Catalogue 345

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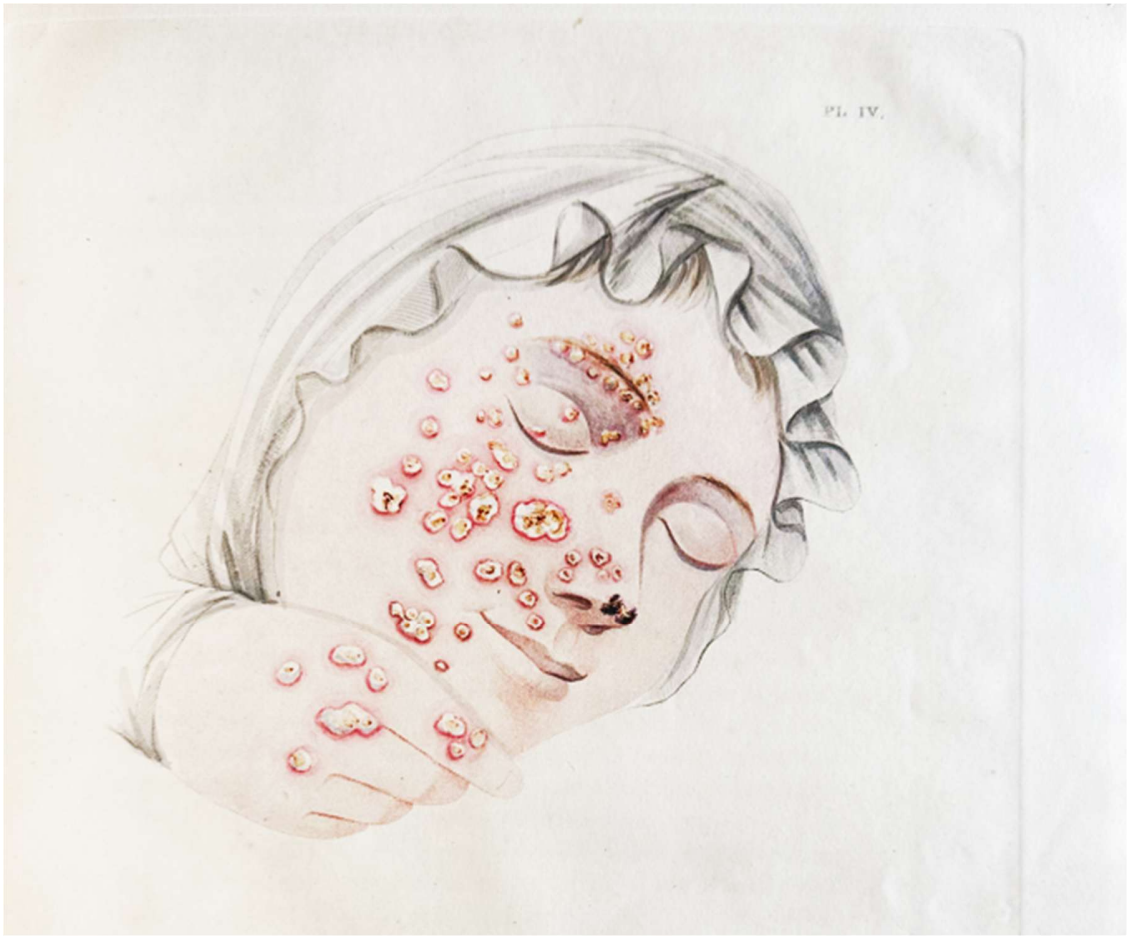

FISHER

"The Antiquity and Dignity of Physick
Concerning the time when Physick began to be in life and practice . . ."

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

Neuchâtel Switzerland

Catalogue 345

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SCHLEMM

"The Antiquity and Dignity of Physick
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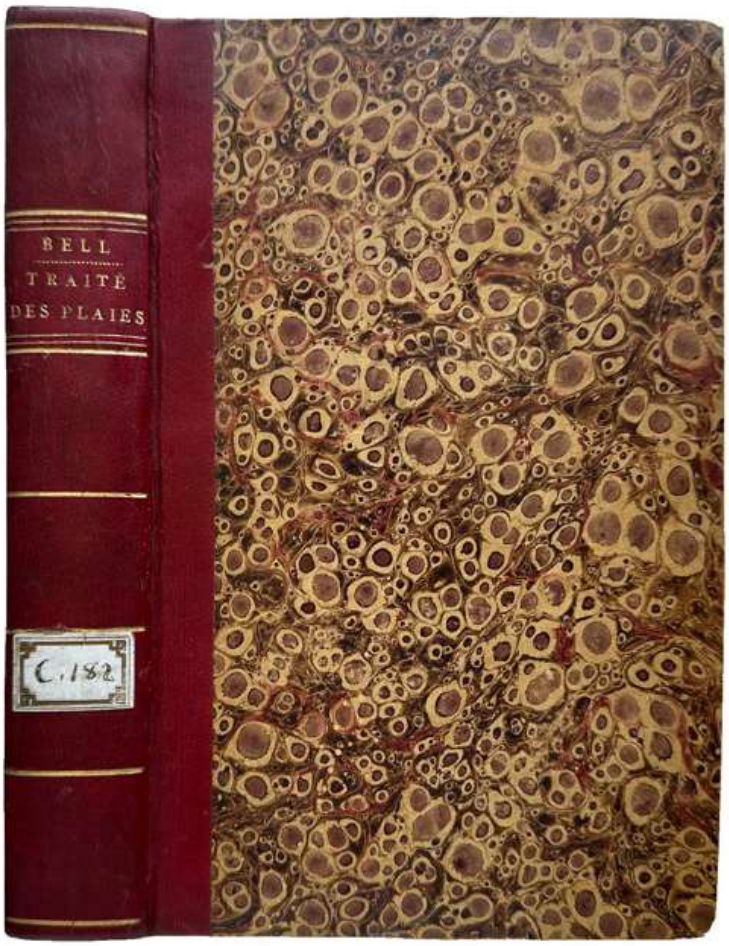
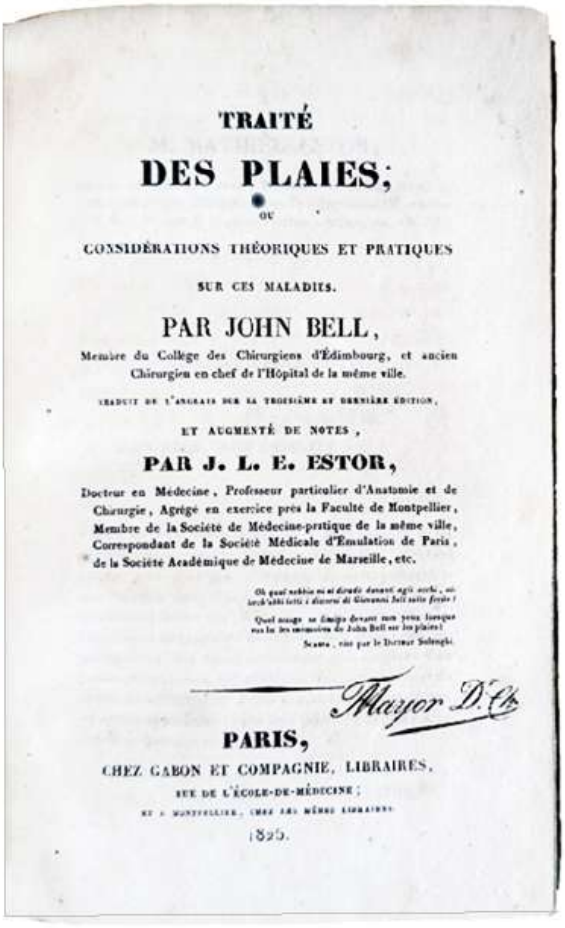



TRAITÉ

DES PLAIES;

OU

CONSIDÉRATIONS THÉORIQUES ET PRATIQUES

SUR CES MALADIES.

PAR JOHN BELL,

Membre du Collège des Chirurgiens d'Édimbourg, et ancien Chirurgien en chef de l'Hôpital de la même ville.

TRADUIT DE L'ANGLAIS SUR LA TROISIÈME ET DERNIÈRE ÉDITION,

ET AUGMENTÉ DE NOTES,

PAR J. L. E. ESTOR,

Docteur en Médecine, Professeur particulier d'Anatomie et de Chirurgie, Agrégé en exercice près la Faculté de Montpellier, Membre de la Société de Médecine-pratique de la même ville, Correspondant de la Société Médicale d'Émulation de Paris, de la Société Académique de Médecine de Marseille, etc.

Mayor D.C.

PARIS,

CHEZ GABON ET COMPAGNIE, LIBRAIRES,

RUE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE;

1825.

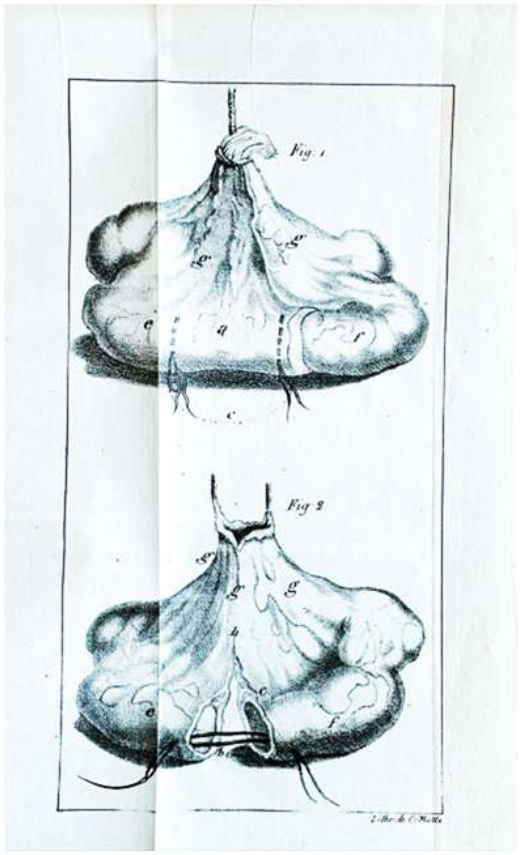
1. **BELL, John** (1763-1820). *Traite des plaies, considérations théoriques et pratiques sur ces maladies. Traduit de l'anglais sur la troisième et dernière édition, et augmente de notes, par J. L. E. Estor*. Paris: Gabon, 1825. ¶ 8vo. xxvii, 539 pp. 3 folding lithographs. Early quarter French calf, marbled boards, gilt ruled spine and title; small shelf label on spine. Small rubber stamp on title of M. Mayor, Dr. Ch. [Chirurgie]. A lovely copy. SCARCE.

$ 60

First French edition, augmented by the translator's notes and introduction. The text is Bell's most famous and enduring work on wounds, surgery, disease and amputation.

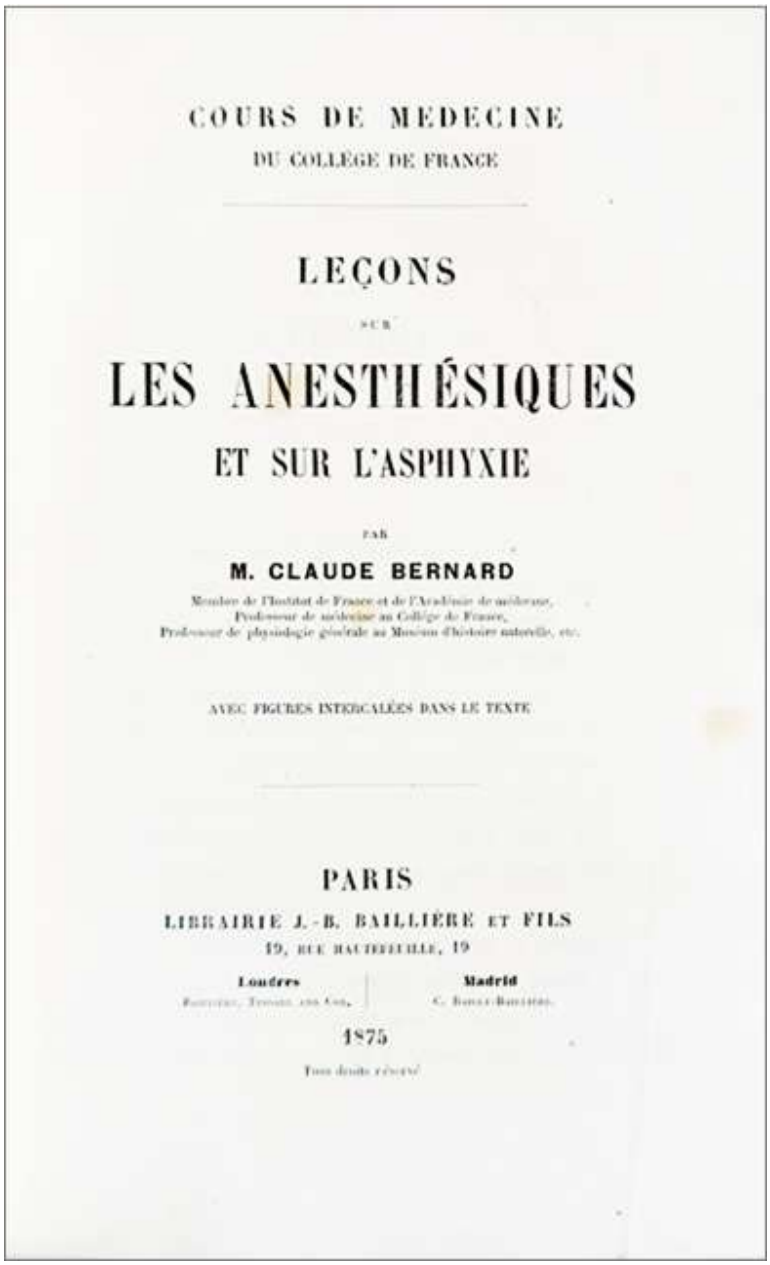
John Bell, Scottish physician, was one of the founders of modern surgery of the vascular system (along with John Hunter, and Pierre-Joseph Desault).

The translator and Jean-Louis Eugene Estor, MD (1796-1856), was a professor of Anatomy and Surgery, member of the *Société Académique de Médecine de Marseille,* and corresponding member of the *Société d'Emulation de Paris*.



PROVENANCE: Probably this volume belonged to: Mathias Mayor, MD (1775-1847), was a Swiss doctor, chief surgeon of the cantonal hospital of Lausanne. He studied at Thun, and his medical studies were done at universities of Zurich, Milan and Paris. He established his practice in Lausanne, becoming chief surgeon. He is the author of numerous works, including, *Essai sur les Ligatures en Masse*, Paris, 1826. This edition not in Wellcome.

See: Baston, K. Grudzien. "Bell." *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography.*



COURS DE MEDECINE

DU COLLÈGE DE FRANCE

LEÇONS

SUR

LES ANESTHÉSIQUES

ET SUR L'ASPHYXIE

PAR

M. CLAUDE BERNARD

Membre de l'Institut de France et de l'Académie de médecine,
Professeur de médecine au Collège de France,
Professeur de physiologie générale au Muséum d'histoire naturelle, etc.

AVEC FIGURES INTERCALÉES DANS LE TEXTE

PARIS

LIBRAIRIE J.-B. BAILLIÈRE ET FILS

19, RUE HAUTEFEUILLE, 19

Londres | Madrid

1875

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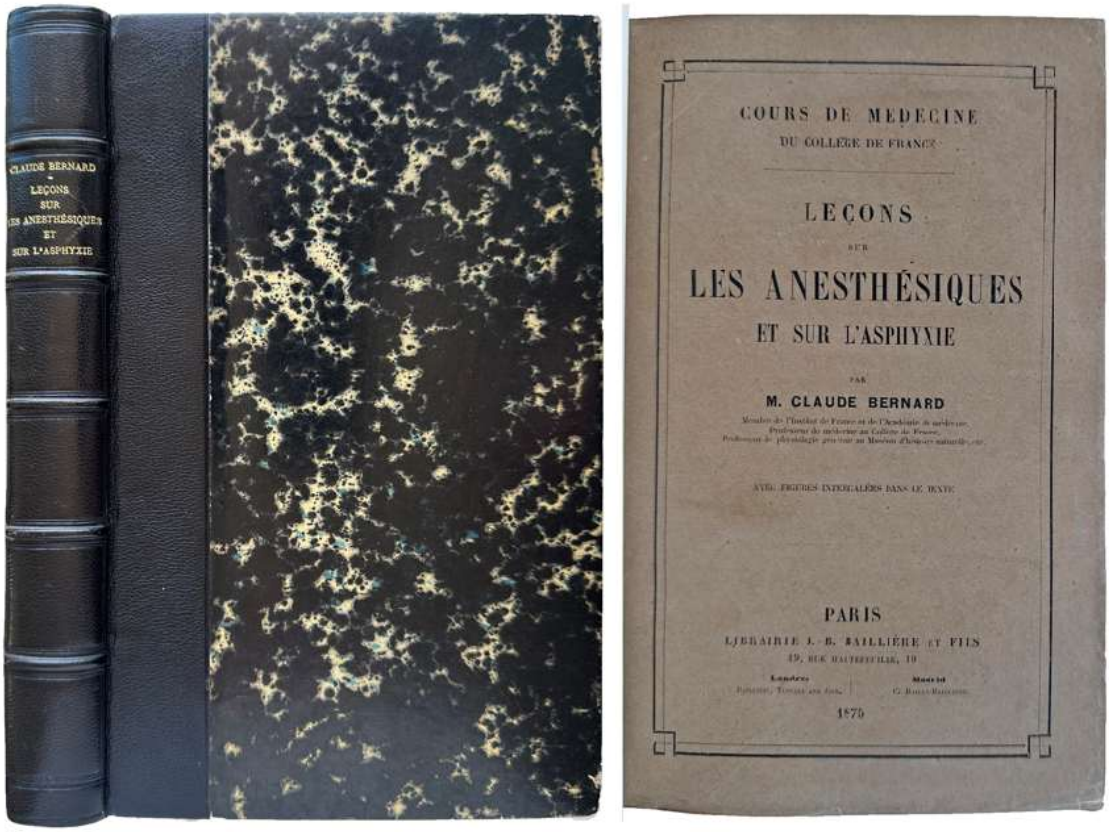
Lovely Copy

2. **BERNARD, Claude** (1813-1878). *Leçons sur les anesthésiques et sur l'asphyxie*. Paris: J.-B. Baillière et fils, 1875. ¶ Series: *Cours de Médecine du College de France*. 8vo. vii, 536 pp. 7 text figs. Modern quarter black morocco over marbled boards, raised bands gilt-stamped spine title, original paper wrappers bound in. Bookplate of Andras Gedeon. Fine.

$ 600

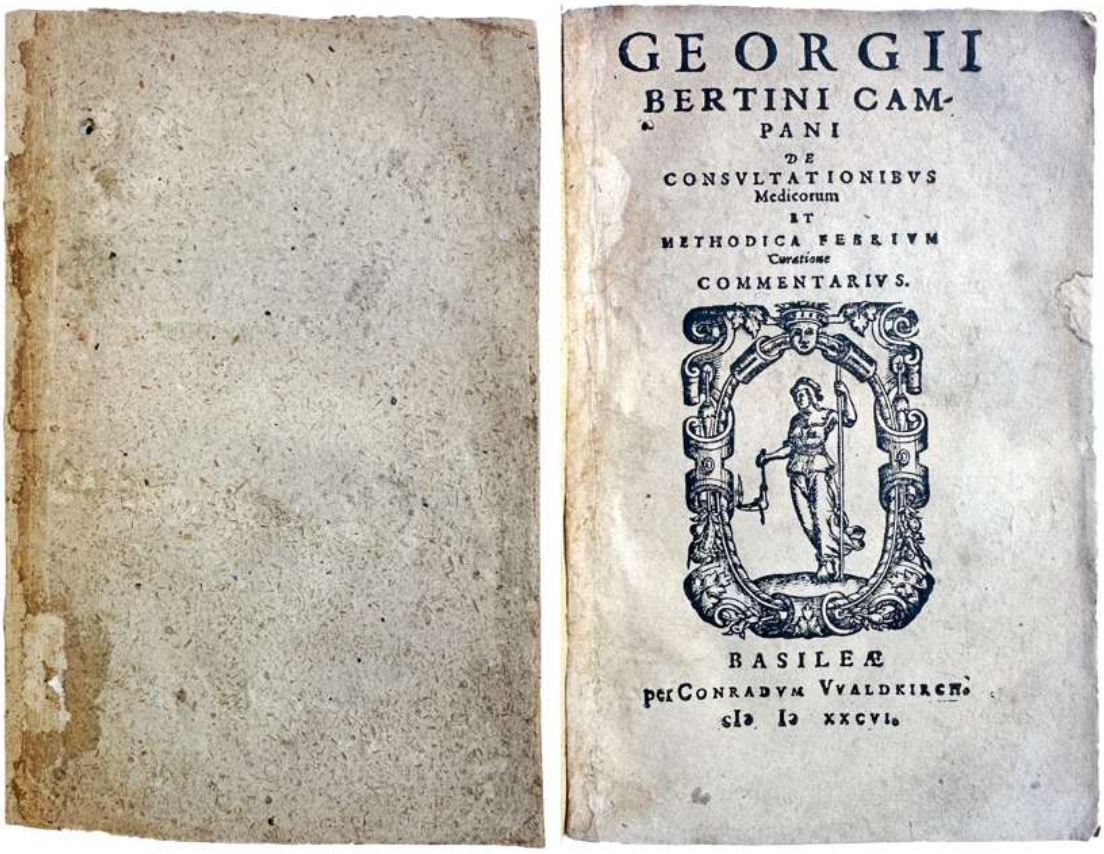
FIRST EDITION. "This monograph is a landmark in the history of the development of anesthesia, for Bernard did some basic work on the physiological effects of anesthetic drugs, pointed out the dangers of such drugs, and advocated the use of pre-anesthetic depressants such as morphine." – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.



NOTE: The binding on the right is the original printed wrapper

"As early as 1864 Bernard discovered that chloroform anesthesia could be prolonged and intensified by the injection of morphine." – Garrison and Morton.

§ Duncum, *The Development of Inhalation Anaesthesia, with Special Reference to the Years 1846-1900*, pp. 379-80; Fulton & Stanton VIII, 2; Garrison and Morton 5673; Gedeon, *Science and technology in medicine*, #47.8 (pp. 249-50 – this copy!); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1798; Norman 208; Waller 959.



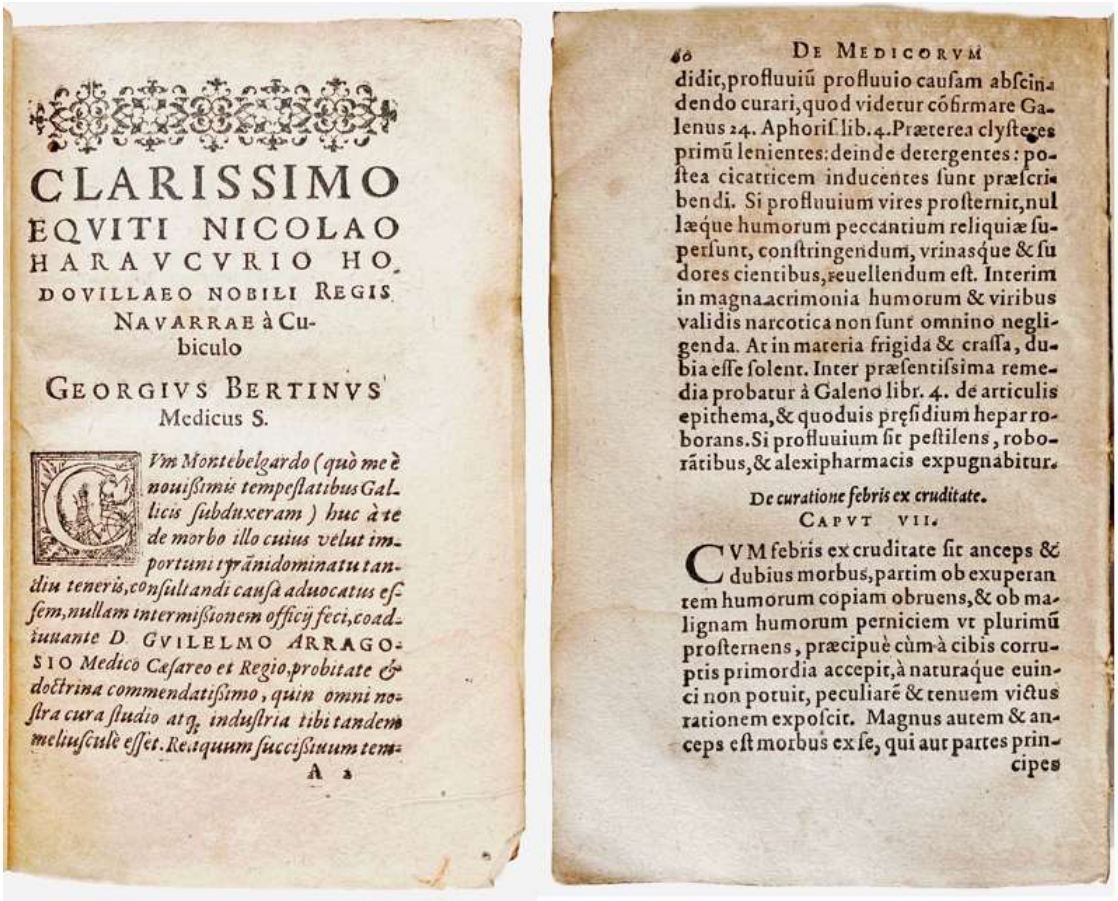
Fevers and Sixteenth-Century Pathology

3. **BERTINUS, Georgius [Georges Bertin]**. *De Consultationibus Medicorum et methodica febrium curatione commentarius*. Basileae: Per Conradum Waldkirch., 1586. ¶ Small 8vo. [4], 155, [1] pp. Printer's device on title, woodcut initial at chapter opening, errata; water-staining and browning, creasing, small wormhole through entire volume, closed marginal chip to title. Early plain wrappers; neatly rebacked to match. Bookseller's label: Masson & cie.; rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. RARE.

$ 325

First edition. The book is a commentary focusing on medical consultations and the methodical treatment of fevers, relying heavily on the sources of Galen (often) and Hippocrates. Also consulted is Alexander of Tralles (p.95).

George Bertin was a physician from Campania, Italy.



CLARISSIMO
EQVITI NICOLAO
HARAVCVRIO HO-
DOVILLAEO NOBILI REGIS
NAVARRAE à Cu-
biculo
GEORGIVS BERTINVS
Medicus S.

CVm Montebelgardo (quò me è nouiſſimis tempeſtatibus Gallicis ſubduxeram) huc à te de morbo illo cuius velut importuni tyrãni dominatu tandiu teneris, conſultandi cauſa aduocatus eſſem, nullam intermiſſionem officij feci, coadiuuante D. GVILELMO ARRAGONIO Medico Cæſareo et Regio, probitate & doctrina commendatiſſimo, quin omni noſtra cura ſtudio atq; induſtria tibi tandem meliuſculè eſſet. Reliquum ſucciſiuum tem-

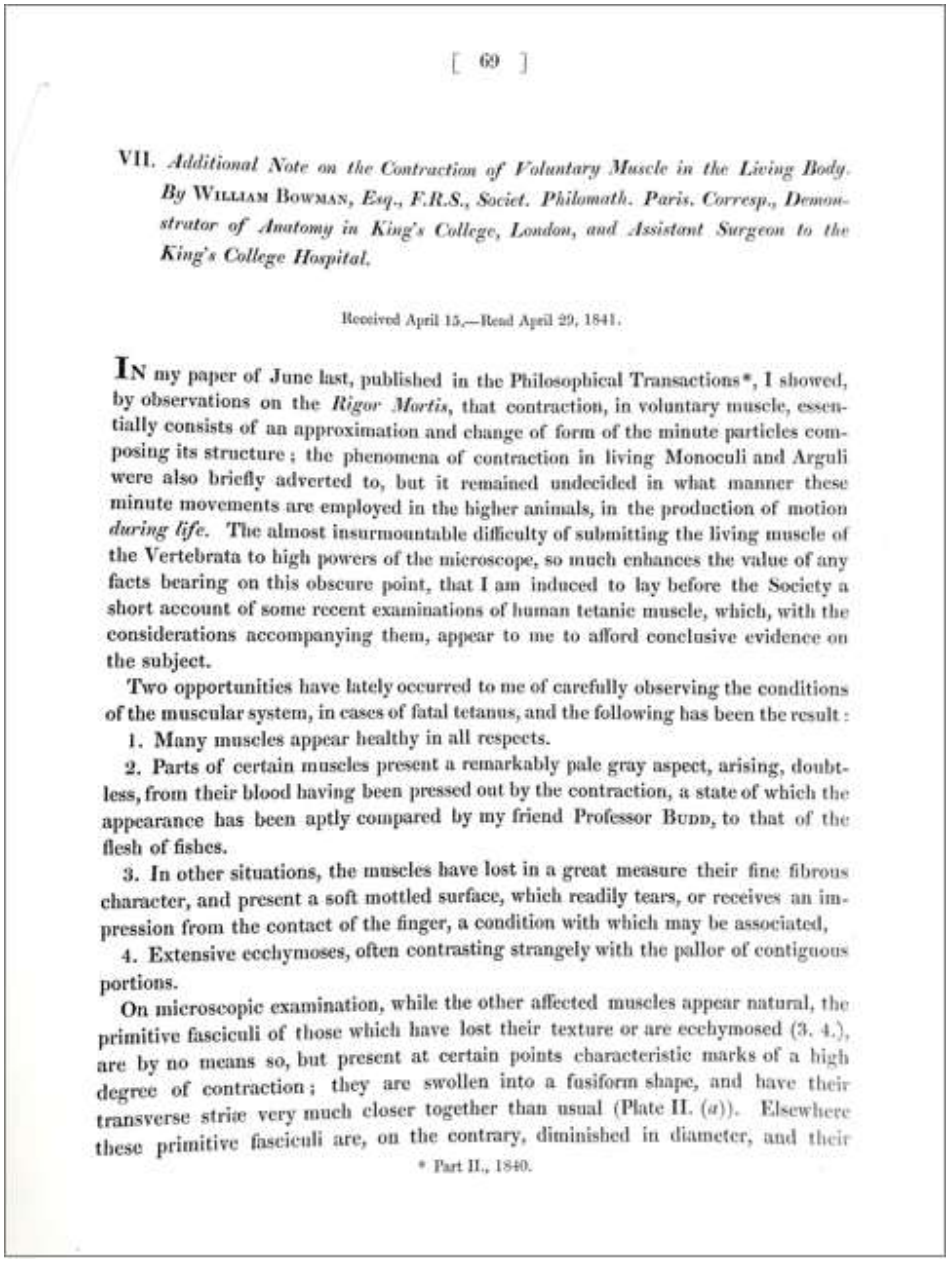
A 2

60 DE MEDICORVM
didit, profluuiũ profluuio cauſam abſcindendo curari, quod videtur cõfirmare Galenus 24. Aphoriſ. lib. 4. Præterea clyſteres primũ lenientes: deinde detergentes: poſtea cicatricem inducentes ſunt præſcribendi. Si profluuium vires proſternit, nullæque humorum peccantium reliquiæ ſuperſunt, conſtringendum, vrinasque & ſudores cientibus, reuellendum eſt. Interim in magna acrimonia humorum & viribus validis narcotica non ſunt omnino negligenda. At in materia frigida & craſſa, dubia eſſe ſolent. Inter præſentiſsima remedia probatur à Galeno libr. 4. de articulis epithema, & quoduis præſidium hepar roborans. Si profluuium ſit peſtilens, roborãtibus, & alexipharmacis expugnabitur.

De curatione febris ex cruditate.
CAPVT VII.

CVM febris ex cruditate ſit anceps & dubius morbus, partim ob exuperantem humorum copiam obruens, & ob malignam humorum perniciem vt plurimũ proſternens, præcipuè cùm à cibis corruptis primordia accepit, à naturaque euinci non potuit, peculiarẽ & tenuem victus rationem expoſcit. Magnus autem & anceps eſt morbus ex ſe, qui aut partes principes

§ Adams B818. Wellcome Library. See: Iain M. Lonie, "Fever Pathology in the sixteenth century: tradition and innovation", *Medical History*, 1981.



[69]

VII. *Additional Note on the Contraction of Voluntary Muscle in the Living Body.* By WILLIAM BOWMAN, *Esq., F.R.S., Societ. Philomath. Paris. Corresp., Demonstrator of Anatomy in King's College, London, and Assistant Surgeon to the King's College Hospital.*

Received April 15,—Read April 29, 1841.

IN my paper of June last, published in the Philosophical Transactions*, I showed, by observations on the *Rigor Mortis*, that contraction, in voluntary muscle, essentially consists of an approximation and change of form of the minute particles composing its structure; the phenomena of contraction in living Monoculi and Arguli were also briefly adverted to, but it remained undecided in what manner these minute movements are employed in the higher animals, in the production of motion *during life*. The almost insurmountable difficulty of submitting the living muscle of the Vertebrata to high powers of the microscope, so much enhances the value of any facts bearing on this obscure point, that I am induced to lay before the Society a short account of some recent examinations of human tetanic muscle, which, with the considerations accompanying them, appear to me to afford conclusive evidence on the subject.

Two opportunities have lately occurred to me of carefully observing the conditions of the muscular system, in cases of fatal tetanus, and the following has been the result:

1. Many muscles appear healthy in all respects.

2. Parts of certain muscles present a remarkably pale gray aspect, arising, doubtless, from their blood having been pressed out by the contraction, a state of which the appearance has been aptly compared by my friend Professor BUDD, to that of the flesh of fishes.

3. In other situations, the muscles have lost in a great measure their fine fibrous character, and present a soft mottled surface, which readily tears, or receives an impression from the contact of the finger, a condition with which may be associated,

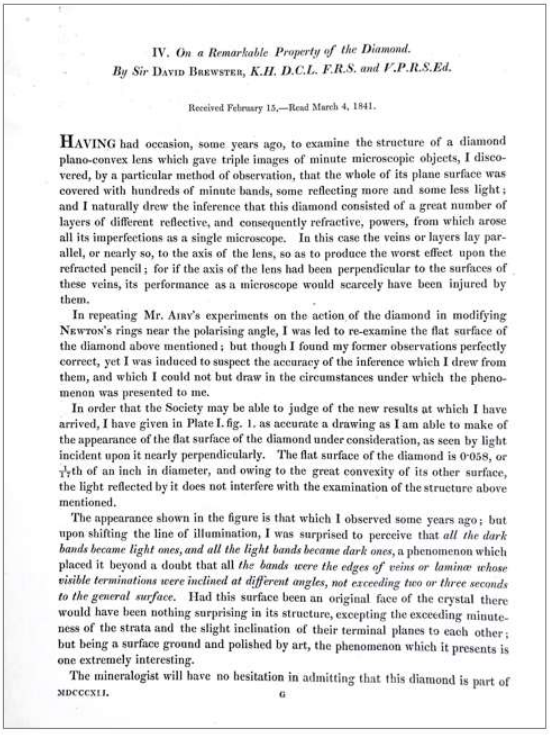
4. Extensive ecchymoses, often contrasting strangely with the pallor of contiguous portions.

On microscopic examination, while the other affected muscles appear natural, the primitive fasciculi of those which have lost their texture or are ecchymosed (3. 4.), are by no means so, but present at certain points characteristic marks of a high degree of contraction; they are swollen into a fusiform shape, and have their transverse striæ very much closer together than usual (Plate II. (*a*)). Elsewhere these primitive fasciculi are, on the contrary, diminished in diameter, and their

* Part II., 1840.

4. **BOWMAN, Sir William** (1816-1892). *Additional note on the contraction of voluntary muscle in the living body*. In: *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*. For the year MDCCCXLI, Part I. London: Richard and John E. Taylor, 1841. ¶ 296 x 235 mm. 4to. Pages 69-72. [Entire volume: viii, [2], 97, [1 blank], [4] pp.] 1 engraved plate after drawings by Bowman. Original printed wrappers; covers off, stitching sprung, spine and extremities chipped. Ex library rubber stamps and ms. notations on top cover. Good.

"Bowman's classic description of the anatomy and contracility of striated muscle fibrils was hardly improved upon until the advent of the electron microscope. He was the first to give a complete description of the fascicular tunic, which he named sarcolemma." – Haskell Norman Library.



IV. *On a Remarkable Property of the Diamond.*
By Sir David Brewster, *K.H. D.C.L. F.R.S. and V.P.R.S.Ed.*

Received February 15,—Read March 4, 1841.

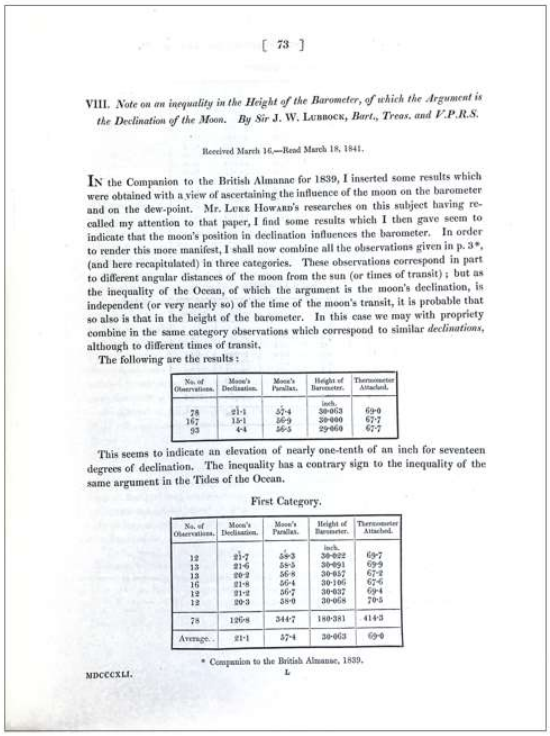
HAVING had occasion, some years ago, to examine the structure of a diamond plano-convex lens which gave triple images of minute microscopic objects, I discovered, by a particular method of observation, that the whole of its plane surface was covered with hundreds of minute bands, some reflecting more and some less light; and I naturally drew the inference that this diamond consisted of a great number of layers of different reflective, and consequently refractive, powers, from which arose all its imperfections as a single microscope. In this case the veins or layers lay parallel, or nearly so, to the axis of the lens, so as to produce the worst effect upon the refracted pencil; for if the axis of the lens had been perpendicular to the surfaces of these veins, its performance as a microscope would scarcely have been injured by them.

In repeating Mr. Airy's experiments on the action of the diamond in modifying Newton's rings near the polarising angle, I was led to re-examine the flat surface of the diamond above mentioned; but though I found my former observations perfectly correct, yet I was induced to suspect the accuracy of the inference which I drew from them, and which I could not but draw in the circumstances under which the phenomenon was presented to me.

In order that the Society may be able to judge of the new results at which I have arrived, I have given in Plate I. fig. 1. as accurate a drawing as I am able to make of the appearance of the flat surface of the diamond under consideration, as seen by light incident upon it nearly perpendicularly. The flat surface of the diamond is 0·058, or $\frac{1}{17}$th of an inch in diameter, and owing to the great convexity of its other surface, the light reflected by it does not interfere with the examination of the structure above mentioned.

The appearance shown in the figure is that which I observed some years ago; but upon shifting the line of illumination, I was surprised to perceive that *all the dark bands became light ones, and all the light bands became dark ones*, a phenomenon which placed it beyond a doubt that all *the bands were the edges of veins or laminæ whose visible terminations were inclined at different angles, not exceeding two or three seconds to the general surface.* Had this surface been an original face of the crystal there would have been nothing surprising in its structure, excepting the exceeding minuteness of the strata and the slight inclination of their terminal planes to each other; but being a surface ground and polished by art, the phenomenon which it presents is one extremely interesting.

The mineralogist will have no hesitation in admitting that this diamond is part of



VIII. *Note on an inequality in the Height of the Barometer, of which the Argument is the Declination of the Moon. By Sir* J. W. Lubbock, *Bart., Treas. and V.P.R.S.*

Received March 16,—Read March 18, 1841.

IN the Companion to the British Almanac for 1839, I inserted some results which were obtained with a view of ascertaining the influence of the moon on the barometer and on the dew-point. Mr. Luke Howard's researches on this subject having recalled my attention to that paper, I find some results which I then gave seem to indicate that the moon's position in declination influences the barometer. In order to render this more manifest, I shall now combine all the observations given in p. 3*. (and here recapitulated) in three categories. These observations correspond in part to different angular distances of the moon from the sun (or times of transit); but as the inequality of the Ocean, of which the argument is the moon's declination, is independent (or very nearly so) of the time of the moon's transit, it is probable that so also is that in the height of the barometer. In this case we may with propriety combine in the same category observations which correspond to similar *declinations*, although to different times of transit.

The following are the results:

No. of Observations.	Moon's Declination.	Moon's Parallax.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer Attached.
			inch.	
78	21·1	57·4	30·063	69·0
167	13·1	56·9	30·000	67·7
93	4·4	56·5	29·969	67·7

This seems to indicate an elevation of nearly one-tenth of an inch for seventeen degrees of declination. The inequality has a contrary sign to the inequality of the same argument in the Tides of the Ocean.

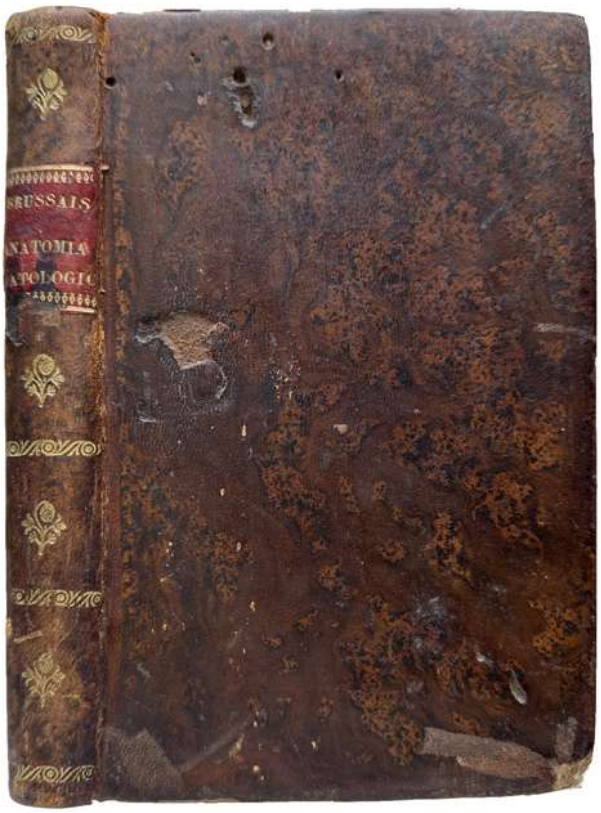
First Category.

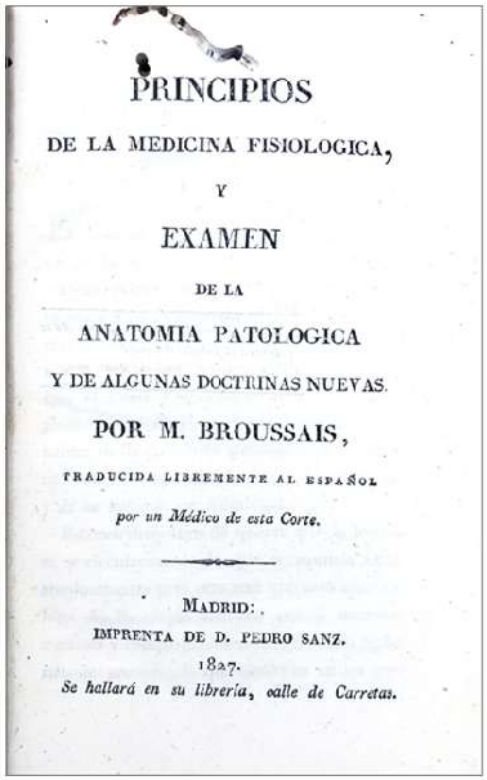
No. of Observations.	Moon's Declination.	Moon's Parallax.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer Attached.
			inch.	
12	21·7	58·2	30·022	69·7
13	21·6	58·3	30·091	69·9
13	20·2	56·8	30·057	67·2
16	21·8	56·4	30·106	67·6
12	21·2	56·7	30·037	69·4
12	20·3	58·0	30·068	70·5
78	126·8	344·7	180·381	414·3
Average.	21·1	57·4	30·063	69·0

* Companion to the British Almanac, 1839.

The first part of William Bowman's professional career (up to 1842) concentrated on histological studies which resulted in the publication of Physiological anatomy and physiology of man (1843-1856) published with Robert Bentley Todd (1809-1860). This work was an important landmark and displayed Bowman's accurate eye and descriptive pen, and artistic pencil which produced masterly accounts of histology. New and detailed descriptions were made of skin, muscle, nerves, sense organs, kidney, bone, and cartilage. On 18 June 1840 the paper "On the minute structure and movement of voluntary muscle" was communicated to the Royal Society by Todd. It resulted in Bowman's election to fellowship at the age of twenty-five. This paper is a follow-up to that landmark paper.

§ *DSB*, II, pp. 375-376; Fulton, *History of physiology*, pp. 226-228; Garrison and Morton 542 (both articles); Haskell Norman Library 294 (both articles).





PRINCIPIOS

DE LA MEDICINA FISIOLOGICA,

Y

EXAMEN

DE LA

ANATOMIA PATOLOGICA

Y DE ALGUNAS DOCTRINAS NUEVAS.

POR M. BROUSSAIS,

TRADUCIDA LIBREMENTE AL ESPAÑOL

por un Médico de esta Corte.

MADRID:

IMPRENTA DE D. PEDRO SANZ.

1827.

Se hallará en su librería, calle de Carretas.

Spanish edition

5. **BROUSSAIS, Francois Joseph Victor** (1772-1838). *Principios de la medicina fisiologica, y examen de la anatomia patologica y de algunas doctrinas nuevas. Traducida libremente al Espanol por un meedico de esta corte*. Madrid: D. Pedro Sanz, 1827. ¶ 176 x 115 mm. 8vo. [viii], 288 [page 289 (table of contents) and page 290 (index) bound after preliminary advertisement] pp. Contemporary full tree calf, red leather spine label, gilt spine, marbled end-leaves; scuffed, heavy worming penetrates top and bottom cover and goes right through the volume, but affects text only marginally, top margin of title page and first 50 leaves heavily wormed on top margin. AS IS (due to worm trails).

$ 25

FIRST EDITION, thus. Spanish translation of portions of Broussais' works, *Catechisme de la medicine physiologique* (Paris, 1824), and *Examen de la doctrine medicale generalement adoptee, et des systemes modernes de nosologie* (Paris, 1816), the latter being among his most popular. According to Broussais, vital phenomena depended on external stimuli, especially heat, and produced chemical changes which in turn modified the normal functioning of the tissues. When these stimuli were moderate, the body remained healthy; when they were too weak or too strong, disease ensued. All diseases were local and were transmitted from one organ to another by sympathy or by means of the gastro-intestinal mucosa. All excessive stimuli produced hyperaemia and thus inflammation. The basis of all pathology was gastroenteritis. Broussais called his doctrine physiological medicine, in order to emphasize that disorders of function were more important than structural changes. Surgeon of the armies of France and professor of general pathology and therapeutics at Paris, Broussais was the most celebrated French practitioner of his day. His most common remedy was the application of leeches to the stomach or the head. Opposition by his students and medical colleagues finally put an end to his system of bleeding patients.

SECCION SEGUNDA.

PATOLOGIA.

LXVII. La salud supone el ejercicio regular de las funciones, la enfermedad resulta de su irregularidad, la muerte de su cesacion.

LXVIII. Las funciones son irregulares cuando una ó muchas de ellas se ejercen con demasia, ó poca energia.

LXIX. La energia de una funcion es escesiva cuando precipita, suspende ó desnaturaliza las demas, de forma que uno ó muchos de los órganos que estan encargados de la funcion extraviada y de las que esta ha trastornado esten amenazados de destruccion.

LXX. La energia de una funcion está lánguida cuando uno ó muchos de los órganos encargados en ella no gozan del grado de vitalidad necesarios para ejecutar bien la funcion.

LXXI. La vitalidad de los órganos puede haber sido exaltada antes de ser disminuida, y *vice versa*.

LXXII. No hay exaltacion ni disminucion generales y uniformes de la vitalidad de los órganos.

(xvii)

LXXIII. La exaltacion principia siempre por un sistema orgánico, y se comunica á otros, ya en el mismo aparato, ya en otro.

LXXIV. La naturaleza de la exaltacion comunicada es la misma que la de la exaltacion primitiva. En uno y otro caso el aumento de los fenómenos testifica el estado de la vida.

LXXV. La exaltacion de uno ó de muchos sistemas orgánicos, de uno ó de muchos aparatos determina siempre la debilidad de algun otro sistema ó aparato.

LXXVI. La disminucion de la vitalidad de un sistema ó de un aparato, trae *frecuentemente* la exaltacion de uno ú otros muchos; y *algunas veces* su disminucion.

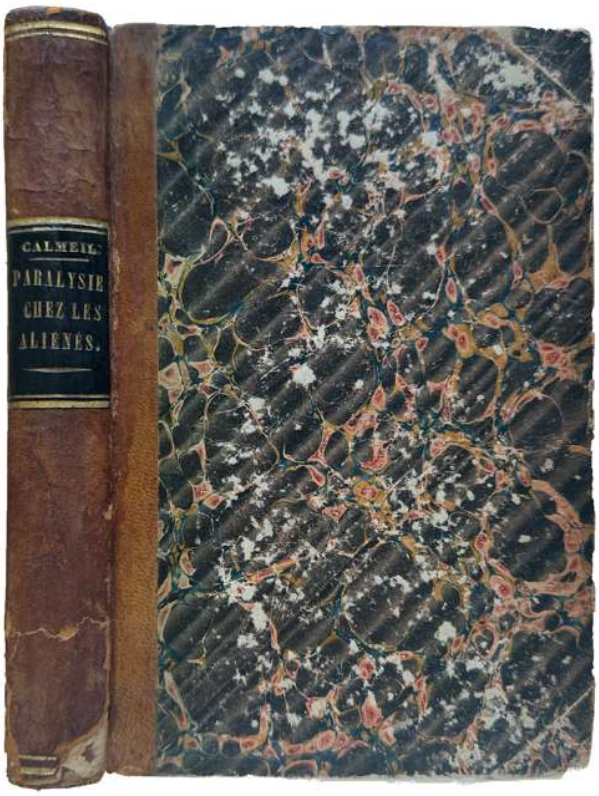
LXXVII. La exaltacion de la vitalidad de un sistema (y con mayor razon de un aparato) supone siempre una accion de los modificadores estimulantes superior á la que conviene al mantenimiento de la salud, es decir, una *sobre-estimulacion ó sobre-escitacion*.

