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List 15 (new series)
2023

Medical books
by Americans
published in the United States
during the first half of the
nineteenth century

Postage additional

Vegetable diet sanctioned by medical men!

1. ALCOTT, William Andrus. *Vegetable diet: as sanctioned by medical men, and by experience of all ages.* Boston: Marsh, Capen and Lyon, 1838. Original embossed brown cloth. Foxing; tiny piece torn from blank outer edge of pp. 237/238. A very good copy.

\$1750

Collation: xi, [1], 276 pp.

First edition of Alcott's defense of vegetarianism and an important contribution to the health reform movement despite the comparatively few individuals prepared to adopt a diet without meat.

In "the late 1830s [Alcott] supplanted [Sylvester] Graham as commander of the health reform forces. One of the most prolific self-help writers of the 19th century, Alcott contributed an 1838 volume titled *Vegetable diet* [offered here], specifying in his subtitle that vegetarianism was 'sanctioned by medical men and experience of all ages'; it was intended, in short, to show that science corroborated morality" (Whorton, "Historical development of vegetarianism," *American journal of clinical nutrition* 59 [1994]:1105S). In his preface Alcott stated that "it was my [original] intention simply to show the safety of a vegetable and fruit diet, both for those who are afflicted with many forms of chronic disease, and for the healthy. But I soon became convinced that I ought to go farther, and prove its superiority over every other. This I have attempted to do—with what success, the reader must and will judge for himself" (p. vii).

Alcott at first devoted himself to elementary school teaching and reform, but the onset of what may have been tuberculosis induced him to study medicine. "His idea was to gain a knowledge of physiology and the laws of health that would aid his usefulness in his own profession [of education]" (*Dictionary of American biography*, 1:142). Informal medical study was followed by regular attendance at lectures at Yale Medical School from which he received a diploma to practice medicine and surgery. He briefly returned to teaching, but the return of ill-health compelled him to turn to

less strenuous activities. He began publishing books on education and later medical topics. "Essay after essay, volume after volume passed from his pen, all preaching the betterment of education and the importance of healthy living. . . . To one interested in the influence of Alcott's medical training upon his career, the medical writings are the most interesting. While written almost exclusively for the lay reader, with a view to popularizing the laws of health, they nevertheless give an excellent insight into the keen medical mind of the writer" (ibid., 143).

Hoolihan, Atwater collection of American popular medicine, no. 48. See Kaufman, Dictionary of American medical biography, 1:10.

Presentation copy of the first important American book on orthopedics

2. BIGELOW, Henry Jacob. Manual of orthopedic surgery, being a dissertation which obtained the Boylston Prize for 1844, on the following question: "In what cases and to what extent is the division of muscle, tendons, or other parts proper for the relief of deformity or lameness?" Boston: William D. Ticknor, 1845. Original cloth, re-backed, original spine preserved; new endpapers. Inscribed by Bigelow: "Dr J. B. S. Jackson / with the respects / of the author." A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: xii, 211 pp., 6 lithographed plates (one folding) containing a total of 34 figures.

First edition "of the first important work on orthopedics published in the United States" (Peltier, *Orthopedics: a history*, 292).

The Manual contains a valuable summary of the author's experiences and observations over the course of visits with English and French surgeons. In his preface Bigelow mentions several French surgeons whose writings he has consulted, among them Guerin, Bonnet, and Velpeau, as well as Little in England, while in the text he also refers to the work of Dieffenbach. The last two surgeons may have been his principal sources for the operation of tenotomy, which Bigelow discusses in relation to eye surgery (pp. 1-46) and for the treatment of stammering (pp. [47]-63). The remainder of the book is devoted to orthopedic topics including tenotomy (pp. 69-80), clubfoot (pp. [81]-111), torticollis (pp. [112]-126), spine (pp. [159]-182), and congenital dislocation (pp. [188]-196). The plates illustrated mechanical apparatus for use following the operation of tenotomy on orthopedic cases.

Bigelow was one of the principal early American contributors to development of orthopedic surgery in the United States. He was "a major innovator in orthopedic surgery. [He w]on the Boylston Prize (1844) for his Manual of orthopedic surgery, the first comprehensive treatment of the subject in America and a superb summary of the French orthopedic surgery of the day" (Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:64).

Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, no. OR4. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 95-97; Shands, *Early orthopedic surgeons of America*, 21 (illustration of the title page to the Manual).

John Barnard Swett Jackson, the recipient of this copy, was a "pioneer Boston pathologist . . . who studied in Paris at a time when modern medicine was just making its entry into the scientific world" (Kelly and Burrage, 640).

First American book on neurology

3. BRIGHAM, Amariah. An inquiry concerning the diseases and

functions of the brain, spinal cord, and the nerves. New York: G. Adlard, 1840. Original cloth (small repairs at spine ends). Inscription on front flyleaf (Samuel Smith / Philadelphia / 1849). Endpapers and text foxed; crease in pp. 215/216. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [iii]-xii, [13]-327 pp. All of the previous copies which I have handled began with p. [iii].

First edition of the first book by an American physician to contain a lengthy discussion of neuropathology.

Brigham's is the "the first American book dealing with neurology. . . . In the preface he called the attention of those practitioners of medicine into whose hands his book might fall to the importance of the nervous system and tried to persuade them to embrace every opportunity for studying its functions and diseases. He discussed the structure and functions of the brain, medulla, spinal cord, and cranial nerves. Although most of the clinical portions of the text deal with mental diseases, he did discuss inflammation of the brain, apoplexy, tinnitus, chorea, delirium tremens, and tic douloureux" (DeJong, *History of American neurology*, 8).

Brigham was one of the founders of the specialty of psychiatry in the United States. He was one of the thirteen founding members of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, which eventually became the American Psychiatric Association. He also founded the American journal of insanity, the predecessor of the American journal of psychiatry. "Dr. Brigham was a clear writer, a sound scholar, and an indefatigable and progressive administrator. Although he died at an early age, he left an indelible imprint upon the development of psychiatric literature in the United States" (One hundred years of American psychiatry, 58).

See Deutsch, *Mentally ill in America, 198-200*; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 145-46.

"Only didactic poem in English" on dentistry,
in the original unrestored cloth binding

4. BROWN, Solyman. *Dentologia: a poem on the diseases of the teeth, and their proper remedies. . . . With notes, practical, historical, illustrative, and explanatory, by Eleazar Parmly*. New York: Peabody & Co., 1833. Original cloth, title in gilt on upper spine. Pencil signature on front flyleaf (L. A. Sherwood). Brown stain, not affecting legibility, on pp. 38-40, 59-62, and 164-68; small hole in blank upper margin on one leaf (83/84). A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: xii, [13]-176 pp.

