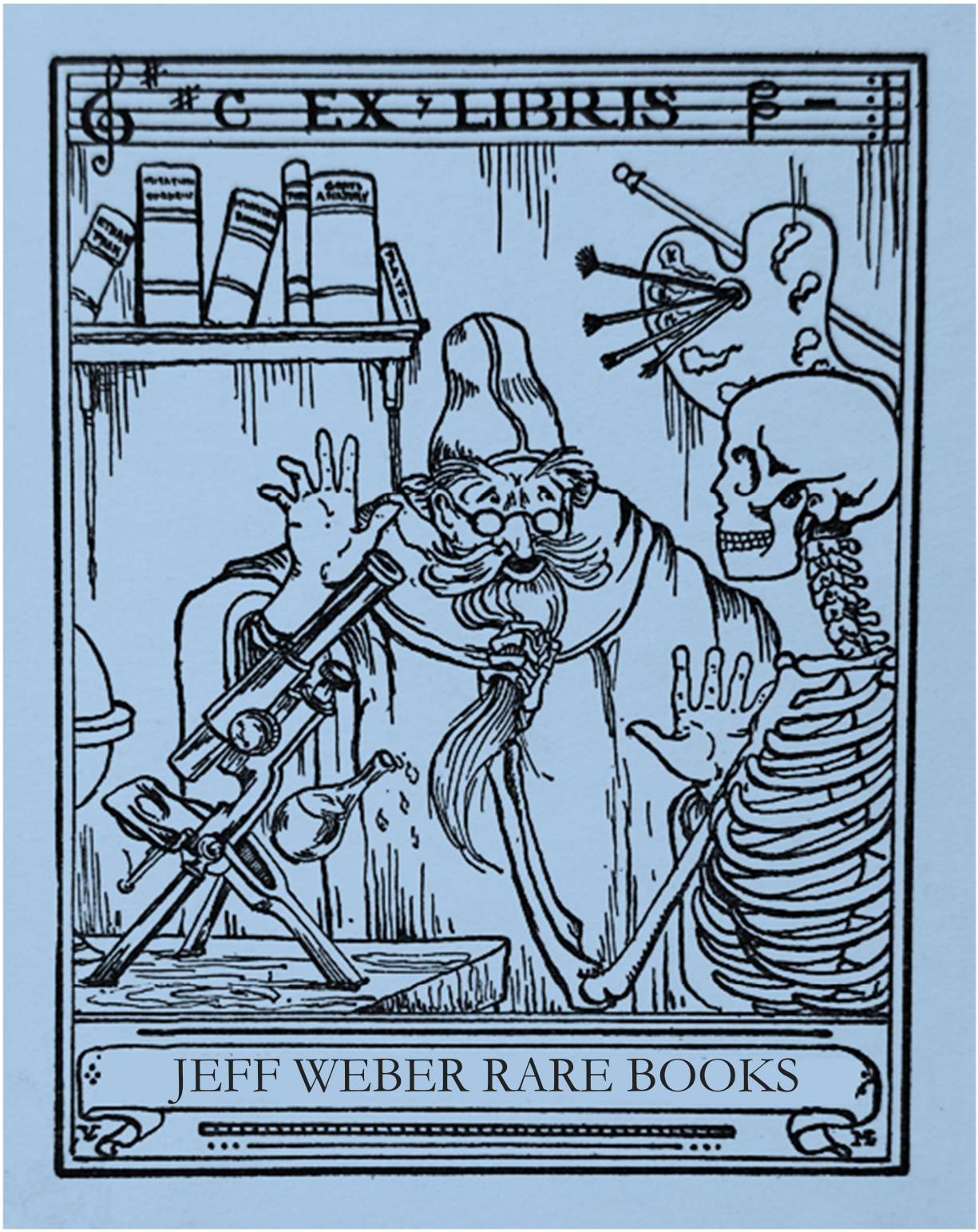
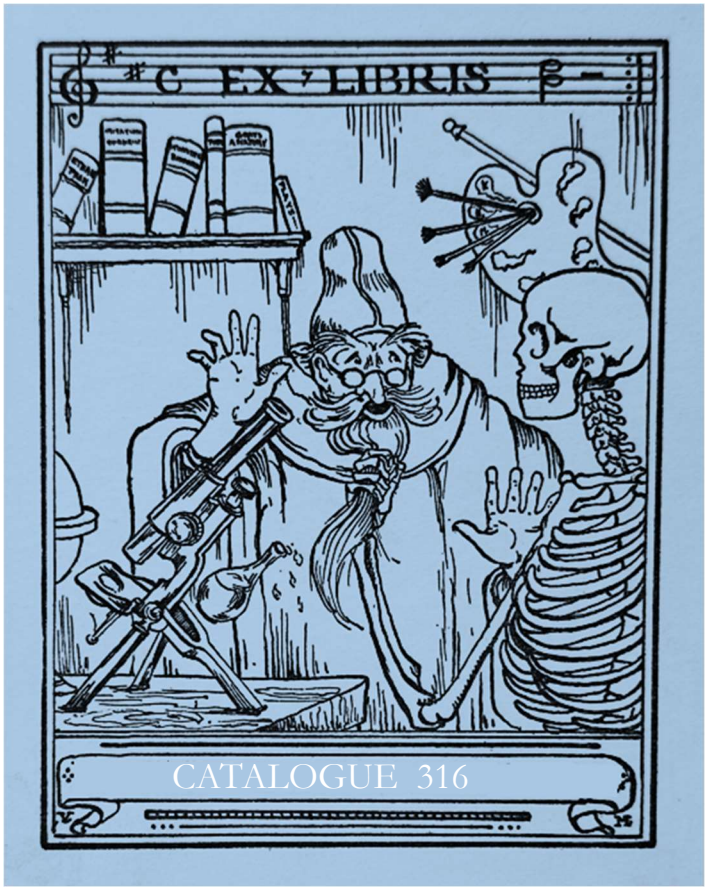
OLD MEDICAL BOOKS – *D'UNE VALEUR RARE*



Montreux & Neuchâtel

SWITZERLAND

OLD MEDICAL BOOKS
D'UNE VALEUR RARE



Medical History

Occupational Health

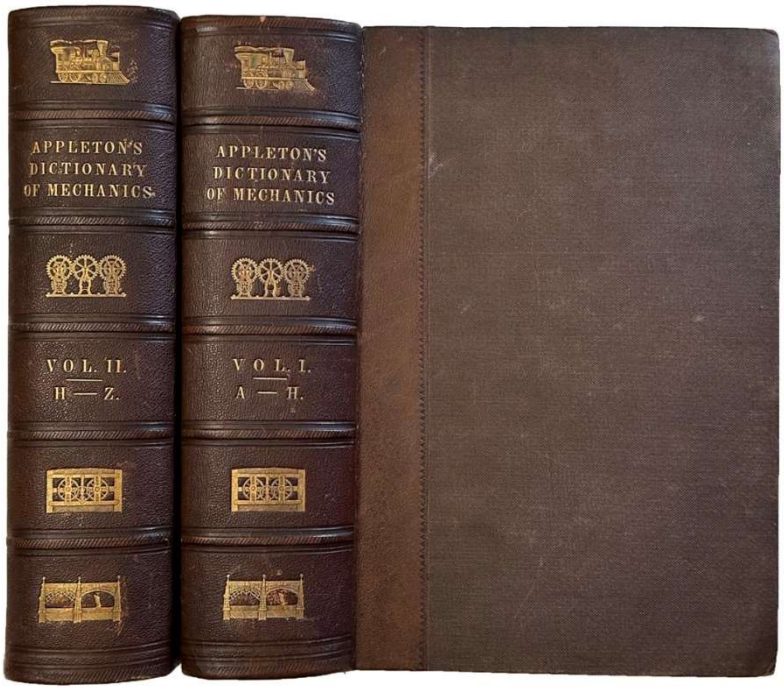
Rare & Unusual

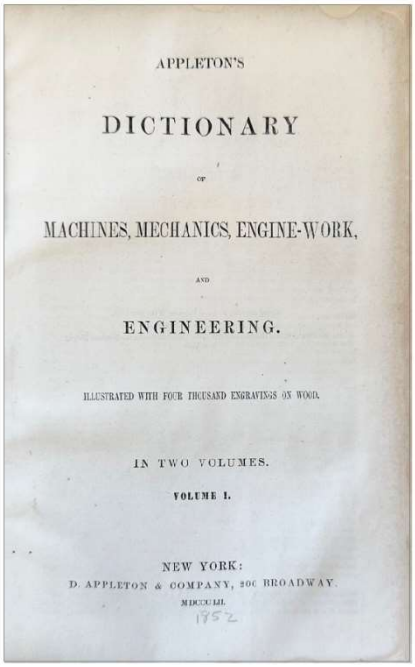
Alexander Fleming

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

Montreux & Neuchâtel

SWITZERLAND




APPLETON'S

DICTIONARY

OF

MACHINES, MECHANICS, ENGINE-WORK,

AND

ENGINEERING.

ILLUSTRATED WITH FOUR THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON & COMPANY, 200 BROADWAY.
MDCCCLII.

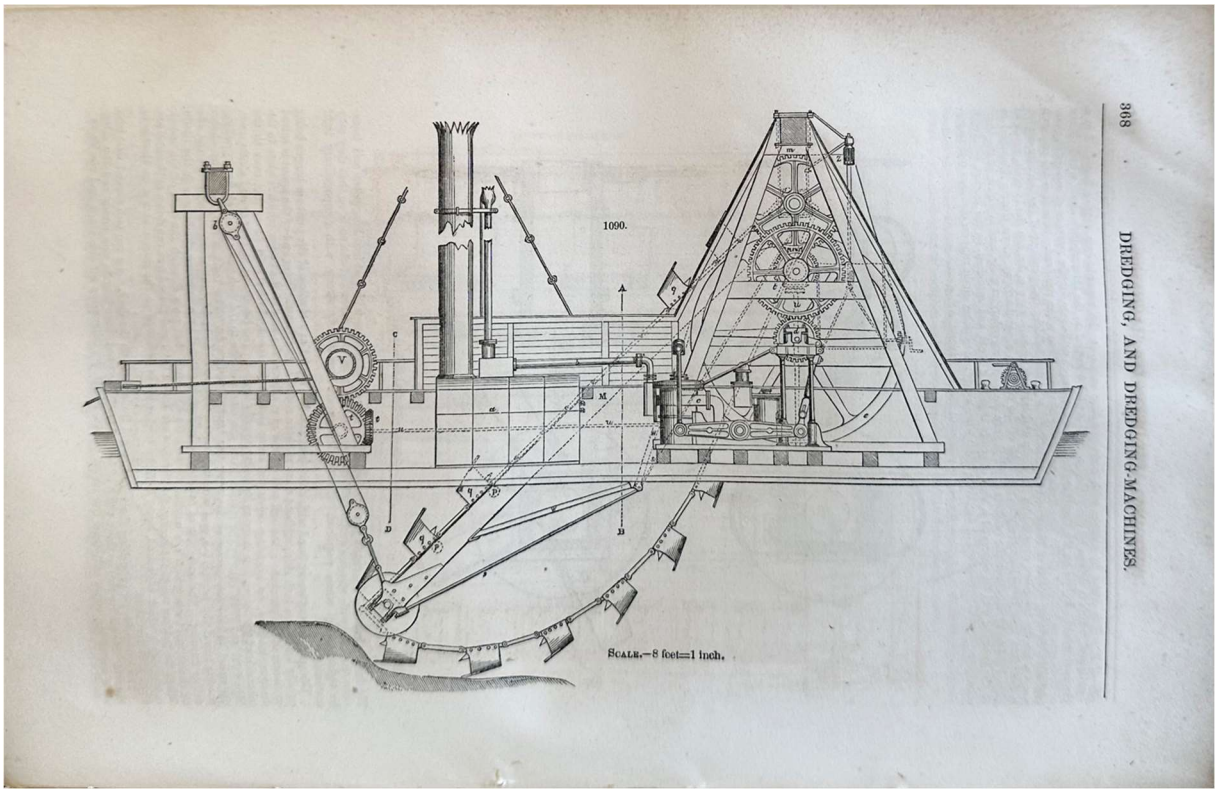
226. **Appleton's, Publishers**. *Appleton's Dictionary of Machines, Mechanics, Engine-Work, and Engineering. Illustrated with four thousand engravings on wood. In two volumes*. New York: D. Appleton, 1852. ¶ Two volumes. Small 4to. 960; 960 pp. 4000 engravings, index. Original quarter dark brown morocco, brown cloth, with elaborate decorative engravings in the spine compartments in gilt, gilt-titles, raised bands; rubbed, evidence of light marginal waterstaining. Bookplate of the publisher's Blackie & Son Limited – Private Library, Glasgow. Very good.

$ 175

Self-styled as a "World Industrial Exhibition" celebrating the advances in engineering and machining in all countries, this is a resource drawing from known authorities, such as Bourne on the steam engine, Holtzapffel on turning and mechanical manipulation, German resources as well. The preface cites as authorities numerous persons whose contributions are either for their content or the drawings.

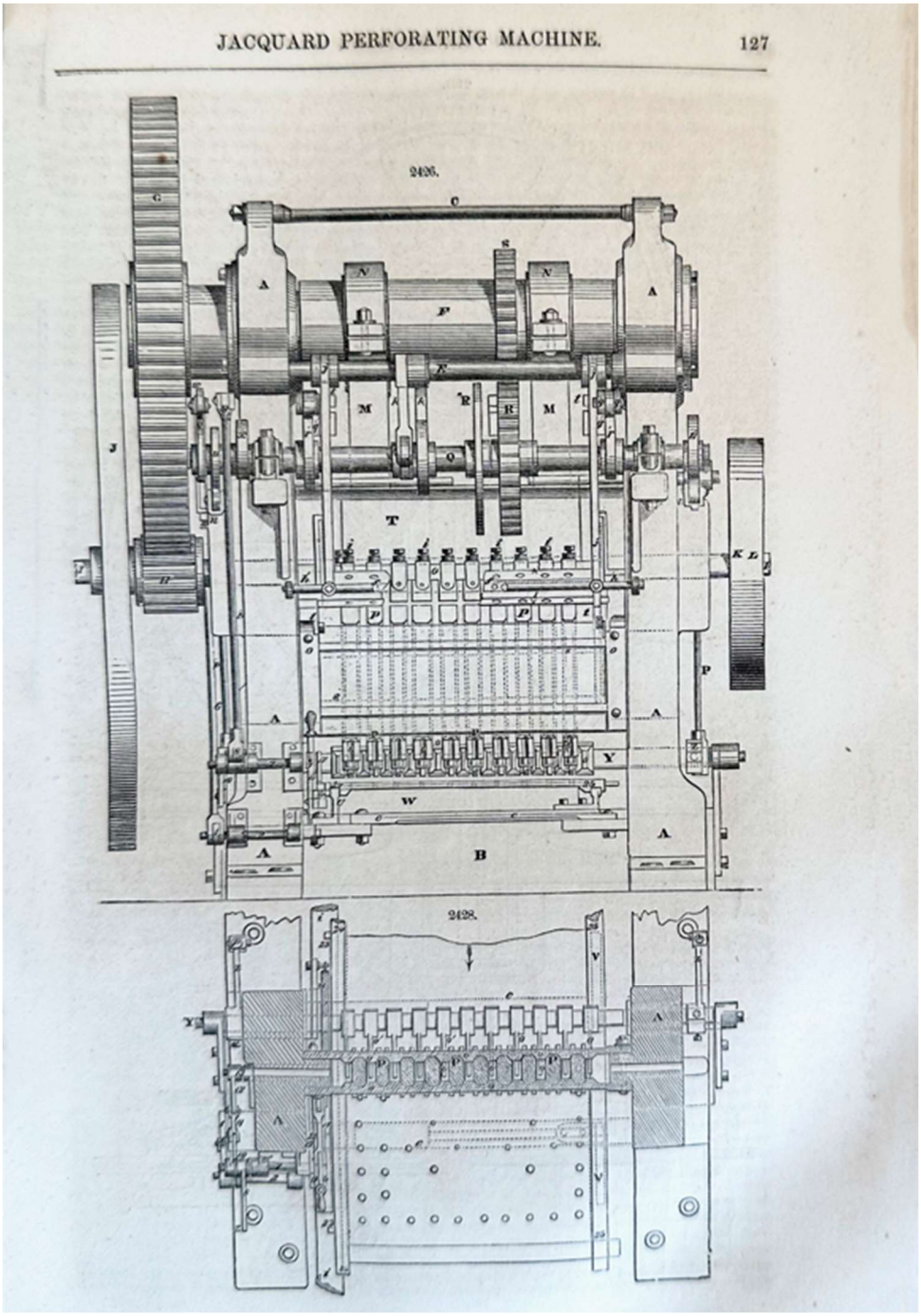
"Among the works from which materials have been selected may be mentioned the following:
« Annales des Ponts et Chaussées. Bibliothèque des Arts Industriels: (Masson, Paris.) Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal: (London.) Engineer and Machinist's Assistant: (Blackie, Glasgow.) Publication Industrielle: (Armungaud Aine, Paris.) Jamieson's Mechanics of Fluids. Treatise on Mechanics: (Poisson.) Allgemeine Bauzeitung mit Abbildungen: (Forster, Wien.) Organ für die Fortschritte des Eisenbahnwesens in technischer Beziehung: (Von Waldegg, Wiesbaden.) Glasgow

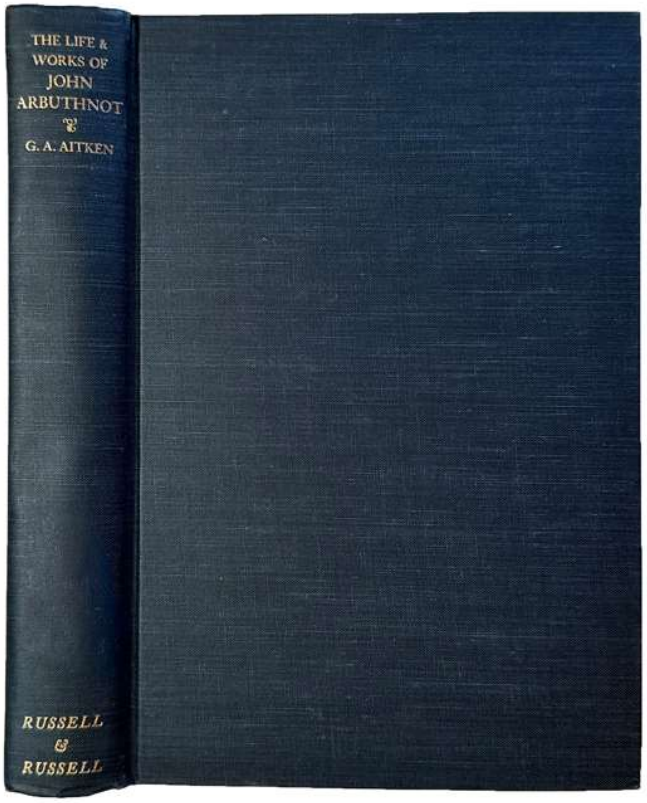
Practical Mechanic. Silliman's Journal. Allgemeine Maschinen-Encyclopädie — Hülsse: (Leipzig.) Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain and America contrasted. Holtzapffel's Turning and Mechanical Manipulation. The Steam-Engine: (J. Bourne.) Eisenbahn-Zeitung: (Stuttgart.) Tredgold on the Steam-Engine. Dictionnaire des Arts et Manufactures: (Laboulaye, Paris.) Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation: (Woodcroft.) Essai sur 1'Industrie des Matières Textiles: (Michel Alcan, Paris.) Griers' Mechanic's Pocket Dictionary. Templeton's Millwrights and Engineer's Pocket Companion. Marine Steam-Engine: (Brown.)

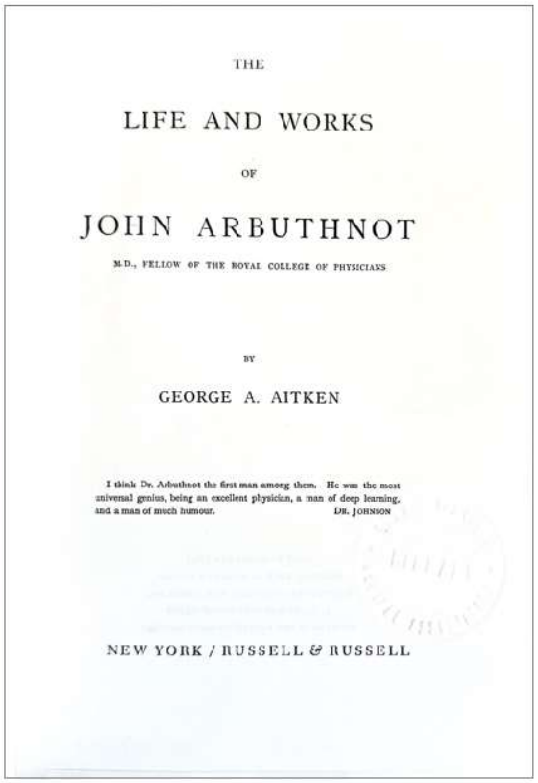


Weisbach's Mechanics and Engineering. Barlow on Strength of Materials. Hann's Mechanics. Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture: (Mosely.) Journal of the Franklin Institute. The Transactions of the Institute of Civil Engineers: (London.) The Artisan. Quarterly Papers on Engineering: (Published by Weale, London.) Imperial Dictionary — Blackie: (Glasgow.) Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers. Student's Guide to the Locomotive-Engine. Railway Engine and Carriage-Wheels: (Barlow, London.) Recueil des Machines Instrumens et Appareils: (Le Blanc, Paris.) Buchanan on Mill- Work. Practical Examples of Modern Tools and Machines: (G. Rennie.) Repertoire de 1'Industrie Française et Etrangère: (L. Mathias, Paris.) Treatise on the Manufacture of Gas: (Cleg, London.) Hodge on the Steam-Engine. Scientific American. Railroad Journal: (New York.) American Artisan. Mechanics' Magazine: (London.) Nicholson's (Peter) Dictionary of Architecture. Dictionnaire de Marine a Voiles et à Vapeur: (De Bonnefoux,

Paris.) Conway and Menai Tubular Bridges: (Fairbairn.) Brees' Railway Practice. Barlow's Mathematical Dictionary. Bowditch's Navigation. Gregory's Mathematics for Practical Men. Engineers' and Mechanics' Encyclopaedia: (Luke Herbert.) Patent Journal: (London.) Brees' Glos 6ary of Engineering. Encyclopaedia of Civil Engineering: (Cresy.) Craddock's Lectures on the Steam Engine. Assistant Engineer's Railway Guide: (Haskoll.) Mechanical Principia: (Leonard.) Weale's Mathematical Tables."






THE

LIFE AND WORKS

OF

JOHN ARBUTHNOT

M.D., FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

BY

GEORGE A. AITKEN

I think Dr. Arbuthnot the first man among them. He was the most universal genius, being an excellent physician, a man of deep learning, and a man of much humour. DR. JOHNSON

NEW YORK / RUSSELL & RUSSELL

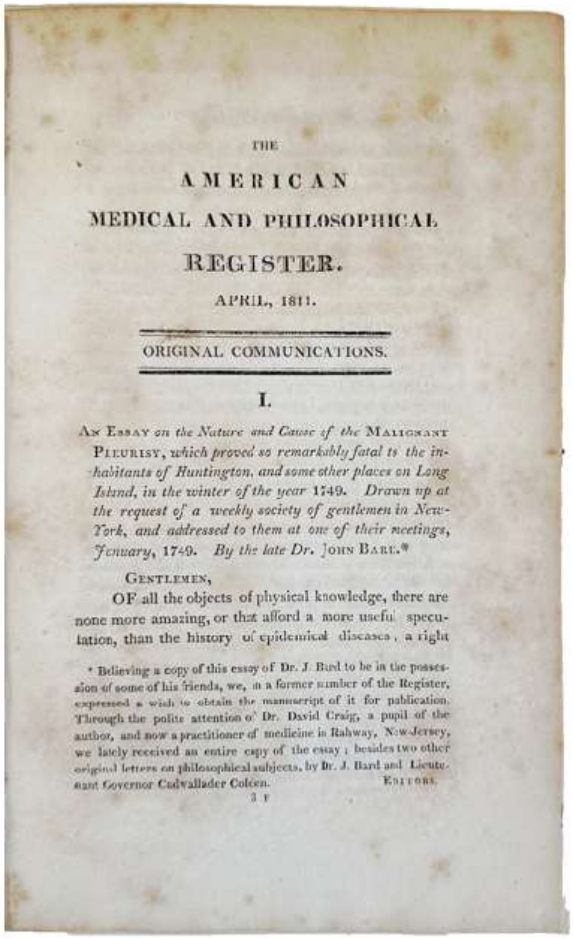
227. [**ARBUTHNOT, John** (1667-1735)] **George A. AITKEN** (1860-1917). *The Life and Works of John Arbuthnot*. New York: Russell & Russell, 1968. ¶ 8vo. x, [2], 516 pp. Frontispiece, index. Navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp (title-page) of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; rear pocket removed. Very good.

$ 25

Originally printed in Oxford by the Clarendon Press, 1892. This is a Russell & Russell facsimile re-issue.

John Arbuthnot was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. "Dr. Arbuthnot's gentle manners, extensive learning, and excellent talents introduced him to the intimate acquaintance and warm friendship of the most celebrated literary characters of his time—to Pope, Swift, Gay, and Parnell, whom he met as a member of the Scriblerus club. It was not long before Arbuthnot added a new lustre to that constellation of wits by the brightness of his own. With Pope and Swift his relations were of the most intimate kind. Arbuthnot possessed all the wit of the dean without his virulence and indelicacy; and a considerable portion of the genius of Pope, without his querulous discontent. In 1714 he engaged with them in a design to write a satire on the abuses of human learning in every branch, which was to have been executed in the manner of Cervantes, under the history of feigned adventures. They had observed that these abuses still kept their ground

against all that the gravest and ablest authors could say to discredit them. They concluded, therefore, that the force of ridicule was wanting to quicken their disgrace, which was here in its place, when the abuses had already been detected by sober reasoning, and truth was in no danger of suffering by the premature use of so powerful an instrument." – Royal College of Physicians.



THE

AMERICAN

MEDICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL

REGISTER.

APRIL, 1811.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

I.

AN ESSAY *on the Nature and Cause of the* MALIGNANT PLEURISY, *which proved so remarkably fatal to the inhabitants of Huntington, and some other places on Long Island, in the winter of the year* 1749. *Drawn up at the request of a weekly society of gentlemen in New-York, and addressed to them at one of their meetings, January,* 1749. *By the late Dr.* JOHN BARD.*

GENTLEMEN,

OF all the objects of physical knowledge, there are none more amazing, or that afford a more useful speculation, than the history of epidemical diseases; a right

* Believing a copy of this essay of Dr. J. Bard to be in the possession of some of his friends, we, in a former number of the Register, expressed a wish to obtain the manuscript of it for publication. Through the polite attention of Dr. David Craig, a pupil of the author, and now a practitioner of medicine in Rahway, New-Jersey, we lately received an entire copy of the essay; besides two other original letters on philosophical subjects, by Dr. J. Bard and Lieutenant Governor Cadwallader Colden. EDITORS.

3 F

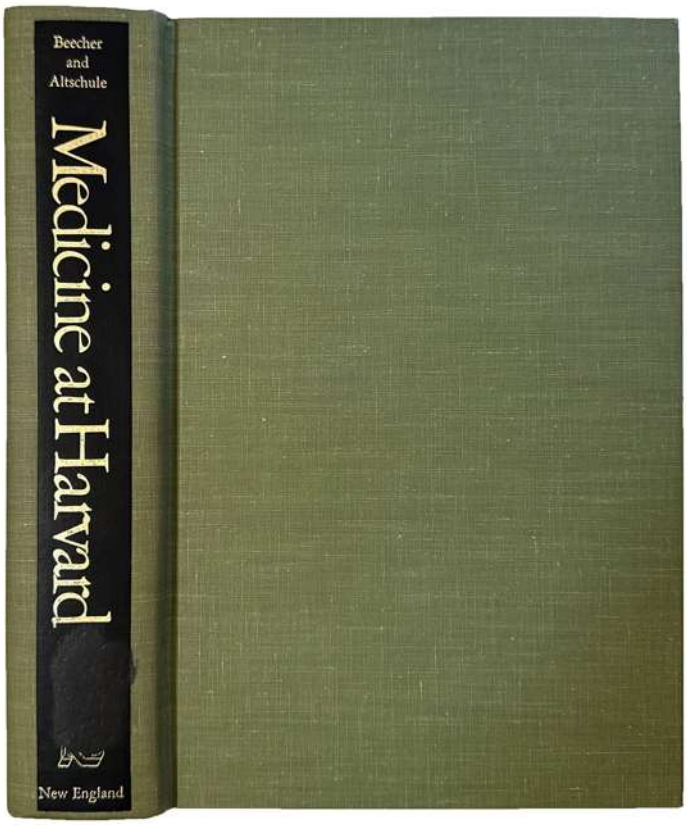
228. **BARD, John** (1716-1799). *An Essay on the Nature and Cause of the Malignant Pleurisy, which proved so remarkably fatal to the inhabitants of Huntington, and some other places on Long-Island, in the winter of the year 1749. Drawn up at the request of a weekly society of gentlemen in New York, and addressed to them at one of their meetings.* [New York]: American Medical and Philosophical Register, 1811. ¶ Series: *American Medical and Philosophical Register,* vol. I, 1811. [Extracted]. 8vo. pp. 409-421. Later decorative wrappers; foxed. Very good.

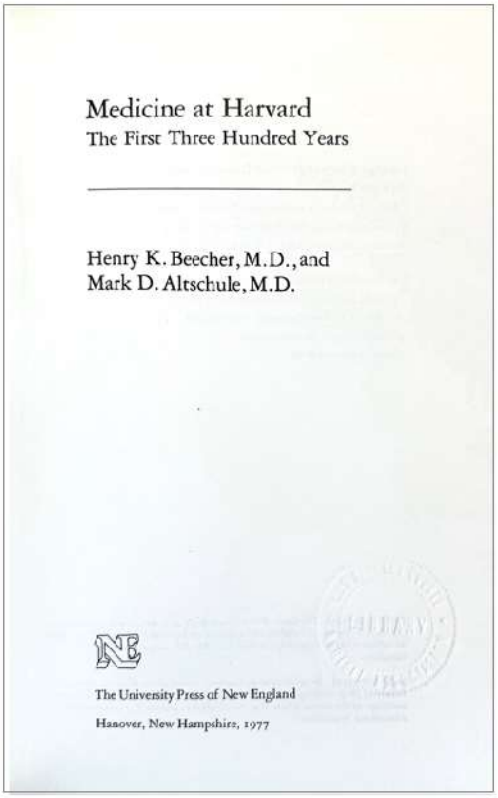
$ 20

Several papers on yellow fever from Bard's pen are to be found in the files of the *American Medical and Philosophical Register*, and after his death they appeared in the same publication (April 1811, I, 409–421) an essay on the nature and cause of malignant pleurisy [this paper] that had been delivered before "A weekly society of

gentlemen in New York," in January 1749. Here we have a reference to probably the earliest medical society in the country. – Kelly & Burrage.

See: Kelly, Howard A.; Burrage, Walter L. (eds.). "Bard, John". *American Medical Biographies*.




Medicine at Harvard
The First Three Hundred Years

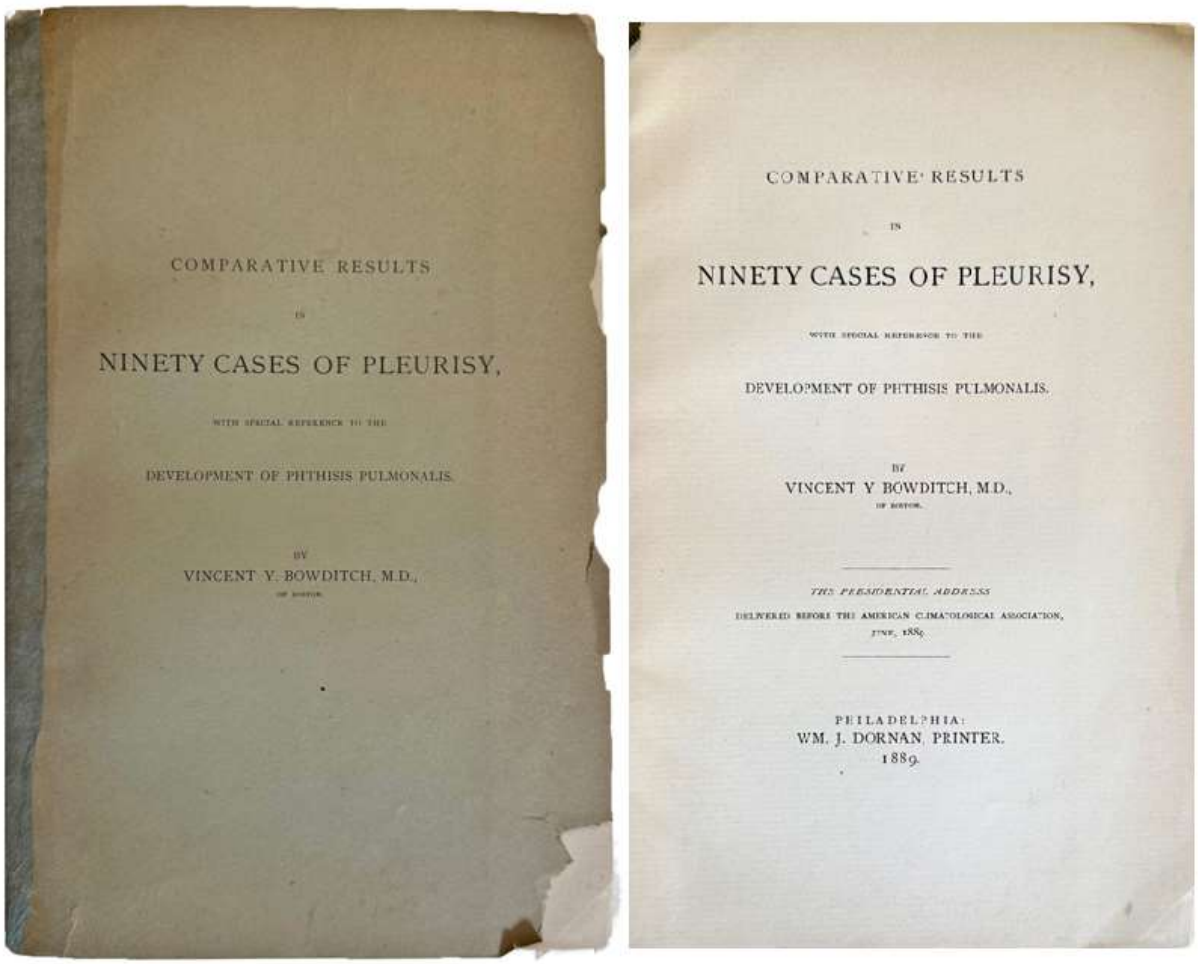
Henry K. Beecher, M.D., and
Mark D. Altschule, M.D.

The University Press of New England
Hanover, New Hampshire, 1977

229. **BEECHER, Henry K. (Knowles)** (1904-1976); **Mark D. (David) ALTSCHULE**. *Medicine at Harvard: The First Three Hundred Years*. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1977. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [2], 587, [1] pp. Illustrations, index. Original gilt-stamped pale olive-green cloth, black spine. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library pocket on front free endpaper. Very good.

$ 6.95

Henry Knowles *Beecher* was a pioneering American anesthesiologist, medical ethicist, and investigator of the placebo effect at Harvard Medical School. His history of medicine at Harvard is an important contribution to medical history in the US.


COMPARATIVE RESULTS

IN

NINETY CASES OF PLEURISY,

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE

DEVELOPMENT OF PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

BY

VINCENT Y. BOWDITCH, M.D.,

OF BOSTON.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE AMERICAN CLIMATOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,

JUNE, 1889.

PHILADELPHIA:

WM. J. DORNAN, PRINTER.

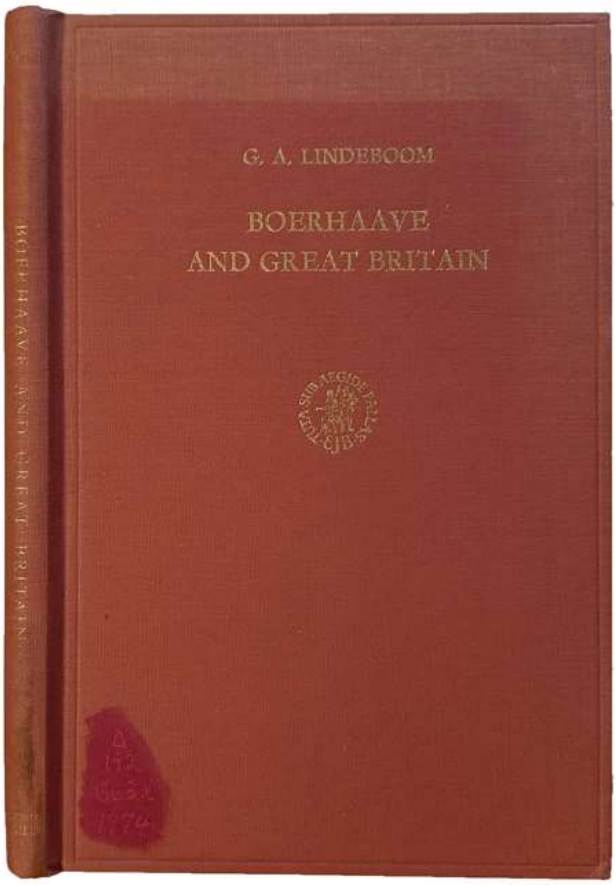
1889.

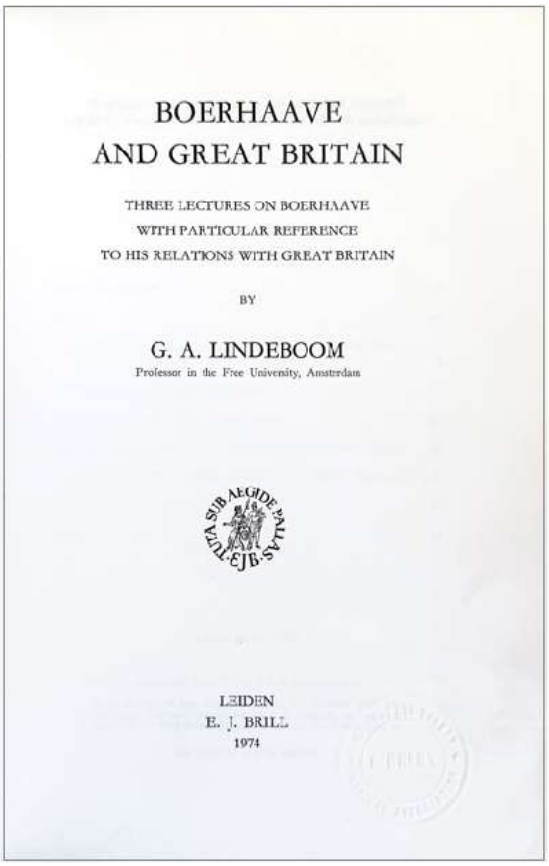
230. **BOWDITCH, Vincent Y. (Yardley)** (1852-1929). *Comparative Results in Ninety Cases of Pleurisy. With special reference to the development of phthisis pulmonalis.* Philadelphia: Wm. J. Dornan, 1889. ¶ 8vo. [2], 13, [1] pp. Original printed pale green wrapper; detached, all extremities brittle. As is.

$ 10

Address delivered before the *American Climatological Association*, June 1889.

Vincent Yardley Bowditch, Harvard class of 1875, subsequently practiced medicine in the Boston area and became president of the National Tuberculosis Association, the American Sanatorium Association, and the Massachusetts Tuberculosis League.



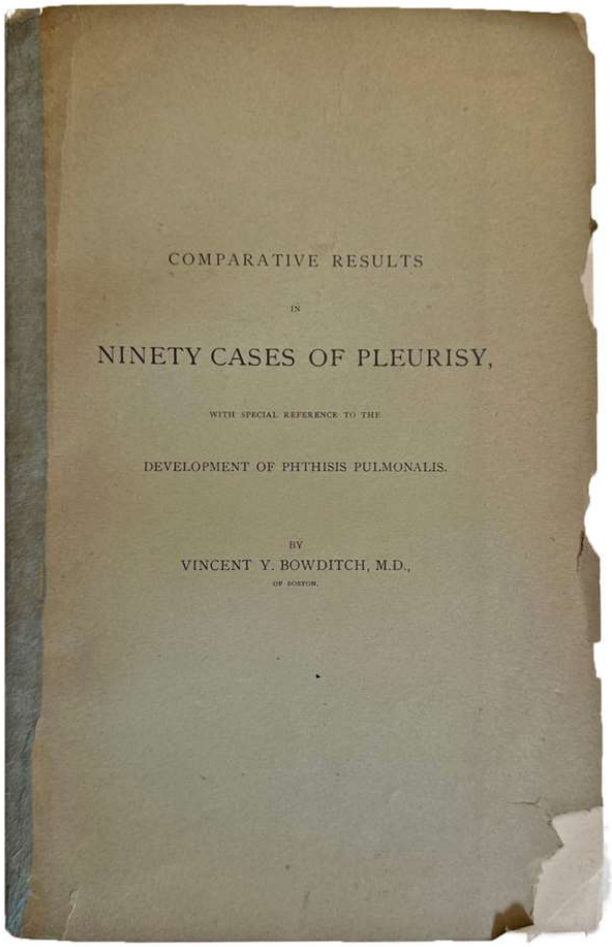


231. [**BOERHAAVE, Herman** (1668-1738)] **G. A. (Gerrit Arie) LINDEBOOM** (1905-1986). *Boerhaave and Great Britain: Three Lectures on Boerhaave with Particular Reference to His Relations with Great Britain*. Leiden, The Netherlands: E. J. Brill, 1974. ¶ 8vo. [viii], 75, [1] pp. 16 plates, index. Original gilt-stamped salmon-colored cloth. Very good. Ex-library LACMA, title-embossed, pocket removed, call-no. painted-over. Very good.

$ 22

Gerrit Lindeboom was a prolific writer. He wrote some 50 monographs, more than 180 medical publications, and almost 300 publications on medical history and ethics. These were, for the greater part, written in somewhat archaic but beautiful Dutch. He did not always have good translators for his English publications. His main medical-historical publications were on Boerhaave, which earned him international recognition. His masterpiece was undoubtedly Herman Boerhaave: The Man and his work, London, Methuen, 1968, a scholarly work of 452 pages, which took him many years to prepare.

Lindeboom should be regarded as a medical historian of distinction, who happily combined his interest in medical history with clinical practice in the firm belief that the one complemented the other. – Royal College of Physicians.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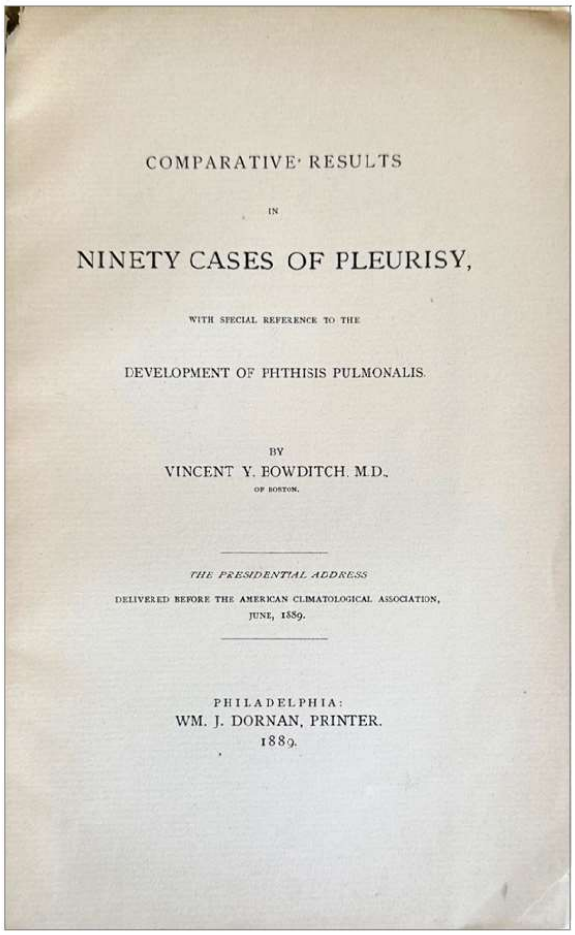
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PHILADELPHIA:

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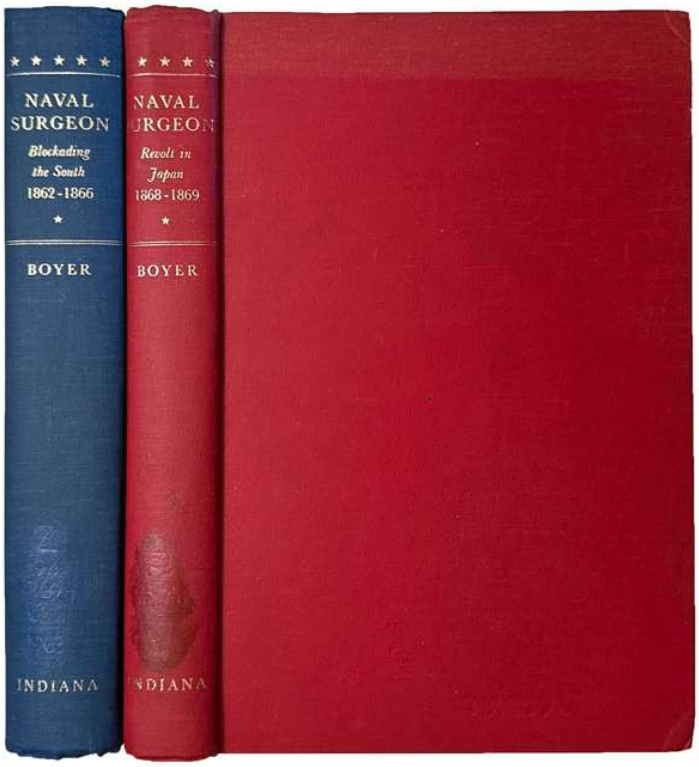
1889.

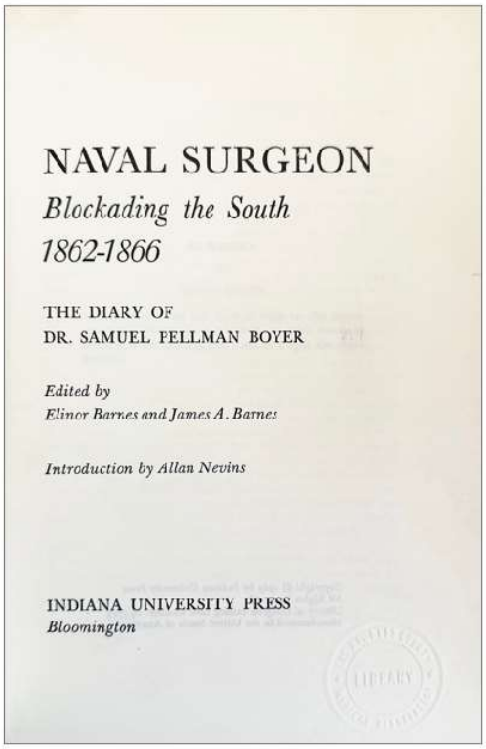
232. **BOWDITCH, Vincent Y.** [**Yardley**] (1852-1929). *Comparative Results in Ninety Cases of Pleurisy, with special reference to the development of phthisis pulmonalis*. Philadelphia: Wm. J. Dornan, printer, 1889. ¶ 8vo. [2], 13, [1] pp. Large folding table of the author's 90 cases. Original pale green printed wrappers; spine reinforced with kozo, wrappers chipped, brittle. Good. $ 12

233. **BOYER, Samuel Pellman**; **Elinor BARNES**; **James A. BARNES** [eds.]. *Naval Surgeon: Blockading the South, 1862-1866: The Diary of Dr. Samuel Pellman Boyer. [II]: Revolt in Japan, 1868-1869. Introduction by Allan Nevins*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1963. ¶ 2 volumes (complete). 8vo. xxv, [1], 390; xxviii, 279, [1] pp. Plates, indexes; occasional creased leaves. Blue (or) red gilt-stamped cloth; spine call nos. over-painted. Titles-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplates, rear pockets removed. Good. $ 25

Naval Surgeon is the colorful private journal of Samuel Pellman Boyer who in 1862, at the age of twenty-three, entered the Navy as a volunteer officer shortly after his graduation from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. His

story stands almost alone as a firsthand description of life in the fleet during the Civil War.




NAVAL SURGEON

Blockading the South

1862-1866

THE DIARY OF
DR. SAMUEL FELLMAN BOYER

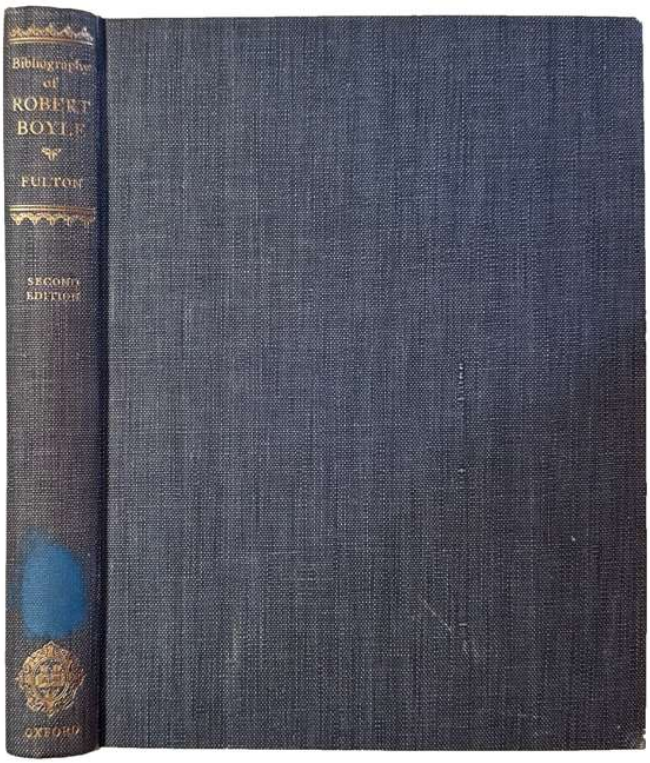
Edited by
Elinor Barnes and James A. Barnes

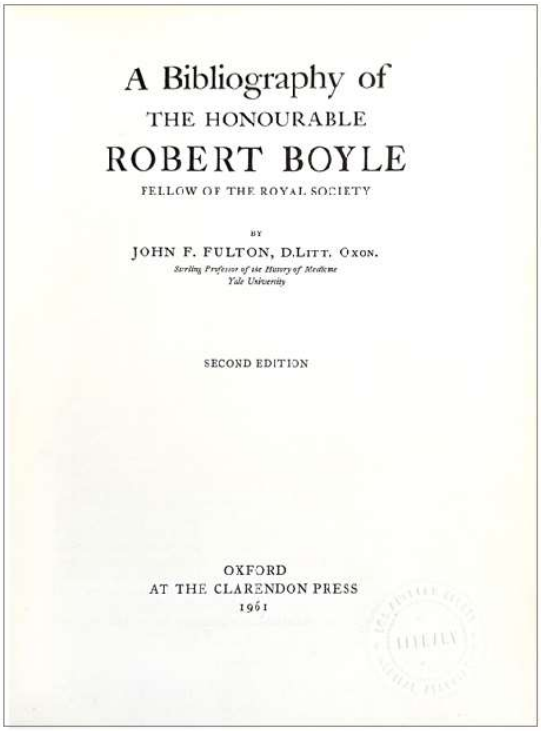
Introduction by Allan Nevins

INDIANA UNIVERSITY PRESS
Bloomington

Acting Assistant Surgeon Boyer had only a limited view of the Civil War. He wrote for the most part not of the great flow of events but of the things he did, the cases he treated (including some very valuable observations on naval medicine of the time), the places he saw, the people he met, the books and articles he read, the letters and papers he received, and the food he ate. The rich details of his journal provide a wealth of information about the management and supply of the blockading squadrons, the life of the officers and men, their political opinions, treatment of contrabands, and a host of other items. Valuable background data to the diary is furnished by the editors, who also provide extensive notes.

Following his service with the fleet blockading the Confederacy, Dr. Boyer was assigned to Japanese waters, arriving just after the outbreak of fighting between the Shogun and the Emperor that accompanied the Meiji Restoration. His lively and detailed diary gives some unique eyewitness accounts of events during this struggle in addition to exciting descriptions of shrines and temples, volcanoes and other scenic wonders, shops and their fascinating wares, and Japanese life on all levels. Under the command of Alfred T. Mahan, he sailed as well into ports of China, Formosa, and the Philippines, everywhere capturing the color and life in his articulate diary. No less than his earlier recollections, these memoirs add a singular contribution to our knowledge of the period. – Publisher.




A Bibliography of
THE HONOURABLE
ROBERT BOYLE
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

BY

JOHN F. FULTON, D.Litt. Oxon.
Sterling Professor of the History of Medicine
Yale University

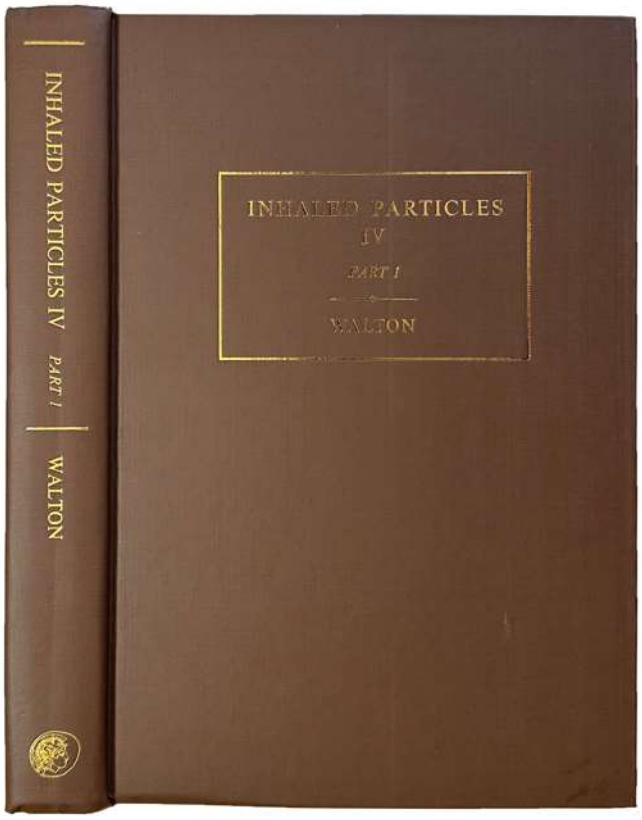
SECOND EDITION

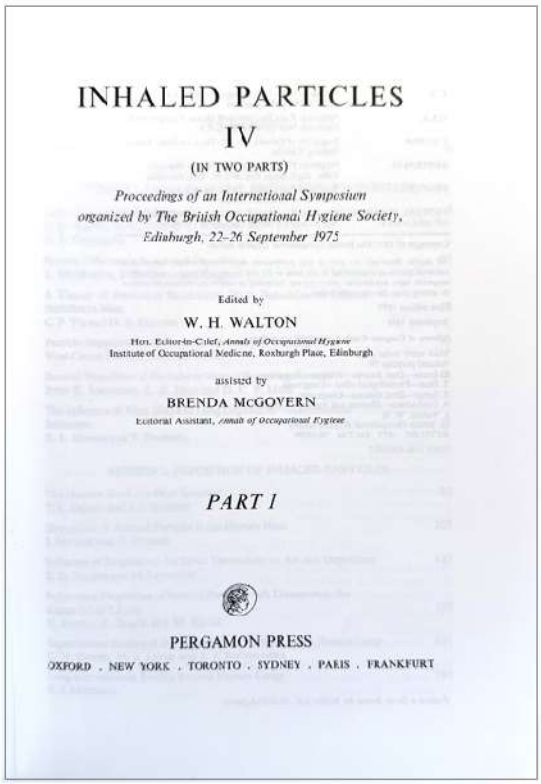
OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1961

234. [**BOYLE, Robert** (1627-1691)] **John Farquhar FULTON** (1899-1960). *A Bibliography of the Honourable Robert Boyle, Fellow of the Royal Society.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1961. ¶ 8vo. xxvi, 217, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 26 figures, index. Blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; rear pocket. Very good.

$ 15

Second edition. Still the chief authority on the bibliographic points of Boyle's written and published works.




INHALED PARTICLES

IV

(IN TWO PARTS)

Proceedings of an International Symposium organized by The British Occupational Hygiene Society, Edinburgh, 22–26 September 1975

Edited by

W. H. WALTON

Hon. Editor-in-Chief, *Annals of Occupational Hygiene*
Institute of Occupational Medicine, Roxburgh Place, Edinburgh

assisted by

BRENDA McGOVERN

Editorial Assistant, *Annals of Occupational Hygiene*

PART I

PERGAMON PRESS

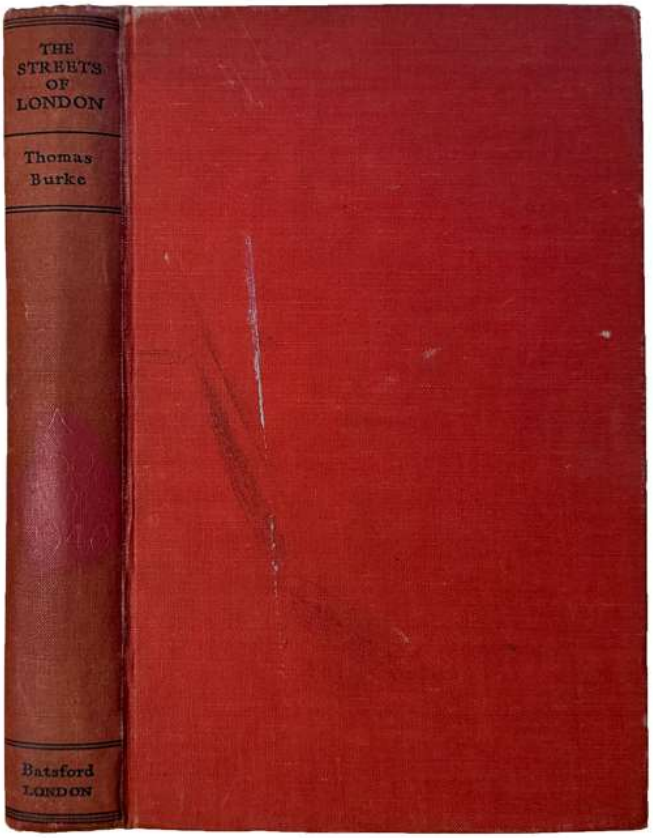
OXFORD . NEW YORK . TORONTO . SYDNEY . PARIS . FRANKFURT

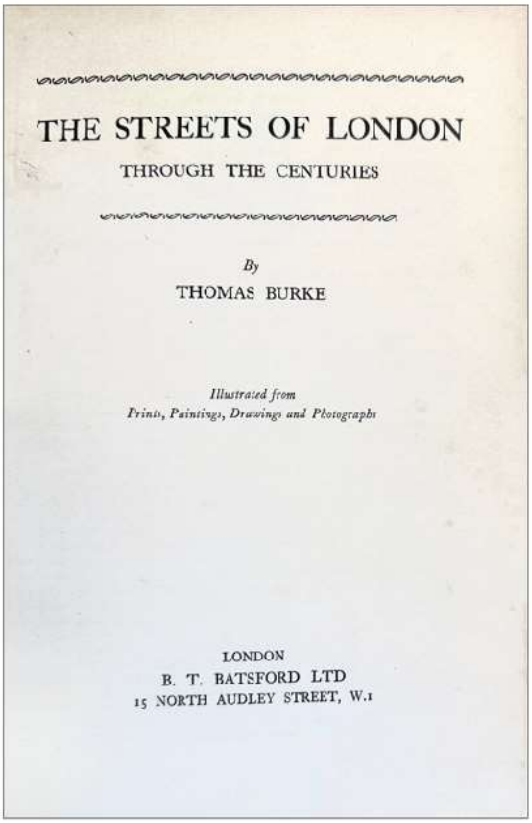
A Rather Dusty Book?

235. **The British Occupational Hygiene Society**; **W.H. WALTON** (editor); **Brenda McGOVERN** (asst. ed.). *Inhaled Particles IV (in two parts). Proceedings of an international symposium organized by the British Occupational Hygiene Society, Edinburgh, 22-26 September 1975*. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1977. ¶ Vol. I only of II vols. 8vo. xii, 411, [1] pp. Figs. Original light brown gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

$ 10

Part I (= vol. I) is arranged in 5 sessions, as follows: I) Lung anatomy and particle deposition; II) Deposition of inhaled particles; III) Deposition and Clearance; IVA) Factors affecting clearance; IVB) Biological reactions to dust.




THE STREETS OF LONDON

THROUGH THE CENTURIES

By

THOMAS BURKE

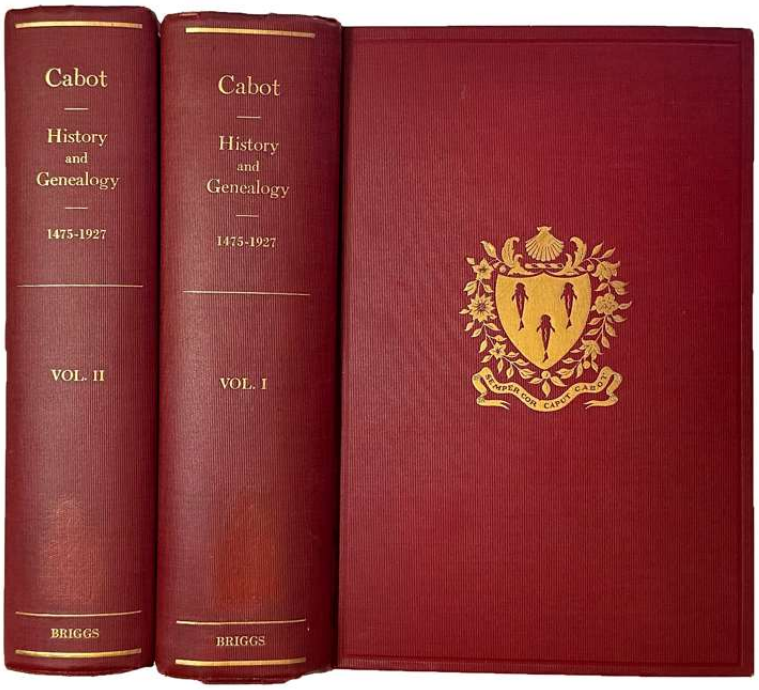
Illustrated from Prints, Paintings, Drawings and Photographs

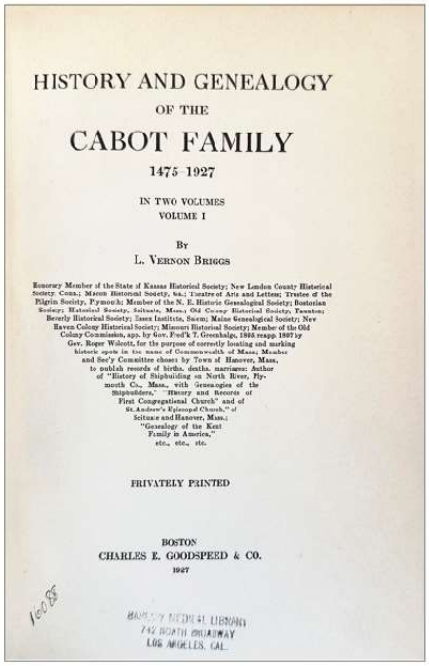
LONDON
B. T. BATSFORD LTD
15 NORTH AUDLEY STREET, W.1

236. **BURKE, Thomas** (1886-1945). *The Streets of London through the Centuries*. London: B.T. Batsford, 1940. ¶ 8vo. viii, 152 pp. Plates, index. Red cloth, black-stamped spine; rubbed. Ex-library LACMA bookplate, pocket removed; bookplate of Harold Robert Dacre Spitta (1877-1954). Good.

$ 5

PROVENANCE: Dr. Harold Robert Dacre Spitta was a bacteriologist.




HISTORY AND GENEALOGY
OF THE
CABOT FAMILY
1475-1927
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOLUME I
By
L. VERNON BRIGGS
PRIVATELY PRINTED
BOSTON
CHARLES E. GOODSPEED & CO.
1927

237. [**CABOT**] **BRIGGS, Lloyd Vernon** (1863-1941). *History and Genealogy of the Cabot Family, 1475-1927*. Boston: Charles E. Goodspeed, 1927. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xxiv, 465, [1]; viii, [1], (466)-887, [1] pp. 2 frontispieces, numerous plates, index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped red cloth. Ex-library Barlow Medical Library with their bookplates, rubberstamps on titles. Very good.

