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List 12 (new series)
2022

Recent acquisitions
Antiquarian medical books

Catechism for midwives authorized by the French government

1. AUGIER du FOT, Anne Amable. *Catéchisme sur l'art des accouchemens pour les sages-femmes de la campagne, fait par l'ordre et aux dépens au gouvernement. A Soissons, chez les librairies, et à Paris, chez Vincent . . . , Didot le jeune . . . et Ruault, 1775.* Contemporary quarter sheep (four tiny worm holes), gilt spine lettering, marbled boards (rubbed; corners slightly worn). A good copy. \$950

Collation: xxiv, 90, [4] pp.

First edition (issue with three Paris booksellers in imprint) of Augier du Fot's manual for provincial midwives.

Styled a "catéchisme" because of its question and answer format, Augier du Fot's book is divided into five sections which cover conception, labor and birth, the midwives responsibilities, the kinds of complications that require instrumental intervention (for example, difficult presentations requiring the presence of a knowledgeable midwife), and disorders associated with pregnancy and childbirth. Pages xv-xix contain a notice of Baudelocque's approving comments about François Louis Joseph Solayrès de Renhac's *Dissertatio de partu viribus maternis absoluto*, a brilliant exposition of the mechanism of natural labor published in 1771.

The purpose of Augier du Fot's *Catéchisme*—which was authorized by the French government—was not merely to reduce infant mortality in the countryside but, more importantly, to correct for rural midwives' incompetence and thereby reduce the incidence of deformed and crippled children. Gélis refers to Augier who "sounded a real call of alarm" (in this book) at the tragic consequences of midwives' ignorance (*History of childbirth*, 232). According to the preface, the *Catéchisme* was distributed free to rural midwives.

The *Catéchisme* remained highly popular following the author's death in 1775. There are imprints from Limoges, Mende, and Pezenas dated 1775, Montpellier, 1776, Moulins, 1781, and Paris, 1784. An Italian translation was published in Venice in 1787. Augier du Fot was professor of obstetrics at Soissons.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, College of Physicians, Harvard, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, Stanford, and Washington University.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:245 (under "Augier-Dufot").

Famous legal case involving the effectiveness of cesarean section

2. (Baudelocque) (1) DELAMALLE, Gaspard Gilbert. Plaidoyers pour le sieur Baudelocque. . . . Contre [Pierre] Alexandre Tardieu, graveur de la marine; Jean-François Sacombe, se disant médecin-accoucheur; le femme Bridéf; et le sieur Lefabvre, imprimeur; prononcés par Mr. Delamalle, aux audiences des 28, 30 Messidor, et 7 Thermidor, an XII, recueillis par le sténographe. Paris: de l'imprimerie de Delance et Lesueur, an XII - 1804. Foxing; several leaves browned. A very good copy. (2) Gaspard Gilbert Delamalle. Réplique pour le sieur Baudelocque, . . . contre Alexandre Tardieu, graveur de la marine; Jean-François Sacombe, se disant médecin-accoucheur; la femme Bridéf; et la sieur Lefebvre, imprimeur; pronounee par Mr. Dalemalle, à l'audience du 5 fructidor an XII; recueillie par le sténographe. Paris: de l'Imprimerie de Delance et Lesueur, an XII - 1804. Foxing. A very good copy. (3) Mémoire pour M. [Pierre] Alexandre Tardieu, graveur de de [sic] la marine, au musée des artistes, contre M. Baudelocque, professeur d'accouchement. [Paris: de l'imprimerie de Feugueray, 1804 (imprint from p. 9).] Stain in inner margin of final leaf. A very good copy. Three books bound in one. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, title in gilt on spine (Plaidoyers Baudelocque). \$2850

Quarto. Collation: (1) [4], 167 pp. (2) 99 pp. (3) 9 pp.

First editions of Delemalle's "plea" and "reply" in a famous libel case involving Jean Louis Baudelocque, the leading French obstetrician of the time, and Jean François Sacombe, an unrepentant opponent of cesarean section. Delamalle was Baudelocque's attorney. The first of the two works published under Delamalle's name contains the substance of his "plea"; the second work consists of his reply to the defendant's arguments.

While acknowledging the dangers of the cesarean operation, Baudelocque maintained that it was permissible when confronted by the possible loss of the mother and infant, for example, in cases involving a deformed pelvis, obstructing tumor, or undeliverable presentation. He argued that the obstetrician had either to perform a cesarean section and possibly fail, or accept both the mother's and the infant's death. "In 1796, Baudelocque performed a cæsarean section on a patient who had previously given birth to a full-time child by the natural passages. Unfortunately, the patient died on the third day. As a result, he was fiercely attacked by Jean François Sacombe, an eloquent, witty and prejudiced charlatan who . . . [founded] the anti-cæsarean school in Paris towards the end of the eighteenth century. . . . [Sacombe] was especially antagonistic to those who favoured cæsarean section and spread his views by means of lectures, pamphlets, etc. In one of these he called Baudelocque a 'murder'" (Young, *History of cæsarean section*, 69).

Sacombe defended natural deliveries regardless of the consequences, and opposed every kind of mechanical intervention, a position which put him at odds with Baudelocque's defense of the usefulness of cesarean section in extremity. In the trial recorded in these works, Delamalle defended the plaintiff Baudelocque against Sacombe's libelous attack. Baudelocque was vindicated and Sacombe, having been assessed a large fine, fled Paris.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. of Plaidoyers at Chicago, College of Physicians, Columbia, Harvard, and National Library of Medicine; and of Réplique at Harvard (there is also a copy at the National Library of Medicine).

See Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 230-31.

Tardieu's Mémoire contains his account of his wife's death as the result of Baudelocque's unsuccessful cesarean operation. Tardieu was a French engraver.

OCLC fails to record any copies of Tardieu's *Mémoire*.

Profusely illustrated obstetrical manual
in a spectacular contemporary binding

3. BEACH, Wooster. An improved system of midwifery, applied to the reformed practice of medicine; illustrated by numerous plates. To which is annexed, a compendium of the treatment of female and infantile diseases, with remarks on physiological and moral elevation. New York: published by Baker and Scribner, 1848. Contemporary morocco, spine and covers elaborately gilt, gilt dentelles. All edges gilt. Occasional light foxing; tiny hole in pp. 143/44 with loss of several letters; small repairs in outer edges of pp. 51/62 and two adjacent plates. A very good copy enclosed in a velvet-lined cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$1650

Quarto. Collation: 272 pp., 50 plates (46 chromolithographs; 4 tinted). Woodcuts on pp. 44, 99, 109, 113, 231. See below for a note on variability in the plate count.

Later issue of Beach's "treatise on midwifery, adapted to the reformed practice of medicine" (preface, p. [7]). This copy has been bound in brown morocco with abundant gilt decoration! The binding's origin is unknown (there is pencil note on the title to "bind in dark morocco," probably by an American binder; this copy was acquired from a bookseller in France).

Many of the plates depict female anatomy and presentations. "I have taken great pains to procure good illustrations, and have obtained them from various sources: some have been copied or reduced from other large engravings, and others have been copied by Mr. Meyer, a distinguished artist, from preparations in my anatomical museum, most of which I have imported from Europe. . . . These I consider very important: the student is enabled by their aid to acquire a knowledge of the science with much greater facility, as all impressions made through the eye are more deep, lasting and interesting than those produced in any other manner" (preface, p. 6).

