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ALZHEIMER

TO WUNDT

Noviter Impressus.

*Ed. J. Wagner in Tarnobrzeg 1825
H. v. W.*

WEBER
RARE BOOKS
228

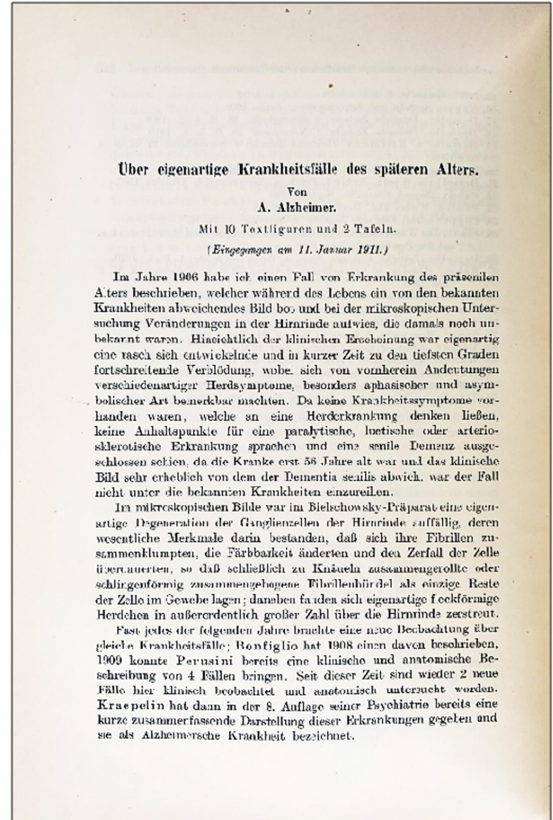
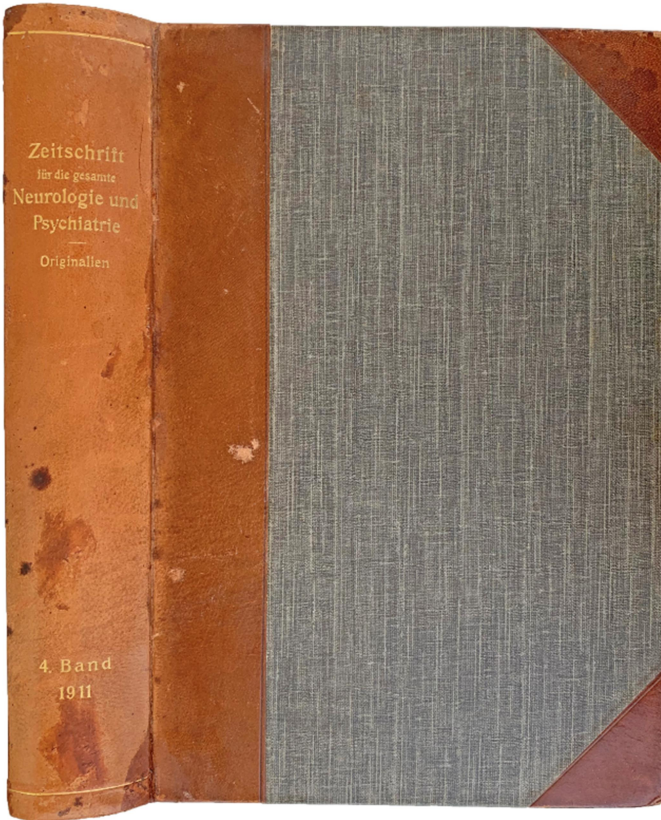
RARE BOOKS IN PEDIATRICS
& MEDICAL HISTORY



ULRICH HACKER Library
with additions
& surprises [Part III].

[COVER: 68. GUY DE CHAULIAC. Venice, 1519]

CATALOGUE 228: PEDIATRICS & MEDICAL HISTORY



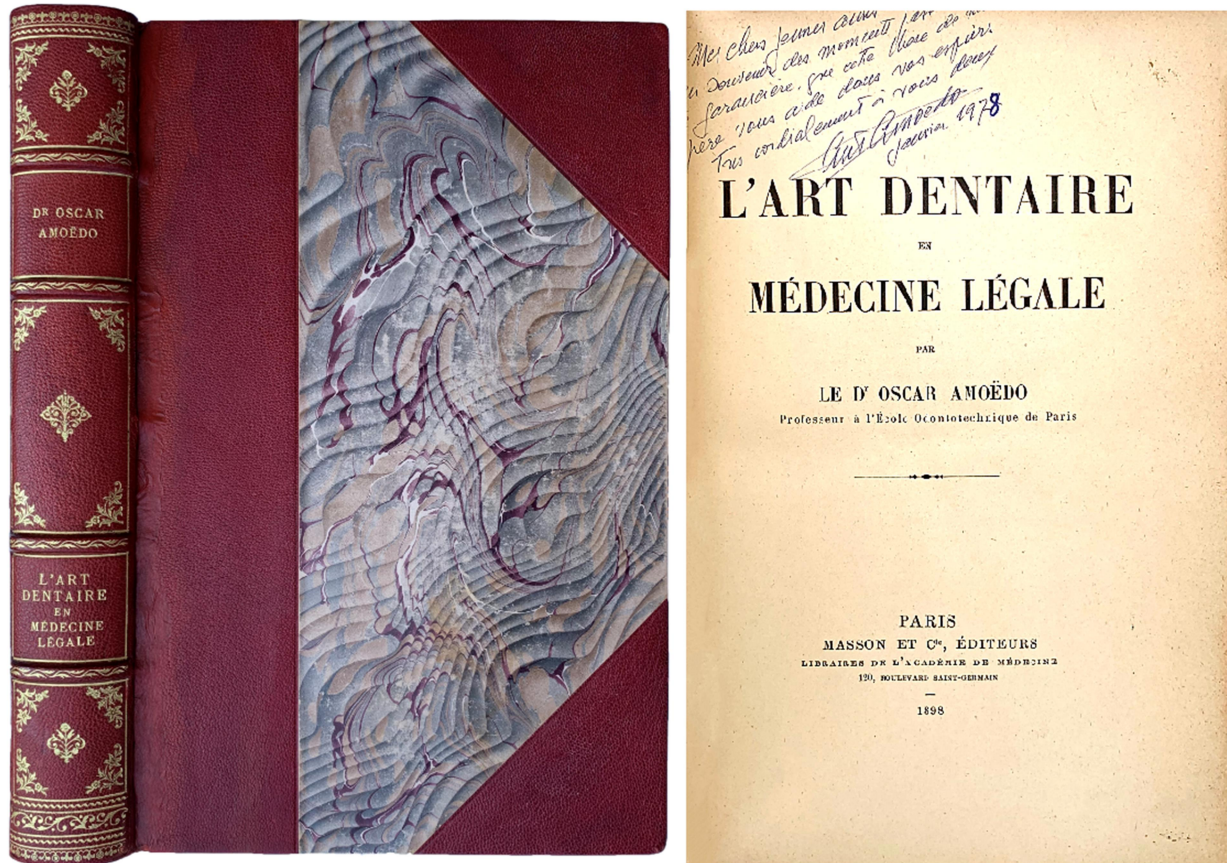
96. **ALZHEIMER, Aloysius “Alois” [Aloiz]** (1864-1915). “Über eigenartige Krankheitsfälle des späteren Alters.” Within: *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie ... Originalien. Vierter Band*. Berlin: Julius Springer; Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1911. ¶ 8vo. [article: pp. 356-385. 10 figs., 2 plates.] Whole volume: IV, 731 pp. 76 figs., 6 plates. Early half calf, bluish-gray cloth over bds., gilt spine titles, edges mottled; rubbed. Very good.

§ 125

This publication of Alzheimer’s from 1911 describes his second patient with presenile dementia. His first case of 1906/1907 was a two-page article, initially announced at a meeting in Tübingen to a group of German psychiatrists. This paper is contained in close to 30 pages with histology, and makes corrections on the first case of 1906.

“Alzheimer discussed his findings on the brain pathology and symptoms of presenile dementia publicly on 3 November 1906, at the Tübingen meeting of the Southwest German Psychiatrists. The attendees at this lecture seemed uninterested in what he had to say. The lecturer that followed Alzheimer was to speak on the topic of “compulsive masturbation”, which the audience was so eagerly awaiting that they sent Alzheimer away without any questions or comments on his discovery of the pathology of a type of senile dementia. Following the lecture, Alzheimer published a short paper summarizing his lecture; in 1907 he wrote a larger paper detailing the disease and his findings. The disease would not become known as Alzheimer’s disease until 1910, when Kraepelin named it so in the chapter on "Presenile and Senile Dementia" in the 8th edition of his *Handbook of Psychiatry*. By 1911, his description of the disease was being used by European physicians to diagnose patients in the US.” – Wikip.

“The 1907 paper by Alois Alzheimer became the index case for “Alzheimer’s Disease,” however the term did not receive broad endorsement until the eighth edition of Emil Kraepelin’s *Textbook of Psychiatry*, published in 1910. The study by Alzheimer was one of the crucial observations with the systematic neuropathological analysis of brain lesions. Alzheimer’s approach of relating clinical observation with brain lesions set a precedent for subsequent interdisciplinary efforts (Maurer et al. 2000).” – Zaven S. Khachaturian, “A chapter in the development on Alzheimer’s disease research.” Within: Mathias Jucker, Konrad Beyreuther, Christian Haass, Roger M. Nitsch, *Alzheimer: 100 Years and Beyond: 100 Years and Beyond*, Springer, (2006), p. 65.



97. **AMOËDO Y VALDES, Oscar** (1863-1945). *L'art dentaire en médecine légale*. Paris: Masson et Cie, 1898. ¶ Large 8vo. 608, (VI) pp. 70 figures, bibliog., index; last 8 leaves show minor waterstains along edge. Beautiful French red half gilt-tooled morocco, raised bands, edges sprinkled; kozo reinforced joints. Inscribed by the author's son (1978). Very rare on market.

\$ 2,000

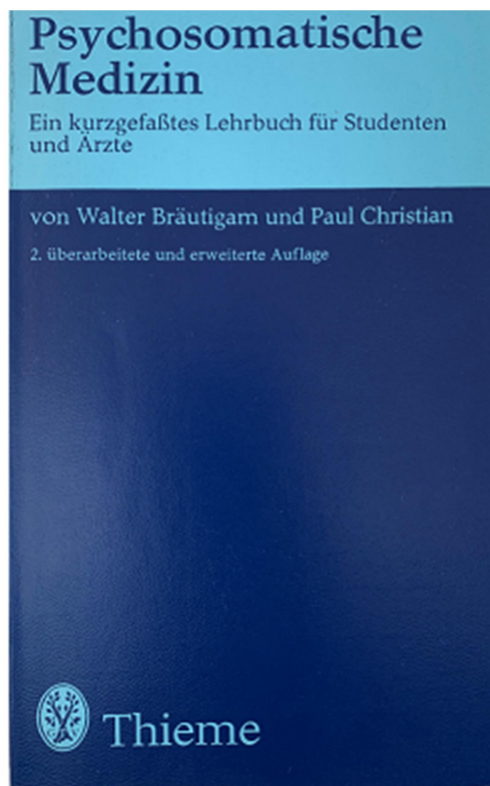
First Edition. This work is a monumental and innovative thesis of Oscar Amoëdo y Valdés, MARKING THE BIRTH OF THE FORENSIC DENTISTRY. It was the first treatise on forensic odontology, and according to Vale, *History of Bitemark Evidence* it was not until 1966 that the second major text on the subject (Gustafson's treatise, Forensic odontology) appeared after this masterpiece. This text provoked a great sensation and had a great influence on the development of this discipline throughout the world.