$ 95

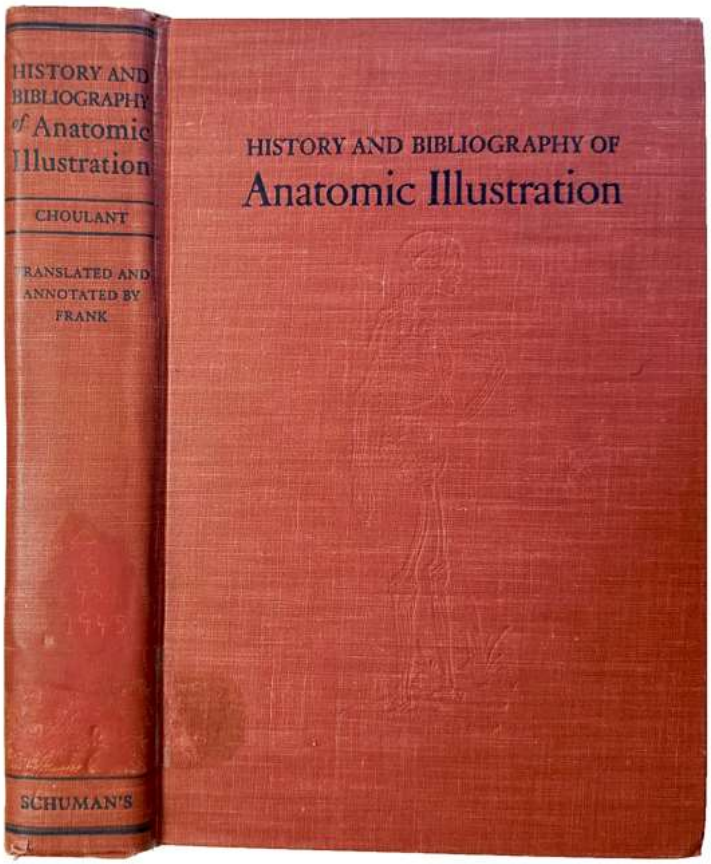
Privately printed for Charles E. Goodspeed. Goodspeed was the founder and proprietor of Goodspeed's of Boston, world famous rare and secondhand books & prints seller.

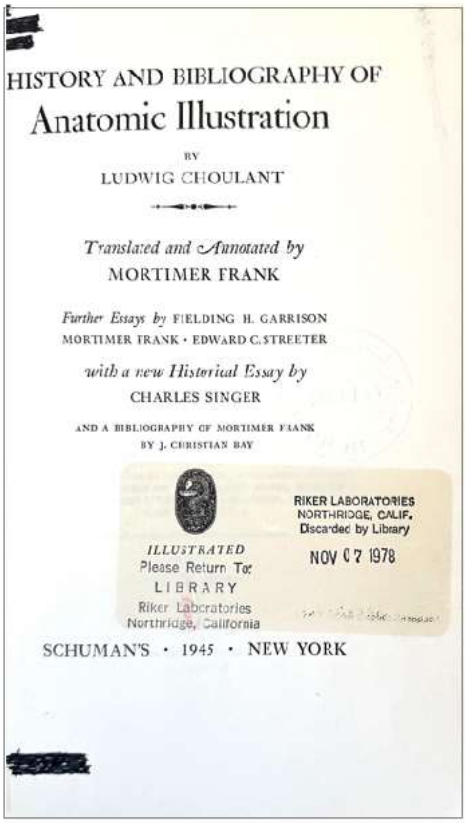
John Cabot (ca.1680-1742), founder of the Cabot family in America, immigrated from the Isle of Jersey to Salem, Massachusetts about 1700. Descendants and relatives lived chiefly in New England, with some family members in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Louisiana and elsewhere. The main family business was merchandising and shipping all over the world, and there were family representatives in Europe, Africa, Latin America, Asia and elsewhere (particularly during the nineteenth century). Includes Cabot ancestry on the Isle of Jersey to about 1470 A.D., as well as data about the Italian explorer John Cabot (who sailed to America in 1497), and the Cabots or Chabots of France to about 1110 A.D.

L. Vernon Briggs, a psychiatrist and reformer, married Mary Tilotson Cabot (1905). Their only child was Lloyd Cabot Briggs (1909-1975). Briggs was an advocate for the reform of the asylum system in Massachusetts. He worked on reforms of the procedures for the committal of patients and the confinement of those suspected

of having mental illness, and he advocated requiring formal training for both attending physicians and attendants in psychiatric institutions. Briggs was called in as a psychiatric consultant on several prominent cases, including evaluating the case of Leon Czolgosz who shot President William McKinley in 1901. – Harvard Hollis catalogue, Briggs archive.

PROVENANCE: Barlow Medical Library was the earlier name of what became the Los Angeles County Medical Library. Dr. Walter Jarvis Barlow was the founder of the Barlow Sanitarium for tuberculosis in 1902, a former president of the Los Angeles County Medical Association (LACMA) and an entrepreneur. Barlow gave additional funds and books to UCLA. In 1992, when LACMA decided to close its library, the Barlow collection of 14,000 books was transferred to the Biomedical Library.





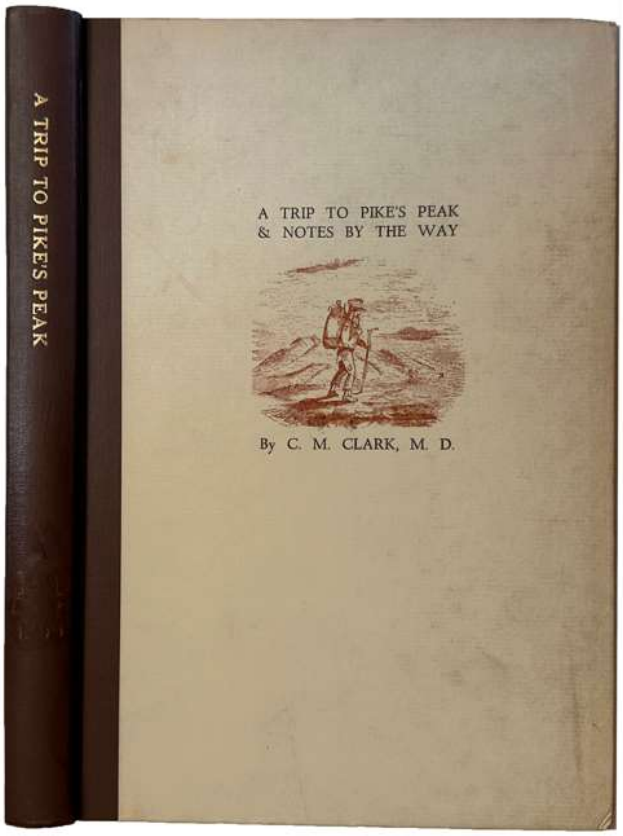
238. **CHOULANT, Ludwig** (1791-1861). *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration. Translated and annotated by Mortimer Frank. Further essays by Fielding H. Garrison, Mortimer Frank, Edward C. Streeter; with a new historical essay by Charles Singer . . .* New York: Schuman's, 1945. ¶ Revised edition. 8vo. xxvii, [1], 435, [1] pp. Numerous figures, index. Original brick-red blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; spine call no. over-painted, fore-edge rubber-stamped. Title-

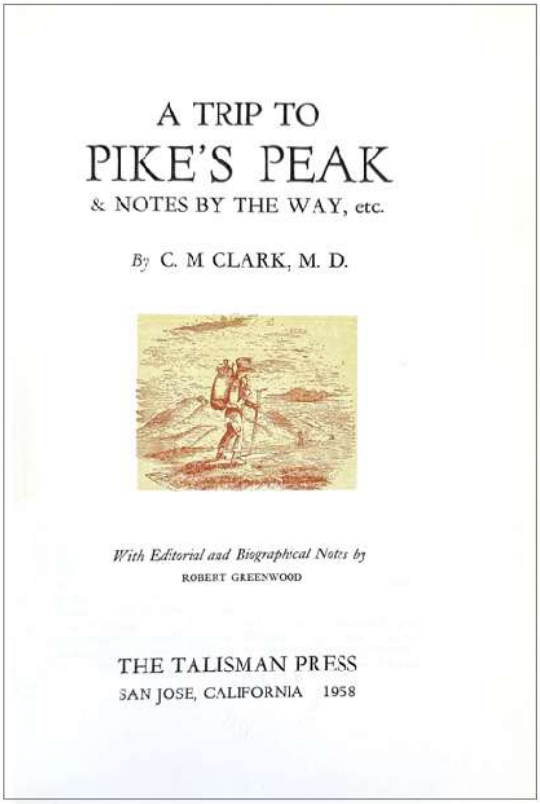
embossed LACMA, ex-library rubber-stamps, inner joints crudely reinforced with linen-tape. Good (working copy).

$ 38

One of the most important histories of anatomical illustration ever written. This is the revised edition.

In this classic work Choulant traced the evolution of anatomical illustration from the early schematic plates up to his own time, including a valuable bibliography. Reprinted, Wiesbaden, 1974. An English translation by Mortimer Frank appeared in 1920 (Chicago, *University Press),* enriched by a chapter on anatomical illustration since Choulant, written by F. H. Garrison. – Garrison and Morton 440.





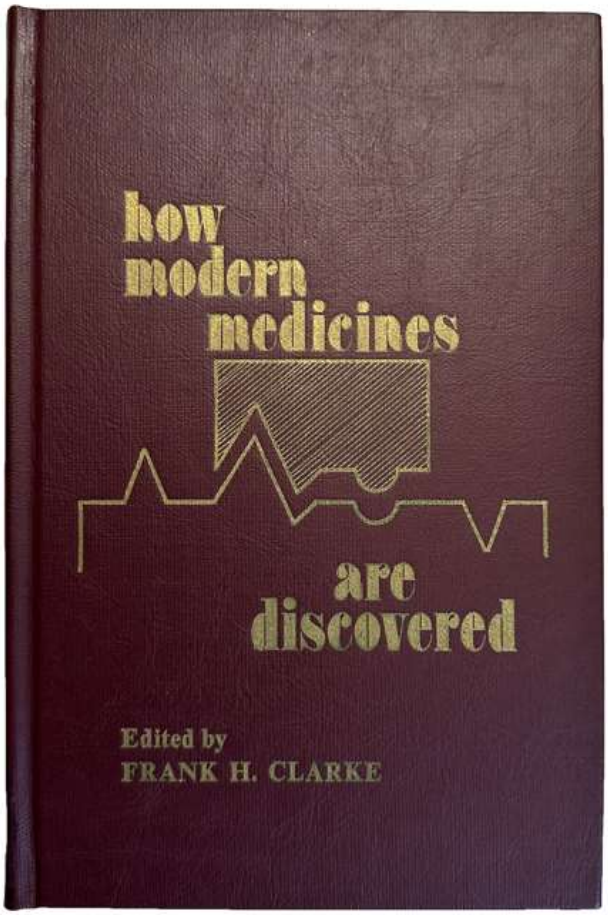
239. **CLARK, Charles M.** (1834-). *A Trip to Pike's Peak & Notes by the Way, etc. With editorial and biographical notes by Robert Greenwood.* San Jose, CA: Talisman Press, 1958. ¶ 8vo. ix, [5], 129, [3] pp. Illustrated, index. Quarter gilt-stamped brown cloth over paper boards; spine call-no. over-painted. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplate, rear pocket removed. Very good.

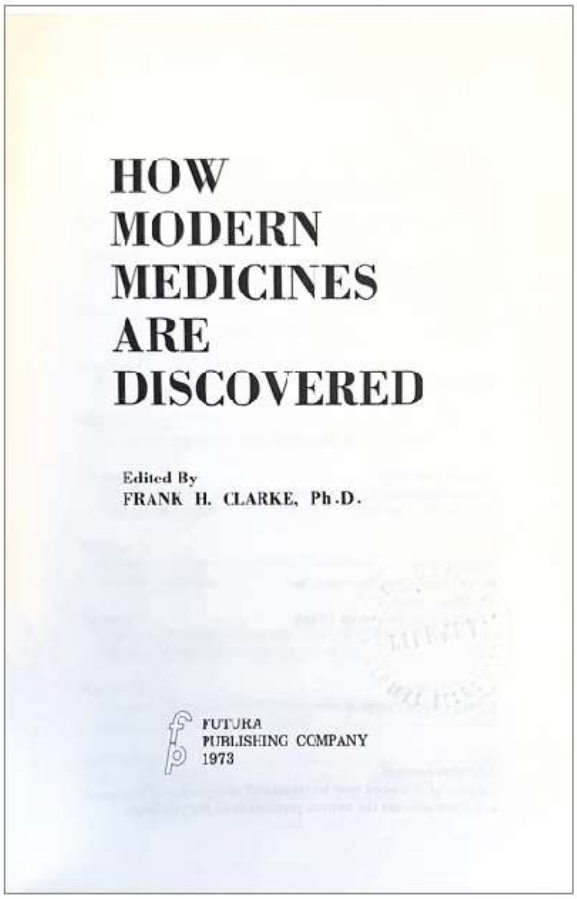
$ 15

Limited edition of 500 copies. Reprint (text reset) of the first edition of Clark's account, "one of the best contemporary ones of the Pike's Peak Gold Rush" (Streeter). The plates depict views of Denver, Golden City, the Rocky Mountains,

Fort Kearny and Kearny City, and St. Joseph. Clark's is "one of the few authentic accounts of that year's travel to the Rockies. Graff called it 'one of the best' and noted that it contains fine early views of Denver and other western cities". Wagner-Camp 372.

□ See: Graff 731; Howes C-430; Streeter 2144; Wagner-Camp 372.



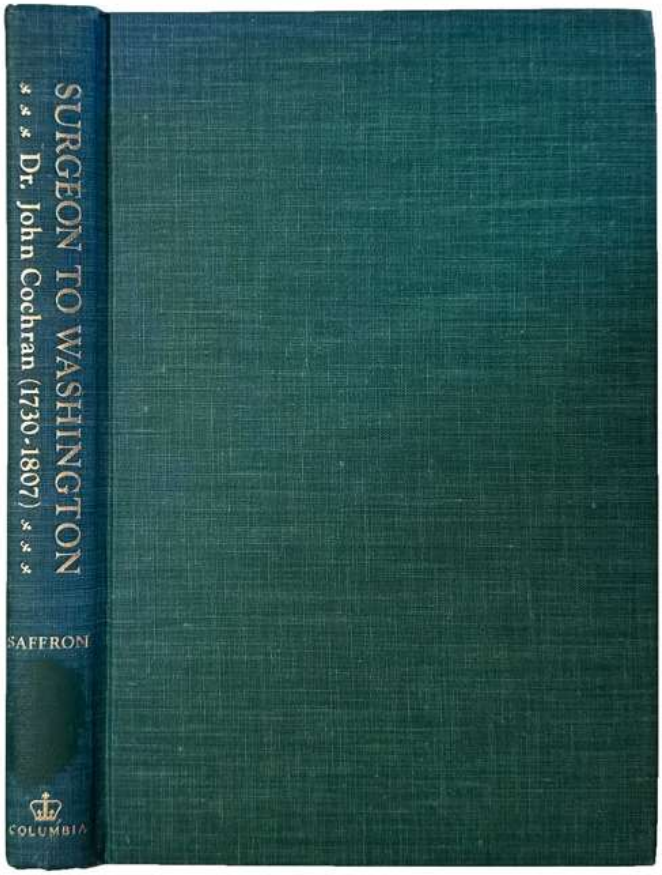


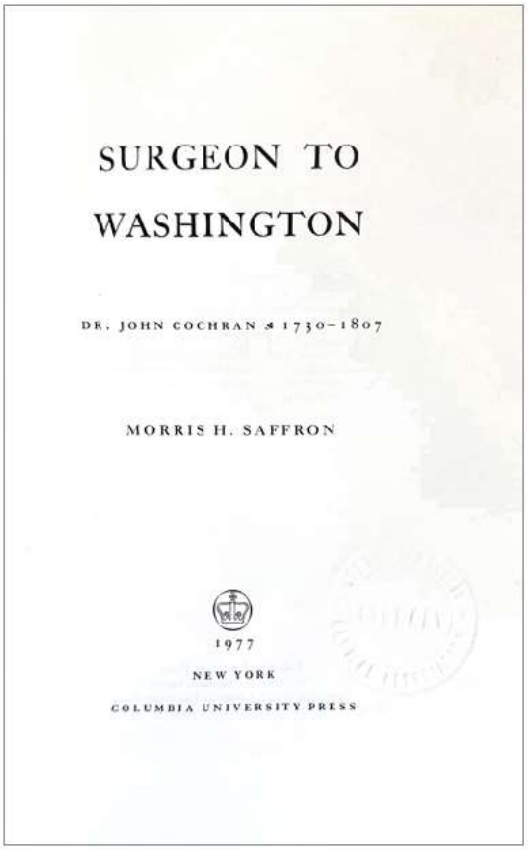
240. **CLARKE, Frank H.** (editor) (1948-). *How Modern Medicines Are Discovered.* Mount Kisco, NY: Futura, 1973. ¶ 8vo. ix, [1], 177, [1] pp. Figs. Gilt-stamped maroon cloth. Ex-library copy – embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; front pocket removed. Very good.

$ 6

With 8 papers: CONTENTS: Foreword, [by] Philip S. Portoghese – Preface, Frank H. Clarke. – Chapter 1: How Modern Medicines Are Discovered, Frank H. Clarke. – Chapter 2: Natural Antibiotics, G. E. Mallett. – Chapter 3: The Control of Pain, Frank H. Clarke, Naokata Yokoyama. – Chapter 4: The Sulfa Drugs and Their Legacy, W. M. McLamore . . . – Chapter 5: To Tranquilizers and Antidepressants from Antimalarials and Antihistamines, Charles L. Zirkle. – Chapter 6: Hormones

and Control of Body Functions, Hershel L. Herzog. – Chapter 7: Chemical Transmitters and the Control of Blood Pressure Albert J. Plummer, George de Stevens. – Chapter 8: Biochemical Approaches to Medicinal Research and Development, Mitchell N. Cayen. – Appendix. – The Authors. – Index.




SURGEON TO
WASHINGTON

DR. JOHN COCHRAN • 1730–1807

MORRIS H. SAFFRON

1977
NEW YORK
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

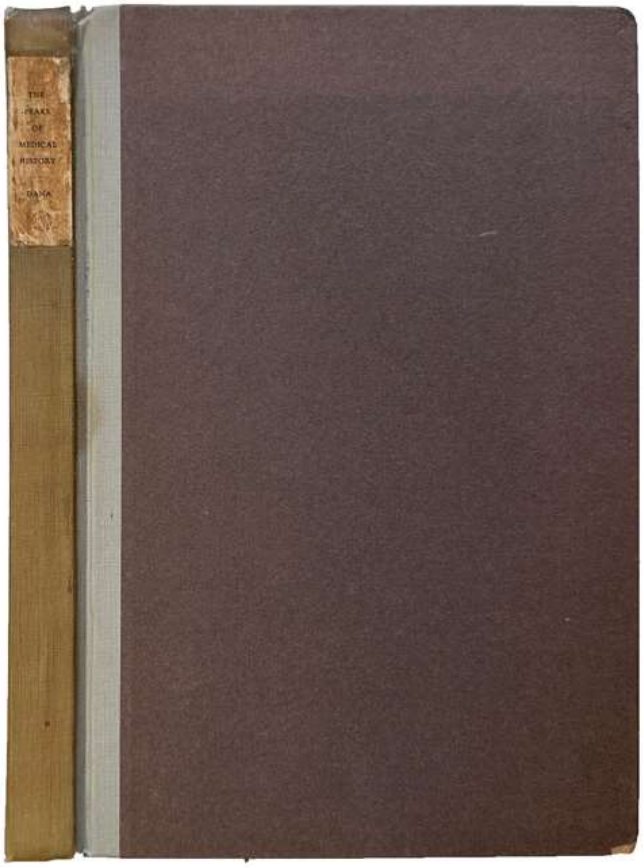
241. [**COCHRAN, John** (1730-1807)] **Morris H. SAFFRON** (1905-1993). *Surgeon to Washington: Dr. John Cochran, 1730-1807*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1977. ¶ 8vo. ix, [2], 11-222 pp. Frontis., 4 figs., index. Green cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Title-embossed LACMA, pocket removed. Very good.

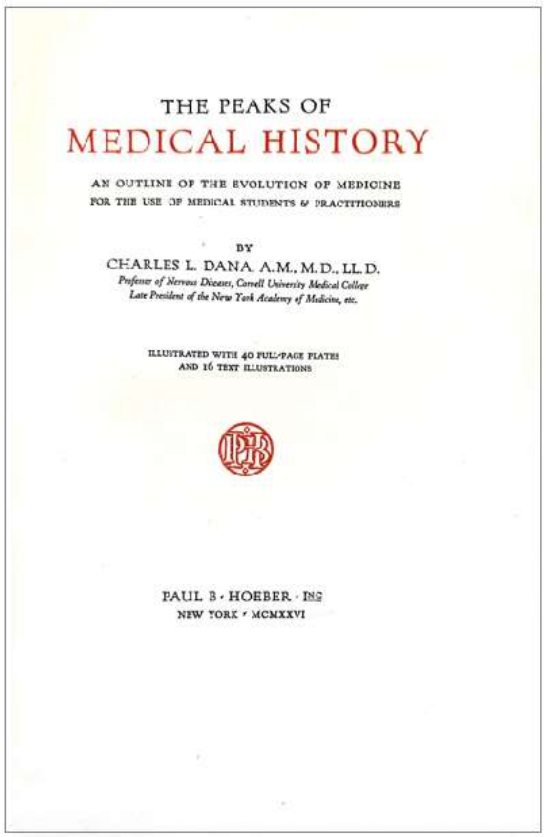
$ 10

John Cochran was the 4th Surgeon General of the Continental Army during the American Revolution. He was president of the Medical Society of New Jersey from 1769 to 1770, and was re-elected in 1770 and served until 1771. "Because of the infighting and other troubles of his three predecessors as surgeon general, he is considered by some military medical historians as the 'best of the Revolutionary period chief physicians.'" [wikip.].

Dr. Morris H. Saffron, a practicing dermatologist and noted medical historian, was one of the principal founders of the Medical History Society of New Jersey.

Renowned as an academician, educator, and author, Dr. Saffron is regarded as one of New Jersey's leading medical historians.




THE PEAKS OF
MEDICAL HISTORY

AN OUTLINE OF THE EVOLUTION OF MEDICINE
FOR THE USE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS & PRACTITIONERS

BY
CHARLES L. DANA A.M., M.D., LL.D.
Professor of Nervous Diseases, Cornell University Medical College
Late President of the New York Academy of Medicine, etc.

ILLUSTRATED WITH 40 FULL-PAGE PLATES
AND 16 TEXT ILLUSTRATIONS

PAUL B. HOEBER, INC.
NEW YORK · MCMXXVI

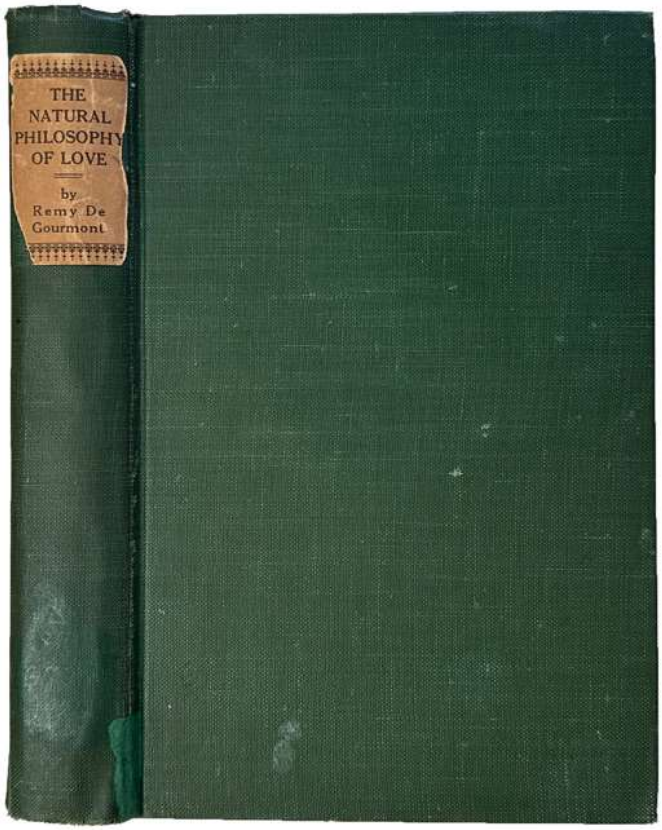
242. **DANA, Charles Loomis** (1852-1935). *The Peaks of Medical History: an outline of the evolution of medicine for the use of medical students & practitioners*. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1926. ¶ 8vo. 105, [1] pp. Title printed in red & black, 40 plates, 16 figures. Original quarter grey cloth, dark paper over boards, printed paper spine label; label worn, stained, a couple of corners showing. Bookplate of Alfred M. Hellman. Generally very good.

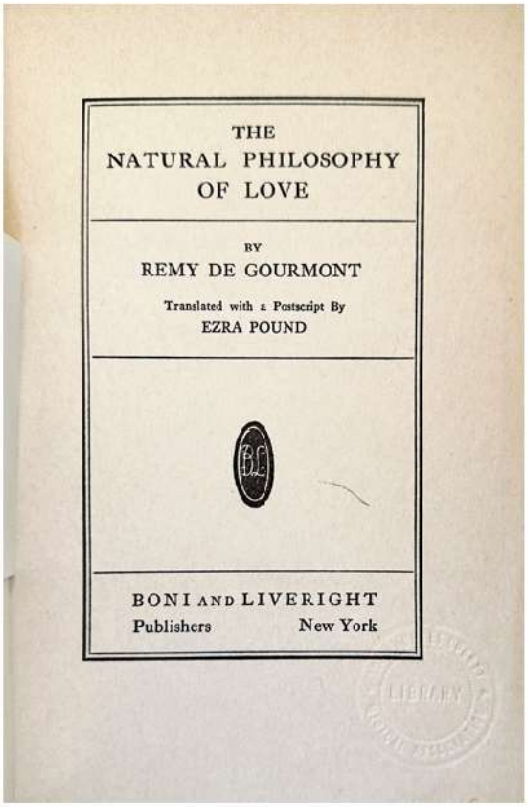
$ 28

Limited edition of 110 copies, signed by the author and printed on hand-made paper. This is copy no. 1. Originally issued with a slipcase, which is not present here.

Charles Loomis Dana was an American physician. He began his teaching career as the Professor of Physiology at the New York Women's Medical College. From 1884-1895, he was the Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System at the Post Graduate Hospital. In 1898, he became the Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System at the Cornell University Medical College, a post he had until his retirement.

PROVENANCE: Alfred M. Hellman, MD, famously collected early obstetrical books, an exhibition of which was produced (1952).





243. **DE GOURMONT, Rémy** (1858-1915). *The Natural Philosophy of Love. Translated with a postscript by Ezra Pound*. New York: Boni and Liveright, 1922. ¶ 8vo. ix, [1], [11]-222 pp. Green cloth, printed paper spine label; worn, spine label chipped, small kozo repair to lower corner. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplate, pocket removed. Good.

$ 15

Gourmont, a prolific writer and critic, was stricken with lupus vulgaris. Disfigured by this illness, he largely retired from public view appearing only at the offices of the *Mercure de France*. Ezra Pound (1885-1972) contributed the translation and postscript.

Boni & Liveright went bankrupt in 1933. "Before its bankruptcy in 1933 and subsequent reorganization as Liveright Publishing Corporation, Inc., it had achieved considerable notoriety for editorial acumen, brash marketing, and challenge to contemporary obscenity and censorship laws." [Wikip.]. The *New York Society for the Suppression of Vice* was responsible for challenging publishers and the books that they considered scandalous and titillating.

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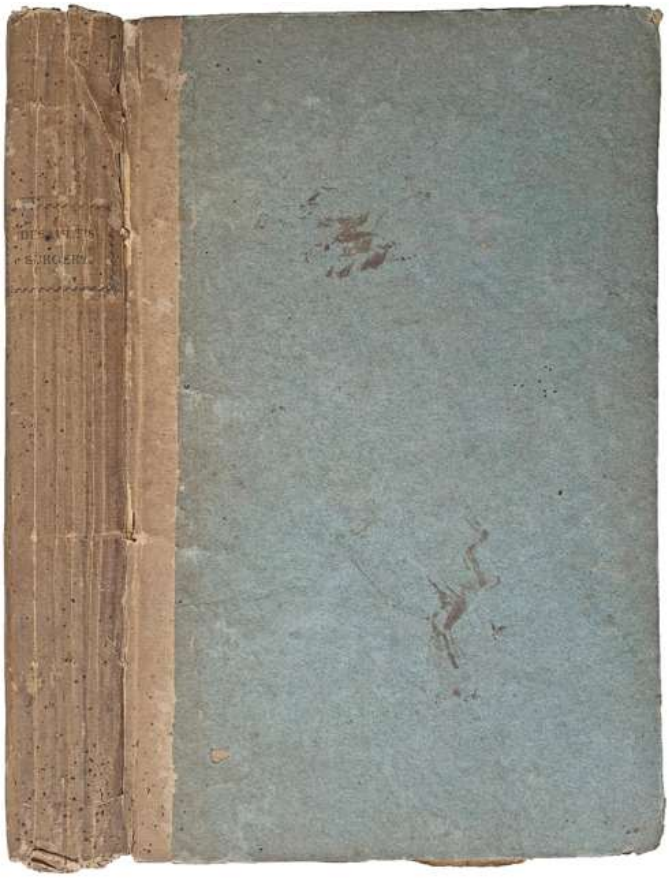
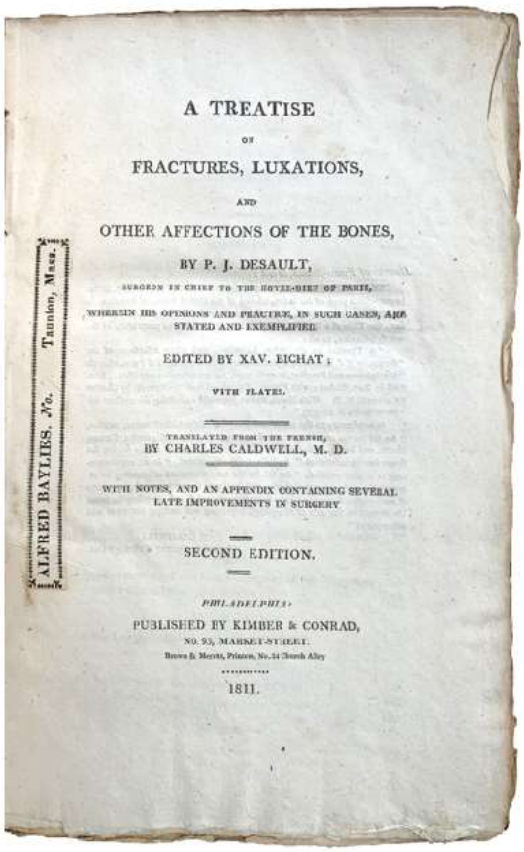
This work is supplied to the Bookseller on condition that all discretion shall be used in its sale or distribution. This sale is strictly limited to recognized physicians, lawyers, sociologists or on their written order. The publishers will not be responsible for negligence on the part of any dealer who handles this book.

BONI & LIVERIGHT, Inc.

See: Andy K. Trevathan, *At Home in Exile: Ezra Pound and the Poetics of Banishment*. Dissertation. University of Tulsa, 2015.





A TREATISE

ON

FRACTURES, LUXATIONS,

AND

OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE BONES,

BY P. J. DESAULT,

SURGEON IN CHIEF TO THE HOTEL-DIEU OF PARIS,

WHEREIN HIS OPINIONS AND PRACTICE, IN SUCH CASES, ARE STATED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

EDITED BY XAV. BICHAT;

WITH PLATES.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,
BY CHARLES CALDWELL, M. D.

WITH NOTES, AND AN APPENDIX CONTAINING SEVERAL LATE IMPROVEMENTS IN SURGERY.

SECOND EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY KIMBER & CONRAD,
NO. 93, MARKET-STREET.
Brown & Merritt, Printers, No. 44 Church Alley.

1811.

ALFRED BAYLIES, Jr. Taunton, Mass.

[244]

244. **DESAULT, Pierre-Joseph** (1744-1795). *A Treatise on Fractures, Luxations, and Other Affections of the Bones. Edited by Xav. Bichat. Translated from the French by Charles Caldwell. With notes, and an appendix containing several late improvements in surgery*. Philadelphia: Kimber & Conrad, 1811. ¶ 8vo. xiii, (15)-398 pp. 3 plates; pastedowns, free end-leaves, and plates foxed, some offsetting. Original quarter beige paper over blue boards, printed spine label; rubbed, front stained, spine torn. Ownership label of Alfred Baylies on title. Very good in the original boards. [M12332]

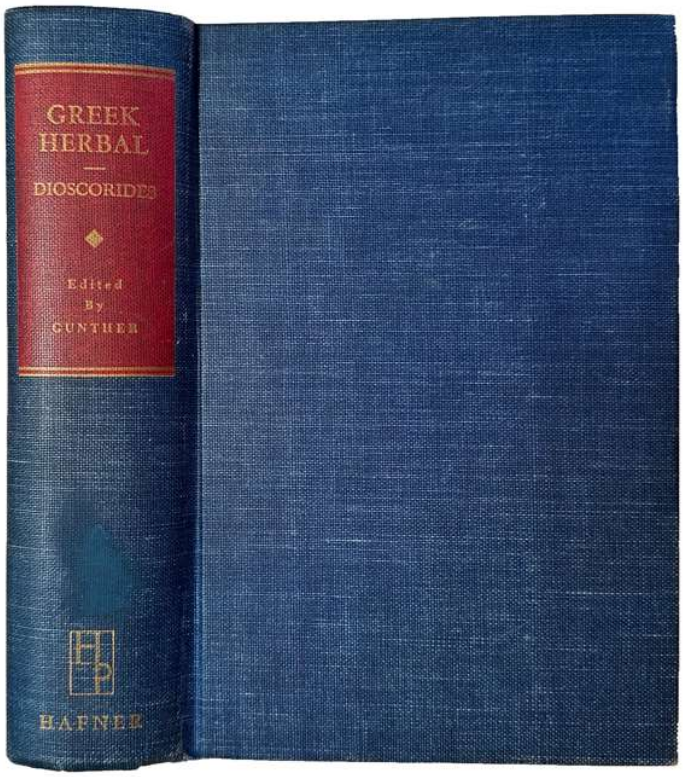
$ 195

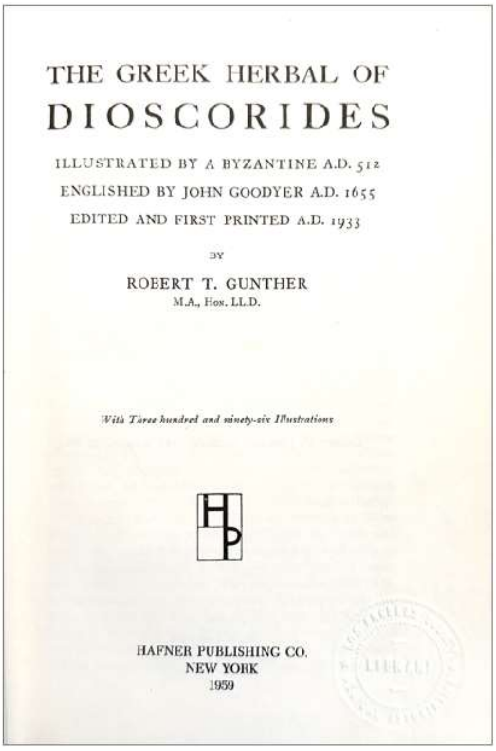
Second edition of the English translation of Maladies des parties dures, originally published in Paris in 1798 as pt. 1 of Desault's OEuvres chirurgicales. The edition is nearly identical to the 1805 edition, with only a single correction (mentioned in the preface).

"Desault made many contributions to the treatment of fractures, particularly with his concepts of wound debridement. His lectures were collected and published by Bichat and appeared in English translation in the United States [offered here]" (Pelter, p. 36). "After the development of amputation, the next significant improvement in the treatment of open fractures was the development of mechanical cleansing of the wound and the release of tension. The idea was first enunciated by Pierre-Joseph Desault. It is the procedure we call debridement" (Pelter, p. 91; see also pp. 92-93). "The Desault splint for fracture of the femur was still in use in France in 1918 when we arrived" (annotation to Orr 151).

PROVENANCE: Baylies (1787-1873), nephew of Dr. William Baylies of Dighton, commenced practice in 1811 in Taunton, MA. He was remembered as "the beloved Physician," and was an ardent freemason. The Alfred Baylies Lodge, chartered in 1866, was named after him.

□ Austin 656; Garrison & Morton 5580 ([1st French ed., 1798-1803]; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1054; Orr 152; Pelter, Leonard F. Fractures: *A History and Iconography of Their Treatment*. Novato, CA: Norman Publishing, 1990.




THE GREEK HERBAL OF
DIOSCORIDES
ILLUSTRATED BY A BYZANTINE A.D. 512
ENGLISHED BY JOHN GOODYER A.D. 1655
EDITED AND FIRST PRINTED A.D. 1933
BY
ROBERT T. GUNTHER
M.A., Hon. LL.D.
With Three hundred and ninety-six Illustrations
HAFNER PUBLISHING CO.
NEW YORK
1959

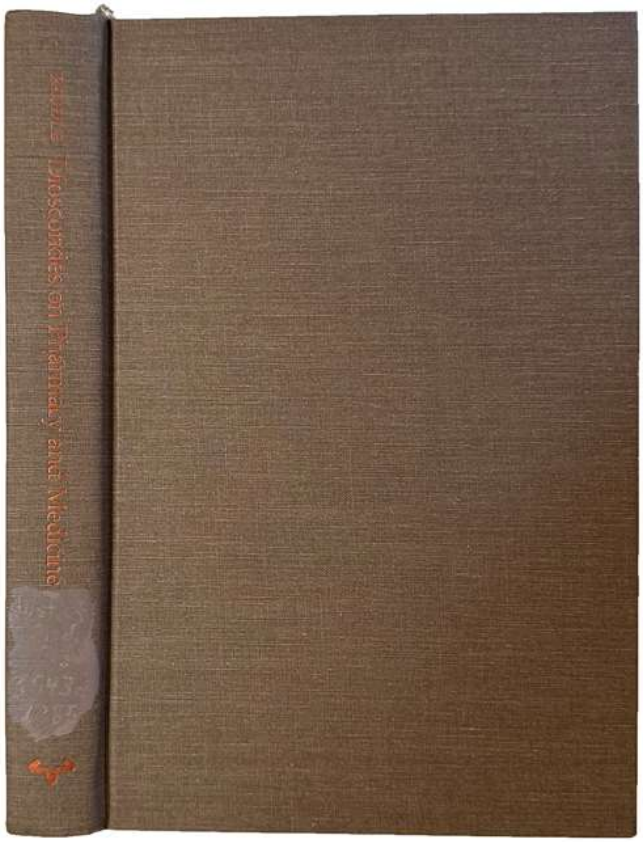
245. **DIOSCORIDES**; **Robert T. GUNTHER** (1869-1940) (editor). *The Greek Herbal of Dioscorides. Illustrated by Byzantine A.D. 512; Englished by John Goodyer A.D. 1655; Edited and first printed A.D. 1933*. New York: Hafner 1959. ¶ 8vo. Ix, [3], 701, [1] pp. 396 illustrations Dark blue cloth, gilt-stamped red spine label. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted. Very good.

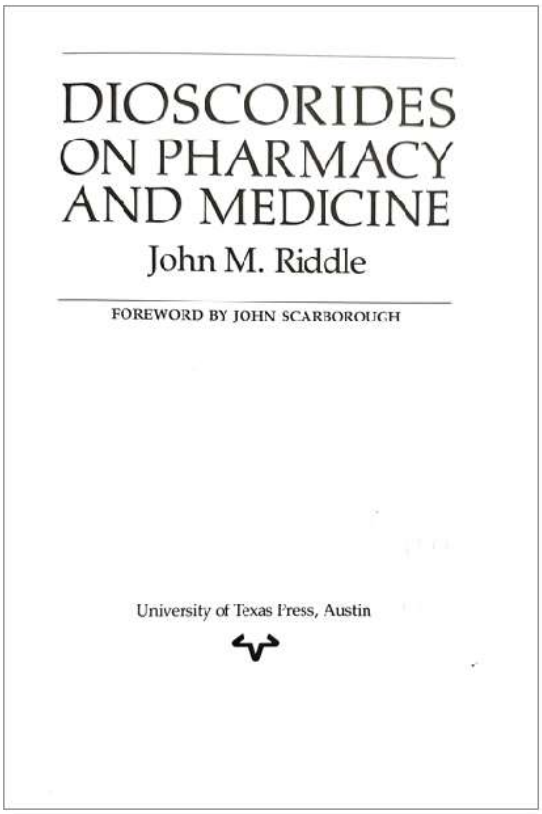
$ 150

Reprint of the 1934 first edition. This work, originally compiled in the first century A.D. by Dioscorides of Anazarbeus in Cilicia, has served as the inspiration of herbalists for more than fifteen centuries. Gunther, edited and contributed a detailed study; John Goodyer translated the work in 1655. One of the most important of the early herbals, the work covers aromatics, oils, ointments, milk and dairy, cereals, roots, juices, herbs, and much more.

Robert William Theodore Gunther was an eminent historian of science, zoologist, and founder of the Museum of the History of Science, Oxford. His studies on scientific instruments are still admired.

□ Garrison and Morton 8564.





246. [**DIOSCORIDES** (c. 40–90 AD)] **RIDDLE, John M**. (1937-). *Dioscorides on Pharmacy and Medicine. Foreword by John Scarborough*. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press, 1985. ¶ First edition. 8vo. xxviii, [2], 298 pp. 21 illus., 9 tables, index. Brown cloth, copper-stamped spine title. Title-embossed LACMA, pocket removed, spine call number over-painted. Very good.

$ 25

Riddle "has written extensively about Dioscorides, who published a description of 500 distinct plants around 78 AD that is "still an authority on plants and drugs of ancient times" – it was "the first to study [plants] morphologically thus separating pharmacognosy from medicine." Riddle demonstrated that Dioscorides arranged his presentation of drugs by affinities and based on their physiological action. This allowed a physician who did not have a particular drug to look to the preceding or following entries for potential alternatives."

John Marion Riddle is an American historian and specialist in the history of medicine. He is Alumni Distinguished Professor emeritus of History at North Carolina State University.

ASTIGMATISME

EN

CILINDRISCHE GLAZEN,

DOOR

F. C. DONDERS.

UTRECHT,
C. VAN DER POST, JR.

AMSTERDAM,
L. VAN DER TOGT.

1862.

247 DONDERS

Haskell Field Norman's copy

247. **DONDERS, Franciscus Cornelius** (1818-1889). *Astigmatisme en cilindrische glazen*. Utrecht: C. Van der Post; Amsterdam: C. G. Van der Post, 1862. ¶ 237 x 153 mm. 8vo. x, 136 pp. 15 figures, tables; light browning and spotting. Modern half cloth, cloth corners, marbled boards, decorative end-leaves. Bookplate of Haskell Norman. Very good. Rare.

$ 375

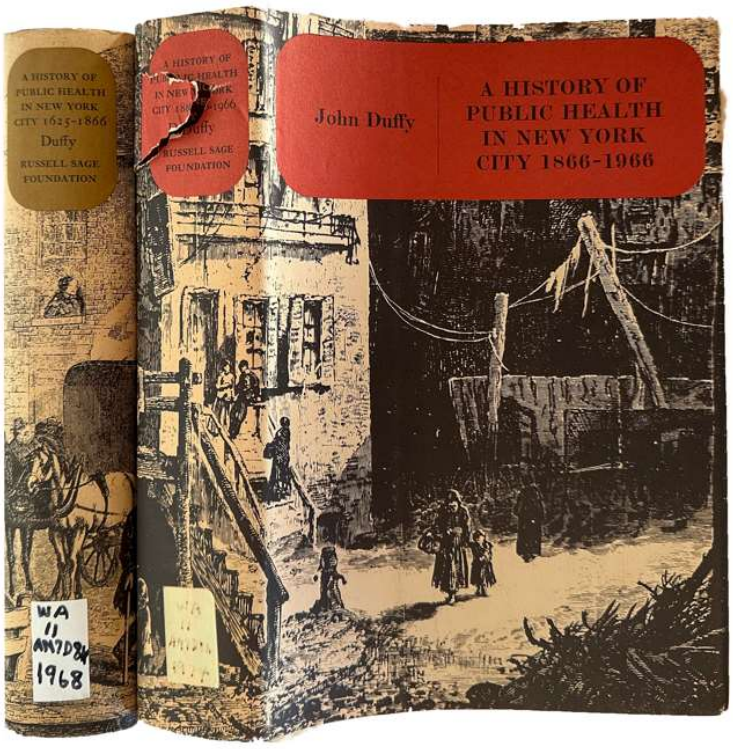
FIRST EDITION. Includes the first statement of "Donders' Law" - that the rotation of the eye around the line of sight is not voluntary. Dedicated to Albrecht von Graefe (1828-1870).

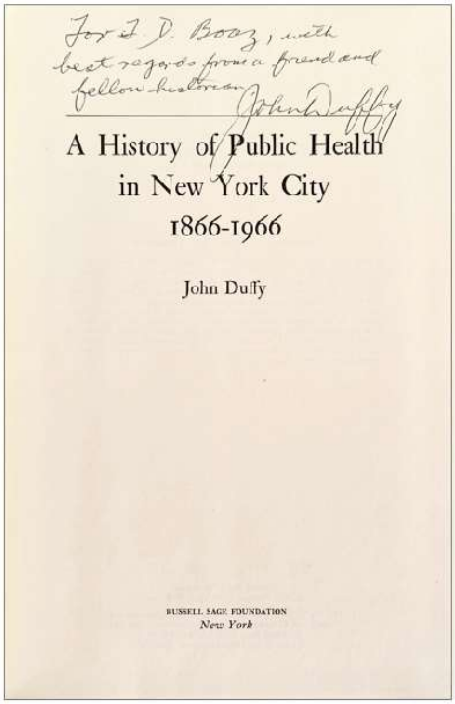
"Donders was one of the pioneers of ophthalmology. His major contributions were in the areas of refraction and astigmatism." – Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition, and Behaviour, Radboud University.

Probably the greatest Dutch physician of the nineteenth century and one of the finest ophthalmologists of any era, Donders was professor on the Utrecht faculty from 1848 until his death. Donders contributed many works on the physiology and pathology of the eye. – *DSB*, IV, pp. 162-163.

PROVENANCE : Haskell Field Norman (1915–1996) was a psychoanalyst, bibliophile, and collector, whose private library included rare scientific and medical first editions, including a collection of first-edition of works by Sigmund Freud. The Grolier Club exhibition and published work, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine,* (1995), was the idea of Haskell Norman and showed remarkable highspots of collecting in the field of medical history.

□ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 606; *Haskell Norman Library* 647 (this copy); Hirsch, II, p. 204; Hirschberg, XI, 1a, pp. 209.





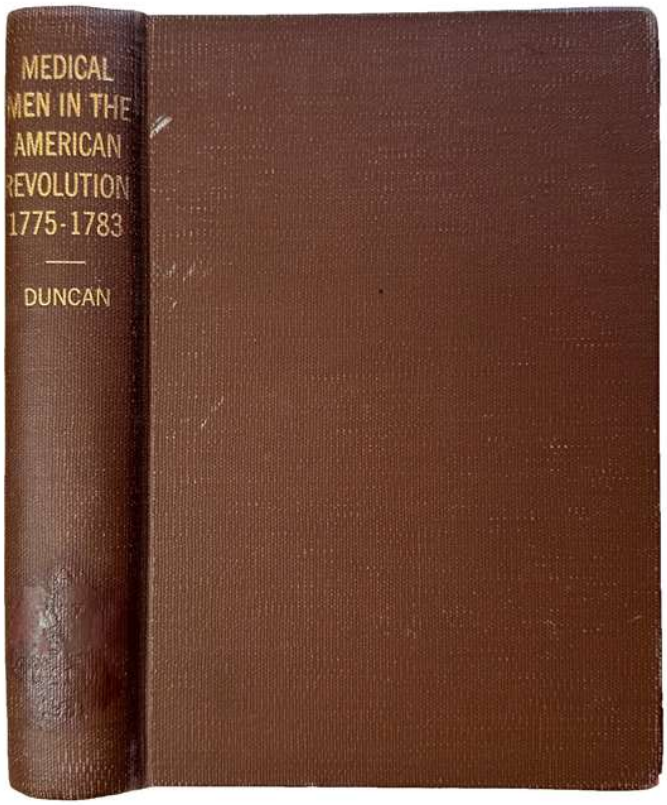
248. **DUFFY, John** (1915-1996). *A History of Public Health in New York City 1625 - 1866;* [vol. II] *… 1866-1966*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1968, 1974. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xix, [1], 619, [1]; xxi, [1], 690 pp. 2 frontispieces, 20 figures, indexes. Cloth, dust-jackets; jackets with ex-library spine numbers and vol. II torn. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to J.D. Boaz. Very good.

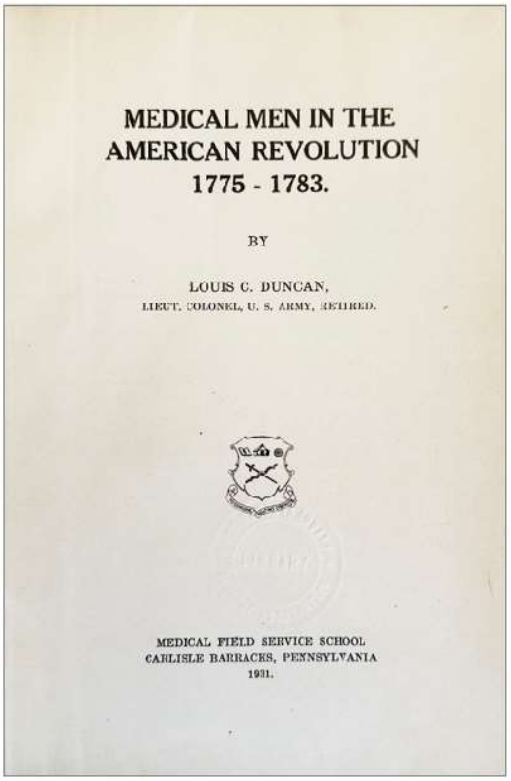
$ 50

Traces the history of the development of sanitary and health problems of New York from the earliest Dutch times to the culmination of the nineteenth century reform movement that produced the New York City Department of Health Act of 1866. An exhaustive study, Duffy spans the history of NY public health from 1625-1966.

John Duffy was an American medical historian who wrote books and scholarly journal articles on the history of medical education, public health and epidemics.

□ Garrison and Morton 12491.



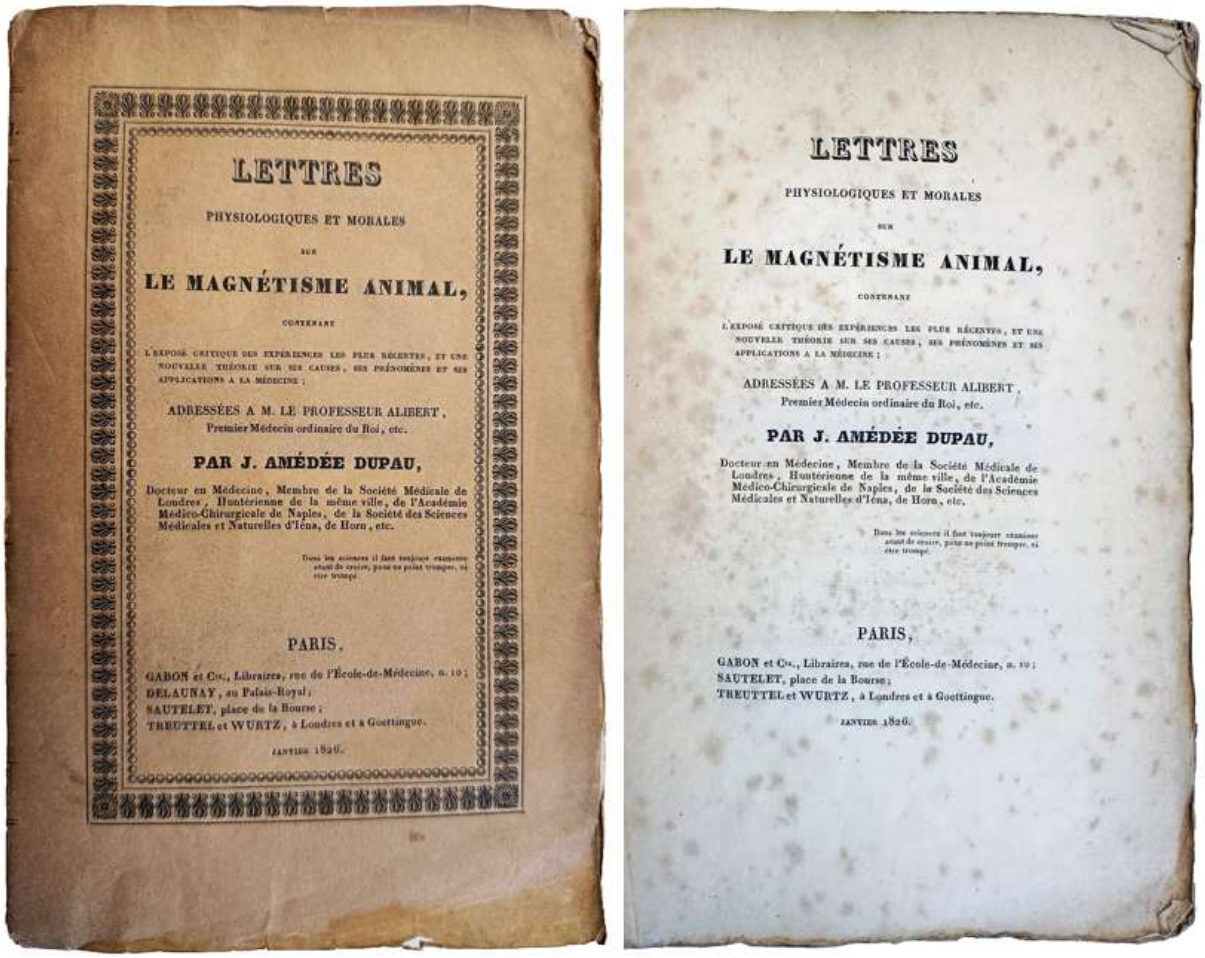


249. **DUNCAN, Louis Casper** (1869-1940). *Medical Men in the American Revolution, 1775-1783*. Carlisle Barracks, PA: Medical Field Service School, 1931. ¶ 8vo. [vi], 414 pp. Illustrations. Later brown buckram cloth, gilt-stamped spine; rubbed. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplate, rear pocket removed, spine call-no. over-painted. Generally very good.

$ 17

Colonel Duncan is best known as a writer of medico-military history. He joined the Association of Military Surgeons in 1909 and from that time contributed a flow of articles to the pages of the *Military Surgeon*. Notable are his two books, *Medical Department of the Army in the Civil War* (1912-13) and *Medical Men in the American Revolution* (1931). He assisted Colonel Percy M. Ashburn in the preparation of his *History of the Medical Department of the United States Army* (1929). – AMEDD Center of History & Heritage. [Garrison and Morton].

□ Garrison and Morton 9213.



LETTRES

PHYSIOLOGIQUES ET MORALES

SUR

LE MAGNÉTISME ANIMAL,

CONTENANT

L'EXPOSÉ CRITIQUE DES EXPÉRIENCES LES PLUS RÉCENTES, ET UNE NOUVELLE THÉORIE SUR SES CAUSES, SES PHÉNOMÈNES ET SES APPLICATIONS A LA MÉDECINE ;

ADRESSÉES A M. LE PROFESSEUR ALIBERT,
Premier Médecin ordinaire du Roi, etc.

PAR J. AMÉDÉE DUPAU,

Docteur en Médecine, Membre de la Société Médicale de Londres, Huntérienne de la même ville, de l'Académie Médico-Chirurgicale de Naples, de la Société des Sciences Médicales et Naturelles d'Iéna, de Horn, etc.

Dans les sciences il faut toujours examiner avant de croire, pour ne point tromper, ni être trompé.

PARIS,

GABON et Cie., Libraires, rue de l'École-de-Médecine, n. 10 ;
DELAUNAY, au Palais-Royal ;
SAUTELET, place de la Bourse ;
TREUTTEL et WURTZ, à Londres et à Goettingue.

JANVIER 1826.

250. **DUPAU, Jean Amédée** (?1789-). *Lettres Physiologiques et Morales sur le Magnétisme Animal, Contenant l'Exposé Critique des Expériences les Plus Récentes, et une Nouvelle Théorie sur ses Causes, Ses Phénomènes et ses Applications a la Médicine; Adressées a M. le Professeur Alibert.* Paris: Gabon et al, 1826. ¶ 8vo. xii, [2], 248 pp. Moderate to heavy foxing throughout, but still quite legible. Original brown printed wrappers; edges lightly chipped, corners missing pieces especially at rear cover. Good. [SS11092]

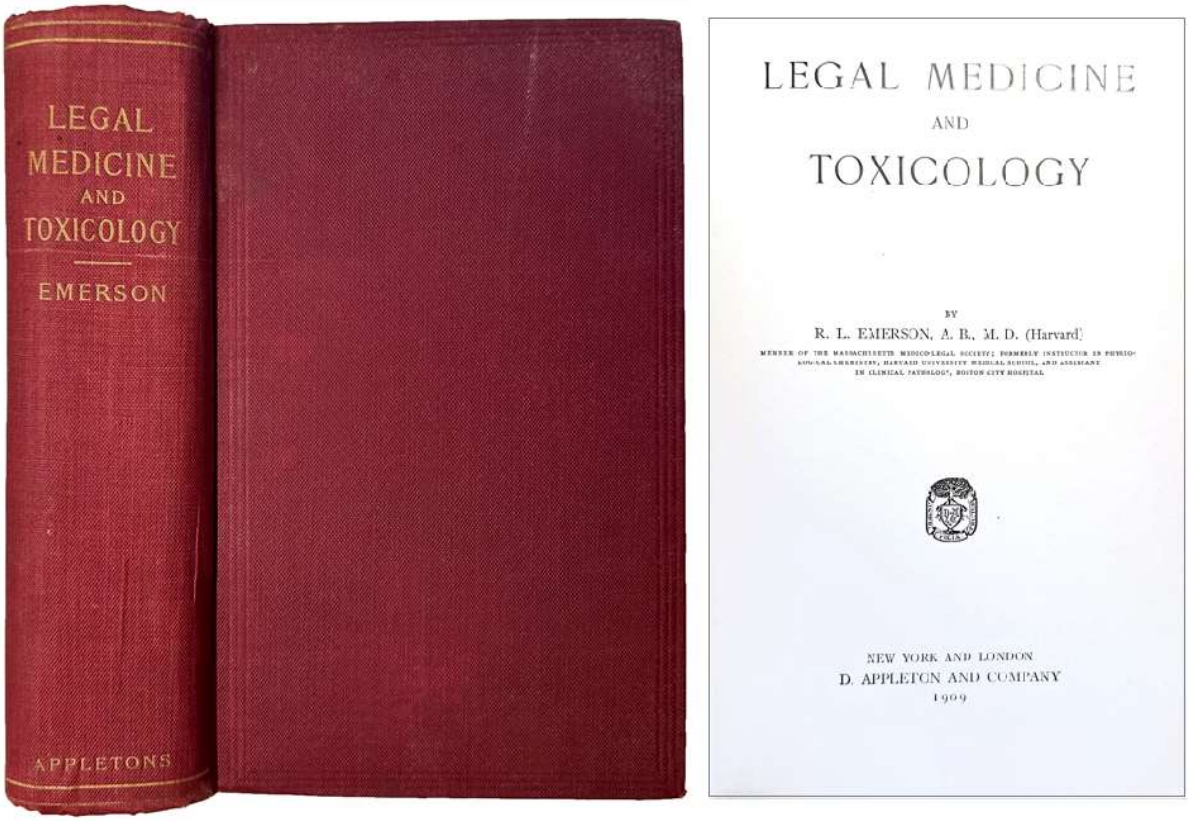
$ 125

This work on animal magnetism takes the form of Dupau's letters addressed to Professor Alibert. Dupau was professor of medicine at the University of Toulouse.

"Dupau writes of his belief that animal magnetism has not been proven to be anything more than the work of imagination. He agrees that real effects take place, but is not convinced that they are the result of a magnetic fluid. Dupau also criticizes the statements of certain writers who have witnessed the "higher phenomena" of somnambulism, saying that their observations may have been faulty." [Crabtree 328].

"The spirit which has directed the author, in these letters, is that of doubt and examination, the only sure guide to the truths of science. . . The author has sought to demonstrate, not that animal magnetism is nothing, but that it is a different thing from what the magnetisers suppose: he shows that magnetic phenomena have existed at all times, and that they present themselves to the observations of medical men in various nervous and mental diseases" (Grissom 175-6).

□ Grissom, J. "Intelligence and Miscellanies." *American Journal of Science and Arts*. 13. (1828); Crabtree, Adam. *Animal Magnetism, Early Hypnotism, and Psychical Research, 1766-1925. An Annotated Bibliography*. (1988). 328.



251. **EMERSON, R. L.** (**Robert Leonard**) (1872–1951). *Legal Medicine and Toxicology*. New York and London: D. Appleton, 1909. ¶ Thick 8vo. xiii, [1], 593, [1], [2] pp. 8 colored plates, 24 figures, index. Original full dark red blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

$ 30

First edition. Arranged in three parts, this is a vast treatment of legal and forensic medicine. Part I is termed "Legal Medicine" and contains 23 chapters on topics, including: death from cold, heat, electricity, and starvation – burns – wounds – rape – pregnancy – infanticide – sexual disability in the male/female – malpractice – coroner's inquests, etc. Part II, arranged in 8 chapters, deals with different types of

poisons. Part III is devoted to reports from all the states and their laws relating to medicine and its practice.

Robert Leonard Emerson was Instructor in Physiological Chemistry, Harvard Medical School (1901-1905), Asst. in Clinical Pathology, Boston City Hospital.

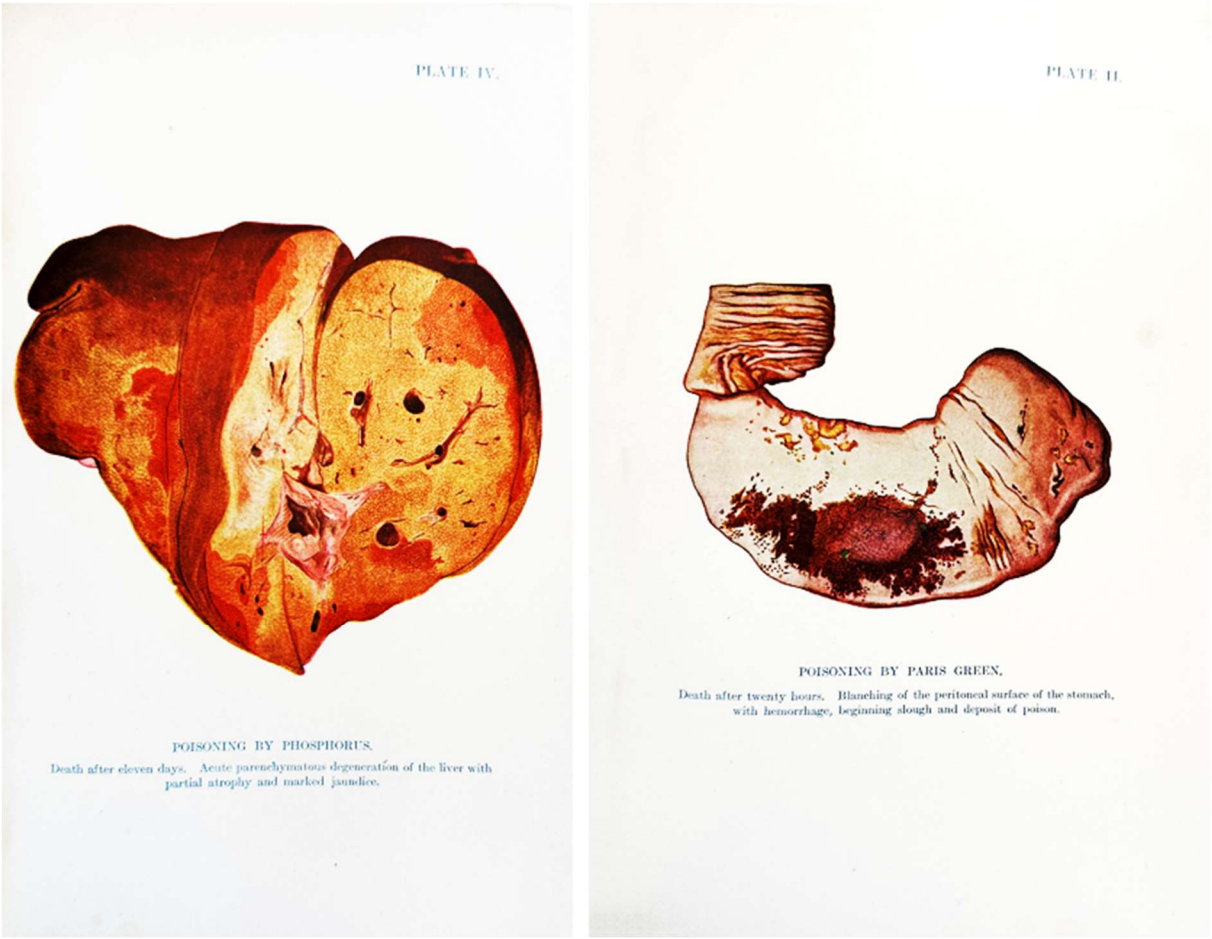


PLATE IV.