Beach was the founder of the "Eclectic school" and a partial adherent to the views promoted by Samuel Thomson. He defended the effectiveness of herbal remedies; but while accepting the main points of Thomson's botanic system, Beach was prepared to employ some allopathic methods in extremity. Beach "opposed the prevailing practice of blood-letting and purging with minerals, holding that the student should keep an open mind, observe, avoid a routine system and treat disease with nature's remedies—herbs and roots. . . . he believe in founding the practice of medicine on pathology, in that respect anticipating William Osler" (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 78).

There is considerable variation in the plate counts of the early editions. The first edition, which appeared in 1847, was published under two different imprints. A copy I handled some twenty years had on the title-page imprint the phrase "published & for sale by the author." This issue had 51 plates. Another edition from 1847, published by Jas. McAlister, also has fifty-one plates (see Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular*, no. 250). There are also copies from 1847 with 52 plates. Of the several other issues from the 1850, there is also variation. The list of plates on p. [10] in this issue is unhelpful. Some plate numbers are missing, and few of the plates are at the pages specified in the list.

See Haller, *Medical Protestants: the eclectics in American medicine*, 69-75; Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:47-48; Rothstein, *American physicians of the nineteenth century*, 217-28.

Color reproductions of “remarkably life-like wax moulages” of fifty diseases of the skin produced by an “incomparable craftsman”

4. BESNIER, Ernest; FOURNIER, Alfred; TENNESON, Henri; HALLOPEAU, Henri; and DU CASTEL, René. *Le Musée de l'Hopital Saint-Louis. Iconographie des maladies cutanées et syphilitique, avec texte explicatif.* Paris: Rueff et Cie, [1895-1897]. Contemporary quarter red morocco, red embossed pebbled cloth. A fine copy. \$2000

Folio. Collation: [4 (half-title and title), iv, 29, [1 (blank)], [1]-4, [35]-196, [199]-208, [211]-244, [247]-258, [1]-4, 263-288, [291]-328, [331]-348 pp., 50 photochromolithographs, 18 photogravures, 23 figures (mainly line drawings). Blank leaves preceding the plates at pp. 6, [30], 52, [74], 84, 94, 196, 208, 244, 288, 328. Pagination irregular but complete

First book-form edition, formed from the original fifty fascicules published between 1895 and 1897, of chromolithographed reproductions of photographs of fifty remarkably realistic wax models of skin disease. Each plate is accompanied by descriptive text by an eminent physician on the hospital's staff.

The authors intended their book as a “practical work” to be used by both general practitioners and dermatologists for identifying fifty distinct diseases affecting the skin, the correct diagnosis of which critical for establishing an effective, or palliative, therapy. The illustrations for this book represented a continuation of Marie Guillaume Alphonse Devergie's efforts to preserve pictorial records of the skin diseases seen at l'Hôpital Saint Louis in Paris. Devergie's watercolor paintings were succeeded by photographs and “moulages,” or colored wax models. These were produced for the hospital during the period 1867-1894 by “the Italian moulage artist [Jules] Baretta. . . . He devised the internal colouring technique . . . whereby the colours are applied in between layers of wax. The effect is one of transparency and greater similarity to the colour of the human skin. . . . The various separate lesions have been portrayed exceptionally well. . . . The finest among them [i.e., in the hospital's collection] were portrayed in this book [offered here]” (Ehring, *Skin diseases: 5 centuries of scientific illustration*, 177 [see p. 178 for a reproduction of one of the plates]). “It was . . . [Charles] Lailler who discovered the great Jules Baretta . . . , the incomparable craftsman whose remarkably life-like wax moulages of skin diseases were important teaching aids at the time, much admired, and impressive even now, although the years have not been kind to some of the fugitive colors used” (Crissey and Parish, *Dermatology and syphilology of the nineteenth century*, 262).

The descriptions accompanying the plates were written by the named authors, as well as by other members of the hospital's staff. Each entry is signed (in type) by its author. The plates were printed by Lemer cier.

Ernest Besnier was “the most important French dermatologists of the final quarter of the [nineteenth] century” (Crissey and Parish, 265). Besnier's “great reputation rests upon his teachings and contributions to dermatology during his twenty-five year's connection with the Saint Louis Hospital. . . . Besnier was an exquisite clinical dermatologist, a student of the pathology of the skin, and an investigator of many problems of skin diseases. . . . But his reputation rested largely upon the fact that he personified the wisdom of dermatology of his day” (Pusey, *History of dermatology*, 118).

For Besnier, see Crissey and Parish, 265-71; Garrison-Morton, three citations; Pusey, 118-19.

Scarce early English physician's defense of inoculation

5. BLAKE, John. A letter to a surgeon on inoculation, containing remarks on Dr. Dimsdale's pamphlet upon that subject; the improvements that have been made in this important branch of the medicinal art, since the publication of that pamphlet; the author's successful method of practice, particularly with infants and young children; and the method of preparing and administering a powerful and efficacious remedy to be given in the eruptive fevers, the use of which will render the practice of inoculation still more general and more secure. To which are added, some singular cases. London: printed for W. Owen, 1771. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, title in gilt on spine. Contemporary signature on title (Henry Gibson). Small light stain in the blank outer margins of the final three leaves; lightly foxed. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [2], 81, [1] pp.

First edition of an account of the author's experiences with inoculation according to the practice described by Thomas Dimsdale in *The present method of inoculating for the small-pox* (London, 1767).

Blake describes his book as a "practical" treatise, which he distinguishes from "attempts to discover the pretended specifics of one particular practitioner, or theoretical disquisitions on the merits or demerits of the practice in general. Of those which come properly under the denomination of practical treatises, that which I have made the basis of my practice . . . was written by the ingenious Dr. Dimsdale" (p. 2 [italics in original]). Blake describes in considerable detail his method of inoculating for smallpox. He discusses the selection of persons to be inoculated (he advises care in inoculating persons "labouring under any present disorder or indisposition" [p. 9] and refers to the importance of an appropriate post-inoculation "dietetic as well as medicinal" regimen (p. 10). Dimsdale's opinions and practices are cited throughout, and the practice of inoculation is declared "to be an inestimable blessing to mankind, myriads of whom will have in all probability have received a prolongation of life, by means of this salutary art" (p. 48). The book concludes with fifteen cases of successful inoculation including a six-week infant (Case I).

Blake's book is unnoticed in the standard histories of inoculation and medicine.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard, Library of Congress, National Library of Medicine, Northwestern, University of Texas/Galveston, and Yale.

