



**FREDERICK
A.
FRYE**

Medical
History
&
Pediatrics
Library

*Pædotrophia:
or, the art
of nursing
and rearing
children'*

Catalogue
276

**WEBER
RARE
BOOKS**

Montreux
Switzerland

FREDERICK A. FRYE

Fig. 1.

Medical History
&
Pediatrics
Library

[with additions]

Catalogue
276

JEFF WEBER

RARE BOOKS

Montreux, Switzerland

THEODORI KERCKRINGII
DOCTORIS MEDICI
**SPICILEGIUM
ANATOMICVM,**

continens

Observationum Anatomicarum ra-
riorum centuriam unam:

NEC NON
OSTEOGENIAM FOETVVM,

in qua

*Quid cuique officulo singulis accedat mensibus, quidve decedat & in eo
per varia immutetur tempora, accuratissimè oculis subjicitur.*



AMSTELODAMI,
Sumptibus ANDREÆ FRISII.
CLO IO CLXX.

180 KERCKRING (title – see also cover art)
Title figure showing eye disease – see no. 196

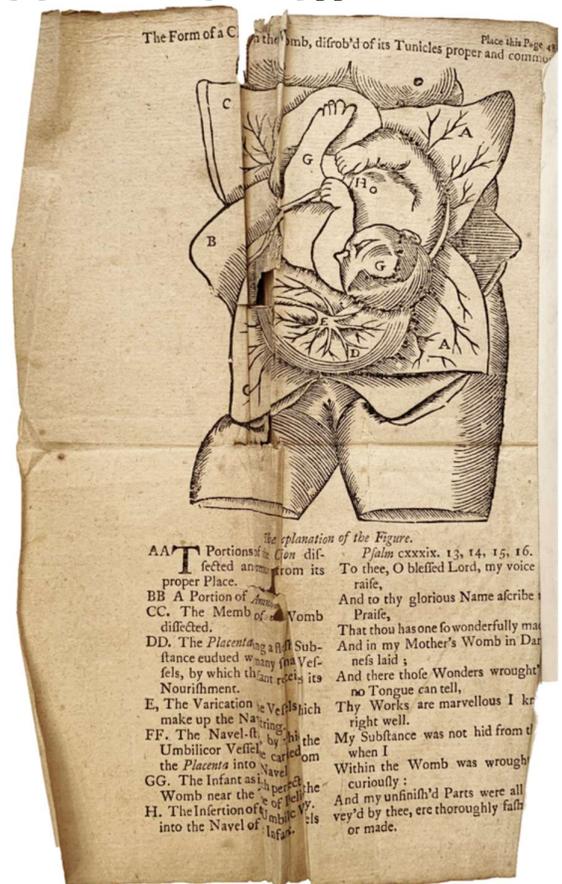


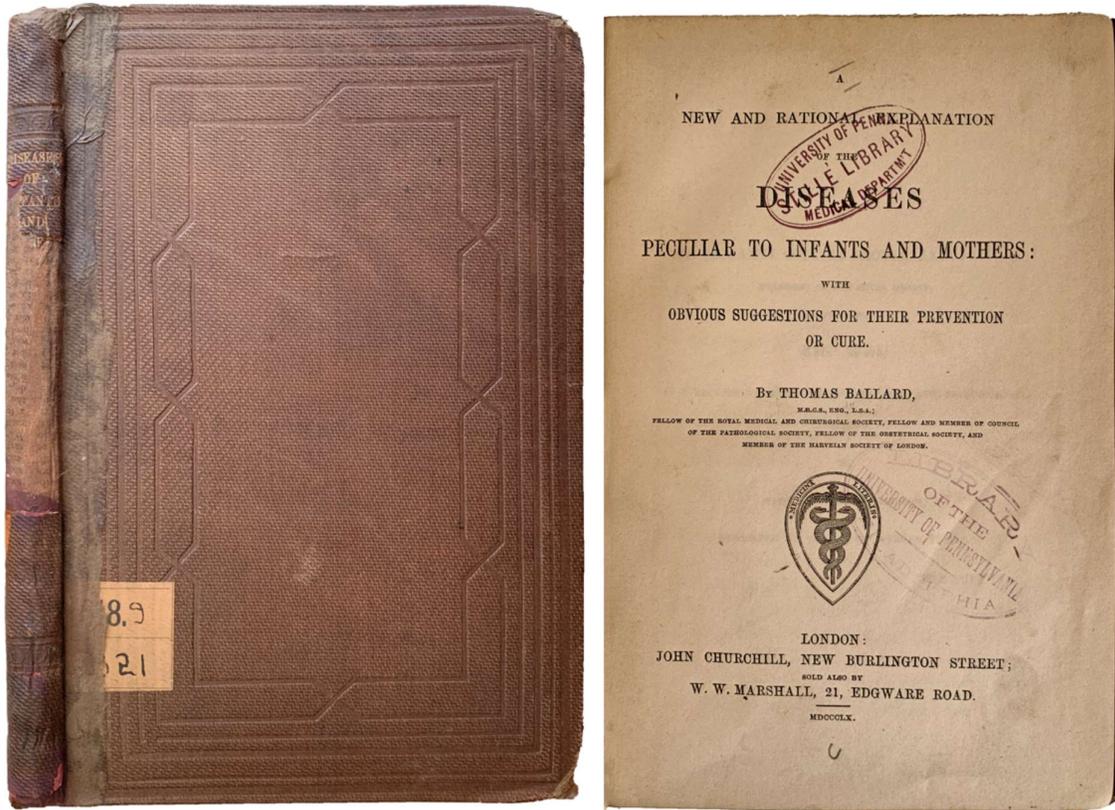
141. **ARISTOTLE, pseud.** *Aristotle's compleat master piece, in three parts: displaying the secrets of nature in the generation of man: regularly digested into chapters and sections, rendering it far more useful and easy than any yet extant: to which is added a treasurer of health or, the family physician: being choice and approved remedies for all the several distempers incident to human bodies.* London: Printed and sold by the Booksellers, 1771. ¶ Thirtieth edition. 16 cm 12mo. [iii]-viii, 9-142 [of 144] pp. Lacks frontispiece and pp. 143-144. Large folding plate showing a fetus in-utero (worn), 7 woodcuts (4 being of human “monsters”). Old cloth over boards; spine replaced with kozo over-lay. As is.

\$ 50

The first edition may have been printed in 1700. The work is sometimes attributed to William Salmon; nor does it rely on Aristotle for any of its positions. The “Secrets of Nature” or the “generations of man” were essentially creating an early sex manual as well as a guide to midwifery. The work features 8 remarkable woodcuts, including the folding plate (though worn), showing the fetus in-utero and 4 human “monsters.”

In Four Parts. Containing, I. The Compleat Master-Piece... II. Displaying the secrets of nature in the production of man. III. ... Physiognomyfaces and hands, but by observation of all other parts of the body. [IV]. The Family Physician... remedies...

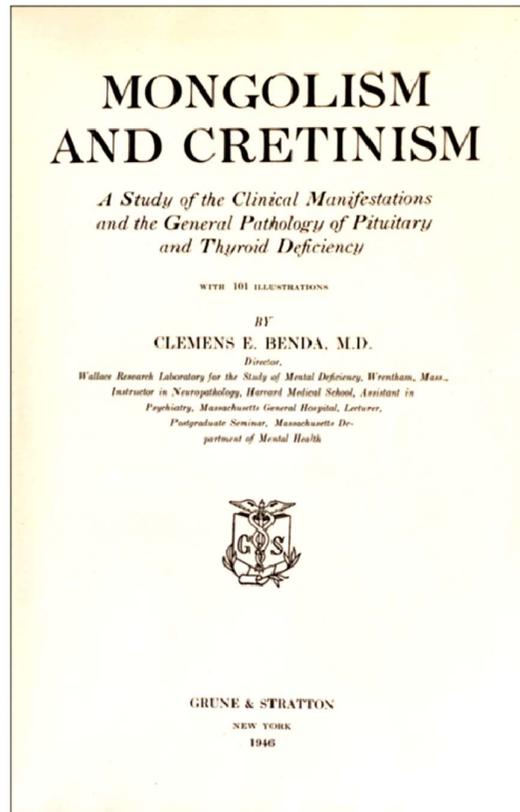
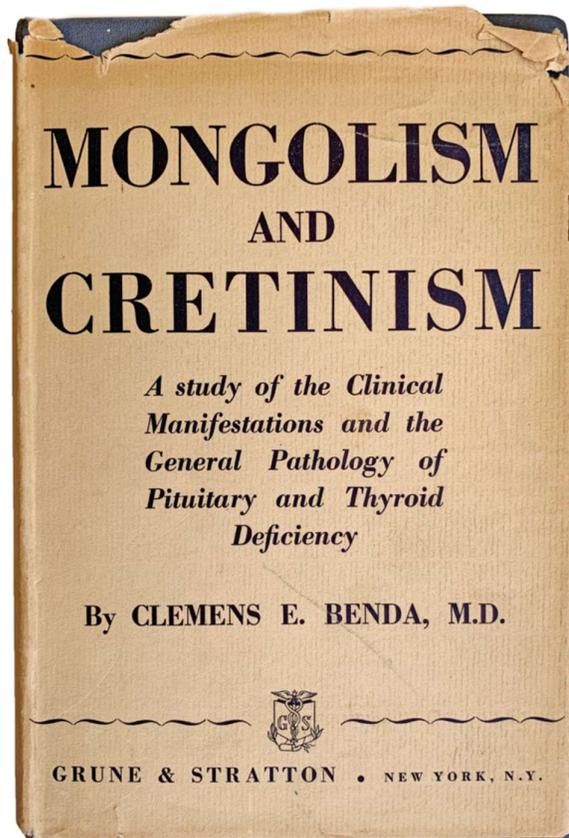




142. **BALLARD, Thomas.** *A new and rational explanation of the diseases peculiar to infants and mothers: with obvious suggestions for their prevention and cure.* London: John Churchill, 1860. ¶ 16 cm Small 8vo. xiv, [2], 128 pp. Original brown publisher's blind-stamped cloth; lacks spine, corners showing, shaken. Pages are somewhat brittle or browned. As is. Spine partially replaced with kozo, corners showing. Pages are somewhat brittle or browned. As is. Errata on p. [1]. Seven rubber-stamps (title (twice), pp. 1, 41, 57 (marginal tear), 65, 128), & bookplate, ex-library copy.

\$ 20

“The substance of the following pages formed the subjects of two papers which I had the honour of reading to the Harveian Society of London in the early part of the past year. One of them, entitled “*A new theory of the diseases of infants and the puerperal state;*” the other, “*On light the only cause of purulent ophthalmia of infants.*” Short abstracts of both were published in the medical journals.” – preface.



143. **BENDA, Clemens Ernst** (1898-1975). *Mongolism and cretinism: a study of the clinical manifestations and the general pathology of pituitary and thyroid deficiency*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1946. ¶ 24 cm 8vo. xv, [1], 310 pp. 110 illus., index. Cloth, printed dust-jacket; jacket worn, book is fine.

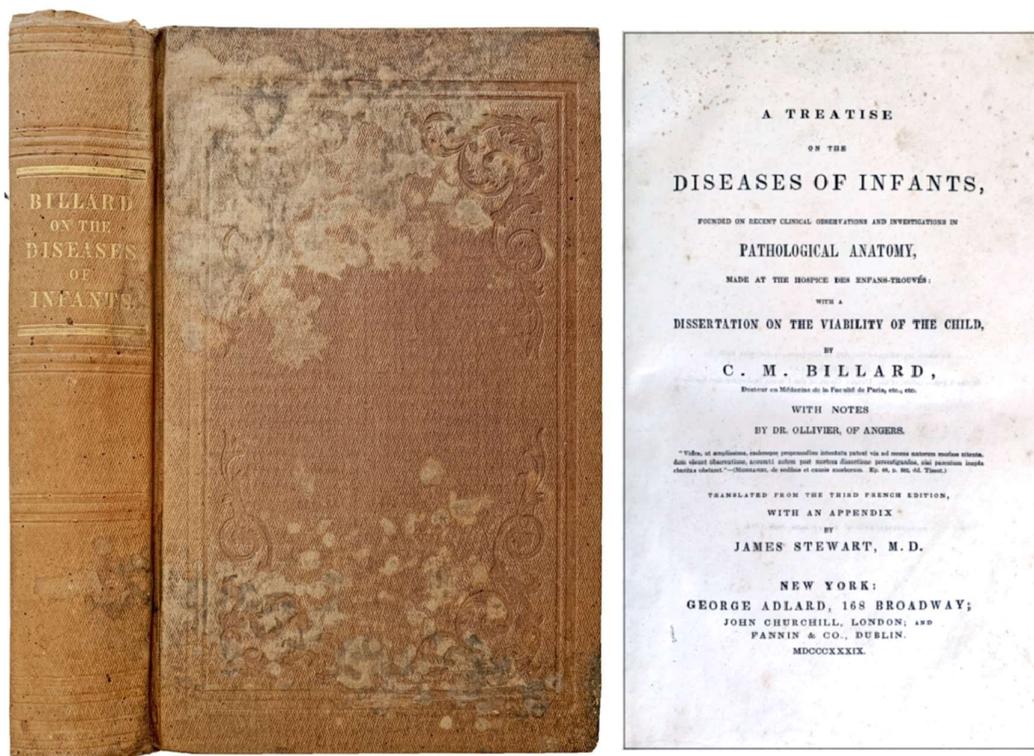
\$ 40

First edition. Clemens E. Benda, a German was director of the Wallace Research Laboratory for the study of mental deficiency, Wrentham, Mass., instructor in neuropathology, Harvard Medical School, etc.

Benda and the Fernald School, Boston, for people with disabilities: “Among the studies he led were two that were later criticized on ethical grounds. In one study, with collaboration with Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge scientists and the Quaker Oats Company, Benda recruited non-disabled students to the “Science Club.” These students were fed oatmeal containing radioactive tracers to help the researchers

study the nutritional qualities of the food, part of a larger pattern of radiation research on human subjects during the Cold War. For participating, club members were offered baseball game outings, extra milk, and other rewards, but the club existed to subject the participants to medical research about which they and their parents were not fully informed. No negative health effects were reported. In another Benda-led study, Harvard Medical School and Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts researchers studied the thyroid, also by using radioactive tracers. In the early 1990s, former “Science Club” participant Fred Boyce learned about the radiation studies and worked with fellow students to take legal action and to publicize the abuses that occurred at Fernald. In 1998, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Quaker Oats Company settled with thirty plaintiffs for \$1.85 million.” – Harvard University.

See: D’Antonio, Michael. *The State Boys Rebellion: The Inspiring True Story of American Eugenics and the Men Who Overcame It*. New York: Simon Schuster, 2004.



[144]

144. **BILLARD, Charles Michel** (1800-1832). *A treatise on the diseases of infants, founded on recent clinical observations and investigations in pathological anatomy, made at the Hospice des Enfants-Trouvés: with a dissertation on the viability of the child ...; with notes by Dr. Ollivier, of Angers...; translated from the third French edition, with an appendix by James Stewart, M. D.* New York: George Adlard; London: John Churchill; Dublin: Fannin & Co., 1839. ¶ 24 cm 8vo. viii, 620 pp. Index; lightly foxed. Original mauve blind and gilt-stamped cloth; upper cover waterstained, else very good.

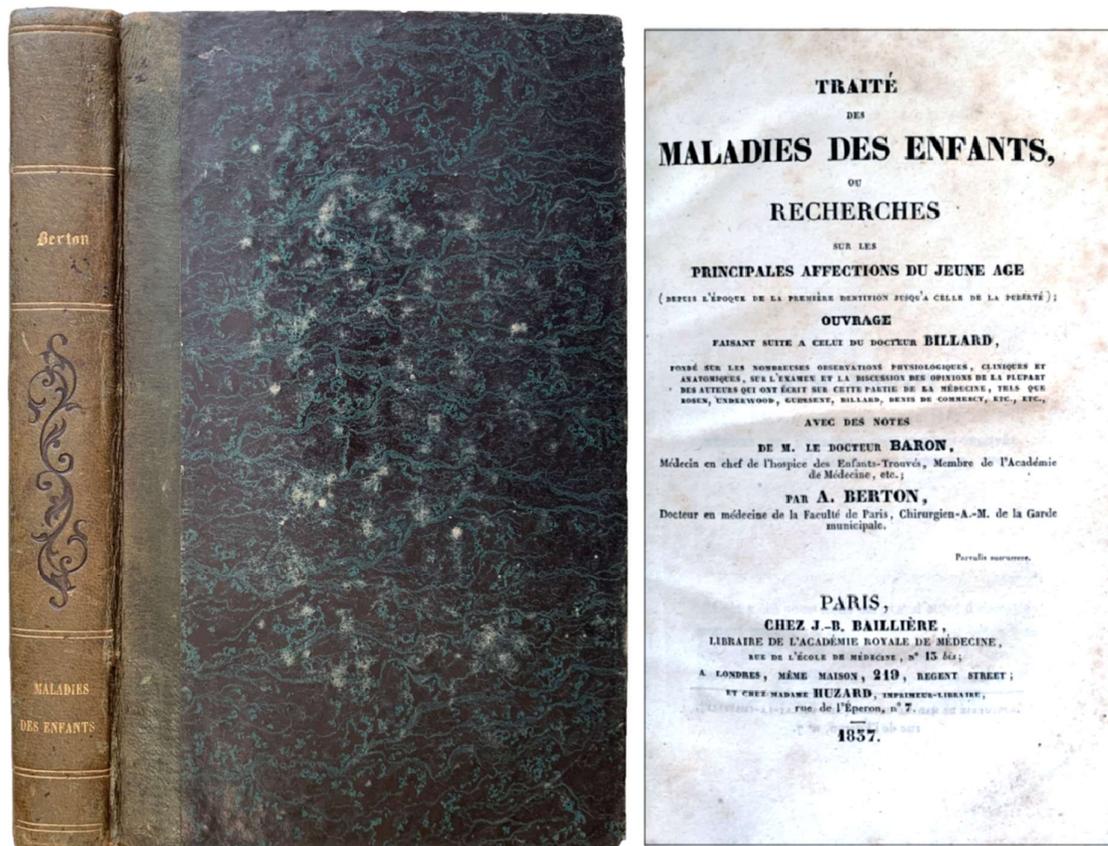
\$ 300

First English edition.

“The most important pediatric treatise of this period was that of Charles-Michel Billard ... of Pelouaille, France, who studied medicine at the *Ecole secondaire* of Angers (1819-23) and came up to Paris in 1824, having acquired the funds by a prize essay on the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane (1825). He was very poor, had to eke out a living by translations, journal articles and other hack-work, and did not get his medical degree until 1828. In the same year he published his treatise on the diseases of newborn infants and sucklings, with an atlas, (1828, 3rd ed. 1837)...” Though not this work, the emphasis is the same, on pathology and observation.

“Billard performed several hundred autopsies on infants and children and correlated the data obtained with clinical observations he had done. This pioneer work on the pathological anatomy of infants includes interesting observations on cerebral congestion, intestinal disturbances, the pulse, teething etc.”

Berton, born in Dinant, was a French military surgeon. He also wrote prior to this work, *Traité des maladies des enfants, nouveaux-nés et à la mamelle, etc.*, Paris, 1828 [xv, 653 pp. – also issued in 1837, pagination differs]. Abt-Garrison gives fine detail of that publication, not mentioning this posthumous one. The orientation of Billard was based first on his vast experience of autopsies of children, the influence of Bichat and Laënnec. It was thus the “first pediatric treatise in which a uniform classification of diseases is attempted...” The present work is surely an extension of that effort.



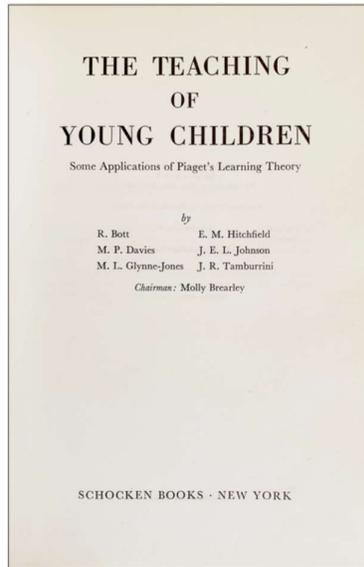
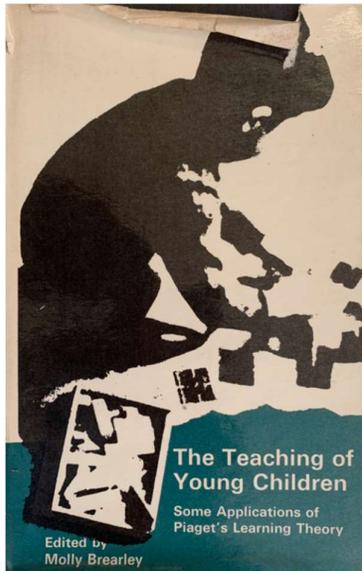
145. **BERTON, Emile Adolphe Joseph** (1801-1855) ; **Jacques François BARON** (1782-1849). *Traité des maladies des enfants, ou recherches sur les principales affections du jeune âge (depuis l'époque de la première dentition jusqu'à celle de la puberté); ouvrage faisant suite à celui du ... avec des notes de M. le docteur Baron ...* Paris: J.-B. Baillière, Libraire de l'Académie Royale de Médecine; Londres: Même Maison, 1837. ¶ 22 cm 8vo. vii, [1], 502, [2] pp. Half-title, index, errata; occasional light spotting. Contemporary quarter blind and gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards. Near fine.

\$ 435

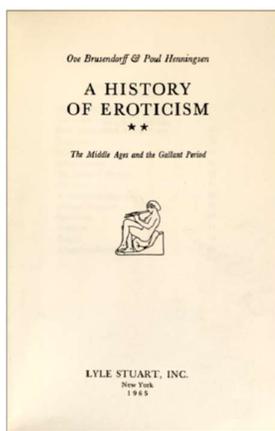
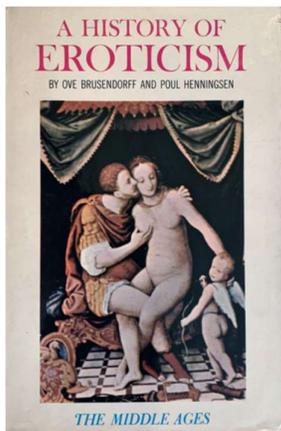
First edition, considered a continuation of Charles-Michel Billard's earlier work.

Berton & Baron made their reports based on personal observation, including autopsies. Among the cases are encephalitis, cerebral congestion, cerebral hemorrhage, neurosis, paralysis, inflammations, myelitis, angina, gastritis, colitis, mesenteritis, dysentery, vomiting, colic, hepatitis, dropsy, skin diseases, etc.

☼ Grulee 835.



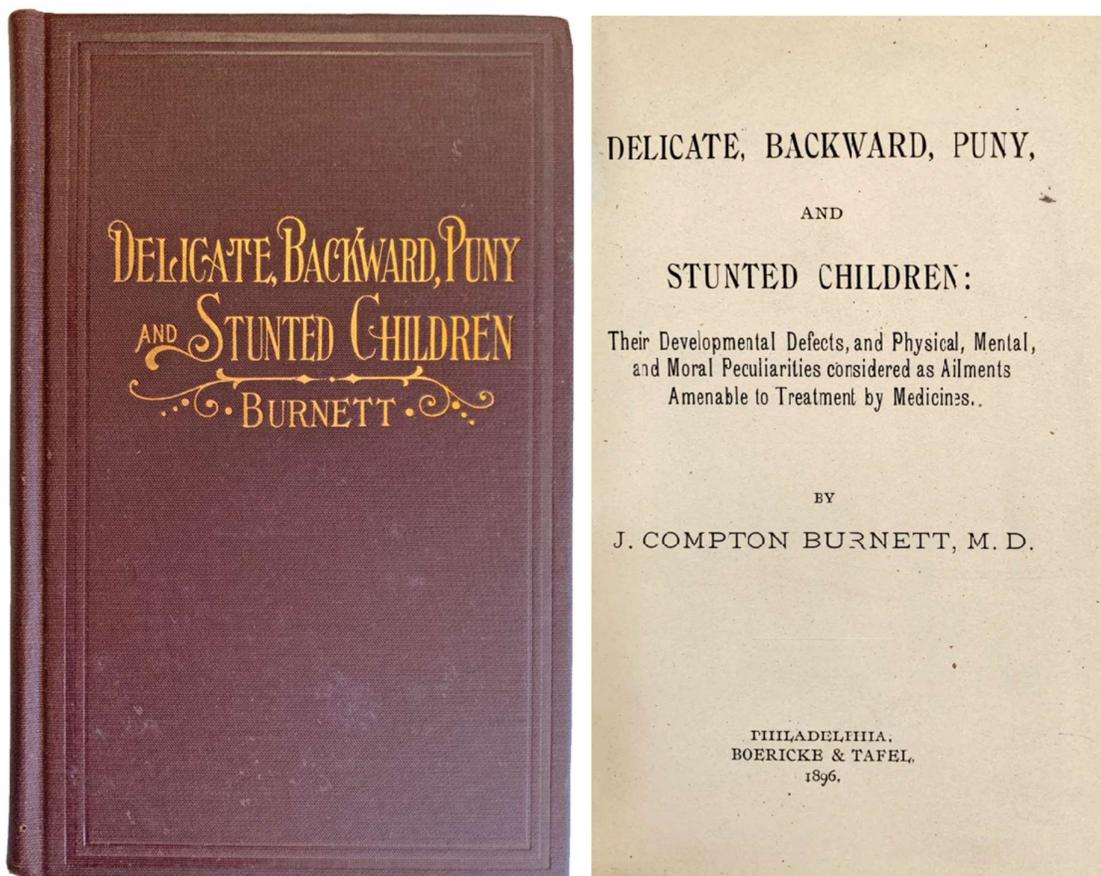
146. **BREARLEY, Molly** (chair); **BOTT, R.**; **DAVIES, M.** pp. **GLYNNE-JONES, M. L.**; **HITCHFIELD, E. M.**; **JOHNSON, J. E. L.**; **TAMBURRINI, J. R.** *The teaching of young children: some applications of Piaget's learning theory.* New York: Schocken Books, 1970. ¶ Reprint [1970]. 22 cm Small 8vo. [6], 192 pp. Illus., index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket torn & worn. Book: fine (d.j. poor). \$ 5



147. **BRUENDORFF, Ove**; **Poul HENNINGSEN.** *A History of Eroticism: The Middle Ages and The Gallant Period. [Part II of VI].* New York: Lyle Stuart, 1965. ¶ Sm. 8vo. 95, [1] pp. Illus. Red gilt-stamped boards, dust-jacket; jacket with some wear. Very good.

\$ 12

An illustrated historical study of eroticism and pornography in art and literature.



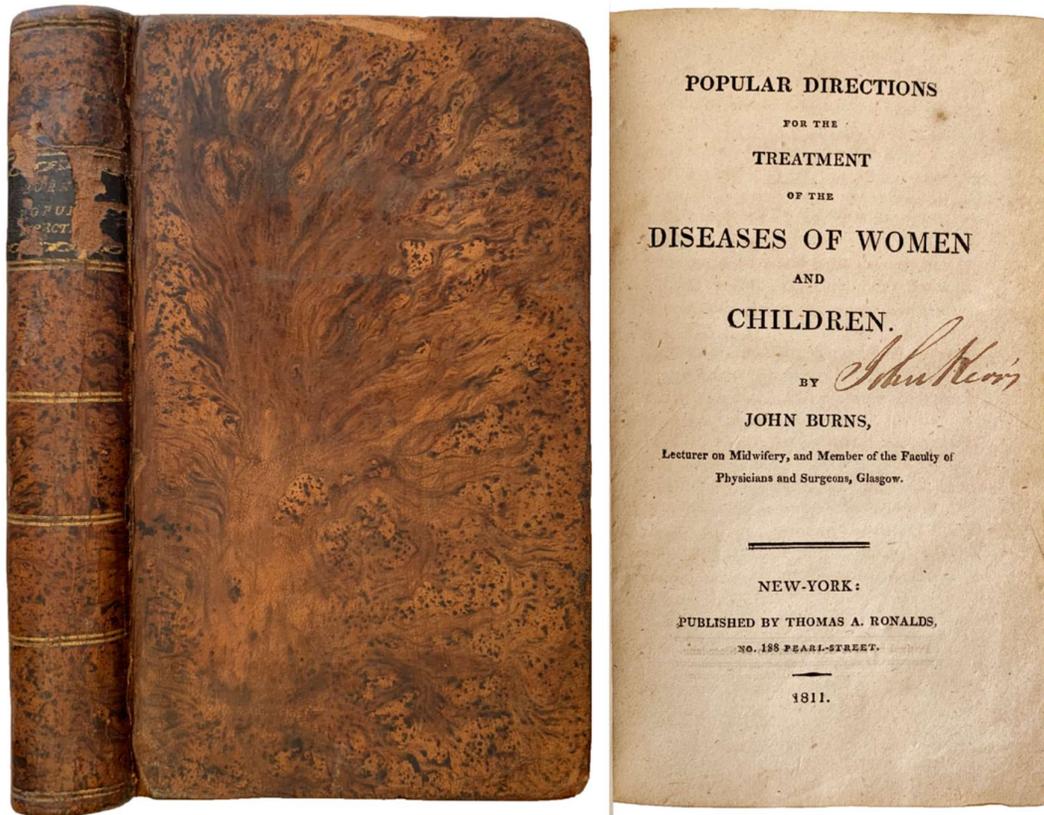
148. **BURNETT, J. Compton (James Compton)** (1840-1901?). *Delicate, Backward, Puny, and Stunted Children: their developmental defects, and physical, mental, and moral peculiarities considered as ailments amenable to treatment by medicines.* Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1896. ¶ 17 cm Small 8vo. iv, 164 pp. Index. Original maroon gilt-stamped cloth. Near fine.

\$ 75

A homeopath, Burnett here offers his opinions on cases from paralysis of limbs to toothlessness in children, one-breastedness (a case report), the misshapen head, deafness, freckles, nose bleeds, spinal curvature, stunted growth, etc. Lueticum and bacillinum (something he is said to have introduced) as well as other remedies are used.

James Compton Burnett attended medical school in Vienna, Austria in 1865, taking his MD degree in 1876. Alfred Hawkes, of Glasgow, converted him to homeopathy in 1872.

Burnett was one of the first to speak about vaccination triggering illness, which he discussed in his book, *Vaccinosis* (1884). He also authored: *The New Cure for Consumption by Its Own Virus: Illustrated by Numerous Cases* (1900), and *The change of life in women and the ills and ailings incident thereto* (1898).



149. **BURNS, John** (1774-1850). *Popular directions for the treatment of the diseases of women and children*. New York: Thomas A. Ronalds, 1811. ¶ 12mo. 18 cm xi, [1], (13)-324 pp. Occasional foxing. Original full tree calf, gilt-stamped spine label; label chipped off, rubbed. Five signatures of John Kerry, 1815 [including on title]; signature of [--] M. Lindburgh[?]. Very good.