POISONING BY PHOSPHORUS.

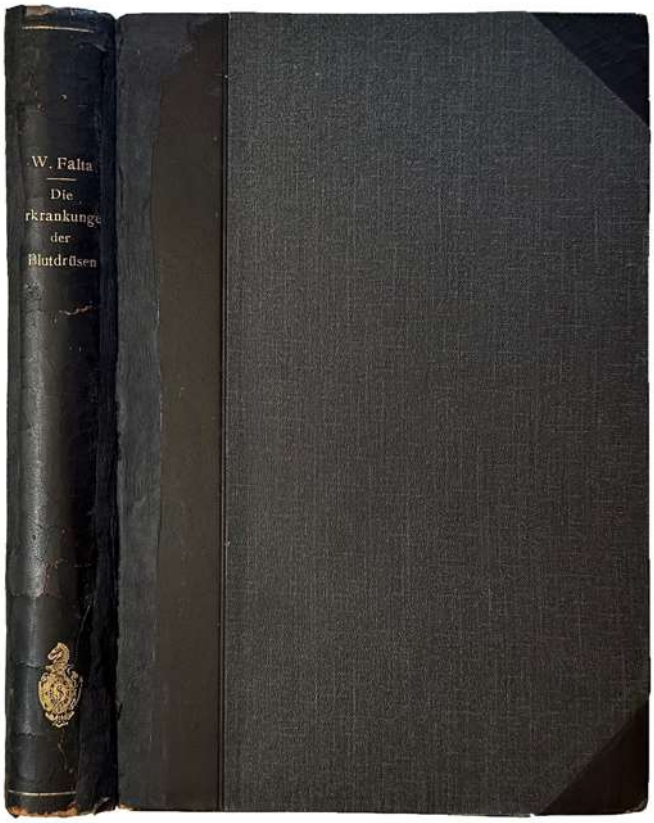
Death after eleven days. Acute parenchymatous degeneration of the liver with partial atrophy and marked jaundice.

PLATE II.

POISONING BY PARIS GREEN.

Death after twenty hours. Blanching of the peritoneal surface of the stomach, with hemorrhage, beginning slough and deposit of poison.

[251]



252. **FALTA, Wilhelm** (1875-1950). *Die Erkrankungen Der Blutdrusen.* [Diseases of the Bloodglands]. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1913. ¶ 8vo. (245 x 164 mm) xii, 550, [2] pp. 103 illustrations (one folding plate). Original half black calf over charcoal cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; joints mended with kozo. Very good copy. [M9694]

$ 60

FIRST EDITION of the first attempt to organize and synthesize glandular diseases with internal secretion into one system. Falta attempted to correlate glucose tolerance with insulin sensitivity. The work also reports for the first time on the rise of bodily heat production with acromegaly. The additional topics discussed in this text cover: cretinism, eunuchoidism, chondrodystrophia, mongoloidism, adiposis dolorosa, and diabetes as related to the pancreas. Falta, a native of Carlsbad, was a professor for internal medicine in Vienna, where he was also an executive committee member at the Empress Elizabeth Hospital. The first English translation of this work appeared in 1915.

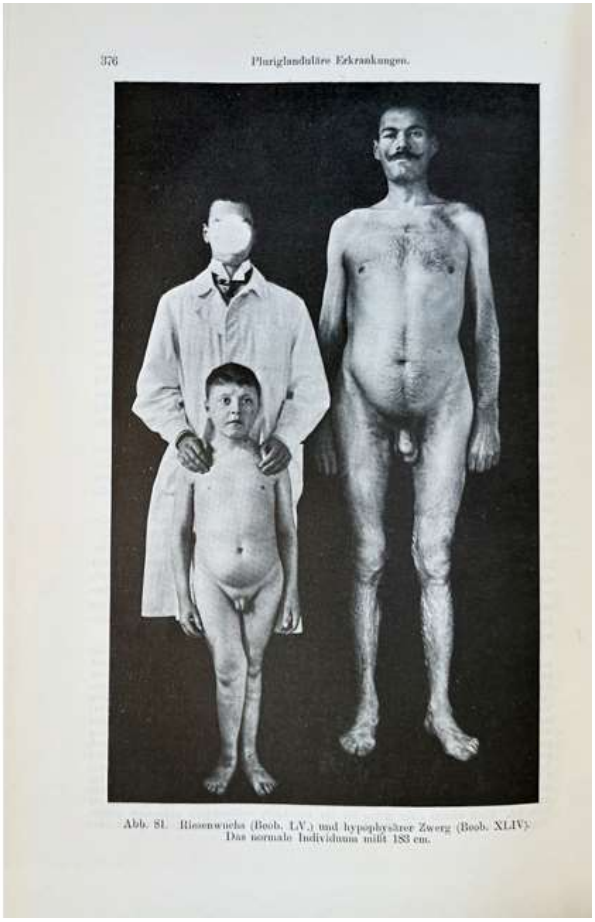
"Falta argued that the 'clinical definition of a number of those disease entities which we call today "Diseases of the Bloodglands" is - to a certain extent - much older than the concept of internal secretion, obtained from experimental pathology.' He pointed to the effect of human castration, known in antiquity, when eunuchs played an important role." [Medvei].

Die hypophysäre Dystrophie. 235

im Duralsack der Hypophyse, welches in Suppuration überging, sich teils resorbierte, teils abfloß (Hirsch), das Fieber war durch einige Tage sehr hoch, 39—40,5. Die

Abb. 53. Erweiterte und vertiefte Sella bei hypophysärer Dystrophie. (Beob. XXXIV)

dritte und vierte Woche nahm es allmählich ab. Ende der vierten Woche wurde die Patientin wieder auf die erste medizinische Klinik transferiert. Die Patientin



376 Pluriglanduläre Erkrankungen.

Abb. 81. Riesenwuchs (Beob. LV.) und hypophysärer Zwerg (Beob. XLIV). Das normale Individuum mißt 183 cm.

In his introductory remarks, Falta says: "One may define the sum total of all cell complexes, which are capable of internal secretion, as the hormopoietic system. There are, however, a number of organs (of the body), the specific function of which we have to regard as the production of especially important hormones, which possess powerful physiological characteristics. These organs have in common, that they yield their specific secretion directly into the blood circulation. they are, therefore, called 'Bloodglands', and their total expanse, the 'Boodgland System.'"

□ Garrison-Morton 3795; Medvei, *The History of Clinical Endocrinology*, 1993; Waller 2944.

Reprinted from
The British Journal of Experimental Pathology,
1929, Vol. X, p. 226.

ON THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTION OF CULTURES OF A PENICILLIUM, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR USE IN THE ISOLATION OF *B. INFLUENZAE*.

ALEXANDER FLEMING, F.R.C.S.

From the Laboratories of the Inoculation Department, St. Mary's Hospital, London.

Received for publication May 10, 1929.

WHILE working with staphylococcus variants a number of culture-plates were set aside on the laboratory bench and examined from time to time. In the examinations these plates were necessarily exposed to the air and they became contaminated with various micro-organisms. It was noticed that around a large colony of a contaminating mould the staphylococcus colonies became transparent and were obviously undergoing lysis (see Fig. 1).

Subcultures of this mould were made and experiments conducted with a view to ascertaining something of the properties of the bacteriolytic substance which had evidently been formed in the mould culture and which had diffused into the surrounding medium. It was found that broth in which the mould had been grown at room temperature for one or two weeks had acquired marked inhibitory, bactericidal and bacteriolytic properties to many of the more common pathogenic bacteria.

CHARACTERS OF THE MOULD.

The colony appears as a white fluffy mass which rapidly increases in size and after a few days sporulates, the centre becoming dark green and later in old cultures darkens to almost black. In four or five days a bright yellow colour is produced which diffuses into the medium. In certain conditions a reddish colour can be observed in the growth.

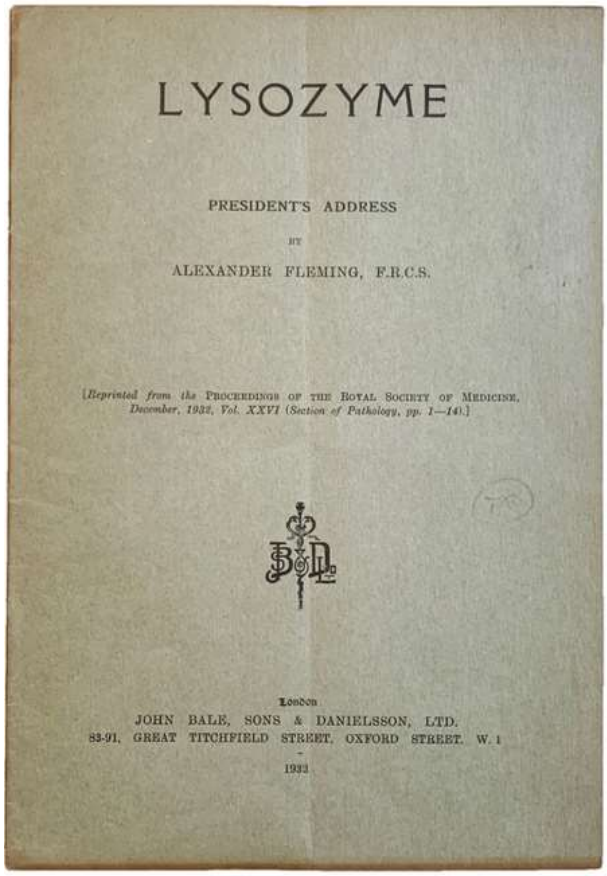
In broth the mould grows on the surface as a white fluffy growth, changing in a few days to a dark green felted mass. The broth becomes bright yellow and this yellow pigment is not extracted by $CHCl_3$. The reaction of the broth becomes markedly alkaline, the pH varying from 8·5 to 9. Acid is produced in three or four days in glucose and saccharose broth. There is no acid production in 7 days in lactose, mannite or dulcite broth.

Growth is slow at 37°C. and is most rapid about 20°C. No growth is observed under anaerobic conditions.

In its morphology this organism is a penicillium and in all its characters it most closely resembles *P. rubrum*. Biourge (1923) states that he has never found *P. rubrum* in nature and that it is an "animal de laboratoire." This penicillium is not uncommon in the air of the laboratory.

IS THE ANTIBACTERIAL BODY ELABORATED IN CULTURE BY ALL MOULDS?

A number of other moulds were grown in broth at room temperature and the culture fluids were tested for antibacterial substances at various intervals up to one month. The species examined were: *Eidamia viridiscens, Botrytis cinerea, Aspergillus fumigatus, Sporotrichum, Cladosporium, Penicillium*, 8 strains. Of these it was found



LYSOZYME

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

BY

ALEXANDER FLEMING, F.R.C.S.

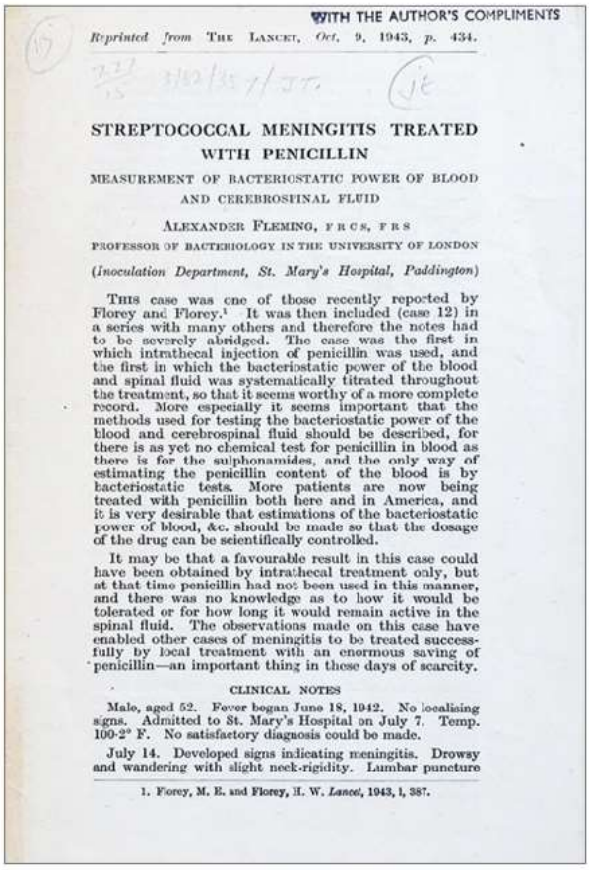
[Reprinted from the PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, December, 1932, Vol. XXVI (Section of Pathology, pp. 1—14).]

London

JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, LTD.

83-91, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, OXFORD STREET, W. 1

1933



WITH THE AUTHOR'S COMPLIMENTS

Reprinted from THE LANCET, *Oct.* 9, 1943, *p.* 434.

STREPTOCOCCAL MENINGITIS TREATED WITH PENICILLIN

MEASUREMENT OF BACTERIOSTATIC POWER OF BLOOD AND CEREBROSPINAL FLUID

ALEXANDER FLEMING, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.

PROFESSOR OF BACTERIOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

(*Inoculation Department, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington*)

THIS case was one of those recently reported by Florey and Florey.[1] It was then included (case 12) in a series with many others and therefore the notes had to be severely abridged. The case was the first in which intrathecal injection of penicillin was used, and the first in which the bacteriostatic power of the blood and spinal fluid was systematically titrated throughout the treatment, so that it seems worthy of a more complete record. More especially it seems important that the methods used for testing the bacteriostatic power of the blood and cerebrospinal fluid should be described, for there is as yet no chemical test for penicillin in blood as there is for the sulphonamides, and the only way of estimating the penicillin content of the blood is by bacteriostatic tests. More patients are now being treated with penicillin both here and in America, and it is very desirable that estimations of the bacteriostatic power of blood, &c. should be made so that the dosage of the drug can be scientifically controlled.

It may be that a favourable result in this case could have been obtained by intrathecal treatment only, but at that time penicillin had not been used in this manner, and there was no knowledge as to how it would be tolerated or for how long it would remain active in the spinal fluid. The observations made on this case have enabled other cases of meningitis to be treated successfully by local treatment with an enormous saving of penicillin—an important thing in these days of scarcity.

CLINICAL NOTES

Male, aged 52. Fever began June 18, 1942. No localising signs. Admitted to St. Mary's Hospital on July 7. Temp. 100·2° F. No satisfactory diagnosis could be made.

July 14. Developed signs indicating meningitis. Drowsy and wandering with slight neck-rigidity. Lumbar puncture

1. Florey, M. E. and Florey, H. W. *Lancet*, 1943, i, 387.

One of the Medical Monuments of the 20th Century – the Discovery of Penicillin
With a copy of Fleming's 1946 book on Penicillin, Signed by the Author

253. **FLEMING, Sir Alexander, FRS FRSE FRCS** (1881-1955). *"On the Antibacterial Action of Cultures of a Penicillium with Special Reference to their use in the Isolation of B. Influenzae."* [OFFPRINT, London: Privately printed, 1944]. ¶ Reprinted from *The British Journal of Experimental Pathology,* 1929. Vol. X, p. 226. Sm. 4to (250 x 186 mm). 12 pp. 4figures, 4 tables. Caption title. Stapled as issued; small chip to upper margin of first leaf, toning to edges, creased. Laid into blind-stamped red calf, black gilt-stamped leather spine label, forming a drop-back folding case. Very good. M14724

$ 9500

LIMITED REISSUE OF 250 COPIES OF FLEMING'S LANDMARK ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DISCOVERY OF PENICILLIN.

"In 1929, while working at St. Mary's Hospital in London, Fleming discovered the antibacterial properties of Penicillium mould. He published his findings in this present essay and suggested that the brown liquid substance produced by the mould would be an "efficient antiseptic for application to, or injection into, areas

infected with penicillin-sensitive microbes." However, the substance proved to be unstable and chemically complex, and attempts to create a pure and stable drug by Fleming proved unsuccessful. In 1940, Ernst Chain and Howard Florey were able to stabilize the drug and work out suitable dosages for treatment." - Christie's.

First published in a very small edition (150) of which very few have survived, Fleming's 1929 paper did not have an immediate impact as he could not stabilize the drug to make it useful. With the announcement of Chain and Florey's successful tests of Penicillin in mice in 1940, Fleming received an outpouring of interest in his 1929 work and ordered an additional 250 copies printed (offered here). The first offprint is nearly unobtainable, and this 2nd issue scarce in its own right.

The original offprint issued by the British Journal of Experimental Pathology, was printed in 150 copies and issued in orange wrappers, with the pages numbered 226-236. That offprint, is rarely seen at auction, one copy sold for $ 126,750 in 2001 at Sotheby's.

Fleming shared the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1945 with Howard Florey (1898-1968) and Sir Ernst Chain (1906-1979), who extracted penicillin from the mould and were responsible for its commercial production.

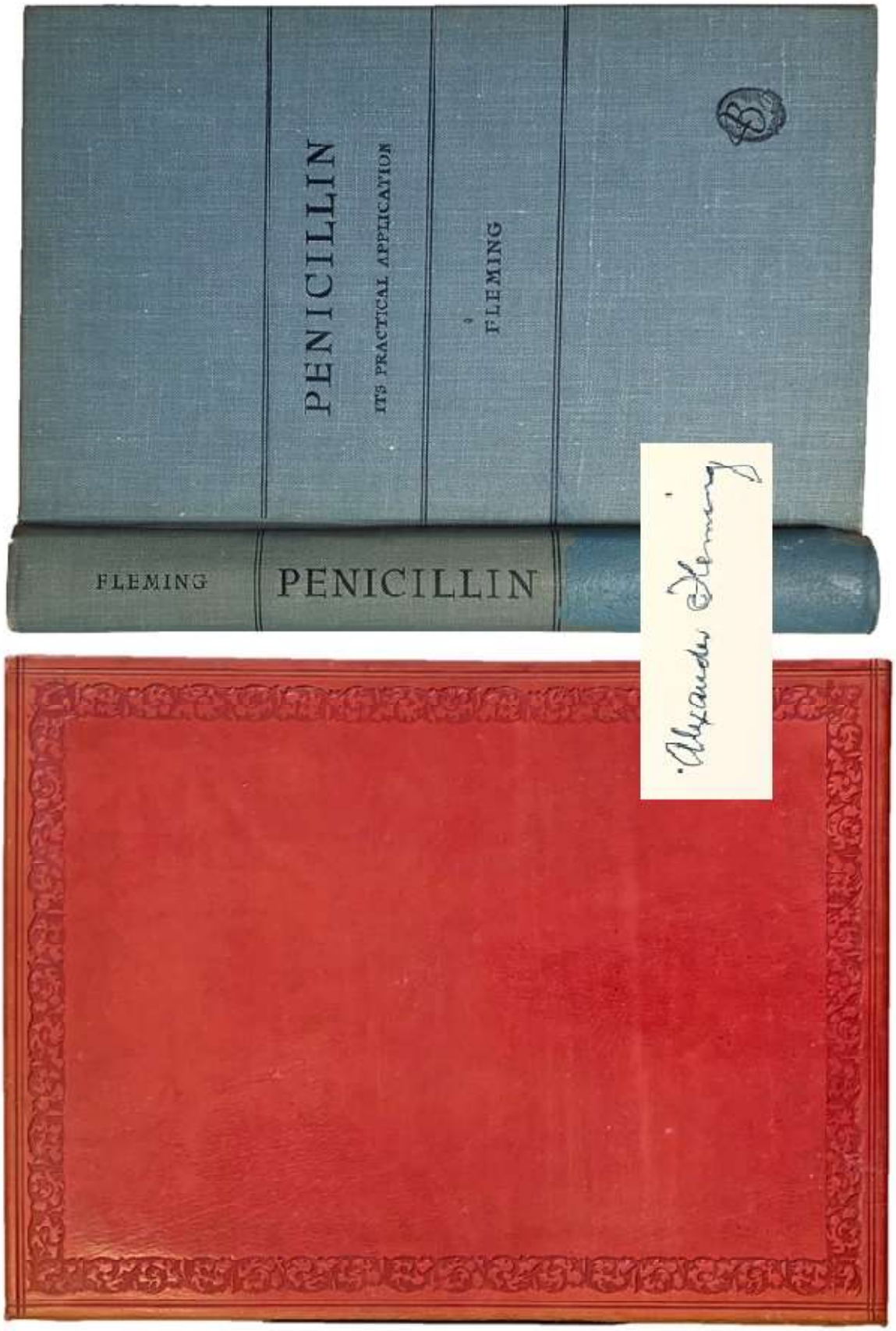
REFERENCES (relative to the original 1929 paper): Garrison and Morton, Norman 1933; Grolier-Norman, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine, 96* ; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2320; Norman 798; *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 420a.

ACCOMPANIED BY:

Signed Copy

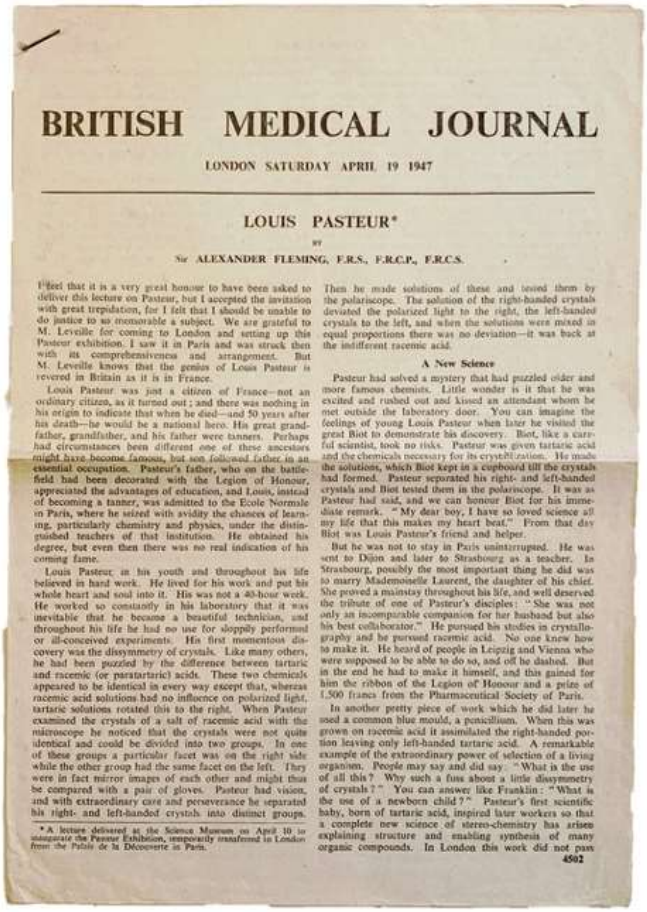
FLEMING, Alexander (editor.). *Penicillin: Its Practical Application*. Philadelphia: Blakiston, 1946. ¶ American issue. 8vo. x, 380 pp. Navy blue-stamped blue cloth; spine foot sticker residue. Very good. The book was prepared under the editorship of Sir Alexander Fleming, with 28 contributors, is a comprehensive and authoritative compendium of our present knowledge of penicillin in all its aspects. SIGNED by the author-editor, Alexander Fleming, on the title-page.

THREE FLEMING OFFPRINTS OR REPRINTS: [With]: *Lysozyme: President's Address. By Alexander Fleming*. Reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, December 1932, Vol. XXVI. London: John Bale, etc., 1932. ¶ 14 pp. 2 figs. Publisher's gray-green printed wrappers. Fleming discovered lysozyme in 1922, described as a substance that "has potent antibacterial properties."



[253] Fleming's 1946 book, this copy signed;
Red blind-stamped leather chemise that houses this collection of papers.

[With]: *Streptococcal Meningitis Treated with Penicillin*. . . [By] *Alexander Fleming*. Reprinted from *The Lancet*, Oct. 9, 1934. ¶ 12 pp. Caption title. Self-wraps; staining to outer margin. PRESENTATION COPY, stamped "WITH THE AUTHOR'S COMPLIMENTS."



BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

LONDON SATURDAY APRIL 19 1947

LOUIS PASTEUR*

BY

Sir ALEXANDER FLEMING, F.R.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

I feel that it is a very great honour to have been asked to deliver this lecture on Pasteur, but I accepted the invitation with great trepidation, for I felt that I should be unable to do justice to so memorable a subject. We are grateful to M. Leveille for coming to London and setting up this Pasteur exhibition. I saw it in Paris and was struck then with its comprehensiveness and arrangement. But M. Leveille knows that the genius of Louis Pasteur is revered in Britain as it is in France.

Louis Pasteur was just a citizen of France—not an ordinary citizen, as it turned out; and there was nothing in his origin to indicate that when he died—and 50 years after his death—he would be a national hero. His great grandfather, grandfather, and his father were tanners. Perhaps had circumstances been different one of these ancestors might have become famous, but son followed father in an essential occupation. Pasteur's father, who on the battlefield had been decorated with the Legion of Honour, appreciated the advantages of education, and Louis, instead of becoming a tanner, was admitted to the Ecole Normale in Paris, where he seized with avidity the chances of learning, particularly chemistry and physics, under the distinguished teachers of that institution. He obtained his degree, but even then there was no real indication of his coming fame.

Louis Pasteur in his youth and throughout his life believed in hard work. He lived for his work and put his whole heart and soul into it. His was not a 40-hour week. He worked so constantly in his laboratory that it was inevitable that he became a beautiful technician, and throughout his life he had no use for sloppily performed or ill-conceived experiments. His first momentous discovery was the dissymmetry of crystals. Like many others, he had been puzzled by the difference between tartaric and racemic (or paratartaric) acids. These two chemicals appeared to be identical in every way except that, whereas racemic acid solutions had no influence on polarized light, tartaric solutions rotated this to the right. When Pasteur examined the crystals of a salt of racemic acid with the microscope he noticed that the crystals were not quite identical and could be divided into two groups. In one of these groups a particular facet was on the right side while the other group had the same facet on the left. They were in fact mirror images of each other and might thus be compared with a pair of gloves. Pasteur had vision, and with extraordinary care and perseverance he separated his right- and left-handed crystals into distinct groups.

Then he made solutions of these and tested them by the polariscope. The solution of the right-handed crystals deviated the polarized light to the right, the left-handed crystals to the left, and when the solutions were mixed in equal proportions there was no deviation—it was back at the indifferent racemic acid.

A New Science

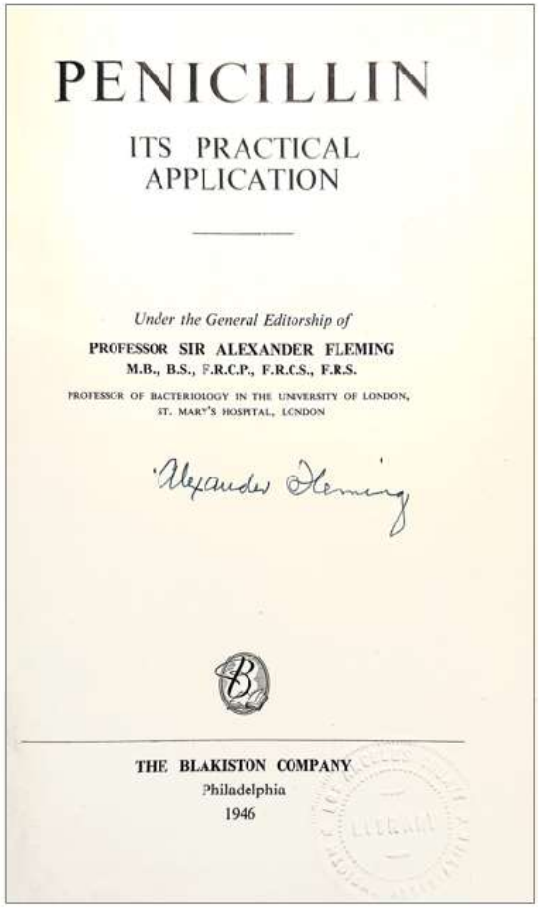
Pasteur had solved a mystery that had puzzled older and more famous chemists. Little wonder is it that he was excited and rushed out and kissed an attendant whom he met outside the laboratory door. You can imagine the feelings of young Louis Pasteur when later he visited the great Biot to demonstrate his discovery. Biot, like a careful scientist, took no risks. Pasteur was given tartaric acid and the chemicals necessary for its crystallization. He made the solutions, which Biot kept in a cupboard till the crystals had formed. Pasteur separated his right- and left-handed crystals and Biot tested them in the polariscope. It was as Pasteur had said, and we can honour Biot for his immediate remark. "My dear boy, I have so loved science all my life that this makes my heart beat." From that day Biot was Louis Pasteur's friend and helper.

But he was not to stay in Paris uninterrupted. He was sent to Dijon and later to Strasbourg as a teacher. In Strasbourg, possibly the most important thing he did was to marry Mademoiselle Laurent, the daughter of his chief. She proved a mainstay throughout his life, and well deserved the tribute of one of Pasteur's disciples: "She was not only an incomparable companion for her husband but also his best collaborator." He pursued his studies in crystallography and he pursued racemic acid. No one knew how to make it. He heard of people in Leipzig and Vienna who were supposed to be able to do so, and off he dashed. But in the end he had to make it himself, and this gained for him the ribbon of the Legion of Honour and a prize of 1,500 francs from the Pharmaceutical Society of Paris.

In another pretty piece of work which he did later he used a common blue mould, a penicillium. When this was grown on racemic acid it assimilated the right-handed portion leaving only left-handed tartaric acid. A remarkable example of the extraordinary power of selection of a living organism. People may say and did say: "What is the use of all this? Why such a fuss about a little dissymmetry of crystals?" You can answer like Franklin: "What is the use of a newborn child?" Pasteur's first scientific baby, born of tartaric acid, inspired later workers so that a complete new science of stereo-chemistry has arisen explaining structure and enabling synthesis of many organic compounds. In London this work did not pass

4502

* A lecture delivered at the Science Museum on April 10 to inaugurate the Pasteur Exhibition, temporarily transferred to London from the Palais de la Découverte in Paris.



PENICILLIN

ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATION

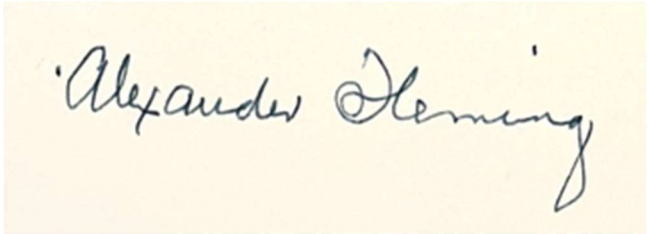
Under the General Editorship of

PROFESSOR SIR ALEXANDER FLEMING
M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.

PROFESSOR OF BACTERIOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, LONDON

Alexander Fleming

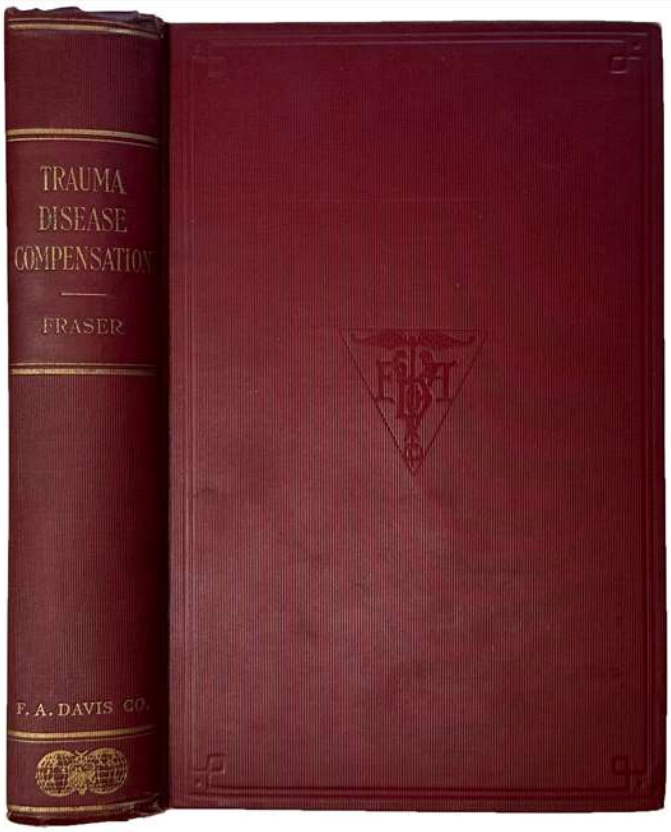
THE BLAKISTON COMPANY
Philadelphia
1946

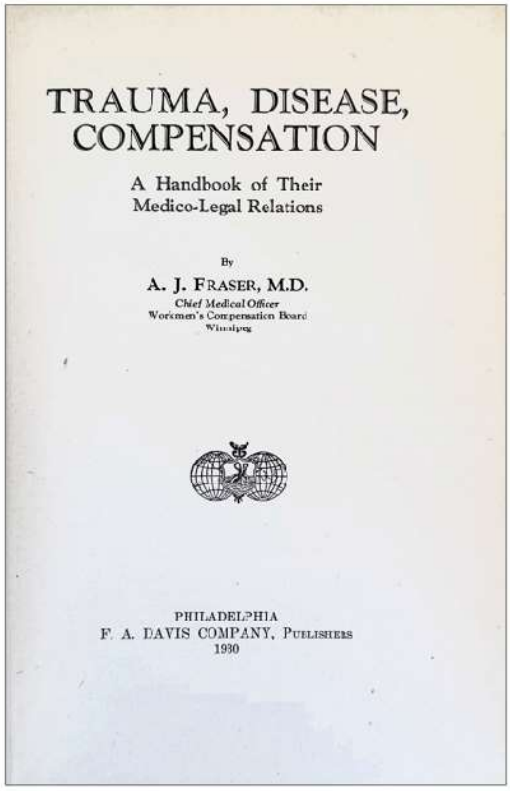


Alexander Fleming

[With]: *Louis Pasteur. By Alexander Fleming*. *British Medical Journal*, London Saturday, April 19, 1947. ¶ pp. 517-522. Caption title. Self-wraps, stapled at upper corner; creased. PROVENANCE: James Tait Goodrich.

REFERENCES: See: Lax, Eric. *The Mold in Dr. Florey's Coat: The Story of the Penicillin Miracle*. 2015.





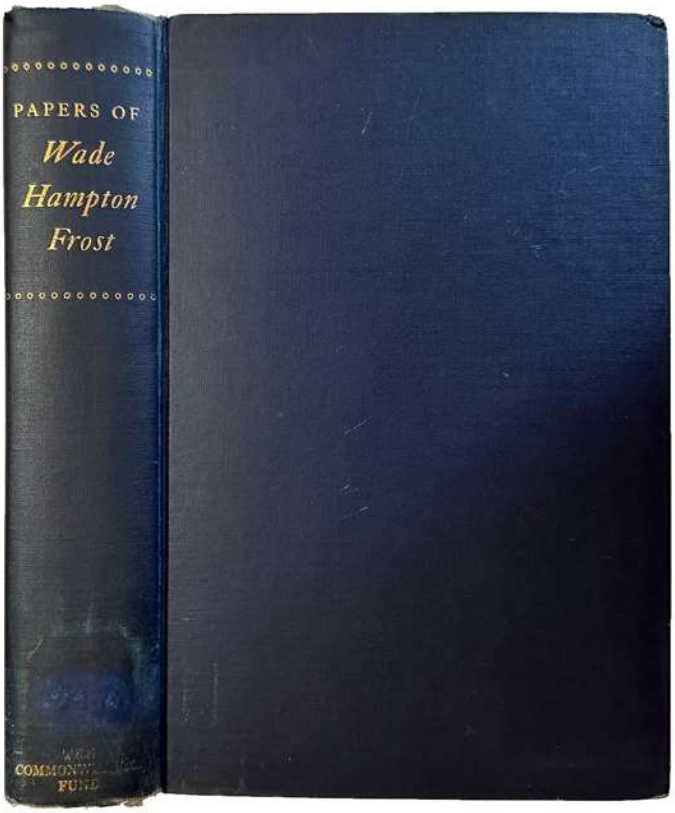
254. **FRASER, Angus James** (1871-1942). *Trauma, Disease, Compensation; a handbook of their medico-legal relations.* Philadelphia: F.A. Davis, 1930. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 524 pp. Index; minor ink correction on final leaf of the index. Original maroon blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Inscribed by J.B. Gurlick to Dr. Judson Gilbert. Very good.

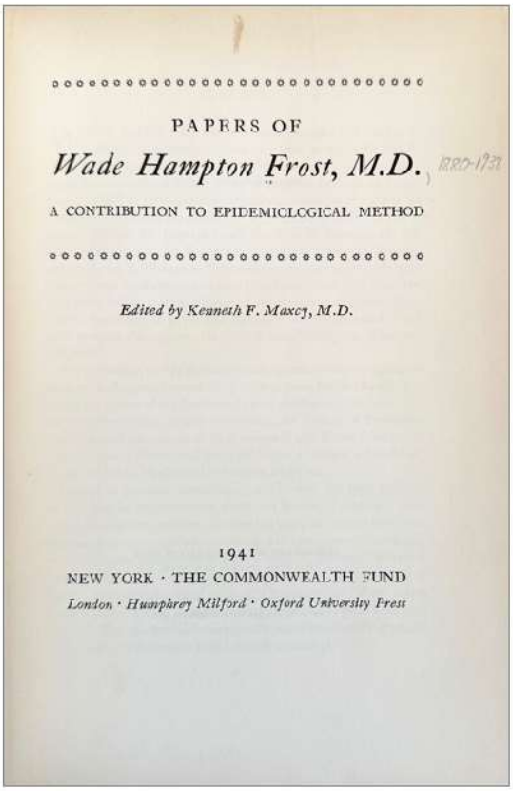
$ 25

First American edition.

Born at Kippen, Ontario on 9 December 1871, Angus James Fraser came to Manitoba in the spring of 1879 and settled in the Virden area, later teaching school there. He graduated from the Manitoba Medical College in 1900 and practiced medicine at Shoal Lake. Around 1911, he returned to Winnipeg where, as of 1917, he served as chief medical officer for the Workmen's Compensation Board. He became well known for his work in industrial medicine and surgery, publishing the textbook *Trauma, Disease, Compensation* on the subject in 1929. – Manitoba Historical Society Archives.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Judson Gilbert – possibly: Judson Bennett Gilbert (1898-1950).




PAPERS OF

Wade Hampton Frost, M.D.

A CONTRIBUTION TO EPIDEMICLCGICAL METHOD

Edited by Kenneth F. Maxcy, M.D.

1941

NEW YORK · THE COMMONWEALTH FUND

London · Humphrey Milford · Oxford University Press

255. **FROST, Wade Hampton** (1880-1938). *Papers of Wade Hampton Frost, M.D., a contribution to epidemiological method. Edited by Kenneth F. Maxcy*. New York: Commonwealth Fund; London: Oxford University Press, 1941. ¶ 8vo. viii, 628 pp. Frontispiece, index. Original navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends worn. Ownership signature of W.W. Cort, 1941; Parasitology Library (rubber-stamp). Ex-library copy (spine call no. removed). Good.

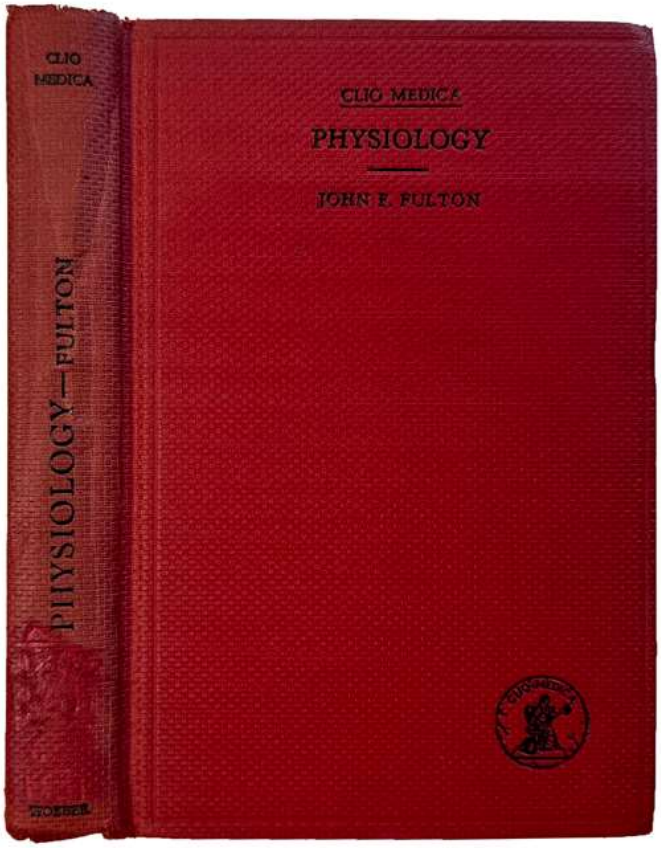
$ 15

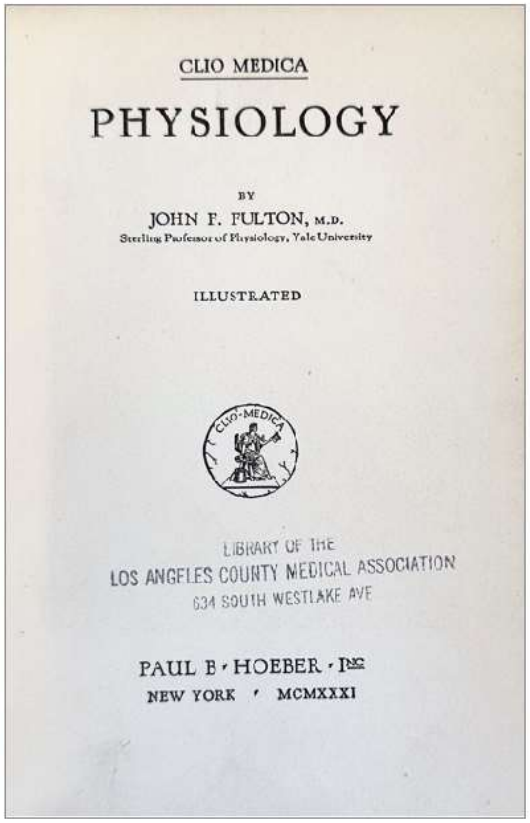
Wade Hampton Frost is often considered the father of modern epidemiology.

Arranged in five sections: 1) Investigations of Epidemics; 2) Stream Pollution and Water Purification; 3) Studies of Endemic Acute Infectious Diseases; 4) Epidemiological Principles and Public Health Practice; 5) Studies of Infectious Diseases of Long Duration.

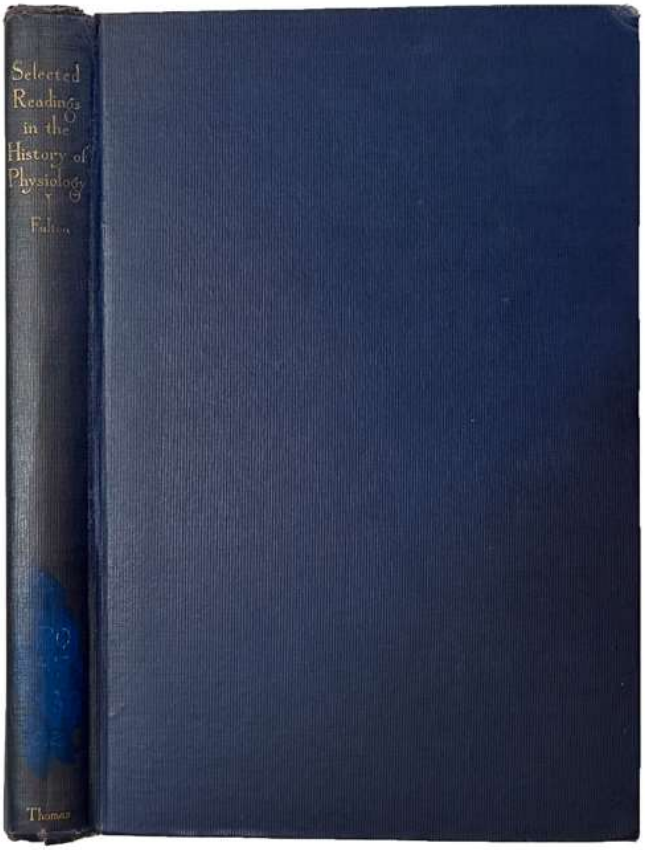
He was the first resident lecturer at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health and was later professor of epidemiology. Frost served as Chair of the Department of Epidemiology from 1919 until 1938 and served as Dean of the School from 1931 until 1934. His work included studies of the epidemiology of poliomyelitis, influenza, diphtheria, and tuberculosis. In 1906, Frost assisted in the first successful arrest of a yellow fever epidemic in the United States. He also

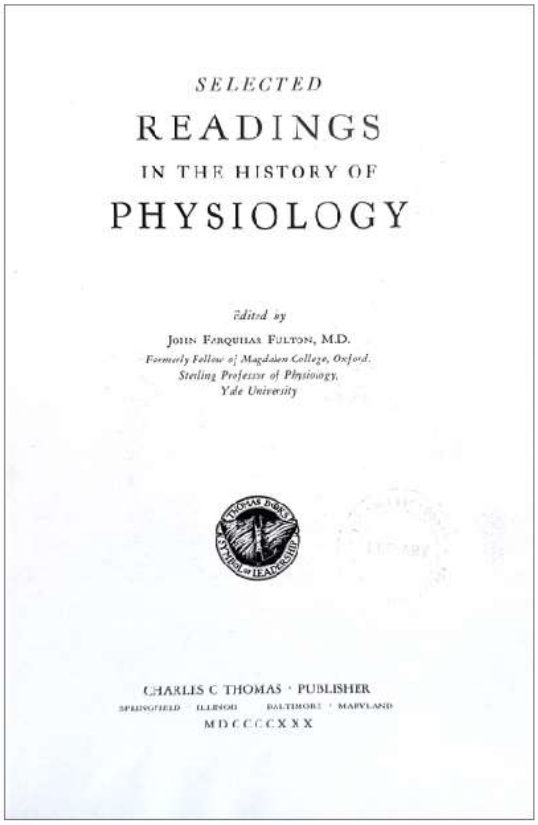
helped field investigations regarding typhoid outbreaks and water pollution by applying his knowledge of microbiology laboratory techniques.
See: Morabia, Alfredo. "Snippets From the Past: The Evolution of Wade Hampton Frost's Epidemiology as Viewed from the American Journal of Hygiene/Epidemiology". *American Journal of Epidemiology*. Volume 178, Issue 7, 1 October 2013.





256. **FULTON, John Farquhar** (1899-1960). *Physiology*. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1931. ¶ Series: *Clio Medica*, vol. V. Small 8vo. xv, [1], 141, [1] pp. Frontis., 7 figs., index. Original black-stamped red cloth; spine head a bit frayed. Title-embossed LACMA, rubber-stamp on title, ex-library bookplate, pocket removed, spine call-no. painted-over. Good. $ 7.95




SELECTED
READINGS
IN THE HISTORY OF
PHYSIOLOGY

Edited by
JOHN FARQUHAR FULTON, M.D.
Formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.
Sterling Professor of Physiology,
Yale University

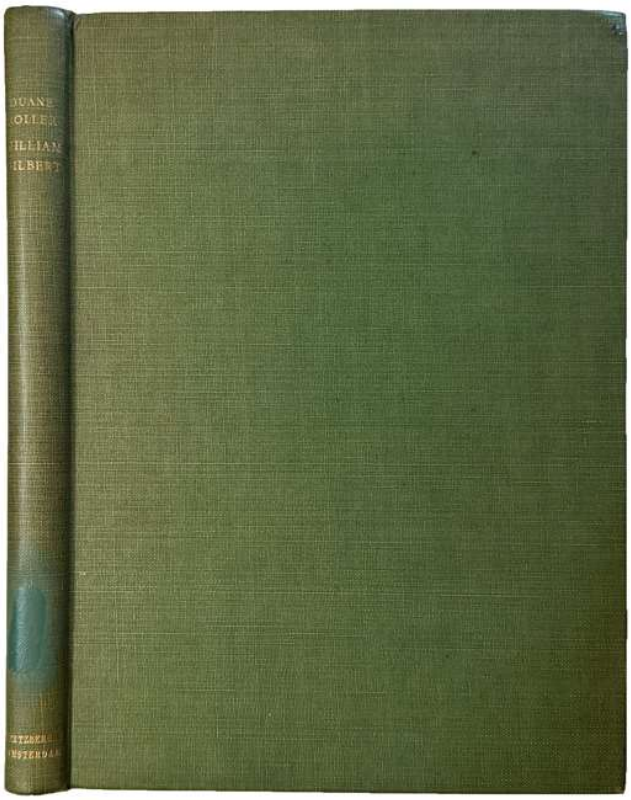
CHARLES C THOMAS · PUBLISHER
SPRINGFIELD · ILLINOIS · BALTIMORE · MARYLAND
MDCCCCXXX

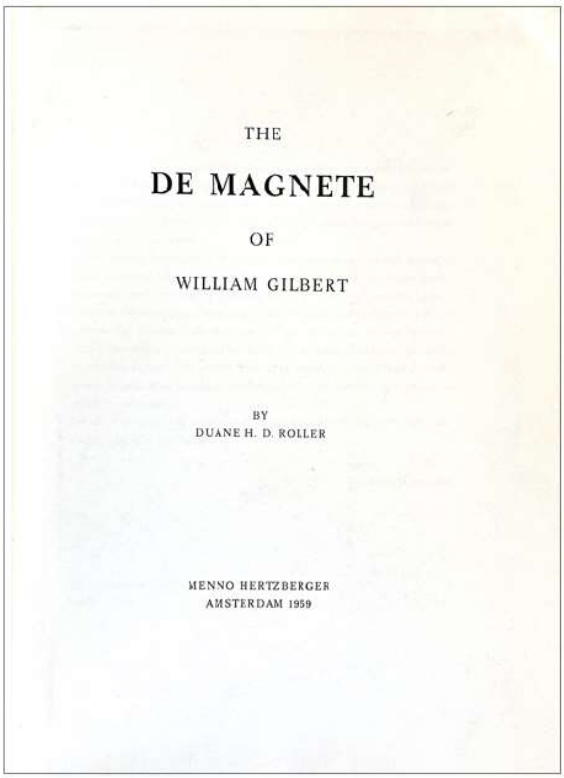
History of Physiology

257. **FULTON, John Farquhar** (1899-1960) (ed.). *Selected Readings in the History of Physiology.* Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1930. ¶ 8vo. xx, 317, [3] pp. 60 figures, index. Original gilt-stamped dark blue cloth; spine worn, corners showing, rear joint reinforced. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplate, pocket removed. Bookplate of Justine & Walter Wanger (bookplate signed AC – artist unknown). Good.

$ 20

These readings extend from Aristotle to contemporary writers; they give access to many classical works that might otherwise be unobtainable to students of the history of physiology. Foreign material is translated into English. First edition, 1930. – Garrison and Morton 1588.2.



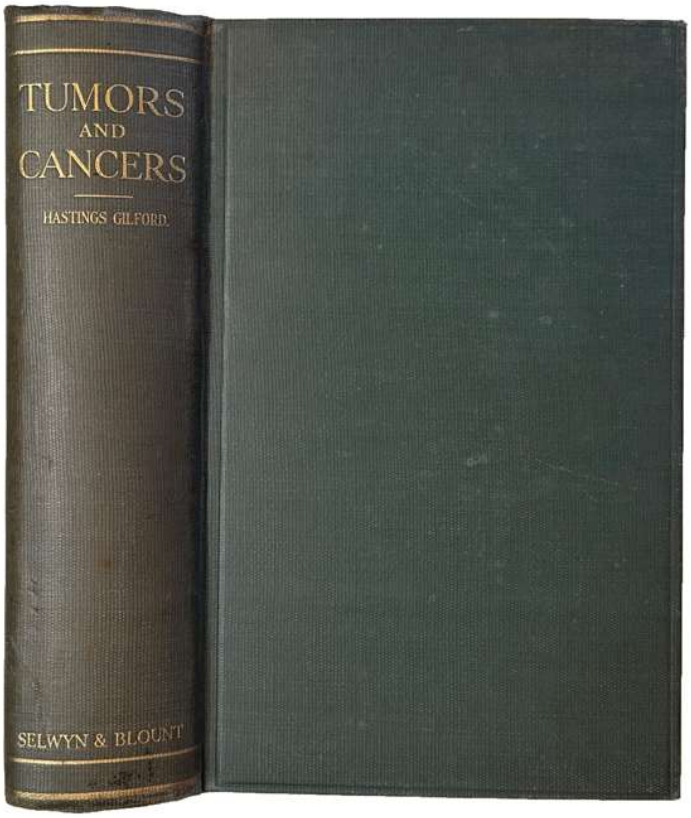


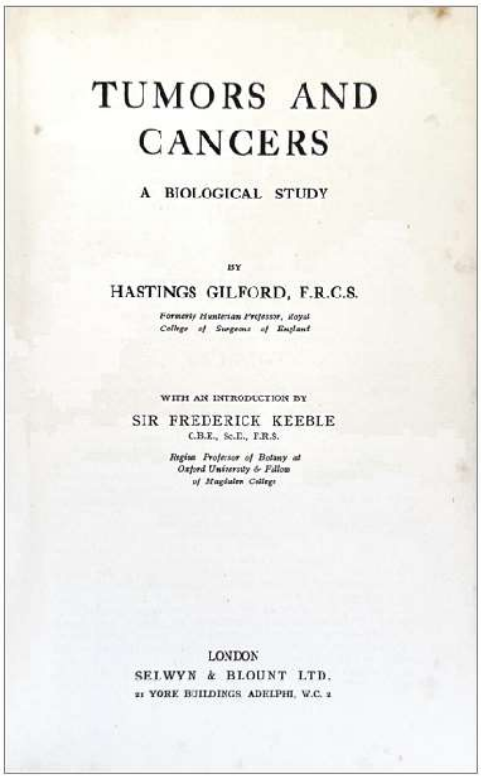
258. **GILBERT, William** (1544-1603); **Duane H.D. ROLLER** (1920-1994). *The De Magnete of William Gilbert*. Amsterdam: Menno Hertzberger, 1959. ¶ 8vo. 196 pp. 28 figures; pages 69-70 creased and corner torn away. Green cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Ex-library copy – bookplate of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted. Generally very good.

$ 45

The primary scientific work of William Gilbert – much inspired by earlier works of Robert Norman – was *De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno Magnete Tellure* (*On the Magnet and Magnetic Bodies, and on the Great Magnet the Earth*) published in 1600. In this work, Gilbert described many of his experiments with his model Earth called the terrella. From these experiments, he concluded that the Earth was itself magnetic and that this was the reason compasses point north (previously, some believed that it was the pole star (Polaris) or a large magnetic island on the north pole that attracted the compass). He was the first to argue that the centre of the Earth was iron, and he considered an important and related property of magnets, being that they can be cut, each forming a new magnet with north and south poles. – Wikip.

Duane Roller, was McCasland Professor and David Ross Boyd Professor of the History of Science, Curator of the History of Science Collections, of the University of Oklahoma. This work was the basis of his 1954 dissertation.




TUMORS AND CANCERS

A BIOLOGICAL STUDY

BY

HASTINGS GILFORD, F.R.C.S.

Formerly Hunterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons of England

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

SIR FREDERICK KEEBLE

C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Regius Professor of Botany at Oxford University & Fellow of Magdalen College

LONDON

SELWYN & BLOUNT LTD.

21 YORK BUILDINGS ADELPHI, W.C. 2

259. **GILFORD, Hastings** (1861-1941). *Tumors and Cancers; a biological study. With an introduction by Sir Frederick Keeble.* London: Selwyn & Blount Ltd., 1925. ¶ Thick 8vo. xii, [2], 703, [1] pp. Index. Original blue-green blind- and gilt-stamped buckram cloth; front inner joint mended with kozo. Very good.

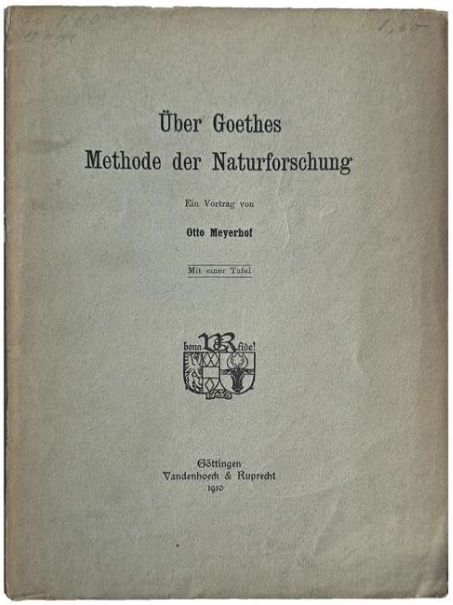
$ 15

Gilford took interest in the aetiology of cancer. He relied on clinical and post-mortem observations in his study of the origin of tumours. However well intentioned, this is a misguided study and is widely mistaken for its positions. For example, how can you use a book wherein "The cause(s) of cancer" are groups as a) Introductory, b) The material cause, c) The formal cause, d) The efficient cause, e) The final cause. I note in the index "Peace, dangers of" – as if this is a cause for cancer?

"Gilford suggested that constipation from faulty foods causes cancer as well as irritants such as dentures, furnace heat, glass eyes, sexual perversion and tobacco. He took issue with milk, puddings and many liquids. He promoted a diet of fruit, meats and nuts. It was negatively reviewed in several medical journals. A review in the *American Journal of Cancer* concluded "This beautifully printed volume only repeats a lot of long since disproved ideas on the subject of cancer. It is not even accurate enough to place in the hands of the layman, for he will only wander among the quotations, anecdotes, and other ornaments which fill the book and look in vain for anything new about cancer." A positive review appeared in the

British Journal of Nursing which described it as well-written treatise on cancer with much valuable material. The book proposed some controversial ideas." – Wikip.

Hastings Gilford F.R.C.S. was an English surgeon, best known for his description of Hutchinson–Gilford progeria syndrome in 1897.


Über Goethes
Methode der Naturforschung

Ein Vortrag von

Otto Meyerhof

Mit einer Tafel

Göttingen
Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht
1910

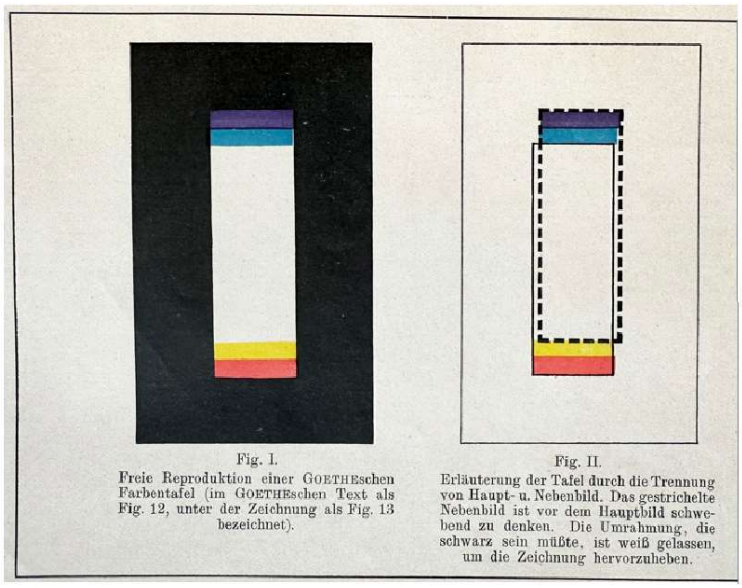


Fig. I.
Freie Reproduktion einer GOETHEschen Farbentafel (im GOETHEschen Text als Fig. 12, unter der Zeichnung als Fig. 13 bezeichnet).

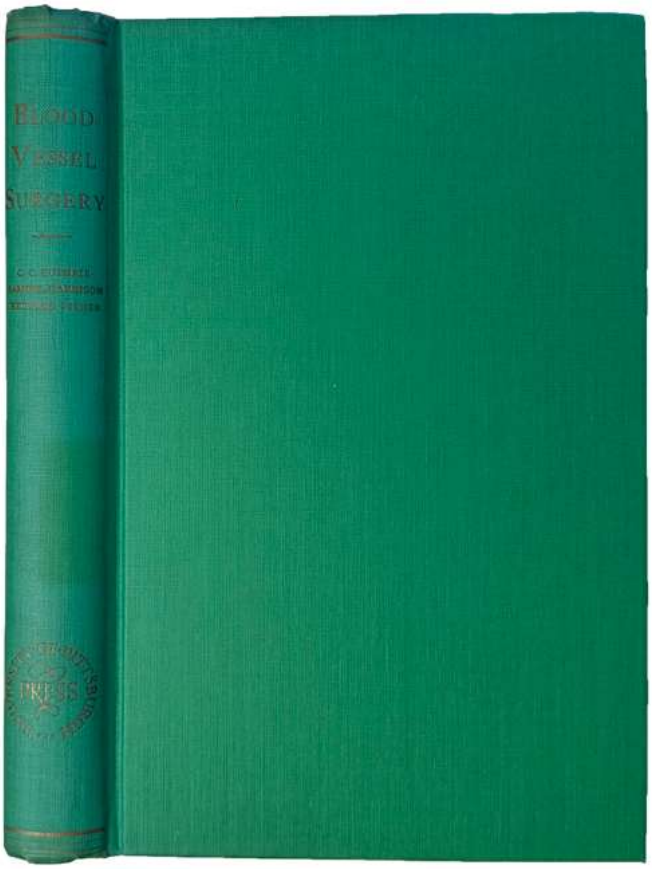
Fig. II.
Erläuterung der Tafel durch die Trennung von Haupt- u. Nebenbild. Das gestrichelte Nebenbild ist vor dem Hauptbild schwebend zu denken. Die Umrahmung, die schwarz sein müßte, ist weiß gelassen, um die Zeichnung hervorzuheben.

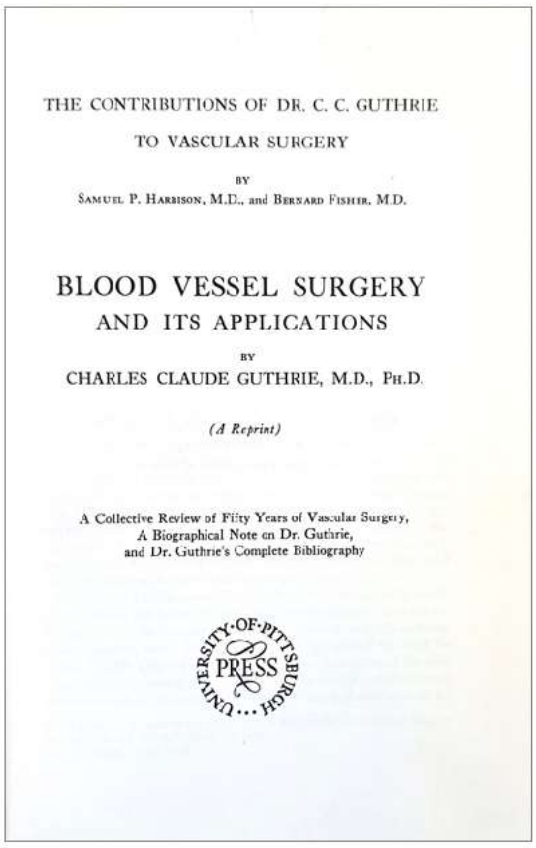
260. [**GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang von** (1749-1832)] **MEYERHOF, Otto** (1884-1951). *Über Goethes Methode der Naturforschung*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1910. ¶ 8vo. 55, [1] pp. Original printed wrappers; spine repaired. Very good.