One of the three great nineteenth-century French atlases of anatomy containing 254 color-printed lithographed plates

6. BONAMY, Constantin; Broca, Paul; and BEAU, Émile. Atlas d'anatomie descriptive du corps humain. 4 vols. Paris: Fortin, Masson et Cie, 1844 (vol. 1); chez Victor Masson, 1847 (vol. 2); Victor Masson, 1850 (vol. 3); Victor Masson et fils, 1866 (vol. 4). Contemporary half red morocco, spines gilt in compartments. Top edges gilt, other edges uncut, Small bookplate on volumes 1-3 pastedowns (Emile Vieille / Victor Masson & fils [and address]). Contemporary manuscript notes in blank margins of plates 5, 7, 13-15 in volume 2. Endpapers darkened along edges (from glue?); occasional minor spots; some descriptive

leaves lightly foxed; short repaired tear in blank margin of plate 51/52 in volume 2. A fine set. \$4500

Quarto. Collation: vol. 1: [10], 8 pp., 84 lithographed plates (numbered 1-82 plus 23 bis, 24 bis; 2 folding), one leaf of descriptive text for two plates except for plates 29 and 30 which have single descriptive leaves; vol. 2: [4], 4 pp., 64 lithographed plates on 62 leaves (numbered 1-62 plus 3 bis, 4 bis; two folding; plates 40/41 and 51/52 on single sheets), one leaf of descriptive text for two plates except for plates 1, 2, 19, 42 which have single descriptive leaves; vol. 3: [8] pp., 50 lithographed plates on 49 leaves (numbered 1-40, plus 7 bis, 7 ter, 10 bis, 10 ter, 14 bis, 14 ter, 16 bis, 17 bis, 29 bis, 30 bis; plates 1-2 on a single folding sheet); one descriptive leaf for two plates except plates 1-2, 35-35, 38-40 which have single descriptive leaves; plates 30-30 bis have a single folding descriptive leaf; vol. 4: [8] pp., 56 lithographed plates (numbered 41-96), single descriptive leaves for plates 41-52, thereafter one descriptive leaf for two plates. There are a total of 254 color-printed lithographed plates on 251 sheets.

First edition of one of the great French anatomical atlases published during this period.

These volumes were published originally in parts over a comparatively long period. Volume 1 is devoted to the bones and muscles, while volume 2 deals with the cardiovascular system and lymphatics. The digestive and endocrine systems are covered in volume 3 and the genitourinary and respiratory systems in volume 4. Bonamy was solely responsible for the text for the first two volumes. Broca prepared the text for the final two volumes which carry Broca's name on the title pages following Bonamy's (for these volumes only).

Emile Beau, who served as the artist for the entire work, was a leading Paris lithographic artist who did work for Lemercier, one of the principal French firms specializing in chromolithography (see the many reference to this firm in Twyman, *History of chromolithography*).

The early center for lithography was Munich where Alois Senefelder had invented a printing process called stone or chemical printing. However, the application of this new printing process to anatomical representation was first carried out in Paris. It was here that French anatomists first conceived the idea of producing large, meticulously illustrated, multi-volume atlases containing both original plates and new versions of earlier engraved plates. The resulting three French lithographed atlases were, in chronological order, by Jules Cloquet (1821-31), Jean Baptiste Marc Bourgery (1831-54), and Bonamy and Beau (offered here). These "three complete atlases contain together many hundreds of plates. During this period in the Paris School students had unsurpassed access to dissection. A plentiful, inexpensive supply of bodies was available, since every person dying in the large state-run hospitals in the city was a potential subject. . . . This was a period when dissection flourished and when anatomy books were produced in profusion. The demand for such books must have been great; and lithography was able to provide the new illustrations more quickly and cheaply than engraving. From 1820 on there were competing companies ready to print both lithographs and text, and there were publishers ready to issue the books and booksellers ready to sell them" (Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body: European traditions in anatomical illustration*, 539).

Heirs of Hippocrates 1775. For Broca, see Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:705-8. Bonamy is missing from Hirsch.

Early description and illustration of a device for handling incontinence associated with exstrophy of the bladder

7. BONN, Andreas. Über eine seltene und widernatürliche

Beschaffenheit der Harnblase und Geburtstheile eines zwölfjährigen Knabens. Aus dem Holländischen übersezt von Heinrich Joseph Arntz. Strasburg [und] Kehl, 1782. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Uncut and unopened. Outer edge of bookblock at a slight angle due to a binding error by the original binder. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: 44, [4 (errata on final page)] pp., folding engraved plate containing four figures bound at p. 8.

First edition in German, and first book-form edition, of “Verhandelng over eene bijzondere wanschaapenheid der pisblaas en teeldeelen,” an account of a bladder anomaly in a twelve-year-old boy.

Lindeboom—who fails to cite this paper—refers to Bonn’s writings on congenital bladder abnormalities (Dutch medical biography, col. 202). In this paper Bonn gave a detailed description of the condition named “exstrophy of the bladder.” A main consequence of absence of the normal outlet for urine is incontinence. This anomaly was first described in males by Schenck von Grafenberg in 1597 and in females by Horne in 1670. “Early treatment of the anomaly was directed towards relief of the miseries of urinary incontinence. Several collecting devices were designed, the best known being the silver bowl invented by early in the eighteenth century by Jurine of Geneva. Bonn of Amsterdam designed a rather similar device in 1781 [i.e., 1782]” (Murphy, *History of urology*, 334). Murphy’s source for his account of Bonn’s “urinal” was Samuel David Gross’s *Diseases, injuries and malformations of the urinary bladder*; but Gross does not appear to have had access to either the original Dutch account or this German translation, and the illustration of Bonn’s device in Murphy’s book (*ibid.*, p. 334, figure 11.4)—presumably copied from Gross—differs from the one depicted in the folding plate accompanying Bonn’s book.

I have not been able to locate on OCLC the Dutch journal cited by the translator on p. 3 as the source of this paper. The title is given on the OCLC record for the copies at Harvard and UCLA.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Harvard, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and UCLC (four are listed, probably erroneously, under “book/internet resource”).

Catalogue of the medical history collection presented to UCLA by Dr. & Mrs. John A. Benjamin, no. 94. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:621; Lindeboom, cols. 200-202.

Scarce French surgeons’ work on wounds

8. CHIRAC, Pierre, and FIZES, Antoine. *Observations de chirurgie, sur la nature et le traitement des playes, par M. Chirac . . . ; et sur la suppuration des parties molles, par M. Fizes. . . . Traduites du Latin en françois par M.*** médecin.* Paris: Chés Herissant, 1742. Contemporary calf (two corners slightly worn), spine gilt in compartments, red leather spine label. Contemporary engraved bookplate (Stéphano Martin / juniori & amicis). A very good copy.

\$850

Collation: [20], 444, [28] pp. Fizes’ contribution begins on p. [215].

First edition in French of two books on the treatment of wounds published originally in Latin.

Chirac’s book was first published under the title *Quaestio medico-chirurgica*

proposita (Montpellier, 1707). The author was “originally a theologian, then a physician, and as such a professor at Montpellier, next an army-surgeon and travelling physician one after the other, and finally physician-in-ordinary at Paris” (Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 496). “Chirac . . . , of whom Saint-Simon said that he had the greatest possible intellect and knowledge, was, according to Theophil de Bordeu, a reformer of medicine who had the greatest scorn for the ancients. His method . . . was, not to let nature take its course, but to attack nature without waiting for its crises” (Laignel-Lavastine and Molinery, *French medicine, Clio medica series*, 99).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:16.

Fizes’ work on suppuration was published originally as *De hominis liene sano dissertatio medica* (Montpellier, 1716).

“While his theories were often wrong, Fizes acquired a deserved reputation as a competent and successful physician. He was briefly personal physician to the Duke of Orleans. He then spent a short time at Montpellier before moving to Paris” (Hirsch, 2:532 [my translation]).

OCLC locates seven copies in the U.S., all under “book/internet resource,” and stating “Latin not traced” (though the entry for Chirac in Hirsch identifies the Latin originals of the two books!).

