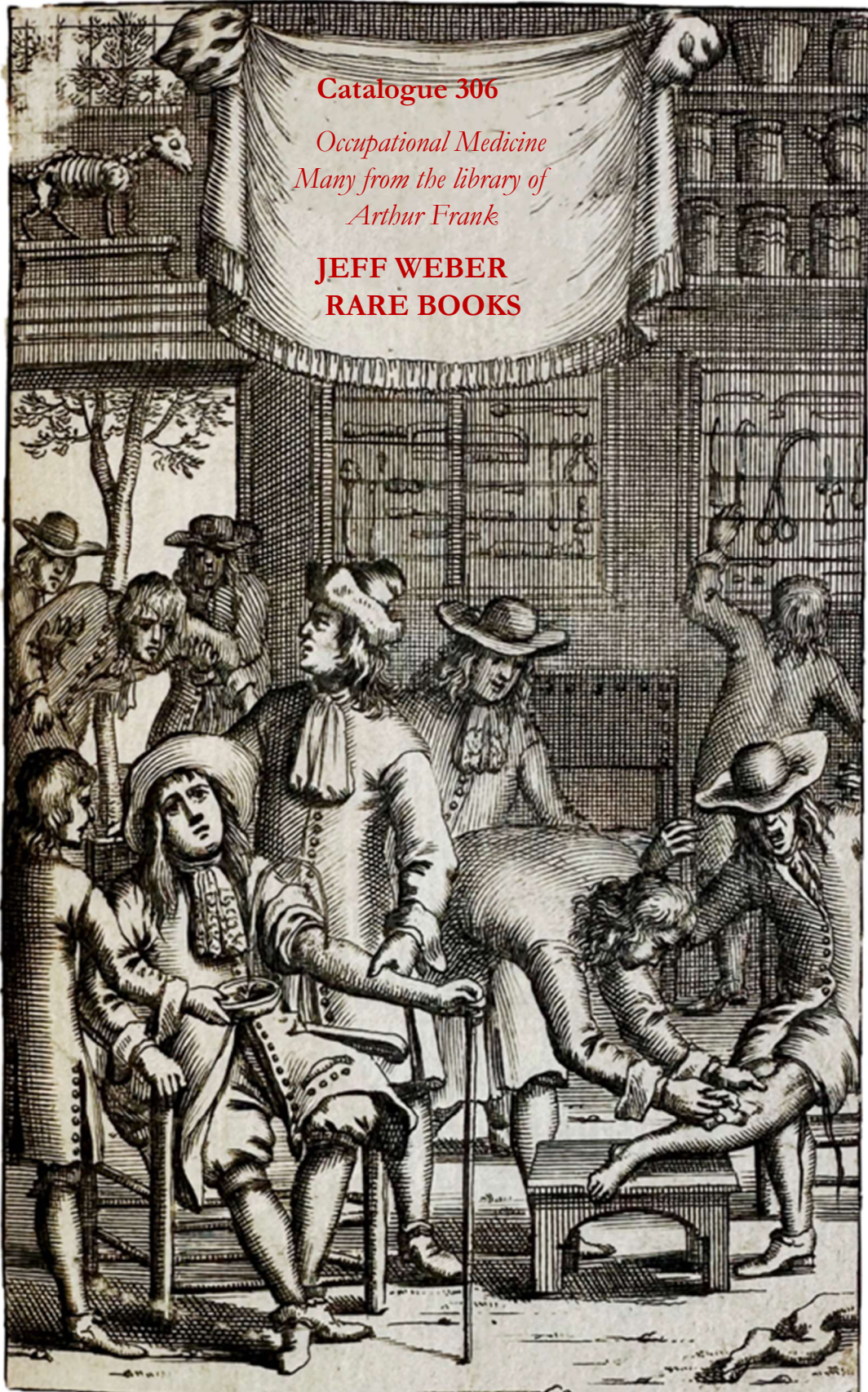


Catalogue 306

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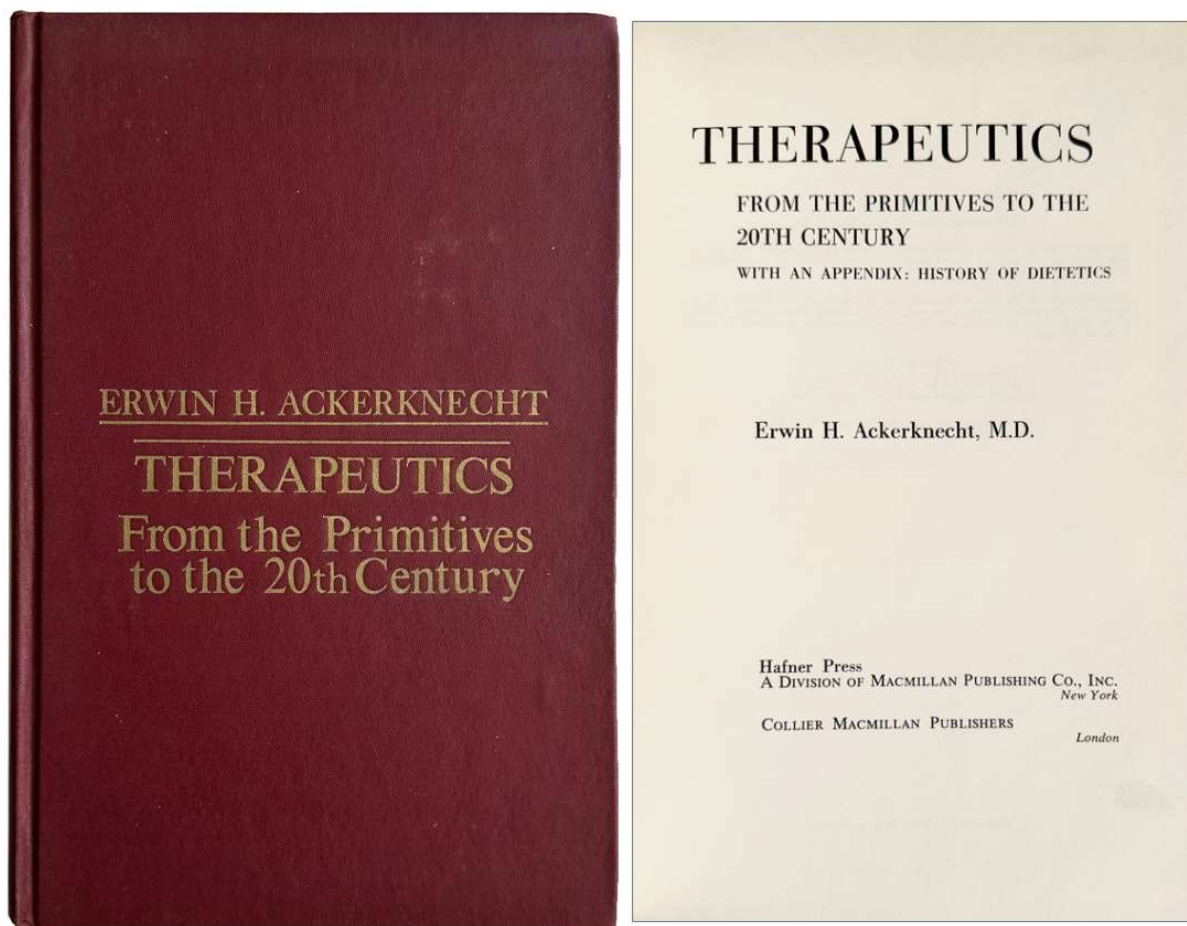


*Including many
from the
Occupational Medicine
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**JEFF WEBER
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Montreux & Neuchatel

SWITZERLAND



1. **ACKERKNECHT, Erwin H. (Heinz)** (1906-1988). *Therapeutics; From the Primitives to the 20th Century*. New York: Hafner Press, 1973. ¶ 8vo. x, 194 pp. Bibliography, index. Maroon gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

\$ 15

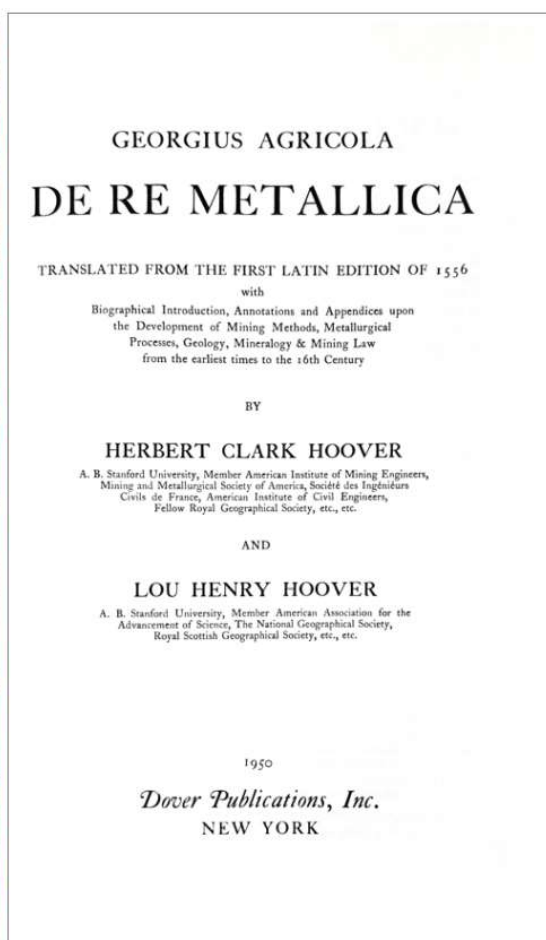
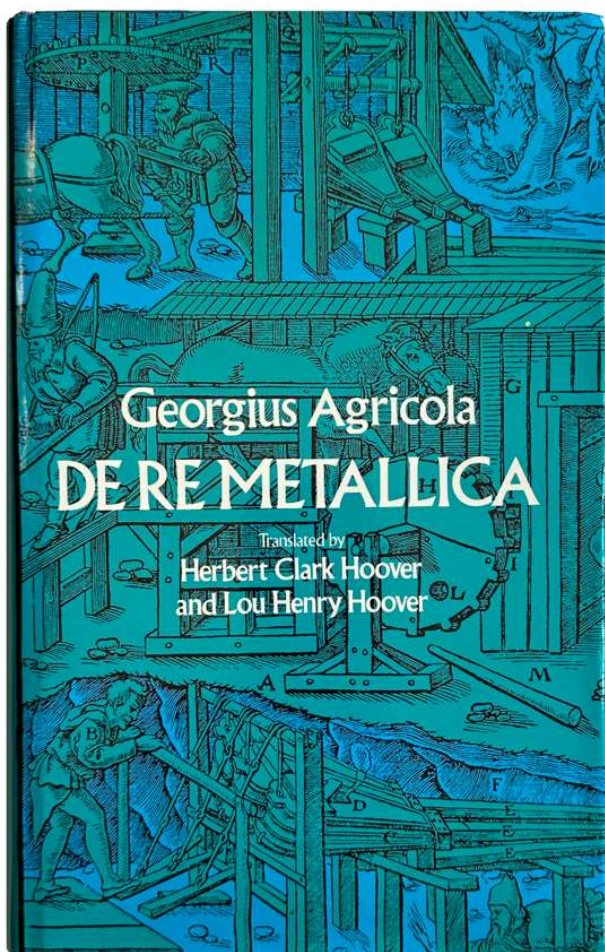
First English edition (issued originally in German, 1970).

Garrison and Morton 2068.16.

Please note:

ORDERING INFORMATION IS FOUND
AT THE REAR OF THIS CATALOGUE.

All books are illustrated online at WeberRareBooks.com.
Some have additional pictures.



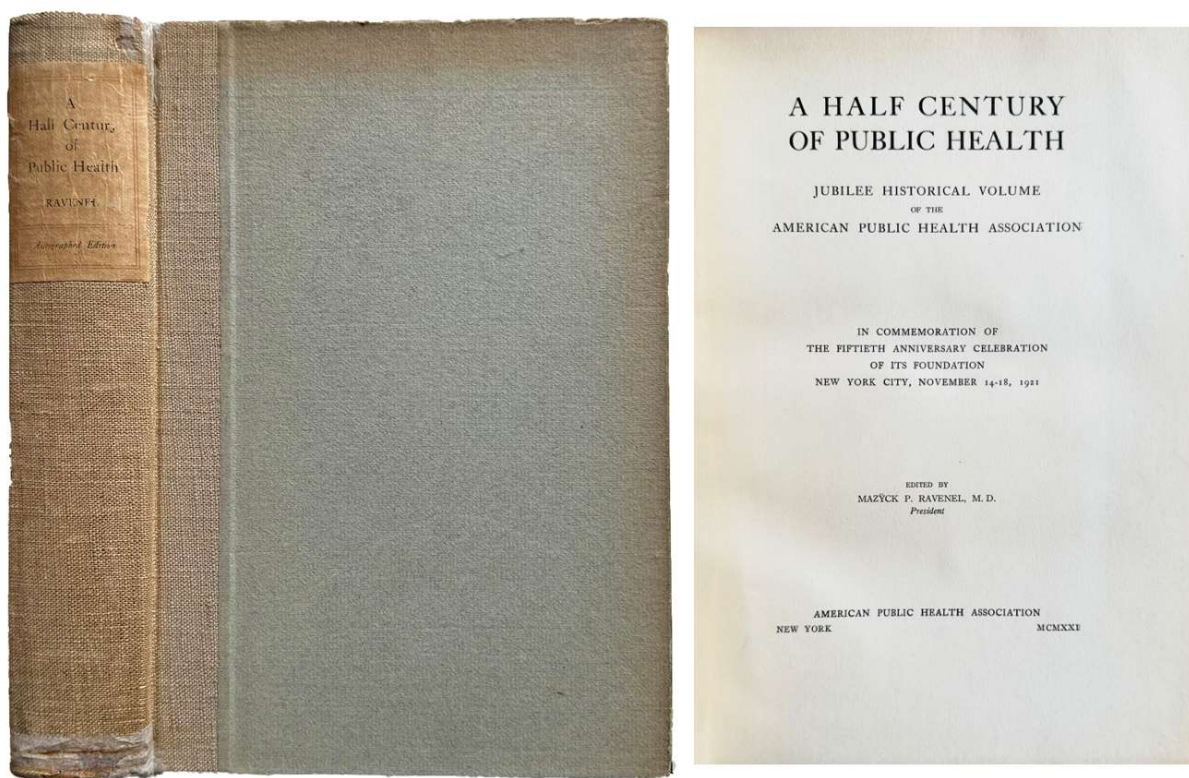
2. **AGRICOLA, Georgius** (1494-1555); **Herbert Clark HOOVER** (1874-1964); **Lou Henry HOOVER** (1874-1944). *De Re Metallica. Translated from the first Latin edition of 1556. With biographical introduction, annotations and appendices upon the development of mining methods, metallurgical processes, geology, mineralogy & mining law, from the earliest times to the 16th century.* New York: Dover, 1950. ¶ Later printing than the date indicates [ca. 1975]. Tall 8vo. xxxi, [1], 638 pp. 289 figures, indices. Cloth, dust-jacket. Very good copy.

\$ 40

One of the most important scientific classics of all time, this 1556 work on mining was the first based on field research and observation and the methods of modern science. 289 authentic Renaissance woodcuts. Translated by Herbert Hoover. Reprint of English language 1912 edition.

Reprint of the first English translation of this classic on mining and mineralogy. Agricola's most famous work, the *De re metallica libri xii* was published the year after his death, in 1556; it was perhaps finished in 1550, since the dedication to the

elector and his brother is dated to that year. The delay is thought to be due to the book's many woodcuts. The work is a systematic, illustrated treatise on mining and extractive metallurgy. It shows processes to extract ores from the ground, and metals from ore. In 1912, the Mining Magazine (London) published an English translation of *De re metallica*. The translation was made by Herbert Hoover, the American mining engineer and his wife Lou Henry Hoover. Hoover was later President of the United States. As a thorough treatment of mining, it is also the germination of occupational health when matters of industry related to health.

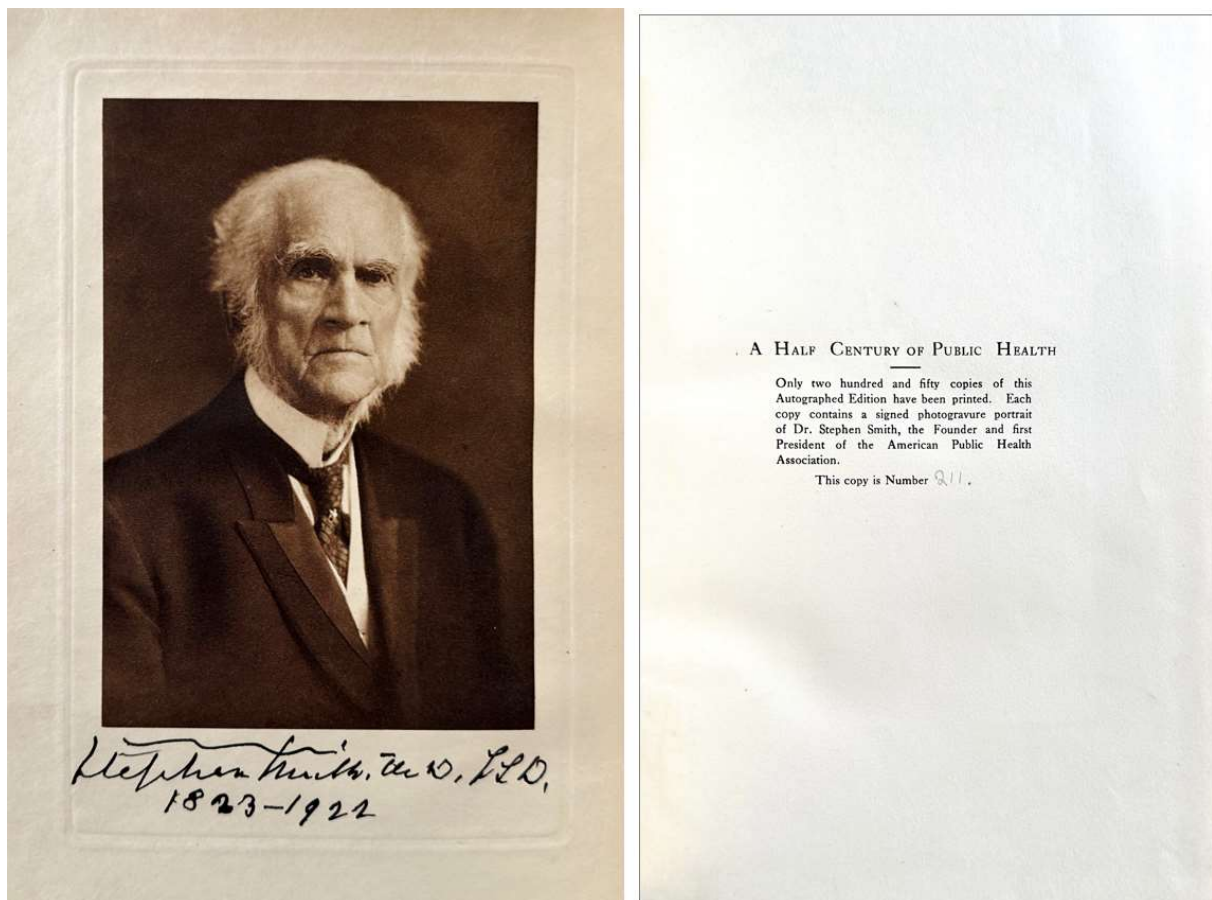


One of 250 copies Inscribed by the APHA President, Dr. Stephen Smith

3. **American Public Health Association; Mazyck P. RAVENEL** (editor) (1862-1946). *A Half Century of Public Health; jubilee historical volume of the American Public Health Association in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of its foundation, New York City, November 14-18, 1921*. New York: American Public Health Association, 1921. ¶ Large 8vo. xi, 461 pp. Frontis. portrait (signed), index. Original quarter linen, light blue boards, printed paper spine label, t.e.g.; spine ends worn, inner joints reinforced with kozo, spine label edge chipped, soiled. Ownership signature of Henry H. Fertig, Jr., MD; "Cleveland Administration Library" rubber stamp. Very good.

\$ 95

LIMITED EDITION of 250 copies of the autograph edition, each with a signed portrait of Dr. Stephen Smith, the founder and first president of the American Public Health Association (an uninscribed trade issue was also distributed).



Contents: The history of public health, 1871-1921, by S. Smith.--The American Public Health Association, past, present, future, by M.P. Ravenel.--The story of public health in Canada, by P.H. Bryce.--The history of bacteriology and its contribution to public health work, by F.P. Gorham.--American mortality progress during the last half century, by F.L. Hoffman.--The United States quarantine system during the past fifty years, by H.S. Cumming.--History of state and municipal control of disease, by C.V. Chapin.--Fifty years of water purification, by G.C. Whipple.--Sewage and solid refuse removal, by R. Hering.--Stream pollution by industrial wastes and its control, by E.B. Phelps.--Progress in Federal food control, by C.L. Alsberg.--Food conservation, by S.C. Prescott.--Milk and its relation to public health, by C.E. North.--The history of child welfare work in the United States, by P. Van Ingen.--Housing as a factor in health progress in the past fifty years, by L. Veiller.--What fifty years have done for ventilation, by G.T. Palmer.--History of industrial hygiene and its effect on public health, by G.M. Kober.--A fifty year sketch history of medical entomology and its relation to public health, by L.O. Howard.--The history of public nursing, by Lavinia L. Dock.



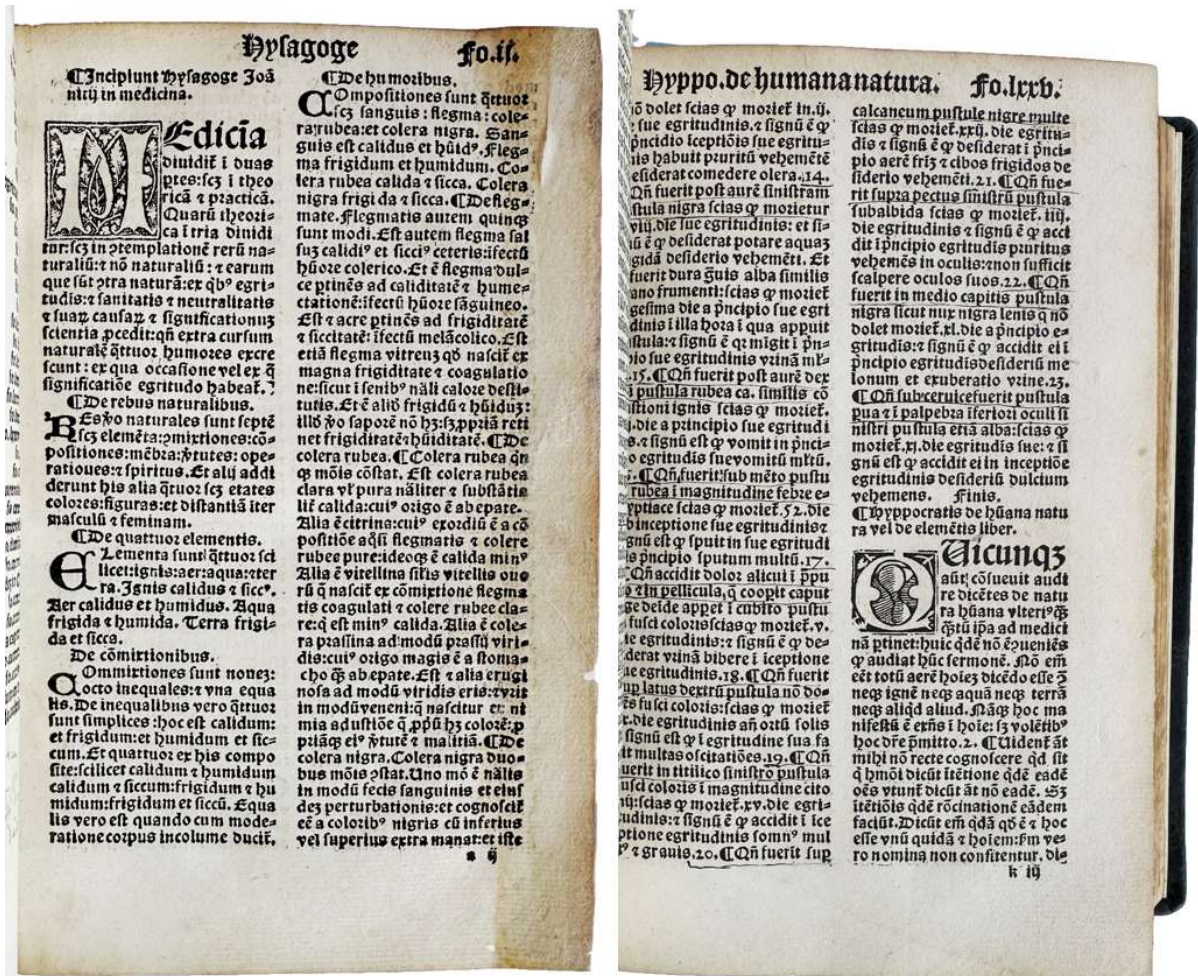
*The Last Sixteenth-Century Edition of the
Collection of Medical Works Known as the Articella*

4. **Articella** [uniform title]. [Various authors, including: **Valentinus, Petrus Pomarius** (active 1519)]. *Articella nuperrime impressa cum complurimis tractatibus pristinae impressioni superadditis, ut patet in pagina sequenti. Petri Pomarii Valentini Hispani* . . . Lugduni, Impressum Lugduni per Antonium du Ry, 1525.

¶ Small 8vo. CCCLXX leaves (collation: a-z8 [et]8 [con]8 [rum]8 A-U8). Numerous errors in foliation. Gothic type. Text in double columns, 46 lines plus headline. Title printed in red and black within an architectural woodcut border. Full-page ANATOMICAL WOODCUT OF A BLOOD-LETTING MAN on U5 recto, woodcut diagrams on H7 verso, woodcut printer's device on the verso of the last leaf (U8). BINDING: Modern full black morocco, blind rule surround, raised bands, maroon gilt-stamped spine label, new endsheets. A few leaves in the front and back reinforced with similar toned kozo paper, either to the joint or to the outer margin. Very good+.

\$ 2,500

Last edition (first published in Padua about 1476) and fourth edition edited by Pere Pomar of Valencia, Spain [Petrus Pomarius Valentinus Hispanus] and published by the Giunta firm of Lyons (following the 1515 and 1519 editions). Colophon: Lugduni, Impressum per Antonium du Ry, impensis Jacobi q. Francisci de Giuncta Florentini ac sociorum, 1525.



“In the early twelfth century, a collection of short treatises assembled in Salerno by an unknown author formed the nucleus of what was later known as the *Articella* (‘Little Book of the Art [of Medicine]’). At first, the collection consisted of five texts: Johannitius’ *Isagoge*; Hippocrates’ *Aphorisms*; Hippocrates’ *Prognostics*; Theophilus Protospatharius’ *De urinis*; and Philaretus’ *De pulsibus* . . . By the end of the twelfth century, the *Articella* was adopted throughout Europe as the basic textbook for medical education, and in the thirteenth century, it was incorporated into

the curriculum of the new faculties of medicine. Eventually, to the *Articella's* original five works, others were added: Galen's *Ars parva* (*Ars medica* or *Tegni*); Hippocrates' *De regimine acutorum* . . . the *Canon* of Avicenna; a prologue to Hippocrates' *Aphorisms*, attributed to Oribasius; Galen's commentary to Hippocrates' *Aphorisms* . . . Galen's commentary to Hippocrates' *Prognostics* . . . Ali ibn Ridwan's commentary to Galen's *Ars medica*; and Galen's commentary to Hippocrates' *De regimine acutorum* . . . The *Articella* served as a textbook of medicine first in manuscript form, then as a printed book, up to the sixteenth century. During those centuries, its content changed as some works were added and some dropped by the various editors and printers. Although only two of the five works that originally composed the *Articella* were Hippocratic and the other three were based on Galenic medicine, the work, was originally more 'Hippocratic' in character than 'Galenic.' Later, however, it included more and more Galenic works (or commentaries on his works), so that Galen became the ultimate authority on medicine and medical education" (Plinio Prioreschi, *A History of Medicine V: Medieval Medicine* (2003), pages 235-238).

During the almost sixty years from the first edition of about 1476 to the last edition in 1534, the *Articella* was printed no less than eighteen times. The text of the Hippocratic Oath, which first appeared in print in the 1483 second edition, appears on c1 recto in this edition.

□ Baudrier VI, page 154; Durling, *A Chronological Census of the Renaissance Editions and Translation of Galen*, 1534.1; Durling-NLM 331; Wellcome p.26 (1519 and 1534 editions, but not 1525).

See also: Jon Arrizabalaga, *The Articella in the Early Press*, (1998).

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE

BY
OTTO L. BETTMANN, Ph. D.
Founder and Director of The Bettmann Archive, New York City

WITH A FOREWORD BY
PHILIP S. HENCH, M. D.
Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota

A brief, nontechnical survey of the healing arts from Aesculapius to Ehrlich—retelling with the aid of select illustrations the lives and deeds of great physicians. . . .

CHARLES C THOMAS · PUBLISHER

. . . a graphic record of the untiring efforts of the medical profession to cure the sick, offer solace, allay pain and secure a better life for all mankind.

SPRINGFIELD · ILLINOIS · U. S. A.



Medicinal snake-charmer, Bologna.



Handbill shows Dr. Case, notorious London quack receiving angelic instructions.



Monkey medicine-man, London.

FAKE HEALERS

During the plague, the doctor shortage gave the London quacks a field day. Though their cures proved either worthless or more deadly than the plague itself, their humbug was made to order for the panic-stricken populace. Thus, while medical service floundered, the charlatans moved in for a long and profitable stay.

The most successful quack of the day was a certain Dr. Case, a promoter par excellence. In 1660, when Case set up quarters in Blackfriars, he hung out his famous shingle: "Within this place lives Dr. Case." Then he sent forth pamphlets and leaflets studded with pleasant rhymes on his wonder drugs. "Good news for the sick!" ran a sample heading, and under this came such verses as the following gem on syphilis:

"All ye that are of Venus' race
Apply yourself to Dr. Case —
Who with a box or two of pills
Will soon remove your painful ills."

Such tactics brought him wealth and hordes of patients. In the early 18th century, the *Tatler* was to remark that Case had made more money with

his medical couplets than Dryden with his complete poetical works. Though mountebanks thrived wonderfully well in the London of this period, quackery always has been a universal practice. Thus, the remarks on the quack by one contemporary observer seem valid for all times: "When people acquaint him with their griefs and their ills, though he knows not what ails them no more than a

horse, he tells them it is a scorbutick humour caused by a deluxion from the oscurum . . . and the poor souls wonder that he should hit on their distemper so exactly."



Inflated ideas "baked out" of patient's head by quack-fever-therapist. 163



Charles II touching the sick to cure "the king's evil."

That the king's touch could cure the sick was an accepted belief since the days of Edward the Confessor. Now the practice was revived by popular demand. Charles II performed the "miracle" each year, and had given a grand total of 100,000 treatments by the end of his reign. Those afflicted by the "king's evil" (scrofula) or mere boils, thronged to London on the day of the ceremony. As they knelt before the king, he said, "I touch you and God heals you," then handed them a silver coin, called a

touchpiece. Royal surgeons examined the patients beforehand to weed out the goldseekers from the truly sick. In March, 1684, Pepys the famed diarist wrote that "six or seven people were crushed to death by pressing at the chirgeon's door for tickets." William III often dismissed the sick with the sly remark: "God grant you better health and more sense." He knew that it was all a matter of mental suggestion or natural recovery. Those who remained sick were told they had lacked faith. The king couldn't lose.

FAITH HEALERS

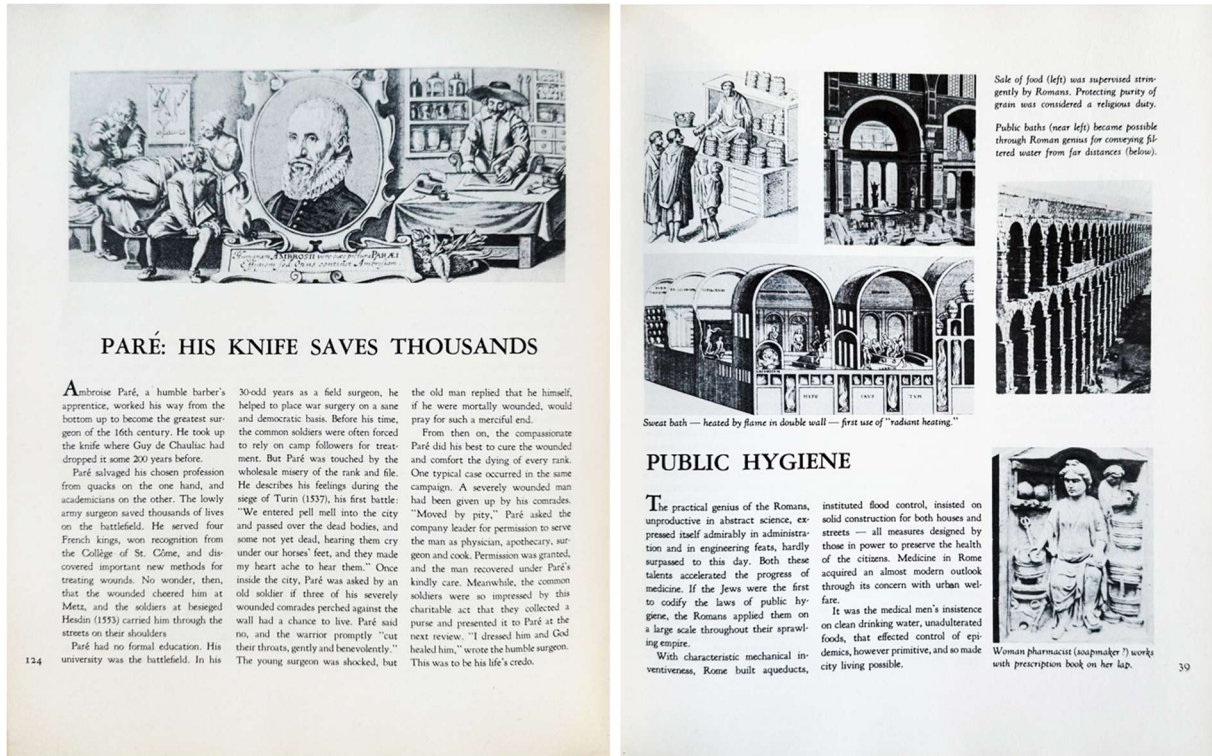


Greatrakes curing blind man by touch.

Valentine Greatrakes, an Irish country gentleman, performed many miraculous cures "by the stroking of the hands." He usurped royal prerogative in the apparently honest belief that he possessed a subtly "effulgent aura" which restored sick parts. Robert Boyle, the eminent chemist, supported him in this belief. Actually, Greatrakes brought a powerful psychological impact to bear on his patients, and succeeded with psychosomatic cases. He did unconsciously what Mesmer was to do by design a century later.

5. **BETTMANN, Otto Ludwig (1903-1998).** *A Pictorial History of Medicine.* Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1956. ¶ 4to. xiii, [3], 318 pp. Original blue-gray cloth, gilt-spine with green stamping; corners show wear. Good+.

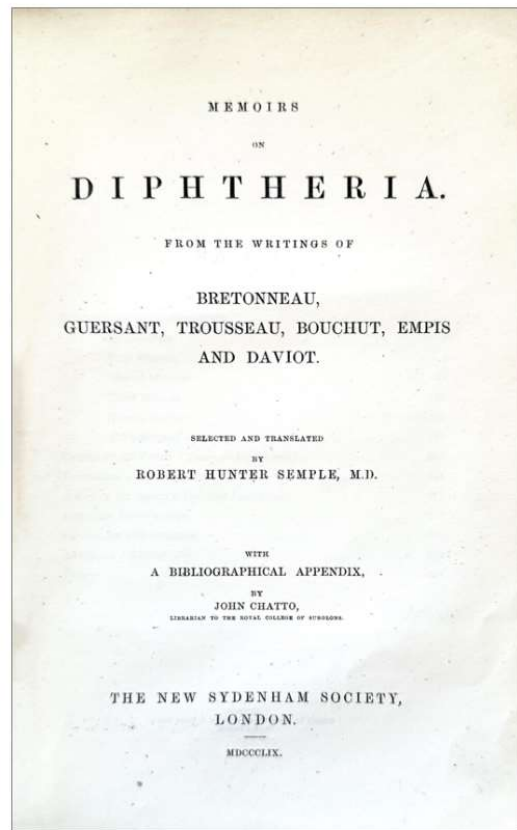
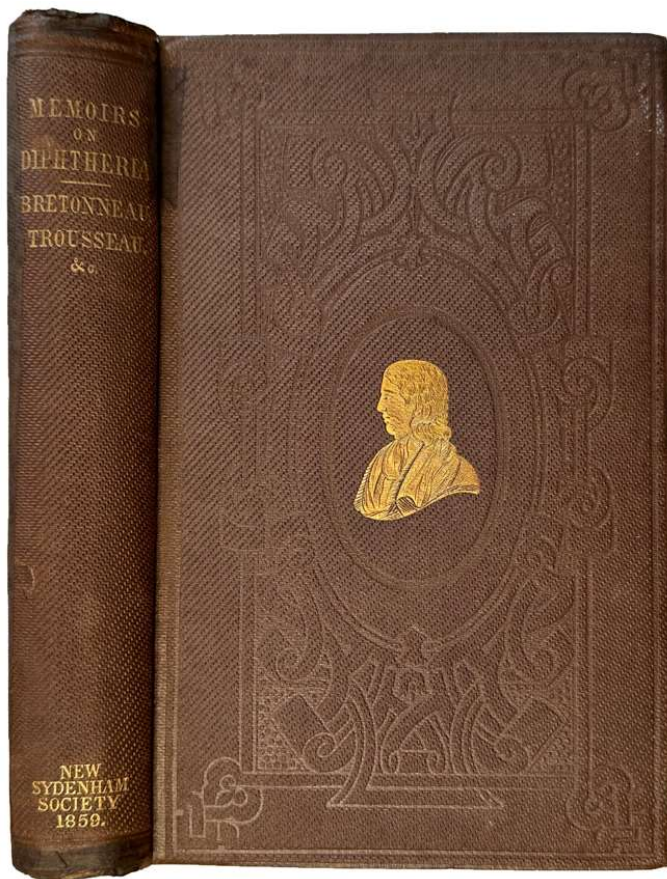
\$ 10



With a foreword by Philip S. Hench (1896-1965). Hench won the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1950 for the discovery of the hormone cortisone.

Bettman was known for his remarkable collection of illustrations (including medical). For a while, after taking a degree in librarianship, he worked in the Hunst Bibliothek in charge of the Griesebach collection.



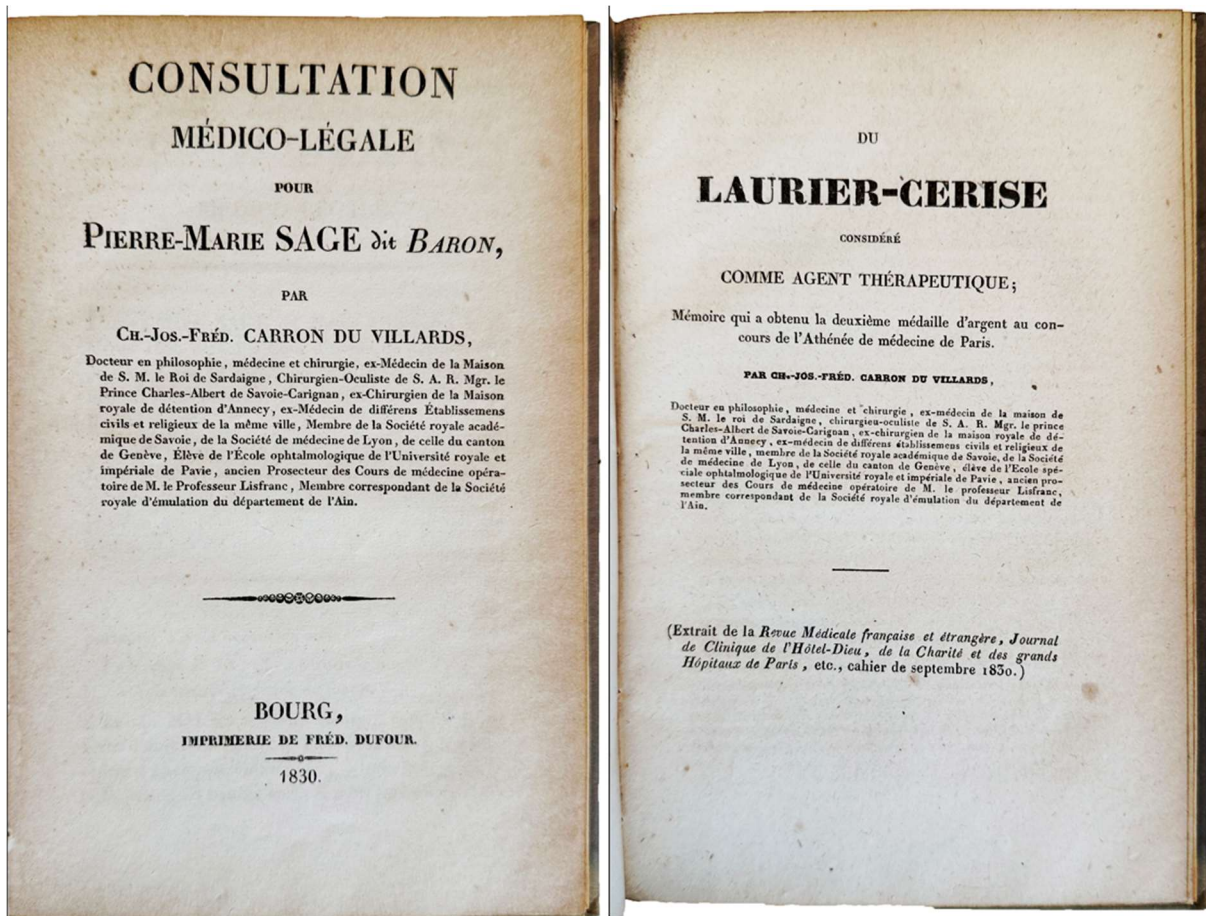


6. **BRETONNEAU, Pierre-Fidèl** (1778-1862) ; **Paul Louis Benoit GUERSANT** (1800-1869) ; **Armand TROUSSEAU** (1801-1867) ; **Eugène BOUCHUT** (1818-1891); **Georges Simonis EMPIS** (1824-1913) ; **D. Zacharie DAVIOT** ; **John CHATTO** (-1887). *Memoirs on diphtheria. From the writings of Bretonneau, Guersant, Trousseau, Bouchut, Empis and Daviot. Selected and translated by Robert Hunter Semple. With a bibliographical appendix, by John Chatto, Librarian to the Royal College of Surgeons.* London: New Sydenham Society, 1859. ¶ Series: New Sydenham Society (Series), v. 3. 223 x 148 mm. 8vo. [vi], 407 pp. Bibliog., index; blue pencil marginalia. Blind- and gilt-stamped brown cloth; small hole in spine, extremities mended with kozo, particularly the rear hinge. As is. [M3992]

\$ 25

This anthology of writing on diphtheria contains contributions by major medical authors on the subject. “Bretonneau showed that croup, malignant angina, and ‘scorbutic gangrene of the gums,’ were all the same disease, for which he suggested the term ‘diphtheritis.’” “Bretonneau is one of the pioneers of modern medicine. He believed in “morbid seeds” that spread specific diseases from person to person. He identified typhoid fever and named diphtheria. His students included Alfred-Armand-Louis-Marie Velpeau, and Armand Trousseau.”

See: Garrison and Morton 5053 & 5054. "Trousseau popularized tracheotomy" for croup.



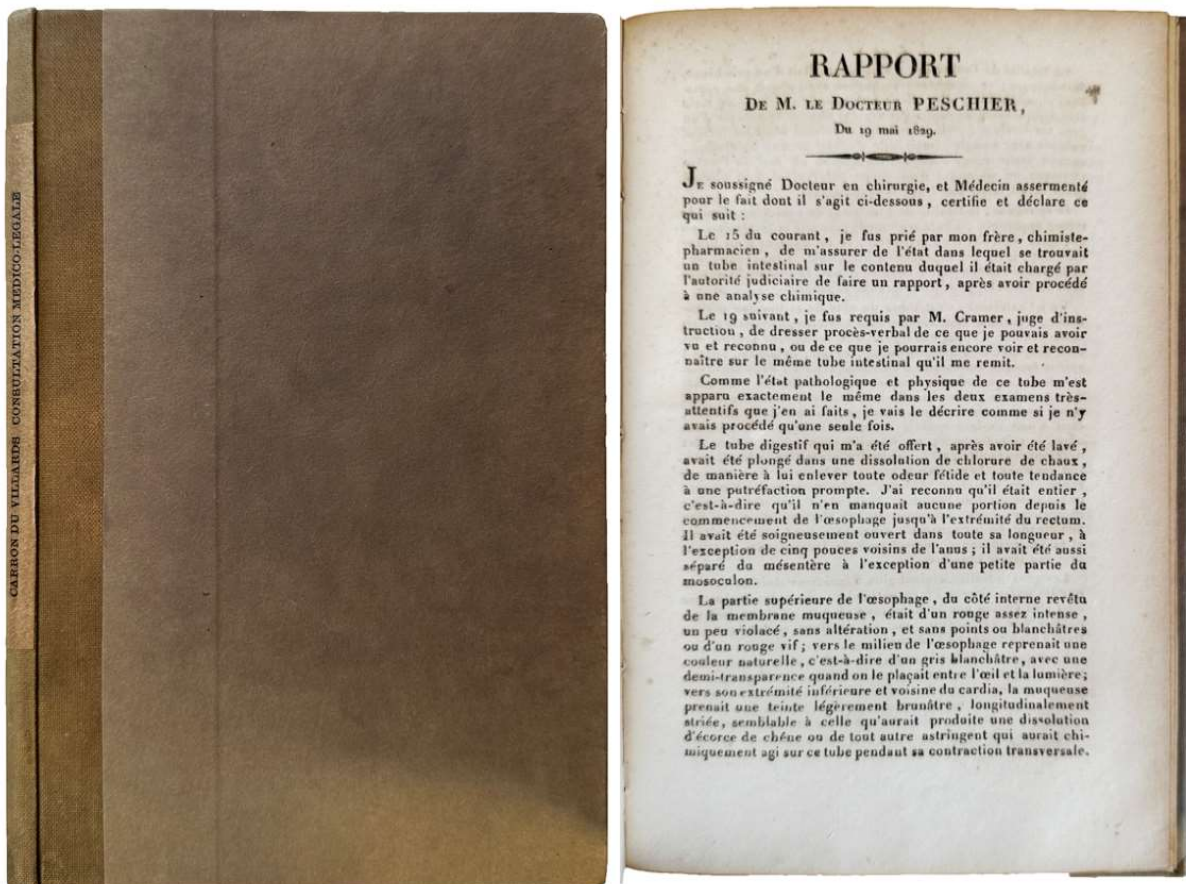
7. **CARRON du VILLARDS, Charles Joseph Frederic** (1801-1860). [2 works] *Consultation médico-légale pour Pierre-Marie Sage dit Baron*. [with:] *Du Laurier-Cerise considéré comme agent thérapeutique; Mémoire qui a obtenu la deuxième médaille d'argent au concours de l'Athénée de médecine de Paris*. Bourg: Fréd. Dufour, 1830. ¶ 12mo. 25, [1 blank]; 26 pp. Modern quarter brown cloth over paper boards, printed paper label. Very good. Rare. [M10823]

\$ 45

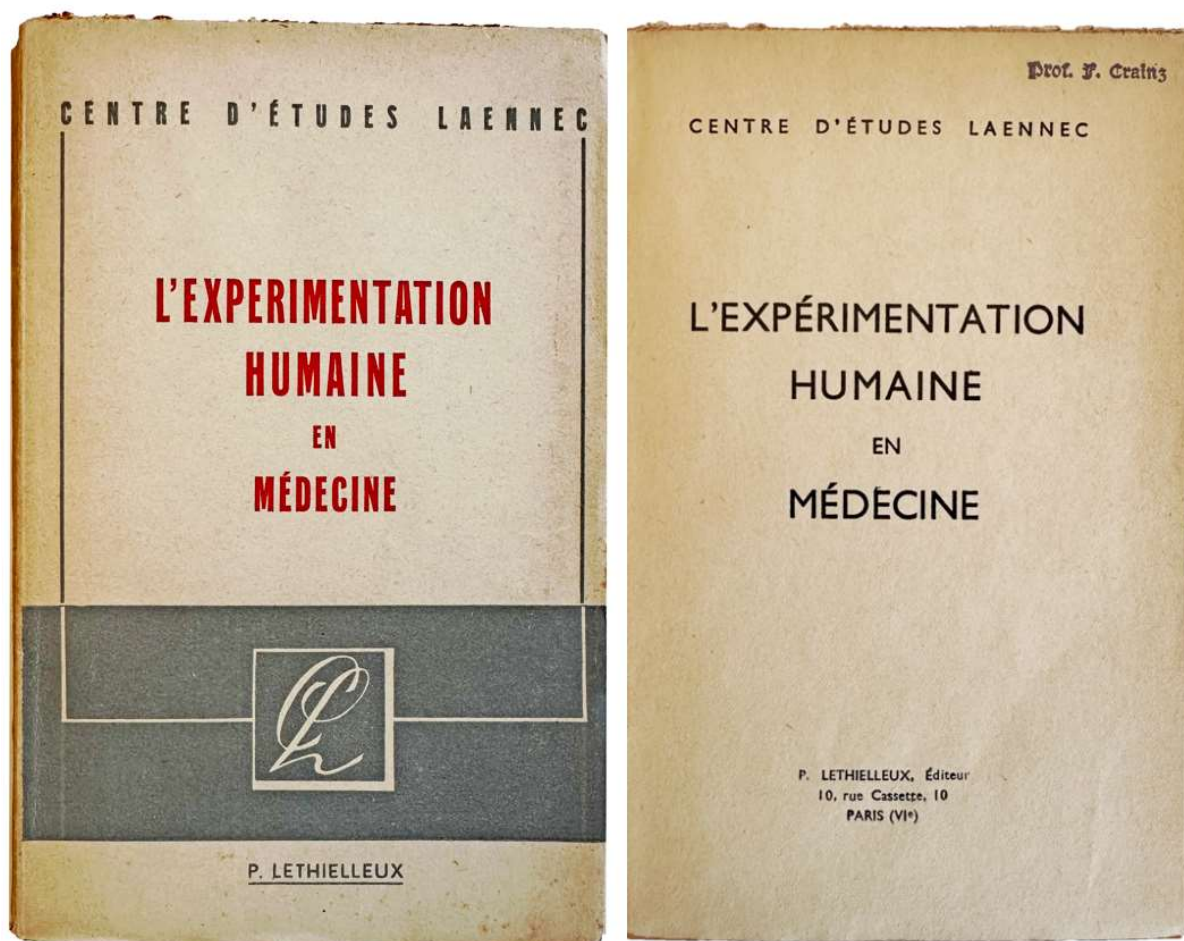
Two works bound together: 'Forensic consultation for Pierre-Marie Sage [the] Baron.' Pierre-Marie Sage was charged with poisoning Louise Poncer, his wife (who died May 13, 1829), and was acquitted, based partly on Carron's consultation.

