Catalogue 354



Groenveldt

MEDICAL BOOKS

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS
NEUCHÂTEL SWITZERLAND

Catalogue 354

MEDICAL BOOKS

Discovery

BY CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.

OF THE

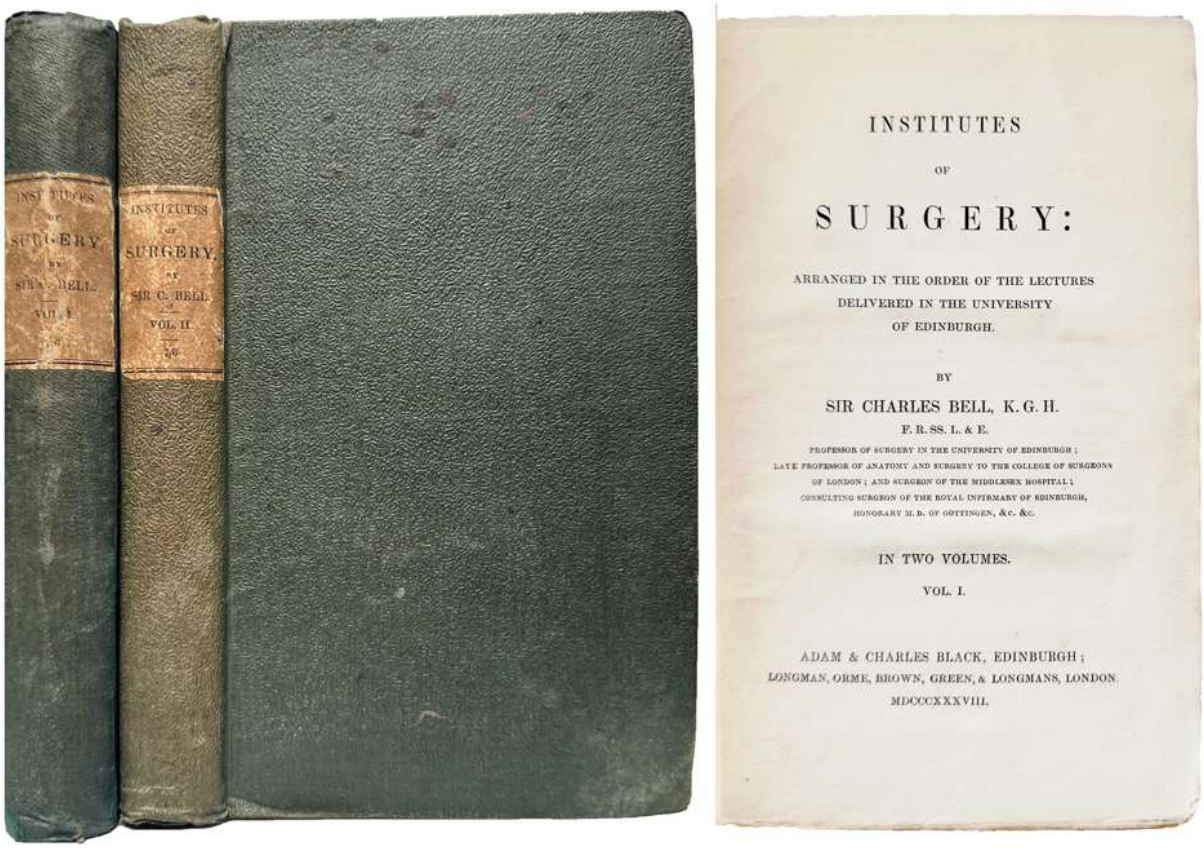
APPLICABILITY OF SULPHURIC ETHER

IN

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

By MARTIN GAY, M.D.

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS
NEUCHÂTEL SWITZERLAND



Surgical Lectures by Sir Charles Bell

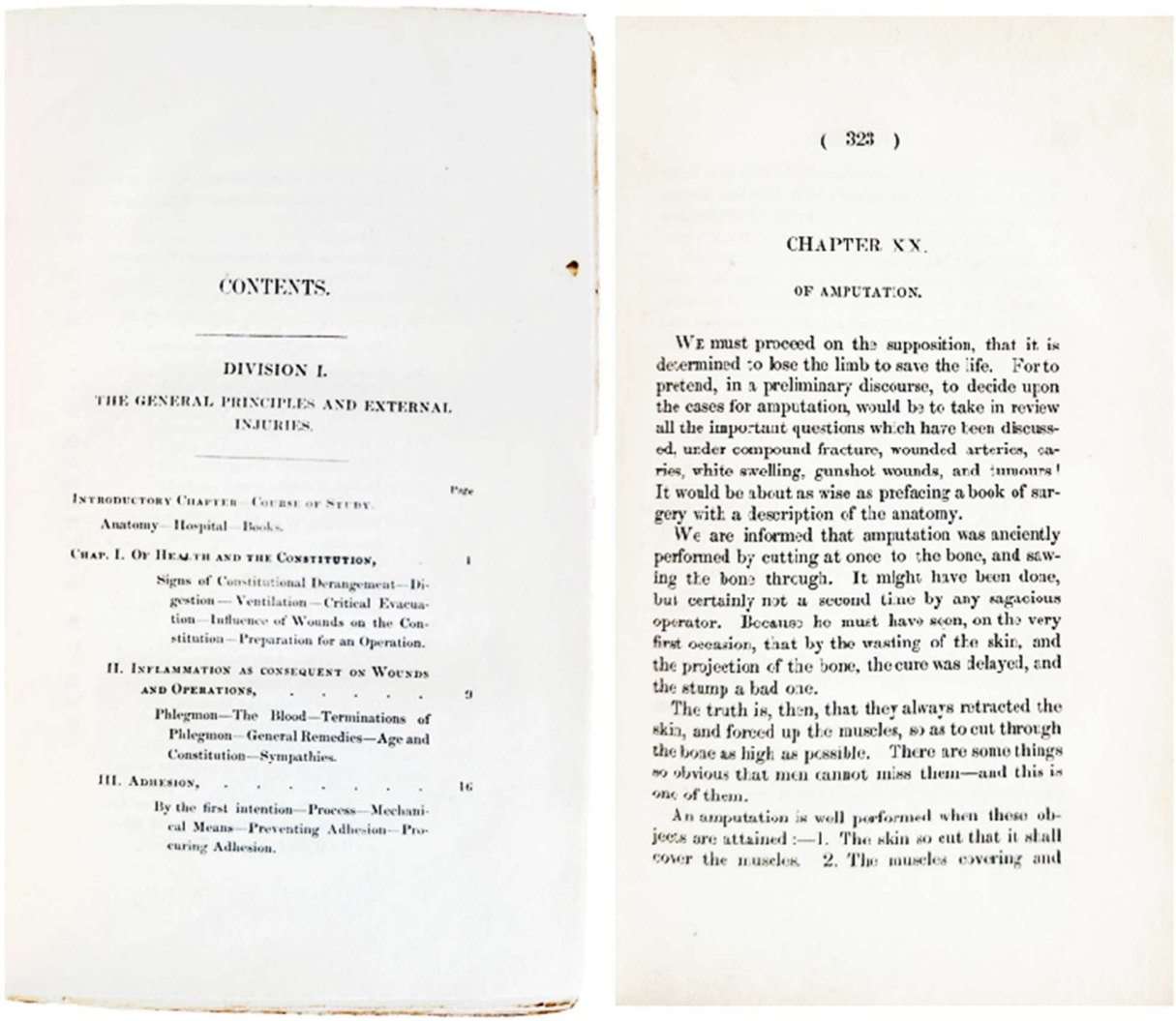
118. **BELL, Sir Charles** (1774-1842). *Institutes of surgery: arranged in the order of the lectures delivered in the University of Edinburgh*. Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black; London: Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, & Longmans, 1838. ¶ Two volumes. 211 x 134 mm. 12mo. xxiv, 353, [ads, 2]; ix, 380 pp. Original green cloth, printed paper spine labels; rubbed, Vol. II faded; inner joints reinforced professionally. Vol. II front endpapers waterstained. Ownership signatures of J. M. Brandon[?], 1839. Very good.

$ 250

FIRST EDITION. Containing Bell's lecture notes from his tenure as Professor of Surgery at the University of Edinburgh, emphasizing the inseparable link between his deep anatomical knowledge and practical surgical skill.

PROVENANCE [2]: [1] J. M. Brandon[?], 1839; [2] Dr. Robert Chase (1923-2024) (a collector of Charles Bell). Chase was Chairman of Human Anatomy, 1973-1974,

Division Chief of Human Anatomy, 1984-1993, at Stanford University Dept. of Surgery, etc.



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THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND EXTERNAL INJURIES.

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CHAPTER XX.

OF AMPUTATION.

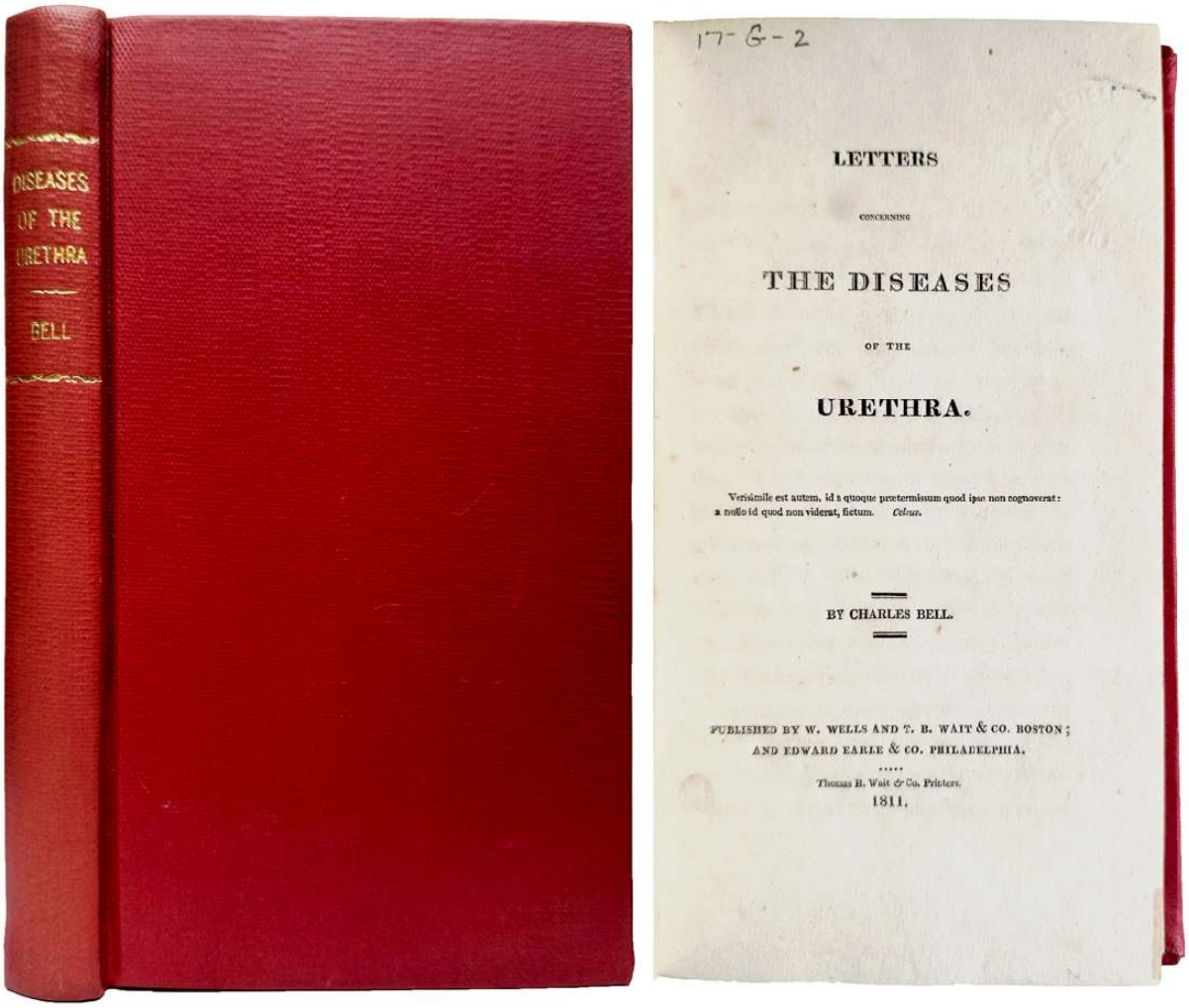
WE must proceed on the supposition, that it is determined to lose the limb to save the life. For to pretend, in a preliminary discourse, to decide upon the cases for amputation, would be to take in review all the important questions which have been discussed, under compound fracture, wounded arteries, caries, white swelling, gunshot wounds, and tumours! It would be about as wise as prefacing a book of surgery with a description of the anatomy.

We are informed that amputation was anciently performed by cutting at once to the bone, and sawing the bone through. It might have been done, but certainly not a second time by any sagacious operator. Because he must have seen, on the very first occasion, that by the wasting of the skin, and the projection of the bone, the cure was delayed, and the stump a bad one.

The truth is, then, that they always retracted the skin, and forced up the muscles, so as to cut through the bone as high as possible. There are some things so obvious that men cannot miss them—and this is one of them.

An amputation is well performed when these objects are attained:—1. The skin so cut that it shall cover the muscles. 2. The muscles covering and

§ *DSB*, I, pp. 583-584; Gordon-Taylor 67; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1310 (Philadelphia, 1840); Hirsch, I, p. 379; Orr *Historical Collection* 57 (Philadelphia, 1840); Thornton, *Medical books, libraries and collectors*, rev. ed., pp. 153-154; Waller 858; Wellcome, II, p. 136; Zimmerman & Veith, *Great ideas in the history of surgery*, pp. 410-413.



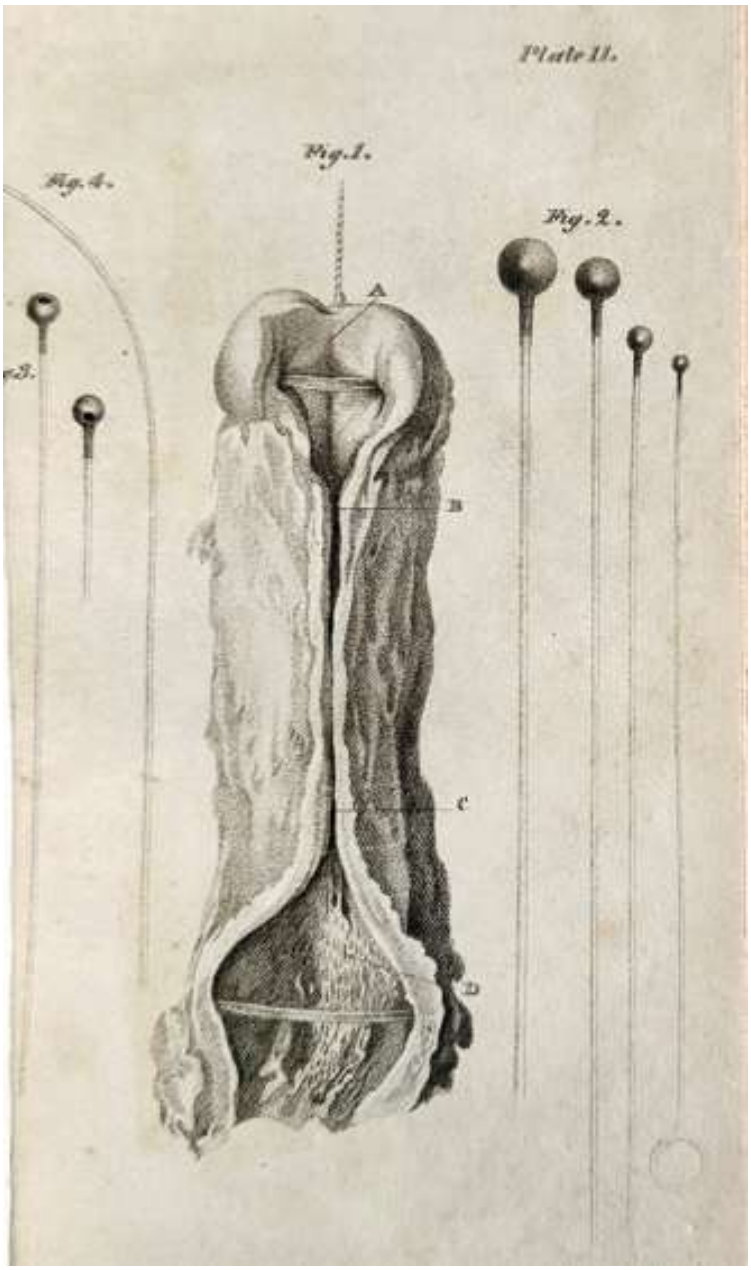
Diseases of the Urethra

119. **BELL, Sir Charles** (1774-1842). *Letters concerning the diseases of the urethra.* Boston: W. Wells & T. B. Wait; Philadelphia: Edward Earle, 1811. ¶ 211 x 123 mm. Small 4to. [viii], (13)-155, [1 blank], [6], [ads 2] pp. 6 engraved plates; occasional foxing. Modern red buckram, gilt spine, new end-leaves. Blind stamp of the Tufts University Medical School Library on title. Ownership signature of C. A. Carton. Very good.

$ 85

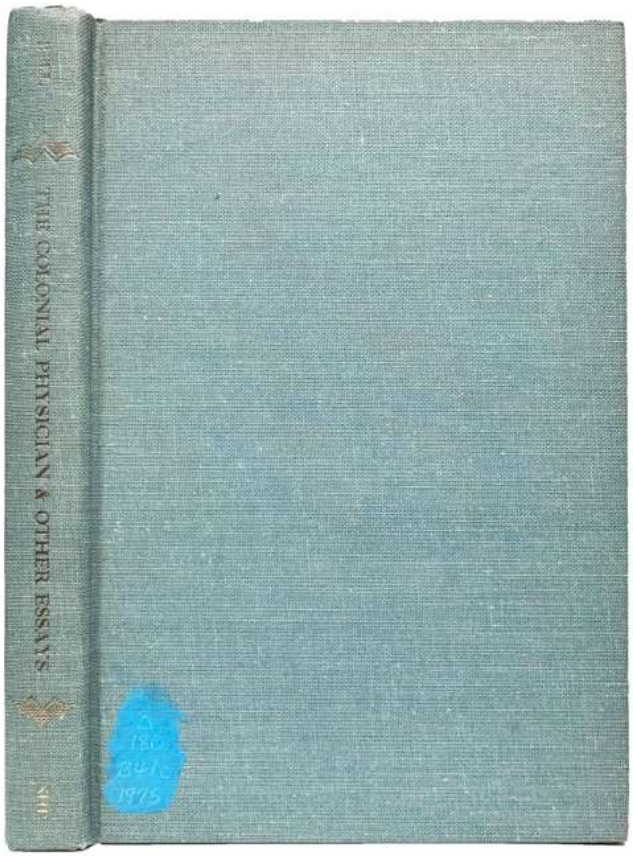
FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. First published London, 1810. In a series of three letters, Bell presented "his observations on various types of strictures in the urethra. He differentiated between simple, bridle, dilatable, spasmodic, callous, and ulcerated

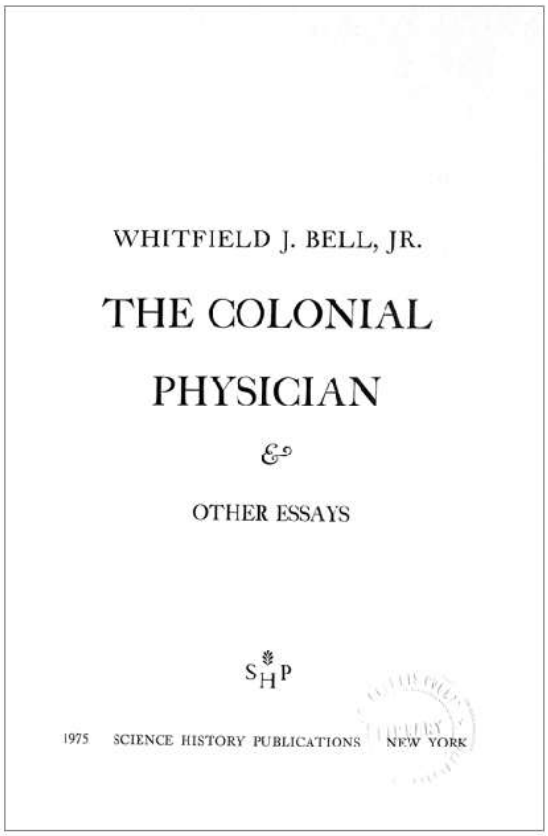
types of strictures and discussed their diagnosis, etiology, prognosis and treatment. All six plates were drawn by Bell, and two were also etched by him." *Heirs of Hippocrates.*



PROVENANCE: Dr. Charles Allan Carton (1920–2006) was an eminent neurosurgeon at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center who served as Co-Chief of Neurosurgery and gained international prominence for treating actress Patricia Neal. He was an avid collector of medical prints and rare books. Carton devoted years of research to the 19th-century surgeon and anatomist Sir Charles Bell, even authoring a lecture on Bell and collecting first-edition texts and original writings associated with him.

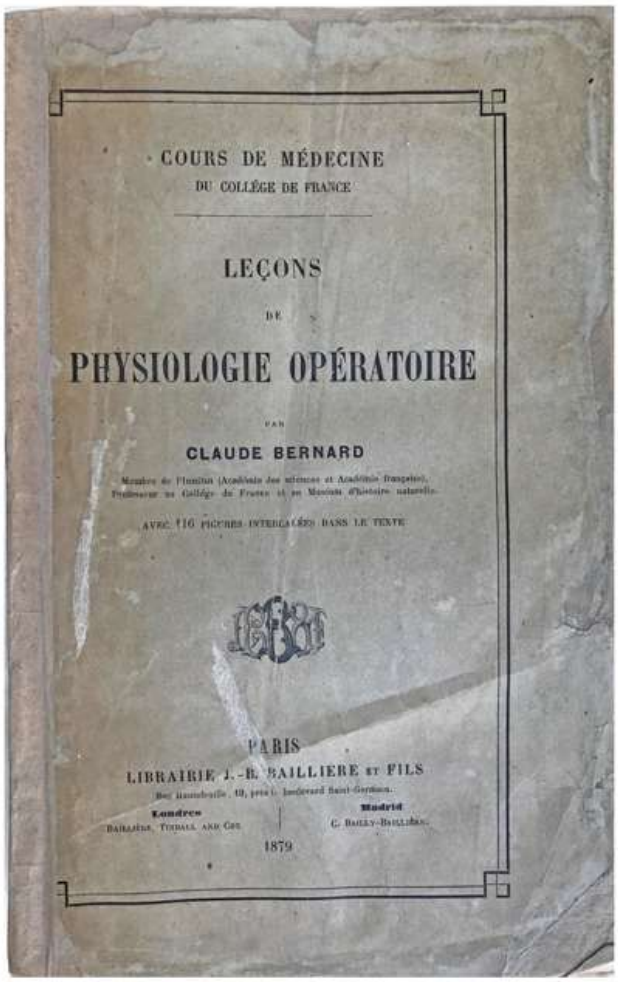
§ Austin 183; Cushing B262; Gordon-Taylor 9; *Heirs of Hippocrates* (London, 1810); Hirsch, I, p. 377 (London, 1810); Thornton, *Medical books, libraries and collectors*, rev. ed., pp. 153-154 (London, 1810); Wellcome, II, p. 136.

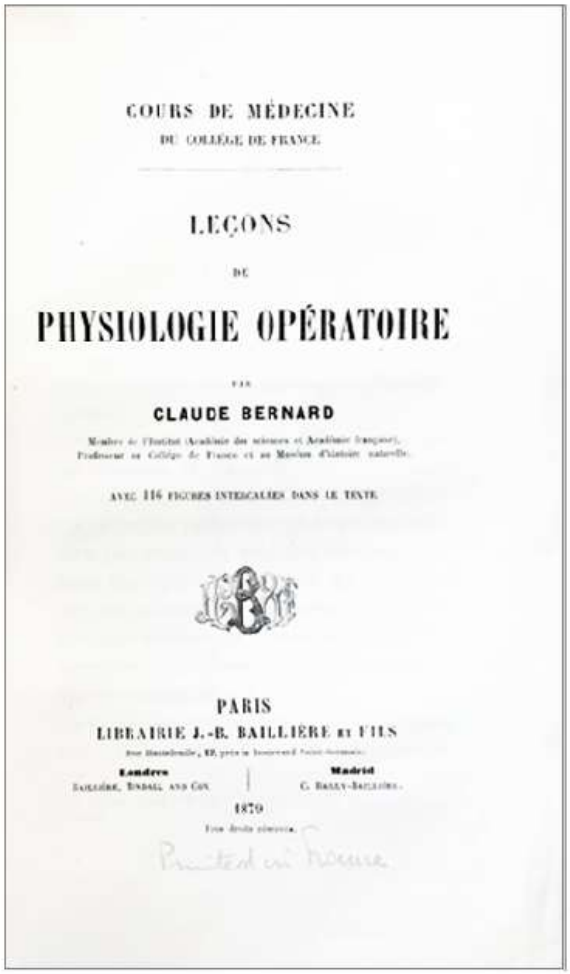




Essays on Medical History

120. **BELL, Whitfield J., Jr**. *The Colonial Physician & other essays*. New York: Science History Pubs., 1975. ¶ 8vo. [vi], 229, [1] pp. Frontispiece, figs. Original light-blue cloth. Ex-library copy, LACMA, with markings, rear pocket removed. Good+. $ 6





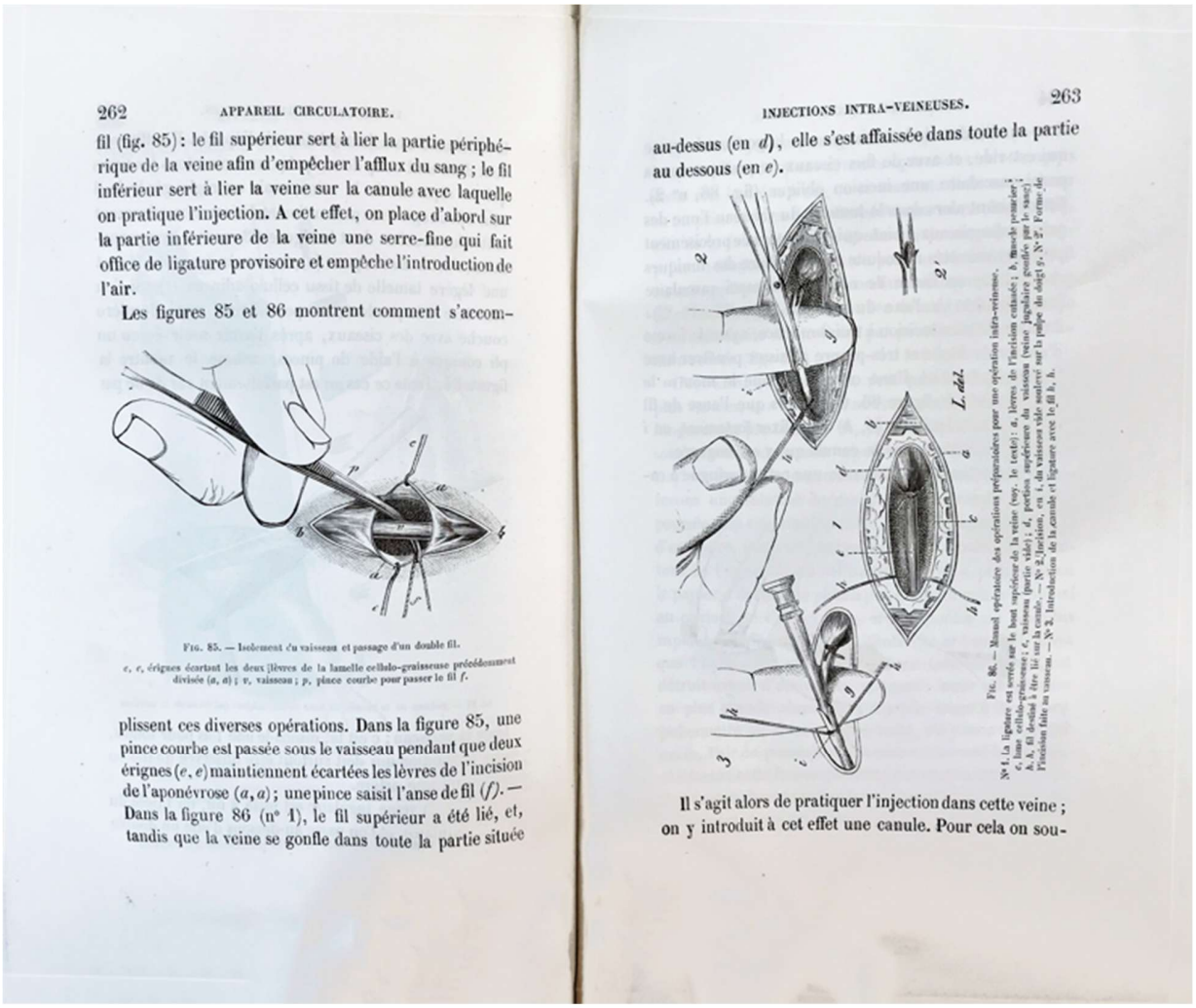
Author's Last Book, on Physiology

121. **BERNARD, Claude** (1813-1878). *Leçons de Physiologie Opératoire.* Paris: J.-B. Baillière et Fils, 1879. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 624 pp. 116 illustrations. Original printed wrappers; extremities chipped, rebacked with kozo. Good +. M11139

$ 175

FIRST EDITION. "Bernard began work on this, his last book, in 1873 and did not quite finish the final corrections before his death. Utilizing, in part, a series of lectures he had given in 1859-1860, he brought them up to date, performed new experiments where necessary, and added new material to complete the work. . . Arranged in four parts, the treatise discusses general physiological processes, the techniques and methods used in experimental physiology, physiology of the circulatory system along

with experimental pharmacology, and the physiology of the digestive system." – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.



262 APPAREIL CIRCULATOIRE.

fil (fig. 85) : le fil supérieur sert à lier la partie périphérique de la veine afin d'empêcher l'afflux du sang ; le fil inférieur sert à lier la veine sur la canule avec laquelle on pratique l'injection. A cet effet, on place d'abord sur la partie inférieure de la veine une serre-fine qui fait office de ligature provisoire et empêche l'introduction de l'air.

Les figures 85 et 86 montrent comment s'accom-

Fig. 85. — Isolement du vaisseau et passage d'un double fil.

e, *e*, érignes écartant les deux lèvres de la lamelle cellulo-graisseuse précédemment divisée (*a*, *a*) ; *v*, vaisseau ; *p*, pince courbe pour passer le fil *f*.

plissent ces diverses opérations. Dans la figure 85, une pince courbe est passée sous le vaisseau pendant que deux érignes (*e*, *e*) maintiennent écartées les lèvres de l'incision de l'aponévrose (*a*, *a*) ; une pince saisit l'anse de fil (*f*). — Dans la figure 86 (n° 1), le fil supérieur a été lié, et, tandis que la veine se gonfle dans toute la partie située

INJECTIONS INTRA-VEINEUSES. 263

au-dessus (en *d*), elle s'est affaissée dans toute la partie au dessous (en *e*).

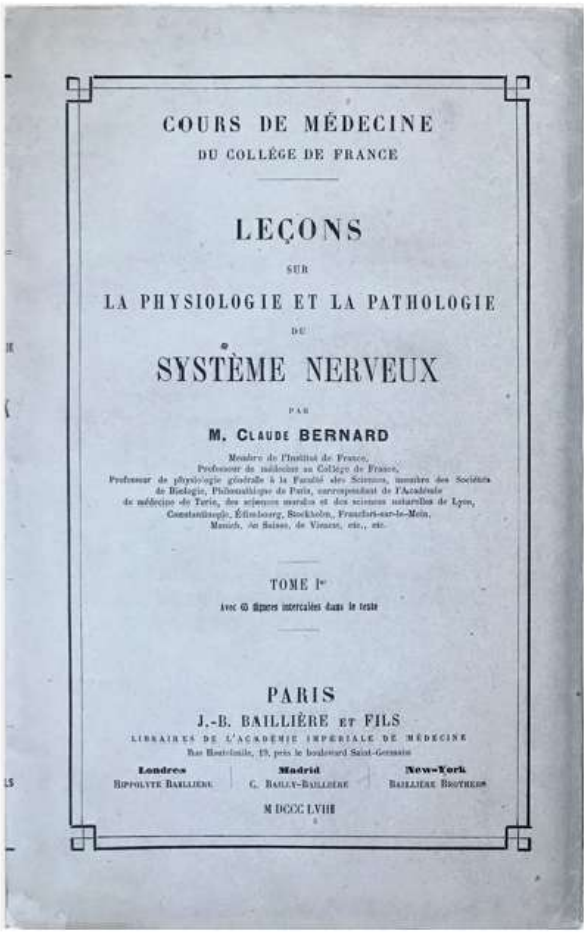
Fig. 86. — Manuel opératoire des opérations préparatoires pour une opération intra-veineuse.

N° 1. La ligature est serrée sur le bout supérieur de la veine (voy. le Texte) ; *a*, lèvres de l'incision cutanée ; *b*, muscle pyramidal ; *c*, lame cellulo-graisseuse ; *d*, vaisseau (partie vide) ; *e*, vaisseau (partie pleine) ; *f*, portion supérieure du vaisseau (veine jugulaire gonflée par le sang) ; *h*, *h*, fil destiné à être lié sur la canule. — N° 2. Injection, en *i*, du vaisseau vidé soulevé sur le pulpe du doigt *g*. N° 2'. Forme de l'incision faite au vaisseau. — N° 3. Introduction de la canule et ligature avec le fil *h*, *h*.

Il s'agit alors de pratiquer l'injection dans cette veine ; on y introduit à cet effet une canule. Pour cela on sou-

"In this, his last work, Bernard showed himself 'the unapproachable master in the technique of experimental procedure.'" – Garrison, *History of Medicine*, 4th ed., p. 546. [Garrison and Morton].

See: Cushing B317; Garrison and Morton 634; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1801; Osler 1519; Waller 955.


COURS DE MÉDECINE
DU COLLÈGE DE FRANCE

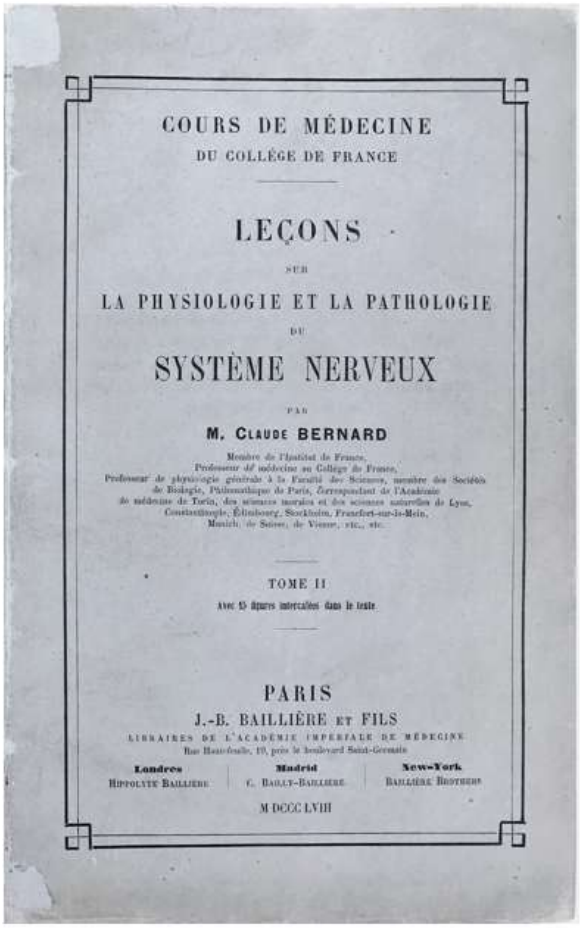
LEÇONS
SUR
LA PHYSIOLOGIE ET LA PATHOLOGIE
DU
SYSTÈME NERVEUX

PAR
M. CLAUDE BERNARD

TOME Ier

PARIS
J.-B. BAILLIÈRE ET FILS

M DCCC LVIII


COURS DE MÉDECINE
DU COLLÈGE DE FRANCE

LEÇONS
SUR
LA PHYSIOLOGIE ET LA PATHOLOGIE
DU
SYSTÈME NERVEUX

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M. CLAUDE BERNARD

TOME II

PARIS
J.-B. BAILLIÈRE ET FILS

M DCCC LVIII

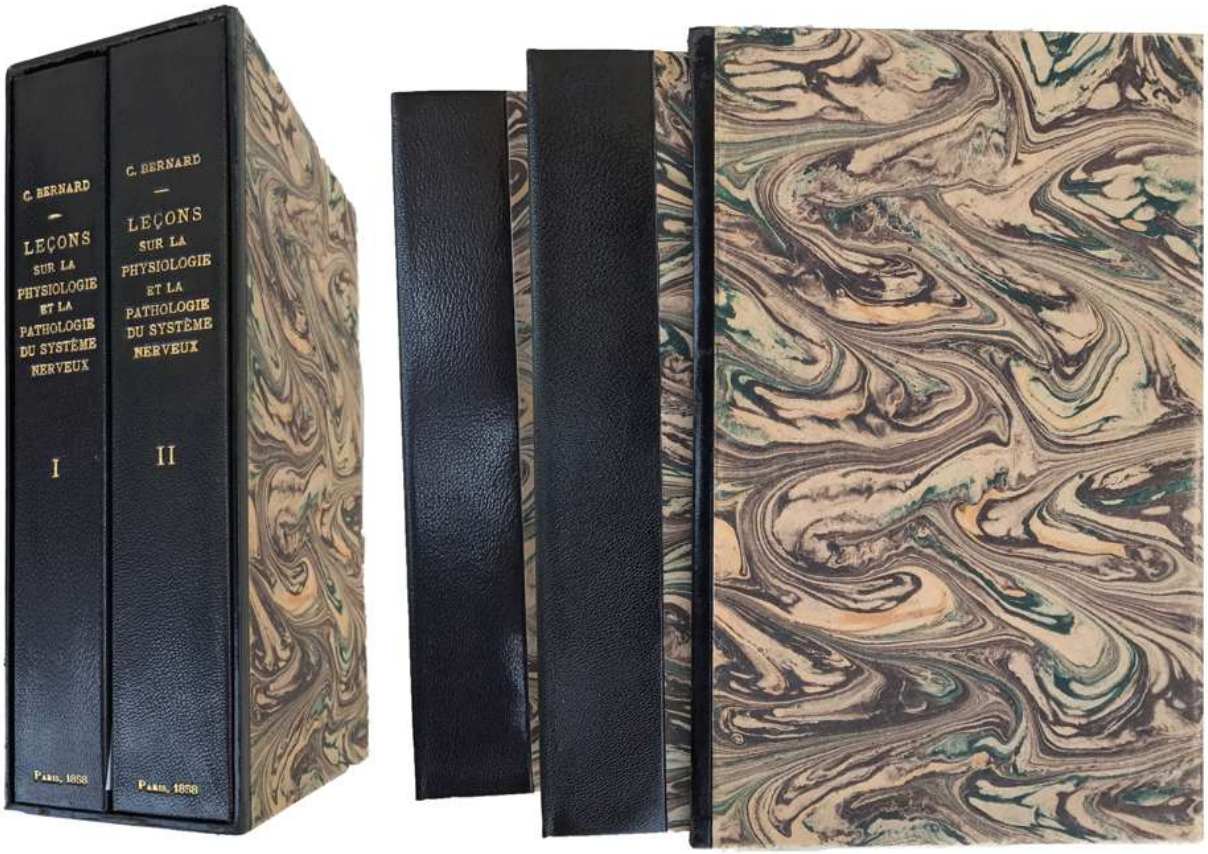
Pathology of the Nervous System

122. **BERNARD, Claude** (1813-1878). *Leçons sur la Physiologie et la Pathologie du Système Nerveux*. Paris: J. -B. Bailliere, 1858. 2 volumes. 8vo. viii, 520; [iv], 560, ads 12 pp. 65 woodcuts and illustrations, indices. Original printed wrappers, in modern quarter gilt-stamped black leather over marbled paper-backed boards folding cases, in a matching slipcase; wrappers carefully repaired, spines slightly rubbed. Very good+. BEAUTIFUL SET.

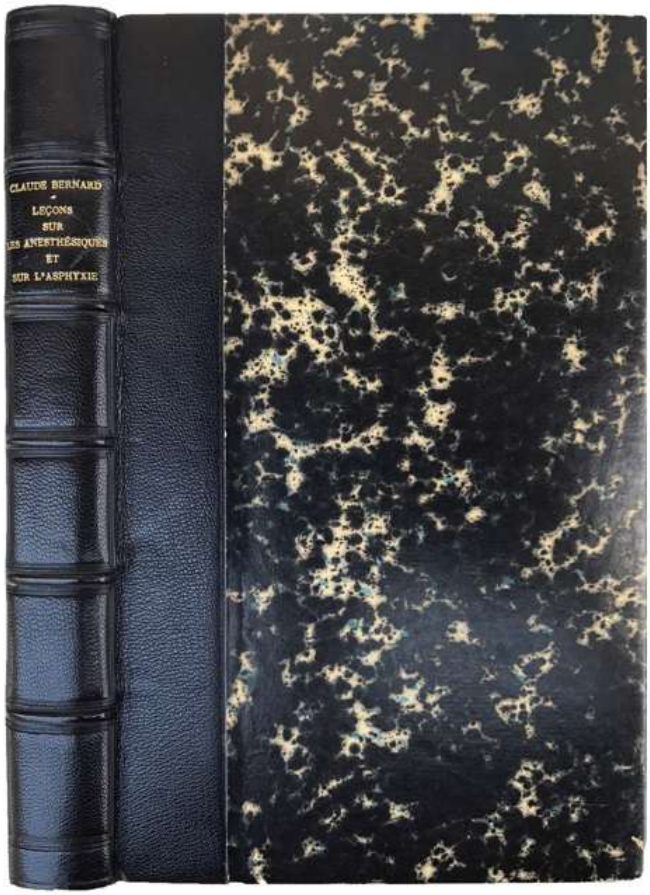
$ 700

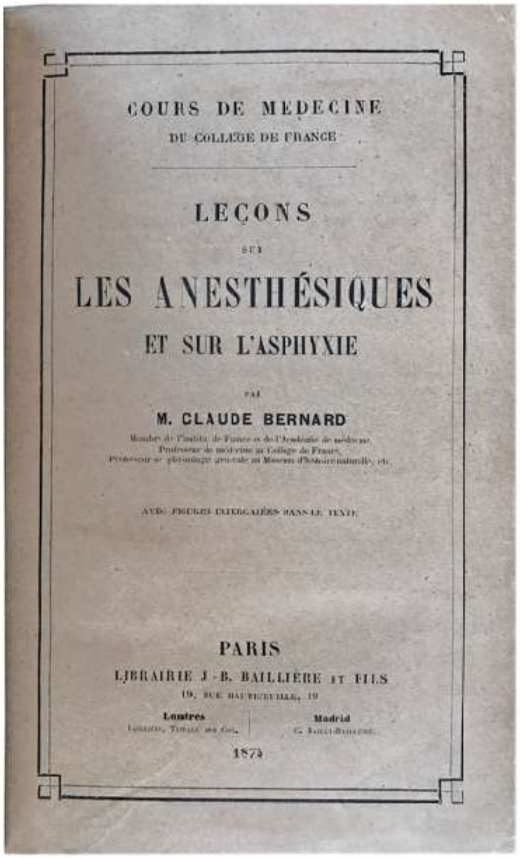
FIRST EDITION of this superb summary of Bernard's work, along with that of his predecessors. Bernard, called "one of the greatest men of all science" by I. Bernard Cohen, revolutionized medicine through his advocacy of the scientific method and blind experiments and refusal to accept assumptions or shaky conclusions. He was the primary proponent of experimentation through vivisection, or experimentation on

living animals, to the disgust of his family and some colleagues. Bernard's research included revelations about the pancreas and liver and the discovery of the vaso-motor system. He is perhaps best known for his concept of 'milieu interieur," or extra-cellular fluid environment, and its physiological capacity to ensure protective stability for the tissues and organs. – Wikip.



Contains Bernard's description of "Horner's Syndrome" from lesion of the cervical sympathetic, offering proof that the sympathetic governs the papillary vasomotor, sudomotor, and pilomotor functions. – Garrison and Morton 1328.




COURS DE MEDECINE
DU COLLÈGE DE FRANCE

LEÇONS
SUR
LES ANESTHÉSIQUES
ET SUR L'ASPHYXIE

PAR
M. CLAUDE BERNARD

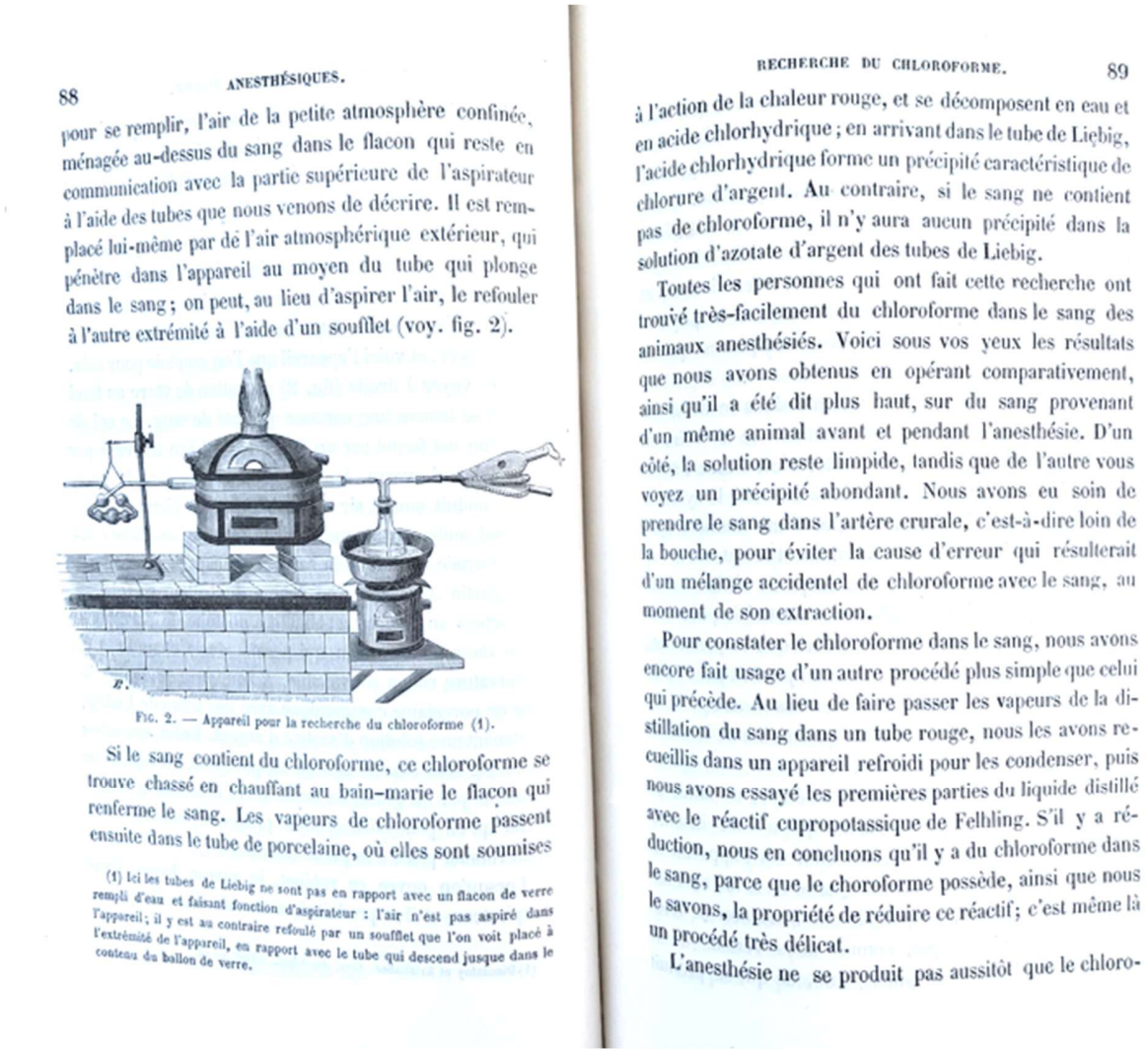
PARIS
LIBRAIRIE J.-B. BAILLIÈRE ET FILS
Londres
Madrid
1875

Beautiful Copy

123. **BERNARD, Claude** (1813-1878). *Leçons sur les anesthésiques et sur l'asphyxie.* Paris: J.-B. Baillière et fils, 1875. ¶ Series: *Cours de Médecine du Collège 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. M15065

$ 400

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.*



88 ANESTHÉSIQUES.

pour se remplir, l'air de la petite atmosphère confinée, ménagée au-dessus du sang dans le flacon qui reste en communication avec la partie supérieure de l'aspirateur à l'aide des tubes que nous venons de décrire. Il est remplacé lui-même par de l'air atmosphérique extérieur, qui pénètre dans l'appareil au moyen du tube qui plonge dans le sang ; on peut, au lieu d'aspirer l'air, le refouler à l'autre extrémité à l'aide d'un soufflet (voy. fig. 2).

Fig. 2. — Appareil pour la recherche du chloroforme (1).

Si le sang contient du chloroforme, ce chloroforme se trouve chassé en chauffant au bain-marie le flacon qui renferme le sang. Les vapeurs de chloroforme passent ensuite dans le tube de porcelaine, où elles sont soumises

(1) Ici les tubes de Liebig ne sont pas en rapport avec un flacon de verre rempli d'eau et faisant fonction d'aspirateur : l'air n'est pas aspiré dans l'appareil ; il y est au contraire refoulé par un soufflet que l'on voit placé à l'extrémité de l'appareil, en rapport avec le tube qui descend jusque dans le contenu du ballon de verre.

RECHERCHE DU CHLOROFORME. 89

à l'action de la chaleur rouge, et se décomposent en eau et en acide chlorhydrique ; en arrivant dans le tube de Liebig, l'acide chlorhydrique forme un précipité caractéristique de chlorure d'argent. Au contraire, si le sang ne contient pas de chloroforme, il n'y aura aucun précipité dans la solution d'azotate d'argent des tubes de Liebig.

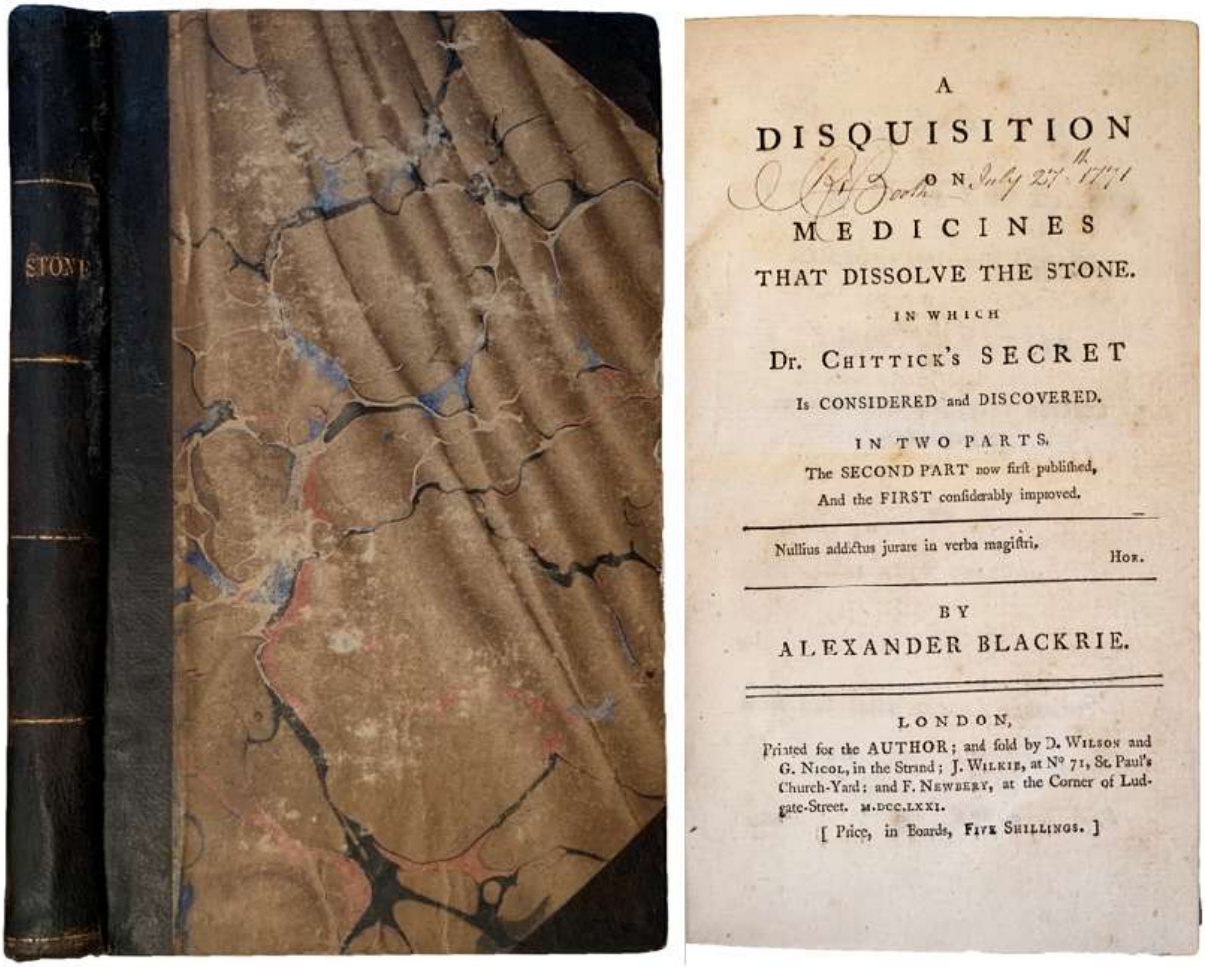
Toutes les personnes qui ont fait cette recherche ont trouvé très-facilement du chloroforme dans le sang des animaux anesthésiés. Voici sous vos yeux les résultats que nous avons obtenus en opérant comparativement, ainsi qu'il a été dit plus haut, sur du sang provenant d'un même animal avant et pendant l'anesthésie. D'un côté, la solution reste limpide, tandis que de l'autre vous voyez un précipité abondant. Nous avons eu soin de prendre le sang dans l'artère crurale, c'est-à-dire loin de la bouche, pour éviter la cause d'erreur qui résulterait d'un mélange accidentel de chloroforme avec le sang, au moment de son extraction.

Pour constater le chloroforme dans le sang, nous avons encore fait usage d'un autre procédé plus simple que celui qui précède. Au lieu de faire passer les vapeurs de la distillation du sang dans un tube rouge, nous les avons recueillis dans un appareil refroidi pour les condenser, puis nous avons essayé les premières parties du liquide distillé avec le réactif cupropotassique de Fehling. S'il y a réduction, nous en concluons qu'il y a du chloroforme dans le sang, parce que le choroforme possède, ainsi que nous le savons, la propriété de réduire ce réactif ; c'est même là un procédé très délicat.

L'anesthésie ne se produit pas aussitôt que le chloro-

"As early as1864 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; Keys, *The History of Surgical Anesthesia*. pp. 71-72; Norman 208; Waller 959.



On the Stone

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

$ 125

In October 1763 Blackrie contributed a letter to the *Scots Magazine*, in which he exposed the secret of Dr. Chittick's cure for gravel. This letter was expanded into a volume, and published in 1760 under the title, 'A Disquisition on Medicines which

dissolve the Stone; in which Dr. Chittick's Secret is considered and discovered.' A second edition, enlarged and improved, appeared in 1771 (this item).

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

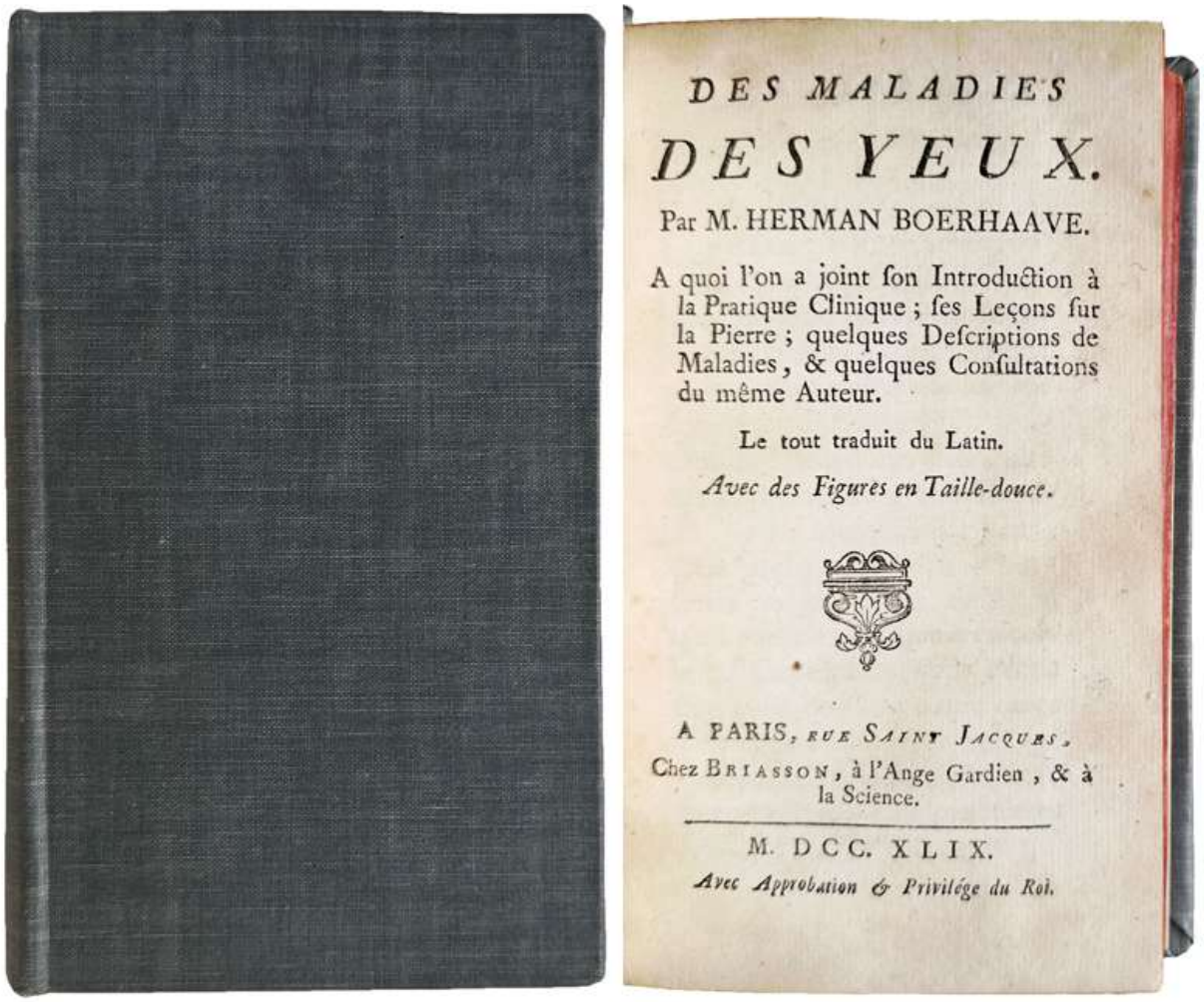
Blackrie was more altruistic than Chittick, and he published his findings in a 1763 issue of Scots Magazine. Three years later, Blackrie published A Disquisition upon Medicines that Dissolve the Stone.30 An expanded version of his Disquisition appeared in 1771. Blackrie's instructions were to mix eight ounces of potash and four ounces of fresh quicklime in boiling soft spring water. The mixture had to be stirred occasionally and filtrated. He recommended oyster shell quicklime and noted that tartar salt may be even better than potash. Mixed in veal broth, between thirty drops twice daily and two teaspoons three times a day should be more than sufficient, he informed stone sufferers.

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

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

Alexander Blackrie was a Scottish surgeon-apothecary.

§ Wellcome I, p. 174.



DES MALADIES

DES YEUX.

Par M. HERMAN BOERHAAVE.

A quoi l'on a joint ſon Introduction à la Pratique Clinique ; ſes Leçons ſur la Pierre ; quelques Deſcriptions de Maladies, & quelques Conſultations du même Auteur.

Le tout traduit du Latin.

Avec des Figures en Taille-douce.

A PARIS, RUE SAINT JACQUES,
Chez BRIASSON, à l'Ange Gardien, & à la Science.

M. DCC. XLIX.

Avec Approbation & Privilége du Roi.

Diseases of the Eye

125. **BOERHAAVE, Herman** (1668-1738). *Des maladies des yeux. A quoi l'on a joint son Introduction a la Pratique Clinique ; ses Leçons sur la Pierre ; quelques Descriptions de Maladies, & quelques Consultations du même auteur. Le tout traduit du Latin.* Paris : Chez Briasson, 1749. ¶ 16mo. [viii], 371, [5] pp. With 4 folding engraved plates, woodcut head and tail pieces, woodcut title device. Rebound in modern gray cloth. Very good.