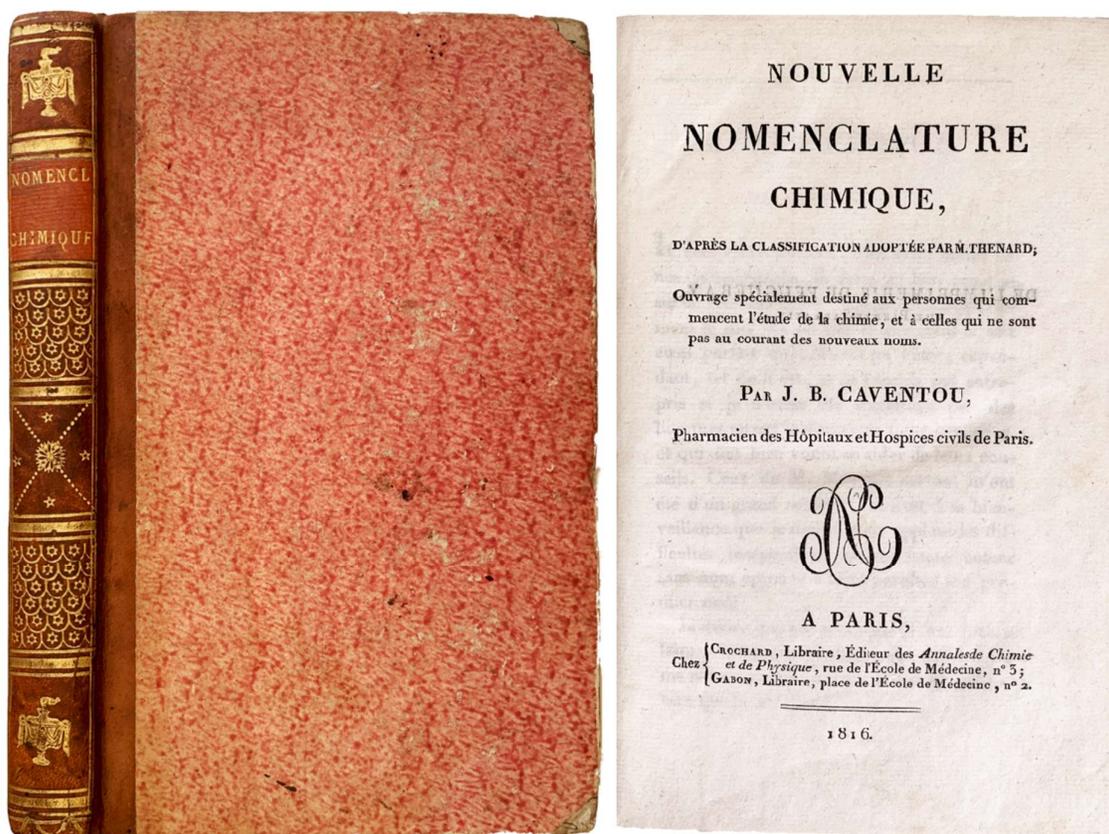
\$ 195

First American edition. Arranged in four parts, the author covers numerous ailments resulting from pregnancy, labor, and the management and care of children and their diseases. Burns' final part IV is devoted to "diseases of grown-up women". Hysteria is covered in the final few leaves of the book.

For "delirium" Burns offers, "My experience leads me to consider blood-letting as useless and sometimes hurtful. The most efficacious practice consists in shaving the head, and applying a blister, opening the bowels, determining to the surface, with saline julap, and afterwards employing camphor freely to allay irritation. The patient must be carefully watched." p. 96.

John Burns MD FRS MIF, a Scottish surgeon, was appointed in 1815 the first Regius Professor of Surgery at the University of Glasgow.

☼ Austin, *Early American Medical Imprints 1668-1820*, no. 361. See also: H. Marland, *Dangerous Motherhood: Insanity and Childbirth in Victorian Britain*, 2004. pp. 23, 26, 38.



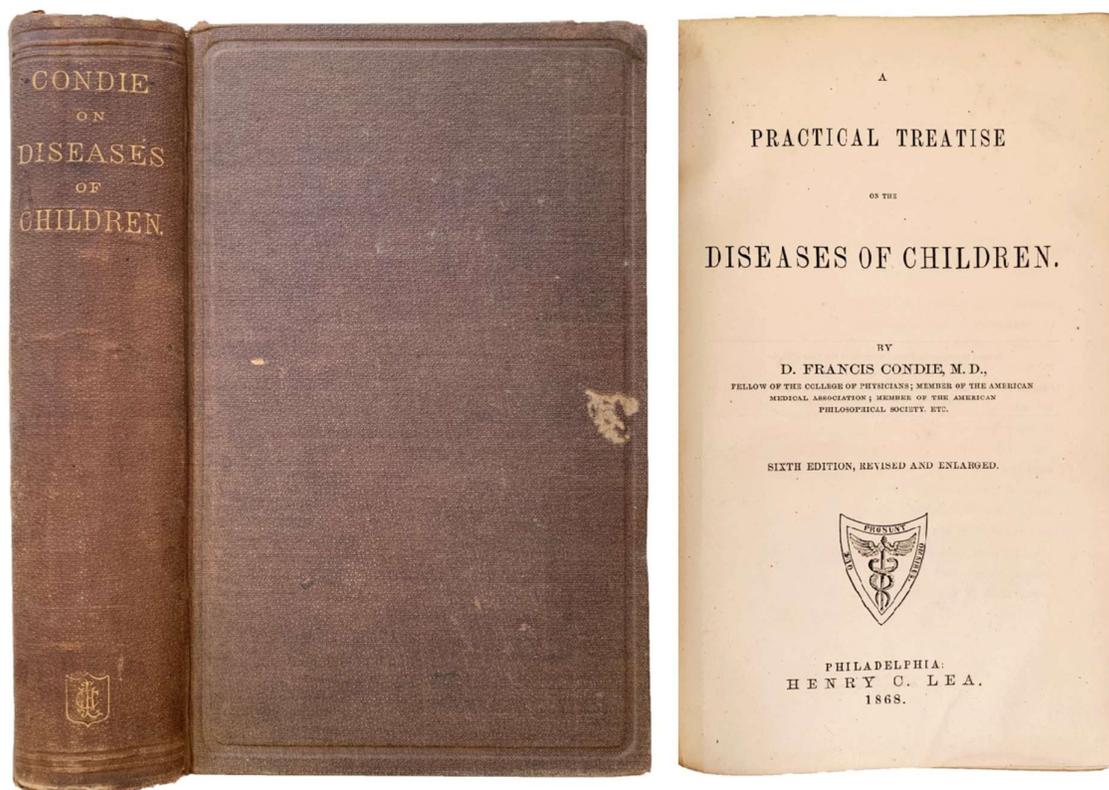
150. **CAVENTOU, Joseph-Bienaimé** (1795-1877). *Nouvelle nomenclature chimique, d'après la classification adoptée par M. Thenard; ouvrage spécialement destiné aux personnes qui commencent l'étude de la chimie, et à celles qui ne sont pas au courant des nouveaux noms.* . . Paris: Chez Crochard and Chez Gabon, 1816. ¶ 8vo. [ii], xvi [mis-bound], 298, [2] pp. Half-title, title-page vignette, large folding table, index, 1 leaf of errata. Quarter calf, paste-paper over boards, parchment corners, red leather spine label, ornately gilt spine; rubbed. Ownership rubber stamp of Guitet, Pharmacien on half-title. Very good. RARE. [S6924] \$ 450

FIRST EDITION. "Joseph-Bienaimé Caventou, important French chemist (here a very young 21 years of age) and toxicologist, is known for the discovery of quinine and the extraction of alkaline nitrogenous substances (alkaloids) from plants. In this early work, written before he had finished his chemistry education, Caventou sought to supplement the meager allowance from his father, conceived the idea of writing a book on chemical nomenclature according to the classification adopted by Thenard. The work, *Nouvelle nomenclature chimique*, appeared in 1816 as a practical handbook designed especially for beginners in chemistry and for those who were unfamiliar with the newest chemical terminology." – *DSB*.

Each section relating to a simple substance has information concerning its history properties, and more. Caventou, with Joseph Pelletier, together they isolated

chlorophyll and emetine, then strychnine, brucine, cinchonine, quinine and caffeine.

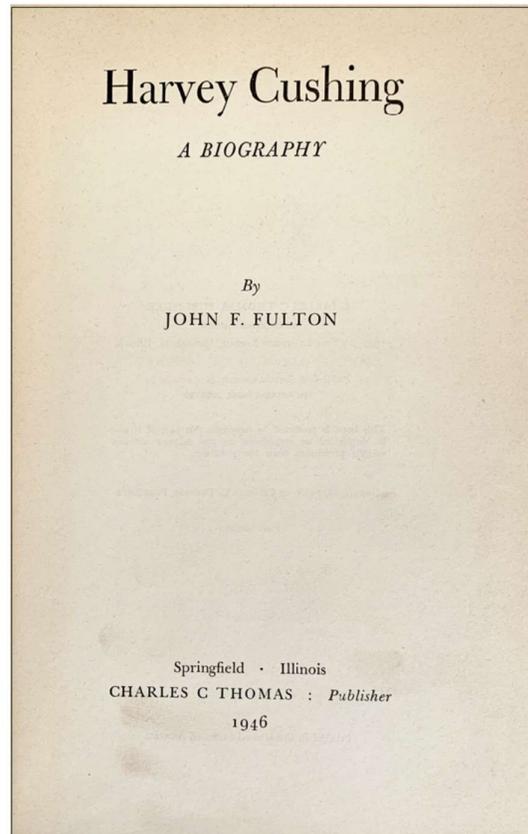
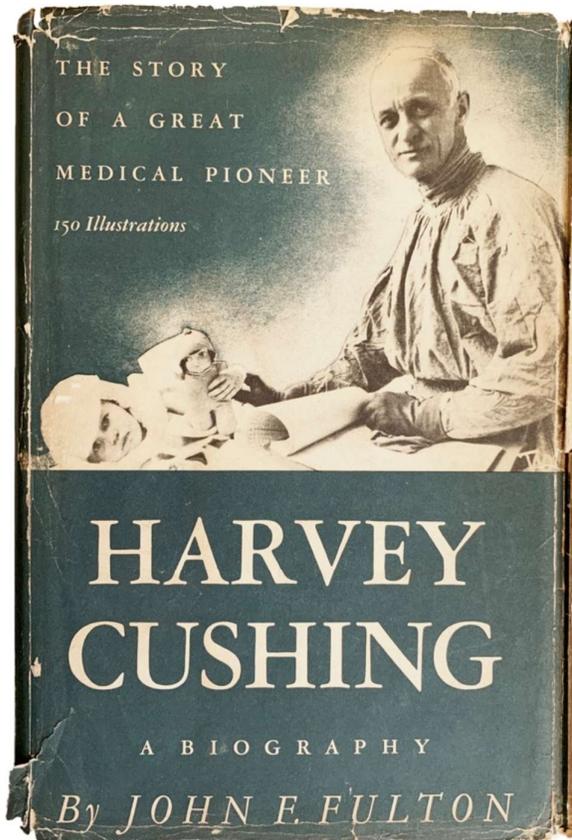
☼ Cole, *Chemical literature*, 242; *DSB*, III, p. 159; Duveen, *Biblioteca alchemica et chemica*, p. 128; Garrison and Morton 1844 + 5233; Partington, *A history of chemistry*, IV, p. 241; Poggendorff, I, col. 407.



151. **CONDIE, D. Francis** (1796-1875). *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children. Sixth edition, revised and enlarged*. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, 1868. ¶ 8vo. xii, (17)-783, 32 pp. Index, ads. Original mauve blind and gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends frayed, fading, corners showing, joints mended with kozo. Rubber stamps of Dr. John S. Peaslee, with his signature. Good.

\$ 10

Dealing with the pathology and therapeutics of the maladies affecting children. Fully revised over previous versions. Condie has separated his text as follows: hygiene of children, management of children's health, pathology of infancy & childhood, semeiology of those diseases, diseases of the mouth, throat, esophagitis, stomach, intestines, peritonitis, gastric fever, diseases of the respiratory organs, nervous system, skin, cutaneous eruptions, scrofula, tuberculosis, diseases of the urinary organs, congenital affections & accidents, club foot, cysts, hare-lip, burns, etc.

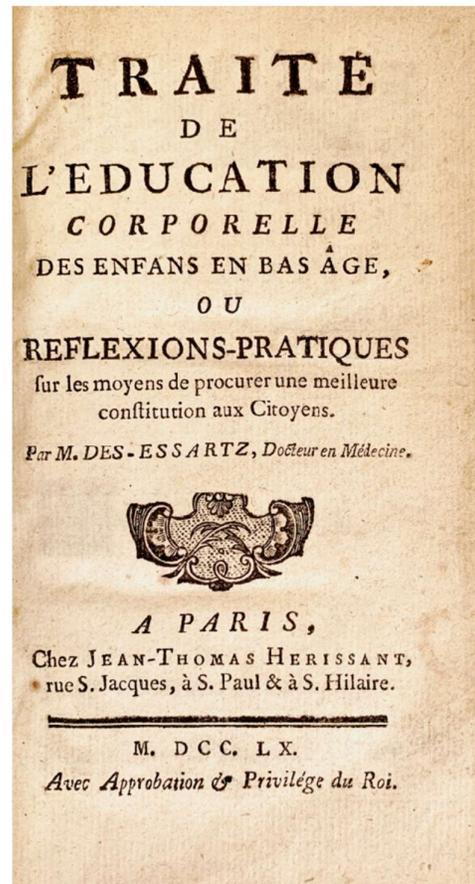
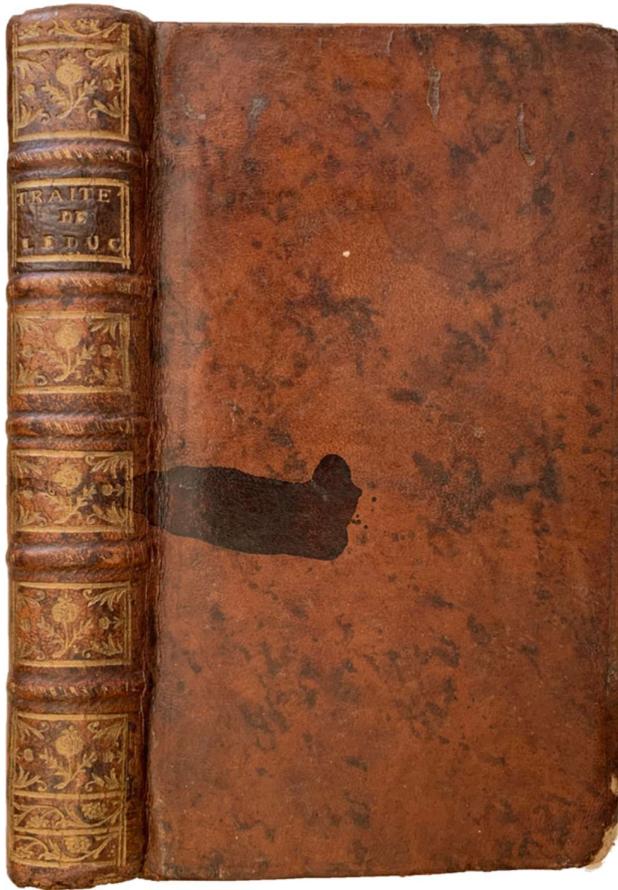


152. [CUSHING] FULTON, John F. (John Farquhar) (1899-1960). *Harvey Cushing: a biography*. Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1946. ¶ Series: Yale Medical Library Historical Library, 13. 8vo. xii, 754, [2] pp. Illus., index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket heavily worn. Inscribed by Philip Rothman, Children's Hospital. Inscribed (ffep): "To Fred Frye, in appreciation of his excellent care of the patients during his residency at the Children's Hospital [Los Angeles]. Phillip Rothman 26 February 1963".

\$ 12.95

First edition. "Remains the most comprehensive biography of Cushing, by his student Fulton."

☼ Garrison and Morton 11018.



153. **DESESSARTZ, Jean-Charles** (1729-1811) [**DES-ESSARTZ**]. *Traité de l'éducation corporelle des enfans en bas âge: ou réflexions-pratiques sur les moyens de procurer une meilleure constitution aux citoyens*. Paris: Chez Jean-Thomas Herissant, 1760. ¶ 12mo. 18 cm xxxvi, 429, [1] pp. Index. Original mottled calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine, leather title label, edges red, marbled endleaves; corners showing, a couple of cover ink stains and worm-trailing, but a very good copy. Rare.

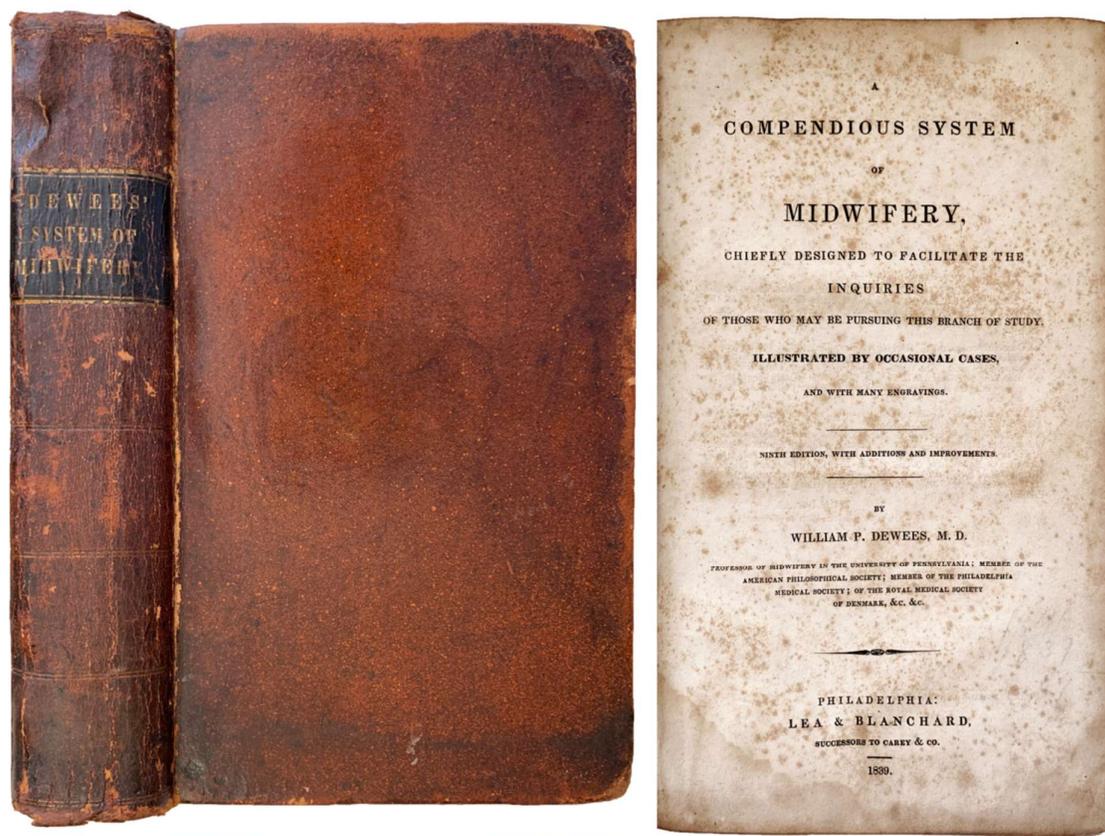
\$ 750

First edition of the author's "Treatise on the physical education of young children, or practical thoughts on how to provide a better constitution for citizens." The text was the inspiration for Jean-Jacques Rousseau's *Émile, ou De l'éducation*, 1762, which he considered to be among the best of his writings. *Emile* was banned in Paris and Geneva and was publicly burned in 1762, the year of its first publication. During the French Revolution, *Emile* served as the inspiration for what became a new national system of education.

Jean-Charles Desessartz was a French doctor, teaching in the Faculty of Paris, member of the Institute. He received his doctorate at Reim, then moving to Villers-Cotterets, then Noyon, taking a medical position under the Duke of Orleans. In 1776 Desessartz became dean of the faculty of Paris. He was a member of the National Institute of France.

☼ William, II, p. 455; Blake, p. 117. See: E. Montin, "Introduction to J. Rousseau's *Émile*: or, *Treatise on education* by Jean-Jacques Rousseau", William Harold Payne, transl. (D. Appleton & Co., 1908), p. 316.

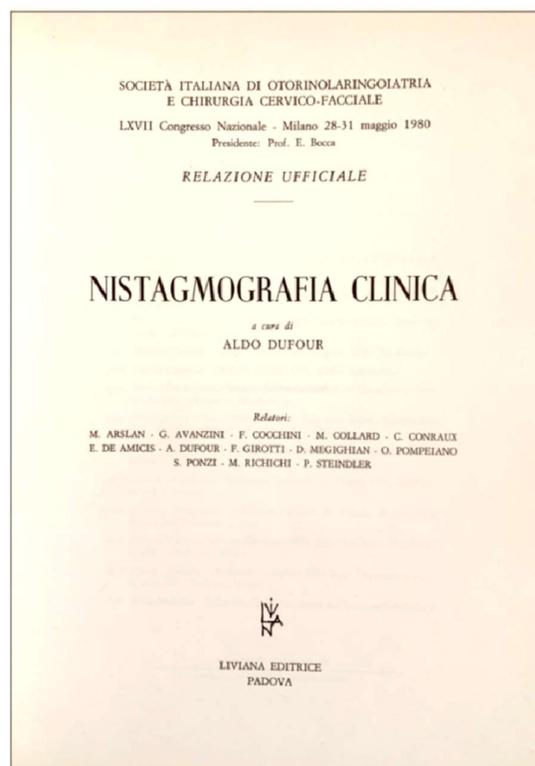
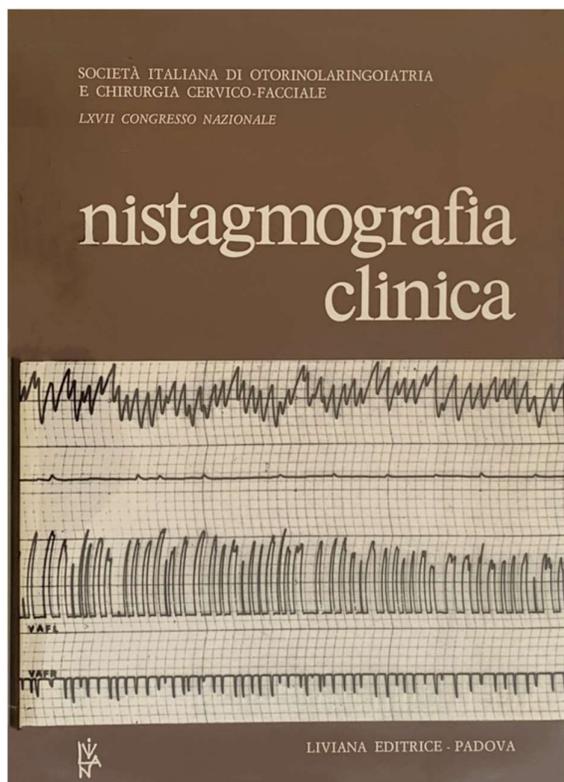
[154]



154. **DEWEES, William P. (William Potts)** (1768-1841). *A compendious system of midwifery, chiefly designed to facilitate the inquiries of those who may be pursuing this branch of study: illustrated by occasional cases, and with many engravings. Ninth edition, with many additions and improvements.* Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, successors to Carey & Co., 1839. ¶ 8vo. 660, [8] pp. 6 engraved plates, ads; foxed, stains, section on dedication page excised, heavy hand of an erased signature showing. Original full calf, gilt-ruled spine, black leather title label with gilt-stamping; misshapen. Rubberstamp of Henry Ward, Los Angeles “book and news dealer.” Good.

\$ 40

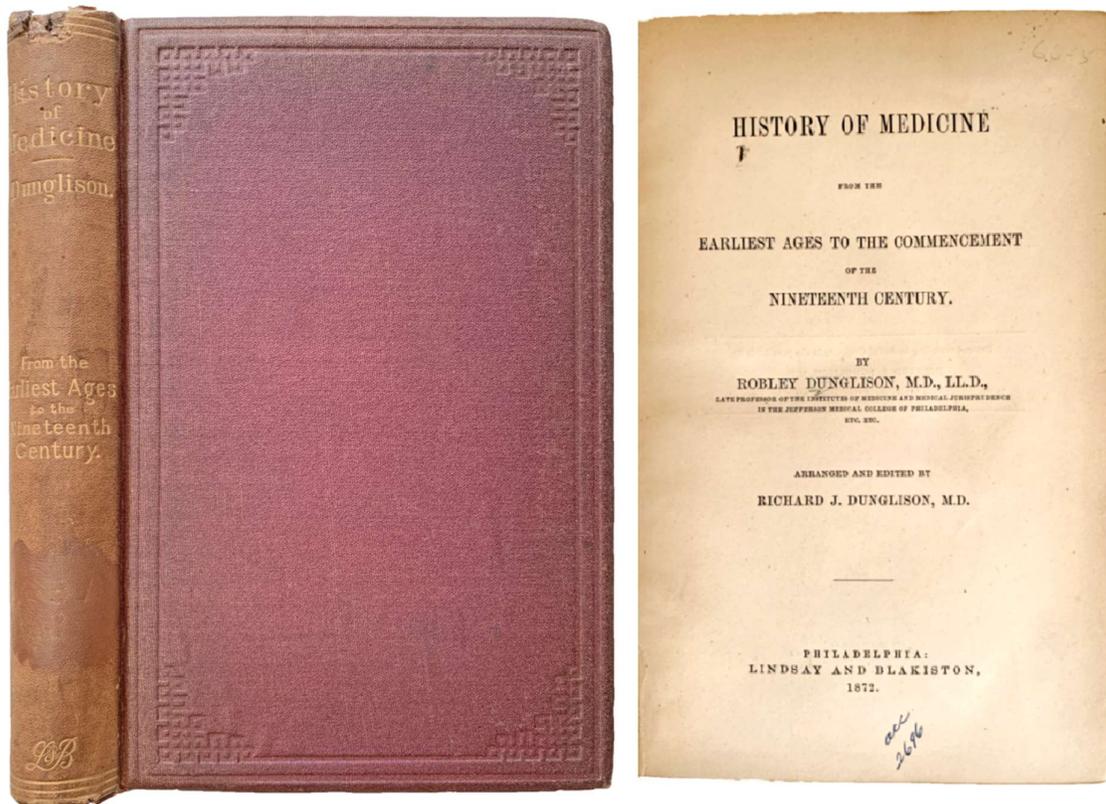
Ninth edition, with many additions and improvements. Contains a great deal on the care of new-born children.



155. **DUFOUR, Aldo.** *Nistagmografia Clinica.* Padua: Liviana Editrice, (1980). Societa Italiana di Otorinolaringoiatria e Chirurgia Cervico-Facciale. LXVII Congresso Nazionale - Milano 28-31 maggio 1980. ¶ Tall 8vo. 521 pp. Figs., bibliography. Blue gilt-printed wrappers, dust-jacket. As new. Fine. M09736

\$ 10

From the Italian Society of Otolaryngology and Cervicofacial Surgery.



Edward Bell Krumbhaar's copy

156. **DUNGLISON, Robley** (1798-1869). *History of medicine from the earliest ages to the commencement of the nineteenth century; arranged and edited by Richard J. Dunglison, M.D.* Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1872. ¶ 21 cm 8vo. xii, [17]-287, [1] pp. Index; minor ink notation at foot of title. Original full blind and gilt-stamped cloth; call number applied to spine (over-painted), top spine worn. Ownership signatures of H.R. Hatfield and E. [Edward] B. Krumbhaar, M.D., Dept. of Pathology, University of Pennsylvania (with his rubber-stamp); 2-page pencil notes found on rear endleaves. Generally a very good copy.

\$ 35

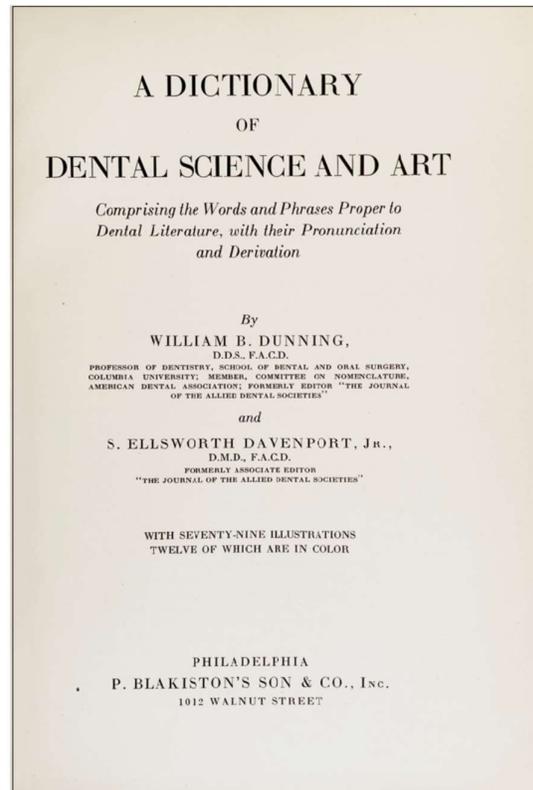
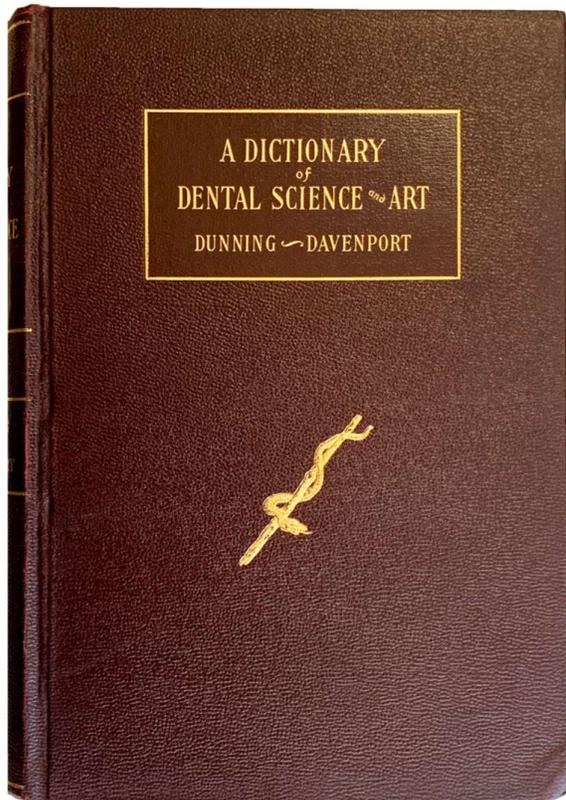
“Robley Dunglison was an English-American physician, medical educator and author who served as the first full-time professor of medicine in the United States at the newly founded University of Virginia from 1824 to 1833. He authored multiple medical textbooks and

is considered the “Father of American Physiology” after the publication of his landmark textbook *Human Physiology* in 1832. He was the personal physician to Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe. He consulted in the treatment of Andrew Jackson and was in attendance at Jefferson’s death.”

“He served as chair of materia medica, therapeutics, hygiene and medical jurisprudence at the University of Maryland School of Medicine from 1833 to 1836 and chair of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence at Jefferson Medical College from 1836 to 1868. He assisted William Beaumont in some of his experiments on gastric digestion and published the first description of Huntington’s disease in his textbook *The Practice of Medicine* in 1842.” [Wikip.].

PROVENANCE: Edward Bell Krumbhaar (1882-1966) was a distinguished pathologist and cardiac physician, as well as one of Philadelphia’s leading historians of medicine. A founder of both the Section on Medical History of the College of Physicians and the American Association of the History of Medicine (AAHM), Krumbhaar also served as president of the College and of the AAHM. Krumbhaar’s “talent as a pathologist, editor and medical historian was equaled by his skill as an administrator [and he] published voluminously in the field of medical history,” (Long, page 123). Throughout his career he published English translations of works originally in French, German and Italian. He edited Clio’s *Short History of Medicine*. Beside his own work, he is best remembered by historians for his revised translation of Arturo Castiglioni’s, *History of Medicine* (1941). His papers are located at the College of Physicians, Philadelphia. – Philadelphia Area Archives Research Portal (PAARP).