$ 75

Meyerhof's noted essay "on Goethe's methods of natural research." [Universitats Klinikum Heidelberg].

Otto Fritz Meyerhof was a German physician and biochemist who won the 1922 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine. "In 1909 he graduated in medicine with a thesis on a psychiatric subject and devoted himself for a time to psychology and philosophy, publishing a book entitled *Beiträge zur psychologischen Theorie der Geistesstörungen* (Contributions to the psychological theory of mental disturbances) and an essay on Goethes *Methoden der Naturforschung* (Goethe's methods of scientific research). Under the influence of Otto Warburg, however, who was then at Heidelberg, he became more and more interested in cell physiology. After working for a short time on physical chemistry with Bredig at Heidelberg, Meyerhof spent some time in the laboratory of the Heidelberg Clinic and at the Zoological Station at Naples." [nobelprize[dot]org].




THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF DR. C. C. GUTHRIE
TO VASCULAR SURGERY
BY
SAMUEL P. HARBISON, M.D., and BERNARD FISHER, M.D.

BLOOD VESSEL SURGERY
AND ITS APPLICATIONS
BY
CHARLES CLAUDE GUTHRIE, M.D., PH.D.

(A Reprint)

A Collective Review of Fifty Years of Vascular Surgery,
A Biographical Note on Dr. Guthrie,
and Dr. Guthrie's Complete Bibliography

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH PRESS

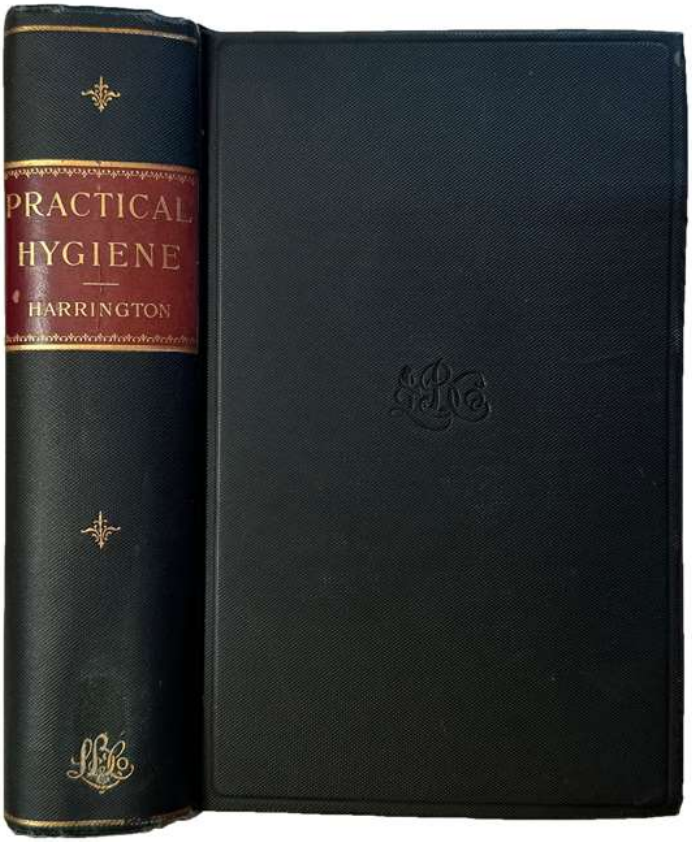
261. **GUTHRIE, Charles Claude** (1880-1963); **Samuel P. HARBISON**. *Blood Vessel Surgery and its Applications*. BOUND WITH: **Bernard FISHER** (1918-2019), *Fifty Years of Vascular Surgery*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press 1959. ¶ *The Contributions of Dr. C.C. Guthrie to Vascular Surgery*, by Samuel P. Harbison and Bernard Fisher. Two works bound together. 8vo. xii, [iii]-xv, [1], 360; 83, [1] pp. 115 figures, index. Original green cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Ex-library copy – bookplate of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection. Very good.

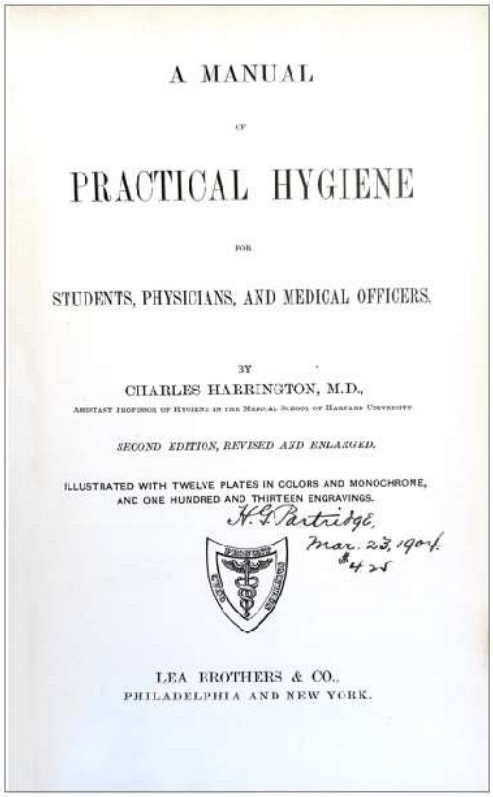
$ 12.95

Guthrie's work was originally issued in 1912. This re-issue includes a biography of Guthrie and a list of all his writings.

Charles Claude Guthrie was an American physiologist. He also experimented with the idea of head transplant surgery. In 1908 Alexis Carrel collaborated with Guthrie to attempt to graft the head of one dog on an intact second dog; the grafted head showed some reflexes early on but deteriorated quickly and the animal was killed after a few hours.

"Fisher was named assistant professor at the University of Pittsburgh and established the laboratory of surgical research at that institution, of which he was director. Among his research interests were liver regeneration in rats, the physiologic effects of hypothermia, and transplant rejection. While engaged in research, he also performed general and vascular surgery. He was one of the first surgeons to perform kidney transplants." – Wikip.




A MANUAL

OF

PRACTICAL HYGIENE

FOR

STUDENTS, PHYSICIANS, AND MEDICAL OFFICERS.

BY

CHARLES HARRINGTON, M.D.,

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE IN THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

ILLUSTRATED WITH TWELVE PLATES IN COLORS AND MONOCHROME, AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ENGRAVINGS.

H. G. Partridge, Mar. 23, 1904. $4 25

LEA BROTHERS & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

262. **HARRINGTON, Charles** (1857-1908). *A Manual of Practical Hygiene for students, physicians, and medical officers. Second edition, revised and enlarged.* Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers, (1902). ¶ 8vo. 760 pp. 12 plates, 113 figures, index. Original dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, spine with red leather label; a bit rubbed, inner joints reinforced with kozo. Bookplates of Herbert Graves Partridge, with his signature on title; Ex-Library of the Rhode Island Medical Society (gift from Partridge). Very good.

$ 25

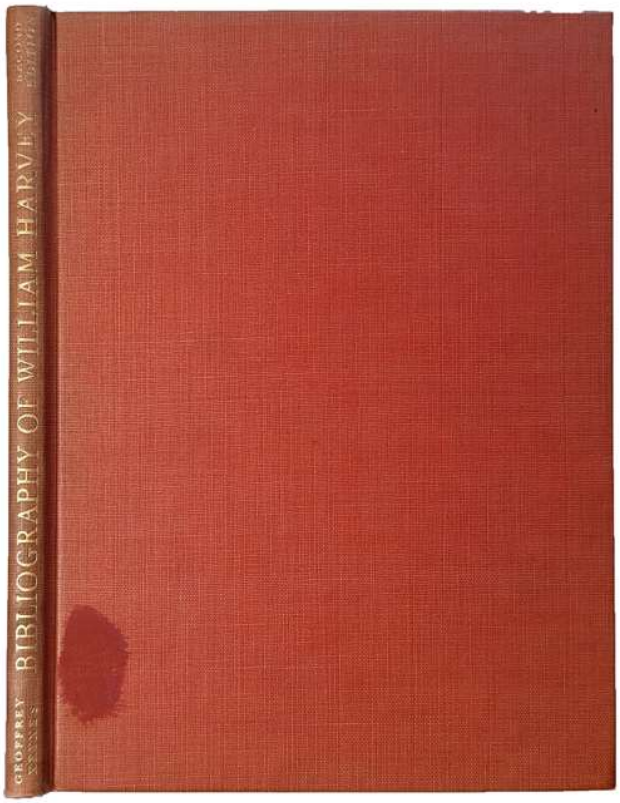
Second edition, with a new chapter on insects and their relation to human diseases, other edits.

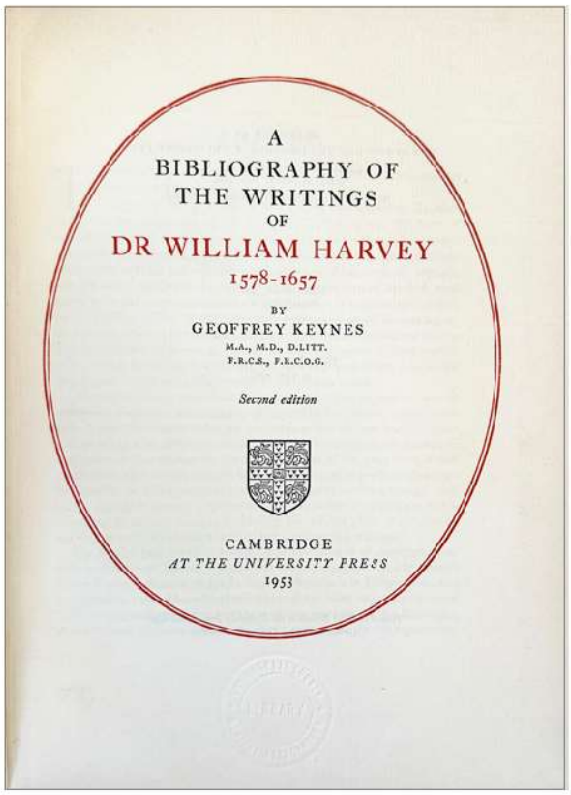
A manual to practical hygiene: nutritive value of foods, food safety, milk products, beverages, condiments, spices & baker's chemicals, food preservation, contamination of food by metals, value of air, soil, water, public buildings, disposal of sewage, garbage disposal, disinfectants & disinfection, military hygiene, naval & marine hygiene, tropical hygiene, relation of insects and human diseases, occupational hygiene, vital statistics, personal hygiene, vaccination & inoculations, quarantine, disposal of the dead.

"Dr. Harrington's appointment as assistant in chemistry at Harvard Medical School was renewed yearly until June, 1888, when he became instructor in materia medica and hygiene and a member of the medical faculty. From 1885 to 1888 he was also assistant in hygiene. In 1898 he was appointed professor of hygiene, and in 1906 was advanced to a full professorship, a position he held at the time of his death." "Dr. Harrington's most noteworthy literary contributions to public sanitation and the advancement of preventive medicine were, his study of the methods of disinfection, especially of disinfection of the hands of the surgeon, his long struggle in behalf of clean milk, and his text-book, *Practical Hygiene*, published by Lea Brothers of Philadelphia in 1901, the fourth edition of which he had begun just before his death, which was due to chronic myocardial disease." – *American Medical Biographies.*

Charles Harrington, M.D., Harvard, was Secretary of the State Board of Health, Massachusetts.

PROVENANCE [2]: Herbert Graves Partridge (1871-1955); Library of the Rhode Island Medical Society (gift from Partridge).




A
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
THE WRITINGS
OF
DR WILLIAM HARVEY
1578-1657
BY
GEOFFREY KEYNES
M.A., M.D., D.LITT.
F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.
Second edition
CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1953

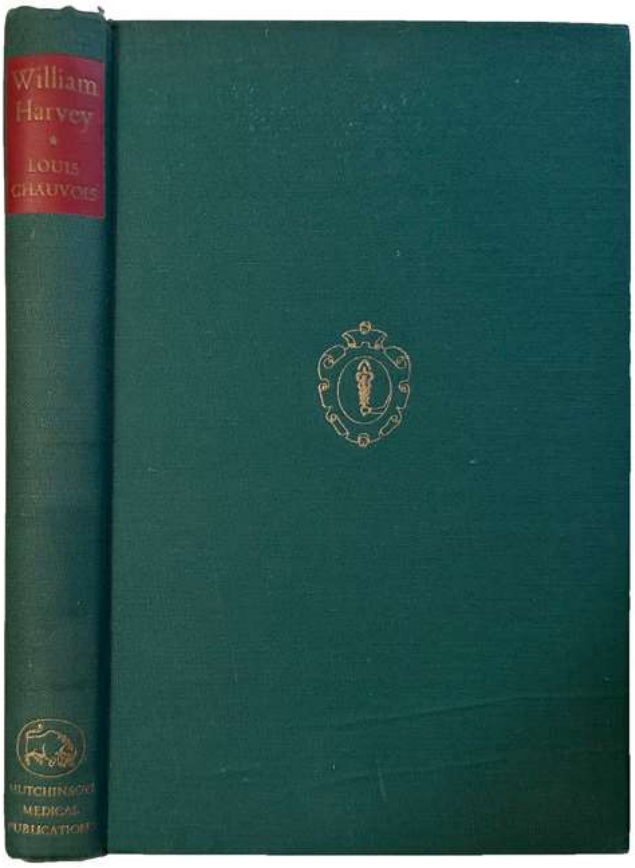
263. [**HARVEY, William** (1578-1657)] **Geoffrey KEYNES** (1887-1982). *A Bibliography of the Writings of Dr. William Harvey, 1578-1657*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1953.

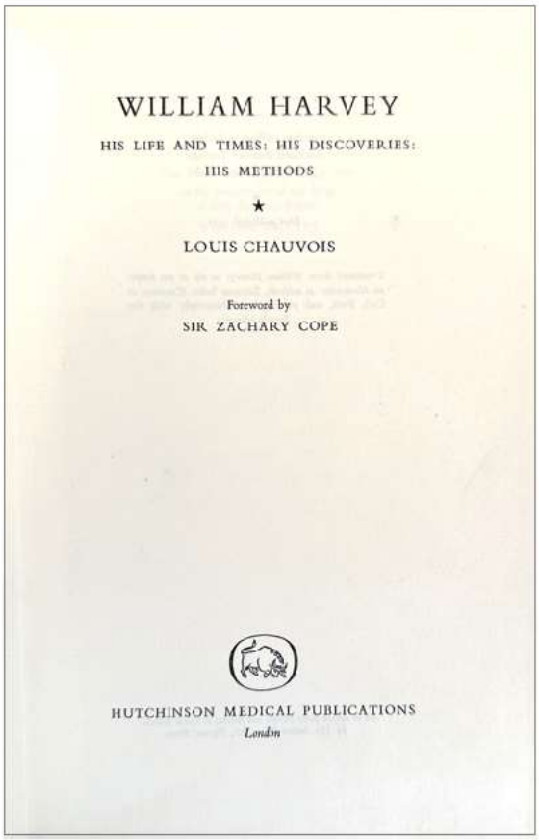
¶ Second edition. 8vo. xii, [2], 79, [1] pp. 8 plates, 13 figures, index. Original salmon-red gilt-stamped cloth; call no. on upper cover over-painted. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplate. Very good.

$ 20

Limited edition of 750 copies.

Frontispiece:

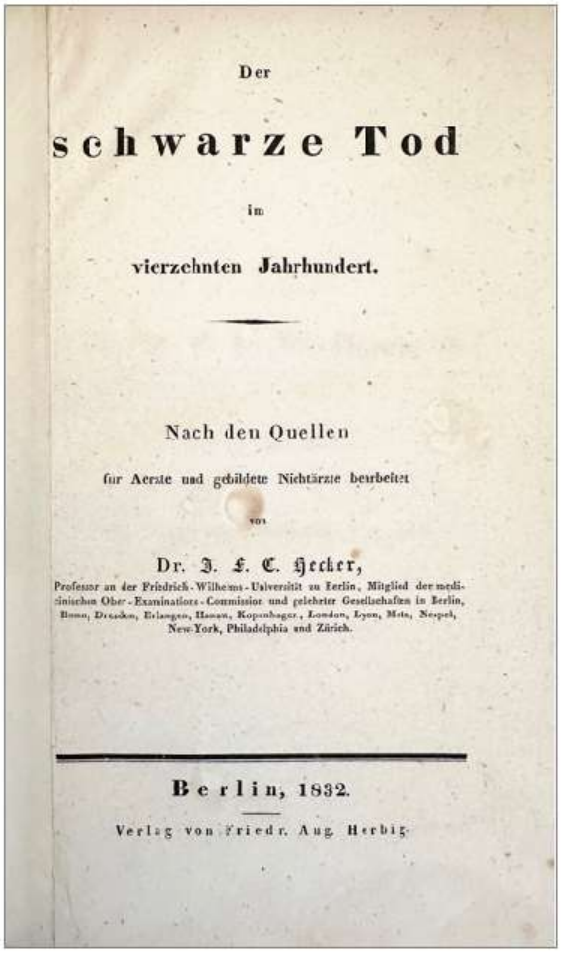




264. [**HARVEY, William** (1578-1657)] **Louis CHAUVOIS** (1881-1972). *William Harvey: His Life and Times: His Discoveries: His Methods. Foreword by Zachary Cope.* London: Hutchinson Medical, 1957. ¶ 8vo. 271, [1] pp. 14 figs., 18 plates, index. Original gilt-stamped dark green cloth, with red-stamped spine as a label. LACMA ex-library bookplate, pocket removed. Very good.

$ 4.95

When Louis Chauvois "and his charming grand-daughter attended the tercentenary commemoration in London of the death of William Harvey in 1957, they truly dominated that memorable conference. We all remember his comparison of the physiological mechanism of the human body to the motor-car, and of the foetus to a submarine with a very long schnorkel: umbilical cord, placenta, uterine artery, aorta, left ventricle, vena cava, right atrium, right ventricle, and pulmonary artery to the alveoli, bronchi, trachea and the open air. At that time he was fresh from his fine life of William Harvey, which had a tremendous sale in France, as did the English edition also (with foreword by Sir Zachary Cope) here and in America. He was a great worshipper of Harvey and his discovery and he admired especially the two letters to Riolan which Harvey wrote fifteen years after De Motu Cordis. He seemed always anxious to remedy and redress the animosity and opposition that Harvey's discovery aroused in France." – A.D. Wright, Obituary: Dr. Louis Chauvois, *Medical History*, 1972, Oct.; 16(4).


Der

schwarze Tod

im

vierzehnten Jahrhundert.

Nach den Quellen

für Aerzte und gebildete Nichtärzte bearbeitet

von

Dr. J. F. C. Hecker,

Professor an der Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin, Mitglied der medicinischen Ober-Examinations-Commission und gelehrter Gesellschaften in Berlin, Bonn, Dresden, Erlangen, Hanau, Kopenhagen, London, Lyon, Metz, Neapel, New-York, Philadelphia und Zürich.

Berlin, 1832.

Verlag von Friedr. Aug. Herbig.

Black Death

265. **HECKER, Justus Friedrich Carl** (1795-1850). *Der schwarze Tod im vierzehnten Jahrhundert. Nach den Quellen für Ärzte und gebildete Nichtärzte bearbeitet von. . .* Berlin: Friedrich August Herbig, 1832. ¶ 213 x 137 mm. 8vo. vi, 102 pp. Pencil underlining and marginalia, foxed. Modern quarter black morocco, German paste-paper boards, new end-leaves. Fine. [M2354]

$ 125

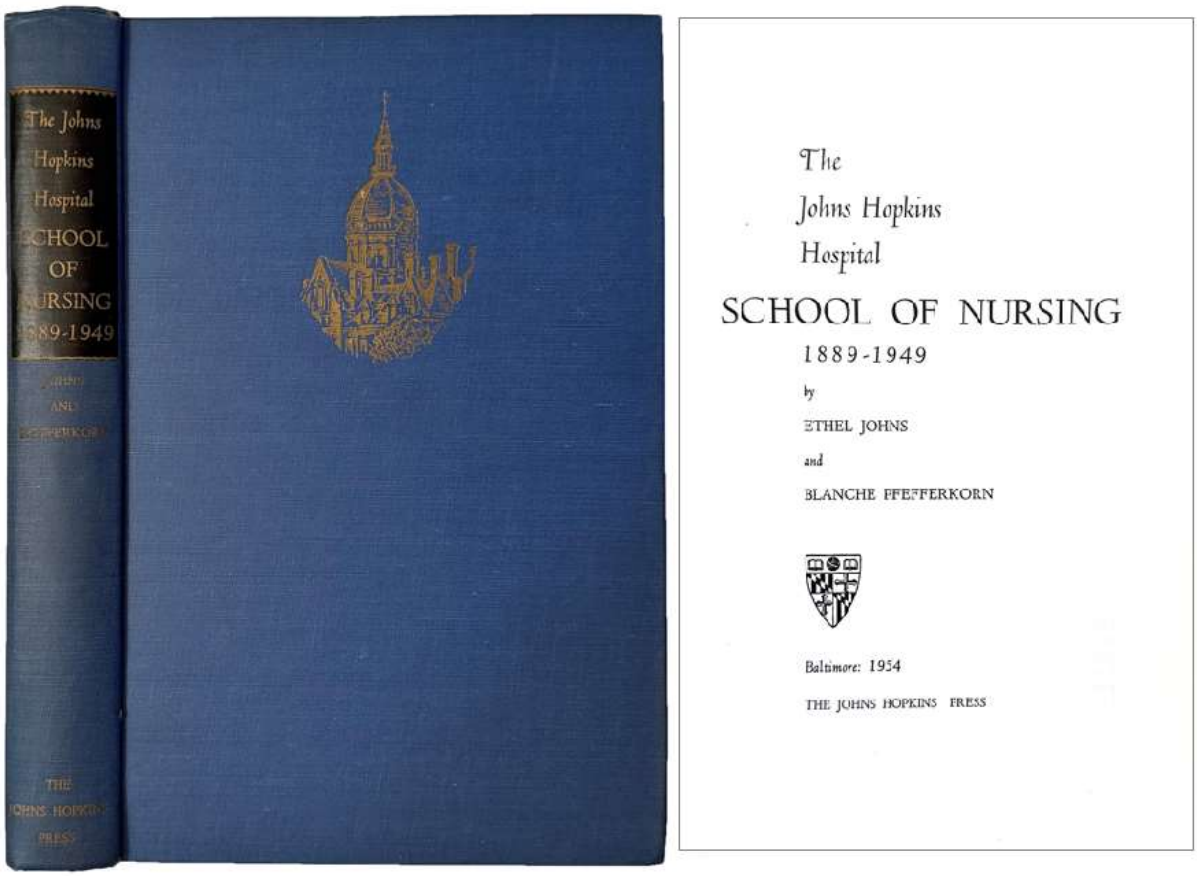
FIRST EDITION. *Der schwarze Tod* was Hecker's first important work on the history of the Black Death and the great epidemics of the Middle Ages. This volume contains a historical document describing the persecution, interrogation, and confession of Jews from Montreux, Evian, and other localities, who were accused of causing the Black Death of 1348 by poisoning drinking water and food. The defendants (one a famous surgeon from Thonon) are identified by name,

residence, and scene of crime. Each admitted guilt after torture, and they were sentenced to death by burning, hanging, and other methods. These interrogations served as precedent for all later pogroms. Hecker was a celebrated epidemiologist and historian of medicine and Professor of medical history at the Friedrich Wilhems Universitat.

> Preface: "Here we find a meaningful page of world history opened up. It deals with a devastation of the human race that has never been equaled in scope and violence; it speaks of unbelievable defeats, despair and unleashed demonic passions; it shows the abyss of general lawlessness as a result of a world plague that spread from China to Iceland and Greenland."
>
> "The reason for revealing this picture of a time long gone is obvious. The new epidemic has reached almost the same extent and, although less terrible, has partly caused and partly indicated similar phenomena. Its causes, its spread across Asia and Europe, call for it to be viewed from a great point of view, for it leads to the aging of the world organism, in which the organic life as a whole is subject to the great forces of nature. Now human knowledge has not yet advanced so far as to bring the processes above and below the earth into connection, or even to fully determine the laws of nature, the knowledge of which is required, much less to apply them to great phenomena in which one trumpet pen sets a thousand others in motion. From this side, therefore, this point of view cannot be found, if we do not want to get into the barren area of conjectures, of which the world already has many . . ."

Hecker also translated Harvey on the circulation, and wrote on the "dancing mania" and the "English sweats." These essays were collected and translated into English as *Die grossen volkskrankheiten des mittelalters. Historischpatholgogische untersuchungen. . .*, (Berlin, 1865), see: Garrison and Morton 1678.

□ Cushing H204 (London, 1844); Hirsch, III, pp. 101-103; Osler 5957; Waller 13594; Wellcome, III, p. 231. See: Garrison and Morton 1678.



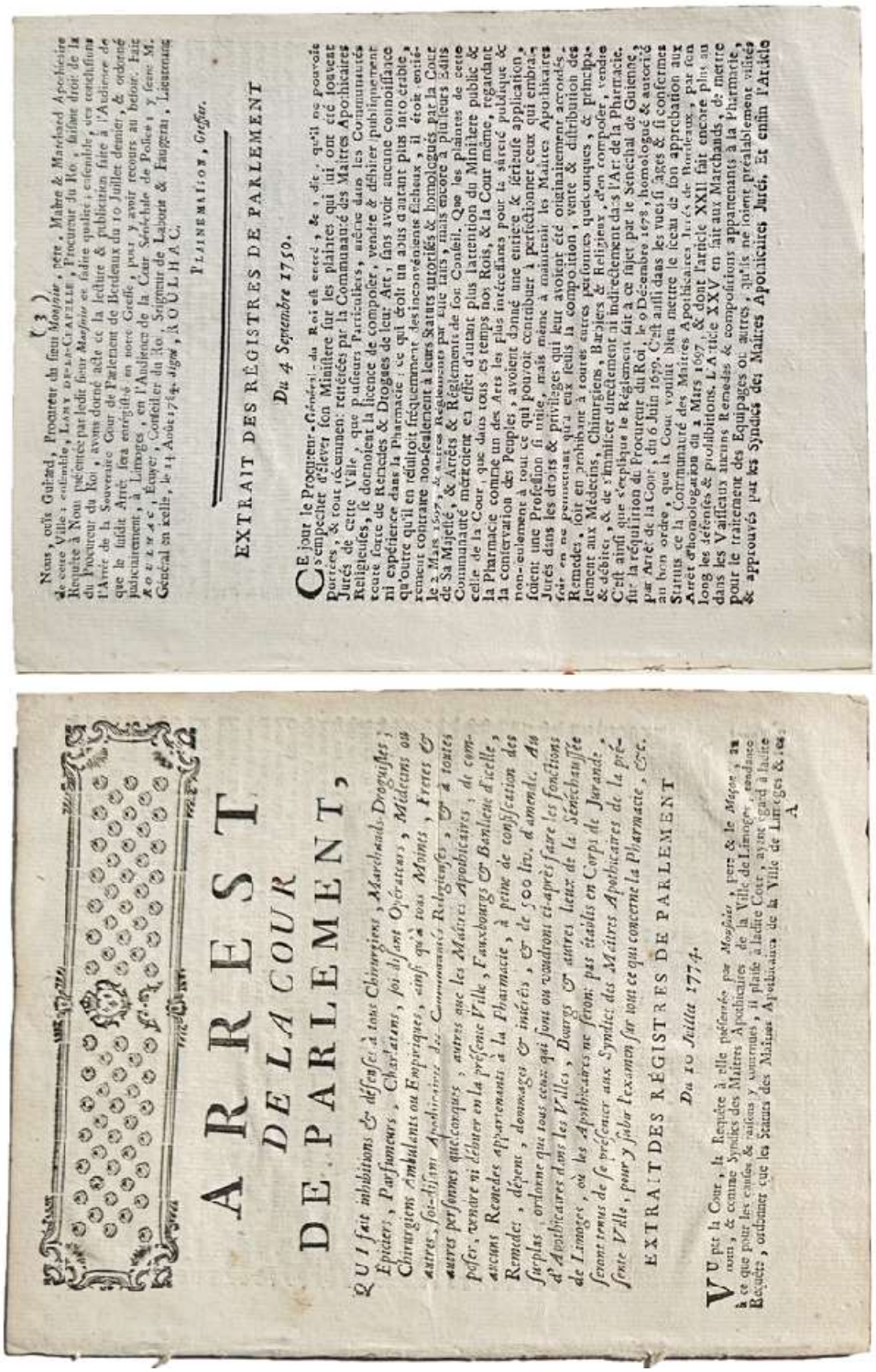
266. **[Johns Hopkins Hospital] JOHNS, Ethel** (1879-1967/8); **Blanche PFEFFERKORN** (1884-1961). *The Johns Hopkins Hospital School of Nursing, 1889-1949*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1954. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 416 pp. Frontispiece, 12 illus., tables, index. Blue cloth with black and gilt stamping. Very good.

$ 35

Records over 3,000 women who graduated from the Johns Hopkins Hospital School of Nursing from 1889-1949. This is an important record of early nursing education in America.

Ethel Johns was a Canadian nurse, educator and administrator. She established the first university degree program in nursing in Canada. "Ethel Johns' retirement was spent largely in Vancouver. During this period she collaborated with Blanche Pfefferkorn in writing a history of the Johns Hopkins Hospital School of Nursing. Ethel Johns was the author of the 1867-1907 section of the history. She carried out the research for this period largely at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore; but she also gathered some data in New York, where she had access to the papers of Mary Adelaide Nutting with the permission of the executor, Isabel Maitland Stewart." – Margaret M. Street; Ashlynn Prasad, "Ethel Johns fonds". University of British Columbia, 2018.

Blanche Pfefferkorn received her nursing diploma from the Johns Hopkins Hospital Nurses' Training School in 1911, and a BS degree from Columbia University in 1916. In 1928 she earned an MA in educational research from Columbia Teachers College. She was Director, Department of Studies, National League of Nursing Education, New York.



ARREST
DE LA COUR
DE PARLEMENT,
QUI fait inhibitions & défenses à tous Chirurgiens, Marchands Droguistes, Epiciers, Parfumeurs, Charlatans, ou disant Opérateurs, Médecins ou Chirurgiens Ambulants ou Empiriques, ainsi qu'à tous Moines, Frères & autres, soi-disant Apothicaires des Communautés Religieuses, & à toutes autres personnes quelconques, autres que les Maîtres Apothicaires, de composer, vendre ni débiter en la présente Ville, Fauxbourgs & Banlieue d'icelle, aucuns Remedes appartenants à la Pharmacie, à peine de confiscation des Remedes, dépens, dommages & intérêts, & de 500 liv. d'amende. Au surplus, ordonne que tous ceux qui sont ou voudront ci-après faire les fonctions d'Apothicaires dans les Villes, Bourgs & autres lieux de la Sénéchaussée de Limoges, où les Apothicaires ne seront pas établis en Corps de Jurande, seront tenus de se présenter aux Syndics des Maîtres Apothicaires de la présente Ville, pour y subir l'examen sur tout ce qui concerne la Pharmacie, &c.

EXTRAIT DES RÉGISTRES DE PARLEMENT

Du 10 Juillet 1774.

VU par la Cour, la Requête à elle présentée par *Maître* Jean & le *Maître* [illegible] ... & comme Syndics des Maîtres Apothicaires de la Ville de Limoges, tendante à ce que pour les causes & raisons y contenues, il plaise à ladite Cour, ayant égard à ladite Requête, ordonner que les Statuts des Maîtres Apothicaires de la Ville de Limoges & ...

A

(3)

Nous, ouï Gabriel, Procureur du sieur *Monsieur*, père, Maître & Marchand Apothicaire de cette Ville [illegible], LADY DESAUCHAPELLE, Procureur du Roi, laisse droit de la Requête à Nous présentée par ledit sieur *Monsieur* en faisant quelques [illegible] ... du Procureur du Roi, avons donné acte de la lecture & publication faite à l'Audience de l'Arrêt de la Souveraine Cour de Parlement de Bordeaux du 10 Juillet dernier, & ordonné que ledit Arrêt sera enregistré en notre Greffe, pour y avoir recours au besoin. Fait publiquement, à Limoges, en l'Audience de la Cour Sénéchale de Police, le sept Mars [illegible], Ecuyer, Conseiller du Roi, Seigneur de Laboute & Faugeras, Lieutenant Général en icelle, le 14 Août 1784. *Signé*, JOULHAC.

PLINEMAISON, *Greffier.*

EXTRAIT DES RÉGISTRES DE PARLEMENT

Du 4 Septembre 1750.

CE jour le Procureur-Général du Roi ayant été, &c., dit, qu'il ne pouvoit s'empêcher d'élever son Ministère sur les plaintes qui lui ont été souvent portées, & tout récemment renfermées par la Communauté des Maîtres Apothicaires Jurés de cette Ville, que plusieurs Particuliers, même dans les Communautés Religieuses, se donnoient la licence de composer, vendre & débiter publiquement ni expérience dans la Pharmacie, ce qui étoit un abus d'autant plus intolérable, qu'outre qu'il en résultoit fréquemment des inconvénients fâcheux, il étoit enfin renouveler contraire non-seulement à leurs Statuts autorisés & homologués par la Cour le 2 Mars 1567, & autres Réglements par elle faits, mais encore à plusieurs Edits de Sa Majesté, & Arrêts & Réglements de son Conseil. Que les plaintes de cette Communauté méritoient en effet d'autant plus l'attention du Ministère public & celle de la Cour, que dans tous les temps nos Rois, & la Cour même, regardant la Pharmacie comme un des Arts les plus intéressans pour la santé publique & la conservation des Peuples, avoient donné une entière & sérieuse application, non-seulement à tout ce qui pouvoit contribuer à perfectionner ceux qui embrassoient une Profession si utile, mais même à maintenir les Maîtres Apothicaires Jurés dans les droits & privileges qui leur avoient été originairement accordés, & dans ceux dont ils étoient en possession, vente & distribution des Remedes, soit en prohibant à toutes autres personnes quelconques, & principalement aux Médecins, Chirurgiens, Barbiers & Religieux, d'en composer, vendre & débiter, & de s'immiscer directement ni indirectement dans l'Art de la Pharmacie. C'est ainsi que s'explique le Réglement fait à ce sujet par le Sénéchal de Guienne, par Arrêt de la Cour, du 6 Juin 1679. C'est aussi dans les vues si sages & si conformes au bon ordre, que la Cour voulut bien mettre le sceau de son approbation aux Statuts de la Communauté des Maîtres Apothicaires de [illegible], par son Arrêt d'homologation du 2 Mars 1667, & dont l'article XXII fait encore plus au long les défenses & prohibitions. L'Article XXV en fait aux Marchands, de mettre dans les Vaisseaux aucuns Remedes & compositions appartenants à la Pharmacie, pour le traitement des Equipages ou autres, qu'ils ne soient préalablement visités & approuvés par les Syndics des Maîtres Apothicaires Jurés. Et enfin l'Article

[267] Arrested for Selling Remedies, Paris

Apothecaries Prohibited from Selling any Remedies belonging to the Pharmacies.

267. **Judgment of the Court of Parliament, Paris**. *Arrest de la Cour de Parlement qui fait inhibitions & défenses a tous Chirurgiens, Marchands-Droguistes, Epiciers, Parfumeurs, Charlatans, soi-disant Operateurs, Médecins ou Chirurgiens Ambulants ou Empiriques . . . 10 Juillet 1774*. EXTRACT FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY REGISTERS, July 10, 1774. Paris, 1784. ¶ 4to. 8 pp. Self-wraps. Disbound. Very good.

$ 50

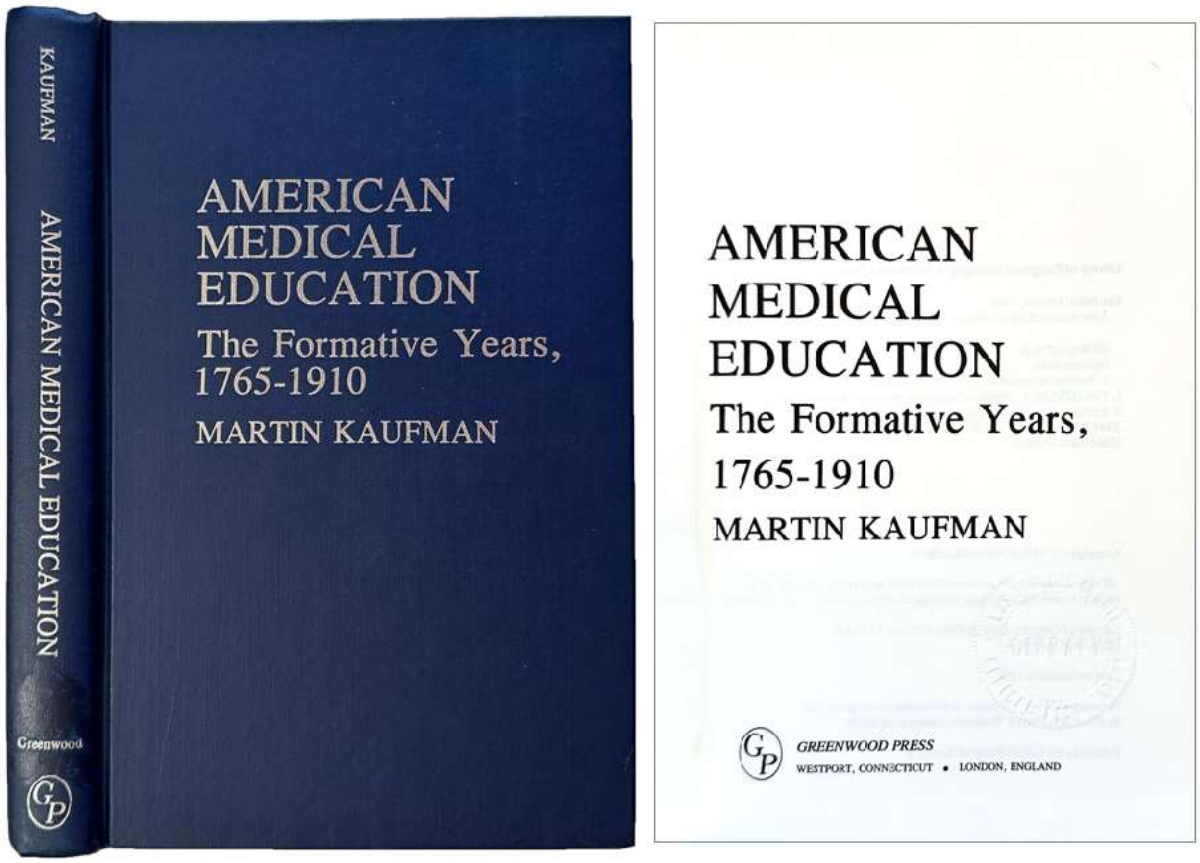
A French Parliamentary order, dated 1774-84, against chemists and charlatans, who are accused of dispensing remedies belonging to the pharmacies.

"Order of the Court of Parliament which prohibits and prohibits all Surgeons, Druggists, Grocers, Perfumers, Charlatans, so-called Operators, Doctors or Ambulant or Empirical Surgeons . . ." The petition is signed with the names of MM. Le Berthon, premier Président. Fouquier, Rappirteur. Collationé. Despech.

Abstract: "JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF PARLIAMENT, WHO prohibits and forbids all Surgeons, Merchant-Drugstores; Grocers, Perfumers, Charlatans, faithful Operators, Ambulant or Empirical Doctors or Surgeons, as well as all Monks, Brothers and others, faithful Apothecaries of Religious Communities, and all other persons whatsoever, other than Master Apothecaries, from composing, selling or distributing in the present City, Suburbs and Suburbs thereof, any Remedies belonging to the Pharmacy, under penalty of confiscation of the Remedies, costs, damages and interest, and a fine of 500 livres. In addition, orders that all those who perform or wish to perform the functions of Apothecaries in the Towns, Villages and other places of the Sénéchaussée of Limoges, where the Apothecaries are not established in a Jury Body, will be required to present themselves to the Syndics of the Master Apothecaries of the present Town, to undergo the examination on everything concerning Pharmacy, etc."

"Seen by the Court, the Request presented to it by Mousnier, pere & the Mason, in name, & as Syndics of the Master Apothecaries of the City of Limoges, tending that for the causes & reasons contained therein, it pleases the said Court, having regard to the said Request, to order that the Statutes of the Master Apothecaries of the City of Limoges . . ."

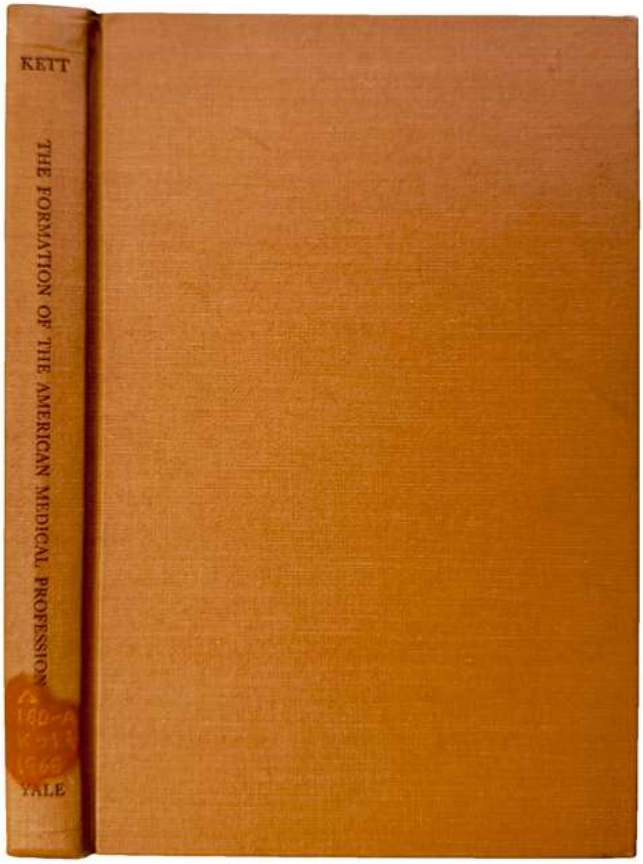
André Benoît François Hyacinthe Le Berthon (1713-1800) French politician, was the first president of the Parliament of Bordeaux on the death of his father in August 1766. "Fouquier" could be Antoine Quentin Fouquier de Tinville (1746-1795), called Fouquier-Tinville and nicknamed posthumously the Provider of the Guillotine was a French lawyer and accusateur public of the Revolutionary Tribunal during the French Revolution and Reign of Terror. [Wikip.].

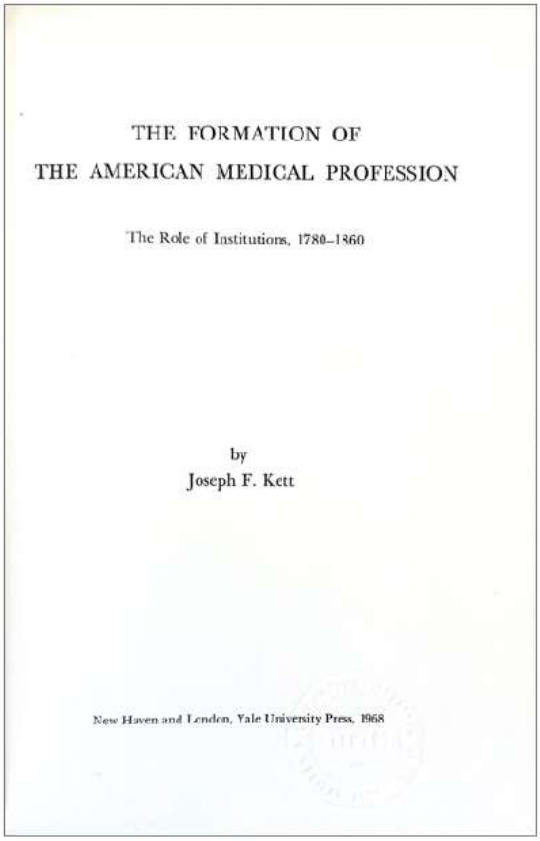


268. **KAUFMAN, Martin** (1941-). *American Medical Education: The Formative Years, 1765-1910*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1976. ¶ 8vo. x, 208, [2] pp. Index. Silver-stamped navy blue cloth. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplate, pocket removed. Very good.

$ 25

Kaufman taught at Westfield State College, Massachusetts, with special interest to American social history.



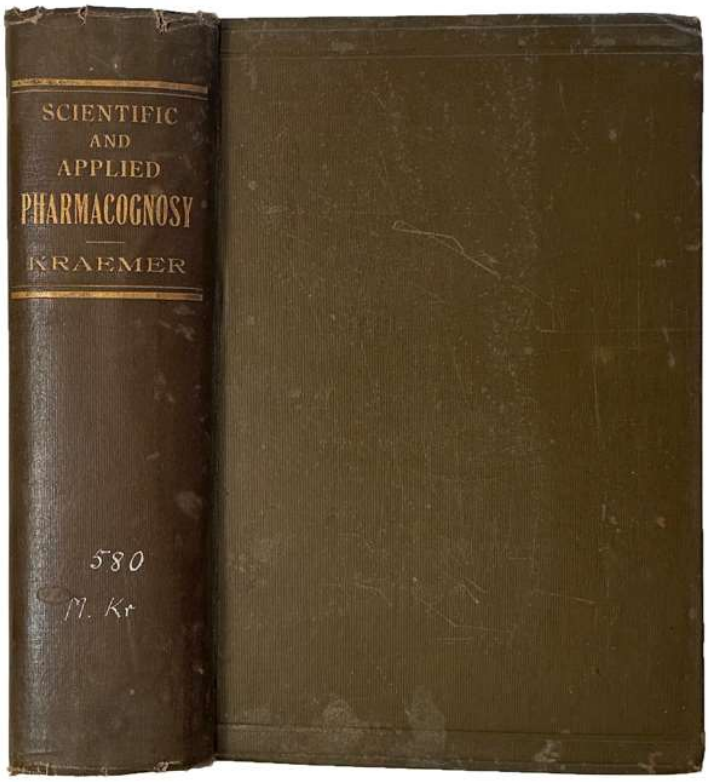

THE FORMATION OF
THE AMERICAN MEDICAL PROFESSION

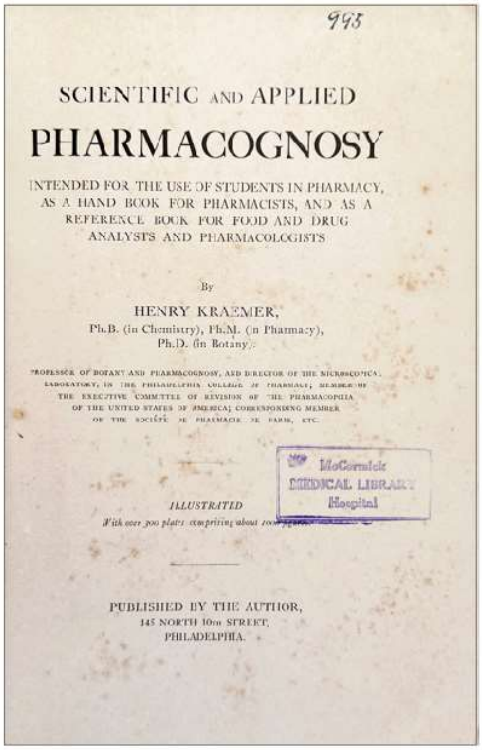
The Role of Institutions, 1780–1860

by
Joseph F. Kett

New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 1968

269. **KETT, Joseph F.** (1938-). *The Formation of the American Medical Profession: The Role of Institutions, 1780-1860*. New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 1968. ¶ 8vo. xi, [3], 217, [1] pp. Index. Orange cloth, brown-stamped spine; spine call-no. over-painted. Title-embossed LACMA, front pocket removed. Good. $ 6.95



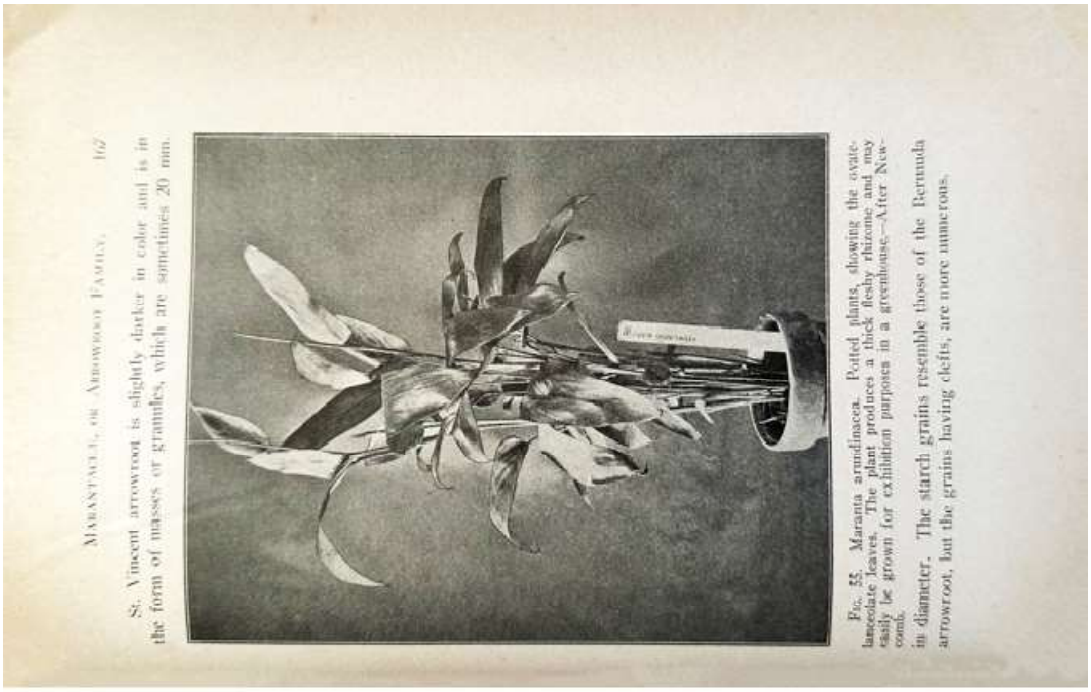


Plant Remedies

270. **KRAEMER, Henry** (1868-1924). *Scientific and applied pharmacognosy, intended for the use of students in pharmacy, as a handbook for pharmacists, and as a reference book for food and drug analysts and pharmacologists.* Philadelphia: The author, 1915. ¶ Thick 8vo. viii, 857 pp. Illustrated with over 300 plates comprising about 1000 figures, index; foxed. Original olive gilt-stamped cloth; very worn, inner joints reinforced with kozo, covers shellac-painted. Bookplate of Edwin Charles Cort, MD. Ex-library copy, with rubberstamps of the McCormick Medical Library Hospital. Good.

$ 18

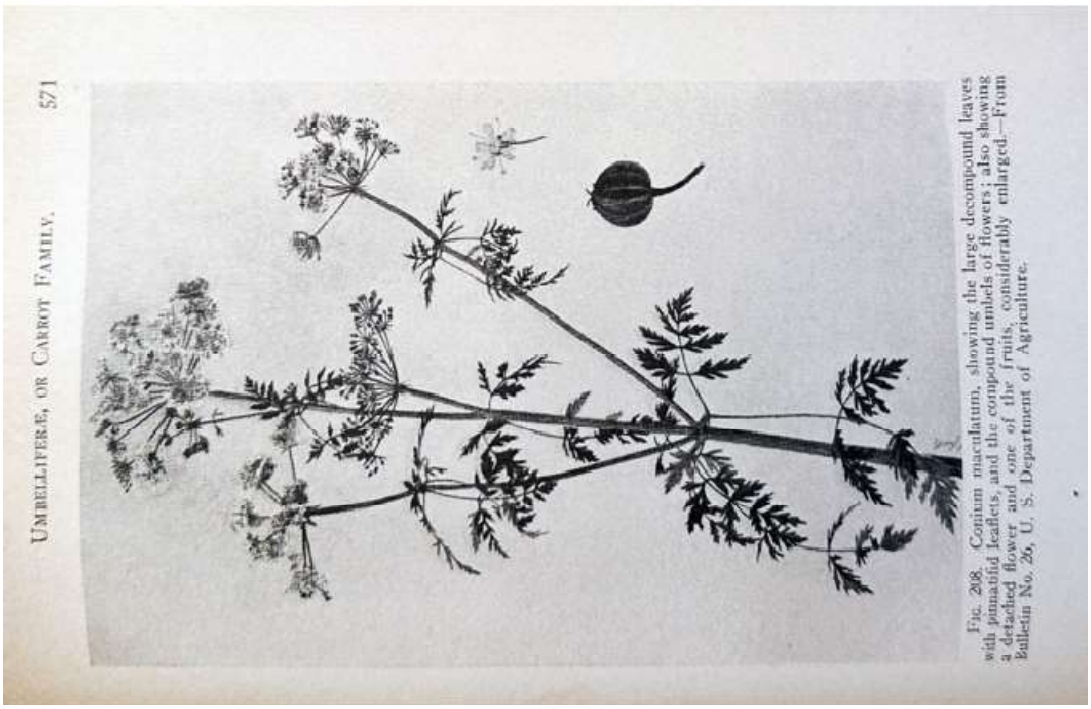
Henry Kraemer was an American professor of pharmacy who specialized in pharmacognosy and wrote several pioneering textbooks on the subject. His biggest contribution was *A Text-book of Botany and Pharmacognosy* which was first published in 1902 with three editions running to 1910. In 1915 he wrote *Scientific and Applied Pharmacognosy, Intended for the Use of Students in Pharmacy and Practicing Pharmacists, Food and Drug Analysts and Pharmacologists.* As a pioneer of photography, he illustrated his own books. He also served as the editor of the *American Journal of Pharmacy* from 1899 to 1917. – Wikip.



MARANTACEÆ, OR ARROWROOT FAMILY. 167

St. Vincent arrowroot is slightly darker in color and is in the form of masses of granules, which are sometimes 20 mm. in diameter. The starch grains resemble those of the Bermuda arrowroot, but the grains having clefts, are more numerous.

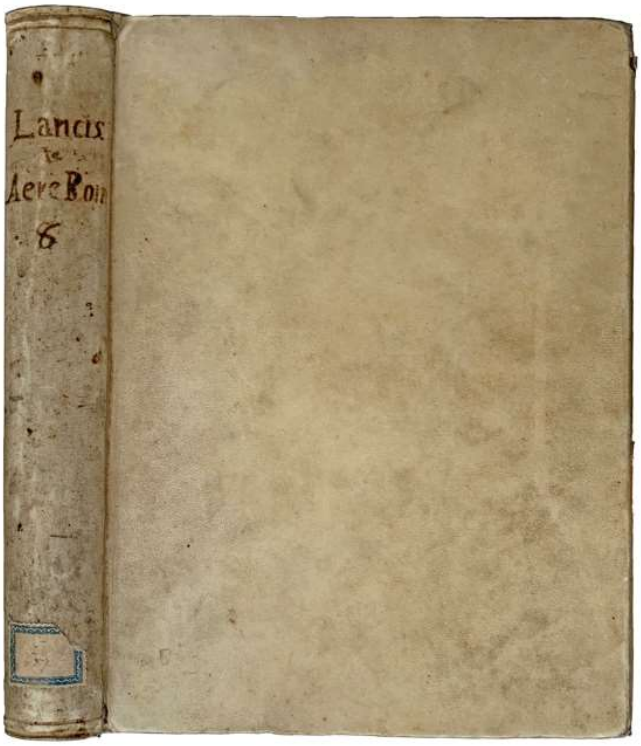
FIG. 55. Maranta arundinacea. Potted plants, showing the ovate-lanceolate leaves. The plant produces a thick fleshy rhizome and may easily be grown for exhibition purposes in a greenhouse.—After Newcomb.



UMBELLIFERÆ, OR CARROT FAMILY. 571

FIG. 208. Conium maculatum, showing the large decompound leaves with pinnatifid leaflets, and the compound umbels of flowers; also showing a detached flower and one of the fruits, considerably enlarged.—From Bulletin No. 26, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

PROVENANCE: Edwin Charles Cort, MD, graduated from the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1907. He was the most noted and influential foreign medical expert in Thailand. He contributed much to the knowledge of tropical medicine. The king had bestowed on Dr. Cort in 1927 the honor of knight of the Order of the Crown for distinguished service in medicine, and now the king presented him with the highest honor, the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant.



EPIDEMIA RHEUMATICA,

Quæ cum acutis febribus Romæ pervagata est hyeme præsertim Anni MDCCIX.

Una cum historia eorum, quæ

SANCTISSIMI DOMINI NOSTRI

CLEMENTIS XI.

PROVIDENTIA, ET VIGILANTIA

Ad morbi causas investigandas, emendandas, & avertendas gesta sunt.

Ab eodem

JO: MARIA LANCISIO

Intimo Cubiculario, & Archiatro Pontificio, Protomedico Generali, & in Romano Archilyceo Primam Medicinæ Practicæ Cathedram moderante descripta.

JO. MARIÆ LANCISII

Intimi Cubicularii, & Archiatri Pontificii

DISSERTATIO

De Nativis, deque Adventitiis Romani Cœli Qualitatibus,

CUI ACCEDIT

HISTORIA

Epidemiæ Rheumaticæ, quæ per hyemem Anni MDCCIX. vagata est.

ROMÆ,

Apud FRANCISCUM GONZAGAM MDCCXI.

SUPERIORUM PERMISSU.

HISTORIA ROMANÆ EPIDEMIÆ

Constitutio tempestatum autumni, atque hyemis annorum M DCC VIII. *ac* M DCC IX.

CAP. I.

QUONIAM ægritudines, quibus humana corpora conflictantur, magnam partem ex temporum vicissitudine suboriri adverterat summus ille Medicæ Artis magister Hippocrates [a]; propterea, cùm aggrederetur ad morbos describendos, qui per Græciam ævo suo populariter vagabantur, semper insuetam vicinarum tempestatum conditionem, cursum, conversionemque præfatus est. Quem ducem [b] secuti Ballonius [c], Petronius [d], Cagnatus [e], Sylvius [f], Sydhenamius [g], Ramazzinus [h], aliique magni nominis Medici, epidemicas temporum suorum habitudines accuratis observationibus explicaturi, insuetos eorum status, sive prævissent, sive etiamtum perdurarent, diligenter exponere non omi-

[a] 3. Aphor. 1. *Tempestatum vicissitudines in popularibus morbis potissimùm observandæ.*

[b] Lib. 1. Epid. sect. 2. lib. 2. sect. 3. lib. 3. sect. 3. lib. 6. sect. 7.

[c] Sparsim in duob. lib. epid. & ephem.

[d] Lib. 1. de vict. Rom. c. 5.

[e] Rom. epid. cap. 3.

[f] Append. tractat. 10. & in orat. caus. affect. epid.

[g] De morb. epidem. sparsim.

[h] De constit. epid. ann. 1690. & seq.

271. **LANCISI, Giovanni Maria** (1654-1720). *Dissertatio de nativis, deque adventitiis Romani coeli qualitatibus, cui accedit Historia Epidemiae Rheumaticae, quae per hyemem anni MDCCIX vagata est*. Rome: Francisco Gonzaga, 1711. ¶ 228 x 172 mm. 4to. [xvi], 258, [20], [2] pp. Engraved allegorical title-page vignette, engraved historiated initials, headpieces, tailpieces, index, errata; foxed. Contemporary full vellum, ms. spine title; small chip in fore-edge of top cover. Paper label at foot of spine. Title-page with perforated library ownership mark. Very good. [MM7951]

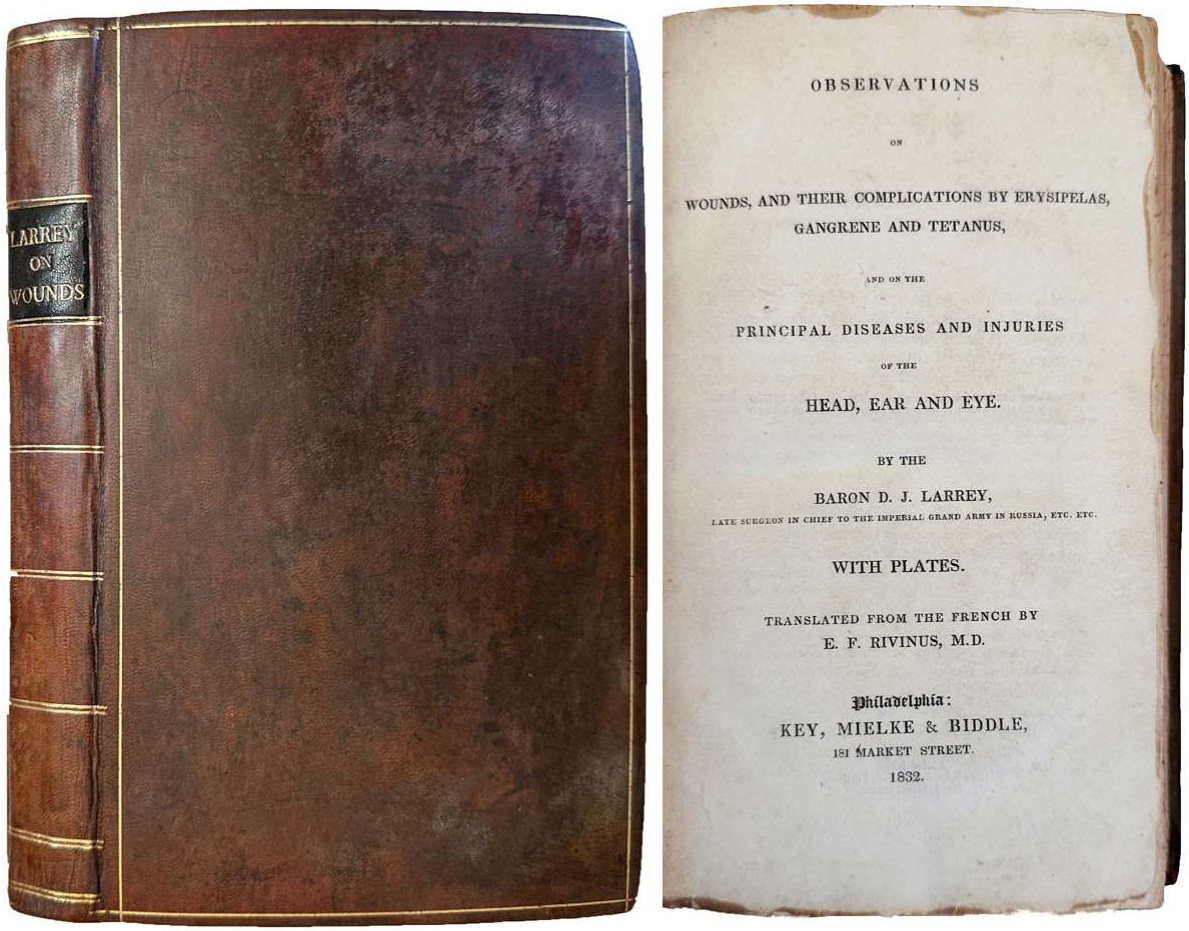
$ 800

FIRST EDITION. "Lancisi was interested in public health and epidemiology, and had an understanding of the theory of contagion that was well in advance of its time. In the present work, his first on municipal hygiene, he examined what he considered to be the health-affecting aspects of the Roman environment, particularly her water supply and the insalubrious Pontine marshes. The second part of the work describes the influenza epidemic that began in Rome in 1709 and swept over most of Europe." *Haskell Norman Library*.

CONTENTS: De subitaneis mortibus libri duo; Observationes physico-medicae nonullorum, qui, cum primum istiusmodi repentinis morbis tentati fuerint, feliciter

evaserunt ; Dissertationis pars prior De nativis Romani Coeli qualitatibus ; Dissertatio pars posterior De adventitiis Romani coeli qualitatibus ; Epidemia rheumatica, quae cum acutis febribus Romae pervagata est hyeme praesertim Anni MDCCIX. Una cum historia eorum, quae . . . Clementis IX providentia , et vigilantia, ad morbi causaas investigandas, emendandas & avertandas gesta sunt ; Summarium edictorum quae in decursu rheumaticae epidemiae indicata fuerunt ; De noxis paludum effluviis eorumque remediis in genere ; De sylva cisternae et serminetae nonnisi per partes excidenda.

□ *DSB*, VII, pp. 613-614 (this work is not included in the *DSB* bibliog.); *Haskell Norman Library* 1274; Osler 3149; Waller 5543; Wellcome, III, p. 441.

