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List 13 (new series)
2023

Antiquarian and Rare
Medical Books

acquired since the beginning of the pandemic
and which have not previously been offered for sale

Postage additional

“Bartholin’s glands” first identified and an improved method
of anatomical injection first described

1. BARTHOLIN, Caspar. *Diaphragmatis structura nova. Accessit methodus præparandi viscera per injectiones liquorum, & descriptio instrumenti, quo mediante peraguntur.* Rome: In Officina L[ouis] B[illaine] apud Joannem Crozier, 1676. Contemporary vellum, spine hand lettered. Engraved bookplate (Dr Maurice Villaret [see below]). Light dampstain in lower inner corners touching text but never affecting legibility; short tear in inner upper corner of the first plate; light foxing. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: [12], 138 pp., 5 folding engraved plates.

First edition, Rome issue (see below), of Bartholin’s book on the diaphragm. His research on the viscera by means of injection preparations begins on p. 113.

This book is of considerable historical important on two counts. First, this book contains the original announcement of discovery of the vulvovaginal glands in the cow, which Duverney pointed out to Bartholin during a dissection by the two men. “I believe that the gland, which in cows is on the sides of the vulva, a short distance on the posterior side, contains an opening on both sides, which is remarkable, and on a nipple, when the gland is stimulated, an opening appears inside the vulva. No one, I believe, has hitherto noticed this phenomenon which was first shown to me by most illustrious friend Joseph Duverney, to whom I therefore gladly report what has been observed regarding the fluids which are produced by women during copulation” (p. 107 [my translation]). It was, therefore, in this book that “the true source of the female semen was . . . [first] recognized . . . [by Caspar Bartholin] who first called attention to, and described the functions of, [the vulvovaginal] glands” (Speert, *Obstetric and gynecologic milestones*, 46 [citing *De ovariis mulierum*, Rome, 1677]). *De ovariis mulierum* contains an extended account of this discovery. These glands has since received the eponymous designation “Bartholin’s glands.”

This book is additionally important for its description of an improved method of anatomical injections. Bartholin “was the first to recommend [in the book offered

here] systematically flushing out the vessels with water before throwing in the coloured injection, thus anticipating a modern refinement. . . . Bartholin's apparatus was either a modified syringe or a specially constructed machine devised to facilitate his irrigation experiments. . . . Bartholin was the first to devise an injection apparatus with a continuous feed. . . . It is to be noted that de Graaf and Bartholin were the first to figure injection syringes" (Cole, "The history of anatomical injections," in *Studies in the history and method of science*, edited by Charles Singer, 2:309-10 [plate 5, depicting injection apparatus, is reproduced on p. 310]).

This Rome issue consists of the sheets of the Paris edition published in Paris by Louis Billaine; Crozier has added a new title page. Bartholin's book was issued separately as well as bound up with Oligeri Jacobaeus' *De ranis observationes* which Billaine published in the same year.

See Baskett, *On the shoulders of giants: eponyms and names in obstetrics and gynaecology*, 13-14; Cole, *History of comparative anatomy*, 473 and other references; Dobson, *Anatomical eponyms*, 18; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:358; Krivatsy 753 (Paris issue [defective]); Ricci, *Genealogy of gynaecology*, 354; Speert, 46-52.

One of the earliest orthopedic texts to include
photographic documentation of before and after treatment

2. BARWELL, Richard. *The cure of club-foot without cutting tendons; and on certain new methods of treating other deformities*. . . . Second edition, greatly enlarged. London: Robert Hardwicke, 1865. Original blind-stamped brown cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved. Uncut. Old ink stamp on half-title (James Robinson); a few pencil notes on verso of front flyleaf. A few upper corners creased; some of the photographs are faded and two lightly spotted, but the images remain distinct.; occasional foxing. A very good copy. \$5000

Collation: xx, 231, [3 (1 = blank; 2-3 = advertisements for books by Barwell)] pp., 28 photographs mounted on 10 leaves (the photographs in two sizes [1] approximately 1½ x 1½ [total: 11] [2] approximately 3 1/8 x 2¼ [total: 17]), 20 woodcuts in the text.

Second edition of this book—first published in 1863 without photographic illustrations—describing the author's experiences with an alternative to tenotomy in the treatment of clubfoot and certain other disorders of the foot. This is one of the earliest orthopedic texts to contain photographic documentation of before and after treatment.

Barwell relates in his preface that his original enthusiasm for tenotomy was replaced by doubts about its effectiveness (following experiences with complications). He finally adopted a modified mechanical approach for treating clubfoot, scoliosis, and certain other affections based on the use of specially constructed springs

"The first edition of this little book appeared in the early part of 1863; for the present edition, the letter-press has been carefully revised—in great part re-written—two new chapters have been added, but the model of its original conception remains the same. The illustrations on wood have been augmented; but I have thought it desirable to add a number of photographic plates—these illustrate my meaning, and the results of practice perfectly well; but many of them are, as photographs, bad. I am quite aware of their shortcomings; but they are unavoidable; patients must be photographed when they come, or not at all, and many of these plates were taken under the most adverse circumstances and weather" (preface, p. xi).

Barwell's book consists of fourteen chapters, the first on the anatomy of the foot, the second on deformities of the foot, the third on the "impropriety" of tenotomy, the fourth opposing the use of the mechanical apparatus then in use, and the fifth on

his own method. The remaining chapters cover deformities associated with different conditions, for example, infantile paralysis, flat foot, talipes valgus, etc.

Barwell served as surgeon to the Charing Cross Hospital during the years 1872-88. "His chief attention was devoted to orthopaedic surgery, on which he gained additional experience as surgeon to the Homes for Crippled Boys and Girls" (Plarr, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons*, 1:67).

See Bick, *Source book of orthopaedics*, 240, 382; Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 129; Plarr, 1:67-68.

Scarce popular defense of vaccination for smallpox by a leading member of the Vienna Medical School

3. BISCHOFF, Ignaz Rudolph, Edlem von Altenstern. *Dringendes Wort an Eltern, Seelsorger und Obrigkeiten über die Wohlthätigkeit der Schutzpockenimpfung und Beantwortung der Einwürfe dagegen*. Prague: gedruckt in der K.K. Hofbuchdruckerei, [1821]. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: 63 pp.

First edition of one of the earliest Eastern European popular endorsements of the effectiveness of vaccination for smallpox.

In this comparatively short book, Bischoff both defended the effectiveness of the new method for combating smallpox and insisted on the need for universal vaccination. He urged upon parents, pastors, and the civil authorities the importance of prompt action while also refuting critics who did not believe in the vaccine's protective power.

Bischoff had a distinguished career at Prague and, later, at Vienna. In 1813, he was appointed professor at the medical clinic at Prague and, three years later, became chief physician at the main hospital. In 1826, he moved to Vienna where he held joint appointments as chief of the medical clinic and professor of clinical medicine at the Medico-Chirurgical Academy. He played a prominent role in establishing smallpox vaccination in Bohemia. Bischoff was one of the early critics of homeopathy. According to Hirsch, Bischoff's numerous books followed the teachings of the old Vienna medical school on clinical subjects, such as the course and treatment of fevers and chronic diseases (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:550).

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

See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 878, 950; Lesky, *Vienna medical school*, 23, 34.

Probable presentation copy, in a binding signed by the Viennese binder

4. BISCHOFF, Ignaz Rudolph, Edlem von Altenstern. *Grundzüge der Naturlehre des Menschen von seinem Werden bis zum Tode. Mit vorzüglicher Hinsicht auf die praktische Medicin*. 4 parts bound in 2 vols. Vienna: Gedruckt bei A. Strauss's sel. Witwe, 1838-39. Contemporary quarter red roan, elaborately gilt spines with two raised bands, blind-stamped boards with similarly elaborately gilt borders. All edges gilt. Binder's ticket mounted on each rear pastedown (Bey Anton Lehenbauer / bürgerlichem / Buchbinder / in Wien, Stadt

Rothgasse / No. 487). A very good nicely preserved copy. \$1250

Collation: vol. 1: lithographed frontispiece with original tissue guard (portrait of Bischoff signed in type Gedr. bei Joh. Höfelich), [2 (title leaf for "Erste und zweite Abtheilung" title on heavy stock paper)], [20 (including the general title leaf transcribed above)], 352, [2 (Schriften des Verfassers)] pp.; vol. 2: xvi [including the title leaf for "Dritte und vierte (letzte) Abtheilung" and the general title], 492 pp.

First edition, formed from the original four parts (published during 1837-39), of Bischoff's textbook of physiology, in a copy with unusually ornate bindings containing the Viennese binder's label in each volume.

The first two parts are devoted to the general natural science of man, while the second two parts cover the special natural science. Pages 41-47 in volume 1 contain a lengthy bibliography of the literature which Bischoff has drawn on including writings from "the olden times" (Hippocrates and Galen) and books and papers by German, French, English, and Italian physicians beginning in the sixteenth century. A list of all the authors cited in the text, together with the pages on which they are mentioned, is given in the second volume, pp. [480]-485, in two columns per page. Pages [487]-492 of volume 2 print Bischoff's bibliography.