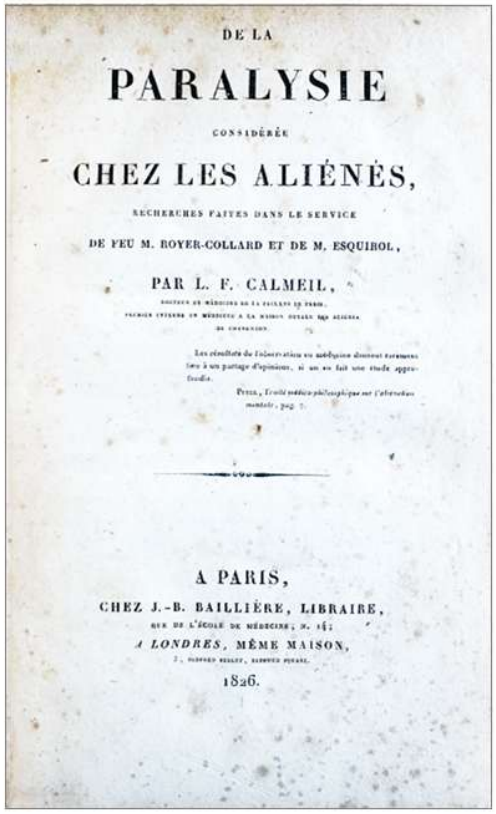
LXXVIII. La sobre-escitacion parcial supone las mas veces un aflujo muy considerable de fluidos: luego hay congestion perjudicial al ejercicio de las funciones en casi toda sobre-escitacion. Cuando esto se verifica, *hay una congestion morbifica*.

LXXIX. La reunion de la sobre-escitacion y de la congestion morbifica parciales traen siempre una nutricion parcial exagerada, ó irregular; lo que constituye la *congestion ac-*

a

§ See: *DSB*, II, pp. 507-508; Castiglioni, *History of medicine*, p. 699-700; Garrison, *History of medicine*, pp. 409-410; Mettler, *History of medicine*, p. 258 and passim. Palau 36192 (2nd ed.). RLIN: Sutro Library.




DE LA

PARALYSIE

CONSIDÉRÉE

CHEZ LES ALIÉNÉS,

RECHERCHES FAITES DANS LE SERVICE

DE FEU M. ROYER-COLLARD ET DE M. ESQUIROL,

PAR L. F. CALMEIL,

A PARIS,

CHEZ J.-B. BAILLIÈRE, LIBRAIRE,

A LONDRES, MÊME MAISON,

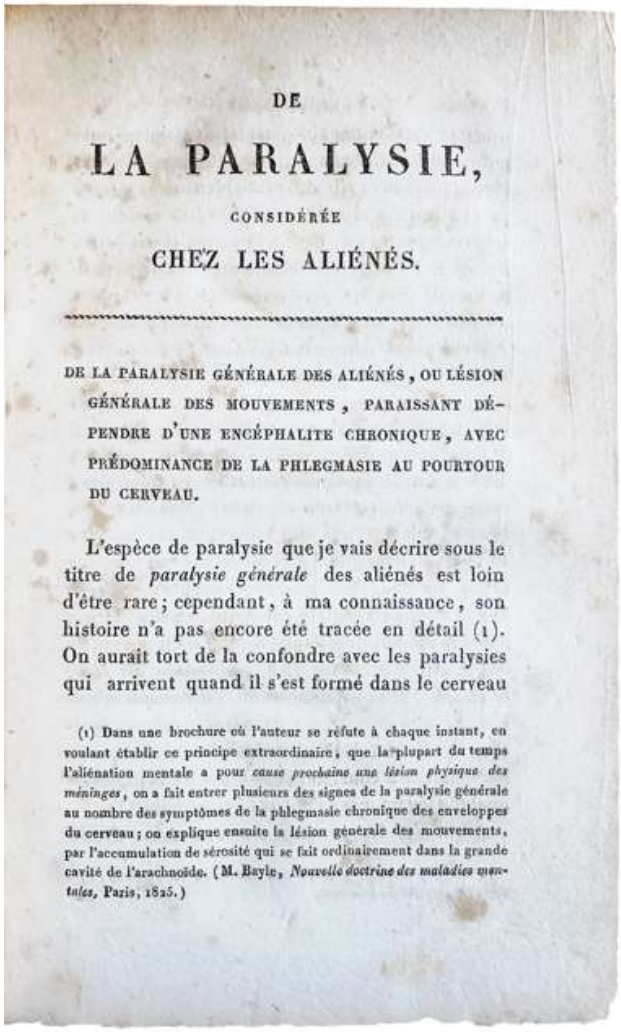
1826.

6. **CALMEIL, Louis Florentin** (1798-1895). *De la Paralysie considérée chez les aliènes, recherches faites dans le service de feu M. Royer-Collard et de M. Esquirol*. Paris & London: J.-B. Bailliere, 1826. ¶ 8vo. (198 x 126 mm) [4], ii, 446 pp. Errata on 286v. Contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards, gilt-ruled spine, gilt-stamped black morocco spine label; extremities rubbed, corners bumped, hinges worn at foot of spine. Very good.

$ 125

FIRST EDITION. Classic description of general paralysis. Calmeil's work complements Bayle's earlier delineation of general paralysis. Between the two of them they established the clinical picture of general paralysis of the insane, associating it with chronic inflammation of the brain. This was the first breakthrough in neuro-psychiatric research, and it gave psychiatry the spur to precise and systematic clinical, pathological, and statistical innovation on its own terms." – Garrison and Morton.

"Calmeil was a pupil of Esquirol. His treatise contains the classic description of general paralysis of the insane, along with an attempt to correlate the pathology of the disease with its clinical manifestations. However, Calmeil did not recognize that general paralysis was a separate disease entity and not simply a complication of mental illness." – Norman.



DE

LA PARALYSIE,

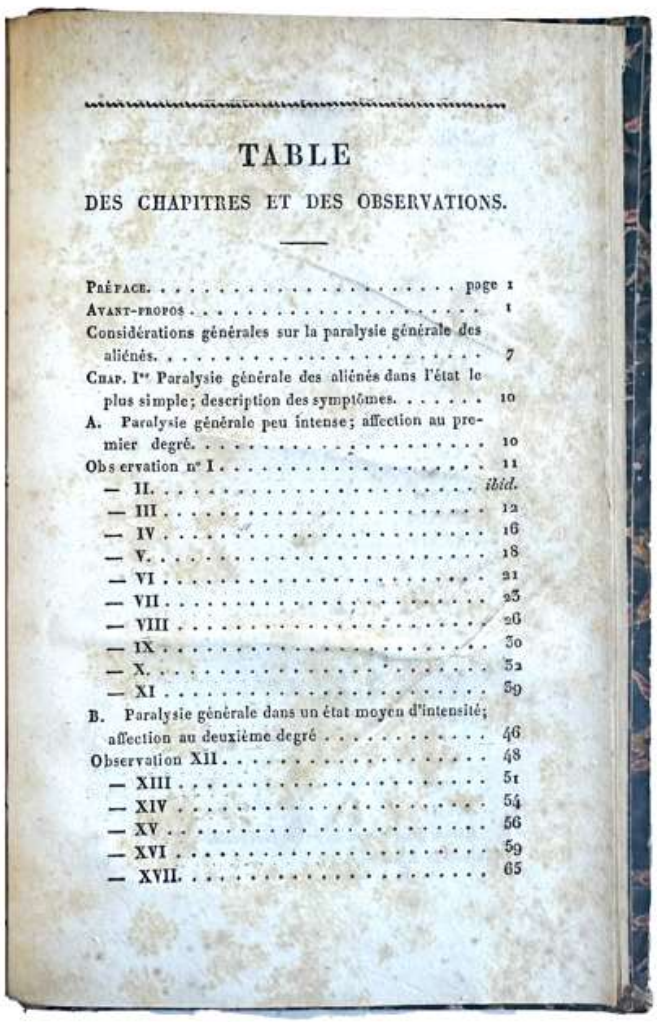
CONSIDÉRÉE

CHEZ LES ALIÉNÉS.

DE LA PARALYSIE GÉNÉRALE DES ALIÉNÉS, OU LÉSION GÉNÉRALE DES MOUVEMENTS, PARAISSANT DÉPENDRE D'UNE ENCÉPHALITE CHRONIQUE, AVEC PRÉDOMINANCE DE LA PHLEGMASIE AU POURTOUR DU CERVEAU.

L'espèce de paralysie que je vais décrire sous le titre de *paralysie générale* des aliénés est loin d'être rare; cependant, à ma connaissance, son histoire n'a pas encore été tracée en détail (1). On aurait tort de la confondre avec les paralysies qui arrivent quand il s'est formé dans le cerveau

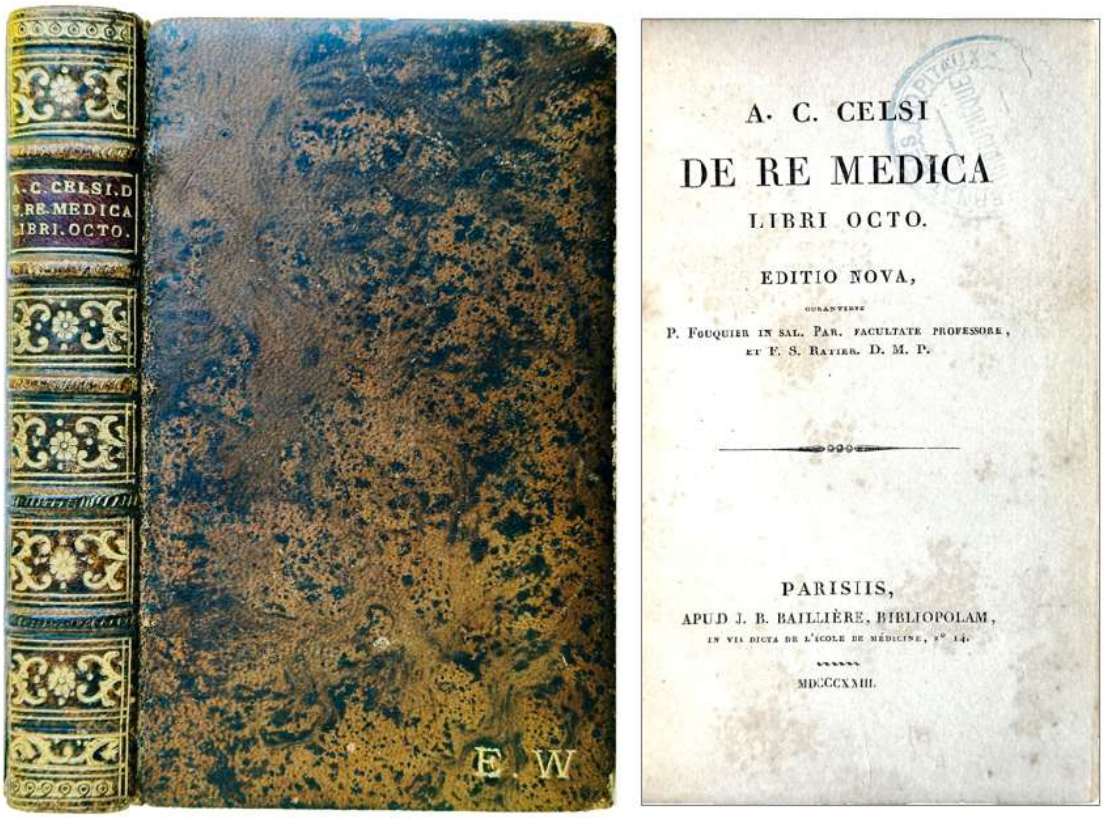
(1) Dans une brochure où l'auteur se réfute à chaque instant, en voulant établir ce principe extraordinaire, que la plupart du temps l'aliénation mentale a pour *cause prochaine une lésion physique des méninges*, on a fait entrer plusieurs des signes de la paralysie générale au nombre des symptômes de la phlegmasie chronique des enveloppes du cerveau; on explique ensuite la lésion générale des mouvements, par l'accumulation de sérosité qui se fait ordinairement dans la grande cavité de l'arachnoïde. (M. Bayle, *Nouvelle doctrine des maladies mentales*, Paris, 1825.)



TABLE

DES CHAPITRES ET DES OBSERVATIONS.

§ Garrison and Morton 4797; Norman 389; Wellcome II, p. 288; Zilboorg & Henry p. 529.



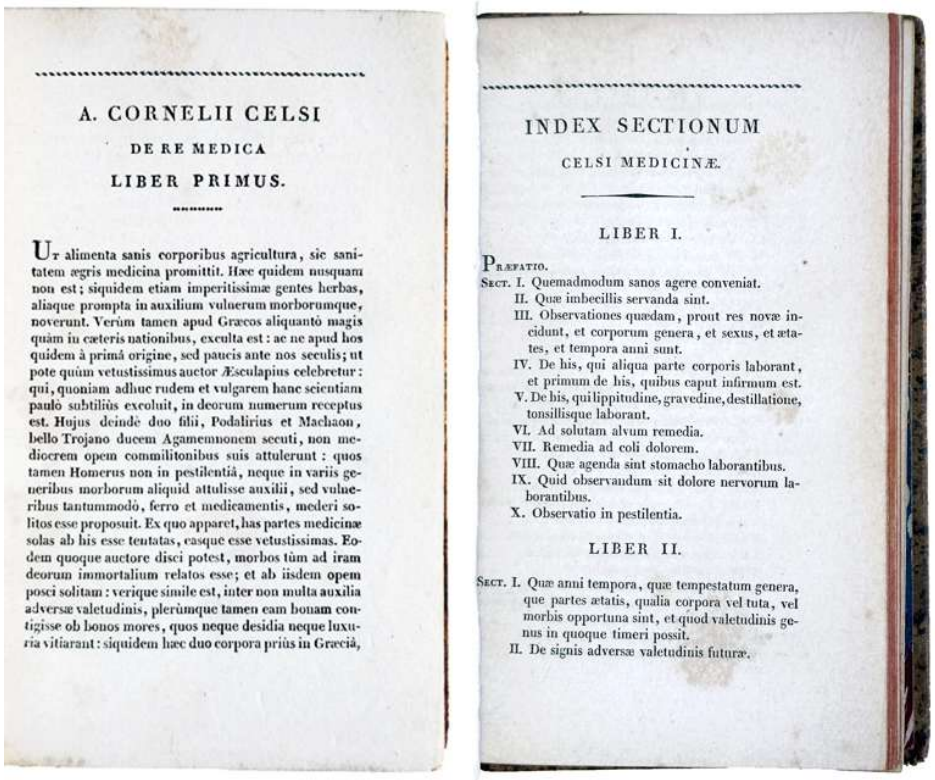
7. **CELSUS, Aulus Cornelius** (fl. ca. 25 A.D.). *De re medicina libri octo. Editio nova, curantibus P. Fouquier in sal. Par facultate professore, et F. S. Ratier. D. M. P.* Paris: J. B. Bailliere, 1823. ¶ 143 x 93 mm. 12mo. 431 pp. Indexes. Contemporary full tree calf, raised bands, red leather spine label, elaborately gilt spine, marbled end-leaves. Initials "E.W." impressed in gilt on top cover. Ex library rubber stamps [Saint-Etienne Syndicat des internes] des hopitaux Bibliotheque de l'internat [Lyon] (title, p. 15). Fine. See: *BM Readex*, V, p. 282.

$ 150

Handsome pocket edition printed in Paris. "*De Re Medicina* was not highly thought of by his contemporaries but, possibly because of its elegant use of Latin, became one of the most reproduced of all scientific books after the invention of movable type, the first edition having been printed in 1478.

The *De Re Medicina* is divided into eight books and is the oldest surviving medical text after that written by Hippocrates. Celsus refers to 72 other medical author, none of whose works survive today. Most of the book refers to Greek sources and post-Hippocratic medical advances. Book Seven, "On the

Extraction of Weapons from the Body," deals with surgery and includes instruction for removing barbed arrowheads, spearheads, and lead of stone bullets fired from slings or catapults. Celsus described a complex arrow extractor, gives the technique for pulling a deep-seated projectile through the body's opposite side, and describes isolating and protecting vessels and nerves with a blunt hook.



A. CORNELII CELSI

DE RE MEDICA

LIBER PRIMUS.

Ut alimenta sanis corporibus agricultura, sic sanitatem ægris medicina promittit. Hæc quidem nusquam non est; siquidem etiam imperitissimæ gentes herbas, aliaque prompta in auxilium vulnerum morborumque, noverunt. Verùm tamen apud Græcos aliquantò magis quàm in cæteris nationibus, exculta est: ac ne apud hos quidem à primâ origine, sed paucis ante nos seculis; ut pote quùm vetustissimus auctor Æsculapius celebretur: qui, quoniam adhuc rudem et vulgarem hanc scientiam paulò subtiliùs excoluit, in deorum numerum receptus est. Hujus deindè duo filii, Podalirius et Machaon, bello Trojano ducem Agamemnonem secuti, non mediocrem opem commilitonibus suis attulerunt: quos tamen Homerus non in pestilentiâ, neque in variis generibus morborum aliquid attulisse auxilii, sed vulneribus tantummodò, ferro et medicamentis, mederi solitos esse proposuit. Ex quo apparet, has partes medicinæ solas ab his esse tentatas, easque esse vetustissimas. Eodem quoque auctore disci potest, morbos tùm ad iram deorum immortalium relatos esse; et ab iisdem opem posci solitam: verique simile est, inter non multa auxilia adversæ valetudinis, plerùmque tamen eam bonam contigisse ob bonos mores, quos neque desidia neque luxuria vitiarant: siquidem hæc duo corpora priùs in Græciâ,

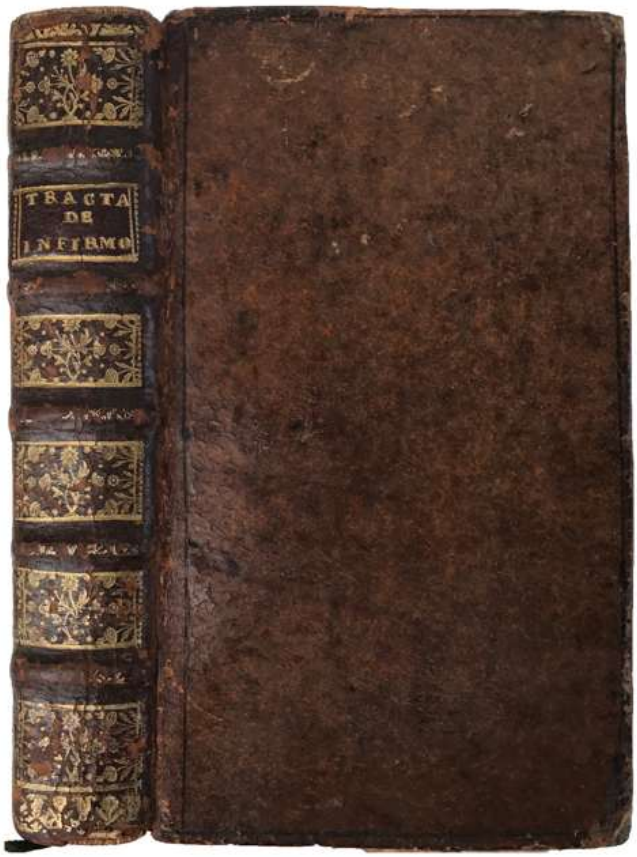
INDEX SECTIONUM

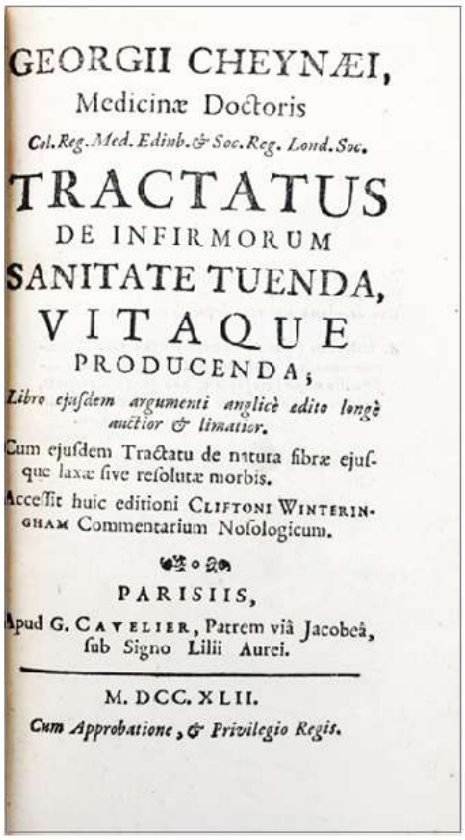
CELSI MEDICINÆ.

LIBER I.

LIBER II.

Celsus recognized that knowledge of anatomy was essential to surgery and alleged that Herophilos and Erasistratos of Alexandria learned by dissection of live criminals. He did not personally engage in vivisection but did recommend examining open wounds in soldiers and gladiators whenever possible in order to see living organs. He described the ideal Roman chirurgus as youthful, steady of hand, ambidextrous, clear of vision, and strong of spirit. He also said a good surgeon should take pity on his patients but not to such an extent that his cries of pain distracted him or changed the way he conducted his operation." – Jack Edward McCallum. *Military Medicine: From Ancient Times to the 21st Century.*



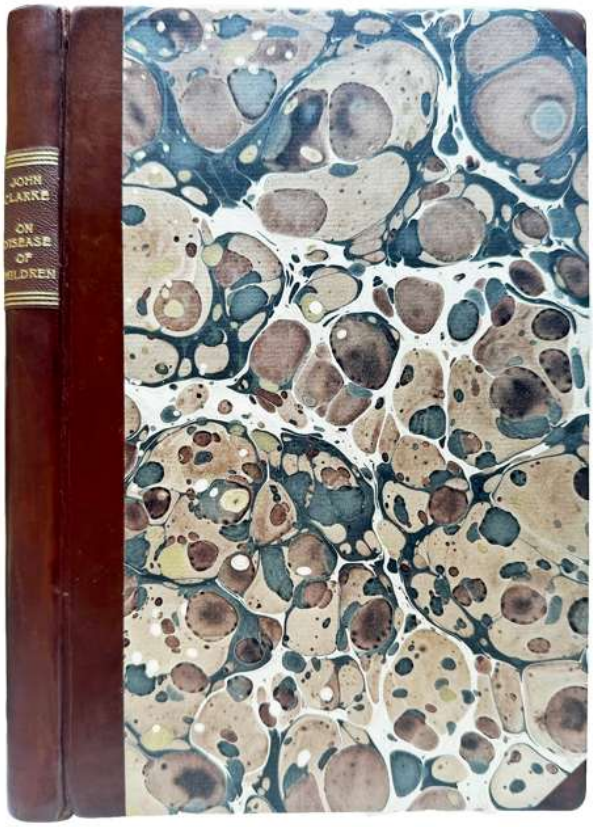

GEORGII CHEYNÆI,
Medicinæ Doctoris
Col. Reg. Med. Edinb. & Soc. Reg. Lond. Soc.
TRACTATUS
DE INFIRMORUM
SANITATE TUENDA,
VITAQUE
PRODUCENDA;
Libro ejuſdem argumenti anglicè edito longè auctior & limatior.
Cum ejuſdem Tractatu de natura fibræ ejuſque laxæ ſive reſolutæ morbis.
Acceſſit huic editioni CLIFTONI WINTERINGHAM Commentarium Noſologicum.
PARISIIS,
Apud G. CAVELIER, Patrem viâ Jacobeâ, ſub Signo Lilii Aurei.
M. DCC. XLII.
Cum Approbatione, & Privilegio Regis.

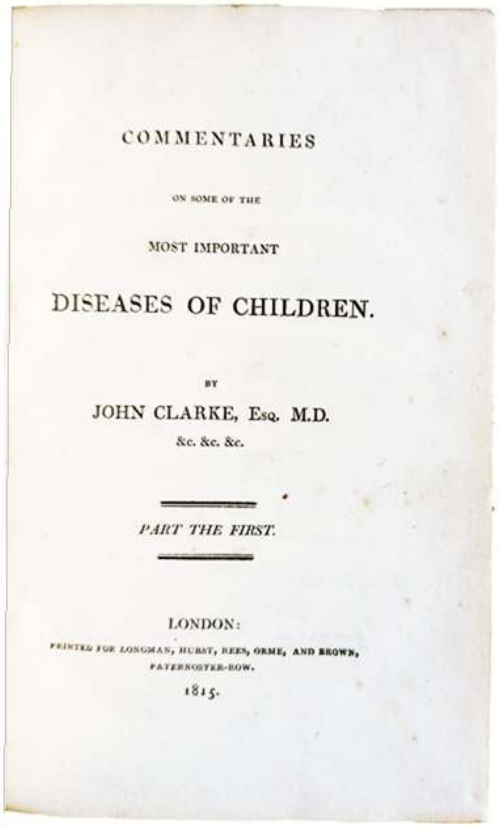
8. **CHEYNE, George** (1673-1743). *Tractatus de infirmorum sanitate tuenda, vitaque producenda, libro ejusdem argumenti anglice edito longe auctior & limatior. Cum ejusdem tractatu de natura fibrae ejusque laxae sive resolutae morbis. Accessit huic editioni Cliftoni Winteringham commentarium nosologicum. with: De natura fibrae. Ejusque laxae sive resolutae morbis tractatus.* Paris: Guillaume Cavelier, 1742, 1741. ¶ 170 x 103 mm. 12mo. xxx, [xviii], 268; 107, [5]; 52 pp. Headpieces, tailpieces, indexes. Contemporary full calf, black ruled covers, raised bands, gilt spine, brown leather spine labels, marbled end-leaves; rubbed, spine ends chipped. Very good.

$ 125

Latin edition of Cheyne's *Essay of health and long life* (1st ed., London, 1724). In this work, Cheyne sets forth his philosophy and rules for those who desire to live a long and healthy life.

See: *Heirs of Hippocrates* 761. Blake, NLM, p. 87; Hirsch, II, p. 8; Wellcome, II, p. 339.





COMMENTARIES

ON SOME OF THE

MOST IMPORTANT

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

BY

JOHN CLARKE, Esq. M.D.

&c. &c. &c.

PART THE FIRST.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

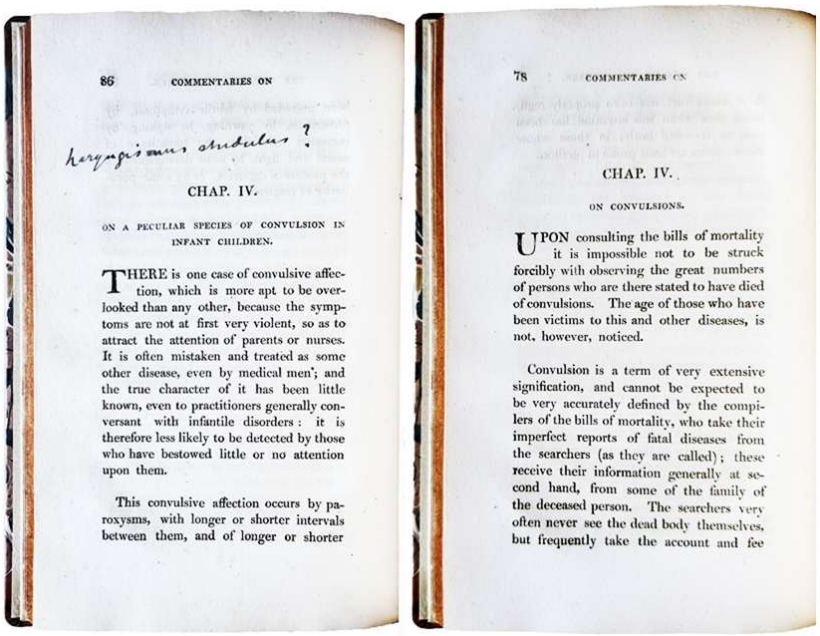
1815.

9. **CLARKE, John** (1761-1815). *Commentaries on some of the most important diseases of children . . . part the first.* [No more published]. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1815. ¶ 22 cm. 8vo. x, 198 pp. Modern quarter polished calf, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label of cloth. Fine.

$ 450

First edition. Clarke states that his text is based on personal observation, further, that it isn't meant to be systematic. Dispensing medicines and doses were to be included in a future work. Clearly Clarke was impressed with the value of fresh air and the dangers of city-life, especially for children "often crowded together in heated factories." His most important medical advance related to laryngismus stridulus: "These Essays contain the first account of laryngismus stridulus and its association with tetany (pp. 86-97)." – Abt.

Still points out that Clarke was the first emphasize the mortality rate of infants due to tetanus. This was published in a paper written by Clarke in 1789, read to the Royal Irish Academy. – Still, *History of Pediatrics*, pp. 489-91.



86 COMMENTARIES ON

hemispasmus strictus ?

CHAP. IV.

ON A PECULIAR SPECIES OF CONVULSION IN INFANT CHILDREN.

THERE is one case of convulsive affection, which is more apt to be overlooked than any other, because the symptoms are not at first very violent, so as to attract the attention of parents or nurses. It is often mistaken and treated as some other disease, even by medical men; and the true character of it has been little known, even to practitioners generally conversant with infantile disorders: it is therefore less likely to be detected by those who have bestowed little or no attention upon them.

This convulsive affection occurs by paroxysms, with longer or shorter intervals between them, and of longer or shorter

78 COMMENTARIES ON

CHAP. IV.

ON CONVULSIONS.

UPON consulting the bills of mortality it is impossible not to be struck forcibly with observing the great numbers of persons who are there stated to have died of convulsions. The age of those who have been victims to this and other diseases, is not, however, noticed.

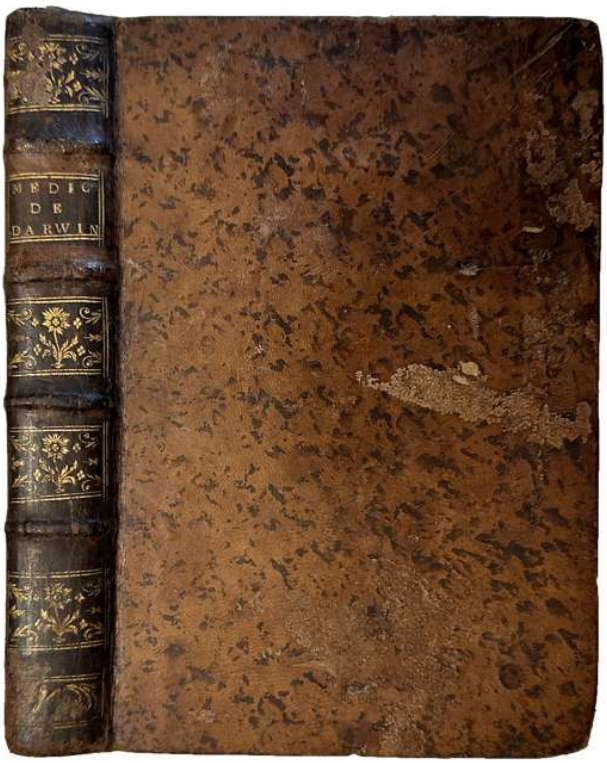
Convulsion is a term of very extensive signification, and cannot be expected to be very accurately defined by the compilers of the bills of mortality, who take their imperfect reports of fatal diseases from the searchers (as they are called); these receive their information generally at second hand, from some of the family of the deceased person. The searchers very often never see the dead body themselves, but frequently take the account and fee

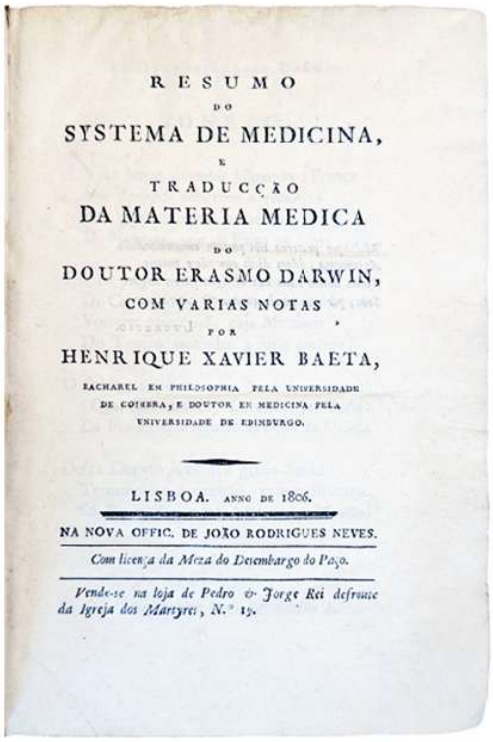
His rise to this challenge was countered with measures to improve ventilation and hygiene in local lying-in hospitals, with much benefit. Both Still and White point to the same achievements, but also stressing the point that children were at the time dying at an alarming rate. He adds, Clarke's *Commentaries* was never finished due to his death, "The pages that exist, however, deal mostly with neurological problems, including convulsions, phrenitis, idiocy, paralysis, and epilepsy. One-third of Clarke's unfinished opus was related to convulsions and their management. Clarke differed from other writers of the day, such as Michael Underwood, insisting that convulsions 'are never an idiopathic disease, but may generally be traced to some pre-existing cause."

Naïve to electrical and neurochemical aspects of brain function, Clarke was convinced that 'in every case of convulsion . . . the brain is at the time organically affected, either directly or indirectly.' – Larry White, "John Clarke," within: Ashwal, *The Founders of Child Neurology*, pp. 114-9.

CONTENTS: general comments on the disease and mortality of children; structure of the mouth, organs, digestion of children, of diet; on dentition; on convulsions; more on convulsions; treatment; phrenitis or inflammation of the brain in children; idiotism, paralysis, epilepsy in children.

§ Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, p. 85; Garrison-Morton 6328; Grulee 924; Norman 488. [FFrye C188].





RESUMO
DO
SYSTEMA DE MEDICINA,
E
TRADUCÇÃO
DA MATERIA MEDICA
DO
DOUTOR ERASMO DARWIN,
COM VARIAS NOTAS
POR
HENRIQUE XAVIER BAETA,
BACHAREL EM PHILOSOPHIA PELA UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA, E DOUTOR EM MEDICINA PELA UNIVERSIDADE DE EDINBURGO.

LISBOA. ANNO DE 1806.

NA NOVA OFFIC. DE JOÃO RODRIGUES NEVES.

Com licença da Meza do Desembargo do Paço.

Vende-se na loja de Pedro & Jorge Rei defronte da Igreja dos Martyres, N.° 15.

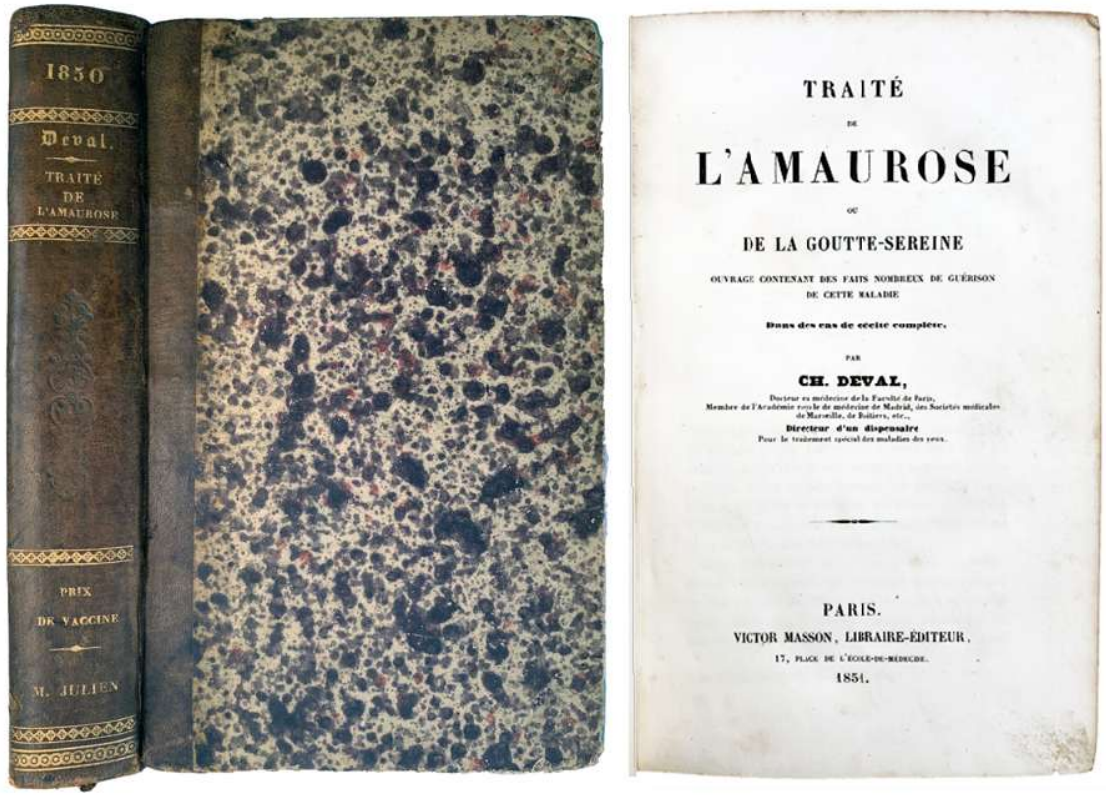
10. **DARWIN, Erasmus** (1731-1802); **BAETA, Henrique Xavier** (1776-1854). *Resumo do Systema de Medicina, e Traduccao da Materia Medica do Doutor Erasmo Darwin, com Varias Notas por Henrique Xavier Baeta*. Lisbon: Joao Rodrigues Neves. 1806. ¶ 8vo. [4], vii, [1], 408, [2] pp. 1 engraved plate (facing p. 220); lacks front free endleaf. Original speckled calf; scuffed. Very good.

$ 125

First Portuguese edition, translated by Henrique Xavier Baeta, with his added notes. This is a translation of Darwin's *Zoonomia* and part of his *Materia medica*.

Baeta, a naval physician, took his bachelor's degree in the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Coimbra, then his PhD in Medicine from the University of Edinburgh. His doctoral paper, *Dissertatio de Febribus Intermittentibus poecipus medendis* (1800), and his work on fevers, *Comparative view of the Theories & Practice of Drs. Cullen, Brown, and Darwin, in the treatment of fever, and of acute Rheumatism* (London, 1800), also touched on his interest of Erasmus Darwin. In 1800 he left Coimbra and moved to Lisbon, opened his practice, whereas in Coimbra he was being persecuted. In 1831 he was searched, arrested and placed in jail, where he remained until July 24, 1833.

§ See: Ricardo Cabral de Freitas, *More destructive than guns: contagious epidemic fever and public health in Lisbon, 1810-1812*. SHS Web of Conferences 136, 0 0 (2022).



Treatments for the Eye, bound in a "Prix de Vaccine" prize binding

11. **DEVAL, Charles** (1806-1862). *Traite de l'amaurose ou de la goutte-sereine ouvrage contenant des faits nombreux de Guerison de cette maladie. Dans des cas de cécité complète*. Paris: Victor Masson, 1851. ¶ 8vo. iv, 441 pp. Original quarter calf over marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine title; lightly rubbed. Presentation gilt-stamping on spine. Very good.

$ 125

FIRST EDITION. "Deval investigated whether the amaurosis [weakness of sight] is sthenic or asthenic. He follows Sichel in the classification (amaurosis due to the retina, to the optic nerve, to the brain, to the spinal cord, ganglionary or abdominal, trifacial or ophthalmic amaurosis). He praises for torpid amaurosis galvanic electricity." – Hirschberg.

BINDING: This volume bears indication on the spine that it was awarded to a M. Julien as the "Prix de Vaccine" for 1850. The French government supported research into vaccines and vaccination, actively awarding prize monies, beginning in 1801.

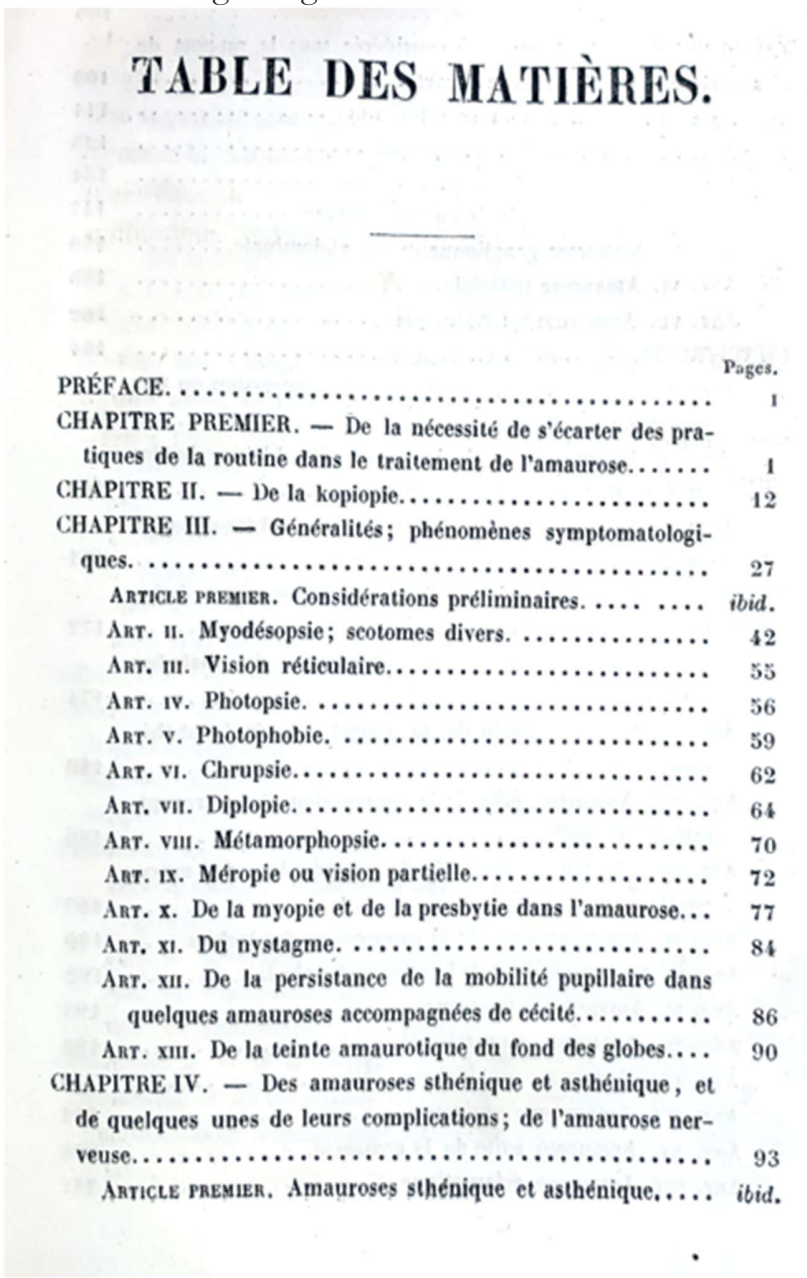
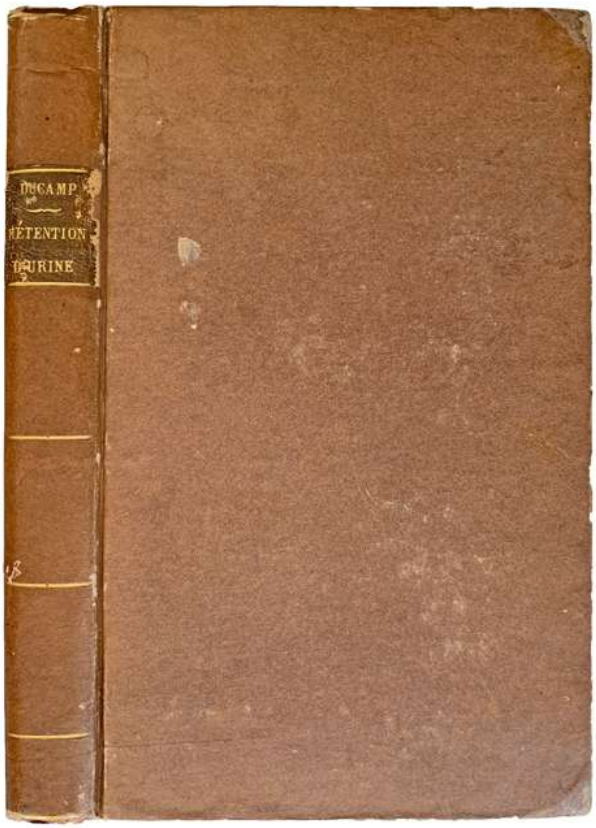


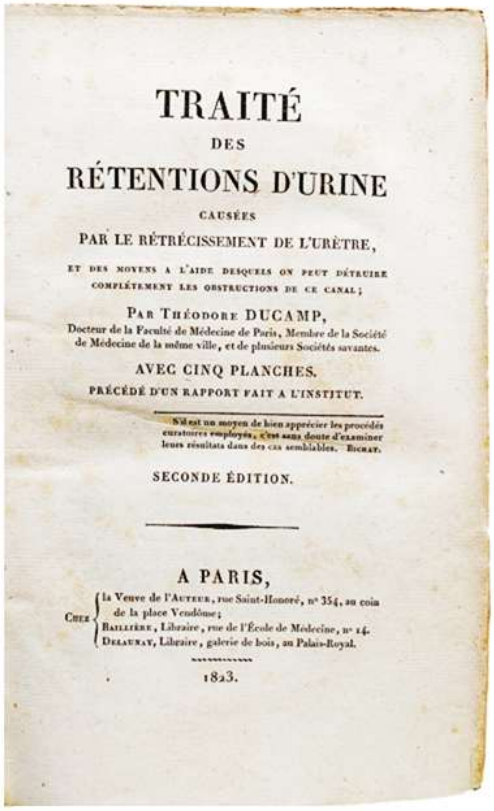
TABLE DES MATIÈRES.

"Deval was the most outstanding among the pupils of Julius Sichel." He studied medicine and graduated 1834 as doctor in Paris, dedicating . . . "himself to ophthalmology after he had been trained by Sichel for four years."

He published numerous case reports and we have to assume that he treated many patients. [Deval] "tells us that his institute was visited by a great number of physicians and students and that he taught some of them ocular operations and as soon as he was sure that they had a steady hand he let them operate on his patients. These operations were quite successful. Deval never operated with the strictest indication. He was overtaken by his knife-happy colleagues and died a poor man." – Hirschberg.

§ Albert, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 581; Becker 106; Hirschberg, *The history of ophthalmology*, Vol. 7, pp. 213-15.





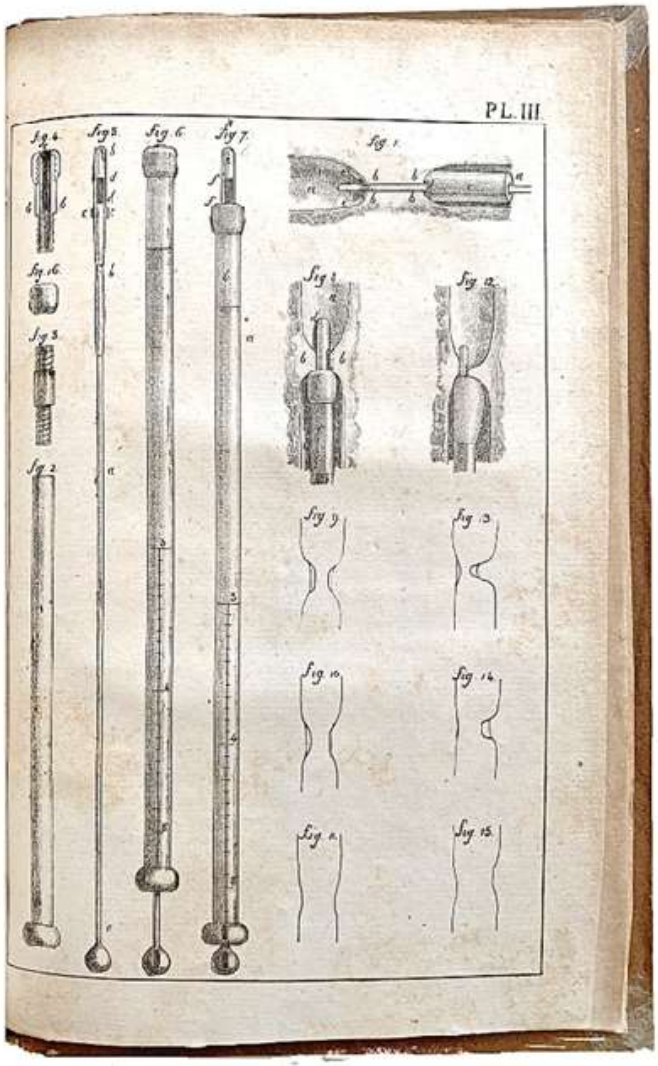
TRAITÉ
DES
RÉTENTIONS D'URINE
CAUSÉES
PAR LE RÉTRÉCISSEMENT DE L'URÈTRE,
ET DES MOYENS A L'AIDE DESQUELS ON PEUT DÉTRUIRE COMPLÉTEMENT LES OBSTRUCTIONS DE CE CANAL;
PAR THÉODORE DUCAMP,
Docteur de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, Membre de la Société de Médecine de la même ville, et de plusieurs Sociétés savantes.
AVEC CINQ PLANCHES.
PRÉCÉDÉ D'UN RAPPORT FAIT A L'INSTITUT.
Il n'est un moyen de bien apprécier les procédés curatoires employés, c'est sans doute d'examiner leurs résultats dans des cas semblables. BICHAT.
SECONDE ÉDITION.
A PARIS,
CHEZ la Veuve de l'AUTEUR, rue Saint-Honoré, n° 354, au coin de la place Vendôme;
BAILLIÈRE, Libraire, rue de l'École de Médecine, n° 14.
DELAUNAY, Libraire, galerie de bois, au Palais-Royal.
1823.

12. **DUCAMP, Theodore** (1792-1823). *Traité des retentions d'urine causées par le rétrécissement de l'urètre, et des moyens a l'aide desquels on peut détruire complétement les obstructions de ce canal* . . . Paris: la Veuve de l'Auteur; Baillière, Delaunay, 1823. ¶ 220 x 138 mm. 8vo. xvi, 320 pp. Lithographic frontis. port. of the author, 5 engraved plates. Contemporary boards, gilt spine, brown leather spine label; rubbed, corners showing. Very good.