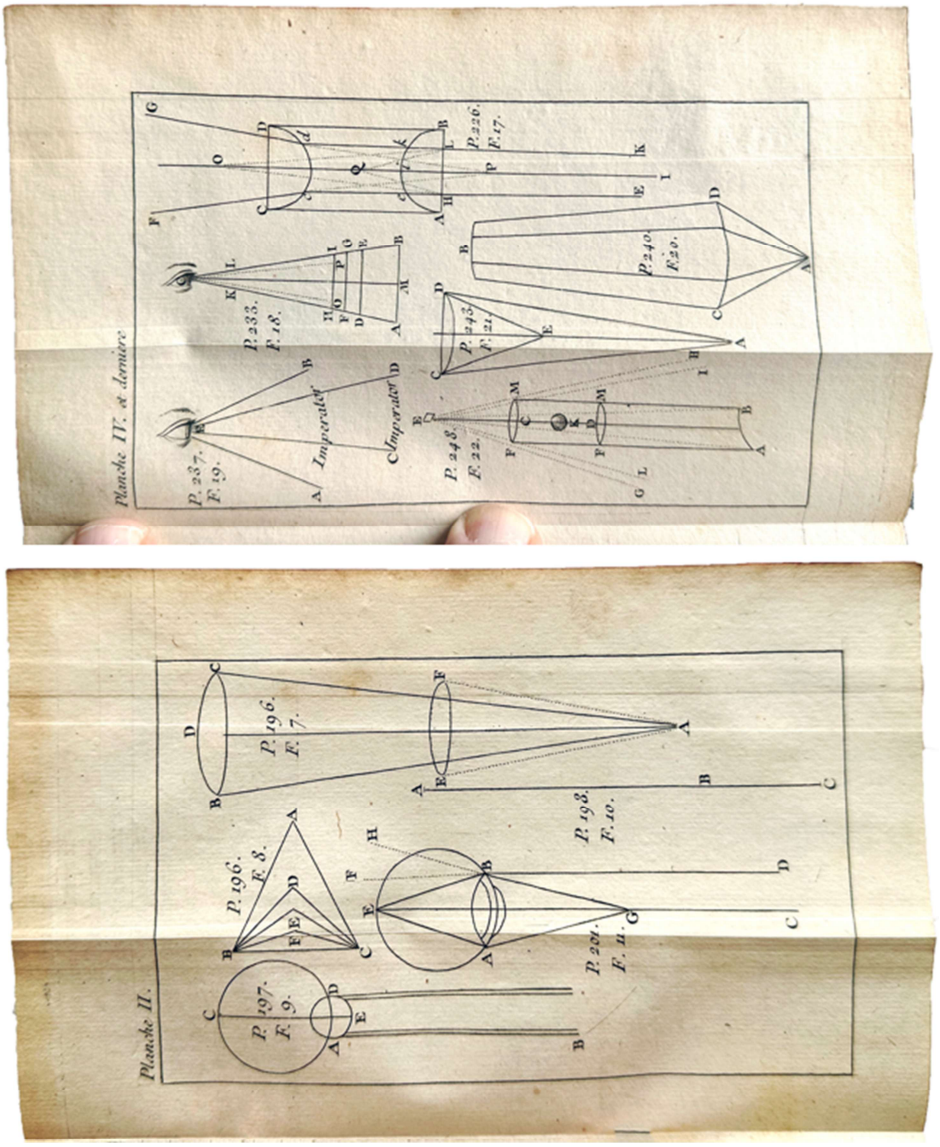
$ 100

First French edition, published in Latin a year earlier.

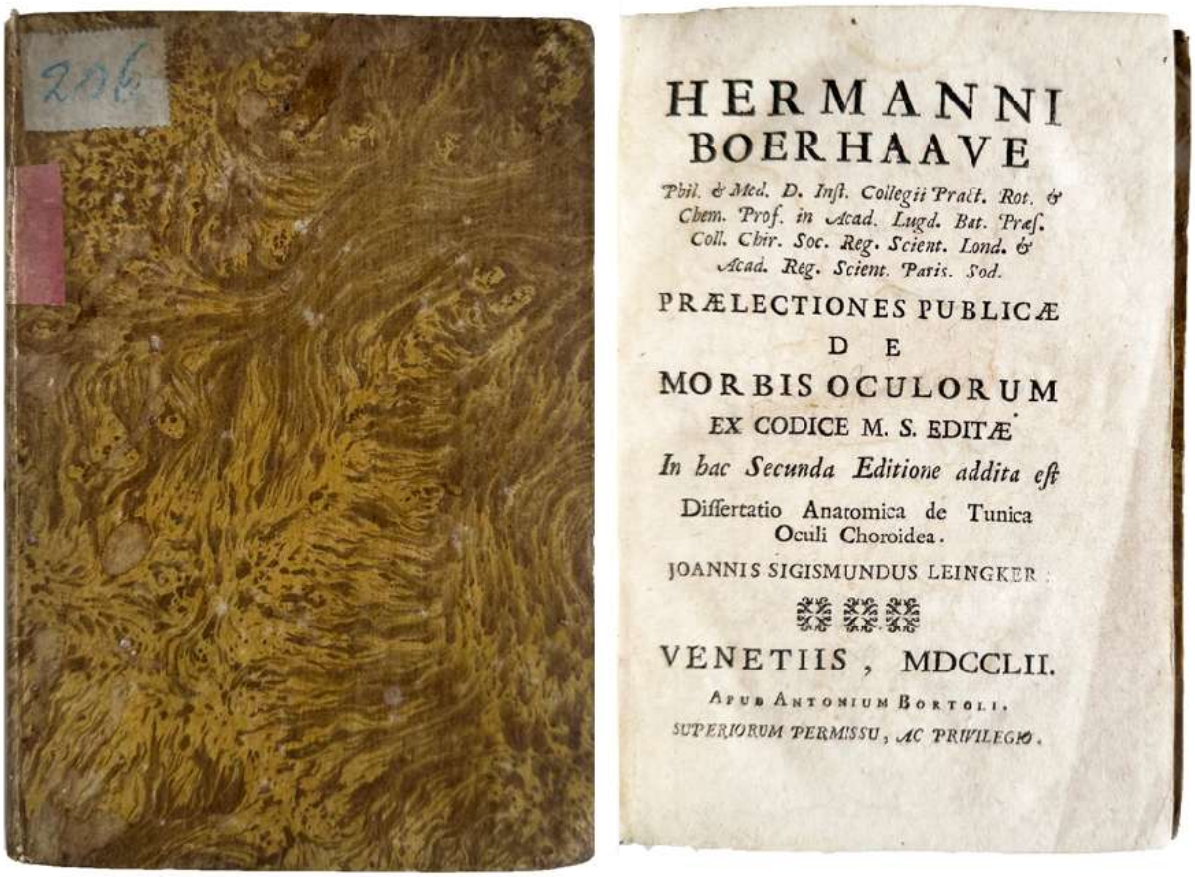
A well-known and praised work, the introduction on scientific ophthalmology. Based on his 1708 lectures, it forms the foundation for practical ophthalmology in the

eighteenth century. In this work, Boerhaave gives an accurate description of the anomalies of refraction.

§ Albert, et. al., *Source Book of Ophthalmology*, 255; Becker Catalogue (2nd ed.). 53, citing first edition, 1748; Blake/NLM, p. 53; Blocker, p. 45; Hirschberg, vol. 3, pp. 41-42; Lindeboom, *Bibl. Boerhaaviana* 411; Wellcome II, p. 191.



125 BOERHAAVE



HERMANNI
BOERHAAVE

Phil. & Med. D. Inst. Collegii Pract. Rot. & Chem. Prof. in Acad. Lugd. Bat. Præs. Coll. Chir. Soc. Reg. Scient. Lond. & Acad. Reg. Scient. Paris. Sod.

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DE
MORBIS OCULORUM
EX CODICE M. S. EDITÆ

In hac Secunda Editione addita est
Dissertatio Anatomica de Tunica Oculi Choroidea.

JOANNIS SIGISMUNDUS LEINGKER

VENETIIS, MDCCLII.

APUD ANTONIUM BORTOLI.
SUPERIORUM PERMISSU, AC PRIVILEGIO.

Latin edition on the Science of Eye Diseases

126. **BOERHAAVE, Hermann**. *Praelectiones publicae de Morbis Oculorum ex Codice M. S. Editae. In hac secunda editione . . .* Venice: Antonio Bortoli, 1752. ¶ Small 8vo. 240 pp. 1 large folding engraved plate. Contemporary marbled paper covered boards. Marbled paper boards, m.s. spine label; rear cover edge gnawed (not affecting pages). Very good.

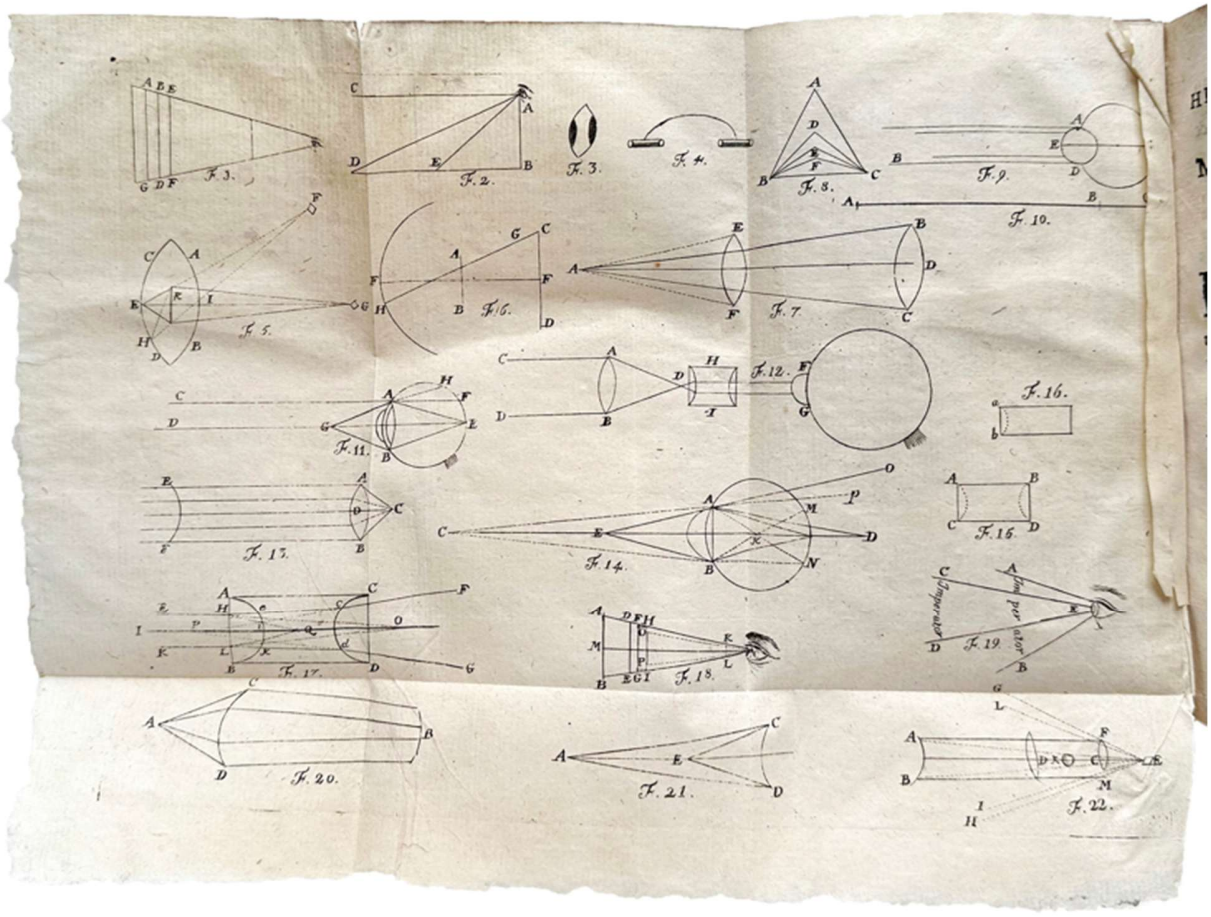
$ 125

Second enlarged edition printed in Venice. The text is based on the author's lectures on ophthalmology from 1708, detailing his observations, including his description of the function of the eye as a telescopic- or microscopical-functioning organ (referring to Galileo's invention), providing glasses, and various conditions of the eye. These include: amaurosis, cataracts, conjunctivitis, hallucinations, lachrymal ducts and glands, misalignment of the eyes, myopia, nyclatopia (night blindness), ocular tumors (elephantiasis), ophthalmia, presbyopia, squinting, symptomatic congenital lacrimal

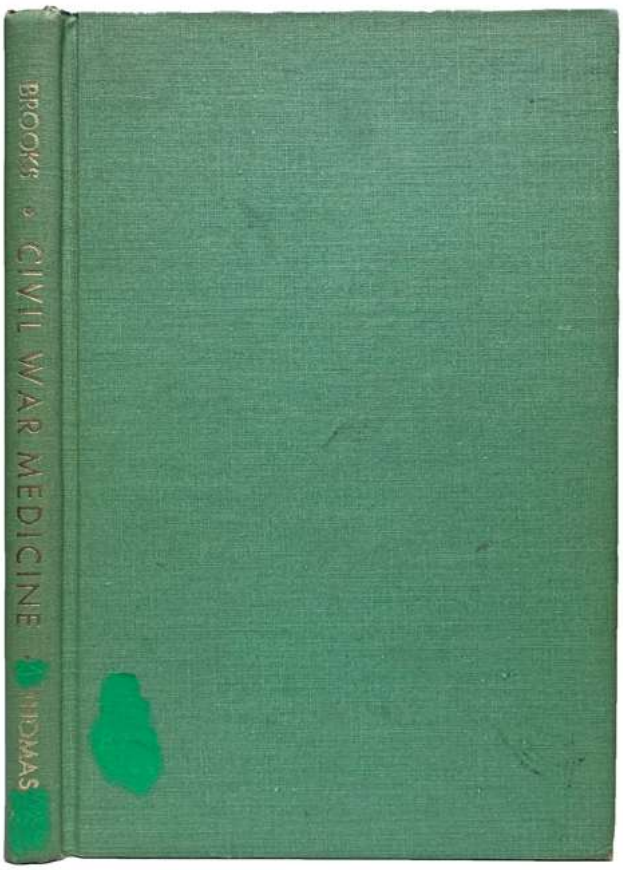
fistulas, as well as the cornea, sclera and retina. A folding engraved plate contains 22 figures depicting optical geometry as related to sight.

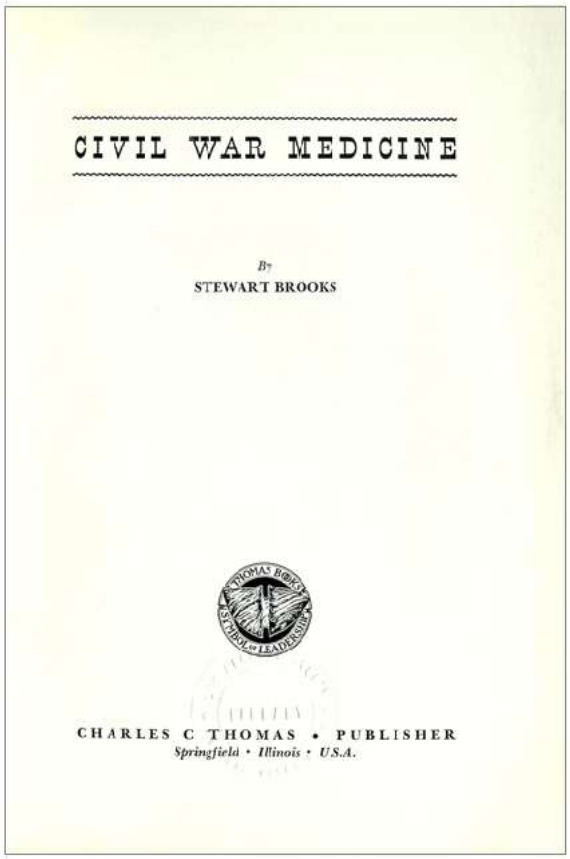
The title-page of this work refers to a second work often found following the work of Boerhaave, that being by Joannis Sigismundus Leincker, an 87-page dissertation on "Anatomica de Tunica Oculi Choroidea," not ever present with this copy.

§ Blake/NLM p. 55; BM Readex III, p. 758 (Gottingen 1746 ed.); Hirschberg, III, pp. 41-2; Wellcome II, p. 191 (Paris ed.).



126 BOERHAAVE



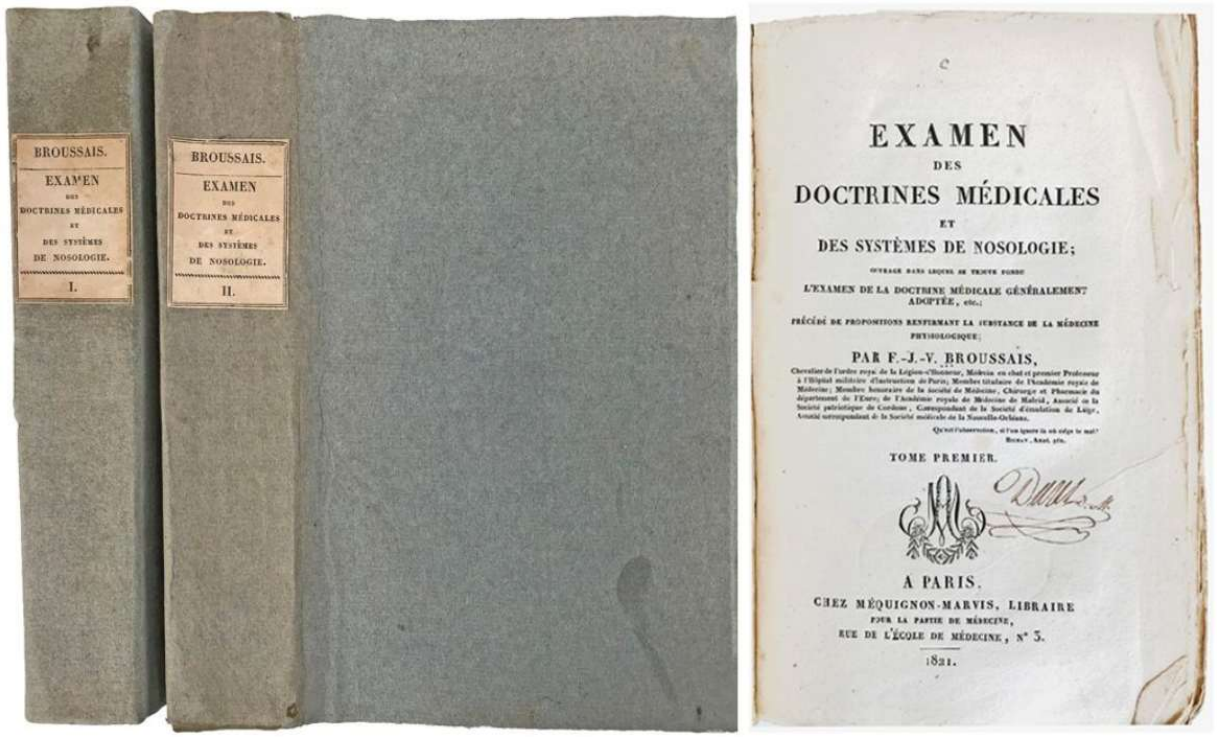


Civil War Medicine

127. **BROOKS, Stewart [Marshall]**. *Civil War Medicine*. Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1966. ¶ 8vo. xii, 148 pp. Frontispiece, 20 figs., index. Original full green gilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library copy LACMA bookplate, with related markings. Very good.

$ 12.95

This book is the first to present the overall medical picture of the American Civil War.



Systematic Naming of Diseases

128. **BROUSSAIS, François Joseph Victor** (1772-1838). *Examen des Doctrines Médicales et des Systèmes de Nosologie ; Ouvrage Dans Lequel Se Trouve Fondu*. Paris: Mequignon-Marvis, 1821. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. [4], 332; [4], (331)-874 pp. Index. Modern book paper covers; spines with printed paper labels. Pages generally good with some foxing. Owner inked signature, and rubber stamp in both volumes, "T. [Jacques] Dunet D.M. A. Nuits". RR1388

$ 100

Early edition. Broussais was extremely popular during his time, known as "the emperor of medicine." This particular work was written in criticism of Pinel and Laennec. He considered himself in opposition of dogma and systems, creating his own elaborate system. The present work deals heavily with inflammation, for which Broussais offers therapies of diet and leeches. It was first written and issued in 1816 and the author continued to edit the work, eventually expanding it to 2,600 pages in 4 volumes.

"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, and,

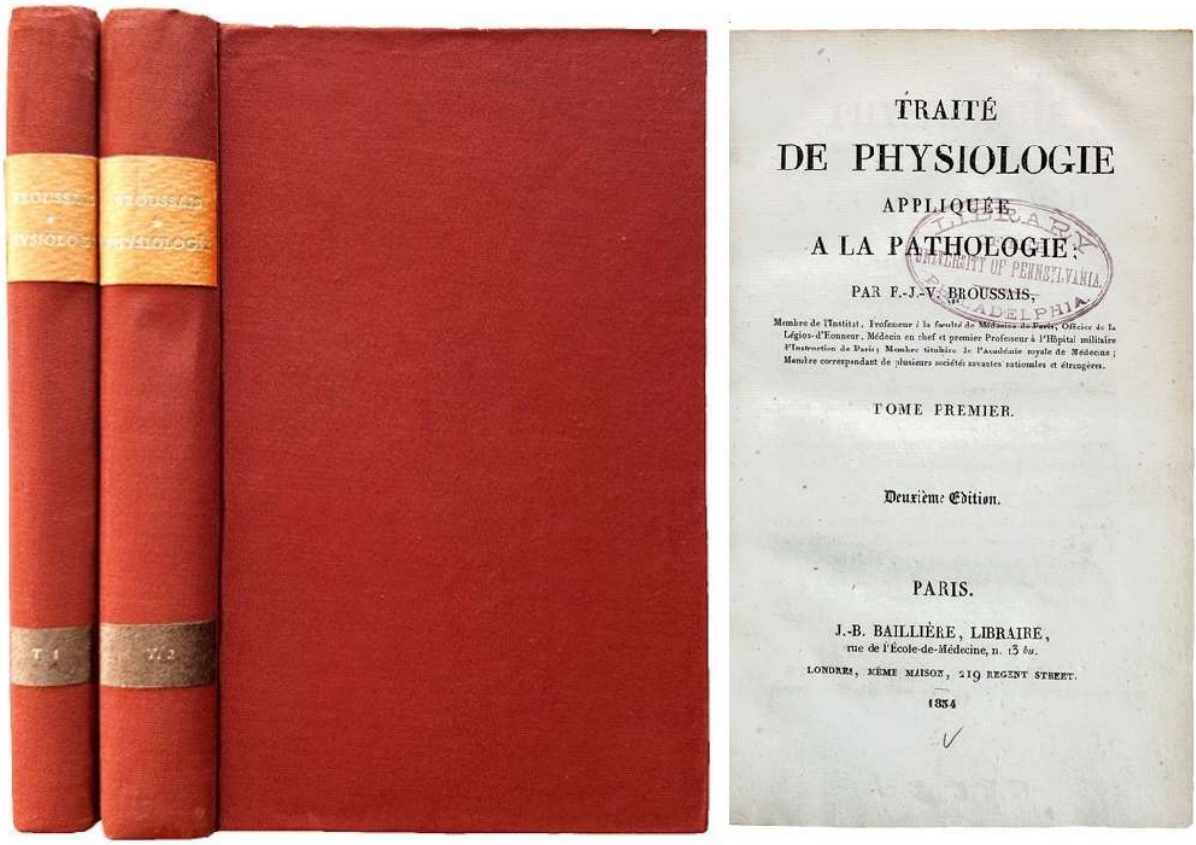
according to Arturo Castiglioni, the "most sanguinary physician in history" - Castiglioni, *A history of medicine*. New York, 1946. p. 699.

Although he taught the importance of clinical observation, Broussais' rigid attitudes regarding his often erroneous theories hindered more often than helped the progress of French medicine. Broussais believed that the basis of all pathology was gastroenteritis and that debilitating treatment was called for in nearly every disease. His most common remedy was the application of leeches to the stomach or the head. The popularity of his methods is evidenced by the fact that during one year, over 35,000,000 leeches were imported into France. Broussais was not popular among his Parisian medical colleagues and the preface to the present work is a vicious diatribe against those who refused to believe in his medical theories. The book was written only a year or two after he went from military service into private practice, and many of his arguments are based on observations he made while on the medical faculty at the military hospital at Val de Grace." – *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1265.

Jacques Duret (1794-1874), whose signature appears in this copy of this book, was born in Nuits-Saint-Georges. He became the city's first magistrate and councilor. Duret was a medical student in Paris. As a doctor and botanist he collected some 1340 plants for study.

§ *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1265; Waller 1496 (1821 ed.); Wellcome II, p. 248. See: Chazaud, Jacques, *F.-J.-V. Broussais: De l'irritation a la folie : un tournant methodologique de la medecine au XIXe siecle*. Toulouse, 1992. Valentin, M., *François Broussais, 1772-1838: empereur de la medicine; jeunesses, correspondance, vie et œuvre*. Dinard: Assoc. des Amis du Musee du Pays de Dinard, 1988.

See also: Maulitz, Russell C., Book Review: *Francois Broussais: Empereur de la medecine*, Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences, v.46 n.1, (19910101): 114-115.



Of Physiology & Pathology looking for the Origins of Diseases

129. **BROUSSAIS, François Joseph Victor** (1772-1838). *Traite de Physiologie appliquée a la pathologie*. Paris : Chez J.-B. Bailliere, 1834. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. 365, [1] ; 575, [1] pp. Modern full brick-red cloth, dual spine labels of different colors. Ex-library rubberstamps on title-pages (and elsewhere) of the University of Pennsylvania Libraries. Very good. [C333(027)] RR1675

$ 75

Second edition, complete. The author's original French text for "Treatise on Physiology applied to Pathology."

"Broussais lived at a time when a monistic system of pathology was still possible. His was a kind of 'Brownism' in reverse, in which the phenomena of illness are different from those of health only in intensity. Laennec and Bretonneau opposed a doctrine inspired by old theories of deep pathological states that did not admit individual illnesses, and desperately fought the idea of specificity, localization, or contagion.

Everything came under the heading of gastroenteritis, and consequently was treated by repeated bleedings and debilitating diets. These had disastrous effects on patients who were hemorrhaging or who suffered from cancer, malaria, or syphilis. Some have wished to see Broussais's ideas on the nonspecific states of inflammation as making him a precursor in this field." – *DSB*, II, p. 508.

"This work on physiology incorporates many of Broussais' imaginative theories on the origin and nature of disease, was first published in France in 1822-1823". – *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1266 (1st English edition).

"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, and, according to Arturo Castiglioni, the "most sanguinary physician in history." – Castiglioni, *A history of medicine*. New York, 1946. p. 699.

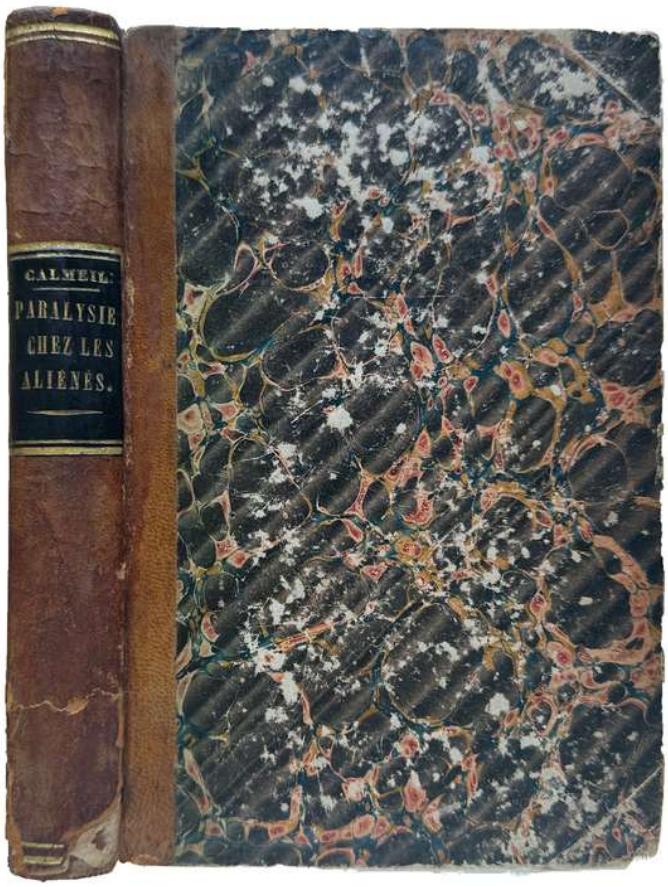


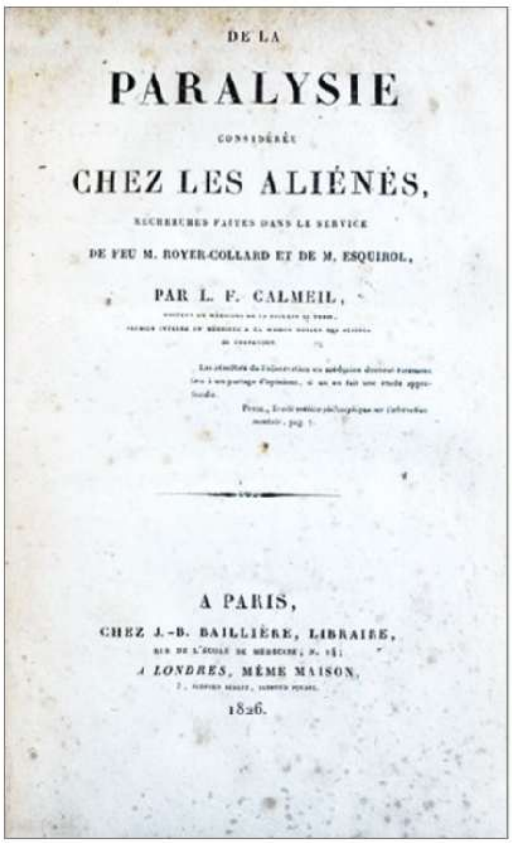
Although he taught the importance of clinical observation, Broussais' rigid attitudes regarding his often erroneous theories hindered more often than helped the progress of French medicine. Broussais believed that the basis of all pathology was gastroenteritis and that debilitating treatment was called for in nearly every disease. His most common remedy was the application of leeches to the stomach or the head. The popularity of his methods is evidenced by the fact that during one year, over 35,000,000 leeches were imported into France. Broussais was not popular among his Parisian medical colleagues and the preface to the present work is a vicious diatribe against those who refused to believe in his medical theories. The book was written only a year or two after he went from military service into private practice, and many

of his arguments are based on observations he made while on the medical faculty at the military hospital at Val de Grace." – *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1265 (another title).

PROVENANCE [3]: [1] Thomas Hun (no markings). Dr. Thomas Hun (1808-1896) "began his medical studies with Dr. Platt Williams, and in 1827 entered the University of Pennsylvania and received his degree of medicine in 1830. On the outbreak of cholera early in the summer of 1832, the first appearance of this disease in Albany, a cholera hospital was organized and Dr. Hun served as one of the attending physicians. He continued in this position until the disappearance of the cholera and the closing of the hospital in the autumn of that year. From 1833 to 1839 he studied medicine in Europe, and remained during that time almost exclusively in Paris. When the Albany Medical College was organized in 1839 he delivered the opening address for the first course of lectures and was made professor of the institutes of medicine, a chair which he held until 1858. " (Jesse Montgomery Mosher, American Medical Biographies, 1920).

§ Garrison and Morton, 1041.1, 597.1 – [2] University of Pennsylvania Libraries. – [3] Russell Maulitz (no markings).




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.

Paralysis

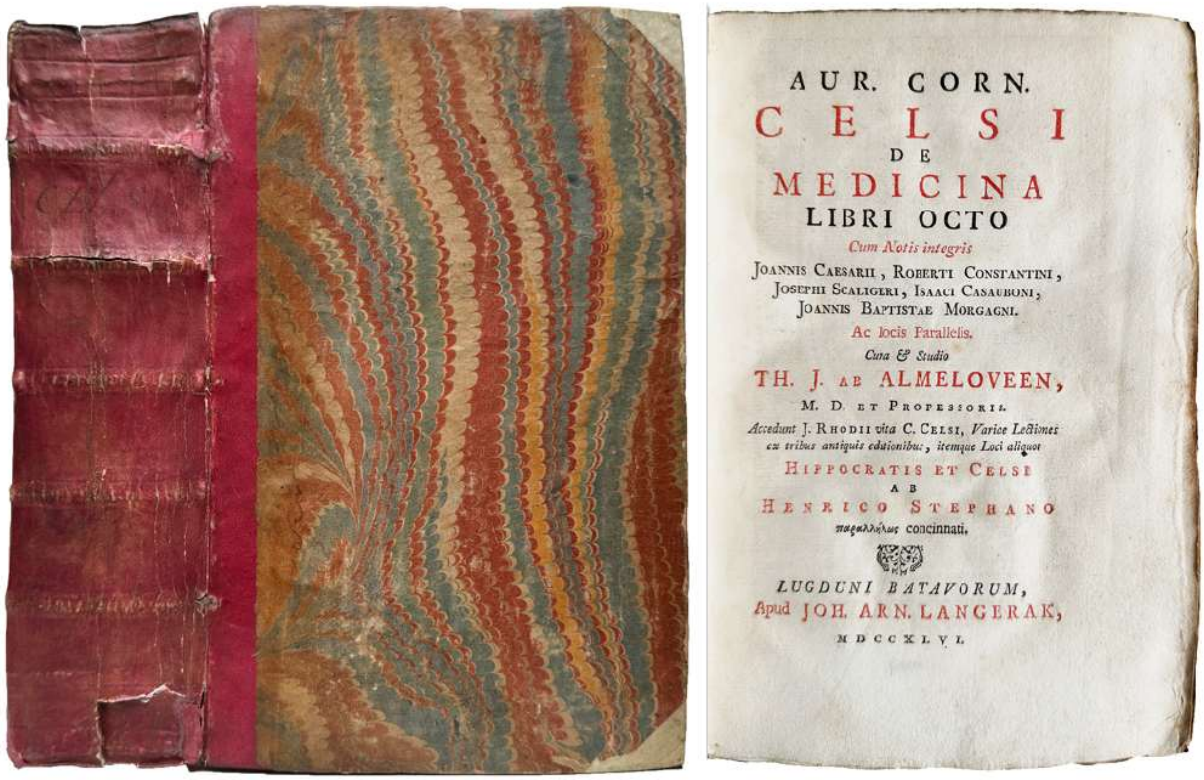
130. **CALMEIL, Louis Florentin** (1798-1895). *De la Paralysie considérée chez les aliènes, recherches faites dans le service de feu M. Royer-Collard et de M. Esquirol.* Paris & London: J.-B. Baillière, 1826. ¶ 8vo. (198 x 126 mm) [4], ii, 446 pp. Errata on 286v. Contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards, gilt-ruled spine, gilt-stamped black morocco spine label; extremities rubbed, corners bumped, hinges worn at foot of spine. Very good. M15069

$ 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.

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


AUR. CORN.
CELSI
DE
MEDICINA
LIBRI OCTO
Cum Notis integris
JOANNIS CAESARII, ROBERTI CONSTANTINI,
JOSEPHI SCALIGERI, ISAACI CASAUBONI,
JOANNIS BAPTISTAE MORGAGNI.
Ac locis Parallelis.
Cura & Studio
TH. J. AB ALMELOVEEN,
M. D. ET PROFESSORIS.
Accedunt J. RHODII vita C. CELSI, Variae Lectiones
ex tribus antiquis editionibus, itemque Loci aliquot
HIPPOCRATIS ET CELSI
A B
HENRICO STEPHANO
παραλλήλως concinnati.
LUGDUNI BATAVORUM,
Apud JOH. ARN. LANGERAK,
MDCCXLVI.

The Oldest & Most Comprehensive Roman Medical Work

131. **CELSUS, Aulus Cornelius** (fl. ca. 25 A.D.). *De medicina libri octo. Cum notis integris Joannis Caesarii, Roberti Constantini, Josephi Scaligeri, Isaaci Casauboni, Joannis Baptistae Morgagni. Ac locis parallelis. Cura & studio Th. J. ab Almeloveen. . . Accedunt J. Rhodii vita C. Celsi, variae lectiones ex tribus antiquis editionibus, itemque loci aliquot Hippocratis et Celsi ab Henrico Stephano . . . concinnati*. Lugduni Batavorum: Apud

Joh. Arn. Langerak, 1746. ¶ 222 x 142 mm. 8vo. [lxx], 749, [27] pp. Engraved frontis. port., title in red and black, headpieces, tailpieces, floriated initials, engraved port., 2 engraved figs. (at pages 594, 690), indexes. Early quarter red vellum, vellum corners, marbled boards, ms. spine title; vellum along hinges and spine split, inner hinges cracked, gutter water-stained. ENTIRELY UNTRIMMED. Very good.

$ 175

The *De medicina libri octo* contains the following: Book I, historical review and general dietetics; Book II, pathology and general therapy; Books III & IV, special therapy; Books V & VI, pharmacology; Book VII, surgery; Book VIII, bone diseases. This work was written about A.D. 30 by the first important medical historian. Celsus left the best account of Roman medicine.

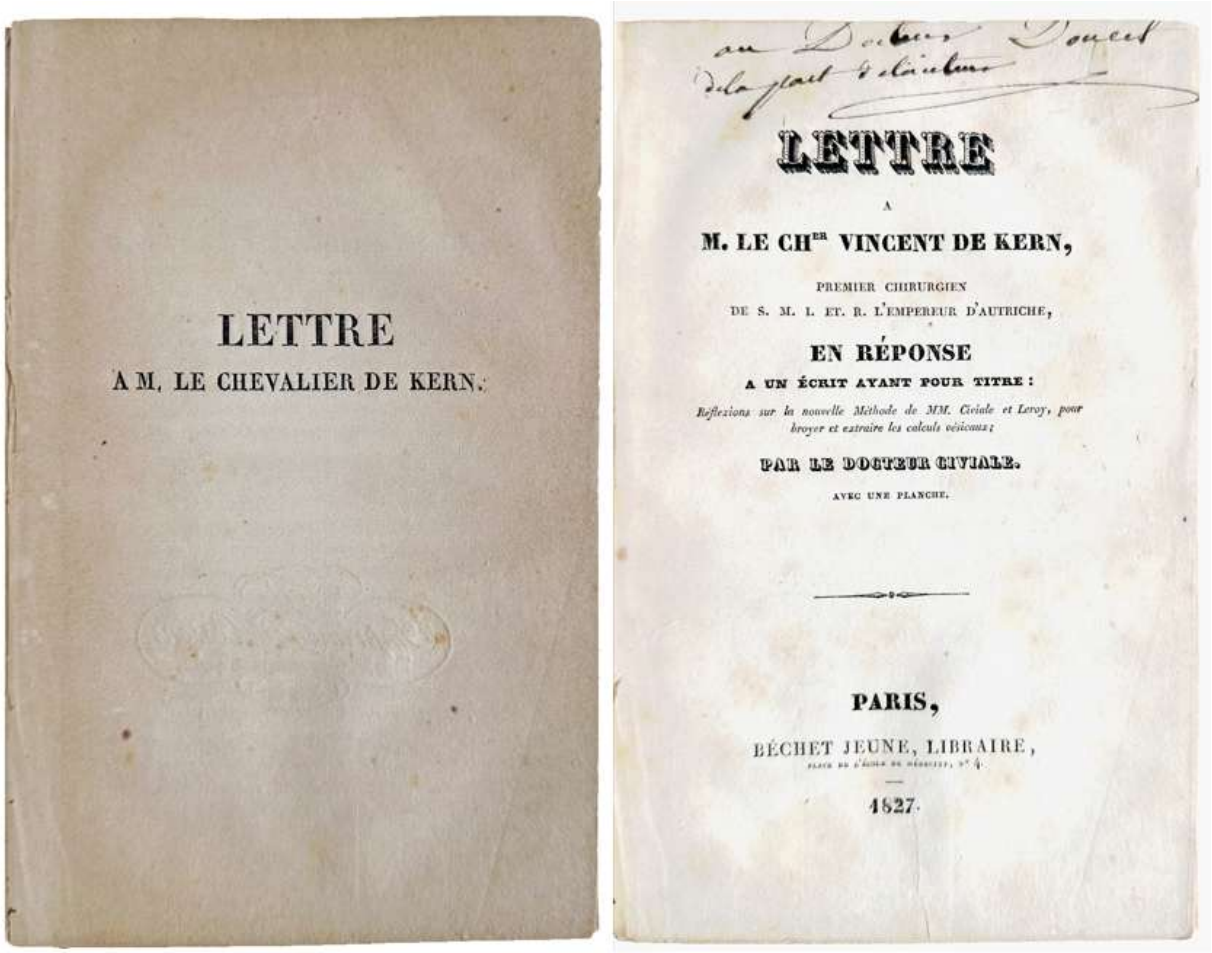
See: Garrison and Morton 20 (1st printed edition, 1478).

Of Celsus, Fridolf Kudlien writes in the *DSB*, "Celsus, therefore, even as a non-physician – whether one classifies him, following Luigi Castiglioni, as a 'scholar' or, following Meinecke, as an 'artifex medicinae' – fits very well into the medical world of imperial Rome: an aristocratic, Greek-educated Roman who, within the framework of a general education, was very strongly interested in medicine and who held a completely individual point of view that was nevertheless typical of the time; one might call him a Hippocratic eclectic." – *DSB*, III, pp. 174-175.

Theodore Jannson van Almeloveen (1657-1712) was a Dutch physician and classical scholar and the nephew of the celebrated printer, Jansson Almeloveen. He became successively professor of history, Greek, and medicine at the University of Harderwijk. He was a member of L'Academie des curieux de la nature, under the name of "Celsus secundus."

Among his extensive writings were his work on medicine, particularly the works of the ancient physicians and historians of medicine: Celsus, Hippocrates, Sereni Sammonici, Casaubon, and others.

§ Blake, NLM, p. 82; BM Readex, V, p. 282; Waller 1856; Wellcome, II, p. 319. See: Hirsch, I, pp. 686-687.



Inscribed by the author

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

$ 150

Pioneering work on gallstones and lithotomy. This is Civiale's letter in response to Vincent de Kern [Kern, Vincenz, Ritter von, (1760-1829)], first surgeon of SMI and physician to the Emperor of Austria. Jean Civiale (1792–1867) was a French surgeon and urologist, who, in 1823, invented a surgical instrument (the lithotrite) and

performed transurethral lithotripsy, the first known minimally invasive surgery, to crush stones inside the bladder without having to open the abdomen (lithotomy). To remove a calculus, Civiale inserted his instrument through the urethra and bored holes in the stone. Afterwards, he crushed it with the same instrument and aspired the resulting fragments or let them flow normally with urine.

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

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



133 DEVAL

Blindness due to Gout

133. **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 to M. Julien. Very good. M15074

$ 125

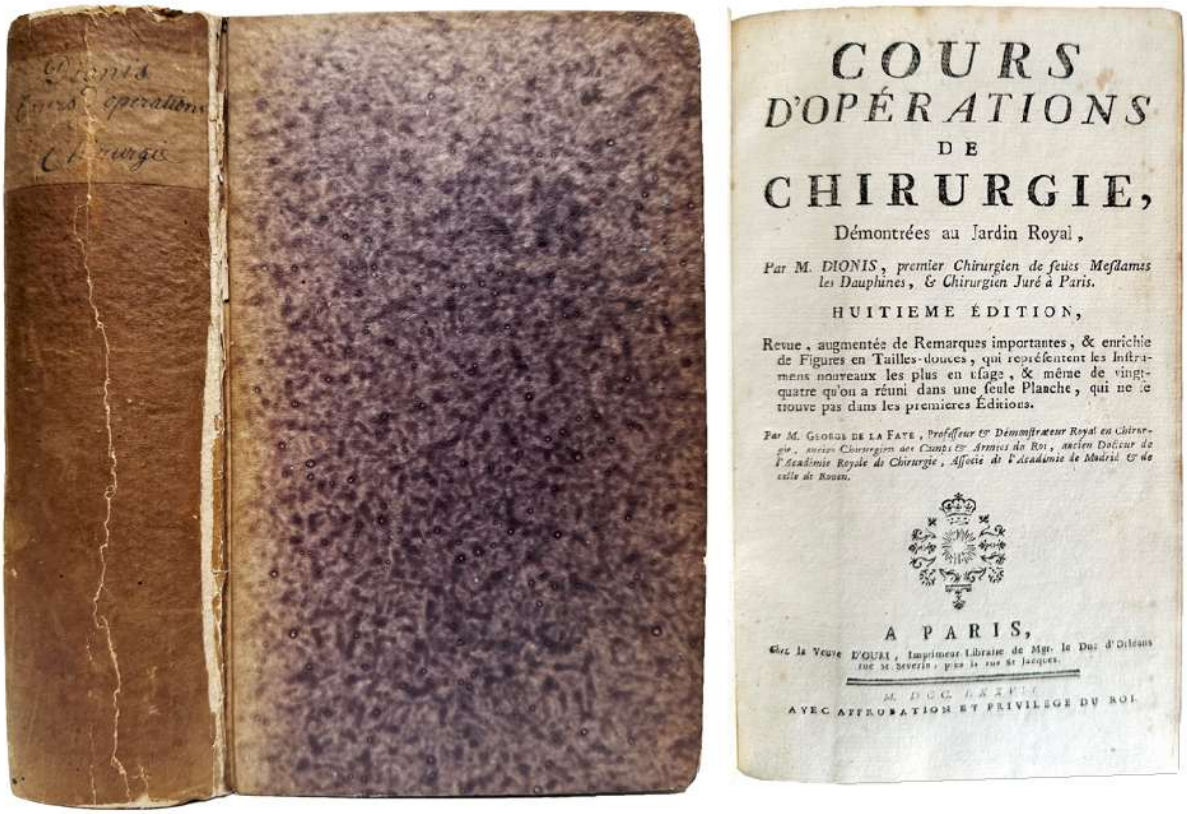
First edition. Treatments for the eye and blindness. This copy bound in with a "prix de vaccine" showing on a prize binding.

"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. "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.



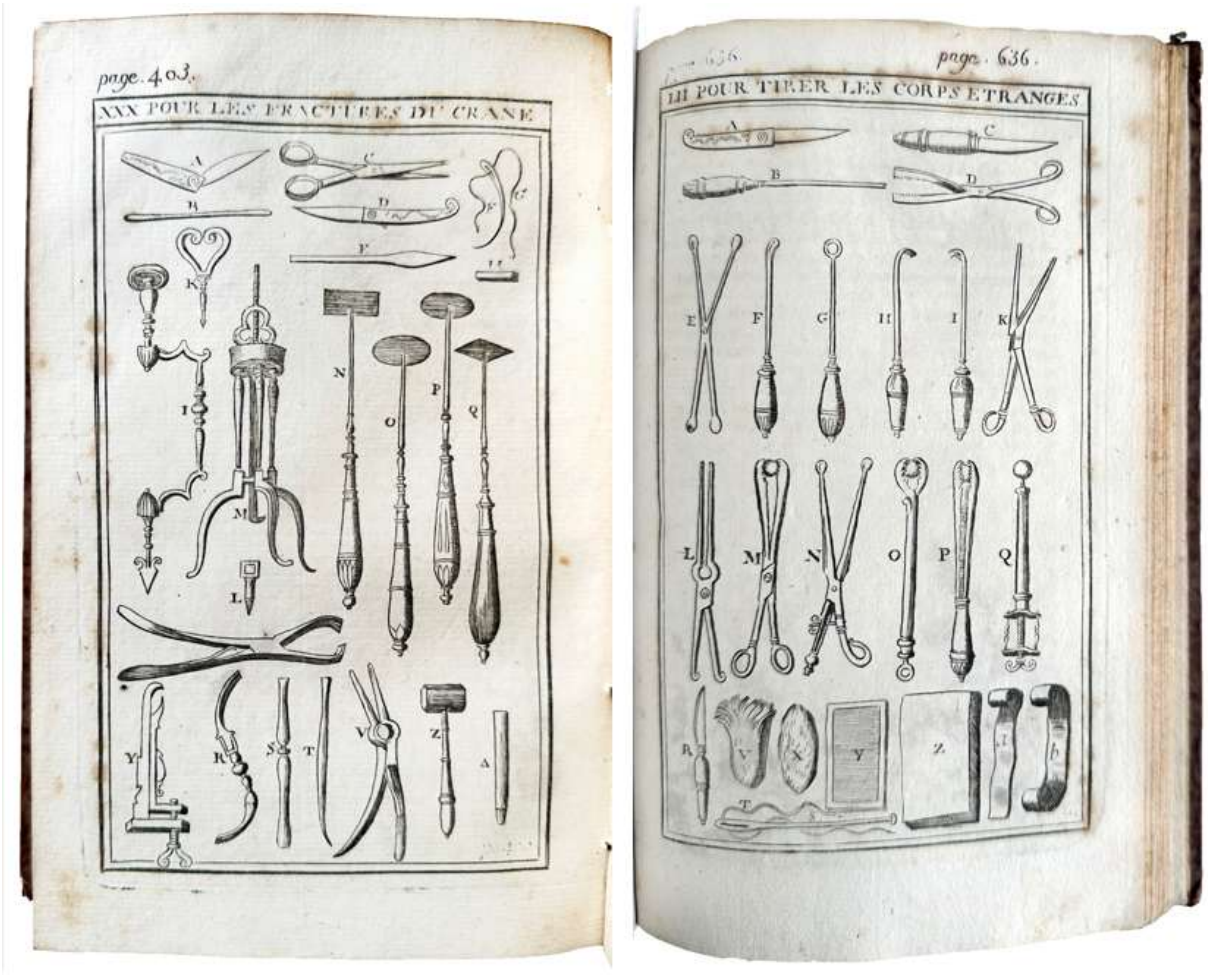
COURS
D'OPÉRATIONS
DE
CHIRURGIE,
Démontrées au Jardin Royal,
Par M. DIONIS, premier Chirurgien de feues Meſdames les Dauphines, & Chirurgien Juré à Paris.
HUITIEME ÉDITION,
Revue, augmentée de Remarques importantes, & enrichie de Figures en Tailles-douces, qui repréſentent les Inſtrumens nouveaux les plus en uſage, & même de vingt-quatre qu'on a réuni dans une ſeule Planche, qui ne ſe trouve pas dans les premieres Éditions.
Par M. GEORGES DE LA FAYE, Profeſſeur & Démonſtrateur Royal en Chirurgie, ancien Chirurgien des Camps & Armées du Roi, ancien Docteur de l'Académie Royale de Chirurgie, Aſſocié de l'Académie de Madrid & de celle de Rouen.
A PARIS,
Chez la Veuve D'OURI, Imprimeur Libraire de Mgr. le Duc d'Orleans rue St. Severin, près la rue St. Jacques.
AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROI.

Of Surgery & Surgical Instruments

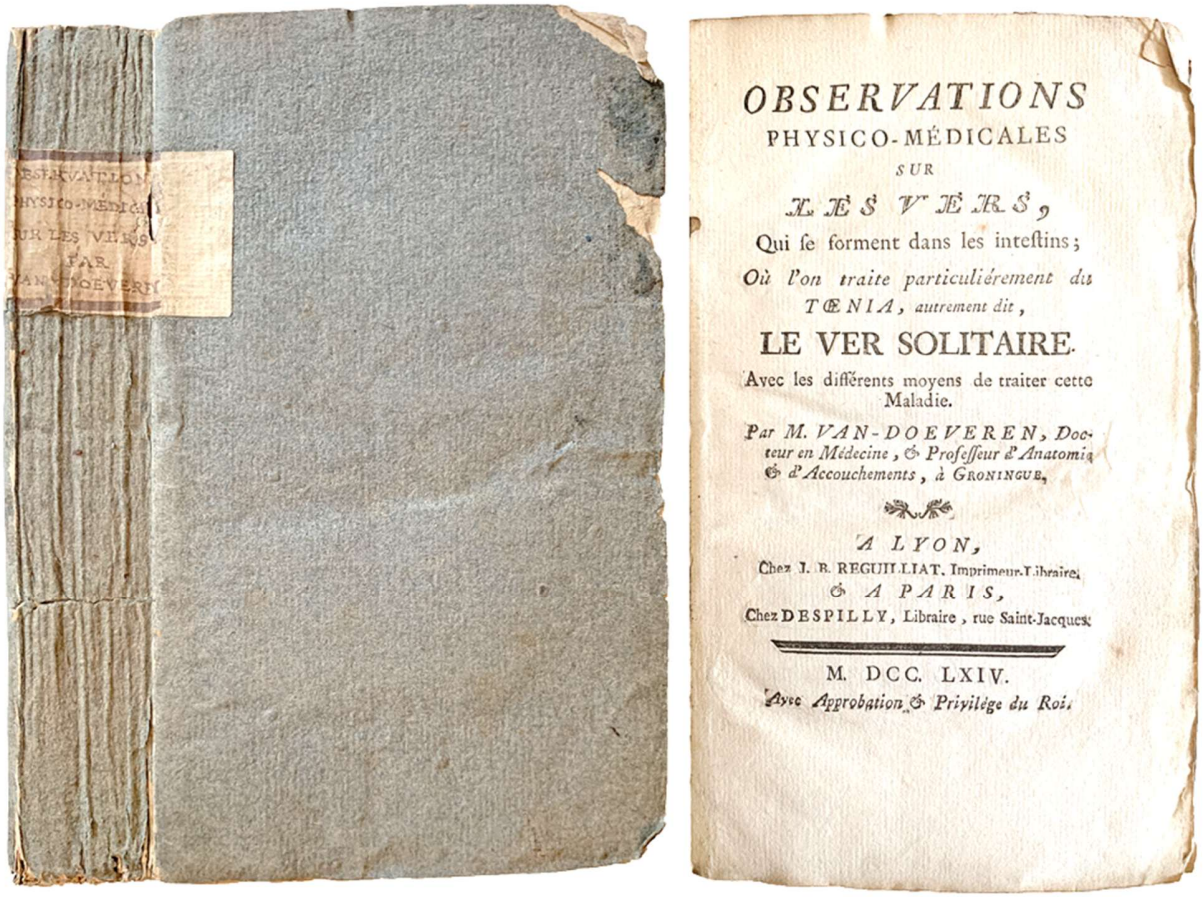
134. **DIONIS, Pierre** (1643–1718). *Cours d'Opérations de Chirurgie, Démontrées au Jardin Royal, par M. Dionis, premier chirurgien de feues Mesdames les dauphines, & chirurgien juré à Paris. Huitième édition, revue, augmentée de remarques importantes, & enrichie de figures en tailles-douces, qui représentent les instrumens nouveaux les plus en usage, & même de vingt-quatre qu'on a réuni dans une seule planche, qui ne se trouve pas dans les premières Éditions. Par M. Georges De La Faye, professeur et Démonstrateur royal en chirurgie, ancien chirurgien des camps & armées du Roi, ancien docteur de l'Académie royale de chirurgie, associé de l'Académie de Madrid et de celle de Rouen.* Paris : chez la veuve D'Houri imprimeur- libraire de Monseigneur le Duc d'Orleans, rue St. Severin, pres la rue St. Jacques, 1777. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 724 pp. Sig. a^8, A-Yy^8, Zz^2. 2 copper-engraved frontispieces (portrait of Dionis, and dissecting room), 1 folding engraved plate being a view of the Jardin Royal, 17 engraved plates (including 2 fold-outs), woodcut title vignette, headbands, tailpieces and illustrations, numbered figures (mainly depicting surgical instruments). Original paste-paper boards, paper spine label in manuscript; upper hinge worn. Very good. TK0067

$ 155

"Course on Surgical Procedures, Demonstrated at the Royal Garden by Mr. Dionis, chief surgeon to the late Dauphines, and licensed surgeon in Paris. Eighth edition, revised, expanded with important notes, and enriched with engravings depicting the most commonly used new instruments, including twenty-four gathered on a single plate, which are not found in the earlier editions."



134 DIONIS



OBSERVATIONS
PHYSICO-MÉDICALES
SUR
LES VERS,
Qui se forment dans les intestins;
Où l'on traite particuliérement du
TŒNIA, autrement dit,
LE VER SOLITAIRE.
Avec les différents moyens de traiter cette Maladie.
Par M. VAN-DOEVEREN, Docteur en Médecine, & Professeur d'Anatomie & d'Accouchements, à GRONINGUE.
A LYON,
Chez J. B. REGUILLIAT, Imprimeur-Libraire,
& A PARIS,
Chez DESPILLY, Libraire, rue Saint-Jacques.
M. DCC. LXIV.
Avec Approbation & Privilége du Roi.

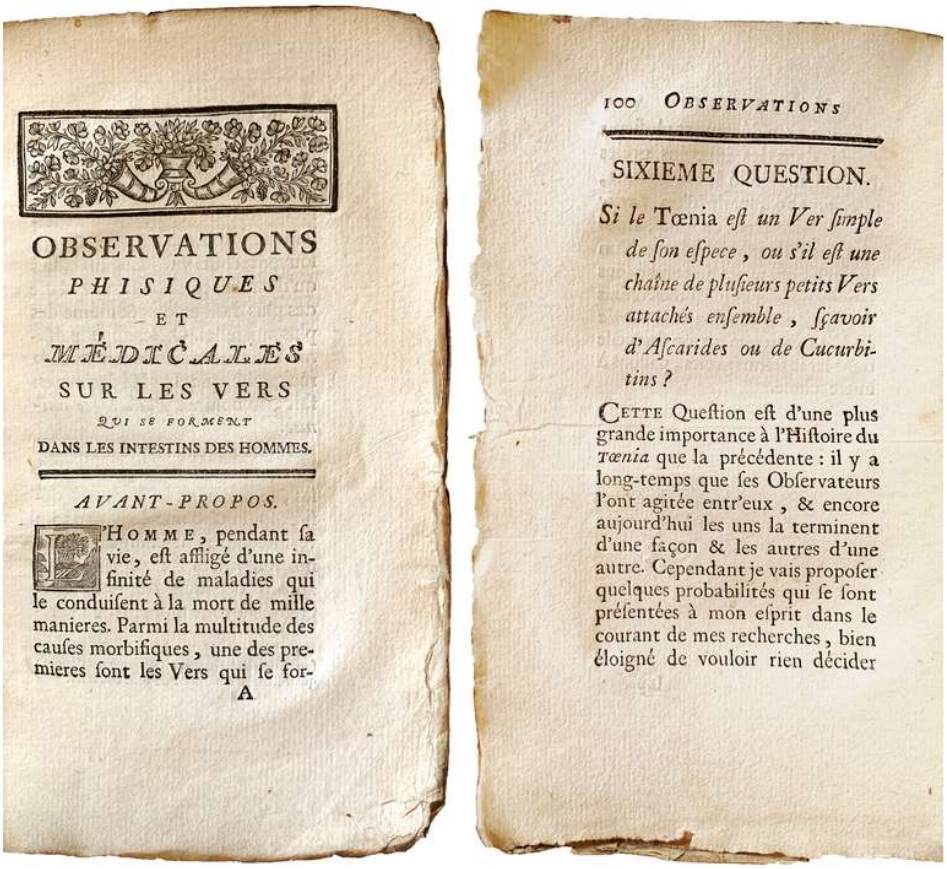
Worms in the Intestines

135. **DOEVEREN, Wouter Van** (1730-1783). *Observations physico-medicales sur les vers, qui se forment dans les intestins; ou l'on traite particulierement du taenia, autrement dit, le ver solitaire avec les differents moyens de traiter cette maladie*. Lyon, Chez J. B. Reguilliat ; Paris, Chez Despilly, 1764. ¶ 180 x 107 mm. 12mo. xvii, [3], 369, (310)-328 pp. Headpieces, historiated initials, tailpieces, index; rear leaves water-stained. Original blue wrappers, inked paper spine label; rubbed. Untrimmed. Very good. M3993

$ 100

[TITLE in English: Physico-medical observations on the worms that form in the intestines; with particular reference to taenia, i.e. tapeworms, and the various ways of treating this disease.]

On intestinal worms, being the topic of his 1753 dissertation on tapeworms, or helminthiasis, in humans. Charles Bonnet wrote about tapeworms in 1743.



OBSERVATIONS
PHISIQUES
ET
MÉDICALES
SUR LES VERS
QUI SE FORMENT
DANS LES INTESTINS DES HOMMES.

AVANT-PROPOS.

L'Homme, pendant ſa vie, eſt affligé d'une infinité de maladies qui le conduiſent à la mort de mille manieres. Parmi la multitude des cauſes morbifiques, une des premieres ſont les Vers qui ſe for-

A

100 OBSERVATIONS

SIXIEME QUESTION.