Beautiful copy of the definitive record of the organization and administration of the Paris hospitals

9. Code général d’administratif des hôpitaux (Seine, France) [OCLC catalogs this as here and by other corporate authors]. (1) Code administratif des hopitaux civils, hospices et secours a domicile de la ville de Paris. 2 vols. Paris: de l’imprimerie de Madame Huzard (née Vallat le Chapelle), 1824. (2) Supplément au Code administratif des hopitaux civils, hospices et secours a domicile de la ville de Paris. Années 1822, 1823, 1824. Paris: de l’imprimerie de Madame Huzard (née Vallat le Chapelle), 1825. Three volumes uniformly bound in contemporary calf, spines gilt, covers ruled in gilt, red and brown spine labels. Edges marbled. Occasional light foxing. A fine set. \$2500

Quarto. Collation: vol. 1: [4], viii, 688 pp.; vol. 2: [4], x, 562, [2 (errata)] pp.; supplement: [4], xvi, [1], 312 pp. (errata on p. 312).

First edition, a scarce complete set in a lovely contemporary binding, of a meticulous record of the organization, administration, and interiors of the Paris hospitals.

These volumes provide a complete up-to-date account of, first, the founding and organization of the medical facilities in Paris and, second, their administration. The government’s role in the formation of the hospitals, in maintaining them, and the laws and regulations authorized by it, are precisely described. The official agencies responsible for the hospitals, and their oversight, including financial issues (for example, funding for construction and administration), are covered. The kinds of diseases and conditions treated in the various hospitals are enumerated. The Paris hospitals dealt with different disorders and infirmities. In addition to hospitals which admitted the general population, there were facilities to treat specific conditions such as skin, venereal complaints. women and children, the mentally ill, the elderly infirm, incurables, and orphans. The responsibilities of the personal and the “order of discipline” are described, with much of volume 2 devoted to the operation of the hospitals, beginning with the criteria for admission and proceeding to the physical facilities within each hospital and the pharmacies and their

inventories of drugs. The authors of this report have also covered the education of student physicians, surgeons, and midwives, and the standards applied when “nominating” physicians, surgeons, and midwives for service in the hospitals. The supplementary volume reviews the laws and policies for the period 1822-24 which in some way modify or alter the record presented in the first two volumes.

OCLC record complete sets in the U.S. at Harvard and Yale, and copies of volumes 1-2 at Michigan, National Library of Medicine, and New York Public Library.

Rare original description of osteitis fibrous cystica, a condition associated with hyperparathyroidism

10. ENGEL, Gerhard. Ueber einen Fall von cystoider Entartung des gesammten Skelets. Inaugural-Dissertation des medicinischen Facultät zu Giessen zur Erlangung der Doctorwürde in der Medicin, Chirurgie und Geburtshülfe. . . . Präses: Herr Geh. Medicinal-Rath Prof. Dr. Wernher. Giessen: Druck der Brühl'schen Universitäts-Buch- und Steindruckerei (Fr. Chr. Pietsch), 1864. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. One letter pencil correction on p. 31. A fine copy. \$1850

Collation: 31, [1] pp., folding lithographed plate.

First edition of Engel's report—the first in the literature—of a case of osteitis fibrous cystica.

In his paper, Engel described a case of cystoid degeneration involving pathological skeletal changes. Engel's case was subsequently the basis of von Recklinghausen's paper published in 1891 on a condition characterized by bone abnormalities. In his account, bearing the title “fibrous and deforming osteitis,” von Recklinghausen “referred to a case of Engel's, and in 1910 modified his views by correlating osteitis fibrosa with metabolic defects. Rather unfortunately, perhaps, this form of bone disease is often spoken of as a von Recklinghausen's disease, for confusion may result from the use of the same eponym for multiple neurofibromatosis associated with molluscum fibrosum and areas of pigmentation on which he brought out a monograph (1882)” (Rolleston, *Endocrine organs in health and disease with an historical review*, 292).

Engel was unaware that the skeletal disease he described was the result of metabolic changes associated with enlargement of the parathyroids. His, however, was the first original description. “A meticulous and full account of the condition was given in 1891 by Friedrich Daniel von Recklinghausen . . . , who also discussed Engel's patient. The condition is often referred to as Engel-Recklinghausen disease” (Medvei, *History of endocrinology*, 485).

OCLC locates single copies in France and Germany. There is also a copy at the National Library of Medicine.

Garrison-Morton 4335 (under “Orthopedics”). See Beighton and Beighton, *Man behind the syndrome*, 185; Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 129; McCann, *Endocrinology: people and ideas*, 249-50; Rolleston, 292-99.

First comprehensive bibliography of psychiatry

11. FRIEDREICH, Johann Baptist. Versuch einer Literärgeschichte der Pathologie und Therapie der psychischen Krankheiten. Von der ältesten Zeiten bis zum neunzehnten

Jahrhundert. Würzburg: Bei Carl Strecken, 1830. Later nineteenth-century black cloth, red leather spine label. Two ink stamps on front flyleaf ([1] Prof. Dr. F. Stoll / Düsseldorf-Grafenberg [2] Prof. Dr. Med. Cruetz / Düsseldorf [repeated on half-title and title]). Lightly foxed and browned. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: viii, 635 pp.

First edition of the first comprehensive annotated bibliography of psychiatry.

Friedreich's survey of the literature on mental illness, in the many forms identified over the centuries, consists of 150 sections divided into six chapters. The first chapter briefly covers the earliest references to mental disorders in myth and ancient religion, as well as recorded in the decipherable remains of the earliest Near Eastern civilizations (pp. 1-41). The relevant writings of the Greeks and Romans are dealt with in the second chapter (pp. 42-99). The third chapter cites the few writings on mental pathology and therapy published during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries (pp. 100-104). The sixteenth century is covered in the fourth chapter (pp. 105-36). In this and the following chapters, Friedreich discusses both the entire books devoted to the subject and the sections of works on pathology and related topics dealing with diseases of the mind or conditions which have produced untoward mental effects. The seventeenth century literature is covered in the fifth chapter (pp. 137-86). Pages 180-86 contain a possibly definitive bibliography of seventeenth-century books and medical dissertations on mania and melancholia. The final chapter (pp. [187]-644) reviews eighteenth-century writings on affections of the mind, classifies, according to the views of earlier writers, the many conditions believed to result in mental pathology (see, for example, pp. 216-23, 225-33, 401-9), and examines the different kinds of therapy proposed in the past, including drugs, electrotherapy, music, and trepanation. The book concludes with an account of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century books on the treatment of insanity.

Friedreich was one of the principal German contributors to development of psychiatry during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Friedreich's *Systematisches Handbuch der gerichtlichen Psychologie für Medicinalbeamte, Richter und Vertheidiger* (Leipzig, 1835) was the first comprehensive work on forensic psychiatry. In 1839, Friedreich published a textbook of psychiatry. Friedreich proposed an organic basis for mental illness which he argued resulted from physically identifiable disorders. His thirty-five publications dealt mainly with psychiatric topics and forensic medicine.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:624; Kirchhoff, *Deutsche Irrenärzte: Einzelbilder ihres Lebens und Wirkens*, 1:158-65; Wallace and Gach, *History of psychiatry*, 327-29; Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 381 and passim.