First edition of Brown's best known work, a poem on dentistry in five cantos. This copy is in its original, unusually well-preserved, cloth binding.

Brown's *Dentologia* "is the only didactic poem in English [on this topic], a real literary curiosity, which was favorably received by the reviewers, and has been quoted frequently by dental writers. It was reprinted five times; it had a great influence in elevating dentistry as a profession" (*Dictionary of American biography*, 3:155). Brown's poem (pp. 15-80) is followed by an appendix (pp. 83-174) consisting of elaborate notes by Parmly.

Brown and Parmly were central figures in the establishment of the specialty of dentistry in the United States. Brown was one of the original members of the American Society of Dental Surgeons, and he became one of the joint editors of the American journal of dental science in the year following its founding by Chapin Aaron Harris and Eleazar Parmly, "a prominent New York dentist" (Hoffmann-

Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 410). Parmly was a “leading figure in the establishment of dentistry as a profession in America. [He] taught or worked with a core of early dentists in New York City, including Solyman Brown” (Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 2:580).

Asbell, *Bibliography of dentistry in America 1790-1840*, no. 35. For Brown, see Kaufman, 1:101-2.

Good account of the 1799 Philadelphia yellow fever epidemic

5. CALDWELL, Charles. *Medical & physical memoirs, containing, among other subjects, a particular enquiry into the origin and nature of the late pestilential epidemics of the United States. Philadelphia: Thomas & William Bradford, 1801. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Stain in lower inner corners of half-title and title. A very good copy.* \$750

Collation: [16], 296, [4], [305]-348 pp. (irregular pagination but complete).

First edition of Caldwell's account of recent American epidemic “fevers” including the Philadelphia yellow fever epidemic of 1799. It is one of the best and most complete descriptions of this particular Philadelphia epidemic, being based on Caldwell's own experiences and observations.

Caldwell begins his account with a review of the climate and physical geography of Philadelphia and vicinity. He concludes that local conditions proved favorable to the spread of the disease which he assumes to have originated within the city rather than imported from a foreign source. He notices that yellow fever always first appears in the vicinity of the wharves, but he denies the possibility of importation and rejects the theory of contagion promulgated by Colin Chisholm in his *Essay on the malignant pestilential fevers introduced into the West Indian Islands from Boullam, in the coast of Guinea* (London, 1795).

Caldwell was a prominent Philadelphia physician who established himself in Kentucky where he founded the Louisville Medical Institute, later the medical department of the University of Louisville.

Austin 392; Heirs of Hippocrates 1270; Hoolihan, *Miner yellow fever collection*, no. 74. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 193.

The “present privileged system of medicine” ineffective!

6. COOPER, James W. *The experienced botanist or Indian physician, being a new system of practice, founded on botany; containing: 1. A description of medicinal plants—their properties, &c. and the method of preparing and using them. 2. A treatise on the causes, symptoms and cure of diseases incident to the human frame; with a safe and sovereign mode of treatment. For the use of families and practitioners. By J. W. Cooper, experienced botanist and Indian physician. Lancaster, [Pa.]: printed for the author and publishers. John Bear, printer, 1840. Contemporary sheep, spine gilt. Foxing. A very good copy.* \$850

Collation: xxi, [2 (1 = blank)], 24-303 pp.

Second edition but probably a resetting of the text of the first edition published in Ebensburg, Pa., in 1833, here offered in an unusual American binding (to judge from the gilt spine), possibly the work of a recent German or European immigrant.

Cooper defends botanic remedies, which he insists are more likely to cure disease than the alternative, but in his view ineffective, “present privileged system of medicine.”

In confirmation of the propriety of his rejection of “privileged” medicine, Cooper refers to his lengthy successful experience as a practitioner of botanic remedies, and he cites in addition the experience of the “Aborigines of our country.” He notes especially that “when I observe the means of health scattered so profusely around us, in almost every field and forest, placed, as it were, within the reach of every hand that will deign to accept it; it is natural to wish that the kind efforts of nature be seconded, that her gifts be received and applied to useful purposes” (preface, p. iv).

The first part of the book consists of a “Description of medicinal plants” (pp. 28-81). Pages 81-91 are devoted to pills, ointments, and powders. “Rules to be observed in collecting and curing medicinal plants” occupies pp. 93-96. Pages 96-261 deal with the causes, symptoms, and treatment of many diseases or ailments. James Hamilton’s “On the pernicious effects of mercury” is reprinted on pp. [265]-290.

Hoolihan, Atwater collection of American popular medicine, no. 787.

First book on medical jurisprudence published in the U.S.

7. COOPER, Thomas, ed. Tracts on medical jurisprudence. Including Farr’s Elements of medical jurisprudence, Dease’s Remarks on medical jurisprudence, Male’s Epitome of juridical or forensic medicine, and Haslam’s Treatise on insanity. With a preface, notes, and a digest of the law relating to insanity and nuisance, by Thomas Cooper. Philadelphia: Published by James Webster, 1819. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Crease in blank lower corner of title; old ink stamp on title verso and two further pages (Boston Medical Library Association); light dampstain in lower third of first twelve leaves; foxing. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: [16], 456, [2 (publisher’s catalog)] pp.

First edition of the first book on medical jurisprudence published in the United States.

Present here, in abridged form, are four of the most important British books on this subject. The first “tract,” Samuel Farr’s Elements of medical jurisprudence (London, 1788 [Garrison-Morton 1733]), is the first English book on medical jurisprudence. Following Farr’s work are Willaim Dease’s Remarks on medical jurisprudence (Dublin, 1793), George Edward Male’s An epitome of juridical or forensic medicine (London, 1816), and John Haslam’s Medical jurisprudence, as it relates to insanity (London, 1817). Cooper has added a 68-page appendix reprinting portions of two landmark English trial reports involving the claim of insanity: “Erskine’s speech for James Hadfield, indicted for shooting at the king” and “An abstract of the trial of Abraham Kessler, indicted for poisoning his wife with white arsenic, and laudanum.” The editor has added, on pages 355-88, a digest of the laws relating to insanity.

Cooper was a native of England who held degrees in both law and medicine when he arrived in the United States in 1795. He was active in politics and a friend of Thomas Jefferson.

Austin 537; Norman 515. See Kelly and Burrage, American medical biography, 256-57.

A leading American contributor to botanic medicine

8. CURTIS, Alva. Synopsis of a course of lectures on medical science, delivered to the students of the Botanico-Medico College of Ohio. Cincinnati: printed by Edwin Shepard, for the author, 1846. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Foxing; one blank corner renewed. A very good copy. \$750

Collation: xvi, 464 pp.