Oscar Amoëdo y Valdes (1863-1945), a native of Matanzas, Cuba, graduated as a dental surgeon in Havana, then took a degree from the New York Dental College. He moved to Paris in 1889 and decided to study medicine. The burning of the bazaar of Charity on May 4, 1897, during which dentists were solicited to identify victims, gave Amoëdo the opportunity to take an interest in this new discipline, legal odontology. Amoëdo, considered the creator of forensic odontology, became professor at the *Ecole Odontologique* and president of the Odontological Society of France. During World War II, the Germans imprisoned and transferred him in a concentration camp. Oscar Amoëdo y Valdes died in Toulouse, on September 27th 1945. He was 82 years old.

"This is not a thesis, but a treatise on odontology. It has filled in great gaps that existed as regards forensic identification." – Brouardel July 7, 1898. *12th International Congress in Moscow*, Amoëdo recounted the mission of the dentists in identifying the corpses of the Bazar de la Charité disaster.

There are 52 detailed observations; The first of them concern victims of the fire of the Bazaar of Charity, including that of the Duchess of Alencon transmitted by Davenport. A remarkable section within the volume deals with the teeth of those out-cast by society: criminals, "idiots", prostitutes, and dwarves.

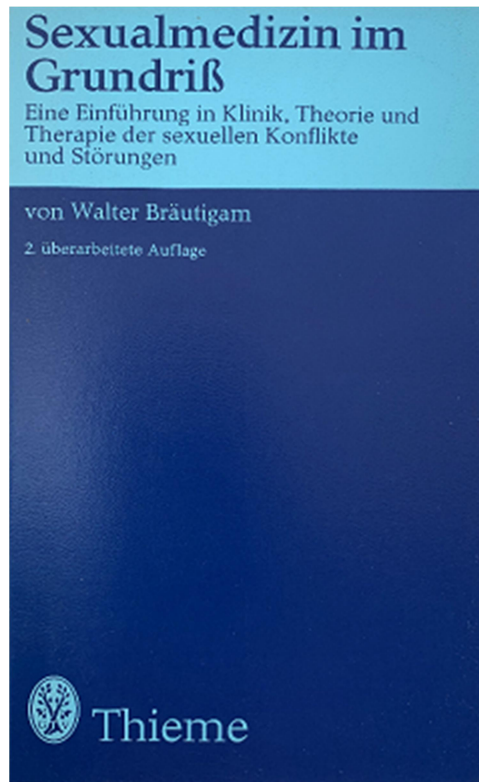
☞ See: Tedeschi CG et al., *Forensic Medicine*, Vol. II, p. 1117: "The first treatise on forensic odontology as a subject in its own right was written in 1898 by Dr. Oscar Amoedo, who is universally recognized as the father of forensic odontology. ; Taylor J & Kieser J., *Forensic Odontology*, pp. 2-3: "a considerable text on many aspects of the use of teeth for legal purposes"; Hill, I.R., et al., *Forensic odontology: its scope and history*, pp. 14-16; Senn, D.R. & Stimson, P.G., *Forensic Dentistry* (second edition), pp. 17-18; Riaud X & Brousseau Ph, "Medico-legal odontology and serial killers: The tooth that knew too much," pp. 15, 23-26.



98. **ARIENS, E. J.; E. MUTSCHLER; A.M. SIMONIS.** *Allgemeine Toxikologie, Eine Einführung.* Stuttgart: Georg Thieme, 1978. ¶ Small 8vo. VIII, 220 pp. 85 figs., 24 tables, index. Blue printed wrappers. Ownership signature of Ulrich Hacker. Very good copy. ISBN 10: 3135588017 \$ 2.95
99. **BRAUTIGAM, Walter** (1920-2010); **Paul CHRISTIAN.** *Psychosomatische Medizin; ein kurzgefasstes Lehrbuch für Studenten und Aerzte.* Stuttgart: Georg Thieme, 1975. ¶ Small 8vo. X, 329, [1] pp. Figs., index. Blue printed wrappers. Ownership signature (on title) of Ulrich Hacker. Very good copy.

\$ 5

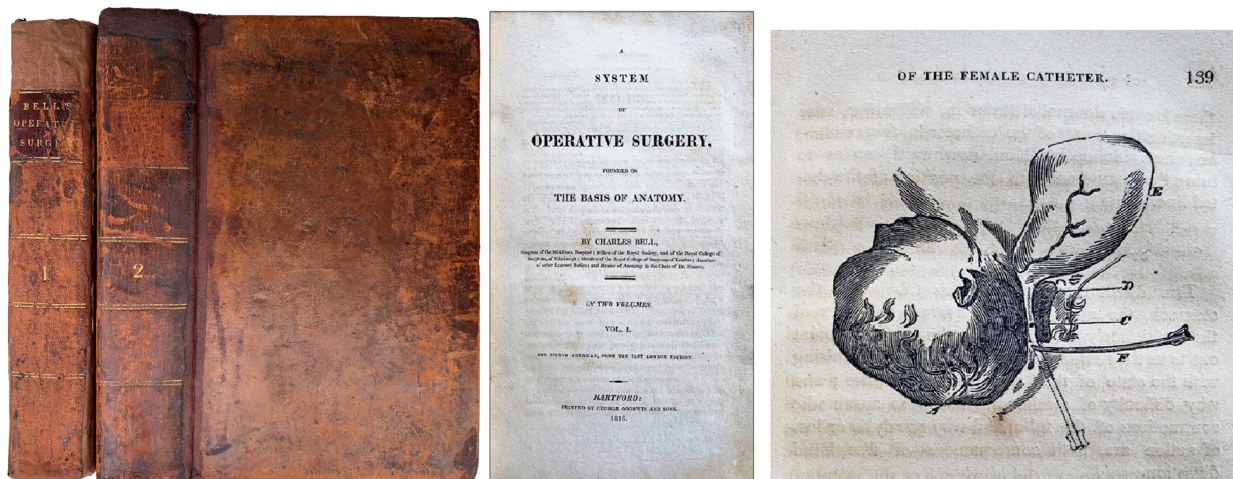
Second edition, revised and expanded. Walter Bräutigam was a German neurologist and psychiatrist and pioneer of psychosomatic medicine in Germany. In 1968 he took over the management of the Psychosomatic Clinic of the University of Heidelberg as successor to Alexander Mitscherlich until his retirement in 1988.



100. **BRAUTIGAM, Walter** (1920-2010). *Sexualmedizin im Grundriß: eine Einführung in Klinik, Theorie und Therapie der sexuellen Konflikte und Störungen*. Stuttgart: Georg Thieme, 1979. ¶ Small 8vo. X, 262 pp. Index. Blue printed wrappers. Ownership signature (on title) of Ulrich Hacker. Very good copy.

\$ 5

Second edition, revised and expanded. Walter Bräutigam was a German neurologist and psychiatrist and pioneer of psychosomatic medicine in Germany. A pioneering work in the issues of sexual medicine, sexual conflicts and disorders.



101. **BELL, Charles** (1774-1842). *A System of Operative Surgery, founded on the basis of anatomy*. [2 volumes]. Hartford: George Goodwin and Sons, 1816. ¶ 8vo. [2], v, [1], [xi]-xvi, xxii, [4], 408; x, xviii, 523, [1] pp. 8; 5+13 plates [26 total], numerous figures. Original full sheep, leather spine label (well worn); covers mended with kozo, though vol. I joints cracked, they are reinforced with kozo. Ownership signatures of John Staats. Very good.

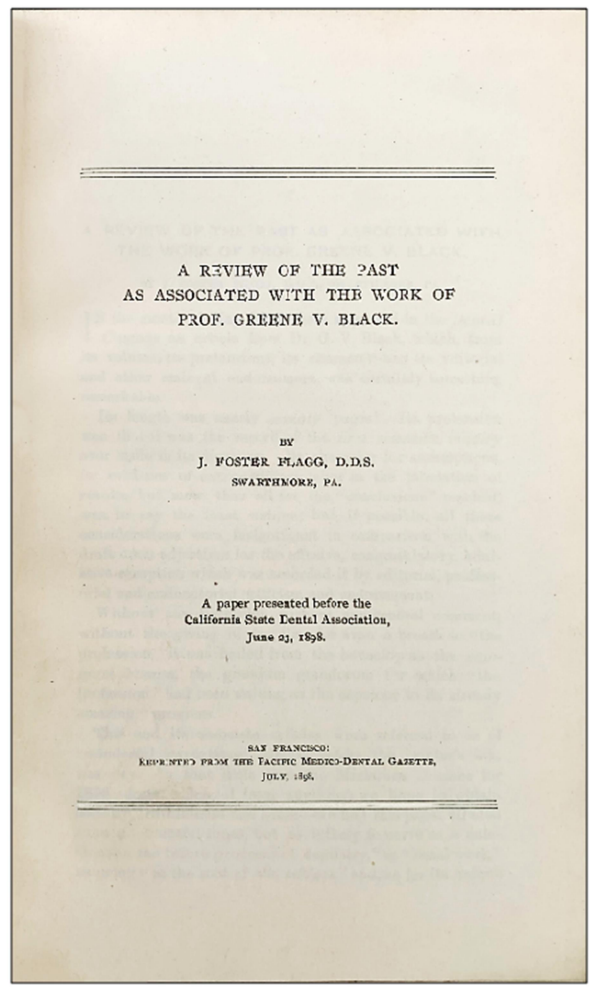
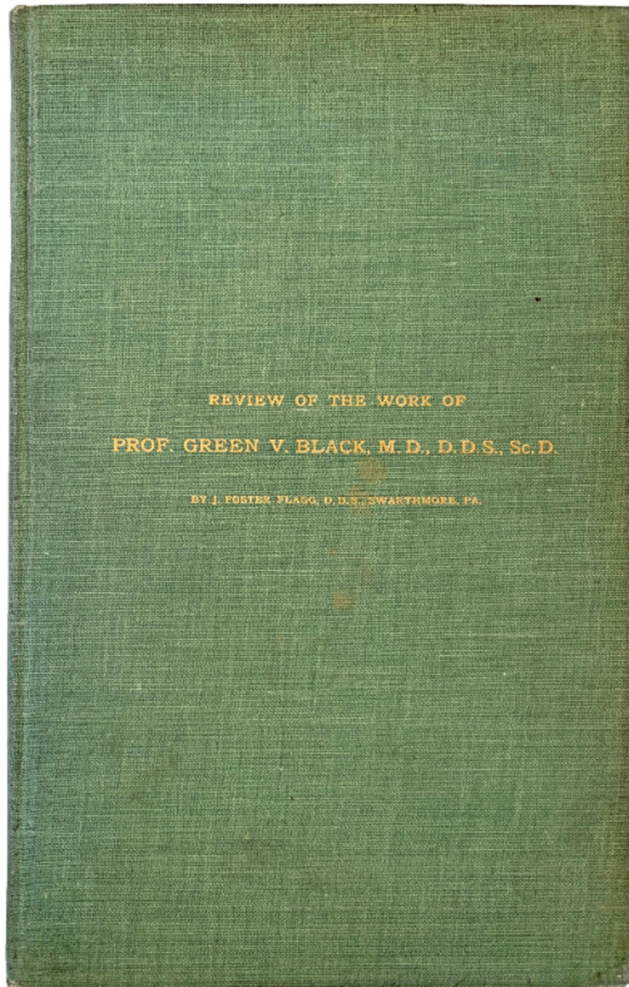
\$ 150

Second American, from the last London edition. The plates are drawn by Charles Bell himself, known as a skilled artist.