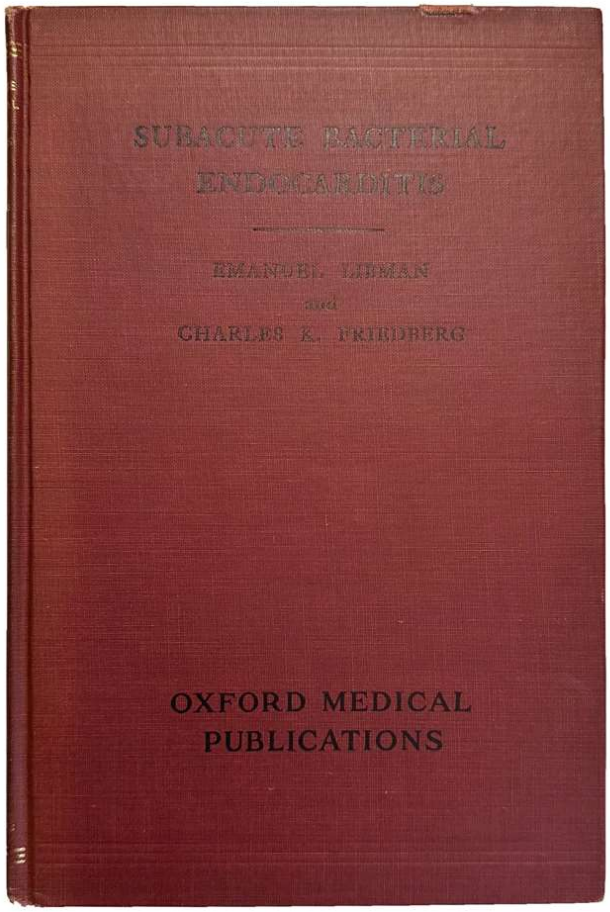


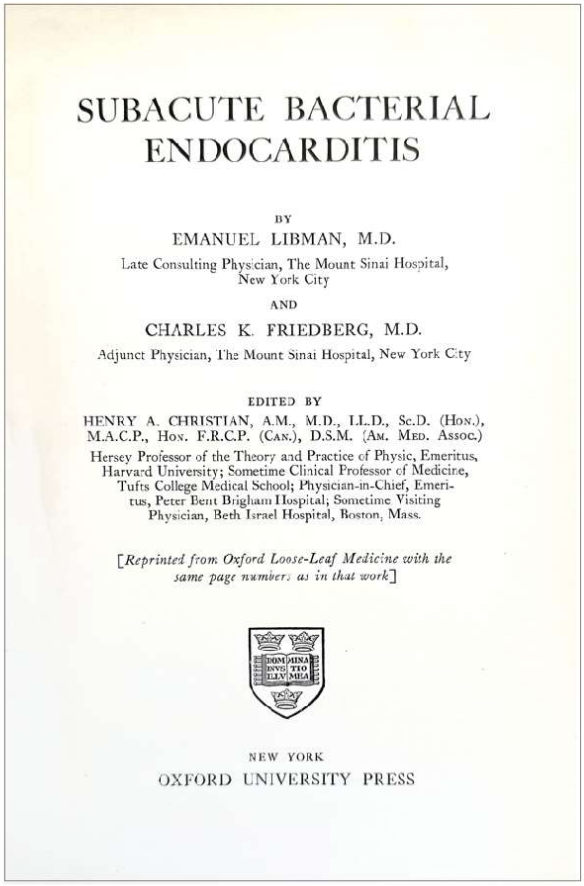
272. **LARREY, Dominique Jean** (1766-1842). *Observations on Wounds, and their Complications by Erysipelas, Gangrene and Tetanus, and on the Principal Diseases and Injuries of the Head, Ear and Eye. With Plates. Translated from the French by E.F. Rivinus*. Philadelphia: Key, Mielke & Biddle, 1832. ¶ Small 4to. viii, 332 pp. 2 plates. Modern full calf, gilt rules, black morocco spine label, new toned endleaves. Very good. M11287

$ 400

"This translation of Volume I of Larrey's *Clinique chirurgicale* (Paris, 1829-1836) was made by Edward Florens Rivinus (1802-1872). Even though Rivinus only translated the first of Larrey's multi-volume work, he commented in the Preface that 'The great importance of the subject, which is far from being exhausted, the originality of the author's views of the pathology and treatment of several leading surgical diseases of the head, will insure it a respectful consideration' (p. iv)." – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.

□ *Heirs of Hippocrates* No. 1214. See Garrison-Morton 5589.1 (citing 1st French ed., in 5 vols., 1829-36); Wellcome III, p. 452.




SUBACUTE BACTERIAL ENDOCARDITIS

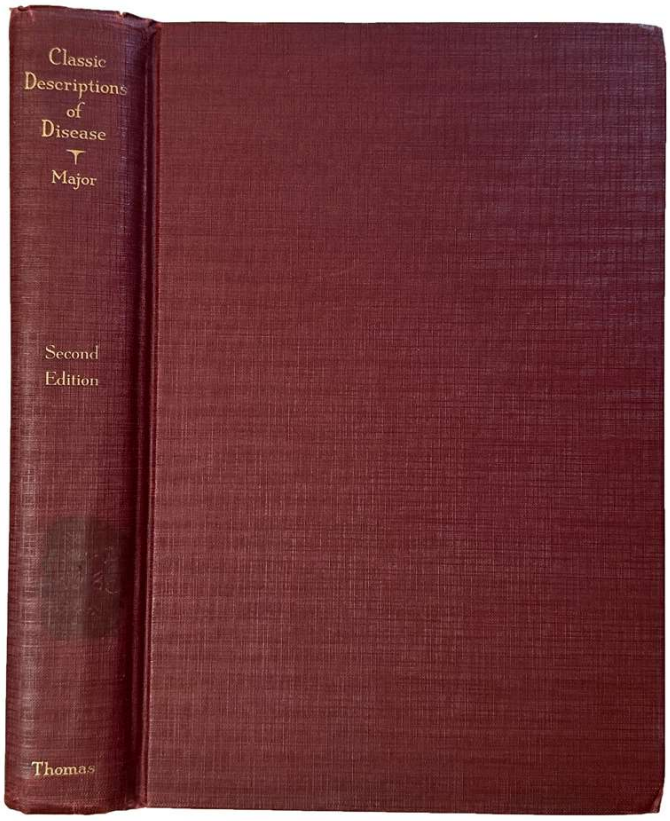
BY
EMANUEL LIBMAN, M.D.
Late Consulting Physician, The Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City
AND
CHARLES K. FRIEDBERG, M.D.
Adjunct Physician, The Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City

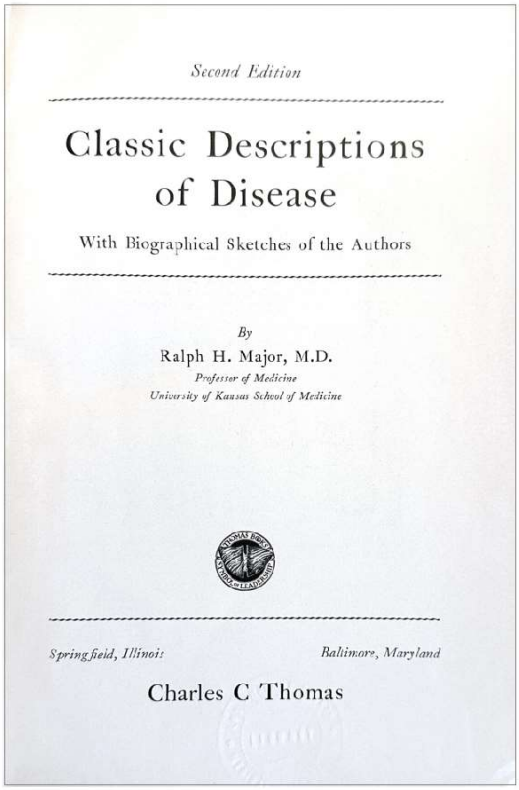
EDITED BY
HENRY A. CHRISTIAN, A.M., M.D., LL.D., Sc.D. (Hon.), M.A.C.P., Hon. F.R.C.P. (Can.), D.S.M. (Am. Med. Assoc.)
Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, Emeritus, Harvard University; Sometime Clinical Professor of Medicine, Tufts College Medical School; Physician-in-Chief, Emeritus, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital; Sometime Visiting Physician, Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, Mass.

[*Reprinted from Oxford Loose-Leaf Medicine with the same page numbers as in that work*]

NEW YORK
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

273. **LIBMAN, Emanuel** (1872-1946); **Charles K. (Kaye) FRIEDBERG** (1905-1972). *Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis. Edited by Henry A. Christian.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1948. ¶ Dedicated to Edward Gamaliel Janeway and William Osler. 8vo. vii, [1], 113, [1], 3, [1] pp. 19 figs., index. Original burgundy cloth stamped in black and gilt; rubbed. Former inscription blacked-over. Very good. $ 6

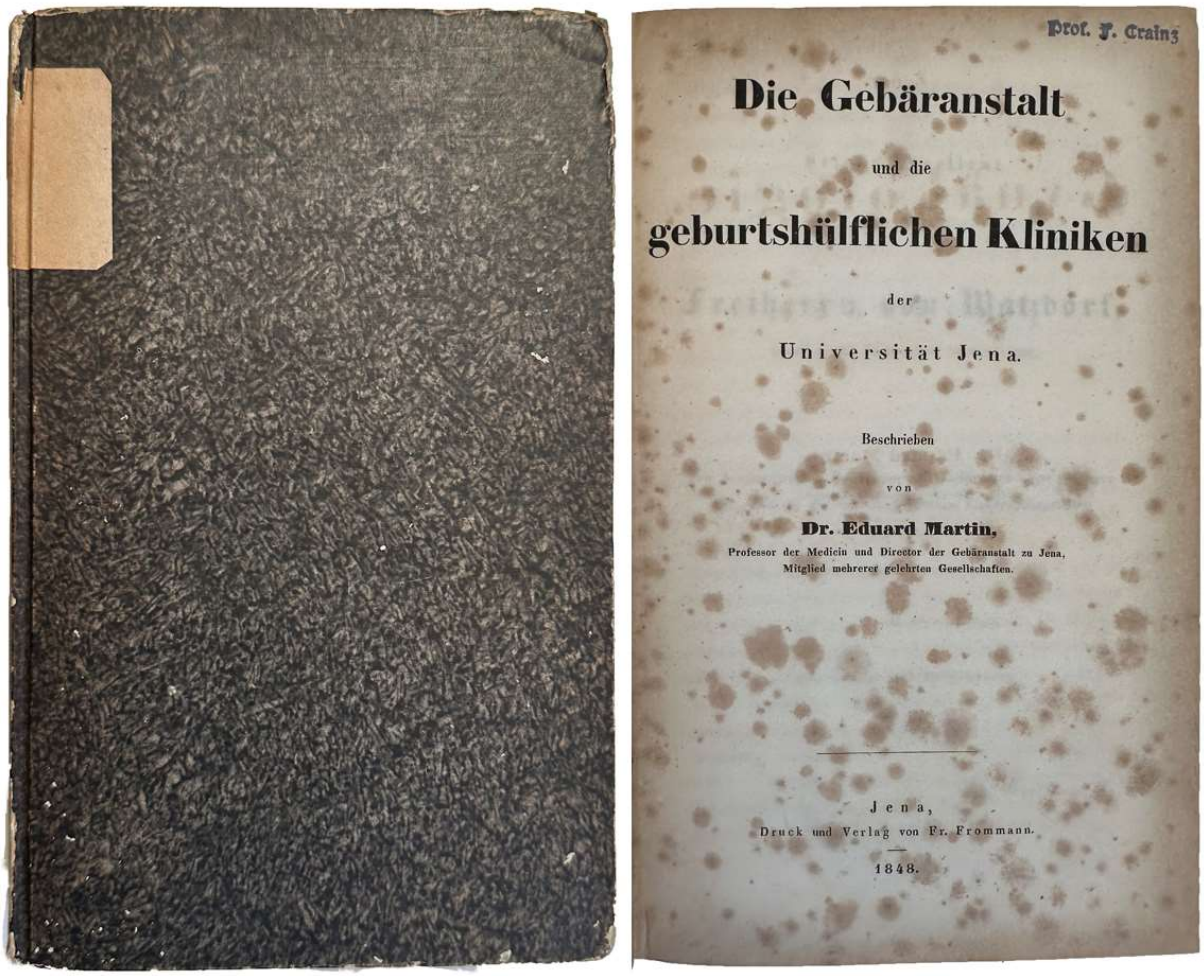




274. **MAJOR, Ralph Hermon** (1884-1970). *Classic Descriptions of Disease, with biographical sketches of the authors.* Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1939. ¶ Second edition. 8vo. xxx, 727, [3] pp. Profusely illustrated, index. Original maroon gilt-stamped cloth. Title-embossed LACMA (gift of Roy J. Popkin, MD), ex-library bookplate, pocket removed, spine call-no. painted-over. Good.

$ 25

A collection of classic descriptions of disease by 179 different writers, from ancient times to the present. Foreign papers are translated into English. A second edition of this most interesting and useful book appeared in 1939, the principal additions being on the subjects of malaria and yellow fever, and a third edition was published in 1945. – Garrison and Morton 2241.



Lying-in Hospital at the Jena Obstetrics Clinic

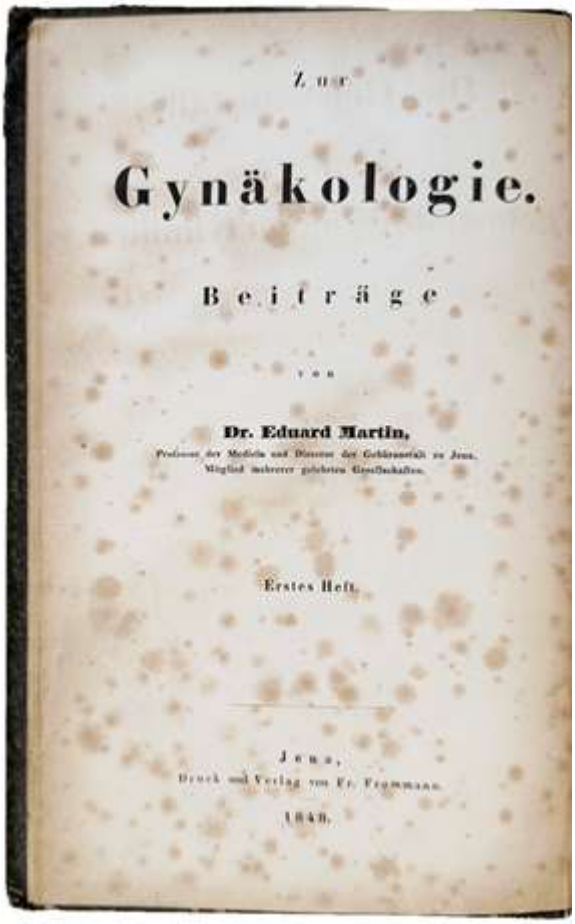
275. **MARTIN, Eduard Arnold** (1809-1875). *Die Gebäranstalt und die geburtshülflichen Kliniken der Universität Jena*. with: **MARTIN**. *Über die äussere Wendung, die Lagerung zur inneren Wendung and ein neues geburtshülfliches Phantom*. Jena: Fr. Frommann, 1848; 1849. ¶ Series title: *Zur Gynäkologie*, Vols. 1 & 2. Two volumes in one. 212 x 133 mm. 8vo. xviii, 148; x, 112 pp. Tables, 4 engraved plates; foxing. Contemporary paper over boards, ms. paper spine label; lightly rubbed. Crainz rubber stamp on title. Very good. RARE.

$ 200

FIRST EDITIONS of two early works of Eduard Martin. The first work gives an account of the Lying-in Hospital at the Obstetrics Clinic at the University of Jena of which Martin was Director and Professor of Medicine at the time. This work contains one plate depicting the layout of the Clinic, and three plates showing obstetric instruments.

The second work is Martin's first practical treatise. It discusses the proper position for presenting of infants during birth through the use of an obstetric mannequin.

Eduard Martin took his M.D. from Göttingen in 1833 and subsequently studied in Prague, Vienna, Berlin, England and France. He rose to become professor of gynecology at the University of Berlin. He is known for a number of firsts, among them, the first in Germany to use chloroform in gynecologic practice (See: "*Ueber Anaesthesie bei Geburten insb. Durch Chloroform-dämpfe"* (Jena, 1848).


Zur

Gynäkologie.

Beiträge

von

Dr. Eduard Martin,

Professor der Medicin und Director der Gebäranstalt zu Jena. Mitglied mehrerer gelehrten Gesellschaften.

Erstes Heft.

Jena,

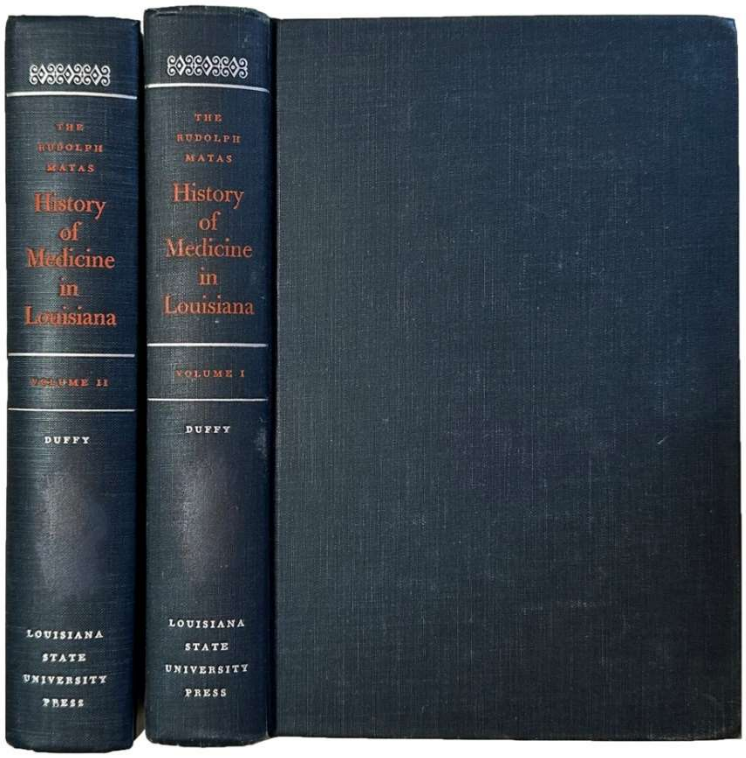
Druck und Verlag von Fr. Frommann.

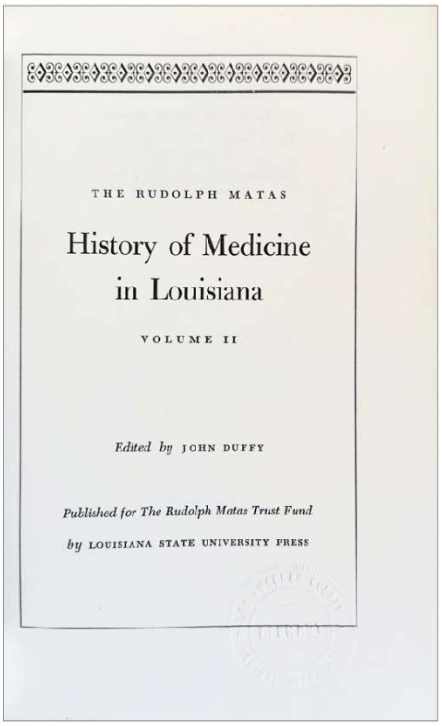
1848.

See: Cutter & Viets, *A short history of midwifery*, p. 98; Hirsch, IV, pp. 144-146; Pagel, *Biographisches lexikon*, pp. 1098-1099.

Item # 2: Hirsch, IV, p. 145; Waller 6266. OCLC: 0 copies.

PROVENANCE: Franco Crainz (1913-2004), Italian university professor, head Obstetrics-Gynecology Department, University Rome (1972-1988), member of the Italian Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. He has also written several historical works on the history of medicine: An obstetric tragedy: the case of Her Royal Highness, The Princess Charlotte Augusta; some unpublished documents of 1817, London, 1977; [and] The life and works of Matthew Baillie: MD, FRS, L & E, FRCP, etc., (1761-1823). PelitiAssociati, 1995; [and] Franco Crainz, & John Dewhurst [University of London] (1920-2006), Dr. John Sims. A mystery solved. 2005. Jeff Weber bought the Crainz history of gynecology library in Rome, 1999. Hirsch, IV, pp. 698-699.





276. **MATAS, Rudolph** (1860-1957). *History of Medicine in Louisiana. Edited by John Duffy*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1958-62. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. xvi, [2], 522; xii, [2], 599, [1] pp. Illustrations, index. Original full navy-blue cloth, spine stamped in red & silver. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; rear pocket removed. Very good.

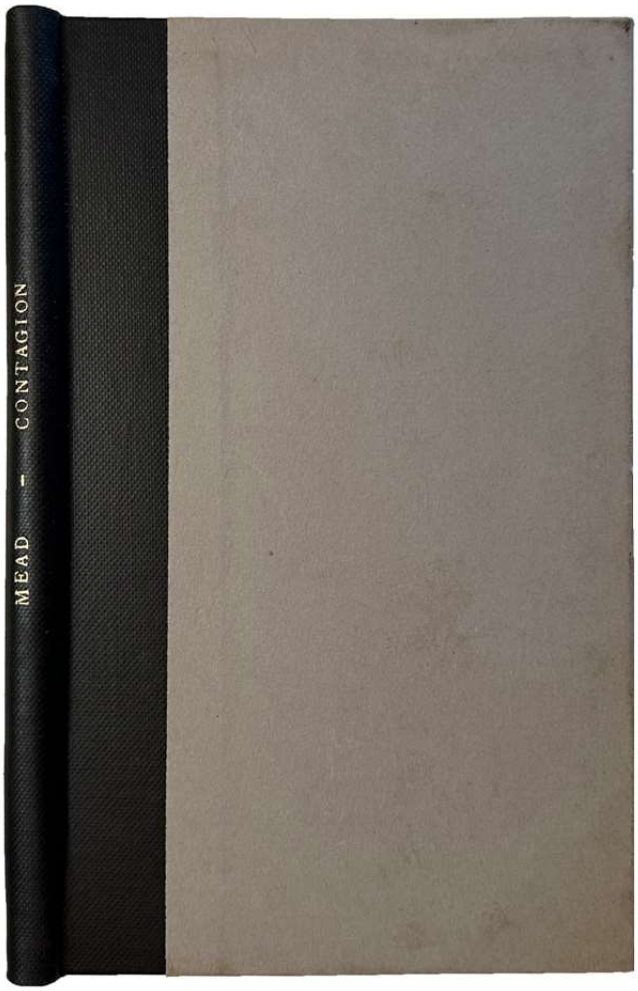
$ 35

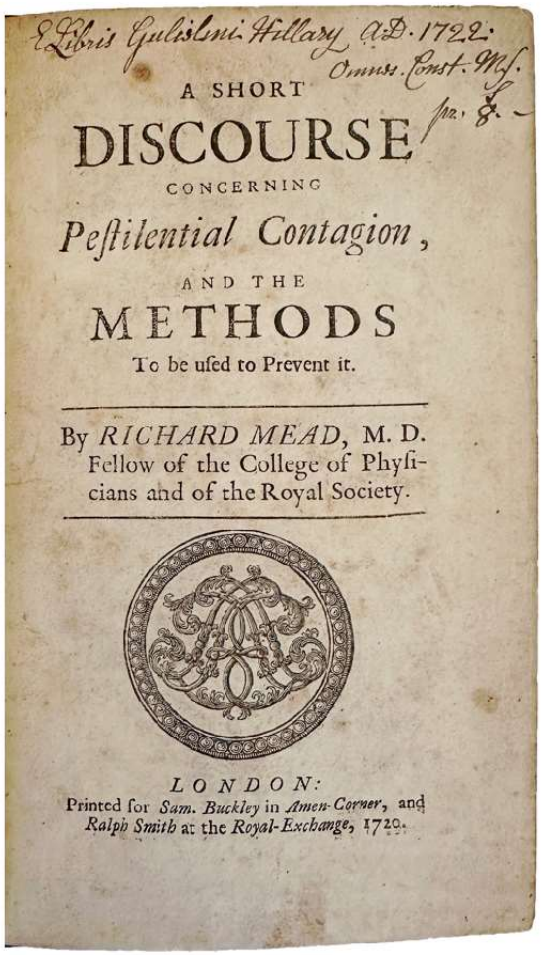
One of the finest written state histories of medicine, covering the rich history of Louisiana from the Colonial period, through the Civil War and up to, roughly, the turn of the century. "One is impressed with the thoroughness, and the tremendous amount of research, and the vision of Dr. Matas and his successors." – John H. Raach., JAMA, book review.

"Dr. Rudolph Matas was born in Bonnet Carre, Louisiana, near New Orleans, in 1860 of Catalonian parents; his early childhood was spent in France and Spain. He received his medical doctorate in 1880 from the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University) where he was later appointed as professor of surgery in 1895." "Dr. Matas was known as a pioneer in both spinal and local anesthesia and was the developer of the intravenous drip. He was hailed by William Osler as the "Father of Vascular Surgery" and was the recipient of a long list of honorary degrees and awards, local, national, and international."

He was a founding member of the American Association for Thoracic Surgery, and a member of its first council in 1917, serving as its third President in 1919. During World War I, he led the United States School for War Fractures. The Rudolph Matas Award in vascular surgery was established in 2004 to recognize "a lifetime of excellence, achievement and contributions to the field of Vascular Surgery." – American College of Surgeons.

□ Garrison and Morton 13580.





Dr. William Hillary's Copy, Wrote on *Diseases of Barbados*

277. **MEAD, Richard** (1673-1754). *A Short Discourse Concerning Pestilential Contagion, and the Methods To be used to Prevent it*. London: Sam. Buckley & Ralph Smith, 1720. ¶ Small 4to. (198 x 123 mm) [8], 59 pp. decorative head- and tail-pieces, and factotum. Modern quarter black cloth over grey boards, gilt-stamped spine title. Contemporary ink ownership inscription on title-page, "Ex Libris Guilielmi Hillary A.D. 1722". Very good. M10660

$ 385

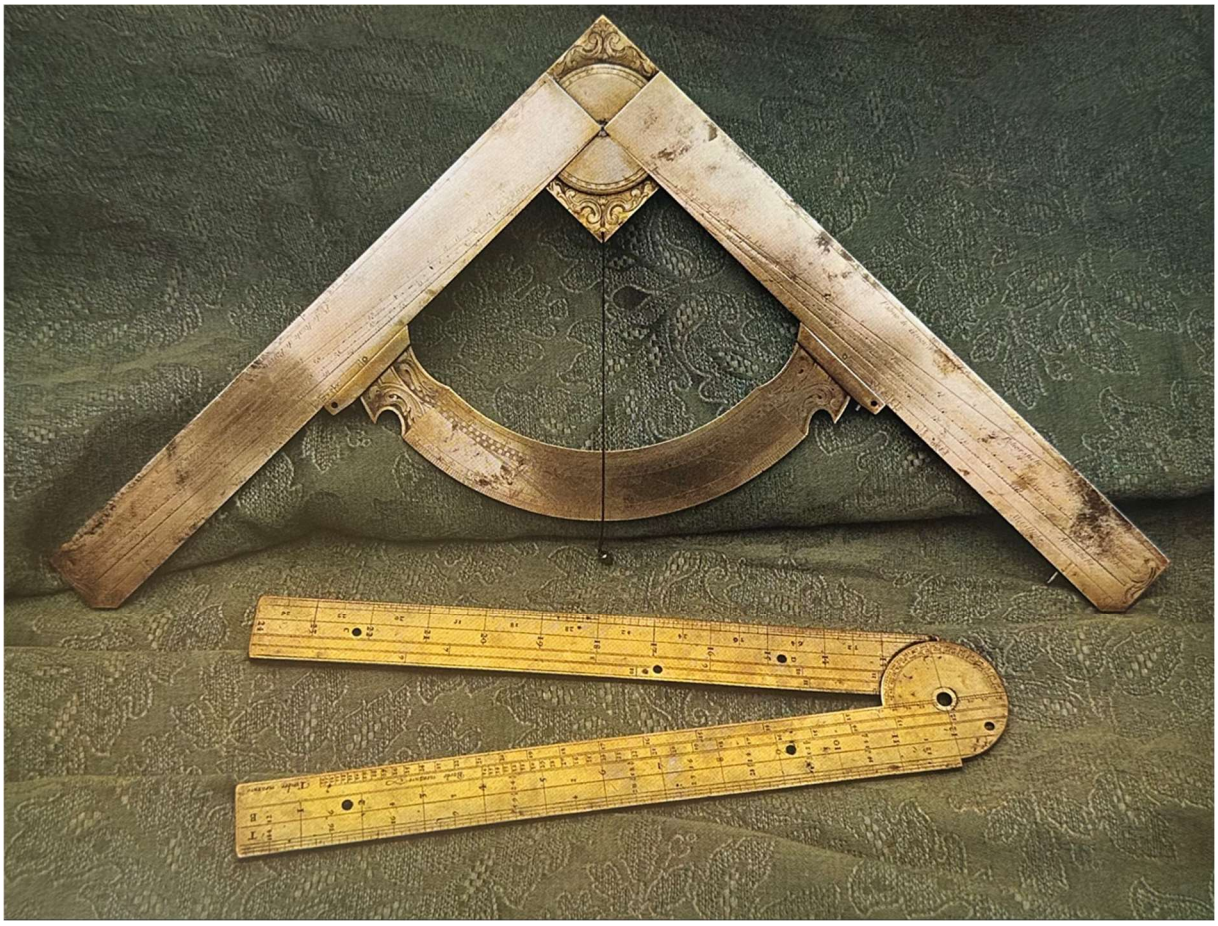
FIRST EDITION. "Mead was asked for advice concerning the plague, and replied with the above tract. It was afterwards expanded into a book and is almost a prophecy of what was to develop as the English public health system. [Garrison & Morton].

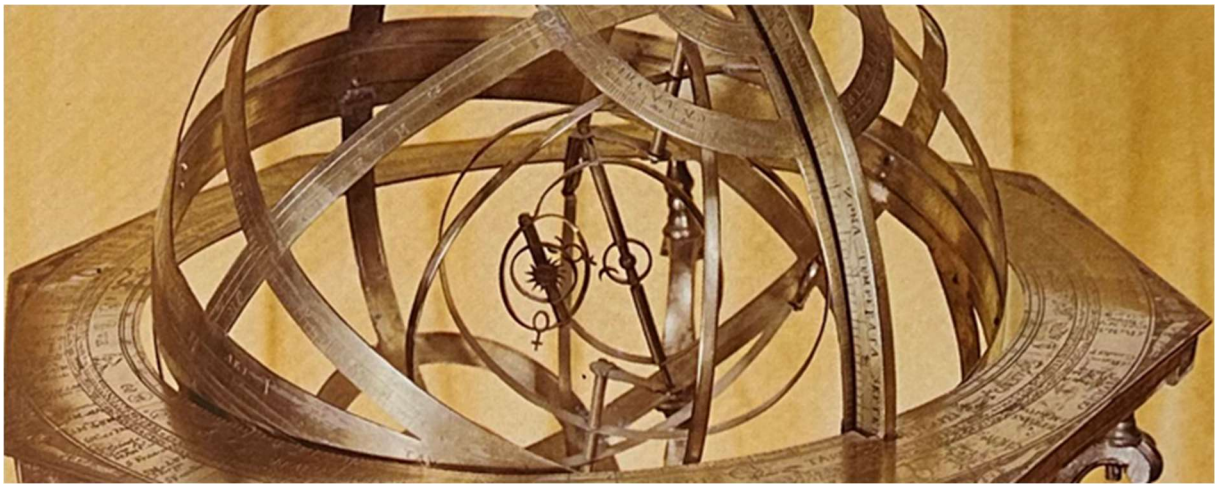
"In 1719, in response to the public alarm over the outbreak of plague in Marseilles, the British government asked Mead to prepare a statement concerning the prevention of the disease. Mead's *Short discourse* anticipated the development of the

English public health system in concluding that isolation of the sick in proper places is more effectual in checking the spread of contagion than either general quarantine or fumigation. Mead's book enjoyed a great popularity, going through seven editions within a year of its publication." [Norman].

PROVENANCE: Guilielmi Hillary, signing this copy in 1722, clearly being interested in reports of the plague and tropical diseases. Dr. William Hillary (1697-1763), attended Leiden University, earning his medical degree ca. 1720-22, placing him and Richard Mead (instructor at Leiden) there in Leiden in 1722. Hillary was a physician "who enjoyed no outstanding reputation in his lifetime, but who is remembered today for the book that he wrote on the *Diseases of Barbados*. This book is one of the first treatises written by an English physician which deals specifically with tropical diseases." (p. 297). C.C. Booth, *William Hillary, a pupil of Boerhaave*.

References: Blake/NLM p.295; BM Readex Vol. 17, p. 94; Cushing M250; Garrison & Morton 5123; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 769 (3rd ed.); Norman 1476; Osler 3364 (9th ed.); Waller 6394; Wellcome IV, p. 95.

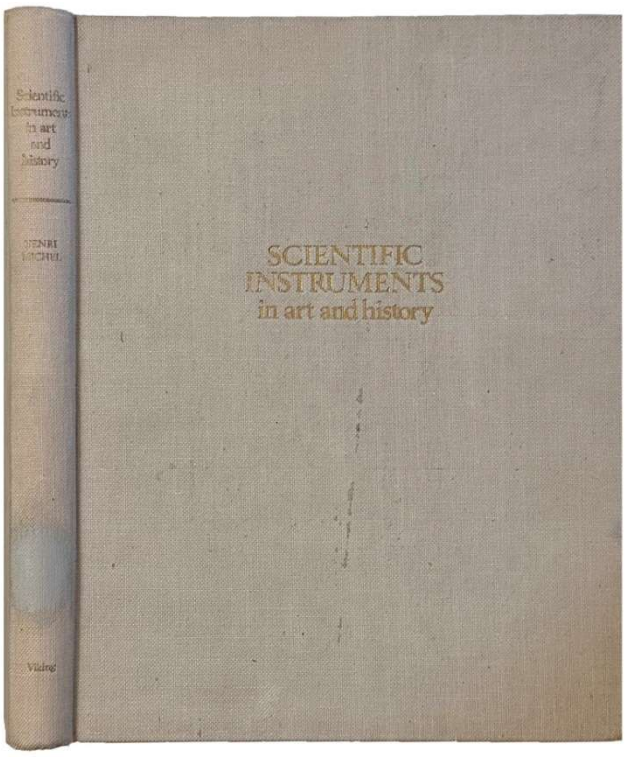


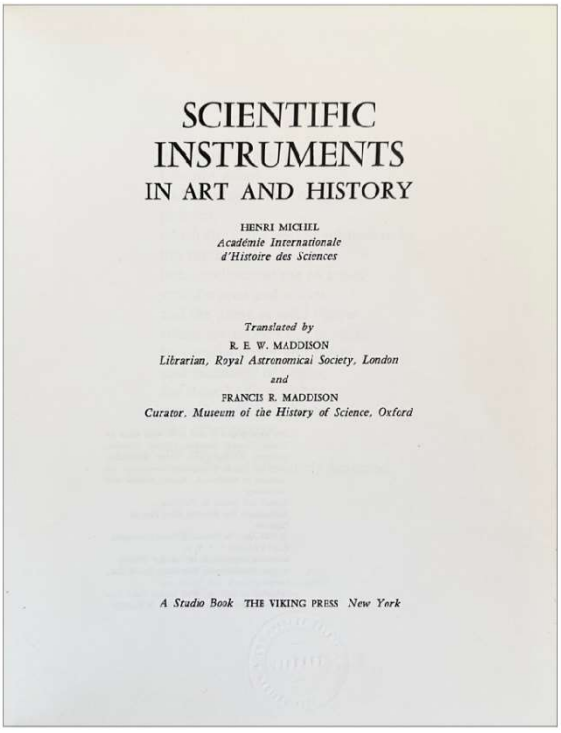


278. **MICHEL, Henri**. *Scientific Instruments in Art and History. Translated by R.E.W. Maddison and Francis R. Madison*. New York: Viking Press, 1967. ¶ 4to. 208 pp. Profusely illustrated. Original gilt-stamped cream cloth. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplate, pocket removed, spine call no. over-painted. Very good.

$ 12

English edition. A fine review of scientific instruments of all types: measuring instruments, drawing instruments, calculating instruments, topography, geographical, navigation, astronomical instruments, gnomonics, chronometry, physical sciences.

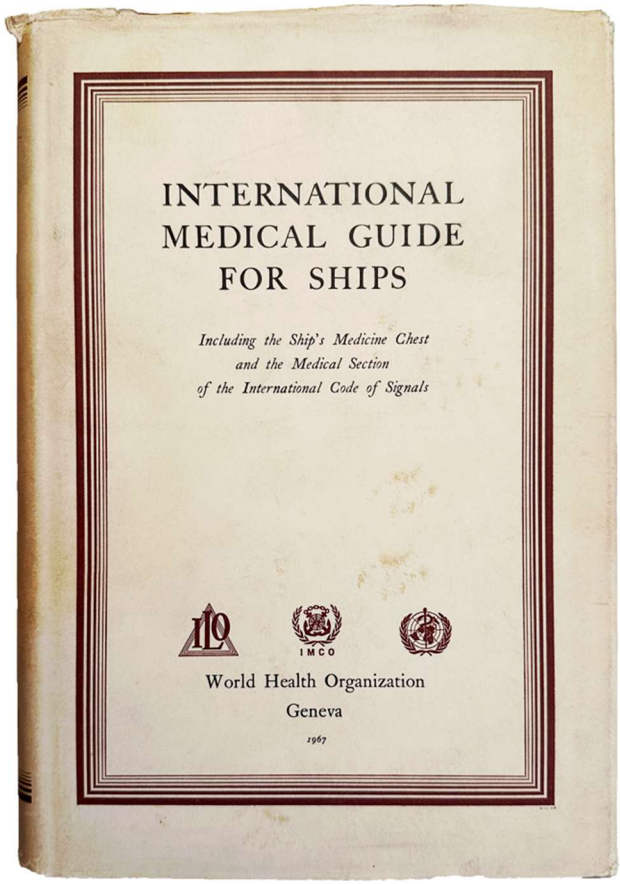


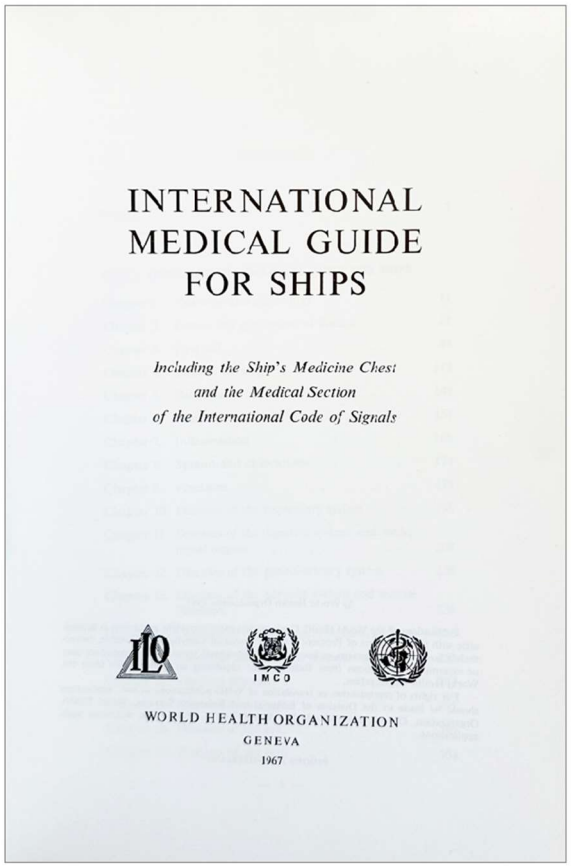

SCIENTIFIC
INSTRUMENTS
IN ART AND HISTORY

HENRI MICHEL
Académie Internationale d'Histoire des Sciences

Translated by
R. E. W. MADDISON
Librarian, Royal Astronomical Society, London
and
FRANCIS R. MADDISON
Curator, Museum of the History of Science, Oxford

A Studio Book THE VIKING PRESS *New York*



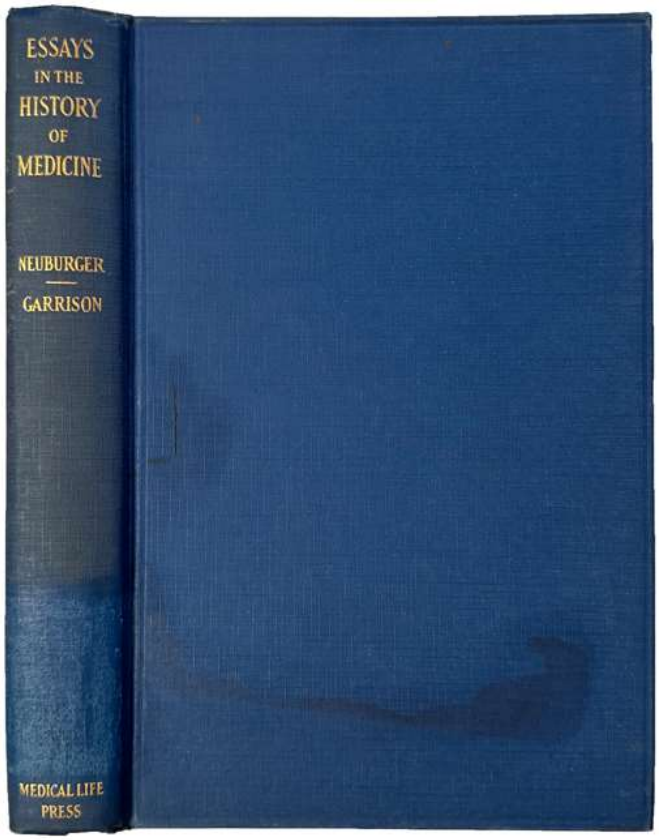


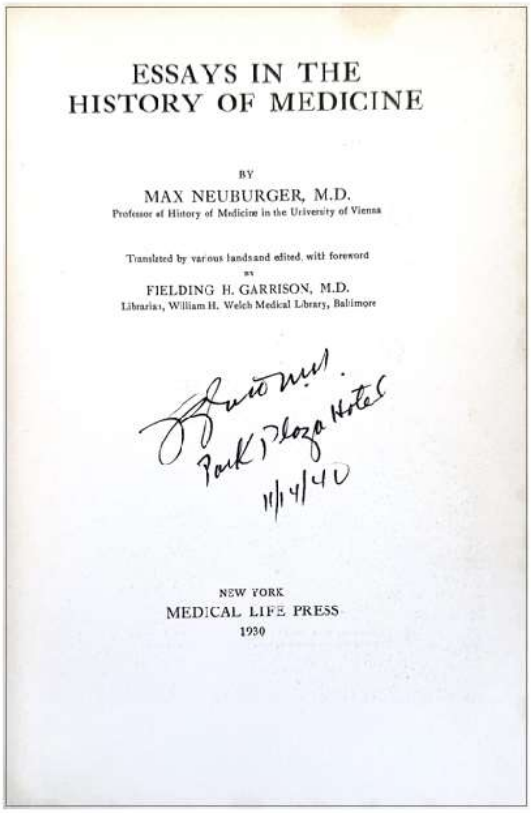
Medicine at Sea, an International Guide

279. [**Naval Medicine**] **World Health Organization, Geneva**. *International Medical Guide for Ships; Including the Ship's Medicine Chest and Medical Section of the International Code of Signals*. London: World Health Organization [H.M.S.O.], Geneva, 1967. ¶ 8vo. 404 pp. 62 figures, index. Beige cloth, dust-jacket; jacket edge-worn, but very good.

$ 10

Emergency medicine at sea, from childbirth to first aid, fractures, diseases, nursing care, and death at sea. This text is written to an international audience, something considered important by the WHO at the time.




ESSAYS IN THE
HISTORY OF MEDICINE

BY
MAX NEUBURGER, M.D.
Professor of History of Medicine in the University of Vienna

Translated by various hands and edited, with foreword
by
FIELDING H. GARRISON, M.D.
Librarian, William H. Welch Medical Library, Baltimore

Park Plaza Hotel
11/14/40

NEW YORK
MEDICAL LIFE PRESS
1930

280. **NEUBURGER, Max** (1868-1955). *Essays in the History of Medicine. Translated by various hands and edited, with foreword by Fielding H. Garrison.* New York: Medical Life Press, 1930. ¶ 8vo. xvii, [1], 210 pp. Frontispiece portrait. Original blue gilt-stamped cloth; spine call no. removed and painted over. Ex-library copy from the Saint Louis Medical Society Library. Ownership inscription on title, ink, Park Plaza Hotel 11/14/[19]40. WITH THE FRONTISPIECE SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR.

$ 35

Limited edition of 350 copies. A collection of essays by Neuburger, each translated into English, published in his honor and for his birthday.

CONTENTS: Foreword – I. The Medical Lore of the Bible – II. Fear of Disease – III. The Medicine of the Ancient Mexicans – IV. Miscellanies from the History of German Neuropathology – V. The Historic Past of German Neuropathology – VI. The Oldest Fundamental Investigations of the Origin of Dropsy – VII. Zambeccari, An Experimenter of the Seventeenth Century – VIII. Théophile de Bordeu, Precursor of the Doctrine of Internal Secretions – IX. Ferdinand Edler von Leber's Services in the Abolition of Torture in Austria – X. Johann Peter Frank as Founder of the Pathology of the Spinal Cord – XI. Schiller's Relation to Medicine – XII. Laennec – Bibliography.

A CASE

OF

INTRACRANIAL NEOPLASM

WITH

LOCALIZING EYE SYMPTOMS.

Position of Tumor Verified at Autopsy.

By CHARLES A. OLIVER, M.D.,
Philadelphia, Penn.

[Reprinted from Proceedings American Ophthalmological Society, 1890.]

HARTFORD, CONN.:
Press of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company.
1890.

A Clinical and Histologic Study of a Case of Melanosarcoma of the Chorioid

BY

CHARLES A. OLIVER, A. M., M. D.,
Attending Surgeon to the Wills Eye Hospital; Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

FROM
THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL MAGAZINE,
February, 1901.

[Reprinted from The Philadelphia Medical Journal, November 24, 1900.]

HISTORY OF A CASE OF REMOVAL OF A RETROBULBAR LYMPHOSARCOMA WITH PRESERVATION OF NORMAL VISION.[1]

By CHARLES A. OLIVER, A.M., M.D.,
of Philadelphia.
Attending Surgeon to Wills' Eye Hospital; Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia.

On January 11, 1899, F. K., a weaver, 57 years old, applied at my clinical service at Wills' Hospital. He gave the following history: He was born in Germany. His health was good until 21 years of age. At that time a swelling termed a "goiter" by some government surgeons slowly developed in his neck. The enlargement became so great in size that he was rejected from military service. It was unaccompanied by exophthalmos, tachycardia, or any vasomotor symptoms, and gradually disappeared in about 16 years.

He had a chancre on the glans penis 25 years before I saw him. This lasted some five or six weeks, and was repeatedly cauterized, but was not followed by any glandular enlargements, skin-eruptions, or alopecia. Six years after this he began to complain of occasional diplopia.

Many years ago, possibly about 20, he went to Wills' Hospital for glasses, though he does not remember the exact date of the visit nor the name of the attending surgeon.

In 1887 his eyes were examined by Dr. A. G. Heyl at the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. Dr. Heyl informed him that "a small vessel which would eventually give him trouble was developing in his right eye."

He again sought advice at Wills' Hospital 12 years later and became a patient of Dr. S. D. Risley. Study of the notes of the case in Dr. Risley's records shows that vision in each eye was brought to practically normal by a convex spherocylinder len placed before the right eye and a convex spherical lens before the left one. At that time he complained of an intense pain in the right side of the head and in the right eye. This, he said, dated back for some three weeks, and had been produced by catching cold. At that time tension in each eye was normal. The right eye was congested. Its cornea was sensitive, and its iris responded to

[1] Read before the American Ophthalmological Society at the Fifth Triennial Meeting of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, May, 1900.

A Brief Note on the Relative Virulencies of Differently Tinted Colonies of Chromogenic Bacteria.

CHARLES A. OLIVER, A.M., M.D.
Philadelphia.

Reprint from The Ophthalmic Record, January, 1901.

1901.
PRESS OF AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

281. **OLIVER, Charles A**. [**Augustus**] (1853-1911). [16 offprints relating to ophthalmic surgery, 1890-1907].

1) *An Analysis of the Motor Symptoms and Conditions of the Ocular Apparatus, as Observed in Imbecility, Epilepsy, and the Second Stage of General Paralysis of the Insane*. From: *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, November 1890. 5, [1] pp. Blue printed wrappers; extremities chipped.

2) A case of Intracranial Neoplasm with Localizing Eye Symptoms. Position of Tumor Verified at Autopsy. Reprinted from *Proceedings American Ophthalmological Society*, 1890. Hartford, Connecticut: Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, 1890. Salmon printed wrappers.

3) History of a Case of Indurated (Hunterian) Chancre of the Eyelid. Reprinted from the Codes Medicus Philadelphiae, October 1894. Philadelphia: Press of A. Van Horn, 1894. [4] pp. Self-wraps.

4) Description of a few of the Rarer Complications occurring During and Following Cataract Extraction. Reprinted from the *Archives of Ophthalmology*, Vol. XV, No. 3, 1896. pp. [307]-313, [1]. Gray printed wrappers; creased.

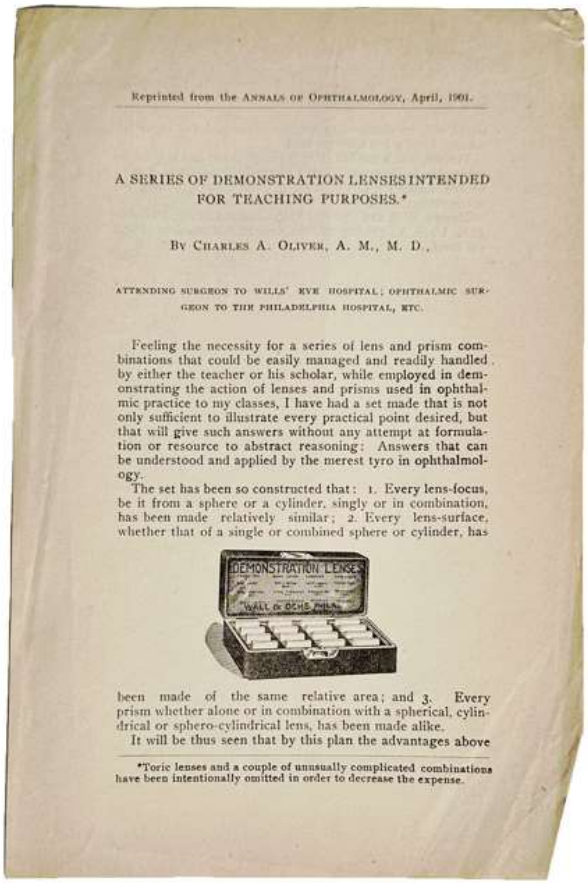
5) A Case of Reparation from Extensive Injury Involving the Inner Angle of the Eyelids. Reprint from *Ophthalmic Record*, April 1897. 2 pp. Green wrappers; edges browned, extremities heavily chipped.

6) Clinical Notes of a Case of Injury Producing as the Most Prominent Symptom Luxation of the Eyeball into the Orbit: (So-Called Traumatic Enophthalmos). Reprint from Ophthalmic Record, January 1897. 2 pp. Wrappers; chipped.

7) Hemorrhagic Glaucoma. Reprinted from The Journal of the American Medical Association, December 8, 1900. 7, [1] pp. Green wrappers.

8) The Diagnostic Value of Ocular Changes in Tumor of the Cerebellum. Reprinted from *The Philadelphia Hospital, Reports*, Vol. IV. 1901. 6, [2] pp. Tan printed wrappers; edges darkened.

9) A Report of a Successful Case of Extensive Blepharoplasty for the Removal of an Epithelioma. Reprinted from *The Philadelphia Hospital Reports*, vol. IV, 1901. 3, [1] pp. Printed wrappers; edges darkened.



Reprinted from the ANNALS OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, April, 1901.

A SERIES OF DEMONSTRATION LENSES INTENDED FOR TEACHING PURPOSES.*

BY CHARLES A. OLIVER, A. M., M. D.,

ATTENDING SURGEON TO WILLS' EYE HOSPITAL; OPHTHALMIC SURGEON TO THE PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL, ETC.

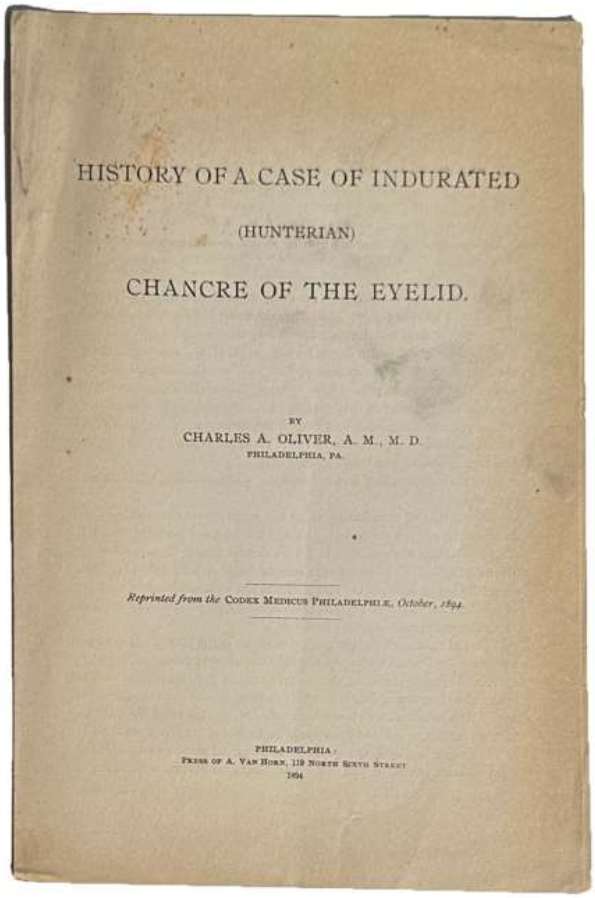
Feeling the necessity for a series of lens and prism combinations that could be easily managed and readily handled by either the teacher or his scholar, while employed in demonstrating the action of lenses and prisms used in ophthalmic practice to my classes, I have had a set made that is not only sufficient to illustrate every practical point desired, but that will give such answers without any attempt at formulation or resource to abstract reasoning: Answers that can be understood and applied by the merest tyro in ophthalmology.

The set has been so constructed that: 1. Every lens-focus, be it from a sphere or a cylinder, singly or in combination, has been made relatively similar; 2. Every lens-surface, whether that of a single or combined sphere or cylinder, has

been made of the same relative area; and 3. Every prism whether alone or in combination with a spherical, cylindrical or sphero-cylindrical lens, has been made alike.

It will be thus seen that by this plan the advantages above

*Toric lenses and a couple of unusually complicated combinations have been intentionally omitted in order to decrease the expense.



HISTORY OF A CASE OF INDURATED

(HUNTERIAN)

CHANCRE OF THE EYELID.

BY

CHARLES A. OLIVER, A. M., M. D.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Reprinted from the CODEX MEDICUS PHILADELPHIÆ, *October, 1894.*

PHILADELPHIA:

PRESS OF A. VAN HORN, 119 NORTH SIXTH STREET

1894

10) A Series of Demonstration Lenses Intended for Teaching Purposes. Reprinted from the *Annals of Ophthalmology*, April 1901. 2 pp. Self-wraps.

Feeling the necessity for a series of lens and prism combinations that could be easily managed and readily handled. by either the teacher or his scholar, while employed in demonstrating the action of lenses and prisms used in ophthalmic practice to my classes, I have had a set made that is not only sufficient to illustrate every practical point desired, but that will give such answers without any attempt at formulation or resource to abstract reasoning: Answers that can be understood and applied by the merest tyro in ophthalmology.

11) History of a Case of Removal of a Retrobulbar Lymphosarcoma with Preservation of Normal Vision. Reprinted from *The Philadelphia Medical Journal*, November 24, 1900. 7, [1] pp. Self-wraps.

"On January 11, 1899, F. K, a weaver, 57 years old, applied at my clinical service at Wills' Hospital. He gave the following history: He was born in Germany. His health was good until 21 years of age. At that time a swelling termed a "goiter" by some government surgeons slowly developed in his neck. The enlargement became so great in size that he was rejected from military service It was unaccompanied by exophthalmos, tachycardia, or any vasomotor symptoms, and gradually disappeared in about 16 years.

He had a chancre on the glans penis 26 years before I saw him. This lasted some five or six weeks, and was repeatedly cauterized, but was not followed by any glandular enlargements, skin-eruptions, or alopecia Six years after this he began to complain of occasional diplopia.

Many years ago, possibly about 20, he went to Wills' Hospital for glasses, though he does not remember the exact date of the visit nor the name of the attending surgeon.

In 1857 his eyes were examined by Dr. A. G. Heyl at the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. Dr. Heyl informed him that "a small vessel which would eventually give him trouble was developing in his right eye."

He again sought advice at Wills' Hospital 12 years later . . ."

12) Recovery of Vision by an Iridectomy: With Removal of Lens-capsule and Lens-debris in a Case of Blindness of More than Thirteen Years' Duration. From *The University Medical Magazine*, April 1900. 3, [1] pp. Gray-green printed wrappers; extremities soiled, darkened, chipped.

13) A Clinical and Histologic Study of a Case of Melanosarcoma of the Chorioid. From *The University Medical Magazine*, February 1901. 6, [2] pp. Gray printed wrappers; small cut to bottom edge.

14) Simplified Form of Stereoscope. Reprint from *The Ophthalmic Record*, August 1901. 2 pp. Pale blue-green printed wrappers; edges heavily darkened and spotted.

15) A Brief Note on the Relative Virulencies of Differently Tinted Colonies of Chromogenic Bacteria. Press of American Medical Association. Reprint from *The Opthalmic Record,* January 1905. 4 pp. Pale blue printed wrappers.

16) Evisceration of an Eyeball by a Single Mass of Heated Metal. Reprinted from *The Ophthalmoscope*, April 1907. [2] pp. Self-wraps.

J. L., a 23-year-old engineer, applied at my clinic at Walls Hospital two hours after having hours after having been hit in the left eye with "a piece of red-hot chisel forging." The patient had been standing at right angles to a fellow workman who had struck the heated metal with a hammer, the injured eye being upon the opposite who was side. A physician, who was immediately summoned, removed a

slightly wedge-shaped mass of steel, two centimeters long, one and seven-tenths centimeters wide, and seven-tenths and five tenths of a centimeter thick, from the remaining portion of the eyeball. The mass weighed about 54 grammes.

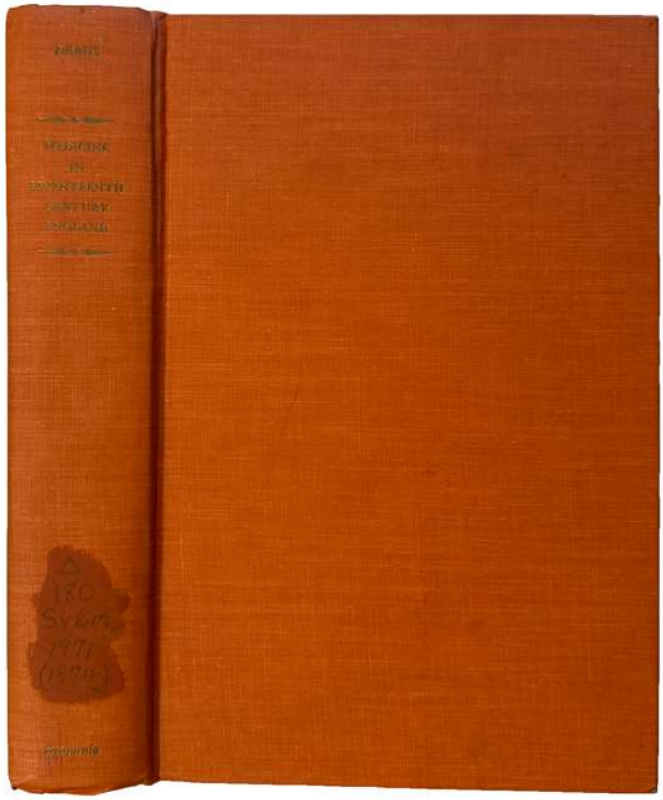
The appearance of the eye when first seen by me, was remarkable. The anterior segment of the eyeball, including the cornea, the greater portion of the ciliary zone of the sclera, the iris, the crystalline lens, the ciliary body, and the muscles, were gone. Through the large irregular opening in the sclera could be seen the dry and partially burned inner surface of the remaining portion of the sclerotic. Not a trace of the intraocular tunics or the vitreous humor remained the eyeball was completely eviscerated.

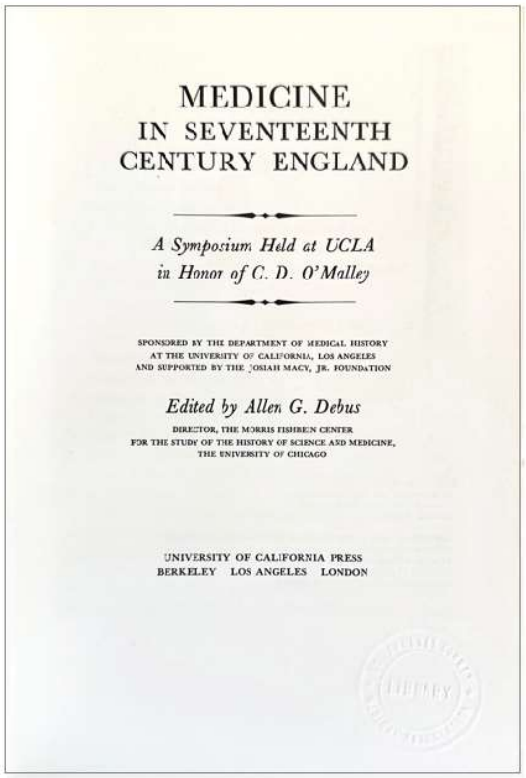
The borders of the remaining conjunctiva were burnt, and the lower-outer portion of the membrane was torn and ragged Both the upper and the lower lids had their middle thirds almost entirely destroyed. The edges of the injured tissues were so scared that they were friable, analgesic, and free from haemorrhage."

This group of 15 offprints : $ 200

Charles Augustus Oliver, "Philadelphia ophthalmologist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on 14 December 1853; he was the son of physician George Powell Oliver. Oliver died of pulmonary edema on 8 April 1911. Oliver received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1876. After a residency at Philadelphia Hospital, he became Clinical Clerk at Wills Eye Hospital and, in 1890, Attending Surgeon. Oliver was Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon at Philadelphia Hospital and helped to establish clinical services for eye diseases at St. Mary's, St. Agnes, and Presbyterian Hospital. From 1897 to 1909, he taught ophthalmology at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Oliver worked closely with William F. Norris, and they collaborated on the *Text-book of ophthalmology and the System of diseases of the eye*. In 1884, Charles A. Oliver was elected to fellowship in the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. He was also a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Neurological Society." – The College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Historical Medical Library.

PROVENANCE: Frederick Welty [bookseller], 4917 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; Jake Zeitlin – Zeitlin & Ver Brugge Booksellers, Los Angeles [purchased on October 29, 1946].



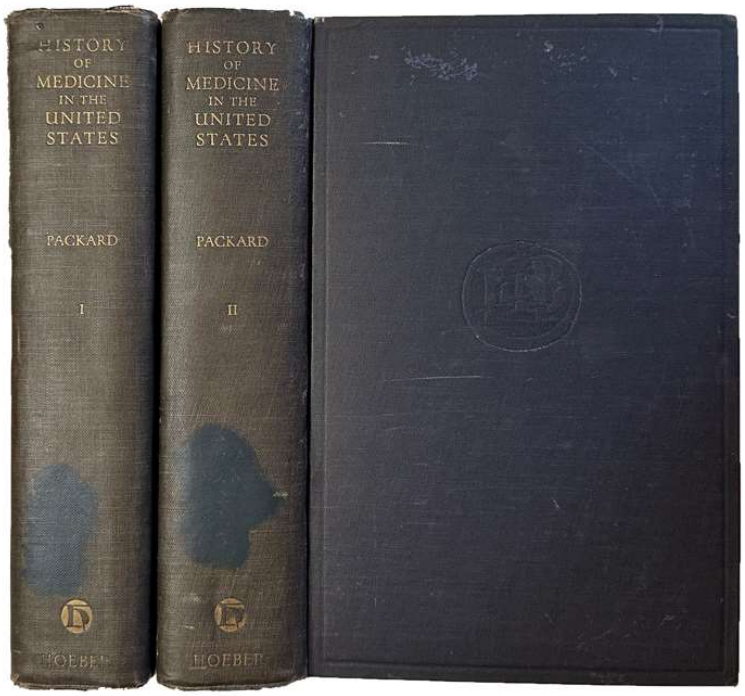


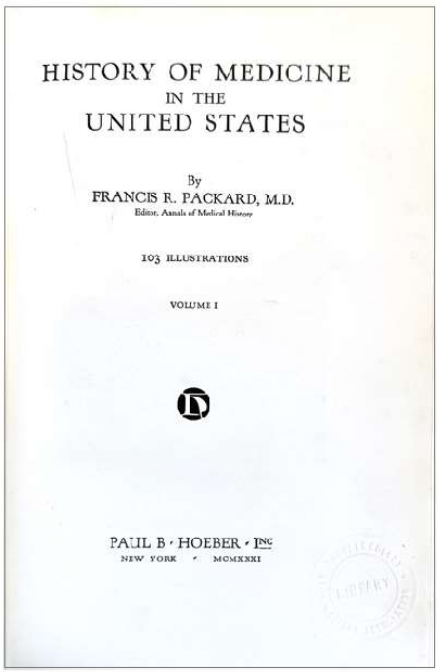
282. [**O'MALLEY, Donald Charles** (1907-1970)] **Allen G. DEBUS** (1926-2009) (ed.). *Medicine in Seventeenth Century England: A Symposium Held at UCLA in Honor of C.D. O'Malley*. Berkeley & Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1974. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 485, [1] pp. 13 figures, index. Original orange gilt-stamped cloth; spine call-no. over-painted. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplate, pocket removed. Good.