With a second paper bound in on the Cherry Laurel [*Prunus laurocerasus*], a plant that is here considered as a therapeutic agent.

“[The Cherry Laurel] is a pretty evergreen shrub, native to the shores of the Black Sea, from where it was imported, in 1546, by David Ungnad; envoy of the German Emperor to Constantinople.” This plant is native to regions bordering the Black Sea in southwestern Asia and southeastern Europe.



Carron du Villards was a French ophthalmologist whose 1838 book *Guide pratique pour l'étude et le traitement des maladies des yeux* was an important early text in the field. Although Charles Michel is frequently credited with inventing electrolysis for use in trichiasis, Carron du Villards has sometimes been credited with the invention.



8. **Centre d'Etudes Laennec.** *L'Expérimentation Humaine en Médecine.* Paris: P. Lethielleux, 1952. ¶ 187 x 120 mm. 219 pp. Brownd. Printed wrappers. Ownership rubber stamp of Franco Crainz. Good. [M5969]

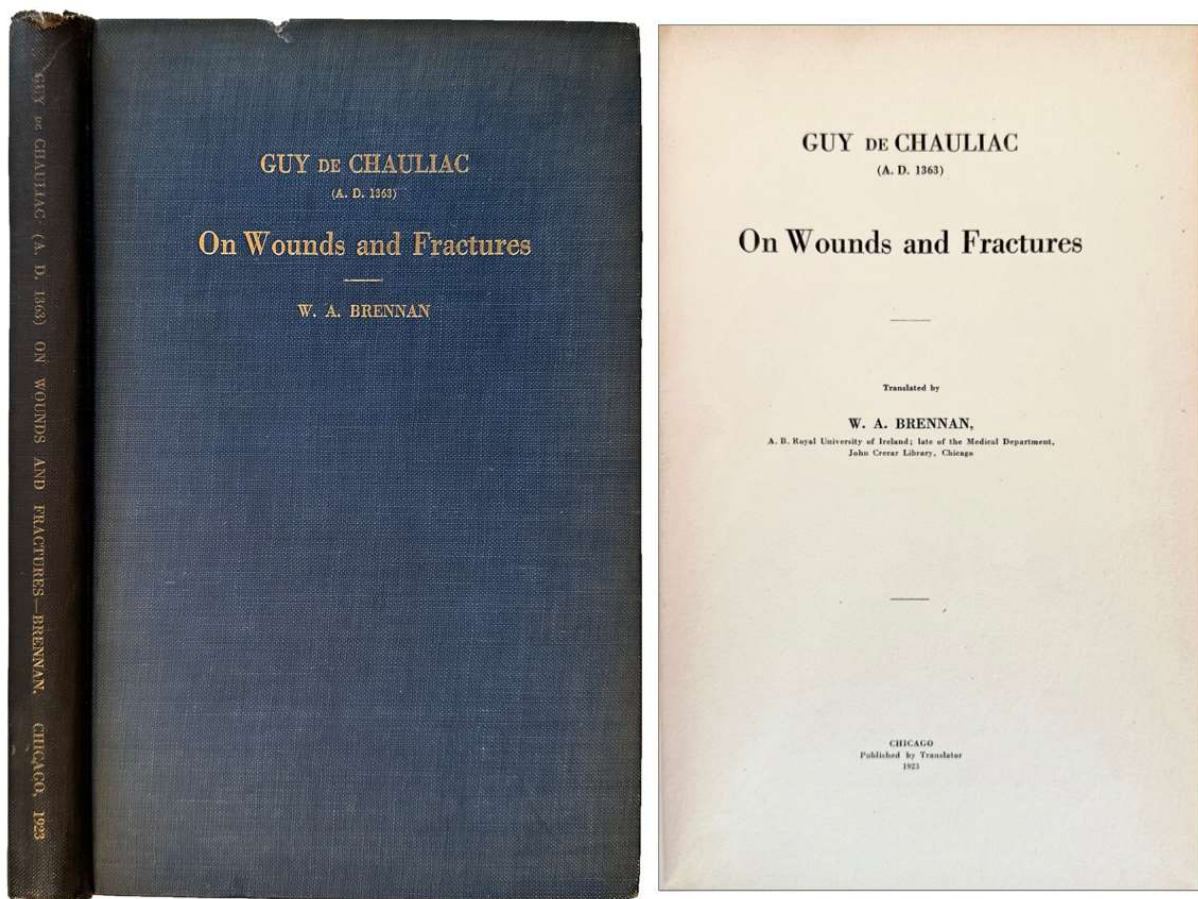
\$ 20

A remarkable set of papers on Nazi experimentations on humans during the war.

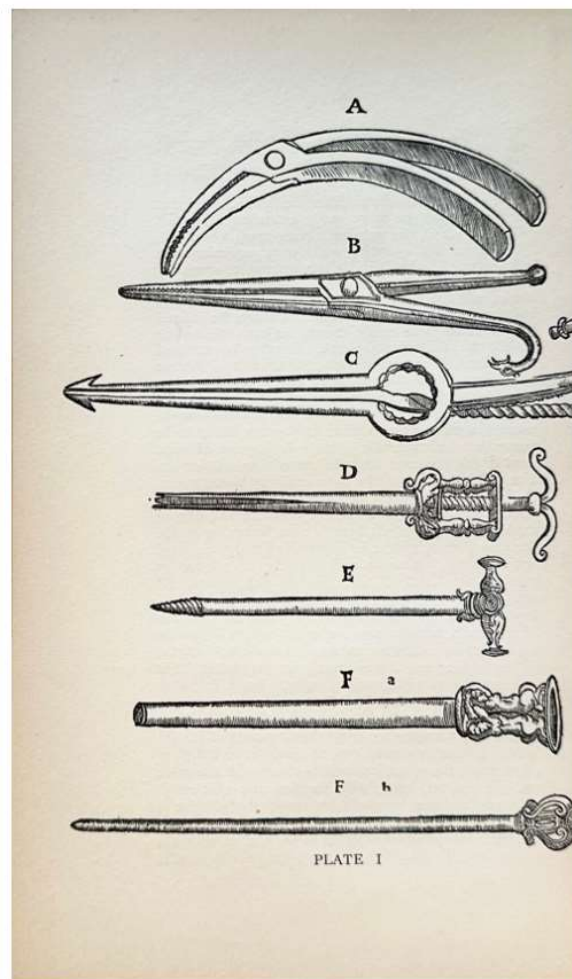
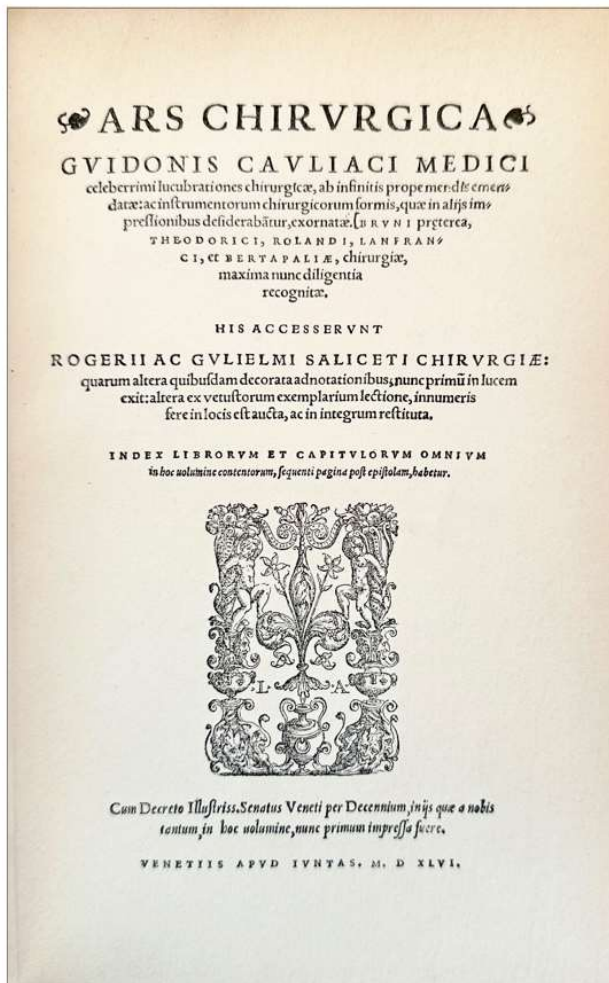
This item was reviewed "This collective work is only the reissue of the important notebooks no. 1 and 2, 1952, of Cahiere Laennec. The brilliant subject is treated extensively by the best technicians: *Human experimentation through the Ages* by Albert-Buisson, *The doctor and human experimentation*, by Dr. Tanret; *Human experimentation and surgery*, by Dr. Dubost; *Human experimentation in infectious pathology*, by Dr. Jude; *The unconscious and irresponsible experimenters*, by Dr. Péquinot; *Administrative texts and human experimentation*, by Ch. Vaille; *Civil and criminal liability in the event of experimentation on humans*, by J.-M. Auby; *Moral reflections*, by Father Tesson; *Human experimentation in Nazi Germany, from 1940 to 45*, by G. Pierre; finally *German*

assessments on the facts alleged against Nazi doctors. C.R.” – Revue des sciences religieuses
Année 1953, 27-4 p. 417.

PROVENANCE: Professor Franco Crainz (1913-2004) Obstetrics and gynecology, university professor, took his medical degree in 1936 at the University Rome, the Italian Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology; he was Head obstetrics-gynecology Department, University Novara, Italy, 1956-1964, later becoming head obstetrics-gynecology Department, University Rome, 1972-1988. Crainz wrote on the history of medicine including a monograph: *The Life and Works of Matthew Baillie MD, FRS L&E, FRCP, Etc. (1761-1823)*, [1995], and, *An Obstetric tragedy: the case of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta : some unpublished documents of 1817*, [1977], collected books & papers (mostly Italian & European) in the history of gynecology. Posthumously published was a paper with John Dewhurst, “Dr John Sims. A mystery solved”, *BJOG*, 17 May 2005.



[9] CHAULIAC



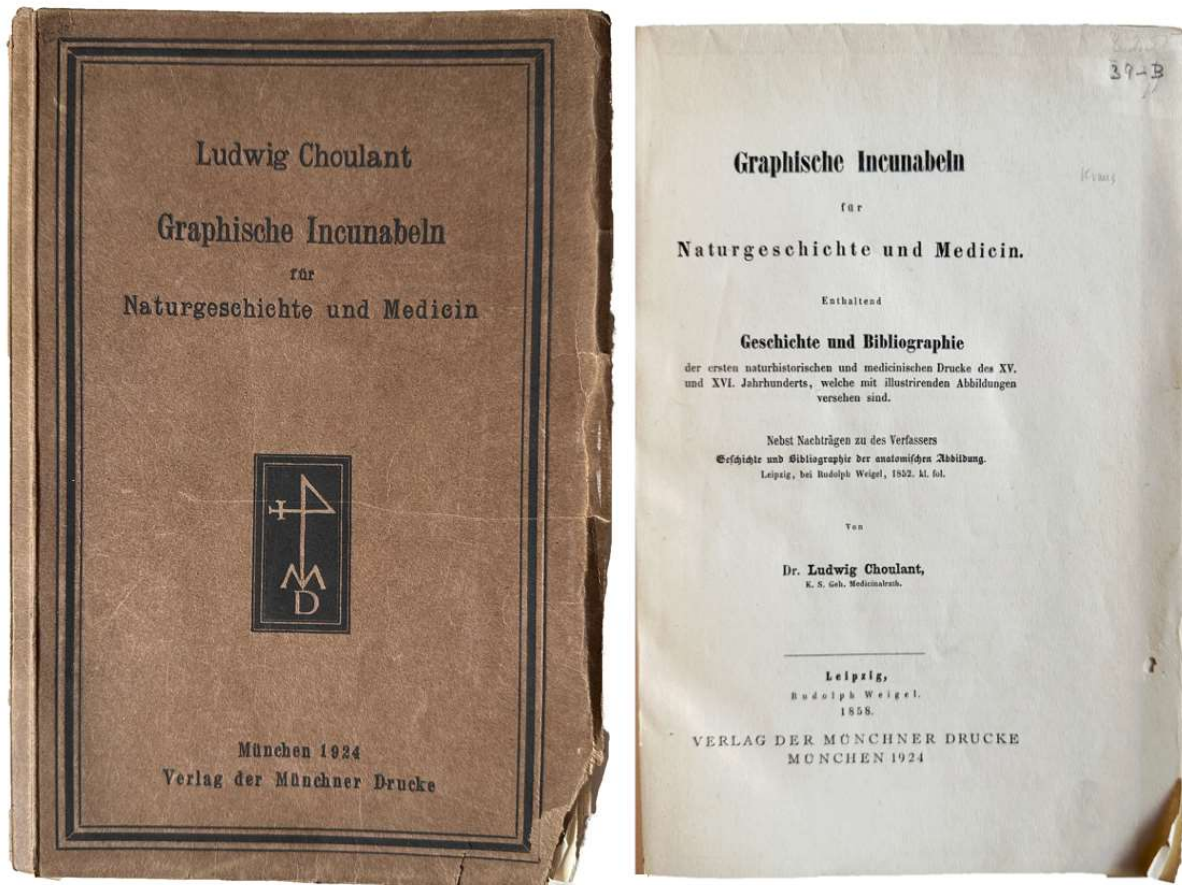
9. **CHAULIAC, Guy de** (1300-1368); **William Augustine BRENNAN** (trans.) (1864-1937). *On Wounds and Fractures. Translated by W. A. Brennan.* Chicago: Published by Translator, 1923. ¶ 8vo. xii, [2], 152, [2] pp. Gilt-stamped blue cloth; top edges dented with corresponding short tears, spine head torn. Bookplate and ownership signature of Robert Sonnenschein. Very good. [M12480]

\$ 40

LIMITED EDITION, hand-numbered: 34.

Guy de Chauliac, also called Guido or Guigo de Cauliaco, was a French physician and surgeon who wrote a lengthy and influential treatise on surgery in Latin, titled *Chirurgia Magna*. This version was translated by W. A. Brennan, himself a diverse man of many interests, among them translating or researching medical texts.

PROVENANCE: Ralph Robert Sonnenschein (1923-2011) was a Professor of Physiology at UCLA.



10. **CHOULANT, Johann Ludwig** (1791-1861). *Graphische Incunabeln für Naturgeschichte und Medicin. Enthaltend Geschichte und Bibliographie der ersten naturhistorischen und medicinischen Drucke des XV. und XVI. Jahrhunderts, welche mit illustrirenden Abbildungen versehen sind. . .* Munich: Münchner Drucke, 1924. ¶ Reprint. 8vo. xx, 168 pp. Index. Printed wrappers; extremities chipped. [H. P. Kraus Library]. Very good. [M8367]

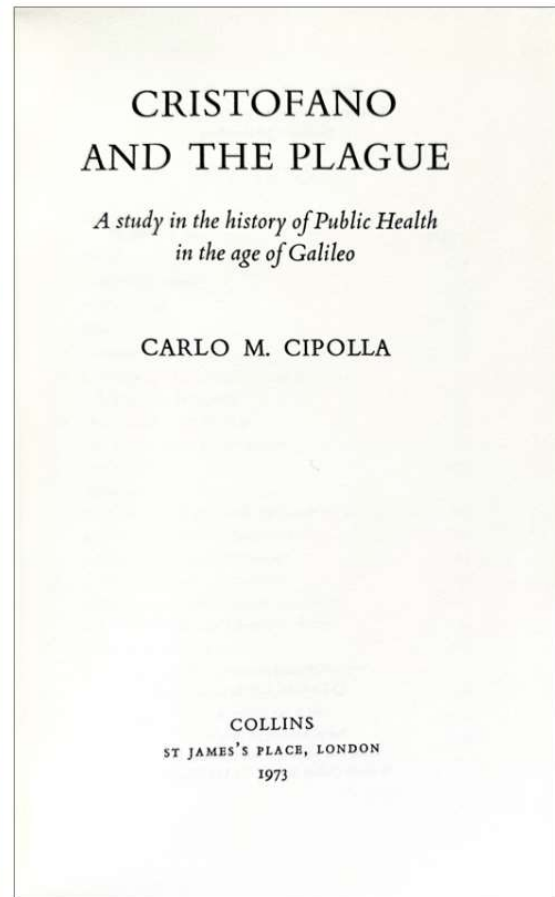
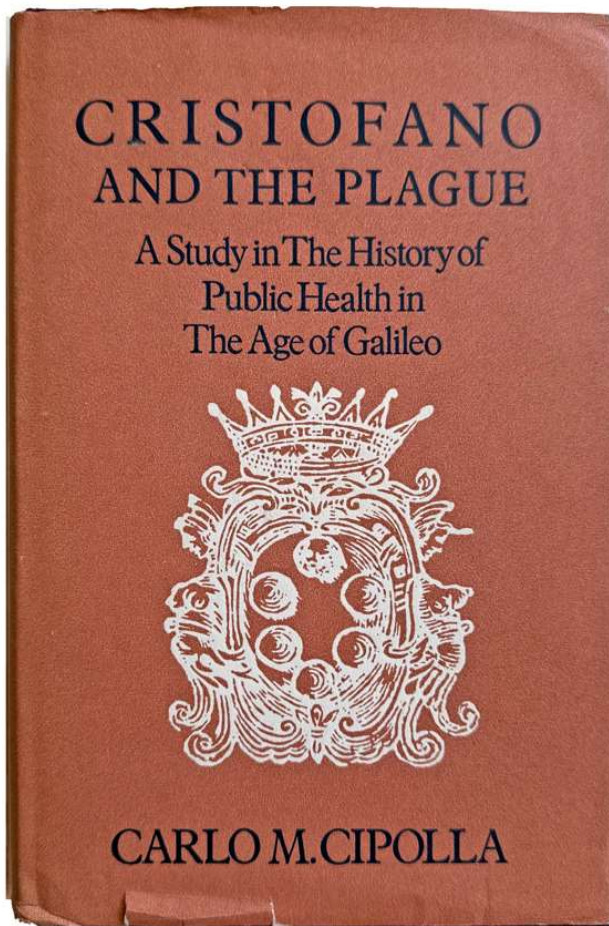
\$ 30

Originally issued in 1858. 'Graphic incunabula for natural history and medicine. Containing the history and bibliography of the first natural history and medical prints of the 15th century and XVI century, which are provided with illustrative illustrations.'

Johann Ludwig Choulant was a German physician from the Kingdom of Saxony who was a professor of Medicine at Dresden medical historian and contributed to the study of the history of medicine.

PROVENANCE: Hans Peter Kraus, bookseller.

□ Garrison and Morton 6757 (1st ed., 1858); Waller 18225.



11. **CIPOLLA, Carlo M.** (1922-2000). *Cristofano and the plague; a study in the history of public health in the age of Galileo*. London: Collins, 1973.
¶ Small 8vo. 188 pp. Figs., index. Maroon gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket with edge tears. Very good.

\$ 7

“Seventeenth century Italy had the most advanced system of public health in Europe . . . Cristofano of Giulio Ceffini, a prominent citizen of Prato and a member of the board of public health, was at the height of the [plague of 1630] entrusted with special powers and used them. Check points were set up, gates closed and guarded, the doors of infected houses were nailed up from the outside, quarantine for suspected contacts was enforced, a pesthouse and a convalescent home were organized, staffed, and supplied. But there simply was not enough money to meet a host of extraordinary expenses. It was poverty as much as ignorance that helped the microbes do as much harm as they did in spite of Cristofano and his colleagues.” – jacket.



SANITARY & TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

of the City and Island of

NEW YORK

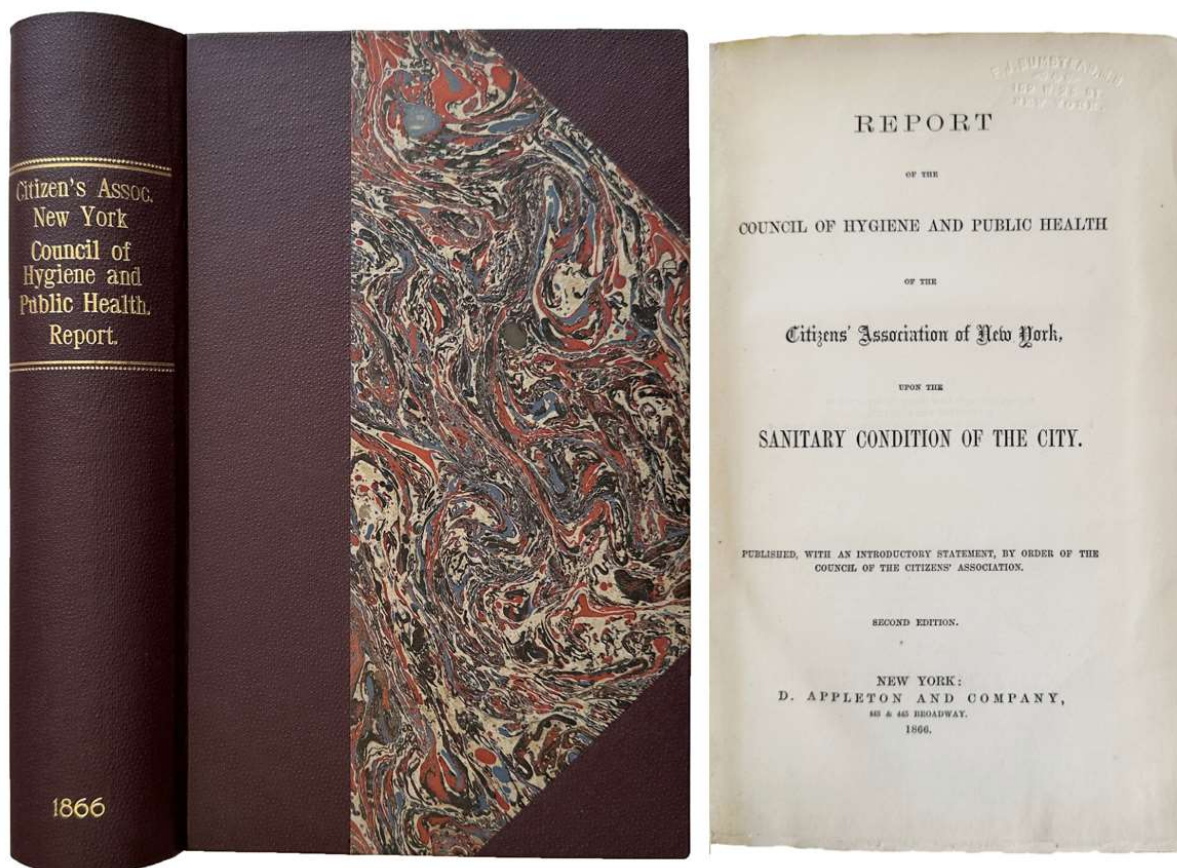
Prepared for the Council of Hygiene & Public Health,
of the **CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.**

EGBERT L. VIELLE,

SCALE 10000 FEET TO AN INCH.







With both large-format folding colored maps of Manhattan Island

12. **Citizens' Association of New York, Council of Hygiene and Public Health.** *Report of the Council of Hygiene and Public Health of the Citizens' Association of New York, upon the Sanitary Condition of the City.* New York, 1866. ¶ 8vo. cxliii, [1], 360 pp. With 4 large folding plates and frequent steel-engraved figures (some full-page). The large folding plates are important: 1 & 2) a two-part multi-fold colored topographical map of New York: "Sanitary & Topographical Map of the City and Island of New York . . . under the direction of Egbert L. Viele; 3) Encroachment of Nuisances upon Populous Up-Town Districts [NYC]; 4) Sanitary and Social Chart of the Fourth Ward of the City of New York . . . by E.R. Pulling, M.D., assisted by F.J. Randall. [This folding bird's-eye view of NYC is colored]; some neat repairs to close tears to the map hinges. Modern half brown cloth, marbled boards, preserving original endsheets. Ownership embossed-stamp and bookplate of Dr. F. J. Bumstead, New York. Fine.

\$ 1,700

Second edition. This is one of the earliest studies of public health and it represents a large part of New York city's urgent need to improve the health conditions of the population as things had gotten terribly out-of-hand. The result was a substantial step forward in creating a medical plan for redesigning the health of cities. In the instance of this particular book, the maps are particularly interesting and offer some rather large folded city-maps of New York city.

“A Council of Hygiene and Public Health and assigned to it the task of making a street-by-street sanitary inspection of the city. The survey, which was carried out in 1864, revealed that thousands of New Yorkers were living in conditions of incredible degradation, filth, and brutality. These findings were given widespread publicity in the newspapers and journals and, in conjunction with the threat of Asiatic cholera, were a decisive factor in enabling the reformers to push a bill through the New York State Legislature creating the Metropolitan Board of Health. The Board of Health, the forerunner of the present Department of Health, became the model upon which many American cities subsequently built their health departments.” – John Duffy, *A History of Public Health in New York City 1625-1866*, (1968).

“It's 1863. New York's streets are dismal. Downtown, the scents of manure, garbage and chemicals permeate the air. The streets are littered with debris, and in some places, are navigable only by wading through standing water. The gaps between cobblestones catch sewage and other dirt discharged from nearby tenements.

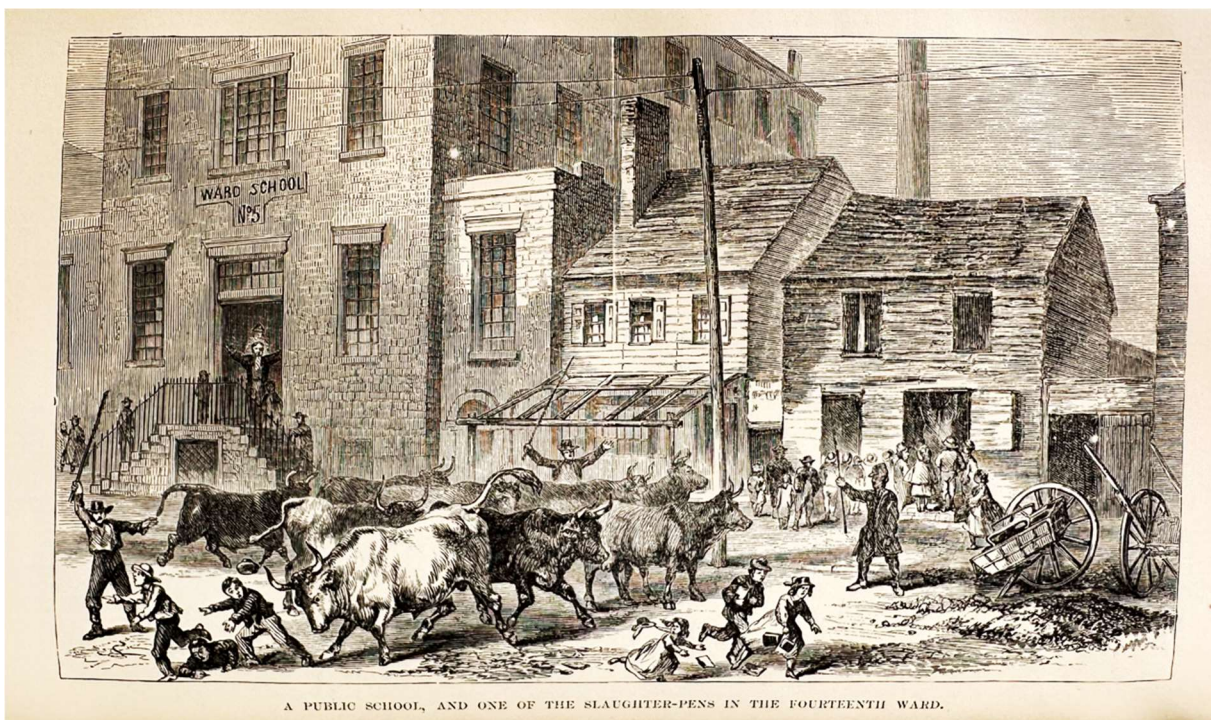
Public health statisticians estimate that New York has upwards of 200,000 cases of preventable and needless sickness every year. The Board of Health, controlled by corrupt politicians, is ineffective.

What to do? In December of that same year, a group of citizens met with Mayor Gunther, the recently elected reform candidate to consider the city's social problems. The following year, these concerned citizens formed the Citizens' Association of New York, dedicated to a cause they describe in simple terms: “public usefulness.” The organization quickly determined that physicians should play a prominent role in sanitary reform, and organized the Association's Special Council of Hygiene and Public Health.

In May of 1864, the Council embarked on a street-by-street sanitary inspection of New York City. Medical inspectors – all physicians—were assigned to 31 districts throughout the city in an attempt to gather detailed information about New Yorkers and their living conditions. For seven months,

the inspectors visited every household in Manhattan and used a nine-page survey as their guide.

During the course of the survey, the inspectors filled seventeen volumes of observations and notes comprising the most “precise and exacting account of a city’s health and social conditions ever compiled.” Many of these notebooks, including some remarkable hand-drawn maps, are available at The New-York Historical Society. The image below is taken from the Society’s archives and shows a tenant house for 200 people at 311 Monroe Street, in the 9th District.” – Anne Garner.

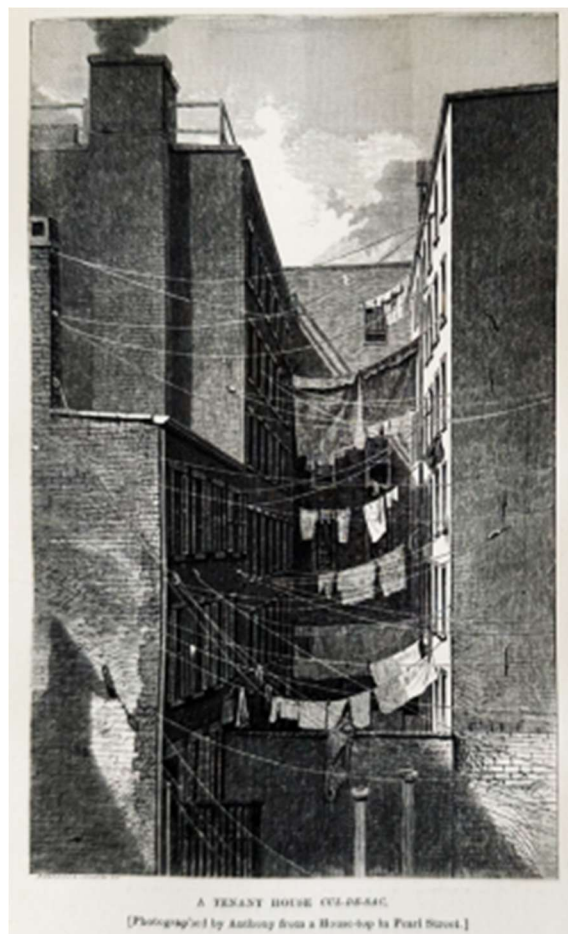


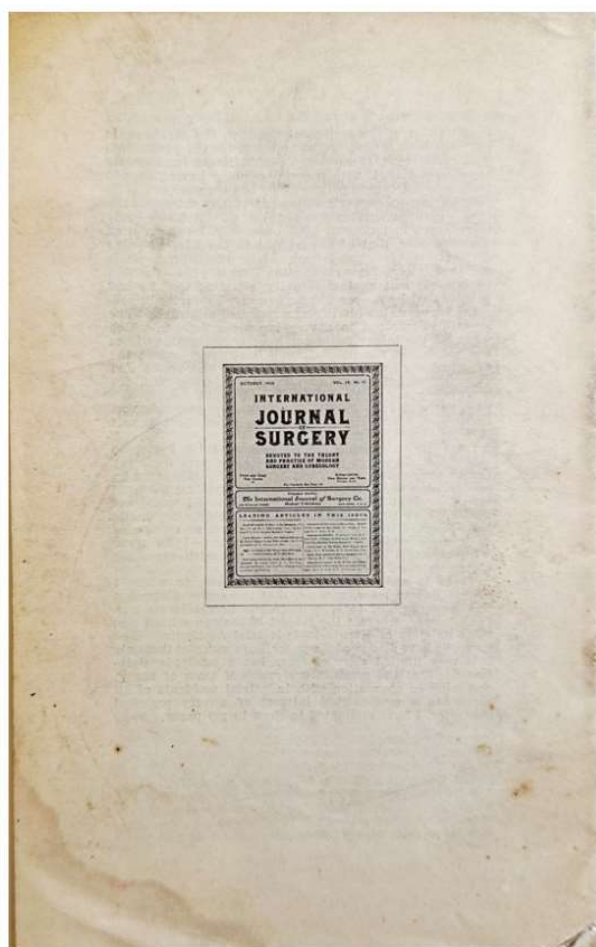
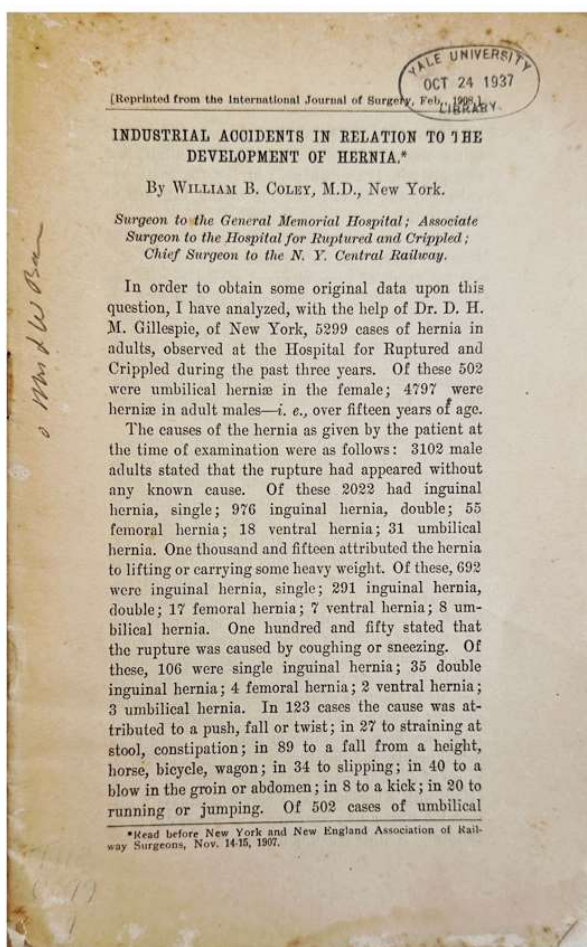
“American surgeons, such as Bumstead in New York (1859) and Holmes in Chicago (1860), can be credited with proposing enucleation of traumatized by uninflamed eyes for prevention of sympathetic ophthalmia.” “Bumstead’s recommendation for preventive enucleation of a traumatized eye (before the onset of inflammation in either eye) might be the first in the literature.” – Christopher Leffler, “The History of Enucleation for Sympathetic Ophthalmia in the United States during the Civil War (1861-1865),” Virginia Commonwealth University, 2023.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Freeman Josiah Bumstead (1826-1879), New York, physician. Bumstead was born in Boston, “graduated at Williams in 1847, and at Harvard medical College in 1851, after which he attended medical lectures in Paris.

In 1852 he settled in New York and became a specialist in venereal diseases. He held many important offices, among which were those of surgeon to the New York eye and ear infirmary, to the venereal wards of the charity hospital, Blackwell's island, to the stranger's hospital; and from 1867 till 1871 he was professor of venereal diseases at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York. Dr. Bumstead was a member of various medical societies, and from 1875 till 1876 vice-president of the Torrey botanical club. He contributed papers to the medical journals, and translated Ricord's notes to Hunter, *Treatise on the Venereal Diseases* (Philadelphia, 1854), and Cullerier, *Atlas of Venereal Diseases* (1867). The author's book, *Pathology and Treatment of Venereal Diseases* (1861) is his most important work.”
– *Appleton's Encyclopedia*.

See also: Elizabeth Blackmar, “Accountability for Public Health: Regulating the Housing Market in Nineteenth-Century New York City.” In: *Hives of Sickness*, edited by David Rosner. Rutgers University Press, 1995; Anne Garner, “Finding Cause in Street Cleanliness: The Citizens' Association of New York Report of 1865.” New York Academy of Medicine, 2019.



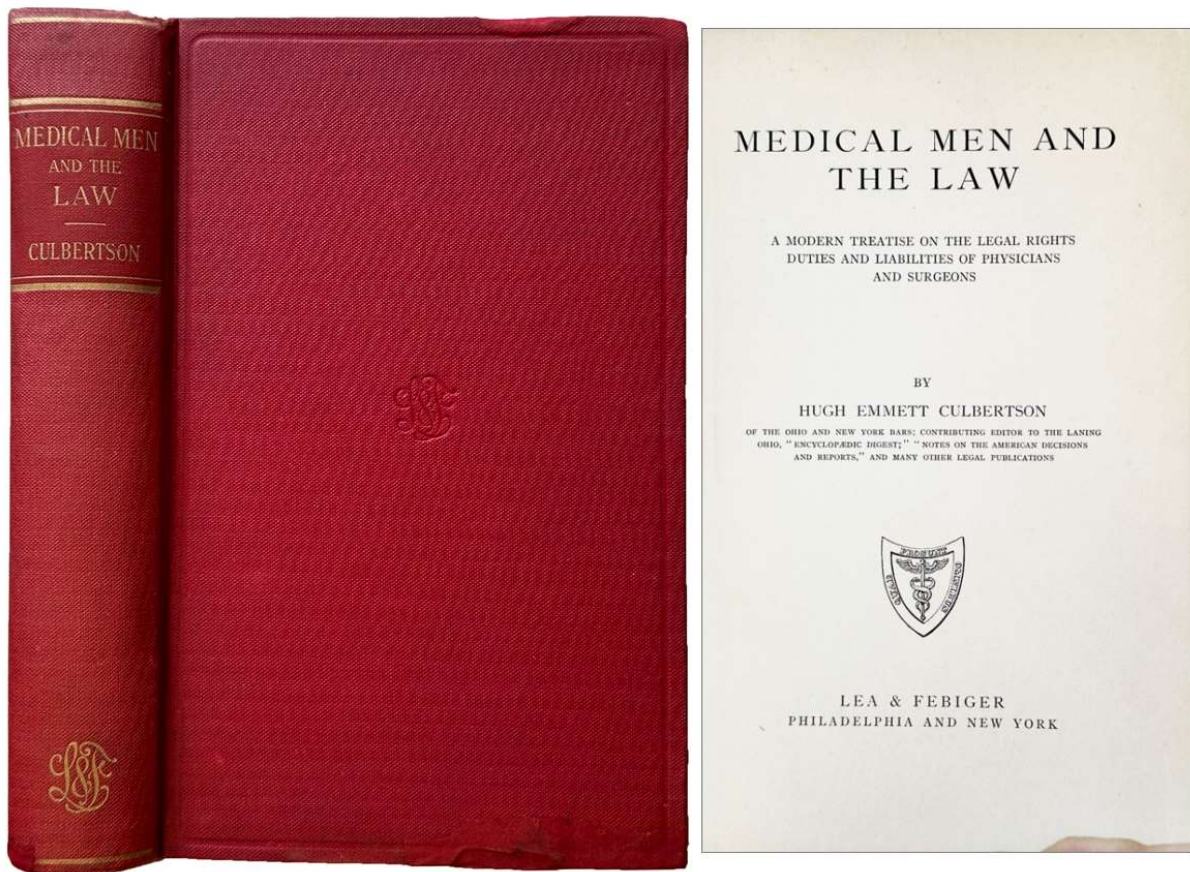


13. **COLEY, William B.** (1862-1936). *Industrial Accidents in Relation to the Development of Hernia*. [NY?]: International Journal of Surgery, 1908. ¶ Offprint. 27, [1] pp. Self-wraps. Small rubber-stamp of Yale University, 1937.

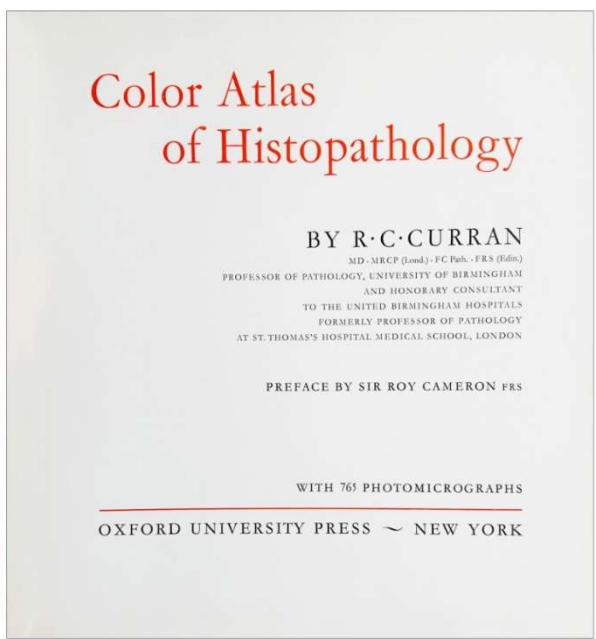
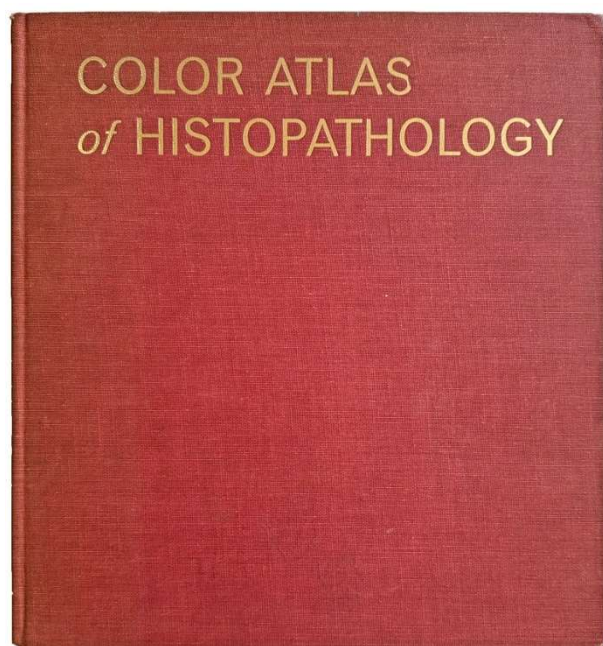
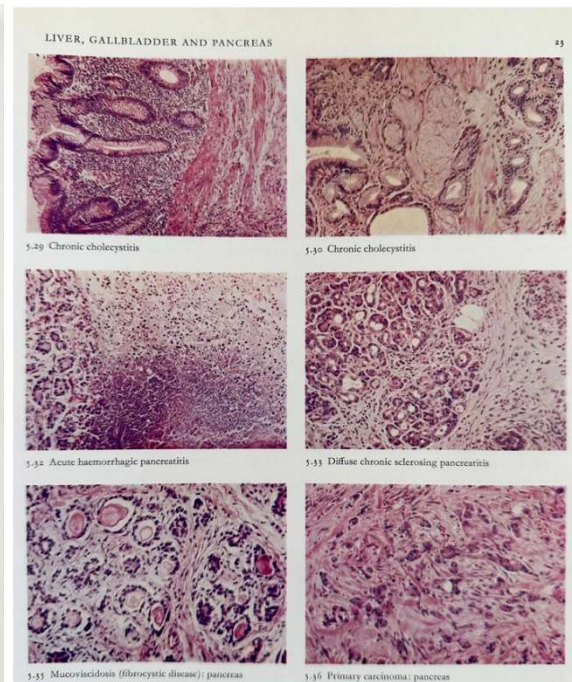
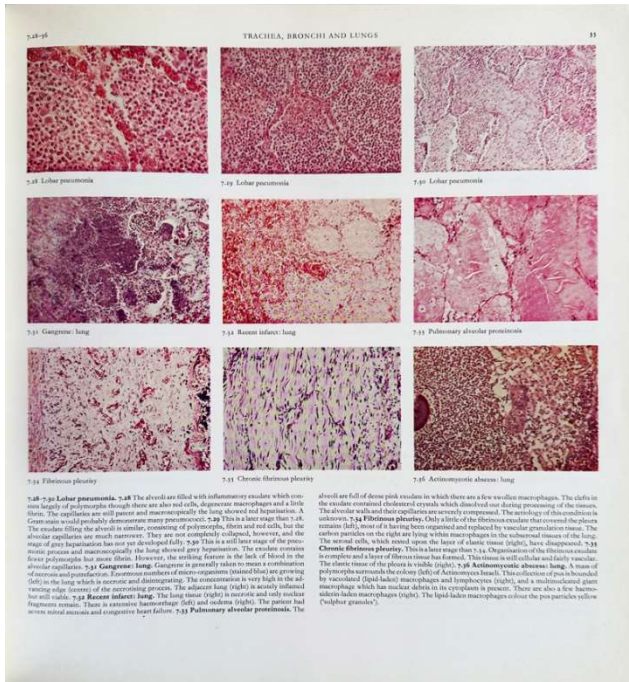
\$ 30

Offprint, reprinted from the *International Journal of Surgery*, Feb. 1908. Coley offers at, first, a statistical assessment of the cases of hernia in New York (5299 cases). He cites certain special cases, some from other sources. In one case reported by Dr. Joseph A. Blake, a farmer was gored by a bull resulting immediately in an inguinal hernia.

