

CATALOGUE
323

MEDICINE

Medical Classics
History of Medicine
Occupational Health
Pediatrics

JEFF WEBER
RARE BOOKS

Neuchâtel
SWITZERLAND

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323

M E D I C I N E

Medical Classics
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January 2025 sunrise over lake Neuchâtel

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NOTE TO READERS:

After two months of moving the bookstore, we are now fully situated in Neuchâtel. Neuchâtel is also known for its German name, Neuenburg, meaning 'new castle'. The castle was built by Rudolph III of Burgundy and completed in 1011.

My wife and I occupy the same space: she works in the field of Chinese Traditional Medicine, and I have my book business. We occupy a lofty space, 4 floors above the *Le Baron*, a meeting place for coffee or other drinks and more. The new location is adjacent to the main plaza, Place Pury, named for David de Pury (1709-1786), a trader, banker, and major benefactor to Neuchâtel. His statue, crafted by Pierre-Jean David (1788-1856), still stands (not without some controversy).

We enjoyed working in Montreux over the past four years. However, with the arrival of a grandson, we were looking to be closer to our family. No longer is there a lengthy commute by train to the Montreux office.

Neuchâtel is a charming town, strong in the fields of education and with rich traditions in horology and wine making. There is a vibrant business centre, restricted to pedestrian traffic, offering a lot of possibilities. All this is adjacent to the lake, of which we have a view from the office.

More changes: the stock is now divided into three locations, as the space is smaller than before. I am carrying fewer books as well. Visitors are always welcome, appointments are recommended.

Jeff Weber



COVER: VESALIUS

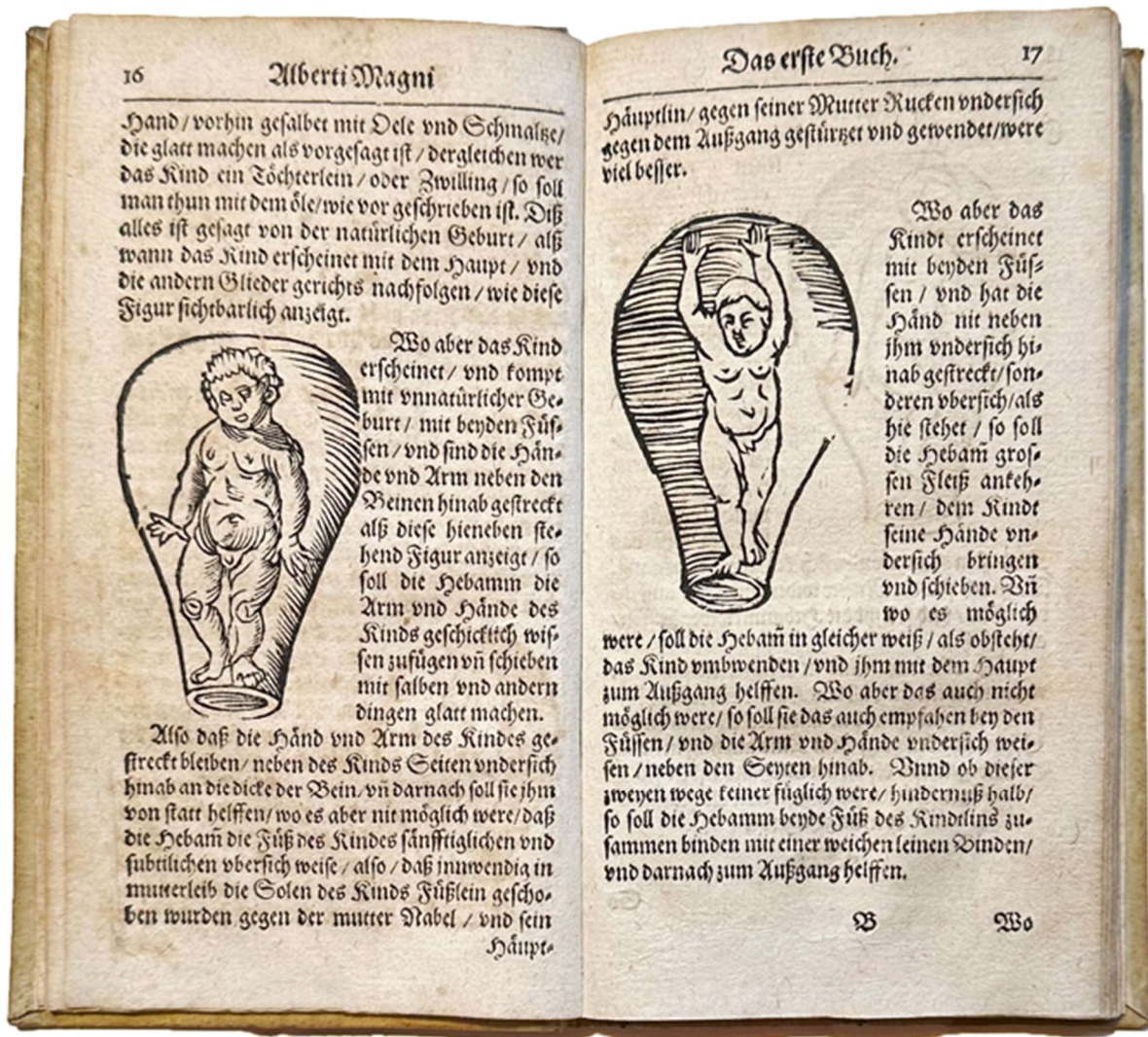


1. **ALBERTUS MAGNUS** (1193? -1280) [pseudo]; **RYFF, Walther Hermann** (ca.1500-1548). *Von Weibern und Geburten der Kinder, sampt ihren Artzneyen. Auch von Tugenden etlicher fürnemmen Kräuter, und von Krafft der Edlen Gestein. Von Art und Natur etlicher Thier. Mit sampt einem bewerten Regiment für die Pestilentz.* [Germany]: Verlag nicht ermittelbar, 1659. ¶ Small 8vo. 110 (i.e. 106), [6] pp. Numerous woodcut illustrations (childbirth, plants, herbs, animals/birds). Early vellum. Fine.

\$ 2,500

Albertus' "numerous encyclopædic writings are almost all philosophical and theological, but they also treat of the natural sciences and medicine, wherein his interpretations were chiefly influenced by Aristotle and Maimonides. Zoologist, botanist, chemist, and physician, Albertus gave his energy above all to the interpretation of the great Stagyrice, who became for him an absolute authority with whose opinion no other could disagree. The book of Albertus called *Summa naturalium*, which treats of the therapeutic virtues of plants, also served as a text for the history of medicine up to the end of the sixteenth century. The fame of Albertus was so great that many apocrypha were attributed to him. The best known

of these was the *Liber aggregationis*, dealing with the magic properties of plants and the *Secreta mulierum*, largely superstitious and astrological. These were the chief reasons for his being frequently quoted magician, so as a that *Ars Albertina* became synonymous with magic, and books are still sold under this title, like the pseudo-Aristotelian Complete Masterpiece.”



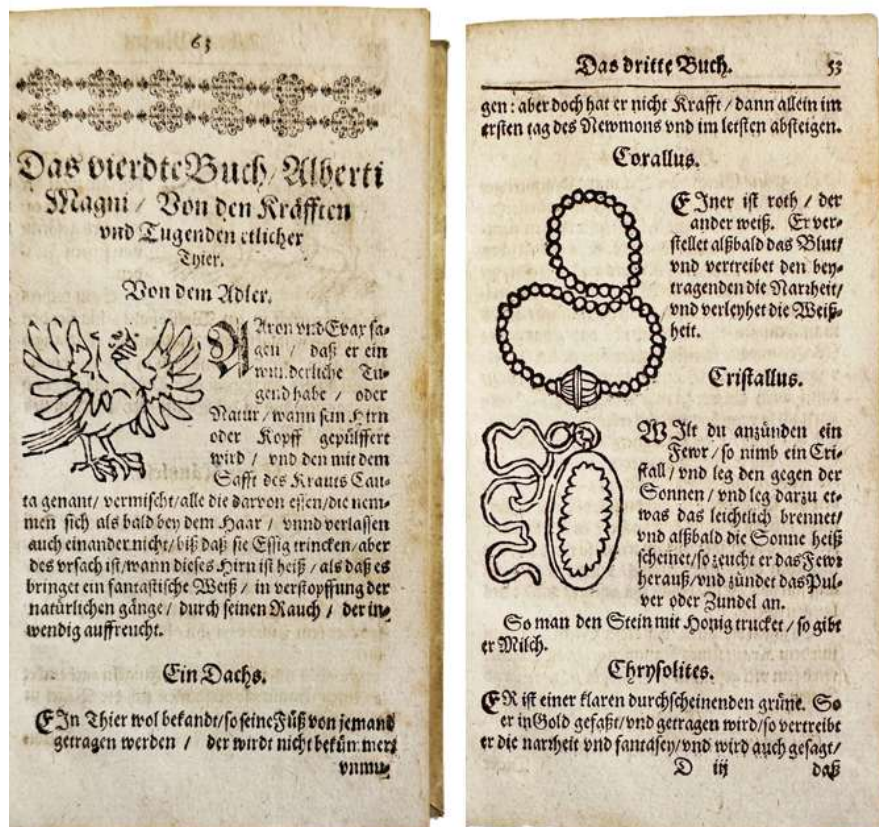
Complete in 6 parts: I) Of the fertility and infertility of women - childbirth; II) Of well-known herbs and their substances/qualities; III) Of the virtues of certain precious stones and their effects; IV) On the powers and virtues of certain animals; V) Of the Waters of Life, bathing; VI) A regimen on how one should behave in the time of pestilence with food & drink.

Ralph Major writes: “Albert entered the Dominican order probably at the age of 16, studied at Padua, studied and taught at Paris, became provincial of his order in Germany, and bishop of Ratisbon but later resigned his duties as an executive to follow the life of a scholar. He travelled widely and spent much time in Cologne, where he organized a studium generale, or university, in 1248. A theologian,

philosopher, chemist, physicist, botanist, astronomer, geographer and zoologist, he published works numerous enough to fill some 20 large folio volumes, each containing an average of 500,000 words (1000 pages).”

“Albert was much interested in experimental science, and his work has been regarded as the “beginning of the Experimental School.” He experimented with plants, animals, chemicals and minerals. To the modern reader, his works on natural science seem his best and most original. He wrote extensively upon the medicinal value of plants and gems and, as an authority on all branches of knowledge, had a great influence upon medical teaching. *His De virtutibus herbarum, De vegetabilibus, and De Metallicis* are to a certain extent medical. He apparently believed in astrology and in “good” magic although he denounced most magic as due to demons. With all his great learning and his independence of spirit, he accepts as authentic many old wives’ tales and fantastic stories. As a teacher, he was unrivalled, and such crowds of students attended his lectures in Paris that it was necessary to construct an open air tribune on the Place Maubert to take care of the thousands who wished to hear him. Among his students were Roger Bacon; Thomas Aquinas, like himself destined to be a saint; and Petrus Hispanus, destined to be a Pope.” Major, Ralph, *A History of Medicine*, 1954. p. 314.

§ Hayn, Hugo. *Bibliotheca Germanorum Gynaecologica et Cosmetica*, 1886. p.3; NLM 2751041R (microfilm); (OCoLC)14307025. Wellcome has the 1598 Nettesheim & Heinrich printing from Cologne. See: Grulee 444 (1699 edition).



Meerkalb oder Salm.



Ein Jung ein wenig mit seinem Herzen in Wasser gelegt / so versamen sich dafelbst die Fisch.

Wann du das vnder der Achseln treget / so mag niemand am Gerichte Sieg wider dich haben vnd gewinnen / sondern du wirst ein milten vnd gnädigen Richter haben.

Das Herz dieses Thierlins gessen / dieweil es noch regt / so macher er einen künfftige ding reden. Vnd so von dem Herzen mit den Augen vnd Zungen etwan ein Hund jset / so verleubret er als bald seine Stimm / vnd kan nimmer bellen.

Vom Ale.



Ein Ale / Anquilla / ist ein Fisch wolbetant / aber des Fisches / als dann Evar vnd Aaron will / sein Eugene ist wunderlich / dann so er stirbt von gebrest des Wassers / vnd sinket gang bleib / vnd dann

dann Essig der starck sey / genommen wird / vermische mit Blut von einem Geyervogel / vnd das zusammen gelegt wird vnder ein Mist / etwan an ein ort / alle die Ale so todt sind / die überkommen ihr Leben widerumb / wie viel ihr sind. Vnd so der Wurm desselben Ales aufgezogen wird / vnd wird der in die vorgeandte Confection gethan / über ein Monat / so wird der Wurm verwandelt zu einem ganzem schwarzen Ale / von welchem so jemand darvon jset / der stirbt ohne zweiffel.

Von ein Wisel.



Wifela / ein Wisel / ist ein Thierlin / gnugsam betant / so das Herz dieses Thierlins gessen wird / dieweil es sich noch regt / so macher es einen wissen künfftige Ding.

Vnd so von dem Herzen mit den Augen vnd Zungen etwan ein Hund jset / so verleubret er als bald sein Stimm / vnd kan nimmer bellen.

Vom Widhopffen.



Die Augen getragen sie mache ein Menschen Gnadenreich vnd E

XIV. Taub oder todte Neflen / die mit den weissen Blümlen.



So diß Kraut gesamlet wirdt also grün vnd bereitet mit Eypresen safft / einig jahrs alt / vnd gelegt in ein Haus / macher das es nicht / als were es voll Würm / vnd den der es bey ihm trägt / macher es gültig vnd Gnadenreich / vnd sein Widerpartheyen vberwinden.

Vnd so das vorge sagt Kraut gebunden wird an eines Kindes Hals / so folget es dir nach / wohin du gehst.

Todr Neflen was ser getruncken / Morgens vnd Abends jedes auff iwen oder drey Loth / ist fast gut für die weisse zeit der Frauen.

XV. Rosen.

Nimb seine Körner / vnd Senffkörner / vnd eins Wislen Fuß / vnd henc es in das Meß oder

oder Garn / so versamen sich die Fisch.

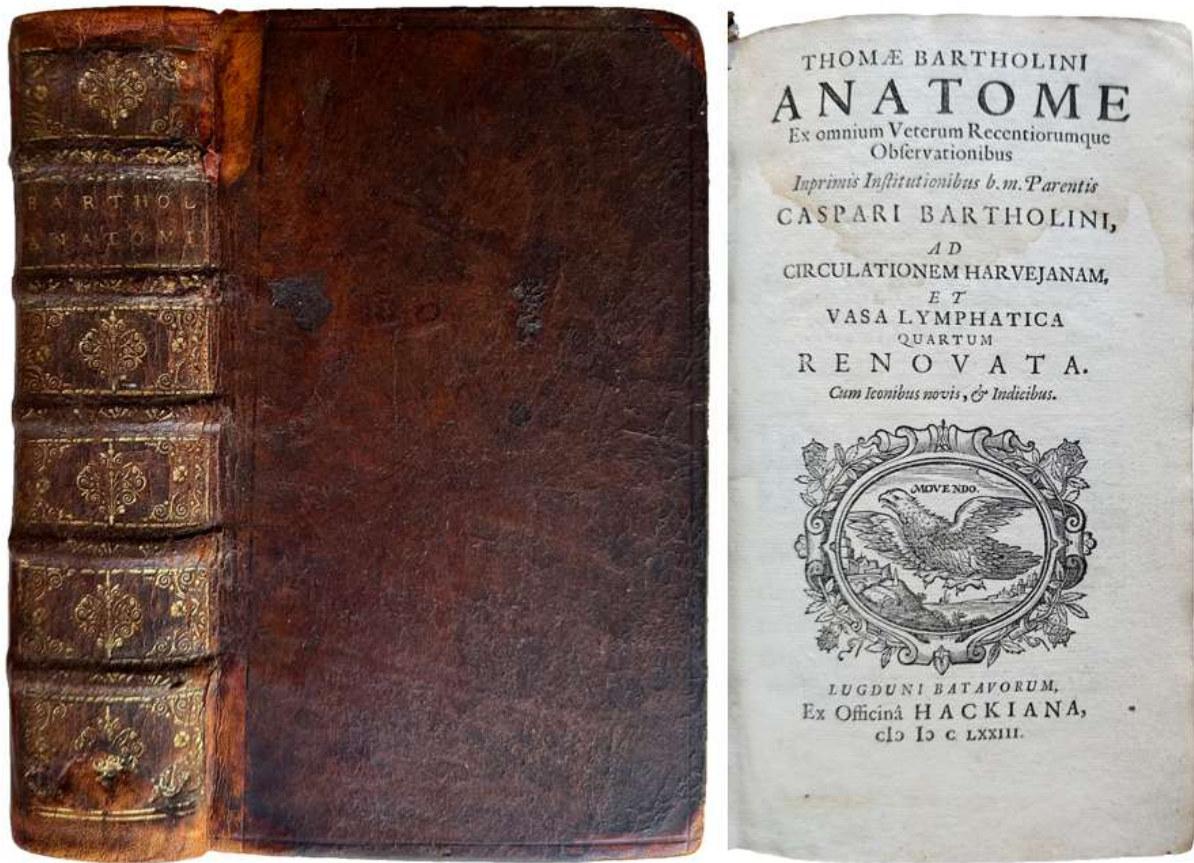
So das vorge sagte Pulver gethan wirdt in ein Ampel / vnd darnach angezündet / so werden die darumb sind / schwarz wie der Teufel.

Das Pulver vermische mit Baumöl / vnd mit lebendigen Schwefel / bestreiche damit ein Haus / da die

Seim scheint / so sichte es als ob es brennt.

XVI. Ratterwurz.

Also diß Kraut mit Blettern von Klee begraben / gebiert rote vnd grüne Schlangen / von welchen so ein Pulver darauß gemacht wird / vnd den gethan in ein Ampel die brennt / so erscheiner ein haufen voll Schlangen. Vnd so du es vnder eines Haupt legest / so trauemet ihm nicht mehr.



2. **BARTHOLIN, Thomas** (1618-1680). *Thomæ Bartholini. Anatomie ex omnium veterum recentiorumque observationibus inprimis Institutionibus b. m. parentis Caspari Bartholini, ad circulationem Harveianam, et vasa lymphatica quartum renovata. Cum iconibus novis, & indicibus.* Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden]: Ex Officinâ Hackiana, 1673, 1674. ¶ 8vo. [32], 807, [1], [16] pp. Added engraved title, woodcut title-page vignette, decorative initials, indexes, engraved port., headpieces, 4 engraved figs., 122 engraved plates (12 folding); prominent waterstaining top upper portion of the text block, showing variously and sometimes much diminished, but stained nonetheless. Contemporary full blind-ruled calf, spine with elaborate gilt-stamping, title; very neat repairs to the binding in calf (spine & corners). Early ink inscription; later (19th century?) ink-framed name of a surgeon [Chirurgien], where the two words are heavily inked-out such that the first name needs a special device to be able to read the owner's name.

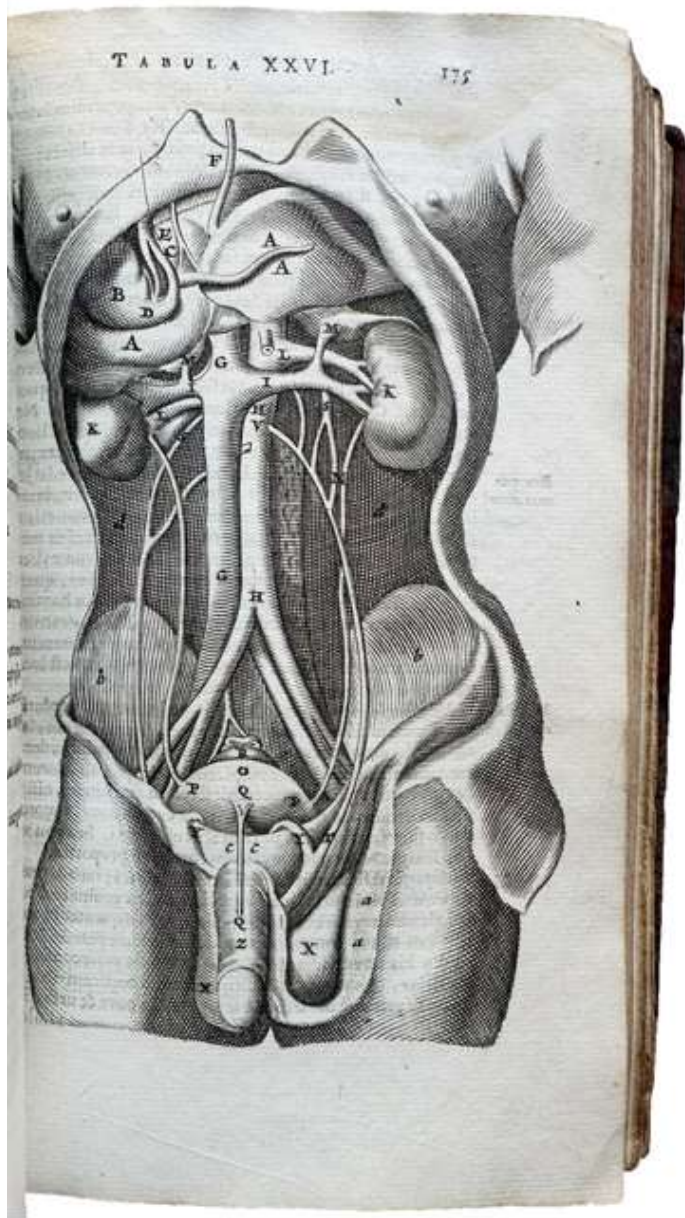
\$ 550

Thomas Bartholin was actively interested in pathologic anatomy, and was extraordinarily prolific as an author, producing a very much-used anatomic textbook, which was, in reality, a revision of his father's *Institutiones anatomicae* (Viteberg, 1611). There appeared three other original editions (including the one offered here), which were published in the major European languages. Many illustrations were added, differing in the various editions, but few of these were original. Most were after Vesalius, Casserius, Vesling, Bauhin, Ruysch, and others.

Likewise, many of these illustrations were taken from monographs, such as those of Stensen, Regner de Graaf, Franciscus Sylvius, Folius, and from writings on the lymphatics, a branch of anatomic research for which Thomas Bartholin was an important contributor.

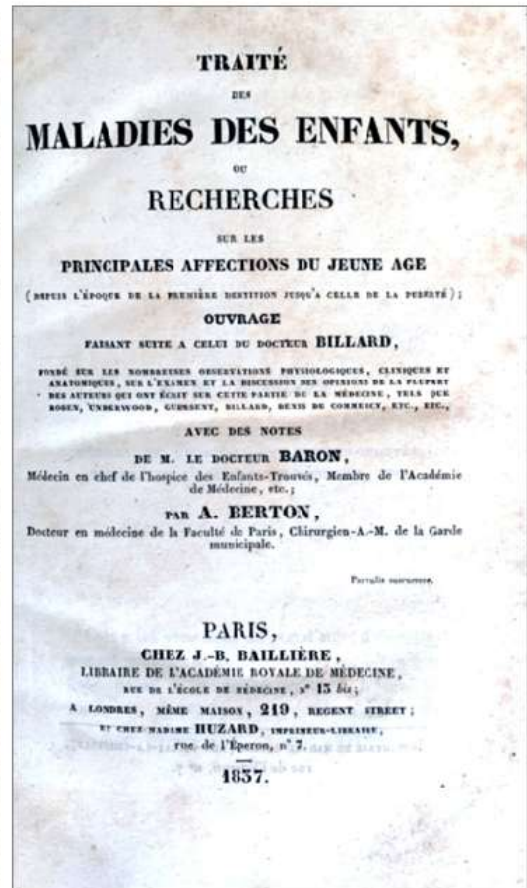
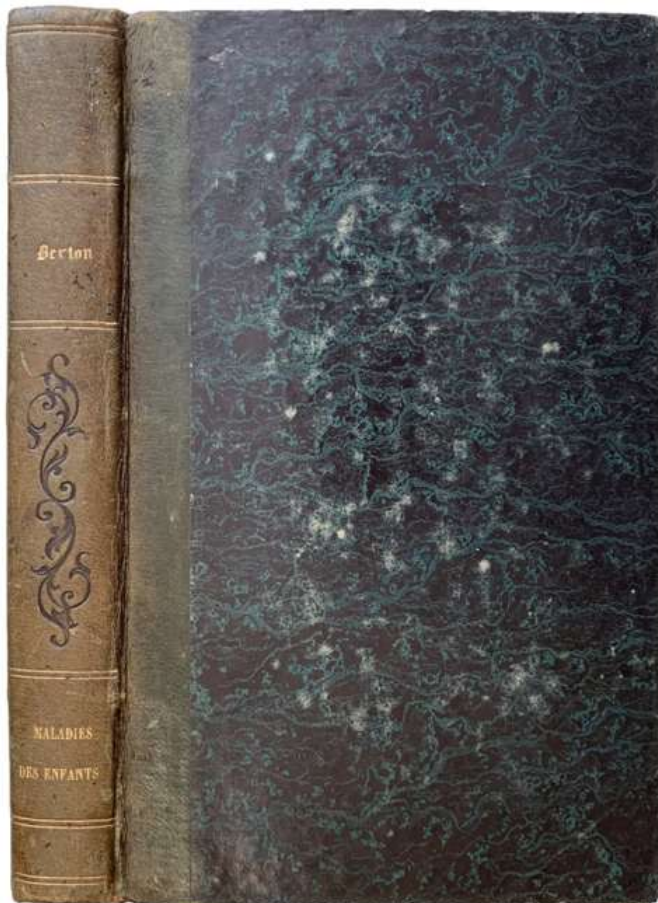


§ Choulant – Frank, *History and bibliography of anatomic illustration*, pp. 245-246; Krivatsy, NLM, 781; Wellcome, II, p. 107.



LUGD. BATAV. EX OFFICINA HACKIANA. 11
Cum Privilegio.

[2] BARTHOLIN



3. **BERTON, Emile Adolphe Joseph** (1801-1855) ; **Jacques François BARON** (1782-1849). *Traité des maladies des enfants, ou recherches sur les principales affections du jeune âge (depuis l'époque de la première dentition jusqu'à celle de la puberté): ouvrage faisant suite à celui du . . . avec des notes de M. le docteur Baron . . .* Paris: J.-B. Bailliere, Libraire de l'Académie Royale de Médecine; Londres: Même Maison, 1837. ¶ 8vo. vii, [1], 502, [2] pp. Half-title, index, errata; occasional light spotting. Contemporary quarter blind and gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards. Very good copy. [M14315]

\$ 375

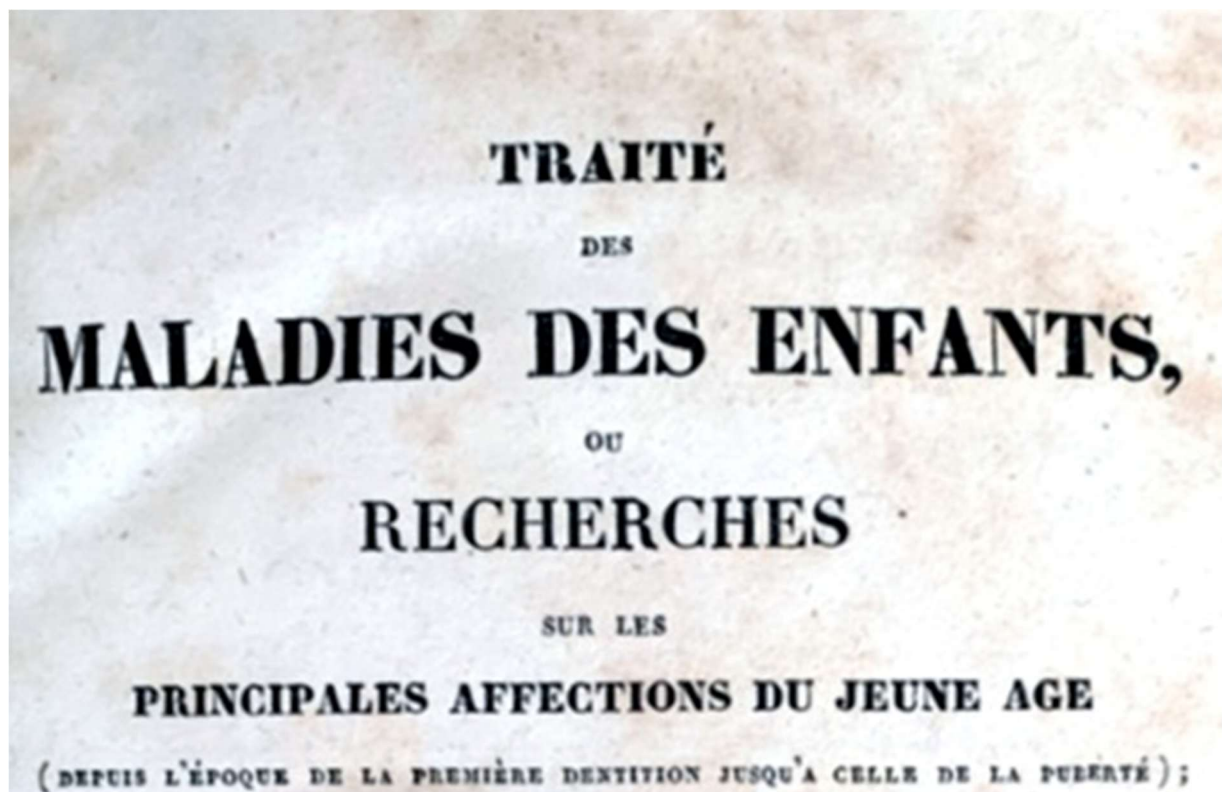
First edition. This work is considered a continuation of Charles-Michel Billard (1800-1832), a physician known for his research in pediatric diseases. In 1828 he published his best work, a book on newborn illnesses, titled “*Traité des maladies des enfants nouveau nés et à la mamelle*”. In 1832 Charles-Prospér Ollivier d’Angers published a second edition of the work, and in 1837, a third French edition was issued (this work). [Wikip.].

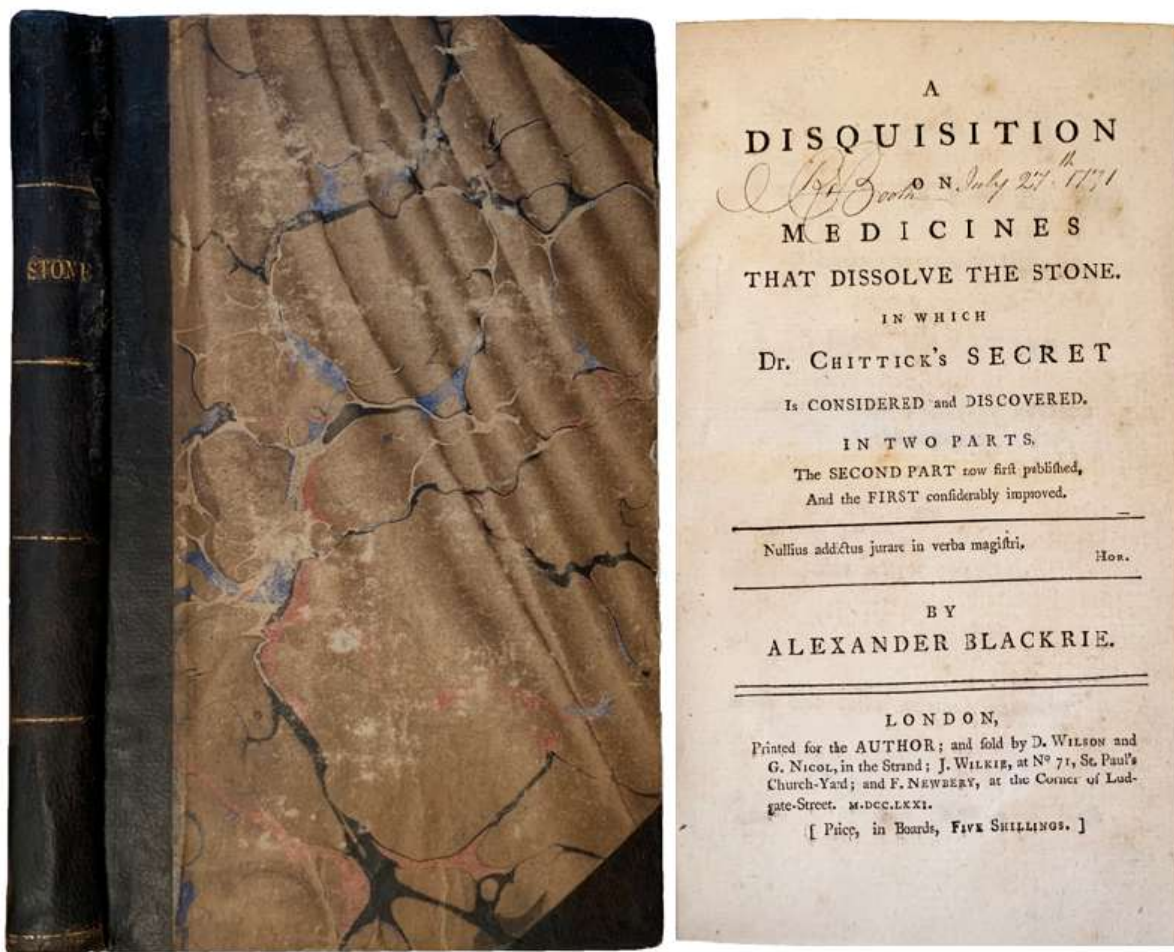
Messers Berton & Baron made their reports based on personal observation, including autopsies. Among the cases are encephalitis, cerebral congestion, cerebral hemorrhage, neurosis, paralysis, inflammations, myelitis, angina, gastritis, colitis, mesenteritis, dysentery, vomiting, colic, hepatitis, dropsy,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

Emile-Adolphe-Joseph Berton, Paris, born in Dinant on December 30, 1801, attended the school of Saint-Cyr from 1819 to become an officer, but later studied medicine and became a doctor in 1828 with the thesis: "*Considerations sur la pneumonie partielle*". In 1830 he took part in the July Revolution and became a surgical aide-major in the municipal guard, later in the gendarmerie of the Seine-Depart. He wrote several prize-winning works, namely: "*Research and considerations on general tubercular degeneration and on the specific cells of the bronchial glands, etc.*" (1830; translated into German in *Samml. f. Ärzte*, XXXIX, 1832; English translation, London, 1835), awarded by the Soc. Medical Society of Emulation, and "*Recherches sur l'hydrocéphale aiguë etc.*" (1834; Brussels, 1837), awarded by the Medical Society of Stockholm. also: "*Traité des maladies des enfants etc.*" (1837; 2nd ed. 1841) - "*Réflexions sur les névroses et la fièvre intermittente*" (1834) and, together with Lehuby: "*Formulaire thérapeutique et matière médicale, concernant les maladies de l'enfance*" (1846). In 1853 he was appointed chief physician of the house of Prince Jérôme. He died in 1855.

Jacques François Baron was an intern in 1807, became an anatomy assistant at the Faculty in 1806, then prosector of the Faculty in 1811. His doctoral thesis was, *Dissertation sur l'air des hôpitaux* [Dissertation on the air of hospitals] (1808). He became physician at the Hospice des Enfants-Trouvés (Paris), as well as physician to the children of the Duchess of Berry.

§ Grulee 835.





4. **BLACKRIE, Alexander** (d.1772). *A Disquisition on Medicine that Dissolve the Stone. In which Dr. Chittick's Secret is considered and discovered. In two parts. The second part now first published, and the first considerably improved.* London: Printed for the Author; D. Wilson and G. Nicol, 1771. ¶ Two parts in 1 volume. 8vo. xv, [1], 206, [2] pp. List of subscribers. Dedicated to John Hyde. Contemporary half black calf, marbled boards, simple gilt-stamped spine title. Ownership signature on title of R. Booth, July 27th 1771. [M14401]

\$ 125

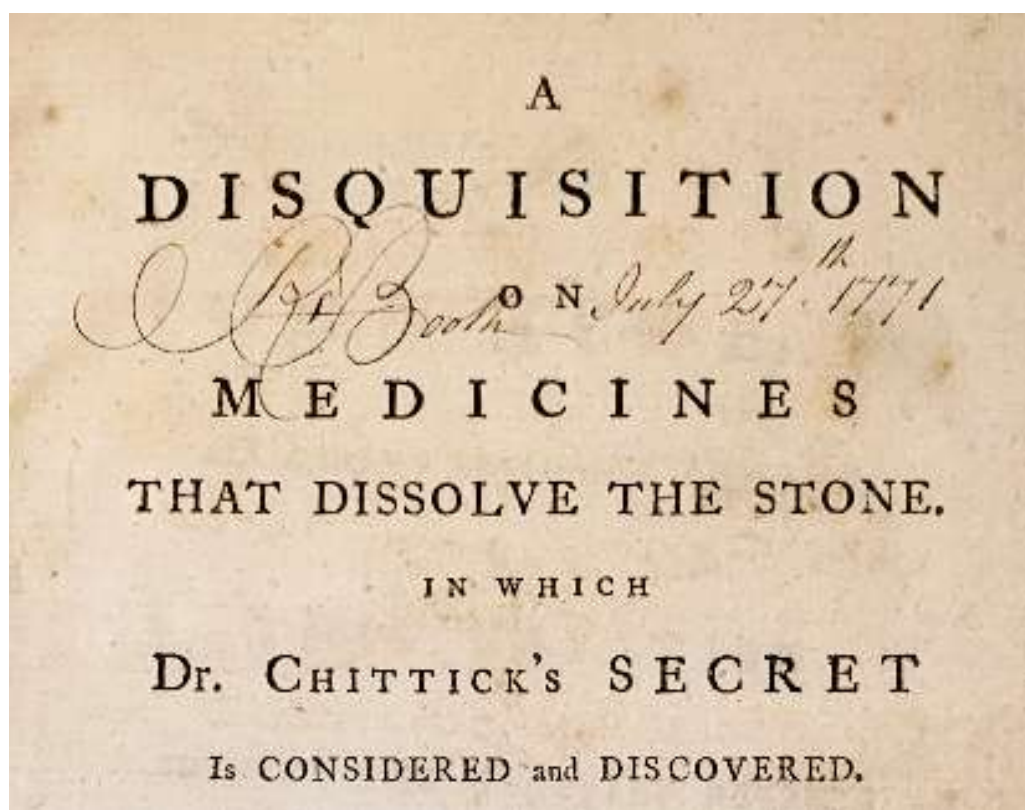
In October 1763 Blackrie contributed a letter to the *Scots Magazine*, in which he exposed the secret of Dr. Chittick's cure for gravel. This letter was expanded into a volume, and published in 1760 under the title '*A Disquisition on Medicines which dissolve the Stone; in which Dr. Chittick's Secret is considered and discovered.*' A second edition, enlarged and improved, appeared in 1771 (this item).

"Blackrie's formula has an interesting story behind it, one that starts with a physician from Bath by the name of Chittick. Early in the 1760s, Chittick devised a formula for treating deposits in the urinary tract, which he, like Joanna Stephens, preferred kept secret so as to control the market. His patients had to come to him with veal broth, and he personally mixed his secret ingredients into the broth. Blackrie, a chemist from Kent, was determined to discover Chittick's secret

ingredient. His tests showed that Chittick's solution contained "alkaline fixed salts combined with quicklime, or soap lye." Blackrie was more altruistic than Chittick, and he published his findings in a 1763 issue of *Scots Magazine*. Three years later, Blackrie published *A Disquisition upon Medicines that Dissolve the Stone*. An expanded version of his Disquisition appeared in 1771. Blackrie's instructions were to mix eight ounces of potash and four ounces of fresh quicklime in boiling soft spring water. The mixture had to be stirred occasionally and filtrated. He recommended oyster shell quicklime and noted that tartar salt may be even better than potash. Mixed in veal broth, between thirty drops twice daily and two teaspoons three times a day should be more than sufficient, he informed stone sufferers."

"Medical physiology was in its infancy at this time and little was known about the complex nature of the urinary deposits or how to change the content of the urine. In particular, it was not recognized that, even if Franklin's stone had a core of uric acid, which it very likely had, it was also likely to have a coating of calcium and phosphate, which would not be materially affected by these oral alkaline medications."

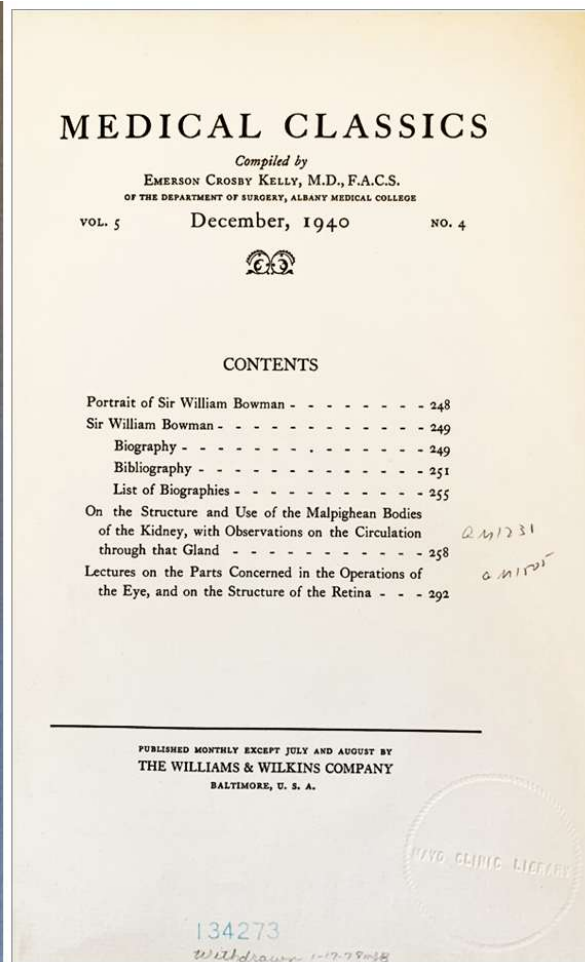
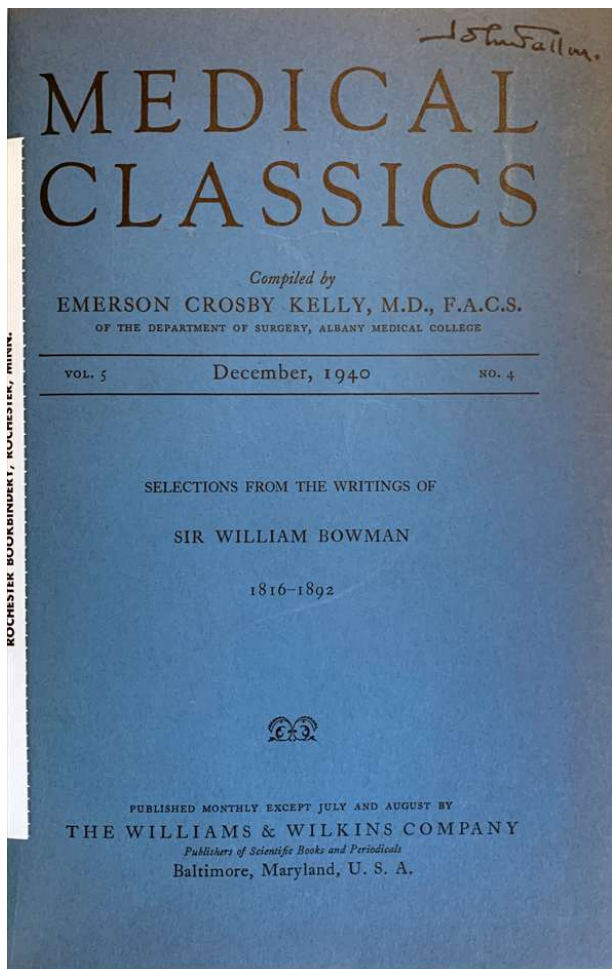
"Nevertheless, three physicians Franklin respected were among those who approved of Blackrie's solvent. They were John Pringle, John Fothergill, and William Hunter." – Stanley Finger, *Dr. Franklin's Medicine*, pp 302-3.



Alexander Blackrie was a Scottish surgeon-apothecary.

PROVENANCE: R. Booth, 1771.

§ : Wellcome I, p. 174.



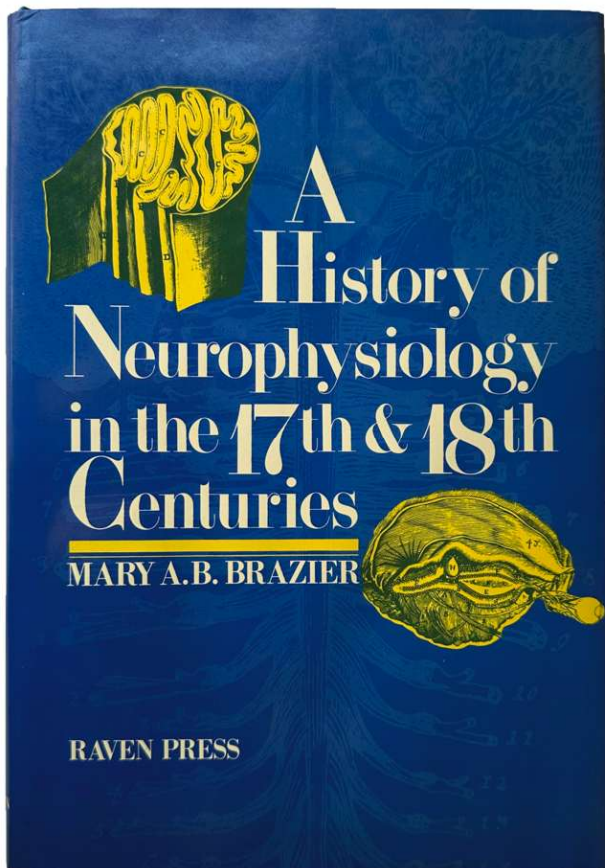
5. **BOWMAN, Sir William** (1816-1892). *Selections from the Writings of Sir William Bowman, 1816-1892*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1940. ¶ Series: Medical Classics, vol. 5, no. 4, Dec. 1940. 8vo. [2], 249-334 pp. 2 plates. Red gilt-stamped buckram with original dark blue printed wrappers bound in. Ownership signature of John M. Fallon, with bookplate noting this donation to the Mayo Clinic (with their embossed stamp & bookplate). Very good. [M14403]

\$ 30

Contains a bibliography of Bowman's works and reprints both of his critically acclaimed papers: *On the structure and use of the Malpighian bodies of the kidney with observations on the circulation through that gland* (1842), and, *Lectures on the parts concerned in the operations on the eye* (1849).

PROVENANCE: John M. Fallon (1901-1951): Fallon's father, Michael F. Fallon, was founder of the Fallon Clinic and chief surgeon at the Mayo Clinic.

§ See: Garrison and Morton 1231 and 1505.