$ 125

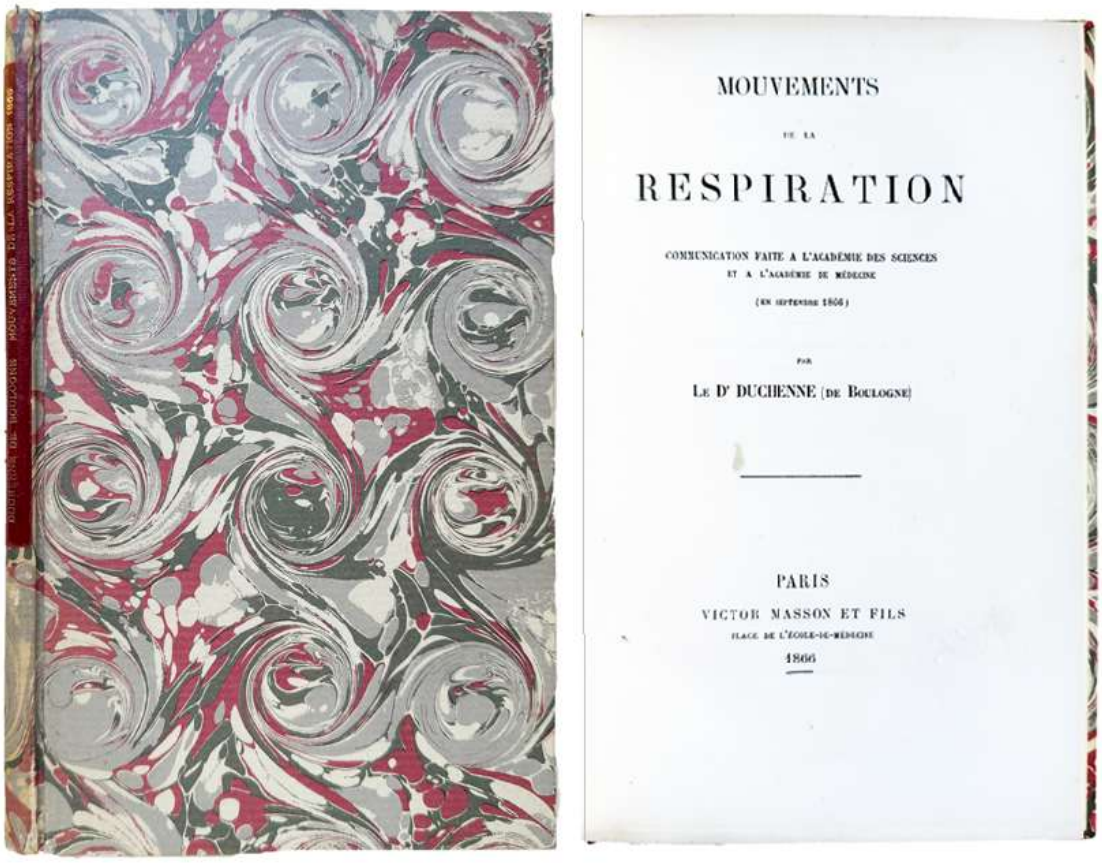
SECOND EDITION. This is Ducamp's most important work, an exposition of the author's method of treating strictures of the urethra by cauterization, which contributed to his reputation as one of the reformers of French surgery at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He took a mold of the stricture, then introduced a filiform bougie through an open-ended catheter and dilated the stricture sufficiently to admit his caustic-carrier. The caustic was placed in a small cavity near the end of a platinum rod which was carried to the stricture through an open-ended tube to protect the distal urethra. Ducamp realized that the stricture was not eradicated by the caustic and that subsequent dilatation

was necessary, and this after-treatment was probably the secret of his success. – Murphy.



Ducamp, of Bordeaux, was a French military surgeon, who practiced at Strassburg and then at Val-de-Grace, and a contributor to the French medical journals. The present work was his major publication and was issued at Paris in 1822 and re-issued after his death by his widow in 1823.

§ Hirsch, II, p. 224; Murphy, *History of urology*, p. 159; Wellcome, II, p. 491.



MOUVEMENTS

DE LA

RESPIRATION

COMMUNICATION FAITE A L'ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES
ET A L'ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE

(EN SEPTEMBRE 1866)

PAR

LE Dr DUCHENNE (DE BOULOGNE)

PARIS

VICTOR MASSON ET FILS

PLACE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE

1866

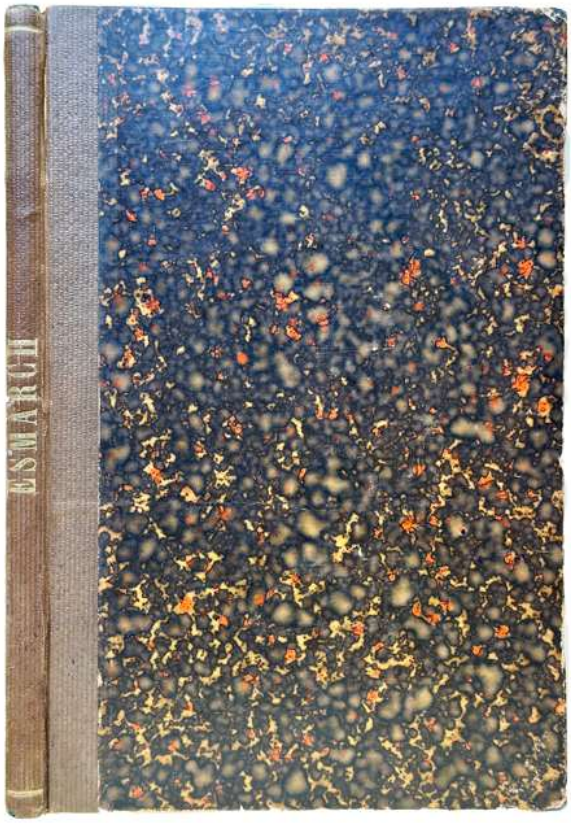
13. **DUCHENNE de Boulogne, Guillaume Benjamin Amand** (1806-1875). *Mouvements de la Respiration*. Communication faite a l'Académie des Sciences . . . (en Septembre 1866). Paris: Victor Masson et Fils, 1866. ¶ 8vo. 43 pp. Modern marbled boards with red morocco gilt-lettered spine label. A few marginal pencil notes, but a fine copy. RARE.

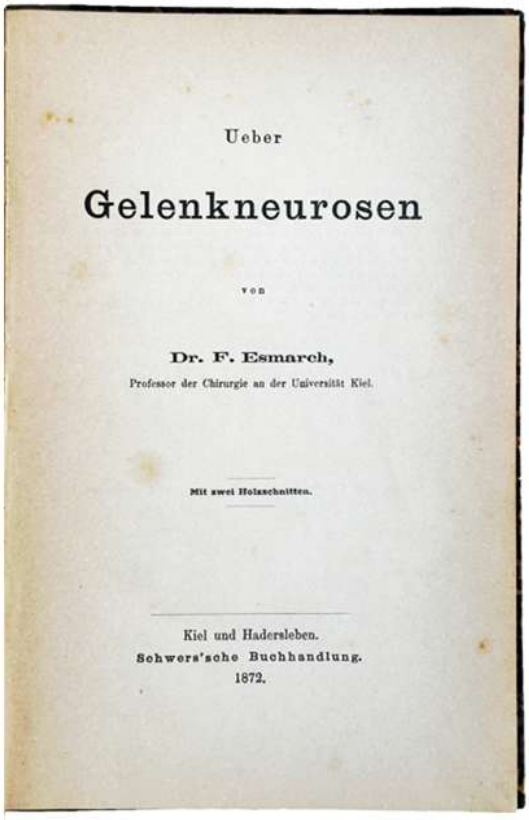
$ 175

Separate from *La Gazette hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie*.

A rare and apparently little-known memoir of Duchenne's classification of the intercostal and auxiliary muscles of inhalation and exhalation of air from the lungs. He had earlier presented to the Academy his *Recherches electrophysiologiques et pathologiques sur le Diaphragme*, 1853. The present memoir contains the results of his continued experiments and clinical observations from 1853 to 1866. Duchenne (1806-1875), French clinical neurologist, noted for his classification of the electro-physiology of the entire muscular system and the application of his results to pathological conditions, earned for him the title, founder of electrotherapy.

§ Not in Osler, Waller, Cushing or Courville catalogues.




Ueber

Gelenkneurosen

von

Dr. F. Esmarch,

Professor der Chirurgie an der Universität Kiel.

Mit zwei Holzschnitten.

Kiel und Hadersleben.
Schwers'sche Buchhandlung.
1872.

14. **ESMARCH, Johann Friedrich August von** (1823-1908). *Ueber Gelenkneurosen*. Kiel und Hadersleben: Schwer'sche, 1872. ¶ 210 x 138 mm. 8vo. [iv], 92 pp. 2 figs.; short ms. note at rear. Original quarter brown cloth, marbled boards; some gentle mends to the spine (using kozo). Paper slightly browned, else very good. RARE.

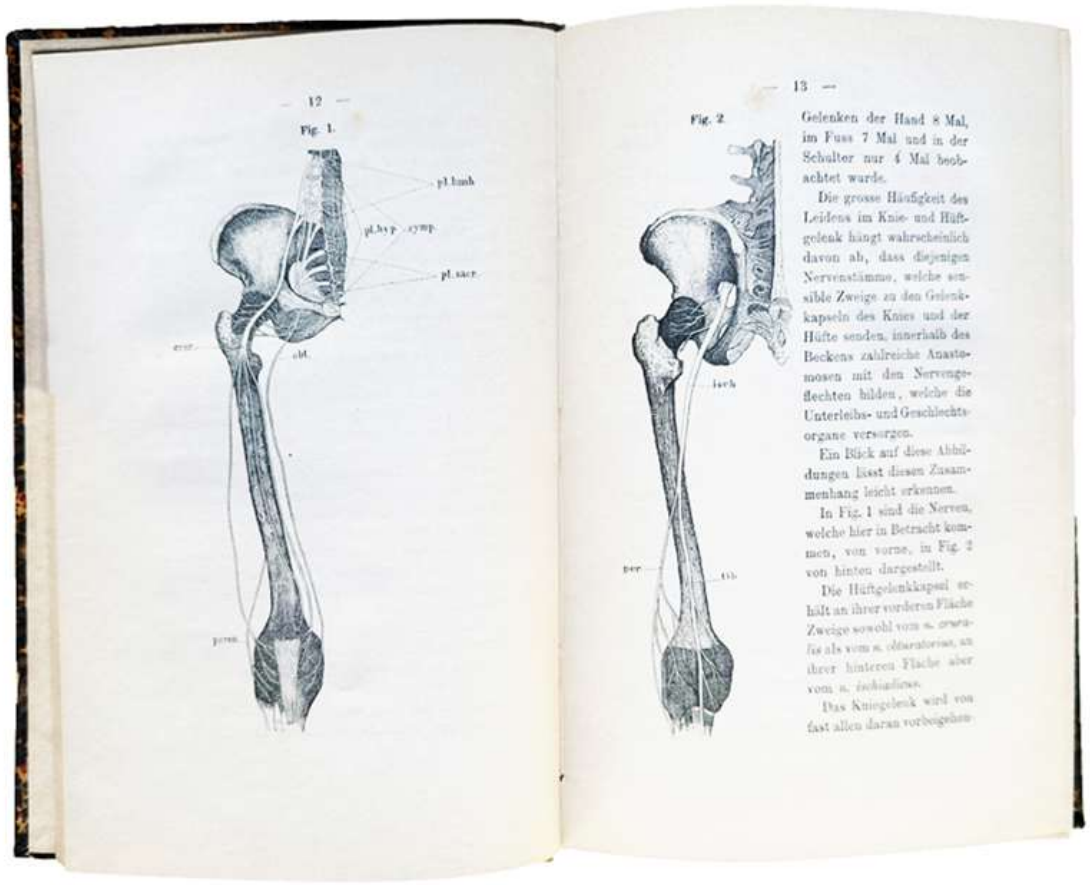
$ 50

Report presented to the third Versammlung des Vereines Schleswig-Holsteinisher Aerzte, 1868.

Esmarch studied medicine at the Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel and became a member of the Burschenschaft Teutonia zu Kiel. He transferred to the Georg-August-University of Göttingen and attended lectures and assisted Bernhard von Langenbeck. In his eighth semester, he had to interrupt his

studies to serve in the First Schleswig War of Liberation as a lieutenant in the Turner- und Studentencorps (gymnastics and student corps) and adjutant to the commander of the Jägercorps (rifle corps); he received his medical diploma from Langenbeck before the first Battle of Langenbeck. In Göttingen, he received his doctorate in medicine in 1848; in 1849, he qualified as a university lecturer in surgery. As a senior physician, second class, he was assistant to the Surgeon General, Louis Stromeyer. From 1854, he succeeded Stromeyer as full professor of surgery and ophthalmology in Kiel and director of the Friedrichshospital on Flämische Straße. His assistant from 1886 to 1890 was the surgeon August Bier. Military surgery and first aid were the main focus of Esmarch's professional life. He gained extensive experience during the Schleswig-Holstein Uprising and the three German Wars of Unification. He introduced the bandage pack and the triangular bandage in 1879, as well as leg splints and the first-aid knapsack. In his hometown of Tönning, he also became known as "Fiete Isbüdel" (Fiete Ice Pack) for his invention of the ice pack. He had already promoted first aid in his widely reprinted 1869 treatise, *The First Bandage on the Battlefield *.

From 1854 to 1899, he was director of the University Surgical Clinic, a position he used to introduce many new methods. When von Esmarch retired on 1 April 1899, Heinrich Helferich succeeded him as director of the surgical clinic.



— 12 —

Fig. 1.

pl. lumb.

pl. sacr.

— 13 —

Fig. 2

Gelenken der Hand 8 Mal, im Fuss 7 Mal und in der Schulter nur 4 Mal beobachtet wurde.

Die grosse Häufigkeit des Leidens im Knie- und Hüftgelenk hängt wahrscheinlich davon ab, dass diejenigen Nervenstämme, welche sensible Zweige zu den Gelenkkapseln des Knies und der Hüfte senden, innerhalb des Beckens zahlreiche Anastomosen mit den Nervengeflechten bilden, welche die Unterleibs- und Geschlechtsorgane versorgen.

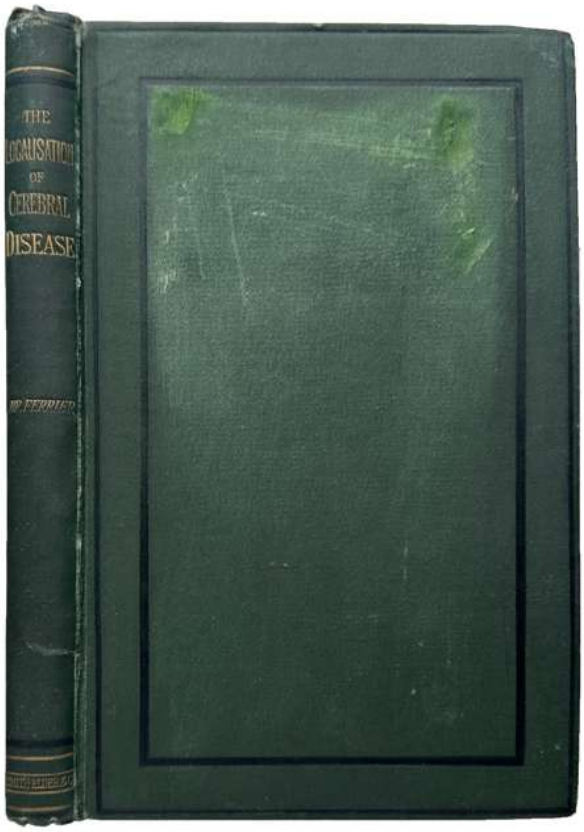
Ein Blick auf diese Abbildungen lässt diesen Zusammenhang leicht erkennen.

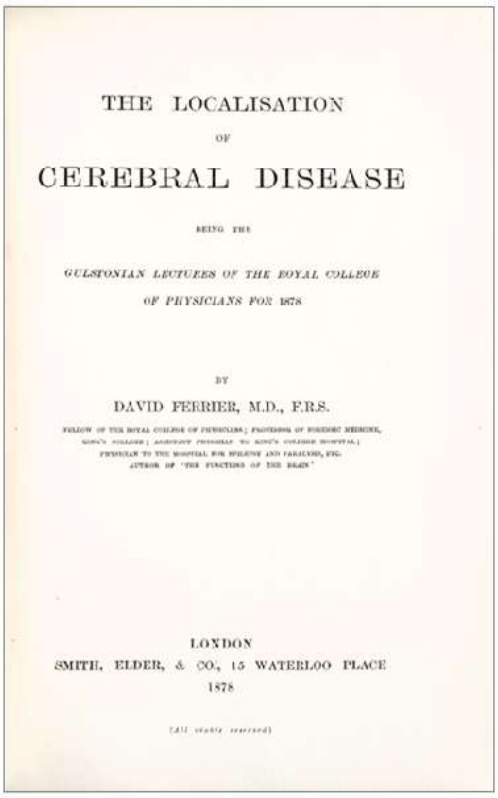
In Fig. 1 sind die Nerven, welche hier in Betracht kommen, von vorne, in Fig. 2 von hinten dargestellt.

Die Hüftgelenkkapsel erhält an ihrer vorderen Fläche Zweige sowohl vom n. cruralis als vom n. obturatorius, an ihrer hinteren Fläche aber vom n. ischiadicus.

Das Kniegelenk wird von fast allen daran vorbeigehen-

Together with the psychiatrist Peter Willers Jessen, he was the first to hypothesize, based on clinical studies, that syphilis was the cause of neurosyphilis in 1857. During the Franco-Prussian War, he served as a consultant surgeon to the Prussian army. He became one of the most important surgeons of the 19th century. He is credited with the triangular bandage used to support arm injuries and developed two important procedures that are still used today and bear his name: the Esmarch maneuver and the "Esmarch tourniquet," published in 1873, in which the extremities are wrapped with an elastic rubber bandage, thus reducing blood loss during surgery. Esmarch recognized the importance of artificial tourniquets, which were based on the gag used by Etienne J. Morel (1674), for the treatment of extensive soft tissue injuries. [wikip.].





THE LOCALISATION
OF
CEREBRAL DISEASE

BEING THE

GULSTONIAN LECTURES OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE
OF PHYSICIANS FOR 1878

BY

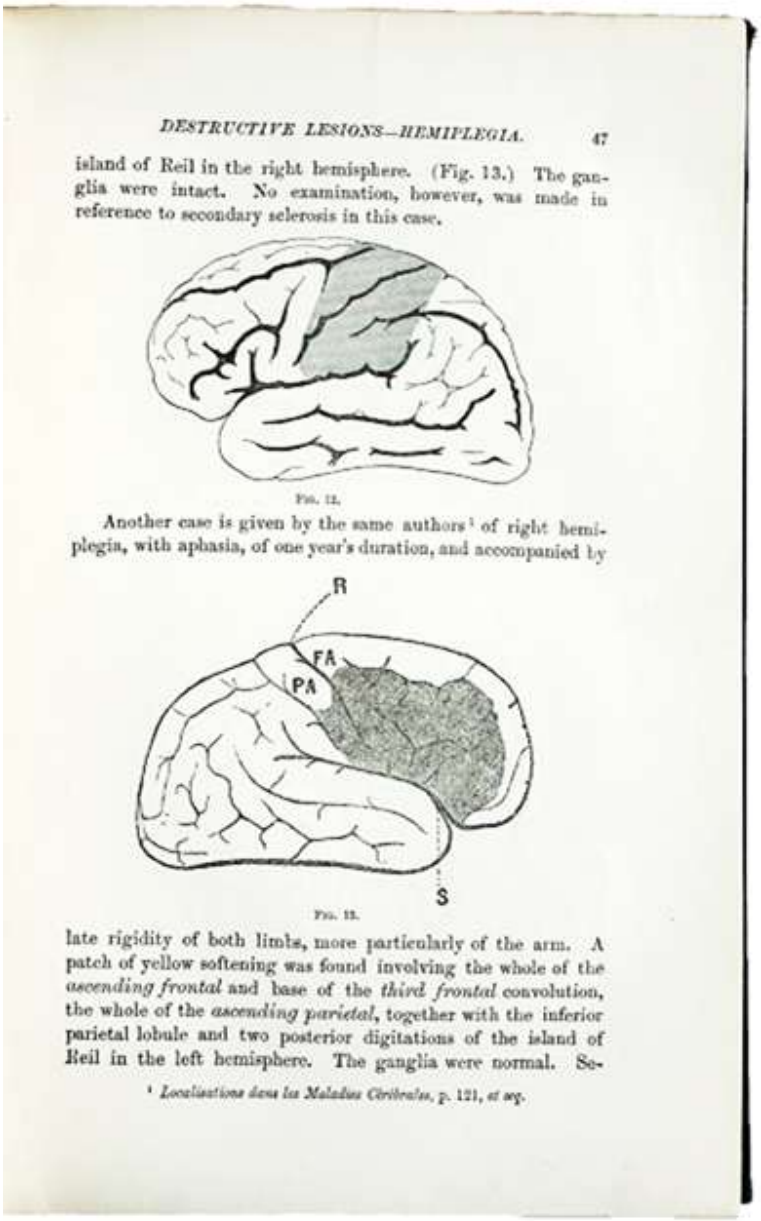
DAVID FERRIER, M.D., F.R.S.

LONDON
SMITH, ELDER, & CO., 15 WATERLOO PLACE
1878

15. **FERRIER, Sir David** (1843–1928). *The Localisation of Cerebral Disease; being the Gulstonian Lectures of the Royal College of Physicians for 1878*. London: Smith, Elder, 1878. ¶ 8vo.]x], 142, (ads) pp. 58 figs. Original double-ruled black and gilt stamped forest-green cloth; covers rubbed. Very good.

$ 600

In 1878 Ferrier published *The Localizations of Cerebral Disease* as a sort of clinical guide to spatially localize the effects of brain lesions. Following Paul Broca's initial suggestion, Ferrier thus established that sensory–motor functions should be located within cerebral cortex. He was also among the first to transpose monkey cortical maps to the human brain and to achieve an overall functional neurological mapping for diagnostic purposes. However, given the limits of the available techniques and that his stimulations were not so fine, Ferrier had probably mistaken the visual regions with the angular gyrus.
During his career, Ferrier had to cope with antivivisectionist societies, but he could finally demonstrate his innocence throughout his own fundamental discoveries." – Stefano Sandrone & Elia Zanin.



DESTRUCTIVE LESIONS—HEMIPLEGIA. 47

island of Reil in the right hemisphere. (Fig. 13.) The ganglia were intact. No examination, however, was made in reference to secondary sclerosis in this case.

FIG. 12.

Another case is given by the same authors[1] of right hemiplegia, with aphasia, of one year's duration, and accompanied by

FIG. 13.

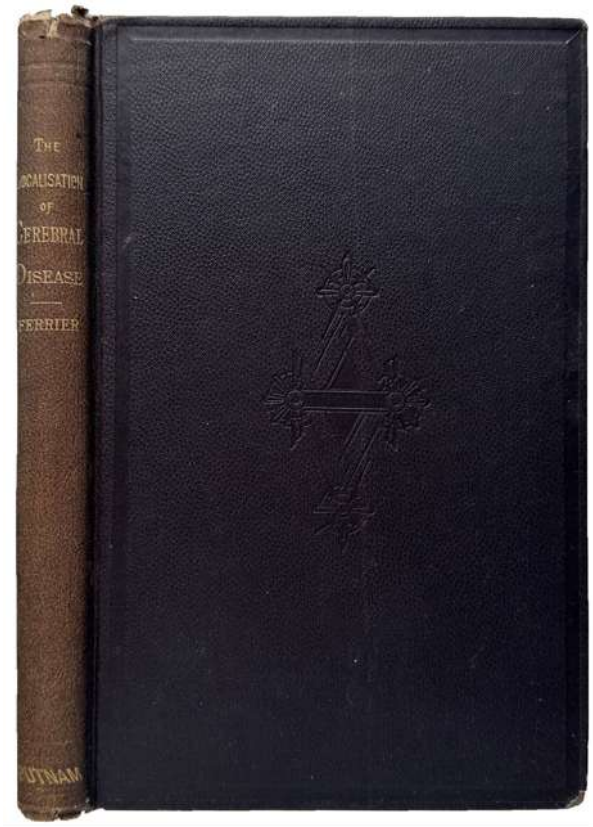
late rigidity of both limbs, more particularly of the arm. A patch of yellow softening was found involving the whole of the *ascending frontal* and base of the *third frontal* convolution, the whole of the *ascending parietal*, together with the inferior parietal lobule and two posterior digitations of the island of Reil in the left hemisphere. The ganglia were normal. Se-

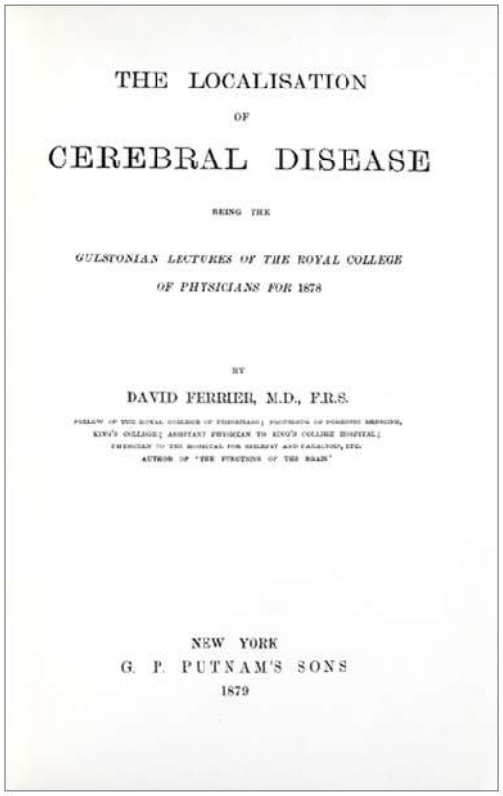
[1] *Localisations dans les Maladies Cérébrales*, p. 121, *et seq.*

An important work by Ferrier who "will be remembered primarily for his pioneer work in neurophysiology and especially the experiments by which he established the concept of localization of function in the cerebrum." This work is dedicated to Charcot, who also researched cerebral localization. – Haymaker and Schiller. *The Founders of Neurology*. 1970, pp. 196-197.

"Being a clinician as well as an experimentalist, Ferrier was aware of the clinical implications of his findings, and like Hughlings Jackson, he was interested in extending his knowledge of cortical function by observing the effects on it of disease processes." – Edwin Clarke & C.D. O'Malley, *Human Brain and Spinal Cord*, p. 517.

§ Norman 792. See: Stefano Sandrone & Elia Zanin, *David Ferrier (1843–1928)*. Series: Pioneers in Neurology, *Journal of Neurology*, (2014), 261: pp.1247–1248.




THE LOCALISATION
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NEW YORK
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
1879

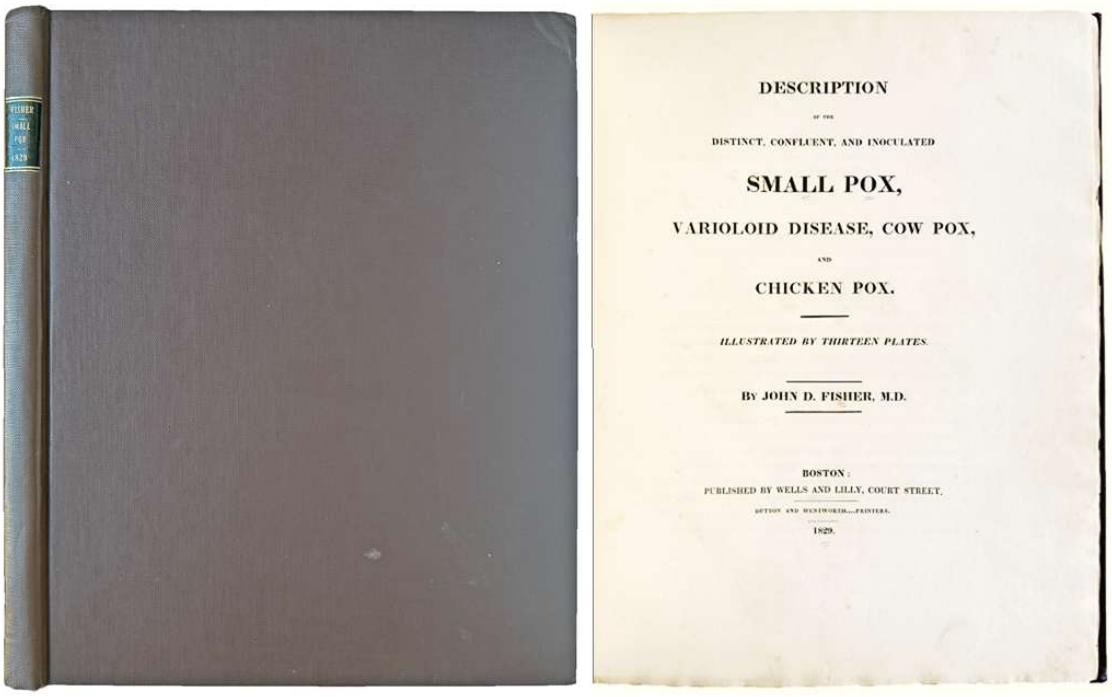
16. **FERRIER, Sir David** (1843-1928). *The Localisation of Cerebral Disease being the Gulstonian Lectures of The Royal College of Physicians for 1878*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1879. ¶ Small 8vo. [10], 142 pp. 56 figs. Original maroon-brownish cloth, gilt-stamped spine; corners showing, spine ends worn. Very good.

$ 175

American issue.

§ Norman 192. Not in Cordasco.

[17] FISHER on small pox



DESCRIPTION

OF THE

DISTINCT, CONFLUENT, AND INOCULATED

SMALL POX,

VARIOLOID DISEASE, COW POX,

AND

CHICKEN POX.

ILLUSTRATED BY THIRTEEN PLATES.

BY JOHN D. FISHER, M.D.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY WELLS AND LILLY, COURT STREET.

HUTTON AND WENTWORTH....PRINTERS.

1829.

Early American Treatise on Small Pox

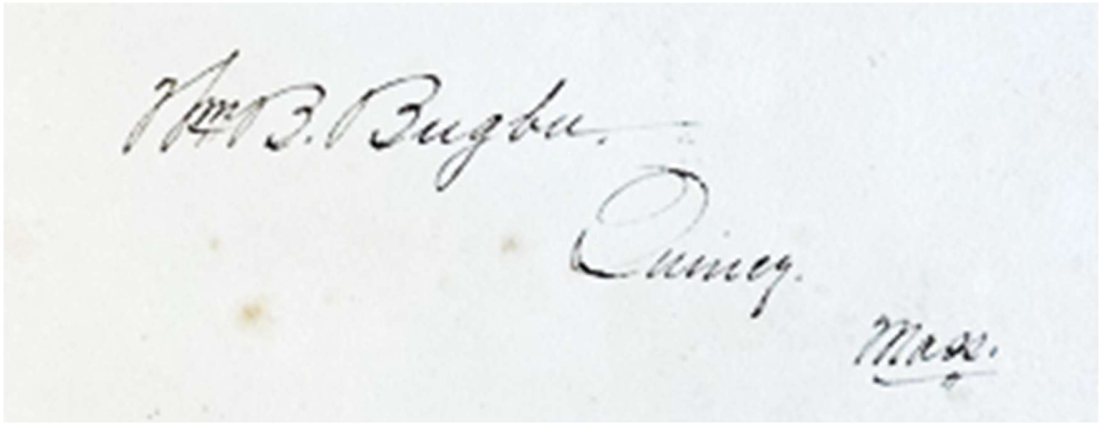
17. **FISHER, John Dix** (1797-1850). *Description of the distinct, confluent, and inoculated small pox, varioloid disease, cow pox, an chicken pox: illustrated by thirteen plates*. Boston: Wells and Lilly, 1829. ¶ 35 cm. Folio. [6], 73, [1] pp. 13 color plates. Modern gilt-stamped brown cloth. Early ownership inscription, "Wm. B. Bugby – Quincy, Mass.". Fred Frye bookplate. Very good.

$ 850

After receiving his degree from the Harvard Medical School in 1825, Fisher spent two years studying in Paris with Laennec, Andral, and Velpeau. This book was prepared from materials Fisher collected in Paris. His early American contribution to the treatment of smallpox is detailed in this volume. Fisher confirmed that small-pox and chicken-pox are distinct diseases.

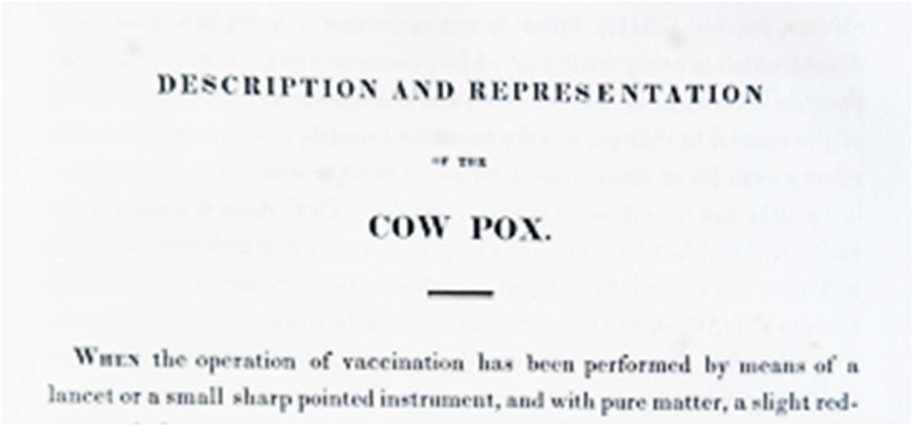
Much of the original edition of 1829 was destroyed in a fire, hence the re-publication the second edition in 1834.

"The paintings from which the plates in this volume are engraved, and of which they are accurate copies, were made in the Hospitals of Paris during the years 1825 and 1826, a period at which the variolous disease prevailed epidemically in that city. They were executed by a French artist under my own immediate direction, and were all begun and finished at the bed-side of the patients from whom they were taken" (dedication, p. iii). Fisher's book "is dedicated to James Jackson, from whom he conceived the idea of preparing the work, and is a quarto containing life-size plates made by a distinguished artist. It was a work of considerable importance. Later the plates and unsold copies were destroyed by fire." – Kelly & Burrage, *American Medical Biographies*.



PROVENANCE [2]: [1] Dr. William B. Bugby [apparently also spelled: Bugbee] – Quincy, Massachusetts. [2] Frederick Frye, San Diego.

§ Wellcome III, 29; Whitcomb 3288.

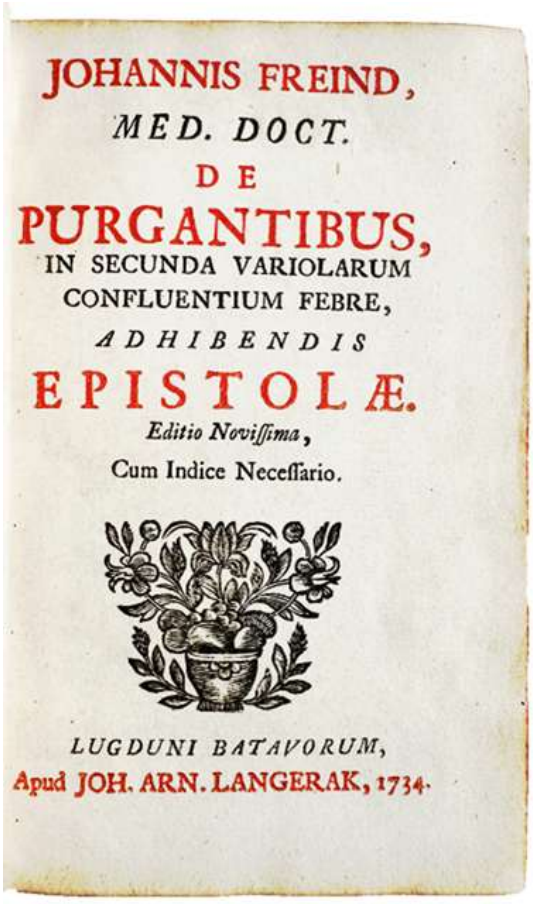


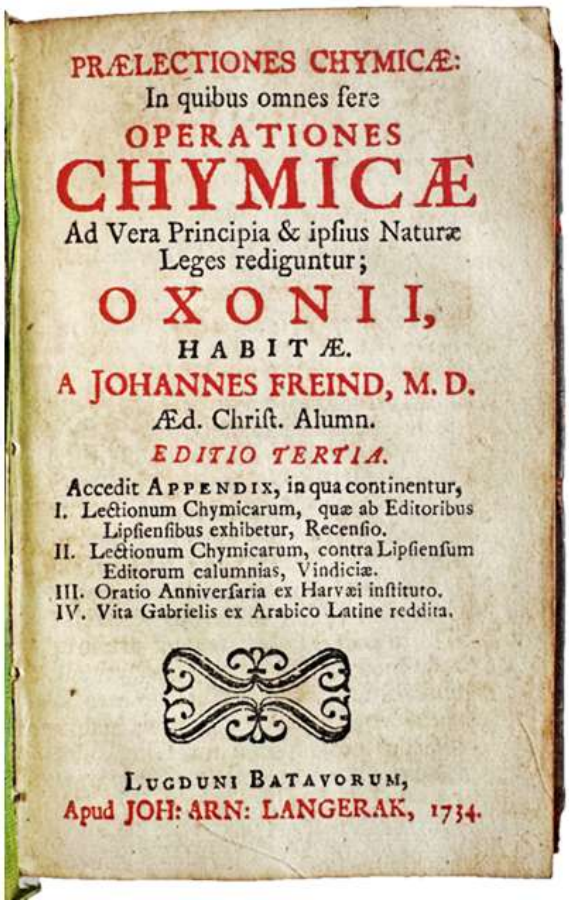
DESCRIPTION AND REPRESENTATION

OF THE

COW POX.

When the operation of vaccination has been performed by means of a lancet or a small sharp pointed instrument, and with pure matter, a slight red-


JOHANNIS FREIND,
MED. DOCT.
DE
PURGANTIBUS,
IN SECUNDA VARIOLARUM
CONFLUENTIUM FEBRE,
ADHIBENDIS
EPISTOLÆ.
Editio Noviſſima,
Cum Indice Neceſſario.
LUGDUNI BATAVORUM,
Apud JOH. ARN. LANGERAK, 1734.


PRÆLECTIONES CHYMICÆ:
In quibus omnes fere
OPERATIONES
CHYMICÆ
Ad Vera Principia & ipſius Naturæ
Leges rediguntur;
OXONII,
HABITÆ.
A JOHANNES FREIND, M. D.
Æd. Chriſt. Alumn.
EDITIO TERTIA.
Accedit APPENDIX, in qua continentur,
I. Lectionum Chymicarum, quæ ab Editoribus Lipſienſibus exhibetur, Recenſio.
II. Lectionum Chymicarum, contra Lipſienſum Editorum calumnias, Vindiciæ.
III. Oratio Anniverſaria ex Harvæi inſtituto.
IV. Vita Gabrielis ex Arabico Latine reddita.
LUGDUNI BATAVORUM,
Apud JOH: ARN: LANGERAK, 1734.

18. **FREIND, Johannis** (1675-1728). *De Purgantibus, in secunda variolarum confluentium febre, ad hibendis Epistolae. Editio Novissima, cum indice necessario.* [With]: *Praelectiones Chymicae: In quibus omnes sere Operationes Chymicae ad Vera Principia & ipsius Naturae Leges rediguntur; Oxomii, habitae . . . Editio Tertia*. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Joh. Arn. Langerak, 1734. ¶ 2 works in one volume. Sm. 8vo. [xc], 118, [10]; [xii], 163 pp. Index. Original mottled calf, gilt spine, red leather title labels; front joint mended with kozo, corners showing, head worn. Good.

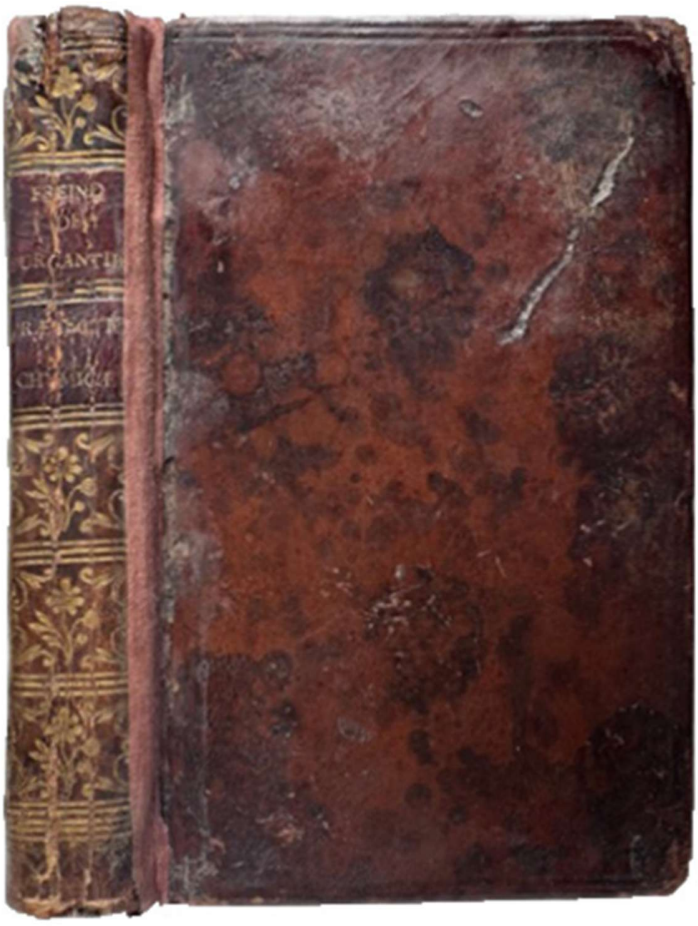
$ 75

Third edition. With the life of John Friend by Johannem [John] Wigan, M.D. (1696 –1739). Wigan "was a prominent British physician, poet and author of the early eighteenth century whose writings and translations were popular and widely referred to during the period. He served as principal of New Inn Hall at

Oxford University between 1726 and 1732 and was physician of Westminster Hospital between 1733 and 1738. In 1738 he travelled to Jamaica with Edward Trelawny and died there a year later in December 1739" – Wikip.

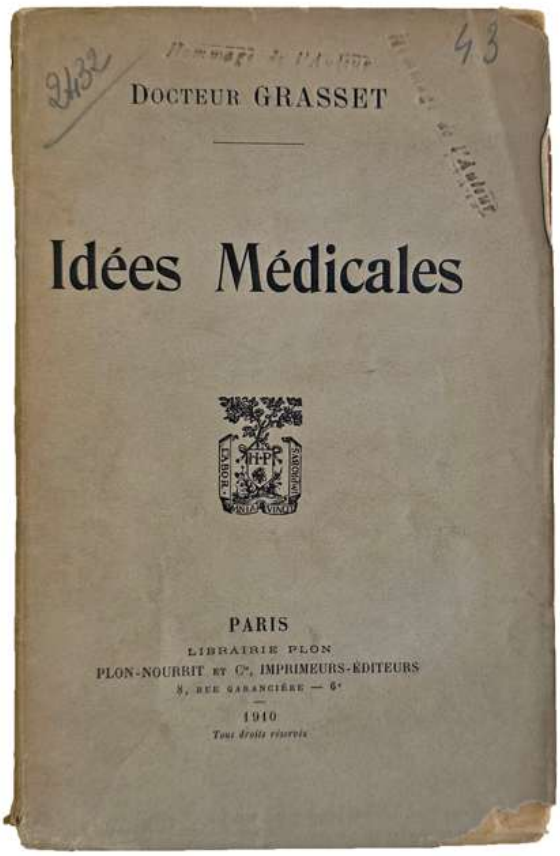
"The medical writings of . . . Dr. John Freind, are among the best of his period. The numerous cases in his nine commentaries on fever, in his *Epistola de Purgantibus*, and in his *Emmenologia* are admirably related and often with many details" (Moore, p. 124).

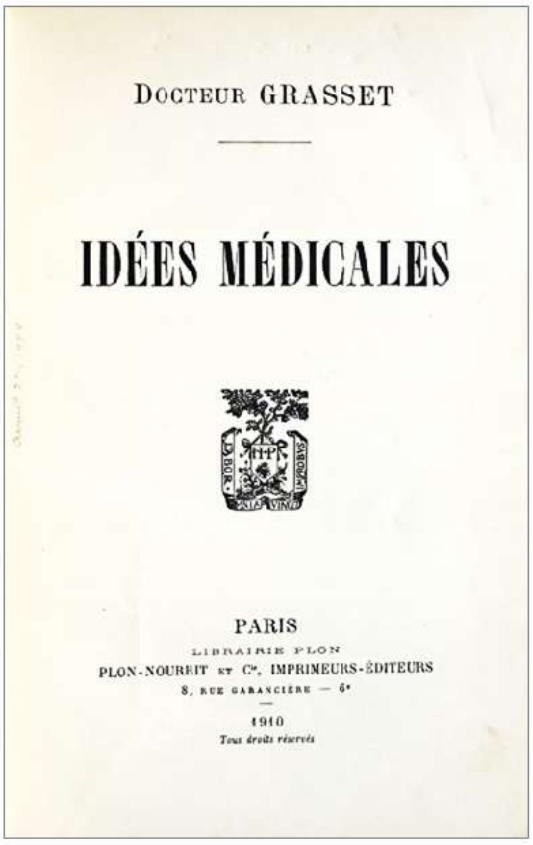
Freind gave lectures attempting to explain chemical reactions on the basis of Newtonian mechanical principles. This work is dedicated to Isaac Newton. The first edition was issued in 1709 and several Latin editions followed; an English translation was printed in 1712.



"In these lectures Friend attempts to explain all chemical operations on mechanical and physical principles. They were criticized in the Acta Eruditorum, 1710, as being of a mystical or occult character, and this attack, together with his answer, Friend reprinted in an appendix to the second edition of his lectures." The work is addressed to Richard Mead, who visited Friend while he was in the Tower [prison], later obtaining an order for his release (*DNB*).

§ *DSB*. Vol. V, p. 156; Moore, Norman. *History of the Study of Medicine in the British Isles*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1908; Neu 95; Partington vol. II, p. 480 (lists London [1709] and others). See: Cole 489 (does not list this issue); Duveen 230 (Amsterdam 1710 only); Ferguson I, 290 (various eds.); Roy G. Neville, vol. I, pp. 481-482.

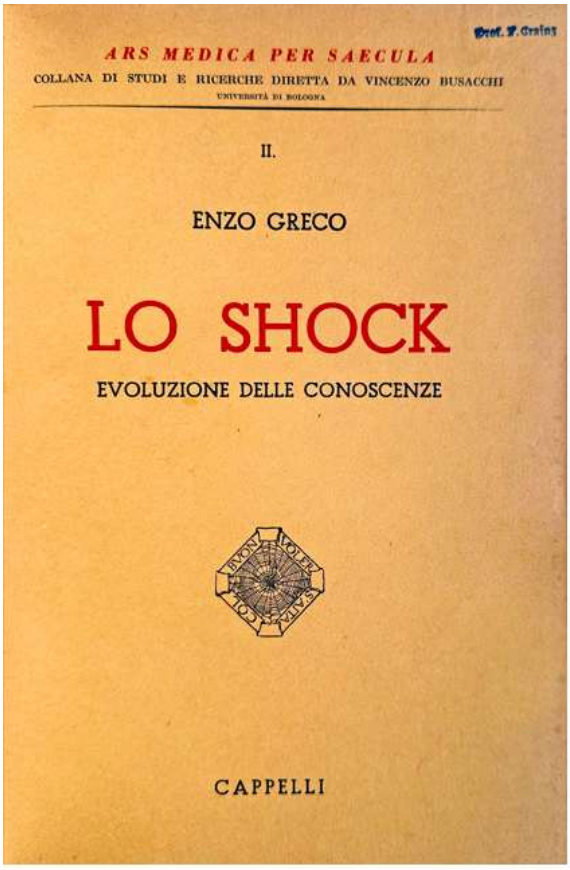


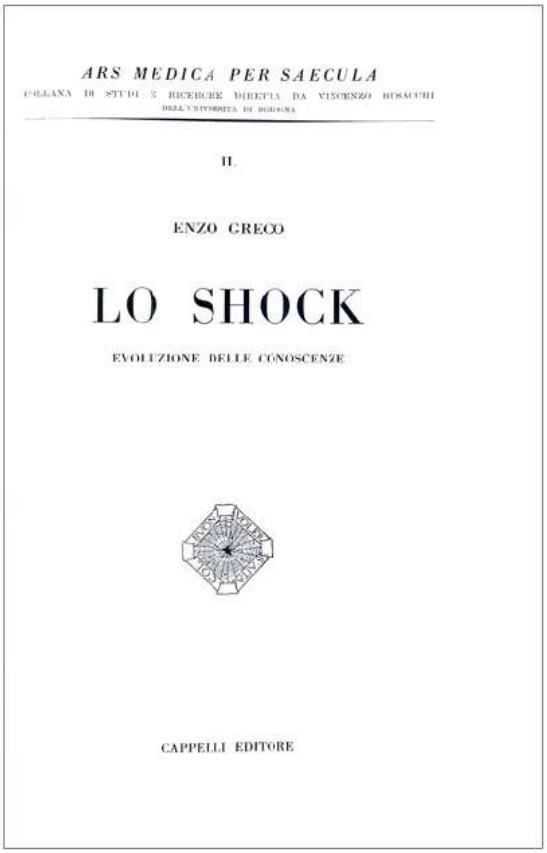


19. **GRASSET, Hector**. *Idées médicales*. Paris: Plon-Nourrit et Cie, 1910. ¶ 8vo. iii, 454 pp. Original printed wrappers; some shipping to extremities. Author's presentation rubber stamp on top cover. Very good. M8507

$ 18

CONTENTS: Le psychisme inférieur. – La psychothérapie. – Demifous et demiresponsables. – L'occultisme. – La doctrine vitaliste de la vie. – La supériorité intellectuelle et la névrose. – L'évolution médicale en France au dix-neuvième siècle. – L'idée médicale dans les romans de Paul Bourget. – Influence du moral sur l'éclosion, l'évolution et la terminaison des maladies. – La défense de la vie.