William Bradley Coley was Surgeon to the General Memorial Hospital; Associate Surgeon to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled; Chief Surgeon to the New York Central Railway. His own legacy is tied to procedures he employed for cancer treatments, and those are marked with a comment that his own records were not reliable and often omitted treatments received from others for the same patient.



14. **CULBERTSON, Hugh Emmett** (1882-1976). *Medical Men and the Law; a modern treatise on the legal rights, duties and liabilities of physicians and surgeons*. Philadelphia & New York: Lea & Febiger, 1913. ¶ 8vo. xv, [2], 18-325, [1] pp. Index. Original red cloth, blind- and gilt-stamped; bottom edge mended with kozo, with related staining (including on title-page). Ownership signature of Ralph R. Ritzman. Good+. \$ 15



15. **CURRAN, Robert Crowe** (1921-2006). *Color Atlas of Histopathology*. Preface by *Sir Roy Cameron, F.R.S.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1967. ¶ Second printing (printed in Switzerland). Large sq. 4to. [xii], 94 pp. With 765 color photomicrographs. Red cloth; rubbed. Ownership signatures of Leslie R. Copulsky and Arthur L. Frank, NYC. Good.

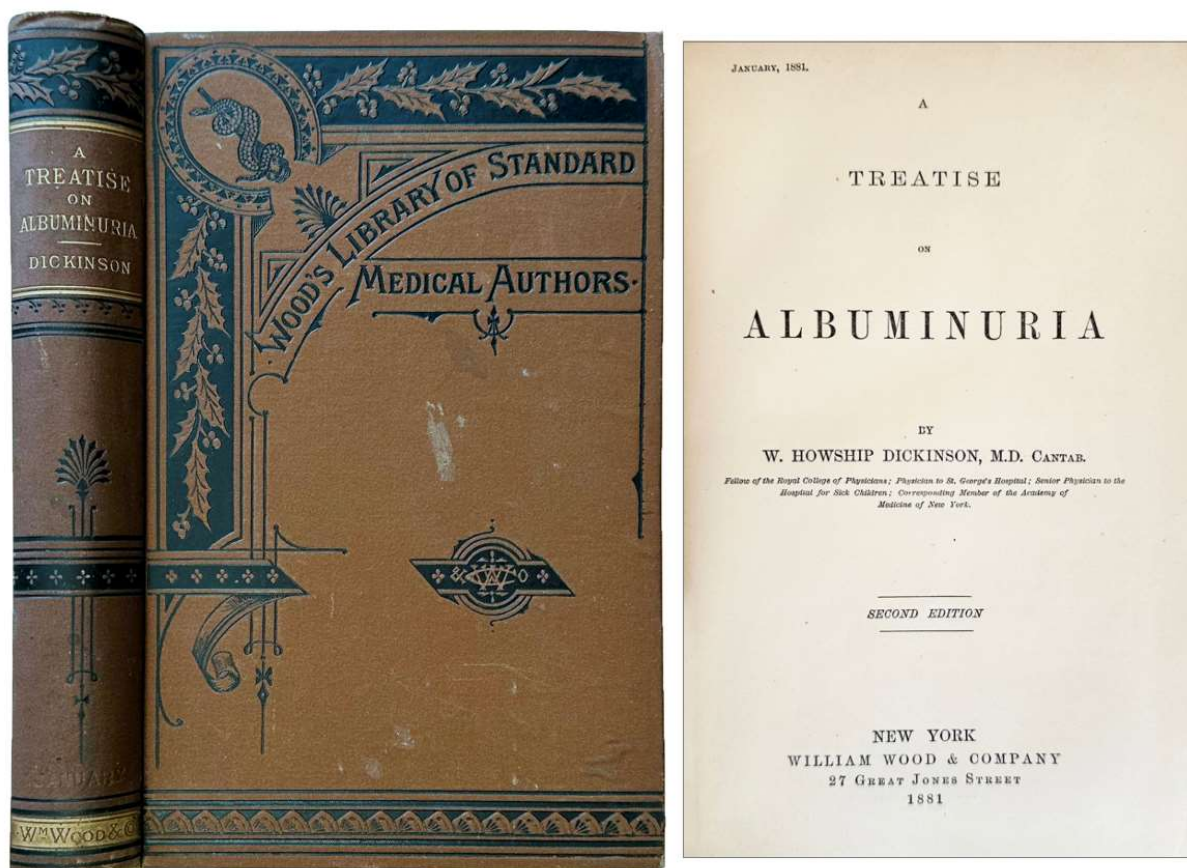
\$ 10

The first edition was issued in 1966; this is the second printing. An expensive undertaking, this work became a classic histopathological color atlas. A later edition

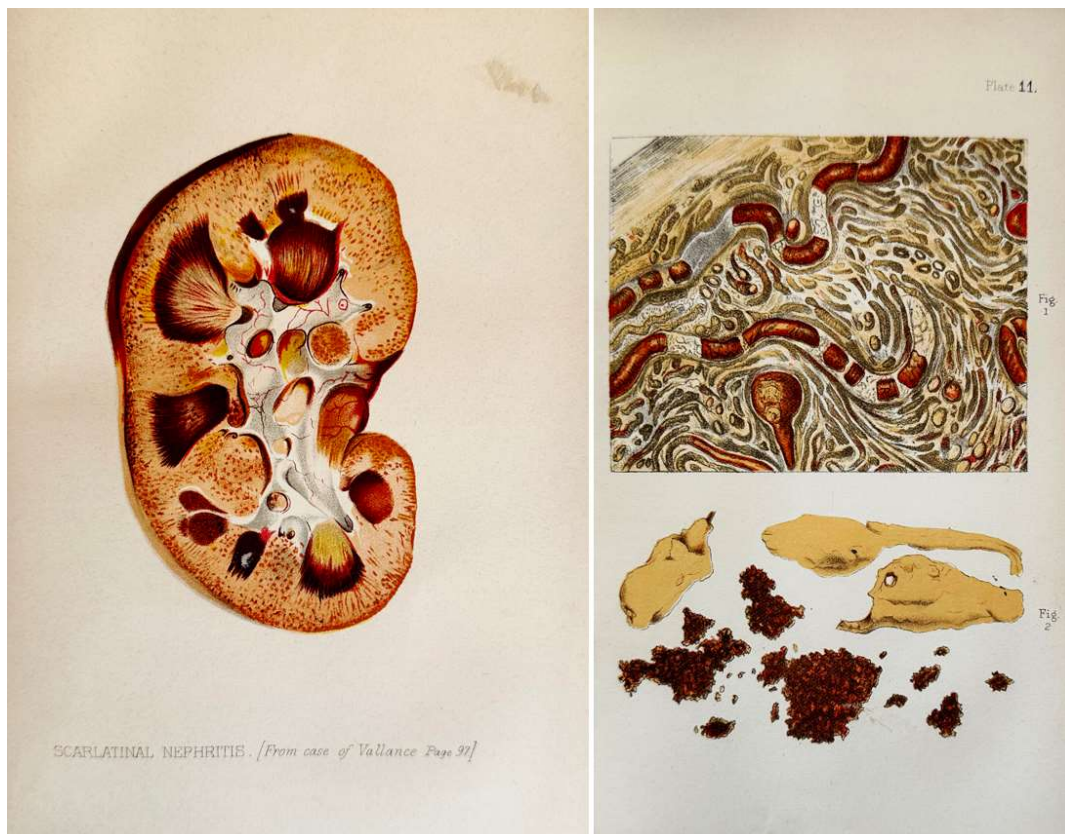
was criticized for the problem that arose from using lesser quality printing techniques (the illustrations were not well printed).

Robert Crowe Curran, FRCP, FRC Path., was a British pathologist, Leith Professor of Pathology, Birmingham University, 1966–1986. “He was an early exponent of the use of radioactive isotopes in experimental pathology, and was quick to see the potential of the electron microscope, as well as the application of immunohistological techniques in the study of lymphomas. He was an early pioneer in the UK of the development of SNOP (systematized nomenclature of pathology) coding of diagnostic histopathology data: SNOP was designed to describe pathological specimens according to their morphology and anatomy.”

“He wrote papers on diseases of the connective tissues, among other subjects, and authored an influential textbook, *Colour atlas of histopathology* (London, Baillière, Tindall & Cassell, 1996), illustrated with his own photomicrographs (or photographs taken through a microscope).” – Royal College of Physicians.



[16] DICKINSON



16. **DICKINSON, William Howship** (1832-1913). *A treatise on albuminuria*. New York: William Wood, 1881. ¶ Series: *Wood's Library of Standard Medical Authors*. 253 x 158mm. 8vo. xii, 300 pp. 11 plates (6 color), 31 figs., numerous tables, index. Blind- and black-stamped brown cloth, gilt spine. Ownership rubber stamps. Fine. [M3659]

\$ 18

Second edition. Albuminuria is a sign of kidney disease and means that you have too much albumin in your urine.

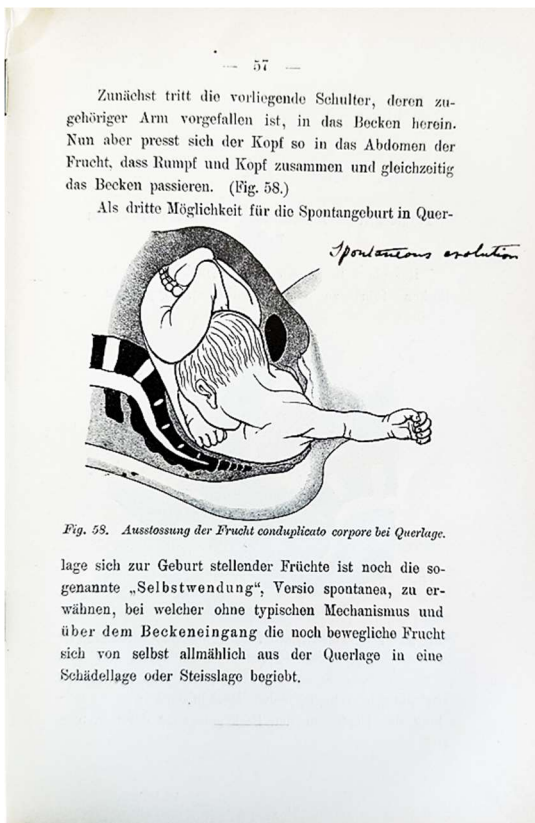
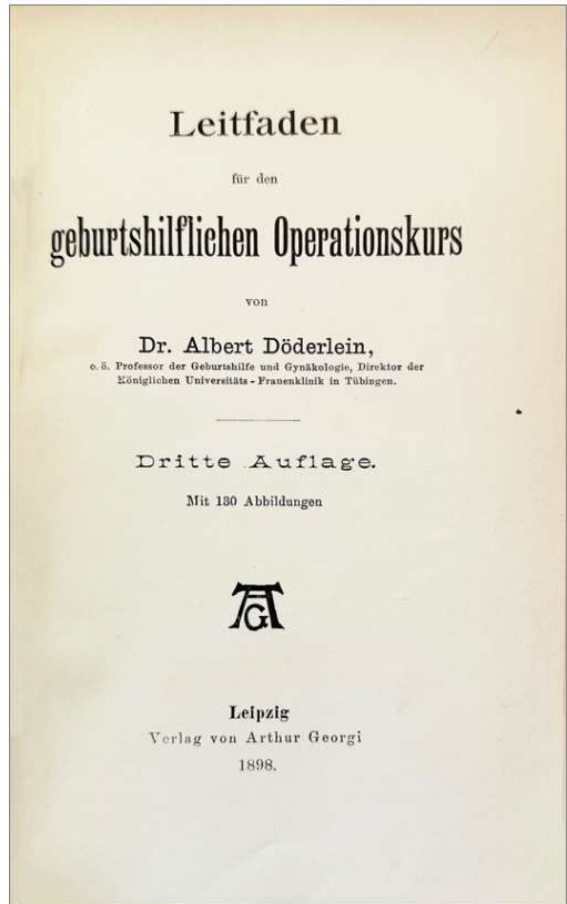
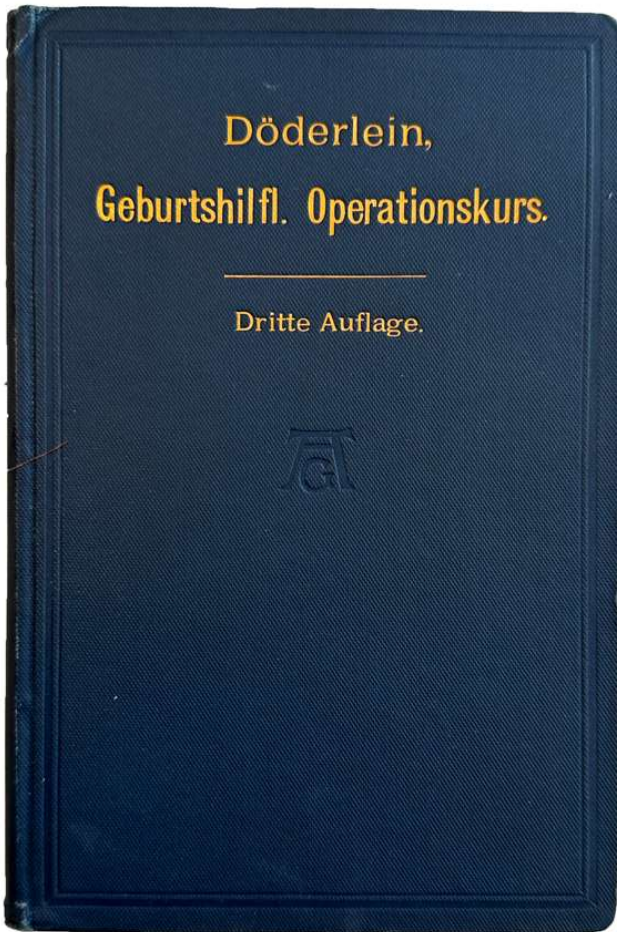
□ Cordasco 80-1608.

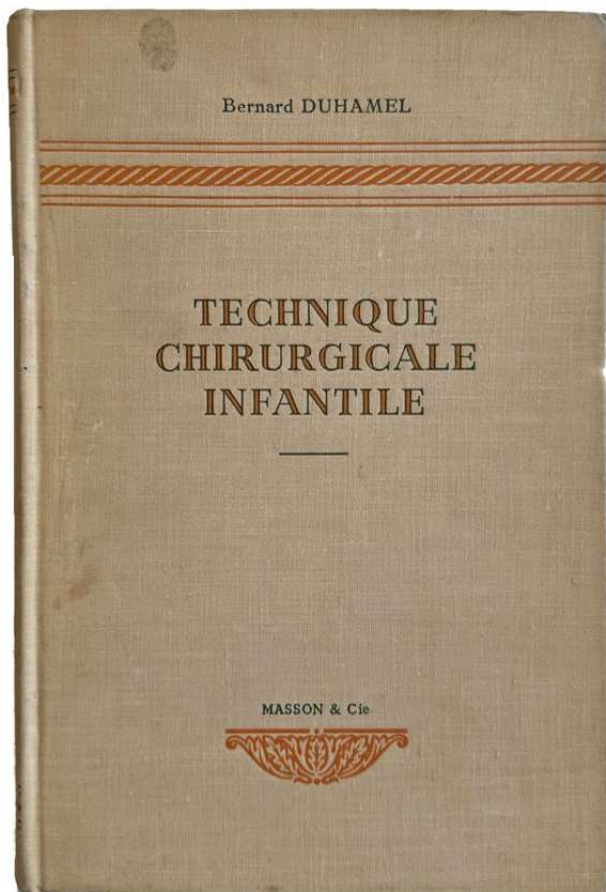
17. **DÖDERLEIN, Albert** (1860-1941). *Leitfaden für den Geburtshilflichen Operationskurs*. Leipzig: Arthur Georgi, 1898. ¶ Third edition. Small 8vo. 167 pp. 130 illustrations; some in marginalia. Blue cloth, gilt-stamped cover and spine titles. Fine. [M09930]

\$ 14

‘Guide to the Obstetric Surgery Course.’

Albert Sigmund Gustav Döderlein was a German obstetrician and gynecologist. He is considered one the founders of gynecological bacteriology.





Au docteur W. L. Jernellan
en souvenir de son passage à Paris
et en amical hommage
Le 30 avril 1960
J. Duhamel

Inscribed Presentation Copy

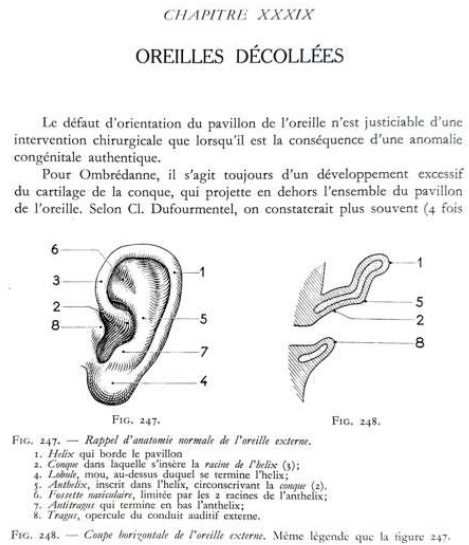
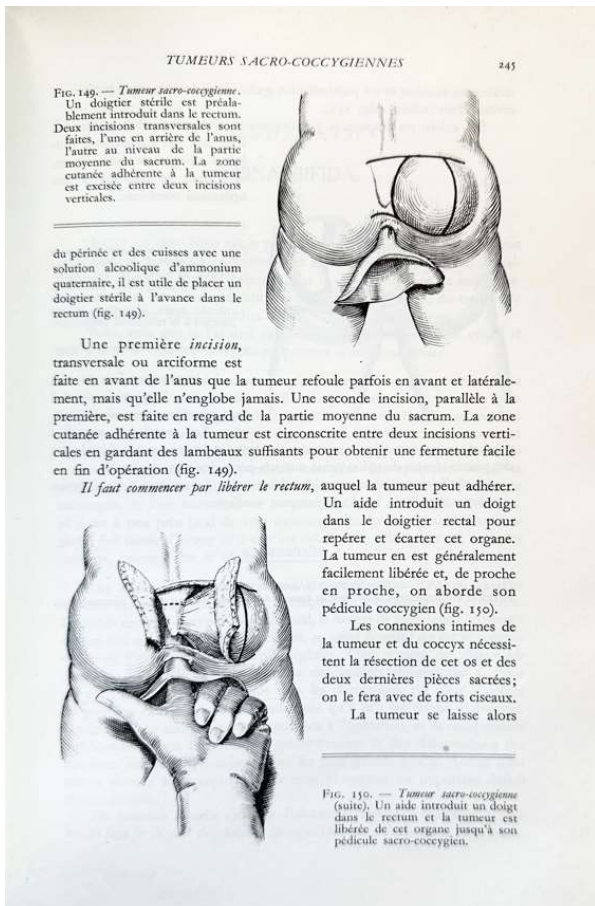
18. **DUHAMEL, Bernard** (1917-1996); **Simone SEGAUX**. *Technique Chirurgicale Infantile*. Paris : Masson & Co., 1957. ¶ 8vo. 354 pp. 289 figs., index. Color printed tan cloth; lightly soiled. PRESENTATION

INSCRIPTION by Duhamel to W.L. Donnellan, Paris, 1960. Very good.
[M10357]

\$ 55

First edition of this important work on pediatric surgery.

“In 1957 Bernard Duhamel, of Paris, described and illustrated in detail a technical modification of the Swenon’s operation for Hirschsprung’s disease . . . At the annual meeting of the British Association of Paediatric Surgeons held at Great Ormond Street, London, in July 1960, Duhamel indicated that his results continued to be excellent,³ and by that time several British paediatric surgeons had adopted the procedure for the treatment of Hirschsprung’s disease.” – J. H. Louw, CH.M., F.R.C.S. (ENG.), The Duhamel Operation for Hirschsprung’s Disease, *South African Medical Journal*, vol. 35, no. 49. Cape Town, 9 December 1961.



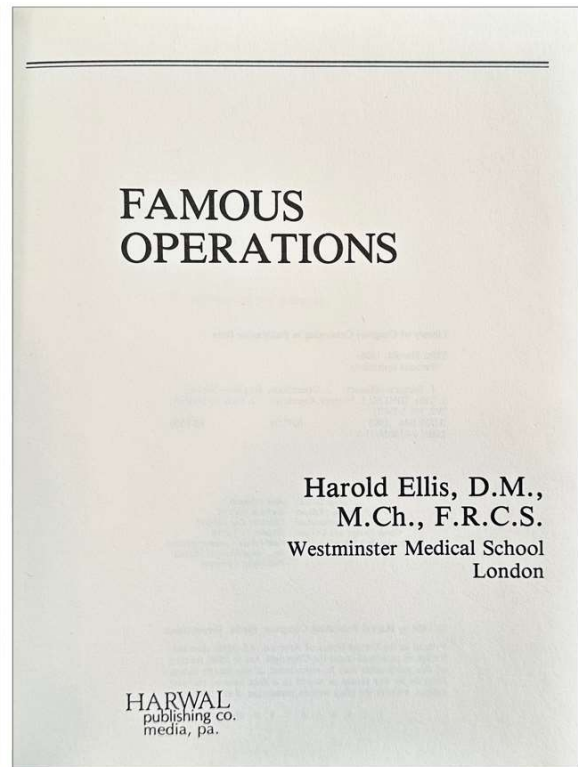
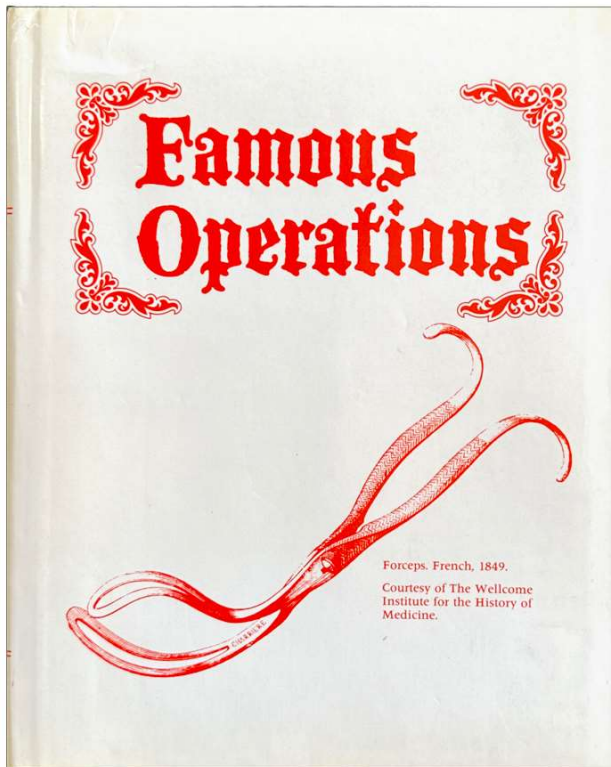
sur 5) une insuffisance d'angulation du cartilage au niveau de l'anthélix, la malformation étant alors, plus qu'une oreille « décollée », une oreille « non pliée » (fig. 249 et 250).

En fait les deux anomalies sont le plus souvent associées, et le but de la chirurgie correctrice sera donc à la fois de réséquer l'excès de la conque cartilagineuse et de reconstituer la saillie normale de l'anthélix.

La technique que j'emploie est une variante de la vieille technique de Morestin, reprise par Ombrédanne et modifiée par Truffert.

PROVENANCE: W. L. Donnellan, Paris?, 1960.

See: Bernard Duhamel - Teacher and surgeon (1917-1996), *Current Surgery* 59(6):563-566, Nov. 2002.



19. **ELLIS, Harold.** *Famous Operations*. Media, PA: Harwal, 1984. ¶ Sq. 8vo. xiv, 134 pp. Illus. Cloth, dust-jacket. Ownership signature of Arthur Frank. Very good.

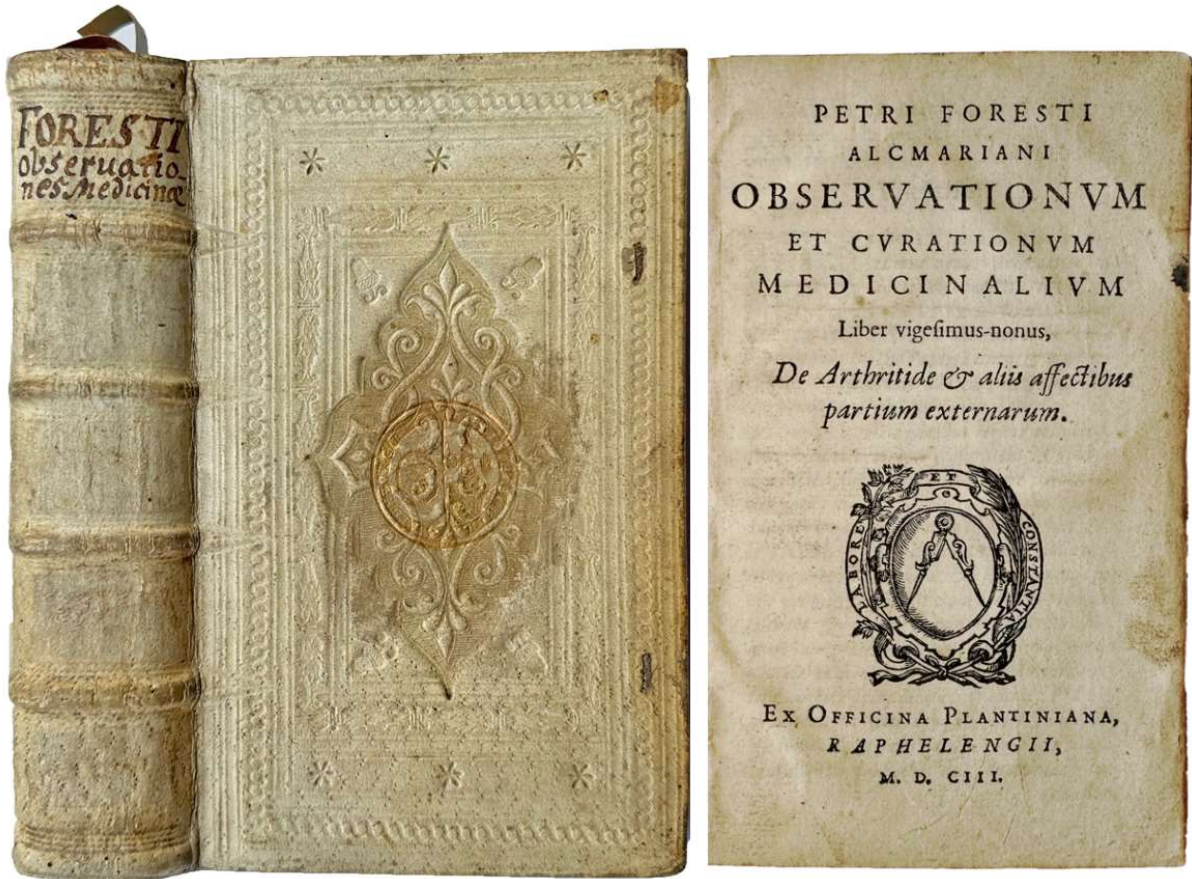
\$ 25

Arranged in three sections: I. Major breakthroughs: first ovariectomy, ligation of the abdominal aorta, ruptured ectopic pregnancy, first successful gastrectomy, renal transplantation; II. Innovations: Dressing a wound, birth of anesthesia, compound fracture, electrosurgery; III. Famous Patients: Queen Caroline (hernia); Lord Nelson's amputation, the Sebaceous cyst of George IV, Henry Thompson & the two Royal bladder stones, the empyema of George V, the Pneumonectomy of George VI.

“The author describes surgical procedures on several famous people the amputation of Nelson's arm in 1797, including a photograph of the tourniquet which was used, removal of Napoleon III's bladder stones, Edward the VII's appendiceal abscess, a rib resection for empyema in George V and the pneumonectomy of George VI. Photographs accompany many of the surgical descriptions. In addition, the careers of the famous surgeons involved are briefly described, usually with a photograph of each.” – R.G. Thomson. *Can. Vet. J.* 1984 Jul; 25(7): 288.



[20] FOREEST



20. **FOREEST, Pieter van** (1521-1597), also known as **Petrus FORESTUS**. *Petri Foresti Alcmariani Observationum et Curationum Medicinalium liber vigesimus-nonus, De Arthritide & aliis affectibus partium externarum*. [Lugduni Batavorum], Ex officina Plantiniana, Raphelengii, 1603.

¶ Small 8vo. [8], 240, [8] pp. Title with printer's device; some leaves with old ink underlining (pp. 2, 4-5, 23, 109). Krivatsy 4197.

[bound with, II]: **FERRARI, Ognibene** (16th cent.). *Omniboni Ferrarii Medici Veronensis, De Arte Medica Infantum Libri IV. Ejusdem item de eâdem Aphorismorum particula tres: in Germaniâ nunc primùm edit*. Lipsiae: Impensis Henningi Grossy Bibl., 1605.

[bound with, III]: Part 2 has special title page: **Ognibene Ferrari**. *De Arte Medica Infantum Aphorismorum, particulae tres*. Witebergae, Typis Wolffgangi Meisneri, 1604.

[bound with, IV]: **Giovanni Zecchi**, also known as **Johannis Ceckius** (1533-1601). *De puerorum tuendâ valetudine*, . . . Witebergae: Typis Wolffgangi Meisneri, 1604. Pagination is numbered continuously with pt. 2. Printed in italics throughout.

[16], 256, 255-[270 (misnumbered as 269)], 257-278 (ie. 294), [2]; 26; [27]-78 pp. Numerous printer's errors in pagination and signatures, some early marginalia (pp. 32, 73, 241, 256; 11, 37-8 with a hardened substance within the textblock). Krivatsy 4034 [Zecchi's work is not in Krivatsy].

BINDING: Original elaborately blind-stamped pigskin, four raised bands, spine title in ink manuscript; ties lacking. Ownership gilt-stamp on upper cover, seemingly contemporary with the imprint date. A beautiful copy. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Rare.

\$ 950

This volume contains four works bound together. The first, on the containing the author's medical case-histories, or, observations, and 'Scholia', is written by Pieter van Foreest. The second work, dealing with infantile or children's diseases, is presented in three parts and written by Ognibene Ferrari.

Pieter van Foreest, also known as Petrus Forestus (1521-1597) was one of the most important physicians in the Netherlands and was also known as the "Dutch Hippocrates". He was a student under Vesalius and, later, a colleague. In 1558, Forestus was appointed city physician of Delft, a position he held for more than 37 years. During his years of practice in Alkmaar, Forestus started making notes about the ailments of his patients and the way he treated them. He later arranged this data and eventually arrived at more than 1350 'Observationes' with associated Scholia. The *Observationes* are more than the literal meaning of "having seen things" indicates. These are very personal observations of patients and diseases. They form the starting point for the subsequent Scholia, which can be regarded as academic treatises by a doctor medicinae, who studied at the most renowned Italian universities.



Relative to this book, the *Observationes*, Houtzager describes the character of its contents thus:

“Van Foreest had a large practice in Delft, with patients coming from all strata of society. In his book *Observationes*, in which Van Foreest describes numerous case histories and often gives extensive coverage of his treatments, he mentions, by name and nickname, the various citizens of Delft that he treated. Van Foreest was greatly interested in the treatments the Gasthuis recommended to patients with the ‘foul pox’. During the Eighty-year War, the Gasthuis was a treatment centre for venereal diseases. Van Foreest reported that the barber-surgeons appointed by the Gasthuis treated their patients with self-made ointments containing mercury. Van Foreest was less than enthusiastic about these treatments. According to him the churchyards were full of people who had died of mercury poisoning. He considered the cure worse than the disease.”

While in Delft the plague broke out in the years 1557-58. Houtzager writes:

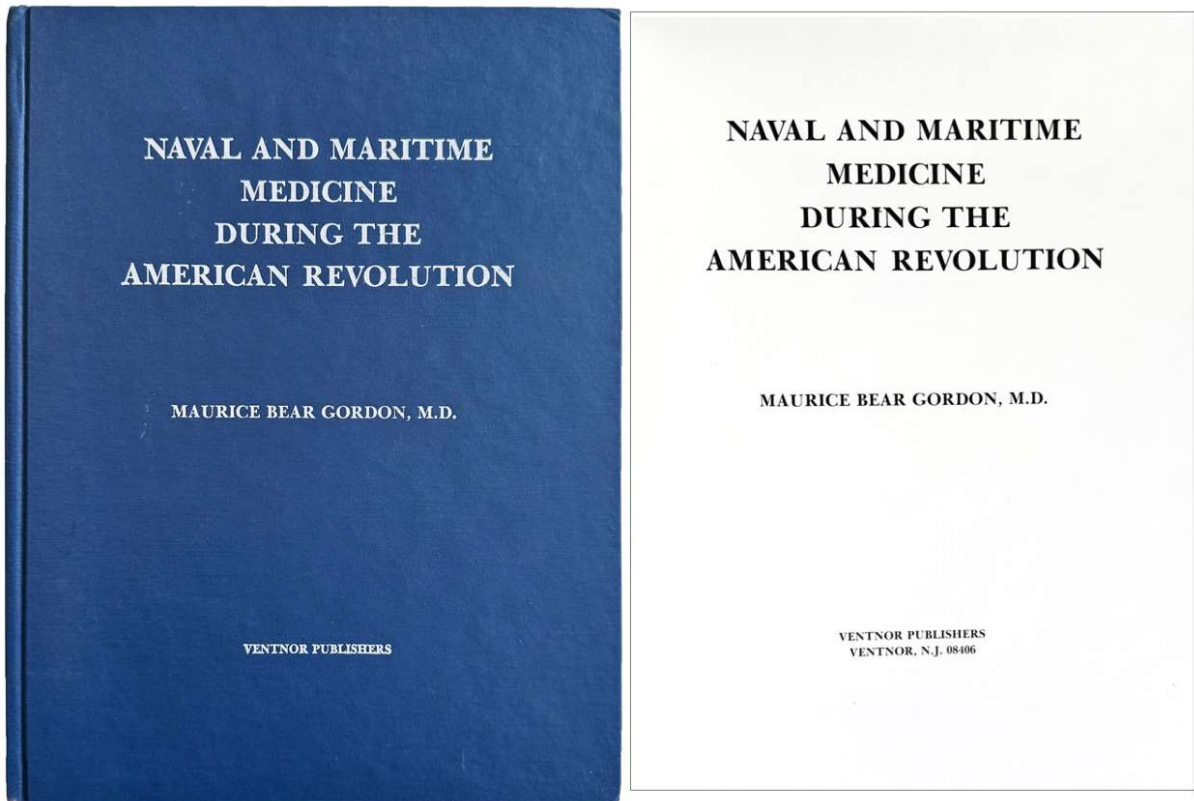
“For nearly forty years Pieter Van Foreest used his knowledge and skills to the benefit of the health of the inhabitants of Delft. ‘I came across seven funeral

processions before I had passed the Old Church and reached the house of Jan Jansz. de Huijter, a famous man and member of my wife's family. The churchyard was so full with corpses that the ground was raised to the level of the churchyard wall'. This description is typical of the situation Van Foreest encountered when he came to Delft in February 1558 during the plague epidemic . . . Van Foreest considered that disease was transmitted by farmers who travelled from town to sell their produce. In contrast, the populace ascribed the plague to various natural phenomena and prophetic signs . . . Delft was notorious for its foul-smelling canals as a result of low water levels during the dry and hot summer months . . . Five thousand people died in Delft between May 1557 and November 1558, although Van Foreest placed the number at 6,500 [roughly one fifth of the Delft population].” – See: H.L. Houtzager, *Pieter Van Foreest, The Dutch Hippocrates*, 1997.

Foreest's *Observationes et curationes*, was issued in parts, the first commenced in 1588. Each issue contained new observations. The work here, a 1603 printing, contains 29 books.

The second work, Ferrari Ognibene's, *De arte medica infantileium*, was first published in 1577. It comprises the author's aphorisms on paediatrics is mostly based on early sources, such as Hippocrates and Galen.

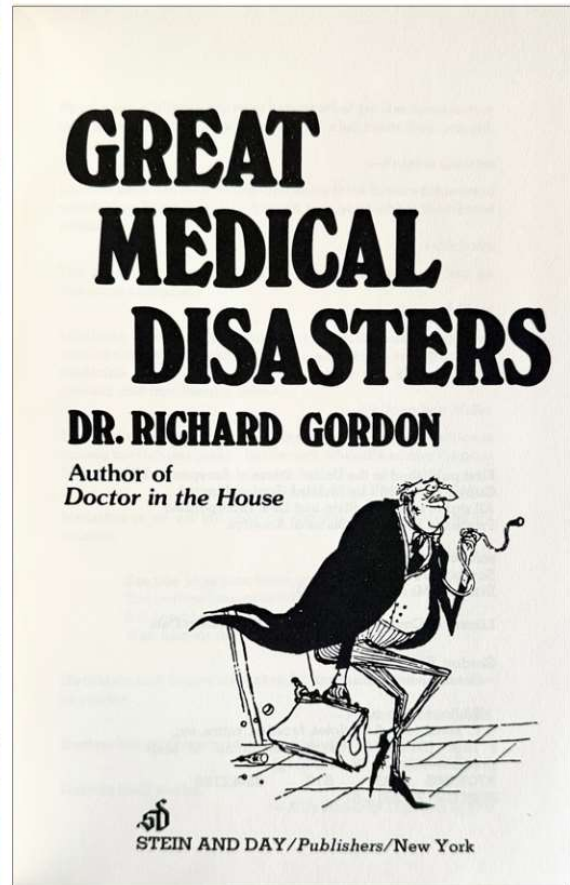
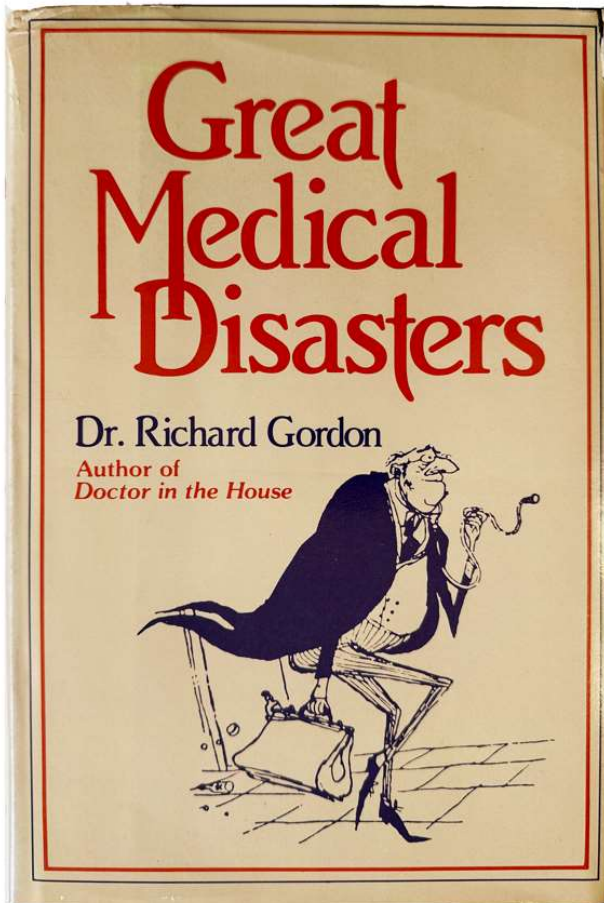
“The three parts of his book deal with the management of the nurse and her milk, the care and feeding of the new-born, and the diseases of children.” The work “is a little collection of aphorisms on the care and diseases of children . . .” – Still, *History of Pediatrics*, p. 149, 147.



21. **GORDON, Maurice Bear** (1916-2006). *Naval and Maritime Medicine during the American Revolution*. Ventnor, NJ: Ventnor Pubs., 1978. ¶ 4to. ix, [1], 134 pp. 49 plates (with the supplemental plate correction for Benjamin Rush's portrait (p. 89, laid in)). Original blue cloth with white-stamping. Very good.

\$ 45

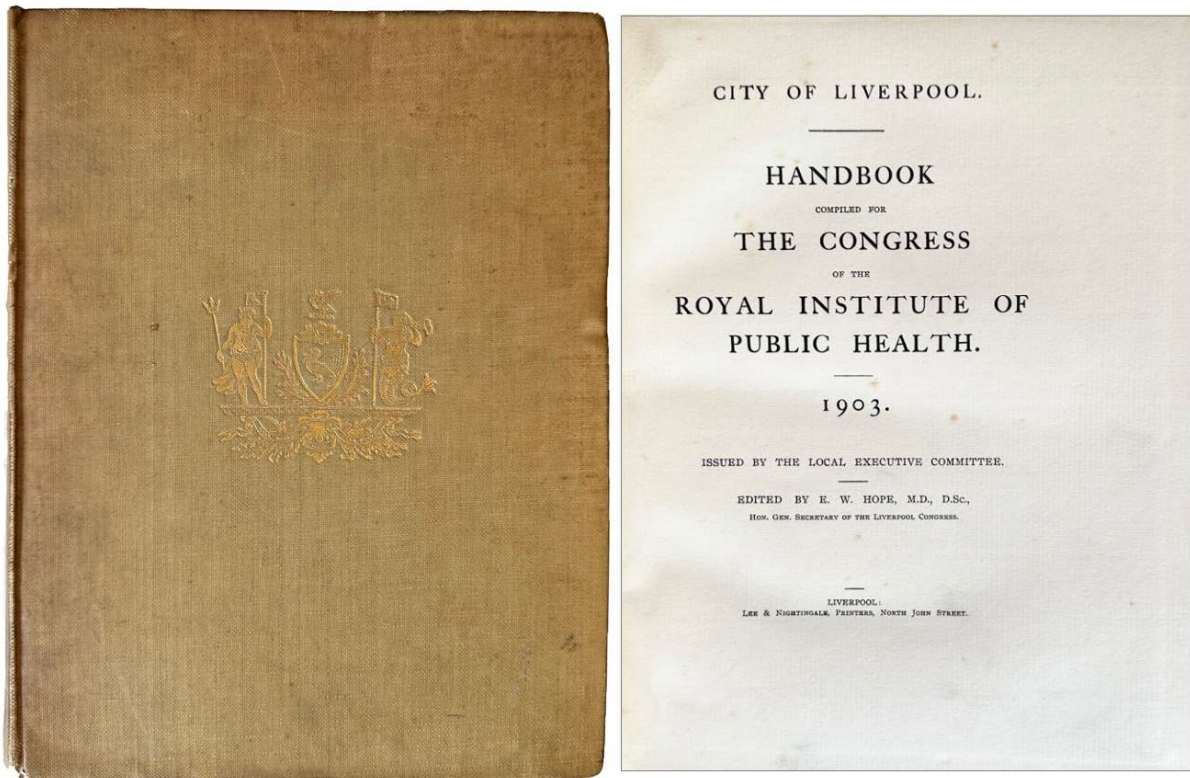
The first proper history of the American Naval and maritime during the American Revolution. Reviewer Robert J. T. Joy writes this in light of some ten other writers whose contributions never quite handled the topic properly. Well illustrated.



22. **GORDON, Richard.** *Great Medical Disasters*. New York: Stein and Day, 1983. ¶ 8vo. 220 pp. Quarter cloth, boards, dust-jacket; jacket torn at flap-fold. Good+.

\$ 4.95

Gordon's book contains a pithy comment from Rudyard Kipling, one to which leads to the examples in this book of tragic treatments: "If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster and treat those two imposters just the same . . ."



23. **Great Britain. Local Executive Committee, City of Liverpool; E W Hope (Edward William)**, (1855-1950), editor. *Handbook compiled for the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, 1903*. Liverpool: Lee & Nightingale, 1903. ¶ 4to. XI, [1], 330 pp. Color frontispiece (flags), 82 plates, 2 folding maps (1 in color, port of Liverpool); some light foxing. Original full gilt-stamped beige linen; covers darkened from soiling and rubbing. Good +.

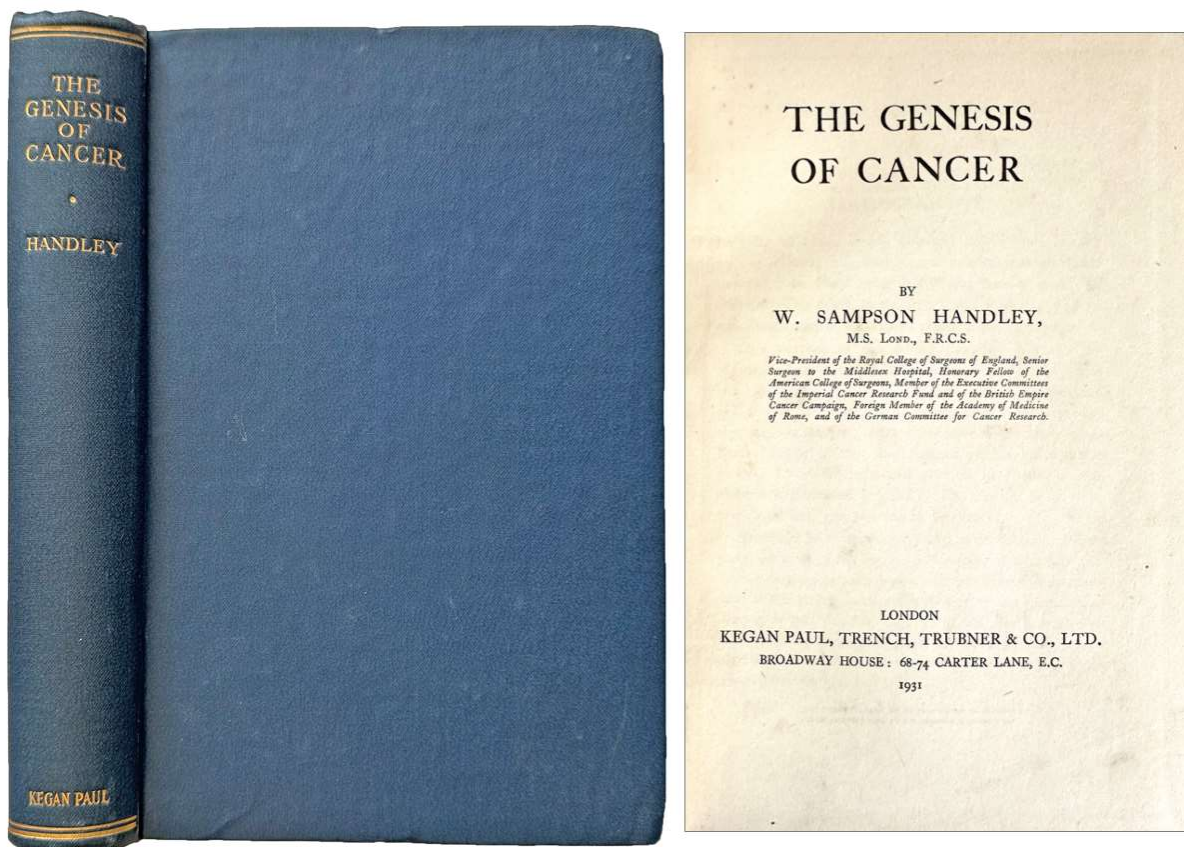
\$ 50

A massive handbook prepared for the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health in Liverpool. The work provides details on public works, port sanitary administration, ladies committee, public health, including domestic sanitation of congested areas, tropical sanitation, municipal hygiene, rehousing, preventative medicine, bacteriology and comparative pathology, sanitary legislation, child study and school health, and vital statistics. Edited by E. W. Hope, the Honorary General Secretary of the Liverpool Congress.