A History of Neurophysiology
in the
17th and 18th Centuries
From Concept to Experiment

Mary A. B. Brazier
*Departments of Anatomy and Physiology
UCLA School of Medicine
Los Angeles, California*

Raven Press ■ New York

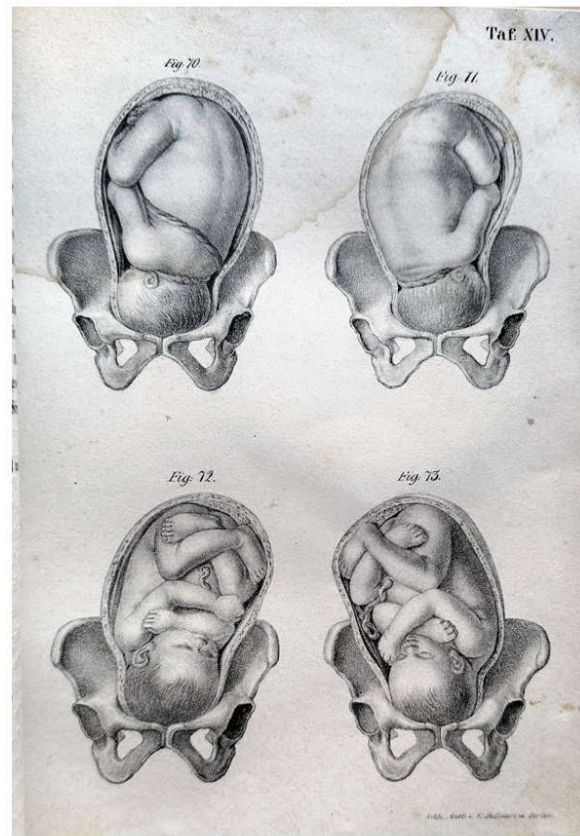
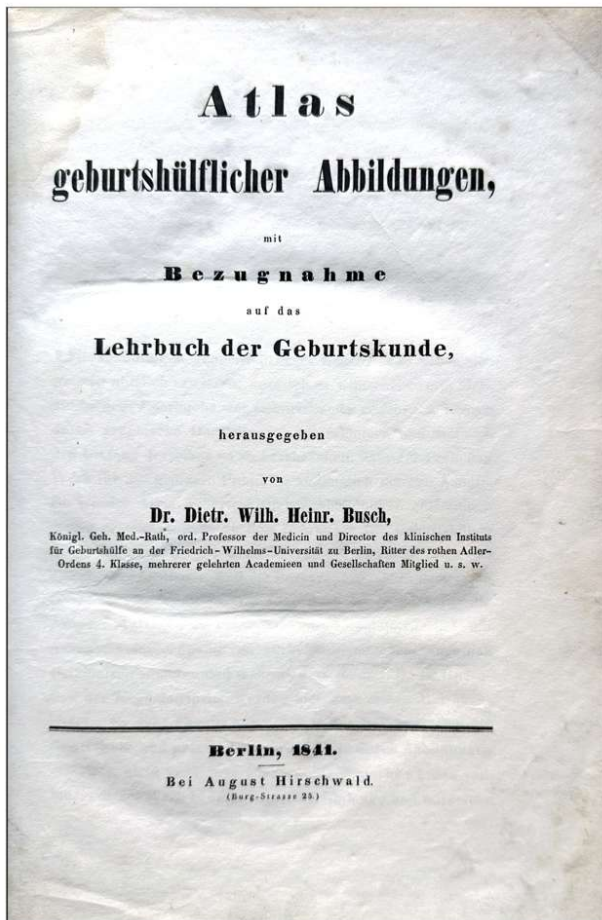
6. **BRAZIER, Mary A.B.** (1904-1995). *A History of Neurophysiology in the 17th & 18th Centuries*. New York: Raven Press, 1984. ¶ Second printing. 8vo. xiii, [1], 230 pp. 101 figures, index. Blue leatherette, dust-jacket. Very good copy.

\$ 35

A second volume was issued in 1988, covering the 19th century. Offered is only the first volume on the 17th & 18th centuries (complete in itself).

Mary “Mollie” Agnes Burniston Brown Brazier was a prominent neuroscientist at Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and University of California, Los Angeles.

§ Garrison and Morton 1588.19.



7. **BUSCH, Dietrich Wilhelm Heinrich** (1788-1858). *Atlas geburtshülfflicher Abbildungen, mit Bezugnahme auf das Lehrbuch der Geburtskunde*. Berlin: Bei August Hirschwald, 1841. ¶ Small 4to. XIII, [1], 147, [1] pp. 49 numbered (pl. XXXXI is in 2 parts, otherwise the edition numbers the plates 1-48). Total: 49 plates containing figures numbered 1-183, with plate 41-B providing the extra two figures, totaling 185) lithographed plates; large waterstain affecting a number of the plates, roughly on the top third of the textblock, but showing or not showing in the first half of the volume, then there is no visual evidence. Modern simple gray-green cardboard wrapper with facsimile of the title mounted on upper cover. PROVENANCE: Ownership signature of Dr. A. [Alfred?] Schnieber. Good. [TK 073]

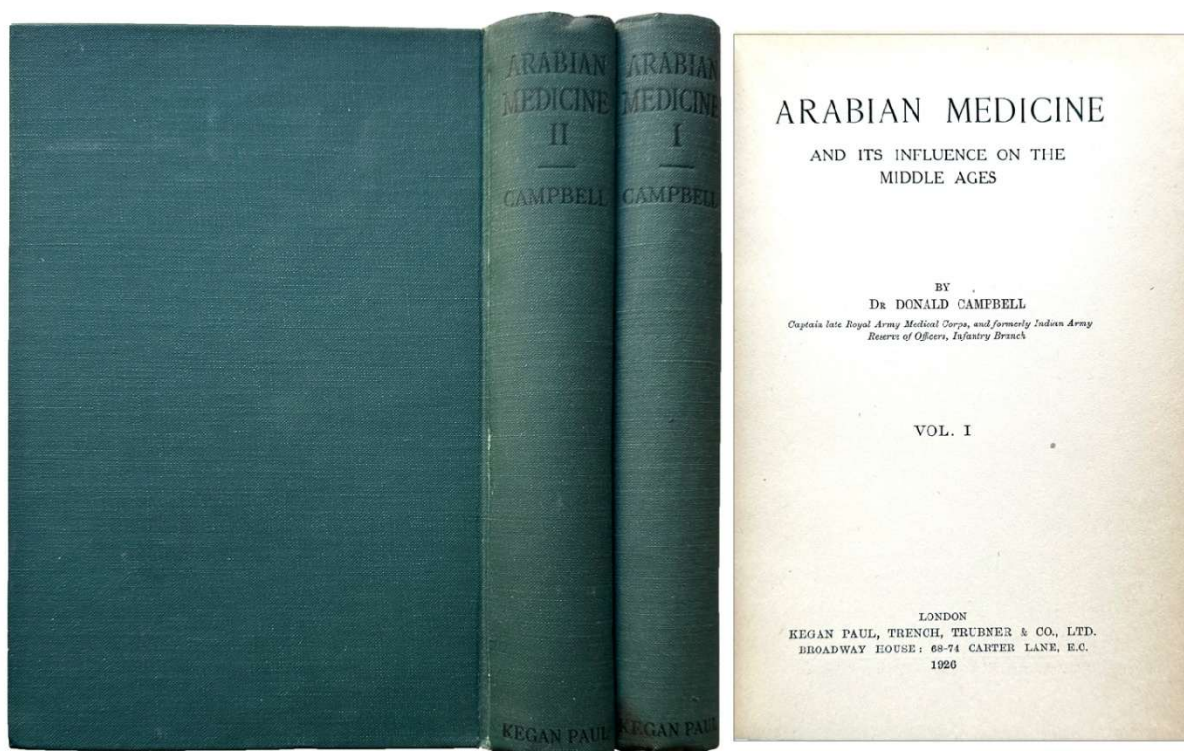
\$ 75

Atlas of obstetric illustrations printed in fine lithography, with reference to the textbook of obstetrics.

Dietrich Wilhelm Heinrich Busch was a German obstetrician born in Marburg. In 1806 he earned his medical doctorate at the University of Marburg, becoming an associate professor of surgery in 1814.

PROVENANCE: Ownership signature of Dr. A. [Alfred?] Schnieber.

§ Hirsch I, 783; Waller 1670; Wellcome II, 278.



8. **CAMPBELL, Donald**, B.Sc., M.R.C.P., L.A.H. (1883?-ca.1953). *Arabian Medicine and its influence on the Middle Ages*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & co., 1926. ¶ 2 volumes. Small 8vo. xv, [1], 207, [1]; [vi], 235, [1] pp. Frontispiece (2 maps), index. 2-lines of notes on rear fly (vol. I). Original cloth stamped with black titles. Very good.

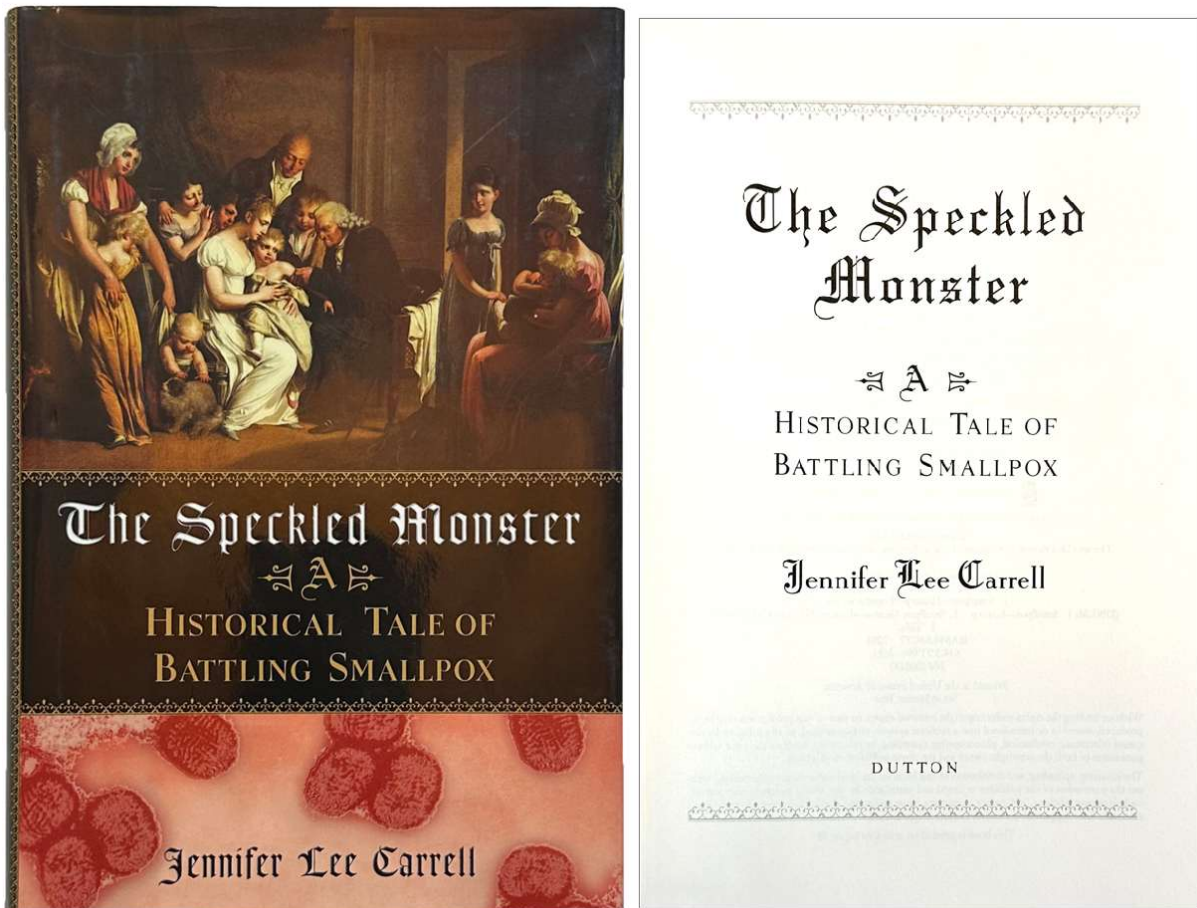
\$ 100

“A survey of the Arabian medical writings of the Eastern and Western Caliphates. The first volume includes a survey early Arabic medical manuscripts then known, and a survey of the Arab medical writers of the Eastern and Western Caliphates. The second volume includes, as Appendix 1 a list of translators into Latin of Arabic works, and Appendix II, “An investigation of the date and authorship of the Latin versions of the works of Galen.” This long appendix, which occupies most of the volume, was an attempt to reconstruct the Galenic Library as it was known in the Middle Ages.” – Garrison and Morton 6509.

Little is known about Dr. Donald Campbell. On the title-page he is called, “Captain late Royal Army Medical Corps, and formerly Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Infantry Branch. In his prefatory remarks he gives credit to his supervisor, Dr. Charles Singer, the noted history of science and medicine. His birth date in the Wellcome catalogue shows as 1838 and 1883, but I suspect that the former date is a typo. His date of passing is either not published or I have not found it. Of course

there are many people with this name, adding considerably to any confusion. In the 1953 2 volumes honoring Charles Singer, Campbell made a contribution and he is described as recently deceased.

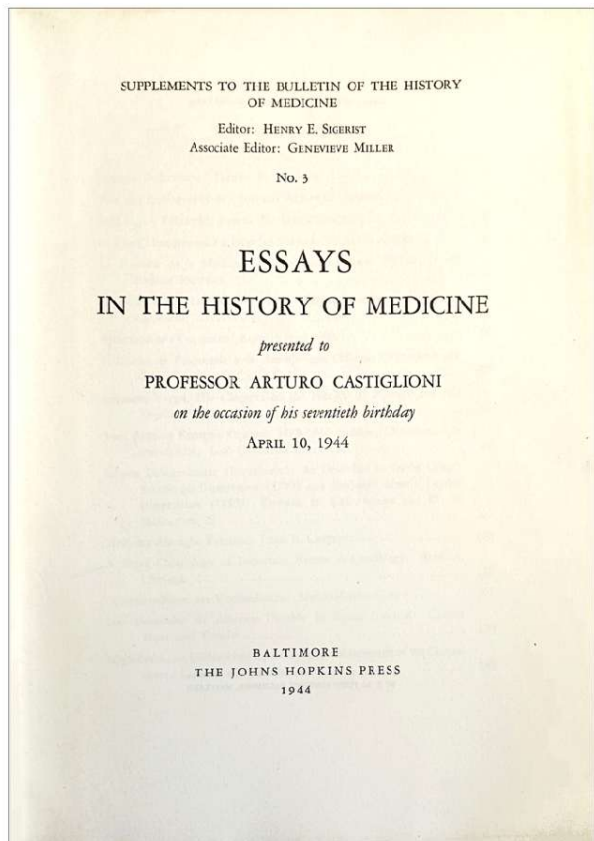
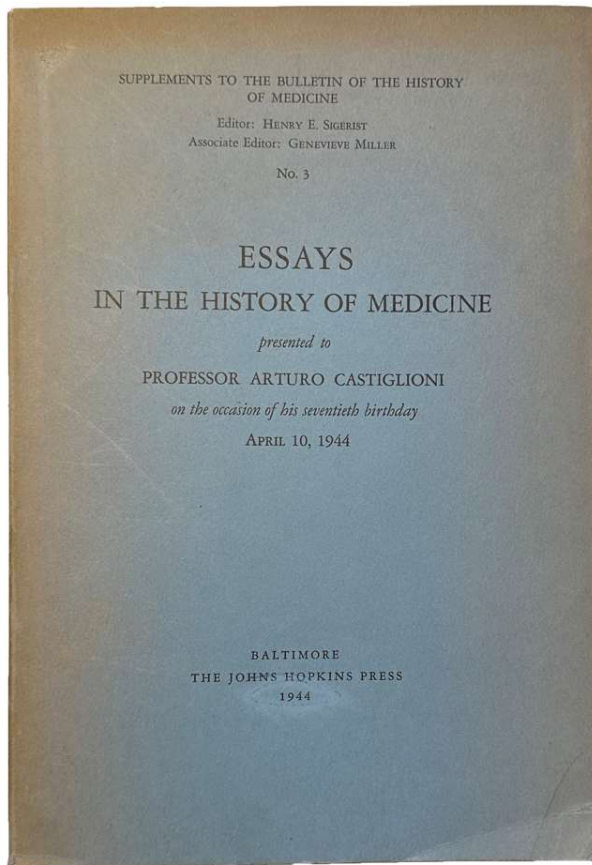
§ Garrison and Morton 6509.



9. **CARRELL, Jennifer Lee.** *The Speckled Monster. A Historical Tale of Battling Smallpox.* New York: Dutton, (2003). ¶ 8vo. xvii, 474 pp. Illus., bibliog. Boards, dust jacket. New. ISBN: 0525947361

\$ 15

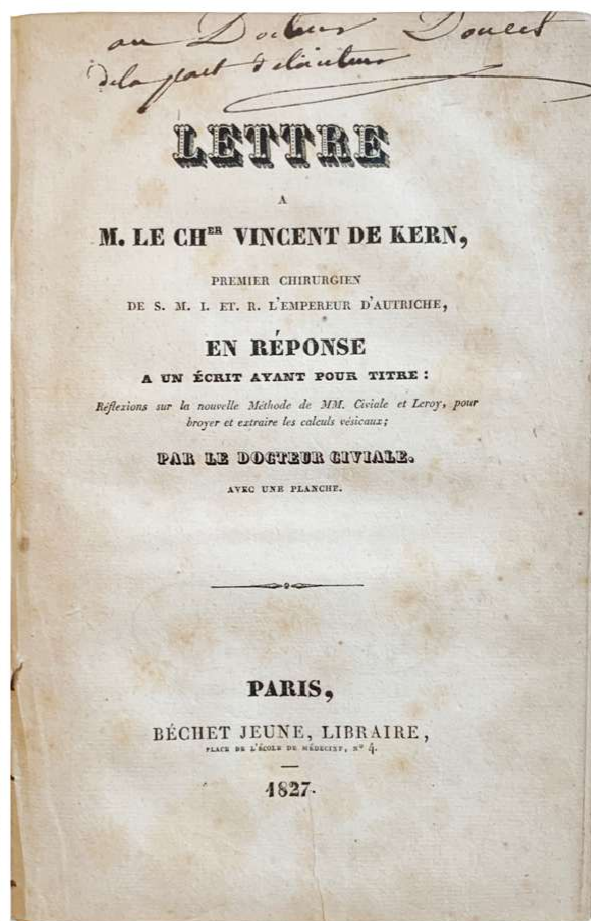
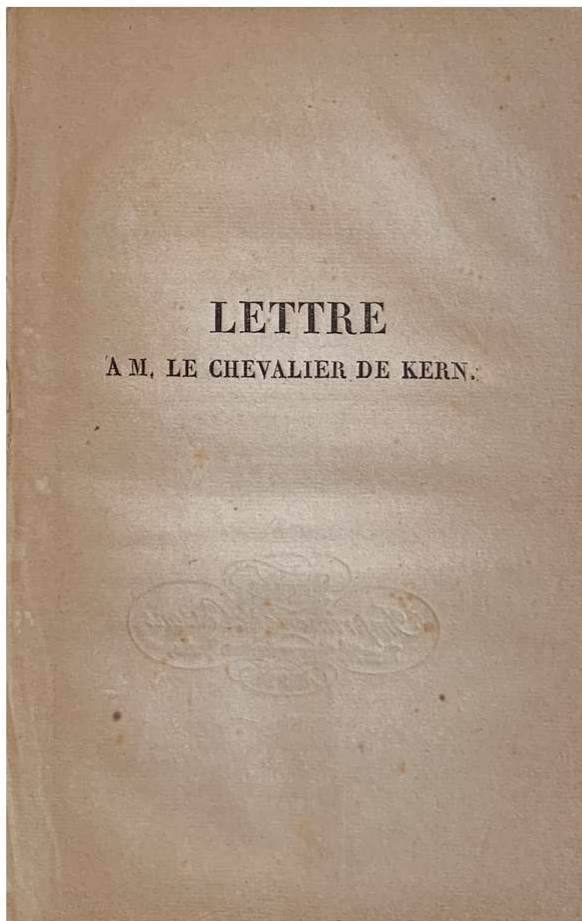
First edition. Narrative account of smallpox explored through the story of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu & Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, who in striving to protect their children from smallpox make the first scientific efforts that would lead to the field of immunology.



10. **CASTIGLIONI, Arturo** (1874-1953). *Essays in the History of Medicine presented to Arturo Castiglioni on the occasion of his seventieth birthday*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1944. ¶ Series: *Supplements to the Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 3. 8vo. vi, 358 pp. Illustrated. Original blue printed wrappers; faded. With heavy ink underlining, pp. 152-159, 240-250. Good (noting the markings).

\$ 20

Margaret Kunstler wrote, in 1944, of meeting Castiglioni for an occasion at the History of Medicine Conference in Budapest (1929), "There was one man who caught my special attention, by reason of the charm and affability of his character and the breadth of his general culture. This man was Arturo Castiglioni, at the time Professor of the History of Medicine at the ancient University of Padua." In 1939 he joined the faculty at Yale University.



Inscribed by the Author

11. **CIVIALE, Jean** (1792-1867). *Lettre à M. le Cher. Vincent de Kern, premier chirurgien de S. M. I. et R. l'Empereur d'Autriche, en réponse à un écrit ayant pour titre : Réflexions sur la nouvelle méthode de M. M. Civiale et Leroy, pour broyer et extraire les calculs vésicaux.* Paris : Bechet Jeune, 1827. ¶ Small 8vo. [4], 76 pp. Large folding plate showing the instruments used. Disbound, folding plate present, but separated. INSCRIBED by the author to Docteur Doucet. RARE. [M14412]

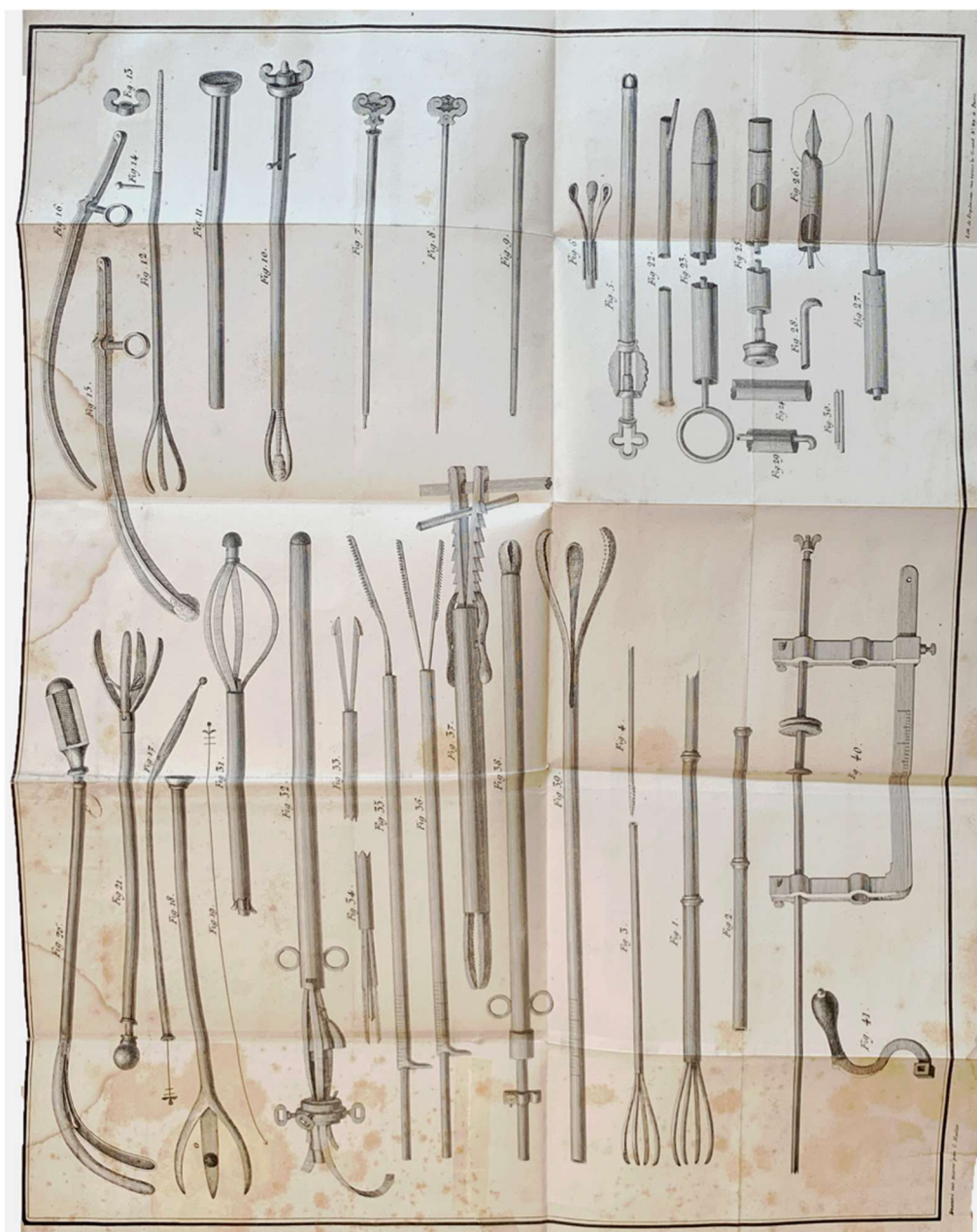
\$ 150

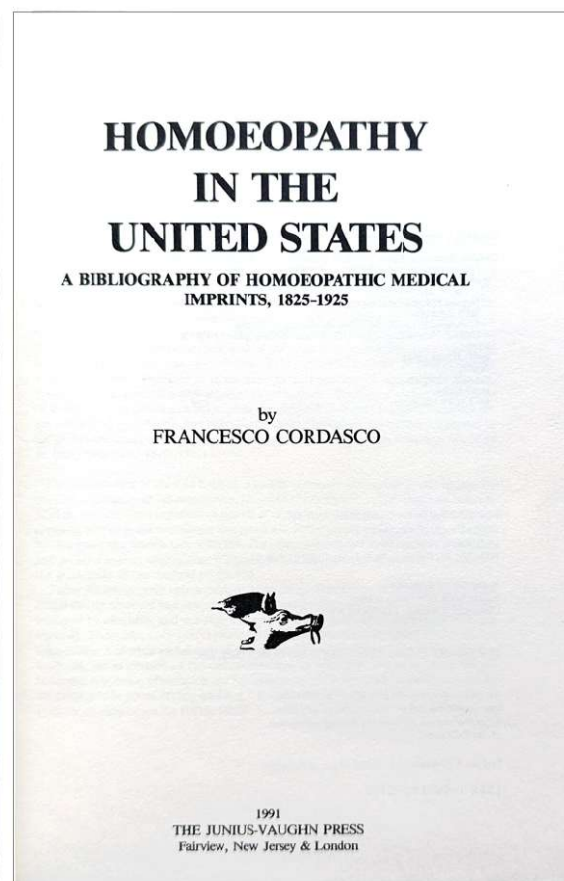
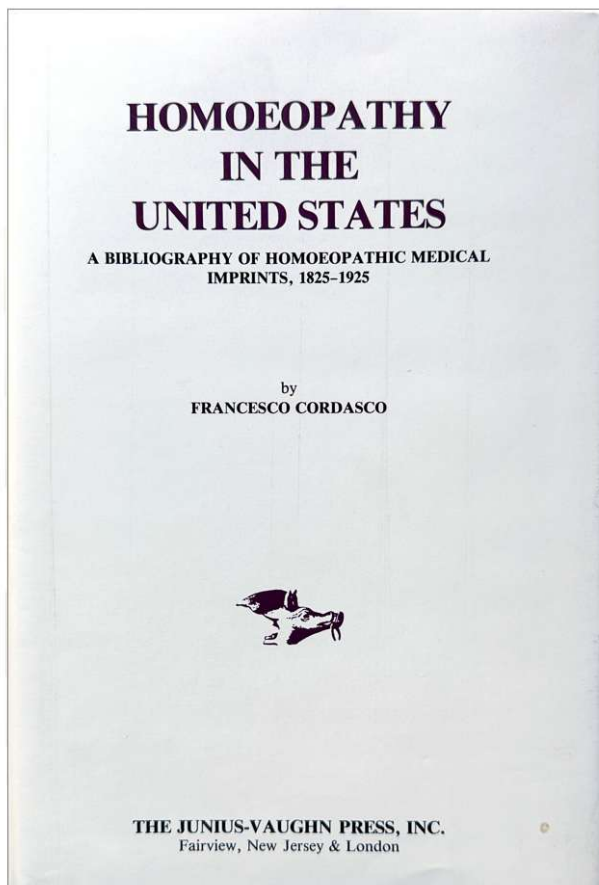
Pioneering work on gallstones and lithotomy. This is Civiale's letter in response to Vincent de Kern [Kern, Vincenz, Ritter von, (1760-1829)], first surgeon of SMI and physician to the Emperor of Austria. Jean Civiale (1792–1867) was a French surgeon and urologist, who, in 1823, invented a surgical instrument (the lithotrite) and performed transurethral lithotripsy, the first known minimally invasive surgery, to crush stones inside the bladder without having to open the abdomen (lithotomy). To remove a calculus, Civiale inserted his instrument through the urethra and bored holes in the stone. Afterwards, he crushed it with the same

instrument and aspirated the resulting fragments or let them flow normally with urine.

“After some dispute, credit for the development of the first instrument to break a stone in the bladder of a living patient was given to Civiale. He received an award from the French Academy of Sciences of 6,000 francs in 1826 and the 10,000 franc Montyon Prize in 1887. Opponents of his instrument were labeled by Civiale as “butchers without the necessary delicate touch” who therefore insisted on using the old-fashioned perineal lithotomy.” – Didusch Center for Urological History.

§ Bernstein, *Medizinisch-chirurgische Bibliothek*, 323; Hirsch II, 28; Wellcome II, 350.

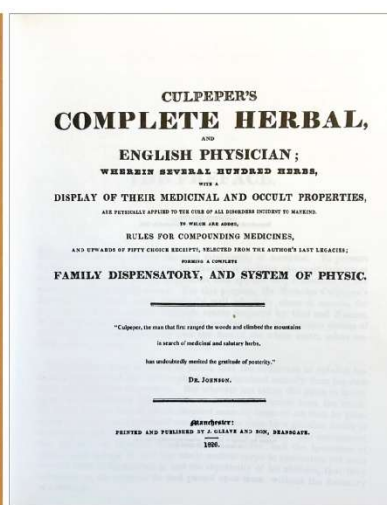
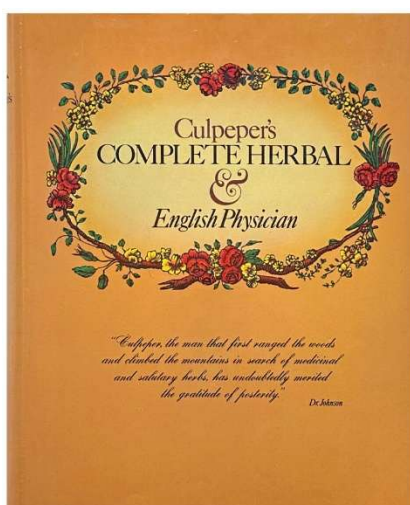




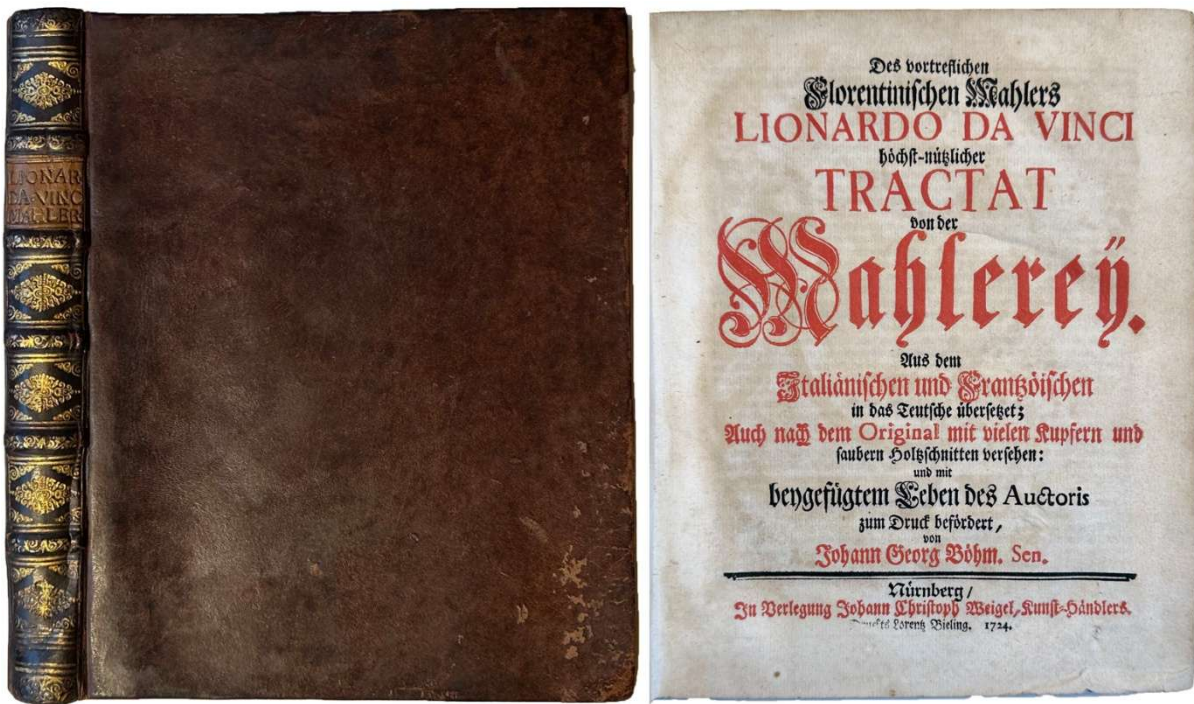
12. **CORDASCO, Francesco** (1920-2001). *Homoeopathy in the United States: a bibliography of homoeopathic medical imprints, 1825-1925*. Fairview, New Jersey: Junius-Vaughn Press, 1991. ¶ 8vo. xx, 231, [5] pp. Index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Fine.

\$ 30

§ Garrison and Morton 13177.



13. **CULPEPER, Nicholas** (1616-1654). *Culpeper's complete herbal, and English physician: wherein several hundred herbs, with a display of their medicinal and occult properties, are physically applied to the cure and all disorders incident to mankind. To which are added, rules for compounding medicines, and upwards of fifty choice receipts, selected from the author's last legacies: forming a complete family dispensatory, and system of physic.* Barcelona: Harvey Sakes, Printed and bound in Spain by Printer industria grafica s.a., 1981. ¶ Reproduced from an original edition published in 1826. 27 cm. 4to. iv, 240, [2] pp. Frontis., color plates, index. Gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Inscribed (former owner). Near fine. \$ 22



14. **DA VINCI, Leonardo** (1452-1519); **Johann Georg BÖHM**, editor (1672-1746). *Des vortreflichen florentinischen Mahlers Leonardo da Vinci hochnützlicher Tractat von der Mahlerey. Aus dem Italiänischen und französischen in das Deutsche übersetzt, auch nach dem original mit vielen Kupfern und saubern Holzschnitten versehen und mit beigefügten Leben des Auctoris zum Druck befördert.* Nürnberg: Johann Christoph Weigel Kunst Händlers, 1724. ¶ 4to. [24], 200, [10] pp. Engraved portrait frontispiece, 28 engraved folding plates, 29 woodcuts (many diagrams). Title printed in red and black, index. Original full calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine compartments, leather spine label; rubbed. Bookplate of Franz Pollack Parnau; ex-library shelf mark (ticket) G. Zierotin Bibl [Castle?]; rubber-stamp of M.K.K. Bludov. Very good. [TK 070]

\$ 450

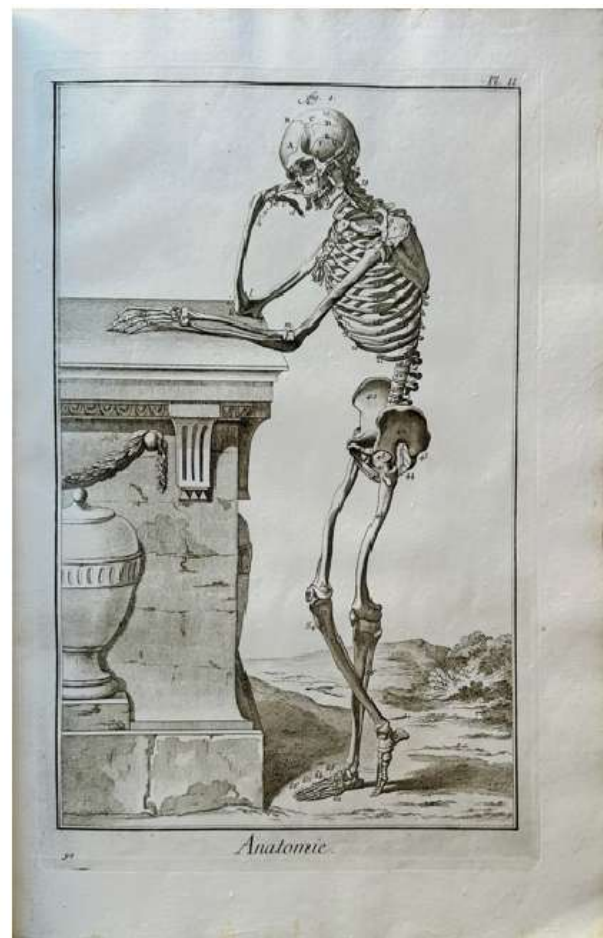
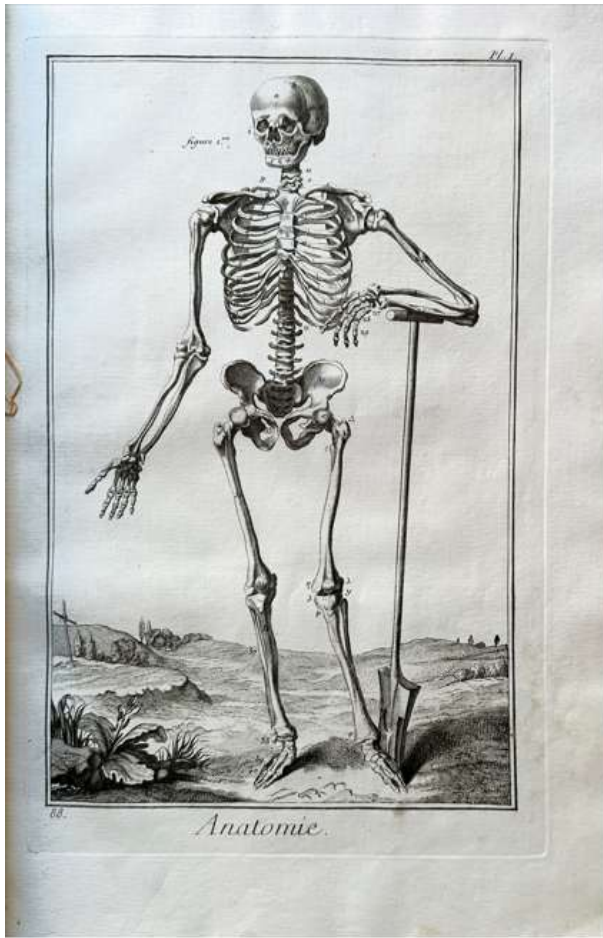
First German edition, first issued in 1651 (Italy), of da Vinci's famous treatise on painting, including a biography of the artist.



A Treatise on Painting (Trattato della pittura) is a collection of Leonardo da Vinci's writings entered in his notebooks under the general heading "On Painting". The manuscripts were begun in Milan while Leonardo was under the service of Ludovico Sforza and gathered together by his heir Francesco Melzi.

PROVENANCE: [1] Franz Pollack von Parnau (1903-1981), of Austria, he was a Jewish Viennese industrialist who had accumulated a legendary library at the Palais Pollack-Parnau am Schwarzenbergplatz. Parnau, a scion of a Moravian family that had amassed a fortune in the textile industry. His library in the family palace at Vienna's Schwarzenbergplatz was legendary. [2] M.K.K. Bludov (unknown).





15. **DIDEROT, Denis** (1713-1784); **Jean le Rond d'ALEMBERT** (1717-1783), editors. *Anatomie [section from the Encyclopédie]. Recueil de planches, sur les sciences, les arts liberaux et les arts mécaniques, avec leur explication. Anatomie. Contenant trente-trois planches.* Paris: Edité par Briasson, David, Le Breton, Durand, 1762. ¶ Folio. 21 pp. 32 copper engraved plates (variously numbered, irregularly, I-XXII). Modern plain blue-gray wrappers. [TK 106]

\$ 425

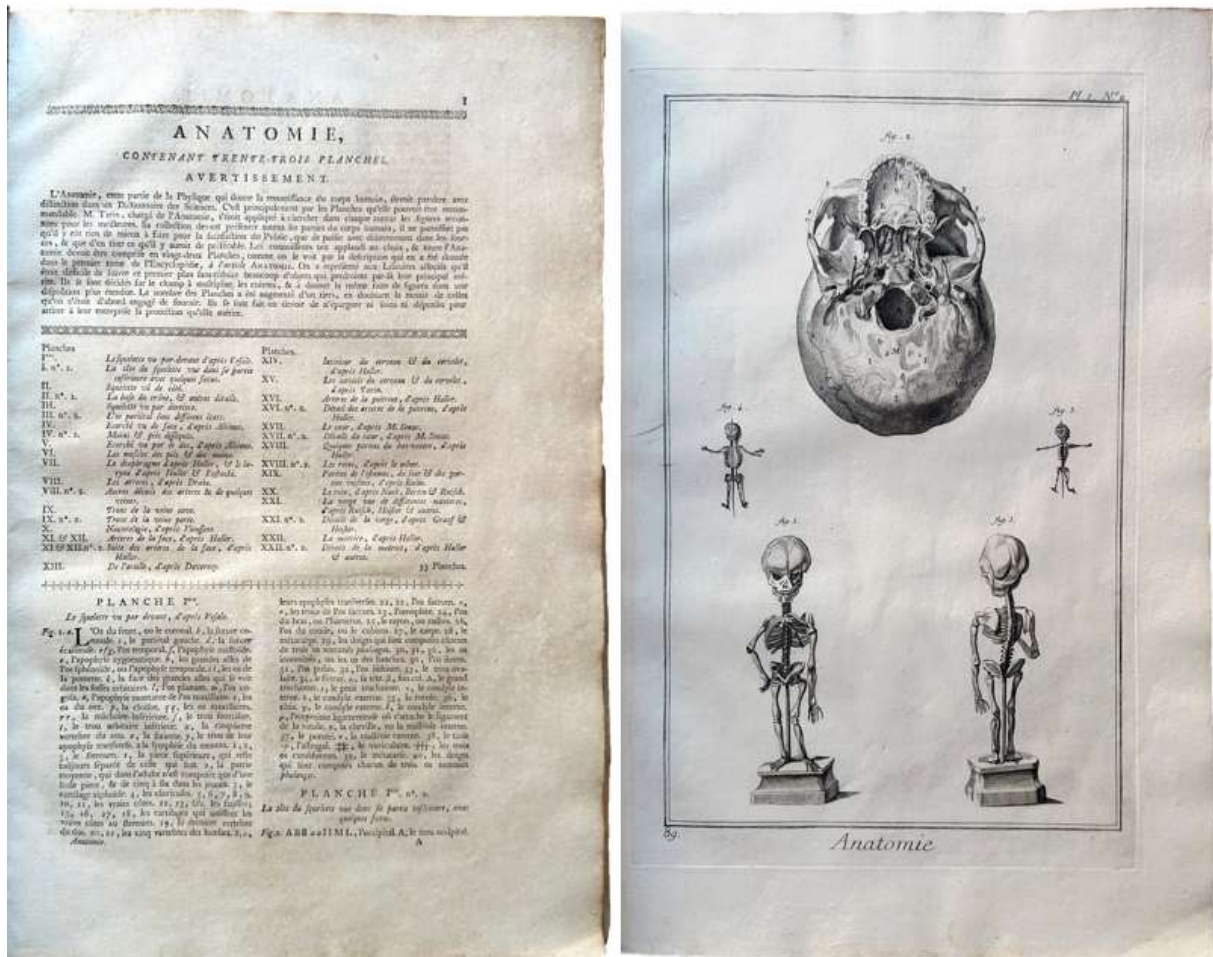
The complete section on the anatomy, written for Diderot's groundbreaking *Encyclopedia*. This is the complete section on the Anatomical plates with the descriptions for the plates. The plates are particularly well drawn and printed in a rather large-scale for a book., engraved by Robert Bénard.

“The *Encyclopédie* is most famous for representing the thought of the Enlightenment. According to Denis Diderot in the article “*Encyclopédie*”, the *Encyclopédie*'s aim was “to change the way people think” and for

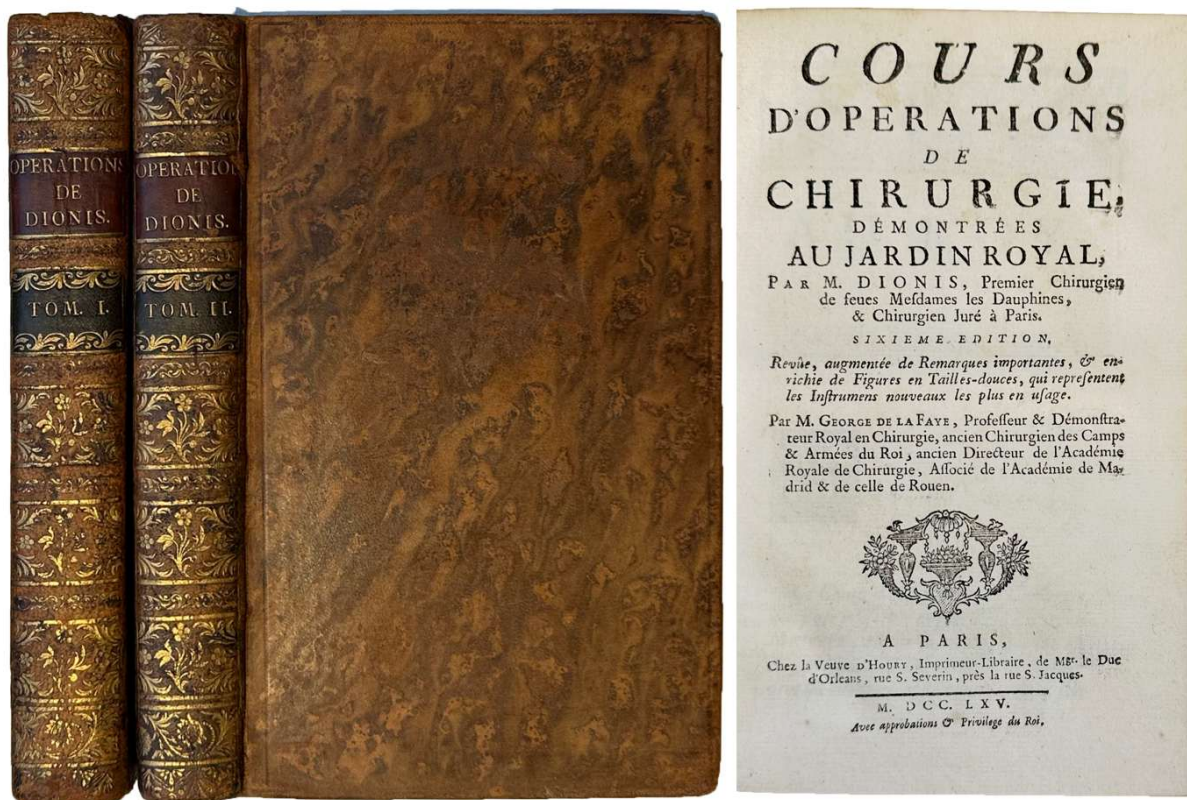
people to be able to inform themselves and to know things. He and the other contributors advocated for the secularization of learning away from the Jesuits. Diderot wanted to incorporate all of the world's knowledge into the Encyclopédie and hoped that the text could disseminate all this information to the public and future generations. Thus, it is an example of democratization of knowledge.”

“It was also the first encyclopedia to include contributions from many named contributors, and it was the first general encyclopedia to describe the mechanical arts.” – Wikip.

§ Garrison, Fielding H. *An Introduction to the history of medicine*, p. 692.