Bischoff had a distinguished career at Prague and, later, at Vienna. In 1813, he was appointed professor at the medical clinic at Prague and, three years later, became chief physician at the main hospital. In 1826, he moved to Vienna where he held joint appointments as chief of the medical clinic and professor of clinical medicine at the Medico-Chirurgical Academy. "In Prague, in 1813, he had proved to be a very able specialist in internal diseases. . . . [His books reveal] the tendency to clinical observation of the Stoll-Hildenbrand era is still prevalent though some ideas of the Romantic medicine are already detectable" (Lesky, Vienna medical school of the 19th century, 34). According to Hirsch, Bischoff's numerous books followed the teachings of the old Vienna medical school on clinical subjects, such as the course and treatment of fevers and chronic diseases (Biographisches Lexikon, 1:550). Bischoff played a prominent role in establishing smallpox vaccination in Bohemia. He was one of the early critics of homeopathy.

It is unusual to find a signed Viennese binding from this period. In his catalog 129 (2000, item 13) Jonathan Hill described a presentation copy of the four parts bound in four volumes, the bindings for which were made by the same binder responsible for this set. The cover of one of the volumes illustrated in the frontispiece to Jonathan's catalog is identical to the covers on the set offered here.

See Baas, *Outlines of the history of medicine*, 878, 950; Lesky, 23.

Rare Spanish book on infant care, wet nurses,
and the importance of breast milk

5. BONELLS, Jaime. *Perjuicios que acarrear al genero humano y al estado las madres que rehusan criar á sus hijos, y medios para contener el abuso de ponerlos en ama*. Madrid: Por Miguel Escribano, 1786. Contemporary half sheep (spine gilt), marbled boards (rubbed), red leather spine label. A very good copy. \$2000

Collation: [28], 479, [1 (errata)] pp. The third leaf is signed ¶4, presumably because ¶1 was an initial blank. OCLC has fourteen preliminary leaves as in the copy offered here.

First edition of a scarce book on the care of infants, by the personal physician to the famous Alba family.

The main subject of Bonells' book is the importance of mothers' breast milk and the harm inflicted by wet nurses. Bonells insists that women ought to be responsible for their children's upbringing, and especially for their early nourishment; and he

refers to the untoward physical and moral consequences of mothers' failure to fulfill their maternal obligations, possibly the chief one being breast feeding. Bonells is especially critical of wet nurses, the use of whom he recognizes is common among higher class women in both Spain and elsewhere in contemporary Europe. He rejects their contention that they lack time or merely refuse to trouble themselves with breast feeding their own children while employing malnourished lower-class wet nurses who will very likely injure the infants in their care by supplying them with inferior milk. Bonells provides the results of analysis of breast milk to support his claim on behalf of its superiority over other kinds of infant food. He also refers to the infant's alienation from his mother as the consequence of long exposure to the wet nurse.

There are numerous citations in the footnotes to both the early Greek and contemporary literature. On p. 135 appears a reference to Rousseau's *Emile ou de l'éducation*. This book is apparently the first Spanish book devoted to the care of the infant which also offers observations on its social relations, particularly with the mother.

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

See Morejon, *Historia bibliografica de la medicina Española*, 7:375-76 (this book is noticed on p. 376).

Apparently the first book on the therapeutic benefits of the carrot

6. BRIDAULT, Ami Félix. *Traité sur la carotte, et recueil d'observations sur l'usage et les effets salutaires de cette plante, dans les maladies externes et internes*. La Rochelle: De l'imprimerie de J. J. Lhomandie, [1802]. Contemporary sheep (spine top skillfully repaired), spine gilt, black leather spine label. Signed by Bridault on the verso of the title page to prevent piracy. Modern engraved bookplate (Ex Libris Roger Le Blanc / Jacqueline de Russy). A very good copy. \$850

Collation: folding engraved frontispiece (depicting a carrot plant and a carrot), [4], xxii, 430, [2 ("fautes a corriger" on recto; verso blank)] pp. The OCLC records do not mention a folding frontispiece.

First edition of probably the first book devoted to the therapeutic benefits of the carrot.

The author begins his preface by stating that this book "is the fruit of thirty-five years of work, courage, and experience" (preface, p. [vii] [my translation]). The text begins with a "description of the carrot" including its Latin name and physical characteristics (pp. [1]-8). The second chapter (pp. 9-12) describes the various ways of preparing carrots for consumption, while the third (pp. 12-28) considers the medical uses and salutary effects of eating carrots. Most of the remaining text consists of a detailed review of 170 cases involving the treatment of a variety of complaints by means of a carrot-centered diet. According to Bridault, all but ten of his patients were cured.

For treating external complaints, including skin conditions, Bridault used carrot juice or grated pulp. Internal disorders were treated with carrot extracts, juices, extracts, etc. Bridault found his remedy effective in treating inflammatory conditions, external ulcers, jaundice, sores, stomach problems, tumors, and wounds. Each case includes the patient's name (except for diseases involving the genitals), age, domicile, medical history, and the course of the treatment.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Cornell, Iowa State, Lloyd Library, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, Oak Spring Garden Library, and University of California/Berkeley.

Presentation copy of the first American book on plastic surgery

7. BUCK, Gurdon. Contributions to reparative surgery: showing its application to the treatment of deformities produced by destructive disease or injury; congenital defects from arrest or excess of development; and cicatricial contractions from burns. . . . Illustrated by numerous engravings. New York: D. Appleton, 1876. Original brown pebbled cloth (small abrasion on lower spine). Inscribed by Buck on front flyleaf: "To the Library of the / New York Academy of Medicine / from the Author." Academy's large engraved bookplate mounted on front pastedown with printed text reading "This Volume Presented to the Academy by" followed by, in ink, "Dr. Gurdon Buck. / of New York. Nov. 1. 1876." Academy's red ink stamp on title. Later blue ink stamp and perforated stamp (both on title) of Lane Medical Library San Francisco. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, leather spine label. \$3750

Collation: viii, [7]-237 pp., 30, [2] pp. (publisher's advertisements dated 1876), 86 figures (text illustrations).

First edition of the first monograph by an American entirely devoted to plastic and reconstructive surgery.

This book "contains the author's own experience in the department of practical surgery of which it treats. While it makes no claim to be a systematic and thorough treatise on the subject, it will, nevertheless, be found to contain, in a classified order, much that is treated in existing works on plastic surgery. It is believed, also, that, in addition to this, something new and useful has been contributed to the resources of the surgical art" (preface, p. [iii]). Buck emphasizes, first, the importance of "ingenuity and skill" in plastic surgical repairs and, second, that the descriptions of the operations herein are "restricted . . . to what has fallen under the author's own observation, and been subjected to the test of experience in his own practice" (ibid., p. iv). "Twenty-nine operations are described in detail, illustrated with almost 100 engravings. The illustrations are among the earliest engravings in an American surgical text to be made from photographs. Buck photographed his plastic cases both before and after surgery. In this way he was able to demonstrate his results to anyone wishing to consult them" (Rutkow., *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, no. GS83).

Buck obtained his medical degree in 1830 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons and subsequently continued his studies in Europe. In 1837, he was appointed visiting surgeon to the New York Hospital, and later held appointments to additional hospitals in the city. "As a surgeon, Buck was remarkable for boldness in operating, and thoroughness of details in after-treatment. His patient study of his cases was one of his peculiar traits" (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 164). Kelly and Burrage summarize Buck's surgical record and accomplishments. Buck's most famous case of facial reconstruction, on a severely injured Civil War soldier, is described by Wallace in his *Progress of plastic surgery* (pp. 33-37).

Garrison-Morton 5754.1.

An invaluable bio-bibliography of medical authors

8. DEZEIMERIS, Jean Eugene; OLLIVIER, C. P.; and REIGE-DELORME, J. Dictionnaire historique de la médecine ancienne et

moderne, ou précis de l'histoire générale, technologique et littéraire de la médecine, suivi de la bibliographie médicale du dix-neuvième siècle, et d'un répertoire bibliographique par ordre de matières. 4 vols. Paris: Chez Béchot jeune, Libraire, 1828-37 (vols. 1-3); Béchot jeune et Labé, 1839 (vol. 4). Later quarter red morocco, marbled boards (a few corners slightly worn), titles gilt on spines. Foxing. A very good copy.

\$750

Collation: vol. 1: xxiv, 902 pp.; vol. 2: [4], 374, [v]-xiv, 375-690; vol. 3: viii, 358, [369]-821, [1 (blank)] pp.; vol. 4: [4], 443, [1 (blank)] pp. Pagination in volumes 2-3 irregular but complete except for the half-titles and title pages to the original second parts which have been discarded. Volumes 1-3 were published originally in two parts with continuous pagination (except for vol. 3).