Si le Tœnia *eſt un Ver ſimple de ſon eſpece, ou s'il eſt une chaîne de pluſieurs petits Vers attachés enſemble, ſçavoir d'Aſcarides ou de Cucurbitins ?*

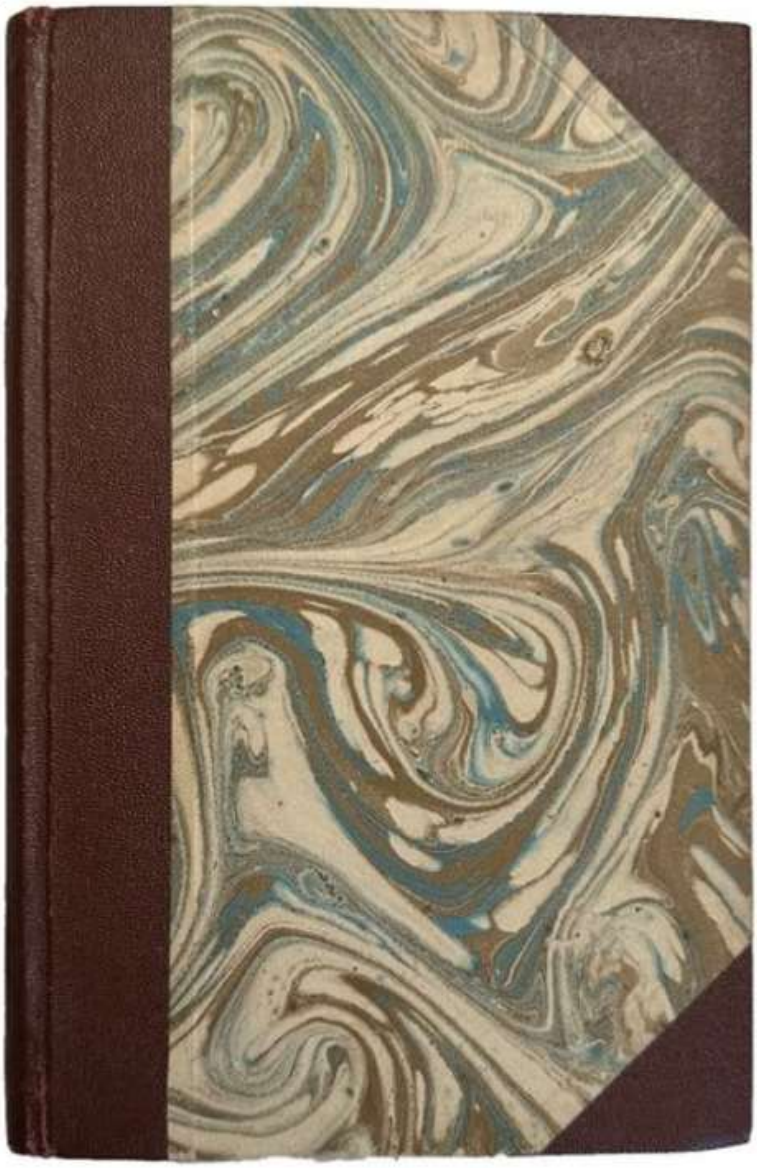
Cette Queſtion eſt d'une plus grande importance à l'Hiſtoire du *Tœnia* que la précédente : il y a long-temps que ſes Obſervateurs l'ont agitée entr'eux, & encore aujourd'hui les uns la terminent d'une façon & les autres d'une autre. Cependant je vais propoſer quelques probabilités qui ſe ſont préſentées à mon eſprit dans le courant de mes recherches, bien éloigné de vouloir rien décider

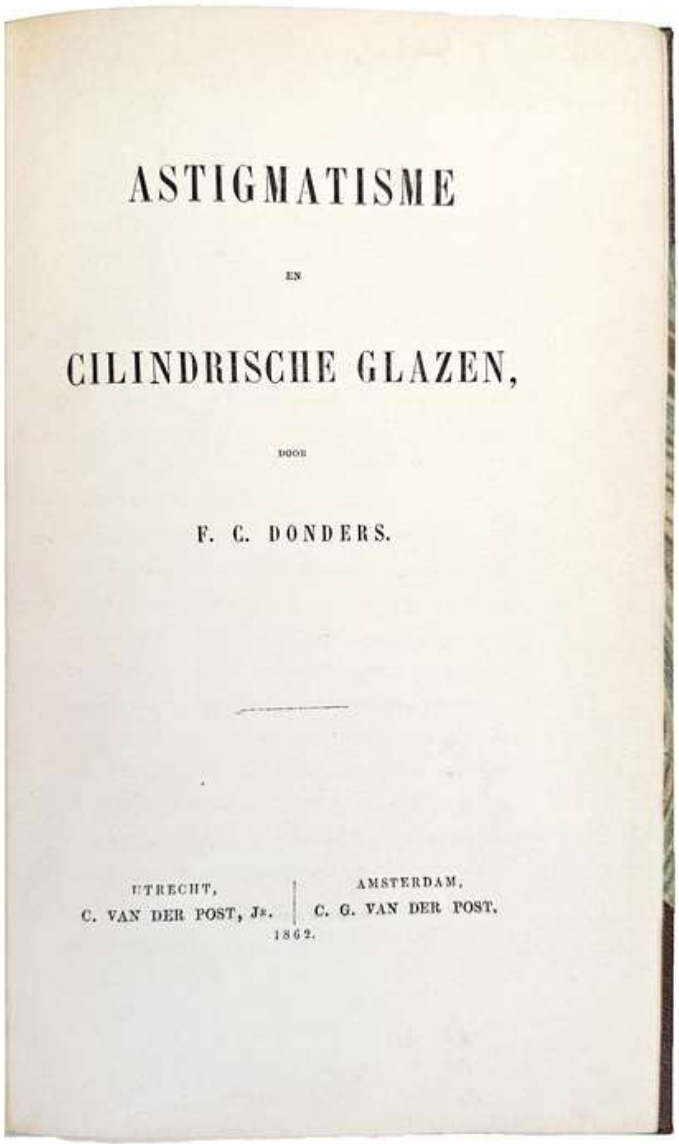
Helminthiasis is often the result of poor sanitation as worm eggs contaminate the soil and are thus transferred to humans and other animals. This work also reflects the author's time in Paris studying medicine in the mid-18th century.

Between September 1752 and July 1753, Wouter van Doeveren, a student of Gaubius, Albinus and Winter at Leyden University, studied, together with a couple of friends at various Paris hospitals in order to improve his skills in the fields of surgery and obstetrics. After his return to Leyden, he took his doctor's degree in medicine and started his practice in that town. In 1754 he was appointed professor of medicine at Groningen University. In 1770 he was appointed professor of theoretical and practical medicine at Leyden University. He held that office until his death on 31 December 1783.

He was a most appreciated foreign member of the Société Royale de Médecine (Paris) and of the Royal Society of Medicine (Edinburgh). He succeeded in improving his medical skills, by doing thorough research in the fields of pathological anatomy and teratology. He laid the foundations for national healthcare regulations for the United Provinces. – Teunis Willem Van Heiningen, [Wouter van Doeveren (1730-1783), professeur de medecine pratique, d'obstetrique et de pathologie]. *Hist Sci Med.* 2012 Jan-Mar;46(1):67-76.

§ Blake, NLM, p. 124; Cushing D211; Hirsch/Hub. II, 286; Wellcome, II, p. 477. See: Teunis Willem van Heiningen, Wouter van Doeveren and Petrus Camper in Paris travel diaries, kept in the years 1752-1753, 1777 & 1787 and related correspondence. The Hague, 2014.





ASTIGMATISME

EN

CILINDRISCHE GLAZEN,

DOOR

F. C. DONDERS.

UTRECHT,
C. VAN DER POST, Jr.

AMSTERDAM,
C. G. VAN DER POST.

1862.

136 DONDERS

Pioneering Study relating to Astigmatism of the Eye
The Haskell Norman copy

136. **DONDERS, Franciscus Cornelius** (1818-1889). *Astigmatisme en cilindrische glazen*. Utrecht & Amsterdam: C. G. Van der Post, 1862. ¶ 237 x 153 mm. 8vo. x, 136 pp. 15 figures, tables; light browning and spotting. Modern half cloth, cloth corners, marbled boards, decorative end-leaves. Bookplate of Haskell Norman. Very good. Rare. M14745

$ 375

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

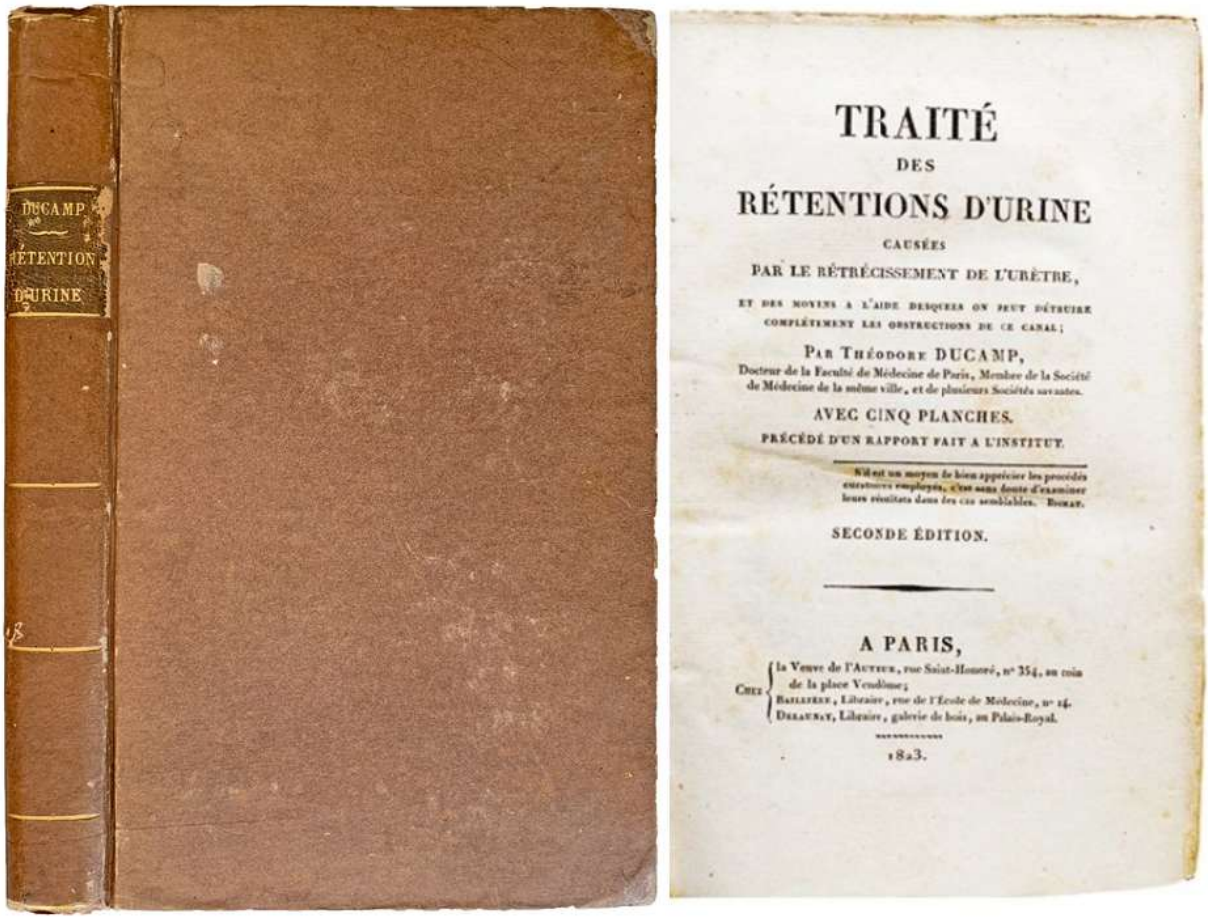
"Donders was one of the pioneers of ophthalmology. His major contributions were in the areas of refraction and astigmatism." – Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition, and Behaviour, Radboud University.

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



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

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



Treatment of the Urethra

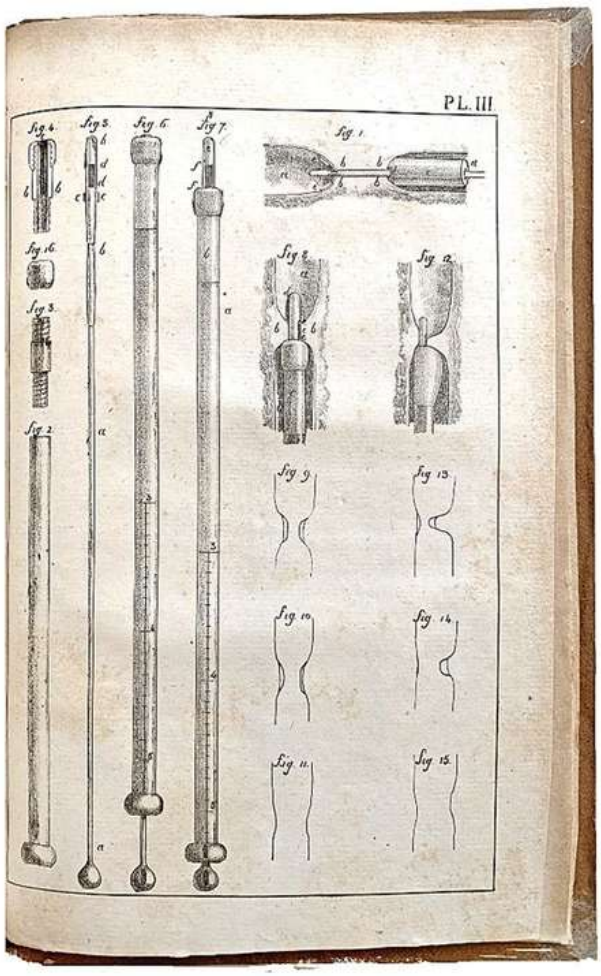
137. **DUCAMP, Theodore** (1792-1823). *Traite des retentions d'urine causées par le rétrécissement de l'urètre, et des moyens a l'aide desquels on peut détruire complètement les obstructions de ce canal . . .* Paris: la Veuve de l'Auteur; Baillière, Delaunay, 1823. ¶ 220 x 138 mm. 8vo. xvi, 320 pp. Lithographic frontis. port. of the author, 5 engraved plates. Contemporary boards, gilt spine, brown leather spine label; rubbed, corners showing. Very good. M15075

$ 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

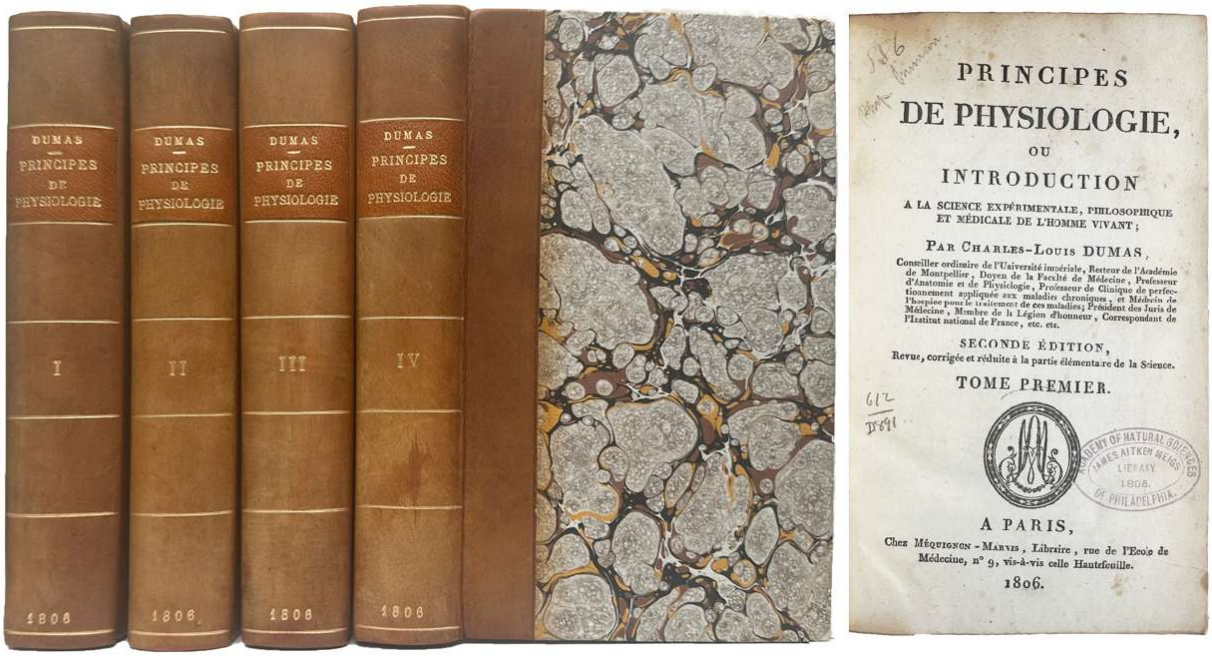
platinum rod which was carried to the stricture through an open-ended tube to protect the distal urethra. Ducamp realized that the stricture was not eradicated by the caustic and that subsequent dilatation was necessary, and this after-treatment was probably the secret of his success. – Murphy.





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.



Collected Works of the Professor's Principles of Physiology

138. **DUMAS, Charles-Louis** (1765-1813). *Principes de Physiologie, ou Introduction a la Science Experimentale, Philosophique et Medicale de l'Homme Vivant . . . Seconde Edition, revue, corrigee et reduite a la partie elementaire de la Science*. Paris: Chez Mequignon-Marvis, Libraire, 1806. ¶ Four volumes. Octavo. One folding engraved plate. Modern quarter tan calf, marbled paper over boards. Former library stamp on title-page, otherwise fine. SCARCE. M0095

$ 225

SECOND EDITION, of Dumas's principle work. Dumas, professor of anatomy and physiology at l'Ecole de sante de Montpellier, was one of the most outstanding physiologists of his time and very influential in simplifying therapy. Dumas published a great number of works, of which the most important are *Systeme methodique de nomenclature et classification des muscles du corps humain* (1797), and the present work, *Principes de Physiologie*, first issued in 1800-1806.



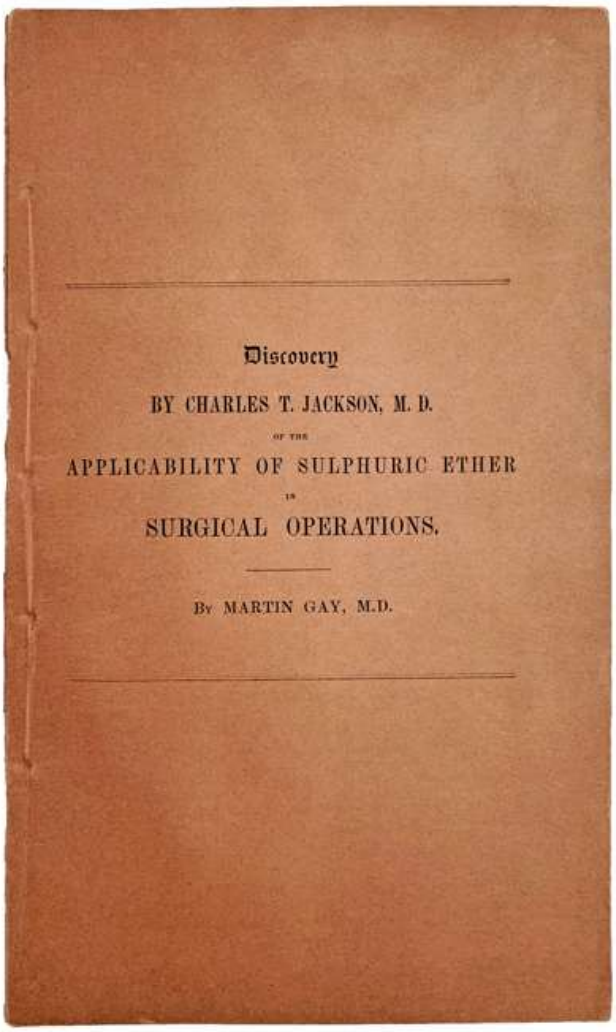
Treatment of Fevers

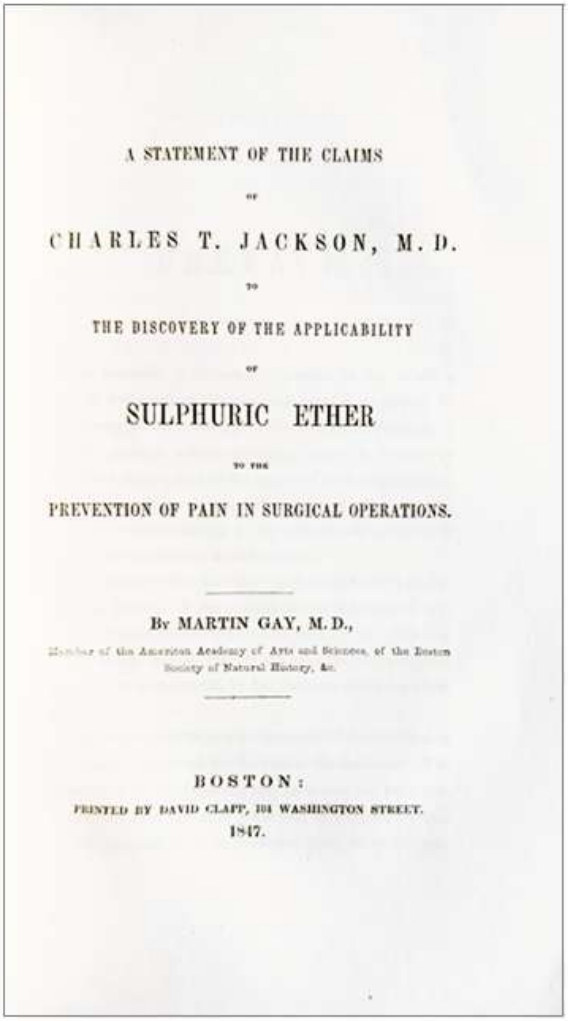
139. **FIZES, Antoine** (1689-1765). *Tractatus de febribus*. Hagae-Comitum: Sumptibus Petri De Hondt, 1753. ¶ 166 x 95 mm. 12mo. [vi], 324 pp. Headpieces, tailpieces. Contemporary full mottled calf, raised bands, gilt spine, brown leather spine label; spine ends chipped, corners showing. Ownership signature of "ex-libris De La Maillaudrie Doct. med." Very good. M3999

$ 175

THIRD EDITION, corrected and emended. Sixteen chapters on fevers.

§ Blake, NLM, p. 148; Wellcome, III, p. 30 (2nd ed., Paris 1749; 4th ed., The Hague, 1754).





Anesthesia with Ether

140. **GAY, Martin** (1803-1850). *A Statement of the Claims of Charles T. Jackson, M.D. to the discovery of the applicability of sulphuric ether to the prevention of pain in surgical operations*. Boston: Printed by David Clapp, 1847. ¶ 8vo. 29, [3], xviii pp. Original brown printed wrappers. Near fine. M13946

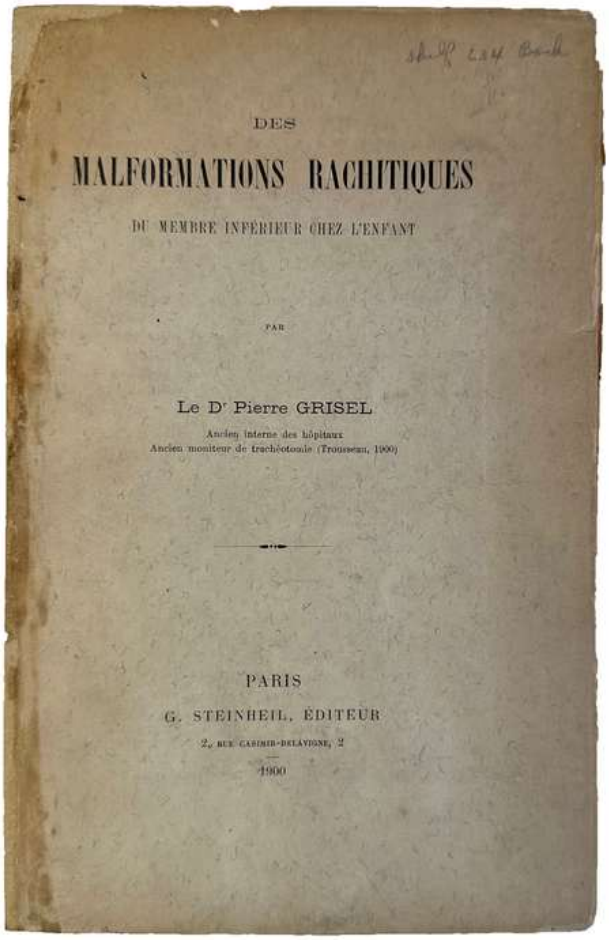
$ 400

This is the one and only publication of Martin Gay, though he was learned and lectured widely. Publishing his papers was not something he did more than this once. "He published nothing in his own name except a pamphlet, in the year 1847, entitled, "Discovery, by Charles T. Jackson, M.D., of the Applicability of Sulphuric Ether in Surgical Operations." Whatever difference of opinions may exist as to the question at

issue in the controversy respecting the discovery of Etherization, there can be none as to the ability, fairness, and gentlemanly spirit with which that production is written, nor the generous devotion of friendship which prompted him to undertake the defense of what he believed, with the strongest conviction, to use his language, to be 'the cause of truth and justice. """" [Obituary]. Littell's Living Age, edited by Eliakim Littell, Robert S. Littell. vol. XXIV, Jan-Feb-March 1850. p. 462.

Martin Gay, M.D., educated at Harvard University, taking his medical degree in 1826. He was considered expert in chemistry and mineralogy. "His judgment was sound and discriminating, and he was skillful in the application of his knowledge to practical purposes . . . In many of the analytical processes of [chemistry], especially those required in toxicological researches, he was thoroughly versed; and his scientific services were sought in many cases of suspected poisoning." He was one of the founding members of the Boston Society of Natural History and a Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

§ Fulton & Stanton, *The Centennial of Surgical Anesthesia*, (1946), V, 8 (pp. 71). [241-20].


DES

MALFORMATIONS RACHITIQUES

DU MEMBRE INFÉRIEUR CHEZ L'ENFANT

PAR

Le Dr Pierre GRISEL

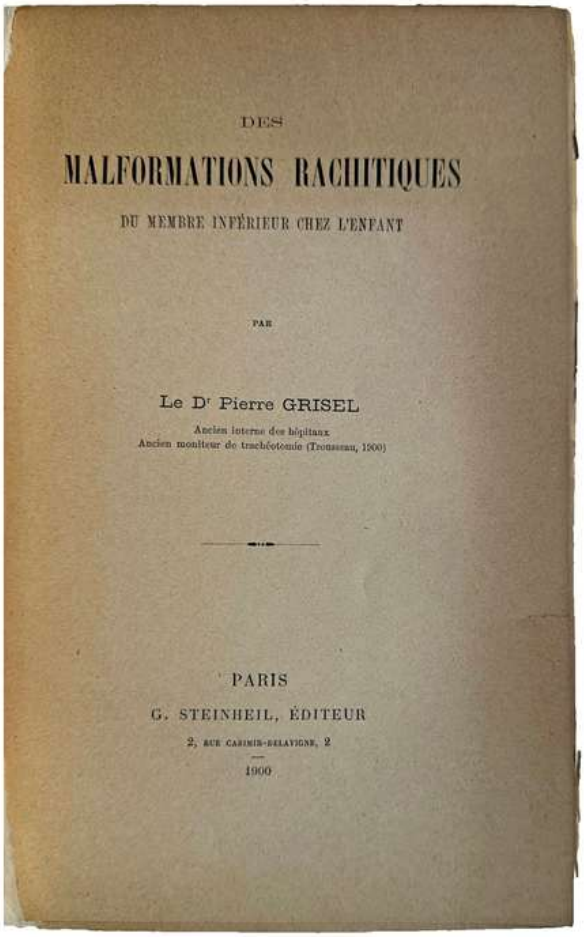
Ancien interne des hôpitaux
Ancien moniteur de trachéotomie (Trousseau, 1900)

PARIS

G. STEINHEIL, ÉDITEUR

2, RUE CASIMIR-DELAVIGNE, 2

1900


DES

MALFORMATIONS RACHITIQUES

DU MEMBRE INFÉRIEUR CHEZ L'ENFANT

PAR

Le Dr Pierre GRISEL

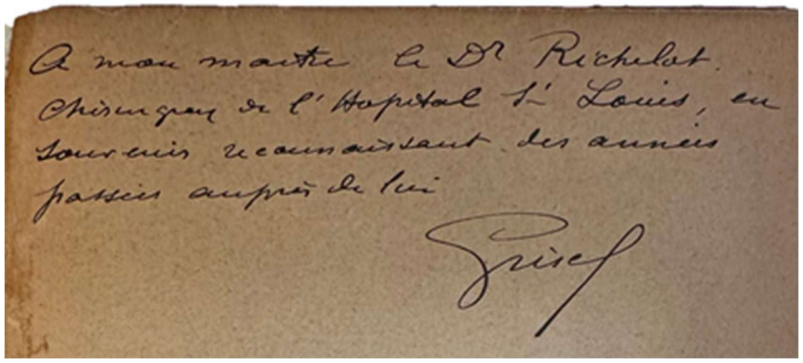
Ancien interne des hôpitaux
Ancien moniteur de trachéotomie (Trousseau, 1900)

PARIS

G. STEINHEIL, ÉDITEUR

2, RUE CASIMIR-DELAVIGNE, 2

1900


A mon maitre le Dr Richelot.
Chirurgien de l'Hopital St Louis, en
souvenir reconnaissant des années
passées auprès de lui

Grisel

INSCRIBED : « A mon maitre le Dr. Richelot, Chirurgien de l'Hôpital St. Louis, en souvenir reconnaissant des années passées auprès de lui. » [To my mentor, Dr. [Louis-Gustave] Richelot, Surgeon at St. Louis Hospital, in grateful remembrance of the years I spent working with him.]

Inscribed by the author « Grisel"

Malformations from Rickets in Children

141. **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

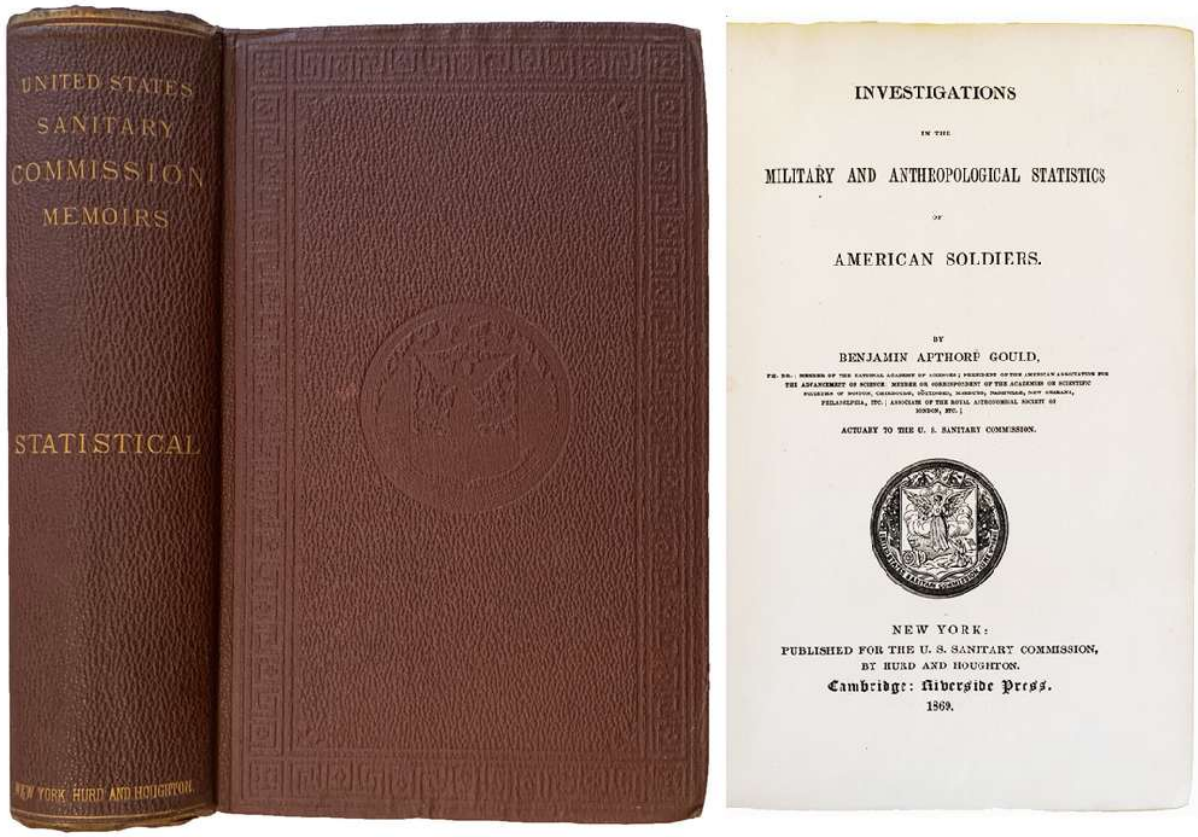
Malformations of the lower limb in children, caused by rickets.

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 [2]: [1] Louis-Gustave Richelot (1844-1924), was a French surgeon and gynecologist. He was one of the first proponents of vaginal hysterectomy. This copy is inscribed to Richelot from the author. [2] Dr. Alfred Heacock Whittaker (1894-1983) received his M.D. degree from Ohio. State University, 1917; did research work at the University of Michigan and Western Reserve University; was house surgeon in the Cornell Branch of Bellevue Hospital; 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.



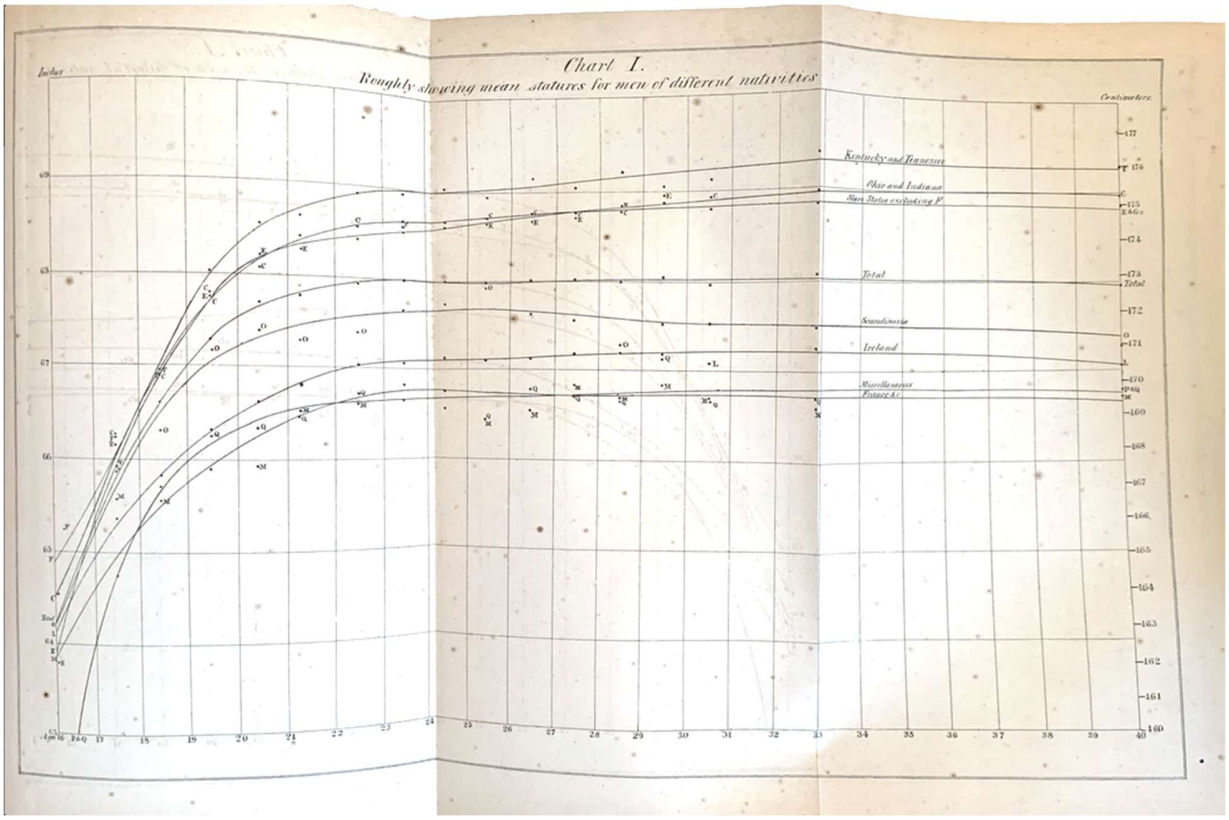
Statistical Study of Civil War Military Sanitary Conditions

142. **GOULD, Benjamin Apthorp** (1824-1896); *U.S. Sanitary Commission. Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers*. New York: U.S. Sanitary Commission; Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1869. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 655, 1] pp. Numerous tables (1 folding). Original full blind- and gilt-stamped maroon cloth. Very good+. M14488

$ 575

First edition. Appointed in 1862 actuary to the United States Sanitary Commission, Gould issued in 1869 an important volume of Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers.

Following the Civil War, the government determined to take a statistical survey of soldiers and make charts outlining the recorded results for White, colored, Indian, or student soldiers (as recorded). The U.S. Sanitary Commission was interested in the further health needs of those who had survived.

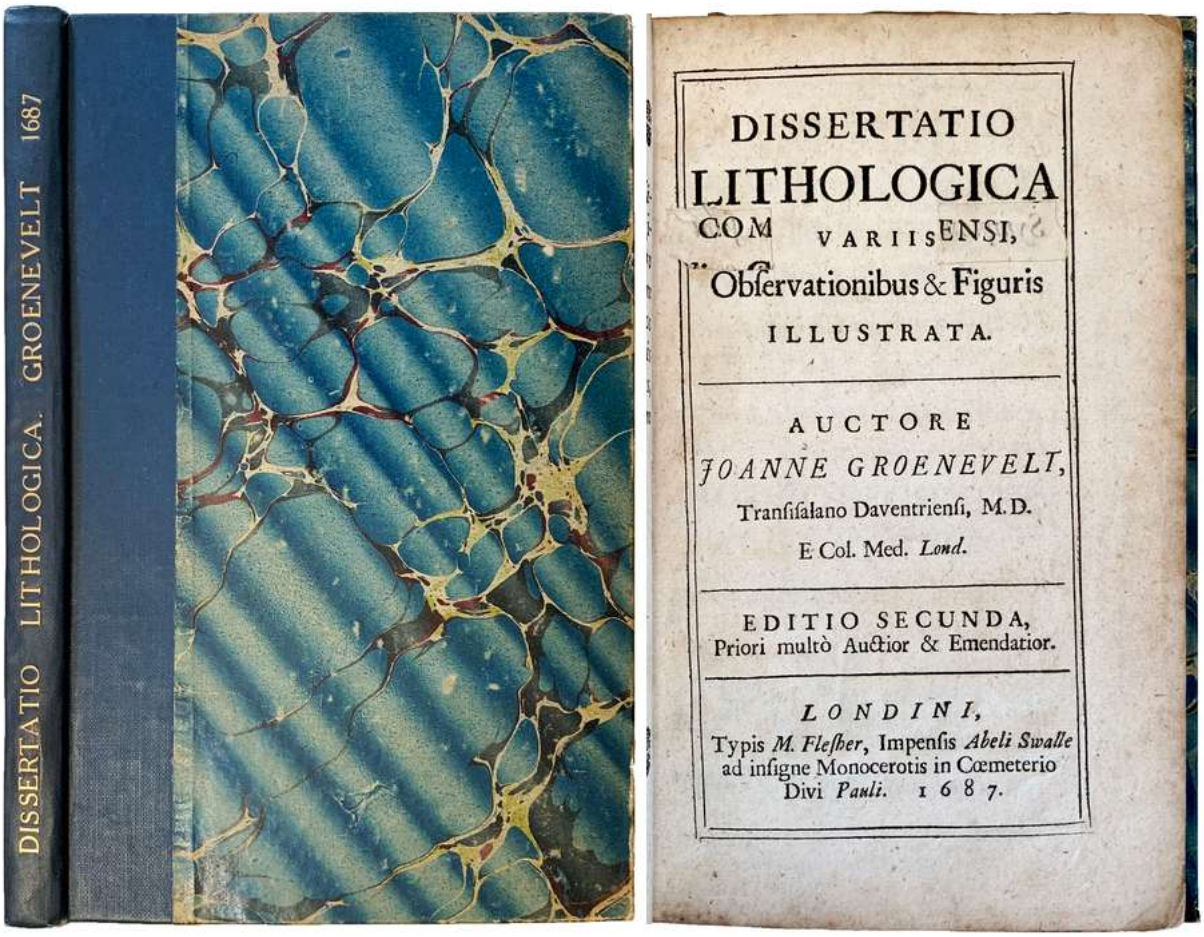


One standard of measurement was the body. A chart outlining the dimensions of mixed races for 863 former soldiers was broken down into 5 chief categories: Naked, Free States/Slave States; Half Naked Slave States; Clothed Free States/Slave States; In usual vigor . . . Not in usual vigor . . . Further charts show measures recorded for the head size, weight, strength, vision, respiration, pulse, pulmonary capacity, education, etc.

Benjamin Apthorp Gould was a pioneering American astronomer. He is noted for creating the *Astronomical Journal*, discovering the Gould Belt, and for founding of the Argentine National Observatory and the Argentine National Weather Service.



143 GROENEVELT

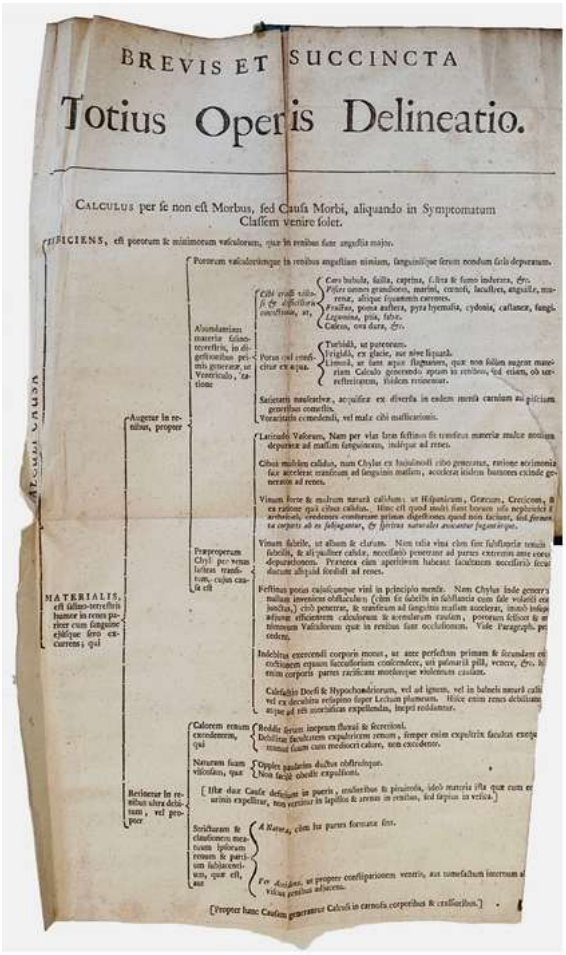


Lithotomy

143. **GROENEVELT, Joanne Johannes GROENEVELD [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). 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.

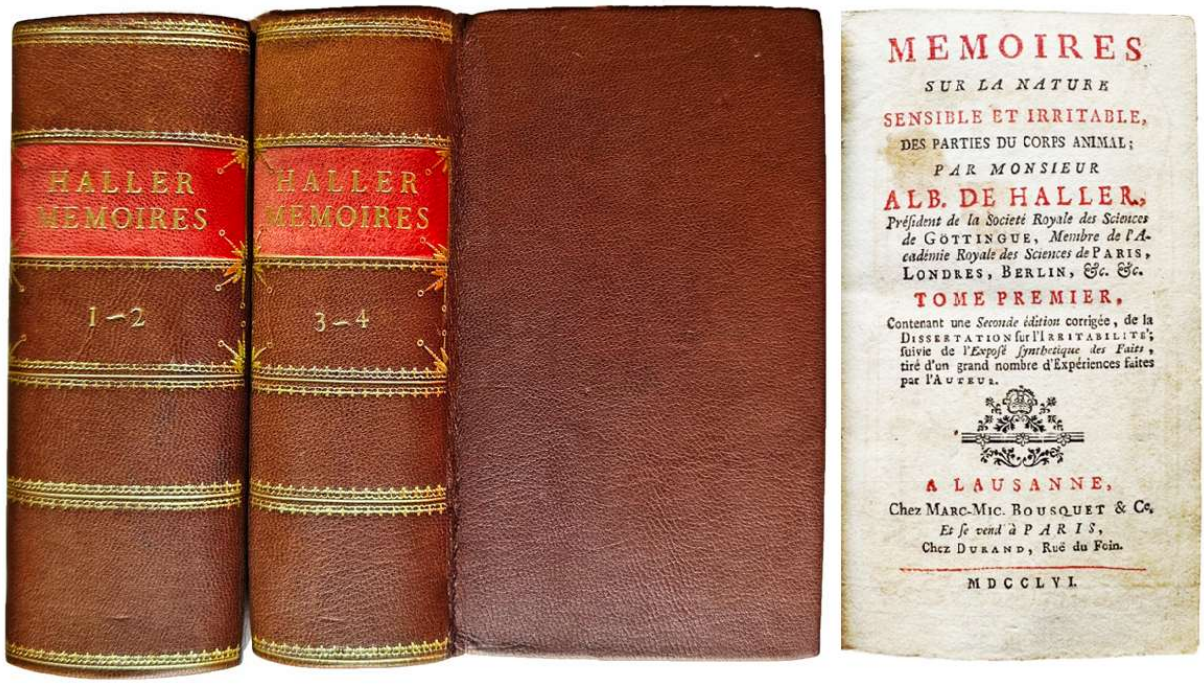


Murphy writes that much of the text here is taken from François Tolet (1647-1724).

§ 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.



144 HALLER



Swiss Anatomist

144. **HALLER, Albrecht von** (1708-1777). *Memoires sur la Nature sensible et irritable, des parties du corps animal ; . . . Content une Seconde edition corrigee, de la dissertation sur l'irritabilite . . .* [vol. I] : Lausanne : Marc-Mic. Bousquet, 1756; vols. II-IV], Sigismond D'Arnay, 1760. ¶ 4 volumes bound in 2. Thick 12mo. X, 399, 1]; VI], 500; 2], 512; 4], XXIV, 232 pp. Titles printed in red & black, title vignettes. Engraved frontispiece depicting 3 vivisections, 2 engraved folding plates (vol. II, facing p. 432 showing the Achilles tendon; vol. III, facing p. 322 showing the intestine and colon; vol. IV with puncture from page 44-232. Modern full brown morocco, gilt-stamped spine, red morocco spine labels. Formerly from the collection of John G. Curtis (given to Columbia University, Dept. of Physiology), with bookplates showing his portrait. Very good+. M14859

$ 450

Second edition, corrected, of the French language edition, translated from the Latin by Samuel Auguste Tissot (1728-1797). Tissot was the "well-reputed Calvinist Protestant neurologist, physician, professor and Vatican adviser, Tissot practiced in the Swiss city of Lausanne. He wrote on the diseases of the poor, on masturbation, on the diseases of men of letters and of rich people, and nervous diseases." – Wikip.

Albrecht von Haller, the eminent Swiss anatomist and physiologist, wrote his dissertation at the age of 45, and on April 22nd and May 6th 1752, he read two papers before the Royal Society of Sciences of Goettingen. His thesis, *De partibus corporis humani sensibilibus et irritabilibus*, discusses the distinction between neural "sensibility", or perception (such as touch or pain), and muscular "irritability" (being the capacity of muscles to contract upon stimulation).

In the middle of the eighteenth century, this scientific debate involved some encyclopaedist physicians, Albrecht von Haller (1709–1777), Jean-Jacques Menuret de Chambaud (1733–1815), and Theophile de Bordeu (1722–1776). The doctor from Bern described irritability as an experimental property of the muscle fibers and made it the basis of a neo-mechanism in which organic reactions are related to the degree of irritation of the fibers. The practitioners from Montpellier considered sensibility, a property of living matter, to be a spontaneous activity of the organ and developed around this notion an original conception of the organism as the sum of the specific lives of each part. Beyond conceptual divergences, two ways of thinking whose philosophical presuppositions (conception of living matter, mechanism, and organicism), were in opposition, while their epistemological principles (experience versus observation) and their medical practices (active medicine and expectant medicine) went on to evolve in different directions. The privileged place granted to experimentation and assessment enabled physiology to be articulated as an autonomous scientific discipline; the pre-eminence of observation and attention to the radical specificity of the living being constituted the bases of clinical medicine.

See: Dominique Boury, "Irritability and Sensibility: Key Concepts in Assessing the Medical Doctrines of Haller and Bordeu," Science in Context, Volume 21, Issue 4, December 2008, pp. 521-35. Abstract]

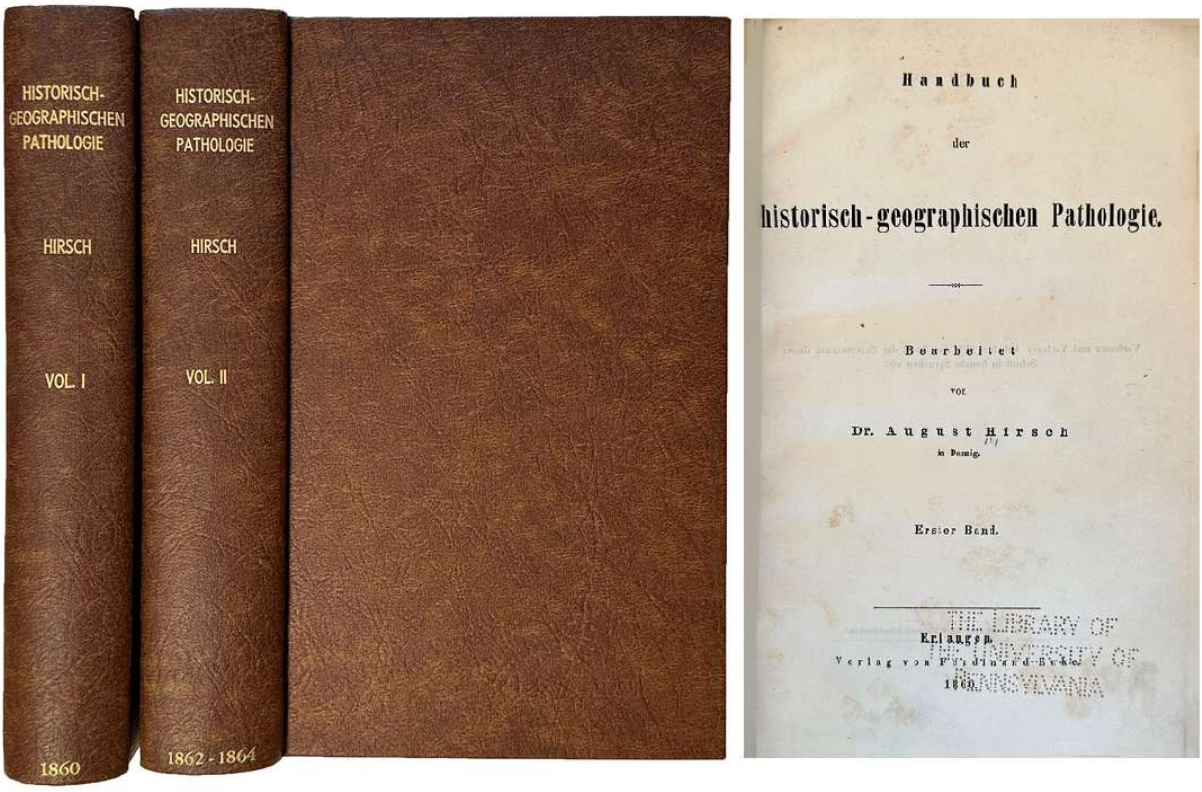
Haller's Concept and the European Controversy on Irritability and Sensibility, 1750-90 . . . "Irritating Experiments Albrecht von Haller's treatise on irritability and sensibility, 1750-90." Hubert Steinke, 2005. "One of the great medical controversies of the Enlightenment was the European debate on motion, sensation, and animal experimentation provoked by Albrecht von Haller's treatise on irritability and sensibility (1752). Irritating Experiments is the first full-length study to explore the theoretical background and the experimental process that led to Haller's description

and separation of two fundamental bodily qualities: irritability, or the capacity of muscles to contract upon stimulation, and sensibility, or the capacity of the nervous system to transmit impressions that are felt as touch or pain in humans, or produce signs of pain in animals. This new concept presented a serious challenge to the reigning medical systems. Haller's animal experiments were repeated all over Europe, on a scale never seen before. The results, however, were contradictory. Haller's concept was largely rejected, and animal experimentation could not be established as a major research method in physiology. Focusing on procedural aspects of experimentation, the interaction between experiment and theory, the status of surgery, the use of medical and pathological models, and the culture of criticism, Irritating Experiments tries to explain why." Abstract].

[Abstract] This paper will address the use of animal models as a vital constituent of 'life science in the making' by focusing on the 'sensibility trials' conducted by the Swiss physiologist Albrecht von Haller (1708-1777). Haller was a pioneering figure in the early days of neurophysiological research, being not only influential for establishing animal experimentation as a viable method to gain knowledge about (human) neurological functions. He also tackled the question of sensibility as the most fundamental property of living bodies, which came to influence our conception of bodily feeling. In analyzing some of his experiments on the nervous system, this paper addresses the following questions: what does sensibility or sensation signify in eighteenth-century physiology? How was it assessed or measured during experimentation? How were nervous functions 'read', i.e. how was the observable behavior of an experimental animal interpreted? And finally: how did Haller address the differences between humans and animals in the context of his investigations? – Stephanie Eichberg, "Constituting the human via the animal in eighteenth-century experimental neurophysiology: Albrecht von Haller's sensibility trials", Medizinhistorisches Journal, 2009. pp. 274-295.

PROVENANCE: John Green Curtis (1844-1913) "was one of the founding members of the American Physiological Society, and hosted its first meeting in his Columbia laboratory space."

See: Garrison and Morton 587 1752 first Latin edition.].



The Greatest Work on Geographical Pathology, "perhaps"!

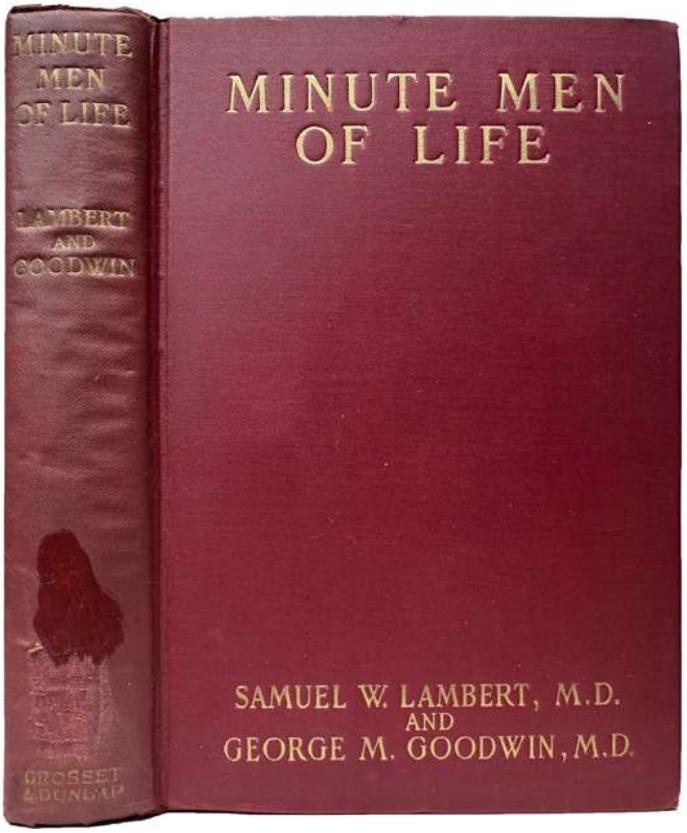
145. **HIRSCH, August** (1817-1894), editor. *Handbuch der historisch-geographischen Pathologie*. Erlangen: Ferdinand Enke, 1860-1864. ¶ Two volumes. 244 x 152 mm. 8vo. viii, 614; vi, 668 pp. Tables, index. Modern brown cloth, gilt spine. Ex-library copy; title-page with perforated ownership mark. Very good. M14672 $ 120

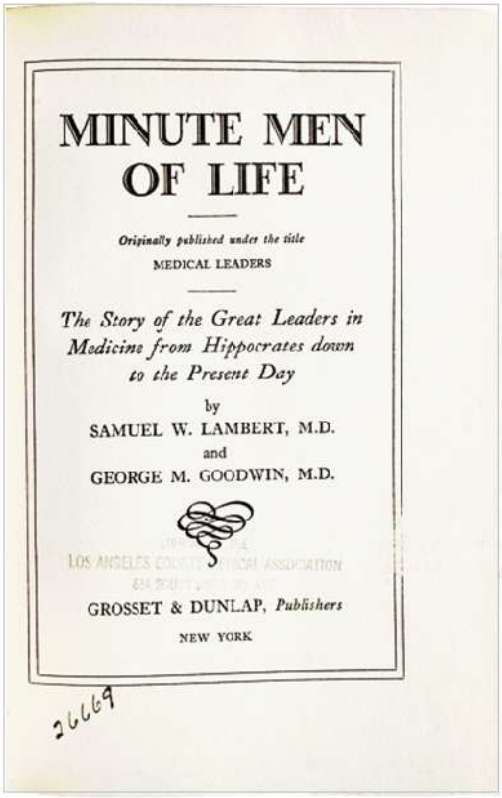
FIRST EDITION. "Hirsch's exhaustive study of medical geography met with immediate critical acclaim and remains a classic in its field. He classified his work into sections which covered acute infectious diseases; chronic infective, toxic, parasitic, septic, and constitutional diseases; and diseases of the organs and other body parts. He discussed the history and geographical occurrence of each disease and such factors as climate, altitude, soil constitution, seasonality, electrical phenomena, and social conditions." – *Heirs of Hippocrates.*

'This is perhaps the greatest work on the subject." – Garrison and Morton.

Soon after publication of this work, Hirsch was invited to become a member of the medical faculty at the University of Berlin. He was serving as professor of special pathology and therapeutics and the history of medicine at the time of his death. He served as a member of commissions appointed by the German government to investigate epidemics of cerebrospinal meningitis, cholera, and the bubonic plague in Astrakhan.

§ Garrison and Morton 1778; Hirsch, III, p. 217. See *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1847 (1st Eng. ed., 3 vols., London, 1883-1886); Waller 13678 (2nd ed., 3 vols.).



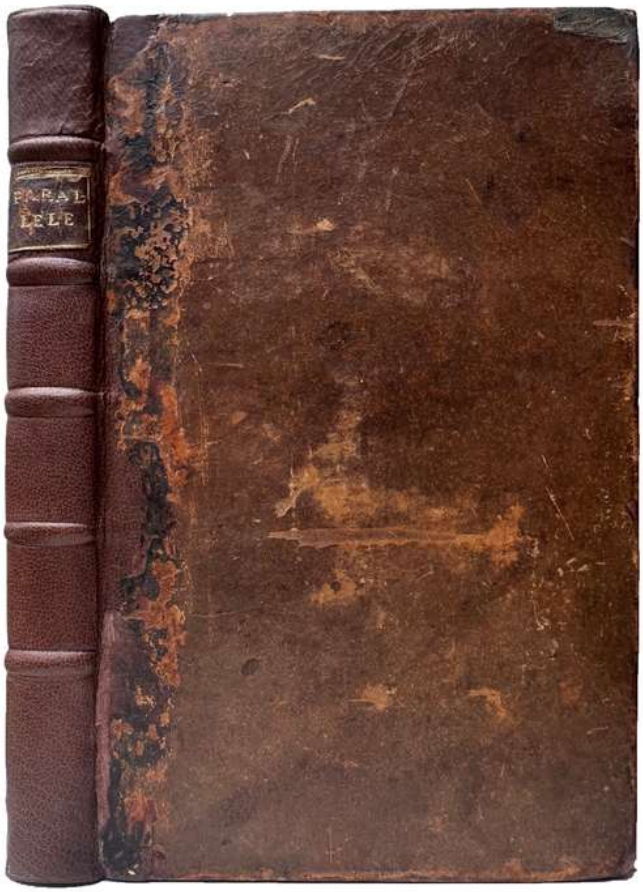


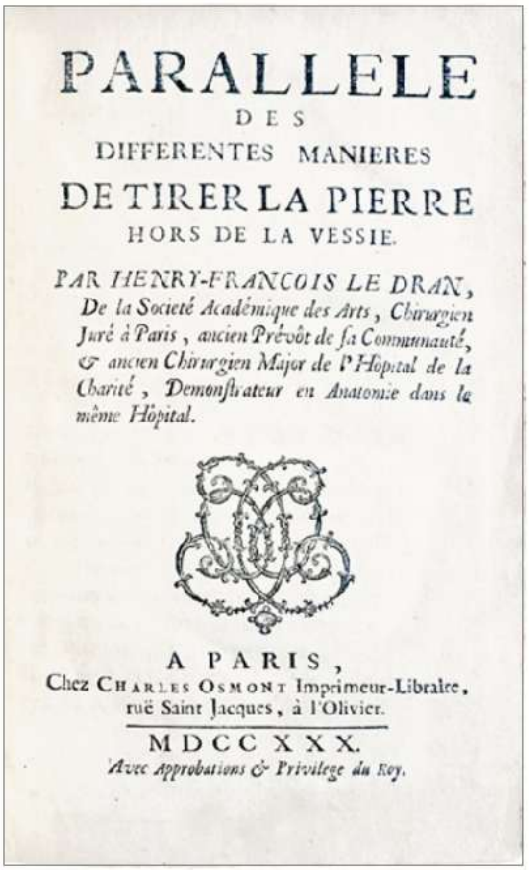
146. **LAMBERT, Samuel W.; George M. GOODWIN**. *Minute Men of Life . . . The story of the great leaders in medicine from Hippocrates down to the present day*. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1929. ¶ 8vo. 330, [2] pp. Numerous plates. Original maroon gilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library copy from LACMA (with markings); bookplate of Dolores Machado Barrow. Good+.