[Diderot]



Nice contemporary tree-calf binding

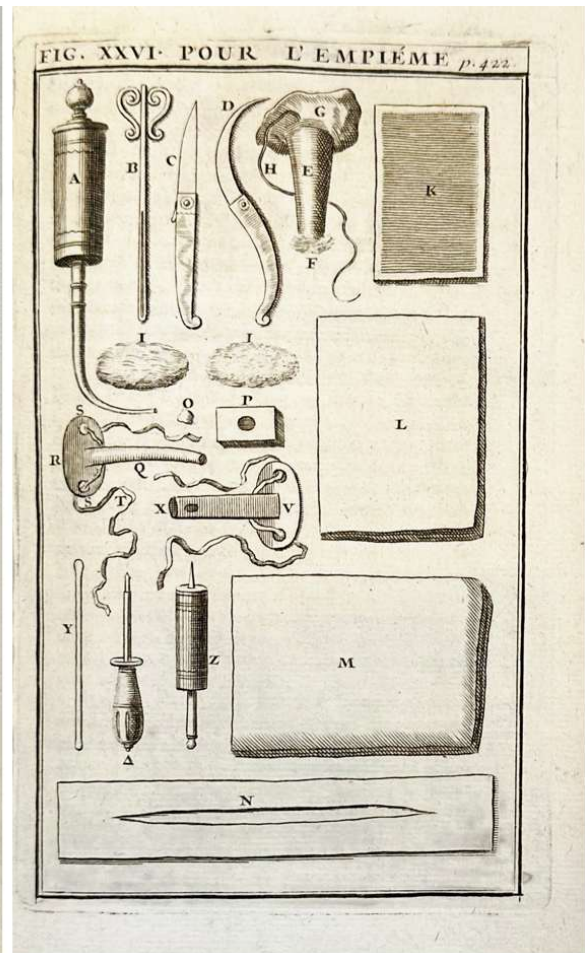
16. **DIONIS, Pierre** (1643–1718). *Cours d'Operations de Chirurgie. Démontrées au Jardin royal, par M. Dionis, premier chirurgien de feues mesdames les dauphines, & chirurgien juré à Paris. Sixieme edition, revue, augmentée de remarques importantes, & enrichie de figures en tailles-douces, qui representent les instrumens nouveaux les plus en usage. Par M. George de La Faye, professeur & démonstrateur royal en chirurgie, ancien chirurgien des camps & armées du Roi, ancien directeur de l'académie royale de chirurgie, associé de l'académie de Madrid & de celle de Rouen.* Paris: Chez la Veuve d'Houry, 1765. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xxxii, 480; [2], 481-920 pp. Engraved copper-plate frontispiece portrait of the author signed by Boulogne, 61 numbered figures, 4 non-numbered plates, after the last plate is a new series of 4 numbered plates (69 woodcuts in all), headpieces, initial letters, index. Contemporary mottled calf, elaborately gilt-stamped spine with dual spine labels of marron and black; heavily rubbed, shelf-edges scuffed, corners showing. Very good. [TK 72]

\$ 250

Sixth edition, revised and enlarged and with added figures.

The text relates to all kinds of surgical procedures and related items, especially of medical instruments. The sections offer information on surgical instruments,

plasters, compresses, bandages, operations of the lower abdomen, hernias, hydrocele testis, Caesarean operation, operations of the penis or vagina, kidney stones, childbirths and related surgical applications, operations of the anus, haemorrhoids, operations of the chest, skull fractures, artificial eyes, nose sores, polyps, amputations, extraction of foreign bodies, suction cups, warts or leeks, embalming, etc.



[15]



COURS D'OPÉRATIONS DE CHIRURGIE,

Démontrées au Jardin Royal,

Par M. DIONIS, premier Chirurgien de feues Mesdames les Dauphines, & Chirurgien Juré à Paris.

HUITIEME ÉDITION,

Revue, augmentée de Remarques importantes, & enrichie de Figures en Tailles-douces, qui représentent les Instrumens nouveaux les plus en usage, & même de vingt-quatre qu'on a réuni dans une seule Planche, qui ne se trouve pas dans les premières Éditions.

Par M. GEORGE DE LA FAYE, Professeur & Démonstrateur Royal en Chirurgie, ancien Chirurgien des Camps & Armées du Roi, ancien Docteur de l'Académie Royale de Chirurgie, Associé de l'Académie de Madrid & de celle de Rouen.



A PARIS,

Chez la Veuve D'OURT, Imprimeur-Libraire de Mgr. le Duc d'Orléans
rue St Severin, près la rue St Jacques.

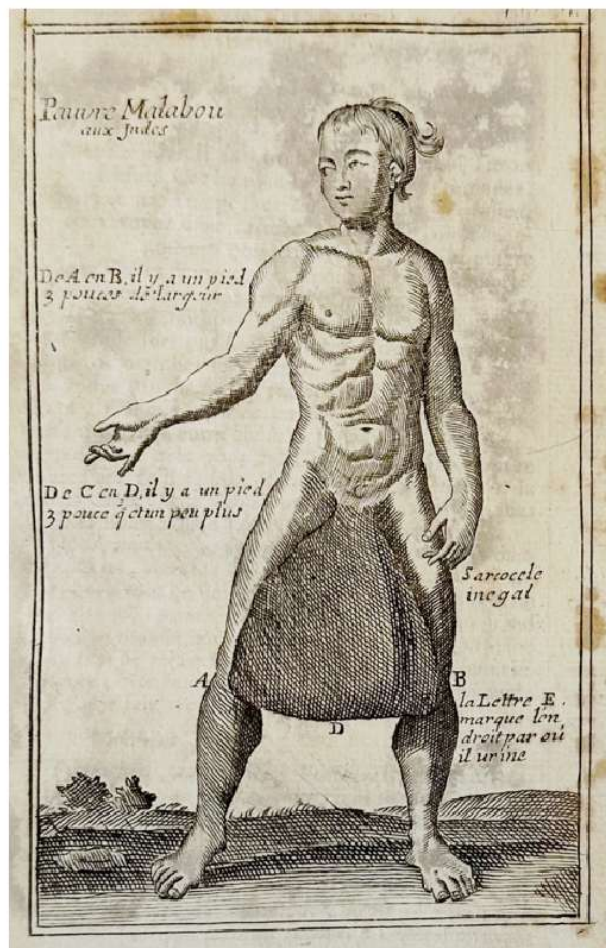
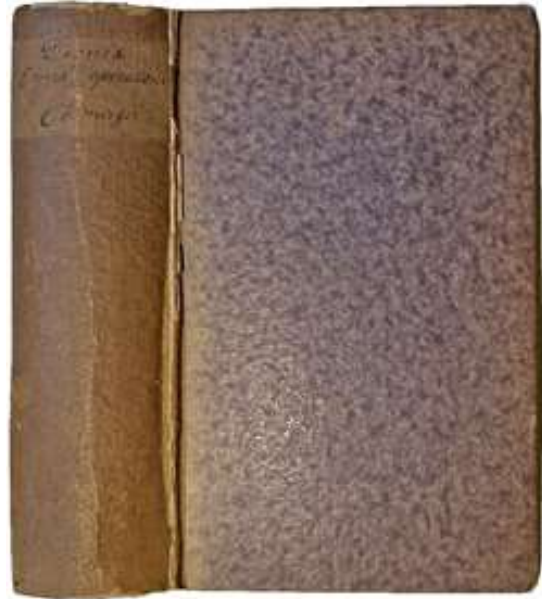
M. D C C. L X X V I I.

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROI.

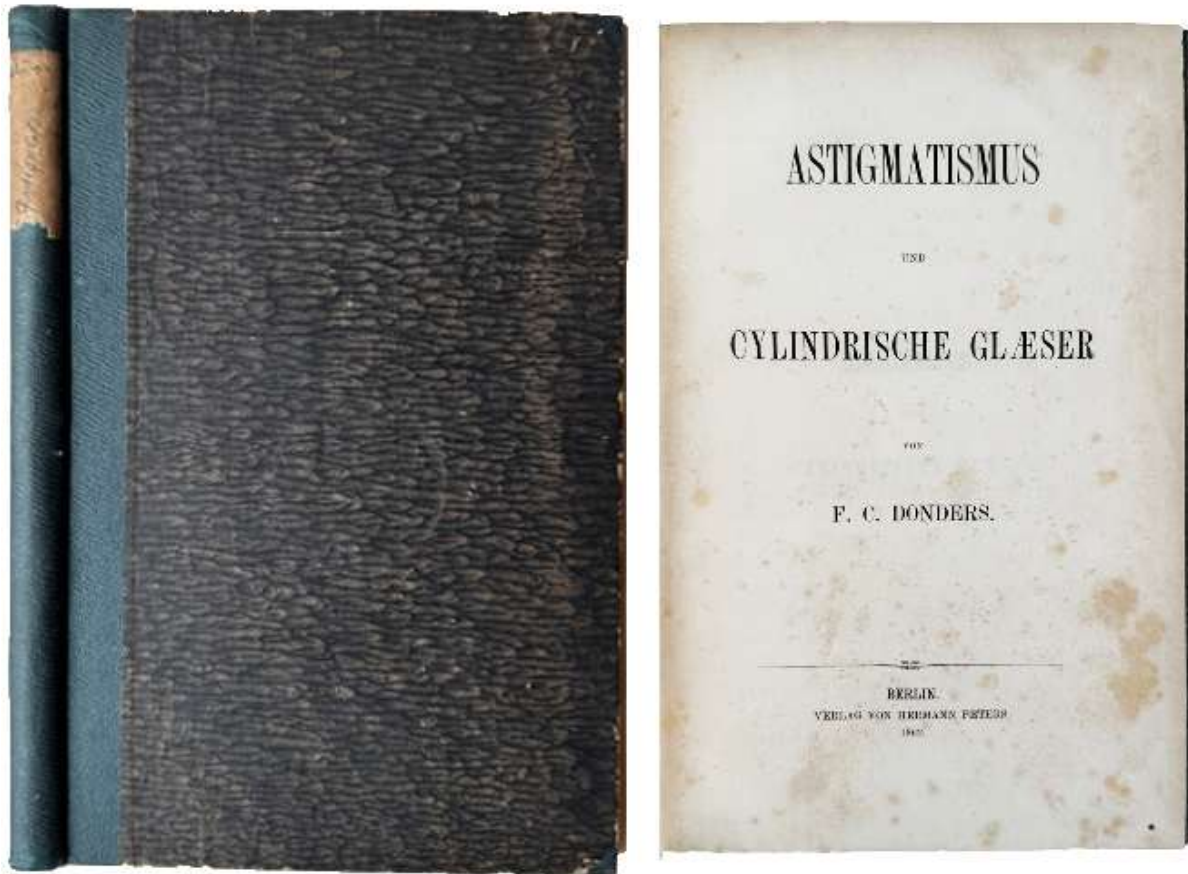
17. **DIONIS, Pierre** (1643–1718). *Cours d'Opérations de Chirurgie, Démontrées au Jardin Royal, par M. Dionis, premier chirurgien de feues Mesdames les dauphines, & chirurgien juré à Paris. Huitième édition, revue, augmentée de remarques importantes, & enrichie de figures en tailles-douces, qui représentent les instrumens nouveaux les plus en usage, & même de vingt-quatre qu'on a réuni dans une seule planche, qui ne se trouve pas dans les premières Éditions. Par M. Georges De La Faye, professeur et Démonstrateur royal en chirurgie, ancien chirurgien des camps & armées du Roi, ancien docteur de l'Académie royale de chirurgie, associé de l'Académie de Madrid et de celle de Rouen.* Paris: chez la veuve D'Houry imprimeur- libraire de Monseigneur le Duc d'Orleans, rue St. Severin, près la rue St. Jacques, 1777. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 724 pp. Sig. a⁸, A-Yy⁸, Zz². 2 copper-engraved frontispieces (portrait of Dionis, and dissecting room), 1 folding engraved plate being a view of the Jardin Royal, 17 engraved plates (including 2 fold-outs), woodcut title vignette, headbands, tailpieces and illustrations, numbered figures (mainly depicting surgical instruments). Original paste-paper boards, paper spine label in manuscript; upper hinge worn. Very good. [TK 67]

\$ 155

Eighth and last edition, the first having appeared in 1707, enlarged and illustrated by Georges de La Faye. Pierre Donis (1643-1718), surgeon to Louis XIV, Maria Theresa of Austria and the Dauphin, deals with all types of surgical procedures, based on the author's lectures, which were held in public at the Jardin du Roi (formerly the Jardin des Plantes). Donis' heavily illustrated *Cours d'opérations* was a huge success and widely used as a medical textbook. The work was reprinted several times throughout the 18th century. Contains a dedicatory epistle by Donis to the King, the privilege granted to Donis on October 23, 1765, a preface, a notice by the author.



[17]



18. **DONDERS, Franciscus Cornelius** (1818-1889). *Astigmatismus und cylindrische gläser*. Berlin: Hermann Peters, 1862. ¶ 217 x 145 mm. 8vo. XII, 137 pp. 15 figs., tables; first and last leaves foxed. Early dark green cloth-backed marbled boards, cloth corners, paper spine label with ms. title; extremities rubbed, else fine. Bookplate of Haskell Norman. RARE.

\$ 175

FIRST GERMAN EDITION. On astigmatism and cylindrical lenses. Dedicated to Albrecht von Graefe, his close friend whom he met in London where they were both visiting the home of William Bowman.

Donders was a Dutch ophthalmologist and professor of physiology in Utrecht, and was internationally regarded as an authority on eye diseases. He was Director of the Netherlands Hospital for Eye Patients. In 1860 he introduced the use of prismatic and cylindrical lenses for treatment of astigmatism. He writes that the anomaly of astigmatism, first noted in 1836 by Sir George Biddell Airy, the Astronomer Royal of England, who carried out optical research and first drew attention to the visual defect of astigmatism, and who employed a concave cylindrical-spherical lens (1825) ground to correct his vision, was considered as a curiosity. However, as Donders took the condition more seriously he realized that others suffered from

the same condition and that an improved lens could render a correction to some satisfaction.

The final chapter of the work contains a brief history of the knowledge associated with astigmatism. Here he refers to William Mackenzie, *A practical treatise on the diseases of the eye*, London, 1854, and Evariste W. Warlomont & Achille-Arthur-Armand T. Testelin, *Traité pratique des maladies de l'œil, par Mackenzie*, Paris, 1856.

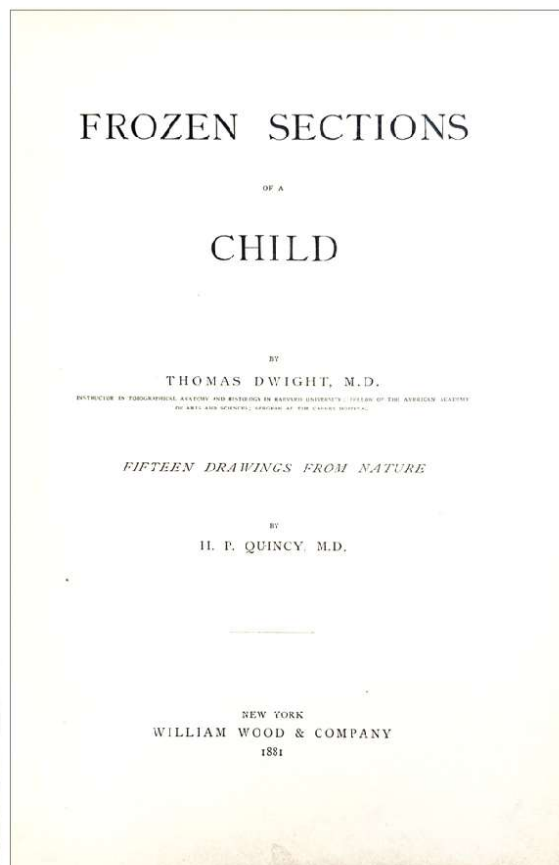
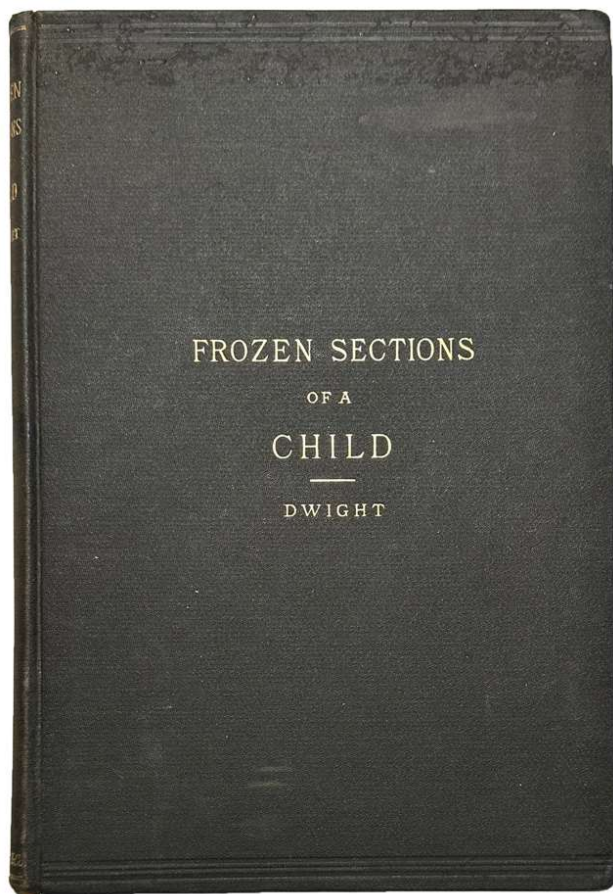


§ Haskell Norman Library 648 (this copy).

I N H A L T.

	Seite
I. Ueberblick der Refractions-Anomalien	1
II. Aberration des Lichtes im Allgemeinen	6
III. Regelmässiger Astigmatismus des normalen Auges	10
IV. Sehstörungen und Erscheinungen bei hohen Graden von Astigmatismus	30
V. Erkennung des abnormen Astigmatismus und Bestimmung seines Grades	45
VI. Ursache und Sitz des abnormen Astigmatismus	62
VII. Cylindrische Linsen und allgemeine Regeln ihrer Anwendung .	71
VIII. Nosologie und Klinik des Astigmatismus	89
IX. Geschichte unserer Kenntniss des Astigmatismus	129

[18]



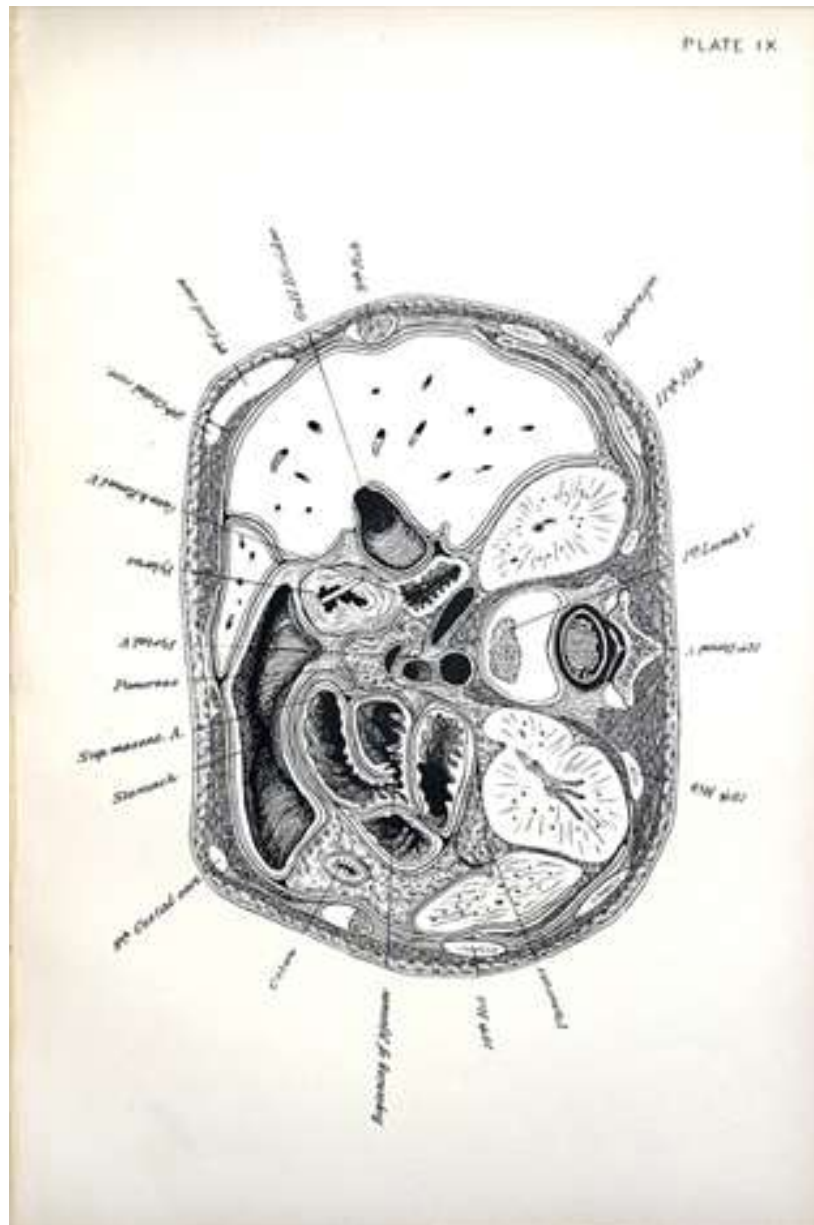
19. **DWIGHT, Thomas** (1843-1911). *Frozen sections of a child. Fifteen drawings from nature by H. P. Quincy, M. D.* New York: William Wood, 1881. ¶ 29 cm. Small 4to. v, [1], 7-66 pp. 15 plates, index. Original black blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; some kozo repairs to extremities, ffep brittle and separating from gutter (mend). Ownership signature of Ralph C. Larrabee, May 5, 1894. Generally, save for wear mentioned, very good.

\$ 100

First edition. "A classical work of great importance in pediatrics, and the first American group of serial sections." – Choulant-Frank, p. 409.

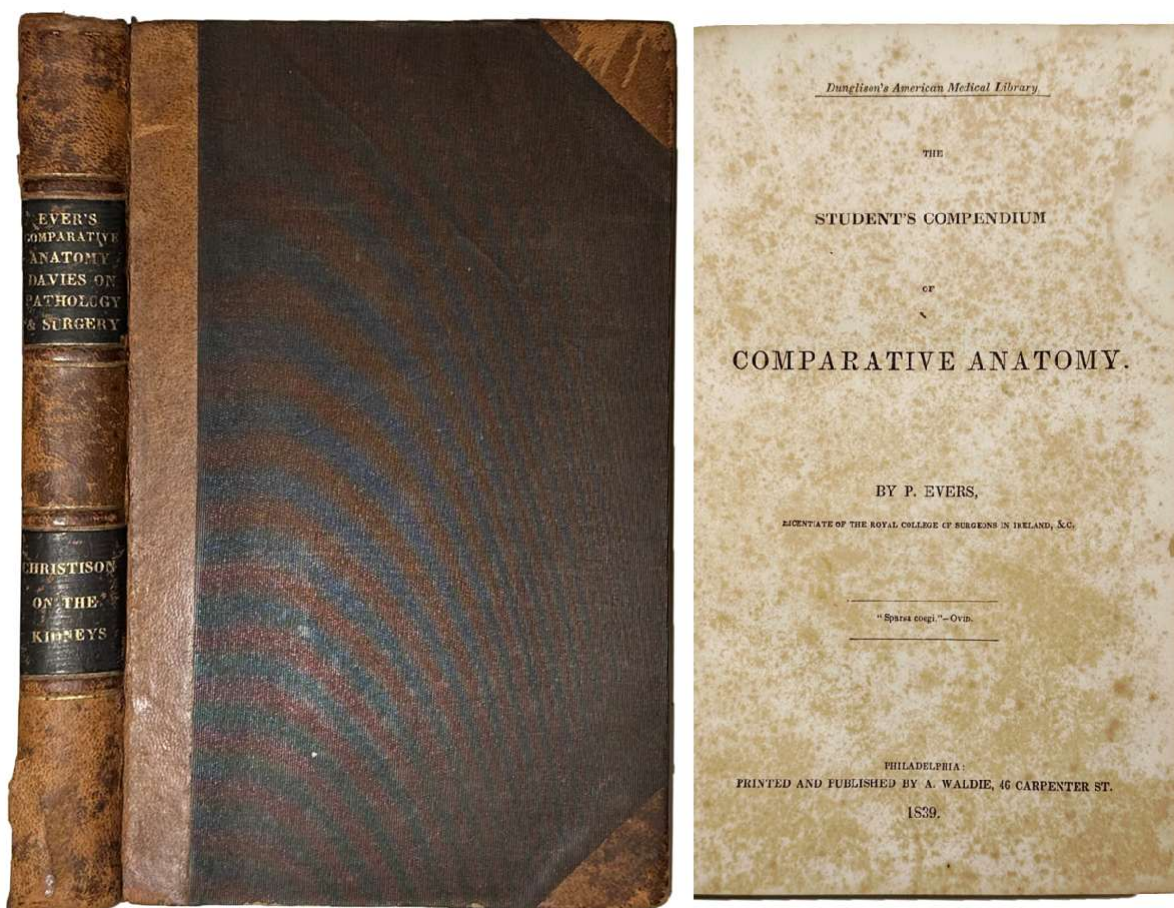
The subject shown here is a ca. three-year-old girl. The drawings are life-size and "drawn from the sections with great care and patience." Dwight even gives some instruction as to how to make these sections. He advises first that a body be positioned exactly as you want it and then freeze it. You want "no folds or indentions in the skin." "The body should be frozen like a rock – so much so that the operator cannot tell whether he is cutting bone or muscle. Tooth is the only tissue he should be able to recognize. The sections should be made in a cold room, with a very sharp saw that has been chilled. When a section is cut, its surface is obscured by a thick half-frozen saw-dust, which is doubly thick if the freezing is not quite sufficient. It is wisest, if time allows, to remove this at once, which is done by pouring hot water over the section and brushing it off rapidly and

carefully. This is a very delicate part of the process, and its successful performance has much to do with the beauty of the specimen.”



Dwight (1843-1911), the grandson of John Collins Warren, attended Harvard Medical School. In Munich he worked with Rüdinger, where he gained knowledge of how to make frozen sections that permitted studying anatomy under the microscope. In turn he introduced the technique to an American audience. He worked as Instructor in Topographical Anatomy and Histology, Harvard University, Surgeon at Carney Hospital.

PROVENANCE [2]: [1] Ralph Clinton Larrabee (1870-1935), graduated from Harvard Medical in 1897. He had a medical practice in Boston, and later taught medicine at Harvard Medical School – [2] Frederick A. Frye.

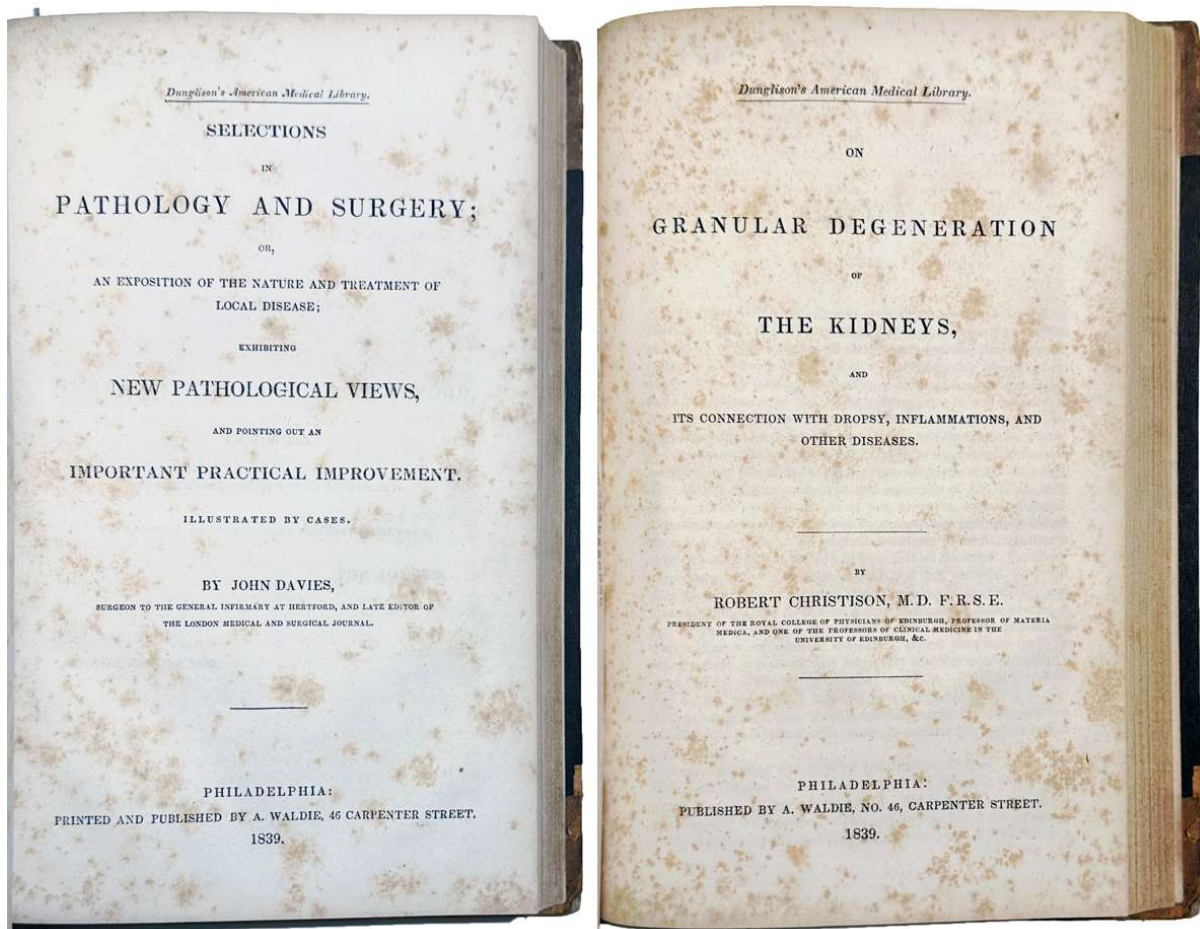


20. **EVERS, P.** [3 works bound together:] *The student's compendium of comparative anatomy.* [and:] **DAVIES, John.** (1796-1872). *Selections in pathology and surgery; or, an exposition of the nature and treatment of local disease; exhibiting new pathological views, and pointing out an important practical improvement.* [and:] **CHRISTISON, Robert** (1797-1882). *On granular degeneration of the kidneys, and its connection with dropsy, inflammations, and other diseases.* Philadelphia: A. Waldie, 1839. ¶ Series: *Dunglison's American medical library.* 8vo. 112 [i.e. 110 see note], [2 blank], 119, [1], viii, 146 pp. NOTE: In all copies, pages 109-110 were omitted in pagination (yet nothing is missing, only ends the text and starts the contents page with [p. 111]). First title- and dedication pages heavily foxed with more foxing elsewhere. Contemporary half calf over brown cloth boards, gilt-stamped black leather spine labels; extremities rubbed, rear joint starting to split. Signature of Wilbur K. Smith, rubber stamp of A. M. Wortman, M.D., Baltimore. Good.

\$ 120

“Davies studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, was surgeon to the General Infirmary at Hertford and editor of the London medical and surgical journal. The first part of this work is devoted to a series of articles on inflammation

that the author had published in the Medical repository and London medical and surgical journal in 1828.” [Heirs of Hippocrates].



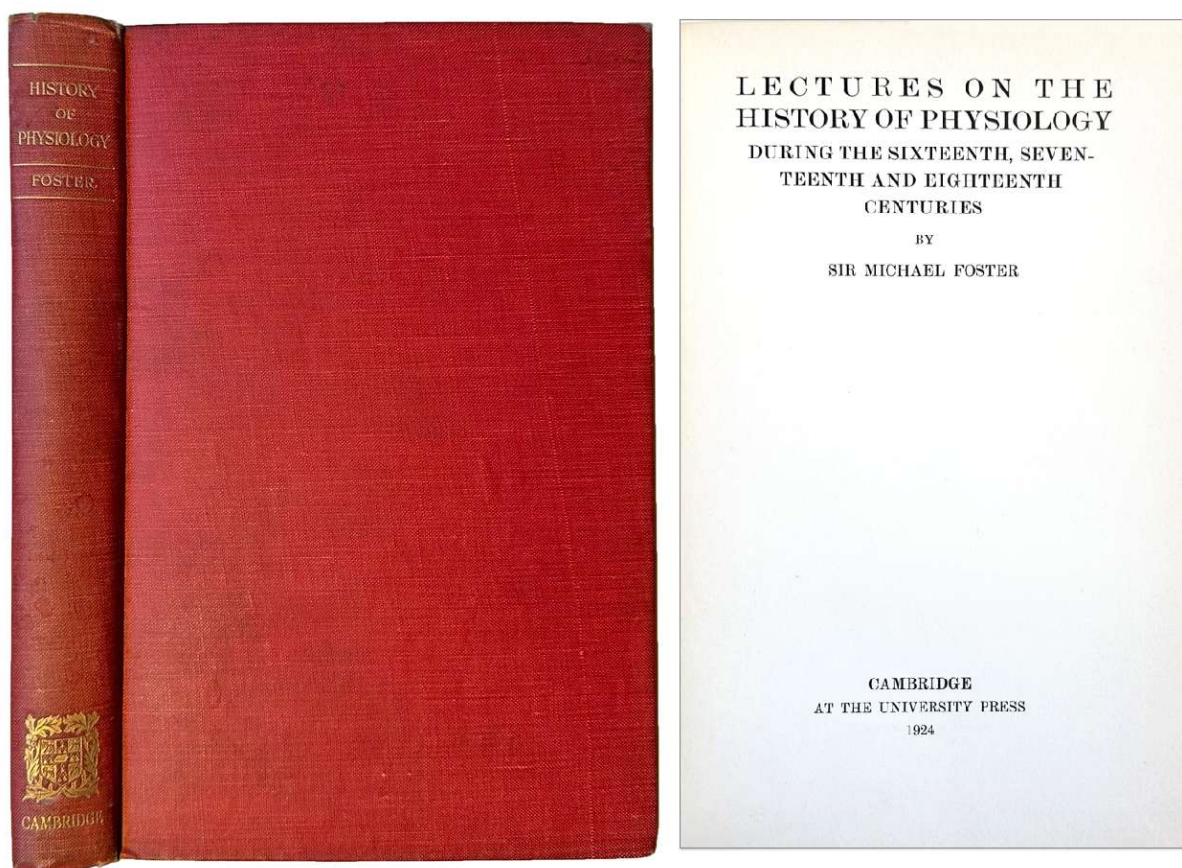
“One of Christison’s purposes in writing this treatise was to more fully acquaint the medical community with the importance of Bright’s work on the kidney. Christison was very conscious of the value of Bright’s contributions and felt that the incidence of kidney degeneration in dropsy was so high that it should be made widely known to medical practitioners. The book was first published at Edinburgh in 1839 and is here appearing as part of Dunlison’s *American medical library*.” [Heirs of Hippocrates].

P. Evers, Dublin, on the title-page of this contribution, he is listed as Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. He dedicated the volume to [Sir] Philip Crampton, M.D., F.R.S. (1777-1858).

§ Cordasco 30-0316, 30-0239, 30-0191; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1554, 1589; Wellcome II, pp. 538, 345 (Edinburgh ed.).

PROVENANCE: [1] Albert Monroe Wortman, M.D., (1852-1917) Baltimore, graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1873, and is the author of, “*Piles*,

fistula, irritable ulcer, &c. permanently cured: without the knife, ecrasure, clamp, galvano, or actual cauter, and without detention from business . . ." (1883). [2] Wilbur K. Smith, M.D. (1902-1986), was a pediatric neurologist, Department of Neurology, University of Rochester. See: David O. Marsh, MD, "Wilbur K. Smith, MD (1902-1986)", *Arch Neurol.* 1987; 44 (3):331.

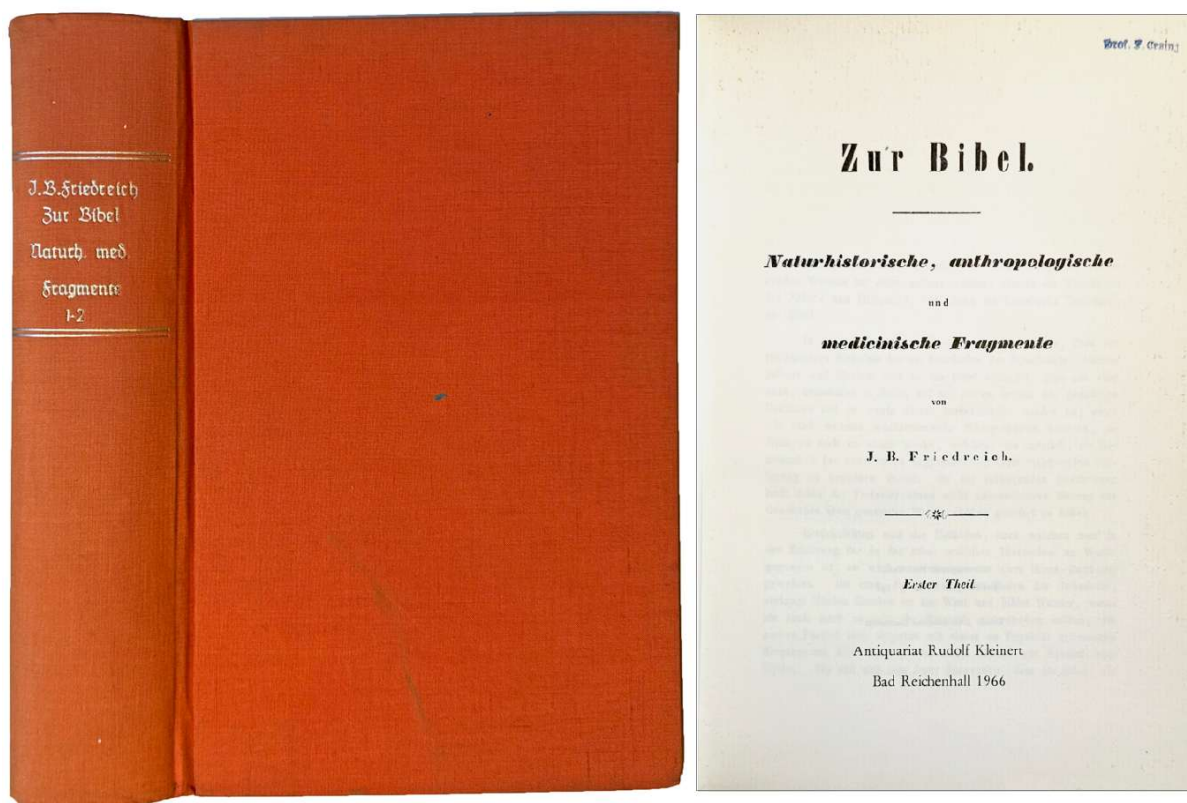


21. **FOSTER, Sir Michael** (1836-1907). *Lectures on the History of Physiology during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries*. Cambridge: University Press, 1924. ¶ 8vo. [xii], 306 pp. Frontispiece, index. Original ed gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed, offsetting to free endleaves. Very good.

\$ 20

Originally issued in 1901. This book was written based on lectures delivered at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, in 1900.

§ Garrison and Morton 1575.



22. **FRIEDREICH, J. B. [Johannes Baptista]** (1796-1862). *Zur Bibel. Naturhistorische, anthropologische und medicinische Fragmente*. Bad Reichenhall: Antiquariat Rudolf Kleinert, 1966. ¶ Reprinted from Unveränderter Nachdruck der Ausg. Nürnberg 1848. 2 volumes in 1. 235 x 158 mm. Thick 8vo. vii, 334; iv, 215 pp. Orange cloth, gilt spine. Ownership rubber stamp of Franco Crainz. Very good. [M6115]

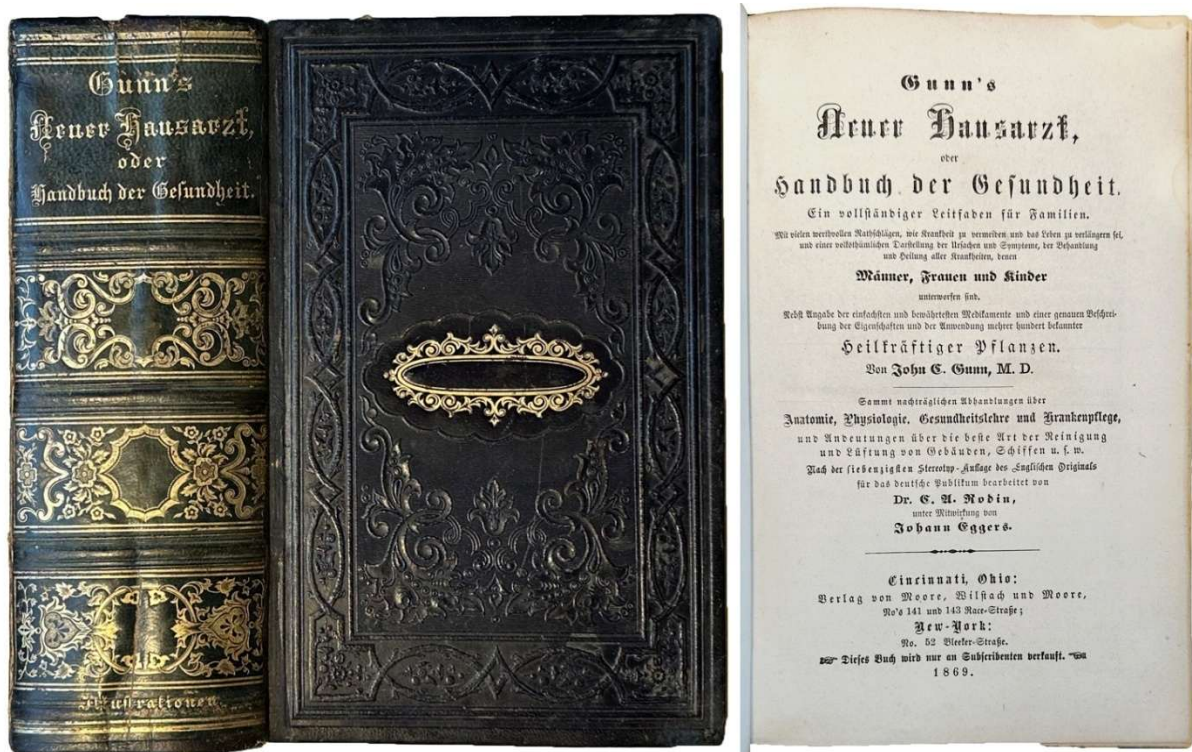
\$ 17

On the natural history, anthropological and medical aspects of the Bible. In particular, the author discusses the names of animals, mistakes thereof, of hot springs, the science of food (incl. honey, milk, fish, locusts, lentils, castor root, drinks, vinegar), rules involving food regimens, the plague of Egypt (death of the first born, etc.), the science of births, the care of newborns, uncleanness of menstruating women, childbirth, on pederasty and sodomy, on the history of Aphrodisia (dudaim, or the use of mandrake for women with difficulty in conception), life expectancy, dream images, illnesses and deformities, demons. Vol. II continues with old age, on suicide, circumcision, castration, revival of the dead, embalming, etc.

Johann Baptist Friedreich was a German forensic physician and psychiatrist. He was a prominent member of the so-called “somatic school” of psychiatry in Germany. Friedreich is cited by multiple sources as having provided an especially

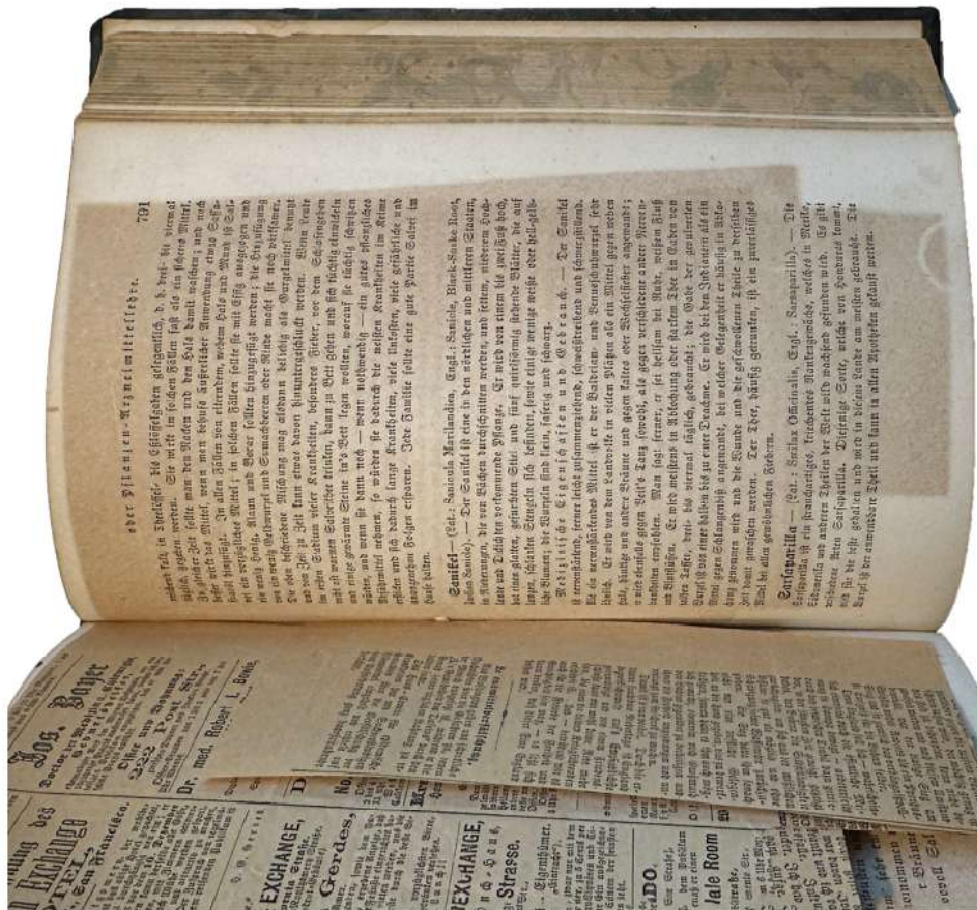
early medical description of transsexuality. In particular, they note his 1829 work, *Θήλεια νοῦσος; historisches Fragment*.

“The earliest description of the disorder was given by a German, Friedreich in 1830 and in 1910 Hirschfeldt titled it “transvestism”. That concept was a descriptive one indicating a wish to wear the clothing of the opposite sex. Underlying motives were not taken into consideration.” – Owe Bodlund, *Transsexualism and Personality Methodological and Clinical Studies on Gender Identity Disorders*, Sweden, 1994.

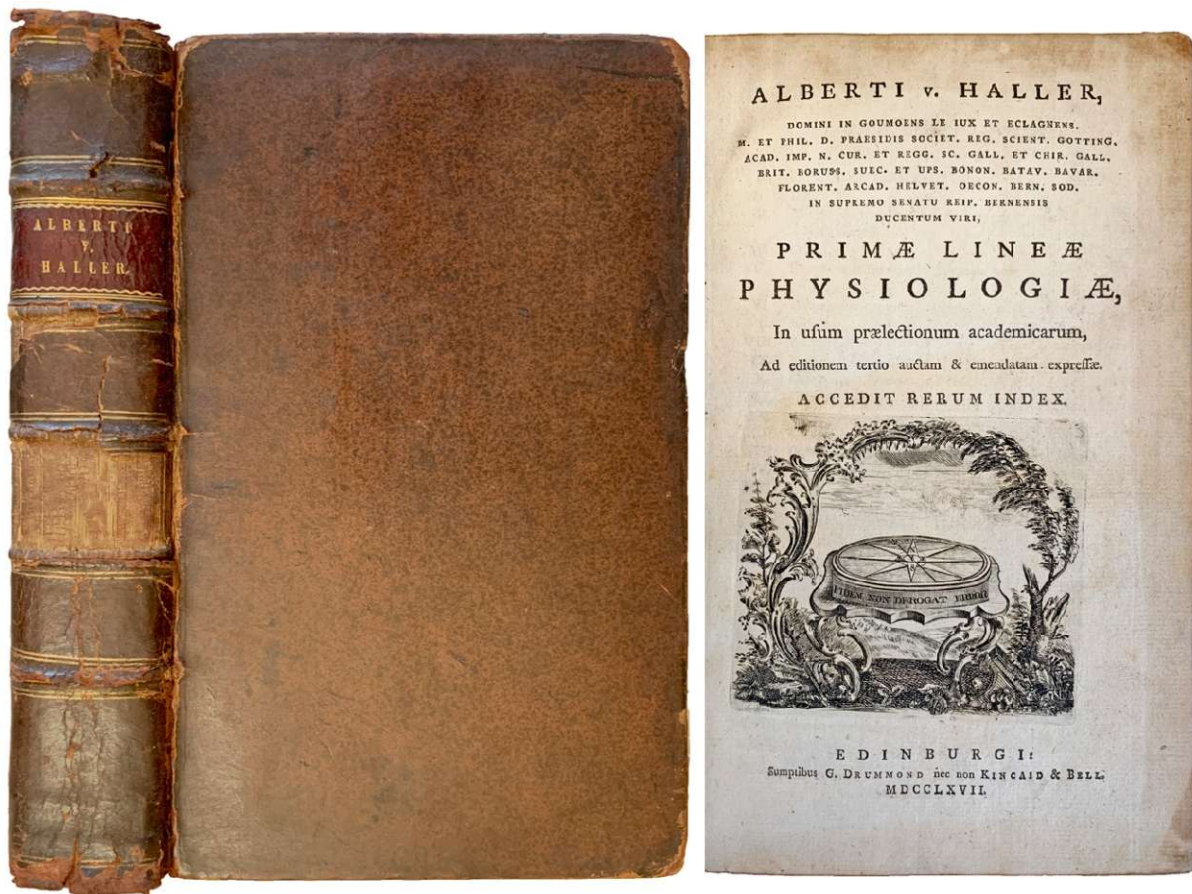


23. **GUNN, John G.; Johann EGGERS; C. A. RODIN.** *Gunn's Neuer Hausarzt, oder handbuch der Gesundheit: Ein vollständiger Leitfaden für Familien.* Cincinnati: Moore, Wiltach & Moore, 1869. ¶ Thick 8vo. 1038, [2] pp. Steel engraved frontispiece portrait of GUNN, 4 engraved plates, figures (anatomical), 10 figures, indexes (with both English & German), ads. The 'FLORA' section printed in green. Newsprint inserted with offsetting resulting at pp. 672-3, 720-1, 790-1. NOTE: laid-in is a manuscript note, written in ink on the back of a small calling-card envelope: 'Give one powder at once, and another yonder day after tomorrow might if his bowels do not act right and his tongue does not clean off.' [p. 806]. Original full dark blackish-brown calf elaborately embossed with Victorian ornate design in blind, gilt-stamped, edges marbled; some wear to extremities, joints reinforced with kozo. Good. [M13682]

Early edition, first issued in 1857 under title: *Gunn's New Domestic physician*. 'Illustrations of Gunn's medical flora' (16 p.) – inserted between p. 800 and 801. 'Die Krantensplege und Das Krantenzimmer,' p. [961]-1006. Published for the German speaking peoples of Ohio and Pennsylvania. This is a handbook of domestic health for illnesses, mental health, and offers various herbal remedies.