First edition. Curtis was one of the principal figures in the rise of botanic medicine in nineteenth-century America. A protégée of Samuel Thomson, he developed a version of the latter's teachings in the Midwest and founded a college in Cincinnati to promote botanical principles.

Curtis' books are an important record of the attempt to transform so-called popular medicine into a field with professional standards. "Curtis' physio-medicalism and its cousin the reformed or eclectic practice represent the professionalization of what had begun two decades earlier as a populist attempt to place medical care in the hands of the afflicted, their friends and families" (Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 857).

See Berman and Flannery, *America's botanico-medical movements*, numerous references; Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 275.

Impressive quarto-format dental book with 30 plates

9. GODDARD, Paul Beck. The anatomy, physiology and pathology of the human teeth; with the most approved methods of treatment; including operations, and the method of making and setting artificial teeth. . . . Aided in the practical part by Joseph E. Parker, dentist. Philadelphia: Carey and Hart, 1844. Original embossed black cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved, title in gilt on upper cover. Ink stamp on title and p. [29] (Cincinnati Public Library [deaccessioned but not noted]). Text foxed, plates mainly clean; a few lower corners creased. A very good copy. \$1250

Quarto. Collation: xvii, [3], [21]-227 pp., 30 lithographed plates.

First edition of the most impressive dental book published in the United States during the nineteenth century. The quarto-size plates distinguish it from every other American dental book from this period.

This book was one of several illustrated medical books prepared by Goddard. "With practical advice and observations given by the dentist Joseph E. Parker, Goddard presents a practical and theoretical treatise on the treatment of dental disease based on a knowledge of pathology and the microscopic anatomy of the teeth. . . . The book is divided into five parts, and opens with a brief history of the teeth. . . . This is followed by chapters on the anatomy and the physiology of the teeth, dental pathology, surgery and therapeutics, dental hygiene, mechanical dentistry, and concludes with a detailed bibliography. The work contains much information on the manufacture of porcelain in the making of artificial dentures" (Hagelin and Coltham, *Odontologia: rare & important books in the history of dentistry*, 158 [citing the 1854 reprint]). This book contains an important contemporary account of irregularities of the teeth. Goddard "conceived the idea that the cause of irregularities of the teeth are of a threefold character, of position and direction, formation, and shape" (Weinberger, *Orthodontics: an historical review*, 1:478).

The fine plates include illustrate many dental instruments and their application as well as apparatus used for making artificial dentures. Hagelin and Coltham reproduce three plates from this book (*Odontologia*, 159-61). There is also a comprehensive twelve-page bibliography.

Goddard was a Philadelphia physician and demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania. He was “a skilful surgeon . . . [who] devoted his leisure evenings in his office to microscopic studies and described a new method of making minute anatomical injections adapted for the microscope” (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 474).

Heirs of Hippocrates 1761. See Weinberger, 1:302-5 (quotations from Goddard’s book).

First American “writer to formulate a coherent physiological analysis of the various new anxieties about the human body”

10. GRAHAM, Sylvester. *Lectures on the science of life*. 2 vols. Boston: Marsh, Capen, Lyon and Webb, 1839. Original blind-stamped brown cloth. Ink stamp on second blank leaf of each volume (Julius Cohn / Oct 27 1904). A fine set. \$2500

Collation: vol. 1: xii, [13]-562, [2] pp., 2 plates; vol. 2: [4], [13]-660, [iii]-x pp., [2] pp. (ads).

First edition of Graham’s principal work in which the author attempted to show the consonance of his dietetic principles with morality and divine law.

Graham adapted parts of the teachings of Benjamin Rush and the French physiologists Xavier Bichat and François Broussias to support his theory that the preservation of health, and avoidance of disease, depended on a diet absent, as far as possible, of meat and white bread. As the healthy alternative to a meat diet, Graham recommended vegetarianism together with chastity, with the former important in preventing disease in the digestive organs, particularly in the alimentary canal which was, in Graham’s view, the main site of disease. These ideas were presented in lectures during the 1830s. “Nine years of lecturing and publishing on health regimen and diet culminated in [Graham’s] most important and influential work [offered here], the *Lectures on the science of life*” (Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 1394). “Graham’s paramount concern was for diet. It was from food that the body’s very substance was derived; construct a body from inferior components, and all the exercise, pure air, and sexual restraint in the world would be of no avail” (Whorton, “Historical development of vegetarianism,” *American journal of clinical nutrition* 59 [1994]:1105).

Sylvester Graham “was the first writer to formulate a coherent physiological analysis of the various new anxieties about the human body that had emerged [in the United States] by the 1830s, and to propose a systematic regimen he believed would assuage them. Coming out of both the evangelical ministry and the temperance movement of the late 1820s, he had a direct and significant impact on the development of movements such as vegetarianism, phrenology, and water-cure, in addition to sexual reform. To study Sylvester Graham is to study Victorian physiological theory and practice in the very act of coming into being—as a complete ideological system governing every aspect of private routine” (Nissenbaum, *Sex, diet, and debility in Jacksonian America: Sylvester Graham and health reform*, p. [ix])

This is an unusually nice set in well-preserved early American cloth bindings.

See Kaufman, *Dictionary of American medical biography*, 1:302.

First book by the founder of laryngology in America containing the first chromolithographs of the diseased throat in living patients

11. GREEN, Horace. *A treatise on diseases of the air passages: comprising an inquiry into the history, pathology, causes and treatment, of*

those affections of the throat called bronchitis, chronic laryngitis, clergyman's soar throat, etc., etc. New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1846. Original black embossed cloth. Uncut. Former owner's name in pencil on front flyleaf and title (Josiah Case). A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: [iii]-xv, 276, [12 (publisher's catalog)] pp., 6 chromolithographs and one lithograph (one folding). The preliminary pages are complete though irregularly paged.

First edition of the first American book on disorders of the throat by "the pioneer throat specialist in America" (Stevenson and Guthrie, *History of oto-laryngology*, 86).

Wright refers to the medical profession's reactions to Green's reports—the first in 1840—that he had successfully treated cases of laryngeal disease by the application of intralaryngeal medication as "one of the striking incidents in the history of laryngology. . . . The question as to whether it was possible to introduce . . . a probe into the box of the larynx seems, on the eve of discovery of the laryngoscope, to have been the most inconsequential of contentions, yet it excited . . . the bitterest feelings of resentment, anger, and opposition" (*History of laryngology and rhinology*, 201). In evaluating Green's contribution to laryngology, it is necessary to distinguish the mechanical side of his work from its therapeutic benefits. "Green finally fully established his claims to be able to enter the larynx, but he did not succeed in proving the further claim of his ability to inject medication into the bronchial tubes and tubular cavities of the lungs. . . . [Yet while he] exaggerated the efficacy of [his] topical applications, . . . [t]here is no doubt that he greatly benefitted many cases of simple chronic catarrhal inflammations of the pharynx and larynx" (*ibid.*, 203).