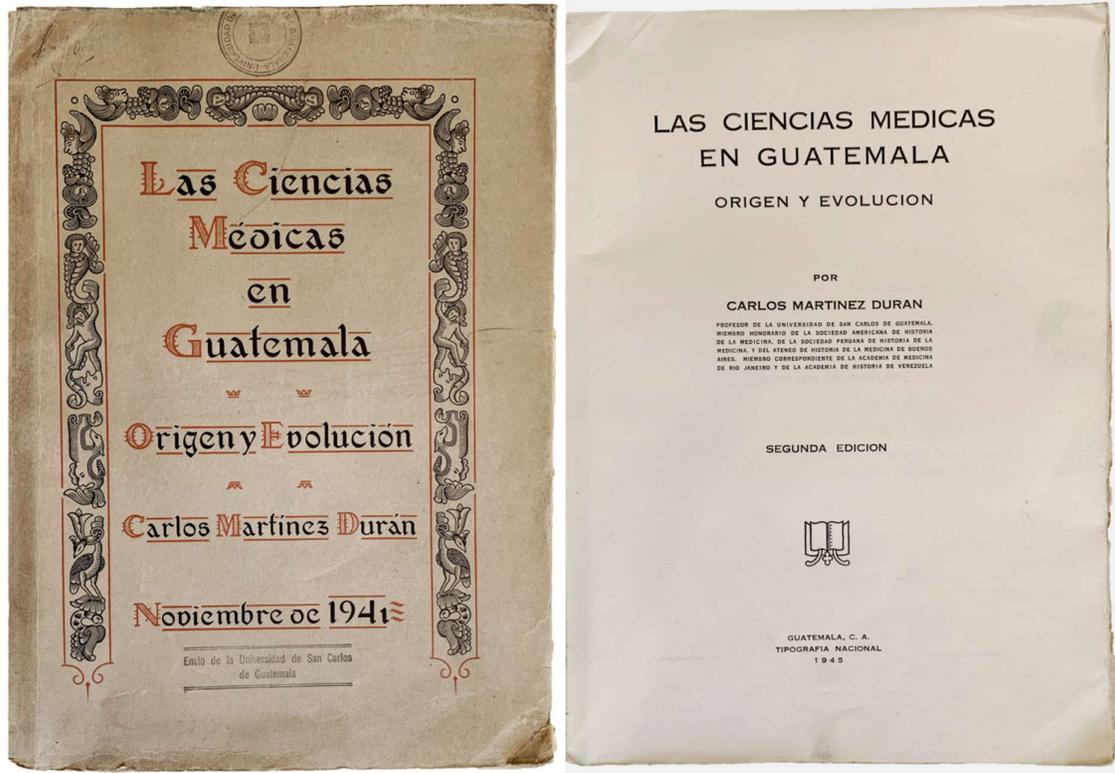
See also: Edward Potts Cheyney, *History of the University of Pennsylvania, 1740-1940*. [Hatfield mentioned].



157. **DUNNING, William Bailey** (1874-1959); **Sebert Ellsworth DAVENPORT, Jr.** (1888-1958). *A Dictionary of Dental Science and Art: comprising the words and phrases proper to dental literature, with their pronunciation and derivation.* Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1936. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 635 pp. 79 figs. (12 color). Original gilt-stamped maroon cloth. Very good. [M6671]

\$ 15

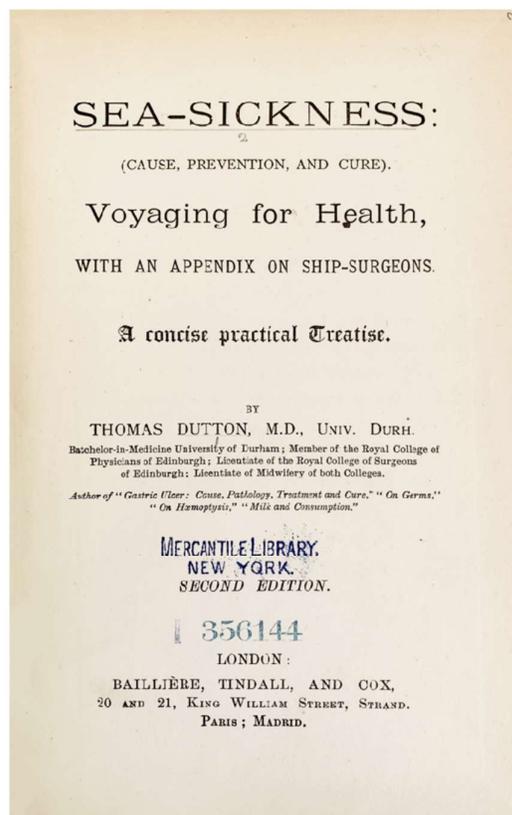
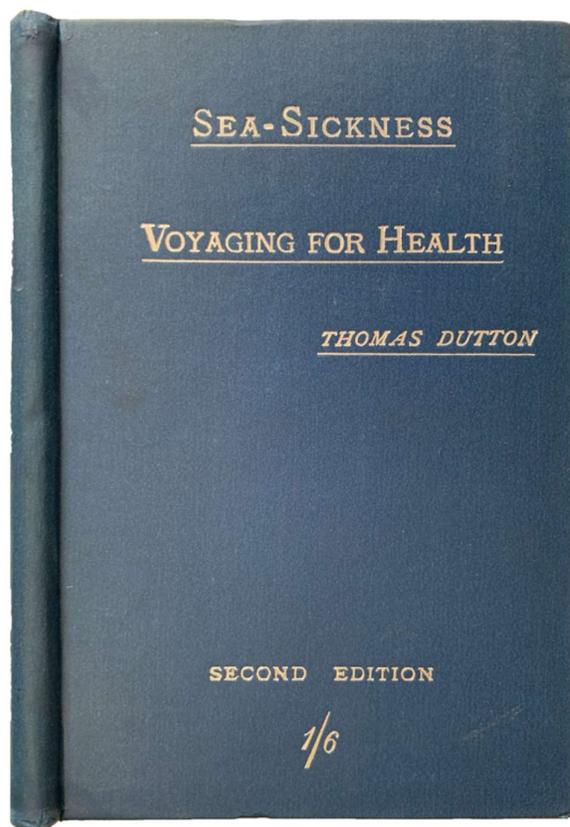
Dunning's professional career ranged from about 1900 to 1940. He worked as an editor of the *Journal of the Allied Dental Societies*, and he was associated with the Columbia University's School of Dental and Oral Surgery.



158. **DURAN, Carlos Martínez.** *Las ciencias médicas en Guatemala. Origen y evolución.* Guatemala: Editorial Universitaria, 1945. ¶ Second edition. 4to. 579 pp. Illus. Original printed wrappers; wrappers worn. Very good.

\$ 40

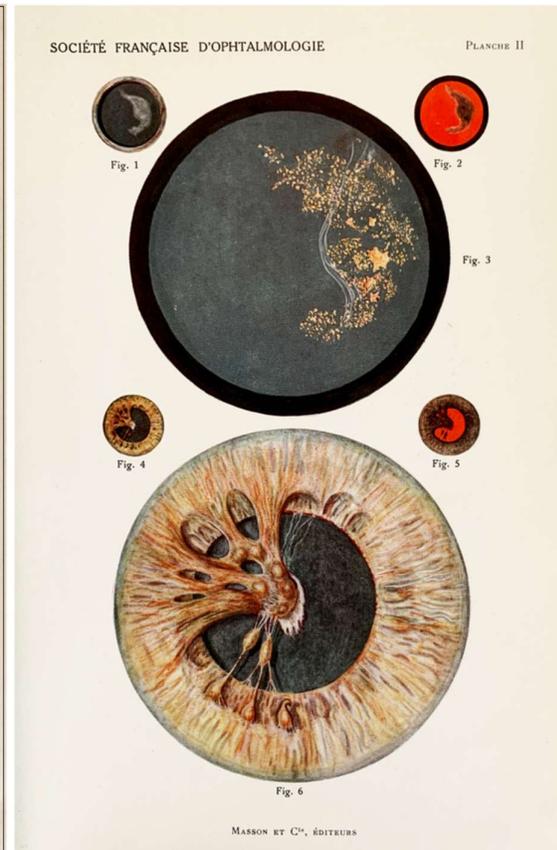
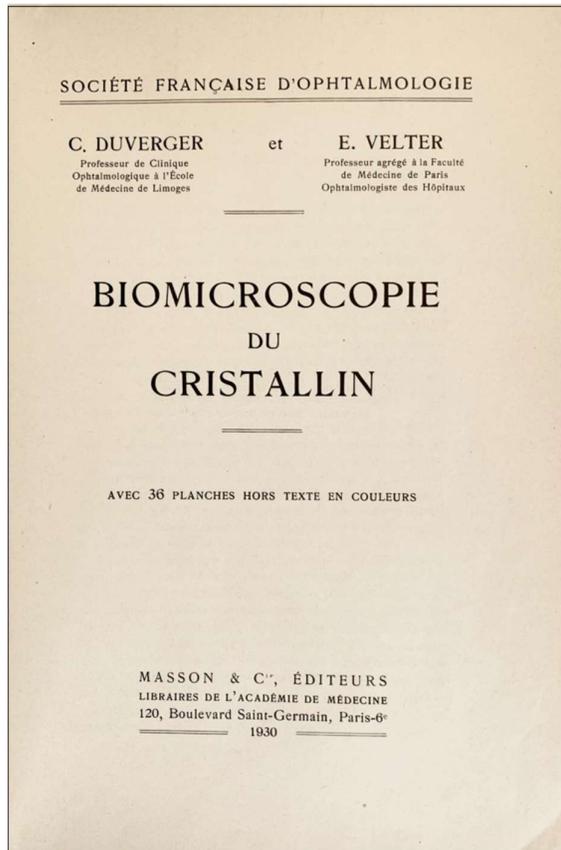
Medical sciences in Guatemala. Origin and evolution.



159. **DUTTON, Thomas.** *Sea-Sickness: (Cause, Prevention, and Cure) Voyaging for Health, with an Appendix on Ship-Surgeons. A concise practical treatise.* London: Bailliere, Tindall, and Cox, [c. 1891]. ¶
 Second edition. Small 8vo. viii, [9]-79, [2], 37 pp. Silver-stamped blue cloth; spine ends mended neatly. Mercantile Library rubber stamp to title-page, p. [9], and verso final page. Very good.
 [M12013]

\$ 25

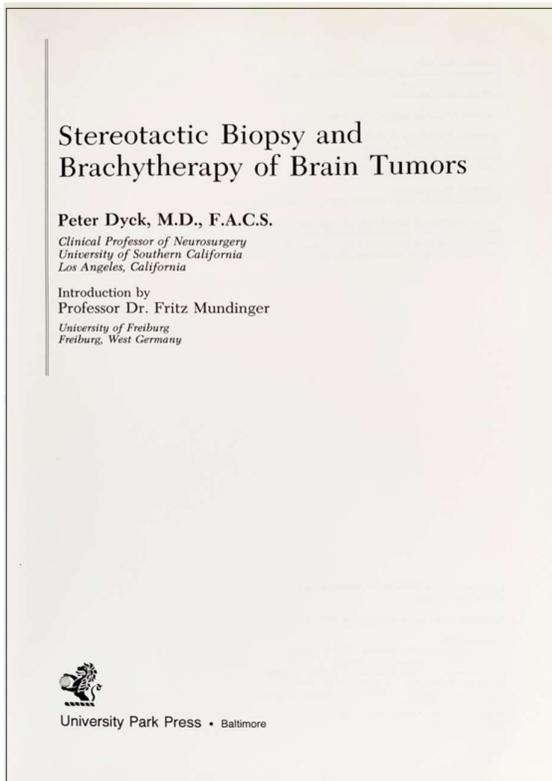
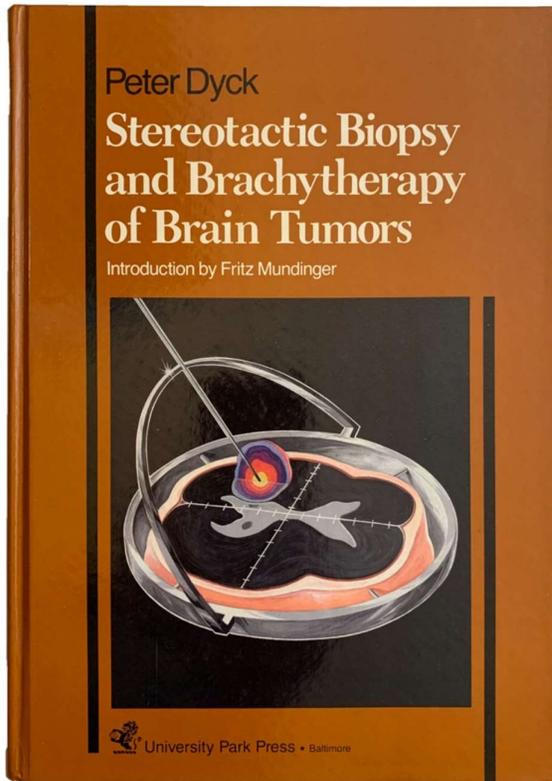
“This little work treats of a very important subject. . . The author thinks that nothing is to be hoped from improved construction of steamers. . . Dr. Dutton seems to hold that if there is a specific for sea-sickness it is ammonium bromide taken regularly for some days before going on board” (“Sea-Sickness”). Reference: “Sea-Sickness.” *Chemical News and Journal of Physical Science*. 63. (1891): 260.



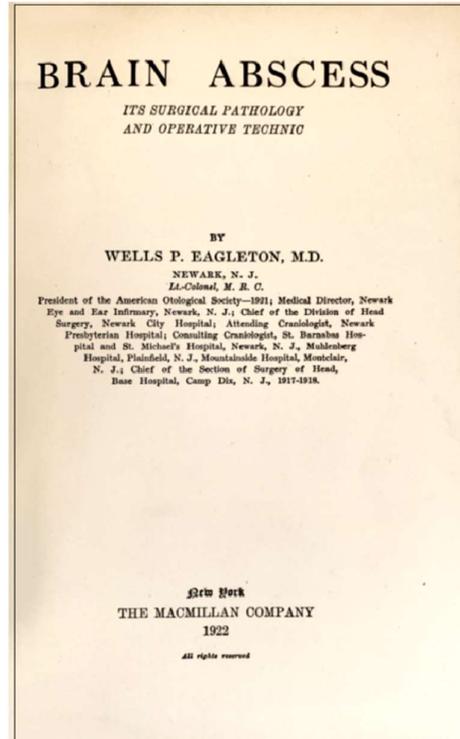
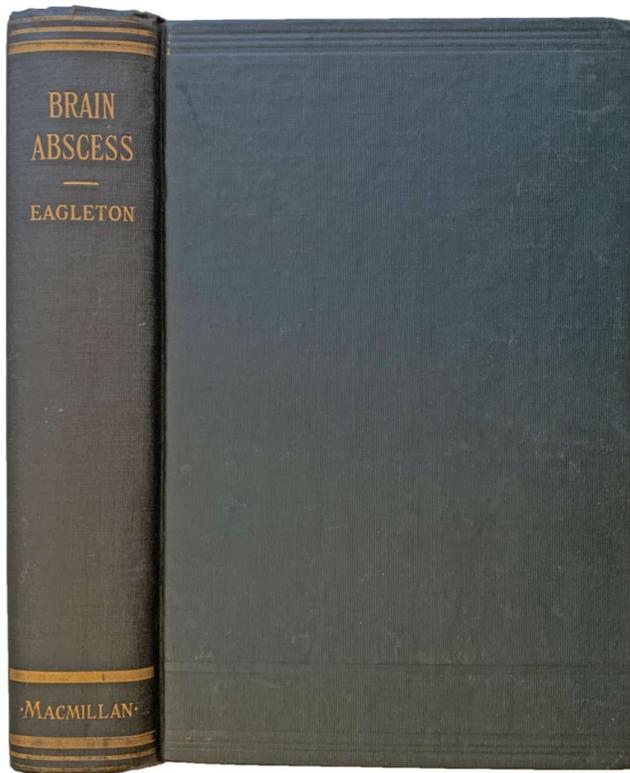
160. **DUVERGER, Camille** (1882-1965). & **Edmond VELTER** (1884-1959). *Biomicroscopie du cristallin*. Paris: Masson, 1930. ¶ *Société Française d'Ophtalmologie*. 244 x 266 mm 8vo. 187, 48 [ads] pp. 36 beautiful color plates, index. Black cloth. Very good. Rare. [M3678] \$ 50

On biomicroscopy of the optic lens.

See: Renard G., [Edmond Velter (1884-1959)]. *Presse Med*, 1959, Oct 31;67: p.1917; Desvignes P., [Edmond Velter (1884-1959)]. *Arch Ophthalmol Rev Gen Ophthalmol*. 1959 Oct-Nov;19:764-7.



161. **DYCK, Peter.** *Stereotactic Biopsy and Brachytherapy of Brain Tumors.* Introduction by Professor Dr. Fritz Munding. Baltimore: University Park Press, 1984. ¶ Large 8vo. xviii, 214 pp. Numerous figs., index. Color printed boards. Fine. [M10536] \$ 18



162. **EAGLETON, Wells Phillips** (1865-1946). *Brain Abscess; its surgical pathology and operative technic*. New York: Macmillan, 1922 ¶ 8vo. xix, [2], 297 pp. Frontis., pls., 40 figs. Green gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

\$ 20

The author applies “the technique elaborated by Cushing for aseptic brain operations, to the exploration of the cranial fossae for meningeal or brain abscess. He examines all physiological, mechanical and pathological aspects “that bear on the prevention, evolution, and eradication of brain abscess.”

Eagleton, Wells Phillips (1865–1946) American neurologist who described cavernous sinus thrombophlebitis in relation to septicemia in 1926.

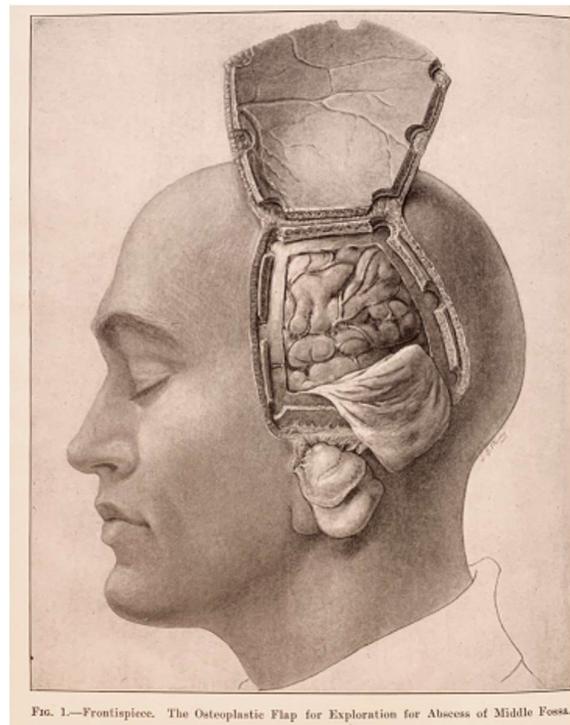
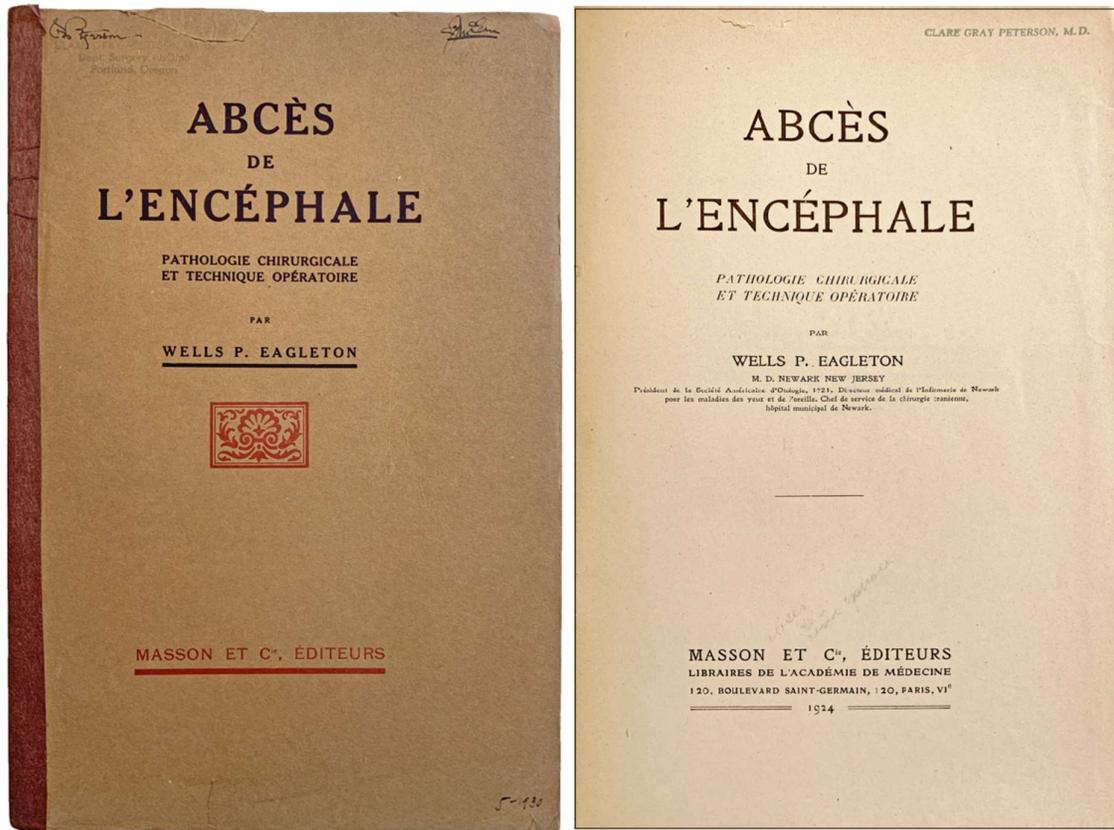


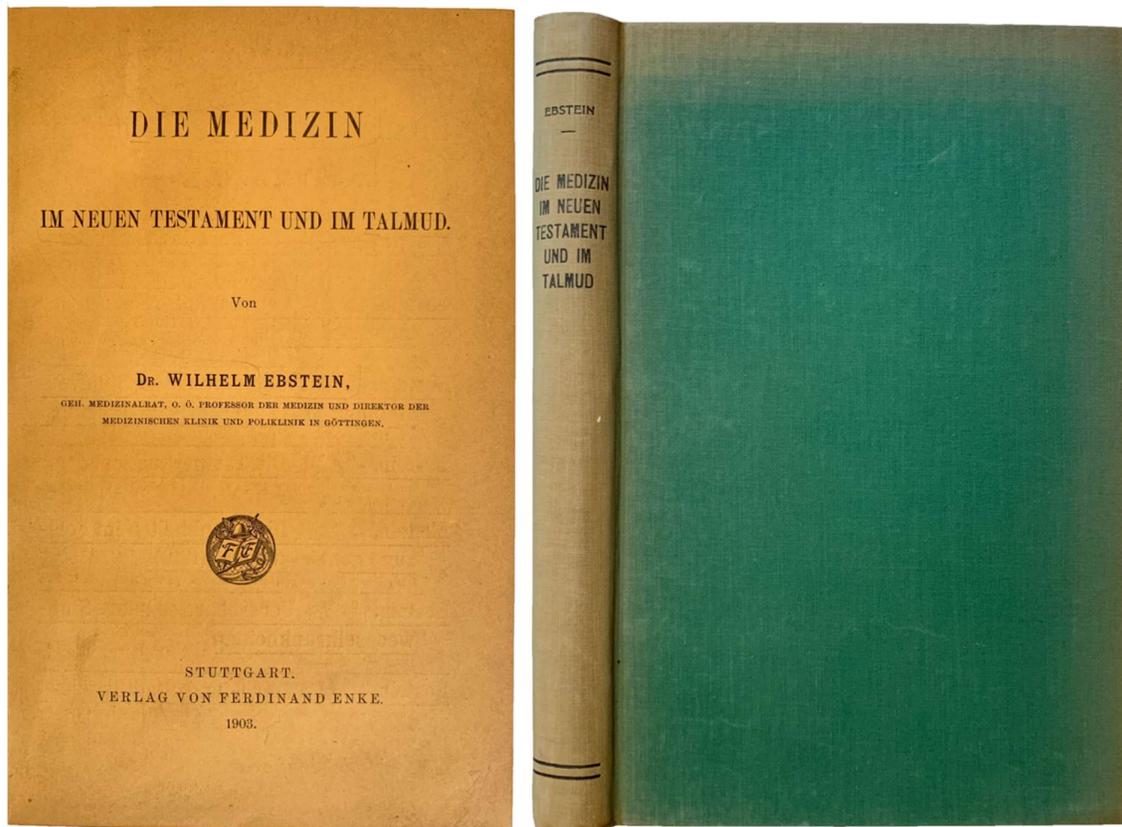
FIG. 1.—Frontispiece. The Osteoplastic Flap for Exploration for Abscess of Middle Fossa.



163. **EAGLETON, Wells Phillips** (1865-1946). *Abcès de l'Encéphale: Pathologie Chirurgicale et Technique Opératoire*. Paris: Masson, 1924. ¶ 8vo. xx, 338 pp. Frontis., figs., indexes. Printed wrappers; rebacked with kozo. Previous owners' inked signatures on front cover. Lacks rear cover. Ownership signature of Clare G. Peterson [Oregon] & another. Very good. [M11218] \$ 15

French edition.

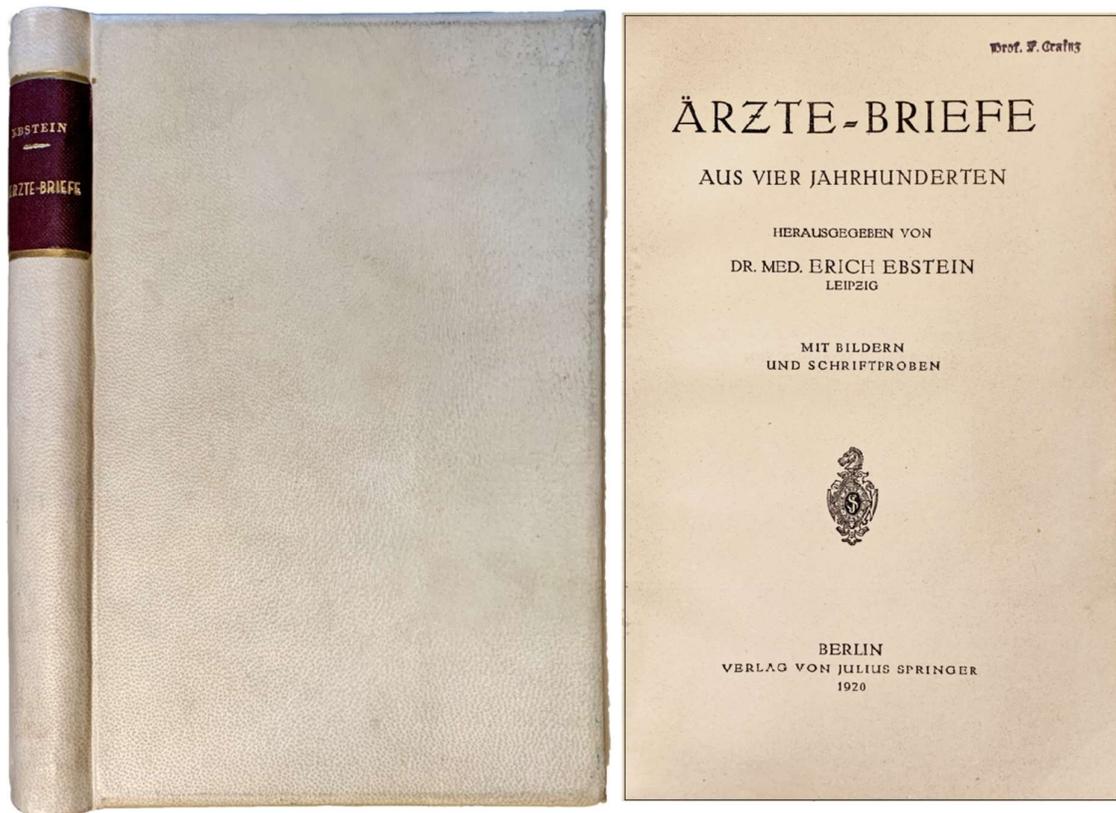
PROVENANCE: Clare G. Peterson (1917-2007) "Clare attended the University of Oregon, excelling in academics, and then the University of Oregon Medical School. He married Harriet Sarazin, in 1941. As a surgeon and chief of surgery at OHSU, he had a distinguished medical career with a number of significant achievements spanning almost 50 years, retiring in 1988. He helped countless people. He was proud to be president of Portland Surgical, North Pacific Surgical, and Pacific Coast Surgical Societies throughout his career." He was also an avid collector of medical history and owned a substantial medical library.



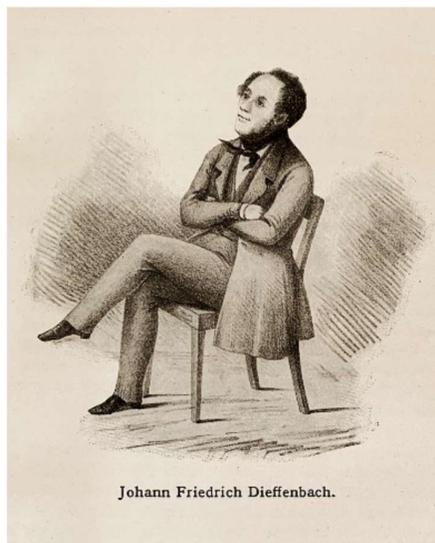
164. **EBSTEIN, Wilhelm** (1836-1912). *Die medizin im neuen testament und im Talmud*. Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1903. ¶ 224 x 149 mm 8vo. vii, 338 pp. Index of scriptural references, bibliog., index. Green cloth, black-lettered spine, original printed wrappers bound in; spine faded. Bookplate, ownership rubber stamp on title. Fine. M6061

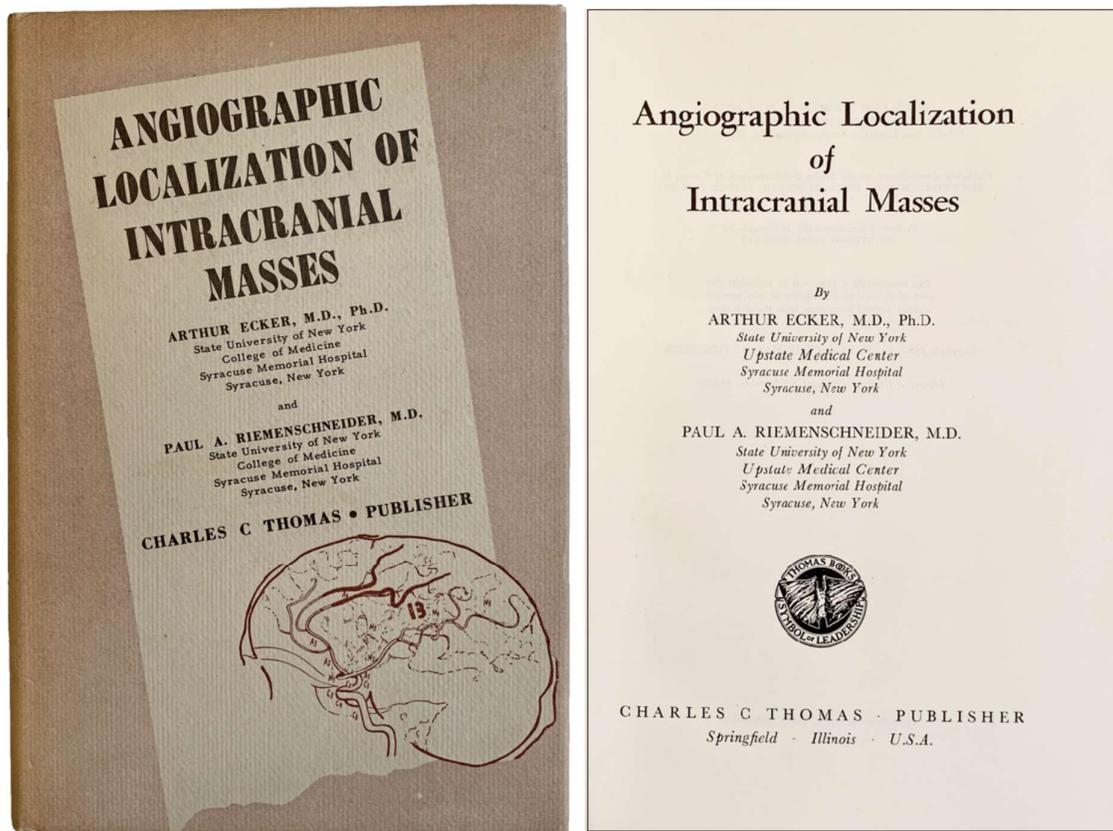
\$ 50

An early study on the medical history of the Bible and the Talmud, including the following illnesses, miracles, plagues, epidemics, the plants and their medical uses, etc. Ebstein was professor of medicine and director of the Polyclinic in Göttingen. Osler, 78.