CONTENTS: – Introduction. – Adult Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society. – Aged Mariners' Homes. – Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings. – Ashton Hall. – Aviaries. – Bacteriological Analyses. – Baths and Wash-Houses. – Blue Coat Hospital. – Building Surveyor's Department. – Chemical Analyses. – City

Hospitals. – Colonial and foreign Flags (Frontispiece). – Consular Representatives. – Convalescent Institution. – Corporation Tramways. – Country Hospital for Chronic Diseases of Children. – Crematorium. – Cunard Steamship Company. – David Lewis Northern Hospital. – Club. – David Lewis Workmen's Hostel and Club. – Dental Hospital. – District Nursing Staff. – Domestic Mission, Mill Street. – Editor's note. – Electric Engineering and Electric Supply. – Elementary Education. – Exchange Buildings. – Eye and Ear Infirmary. – Fire Prevention. – Fisheries Board. – Museum. – Fisheries Research Laboratory And. – General Post Office. – Homes for Aged Mariners. – Hospitals for Consumption. – Hospital For Women, Shaw Street. – Hospitals for Infectious Diseases Infirmary for Children. – Insanitary Property and Rehousing. – Introduction. – Johnston Laboratories. – Mariners' Home. – Markets. – Medical Institution. – Medical School. – Mersey Docks and Harbour. – Board. – Municipal Engineering Municipal Offices. – Palm Houses. – Parks Police and Fire Brigade. – Port Or Liverpool. – Public Libraries. – Public Museums. – Public Parks, Gardens, and Recreation. – Grounds. – Queen Victoria District Nursing. – Association. – Refuse Destructors. – Roval Infirmary. – Royal Southern Hospital. – Sailors Home, Liverpool. – Toxteth Park Joint. – Sanatorium-West Derby, Liverpool, And. – Hospital. – Sanitary Administration. – Schools for the Blind – Schools for Physically Defective Children. – Seamen's Orphan Institution. – Secondary and Technical Education. – Sewage Farms Shipping Companies. – Steam Dredgers. – Sterilized Milk Depots. – St. George's Hall. – Technical Education. – Thompson Yates and Johnston Laboratories. – Town Hall. – Tramways. – University College. – Veterinary Administration. – Walker Art Gallery. – Warehouses. – Water Analyses. – Water Supply. – Water Works and Water Engineering. – Wavertree Playground.





Inscribed by the Author

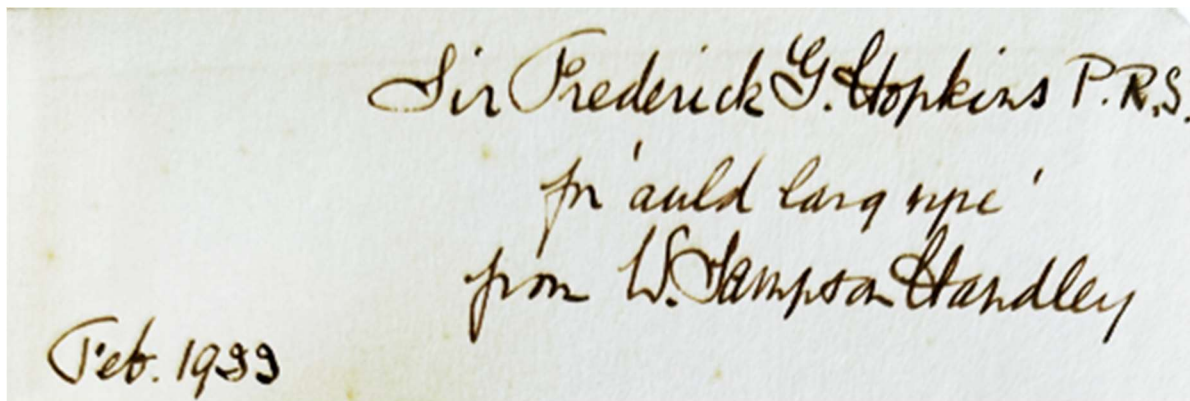
24. **HANDLEY, W. Sampson**, MD, MS, FRCS (1872-1962). *The Genesis of Cancer*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, 1931. ¶ 8vo. xix, [1], 258 pp. 113 figs., index. Dark blue gilt-stamped cloth. AUTOGRAPHED BY AUTHOR TO SIR FREDERICK G. HOPKINS, 1933. Very good.

\$ 95

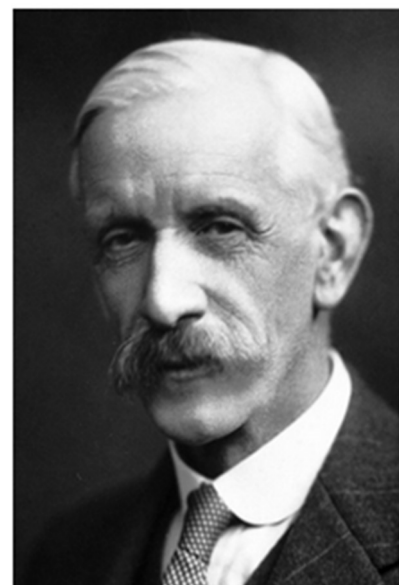
“His first appointment as a surgeon was to the Samaritan Hospital in 1900, and in 1904 he won a research scholarship at the Middlesex Hospital. Realising the importance of a sound knowledge of pathology in surgery, he undertook research into the mode of spread of cancer. His microscopical studies led him to the conclusion that cancer of the breast spreads principally along the lymphatics in the deep fascia, and he coined the expression lymphatic permeation for this process.” – Royal College of Surgeons of England.

“The Halsted radical mastectomy that prevailed in the first half of the 20th century derived its scientific basis from the ‘lymphatic permeation theory’ of William Sampson Handley, an Honorary Senior Consulting Surgeon and former Vice President of the Royal College of Surgeons. Through his pioneering work in the

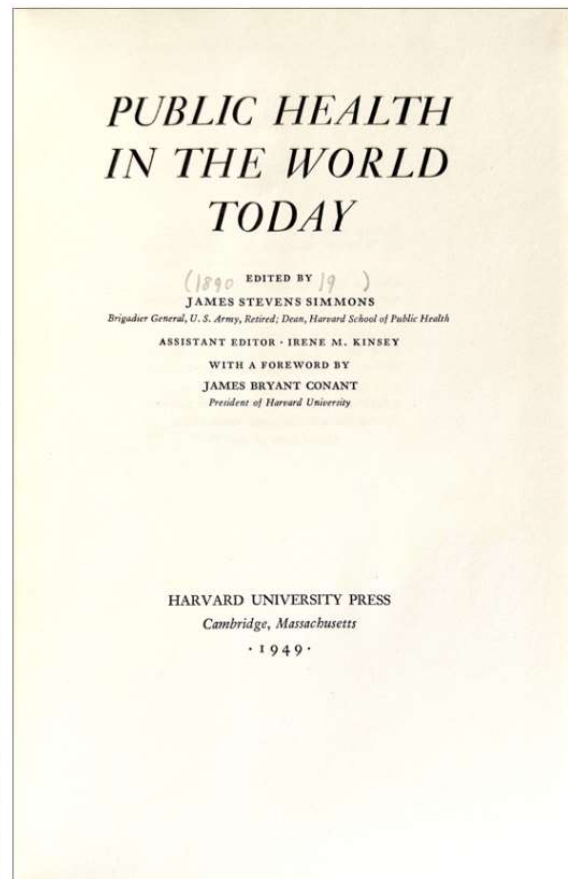
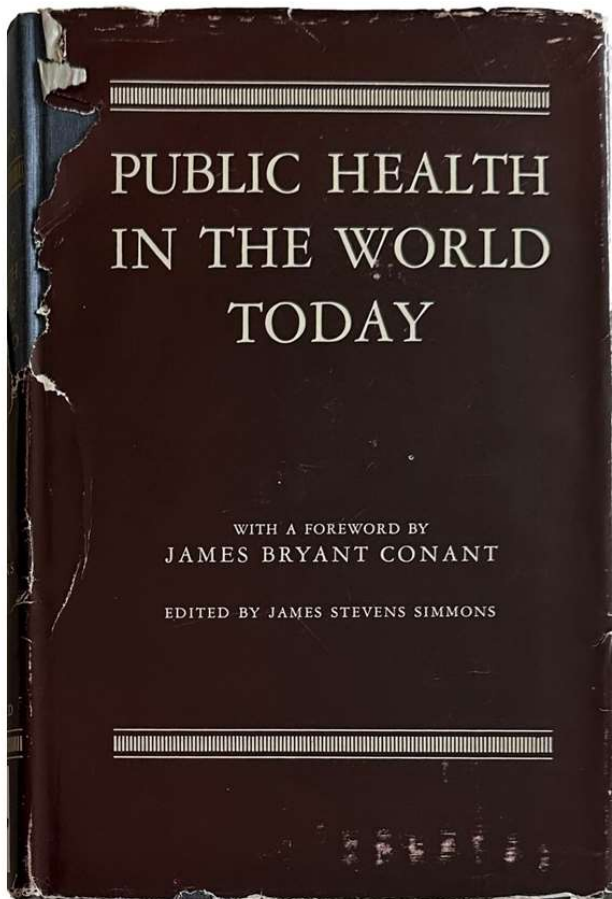
cancer research laboratories at the Middlesex Hospital in London, Handley propounded the theory of centrifugal lymphatic permeation as the leading mechanism for the spread of cancer. This work won him worldwide renown and celebrated recognition in 1911 from the Royal College of Surgeons of England for the best work in the pathology and therapeutics in cancer. During his active life he was one of the great names and influences in the world of surgery. He held many roles at the Royal College of Surgeons and was involved with the international surgical fraternity. His philosophy of the uniqueness of the individual and his kind and courteous disposition won him praise from juniors, colleagues and patients alike. Although much of his work was rejected later, much still remains noteworthy in the history of surgery and cancer research.” – Sala Abdalla, Harold Ellis, “William Sampson Handley (1872-1962): champion of the permeation theory of dissemination of breast cancer,” J Med Biogr. 2013, May; 21 (2): pp.108-11.



PROVENANCE: Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins OM FRS (1861-1947) was an English biochemist who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1929, with Christiaan Eijkman, for the discovery of vitamins. He also discovered the amino acid tryptophan, in 1901. He was President of the Royal Society from 1930 to 1935.



Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins



25. **Harvard School of Public Health, Massachusetts; SIMMONS, James Stevens** (editor). *Public Health in the World Today*. Assistant editor: *Irene M Kinsey*. Foreword by *James Bryant Conant*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1949. ¶ Series: *Papers Presented at a Series of Public Health Forums Held by the Harvard School of Public Health, 1947-48*. 8vo. xviii, 332 pp. illustrations. Cloth, dust-jacket (jacket partly missing at spine). Book: very good in a poor jacket. Mild ex-library copy with spine label on jacket.

\$ 25

Book jacket: "From the commonplace of smallpox vaccinations to the novelty of protective measures against atomic radiation, all of us depend for daily well-being on the effectiveness of public health programs. This book presents an up-to-the-minute symposium of what is being done, thought and planned for community, national, and world public health.

Each of the distinguished contributors focuses on some major aspects of public health in the world today. Together they present an invaluable and stimulating survey of the whole field. Their contributions range from consideration of the new public health problems of the atomic era to the public health responsibilities of the

practicing physician: from child health to the diseases of old age: from the health programs of the armed services and the United States government to the activities of the Office of International Health Relations and of the Rockefeller Foundation in the Far East.

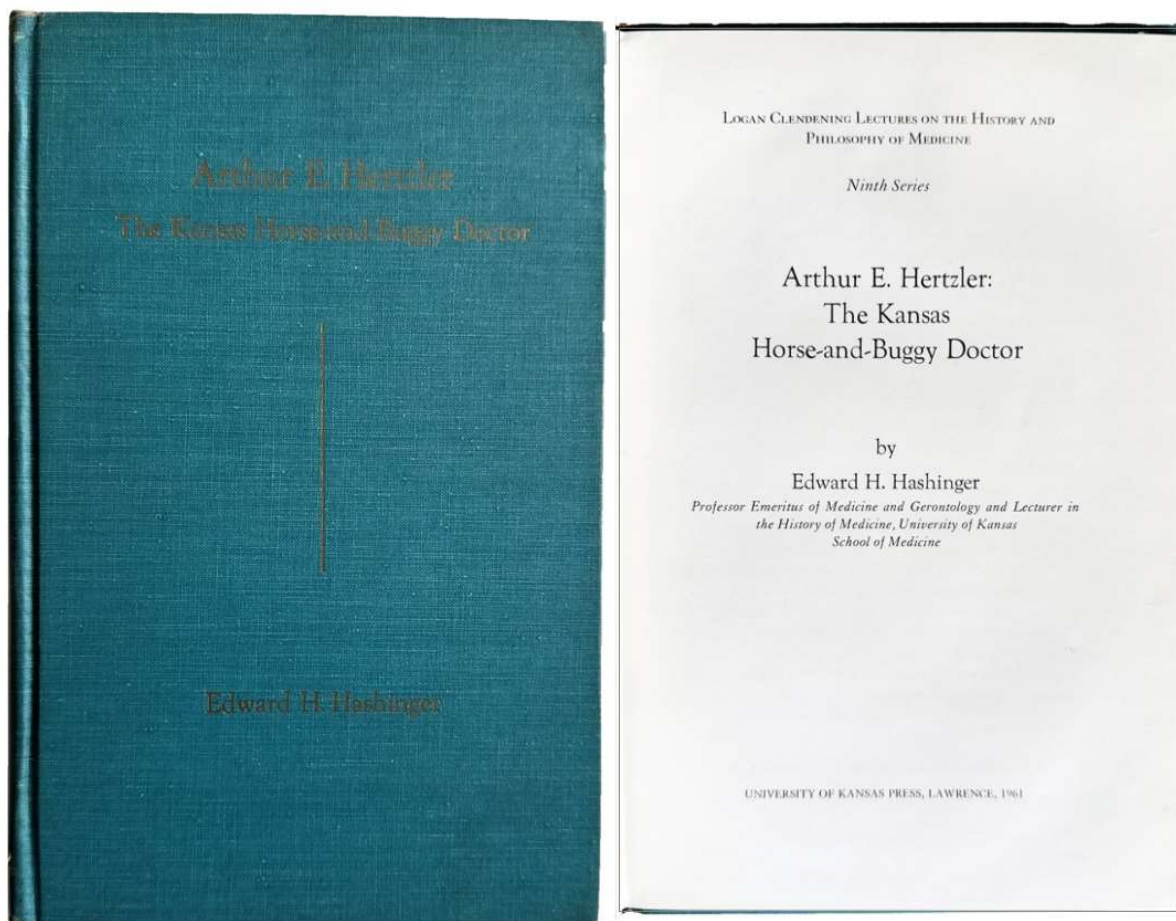
This opportunity to find out what is going on in public health, at home, and throughout the world, will be welcomed by every educated reader. And at the same time those professionally concerned with public health, medicine, social work, and sanitary engineering will find this book an invaluable store of authoritative statements.” [jacket].

Dr. James Stevens Simmons, Brig. Gen. U. S. Army, retired, is Dean of the School of Public Health of Harvard University. As editor, he has performed a most significant service in bringing together the contributions of leaders in the teaching and administration of public health and related subjects: ranking executives from the government, the armed services, Oak Ridge and the Red Cross: and outstanding authorities from foundations, schools, insurance, and business. The twenty-four authors are among the foremost experts now active in the field of public health.

James Stevens Simmons (1890-1954) “Having filled countless posts and served on innumerable commissions, made important contributions in such areas as preventive medicine, epidemiology, bacteriology, tropical medicine, and other fields, Simmons earned promotions through the ranks and was commissioned brigadier general in 1943. He received a large number of awards and medals and held high office in many professional organizations. Among his honorary degrees were those awarded by The University of North Carolina, Davidson College, Duke University, the University of Pennsylvania, and Harvard. / On retiring in 1946 at the end of World War II, Simmons was named dean of the Harvard School of Public Health. Under his direction it was reorganized and given an equal status with other schools in the university. From time to time he also lectured at Yale and George Washington universities and at the University of Michigan.”

James Bryant Conant (1893-1978), chemist, was President of Harvard University.

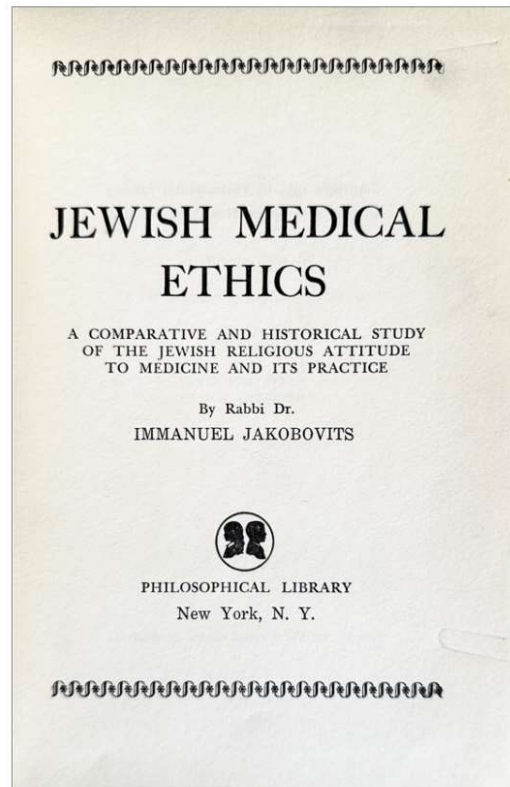
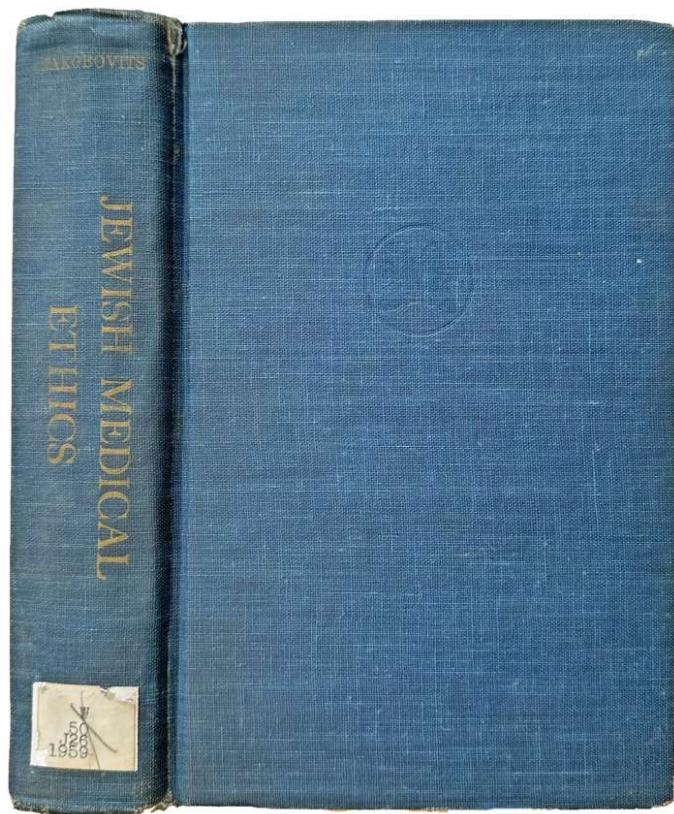
PROVENANCE: T.D. Booz, Jr., MD, 1949, was at the US Naval Hospital, WDC.



26. [HERTZLER, Arthur E. (1870-1946)] Edward H. HASHINGER (1891-1970). *Arthur E. Hertzler: the Kansas horse-and-buggy doctor*. Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 1961. ¶ Series: Logan Clendening Lectures on the History and Philosophy of Medicine, Ninth series. 8vo. [viii], 37, [1] pp. Frontispiece portrait, 4 photographic figs. Original greenish-blue gilt-stamped cloth; small puncture at lower spine. Good +.

\$ 12

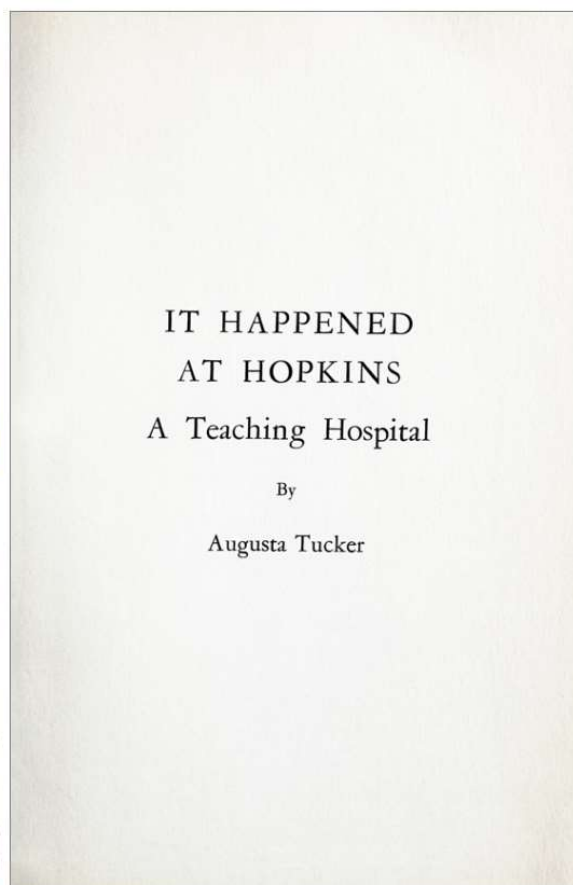
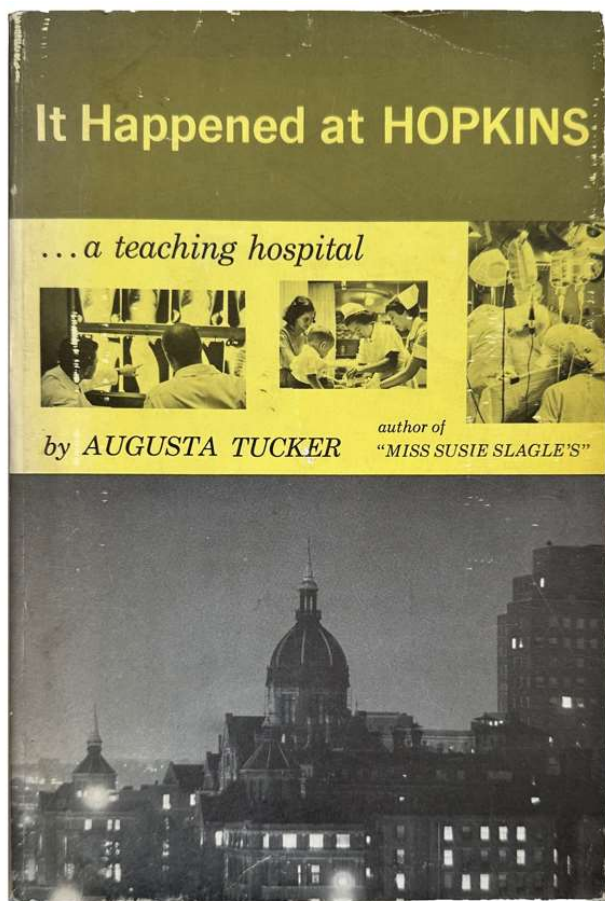
Arthur Hertzler practiced medicine in Halstead and became known as the “horse and buggy doctor” and wrote a bestseller to document his personal experiences during the late 19th and early 20th centuries . . . He firmly believed that a good teacher should know a student’s progress in class, and he refused to give examinations, preferring to take his classes to baseball games in place of final exams. In 1938 he wrote the *Horse and Buggy Doctor*, an autobiographical account that also documented the medical methods of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. – Kansas Historical Society.



27. **JAKOBOVITS, Immanuel** (1921-1999). *Jewish Medical Ethics; a comparative and historical study of the Jewish religious attitude to medicine and its practice*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1959. ¶ 8vo. xliii, 381, [1] pp. Original blue cloth with gilt-stamped spine; extremities worn, ex-library label affixed to spine, with various related rubber-stamps and rear pocket removed, fore-edge stained. Provenance: Joseph Silagy, Mount Sinai Hospital, NYC, Jacobi Library (withdrawn stamps); Arthur L. Frank. Good.

\$ 5

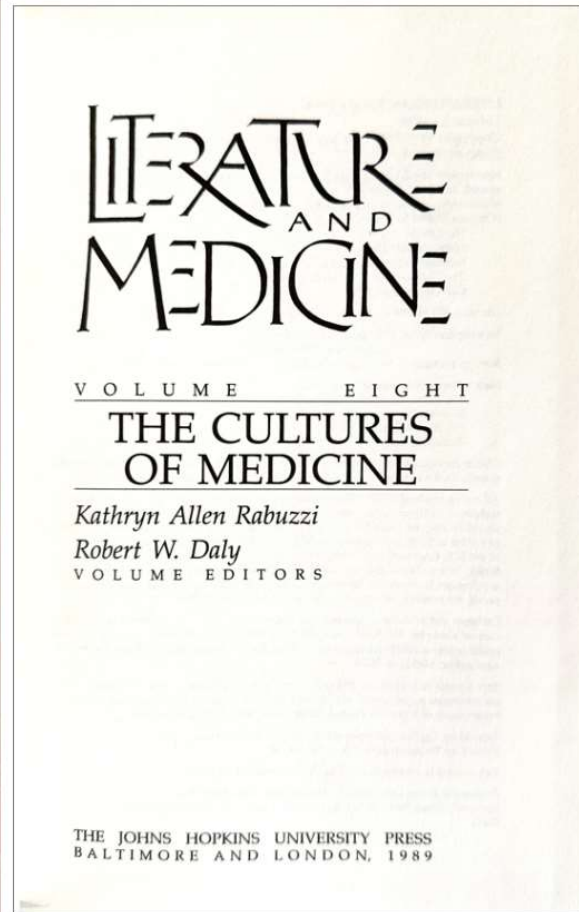
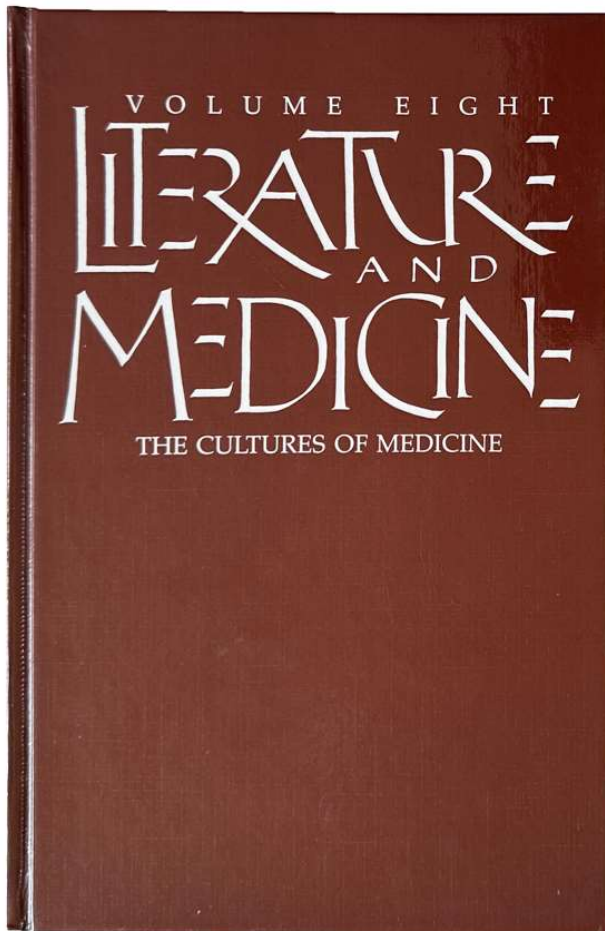
“Jakobovits was the most prominent figure in 20th century Jewish medical ethics, a field he virtually created on his own. He was also a pioneer in religious bioethics.[citation needed] His specialty was the interaction between medical ethics and halakha. Thanks to his academic training in Ireland, Rabbi Jakobovits approached his comprehensive volume, *Jewish Medical Ethics*, in light of Roman Catholic medical ethics, with which he often compares Jewish ethics. Whether developing or disputing his analysis, subsequent Jewish bioethicists have utilized his work on abortion, euthanasia, the history of Jewish medical ethics, palliative care, treatment of the sick, and professional duties. Likewise, he is credited with popularizing the viewpoint that Judaism supports the nearly absolute sanctity of life.” – Wikip.



28. **Johns Hopkins Hospital; TUCKER, Augusta.** *It Happened at Hopkins: a teaching hospital.* Baltimore: Women's Board of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1960. ¶ 8vo. [x], 130, [2] pp. Figs. Original printed wrappers; rubbed. Very good.

\$ 10

A brief history of Johns Hopkins Hospital and its many contributions to medical science and the persons involved (including Billings, Thayer and Cushing).

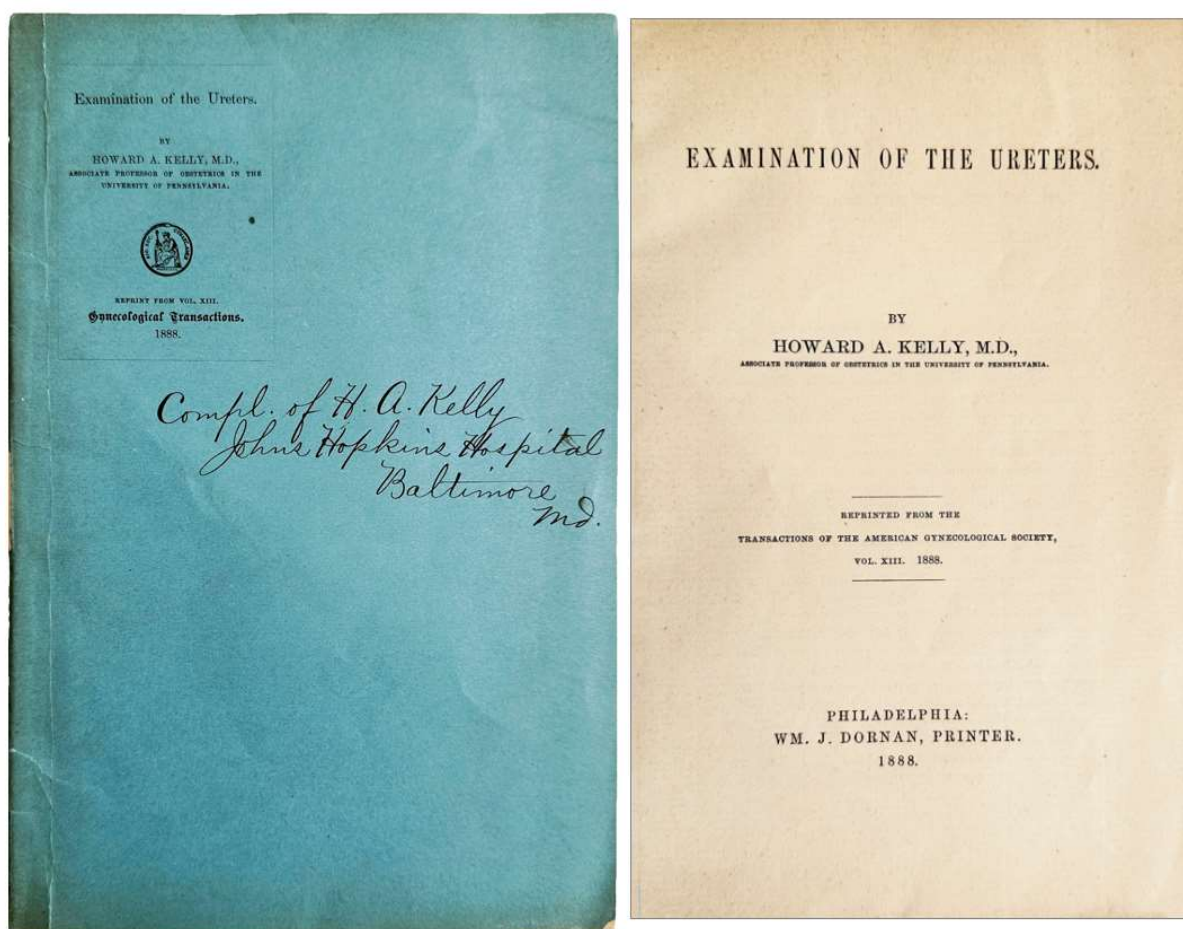


29. **Johns Hopkins University Press; Kathryn Allen RABUZZI; Robert W. DALY** (eds.). *Literature and Medicine. Volume eight: The cultures of medicine*. Baltimore & London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1989. ¶
8vo. x, 182 pp. Brown hardcover. Ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank.
Fine.

\$ 8

CONTENTS: CONTENTS: Editors' Column, Kathryn Allen Rabuzzi and Robert W. Daly – Lu Hsun and Maxine Hong Kingston: Medicine as a Symbol in Chinese and Chinese American Literature Alfred S. Wang – Émile Zola's Lourdes: Land of Healing and Rupture, by Barbara Corrado Pope – The Buddhist Mandala, by Richard B. Pilgrim – Necessary Fictions: Healing Encounters with a North American Saint, by James J. Preston – The Cult of the Saints and the Reimagination of the Space and Time of Sickness in Twentieth-Century American Catholicism, by Robert A. Orsi – The Poetry and Drama of Healing: The Iroquoian Condolence Ritual and the Navajo Night Chant, by Jarold Ramsey – Coping with Words and Song: The New Orleans Jazz Funeral, by Marian Gray Secundy – Lady Rokujo's Ghost: Spirit Possession, Buddhism, and Healing in Japanese Literature, by Nancy J. Barnes – The Hernia Operation, by Elias Papadimitrakopoulos, Translated from

the Greek by John Taylor – Characterology: Hapsburg Empire to Third Reich, by Katherine Arens – Medical Sports Fitness: An Ancient Parody of Greek Medicine, by Robert Brophy and Mary O'Reilly Brophy – Instructions to the Patient, by Memye Curtis Tucker – Book Reviews: Rudolph M. Bell, Holy Anorexia-John H. Valentine, Kathryn Allen Rabuzzi – James Dow, The Shaman's Touch: Otomí Indian Symbolic Healing- by Daniel Merkur – David Eisenberg, with Thomas Lee Wright, Encounters with Qi: Exploring Chinese Medicine- by Robert W. Daly. – David M. Feldman, Health and Medicine in the Jewish Tradition- by Neal Turk – Stanley Hauerwas, Suffering Presence: Theological Reflections on Medicine, the Mentally Handicapped, and the Church- by H. Tristram Engelhardt, Jr.



Inscribed by Howard A. Kelly

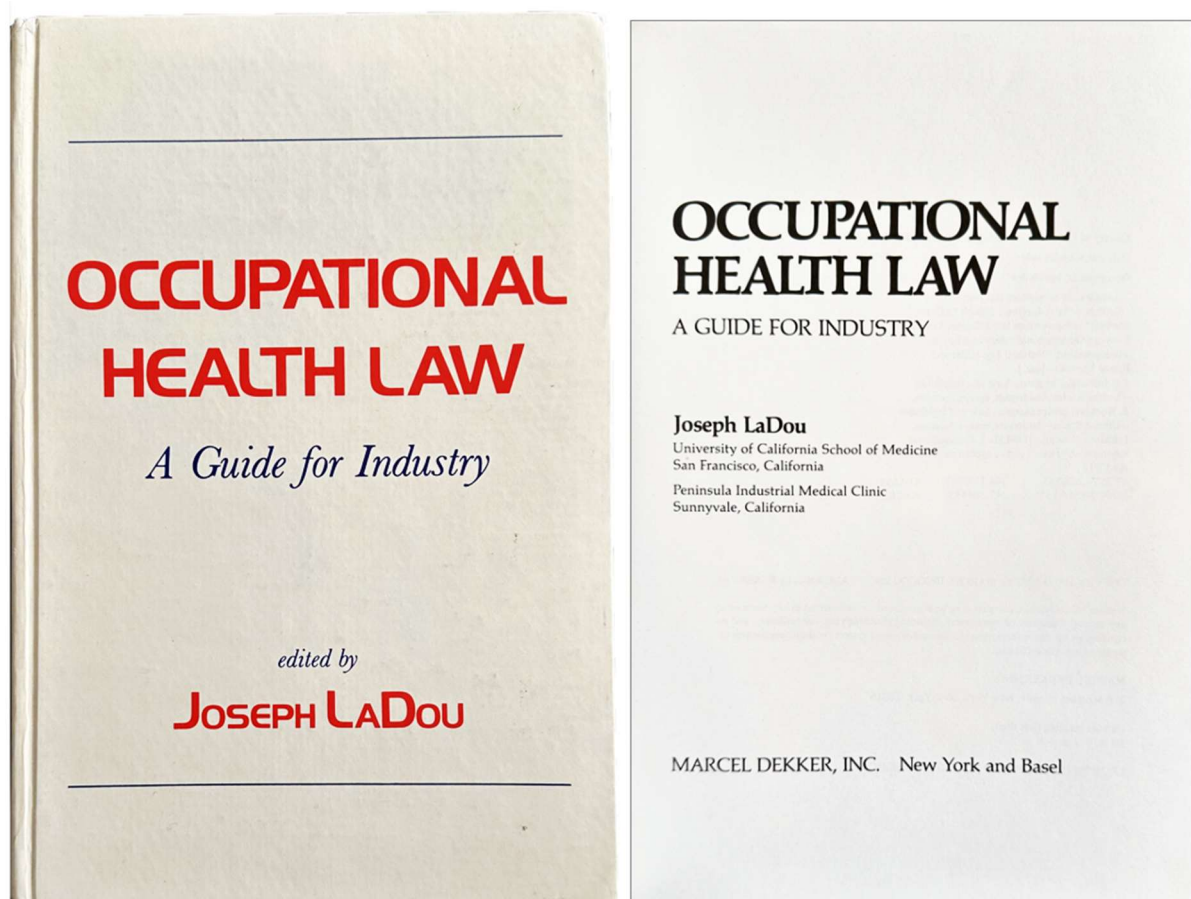
30. **KELLY, Howard A.** (1858-1943). *Examination of the Ureters*. Philadelphia: Wm. J. Dornan, 1888. ¶ Offprint. Reprinted from the Transactions of the American Gynecological Society, vol. XIII. 8vo. 14 pp. 1 figure. Original blue printed wrappers; hinge splitting, yet sewing well intact. INSCRIBED

BY THE AUTHOR, "Compl. Of H.A. Kelly, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

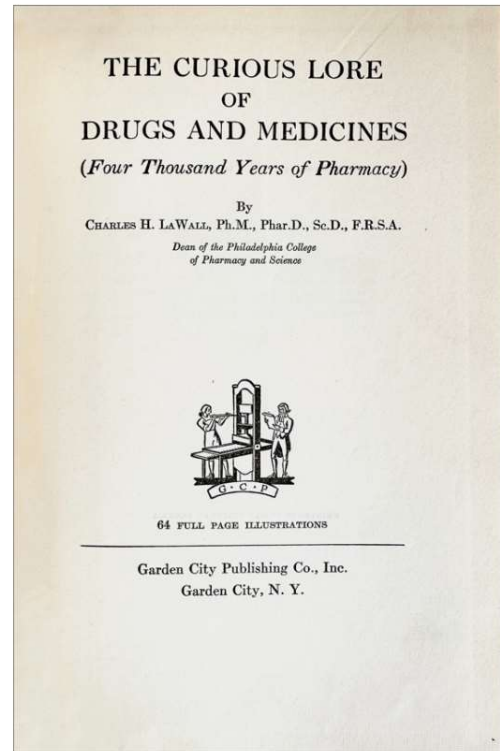
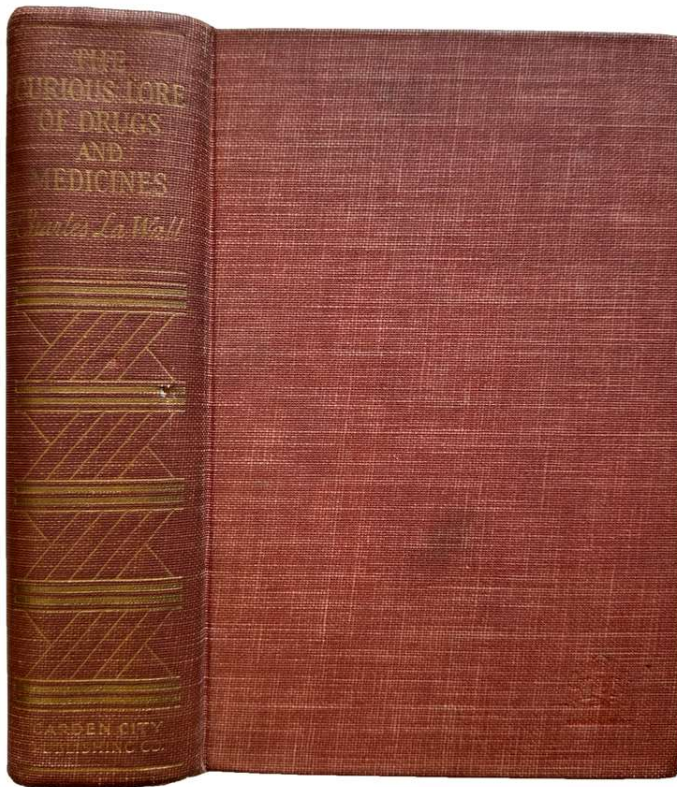
\$ 75

From 1886 to 1888, Kelly traveled to England, Scotland, and Germany to observe abdominal and pelvic surgeons at work. When he was in Leipzig in 1886, he was introduced to the palpation of female ureters by Max Saenger. See: Shampo, Marc A. (November 2001). "Howard A. Kelly: Pioneer American Surgeon". *Journal of Pelvic Surgery*. 7 (6): 324–326.

Howard Atwood Kelly was a leading American gynecologist. He is credited with establishing gynecology as a specialty by developing new surgical approaches to gynecological diseases and pathological research. He, William Osler, William Halsted, and William Welch together are known as the "Big Four", the founding professors at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland.



31. **LADOU, Joseph** (ed.). *Occupational Health Law; a guide for industry*. New York: Marcel Dekker, 1981. ¶ 8vo. xii, [2], 214 pp. Index. White hard cover bds. with red and blue-stamping. Rare. \$ 10



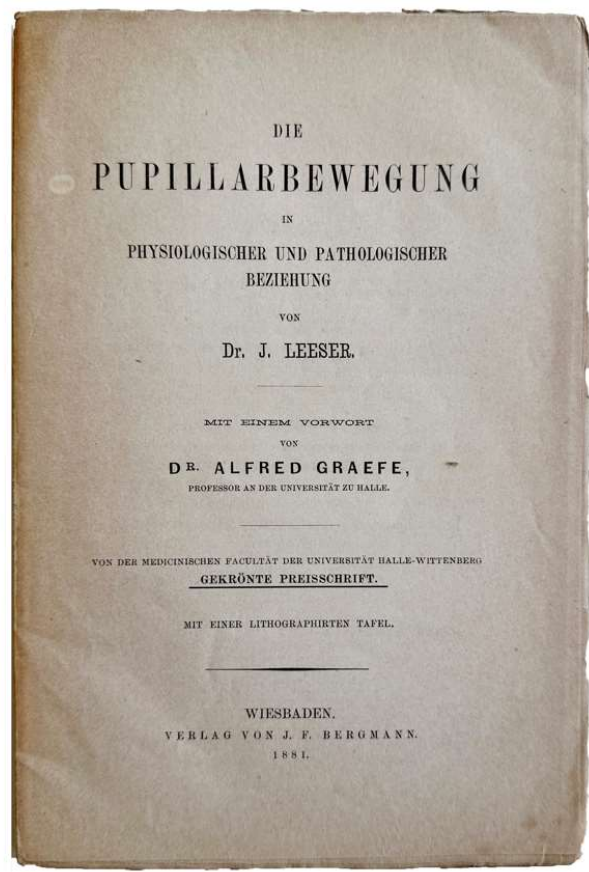
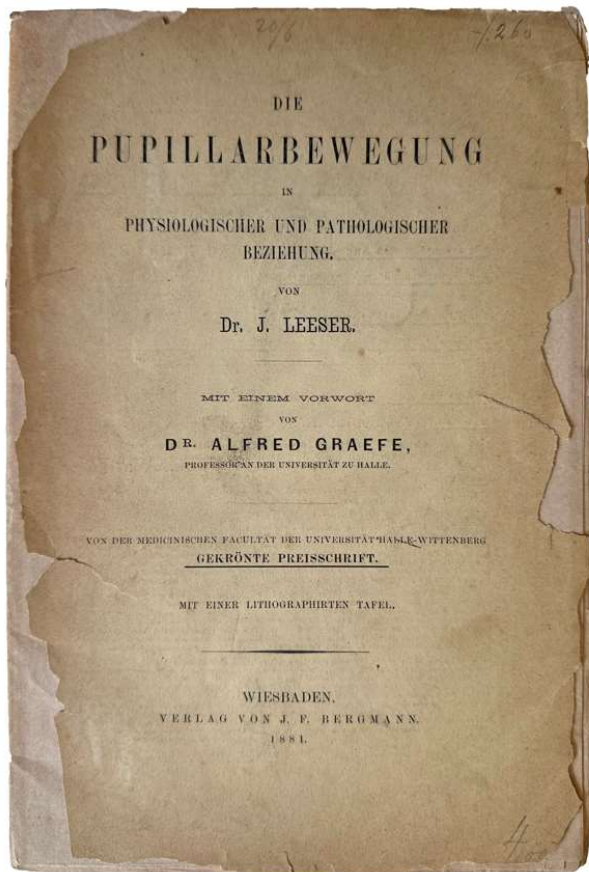
32. **LAWALL, Charles Herbert** (1871-1937). *The Curious Lore of Drugs and Medicines (Four thousand years of pharmacy)*. Garden City, NY: Garden City Pub., 1927. ¶ Thick 8vo. xv, [1], 665, [1] pp. 64 plates, chronology, index. Original full reddish brown gilt- and blind-stamped cloth; small puncture to spine. Ex-library copy with black smear and rubber-stamps on front pastedown. Good.

\$ 15

Second issue. LaWall wrote this book, being the first history of pharmacy by an American.

- Garrison and Morton 2052.