Green was the first American to specialize in the treatment of throat diseases and is credited with establishing the specialty of laryngology in America. He was one of the first surgeons to remove a laryngeal growth prior to the invention of the laryngoscope.

The chromolithographs illustrate the diseased throat. Five—"Drawn from life by H. Green"—depict the larynx from the open mouth; the sixth chromolithograph—"Drawn from nature by H. Green"—illustrates two dissected views of a diseased larynx. The final plate depicts the instruments used by Green. The lithographer was G. & W. Endicott of New York.

Garrison-Morton 3261; Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, no. OT1. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 490.

Presentation copy by "the pioneer throat specialist in America"

12. GREEN, Horace. *Observations on the pathology of croup: with remarks on its treatment by topical medications*. New York: John Wiley, 1849. Original cloth, rebacked, original spine preserved. Inscribed by Green: "Dr. B[enjamin] F[ordyce] Barker with the respects of H. Green" (see below for Barker). Later owner's ink stamp (Library of Dr. A[braham] Jacobi, 110 West 34th St., N.Y. [see below]). Small stain in blank upper corners of final ten leaves. A very good copy

\$850

Collation: 4 pp. (publisher's advertisements), lithographed frontispiece, [2], [ix]-xi, [1], [v]-viii, [1], 115 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition, and a fine association copy, of Green's second book in which he defended his claim, presented earlier, to having successfully passed an instrument into the trachea.

Green begins by reminding the readers of this book about the medical public's incredulity at his announcement that he had directly applied "therapeutical agents to

the lining membrane” of the larynx and trachea and that in less than two years the practice described by him “has been adopted, not only by distinguished medical men in almost every part of this country, but by the highest medical authority of Europe” (preface, p. [ix]). He concludes his preface by remarking “that this little work, and the practice herein advocated, are commended to the candor of that portion of the profession who have the liberality to admit that improvements in the practice of our art can be made; and the energy and honesty to test such proposed improvements before condemning them” (ibid., p. xi).

Green is remembered as “the pioneer throat specialist in America” (Stevenson and Guthrie, *History of oto-laryngology*, 86). Green was responsible for the first American book on diseases of throat, and he is credited with founding the specialty of laryngology in America.

Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, no. OT2 (with reproduction of the frontispiece). See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 490; Wright, *History of laryngology*, 201-3.

Benjamin Fordyce Barker, the recipient of this inscribed copy, was a leading New York obstetrician. See Kelly and Burrage, 60-61. Abraham Jacobi, a later owner of this copy, established the specialty of pediatrics in the United States. See Kelly and Burrage, 642-43.

Scarce Allentown edition of Hering’s manual of domestic medicine

13. HERING, Constantine. *Homöopathischer Hausarzt. Für die deutschen Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten nach den besten vaterländischen Werken und eignen Erfahrungen bearbeitet. Allentown an der Lecha [Allentown, Pa.]: Zu haben beim Jakob Behlert, 1837. Contemporary German pastepaper boards (spine ends and corners repaired), new leather spine label. A few words on p. 5 lightly printed but legible; crease in one leaf (pp. 73/74) due to binding; foxing and browning. A very good copy. \$2250*

Collation: viii, 352, [2 (errata and lists of medicines)] pp. OCLC fails to record the final leaf.

First edition, and very scarce, of Hering’s manual of domestic medicine prepared for the German citizens of the United States. This book is unnoticed in the entries on Hering in the *Dictionary of American biography* and in Kelly and Burrage’s *American medical biography*.

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

Hoolihan (in the Atwater collection of American popular medicine, no. 1633) calls the book offered here the first German edition and mentions that subsequent editions of Hering’s *Homeopathist* (first edition, 1835) were based on this German edition. It is likely that part 1 of the *Homöopathischer Hausarzt* was based on Hering’s 1835 book, but this German edition was the first to contain two parts, and

it therefore formed the basis of English-language version dated “1835-1838” described as having two parts.

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

See Kelly and Burrage, 556-58.

Apparently the first homeopathic work on the treatment of snakebite

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

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

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

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

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

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

Medical recipes for man and animal!

15. HOHMAN, Johann Georg. Die Land- und Haus-Apotheke, oder getreuer und gründlicher Unterricht für den Bauer und Stadtmann, enthaltend die allerbesten Mittel, sowohl für die Menschen als für das Vieh besonders für die Pferde. Nebst einem grossen Anhang von der Aechten Färberey, und Türkisch-Roth, Blau, Satin-Roth, Patent-Grün und viele andere Farben mehr zu Färben.

Reading, [Pa.]: Gedruckt bey Carl A. Bruckman, 1818. Original (?) unlettered quarter calf, marble boards (rather rubbed, corners slightly worn). "Thomas Luckenbille [spelling?]" in red ink on front flyleaf; early manuscript notes in pencil on endpapers and blank leaf at front. First four leaves partly dampstained; occasional small stains and spots. A good copy enclosed in a cloth clamshell box. \$2650

Collation: [12], 169, [11] pp.

First edition of Hohman's collection of medical recipes for man and animal.

Die Land- und Haus-Apotheke contains some 130 recipes for treating a variety of human disorders and somewhat over 140 medical recipes for animals, including horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. There are additional recipes for preserving foods, making ink and wine, and removing spots as well as a 25-page section on dying (pp. 144-69). The popularity of Hohman's book is suggested by the list of about 700 subscribers at the back. Cowen mentions that these subscribers came from 46 communities (Pharmacopoeias and related literature in Britain and America 1618-1847, 239, 278).

"As for the contents of the book itself, practically all of the medical recipes for man included in the first forty pages are taken from [Matthias] Bartgis' *Neuer Erfahrner americanische Haus- und Stallarzt* printed at Frederickstown in 1794. It is true the arrangement is somewhat different and some of the text has been abridged. Curiously enough, in view of Hohman's preference for the occult, both before and after the publication of this book, in editing the Frederickstown material he cut out some of the 'sympathie' remedies and has included mainly the sounder material" (Brendler and Unger, *Folk medicine of the Pennsylvania Germans*, p. 240).

"Hohman is in several ways, intentionally or unintentionally, a mystery man, one of the most influential and yet most elusive figures in Pennsylvania German history. He appeared in Pennsylvania in 1802, when he landed at Philadelphia on October 12 on a Hamburg vessel with his wife and son Philip. . . . Soon [after his arrival] . . . Hohman's name began to appear on broadsides of both an occult and literary nature. For the rest of his life . . . we have a stream of print-books, pamphlets, chapbooks, and broadsides-issuing from his pen" (Don Yoder, in *American folk medicine*, edited by Wayland Hand, 236).