165. **EBSTEIN, Wilhelm** (1836-1912), editor. *Ärzte-briefe aus vier Jahrhunderten*. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1920. ¶ 209 x 141 mm 8vo. xii, 204 pp. 54 plates (most ports.), index. Full modern vellum, brown cloth spine label, gilt spine. Ownership rubber stamp on title. Fine. M6063 \$ 45

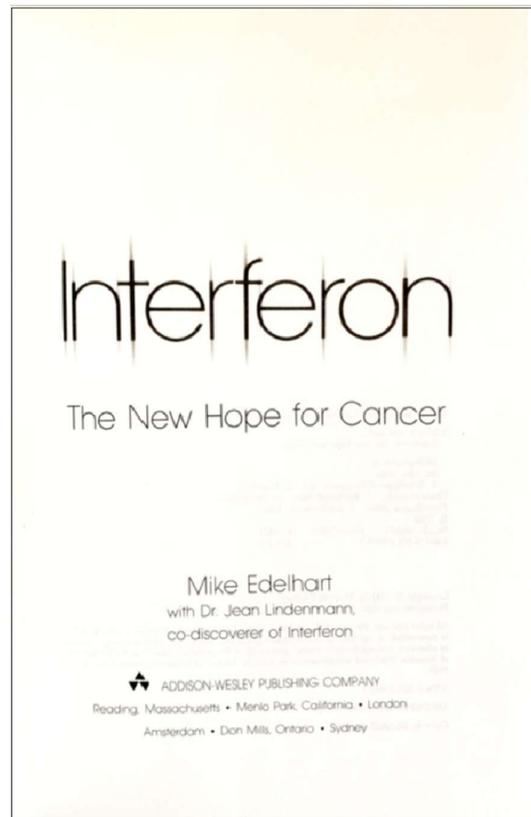
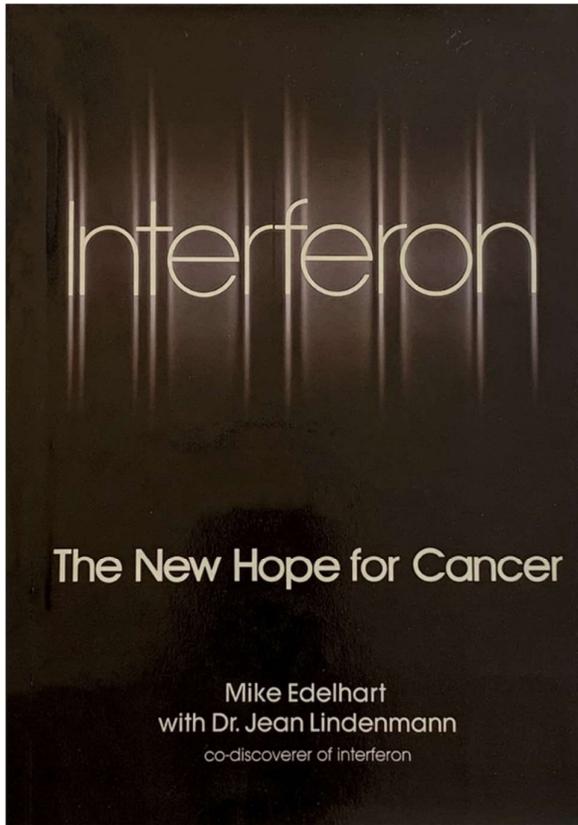




166. **ECKER, Arthur** (ca.1913-2006) & **Paul A. RIEMENSCHNEIDER**. *Angiographic Localization of Intracranial Masses*. Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1955. ¶ 8vo. xviii, 433 pp. 413 figs., indexes. Reddish-brown cloth, gilt-stamped spine title, dust-jacket. Ownership signature. Very good. M11219

\$ 22

Ecker graduated from Johns Hopkins. “Dr. Ecker completed a fellowship in Neurology and in Neurosurgery at the Mayo Clinic, and earned a PhD in Neurology from the University of Minnesota. Dr. Ecker’s career as a neurosurgeon and neurologist spanned more than 50 years. He was the first neurosurgeon in Syracuse, founding the Department of Neurosurgery at the Syracuse University School of Medicine, which later became Upstate Medical University. He served as a brain surgeon with the rank of Major in the U.S. Army during World War II, where he pioneered new treatments for head injuries. He published two books on the topic of cerebral angiography and more than 120 professional articles.” – Syracuse Post Standard Dec. 7, 2006.

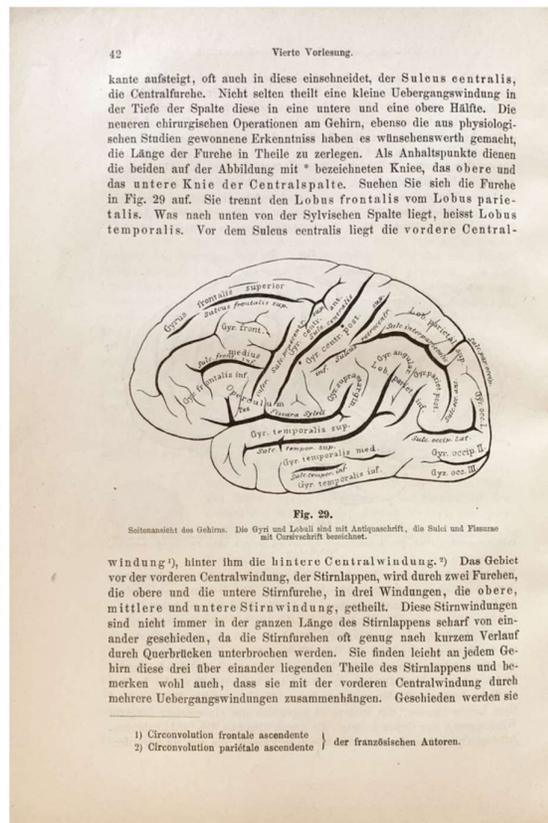
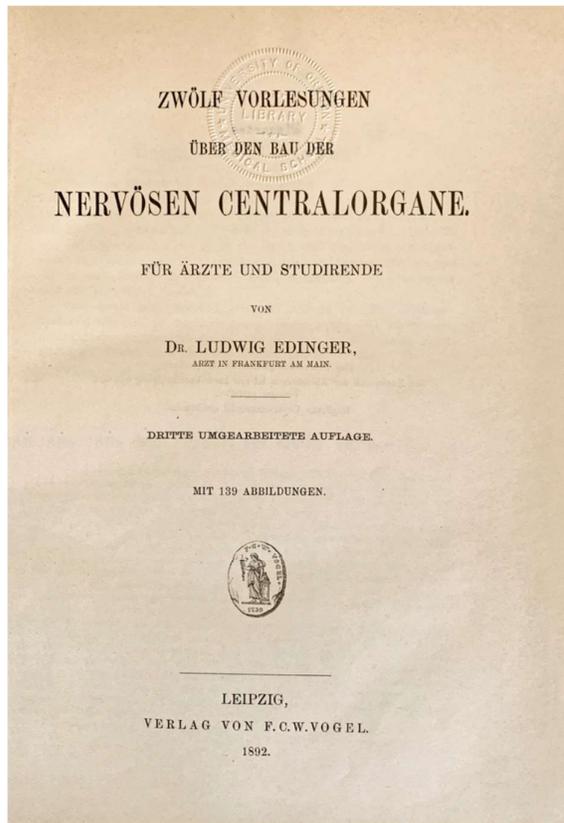


167. **EDELHART, Mike & Jean LINDENMANN** (1924-2015).
Interferon: the new hope for cancer. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley,
1981. ¶ 242 x 168 mm 8vo. xi, 211 pp. Illus., index. Purple cloth,
dust-jacket. Very good. M7221

\$ 5

This book describes the drug, explains how scientists think it works, and discusses its apparent effectiveness in treating cancer and the common cold.

Jean Lindenmann was a Swiss virologist and immunologist, who, together with his colleague, the British virologist Alick Isaacs, co-discovered and identified interferon in 1957 through their research at the National Institute for Medical Research.

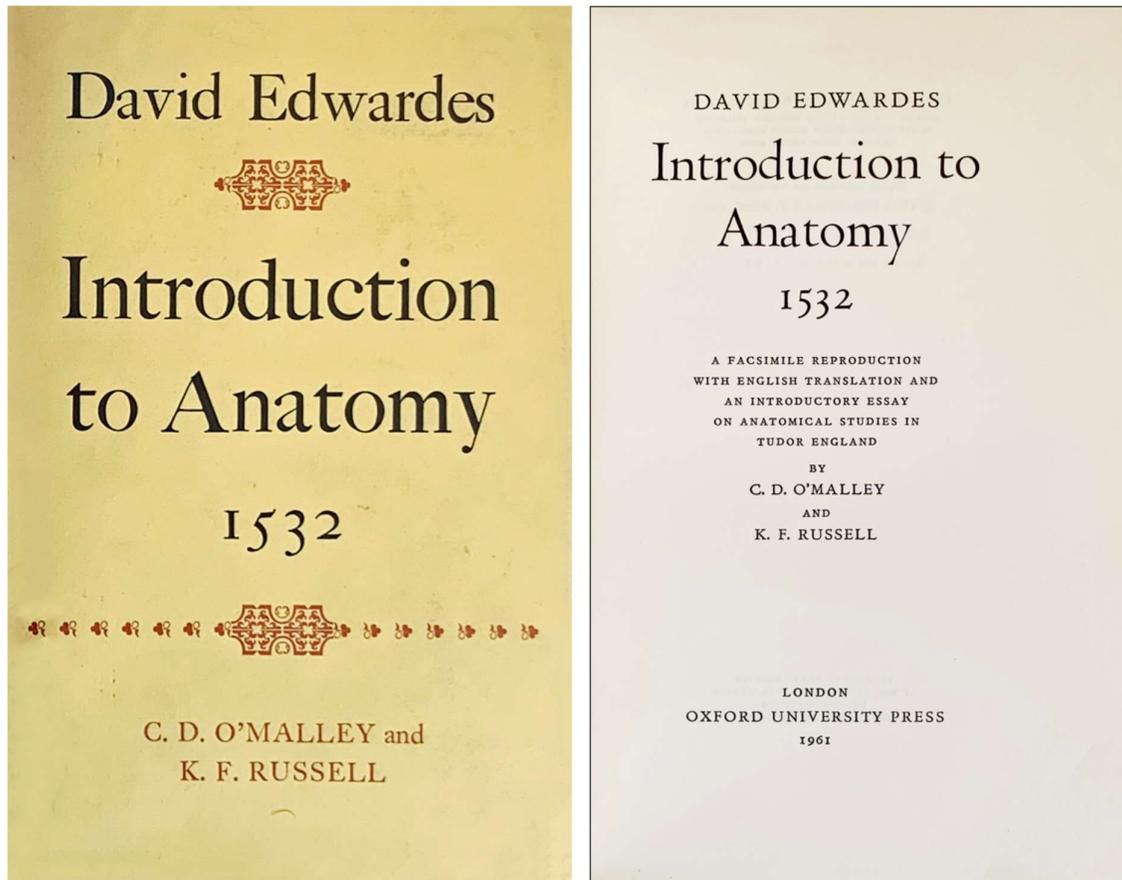


168. **EDINGER, Ludwig** (1855-1918). *Zwölf Vorlesungen über den bau der Nervösen Centralorgane für Ärzte und Studierende. Dritte Umgearbeitete Auflage.* Leipzig: F.C.W. Vogel, 1892. ¶ Third revised edition. 8vo. viii, 196 pp. 139 illustrations, index. Black cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; extremities a bit rubbed and soiled. Ex-library bookplate with embossed stamp on title-page, call number over-painted on front cover. Very good. [M11221]

\$ 12

Third revised edition. Twelve lectures on the construction of the central nervous system, for physicians and students.

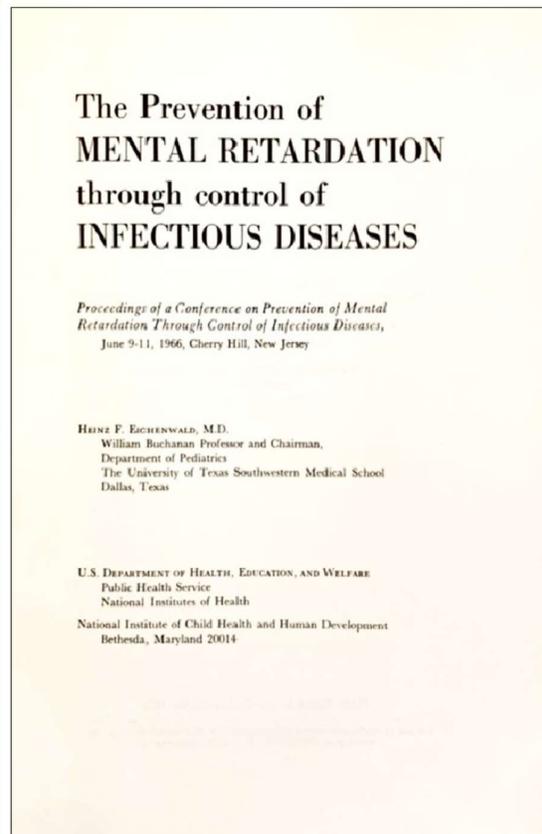
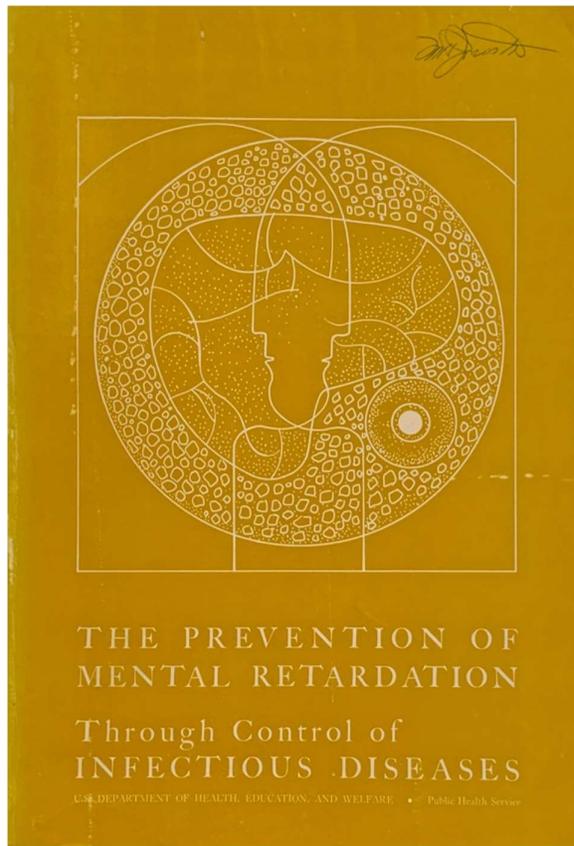
Edinger, Professor of neurology at Frankfurt, founded modern comparative neuroanatomy. He first described thalamic pain with postmortem verification and identified the nucleus for pupillary constriction in the fetal midbrain.



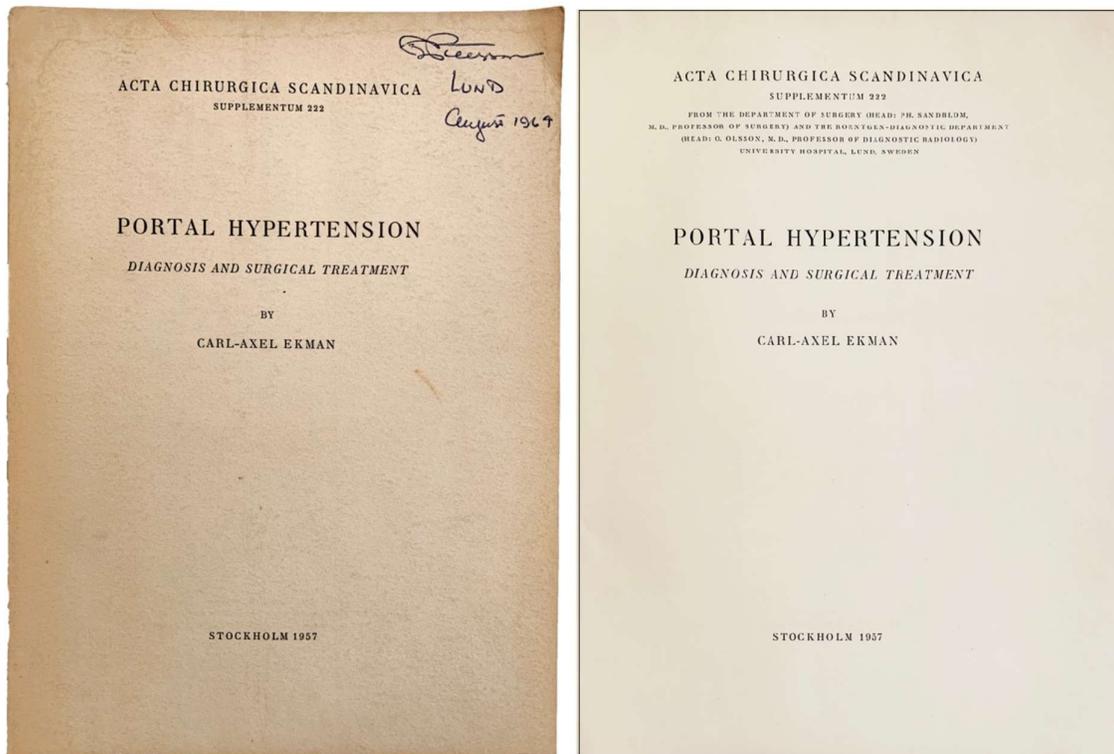
169. **EDWARDES, David** (fl. 1529-1532). *Introduction to Anatomy 1532: a facsimile reproduction with English translation and an introductory essay on anatomical studies in Tudor England by C. D. O'Malley and K. F. Russell.* London: Oxford University Press, 1961. ¶ 220 x 142 mm 8vo. 64 pp. Red cloth, dust jacket. Very good. M8799

\$ 18

Edwardes was educated first at Oxford and afterwards at Cambridge. He took an M.D. at Cambridge in 1529. This is one of the earliest known British anatomical texts, issued originally in 1532 and here printed with the added scholarship of Charles Donald O'Malley (1907-1970), the distinguished medical historian of UCLA, and Kenneth Fitzpatrick Russell, (1911-1987), whose "contributions to scholarship in the history of medicine were outstanding, and he was universally regarded as the doyen of medical historians in Australia." – Royal Australasian College of Surgeons.



170. **EICHENWALD, Heinz F.** *The Prevention of Mental Retardation through Control of Infectious Diseases. Proceedings of a Conference on Prevention of Mental Retardation through Control of Infectious Diseases, June 9-11, 1966, Cherry Hill, NJ.* Bethesda: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 1968. ¶ 8vo. xi, 396 pp. Some figs., numerous charts and graphs, bibliog., index. Printed wrappers, rear bumped. Ownership signature of Margaret Jones. Very good. M7427 \$ 10



171. **EKMAN, Carl-Axel** (1922-2018). *Portal Hypertension: Diagnosis and Surgical Treatment*. Stockholm: *Acta Chirurgica Scandinavica*, 1957. ¶ Series: *Acta Chirurgica Scandinavica*, Supplementum 222. 8vo. 143 pp. Figs., tables. Printed wrappers. Previous owner's inked signature of Clare G. Peterson [Oregon] (on front cover). Near fine. RARE. M11584

\$ 18

Ekman graduated from Karlstad in 1940 and began studying medicine at Karolinska Institutet, graduating as a doctor in 1948. He worked with the well-known pediatric surgeon Philip Sandblom. He became professor of surgery, University Hospital, at Lund (also with Sandblom), in 1952.

As chief surgeon at SÄS and team doctor for Elfsborg for several decades and the noted commitment to female genital mutilation in Garissa in Kenya, a work he began in 1989 and continued throughout his life. For 20 years, Carl-Axel and his then-wife Monica spent at least three out of twelve months in Garissa to help on the spot. A large part of the time at home in Sweden was donated to raise money for an orphanage for orphaned girls and a school for the region's vulnerable girls and women.

PROVENANCE: Clare G. Peterson (1917-2007) "Clare attended the University of Oregon, excelling in academics, and then the University of Oregon Medical School. He married Harriet Sarazin, in 1941. As a surgeon and chief of surgery at OHSU, he had a distinguished medical career with a number of significant achievements spanning almost 50 years, retiring in 1988. He helped countless people. He was

proud to be president of Portland Surgical, North Pacific Surgical, and Pacific Coast Surgical Societies throughout his career." He was also an avid collector of medical history and owned a substantial medical library.

Cabinet du Secours Chirurgien
2e Et. N. S. C. N. Monsieur

Paris 13 Octobre 1818

Monsieur Le Vicomte

Je vous prie de me permettre de vous recommander à votre
Bienfaisance un Malheureux Casier Merveux etropé
& incurable qui demande une place dans l'hospice
de Jacob. J. Martin. je m'intéresse particulièrement
à quatre enfants en bas âge & sa femme qui se trouve
dans le plus triste dénûment & ainsi il ne peut plus
travailler. je vous serai infiniment obligé de
ce que vous voudrez bien faire en sa faveur

Agreez, Monsieur Le Vicomte,
l'hommage de ma haute considération

P. Dupuy

*AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED FROM
"FIRST SURGEON" TO KING LOUIS XVIII*

172. **ELISEE, Talachon-Marie-Vincent** [called "Father Elisee"].
Autograph Letter Signed, from Father Elisee to Monsieur Le
Vicomte De Montmorency, October [15/6?], [1815/16?]. [Paris ?],
1815/16. ¶ 234x170mm. 1 leaf. With the red wax seal of the
Cabinet du Premier Chirurgien. [M12337]

\$ 350

The letter recognizes a mason worker who has suffered a life-crippling injury that has forced him to go to a hospice. His four children and their mother were in need of help. The King's Surgeon writes and asks for the favor of some aid. The letter is written during the reign of King Louis XVIII who returned from exile in 1815. His favorite surgeon was Father Elisee who was given the title Premier Chirurgien in 1797, which he retains until his own death in 1817.

Text: Cabinet du Premier Chirurgien / du Aoi XI. S. . . . A Monsieur / Paris 15[?] Octobre 181[5-7]. Monsieur Le Vicomte, Veuillez me permettre de recommander à votre Bienfaisance un malheureux Ouvrier . . . maçon estropie L'incurable qui demande une place dans l'hospice du fau- [?] G. P. Martin [Probably a reference to: Germain Pichault de La Martiniere.]. Je m'interesse [?] particulièrement à quatre enfants un bas âge & sa femme qu'il laisse dans le plus triste dénouement [?] puisqu'il ne peut plus travailler. Je vous serai infiniment obligé de ce que vous voudrez bien faire en sa faveur. Agreez, Monsieur Le Vicomte L'hommage de ma haute considération, [Addressed to:] A monsieur Monsieur Le Vicomte De Montmorency. [Rubber-stamp:] Premier Chirurgien du Roi, P. Elisee.

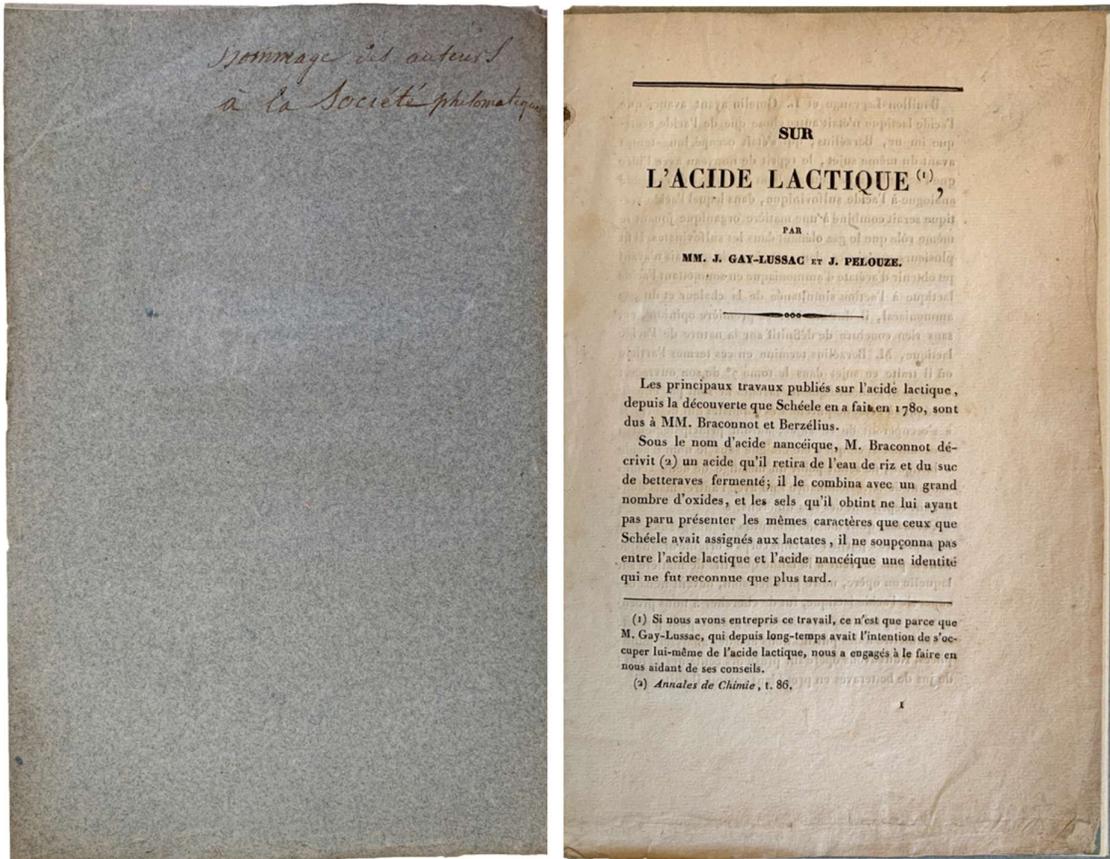
Translation: Would you let me please recommend to your beneficence/kindness [regarding a] sad/poor laborer/worker mason [who is] crippled. [He] cannot be cured and asks for place at a hospice . . . G. P. Martin. I am particularly interested in the four children of small age and their mother he is leaving [behind] In the

saddest [end] because he can't work anymore. I will be infinitely obliged/grateful for always, for what you can do in his favor/help.

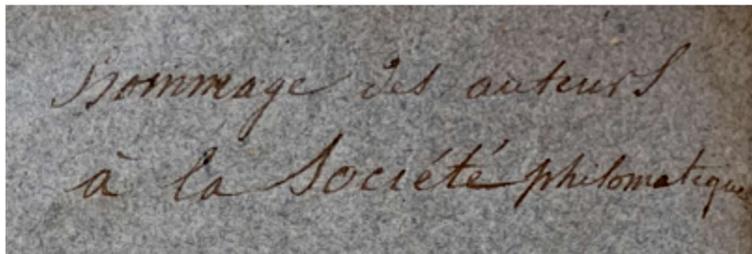
Father Elisee had the title of « Premier Chirurgien du Roi » under Louis XVIII, King of France (1715–1788). Talachon-Marie-Vincent Elisee, was born at Lagny in 1753. He went into exile in 1793 and in 1797 Louis XVIII chose him as his first surgeon, a title he continued to hold until he died September 29, 1817. Father [pere] Elisee was King Louis XVIII's favorite physician. Father Elisee favored, Jean-Theodore Marquais, “former principal surgeon of the Paris Charite, denounced the health officers and called for separate surgical teaching. The two served on a royal commission on medicine and surgery formed in November 1815; Marquais, with the support of a narrow majority, wrote a report along the lines that he and the First Surgeon favored.” The Council of State was forced to follow a different path towards raising the standards of training for health officers. – Ramsey p. 83.

The Comtesse de Boigne's mémoires records [Elisee] “. . . was a clever doctor. During the Revolution he threw away his cassock, and plunged into all the extravagances of the time with the appetite of a man long under restraint. He found some amusement in introducing his successive mistresses under the title of “Mere” Elisee. By some means he discovered a considerable number of pretty girls, whom he then passed on to his friends or patrons. This business of his, with its accompanying disgraceful scenes, extended to the apartments of the King's palace, beneath the very eyes of Madame, who was aware of it, but made no difference in her treatment of him, though so scandalous a life, especially in the case of an old monk, would have met with just reprobation anywhere. But Father Elisee enjoyed the privilege of a man without a character, whose actions pass unreprieved because the actor is unashamed” (pp. 121-122).

☼ See: *Mémoires* of the Comtesse de Boigne, Volume 1, by Louise-Eleonore-Charlotte-Adelaide d'Osmond Boigne (Comtesse de). See also: Joseph Thomas, *The Universal Dictionary of Biography and Mythology*, p. 839; Matthew Ramsey, *Professional and Popular Medicine in France 1770-1830: The Social World of medical practice*, p.83; Hugh James Rose, Henry John Rose, Thomas Wright, *A new general biographical dictionary*, Volume 7, (1853) p. 221; Francois-Xavier de Feller (S.J.), *Dictionnaire historique*, Volume 6, (1836) p. 328.



Presentation inscription "Hommage des auteurs a la Société philomatique"



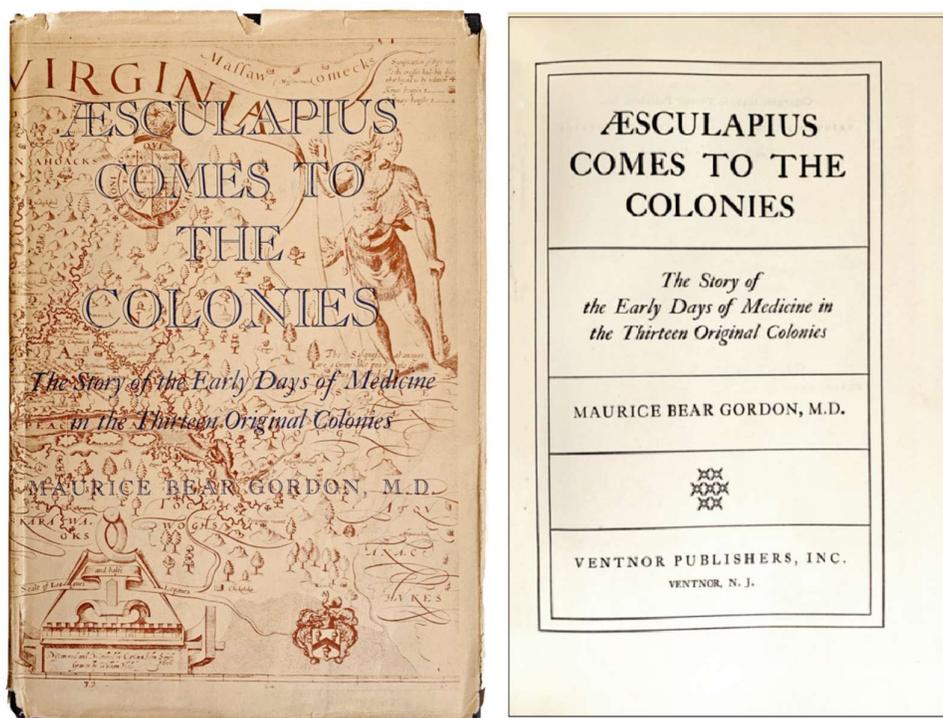
173. **GAY-LUSSAC, Joseph Louis** (1778-1850) & **Theophile-Jules PELOUZE** (1807-1867). *Sur l'acide lactique*. Offprint: *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, April 1833. [Paris: n.p., 1833]. ¶ 8vo. (214 x 138 mm) 16pp. Modern paper boards, original plain wrappers bound in. Presentation inscription "Hommage des auteurs a la Société philomatique ;" bookplate of Andras Gedeon. Fine. [S9490]

\$ 500

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY. "Although Gay-Lussac is probably best known for his work in physical and inorganic chemistry, he also made a number of important contributions to organic chemistry. In 1810 Gay-Lussac and Thenard developed the pioneer work of Lavoisier on the quantitative combustion

analysis of organic compounds. Whereas Lavoisier had burned a few inflammable substances in oxygen gas, Gay-Lussac and Thenard greatly extended the generality of the method by the use of an oxidizing agent.” [DSB].