First edition, from the original parts, of an invaluable bio-bibliography of many famous, as well as obscure, physicians and surgeons. While the coverage is not as wide as Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon*, this work is noteworthy for the comprehensive bibliographies of the cited authors. The titles are fully transcribed and sometimes accompanied by short résumés.

Garrison-Morton 6709.1.

Two rare French books opposing the practice of inoculation

9. [DORIGNY, Anne Claude.] *Examen de l'inoculation, par un médecin de la Faculté de Paris. Le prix est de 36 sols brouché.* A Londres; et se trouve a Paris: chez Dessain, junior, 1764. Faint stain in blank outer margins of pp. 1-26. Bound after: Pierre Abraham PAJON du MONCETS. *Dissertation sur la petite verole et l'inoculation.* A Londres, 1763. Two books bound in one. Contemporary calf (half-inch crack at head of rear joint; spine top very slightly worn; crease in upper board), spine gilt, title gilt on spine. A good copy. \$950

Collation: Dorigny: [4], 340 pp. Pajon du Moncets: 91, [1] pp. This copy lacks the second title page giving the name of the French publisher Jean Baptiste Claude H. Blanche. The final, unnumbered, page contains the French publisher's catalog.

Dorigny. First edition of an early French work on inoculation.

The author asserts that the practice of inoculation originated in early times with the "Georgians" and "Circassians" and has now been revived by individuals who have claimed that inoculation reduces the number of people disfigured by, or dying from, smallpox. He proposes to review the growing literature on the subject with the object of sustaining, or rejecting, these reported outcomes. Hippocrates and Galen are mentioned, but most of the writers are contemporaries. A disproportionate number English, including Kirkpatrick, Mead, Ranby, Short, and Sloane. The Continental writers include Gatti, Jurin, and Tissot, as well as Haen who opposed the practice. Dorigny's conclusion is that the practice of inoculation is contrary to the principles of "good medicine," repugnant to the principles of morality and to reason, and ought to be discontinued.

Dorigny is not mentioned in the standard history of medicine.

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

Pajon du Moncets. First edition of a rare book opposing the practice of inoculation.

OCLC does not locate any copies in the U.S.

Presentation copy of the rare first edition
of an influential book on mental health

10. FEUCHTERSLEBEN, Ernst von. *Zur Diätetik der Seele*. Vienna: Verlag von Carl Armbruster, 1838. Original printed boards (outline of removed label on upper cover), title on spine and upper cover. Inscribed on the front flyleaf by Feuchtersleben and dated 1838. Modern reproduction of an early illustration of the author mounted on front pastedown. A nearly fine copy. \$1500

Collation: xvi, 150, [2] pp.

First edition of Feuchtersleben's first book, a popular presentation of his ideas concerning the role of the mind in fostering both mental and physical health. Feuchtersleben was responsible for "an altogether new departure in psychiatric writing" (Hunter and Macalpine, *One hundred years of psychiatry*, 951).

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

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

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

See Alexander, *History of psychiatry*, 144; Garrison-Morton 4929.1; Hunter and Macalpine, 951-54; Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 475, 477, 478

Early and Influential work on comparative anthropology
by a leading German pathologist

11. HEUSINGER, Carl Friedrich. *Grundriss der physischen und psychischen Anthropologie für Aerzte und Nichtärzte*. Eisenbach: bei Johann Friedrich Baerecke, 1829. Contemporary marbled boards, new calf spine and leather spine label. Two signatures on front flyleaf ([1] W[illegible] Hahn; [2] [illegible]) and an ink stamp (Dr. Franz Tuczek.); bookplate (Ex Libris / Karl Tuczek); signature on title (Hahn) and an ink stamp over stamped by another (W. S. Hahn over stamped Dr. Franz Tuczek). Old repaired tear on pp. [v]/vi with discoloration along repair; lightly foxed and browned. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: xxx, 352, [2 (errata on recto)] pp.

First edition of an early, if not the first, book on comparative "anthropology,"

which for Heusinger involved comparing, first, the behavior of human and nonhuman forms of life and, second, the psychological and physical features of the earth's diverse human populations.

The three parts are titled "Somatologie" (on the physical features of living creatures, particular human beings) (pp. 12-132), "Psychologie" (pp. 133-202), and "Allgemeine Anthropologie" (pp. 203-352). Heusinger's interest in comparative anthropology went back to his early years at Jena where he studied medicine and the natural sciences and attended lectures by Blumenbach and Humboldt, among others. He acquired a fairly complete knowledge (according to Hirsch) of the most recent scientific and physiological literature. An initial preference for comparative anatomy was succeeded by an interest in comparative pathology, a field in which Heusinger was an early pioneer.

The forward to this book is dated "Jena, den 30. August 1823." In a short "Nachrede" dated "Marburg, den 15. Sept. 1829" and preceding the "Vorrede," Heusinger expresses embarrassment at the delayed publication and explains why the book has only just been published although the preface and most of the text had been printed in 1823! During his time at Jena, Heusinger lectured on several subjects including anatomy, physiology, anthropology, and pathological anatomy, and it was only when he arrived at Marburg in 1829 that he found time to complete this book.

The many footnotes testify to Heusinger's broad knowledge of the relevant literature including narratives of overland exploration and voyages. Among the English-language books and papers cited in the footnotes is Thomas Jefferson's Notes on Virginia (p. 95, note 1). The three "parts," as well as several chapters, open with short bibliographies (see, for example, pp. 1-2, [15], 79 (in a footnote), [135]-136, etc.).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Columbia, Duke, Harvard (law and medical schools), National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and Smithsonian.

See Hirsch, Biographisches Lexikon, 3:207-9 (including Heusinger's extensive bibliography).

"Best medical record of the Great Plague of 1665"

12. HODGES, Nathaniel. *Loimologia: or, an historical account of the plague in London in 1665: with precautionary directions against the like contagion. . . . To which is added, an essay on the different causes of pestilential diseases, and how they become contagious: with remarks on the infection now in France, and the most probably means of preventing its spread here.* London: printed for E. Bell, . . . and J. Osborn, 1720. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Contemporary signature on title (Geo. Harris). Foxing (heavier in blank margins); short repaired tear in folding table. A good copy.

\$850

Collation: vi, 227, [1 (blank)] pp., large folding table, [231 (separate title page)]-288 pp.

First edition in English of Hodges' *Loimologia, sive, pestis nuperæ apud populum Londinensem grassantis narratio historica* (London, 1672), the "[b]est medical record of the Great Plague of 1665" (Garrison-Morton).

Hodges' book is the record of his experiences and observations while attending victims of the London plague. "Dr. Hodges acquired a great name among the citizens of London; for when Sydenham and almost of the other physicians fled the metropolis during the plague, he remained at his post and continued in unremitting attendance on the sick. He himself was twice attacked with the disease" (Munk, Roll

of the Royal College of Physicians of London, 1:361-62). Hodges' "descriptions of the clinical symptoms, means of prevention, and methods of treatment contained in this work are among the best records of this plague. Prepared in Latin and first published in 1672, it was translated into English by John Quincy . . . in this 1720 edition. Quincy has also added an essay on the causes of contagious diseases and how they are best cured, In addition, he includes some remarks about an epidemic in France and how it might best be prevented from spreading to England" (Heirs of Hippocrates 578).

Garrison-Morton 5121 (first edition).

Rare survival: three patent medicine advertisements on a single sheet

13. HOLLIS, Thomas. Three patent medicine broadsides on one large sheet as issued by the printer. (1) To the public. The unparalleled success attending the use of "Dr Ward's Vegetable Asthmatic Pills," together with urgent and repeated requests from many individuals, induces the proprietor to put them up in some convenient form with directions. . . . Thomas Hollis, Druggist and Chemist, No. 30, Union Street, Boston, Mass., [1834]. (2) Typographical variant with identical text. (3) Ointment for the itch, salt rheum, ringworms, pimples, eruptions on the skin, scald head, &c. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by Thomas Hollis, Druggist and Chemist, Boston, Mass., [1834]. [Boston]: D. Hooten, printer, 13, Merchants Hall, [1834 (see below)]. One sheet as issued by the printer prior to being cut and trimmed, 11 to 12 1/4 inches (blank lower margin trimmed at an angle but with overall adequate margin) x 24 1/4 inches. Text on one side. Browned. A very good copy contained in a cloth portfolio case, printed paper label on upper board. \$1850

These broadsides were originally printed on one sheet and subsequently cut into three separate advertisements. The first two broadsides are textually identical but differ in typefaces and ornamental type frames. The date 1834 is assigned by one of the OCLC records which states that D. Hooten, printer, 13 Merchants Hall, was at this address during 1834 only according to the Boston directory records.