Austin 921; Hoolihan, *Atwater collection of American popular medicine*, no. 1667. See Cowan, 269-78; Yoder, 235-41.

Scarce first edition of a famous Pennsylvania German contribution to domestic medicine

16. HOHMAN, Johann Georg. *Der lange verborgene Freund oder: Getreuer und christlicher Unterricht für jedermann, enthaltend: wunderbare und probmässige Mittel und Künsto, sowohl für die Menschen als das Vieh. . . .* Reading, Pa.: Gedruckt für den Verfasser, 1820. Contemporary quarter calf, boards (corners slightly worn) with remains of wallpaper covering (mostly missing). Foxed and browned; occasional stains. A good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box.

\$2950

Collation: [2], [3]-100 pp.

First edition of Hohman's "Long-lost friend," a famous contribution to the folk medicine of the Pennsylvania Germans containing remedies for man and beast.

Hohman's book was intended for domestic use and recommended simple remedies prepared from locally available ingredients. And while he carefully described these remedies, he did not rely solely on them but advocated charms and

incantations as well as recitations from the Bible for assistance in the process of recovery.

The title translates roughly as “The long-lost friend, or true and Christian instruction for every man, containing wonderful and proven medicines.” Hohman drew on writings published originally in Germany as well as on the traditions of the Pennsylvania Germans, or “Dutch,” the later a local substitute for “Deutsch” (see Cowan, *Pharmacopoeias and related literature in Britain and America*, 269).

“Hohman is in several ways, intentionally or unintentionally, a mystery man, one of the most influential and yet most elusive figures in Pennsylvania German history. He appeared in Pennsylvania in 1802, when he landed at Philadelphia on October 12 on a Hamburg vessel with his wife and son Philip. . . . Soon [after his arrival] . . . Hohman’s name began to appear on broadsides of both an occult and literary nature. For the rest of his life . . . we have a stream of print—books, pamphlets, chap-books, and broadsides—issuing from his pen” (Don Yoder, in *American folk medicine*, edited by Wayland Hand, 236).

Austin 922; Hoolihan, Atwater collection of American popular medicine, no. 1672. See Hand, 235-42.

Early American book on diseases of the chest including heart disease

17. **KEISER, A.** (first name unrecorded). *A prize essay on diseases of the chest.* Lewistown, Pa.: printed by J. W. Shugert, 1835. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards (rubbed). Bookplate (“Almus Olver / his book”). Foxing; one blank corner torn off. A very good copy.

\$650

Collation: [4], [iii]-vii, [10]-129 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of a scarce early American book on diseases of the chest and including on pages 79-91 a discussion of heart disease.

Keiser’s book is addressed to the country practitioner who may be ignorant of the most recent writings on diseases affecting the chest and have no opportunity to learn about the subject from postmortem examinations. “Acknowledging our practical information, on this part of the subject [i.e., dealing with the pathological signs], to be limited, we must be contented with collecting our principal views and opinions from the writings of Corvisart, Senec, Testa, Bertin, Piorry, Arnold, Andril [sic: Andral], Laennec, Williams, and others” (preface, p. iv).

Early American dental book for domestic use

18. **KELLEY, Elbridge Gerry.** *A popular treatise on the human teeth and dental surgery, being a practical guide for the early management of the health and teeth of children; the preservation of adult teeth; causes of their diseases; and means of cure: with brief observations on artificial teeth.* Boston: James Munroe, 1843. Original brown embossed cloth, rebaked, original spine largely preserved. Two ink corrections on title, possibly by the author. Ownership notation on front flyleaf (A. B. Bancroff M.D. / With the respects of / S. [illegible] Jr.). A very good copy.

\$950

Collation: iv, [5]-196 pp.

First edition of a scarce early American dental book.

The author, in his preface, recommends his book to his patients wishing to acquire directions concerning the management of their teeth. However, the text is

actually a comprehensive treatise on dentistry. An account of the first and second dentition is followed by a discussion of irregularities of the teeth. Kelley then considers "cleanliness of the teeth" and reviews the instruments and materials used for this end, including brushes, tooth picks, and powders. A lengthy description of caries and their treatment follows. The book concludes with a review of gum care and artificial teeth.

The author is described on the title page as a member of both the American Society of Dental Surgeons and the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Hoolihan, Atwater collection of American popular medicine, no. 2073.

Surgical cases portrayed by the hand of a master

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

\$950

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Vivid picture" of American military life

First comprehensive book on military medicine by an American

20. MANN, James. Sketches of the campaigns of 1812, 13, and 14. To which are added, surgical cases; observations on military hospitals; and flying hospitals attached to a moving army. Also, an appendix, comprising a dissertation on dysentery; which obtained the Boylstonian Prize Medal for the year 1806. And observations on the winter epidemic of 1815-16, denominated peripneumonia notha; as it appeared at Sharon and Rochester, State of Massachusetts. Dedham, [Mass.]: H. Mann, 1816. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Lightly browned; repaired tear in one leaf (pp. 11/12). A very good copy

\$1750

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

First edition of the first comprehensive work on military medicine by an American. This book presents a detailed account of the author's experiences during the War of 1812.

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

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

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

By an early student of the institute for the deaf at Hartford

21. MANN, John Edwin. *The deaf and dumb: or, a collection of articles relating to the condition of deaf mutes; their education, and the principal asylums devoted to their instruction.* Boston: published by D. K. Hitchcock, 1836. Original green cloth (spine ends repaired), original printed paper spine label (darkened, small chip). Pencil correction on p. [viii] (changing the author's date of birth from "1812" to "July 16 1809"). Short repaired tear in one plate; short strip torn from blank outer margin of pp. 131/132; foxing. A good copy. \$750

Collation: wood-engraved frontispiece, xii, [13]-312 pp., 3 wood-engraved plates included in page count. Plates on pp. 63, 65, and 213 (versos blank).

First edition consisting of a large selection of short papers, as well as extracts from journals, newspapers, and other sources, dealing with the subject of impaired hearing. This book may be the best source for the early American popular literature on the subject of "the deaf and dumb," collected by one of the first American beneficiaries of formal education within a facility designed specifically for the hearing impaired.

In his preface, Mann describes the unhappy solitude forced upon him as the result of an illness at age two which left him deaf. He spent five years, beginning at age twelve, at the institution for the deaf established in Hartford by Thomas Hopkins

Gallaudet. Mann's book is the record of his reading "during the many hours of retirement and solitude which have fallen to my lot in the course a few years past. Whatever has occurred in my reading, having any reference to the peculiar situation of the Deaf and Dumb, I have perused with a degree of interest, which can scarcely be conceived by him who has not known, by his own sad experience, what it is to be condemned to ceaseless silence. . . . To collect and arrange these materials has been my solace during many hours which others have devoted to the pleasures of social intercourse; and they are now, with diffidence, presented to the public" (p. [vii]).