Pelouze, “after spending some time in a pharmacy at La Fere acted as laboratory assistant to Gay-Lussac and Jean Louis Lassaigne at Paris from 1827 to 1829. In 1830 he was appointed associate professor of chemistry at Lille, but returning to Paris next year became repetiteur, and subsequently professor at the Ecole polytechnique. He also held the chair of chemistry at the College de France, and in 1833 became assayer to the mini and in 1848 president of the Commission des Monnaies. Though Pelouze made no discovery of outstanding importance, he was a busy investigator, his work including researches on salicin, on beetroot sugar, on various organic acids (gallic, malic, tartaric, butyric, lactic, etc.), on oenanthic ether (with Liebig), on the nitrosulphates, on guncotton, and on the composition and manufacture of glass.” [Catholic Encyclopedia]. DSB Vol. V, p. 324.

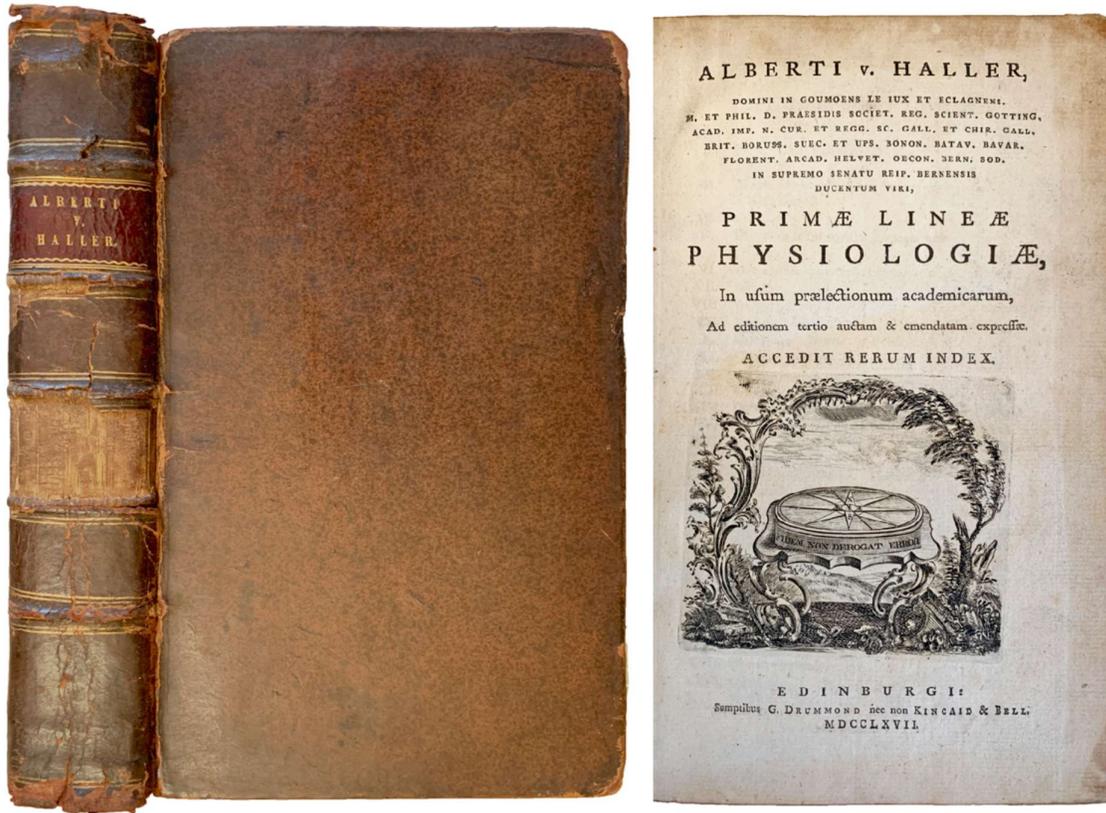


174. **GORDON, Maurice Bear** (1916-). *Æsculapius comes to the colonies: the story of the early days of medicine in the thirteen original colonies*. Ventnor, NJ: Ventnor, 1949. ¶ 25 cm 8vo. xiv, [2], 560 pp. Illus., index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket worn. Good.

\$ 6

Early American medical history arranged by state.

☼ Garrison and Morton 6596.



175. **HALLER, Albrecht von** (1708-1777). *Primae Linae Physiologiae*. Edinburgh: G. Drummond, 1767. ¶ 8vo. [xii], 539, [1] pp. Engraved title vignette [Fidem non derogat error – “error does not detract from faith”]. Original full speckled dark calf, raised bands, gilt-ruled spine, maroon gilt-stamped spine label; joints cracked (cords holding). Good.

\$ 125

Third edition of the author’s Latin “first lines of physiology.”

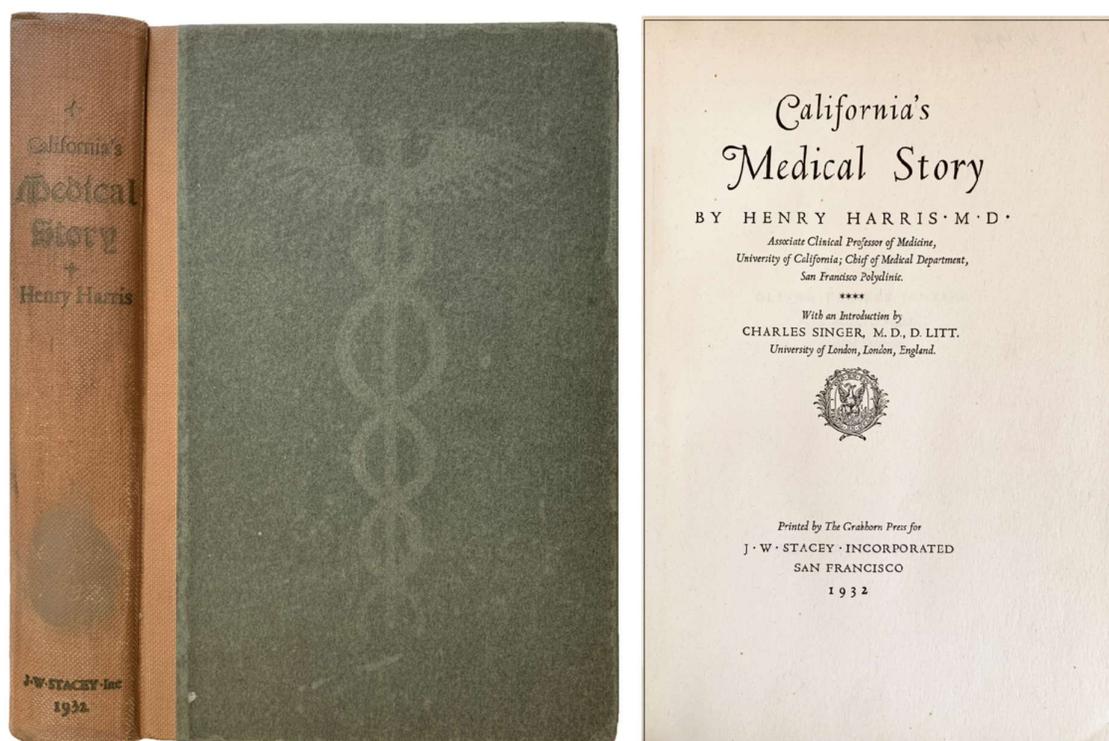
“Although Haller had many interests and talents, he was chiefly a physiologist, and one of his greatest contributions to physiology was his demonstration that irritability is a specific property of all muscle tissue and that sensibility is the exclusive property of nervous tissue. This work, first published in 1747, contains many of the ideas that Haller later developed more fully in *Elementa physiologiae corporis humani*. – [Heirs].

Albrecht von Haller was a Swiss anatomist, physiologist, naturalist, encyclopaedist, bibliographer and poet. A pupil of Herman Boerhaave, he is often referred to as “the father of modern physiology.”

“Haller was one of the most imposing figures in the whole of medicine, besides being a superb bibliographer and the founder of medical bibliography. As a physiologist he was the greatest of his time. Many apparently ‘new’ discoveries of

later times had already been accounted for by Haller. The above work includes... Haller's resonance theory, similar to that already propounded by Du Verney and (more than 100 years later) by Helmholtz (No. 1562). English editions 1754 and later." – Garrison and Morton 585 (for the first edition of 1747).

See: *Heirs of Hippocrates* No. 882 (1751 edition).



176. **HARRIS, Henry** (1874-1938). *California's medical story. With an introduction by Charles Singer.* San Francisco: Printed by the Grabhorn Press for J. W. Stacey, 1932. ¶ 8vo. 25 cm xi, [1], [8], 421, [1] pp. Illus., index. Original gilt-stamped linen-backed green boards; corners showing, spine darkened. Ex-library copy (mildly so) with rubber-stamps on fore-edges, call no. over-painted on spine foot. Good.

\$ 15

First (& only) edition. This is the only history of California's medical practitioners in a vital state during its early years (and the gold rush). Until which point someone supersedes this work, this is the only substantial history of California and medicine. Harris taught medicine at Cooper College (Stanford), and also lectured on the history of medicine at the University of California Medical School.

☼ See: C. Leake, [Book Review]. *Isis*, 22:312-315 (1934).

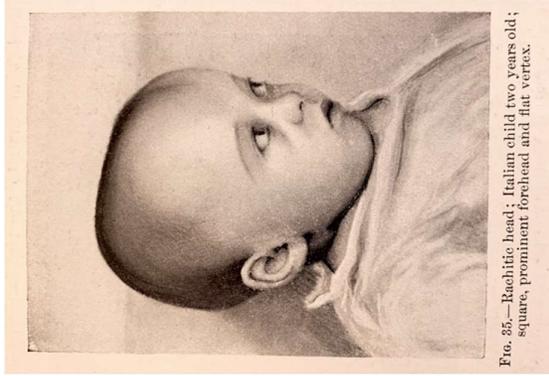


FIG. 25.—Rachitic head; Italian child two years old; square, prominent forehead and flat vertex.



FIG. 27.—The same child one year after operation.

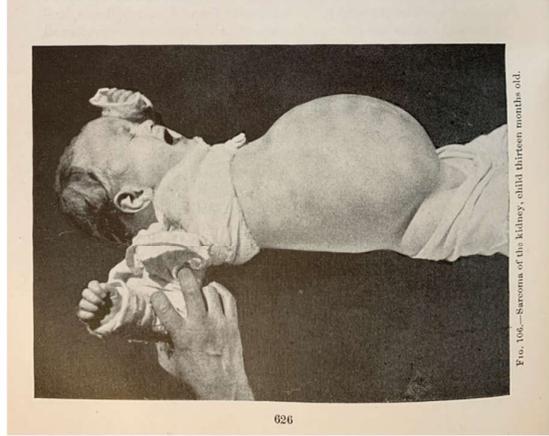
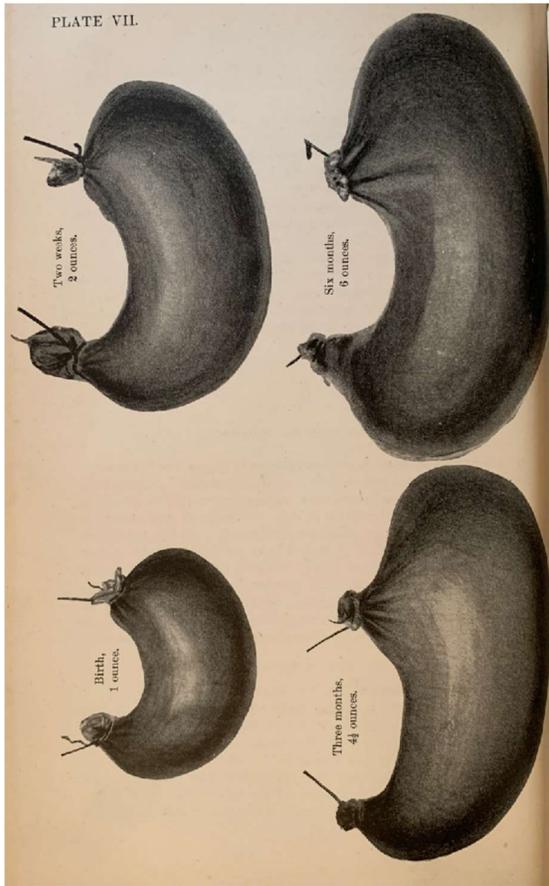
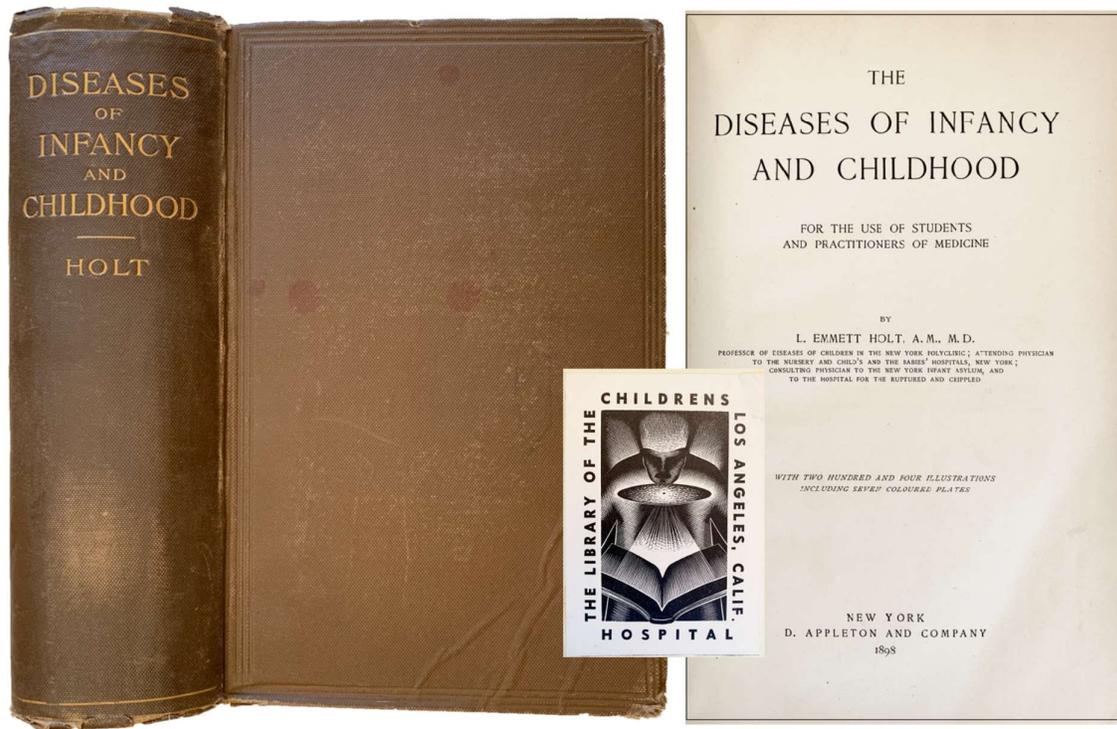


FIG. 100.—Sarcoma of the kidney, child thirteen months old.



177 Holt.



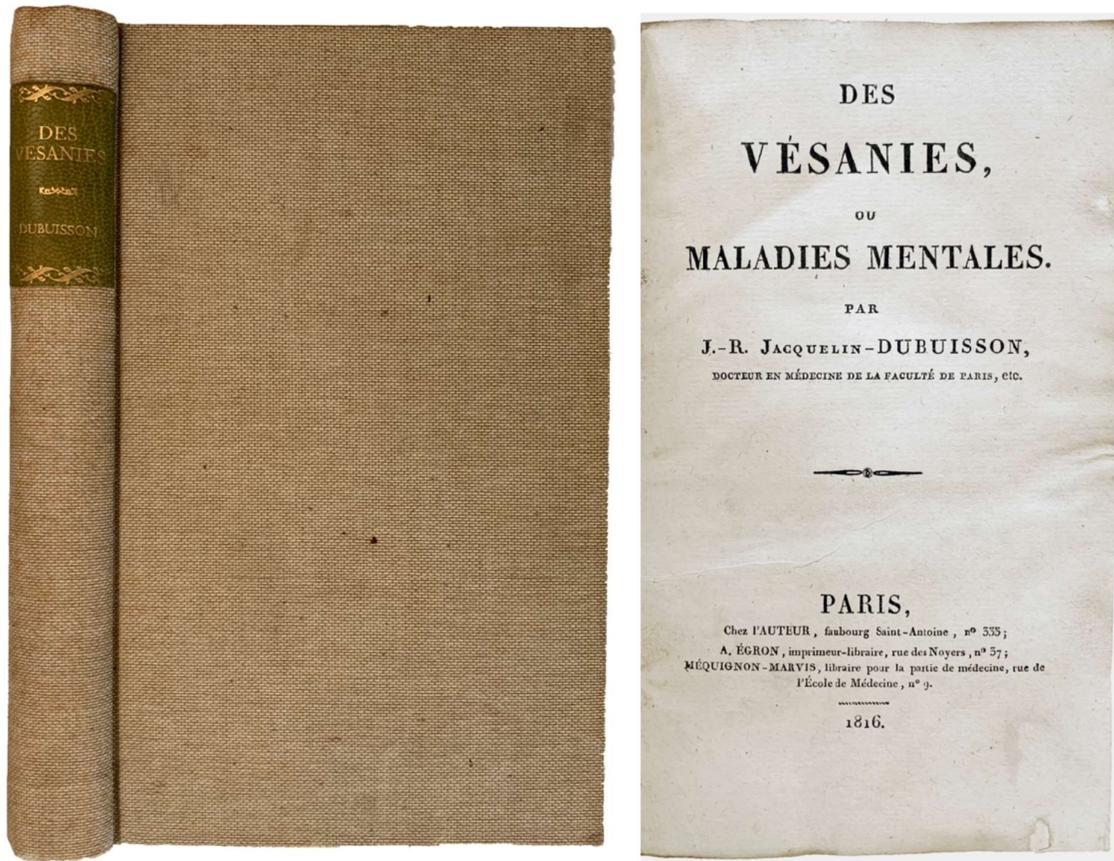
Bookplate of Children's Hospital Los Angeles, Library - by Paul Landacre

177. **HOLT, L. Emmett (Luther Emmett)** (1855-1924). *The diseases of infancy and childhood: for the use of students and practitioners of medicine*. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1898. ¶ 25 cm 8vo. xvi, [1], 1117, [1] pp. 204 illus. (7 color), index. Original brown blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; joints heavily mended with kozo, spine ends and extremities worn. Bookplate of Children's Hospital Los Angeles, Library - by Paul Landacre. As is.

\$ 200

First edition. Cole clearly names Holt and Jacobi as the chief leaders in advancing the field of pediatrics at the end of the nineteenth century. This monograph is the most important of its time as related to children's health. "A classic" says Cole, this volume documents the reason Holt is considered the father of modern scientific American pediatrics.

The bookplate, though unsigned, is from 1938 and designed by Paul Landacre and is one of three known states of the plate, according to Jake M. Wien, who has compiled a catalogue raisonné of Landacre's work. Wien writes of this bookplate, "All three versions are of unknown editions, and surviving examples are scarce." See: Melissa Beck, *The Typographic Bookplates of Ward Ritchie*, Santa Monica, California: Karmiole, 1990, no. 54. Ritchie printed most of the final state impressions of this bookplate.

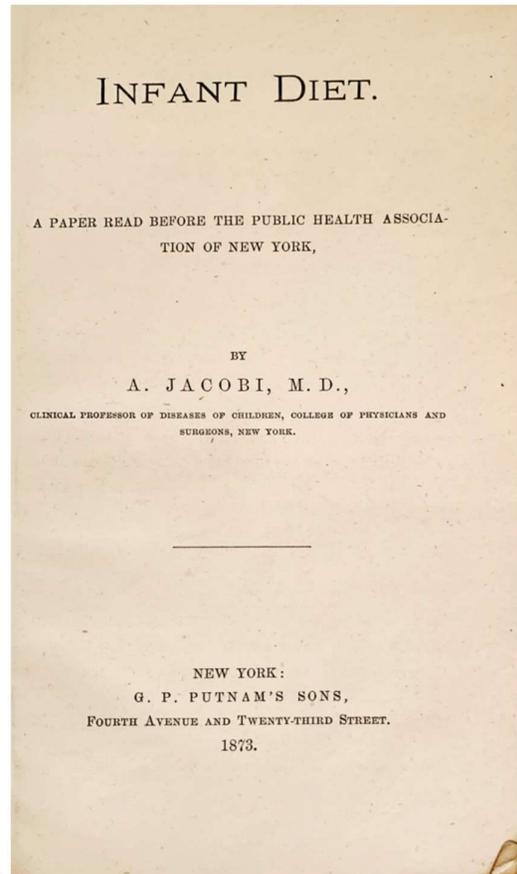
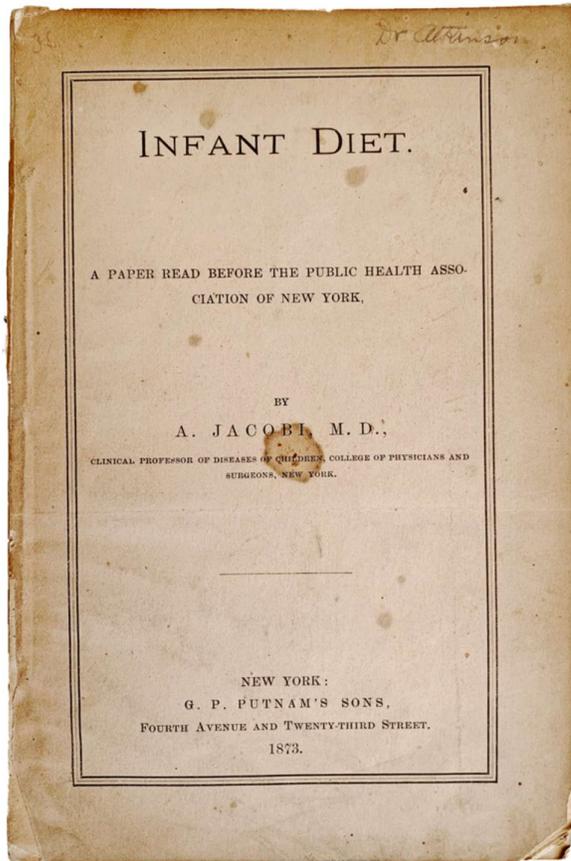


178. **JACQUELIN-DUBUISSON, Jean-Baptiste Remy** (1770-1836). *Des Vesanies, ou Maladies Mentales*. Paris: l'Auteur, A. Egron, & Mequignon-Marvis, 1816. ¶ 8vo. viii, 308 pp. Errata. Folding table; lightly water-stained. Modern beige buckram, gilt-stamped green cloth spine label. Very good. [M12376]

\$ 185

FIRST EDITION of Jacquelin-Dubuisson's work on "Vesania," or insanity. The author identifies several categories of insanity, each with either physical or emotional causes.

"Under the sweeping designation of Vesanie (from Vesania), Dr. Dubuisson includes the vast majority of human nature. If the occupation of the mind on an important object produce that want of it in others which we shall call absence of mind, the person instantly becomes a patient labouring under Vesania" (MPJ, p. 241). "De Vesanies, ou Maladies Mentales." *Medical and Physical Journal*. 37. (1817): 241-44.



179. **JACOBI, Abraham** (1830-1919). *Infant diet: a paper read before the Public Health Association of New York*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1873. ¶ 19 cm 50, [2] pp. Original printed wrappers; spine missing, bottom corner chipped. Cover signed in pencil "Dr. Atkinson" [perhaps William B. Atkinson?!]. Good +. RARE.

\$ 375

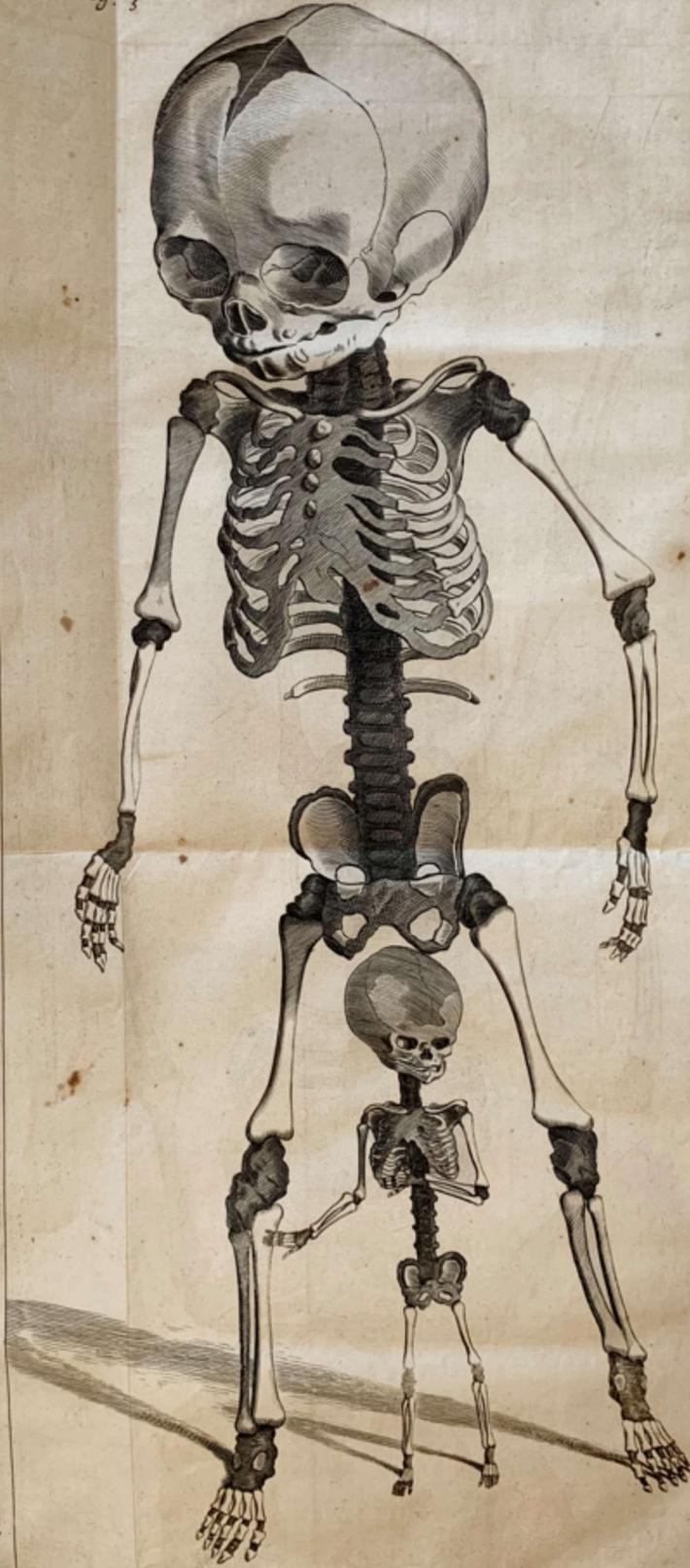
First edition and later rewritten and issued again by Mary P. Jacobi, in expanded form, in 1874.

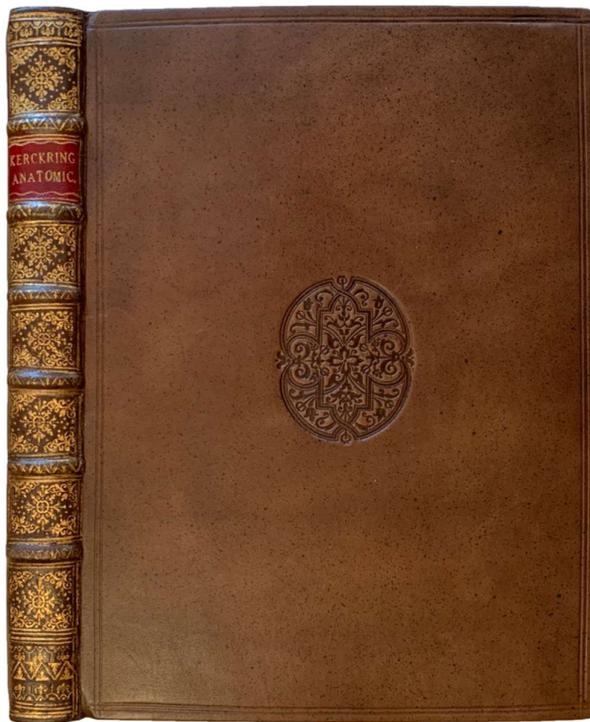
Cone details Jacobi's positions, "Babies are the most philosophic people. They thrive or die, crow or wail without regard to the half million or more books and pamphlets which have been written about them in all countries in the course of a century."

Jacobi concludes in this pamphlet: “Keep doors and windows open. Wash your children with cold water [in summer heat] at least twice a day, and oftener in the very hot season. / When babies vomit and purge, give nothing to eat or drink for four to six hours, but all the fresh air you can. After that time, you give a few drops of whiskey in a teaspoonful of ice-water every ten minutes, but not more until the doctor comes.” [p. 50]

Jacobi, born in Germany, educated in Greifswald, Göttingen and Bonn, he was “prosecuted for high treason, etc., and confined in Prussian state prisons from 1851 to 1853. After, he resettled to Manchester, England, then again to New York, opening a general practice.

See: Cone, *History of American Pediatrics*, pp. 138-39. Atkinson, William B., *The physicians and surgeons of the United States*. Philadelphia, 1878, pp. 503-4.





180. **KERCKRING, Theodor** (1640-1693). *Spicilegium anatomicum, continens observationum anatomicarum rariorum centuriam unam: nec non osteogeniam foetuum, in qua quid cuique ossiculo singulis accedat mensibus, quidue decedat & in eo per varia immutetur tempora, accuratissimè oculis subjicitur.* [BOUND WITH]: *Osteogenia Foetum ...* Amstelodami: Sumptibus Andreae Frisii, 1670. ¶ Two works in one volume. 4to. [xxiv], 280 pp. 2 engraved titles with vignettes by Abraham Bloeteling [see second title at p. 205], 39 engravings (including 9 large folding), 30 figures (11 full-page). Modern full antique-style calf, elaborately detailed spine gilt-stamping, raised bands, red leather gilt-stamped spine label, blind-stamped centre piece on upper cover. Early ownership signature [Mariotte?] at foot of engraved half-title. Fine.

\$ 2,500

First edition of this classic collection of 100 observations on anatomy. The book features the remarkable illustration of the adult and child skeletons on the same plate, trying to make the anatomy appear the same. The engraved frontispiece is remarkable in that it depicts a woman as dissector (not possible till long after this publication).

“Kerckring's *Spicilegium* is similar to most of the others, in that it is a sort of "omnium gatherum" of clinical observations, rare occurrences, anatomical notes and curiosities, and autopsy findings. Some of these at the present time would be regarded as commonplaces but there are many that are definitely rare. In many instances the author has enhanced the value of his text by giving his comments and theories, showing him to have been a keen student of the anatomical and pathological bases of his craft.” – Albert G. Nicholls (1940).

“Kerckring made important investigations on the development of the foetal bones. He was the first to describe the large ossicle sometimes present at the lambdoidal suture; his name is remembered in the valvulae conniventes of the small intestine, previously described by Fallopius.” – Garrison and Morton 383.