$ 10.95

Dolores Machado Barrow was heavily involved in founding the Los Angeles County Medical Association, which was founded in 1871 by a group of 7 physicians.

PROVENANCE: Dolores Machado Barrow (d.1937) served as "the chairman of History and Landmarks of California Parlor, member of the 'Faculty Wives' of the University of Southern California, Women's Service Auxiliary of the Chamber of Commerce and the Los Angeles County Medical Association in which she was largely responsible for founding the library, and the state program Chairman of the California Women's Medical Auxiliary." – LAPL.





PARALLELE
DES
DIFFERENTES MANIERES
DE TIRER LA PIERRE
HORS DE LA VESSIE.

PAR HENRY-FRANCOIS LE DRAN,
De la Societé Académique des Arts, Chirurgien Juré à Paris, ancien Prévôt de sa Communauté, & ancien Chirurgien Major de l'Hôpital de la Charité, Demonstrateur en Anatomie dans le même Hôpital.

A PARIS,
Chez CHARLES OSMONT Imprimeur-Libraire, ruë Saint Jacques, à l'Olivier.

M D C C X X X.
Avec Approbations & Privilege du Roy.

147 LE DRAN

147. **LE DRAN, Henri François** (1685-1770). *Parallele des Differentes Manieres de tirer la pierre hors de la vessie*. Paris: Charles Osmont, 1730. ¶ Small 8vo. [2], vii, [3], 195, [5] pp. Title-vignette, woodcut head & tail pieces, 5 engraved folding plates (facing pp.: 5, 34, 49, 50, 106 [plates 3 & 4 are bound slightly out of order]), with the first two plates signed in the margin by the engraver Devaulx. Bound in the original full dark French calf, title label preserved and mounted on modern rebacking in brown morocco, raised bands, original marbled endsheets. Nice copy. M15108

$ 200

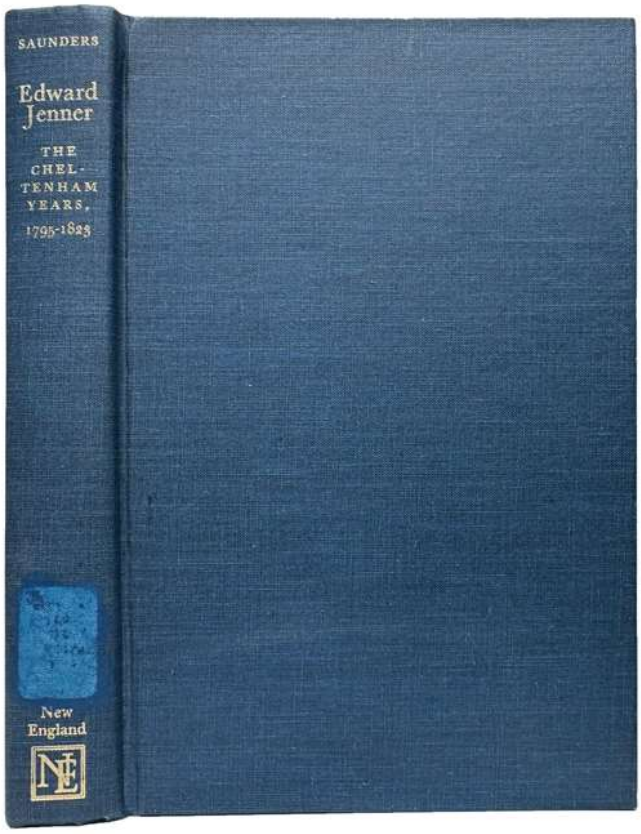
First edition. This is the first edition of Le Dran's work which is famous for his technique of utilizing instruments for lithotomies, wherein urinary stones were reduced and evacuated. In the work Le Dran studies the methods of Johann Jakob Rau (1668-1719), a Dutch surgeon and anatomist who made advances in lithotomy or the treatment of urinary stones, and William Cheselden (1688-1752), himself a pioneer of lateral lithotomy and iridectomy.

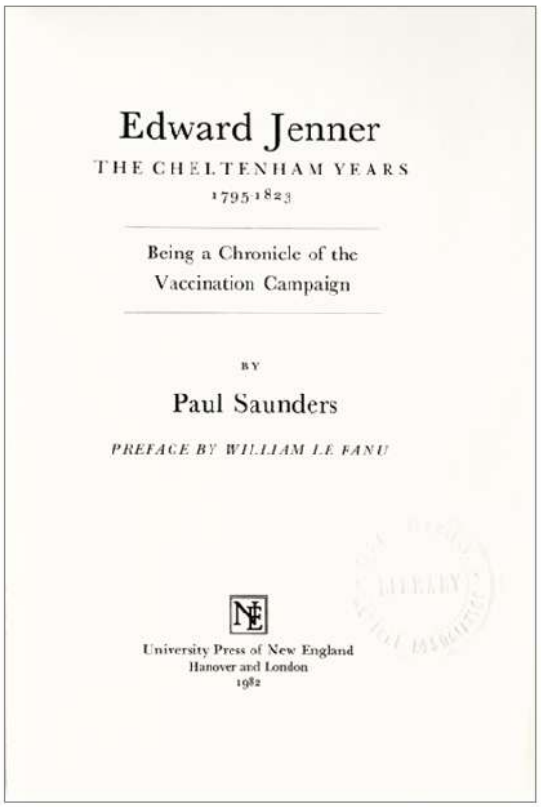
"Le Dran, French lithotomist, improved the operation of lithotomy. Murphy credits him for originating the lateral lithotomy usually attributed to Cheselden, whose method he discusses." – Garrison and Morton.

Note: A 1749 issue, called Suite du Parallele . . . contains a 6th engraved plate. "In this work, he reviews the writings of his predecessors, discusses pelvic anatomy and pathology, describes his surgical techniques, and illustrates the instruments used to perform lithotomy." – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.

Le Dran, a renowned lithotomist attached to the hospital of La Charite, was chief surgeon of the French Army in the 1730's. He was innovative in his approach to the treatment of cancer. He and Cheselden were skilled at lithotomy, improving on the operation relating thereof.

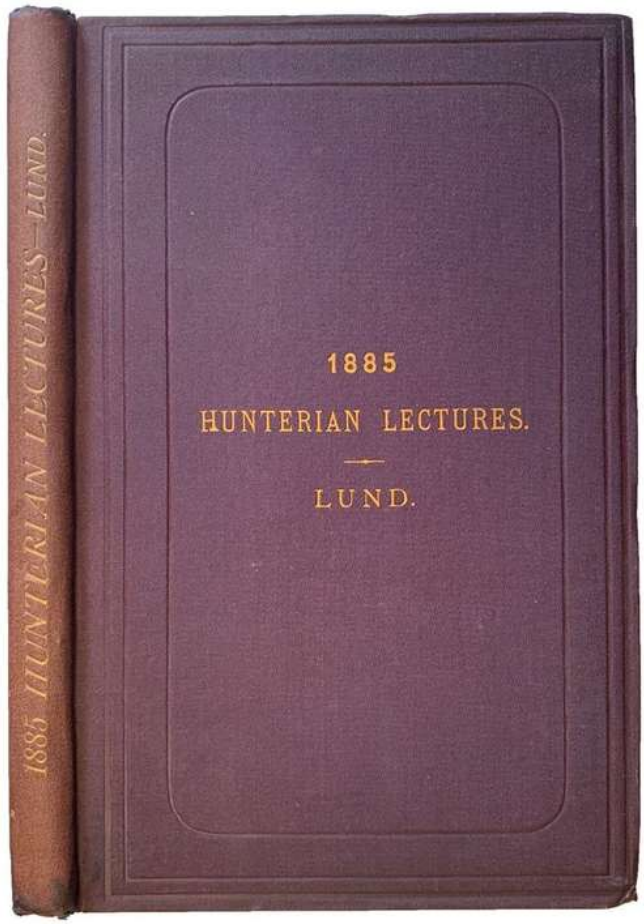
§ Garrison and Morton 4283; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 807; Wellcome III, p. 472. Not in Cushing, or Osler. See: Murphy, *History of Urology* (pp 109-10, 115).

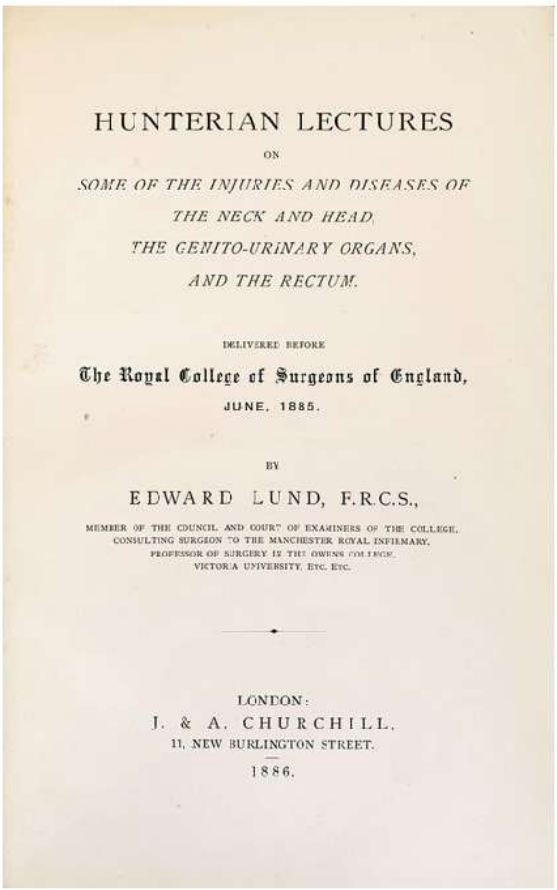




The History of Vaccination

148. **[JENNER, Edward] Paul SAUNDERS** (1908-). *Edward Jenner: The Cheltenham Years 1795-1823. Being a chronicle of the vaccination campaign*. Hanover and London: University Press of New England, 1982. ¶ 8vo. xviii, [2], 469, [1] pp. Frontispiece port., figs., index. Original navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth; library label removed & over-painted (spine). Ex-library copy, LACMA, with markings. Very good. $ 10




HUNTERIAN LECTURES
ON
SOME OF THE INJURIES AND DISEASES OF
THE NECK AND HEAD,
THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS,
AND THE RECTUM.
DELIVERED BEFORE
The Royal College of Surgeons of England,
JUNE, 1885.
BY
EDWARD LUND, F.R.C.S.,
MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL AND COURT OF EXAMINERS OF THE COLLEGE,
CONSULTING SURGEON TO THE MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY,
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY IN THE OWENS COLLEGE,
VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, Etc. Etc.
LONDON:
J. & A. CHURCHILL,
11, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.
1886.

Hunterian Lectures

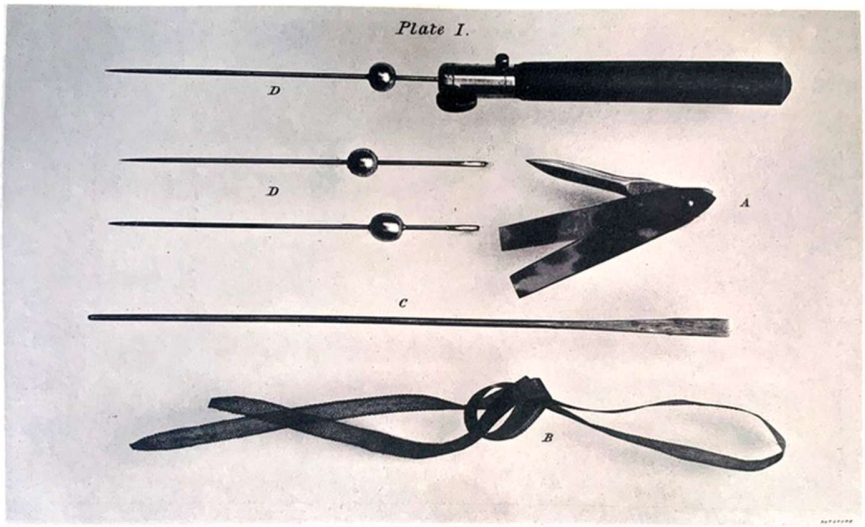
149. **LUND, Edward** (1823-1898). *Hunterian Lectures on Some of the Injuries and Diseases of the Neck and Head, the Genito-Urinary Organs, and the Rectum. Delivered before the Royal College of Surgeons of England, June, 1885*. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1886. ¶ Small 8vo. [viii], 116 pp. 4 plates, index. Original maroon blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; spine faded some. AUTHOR'S PRESENTATION COPY: inscribed to William Alfred Renshaw, MD, "with the author's best regards" Feb. 1886. Very good. M14296

$ 60

"Lund was one of the active parties in seeking the union of the Medical School and Owens College, greatly raising the prestige of medical education in Manchester. Together with George Southam (1815-1876) he became joint Professor of Surgery in the new Victoria University, and in 1874 he was admitted to the Senate of the

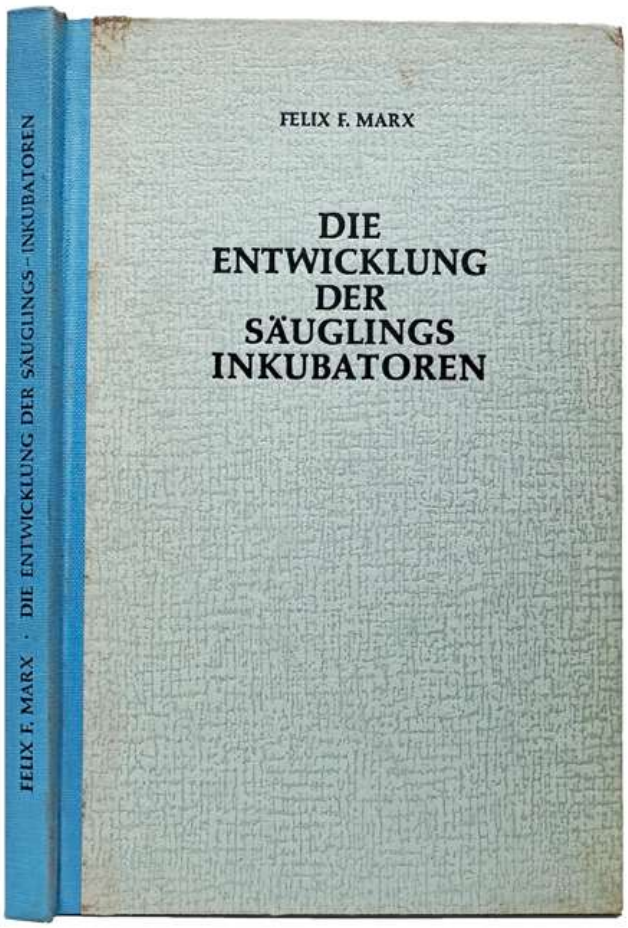
University, before becoming the sole Professor of Surgery upon the death of Southam in 1876, and continued to hold this office until 1888."

"Lund had a reputation for being a skilled and inventive surgeon. Recognising the importance of Joseph Lister's recent discoveries surrounding antiseptic surgery, Lund was one of the first to introduce the practice into Manchester hospitals, although he did meet with some opposition. He is also known for his invention of a number of surgical instruments, namely the portable craniotome for post-mortem examinations, Lund's corkscrew lever, special hooks for catching the mucous membrane while doing Whitehead's operation for piles, and an apparatus for blowing up the bowel in a case of intussusception."



"Lund was active in local and national professional societies and at a local level served as secretary of the Manchester Medical Society from 1850 to 1853, treasurer from 1866 to 1872, and president in the years 1863 and 1881. Additionally in 1881 he was a Member of Council of the Surgical Section of the International Medical Congress as well as President of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch of the British Medical Association. From 1878 to 1894 he served as a Member of Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, in 1883 was elected a Member of the Court of Examiners, and together with John Wood was appointed Hunterian Professor of Surgery and Pathology in 1884 and delivered three lectures that year on 'Injuries and Diseases of the Head and Neck, the Genito-urinary Organs, and the Rectum'." – University of Manchester Library.

PROVENANCE: William Alfred Renshaw, MD (1822-1887).





Development of Infant Incubators

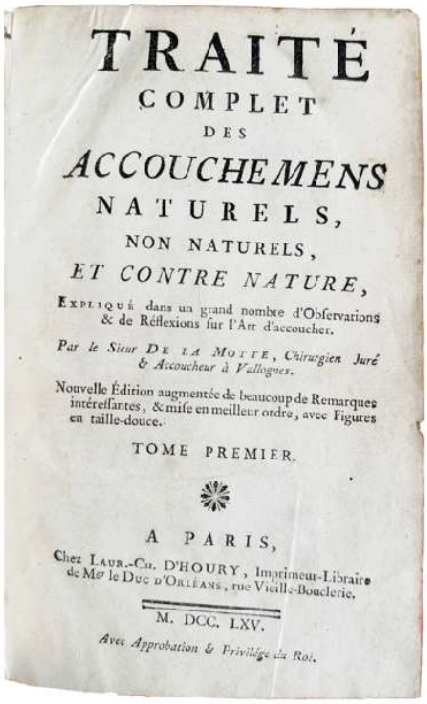


150. **MARX, Felix F.** *Die Entwicklung der Säuglingsinkubaltoren; Eine medizin-technische Chronik*. Bonn: Siering, 1968. ¶ Small 8vo. 144 pp. 49 illus., index. Original light blue cloth backed gray boards, titles in black. Ownership rubberstamp of Franco Crainz. Fine.

$ 15

The Development of Infant Incubators: A History of Medical Technology.




TRAITÉ
COMPLET
DES
ACCOUCHEMENS
NATURELS,
NON NATURELS,
ET CONTRE NATURE,
Expliqué dans un grand nombre d'Observations & de Réflexions sur l'Art d'accoucher.
Par le Sieur De la Motte, Chirurgien Juré & Accoucheur à Vallognes.
Nouvelle Édition augmentée de beaucoup de Remarques intéressantes, & mise en meilleur ordre, avec Figures en taille-douce.
TOME PREMIER.
A PARIS,
Chez Laur.-Ch. d'Houry, Imprimeur-Libraire de Mgr le Duc d'Orléans, rue Vieille-Bouclerie.
M. DCC. LXV.
Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi.

Natural, Non-Natural, and Unnatural Childbirth

151. **MAUQUEST DE LA MOTTE, Guillaume** (1665-1737). *Traite complet des Accouchemens naturels, non naturels, et contre nature, explique dans un grand nombre d'Observations & de Réflexions sur l'Art d'accoucher. Nouvelle Edition augmentée de beaucoup de Remarques intéressantes, & mise en meilleur ordre, avec Figures en taille-douce.* Paris: Laur. –Ch. d'Houry, 1765. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. [lxviii] (mis-numbered xviii), 619-1488 pp. 8 plates; insect damage in lower gutter of Vol. I & upper gutter of Vol. II. Full contemporary tree calf; lower inner rear corner (at gutter) of Vol. II damaged (worm trails). Generally very good. M11491

$ 275

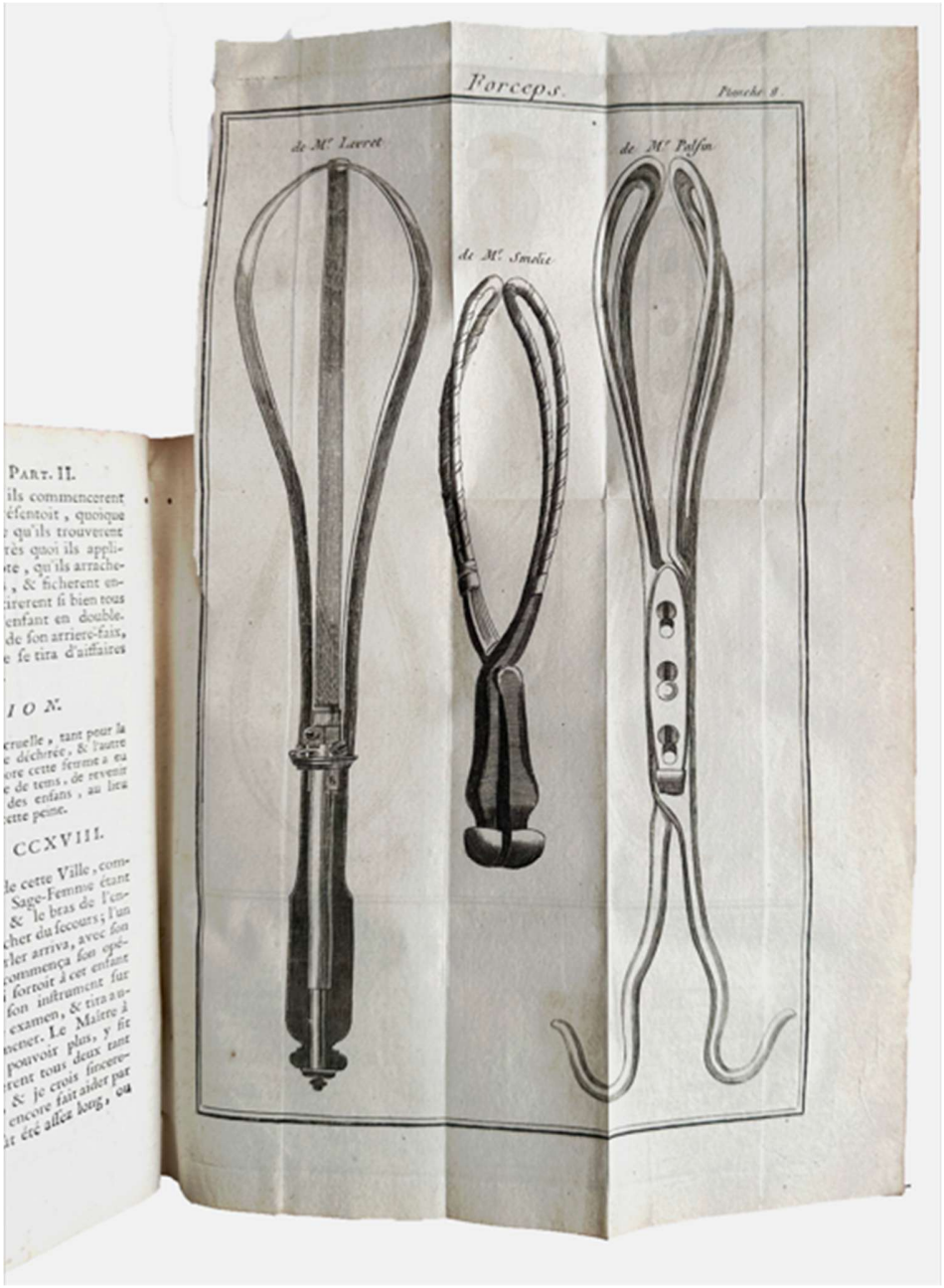
New edition. "This was an important treatise in its time; it shows that Mauquest de la Motte applied podalic version to head presentations. The English translation was prepared at the suggestion of William Smellie in 1746." – Garrison and Morton.

Coming from a modest family of Saint-Germain-de-Tournebut, DE LA MOTTE began his career in the king's armies, as a "surgeon boy" of a dragon regiment. Noticed for his medical skills, he then became an external surgeon at the Hôtel-Dieu in Paris, before returning in 1683 to settle in his hometown. A defending surgeon of

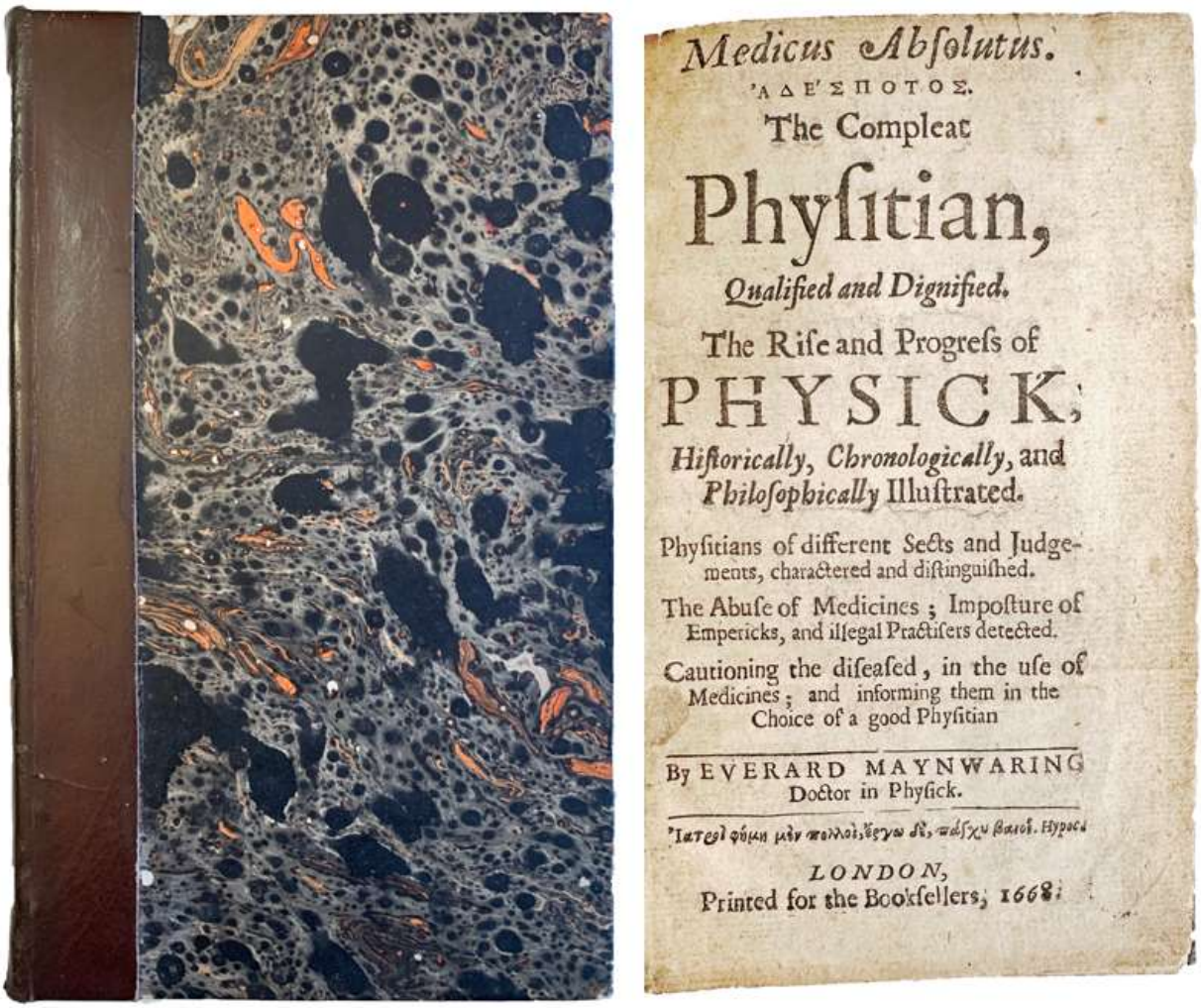
the Forts, fears and coastal entrenchments, he was commissioned in 1692 to treat the wounded of the fleet of Tourville, defeated at the Battle of the Hougue. In 1721 he produced an important treatise on births, *Traité complet sur les accouchements naturels, non naturels et contre nature*, which qualified him among the main founders of modern obstetrics.



151 MAUQUEST DE LA MOTTE



§ Blake/NLM p. 293; Cutter & Viets, *Short History of Midwifery*, p. 197; cf. Garrison and Morton 6150 (1721 ed.).



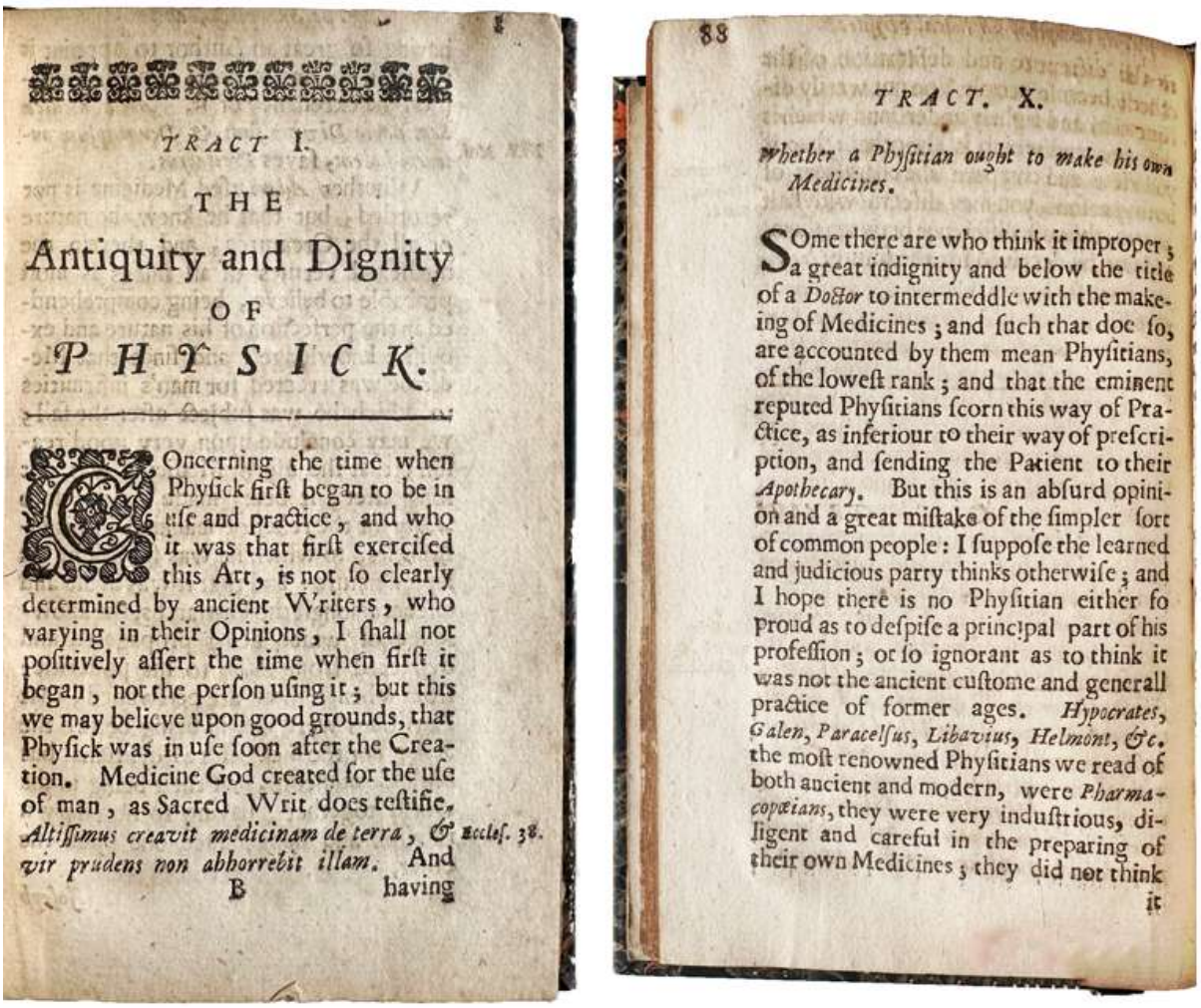
Seventeenth Century Medical Work

152. **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. M15095

$ 300

First (only) edition. 'An attack on regular physicians with a commendation of the author's own chemical 'catholick medicine.' – Gaskell.



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, not 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.* And Eccles. 38.

B having

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 makeing of Medicines; and such that doe so, are accounted by them mean Physitians, of the lowest rank; and that the eminent reputed Physitians scorn this way of Practice, as inferiour to their way of prescription, and sending the Patient to their *Apothecary*. But this is an absurd opinion and a great mistake of the simpler sort of common people: I suppose the learned and judicious party thinks otherwise; and I hope there is no Physitian either so proud as to despise a principal part of his profession; or so ignorant as to think it was not the ancient custome and generall practice of former ages. *Hypocrates, Galen, Paracelsus, Libavius, Helmont, &c.* the most renowned Physitians we read of both ancient and modern, were *Pharmacopœians*, they were very industrious, diligent and careful in the preparing of their own Medicines; they did not think

it

152 MAYNWARING

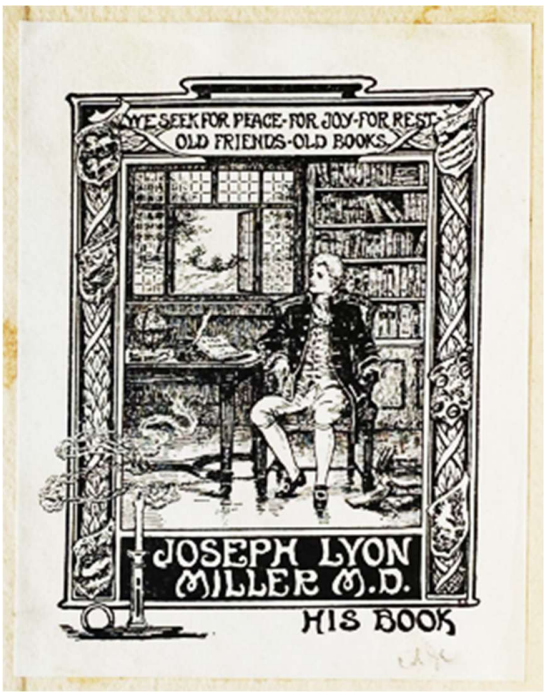
Note: Some copies refer to a portrait included with this edition [see Wellcome Library (2 copies) EPB/A/36061 and/or EPB/A/65580, and Sotheby's 1958 sale of this title 'portrait defective and laid down']. Gaskell (Catalogue 36, item 81, includes a portrait), makes clear that the portrait is rarely present 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'. . .'

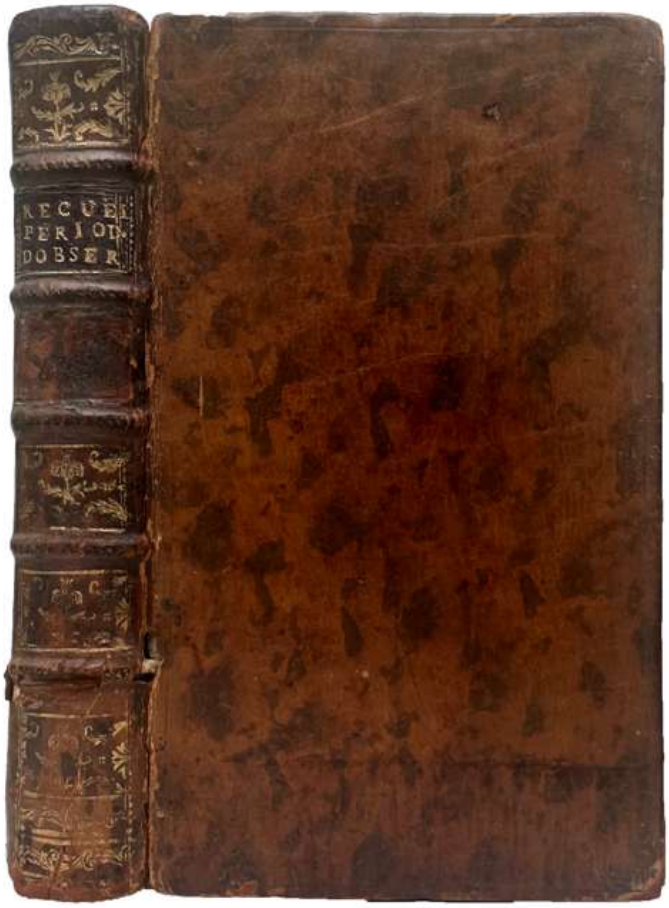
Maynwaring (1628–1699?), medical writer, studied at St. John's College, Cambridge and Dublin, ahead of his time, condemning tobacco smoking, violent purges, who converted to chemistry to make solves for medicinal benefit.

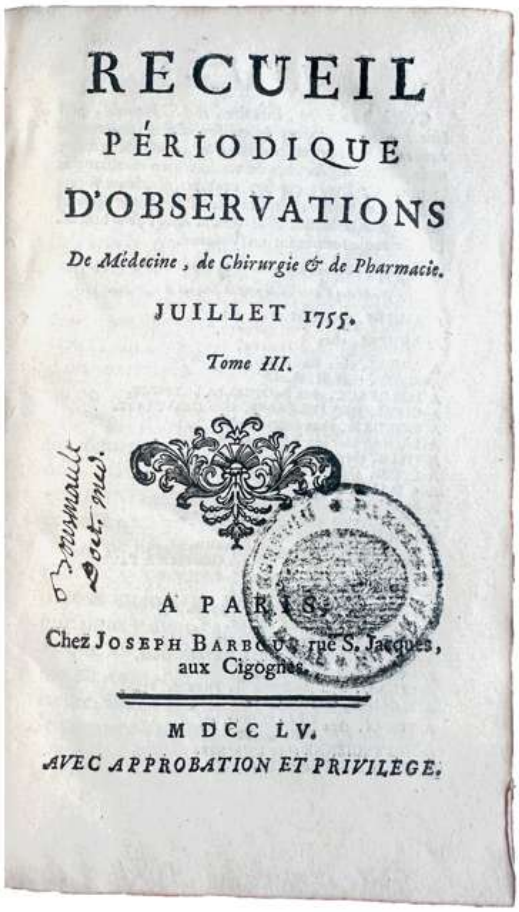
PROVENANCE: Joseph Lyon Miller, MD (1875-1957), resident of Thomas, West Virginia, an alumnus of the Medical College of Virginia and a practicing physician in Thomas, W. Va., over several decades he collected rare books, manuscripts, prints, and ephemera concerning medical history in the South, the United States generally, and Great Britain. It seems 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.





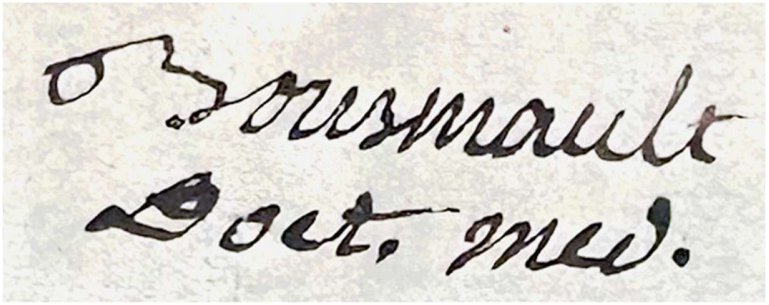
News of Mid-Eighteenth-Century European Medicine

153. [**Medical periodical, 18th century**] *Recueil Périodique D'observations de Médecine, de Chirurgie & de Pharmacie, Juillet 1755. Tome III [July through December].* Paris: Joseph Barbcus, 1755. ¶ Small 8vo. 476, [4] pp. Original brown calf, spine gilt; extremities worn. Former ownership signature on title of "Bournault [?] Doct. Med." Very good.

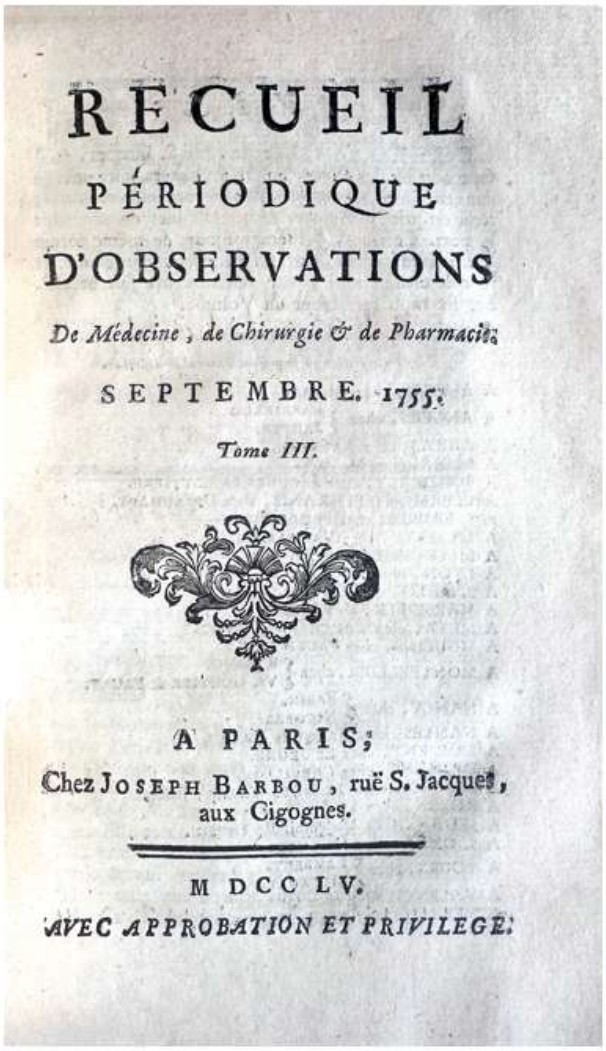
$ 75

Part of *Journal de Chirurgie, et de Pharmacie* . . . With contributions by Charles-Louis Varnier ((1739-1815) Faculty of Medicine of Paris – a supporter of Mesmerism), Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon (1707–1788), Jean-Jacques-Louis Hoin (1722-1772) (Dijon, known for his work on hernias & anatomical studies), Sauveur François Morand (1697-1773), Brossillon, Rochard, Moublet, Sauvage, Pinot, Jacques-Albert Hazon (1708-1779), Darlue, Molinard, Raulin, Betbeder, Cosnier, Geoffroy,

Hosty, Gontard, Hatté, Berge, Bellay, Jr., le Cat, Trecourt, Chabrol, Destremeau, Schloffer, Barde, Mortimer, Heberdes, Rochard, Chabrol, Galabert, Gerard, Dominé, Calfabigi, Morand, De Machy. Some on herpes.



PROVENANCE : "Bournault [?] Doct. Med."



RECUEIL
PÉRIODIQUE
D'OBSERVATIONS
De Médecine, de Chirurgie & de Pharmacie.
SEPTEMBRE. 1755.
Tome III.

A PARIS,
Chez JOSEPH BARBOU, ruë S. Jacques, aux Cigognes.

M DCC LV.
AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE.

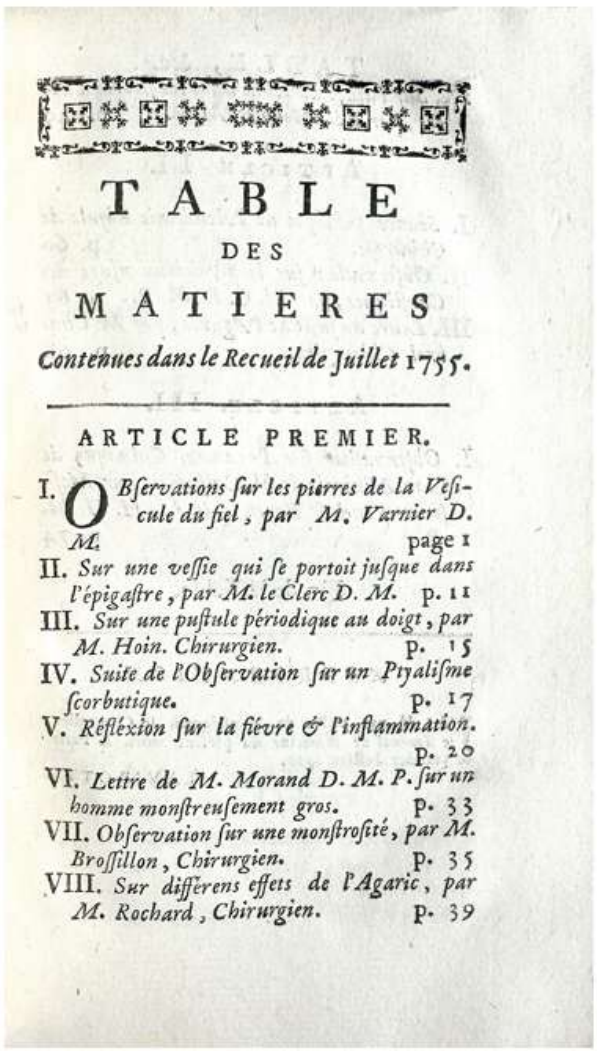
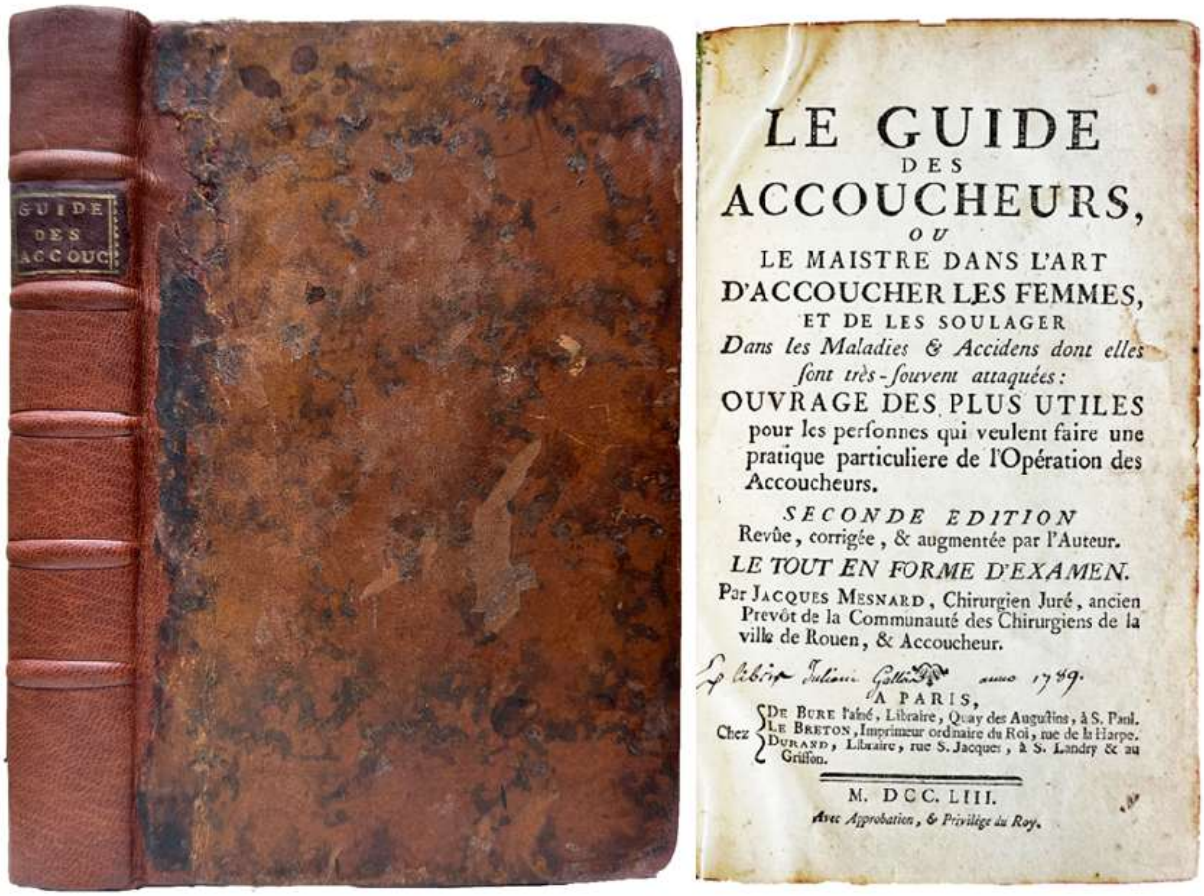


TABLE
DES
MATIERES
Contenues dans le Recueil de Juillet 1755.

ARTICLE PREMIER.

I. *Observations sur les pierres de la Vesicule du fiel, par M. Varnier D. M.* page 1
II. *Sur une vessie qui se portoit jusque dans l'épigastre, par M. le Clerc D. M.* p. 11
III. *Sur une pustule périodique au doigt, par M. Hoin. Chirurgien.* p. 15
IV. *Suite de l'Observation sur un Ptyalisme scorbutique.* p. 17
V. *Réflexion sur la fièvre & l'inflammation.* p. 20
VI. *Lettre de M. Morand D. M. P. sur un homme monstreusement gros.* p. 33
VII. *Observation sur une monstrosité, par M. Brossillon, Chirurgien.* p. 35
VIII. *Sur differens effets de l'Agaric, par M. Rochard, Chirurgien.* p. 39

153



The Midwives' Guide

154. **MESNARD, Jacques** (1685-1746). *Le Guide des Accoucheurs, ou le maistre dans l'art d'accoucher les femmes, et de les soulager dans les Maladies & Accidens dont elles sont très-souvent attaquees . . . Le tout en forme d'examen. Par Jacques Mesnard.* Paris : Chez de Bure, Le Breton, Durand, 1753. ¶ 8vo. xxxii, 392 [i.e. 408] pp. 15 engraved plates. Contemporary French mottled calf, original maroon leather label; rebacked with modern quarter brown morocco, raised bands, original covers with patchy wear, corners showing. Former ownership inscription obscured, ms. on title "Ex libris Julian Gallois, anno 1789." Very good+. M15109

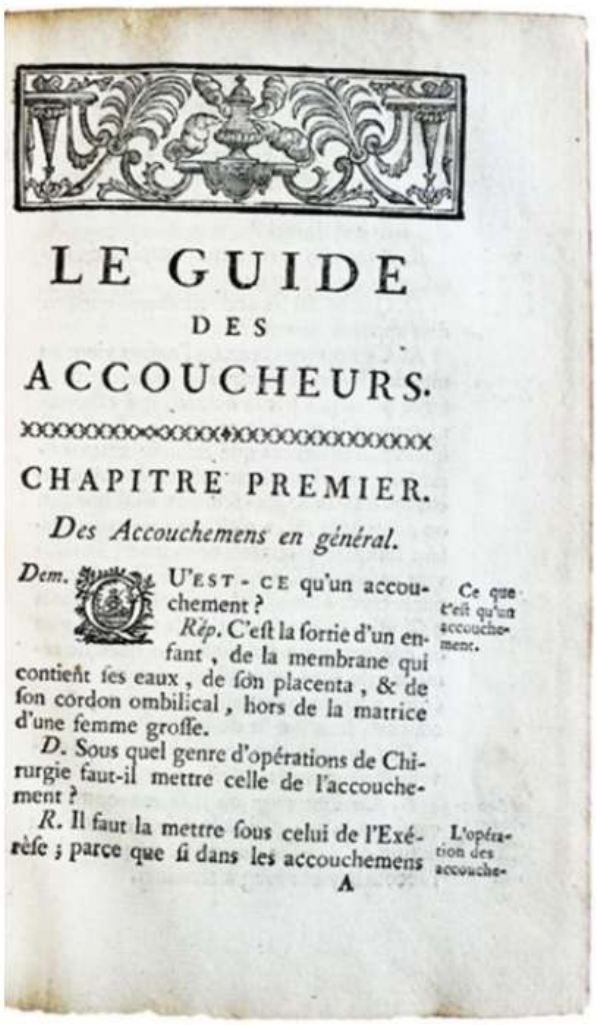
$ 165

SECOND EDITION, revised, corrected and augmented by the author (the first edition issued in 1743). Contains numerous descriptions of complicated deliveries. Caesarian births are also mentioned. The 15 plates are often anatomical, others are oriented to medical instrumentation and articles useful for delivering babies.

A guide for midwives, or the master in the art of delivering babies and relieving women of the illnesses and accidents that frequently afflict them. Mesnard, "a surgeon of Rouen, who was the first of the French to direct attention to the forceps in a book. The obstetric position was still upon the back with the feet drawn up against the buttocks." – Baas.

PROVENANCE: Julian Gallois, 1789 (with his signature).

§ Baas, *Outlines of the History of Medicine*, p. 681; Blake, p. 302.



LE GUIDE
DES
ACCOUCHEURS.

CHAPITRE PREMIER.

Des Accouchemens en général.

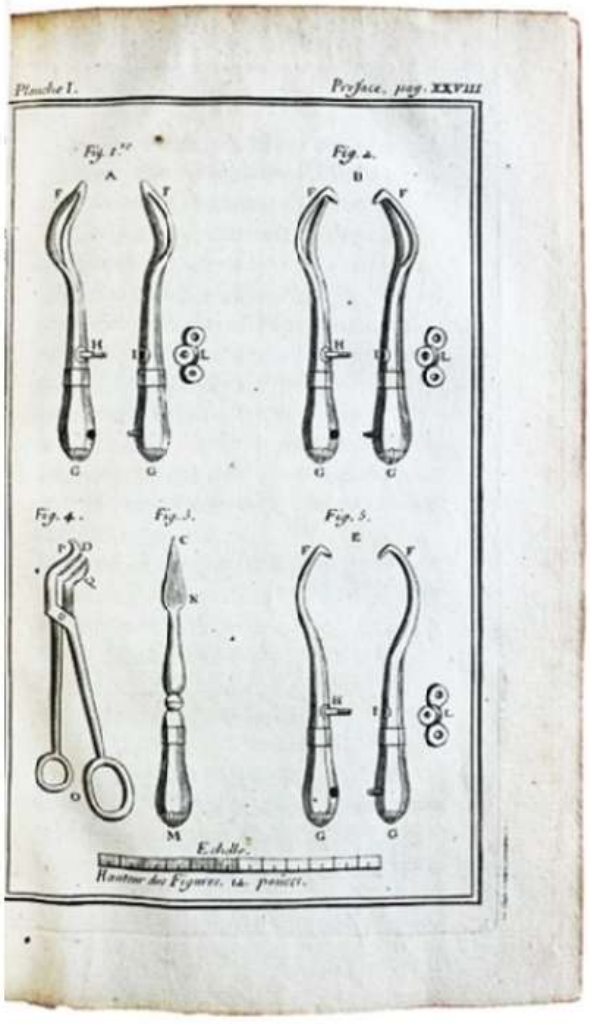
Dem. QU'EST-CE qu'un accouchement ? Ce que c'eſt qu'un accouchement.

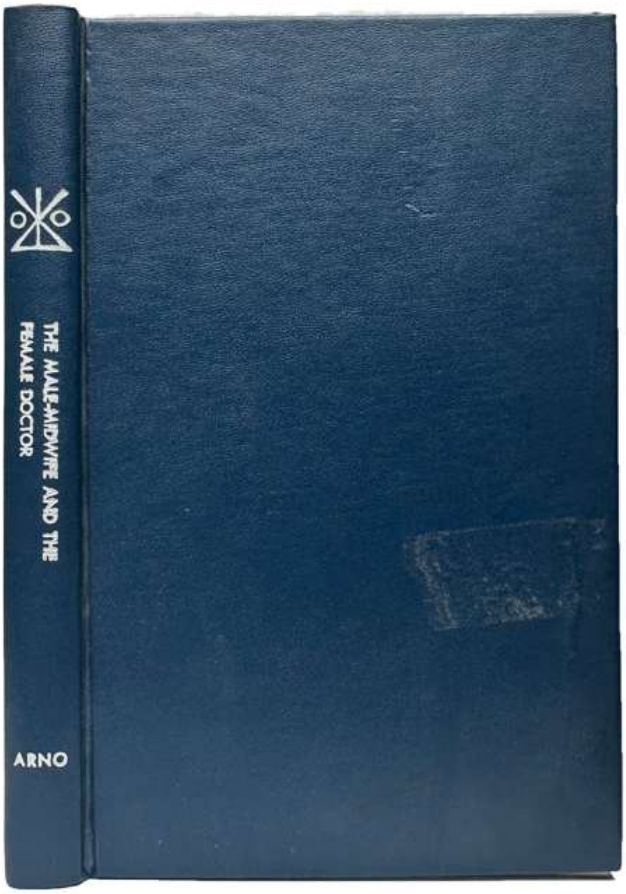
Rép. C'eſt la ſortie d'un enfant, de la membrane qui contient ſes eaux, de ſon placenta, & de ſon cordon ombilical, hors de la matrice d'une femme groſſe.

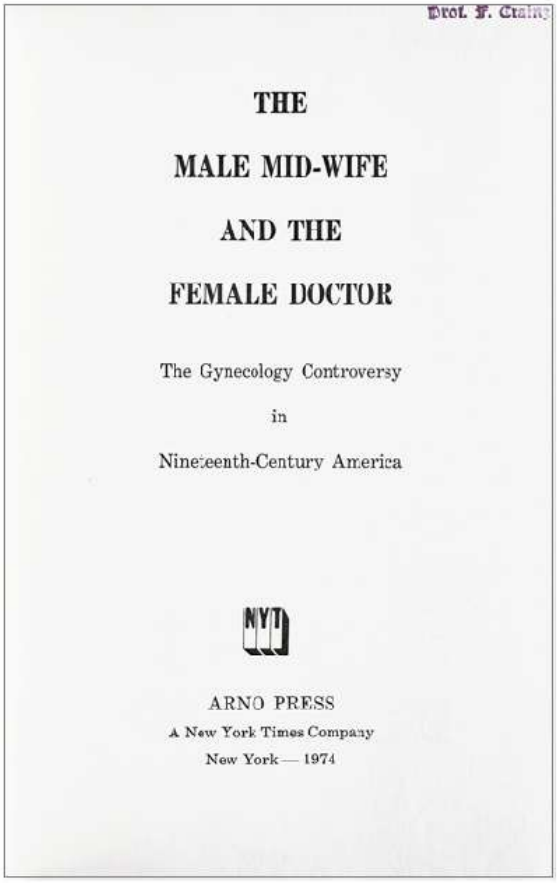
D. Sous quel genre d'opérations de Chirurgie faut-il mettre celle de l'accouchement ?

R. Il faut la mettre ſous celui de l'Exérèſe ; parce que ſi dans les accouchemens L'opération des accouche-

A



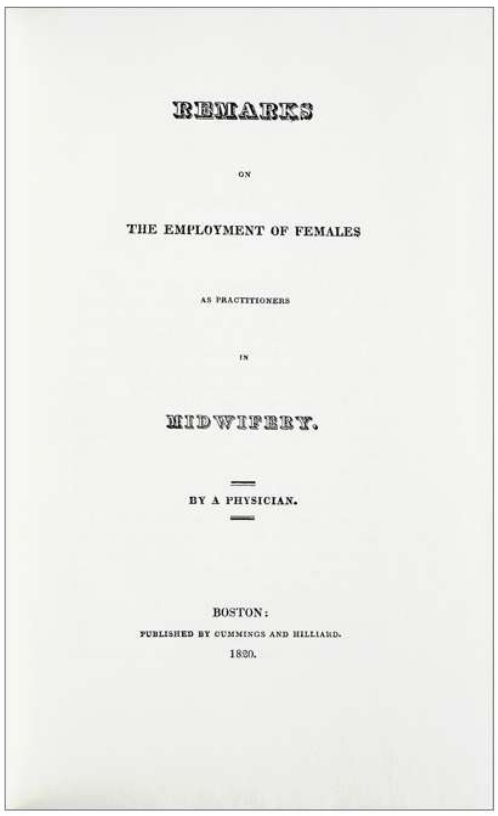




American Midwives

155. [**Midwifery**] **Walter CHANNING**; **George GREGORY** (et.al.). *The Male Mid-Wife and the Female Doctor: the gynecology controversy in nineteenth century America.* New York: Arno Press, 1974. ¶ Small 8vo. 22, 48, 50, 48, 50, [2] pp. Original navy-blue cloth with white-stamped spine title. Rubber ownership stamp of Franco Crainz. Very good.

$ 18



REMARKS

ON

THE EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES

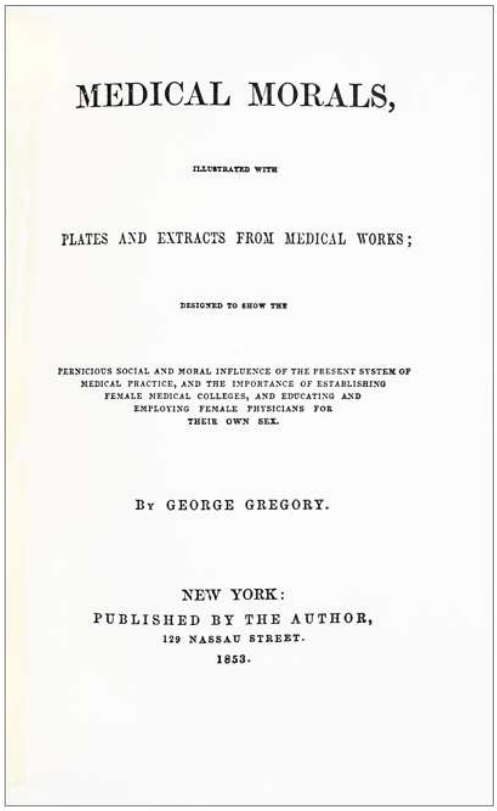
AS PRACTITIONERS

IN

MIDWIFERY.

BY A PHYSICIAN.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY CUMMINGS AND HILLIARD.
1820.



MEDICAL MORALS,

ILLUSTRATED WITH

PLATES AND EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL WORKS;

DESIGNED TO SHOW THE

PERNICIOUS SOCIAL AND MORAL INFLUENCE OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF MEDICAL PRACTICE, AND THE IMPORTANCE OF ESTABLISHING FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGES, AND EDUCATING AND EMPLOYING FEMALE PHYSICIANS FOR THEIR OWN SEX.