The frontispiece depicts the institution at Hartford. Two of the plates illustrate "the one-hand alphabet" and "the two-hand alphabet" for communicating by so-called sign language; the third plate depicts the institution for the deaf and dumb established in New York City.

Gallaudet opened the American School for the Deaf at Hartford in 1817. For an account of its organization and early administration, see Bender, *Conquest of deafness*, 117-23.

Guyot, *Liste littéraire sur les sourds-muets*, p. 37.

Medical licencing in early nineteenth-century Massachusetts

22. Massachusetts Medical Society. Acts of the legislature of Massachusetts for regulating the practice of physick and surgery. With the regulations adopted by the Massachusetts Medical Society for carrying these acts into operation, and a list of the books required and recommended by the Society. Boston: Wells & Lilly, 1819. Modern cloth-backed boards. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: 21 pp.

First edition of the very scarce first report on the examination and qualifications of candidates seeking to obtain licenses to practice medicine in Massachusetts.

This report grew out of the decision, reached by the Massachusetts legislature in 1818, requiring that all persons wishing to collect fees as physicians submit to an examination administered by the Massachusetts Medical Society. Among the legislature's recommendations, which were adopted by the society, was that the state be divided into districts overseen by "censors" appointed by the latter, and that an effort should be made to obtain uniformity in the examinations given in each district. It was also required that candidates present testimonials, possess a knowledge of Latin, provide evidence of a satisfactory general education, and demonstrate familiarity with a range of medical texts. A list of the required reading for candidates seeking to practice medicine appears on pages 14-15. On pages 15-19 is a further, more extensive list of "recommended" textbooks.

In his history of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Walter Burrage devotes nearly two pages to this report and reprints the list of required reading. The committee appointed by the legislature to draw up the rules for the licensing examinations consisted of James Jackson, John C. Warren, and John Dixwell, and it is their report that the Massachusetts Medical Society officially adopted at its annual meeting in 1819.

Austin 1209. See Burrage, *History of the Massachusetts Medical Society*, 310-12.

Fundamental document in the history of anatomical dissection

23. Massachusetts Medical Society. Address to the community, on the necessity of legalizing the study of anatomy. Boston: Perkins & Marvin, 1829. Stitched as issued and uncut. Light stain in blank lower

corner of title. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box.
\$850

Collation: 27 pp.

First edition of a fundamental document in the history of American surgical education.

This pamphlet was prepared as a petition to the Massachusetts legislature to legalize "the procuring of subjects for anatomical dissection" (George Hayward's printed note on the verso of the title page). At the time of publication of this communication, it was illegal to obtain cadavers for the purpose of dissection, a serious problem since it prevented medical students from acquiring first hand experience of human anatomy, the knowledge of which was of great importance to prospective surgeons. The authors therefore appealed to the legislature to legalize dissection, and thus the acquisition of cadavers, for anatomical instruction.

Burrage gives the background for this petition. "The proposition to obtain laws which would permit dissection of the human body was originated at a meeting of the council [of the Massachusetts Medical Society], February 4, 1829" (History of the Massachusetts Medical Society, 92). Burrage notes that, in response to this communication to the Massachusetts legislature, "[a]n act was passed in 1831 legalizing the study of anatomy, thus marking an important advance for the practice of medicine" (ibid., 93).

The petition is signed in type on the last page by nine members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, among them John Collins Warren who was largely responsible for passage of the Massachusetts Anatomy Act of 1831 and who contributed to this communication.

Leading Kentucky obstetrician of his time

24. MILLER, Henry. A theoretical and practical treatise on human parturition. Louisville: John V. Cowling & Geo. C. Davies, 1849. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Former owner's name in ink on top edge. Small stain on title; blank corner torn off pp. 163/164; foxing. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: xii, 463 pp., errata slip at p. 452.

First edition of the author's principal work, a comprehensive exposition of the stages of labor and their treatment, and of the positions, and complications associated with malposition, of the fetus.

Miller was probably the leading obstetrician in Kentucky for the years 1837-67 during which time he practiced obstetrics in Louisville and served on the faculties of the Louisville Medical Institute and the University of Louisville. He was an early advocate for the use of anesthesia in obstetrics and one of the first physicians in the United States to employ the vaginal speculum. Miller "was a clear forceful logical writer; his article opposing Thomas's plan of opening the uterus to aid in reducing the inverted uterus is an admirable marshaling of facts, shows a perfect knowledge of the literature, and is as cogent a piece of reasoning as can be found in surgical literature. In 1859 he was elected president of the American Medical Association" (Kelly and Burrage, American medical biography, 845).

See Kaufman, Dictionary of American medical biography, 2:522-23.

First American book on clubfoot

Presentation copy with a fine association

25. MÜTTER, Thomas Dent. A lecture on loxarthrus, or club-foot.

Philadelphia: Hooker & Claxton, 1839. Original cloth, rebacked, original spine largely preserved with original printed paper spine label. Inscribed by Mütter: "Dr. Folts / with the respects of / Dr. Mütter." Bookplate (D. V. Folts, M.D. / Boston), Folts' ink stamp on front flyleaf. Inscription on front flyleaf (R. B. Osgood / Marlborough St. [see below]). Foxing; repaired tear in lower blank margin of pp. 57/58. A very good copy. \$1750

Collation: [4], [5]-104 pp., several woodcuts.

First edition of the first monograph by an American surgeon on the repair of clubfoot. This is not only a presentation copy but has a fine association, having once belonged to Robert Osgood, a leading American orthopedic surgeon during the first half of the twentieth century.

Mütter begins his book with the observation that "[a]mong the various deformities to which the human frame is liable, there is probably none of more interest and practical importance than the one that forms the subject of this morning's lecture. Producing great physical inconvenience, while, at the same time, the defect is obvious to every eye" (p. [5]); but after mentioning the principal surgeons who had contributed to the surgical repair of this condition, Mütter acknowledges that these men's "contributions . . . I may safely assert, have rendered the treatment of club foot, as simple and as efficacious, as that of any other remediable disease" (pp. [5]-6).

"[I]n 1839 there appeared in Philadelphia a book in which the author, Thomas Dent Mütter . . . reported on 28 cases of club-foot treated by tenotomy" (Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 379). Mütter described three varieties of clubfoot and, on pages 79-103, presented detailed accounts of twenty-eight cases. The book includes several engravings.