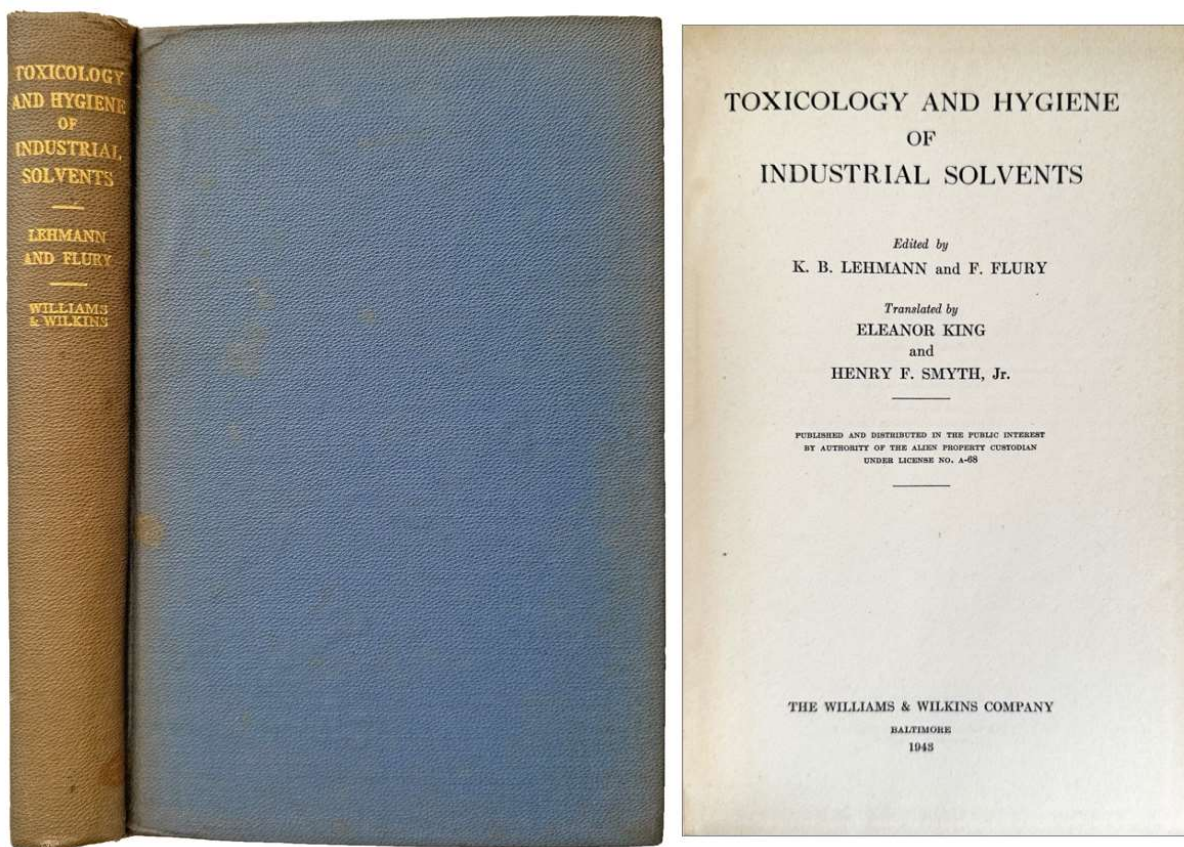




33. **LEESER, Jacob; Alfred GRAEFE** (1830-1899). *Die Pupillarbewegung in physiologischer und pathologischer Beziehung*. Wiesbaden: Verlag von J. F. Bergmann, 1881. ¶ Small 8vo. [IV], 124 pp. 2 figs. (lithographic). Cover is disbound, a remnant; chipped cover. As is. RARE.

\$ 25

‘The pupillary movement in physiological and pathological relations.’ On pathology of the eyes.



34. **LEHMANN, K. B.** (Karl Bernhard, 1858-1940); **F. FLURY** (Ferdinand, 1877-1947). *Toxicology and Hygiene of Industrial Solvents. Edited by ... Translated by Eleanor King and Henry F. Smyth, Jr.* Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1943. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 378 pp. Original blue gilt-stamped cloth; spine faded. Very good.

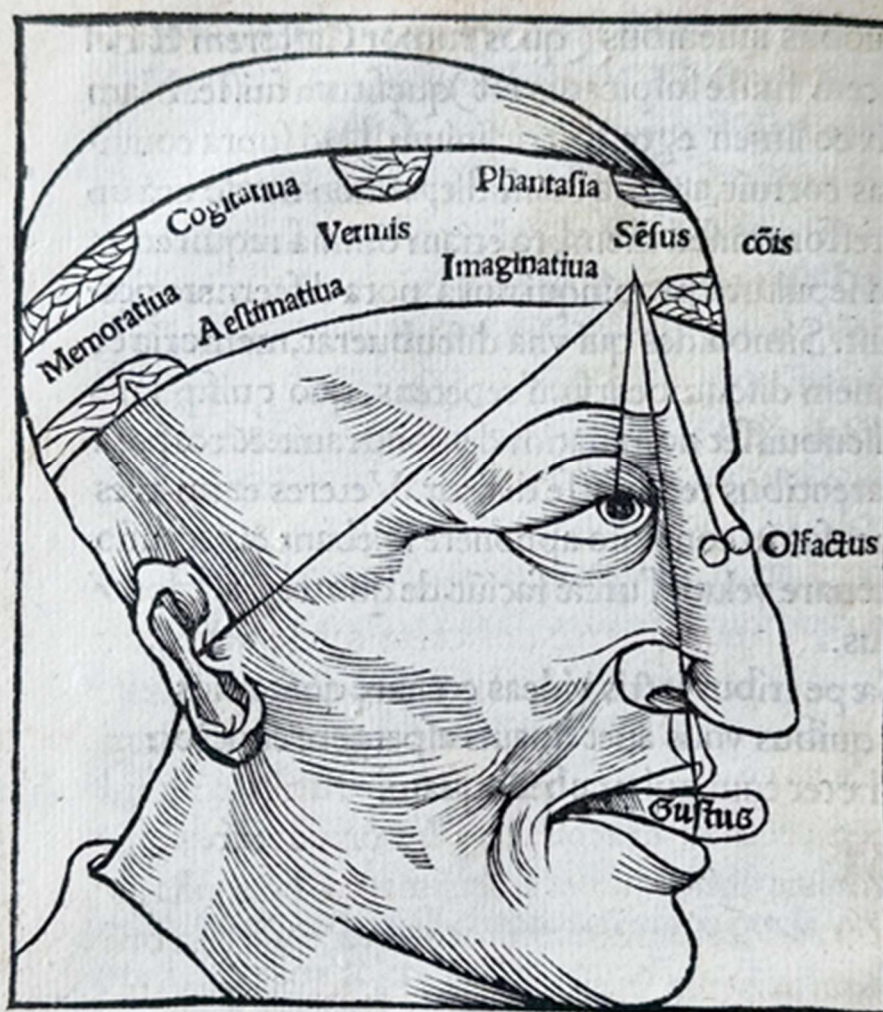
\$ 18

Written at the request of the German Society for the Protection of Labor, summarizing medical knowledge and industrial solvents. Lehmann is remembered for pioneer toxicological research he performed with Ferdinand Flury, of which the exposure limits of various substances encountered in the workplace were tested and defined.

“Forms a companion piece to ‘Chemical technology of solvents (*Chemischen technologie der lösungsmittel*)’ by Jordan.”—Foreword.

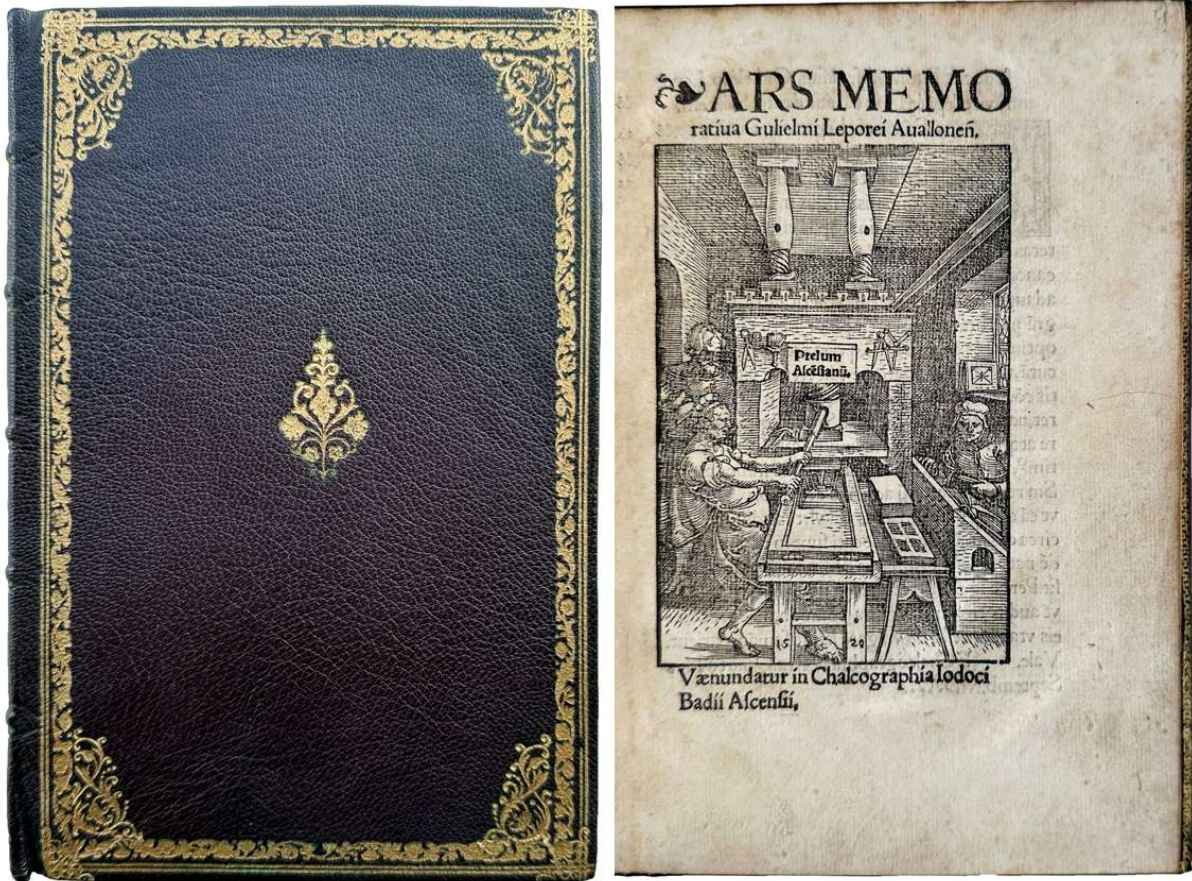
Lehmann “is remembered for pioneer toxicological research he performed with Ferdinand Flury, of which the exposure limits of various substances encountered in the workplace were tested and defined. Their research formed a basis of what would later be known as MAK values (*Maximale Arbeitsplatz-Konzentration*) in Germany.” – [Wikip.].

Artis Memoratiuæ



Caput Tertium.

Philosophi variis inter se digladiantes hastis
duas potentias interiores assertionem multorum
ponunt: vnā cognitiuā in qua actualis sensatio for-
matur: quā vocāt Sensum communem: & eam di-



One of the Earliest Books on Brain Function

35. **LE LIÈVRE, Guillaume [LEPORIS, or LEPOROUS, Gulielmus].** *Ars memorativa Gulielmi Leporei Avallonensis.* [Paris], Josse Badius, 1520. ¶ 8vo. 32 ff. Signatures: a-d⁸. Large printer's device of the Ascensius press on the title-page, 3 large woodcut illustrations, woodcut initial letters. Modern full maroon morocco, gilt-stamping, spine bands, old endpapers preserved, original all edges gilt. Handsome, clean copy. RARE.

\$ 18,000

First edition. On the art of memorizing, written in four books (or parts). The work tracks the art of memory since antiquity and was intended to help orators with memorizing long speeches by means of mnemonics, or memory 'places' where the brain responds to images. It involves associating an image with each part of a memorized section of text, then mentally arranging them in a recognizable place.

Le Lièvre's book is one of the earliest printed books to illustrate the functions of the brain. The author describes memory (memorizing), imagination, reason,

cognition and sensory processing—and to localize them within ventricular chambers or “cells.”

Le Lièvre’s striking woodcut illustration of the brain shows the cell doctrine. The illustration is adapted from Gregor Reisch’s *Margarita philosophica* (1503). The illustration shows three communicating “cells” separated by the vermis (choroid plexus), which was thought to control the flow of information between the first and second cells.

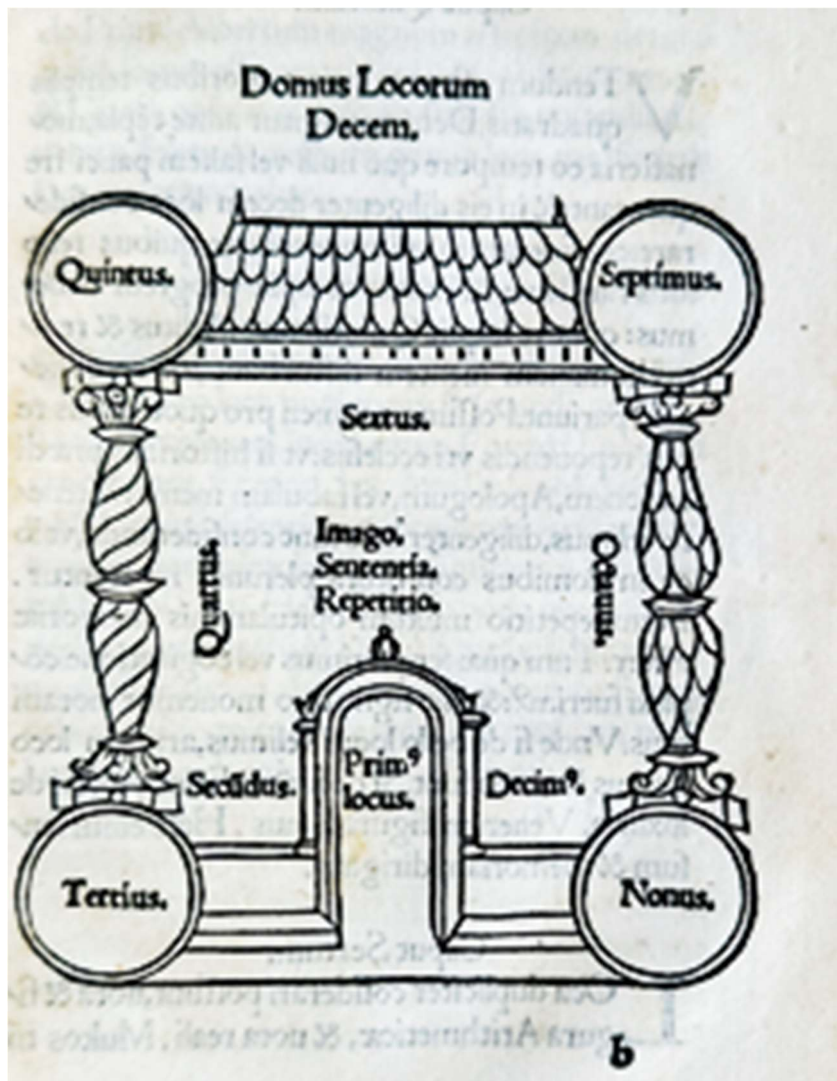
The book is divided into four books: 1) describes different parts of the brain – common sense, the power of the imagination, judgment and the memory. The well-known woodcut (folio IV, verso) diagram of the head shows the seat of these faculties. Book 2) is a description of the author’s devices for aiding the memory by fixing facts and names to be remembered in various mental “places”. The “places” are situated within an imaginary house (illustrated on folio IX), and each place is associated with a “sign”, an object with the same shape as the number it is designed to recall. For example, 2 is a goose, 3 a serpent, 8 a rosary, 9 Hercules’ club, etc. The system of signs is illustrated by a circular cut (see folio X verso). Book 3: includes eight rules for aiding memory by means of pictures. In this way grammatical cases (the head is the nominative, the right hand the genitive, the left hand the dative, etc.), proper names, poetry, history, laws, etc., can be memorized. Book 4: comprises an account of things harmful to the memory: too much sleep, over-eating, self-indulgence, and leisure. The author recommends temperance, abstinence and wakefulness and supports his thesis by examples. – See William Schab.

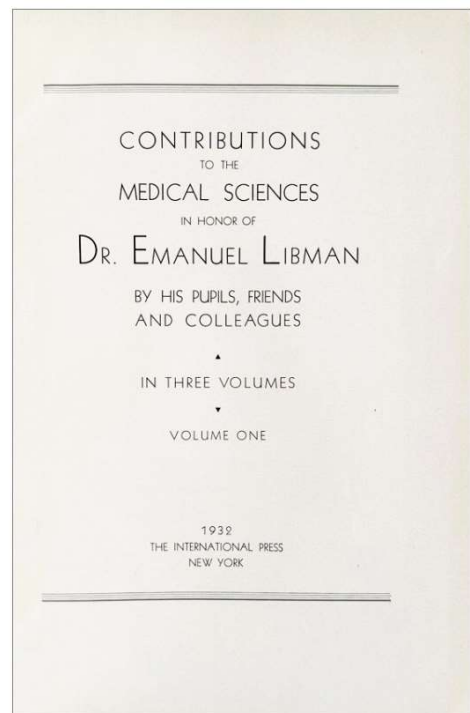
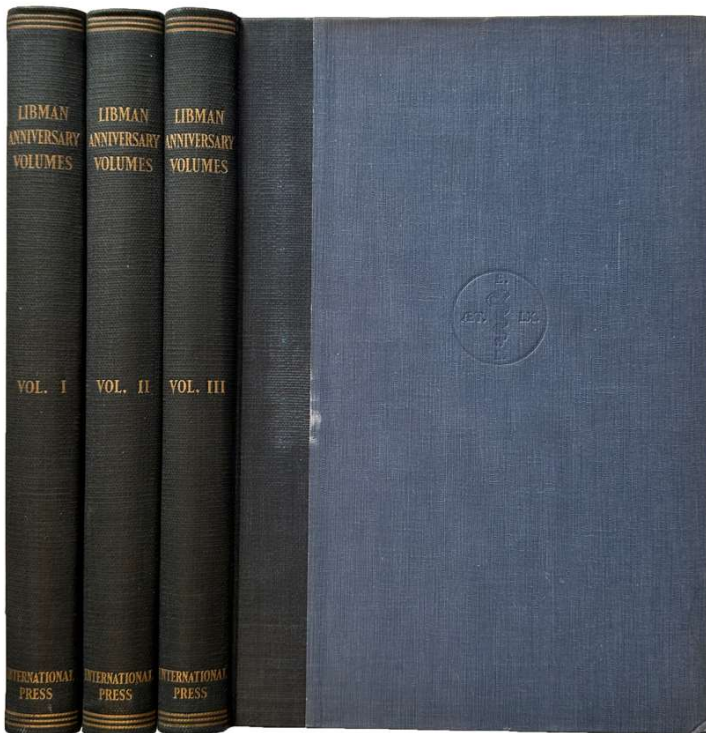
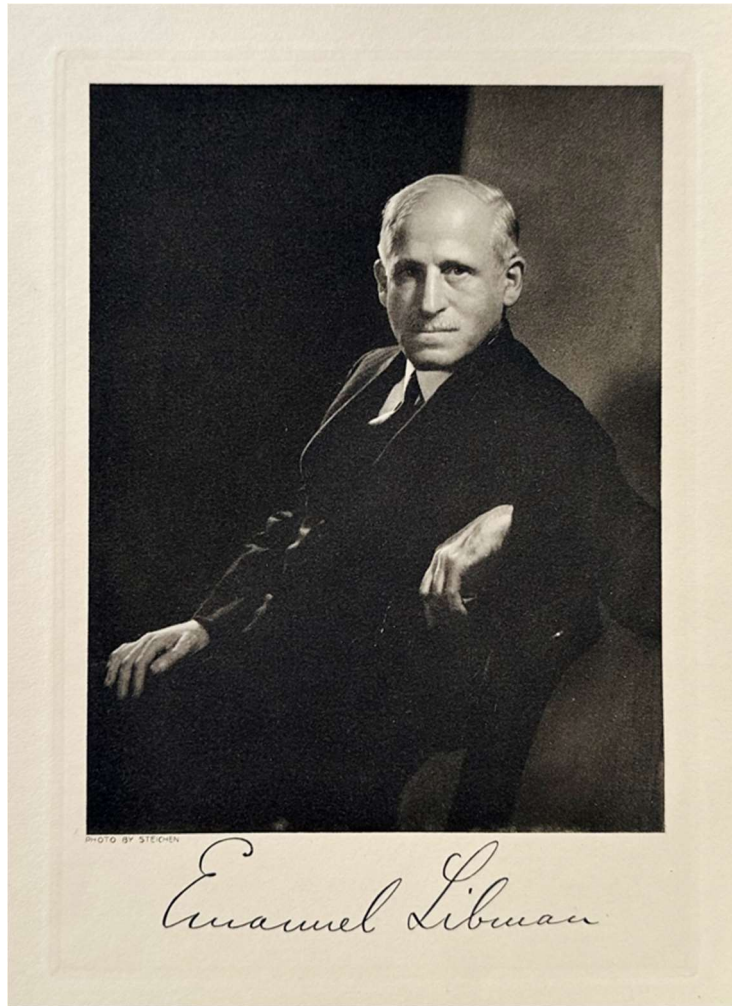
“The medieval cell doctrine was a series of related psychological models based on ancient Greco-Roman ideas in which cognitive faculties were assigned to “cells,” typically corresponding to the cerebral ventricles. During Late Antiquity and continuing during the Early Middle Ages, Christian philosophers attempted to reinterpret Aristotle’s *De Anima*, along with later modifications by Herophilos and Galen, in a manner consistent with religious doctrine. The resulting medieval cell doctrine was formulated by the fathers of the early Christian Church in the fourth and fifth centuries. Printed images of the doctrine that appeared in medical, philosophical, and religious works, beginning with “graphic incunabula” at the end of the fifteenth century, extended and evolved a manuscript tradition that had been in place since at least the eleventh century. Some of these early psychological models just pigeonholed the various cognitive faculties in different non-overlapping bins within the brain (albeit without any clinicopathologic evidence

supporting such localizations), while others specifically promoted or implied a linear sequence of events, resembling the process of digestion. By the sixteenth century, printed images of the doctrine were usually linear three-cell versions with few exceptions having four or five cells. Despite direct challenges by Massa and Vesalius in the sixteenth century, and Willis in the seventeenth century, the doctrine saw its most elaborate formulations in the late-sixteenth and early-seventeenth centuries with illustrations by the Paracelsan physicians Bacci and Fludd. Overthrow of the doctrine had to await abandonment of Galenic cardiovascular physiology from the late-seventeenth to early-eighteenth centuries.” – Douglas J. Lanska, “The medieval cell doctrine: Foundations, development, evolution, and graphic representations in printed books from 1490 to 1630, *Journal of the History of the Neurosciences*, Volume 31, 2022.

□ Edwin Clarke; Kenneth Dewhurst; Michael Jeffrey Aminoff, *An Illustrated History of Brain Function*, (1996) pp. 38-39; Durling 2762; Marielle Mouranche, *Booster sa mémoire avec l’Ars memorativa de Guillaume Lelièvre. Tolosana, Université de Toulouse*, 2017.

See also: François Boutonnet, *Mnémosyne : une histoire des arts de la mémoire de l’Antiquité à la création multimédia contemporaine*, (2013); Martha Riley, *The cell doctrine of brain function, as seen in three illustrated books, 1491-1543*, Bernard Becker Medical Library, Washington University. 2018.





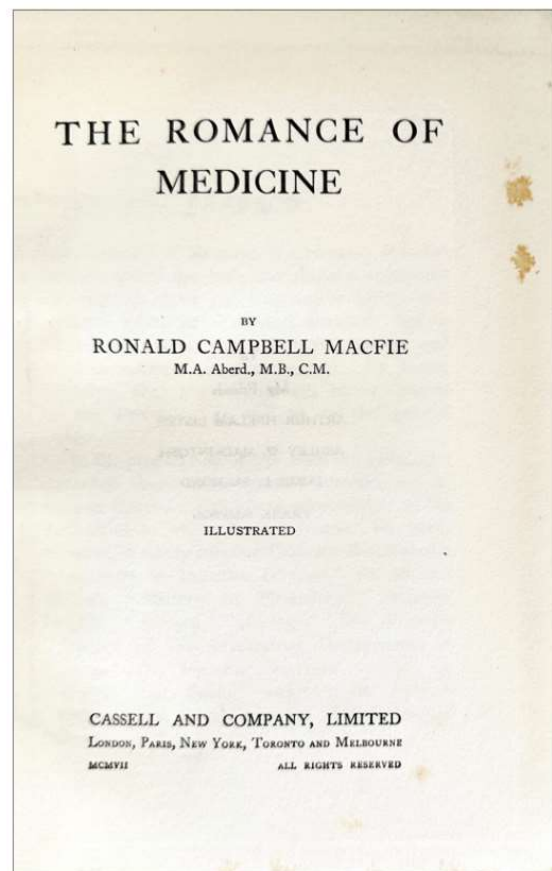
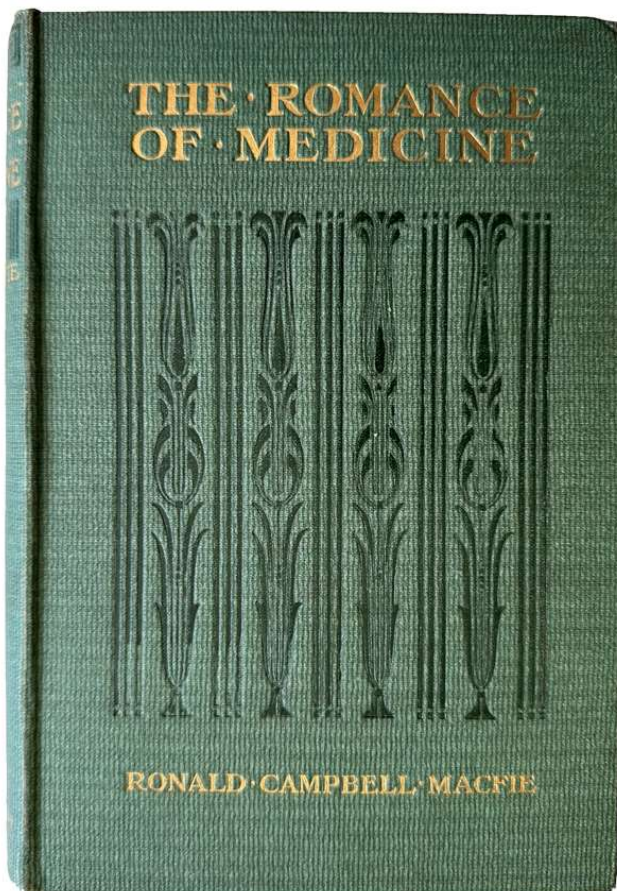
36. **LIBMAN, Emanuel** (1872-1946). *Contributions to the Medical Sciences in Honor of Dr. Emanuel Libman, by his pupils, friends and colleagues*. New York: The International Press, 1932. ¶ 3 volumes. Tall 8vo. xxv, [i], 452, [ii]; [viii], 453-900, [viii]; [viii], 901-1284, [viii] pp. Illustrations. Blue blind- and gilt-stamped two-tone cloth. Fine set.

\$ 45

An ambitious Festschrift to honor the 60th birthday of Dr. Emanuel Libman, founder of the cardiology department at New York's Mount Sinai Hospital. Libman a legendary diagnostician and instructor, his name associated with Libman-Sacks Endocarditis (otherwise known as verrucous, marantic, or nonbacterial thrombotic endocarditis). Libman was a close friend of Sir William Osler, which brought Osler to the Sinai Hospital in 1905 to give a Clinical Pathological Conference. Within the festschrift are 147 contributions from Libman's pupils, colleagues and friends. The outpourings of interest to support Libman forced the editors, who envisioned a single volume, to expand the Festschrift to three volumes.

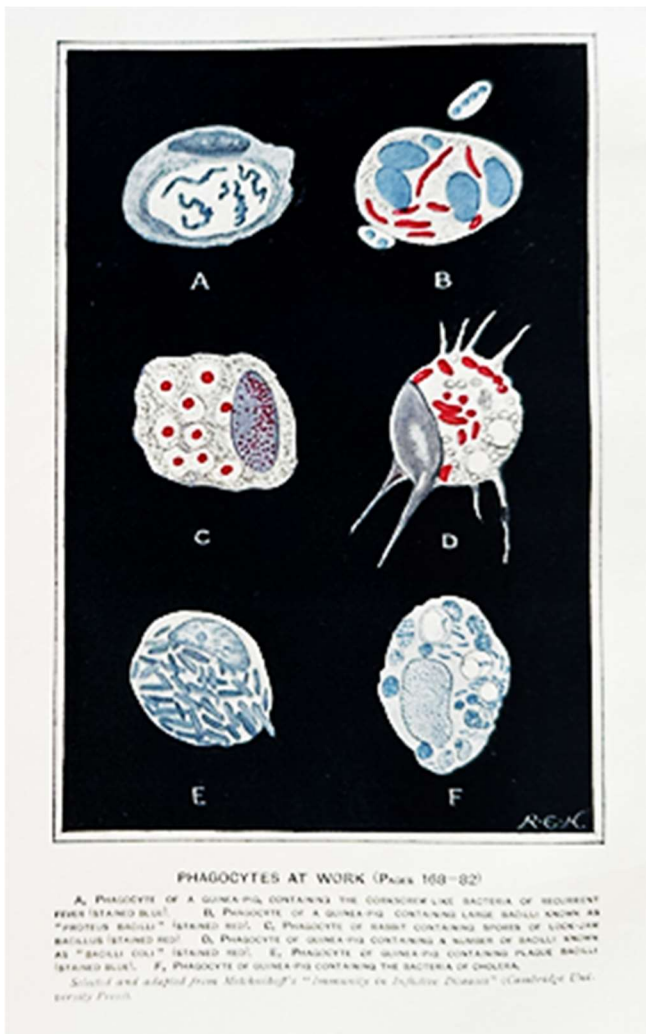
The list of contributors included Maude E. Abbott (1869-1940), Walter C. Alvarez (1884-1978), Ludwig Aschoff (1866-1942), Joseph C. Aub (1890-1973), George Baehr (1887-1978), Donald C. Balfour (1882-1963), Lewellys F. Barker (1867-1943), Julius Bauer (1887-1979), Albert A. Berg (1872-1950) (notably gave a collection in 1940 to the NYPL with his brother Henry W. Berg), Jesse G. M. Bullowa (1879-1943), Alexis Carrel (1873-1944) [won Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1912 for pioneering vascular suturing techniques], Leroy Crummer (1872-1934), Leo M. Davidoff (1898-1975), Albert Einstein (1879-1955), *Bemerkungen ueber den Wandel der Porblemstellungen in der Theoretischen Physik* – also: won the 1921 Nobel Prize for Physics for his services to Theoretical Physics, Arthur M. Fishberg (ca.1899-1992), Simon Flexner (1863-1946), Julius Friedenwald (1866-1941), Fielding H. Garrison (1870-1935), Paul Govaerts (1889-1960), Joseph Harkavy (1890-1980), Östen Holsti (1887-1952), Paul Klemperer (1887-1964), Oskar Klotz (1878-1936), Edward Bell Krumbhaar, MD, PhD (1882-1966), Henri Marie René Leriche (1879-1955), Carlos Eleazar Lobo-Onell (1885-1963), Howard Lilienthal (1861-1946), Pierre Masson (1880-1959), Charles H. Mayo (1865-1939),

George R. Minot (1885-1950) won the 1934 Nobel Prize with George Hoyt Whipple and William P. Murphy for their pioneering work on pernicious anemia, Paul Oskar Morawitz (1879-1936), Eli Moschowitz (1879-1964), Pierre Lecomte du Noüy (1883-1947), Eugene Lindsay Opie (1873-1971), William Hallock Park (1863-1939), Ludwig Pick (1868-1944), Alfred Cummings Reed (1884-1951), Gregory Shwartzman (1896-1965), Harry Sobotka (1899-1965), Solomon Strouse (1882-1966), Karl Sudhoff (1853-1938), Louis Henri Vaquez (1860-1936), Paul Dudley White (1886-1973), etc.



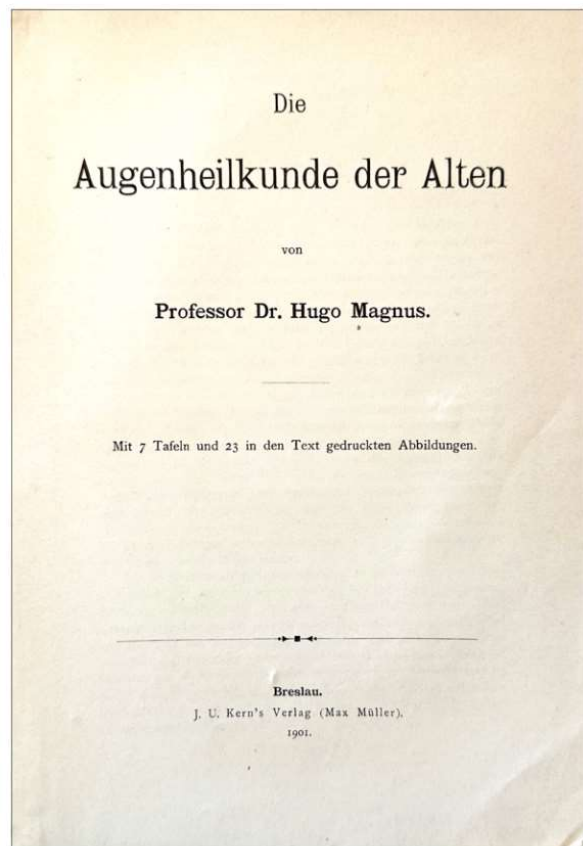
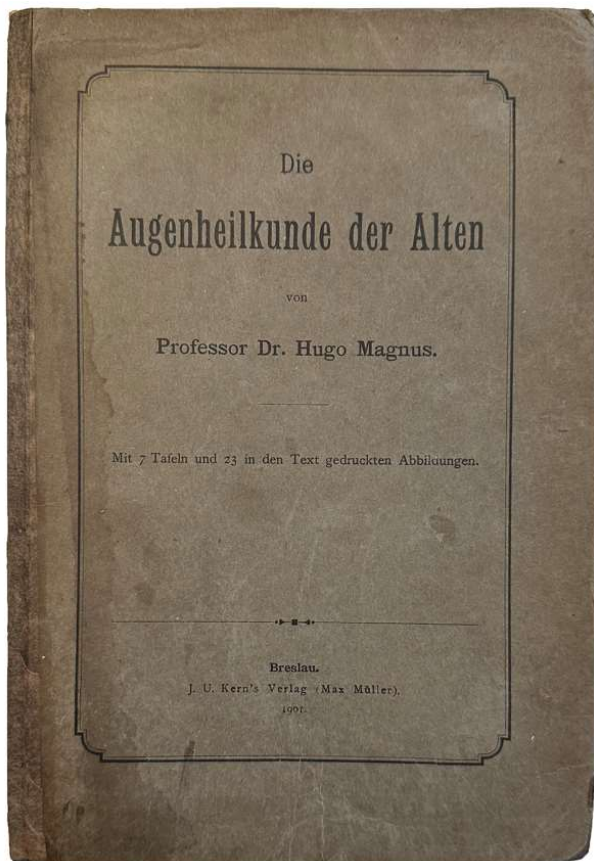
37. **MACFIE, Ronald Campbell** (1867-1931). *The Romance of Medicine*. London: Cassell, 1907. ¶ 8vo. viii, 312 pp. Frontispiece (colored), 6 plates, index; some offsetting, spotting. Original decorative green cloth with gilt and dark-green stamping. Another issue of the binding is stamped in blind. Ownership signature of Claud M. Pennefather, [M.B.] M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. Durh., 1909, From E.G.D.; signature of Arthur L. Frank. The binding is beautifully preserved.

\$ 50



CONTENTS: Chapter I. The Beginnings of Medicine – Chapter II. The Beginnings of Medicine (concluded). – Chapter III. Harvey's Predecessors. – Chapter IV. Harvey and his Work. – Chapter V. The Romance of the Cell. – Chapter VI. The Microbe: Its Discovery and Origin. – Chapter VII. Bacteria and their Characteristics. – Chapter VIII. Some Representative Microbes of Disease– Chapter IX. Man Versus Microbe. – Chapter X. Some Victories Over the Hosts of Death. – Chapter XI. Lister and Antisepsis. – Chapter XII. Inoculation and Vaccination. – Chapter XIII. The Discovery of Anesthetics. – Chapter XIV. Hydrophobia and Pasteur. – Chapter XV. Concerning Anti-Toxins. – Chapter XVI. Surgery and Medicine: Their Present and Future.

PROVENANCE: Claud M. Pennefather, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. Durh., appointed Junior House Physician to the Great Northern Central. Hospital [1901].



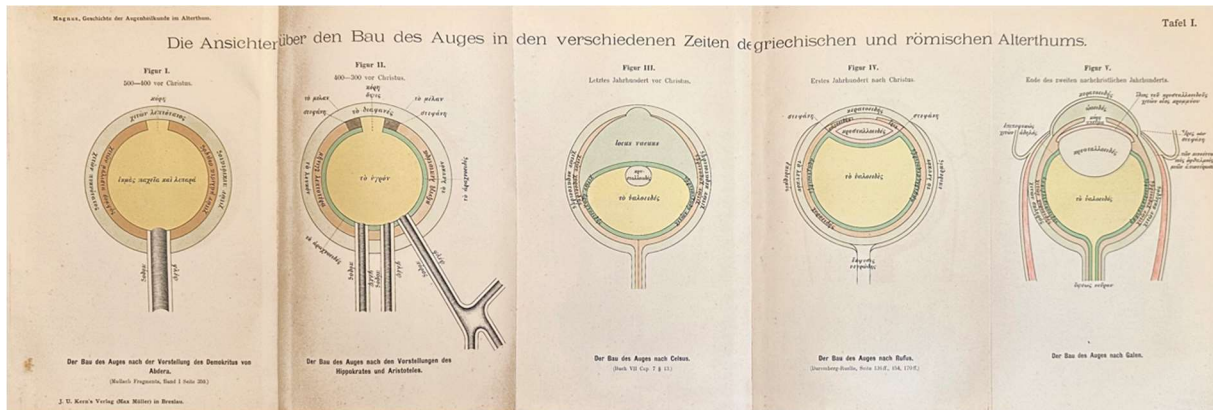
38. **MAGNUS, Hugo Friedrich** (1842-1907). *Die Augenheilkunde der Alten*. Breslau: J. U. Kern (Max Müller), 1901. ¶ FIRST EDITION. 225 x 154 mm. 8vo. xviii, 691, [ads 1] pp. 23 figs., index, 7 plates (5 color, 1 folding, 1 double-page). Original printed wrappers; re-backed. Ex library spine label, pocket inside rear cover. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good.

\$ 125

“A history of ancient ophthalmology in which the writer has attempted to reconstruct the anatomical concepts of the ancient Greeks.” Garrison and Morton 5997.

“The historian, whether he treats medicine or any other subject of human culture, such as philosophy or law, etc., has the task of using the existing knowledge or to collect and critically examine events, and secondly, he must connect them with the general state of knowledge of the relevant time periods, as reflected in the religious, political and philosophical views. Only in this way can it be possible to produce a true -to-life and warm-hearted image of the discipline under consideration, an image that combines the dry tone of strict historical research with the fresh, invigorating breath of cultural-historical observation. If one understands the history of medicine in this way - and I have tried diligently to do so in this work - then one can no longer accuse it of being little more than a compilation of human errors and

therefore the sweat of human beings work is not worth it, but rather it will gain exactly the same value for the medical doctor's education as history gives it to the followers of other disciplines, e.g. for the philosopher, the lawyer has long had.

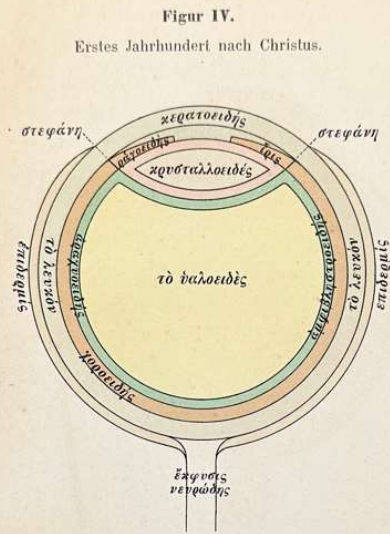


“My studies for this work are based entirely solely on the original sources. I have used the Latin, German, French and other translations and commentaries of the sources, as many of them are available, as possible, but only for critical reasons. The opinion that one can form from this or that passage often changes to a great extent between different translators, and therefore, from a critical point of view, one must strive to get to know them all in order to compare them with one another can.

“Since Greek and Roman ophthalmology is based in part on Egyptian ophthalmology, I have preceded my presentation of the ophthalmology of the ancients with a brief consideration of this, as well as the closely related Jewish and Indian ophthalmology preceded by my presentation of the ophthalmology of the ancients.

“Furthermore, I attempted to analyze the anatomical, physiological and surgical views of the old eyes, to reconstruct doctors visually. I promise myself of one such visual representation for the understanding of our lots of material. I generally avoided giving comments. Although these undoubtedly give the author a certain scientific shine, they burden the text and are always more or less disruptive when reading. I have therefore completely renounced the comments that can be found in large numbers in my earlier historical works, but I still hope that my presentation will provide my readers with everything that is related to my material and is necessary for understanding it to a sufficient extent have.

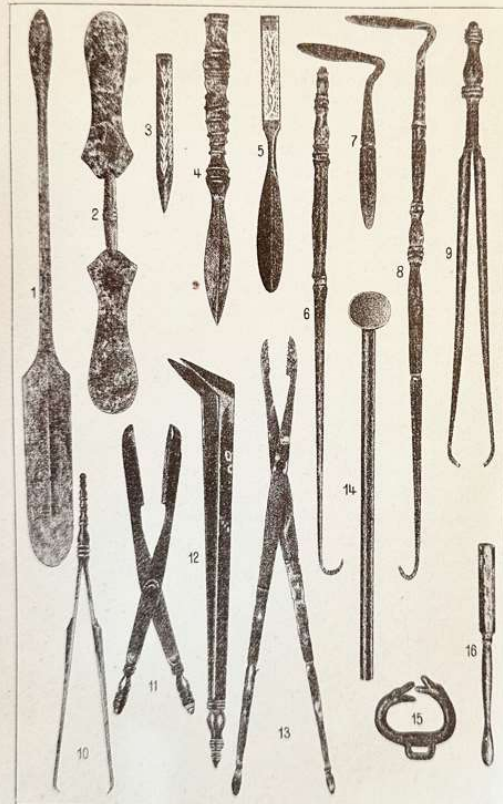
griechischen und römischen



Der Bau des Auges nach Rufus.
(Daremborg-Buelle, Seite 136 ff., 154, 170 ff.)

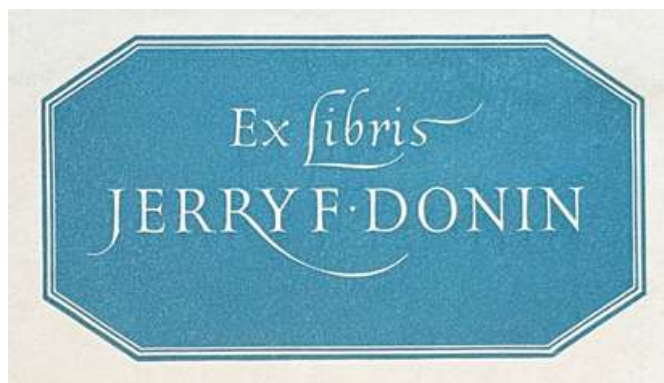
Magnus, Geschichte der Augenheilkunde im Alterthum.

Tafel VI.

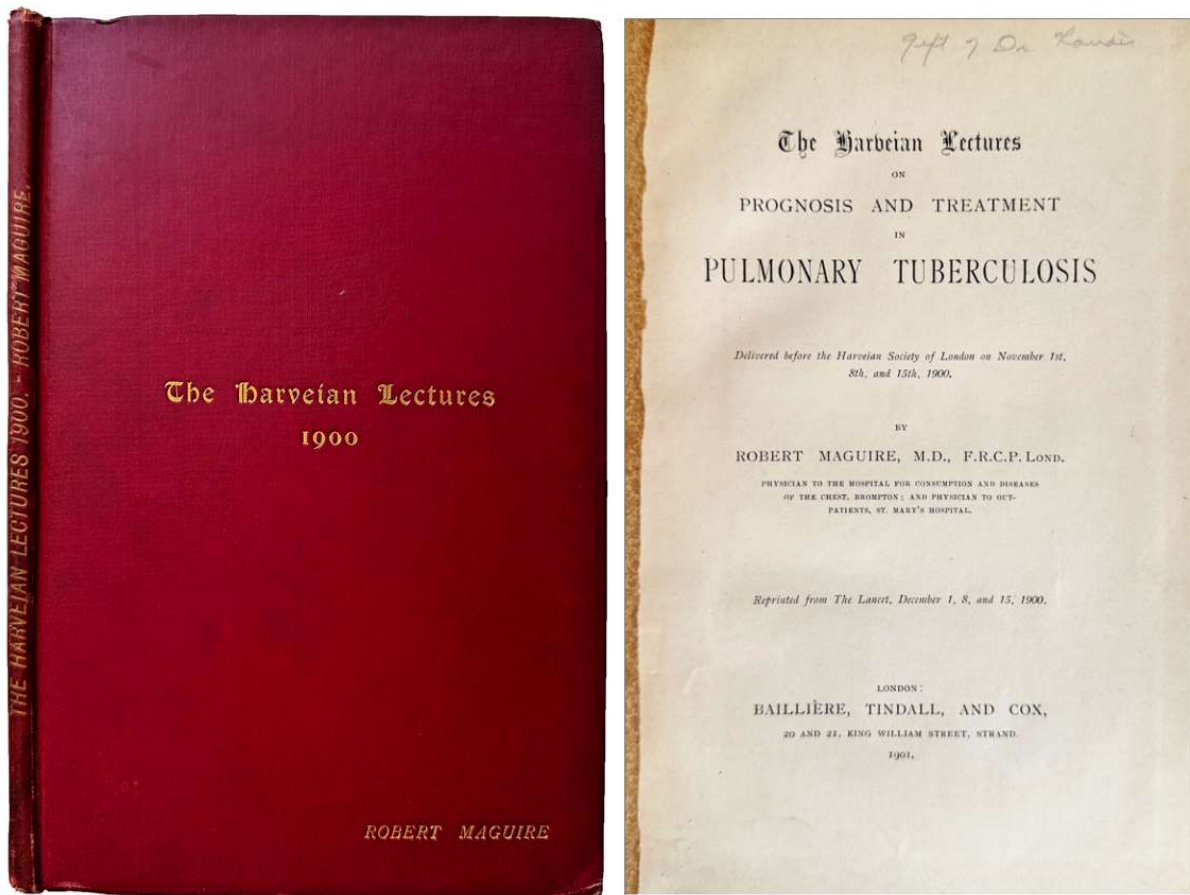


Antike Instrumente.

“I would like to express my warmest thanks to my publisher, my dear friend M. Müller, for the excellent, no-expenses-spared design of my work. I am also very grateful to my long-time assistant doctor, Dr. Guttman, as well as Mr. Studiosus Sniehotta for the great willingness with which they supported me most effectively during the lengthy and arduous work of corrections. – Breslau, February 1901.”
[Introduction].