By GEORGE GREGORY.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR,
129 NASSAU STREET.
1853.



MEDICAL MORALS. 21

The above Plate, copied from "Magrier's Midwifery Illustrated" — edition of Dr. Doane, New York — represents some of the indelicate duties of male physicians.

Fifty thousand men, composing the medical profession in the United States, are engaged in such an occupation!

"The present practice of medicine, especially obstetrics, must be set down not only as having an immoral tendency, but as, in itself, a gross, abusive, and shameless immorality." — Rev. Wm. Hosmer, *in the Young Lady's Book.*

An assemblage. Reprinting of 5 nineteenth-century American medical papers, each relating to male midwifery and women:

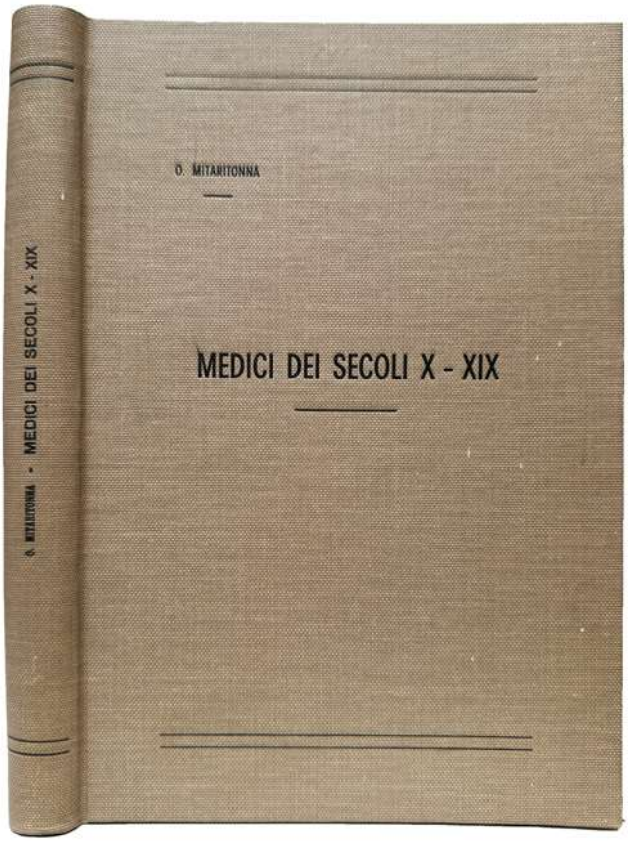
[1] Walter Channing, *Remarks on the employment of females as practitioners in midwifery, by a physician*. Boston; Cummings and Hilliard, 1820.

[2] Samuel Gregory, *Letters to ladies, in favor of female physicians*, Boston: American Education Society, 1850;

[3] Samuel Gregory, *Man-midwifery exposed and corrected*. Boston George Gregory, 1848;

[4] George Gregory, *Medical morals, illustrated with plates and extracts from medical works*. New York, 1853;

[5] *Report of the trial: The people versus Dr. Horatio N. Loomis, for libel, reported by F. T. Parsons, stenographer*. Buffalo: Steam Press . . . , 1850.



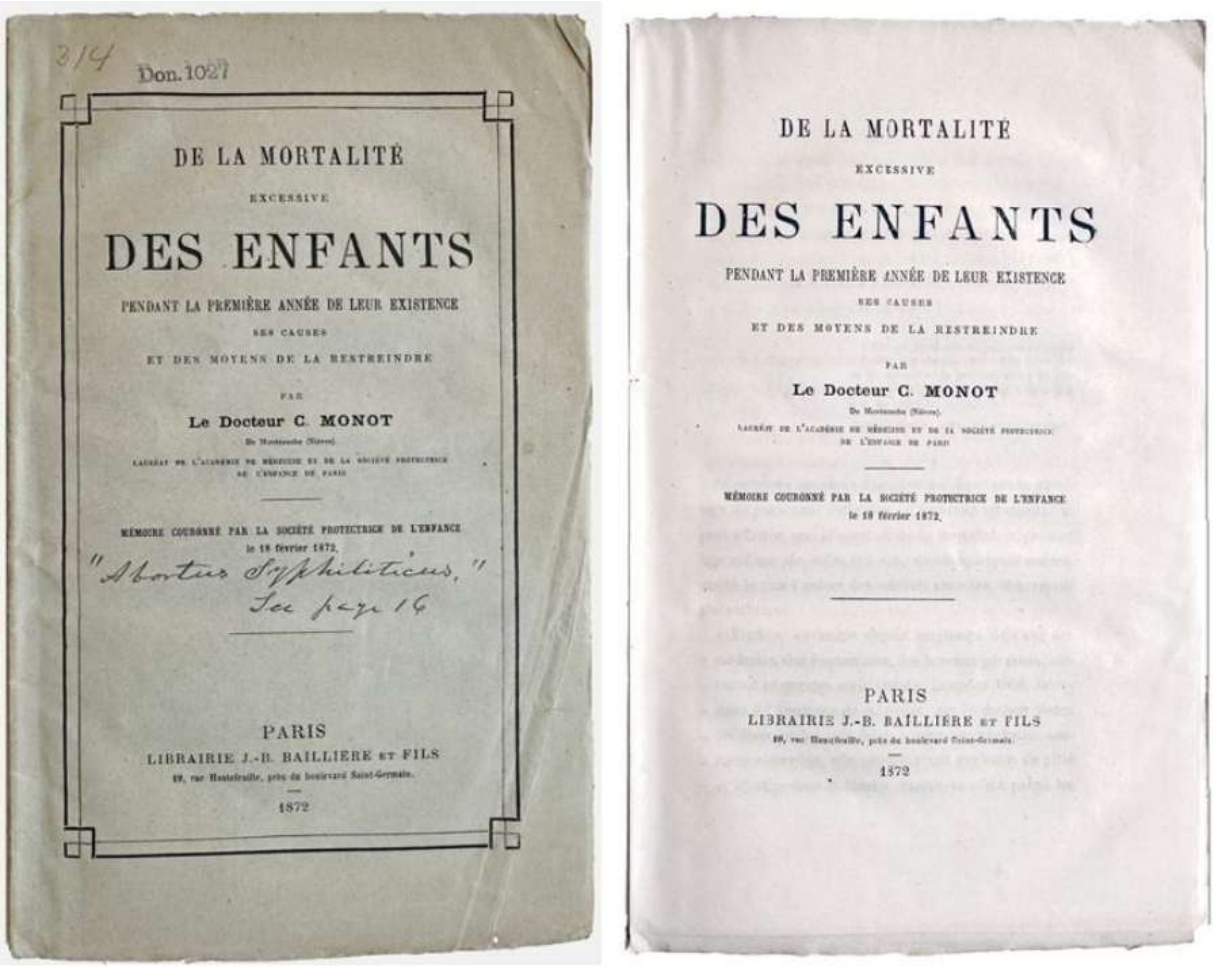


Lengthy List of Italian Doctors Names through the Nineteenth-Century

156. **MITARITONNA, Onofrio**. *Notizie, poco conosciute, di vita quotidiana riguardanti medici, alcuni noti altri meno noti, dal secolo X al secolo XIX*. Roma: Artifrafiche E. Cossidente, 1968. ¶ Series: *Istituto di Storia della Medicina dell' Università di Roma*. 8vo. [iv], 209, [3] pp. Index. Modern brown cloth with black stamping, original printed wrappers bound in. Rubber ownership stamp of Franco Crainz. Fine.

$ 20

Arranged by century, this is an index of names of Italian doctors from the tenth century to the nineteenth.



Mortality of Children

157. **MONOT, Charles** (1830-1914). *De la mortalite excessive des enfants : pendant la première annee de leur existence ses causes et des moyens de la restreindre; memoire couronnee par la Societe Protectrice de L'Enfance le 18 fevrier 1872*. Paris: Librairie J.-B. Baillière et Fils, 1872. ¶ 23 cm. 64 pp. Original printed wrappers. Inked on title: "'Abortus Syphiliticus' See page 16" with related marginalia (p.16). Very good. M14977

$ 150

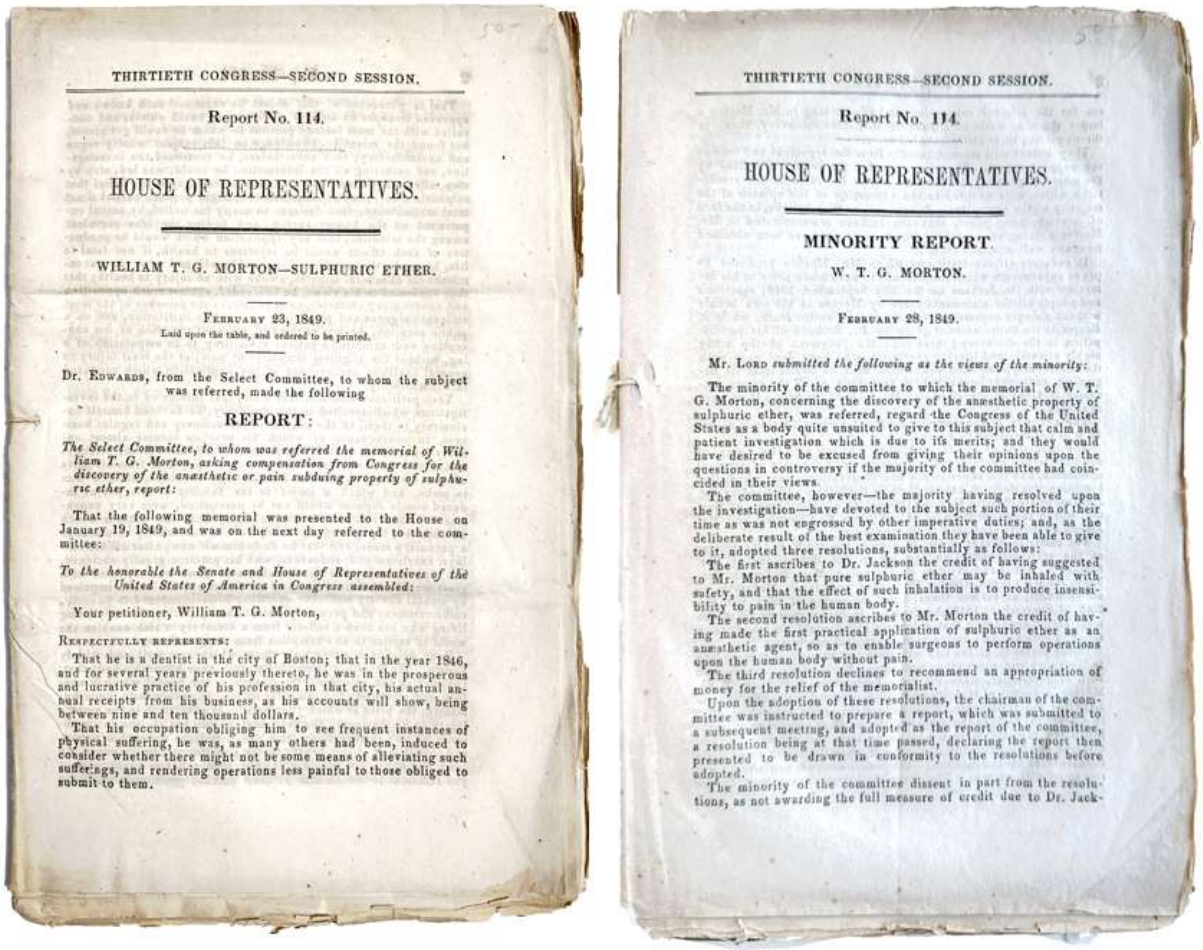
On Excessive Infant Mortality: Its Causes During the First Year of Life and Ways to Reduce It; a dissertation awarded a prize by the Society for the Protection of Children on February 18, 1872.

Monot was a medical doctor and mayor of Moux then of Montsauche (Nièvre). He denounced the high mortality rate of children placed in his district [canton] and attacked the practice of the 'on-site' wet-nurse, criticizing women who out of greed, came to Paris and abandon their own children (victims of neglect, malpropriety, unsanitary housing, exploitation and trafficking to which the children are subject – preface). In this 1872 pamphlet he wrote a remarkable study on the excessive mortality of children during the first year of existence, their causes and ways to restrict their mortality. That study was given to the Societe Protectrice de L'Enfance [Society for the Protection of Children].

An ink manuscript note on the cover-title references the scourge of syphilis and the fetus, addressed on page 16. On that page is an additional marginal note showing that a previous owner was highlighting this passage, writing "Abortus syphiliticus". Monot writes that a child with syphilitic poison will suffer in fertilization and can be born with cutaneous or visceral syphilis, and "destined to soon perish due to the syphilitic diathesis that comes with it." (to paraphrase the French statement).

Monot died in Montsauche-les-Settons at the age of 83.

§ See: Catherine Fouquet ; Yvonne Knibiehler, *L'Histoire des mères du Moyen Âge à nos jours*, Montalba, 1980.



THIRTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Report No. 114.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WILLIAM T. G. MORTON—SULPHURIC ETHER.

FEBRUARY 23, 1849.
Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Dr. EDWARDS, from the Select Committee, to whom the subject was referred, made the following

REPORT:

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of William T. G. Morton, asking compensation from Congress for the discovery of the anæsthetic or pain subduing property of sulphuric ether, report:

That the following memorial was presented to the House on January 19, 1849, and was on the next day referred to the committee:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your petitioner, William T. G. Morton,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That he is a dentist in the city of Boston; that in the year 1846, and for several years previously thereto, he was in the prosperous and lucrative practice of his profession in that city, his actual annual receipts from his business, as his accounts will show, being between nine and ten thousand dollars.

That his occupation obliging him to see frequent instances of physical suffering, he was, as many others had been, induced to consider whether there might not be some means of alleviating such sufferings, and rendering operations less painful to those obliged to submit to them.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Report No. 114.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MINORITY REPORT.

W. T. G. MORTON.

FEBRUARY 28, 1849.

Mr. LORD *submitted the following as the views of the minority:*

The minority of the committee to which the memorial of W. T. G. Morton, concerning the discovery of the anæsthetic property of sulphuric ether, was referred, regard the Congress of the United States as a body quite unsuited to give to this subject that calm and patient investigation which is due to its merits; and they would have desired to be excused from giving their opinions upon the questions in controversy if the majority of the committee had coincided in their views.

The committee, however—the majority having resolved upon the investigation—have devoted to the subject such portion of their time as was not engrossed by other imperative duties; and, as the deliberate result of the best examination they have been able to give to it, adopted three resolutions, substantially as follows:

The first ascribes to Dr. Jackson the credit of having suggested to Mr. Morton that pure sulphuric ether may be inhaled with safety, and that the effect of such inhalation is to produce insensibility to pain in the human body.

The second resolution ascribes to Mr. Morton the credit of having made the first practical application of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic agent, so as to enable surgeons to perform operations upon the human body without pain.

The third resolution declines to recommend an appropriation of money for the relief of the memorialist.

Upon the adoption of these resolutions, the chairman of the committee was instructed to prepare a report, which was submitted to a subsequent meeting, and adopted as the report of the committee, a resolution being at that time passed, declaring the report then presented to be drawn in conformity to the resolutions before adopted.

The minority of the committee dissent in part from the resolutions, as not awarding the full measure of credit due to Dr. Jack-

Rare Pamphlets on Anesthesia

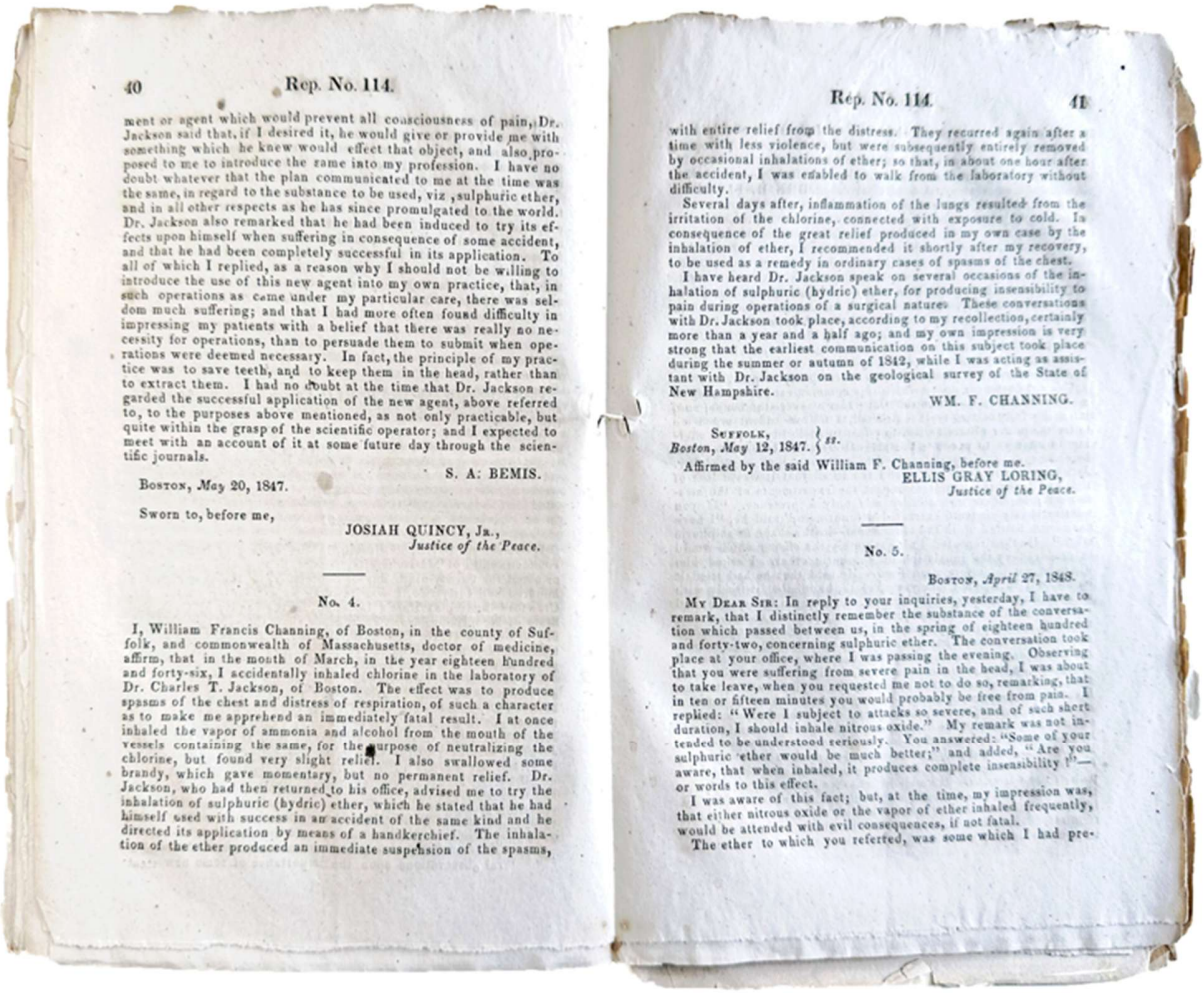
158. **MORTON, William Thomas Green** (1819-1868). **United States, House of Representatives (Congressional)**. [Two papers, I]: *Report 114. William T.G. Morton, Sulphuric Ether. February 23, 1849 . . . Report: The Select Committee, to whom the memorial of William T. G. Morton, asking compensation from Congress for the discovery of anaesthetic or pain subduing properly of sulphuric ether, report* . . . Washington, DC: House of Representatives, Thirtieth Congress, second session. 1849. ¶ 8vo. 46 pp. Self-wraps. Stitching with stab and thread. [2 items]. Very good. M13948

$ 500

ALSO WITH [II]: *Report 114, Minority Report*, W. T. G. Morton, February 28, 1849. ¶ 8vo. 99 pp. Reports relating to the ether controversy (who discovered its use for anesthesia) and Morton's attempts to get compensation. "Containing transcripts of letters and depositions given by most of the chief protagonists of the anaesthetic

controversy, amongst these Channing, Jackson, Morton, Dana, Bigelow. The opinion of the - interested - 'Minority' was that more credit should be given to Jackson and less to Morton.' [Andras Gedeon sale, April 23, 2008].

§ I: Fulton & Stanton, The centennial of surgical anesthesia, no. 71; II: Fulton & Stanton, *The centennial of surgical anesthesia*, no. 72. [241-44].



40 Rep. No. 114.

ment or agent which would prevent all consciousness of pain. Dr. Jackson said that, if I desired it, he would give or provide me with something which he knew would effect that object, and also proposed to me to introduce the same into my profession. I have no doubt whatever that the plan communicated to me at the time was the same, in regard to the substance to be used, viz, sulphuric ether, and in all other respects as he has since promulgated to the world. Dr. Jackson also remarked that he had been induced to try its effects upon himself when suffering in consequence of some accident, and that he had been completely successful in its application. To all of which I replied, as a reason why I should not be willing to introduce the use of this new agent into my own practice, that, in such operations as came under my particular care, there was seldom much suffering; and that I had more often found difficulty in impressing my patients with a belief that there was really no necessity for operations, than to persuade them to submit when operations were deemed necessary. In fact, the principle of my practice was to save teeth, and to keep them in the head, rather than to extract them. I had no doubt at the time that Dr. Jackson regarded the successful application of the new agent, above referred to, to the purposes above mentioned, as not only practicable, but quite within the grasp of the scientific operator; and I expected to meet with an account of it at some future day through the scientific journals.

S. A. BEMIS.

Boston, *May* 20, 1847.

Sworn to, before me,

JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 4.

I, William Francis Channing, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, doctor of medicine, affirm, that in the month of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, I accidentally inhaled chlorine in the laboratory of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston. The effect was to produce spasms of the chest and distress of respiration, of such a character as to make me apprehend an immediately fatal result. I at once inhaled the vapor of ammonia and alcohol from the mouth of the vessels containing the same, for the purpose of neutralizing the chlorine, but found very slight relief. I also swallowed some brandy, which gave momentary, but no permanent relief. Dr. Jackson, who had then returned to his office, advised me to try the inhalation of sulphuric (hydric) ether, which he stated that he had himself used with success in an accident of the same kind and he directed its application by means of a handkerchief. The inhalation of the ether produced an immediate suspension of the spasms,

Rep. No. 114. 41

with entire relief from the distress. They recurred again after a time with less violence, but were subsequently entirely removed by occasional inhalations of ether; so that, in about one hour after the accident, I was enabled to walk from the laboratory without difficulty.

Several days after, inflammation of the lungs resulted from the irritation of the chlorine, connected with exposure to cold. In consequence of the great relief produced in my own case by the inhalation of ether, I recommended it shortly after my recovery, to be used as a remedy in ordinary cases of spasms of the chest.

I have heard Dr. Jackson speak on several occasions of the inhalation of sulphuric (hydric) ether, for producing insensibility to pain during operations of a surgical nature. These conversations with Dr. Jackson took place, according to my recollection, certainly more than a year and a half ago; and my own impression is very strong that the earliest communication on this subject took place during the summer or autumn of 1842, while I was acting as assistant with Dr. Jackson on the geological survey of the State of New Hampshire.

WM. F. CHANNING.

Suffolk, } ss.
Boston, May 12, 1847. }

Affirmed by the said William F. Channing, before me.

ELLIS GRAY LORING,
Justice of the Peace.

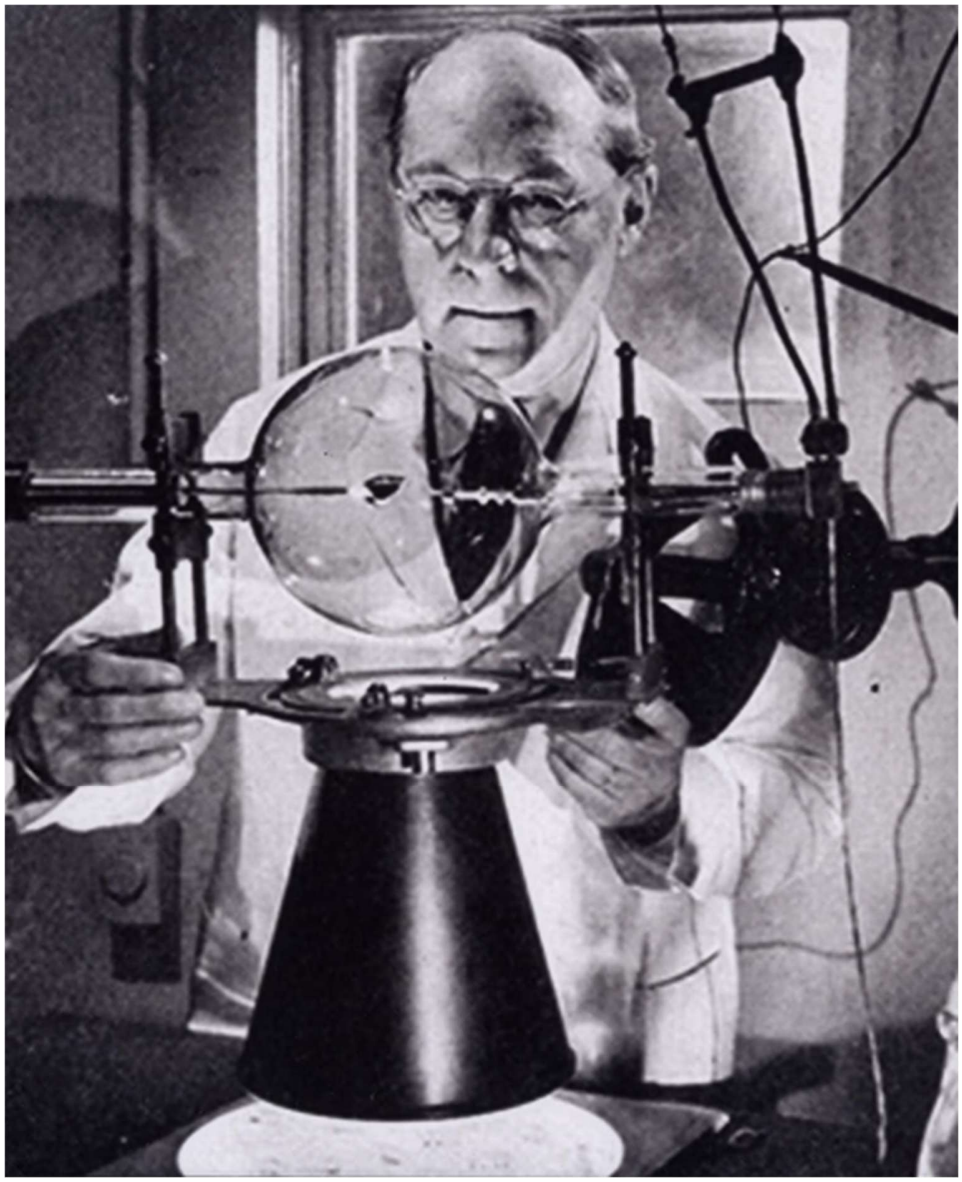
No. 5.

Boston, *April* 27, 1848.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiries, yesterday, I have to remark, that I distinctly remember the substance of the conversation which passed between us, in the spring of eighteen hundred and forty-two, concerning sulphuric ether. The conversation took place at your office, where I was passing the evening. Observing that you were suffering from severe pain in the head, I was about to take leave, when you requested me not to do so, remarking, that in ten or fifteen minutes you would probably be free from pain. I replied: "Were I subject to attacks so severe, and of such short duration, I should inhale nitrous oxide." My remark was not intended to be understood seriously. You answered: "Some of your sulphuric ether would be much better;" and added, "Are you aware, that when inhaled, it produces complete insensibility!"— or words to this effect.

I was aware of this fact; but, at the time, my impression was, that either nitrous oxide or the vapor of ether inhaled frequently, would be attended with evil consequences, if not fatal.

The ether to which you referred, was some which I had pre-



Herman Joseph Muller

71 Papers from the 1946 Nobel Prize winner for Medicine

159. **MULLER, Hermann Joseph** (1890-1967). Group of 71 offprints & typed sheets. Includes: **MULLER**. *Variation Due to Change in the Individual Gene*. Typed sheets. [undated.]. ¶ 4to. 11 pp. Self-wraps. Ownership signature of Norman Horowitz. FINE. S8065

$ 1,800

First printings. Muller was one of the founders of modern genetics and worked extensively with Alfred Sturtevant, Calvin Bridges and Thomas Hunt Morgan. He made pioneering strides in genetics, most notably through his work on mutation in Drosophila, and also in proving the mutative effect of X rays through irradiation. He was awarded the 1946 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for his work on mutation caused by X rays. "The discovery that the material of inheritance and evolution could be deliberately changed in the laboratory created a sensation." Wasson, *Nobel Prize Winners*, p. 741. *DSB*, IX.

Muller was a pioneer geneticist who studied under T. H. Morgan and E. B. Wilson, before making valuable researches in Drosophila. In 1946 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his discovery that mutations could be induced by X-rays. Most of the papers contain the rubber stamp or signature of Caltech professor and early geneticist Norman Horowitz. Several are stamped "Compliments of the author." Wasson, *Nobel Prize Winners*.



N. H. HOROWITZ
DIVISION OF BIOLOGY
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Reprinted without change of paging from the Journal of Heredity (Organ of the American Genetic Association), Washington, D. C., Vol. XXXVIII, No. 9, September, 1947.

THE PRODUCTION OF MUTATIONS*

IF, as Darwin maintained, the adaptiveness of living things results from natural selection, rather than from a teleological tendency in the process of variation itself, then heritable variations must, under most conditions, occur in numerous directions, so as to give a wide range of choice for the selective process. Such a state of affairs seems, however, in more or less contradiction to the commonly held idea, to which Darwin also gave some credence, that heritable variations of given kinds tend to be produced, in a fairly regular way, by given kinds of external conditions. For then we are again confronted with the difficulty, how is it that the "right kinds" of variations (*i.e.* the adaptive ones) manage to arise in response to the "right kinds" of conditions (*i.e.* those they are adapted to)? Moreover, the de Vriesian notion of mutations does not help us in this connection. On that view, there are sudden jumps, going all the way from one "elementary species" to another, and involving radical changes in numerous characters at once, and there are relatively few different jumps to choose between. This obviously would fail to explain how, through such coarse steps, the body could have come to be so remarkably streamlined in its internal and external organization, or, in other words, so thoroughly adaptive.

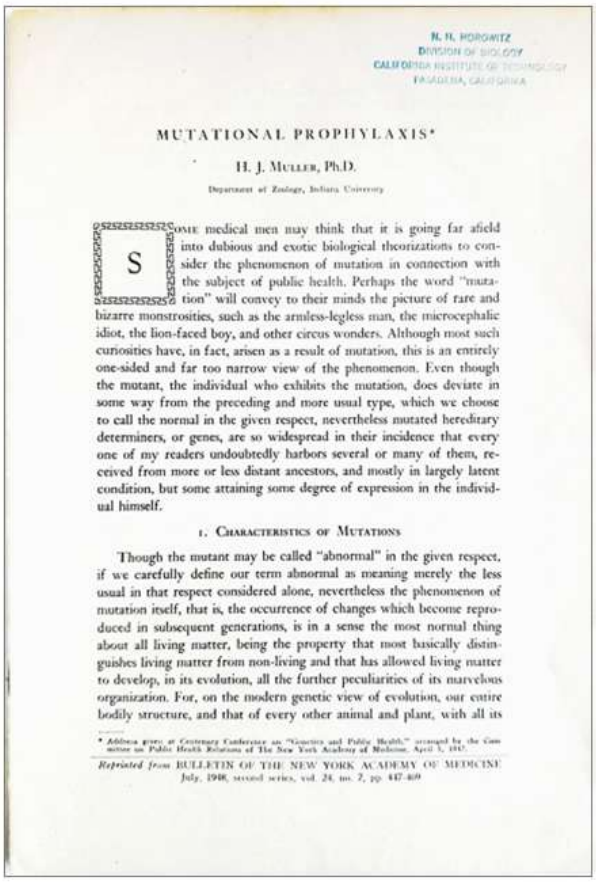
The older selectionists, thinking in terms of chemical reactions on a molar scale when they thought in terms of chemistry at all, did not realize sufficiently the ultramicroscopic randomness of the processes causing inherited variations. The earliest mutationists failed, in addition, to appreciate the qualitative and quantitative multiplicity of mutations. It was not long, however, before the results of Baur on *Antirrhinum* and of Morgan on *Drosophila*, supplemented by scattered observations on other forms, gave evidence of the occurrence of numerous Mendelizing mutations, many of them small ones, in varied directions, and they showed no discoverable relation between the type of mutation and the type of environment or condition of living under which it arose. These observations, then, came closer to the statistical requirements for a process of evolution which has its basis in accidents. In what sense, however, could the events be regarded as accidental? Were they perhaps expressions of veiled forces working in a more determinate manner? It was more than ever evident that further investigation of the manner of occurrence of mutations was called for.

If the mutations were really non-teleological, with no relation between type of environment and type of change, and above all no adaptive relation, and if they were of as numerous types as the theory of natural selection would demand, then the great majority of the changes should be harmful in their effects, just as any alterations made blindly in a complicated apparatus are usually detrimental to its proper functioning, and many of the larger changes should even be totally incompatible with the functioning of the whole, or, as we say, lethal. That is, strange as it may seem at first sight, we should expect most mutations to be disadvantageous if the theory of natural selection is correct. We should also expect these mainly disadvantageous changes to be highly diversified in their genetic basis.

Frequency of Mutations

To get exact evidence on these points required the elaboration of special genet-

*Nobel Prize lecture delivered by Dr. H. J. Muller before the Carolina Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, December 12, 1946.



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CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

MUTATIONAL PROPHYLAXIS*

H. J. MULLER, Ph.D.
Department of Zoology, Indiana University

SOME medical men may think that it is going far afield into dubious and exotic biological theorizations to consider the phenomenon of mutation in connection with the subject of public health. Perhaps the word "mutation" will convey to their minds the picture of rare and bizarre monstrosities, such as the armless-legless man, the microcephalic idiot, the lion-faced boy, and other circus wonders. Although most such curiosities have, in fact, arisen as a result of mutation, this is an entirely one-sided and far too narrow view of the phenomenon. Even though the mutant, the individual who exhibits the mutation, does deviate in some way from the preceding and more usual type, which we choose to call the normal in the given respect, nevertheless mutated hereditary determiners, or genes, are so widespread in their incidence that every one of my readers undoubtedly harbors several or many of them, received from more or less distant ancestors, and mostly in largely latent condition, but some attaining some degree of expression in the individual himself.

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF MUTATIONS

Though the mutant may be called "abnormal" in the given respect, if we carefully define our term abnormal as meaning merely the less usual in that respect considered alone, nevertheless the phenomenon of mutation itself, that is, the occurrence of changes which become reproduced in subsequent generations, is in a sense the most normal thing about all living matter, being the property that most basically distinguishes living matter from non-living and that has allowed living matter to develop, in its evolution, all the further peculiarities of its marvelous organization. For, on the modern genetic view of evolution, our entire bodily structure, and that of every other animal and plant, with all its

* Address given at Centenary Conference on "Genetics and Public Health," arranged by the Committee on Public Health Relations of The New York Academy of Medicine, April 7, 1947.

Reprinted from BULLETIN OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE
July, 1948, second series, vol. 24, no. 7, pp. 447-469

1) **MULLER, Hermann Joseph**. "The Production of Mutations." Offprint from: *Journal of Heredity*, vol. XXXVIII, no. 9, 1947. ¶ 8vo. 259-270 pp. Self-wraps. Ownership rubber stamp of Norman Horowitz, California Institute of Technology. Fine. This is the famous Nobel Prize lecture that Muller gave which encouraged caution in the use of nuclear weapons and influenced the work of Linus Pauling.

2) **MULLER**. "Mutational Prophylaxis." Offprint from: *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, July, 1948. ¶ Second Series, vol. 24, no. 7. 8vo. 447-469 pp. Self-wraps. Ownership rubber stamp of Norman Horowitz, California Institute of Technology. Fine.

3) **MULLER**. "A Consideration of Shaw's 'Defense' of Lysenko." ¶ 4to. Typed sheets of a George Bernard Shaw article "The Lysenko Muddle" & Muller's response "Shaw on Lysenko. 6 pp. Ownership rubber stamp of Norman Horowitz, California Institute of Technology. Stamped "Compliments of the author." Fine. NOTE: "It Still Isn't a Science: A Reply to George Bernard Shaw" is the famous 1949 rebuttal written by American Nobel laureate geneticist H.J. Muller. Published in The Saturday Review of Literature, the article serves as a direct, scathing counter-argument to an essay by the Irish playwright George Bernard Shaw titled "Behind the Lysenko Controversy" (also known as "The Lysenko Muddle").

4) **MULLER**. "Progress and Prospects in Human Genetics." Offprint from: *American Journal of Human Genetics*, vol. 1, no. 1, 1949. ¶ 8vo. 18 pp. Self-wraps. Ownership rubber stamp of Norman Horowitz, California Institute of Technology. Stamped "Compliments of the author." Fine.

5) **MULLER**. "Present-Day Problems in Radiology. IV. Potential Hazards of Radiation." Offprint from: *Excerpta Medica*, Section XIV, Radiology, 1957. ¶ vol. 11, no. 12. 8vo. 527-530 pp. Self-wraps. Fine. (2 slightly different copies).

6) **MULLER, & I. I. OSTER**. "Principles of Back Mutation as Observed in Drosophila and Other Organisms." Offprint from: *Advances in Radiobiology*, 1957. ¶ 8vo. 407-413 pp. Tables. Self-wraps. Fine.

7) **MULLER, Hermann Joseph**. "Damage to Posterity Caused by Irradiation of the Gonads." Offprint from: *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, vol. 67, no. 3, 1954. ¶ 8vo. 467-483 pp. Printed wrappers. Fine.

8) **MULLER**. "Genetic Effects of Cosmic Radiation." Offprint from: *Physics and Medicine of the Upper Atmosphere*, 1952. ¶ 8vo. 316-330 pp. Self-wraps. Very good.



[Reprinted from THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY,
Vol. 113, No. 6, December, 1956]

GENETIC PRINCIPLES IN HUMAN POPULATIONS[1,2]

H. J. MULLER, D.Sc., BLOOMINGTON, IND.

The heredity-environment controversy, which had already been raging for a long time in this writer's student days a half-century ago, is an excellent example of wishful thinking by 2 sets of fanatical opponents, both of whom ought to know better.

HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT

It is of course absurd to deny the influence of environment in giving rise to alterations in living things. Its importance is illustrated by the fact that life is sometimes defined as a continual adjustment of inner to outer conditions. Although this definition misses the main point, such adjustment is certainly characteristic of living things. Moreover, the higher they are the more applicable is the statement. Thus, the most advanced system in the most advanced organism, namely, the central nervous system in man, has this kind of adjustment as its primary function. In consequence, it achieves a degree of plasticity of response far exceeding that of anything else we know. We must admit that in this sense its reactions are determined in great detail by its surroundings. And yet we also know that the human organization, including that of its nervous system, is a superlatively intricate one, more intricate than any other known structure. Thus its capacity to carry out these varied reactions, and the exact form taken by them, depend not only on its past and present environment but also on what complexities of inner constitution have been provided by its long prior course of evolution and by its more immediate circumstances of ancestry.

It follows that nongenetic conditions, for their part, can determine such enormous differences in response as those between the civilized man and the savage, and those between the normal man and the victim of polio, of oxygen deprivation at birth, or of a sadistic foster father. On the other hand heredity, for its part, can predetermine such differences as those between a man and a fish, and those between a normal man and a sufferer from anencephaly, phenylpyruvic amentia, or Huntington's chorea. Moreover, even abnormalities which appear to the superficial observer to be of exactly the same kind, such as a grossly underweight condition in two different persons, or a strikingly deformed cranium, or an apathetic disposition, may in one case be traced to imposed conditions of living and in another case to peculiarities of the biological inheritance.

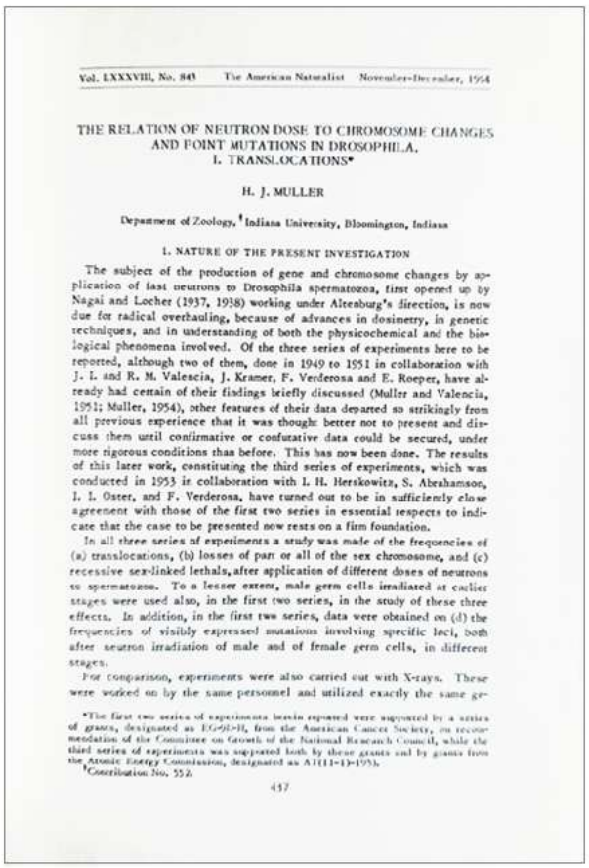
Today, although few people would deny that differences as gross as those just mentioned can be caused by either environment or heredity, opinion tends to fall into two camps with regard to the causation of the smaller differences, especially those within the range vaguely delimited as "normal." Yet we all know that, so far as environmental effects are concerned, the lesser deviations from the mean are more numerous than the more extreme ones, and that the effects tend in general to follow a normal curve of frequency distribution. Similarly, studies in heredity have shown that, when any measurable characteristic is considered, the mutations causing smaller deviations (many of them quite invisible) arise more frequently than the so-called large mutations. Moreover, the larger the effect of the mutation the more harmful is it likely to be and the smaller, in consequence, will be the number of descendants to whom it will be passed down. For these two reasons the hereditary effects, like the environmental ones, will tend to give rise to a more-or-less normal curve, in the case of most quantitatively varying traits. The observed curve will of course be a resultant of both the environmental and genetic variations acting together, in a more or less cumulative although far from strictly additive manner.

What proportion of the differences de-

[1] Read in abbreviated form in the symposium on "Recent Progress in Genetics and its Implications for Psychiatric Theory" at the 112th annual meeting of The American Psychiatric Association, Chicago, Ill., April 30-May 4, 1956.

[2] From the Department of Zoology, Indiana University (Contribution No. 614).

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Vol. LXXXVIII, No. 843 The American Naturalist November-December, 1954

THE RELATION OF NEUTRON DOSE TO CHROMOSOME CHANGES AND POINT MUTATIONS IN DROSOPHILA.
I. TRANSLOCATIONS*

H. J. MULLER

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I. NATURE OF THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION

The subject of the production of gene and chromosome changes by application of fast neutrons to Drosophila spermatozoa, first opened up by Nagai and Locher (1937, 1938) working under Alteaburg's direction, is now due for radical overhauling, because of advances in dosimetry, in genetic techniques, and in understanding of both the physicochemical and the biological phenomena involved. Of the three series of experiments here to be reported, although two of them, done in 1949 to 1951 in collaboration with J. L. and R. M. Valencia, J. Kramer, F. Verderosa and E. Roeper, have already had certain of their findings briefly discussed (Muller and Valencia, 1951; Muller, 1954), other features of their data departed so strikingly from all previous experience that it was thought better not to present and discuss them until confirmative or confutative data could be secured, under more rigorous conditions than before. This has now been done. The results of this later work, constituting the third series of experiments, which was conducted in 1953 in collaboration with I. H. Herskowitz, S. Abrahamson, I. L. Oster, and F. Verderosa, have turned out to be in sufficiently close agreement with those of the first two series in essential respects to indicate that the case to be presented now rests on a firm foundation.

In all three series of experiments a study was made of the frequencies of (a) translocations, (b) losses of part or all of the sex chromosome, and (c) recessive sex-linked lethals, after application of different doses of neutrons to spermatozoa. To a lesser extent, male germ cells irradiated at earlier stages were used also, in the first two series, in the study of these three effects. In addition, in the first two series, data were obtained on (d) the frequencies of visibly expressed mutations involving specific loci, both after neutron irradiation of male and of female germ cells, in different stages.

For comparison, experiments were also carried out with X-rays. These were worked on by the same personnel and utilized exactly the same ge-

*The first two series of experiments herein reported were supported by a series of grants, designated as [illegible], from the American Cancer Society, on recommendation of the Committee on Growth of the National Research Council, while the third series of experiments was supported both by these grants and by grants from the Atomic Energy Commission, designated as AT(11-1)-153.

†Contribution No. 552.

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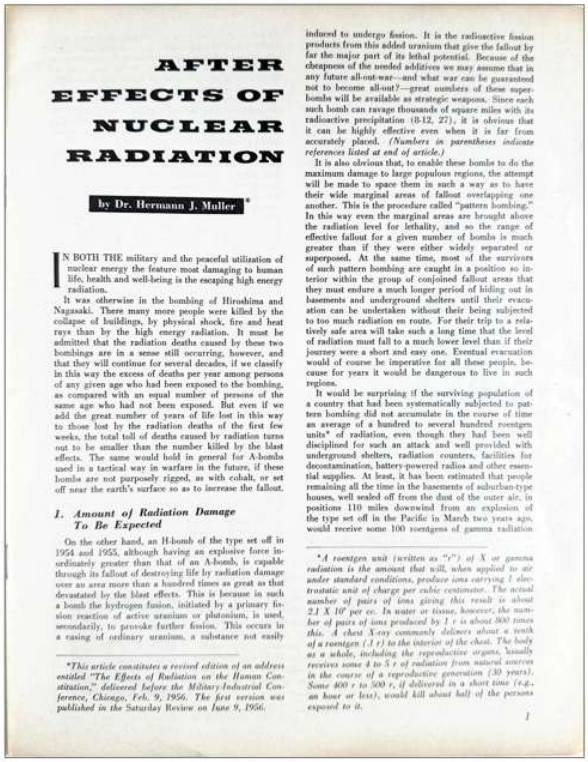
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14) **MULLER**. "Genetics and Its Relations with Other Fields of Knowledge." Typed copy from: *The Indiana Teacher*, 96, no. 9, 1952. ¶ 3 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

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16) **MULLER**. "The Development of the Gene Theory." Typed copy from: *Genetics of the 20th Century*, chapter V. ¶ 4to. 17 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

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AFTER EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR RADIATION

by Dr. Hermann J. Muller*

IN BOTH THE military and the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy the feature most damaging to human life, health and well-being is the escaping high energy radiation.

It was otherwise in the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. There many more people were killed by the collapse of buildings, by physical shock, fire and heat rays than by the high energy radiation. It must be admitted that the radiation deaths caused by these two bombings are in a sense still occurring, however, and that they will continue for several decades, if we classify in this way the excess of deaths per year among persons of any given age who had been exposed to the bombing, as compared with an equal number of persons of the same age who had not been exposed. But even if we add the great number of years of life lost in this way to those lost by the radiation deaths of the first few weeks, the total toll of deaths caused by radiation turns out to be smaller than the number killed by the blast effects. The same would hold in general for A-bombs used in a tactical way in warfare in the future, if these bombs are not purposely rigged, as with cobalt, or set off near the earth's surface so as to increase the fallout.

1. Amount of Radiation Damage To Be Expected

On the other hand, an H-bomb of the type set off in 1954 and 1955, although having an explosive force inordinately greater than that of an A-bomb, is capable through its fallout of destroying life by radiation damage over an area more than a hundred times as great as that devastated by the blast effects. This is because in such a bomb the hydrogen fusion, initiated by a primary fission reaction of active uranium or plutonium, is used, secondarily, to provoke further fission. This occurs in a casing of ordinary uranium, a substance not easily induced to undergo fission. It is the radioactive fission products from this added uranium that give the fallout by far the major part of its lethal potential. Because of the cheapness of the needed additives we may assume that in any future all-out-war—and what war can be guaranteed not to become all-out?—great numbers of these superbombs will be available as strategic weapons. Since each such bomb can ravage thousands of square miles with its radioactive precipitation (8-12, 27), it is obvious that it can be highly effective even when it is far from accurately placed. *(Numbers in parentheses indicate references listed at end of article.)*

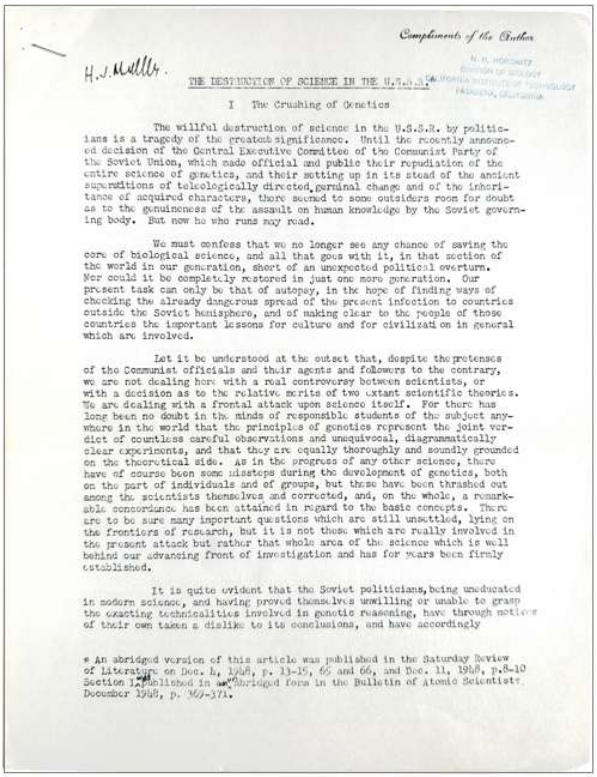
It is also obvious that, to enable these bombs to do the maximum damage to large populous regions, the attempt will be made to space them in such a way as to have their wide marginal areas of fallout overlapping one another. This is the procedure called "pattern bombing." In this way even the marginal areas are brought above the radiation level for lethality, and so the range of effective fallout for a given number of bombs is much greater than if they were either widely separated or superposed. At the same time, most of the survivors of such pattern bombing are caught in a position so interior within the group of conjoined fallout areas that they must endure a much longer period of hiding out in basements and underground shelters until their evacuation can be undertaken without their being subjected to too much radiation en route. For their trip to a relatively safe area will take such a long time that the level of radiation must fall to a much lower level than if their journey were a short and easy one. Eventual evacuation would of course be imperative for all these people, because for years it would be dangerous to live in such regions.

It would be surprising if the surviving population of a country that had been systematically subjected to pattern bombing did not accumulate in the course of time an average of a hundred to several hundred roentgen units* of radiation, even though they had been well disciplined for such an attack and well provided with underground shelters, radiation counters, facilities for decontamination, battery-powered radios and other essential supplies. At least, it has been estimated that people remaining all the time in the basements of suburban-type houses, well sealed off from the dust of the outer air, in positions 110 miles downwind from an explosion of the type set off in the Pacific in March two years ago, would receive some 100 roentgens of gamma radiation

*This article constitutes a revised edition of an address entitled "The Effects of Radiation on the Human Constitution," delivered before the Military-Industrial Conference, Chicago, Feb. 9, 1956. The first version was published in the Saturday Review on June 9, 1956.

*A roentgen unit (written as "r") of X or gamma radiation is the amount that will, when applied to air under standard conditions, produce ions carrying 1 electrostatic unit of charge per cubic centimeter. The actual number of pairs of ions giving this result is about 2.1 X 10⁹ per cc. In water or tissue, however, the number of pairs of ions produced by 1 r is about 900 times this. A chest X-ray commonly delivers about a tenth of a roentgen (.1 r) to the interior of the chest. The body as a whole, including the reproductive organs, usually receives some 4 to 5 r of radiation from natural sources in the course of a reproductive generation (30 years). Some 400 r to 500 r, if delivered in a short time (e.g., an hour or less), would kill about half of the persons exposed to it.

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Compliments of the Author

H.J. Muller.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SCIENCE IN THE U.S.S.R.*

I The Crushing of Genetics

The willful destruction of science in the U.S.S.R. by politicians is a tragedy of the greatest significance. Until the recently announced decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which made official and public their repudiation of the entire science of genetics, and their setting up in its stead of the ancient superstitions of teleologically directed, germinal change and of the inheritance of acquired characters, there seemed to some outsiders room for doubt as to the genuineness of the assault on human knowledge by the Soviet governing body. But now he who runs may read.

We must confess that we no longer see any chance of saving the core of biological science, and all that goes with it, in that section of the world in our generation, short of an unexpected political overturn. Nor could it be completely restored in just one more generation. Our present task can only be that of autopsy, in the hope of finding ways of checking the already dangerous spread of the present infection to countries outside the Soviet hemisphere, and of making clear to the people of those countries the important lessons for culture and for civilization in general which are involved.

Let it be understood at the outset that, despite the pretenses of the Communist officials and their agents and followers to the contrary, we are not dealing here with a real controversy between scientists, or with a decision as to the relative merits of two extant scientific theories. We are dealing with a frontal attack upon science itself. For there has long been no doubt in the minds of responsible students of the subject anywhere in the world that the principles of genetics represent the joint verdict of countless careful observations and unequivocal, diagrammatically clear experiments, and that they are equally thoroughly and soundly grounded on the theoretical side. As in the progress of any other science, there have of course been some missteps during the development of genetics, both on the part of individuals and of groups, but these have been thrashed out among the scientists themselves and corrected, and, on the whole, a remarkable concordance has been attained in regard to the basic concepts. There are to be sure many important questions which are still unsettled, lying on the frontiers of research, but it is not those which are really involved in the present attack but rather that whole area of the science which is well behind our advancing front of investigation and has for years been firmly established.

It is quite evident that the Soviet politicians, being uneducated in modern science, and having proved themselves unwilling or unable to grasp the exacting technicalities involved in genetic reasoning, have through motives of their own taken a dislike to its conclusions, and have accordingly

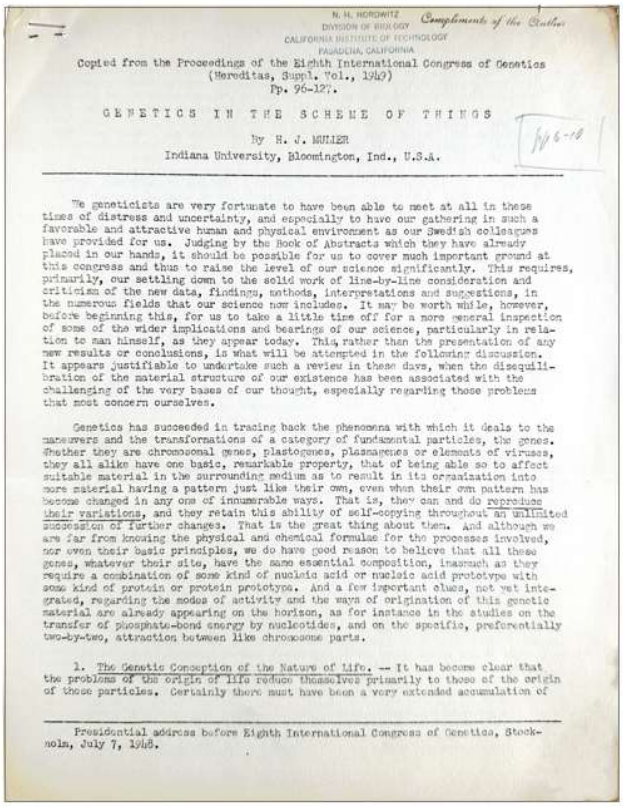
* An abridged version of this article was published in the Saturday Review of Literature on Dec. 4, 1948, p. 13-15, 65 and 66, and Dec. 11, 1948, p.8-10 Section 2. Published in an abridged form in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists December 1948, p. 369-371.

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(Hereditas, Suppl. Vol., 1949)
Pp. 96-127.

GENETICS IN THE SCHEME OF THINGS

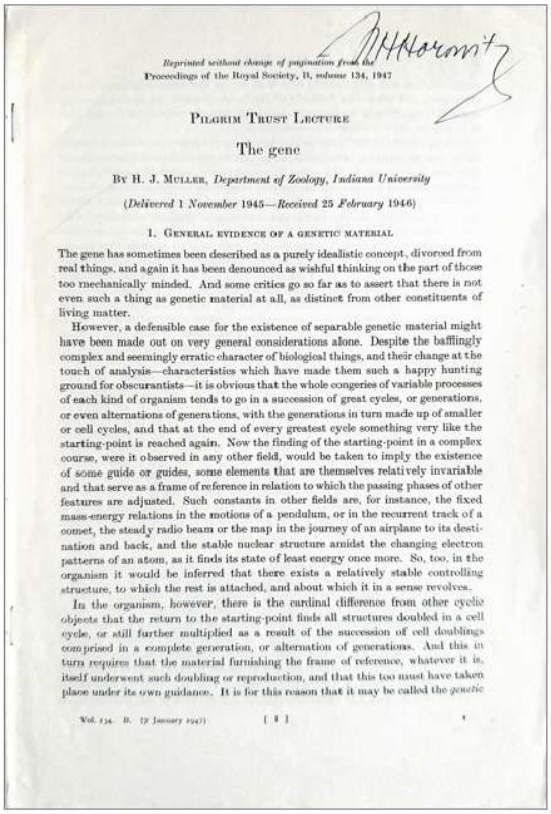
By H. J. MULLER
Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., U.S.A.

We geneticists are very fortunate to have been able to meet at all in these times of distress and uncertainty, and especially to have our gathering in such a favorable and attractive human and physical environment as our Swedish colleagues have provided for us. Judging by the Book of Abstracts which they have already placed in our hands, it should be possible for us to cover much important ground at this congress and thus to raise the level of our science significantly. This requires, primarily, our settling down to the solid work of line-by-line consideration and criticism of the new data, findings, methods, interpretations and suggestions, in the numerous fields that our science now includes. It may be worth while, however, before beginning this, for us to take a little time off for a more general inspection of some of the wider implications and bearings of our science, particularly in relation to man himself, as they appear today. This, rather than the presentation of any new results or conclusions, is what will be attempted in the following discussion. It appears justifiable to undertake such a review in these days, when the disequilibration of the material structure of our existence has been associated with the challenging of the very bases of our thought, especially regarding those problems that most concern ourselves.

Genetics has succeeded in tracing back the phenomena with which it deals to the maneuvers and the transformations of a category of fundamental particles, the genes. Whether they are chromosomal genes, plastogenes, plasmagenes or elements of viruses, they all alike have one basic, remarkable property, that of being able so to affect suitable material in the surrounding medium as to result in its organization into more material having a pattern just like their own, even when their own pattern has become changed in any one of innumerable ways. That is, they can and do reproduce their variations, and they retain this ability of self-copying throughout an unlimited succession of further changes. That is the great thing about them. And although we are far from knowing the physical and chemical formulae for the processes involved, nor even their basic principles, we do have good reason to believe that all these genes, whatever their site, have the same essential composition, inasmuch as they require a combination of some kind of nucleic acid or nucleic acid prototype with some kind of protein or protein prototype. And a few important clues, not yet integrated, regarding the modes of activity and the ways of origination of this genetic material are already appearing on the horizon, as for instance in the studies on the transfer of phosphate-bond energy by nucleotides, and on the specific, preferentially two-by-two, attraction between like chromosome parts.

1. The Genetic Conception of the Nature of Life. -- It has become clear that the problems of the origin of life reduce themselves primarily to those of the origin of those particles. Certainly there must have been a very extended accumulation of

Presidential address before Eighth International Congress of Genetics, Stockholm, July 7, 1948.



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PILGRIM TRUST LECTURE

The gene

BY H. J. MULLER, *Department of Zoology, Indiana University*

(*Delivered* 1 *November* 1945—*Received* 25 *February* 1946)

1. GENERAL EVIDENCE OF A GENETIC MATERIAL

The gene has sometimes been described as a purely idealistic concept, divorced from real things, and again it has been denounced as wishful thinking on the part of those too mechanically minded. And some critics go so far as to assert that there is not even such a thing as genetic material at all, as distinct from other constituents of living matter.

However, a defensible case for the existence of separable genetic material might have been made out on very general considerations alone. Despite the baffingly complex and seemingly erratic character of biological things, and their change at the touch of analysis—characteristics which have made them such a happy hunting ground for obscurantists—it is obvious that the whole congeries of variable processes of each kind of organism tends to go in a succession of great cycles, or generations, or even alternations of generations, with the generations in turn made up of smaller or cell cycles, and that at the end of every greatest cycle something very like the starting-point is reached again. Now the finding of the starting-point in a complex course, were it observed in any other field, would be taken to imply the existence of some guide or guides, some elements that are themselves relatively invariable and that serve as a frame of reference in relation to which the passing phases of other features are adjusted. Such constants in other fields are, for instance, the fixed mass-energy relations in the motions of a pendulum, or in the recurrent track of a comet, the steady radio beam or the map in the journey of an airplane to its destination and back, and the stable nuclear structure amidst the changing electron patterns of an atom, as it finds its state of least energy once more. So, too, in the organism it would be inferred that there exists a relatively stable controlling structure, to which the rest is attached, and about which it in a sense revolves.