Gregg & Hollis, Apothecary, was founded in 1825. In 1833, Gregg sold his share to Hollis who continued the firm under his name until his death in 1875. The business survived until 1901 under the direction of Hollis' sons.

OCLC records similar copies of the unseparated sheet at Harvard, North Carolina, and Rochester. There may also be a copy at the American Antiquarian Society.

Hoolihan, Atwater collection of American popular medicine, no. 1739 (the three advertisements on one sheet).

Anatomy of the frog, by one of the leading early contributors to comparative anatomy

14. JACOBÆUS (JACOBSEN), Oligeri (Oligerus; Oliger; Holger). De ranis observationes. Accessit Caspari Bartholin Th. F. De nervorum usu in motu musculorum epistola. Rome: In officina L[ouis]

B[illaine] apud Jeannem Crozier, 1676. Contemporary unlettered half vellum, boards. Somewhat latter signature on first leaf (Ex lib HH Lupieri). Blank corner torn from pp. 1/2. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [18], 108, [4] pp., 3 engraved anatomical plates. The first leaf is the “half-title” to accompany this book and Bartholin’s *Diaphragmatis structura nova*, which are “often” (“souvent” according to a note in one of the OCLC records for the Bibliothèque national copy) found together. The two books were published in the same year by the same publisher. This special half-title rarely accompanies separately bound copies of Jacobaeus’ book.

First edition, Rome issue (consisting of the sheets of the Paris issue with a new title page), of Jacobaeus book on the anatomy of the frog.

Jacobaeus’ “observations” is one of the earliest works devoted to the anatomy of the frog. He also dealt with its generation, or embryology, and uses in medicine. The plates illustrate the frog’s anatomical features. Jacobaeus subsequently published a further account of his researches on both the frog and the lizard under the title *De ranis et lacertis observationes* (Copenhagen, 1686).

Jacobaeus “studied medicine at Copenhagen under Steno, whose ‘dearest pupil’ he was. . . . He read medicine at Leiden and continued his studies at Florence. He was a leading member of Thomas Bartholin’s group of comparative anatomists in Copenhagen, and a frequent contributor to the *Acta medica [et philosophica] hafniensia*” (Cole, 479). In addition to serving as professor of geography, history, and medicine at the University, Jacobaeus was keeper of the king’s “Wunderkammer” (museum of wonders), a catalog of which he published in 1696 (see *Rooms of wonder: from Wunderkammer to museum 1599-1899* [New York, 2012], no. 26).

The official “privilege” (“*Summa Privilegii*”), printed on the final page and dated in type “27 Decembris 1675,” grants Ludovicum Billaine permission to publish this book.

OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. of the Rome issue at the College of Physicians. Copies in the U.S. of the Paris issue are at Academy of Natural Sciences/Philadelphia, Minnesota, National Library of Medicine, UCLA, and University of California/San Francisco. Some of these copies are bound with Bartholin’s *Diaphragmatis structura nova*.

First official report, published in 1820 in Calcutta, of a new disease subsequently named “cholera spasmodica”

15. JAMESON, James. Report of the epidemick cholera morbus, as it visited the territories subject to the presidency of Bengal, in the years of 1817, 1818, and 1819, drawn up by the order of the government, under the superintendence of the Medical Board. Calcutta: printed at the Government Gazette Press, by A. E. Balfour, 1820. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Three early signatures on title (two deleted in ink, the third cropped and indecipherable); faded in stamp on frontispiece, title, and tables (Birmingham Medical Institute [library dispersed]); dates entered in ink in blank margins of pp. xlvi-lxvii. Lower edges of pp. 319-25 strengthened long ago. A very good copy. \$2500

Collation: folding frontispiece (map), [4], lxxxiv (lxxx-lxxxiv consist of 7 tables, 5 of which are folding), 325 pp. The frontispiece map shows the path traveled by the disease from its origin in Bengal.

First edition of the official report authorized by the Bengal Presidency on the epidemic which first appeared in Bengal in August 1817 and soon spread throughout

the British administered areas of India.

Jameson's is the first official account of what turned out to be a new epidemic disease with a mortality rate far higher than for any illness previously encountered by the British in India. Following a request by the Medical Board, Jameson—who was secretary to the Board—circulated a letter to physicians throughout the territory regarding any information they could supply concerning the spread of the disease and the resulting increased mortality. Pages iv-viii contain the questions for the recipients of his letter. The answers to the letters proved unhelpful, and it was decided to publish a “digest, or compendium, of all the facts within reach” (p. x).

A disease known as “cholera morbus” “was a common disease, known in Europe as well as in Asia, and to be expected on such occasions. It was rarely lethal, being in most cases a temporary inconvenience. Only after several days [during August 1817], and when the disease had spread rapidly throughout Bengal and caused an unprecedented number of deaths, did the [British] surgeons realize that they were dealing with a new disease that merely shared similar symptoms [with cholera morbus] during its early stages. The cholera label stuck nonetheless, but was supplemented with a new sobriquet. Named after its most characteristic symptom [i.e., severe convulsions] . . . the disease became known as “cholera spasmodica” (Zeheter, *Epidemics, empires and environments*, 34). Jameson readily acknowledged “that the Epidemick was essentially different from the Cholera Morbus of the Schools”; but he reminded his readers that the word “Cholera” was a generic term “comprehending many species or varieties of disease, all more or less differing from each other in their diagnostick symptoms” (p. xix). He, and his colleagues, therefore employed the old “cholera morbus” to designate a new disease subsequently named “cholera spasmodica.”

In his account of the initial Indian experiences, Zeheter concentrates on the outbreak at Madras to which the disease spread from Bengal. He therefore cites William Scot's Report on epidemic cholera, the official report for the Madras Presidency published in Madras in 1824, and refers only once to Jameson's earlier book (*ibid.*, 268, n. 2).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, Cincinnati, Harvard, National Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and Yale (the last two are listed [mistakenly?] under “book/internet resource”).

Rare first systematic textbook of orthopedics

16. JÖRG, Johann Christian Gottfried. *Ueber die Verkrümmungen der menschlichen Körpers und eine rationelle und sichere Heilart der selben*. Leipzig: bey Mitzky und Compagnie, 1810. Modern three-quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Ink spot on p. 68 obscuring two letters; occasional foxing. A very good copy.

\$6000

Quarto. Collation: xii, 170, [2 (verso with the page numeral “xiv” but with the signature Y2 in the lower margin and following Y1)] pp., 6 folding engraved plates.

First edition of the rare founding work on orthopedics. Jörg was the first surgeon to present, in the form of a systematic textbook, a detailed program for treating a variety of orthopedic disorders. In recognition of this accomplishment, he is considered by some historians to be the originator of scientific orthopedics.

Jörg, like Henrik Deventer a century earlier, was an obstetrician with a special interest in disorders of the bones and muscles. Thus he wrote, in addition to the book offered here, a study of clubfoot (Leipzig, 1806). At the time of publication of this book, orthopedics had not yet emerged as a surgical specialty, and there existed only occasional scattered observations concerning the treatment of diseases and injuries involving bones and muscles. Jörg therefore engaged to demonstrate that

many of these disorders were amenable to treatment, and by so doing became “[t]he first medical orthopaedist in Germany” (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 194).

Jörg “advocated the mechanical management of deformities with appliances and corsets. He says nothing of the operative treatment of torticollis, . . . but that every case could be cured by his own ingenious device. . . . Jörg succeeded in distinguishing between the curvatures of scoliosis and spinal tuberculosis, but was uncertain about the cause of gibbus in the latter: the proximate cause lay mostly in the bones, less often in the muscles, and rickets, foul air, and malnutrition played a part. He laboured to get victims of infantile paralysis on their feet again. He encouraged chiropodists. He seems to have had an intuition about the cause of rickets, preferring to admit patients to his own home for supervision, so that it became a virtual orthopaedic clinic” (Le Vay, 195). This book also contains one of the earliest descriptions of poliomyelitis (see Peltier, *Fractures: a history and iconography*, 38).

Plate I illustrates deformities of the foot, hand, leg, and spine. The remaining five plates depict a variety of disorders and the appliances which Jörg had invented for their treatment.

Jörg was a native of Leipzig where he received his education and spent his professional life. He was the author of additional books, most of them dealing with obstetrics and gynecology. According to Baas, Jörg was an “important and highly deserving obstetrician, particularly as regards the theory of the pelvis and the mechanism of labor, a subject which he created and built up into a science” (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 1081).

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:437; Valentin, *Geschichte der Orthopädie*, 66, 113, 135.