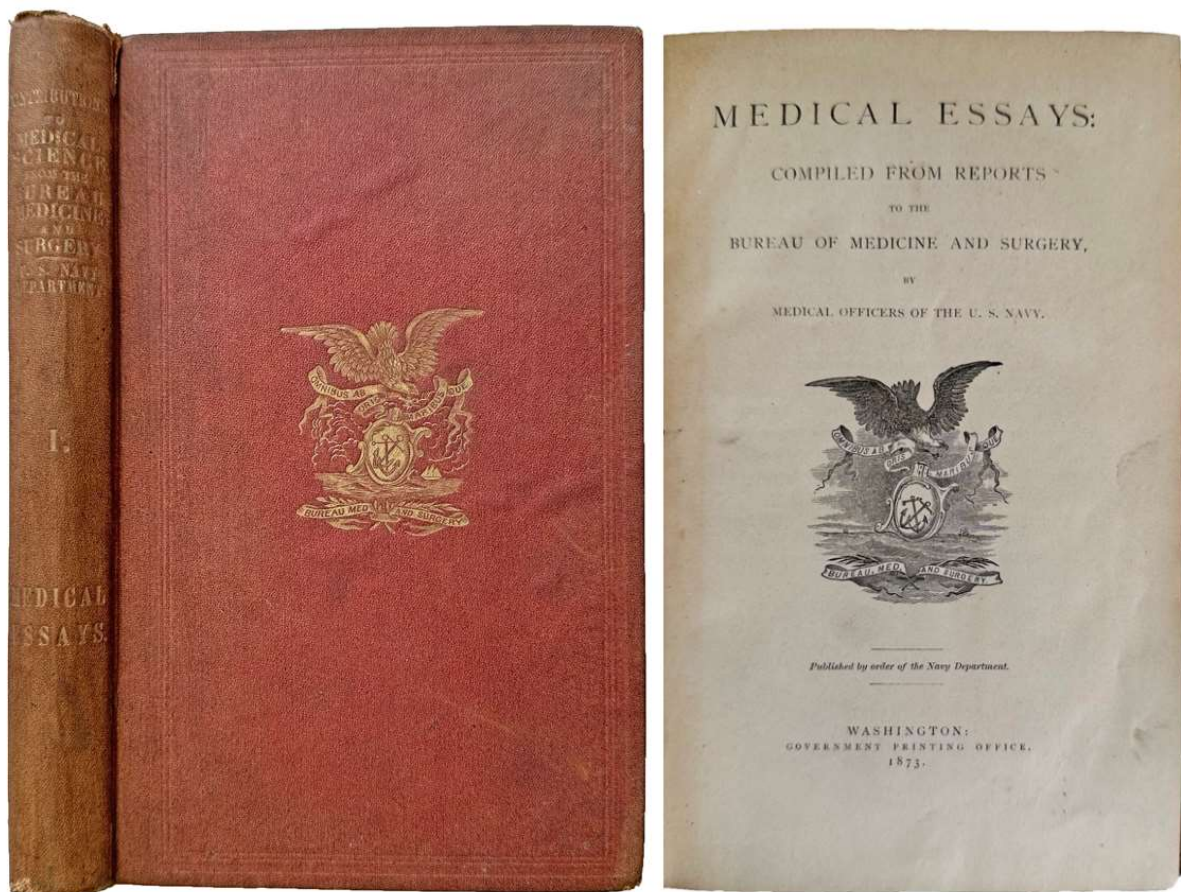
PROVENANCE: Jerry F. Donin was an ophthalmologist, Pomona & Claremont, California. His fine collection of books on the history of ophthalmology was a great joy for him.



39. **MAGUIRE, Robert, F.R.C.P.** *The Harveian Lectures on Prognosis and Treatment in Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* London: Bailliere, Tindall, and Cox, 1901. ¶ Delivered before the Harveian Society of London, November 1, 8, and 15, 1900. Small 8vo. 48 pp. 2 figs. Original maroon gilt-stamped cloth; somewhat rubbed. Lacks front free endsheet. Small bookseller's label, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia; gift annotation of Dr. Landis.

\$ 45

Three lectures, delivered in November and published Dec. 1, 8, 15, 1900 in *The Lancet*.



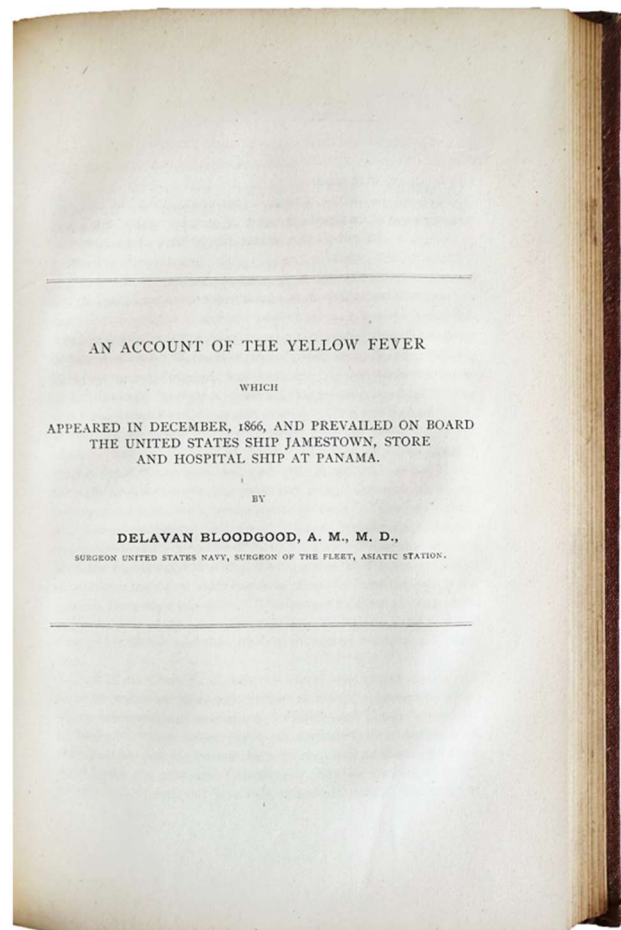
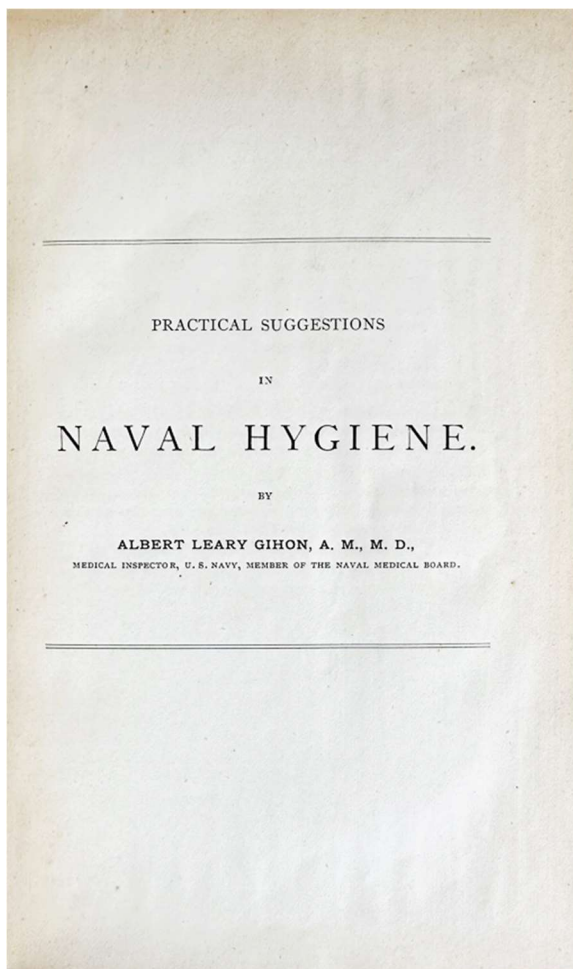
40. **Medical Officers of the U. S. Navy, 1873.** *Medical Essays: compiled from reports to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.* Washington: GPO, 1873. ¶ 8vo. [x], 345, [1] pp. Figs. (p. 159). Original red blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; soiled, head of upper joint showing some wear, spine ends weakened. Very good.

\$ 95

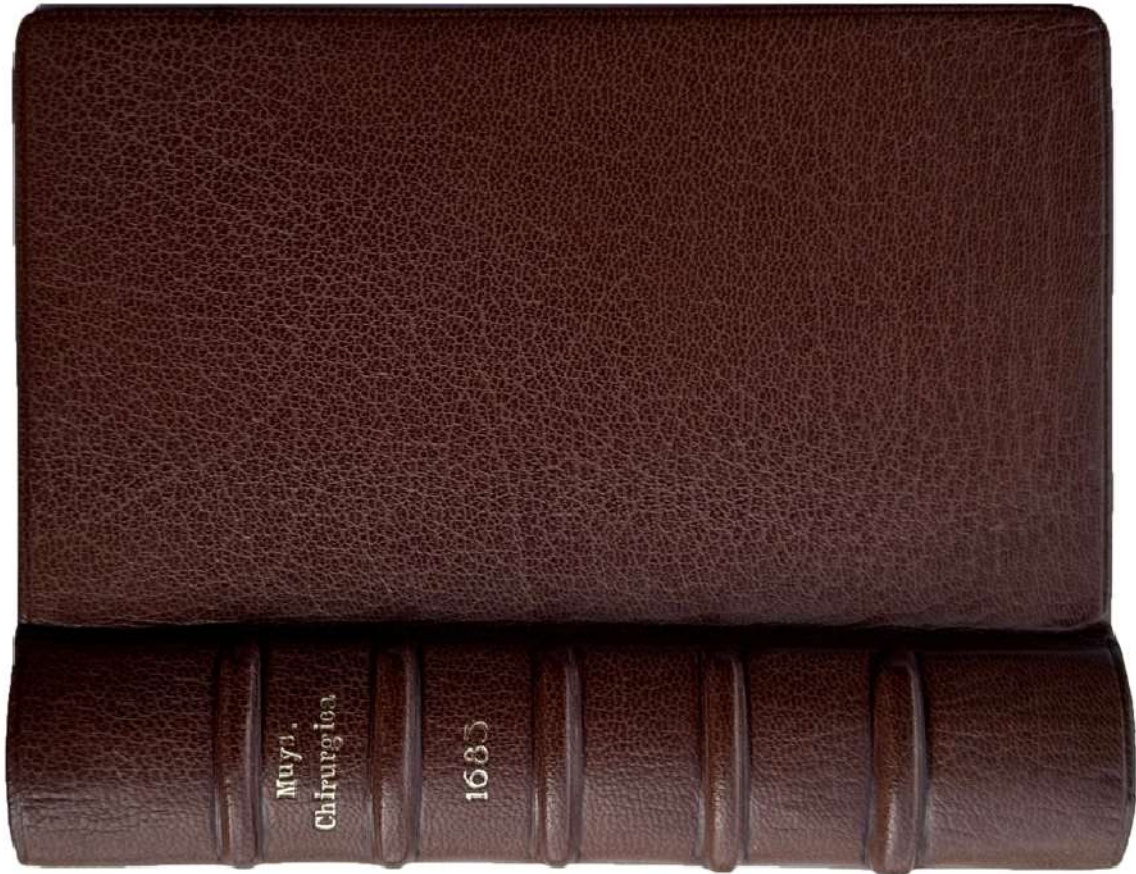
Ten papers within dealing with problems of public health: naval hygiene, gunshot wounds, yellow fever, sanitary conditions, diabetes, English hospitals, diseases in Peru.

CONTENTS: Practical suggestions in naval hygiene. By Albert Leary Gihon, A. M., M. D. 1-15 Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Member Naval Medical Board; – Resection of head of femur for gunshot wound. By W. E. Taylor, M. D. Surgeon, United States Navy; – An account of the yellow fever which appeared in December, 1866, and prevailed on board the United States Store and Hospital Ship Jamestown, at Panama. By Delavan Bloodgood, A. M., M. D., Surgeon, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, Asiatic Station; – An account of the yellow fever which appeared on board the United States Ship Saratoga in June, 1869. By Lewis

S. Pilcher, M. D., Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy; – Sanitary condition of the United States Asiatic Squadron during the period of two years, from April 1, 1868, to March 31, 1870. By Robert T. Maccoun, M. D., Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, Asiatic Station; – On diabetes. By James McClelland, M. D., Medical Director, United States Navy; – Reports upon certain English hospitals. By Edward Shippen, M. D., Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, European Station; – Schedules of examinations at Netley; – Reports upon the hospitals, charitable institutions, and peculiar diseases of Peru, By John M. Browne, M. D., Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, Pacific Station; – Experiments and observations in naval hygiene. By Edward D. Payne M. D., Surgeon, United States Navy.



[40] Medical Officers, US Navy



[41] MUYS

41. **MUYS, Joannes** [Jan (or) Joannis] (1654-1720). *Praxis chirurgica rationalis; seu, Observationes chirurgicae secundum solida verae philosophiae fundamenta resolutae*. Decas prima [+Decas secunda, Decas tertia et quarta, Decas V]. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Petrum vander Aa, 1683 [-1685]. ¶ 12mo. [24], 84; [4], 44; [24], 44, [8], 39, [1]; 94, [2] pp. 1 figure (showing the eyes, p. 52, pt. I). Complete with all five parts (seldom found together). With added engraved title pages showing a contemporary surgical scene (repeated).

[BOUND WITH]: **MUYS**. *Podalirius Redivivus, sive Dialogus inter Podalirium & Philiatrum. In quo juxta normam philosophiae Solidioris, multa Medico-Chirurgica illustrantur & examinantur*. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Petrum vander AA, 1686. ¶ 12mo. [16], 137, [1] pp.

Modern full brown morocco, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine, edges ruled in blind. Bookseller's ticket: Masson & cie.; rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada.

\$ 1,700

The complete text with all five parts bound together, published from 1683-1685. This is a collection of case reports. Among those are an ophthalmological fungus, of gangrene, a leg problem (erypelate), ulcers, eye wound, tumors, swelling, tibia fracture, dislocation of the humerus, puncture of the neck, pain in the head, tendonitis, bleeding ulcer, contusion of the arm, ganglion of the hand, canker sore of the mouth, punctured[?] nerve, head pain, arm wound, arm contusion, urinary infection, scurvy, gingivitis (bad gums), hernia, gonorrhoea from impure intercourse, a child with a raging cold ('but how did it happen that this evil has already returned several times this winter', V: p. 81), tonsillitis, the hare-lip, etc. The final section contains a dialogue between 'Philiater' (one interested in medical science), and 'Podalir' (meaning, in obstetrics, in birth where the fetus is turned so that the feet emerge first in delivery).

Joannes Muys was a Dutch medical doctor. Mettler, the medical historian, called Muys one of the chief early writers on spina bifida and hydroachitis. Muys later became mayor of Leiden.

□ Krivatsy, NLM, 8223 [Decas prima & secunda, only].

JOH. MUYS
PRAXIS CHIRURGICA
RATIONALIS

SEU

Observationes Chirurgicæ secundum
solida veræ Philosophiæ
fundamenta resolutæ.

DECAS V.



LUGD. BATAV.
pud PETRUM vander AA, 1685.

JOH. MUYS
PRAXIS CHIRURGICA
RATIONALIS

SEU

Observationes Chirurgicæ secundum
solida veræ Philosophiæ funda-
menta resolutæ

DECAS QUARTA.



LUGD. BATAV.
pud PETRUM VANDER AA. 1684.

PRAXIS CHIRURGICA
RATIONALIS

SEU

Observationes Chirurgicæ secundum
solida veræ Philosophiæ funda-
menta resolutæ,

AUTHORE

JOHANNES MUYS,

Medicinæ Doctore Arnhemensi.

DECAS SECUNDA.

JOHANNIS MUYSS
Medicinae Doctoris

**PODALIRIUS
REDIVIVUS,**

SIVE

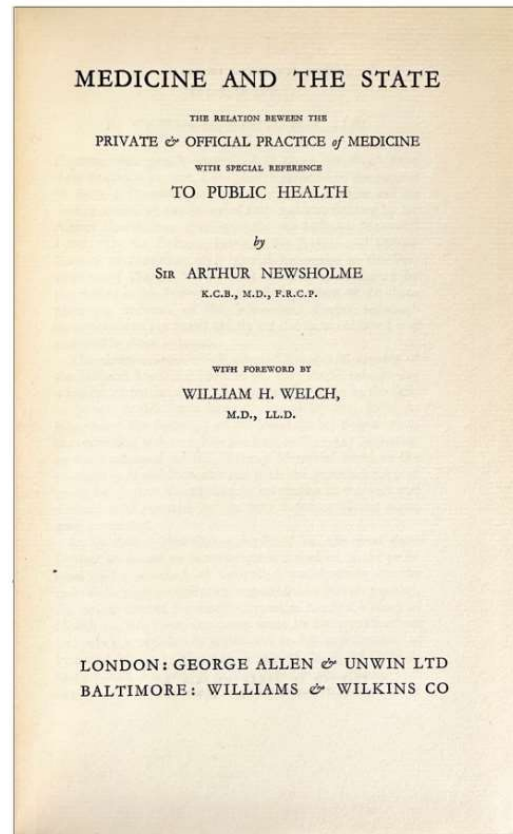
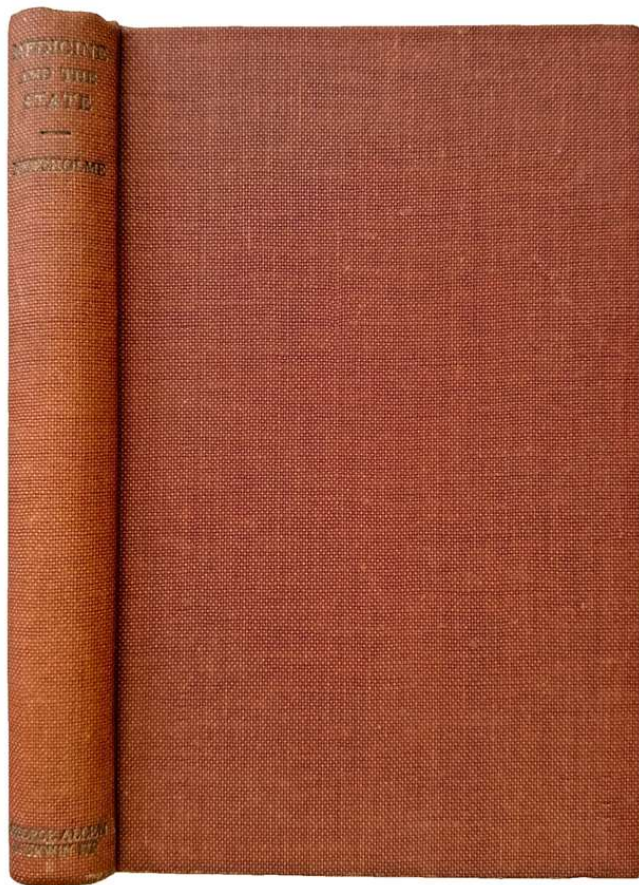
Dialogus inter Podalirium &
Philiatrum.

IN QUO JUXTA NORMAM
PHILOSOPHIAE

SOLIDIORIS,
multa MEDICO-CHIRURGICA
illustrantur & exami-
nantur.



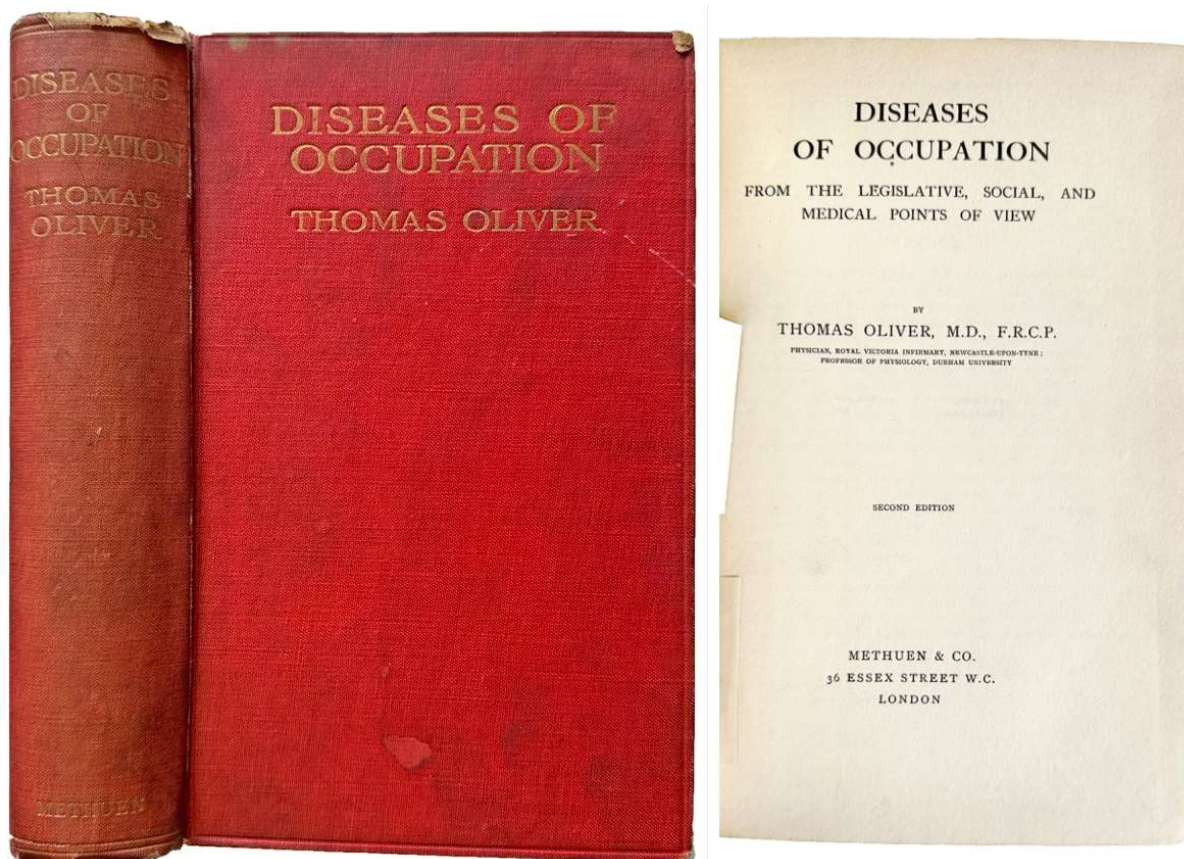
LUGD. BATAV.
Apud PETRUM vander A A,
M. D. C. LXXXVI.



42. **NEWSHOLME, Sir Arthur** (1857-1943). *Medicine and the State; The relation between the private & official practice of medicine; with special reference to public health. With a foreword by William H. Welch.* London: George Allen & Unwin; Baltimore; Williams & Wilkins, 1932. ¶ Small 8vo. 300, [2] pp. Index. Brick-red gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

\$ 6

Sir Arthur Newsholme KCB FRCP was a leading British public health expert during the Victorian era. “Invited by W. H. Welch to lead the new school of hygiene at Johns Hopkins he had a profound influence on American public health through professional and personal contacts with a new generation of public health officers.” – *American Journal of Public Health*, Aug. 1943, vol. 33, no. 8. [obituary].



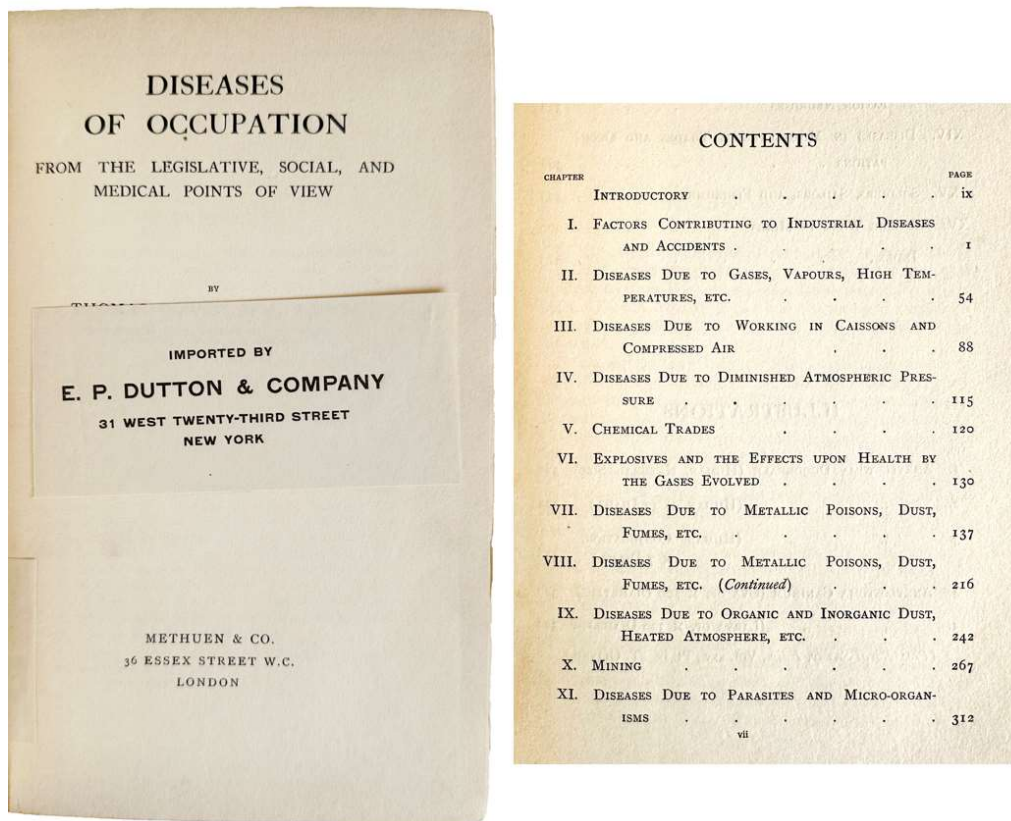
43. **OLIVER, Thomas** (Sir), F.R.C.P. (1853-1942). *Diseases of Occupation from the legislative, social, and medical points of view*. London: Methuen & Co., 1908. ¶ 8vo. xix, [1], 427, [1], 4, 31, [1] pp. 5 figs. (on 2 pls., facing p. 322), index, ads. (dated February, 1911); a few pages dotted with pencil marginalia (mostly tics and underlining, see pp. 34, 192-7). Original blind- and gilt-stamped red cloth, London publisher's imprint on the foot of the spine: METHUEN; soiled, stained, corners all showing, spine ends worn. With an import slip: "Imported by E.P. Dutton & Company, New York". Ownership inscription "Return to Leonard Wauwaugh [!], MD, 6550 Greenwood Av." Good.

\$ 25

Second edition, American issue from the London sheets.

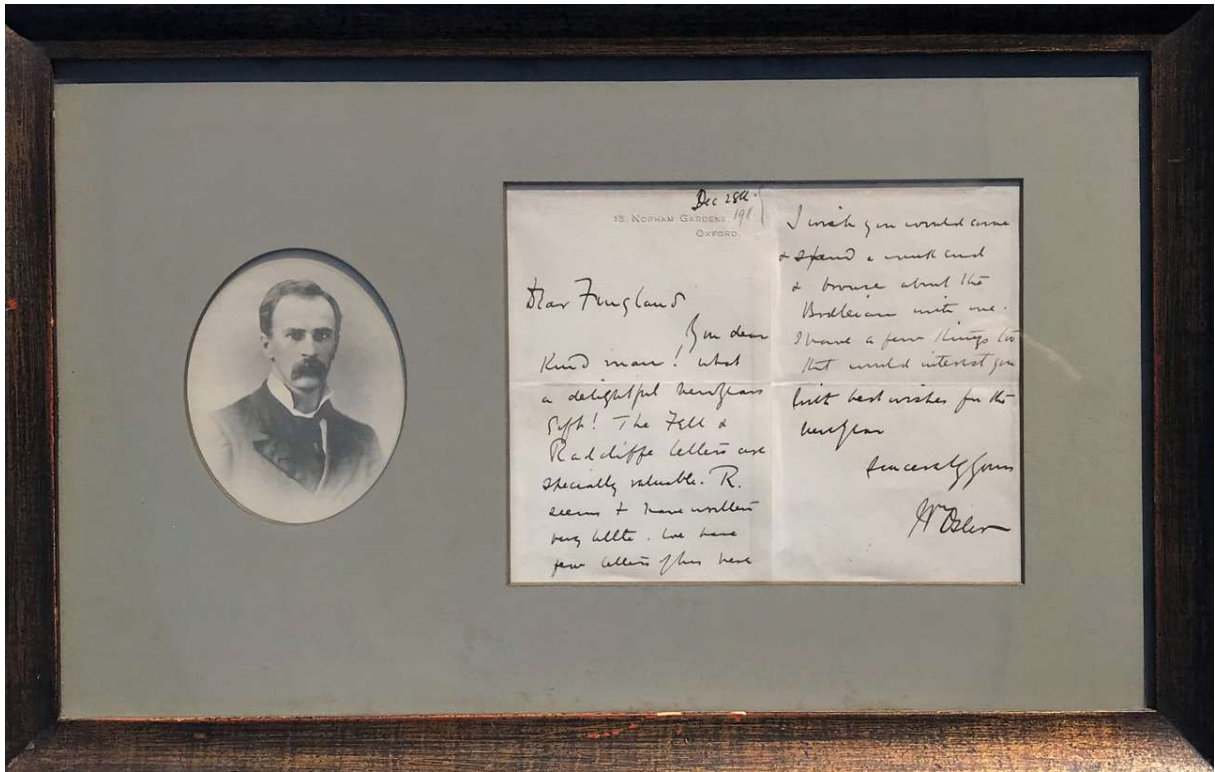
"The present work deals with one of the most attractive branches of preventive medicine. It is the time of legislative interference between employers and workmen, and at no time has the health of the community been held in higher regard. If the regulation of the health of workpeople is to be effected in that practical manner which has always distinguished the progress of sanitary science in this country, it is urgently necessary that those in whose hands such regulation lies should be more

thoroughly conversant with the medical side of the problem.” – *Nature*, abstract of the review, vol. 78, pages 627–628, (1908).



Select contents: Factors contributing to industrial diseases and accidents – Diseases due to gases, vapours, high temperatures, etc., – Chemical trades – Mining – Diseases the consequence of fatigue; occupational neuroses – Soldiers, sailors, and fishermen, etc.

Oliver, however, was known best to his profession, both at home and abroad, as an authority on industrial medicine. He was a member of the 1892 White Lead Commission — and as such largely responsible for the banning of female labour in certain processes of its manufacture — and a Home Office expert on dangerous trades, and he took part in many enquiries, public and private, into industrial poisoning. In 1902 he edited a valuable survey entitled *Dangerous Trades* and six years later published a work on *Diseases of Occupation*. His services to public health were recognised by the conferment of a knighthood in 1908 and by several foreign distinctions.” He delivered the Goulstonian Lectures at the Royal College of Physicians in 1891. – Royal College of Physicians, London. G. H. Brown, *Lancet*, 1942; *British Medical Journal*, 1942.



Dec 28th.
13, NORHAM GARDENS, 1911.
OXFORD.

Dear Frankland

You dear
kind man! what
a delightful New Year
gift! The Fell &
Radcliffe letters are
specially valuable. R.
seems to have written
very little. We have
few letters from here

I wish you would come
& spend a week end
& browse about the
Bodleian with me.
I have a few things too
that would interest you
with best wishes for the
New Year

Sincerely yours
A Osler

44. **OSLER, William** (1849-1919). **AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED from Osler to William Fingland. 12/28/1911.** Norham Gardens, Oxford 1911. ¶ 2 pp. ALS on Osler's letterhead mounted in a gold frame (18 x 11.25 in.), alongside an oval photograph portrait of a young Osler. Fine. [M12852]

\$ 3,995

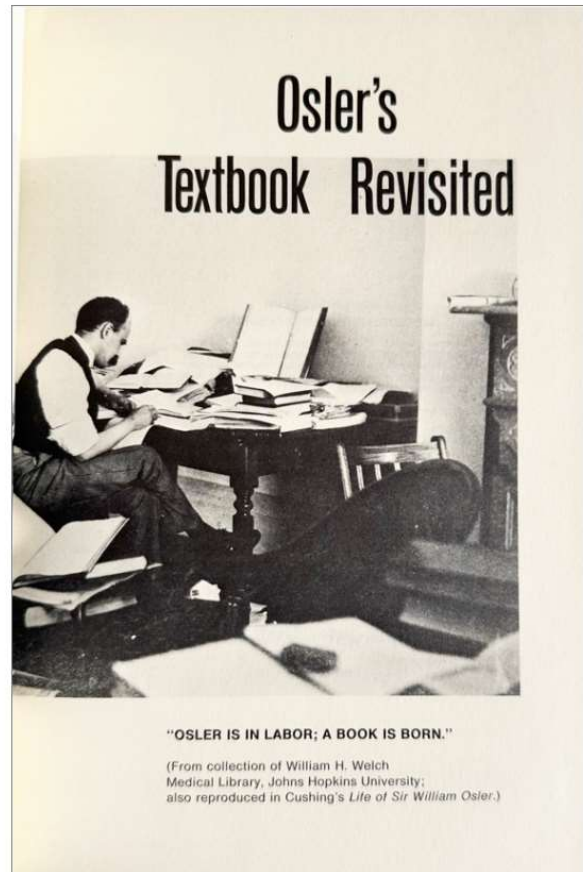
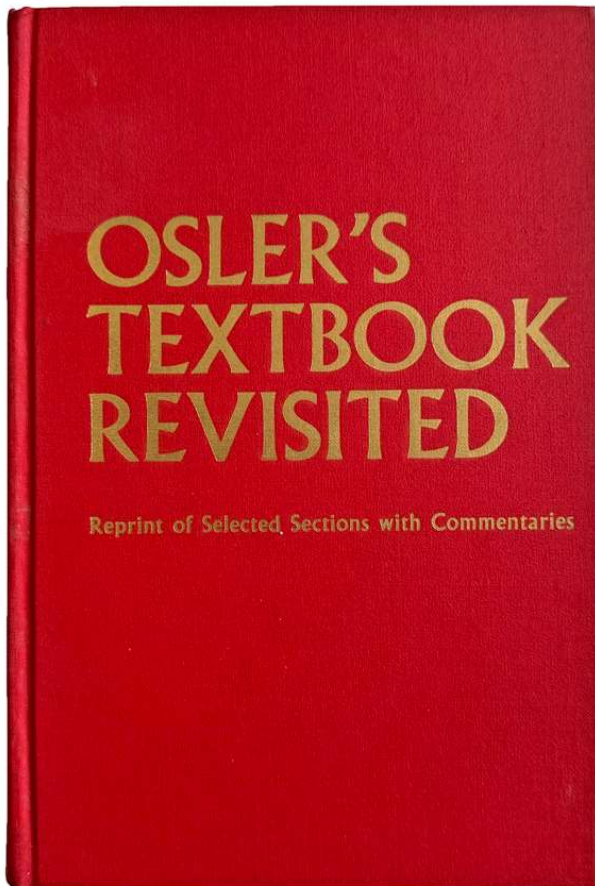
The piece is written on stationery bearing the typed heading "13. Norham Gardens, Oxford," Osler's home address from 1907 until his death. This stationery is his personal letterhead from that time. The letter reads:

"Dear Fingland, You dear kind man! What a delightful New Year gift! The Fell + Radcliffe letters are specially valuable. R. [Radcliffe] seems t[o] have written very little. We have few letters of his here. I wish you would come and spend a weekend + browse about the Bodleian with me I have a few things too that would interest you. With best wishes for the New Year, Sincerely yours, Wm. Osler."

The "Radcliffe" should be John Radcliffe (1650-1714), the noted English physician, and "Fell" would be Dr. John Fell (1625-1686), both cited in Osler's *Bibliotheca Osleriana*. In fact, Osler's item #3492, edited by John Fell, the Restoration Dean of Christ Church, Bishop of Oxford, clearly interested Osler for the following reason as he wrote: ". . . It is supposed, though against the opinion of Dr. Friend, that he [Nemesius] knew the circulation of the blood." It was John Fell who edited the English edition of Nemesius, issued in 1657.

Dr. William Fingland [L.R.C.P.] fl. 1911-1917, probably specializing in anesthesia, in Liverpool, member of the Royal College of Physicians.

□ References: *Bibliotheca Osleriana* 3393 & 3983; Cushing, Harvey, *The Life of Sir William Osler*, Vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1926; Fingland, William, "The Successful Treatment of Sporadic Dysentery by Aplopappus Baylahuen," *The Lancet*, Vol. 162, Iss. 4171, 1903, pp. 456-57; Howat, D.D.C. "The Founders of the First Society," *History of Anesthesia Society Proceedings*, Vol. 35, 2005, pp. 40-45; *Transactions of the Society of Anaesthetists*, Vol. VIII, 1907, p. xiii.



45. **OSLER, William** (1849-1919). *Osler's Textbook Revisited; reprint of selected sections with commentaries. Edited by A. McGehee Harvey and Victor A. McKusick.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1967. ¶ 8vo. xi, [3], 361, [1] pp. Original gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.+.

\$ 28

This unusual book takes 17 passages from Osler's famous textbook, the Principles and Practice of Medicine, 7th edition (his last unaided edited version of his classic), and reprints by excerpts, then offers commentaries by the following contributors, each giving an historical assessment and where each area of medicine progressed since Osler. These areas include his interests in typhoid fever, pneumonia, syphilis, rheumatic fever, beriberi, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, diabetes mellitus, diseases of the liver, kidneys, pernicious anemia, leukemia, Hodgkin's disease, suprarenal bodies, thyroid gland, angina pectoris, tabes & paresis.

Contributors: ROBERT AUSTRIAN, M. D. John Herr Musser Professor of Research Medicine, The University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM B. BEAN, M. D. Professor and Head, Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

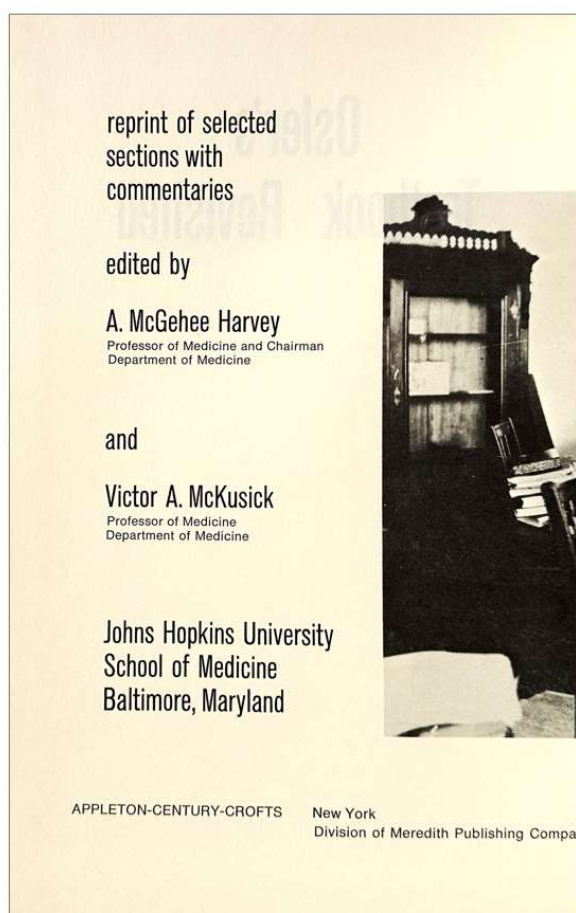
WILLIAM B. CASTLE, M. D. Francis Weld Peabody Faculty Professor of Medicine, Harvard University; Honorary Director, Thorndike Memorial Laboratory Consulting Physician, Second and Fourth (Harvard) Medical Services, Boston City Hospital.

DAVID B. CLARK, M. D. Professor of Neurology, Department of Neurology.

College of Medicine, University of Kentucky Medical Center, Lexington.

WILLIAM DOCK, M. D. Chief of Medical Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Brooklyn.

FRANCIS D. W. LUKENS, M. D. Professor of Medicine and Director Emeritus, George S. Cox Institute, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



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MACLYN McCARTY, M. D. Vice President and Physician-in-Chief, The Rockefeller University, New York.

J. HOWARD MEANS, M. D. Jackson Professor of Medicine Emeritus, Harvard Medical School; Chief of Medical Services, Emeritus, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM D. ROBINSON, M. D. Professor and Chairman, Department of Internal Medicine, The University of Michigan Medical Center, Ann Arbor.

MAURICE B. STRAUSS, M. D. Chief of Medical Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts.

GEORGE W. THORN, M. D. Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physics, Harvard Medical School; Physician-in-Chief, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts.

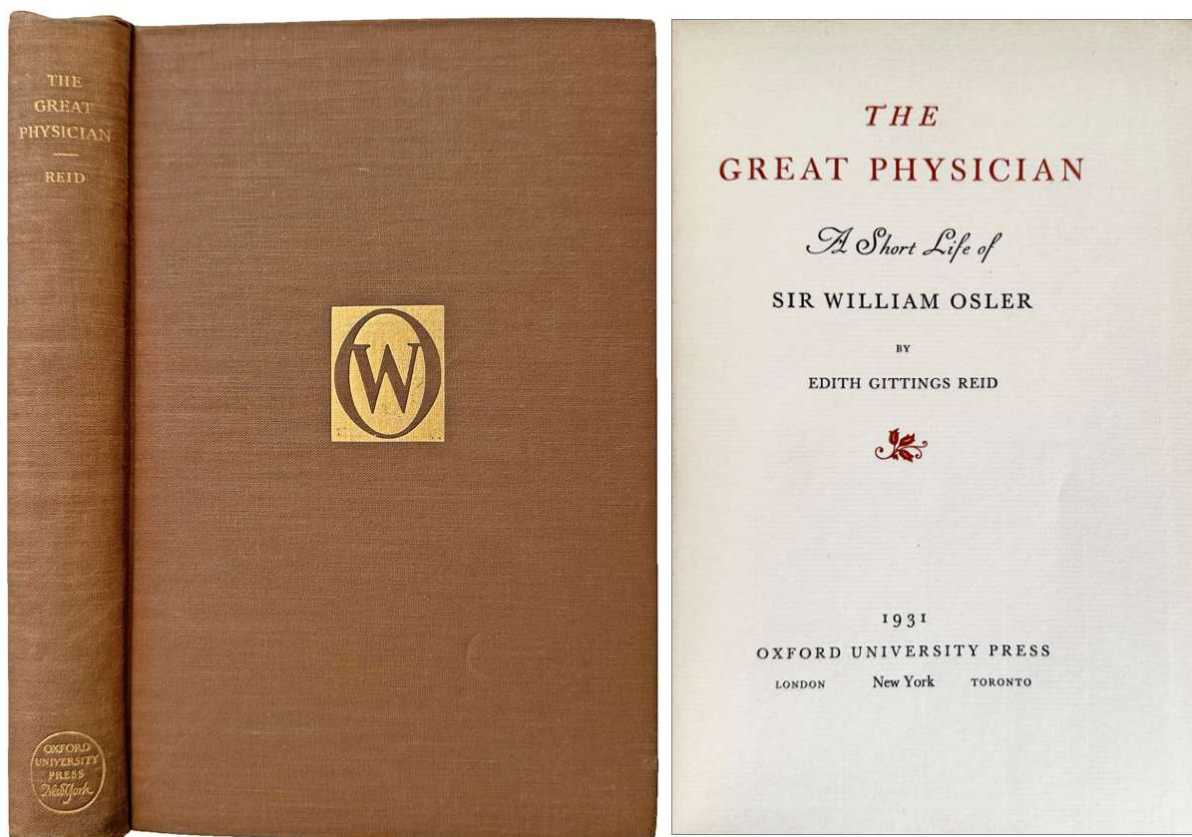
THOMAS B. TURNER, M. D. Professor of Microbiology and Dean of the Medical Faculty, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

CECIL J. WATSON, M. D. Distinguished Service Professor, University of Minnesota School of Medicine; Director of University of Minnesota Unit, Northwestern Hospital, Minneapolis.

THEODORE E. WOODWARD, M. D. Professor and Head, Department of Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore.

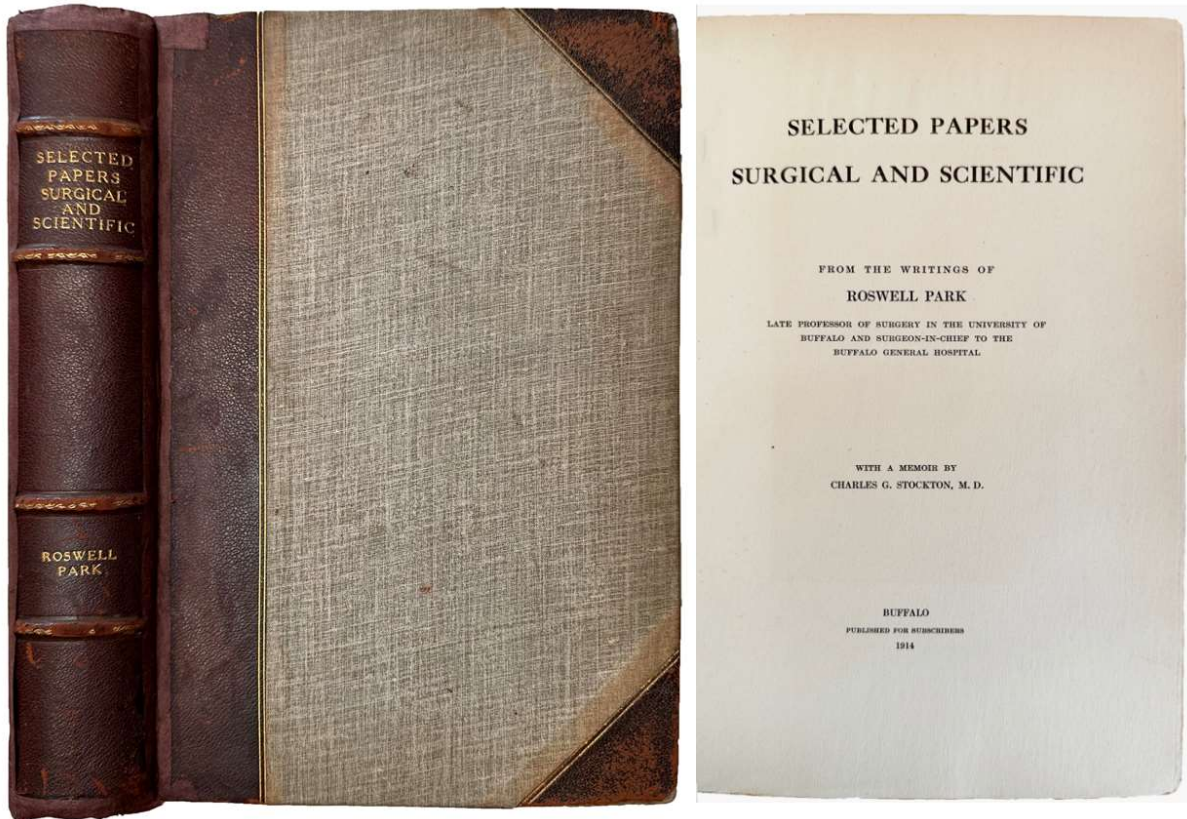
JAMES B. WYNGAARDEN, M. D. Chief of Medical Services, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania; Frank Wistar Thomas Professor of Medicine, Chairman, Department of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia.

C. GORDON ZUBROD, M.D. Scientific Director for Chemotherapy, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland.



[46] OSLER - REID

46. [OSLER, Sir William (1849-1919)] Edith Gittings REID (1863-1954). *The Great Physician; a short life of Sir William Osler*. London, New York: Oxford University Press, 1931. ¶ 8vo. ix, [1], 299, [1] pp. 8 plates with 10 figs. Original full gilt-stamped brown cloth. Old bookseller's ticket, Boston. Pages 174-5 with bookmark offsetting. Very good. \$ 7.95



47. **PARK, Roswell** (1852-1914). *Selected Papers Surgical and Scientific. From the Writings of Roswell Park, late professor of surgery in the University of Buffalo . . . With a memoir by Charles G. Stockton*. Buffalo: Published for Subscribers, 1914. ¶ Deluxe issue. 8vo. xxxi, [1], 381, [3] pp. Frontispiece. Original half old leather, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine, cloth sides, top edge gilt; both covers off (joints reattached with kozo, a working copy). As is.