With chapters on removal of foreign objects, and of obstructions, natural defects, lithotomy, hernia, hydrocele, aneurism, operation of the veins, head wounds, amputation, operations on the eye, operations for the extirpation of tumours, operations "for the discharge of Preternatural Fluids or of Paracentesis", dislocation of the spine, hemorrhages, gun-shot wounds and fractures, etc.

PROVENANCE: vol. II: John Staats [possibly of Geneva, New York, a member of the State Medical Society].

☞ Garrison and Morton 5583 [London 1807–1809 edition].



102. [BLACK, Greene Vardiman (1836-1915)] **Flagg, Josiah Foster.** *A Review of the Past As Associated with the Work of Prof. Greene V. Black.* San Francisco: Pacific Medico-Dental Gazette, 1898. ¶ Offprint. 8vo. 50 pp. Complete in 11 parts. Early green gilt-stamped cloth. Bookplate of the Liverpool District Odontological Society. Very good.

\$ 45

First collected edition. This is an unusual mean-spirited attack to several theories postulated by Greene V. Black, as well as the “miniature” *Dental Cosmos* with his editorials favoring Black without questioning his work, and all those adulators of G. V. Black. This was original given as a paper to the California State Dental Association, 1898.

Josiah Foster Flagg (1828-1903), was the last in a famous dynasty of American dentists. Josiah Flagg, Jr. (1763-1816), was the progenitor of a remarkable line of famous dentists: his sons, Josiah Foster Flagg (1788-1853) and John Foster Brewster Flagg (1804-1872); and John Foster Brewster's son, Josiah Foster Flagg ("Foster Flagg," 1828-1903). Josiah Foster Flagg studied medicine with Dr. John Collins Warren in Boston and worked as a physician and medical illustrator before devoting his career primarily to dentistry. After the death of his father, he became his stepbrother's guardian.

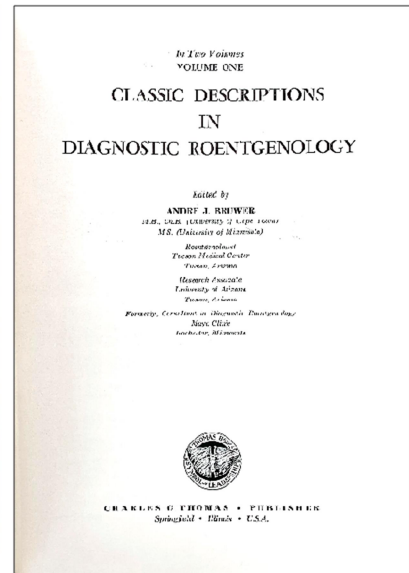
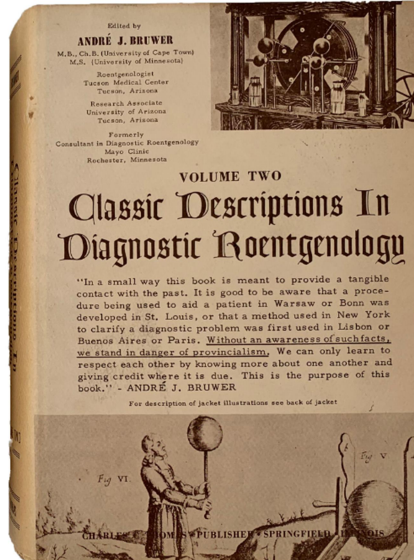
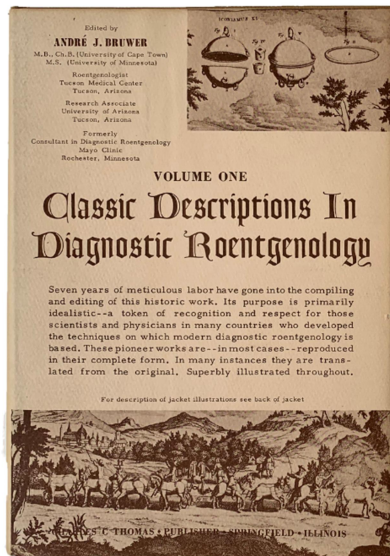
They both played active roles in the controversy over the introduction of ether anesthesia in Boston in the 1840s. After they moved to Philadelphia, John Foster Brewster Flagg and his son, Foster Flagg, both became professors when new professional dental schools began to appear in the mid-nineteenth century. Mary Jane Small deserves much credit for sorting out the complicated and overlapping histories of the Flagg family dentists (four members of the family, three of whom were named Josiah) and debunking myths that have grown up around the career of Josiah Flagg, Jr., in her study, *Four Dentists & A Musician* (2002).



103. **BORNEFF, Joachim** (1920-2001). *Hygiene: ein Leitfaden für Studenten und Aerzte: mit Schlüssel zum Gegenstandskatalog*. Stuttgart: Georg Thieme, 1977. ¶ Small 8vo. XII, [2], 438 pp. Figs., index. Blue printed wrappers. Ownership signature (on title) of Ulrich Hacker. Very good copy.

\$ 5

Third edition, revised and enlarged. Borneff succeeded Heinrich Kliewe as Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology and Director of the Hygiene Institute at Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz (1961) and retained this post until his retirement in 1989. He officiated as Dean of the Medical Faculty (1966-1967). Borneff was president of the Rudolf Schülke Foundation and chairman of the working group for hygiene and cleanliness.



104. **BRUWER, Andre J.** (1918-2008). *Classic Descriptions in Diagnostic Roentgenology*. [2 volumes]. ¶ 2 volumes Large 8vo. xxi, [1], 1020; xi, [3], 1021-2059, [1] pp. Cloth, dust-jacket; rubbed. Bookplate of Robert L. Stein. Very good. Scarce.

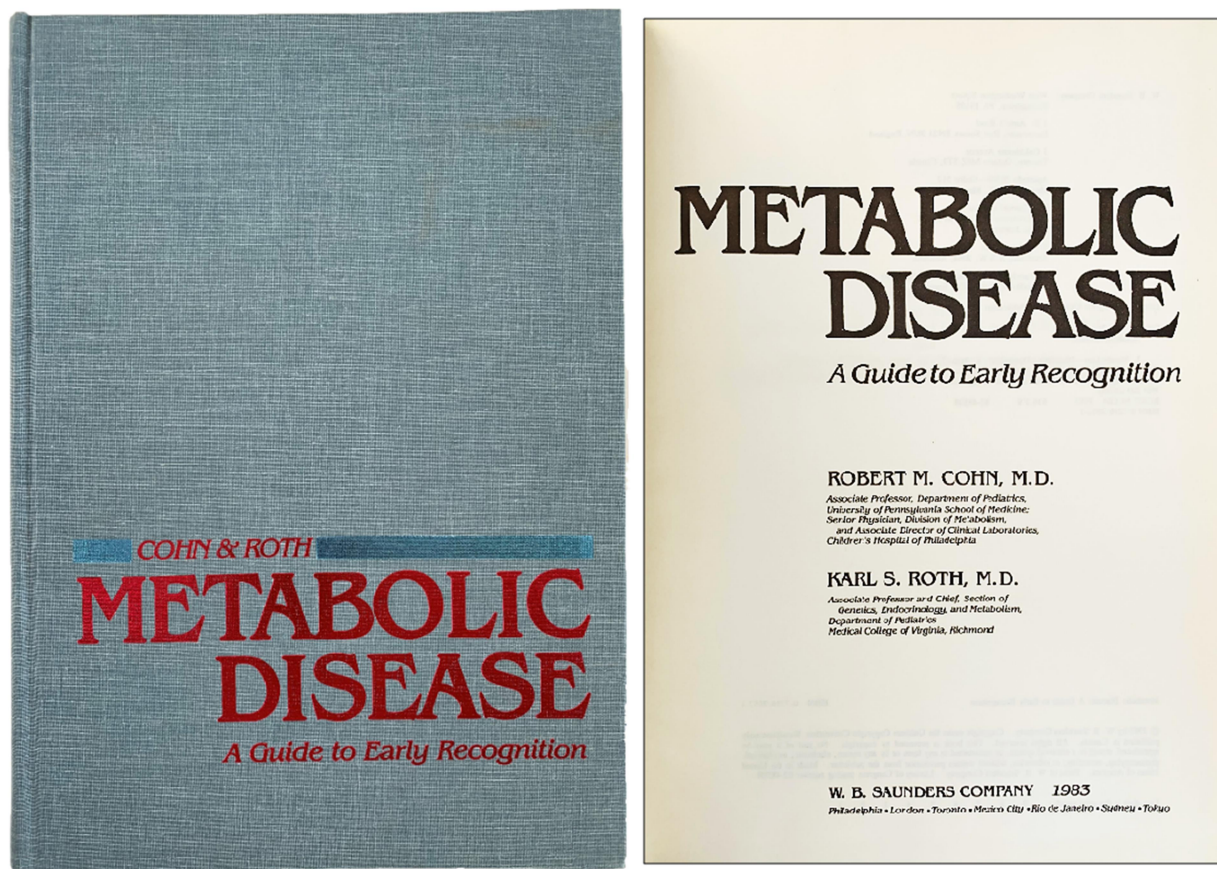
\$ 225

First edition. "A compilation of pioneer contributions to the technology and methodology of diagnostic roentgenology." – Garrison and Morton 2702.2.

"Dr. Bruwer, physician, author, artist, peace advocate, philanthropist and gardener, came to Tucson in 1957 from Rochester, Minnesota where he had been a radiologist on the staff of Mayo Clinic. Originally from South Africa, Dr. Bruwer and his wife Hilary loved the Tucson area because it reminded them of the stunning countryside around Cape Town. Dr. Bruwer was an early member of Radiology Ltd., performed the first mammogram in Southern Arizona, and compiled and edited a comprehensive history of radiology. In the 1960s, he began combining his love of medicine with nature to create X-ray images of plant and sea life. He called these enchanting prints skiagraphs (shadow drawings) and they have been shown in galleries and gift shops around the country. Dr. Bruwer had a keen awareness of both the benefits and dangers of radiation and worked tirelessly to lessen the possibility of nuclear war. For many years, he served as an active member of Physicians for Social Responsibility." – Obituary, Arizona Daily Star.