Possibly unique copy in original parts of
“A masterpiece of 20th-century plastic surgery”

17. JOSEPH, Jacques. *Nasenplastik und sonstige Gesichtsplastik nebst einem Anhang über Mammaplastik und einige weitere Operationen aus dem Gebiete der äusseren Körperplastik. Ein Atlas und Lehrbuch. . . . Mit 1718 zum Teil farbigen Abbildung im Text.* Original three parts (bound in 3 volumes). Leipzig: Verlag von Curt Kabitzsch, 1931. Three volumes, each bound in modern quarter morocco, cloth, leather label on each spine, original printed wrappers for each part bound in. A fine set. \$7500

Collation: part 1: xxxi, [1], 210 pp.; part 2: pp. [211]-496; part 3: pp. [497]-842, [4 (errata = 1; publisher’s slug = 2; 3 = publisher’s advertisement)]; 1,718 text illustrations (most of them reproducing photographs). Parts 2 and 3 were published without title pages, their absence made up by the printed front wrappers with the words “Zweite Abteilung” and “Dritte (Schluss-) Abteilung.” The front wrapper of the first part has “Erster Abteilung.” The title page for the complete work appears at the front of part I.

First edition of the greatest monograph on plastic surgery from the first half of the twentieth century, here offered in the original parts, a form not recorded in the books on the subject available to me.

Garrison-Morton calls Joseph’s great treatise “a masterpiece of 20th-century plastic surgery.” The descriptions of the many operations are supported by the many (memorable) illustrations reproducing photographs of preoperative conditions and ingenious and remarkable postoperative results. This book “was the summation of [Joseph’s] many years of experience with rhinoplasty and the numerous technical

advancements he had devised” (Santoni-Rugiu and Sykes, *History of plastic surgery*, 313).

“Despite the North American priority, the widespread recognition and success of cosmetic nasal surgery is due largely to the Berlin surgeon Jacques Joseph. . . . Independently, and with no knowledge of American work in this field, he devised intranasal incisions, he shortened the nasal septum . . . and he illustrated his cases with pre- and post-operative photographs, together with casts of the patient’s face” (Wallace, *Progress of plastic surgery*, 27). “The clinical work of Jacques Joseph of Berlin and his magnificent treatise on operative technics for rhinoplasty and other plastic procedures, published in 1931 [and offered here], may be mentioned as a great modern outgrowth of the seeds sown by Gaspare Tagliacozzi three and a half centuries earlier” (Gnudi and Webster, *Life and times of Tagliacozzi*, 329).

Garrison-Morton 5763.01. See Gabka and Vaubel, *Plastic surgery*, 10; Santoni-Rugiu and Sykes, 310-14.

An unusual survey of death among the members of the various classes in nineteenth-century France

18. LAUVERGNE, Hubert. *De l’agonie de la mort dans toutes les classes de la société, sous le rapport humanitaire, physiologique et religieux*. 2 vols. Paris: Librairie de J.-B. Baillière . . . [et] Librairie de Charles Gosselin, 1842. Twentieth-century quarter red morocco, raised bands, gilt in compartments, title in gilt on spine, marbled boards. Original printed wrappers bound in. All edges gilt. Foxing. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: vol. 1: [4], xvi, 427, [1 (blank)] pp.; vol. 2: [4], 472 pp.

First edition, dedicated to the author’s friend Tocqueville, of a curious book on the agony of death.

The author, who was both professor of materia medica at Toulon and physician to the local prison, had considerable experience with dying patients, the “agonies” of whom in their final days and hours he has described in his book. This book also evinces the author’s interest in the nature, or phenomenon, of death. Lauvergne reviews the agonies, and deaths, of individuals from the social classes that formed contemporary French society, and eludes to the contributing, or actual, causes of death including disease, suicide, and violence. Among the individuals whose final hours are described are doctors, artists industrialists, priests, soldiers and sailors, drunkards, and convicts. Lauvergne also discusses French society’s moral decay, suicide, and phrenology.

This book is, in my experience, scarce. OCLC records all of the U.S. copies under “book/internet resource,” making it hard to identify libraries owning the real book.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 3:696.

“A brilliant exposition . . . of all that was known clinically and in the laboratory of auricular fibrillation”

19. LEWIS, Thomas. *Auricular fibrillation and its relationship to clinical irregularity of the heart*. Offprint from *Heart* 1, no. 4 (March 1910):306-72 plus 4 folding plates. Original printed wrappers (very slight wear at spine ends; small piece torn from front wrapper; several small repairs along outer edge of rear wrapper). A very good copy

enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$2250

Collation: [305 (blank)]-372 pp., 4 folding plates reproducing electrocardiographic tracings. The plates contain figures 12-21; figures 1-11 are included within the text.

Rare offprint of Lewis' landmark paper on auricular fibrillation.

This report is the monograph-length account of this condition which Lewis first described in a short journal announcement in 1909. "Lewis first described atrial fibrillation in man in 1909, two years before the recognition of atrial flutter. Lewis pointed out that it was a common clinical condition. He was the first to use the letter 'F' as a designation for the flutter waves" (Acierno, *History of cardiology*, 351). Two years later Lewis published a lengthy report of his findings. "This article or, rather, brief monograph [offered here] is a brilliant exposition in Sir Thomas Lewis' best style, of all that was known, clinically and in the laboratory, of auricular fibrillation. Only a few points of importance were subsequently added" (Bloomfield, *Bibliography of communicable diseases*, 8).

"Lewis . . . obtained his own Engelmann apparatus [for recording electrocardiograms] and a flood of papers on arrhythmias, 21 between 1909 and 1910 alone, came from his laboratory. . . . They included a study of arrhythmias produced by coronary artery ligation in dogs. Soon afterwards atrial fibrillation was defined in a totally comprehensive paper of 66 pages in a 1910 issue of *Heart* [offered here]" (Hurst, *Profiles in cardiology*, 222).

OCLC locates single copies in France and the U.K.

See Acierno, 531-33; Burch and DePasquale, *History of electrocardiography*, 140-41; Garrison-Morton 2830 (this paper cited in the annotation); Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 361-64.

By the last of the French psychiatrists remembered for
"originality of approach and true interest in psychopathology"

20. MOREL, Bénédict Augustin. *Traité des maladies mentales*. Paris: Librairie Victor Mason, 1860. Contemporary quarter morocco, marbled boards, title gilt on spine. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [4], xvi, 866 pp.

First edition containing Morel's classification of mental disease "written with his theory of degeneration as the foundation of his psychiatry" (Zilboorg, *History of medical psychology*, 402).

In this summation of his work, Morel emphasized the hereditary features of mental disease, but included such influences as alcohol, narcotics, and certain diseases. He also discussed hysteria and hypochondria. His guiding assumption of an organic basis for mental disease caused him to pay less attention to "psychoses proper" (Zilboorg, 403), the treatment of which later became the chief subject of psychiatry. Morel's book nevertheless includes some important insights. In his *Traité*, "he seems to have been the first to have employed the label 'dementia praecox.'" . . . Morel's case study of 'démence précoce' [a disorder of adolescence] is revealing because it stresses the relationship between extraordinary intelligence and the endogenous quality of the disease. The higher the intelligence, it seems, the more predisposed one is to the manifestation of the illness. . . . The disease of adolescence becomes one of the keys to an understanding of the cyclical patterns of psychopathology within human development" (Wallace and Gach, *History of psychiatry and medical psychology*, 464).

"Morel appears to be the last of the French psychiatrists in the sense of originality of approach and true interest in psychopathology. He started in the best French tradition, but he finished with a detailed classification [in the book offered here] in which the so-called functional psychoses, [subsequently] the major subject matter of

psychiatry, were relegated to a more or less shadowy place in the scheme of things psychiatric" (Zilboorg, 403).

Norman 1546. See Garrison-Morton 4933.1; Semelaigne, *Pionniers de la psychiatrie française*, 1:342-51.

Leading early nineteenth-century German obstetrician's scarce introductory textbook of midwifery for physicians

21. OSIANDER, Friedrich Benjamin. *Grundriss der Entbindungskunst zum Leitfaden bey seinen Vorlesungen*. 2 vols. Göttingen: Bey Heinrich Dieterich, 1802. Contemporary half sheep, yellow boards, red and green leather labels on each spine. Erasure from each upper cover (but no other marks of former ownership). A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: vol. 1: xviii, 306 pp.; vol. 2: xvi, 490, [2 (errata on recto)] pp.

First edition of Osiander's introductory "outline" on midwifery for physicians. It follows by six years his introductory textbook for midwives.

The first volume, or "part," consists of 627 numbered paragraphs. Osiander describes the stages of pregnancy and the disorders that sometimes affect pregnant women. The second volume, or "part," in 627 numbered paragraphs, deals with childbirth and the use of instruments.

Osiander was the principal contributor to development of German obstetrics during the final years of the eighteenth and early years of the nineteenth centuries. He succeeded Johann Georg Roederer to the chair of obstetrics at Göttingen and soon after assumed the directorship of the lying-in hospital in that city. In the controversy over the merits of instrumental intervention at childbirth, Osiander sided with those who approved the use of forceps. 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).

Osiander and Lucas Johann Boër—the Viennese obstetrician who wrote in favor of "natural" deliveries—were the leading contributors in their time to the development of obstetrics in the German-speaking countries. Osiander's principal work is his *Handbuch der Entbindungskunst* (3 vols., Tübingen, 1818-25). 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.