\$ 40

Deluxe binding format, though covers are off. The work contains 37 of the author's selected papers, a biography and bibliographic list of his oeuvre.

CONTENTS [37 papers]: Roswell Park: A Memoir. – Preface. – Bibliography. – Maternal Impressions. 1879. – On the Surgical Anatomy of the Sheaths of the Palmar Ten dons. 1881. – The Present Status of Antiseptic Surgery. 1882. – The

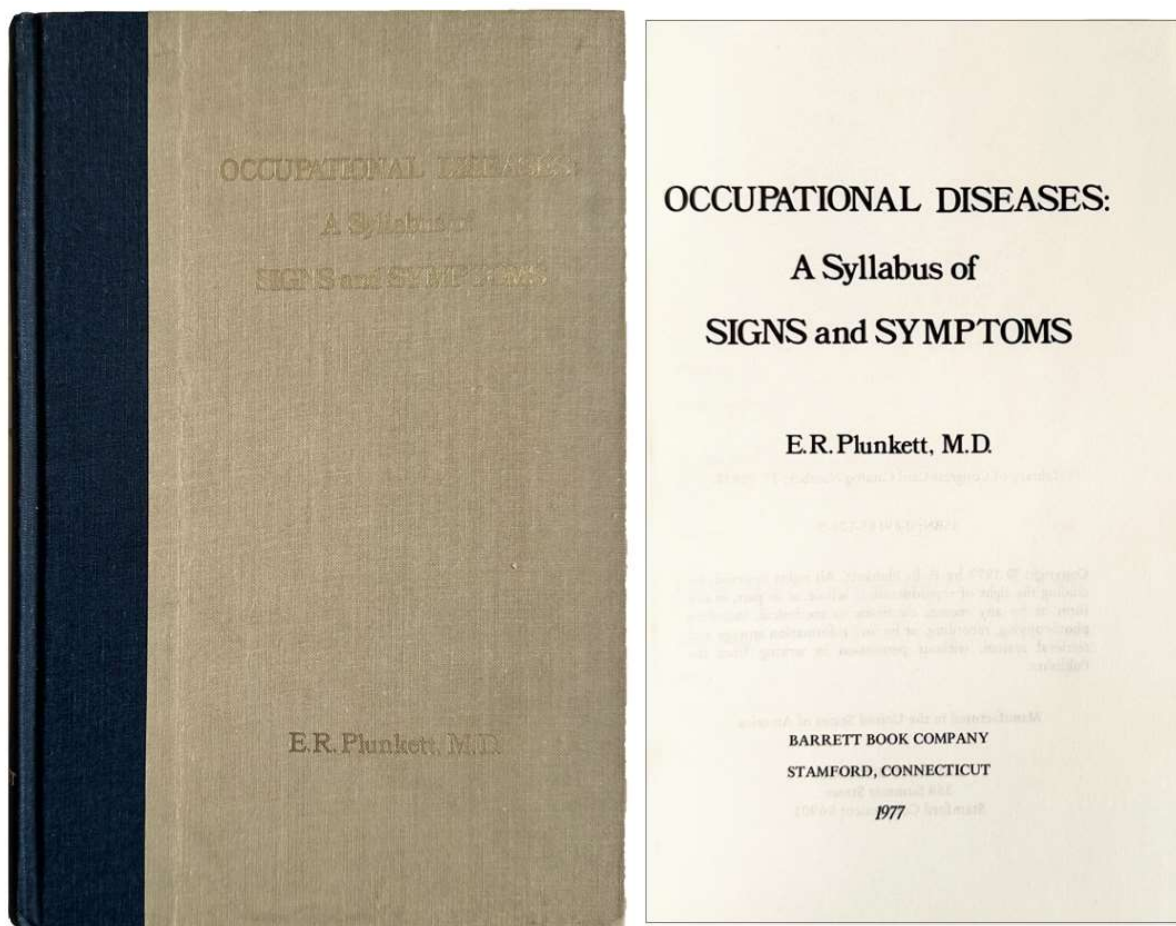
Primary Antiseptic Occlusion and Treatment of Gunshot Wounds. 1883. – A Record of the Principal Anatomical Anomalies Noticed During the Dissection of One Hundred Subjects. 1883. – On Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints, and Its Treatment by Ignipuncture. 1884. – On Fat Embolism. 1884. – A Case of Total Extirpation of the Larynx. 1885. – Concerning Cystic Degeneration of the Kidney. 1886. – An Address on Congenital Deformities of the Mouth and Face. 1887. – Surgery of the Brain, Based Upon the Principles of Cerebral Localization. 1888. – A Case of Splenectomy for Leucæmic Enlargement. 1888. – Actinomycosis, with Report of a Case. 1892. – The Parasitic Theory of the Aetiology of Carcinoma. 1898. – Report of a Case of Removal of Malignant Polyp Springing from the Base of the Skull. 1893. – The Importance to the Surgeon of Familiarity with the Bacillus Coli Communis. 1893. – A Rare Case of Fracture and Dislocation of the Dorsal Vertebrae, with Recovery to a Considerable Extent. 1894. – A Case of Spina Bifida Treated by Operation. 1895. – On the Consequences of Hyperaemia and the Pathology of Inflammation and Suppuration. 1895. – Clinical Lecture on Congenital Fistula and Sinuses at the Umbilicus. 1896. – Address at the Opening of the Fourth Annual Session of the Dental Department of the University of Buffalo. 1896. – Surgical Treatment of Injuries and Diseases of the Pancreas. 1902. – Why Should We Not Treat the Gall-bladder as We Do the Appendix? 1902. – Successful Removal of 265 cm. of Gangrenous Intestine. 1903. – A Report Upon the Physics and Therapeutic Value of Cathode and Ultra-violet Rays. 1903. – On Cysts and Other Neoplasms of the Pancreas. 1903. – An Epitome of the History of Carcinoma. 1908. – Contribution to the Literature of Foreign Bodies in the Pharynx and Esophagus. 1905. – Oration on Surgery. 1906. – A New Method of the Utilization of the Sac in the Radical Cure of Hernia. 1906. – The Next Twenty-five Years in Surgery. 1909. – Anæsthesia by Intra-tracheal Insufflation. 1912. – Fracture of the Atlas: Case of Dr. James P. White. 1913. – Conclusions Drawn from a Quarter-Century's Work in Brain Surgery. 1913. – On the Relation

of the Ductless Glands to the Work of the Surgeon. 1913. – Of What Does the Universe Consist? 1914. – Reminiscences of McKinley Week.

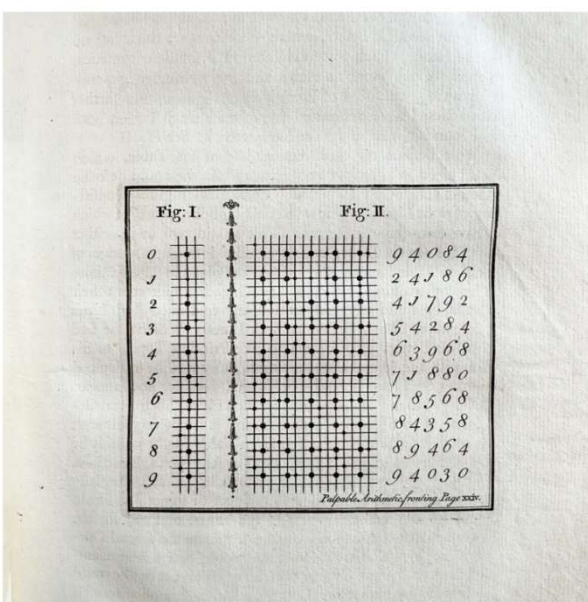
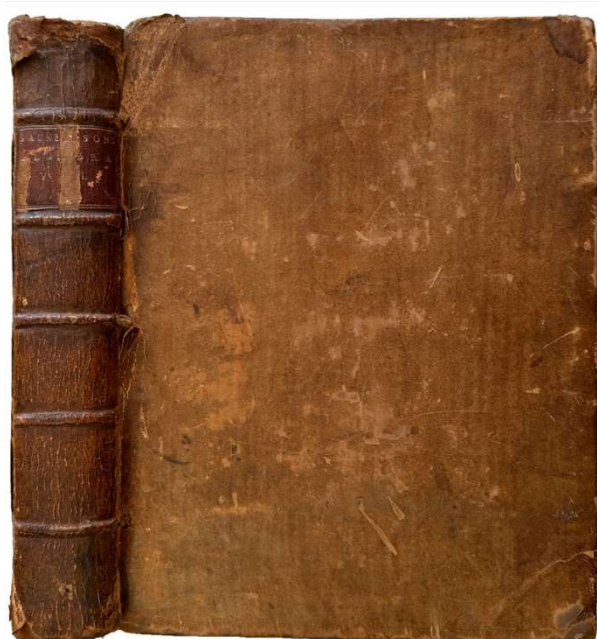
□ Orr 889; Osler 3621.

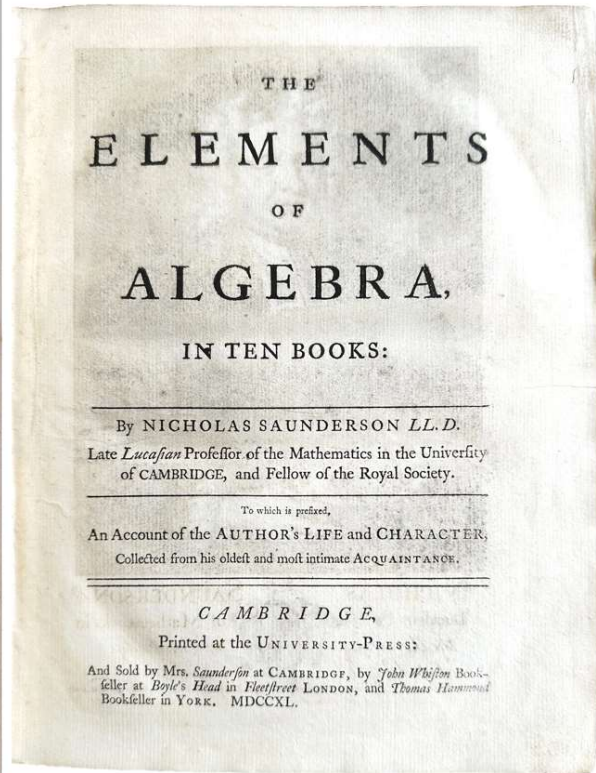
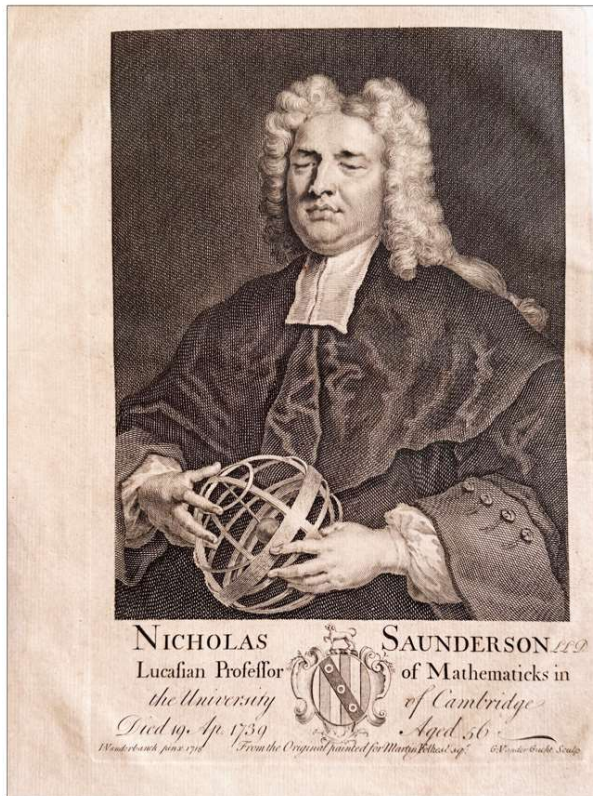


[47] PARK



48. **PLUNKETT, E. R.** *Occupational Diseases : a syllabus of signs and symptoms*. Stamford, CT: Barrett Book Co., 1977. ¶ 8vo. 352 pp. Original two-tone cloth with gilt-stamping. Laid in: author's flier advertising this book. Ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank. Very good. \$ 15





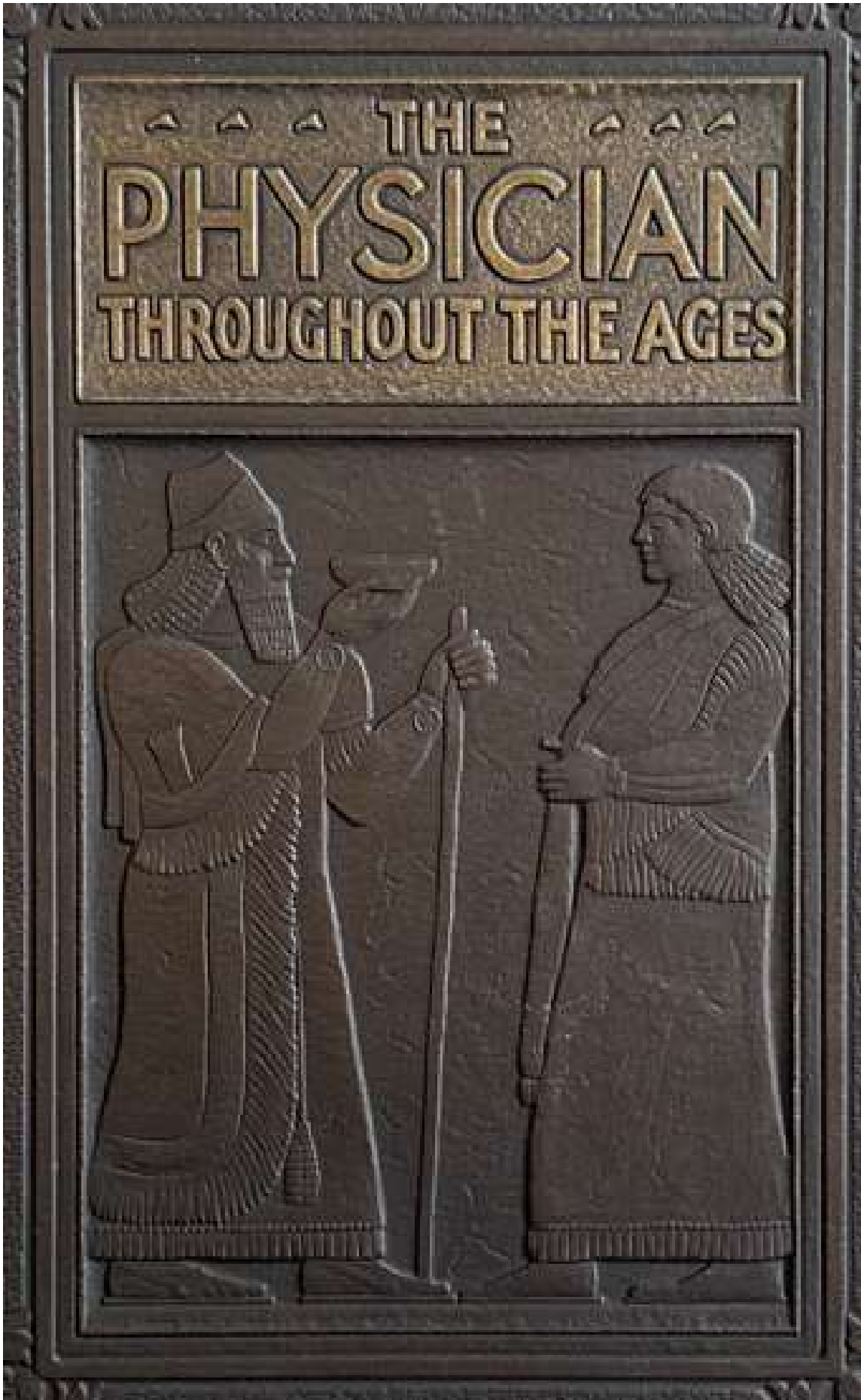
Sightless from Smallpox

49. **SAUNDERSON, Nicholas** (1682-1739). *The Elements of Algebra, in ten books*. Cambridge: University Press, 1740. ¶ Vol. 1 of 2 only. 4to. [xxiv], xxvi, [4], 360 pp. Original frontispiece portrait of the author, by I. Vanderbanck, and G. Vander Gucht, palpable calculator (facing p, xxiv). Original calf, joints cracked, worn. PROVENANCE: Jacobi Barker, Caius College, Cambridge, and N. [Nemo] Debely, St. Helena, California. As is.

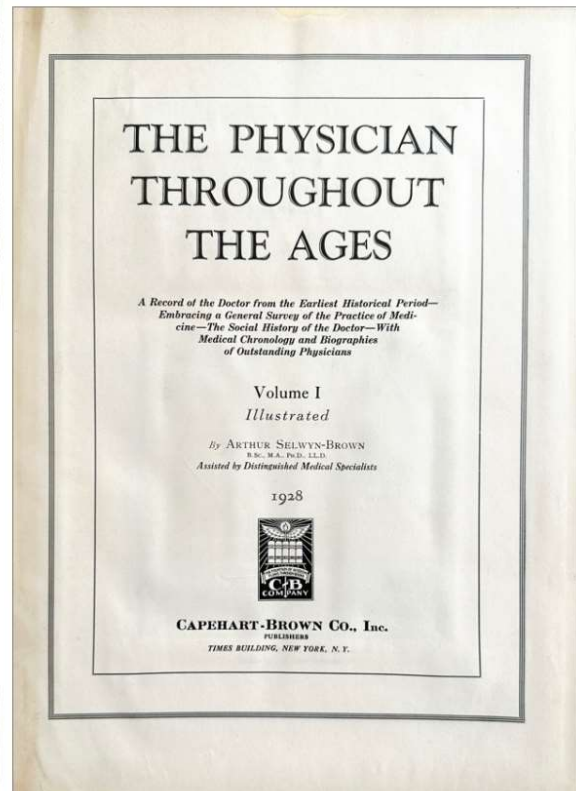
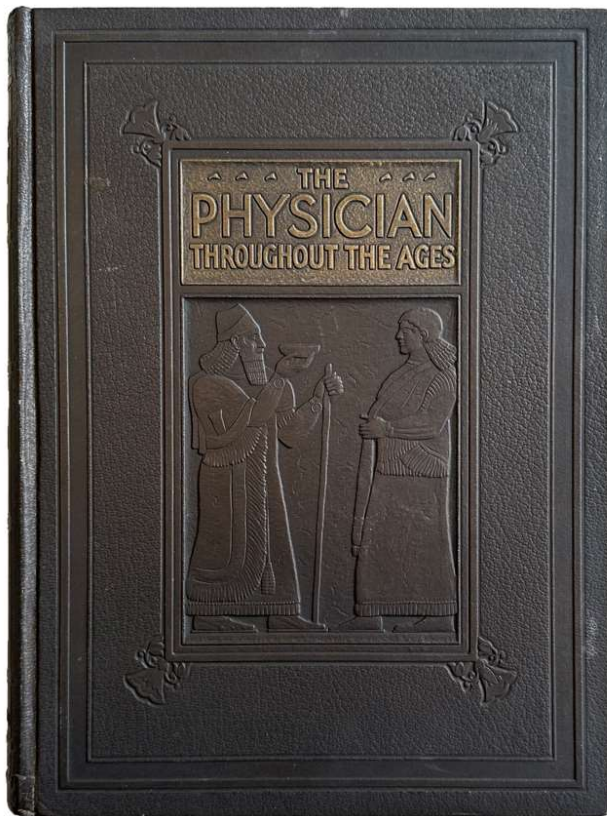
\$ 75

Saunderson lost his sight from smallpox as a baby yet became a distinguished mathematician and friend of Newton and Whiston, whom he succeeded as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge in 1710. An engraved plate in of the author's 'Palpable Arithmetic', a computing system (or) calculator, is intended for use of blind persons, such as the author.

[49] [opposite]



[50]



50. **SELWYN-BROWN, Arthur.** *The physician throughout the ages: a record of the doctor from the earliest historical period – embracing a general survey of the practice of medicine – the social history of the doctor – with medical chronology and biographies of outstanding physicians.* New York: Capehart-Brown, 1928. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. [xvi], 848, [2]; [xiv], 854, [2], [xxviii] pp. Profusely illustrated. Original dark brown cloth with blind- and gilt-stamping. Near fine.

\$ 60

First edition. A vast collection of historical papers on the progress of medicine through the ages, from primitive medicine, Arabic & Persian medical history, plagues, Chinese medicine, the origins of the medical school, Sydenham, the establishment of homeopathy, nerves in poisoning, invention of the stethoscope, medical lexicography, invention of the laryngoscope, cellular pathology, foundation of bacteriology, studies in Pellagra: Koch and immunology, pioneer doctors of California, the Right to dissect – New York passes an anatomy act, etc.

Arthur Selwyn-Brown was a physician and an author, best known for *The Physician Throughout the Ages*.



MEDICAL REFORMER: FRANÇOIS RABELAIS



ST. IGNATIUS IMPLORING BLESSINGS FOR THE SICK

PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS PHYSICIANS

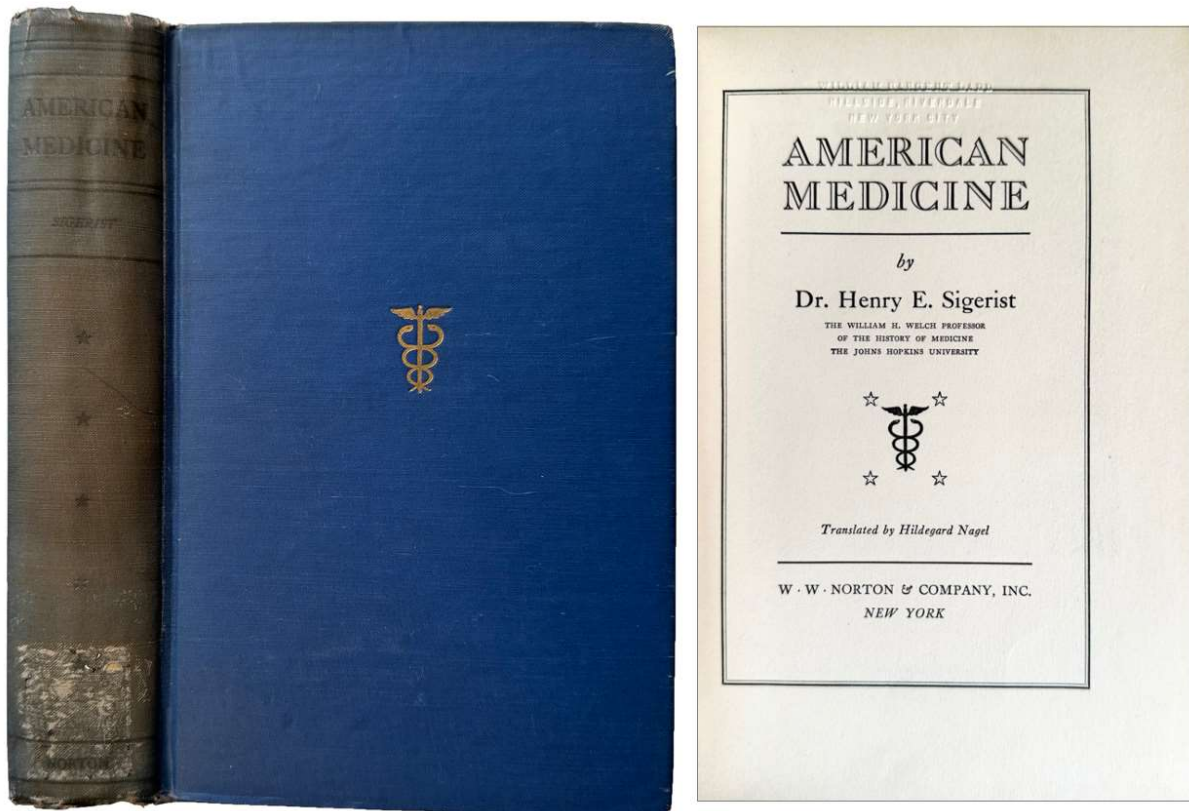
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51. **SIGERIST, Henry E.** (1891-1957). *American Medicine*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1934. ¶ 8vo. xix, [1], 316 pp. 30 illus. on plates, index. Original blue gilt-stamped cloth; some fading, spine ends showing some wear, spine library label removed, rear pocket also removed. Ex-library copy with several 'withdrawn' stamps; two embossed ownership stampings from William Sargent Ladd [II] (1887-1949), New York City.

\$ 6

Henry Ernest Sigerist was a Swiss medical historian and proponent of universal health care. He was the William H. Welch professor of the history of medicine at Johns Hopkins University.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Ladd worked and taught at Johns Hopkins university and hospital before becoming associate dean of the medical college at Cornell, later becoming a professor, the position he held at his death.

THE
BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
JOURNAL.

VOL. XXV.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1842.

No. 26.

ON ASPHYXIA, AND ON THE RESUSCITATION OF STILLBORN
CHILDREN.

[Read at the Westminster Medical Society, October 16, 1841, by JOHN SNOW, M.R.C.S.]

RESPIRATION, in a limited sense, signifies the mutual change which takes place between the oxygen of the air and the blood; and this is not strictly a vital process, but only an operation of organic chemistry, since it continues after death as well as before, when the mechanical advantages for access of air remain the same. The celebrated Spallanzani, in his work on Respiration, has shown that snails and other animals, which respire chiefly by the surface of the body, continue after death to absorb to some extent the oxygen of the air, and replace it by carbonic acid until the time when putrefaction commences. When insects are poisoned by prussic acid, they come to life again after a little time, because respiration has been going on by the tracheal tubes without any effort of the animal. We know likewise that venous blood can be changed to that of arterial tint by agitation with air out of the body, producing in the air the same change as respiration.

Respiration seems essential to the life of the whole animal kingdom, and when it is arrested from any cause the state called asphyxia is induced. Asphyxia in the human being, and the higher class of animals, after the fetal circulation is laid aside, presents the following phenomena:—The blood at once ceases to be changed in color whilst passing through the lungs, and venous blood circulates in the arteries; but in a very little time the blood is refused admission through the capillaries of the lungs, and the circulation is arrested. The blood accumulates in the pulmonary arteries and the right side of the heart, whilst the pulmonary veins and the left side of the heart become empty. The heart continues to act for some time, and would propel the blood through the system if it would pass the lungs. Consciousness and voluntary motion soon cease, generally in from one to three minutes after the stoppage of respiration: convulsive motions and attempts at inspiration supervene, and continue for a short time, but all signs of life soon disappear.

It is a question whether insensibility is occasioned by the circulation of venous blood, or by the stoppage of the circulation. Bichat concluded that venous blood acted as a poison on the nervous centres and animal textures generally, and thus destroyed life, in which view he, no doubt, went rather too far, since no ill effects remain from the circulation of dark blood, if respiration be renewed in time. Dr. Kay and others conclude,

52. **SNOW, John**, M.R.C.S. (1813-1858). *On asphyxia, and on the Resuscitation of Stillborn Children*. Boston: Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 1842. ¶
Series: The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. XXV, no. 26, February 2, 1842. 8vo. pp. (409)-424. Disbound. Very good. RARE. [M13976]

\$ 1250

First American issue. Also published, “On asphyxia, and on the resuscitation of still-born children, “ *London Medical Gazette*, vol. 29 (5 November 1841): pp. 222-27.

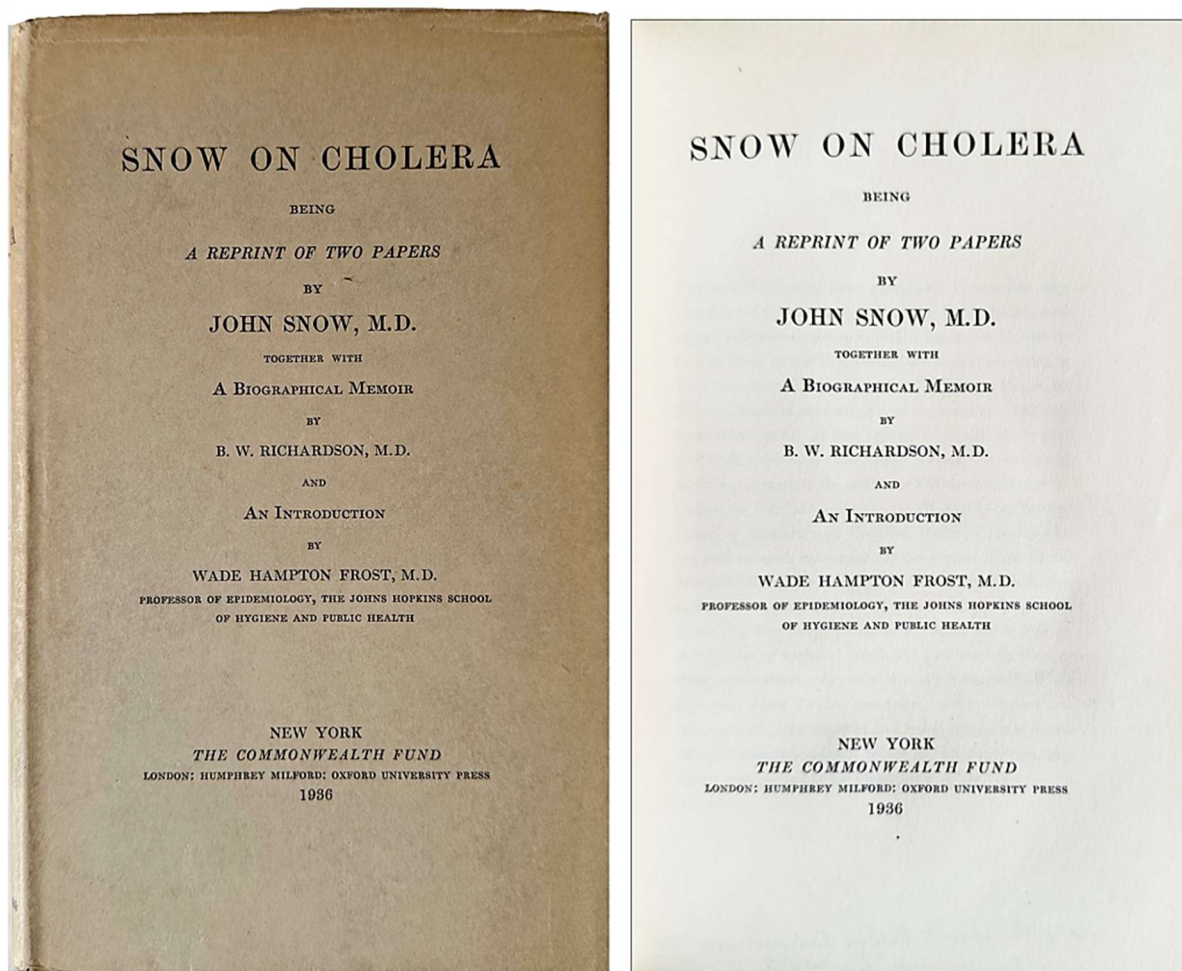
Between 1839 and 1841 Snow experimented with a guinea pig, suffocating the creature and then beginning a dissection. He found that an hour after death that he perceived a ‘slight vermicular motion in the right auricle. He opened the trachea and began artificial respiration. The heart’s ventricles began to move, and through the coast of the left atrium (the chamber that receives blood from the lungs) he could see oxygen-rich, bright red blood. The heart continued to contract weakly, unable to expel blood from its chambers, but it kept beating rhythmically for forty-five minutes. . . . This particular experiment took place in the course of his investigations into respiration and asphyxia, undertaken with the desire to establish the physiological basis for pulmonary resuscitation in infants.”

Snow was witnessing one in twenty births being stillborn, many of whom were asphyxiated. Many methods of resuscitating were tried, including electrical shock, mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, etc. ‘Snow surmised that the line between life and death was not fixed, and the heart retained its irritability (its ability to be stimulated by oxygen) beyond death.”

With this study done, Snow’s recommendation was to use his “artificial respirator on still-born infants.” (p. 1-3). This whole effort was to reinforce Snow’s experimental method to study a medical problem. Because of this experience he was encouraged to continue his research practices. The announcement created a varied debate wherein many opinions and experiences were expressed. This led, if indirectly, to his use in 1848 to apply chloroform to a patient with a difficult birthing history. (p. 4). – Vinten-Johansen, et.al.

“Shepard considers this paper particularly significant for Snow’s later anesthesia research.”

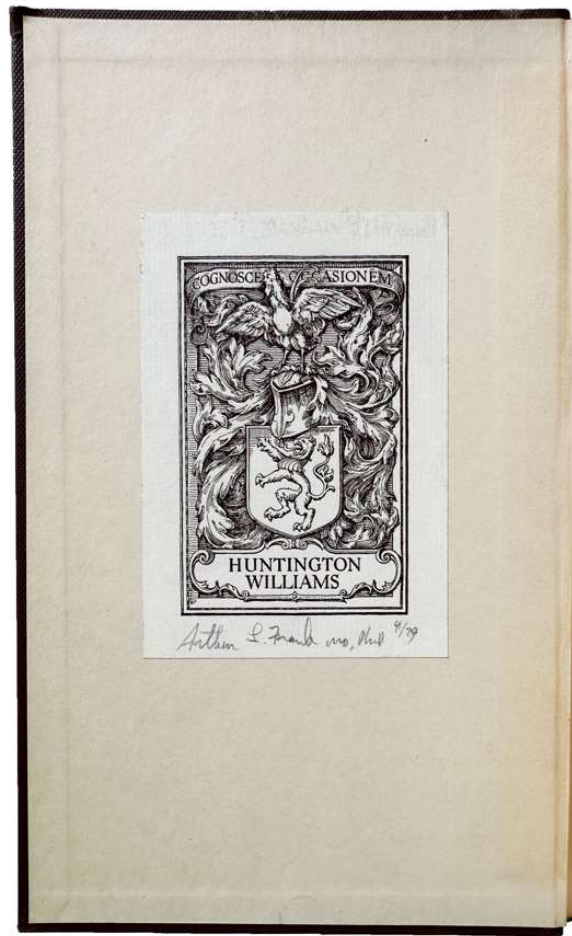
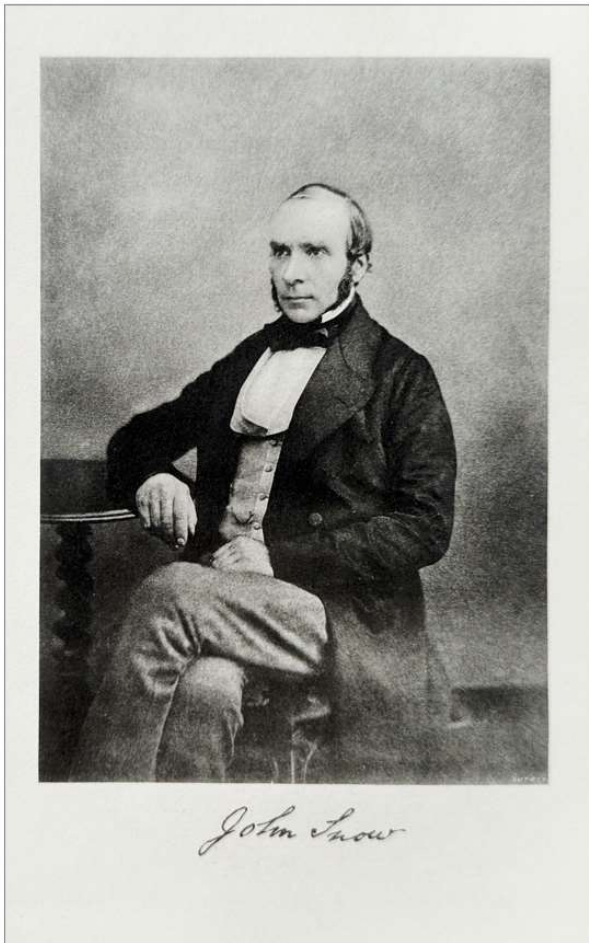
See: Peter Vinten-Johansen, Howard Brody, Nigel Paneth, Stephen Rachman, Michael Rip, David Zuck, *Cholera, Chloroform, and the Science of Medicine: A Life of John Snow*. Oxford University Press, 2003. pp. 1-34, 90-95.



53. **SNOW, John** (1813-1858); **Benjamin Ward RICHARDSON, FRS FRCP** (1828-1896). *Snow on Cholera; being a reprint of two papers. Together with a biographical memoir by B.W. Richardson, and an introduction by Wade Hampton Frost.* New York: Commonwealth Fund, 1936. ¶ 8vo. xlviii, [2], viii, 191, [1] pp. Frontispiece portrait, 2 large folding maps. Original dark brown gilt-stamped cloth, printed dust-jacket; jacket is rubbed. Bookplate and signature of Huntington Williams, Baltimore. PROVENANCE: George Huntington Williams (1892–1992): Baltimore’s Commissioner of Health. Very good.

\$ 450

John Snow “is considered one of the founders of modern epidemiology and early germ theory, in part because of his work in tracing the source of a cholera outbreak in London’s Soho, which he identified as a particular public water pump. Snow’s findings inspired fundamental changes in the water and waste systems of London, which led to similar changes in other cities, and a significant improvement in general public health around the world.”



PROVENANCE: George Huntington Williams was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1892. He received his bachelor's degree from Harvard University in 1915 and his MD from the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1919. William Henry Welch, who was one of the founding professors at the School of Medicine as well as a close friend of the Williams family, personally persuaded the young man to make a career in public health. Williams entered the first class of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health in 1918, and in 1921 graduated with a doctorate in public health. After graduation, and again with the advantage of Welch's guidance and influence, he worked under Hermann Biggs (a former student of Welch and a friend who was perhaps the most powerful and progressive health reformer of the period) for 10 years as a district state health officer for the New York State Health Department.

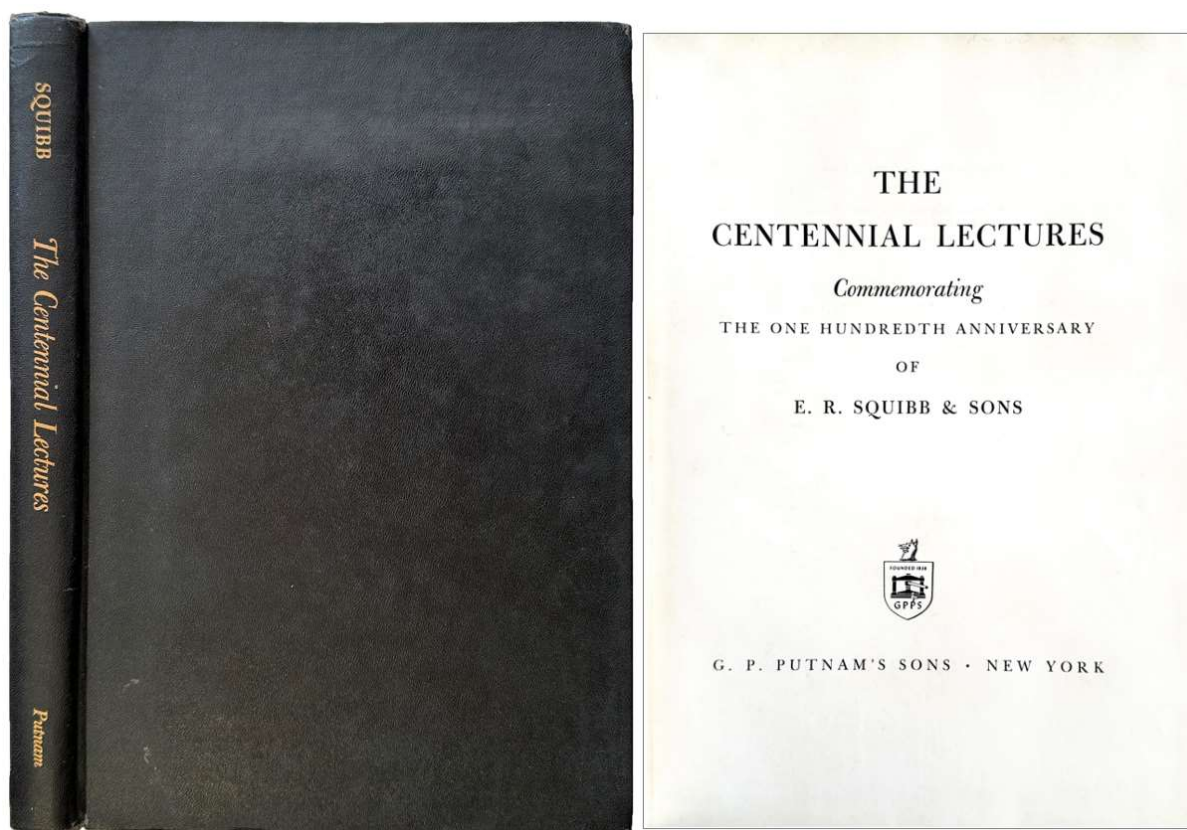
In 1930, the newly elected mayor of Baltimore, Howard Jackson, decided to begin the search for a new commissioner of health. The city's then commissioner of health, C. Hamson Jones, was elderly and in poor health. Jackson turned to Welch (who had long been grooming Williams for the position) for advice, and

their consultation resulted in Williams being given a temporary assignment in the city health department. When Hamson Jones died in 1932, Williams was duly appointed commissioner. In the article excerpted here, he speaks of the challenges he and other health officers faced during the Depression.

Williams brought new energy to the job. Whereas some commissioners of health owed their loyalty to a political leader, a party machine, or the economically powerful, Williams owed his loyalty to Welch, who had groomed him; the Hopkins professors who had taught and inspired him; and the example of Biggs, who had shown him what an effective public health organization should be. Williams nurtured good relationships with successive mayors and used the media brilliantly to promote the public's health. He started a weekly health program on a local radio station and began a constant stream of health education messages through leaflets, newspapers, and a popular health department monthly magazine, the *Baltimore Health News*.

By recommending Williams, Welch set the stage for future cooperation between the city Department of Health and the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health. Williams and Welch selected an area around the school—to be called the Eastern Health District—as a training area for public health students and personnel, and a demonstration unit for developing and testing new public health procedures. The whole enterprise was generously funded by the Rockefeller Foundation.² Williams used the Eastern Health District as a testing ground for public health initiatives in the city, such as the development of prenatal care and well-baby clinics, medical care for recipients of public assistance, lead paint abatement, rat control, and rehabilitation of old and dilapidated housing. In 1945, the Eastern Health District was used to help evaluate the new and successful treatment of syphilis by the miracle drug penicillin.

Williams served as commissioner of health for 30 years and retired in 1962. In 1992, he died in Baltimore, the city he loved, at 99 years of age.



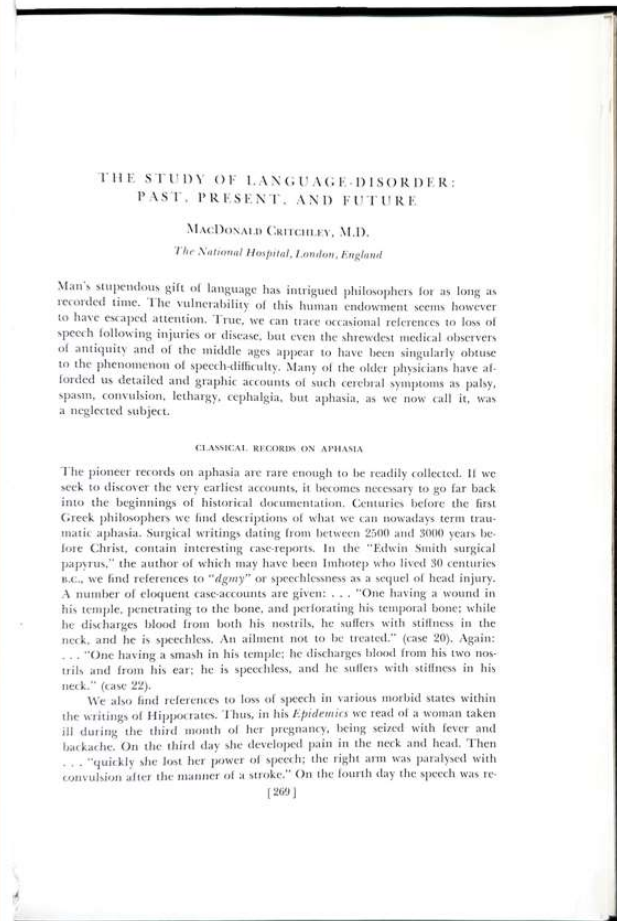
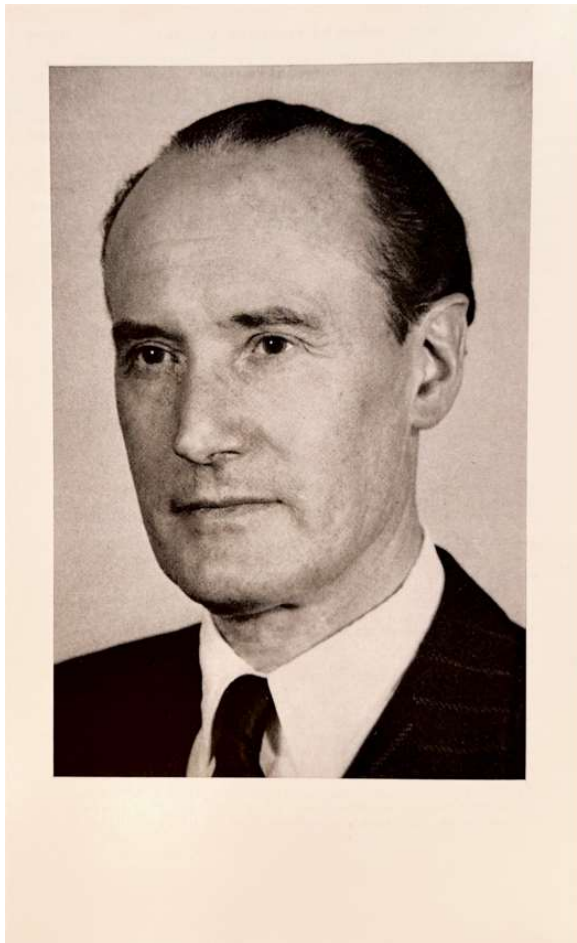
54. **Squibb, E.R. & Sons [Squibb Institute for Medical Research].** *The Centennial Lectures Commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of E.R. Squibb & Sons.* New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1959. ¶ Edited by James T. Culbertson. Tall 8vo. x, 292 pp. Illustrated throughout. Black cloth with gilt-stamp spine title; rubbed. Former ownership sticker of Robt. & Khajohn Batzinger, Thailand; signature of E.M. Foster. Very good.

\$ 30

Lectures delivered by 16 medical and biological scientists in U.S. medical schools in 1959, under the sponsorship of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research.