[23]



24. **HALLER, Albrecht von** (1708-1777). *Primae Lineae Physiologiae*. Edinburgh: G. Drummond, 1767. ¶ 8vo. [xii], 539, [1] pp. Engraved title vignette [Fidem non derogat error - ‘error does not detract from faith’]. Original full speckled dark calf, raised bands, gilt-ruled spine, maroon gilt-stamped spine label; joints cracked (cords holding). Good. [M14328]

\$ 100

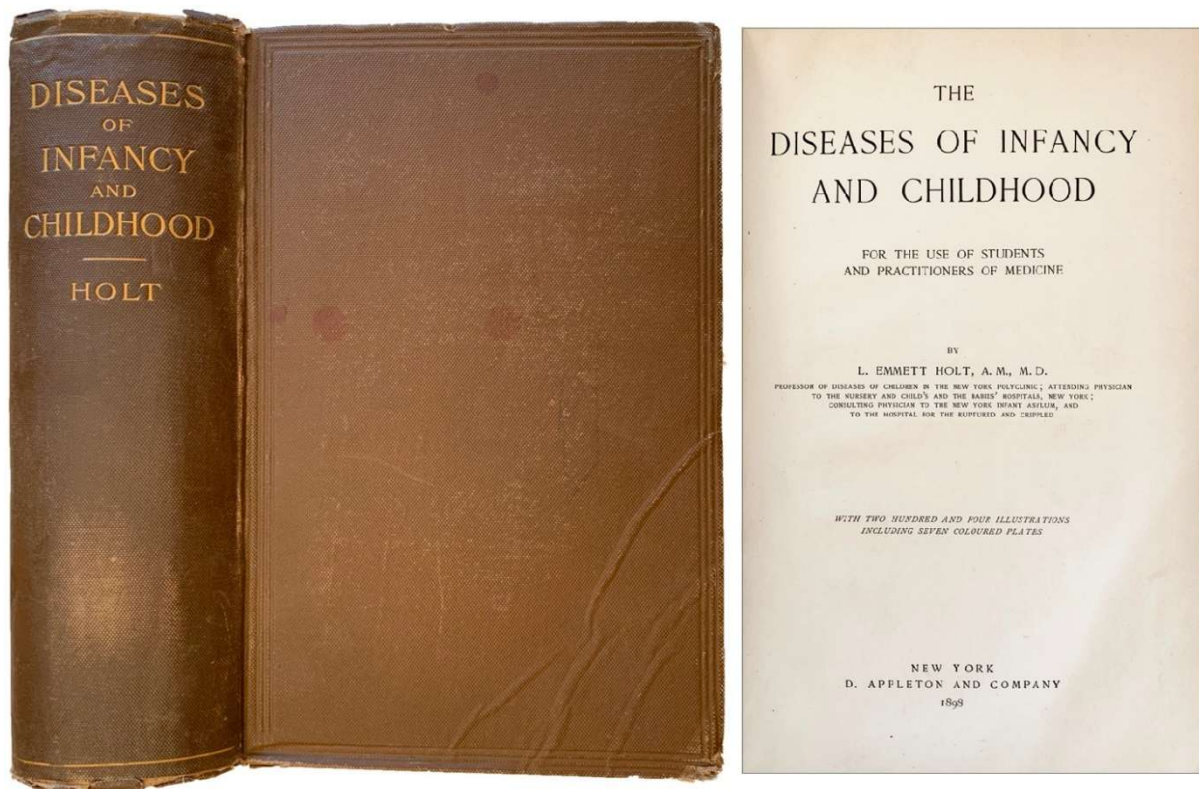
Third edition of the author’s Latin ‘first lines of physiology.’

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

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

“Haller was one of the most imposing figures in the whole of medicine, besides being a superb bibliographer and the founder of medical bibliography. As a physiologist he was the greatest of his time. Many apparently “new” discoveries of later times had already been accounted for by Haller. The above work includes. . . Haller’s resonance theory, similar to that already propounded by Du Verney and (more than 100 years later) by Helmholtz (No. 1562). English editions 1754 and later.” - Garrison and Morton 585 (for the first edition of 1747).

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

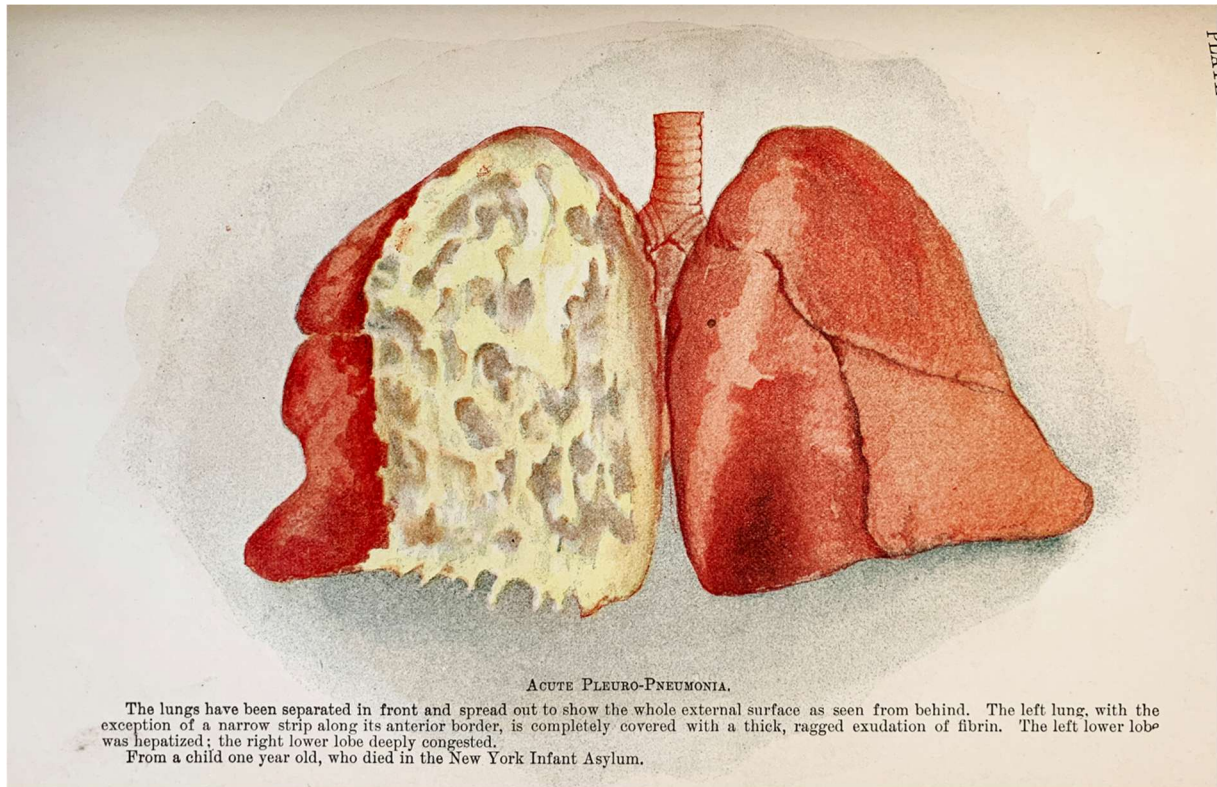


25. **HOLT, L. Emmett (Luther Emmett)** (1855-1924). *The diseases of infancy and childhood: for the use of students and practitioners of medicine*. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1898. ¶ 25 cm 8vo. xvi, [1], 1117, [1] pp. 204 illus. (7 color), index. Original brown blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; joints heavily mended with kozo, spine ends and extremities worn. Bookplate of Children’s Hospital Los Angeles, Library - by Paul Landacre. As is. BOOKPLATE OF CHILDREN’S HOSPITAL LOS ANGELES, LIBRARY – BY PAUL LANDACRE. [M14330]

\$ 200

First edition. Cole clearly names Holt and Jacobi as the chief leaders in advancing the field of pediatrics at the end of the nineteenth century. This monograph is the most important of its time as related to children’s health. ‘A classic’ says Cole, this

volume documents the reason Holt is considered the father of modern scientific American pediatrics.



The bookplate, though unsigned, is from 1938 and designed by Paul Landacre and is one of three known states of the plate, according to Jake M. Wien, who has compiled a catalogue raisonné of Landacre's work. Wien writes of this bookplate, "All three versions are of unknown editions, and surviving examples are scarce."

See: Melissa Beck, *The Typographic Bookplates of Ward Ritchie*, Santa Monica, California: Karmiole, 1990, no. 54. Ritchie printed most of the final state impressions of this bookplate.

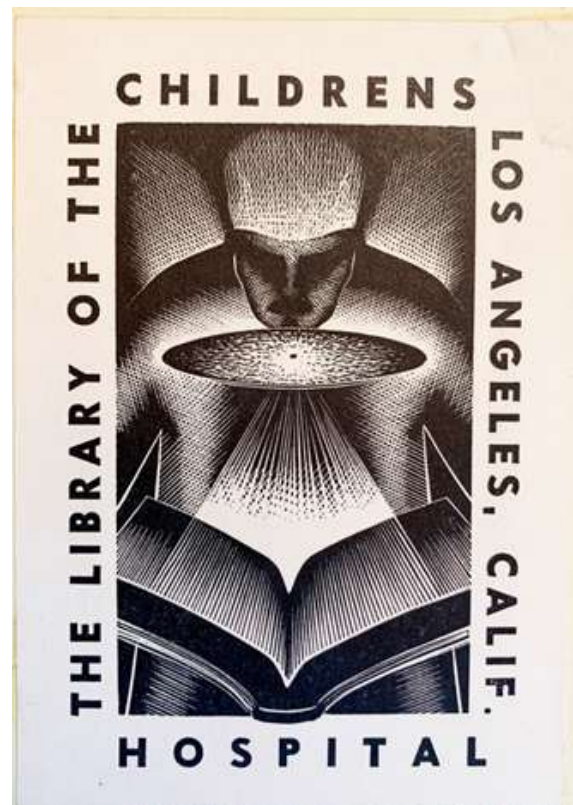




FIG. 122.—Convulsions in spastic paraplegia; from a photograph by Dr. Frederick Peterson during an attack. (History on page 743.)

PLATE III.

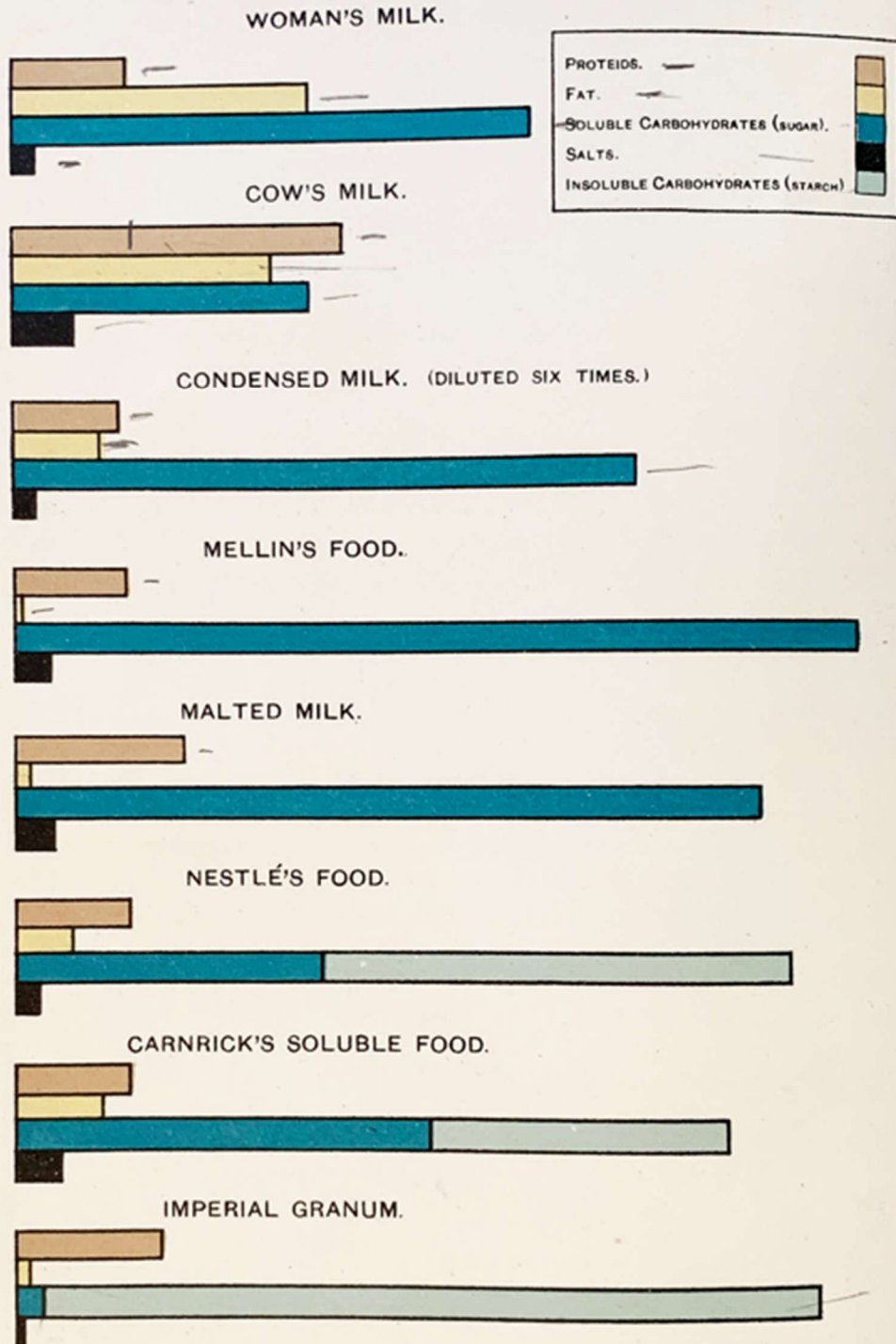
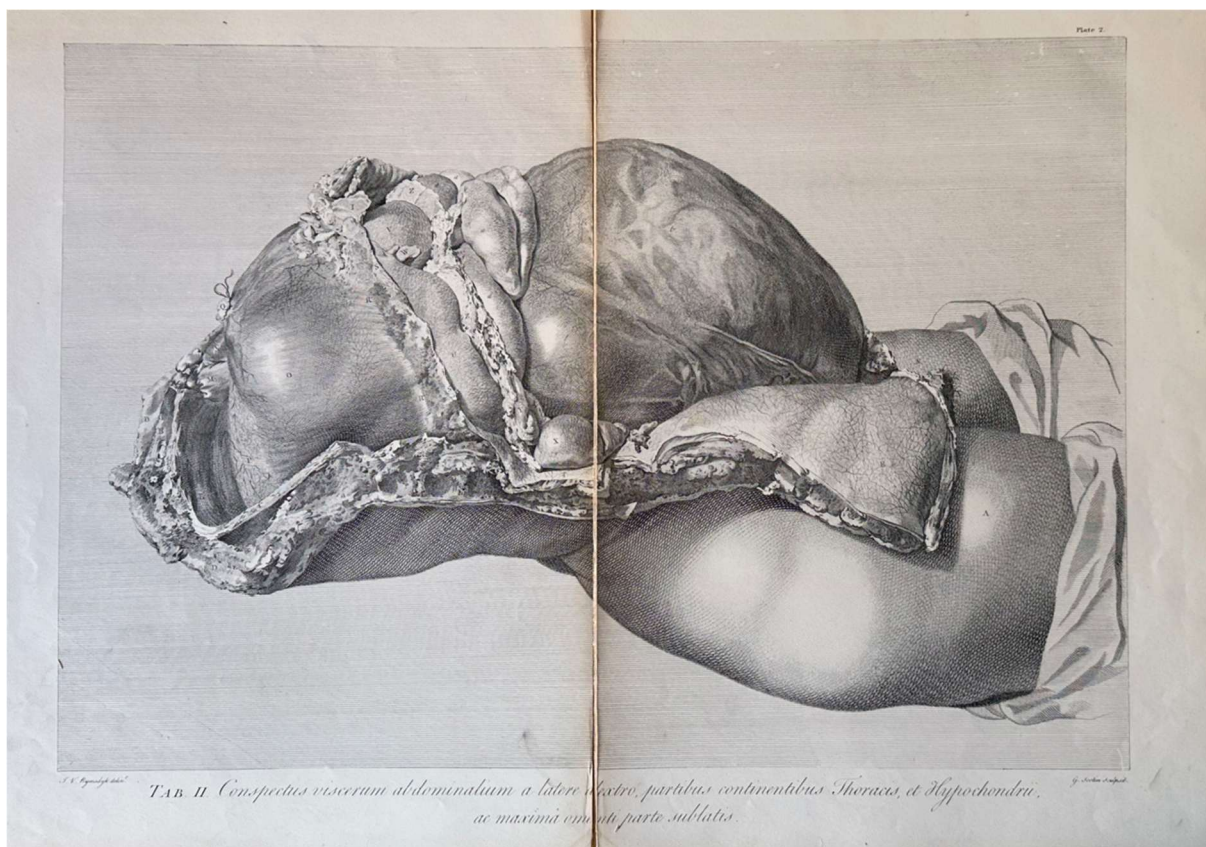


Chart showing composition of various infant foods compared with woman's milk.



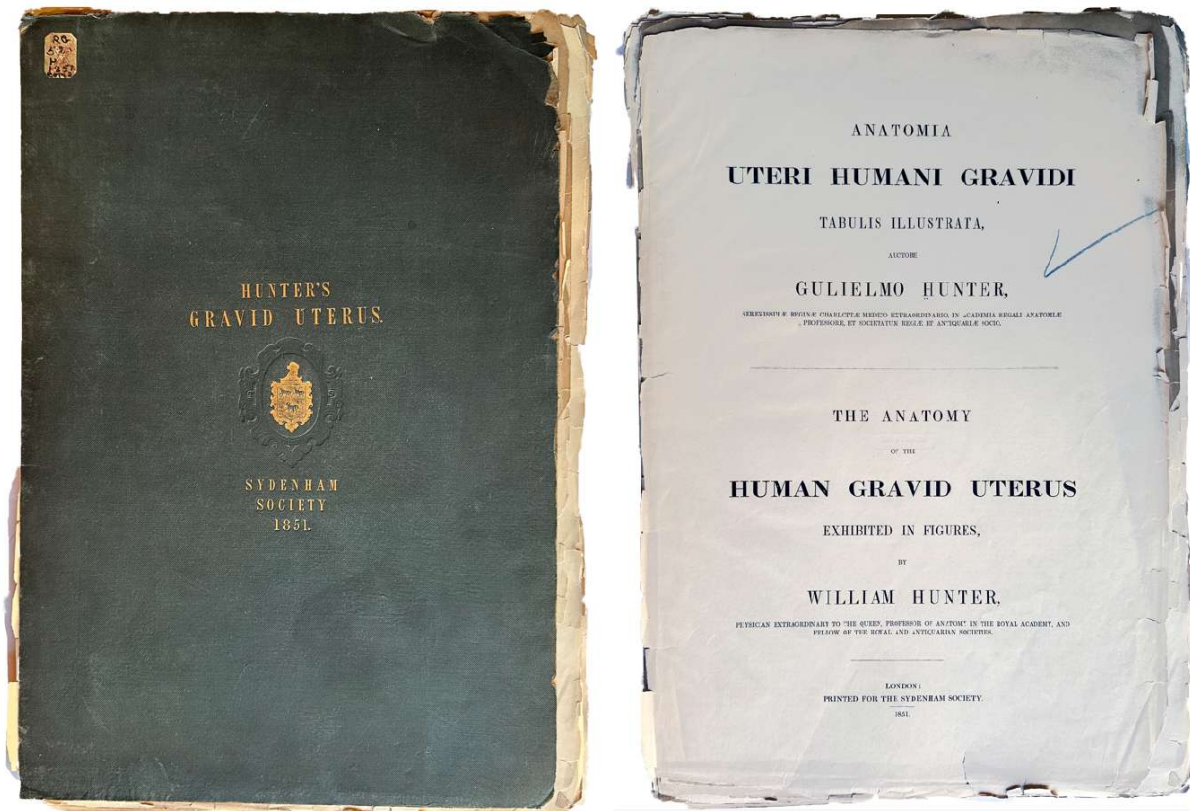
26. **HUNTER, William** (1718-1783). *The Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus exhibited in figures*. London: Sydenham Society, 1851. ¶ Large folio. [2], VI, 16 pp. 30 of 34 plates (many folding); lacks plates 12, 13, 20, 23. All sheets loose, as issued. Most of the plates are double-page; nearly all the double page plates are split or splitting in half along the crease line, all edges quite brittle, flakey edges. Original dark greenish-blue embossed cloth cover is a remnant. As is. \$ 150

The Sydenham Society reissue from 1851.

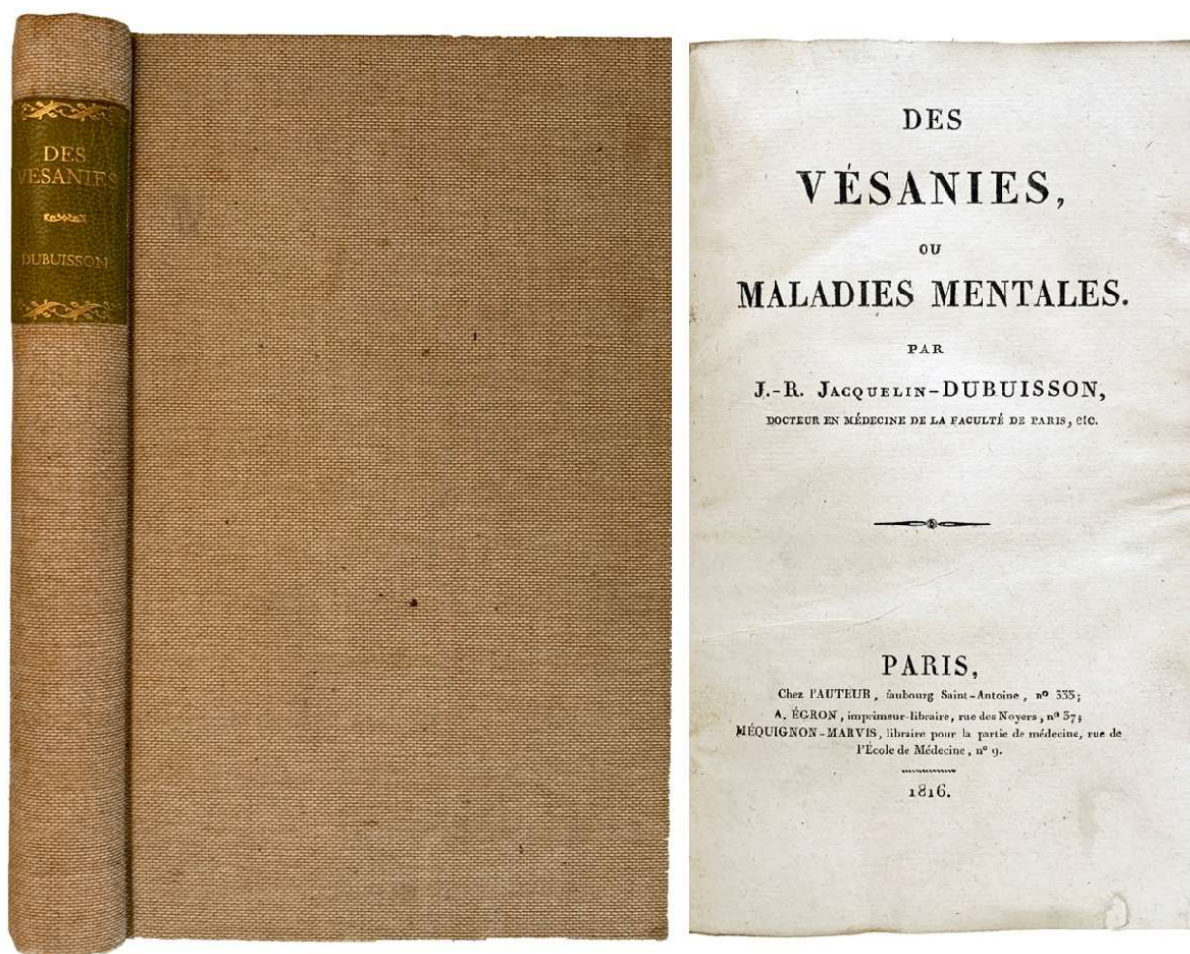
“The *Anatomy of the Human Gravid Uterus* has frequently been praised in the highest terms as one of the great artistic achievements of medicine. It is indeed a remarkable book, not the least important aspect of which is the enormous size of the plates, which Hunter took care to defend in the preface. For him, the technical quality of the plates was of particular importance; they combined descriptive clarity with beauty. The work contains thirty-four plates of different kinds; some depict several objects, others a life-size section of the human body the female trunk between the abdomen and the middle of the thighs. Some plates are packed with detail, others are more schematic, showing large parts in outline only. Facing each plate are a short description and a key to the letters placed on the engraving to mark specific anatomical parts. The text, in both Latin and English, is arranged in parallel columns. Hunter used words sparingly in the atlas, a feature that serves to

focus attention more completely on the images. The plates show various stages of dissection from the open skin on the pregnant abdomen to the empty womb and the placenta. The last two engravings show ‘abortions’ and ‘conceptions’ from the early stages of foetal development.” – L.J. Jordanova, *Gender, Generation and Science: William Hunter’s Obstetrical Atlas*, *Within: Nature Displayed: family values*. p. 184.

§ See: Garrison and Morton 6157 (1771 first edition).



[26] HUNTER

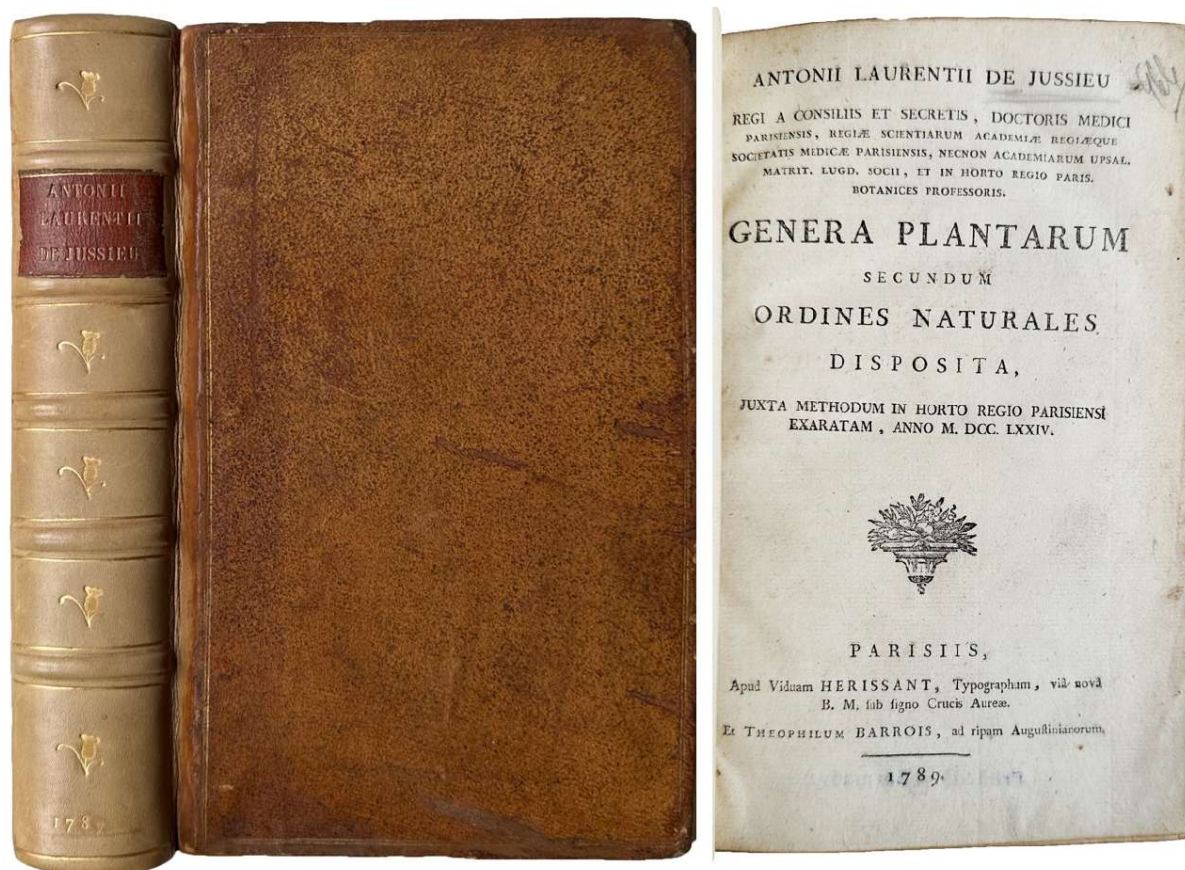


27. **JACQUELIN-DUBUISSON, Jean-Baptiste Remy** (1770-1836). *Des Vesanies, ou Maladies Mentales*. Paris: l'Auteur, A. Egron, & Mequignon-Marvis, 1816. ¶ 8vo. viii, 308 pp. Errata. Folding table; lightly water-stained. Modern beige buckram, gilt-stamped green cloth spine label. Very good. [M12376]

\$ 185

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

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



28. **JUSSIEU, Antoine Laurent de** (1748-1836). *Genera plantarum secundum ordines naturales disposita, juxta methodum in horto regio parisiensi exarata, anno M. DCC. LXXIV*. Paris: Viduam Herissant, et Theophilum Barrois, 1789. ¶ 208 x 132mm. 8vo. 24, lxxii, 498, [1] pp. Latin text. Index, headpieces, tailpieces, errata; occasional pencil marginalia. Contemporary speckled calf, gilt spine, rebaked with beige calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine compartments, original red morocco spine label preserved and remounted, later endleaves; rubbed. Bookplate and blind stamps of Alfred H. W. Povah. Very good.

\$ 250

FIRST EDITION of this revolutionary work in plant classification based upon the collection of plants collected and curated at the Royal Garden of Medicinal Plants in Paris, founded in 1635. His studies led to the plantation of coffee in the French colonies of North America. [Deligeorges, Gady, Labalette, "Le Jardin des Plantes et le Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle" (2004), pp. 13–15]

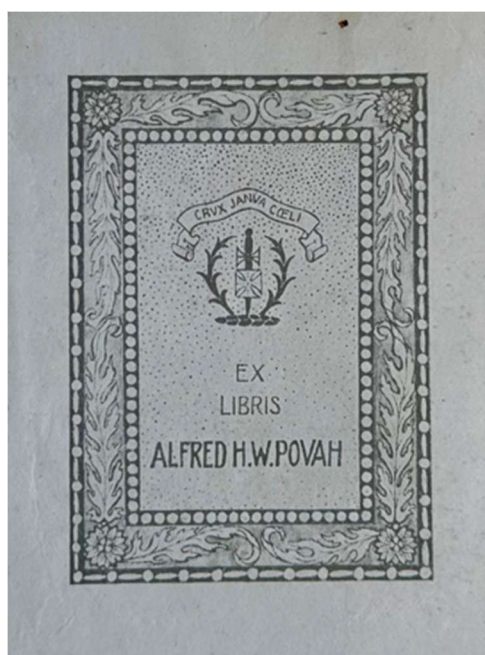
"Jussieu's thorough study of the genera and families of flowering plants (1774-1789) resulted in the publication of his epoch-making *Genera plantarum* (1789). For this work Jussieu had at his disposal not only the rich collections of living plants at the royal garden [Jardin du Roi], but also his uncle's and his own rich herbarium, as well as the collections made by Philibert Commerson on his world voyage with

Bougainville; the Commerson collections proved to be of critical importance for the inclusion of many tropical angiosperm families. Through an exchange of specimens, Jussieu also had access to part of Sir Joseph Banks's collections from Cook's first voyage, and another valuable London contact was with James Edward Smith, owner of Linnaeus's herbarium."

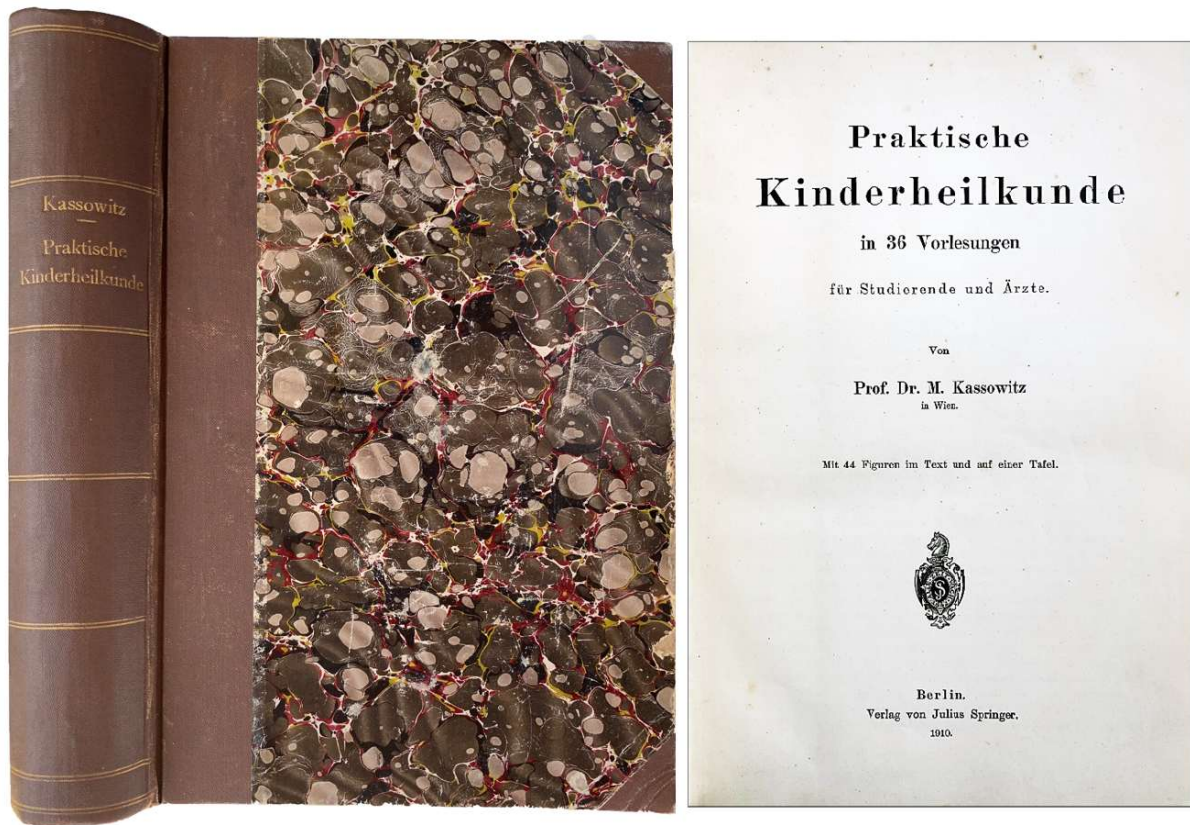
"The *Genera plantarum* soon found its way to centers of botanical research. With excellent generic descriptions, the book presented a thorough summary of current knowledge of plant taxonomy. The genera were arranged in a natural system based upon the correlation of a great number of characteristics, a system which proved to be so well designed that within a few decades it was accepted by all leading European botanists, the most active proponents being Robert Brown and A. P. de Candolle. Jussieu's arrangement of families is among those elements of the *Genera plantarum* that remain a part of the contemporary system of classification." – *DSB*.

PROVENANCE: Alfred H. W. (Hubert William) Povah (1889-1975) was a botanist. He was in 1918 an assistant professor of forest botany and pathology at the New York State College of Forestry, a specialist in fungi. He was the author of *Fungi of Rock River, Michigan* (1931), *A Critical Study of certain species of Mucor ... A dissertation* (1917).

§ BM (Nat. Hist.), II, p. 952; *DSB*, VII, p. 198; Gascoigne 11585; Horblit 68b; Hunt *Catalog* 703; *Printing and the mind of man*, p. 290 (note); Pritzel 4549; Sacks, *History of botany*, pp. 116-121.



[28]

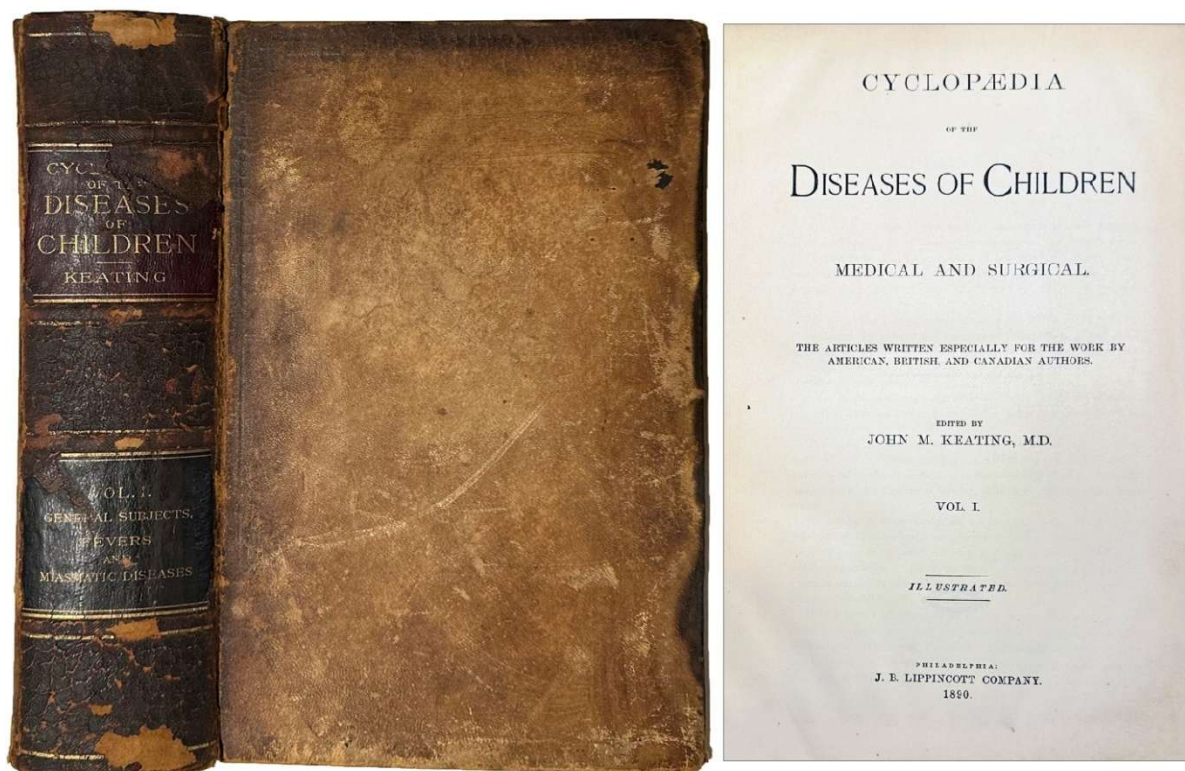


29. **KASSOWITZ, Max** (1842-1913). *Praktische Kinderheilkunde in 36 Vorlesungen für Studierende und Ärzte*. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1910. ¶ 8vo. XII, 653, [1] pp. 44 figures (incl. 1 color plate), index. Original half brown gilt-stamped cloth, marbled paper over boards; fore-edges worn. Very good. [M13689]

\$ 45

First edition. Kassowitz dealt with the study of hereditary syphilis and the pathophysiology of rickets. To treat this, he first gave the children phosphorus in oil, and later doses of cod liver oil. He described the healing effect of his medicine in the phosphorus treatment of rickets. The fact that cod-liver oil contained vitamin D, and healing power, wasn't discovered until 1919 by Kurt Huldschinsky.

Max Kassowitz, Austrian pediatrician, was born in Bratislava, Slovakia. He took his doctorate at the University of Vienna in 1863. In 1872 Kassowitz began work at the First Public Children's Institute, Vienna, and from 1869 worked as a physician. By 1881 he was the successor to his mentor, and former director, Leopold Max Politzer. In 1891 Kassowitz was appointed University of Vienna professor of pediatrics, where he remained until his retirement in 1906.



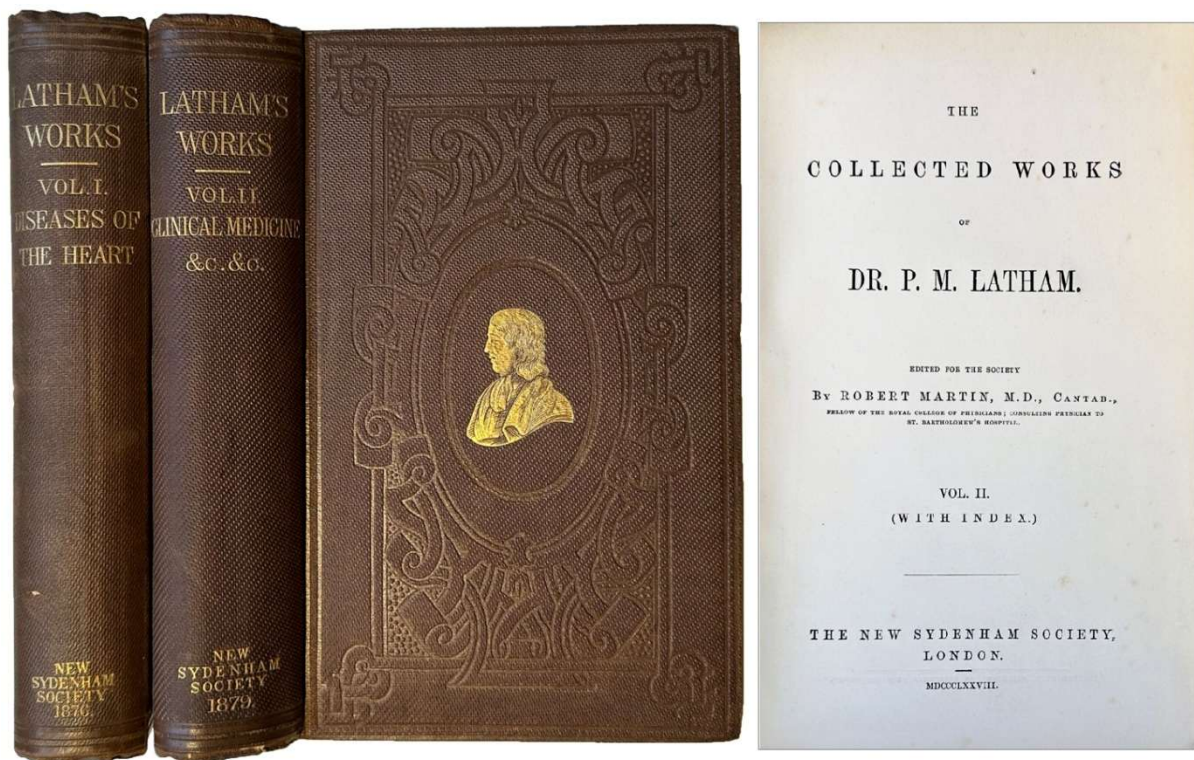
30. **KEATING, John Marie** (editor) (1852-1893). *Cyclopaedia of the Diseases of Children. Medical and Surgical. The articles written especially for the work by American, British, and Canadian authors. Vol. I.* Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1890. ¶ Large thick 8vo. xiii, [1], 1003, [1] pp. With 29 plates, 7 tables (2 double-page), 1 world map (p. 880), numerous figures, index. Original sheep with red leather gilt-stamped spine label; very worn, spine scorched, joints splitting, evidence of internal waterstains. While the binding is worn, the interior is toward very good – a working copy. Splendid illustrations.

\$ 35

Vol. I was devoted to General subjects, Fever and Miasmatic Diseases (spine note). A. Jacobi wrote the introduction. The chapters are written by George McClellan, Angel Money, James Finlayson, J. Wellington Byers, E.O. Shakespeare, William C. Dabney, Barton Cook Hirst, R.A.F. Penrose, J. Collines Warren, Theophilus Parvin, T.M. Rotch, Wm. H. Parish, Samuel S. Adams, Miss. Catherine Wood, L. M. Yale, John Dorning, Thos. More Madden, William Pasteur, James C. Williams, Alexander Collie, Roland G. Curtin, etc. A chapter on joined twins was written by William Wright Jaggard.

This work was hailed as the most advanced work on the subject at the time. – D.A.B. Now of historical value. – Garrison, History of Medicine, p. 1020. The Cyclopaedia was issued in 5 volumes (1890-99).

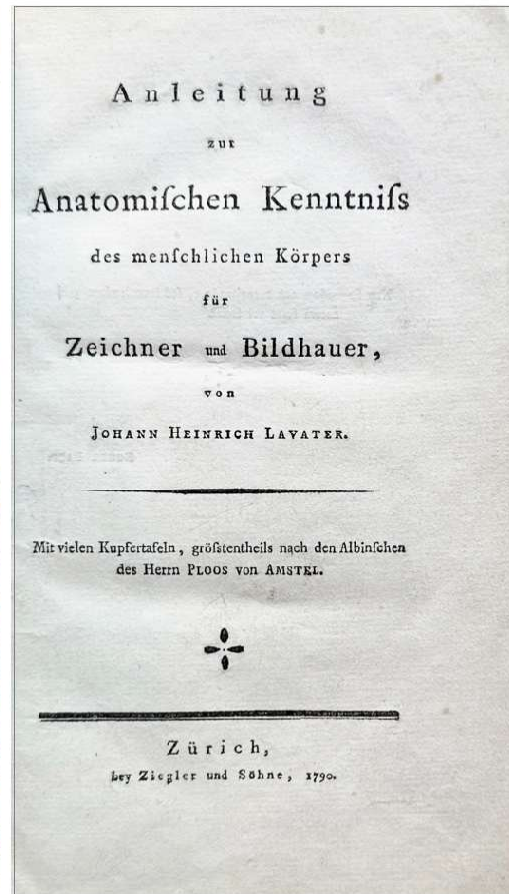
John Marie Keating, pediatrician, was born in Philadelphia on 30 Apr. 1852. He was the son of physician William V. Keating and Susan La Roche Keating, the daughter of René La Roche. Keating married Edith McCall; they had four children. John M. Keating died of pneumonia in Colorado Springs, Colo., on 17 Nov. 1893. Keating received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1873. He then served residencies at Pennsylvania Hospital and Philadelphia Hospital where he was later visiting physician. He held the post of gynecologist at St. Joseph's Hospital and St. Agnes' Hospital, lectured on the disease of children at the University of Pennsylvania, and was medical director of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company (1888-1891). He was president of the American Pediatric Society. – College of Physicians of Philadelphia.



