). A very good clean copy with wide margins contained in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$2750

Quarto. Collation: [16], 172 pp., 7 folding engraved plates (containing a total of 27 figures), title page vignette. See below for the engraver.

First edition of the first complete anatomical account of the human eye based on studies by the author who states, in the preface, that he has described only those features of the eye which he has himself observed.

Hirschberg provides a concise, but detailed, review of Zinn's book which he considers "a hallmark in the history of the anatomy of the visual organ. . . . [This book] is the first complete book about the anatomy of the eye in the world literature. Even today [ca. 1900] an investigator in the field can hardly do without reading Zinn. This is in spite of all the advances which scholars have achieved during the last 150 years. The book by Zinn surpasses in precision anything that had been written before him. Even the modern ophthalmologist who can study the living eye with the help of the ophthalmoscope and the loupe could find many explanations of the clinical pictures in this old book" (*History of ophthalmology*, 5:28). "The illustrations in this book, engraved by Joel Paul Kaltenhofer, mark a new plateau in the graphic representation of the eye, for it becomes , in the modern sense, recognizable both 'in situ' in the orbit and enucleated" (Wechsler, Hoolihan, and Weimer, *Bernard Becker collection in ophthalmology: an annotated catalog*, no. 426). Hirschberg reproduces the plates from Zinn's book (on leaves inserted between pages 30 and 31) and concludes his account by remarking that this "work is excellent and justifiably famous" (*ibid.*, 34).

Zinn's book contains numerous important discoveries relating to the anatomy of the eye. He is remembered eponymously by "Zinn's ligament" and "zonule of Zinn," both of which are described in this book.

Following receipt of a medical degree from Göttingen in 1749, Zinn undertook anatomical studies in Berlin before returning to Göttingen in 1753 as professor of medicine and director of the botanical gardens. He died at the early age of thirty-one.

Garrison-Morton 1484; Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, no. 2580; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 966; Semba and Smets, *Perfect vision: catalogue of the William Holland Wilmer Rare Book Collection*, no. 409. See Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 231; McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 93; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:1046; Hirschberg, 5:28-34.

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