PROVENANCE: Robert L. Stein, MD (1929-1997). Stein attended Stanford University, his medical degree from Yale (1954), his internship in North Carolina,

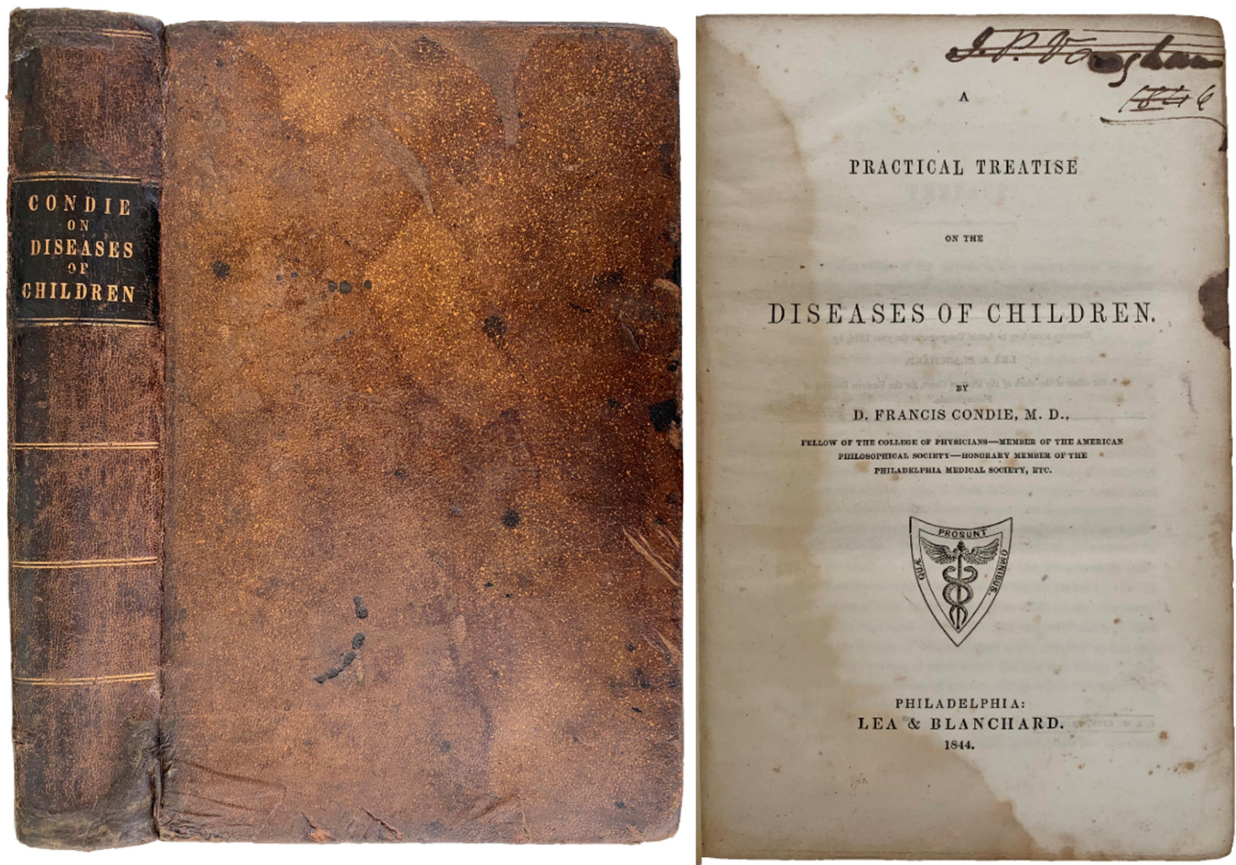
completing his residency in radiology at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco. He took a teaching position at the University of San Francisco. He was noted as a pioneering radiologist in the region (Berkeley, Oakland). JAMES J. BRANSCOM, "Robert L. Stein, MD, 1929-1997." *Radiology*, Vol. 207, No. 3.



105. **COHN, Robert M.; Karl S. ROTH.** *Metabolic Disease; a guide to early recognition.* Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1983. ¶ Tall 8vo. xii, 442 pp. Figs., index. Original pale blue cloth stamped in turquoise and red foils. Ownership signature of Ulrich Hacker. Very good. ISBN 0721626521

\$ 20

First edition.



American Work Pioneering Symptomatology of Children's Diseases

106. **CONDIE, [David] Francis** (1796-1875). *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children*. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1844. ¶ 8vo. xv, [3], [19]-651, [1], 32 pp. Index, ads; foxing, stains (incl. title), large blue ink stain between pages 64-130 (from running title and up, not lower), massive black ink stain (obscuring pages 318-319). Original full speckled sheep, spine with gilt bands, black-leather spine label; rubbed, lower joint reinforced with kozo. Ownership signatures of [Dr.] J. P. Vorsham [?], 1846 (title); J. Addison Lewis, Philadelphia, also Joseph Addison Lewis (1818-1876), of Glasgow, Missouri. Good copy (note staining).

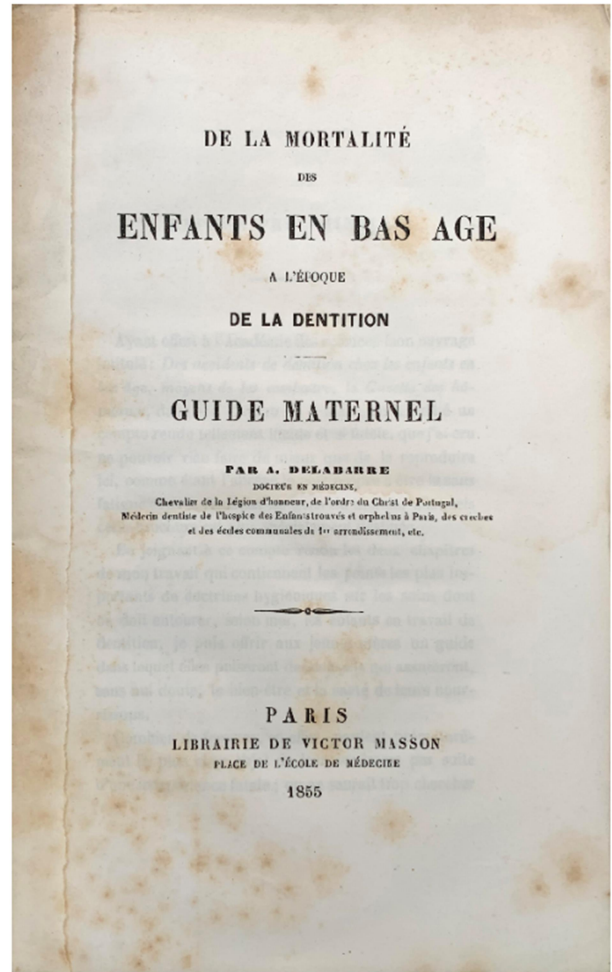
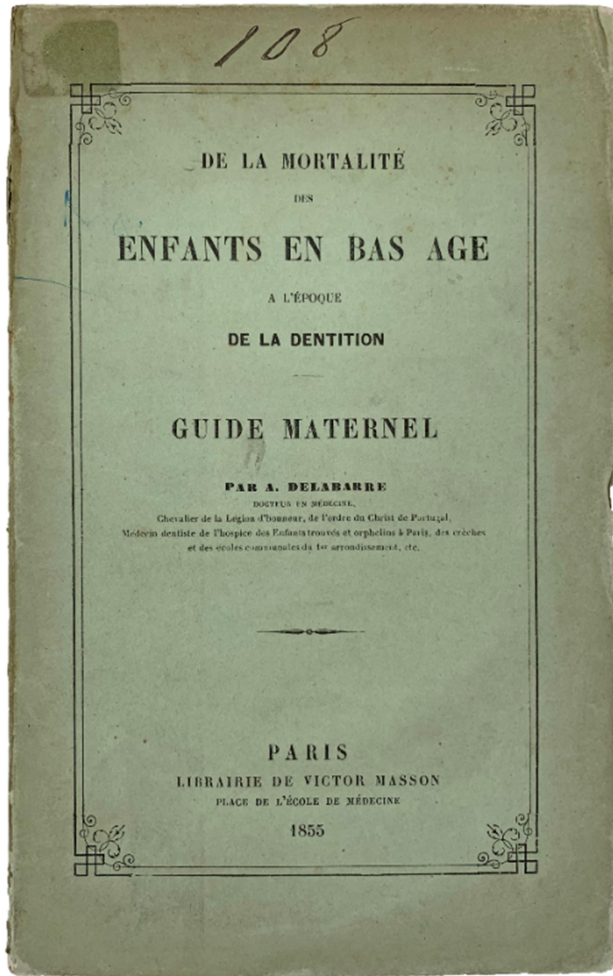
\$ 65

First edition. Cone states that this book was "the most widely accepted textbook on children's diseases in the United States until it was superseded by Job Lewis Smith's in 1869 and by Meigs and Pepper's in 1870." (p. 81). "Condie's book was the first to contain a detailed account of the symptomatology of the diseases of infancy and children. . . . In the treatment of diarrhea he was ahead of his contemporaries in not using strong purgatives." (p. 82).

"Condie graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1818 and spent his medical career practicing and teaching in Philadelphia. He was an active medical author and this pediatric treatise was his principal work. Popular as a textbook, it was first published at Philadelphia in 1844, and went through four editions." [*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1559, for the 1847 edition].

PROVENANCE: Dr. J. P. Vorsham[?], 1846 (title); J. Addison Lewis, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Joseph Addison Lewis (1818-1876), of Glasgow, Missouri.

☞ Cone, *History of American Pediatrics*, pp. 81-2; Grulee 937.



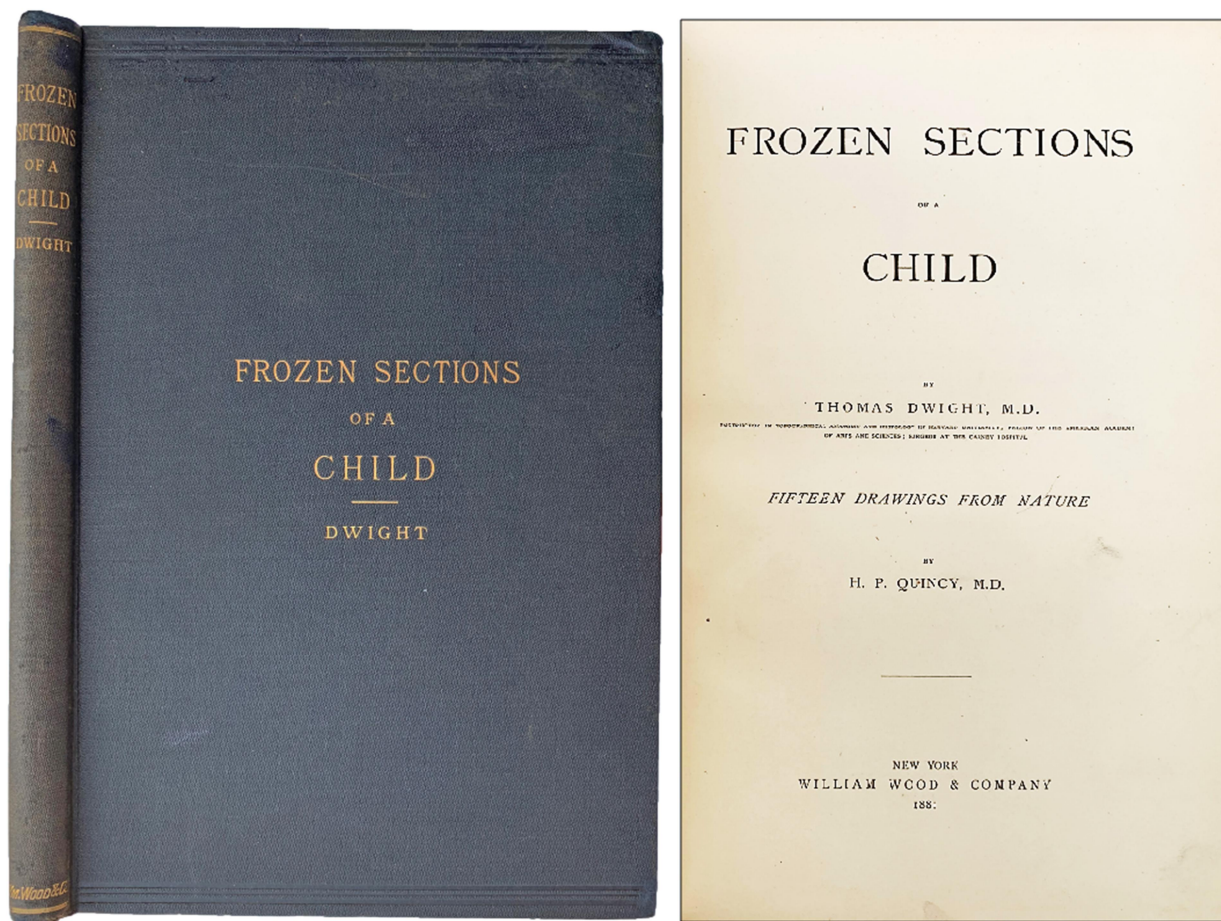
107. **DELABARRE, Antoine François Adolphe** (1819-1878). *De la mortalité des enfants en bas âge à l'époque de la dentition. Guide maternel*. Paris: Victor Masson, 1855. ¶ 8vo. 64 pp. Original green printed wrappers. Some foxing. Very good.