31. **LATHAM, Peter Mere** (1789-1875). *The collected works of Dr. P. M. Latham. Edited for the Society by Robert Martin, M.D.* London: The New Sydenham Society, 1876-8. ¶ Series: Vols. LXVII, LXXX. Two volumes. 23 cm. 8vo. xlvii, [1], 480; xlii, 575, [1] pp. Index. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped brown cloth; lower corners bumped. Ownership signature of J.W. Moore, MD., 1876, 1878. Very good copy of this set.

\$ 150

Peter Mere Latham (1789–1875) was an English physician and “a great medical educator”. In 1815 Latham was elected physician to the Middlesex Hospital, and to St Bartholomew’s in 1824. On her accession in 1837, he was appointed physician extraordinary to Queen Victoria. He retired to Torquay in 1865. [Wikip.]



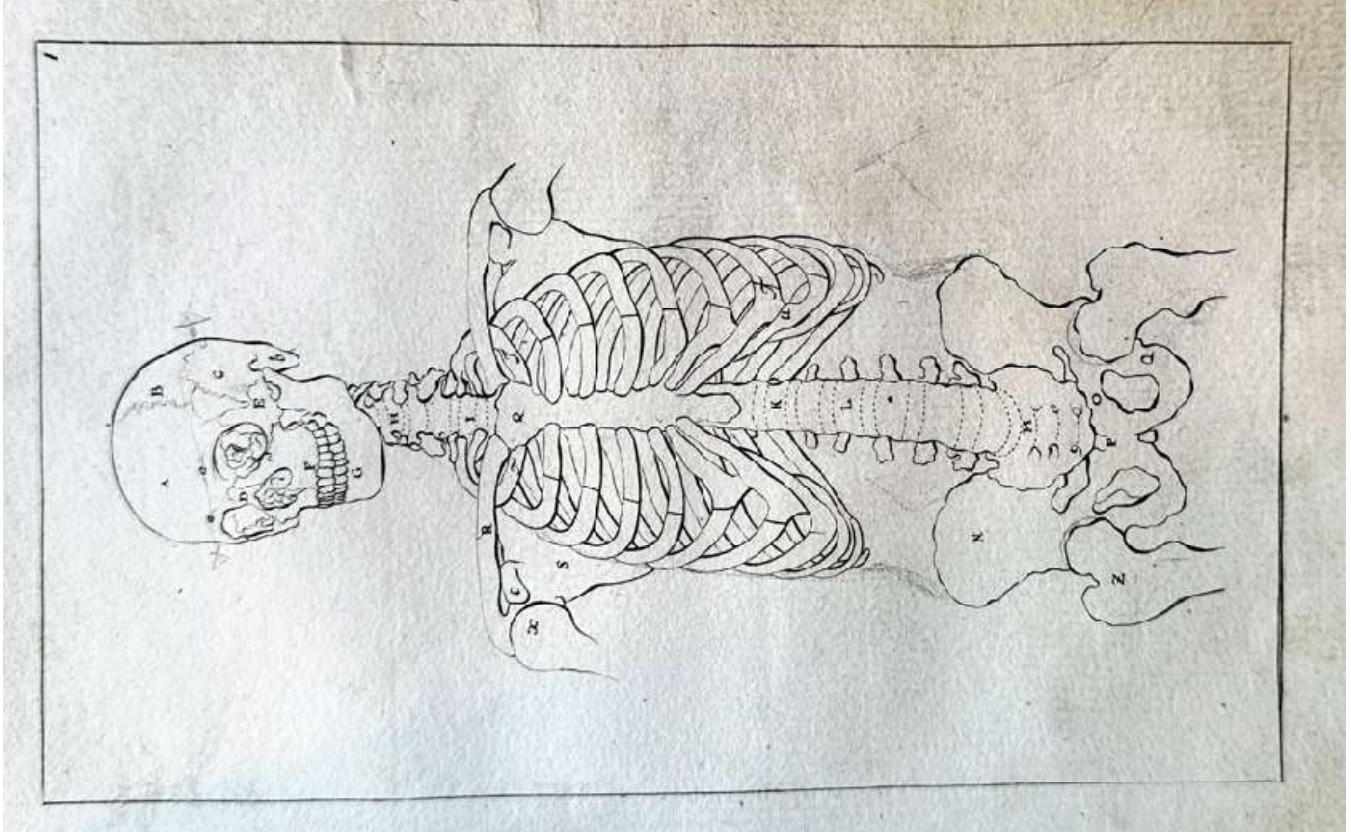
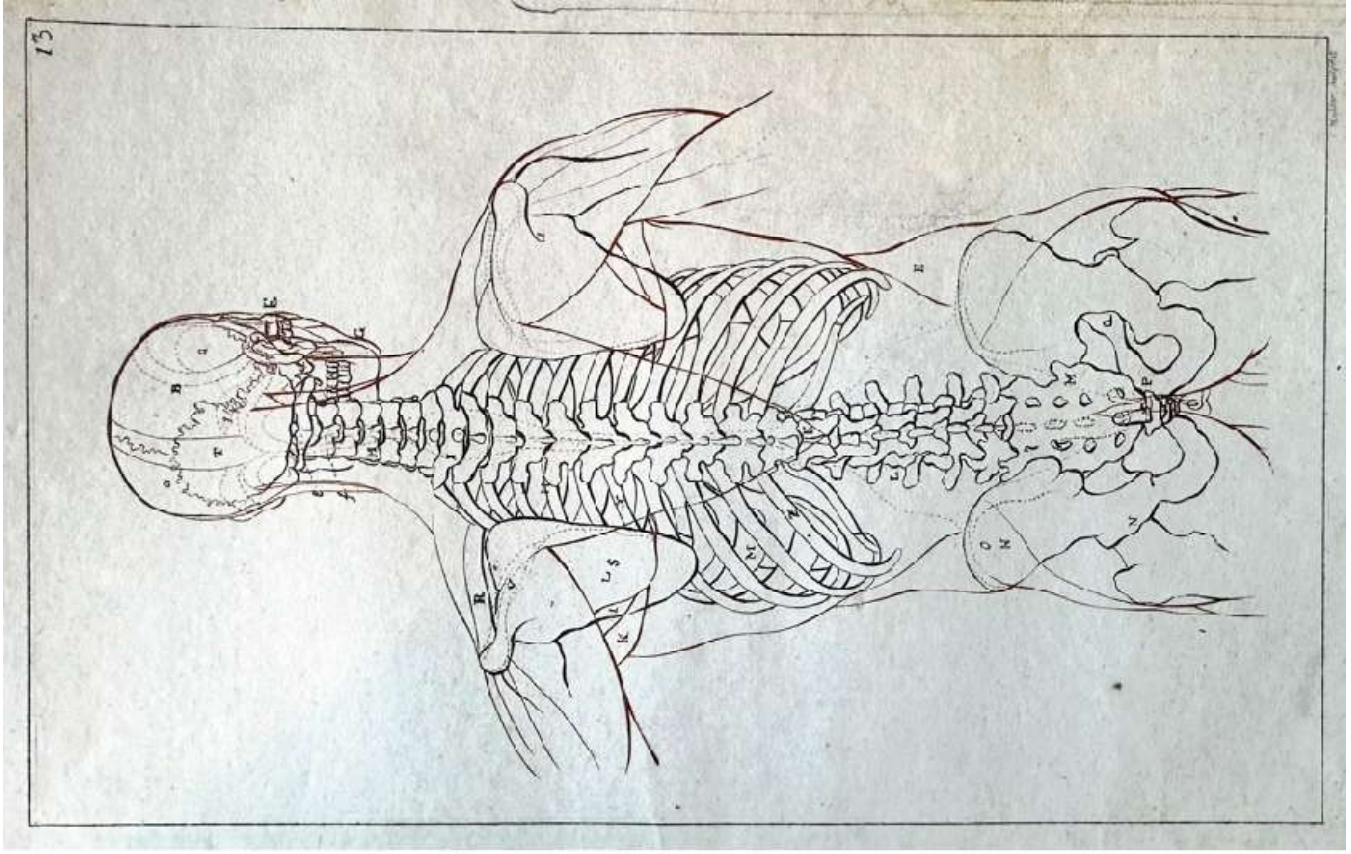
32. **LAVATER, Johann Heinrich** (1611-1691). *Anleitung zur Anatomischen Kenntniss des menschlichen Körpers für Zeichner und Bildhauer*. Zurich: bey Ziegler und Sohne, 1790. ¶ 8vo. 179, [1] pp. 27 engraved plates; pages 53-56 with marginal stain, a couple of plates have sprung from the binding (lose), plates have been over-stitched. Contemporary full marbled boards, orange gilt-stamped leather spine label, decorative endsheets; extremities shelf-worn. Bookplate of Gerhard Wolf-Heidegger. Good. [TK 075]

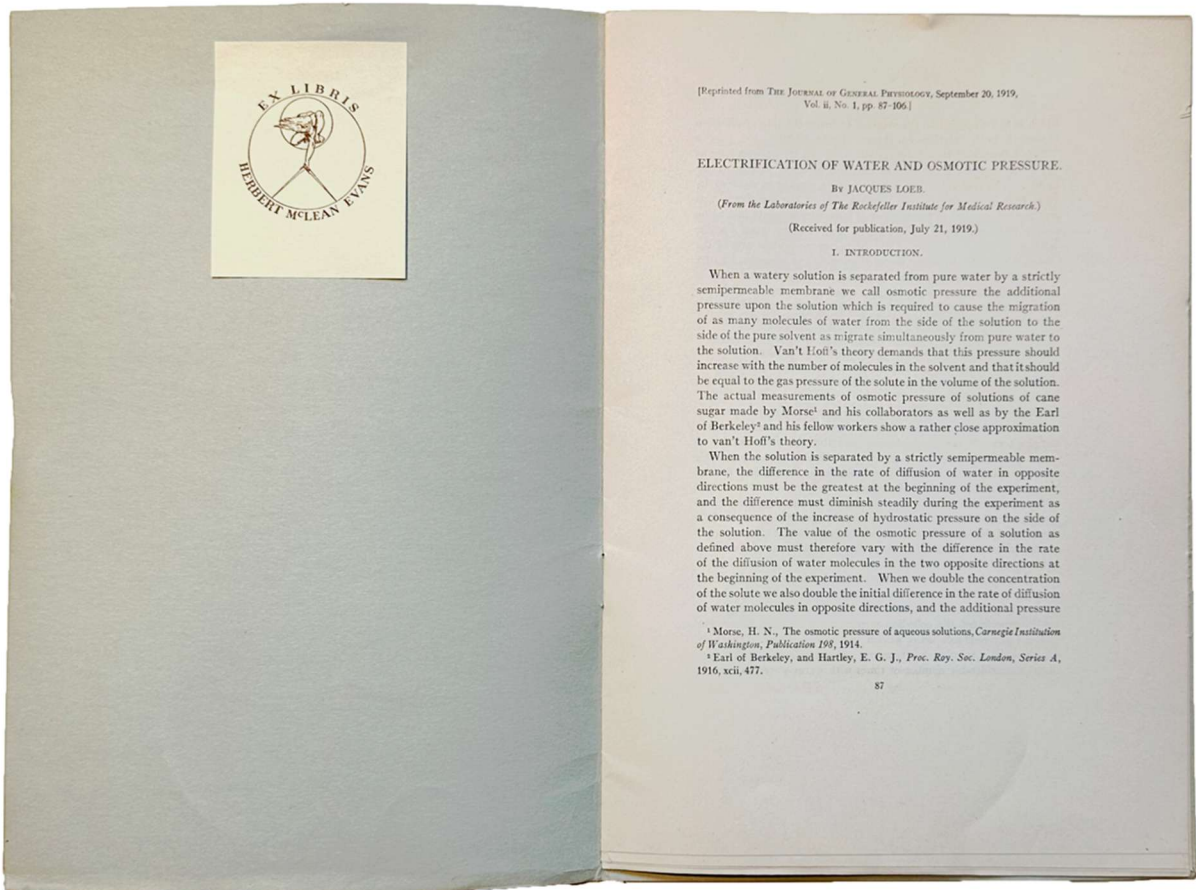
\$ 125

PROVENANCE: Gerhard Wolf-Heidegger (1910-1986), University of Basel. He was the author of 'Die anatomische Sektion in bildlicher Darstellung'.

§ See: Koller, Fritz: *In memory of Professor Gerhard Wolf-Heidegger*. In: Uni Nova No. 44 (1986), p.12.







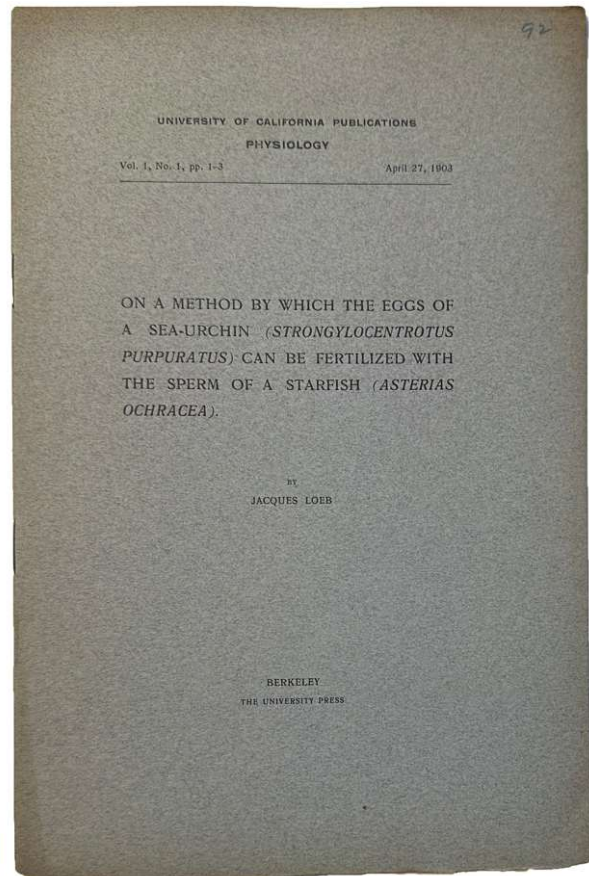
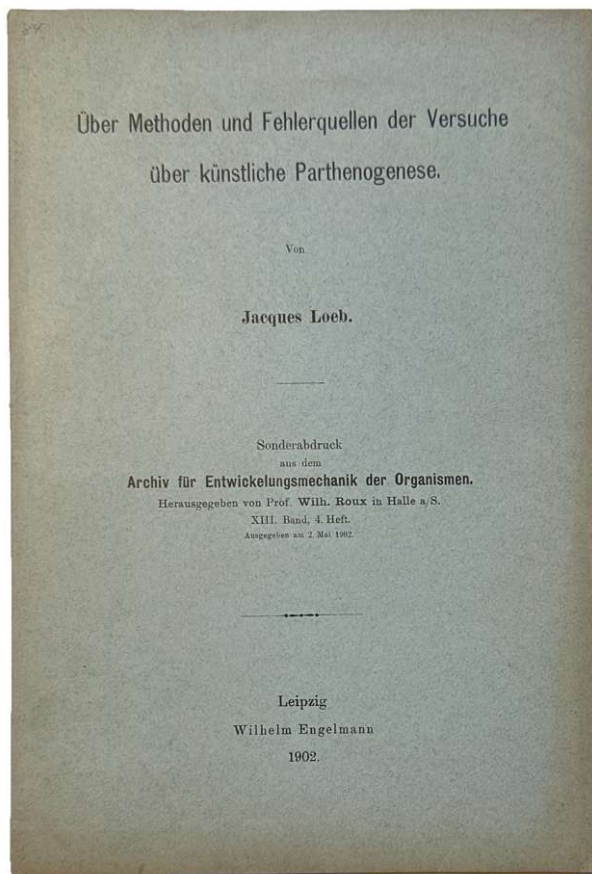
From the collection of Herbert McLean Evans

33. **LOEB, Jacques** (1859-1924). 32 offprints.

Ueber Eireifung, natürlichen Tod und Verlängerung des Lebens beim unbefruchteten Seesternei (Asterias Forbesii) und deren Bedeutung für die Theorie der Befruchtung. Bonn: *Archiv für die ges. Physiologie*, 1902. Offprint. Band 93. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #88]

Über Methoden und Fehlerquellen der Versuche über künstliche Parthenogenese. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1902. Offprint. *Archiv für Entwicklungsmechanik der Organismen*. XIII band, 4 heft. 2 Mai, 1902. pp. 481-486. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #84]

On a Method by Which the Eggs of a Sea-Urchin (Strongylocentrotus purpuratus) can be fertilized with the sperm of a starfish (Asterias ochracea). Berkeley: University Press, 1903. Offprint. UCB, *Physiology*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1-3. April 27, 1903. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #92]



Ueber den segmentalen Charakter des Athemcentrums in der Medulla oblongata der Warmblüter. Bonn: *Archiv für die ges. Physiologie*, 1903. Offprint. Band 96. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #93]

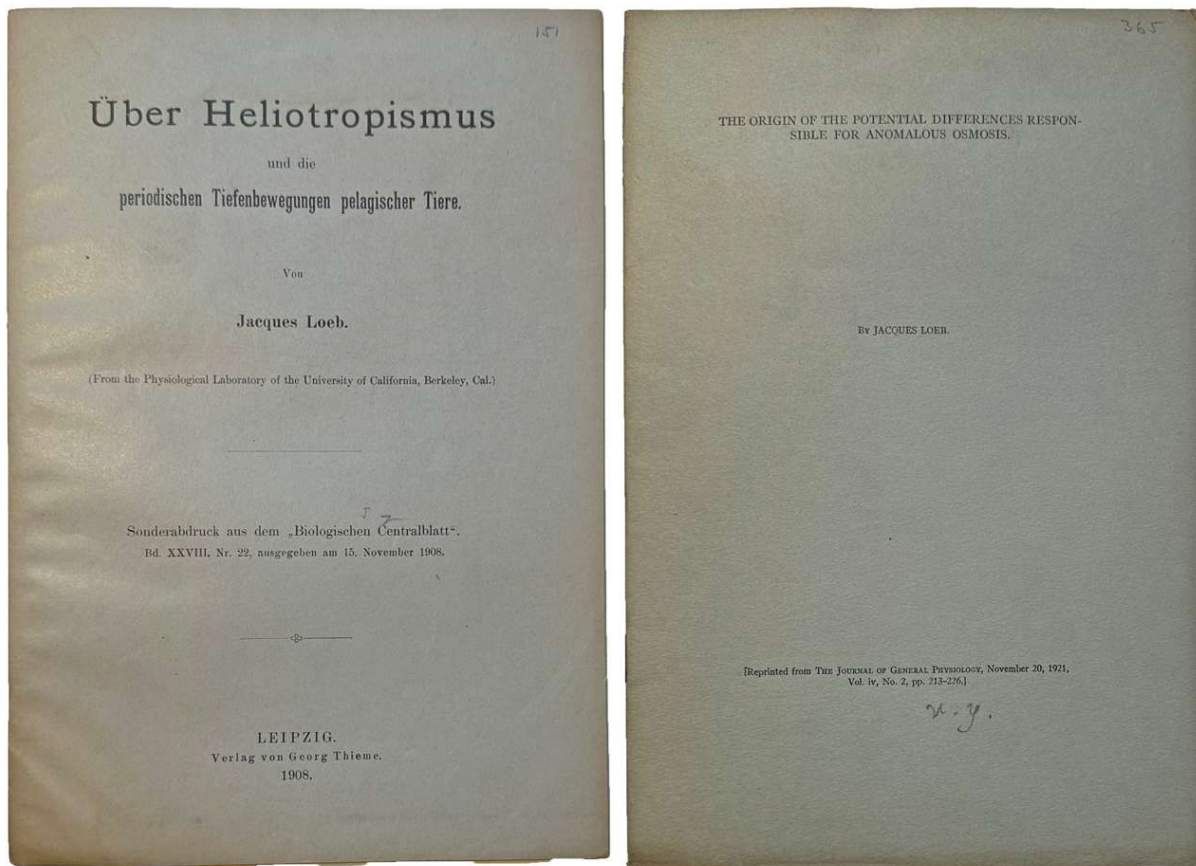
Zusammenstellung der Ergebnisse einiger Arbeiten über die Dynamik des thierischen Wachstums. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1903. Offprint. *Archiv für Entwicklungsmechanik der Organismen*. XV band, 4 heft. 20 Januar, 1903. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #91]

A new proof of the permeability of cells for salts or ions. (A preliminary communication). Berkeley: *Univ. California Pub., Physiology*, January 22, 1908. Offprint. vol. 3, no. 11, pp. 81-86. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #141]

Ueber die Entwicklungserregung unbefruchteter Annelideneier (Polynoë) mittelst Saponin und Solanin. Bonn: *Archiv für die ges. Physiologie*, 1908. Offprint. Band 122. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #144]

Über die Natur der Bastardlarve zwischen dem Echinodermenei (Strongylocentrotus franciscanus) und Molluskensamen (Chlorostoma funebreale). Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1908.

Offprint. *Archiv für Entwicklungsmechanik der Organismen*. XXVI band, 3 heft 20
Oktober 1908. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #150]

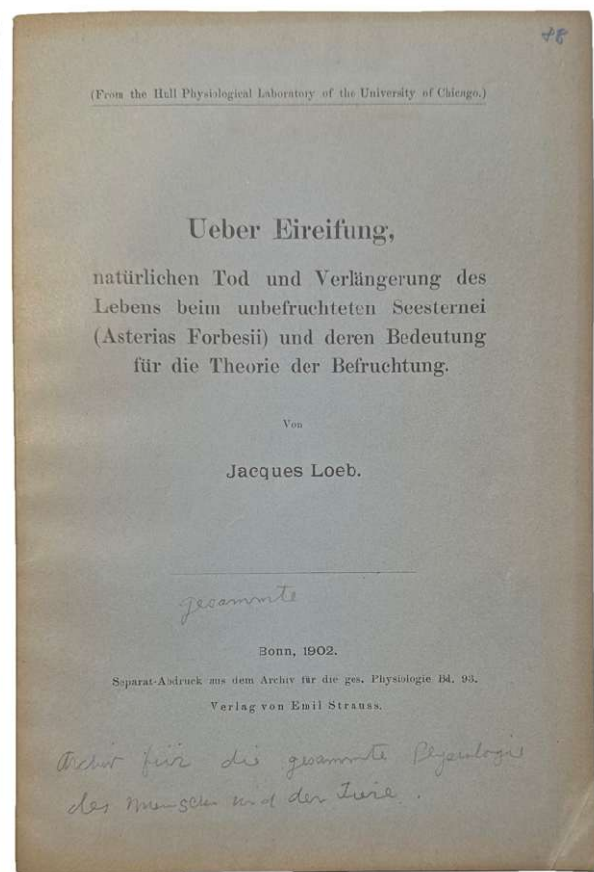
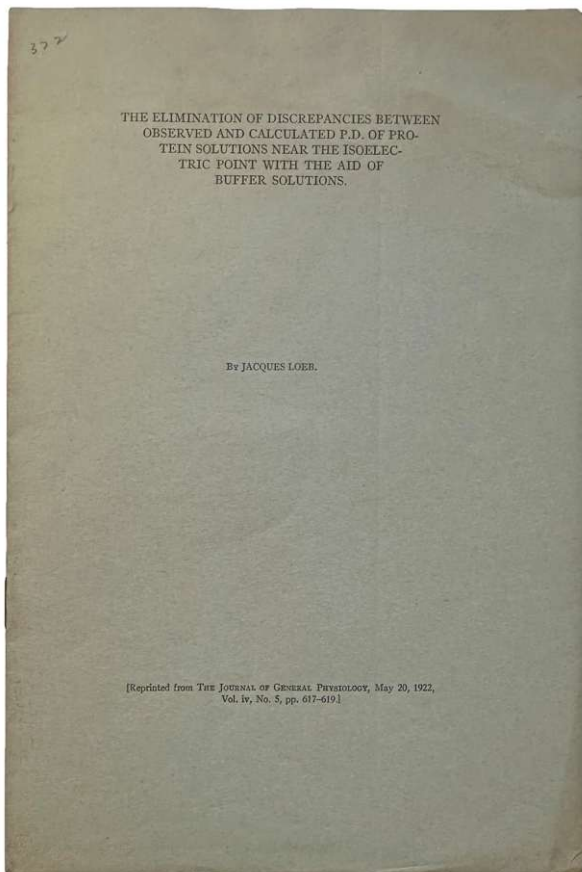


Über die osmotischen Eigenschaften und die Entstehung der Befruchtungsmembran beim Seeigeli.
Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1908. Offprint. *Archiv für Entwicklungsmechanik der
Organismen*. XXVI band 1 heft. 24 Juli, 1908. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans.
[NAS #146]

Über Heliotropismus und die periodischen Tiefenbewegungen pelagischer Tiere. Leipzig: Georg
Thieme, 1908. Offprint. *Biologischen Centralblatt*, Bd. XXVIII, no. 22, November 15,
1908. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #151]

Antagonistic action of electrolytes and permeability of the cell membrane. 1912. Offprint.
Science, vol. XXXVI, no. 932, Nov. 8, 1912. pp. 637-639. Bookplate of Herbert
McLean Evans. [NAS #220]

The apparent antagonism between electrolytes and non-conductors. 1912. *Science*, Vol. XXXV,
no. 890. January 19, 1912. pp. 111-112. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans.
[NAS #201]



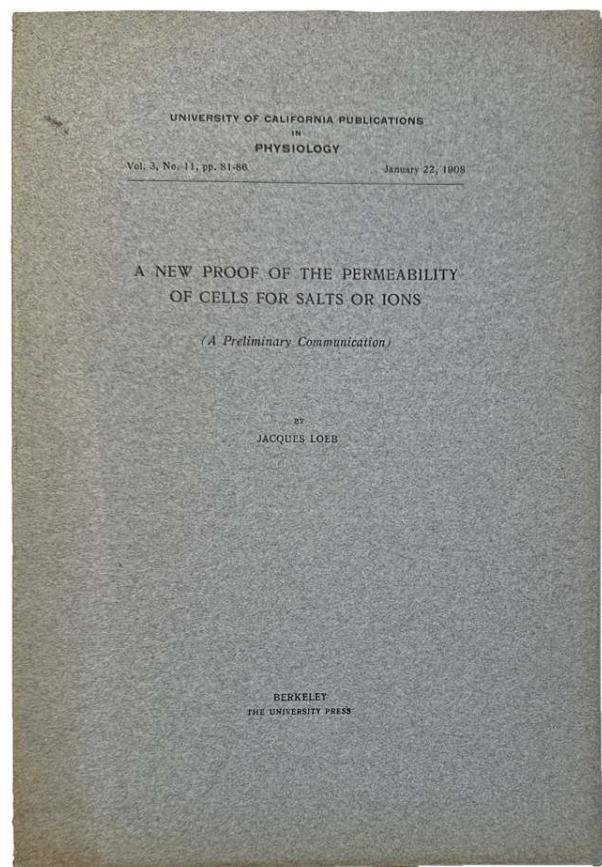
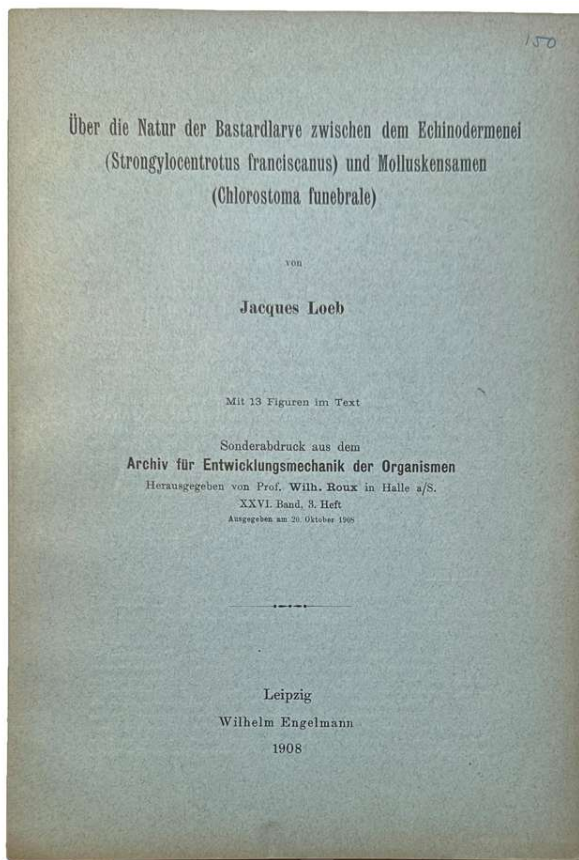
Über die Anpassung von Fundulus an höhere Konzentrationen. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1913. *Biochemische Zeitschrift*, 1913, 53 band, 4 & 5 heft., pp. 391-405. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #233]

Reversibility in Artificial Parthenogenesis. Offprint. *Science, N.S.*, vol. XXXVIII, no. 986, pp. 688-690, Nov. 21, 1913. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. This paper roughly damaged at the gutter (i.e., pulled or torn at gutter as with a hole-punch or another device). [NAS #237]

Lobe “found that the artificial parthenogenesis of the sea urchin egg induced by alkali was reversible. Eggs treated with the alkaline solution followed by a hypertonic solution would develop in sea water but if, after removal from the hypertonic solution, they were placed for a short time in sea water containing sodium cyanide or chloral hydrate they would not develop when replaced in sea water but acted as if no treatment had been given them (237, 239, 264).” – Osterhout.

Note on the apparent change of the osmotic pressure of cell contents with the osmotic pressure of the surrounding solution. Written with Hardolph Wasteneys (1881-1965). *The Journal of*

Biological Chemistry, Nov. 1915, no. 1, xxiii, pp. 157-162. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #271]



The simplest constituents required for growth and the completion of the life cycle in an insect (Drosophila). Reprint. *Science*, N.S., XVI, no. 1048, pp. 169-170. January 29, 1915. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #253]

On the association and possible identity of root-forming and geotropic substances or hormones in Bryophyllum calycinum. Reprint. *Science*, N.S., XLIV, no. 1128, pp. 210-211. August 11, 1916. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #280]

The mechanism of diffusion of electrolytes through animal membranes. Offprint. *National Acad. of Sciences*, vol. 2, pp. 511-516, Sept., 1916. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #281]

Is there a temperature coefficient for the duration of life? Written with J.H. Northrup. Offprint. *National Acad. of Sciences*, vol. 2, pp. 456-457, August, 1916. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #279]

The Relation of osmotic pressure and imbibition in the living muscle. Offprint. *Science*, vol. XLIII, no. 1115, pp. 688-690, May 12, 1916. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #276]

The diffusion of electrolytes through the membranes of living cells. V, The additive effect of salt and base and the antagonistic effect of salt and acid. Offprint. *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, vol. XXXII, no. 2, Nov. 1917. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #303]

Loeb “pointed out the analogy to globulins which are insoluble in low concentrations of salts, become soluble when the concentration increases sufficiently, but again become insoluble when the concentration becomes too great. He was therefore inclined to think that the increase of permeability was due to the solubility of a constituent of the membrane which behaves like globulin. On this basis one might expect that the addition of a neutral salt would increase the diffusion of alkali into the egg (and augment its toxicity) but would have the opposite effect on the diffusion of acid since analogous effects are observed on the solubility of globulins (303). The experiment showed that this expectation was justified.” – Osterhout.

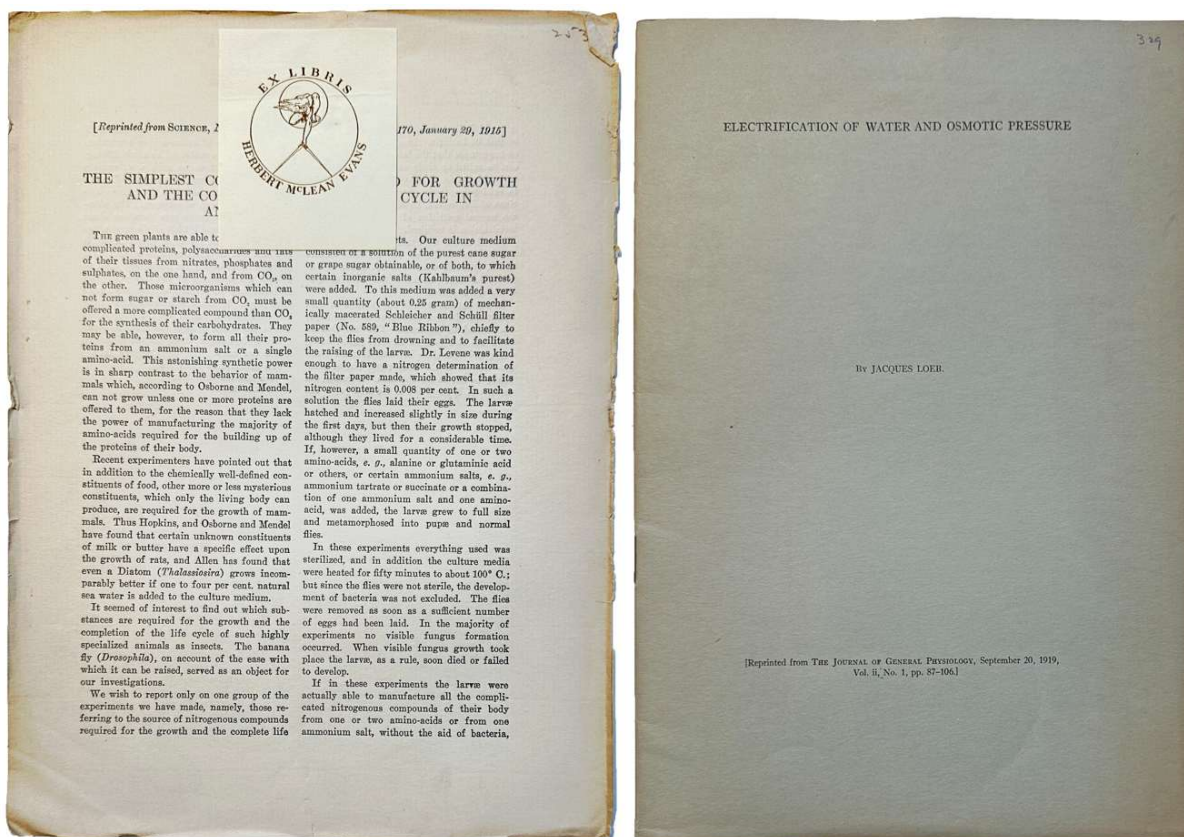
Is species-specificity a Mendelian character? Offprint. *Science, N.S.*, vol. XLV, no. 1156, pp. 191-193, Feb. 23, 1917. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #294]

The influence of neutral salts, bases, and acids on the precipitability of gelatin by alcohol. Offprint. *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, vol. XXXIV, no. 3, June 1918. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #314]

The origin of the conception of physiologically balanced salt solutions. Offprint. *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, vol. XXXIV, no. 3, June 1918. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #315]

Electrification of water and osmotic pressure. Offprint. *The Journal of General Physiology*, September 20, 1919, vol. ii, no. 1, pp. 87-106. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #329]

The Origin of the Potential Difference Responsible for Anomalous Osmosis. Offprint. *The Journal of General Physiology*, November 20, 1921, pp. 213-226. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #365]



The elimination of discrepancies between observed and calculated P.D. of protein solutions near the isoelectric point with the aid of buffer solutions. Offprint. *The Journal of General Physiology*, 4, no. 5, 1922. pp. 617-619. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #372]

It had been noticed in the previous experiments on the influence of the hydrogen ion concentration on the P.D. between protein solutions inside a collodion bag and aqueous solutions free from protein that the agreement between the observed values and the values calculated on the basis of Donnan's theory was not satisfactory near the isoelectric point of the protein solution. It was suspected that this was due to the uncertainty in the measurements of the pH of the outside aqueous solution near the isoelectric point. This turned out to be correct, since it is shown in this paper that the discrepancy disappears when both the inside and outside solutions contain a buffer salt.

The mechanism by which trivalent and tetravalent ions produce an electrical charge on isoelectric protein. Offprint. *The Journal of General Physiology*, 4, no. 6, 1922. pp. 741-758. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #375]

Ionizing Influence of salts with trivalent and tetravalent ions on crystalline egg albumin at the isoelectric point. Offprint. *The Journal of General Physiology*, 4, no. 6, 1922. pp. 759-768. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #376]

On the influence of aggregates on the membrane potentials and the osmotic pressure of protein solutions. Offprint. *The Journal of General Physiology*, 4, no. 6, 1922. pp. 769-776. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #377]

Theory of regeneration based on mass action. Offprint. *The Journal of General Physiology*, V, no. 6, July 20, 1923. pp. 831-852. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #394]

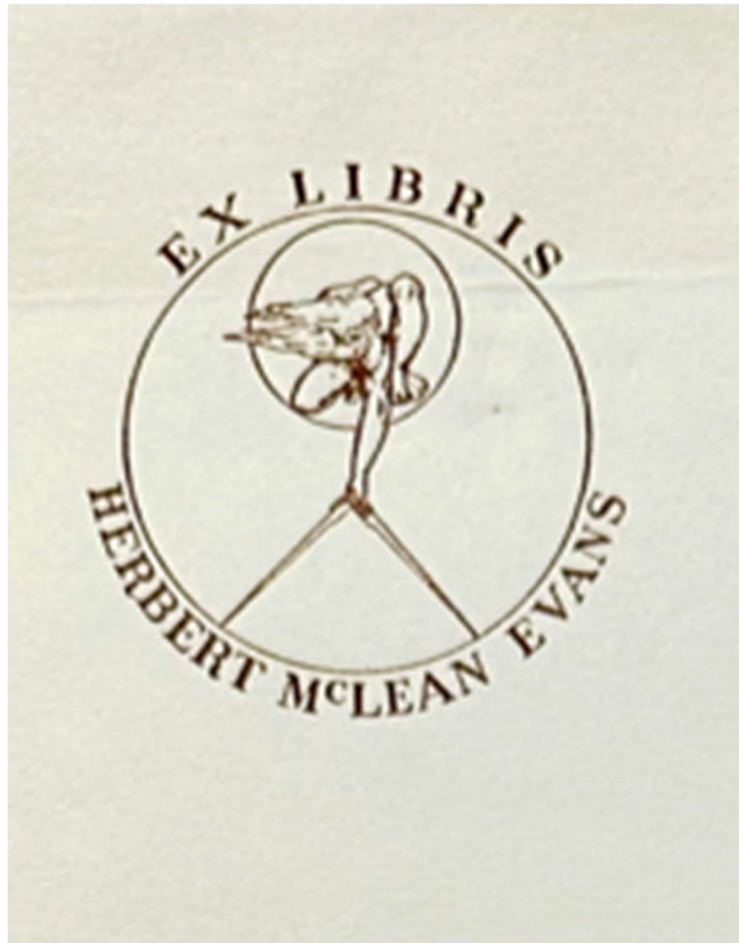
Theory of regeneration based on mass relation. III. Further experiments on the cause of the polar character of regeneration. Offprint. *The Journal of General Physiology*, March 20, 1924. Vol. vi, no. 4, pp. 463-477. Bookplate of Herbert McLean Evans. [NAS #400]

Price for the collection of 32 offprints \$ 400

Jacques Loeb was a German-born American physiologist and biologist. Jacques Loeb first arrived in the United States in 1891 when he accepted a position at Bryn Mawr College, however, they provided insufficient facilities for his work which would later influence his resignation. From there he joined the University of Chicago and in 1902 he went to the University of California at Berkeley.

Throughout his career, Loeb spent some summers at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, performing experiments on various marine invertebrates. While there, Jacques Loeb performed his most famous experiment, on artificial parthenogenesis. With this experiment, Loeb was able to cause the sea urchins' eggs to begin embryonic development without sperm. The slight chemical modifications of the water in which the eggs were kept, served as the stimulus for the development to begin. [Wikip.]

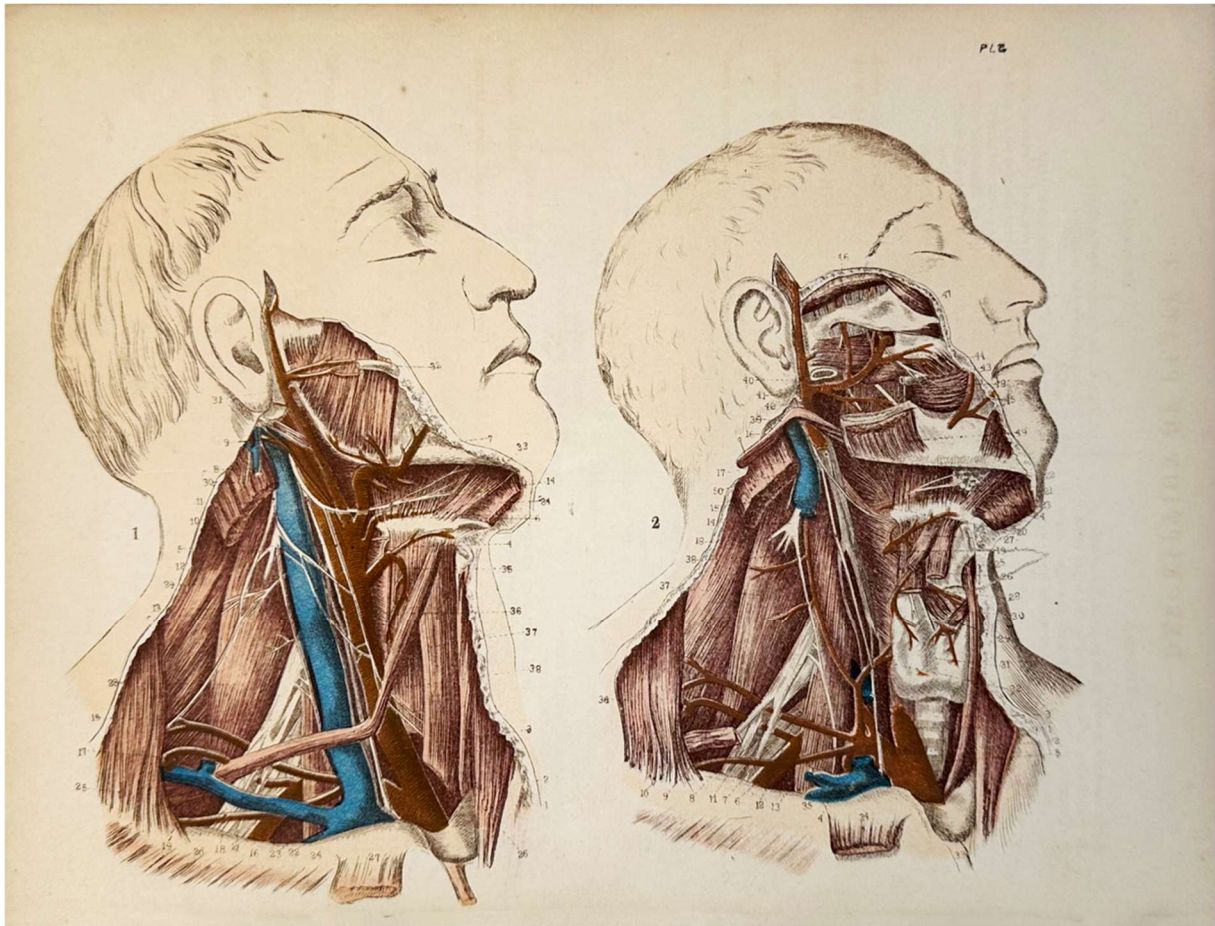
“He was now fairly launched on the scientific career which he pursued with extraordinary success and which revealed mental powers of the highest order. His restless mind must continually find new ideas and new enthusiasms as an outlet for its energies. He had a passionate love of truth and what appeared to him to be true had to be so expressed that all could feel the inspiration and see the beauty of what he saw. He sought in vain for the solution of his problems in the current philosophies of the day: then came his conversion to mechanism. Faith in mechanism became the religion to which he devoted his life, and it was a religion which his love of truth forced him to test by the most rigorous scientific standards.” – Osterhout.



PROVENANCE: Herbert McLean Evans (1882-1971) was an American anatomist and embryologist best known for co-discovering Vitamin E. He took a strong interest in the history of science and was an active collector of rare books in the field. He formed more than one collection of books important in the history of science. He was considered an authority of items that made important contributions to science.

See: Ball, Philip (2016). “Man Made: A History of Synthetic Life”. *Distillations*. 2 (1): 15–23.

§ W. J. V. Osterhout, *Biographical Memoir of Jacques Loeb, 1859-1924*. National Academy of Sciences, 1930. The NAS item numbers are from this paper.



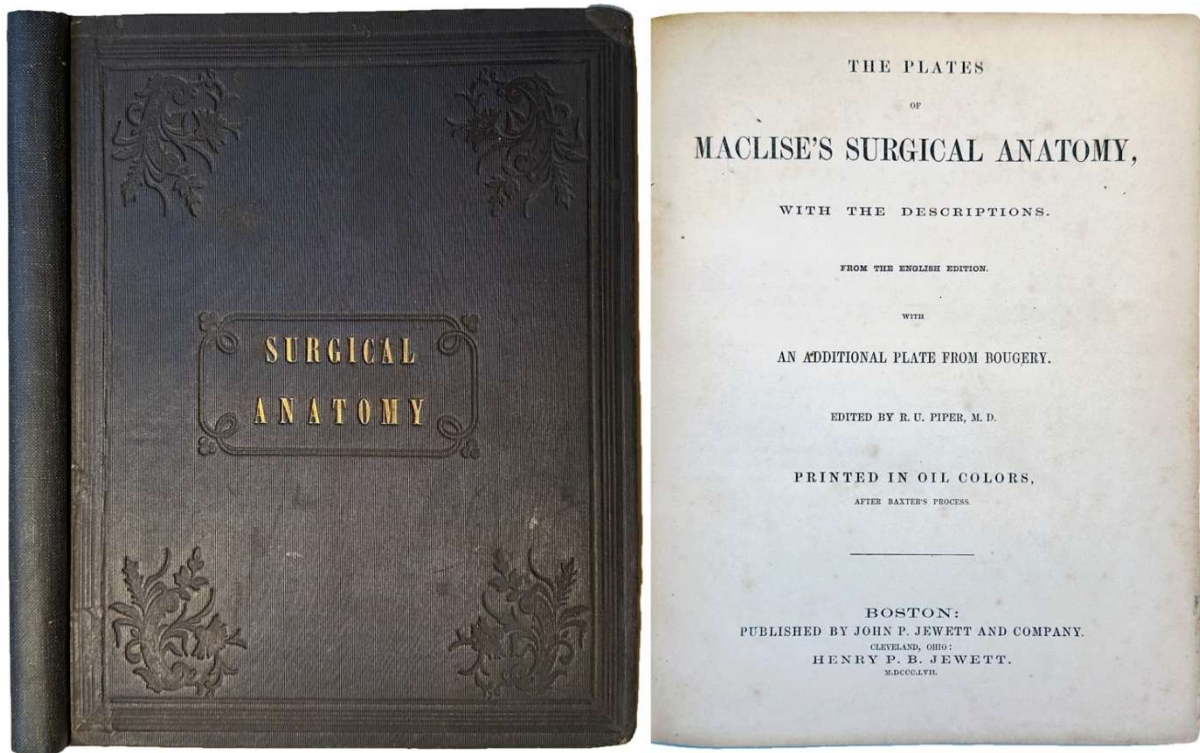
34. **MACLISE, Joseph; Richard Upton Piper**, editor (1816-1897). *The Plates of MacLise's Surgical Anatomy, with the descriptions. From the English edition. With an additional plate from Bougery. Edited by R.U. Piper. Printed in oil colors, after Baxter's process.* Boston: John P. Jewett, 1857. ¶ Small 4to. 36 color printed plates. Original dark brown embossed cloth, gilt-stamped title on upper cover; neatly rebacked with black cloth (to match), new endleaves. Fine copy. [TK 068]

\$ 750

First American edition. The first surgical plates printed using George Baxter's cheaper, new oil color printing technique, a process that was patented in 1835. Expensive chromolithography was more expensive and limited in that only a few impressions could be pulled with lithographic presses that used soft lithographic stones. Baxter's method of color-inked blocks withstood larger numbers of impressions; further, the plates reproduced details with improved results over traditional stone lithography.