Fine association copy of an important contemporary account of surgery for hernia

12. GAY, John. *On femoral hernia; its anatomy, pathology, and surgery. With a new mode of operating, applicable to cases of strangulated herniæ generally. With plates.* London: Samuel Highley, 1848. Original embossed black cloth, new cloth spine, lettered in gilt on upper cover. Inscribed by Gay on front flyleaf: "Henry Hancock Esq / with the Author's Regards." Two bookplates ([1] Library of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School [2] Ex Libris J. R. Kirkup [see below]); Charing Cross ink stamp on title and rear pastedown and "withdrawn" stamp on title verso; pencil note on p. viii. Loose at front

an autograph letter by Gay, 28 June 1855, 2 pp. (on a single sheet) (see below). Plate 3 foxed. A very good copy. \$950

Quarto. Collation: xii (ix-x bound at back with plates), 97, [1 (blank)] pp., 3 lithographed plates, [2 (publisher's catalog)] pp., errata slips tipped in at p. viii and following plate 2.

First edition containing a description of Gay's operation for relief of strangulated hernia.

Gay's account is based on some seventy of his own cases. In addition to describing his own method, he has "given, as cursorily as was consistent with a sense of what is strictly due to their authors, the various modes of operating which have hitherto been practised for the relief of the affection; and by ascertaining the causes of death in a number of cases, have ventured to suggest some methods of treatment by which I conceive the present high rate of mortality consequent upon hernial operations generally may be lessened" (preface, p. [vii]).

"Gay was best known as a surgeon by his operation for femoral hernia, which was modified from that recommended by James Luke. It consisted of cutting the inner side of the swelling and dividing Gimbernat's ligament without opening the sac. Sir William Fergusson . . . speaks of it in terms of high praise, saying, 'During the last nine years I have rarely performed any other operation for crural hernia than that which has been recommended by Mr. Gay.' In the existing state of surgery it was perhaps wise not to open the sac of any hernia" (Plarr, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons*, 1:439). Gay was one of the early advocates for prompt surgery for strangulated hernia. He "found that the mortality rose with the delay in operating" (Meade, *Introduction to the history of general surgery*, 351).

The plates illustrate the pathology of hernia and the anatomy of the adjacent parts. They were drawn from nature by W. Bagg and printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

Gay's letter concerns Dr. Charles Brettingham. Gay had "the pleasure of knowing [the doctor] . . . as a pupil and later as a practitioner of medicine and surgery in the County of Somerset."

See Plarr, 1:438-39.

Henry Hancock, the recipient of this presentation copy, was the first surgeon to report a successful operation for peritonitis resulting from an abscessed appendix. See Garrison-Morton 3563. Hancock was surgeon to the Charing Cross Hospital, which may explain the Hospital's former ownership of this copy. See Plarr, 1:496-97. John Kirkup, a later owner of this copy, was a surgeon and medical book collector. His *History of limb amputation* was published in 2007.

Rare nineteenth-century Spanish dermatological textbook and atlas including three mounted photographs

13. GINÉ y PARTAGÁS, Juan. *Tratado clínico iconográfico de dematología quirúrgica. Primera seccion de las lecciones de clínica quirúrgica*. Barcelona: Establecimiento tipográfico la Academia de Evaristo Ullastres, 1880. Contemporary Spanish sheep, two leather spine labels. Ownership note on title (Año 1886 / Lanaro Cuenca [spelling?]). Intermittent, sometimes moderately heavy, foxing in text (plates clean). A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: [7], vi-xii, [2], [13]-838 pp., 3 mounted photographs, 5 lithographs (plates 1-3, 8-9), 12 chromolithographs (on thick paper: plates 4-7, 10-17). Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of one of the earliest Spanish dermatology texts with an

accompanying atlas, and possibly the first to include original mounted photographs depicting diseases of the skin.

The *Tratado* consists of two parts. The first part, titled “*dermatología general*” (pp. [13]-248), contains a general review of the entire subject. The author describes the functions of the skin and the nature of skin disease. There follow chapters (or “*lecciones*”) on pathological anatomy, etiology, diagnosis, classification of diseases affecting the skin, prognosis, therapy, and the application of medicine. In the second part, “*dermatología especial*” (pp. [249]-810), Giné y Partagás devotes chapters to the main skin diseases as well as some conditions involving the skin not now considered a part of this specialty (for example, elephantiasis and pellagra). Among the diseases considered are eczema, herpes, scabies, and psoriasis. A dermatological formulary (pp. [811]-825 describes 200 preparations (or “*fórmulas*”).

The first three lithographs reproduce drawings by Y. Carbo and E. Castells depicting features of the skin. The same artists are responsible for plates 8-9 devoted to parasites. The chromolithographs illustrate skin diseases. These, as well as the lithographs, were done by V. Labielle. The three photographs, by the author, illustrate conditions affecting the back and legs.

Giné y Partagás was a professor of medicine at Barcelona and the author of books on surgical anatomy, hygiene, and the history of medicine as well as other medical topics

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Indiana, National Library of Medicine, and New York Academy of Medicine (under Joan Giné i. Partegas).

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:557.

The “most fruitful” writer on physiology from Schelling’s “school of natural philosophy”

14. GÖRRES, Johann Joseph. *Exposition der Physiologie. . . . Organologie*. Koblenz: In der Lassaulx’schen Buchhandlung, 1805. Original (?) paper-backed boards (lower two inches of spine stained), spine hand lettered (Görres/Physiologie). Bound without flyleaves. Ink stamp on title (recto: Sig. Bibliothecæ Conv. Oltbergensis; verso: Bibliothek Klester Prauenberg Fulda); contemporary manuscript index on three of the final four blank pages; ink underlining, mostly one to several words, on some thirty-five pages. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: [2], xxxii, 344, [4 (publisher’s catalog)], [4 (blank)] pp.

First edition of Görres’ principal, and important, book on physiology.

“The poet and physician Joseph Görres . . . was strongly influenced by Schelling’s ‘Naturphilosophie,’ but in many ways also a highly original thinker. He expressed his physiological views in *Prinzipien . . .* (1802), *Aphorismen . . .* (1803) and especially *Exposition der Physiologie* (1803 [sic: 1805 (offered here)]. . . . In his search for the central organic structure, Görres assumed that the brain was the solar representative for the entire organism. . . . In Görres’ view, the cerebrum was the organ of freedom and the cerebellum represented necessity, although both were united in the totality of nature. . . . The anterior motor roots of the spinal nerves belonged to a mobile, masculine principle in contrast with the posterior sensory one which was feminine. Görres believed that at the level of the spinal cord the tension between cerebrum and cerebellum was bridged by the union of the anterior nerve roots and the spinal ganglion” (Rothschuh, *History of physiology*, 164-65).

Görres was a prolific author remembered for his controversial writings on politics and religion. He had, it seems, no formal medical training but was interested in science. Although influenced by Schelling and other exponents of “Naturphilosophie,” Görres’ approach to physiology was largely original. In his

account of “the school of natural philosophy,” Baas wrote that Görres, “the much persecuted and most fruitful of this school, deserves notice, not indeed as a physician, but merely in a wider sense for his influences upon its tendencies” (Outlines of this history of medicine, 935).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Bakken Library, Harvard (Houghton Rare Book Library), National Library of Medicine, University of California/Berkeley, and Wisconsin.

Overmier and Senior, Books and manuscripts of the Bakken, p. 209.

Landmark on thyroid surgery for relief of goiter

15. HEDENUS, Johann August Wilhelm. Tractatus de glandula thyroidea tam sana quam morbosa imprimis de struma eiusque causis atque medela. . . . Accedunt tabb. V aeneae ab I. F. Schroetero sculptae. Lipsiae [Leipzig]: in Libraria Weidmannia, 1822. Contemporary marbled boards, red leather spine label. Contemporary engraved bookplate (Thomas Lauth [see below]); ink note regarding acquisition of this copy dated 1823; two ink stamps on title ([1] Faculte de Medecine de Strasbourg [2] Dublette Strasbourg); ink stamp on title and two further pages and two perforated stamps (Detroit Public Library Medical Science Department [deaccessioned long ago but not noted]). A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: xvi, 300, [4 (1 = errata; 2-4 = publisher’s catalog) pp., 6 engraved folding plates (see below).