\$ 250

First Edition. A treatise on dental problems in young children and on the means of treating them, including how to feed them according to the presence (or lack) of baby teeth and infants, and weaning them, how this changes with the appearance of the first teeth, hygiene, etc. Written by the surgeon-dentist working at the Foundling and Orphan's Hospital of Paris.

Antonie Alphonse Delabarre (1819-1878), son of Dr. Christophe-François Delabarre. Health officer (1839) and doctor of medicine of the University of Giessen (1847). He was a dentist at the *Hospice des Enfants trouvés et orphelins* of Paris, Knight of the Legion

of Honor and of the Supreme Order of Christ of Portugal. Numerous publications on teeth and dental prostheses. Delabarre was one of the first to advocate the use of ether and chloroform in anesthesia. He discovered in 1847 that gutta-percha can serve as a base for artificial dental appliances. He applied for a patent for this on June 30, 1851.



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

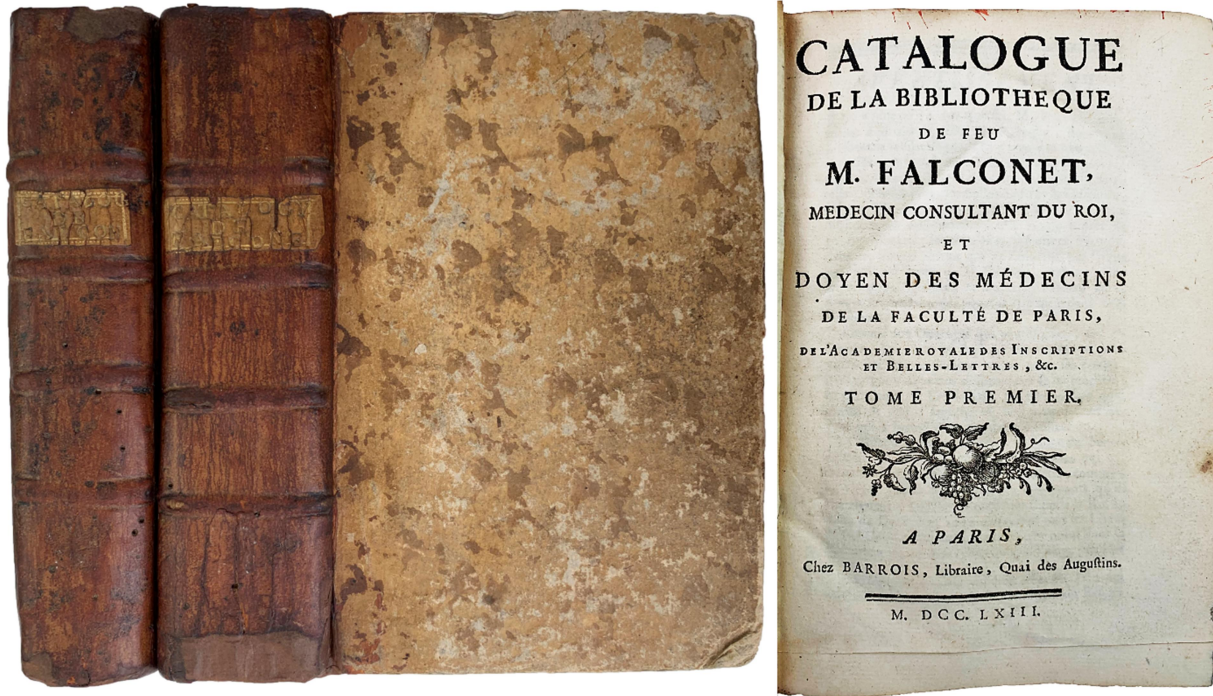
\$ 100

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

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

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

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



*The Vast Falconet Private Library Catalogue
The Source of 11,000 Books Donated to the King's Library*

109. **FALCONET, Camille** (1671-1762); **Marie-Jacques BARROIS**. *Catalogue de la Bibliotheque de feu M. Falconet, medecin consultant du roi, et doyen des medecins de la faculte de Paris, de l'Academie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, &c.* [2 volumes]. Paris: Barrois, 1763. ¶ 2 volumes. Small 4to. xliv, 543, [1]; 829, [1] pp. With the auctioneer's statement of intention (prior to the title), index; some minor worming at gutter. WITH MANUSCRIPT MARGINALIA showing the prices achieved from part of the sale. Very Contemporary quarter calf, raised bands, leather spine labels, decorative paper over boards, edges mottled; foot of vol. II mended with kozo. Bookplate and ownership signature of J.-A. Ver-----[?]. Very good copy.

\$ 2500

AN EXTENSIVE AUCTION CATALOGUE LISTING FALCONET'S PERSONAL AND VAST LIBRARY ARRANGED INTO 19,798 LOTS (containing upwards of 60,000 books), categorized by topics: theology, jurisprudence, sciences & arts, metaphysics, physics, natural history, medicine, alchemy, mathematics, astronomy, music, belles-lettres (grammarians, rhetoric, poetry, mythology, Romans,

philology, aphorisms, polygraphs, epistolary, history (geography, chronology, ecclesiastical history, ancient history, Greek history, history of France, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, England, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Russia, Hungary, the Middle East (Orientalism), Arabs, Turks, Voyages to Asia and Persia, Indies, China, Africa, America, Polar regions, of the earth, heraldry, antiquities, bibliography, history of educational institutions & academies, lives of the illustrious persons. The bookseller-auctioneer, Barrois, contributed a biography of Falconet, which precedes the catalogue. A massive author-index follows the work.

The catalogue is representative of Falconet's entire library. A unique feature of this catalogue is that the 11,000 books that were donated to the Bibliothèque du Roi [known today as the Bibliothèque Nationale] are listed in the work with brackets around them, an unusual and exclusive feature of this work, not seen elsewhere.

Falconet's library consisted of about 45,000 books. He liked to lend his books. As early as 1742 he asked the king that all the books in his library that were not in the king's library should be given to him after his death. About 11,000 rare books and others who were not there entered the King's library. The usufruct had been preserved, and the King, in gratitude, had given him a pension of 1,200 livres. These books were not included in the sale of his library, but they are mentioned in the Library Catalog of the late M. Falconet, physician, written by Marie-Jacques Barrois, in 1762.

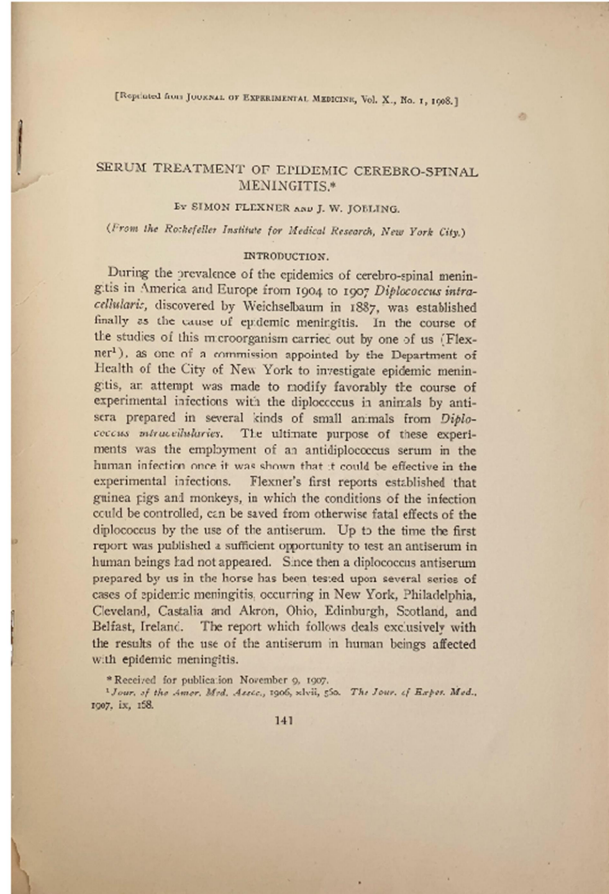
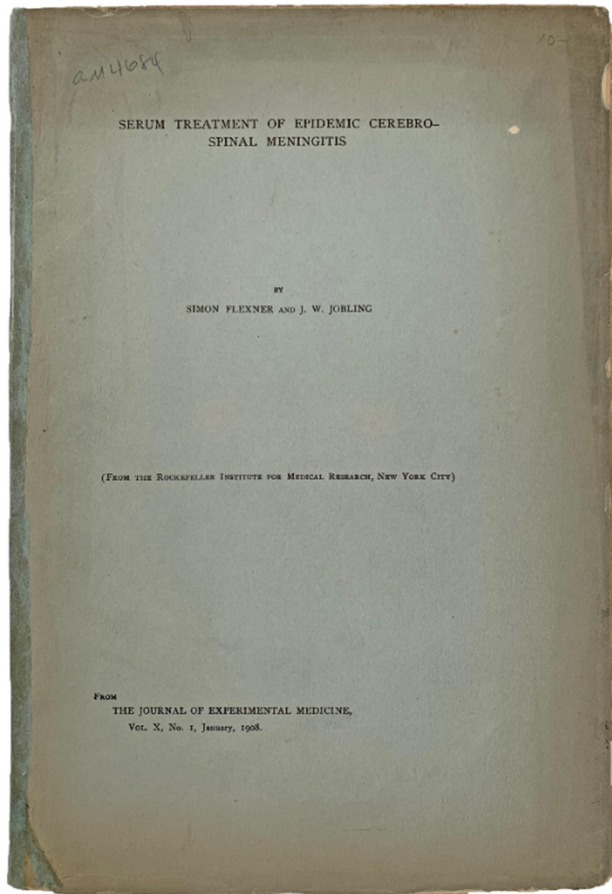
Camille Falconet belonged to an old Lyonnaise family. He is the son of Noël Falconet, a doctor of medicine at the Faculty of Medicine of Montpellier, and Marguerite Monin. His great-grandfather, Charles Falconet was originally from the city of Exilles, Savoie, and a doctor recognized by the House of Savoy. His grandfather, André Falconet was doctor of Marguerite de Valois, first wife of Henri IV. They had a municipal office in the city of Lyon. His grandfather is known for his correspondence with Guy Patin. After his studies in Paris, he was received doctor in Montpellier. His grandfather sent him to Paris to continue his studies. He did his studies at the College du Cardinal-Lemoine. After finishing his rhetoric, at 14, he was recalled to Lyon where he studied philosophy. Then he went to Montpellier to study medicine. At the request of his father, he moved to Paris in 1707. He quickly became famous. He was attached to the houses of Lorraine, Bouillon, Villeroi, and

Pontchartrain. The Grand Esquire assured him the office of doctor of the big and small stables of the king. In 1709 he was a doctor of the Chancellery. The Duchess de Bouillon brought her into the brilliant society that met at her house. He was the doctor of the Duke de Bouillon and his daughter, Mademoiselle de Bouillon. One of his friends, Claude Villemot, parish priest of Lyon, tried to bring him back to Lyon. He wrote *New System*, or new explanation of the movement of planets that Camille Falconet translated into Latin.

At the end of the reign of Louis XIV, he was often consulted with his father to prolong the life of the king. He is also consulted on the health of Louis XV, child.

He inherited a big fortune that he devoted in part to the creation of a vast library. He had loved books in his youth, according to the scholar Dreux du Radier, "sincere and even abrupt man in appearance, (he) was sought after by strangers as citizen, his varied and extensive knowledge, his manner of writing and to speak (...), his particular collections on the sciences, his memory and his beautiful library which is today a rich part of that of King, attracted him the visits of many persons of letters. you have persons of merit and the most distinguished reputation I have seen several times MM d'Alembert and Diderot, Dumarais, Rameau, the account of Caylus, the Marquis d'Hérouville."