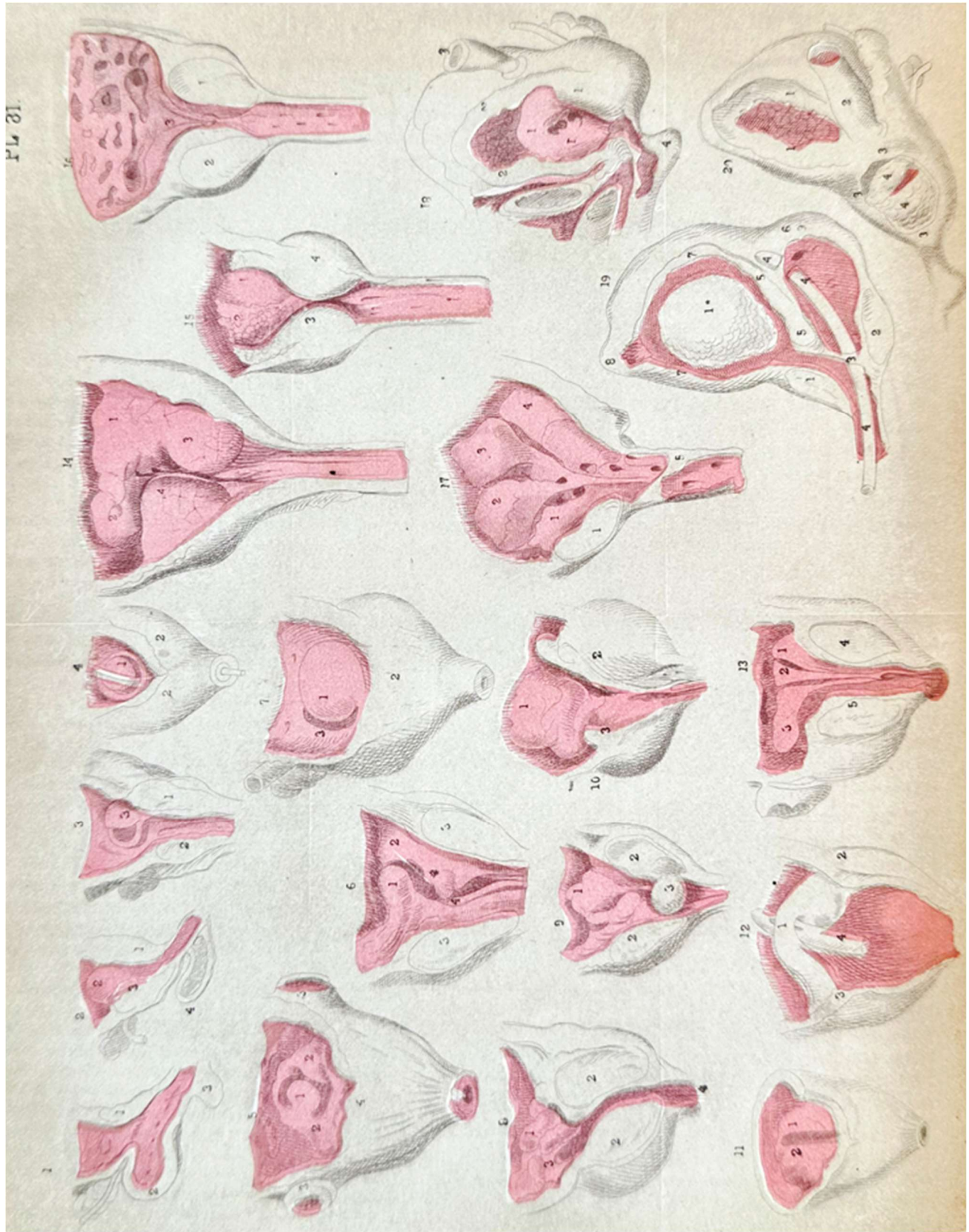
The plates for this edition were printed by John O'Neil at Charles H. Crosby, engraver & lithographer, Boston. They were reproduced from Joseph MacLise's

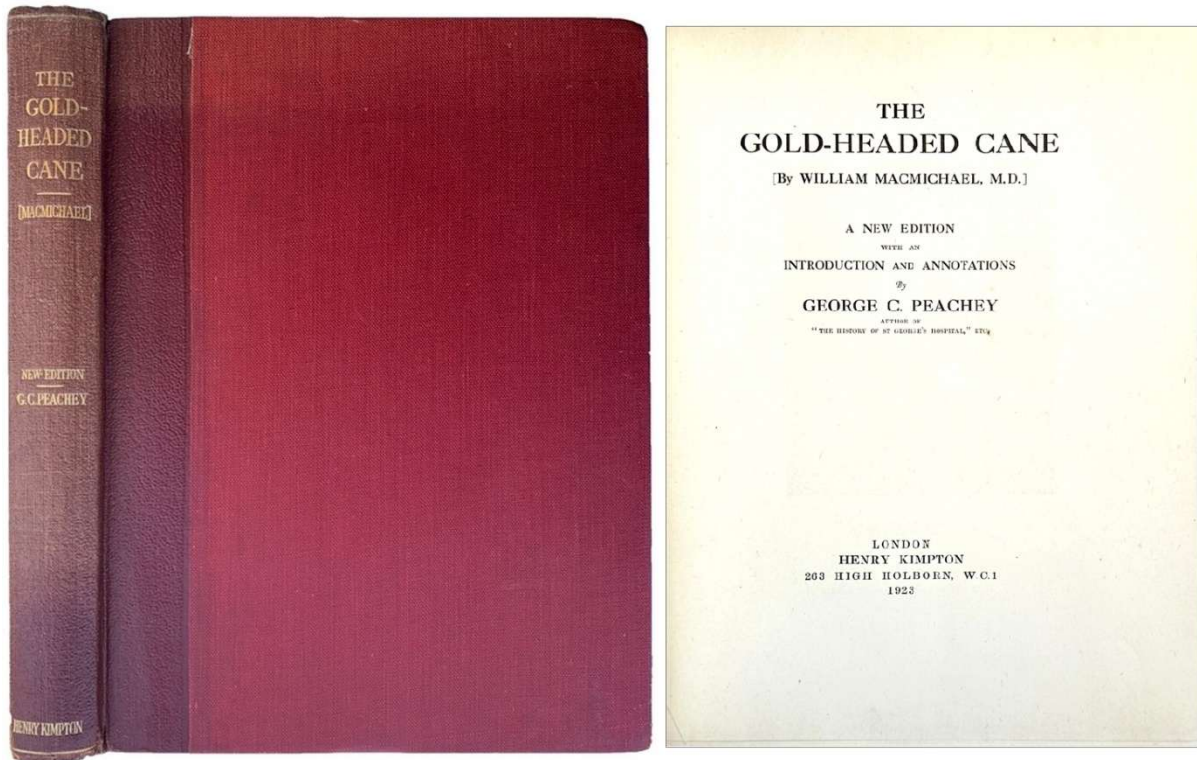
Surgical Anatomy (1851), with an additional plate from Bourguery and Jacob's *Traité complet de l'anatomie de l'homme* (1831-54).



In his preface, Piper, a physician and artist, emphasized the innovativeness of the illustrations: "This is the first attempt, we believe, to give a series of scientific plates executed in this manner; and that they have therefore, during the progress of the work, been submitted to many of our most prominent scientific men, among whom may be mentioned Profs. Haywood, H. G. Bigelow, Agassiz, etc., etc., and have met with warm approval" - p. [iii]. See: Robert M. Burch, *Colour Printing and Colour Printers*, (1983), pp. 125-131. There was a London printing of the plates, included 30 plates (this American issue has 35 plates).







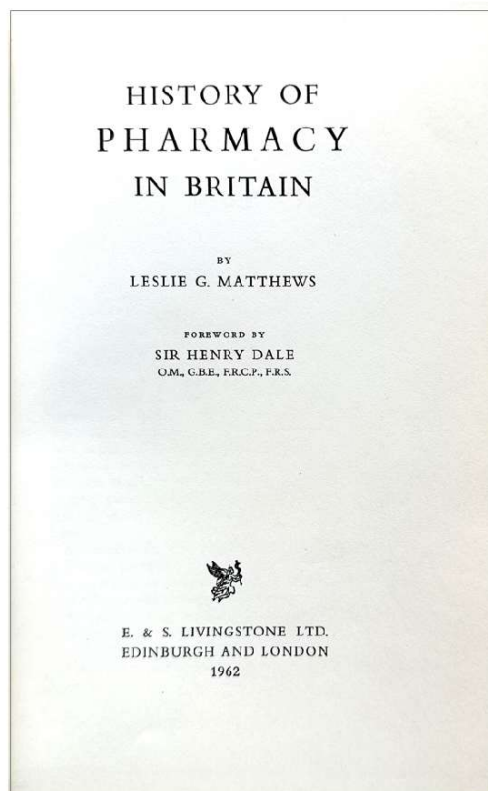
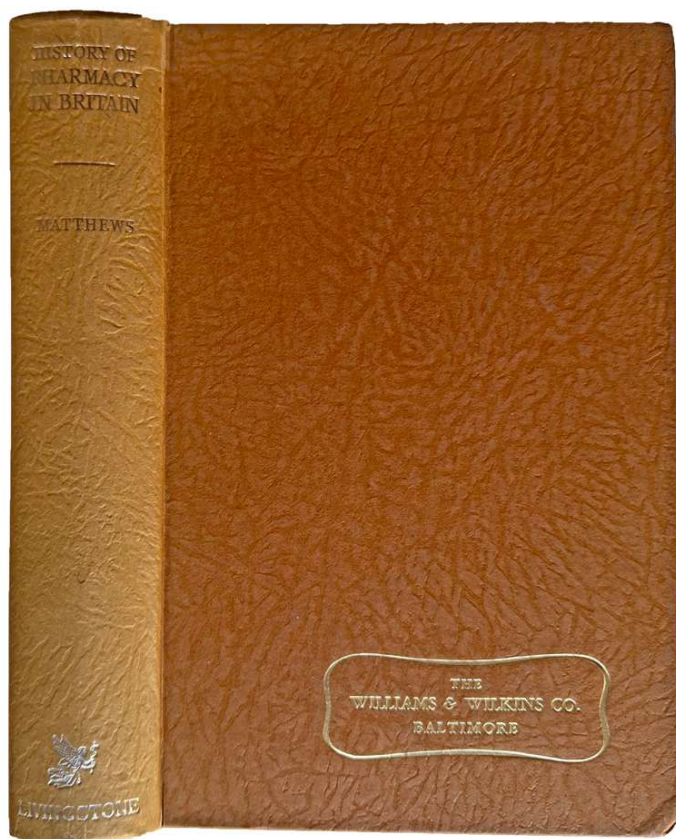
35. **MACMICHAEL, William** (1783-1839). *The Gold-Headed Cane. A new edition with an introduction and annotations by George C. Peachey.* London: Henry Kimpton, 1923. ¶ 4to. xix, [8], 195, [1] pp. Illus., 6 photogravure portraits, index. Quarter dark maroon cloth, red cloth covers, gilt spine, top edge gilt. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. [M13966]

\$ 50

First printed in 1827 by John Murray. This is a fifth edition (first 4to. edition, and first by Kimpton), retaining the illustrations given in the second edition, and adding six photogravure portraits for each of the owners of the gold-headed cane, carried by: John Radcliffe, Richard Mead, Anthony Askew, William and David Pitcairn, and Matthew Baillie.

This charming “autobiography” tells of the adventures of the famous gold-headed cane, successively in the possession of Radcliffe, Mead, Askew, William and David Pitcairn, and Baillie, and then retired to a glass case in the library of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Besides good biographies of the several owners of the cane, the book gives interesting information on the condition of medicine in England in the 18th century. – Garrison and Morton.

§ Garrison and Morton 6709.



36. **MATTHEWS, Leslie G. [Gerald]** (1897-1997). *History of Pharmacy in Britain*. Edinburgh & London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1962. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 427, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 37 plates, index. Original decorative light-brown gilt-stamped boards. Very good.

\$ 20

§ Garrison and Morton 2068.2.

CONSULTATION

POUR LE CURÉ DE MONTAULIN,

CONTRE LES MÉDECINS DE LA VILLE DE TROIES.

LE CONSEIL soussigné, résumant le Mémoire du Curé de Montaulin & rappelant tous les moyens à cette QUESTION : *Un Curé peut-il être humain & éclairé au-delà des bornes de sa paroisse?*

ESTIME; que ce dont l'humanité & la Religion font un devoir à tous les hommes ne peut être interdit par aucun *Privilege* au sieur de la Motte; que toute personne a droit à ses secours, & peut accorder sa confiance à des talents dont le succès est la seule récompense. *Lucri lacrum.* Honneur honoraire.

Tout homme peut être Médecin : *Quod omnes tangit ab omnibus tractari potest.*

Le Curé de Montaulin est homme : tout homme l'intéresse. *Homo est, & humani...* & tout homme est son semblable, son frere, son prochain, son ami.

Il est Prêtre, Curé; il s'est consacré à soulager l'humanité : ses fonctions lui en font une loi expresse. *CURA...* Comme Apôtre, comme homme, il se fait de son devoir un plaisir, à l'âge où l'expérience éclaire le zele, inspire & justifie une double confiance, & on le calomnie!

Un Curé qui réunit la science des hommes & des choses; des maladies morales & physiques, c'est à-dire, *des causes & des effets*, peut administrer des remedes au corps & à l'esprit.

Les Médecins n'ont pas de *privilege exclusif*. De tous temps les Prêtres ont exercé la Médecine, & ont dû l'exercer à l'exemple du Prince des Apôtres. *Pertransivit benefaciendo & sanando.* V. A 1. C'est du CHRIST qu'ils tiennent leur mission & *Privilege*, imprescriptibles comme sa Loi. *Medecina tota est Dei.* V. *Rhafis.*

Grégoire le Grand, Théodoret, Basile, Evêques, furent Médecins. V. *Eusebe.*

Tous les Prêtres dévoient l'être *gratis.* V. le Prêtre Médecin, & Mœurs des Chrétiens par Fleury. Le Cardinal le Camus, Evêque de Grenoble, s'étoit attaché à connaître les remedes & les administrer. *Ægrotis juvabat frequenter.* PAUL II en avoit provision, les envoyoit aux malades... les conseilloit & FAISOIT PRENDRE. V. Lettre int. pour les Médecins, & Ecclesiast. GERVAIS CHRÉTIEN, Chanoine de Notre-Dame de Paris, fut Médecin de Charles V; & l'Université de Paris, (dit Antoine Loysel, dans un de ses Plaidoyers 1586), étoit plus *ECCLESIASTIQUE* que séculière.

L'Hôtel-Dieu de Paris fut même bâtie proche sa Cathédrale, pour la commodité des Médecins, qui la plupart étoient Chanoines. V. idem. *Saluem populi Sacerdotes augurantur.*

Les Médecins n'ont pas sans doute le *Privilege* de guérir. Le triomphe de leur art n'est que de seconder la Nature, non de lui faire violence. *Adjutare, non vertere.* L'Art n'est que l'A, B, C de la NATURE.

37. [Menassier de L'Estre, François, Priest of Montaulin]. « Consultation pour le Curé de Montaulin, contre les Médecins de la ville de Troies. » 24 Mars, 1786. ¶ 4to. 4 pp. Self-wraps. Very good. RARE.

\$ 65

This priest was working as a healer, "A priest who combines the science of men and things, of moral and physical illnesses, that is to say, of causes and effects, can administer remedies to the body and the spirit."

See: Matthew Gerber, *Bastards: Politics, Family, and Law in Early Modern France*, Oxford University Press, 2012. – p. 249. Pierre M. Conlon, *Le siècle des lumières: bibliographie chronologique*, Geneva, Droz, (1983), p. 168.

2
Un Médecin n'est ni Dieu, ni Thaumaturge, bien que le peuple pense ou seigne de croire, *Deum servit, aut putavit... Deus quosdam ut prolescent celebrant, quosdam ne obessent placabant*. Tout étoit adoré jadis : de notre siècle, on n'adore plus rien... que soi-même ! La crainte multiplioit des idoles, la reconnaissance seule devoit élever des statues aux Vincent de Paule & à ses imitateurs. Pline & Hypocrate (*dixus ac pius*), attribuoient la Médecine à la Divinité, à la Nature, *Natura ager est, Medicinam olim faciebatur Naturam*. Il dit ensuite : *Arts longa, vita brevis, occasio preceps, judicium diffideli*.
L'Art est long à étudier, quand on dispute les Collègues au lieu de discuter la maladie ; qu'on reconduit le Médecin véritable, & admet de prétendus remèdes.
La Médecine n'est point *farmaceute*, ni *pariere*, ni cupidité, mais simple, tranquille, charitable ; & le fleur de la Mort à soixante ans d'expérience & de bienfaisance. Le titre de Docteur suppose ces qualités, & ne les donne pas. *Nominavit, re, opere perparavit*. Hip. Lex. i. Et si leur Privilège dérive d'un titre qui s'achète, celui du fleur de la Mort émane de la confiance qui le donne, honore (*lauri lucrum*), & soulage.
C'est la main qu'on desire & qu'on aime qui rend la santé ; celle qu'on craint & repoussé, apporte la mort. Il est mille exemples frappans, & terribles de l'un ; il en est peu de l'autre, aussi mémorable que celui-ci.
Une Princesse Roi (*Marie-Thérèse d'Autriche*), guérit presque soudain un vieux Soldat, par la confiance & l'amour de la vie que la présence lui inspira. *V. Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire*.
La crainte, la peur (au contraire) ont fait périr dans les accès même de l'hydrophobie, plusieurs jeunes gens... *V. Hist. d. i. Societ. Roy. de Méd. ann. 1783* ; aussi son rapporte un Edit de Henri II, où il dit, dans le préambule : *Les Médecins porteront une couleur funeste ; parce qu'ils en font mourir plus qu'ils n'en sauvent*. *V. Lettres utiles aux Médec. &c.*
S'il paroît comique d'être Médecin malgré soi, il est cruel de l'être des autres malgré eux !
Vita brevis, la vie est bien plus courte encore, si le Médecin l'abrége par sa présence ou son absence, s'il vient sans être appelé, ou tardé d'arriver quand il l'est ; si la dernière heure du malade est la première du Médecin.
Occasio preceps : Si l'instant propice est rapide, la charité est active. *Cum Saeculos audierit aliquem infirmum, quam citius ad eum pergit. COVETZ. NOV. An. 658.*
Judicium difficile, la connoissance de la maladie est celle du malade. La diversité des maladies vient de celle des aliments, des climats, &c. Un pauvre se guérit avec un morceau de pain ; une femme, en la rapprochant de son mari, dont elle est une portion, &c. Les vrais remèdes sont indigents, & les comestibles exotiques veulent des poisons. *Herus Gallicus pro Gallis*. Mais *Officinas inveteris sicut, in quibus sua cuique venditis promittitur sua compositiones & mixturæ inexplicabiles decantantur*. *V. Pim. V. Médecine des Pauvres. P. Jean Prevot ; & Introductio ad Medicinam indigenam. P. BEREWOTIUS. V. TH. BARTOLIN. SIDENHAM.*
Eoc haave comprend toute l'Hygienne en ces trois mots : *ête fradiche, ventre libre, piés chauds*. L'École de Salerne indique ainsi trois sortes de Médecins : *Mens hilaris & benignis, moderata Dieta*, Voici l'art de s'en passer : TOUT MODÈREMENT.
La facilité de varier les aliments & les remèdes, fait la difficulté d'être sobre & de

3
guérir. *Mille spes mali, una saluti*. La modération, au physique & au moral, est la PANACÉE. Modération activée, santé ; Modération passive, guérison.
Ainsi tout le monde peut être son Médecin. L'Abbé de Saint-Pierre (le Solon de la France) le fait & pratioit. Pluraque le conseille : *vu qu'il est quant & nous*, dit Amiot. MM. TISSOT, BORDOU, LOARV, &c. nous y invitent : M. STROUVER, Docteur Régent de la Faculté de Paris, le croit très-facile. M. VIC-D'AZIA en indique le moyen : *Noté te ipsum*. Enfin un Empereur vouloit qu'à trente ans chacun fut son propre Médecin.

Après nous-mêmes, notre Médecin doit être la personne la plus au fait de nous : un mari le doit être de sa femme ; une mere, de sa fille ; un pere, de tous ses enfants (*ab uno omnes*). Mêmes aliments, sang & remède) : & un Père, de son ami ; la confiance les fait, l'indulgence les conserve.

L'Art de guérir est le résultat d'observations individuelles, journalières, sur tout de la vigilante sagacité de l'attention ; le secret d'une mere, le talent de l'amitié : la présence est le remède le plus doux & le plus efficace. Point, ou peu de remèdes, dans les cas ordinaires, *magis obstant quam profunt*. La plupart réveillent un instant, pour endormir toujours. *Les purgations ont elles-mêmes besoin de purgation*.

La patience, *nil répente*, la plus simple est la meilleure, & tout le monde l'a sous sa main. *Abstinence* ou la diette ; ces deux mots consistent, opèrent la même chose au physique & au moral : donc le Moraliste & le Médecin est tout un ; donc ils doivent *labourer en champ commun* ; être unis comme l'ame au corps. Leur concert, voilà la santé, la sagesse & le bonheur. *Diviso mors est*.

BACON dit : *Medicina cum Musica, summâ ratione conjungitur*. Pourquoi diviser ce qui doit être uni à jamais ! L'Harmonie soutient la Nature.
Assurément la Médecine ne doit point être triste, ennemie des hommes, non plus que la morale éclairée ; elle est pratique, consolante, généreuse. *Charitas adhibet hilaritatem, omnibus una*.

Ainsi des Médecins éclairés, charitables, ne peuvent prescrire pour bornes aux talens, à la bienfaisance du fleur de Montaulin, celles de sa parroisse. *Unus omnibus*. On le calomnie, & l'honneur est ses honnaires ! Mais après le plaisir d'être généreux, la plus grande récompense est d'en être la victime.
S'il est octogénaire, peu fortuné, s'il excède ses forces ; cette sorte de *suicide* ne peut être contagieuse ; au contraire, la charité, la bienfaisance est le seul REMÈDE à cette maladie d'une ame sèche, étroite, vide & personnelle.

Et s'il est un excès permis à la vertu, c'est à celle qui dévoue ses derniers instans à secourir les hommes, au péril même de sa fortune & de sa vie.
Quelle loi peut le défendre, le condamner ? Lorsqu'un jeune Prince, le HÉROS de l'humanité, le Décus de la Germanie, en donne l'exemple à l'Univers ! Si toutes les langues n'ont pas d'expressions pour qualifier son action à jamais mémorable, c'est qu'elle est inouïe, & plus qu'héroïque. C'est peu de verser des larmes stériles sur la tombe d'un Prince, qui s'est fait HOMME pour sauver un Piébéte, il faut l'imiter, être HOMME.

Le Curé de Montaulin ne peut être privé de cet avantage, qu'en le retranchant de leur nombre, & qu'en perdant la vie.
Enfin point de danger qu'il exerce la Médecine, puisque la Sentence (& les Médecins maintenant) le lui permettent dans la paroisse. Point de Privilèges exclusifs de la part des Médecins ; on l'a démontré, & la Sentence le juge encore : s'ils

THE HISTORY OF PEDIATRICS IN
MASSACHUSETTS*

BY JOHN LOVETT MORSE, A.M., M.D., F.A.A.P.

In looking up this subject I have found so much interesting material pertaining to it in so many different lines that it is very hard to know just what to select and what to cast aside. It may be well perhaps to take it up first from the point of view of the teaching of the subject in our medical schools.

THE TEACHING OF PEDIATRICS

In 1871 the course of study at the *Harvard Medical School* was radically changed. Dr. Francis Minot was assistant professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and clinical lecturer on the Diseases of Women and Children. This is the first time that the diseases of children are mentioned in the Harvard announcement. The instruction consisted in a few lectures on the eruptive fevers. Two years later Dr. Charles P. Putnam was lecturer on the Diseases of Children. He gave clinical lectures once a week during the second year at the Dispensary for Women and Children on Staniford Street. In 1874 Dr. Minot ceased to be lecturer and Dr. Putnam was the only instructor. Questions on the diseases of children appeared for the first time in Professor Ellis' examination paper in Clinical Medicine in 1875, when the three-year graded course was adopted. In the next year Dr. C. P. Putnam and Dr. J. P. Oliver were instructors in the Diseases of Children. They gave lectures and clinical instrue-

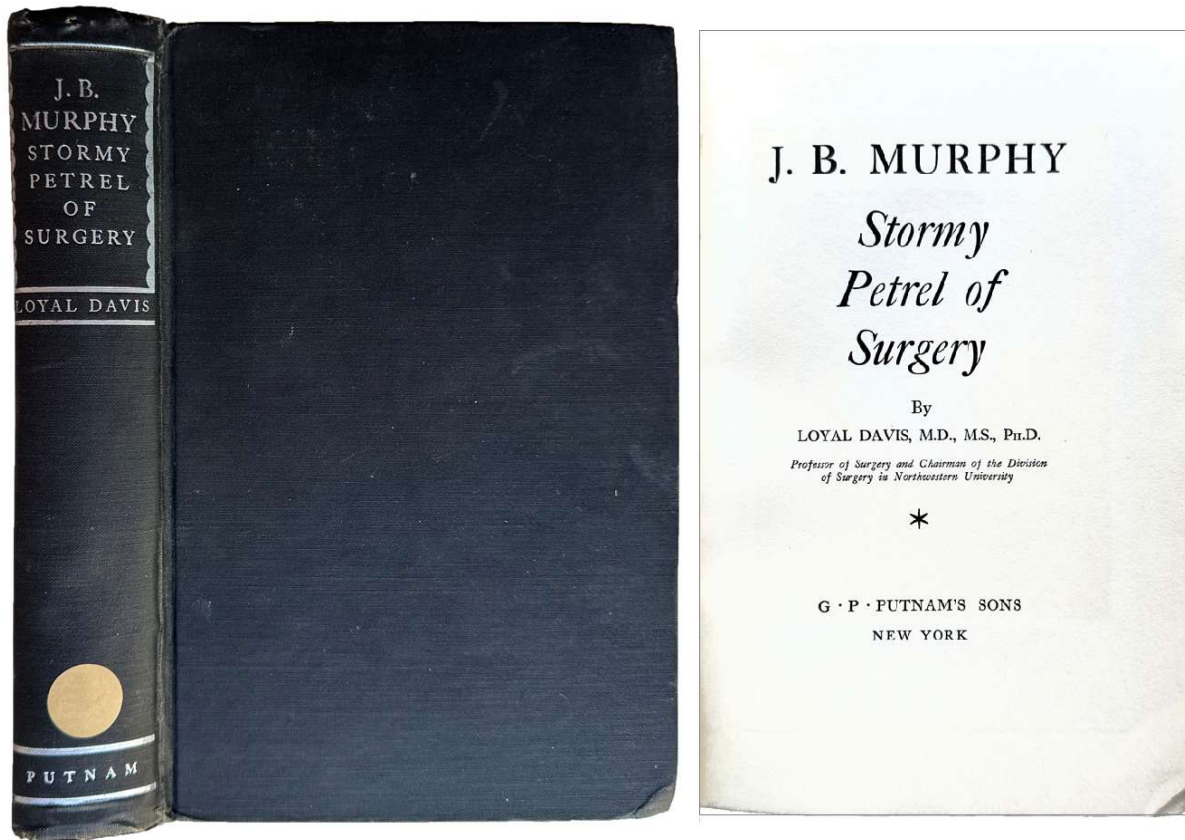
*Read before the Section of Pediatrics of the Massachusetts Medical Society at its Annual Meeting at Boston, June 19, 1931.

Reprinted from the *New England Journal of Medicine*
Vol. 205, No. 4, pp. 169-180, July 23, 1931

38. **MORSE, John Lovett** (1865-1940). [Offprint] "*The History of Pediatrics in Massachusetts.*" [New York]: New England Journal of Medicine, 1931. ¶
Series: *New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 205, no. 4, July 23, 1931. 8vo. pp. 169-180. Self-wraps. Scarce. Very good. [M14335]

\$ 12

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



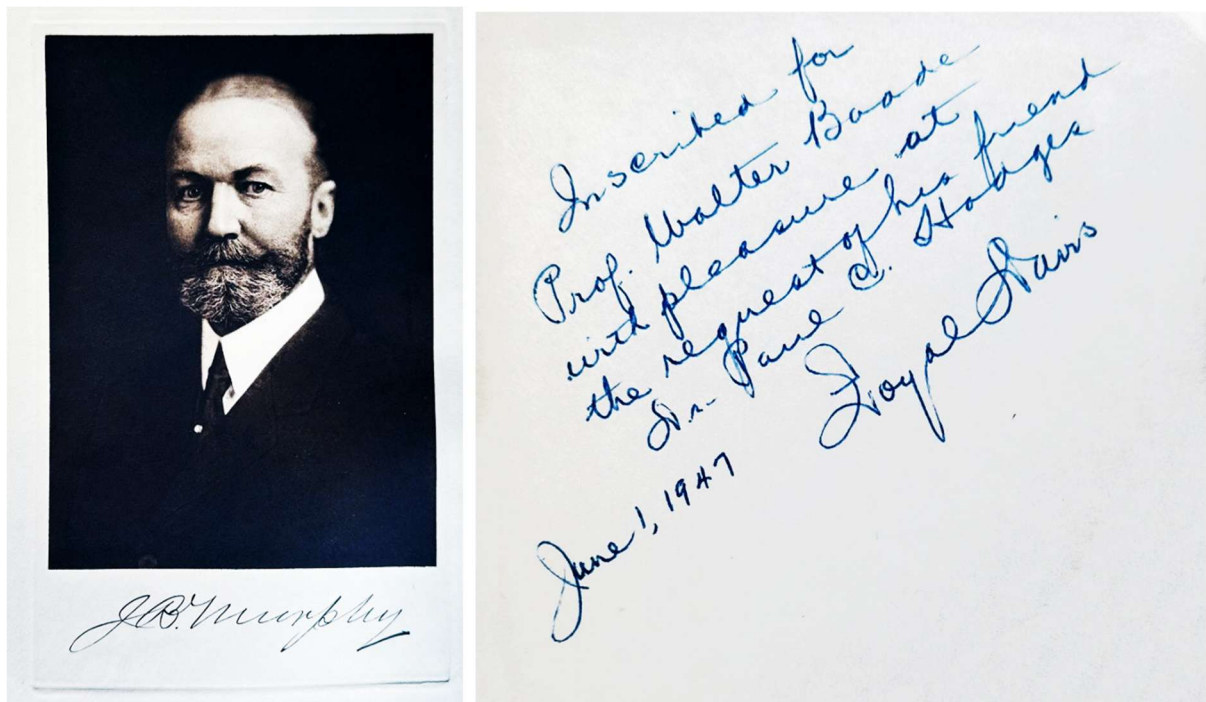
39. [MURPHY, John Benjamin (1857-1916)] DAVIS, Loyal (1896-1982). *J. B. Murphy, Stormy Petrel of Surgery*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1938. ¶ Fourth impression. 8vo. [viii], 311 pp. Frontis. portrait, index. Navy cloth. With ownership embossed stamp of the Carnegie Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, small sticker at foot of spine. This copy INSCRIBED by the author to Professor Walter Baade (also referencing Dr. Paul C. Hodges), June 1, 1947. Very good.

\$ 45

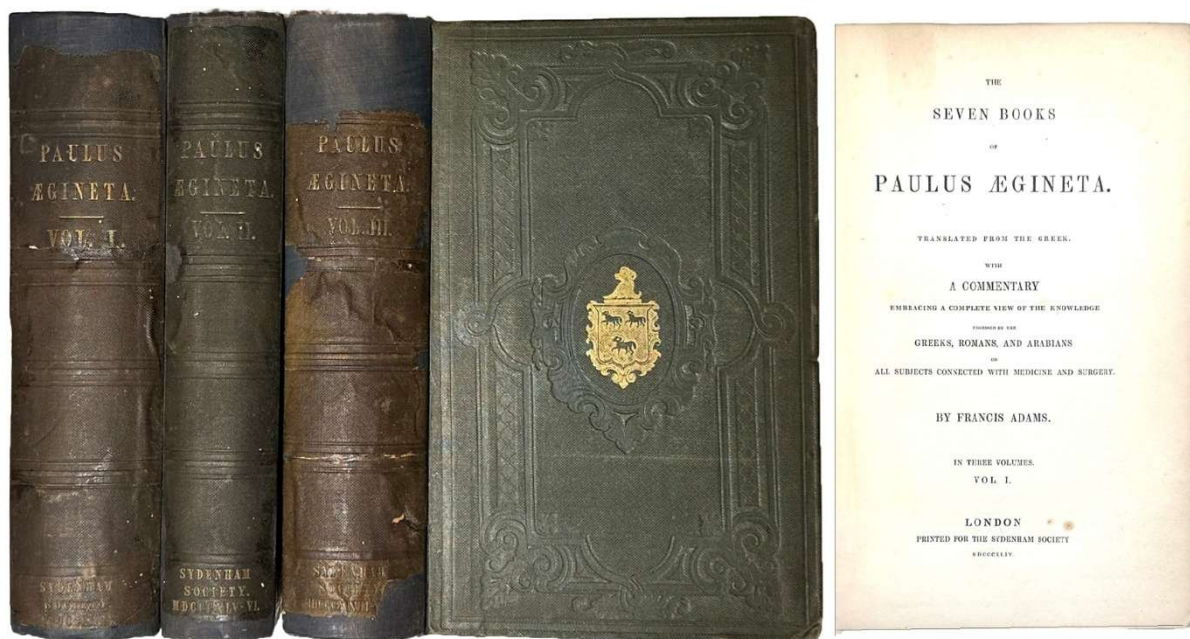
John Benjamin Murphy “was an American physician and abdominal surgeon noted for advocating early surgical intervention in appendicitis appendectomy.” [Wikip.]

“Dr. John Benjamin Murphy will be best remembered for this clinical sign that is used in evaluating patients with acute cholecystitis. Other eponyms associated with him include Murphy drip, Murphy’s button, Murphy’s punch, Murphy’s test, and Murphy-Lane bone skid.¹ His other pioneering works include performance of end-to-end anastomosis of hollow viscera, early surgical intervention in cases of appendicitis, use of pneumothorax to treat pulmonary tuberculosis, surgical

intervention for prostate cancer, and reconstruction of ankylosed joints. His career spanned the fields of general surgery, orthopedics, neurosurgery, and cardiothoracic surgery gaining international prominence in the surgical profession. William J. Mayo described him as “the surgical genius of our generation.” – Kenneth Musana and, Steven H Yale, *John Benjamin Murphy (1857-1916)*, *Clinical Medical Research*, 2005 May;3(2):110–112.



PROVENANCE: Professor Walter Baade (1893-1960) was a German astronomer, working in the US (1931-1959). From 1931 to 1958, he worked at Mount Wilson Observatory, which is how this book comes to me. “At Mount Wilson Observatory, during World War II, he took advantage of wartime blackout conditions (which reduced light pollution), to resolve stars in the center of the Andromeda Galaxy for the first time. These observations led him to define distinct “populations” for stars (Population I and Population II). The same observations led him to discover that there are two types of Cepheid variable stars. Using this discovery he recalculated the size of the known universe, doubling the previous calculation made by Edwin Hubble in 1929.” – Wikip.



40. **PAULUS, Aegineta (625-690); Francis ADAMS (1796-1861).**
The Seven Books of Paulus Aegineta. Translated from the Greek; with a commentary embracing a complete view of the knowledge possessed by the Greeks, Romans, and Arabians on all subjects connected with medicine and surgery, by Francis Adams. London: Printed for the Sydenham Society, 1844- 1847. ¶ 3 volumes. 8vo. xxviii, 683, [1]; xi, [1], 511, [1]; viii, 653, [1] pp. Series half-titles, index. Original full green blind- and gilt-stamped green cloth; all volumes neatly restored, rebacked and preserving original binding. Very good +.

\$ 500

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

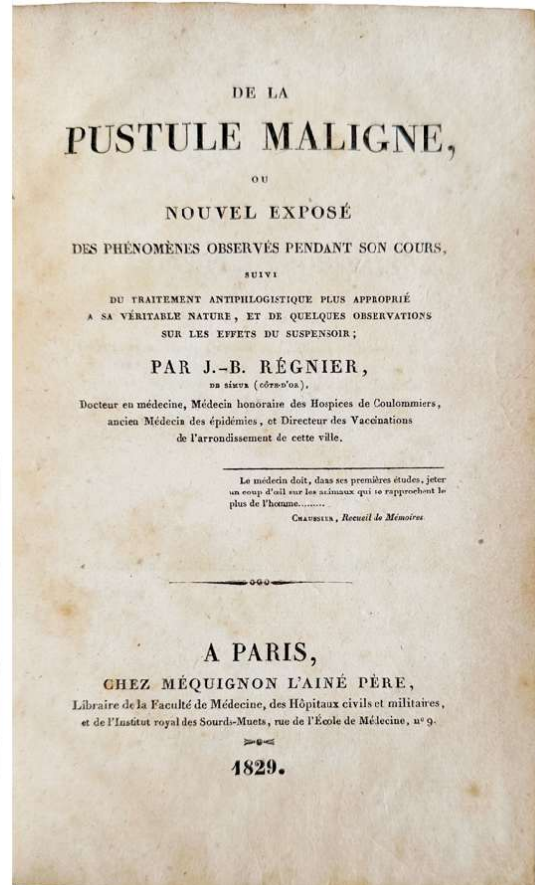
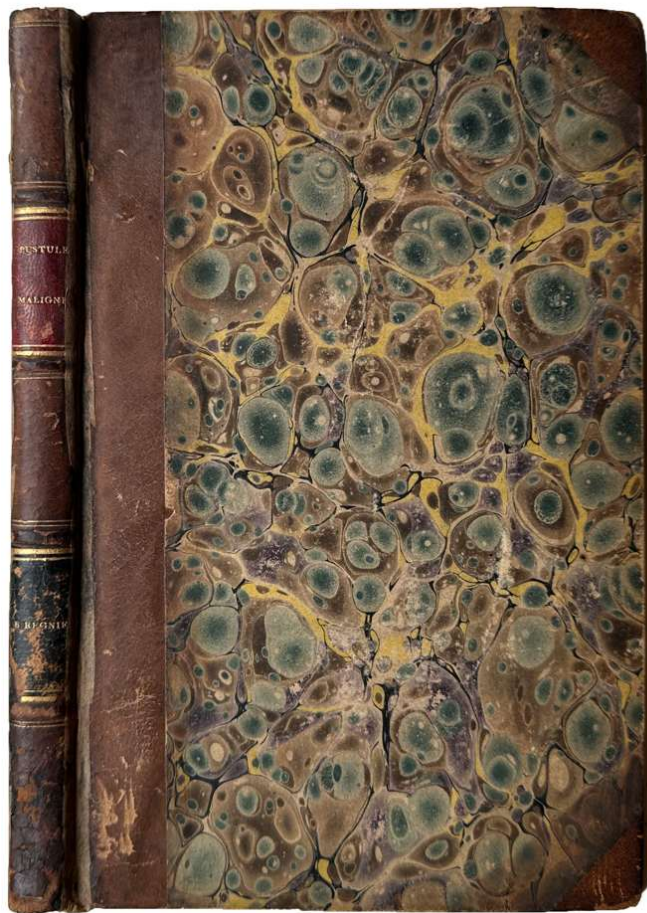
"Francis Adams' commentary on *De re medica* gives a fuller account of Greek and Roman medicine than is elsewhere accessible in English or perhaps in any modern language. We are indebted to Adams, a Scottish physician and classical scholar, for his important translations and contributions in the history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

is the first English translation of *De re medica* and was Adams' major work." [*Heirs of Hippocrates*, 55]¹⁰

"Paul of Aegina was the last of the great Byzantine physicians, the last important product of the school of Alexandria, and a compiler whose works were consulted well into the Renaissance. He was a skilled surgeon and was especially eminent in obstetrics and in surgery of the genitalia. He also devoted much attention to diseases of the heart. The present book is Paul's only remaining complete work. ... Paul's work is valuable for the light it throws on medicine and surgery of the seventh century. He covers eye surgery, trephining, military surgery, obstetrics, dentistry, and numerous other subjects." [*Heirs of Hippocrates*, 52]

"Paul of Aegina (625–690 AD) was born on the island of Aegina and was one of the most prominent physician-writers of the Byzantine Empire. His work *Epitome of Medicine*, comprised of 7 books, was a comprehensive compendium of the medical and surgical knowledge of his time and was subsequently translated into multiple languages. Paul of Aegina made valuable contributions to neurosurgical subjects and described procedures for the treatment of nerve injuries, hydrocephalus, and fractures of the skull and spine. His work combined the ancient knowledge of Hippocrates and Galen with contemporary medical observations and served as a bridge between Byzantine and Arabic medicine. He is considered to be one of the great ancient Greek medical writers and his work has influenced the subsequent evolution of Western European and Arab medicine. This paper provides an account of his contribution to the management of neurosurgical pathologies during the Byzantine era, as described in his medical compendium, *Epitome of Medicine*." [Symeon Missios M.D., Kimon Bekelis M.D., and David W. Roberts M.D., "Neurosurgery in the Byzantine Empire: the contributions of Paul of Aegina (625–690 AD)."]

☐ Cushing P158; Garrison-Morton 36; *Heirs of Hippocrates* No. 55; Osler 441; Wellcome II, p. 13.



41. **RÉGNIER, Jean-Baptiste** (1765-1826). *De la Pustule Maligne, ou Nouvel Exposé des Phénomènes Observés Pendant son Cours, suivi du Traitement Antiphlogistique Plus Appropriate a sa Véritable Nature, et de Quelques Observations sur les Effets du Suspensivoir*. Paris: Mequignon l'Aine Pere, 1829. ¶ 8vo. [4], 226, [ads 2] pp. Foxed, especially at end-leaves, not affecting legibility. Original half calf over marbled paper-backed boards, gilt-stamped red and black leather spine labels; rubbed, joints strengthened with kozo. Bookplate of C. Wistar Pennock. SCARCE. Very good.

\$ 175

FIRST EDITION of Régnier's work on the pustule. The title translates as: *Of the Malignant Pustule, or New Exposure of the Phenomena Observed During its Course, followed by the Antiphlogistic Treatment More Appropriate to its True Nature, and Some Observations on the Effects of the Suspensory*. The author characterizes the pustule as a starting point, the result of an insect bite, from which gangrene can become the "inevitable end". He states that the malignant pustule is rarely seen in the northern regions of France, but is "very common" in Burgundy, Franche-Comté, Brie, Gâtinais, Languedoc and Provence, etc. He refers to the works of Messers Joseph Enaux (1726-1798) and François Chaussier (1746-1828) and the Academy of Dijon as well

as those within the state of Bourgogne, being devoted to seeking answers for this scourge.

PROVENANCE: Caspar Wistar Pennock (1799-1867) was a Philadelphia physician whose papers are housed at the American Philosophical Society. In an 1836 article entitled "On the Malignant Pustule, with Cases," Pennock cites Regnier, saying, "Excision of the pustule has been attempted, but the melancholy history of the cases where it has been resorted to, have proved to be extremely hazardous," with an asterisk referencing Regnier pp. 23-24 (Pennock, p. 24). He authored several works, ranging in focus from the heart and arteries to observations of cholera in Paris to anatomy. Pennock, Caspar Wistar. "On the malignant pustule, with cases." *American Journal of Medical Sciences*. Vol. 19. (1836): 13-24 pp.

Original Typescript & Perhaps Unique

42. **REMONDINO, Peter C. [Charles]** (1846-1926). *Cold Climates and Health*. San Diego. Original corrected typescript from the author, with his signature and the title written entirely in his hand. [San Diego, Calif.], ca. 1880-1926. ¶ 4to. 14 typed sheets on onion skin. The papers are clipped together with a contemporary clasp. Very good.

\$ 175

Quite possibly not published. This may be the only copy extant of this paper.

Peter Charles Remondino was an Italian-American physician, pro-circumcision advocate, first president of the San Diego Board of Health, and co-founder of San Diego's first private hospital. In the course of a medical career spanning 55 years, he served with the Union forces during the American Civil War as surgeon. He was a prolific author and his writings promoting Southern California and health, were part of a very influential movement that found many people coming to Southern California and the dream it offered.

Cold Climates and Health

By P. C. Williamson M.D.
of San Diego Calif

It is safe to assert that the greatest percentage of pulmonary, throat, and nasal diseases, or to speak in a ^{more} general term, all diseases of the respiratory organs, occurring in the temperate regions, are due to neglect of the ordinary rules of hygiene rather than to any actual morbid influences of the climates ^{— the outer air —} in which they are generated. It is generally the mucous membranes of the nose, throat or lungs that suffer but the same causes are more far reaching and we can ascribe the greater percentage of all other nervous or diathetic affections to the same predisposing causes. As the writer of this paper pointed out in a somewhat lengthy paper published in the transactions of the Am. Pub. Health Association, entitled "Ventilation and Impure Air" (Vol. XVI - 1891) the same criminal disregard of common sense hygiene is also at the bottom of a great percentage of our moral depravity which includes all and every form of vice. Climate often receives the blame for our physical ailments, just as southerly climates but too often receive the blame for the alleged extra lack of morality, when in fact the one is the result of our own carelessness, whilst the other is more the result of unfounded prejudice than reality.

From the fact that invalids afflicted with diseases of the respiratory organs hail ^{from} the more northerly degrees of latitude of the temperate zone, and that the same region — especially in the United States — gives us a large number of variously afflicted invalids, we too rashly conclude that it is their climate which has induced the disease, without stopping to consider the influence of habitation, diet, occupation, or the many and various domestic and economic causes which, instead of climate per se, are the true factors of so much invalidism.

In those good old antebellum days, when turkeys, chickens, whiskey and all other prime necessaries to the maintenance of life and happiness were at so low a price that one dollar well expended permitted one

Bwing to the rapidity of travel and its apparent accompanying com-
 forts, invalids now wait until winter is fully upon them before making
 a move. They are then rapidly shot through ^{varying} extremes of temperatures or
 of altitudes, or probably landed in twenty-four hours after years of
 residence in an altitude some four or more thousand feet above sea-level
 to the level of the ocean. Such rapid changes are at times tended with
 considerable discomfort, if not with positive injury, ^{or great dangers}. California can-
 not do for the migrating invalid at present, that which it formerly did
 for the invalid who came across the plains, making a long and slow ^{wagon}
^{and camping} journey from the Missouri river to the Pacific shores. In the majority

[42]

Prof. Crudelli on Malaria LIBRARY of the
 What Shall be Done with the QUINCY MEDICAL SOCIETY
 Timothy Trotabout at the World's Fair

Vol. 3 No. 1
 JULY, 1893
 Edited by P. C. REMONDINO, M.D.

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CONTENTS FOR JULY.

	PAGE
FRONTISPIECE	
The White City—Electricity Building	2
QUESTIONS OF THE DAY	
The Contagiousness of Phthisis Pulmonalis. BARTLETT	3
Clothes. MAXWELL	9
Illustration—A Slight Misunderstanding	13
What Shall be Done With the Indian? ROBE	18
A Layman's View of Long Life	19
Prof. Crudelli on Malaria. REMONDINO	21
Illustration—The Chess Players	21
EDITOR'S TABLE	
Phrenology, Has It a Place in Medicine?	23
Statistics in Medicine	24
Albuminophobia	26
Good Advice to Kansas	27
What is a Quack?	28
Our Wichita Friends	30
Microbes, Bacteria, Keeleyism and Suicide	31
CURRENT MEDICINE	
Treatment of Chronic Albuminuria	32
Ether versus Chloroform	34
Antipyrin in Epistaxis	35
Lactic Acid in Diarrhea	35
HISTORICAL RECOLLECTIONS AND BRIC-A-BRAC	
Glimpses of the World's Fair, with Interesting Items by the Way. By TIMOTHY TROTABOUT	36
A Poor Showing	40
PUBLISHER'S SUPPLEMENT	
All Communications for the Editor should be addressed to Dr. P. C. Remondino, San Diego, Cal.	