First edition of one of the early landmarks on thyroid surgery.

Hedenus’ book is the first devoted to the thyroid to include reports of successful operations. In his “chronology” of noteworthy developments and discoveries Garrison credits Hedenus with performing “total thyroidectomy for goiter” on 8 October 1800 (History of medicine, 840).

In 1707, in his Wittenberg thesis under Paul Gottfried Sperling entitled *Dissertatio inauguralis de strumis et scrophulus*, Christian Gottlob Lange speculated on the possibility of treating goiter by ligating the thyroid arteries. The first successful thyroidectomy is credited to Lorenz Heister, who is said to have performed the operation around 1750. Further reports of thyroid surgery followed during the remaining years of the century. “In the nineteenth century, surgery of the thyroid advanced to its modern status. In 1808 the renowned French surgeon Dupuytren reported an unsuccessful case. . . . In 1821 [sic: 1822] J. A. W. Hedenus of Dresden [in the book offered here] reported six successful operations for goiter in which he had transfixed the isthmus and ligated the thyroid arteries. He advised careful and gentle dissection of the posterior capsule” (Meade, Introduction to the history of general surgery, 135). Hedenus’ successful goiter operations provided the first definitive evidence for the effectiveness of thyroid surgery to relieve this condition. Merke mentions that “[a]s long ago as the School of Salerno goitre had been tackled surgically, but operative measures were restricted to the partial removal or destruction of tissue or the opening of cysts and the production of suppuration therein. This ‘goitre surgery’ was practised from time to time down the centuries by intrepid surgeons. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, isolated goitre operations were performed . . . but they fell once more into disrepute. In Germany Hedenus performed 6 operations for goitre with successful results [described in the book offered here]” (History and iconography of endemic goitre and cretinism, 235). Further operations, most of them in Germany, followed; but from around 1850, the number of procedures increased substantially.

The first five plates depict the relevant anatomy and surgical sites; the final plate illustrates instruments.

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:114; Medvei, *History of endocrinology*, 191; Rolleston, *Endocrine organs in health and disease with an historical review*, 206.

Thomas Lauth, a former owner of this copy, was a highly regarded Strasbourg anatomist. He is remembered for his *Scriptorum latinorum de aneurysmatibus collectio* (Strasbourg, 1785), a collection of writings on aneurysm. See Hirsch, 3:695.

Rare book by Percivall Pott's assistant

16. HOWARD, John. *Observations on the cure of the hydrocele, by means of a seton*. London: R. Baldwin & L. Longman, & J. Debret, 1783. Modern cloth-backed marbled boards. Illegible signature on title. Small repair in one blank outer margin. A very good copy. \$450

Collation: [4], 56 pp.

First edition of a very scarce book containing a demonstration of the greater effectiveness of a seton over a caustic in the treatment and cure of hydrocele.

Howard served for some years as Percivall Pott's assistant, and in this book he credits Pott with the method he has favorably described. Among the references to Pott, those on pp. 23 and 54-55 are particularly informative and probably represent the final views of the great surgeon whose book on hydrocele had been published twenty-one years earlier (*Practical remarks on the hydrocele or watery rupture, and some diseases of the testicle* [London, 1762]).

Howard studied with Pott before becoming his assistant. He was the author of *Practical observations on the natural history and cure of the venereal disease* (3 vols., London, 1787-94) and *Practical observations on cancer* (London, 1811), the last published posthumously. Howard is now remembered for having founded the first special ward for the care of cancer patients (see Haagensen, "Exhibit of important books . . . illustrating the evolution of the knowledge of cancer," no. 20).

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:314.

Pioneering work on reduction of congenital dislocation of the hip by the founder of the first French "orthopedic establishment"

17. HUMBERT, François, and JACQUIER, Nicolas. *Essai et observations sur la manière de réduire les luxations spontanées ou symptomatiques de l'articulation ileo-fémorale; méthode applicable aux luxations congénitales et aux luxations anciennes par cause externe*. 2 vols. (text and atlas). Bar-le-Duc: Chez F. Gigault d'Olincourt, lithographe . . . [et] Paris: Chez J.-B. Baillière, 1835. Modern quarter morocco (top of atlas spine rubbed), marbled boards, spines gilt. Original printed wrappers for the text volume backed and bound in. Occasional light foxing; repaired tear in pp. 503/504 of volume 1 not

touching text. A very good copy.

\$3000

Collation: text volume (octavo): xiii, [1], viii, 554 pp.; atlas volume (quarto): [8 (8 = blank)], 4, 4, 4, 2, [2 (2 = blank)], 2, 3 [1 (blank)] pp., 30 lithographed plates numbered 1-4, 1-3, 1-4, 1-3, 1-3, [1], [1], 1-3, 1-2, 1-6. Pagination irregular but complete. The lithographs are signed F. Gigault d'Olincourt who was responsible both for the "design" and the lithography.

First edition of the first book-length work on the treatment of congenital dislocation of the hip.

Humbert's book contains the first account of a successful reduction of a congenital dislocation. In the "advertissement," Humbert reviews his efforts to reduce hip dislocations beginning in 1817 when he first began to employ mechanical apparatus to treat this condition. The first part of the text (pp. 1-370) describes the application of his method for managing both congenital dislocations and those due to accidents (or subsequent to birth). Pages [541]-547 of the "table des matières" contain a list, with page numbers, of the cases discussed in the text. The remaining text (pp. [371]-540) is devoted to a "Description des appareils inventés pour le traitement des luxations."

The first four plates depict pathological anatomy. The remaining plates—each one containing multiple "figures"—illustrate mechanical devices and apparatus. The plates include pictures of instruments for measuring deviations from "normal" and for use in estimating the degree of correction required followed placement of corrective apparatus. Some of the apparatus is of considerable complexity, the evidence of both the authors', and the instrument and apparatus manufactures', ingenuity, if not genius. This book, and the his other works, "are adorned with meticulously detailed drawings which reproduce in every detail the apparatus invented by him" (Valentin, *Geschichte der Orthopädie*, 206 [my translation]).

The pathological anatomy of congenital hip dislocation was first described by Dupuytren in 1826, "It was now clear where the femoral head lay and whither it had to be reduced, and another Frenchman, François Humbert . . . asserted with Jacquier in 1835 [in the book offered here] that he had succeeded in reducing a congenital dislocation . . . at a single session of forced traction on a machine in under an hour. It seems probably that Humbert was producing, not a true reduction, but a transposition of the femoral head into the obturator foramen or sciatic notch; but even this was a great step forward, for it lengthened and stabilized the limb and it showed that the situation could be changed for the better. There was now some hope" (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 512-13).

Humbert inaugurated an "orthopedic establishment" in 1817 which he claimed was the first in France dedicated to treating skeletal disorders. "He invented an instrument, the 'hybometer,' to measure the changes produced by curvatures and was a very capable constructor of extension beds and chairs" (Le Vay, 247). Bick credits Humbert and Jacquier with "[o]ne of the earliest manipulative procedures [described in the book offered here]. . . . This was chiefly a matter of longitudinal traction as had always been practiced, with the application of lateral traction as popularized, if not discovered, by Dupuytren" (Source book of orthopaedics, 377).