☞ Gustave Brunet, *Dictionnaire de Bibliologie Catholique*, col. 457; Grolier Club, *Printed Catalogues of French Book Auctions and Sales by Private Treaty 1643-1850 in the Library of the Grolier Club*, (2004), 169; Peignot, "Ce catalogue est un des plus considérables qui existent." p. 97; Archer Taylor, *Book Catalogues: Their Varieties and Uses*, (1987), pp. 55, 114, 132, 190, 228, 240-41.



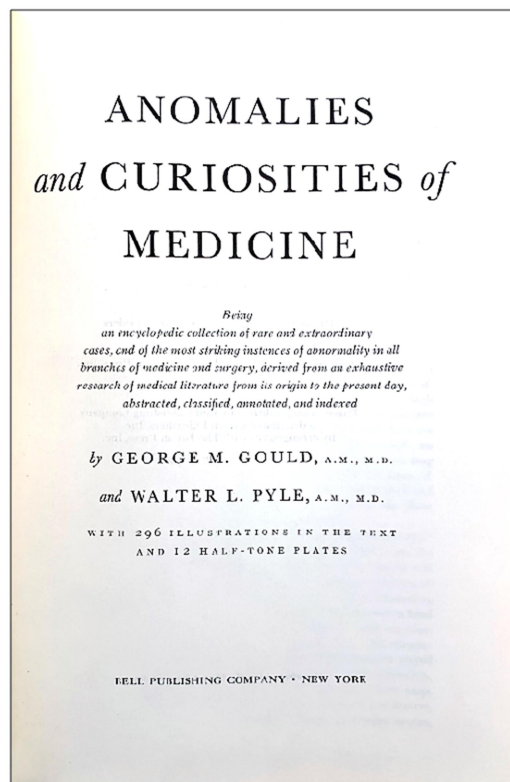
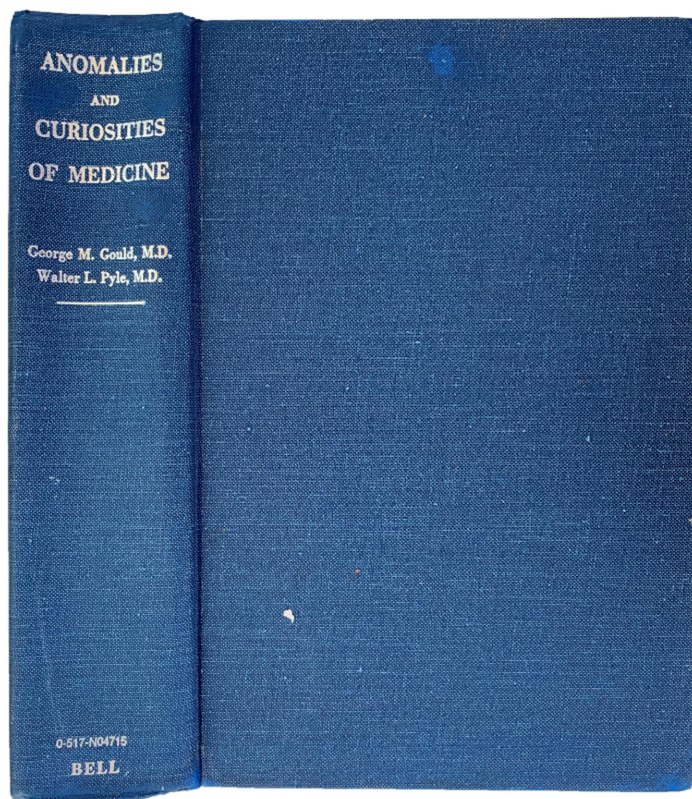
110. **FLEXNER, Simon** (1863-1946); **James Wesley JOBLING** (1876-1961). "Serum Treatment of Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis." New York: *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, 1908. ¶ Series: JEM, vol. X, no. 1, January 1908. Offprint. Tall 8vo. pp. 141-203, [1]. Original pale green printed wrappers; wrappers soiled. spine reinforced with kozo. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Good. RARE.

\$ 75

Published in the very journal that Flexner himself revitalized. "In the winter of 1904-1905 meningococcal meningitis swept through New York City, killing more than 3,000 people as part of a worldwide pandemic. Simon Flexner (1863-1946), director of the newly established Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, was appointed to a city health department commission to investigate the epidemic. / A renowned pathologist, Flexner knew that a bacterium caused the meningitis since it had been identified in

1887 and could be cultured easily. In addition, an antiserum that could kill the bacterium was available, made from the blood of horses infected with the it, but the therapy was being administered by subcutaneous injection and was not effective. Flexner also was familiar with cerebrospinal meningitis, having been part of a team that identified it during an epidemic among Maryland coal miners in 1893. From 1904 to 1907, he brought this field experience and his laboratory skills to bear on the disease. Using cultures from New York victims of the disease, he inoculated guinea pigs and monkeys to study the course of infection and ways of administering antiserum. He recognized that the problem was getting the antiserum where it was needed, in the brain, and thus he delivered it into the fluid that bathes the spinal column and the brain by a spinal (intrathecal) injection. The first human subjects received intrathecal injections of antiserum during a 1907 epidemic in Ohio. The death rate from the disease—which had been 75 percent—was cut in half. It remained the only effective therapy for three decades, until sulfa drugs and penicillin became available. The success of this treatment, which was widely reported in newspapers, impressed John D. Rockefeller, Sr. and helped persuade him to pledge funds, in 1908, to build the Rockefeller Hospital. By 1913, Flexner could report on the serum's effectiveness in treating 1300 patients around the world." – Rockefeller University, *The First Effective Therapy for Meningococcal Meningitis*.

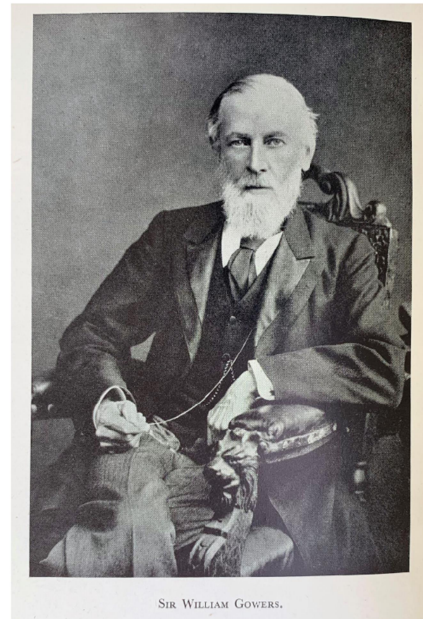
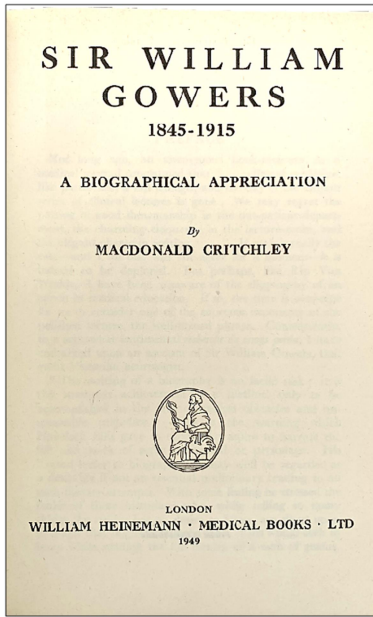
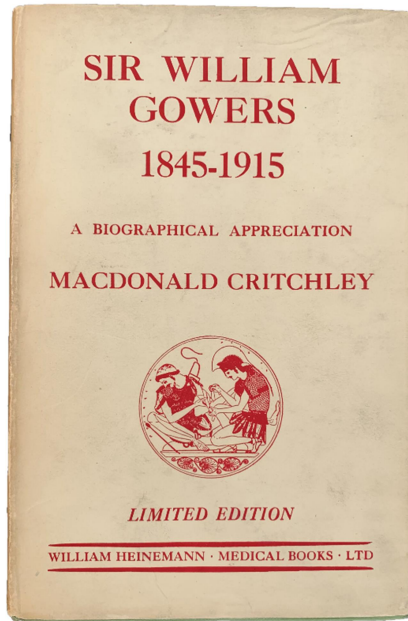
☞ Garrison and Morton 4684; Peyton Rous, Obituary, Royal Society, 1946.



111. **GOULD, George Milbry** (1848-1922); **Walter Lytle PYLE** (1871-1921). *Anomalies and Curiosities of medicine; being an encyclopedic collection of rare and extraordinary cases, and of the most striking instances of abnormality in all branches of medicine and surgery, derived form an exhaustive research of medical literature from its origin to the present day, abstracted, classified, annotated, and indexed.* New York: Bell Pub., [reprint]. ¶ Reprinting the 1896 edition. 8vo. 968 pp. 296 figures, 12 plates, index. Blue silver-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of Ulrich Hacker, MD. Very good.

\$ 10

See: Garrison and Morton 10793.

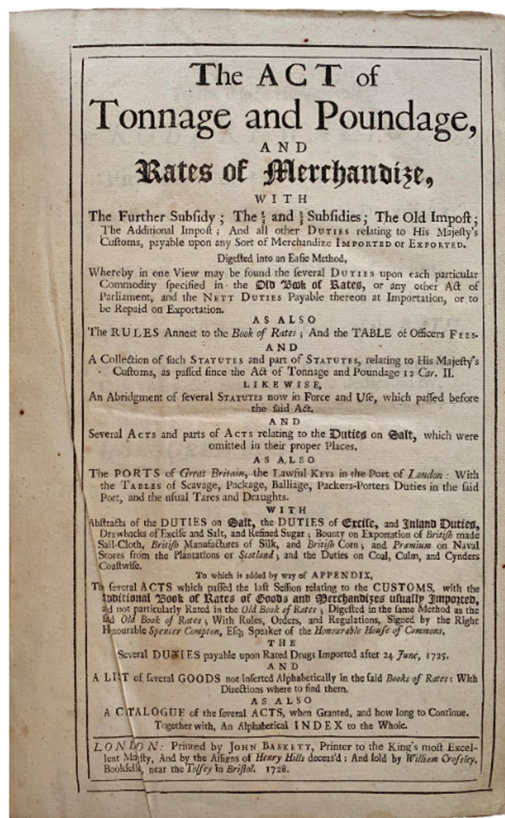
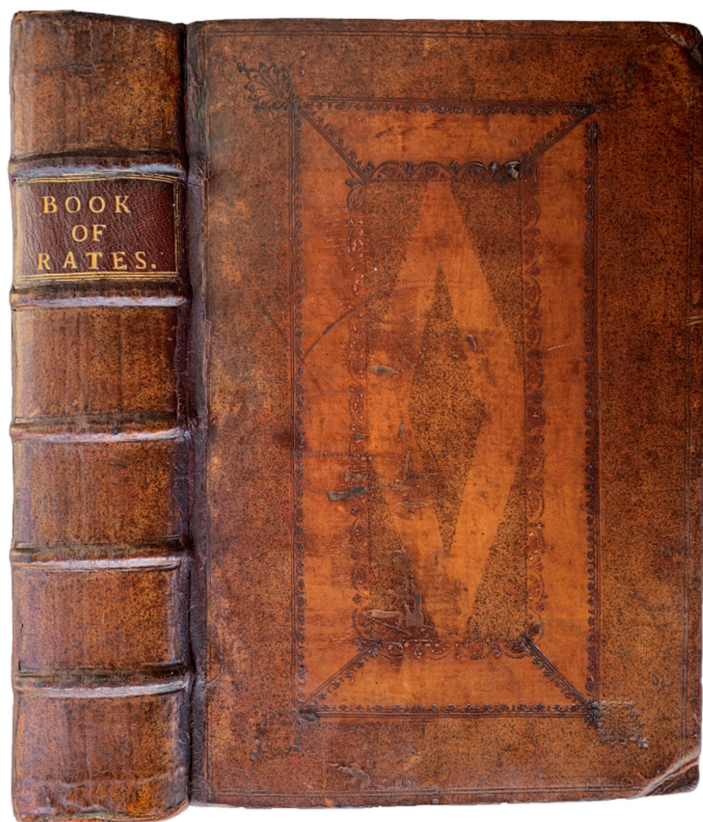


112. [GOWERS, Sir William Richard (1845-1915)]; Macdonald CRITCHLEY (1900-1997). *Sir William Gowers 1845-1915. A biographical appreciation. Limited edition.* London: William Heinemann, 1949. ¶ Small 8vo. x, 11-118 pp. Frontis., 10 plates, index. Lime green cloth, printed dust-jacket. Fine copy.