43. **REMONDINO, P.C. [Peter Charles]** (1846-1926). *Prof. Crudelli on Malaria*. Chicago and San Diego: J. Harrison White, 1893. ¶ Within: *The National Popular Review; an illustrated journal of preventive medicine*, vol. 3, no. 1. Edited by Remondino. Tall 8vo. [xiv], 40, [2] pp. Original printed wrappers; spine and extremities with some chipping. Rubber-stamp of the SD Co. Medical Society. This piece is very rare. [M14382]

\$ 50

Additionally, the editor's column, is presumably written (but unsigned) by Remondino. Corrado Tommasi-Crudeli (1834-1900) was an Italian physician known for his works in pathology and hygiene. He studied for his medical degree at the University of Pisa. He was trained in pathology under the German pathologist Rudolf Virchow. He, with Edwin Klebs, discovered that typhoid and diphtheria were caused by bacteria. However, they made a mistake in declaring that a bacterium (which they called *Bacillus malariae*) was also responsible for malaria. See: Lalchandama, K. "The making of modern malarology: from miasma to mosquito-malaria theory" (PDF). *Science Vision*. 14 (1), 2014: pp. 3-17.



THE CHESS PLAYERS

PROF. CRUDELLI ON MALARIA

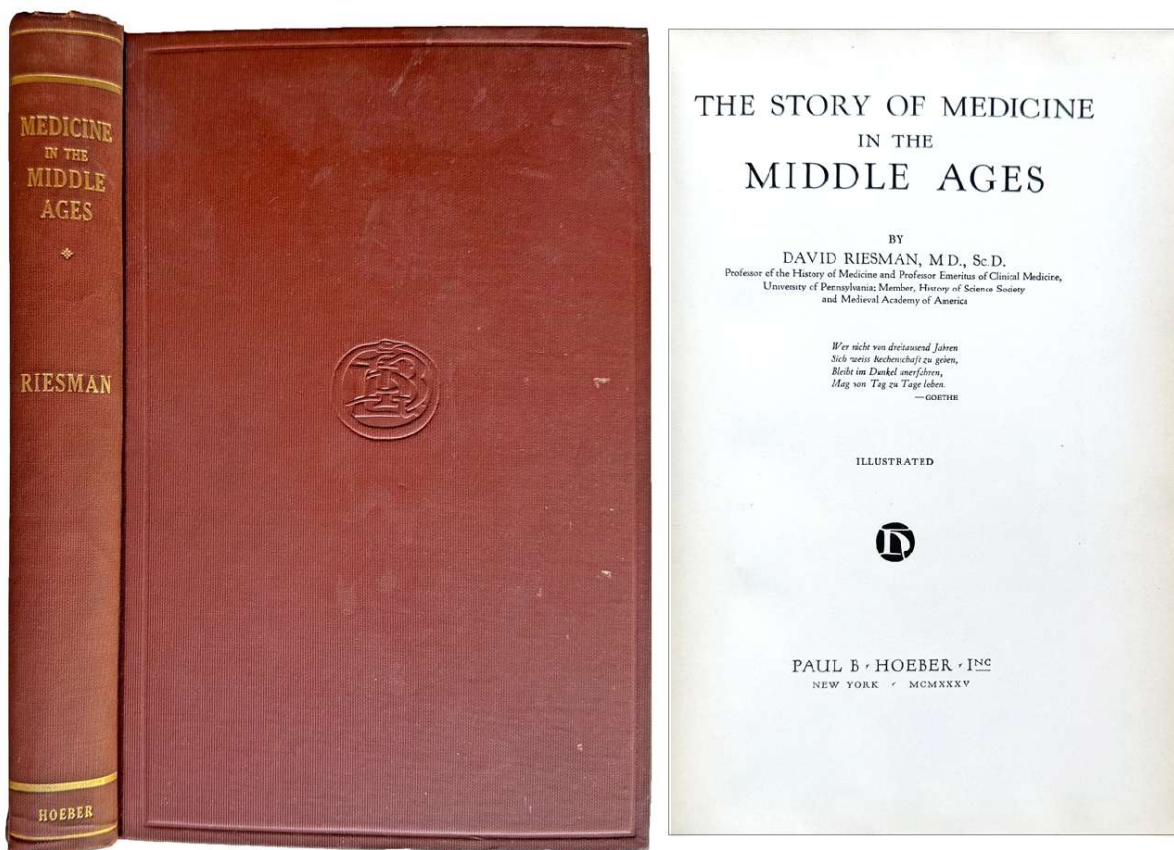
By P. C. REMONDINO, M.D.
OF SAN DIEGO, CAL.

[*Pacific Medical Journal*.]

A current *Lancet*, on reviewing Prof. Crudelli's recent work on "The Climate of Rome and the Roman Campagna," dwells upon the little definite knowledge that we really possess regarding Malaria. Industriously inclined persons have long misunderstood the dictum of the ancient Sybarites: "If you wish to live long and well do not ever see the rising or the setting sun." This ancient dictum was but an acknowledgment

that certain hours out of the twenty-four were known to accentuate all the malign and deadly influence of malaria, as observation early led the ancients to recognize that the hour of sunrise and sunset were those wherein malarious influences are most potent; these hours were to be passed indoors.

Dr. Bennet, of Mentone, gives an interesting account of how an inexperienced—in malaria—French officer, in charge of the



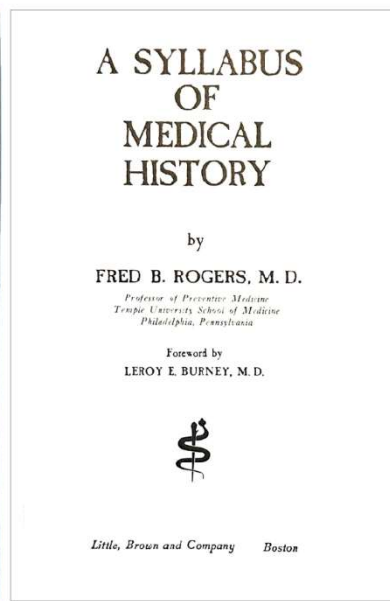
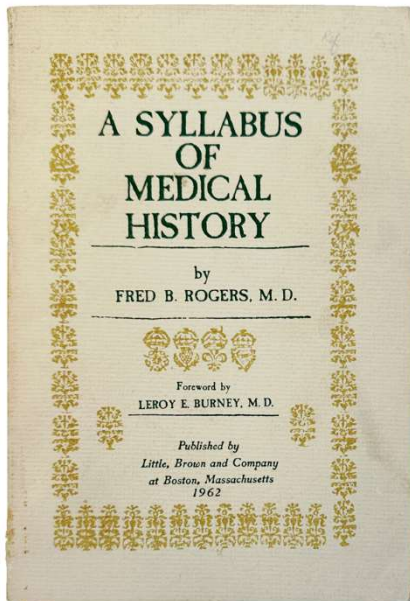
Inscribed for his friend
 George S. Zugsmith.
 by
 David Riesman.
 June 1935?

44. **RIESMAN, David** (1867-1940). *The story of medicine in the Middle Ages*. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1935. ¶ 8vo. xii, 402 pp. Frontispiece, 79 figures, index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped brick-reddish-brown cloth. INSCRIBED by the author “for his friend” George S. Zugsmith, June 1935. Scarce.

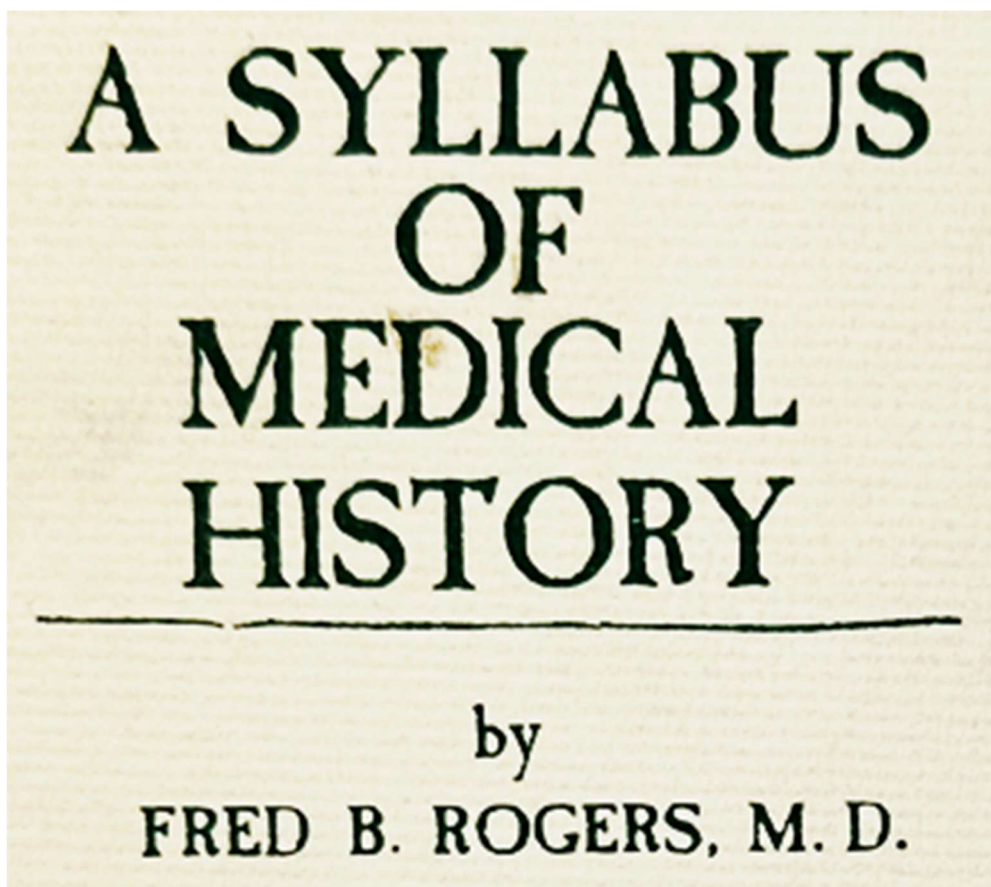
\$ 85

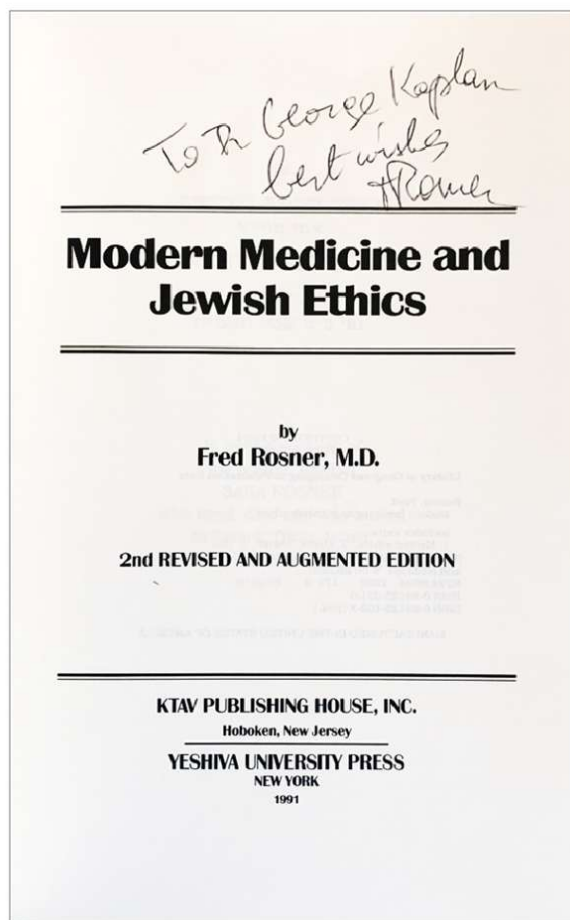
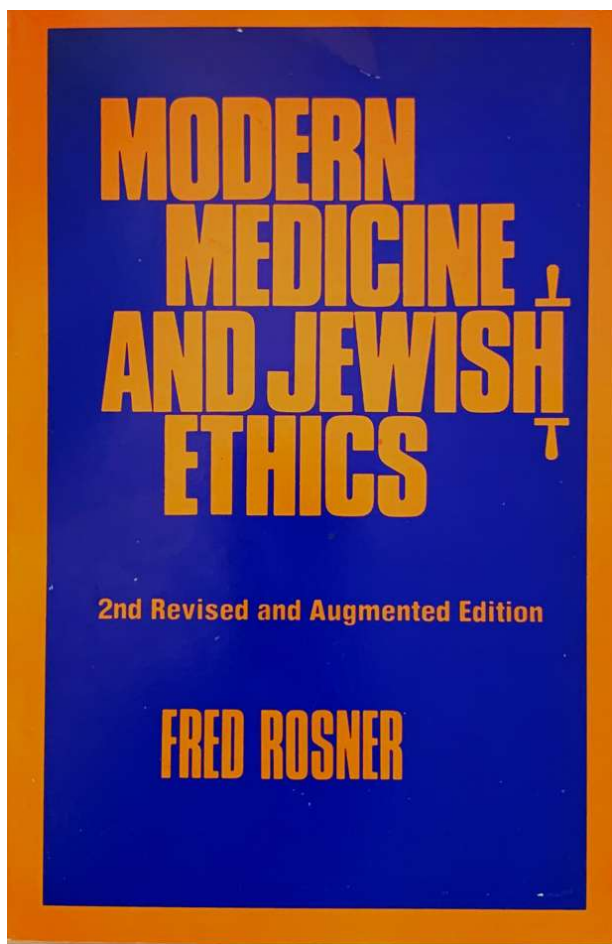
PROVENANCE: George S. Zugsmith (1908-2003) graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. He practiced ophthalmology in San Pedro, California, from 1945 until his retirement in 1985.

§ Garrison and Morton 6523.



45. **ROGERS, Fred B.** *A Syllabus of Medical History*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1962.
¶ Small 8vo. ix, [5], 111, [1] pp. Figures, index. Printed wrappers. Very good. \$ 12



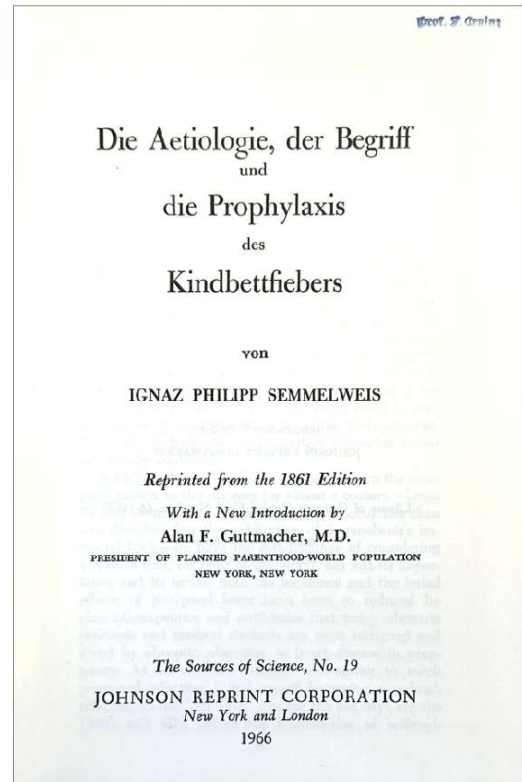
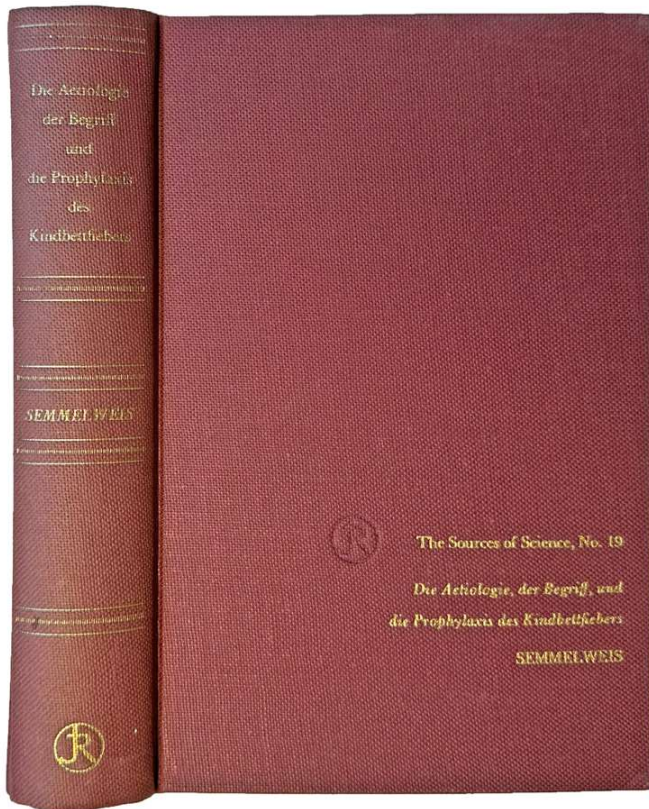


46. **ROSNER, Fred** (1935-). *Modern Medicine and Jewish Ethics*. Hoboken, NJ: KTAV Publishing House, 1991. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 460 pp. Index. Printed wrappers. Very good +. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to George Kaplan. [M14447]

\$ 25

Second edition, revised and augmented. This edition adds a chapter on AIDS and updates other issues as well. Among these is the ethics of dental emergencies that occur on the Sabbath, unconventional therapies, skin grafting and skin banks, maternal obligations versus fetal rights. Also a new definition of death.

Fred Rosner is a professor of medicine at Mount Sinai School of Medicine and the director of the Department of Medicine at Queens Hospital Center. He is also the chairman of the Medical Ethics Committee of the State of New York.

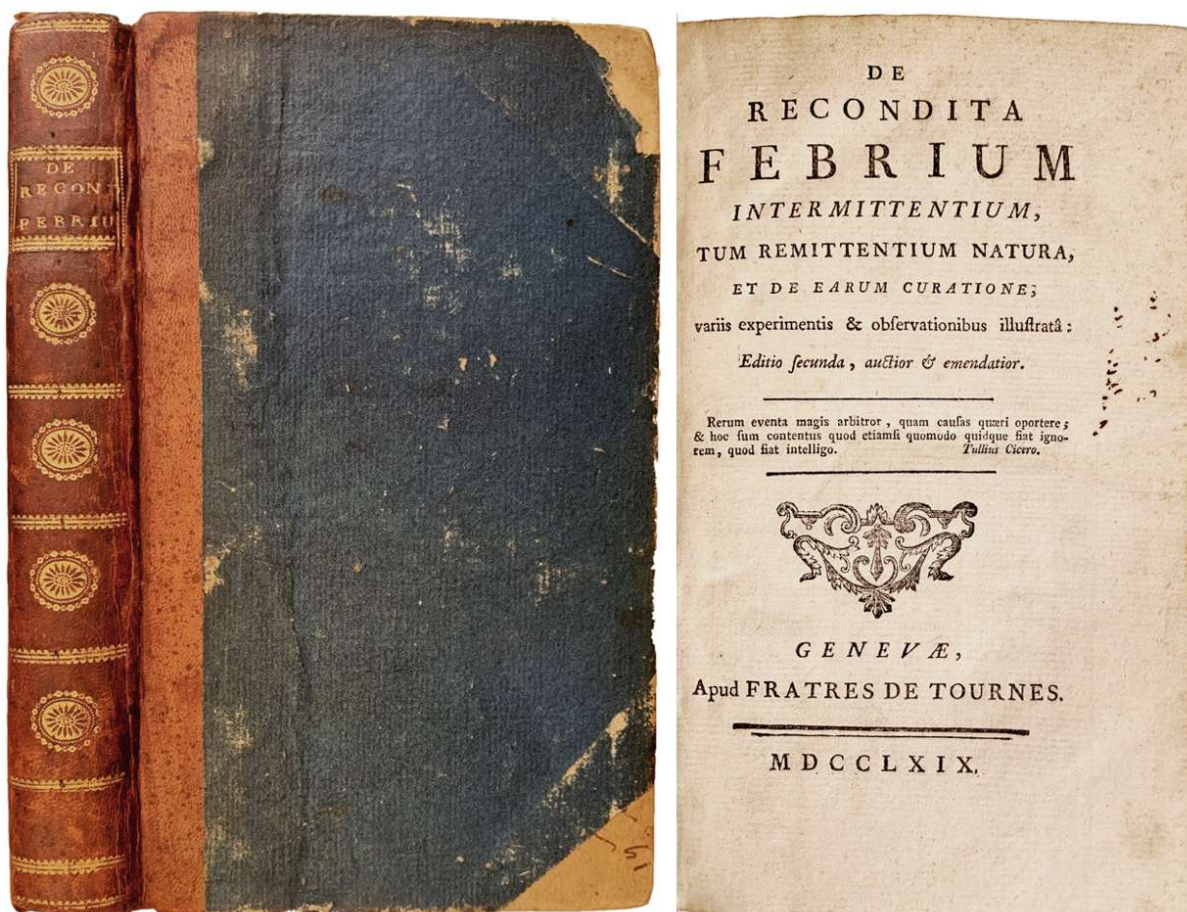


47. **SEMMEIWEIS, Ignaz Philipp** (1818-1865). *Die Aetiologie, der Begriff und die Prophylaxis des Kindbettfiebers*. New York & London: Johnson Reprint Corp., 1966. ¶ Series: *Sources of Science*, 19. 8vo. xxxii, [2], VI, 543, [1] pp. Original maroon gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership rubber-stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Very good.

\$ 45

Originally issued in 1861. “Semmelweis, who earlier had shown puerperal fever to be a septicemia, strove to improve conditions in the lying-in wards of Vienna and Budapest. Misunderstood and maligned by many, he eventually published this book in support of his views on the etiology of puerperal sepsis. He had no literary style and his book is difficult reading; it had an overwhelming mass of badly-presented statistics. Sir W. J. Sinclair, his biographer, said of him that “if he could have written like Oliver Wendell Holmes, his ‘Aetiology’ would have conquered Europe in 12 months”.” – Garrison and Morton 6277.

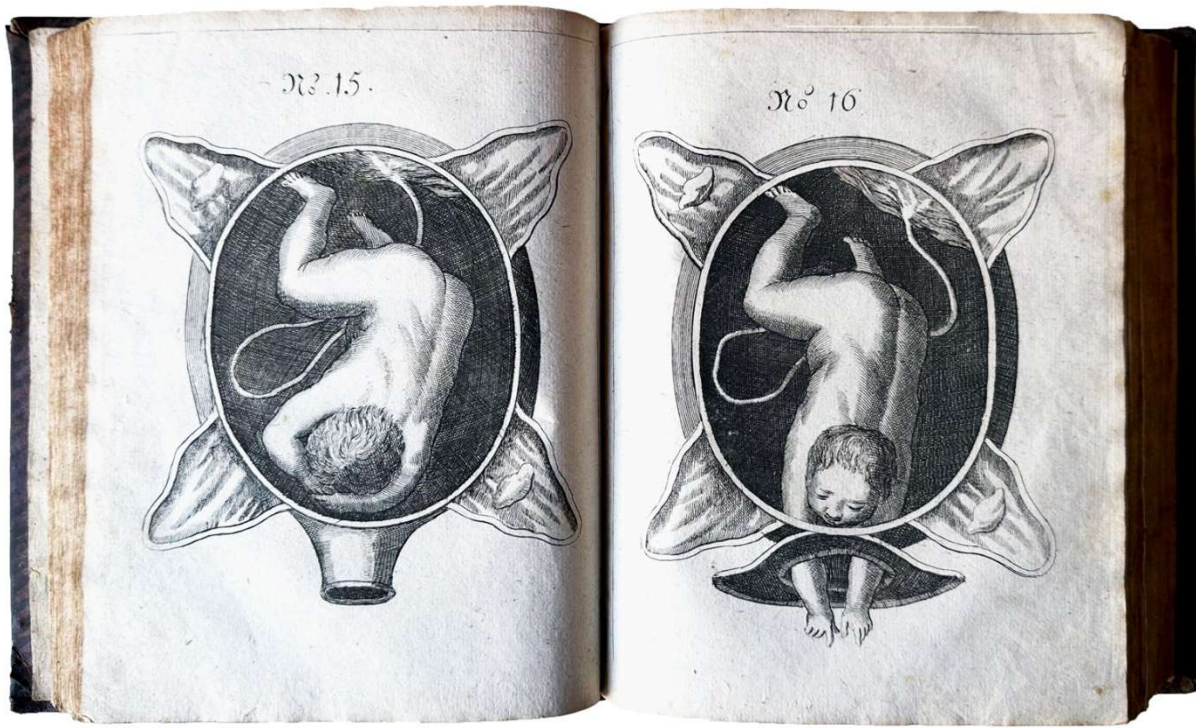
Ignaz Philipp Semmelweis was a Hungarian physician and scientist of German descent who was an early pioneer of antiseptic procedures and was described as the “saviour of mothers”. His life ended tragically with a breakdown, institutionalized for mental a disorder. He died in the asylum on 13 August 1865.



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

\$ 100

SECOND EDITION, revised and enlarged. The first edition was issued in Amsterdam, 1759. An English translation was issued Philadelphia, 1805, by Charles Caldwell. This is Senac's valuable treatise on the nature and treatment of intermitting and remitting fevers. Jean Baptiste Senac was an eminent French physician who wrote numerous books and papers on various aspects of anatomy, physiology and medicine. His works, according to Dr. Ferguson, "were distinguished alike by erudition and by great literary skill and taste." He is probably best remembered for his classic work on the structure of the heart. Blake, NLM, p. 414. See: Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica*, II, p. 363.



49. **SIEGEMUNDIN, Justine** (1636-1705). *Die Königl. Preussische und Chur-Brandenb. Hof-Webe-Mutter das ist: ein höchst nöthiger Unterricht von schweren und unrecht-stehenden Geburten, in einem Gespräch vorgestellt, wie nemlich, durch Göttlichen Beystand, eine wohlunterrichtete Webe-Mutter mit Verstand und geschickter Hand dergleichen verhüten, oder wanns Noth ist, das Kind wenden könne : durch vieler Jahre Übung selbst erfahren und wahr befunden: nun aber Gott zu Ehren und dem Reichsten zu Nutz, auf gnädigst- und inständiges Verlangen Durchlauchtigst- und vieler hohen Standes-Personen verbessert, mit einem Anbange heilsamer Arzney-Mittel und mit denen dissfals erregten Controvers-Schriften vermehret, nebst doppelter Vorrede, Kupffern und nöthigem Register zum Druck befördert.* Berlin: Johann Andreas Rudiger, 1723. ¶ Two parts in 1 volume (pagination continuous). 4to. [40], 346 [of 348], [10] pp. 2 title-pages (second is facing p. 224), 42 engraved plates, index, instructions to the binder; [apparently] lacks frontispiece portrait of the author (not mentioned in the instructions to the binder list), missing 2 leaves: 1 is the last text leaf (pp. 347-8); the other is the first leaf of the Register (index), the last numbered text leaf should read 348 [i.e., XXII] - followed by Register leaf [XXIII]. PROVENANCE: rubber-stamp on [b2] Medicinische Lesegesellschaft, Aargau; title-page with signature of Johan Cogant[!?]; rubber-stamp of Schmuziger. It seems the ownership of the Medical Reading Society of Aargau and Schmuziger may well be connected contemporaneously. AS IS. Very good. [TK 0077]

\$ 500

Third edition of this famous textbook of midwifery written by a woman. The work is written in the form of a conversation between two “peace-loving midwives”. The large-format, finely drawn and printed illustrations are prominent in this remarkable work. The text is largely written as a conversation between two women, Justine and Christina. The text was written in German (not Latin) to permit access of privileged information to midwives and not exclusively to physicians.



“With Mauriceau, Justine Siegemundin was responsible for introducing the practice of puncturing the amniotic sac to arrest hemorrhage in placenta praevia. She was midwife to the Court of the Elector of Brandenburg, and the most celebrated of the German midwives of the 17th century.” – Garrison and Morton 6149 (1690 edition).

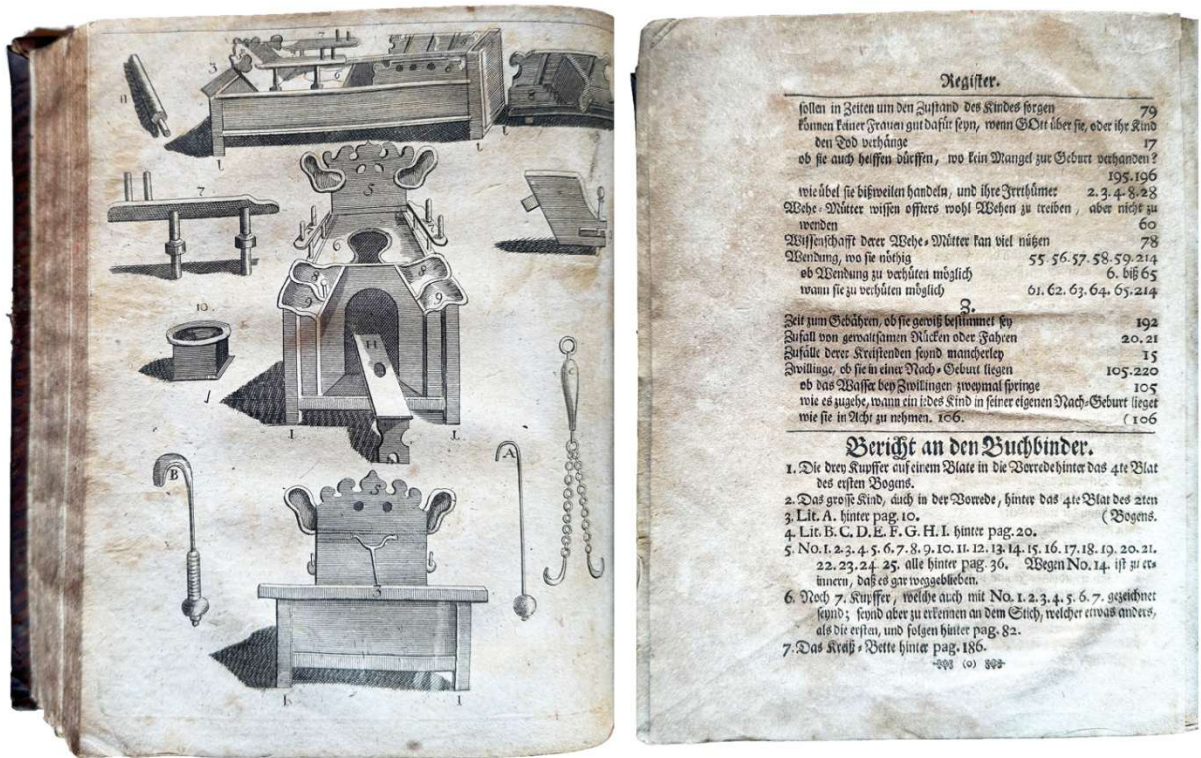
“As a young woman, Siegemund had suffered at the hands of midwives who wrongly assumed she was pregnant when, in fact, she suffered from a prolapsed uterus. Because of this trying experience, she began to study obstetrics and started practice as a midwife in 1659. At first she provided free services to peasant and poor women, but as her reputation grew, she ministered to the needs of women from merchant and noble families. In 1683, she was given an official post as the City Midwife of Lignitz. Her expertise attracted much attention and in 1701, Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, appointed her Court Midwife in Berlin. Serving as Court Midwife, she helped deliver the children of the royal family. It is said that Mary II of Orange was so impressed by her skill that she asked Siegemund to write a training manual for other midwives. Court Midwife was the result.”



“Siegemund published her richly illustrated text at her own expense and incorporated detailed embryological and anatomical engravings by Regnier de Graaf (1641–1673) and Govard Bidloo (1649–1713), two of the leading medical illustrators of the period.³ This image shows one of the possible complications of childbirth presentation and how to manage the situation. The child is presenting by shoulder—in those days, a difficult situation that could lead to the death of the baby and possibly also the mother.⁴ Justina used a two-handed intervention to rotate the baby in the uterus while securing one extremity with a sling. Siegемund (along with François Mauriceau) was also responsible for introducing the practice of puncturing the amniotic sac to arrest hemorrhage in placenta previa.”

“Siegemund was sometimes attacked by male physicians and male midwives who charged her with unsafe birthing practices, but she was able to withstand all such challenges to her professional reputation.⁵ Unlike male midwives and physicians, she rarely used pharmaceuticals or surgical instruments in her practice. By the time of her death in 1705, she had helped birth almost 6200 infants, according to the Berlin deacon who presided over her funeral.” – Nava Blum, Hilary J. Lane, Elizabeth Fee.

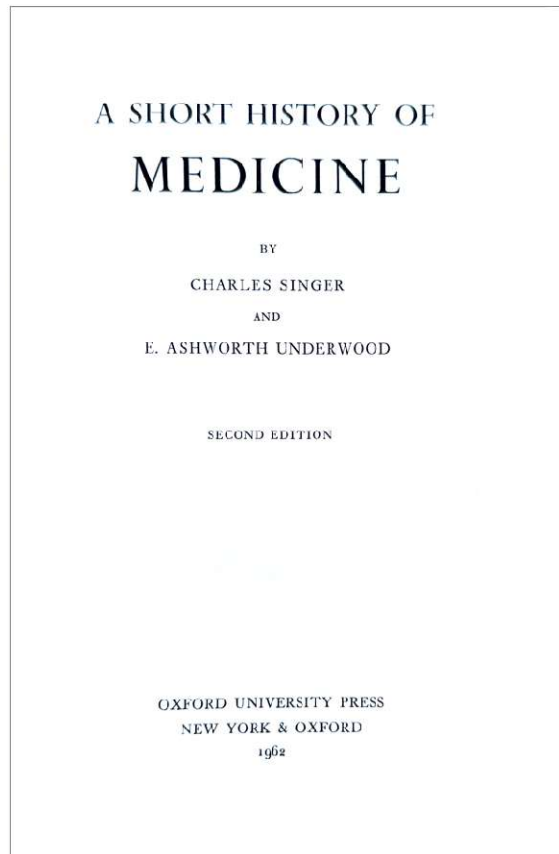
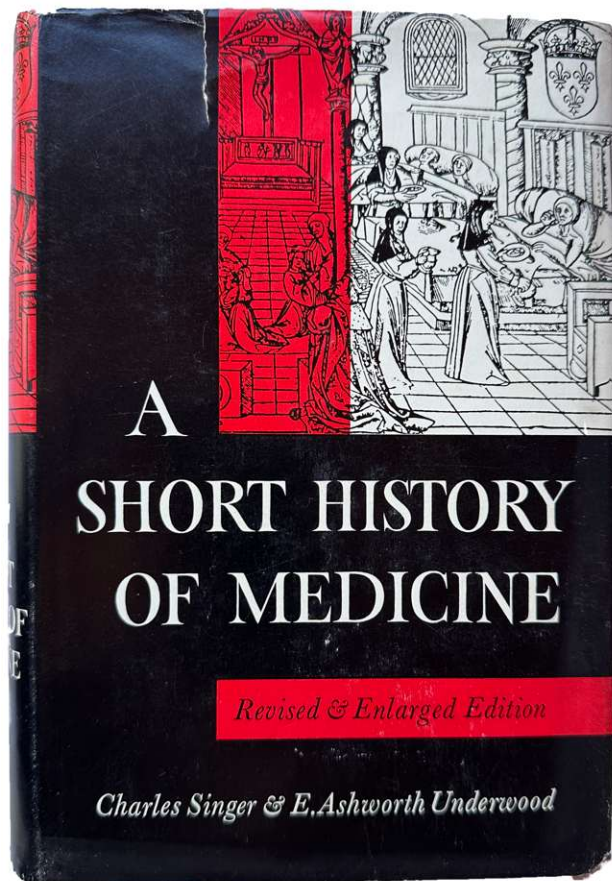
Justine Siegемund, or Siegемundin, was a Silesian midwife. Her obstetrical book, *The Court Midwife*, was the first German medical text written by a woman.



§ See: Nava Blum, Hilary J. Lane, Elizabeth Fee, “Justina Siegemund and the Art of Midwifery.” *American Journal of Public Health*, 2010, Jan; 100(1): pp. 68–69; Swedish Society of Medicine; Ove Hagelin, *The Byrth of Mankeynde othervise named The Womans Booke*, Stockholm, 1989, pp. 73-75; Hugo Hayn, *Bibliotheca Germanorum gynaecologica et cosmetica*, (1886), p. 125-6; Waller 8923.

PROVENANCE:

anno liberis facto Datis peterus



50. **SINGER, Charles** (1876-1960); **E. Ashworth UNDERWOOD** (1899-1980). *A Short History of Medicine. Second edition.* New York & Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962. ¶ 8vo. [xvi], 854 pp. 147 numbered figures, index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Very good.

\$ 15

Revised edition, enlarged.

Die Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift erscheint jeden Montag in der Stärke von wenigstens 14 Bogen gr. 4. Preis vierteljährlich 6 Mark. Bestellungen nehmen alle Buchhandlungen und Post-Anstalten an.

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KLINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT.

Organ für practische Aerzte.

Mit Berücksichtigung der preussischen Medicinalverwaltung und Medicinalgesetzgebung
nach amtlichen Mittheilungen.

Redacteur: Prof. Dr. L. Wallenberg.

Verlag von August Hirschwald in Berlin.

Montag, den 9. December 1878.

№ 49.

Fünfzehnter Jahrgang

Inhalt: I. Stein: Das Sphygmophon, ein neuer electro-telephonischer Apparat zur Diagnose der Herz- und Pulsbewegungen. — II. Leyden: Ueber spastische Spinalähmung (Schluss). — III. Urbantschitsch: Wanderung eines von der Mundhöhle in den Pharynx gelangten Hafer-Rispentastes durch die Ohrtrompete, die Paukenhöhle und durch das Trommelfell in den äusseren Gehörgang. — IV. Laudon: Ein casuistischer Beitrag zur Aetiologie der Nasenblutungen. — V. Referate (Trautmann: Die embolischen Erkrankungen des Gehirns — Zur Frage über die Mischformen des Typhus — Zerreißen der Milz durch Muskelaction — Zur Behandlung des Erbrochens der Schwangeren). — VI. Verhandlungen ärztlicher Gesellschaften (Berliner medicinische Gesellschaft). — VII. Feuilleton (Bericht über die Erkrankung der Grossherzoglichen Familie in Darmstadt — Die 51. Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher und Aerzte in Cassel — Zum Etat — Tagesgeschichtliche Notizen). — VIII. Amtliche Mittheilungen. — Interate.

I. Das Sphygmophon, ein neuer electro-telephonischer Apparat zur Diagnose der Herz- und Pulsbewegungen

von
Dr. S. Th. Stein in Frankfurt a. M.

Die medicinische Diagnostik hat in jüngster Zeit aus den epochemachenden neuen Lehren der Physik sofort einen reichen Nutzen gezogen, und haben diese Blätter kürzlich über die Anwendung des Microphons von Seiten des Herrn Thompson zu chirurgisch-diagnostischen Zwecken durch Vermittelung des Herrn Professor Maas in Freiburg einen interessanten Bericht gebracht.

Herr Professor Maas geht von den Thompson'schen Mittheilungen aus und hat, indem er an das gewöhnliche Microphon eine Sonde anschraubte und mit demselben Explorationen vorzunehmen sich bemühte, wohl das Princip des Herrn Thompson zu verwerten gesucht, jedoch in einer zu practischen Zwecken nicht sehr geeigneten Weise. Wenn man nämlich an das gewöhnliche Microphon, wie es in Nummer 36 dieses Blattes abgebildet ist, eine Sonde befestigt, so ist erstens durch die freie Schwankung des Kohlenstiftes vielen Nebengeräuschen Eingang in das hörende Ohr gewährt, wie schon Herr Maas angegeben, andererseits aber kann man, wenn der Stift des Microphons in Folge gewisser Lagen des Patienten eine wagerechte Stellung erhält, gar nichts mehr hören, weil das Kohlenstäbchen dann mit beiden Spitzen aufliegt und keine eigenen Schwingungen mehr machen kann. Auch ist die Art und Weise der Handhabung zweier rechtwinklig aufeinander stehender Brettchen als Handgriff einer Untersuchungssonde doch etwas unhandlich. Diesem Missstande sind die Pariser Instrumentenmacher Chardin und Prayer in glänzender Weise begegnet, indem sie das in Fig. 1 abgebildete Microphon in sehr kleiner Gestalt in den runden Griff einer Steinsonde gelegt haben, welcher ca. 8 Ctm. lang ist und $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ctm. Durchmesser hat, mithin sehr bequem in der Hand liegt. An diesen Griff können alle möglichen Sonden: Steinsonden, Wundsonden, Uterussonden, Schlundsonden u. dgl. festgeschraubt werden. Wenn man auf ein Brettchen verschiedene Stoffe aneinander klebt, z. B. Papier, Sammet, Tuch, Holz, Knochen, Metall, Glas etc. und man fährt mit dem Ende der Chardin'schen Sonde in einem Strich langsam über diese verschiedenen Materialien hinweg, so kann bei einiger Einübung alsbald die Aufeinanderfolge der Stoffe durch

das Gehör bezeichnet werden, ohne dass bedeutende störende Nebenwirkungen das Urtheil beeinträchtigen.

Kürzlich legte in der Academie des sciences zu Paris Herr Du Moncel ein zur gleichen Kategorie gehöriges Instrument vor, welches aus zwei Marey'schen Trommeln besteht, deren eine mit dem Kohlenstäbchen eines Microphons in Verbindung steht. Jede Veränderung des Luftdruckes in beiden Trommeln, welche durch Schläuche mit einander verbunden sind, wird dem Microphon und von diesem dem Telephon in Form eines bestimmten Geräusches übermittelt. In der nämlichen Sitzung der Academie demonstrirte Herr Du Moncel ein weiteres neues Instrument von Edison, das microphonische Tassimeter, einen Apparat zur Messung der Variationen unendlich kleiner Differenzen des Luftdruckes oder der Temperatur. Auch dieses Instrument kann in der medicinischen Diagnostik eventuell Verwendung finden.

Der gleiche Fehler, welcher dem eingangs erwähnten Maas'schen explorativen Microphone anhaftet, beeinträchtigt auch obige Instrumente, sowie das von Dr. Ladendorf in No. 38 dieser Blätter beschriebene und abgebildete stethoscopische Microphon, denn auch hier sind gleiche Fehler vorhanden, welche in der Unhandlichkeit des Apparates und den hieraus hervorgehenden Nebenwirkungen bestehen. Die Idee des Herrn Ladendorf, das Stethoscop mit dem Microphon in Verbindung zu bringen, ist indess sehr dankenswerth. Ich griff dieselbe auf und gebe in Fig. 1 eine mit einem Stethoscop verbundene, etwas practischere microphonische Vorrichtung in $\frac{2}{3}$ natürlicher Grösse wieder, die sich jeder sehr leicht machen lassen kann. Solche ist nach dem Principe der Herren Chardin und Prayer, deren Microphon wir oben erwähnten, und welches mit Untersuchungs-sonden auf gleiche Weise in Verbindung gebracht wird, construiert. A zeigt die geschilderte microphonische Vorrichtung, BC das Stethoscop mit dem an das Microphon



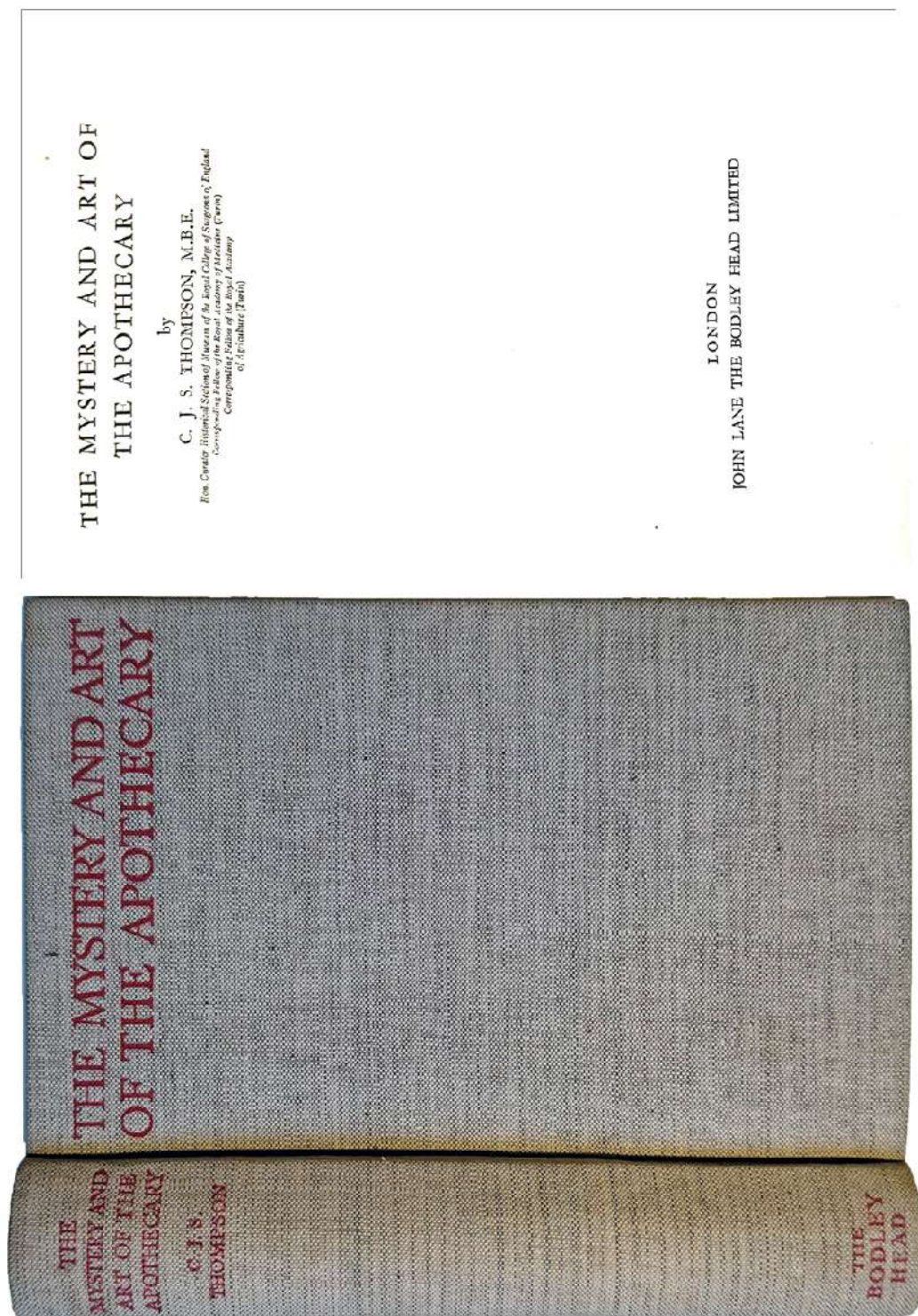
51. **STEIN, Sigmund Theodore** (1840-1891). *Das Sphygmophon, ein neuer electro-telephonischer Apparat zur Diagnose der Herz- und Pulsbewegungen*. [Contained in: Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift, No. 49, pp. (723)-725]. Berlin: Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift, December 1878. ¶ Large 8vo. (312 x 239 mm) pp. (723)-738. 3 text figs. Self-wraps; folded crosswise. Very good. [S9542]

\$ 200

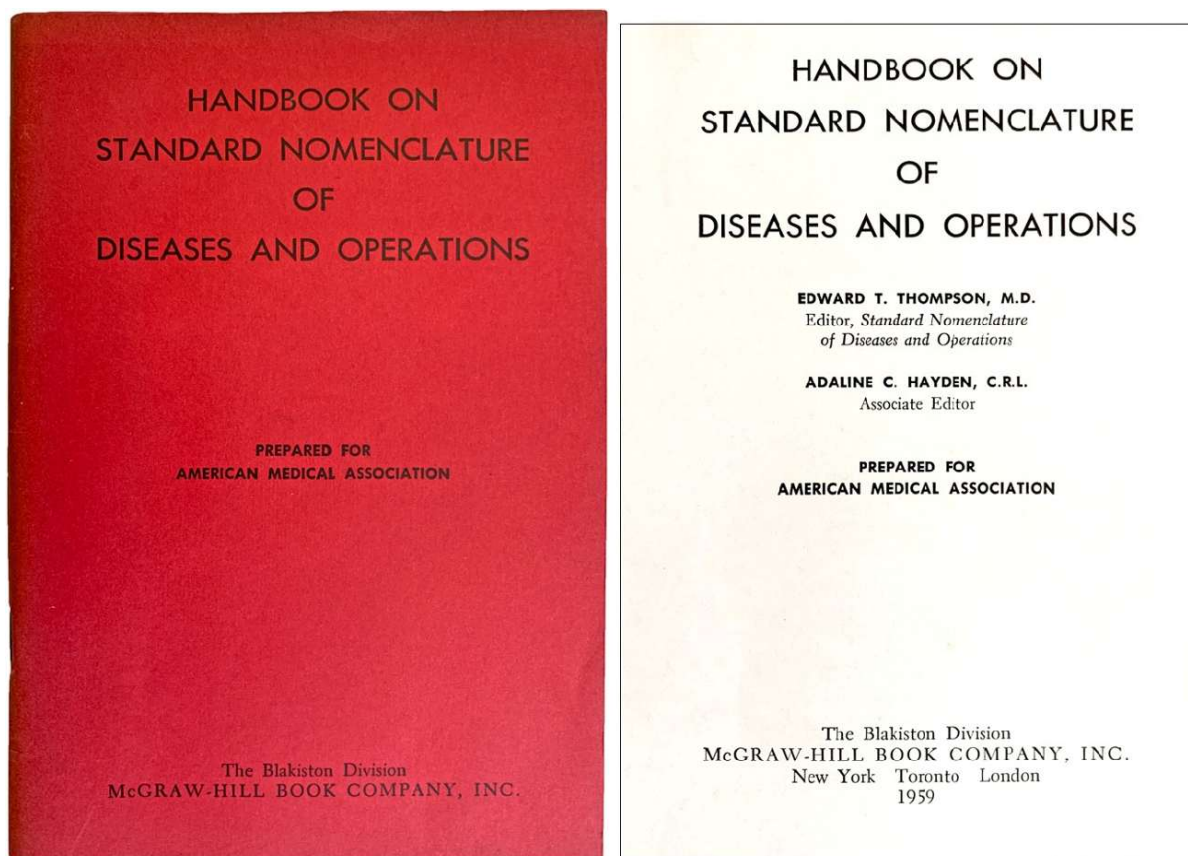
FIRST EDITION describing and depicting apparatus for detecting blood pressure and pulse as audible sounds, using an electrical device. Soon after the invention of the telephone, Stein created this stethoscope fitted with an electric microphone. Gedeon, *Science and technology in medicine*, pp. 173, 175.