$ 15

Charles Donald O'Malley was an American Latinist and professor of medical history, recognized as a leading expert on the medicine of the Renaissance and, especially, the work of Vesalius.

CONTENTS: Allen G. Debus: Preface. Notes on the Contributors. 1. Lynn White, jr.: Charles Donald O'Malley: Vita. 2. Lester S. King: The Transformation of Galenism. 3. Allen G. Debus: Paracelsian Medicine: Noah Biggs and the Problem of Medical Reform. 4. Leo M. Zimmerman: Surgery. 5. L. J. Rather: Pathology at Mid-Century: A Reassessment of Thomas Willis and Thomas Sydenham. 6. Alfred White Franklin: Clinical Medicine. 7. Kenneth D. Keele: Physiology. 8. Charles W. Bodemer: Materialistic and Neoplatonic Influences in Embryology. 9. Hans H. Simmer: The Beginnings of Endocrinology. 10. Samuel X. Radbill: Pediatrics. 11. James H. Cassedy: Medicine and the Rise of Statistics. 12. L. R. C. Agnew: Quackery. 13. A. H. T. Robb-Smith: Cambridge Medicine. 14. H. M. Sinclair: Oxford Medicine. 15. Frances Valadez: Anatomical Studies at Oxford and Cambridge. 16. A. Rupert Hall: Medicine and the Royal Society. 17. Martha Teach Gnudi: C. D. O'Malley: Bibliography. Index.




HISTORY OF MEDICINE
IN THE
UNITED STATES

By
FRANCIS R. PACKARD, M.D.
Editor, Annals of Medical History

103 ILLUSTRATIONS

VOLUME I

PAUL B · HOEBER · INC
NEW YORK · MCMXXXI

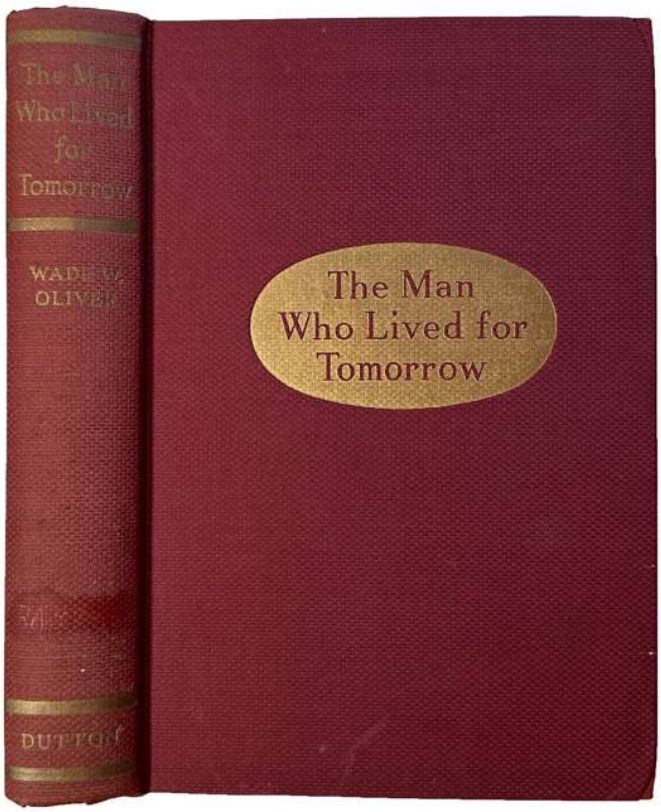
283. **PACKARD, Francis Randolph** (1870-1950). *History of Medicine in the United States.* New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1931. ¶ Revised edition. 2 volumes. 8vo. xxv, [1], 656; xi, [1], [657]-1323, [1] pp. Illustrated with 103 figures & portraits, index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped black cloth; hinges worn. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplate, pocket removed. A serious amount of ink & pencil underlining in this copy through the first chapter (through p. 21), plus pages, 30, 31, 61. As is. A working copy.

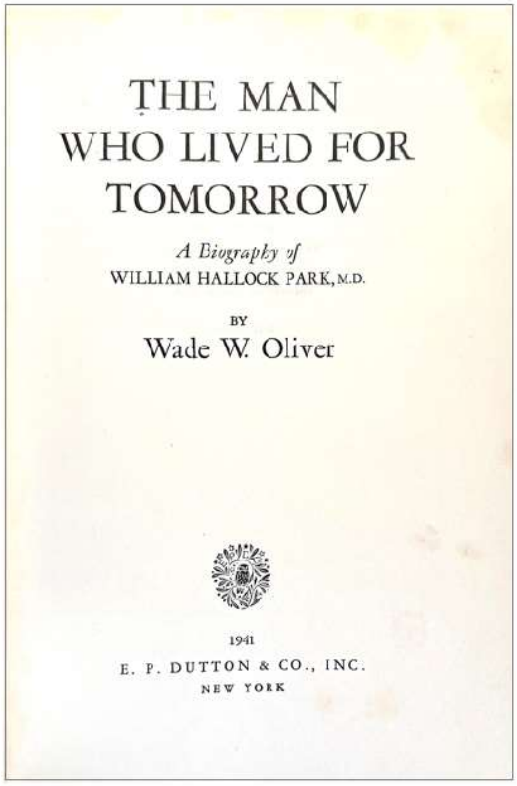
$ 25

An authoritative source-book of the history of medicine in the United States. The first edition appeared in 1901. Dr. Packard edited the *Annals of Medical History* from its commencement in 1917 until its decease in 1942. Reprinted, New York, *Hafner,* 1963. – Garrison and Morton 6590.

Although Packard specialized in otolaryngology, he is most noted for his contributions to medical history. He was the founder and editor (1917-1942) of *The annals of medical history*. Packard also edited *The American journal of medical sciences* (1901-1906). He wrote numerous articles on otolaryngological or historical subjects and published several books, including *A textbook of diseases of the nose, throat and ear* (1909), *History of medicine in the United States* (1901, revised 1931), and a history of *Pennsylvania Hospital* (1938).

□ Garrison and Morton 6590.




THE MAN
WHO LIVED FOR
TOMORROW

A Biography of
WILLIAM HALLOCK PARK, M.D.

BY
Wade W. Oliver

1941
E. P. DUTTON & CO., INC.
NEW YORK

284. [**PARK, William Hallock** (1863-1939)] **Wade W. OLIVER**. *The Man Who Lived for Tomorrow: a biography of William Hallock Park, M.D.* New York: E.P. Dutton & Co., 1941. ¶ 8vo. 507, [1] pp. Frontispiece portrait, index; small ink notation on foot of title. Original maroon gilt-stamped cloth; minor spine call no. discretely painted over. Very good.

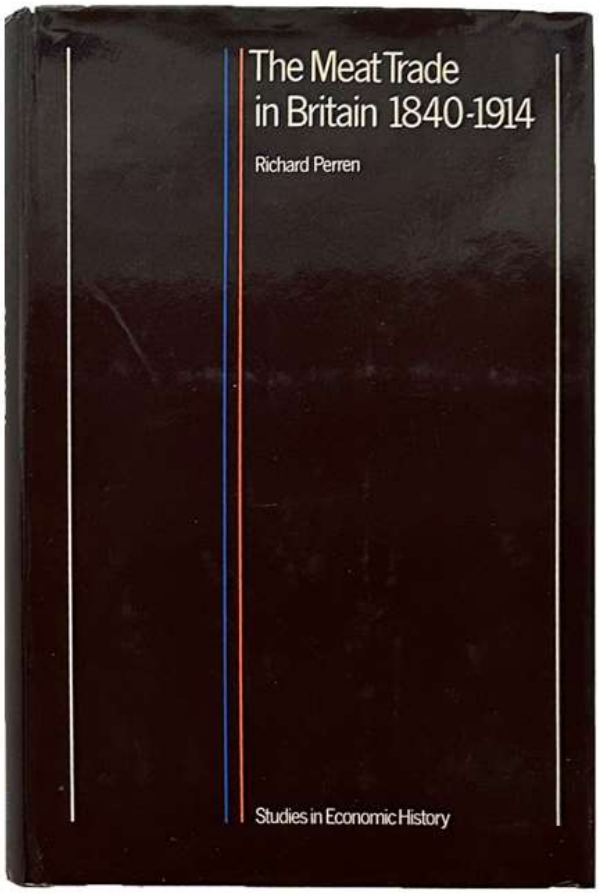
$ 5

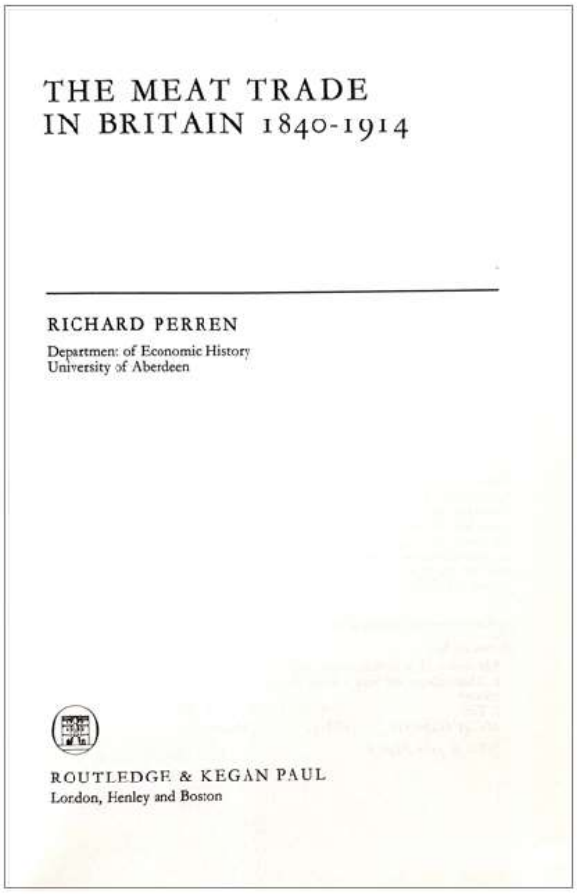
In 1893, Hermann Biggs, Professor of Bacteriology at New York University and Chief Inspector of the New York City Board of Health, offered Park a director's position in the municipal laboratories to continue his work on diphtheria. In 1894, Biggs telegraphed Park with the news of the discovery of the diphtheria antitoxin by Emile Roux and Emil von Behring and instructed him to begin inoculating horses to produce antitoxin in New York City. The atypical strain of Corynebacterium diphtheriae most widely used for the production of diphtheria toxin was discovered by Anna Williams, who worked with Park.

Highlights of Park's career included the establishment of the first municipal bacteriological diagnostics laboratory in the United States, the application of toxin-antitoxin vaccines to prevent diphtheria, the demonstration of the persistence of Corynebacterium diphtheriae in the throats of people who recovered from diphtheria and its importance in the spread of the disease to others, and the

publication of the widely used textbook *Pathogenic Microorganisms*, co-authored with Anna Williams.

In addition to his work on diphtheria for which he was best known, his scientific inquiries also included studies on scarlet fever, pneumonia, tuberculosis, whooping cough, meningitis, polio, measles, and the relationship and cause of milk and infantile diarrhea. In 1932 he was awarded the Public Welfare Medal from the National Academy of Sciences and the Sedgwick Medal from the American Public Health Association. – Wikip.




THE MEAT TRADE
IN BRITAIN 1840-1914

RICHARD PERREN
Department of Economic History
University of Aberdeen

ROUTLEDGE & KEGAN PAUL
London, Henley and Boston

285. **PERREN, Richard**. *The Meat Trade in Britain 1840-1914*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1978. ¶ 8vo. x, 258 pp. Index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Ownership signature of Edwin Clarke, 1978. Laid in are 2 items: a copy of a review of this book, by John Othick (a positive review), and a personal inscription (also laid in) from the noted and endearing London bookseller, Richard D. Gurney, to his unnamed client [Arthur Frank?]. Very good.

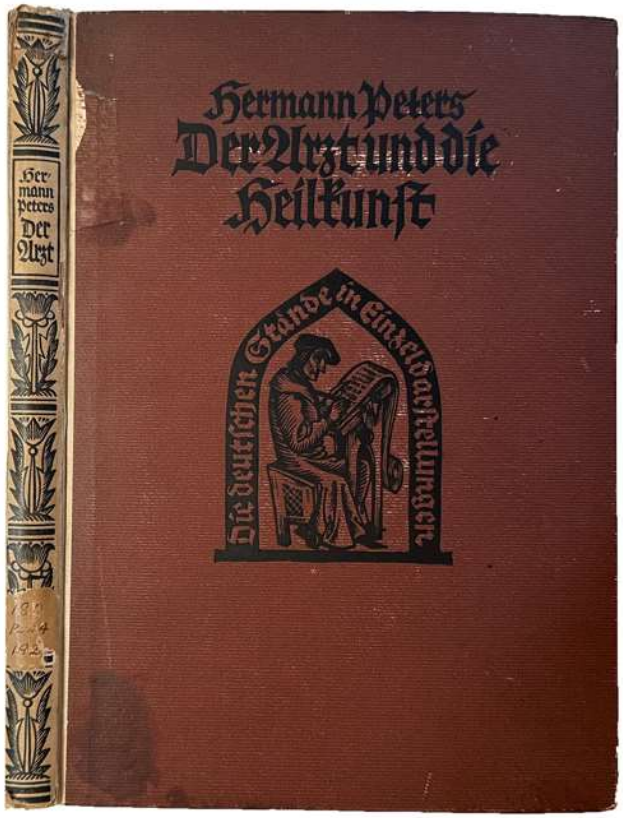
$ 18

Authoritative work which sets well the forces that contributed to challenges for the meat trade in England. "Dr. Perrin discusses the ways in which both central government and local government increased their supervision of the trade: central

government supervision was introduced of livestock disease from abroad, while local authorities took the opportunity, under the Public Health Acts, to lay down minimum standards for the trade in order to protect the health of the nation."

Dr. Richard Perren was a lecturer in economic history at the University of Aberdeen.

PROVENANCE: Edwin Clarke (1919-1996), British neurologist and medical historian, best remembered for his role as Director of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine.



286. **PETERS, Hermann** (1847-1920). *Der Arzt und die Heilkunst in der Deutschen Vergangenheit*. Jena, Germany: Eugen Diederichs, 1924. ¶ Tall 8vo. 136 pp. 3 folding plates, 150 figures. Original quarter black-stamped cream cloth over black-stamped maroon cloth; joints worn, some mending and coloring applied. Title-embossed LACMA, with rubber-stamp, ex-library bookplate, pocket removed. Working copy. Former ownership signature, 1936. Good.

$ 20

'The doctor and the art of healing in the German past', up through the 18th century.

Abb. 91. Ausbrennen einer Wunde mit einem Glüheisen. Holzschnitt in der Weise Wechtlin's aus: H. v. Gersdorf, Feldtbuch der Wundarzney. Straßburg, Joh. Schott, 1528.

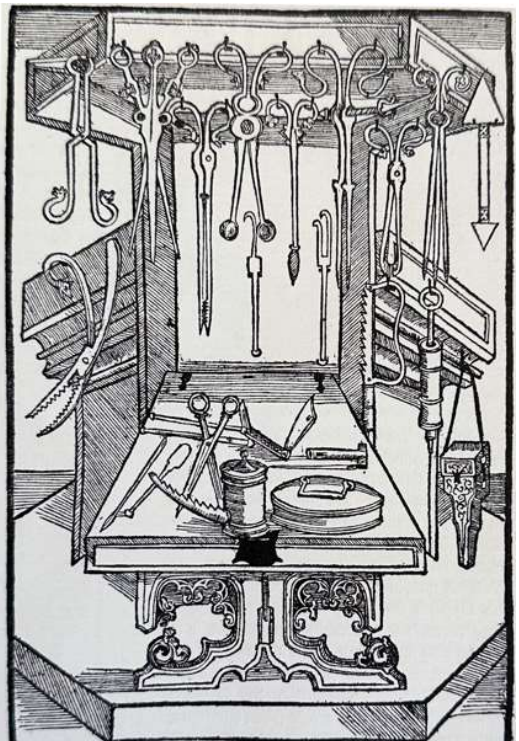
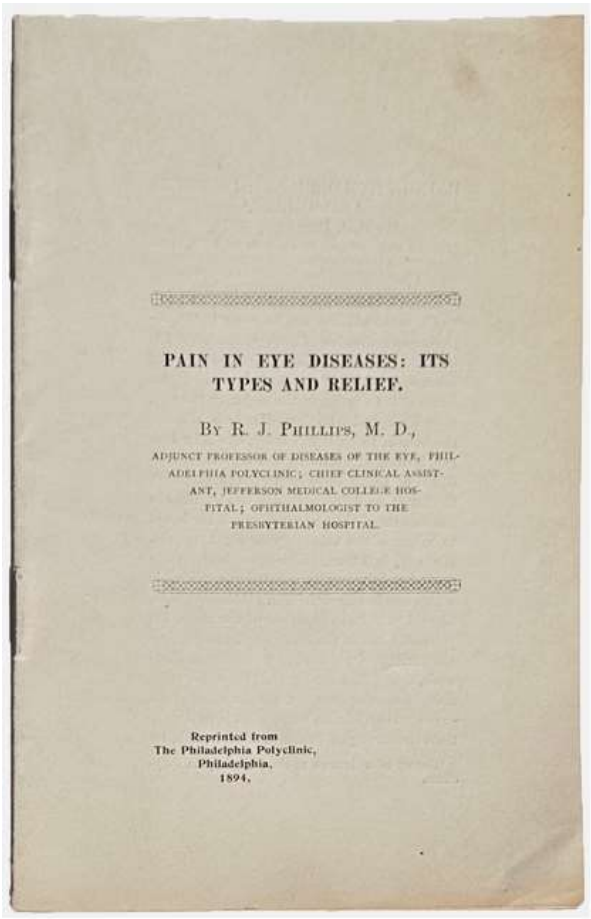


Abb. 92. Chirurgische Instrumente, speziell Zangen und Sägen. Holzschnitt aus: H. Brunschwig, Buch der Chirurgia. Straßburg, Grüninger, 1497.

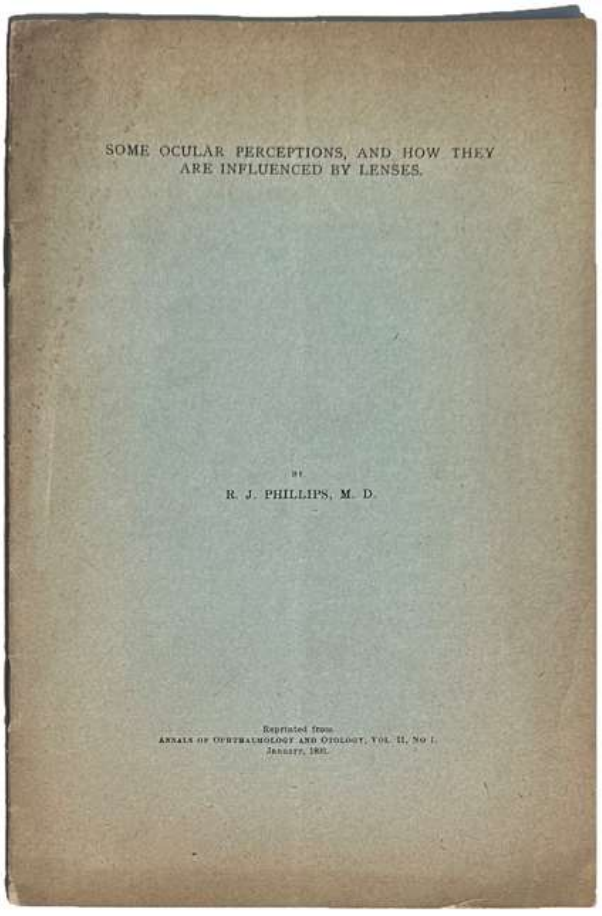


PAIN IN EYE DISEASES: ITS TYPES AND RELIEF.

By R. J. Phillips, M. D.,

Adjunct Professor of Diseases of the Eye, Philadelphia Polyclinic; Chief Clinical Assistant, Jefferson Medical College Hospital; Ophthalmologist to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Reprinted from
The Philadelphia Polyclinic,
Philadelphia,
1894.



SOME OCULAR PERCEPTIONS, AND HOW THEY ARE INFLUENCED BY LENSES.

BY

R. J. PHILLIPS, M. D.

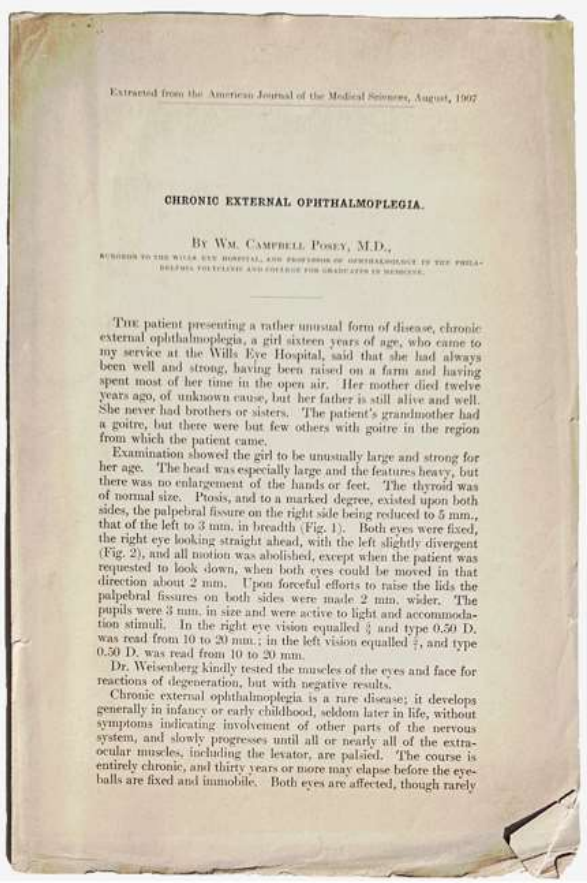
Reprinted from
ANNALS OF OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLOGY, VOL. II, NO 1.
JANUARY, 1893.

287. **PHILLIPS, R. J. [Richard Jones]**. [2 pamphlets:] *Some Ocular Perceptions, and how they are influenced by Lenses*. Reprinted from: *Annals of Ophthalmology and Otology*, vol. II, no. 1, January 1893.

$ 10

With: *Pain in Eye Diseases: its types and relief*. Reprinted from *The Philadelphia Polyclinic,* 1894.

Richard Jones Phillips, M.D., was adjunct professor of diseases of the eye, Philadelphia Polyclinic; Chief Clinical Assistant, Jefferson Medical College Hospital.



Extracted from the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, August, 1907

CHRONIC EXTERNAL OPHTHALMOPLEGIA.

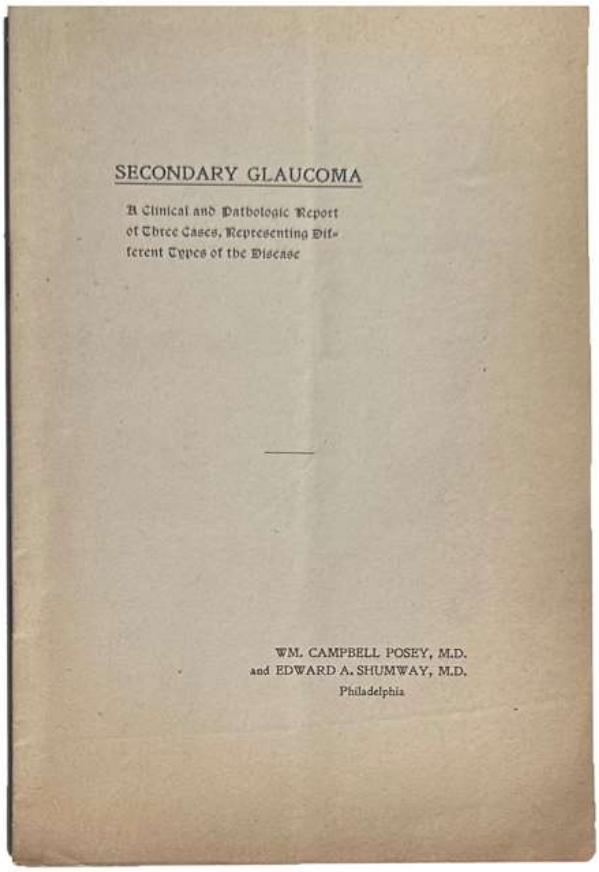
By Wm. Campbell Posey, M.D.,

The patient presenting a rather unusual form of disease, chronic external ophthalmoplegia, a girl sixteen years of age, who came to my service at the Wills Eye Hospital, said that she had always been well and strong, having been raised on a farm and having spent most of her time in the open air. Her mother died twelve years ago, of unknown cause, but her father is still alive and well. She never had brothers or sisters. The patient's grandmother had a goitre, but there were but few others with goitre in the region from which the patient came.

Examination showed the girl to be unusually large and strong for her age. The head was especially large and the features heavy, but there was no enlargement of the hands or feet. The thyroid was of normal size. Ptosis, and to a marked degree, existed upon both sides, the palpebral fissure on the right side being reduced to 5 mm., that of the left to 3 mm. in breadth (Fig. 1). Both eyes were fixed, the right eye looking straight ahead, with the left slightly divergent (Fig. 2), and all motion was abolished, except when the patient was requested to look down, when both eyes could be moved in that direction about 2 mm. Upon forceful efforts to raise the lids the palpebral fissures on both sides were made 2 mm. wider. The pupils were 3 mm. in size and were active to light and accommodation stimuli. In the right eye vision equalled $\frac{5}{7}$ and type 0.50 D. was read from 10 to 20 mm.; in the left vision equalled $\frac{5}{7}$, and type 0.50 D. was read from 10 to 20 mm.

Dr. Weisenberg kindly tested the muscles of the eyes and face for reactions of degeneration, but with negative results.

Chronic external ophthalmoplegia is a rare disease; it develops generally in infancy or early childhood, seldom later in life, without symptoms indicating involvement of other parts of the nervous system, and slowly progresses until all or nearly all of the extra-ocular muscles, including the levator, are palsied. The course is entirely chronic, and thirty years or more may elapse before the eye-balls are fixed and immobile. Both eyes are affected, though rarely



SECONDARY GLAUCOMA

A Clinical and Pathologic Report of Three Cases, Representing Different Types of the Disease

WM. CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D.
and EDWARD A. SHUMWAY, M.D.
Philadelphia

288. **POSEY, William Campbell** (1866-1934), ophthalmic surgeon. [8 pamphlets]. 1899-1907. $ 65

1) **ZENTMAYER, William**, M.D. (1864-1958); **Wm. Campbell POSEY**, M.D., *Comparative Value of The Administration of Eserine and the Performance of Iridectomy in the Treatment of Simple Glaucoma, Based upon the Clinical Observations of One Hundred and Sixty-Seven Cases*. Reprinted from: *Wills Hospital Reports,* Vol. I, no. 1, 1895.

Zentmayer was Assistant Surgeon to the Hospital: Ophthalmologist to the St. Mary's Hospital and Phoenixville Hospital. In his obituary of Posey, Zentmayer recalled writing this first joint paper: "We had the satisfaction not only of having this paper accepted by Dr. Herman Knapp, a most exacting and critical editor, but of receiving a congratulatory letter from him. After we both became attending surgeons, it was rarely that either of us performed a difficult operation without the cooperation of the other. Our intimate friendship endured to the end." (p.20).

2) *De Wecker's Capsular Advancement Operation*. Reprinted from *Annals of Ophthamology*, January 1899. [4] pp. [Defective printing, poorly inked].

3) **POSEY** & **EDWARD A. [Adams] SHUMWAY, M.D.** (1870-1941). *Secondary Glaucoma: A Clinical and Pathologic Report of Three Cases, Representing Different types of the Disease*. Philadelphia. Reprinted from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, August 11, 1900. 16 pp. 2 plates. Self-wraps.

The co-writer, Dr. Shumway, "was not a frequent writer, but his contributions to the pathology of the eye were of permanent importance. They were well written, and showed evidence of careful and thoughtful preparation. He had a well-grounded knowledge of ophthalmology, and this, with good powers of observation, made him an excellent clinician." William Zentmayer, *Dr. Edward Adams Shumway*, From: *Transactions American Ophthalmological Society,* 1942; 40: 22–23

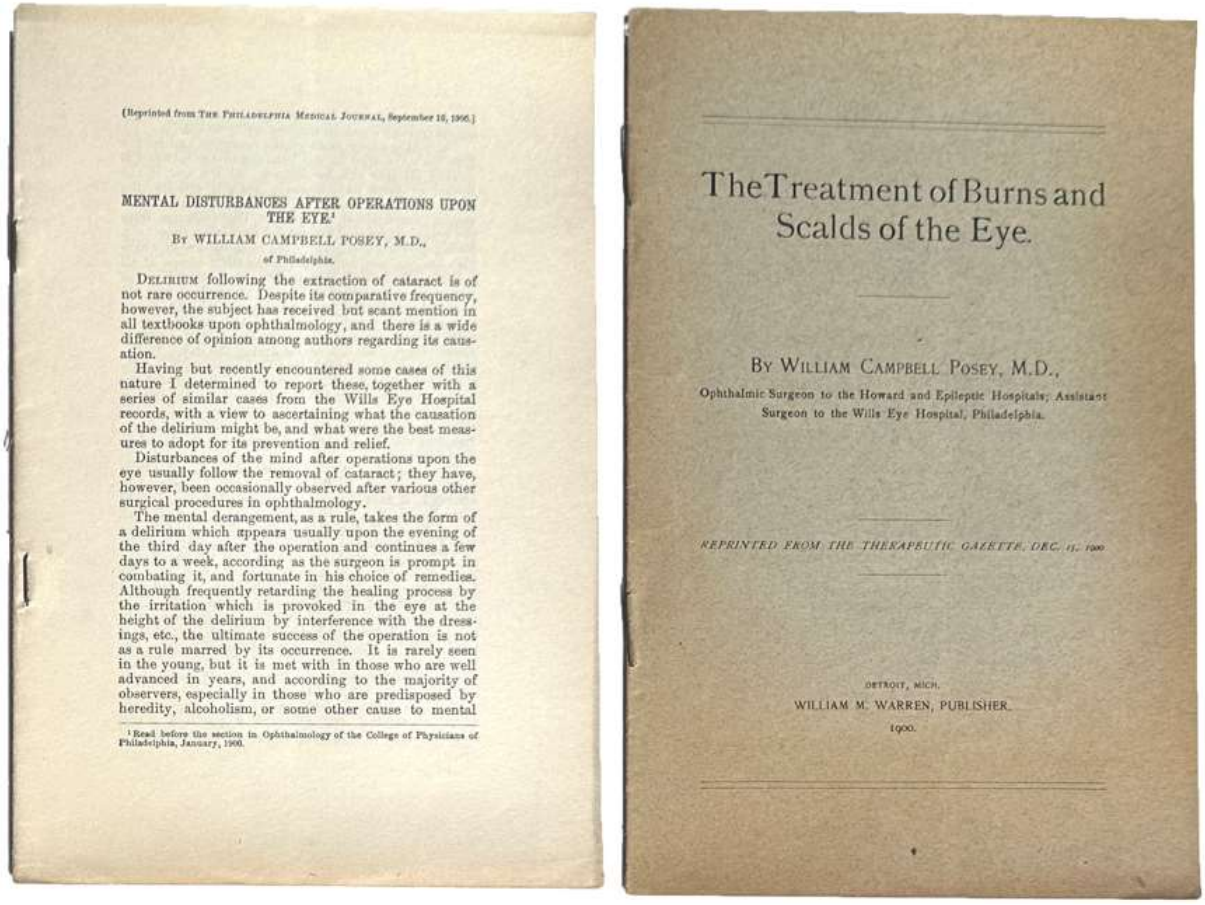
4) *Mental Disturbances after Operations upon the Eye*. Reprinted from *The Philadelphia Medical Journal*, September 16, 1900.

Abstract: "DELIRIUM following the extraction of cataract is of not rare occurrence. Despite its comparative frequency, however, the subject has received but scant mention in all textbooks upon ophthalmology, and there is a wide difference of opinion among authors regarding its causation.

Having but recently encountered some cases of this nature I determined to report these, together with a series of similar cases from the Wills Eye Hospital records, with a view to ascertaining what the causation of the delirium might be, and what were the best measures to adopt for its prevention and relief.

Disturbances of the mind after operations upon the eye usually follow the removal of cataract; they have, however, been occasionally observed after various other

surgical procedures in ophthalmology. The mental derangement, as a rule, takes the form of a delirium which appears usually upon the evening of the third day after the operation and continues a few days to a week, according as the surgeon is prompt in combating it, and fortunate in his choice of remedies."



(Reprinted from THE PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL JOURNAL, September 16, 1905.)

MENTAL DISTURBANCES AFTER OPERATIONS UPON THE EYE.[1]

BY WILLIAM CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D.,
of Philadelphia.

DELIRIUM following the extraction of cataract is of not rare occurrence. Despite its comparative frequency, however, the subject has received but scant mention in all textbooks upon ophthalmology, and there is a wide difference of opinion among authors regarding its causation.

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Disturbances of the mind after operations upon the eye usually follow the removal of cataract; they have, however, been occasionally observed after various other surgical procedures in ophthalmology.

The mental derangement, as a rule, takes the form of a delirium which appears usually upon the evening of the third day after the operation and continues a few days to a week, according as the surgeon is prompt in combating it, and fortunate in his choice of remedies. Although frequently retarding the healing process by the irritation which is provoked in the eye at the height of the delirium by interference with the dressings, etc., the ultimate success of the operation is not as a rule marred by its occurrence. It is rarely seen in the young, but it is met with in those who are well advanced in years, and according to the majority of observers, especially in those who are predisposed by heredity, alcoholism, or some other cause to mental

[1] Read before the section in Ophthalmology of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, January, 1900.

The Treatment of Burns and Scalds of the Eye.

BY WILLIAM CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D.,
Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Howard and Epileptic Hospitals; Assistant Surgeon to the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia.

REPRINTED FROM THE THERAPEUTIC GAZETTE, DEC. 15, 1900

DETROIT, MICH.
WILLIAM M. WARREN, PUBLISHER.
1900.

5) *The Treatment of Burns and Scalds of the Eye.* Reprinted from *The Therapeutic Gazette*, Dec. 15. 1900. Detroit, Michigan: William M. Warren, Publisher. 1900. 7, [1] pp. Beige printed wrappers.

6) *Unusual Success from Iridotomy in Eyes Practically Blind from Iridocyclitis and Complicated Cataract.* Reprinted from the New York Medical Journal for August 25, 1906.

Abstract: "A. L. G., female, sixty-two years of age, consulted the writer in April, 1903, on account of poor sight. She said that she had worn glasses since childhood, having inherited myopia, but that she had had satisfactory vision with her glasses until two years before she came to consultation. At that time both eyes became the seat of a rheumatic iritis, for which she was treated by a colleague. The inflammation was, how- ever, very intense, so that vision was much impaired after

the acute symptoms subsided. Upon this account an iridectomy had been performed upon both eyes, but without avail, vision still remaining low.

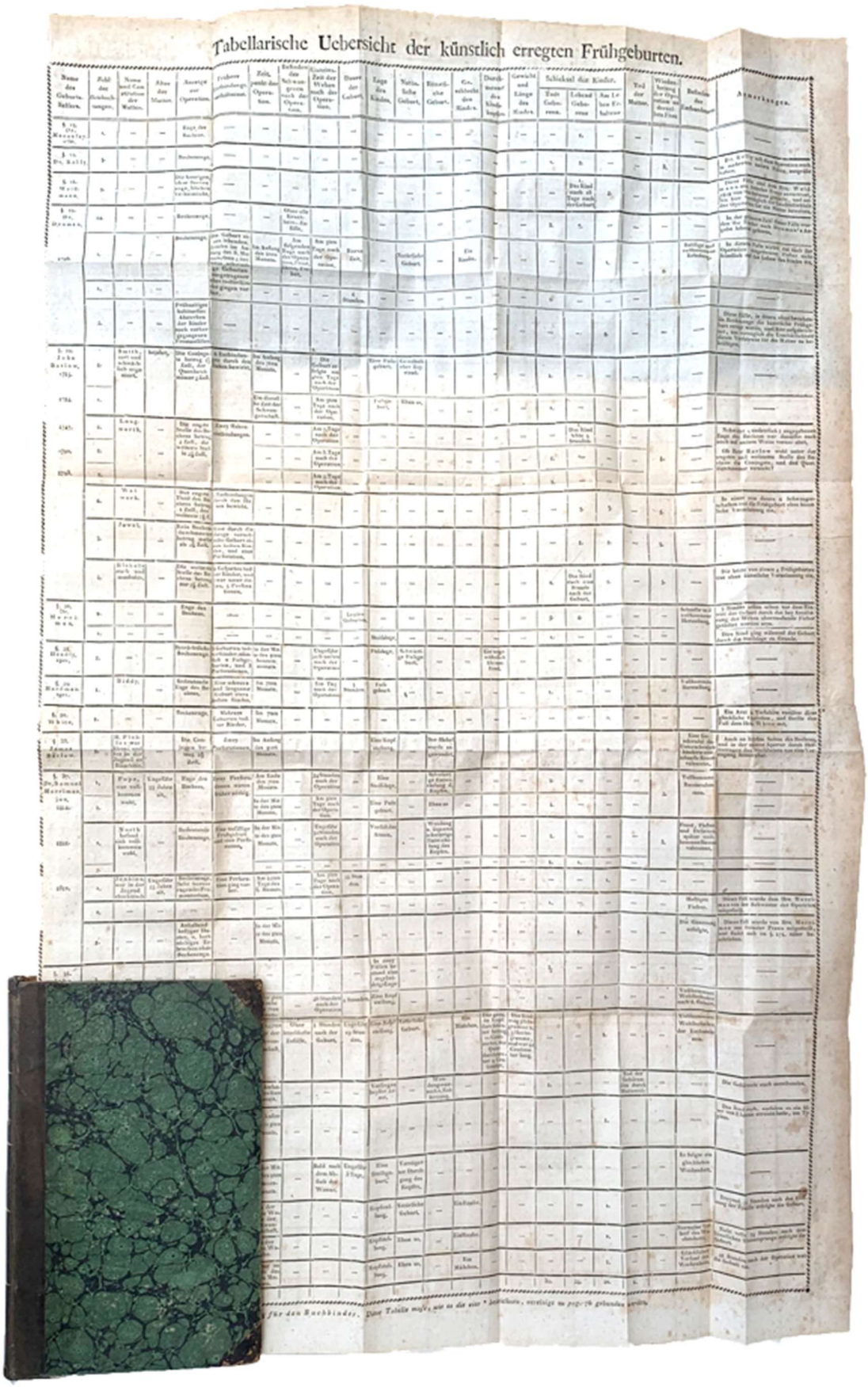
When examined by the writer, both eyes were practically quiet, though the results of iridocyclitis were very evident, the irides being plastered down to the partially cataractous lenses. The attempts at the previous iridectomies were plainly visible, a small opening in the irides of both eyes about two mm. broad, representing the colobomata. Tension was full in each eye, and the sclera was rigid. Vision equalled 1-70 in the right eye and ½ /70 in the left. No view of the fundus was obtainable, on account of the opacity in the lenses. There was a full candle field in both eyes . . ."

7) *Chronic External Ophthalmoplegia*. Extracted from the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, August, 1907.

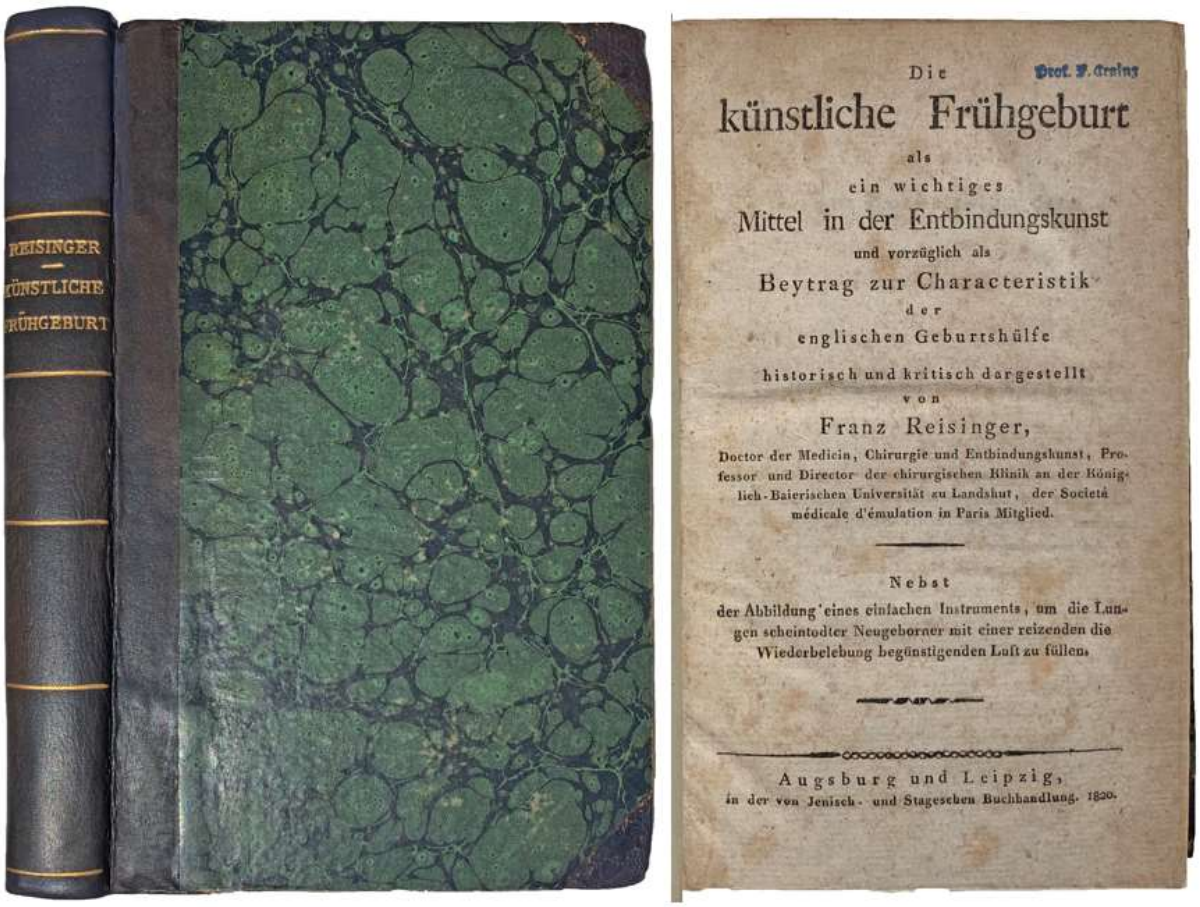
8) *The Position of the Ophthalmologist in the Treatment of Diseases of the Accessory Sinuses of the Nose*. Reprinted from *Transactions American Ophthalmological Society*, 1907.

William Campbell Posey, M. D., Philadelphia. Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Howard Hospital: Assistant Surgeon to The Wills Eye Hospital. Posey took his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1889. "His clinics were well organized, so that he could devote most of his time to the patients in the wards and to operating. He was an alert clinician and worked rapidly. As an operator Dr. Posey was skilful and resourceful and quick to adopt new methods. He was one of the first in this country to perform the Kronlein osteoplastic resection of the outer wall of the orbit, and to put into practice the suggestion of Duane that tenotomy of the inferior oblique muscle is the operation indicated for the overaction of this muscle in paresis of the superior rectus muscle of the opposite eye." Necrology: Dr. William Campbell Posey, [by] William Zentmayer. (p. 16).

See: William Zentmayer, *Dr. William Campbell Posey*, within: *Trans Am Ophthalmol Soc.* 1935; 33: 14.2–20.



[289] Reisinger's *Tabellarischer Uebersicht der künstlich erregten Frühgeburten*



289. **REISINGER, Franz** (1787-1855). *Die künstliche Frühgeburt als ein wichtiges Mittel in der Entbindungskunst und vorzüglich als Beytrag zur Characteristik der englischen Geburtshülfe historisch und kritisch dargestellt* . . . Augsburg & Leipzig: von Jenisch- und Stageschen Buchhandlung, 1820. ¶ 191 x 121 mm. 8vo. xxiv, 360 pp. 2 tables (1 folding), 1 large folding engraved plate [*Tabellarischer Uebersicht der künstlich erregten Frühgeburten*; Table of artificially induced premature births]; lightly foxed. Modern quarter calf with old marbled boards. Crainz rubber stamp on title. [M5095]

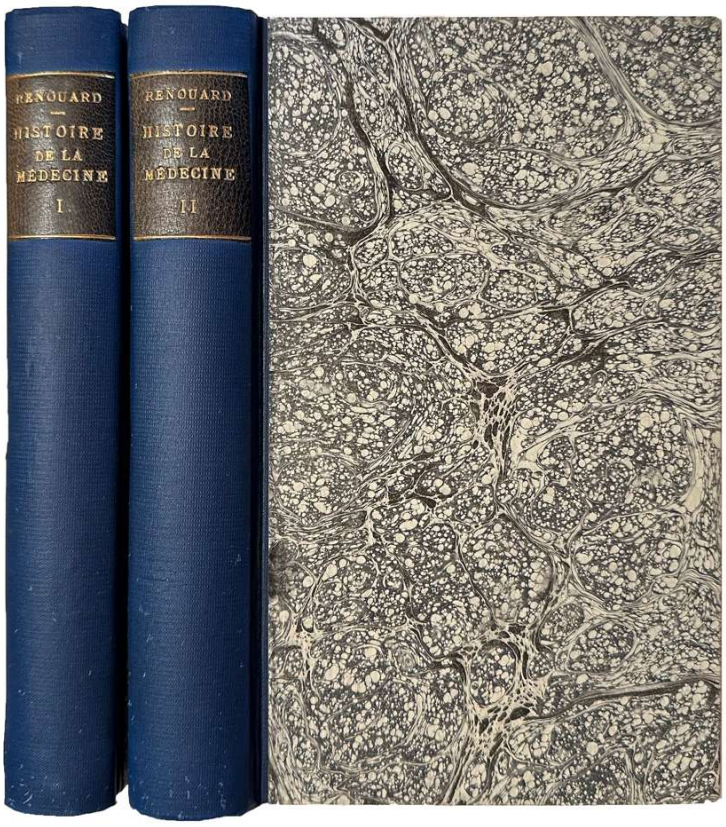
$ 185

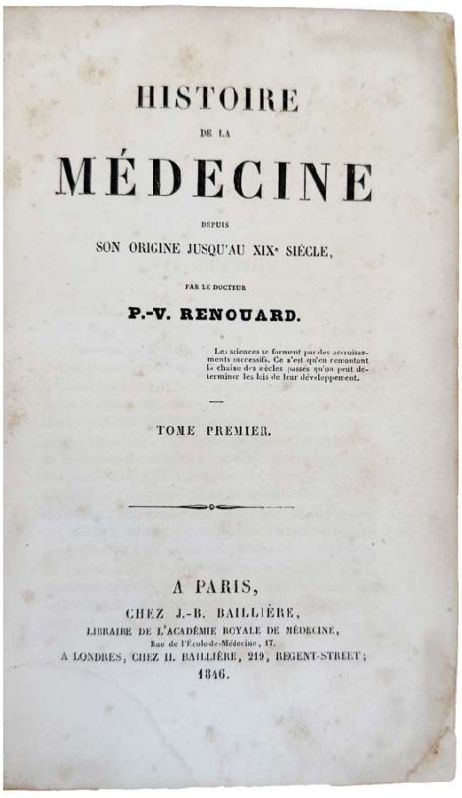
FIRST EDITION. This work, written early in Reisinger's academic career, focuses on the medical aspects of artificial premature labor and contains an important historical and critical review of the practice of obstetrics. With the very large, multi-fold table charting artificially induced premature births, very useful for the management of public health. In addition is an illustration of a simple instrument to fill the lungs of a seemingly dead newborn with air that promotes resuscitation.

Franz Reisinger, born in Koblenz, began studying medicine at the University of Landshut in 1808 and later moved to the universities of Wurzburg and Gottingen. In 1814 published his dissertation in the field of ophthalmology. From 1816 to 1817 he traveled in Austria, Germany, France and England advancing his medical

education, studying with Georg Joseph Beer, Guillaume Dupuytren, Astley Paston Cooper and Sir William Lawrence (1783-1867). He eventually settled in Bonn. On March 7, 1822, he was appointed full professor. However, disputes with older members of the faculty led to his transfer to Erlangen as a professor of childbirth on March 13, 1824. A call of November 11, 1825, as chair of surgery to the University of Erlangen, he could not accept because of his damaged health. On August 28, 1826, his request for retirement was met and he retired to Augsburg. There Reisinger recovered and worked as a "senior surgeon" in the surgical department of the general hospital, whose director he became in 1831. Reisinger died of cholera in April 1855.

PROVENANCE: Franco Crainz (1913-2004), Italian university professor, head Obstetrics-Gynecology Department, University Rome (1972-1988), member of the Italian Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. He has also written several historical works on the history of medicine: An obstetric tragedy: the case of Her Royal Highness, The Princess Charlotte Augusta; some unpublished documents of 1817, London, 1977; [and] The life and works of Matthew Baillie: MD, FRS, L & E, FRCP, etc., (1761-1823). PelitiAssociati, 1995; [and] Franco Crainz, & John Dewhurst [University of London] (1920-2006), Dr. John Sims. A mystery solved. 2005. Jeff Weber bought the Crainz history of gynecology library in Rome, 1999. Hirsch, IV, pp. 698-699.




HISTOIRE
DE LA
MÉDECINE
DEPUIS
SON ORIGINE JUSQU'AU XIXe SIÈCLE,
PAR LE DOCTEUR
P.-V. RENOUARD.
Les sciences se forment par des accroissements successifs. Ce n'est qu'en remontant la chaîne des siècles passés qu'on peut déterminer les lois de leur développement.
TOME PREMIER.
A PARIS,
CHEZ J.-B. BAILLIÈRE,
LIBRAIRE DE L'ACADÉMIE ROYALE DE MÉDECINE,
A LONDRES, CHEZ H. BAILLIÈRE, 219, REGENT-STREET;
1846.

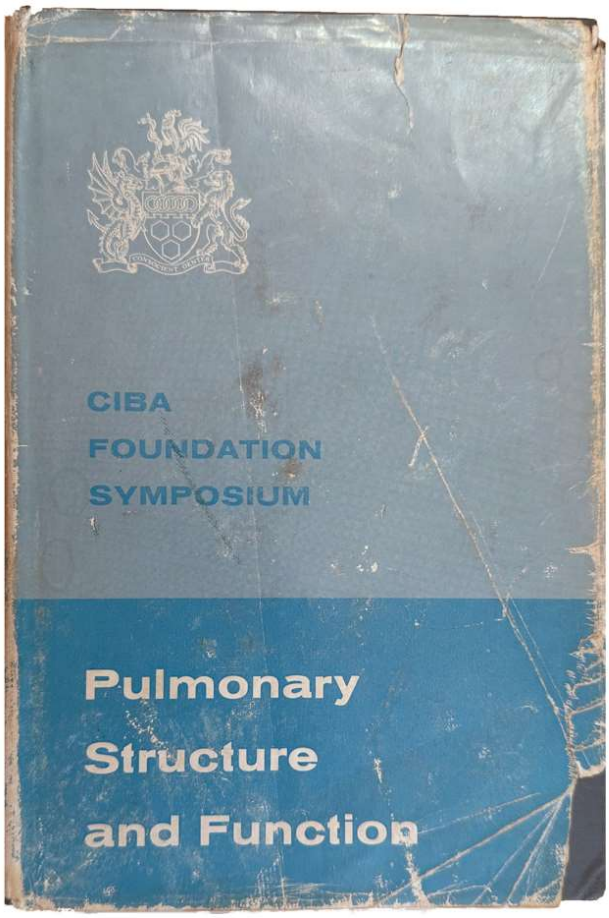
[290]

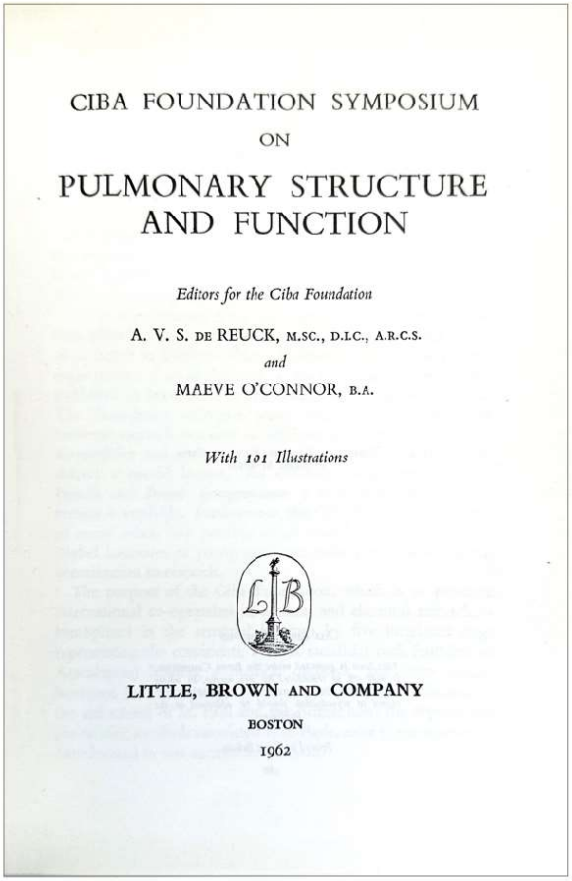
290. **RENOUARD, P. V. [Pierre Victor]** (1798-1888)). *Histoire de la Médecine depuis son origine jusqu'au XIXe Siècle*. Paris: J. –B. Bailliere, 1846. ¶ FIRST EDITION. Two volumes. 8vo. 468; [4], 524 pp. Lightly foxed. Modern quarter blue cloth over marbled grey boards, gilt-stamped black morocco spine labels. Fine. [M10929]

$ 175

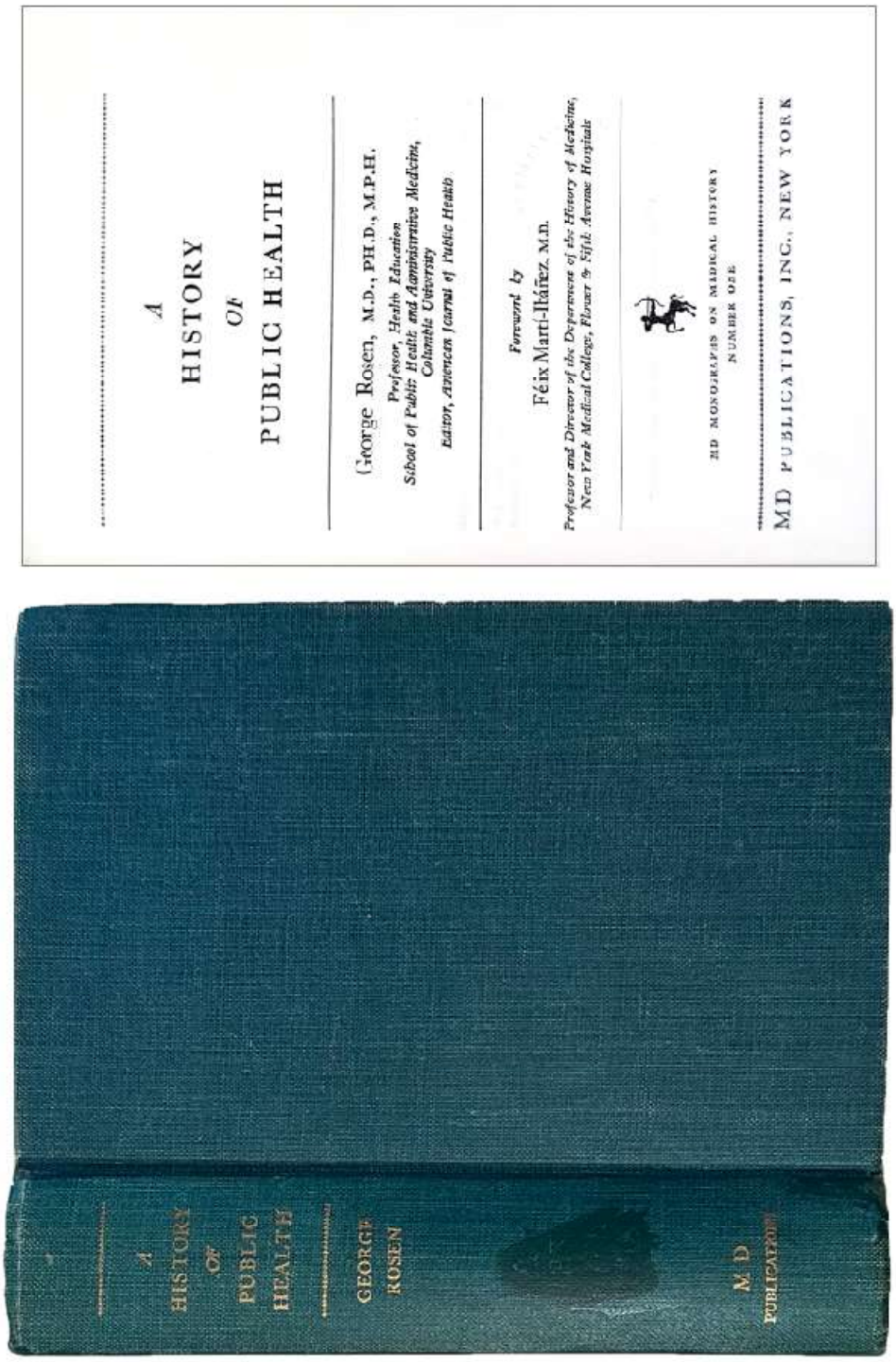
One of the earliest 'modern' histories of medicine.

Wellcome IV, p. 508.




CIBA FOUNDATION SYMPOSIUM
ON
PULMONARY STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION
Editors for the Ciba Foundation
A. V. S. DE REUCK, M.SC., D.I.C., A.R.C.S.
and
MAEVE O'CONNOR, B.A.
With 101 Illustrations
LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY
BOSTON
1962

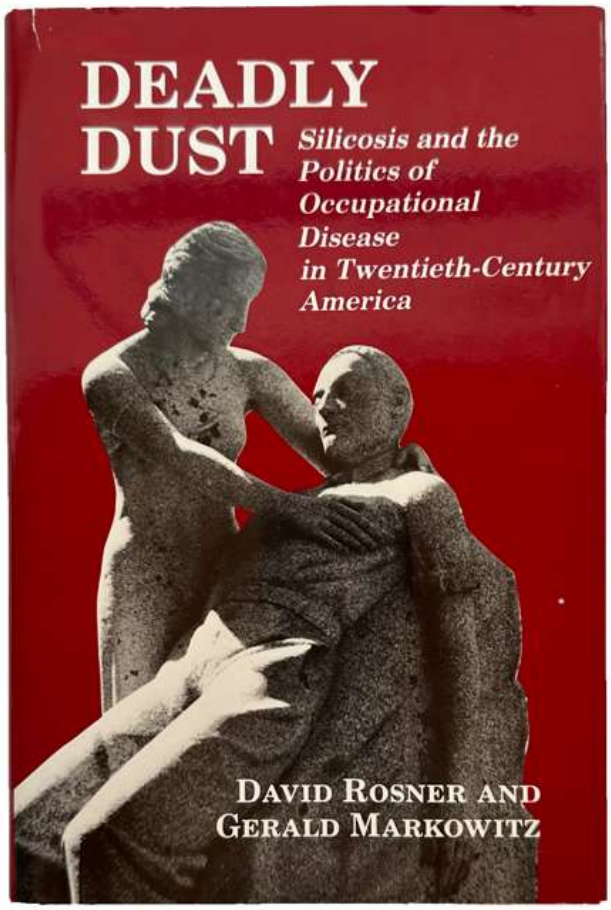
291. **REUCK, A.V.S. de**; **Maeve O'CONNOR**. *CIBA Symposium on Pulmonary Structure and Function. Editors for the Ciba Foundation . . .* Boston: Little, Brown, 1962. ¶ Small 8vo. xv, [1], 403, [1] pp. 101 figures, index. Blue cloth, dust-jacket; jacket well worn. Book is very good. $ 10

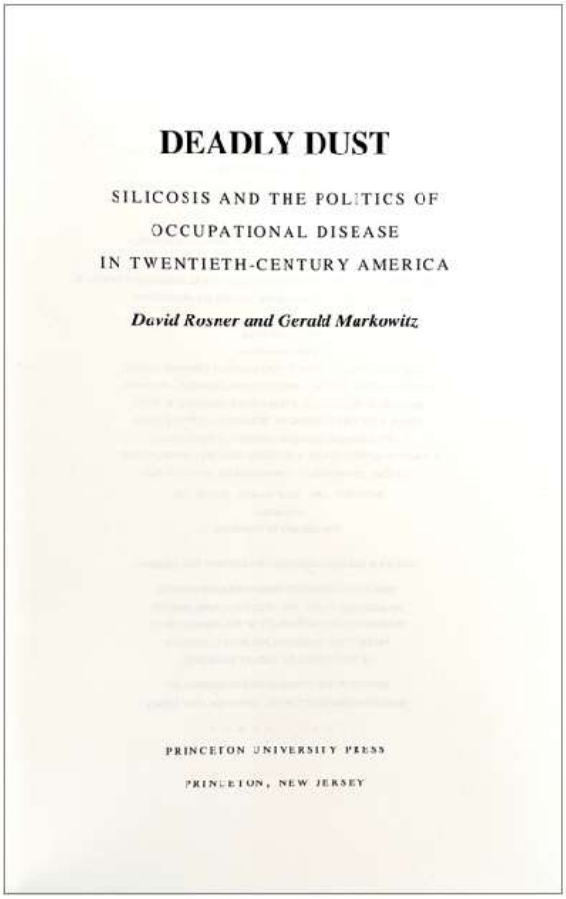


292. **ROSEN, George** (1910-1977). *A History of Public Health. Foreword by Félix Martí Ibáñez*. New York: MD, 1958. ¶ Small 8vo. 551, [1] pp. Index. Original green gilt-stamped cloth. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplate, pocket removed, spine call-no. over-painted. Very good.

$ 10

□ Garrison and Morton 1671.3.