\$ 75

First edition, where Critchley stated in this book, that Gowers was "probably the greatest clinical neurologist of all time."

"Critchley was a great lecturer with the flair and brio of a consummate actor. In fact, he considered entering the profession of acting at one point. His lectures were entertaining and instructive. These lectures were delivered without notes, and, if transcribed, would be ready for publication without editing. His demonstration with patients was done with great civility but with great ingenuity, revealing subtle deficits in language, motor skills, and sensation. If a patient's history or a finding interested him, time did not matter as he pursued an explanation. / He had strong views on many people and many subjects. He was a gracious host. An evening with his lovely wife, Eileen, and him at the Garrick Club was a joyous event. He would point out and describe the virtues and peccadilloes of the subjects of the various portraits. The conversation was often about the famous neurologist he had known or worked with. He had a wide acquaintance with physicians and scientists around the world. The neurologists he mentioned are now part of the hagiography of our specialty." – Robert J. Joynt, MD, "In Memoriam—Macdonald Critchley, MD," *Arch Neurol.* 1998; 55(1): p.122.



The British Tariff

113. **Great Britain; Charles CARKESSE** (fl.1697-1727). *The Act of Tonnage and Poundage, and Rates of merchandize: with the further subsidy, the 1/3 and 2/3 subsidies, the old impost, the additional impost, and all other duties relating to His Majesty's customs, payable upon any sort of merchandize imported or exported: digested into an easie method whereby in one view may be found the several duties upon each particular commodity specified in the old book of rates, or any other act of Parliament, and the nett duties payable thereon at importation, or to be repaid on exporatation: as also the rules annext to the book of rates, and the table of officers fees: and a collection of such statutes and part of statutes relating to His Majesty's customs, as passed since the Act of Tonnage and Poundage 12 Car. II: likewise, an abridgment of several statutes now in force and use, which passed before the said act, and several acts and parts of acts relating to the duties on salt, which were omitted in their proper places: as also the ports of Great Britain, the lawful keys in the port of London, with the tables of scavage, package, balliage, packers-porters duties in the said port, and the usual tares and draughts: with abstracts of the duties on salt, the duties of excise, and inland duties, drawbacks of excise and salt, and refined sugar, bounty on exportation of British made sail-cloth, British manufactures of silk, and British corn, and a premium on naval stores from the plantations or Scotland, and the duties on coal, culm, and cynders coastwise: to which is added by way of appendix, the several acts which passed the last session relating to the customs, with*

the additional book of rates of goods and merchandizes usually imported, and not particularly rated in the old book of rates; digested in the same method as the said old book of rates, with rules, orders, and regulations, signed by the Right Honourable Spencer Compton, Esq., Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons: the several duties payable upon rated drugs imported after 24 June, 1725, and a list of several goods not inserted alphabetically in the said book of rates, with directions where to find them: as also a catalogue of the several acts, when granted, and how long to continue, together with, an alphabetical index to the whole. London: Printed by John Baskett; and sold by William Crossley, 1728. ¶ Folio. [36], cxxxvi, 944, [45], [1] pp. Errata leaf, index. Original full paneled calf, tooled in blind, raised bands, spine label "BOOK OF RATES"; joints reinforced with kozo. Ownership signature of Wm. Hare. Very good.

\$ 850

Charles Carkesse, was Secretary, Commissioners of Customs, fl. 1697-1727. His name is signed to the dedication page. A massive work of official acts and tariffs applied to a wide range of imported and exported goods and the duties, laws as decreed by the rule of royal law.

Together with the acts of the crown and the length for any and all products sold, including for money loaned, acts involving trade with the East Indies (trade with the South Seas), of whalebone and other whaling products, sale of salts, inspection of ships and the implementation of a quarantine, an act to encourage learning via printed books and sale of them, sale of leather goods (skins, hides, tanned tawed, or dressed), vellum and parchment, duty involving hops (beer!), of fisheries, of coal, duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, of paper, linens, silks, callicoes, etc., of sail-cloth, of manufacturing tobacco "and the abuses in making and mixing of snuff", an act for preventing robbery, burglary, and other felonies, in preventing frauds, etc.

Some items found in the index: apples & pears, babies heads, bacon, barley, beef, unbound books, brass andirons, laver cocks, chaffindishes, brimstone, butter, cable-ropes for cordage, cabinets, candlewick, cards, carpets, cheese, combs, corks, drugs, feathers for beds, fish, flax, furs, glass, looking glasses, grain for dyers, grocery, sugar, gum-Arabick, hawks of all sorts, headings for pipes, hides, honey, horses, indico, wrought iron, lace, lemons, linseed, leather, litmus, masts, oats, oyls (oils), olives, onions, oranges, paper, quails, quicksilver, rice, rye, saffron, shumack, silk, sword blades, tapestry, thread, tiles, wax, whale-fins, wheat, wood, wool, wire, wine, yarn, etc.



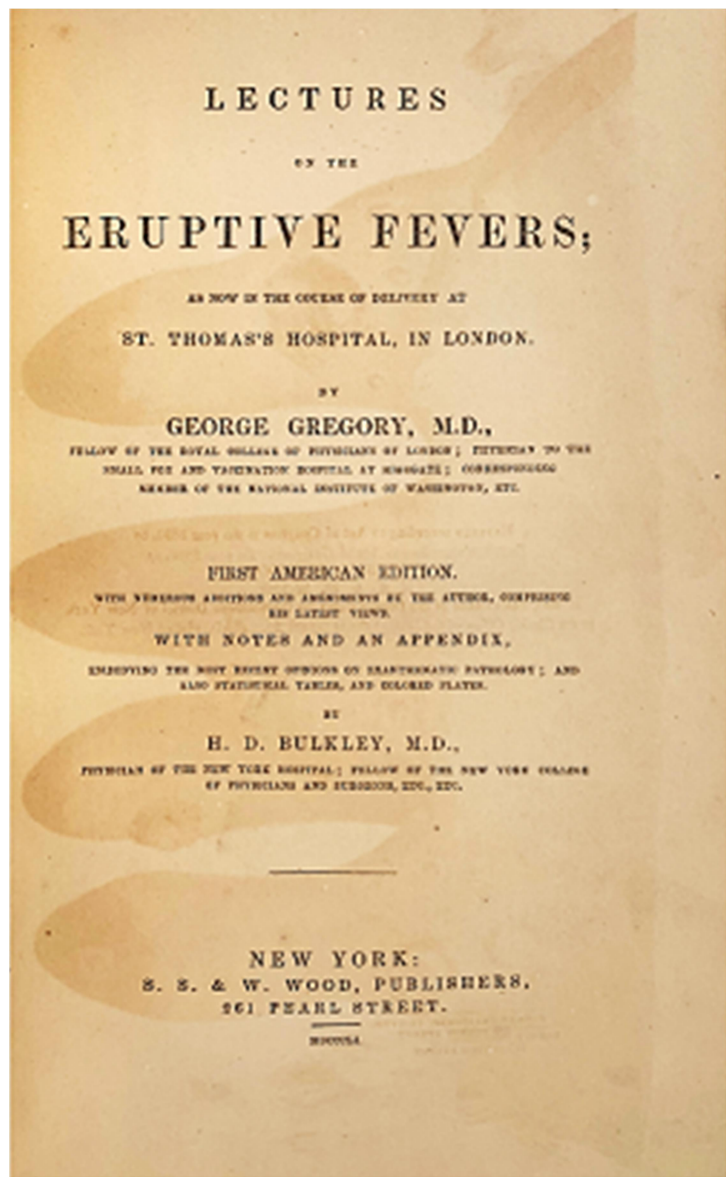
114. **GREGORY, George** (1790-1853); **Henry Daggett BULKLEY** (1803-1872). *Lectures on the Eruptive Fevers; as Now in the Course of Delivery at St. Thomas's Hospital, in London*. New York: S. S. & W. Wood, 1851. ¶ 8vo. viii, 379, [1] pp. 4 color lithographic plates (including frontispiece), index; title with offsetting. Original full maroon blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; joints all reinforced with kozo, spine ends also mended. Good. Scarce.

\$ 20

First American edition, with numerous additions and amendments. Bulkley contributed the notes and appendix. The work was first published in 1843.

Of exanthema, or skin rashes accompanying a fever. This condition is common with children.

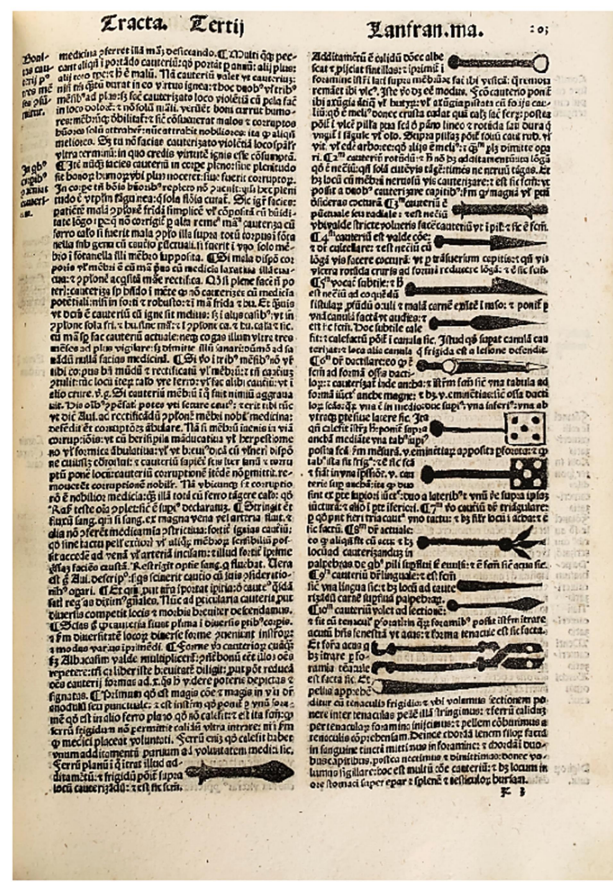
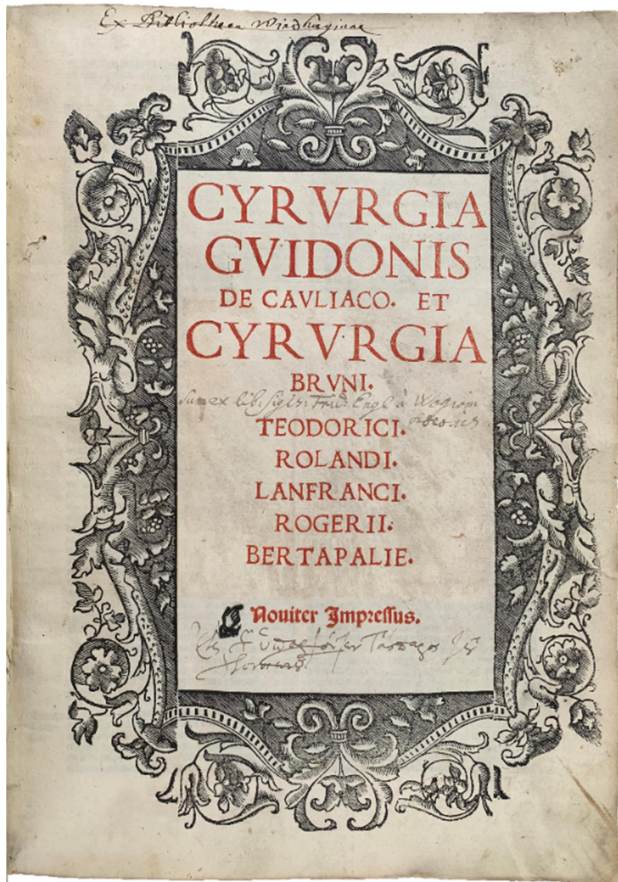
Gregory, George (1790–1853), physician, grandson of John Gregory (1724-1773) [q.v.], and second son of the Rev. William Gregory, one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral, was born at Canterbury on 16 Aug. 1790. After his father's death in 1803 he lived with his uncle, Dr. James Gregory (1753-1821) [q. v.], in Edinburgh, and studied medicine in 1806-9 in Edinburgh University, and afterwards