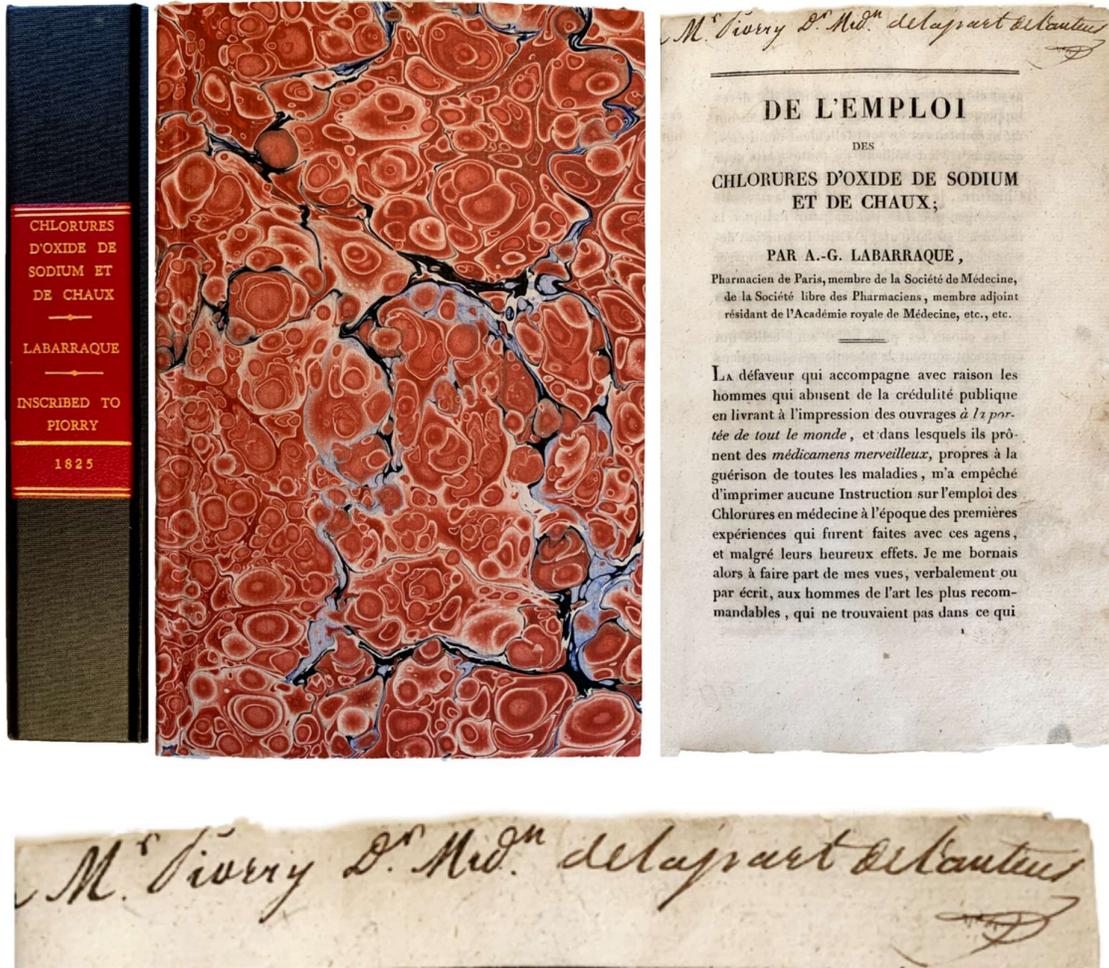
“In Kerckring's studies of fetal bone development, contained in the second part of this work, he stated correctly that only a little of the skeleton can be found during the second month, and that the skeleton develops through a transformation of membrane into cartilage into bone. He was also the first to describe 'Kerckring's ossicle', an occasional center of ossification in the occipital bone. The first part of the '*Spicilegium anatomicum*' contains Kerckring's description of the 'valvulae conniventes' ('valves of Kerckring') in the small intestine, which had previously been described by Falloppio” – Norman 1209.

“Kerckring, a physician at Amsterdam and a fellow-worker of Ruysch (see No. 612), added a number of original observations to anatomical knowledge. In this handsome volume, with its thirty-nine interesting and accurately drawn plates, he describes the valvulae conniventes (now sometimes called the “valves of Kerckring”) of the small intestine. He also made noteworthy investigations of the fetal bones, described in the second section of this book.” – *Heirs of Hippocrates* 632.

Kerckring studied under Spinoza and under Dr. Franz van Ende. He took his medical degree at Leyden.

☼ Cushing, K 53; Eales, *The Cole Library of Early Medicine and Zoology*, 759; Garrison and Morton 383; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 632; Krivatsy, *NLM* 6346; Norman 1209, 1210; Waller 5270; Wellcome III p.386.

See: Albert G. Nicholls, 'Theodore Kerckring and his "Spicilegium Anatomicum",' *Can Med Assoc J.* 1940 May; 42(5): 480–483.



Inscribed by the author to Pierre Adolph Piorry

181. **LABARRAQUE, Antoine Germain** (1777-1850). *De l'emploi des chlorures d'oxide de sodium et de chaux*. [Paris]: (Madame Huzard, 1825). ¶ 196 x 127 mm 8vo. 48 pp. Tears at page 47 repaired with only minor loss of text, some staining and spotting on various leaves. Modern marbled wrappers. Housed in a cloth clam-shell box, red gilt-stamped leather label on spine of box. Bookplate of Haskell Norman. Very good. SCARCE. [M1784]

\$ 1000

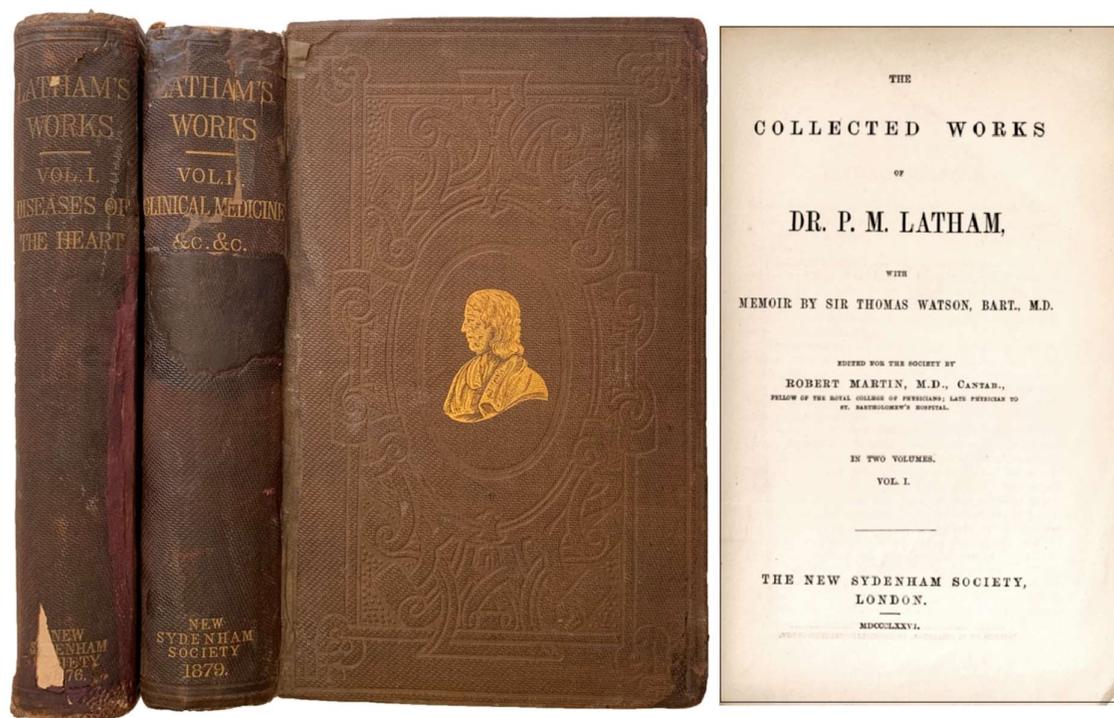
FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE AUTHOR TO PIERRE ADOLPHE PIORRY. The first disinfecting agent. Privately printed account of Labarraque's use of alkali hypochlorite as a

disinfectant, using sodium hypochlorite solution (“Labarraque’s liquid”). After Scheele isolated chlorine in 1774, French chemists sought to find practical applications for hypochlorite. Labarraque, a pharmacist, introduced the use of alkali hypochlorite as a disinfectant, using sodium hypochlorite solution in 1822. Three years later, after publishing accounts of the liquid’s use in the *Archives generales de medecine* and an 1823 pamphlet entitled *Prefecture de police*, Labarraque issued this privately printed memoir. Labarraque’s solution was the first disinfecting agent, and its application represents the first use of antisepsis in surgery. English translation 1825. Apparently all copies were issued without a title-page.



PROVENANCE: Inscribed on the first page: “A Mr. Piorry Dr. Medn. de la part de l’auteur.” Pierre Adolph Piorry (1794-1879) introduced the percussor and the pleximeter in 1826. – Haskell Norman library (this copy).

See: Garrison and Morton 2675. Garrison and Morton 5633; *Haskell Norman Library* 1245; Partington, *History of chemistry*, III, p. 509; Wangensteen & Wangensteen, *Rise of surgery*, p. 319; Wellcome, III, p. 422 (shows a printed cover not present here).

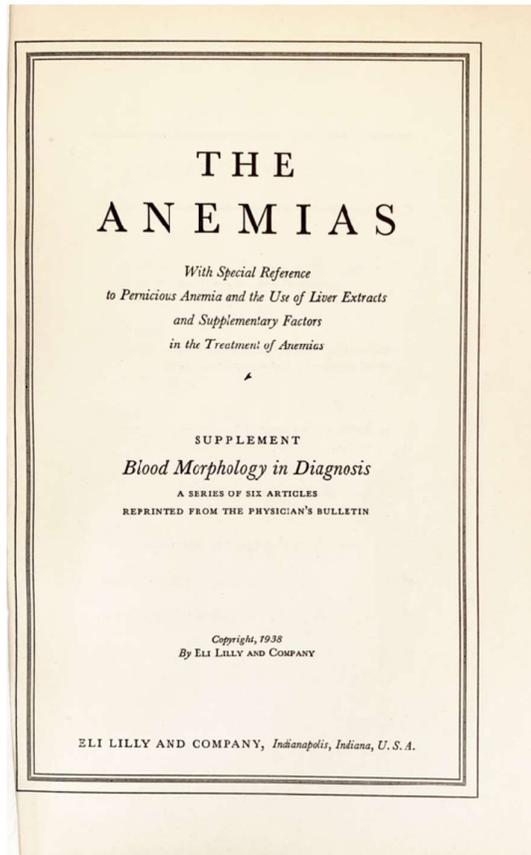
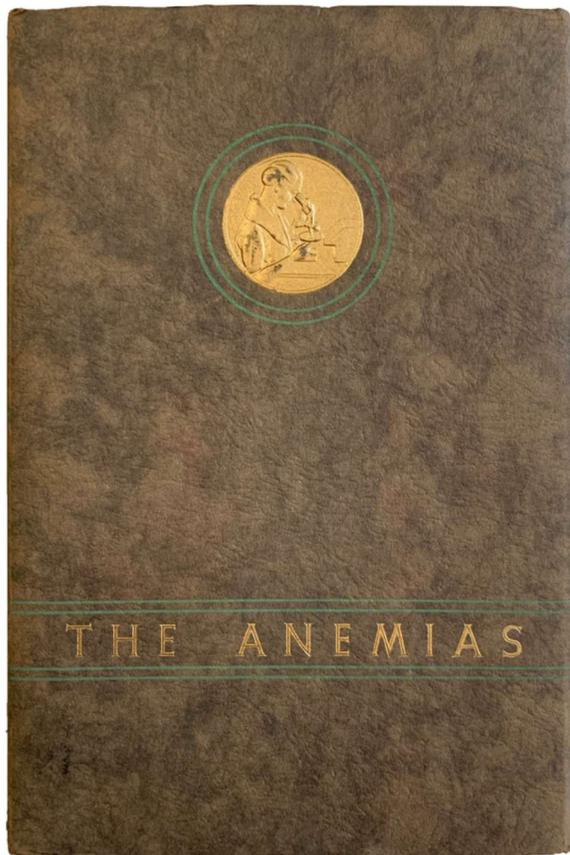


182. **LATHAM, Peter Mere** (1789-1875). *The collected works of Dr. P. M. Latham. Edited for the Society by Robert Martin, M.D.* London: The New Sydenham Society, 1876-8. ¶ Series: The New Sydenham Society, vols. LXVII, LXXX. Two volumes. 23 cm 8vo. xlvii, [1], 480; xlii, 575, [1] pp. Index; light foxing. Original full blind & gilt-stamped cloth; spines degraded, chipped, heavy mending, corners showing, vol. I cover dented. Ownership signature of former owner (v. II). As is.

\$ 25

The author's collected works, including *Diseases of the Heart*, and *Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*.

Peter Mere Latham (1789–1875) was an English physician and “a great medical educator”. – W.B. Spaulding, “Peter Mere Latham (1789-1875): a great medical educator,” *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 1971. June 19; 104(12): 1109–passim.



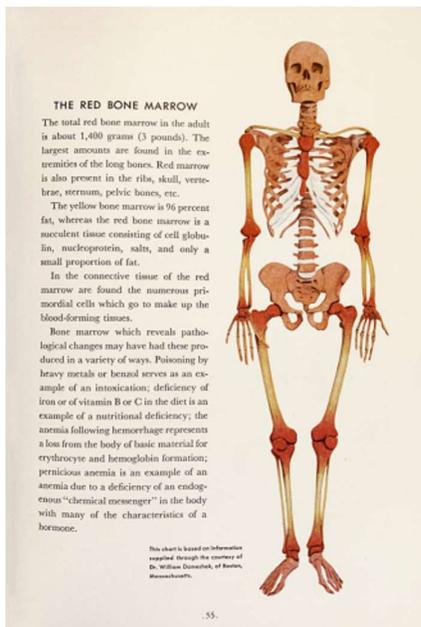
183. **Lilly Research Laboratories.** *The anemias. With special reference to pernicious anemia and the use of liver extracts in the treatment of anemias.*

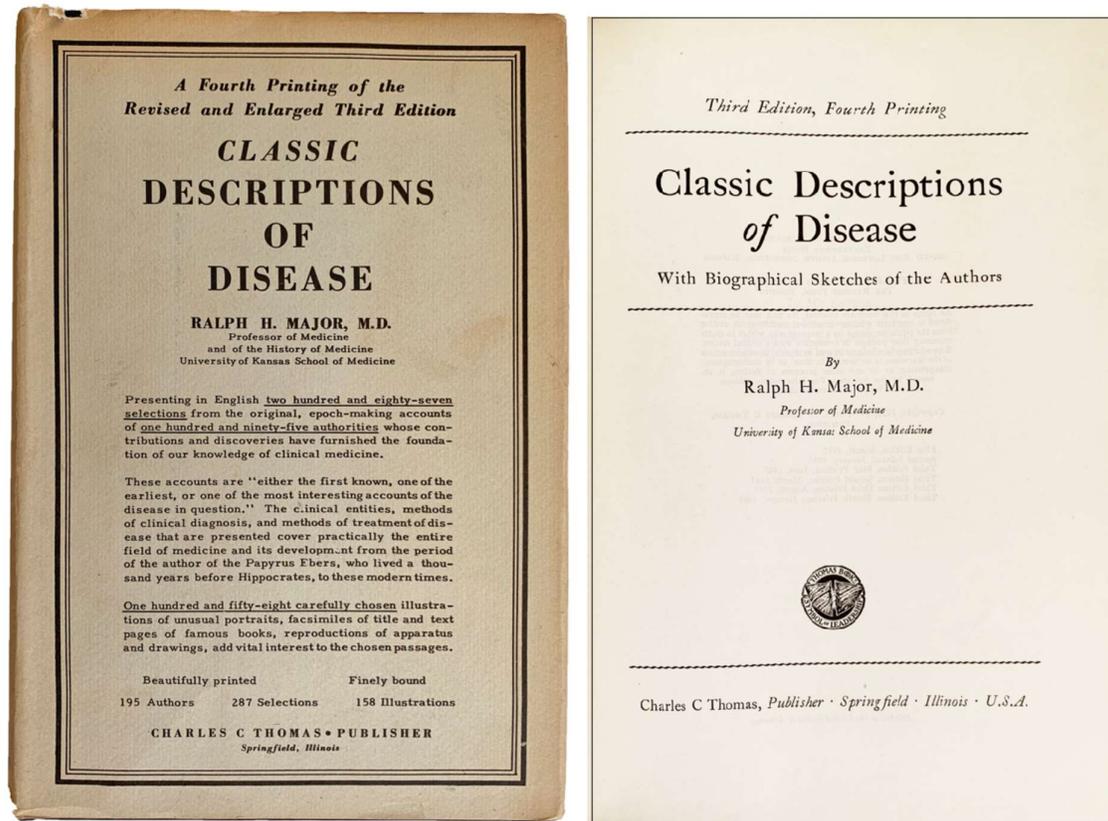
Supplement Blood morphology in diagnosis. A series of six articles reprinted from the Physician's Bulletin.

Indianapolis: Eli Lilly, (1942). ¶ 228 x 152 mm 8vo. 103 pp. Illus., 8 color plates, tables.

Dark printed wrappers, gilt-stamping; creased. Very good. [M1976]

\$ 7





184. **MAJOR, Ralph Hermon** (1884-1970). *Classic descriptions of disease: with biographical sketches of the authors*. Springfield, IL; Baltimore, MD: Charles C. Thomas, 1955. ¶ Third edition, fourth printing. 8vo. xxvii, [1], 630, [2] pp. 127 illus., index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket with a few nicks, the spine a bit browned, but a lovely copy.

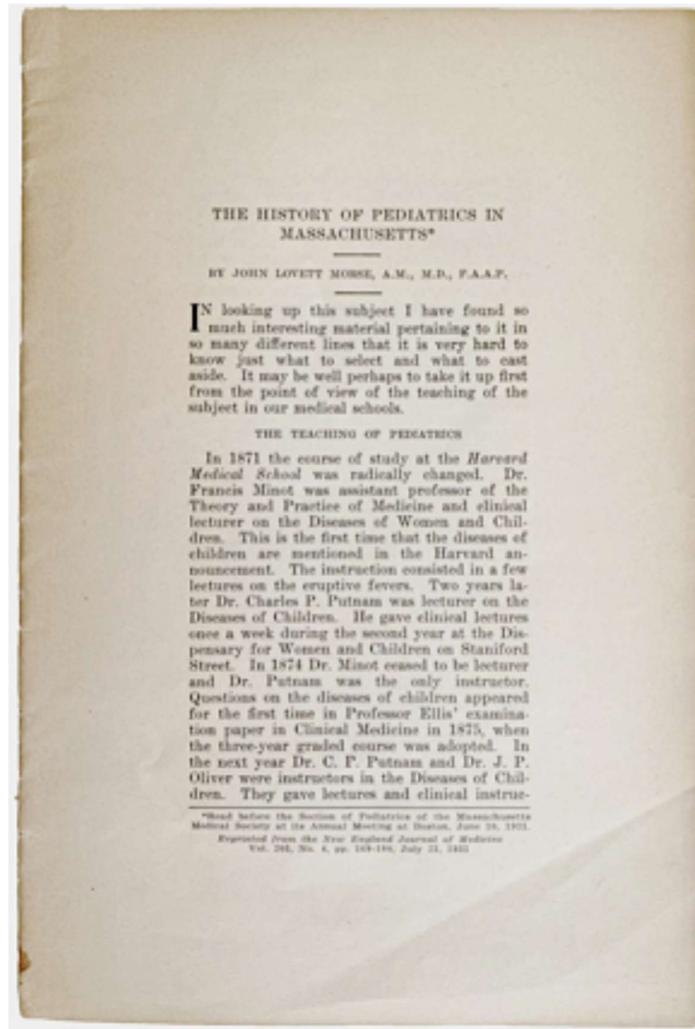
\$ 22.50

A collection of historically important descriptions of specific diseases by 179 writers, from ancient times to the present.

Major was an internationally known teacher, author and historian in the history of medicine. He also was a prominent collector of medical books.

See: Mahlon Delp, "Memorial Ralph Hermon Major," *Transactions of the American Clinical & Climatological Assoc.*, 1972; 83: xlvi-xlvii.

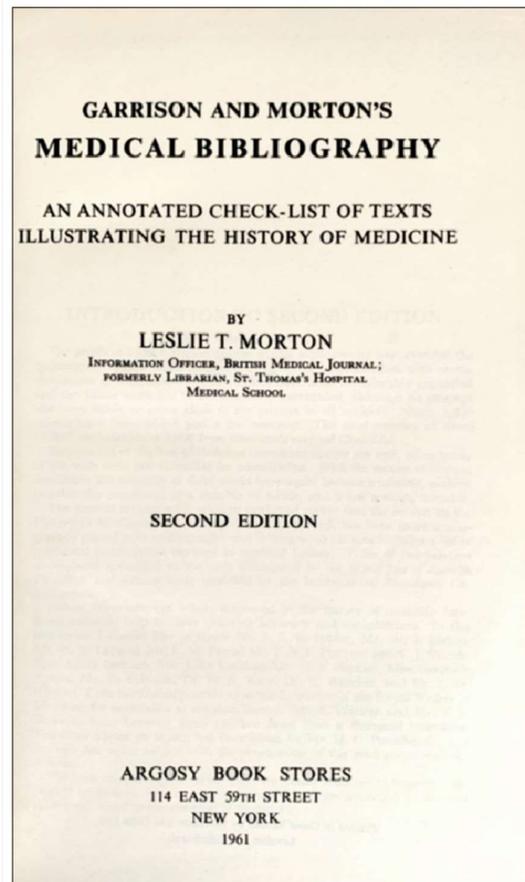
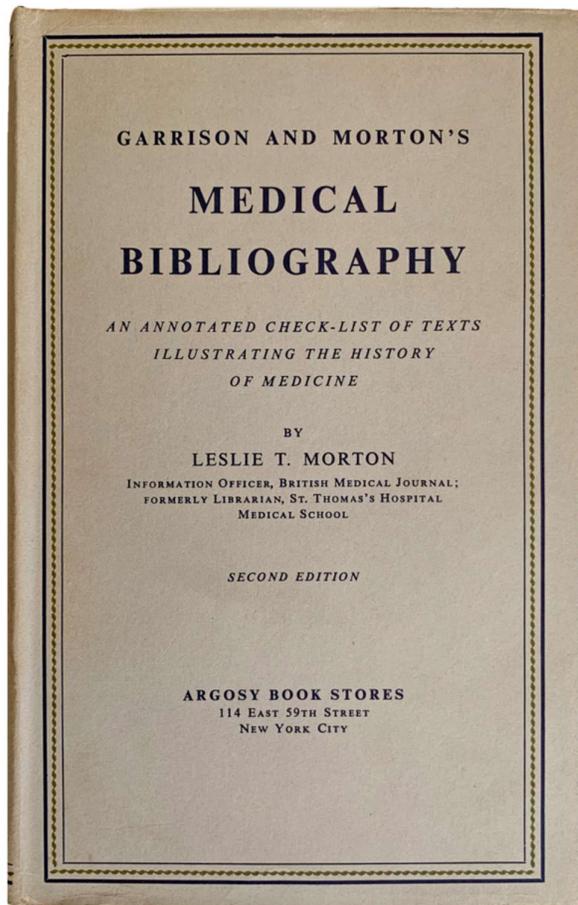
☼ Garrison and Morton 2241 (first edition, 1932).



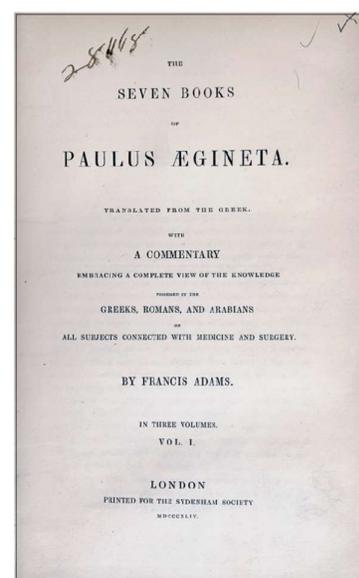
185. **MORSE, John Lovett** (1865-1940). “**The History of Pediatrics in Massachusetts.**” Offprint. *New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 205, no. 4, July 23, 1931. 8vo. pp. 169-180. Self-wraps. Scarce. Very good.

\$ 12

Morse earned his medical degree from Harvard in 1891. He was a pioneering physician in the specialization of pediatrics, and served as vice-present to the first American Academy of Pediatrics (the Isaac Abt serving as its first president).



186. **MORTON, Leslie T.** *Garrison and Morton's Medical Bibliography. Second edition.* New York: Argosy, 1961. ¶ Sm. 8vo. xiii, 655 pp. Indexes. Cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. \$ 25



187. [Paul of Aegina] **PAULUS AEGINETA** (625-690); **ADAMS, Francis** (1796-1861). *The seven books of Paulus Aegineta: translated from the Greek, with a commentary embracing a complete view of the knowledge possessed by the Greeks, Romans, and Arabians on all subjects connected with medicine and surgery*. London: Printed for the Sydenham Society, 1844-47. 1846. ¶ Three volumes. 23 cm 8vo. xxviii, 683, [1]; xi, [1], 511, [1]; viii, 653, [1] pp. Original green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, top edges gilt; covers broken and roughly reattached, thus off. Poor. As is.

\$ 95

FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION, published for the Sydenham Society. Francis Adams greatest achievement was his life's work in translating into English classics of medicine originally written in the Greek, Roman, and Arabic languages. Adams was "entirely self-taught, and in spite of the demands of a large scattered practice, Dr Adams found time to remedy this deficiency." A. Adam, "Dr Francis Adams of Banchory (1796-1861): "Doctissimus Medicorum Britannorum." *Scottish Medical Journal*, April 1, 1997.

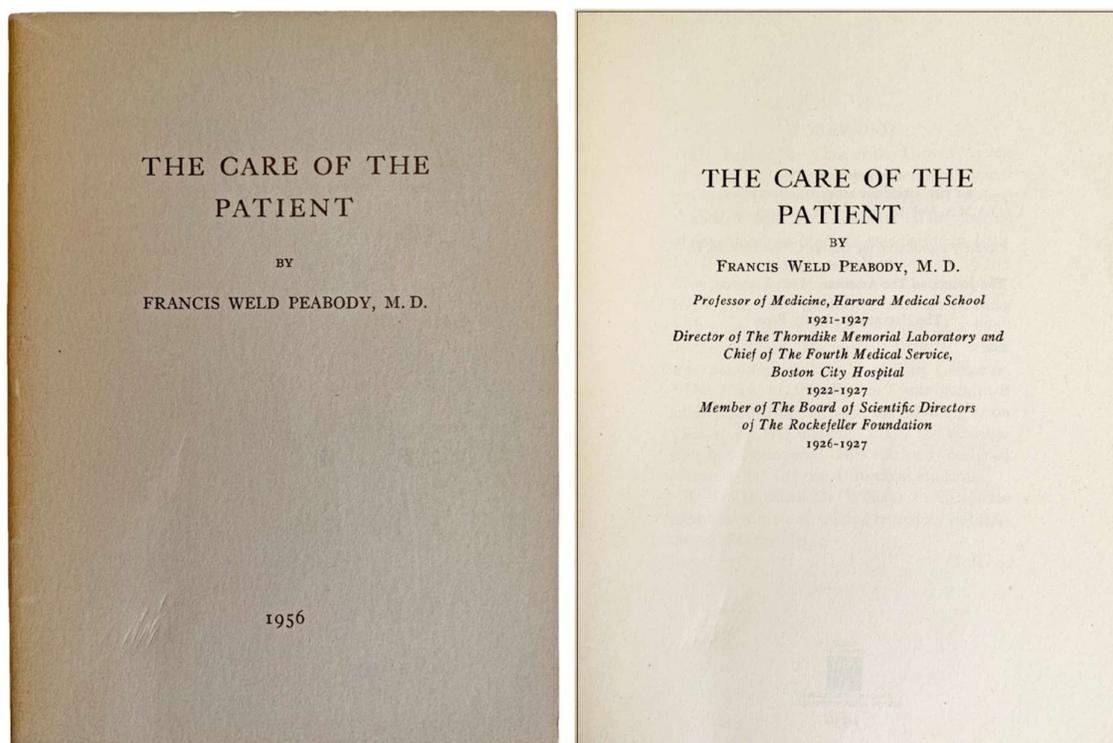
"Paul of Aegina was the last of the great Byzantine physicians, the last important product of the school of Alexandria, and a compiler whose works were consulted well into the Renaissance. He was a skilled surgeon and was especially eminent in obstetrics and in surgery of the genitalia. He also devoted much attention to diseases of the heart. The present book is Paul's only remaining complete work."

"Francis Adams' commentary on *De re medica* gives a fuller account of Greek and Roman medicine than is elsewhere accessible in English or perhaps in any modern language. We are indebted to Adams, a Scottish physician and classical scholar, for his important translations and contributions in the history of Greek medicine. This is the first English translation of *De re medica* and was Adams' major work." – *Heirs of Hippocrates* 55.

"Paul of Aegina (625-690 AD) was born on the island of Aegina and was one of the most prominent physician-writers of the Byzantine Empire. His work *Epitome of Medicine*, comprised of 7 books, was a comprehensive compendium of the medical and surgical knowledge of his time and was subsequently translated into multiple languages. Paul of Aegina made valuable contributions to neurosurgical subjects and described procedures for the treatment of nerve injuries, hydrocephalus, and fractures of the skull and spine. His work combined the ancient knowledge of Hippocrates and Galen with contemporary medical observations and served as a bridge between Byzantine and Arabic medicine. He is considered to be

one of the great ancient Greek medical writers and his work has influenced the subsequent evolution of Western European and Arab medicine. This paper provides an account of his contribution to the management of neurosurgical pathologies during the Byzantine era, as described in his medical compendium, *Epitome of Medicine*.” [Symeon Missios M.D., Kimon Bekelis M.D., and David W. Roberts M.D., “Neurosurgery in the Byzantine Empire: the contributions of Paul of Aegina (625–690 AD).”

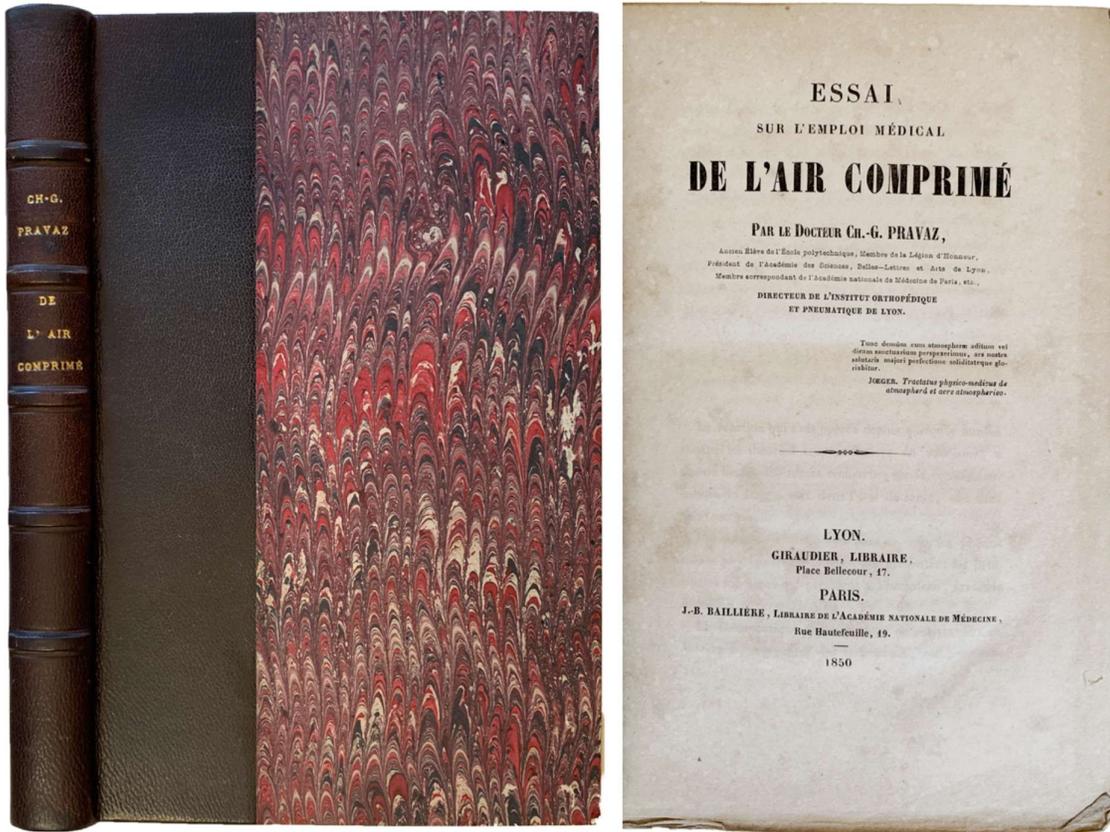
☼ Cushing P158; Garrison and Morton 36; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 55; Osler 441; Wellcome II, p. 13.