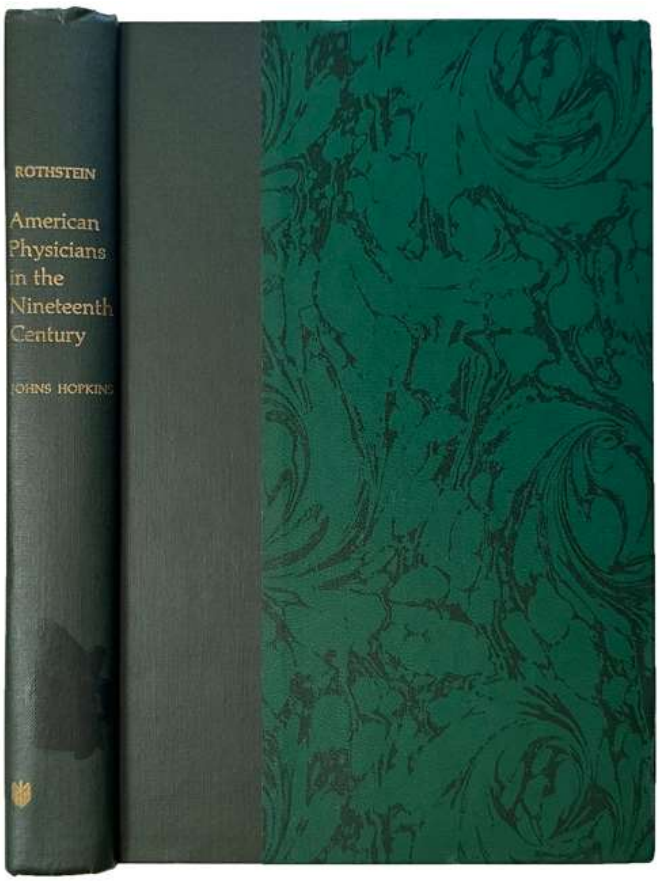


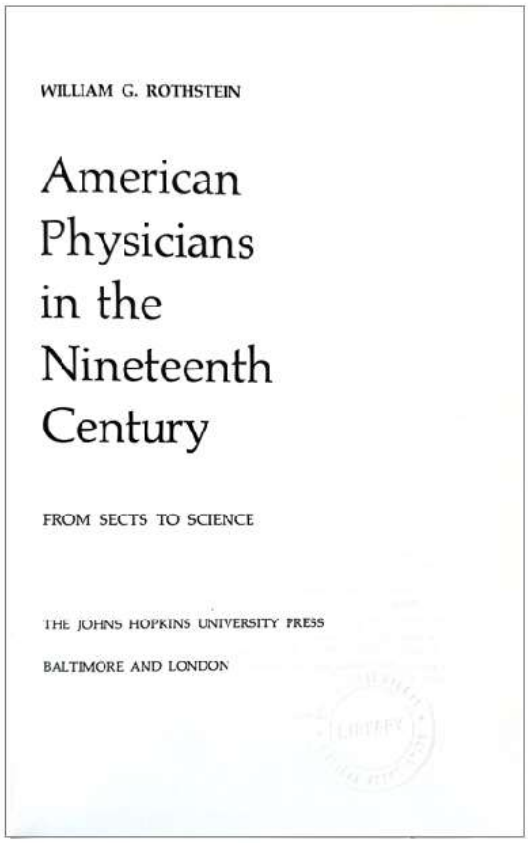
Silicosis

293. **ROSNER, David** (1947-); **Gerald MARKOWITZ** (1944-). *Deadly Dust; silicosis and the politics of occupational disease in twentieth-century America*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1991. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 229, [1] pp. 12 figs., index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket with a short tear. Very good.

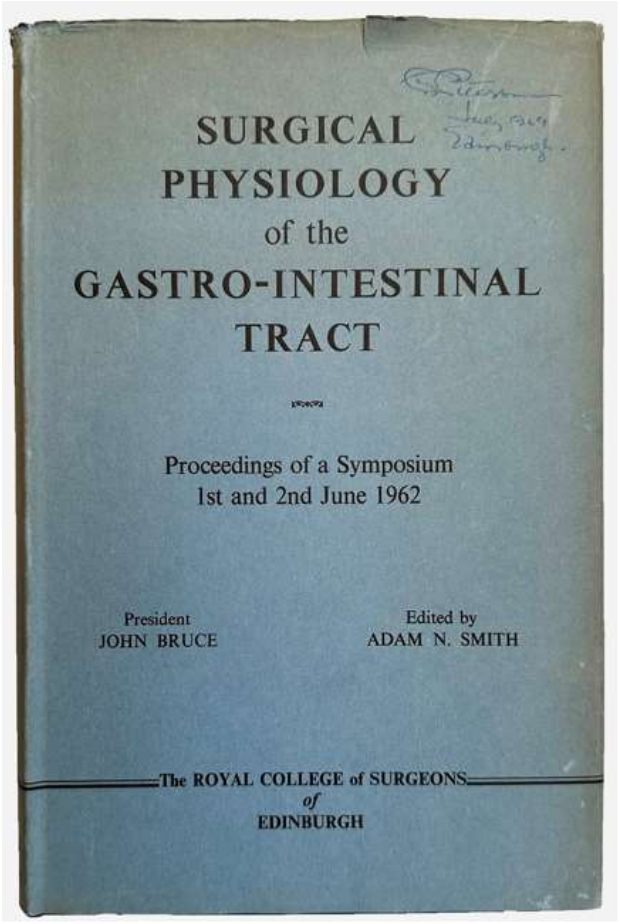
$ 30

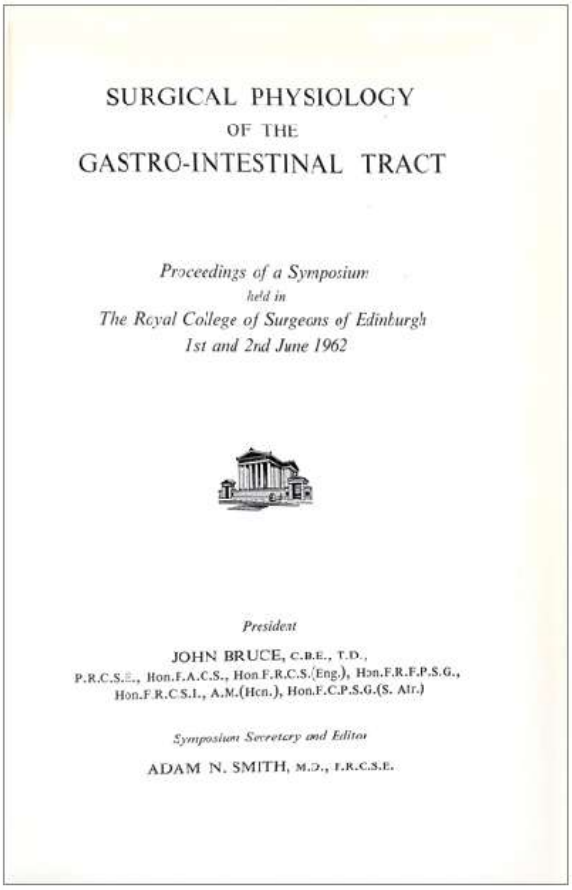
During the Depression, silicosis, an industrial lung disease, emerged as a national social crisis. Experts estimated that hundreds of thousands of workers were at risk of disease, disability, and death by inhaling silica in mines, foundries, and quarries. By the 1950s, however, silicosis was nearly forgotten by the media and health professionals. Asking what makes a health threat a public issue, David Rosner and Gerald Markowitz examine how a culture defines disease and how disease itself is understood at different moments in history. They also explore the interlocking relationships of public health, labor, business, and government to discuss who should assume responsibility for occupational disease. – publisher.





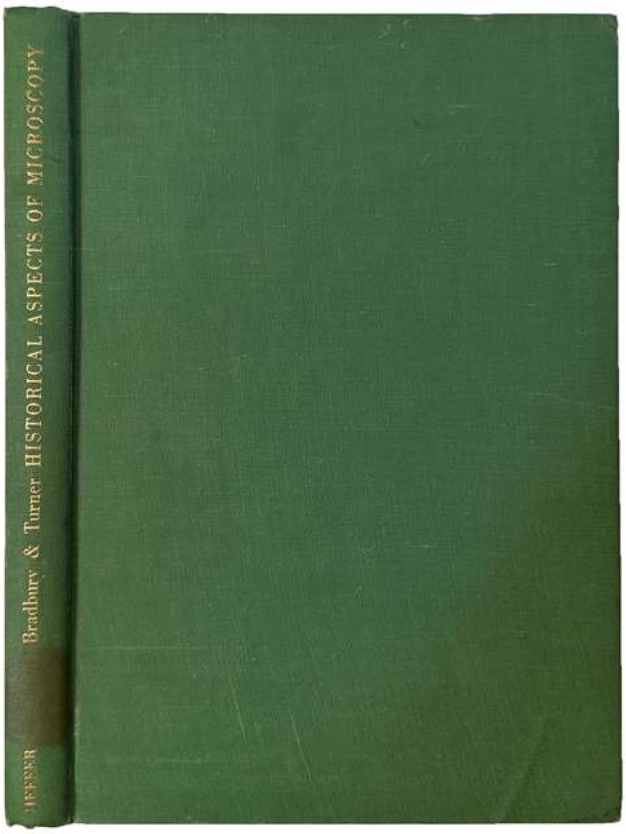
294. **ROTHSTEIN, William G.** (1937-2020). *American Physicians in the Nineteenth Century: From Sects to Science*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972. ¶ 8vo. xv, [1], 362, [6] pp. Tables, index. Quarter gilt-stamped green cloth over marbled paper boards; spine call-nos. over-painted. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplate, rear pocket removed. Very good. $10

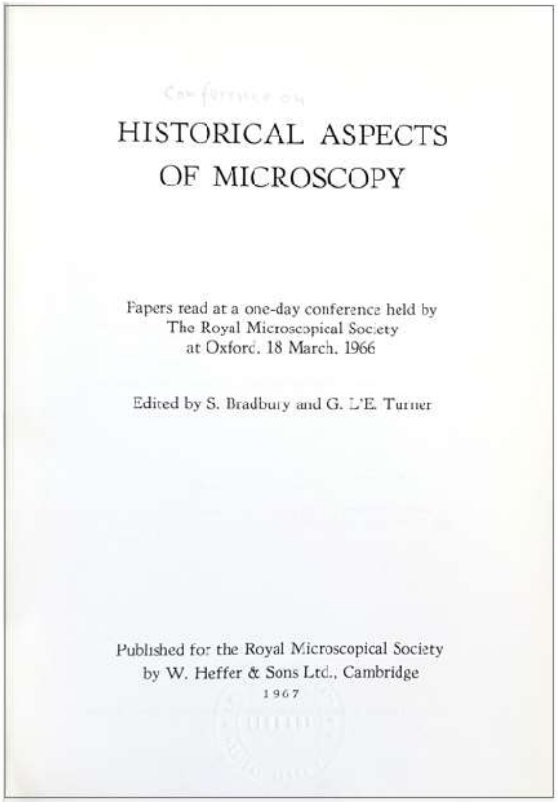




Surgical Physiology of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract

295. **Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh**; **John BRUCE**. *Surgical Physiology of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract. Proceedings of a symposium held in the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, June 1962. Symposium . . . editor Adam N. Smith.* Edinburgh: Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, [1963]. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 237, [1] pp. Illus. Navy blue gilt-stamped cloth, blue dust-jacket; jacket extremities worn, former owner's ink inscription on upper jacket and inside the volume. Provenance: Clare Peterson (who attended the symposium). M11662 $ 10




HISTORICAL ASPECTS
OF MICROSCOPY

Papers read at a one-day conference held by
The Royal Microscopical Society
at Oxford, 18 March, 1966

Edited by S. Bradbury and G. L'E. Turner

Published for the Royal Microscopical Society
by W. Heffer & Sons Ltd., Cambridge
1967

296. **Royal Microscopical Society; BRADBURY, Savile** (1931-2001); **Gerard L'Estrange TURNER** (1926-2012) (editors). *Historical Aspects of Microscopy: Papers read at a one-day conference held by the Royal Microscopical Society at Oxford, 18 March, 1966*. Cambridge, UK: W. Heffer & Sons for the Royal Microscopical Society, 1967. ¶ 8vo. [vi], 227, [1] pp. Numerous figures. Green cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Ex-library copy – embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted, front pocket removed. Very good.

$ 22

Contains 7 papers on the history of the microscope, including the editors: J. R. (John Randal) BAKER, FRS (1900-1984): Opening Address at the meeting of the Royal Microscopical Society, Oxford, 18 March, 1966. – Alistair Cameron CROMBIE (1915-1996): The Mechanistic Hypothesis and the Scientific Study of Vision: Some Optical Ideas as a Background to the Invention of the Microscope. – JOSEPH (Noel Joseph Terence Montgomery) NEEDHAM, FRS (1900-1995) and LU GWEI-DJEN (1904-1991): The Optick Artists of Chiangsu. – J. R. LEVENE: Early Studies in Visual Optics, with particular reference to the Mechanism of Accommodation. – S. BRADBURY: The Quality of the Image produced by the Compound Microscope: 1700-1840. – G. L'E. TURNER: The Microscope as a Technical Frontier in Science. – T. MULVEY: The History of the Electron Microscope.

A SELECTION OF THE EARLY MICROSCOPES IN THE MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE, OXFORD

Back row, L.-R.: Italian stand, signed "Francois Bailloù à Milan", *c.* 1750; Scottish stand, probably by J. Finlayson of Edinburgh, *c.* 1740; English tripod, early Culpeper type, *c.* 1725; English tripod, *c.* 1680; English tripod, *c.* 1690.

Middle row, L.-R.: Screw-barrel simple microscope, with accessories and box, signed "E. Culpeper Londini", *c.* 1710; screw-barrel microscope with compound body, on folding stand, signed "E. Culpeper Fecit", *c.* 1710; English pocket microscope, *c.* 1720.

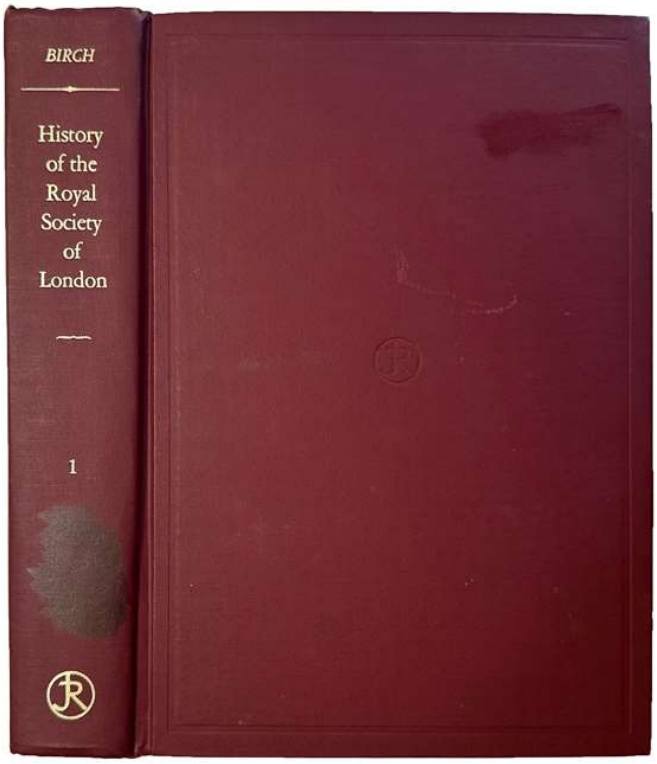
Front: German naturalists microscope in wood, *c* 1700.

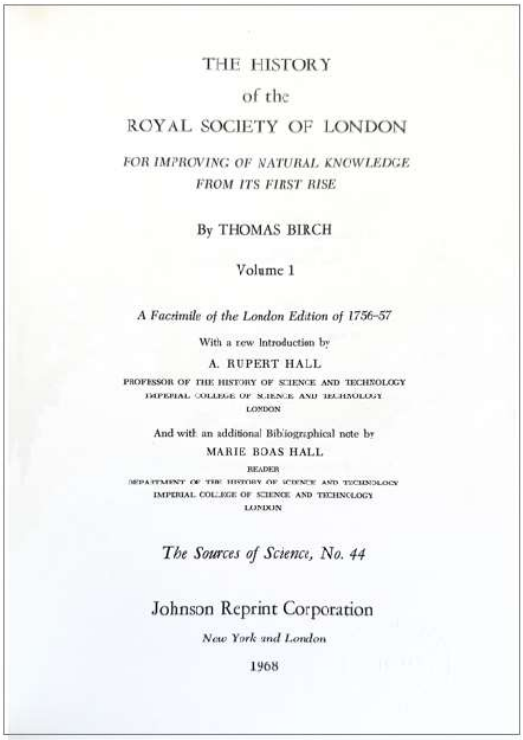
(Photograph courtesy of Time-Life Books)

Fig. 4. The Marshall microscope from the Gabb collection (On loan to the Museum of the History of Science, Oxford, from the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich).

Editors: Savile Bradbury was a renowned professor of anatomy and expert in both optical and electron microscopy. "His interest in microscopy inspired him to join the Royal Microscopical Society in 1959. He became a council member of the organization in 1962 and continued to serve the group in varying capacities for most of his career. Also a member of the Quekett Microscopical Society, Bradbury had the rare privilege of being elected to honorary membership of both of the organizations, a testament to his tremendous capabilities." – Michael W. Davidson and The Florida State University.

Gerard L'E. Turner was a Senior Research Associate at the Museum of the History of Science, Oxford. He was an authority on the history of the microscope and other scientific instruments.




THE HISTORY
of the
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
FOR IMPROVING OF NATURAL KNOWLEDGE
FROM ITS FIRST RISE

By THOMAS BIRCH

Volume 1

A Facsimile of the London Edition of 1756-57

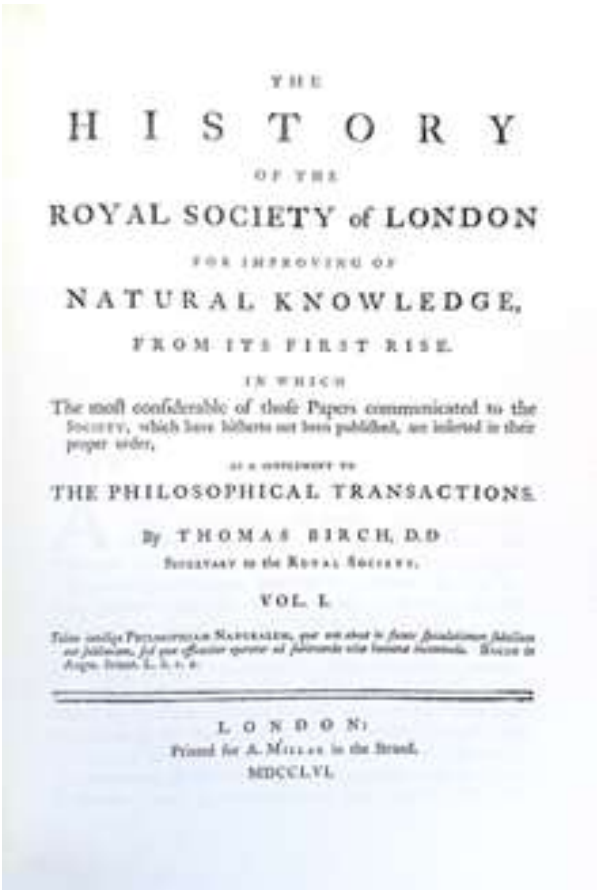
With a new Introduction by
A. RUPERT HALL
PROFESSOR OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
LONDON

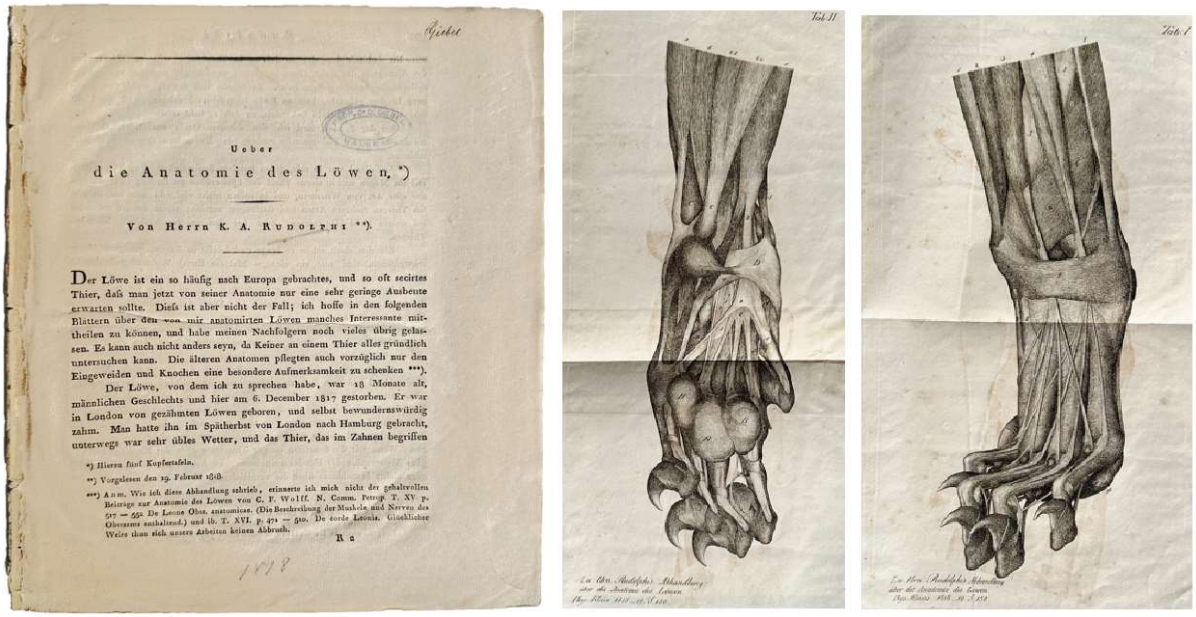
And with an additional Bibliographical note by
MARIE BOAS HALL
READER
DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
LONDON

The Sources of Science, No. 44

Johnson Reprint Corporation
New York and London
1968

297. **Royal Society of London**; **Thomas BIRCH** (1705-1766). *The History of the Royal Society of London, for improving of natural knowledge from its first rise. A Facsimile of the London edition of 1756-57. With a new introduction by A.* Rupert Hall. And with an additional bibliographical note by Maria Boas Hall. New York: Johnson Reprint Corp., 1968. ¶ Vol. I (of IV). Series: *Sources of science*, no. 44. Tall 8vo. liii, [1], [6], 511, [1] pp. 3 folding plates. Original blind- and gilt-stamped maroon cloth; a bit soiled cover. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp on title of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; rear pocket. Very good. Scarce. $ 25


THE
HISTORY
OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY of LONDON
FOR IMPROVING OF
NATURAL KNOWLEDGE,
FROM ITS FIRST RISE.
IN WHICH
The moſt conſiderable of thoſe Papers communicated to the Society, which have hitherto not been publiſhed, are inſerted in their proper order,
AS A SUPPLEMENT TO
THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.
By THOMAS BIRCH, D.D
Secretary to the Royal Society.
VOL. I.
LONDON:
Printed for A. Millar in the Strand.
MDCCLVI.



Ueber

die Anatomie des Löwen. *)

Von Herrn K. A. Rudolphi **).

Der Löwe ist ein so häufig nach Europa gebrachtes, und so oft secirtes Thier, dafs man jetzt von seiner Anatomie nur eine sehr geringe Ausbeute erwarten sollte. Dieſs ist aber nicht der Fall; ich hoffe in den folgenden Blättern über den von mir anatomirten Löwen manches Interessante mittheilen zu können, und habe meinen Nachfolgern noch vieles übrig gelassen. Es kann auch nicht anders seyn, da Keiner an einem Thier alles gründlich untersuchen kann. Die älteren Anatomen pflegten auch vorzüglich nur den Eingeweiden und Knochen eine besondere Aufmerksamkeit zu schenken ***).

Der Löwe, von dem ich zu sprechen habe, war 18 Monate alt, männlichen Geschlechts und hier am 6. December 1817 gestorben. Er war in London von gezähmten Löwen geboren, und selbst bewundernswürdig zahm. Man hatte ihn im Spätherbst von London nach Hamburg gebracht, unterwegs war sehr übles Wetter, und das Thier, das im Zahnen begriffen

*) Hiezu fünf Kupfertafeln.

**) Vorgelesen den 19. Februar 1818.

***) Anm. Wie ich diese Abhandlung schrieb, erinnerte ich mich nicht der gehaltvollen Beiträge zur Anatomie des Löwen von C. F. Wolff. N. Comm. Petrop. T. XV p. 527 — 552. De Leone Obss. anatomicae. (Die Beschreibung der Muskeln und Nerven des Oberarms enthaltend.) und ib. T. XVI. p. 472 — 510. De corde Leonis. Gleichlicher Weise thun sich unsere Arbeiten keinen Abbruch.

R 2

Anatomy of the Lion

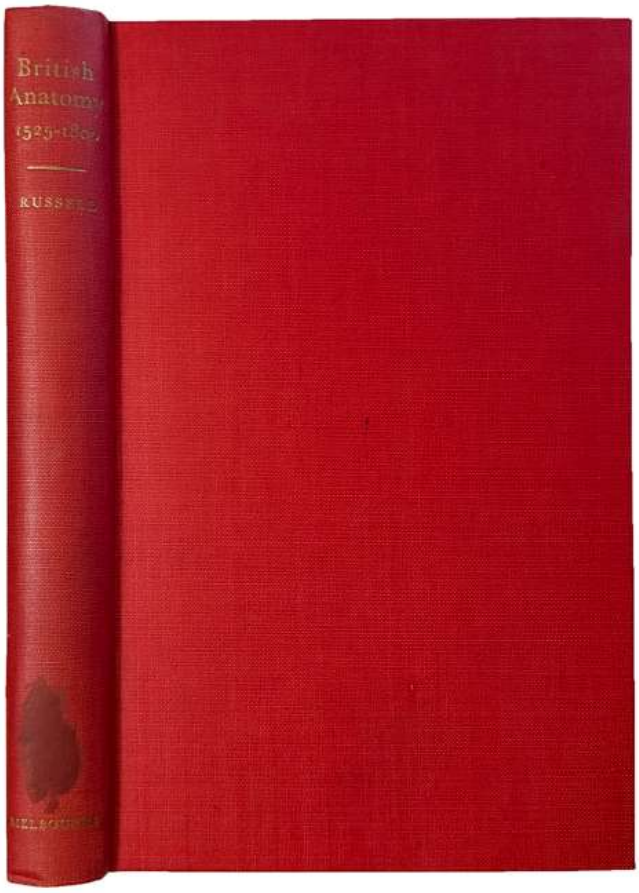
298. **RUDOLPHI, K.A. [Karl Asmund]** (1771-1832). *Ueber die Anatomie des Löwen gelesen in der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin den 19. Februar 1818*. [Berlin: Realschul-Buchhandlung, 1820]. Series : Abhandlungen der physikalischen Klasse der Königlich-Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften; 1818/19. 4to. pp. [131]-150. 5 engraved large folding plates. Disbound. Ownership signature (early) of Giebel and his rubber stamp Prof. Dr. C. Giebel, Halle.

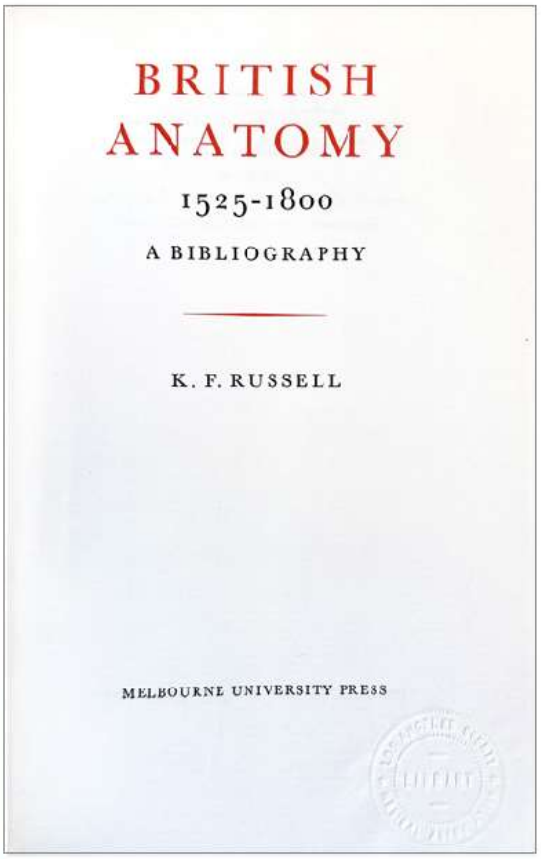
$ 45

On the anatomy of the lion, read at the Academy of Sciences in Berlin, on February 19, 1818. The plates depict three views of the lion's 'foot' (paw & claw) anatomy, the trachea, mandible, and throat.

Karl Asmund Rudolphi was a Swedish-born German naturalist, who is credited with being the "father of helminthology" (parasitic worms).

PROVENANCE : Christian Gottfried Andreas Giebel (1820-1881), was a German zoologist and paleontologist, lived in Halle, Germany. It was not until 1858 that he was appointed extraordinary professor of associate professor at the University of Halle and after Burmeister was finally resettled in 1861, Giebel, as his successor, became a regular professor of zoology at the University of Halle and director of the Zoological Museum. This also changed his area of interest, had previously dealt with extinct animals, he now turned to live animals. [Wikip.].





299. **RUSSELL, K. F. (Kenneth Fitzpatrick)** (1911-1987). *British Anatomy, 1525-1800: A Bibliography*. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1963. ¶ 8vo. xvii, [1], 254 pp. Plates, index. Original gilt-stamped red cloth, with black paper over boards slipcase, publisher's printed label. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplate, rear pocket removed, spine call-no. painted-over. Very good.

$ 20

Limited edition of 750 hand-numbered copies, signed by the author. Full descriptions, frequently annotated, of 901 items. – Garrison and Morton 461 (second edition, 1987).

[Russell's] contributions to scholarship in the history of medicine were outstanding, and he was universally regarded as the doyen of medical historians in Australia. In 1963 he produced his bibliography British Anatomy 1525-1800, a classic of its kind. He edited the ANZ Journal of Surgery from 1949 to 1967. In 1978 he was awarded the rare academic honour of being presented with a Festschrift by the AMA Section of Medical History. – Kenneth Fitzpatrick Russell Memorial Lecture, Royal Australian College of Surgeons.

Rezensionsexemplar

300. **SCHWALBE, Ernst** (1871-1920). *Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Medizin*. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1905. ¶ 8vo. viii, 152 pp. Original orange printed wrappers; spine mended with kozo. Rubber stamp on cover « Rezensionsexemplar » [review copy]. Good.

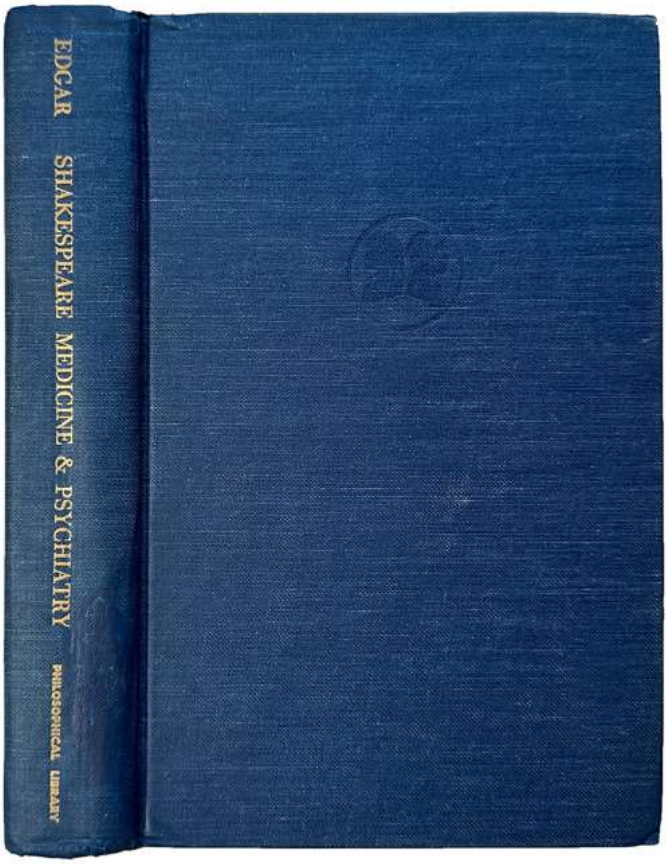
$ 15

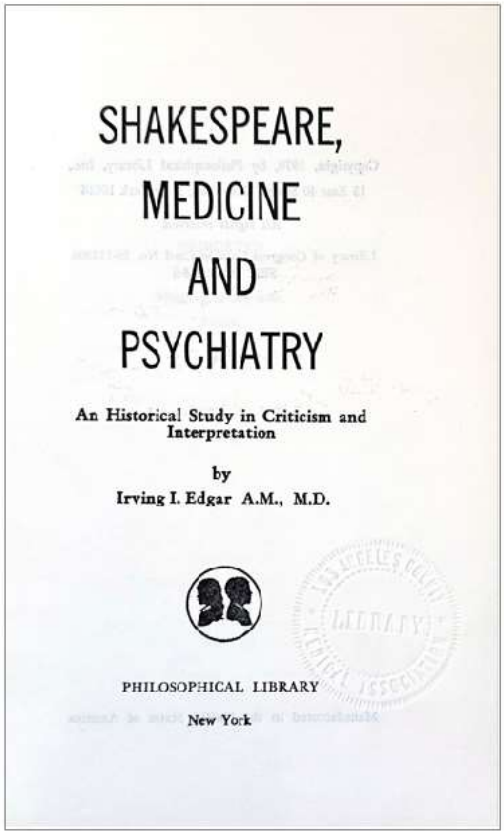
First edition (three editions were issued by 1920). Nine lectures on the philosophy of medicine (the title says history, but it isn't really that!).

"Dr. E. Schwalbe is professor of general pathology and pathological anatomy in Rostock. His book is very different from the others, the aim of it being philosophical or propedeutic rather than historical. It is obviously the outgrowth of lectures given to medical students and the emphasis is laid on the evolution of medical theories. Biography is reduced to a minimum. The professor's main purpose has been to explain to his students how the ideas which now dominate medical thought and practice have slowly been developed." – review by George Sarton, *ISIS*, vol. 4, no.3, April, 1922.

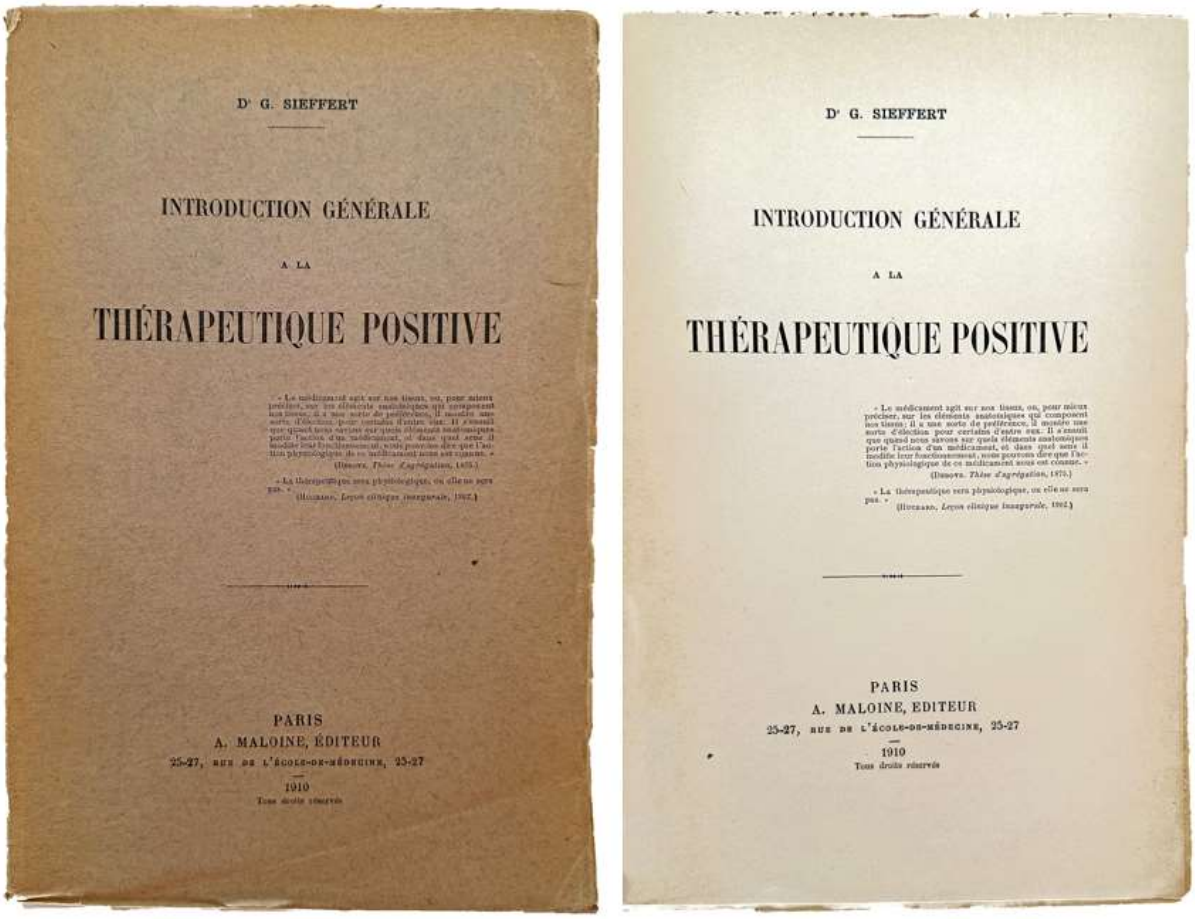
Dedicated to Professor Dr. Julius Arnold on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

Ernst Theodor Carl Schwalbe was a German pathologist, Heidelberg. He was killed during the 1920 Kapp Putsch, an attempted coup against the German national government in Berlin.





301. [**SHAKESPEARE, William** (c.1564-1616)] **Irving I. EDGAR**. *Shakespeare, Medicine, and Psychiatry: An Historical Study in Criticism and Interpretation*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1970. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [4], 382 pp. 18 figures, index. Original gilt-stamped blue cloth. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplate, pocket removed, spine call-no. over-painted. Very good. $ 10



Introduction to Positive Therapeutics

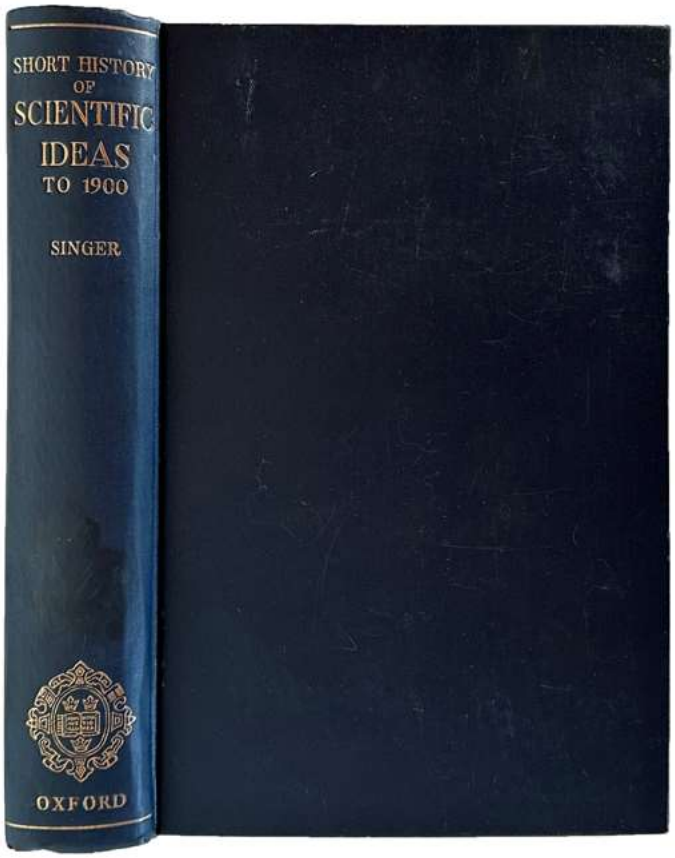
302. **SIEFFERT, Gaston** (1848?-). *Introduction Générale a la Thérapeutique Positive*. Paris: A. Maloine, 1910. ¶ Tall 8vo. xii, 407, [1] pp. Index. Original printed wrappers. Unopened. Very good. Scarce.

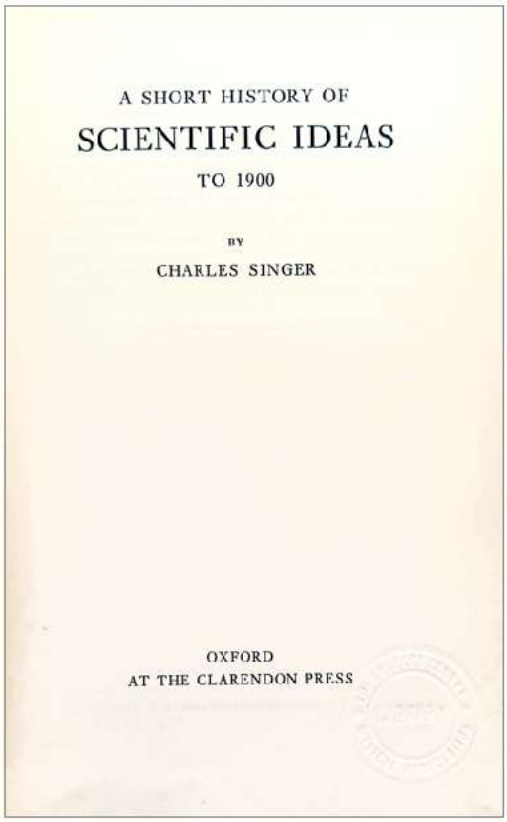
$ 30

The author studies therapeutic techniques, largely from the homeopathic point of view, gives a historical review, offers a view of what is called 'contemporary therapeutics' and positive therapy, use of drugs, effects of drugs, doses, objections of Armand Trousseau (1801-1867), etc.

303. **SINGER, Charles Joseph** (1876-1960). *A Short History of Scientific Ideas to 1900*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1960. ¶ 8vo. xviii, [2], 525, [1] pp. 188 figures, index. Original full navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library copy – embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted, pocket removed. Very good. [M14703]

$ 15




A SHORT HISTORY OF
SCIENTIFIC IDEAS
TO 1900
BY
CHARLES SINGER
OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

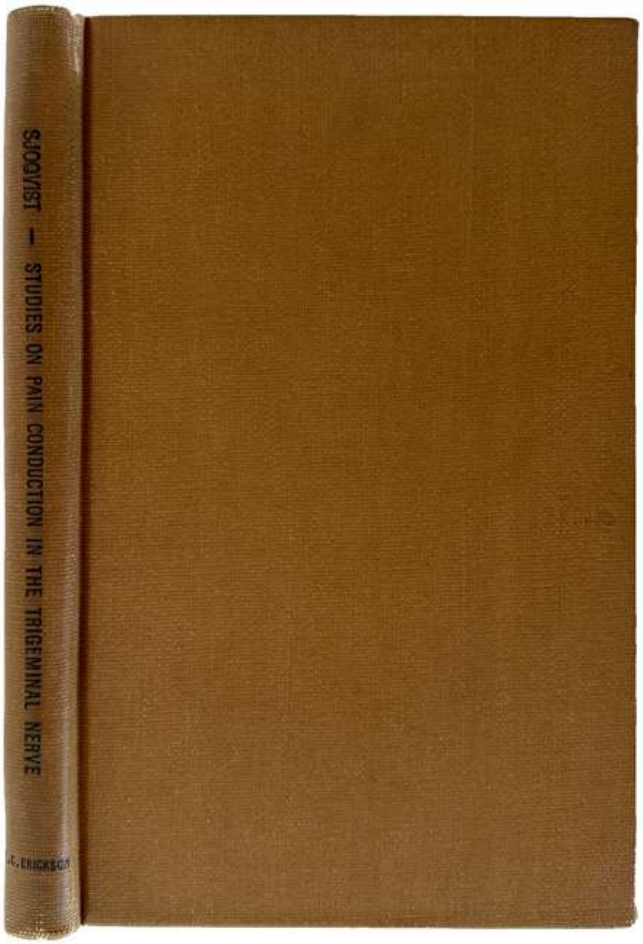
[303]

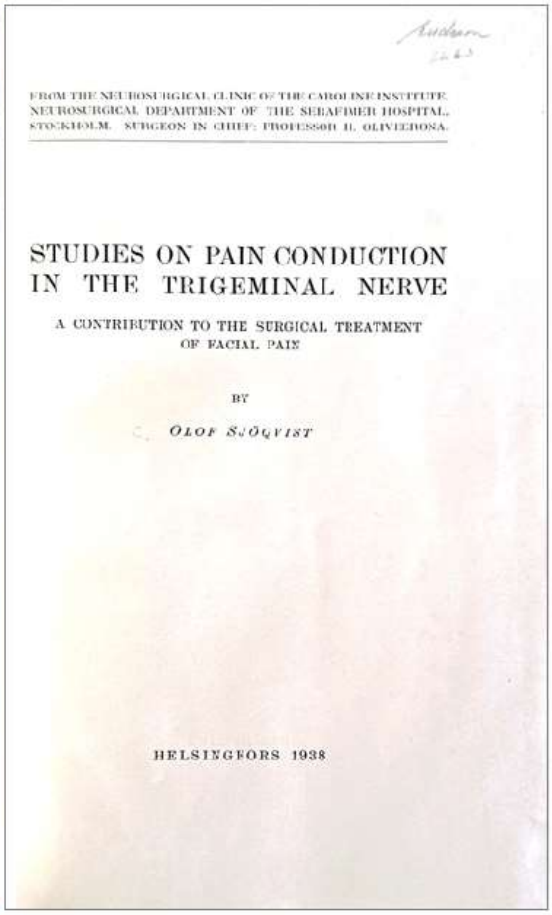
304. **SJOQVIST, Olof** (1901-1954). *Studies on Pain Conduction in the Trigeminal Nerve. A Contribution to the surgical treatment of facial pain*. Helsingfors: Mercators Tryckeri, 1938. ¶ Series: *Neurosurgical Clinic of the Caroline Institute, Neurosurgical Department of the Serafimer Hospital*. 8vo. 139, [1] pp. 38 figs., folding plate (heightened in color outline), bibliog. Dark tan cloth, black-stamped spine title. Title-page signed by ?Judson. Fine.

$ 25

Olof Sjoqvist was one of the most well-known and promising Swedish neurosurgeons. He started his carrier during a time when neurosurgery was in, I would say, tremendous progress, largely because of the famous neurosurgeon Herbert Olivecrona, his teacher. Olof Sjoqvist had found in a histological study that pain from the face was propagated by thin fibres in the tregiminal nerve that went down in a bow after entering the brain stem, while touch was propagated by thick nerve fibres that immediately turned upwards after entering the brain stem. That allowed him to try a new method of operation called tractotomi, that relieved the pain without causing any damage to the sense of touch. He became very famous due to this method of operation. He also was well known for his operations of intracranial arterial aneurysms and he travelled all over the world to

demonstrate his modes of operation. At the newly built Sodersjukhuset, a famous hospital in Stockholm, he got a new neurosurgical board where he set up a special ward for children with special room for relatives, that was quite a new invention at that time. Besides neurosurgery Olof Sjoqvist was much interested in history and he wrote about the wounds of the Swedish kings, Gustavus II Adolphus, Carolus XII and Gustavus III. At the age of 53 he was hit by periartheritis nodosa, a disease for which there was no effective treatment at that time. After half a year he died at the hospital where he had been working as a doctor. L. Lidberg, Olof Sjoqvist, Sven Med Tidskr. 1997;1(1):193-7.




FROM THE NEUROSURGICAL CLINIC OF THE CAROLINE INSTITUTE
NEUROSURGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE SERAFIMER HOSPITAL,
STOCKHOLM. SURGEON IN CHIEF: PROFESSOR H. OLIVECRONA.

STUDIES ON PAIN CONDUCTION IN THE TRIGEMINAL NERVE

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF FACIAL PAIN

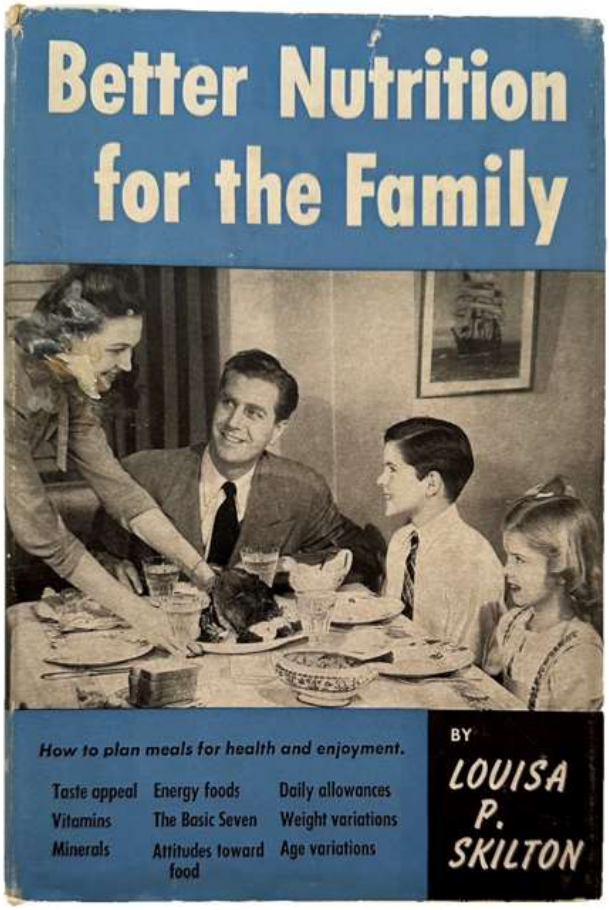
BY

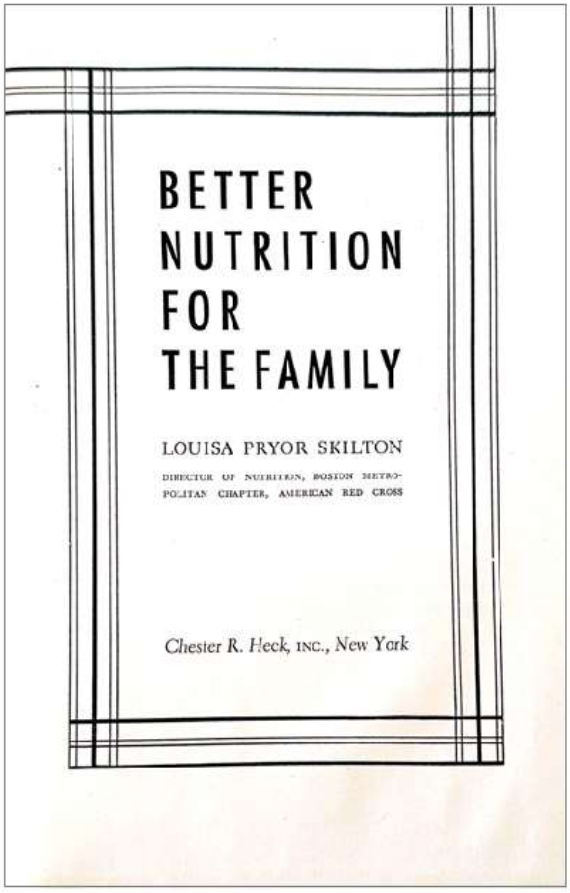
OLOF SJÖQVIST

HELSINGFORS 1938

[304]

□ See also Garrison & Morton 4908 (Trigeminal tractotomy); Walker, History of Neurological Surgery, p. 318.



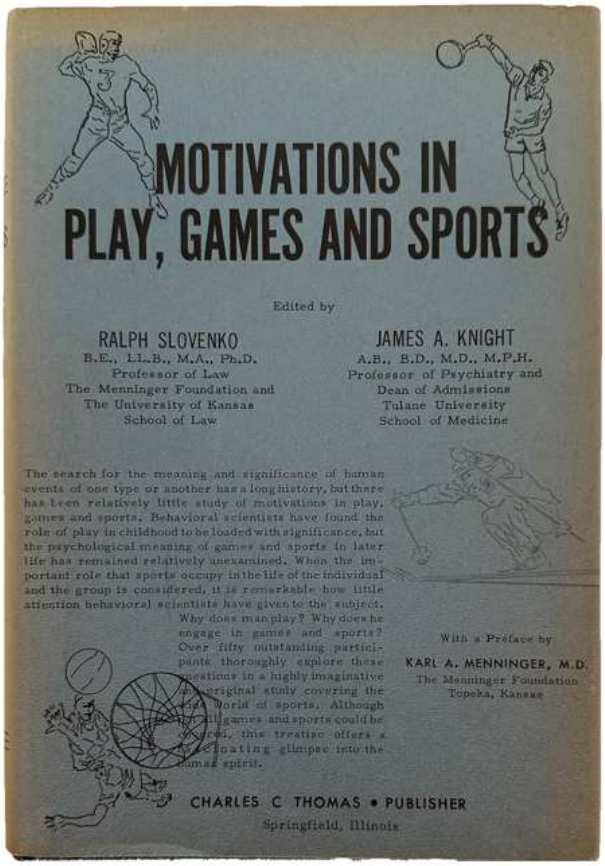


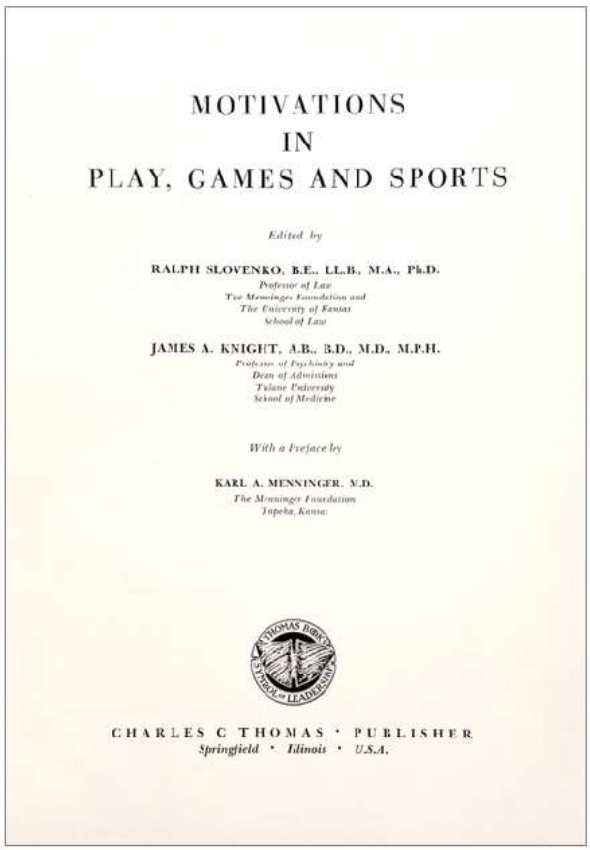
305. **SKILTON, Louisa Pryor** (1884-). *Better Nutrition for the Family.* New York: Chester R. Heck, (1946). ¶ 8vo. 118 pp. Illustrations, index. Yellow cloth, black stamped cover and spine titles, dust-jacket; jacket a bit worn with scuff on front cover. Very good.

$ 12.95

This work contains images typical of its period, so it feels nostalgic and reaching for common ideals. On the front jacket cover is a classic depiction of an American nuclear family of the 1950's.

The work offers a contemporary view of serving meals and how to make vitamins a part of the family health program. No worries, the American fast food serving industry had already started!





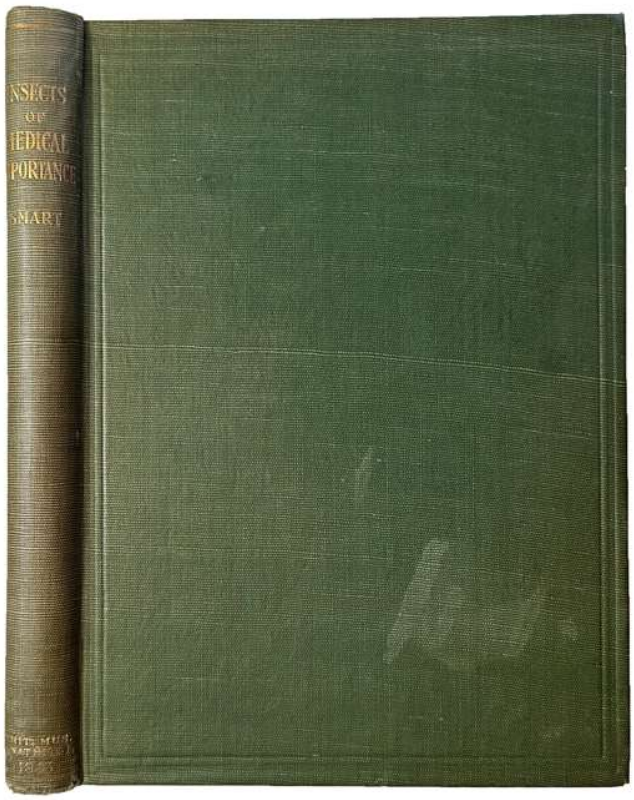
306. **SLOVENKO, Ralph** (1926-2013); **James A. KNIGHT**, editors. *Motivations in Play, Games and Sports.* Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, (1967). ¶ 8vo. xxxix, 745 pp. Numerous illus., index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Fine.

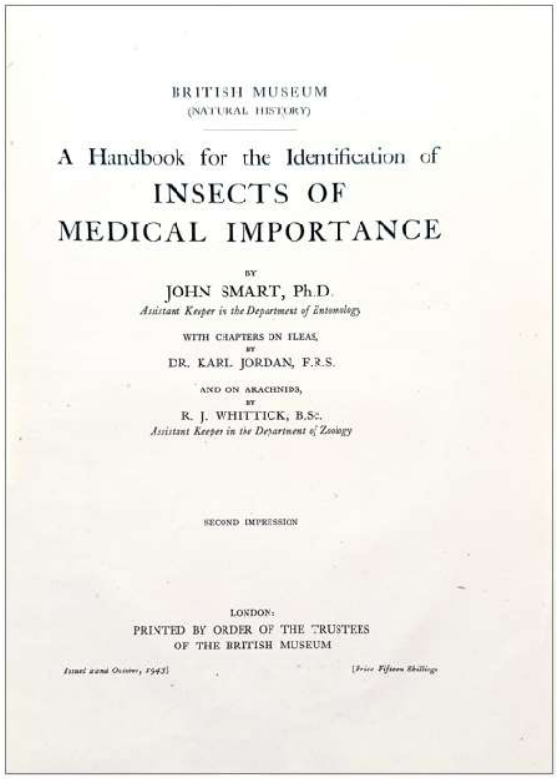
$ 25

First edition. Sports psychiatry, motivations, what it means to people, etc. With contributions from more than 50 persons.

Slovenko was a lawyer, formerly of Tulane and at the time he was at the University of Kansas. Knight was Professor of Psychiatry, Tulane.

See: Ernest Lawrence Abel, *In Memoriam, Ralph Slovenko*, Names, A Journal of Onomastics, Volume 62, 2014 - Issue 2.




BRITISH MUSEUM
(NATURAL HISTORY)

A Handbook for the Identification of
INSECTS OF
MEDICAL IMPORTANCE

BY
JOHN SMART, Ph.D.
Assistant Keeper in the Department of Entomology

WITH CHAPTERS ON FLEAS,
BY
DR. KARL JORDAN, F.R.S.

AND ON ARACHNIDS,
BY
R. J. WHITTICK, B.Sc.
Assistant Keeper in the Department of Zoology

SECOND IMPRESSION

LONDON:
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

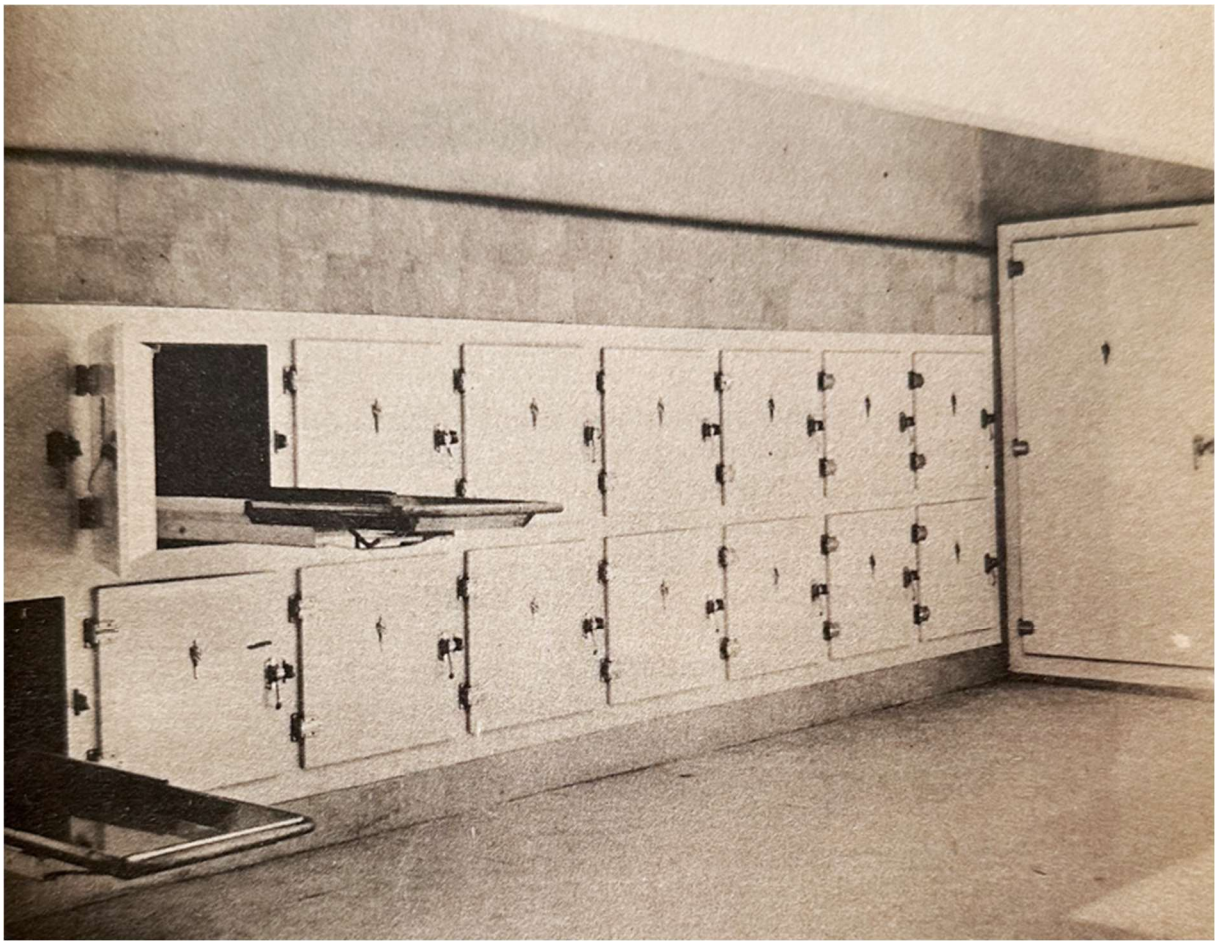
Issued 22nd October, 1943. [*Price Fifteen Shillings*

In Response to Diseases: Dengue Fever, Plague, Malaria, Typhus, Yellow Fever,

307. **SMART, John**. *A Handbook for the Identification of Insects of Medical Importance. With chapters on fleas by Dr. Karl Jordan and on arachnids by R. J. Whittick.* London: The Trustees of the British Museum, 1943. ¶ Second impression. 252 x 180 mm. 8vo. x, 272 pp. 177 figs., 13 plates, index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped green cloth; some fading and staining. Ownership signature. Very good.

$ 10

The focus is largely on insects and their role in the spread of diseases and ailments to man, or medical entomology. Dr. John Smart was Asst. Keeper in the Dept. of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History).



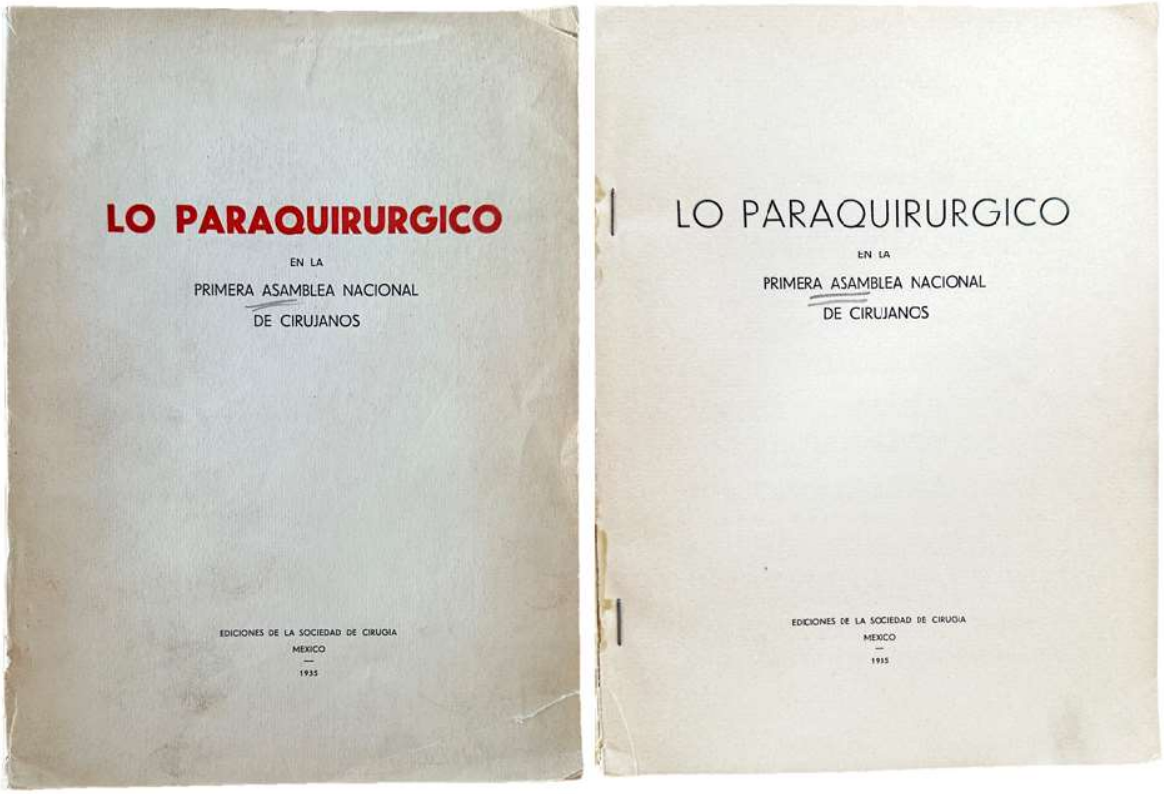
308. **Sociedad de Cirugía, Mexico**. *Lo prequirúrgico en la Primera Asamblea Nacional de Cirujanos.* Mexico: Ediciones de la Sociedad de Cirugía, 1935. ¶ 230 x 170 mm. 8vo. [ii], 175 pp. 18 figures. Printed wrappers. Very good. RARE.