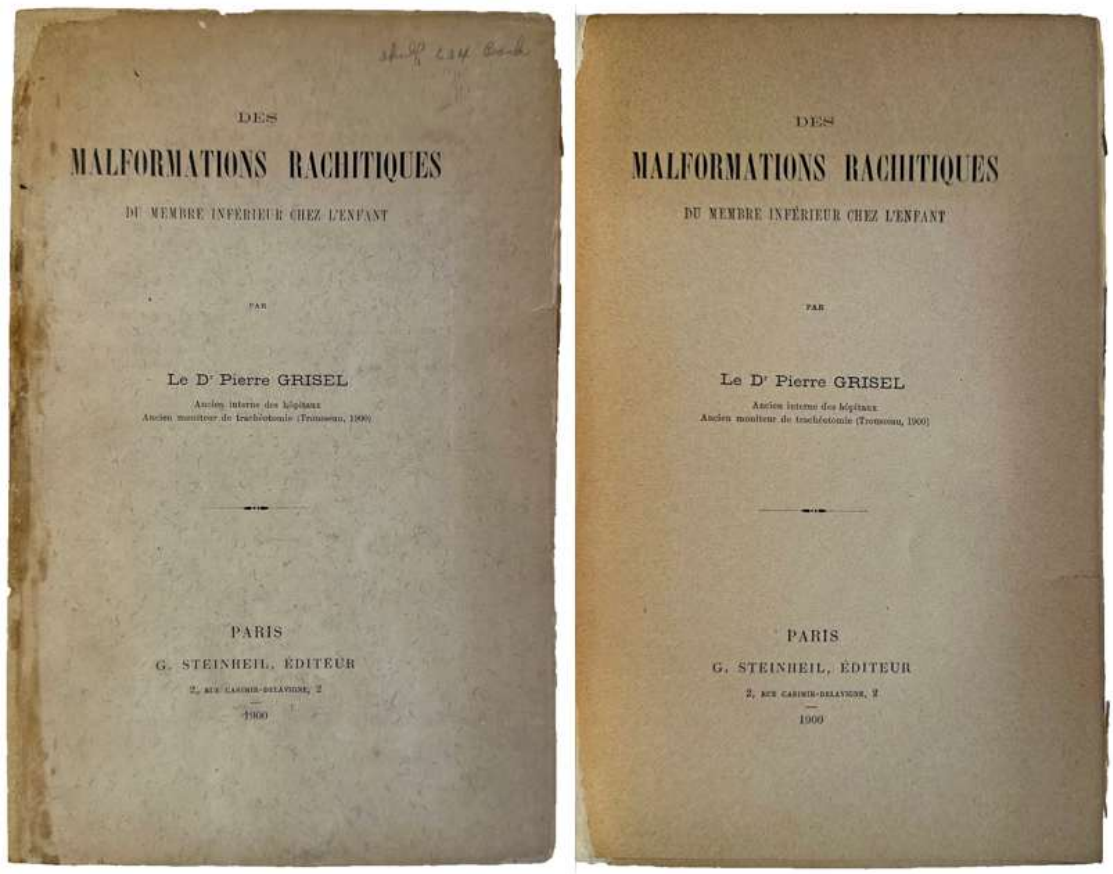


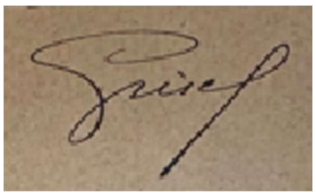
Shock !

20. **GRECO, Enzo**. *Lo shock; evoluzione delle conoscenze*. Roca San Casciano: F. Cappelli, 1962. ¶ At head of title: *Ars Medica per Saecula*; *Collana di Studi e Richerche Diretta da Vincenzo Busacchi*, No. II. 245 x 176 mm. 8vo. 106 pp. 7 figs., chronology, indexes; some sticking due to moisture. Black-stamped orange cloth, original printed wrappers bound in. Ownership rubber stamp on title. Very good. M6172

$ 20

Contains a history of the term *shock* in medical literature.




Inscribed by the author

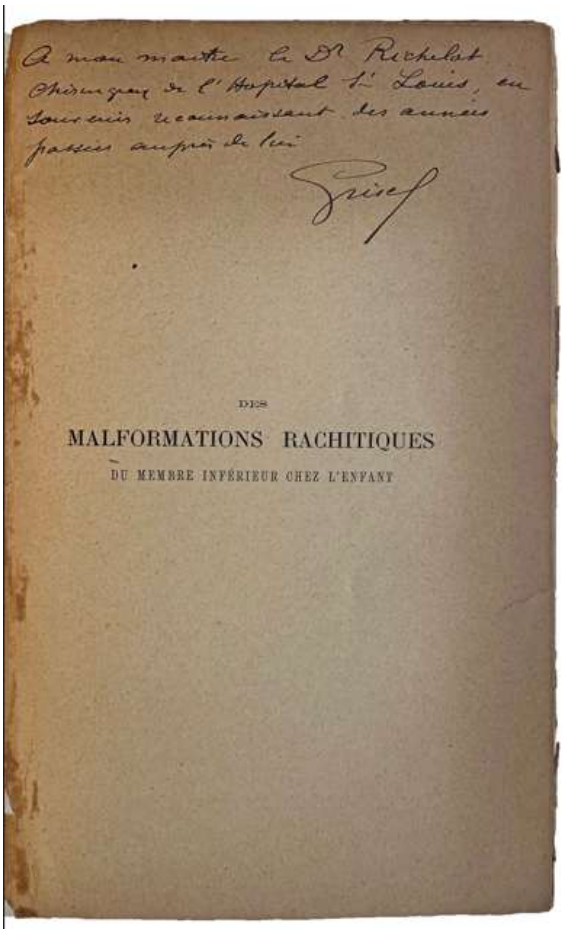
Rickets and Infants

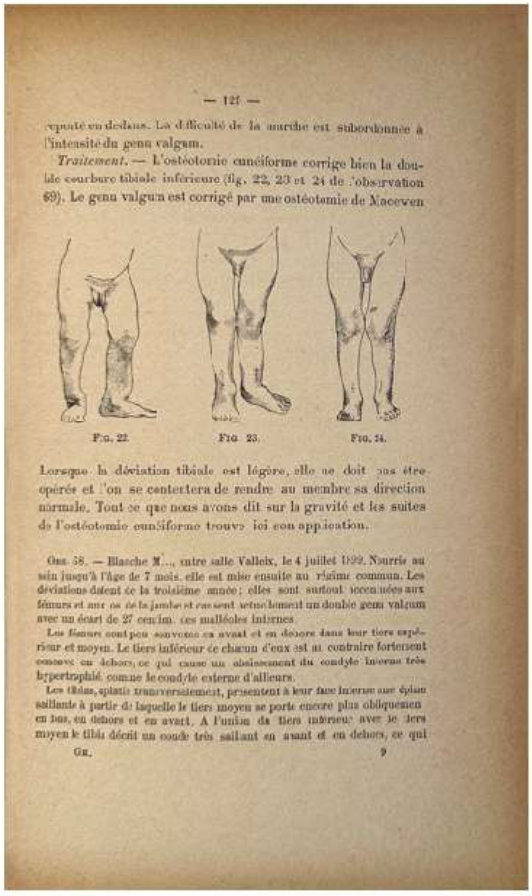
21. **GRISEL, Pierre** (1869-1959). *Des malformations rachitiques du membre inferieur chez l'enfant.* Paris: G. Steinheil, 1900. ¶ FIRST EDITION. 242 x 153 mm. 8vo. 176 pp. 33 figs., bibliog.; paper brittle, browned throughout. Original printed wrappers; re-backed, printed spine title, Japanese tissue backed original wrappers. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR on front free end-paper. Bookplate of Alfred Heacock Whittaker. Good. Rare. [M6404]

$ 100

Malformations of the lower limb in children, caused by rickets.

Rickets, first defined in writing by Francis Glisson and Daniel Whistler in the mid 1600s, is generally considered a disease of the Victorian era due to its prevalence throughout England's industrial revolution, although cases of the condition are recognised as early as 1st century Greece. – Wheeler.

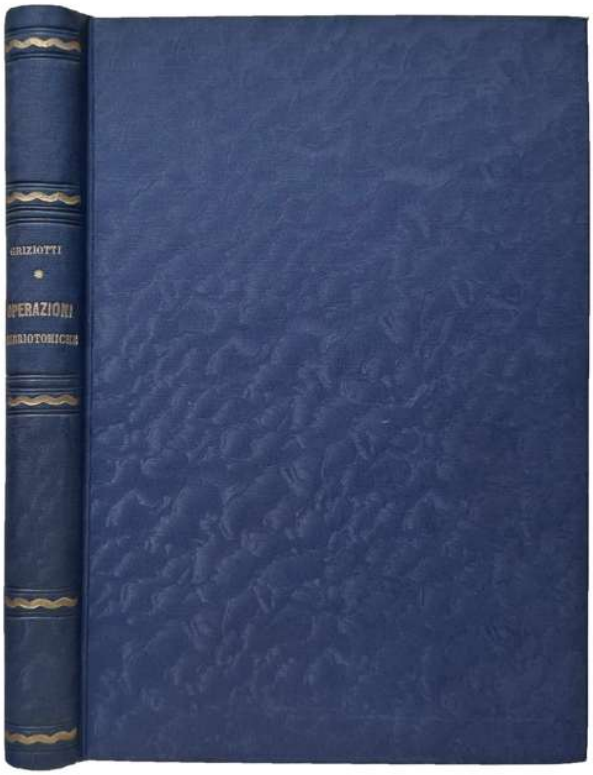


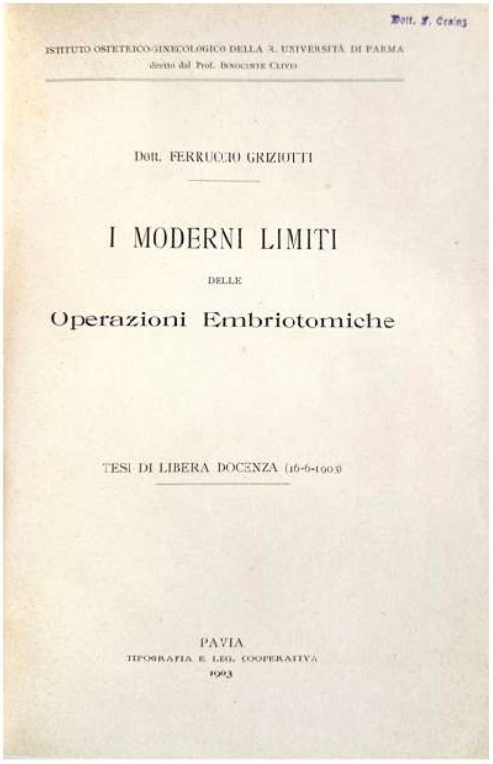


"Eponymously remembered for his description of spontaneous, nontraumatic rotatory subluxation of the atlantoaxial joint following peripharyngeal inflammation or otorhino-laryngologic surgical procedures, or Grisel syndrome, in 1930."

PROVENANCE: Dr. Alfred Heacock Whittaker (1894-1983) received his M.D. degree from Ohio. State University in 1917, did research work at the University of Michigan and Western Reserve University; was house surgeon in the Cornell Branch of Bellevue Hospital, and served at Roosevelt Hospital, N.Y.C. He built a substantial home library and especially enjoyed the writings of Charles Dickens (Whittaker's Dickens book collection is now at Vassar College).

See: B.J. Wheeler, *A Brief History of Nutritional Rickets*, 2019; Elena Ferguson, *The history of rickets and the startling recurrence of the condition*, British Society for the History of Paediatrics and Child Health, Volume 110, Issue Suppl 1.



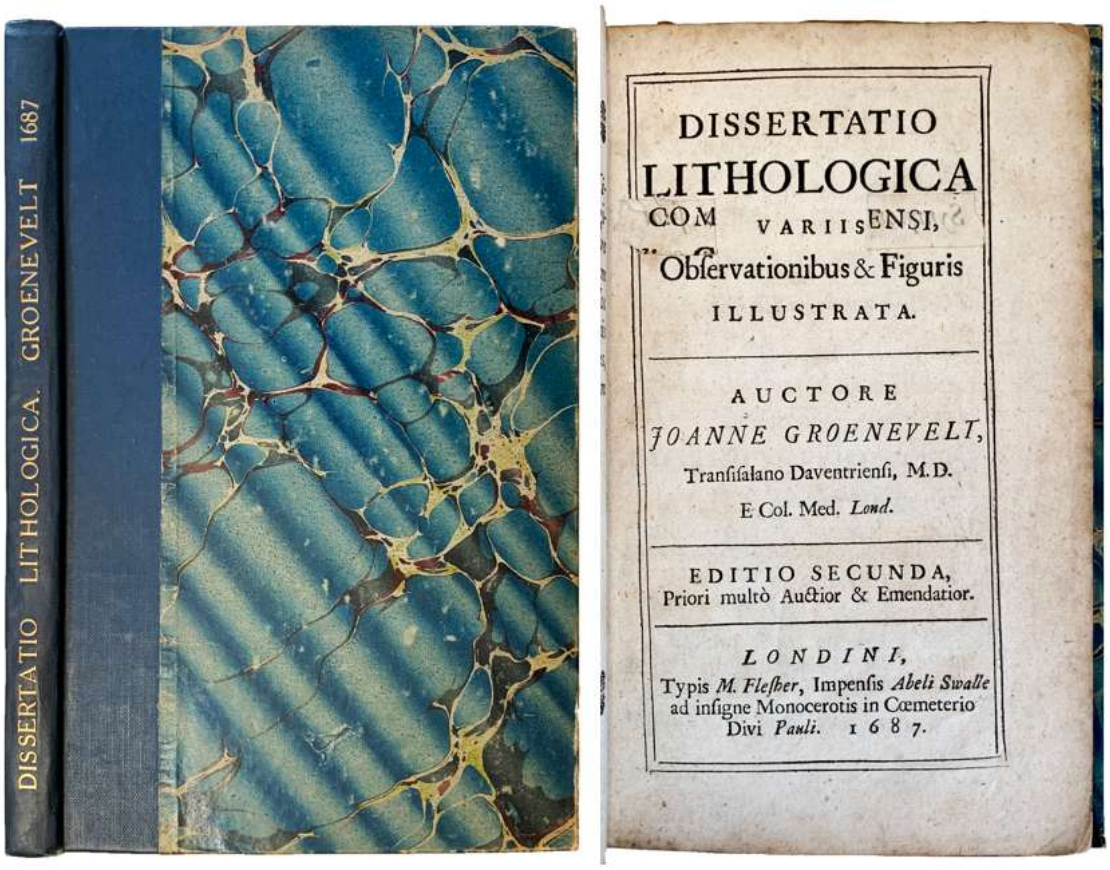


22. **GRIZIOTTI, Ferruccio**. *I moderni limiti delle operazioni embriotomiche*. Pavia: E. Leg. Cooperativa, 1903. ¶ At head of title: Istituto Ostetrico-Ginecologico della R. Universita di Parma. 241 x 172 mm. 8vo. 362 pp. Tables (2 folding). Blue cloth, blind- and gilt-stamped spine. Bookplate of Franco Crainz, ownership rubber stamp on title. Very good. M6178

$ 45

Embryotomy (or destructive delivery) is a set of obstetric procedures used to reduce the size of a deceased or severely deformed fetus to facilitate vaginal delivery when natural birth is obstructed.

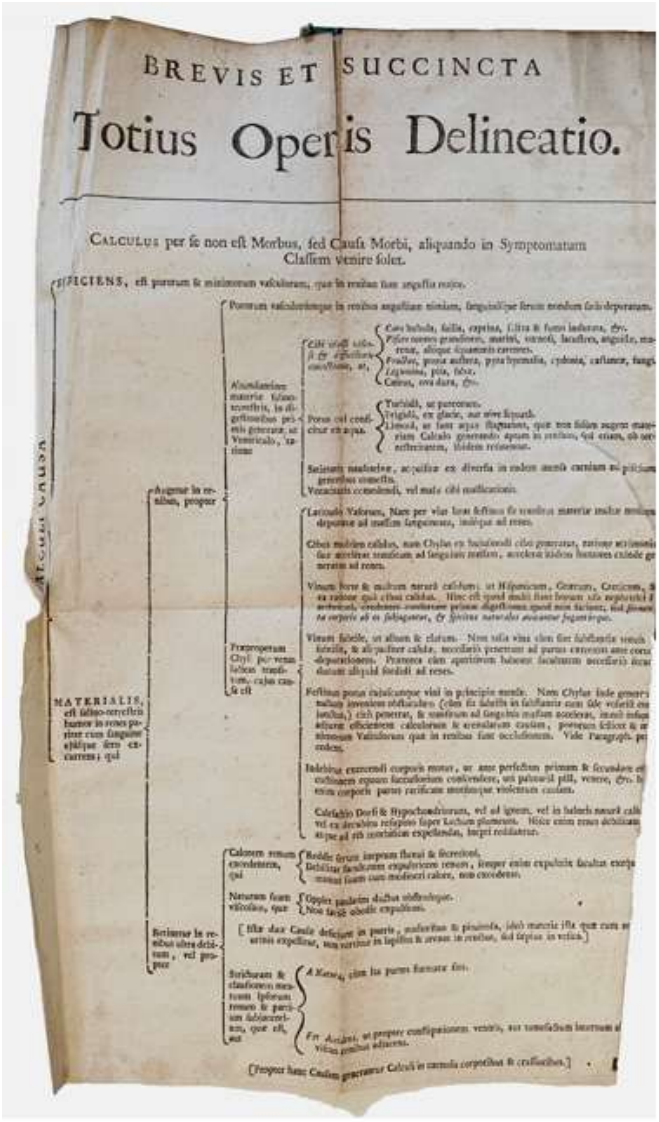
PROVENANCE: Professor Franco Crainz (1913-2004) Obstetrics and gynecology, university professor, took his medical degree in 1936 at the University Rome, the Italian Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology; he was Head obstetrics-gynecology Department, University Novara, Italy, 1956-1964, later becoming head obstetrics-gynecology Department, University Rome, 1972-1988. Crainz wrote on the history of medicine including a monograph: The Life and Works of Matthew Baillie MD, FRS L&E, FRCP, Etc. (1761-1823), [1995], and, An Obstetric tragedy: the case of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta : some unpublished documents of 1817, [1977], collected books & papers (mostly Italian & European) in the history of gynecology. Posthumously published was a paper with John Dewhurst, "Dr John Sims. A mystery solved", BJOG, 17 May 2005. Waller 16616. OCLC: GZM (Wisc).

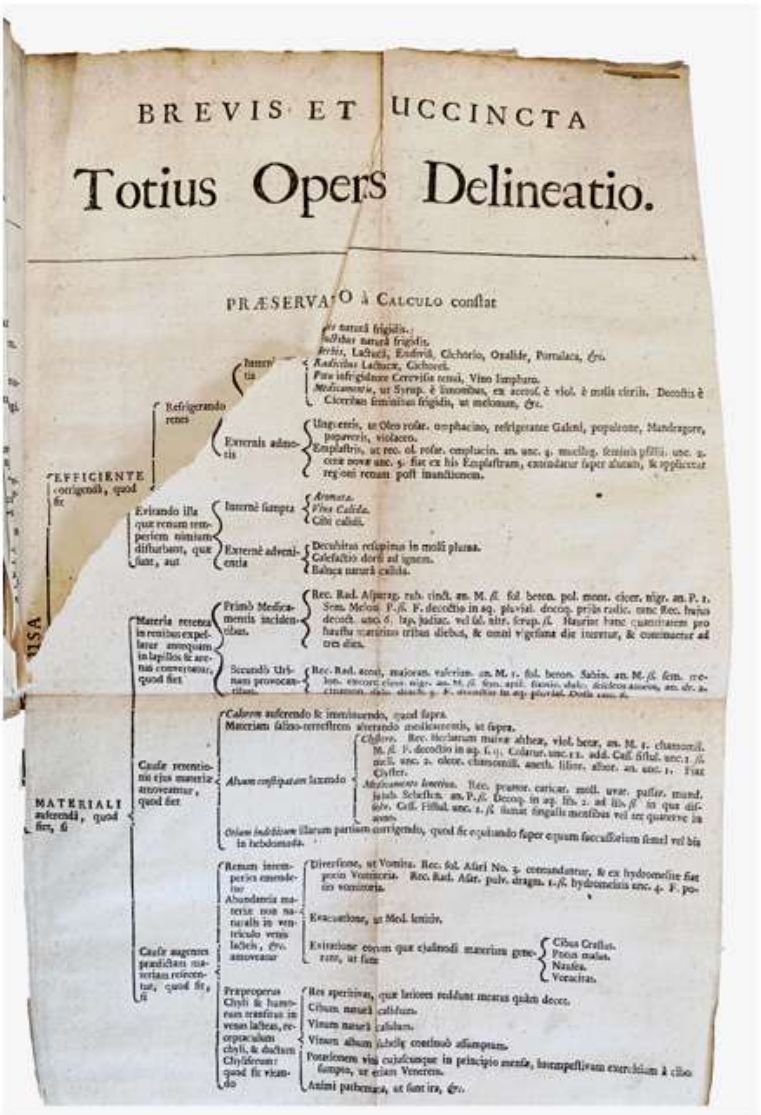


23. **GROENEVELDT, Jan** [aka: **Joanne** or **Johannes GROENEVELD**; **John GREENFIELD**] (?1647-1710). *Dissertatio Lithologica variis Observationibus & Figuris Illustrata. Editio secunda.* London: M. Flesher, Impensis Abeli Swalle, 1687. ¶ Small 8vo. [30], 70, [2] pp. With 2 large folding tables (both tables are torn, some archival tape repairs), 7 engraved plates (1 folding); title has two small sections excised in order to remove a prior ownership signature on title - and yet there is no loss of text (title verso is also blank). Rare. [M14425]

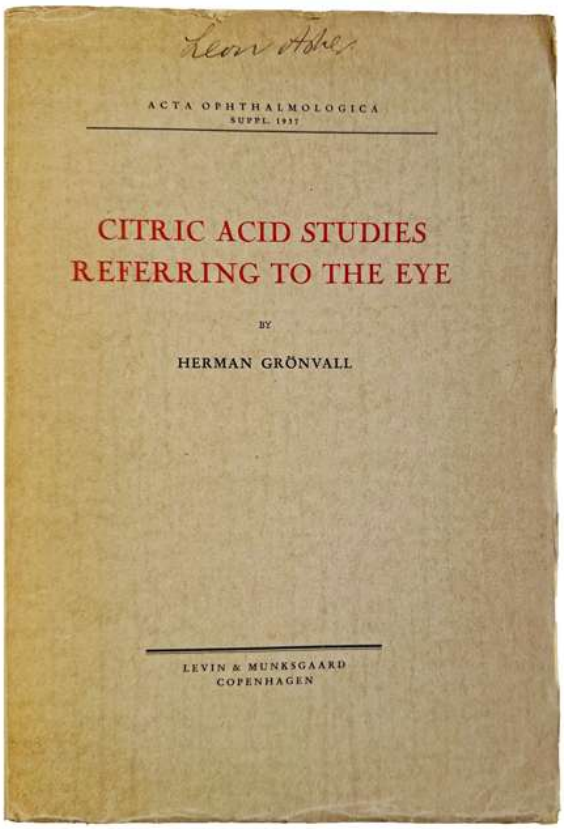
$ 295

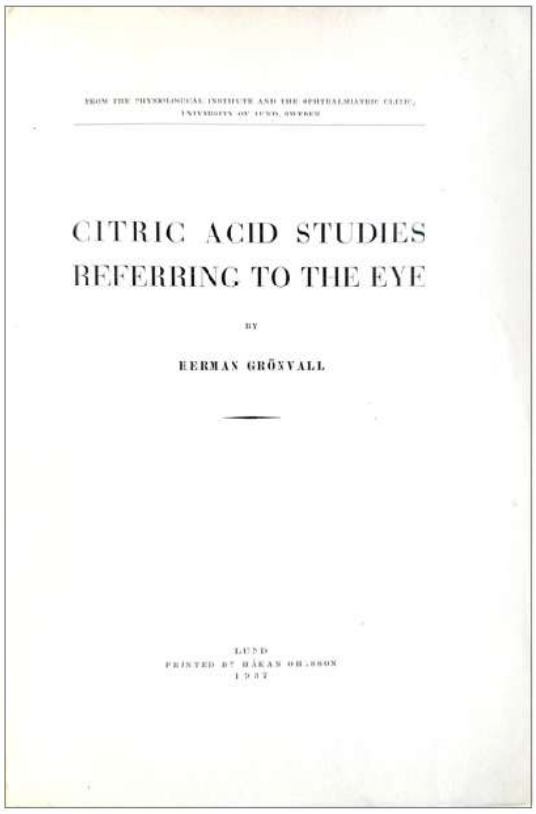
"Groenveldt was a famous lithotomist, using the suprapubic technique. He also enjoyed a rather unsavoury reputation as a quack for his determination to promote the use of cantharides. He changed his name to Greenfield when he came to England from Holland." – Garrison and Morton. Murphy writes that much of the text here is taken from Francois Tolet (1647-1724).





§ ESTC R25816; Garrison and Morton 4280 (English edition, 1710); Waller 3752; Wellcome (online); Wing (CD-ROM, 1996), G2062. See: Leonard J. T. Murphy, *The History of Urology*, pp. 100-101.



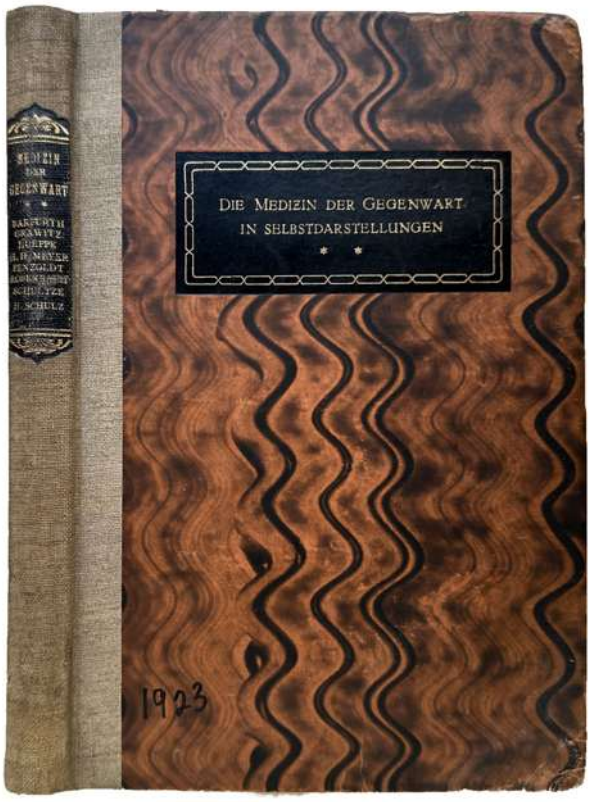


24. **GRONVALL, Herman**. *Citric Acid Studies Referring to the Eye*. Lund: Hakan Ohlsson, 1937. ¶ Series: *Acta Ophthalmologica. Supplementum* XIV. 8vo. vii, 279 pp. Large folding chart, 115 figs., 50 tables, bibliog., index. Printed wrappers; edges bumped. Ownership signature on upper cover of Leon Asher. Very good. $ 12.95

25. **GROTE, Louis Ruyter Radcliffe** (1886-1960). *Die Medizin der Gegenwart in Selbstdarstellungen*. Leipzig: Felix Meiner, 1923. ¶ 1 of 8 volumes in this series. 8vo. iv, 250, 6 [ads] pp. 8 photo plates. Original quarter tan cloth over marbled boards, gilt-stamped black cover and spine title labels; top edge worn, spine lightly rubbed. Very good. M11739

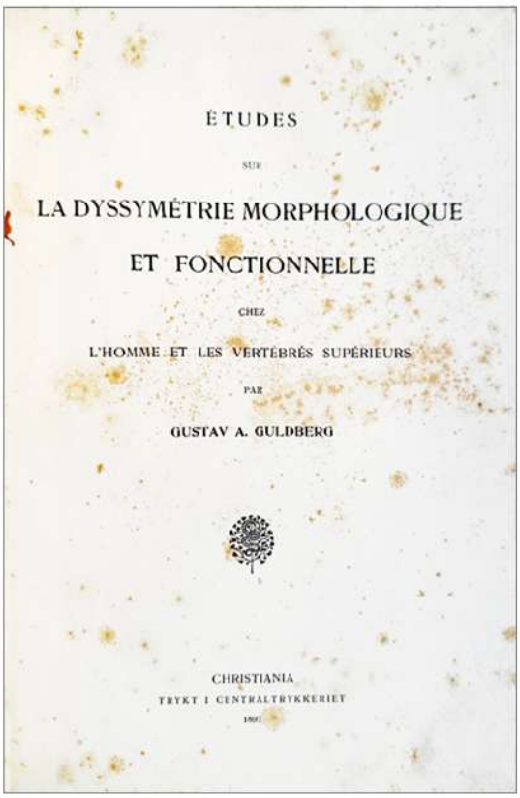
$ 12

With eight lengthy biographies of German physicians: Dietrich Barfurth (1849-1927) – Paul Grawitz (1850-1932) – Ferdinand Hueppe (1852-1938) – Hans Horst Meyer (1853-1939) – Franz Penzoldt 1849-1927) – Friedrich Julius Rosenbach (1842-1923) – Friedrich Schultze (1848-1934) – Hugo Schulz (1853-1932).



[25] GROTE

[26] GULDBERG



George B. Wislocki's copy

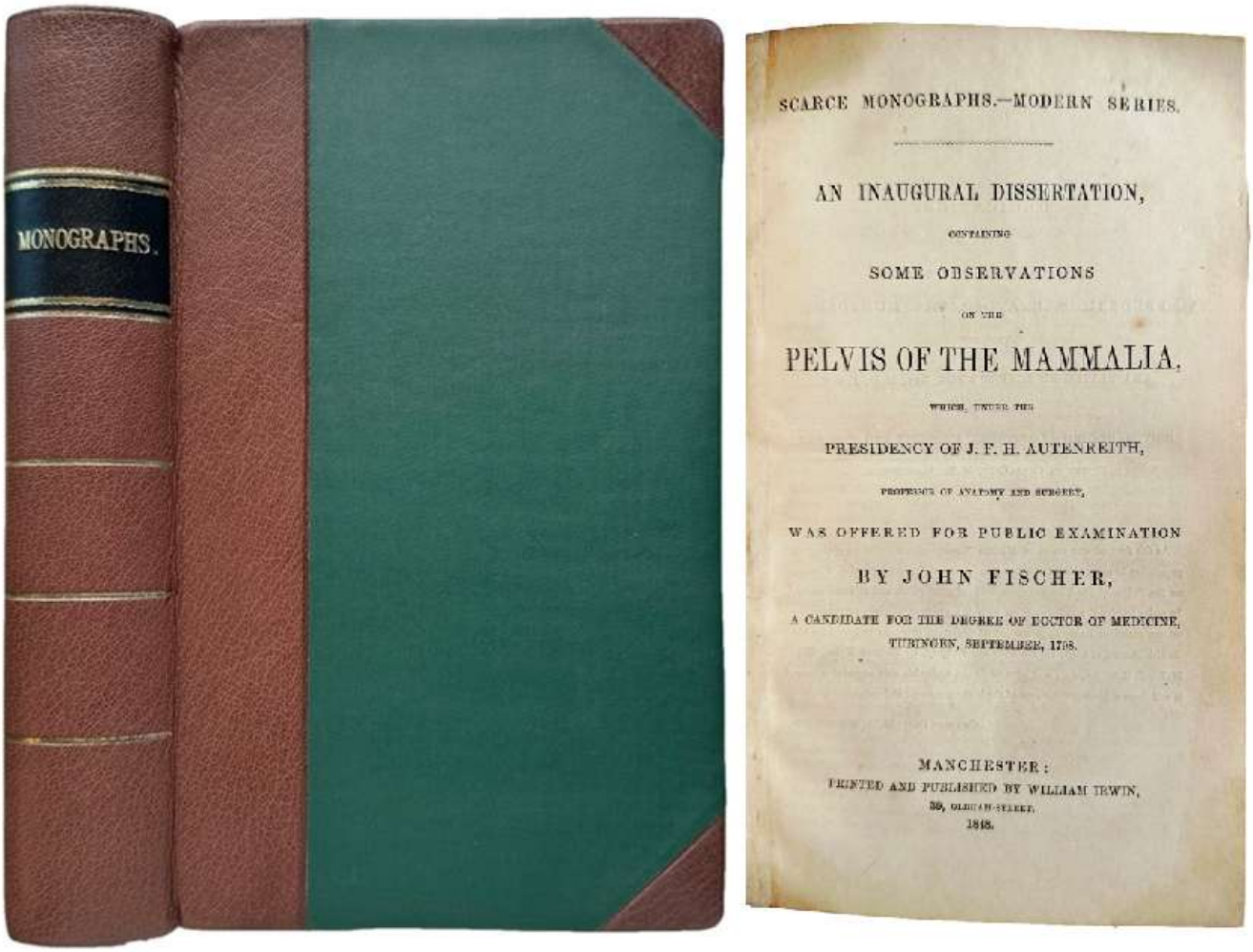
26. **GULDBERG, Gustav Adolph** (1854-1908). *Etudes sur la dyssymetrie morphologique et fonctionnelle chez l'homme et les vertébrés supérieurs*. Christiania: Centraltrykkeriet, 1897. ¶ 264 x 182 mm. Tall 8vo. [ii], 91, [1] pp. Heavily foxed. Quarter green cloth, marbled boards, printed paper spine label. Ownership signature of George B. Wislocki. Very good. Rare. M6941

$ 45

FIRST EDITION. These are Gustav Guldberg's studies on morphological and functional dysymetries in man and the higher vertebrates.

Gustav Guldberg was Professor and Director of the Anatomical Institute in Christiania, Norway.

PROVENANCE: George B. Wislocki (1892-1956), James Stillman Professor of Comparative Anatomy was head of the Harvard Medical School's department of anatomy, a position he occupied for 15 years. "Wislocki's discovery in 1936 that hormones are supplied to the body, not the brain, gave impetus to the science of endocrinology. After graduating from Washington University in 1912, Wislocki received an honorary degree from the Medical School here in 1941. Besides holding the Stillman chair, he was also Hersey Professor of Anatomy. In the field of histochemistry, dealing with specific chemical activities in cells, Wislocki made numerous trips into the interior of Nicaragua to collect various species of monkeys for his experiments." – *Harvard Crimson*, October 23, 1956.



Obscure medical studies from Manchester preserved

27. [**GYNECOLOGY** & **OBSTETRICS**; William Irwin, Manchester publisher] George Cobban, Garmouth, owner. [Collection of 14 papers, chiefly on GYNECOLOGY and related medical concerns]. [Includes: [5] **Graaf, Reinier de**; **R. Knox** (1791-1862), *De Graaf on the Female Testes, translated . . . from the original ed. of 1688*. Manchester: William Irwin, 1848-49. ¶ 8vo. Total: 531 pp. Plates. Modern half brown morocco, green cloth boards, gilt-stamped spine, leather spine label gilt-stamped "MONOGRAPHS". Ownership signature of "From Dr. [George] Cobban!!, Garmouth" [Scotland]; bookplate of J. McGrigor Maclagan, M.D. [fl.1853]. M13427

$ 375

INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING TITLES:

[OBGYN 1] **John Fischer**, *An Inaugural Dissertation, containing some observation on the Pelvis of the mammalia: which, under the presidency of J.F.H.* Autenrieth . . . Manchester: William Irwin, 1848. Series: Scarce and valuable monographs, 1. 26 pp.

[OBGYN 2] **Charles Henry Dzondi** [**Dzondi, Karl Heinrich** (1770-1835)], *On Congenital Fistulae of the Trachea, a pathologico-therapeutic commentary. Schwetschke and son, 1829. Translated . . . by R. Knox.* Manchester: William Irwin, 1848. Series: Scarce and valuable monographs, 2. 8pp.

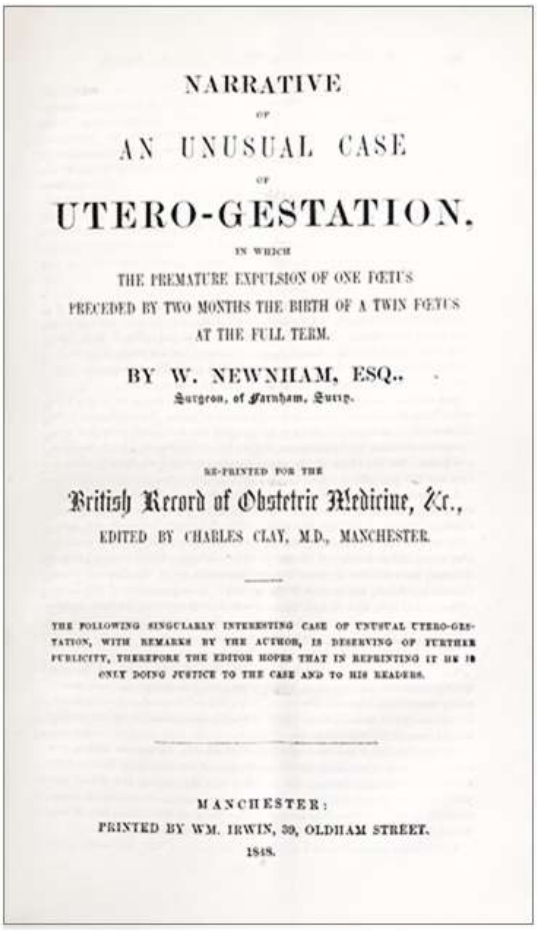
[OBGYN 3] **Ferdinand Mauritius Ascherson** (1798-1879), *On congenital fistulae of the neck, with a succinct history of the branchial fissures in mammals and in birds.* Manchester: William Irwin, 1848. Series: Scarce and valuable monographs, 3. 16 pp.

[OBGYN 4] **John Goodman**, *Successful Case of Caesarian Operation, and its complete recovery with subsequent pregnancy, abortion, and fatal termination.* Manchester: William Irwin, 1848. Series: Scarce and valuable monographs, 4. 17 pp.

[OBGYN 5] **Graaf, Reinier de** (1641-1673); **Robert Knox** (1791-1862), *De Graaf on the Female Testes, translated for "the British record," . . . from the original edition of 1688.* Manchester: William Irwin, 1848. Series: Scarce and valuable monographs, 5. 8 pp.

[OBGYN 6] *The Obstetric Aphorisms of Hippocrates* . . . 4 pp.

[OBGYN 7] **Heinrich Johann Nepomuk von Crantz** (1722-1799), *Dissertation on Rupture of the Uterus.* [Translated by Charles Clay]. Manchester: William Irwin, 1848. Series: Scarce and valuable monographs, 7. 20 pp.



NARRATIVE

OF

AN UNUSUAL CASE

OF

UTERO-GESTATION,

IN WHICH

THE PREMATURE EXPULSION OF ONE FŒTUS

PRECEDED BY TWO MONTHS THE BIRTH OF A TWIN FŒTUS

AT THE FULL TERM.

BY W. NEWNHAM, ESQ.,

Surgeon, of Farnham, Surrey.

RE-PRINTED FOR THE

British Record of Obstetric Medicine, &c.,

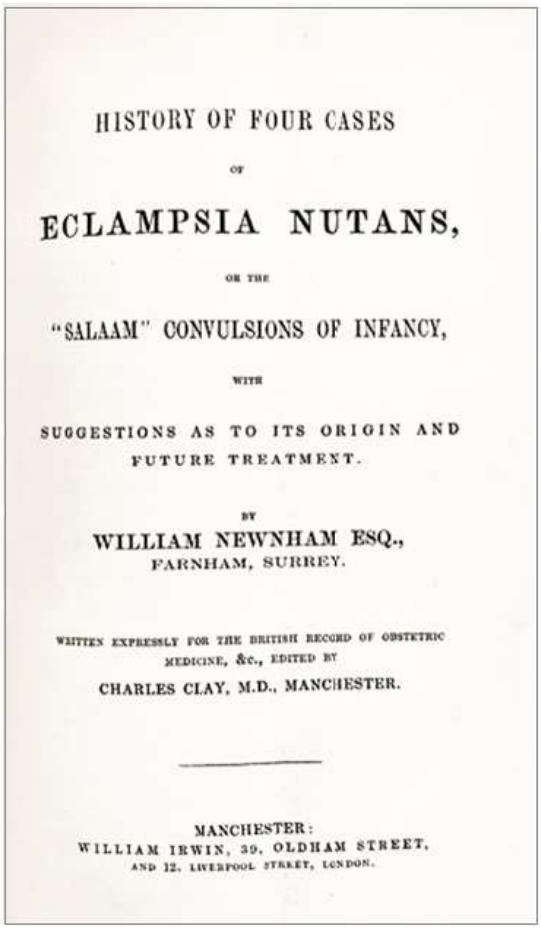
EDITED BY CHARLES CLAY, M.D., MANCHESTER.

THE FOLLOWING SINGULARLY INTERESTING CASE OF UNUSUAL UTERO-GESTATION, WITH REMARKS BY THE AUTHOR, IS DESERVING OF FURTHER PUBLICITY, THEREFORE THE EDITOR HOPES THAT IN REPRINTING IT HE IS ONLY DOING JUSTICE TO THE CASE AND TO HIS READERS.

MANCHESTER:

PRINTED BY WM. IRWIN, 39, OLDHAM STREET.

1848.



HISTORY OF FOUR CASES

OF

ECLAMPSIA NUTANS,

OR THE

"SALAAM" CONVULSIONS OF INFANCY,

WITH

SUGGESTIONS AS TO ITS ORIGIN AND FUTURE TREATMENT.

BY

WILLIAM NEWNHAM ESQ.,

FARNHAM, SURREY.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE BRITISH RECORD OF OBSTETRIC MEDICINE, &c., EDITED BY

CHARLES CLAY, M.D., MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER:

WILLIAM IRWIN, 39, OLDHAM STREET,

AND 12, LIVERPOOL STREET, LONDON.

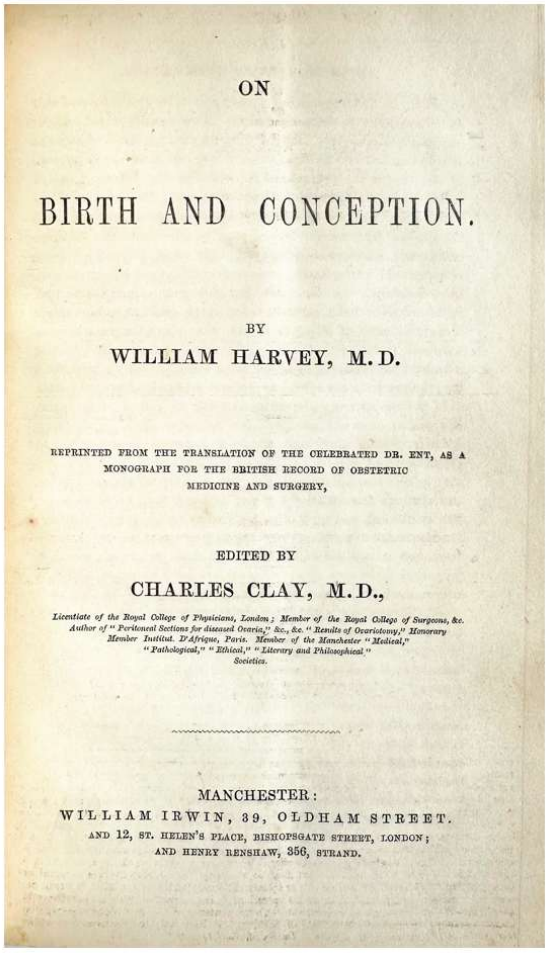
[OBGYN 8] **William Newnham** (1790-1865), *Narrative of an Unusual Case of Utero-Gestation, in which the premature expulsion of one foetus preceded by two months the birth of a twin foetus at the full term*. Manchester: William Irwin, 1848. Series: Scarce and valuable monographs, 8. 4 pp.

Naegele: *With 16 engravings*

[OBGYN 9] **Franz Karl Naegele** (1778-1851), *The Obliquely Contracted Female Pelvis, with an appendix on its most important vices of conformation. With sixteen engravings. Translated from the German by John Christie. . .* Manchester: William Irwin, 1848. 134 pp.

[OBGYN 10] **William Newnham** (1790-1865), *History of Four Cases of Eclampsia Nutans, or the "Salaam" Convulsions of Infancy, with suggestions as to its origin and future treatment*. Manchester: Irwin, [1849]. 28 pp.

[OBGYN 11] **Nicolas Puzos** (1686-1753), *Memoir on the Hemorrhage which occurs to Pregnant Women; the means of arresting it without inducing labour; and on the method of proceeding to deliver. . . by an easier and more certain way than usual. Translated by . . . J. Christie, M.D., Aberdeen*. Manchester: Irwin, [1849]. 26 pp.



ON

BIRTH AND CONCEPTION.

BY

WILLIAM HARVEY, M.D.

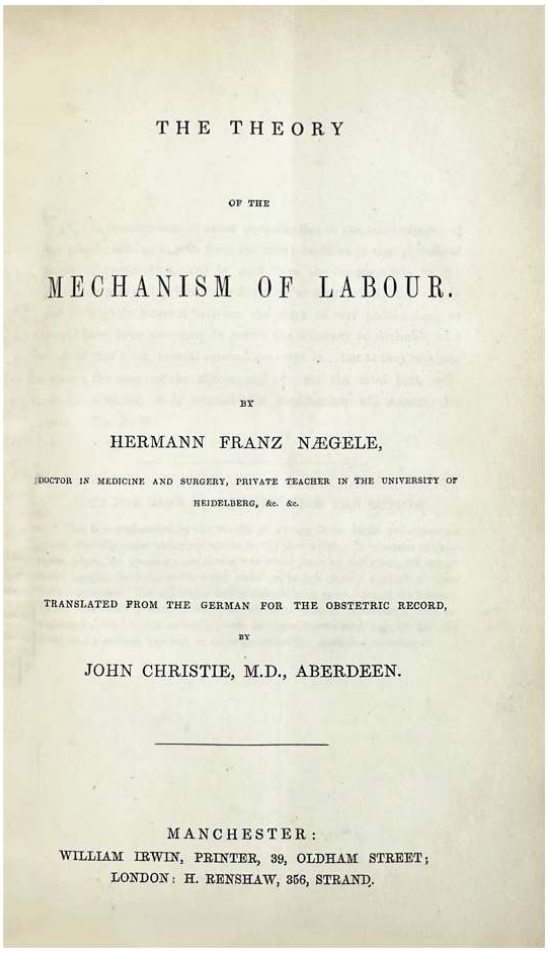
REPRINTED FROM THE TRANSLATION OF THE CELEBRATED DR. ENT, AS A MONOGRAPH FOR THE BRITISH RECORD OF OBSTETRIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

EDITED BY

CHARLES CLAY, M.D.,

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. Author of "Peritoneal Sections for diseased Ovaria," &c., &c. "Results of Ovariotomy," Honorary Member Institut. D'Afrique, Paris. Member of the Manchester "Medical," "Pathological," "Ethical," "Literary and Philosophical" Societies.

MANCHESTER:
WILLIAM IRWIN, 39, OLDHAM STREET.
AND 12, ST. HELEN'S PLACE, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON;
AND HENRY RENSHAW, 356, STRAND.



THE THEORY

OF THE

MECHANISM OF LABOUR.

BY

HERMANN FRANZ NÆGELE,

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY, PRIVATE TEACHER IN THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG, &c. &c.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN FOR THE OBSTETRIC RECORD,

BY

JOHN CHRISTIE, M.D., ABERDEEN.

MANCHESTER:
WILLIAM IRWIN, PRINTER, 39, OLDHAM STREET;
LONDON: H. RENSHAW, 356, STRAND.

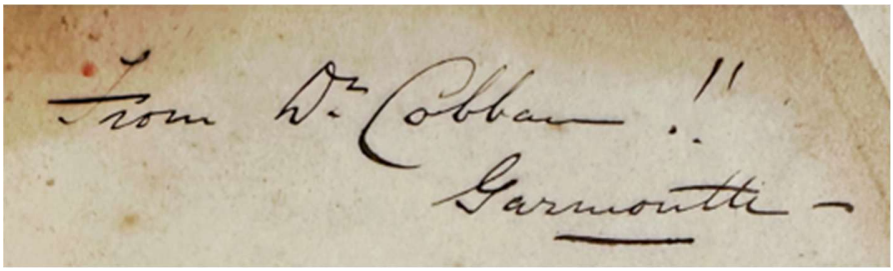
[OBGYN 12] **William Harvey** (1578-1657), *On Birth and Conception. Reprinted from the translation of the celebrated Dr. Ent, as a monograph for the British Record of Obstetric Medicine and Surgery. Edited by Charles Clay*. Manchester: Irwin, [1849]. 58 pp.

[OBGYN 13] **Hermann Franz Naegele** (1778-1851), *The Theory of the Mechanism of Labour. Translated from the German for the Obstetric Record, by John Christie, M.D*. Manchester: Irwin, [1849]. 42 pp.

[OBGYN 14] **Charles Clay** (1801-1893), *A Cyclopaedia of Obstetrics, theoretical, practical, historical, biographical, and critical, including the diseases of women and children . . .* Manchester: Irwin, 1848. 140 pp. [only 2 copies recorded at Harvard & Wellcome]. Extremely rare and only a couple of copies extant of most of the pieces [Stanford University and University of Edinburgh], of these historical and practical collection of essays on gynecology or obstetrics.

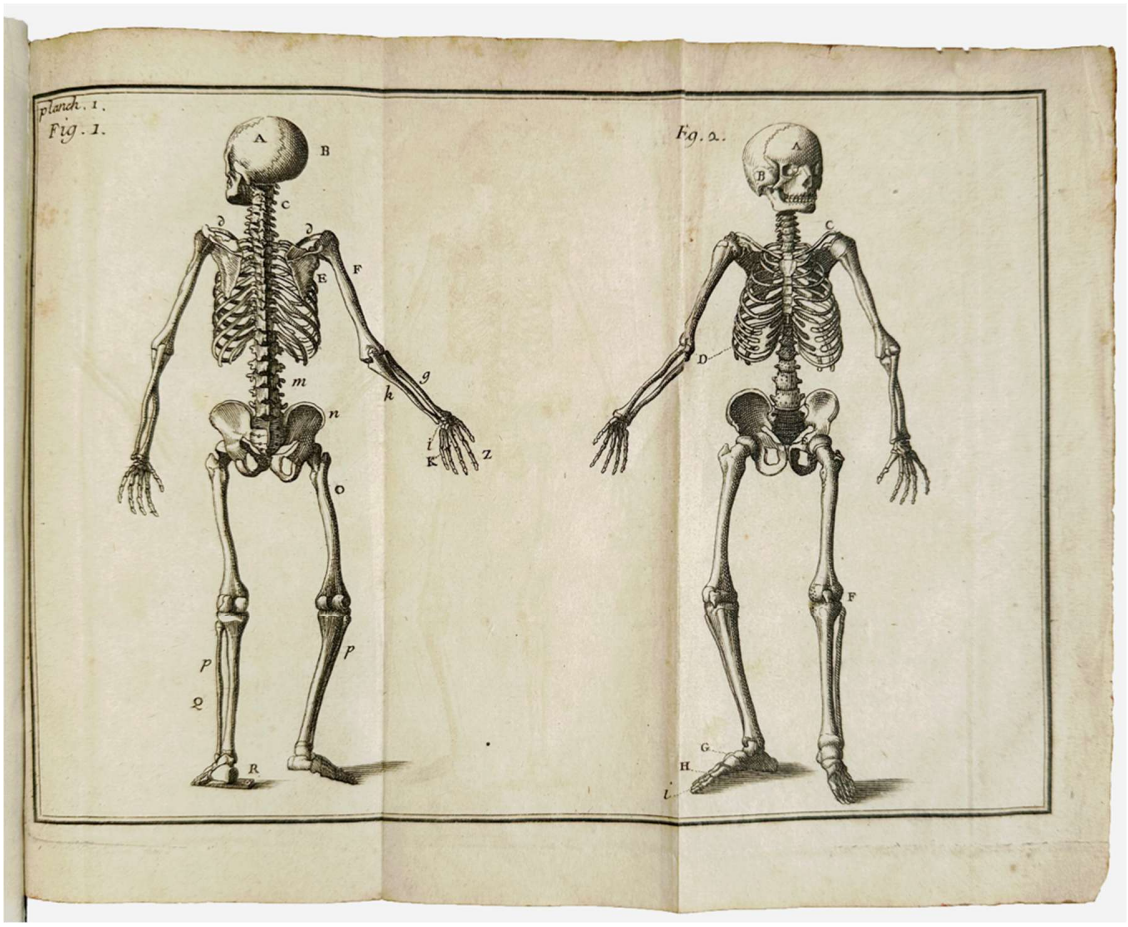
Several are the among the first English translations of these medical classics: Heinrich Johann Nepomuk von Crantz, Charles Henry Dzondi, William Harvey, and Hermann Franz Naegele. Probably all of them were produced by the publisher William Irwin of Manchester for what was called "Scarce and valuable monographs", which were numbered.