In the organism, however, there is the cardinal difference from other cyclic objects that the return to the starting-point finds all structures doubled in a cell cycle, or still further multiplied as a result of the succession of cell doublings comprised in a complete generation, or alternation of generations. And this in turn requires that the material furnishing the frame of reference, whatever it is, itself underwent such doubling or reproduction, and that this too must have taken place under its own guidance. It is for this reason that it may be called the *genetic*

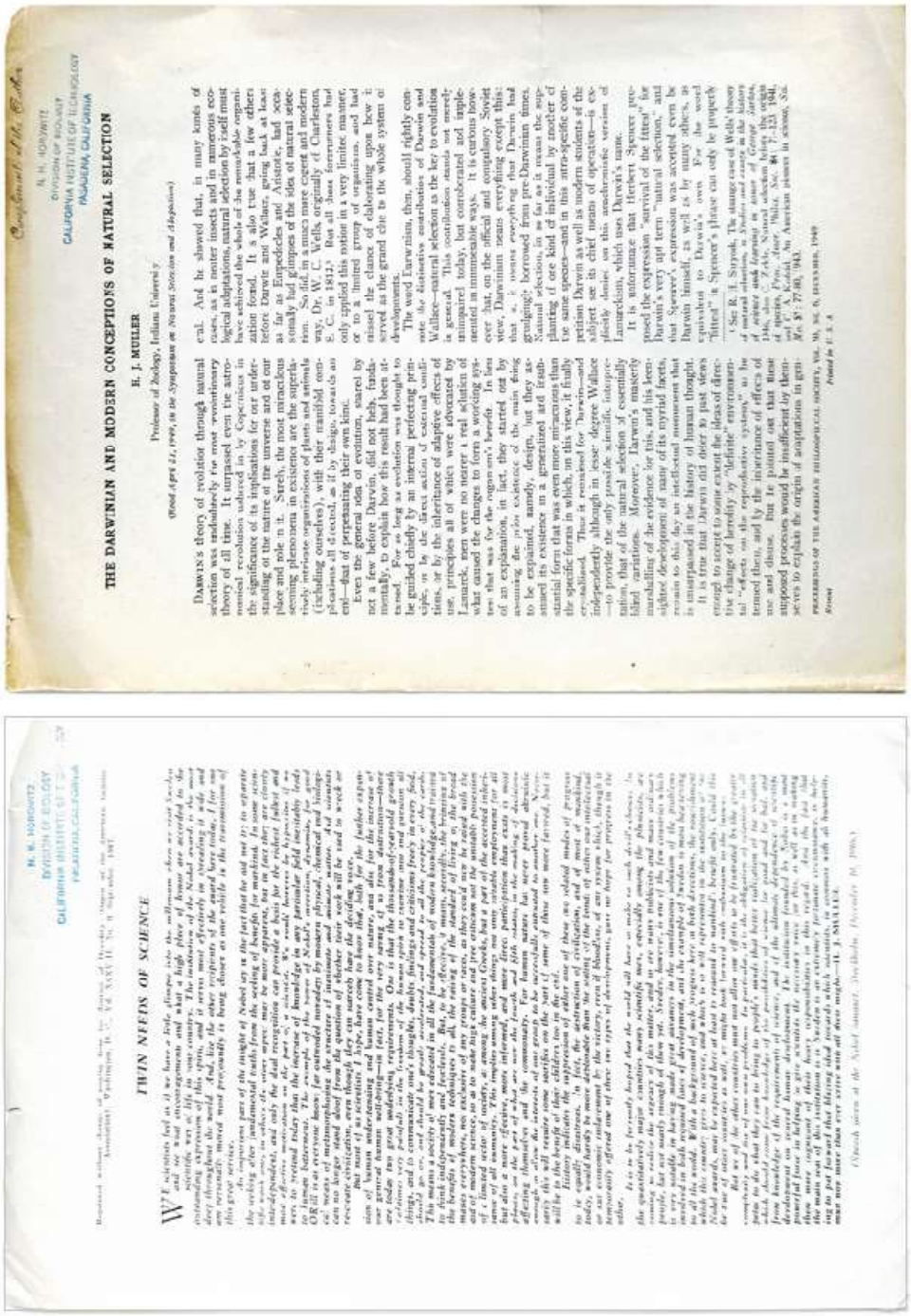
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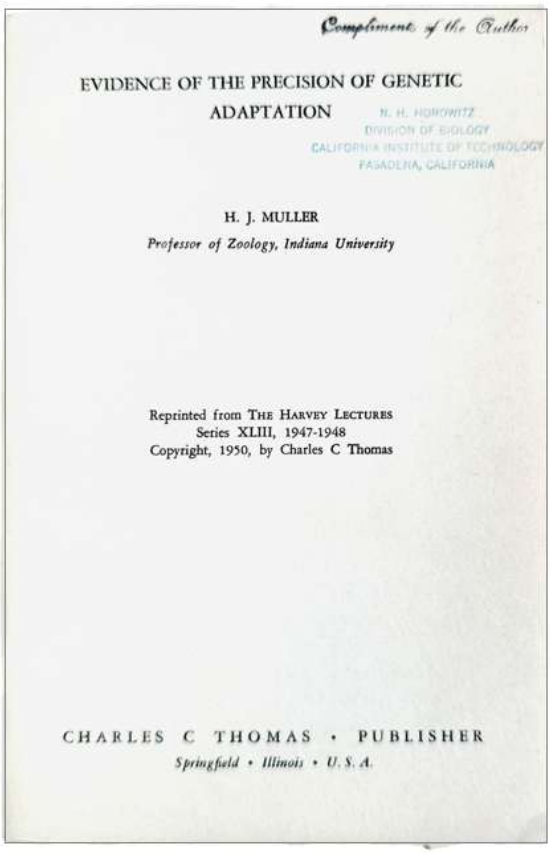
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THE DARWINIAN AND MODERN CONCEPTIONS OF NATURAL SELECTION

H. J. MULLER

MULLER 23 & 25


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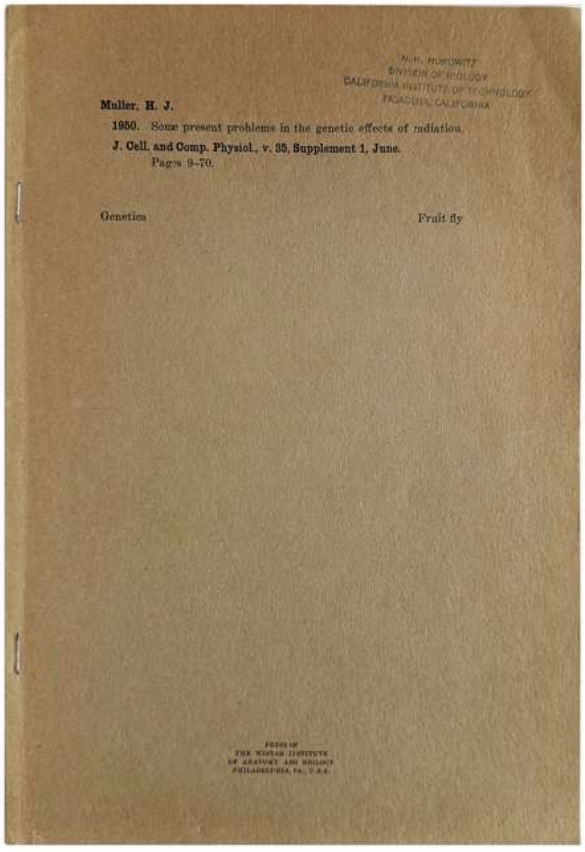
EVIDENCE OF THE PRECISION OF GENETIC ADAPTATION

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1950. Some present problems in the genetic effects of radiation.
J. Cell. and Comp. Physiol., v. 35, Supplement 1, June.
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Genetics Fruit fly

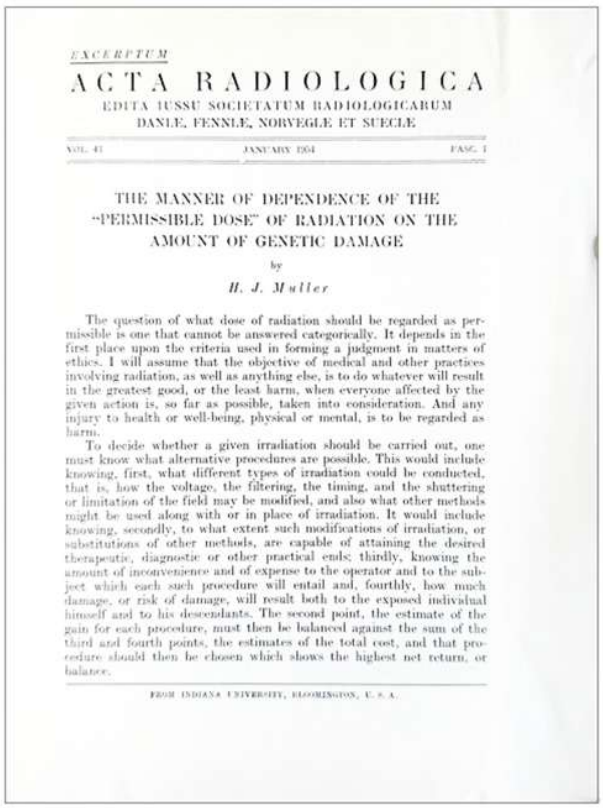
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PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

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EXCERPTUM

ACTA RADIOLOGICA

EDITA IUSSU SOCIETATUM RADIOLOGICARUM DANIÆ, FENNIÆ, NORVEGIÆ ET SUECIÆ

VOL. 41 JANUARY 1954 FASC. 1

THE MANNER OF DEPENDENCE OF THE "PERMISSIBLE DOSE" OF RADIATION ON THE AMOUNT OF GENETIC DAMAGE

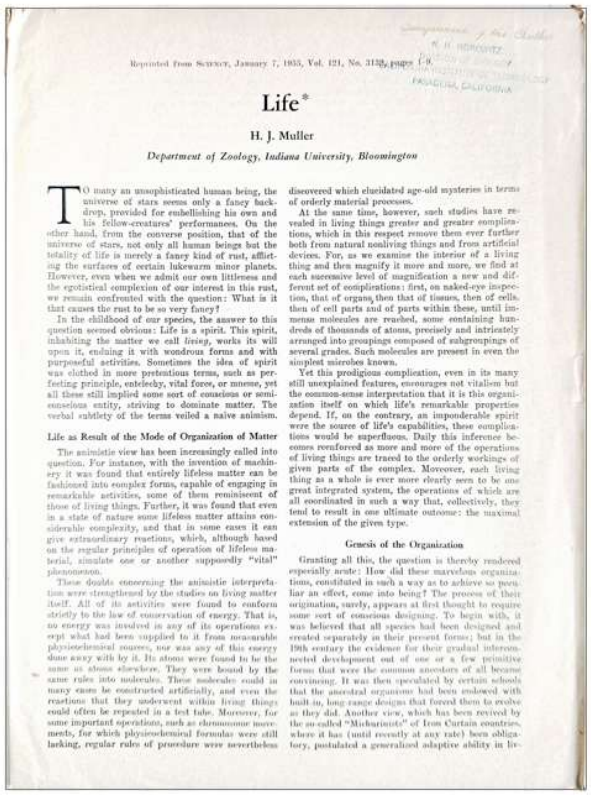
by

H. J. Muller

The question of what dose of radiation should be regarded as permissible is one that cannot be answered categorically. It depends in the first place upon the criteria used in forming a judgment in matters of ethics. I will assume that the objective of medical and other practices involving radiation, as well as anything else, is to do whatever will result in the greatest good, or the least harm, when everyone affected by the given action is, so far as possible, taken into consideration. And any injury to health or well-being, physical or mental, is to be regarded as harm.

To decide whether a given irradiation should be carried out, one must know what alternative procedures are possible. This would include knowing, first, what different types of irradiation could be conducted, that is, how the voltage, the filtering, the timing, and the shuttering or limitation of the field may be modified, and also what other methods might be used along with or in place of irradiation. It would include knowing, secondly, to what extent such modifications of irradiation, or substitutions of other methods, are capable of attaining the desired therapeutic, diagnostic or other practical ends; thirdly, knowing the amount of inconvenience and of expense to the operator and to the subject which each such procedure will entail and, fourthly, how much damage, or risk of damage, will result both to the exposed individual himself and to his descendants. The second point, the estimate of the gain for each procedure, must then be balanced against the sum of the third and fourth points, the estimates of the total cost, and that procedure should then be chosen which shows the highest net return, or balance.

FROM INDIANA UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON, U. S. A.



Reprinted from SCIENCE, January 7, 1955, Vol. 121, No. 3132, pages 1-9

Life*

H. J. Muller

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To many an unsophisticated human being, the universe of stars seems only a fancy backdrop, provided for embellishing his own and his fellow-creatures' performances. On the other hand, from the converse position, that of the universe of stars, not only all human beings but the totality of life is merely a fancy kind of rust, afflicting the surfaces of certain lukewarm minor planets. However, even when we admit our own littleness and the egotistical complexion of our interest in this rust, we remain confronted with the question: What is it that causes the rust to be so very fancy?

In the childhood of our species, the answer to this question seemed obvious: Life is a spirit. This spirit, inhabiting the matter we call living, works its will upon it, enduing it with wondrous forms and with purposeful activities. Sometimes the idea of spirit was clothed in more pretentious terms, such as perfecting principle, entelechy, vital force, or mneme, yet all these still implied some sort of conscious or semi-conscious entity, striving to dominate matter. The verbal subtlety of the terms veiled a naive animism.

Life as Result of the Mode of Organization of Matter

The animistic view has been increasingly called into question. For instance, with the invention of machinery it was found that entirely lifeless matter can be fashioned into complex forms, capable of engaging in remarkable activities, some of them reminiscent of those of living things. Further, it was found that even in a state of nature some lifeless matter attains considerable complexity, and that in some cases it can give extraordinary reactions, which, although based on the regular principles of operation of lifeless material, simulate one or another supposedly "vital" phenomenon.

These doubts concerning the animistic interpretation were strengthened by the studies on living matter itself. All of its activities were found to conform strictly to the law of conservation of energy. That is, no energy was involved in any of its operations except what had been supplied to it from assignable physicochemical sources, nor was any of this energy done away with by it. Its atoms were found to be the same as atoms elsewhere. They were bound by the same rules into molecules. These molecules could in many cases be constructed artificially, and even the reactions that they underwent within living things could often be repeated in a test tube. Moreover, for some important operations, such as chromosome movements, for which physicochemical formulas were still lacking, regular rules of procedure were nevertheless discovered which elucidated age-old mysteries in terms of orderly material processes.

At the same time, however, such studies have revealed in living things greater and greater complications, which in this respect remove them ever further both from natural nonliving things and from artificial devices. For, as we examine the interior of a living thing and then magnify it more and more, we find at each successive level of magnification a new and different set of complications: first, on naked-eye inspection, that of organs, then that of tissues, then of cells, then of cell parts and of parts within these, until immense molecules are reached, some containing hundreds of thousands of atoms, precisely and intricately arranged into groupings composed of subgroupings of several grades. Such molecules are present in even the simplest microbes known.

Yet this prodigious complication, even in its many still unexplained features, encourages not vitalism but the common-sense interpretation that it is this organization itself on which life's remarkable properties depend. If, on the contrary, an imponderable spirit were the source of life's capabilities, these complications would be superfluous. Daily this inference becomes reenforced as more and more of the operations of living things are traced to the orderly workings of given parts of the complex. Moreover, each living thing as a whole is ever more clearly seen to be one great integrated system, the operations of which are all coordinated in such a way that, collectively, they tend to result in one ultimate outcome: the maximal extension of the given type.

Genesis of the Organization

Granting all this, the question is thereby rendered especially acute: How did these marvelous organizations, constituted in such a way as to achieve so peculiar an effect, come into being? The process of their origination, surely, appears at first thought to require some sort of conscious designing. To begin with, it was believed that all species had been designed and created separately in their present forms; but in the 19th century the evidence for their gradual interconnected development out of one or a few primitive forms that were the common ancestors of all became convincing. It was then speculated by certain schools that the ancestral organisms had been endowed with built-in, long-range designs that forced them to evolve as they did. Another view, which has been revived by the so-called "Michurinists" of Iron Curtain countries, where it has (until recently at any rate) been obligatory, postulated a generalized adaptive ability in liv-

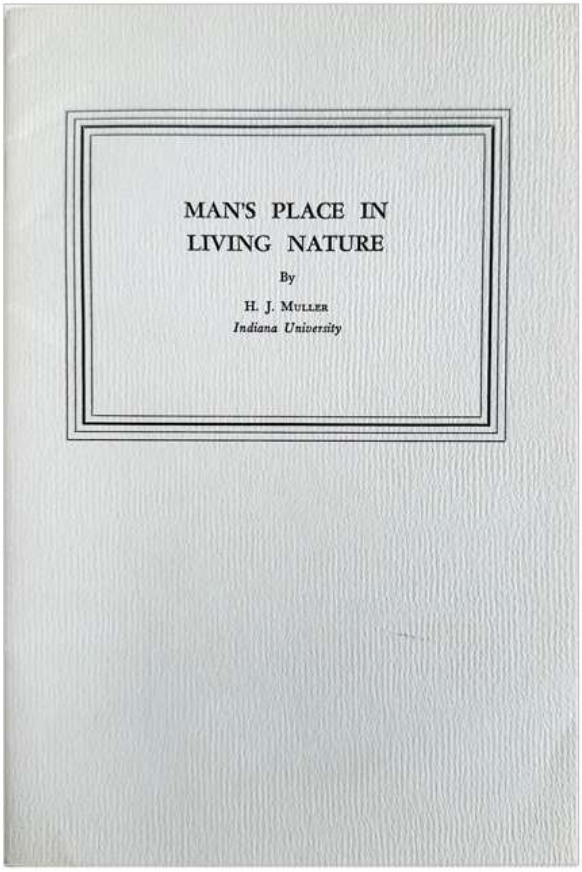
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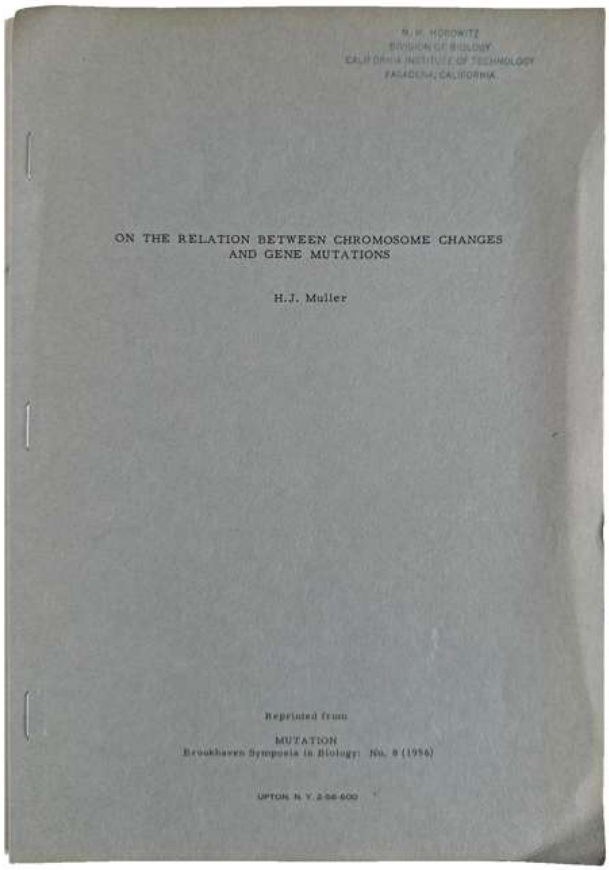
31) **MULLER**. "Genetic Damage Produced by Radiation." Offprint from: *Science*, vol. 121, no. 3155, 1955. ¶ 8vo. 837-840 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

32) **MULLER**. "Life." Offprint from: *Science*, vol. 121, no. 3132, 1955. ¶ 8vo. 1-9 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

33) **MULLER**. "Comments on the Genetic Effects of Radiation on Human Populations." Offprint from: *Journal of Heredity*, vol. XLVI, no. 5, 1955. ¶ 8vo. 199-200 pp. Single leaf. Fine.

34) **MULLER**, et al. "An Estimate of the Mutational Damage in Man from Data on Consanguineous Marriages." Offprint from: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, vol. 42, no. 11, 1956. ¶ 8vo. 855-863 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.





35) **MULLER, Hermann Joseph**. Man's Place in Living Nature. 1956. ¶ 8vo. 24 pp. Printed wrappers. Fine.

36) **MULLER**. "On the Relation Between Chromosome Changes and Gene Mutation." Offprint from: *Mutation, Brookhaven Symposia in Biology*, no. 8, 1956. ¶ 8vo. 126-147 pp. Printed wrappers. Fine.

37**) MULLER, Hermann Joseph**. Possible Advances of the Next Hundred Years: A Biologist's View. ¶ Typed sheets. 4to. 3 pp. Fine.

38) **MULLER**. Man's Future Birthright. New Hampshire: University of New Hampshire, 1958. ¶ 8vo. 24 pp. Printed wrappers. Fine.

MULLER 37 & 38

POSSIBLE ADVANCES OF THE NEXT HUNDRED YEARS: A BIOLOGIST'S VIEW

by H. J. Muller, Dept. of Zoology, Indiana University

(Statement prepared for symposium "The Next Hundred Years," held by the Seagram Company, Nov. 22, 1957, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, on the occasion of its Hundredth Anniversary. Because of time limitations, the first paragraph had to be abridged and most of the material of the second to seventh paragraphs, inclusive, had to be omitted. Press versions were highly distorted.)

The kind of world our great great grandchildren will live in depends on whether there will in the meantime be a major war, and, in case there is no war, whether a democratic or an authoritarian system gains the ascendancy. Assuming that men succeed in evading both war and dictatorship, the kind of world they will make for themselves depends upon whether their reason will so far overcome their fanaticism as to persuade them to curb their numbers adequately. Provided that the answer to this question also is a favorable one, the amount of their progress depends on the thoroughness with which their reason triumphs: that is, on the extent to which men in general come to adopt the scientific attitude, and to put it into practice in their daily living and in the organization of a world society.

So turbulent is today's situation and so devious and variable the conflicting currents, that only the rash or the ignorant would pretend to answer any of these four questions with assurance. Certainly, however, there is a chance for reason and freedom to prevail, if we work for them with all our great new tools of communication and enlightenment, of human organization, of industry, and of scientific research. For the purpose of the present discussion we shall assume that these four bridges will be crossed with reasonable success. We then find, in trying to forecast the advances to be made, that despite the enormous uncertainties that confront us in this proverbially unpredictable field we are nevertheless on somewhat firmer ground than in trying to prognosticate the outcome of those reactions of men that will decide the first four questions.

Assuming, then, that social conditions allow science and technology to continue to follow that curve of accelerating ascent which recent decades have set the pattern for, there is no doubt that long before 2057 nuclear as well as solar energy will have been harnessed to space flight and that the minor planets and major satellites of our solar system will have been visited. More ambitious plans will be afoot for expeditions, requiring crews that live successive generations en route, to planets of the nearer stars. These are not, however, means of relieving population surpluses.

On our earth, the taming not only of the great jungle areas but also of the deserts and the oceans will be well under way. These regions will be used to furnish food and other materials, as well as living space, although here again a sufficiency can be had only by restricting the increase of population. Granting this restriction, however, energy from atomic fission and probably also from fusion, together with automation, will bring within reach of the average Citizen of the World at that time a standard of living higher than that of the average American at present. Moreover, he will have access to much richer and more satisfying leisure and to far more enlightening and inspiring education.

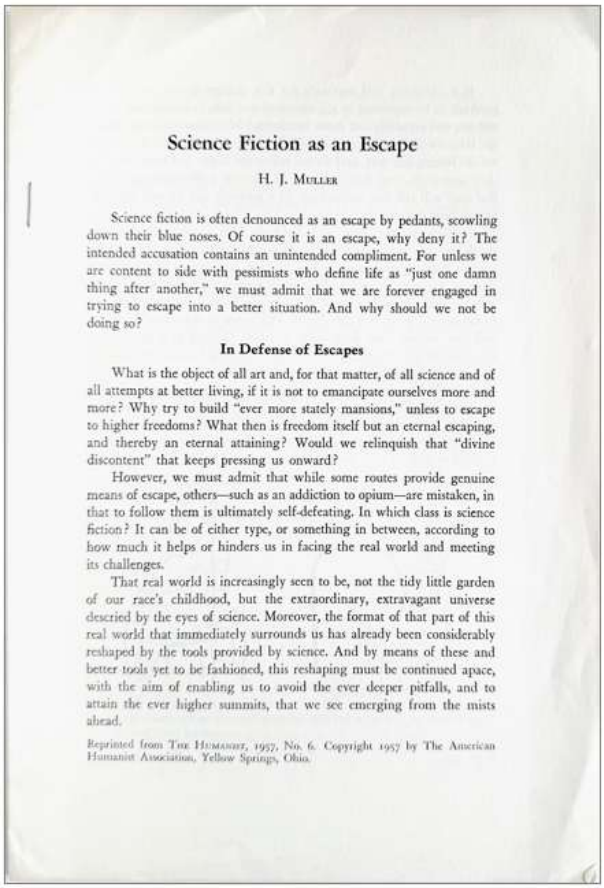
Great as the conquests over lifeless matter may be, those having to do with living things will be just as startling. My primary concern in this discussion lies in this field. The means of overcoming hostile microorganisms and parasites within the body will have been so far improved as virtually to eliminate ailments caused by them. As for the so-called degenerative diseases of advancing age, the cancers, the disabilities of heart and circulatory system, of nervous system, and the rheumatic conditions, methods of prevention and of treatment will certainly have been found that will considerably delay their onset and progression, and reduce their incidence and severity. Nevertheless, the heart and blood vessels as well as the brain will



Man's Future Birthright

By Hermann J. Muller

An address at the University of New Hampshire
November 21, 1957



Science Fiction as an Escape

H. J. Muller

Science fiction is often denounced as an escape by pedants, scowling down their blue noses. Of course it is an escape, why deny it? The intended accusation contains an unintended compliment. For unless we are content to side with pessimists who define life as "just one damn thing after another," we must admit that we are forever engaged in trying to escape into a better situation. And why should we not be doing so?

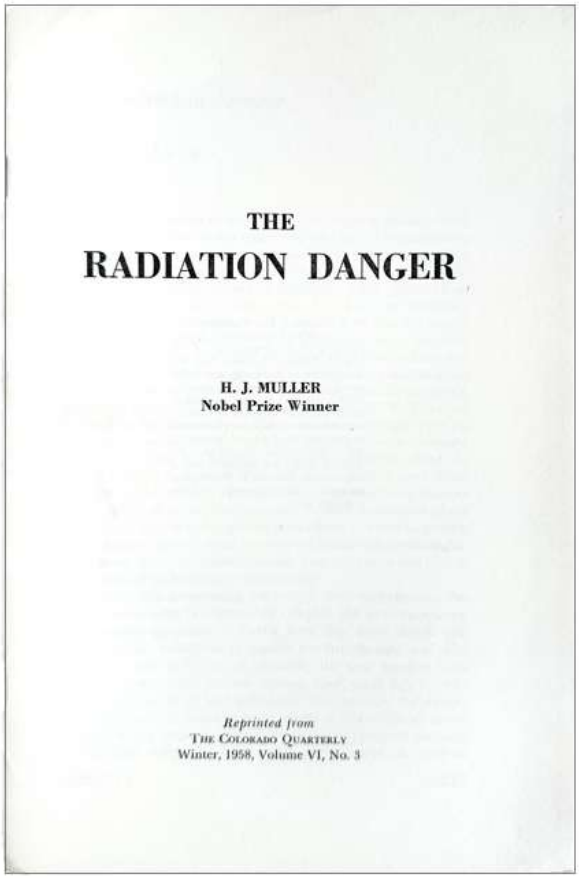
In Defense of Escapes

What is the object of all art and, for that matter, of all science and of all attempts at better living, if it is not to emancipate ourselves more and more? Why try to build "ever more stately mansions," unless to escape to higher freedoms? What then is freedom itself but an eternal escaping, and thereby an eternal attaining? Would we relinquish that "divine discontent" that keeps pressing us onward?

However, we must admit that while some routes provide genuine means of escape, others—such as an addiction to opium—are mistaken, in that to follow them is ultimately self-defeating. In which class is science fiction? It can be of either type, or something in between, according to how much it helps or hinders us in facing the real world and meeting its challenges.

That real world is increasingly seen to be, not the tidy little garden of our race's childhood, but the extraordinary, extravagant universe descried by the eyes of science. Moreover, the format of that part of this real world that immediately surrounds us has already been considerably reshaped by the tools provided by science. And by means of these and better tools yet to be fashioned, this reshaping must be continued apace, with the aim of enabling us to avoid the ever deeper pitfalls, and to attain the ever higher summits, that we see emerging from the mists ahead.

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THE
RADIATION DANGER

H. J. MULLER
Nobel Prize Winner

Reprinted from
The Colorado Quarterly
Winter, 1958, Volume VI, No. 3

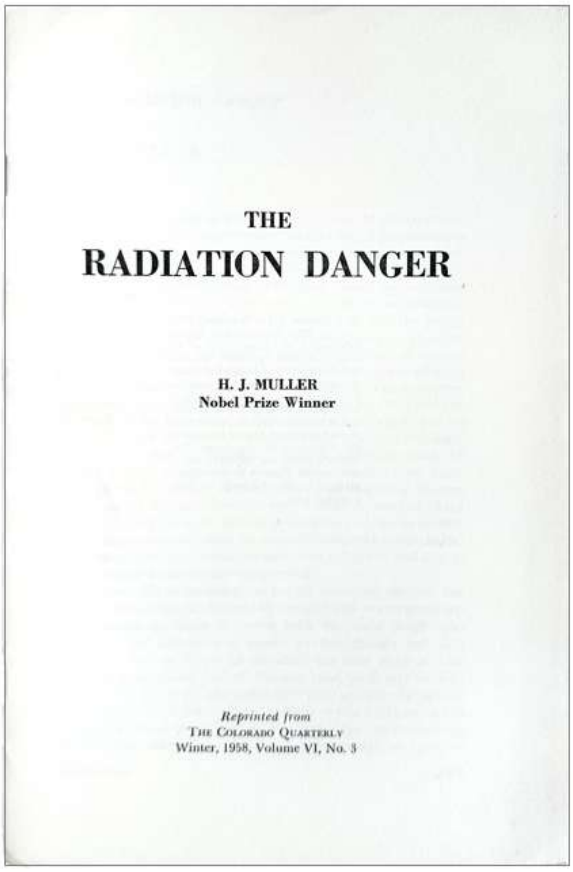
39) **MULLER, Hermann Joseph**. "Science Fiction as an Escape." Offprint from: *The Humanist*, no. 6, 1957. ¶ 8vo. 333-346 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

40) **MULLER**. "How Much is Evolution Accelerated by Sexual Reproduction?" Offprint from: *The Anatomical Record*, vol. 132, no. 3, 1958. ¶ 8vo. 480-481 pp. Single leaf. Fine.

41) **MULLER**. "Human Values in Relation to Evolution. If Genetic Natural Selection Applies to Likes and Dislikes, What is the True Status of Values?" Offprint from: *Science*, vol. 127, no. 3299, 1958. ¶ 4to. 625-629 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

42) **MULLER**. "Approximation to a Gravity-Free Situation for the Human Organism Achievable at Moderate Expense." Offprint from: *Science*, vol. 128, no. 3327, 1958. ¶ 4to. 772 pp. Single leaf. Fine.

43) **MULLER, Hermann Joseph**. "Evolution by Mutation." Offprint from: *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society,* vol. 64, no. 4, 1958. ¶ 8vo. 137-160 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.



THE

RADIATION DANGER

H. J. MULLER
Nobel Prize Winner

Reprinted from
THE COLORADO QUARTERLY
Winter, 1958, Volume VI, No. 3



Reprinted from Proceedings and Some Legal Effects of Ionizing Radiations.
Conference held in Venice, June 1959.
A Special Supplement to the *International Journal of Radiation Biology*.

The chromosomal basis of the mortality induced by X-rays in *Drosophila*

H. J. MULLER
Zoology Department, Indiana University, Bloomington

Before starting on our main theme, that of the permanent damage caused to individuals of an exposed generation of *Drosophila* by irradiation of their somatic cells, we may recall the long series of researches in radiation genetics that showed the production of diverse types of structural changes of chromosomes by radiation, demonstrated their mechanism through breakage first followed by union of broken ends, and elucidated the so-called dominant lethals occurring in zygotes derived from irradiated germ cells as effects of some of these structural changes. At lower doses, the dominant lethals represented chiefly breaks in individual chromosomes that resulted in the formation of dicentric isochromatids and were linearly proportional to total dose; while at higher doses, multi-break cases whose frequency followed a higher power of the dose became increasingly prominent. A dicentric chromosome received by an early zygote seldom had a chance to kill through causing merely the loss of that chromosome, it was found in experiments by myself and Pontecorvo in 1939-42, since even if an extra chromosome of the given type was supplied in advance the zygote died. Death therefore was judged to occur as a result of the nuclear entanglements caused by the chromosome bridge. But, lacking effective bridge formation, aneuploidy could instead be a cause of zygote death.

In order to investigate whether the mortality found among the exposed individuals themselves when early zygotes are irradiated is likewise caused by chromosome damage of these types, or by other genetic damage, that is, gene mutation, Miss Rowena Lamy and I (1941), in experiments reported at the Seventh International Genetics Congress, tested the effect of x-rays on mortality when the young embryos derived from triploid mothers were irradiated. The idea was that, if the zygote mortality was in this case also of genetic origin, the triploid offspring should show a distinctly different mortality from the diploids, and the diploid females a different mortality from the males. To our surprise, however, we failed to find consistent differences in x-ray-induced mortality among the different genetic classes. We even failed to find consistent differences among them in regard to the amounts of radiation-induced morphological abnormality they showed; although, to be sure, some types of abnormality were more frequent or more marked in one genetic class and others in a different class. We therefore concluded that in all probability most of the radiation-induced mortality here, as well as the morphological abnormality, represented effects of the radiation on the cytoplasm of the treated cells. This did not seem so unreasonable, in view of the unusually large amount of maternally-predetermined cytoplasmic material that these stages are supplied with in advance, to serve the functions of rapid development and differentiation that the young zygote is to carry out. However, I have long felt unsure of this interpretation, and believed that the situation needed to be re-examined. For, as I have argued elsewhere

44) **MULLER, Hermann Joseph**. "The Radiation Danger." Offprint from: *The Colorado Quarterly*, vol. VI, no. 3, 1958. ¶ 8vo. 229-254 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

45) **MULLER**. "The Guidance of Human Evolution." Offprint from: *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine*, vol. III, no. 1, 1959. ¶ 8vo. 1-43 pp. Printed wrappers. Fine.

46) **MULLER**. "In Search of Peace." Offprint from: *The Humanist*, no. 2, 1959. ¶ 8vo. 69-70 pp. Single leaf. Fine.

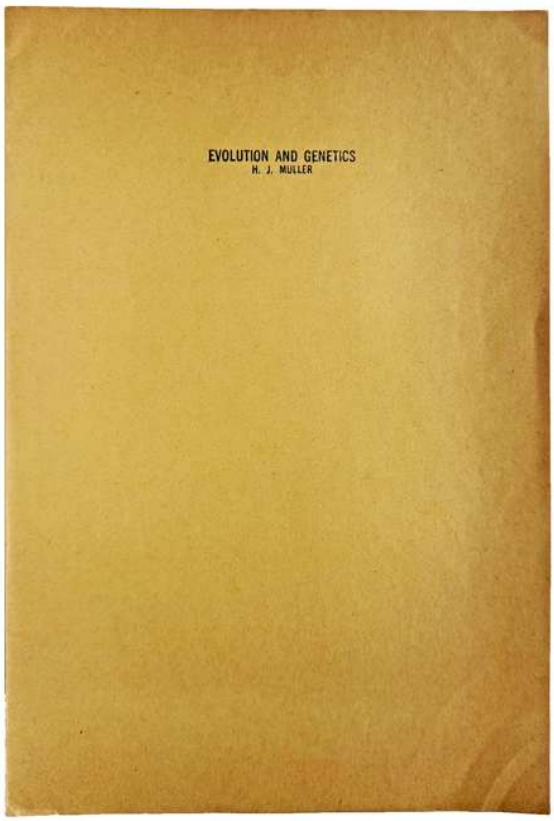
47) **MULLER**. "One Hundred Years Without Darwinism are Enough." Offprint from: *School Science and Mathematics*, 1959. ¶ 8vo. 304-316 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

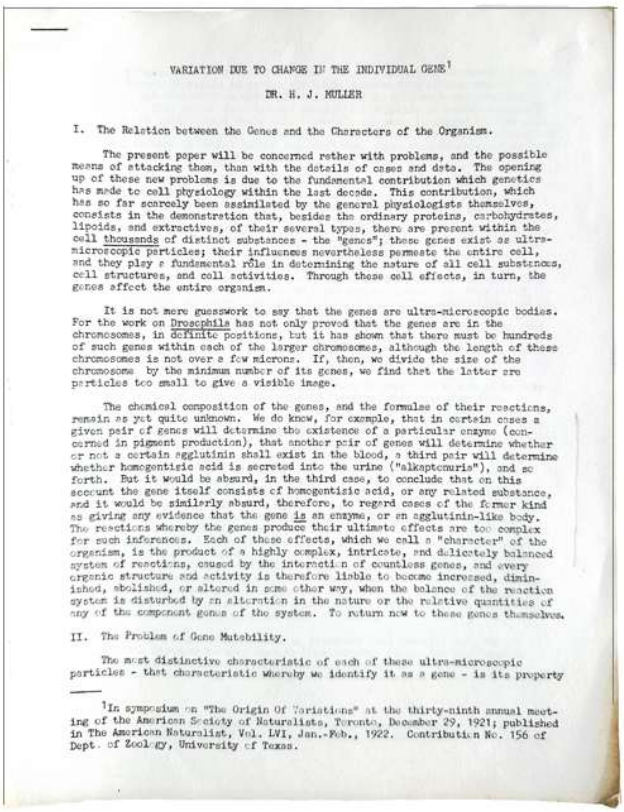
48) **MULLER, Hermann Joseph**. "The Prospects of Genetic Change." Offprint from: *American Scientist*, vol. 47, no. 4, 1959. ¶ 8vo. 551-561 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

49) **MULLER**. "Advances in Radiation Mutagenesis Through Studies on Drosophila." Offprint from: *Progress in Nuclear Energy*, vol. 2, Series VI, 1959. ¶ 8vo. 146-160 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

50) **MULLER**. "The Chromosomal Basis of the Mortality Induced by X-Rays in Drosophila." Offprint from: *Immediate and Low Level Effects of Ionizing Radiations*, 1959. ¶ 8vo. 321-325 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

51) **MULLER**. "The Integrational Role of the Evolutionary Approach Throughout Education." Offprint from: *Educational Theory*, vol. X, no. 4, 1960. ¶ 8vo. 274-279 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.


EVOLUTION AND GENETICS
H. J. MULLER


VARIATION DUE TO CHANGE IN THE INDIVIDUAL GENE[1]

DR. H. J. MULLER

I. The Relation between the Genes and the Characters of the Organism.

The present paper will be concerned rather with problems, and the possible means of attacking them, than with the details of cases and data. The opening up of these new problems is due to the fundamental contribution which genetics has made to cell physiology within the last decade. This contribution, which has so far scarcely been assimilated by the general physiologists themselves, consists in the demonstration that, besides the ordinary proteins, carbohydrates, lipoids, and extractives, of their several types, there are present within the cell thousands of distinct substances - the "genes"; these genes exist as ultra-microscopic particles; their influences nevertheless permeate the entire cell, and they play a fundamental rôle in determining the nature of all cell substances, cell structures, and cell activities. Through these cell effects, in turn, the genes affect the entire organism.

It is not mere guesswork to say that the genes are ultra-microscopic bodies. For the work on Drosophila has not only proved that the genes are in the chromosomes, in definite positions, but it has shown that there must be hundreds of such genes within each of the larger chromosomes, although the length of these chromosomes is not over a few microns. If, then, we divide the size of the chromosome by the minimum number of its genes, we find that the latter are particles too small to give a visible image.

The chemical composition of the genes, and the formulae of their reactions, remain as yet quite unknown. We do know, for example, that in certain cases a given pair of genes will determine the existence of a particular enzyme (concerned in pigment production), that another pair of genes will determine whether or not a certain agglutinin shall exist in the blood, a third pair will determine whether homogentisic acid is secreted into the urine ("alkaptonuria"), and so forth. But it would be absurd, in the third case, to conclude that on this account the gene itself consists of homogentisic acid, or any related substance, and it would be similarly absurd, therefore, to regard cases of the former kind as giving any evidence that the gene is an enzyme, or an agglutinin-like body. The reactions whereby the genes produce their ultimate effects are too complex for such inferences. Each of these effects, which we call a "character" of the organism, is the product of a highly complex, intricate, and delicately balanced system of reactions, caused by the interaction of countless genes, and every organic structure and activity is therefore liable to become increased, diminished, abolished, or altered in some other way, when the balance of the reaction system is disturbed by an alteration in the nature or the relative quantities of any of the component genes of the system. To return now to these genes themselves.

II. The Problem of Gene Mutability.

The most distinctive characteristic of each of these ultra-microscopic particles - that characteristic whereby we identify it as a gene - is its property

[1]In symposium on "The Origin Of Variations" at the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Society of Naturalists, Toronto, December 29, 1921; published in The American Naturalist, Vol. LVI, Jan.-Feb., 1922. Contribution No. 156 of Dept. of Zoology, University of Texas.

52) **MULLER.** "Evolution and Genetics." Offprint from: *Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei,* no. 47, 1960. ¶ 8vo. 15-37 pp. Plain wrappers. Fine.

53) **MULLER, Hermann Joseph**. "The Meaning of Freedom." Offprint from: *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, vol. XVI, no. 8, 1960. ¶ 4to. 311-316 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

54) **MULLER**. "Human Evolution by Voluntary Choice of Germ Plasm." Offprint from: *Science*, vol. 134, no. 3480, 1961. ¶ 4to. 643-649 pp. Printed wrappers. Fine.

55) **MULLER**. "Survival." Offprint from: *AIBS Bulletin*, vol. XL, no. 5, 1961. ¶ 4to. 15-24 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

56) **MULLER**. "Mutation by Alteration of the Already Existing Gene." Offprint from: *Genetics*, vol. 46, no. 2, 1961. ¶ 8vo. 213-226 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

57) **MULLER**. "Book Reviews." Offprint from: *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine*, vol. IV, no. 3, 1961. ¶ 8vo. 377-380 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

58) **MULLER**. "The Human Future." Offprint from: *The Humanist Frame*, (New York: Harper & Bros., 1961). ¶ 8vo. 401-414 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

59) **MULLER**. "Life Forms to Be Expected Elsewhere Than on Earth." Offprint from: *The American Biology Teacher*, vol. 23, no. 6, 1961. ¶ 8vo. 331-346 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

60) **MULLER**. "Genetic Nucleic Acid: Key Material in the Origin of Life." Offprint from: *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine*, vol. V, no. 1, 1961. ¶ 8vo. 23 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

61) **MULLER**. "Some Mutational Techniques in Drosophila." Offprint from: *Methodology in Basic Genetics*, (San Francisco: Holden-Day, 1963). ¶ 8vo. 249-278 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

62) **MULLER**. The World View of Moderns. Illinois: University of Illinois, no date [ca.1958]. ¶ 8vo. 29 pp. Printed wrappers. Fine. The text originated as a contribution to the 50th Anniversary Lecture Series at the University of Illinois in 1958.

63) **MULLER, Hermann Joseph**. "The Mutation Theory Re-Examined." Offprint from: *Proc. X Int. Cong. Genetics*, vol. I. ¶ 8vo. 306-317 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

64) **MULLER**. Variation Due to Change in the Individual Gene. [undated.] Typed sheets. 4to. 11 pp. Self-wraps. Fine. The author's seminal paper was published in *The American Naturalist* (Volume 56, pages 32–50) in 1922, after being presented in 1921 at the Symposium on "The Origin of Variations."

65) **MULLER**. The Gene as the Basis of Life. ¶ Typed sheets. 4to. 13 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

66) **MULLER**. The Humphrey Hearings. ¶ Typed sheets. [ca. 1962-64]. 4to. 11 pp. Self-wraps. Fine. 'The Humphrey Hearings"' is the testimony and archived documentation of Nobel Prize-winning geneticist Hermann Joseph Muller during congressional hearings chaired by Senator Hubert Humphrey. These high-profile Senate hearings focused heavily on the safety, efficacy, and oversight of food additives, drugs, cosmetics, and environmental pollutants.

Supplemental:

67) **MULLER**. "Comments on Article, 'The Rediscovery of Mind,' by J. H. Rush in The Humanist 20: 143-153 (1960)." ¶ Typed copy from: The Humanist 20. 4to. 227-229 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.



68) **MULLER**. "Our Load of Mutations." American Journal of Human Genetics, vol. 2, no 2, 1950. ¶ 8vo. 111-176 pp. Printed wrappers. Fine.

69) **MULLER**. "Thomas Hunt Morgan 1866-1945." Reprinted from Science, May 3, 1946. ¶ Vol. 103, no. 2679, pp. 550-551. Signed by Horowitz.

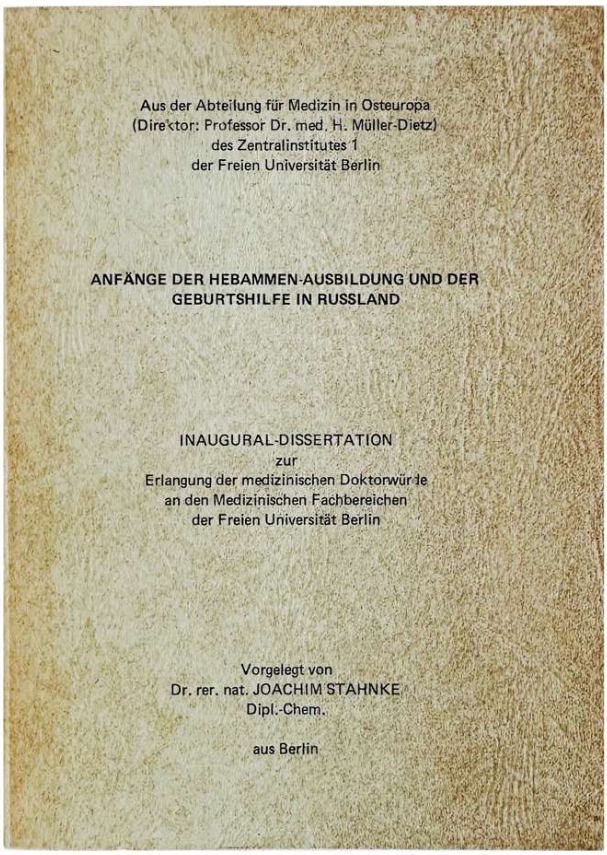
70) **MULLER, Hermann Joseph**. Radiation Damage to the Genetic Material. Part I. Effects . . . Part II. Effects . . . Offprint from American Scientist, vol. 38, nos. 1 + 3, 1950. ¶ (The second is called a preprint!).

71) **MULLER**. "Reports from Recipients of Grants from the Research Funds." Offprint from: *Year Book of the American Philosophical Society*, 1943. ¶ 8vo. 162-165 pp. Self-wraps. Fine.

PROVENANCE: Norman Horowitz (1915-2005) was an American geneticist at Caltech who achieved national fame as the scientist who devised experiments to determine whether life might exist on Mars. His experiments were carried out by the Viking Lander of 1976, the first U.S. mission to successfully land an unmanned probe on the surface of Mars. Horowitz earned his BS in biology at the University of Pittsburgh in 1936. He completed his PhD at Caltech in 1939 under embryologist Albert Tyler, and then became a postdoctoral researcher at Stanford University in the laboratory of George W. Beadle. Horowitz returned to Caltech as a faculty member in 1946 and stayed at the Institute for the remainder of his career. He served as chair of the Biology Division from 1977 to 1980, and became professor emeritus in 1982.

See: Robert L Metzenberg, Norman Harold Horowitz, 1915–2005, *Genetics,* 2005 Dec; 171 (4): pp. 1445–1448. "Horowitz will surely be remembered for his important contributions to our understanding of genes and proteins, for his insights into evolution, and for his leadership of the bioscience activities of the Mariner and Viking space ventures."

[END Muller].

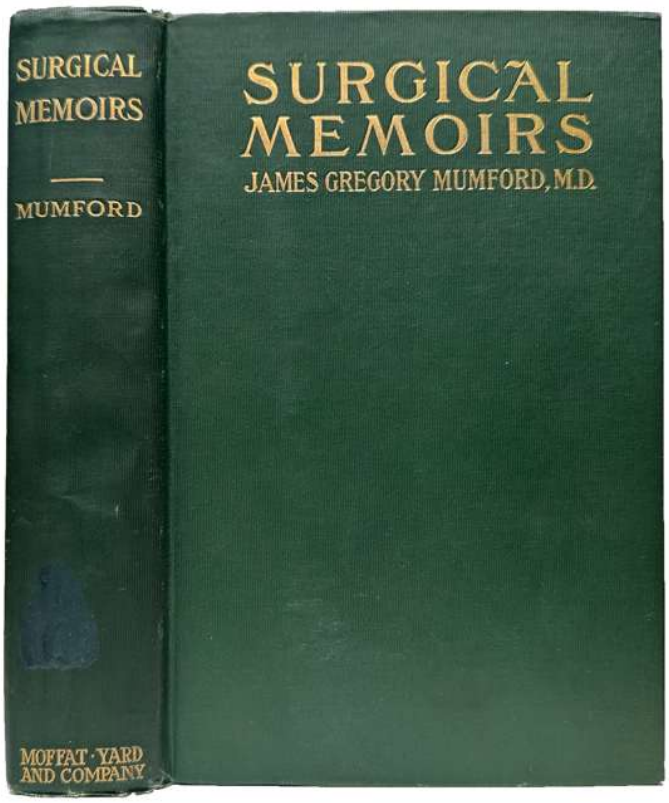


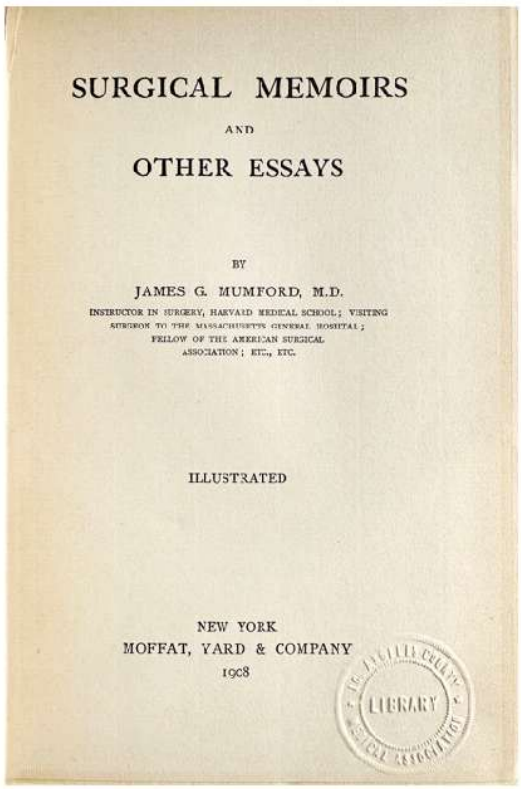


160. **MÜLLER-DIETZ, Heinz**. *Anfänge der Hebammen-Ausbildung und der Geburtshilfe in Russland. Inaugural-dissertation*. Berlin: Joachim Stahnke, 1975. ¶ 8vo. VIII, 324 pp. Figs. Original light brown printed wrappers. Rubber ownership stamp of Franco Crainz. Fine.

$ 15

The author is presenting the origins and development of non-academic obstetrics in the Russian Empire, which begins in the eighteenth-century.



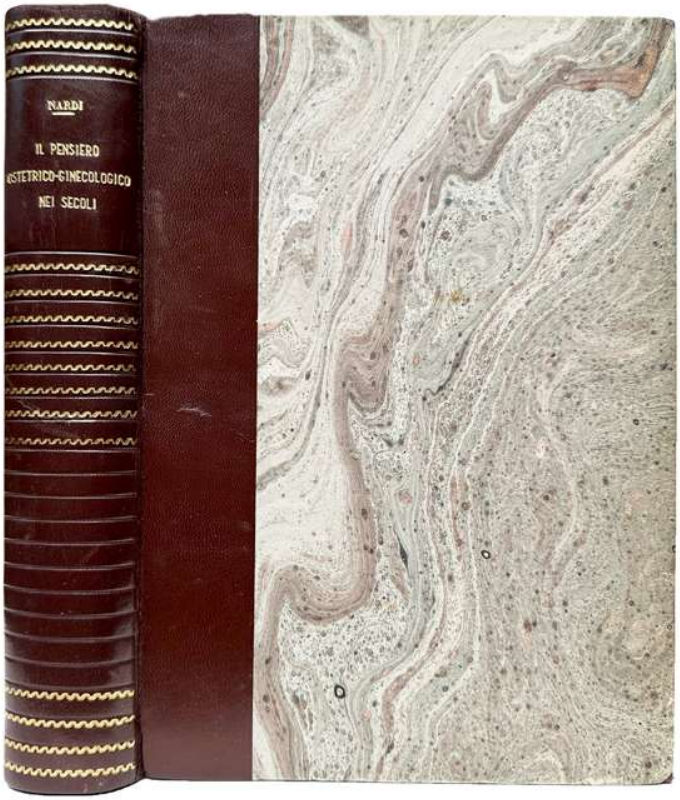


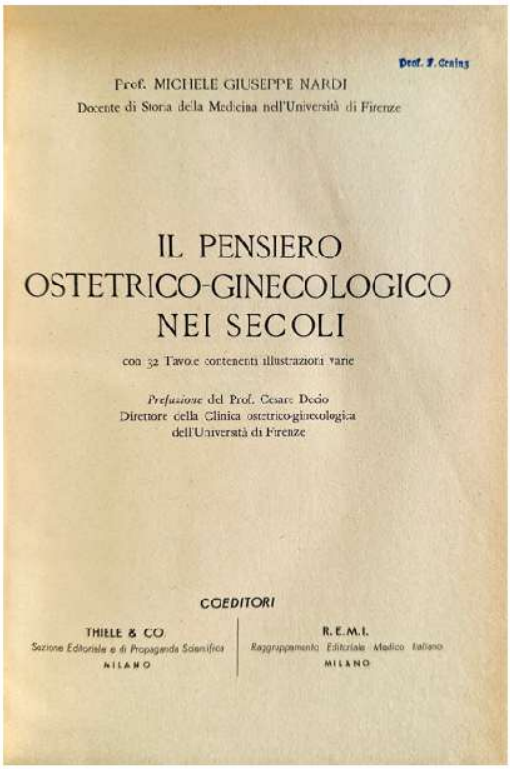
161. **MUMFORD, James G.** (1863-1914). *Surgical Memoirs and other essays*. New York: Moffat, Yard, 1908. ¶ 8vo. ix, [1], 358 pp. Frontispiece, 11 plates. Original full dark green gilt-stamped cloth, t.e.g. Ex-library copy, LACMA bookplate, embossed title, spine call number over-painted. Good.

$ 8.95

Mumford details the history of medicine through famous physicians, Lister, Galen, Hippocrates, Vesalius, Paré, von Haller, John Hunter, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Philip Syng Physick, Ephram McDowell, Samuel D. Gross, Bernhard R. K. von Langenbeck, Jacob Bigelow, Theodore Billroth, Sir Astley Cooper, John Collins Warren, etc.

See: Malcolm Storer, M.D., "Mumford, James Gregory (1863–1914)," New England Journal of Medicine, vol 180, no. 6, February 6, 1919.




Prof. F. Crainz

Prof. MICHELE GIUSEPPE NARDI
Docente di Storia della Medicina nell'Università di Firenze

IL PENSIERO
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NEI SECOLI

con 32 Tavole contenenti illustrazioni varie

Prefazione del Prof. Cesare Decio
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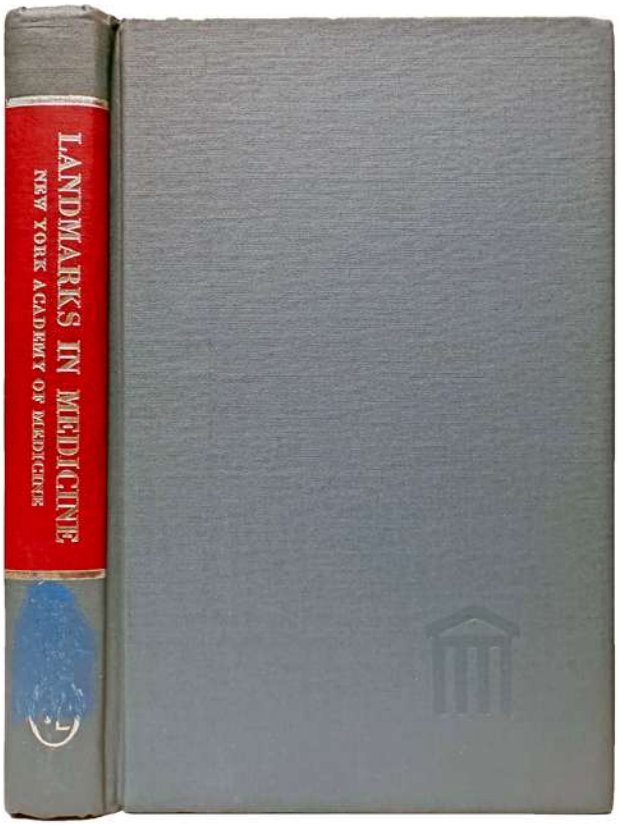
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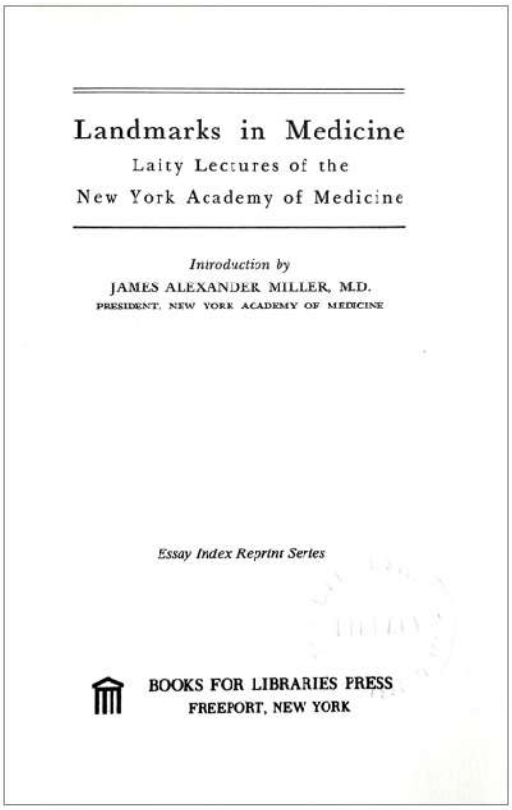
162. **NARDI, Michele Giuseppe** (1891-1963). *Il pensiero ostetrico-ginecologico nei secoli*. Milano: Thiele, [1944]. ¶ Thick 8vo. [vi], 540, [4] pp. 32 plates, index. Later quarter dark brown blind- and gilt-stamped calf, marbled boards. Ownership rubberstamp and bookplate of Franco Crainz. Very good+.

$ 20

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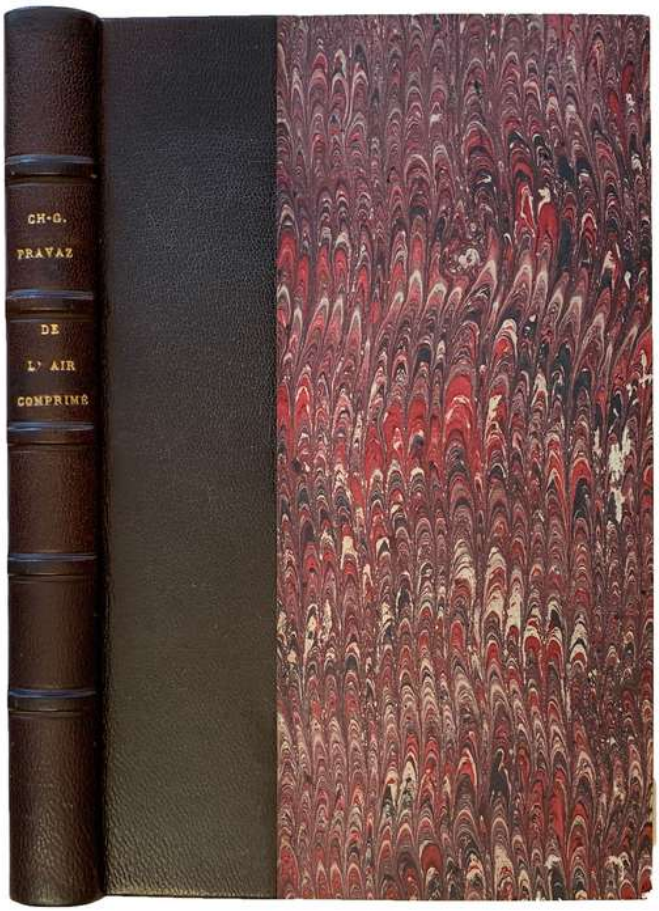
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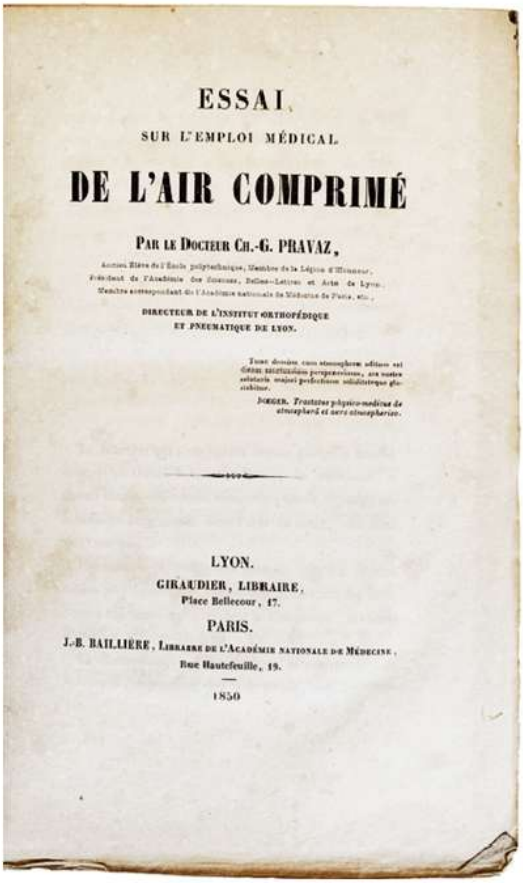
BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES PRESS
FREEPORT, NEW YORK

163. **New York Academy of Medicine**. *Landmarks in Medicine; Laity Lectures of the New York Academy of Medicine. Introduction by James Alexander Miller*. Freeport, New York: Books for Libraries Press, 1971. ¶ Series: Essay Index Reprint Series. 8vo. viii, [2], 347, [1] pp. Original full dark bluish-gray cloth, spine with red and gilt. Ex-library copy, LACMA, with related markings, including embossed title and bookplate. Very good.