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

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.

An "excellent book" on naval medicine by an "illustrious" American naval surgeon

22. PARSONS, Usher. Sailor's physician, exhibiting the symptoms, causes and treatment of diseases incident to seaman and passengers in merchant vessels, with directions for preserving their health in sickly climates; intended to afford medical advice to such persons while at sea, where a physician cannot be consulted. Cambridge: printed by Hilliard and Metcalf, 1820. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Title page and a few leaves at back foxed. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: xii, 204 pp.

First edition of an "excellent book" on naval medicine (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 947), by the best-known naval surgeon of his time. This appears to be the first book on this subject by an American physician.

"What is a little remarkable, popular works on medicine are in greatest circulation where they are least necessary, among large communities well supplied with physicians, while sailors and such as are liable to be out of reach of physicians, have been quite overlooked. . . . [A] fear that the subject will continue to be neglected by those who are better qualified for writing it, [has] induced me to put together the substance of the following pages" (pp. [ix]-x). Parsons adds, that the "book being intended exclusively for sea-faring people, nautical diseases only are included" (p. x).

Parsons was a native of Maine. His initial medical education was concluded by an apprenticeship with John Warren of Boston. He subsequently served as a naval surgeon during the War of 1812 during which he distinguished himself at the Battle of Lake Erie. "Illustrious for his extraordinary medical services on the United States frigate *Lawrence* at the battle of Lake Erie under Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, [Parsons] deserves perpetual rediscovery by the medical profession of the United States" (Kelly and Burrage, 945). Parsons resigned from the navy in 1823, having earlier received a medical degree from the Harvard Medical School in 1818. "As a physician Dr. Parsons was industrious and faithful. . . . His judgment was sound, and his diagnostic skill excellent (ibid., 946). Parson's book on naval medicine went through five editions, the last in 1877.

OCLC records all but two U.S. copies under "book/internet resource," making it hard to identify libraries owning the real book.

Austin 1457; Hoolihan, Atwater collection of American popular medicine, no. 2754 (fourth edition, 1851, under a different title). See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 2:582-83; Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1 (GS17 [Boylston prize dissertations, 1839]) and vol. 2 (four journal citations).

Lovely copy of a scarce Italian study of animal magnetism

23. [PELLEGRINO, G. (using the pseudonym Verati)] *Sulla storia teoria e pratica del magnetismo animale e sopra vari altri temi aventi rapporto col medesimo. Trattato critico del P. Lisimaco Verati*. 4 vols. Firenze [Florence]: per Alceide Parenti, editore, 1845 (vol. 1); presso V. Bellagambi, libraio-editore, 1845-46 (vols. 2-3); no publisher, 1846 (vol. 4). Contemporary quarter blue calf (spines richly gilt), blind-stamped blue cloth, vellum corners. Light foxing. A fine set.

\$2500

Collation: vol. 1: 522, [2 (errata on recto)] pp.; vol. 2: 591, [1 (errata)] pp.; vol. 3: 466, [2 (errata)] pp.; vol. 4: [4], 425, [1 (errata)].

First edition, a complete set in unusual and handsome bindings, of one of the

most comprehensive works devoted to animal magnetism published up to this time. It is one of a handful of Italian books on this subject and, apparently, largely unknown.

Pellegrino published his book under a pseudonym presumably to avoid censure by the Papacy which gave equivocal approval of mesmerism and animal magnetism during the early 1840s. "In the various kingdoms and duchies which made up Italy in this period [i.e., the 1840s], animal magnetism was a plant of very slow growth. In many areas it met with hostility and repression" (Gauld, *History of hypnotism*, 168). Presumably for this reason, the author has included a printed notice, on the verso of the half-title to volume 1, emphasizing that the views expressed in this work are not opposed to the teachings of the Catholic Church.

Pellegrino's study, divided into thirty-six "letters," was intended to deal with animal magnetism from every imaginable point of view. He has drawn on the extensive French literature on mesmerism and animal magnetism, and the many footnotes demonstrate familiarity with virtually everything in that language published on the subject. In addition, in his attempt to deal completely and accurately with the relevant phenomena, Pellegrini included discussion of physiology—there are many references to the literature—and the physical sciences including astronomy. Finally, he speculated on the therapeutic benefits of mesmeric, or hypnotic, states. "In a useful survey published at Modena in 1846, M. Sabbatini can find only seven pieces on animal magnetism printed [in Italy] between 1785 and that date. The most substantial were the *Fatti relativi al mesmerismo e cure mesmeriche* of professors A. Cogenina and F. Orioli, published at Cordu in 1842, and the four-volume *Sulla storia . . .* [offered here] published in Florence in 1845-46. The latter is based almost entirely on French sources" (Gauld, 168). Crabtree calls this a "detailed study of animal magnetism, describing phenomena reported in France and Italy, and providing an account of the author's own experience" (*Animal magnetism, early hypnotism, and psychical research, 1766-1925: an annotated bibliography*, no. 524).

Both Crabtree and Gauld give the author as G. Pellegrino. Pellegrino (as well as Verati!) is missing from Hirsch's *Biographisches Lexikon*.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. (under Verati) at Bakken, Catholic University of America, Harvard (Houghton Rare Book Library), National Library of Medicine, University of California/Berkeley, Vanderbilt, and Yale

Overmier and Senior, *Books and manuscripts of the Bakken*, p. 318 (under Verati).

"Contains exhaustive historic and anatomic investigations"

The plates are noteworthy for their "exactness and beauty"

24. SCARPA, Antonio. *De structura fenestræ rotundæ auris, et de tympane secundario anatomicæ observationes*. Mutinæ [Modena]: apud Societatem Typographicam, 1772. Nineteenth-century quarter morocco, marbled boards. Engraved bookplate (Docteur François Moutier [see below]); French bookseller's ticket mounted on front pastedown (Jacques Lechevalier); illegible notation on title verso. Small hole in pp. 87/88 with loss of three or four letters on p. 88. A very good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label.

\$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).

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..

“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.

Sechenov’s major work on neurophysiology published in St. Petersburg in 1866

25. SECHENOV, Ivan Mikhaylovich. *Fiziologija nervnoj sistemy* [transliterated title from Cyrillic]. St. Petersburg, 1866. Contemporary quarter Russian calf (spine top repaired; rear joint very slightly cracked), marbled boards. Indecipherable ink stamp on rear pastedown overwritten in red pencil. Light foxing; a few marginal spots and stains. A very good copy. \$3750

Collation: [2], vi, [2], 158, [161]-503, [1], xii pp., engraved folding plate, 37 woodcuts within the text. The final twelve pages contain a bibliography. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of Sechenov’s seminal book on neurophysiology based on lectures by him beginning in 1860 at the St. Petersburg Medico-Surgical Academy.

This study offers the first systematic account of Sechenov’s theory about the origin of ostensibly voluntary actions. Sechenov rejected the prevailing anatomical approach to neurology in favor of one that emphasized physiological findings. He here proposed that voluntary acts are the observable evidence of cerebral reflexes elicited by stimulation of the sense organs by agents, or events, in the so-called “external” world. Sechenov first described his views in *Reflexes of the brain* (1863), but it is in this later book that he first laid out in detail his interpretation of neurophysiological phenomena. This work influenced the subsequent development of Russian physiology.

“During the summer of 1864 . . . Sechenov began to write his *Physiology of the nervous system* [the book offered here], which was to become both a summary of the new facts obtained by him and his disciples and a new theoretical formulation of the focal problems of the physiology of the nervous system. [This book] . . . demonstrates that Sechenov was well informed on all contemporary data and conclusions on the physiology of the nervous system” (Koshtoyants, *Essays on the history of physiology in Russia*, 208).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Columbia, Library of Congress, National

Library of Medicine, New York Academy of Medicine, and UCLA.

See DSB, 12:270; Clarke and O'Malley, *Human brain and spinal cord*, 361-65; Haymaker and Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, 264-67; Rothschild, *History of physiology*, 328-29.

First mention of the carcinogenic properties of tobacco

26. SOEMMERRING, Samuel Thomas von. (1) *De morbis vasorum absorbentium corporis humani sive dissertationis quae praemium retulit Societatis Rheno-Traiectinae anno M.DCC.LXXXIV. Pars pathologica* [all published]. *Accedit index scriptorum de systemate absorbente. Traiecti ad Moenum* [Frankfurt]: Varrentrappi et Wenneri, 1795. (2) *De concrementis biliariis corporis humani. Traiecti ad Moenum* [Frankfurt]: Varrentrappi et Wenneri, 1795. Two books bound in one volume (as published?). Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: (1) xv, [1 (blank)], 223 pp. (2) [2], 2, 5-68 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

(1) First edition of Soemmerring's book on the "absorbent system," much of which consisting of a review of contemporary knowledge of the lymphatic system.