These 14 essays are all published by Irwin and issued in either 1848 or 1849.

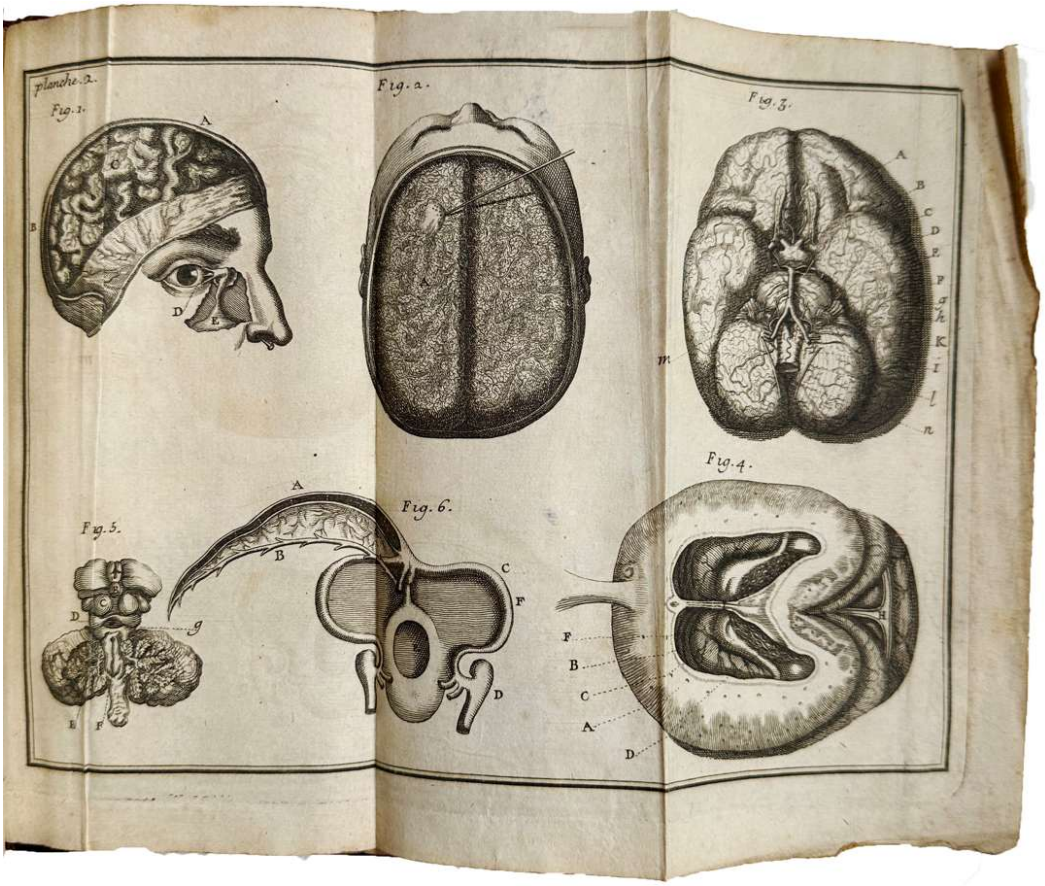


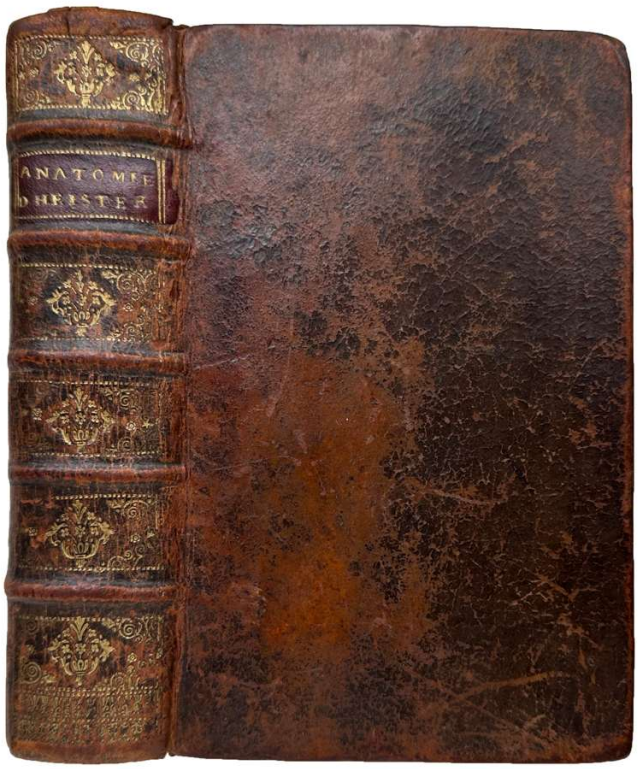
PROVENANCE [2]: [1] Dr. George Cobban, Garmouth, Fochabers, Elgin, took his medical degree from the University of Edinburgh [1851], served as Assistant Curator of the Anatomical Museum, Edinburgh Univ., etc. See: Medical Directory for Scotland, 1853 – [2] James McGrigor Maclagan, M.D. (1830-1892), one of the sons of prominent Scottish Dr. David Maclagan (1785-1865), who served in the Napoleonic wars and was President of both the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. He served as Surgeon in Scotland to Queen Victoria. "David's youngest son, James attended Edinburgh's Royal High School and University, graduating MD in 1851 (with a thesis on autumn crocus, the source of colchicine for gout). He served in the Indian Army as an Assistant Surgeon, but ill health (the details of which are not recorded) cut short his service. James then engaged in private practice in Cromer and Mexborough before moving into public health, serving as medical officer for health for Hexham and Haltwhistle until 1890. His resignation was precipitated by a reduction in his salary from £300 to £200 per year and the suggestion that he augment this with

private practice, something he felt unqualified to do after so many years away from the bedside. It was as he was leaving the meeting where all of this was discussed that he fell, breaking his femur. It healed but left him with a limp and much impaired health. Although he was never as well-known as his father and brothers, James held many positions in the British Medical Association and the Northern Counties Association of Medical Officers of Health and was considered an authority on water supply, housing and sanitation as adjudged by his 17 annual reports. Curiously, his death was recorded as being caused by 'chronic cerebritis supervening on an attack of hemiplegia'." – D. Doyle, "The Maclagan family: six generations of service." – *Journal of the Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh*, 2010; 40:178–84.



[28] HEISTER





L'ANATOMIE D'HEISTER,

AVEC

DES ESSAIS DE PHYSIQUE SUR L'USAGE DES PARTIES DU CORPS HUMAIN, & sur le Méchanisme de leurs mouvemens.

Enrichie de Nouvelles Figures en Taille-douce.

Par J. B. ** de la Faculté de Montpellier.

A PARIS,
Chez JACQUES VINCENT, rue & vis-à-vis l'Eglise de S. Severin, à l'Ange.

M. DCC. XXIV.

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

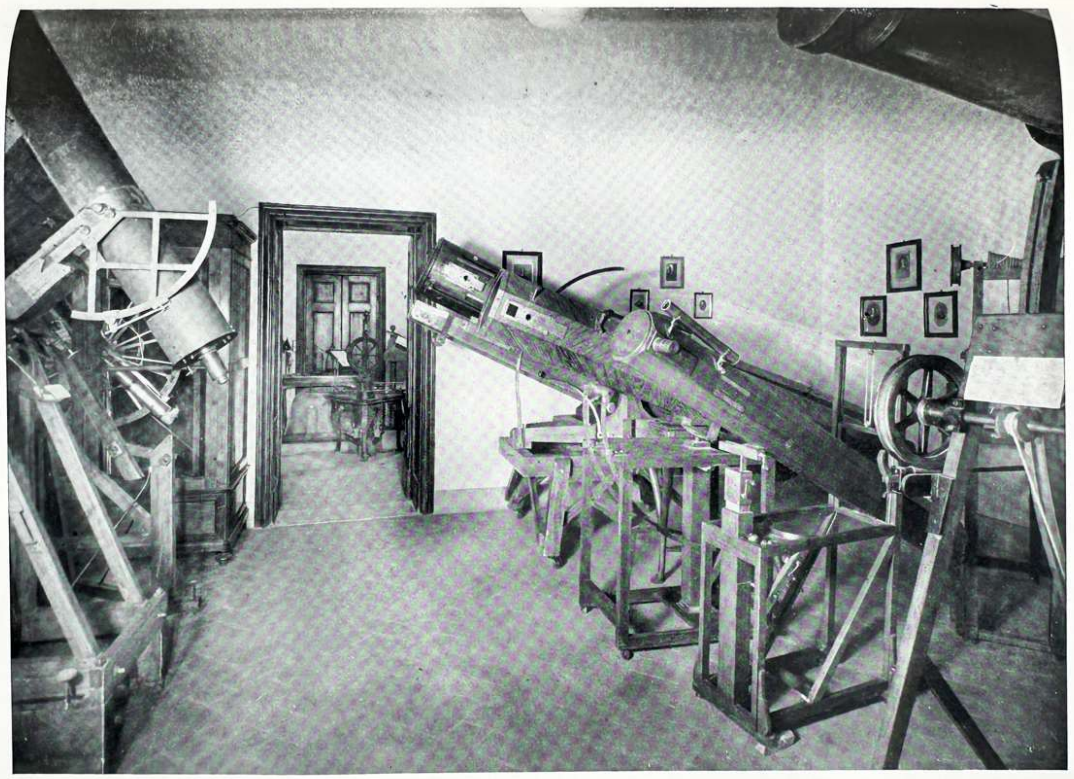
28. **HEISTER, Lorenz** (1683-1758); **Jean-Baptiste SÉNAC** (1693-1770). *L'Anatomie d'Heister, avec des Essais de Physique sur l'usage des parties du corps humain, & sur le Méchanisme de leurs mouvemens. Enrichie de nouvelles figures en Taille-douce. Par J. B. ** de la Faculté de Montpellier*. Paris: Chez Jacques Vincent ..., 1724. ¶ 8vo. Signatures: [pi]^{4} A-2Z^{8} 3A^{4}. [VIII], 716, [4], 24 pp. 13 engraved folding plates; first 3 leaves with holes in gutter. Original full calf, raised bands, elaborate gilt-stamped compartments, maroon gilt-stamped spine label; rubbed, some wear 2 or 3 corners showing. Very good. [TK0071]

$ 225

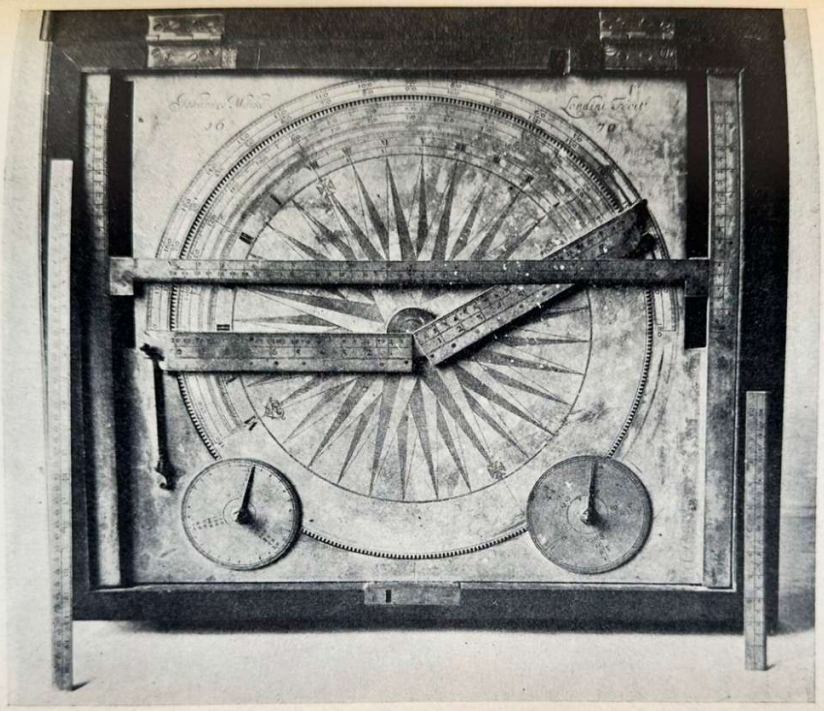
First edition with additions by Jean-Baptiste Sénac (editor).

"Sénac has just been declared the King's first physician. Since then, he has been unmasked and this choice is given as one of the worst. It is said that he is a scoundrel, and worthy of the recommendation of the Noailles who brought him there. It so happens that he was a Jesuit, then fled to Holland where he was a Calvinist minister, then to England where he became an Anglican minister, then finally a doctor. He has wit, but few ideas; he only skillfully uses those of others. His reputation was falling in Paris: it was time, they say, that he went to court." – *Journal of the Marquis d'Argenson*, April 18, 1752, pp. 203-204.

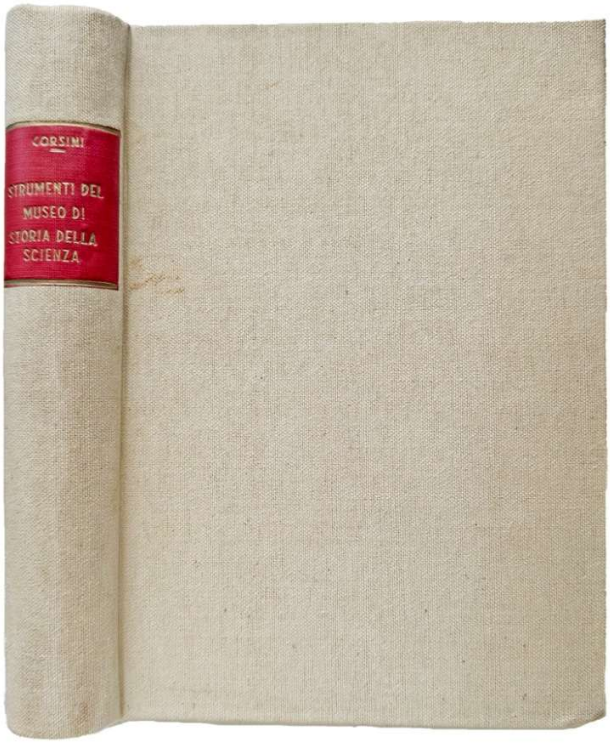
"Lorenz Heister (or Laurentius Heister in his Latin works) was a prominent German general, eye surgeon, and professor of anatomy and surgery at the University of Altdorf, Germany. Heister contributed significantly to surgical practice, particularly through his influential surgical books, which hold a place in medical literature comparable to that of Ambroise Paré." – George Dunea, *Hektoen International*.



Sala dei telescopi



N. 689 [12]. Macchina ciclologica trigonometrica.




MUSEO DI STORIA DELLA SCIENZA
FIRENZE

CATALOGO
DEGLI STRUMENTI
DEL MUSEO DI STORIA DELLA SCIENZA

CON 89 ILLUSTRAZIONI
E 16 TAVOLE FUORI TESTO

L.S.

FIRENZE
LEO S. OLSCHKI - EDITORE
MCMLIV

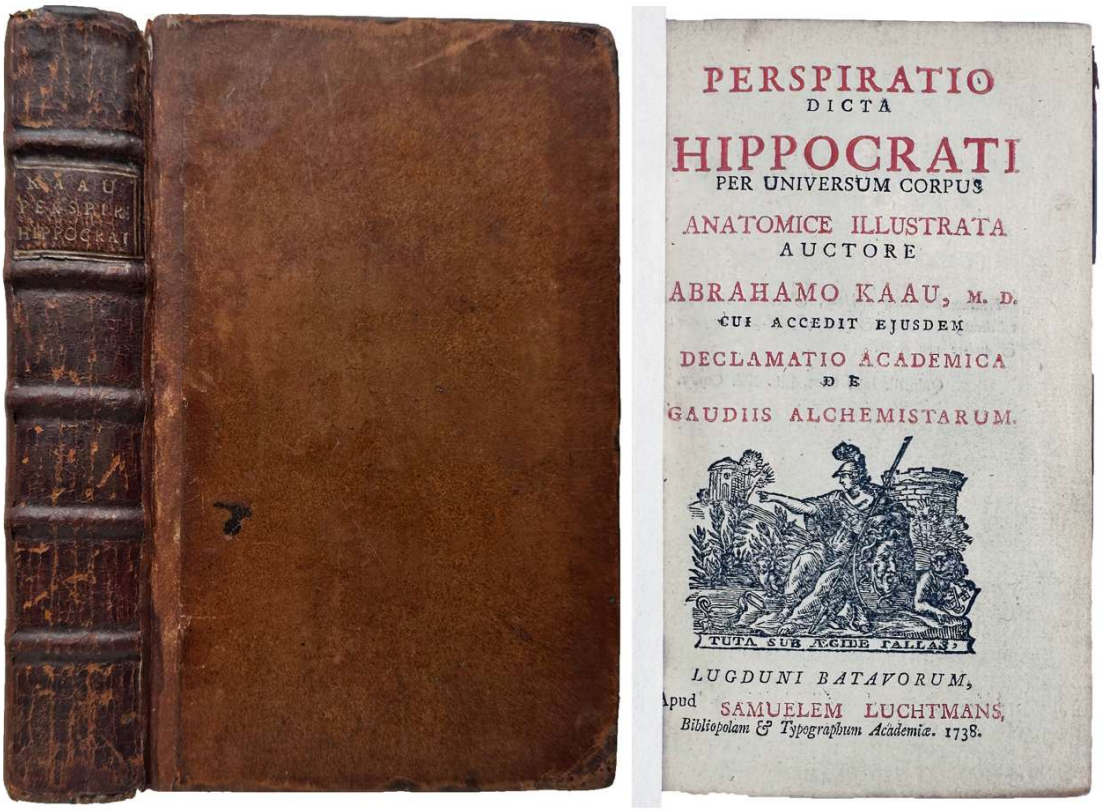
29. **[Scientific Instruments] Istituto e Museo di Storia della Scienza (Italy); Andrea CORSINI**. *Catalogo degli strumenti del Museo di Storia Della Scienza*. Firenze: Leo S. Olschki, 1954. ¶ At head of title: *Museo di Storia della Scienza, Firenze*. 244 x 181 mm. 8vo. vii, 394 pp. Numerous figs. numbered by the item number of the catalog, 16 plates, index. Beige cloth, red cloth spine label, gilt spine, original wrappers bound in. Ownership rubber stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Fine. [M15063]

$ 60

Museum catalogue of historical scientific instruments, including armillary spheres, microscopes, barometers, mathematical instruments, mechanical tools, meteorological instruments, electrical and magnetic instruments, chemical and pharmaceutical instruments, medical instruments.

PROVENANCE: Professor Franco Crainz (1913-2004) Obstetrics and gynecology, university professor, took his medical degree in 1936 at the University Rome, the Italian Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology; he was Head obstetrics-gynecology Department, University Novara, Italy, 1956-1964, later becoming head obstetrics-gynecology Department, University Rome, 1972-1988. Crainz wrote on the history of medicine including a monograph: The Life and Works of Matthew Baillie MD, FRS L&E, FRCP, Etc. (1761-

1823), [1995], and, An Obstetric tragedy: the case of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta : some unpublished documents of 1817, [1977], collected books & papers (mostly Italian & European) in the history of gynecology. Posthumously published was a paper with John Dewhurst, "Dr John Sims. A mystery solved", BJOG, 17 May 2005. Waller 16616. OCLC: GZM (Wisc).



30. **KAAU BOERHAAVE, Abraham** (1715-1758). *Perspiratio dicta Hippocrati per universum corpus anatomice illustrata auctore. . . Declamatio academica de gaudiis alchemistarum*. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Samuelem Luchtmans, 1738. ¶ 160 x 101 mm. Small 8vo. [xvi], 36, [4], 445, [2] pp. Title in red and black, printer's device on title, headpieces, floriated initials, corrigenda. Contemporary tan calf, raised bands, red leather spine label; rubbed, spine ends chipped, joints and hinges reinforced with kozo. Ex library rubber stamps of the National Library of Medicine. Good.

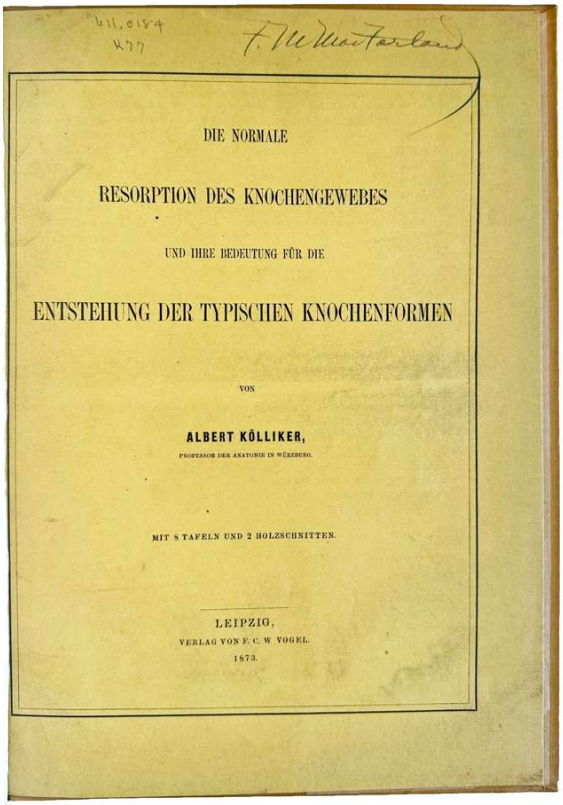
$ 100

FIRST EDITION. In this work Kaau Boerhaave describes the process of the excretion of sweat from the sweat-glands of the skin and the motion of fluids within the body. The book also reprints his short lecture on the alchemists for which he received a gold medal from Leyden University. In this copy, the lecture on alchemy is bound at the front of the volume. There was a second edition (Lovanni, 1779).

Stieda calls this "a brilliant work."

Abraham Kaau Boerhaave, the prominent physician, studied medicine at Leyden under his uncle Hermann Boerhaave. After graduating and practicing medicine at The Hague for several years, Kaau-Boerhaave went to St. Petersburg where he was appointed professor of theoretical and practical medicine and pharmacy. He was a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

§ Blake, NLM, p. 239; Hirsch, III, pp. 436-437; Waller 13832; Wellcome, III, p. 375.



DIE NORMALE

RESORPTION DES KNOCHENGEWEBES

UND IHRE BEDEUTUNG FÜR DIE

ENTSTEHUNG DER TYPISCHEN KNOCHENFORMEN

VON

ALBERT KÖLLIKER,

PROFESSOR DER ANATOMIE IN WÜRZBURG.

MIT 8 TAFELN UND 2 HOLZSCHNITTEN.

LEIPZIG,
VERLAG VON F. C. W. VOGEL.
1873.


DIE NORMALE

RESORPTION DES KNOCHENGEWEBES

UND IHRE BEDEUTUNG FÜR DIE

ENTSTEHUNG DER TYPISCHEN KNOCHENFORMEN

VON

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MIT 8 TAFELN UND 2 HOLZSCHNITTEN.

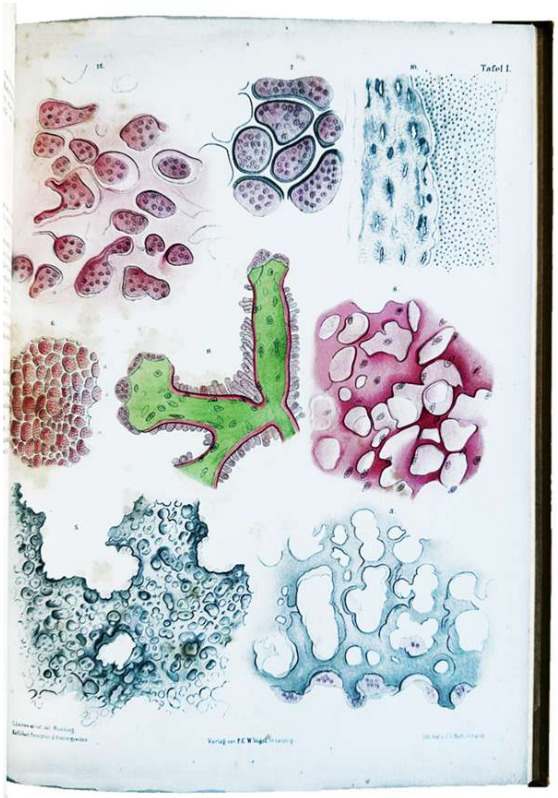
LEIPZIG,
VERLAG VON F. C. W. VOGEL.
1873.

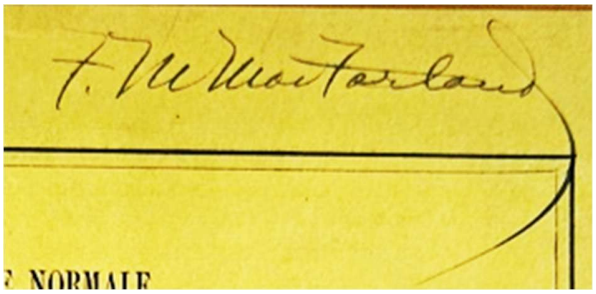
Frank Mace MacFarland's copy

31. **KOLLIKER, Rudolph Albert von** (1817-1905). *Die Normale Resorption des Knochengewebes und ihre bedeutung fur die entstehung der typischen knochenformen*. Leipzig: F.C.W. Vogel, 1873. ¶ 4to. vi, 86 pp. 8 color plates. Mustard cloth, black-stamped spine title, original printed wrappers bound in at rear. Very good.

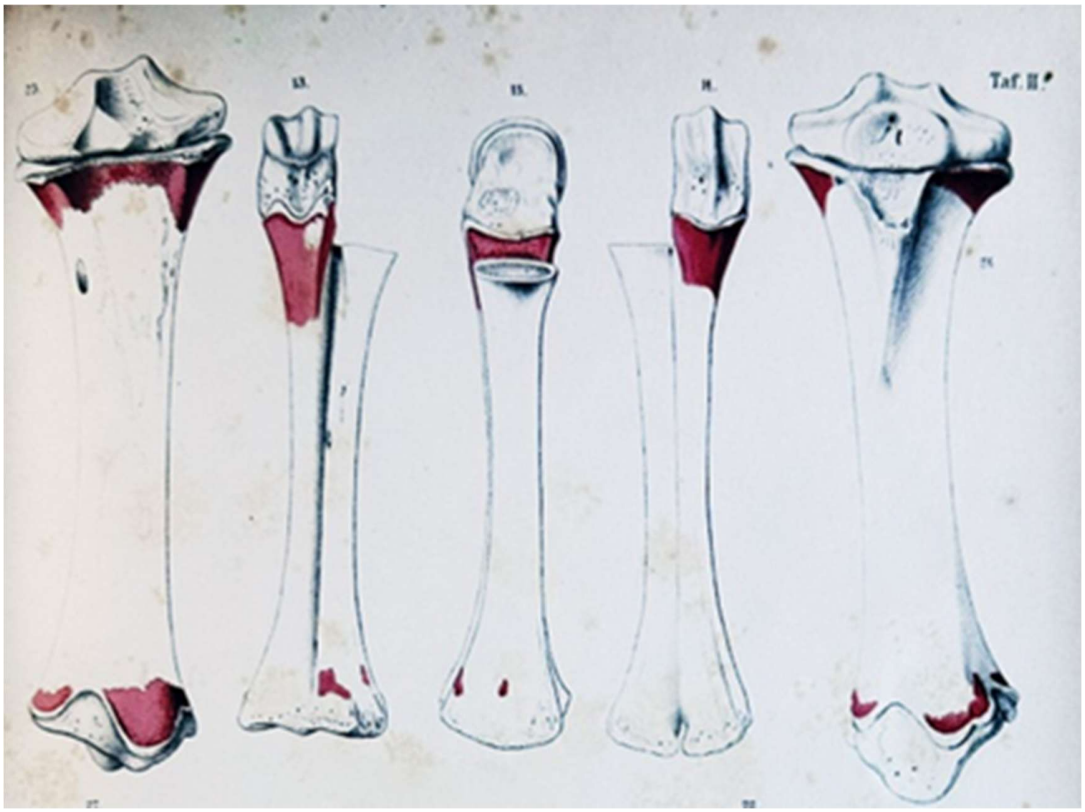
$ 250

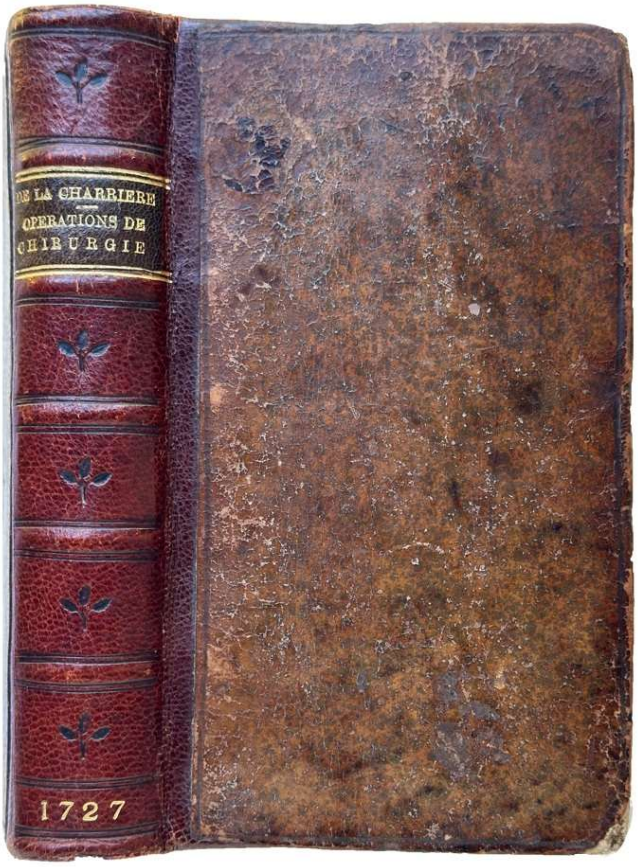
"A Swiss by birth, Kolliker received his medical education by attending Muller's lectures in Berlin and studying at Heidelberg where he was graduated. After serving as prosector for Henle in Zurich, Kolliker was called to Wurzburg where he remained for half a century. A genius, possessing remarkable powers of observation, he made enormous strides in the understanding of human and animal tissue. He was the first to apply Schwann's cell doctrine to embryology and to isolate smooth muscle fiber. Charles Sedgwick Minot (1852-1914) said that Kolliker, knew more by direct personal observation of the microscopic structure of animals than anyone else who ever lived." – Garrison, *An introduction to the history of medicine*, p. 462.

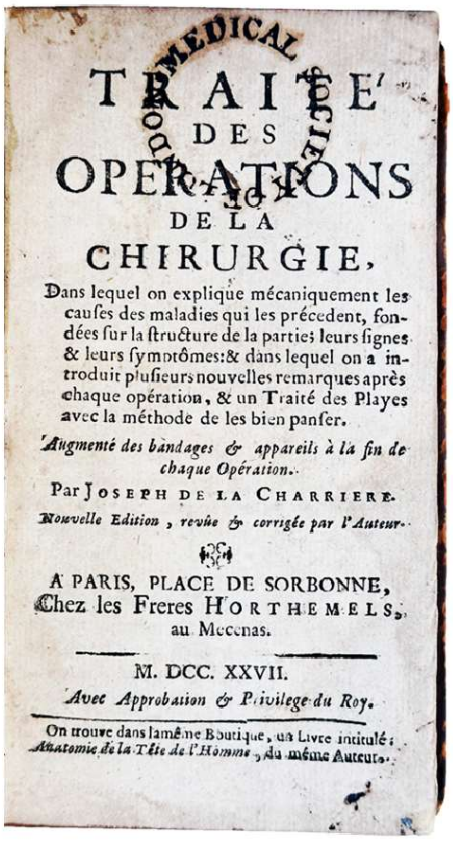




PROVENANCE: Frank Mace MacFarland (1869–1951) "was an authority on the life and habits of nudibranchs and he left unfinished a comprehensive monograph on the group which was published posthumously in 1966. He played a leading role in organizing the Hopkins Seaside Laboratory (now Hopkins Marine Station) in Pacific Grove, California, of which he was in charge from 1910 to 1913 and co-director from 1915 to 1917, and in which he maintained an active interest throughout the remainder of his life. MacFarland served as President of the California Academy of Sciences from 1934 to 1946; his research collection of opisthobranch mollusks formed the basis of the Academy's invertebrate collection." – Stanford University, Lane Medical Library (withdrawn), gift from MacFarland.





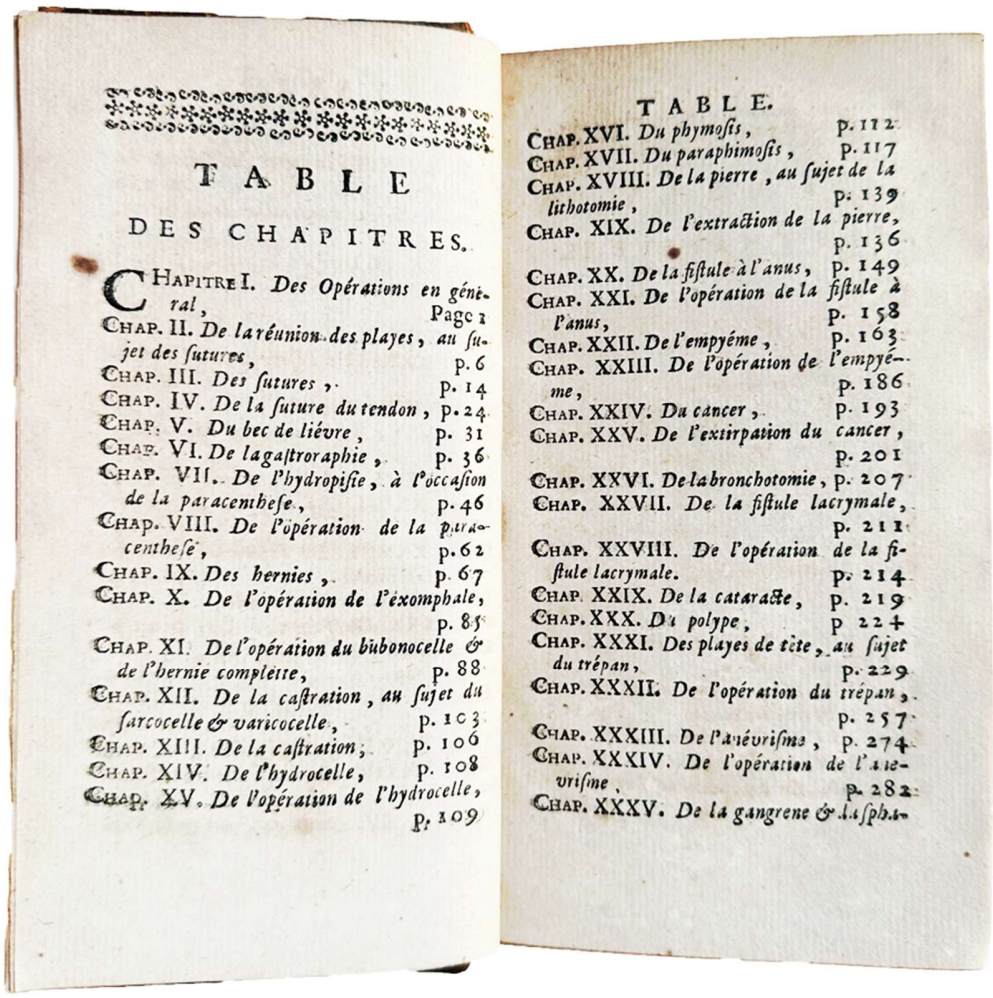


32. **La CHARRIÈRE, Joseph de** (d.ca.1690). *Traité des Operations de la Chirurgie, Dans lequel on explique mécaniquement les causes des maladies qui les précedent, fondées sur la structure de la partie. . . Augmente des bandages & appareils a la fin de chaque Opération*. Paris: Freres Horthemels au Mecenas, 1727. ¶ 12mo. [8], 397, [3] pp. Original calf, neatly rebacked preserving original boards, raised bands, stamped and ruled spine, gilt-stamped black morocco spine label. Bookplate and ink withdrawal stamp of the Wellcome Library, ink stamp of London Medical Society on title-page. Very good. RARE.

$ 225

New edition. French surgeon's treatise. ['Treatise on Surgical Procedures, in which the causes of the diseases preceding them are explained mechanically, based on the structure of the affected part . . . Includes descriptions of bandages and devices at the end of each procedure.'] Originally published in 1690.

The work covers everything from sutures, cleft lips, hernias, castration, hydroceles, kidney stones, cataracts, gangrene, amputation, etc.



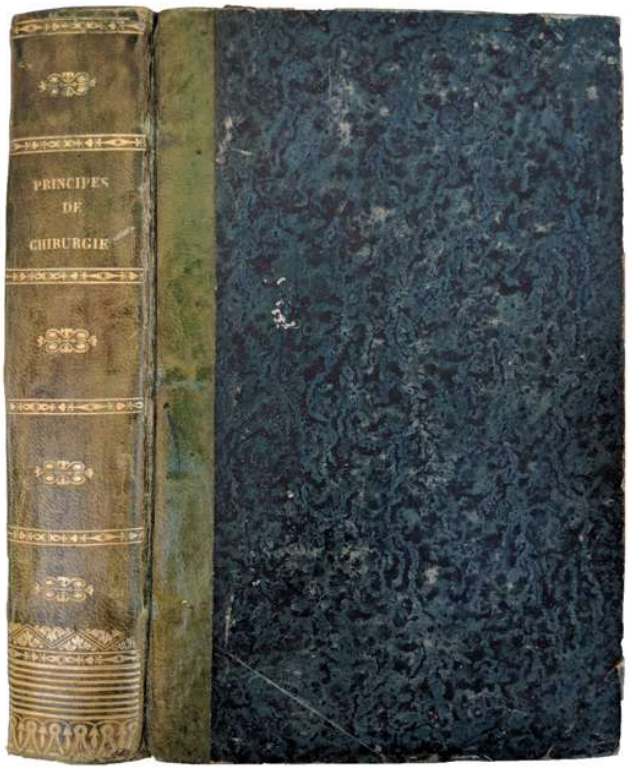
TABLE

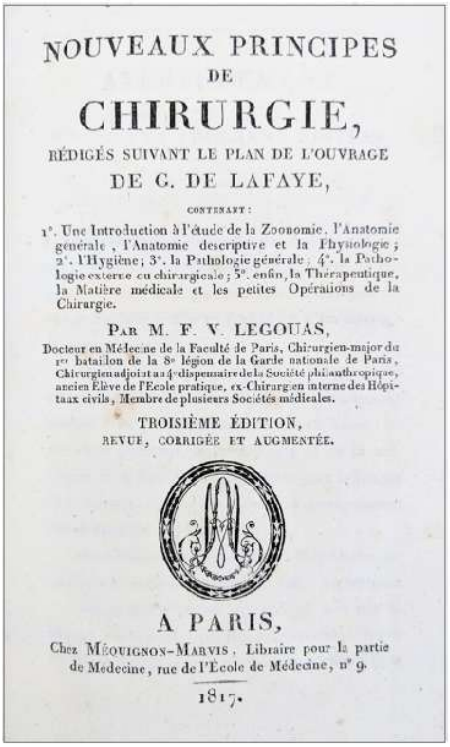
DES CHAPITRES.

TABLE.

Joseph de La Charrière, an authority on wound treatment, described the causes of diseases and associated surgical techniques, seeking to give a rational basis to the interventions.

§ See: Krivatsy/NLM p. 670 [1690, 1692, 1693, 1699 editions); Blake, *NLM*, (editions of 1706 and 1727, they give a pagination suggesting a match with this copy); Waller 5479; Wellcome III, p. 425. Wellcome describes three states of this edition, none matching this one. [This is, in fact, a withdrawn copy from the Wellcome]. One of the Wellcome copies shows a different pagination: 462 pp. They suggest the imprint date for their issue could be 1743.




NOUVEAUX PRINCIPES
DE
CHIRURGIE,
RÉDIGÉS SUIVANT LE PLAN DE L'OUVRAGE
DE G. DE LAFAYE,
CONTENANT :
1°. Une Introduction à l'étude de la Zoonomie, l'Anatomie générale, l'Anatomie descriptive et la Physiologie ; 2°. l'Hygiène ; 3°. la Pathologie générale ; 4°. la Pathologie externe ou chirurgicale ; 5°. enfin, la Thérapeutique, la Matière médicale et les petites Opérations de la Chirurgie.
PAR M. F. V. LEGOUAS,
Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Paris, Chirurgien-major du 1er bataillon de la 8e légion de la Garde nationale de Paris, Chirurgien adjoint au 4e dispensaire de la Société philanthropique, ancien Élève de l'École pratique, ex-Chirurgien interne des Hôpitaux civils, Membre de plusieurs Sociétés médicales.
TROISIÈME ÉDITION,
REVUE, CORRIGÉE ET AUGMENTÉE.
A PARIS,
Chez MÉQUIGNON-MARVIS, Libraire pour la partie de Médecine, rue de l'École de Médecine, n° 9.
1817.

33. **LA FAYE, Georges de** (1699-1781); **LEGOUAS, Francois Maurice Victor** (1782-1862). *Nouveaux Principes de Chirurgie, rediges suivant le plan de l'ouvrage de G. De Lafaye*. Paris: Mequignon-Marvis, 1817. ¶ 8vo. xx, 623, [1] pp. Half-title, title-vignette, index; foxing. Early quarter olive green gilt-stamped calf, blue-marbled boards, white tips; rubbed. Ink marginalia, pages 110, 111. Ownership signature, "Livre au Dr. Bonnet de Valence, J. Bonnet, 1886." Very good.

$ 75

Third edition, revised and enlarged. In the absence of a time machine, this is an excellent venue for discovering how surgeries were performed during the early 19th and mid-18th centuries. Surgeon of the King's Camps and Armies, and the Director of the Royal Academy of Surgery, Legouas was a Professor of Anatomy at the University of Paris. Hirsch, III, [p. 655] states, "er ist verfasser eines zur zeit sehr beliebt gewessen Lehrbuches ser Chiurgie" [he is the author of a very popular textbook of surgery].

The work also features a table of consulted authors, or authorities, on anatomy, physiology, hygiene, pathology, therapeutics, operations, and pathology relating to surgery. The contents table is divided into five parts: Introduction –

Anatomy – Physiology – hygiene – Pathology (nosology, etiology, symptomatology, semiology, illness periods, crises, convalescence – Pathology (surgical: inflammation, abscess, gangrene, necrosis, solutions, wounds, fractures, ulcers, fistulas, teeth, tumors, blood tumors, serious tumors, hernias, joint dislocations, polyps, fungus, exostosis of the bone, osteogenic sarcoma [cancer], anatomical aberrations (examples: a sixth finger, webbed-fingers, extra-large penile skin flaps, disorders of the clitoris, abnormal size of the cranium, adhering eyelids, imperfections of the ears, nostrils, cleft-lips, trunk or limbs malformed, strangulation of the testicles or penis, foreign bodies) – therapeutics (pharmaceuticals, art of writing formulas, etc., inoculation, vaccination).

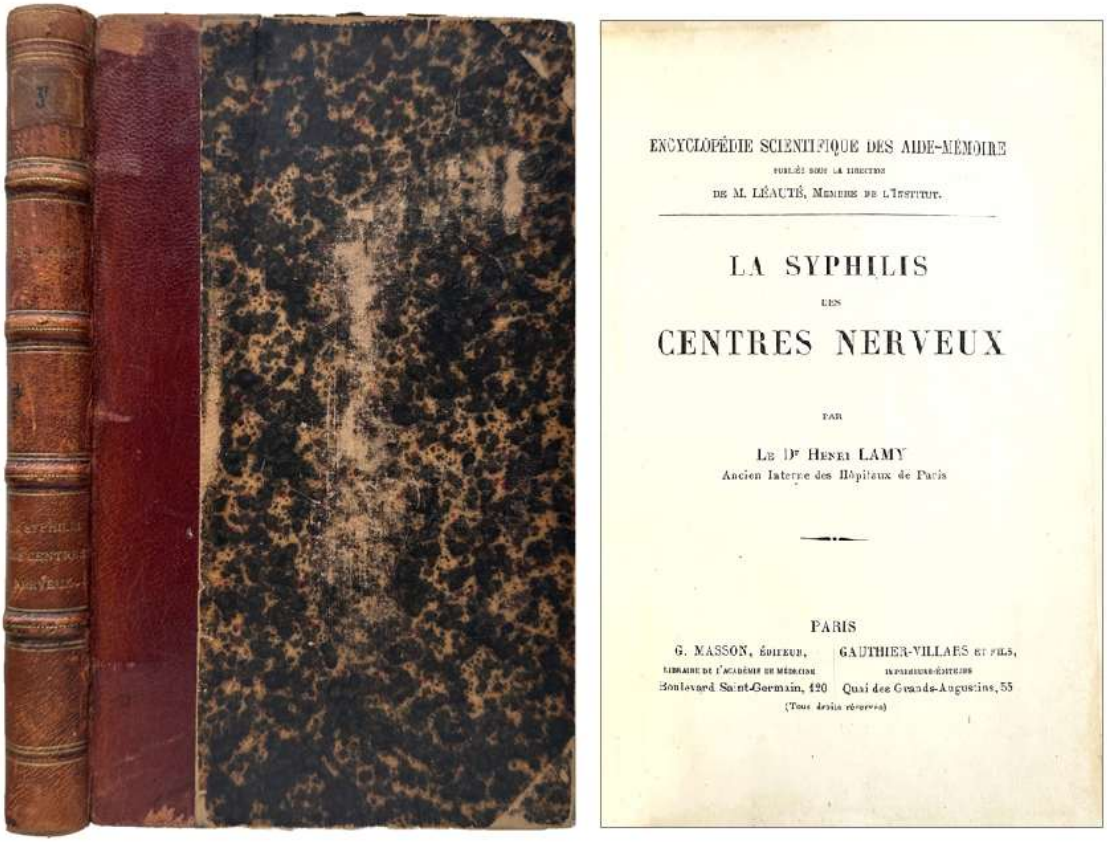
"Dr. La Faye was a distinguished French surgeon renowned for his significant contributions to the field of surgery during the 18th century. Born on October 10, 1699, in Paris, he dedicated his life to advancing surgical techniques and education."

"One of La Faye's notable achievements was the introduction the cataract knife and cystotome, further advancing ophthalmic surgical procedures. The knife had a rounded cutting edge, which permitted the incision to be made without scissors. In addition to his innovations in surgical instruments, La Faye authored several influential texts that served as foundational resources for surgeons of his time. His works include *Cours d'opérations de chirurgie : démontrées au Jardin Royal,* (1740), *Principes de chirurgie*, (1762), and *Nouveaux principes de chirurgie*, (1813). These publications provided comprehensive insights into surgical practices and were instrumental in shaping the education of future surgeons."

"La Faye's contributions were recognized beyond the realm of medical literature. His legacy was immortalized through artistic representations, such as the line engraving by Dupin, which is part of the National Galleries' collection. Additionally, sculptor Jean-Jacques Caffieri created a bust of La Faye (in the collection of the Philadelphia Museum of Art), further acknowledging his impact on the medical community."

"Georges de La Faye passed away on August 17, 1781 in Paris. His innovations in surgical techniques and education have left a lasting imprint on the field of

surgery, reflecting his dedication to advancing medical knowledge and improving patient care." – EuroMedSim, Medicin.Museum, Germany.



ENCYCLOPÉDIE SCIENTIFIQUE DES AIDE-MÉMOIRE

PUBLIÉE SOUS LA DIRECTION

DE M. LÉAUTÉ, MEMBRE DE L'INSTITUT.

LA SYPHILIS

DES

CENTRES NERVEUX

PAR

LE Dr HENRI LAMY

Ancien Interne des Hôpitaux de Paris

PARIS

G. MASSON, ÉDITEUR, LIBRAIRE DE L'ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE, Boulevard Saint-Germain, 120

GAUTHIER-VILLARS ET FILS, IMPRIMEURS-ÉDITEURS, Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55

(Tous droits réservés)

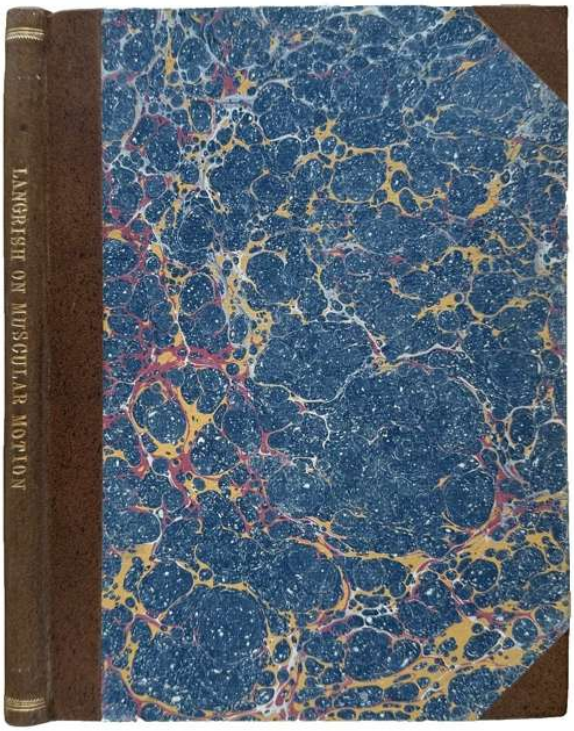
34. **LAMY, Henri** (1864-1909). *La syphilis des centres nerveux*. Paris: G. Masson; Gauthier-Villars et Fils, n.d. ¶ Series: *Encyclopedie Scientifique des Aide-Memoire*. 186 x 117 mm. Small 8vo. 203 pp. Quarter dark brown morocco, marbled boards, raised bands, gilt spine, marbled end-leaves; rubbed. Ownership signatures of Dr. Belin. Very good.