OCLC locates sets in the U.S. at Harvard, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, Pennsylvania, Rochester, and Yale. Copies of the atlas are at Chicago, Duke, and Wake Forest.

See Bick, 379, 489; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:336; Valentin, 120-21, 205-6.

Scarce eighteenth-century book on diet and health

18. KRÜGER, Johann Gottlob. *Diät oder Lebensordnung*. Halle im Magdeburgischen [Halle]: Verlegts Carl Hermann Hemmerde, 1751.

Modern marbled boards, leather spine label. Two ink stamps on flyleaf ([1] 23 [2] Kaiser's Kaffeegeschäft / Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung). A very good copy. \$650

Collation: engraved frontispiece, [22], 567, [81] pp.

First edition of Krüger's work on the central role of diet in maintaining good health.

In 178 numbered paragraphs—some of them extending to several pages—the author reviews the entire subject of diet beginning with childhood, when most people are first exposed to practices that may lead either to healthy lives or, alternatively, result in illness and death. Krüger recommends suitable diets—including the proper ingredients in daily meals—and he also encourages careful chewing. The fine engraved frontispiece depicts six affluent men and women dining at a well-stocked table while a new arrival approaches the open door. A man, woman, and child can be seen through a window engaged in presumably healthy agricultural activity.

Krüger was professor at Halle and, later, at Helmstädt. Hirsch relates that Krüger “was an extraordinarily prolific writer whose writings were very popular” (Biographisches Lexikon, 3:619 [translation]).

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

Comprehensive late eighteenth-century history of anatomy

19. LASSUS, Pierre. *Essai ou discours historique et critique sur les découvertes faites en anatomie par les anciens & par les modernes*. Paris: chez M. Lambert & F. J. Baudouin, 1783. Contemporary calf (short crack in lower front joint), spine gilt, red leather spine label. Modern engraved bookplate (Dr Maurice Villaret [see below]). Lightly browned and foxed. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: viii, 350 pp.

First edition of a study of the development of anatomical knowledge from the earliest times but devoted mainly to discoveries beginning in the sixteenth century.

The author briefly covers the early extant Greek and Roman writings on anatomy. Most of his book deals with the important Continental and British works on anatomy published during the previous three centuries. There is much on the seventeenth-century literature as well as frequent references to the historical writings of Albrecht von Haller. Lassus has included many footnotes as well as further, more extensive, “notes” on pp. 329-50.

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

Maurice Villaret (1877-1946), a former owner of this copy, was a French neurologist remembered eponymously by “Villaret’s syndrome.” He formed a large library of early medicine which appears to have come on the market within the past thirty or so years.

“Romantically noble dissected figures”

“‘High’ art, only incidentally of an anatomical subject”

20. MACLISE, Joseph. *Surgical anatomy*. London: John Churchill, 1851. Modern half red morocco, title in gilt on spine. Short repaired

tears in blank outer edges of f. 5 and plate 13; short narrow stain in blank lower edges of plates 22-35 and explanatory leaves. Apparently lacking the half-title (see below). A nearly fine copy with wide margins.

\$4500

Folio. Collation: [84] pp., 35 lithographed plates, each partly hand-colored.

First edition of a remarkably artistic anatomical work containing “perhaps the most romantically noble dissected figures that have been produced” (Roberts and Tomlinson, *Fabric of the body: European traditions of anatomical illustration*, 565)

“The object of this work is to present to the student of medicine and the practitioner removed from the schools, a series of dissections demonstrative of the relative anatomy of the principal regions of the human body. Whatever title may most fittingly be applied to a work with this intent . . . will matter little, provided its more salient or prominent character be manifested in its own form and feature. The work, as I have designed it, will itself show that my intent has been to base the practical upon the anatomical, and to unite these whenever a mutual dependence was apparent” (preface). Maclise’s had therefore to illustrate, as vividly as art permitted, the positions of the organs in the patient upon whom the surgeon was about to operate; but this could only be achieved by demonstrating the relative positions of the organs in cadavers. Maclise assured his readers about the anatomical accuracy of his pictures by stating that he had himself performed all of the dissections and that, finally, his illustrations provided far superior knowledge about the body’s inner organization than a merely literary exposition.

“The drawings of Maclise . . . are indeed done, as [Richard] Quain wrote, with spirit and effect. These figures of anatomical dissections seem lifelike; in many plates the figure is shown as a torso, or a bust, or as a full or half-length figure. The faces seem to be a gallery of portraits, perhaps of visitors to the 1851 Great Exhibition. They are mostly young men with fine hair—bearded, clean-shaven, or moustachioed, with or without sideburns; occasionally there are remarkably handsome black men. Many appear god-like. This is indeed ‘high’ art, only incidentally of an anatomical subject. If the analogy is not too far-fetched, Maclise’s drawing may be compared with the work in different media of the English Romantic poets or of the composer Berlioz” (Roberts and Tomlinson, 564). “Despite the fact that Maclise’s anatomical subjects were the unclaimed bodies of criminals and paupers, and of foreigners who had died far from home, his cast of characters is exceptionally handsome and healthy. Among the attractive young men and women are a few noble black figures. Maclise cannot be accused of subverting his science to make racially based value statements; his illustrations are, in fact, a tribute to the beauty of all bodies” (Cazort, *Ingenious machine of nature: four centuries of art and anatomy*, 237).

Maclise’s “Concluding commentary. On the form and distribution of the vascular system as a whole.—anomalies—amplification.—anastomosis” take up the final four pages. Maclise was also responsible for the 87 drawings in Richard Quain’s *The anatomy of the arteries of the human body* (London, 1844), all of them based on dissections by the author. Maclise’s brother Daniel was a leading British painter known especially for his portraits.

The plates were printed by M. & N. Hanhart. See Twyman, *History of chromolithography*, for numerous references to this firm.

Heirs of Hippocrates has 43 text leaves. The Blocker catalog (p. 254) and the Pybus catalog (no. 1261) have 42 text leaves. OCLC does not give a collation for the first edition.

Heirs of Hippocrates 1751. See Cazort, 237-39; Plarr, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons*, 2:9-10; Roberts and Tomlinson, 562-65, 570-74.

Scarce book of advice to “the great and the rich”
on the selection of a competent doctor

21. [MAHON, Paul Augustin Olivier.] *Avis aux grands et aux riches, sur la manière dont ils doivent se conduire dans leurs maladies.* Par M*** Docteur en Médecine. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris: Chez Ph. D. Pierres, 1772. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Lacking half-title (not included in pagination). A very good copy. \$950

Collation: xii, 114, [2 (“Table”)] pp.

First edition of a book intended—according to the opening sentence—to inform men distinguished by their intelligence and martial abilities from committing serious errors when confronted by ill-health.

Mahon’s advice “to the great and the rich” respecting the steps they should take is covered in three “articles,” or chapters. An individual’s first concern should be the selection of a good doctor. Second, he should obtain the services of a doctor who may be counted on to attend to his patients and monitor their conditions. Finally, it is requisite that the doctor exercise “enlightened accuracy” in his prescriptions and treatment.

Mahon was a Paris physician. He is remembered for two posthumously published books. He followed Pierre Lassar—who resigned after six months—to the newly founded chair of legal medicine at Paris. Mahon’s *Médecine legal et police médicale*, an early French book on medical jurisprudence, was published in 1802. In 1804, appeared his important work on the communication of syphilis from a pregnant woman to her newborn infant.