On p. 109, Soemmerring "noted an association between pipe smoking and cancer of the lip" (Garrison-Morton). This is the first recognition of the carcinogenic properties of tobacco.

Soemmerring has attempted to summarize the entire literature on the absorbent system. The footnotes cite a great many books and journal papers in English, French, German, and Latin. The bibliography on pp. 183-217 lists some 300 items.

Garrison summarizes Soemmerring's many accomplishments. Soemmerring produced important books on the brain, eye, ear, and throat, but he "is now best remembered for his remarkable accuracy in anatomic illustration and [for] his classification of the cranial nerves" (*History of medicine*, 333).

Garrison-Morton 2609.1; Wenzel-Nass, "Soemmerring-Bibliographie," no. 30. See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:329-31.

(2) First edition of Soemmerring's book on the biliary concretions.

Wenzel-Nass, "Soemmerring-Bibliographie," no. 29.

Landmark virological studies of poliomyelitis

27. State Medical Institute of Sweden. *Investigations on epidemic infantile paralysis. Report from the State Medical Institute of Sweden to the XV International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, Washington 1912. Published by the State Medical Institute. To be obtained through Nordiska Bokhandeln, Stockholm.* [Translated into English by Alfred V. Rosen, M.D.] [Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksells Boktryckeri-A.-B., 1912.] Original printed wrappers (short narrow stain along lower edge of upper wrapper). Uncut. Several leaves carelessly opened. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$1250

Collation: iv, 271, 8 plates, 4 maps (2 folding).

First edition containing a report of the highly important studies by Carl Kling and

coworkers on the famously virulent 1911 Swedish poliomyelitis epidemic.

The Swedish epidemic “provided an opportunity to conduct more thorough clinical-virological studies than had ever been possible before. By a fortunate circumstance a team headed by the then young Carl Kling, at the State Bacteriological Institute in Stockholm, was quick to respond to the emergency and put the new methods [made possible by the work of [Karl] Landsteiner and [Simon] Flexner] to good use. Kling and his colleagues proceeded at once to carry out tests on tissues from fatal human cases and were successful in recovering poliovirus from various anatomical sites. Of even greater importance was their success in isolating the agent from living patients—not only from those who were in the acute and convalescent stages of typical paralytic poliomyelitis, but from children with the abortive form of the disease—even from individuals were considered ‘healthy carriers.’ . . . One of [the Swedish teams’] major accomplishments was the confirmation of [Otto Ivar] Wickman’s theories about the clinical epidemiology of poliomyelitis. By isolating the virus from patients with mild or inapparent infections, they proved the importance of such persons in the spread of the disease. A prompt report of the findings were presented at the Fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography held in Washington, D.C. in 1912” (Paul, History of poliomyelitis, [126]-127).

For the work of the researchers mentioned above see Garrison-Morton: for Wickman, no. 4668; for Landsteiner, no. 4669; and for Flexner, no. 4670.

Garrison-Morton 4670.4 (citing incorrectly the chapter title). See Paul, chapter 13 (pp. [126]-136).

Scarce medical dissertation by “one of the most remarkable German obstetricians of the eighteenth century”

28. STEIN, Georg Wilhelm, the elder. *Dissertatio inauguralis medica de signorum graviditatis aestimatione*. Goettingae [Göttingen]: Litteris Schulzianis, [1760]. Nineteenth-century cloth-backed marbled boards (edges rubbed; corners slightly worn), title in gilt on spine. Lightly browned. A good copy. \$850

Collation: xcvi pp.

First edition of Stein’s dissertation for a medical degree at Göttingen.

Stein’s dissertation, on the signs of pregnancy, consists of fifty numbered paragraphs. The footnotes take up approximately half of the work. Stein cites many of the writers on obstetrics from the sixteenth century to his own time as well as the ancient physicians including Hippocrates, Aristotle, and Celsus. There are references to Fernel, Forest, and Vesalius, among others, from the sixteenth century. Most of the books referred to in the footnotes were published during the previous hundred or so years beginning with Mauriceau who is frequently cited. Among the cited authorities are Louise Bourgeois, De La Motte, Deventer, Dionis, and Roederer.

Hirsch calls Stein “one of the most remarkable German obstetricians of the eighteenth century” (*Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:405). Sometimes called “the German Levret,” Stein 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). Stein “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).

“Stein invented several instruments for measuring the pelvic diameter. . . . [He] advocated caesarean on the living” (Ricci, *Genealogy of gynaecology*, 424, 425). During his tenure as professor of obstetrics at Marburg, Stein trained many obstetricians at the institute founded by him.

Stein was appointed professor obstetrics and surgery at Cassel, subsequently moving to Marburg as professor of obstetrics. In 1791, he founded an obstetrical institute at Marburg to train both midwives and obstetricians.

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

“Elucidation of the mechanism responsible for
left ventricular hypertrophy in the presence of kidney disease”

29. TRAUBE, Ludwig. *Über den Zusammenhang von Herz- und Nieren-Krankheiten*. Berlin: Verlag von August Hirschwald, 1856. Contemporary boards. Ink stamp on title verso (Med-Chirurg Gesellschaft zu Donauoschingen). A very good copy. \$950

Collation: [4], 81 pp.

First edition of the classic early statement of an association between kidney disease and cardiovascular abnormalities.

“Ludwig Traube . . . developed by 1856 [in the book offered here] the association of contracted kidney with hypertrophy of the left ventricle, Although, like Bright, he noted in his cases increased arterial pulse tension, and, thanks to Graefe, hemorrhagic retinitis, he interpreted the hypertrophy of the left heart as primarily compensatory to the decreased renal capillary blood perfusion” (Ruskin, *Classics in arterial hypertension*, 186). Traube’s explanation of this phenomenon, “was specifically directed towards elucidation of the mechanism responsible for left ventricular hypertrophy in the presence of kidney disease. The steps that he outlined in his hypothesis came to be known as Traube’s theory” (Acierno, *History of cardiology*, 321). In this “comprehensive account of the relationship of cardiac and renal disease [offered here] . . . [Traube] described renal congestion of cardiac origin and distinguished these changes from inflammatory diseases. Traube also described the symptomatology of contracted kidney and explained the associated hypertrophy of the heart as being the result of increased circulation observed by the diminution of the number of renal capillaries” (Willius and Dry, *History of the heart and the circulation*, 170).

Bedford, *Library of cardiology*, no. 418. See Eknoyan, *History of nephrology*, 1:191; Garrison-Morton, three citations; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:625-26; Kagan, *Jewish medicine*, 222-23; Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 405 (citing this book for its account of “heart disease of nephropathic origin”); Willus and Keys, *Cardiac classics: a collection of classic works on the heart and circulation*, 587-89.

Two rare books by an eighteenth-century
French doctor at Valenciennes

30. WAGRET, J. F. (first name unknown). (1) *Observations de medecine et chirurgie faits dans les hôpitaux du Roy. Mons: aus dépens de l’Auteur*, [1717]. Ink stamp erased from title; two blank lower corners renewed (with loss of four letters); three preliminary leaves misbound (see below). (2) *Remede specifique pour guerir seurement les pleuresies, donné au public par ordre de S. A. R.*

Monseigneur le Duc d'Orleans Regent du Royaume, pour les hôpitaux du Roy. Paris: de l'imprimerie royale, 1718. Two books bound in one. Contemporary calf (spine ends and upper joint repaired), spine gilt, leather spine label. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: (1) [12], 318, [2] pp. The "Advertisment" leaf is misbound after the last leaf of the preface, and the second and third preface leaves are misbound before p. 1. The text is all present. (2) 16 pp.

(1) First edition (?) of a textbook intended for the use of physicians at the royal hospitals. Some copies were published at Valenciennes.

Wagret covers both medical and surgical topics. "Medicine," according to the author, is a practical science whose object is maintaining the health of the human body and treating disease. Surgery, he suggests, forms a considerable part of medicine, recourse to which necessary when medical remedies have failed. Pages 1-137 cover disorders treated medically. In this category fall a variety of "fevers" as well as inflammations. Surgery is dealt with on pp. 137-306. Among the conditions requiring surgical intervention are fractures and dislocations, tumors, and wounds. A final chapter is devoted to "anus artificiel." Pages 307-18 contain descriptions of several botanical and chemical remedies.

Wagret is described on the title page as "Conseiller du Roy" and physician to the hospital at Valenciennes

OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. of a Paris 1717 edition at the National Library of Medicine.

(2) First edition (?) containing the author's recommendations for treating persons suffering from the condition here identified as "pleurisy."

Wagret begins with a description of the recommended preparation, which includes guaiac, sarsaparilla, and sassafras. Most of the remainder of the text is devoted to administering the remedy. The signs of pleurisy are described as well as the diseases' most serious manifestations. Wagret discusses the special treatment of infants and individuals of advanced age, and he refers to the utility of bloodletting.