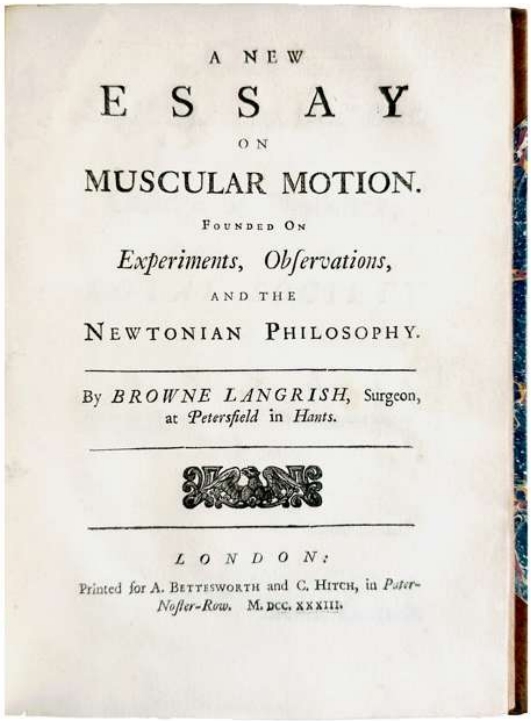
$ 35

Reviewed in 1898, "This small monograph, one of the series of the *Encyclopédie scientifique des aide-mémoire*, forms a useful introduction to the study of syphilitic affections (acquired and hereditary) of the brain and spinal cord, excluding those diseases which, like locomotor ataxy and general paralysis of the insane, are often of syphilitic origin but pot strictly syphilitic in nature. The author begins with a description of the pathological anatomy of syphilitic cerebral lesions, in which he draws attention to the importance of inflammation of the vaso-vasorum in the early stages of syphilitic arteritis, and then gives a clear

though brief account of the prodromal or preparatory period of cerebral syphilis. . ." – *British Journal of Psychiatry – Journal of Mental Science*, vol. 44, issue 185, p. 342.

Henri Lamy was a student of the two of the great French neurologists, Édouard Brissaud (1852-1909) and Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-1893).




A NEW
ESSAY
ON
MUSCULAR MOTION.
FOUNDED ON
Experiments, Observations,
AND THE
NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY.
By *BROWNE LANGRISH*, Surgeon, at *Petersfield* in *Hants.*
LONDON:
Printed for A. BETTESWORTH and C. HITCH, in *Pater-Noster-Row.* M. DCC. XXXIII.

35. **LANGRISH, Browne** (d.1759). *A New Essay on Muscular Motion. Founded on Experiments, Observations, and the Newtonian Philosophy*. London: Printed for A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch, 1733. ¶ 8vo. 103, [1] pp. Title vignette, woodcut initial letters and head-pieces. Modern half speckled calf, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine title. PROVENANCE (preserved in photocopy to record correct provenance): Early armorial bookplates of Thomas Salwey, L.L.D. [ca.1740-60] of Richard's Castle [motto: "Crucem gerentes salvaegentes"], Salop; J.W.L. Glaisher, Sc.D., Trinity. Bookplate of The Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics (Jan. 1930); initials "F.N.D." for Florence Nightingale David of University College London. David presented this book to statistician Margaret Stein (married to fellow statistician Charles Stein). Fine. Rare.

$ 1,250

First edition. "LANGRISH, Browne, M.D. (d. 1759), physician, born in Hampshire, was educated as a surgeon. In 1733 he was in practice at Petersfield, Hampshire, and published 'A New Essay on Muscular Motion,' in which the structure of muscles and the phenomena of muscular contraction are discussed with much ingenuity, but with no more satisfactory conclusion than that muscular motion arises from the influence of the animal spirits over the muscular fibres. On 25 July 1734 he became an extra licentiate of the College of Physicians, and began practice as a physician. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 16 May 1734, and in 1735 published '*The Modern Theory and Practice of Physic*,' in which he displays considerable originality in clinical research, and describes experiments in the analysis of excreta and the examination of the blood. A second edition appeared in 1764. He practised in Winchester, and in 1746 published '*Physical Experiments on Brutes, in order to discover a safe and easy Method of dissolving Stone in the Bladder*.' Experiments on cherry laurel water are added, and he concludes that this poisonous liquid may be used in medicine with advantage. He delivered the Croonian lectures on muscular motion before the Royal Society in 1747, and they were published in 1748. In the same year he graduated M.D., and published also '*Plain Directions in regard to the Small-pox,*' a sensible and interesting quarto of thirty-five pages, showing extensive reading as well as acute clinical observation. He died at Basingstoke, Hampshire, on 29 Nov. 1759." [*DNB*].

See also: *Munk's College of Physicians,* vol. ii. p. 130; Thomas Thomson, *History of the Royal Society, from its institution to the end of the eighteenth century*, 1812.

PROVENANCE: Rev. Thomas Salwey (ca.1705- after or on 1759), of Ludlow, L.L.D. * Salwey was Rector of Richard's Castle. He married Constance (only daughter of Francis Biddulph) in 1742.
[Note this is not the famous Shropshire Botanist Rev. Thomas Salwey (1791-1877) of the same name].

James Whitbread Lee Glaisher, Sc.D. (1848-1928), Fellow of Trinity College, was a prolific English mathematician and astronomer. He studied at Trinity where he was second wrangler in 1871. "He was also the 'tutor' of the philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein (tutor being a non-academic role in Cambridge University). He was president of the Royal Astronomical Society

1886-1888 and 1901-1903." See: Hockey, Thomas (2009). *The Biographical Encyclopedia of Astronomers*.

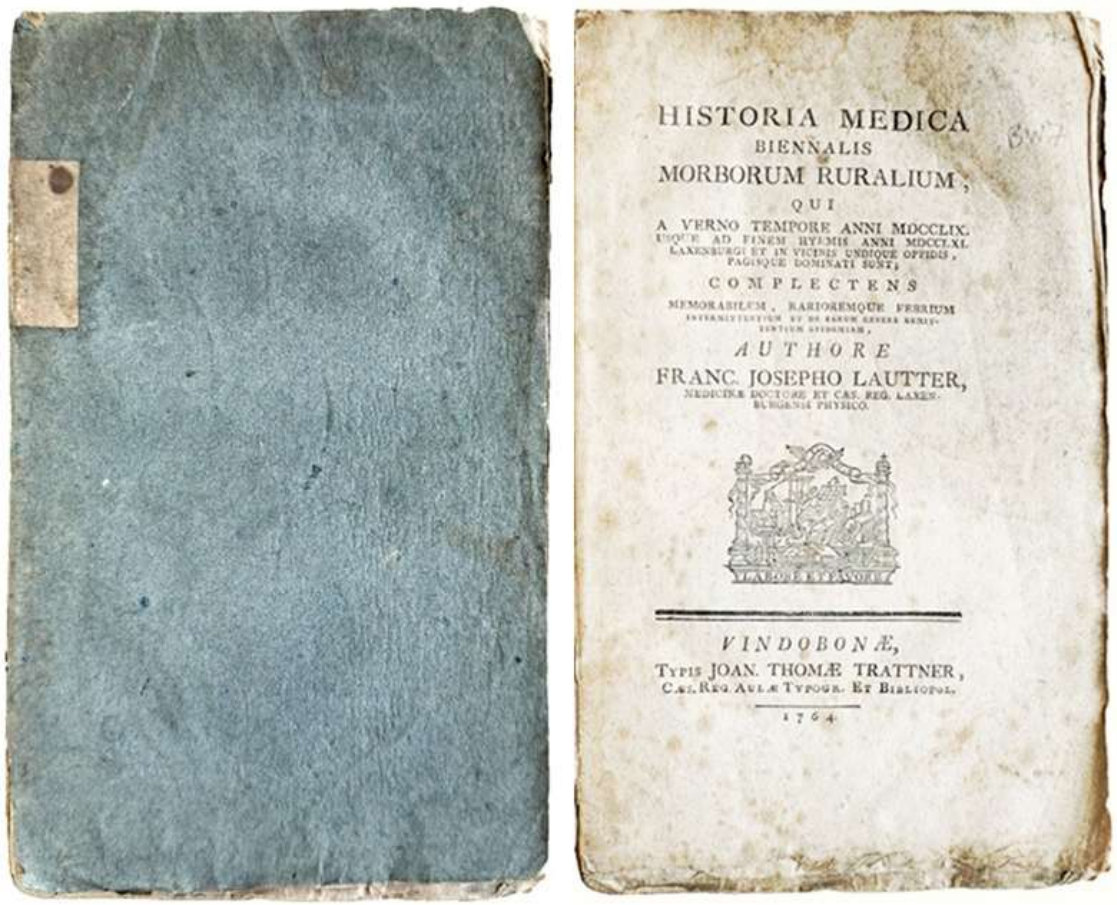
Francis Galton Laboratory. Karl Pearson In the twentieth century Francis Galton and Karl Pearson led the way in developing statistics into a mathematical discipline. This is mentioned partly because the provenance of this copy of Simpson comes from the Francis Galton Laboratory and was likely in the possession of Pearson himself. Indeed he inscribed his name to some of the books in his collection, though not with this volume. The Galton Lab bookplate is present however and the book is further signed with the initials of one of its known researchers, that of Florence Nightingale David (see below).

F.N.D. Florence Nightingale David (1909-1993), also known as F. N. David was an English statistician, born in Ivington, Herefordshire, England. She was named after Florence Nightingale, who was a friend of her parents. David did not like her forenames and thus always referred to herself as "F. N. David". She attended Bedford College for Women in London, earning her degree in mathematics in 1931. She then joined University College, London to work with Karl Pearson who obtained a scholarship for her, working as his research assistant, resulting in a doctorate received in 1938 (Pearson died in 1934). In 1938 her first book was published, *Tables of the Correlation Coefficient*. During that period she was working with Jerzy Neyman. "During World War II she served as Experimental Officer in the Ordnance Board for the Ministry of Supply, Senior Statistician for the Research and Experiments Department for the Ministry of Home Security, Member of the Land Mines Committee of the Scientific Advisory Council, and as Scientific Advisor on Mines to the Military Experimental Establishment. Her work during this time ranged from the study

of bombing patterns and damage to the problem of discovering the placement of enemy land mines and a methodology for randomly placing land mines so as to avoid the semblance of any pattern in their placement." [Garber et.al.] After WWII she came back to University College, London, and was appointed professor in 1962. Five or six years later she took a position at the University of California, Riverside, becoming head of the Department of Statistics in 1970. Retiring in 1977 she came to Berkeley and continued her research. This copy of Simpson bears her initials on the Francis Galton Laboratory bookplate; she gave her books to Margaret Stein of Stanford University. See: M. J. Garber D. V. Gokhale J. M. Utts R. J. Beaver, Chair, "Florence Nightingale David, Statistics: Riverside." [Obituary]; "A conversation with F.N. David," Statistical Science, Vol. 4, No. 3,235-246 by Nan Laird; J. Utts, "Florence Nightingale David 1909-1993: Obituary," *Biometrics*, (1993) 49, 1289-1291; Norman L. Johnson & Samuel Kotz (eds.), *Leading Personalities in Statistical Sciences from the Seventeenth Century to the Present*, Wiley, 1997 (pp. 91-92).

See: ESTC [Langrish] T65047.

MUNK'S roll: **Browne Langrish,** MD Ex LRCP, FRS. — Of the birthplace, parentage, or education of this excellent practical physician, I can recover no particulars. He was certainly practising as a surgeon at Petersfield, in Hampshire, in 1733, when his Essay on Muscular Motion was published. He was still there on the 25th July, 1734, when he was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and began to practise as a physician. He subsequently removed from Petersfield to Winchester or Basingstoke (I am not sure which), and died at the last-named town 12th November, 1759. Dr. Langrish was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 16th May, 1734. From his own original experiments detailed in one of the works mentioned below, with the Aqua Lauro-Cerasi he saw reason to infer that it might be beneficial in the treatment of disease. He may, therefore, be credited with having in reality suggested the employment of prussic acid as a remedy.

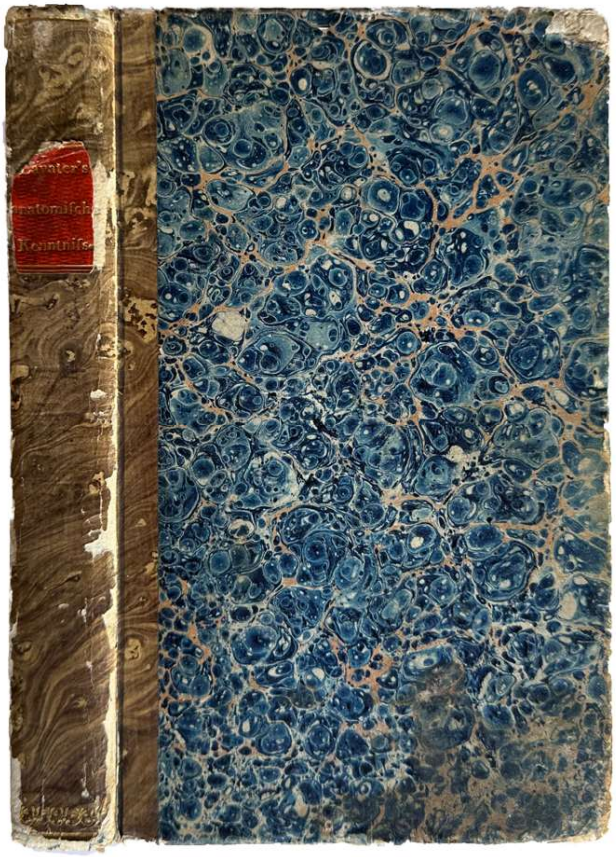


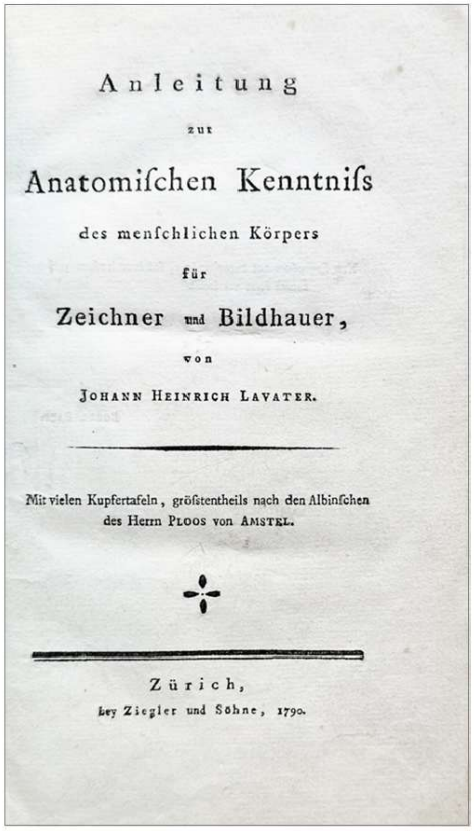
36. **LAUTTER, Franz Joseph**. *Historia Medica biennalis Morborum Ruralium, qui a verno tempore anni MDCCLIX, usque ad finem hyemis anni MDCCLXI, Laxenburgi et in vicinis undique oppidis pagisque dominati sunt; complectens* . . . Vindobonae, Typis Joan. Thomae Trattner, 1764. ¶ Small 8vo. 196 pp. Small woodcut vignette; waterstaining, foxing. Original blue wrappers, paper spine label; spine worn. Quite scarce.

$ 100

'A biennial medical history of rural diseases, which from the spring of the year 1759 to the end of the winter of the year 1761 dominated Laxenburg and the surrounding towns and villages; comprising . . .'

24 cases dealing with death and the reasons for it. Cholera morbus [acute gastroenteritis] is studied (not the epidemic form which did not appear in Europe for some 50 years further). The work also contains descriptions of dysentery, lipothymia, and frequent diarrhea.





Anleitung

zur

Anatomiſchen Kenntniſs

des menſchlichen Körpers

für

Zeichner und Bildhauer,

von

Johann Heinrich Lavater.

Mit vielen Kupfertafeln, gröſstentheils nach den Albinſchen des Herrn Ploos von Amstel.

Zürich,

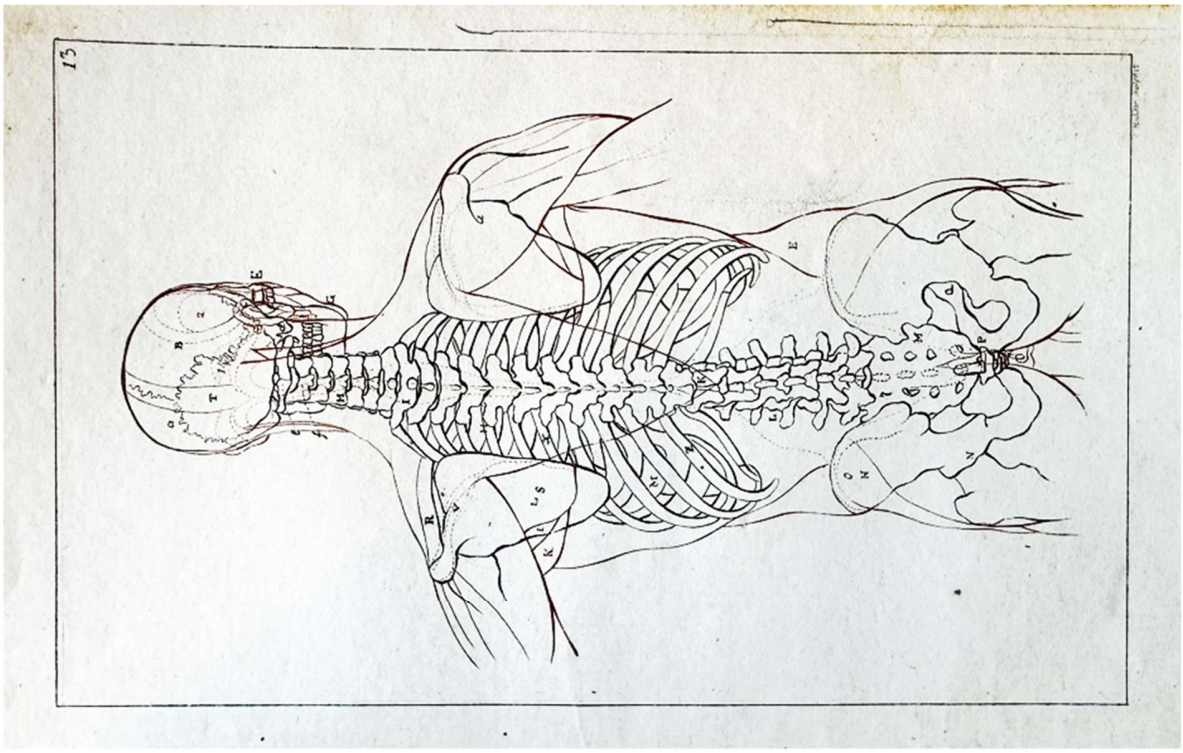
bey Ziegler und Söhne, 1790.

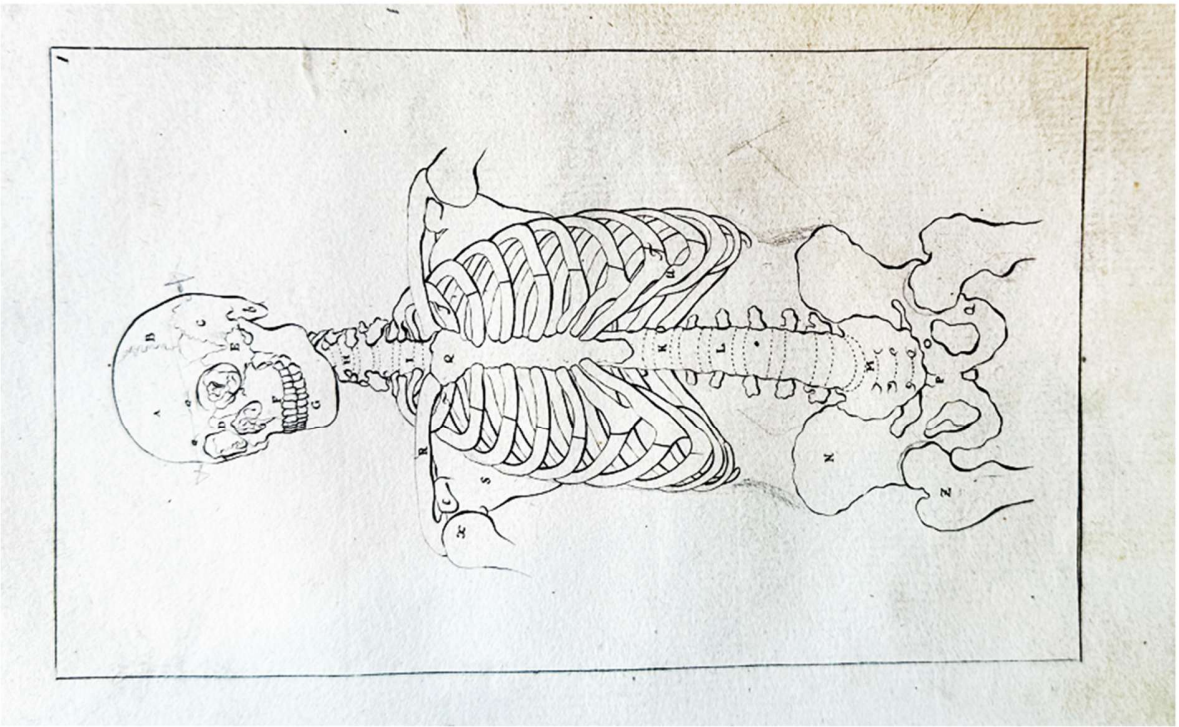
37. **LAVATER, Johann Heinrich** (1611-1691). *Anleitung zur Anatomischen Kenntniss des menschlichen Körpers für Zeichner und Bildhauer*. Zurich: bey Ziegler und Söhne, 1790. ¶ 8vo. 179, [1] pp. 27 engraved plates; pages 53-56 with marginal stain, a couple of plates have sprung from the binding (loose), 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] M14911

$ 75

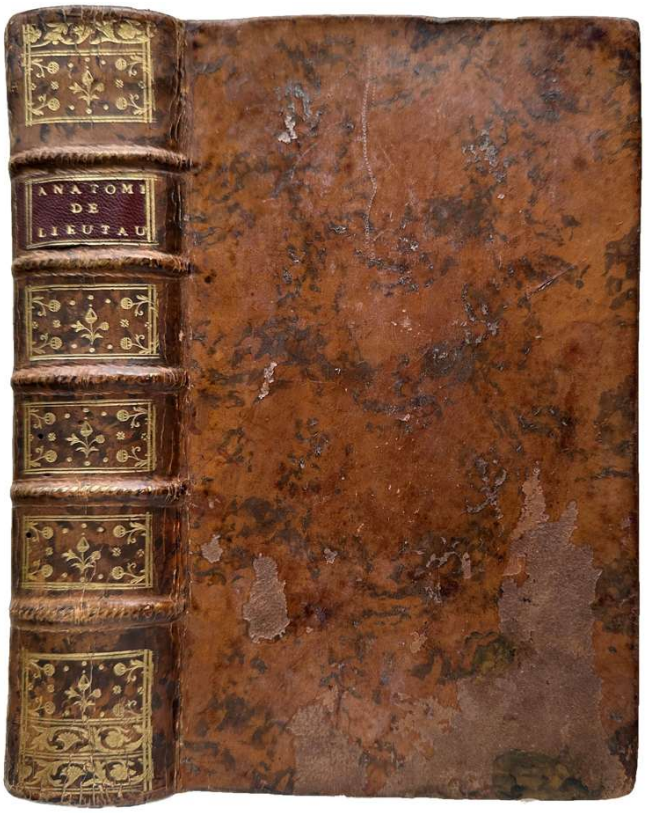
An instruction manual for drawing or sculpting the human body based on understanding of anatomy.

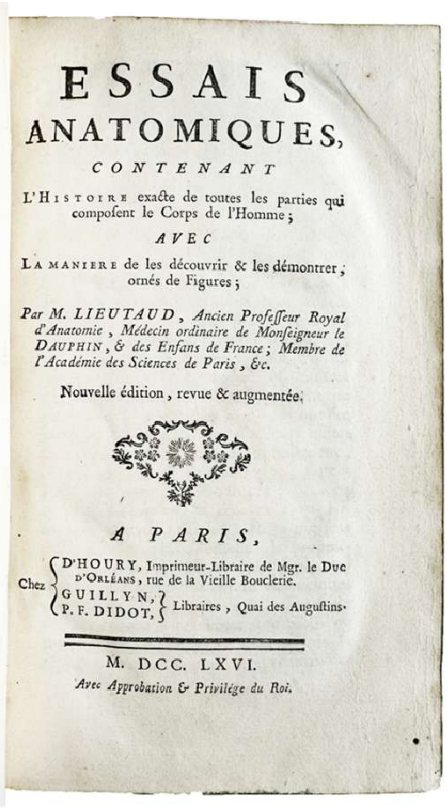
PROVENANCE: Gerhard Wolf-Heidegger (1910-1986), University of Basel. He was the author of *'Die anatomische Sektion in bildlicher Darstellung'*. See: Koller, Fritz: *In memory of Professor Gerhard Wolf-Heidegger*. In: Uni Nova No. 44 (1986), p.12.





[27] LAVATER



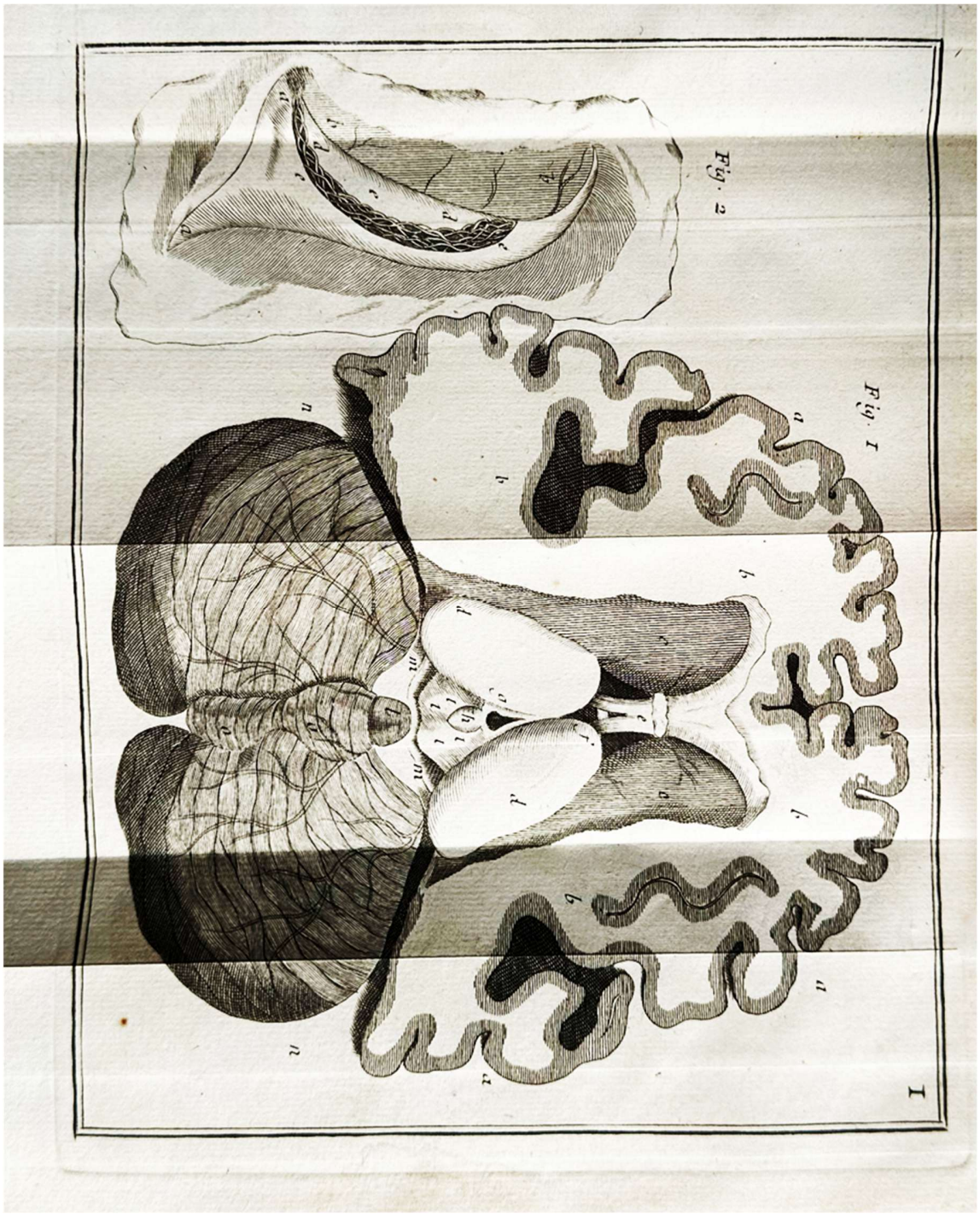


ESSAIS
ANATOMIQUES,
CONTENANT
L'Histoire exacte de toutes les parties qui composent le Corps de l'Homme;
AVEC
La maniere de les découvrir & les démontrer, ornés de Figures;
Par M. LIEUTAUD, Ancien Professeur Royal d'Anatomie, Médecin ordinaire de Monseigneur le DAUPHIN, & des Enfans de France; Membre de l'Académie des Sciences de Paris, &c.
Nouvelle édition, revue & augmentée.
A PARIS,
Chez D'HOURY, Imprimeur-Libraire de Mgr. le Duc d'Orléans, rue de la Vieille Bouclerie.
GUILLYN, P. F. DIDOT, Libraires, Quai des Augustins.
M. DCC. LXVI.
Avec Approbation & Privilége du Roi.

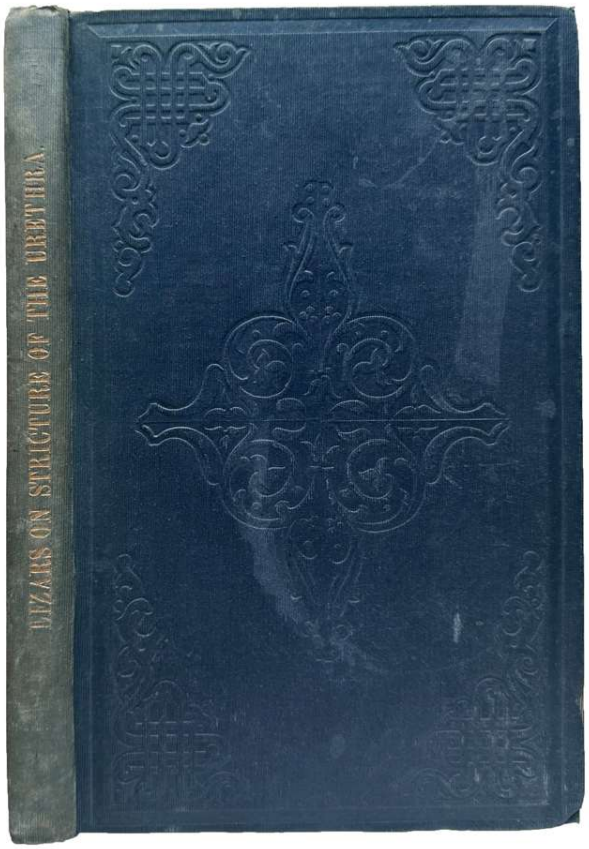
38. **LIEUTAUD, Joseph** (1703-1780). *Essais anatomiques, contenant l'histoire exacte de toutes les parties qui composent le corps de l'homme ; avec la manière de les découvrir & les démontrer ; ornes de figures . . .* Paris: Chez D'Houry, Guillyn, P. F. Didot, 1766. ¶ 207 x 132 mm. 8vo. [iv], xxii, [2], 730, xxvi pp. Title-page vignette, headpieces, decorative initials, tailpieces, 6 engraved folding plates. Full contemporary mottled calf, raised bands, red leather spine label, gilt spine, all edges marbled, marbled end-leaves; leather on top cover scuffed. Very good.

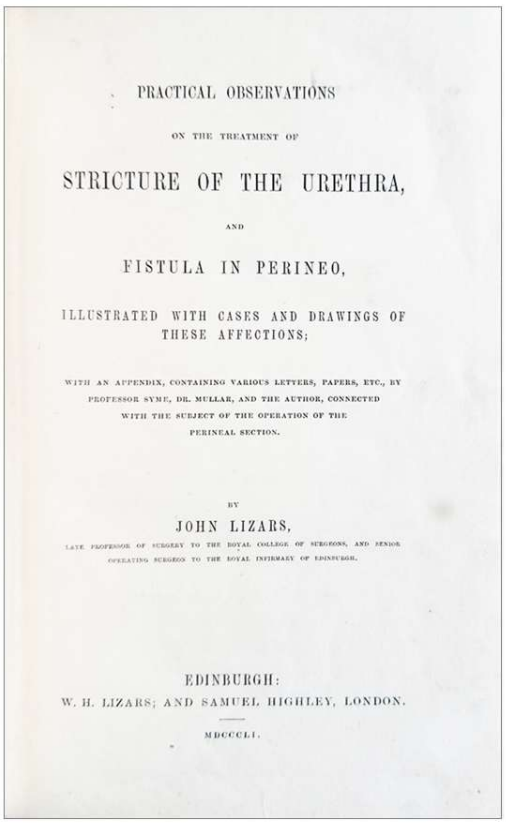
$ 175

NOUVELLE EDITION, revised and enlarged. "Pathological anatomy in France is said to begin with Lieutaud, physician to Kings Louis XV and XVI. This practical text of anatomy stresses the clinical implications of various structures and has been called the first surgical anatomy. Lieutaud is especially known for his descriptions of the heart and its cavities and the structure of the urinary bladder, as well as for numerous corrections of anatomical errors." – *Heirs of Hippocrates.*



§ Blake, NLM, p. 271; Garrison and Morton 396 (1st ed., 1742); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 863 (1st ed., 1742); Waller 5815 (1st ed., 1742); Wellcome, III, p. 516.





PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS

ON THE TREATMENT OF

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA,

AND

FISTULA IN PERINEO,

ILLUSTRATED WITH CASES AND DRAWINGS OF THESE AFFECTIONS;

WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING VARIOUS LETTERS, PAPERS, ETC., BY PROFESSOR SYME, DR. MULLAR, AND THE AUTHOR, CONNECTED WITH THE SUBJECT OF THE OPERATION OF THE PERINEAL SECTION.

BY

JOHN LIZARS,

LATE PROFESSOR OF SURGERY TO THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, AND SENIOR OPERATING SURGEON TO THE ROYAL INFIRMARY OF EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH:

W. H. LIZARS; AND SAMUEL HIGHLEY, LONDON.

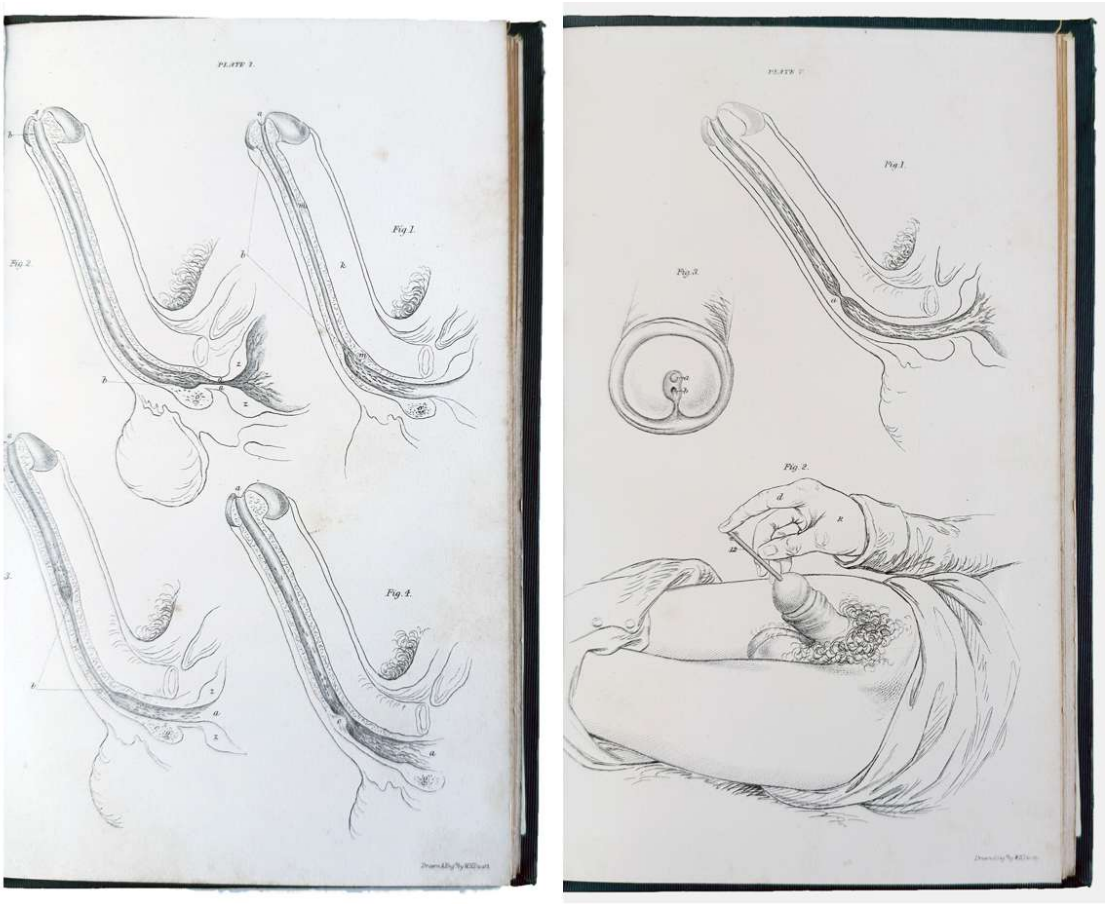
MDCCCLI.

39. **LIZARS, John** (1794 - 1860). *Practical Observations on the Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra, and Fistula in Perineo, illustrated with cases and drawings of these affections etc.* Edinburgh: W. H. Lizars; London: Samuel Highley, 1851. ¶ 8vo. [iii]-xv, 91, [2] pp. 9 engraved plates, ads.; some leaves browned, lacks half-title. Original dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. An unusually fine copy. RARE. [M14193]

$ 375

FIRST EDITION in which Lizars directly criticizes James Syme. The editor of Lancet published, "We cannot refrain from expressing our surprise and regret, that Mr. Syme, while labouring under the influence of excited feelings, should exhibit such profound ignorance of the duty of an impartial public journalist. As we are not accustomed to be influenced by threats, we trust that the note which we now published from Mr. Syme will terminate that gentleman's correspondence with the Lancet."

A second edition was printed with an added appendix, in a total of 130 pages and 11 plates, also issued in 1851. Both forms are rare.



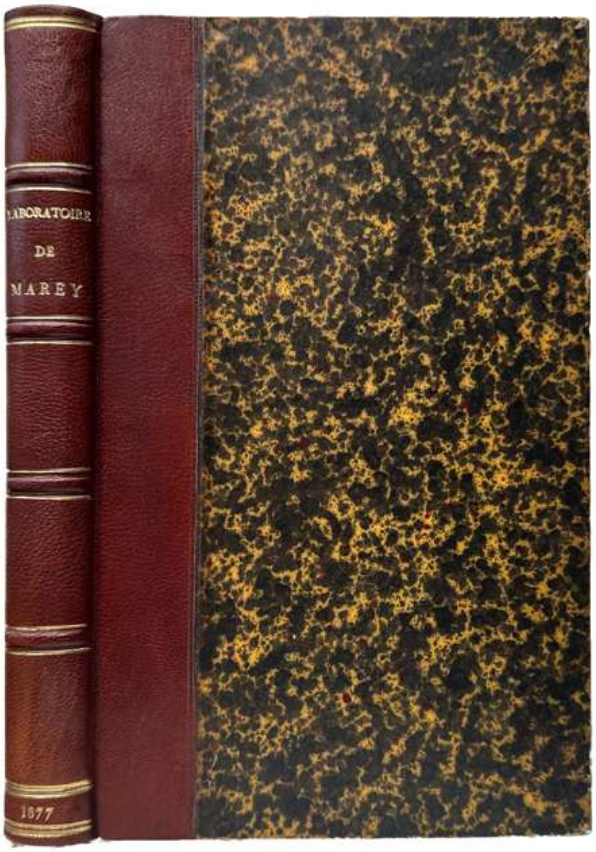
"Lizars claimed in print in 1838 that James Syme had endangered a patient's life and ruined his health by want of care in averting hemorrhage; Syme had been an unsuccessful competitor for the post held by Lizars. Syme replied with a lawsuit, in which he claimed damages for false and malicious statement. The suit was successful, but with token damages only. Syme, however, had a probable role in dissuading the College of Surgeons from re-electing a professor of surgery when Lizars's tenure of the office finished. Lizars published further criticism, in 1851, of external urethrotomy as practised by Syme. Syme retaliated with a comprehensive personal attack; this time Lizars sued, and lost." [Wikip.] [*DNB*].

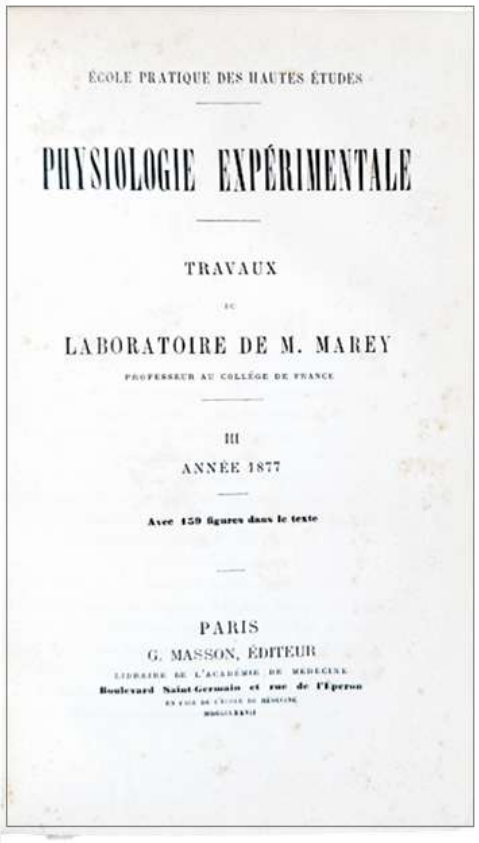
John Lizars was Professor of Surgery and Anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh

WITH: Extract from *MEDICAL TIMES*, 12th April, 1851. "A greater share of interest than usual attaches to this work, from the prominent part taken by

Professor Lizars in the controversy respecting the propriety of adopting Mr. Syme's practice of making a long section through the perineum in cases of Stricture of the Urethra." [3 pp.].

§ Not in Kiefer.




ÉCOLE PRATIQUE DES HAUTES ÉTUDES

PHYSIOLOGIE EXPÉRIMENTALE

TRAVAUX

DU

LABORATOIRE DE M. MAREY

PROFESSEUR AU COLLÈGE DE FRANCE

III

ANNÉE 1877

Avec 159 figures dans le texte

PARIS

G. MASSON, ÉDITEUR

LIBRAIRE DE L'ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE

Boulevard Saint-Germain et rue de l'Éperon

40. **MAREY, Etienne Jules** (1830-1904). *Physiologie Expérimentale. Travaux de Laboratoire de M. Marey. III. Année 1877.* Paris : G. Masson, 1877. At head of title: École Pratique des Hautes Études. 240 x 152 mm. 8vo. iii, 360 pp. 159 figs., indexes; occasional light foxing. Modern quarter dark red morocco, original marbled boards, raised bands, gilt stamped spine. Fine.

$ 150

FIRST EDITION. This work contains fifteen memoirs of research conducted in the Paris laboratory of pathologic physiology of the Collège de France, Paris, which Marey founded; it was the first private laboratory in Paris for the study of experimental physiology. This volume is one of a series, of at least four, presenting his experimental work from the late 1870s.

The volume contains work by eight researchers; Marey himself contributed one essay, while the majority of the works were written by Charles Émile François-Franck (1849-1921) who was at this time assistant to Marey in the laboratory. This work reports on electrical equipment used to measure various medical conditions, including cranial pressure and cerebral circulation, heart pressure and others. Most of the illustrations are of measurements taken with the equipment, but there are many illustrations of the equipment itself.

§ *DSB*, IX, pp. 101-103; Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of neurology*, p. 207-209.

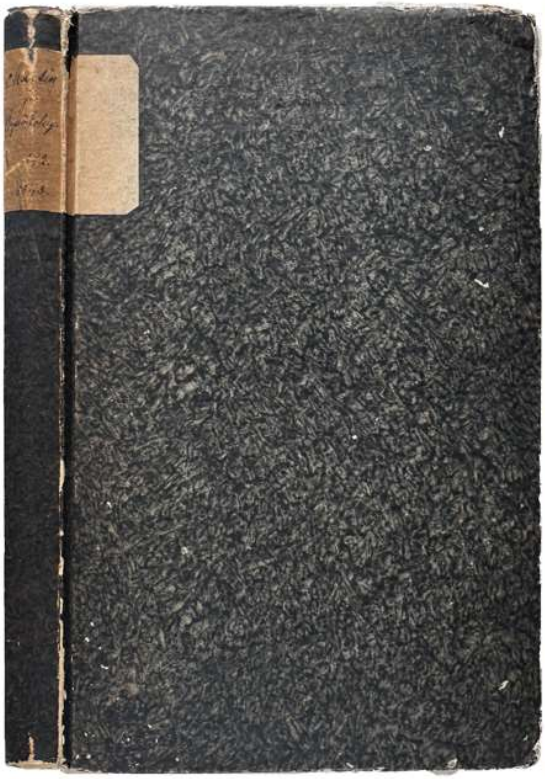
Obstetric Instruments
Lying-in Hospital at the Obstetrics Clinic at the University of Jena

41. **MARTIN, Eduard Arnold** (1809-1875). *Die Gebaranstalt und die geburtshulflichen Kliniken der Universitat Jena*. WITH: **MARTIN**. *Uber die aussere Wendung, die Lagerung zur inneren Wendung and ein neues geburtshulfliches Phantom*. Jena: Fr. Frommann, 1848; 1849. ¶ Series title: *Zur Gynakologie*, Two works bound in one volume, as issued. 212 x 133 mm. 8vo. xviii, 148; x, 112 pp. Tables, 4 engraved plates; foxing. Contemporary paper over boards, ms. paper spine label; lightly rubbed. Crainz rubber stamp on title. Very good. RARE.

$ 100

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

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



Die Gebäranstalt

und die

geburtshülflichen Kliniken

der

Universität Jena.

Beschrieben

von

Dr. Eduard Martin,
Professor der Medicin und Director der Gebäranstalt zu Jena,
Mitglied mehrerer gelehrten Gesellschaften.

Jena,
Druck und Verlag von Fr. Frommann.
1848.

Zur

Gynäkologie.

Beiträge

von

Dr. Eduard Martin,
Professor der Medicin und Director der Gebäranstalt zu Jena,
Mitglied mehrerer gelehrten Gesellschaften.

Zweites Heft.

Jena,
Druck und Verlag von Fr. Frommann.
1849.

Über die

äussere Wendung, die Lagerung zur inneren Wendung

und

ein neues geburtshülfliches Phantom.

Von

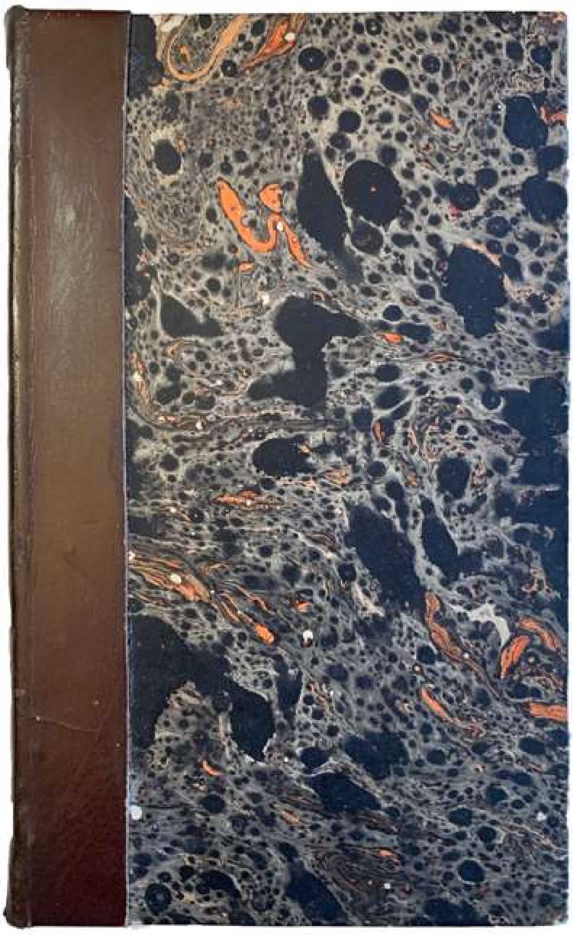
Dr. Eduard Martin,
Professor der Medicin und Director der Gebäranstalt zu Jena,
Mitglied mehrerer gelehrten Gesellschaften.