$ 40

Reprinted from the 1939 issue. Includes 7 essays: 1. FROM BARBER-SURGEONS TO SURGEONS by Francis R. Packard, M.D. (1870-1950); II. THE MEANING OF MEDICAL RESEARCH by Alfred E. Cohn, M.D. (1879-1957); III. DR. WATSON AND MR. SHERLOCK HOLMES by Harrison Stanford Martland, M.D. (1883-1954); IV. MEDICINE IN THE MIDDLE AGES by James J. Walsh, M.D. (1865-1942); V. THE SEARCH FOR LONGEVITY by Raymond Pearl, Ph.D. (1879-1940); VI. MEDICINE AND THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION by Reginald Burbank, M.D. (1888-1972); VII. X-RAY WITHIN THE MEMORY OF MAN by Lewis Gregory Cole, M.D. (1874-1954).





ESSAI

SUR L'EMPLOI MÉDICAL

DE L'AIR COMPRIMÉ

PAR LE DOCTEUR CH.-G. PRAVAZ,

DIRECTEUR DE L'INSTITUT ORTHOPÉDIQUE
ET PNEUMATIQUE DE LYON.

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1850

Use of Compressed Air in Medicine

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

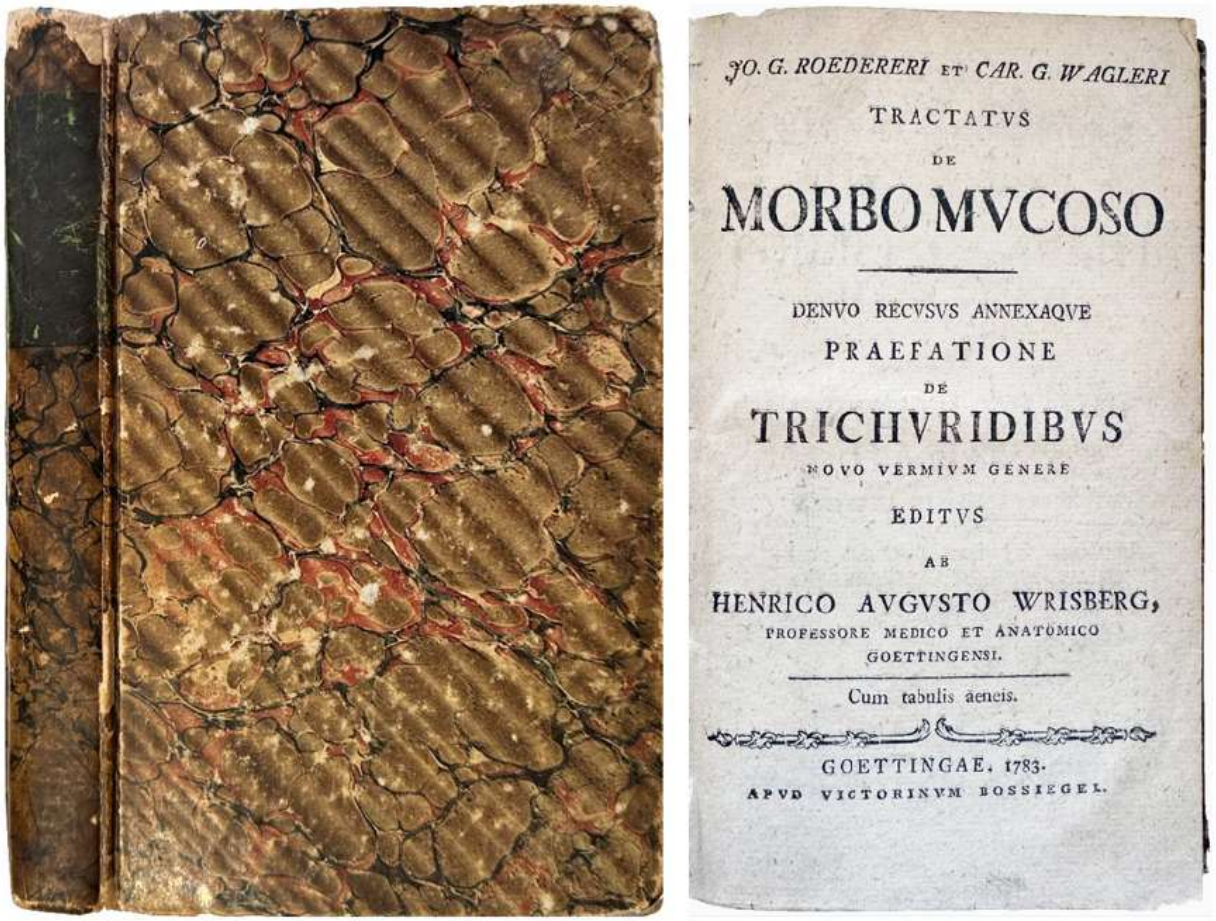
$ 350

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

cord, as a treatment for nerves or neuroses, etc. In 1853 he was to develop the first practical metal syringe, made-up of a hollow metal needle, a precursor for the modern hypodermic needle, which he used for intra-arterial injection in the treatment of aneurysm. Alexander Wood (1725-1884) independently invented a similar device during the same year.

Charles-Gabriel Pravaz, the son of doctors, was Director of the Orthopedic and Pneumatic Institute of Lyon. He invented the modern galvanocautery. See: Garrison and Morton 5603. He is known for the introduction of the hypodermic needle into Europe in 1851. – Garrison, *History of medicine*, p. 656.

§ Hirsch, IV, p. 622.



IO. G. ROEDERERI ET CAR. G. WAGLERI

TRACTATVS

DE

MORBO MVCOSO

DENVO RECVSVS ANNEXAQVE

PRAEFATIONE

DE

TRICHIVRIDIBVS

NOVO VERMIVM GENERE

EDITVS

AB

HENRICO AVGVSTO WRISBERG,

PROFESSORE MEDICO ET ANATOMICO

GOETTINGENSI.

Cum tabulis aeneis.

GOETTINGAE. 1783.

APVD VICTORINVM BOSSIEGEL.

165 ROEDERER & WAGLER

Typhoid Fever described (but misconstrued)

165. **ROEDERER, Johann Georg** (1726-1763); **Carl Gottlieb WAGLER** (1731-1778). *Tractatus de morbo mucoso. Denvo recusus annexaque praefatione de trichuridibus novo vermium genere editus ab Henrico Augusto Wrisbeg, Professore medico et anatomico Goettingensi*. Goettingae: Victorinum Bossiegei, 1783. ¶ 171 x 108 mm. 8vo. xxxviii, [4, blank], 331, [1, explicatio figurarum] pp. Headpieces, tailpiece, 3 engraved folding plates. Contemporary marbled boards; spine label missing, rubbed. Very good. M4097

$ 165

Second Latin edition. This is the first edition to contain the preface by Henri-Auguste Wrisberg, with folding plates. "An exhaustive study of typhoid, which the writers confused with dysentery and relapsing fever." – Garrison and Morton.

"During the heavy typhoid epidemic at Gottingen (1757-63), a careful account of the disease was published, in 1762, by Johann Georg Roederer, professor at the Gottingen clinic, and his assistant Wagler, who made autopsies of the cases. The intestinal lesions were carefully noted, but the authors regarded the disease as identical with intermittent fever and dysentery." – Garrison, *History of medicine*, p. 404.

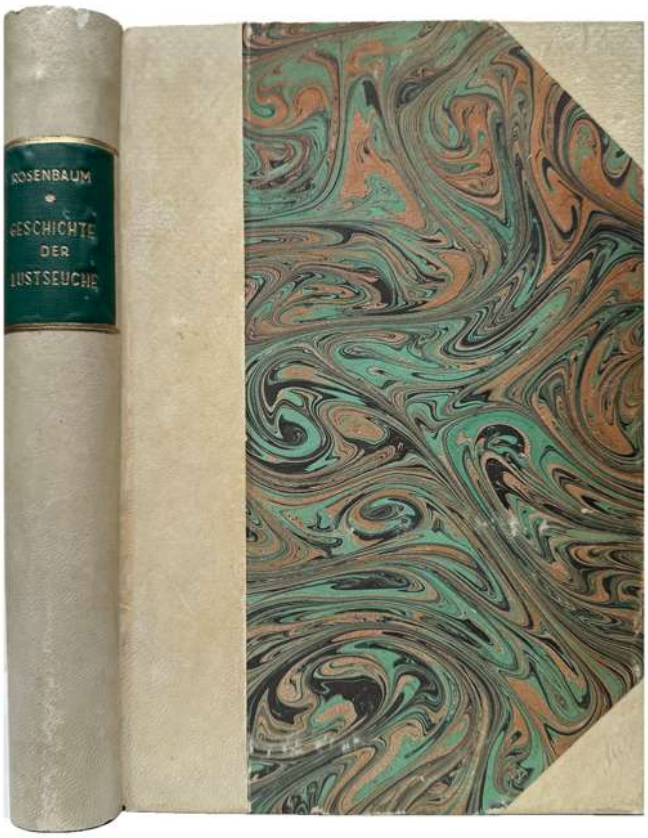
Garrison goes on to remark that "Perhaps for this very reason the unique monograph was soon forgotten. . ." But judging by the six editions listed in Wellcome, IV, p. 546, from 1762 to 1841, it was not forgotten as soon as Garrison suggests. Heinrich August Wrisberg (1739-1808) is known for the discovery of the nervus intermedius ("nerve of Wrisberg") described in his *Observationes anatomicae de quinto pare nervorum encephali* (Gottingen, 1777).

§ See: Garrison and Morton 1252. Blake, NLM, p. 385; Hirsch, IV, p. 178; Wellcome, IV, p. 546.

See: Garrison and Morton 5021 (Gottingen, 1762); Waller 8070 (Gottingen, 1752).



165 ROEDERER & WAGLER





Geschichte

der

Lustseuche

im

Altertume

nebst

ausführlichen Untersuchungen über den Venus- und Phallus-kultus, Bordelle, Νοῦσος Σκύθαι der Skythen, Paederastie und andere geschlechtliche Ausschweifungen der Alten

als

Beiträge zur richtigen Erklärung ihrer Schriften

dargestellt

von

Dr. Julius Rosenbaum.

Siebente, revidierte und mit einem Anhange vermehrte Auflage.

Berlin W. 30
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1904.

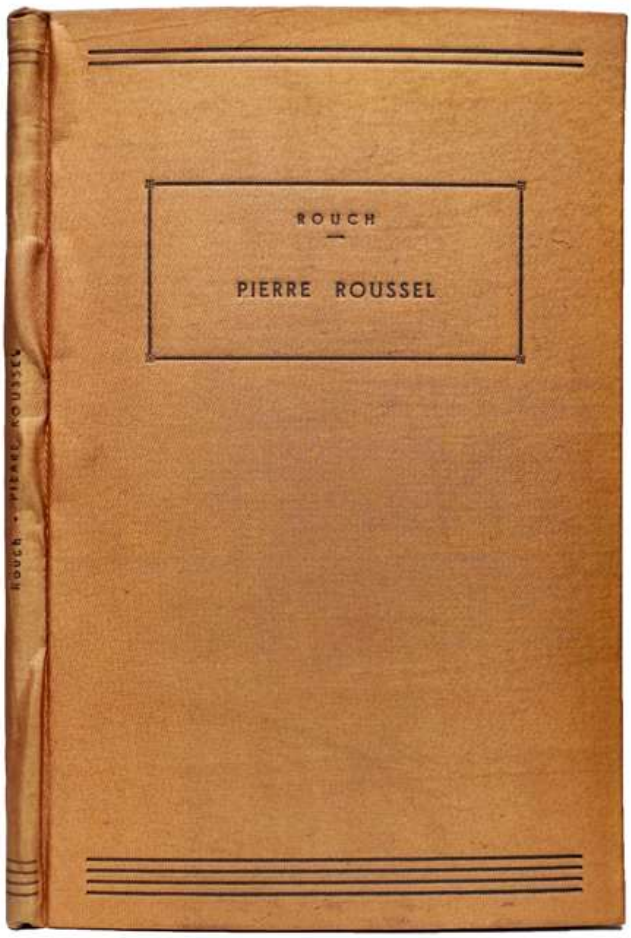
The history of Sexually Transmitted Disease from Antiquity

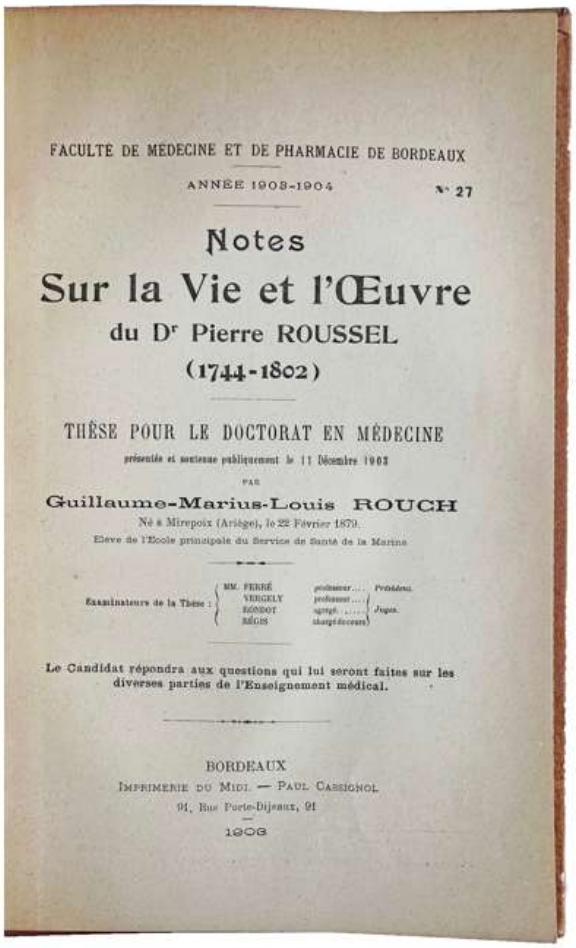
166. **ROSENBAUM, Julius** (1807-1874). *Geschichte der Lustseuche im Altertume.* Berlin: H. Barsdorf, 1904. ¶ 8vo. VII, [3],7 435, [1] pp. Index. Modern half vellum, marbled boards, spine label of dark green gilt-stamped cloth, original printed wrappers bound in. Rubberstamp of Dr. Franco Crainz. Very good.

$ 18.95

Seventh edition. The history of sexually transmitted disease from antiquity, the cults of Venus, the phallus, brothels, and other sexual practices of the ancients.

See: Garrison and Morton 2421.




FACULTÉ DE MÉDECINE ET DE PHARMACIE DE BORDEAUX

ANNÉE 1903-1904 N° 27

Notes

Sur la Vie et l'Œuvre

du Dr Pierre ROUSSEL

(1744-1802)

THÈSE POUR LE DOCTORAT EN MÉDECINE

présentée et soutenue publiquement le 11 Décembre 1903

PAR

Guillaume-Marius-Louis ROUCH

Né à Mirepoix (Ariège), le 22 Février 1879.

Élève de l'École principale du Service de Santé de la Marine

Examinateurs de la Thèse : MM. FERRÉ, professeur, Président. VERGELY, professeur, EGOROT, agrégé, RÉGIS, chargé de cours, Juges.

Le Candidat répondra aux questions qui lui seront faites sur les diverses parties de l'Enseignement médical.

BORDEAUX

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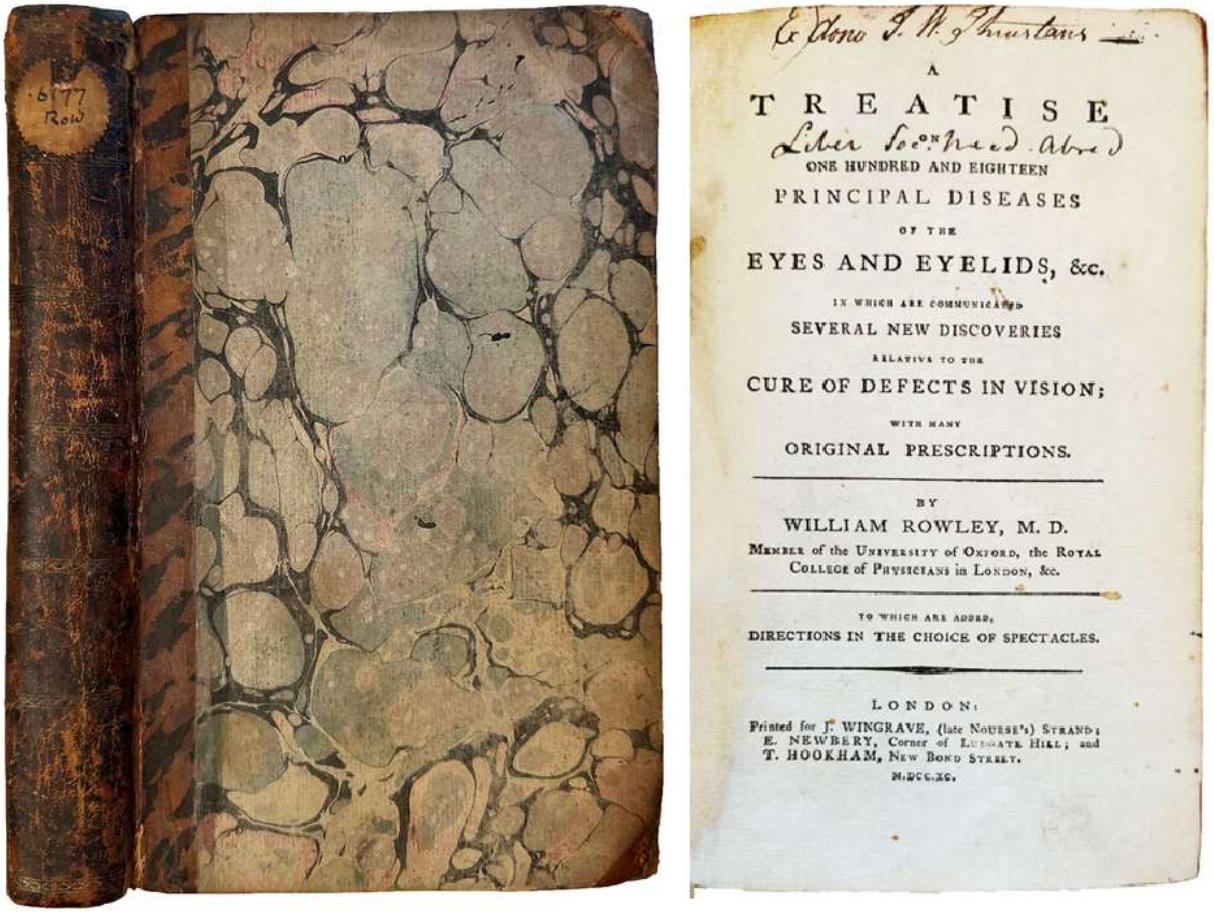
1903

Life of Dr. Pierre Roussel

167. [**ROUSSEL, Pierre** (1744-1802)] **Guillaume-Marius-Louis ROUCH** (d.1905). *Notes Sur la Vie et l'œuvre du Dr. Pierre Roussel (1744-1802). Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine*. Bordeaux : Paul Cassignol, 1903. ¶ 8vo. 68, [2] pp. Paper is somewhat brittle and browned, the lower corners are creased or crunched, resulting in some damage to the paper. Modern full salmon cloth with black stamping. Rubberstamp of Dr. Franco Crainz. RARE.

$ 10

Pierre Roussel wrote a treatise relating to women: *Système physique et moral de la femme ou Tableau philosophique de la constitution, de l'état organique, du tempérament, des mœurs et des fonctions propres au sexe*, Paris, 1775.



Diseases of the Eyes & Choice of Spectacles

168. **ROWLEY, William** (1743-1806). *A treatise on one hundred and eighteen principal diseases of the eyes and eyelids, &c. in which are communicated several new discoveries relative to the cure of defects in vision; with many original prescriptions. To which are added, directions in the choice of spectacles*. London: Printed for J. Wingrave . . ., E. Newbery . . ., and T. Hookham, 1790. ¶ 213 x 134 mm. 8vo. lxvi, 360 pp. 6 engraved plates (1 folding); occasional spotting, ms. notes on pages 8 and 9 in an early hand. Contemporary quarter brown calf, calf corners, marbled boards, gilt on spine rubbed off; corners bumped and showing, rubbed. Ex library ms. label at head of spine, ms. notations on title and page: ex dono J.W. Thurstan Liber Soc. Med. Abred [Liber Societatis Medicae Aberdonensis / Aberdeen Medical Society, Scotland]. Bookplate of Jerry Donin. Very good. RARE. M14697

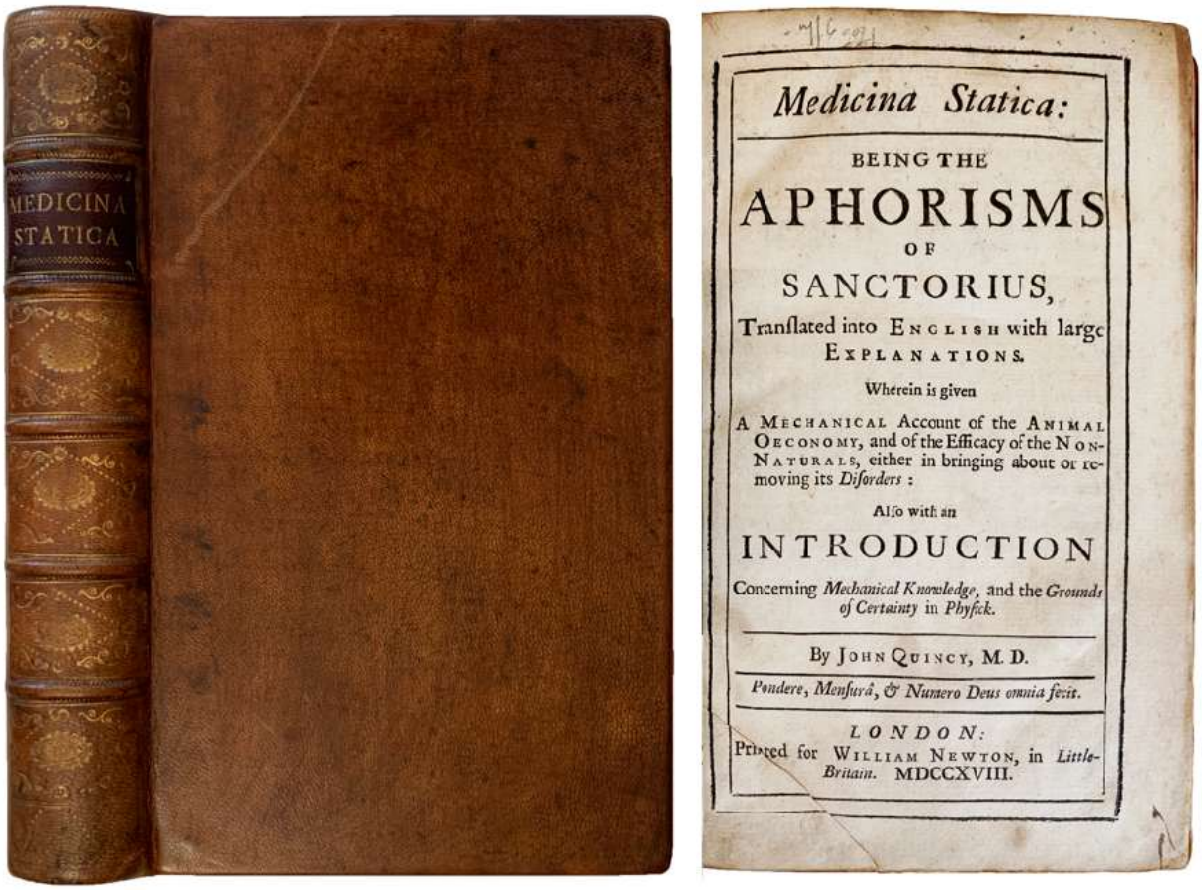
$ 1,250

FIRST EDITION. "One of the most intriguing volumes in the historic ophthalmic literature. Ostensibly written by Rowley, the book was judged in England to be an important ophthalmological work at the time. Almost half a century later, it gradually dawned on the ophthalmic intelligentsia that the book was in fact a plagiarism. Rowley's book was an unacknowledged translation of Joseph Jacob Plenck's Doctrina de morbus oculorum. The full story of the deception was published in 1910 by the great ophthalmic historian, Julius Hirschberg . . ." – Albert, *The classics of ophthalmology library*, 1988.

William Rowley, from Ireland, served an apprenticeship at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and worked as a naval surgeon for some years before establishing a London practice, chiefly in obstetrics but also in general surgery and ophthalmology. He was a member of the Royal College of Physicians.

PROVENANCE: [1] J. W. Thurstan. [2] Title-page inscribed," Ex dono J. W. Thurstan [?!]" – "Ex libris Societatis Medicae Abredonensis" [Aberdeen, Scotland]. [3] F. Jerry Donin (d.2003) bookplate.

§ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 1967; *DNB*, XVII, pp. 366-367; Hirsch, V, p. 105; Hirschberg, III, pp. 375-378; Munk's Roll, II, pp. 340-342; Snyder, *Our ophthalmic heritage*, pp. 153-157. See: James, *Studies in the history of ophthalmology in England prior to the year 1800*, pp. 118-121. Charles E. Letocha, "The invention and early manufacture of bifocals," *Survey of Ophthalmology*, Volume 35, Issue 3, November–December 1990, pages 226-235.



Testing Respiration ["insensible perspiration"]: The "Balance Seat" of Santorio

169. **SANCTORIUS OF PADUA [SANTORIO SANTORI]** (1561-1636); **QUINCY, John** (d. 1722). *Medicina Statica: Being the Aphorisms of Sanctorius, Translated into English with large Explanations. Wherein is given A Mechanical Account of the Animal Oeconomy, and of the Efficacy of the Non-Naturals, either in bringing about or removing its Disorders: Also with an Introduction Concerning Mechanical Knowledge, and the Grounds of Certainty in Physic*. London: William Newton, 1718. ¶ 8vo. (190 x 117 mm) lvi, 312 pp. Engraved frontispiece, 1 folding plate. Signature P mis-bound (P1-2 after P3-4), light toning throughout. Bound in full modern calf to period style, raised bands and gilt-stamped decoration on spine, black leather gilt-stamped spine label. Fine. M9708

$ 270

Second edition. "The frontispiece of [this edition] shows Santorio's famous balance seat where he spent much of his time eating, working, and sleeping. Over a period of

30 years he weighed his dietary intake and bodily excretions and determined that the amount of the visible excreta was less than what he ate and drank. He concluded that a substantial portion of the weight of his food intake was lost from the body through his skin as 'insensible perspiration."' – University of Virginia, Claude Moore Health Sciences Library.

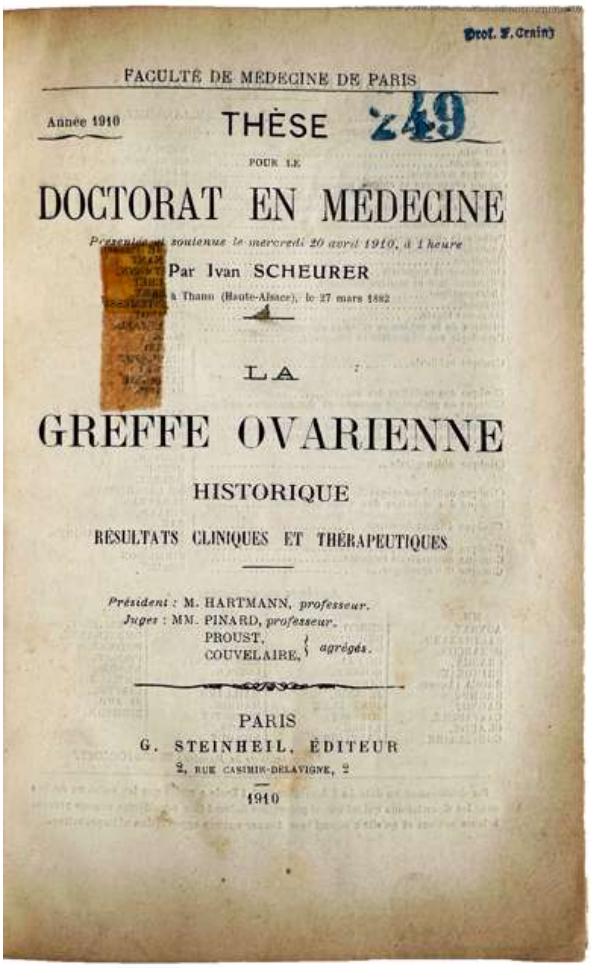


Issued along with *Medico-physical Essays* in 1720, this popular text went through many editions, even as late as the early 19th century. Santorio [or Sanctorius] (1561-1636) was the founder of the physiology of metabolism. He introduced into physiology exact methods of measurement, pulse counting, temperature determination and weighing. Here Quincy translates into English topics that he feels are the most difficult. Included are aphorisms on insensible perspiration (including plague), air and water, meats and drink. sleep and watching, exercise and rest, venery, and affections of the mind.

"John Quincy, medical writer, was apprenticed to an apothecary, and afterward practiced medicine as an apothecary in London. He was a dissenter and a Whig, a friend of Dr. Richard Mead, and an enemy of Dr. John Woodward. He studied mathematics and the philosophy of Sir Isaac Newton, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Edinburgh for his *Medicina Statica Britannica* (1712), a translation of the Aphorisms of Sanctorius, of which a second edition appeared in 1720. In 1720 . . .

he published a collection of Medico-physical Essays on ague, feberes, gout, leprosy, king's evil, and other diseases, which shows that he knew little of clinical medicine, and was only skilful in the arrangement of drugs in prescriptions. He considered dried millipedes good for tuberculous lymphatic glands, but esteemed the royal touch a method 'that can take place only on a deluded imagination,' and 'justly banished with the superstition and bigotry that introduced it.'" – *DNB*.

§ BM Readex, Vol. 20, p. 1178 (1st ed.); DNB, Vol. XVI, pp. 555-6; Garrison and Morton 573 (Sanctorio); Osler 3915; Waller 7713; Wellcome III, p. 458 (1720 ed.).



Prof. F. Cruveilhier

FACULTÉ DE MÉDECINE DE PARIS

Année 1910

THÈSE 249

POUR LE

DOCTORAT EN MÉDECINE

Présentée et soutenue le mercredi 20 avril 1910, à 1 heure

Par Ivan SCHEURER

Né à Thann (Haute-Alsace), le 27 mars 1882

LA

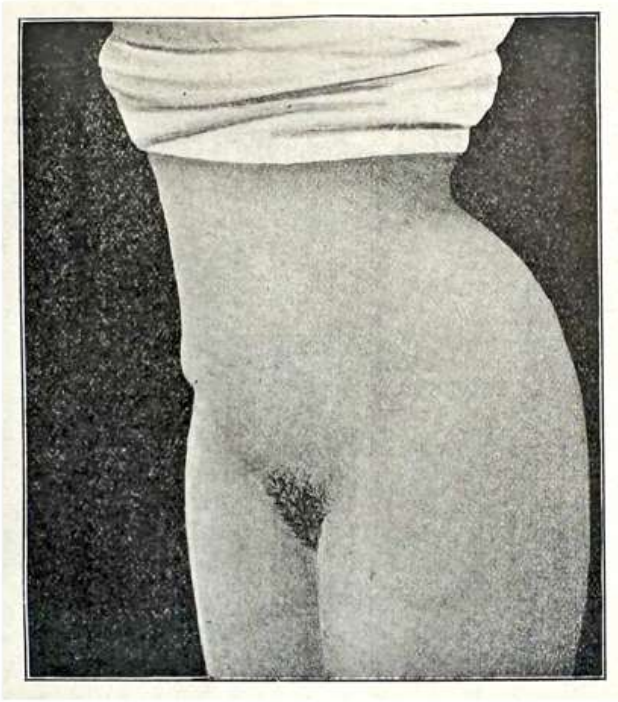
GREFFE OVARIENNE

HISTORIQUE

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Président : M. HARTMANN, *professeur.*
Juges : MM. PINARD, *professeur.*
PROUST,
COUVELAIRE, } *agrégés.*

PARIS
G. STEINHEIL, ÉDITEUR
2, RUE CASIMIR-DELAVIGNE, 2
1910



170 SCHEURER

Ovarian Grafting

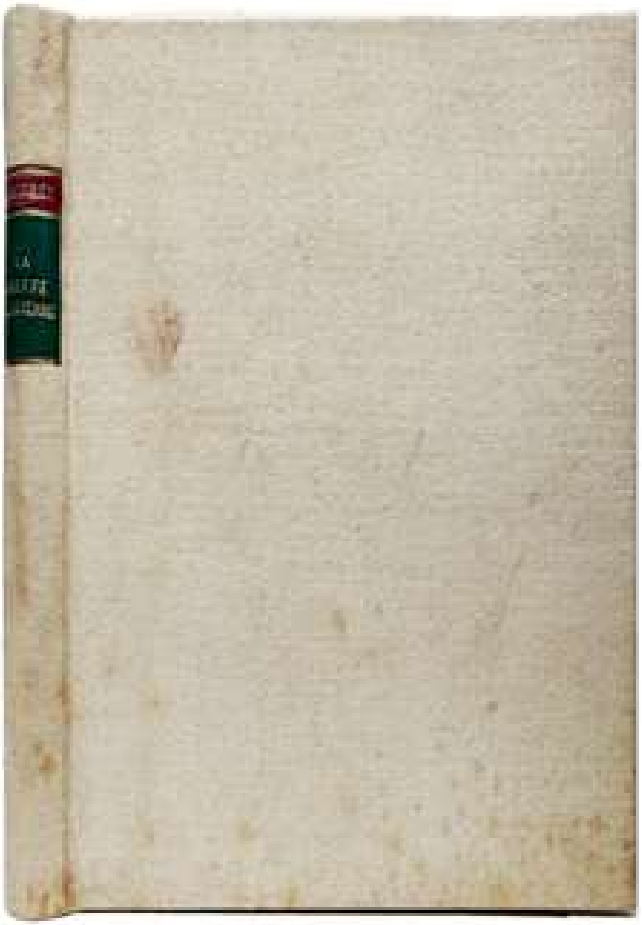
170. **SCHEURER, Ivan**. *La Greffe Ovarienne historique, résultats cliniques et thérapeutiques*. Paris : G. Steinheil, 1910. ¶ 8vo. 182 pp. 9 figs. Title with residue of tape applied (related staining), "249" rubber-stamped. Modern full beige cloth, spine label. Rubber ownership stamp of Franco Crainz. Very good. RARE.

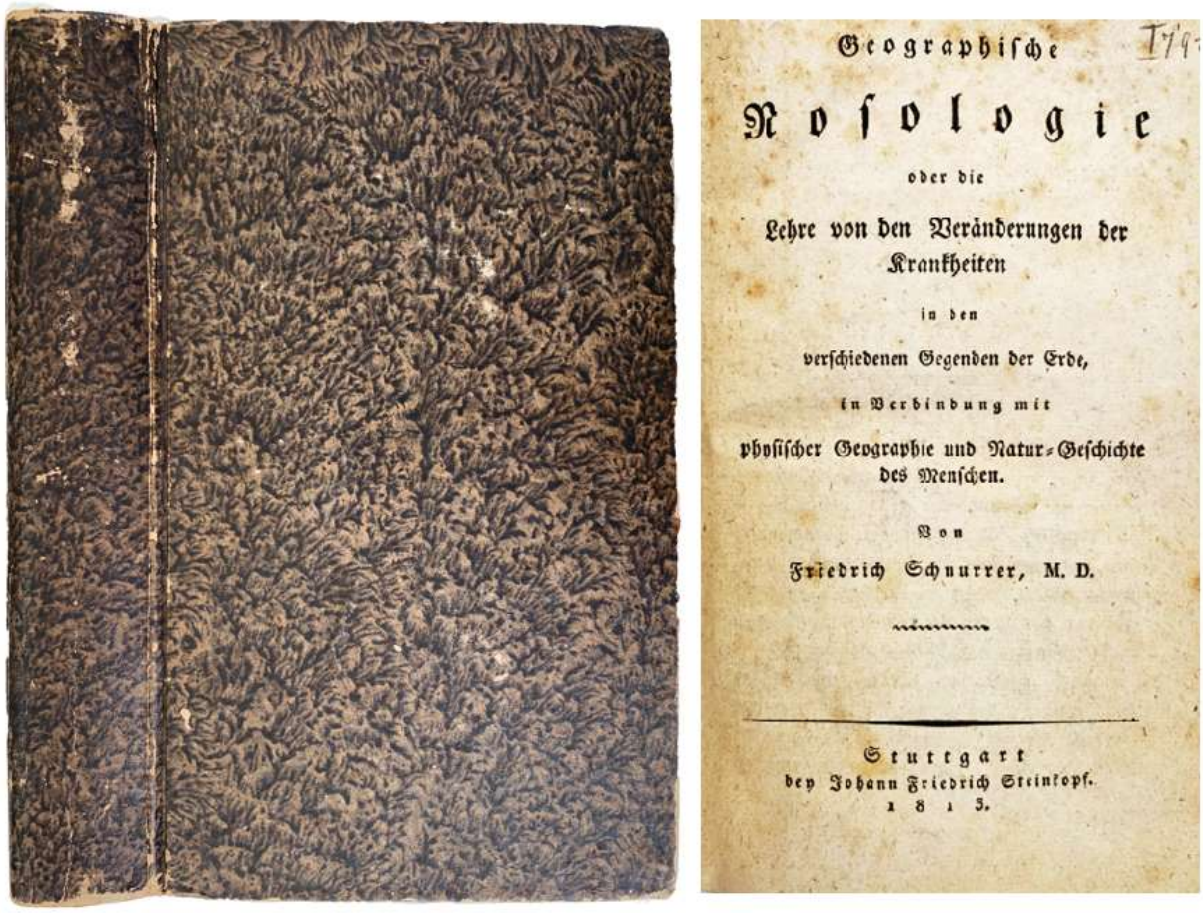
$ 45

History of ovarian grafting, with clinical and therapeutic results.

Dr. Scheurer compiled the comprehensive historical background of early experiments up to 1910, analyzing the clinical trials and therapeutic outcomes of the era. The earliest documented human ovarian tissue transplantation was performed in 1895 by New York surgeon Robert Morris.

Scheurer tracks early clinical experiments and theories surrounding ovarian transplants.





Pioneering Account of Physical Geography and Disease

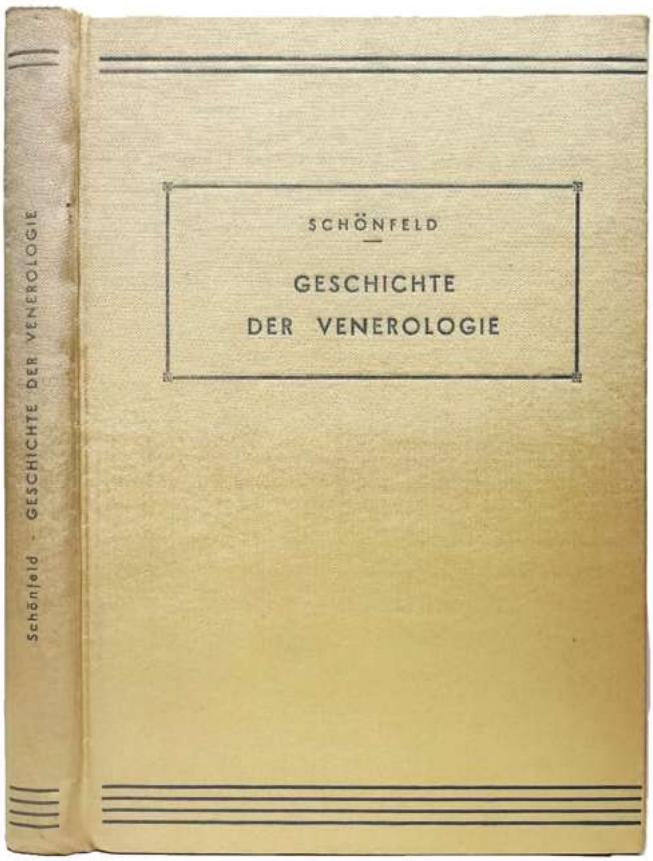
171. **SCHNURRER, Friedrich** (1784-1833). *Geographische nosologie oder die Lehre von den Beranderungen der Krankheiten in den verschiedenen Gegenden der Erde, in Berbindung mit phnsischer Geographie und Natur=Geschichte des Menschen*. Stuttgart: Johann Friedrich Steinkopf, 1813. ¶ 195 x 119 mm. 8vo. xiv, 572, [2, errata] pp. Index; some spotting. Contemporary paste paper boards; rubbed. Very good. M13806

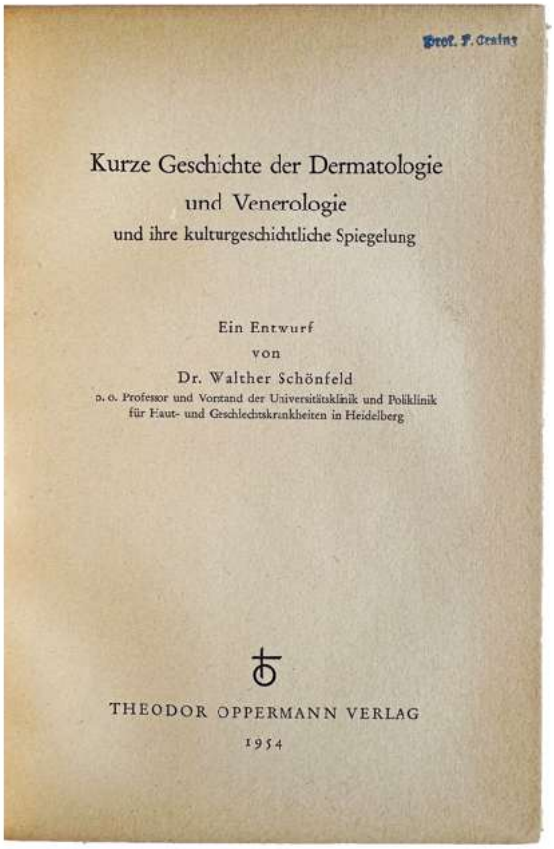
$ 225

FIRST EDITION of the author's famous work, the (trans. as) Geographical Nosology or Doctrine of the Changes of Diseases in Different Parts of the World, in the Context of Physical Geography and the Natural History of Man. The Swabian physician, Friedrich Schnurrer (born in Tubingen), a public health officer in Vaihingen on the Enz, was an important pathfinder in the field of medical geography. "During this further period of study at Tiibingen, Schnurrer joined a circle of Romantic poets, the so-called 'schwabische Dichter', led by the physician Justinus Kerner (1786-1862),"

the poet Ludwig Uhland (1787-1862), the philologist Gustav Schwab (1792-1850), and another physician, Karl Heinrich Kostlin (1787-1859). Another, temporary, member was the Berlin diplomat and later famous Humboldt correspondent Karl August Varnhagen von Ense (1785-1858). – Rainer Bromer, "The first Global Map of the Distribution of Human Diseases: Friedrich Schnurrer's *Charte Uber die geographische Ausbreitung der Krankheiten*" (1827), p. 177.

§ See: Garrison, *History of medicine*, p. 666; Hirsch, V, p. 259.





History of Dermatology and Venereology

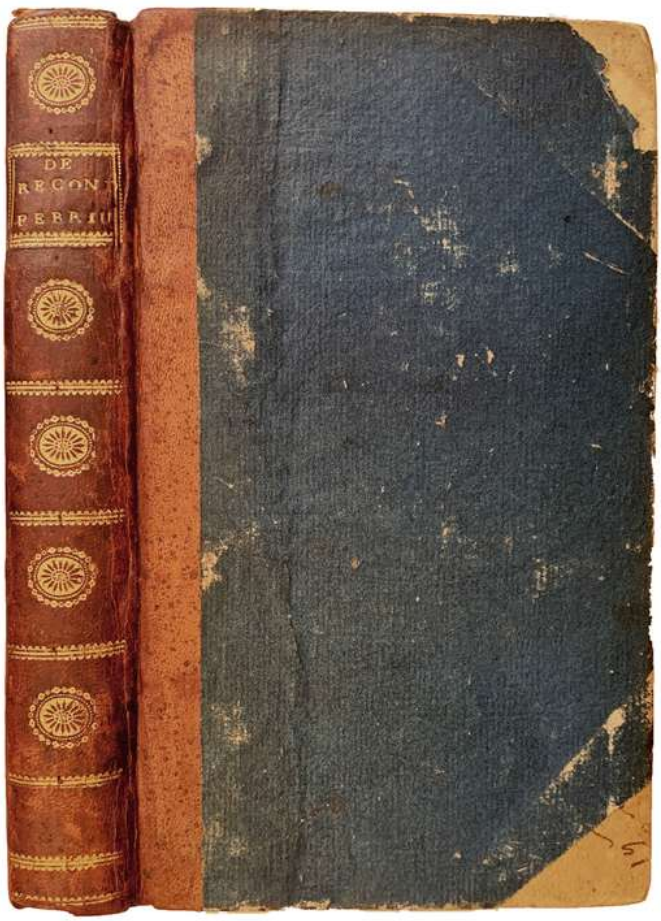
172. **SCHÖNFELD, Walther** (1888-1977). *Kurze Geschichte der Dermatologie und Venerologie und ihre Kulturgeschichteliche Spiegelung*. Heidelberg: Theodor Oppermann, 1954. ¶ Series: Heilkunde und Geisteswelt, Band 6. 8vo. 150, [2] pp. Index; title browned. Later beige cloth, with dark blue-printed titles, original

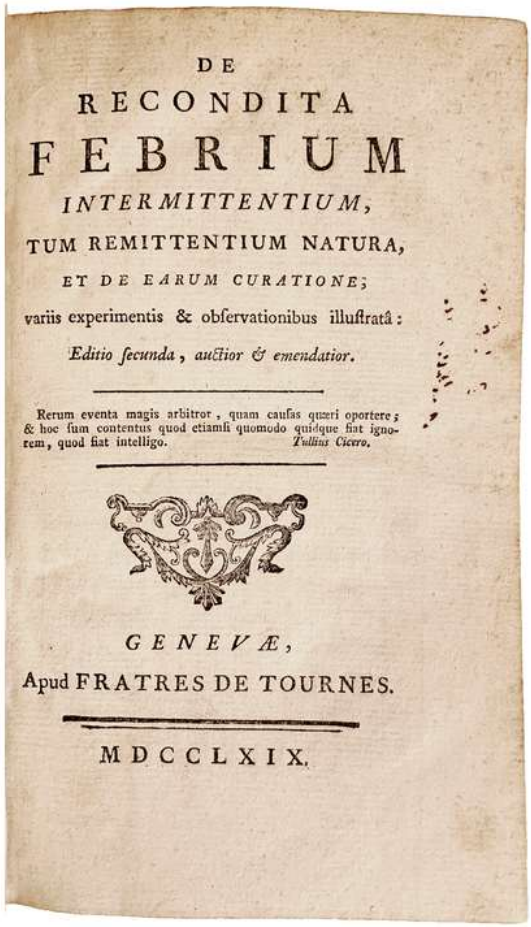
printed wrappers bound in. Rubber ownership stamp of Franco Crainz. Very good.

$ 15

A brief history of dermatology and venereology and their reflection in cultural history.

Walther Schönfeld was a German dermatologist, university professor and medical historian. He is noted for building a massive collection of tattooing. Schönfeld dedicated many years to the study of tattooing and compiled a wealth of material on the subject. His book, *Body Painting, Branding, Tattooing*, was published in 1960.





DE
RECONDITA
FEBRIUM
INTERMITTENTIUM,
TUM REMITTENTIUM NATURA,
ET DE EARUM CURATIONE;
variis experimentis & obſervationibus illuſtratâ:
Editio ſecunda, auctior & emendatior.

Rerum eventa magis arbitror, quam cauſas quæri oportere; & hoc ſum contentus quod etiamſi quomodo quidque fiat ignorem, quod fiat intelligo. *Tullius Cicero.*

GENEVÆ,
Apud FRATRES DE TOURNES.

MDCCLXIX.

173 SENAC

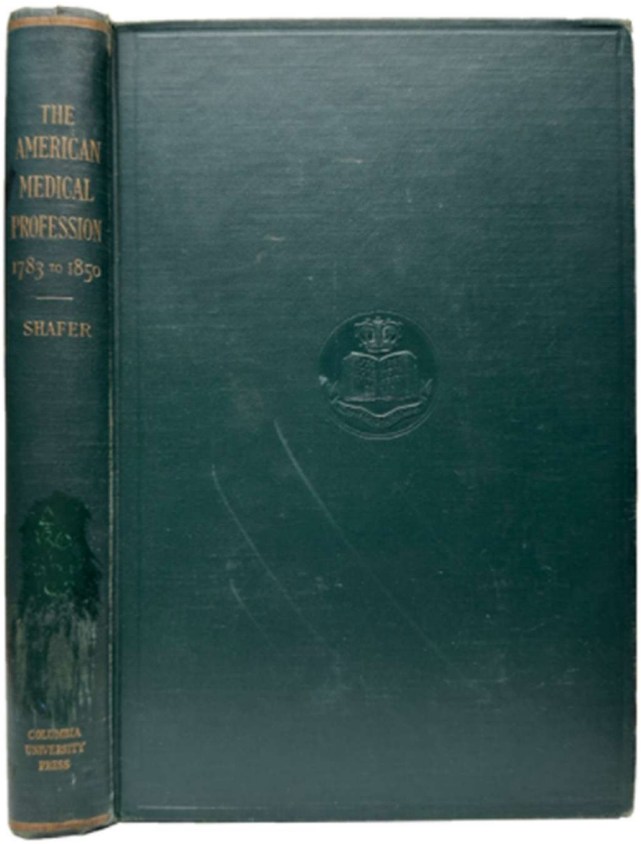
173. **SENAC, Jean Baptiste** (1693-1770). *De recondita febrium intermittentium, tum remittentium natura, et de earum curatione; variis experimentis & observationibus illustrata.* . . Genevae, Apud Fratres de Tournes, 1769. ¶ 200 x 121 mm. 8vo. xxiv, 416, [1] pp. Headpieces, tailpieces, floriated initials,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

$ 100

SECOND EDITION, revised and enlarged. The first edition was issued in Amsterdam, 1759. An English translation was issued Philadelphia, 1805, by Charles Caldwell.

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

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




THE AMERICAN MEDICAL PROFESSION
1783 to 1850

BY

HENRY BURNELL SHAFER, PH.D.

LIBRARY OF THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

NEW YORK
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON: P. S. KING & SON, LTD.
1936

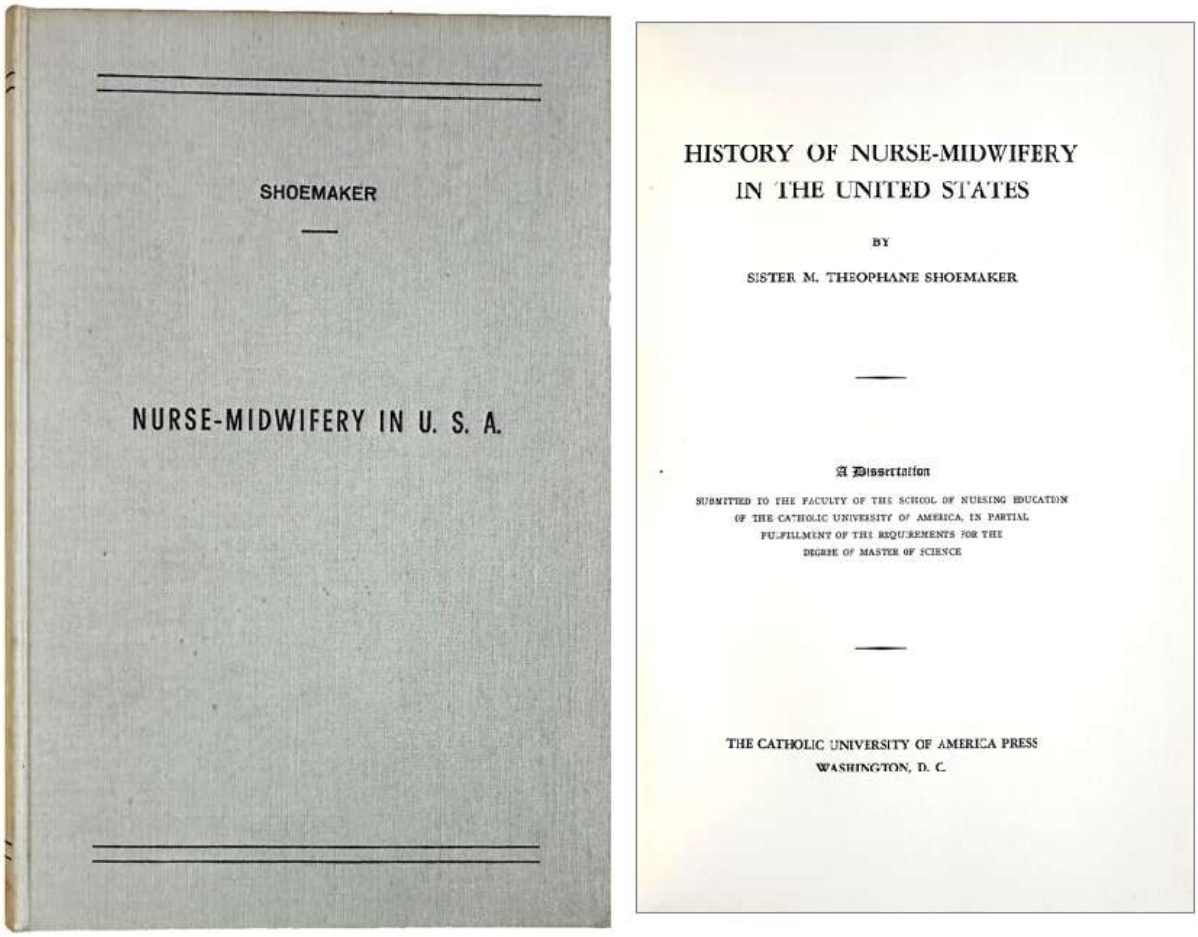
23534

Pioneering Study of the American Medical Profession in History

174. **SHAFER, Henry Burnell** (1906-). *The American Medical Profession 1783 to 1850*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1936. ¶ Series: *Studied in History, Economics, and Public Law*, number 417. 8vo. 271, [1] pp. Index; some ink marks (ticks) in margins. Original full navy-blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library copy, LACMA. Good.

$ 20

§ Garrison and Morton 1766.604.

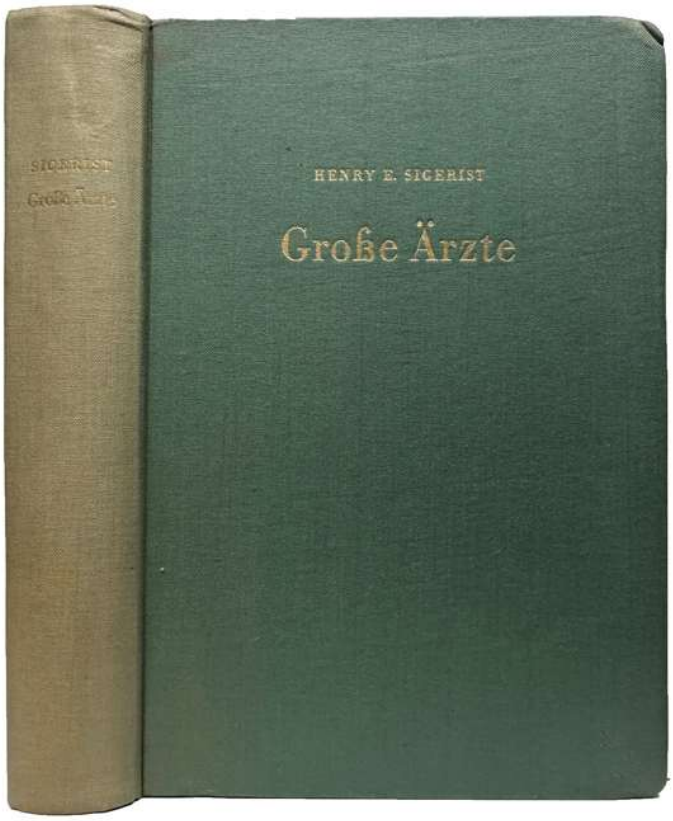


Rare History of American Nurse-Midwifery

175. **SHOEMAKER, Sister M. Theophane**. *History of Nurse-Midwifery in the United States. A dissertation*. Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of American Press, 1947. ¶ 8vo. vii, [3], 64 pp. Modern beige cloth, dark gray title stamping. Rubber ownership stamp of Franco Crainz.

$ 15

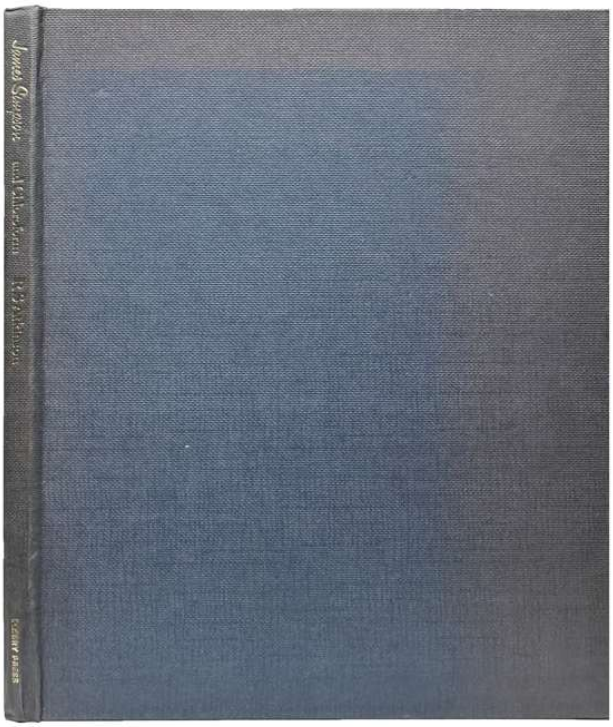
Original first printing.