188. **PEABODY, Francis Weld** (1881-1927). *The care of the patient*. Boston: Privately reproduced for George C. Shattuck, M. D., 1956. ¶ With permission of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and of the Harvard University Press. 16cm [iv], 42 pp. Original printed wrappers. Fine.

\$ 12

“One of the essential qualities of the clinician is interest in humanity, for the secret of the care of the patient is in caring for the patient.” – concluding line of this paper by Peabody. “Since it was published, it has become part of medical school curriculum and is said to be as valid today as it was at the time he first presented it. He also published another essay, *The Patient and the Man*, which presented his ideas along the same line.” [Wikip.].



189. **PRAVAZ, Charles-Gabriel** (1791-1853). *Essai sur l'emploi médical de l'air comprimé*. Lyon: Giraudier; Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1850. ¶ 230 x 150 mm 8vo. xi, 377 pp. Occasional browning. Modern quarter dark brown morocco, raised bands, gilt spine, marbled boards, marbled end-papers; new end-leaves. Untrimmed. Fine, handsome copy. [M4923LV]

\$ 375

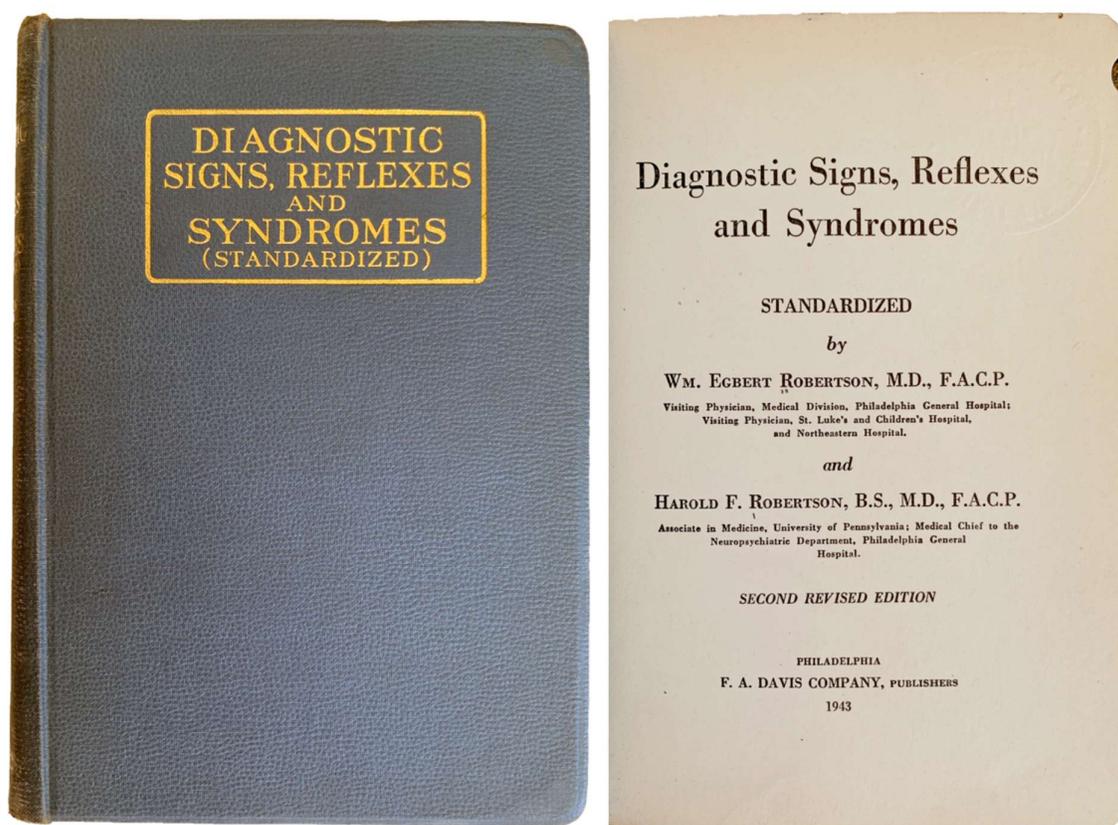
FIRST EDITION. Pravaz's essay on the uses of compressed air in medicine relative to respiration. He accounts for the chemical changes due to atmospheric pressure. The phenomena related to high altitude and mountain climbing are studied. As an application for tuberculosis and as a treatment for Pott's disease, as a treatment for rickets (compressed air), for the use of deviations of the spine or chest, for chlorosis and anemia, as an application for deafness, for chronic congestions of the brain and spinal cord, as a treatment for nerves or neuroses, etc.

In 1853 he was to develop the first practical metal syringe, made-up of a hollow metal needle, a precursor for the modern hypodermic needle,

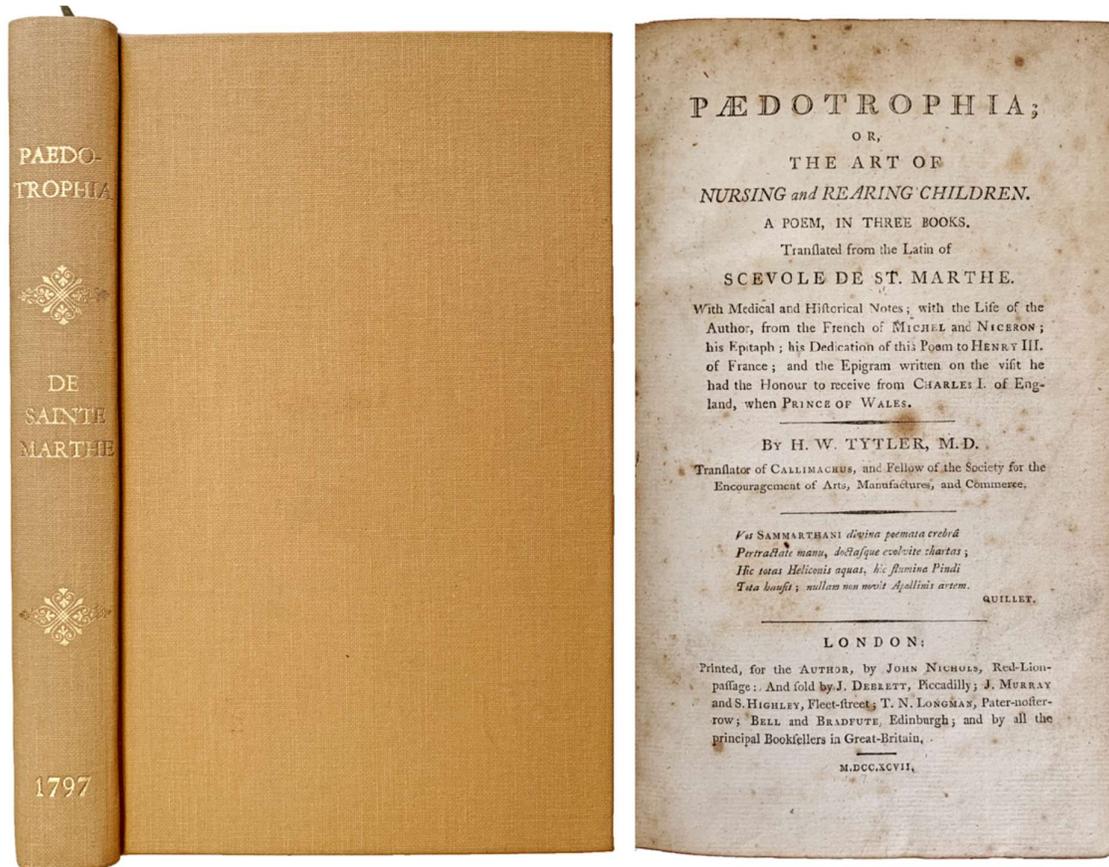
which he used for intra-arterial injection in the treatment of aneurysm. Alexander Wood (1725-1884) independently invented a similar device during the same year.

Charles-Gabriel Pravaz, the son of doctors, was Director of the Orthopedic and Pneumatic Institute of Lyon. He invented the modern galvanocautery [Garrison and Morton 5603]. He is known for the introduction of the hypodermic needle into Europe in 1851.

☀ Garrison, *History of medicine*, p. 656; Hirsch, IV, p. 622.



190. **ROBERTSON, Wm. Egbert; Harold F. Robertson.** *Diagnostic Signs, Reflexes and Syndromes, Standardized ... Second revised edition.* Philadelphia: F. A. Davis, 1943. ¶ 18 cm xi, [1], 327, [1] pp. Thumb-indexed. Gilt-stamped blue cloth. Welch Medical Library bookplate & embossed title. Very good. \$ 4



191. **SAINTE-MARTHE, Scévole de (1536-1623); Henry William TYTLER (1752-1808).** *Pædotrophia: or, the art of nursing and rearing children: a poem, in three books: translated from the Latin of Scevole de St. Marthe: with medical and historical notes, with the life of the author, from the French of Michel and Nicéron: his epitaph: his dedication of this poem to Henry III of France: and the Epigram written on the visit he had the honour to receive from Charles I of England, when Prince of Wales. By H. W. Tytler, M. D.* London: Printed for the author by John Nichols, Red-Lion Passage, and sold by J. Debrett, Piccadilly... and by all the principal booksellers in Great Britain, 1797. ¶ 8vo. 22 cm cxc, [1], 224 pp. LACKS engraved frontispiece (supplied in photocopy). Subscriber's list. Modern beige gilt-stamped cloth. Foxed. Binding is new.

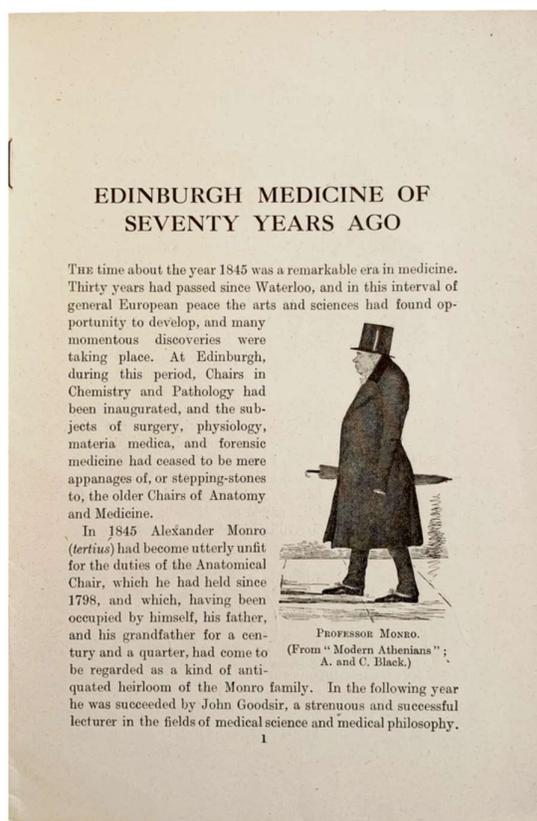
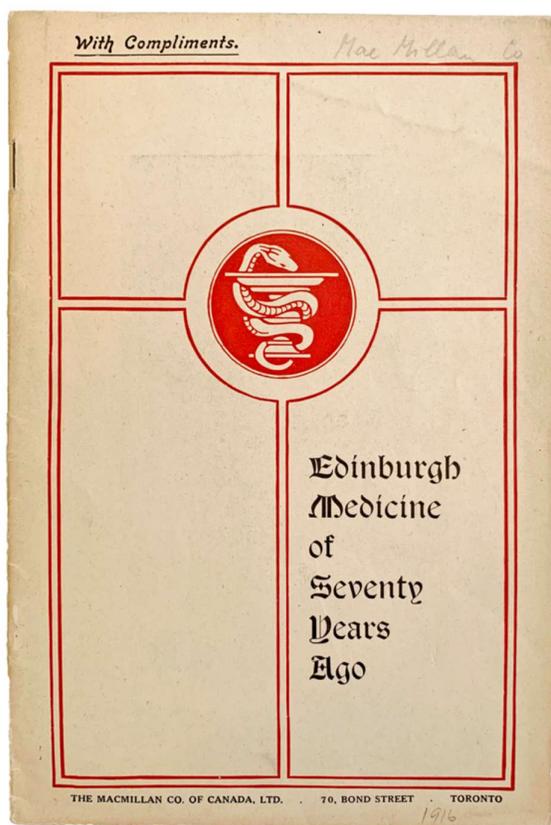
\$ 100

First separate edition in English, by Tytler, and first edition of this translation. Originally written in Latin in 1584, the text has been reprinted many times. The poem is divided into three parts-the first being advice for pregnant women; the second concerning care of children from birth until weaning; the third concerning diseases of nursing children-all with numerous footnotes and with both historical

and mythological references. The poem is preceded by a dedication, preface and life of the author. A list of subscribers is found at the rear of the book. This copy has the frontispiece available in photocopy.

Peltier points to this work and two other accounts, Nicolas Andry [1741], and Claude Quillet, *Callipoedia*, as a way of stating that medical history at this period of the eighteenth century was able to move beyond the standard of disfigurement and crippling diseases, and turning to two “popular” books [Quillet’s & Sainte-Marthe’s] on child rearing to represent the start of a modern era in orthopedics. See: Leonard F. Peltier, *Orthopedics: A History and Iconography*, p. 20.

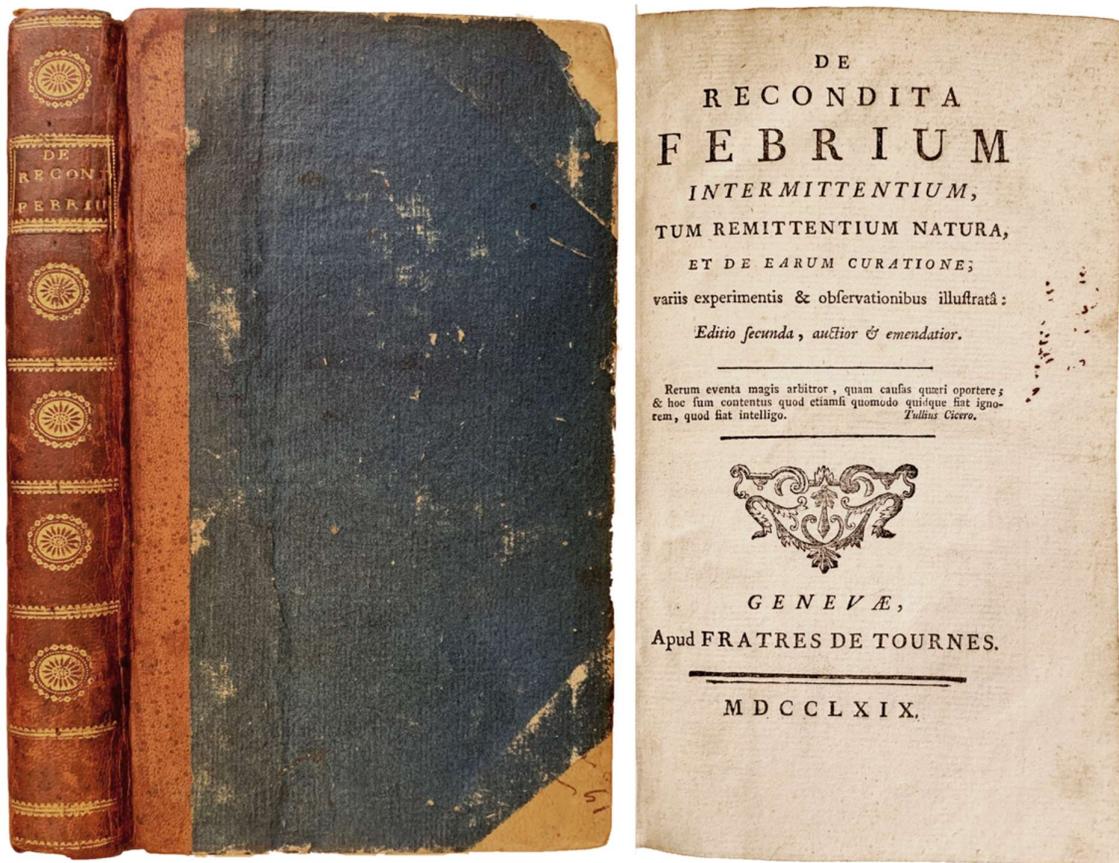
☼ Blake p. 398; Waller 8402. See: Michael Obladen, *Oxford Textbook of the Newborn: A Cultural and Medical History*, [2021].



192. [Scottish Medicine] “*Edinburgh medicine of seventy years ago.*” Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1916. ¶ 8vo. 10, [4] pp. 9 figs., ads. Self-wraps. Fine. M3546

\$ 12

“The time about the year 1845 was a remarkable era in medicine . . .”

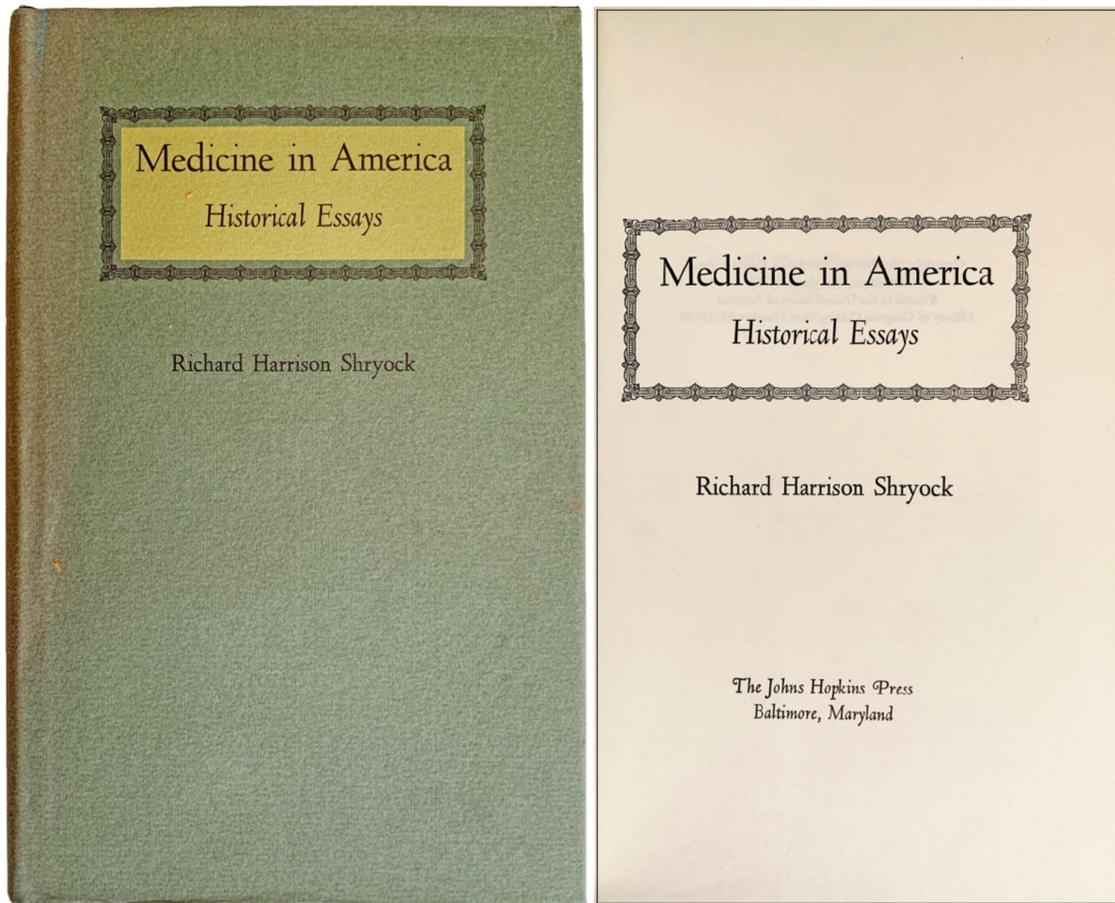


193. **SENAC, Jean Baptiste** (1693-1770). *De recondita februum intermittantium, tum remittentium natura, et de earum curatione; variis experimentis & observationibus illustratâ*. . . Genevae, Apud Fratres de Tournes, 1769. ¶ 200 x 121 mm 8vo. xxiv, 416, [1] pp. Headpieces, tailpieces, floriated initials, errata; lightly browned. Contemporary quarter calf, vellum corners, gilt spine; rubbed spine ends chipped. Very good. [M4105]

\$ 125

SECOND EDITION, revised and enlarged. First edition, Amsterdam, 1759. English translation, Philadelphia, 1805, by Charles Caldwell. This is Senac's valuable treatise on the nature and treatment of intermitting and remitting fevers. Jean Baptiste Senac was an eminent French physician who wrote numerous books and papers on various aspects of anatomy, physiology and medicine. His works, according to Dr. Ferguson, "were distinguished alike by erudition and by great literary skill and taste." He is probably best remembered for his classic work on the structure of the heart.

☼ Blake, NLM, p. 414. See: Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica*, II, p. 363.

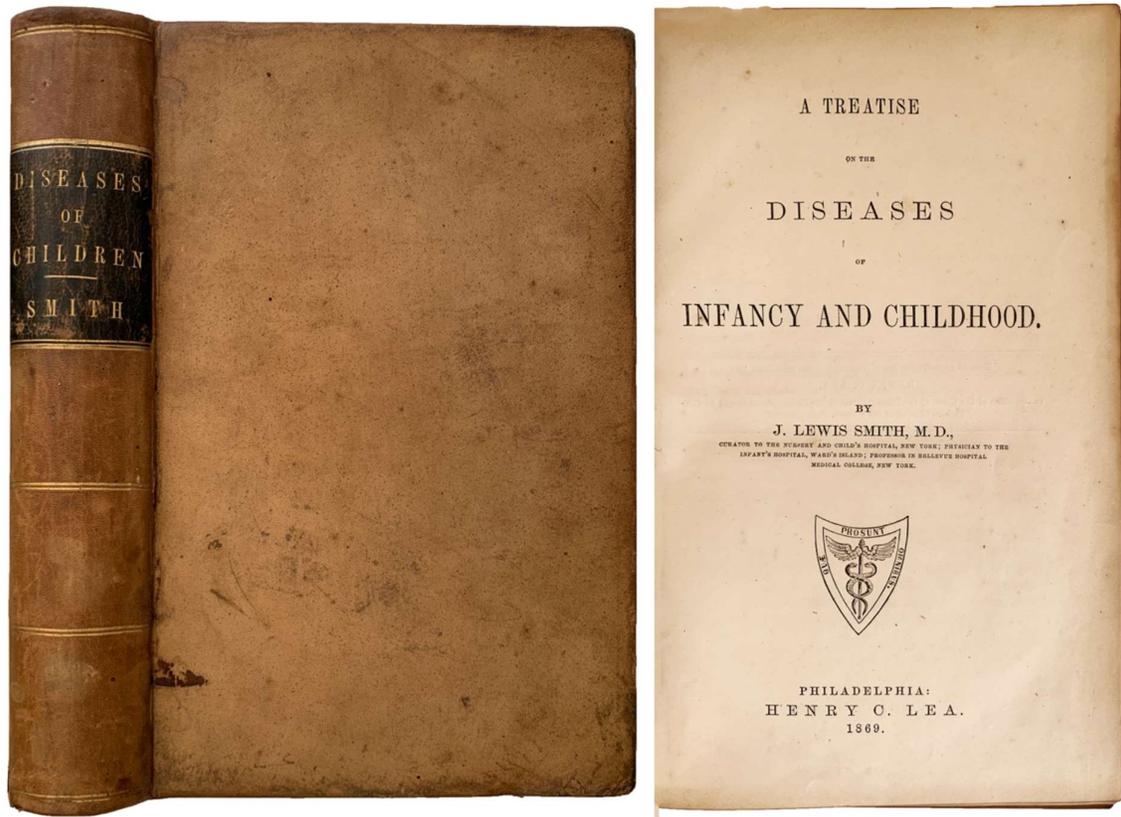


194. **SHRYOCK, Richard Harrison** (1893-1972). *Medicine in America: historical essays*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1966. ¶ Sm. 8vo. 22 cm xviii, [2], 346, [2] pp. Index. Cloth, dust-jacket; d.j. with a few tears. Very good.

\$ 7

Shryock was William H. Welch Professor of the History of Medicine and director of the Johns Hopkins Institute of the History of Medicine from 1949 to 1958, when he retired as professor emeritus.

☼ Garrison-Morton 6596.2.

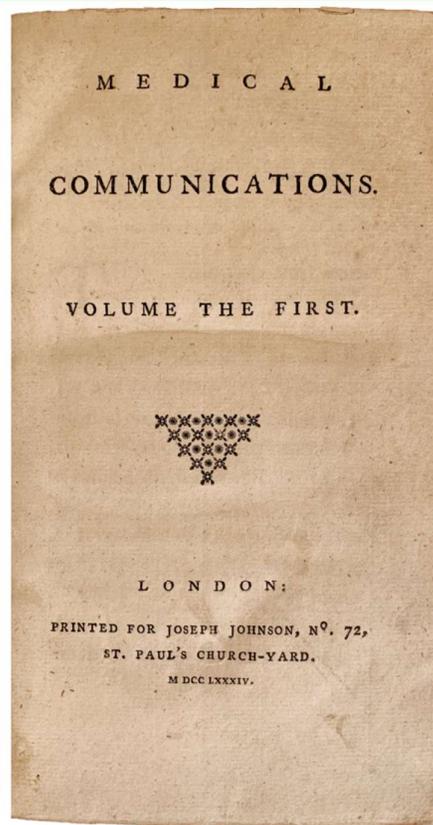
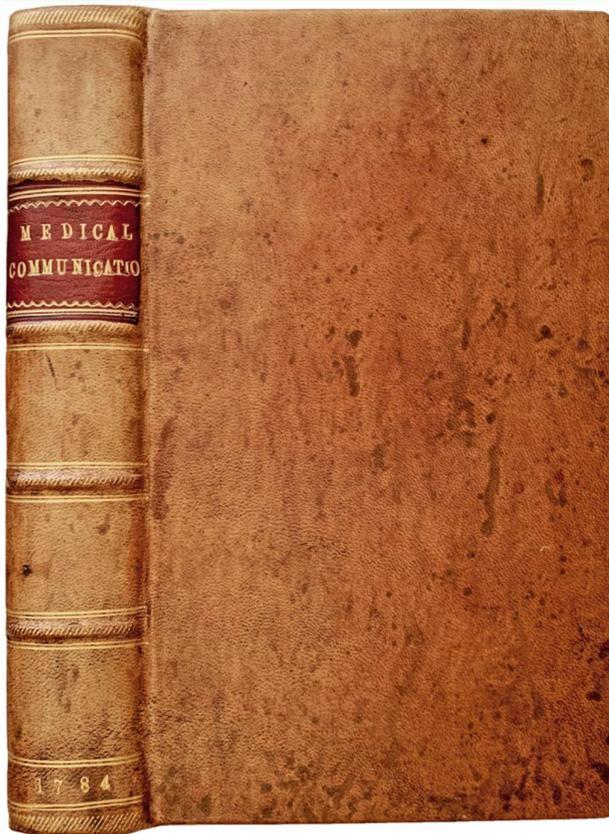


195. **SMITH, Job Lewis** (1827-1897). *A treatise on the diseases of infancy and childhood*. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, 1869. ¶ 8vo. 24 cm xii, [17]-620, 32 pp. Illustrated (2 figs., pp. 112 and 115), index. Original full gilt-ruled sheep, black leather spine label; rubbed, foot of binding shows shelf-wear. Bookplate of Dr. C. M. Hobby [State University of Iowa, Iowa City]. Generally very good.

\$ 200

First edition. "Another giant among the remarkable group of men who literally created American pediatrics in the second half of the [nineteenth] century was Job Lewis Smith. Had it not been for [Abraham] Jacobi, Smith would have been known as the father of American pediatrics. Smith's principal publication was his textbook, which passed through eight editions between 1869 and 1896. His book was not only the favorite of the medical students of his day but also the mainstay of the general practitioner. His textbook reflected his enormous clinical experience coupled with his personal experience in the practice of pathology." – Cone, *History of American pediatrics*, pp. 103-04.

☼ Grulee 1397.



(vii)

C O N T E N T S.

I. *AN Account of the Epidemic Catarrh, of the Year 1782; compiled at the request of the Society.* By EDWARD GRAY, M.D. F.R.S. Page 1.

II. *Remarks on the Influenza of the Year 1782.* By JAMES CARMICHAEL SMYTH, M.D. F.R.S. Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty. p. 71.

III. *An Account of a gouty Body, dissected by HENRY WATSON, F.R.S. Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.* p. 86.

IV. *A Case of Proptosis.* By EDWARD FORD, Surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary. p. 95.

V. *A singular Case of Hydatids.* By SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS, M.D. F.R.S. p. 101.

VI. *Observations on that Species of Hæmorrhage which is occasioned by an Attachment of the Placenta to the Cervix Uteri.* By ANDREW DOUGLAS, M.D. p. 107.

A 4 VII. *An*

(xi)

XXIV. *Observations on the Causes, Symptoms, and Cure of the Pulmonary Consumption, and some other Diseases of the Lungs; by the late WILLIAM STARK, M.D. with an Introduction and Remarks, by JAMES CARMICHAEL SMYTH, M.D. F.R.S. Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty.* p. 359.

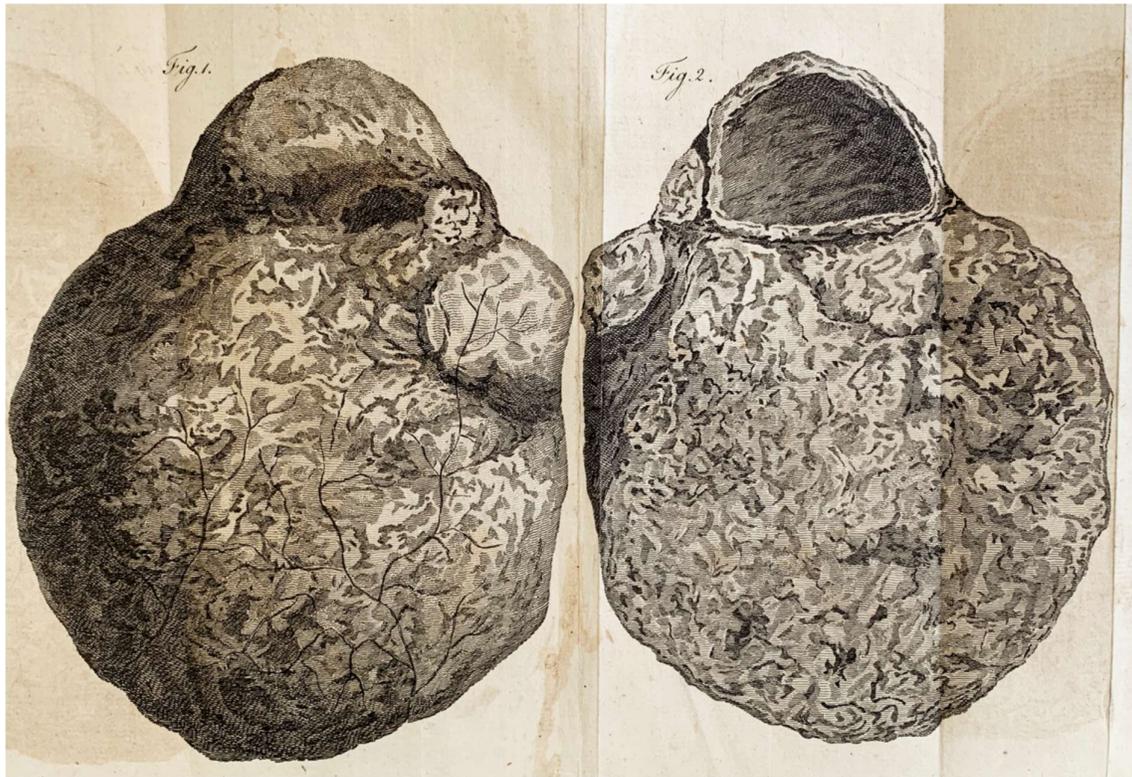
XXV. *An Account of an Hydrocephalus internus of a prodigious Size, in an Adult.* By FREDERIC MICHAELIS, M. D. Physician-General to the Hessian Troops. Communicated by DR. SIMMONS. p. 494.