Mütter was professor of surgery at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He is now remembered for his pioneering contributions to plastic surgery.

Rutkow, *History of surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, vol. 1, OR3. See Garrison-Morton 5743.2 ("Mütter was probably the first American to perform plastic operations to correct deformities"); Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 896-97; Le Vay, 502.

Robert Bayley Osgood, a former owner of this copy, worked with, and was influenced by, Robert Jones during World War I. Osgood was at one time chief of orthopedic surgery at the Massachusetts General hospital. See Garrison-Morton 4373 and 4480; Le Vay, *History of orthopaedics*, 410-11.

Second American hospital formulary and the model for subsequent American works of this kind

26. *New York Hospital. Pharmacopœia nosocomii neo-eboracensis; or, the pharmacopœia of the New-York Hospital. Published under the authority of the physicians and surgeons of that institution. To which is added, an appendix, containing a general posological table, and a comprehensive view of the former and present terms used in materia medica and pharmacy.* New York: Collins & Co., 1816. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Contemporary signature on title (James O. Hagoood [spelling?]). Inner blank margin of title repaired; lightly foxed and browned. A very good copy. \$1500

Collation: x, [2], 180, [2 (verso blank)] pp.

First edition of the second hospital formulary published in the United States but the first to be published under the authority of a hospital and with the approval of its

physicians and surgeons.

This book was prepared by Valentine Seaman, the author of the earliest American hospital pharmacopoeia (1811), and Samuel L. Mitchill. Seaman and Mitchill recorded some 170 simples and a further 260 or so preparations in alphabetical order by their Latin names. They included a diet table and a schedule of the weights and measures employed by the hospital.

This formulary was a great improvement over Seaman's first New York Hospital formulary published in 1811. "It was a new and quite different formulary, almost four times larger . . . ; the number of dosage forms was tripled, the number of drugs increased to 430 (if we include the list of materia medica), nomenclature modernized, and compounding procedures more uniformly included. . . . [This] formulary set a pattern for unnumerable American hospital formularies that have since been prepared, both printed and unprinted, designed for local use and instruction with particular institutions" (Kremers and Urdang, *History of pharmacy*, 258).

"The Pharmacopoeia of the New York Hospital, a pharmacopoeia only in the original meaning of 'to make remedies,' is historically noteworthy as the first precedent-setting attempt to systematize the preparing of medicines in a hospital starting from the prescribing views and opinions of the medical staff. Issued principally for the hospital apothecary and the medical students, one of its declared purposes was 'effecting reform in the pharmaceutical department,' but it was envisioned that it could be useful to other apothecaries not having a 'regular pharmacopoeia' on hand" (King, *Selection of primary sources for the history of pharmacy in the United States*, p. 11).

Austin 1399; King B3. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography: for Mitchill*, 857-59; for Seaman, 1088; Kremers and Urdang, 258-59.

Biography of the "father of American surgery"

27. (Physick) RANDOLPH, Joseph. A memoir on the life and character of Philip Syng Physick, M.D. Philadelphia: printed by T. K. & P. G. Collins, 1839. Original embossed brown cloth, title in gilt on upper cover. Inscribed by Randolph: "For the Rev'd. Dr. Wm. H. Delancey, with / the best respects of the Author." Nineteenth-century bookplate (Eugene R. Albaugh, M.D., Glenville, York Co., PA). Foxing. A very good copy. \$850

Collation: frontispiece (portrait of Physick [tissue guard torn]), 114 pp.

First edition of the biography of the "Father of American surgery" (Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 965) written by his son-in-law, whom Kelly and Burrage describe as a "pioneer surgeon and lithotomist of Philadelphia" (*ibid.*, 1009).

The brilliant Philadelphia surgeon Philip Syng Physick was instrumental in establishing the reputation of American surgery, and his life and professional accomplishments are carefully presented Randolph's book, which Kelly and Burrage call "[h]is most extensive literary production." Randolph was closely familiar with Physick's surgical accomplishments, having married the latter's eldest daughter. This book was initially a talk delivered before the Philadelphia Medical Society in 1839.

This copy is in usually nice condition and is in addition a fairly early example of an American cloth binding.

Rare first American manual for midwives
by a leading early New York City surgeon

28. SEAMAN, Valentine. The midwives monitor, and mother's mirror: being three concluding lectures of a course of instructions on midwifery. Containing directions for pregnant women; rules for the management of natural births, and for easily discovering when the aid of a physician is necessary; and cautions for nurses, respecting both the mother and child. To which is prefixed, a syllabus of lectures on that subject. New York: printed for Isaac Collins, 1800. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Blank lower half of final leaf renewed; light staining on pp. 35-39 and 86-92 without affecting legibility. A very good copy. \$4500

Collation: xii, [13]-123 pp.

First edition of the rare first instructional manual for midwives by an American physician. This book precedes by seven years Samuel Bard's *Compendium of the theory and practice of midwifery*.

Seaman was born on Long Island, obtained a medical degree in 1792 from the University of Pennsylvania, and appointed one of the surgeons to the New York Hospital in 1796. The Hospital initially lacked facilities for lying-in women, but gained them following its absorption of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital, a charity organized in 1799 which had failed to raise sufficient financial support. Seaman's considerable experience with pregnant women at the New York Hospital and the Alms Hospital—he describes himself on the title page as “physician extraordinary to the lying-in ward in the Alms Hospital”—induced him to compose this book. “Having frequently had to witness the accidents attendant upon mismanagement, in the practice of midwifery, and having, with pain, reflected upon the limited knowledge of that business among most of the female practitioners, I have . . . had a wish, that some means might be adopted for the better information of those necessary, though too much neglected, members of the community” (preface, p. [liii]).

Seaman did not oppose female midwives; on the contrary, he found them indispensable, “for notwithstanding the abundance of physicians, . . . some women, absolutely refuse having a man to attend them in their labours, or at least not till they are convinced of being in a critical or dangerous situation, and oftentimes not until they are beyond the reach of the greatest skill” (preface, p. iv). Although the title mentions “three concluding lectures,” the final lecture is numbered twenty-six. The lectures, as published, are much abridged, but are offered here as aids in drawing attention to the important highlights. The first ten lectures briefly cover the relevant anatomy and physiology. The following several lectures constitute a short survey of difficult, “preternatural,” and complicated labors and include a brief lecture “On the use and abuse of instruments.” The final three lectures—numbers 24-26 on pp. 40-123—deal in detail with the topics mentioned under the heads of the earlier lectures.

Austin 1722. See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1088.