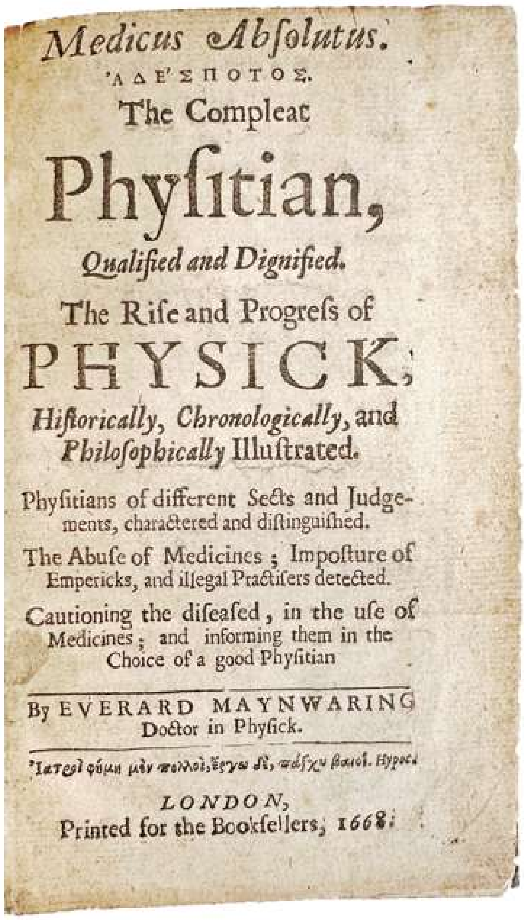
Jena,
Druck und Verlag von Fr. Frommann.
1849.

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

See: Cutter & Viets, *A short history of midwifery*, p. 98; Hirsch, IV, pp. 144-146; Pagel, *Biographisches lexikon*, pp. 1098-1099. Item # 2: Hirsch, IV, p. 145; Waller 6266. OCLC: 0 copies.

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



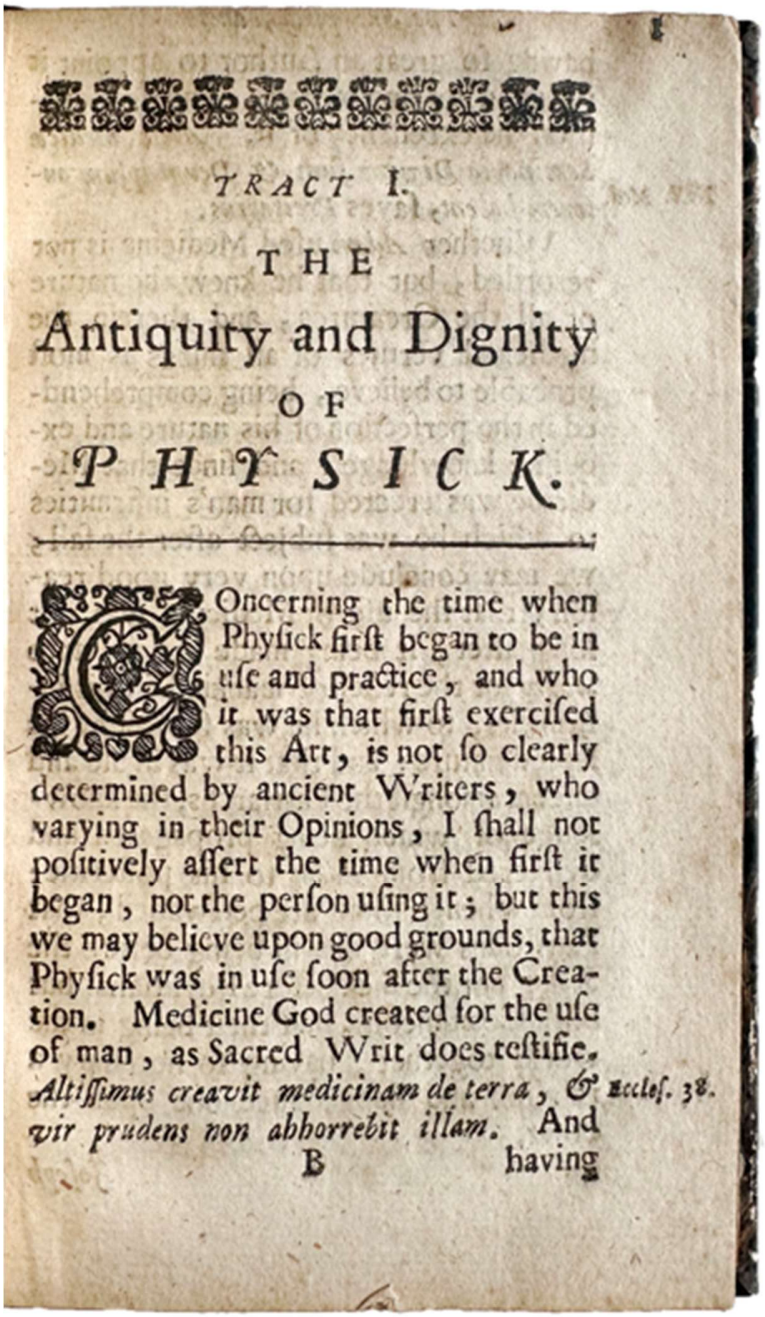


Medicus Abſolutus.
ἈΔΕ'ΣΠΟΤΟΣ.
The Compleat
Phyſitian,
Qualified and Dignified.
The Riſe and Progreſs of
PHYSICK;
Hiſtorically, Chronologically, and
Philoſophically Illuſtrated.
Phyſitians of different Sects and Judgements, charactered and diſtinguiſhed.
The Abuſe of Medicines; Impoſture of Empericks, and illegal Practiſers detected.
Cautioning the diſeaſed, in the uſe of Medicines; and informing them in the Choice of a good Phyſitian
By EVERARD MAYNWARING Doctor in Phyſick.
LONDON,
Printed for the Bookſellers, 1668.

42. **MAYNWARING [MAYNWARINGE], Everard** (1628–1699?). *Medicus Absolutus, . . . [Greek] The Compleat Physitian, Qualified and Dignified. The Rise and Progress of Physick, Historically, Chronologically, and Philosophically Illustrated: physitians of different sects and judgements, charactered and distinguished: the abuse of medicines, imposture of empericks, and illegal practisers detected: cautioning the diseased in the use of medicines, and informing them in the choice of a good physitian*. London: Printed for the Booksellers, 1668. ¶ Sm. 8vo. [iii-xxiv], 169, [1], [3], [1 blank] pp. Lacks first leaf (but supplied in photocopy facs.), a large folding portrait engraved by R. White showing the author in 1668, aged 38 years (179x134mm), M8 also not present [unknown content, if any], as per usual. Modern quarter dark brown calf, marbled boards (rather amateurishly handled, the binder having signed his name - J. L. Miller M.B.C.[!?] to the rear pastedown), same hand with ms. notes on ffep '34' [1934?], again the name is difficult to read. Early

British bookseller's catalogue description mounted, another laid in. Bookplate of Joseph Lyon Miller, MD. Very rare.

$ 600



TRACT I.

THE

Antiquity and Dignity

OF

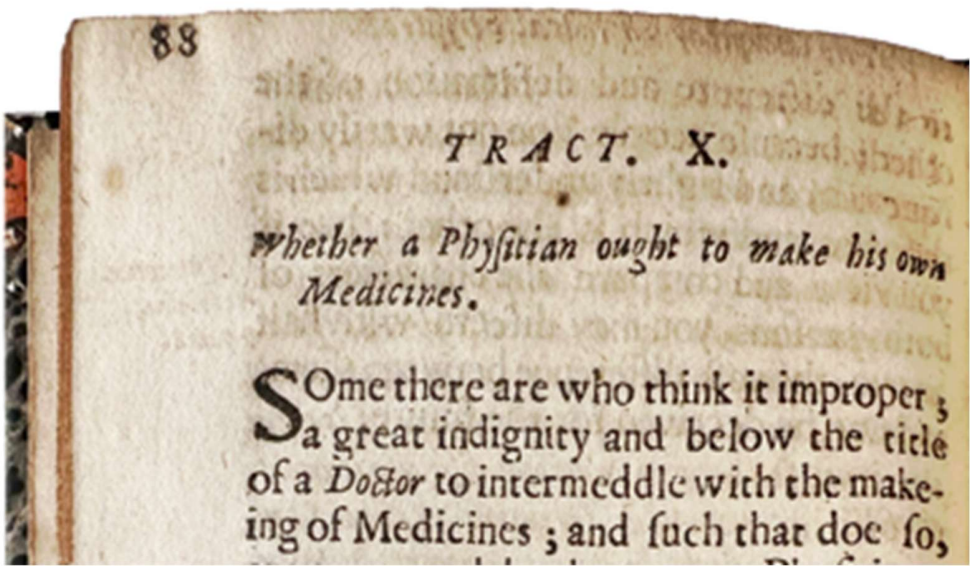
PHYSICK.

Concerning the time when Phyſick firſt began to be in uſe and practice, and who it was that firſt exerciſed this Art, is not ſo clearly determined by ancient Writers, who varying in their Opinions, I ſhall not poſitively aſſert the time when firſt it began, nor the perſon uſing it; but this we may believe upon good grounds, that Phyſick was in uſe ſoon after the Creation. Medicine God created for the uſe of man, as Sacred Writ does teſtifie. *Altiſſimus creavit medicinam de terra, & vir prudens non abhorrebit illam.* Eccleſ. 38. And

B having

First (only) edition. 'An attack on regular physicians with a commendation of the author's own chemical 'catholick medicine.' [Gaskell]. Note: Some copies refer to a portrait included with this edition [see Wellcome Library (2 copies) EPB/A/36061 and/or EPB/A/65580, and Sotheby's 1958 sale of this title 'portrait defective and laid down']. Gaskell (Catalogue 36, item 81, includes a portrait), makes clear that the portrait is rarely present and that the portrait is significantly larger than the book's format, and further, that the final leaf M8 was also 'missing', probably usual for this book. Other copies do not refer to the presence of a portrait, thus there are two issues of the work. See also: Swann Sale, April 5, 1979, Sale Number 1137, lot 624. These are the two most recent appearances of this book at auction. The Huntington copy is probably the Swann 1979 copy as it bears the bookplate provenance of Otto Oren Fisher (1881-1961), and I seem to recall Swann selling his collection at about that time.

'In 1668, along with further editions of his works on scurvy and consumption, Maynwaring published perhaps his most ambitious book, Medicus Absolutus Adespotos, or the Compleat Physician (imprimatur 27 February; dedication dated 8 March), which justified physicians composing and prescribing their own medicines as a necessary return to the ancient method of physic from the corruption of modern practices. This argument was developed in 'The Ancient Practice of Physick Revived and Confirmed', forming the second half of The Pharmacopeian Physician's Repository (1669) and then in *Praxis Medicorum Antiqua et Nova* (1671, licensed 17 March, with preface from his house in Fetter Lane). He distinguishes various types of practitioners. His severest criticisms are of 'practising apothecaries' (apothecaries who offered medical advice) and 'chymical empiricks' whose purely empirical methods and fraudulent claims he denounced as strenuously as any College physician might. Unlike some of his fellow chymical physicians he never praised empirical medicines in comparison with Galenic ones, and explicitly rejected Marchamont Nedham's argument 'that there should be a liberty allowed in the profession of physick', which he predicted would see 'a monstrous brood of illiterate practisers' as 'the whole profession would fall into the captivity of rude, mechanic invaders'. . .'



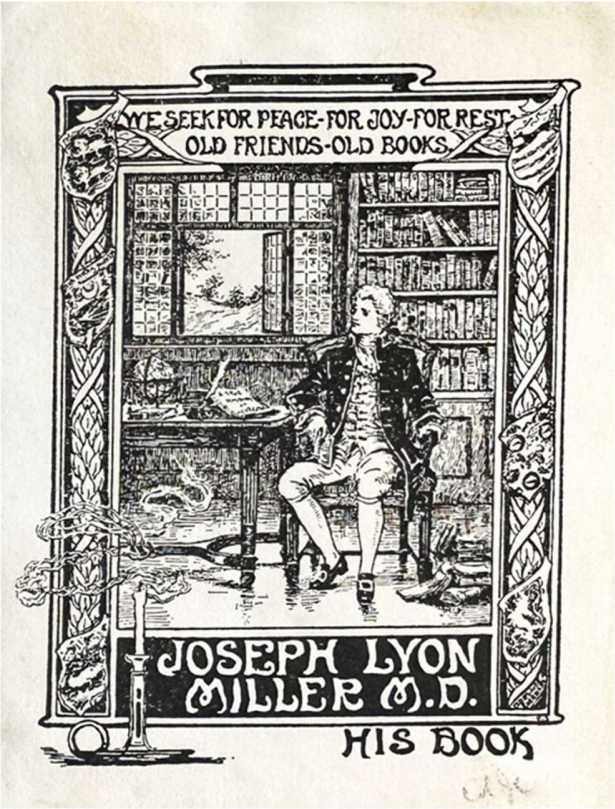
88

TRACT. X.

Whether a Physitian ought to make his own Medicines.

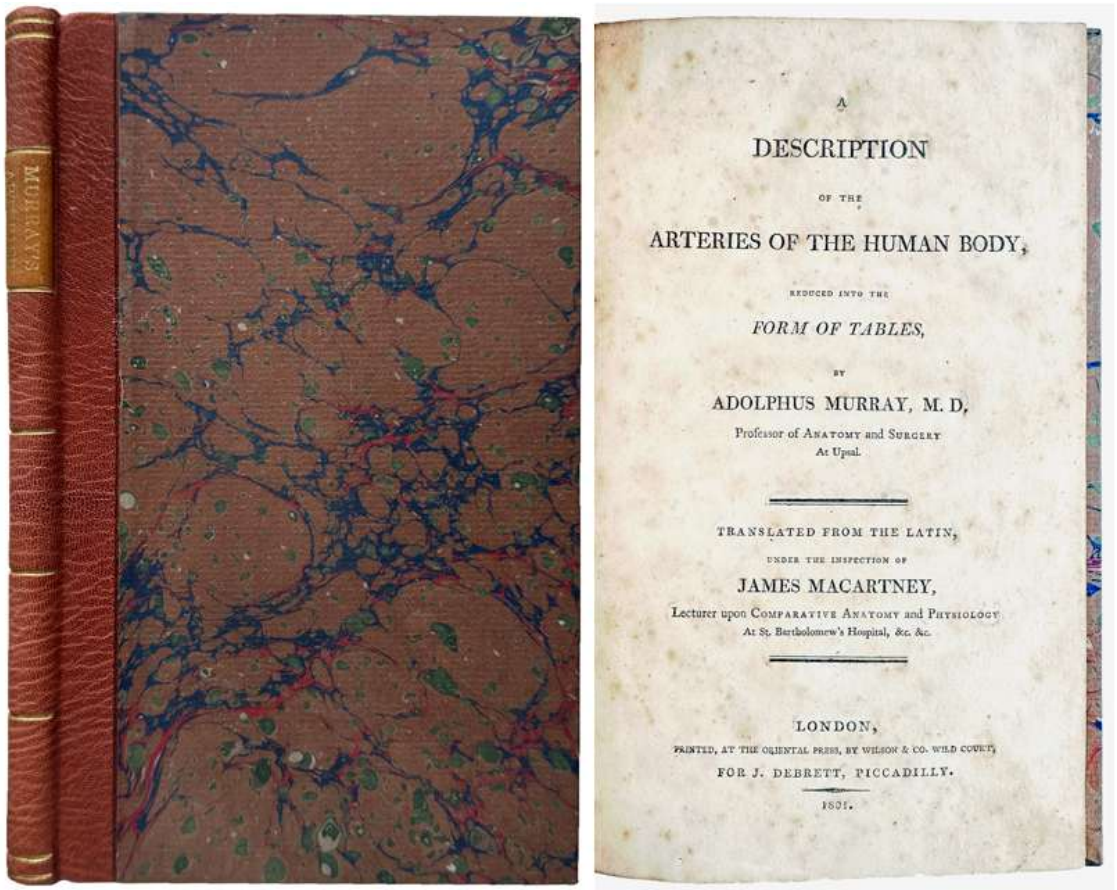
SOme there are who think it improper; a great indignity and below the title of a *Doctor* to intermeddle with the making of Medicines; and such that doe so,

Maynwaring (1628–1699?), medical writer, studied at St. John's College, Cambridge and Dublin, ahead of his time, condemning tobacco smoking, violent purges, who converted to chemistry to make solves for medicinal benefit.



PROVENANCE: Joseph Lyon Miller, MD (1875-1957), resident of Thomas, West Virginia, an alumnus of the Medical College of Virginia and a practicing physician in Thomas, W. Va., over several decades he collected rare books, manuscripts, prints, and ephemera concerning medical history in the South, the United States generally, and Great Britain. Clearly he tried his hand at bookbinding as well (as with this particular volume). He turned his collection over to the Richmond Academy of Medicine in the 1930s, who in turned placed it at the Virginia Historical Society in 1988.

§ *DNB*, XIII, pp. 168-9; (STC) Wing M1497; ESTC (RLIN), R32063 (does not call for a portrait); Krivatsy 7637; Wellcome IV, p. 91. See: Roger Gaskell, Edwin Clarke's library, Catalogue 36, item 81 [2005 £600], with frontis. plate folded and loosely inserted, bound in (later) buckram.



43. **MURRAY, Adolph**, 1751-1803. *A description of the arteries of the human body, reduced into the form of tables. Translated from the Latin, under the inspection of James Macartney*. London: Printed, at the Oriental Press, by Wilson & Co., for J. Debrett, 1801. ¶ Sm. 4to. 21 cm. iv, 106, ads. [2] pp. Some Latin, otherwise fully translated into English. Modern quarter reddish-brown morocco, marbled boards, new endleaves. Foxed. Signature of George McGillam [?], and another [name inked out, probably: Charles [?] McClintock,] 1829. M0784LV

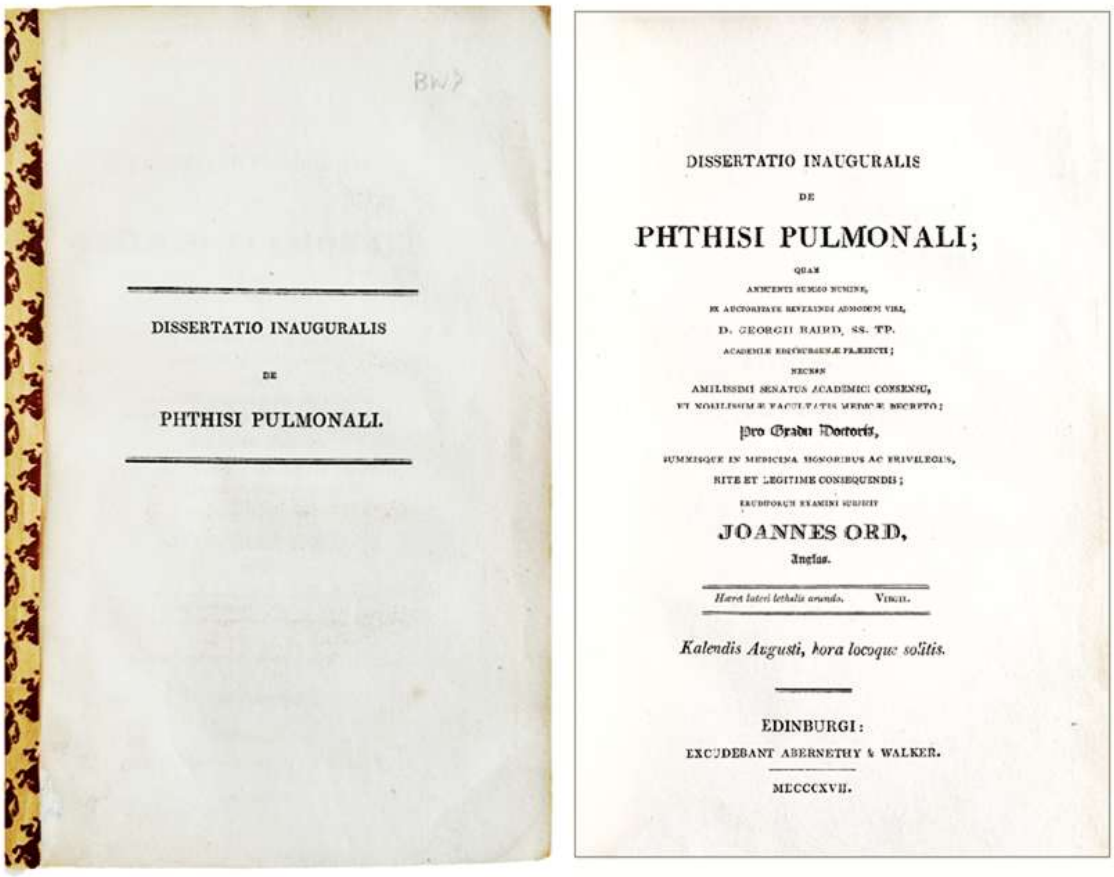
$ 95

First issued in Latin in 1794, detailing the arteries of the human body. This is the first English translation.

"In 1764 Adolph Murray became a student in Uppsala, and soon became devoted to anatomy . . . a pupil of Carl Linnaeus. At the age of 19 his professor gave him permission to give public lectures on anatomy in Stockholm. In 1772 he received his PhD from Uppsala . . . then undertook a

foreign field trip, returning in 1776. While he was away, he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Uppsala University."

Adolph Murray was professor of anatomy and surgery at Upsal [Uppsala University], Sweden.



DISSERTATIO INAUGURALIS

DE

PHTHISI PULMONALI.

DISSERTATIO INAUGURALIS

DE

PHTHISI PULMONALI;

Pro Gradu Doctoris,

JOANNES ORD,

Anglus.

Kalendis Augusti, hora locoque solitis.

EDINBURGI:

EXCUDEBANT ABERNETHY & WALKER.

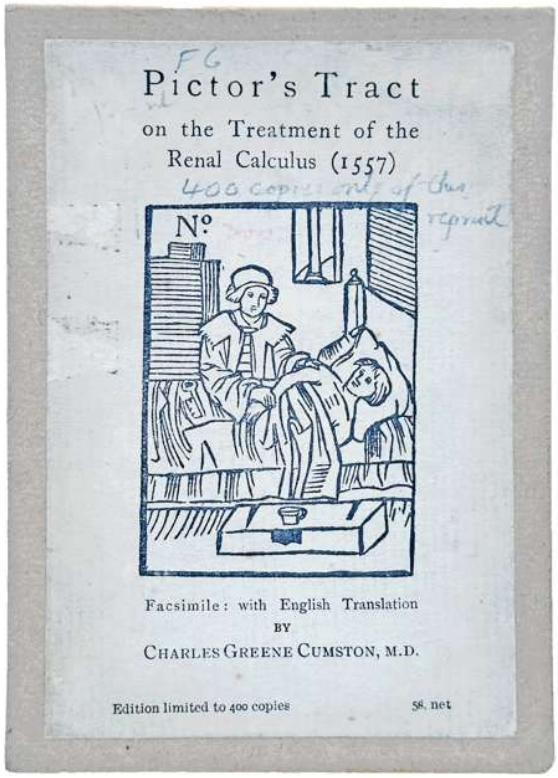
MDCCCXVII.

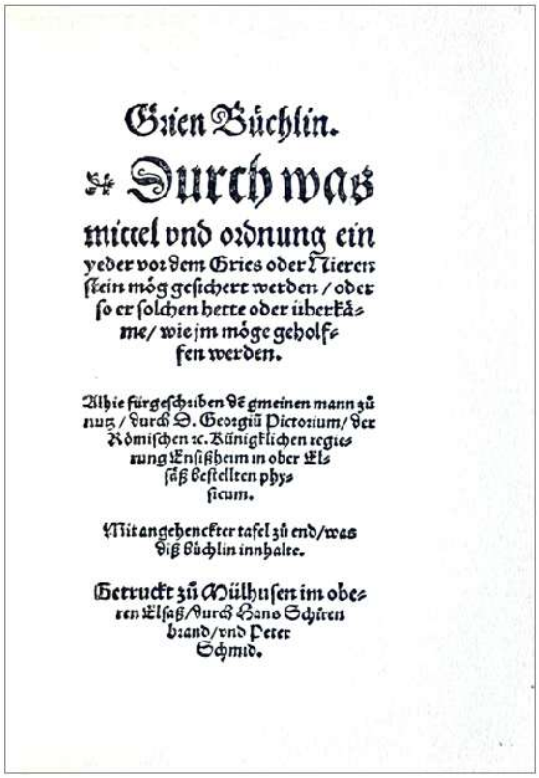
44. **ORD, John**. *Dissertatio inauguralis de phthisi pulmonali.* . . Edinburgh: Abernethy & Walker, 1817. ¶ 210 x 135 mm. 8vo. [viii], 35 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

$ 35

Dissertation on pulmonary consumption (tuberculosis).

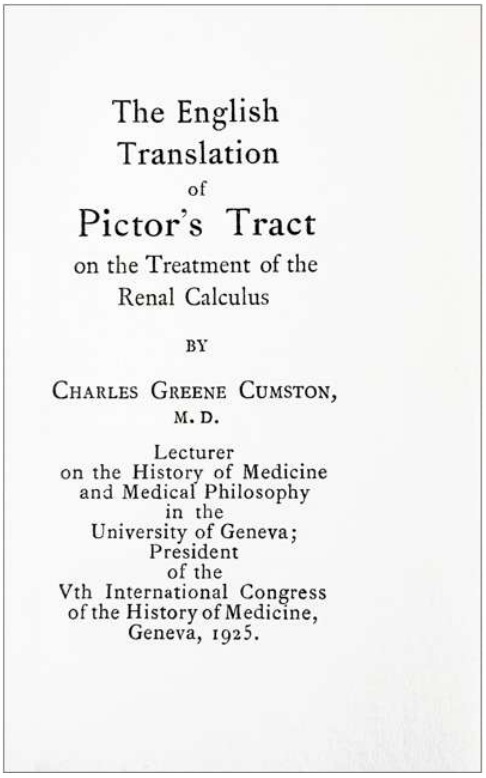
§ Wellcome, IV, p. 267.





45. **PICTOR, George** [**Pictorius, Georg**] (c. 1500-1569). *Pictor's Tract on the Treatment of the Renal Calculus (1557). Facsimile with English translation by Charles Greene Cunston.* London: George Routledge & Sons, 1925. ¶ 5.25 x 3.75 inches [135 x 950 mm]. With the bookplate of G.O.M. With the original box reconditioned, preserving the original printed matter mounted on the box made as per the original – excellent condition.

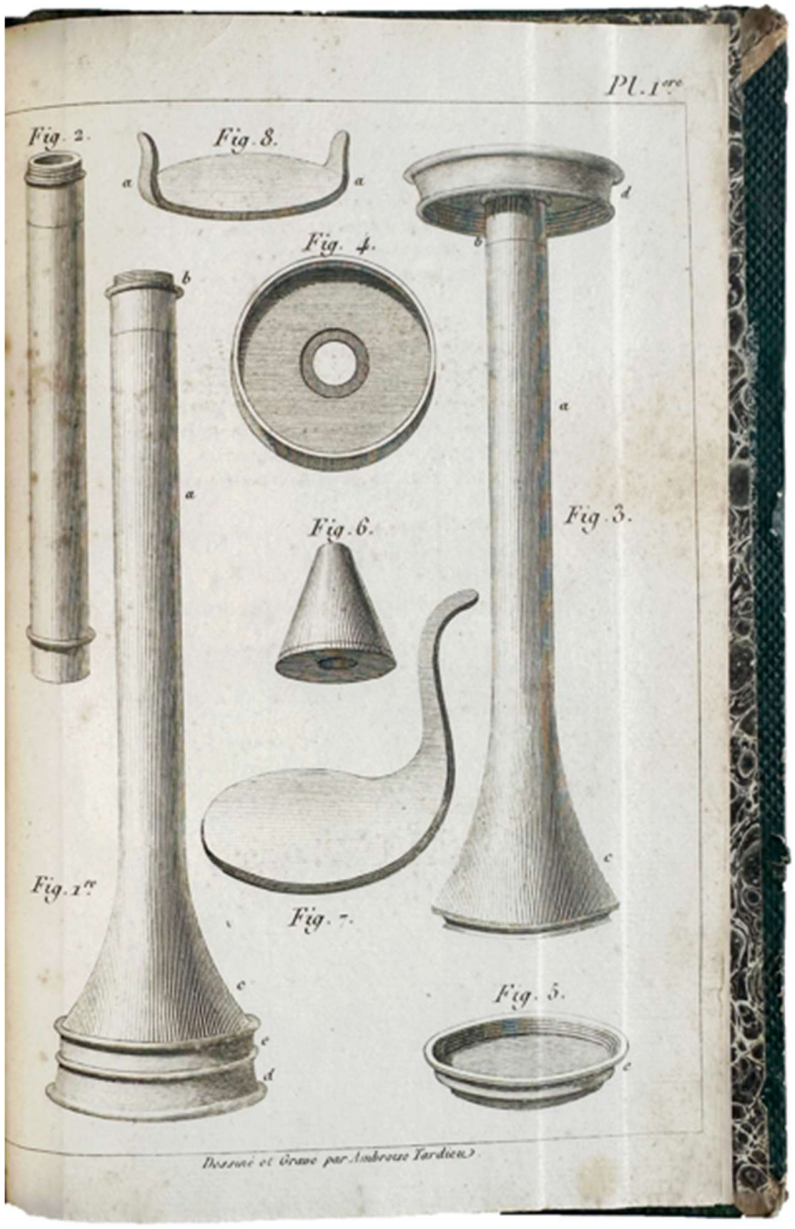
$ 125



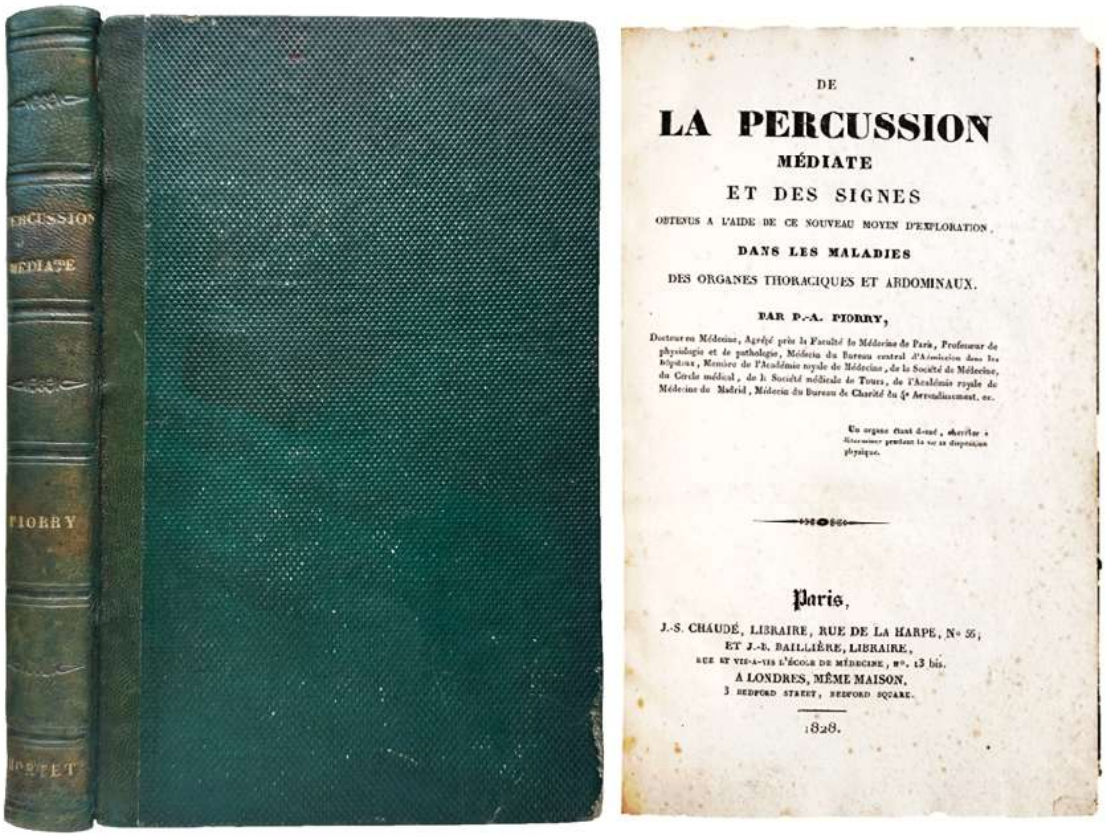
Limited edition of 400 copies, being the first English edition.

Georg Pictorius of Villingen was a physician who also wrote about magic and alchemy.


bookplate of G.O.M. – can someone please remind me who this bookplate belongs to? I see it rather frequently . . .



[46]



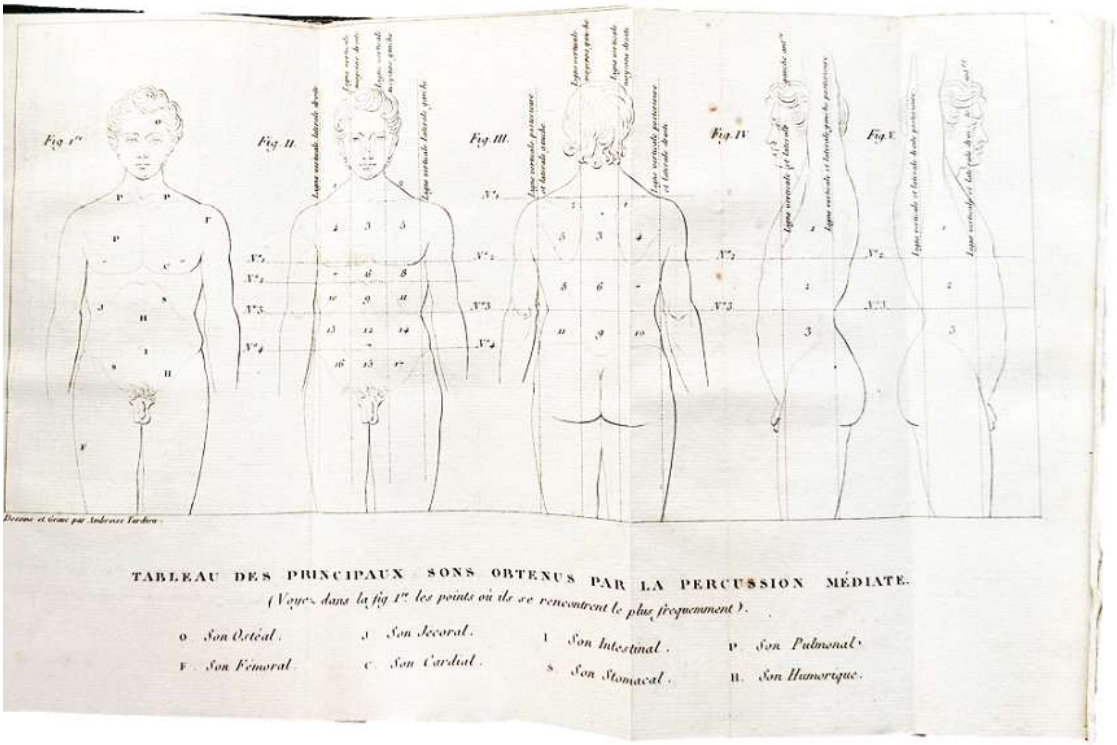
The French "Master of Percussion"
Using a Sound-measuring Instrument as a Diagnostic tool for Medicine

46. **PIORRY, Pierre-Adolf** (1794-1879). *De la percussion médiate et des signes obtenus a l'aide de ce nouveau moyen d'exploration, dans les maladies des organes thoraciques et abdominaux*. Paris & London: J. S. Chaudé & J.-B. Baillière, 1828. ¶ 8vo. (199x 123 mm) x, 336 pp. 1 engraved plate, 1 folding chart [i.e. 2 plates]; light foxing. Contemporary quarter green roan over patterned boards, gilt-stamped spine title, spine stamped "Hortet" (former owner ?) at bottom; boards rubbed. Bookplate of AG [Andras Gedeon]. Very good.

$ 400

FIRST EDITION. Piorry, a pioneer of mediate percussion, introduced the percussor and the pleximeter in 1826. Dedicated to Leopold Avenbrugger, Jean-Nicolas Corvisart, and René-Théophile-Hyacinthe Laennec. All were pioneers in percussion, invented by Avenbrugger. Corvisart resurrected

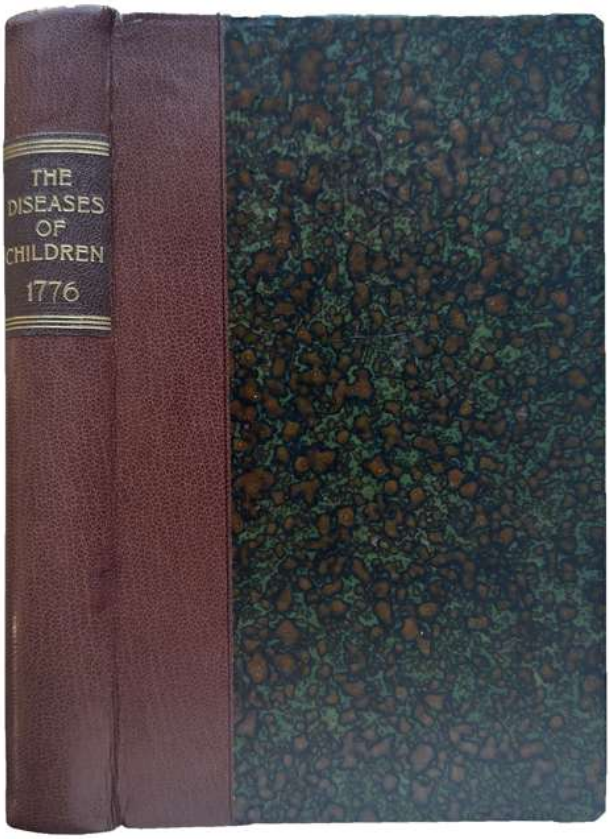
percussion during the French Revolution after it had fallen out of fashion. Laennec invented the stethoscope in 1816.

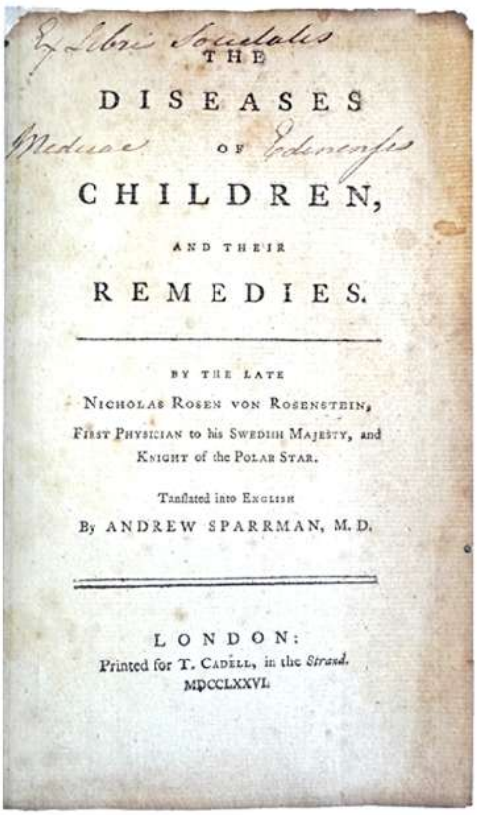


"Piorry invented the pleximeter and percussor, described in the present treatise. He also developed refinements to Laennec's stethoscope. He claimed that every organ had its own special sound, and that the pleximeter could be used to locate various places within the heart and to measure thicknesses of the heart walls; these claims were refuted by Josef Skoda." [Norman].

During the regular meeting held in Paris by the Académie Royale de Médecine on February 28, 1826, a hitherto obscure "agrégé" named Pierre A. Piorry read a paper on a new method to percuss the thorax.1 The prize winning presentation, witnessed by the dying René T. H. Laennec (1781-1826) among others, signaled the advent of a new and fruitful stage in the development of techniques and instruments for better physical diagnosis. – Guenter B. Risse, M.D., Pierre A. Piorry (1794-1879), the French "Master of Percussion" – *Medical History*, volume 60, issue 5, pp. 484-488, November 1971.

§ Bedford 471; Garrison and Morton 2675; Gedeon, *Science and technology in medicine*, pp. 173, 175; Norman 1709; Wellcome IV, p. 391; Willius & Dry pp. 119, 321-22.




Ex Libris Societates
THE
DISEASES
Medicae OF Edinenfis
CHILDREN,
AND THEIR
REMEDIES.
BY THE LATE
NICHOLAS ROSEN VON ROSENSTEIN,
FIRST PHYSICIAN to his SWEDISH MAJESTY, and
KNIGHT of the POLAR STAR.
Tranſlated into ENGLISH
By ANDREW SPARRMAN, M. D.
LONDON:
Printed for T. CADELL, in the *Strand*.
MDCCLXXVI.

First English translation

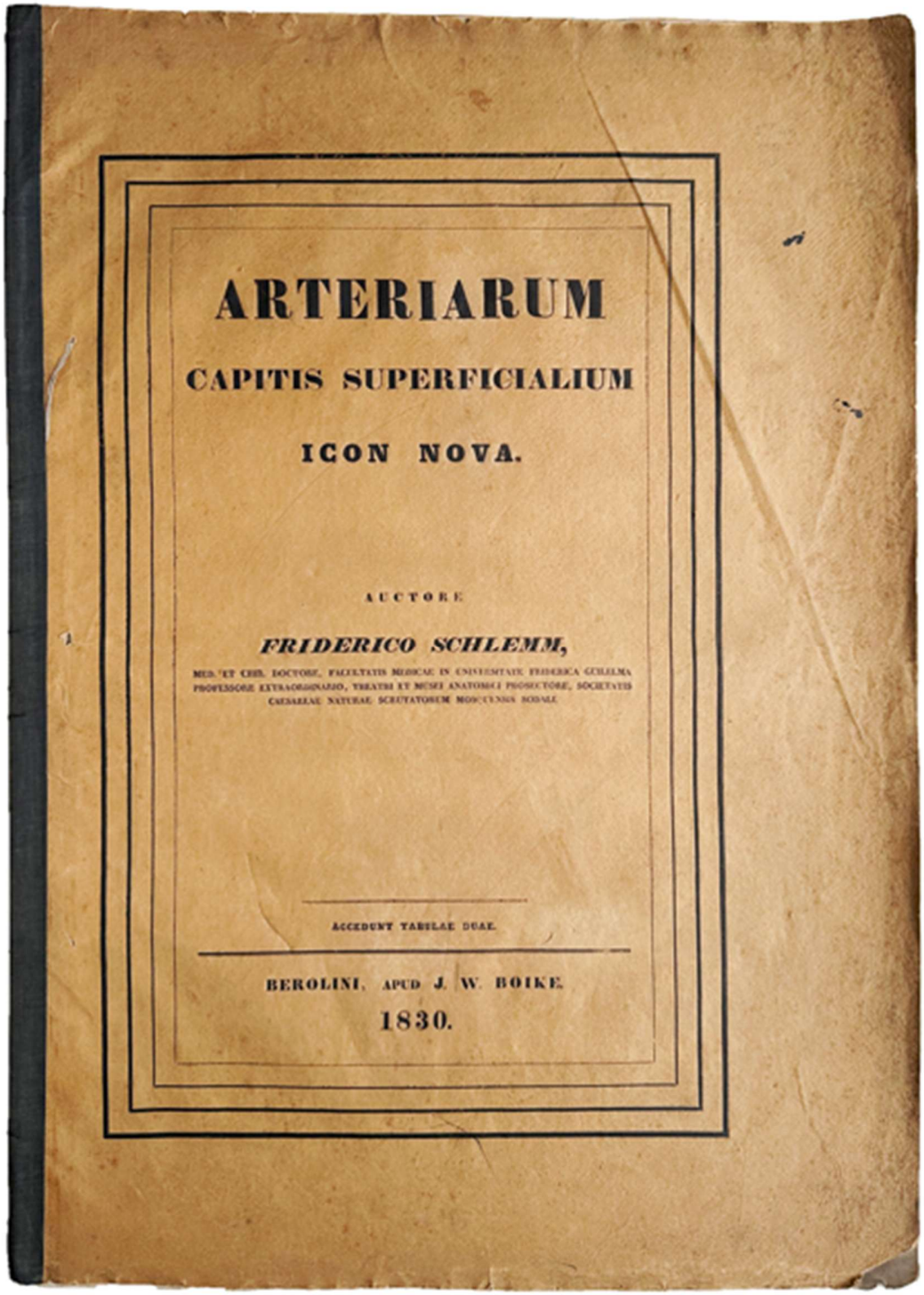
47. **ROSÉN VON ROSENSTEIN, Nils** (1706-1773); **SPARRMAN, Andrew**. *The diseases of children and their remedies. By the late . . . , first physician to his Swedish Majesty, and Knight of the Polar Star; translated into English by Andrew Sparrman, M. D.* London: Printed for T. Cadell, 1776. ¶ 22 cm. 8vo. viii, 364, [16] pp. Index; some spotting or browning, first and last leaves with a few Japanese-paper backing for strength. Modern quarter burgundy goatskin morocco backed marbled boards, gilt-stamped cloth spine label, new endsheets. Title inscribed in an early hand, abbreviated: "Ex Libris Societes Medicae Edinensis" [Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh]. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Very good.
$ 500

First English translation, by Andrew (Anders) Sparrman (1748-1820). The work was first published in Swedish as, *Underrättelser om barn-sjukdomar och deras botemedel*, Stockholm, 1764. "It contains the first description of the use of diluted milk in infant feeding as well as a wealth of other interesting instructions for feeding and care of infants." *Nutrition Reviews*, Volume 35, Issue 11, November 1977, p. 317.

Swedish physician Nils Rosén von Rosenstein (1706-1773) is considered the founder of modern pediatrics and his book the first modern textbook on the subject.

Rosén von Rosenstein offers here twenty-eight chapters on children's diseases. He covers: nurses, care of the newborn, pneumonia, dental issues, teething, epilepsy, diarrhea, small-pox and its inoculation, measles, scarlet fever, vomiting, coughing, whooping cough, jaundice, agues, worms, Rickets, dropsy, itching or scabs, diseases involving the throat & wind-pipe, transferred infections (from nurses, not doctors!), and finally ""vermin" (lice I presume).

See: Garrison and Morton 6323; Bo Vahlquist, "Anders Sparrman and his Translation of Rosén Von Rosenstein's Textbook on Children's Diseases During Captain Cook's Expedition to the Antarctic Regions and Round the World (1772–1775)", *Acta Paediatrica,* Volume 66, Issue 3, May 1977. Pages 269-272. Also: *Acta Paediatrica,* Supplement 156, 1964, p. 57; Dallas, John. "Classics of Child Care". *Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh*. July 2011.



ARTERIARUM

CAPITIS SUPERFICIALIUM

ICON NOVA.

AUCTORE

FRIDERICO SCHLEMM,

MED. ET CHIR. DOCTORE, FACULTATIS MEDICAE IN UNIVERSITATE FRIDERICA GUILELMA PROFESSORE EXTRAORDINARIO, THEATRI ET MUSEI ANATOMICI PROSECTORE, SOCIETATIS CAESAREAE NATURAE SCRUTATORUM MOSCUENSIS SOCIALE

ACCEDUNT TABULAE DUAE.

BEROLINI, APUD J. W. BOIKE.

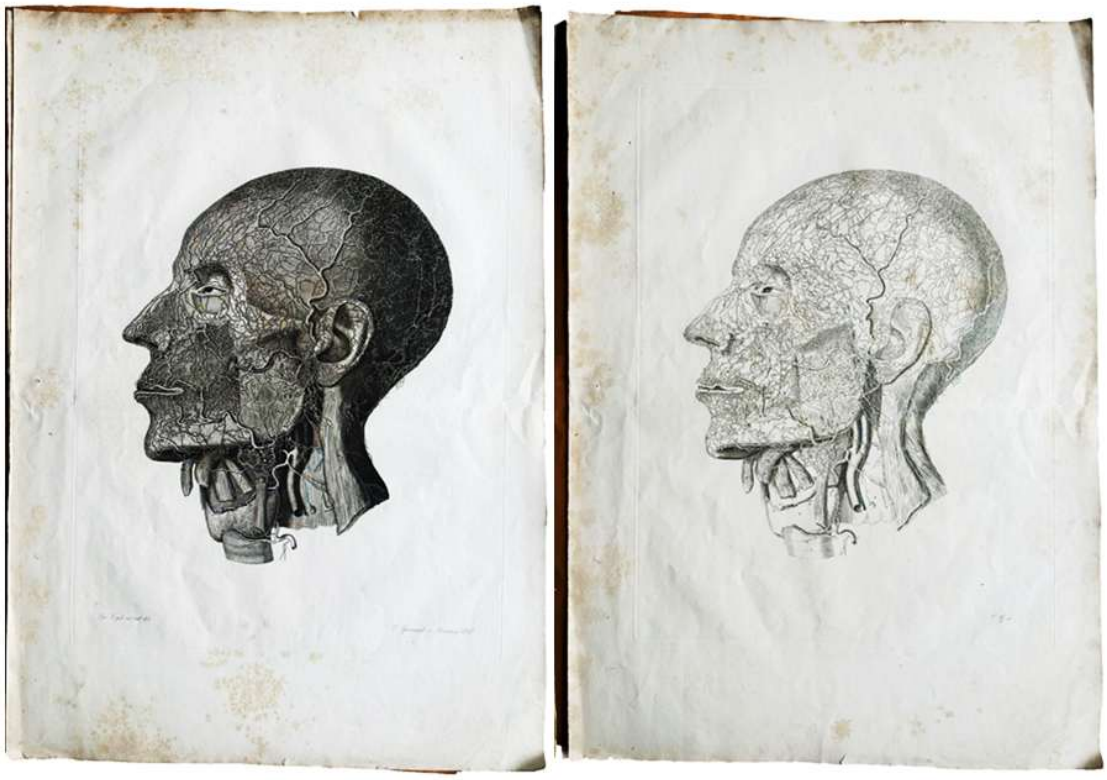
1830.

[48] SCHLEMM

48. **SCHLEMM, Friedrich** (1795-1858). *Arteriarum capitis superficialium icon nova.* Berlin: J. W. Boike, 1830. ¶ 508 x 364 mm. Folio. [vi], 12 pp. 1 engraved plate in 2 states (outline and detail); foxed. Original cloth-backed original printed wrappers, loose in sheets. Bookplate of Jerry F. Donin. Very good. M7781

$ 600

FIRST EDITION. In this work Schlemm described the structure of the canal of Schlemm, giving it the term "sinus venosus." This work also contains the first description of the corneal nerves. The superb anatomical plates of the head, both finished and outline, are of high quality and great artistic value.



The German anatomist and surgeon, Friedrich Schlemm took the M.D. at Berlin in 1821 where he continued as professor of anatomy from 1829 until his death. Schlemm discovered the annular canal through which aqueous exits the eye – "canal of Schlemm" – in 1827 in the eye of a hanged man because it was filled with blood, and the corneal nerves.

§ See: Gorin, *History of ophthalmology*, p. 60.

§ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 2057; Albert & Edwards, *The history of ophthalmology*, p. 58; Mettler, *History of medicine*, p. 1032; Hirsch, V, p. 235; Schmidt, *Medical discoveries*, p. 75.