XXVI. *An Account of a method of curing the Hydrophthalmia, by means of a Seton.* By Mr. EDWARD FORD, Surgeon. p. 409.

XXVII. *An Account of a Tumor, supposed to have been a diseased Kidney, By Mr. HENRY FEARON, Surgeon of the Surry Dispensary. Communicated by DR. JOHN SIMS.* p. 416.

XXVIII. *An Account of a Cancerous Affection of the Stomach.* By JOHN SIMS, M.D. p. 421.

XXIX. *A*



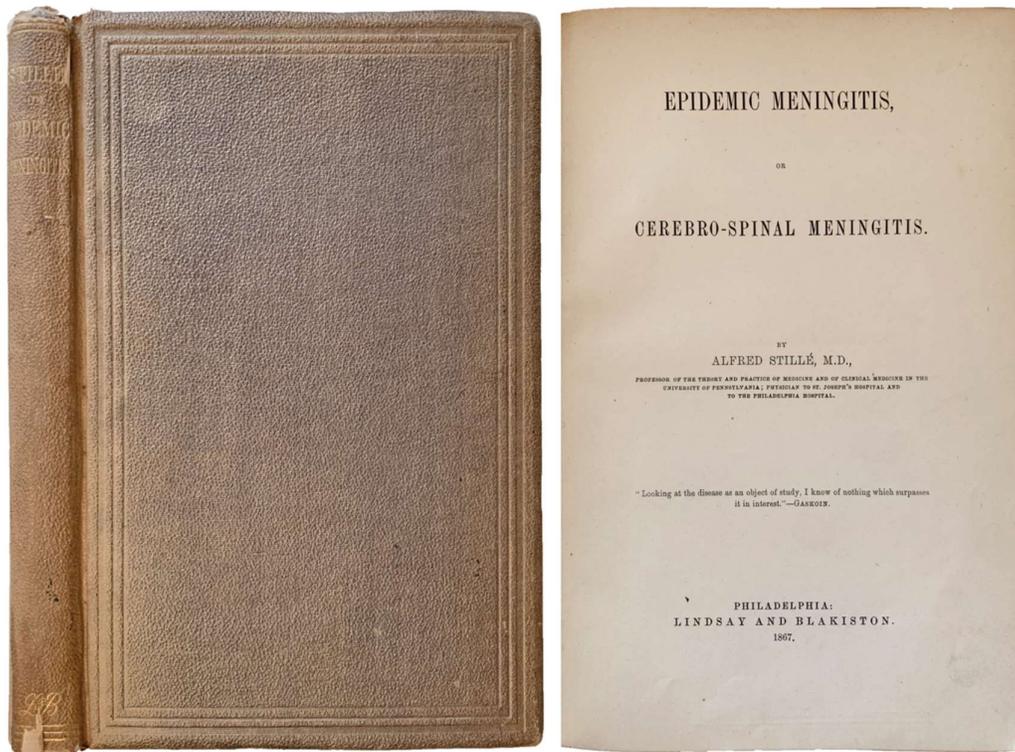
31 Case Reports by British Physicians

196. [Society for Promoting Medical Knowledge]. *Medical communications. Volume the first*. London: Printed for Joseph Johnson, 1784. ¶ Volume one of two. 8vo. (xvi), 456 pp. 10 engraved plates (7 folding), index. Modern full tree calf, raised bands, red leather spine label, gilt spine. Fine. [M8639]

\$ 375

FIRST EDITION. The Society for Promoting Medical Knowledge issued two volumes of *Medical communications* between 1784 and 1790. Volume I, offered here, is a rare compendium of medical case histories. Included are “An account of the effect of some medicines employed in the cure of cutaneous diseases,” by James Carmichael Smyth; “Case of suppression of urine, successfully treated, in which the bladder was punctured through the rectum,” by Mr. Bentley, Surgeon; “On the efficacy of opium in the cure of the venereal disease,” by Frederic Michaelis, physician-general to the Hessian troops; and “An account of a painful affection of the antrum maxillare, from which three insects were discharged,” by John Heysham, and many others. The plates depict diseased organs and ophthalmological patients.

☼ Blake, *NLM*, p. 296 (“volumes 1 and 2, 1784-1790. Issued by the Society for Promoting Medical Knowledge.”).



197. **STILLÉ, Alfred** (1813-1900). *Epidemic Meningitis, or Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis*. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1867. ¶ 8vo. vii, [8], [9]-178, [32 ads.] pp. Ads. dated Sept. 1873. Original mauve blind and gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends frayed, fading, corners showing. Very good.

\$ 75

First edition. "This is one of Stillé's most important monographs." – Courville.

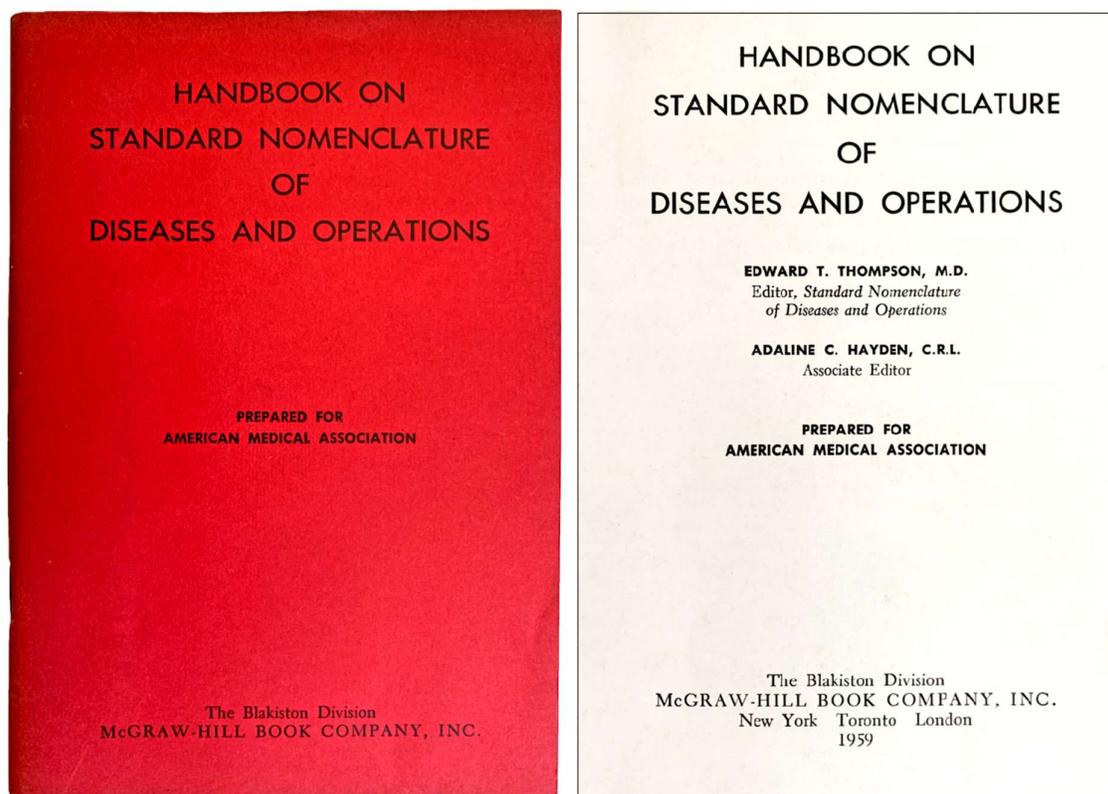
'Stillé gives a critical discussion of the whole subject which throws important light on contemporary views.' – Bloomfield, *Bibliography of Internal Medicine*, p. 169.

'A model of accurate, systematic study based on a large series of cases seen in the Philadelphia Hospital, and upon an exhaustive analysis of the literature.' – *Bibliotheca Osleriana*.

During his years on the Penn medical faculty before his 1884 retirement, Stillé became president of the AMA in 1871, vice-president of the Centennial Medical Commission in 1876, and then President of the

College of Physicians in 1883. His publications from the 1870's and 1880's reveal that he viewed both the germ theory of disease and also the new science of bacteriology as mere speculation. In his teaching, he did not accept laboratory medicine, but continued to emphasize clinical observation, medical statistics and hospital practices.

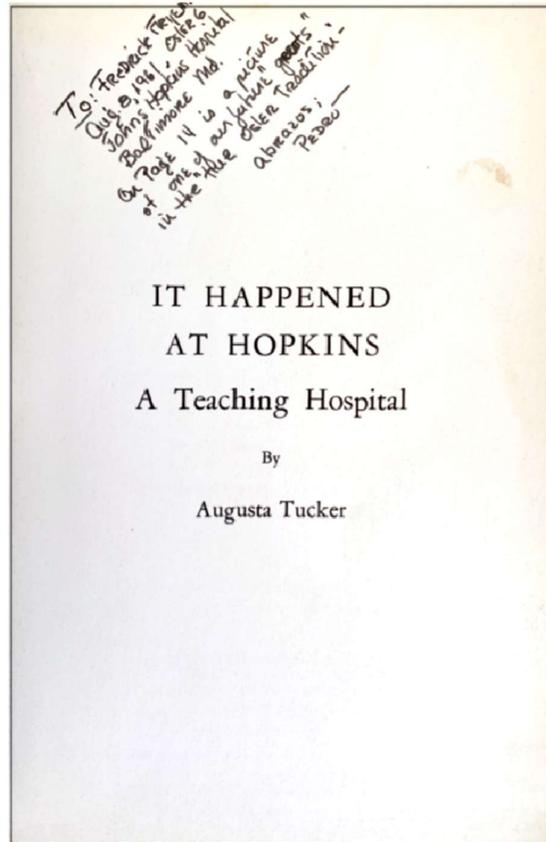
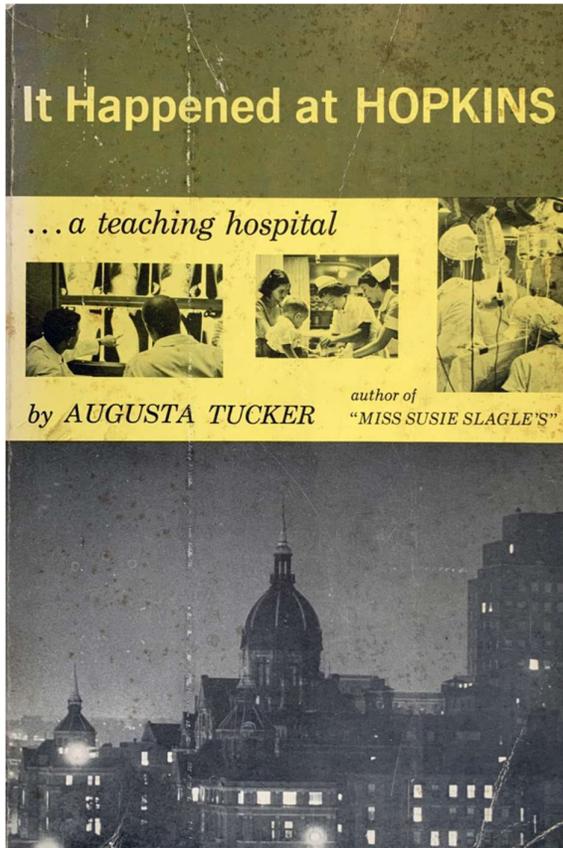
☀ Courville 2133.



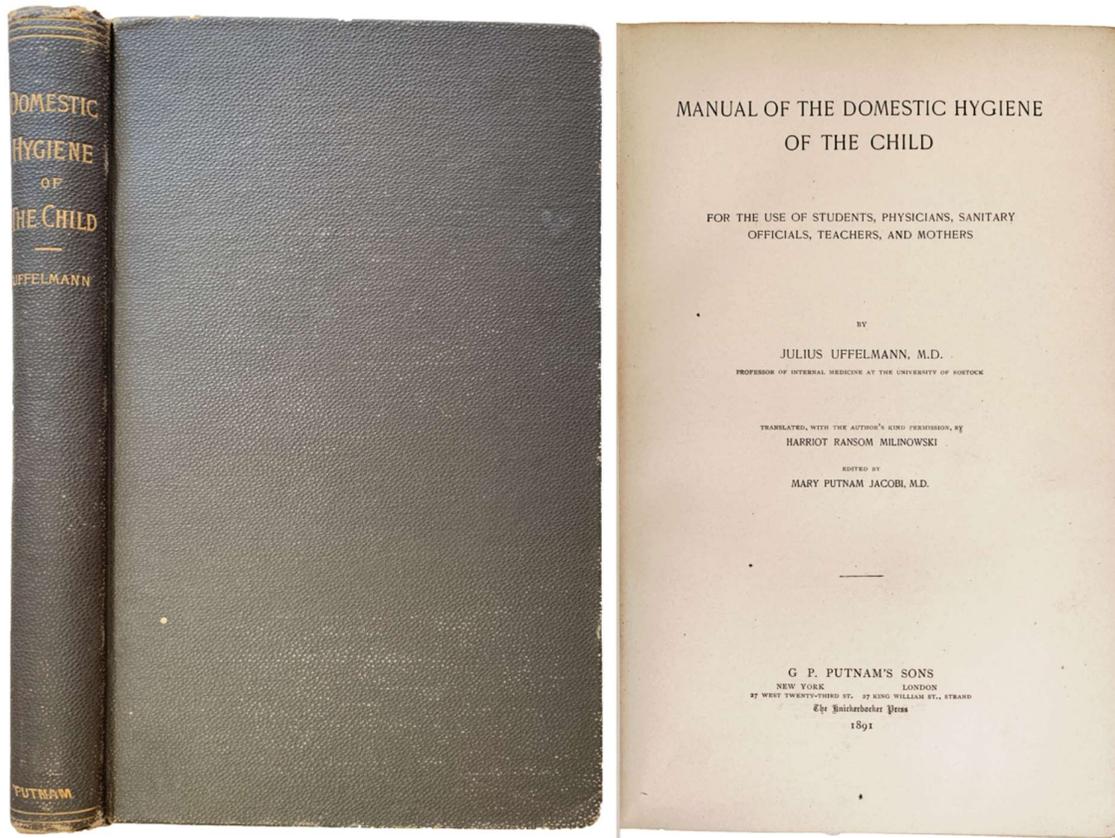
198. **THOMPSON, Edward T.; HAYDEN, Adaline C.** (editors).
Handbook on standard nomenclature of diseases and operations. New York,
Toronto, London: The Blakiston Division, McGraw-Hill Book
Company, 1959. ¶ Prepared for the American Medical Association.
16 cm 71, [1] pp. Red printed wrappers. Fine.

\$ 20

Gives a long list of unacceptable eponyms for medical diseases. For example, Abrami's diseases starts the list and is revised to become Normocytic amenia. Arlt's disease is revised to trachoma.



199. [Johns Hopkins Hospital] TUCKER, Augusta (1904-). *It happened at Hopkins: a teaching hospital*. Baltimore: Women's Board of the John's Hopkins Hospital, 1960. ¶ 23 cm [xii], 130, [1] pp. Illus. Pictorial wrappers; rubbed. Title is inscribed (not by author). Very good. \$ 10



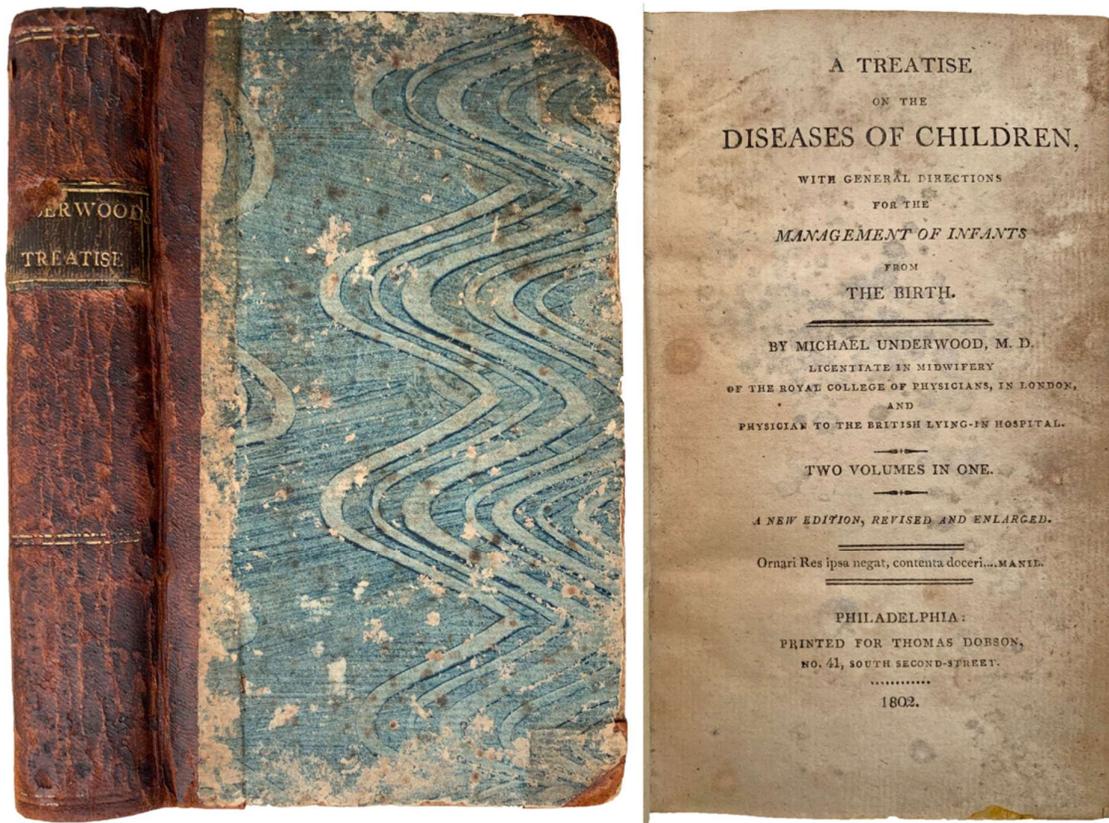
200. **UFFELMANN, Julius** (1837-1894). *Manual of the Domestic Hygiene of the Child for the Use of Students, Physicians, Sanitary Officials, Teachers, and Mothers. Translated By Harriot Ransom Malinowski. Edited by Mary Putnam Jacobi.* New York & London: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1891. ¶ 8vo. x, 229, [1] pp. Original dark olive-green gilt-stamped cloth; extremities worn. Bookplate of Manuel Baiseño German.

\$ 45

First American edition, translated. First issued in 1881.

Julius August Christian Uffelmann was a German physician and hygienist born in Zeven. He studied medicine at the University of Göttingen, where he was a student of Jakob Henle (1809–1885), Karl Ewald Hasse (1810–1902) and Wilhelm Baum (1799–1883). Following graduation (1861) he worked as an assistant in the surgical clinic in Rostock, later practicing medicine in the cities of Neustadt and Hameln. In 1876 he received his habilitation in pediatrics and hygiene at the University of Rostock, where in 1879 he became an associate professor. From 1883 until his death in 1894, he was director of the institute of hygiene at Rostock. In 1893 he became an honorary professor.

☼ Colón, *Nurturing Children, a history of pediatrics*, p. 190.



201. **UNDERWOOD, Michael** (1736-1820). *A treatise on the diseases of children with general directions for the management of infants from the birth. A new edition, revised and enlarged.* Philadelphia: Thomas Dobson, 1802. ¶ Two volumes in one (complete). 12mo. xvi, 404, [405-408] pp. (complete). The second part has a half title (p. [219]). Index. Last leaves mis-numbered 105-108. Leaves darkened, some staining. Original half calf, marbled boards, spine with gilt-rules, leather spine label; label chipped, covers rubbed. Very good. Scarce. [M13758]

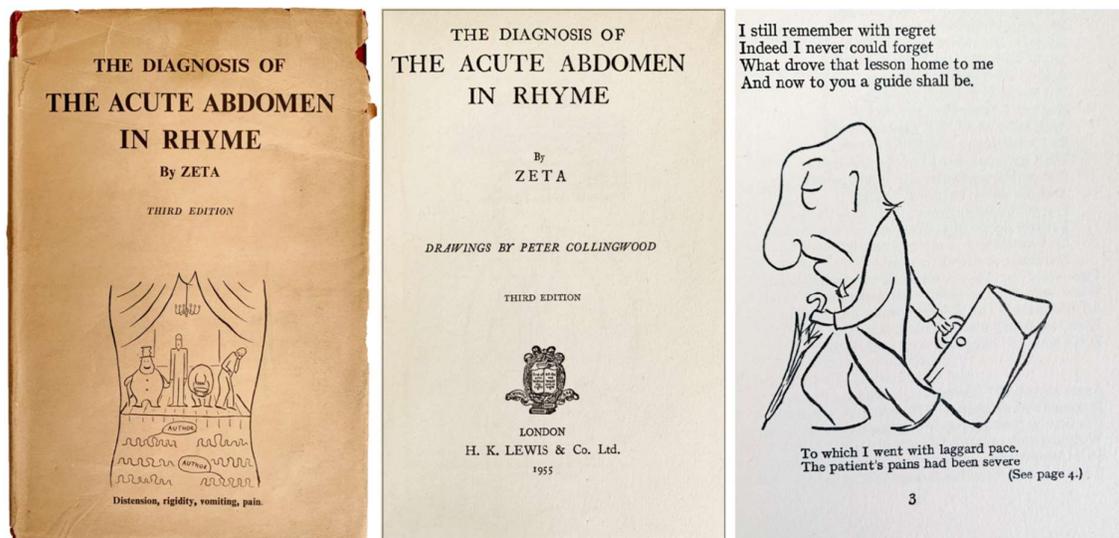
\$ 200

Early American edition, the first printed in Boston, preceded by American edition printed in Philadelphia (1793).

Underwood laid the foundations for modern pediatrics. His work was superior to anything that had previously appeared and remained the most important book on the subject for sixty years.

First printed in London 1784, Underwood's book achieved as many as ten editions through 1846, two editors following in Underwood's footsteps. Ruhrah offers, "Apart from Rosen von Rosenstein, . . . Underwood's was the first treatise on children's diseases anything like our modern textbooks in style and quality." – Ruhrah, *Pediatrics of the Past*, p. 450.

☀ Austin 1943; Garrison and Morton 6326, 2734.4 “first discussion, in a treatise on children’s diseases, of congenital heart disease”, 4015 “first description of sclerema neonatorum”, 5516 [candidiasis]; Shaw & Shoemaker 3188. This printing not in Grulee.



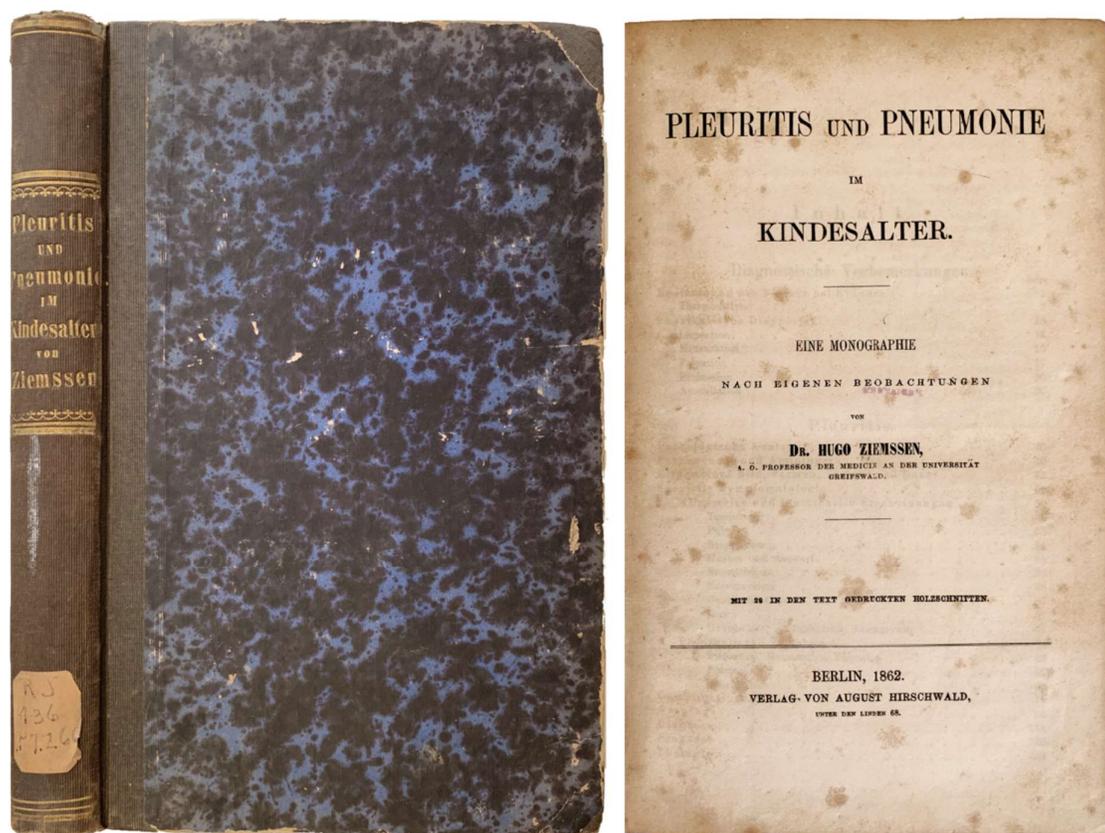
202. [Humor] **ZETA** [pseud. for **Zachary Cope** (1881-1974)]. *The diagnosis of the acute abdomen in rhyme. Drawings by Peter Collingwood. Third edition.* London: H. K. Lewis, 1955. ¶ 19 cm vii, [1], 96 pp. Illus. Red cloth, printed dust-jacket; jacket torn. Book is fine (jacket, as is). Ownership signature & bookplate of F. Frye.

\$ 125

Written by Sir Vincent Zachary Cope (1881-1974), author of “The Early Diagnosis of the Acute Abdomen” (1921), and known to be “fond of composing light verse”.

Sir Vincent Zachary Cope was a surgeon and medical historian, born in Kingston-upon-Hull, trained in surgery at St. Mary’s Hospital, London, and was appointed consultant surgeon there in 1911. In 1912 he also became a surgeon at the Bolingbroke Hospital, where he remained until his retirement in 1946. Interestingly, the verse in this book was panned in some reviews at the time of publication, but as one pointed out, “That he committed his wisdom to rhyme was a happy inspiration, for every student knows that a jingle will stick where polished sentences will fade, and on the whole the worse the rhyme the more it sticks.” Personally, I think it is quite humorous, and I wish I had known about it when I was a medical student. For example, in the part on biliary colic, Zeta says, “The

women say 'tis much worse than the giving birth to baby / Though which they'd have if given choice, well, that is just may be." Of course, I am also a fan of Gilbert and Sullivan: "If someday it may happen that a victim must be found, I've got a little list --- and they'd none of them be missed". (And stuck-up Brits with no sense of humor are on the list.) So, "The abdomen is like a stage / Enclosed within a fleshy cage. / Distension, rigidity, vomiting, pain."



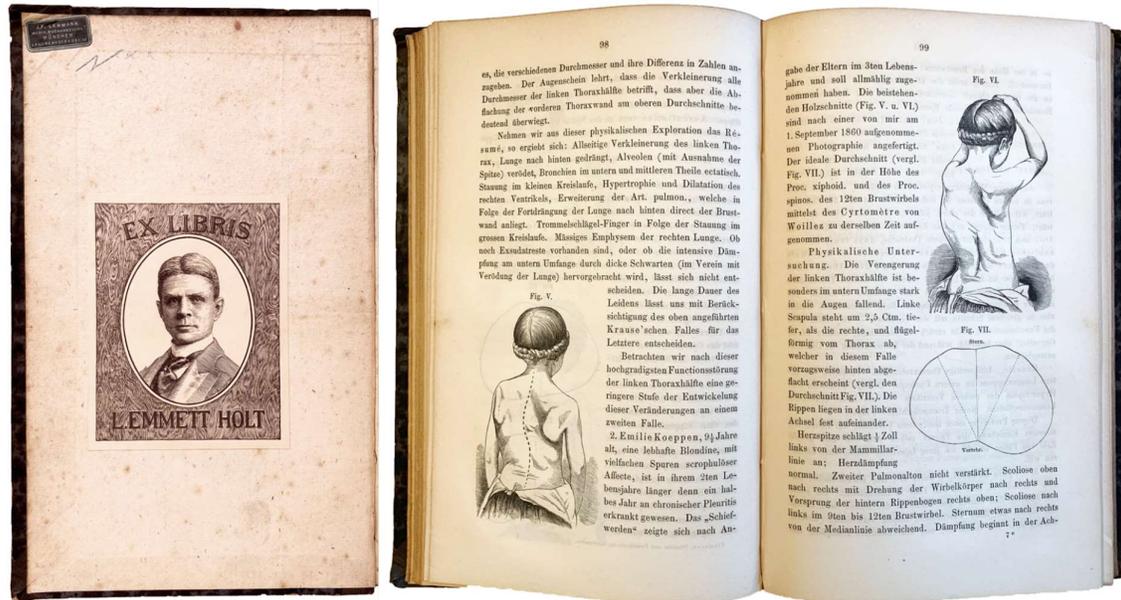
L. Emmett Holt's copy with his bookplate

203. **ZIEMSEN, Hugo** (1829-1902). *Pleuritis und Pneumonie im Kindesalter. Eine Monographie nach eigenen Beobachtungen.* Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1862. ¶ 8vo. VIII, [2], 358 pp. 28 figs. Original quarter brown gilt-stamped cloth, marbled boards; extremities rubbed. Bookplate of L. Emmett Holt. Very good.

\$ 100

First edition of the author's second book. "Pleurisy and pneumonia in childhood. A monograph based on own observations."

Hugo (Wilhelm) von Ziemssen, German physician, made advances in electrotherapeutics, conducted research on cold-water treatment for typhus and lung inflammation, and became an authority on diseases of the larynx and esophagus.



PROVENANCE: Holt (1855-1924) pioneered the science of pediatrics, and became the head physician at New York's Babies Hospital in 1888. Under his leadership it became the leading pediatric hospital of its time. Holt was a professor at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1901 to 1922. In 1923, despite his old age, the Rockefeller Institute called on him to lecture at Peking Union Medical College for their winter term. Holt accepted, viewing the offer as both an opportunity to observe Chinese children for his own studies, and introduce pediatrics to the Chinese doctors. Days before his return home, Holt suffered a heart attack and died in Peking on January 14, 1924.

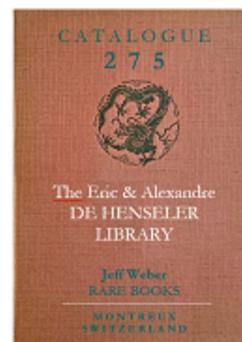
See: Hirsch VI, p. 389.

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