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:35; Nemeč, *Highlights in medicolegal relations*, no. 330; Proksch, *Geschichte der venerischen Krankheiten*, 701-3.

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

22. 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.

Metzger was professor of medicine at Königsberg. His interests covered anatomy, physiology, and pathology, but he specialized in medical jurisprudence and lectured mainly on forensic medicine. He was the author of three important books on medical jurisprudence, Metzger’s books “were the leading publications in this field for many years” (Nemec, Highlights in medicolegal relations, no. 305). Dezeimeris calls Metzger a “célèbre médecin légiste et écrivain laborieux. . . . On estime particulièrement ce que à publié sur la médecine légale” (Dictionnaire historique de la médecine, vol. 3, part 2, p. 577). 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.

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

Rare landmark on the excision of diseased joints

23. MOREAU, Pierre Félix. *Observations pratiques relatives à la résection des articulations affectées de carie*. Paris: chez Croullebois, an XI - 1803. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Ink stamp on three pages (Bibliothèque des Internes en Médecine). Blank inner margin of title repaired. A very good copy.

\$3500

Collation: 85 pp., 2 folding engraved plates.

First edition, trade issue (also issued as a thesis), of one of the two founding works on resection for joint disease.

Henry Park and Moreau originated the “conservative” operative treatment for diseased joints. Park’s description of the procedure was published in 1783, while his contemporary Moreau did not publicize his method until 1803. “At the turn of the 18th-19th centuries, P. F. Moreau, of Bar-le-Bec in north-east France near Nancy, like his contemporary Henry Park in Liverpool, was performing excision of tuberculous joints, intended—or at any rate likely—to result in fusion, for he followed the operation by pacing the bone-ends in contact and immobilizing the limb until consolidation occurred. . . . This was a difficult and time-consuming procedure, unpopular with some—particularly military surgeons—who preferred the rapidity of amputation, which was precisely why its advocacy was necessary” (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 244-45). “Park and the French surgeon, P. F. Moreau, are closely linked in the early development of joint excision for tuberculosis. Their work gave a strong impetus to the use of joint excision as a substitute for amputation” (Peltier, *Orthopedics: a history and iconography*, 157).

According to Bick, the English writers favored “excision,” while the French surgeons used “resection.” In the book offered here, Moreau “described this procedure as it was preformed in all the major joints” (Source book of orthopaedics,

335). Adoption of this operation was slow. "In advocating joint resection, Park's cases were followed closely by Moreau's and, in 1831, by [James] Syme, who described 20 cases. There were similar sporadic reports until anaesthesia promoted this technique" (Kirkup, *History of limb amputation*, 78).

OCLC locates copies of the trade edition in the U.S. at Harvard and Johns Hopkins (both, probably mistakenly, under "book/internet resource"). The National Library of Medicine owns a copy of the thesis issue.

Garrison-Morton 4440. See Keith, *Menders of the maimed*, 240.

Rare early nineteenth-century book published in Prague
on the medico-legal aspects of injuries and wounds

24. NADHERNY, Ignaz Florian. Uiber [sic] die Verletzungen in gerichtlich-medizinischer Beziehung für Gerichtsärzte und Richter. Prague: gedruckt bei Gottlieb Haase, 1818. Contemporary marbled boards, printed label (chipped along one edge), small illegible label at foot of spine. Nineteenth-century bookplate (Bibliothek der Hamb. Gesundheitsrathes [its ink stamp on title]). A little light foxing. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: [12], 148 pp.

First edition of a rare compendium of medico-legal practices widely used in the German-speaking regions of Europe during the first half of the nineteenth century

This book on injuries and wounds was prepared for judges and physicians attached to courts or specializing in forensic medicine. The 216 numbered paragraphs cover the assessment of injuries from a legal, or possibly criminal, point of view, and, when death results, the importance of pathologists' descriptions of the fatal wound. Nadherny discusses intentionally inflicted wounds, accidental injuries, and innocent mistakes by surgeons. There are numerous references to the principal contemporary German-speaking contributors to medical jurisprudence and forensic medicine including Joseph Bernt, Adolph Christian Heinrich Henke, Johann David Metzger, and Christian Friedrich Ludwig Wildberg.

Nadherny was a leading contributor to public health administration in Prague and Bohemia. Among his achievements was the establishment of facilities for administering the smallpox vaccine. Hirsch refers to Nadherny's important contributions to medical education and public health in Prague during the second quarter of the nineteenth century (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:316). Lesky cites Nadherny's defense of Skoda's treatment of chest diseases at the General Hospital at Vienna at a time when this city's physicians were highly conservative, in contrast to the more enlightened teachings in such cities as Prague (Vienna medical school, 122-23).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at the National Library of Medicine and University of California/Berkeley (Law School).

Presentation copy of a scarce landmark text on obstetric
auscultation and on the importance of fetal heart sounds

25. NAEGELE, Hermann Franz. Die geburtshülfliche Auscultation. Mainz: Bei Victor von Zabern, 1838. Original printed boards (spine darkened). Inscribed by Naegele on upper half of front flyleaf for Professor Dr. Valentin, October 1838 [see below]. Modern bookplate (Ex Libris / Hans Huldrych Walser). Foxing; tiny hole in

blank upper margin of pp. 47/48. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$4500

Collation: xii, 140 pp.

First edition of the first German book on the application of auscultation in obstetrics and one of the earliest—probably the first on the Continent—to deal with the subject of fetal auscultation.

Laennec's invention of the stethoscope, described by him in his *Traité sur l'auscultation médiate* (Paris, 1819), introduced a new diagnostic instrument whose applications were revealed over the next few decades. Mayor first reported fetal heart sounds in a paper published in 1818, and four years later Kergaradec discussed their potential diagnostic importance (see Garrison-Morton 6171). In this landmark work on obstetric auscultation, based on five-years experience, Naegele dealt in detail with the sounds of the fetal heart alongside an account of the value of auscultation when establishing the health of pregnant and laboring women and also for identifying pathological conditions. Naegele "wrote an important and timely book on auscultation, giving a clear account of uterine sounds, as well as those of the fetal heart. The observations were made in the late thirties of the eighteenth [sic: nineteenth] century at the Lying-in Hospital at Heidelberg. . . . The book was translated into English by Charles West . . . and remained the standard text on [obstetrical] auscultation for many years" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 204).

Naegele described both the practice of auscultation and the requisite apparatus and its uses. "He used a slightly modified form of the Piorry stethoscope, which was about seven and a half to eight inches long, six to seven lines thick with a bore of four lines. The pectoral end was a conical cavity one inch, four lines, deep and one inch, four lines, in diameter at its base. [Naegele] states clearly in his text however that he did not believe that the specific instrument used was critical. . . . Naegele's book, which was based on 600 cases, was translated into English in 1839" (Blaufox, *An illustrated history of the evolution of the stethoscope*, 65).

Hermann Naegele was the son of Franz Carl Naegle, the director of the Lying-in Hospital.

Garrison-Morton 6175. See Aciermo, *History of cardiology*, 512; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:318.

The probable recipient of this presentation copy is Gabriel Gustav Valentin, "An important zoologist, anatomist and physiologist" (Rothschuh, *History of physiology*, 174). See *DSB*, 13:555-58; Garrison-Morton 601 and 5627.1; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:692-93.