$ 15

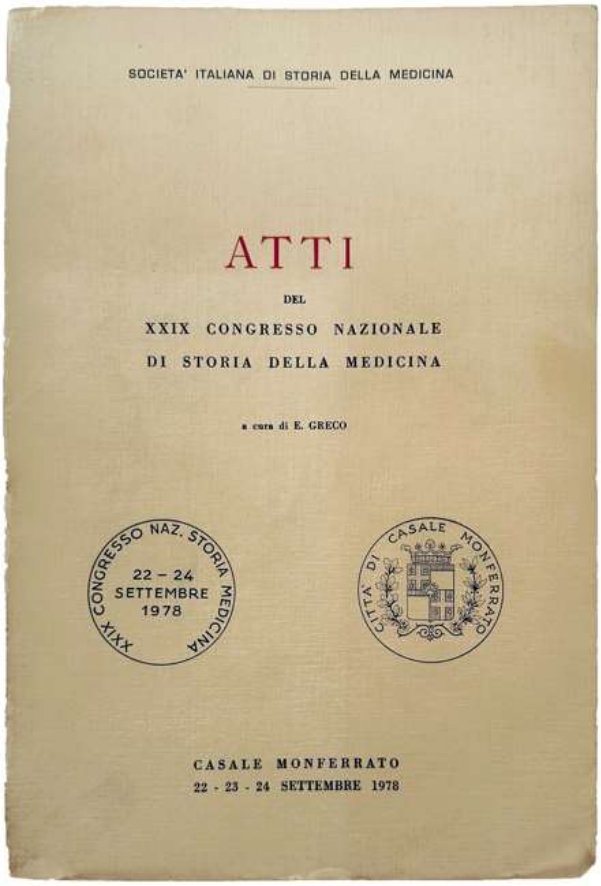
'Parapro-surgery' at the First National Surgeons Assembly in Mexico. With 21 contributions in Spanish relating to medical topics, such as on the Juarez Hospital, function of the state in medicine, developing a Mexican medical program, regulations, the surgeon and the criminal code, the responsibility of the anesthetist in surgery, surgery and the fine arts, education of a surgeon, Ramon y Cajal visiting Mexico, on monuments, a visit to Tehuacan, etc. Among the 18 illustrations are an operating theater and a refrigeration section for cadavers, various historical statues.

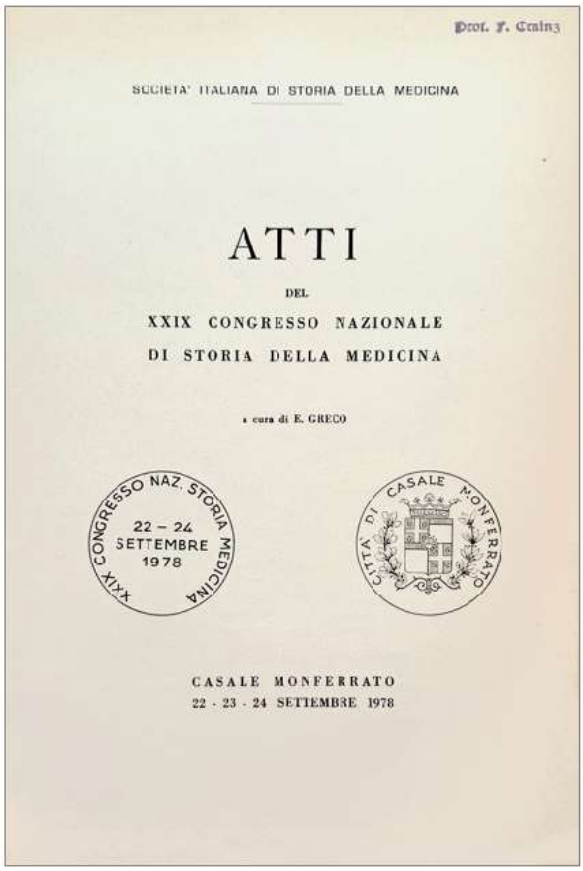
CONTENTS: Indice de articulos. 1-Proemio, Dr. Gustavo Gómez Azcárate. 2-Discurso de apertura de la primera asamblea nacional de cirujanos. -Dr. José Castro Villagrana. 3-Discurso de inauguración de las obras materiales realizadas en el Hospital Juárez-Dr. José Castro Villagrana. 4-La asistencia social como función de estado. Sr. Gral. José María Tapia. 5-Como ha desarrollado la beneficencia pública del d. f., su programa medico social-Dr. Salvador M. Navarro. 6-La beneficencia

publica en el d. f. y la asociación nacional de hospitales. -Lic. Juan B. Amescua. 7-Reglamentacion de la indigencia en los servicios médicos del estado. Dres. Andrés Bustamante y Trinidad Sánchez. 8-El cirujano frente al ejercicio quirúrgico homeopático. -Dr. José Vicente Manero y Everardo Landa. 9-El cirujano y el código penal. -Lic. Luis Garrido.



10-La responsabilidad del anestesista en las intervenciones quirúrgicas. -Dr. Benjamin Bandera. 11-Motivos de la fundación de la sociedad de anestesistas de México, filial de la sociedad de cirugía del hospital Juárez-Dr. Emilio Varela. 12-El Periodismo diario y el ejercicio de la cirugía. -Sr. Xavier Sorondo. 15-La cirugía y las bellas artes. -Dr. Baltazar Izaguirre Rojo. 14-Rasgos característicos de la educación del ci Rujano.-Dr. José Torres Torija. 15-Como se forma un cirujano? -Dr. Gonzalo Castañeda. 16-En el descubrimiento del monumento a Juarez. Dr. Clemente Robles. 17-Cajal en el Hospital Juárez. -Discurso pronunciado por el Dr. Tomás G. Perrín con motivo del descubrimiento del busto del sabio Ramón y Cajal, donado por la H. Colonia Española al Hospital "Juárez". 18-Palabras del Dr. Roberto Ezquerro Peraza en el descubrimiento del busto de Emil von Behring, donado por la H. Colonia Alemana al Hospital "Juárez". 19-A propósito de la exposición de la producción artística del médico. — Palabras del Dr. Octavio Rojas Avendaño. 20-Sinopsis general de la primera asamblea nacional de cirujanos. -Dr. Felipe Aceves Zubieta. 21-Una excursión a Tehuacán. -Dr. Everardo Landa.





309. **Società Italiana di Storia della Medicina**; **Enzo GRECO**. *Atti del XXIX Congresso Nazionale di Storia della Medicina, a cura di E. Greco. Casale Monferrato, 23 - 23 - 24 Settembre 1978.* Casale Monferrato: Società Italiana di Storia della Medicina, 1979. ¶ 240 x 163 mm. 8vo. vii, 442 pp. Illus. Printed wrappers. Ownership rubber stamp of Franco Crainz. Very good.

$ 20

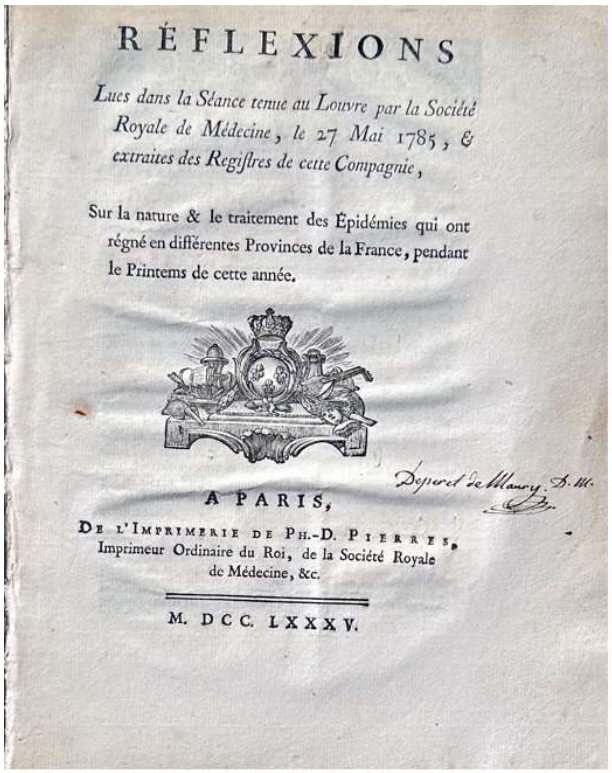
With 55 papers contributing to the history of medicine, arranged in three parts: [1] Of Wine & Medicine; [2] Papers relating to William Harvey; [3] The epidemics in Piedmont; [4] Varia: Oliaro on the history of tuberculosis; Serrafero, on the plague of 1630; Coturri on nosology; Giocelli on Nicolas Steno as a geologist; Pierro on Ascanio Sobrero and the discovery of nitroglycerin (1812-1888), etc.

CONTENTS (all 55 papers): GRECO E.: Breve cronaca del Congresso. [I] Primo tema. IL VINO E LA MEDICINA: [1] BUSACCHI V., GRECO E.: Dalle fermentazioni microbiche ed enzimatiche in medicina e biologia alla biochimica. (Relazione) [2] PASCARELLA F.: Alcolismo e vinismo: ieri e oggi. (Relazione). [3] STROPPIANA L.: Adulterazioni, sofisticazioni e frodi sui vini; spunti storici e considerazioni. (Relazione). [4] ASCANELLI P., AULIZIO G.C.: Il vino: appunti e spunti tra curiosità e storia. [5] BALDI G., BORLONE E., SEGRE M.: Il vino

come droga rituale. [6] BAZZI F.: Discorso di un accademico senese del tardo seicento sugli effetti della ubriachezza. [7] BERNABEO R.: « De succis, vinis et acetis». [8] BOBBIO S. MURATORI G.: L'azione del vino nelle affezioni generali e ginecologiche secondo Bacci. [9] BONUZZI L: L'alcoolismo nella psichiatria francese ottocentesca. [10] BONUZZI L, NOSE' F.: Rivoluzione industriale, medicina e alcoolismo. [11] BRONDA F: Vino e ubriachezza nella Bibbia.[12] BRONDA F.: Il vino nei poeti fra i due secoli. [13] CAPRIGLIONE IOLANDA C.: Sul vino e i lirici greci. [14] CAPUANO M: A tavola col Raiberti, alla scoperta della civiltà del vino. [15] CARMI D.: Il vino nella Bibbia e nella mitologia. [16] COLOMBI C., GERBINO L.: II vino nei colliri. [17] DAGLIO P: Alcoolismo e vinismo. [18] DI PIETRO P.: De potu vini calidi. [19] GELMETTI P.: Le proprietà terapeutiche del fermento d'uva. [20] GENTILI G.: Antonio Pacinotti ed il suo tubo calefattore per il vino. [21] GRECO A.S., PANZETTI G.: La preparazione dell'aceto balsamico modenese (note storiche). [22] IACOVELLI G: II vino nella medicina popolare pugliese. [23] MANZI L.: Pascoli e il vino. [24] MARTINOTTI S.: II vino nella musica. [25] NANNINI M.C.: L'aceto, e l'aceto balsamico modenese nella storia e nella medicina di ieri e di oggi. [26] PACOMIO L.: Il vino come farmaco nella Bibbia: dalle antiche tradizioni preistoriche fino ai Vangeli. [27] PANZETTI G., GRECO A.S.: L'aceto balsamico modenese nella storia della terapia medica. [28] PORTA V.: Vino, arte, medicina. [29] RASPADORI F., BARONI W.: Andrea Bacci e i vini del Piemonte è del Monferrato. [30] RIZZI G.: Simboli e sigle del vino e dei suoi derivati; nota paleo grafica. [31] SACINO G.: L'aceto: condimento e medicamento di tutti i tempi. [32] SALEMME M.A.: La donna e il vino nell'età romana. [33] SAMPALMIERI A.: Il vino nel mondo arabo. [34] SCARANO G.B.: II vino nella medicina popolare in Italia. [35] STEFANUTTI U.: Andrea Bacci e la sua opera sui vini. [36] ZANCA A., GALASSI A.: I versi sul vino del medico mantovano Battista Fiera. Secondo tema: HAVREY A 400 ANNI DALLA NASCITA. [37] ZANOBIO B.: Harvey a 400 anni dalla nascita (Relazione). [38] ARIETI S In margine al 400 anniversario della nascita di W. Harvey: le osservazioni sul sistema nervoso presenti nelle sue opere. [39] AULIZIO, F. Riflessioni in tema di filosofia della scienza sulla scoperta della circolazione del sangue. [40] BERNABEO R.: Alla scoperta dei capillari sanguigni. [41] COLOMBI C.: Circolo sanguigno retinico: su alcune vecchie documentazioni fotografiche in vivo. [42] DONADI G.C.: Harvey e la flebologia. [43] MARAGI M.: La meccanica dei liquidi nei rapporti fra pensiero fisico e pensiero medico nei secoli XVI e XVII. Terzo tema. LE GRANDI EPIDEMIE IN PIEMONTE. [44] CAFFARATTO T. M.: Le grandi epidemie in Piemonte. (Relazione). [45] DAGLIO P.: L'epidemia influenzale del 1918-1919. (Intervento preordinato). [46] BAZZI F,

PANEBIANCO D.: Notizie storiche sull'epidemia di colera che colpì nel 1835 la città di Cuneo. [47] BELLAGARDA M. e G.: La disinfezione della posta in tempi di epidemia. [48] CAFFARATTO A. T.: Appunti di legislazione sanitaria in Piemonte dal secolo XIV al secolo XIX. [49] GRECO G: Notizie sulla « peste di Milano» tratte da archivi spagnoli. [50] OLIARO T., FERRARI SACCO A.: Storia del contagio tubercolare in Piemonte. [51] SERRAFERO G.: Mezzi per prevenire la peste secondo il protomedico casalese Mattia Moroni (1630). Quarto tema. VARIE. [52] COTURRI E: Un grosso problema della medicina: la nosologia nella sua evoluzione storica, (Relazione). [53] PREMUDA L.: Revival ippocratico a Padova in epoca post-morgagnana. (Relazione). [54] GIORCELLI A.: Nicola Stenone visto da un geologo. [55] PIERRO F: Il casalese Ascanio Sobrero, medico e chimico, autore della scoperta della nitroglicerina (1812-1888).

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



RÉFLEXIONS

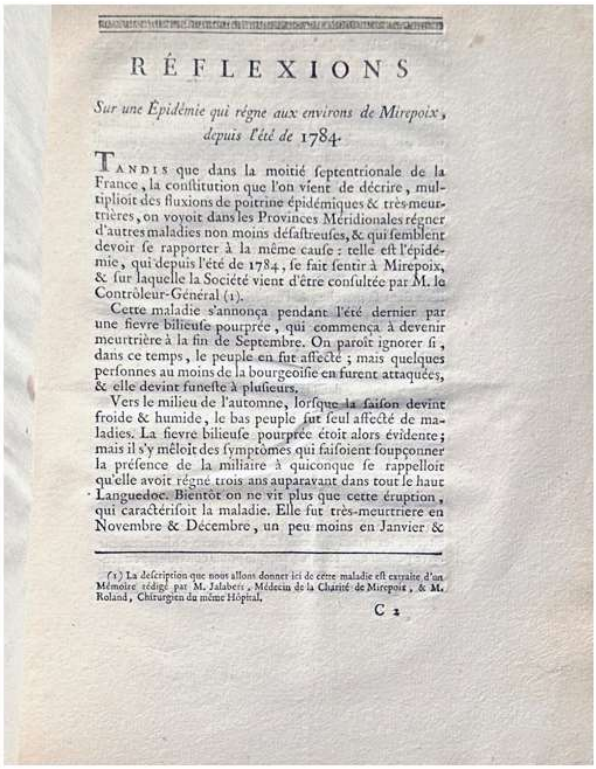
Lues dans la Séance tenue au Louvre par la Société Royale de Médecine, le 27 Mai 1785, & extraites des Regiſtres de cette Compagnie,

Sur la nature & le traitement des Épidémies qui ont régné en différentes Provinces de la France, pendant le Printems de cette année.

A PARIS,

DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE PH.-D. PIERRES, Imprimeur Ordinaire du Roi, de la Société Royale de Médecine, &c.

M. DCC. LXXXV.



RÉFLEXIONS

Sur une Épidémie qui régne aux environs de Mirepoix, depuis l'été de 1784.

TANDIS que dans la moitié ſeptentrionale de la France, la conſtitution que l'on vient de décrire, multiplioit des fluxions de poitrine épidémiques & très-meurtrières, on voyoit dans les Provinces Méridionales régner d'autres maladies non moins déſaſtreuſes, & qui ſemblent devoir ſe rapporter à la même cauſe : telle eſt l'épidémie, qui depuis l'été de 1784, ſe fait ſentir à Mirepoix, & ſur laquelle la Société vient d'être conſultée par M. le Contrôleur-Général (1).

Cette maladie s'annonça pendant l'été dernier par une fievre bilieuſe pourprée, qui commença à devenir meurtrière à la fin de Septembre. On paroît ignorer ſi, dans ce temps, le peuple en fut affecté ; mais quelques perſonnes au moins de la bourgeoiſie en furent attaquées, & elle devint funeſte à pluſieurs.

Vers le milieu de l'automne, lorſque la ſaiſon devint froide & humide, le bas peuple fut ſeul affecté de maladies. La fievre bilieuſe pourprée étoit alors évidente ; mais il s'y mêloit des ſymptômes qui faiſoient ſoupçonner la préſence de la miliaire à quiconque ſe rappelloit qu'elle avoit régné trois ans auparavant dans tout le haut Languedoc. Bientôt on ne vit plus que cette éruption, qui caractériſoit la maladie. Elle fut très-meurtriere en Novembre & Décembre, un peu moins en Janvier &

(1) La deſcription que nous allons donner ici de cette maladie eſt extraite d'un Mémoire rédigé par M. Jalabert, Médecin de la Charité de Mirepoix, & M. Roland, Chirurgien du même Hôpital.

C 2

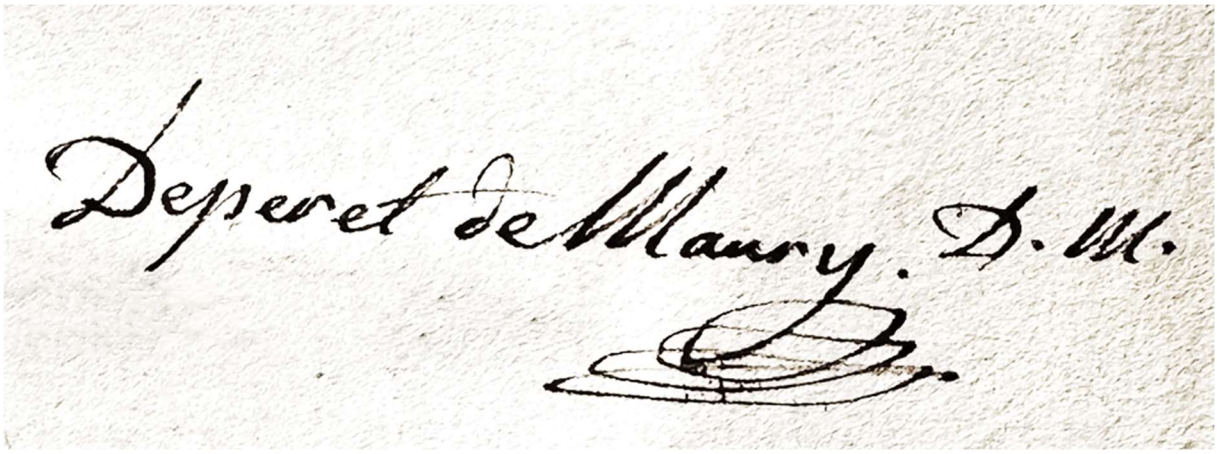
310. **Société Royale de Médecine, Paris**. *RÉFLEXIONS ; Lues dans la Séance tenue du Louvre par la Société Royale de Médecine, le 27 May 1785, & extraites des Registres de cette Compagnie, Sur la nature & le traitement des Épidémies qui ont régné en différentes Provinces de la France, pendant le Printems de cette année*. A PARIS, DE L'IMPRIMZAIE DA PH.-D. PIERRES, Imprimeur Ordinaire du Roi, de la Société Royale de Médecine, &c. M. DCC. LXXXV. 1785. ¶ 4to. [2], 29, [1] pp. Disbound. Early ownership signature of [Gabriel] Depéret de Maury, D.M. Very good.

$ 75

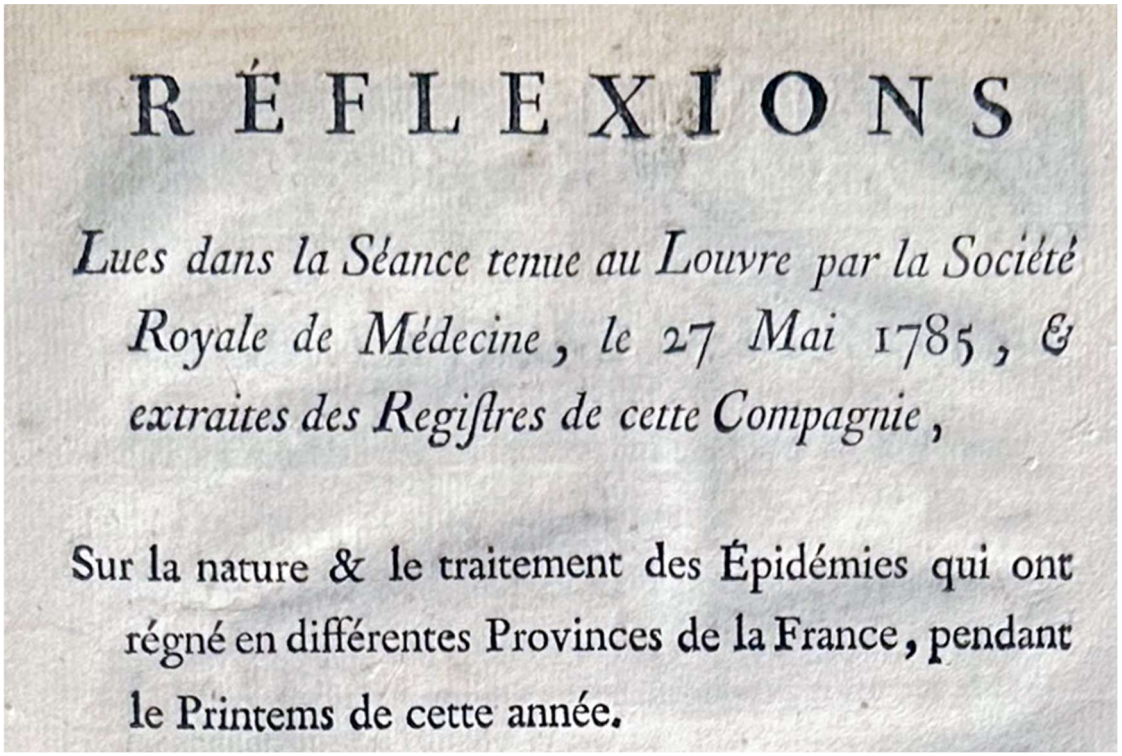
Paper presented to the *Société Royale de Médecine,* On the nature & treatment of the Epidemics which reigned in different Provinces of France, during the Spring of this year, 1785.

Hannaway, notes that the period of existence was only from 1778-1793. In 1793 the Société Royale de Médecine was dissolved by degree of the Convention and the French Revolution. "The Society had its origins in 1776 as a governmental commission set up to tackle the problems caused by epidemic disease of men and animals. A combination of events led to the establishment of this Commission for epidemics." (p. 262).

Félix Vicq d'Azyr, who signs this document, "was chosen and after touring the provinces he advised the Comptroller-General that remedies were ineffectual and that stringent measures should be taken for the destruction of all diseased cattle, and also of all those animals suspected of being in contact with them, and an indemnity should be paid to their owners." (p.262). See: Caroline C. Hannaway, *The Société Royale de Médecine and Epidemics in the Ancien Régime*. In: *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, Vol. 46, No. 3 (May-June 1972), pp. 257-273.

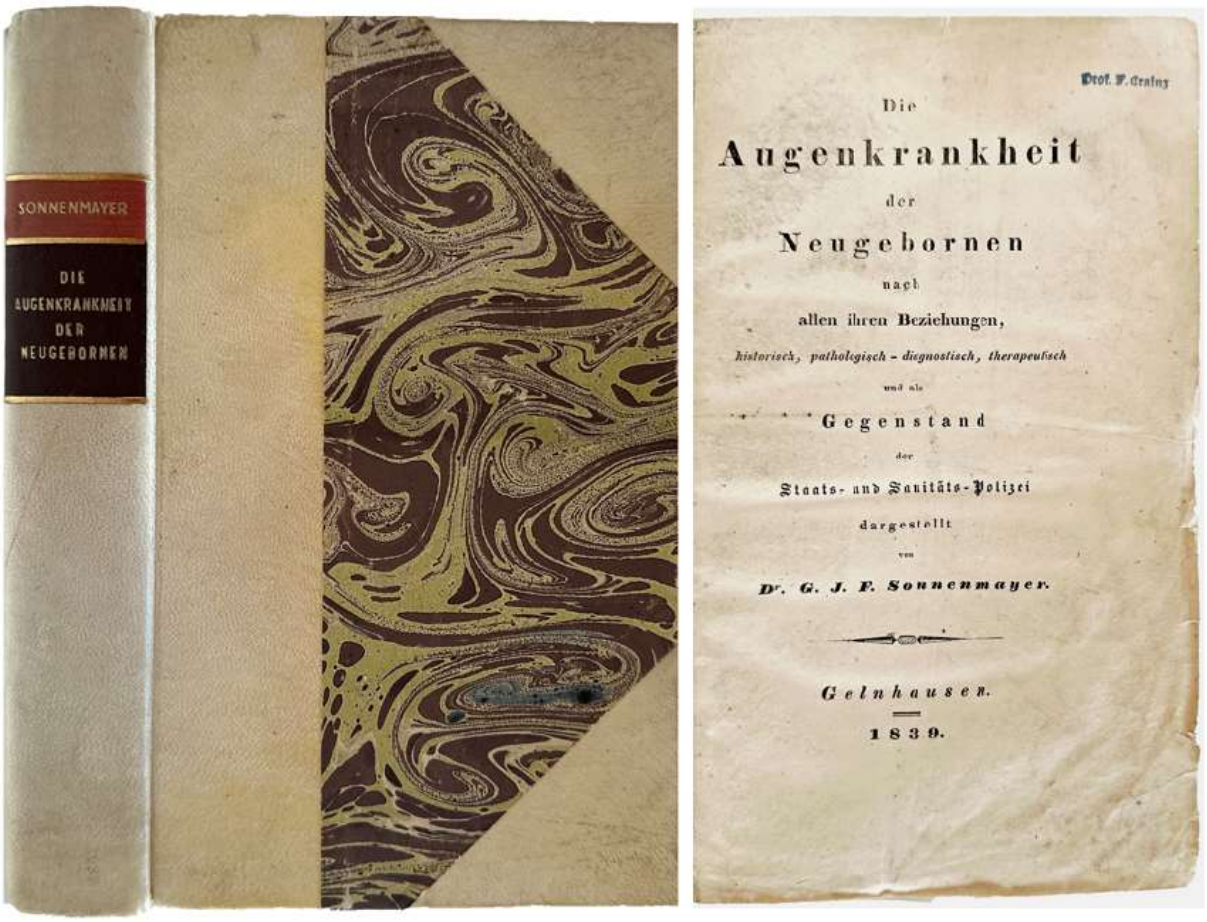


PROVENANCE: Gabriel Depéret de Maury, was a physician in Limoges. His dissertation, on opium, was printed in Montpellier, 1774. His signature on the title is thus contemporary with the imprint.


RÉFLEXIONS

Lues dans la Séance tenue au Louvre par la Société Royale de Médecine, le 27 Mai 1785, & extraites des Regiſtres de cette Compagnie,

Sur la nature & le traitement des Épidémies qui ont régné en différentes Provinces de la France, pendant le Printems de cette année.



Eye Diseases of the Newborn

311. **SONNENMAYER, G. J. F.** (**Georg Jakob Friedrich**). *Die Augenkrankheit der Neugebornen nach allen ihren Beziehungen, historisch, pathologisch - diagnostisch, therapeutisch und als Gegenstand der Staats- und Sanitäts-Polizei dargestellt.* Gelnhausen: J.C. Janda, 1839. ¶ 234 x 145 mm. 8vo. xx, 674, [2] pp. Lower corner of title page repaired, lightly browned and foxed, some staining. Modern quarter vellum, vellum corners, marbled boards, red and maroon cloth spine labels, new end-leaves. Ownership rubberstamp of F. Crainz. Good. RARE.

$ 100

FIRST EDITION of this rare work on eye diseases of the newborn. Includes an historical section.

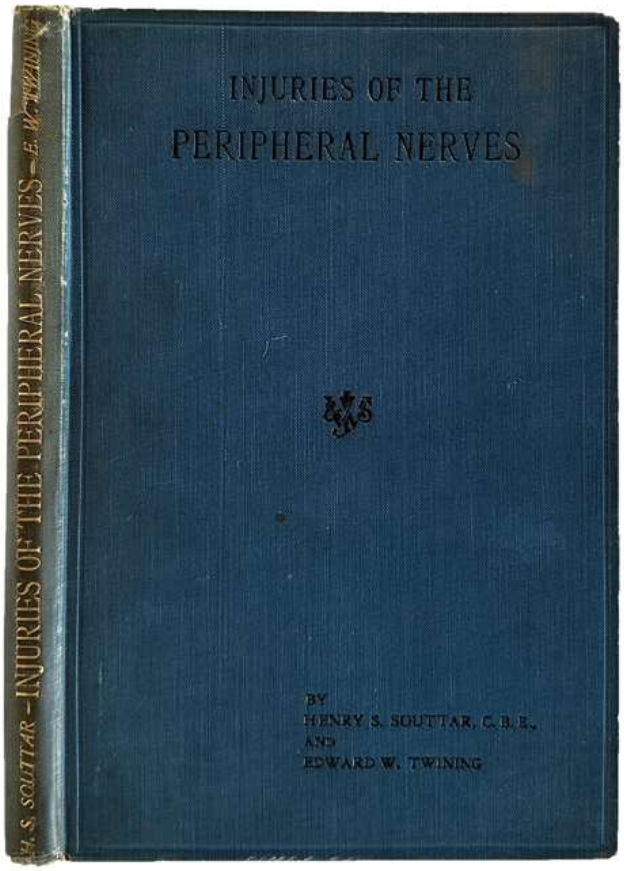
CONTENTS: Erste Ausgabe. - 1) Geschichte der Krankheit; 2) Etymologie; 3) Begriffsbestimmung der Krankheit; 4) Anatomie und Physiologie der Auges der Neugebornen; 5) Phanomenologie der Krankheit; 6) Von der zeitlichen

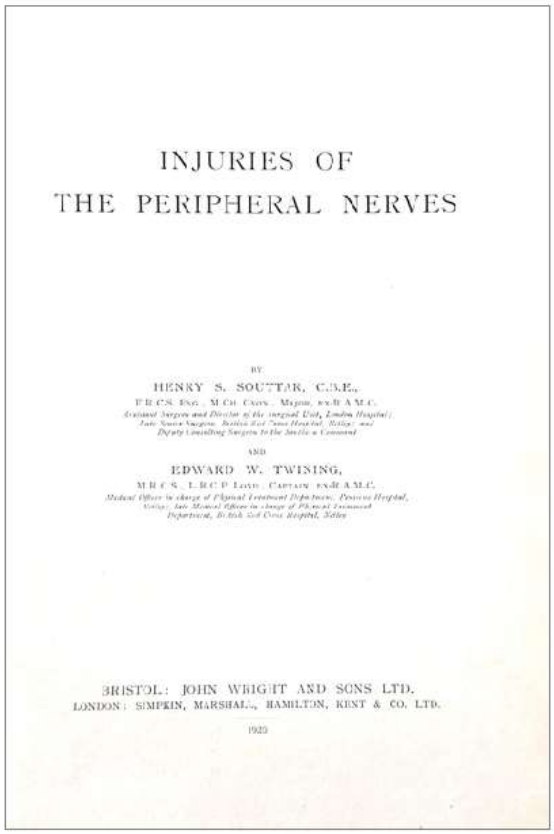
Verhaltnissen der Krankheit; 7) Von der raumlichen Verhaltnissen der Krankheit; 8) Von der Charakteren der Krankheit; 9) Diagnose der Krankheitsarten; 10) Von dem Sekret der Krankheit; 11) Von der Aehnlichkeit uund Verschiedenheit der Adenosynchitonitis neonatorum mit der agyptischen, der genorrhoischen u. der scrophulosen Augenkrankheit; 12) Von den Ausgangen der Krankheit; 13) Von der Ergebnissen der Sektionen der mit der Adenosynchitonitis neonatorum behaftet gewesenen Augen; 14) Aetiologie der Krankheit; 15) Prognose der Krankheit; 16) Therapie der Krankheit.

[Translated] History of the disease; 2) Etymology; 3) Definition of the disease; 4) Anatomy and physiology of the eye of the newborn; 5) Phenomenology of the disease; 6) Temporal relations of the disease; 7) Spatial relations of the disease; 8) Characteristics of the disease; 9) Diagnosis of disease types; 10) Disease secretion; 11) Similarity and difference of adenosynchitonitis neonatorum with Egyptian, genorrhoeic and scrophular eye disease; 12) Eye disease outcomes; 13) Results of eye sections affected by adenosynchitonitis neonatorum; 14) Etiology of the disease; 15) Prognosis of the disease; 16) Therapy of the disease.

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

□ Grulee 1408.





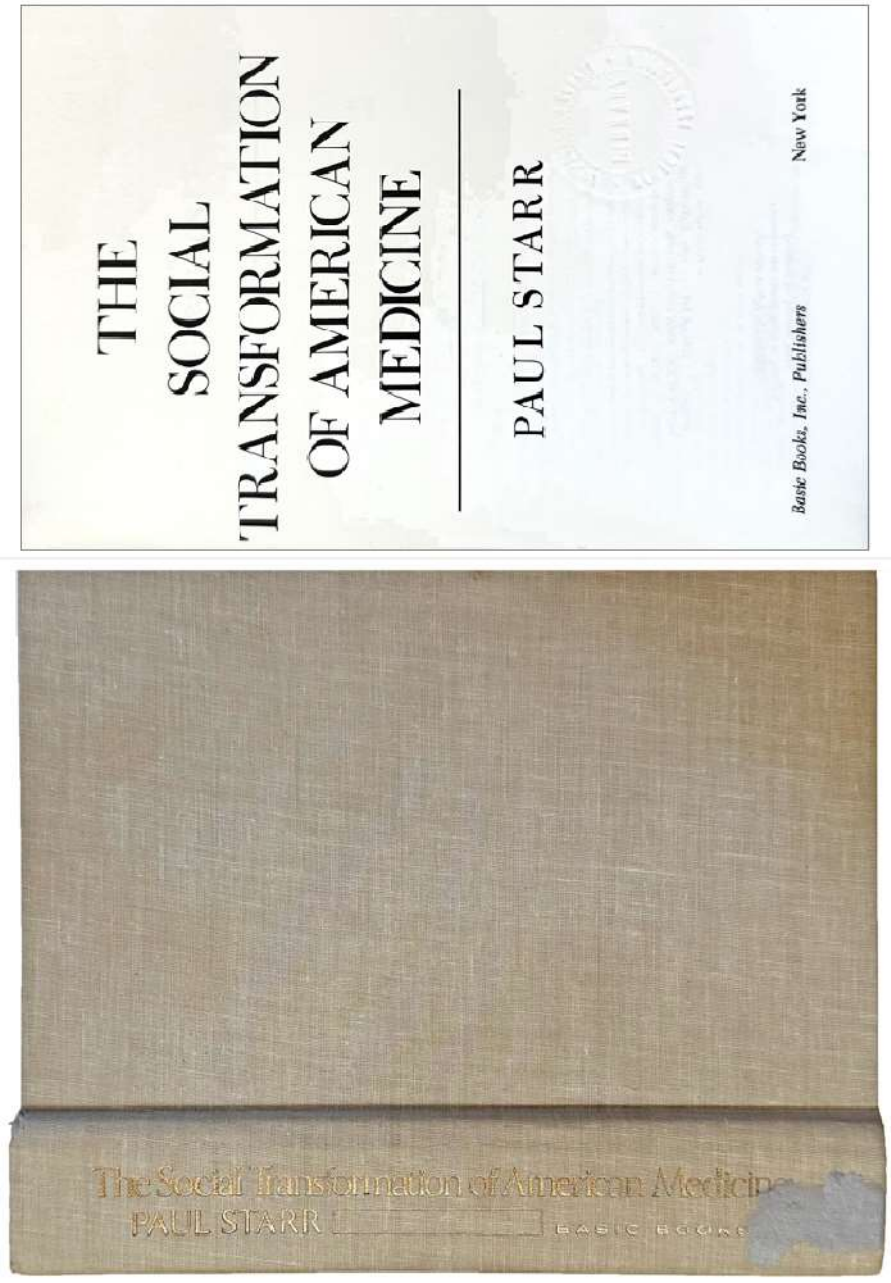
312. **SOUTTAR, Henry S.** (1875-1964); **Edward W. TWINING** (1887-1939). *Injuries of the Peripheral Nerves.* Bristol & London: John Wright and Sons & Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, 1920. ¶ 8vo. x, 152 pp. 30 figs., bibliog., index. Original blind-, black- and gilt-stamped blue cloth; extremities rubbed, spine ends worn, rear joint mended. Ownership signature (pencil). Very good. Rare.

$ 30

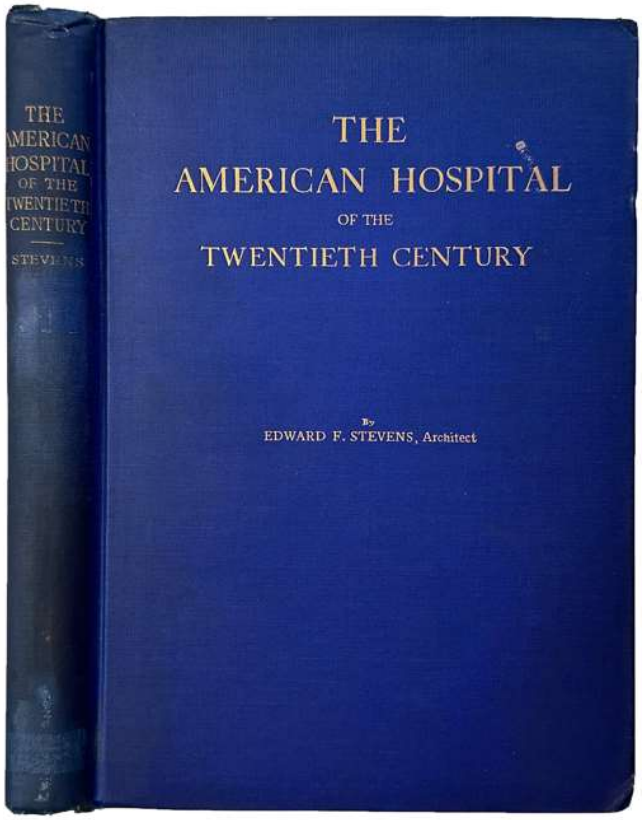
After the war, Twining "served until 1922 as radiologist to the Ministry of Pensions. During this time, he published, in collaboration with H. S. Souttar, a book on peripheral nerve injuries."

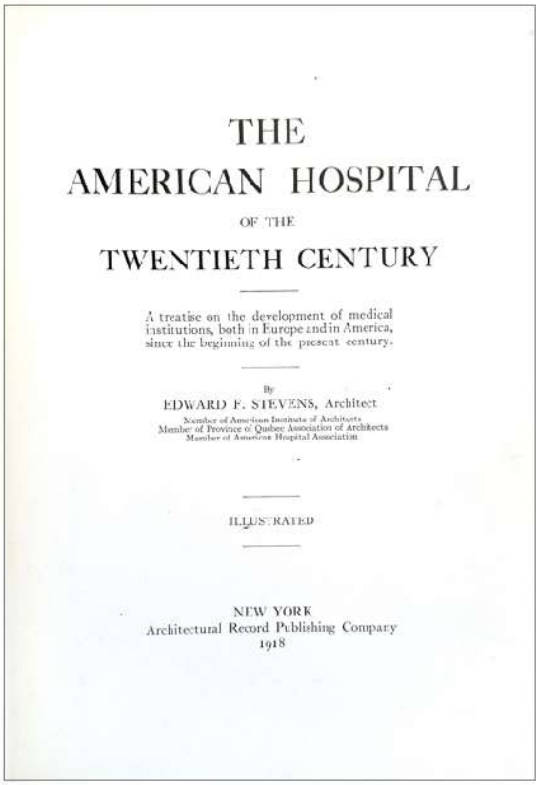
Sir Henry Sessions Souttar CBE FRCS was a British surgeon with a wide breadth of interests. He trained first as a mathematician and engineer. His engineer's training enabled him to design and make new types of surgical instrument. His mathematical training made him a leader in setting out the first British guidelines for Radiotherapy. In 1925 he pioneered "blind" open heart surgery on a patient with congenital heart defect. – Wikip. For his work in mitral valvotomy Souttar is recognized in Garrison and Morton.

Edward Wing Twining generally is regarded as the "father" of British neuroradiology and was successful in the newly instituted Cambridge Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrotherapeutics (DMRE). – I. Isherwood, Edward Wing Twining, 1887-1939. *American Journal of Neurology Research*, 1 November 1995.



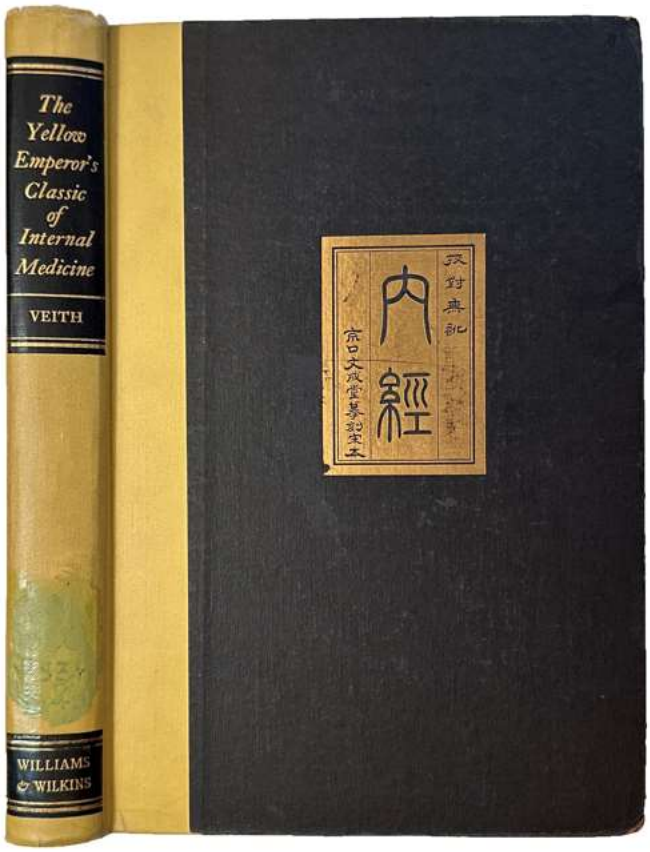
313. **STARR, Paul** (1949-). *The Social Transformation of American Medicine*. New York: Basic Books, 1982. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 514 pp. Index. Beige gilt-stamped cloth; call nos. on spine over-painted, title-embossed LACMA. Very good. $ 2.95

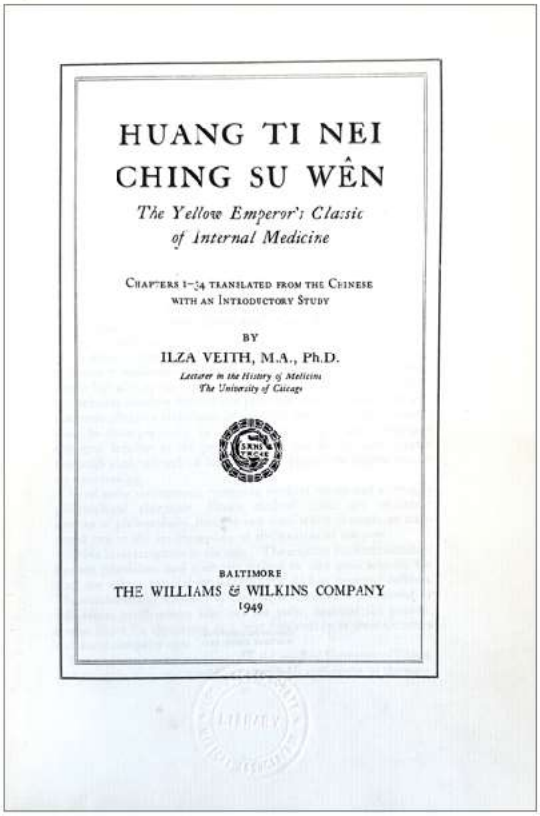




314. **STEVENS, Edward F.** *The American Hospital of the Twentieth Century; a treatise on the development of medical institutions, both in Europe and in America, since the beginning of the present century*. New York: Architectural Record Publishing Company, 1918. ¶ Large 8vo. [xii], 274, [2] pp. Illus. Original dark bluish-purple gilt-stamped cloth; spine darkened, edges bumped. Ownership signature of Dr. Joseph Turner. Ex-library copy with rubberstamps of the Mount Sinai Hospital, NY. $ 10

FIG. 104. MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL. ZANDER ROOM.




HUANG TI NEI CHING SU WÊN

The Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine

CHAPTERS 1–34 TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE WITH AN INTRODUCTORY STUDY

BY

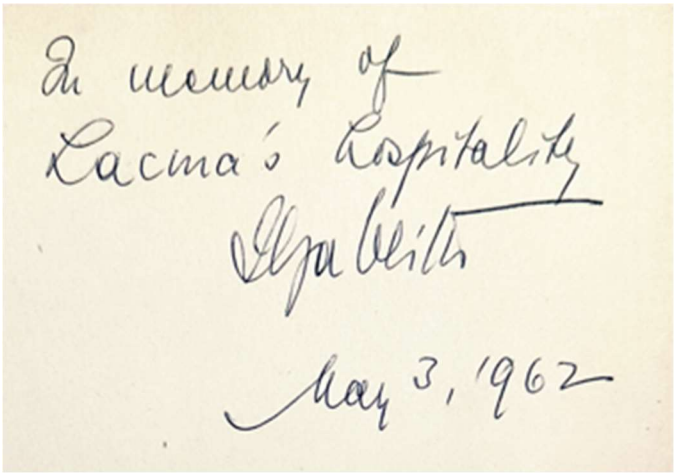
ILZA VEITH, M.A., Ph.D.

Lecturer in the History of Medicine, The University of Chicago

BALTIMORE

THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY

1949


In memory of
Lacma's Hospitality
Ilza Veith
May 3, 1962

315. **VEITH, Ilza (Fanny)** (1915-2013). *Huang Ti Nei Ching Su Wên: The Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine. Chapters 1-34 translated from the Chinese with an introductory study by Ilza Veith*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of Los Angeles Press. 1966. ¶ 8vo. xix, [1], 253, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 24 figures, index. Original gilt-stamped yellow cloth spine and black paper over boards, cover label in gilt; rear inner joint mended, extremities worn. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; rear pocket

removed. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR "In memory of LACMA's hospitality, Ilza Veith, May 3, 1962." Very good.

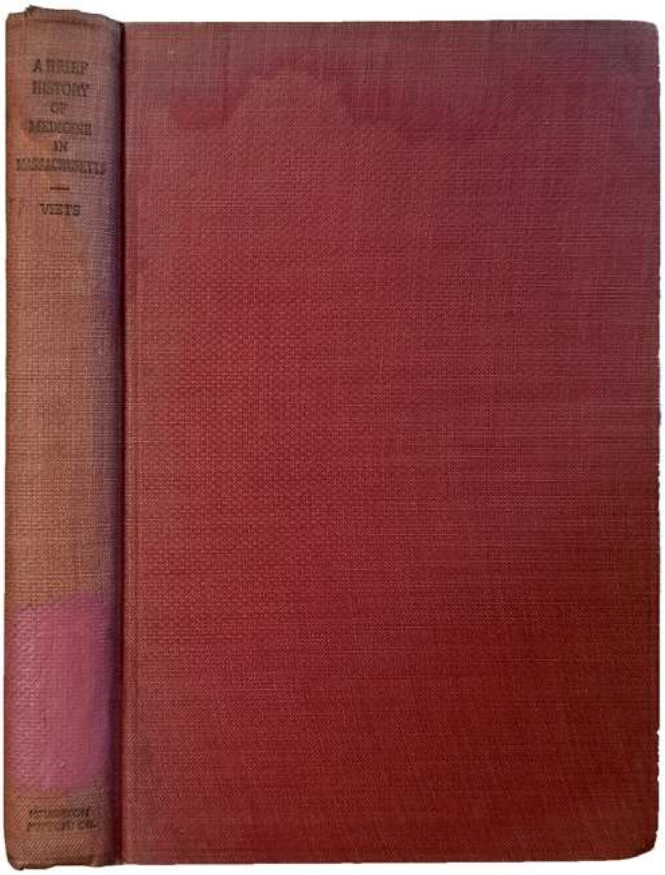
$ 25

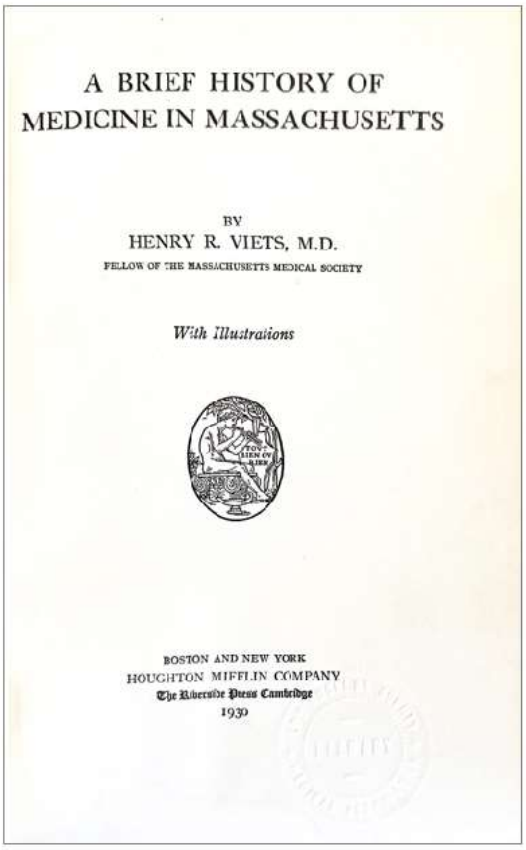
Rare to find a copy signed by the translator, scholar and editor, Ilza Veith.

"*The Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine* has become a landmark in the history of Chinese civilization. In recent years, traditional medical practice has seen a dynamic revival in China and throughout many countries in the Western world. Elements of this time-honored therapy, including acupuncture and the effort to create harmony of human spirit and the natural world, have become part of mainstream medical practice; *The Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine* provides the historical and philosophical foundations of this practice. Ilza Veith provides an extensive introduction to her monumental translation of this classic work, which is written in the form of a dialogue in which the emperor seeks information from his minister Ch'I-Po on all questions of health and the art of healing. A new foreword by Linda L Barnes places the translation in its historic contexts, underlining its significance to the Western world's understanding of Chinese medicine." – UC Press.

At the Institute for the History of Medicine of Johns Hopkins University, Ilza Veith graduated in 1944 with an M.A. and in 1947 with a Ph.D. in the history of medicine. She was the first person to receive in the United States a Ph.D. specifically in the history of medicine.

JACOB W. LINDAU




A BRIEF HISTORY OF
MEDICINE IN MASSACHUSETTS

BY
HENRY R. VIETS, M.D.
FELLOW OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY

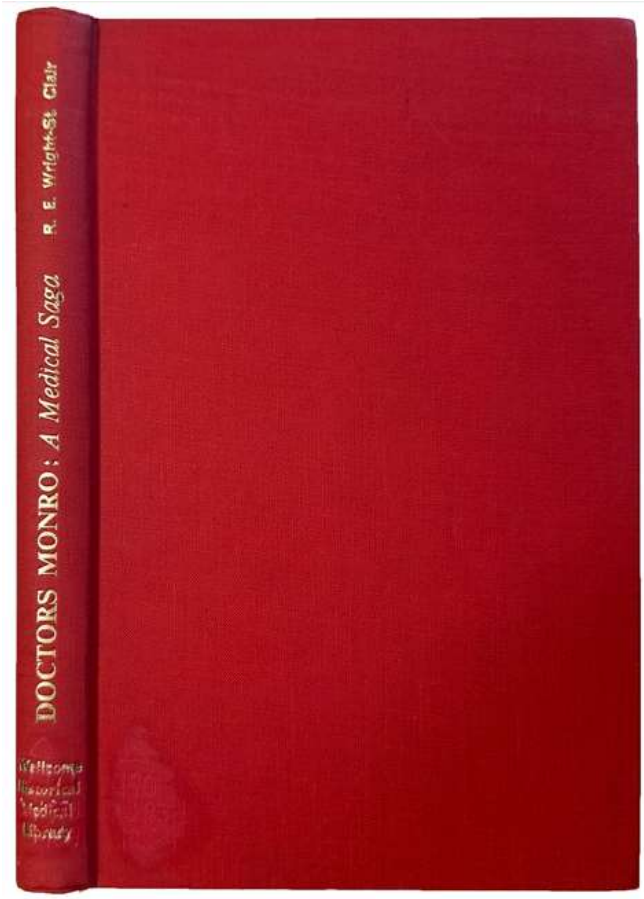
With Illustrations

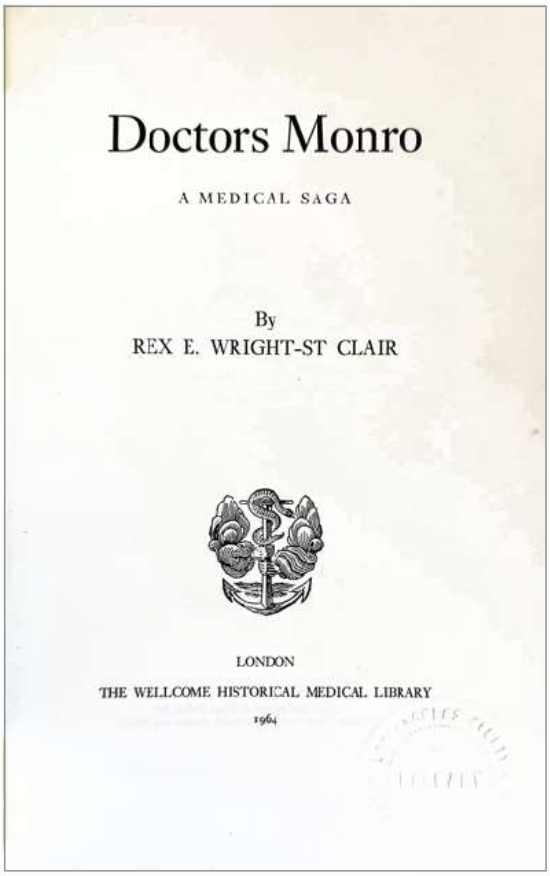
BOSTON AND NEW YORK
HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
The Riverside Press Cambridge
1930

316. **VIETS, Henry R.** (1890–1969). *A Brief History of Medicine in Massachusetts.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1930. ¶ 8vo. x, [4], 194 pp. Frontispiece, 7 plates, index; pp. 90-91 with offsetting from a newspaper clipping. Original blind- and gilt-stamped rouge cloth; covers waterstained and some rippling within. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplate (gift of the author). Good. $ 5

317. **WRIGHT-ST. CLAIR, [Sir] Rex Earl** (1922-2005). *Doctors Monro: A Medical Saga.* London: Wellcome Historical Medical Library, 1964. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 190 pp. 8 plates, index. Red cloth, gilt-stamped. Title-embossed LACMA, ex-library bookplate, pocket removed. Very good. $ 7.95

Sir Alexander Monro (d.1704) and 16 other descendants of his were all associated with the University of Edinburgh and its Medical School.





Doctors Monro

A MEDICAL SAGA

By
REX E. WRIGHT-ST CLAIR

LONDON
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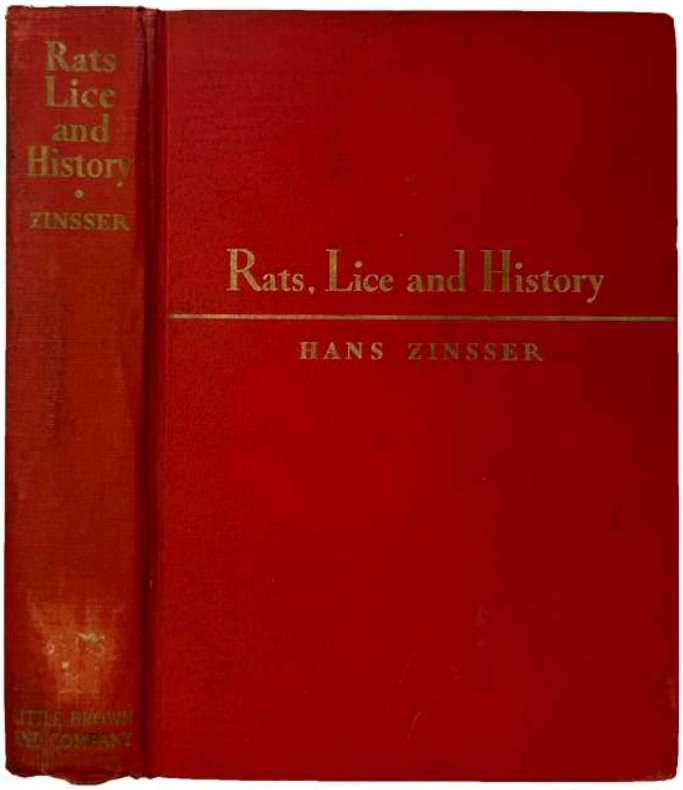
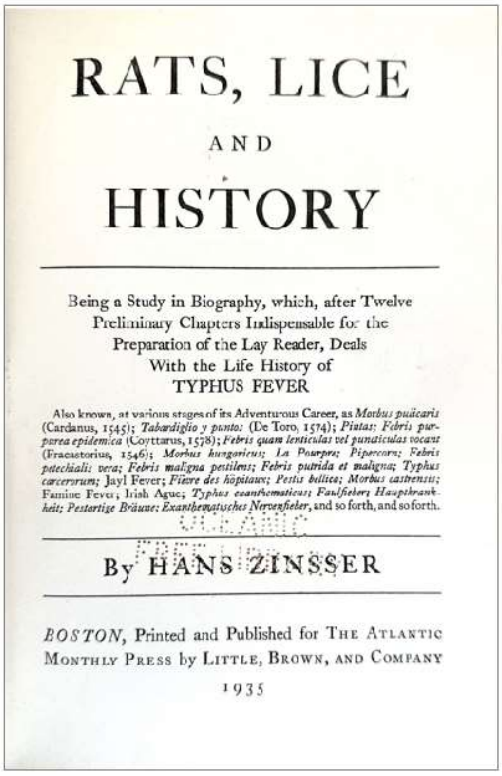
1964

[317]





RATS, LICE
AND
HISTORY

Being a Study in Biography, which, after Twelve Preliminary Chapters Indispensable for the Preparation of the Lay Reader, Deals With the Life History of TYPHUS FEVER

Also known, at various stages of its Adventurous Career, as *Morbus pulicaris* (Cardanus, 1545); *Tabardiglio y punto:* (De Toro, 1574); *Pintas: Febris purpurea epidemica* (Coyttarus, 1578); *Febris quam lenticulas vel punticulas vocant* (Fracastorius, 1546); *Morbus hungaricus; La Pourpre; Piperearu; Febris petechialis: vera; Febris maligna pestilens; Febris putrida et maligna; Typhus carcerorum;* Jayl Fever; *Fievre des hôpitaux; Pestis bellica; Morbus castrensis;* Famine Fever; Irish Ague; *Typhus exanthematicus; Faulfieber; Hauptkrankheit; Pestartige Bräune: Exanthematisches Nervenfieber,* and so forth, and so forth.

By HANS ZINSSER

BOSTON, Printed and Published for THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY PRESS by LITTLE, BROWN, AND COMPANY
1935

[318]

318. **ZINSSER, Hans** (1878-1940). *Rats, Lice and History: being a study in biography which, after twelve preliminary chapters indispensable for the preparation of the lay reader, deals with life history of typhus fever . . .* Boston: Little, Brown, 1935. ¶ 8vo. xii, 301, [1] pp. Original red gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed, front inner joint oddly mended – not really correct. Bookplate of Edward Stewart Gifford, Jr.; ex-library copy, Oceanic Free Library – their name perforated on title, spine call no. painted over, rear pocket removed. Good.

$ 7

First published in 1934. "In the world of letters Zinsser is distinguished for his two books written for lay readers, *Rats, Lice and History* and *As I Remember Him. The Biography of R. S.* Both have received great commendation from literary critics and established him in the public's mind as a writer of ability and charm who could compel sustained interest through the blending of entertainment and instruction. No one who has read these books carefully can have doubts concerning the intellectual breadth and the cosmopolitan qualities of the author's thoughts. In both books he reveals in fragmentary fashion his social, political and religious philosophies and exhibits his keen sense of humor and his mastery of ridicule and satire—always deservedly administered—as can be done only by a well-stocked mind, intent upon service." – Wolbach.

Hans Zinsser (1878–1940) was the sixth president of the American Association of Immunologists, serving from 1919 to 1920. An internationally recognized authority on typhus and the author of Rats, Lice and History (1935), Zinsser was the Charles Wilder Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology at Harvard University Medical School from 1925 to 1940.

Zinsser earned his M.D. from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons (P&S) in 1903. After serving on the house staff of Roosevelt Hospital in New York City for two years, Zinsser became resident bacteriologist at Roosevelt (1905–1906) and assistant bacteriologist at P&S (1905–1906). In 1907, he joined the staff of St. Luke's Hospital as an assistant pathologist and, the following year, received an appointment as instructor of bacteriology at P&S. He held both positions until 1910, when he left P&S to start a bacteriology department at Stanford University. Zinsser rose from associate professor (1910–1911) to professor of bacteriology and immunology (1911–1913) at Stanford before returning to P&S in 1913 to accept an appointment as professor in bacteriology and immunology. Zinsser's tenure at P&S was interrupted by the First World War, during which he served as a member of the Red Cross Typhus Commission to Serbia (1915) and as an officer in the U.S. Army Medical Corps (1917–1919). He returned to P&S after the war but left in 1923 to accept a position as professor of bacteriology and immunology at Harvard University Medical School, where, two

years later, he was given the added distinction of the Charles Wilder Professorship. While at Harvard, Zinsser participated in two professor exchange programs, teaching in Paris in 1935 and at Peiping Union Medical College in Beijing in 1938. Diagnosed with lymphatic leukemia in 1938, Zinsser continued his research at Harvard for another two years before succumbing to the disease on September 4, 1940. – *Journal of Immunology*.

PROVENANCE : Edward Stewart Gifford, Jr. (1907-1994). Bookplate drawn by Virginia Mason Gifford.

See: Simeon Burt Wolbach, *Biographical Memoir of Hans Zinsser, 1878-1940*. National Academy of Sciences, Volume XXIV, Tenth Memoir.

□ Garrison and Moreton 5403.

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