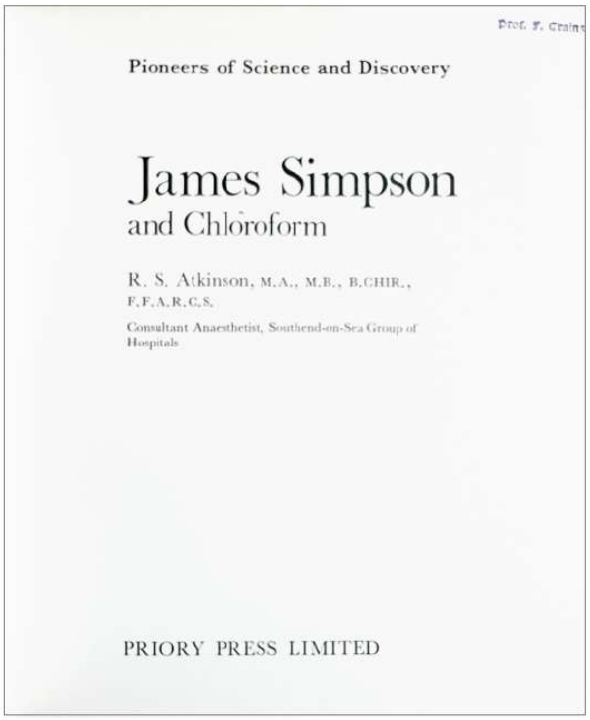




Standard History of Medicine

176. **SIGERIST, Henry** (1891-1957). *Grosse Arzte Eine Geschichte der Heilkunde in Lebensbildern*. Munich: J. F. Lehmanns, 1959. ¶ Third edition. 8vo. 495, [1] pp. 78 figs., index. Original full green gilt-stamped cloth. Some penciling to front endsheets, mounted is a brief review of this title. Rubber ownership stamp of Franco Crainz. Very good. $ 10

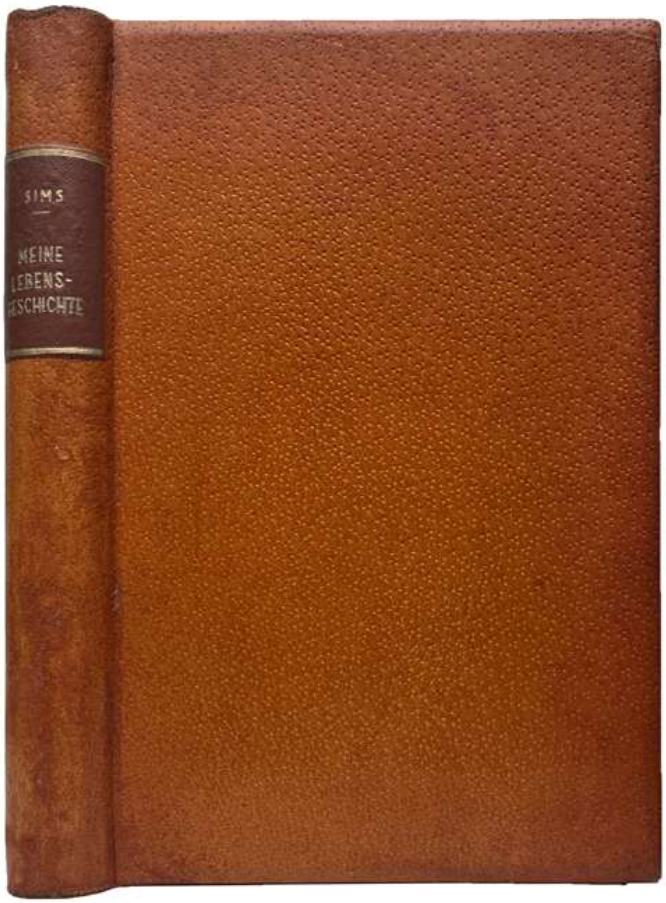




177. [**SIMPSON, James**] **R. S. ATKINSON**. *James Simpson and Chloroform*. London: Priory Press, 1973. ¶ Series: *Pioneers of Science and Discovery*. Small Sq. 4to. 96 pp. Illustrated. Original dark-gray cloth, gilt-stamped spine title. Rubber ownership stamp of Franco Crainz. Very good+. $ 10



James Marion Sims [178]



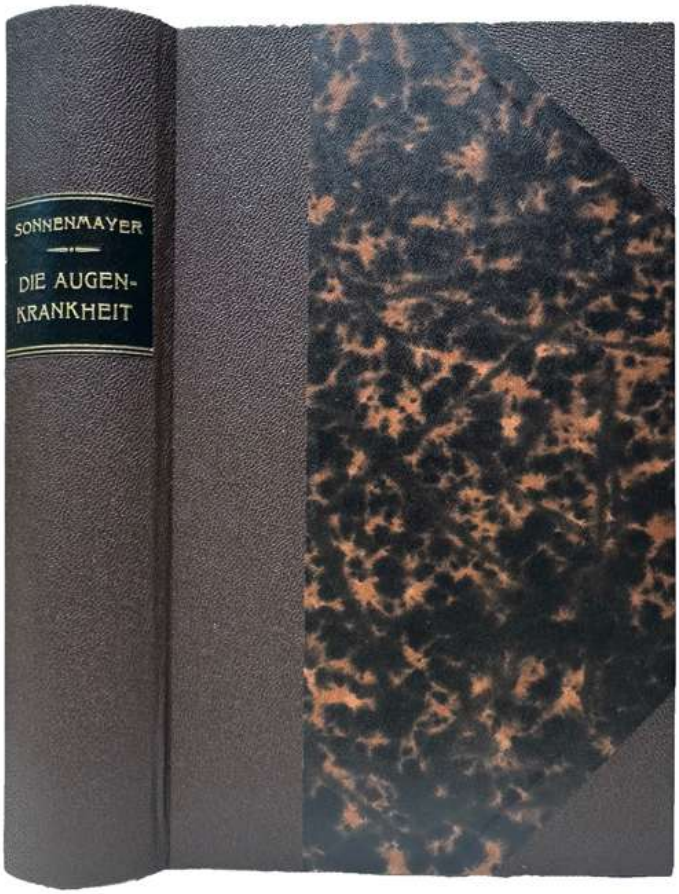


178. **SIMS, J. Marion** (1813-1883). *Meine Lebensgeschichte. Herausgegeben nach dem Tode des Verfassers von seinem Sohne H. Marion Sims, M.D. Autorisirte deutsche Ausgabe besorgt von Dr. Ludwig Weiss.* Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1885. ¶ 8vo. XII, 374 pp. Frontispiece portrait. Later Italian perforated calf, gilt-stamped spine label, with original yellow printed wrappers bound in; rubbed. Ownership rubberstamp of Franco Crainz.

$ 30

German edition, translated from the English of Sim's autobiography. The title "Father of Modern Gynecology" is often attributed to Dr James Marion Sims, a pioneering American physician whose contributions to gynecology have profoundly influenced modern medical practice.

See: Priyal Shende, Akshay Jagtap, Bansari Goswami, "The Legacy of James Marion Sims: History Revisited," *Cureus.* 2024, Sep 15;16(9).




Die
AUGENKRANKHEIT
der
Neugebornen
nach
allen ihren Beziehungen,
historisch, pathologisch-diagnostisch, therapeutisch
und als
Gegenstand
der
Staats- und Sanitäts-Polizei
dargestellt
von
D^r. G. J. F. Sonnenmayer.
Gelnhausen.
1839.

179. **SONNENMAYER, Georg Jacob Friedrich**. *Die Augenkrankheit der neugebornen nach allen ihren Beziehungen, historisch, pathologisch-diagnostisch, therapeutisch: und als Gegenstand der Staats-und Sanitats-Polizei dargestellt*. Gelnhausen: [J.C. Janda], 1839. ¶ 23 cm. xx, 674, [2] pp. Modern chocolate brown half-cloth, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine label on black leatherette, original printed wrappers bound in, edges untrimmed, surface soiling, some internal browning, title edges worn. Scarce. Clean copy, nice binding. Very good. M15112

$ 150

First edition. On diseases of the eye in the newborn child.

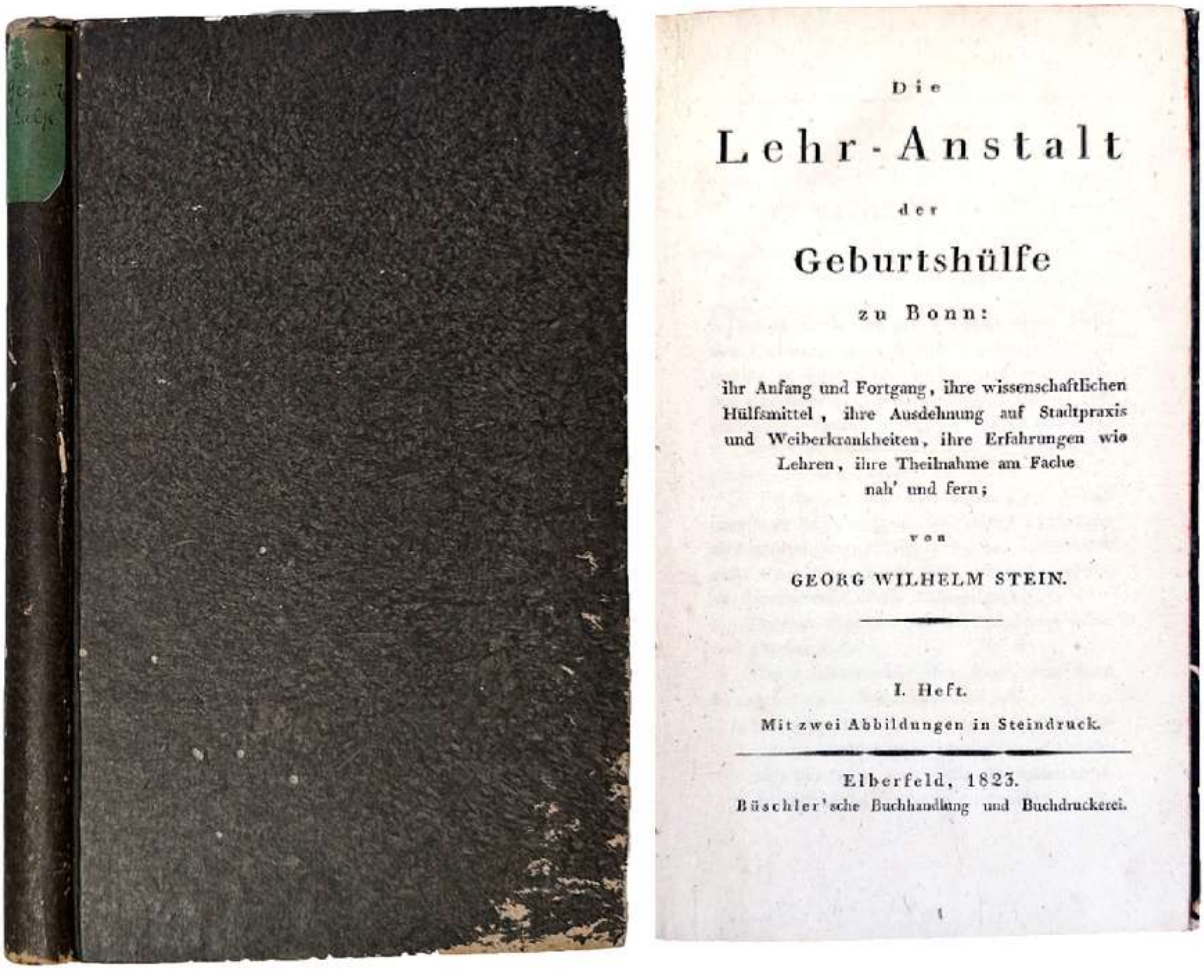
CONTENTS: Erste Ausgabe. (1) Geschichte der Krankheit; (2) Etymologie; (3) Begriffsbestimmung der Krankheit; (4) Anatomie und Physiologie der Auges der Neugebornen; (5) Phanomenologie der Krankheit; (6) Von der zeitlichen Verhaltnissen der Krankheit; (7) Von der raumlichen Verhaltnissen der Krankheit; (8) Von der Charakteren der Krankheit; (9) Diagnose der Krankheitsarten; (10) Von dem

Sekret der Krankheit; (11) Von der Aehnlichkeit und Verschiedenheit der Adenosynchitonitis neonatorum mit der agyptischen, der genorrhoischen u. der scrophulosen Augenkrankheit; (12) Von den Ausgangen der Krankheit; (13) Von der Ergebnissen der Sektionen der mit der Adenosynchitonitis neonatorum behaftet gewesenen Augen; (14) Aetiologie der Krankheit; (15) Prognose der Krankheit; (16) Therapie der Krankheit.

[Translated] (1) History of the disease; (2) Etymology; (3) Definition of the disease; (4) Anatomy and physiology of the eye of the newborn; (5) Phenomenology of the disease; (6) Temporal relations of the disease; (7) Spatial relations of the disease; (8) Characteristics of the disease; (9) Diagnosis of disease types; (10) Disease secretion; (11) Similarity and difference of adenosynchitonitis neonatorum with Egyptian, genorrhoeic and scrophular eye disease; (12) Eye disease outcomes; (13) Results of eye sections affected by adenosynchitonitis neonatorum; (14) Etiology of the disease; (15) Prognosis of the disease; (16) Therapy of the disease.

§ Grulee 1408.


Die
Augenkrankheit
der
Neugeborenen
nach
allen ihren Beziehungen,
Gegenstand
der
Staats- und Sanitäts-Polizei
dargestellt
von
Dr. G. J. P. Sommermeyer.
Gelehrten.
1838.



Die

Lehr-Anstalt

der

Geburtshülfe

zu Bonn:

ihr Anfang und Fortgang, ihre wissenschaftlichen Hülfsmittel, ihre Ausdehnung auf Stadtpraxis und Weiberkrankheiten, ihre Erfahrungen wie Lehren, ihre Theilnahme am Fache nah' und fern;

von

GEORG WILHELM STEIN.

I. Heft.

Mit zwei Abbildungen in Steindruck.

Elberfeld, 1823.
Büschler'sche Buchhandlung und Buchdruckerei.

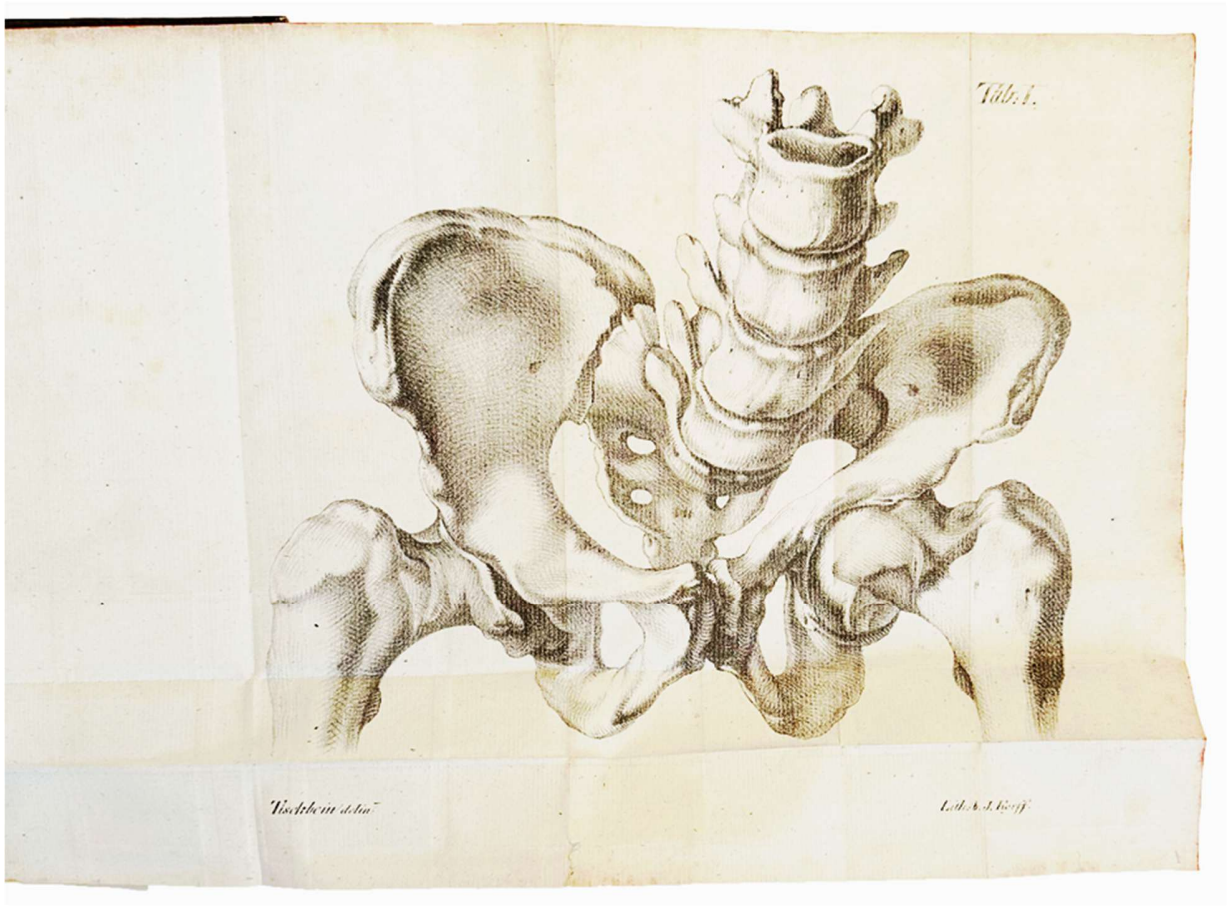
Obstetrics is Newly Taught at the University of Bonn

180. **STEIN, Georg Wilhelm the younger** (1773-1870). *Die Lehr-Anstalt der Geburtshülfe zu Bonn: ihr Anfang und Fortgang, ihre wissenschaftlichen Hülfsmittel, ihre Ausdehnung auf Stadtpraxis und Weiberkränkheiten, ihre Erfahrungen wie Lehren, ihre Theilnahme am Fache nah' und fern. . . 1. Heft.* Elberfeld: Buschler'sche, 1823. ¶ 206 x 126 mm. 8vo. vi, (3)-202, [2] pp. Bibliog., 2 engraved plates of the pelvis. Decorative paper over boards, ms. paper spine label, edges red; rubbed. Crainz rubber stamp on title. Very good. RARE. M5111

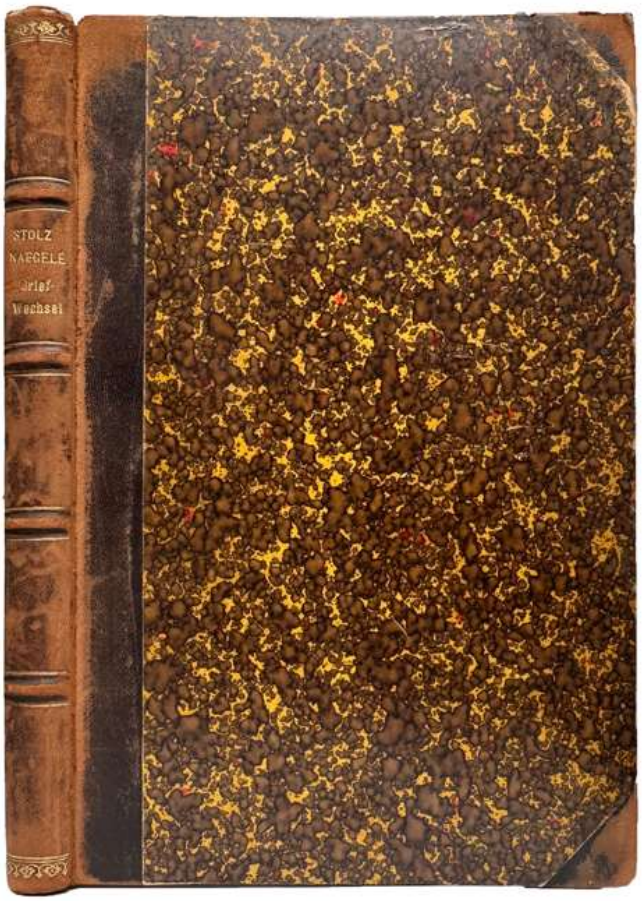
$ 250

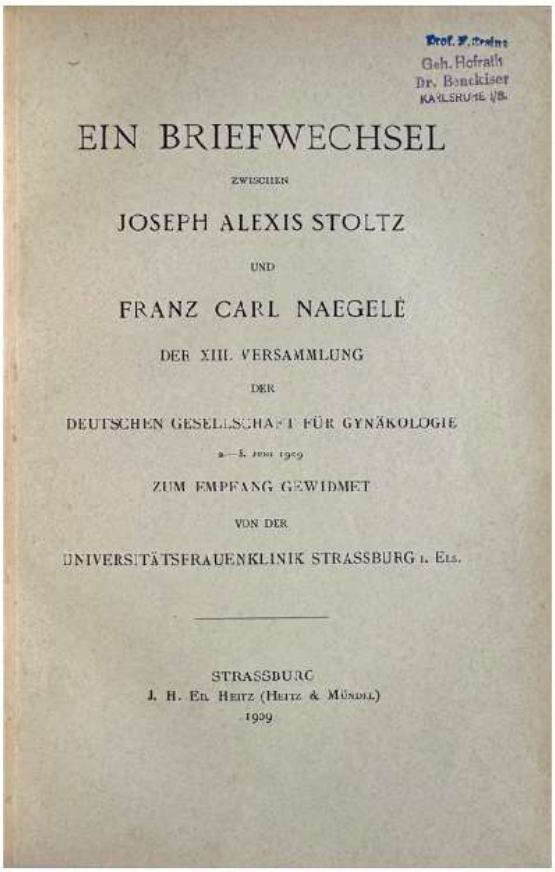
FIRST EDITION. This is a report on the establishment of obstetrics education at the University of Bonn.

"No more published", OCLC. Hirsch, V, p. 522. OCLC: NLM, UChicago, Harvard.



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.





Correspondence Between Two Noted Nineteenth Century German Gynecologists

181. **STOLTZ, Joseph Alexis** (1803-1896); **Franz Carl NAEGELE** (1778-1851); **SCHMITT, Victor**. (editor). *Ein Briefwechsel zwischen Joseph Alexis Stoltz und Franz Carl Naegele der XIII. Versammlung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie 2.-5. Juni 1909 zum Empfang gewidmet von der Universitätsfrauenklinik Strassburg I. Els.* Strassburg: J.H. Ed. Heitz, 1909. ¶ 8vo. [VI], 161, [1] pp. Figures. Early half morocco, marbled boards; leather rubbed, degraded leather, joints cracked, otherwise very good. Ownership rubberstamps of Professor Dr. Linzenmeier (Geh. Hofrath), and Franco Crainz.

$ 25

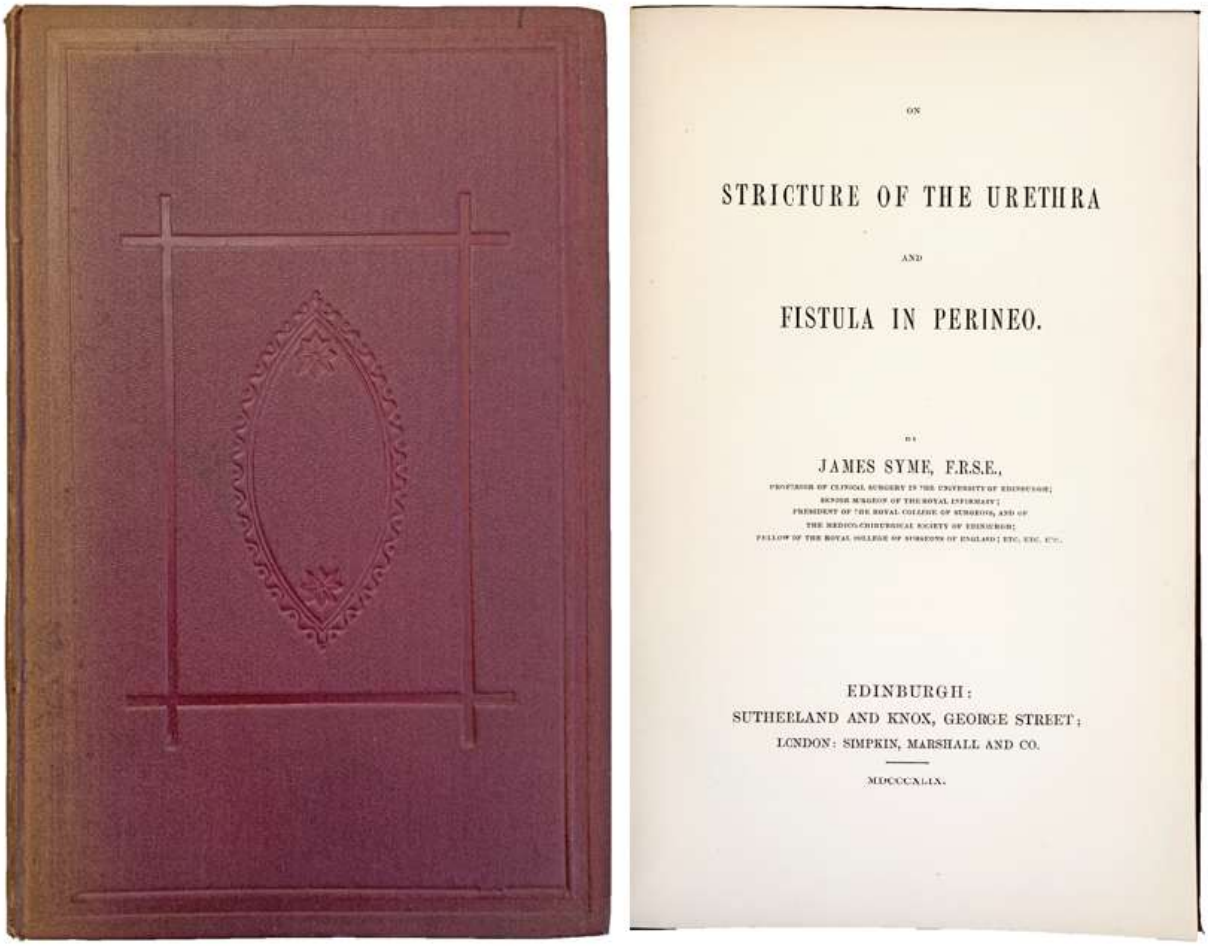
This volume is compiled from the professional and personal correspondence between two pioneering 19th-century obstetricians. It was published in 1909 for the 13th Meeting of the German Society for Gynecology in Strasbourg, this collection captures an era of rapid transformation in maternity care and reproductive medicine. Their

documented letters reveal a close collaborative friendship where they exchanged ideas on medical technology—such as procurement challenges for clinical training models ("phantoms")—and reviewed evolving methodologies that defined early modern gynecology.

Joseph-Alexis Stoltz was a French obstetrician, became an associate professor at the University of Strasbourg (1829), and later was appointed professor of accouchements (obstetrics) (1834).

Franz Karl Naegele was a German obstetrician. He earned his medical degree from the University of Bamberg, afterwards opening a medical practice in Barmen. In 1807, he became an associate professor at the University of Heidelberg, where in 1810 he was appointed a full professor of obstetrics.

PROVENANCE [2]: Dr. Georg Linzenmeier (1882–1951), German gynecologist and obstetrician. [2] 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). C0054 - LC-4.



ON

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA

AND

FISTULA IN PERINEO.

BY

JAMES SYME, F.R.S.E.,

EDINBURGH:
SUTHERLAND AND KNOX, GEORGE STREET;
LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL AND CO.

MDCCCXLIX.

Operation on the Urethra and Fistula

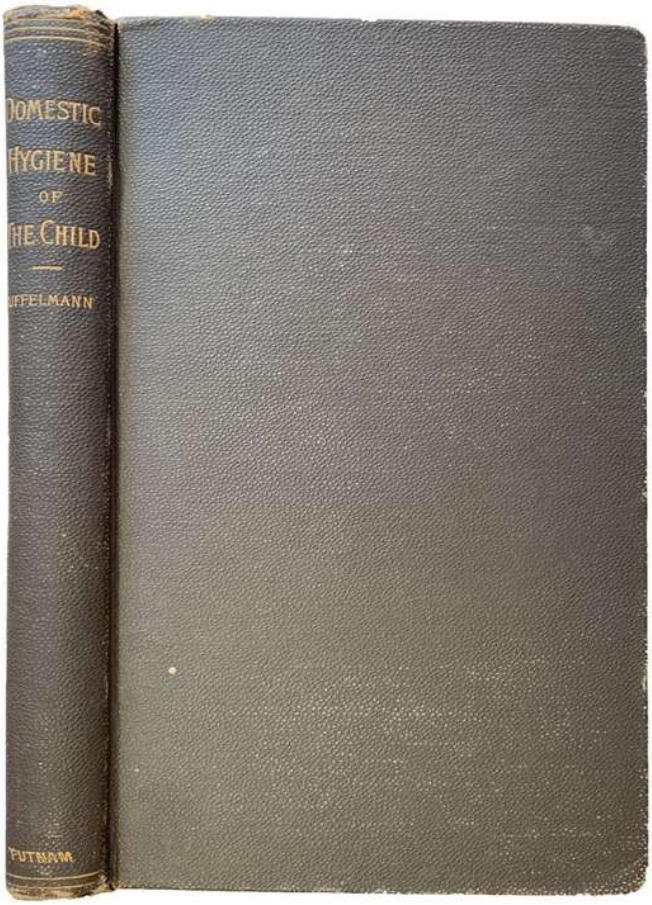
182. **SYME, James** (1799-1870). *On Stricture of the Urethra and Fistula in Perineo.* Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox, 1849. ¶ 8vo. 72 pp. Original blind-stamped maroon cloth; spine faded, spine ends a bit worn. Former ownership signature of (-) Watson. Very good. M14386

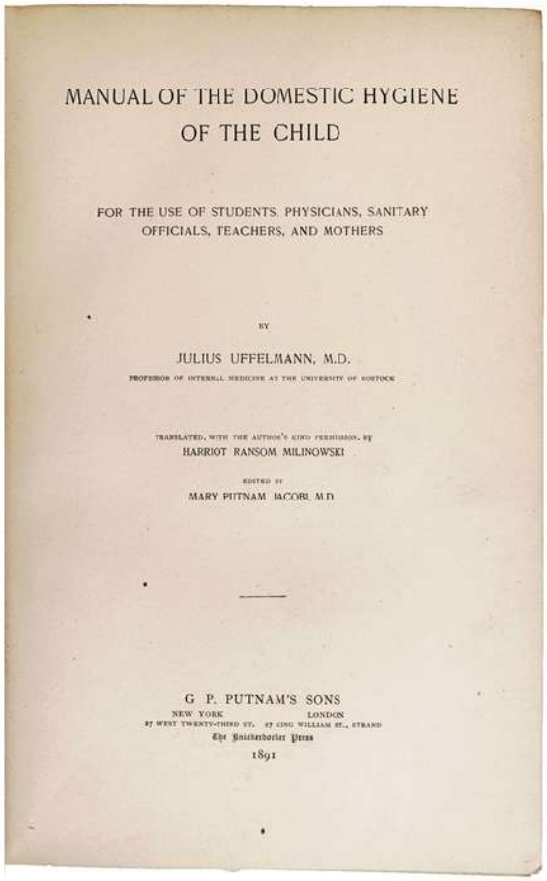
$ 250

First edition. 'Syme's operation' is here "advocating external incision for cure of strictures admitting only very small instruments, or requiring the very frequent use of bougies; and treatment of fistula in perineo by dilating the stricture; or when mere dilation of the stricture will not effect cure of fistula, then making a free median incision into the urethra, in hope that the tortuous fistulous canal may heal." – *British Medical Journal*, Syme obituary, July 2, 1870.

James Syme FRCSE, FRCS, FRSE was a pioneering Scottish surgeon. He was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1849.

See: Murphy, *History of Urology*, pp.165, 468-470.




MANUAL OF THE DOMESTIC HYGIENE
OF THE CHILD

FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS, PHYSICIANS, SANITARY
OFFICIALS, TEACHERS, AND MOTHERS

BY

JULIUS UFFELMANN, M.D.

HARRIOT RANSOM MILINOWSKI

MARY PUTNAM JACOBI, M.D.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
NEW YORK LONDON
1891

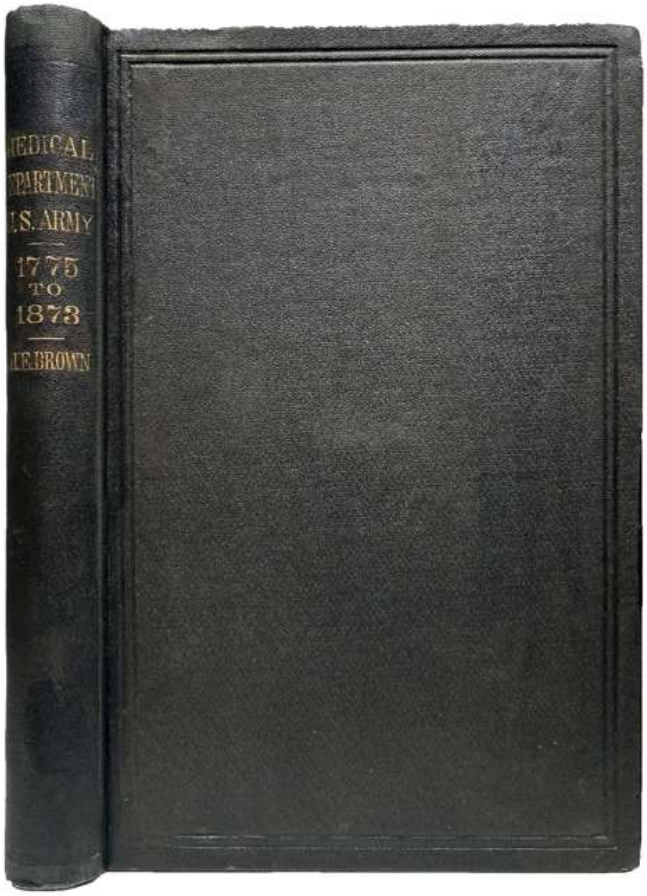
Hygiene of the Child

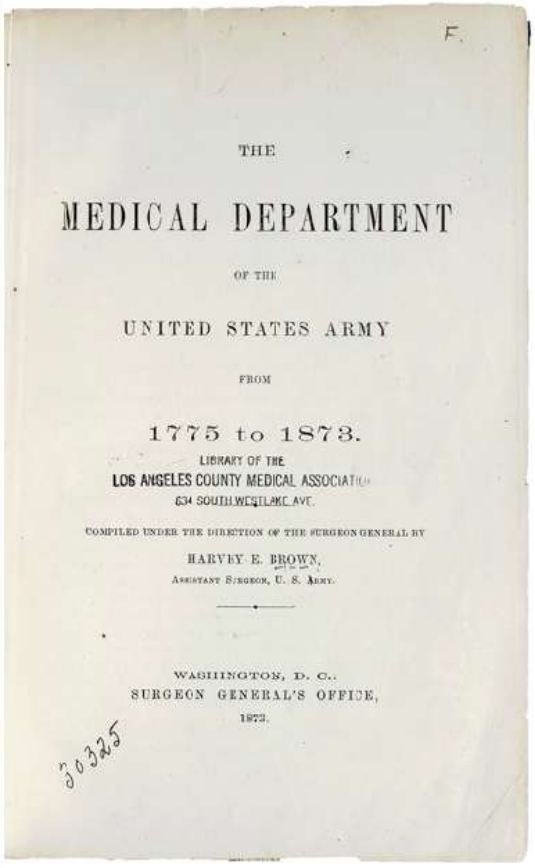
183. **UFFELMANN, Julius** (1837-1894). *Manual of the Domestic Hygiene of the Child for the Use of Students, Physicians, Sanitary Officials, Teachers, and Mothers. Translated By Harriot Ransom Malinowski. Edited by Mary Putnam Jacobi.* New York & London: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1891. ¶ 8vo. x, 229, [1]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

$ 45

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

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



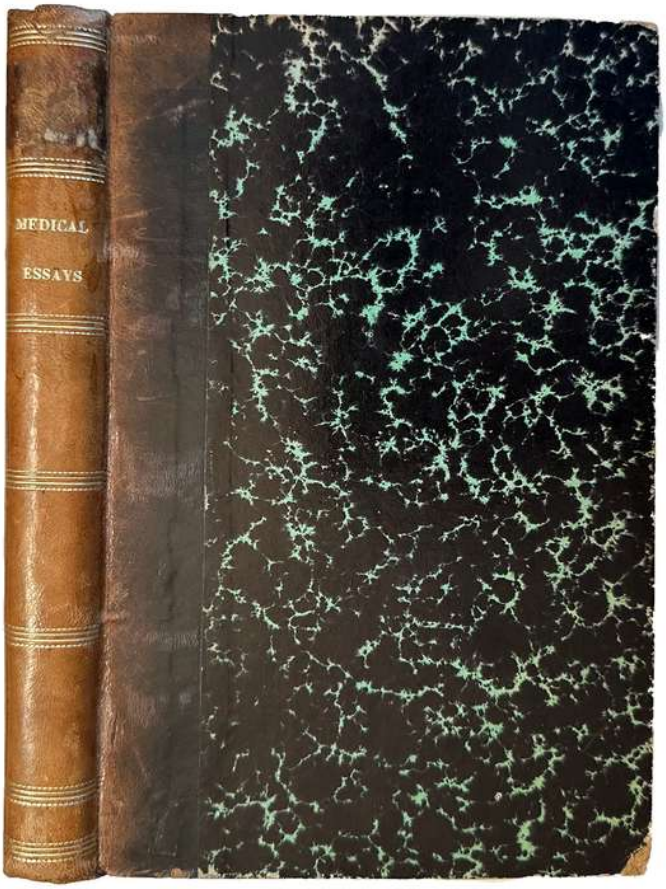


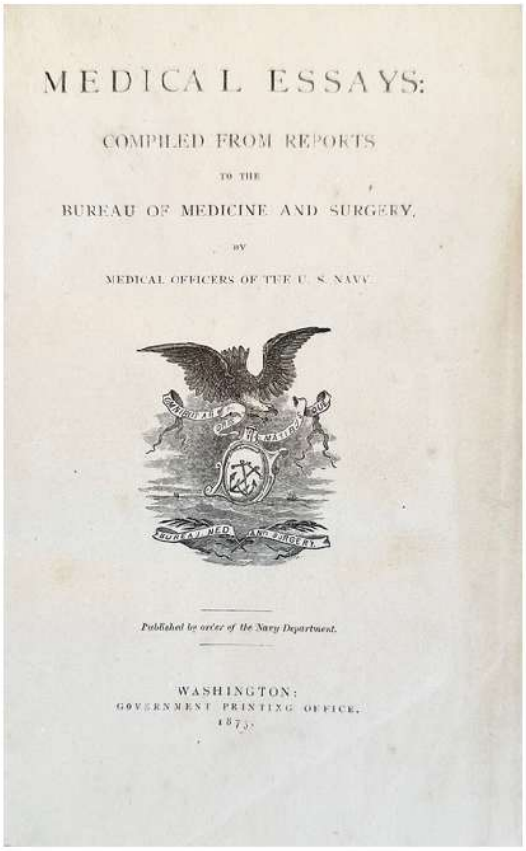
184. **United States Army, Medical Department; Harvey Ellicott BROWN** (compiler). *The Medical Department of the United States Army from 1775 to 1873. Compiled under the direction of the Surgeon General by Harvey E. Brown*. Washington,

DC: Surgeon General's Office, 1873. ¶ 8vo. 314 pp. Original full black blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; rebacked with original spine laid down, recent endsheets, shelf-worn. Ex-library copy, LACMA, with markings on title, fore-edges stamped. Very good.

$ 25

Harvey Ellicott Brown, Assistant Surgeon in the U.S. Army.




MEDICAL ESSAYS:

COMPILED FROM REPORTS

TO THE

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

BY

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE U. S. NAVY.

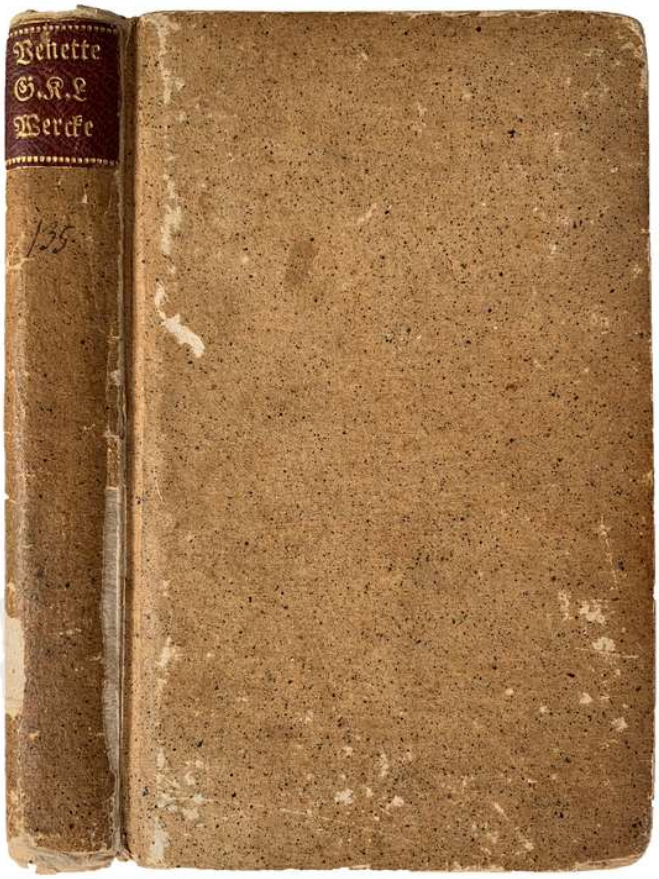
Published by order of the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1873.

185. **United States Navy**. *Medical Essays: Compiled from Reports to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery by Medical Officers of the U. S. Navy*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1873. ¶ 8vo. [x], 345 pp. Light scattered foxing, not affecting legibility. Contemporary quarter gilt-stamped polished calf over green marbled paper-backed boards; corners worn, spine edges and top end darkened, head torn. Quite scarce. Very good. M15113

$ 100

Ten papers within dealing with problems of public health: naval hygiene, gunshot wounds, yellow fever, sanitary conditions, diabetes, English hospitals, diseases in Peru. CONTENTS: PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS IN NAVAL HYGIENE. By Albert Leary Gihon, A. M., M.D. 1-15 Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Member Naval Medical Board; – RESECTION OF HEAD OF FEMUR FOR GUNSHOT WOUND. By W. E. Taylor, M.D. Surgeon, United States Navy; – AN ACCOUNT OF THE YELLOW FEVER which appeared in December, 1866, and prevailed on board the United States Store and Hospital Ship Jamestown, at Panama. By Delavan Bloodgood, A. M., M.D., Surgeon, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, Asiatic Station; – AN ACCOUNT OF THE YELLOW FEVER which appeared on board the United States Ship Saratoga in June, 1869. By Lewis S. Pilcher, M.D., Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy; – SANITARY CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES ASIATIC SQUADRON during the period of two years, from April 1, 1868, to March 31, 1870. By Robert T. Maccoun, M.D., Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, Asiatic Station; – ON DIABETES. By James McClelland, M.D., Medical Director, United States Navy; – REPORTS UPON CERTAIN ENGLISH HOSPITALS. By Edward Shippen, M.D., Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, European Station; – SCHEDULES OF EXAMINATIONS AT NETLEY; – REPORTS UPON THE HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, AND PECULIAR DISEASES OF PERU, By John M. Browne, M.D., Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, Pacific Station; – EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS IN NAVAL HYGIENE. By Edward D. Payne M.D., Surgeon, United States Navy.





186. **VENETTE, Niclas** (**Nicolas**) (1633-1698). *Dr. Niclas Venette's Geheimnisse keuscher Liebeswerke mit Einschaltungen aus den neuesten Naturforschern und Aerzten.* Dresden & Leipzig: Johann Gottlob Immanuel Breitkopf, 1788. ¶ Small 8vo. [xvi], 326 pp. Original speckled boards, small leather gilt-stamped spine label; mild chipping to extremities. Two black stamps on title, another on the forward. Very good. RARE. M13711

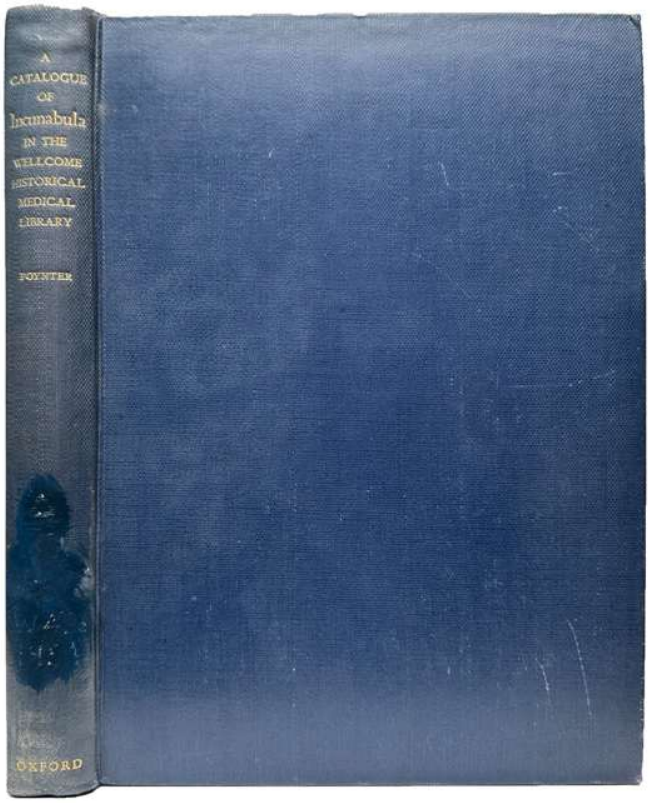
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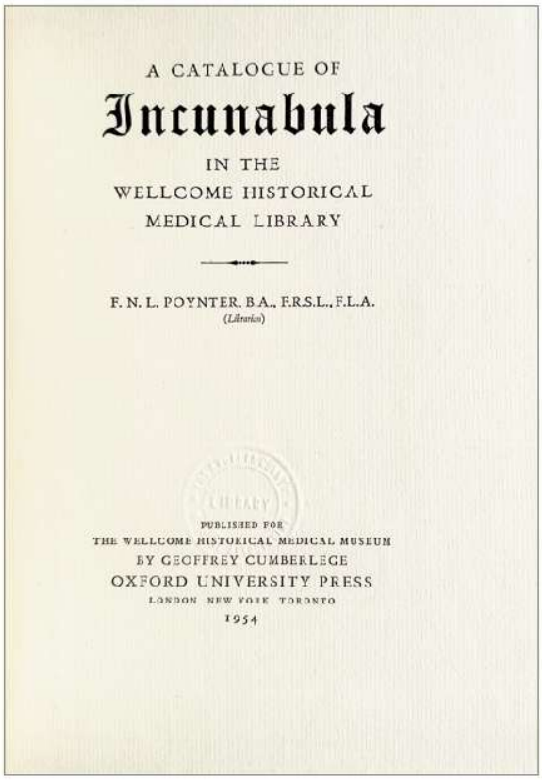
Later translation from the French, noting that the Germans who read the work were interested in Venette long after his death. His text on sexology was considered the first written in the west. He dealt with aspects of sex as related to anatomy, reproduction, desire, and impotence or infertility. He describes hermaphrodites. Some of his text deals with the birth of weak or strong children as well as their education.

This book contains the author's "secrets of chaste love affairs," considered by the church and older writers as offensive, thus omitted. Mentioned are Abbott Spallanzani

(1729-1799), Charles Bonnet (1720-1793) (who discovered parthenogenesis (reproduction without fertilization), Albrecht von Haller (1708-1777), and others. This edition containing material considered secret by Henken, Julien Offray de la Mettrie (1709-1751), and others, relating to giving birth to boys or girls at will. There is a moment where Dr James Graham and his celestial bed is mentioned, an object which was supposed to make men and women fertile. Graham is now viewed has promoting a hoax, but his clinic was also pioneering the fields of sex and fertility. He viewed electrical and sexual energy as equivalent.

Vennette was a French physician and sexologist, having studied medicine at Bordeaux, taking his degree in 1656. In Paris he studied under Guy Patin and Pierre Petit. He worked at the Charite hospital (1664) and the Saint-Louis hospital (1669). In 1668 he became Regius Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.




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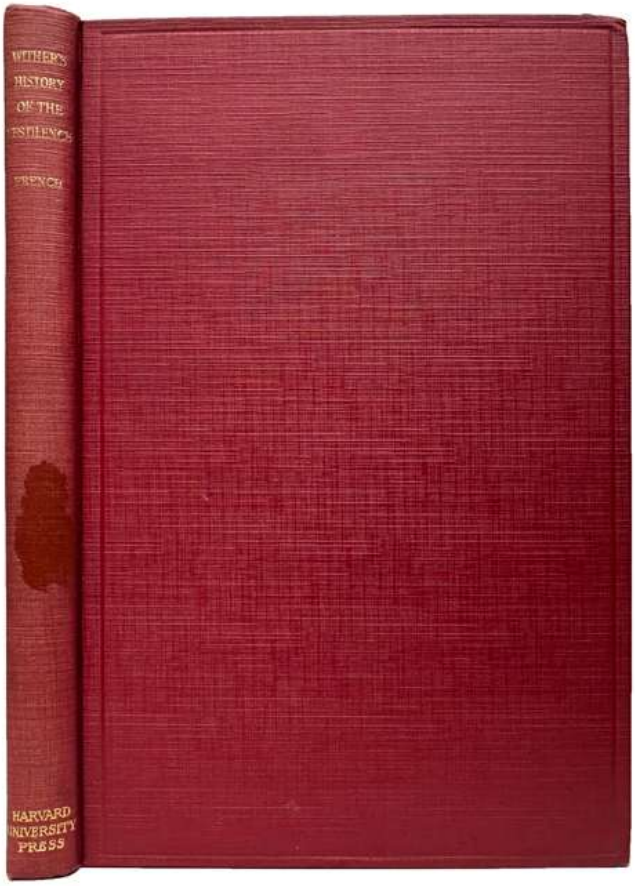
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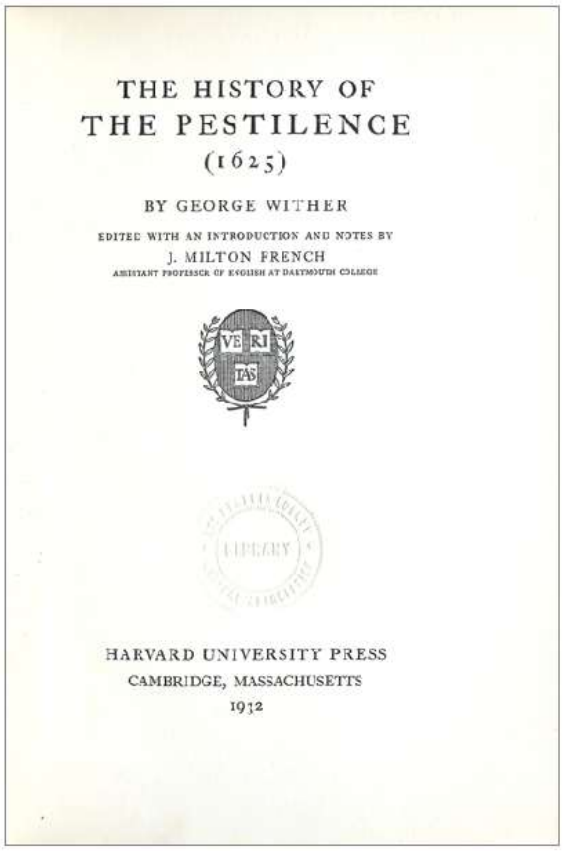
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187. [**Wellcome Library**] **POYNTER, F. N. L.** *A Catalogue of Incunabula in the Wellcome Historical Medical Library*. London: Oxford University Press for The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, 1954. ¶ Large 8vo. xiv, [2], 159, [1] pp. 12 plates, chronological index. Original full navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library, LACMA, with their bookplate, embossed stamp on title, some rubber-stamping, spine call nos. over-painted. Good.

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Bibliographic listing 610 incunabula, and 22 fragments, in the Wellcome medical library.




THE HISTORY OF
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(1625)

BY GEORGE WITHER

EDITED WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES BY
J. MILTON FRENCH
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

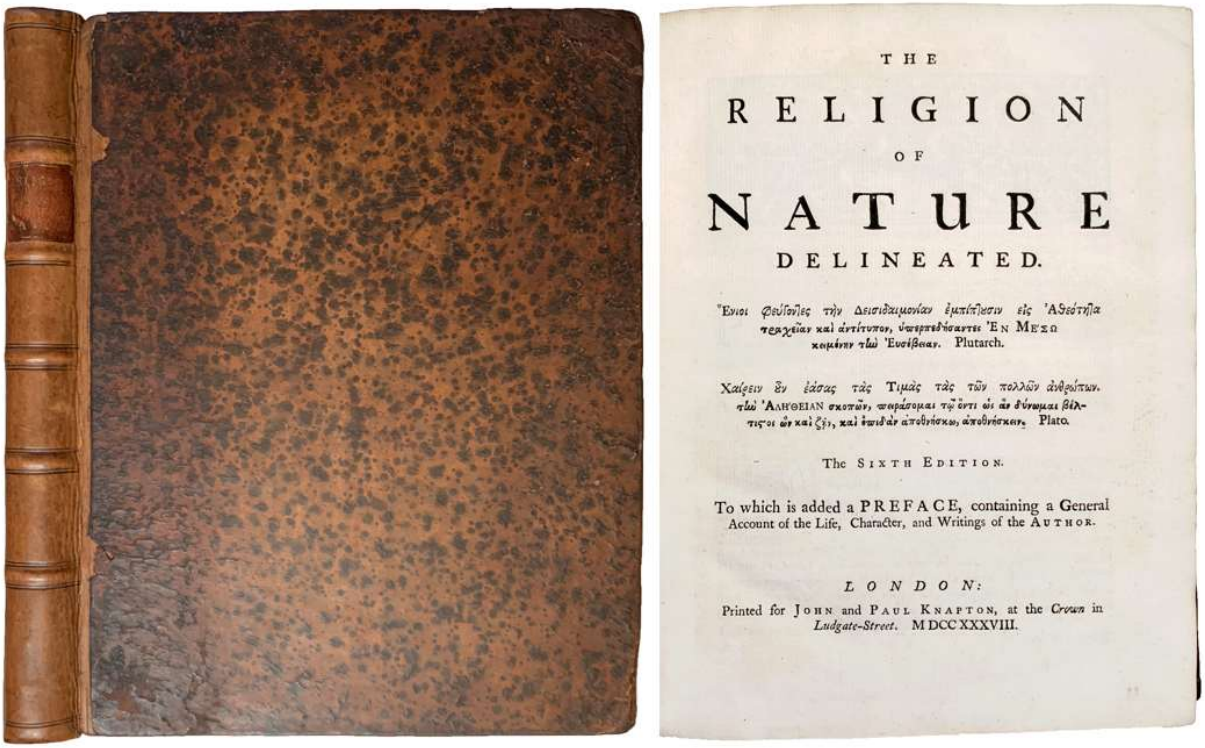
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
1932

188. **WITHER, George** (1588-1667). *The History of the Pestilence (1625). Edited with an introduction and notes by J. Milton French*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1932. ¶ 8vo. xxxvii, [1], 112 pp. Frontispiece portrait, plates. Original full dark red blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library copy: bookplate of LACMA (rear pocket removed). Very good.

$ 20

Wither was in London during the plague of 1625, and in 1628 published Britain's Remembrancer, a voluminous poem on the subject, interspersed with denunciations of the wickedness of the times and prophecies of the disasters about to fall upon England.

Joseph Milton French (1895–1962) was an American scholar, author, and professor of English at Dartmouth College and later at Rutgers University (1940 to 1960).



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Χαίρειν ἐῶ ἐάσας τὰς Τιμὰς τὰς τῶν πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων. τῷ ΑΛΗΘΕΙΑΝ σκοπῶν, παράσομαι τῷ ὄντι ὡς ἂν δύνωμαι βέλτιστος ὢν καὶ ζῇς, καὶ ἐπειδὰν ἀποθνήσκω, ἀποθνήσκων. Plato.

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LONDON:

Printed for JOHN and PAUL KNAPTON, at the *Crown* in *Ludgate-Street*. MDCCXXXVIII.

Moral Philosophy

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

$ 170

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

"The fact that a seventh edition was issued in the year 1746 indicates something of the popularity and influence of the book."

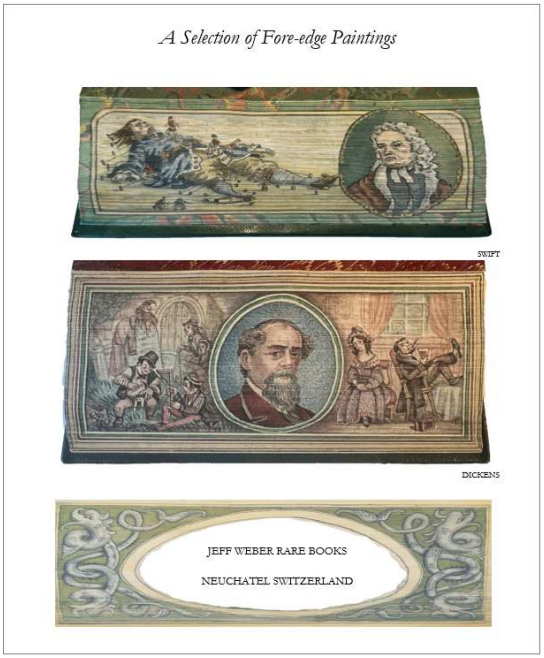


The work was designed to be an answer to two questions: Is there such a thing as natural religion" and, If there is, what is it" Wollaston starts with the assumption that religion and morality are identical, and labours to show that religion is 'the pursuit of happiness by the practice of truth and reason'. He claims originality for his theory that the moral evil is the practical denial of a true proposition and moral good the affirmation of it. - John Orr, *English Deism: Its Roots and Fruits, Grand Rapids*, 1934.

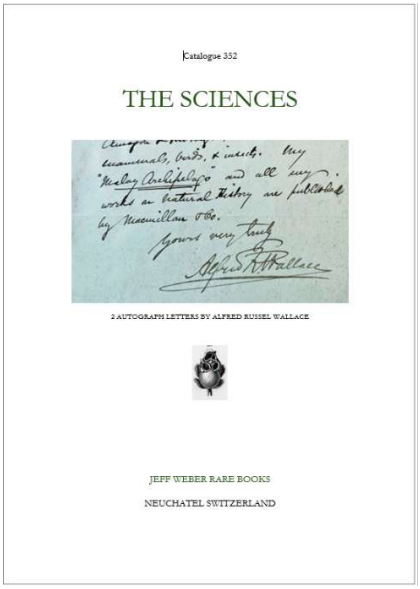
William Wollaston, a popular eighteenth-century English moral philosopher, is often grouped with Samuel Clarke as a staunch defender of the kind of moral rationalism that David Hume later opposed. Wollaston's project, as he describes it, is to find a rule to distinguish right actions from wrong. He complains that previous philosophers have either overlooked this task or proposed rules which are imprecise, incomplete or misleading. The rule he proposes is fidelity to truth. Actions, he argues, express propositions and so may be true or false. Moral actions express truths and immoral actions express falsehoods. He thinks this rule explains other widely held views about morality, for example, that we should live in accordance with nature, right reason or the will of God. His most remembered (and most misunderstood) claim is that an evildoer 'lives a lie'. – Routledge *Enycl. of Philosophy*.

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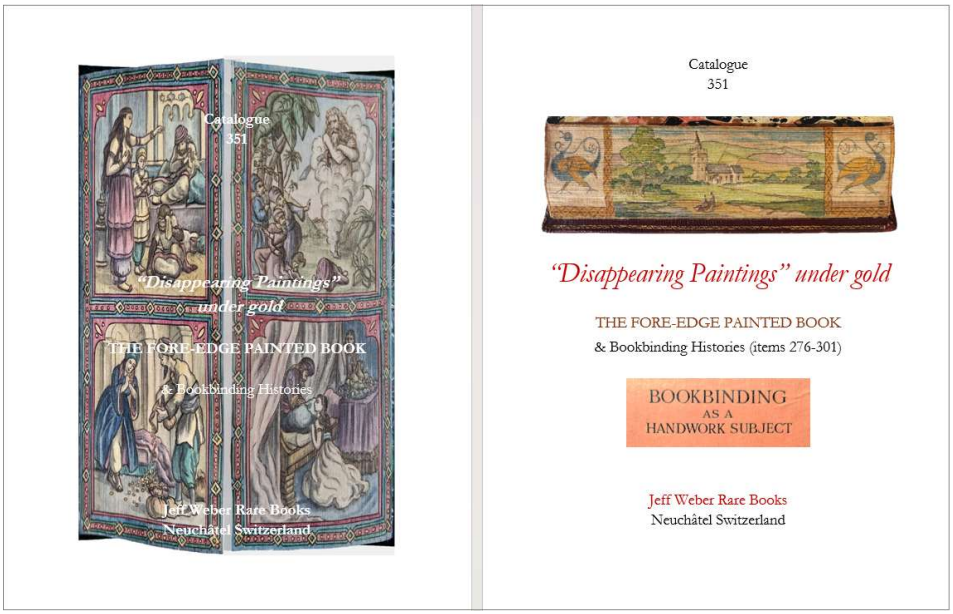
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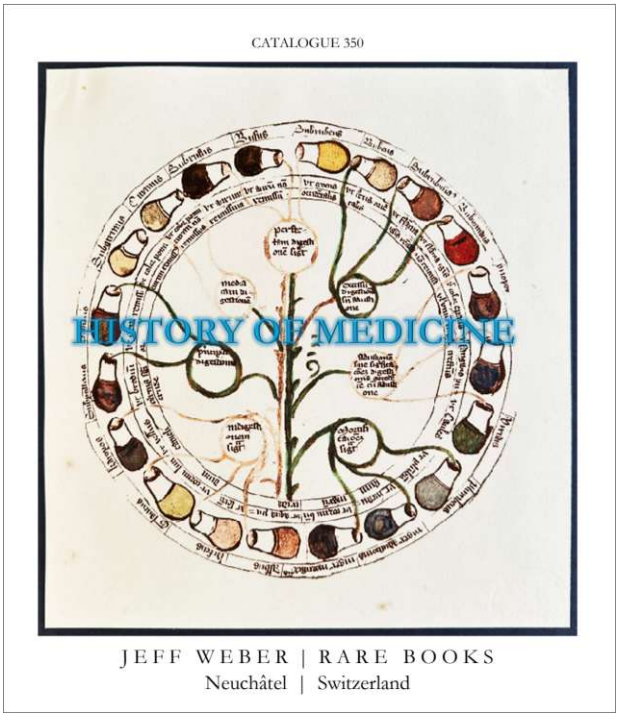
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