A printed note at the end, signed in type by "Chirac," directs that this book be printed and distributed for the benefit of all the "Hôpitaux des Places du Roy."

OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. of this Paris 1718 edition at the National Library of Medicine. An eight-page version was published at Beziers in 1718. It is unclear if there was also an edition published at Valenciennes.

Nice copy of a nineteenth-century manual on dental care

31. WARNER, Dewitt C. The practical dentist: a popular treatise on the teeth, exhibiting the means necessary and efficient to secure their health and preservation. Also, the various errors and pernicious practices which prevail in relation to their treatment. With a variety of useful receipts for remedial compounds, designed for diseases of the teeth and gums. New York: Fowlers and Wells, 1853. Original blind-stamped brown cloth, title gilt on spine. A very good copy. \$675

Collation: woodcut frontispiece, vi, [7]-175, [1 (blank)], [4 (publisher's catalog)] pp., 3 woodcuts (on pp. 29, 32, and 111).

First edition of a manual intended to acquaint the public about the use of sometimes inappropriate and dangerous methods for treating diseases of the teeth and gums.

The author "has endeavored to present, in a concise manner, the erroneous views and practices generally entertained, especially by the dental profession, and to exhibit in some degree the vast evils which flow from this source; and to impress upon the mind the importance, as well as necessity, for the exercise of practical common sense

in dealing with this subject, as with other matters of every-day life" (preface, p. iv).

Wamer covers, in a "popular, easily comprehensible way, the entire field of dental care beginning with "the anatomy of the teeth," chemical composition, dentition. and the gums. Short chapters follow devoted to "first dentition," "predisposing cause of caries," the proper use of the tooth brush, "scaling," "filling carious teeth," extraction, and artificial teeth. Pages [168]-175 contain "recipes" for preparations useful in preserving teeth and treating disease.

The preface is dated "Wilkesbarre, July, 1853," suggesting that the author—described as "dentist" on the title page—practiced in Pennsylvania.

Cowley, Dental bibliography: a standard reference list of books on dentistry, no. 1866; Hollihan, Atwater collection of American popular medicine, no. 3701.

Rare early nineteenth-century midwifery book

32. WIEDEMANN, Christian Rudolph Wilhelm. Unterricht für Hebammen. Braunschweig: Verlag der Schulbuchhandlung, 1802. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label. Two ink stamps on title ([1] Ständisches Hebammen-Institut Lübben [2] Standische Bibliothek der Niederausitz). Foxing; occasional light staining. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: [8], 206 pp.

First edition, of considerable rarity, of Wiedemann's introduction to midwifery for midwives.

Following his receipt in 1792 of a medical degree at Jena, Wiedemann spent time in Paris during 1801 and, in 1805, became professor of midwifery and director of the Midwifery Institute at Kiel. His book was intended to offer midwives an up-to-date knowledge about the art of midwifery including information about caring for the pregnant woman, tending her prior to delivery, the stages of pregnancy, and the care of the newborn. There is also information about handling deliveries, the positions of the fetus and their potential complications, and post-partum conditions and problems.

We may assume the scarcity of this book is due to its use within a restricted region and therefore the need to print a comparatively few copies to meet the demands of the midwives serving this small area.

In 1814, Wiedemann published a second, more comprehensive, book for midwives titled *Lesebuch für Hebammen*. A second edition of this book followed in 1826. Both editions of the *Lesebuch* are rare.

NUC and OCLC locate the same U.S. copies: Chicago and National Library of Medicine.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:927.

Pioneering mechanical correction of congenital hip dislocation

Fine association copy

33. WILDBERGER, Johannes. Neue orthopädische Behandlungsweise veralteter spontaner Luxationen im Hüftgelenke. Erfunden und mit Erfolg durchgeführt. . . . Mit 3 Tafeln Abbildungen. Würzburg: Durch von Friedrich Ernst Thein, 1855. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, leather spine label, original printed wrappers bound in. Two ink stamps on upper wrapper ([1] Carl Thiersch [2] ppty of R. Park / Case No. 46 [see below for these former

owners]). Upper wrapper lightly soiled. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: [2], 112 pp., 3 lithographed plates (signed "Ingenmey grav.").

First edition of the author's scarce first book on congenital dislocated hips, the repair of which he pioneered. This copy had two noteworthy former owners.

Wildberger was a pupil of Johann Georg Heine, an "orthopaedic mechanic" who founded the orthopedic institute in Germany (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 181). Heine was among the first to attempt repair of childhood bone and skeletal disorders mechanically with apparatus he had invented. In 1849, Wildberger established an orthopedic institute in Bamberg. "Like J G Heine, he was originally a cutler and instrument-maker. . . . [He] became interested in chronic 'spontaneous' (i.e. congenital) dislocation of the hip, devised his own apparatus for reduction by traction and reported his results in publications embellished with photographs at a time when such illustrations were very rare. And he was doing this, and developing orthopaedic insights, at a time when few of the doctors were doing so" (Le Vay, 187). The book offered here includes three lithographs illustrating Wildberger's apparatus and their application. In 1863, Wildberger published a second account of his methods which contained ten mounted photographs of patients (*Zehn photographische Abbildungen zum Nachweis der günstigen Heilresultate meiner Behandlung veralteter spontaner Luxationen im Hüftgelenke* [Leipzig, 1863]: the same publisher issued a French translation in the same year).

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

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 5:934-35; Valentin, *Geschichte der Orthopädie*, 236-37.

Carl Thiersch, a former owner of this copy, contributed to knowledge of the histogenesis of cancer and published the first paper on the transplantation of skin. See *Garison-Morton* 2618 and 5753; Hirsch, 5:556. Roswell Park, a subsequent owner, was for many year chief of surgery at the University of Buffalo and surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital. He had a national reputation as a fine surgeon and sound pathologist. See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 2:577-78; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 936-37.

Rare offprint describing highly important research
on the cerebrospinal fluid

34. WEED, Lewis Hill. *Studies on cerebro-spinal fluid. II. The theories of drainage of the cerebro-spinal fluid with an analysis of the methods of investigation. III. The pathways of escape from three sub-arachnoid spaces, with particular reference to the arachnoid villi. III. The dual source of cerebro-spinal fluid. . . .* Reprinted from the *Journal of Medical Research*, Volume XXXI, No. 1 (New Series, Vol. XXVI, No. 1), pp. 21-117, September, 1914. Boston, (1914). Contemporary buckram (lettered on spine: Weed / Cerebro- / Spinal / Fluid), original front printed wrapper bound in (outer edge reenforced). Ownership marks on front pastedown: (1) George B. Wislocki's ink stamp and signature; (2) signed by W. H. Timberlake M.D. and his acquisition note ("Purchased from Mrs. Wislocki through G. E. Erickson 1-17-57" [see below for Timberlake]); and on title: (1) Wislocki's ink stamp; (2) Timberlake's signature (William H. Timberlake / 1-17-57); (3) trace of a red ink stamp. A very good copy. \$1850

Collation: pp. 21-117 plus 6 plates (numbered I-VI).

Rare offprint containing a record of Weed's landmark research on the origin and

pathways of the cerebrospinal fluid.

Different interpretations of the production of the cerebrospinal fluid have been proposed, that by Walter Dandy considered the most plausible. "Other theories have been put forward . . . , and one of these was elaborated by the American anatomist Weed, who believed that the fluid was produced by diffusion from the meningeal perivascular spaces as well as from the choroid plexuses. . . . In 1914 Weed published a series of papers on the physiology of the cerebrospinal fluid. . . . In [the fourth paper (number IV in this offprint)] he dealt with the choroid plexuses as the most important source of the fluid and declared that by employing a method of catheterizing the third ventricle, by way of the aqueduct, he could collect cerebrospinal fluid solely from the plexuses" (Clarke and O'Malley, *Human brain and spinal cord: a historical study*, 751).

Weed's demonstration, in the third paper (number III in this offprint), "that the [cerebrospinal] fluid originates in the choroid plexus and passes through the four ventricles into the subarachnoid spaces" enabled Dandy to account experimentally for the development of hydrocephalus (McHenry, *Garrison's history of neurology*, 366).

In 1919, Weed and P. S. Mckibben "demonstrated the effects of intravenous solutions upon brain bulk and cerebrospinal pressure" (Walker, *History of neurological surgery*, 66). This finding was of great importance in the development of surgery on the brain.

Weed spent much of his career at Johns Hopkins. He was largely responsible for the formation of the Welch Library and the establishment of the Institute of the History of Medicine.

OCLC locates a copy at the University of Calgary.

Garrison-Morton 1439 (citing paper III but, mistakenly, giving the pages for III and IV). See Clarke and O'Malley, 751-55; Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 2: 784-85; Walker, 86, 232, 337.

William H. Timberlake, a former owner of this copy, formed a large library of historical neurology which was dispersed in the early 1990s.