Sigmund Theodor Stein studied chemistry and physics at the Ruprecht-Karls-University of Heidelberg and the Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich. In 1861 he became a member of the Corps Bavaria Munich. He then studied medicine at the Friedrich-Alexander-University of Erlangen, the Julius-Maximilians-University of Würzburg, the Karls-University and the Friedrich-Wilhelms-University of Berlin. After receiving his doctorates as Dr. phil. (1862) and Dr. med. (1864), he settled in Frankfurt am Main in 1864 as a general practitioner. His technical developments included devices for photographing the pulse and sounds, as well as photoendoscopes for examining the eye, ear, larynx and urethra. In 1878 he presented a sphygmophone, a forerunner of the ECG. [Wikip.]

In 1880 he gave up his work as a general practitioner to work exclusively in scientific research and in neurological and electrotherapeutic consulting. In 1881 he founded the Electrotechnical Society in Frankfurt am Main. He was the editor of the *Elektrotechnischen Rundschau* [Electrotechnical Review].



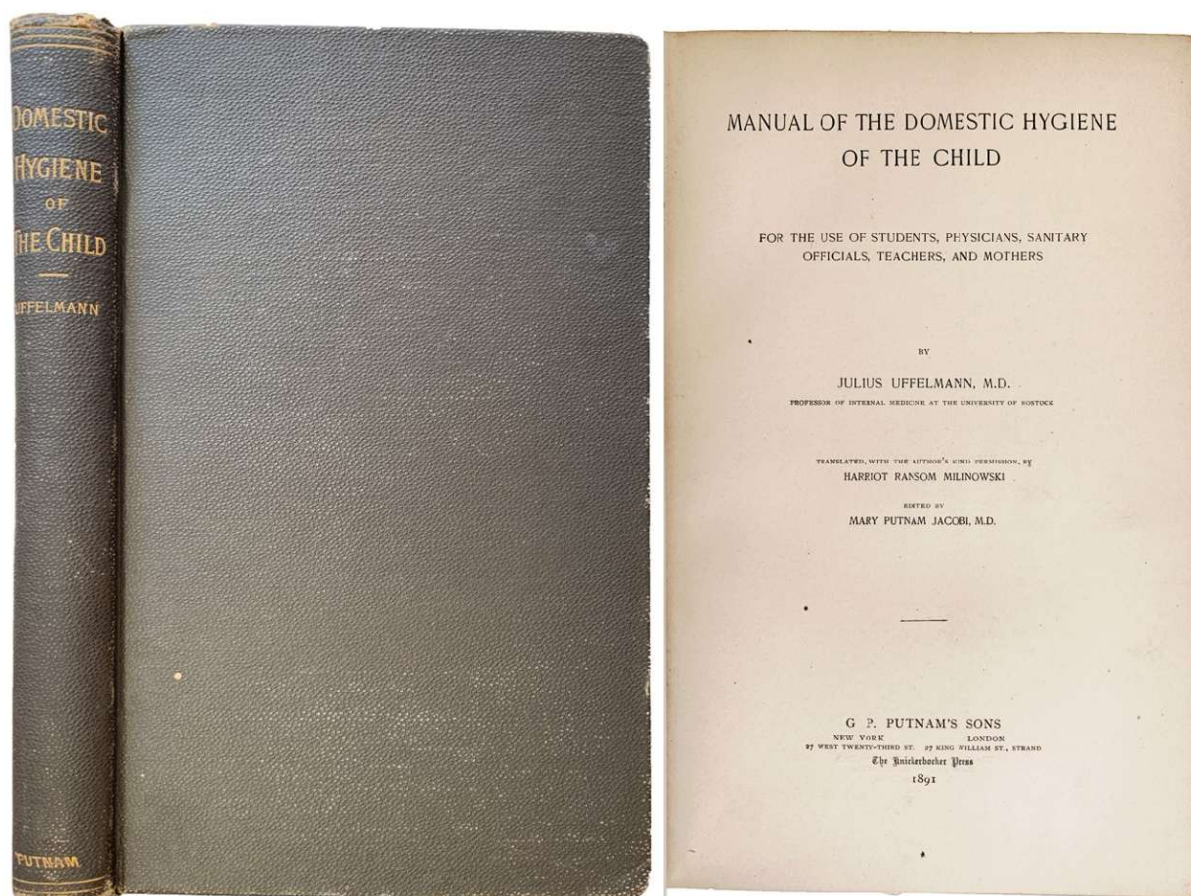
52. **THOMPSON, C.J.S. [Charles John Samuel]** (1862-1943). *The Mystery and Art of the Apothecary*. London: John Lane, 1929. ¶ 8vo. viii, [2], 287, [1] pp. Frontispiece, plates, figures, index. Original beige cloth with dark red-stamping. Very good. Scarce. \$ 30



53. **THOMPSON, Edward T.; HAYDEN, Adaline C.** (editors). *Handbook on standard nomenclature of diseases and operations*. New York, Toronto, London: The Blakiston Division, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1959. ¶ Prepared for the American Medical Association. 16 cm 71, [1] pp. Red printed wrappers. Fine. [M14344]

\$ 20

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

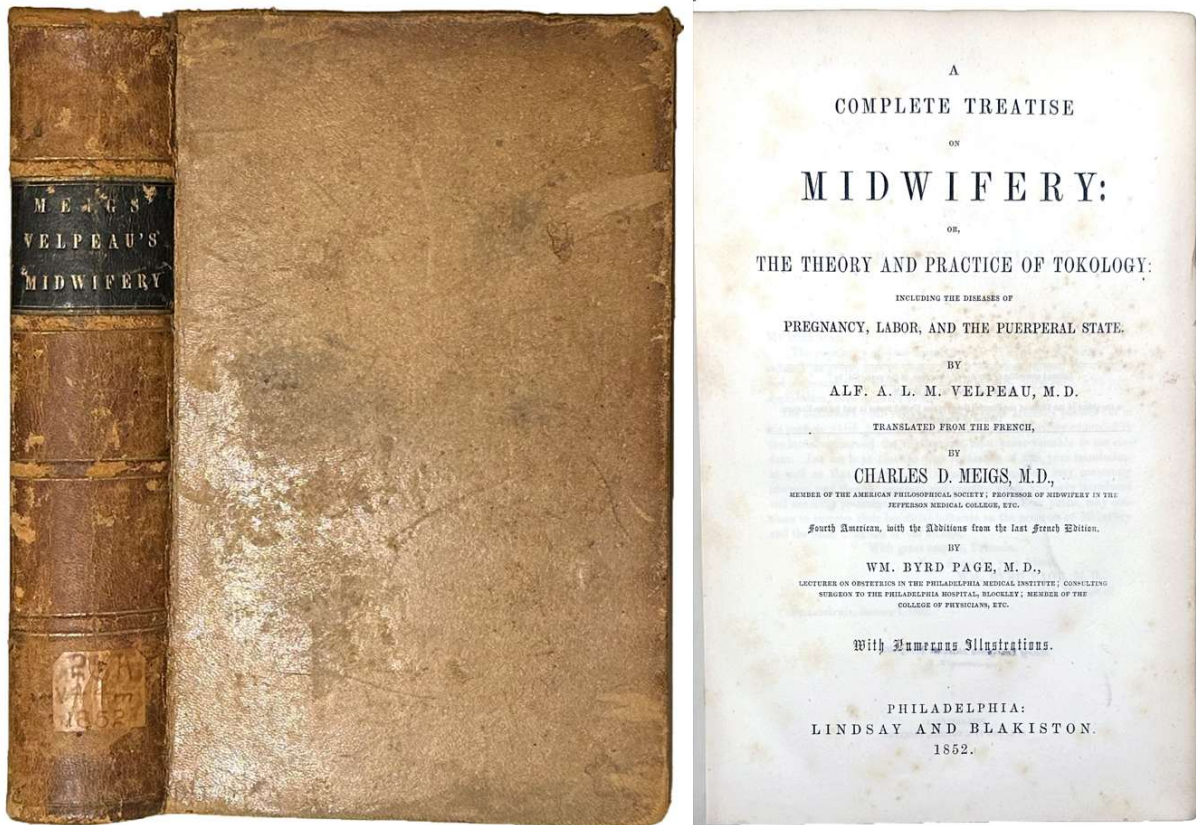


54. **UFFELMANN, Julius** (1837-1894). *Manual of the Domestic Hygiene of the Child for the Use of Students, Physicians, Sanitary Officials, Teachers, and Mothers. Translated By Harriot Ransom Malinowski. Edited by Mary Putnam Jacobi.* New York & London: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1891. ¶ 8vo. x, 229, [1] pp. Original dark olive-green gilt-stamped cloth; extremities worn. Bookplate of Manuel Baiseno German. [M14346]

\$ 45

First American edition, translated. First issued in 1881. Julius August Christian Uffelmann was a German physician and hygienist born in Zeven. He studied medicine at the University of Göttingen, where he was a student of Jakob Henle (1809–1885), Karl Ewald Hasse (1810–1902) and Wilhelm Baum (1799–1883). Following graduation (1861) he worked as an assistant in the surgical clinic in Rostock, later practicing medicine in the cities of Neustadt and Hameln. In 1876 he received his habilitation in pediatrics and hygiene at the University of Rostock, where in 1879 he became an associate professor. From 1883 until his death in 1894, he was director of the institute of hygiene at Rostock. In 1893 he became an honorary professor.

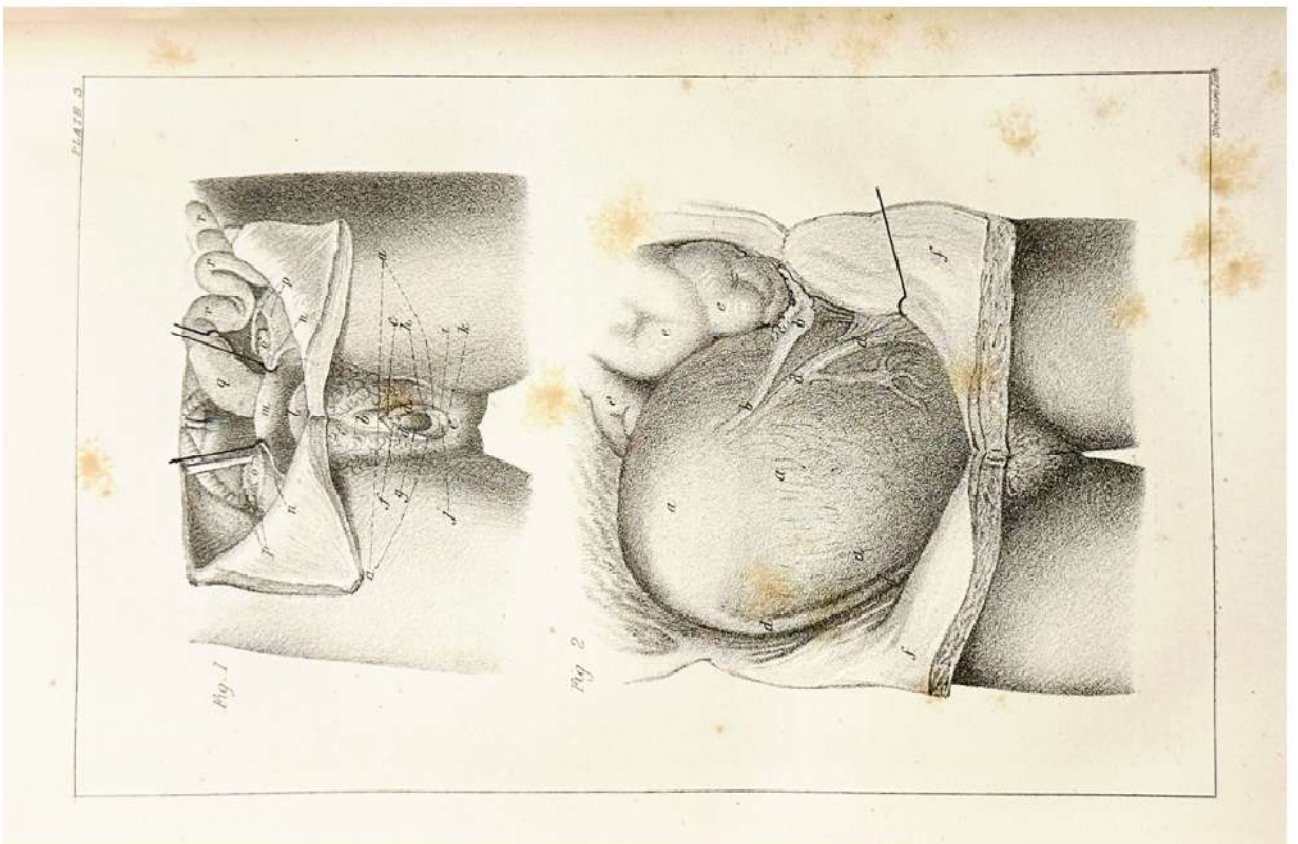
§ See: Colon, *Nurturing Children, a history of pediatrics*, p. 190.



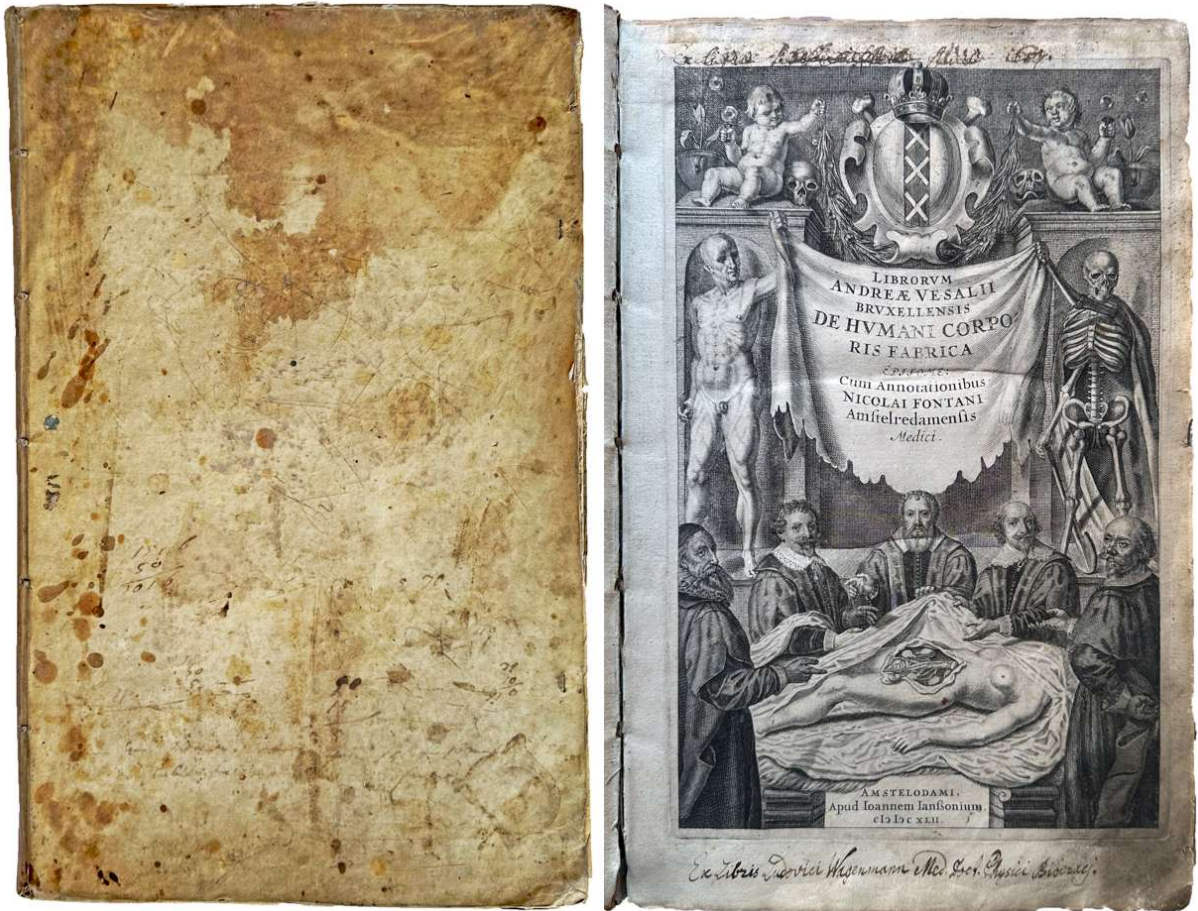
55. **VELPEAU, Alfred-Armand-Louis-Marie** (1795-1867); **Charles Delucena MEIGS** (trans.) (1792-1869). *A Complete Treatise on Midwifery: The Theory and Practice of Tokology: Including the Diseases of Pregnancy, Labor, and the Puerperal State. Translated from the French, by Charles D. Meigs. Fourth American, with the Additions from the last French Edition, by Wm. Byrd Page. With Numerous Illustrations.* Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston, 1852. ¶ Thick 8vo. xxvii, [2], [18]-652 pp. 12 plates, figs. Original full sheep, black gilt-stamped spine label; scuffed, extremities worn. Early ownership signature of John K. Moon; Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital bookplate. Good.

\$ 145

A contemporary review offers: "To commend Velpeau's *Midwifery*, would be to 'gild refined gold or paint the lily.' Its character has long since been established as a standard book on obstetrics. Dr. Meigs' translation has also gone through four editions, a sufficient evidence of its acceptability. The engravings in this edition are numerous and well executed, and will much facilitate the acquirement of correct information. The lines have fallen to the modern student on pleasant places. It is easy now to master the mysteries which once so tried the patience and perseverance of us elders, which in our younger days we pored over the solid pages, unbroken by a cut, and tried in vain to form images in our minds of the things described. We can honestly recommend this book. Midwifery should be understood thoroughly by every man who undertakes to practice it, and to understand it thoroughly, it is necessary to read Velpeau." – *American Journal of Dental Science*, 1852, Apr; 2(3): p. 498.



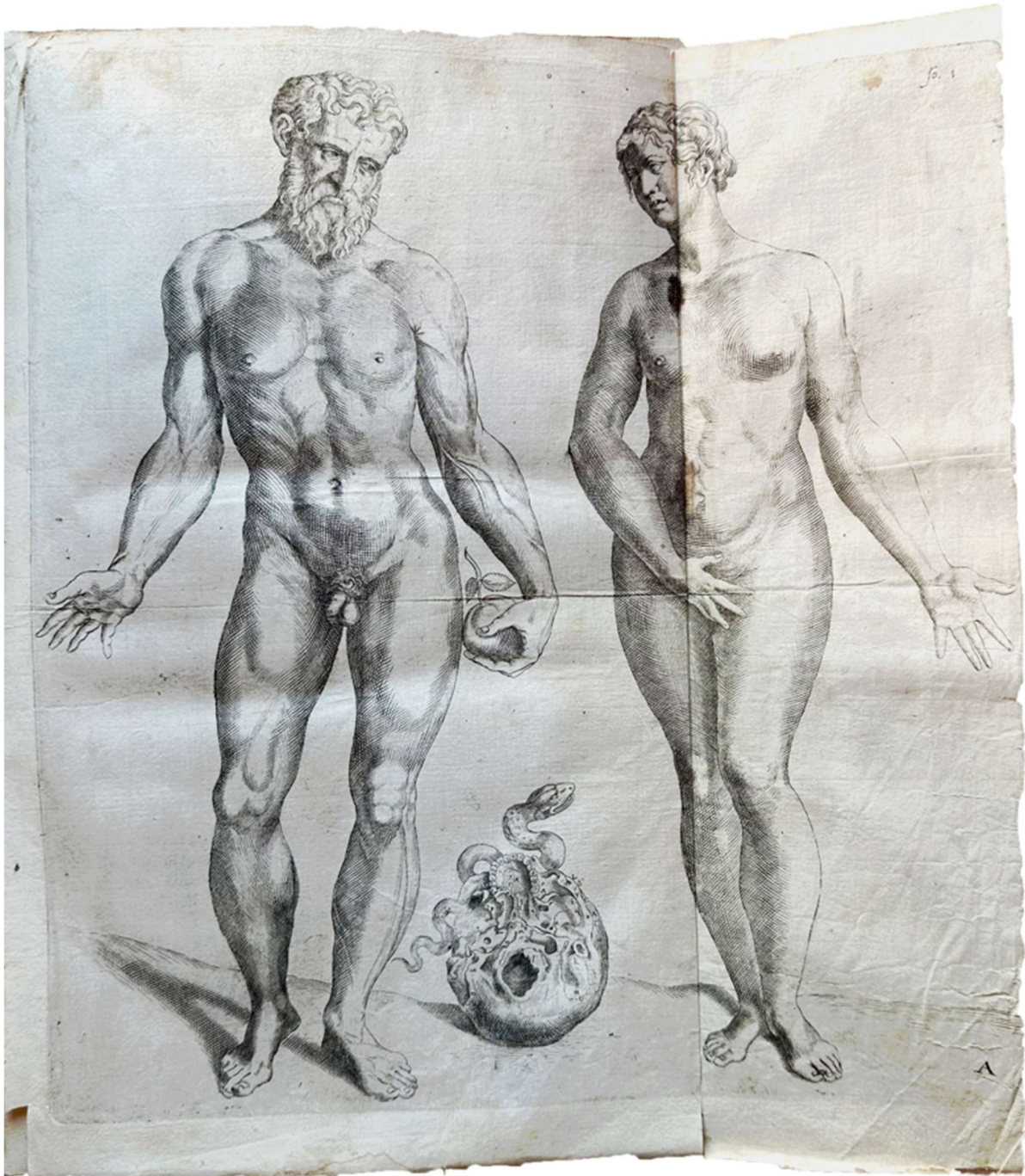
[55] VELPEAU



56. **VESALIUS, Andreas** (1514-1564); **FONTANA, Nicolas** (or: **Nicolaas Fonteyn**, editor) (fl.1622-1644). *Librorum Andreae Vesalii Bruxellensis De Humani Corporis Fabrica Epitome: Cum Annotationibus Nicolai Fontani Amstelredamensis Medici*. Amsterdam: Apud Ioannem Ianssonium, 1642. ¶ Folio in 6to. [XII], 112 pp. With a total of 45 plates (or illustrations, including elaborately illustrated engraved title, portrait of the author, 2 figures, the man & woman plate is folding); 1 leaf in preface detached, outer margin at pp. 7-8 roughly replaced, pp. 8-9 with prominent ink staining, pp. 49-50 margin trimmed, p. with ink staining (minor), pp. 57-81 showing waterstaining on lower margin, occasional marginalia. Heavy stains and crude marginal repair (pp. 7-10), f.86 (plate) with large tear (NEEDS REPAIR). Original full vellum; heavily stained, scratched, fore-edges split, evidence of early manuscript notes showing on the copper cover. **PROVENANCE:** Inscribed on title: Ex-Libris Ludovici Wagenmann, Med Doct Phyici, Biberach [name? Biberach, Germany, period: 18th century]; pencil signatures of E. Hofmann, 1869. Bookplate (unnamed, but peculiar and either 18th century or earlier). Worn. [TK 108]

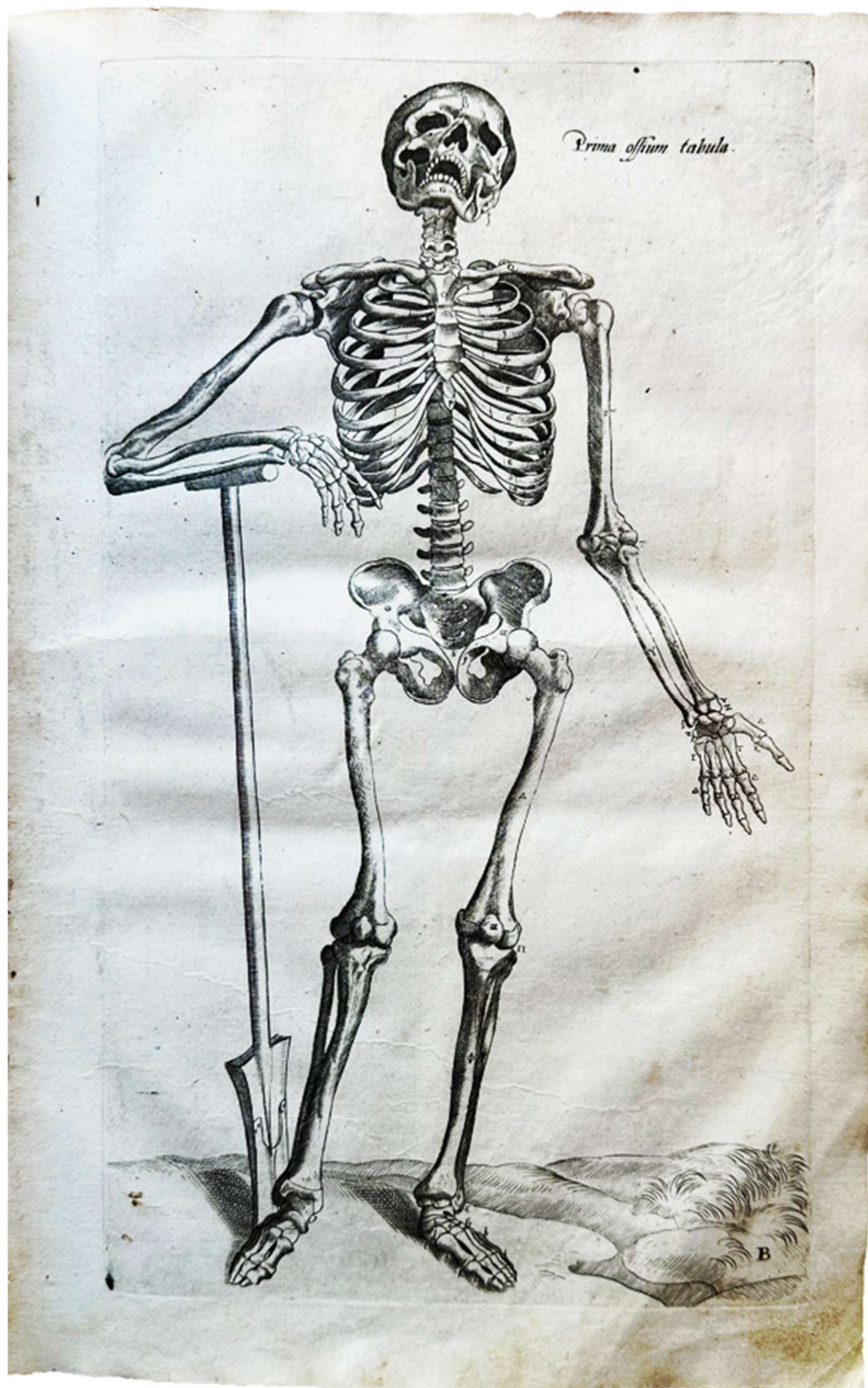
\$ 5,000

The present edition of the *Epitome* was edited by the Dutch scholar Nicolaas Fonteyn, following the text of Hendrik Botter (fl.1600-1617). He has added 3 new text engravings to illustrate the introductory matter. The full-page plates from both the *Fabrica* and *Epitome* are copied from German editions by Jacob Bauman (Nuremberg 1551 and later), which were in turn copied from those illustrating Thomas Geminus's Latin and English editions. The elaborate engraved pictorial title depicts an operating theatre.



PROVENANCE: [1] Ludovici Wagenmann, Med Doct Phyci, Biberach, Germany [18th century]. [2] E. Hofmann, 1869.

§ Cushing VI.D.13; Krivatsy 12322; Osler 575; Waller 9920.





57. **VESLING, Joannis** (1598-1649). *Syntagma Anatomicum*. Patavii [Padova]: Typis Pauli Frambotti Bibliopola [actually Amsterdam: Janson], 1647. ¶ 4to. [16], 274, [14] pp. Engraved half-title depicting the anatomical theater at Padua, title vignette, 24 engravings, woodcut head & tail pieces; half-title lower corner snipped away, outer margin waterstained (pages 233-end]. Bound without the engraved portrait of the author found in a few copies. Contemporary vellum, manuscript spine title, modern endsheets. Corner of engraved half-title clipped-away. Ownership signature of title of Tend. Seilen [!?] MD. [TK 078]

\$ 1,500

Dutch counterfeit issue published by Janson the same year and reproducing identically the true first illustrated edition of Padua. Johann Vesling (1598-1649) was a professor of anatomy at the University of Padua. The text of this work was originally published in 1641 without illustrations. The book proved very popular in the illustrated version; thus, it was reprinted many times. “La seconda edizione del suo *Syntagma Anatomicum* fu uno dei testi di anatomia piu ricercati, soprattutto per le tavole (la prima edizione uscì senza illustrazioni), fra le piu corrette tra quelle fino ad allora pubblicate. Merito del Vesling fu la scoperta del tronco comune dei vasi lattei (linfatici) di quelli del mesenterio e di quelli dello stomaco” (Barbara Gentile).

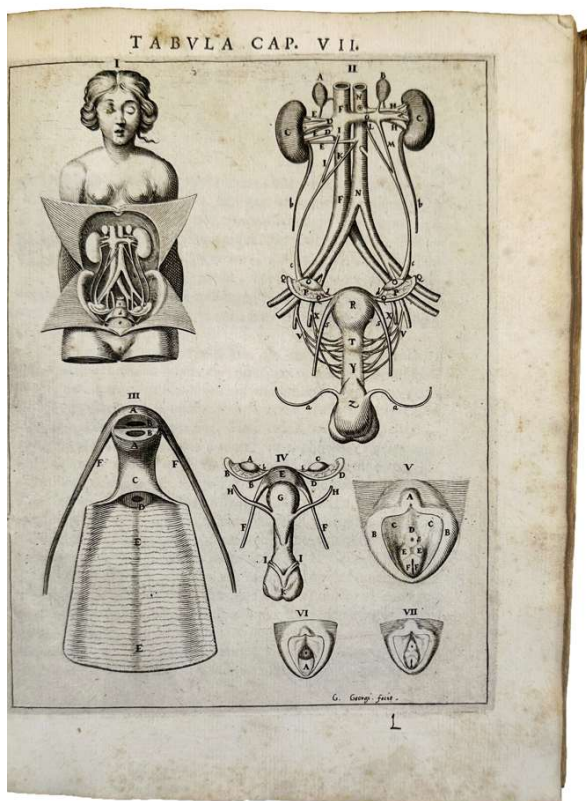
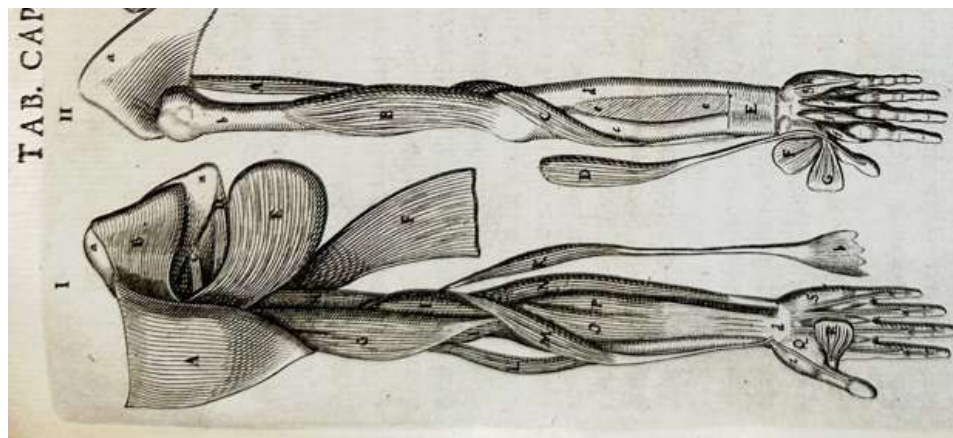
The 24 beautiful plates were engraved on copper by Giovanni Georgi (c.1625-1670), and are included in the pagination (except the last one after page 274).

“A native Westphalian, Vesling lived in Egypt for several years before becoming professor of anatomy and surgery at Padua in 1632. He was also director of the botanical gardens there and, in addition to his study of Egyptian flora, also led a scientific expedition to Crete in order to study its plant life. The present work is his most important contribution and was popular as a textbook for a number of years. Vesling aimed to explain the parts of the body as they were encountered during dissection and to avoid discussion of theoretical matters in order not to create confusion. However, he departed from his stated purpose to give a clear picture of the circulation of the blood and action of the heart based on Harvey's research. His descriptions of the lymphatics and assertion that four pulmonary veins normally empty into the heart's left auricle are of particular scientific significance. Although later editions of the book have twenty-four plates, this first edition has only two.” – *Heirs of Hippocrates* (1641 first edition).



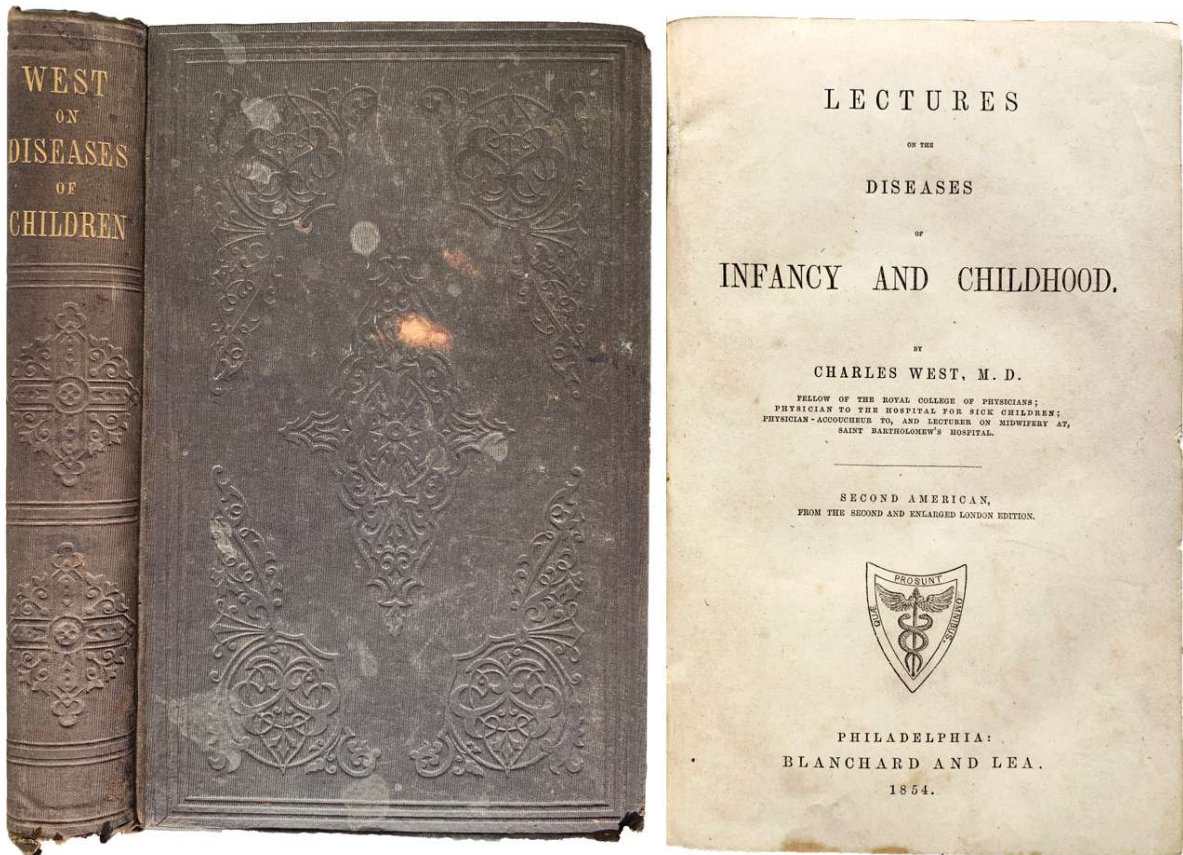
Johann Vesling was a German anatomist and botanist from Minden, Westphalia. Vesling is best remembered for the 1641 publication of *Syntagma anatomicum, publicis dissectionibus, in auditorum usum, diligenter aptatum*, a popular textbook based on his anatomical dissections in Padua. In this work he provided an early discussion of the human lymphatic system, and included the earliest sketches of the lacteals in humans.[3] Vesling also performed important studies of blood circulation, and was one of the first physicians to describe the brain's circle of

Willis. See: Ghosh, Sanjib Kumar (2014), “Johann Vesling (1598-1649): Seventeenth century anatomist of Padua and his Syntagma Anatomicum: Vesling and Syntagma Anatomicum.”



§ Choulant-Frank, p. 243 ; NLM-Krivatsy, 12328; Osler, 4166; Waller, 9931. Marez-Oyens, “Jan Janssen as counterfeiter and pirate” in: *Quaerendo* vol. IX, 1979, p.351.

Regarding Vesling and his work cf. Barbara Gentile in: “Vita Brevis Ars Longa, Il sapere medico a Ravenna attraverso i libri antichi della Biblioteca Classense (1400-1700)”, pp.116-117.



58. **WEST, Charles** (1816-1898). *Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. Second American, from the second and enlarged London edition.* Philadelphia: Blanchard and Lea, 1854. ¶ 8vo. 8, (17)-486, [2], 32 pp. Index, ads.; foxed. Original full dark brown blind & gilt-stamped cloth; extremities a bit worn, occasional stains, otherwise very good. Former ownership signature of H. Anderson, July 1, 1856, Baltimore, MD. Very good. [M13871]

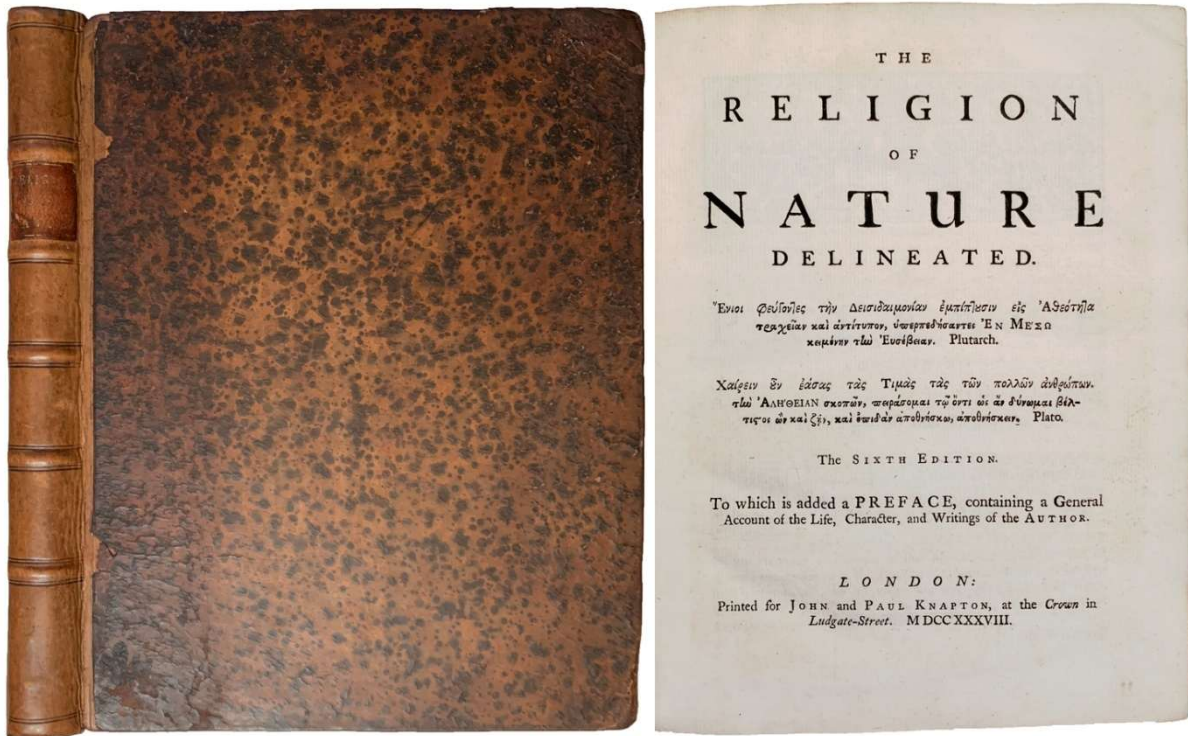
\$ 75

“In its day this was the best English work on the subject, and was translated into several languages. West was one of the founders of the Hospital for Sick Children, Gt. Ormond Street, London.” – Garrison and Morton 6334 (London, 1848 first edition).

Abt-Garrison calls this pediatric text-book one of the three “outstanding” books after the time of Charles-Michael Billard (1800-1832). [p. 88]. “The greatest English pediatricist of his time, and perhaps the most genial practitioner of the art who ever lived, was Charles West, of London (1816-98) . . . In 1842, he was appointed physician to the Infirmary for Children in Waterloo Road . . . In 1847, he gave a course of lectures on diseases of children at Middlesex Hospital, the substance of his great work.” - Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, pp. 89-91, 120.

PROVENANCE: H. Anderson, Baltimore, MD. 1856.

§ Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, pp. 89-91, 120; Stephen Ashwal (ed.), *The Founders of Child Neurology*, (1990), pp. 159-165; Garrison-Morton 6334; Grulee 1493; Abraham Levinson, *Pioneers of Pediatrics*, (1943), p. 59.



59. **WOLLASTON, William** (1659/60-1724). *The Religion of Nature delineated . . . The sixth edition*. London: Printed for John and Paul Knapton, at the Crown in Ludgate-Street, 1738. ¶ 4to. xv, [1], 5-219, [5] pp. [A-B4, B-Z4, Aa-Ee4, Ff2]. Frontispiece portrait of the author, woodcut head and tails pieces, initial letters. A2 woodcut does not have an angel in the center (rather it is a face with an aura around it, flanked by 2 firebirds), sig. A2 on the same page is under “to gratify”, the index is in 4 unnumbered pages. Original mottled calf with considerable darkening of the mottling; rebacked with modern calf, raised bands, leather spine label with gilt-stamping, retaining original endleaves. Some worm tails at rear (gutter), portion of front free endleaf torn away. Very good. [M14393]

\$ 170

The text is signed at end (p.219): William Wollaston. “His penchant for literary elegance is evident from his major work, *The Religion of Nature Delineated* (1724).” - *Britannica*.

“The fact that a seventh edition was issued in the year 1746 indicates something of the popularity and influence of the book.” The work was designed to be an answer to two questions: Is there such a thing as natural religion” and, If there is, what is it” Wollaston starts with the assumption that religion and morality are identical, and labours to show that religion is ‘the pursuit of happiness by the practice of truth and reason’. He claims originality for his theory that the moral evil is the practical denial of a true proposition and moral good the affirmation of it. - John Orr, *English Deism: Its Roots and Fruits*, Grand Rapids, 1934.

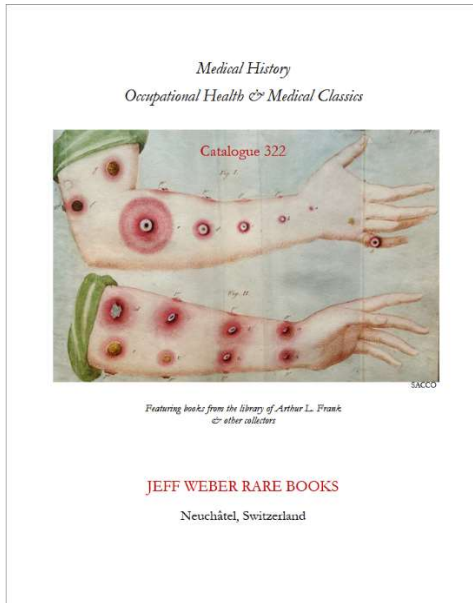
William Wollaston, a popular eighteenth-century English moral philosopher, is often grouped with Samuel Clarke as a staunch defender of the kind of moral rationalism that David Hume later opposed. Wollaston’s project, as he describes it, is to find a rule to distinguish right actions from wrong. He complains that previous philosophers have either overlooked this task or proposed rules which are imprecise, incomplete or misleading. The rule he proposes is fidelity to truth. Actions, he argues, express propositions and so may be true or false. Moral actions express truths and immoral actions express falsehoods.

He thinks this rule explains other widely held views about morality, for example, that we should live in accordance with nature, right reason or the will of God. His most remembered (and most misunderstood) claim is that an evildoer ‘lives a lie’. – *Routledge Enycl. of Philosophy*.

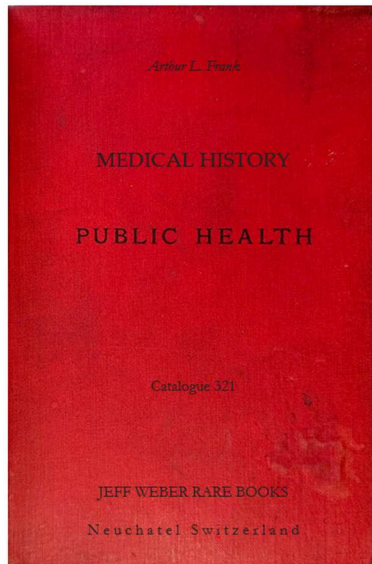


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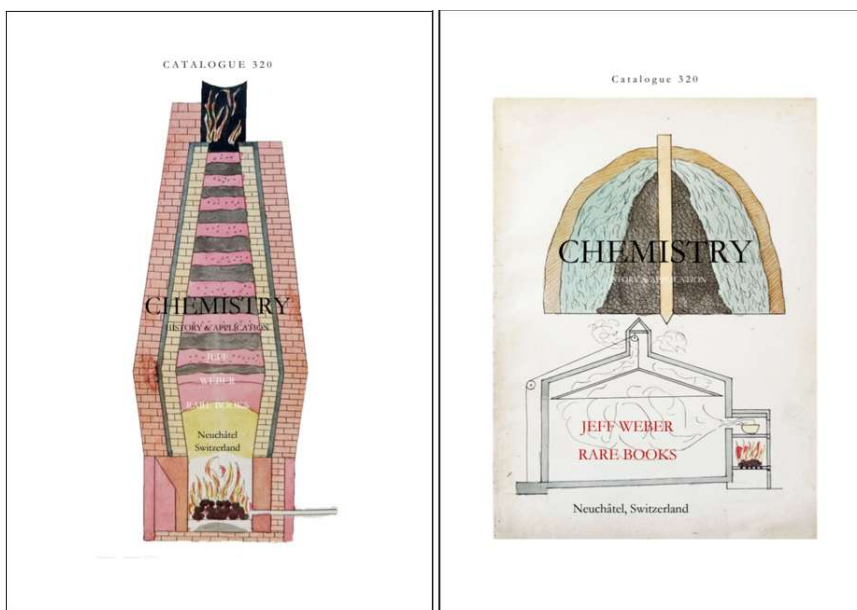
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