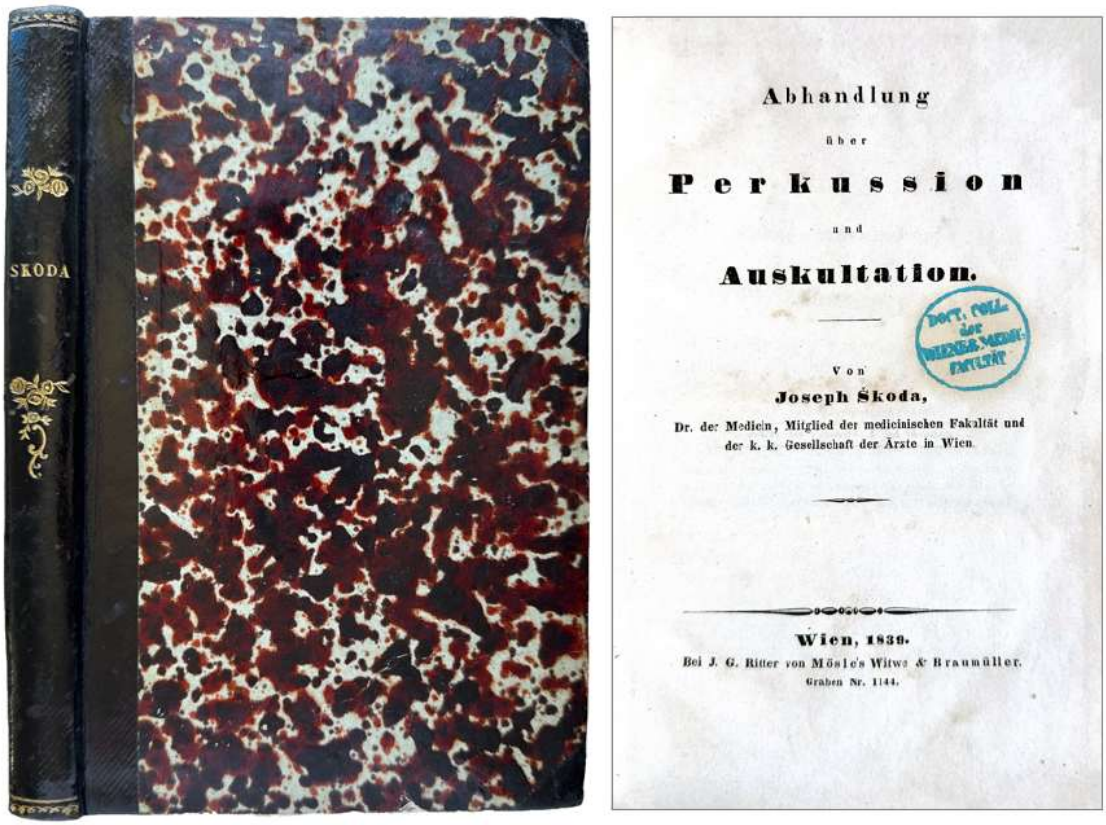
49. **SKODA, Josef** (1805-1881). *Abhandlung über Perkussion und Auskultation*. Vienna: widow of J.G. Ritter von Mösle & Barumüller, 1839. ¶ 8vo. (205 x 125 mm) xviii, [2], 271, [1 errata] pp. Contemporary half black calf over marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine title; bump to lower edge of boards, hinges rubbed. Exlib ink stamp on title-page, bookplate of Andras Gedeon. A lovely copy.

$ 600

FIRST EDITION. "Skoda classified the various sounds obtained on percussion according to their musical pitch and tone. Skoda's resonance is an important diagnostic sign in pneumonia and pericardial effusion. Following Skoda's work, percussion at last gained general acceptance as a diagnostic procedure." – Garrison and Morton.

"Probably the greatest master in the science and art of a physical diagnosis was Joseph Skoda… the greatest of all the famous clinicians of the new Viennese school of medicine… Skoda was an intelligent observer and an inspiring teacher who developed an amazing ability to solve obscure diagnostic problems by adroit use of inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation." – Willius & Dry.

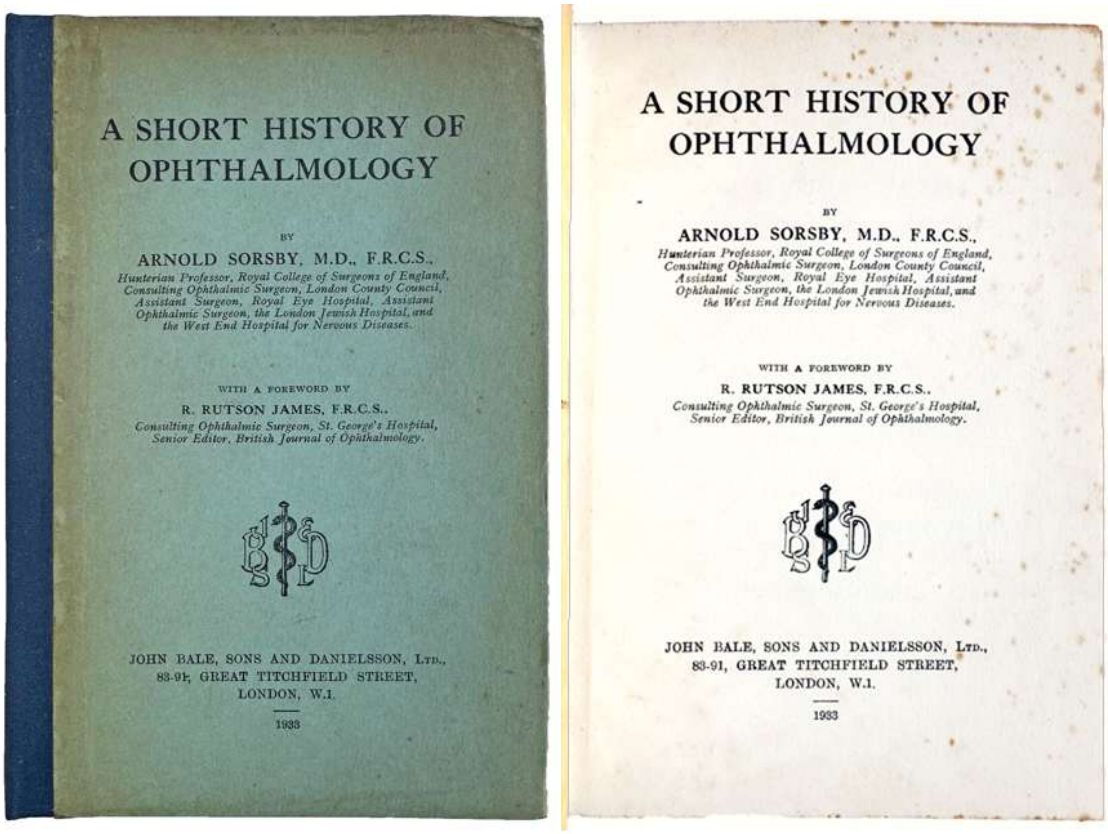
"Skoda was born in Bohemia and studied medicine in Vienna where he eventually became one of the leading teachers of the revitalized Vienna school of medicine. His collaboration with Rokitansky helped place the New Vienna School at the leading edge of the advancement of medical knowledge. Following the principles established by the French masters, Laennec and Pierre Adolphe Piorry, Skoda refined the techniques of percussion and auscultation and classified the various sounds according to pitch and tone. Skoda's discoveries and observations in this area of clinical diagnosis were included in the present work which went through six editions and was translated into English in 1835." – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.



[49] SKODA

PROVENANCE: Andras Gedeon, "obtained his M.Sc. in Engineering and Applied Science from Yale University in New Haven, Conn. and his D.Sc. in physics from the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm. Having spent forty-five years directing R&D projects in the medical equipment industry, both in major corporations and more recently in companies that he has cofounded, Dr Gedeon has been instrumental in the development of new equipment and methods in anaesthesiology, intensive care and cardio-pulmonary diagnostics. A member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences, he is a keen book collector with a focus on his long-standing interest in the history of science, technology and medicine."

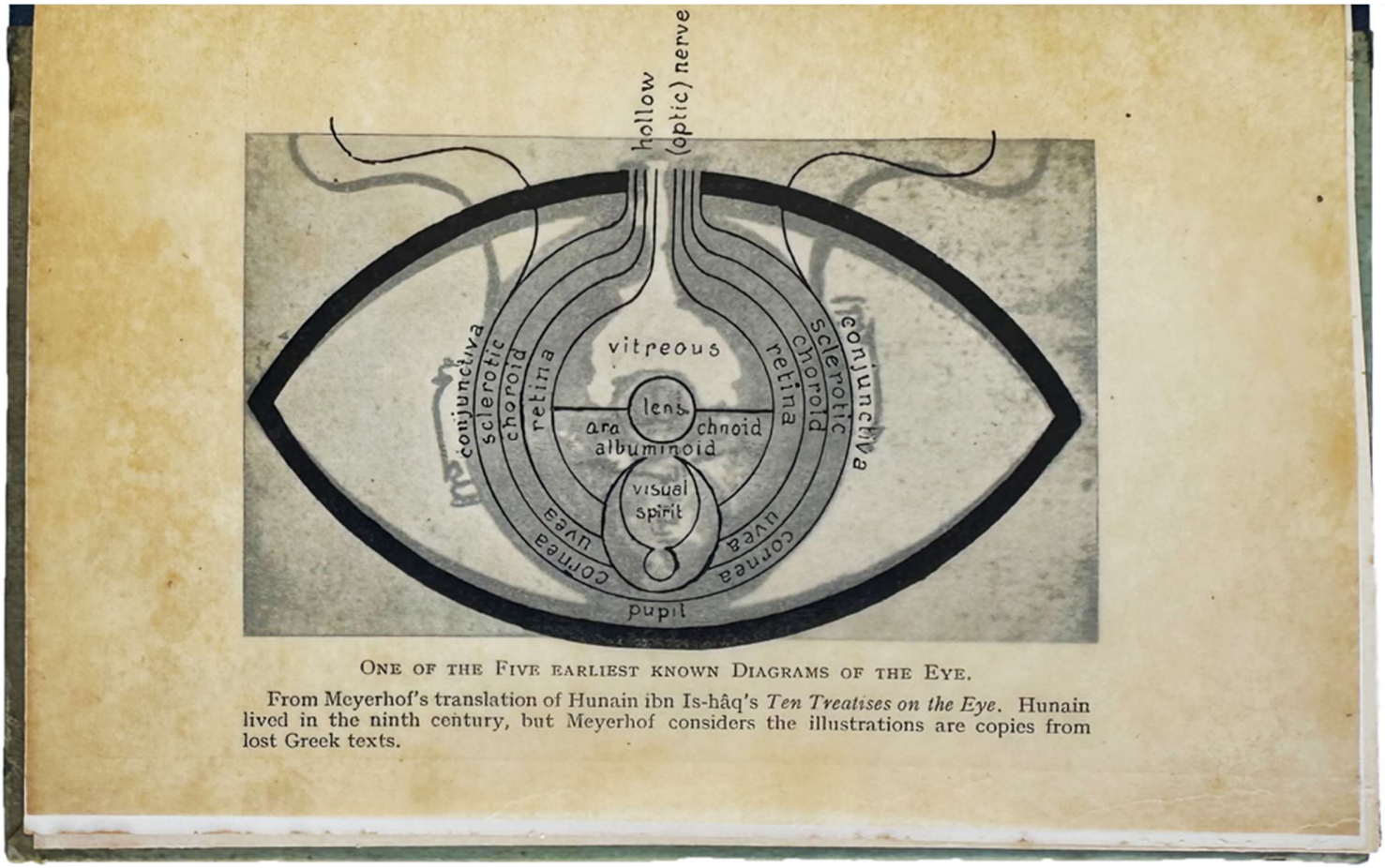
§ Garrison and Morton 2676; Gedeon, Science and technology in medicine, pp. 173-4; Heirs of Hippocrates 1676; Norman 1953; Osler 3989 (French ed.); Waller 8978; Wellcome V, p. 123; Willius & Dry, p. 128 & 321.



50. **SORSBY, Arnold** (1900-1980). *A Short History of Ophthalmology. With a foreword by R. Rutson James*. London: John Bale Sons and Danielsseon, 1933. ¶ Small 8vo. vi, [2], 103, [1] pp. Frontispiece with facing printed tissue-overlay, 6 figures, 1 color plate [Couching for Cataract – The Eastern (or Indian) operation], index; foxed. Modern navy-blue quarter cloth spine, original green printed boards. Early ownership inscription of A. + N.W. Pirie, 1948. Very good.

$ 85

Arnold Sorsby (born Sourasky) was as a renowned Polish-British ophthalmologist and surgeon. He was surgeon to the Royal Eye Hospital (1931-1966), followed by serving as dean of the Royal Eye Hospital's Medical School (1934-1938), and then as research professor at the Royal Eye Hospital and the Royal College of Surgeons (1943-1966). "He was a gentle, gracious and skilful surgeon, a man of great intellectual ability as shown in his works on genetics, blindness, medical history and as a poetry anthologist. He was a person of considerable charm, with a quiet but often disconcerting wit." – Royal College of Surgeons of England.



ONE OF THE FIVE EARLIEST KNOWN DIAGRAMS OF THE EYE.

From Meyerhof's translation of Hunain ibn Is-hâq's *Ten Treatises on the Eye*. Hunain lived in the ninth century, but Meyerhof considers the illustrations are copies from lost Greek texts.

PROVENANCE [2]: [1] A. + N.W. Pirie, 1948. This was Antoinette ["Tony"] Pirie (1905-1991) – former Reader in Ophthalmology at the University of Oxford and head of the Nuffield Laboratory of Ophthalmology. [2] Norman Wingate Pirie FRS (1907-1996), was a British biochemist and virologist who, along with Frederick Bawden, discovered that a virus can be crystallized by isolating tomato bushy stunt virus in 1936. This was an important milestone in understanding DNA and RNA.

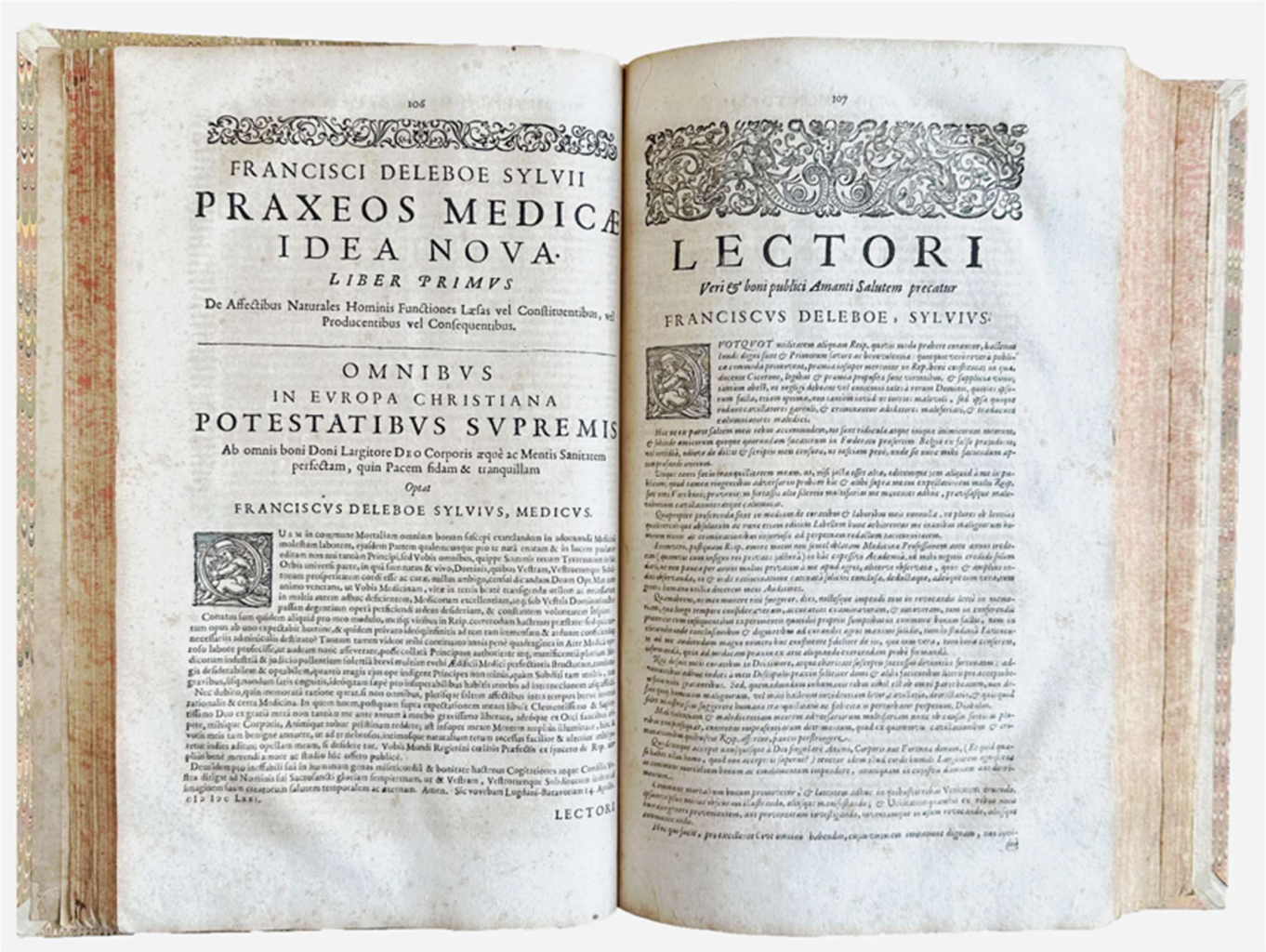
FRANCISCI
DELEBOE, SYLVII
MEDICINÆ PRACTICÆ
In Academia Lugduno-Batava Professoris,
OPERA MEDICA,
HOC EST,
DISPVTATIONVM MEDICARVM DECAS,
Methodi Medendi Libri Duo, Ideæ Novæ Praxeos Medicæ Libri Tres, ad eosque
Appendix, variaque alia Opuscula.
Accessit huic Editioni hactenus meditum COLLEGIVM NOSOCOMICVM ab Autore
habitum, unà cum Appendice de Formulis quibusdam Remediorum ad
varios affectus ab eodem præscriptis.
Cum duplici INDICE, uno LIBRORVM & CAPITVM, Operi præmisso, altero RERVM,
ad calcem adjecto.
QVOD TIBI FIERI NON VIS, ALTERI NE FECERIS
GENEVÆ,
Apud SAMVELEM DE TOVRNES.
M. DC. LXXXI.
Cum Privilegio REGIS Christianissimi & SVPERIORVM Permissu.
P.M.B.

51. **SYLVIUS, Francois de le Boe**, (1614-1672). *Opera Medica, hoc est, Disputationum medicarum decas, Methodi methendi libri duo . . .* Genevae, Apud Samuelem de Tournes, 1681. ¶ At head of title: *Francisci Deleboe, Sylvii . . .* 358 x 232 mm. Large 4to. [18], 747, [39] pp. Title printed in red & black; title vignette, woodcut initial letters. Lacking frontis. portrait and half-title [both supplied in photocopy facs.], a few prick marks on title margins, usual occasional browning and spotting throughout. Modern quarter tan calf, marbled boards, white tips, maroon morocco spine

label, new endleaves. Early ownership inscription: "Petri Martini Borrini, . . . Michaelis Antonii Moni Gallieanensis." Nine line ink ms. inscription at final blank. Foot of title with initials "P.M.B." [=Petri Martini Borrini?]. Very good.

$ 275

FIRST GENEVA EDITION, posthumously published edition of Sylvius' collected works, issued one year after the Amsterdam *Opera Medica*. He is known to be influenced by Paracelsus and an early supporter of William Harvey's theory on the circulation of the blood.


106

FRANCISCI DELEBOE SYLVII

PRAXEOS MEDICÆ

IDEA NOVA.

LIBER PRIMVS

De Affectibus Naturales Hominis Functiones Læsas vel Constituentibus, vel Producentibus vel Consequentibus.

OMNIBVS

IN EVROPA CHRISTIANA

POTESTATIBVS SVPREMIS

Ab omnis boni Doni Largitore DEO Corporis æquè ac Mentis Sanitatem perfectam, quin Pacem fidam & tranquillam

Optat

FRANCISCVS DELEBOE SYLVIVS, MEDICVS.

107

LECTORI

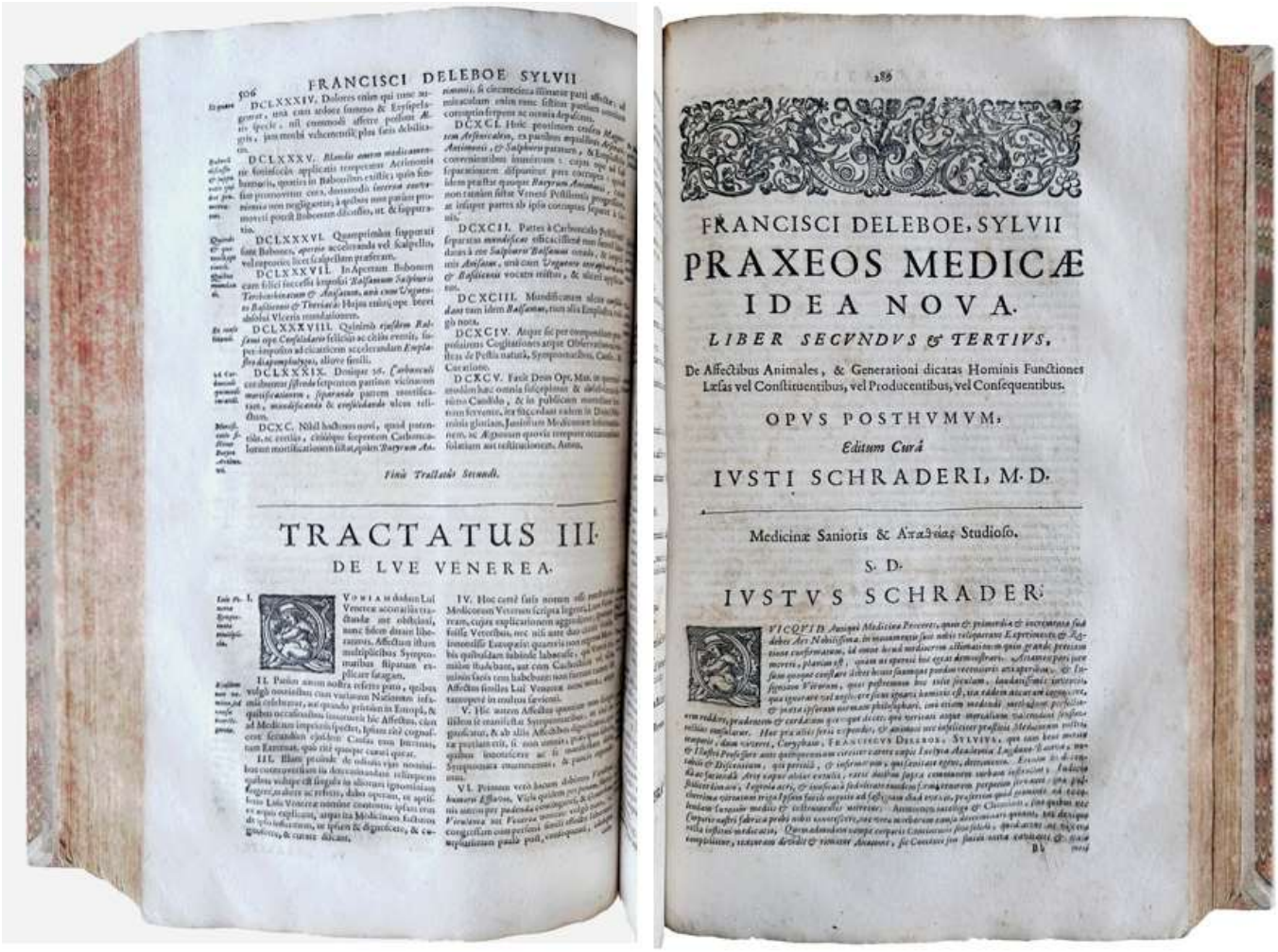
Veri & boni publici Amanti Salutem precatur

FRANCISCVS DELEBOE, SYLVIVS:

"Tuberculosis was known to the ancients only in its advanced form, and little progress was made in the knowledge of the condition until the time of Sylvius. He asserted that tubercles are often to be found in the lung and that they

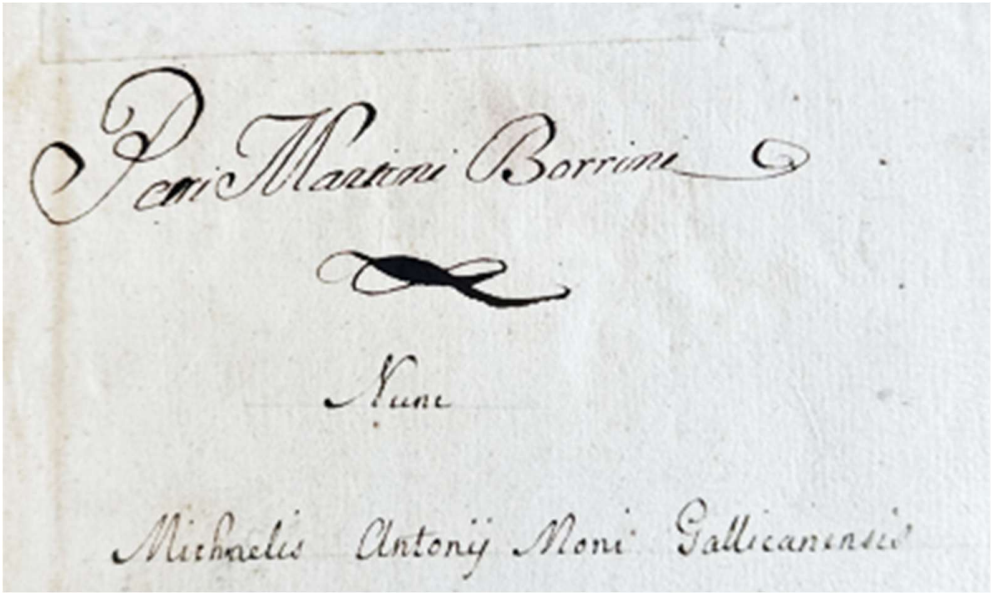
softened and suppurated to form cavities." Le Boe made his observations in 1650, but his *De phthisi* was published in his Opera in 1679. This edition of his collected works contains his writings in medical and chemical fields. Le Boe was an early and ardent supporter of Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood.

¶ Contents: Disputationum Medicarum – De Methodo Medendi Liber I - . . . Liber II - Praxeos medicae idea nova . . . I – Liber II – De Morbis Infantum [on epidemics, pests, diseases] – Opuscula Varia – De Infimo Ventre Libr. I – De Media Cavitate Lib. II – De Suprema Cavitate Lib. III.



Francois de le Boe (1614-1672), Dutch physician, often known by his Latinized name, Franciscus Sylvius, was born in Hanau, Germany, studied medicine at the Protestant Academy of Sedan. He was a "very popular and respected" teacher

at the University of Leiden. Among his most prominent students were DeGraaf (of graafian follicle fame); Stensen (of Stensen's duct fame); Swammerdam, who discovered red blood cells; and Van Horne, who discovered the thoracic duct in man. His most famous student was Thomas Bartholinus, who, during the process of updating the medical text written by his father, Caspar, first published [Francois] Sylvius' neuroanatomical work and very accurate description of the lateral cerebral sulcus" [op.cit.]. His description of neuroanatomy and especially the dural venous sinuses, are important contributions in the history of medicine. In creating the first academic chemical laboratory he "fathered the theoretical framework called iatrochemistry that modernized the Galenic humoral theory by integrating it with chemical information being discovered at the time." [op.cit.].



PROVENANCE [3]: [1] Petri Martini Borrini; [2] Michaelis Antonii Moni Gallieanensis; [3] Robert Moes, M.D. (1905-1988), Los Angeles (no markings).

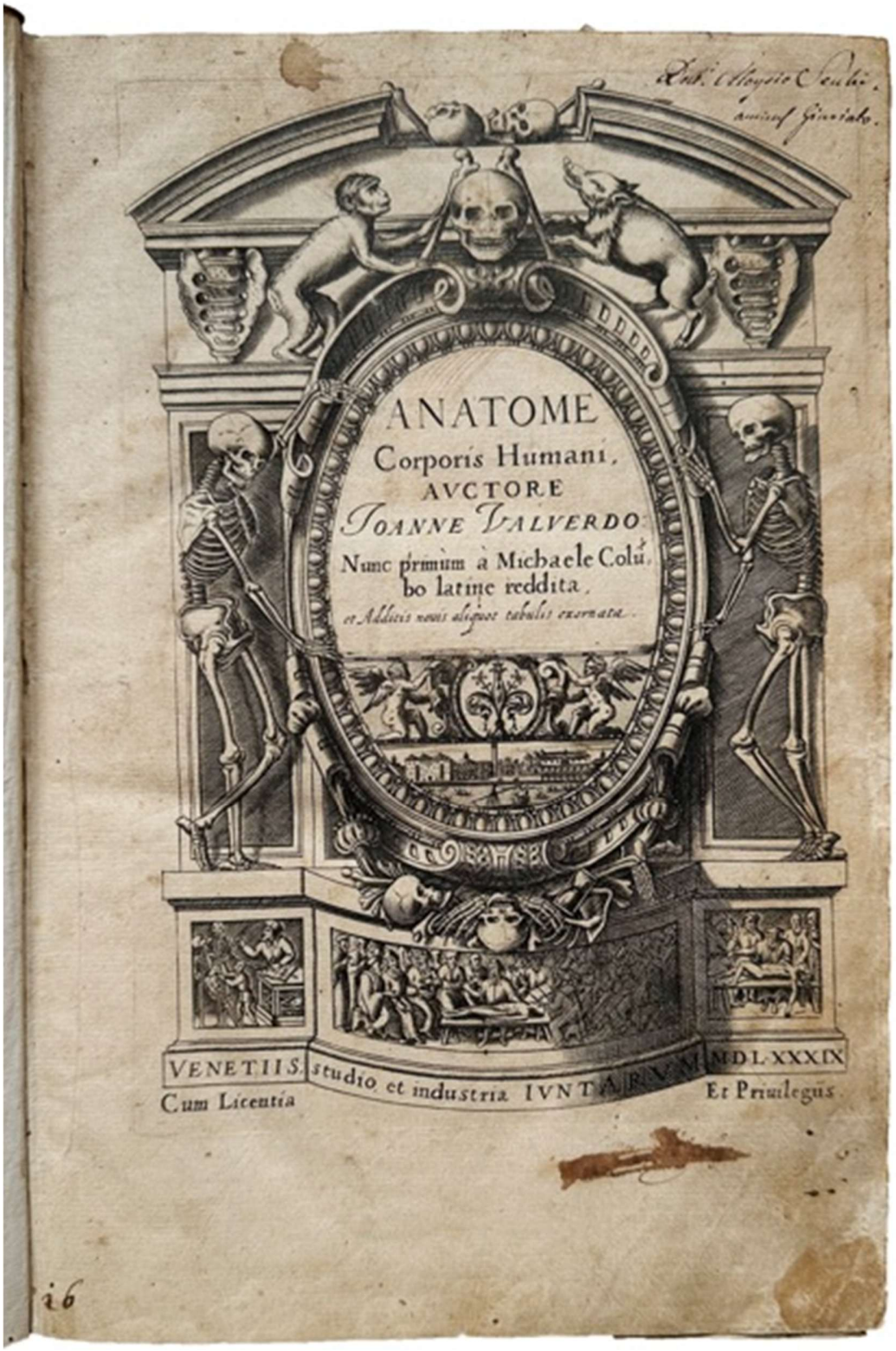
Robert John "Bob" Moes was born in Chicago, Illinois, on November 30, 1905. He attended high school in Hastings, Nebraska, and at Omaha Central High School. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. He graduated from the University of Nebraska College of Medicine on June 8, 1929. Moes was a member of Alpha Omega Alpha and Sigma Xi.

After graduating, Moes interned at the California Lutheran Hospital. He worked as an ambulance and police surgeon for Los Angeles's Georgia Street Receiving Hospital from 1931 to 1948. During World War II, Moes was the head of the Los Angeles Citizens Defense Corps emergency medical division. He ran his private hand and trauma surgery practice until his retirement in 1976. In 1970, Moes was elected a member of the American Osler Society, an organization of physicians and medical historians who keep Sir William Osler's memory alive.

Dr. Moes was very interested in the history of medicine. He was a member of the American Association for the History of Medicine and served on the Los Angeles County Medical Association Library Committee. Moes lectured on the history of medicine at the University of California at Los Angeles from 1950 to 1975 and published several articles on the history of medicine. He amassed an extensive collection of rare books, many of which he donated to the McGoogan Library of Medicine at UNMC. Moes always maintained a close relationship with the medical library by donating books and advising on rare book storage. He was a member of the Zamorano Club, Southern California's oldest organization for rare book and manuscript collectors. – University of Nebraska Library (which houses his medical library).

Bob Moes was a regular visitor at Zeitlin & Ver Brugge Booksellers up through the end of his life. That was how I came to know him. This was among the last medical books he owned at the end of his life.

§ Castiglioni, pp. 540-1; DSB, XIII, p. 223; Garrison and Morton 2321; Osler 4063; Partington II, pp. 281-90.


ANATOME
Corporis Humani,
AVCTORE
IOANNE VALVERDO
Nunc primùm à Michaele Colũbo latine reddita,
VENETIIS
studio et industria IVNTARVM
MDLXXXIX
Cum Licentia
Et Priuilegũs

[52]

52. **VALVERDE, Giovanni [Juan Valverde de Amusco]**. *Anatome Corporis Humani, auctore Ioanne Valuerdo. Nunc primum a Michaele Columbo latine reddita et additis nouis aliquot tabulis exornata*. Venice: studio et industria Iuntarum, 1589. ¶ Folio in 6s. [XXXIV], "340", [1] (i.e. 339, [1]) pp. Elaborate architectural engraved title with skeletons, monkey, boar, view of Venice, and three anatomy lesson vignettes; LACKS the original portrait (supplied in photocopy facs.). 46 engraved plates: 49, 51, 53, 55, 59, 65, 67, 125 (male, holding his own skin, knife in other hand), 127, 131, 133, 137, 139, 143, 145, 147, 149, 153, 155, 157, 161, 163, 169, 172, 173, 175, 177, 201, 205, 209, 213, 217, 221 (female), 237, 249 (brain), 255, 261 (showing the dissected pig), 293, 295, 297, 301, 305, 327, 331, 333, 337, additional small individual figures found in various places throughout the book. Some worming in the gutter (pp. 219-303), and lower margin (pp. 215-303, but more pronounced – i.e., longer – from 221-234), lower margins of 210-214 with paper-fills, short tears at gutter or margins, pp. 49, 161, 208, 213. Ink marginalia present (pp. 79, 247). Moderate waterstaining (most prominent at p. 160), occasional ink stains. Nineteenth century quarter calf, calf tips, marbled boards, raised bands, dual spine labels of black & tan, gilt-stamping; extremities scuffed, upper joint starting. PROVENANCE: Title inscribed by former owner Doct. [?]Aloysio Seulii amis--- Giuniato[?]. TK0095

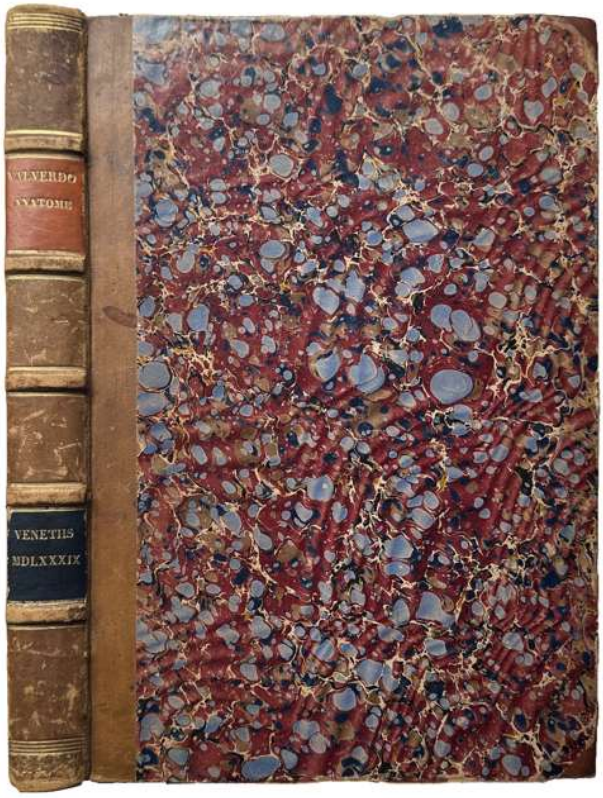
$ 1,950

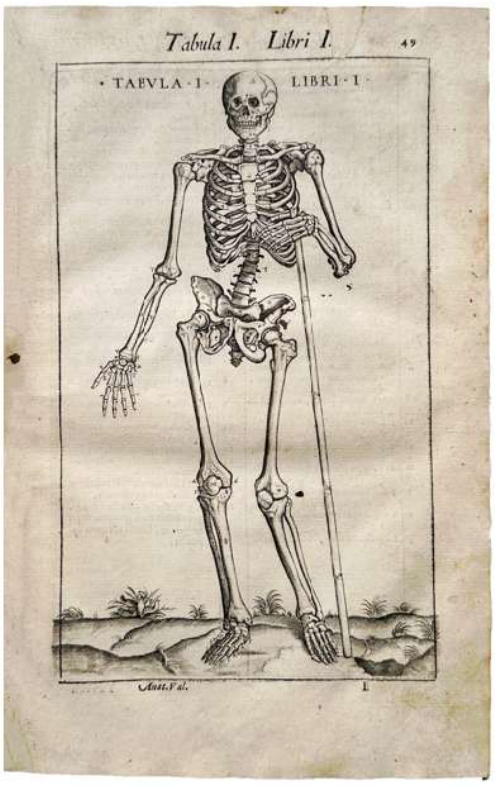
First Latin edition of the complete text of Valverde, the most important Spanish treatise on anatomy ever published. The translation is by Miguel Colombo, physician and teacher of Juan Valverde, himself also a student of Vesalius. The edition is printed by Junta.

This copy, though lacking the portrait (supplied in photocopy), contains all the requisite plates.

Juan Valverde, born in Hamusco, Palencia, wrote one of the leading treatises on anatomy. The work is illustrated with Gaspar Becerra's famous reverse plates, plus four additional unpublished plates by an unknown artist. The elaborate architectural title-page is a feature of this edition. The text also features some of the famous Vesalian plates, magnificently drawn by Gaspar Becerra, and engraved by Niccolo Beatrici. Nonetheless, Valverde's work is not a mere copy of Vesalius as more than ten plates new, such as the depictions of

the abdominal muscles, the of the veins, etc. He also corrects some errors made by Vesalius in his Anatomia Corporis Fabrica.



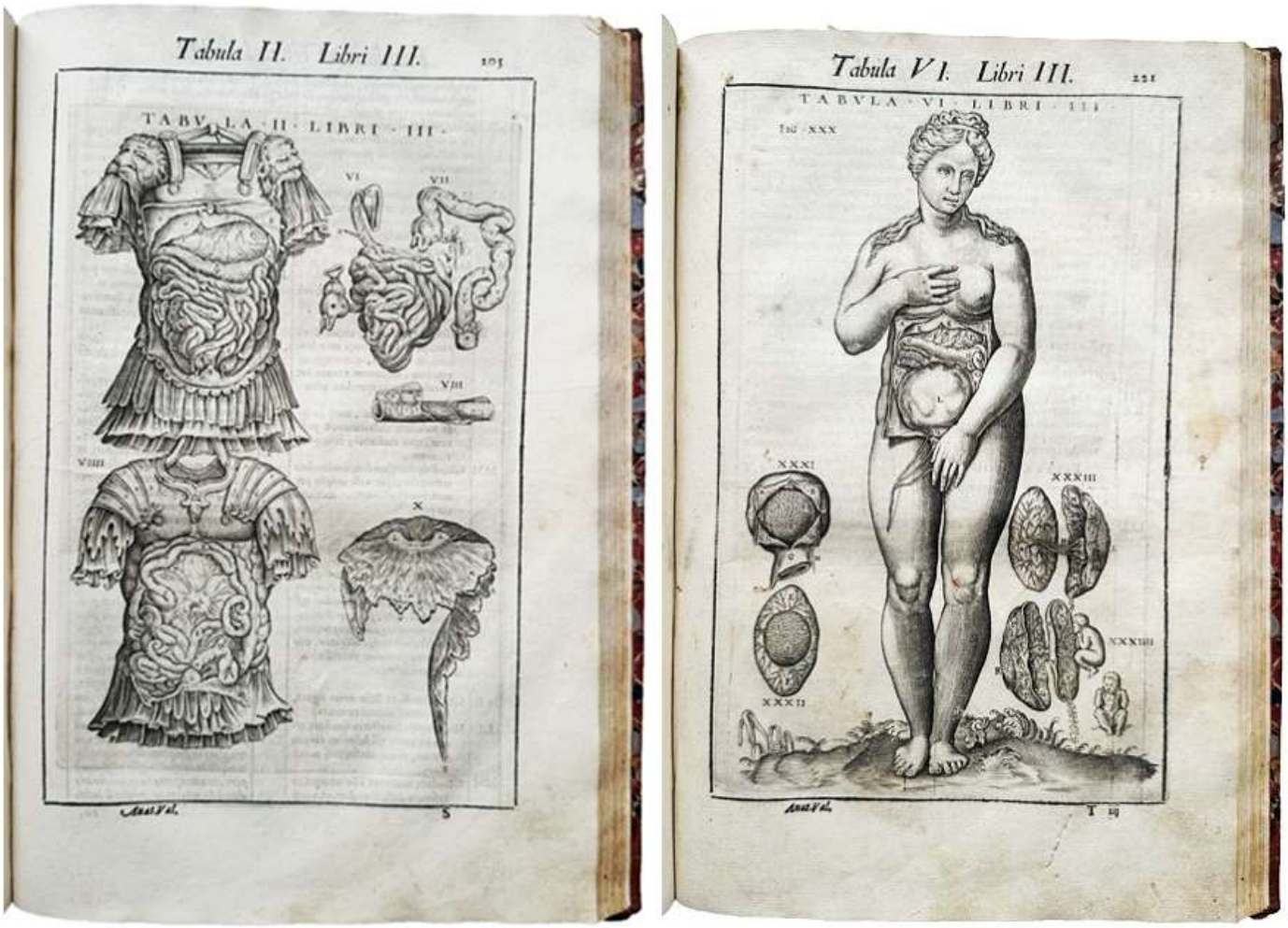


"Nearly all the plates are copied from Vesalius and Valverde's text is plagiarized from the 'Fabrica'." --Bibliotheca Osleriana, no. 576n.

§ *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, no. 576n; Choulant pp. 205-208; Cushing Vesalius VI.D.38; NLM/Durling 4531; Palau 349371.

See also: [1] Konstantinos Markatos; Konstantina Arkoudi; & Georgios Androutsos. "Juan Valverde de Amusco (1525–1588): an eminent anatomist of the renaissance or a plagiarist of Vesalius? His work and its impact in renaissance anatomy." Acta Chirurgica Belgica, Volume 117, 2017 - Issue 6. pp. 407-411. NOTING: "Valverde took almost directly from Andreas Vesalius 38 pictures. Occasionally, however, Valverde corrected Vesalius' images, as in his depictions of the muscles of the eyes, nose and larynx." "Valverde copied the work of Vesalius in many instances. Nevertheless, he had his fair share of contribution in the history of Anatomy; he managed to popularize and spread

the new anatomy of the Renaissance through his work which was far more cheaper than that of Vesalius; furthermore, his anatomic discoveries like the first depiction of the intracranial course of the carotid arteries (several decades before Willis's description), the extrinsic ocular muscles and the middle ear bones contribute to the spirit of the Scientific Revolution."



[2] Luis-Alfonso Arráez-Aybar; Concepcion Reblet; Jose Luis Bueno-Lopez, "Juan Valverde de Amusco: Pioneering the Transfer of Post-Vesalian Anatomy." Anatomia, 2023, 2(4), pp. 450-471. Noting: "The book was the first anatomy opus published after Andreas Vesalius' De humani corporis fabrica libri septem, written in a Romance language, the Castilian Spanish language, making it the most renowned post-Vesalian anatomy book in Europe and beyond during the 16th and 17th centuries. Compiling complete editions and reproductions of figures, it had 19 editions and several translations. One of its

principal contributions was the initial graphical representation of the stapes ossicle. It provided the first accurate description of the pulmonary circulation, vomer bone, and four extraocular rectus muscles. Throughout the book, Valverde corrected numerous of Vesalius' anatomical observations. *HISTORIA de la composicion del cuerpo humano* was the first anatomy book to use chalcographic illustrations, which are of superior anatomical quality than those printed from engraved wood in Andreas Vesalius' book. Next, many anatomy textbooks of that time incorporated Valverde's book illustrations. Valverde's book was practical, timely, and well referenced, making it a valuable resource for scholars and non-scholars. The conclusion is that Juan Valverde de Amusco merits a place as a pioneer in scientific knowledge transfer."

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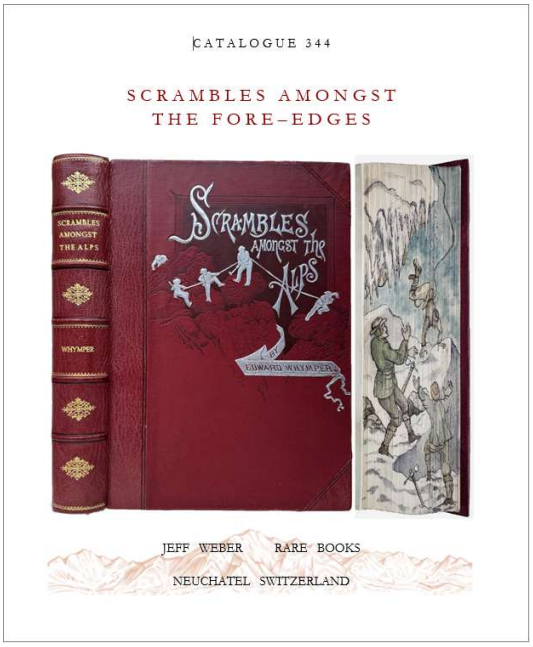
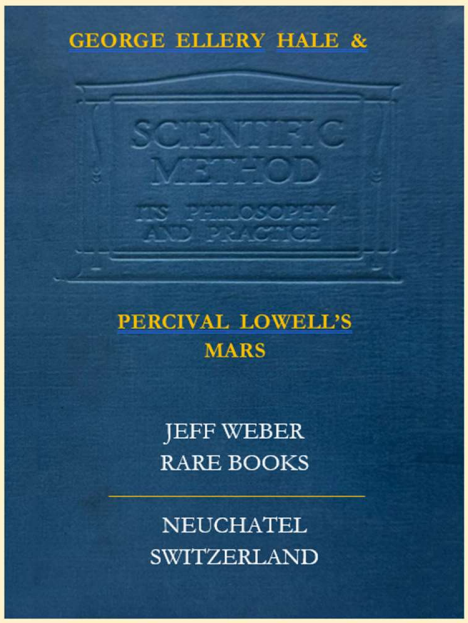
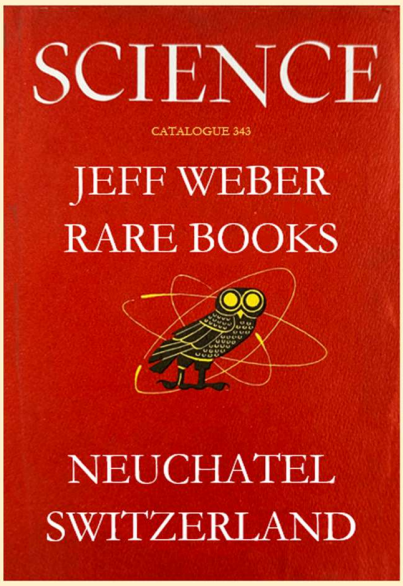


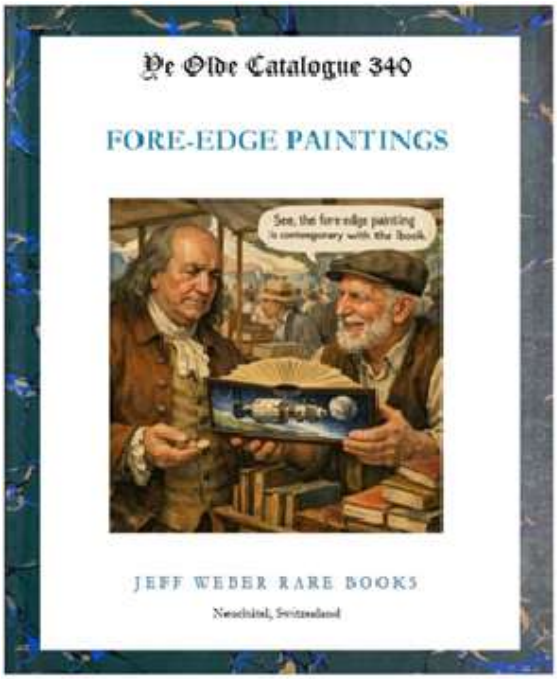
Catalogue 344: Fore-edge Paintings



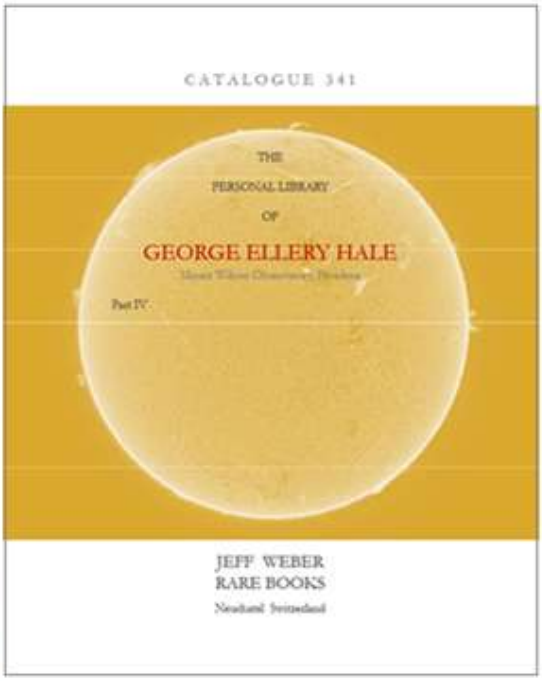


Catalogue 343: Science

342: *64 books*



340: *Fore-edge Paintings*



341: *George Ellery Hale. Pt. IV.*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