First American dental dissertation

29. SPOONER, Shearjashub. An inaugural dissertation on the pysiology [sic] and diseases of the teeth. Submitted to the examination of John Augustus Smith, M.D, president, and the trustees and professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of New York; and publicly defended for the degree of doctor of medicine, April 6th, 1835. New York: J.& W. Sandford, printers, 1835. Original printed self-wrappers, stitched as issued. Foxing; upper blank corner of first leaf torn off. A very good copy contained in a

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

Collation: xii, 32 pp.

First edition of the first American dental dissertation.

This book is noteworthy not only as the first American dental dissertation but for the first account of the use of arsenous acid to devitalize teeth, a discovery by Spooner's brother John first described here. "Arsenic trioxide as an agent for devitalizing the pulp was suggested by Shearjashub Spooner, of New York, in 1836 [sic: 1835]. This was the first successful method of controlling pain incident to pulp extirpation, and although condemned by many practitioners, the use of arsenic for desensitizing dentin and devitalizing the pulp soon became common in dental practice" (Lufkin, *History of dentistry*, 276).

Spooner was a Canadian who obtained his medical degree at New York in 1835. The following year he published his *Guide to sound teeth* in which he included a slightly abridged version of his dissertation (on pp. 48-62).

Asbell, *Bibliography of dentistry in America*, no. 42. See Garrison-Morton 3679.7; Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of dentistry*, 312.

Manual of botanic remedies published in Saco, Maine, in 1827

30. STEWARD, William. The first edition of Steward's healing art, corrected and improved by the original hand. To which he has added, all his late improvements and new discoveries, both in physick and surgery, from the year 1812, to the year of 1826, including his whole system upon physick and surgery. To which he has added a concise herbal, containing a full description of herbs, roots, and barks and plants, both in their simple and compound use; with a description of their soils, and the countries where they are generally found. Saco, Maine: printed by Putnam & Blake, 1827. Contemporary calf (spine top repaired), black leather spine label. Pencil drawings of a U.S. 50¢ coin on front flyleaf. Foxing; lower blank corner torn from pp. 5/6 of first pagination; small stain in pp. 11-15 of second pagination without affecting legibility; repaired tears in two leaves in final pagination. A very good copy. \$950

Collation: 126, [2 (blank)], 40, [2 ("Advertisement" on recto; verso blank)], 22 pp.

Second edition of a book devoted to botanic remedies, by a practitioner who has never read a "book upon physick" but "administered medicine to more patients in number, than any ten doctors in the States for the same term of time [by the author's estimate, thirty years]" (p. 5).

The first part contains a long list of disorders—from "Asthma" to "Lumbar abscess" (not in alphabetical order)—usually accompanied by "cause" and "symptom" followed by "method," or "mode," of treatment involving the application, or ingestion, of a botanical substance. The second part of *The healing art*, with a separate title page (but never issue separately), is entitled "A concise herbal, containing necessary descriptions of all the herbs, barks, roots & plants, prescribed as remedies in the preceding treatise: with their various names, likeness, use, nature, power & action." The third part consists of "The appendix, containing directions for the preparation of medicine." Under the heading "medicine," Steward includes ointments, oils, plasters (which requires the addition of "red and white lead"), and "pills and physick."

The first edition of *The healing art* was a 55-page pamphlet published in Ballston Spa, N.Y., in 1812.

Hoolihan, Atwater collection of American popular medicine, no. 3349.

Scarce botanic manual printed in Roxbury, Mass., in 1834
with a frontispiece by an early American lithographer

31. [STEWART, Adam.] Some account of the life of the author, together with many observations on various diseases of the human frame. With full and copious directions for combining and using his compound vegetable and other pills. Roxbury, [Massachusetts]: printed, for A. Stewart, 1834. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Foxing; short repaired tear in pp. 149-152. A very good copy.

\$1250

Collation: lithographed frontispiece with original tissue guard (portrait of Stewart (printed by Pendleton's Lithography, Boston [see below]), viii, 152 pp., full-page illustrations (woodcuts?) on pp. 149 (with printed caption) and 151.

First edition containing, on pages 1-24, a "narrative" of the author's life including an accident which led to severe injuries (p. 17) and his discovery of the effectiveness of certain internal medicines "taken from the vegetable kingdom" (p. 22). Stewart was encouraged by a physician friend to publicize his newly formulated "compound ingredients." The remainder of the book is devoted to "cases" "entirely cured or greatly relieved" by the administration of Stewart's compound vegetable medicines (pp. [25]-41) and adoption of his regimen which emphasized the value of a suitable diet. Pages [42]-136, titled "observations," contains a list of diseases, their symptoms, and their treatment by the administration of Stewart's botanic remedies. "Directions for combining and using A. Stewart's compound vegetable and other pills" is covered on pp. [137]-147. A total of eight different pills are available, each one designed to treat one or more conditions.

The lithographed frontispiece is of considerable historical significance. It was printed by one of two brothers who were instrumental in establishing the practice of lithography in the United States. "The initial training grounds for such [American-born] lithographers were the establishments set up by the brothers John and William S. Pendleton in Boston in the second half of the 1820s, by Pendleton trading on his own in Boston, and by George Endicott in New York in the 1830s. It was from these and a few other establishments that a generation of native-born lithographic artists and printers emerged" (Twyman, *History of chromolithography*, 366).

Hoolihan, Atwater collection of American popular medicine, no. 3351.

Early American book on medical jurisprudence

32. WEBSTER, James, Jr. An essay on medical jurisprudence. Philadelphia: printed by William Brown, 1824. Modern cloth-backed marbled boards. Inscribed by Webster: "To / Professor Horner / with the compts of the / Author" (see below). Foxing. A very good copy.

\$750

Collation: [6], [5]-52 pp.

First edition of Webster's "inaugural essay" for a medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania. This is one of the earliest contributions by an American to medical jurisprudence.

Webster's Essay is based on close reading of the few texts then available in English including Beck's *Elements of medical jurisprudence* (Albany, 1823), Male's *Epitome of juridical and forensic medicine* (London, 1816), and Smith's *Principles of forensic medicine* (London, 1821). Chapter 1 (pp. [5]-10) covers the

“phenomena” and “termination” of pregnancy. The second chapter (pp. 10-52) reviews the numerous ways of causing death and the methods for their detection. Webster discusses infanticide (pp. 15-24) and homicide (pp. 24-52), and under the latter heading deals with wounds leading to death, hanging, drowning, suffocation, strangulation, and poisons.

Webster had been encouraged by his father to study law, and his medical dissertation may reflect that early interest. He later acquired a reputation as an anatomist.

See Kelly and Burrage, *American medical biography*, 1274,

William Edmonds Horner, the recipient of this copy, was an eminent American anatomist. He followed John Syng Physick to the chair of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania. See Garrison-Morton 1494 and 2287; Kelly and Burrage, 595-97.