“In 1959 E. R. Squibb and Sons, celebrating their centennial, got a committee of American physicians to find for them sixteen scientists who had done useful work in medicine or biology to give some talks in a program of visiting lectureships at various medical schools. The lectures given under these auspices are now collected with a portrait of each lecturer and are printed in a handsome volume. This makes an interesting collection which reflects the regions of accomplishment in research which characterize the modern epoch in medicine. While the selection narrows the scope and introduces an artificial slant, this kind of survey of current progress in medicine and biology gives us a good look at the major fields of activity. The

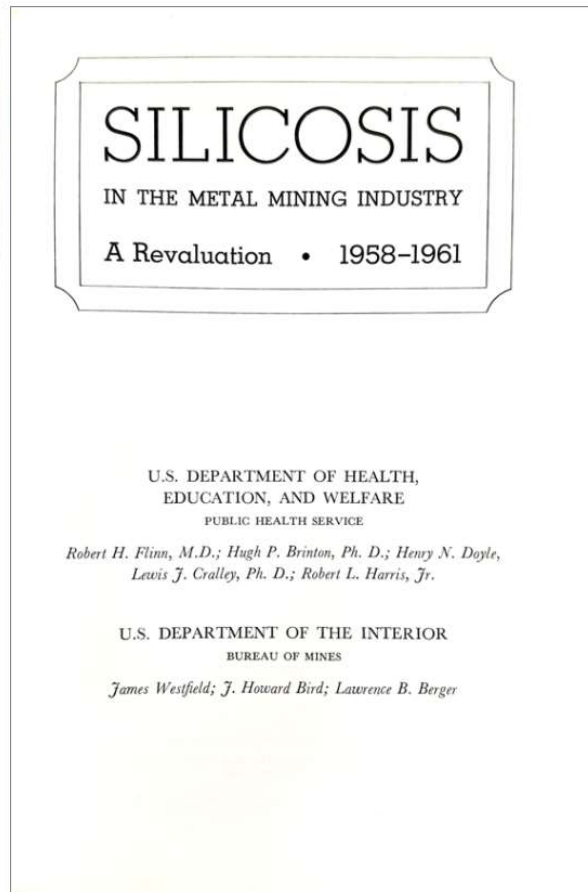
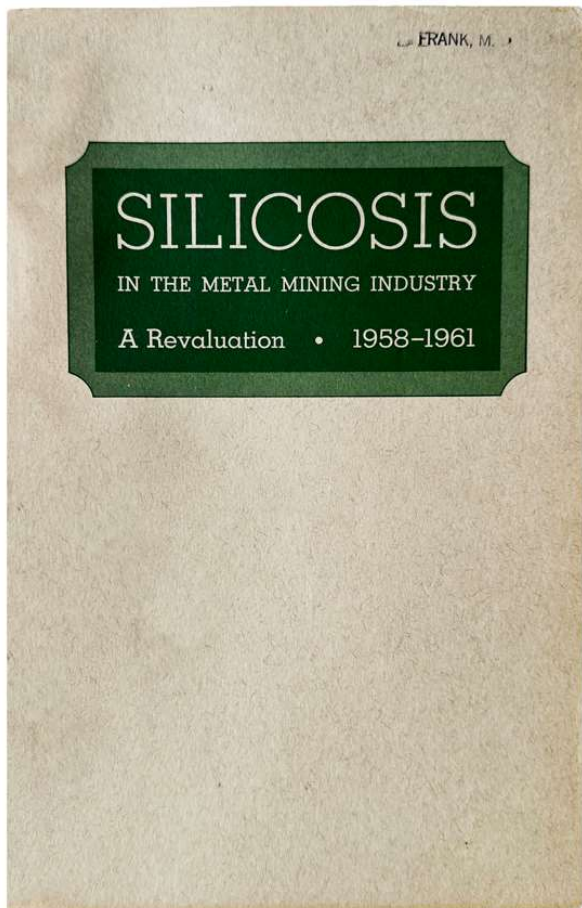
performers were all stars by definition. Half were from the United States and half were from abroad. The first four papers dealt in a general way with the ecology . . .”
– William B. Bean (review). *Archives of Internal Medicine*, 107, 1961.



Contributor: MACDONALD CRITCHLEY, M.D

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Institute for Cell Chemistry, and Munich Chemical University-Laboratory, Institute for Biochemistry, Munich, Germany. [6] The Role of Uridine Nucleotides in Metabolism. By LUIS F. LELOIR, M.D., Director, Institute of Biochemical Investigations, Buenos Aires, Argentina. [7] Renal Control of Acid-Base Metabolism. By ALFRED GILMAN, PH.D., Professor of Pharmacology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University, New York, New York. [8] The Pharmacological Analysis of Tissue Extracts. By JOHN HENRY GADDUM, SC.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Director, Agricultural Research Council, Institute of Animal Physiology, Babraham, Cambridgeshire, England. [9] Contributions of Pulmonary Physiology to Clinical Medicine. By JULIUS H. COMROE, JR., M.D., Professor of Physiology and Director of the Cardiovascular Research Institute, University of California Medical Center, San Francisco, California. [10] Single Mammalian Cells. By THEODORE T. PUCK, PH.D., Professor of Biophysics, University of Colorado Medical Center, Denver, Colorado. [11] An Experiment in the Designing of Anti-Tumor Drugs. By JAMES FREDERIC DANIELLI, PH.D., Professor of Zoology, King's College, University of London, London, England. [12] Chemotherapy of Choriocarcinoma and Related Trophoblastic Tumors in Women. By ROY HERTZ, M.D., PH.D., Chairman of the Endocrinological Branch, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland. [13] Management of Thyroid Disorders. By EDWIN BENNETT ASTWOOD, M.D., PH.D., Senior Physician, The New England Center Hospital, and Professor of Medicine, Tufts University, Boston, Massachusetts. [14] Problems of Organization and Plasticity at the Simplest Levels of the Mammalian Nervous System. By SIR JOHN ECCLES, M.B., B.S., PH.D., Professor of Physiology, John C. Curtin School of Medical Research, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia. [15] Development of Ideas Relating the Mind and Brain. By HORACE WINCHELL MAGOUN, PH.D., Professor of Anatomy, School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, California. [16] The Study of Language-Disorder: Past, Present, and Future. By MACDONALD CRITCHLEY, M.D., The National Hospital, London, England.

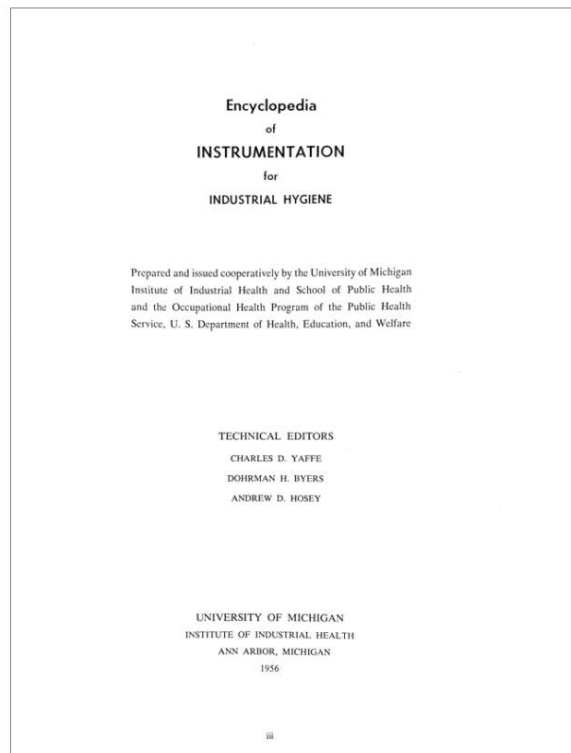
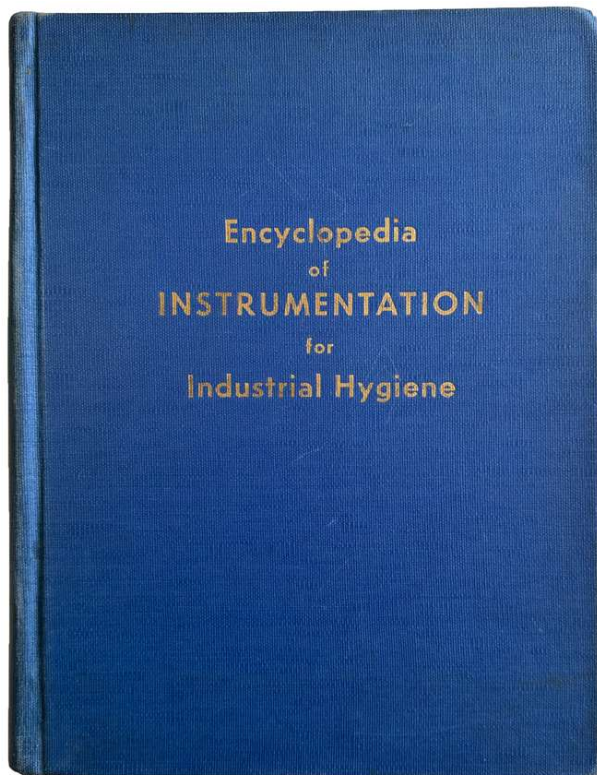


55. **U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service; [and] U.S. Department of the interior, Bureau of Mines.**

Silicosis in the metal mining industry: a revaluation, 1958-1961. . . Robert H. Flinn; Hugh P. Brinton; Henry N. Doyle; Lewis J. Cralley; Robert L. Harris, Jr. . . . James Westfield; J. Howard Bird; Lawrence B. Berger. Washington: US Government Printing Office, 1963. ¶ Series: Public health service publication, No. 1076. 8vo. xviii, 238 pp. Figs. Original printed wrappers. Small ownership rubber-stamp to cover. Very good.

\$ 20

CONTENTS: Background, methodology, references – Summary, conclusions and recommendations – Review of past studies – The environmental study – Part A. Field investigation– Part B. History of dust sampling and comparison of methods – Medical study – A retrospective study of a silicosis control program – The use of the new international radiological classification of the pneumoconioses (Geneva 1958) in the study of silicosis – Effects of silicosis and other factors on pulmonary function.



56. University of Michigan Institute of Industrial Health and School of Public Health; YAFFE, Charles D.; Dohrman H. BYERS; Andrew D. HOSEY (editors); United States. Public Health Service. *Encyclopedia of Instrumentation for Industrial Hygiene. Prepared and issued cooperatively by the University of Michigan Institute of Industrial Health and School of Public Health and the Occupational Health Program of the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.* Ann Arbor: University

of Michigan, Institute of Industrial Health, 1956. ¶ 4to. xvii,[3], 1243, [1] pp. Numerous figures. Blue gilt-stamped cloth; inner joints repaired. Former ownership signature. Very good.

\$ 35

Dohrman H. Byers Chemist, Industrial Hygienist, Public Health Professional, Editor, and Educator. – See: Hecker, Lawrence H., *American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal*; Akron Vol. 55, Issue 9, Sept. 1994.

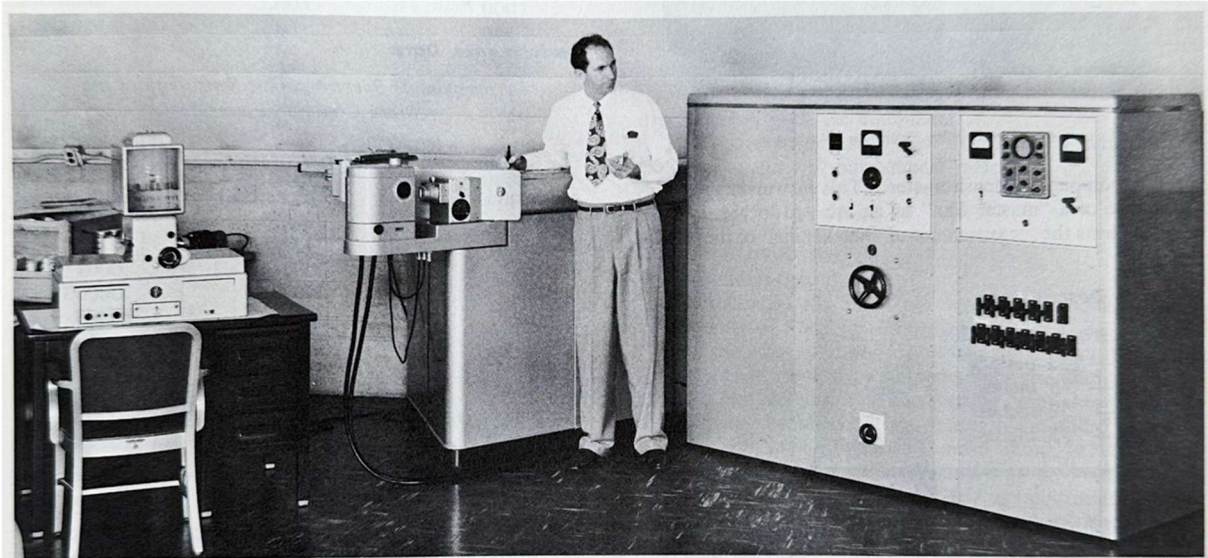
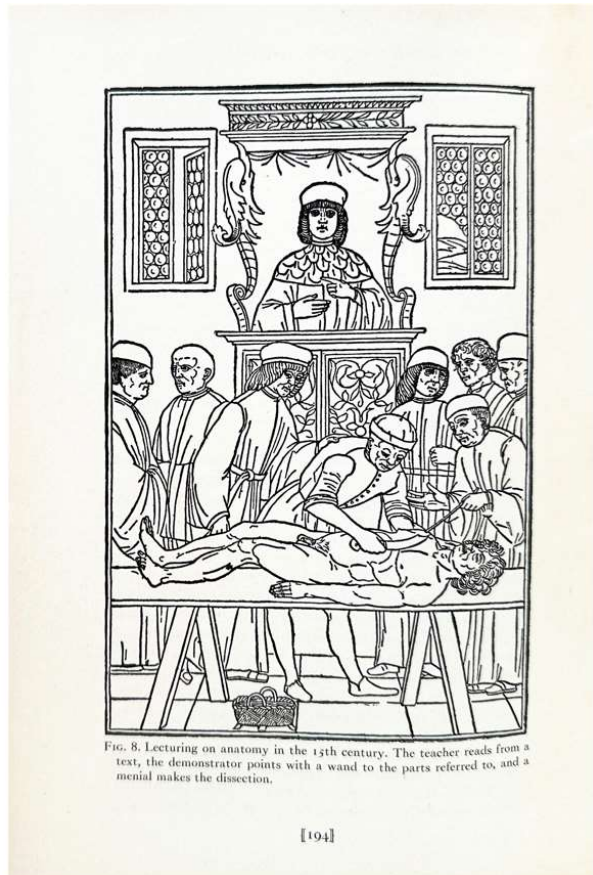
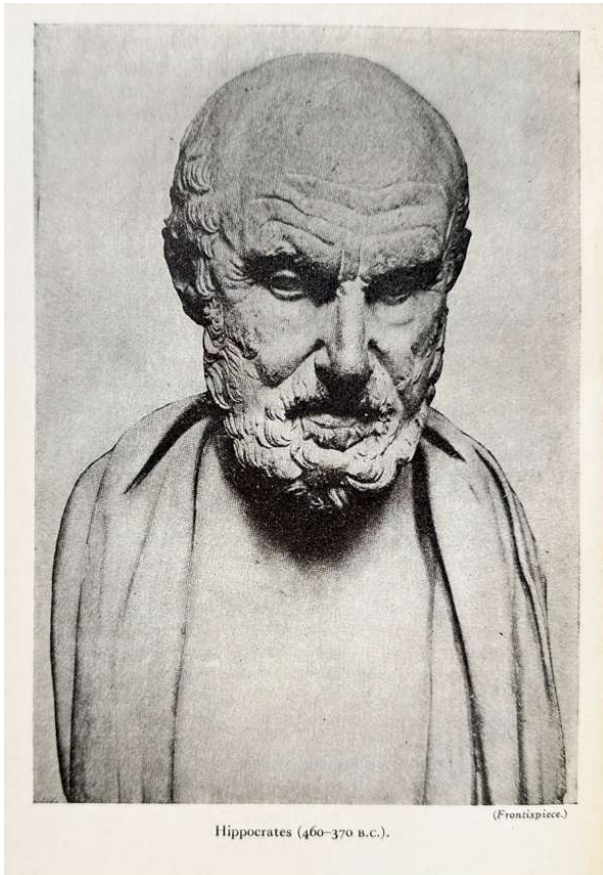
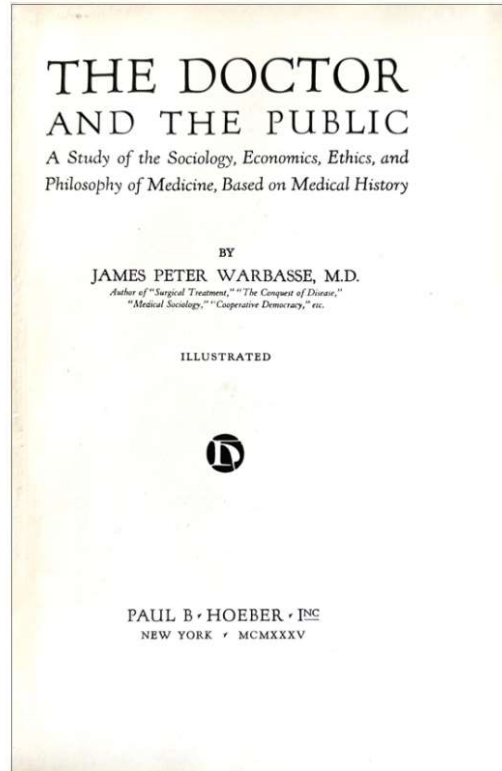
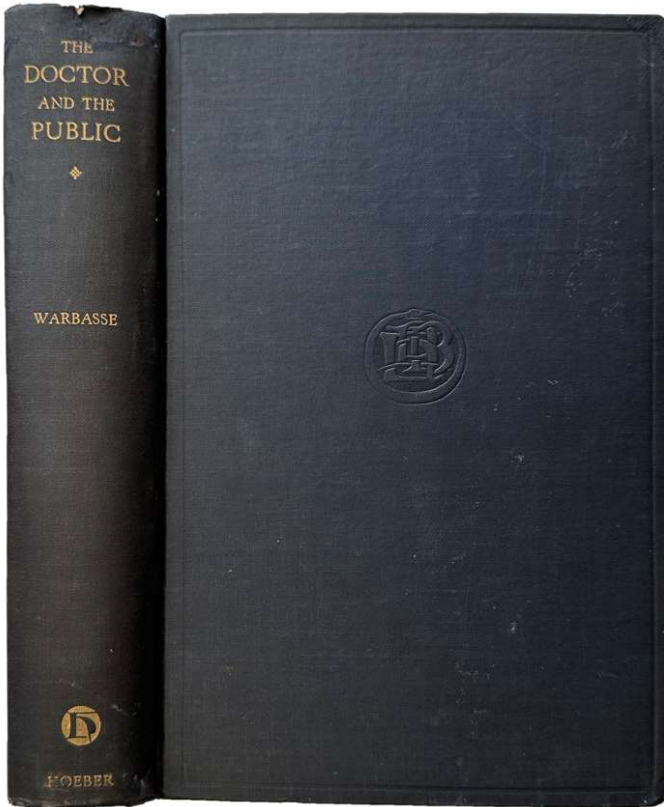


Figure 1 Spectrographic Laboratory Set-up Showing Comparator-Densitometer, Left; Spectrograph, Center; and Multisource Sample Excitation Unit, Right.

CONTENTS: Concepts of Instrumentation in Industrial Hygiene by William G. Fredrick, Sc.D. **Section I**-Instruments for Sampling and Analyzing Air for Contaminants in Industrial Environments; **Section II**-Laboratory Type Instruments of Specific Application to Industrial Hygiene; **Section III**-Instruments Specifically Designed for Atmospheric Pollution Evaluation and Meteorological Measurements; **Section IV**-Instruments for Measuring Air Velocity and Metering Air; **Section V**-Instruments for Measuring Sound and Vibration; **Section VI**-Instruments for Measuring Ionizing Radiations; **Section VII**-Instruments for Measuring Ultraviolet, Visible and Infrared Energy.



57. **WARBASSE, James Peter** (1866-1957). *The Doctor and the Public; a study of the sociology, economics, ethics, and philosophy of medicine, based on medical history*. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1935. ¶ 8vo. xix, [1], 572 pp.
 Frontispiece, 18 figures, index. Original full black blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; corners mended with kozo. Ex-library copy (bookplate obscured with black marking pen), inner joint mended with kozo. Good.

\$ 20

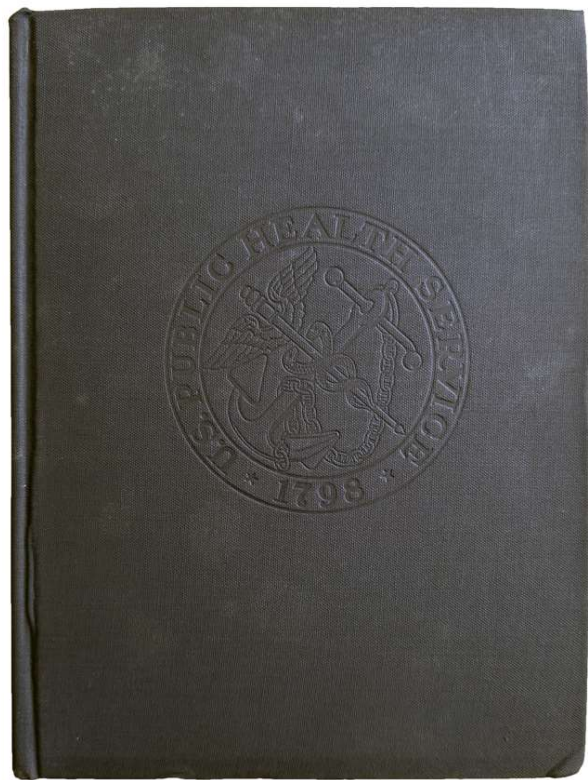
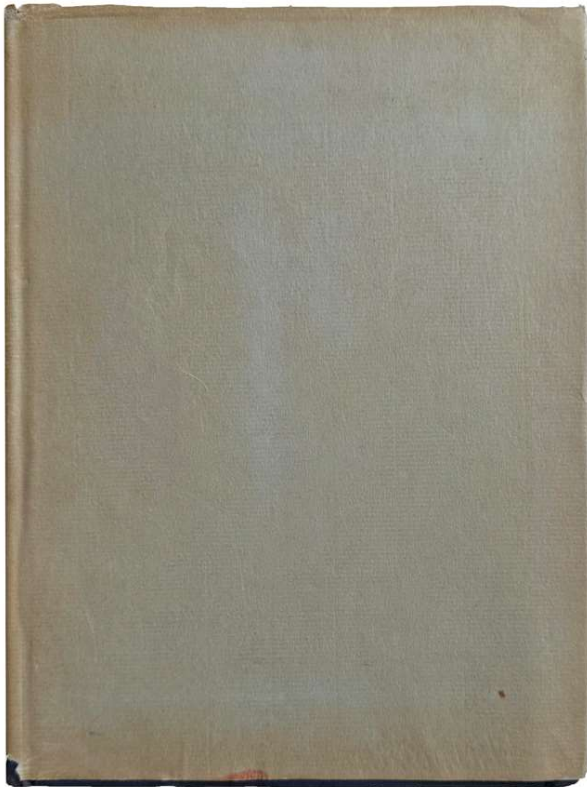
First printing. Warbasse wrote many books throughout his career, including a three volume text on surgical practices and about 100 scientific and clinical papers. In the 1930s, he was invited by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to serve on the Consumer Board of the National Recovery Administration.



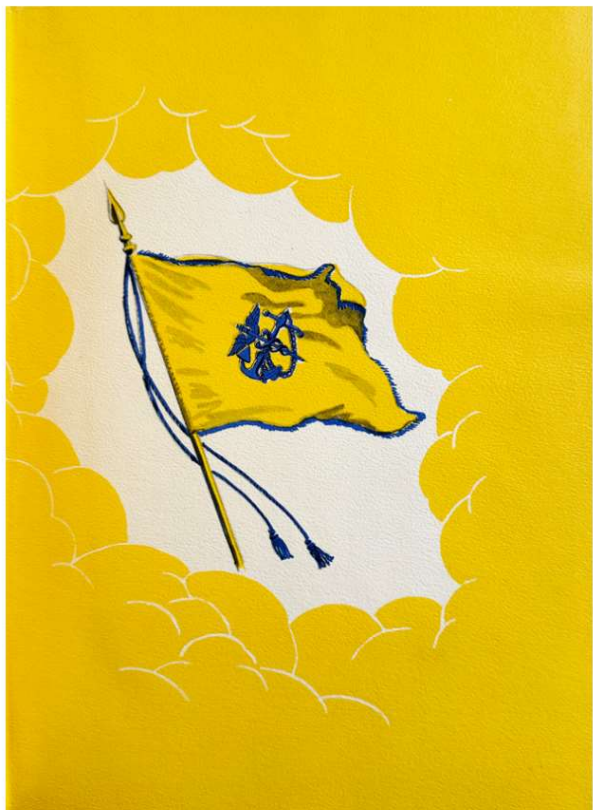
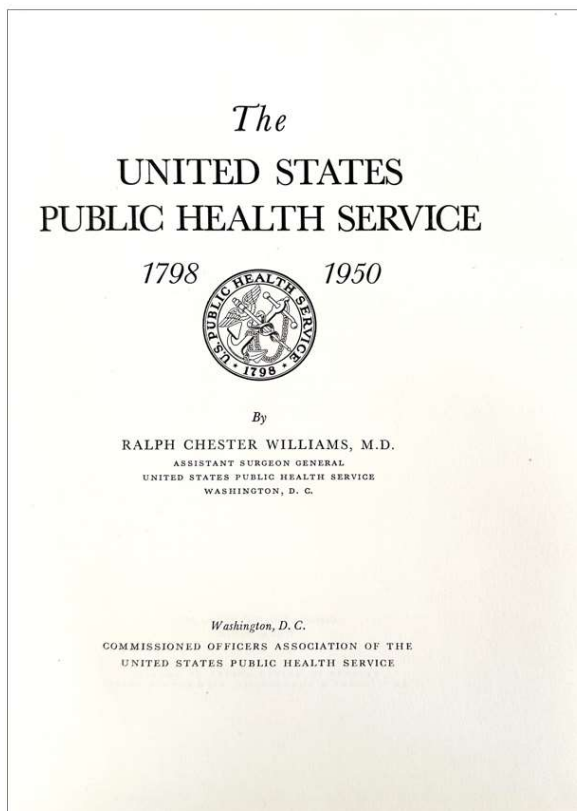
58. **West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company**. *West Virginia Inspirations for Printers. 1950, 1951, 1952*. [West Virginia]: West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, [ca. 1953]. ¶ 4to. 244 pp. Illustrated throughout (mostly in colors). Quarter black and brick-red cloth hardcovers (the black is not cloth); spine gently mended, gutter pulled at title. Good.

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A typographic sample book with many artist pieces contributed, including photographers, illustrations, corporate advertising contributions, specimens of typefaces. Among the selections is a piece on the Art of Surgery, Rembrandt, etc.



[59]

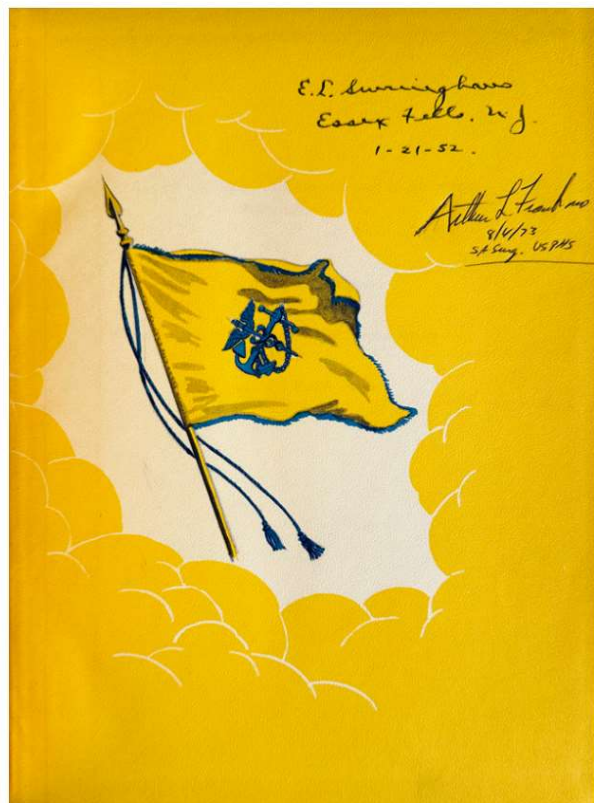
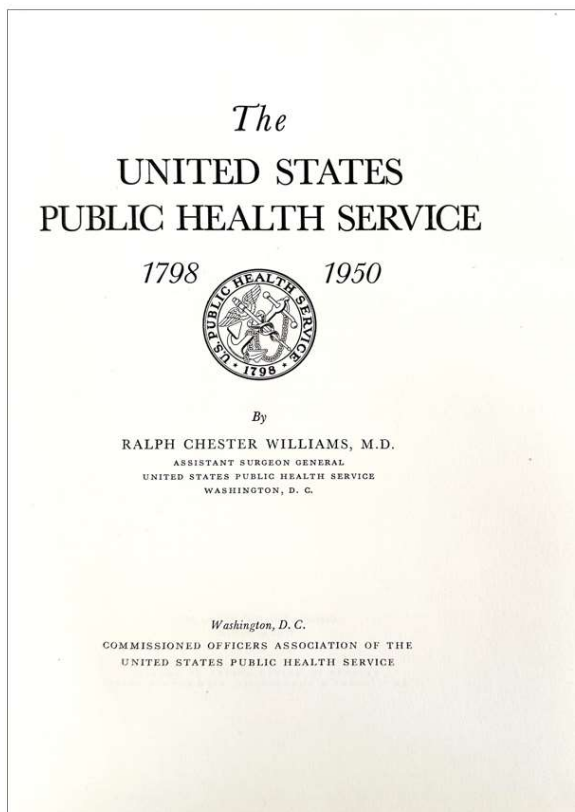


59. **WILLIAMS, Ralph Chester** (1888-1984). *The United States Public Health Service 1798-1950*. Washington, DC: Commissioned Officers Association of the United States Public Health Service, 1951. ¶ 4to. 890 pp. Illus., numerous portraits. Cloth, plain jacket. Very good+. RARE in jacket.

\$ 75

A vast history of American public health, inclusive of the US Marine Hospital Service (1798-1902), US Public Health and Marine Hospital Service (1902-1912), and the US Public Health Service (since 1912). With many portraits and histories of those who contributed.

Williams was Assistant Surgeon General, US Public Health Service, WDC.

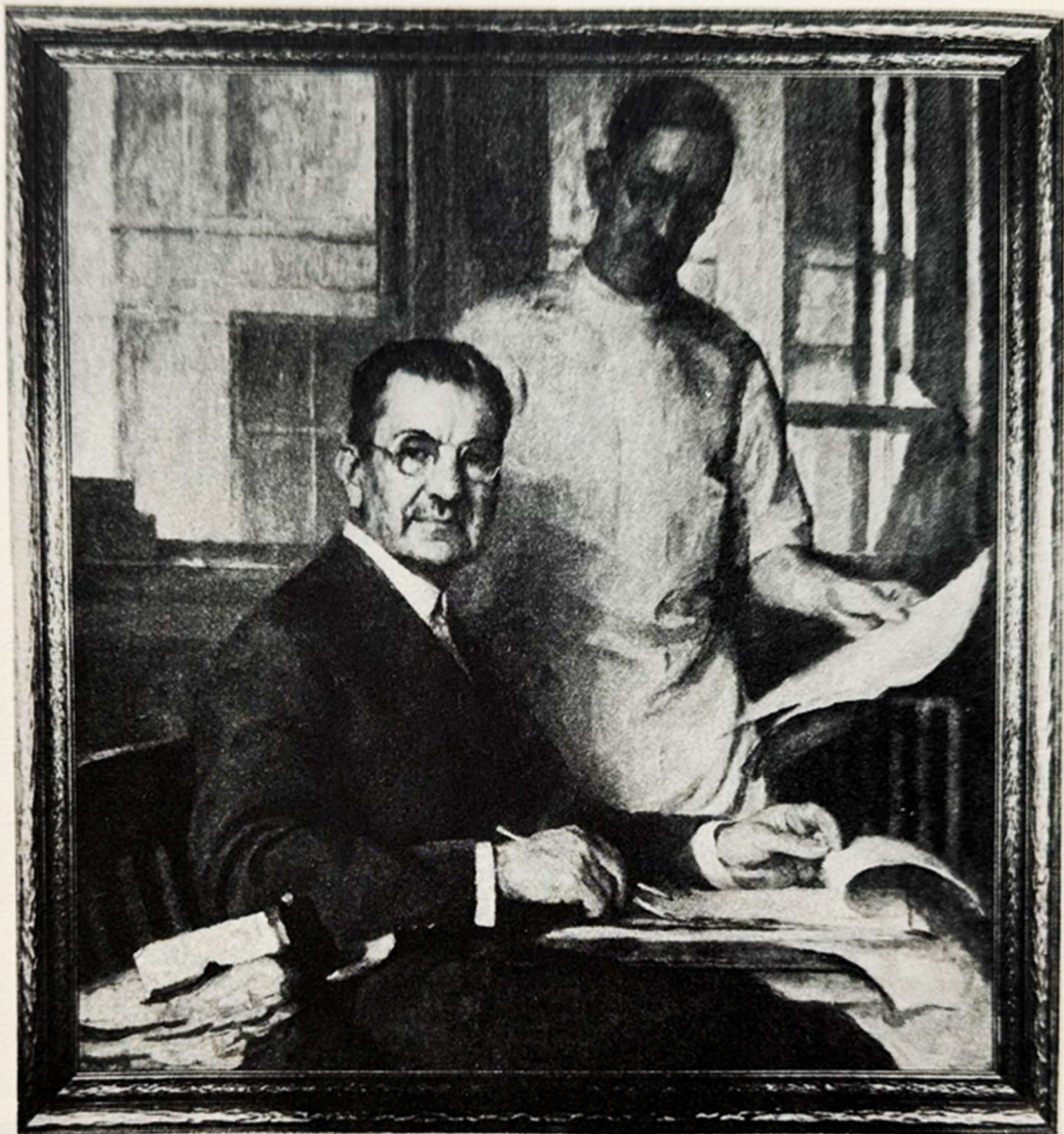


60. **WILLIAMS, Ralph Chester** (1888-1984). *The United States Public Health Service 1798-1950*. Washington, DC: Commissioned Officers Association of the United States Public Health Service, 1951. ¶ 4to. 890 pp. Illus., numerous portraits. Cloth, plain jacket. Ownership signatures of E.L. Siringhaus [?], Essex Fells, New Jersey, 1952; Arthur L. Frank, 1973. Very good.

\$ 50

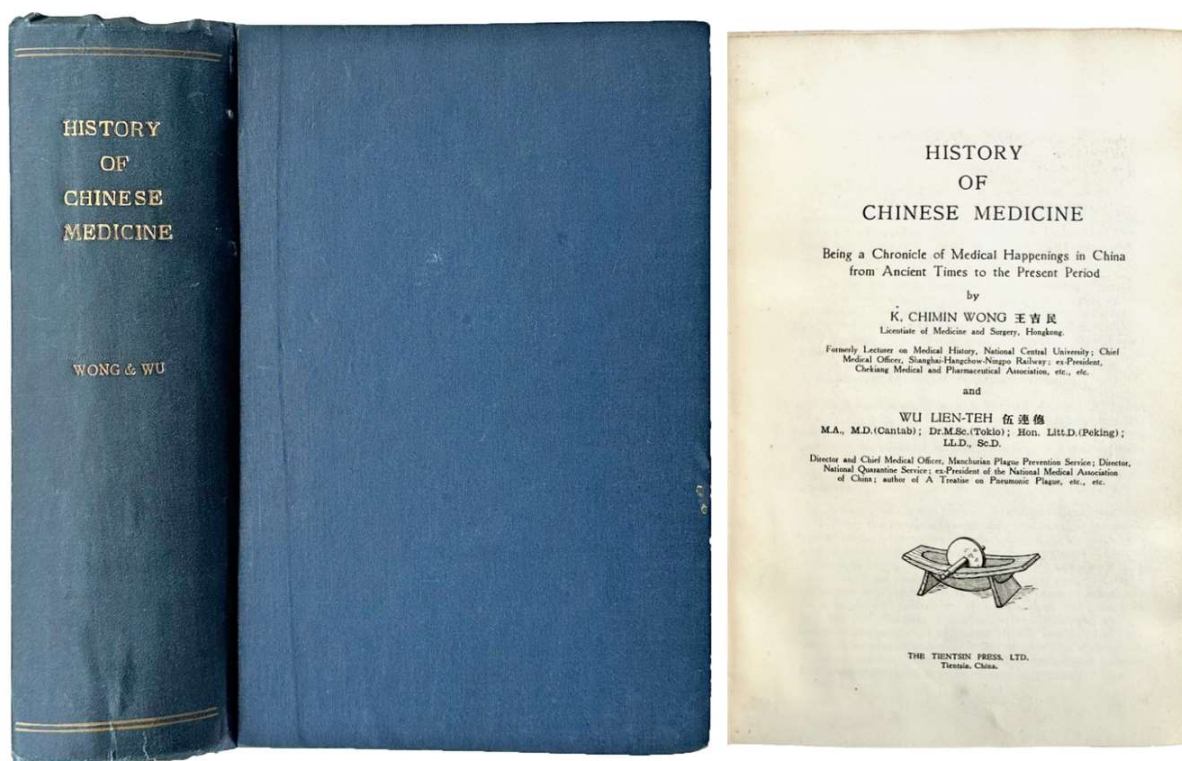
A vast history of American public health, inclusive of the US Marine Hospital Service (1798-1902), US Public Health and Marine Hospital Service (1902-1912), and the US Public Health Service (since 1912). With many portraits and histories of those who contributed.

Williams was Assistant Surgeon General, US Public Health Service, WDC.



(Portrait by Walmsley Lenhard)

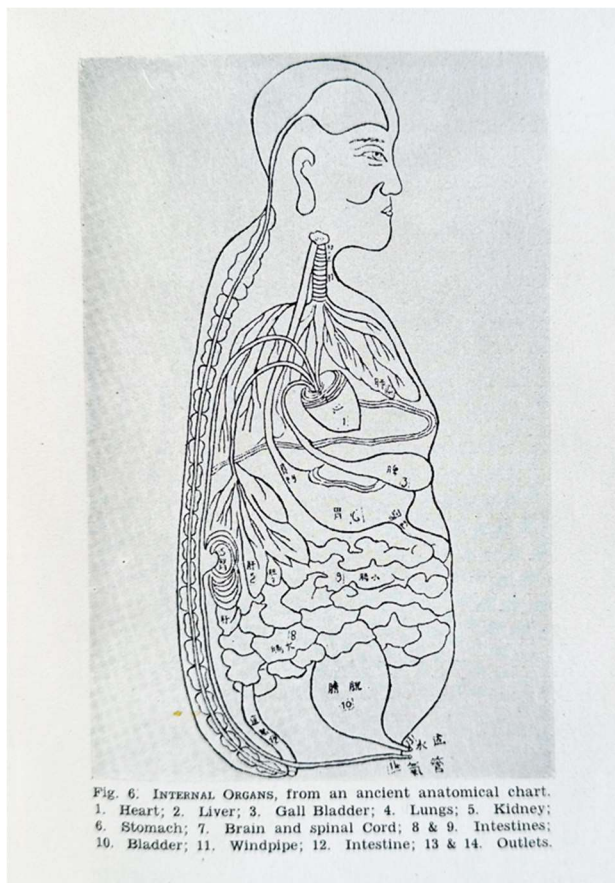
Dr. John F. Anderson
Director, Hygienic Laboratory, 1909-1915



61. **WONG, K. Chimin** (ca. 1889/90-1972); **Wu LIEN-TEH** (1879-1960). *History of Chinese medicine: being a chronicle of medical happenings in China from ancient times to the present period.* Tientsin, China: Tientsin Press, Ltd., [1932]. ¶ Thick 8vo. xviii, 706 pp. Half-title, frontispiece portrait, 92 plates, folding color map of China, index. Early full blue gilt-stamped cloth. PROVENANCE: Ink ownership signature of Edward L. Margetts, M.D., Quebec, 16 Jan. 1952 / H. K. Lewis, London; with small light pencil marginalia found in a few places within the volume. Very good.

\$ 950

First edition. This is the sole authority for the history of Chinese medicine, and includes remarkably rare sources in this diverse and detailed history, The authors trace the history of Chinese medicine from the earliest known times. "From the very commencement of the work quite a number of unforeseen difficulties were encountered. In the first place, scant and disjointed sources of information alone were available. Innumerable journals, books, reports, etc. . . . [were] fully checked." Distance was a challenge. Certainly the Chinese characters used to name the persons and places, was a huge concern, thus the publishers and printers had to be up to the task. [preface].



“The writers spent 15 years in the compilation of this work, the first important contribution to the history of Chinese medicine for Western readers. Beginning with demonology, plant lore and folk medicine, the writers deal with the subject from the earliest times to the present. They tell of the high standards attained by the Chinese in the 8th century b.c., of the effect of Confucianism upon the development of surgery, of the “doctrine of the pulse”, of Chinese pharmacy and acupuncture, and of the establishment of Western medicine in present day China. Second edition, Shanghai, *National Quarantine Service*, 1936, reprinted, New York, *AMS Press*, 1973.” – Garrison and Morton.

“A history of Chinese medicine should take account not only of the theory and practice of the time-honoured native art but should incorporate the achievements of modern medical science which have resulted in the remarkable progress of the last century . . . In no other field of endeavour in this country has the experimental method realised such concrete and far-reaching results as in the domain of medicine.” Book One deals with the “panorama of medicine from the earliest recorded period to the close of the eighteenth century and covering only one-fourth of the entire volume, while Book Two, treating of the past hundred and thirty years, extends to more than 400 pages. The explanation the authors submit

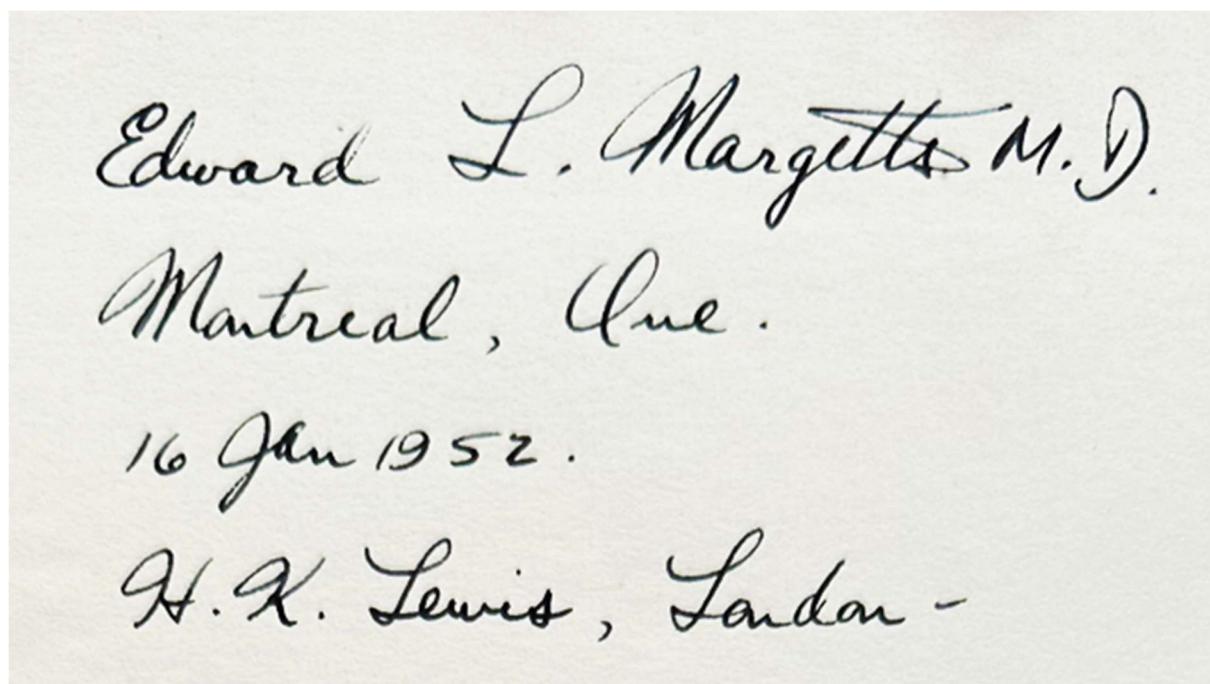
that there was a long period of relative inactivity, while Western medicine advanced rapidly after Harvey's discovery, and "only resuscitated with the advent of the medical missions [in China]."



Dr. K. Chimin Wong was "co-author [with] Wu Lien-teh in the writing of the *History of Chinese medicine*, brought him international recognition as an authority on the subject . . . In his zeal, he had gathered around him a group of men interested in the study of the medical history of China, and with this nucleus was founded the Chinese Medical History Society, which, in spite of war-time restrictions, carried on a good program of activities in Shanghai . . . In order to further the cause in China, he devoted much of his time, energy and resources in building up our present collection of Chinese medical books, and the Historical Museum. To initiate the drive for a library, he donated to the Association, some 5,000 volumes from his own library . . ." – "An Appreciation-Dr. K. Chimin Wong."

Wu Lien-Teh, although standing at only 5 feet 2 inches, towered over many of his contemporaries because of his dedicated medical work. He was prominent in the advancement of social and cultural causes. In particular, he campaigned against the opium trade, which had caused irreparable harm to health in China and Southeast Asia. Beyond his battle against the pneumonic plague in Manchuria, Wu was also in the forefront of efforts to create a modern public health service in China. His efforts helped China regain control of quarantine centres in all major ports that had come under the supervision of foreign powers. Wu was also called to deal with the cholera epidemic in China's north-east region in 1920–21. Wu was the first Chinese

to have his work published in the prestigious medical journal, *Lancet (Singapore Medical Journal)*, 2014 Feb; 55(2): 99–102.



Edward L. Margetts M.D.
Montreal, Que.
16 Jan 1952.
H.K. Lewis, London -

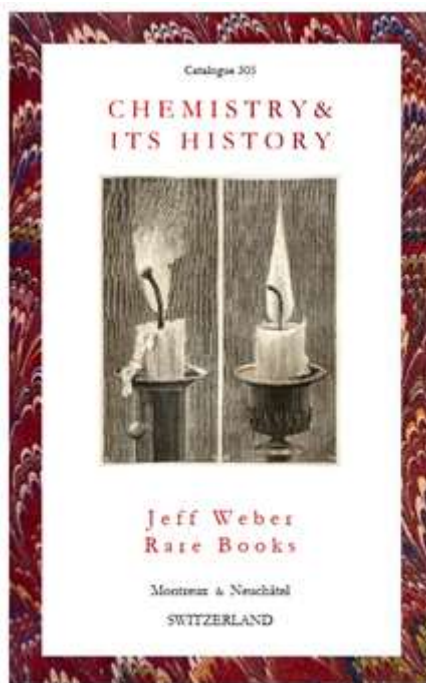
PROVENANCE: [1] Edward Lambert Margetts (1920-2004), psychiatrist and historian of medicine, was born in Canada and graduated from McGill University in 1944. By 1960 Margetts had returned to Canada, taking up a post at the University of British Columbia's Department of Psychiatry. He spent some time in Geneva in the 1970s working for the World Health Organisation, but apart from this remained at the University of British Columbia for the rest of his career. He authored various papers, such as: *The concept of the unconscious in the history of medical psychology*, (1953), *Historical notes on psychosomatic medicine*, (1954), *The psychiatric examination of native African patients*, (1958), *The future for psychiatry in East Africa*, (1960), *Stress, homeostasis, and the human ecological continuum in time: some implications for psychiatry*, (1975). He died in 2004. – Wellcome Library (where his papers are located). [2] H. K. Lewis, London is likely the London medical publishing house, this would have been in their research library and probably explains the neat pencil annotations found in the volume.

□ Garrison and Morton 6493.

See: "An Appreciation-Dr. K. Chimin Wong," *Chinese Medical Journal*, Volume 65, Issue 03, Jan 1947.

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