at St. George's Hospital, London, and the Windmill Street School of Medicine. He graduated M.D. Edinb. in 1811, became M.R.C.S. Engl. in 1812, and in 1813 was sent as assistant-surgeon to the forces in the Mediterranean, where he served in Sicily and at the capture of Genoa. At the close of the war he retired on half-pay, and commenced to practise in London, giving lectures on medicine at the Windmill Street School, and later at St. Thomas's Hospital. He was physician to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital from 1824, and to the General Dispensary, was a fellow of the Royal Society, and was elected a licentiate (30 Sept.

1816) and a fellow (30 Sept. 1839) of the Royal College of Physicians. He died at Camden Square, London, on 25 Jan. 1853. Gregory wrote largely in the medical journals, and was a contributor to the '*Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine*' and to the '*Library of Medicine*.' His principal works are: 1. '*Elements of the Theory and Practice of Physic*,' 1820, 2 vols.; 6th ed. 1846; 3rd American ed. 1831. 2. '*Lectures on the Eruptive Fevers*,' 1843. [DNB].

☞ Munk's College of Physicians, III, 152.



The Copy of Joachim Enzmilner, Count of Windhag, Austria

115. **GUY DE CHAULIAC [Guido de Cauliaco] (1298/1300-1368); Avicenna; Ruggero, Frugardo; Rolandus, Parmensis; Teodorico, dei Borgognoni; Leonardo Bertapaglia; Bruno, da Longoburgo; Bonaventura de' Castelli; Lanfranco, of Milan; Rogerius, de Baron de Barone. *Cyrurgia Guidonis de Cauliaco: et cyrurgia Bruni. Teodorici. Rolandi. Lanfranci. Rogerii. Bertapalie.* Venetijs: Per Bernardinum Venetu de Vitalibus, 1519. ¶ Tall 8vo. 29 cm. 267 ff. Title printed in red & black and within a wide decorative woodcut border, woodcut initials throughout. Woodcuts: f.203 depicts surgical instruments, f.174-5 woodcuts of stitches and a skull (showing the same), and elsewhere, a few geometrical woodcuts. Text in two columns, includes printed marginal notes. Colophon imprint: "Die. xx. mensis Februarij." with printer's device; sparse marginalia. BOUND IN original full vellum, old manuscript spine lettering; inner joints wormed, spine was over-wrapped with later paper, now removed. Inscribed on title "Ex Bibliotheca Windhagiana", and "--- ex lib.**

sigis: Frid. Engl. à Wogrom ...” [with two additional lines in Latin]. with marginalia on the following ff.: 18, 37v, 40v, 48, 49, 57, 58, 78v, 81, 83, 128, 182, 188, 256-259, 265-266, final 5 leaves with minor paper-fills on lower margin. ff.39-40; 58-59, 69-70; 72-73 stained. Bookplate, mounted on title verso, of “Joachim L [liber]: Baro in Windhaag [Dominus] in Reichenau, Pragthal Saxenegg. et gross Poppen. S.C.M. Consil: et Regens, A.1656.” Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Very good.

\$ 4,950

Early Sixteenth Century edition, rarely seen on the market. "The *Grand Chirurgie* of Guy de Chauliac completely covers the field of surgery. In addition to the books mentioned, others deal with ulcers and fistulae, fractures and dislocations, surgical diseases other than those included in specific treatises, and an antidotary, or *Materia Medica*, in which are described in detail the methods of bleeding, cupping, and leeching, as well as drugs and medicaments, comprising a total of eight books. This work went through many editions and translations, was enormously popular and influential, and served as the principal text book for 200 years, until finally superseded by the works of Ambroise Paré in the middle of the sixteenth century." – Zimmerman & Veith, p. 154.

“Guy de Chauliac was the most eminent surgeon of his time; his authority remained for some 200 years. He distinguished the various kinds of hernia from varicocele, hydrocele, and sarcocele, and described an operation for the radical cure of hernia. His book, which was originally written about 1363, includes Guy’s views on fractures, and gives an excellent summary of the dentistry of that period. The first edition of 1478 was the first important medical book printed in French. Guy discussed the anatomy of the teeth and their eruption. He also listed the maladies to which the teeth are subject, and their cures, including hygienic rules which for the most part remain true today. He described the double-lever pelican and its method of use. He also recorded how surgeons were using botanic medicines to prevent their patients from feeling pain during operations.” – Garrison and Morton 3666.83 & 5556 [1478 first printing].

"Guy de Chauliac was undoubtedly the most famous surgeon of the later Middle Ages. He studied at Montpellier, Paris, and Bologna, receiving his Magister in 1325. During the great plague he was physician to Pope Clement VI and later to the popes at Avignon, where he became acquainted with Petrarch. His *Chirurgia magna* was the

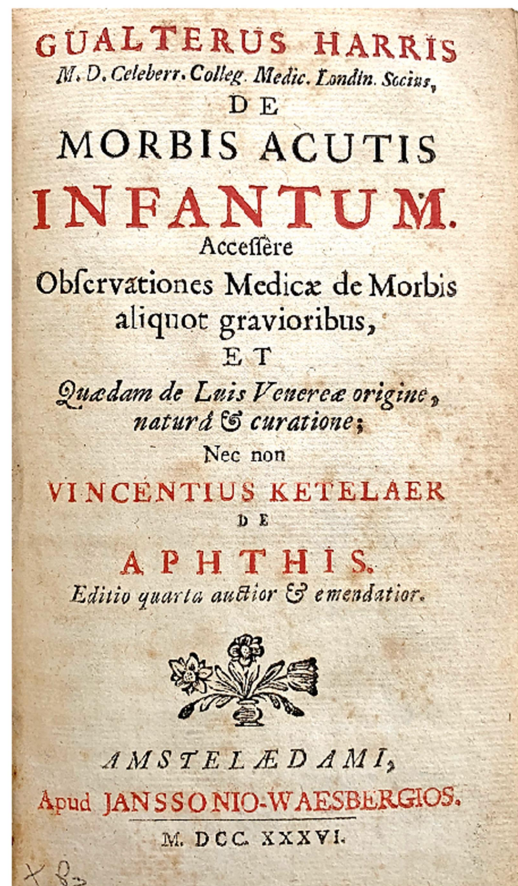
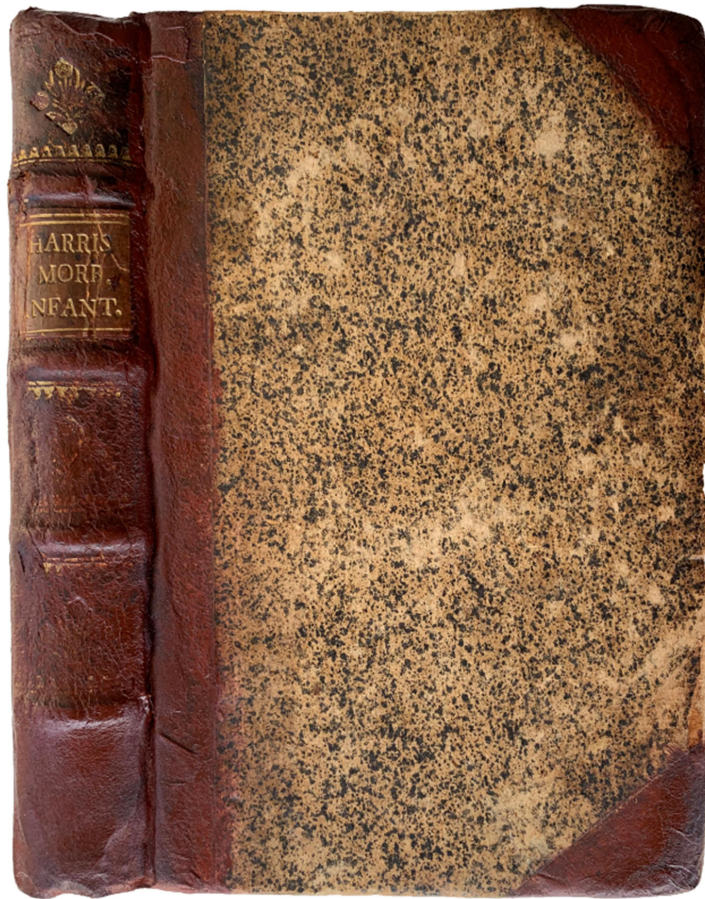
standard surgical text during the later Middle Ages and was frequently found in manuscript form before its first printed publication in 1478. It was still being reprinted and translated two centuries later, so great was its influence. The present edition is representative of the scores of editions of the work. Guy was a reactionary, however, not following some of the reasonable principles of several of his predecessors, and his persistence in the meddlesome surgery of cautery, salves, and plasters, retarded surgery for at least two centuries because of his great authority. This exhaustive treatise tells the personal and educational requirements of a physician; discusses pathology, medical treatment, surgery, and drug therapeutics; and altogether shows a spirit of aggressiveness which made Guy de Chauliac respected but not particularly loved." [*Heirs of Hippocrates* 107 – 1521 edition].



PROVENANCE: Joachim Enzmilner, Count of Windhag (1600-1678), lawyer, elevated to nobility. "Joachim Liber Baro in Windhaag ... 1656." *Bibliotheca Windhagiana*. Part of the books in the 20,000 book library were inherited by Joachim Enzmilner from his father. He built the book collection by acquiring the libraries of several aristocratic and other persons (including Helmhart Jörger Castle Steyregg), and by buying from booksellers. See: Eric Garberson, "Bibliotheca Windhagiana: a seventeenth-century Austrian library and its decoration." *Journal of the History of Collections*, 1993, v.5 n.2, pp. 109-128. Johann

Joachim Entzmüller Windhag, *Bibliotheca Windhagiana ab illustrissimo*, Viennae: J.B. Schilgen, 1733; Walpurga Oppeker, *Bucheignerzeichen des Grafen Joachim von Windhag*.

☞ Durling, *NLM*, 2234 ["The Practica of Rogerius de Barone has also been ascribed to Rogerius Frugardi with whom the author is sometimes identified"]; Wellcome I, 3019; Zimmerman & Veith, *Great Ideas in the History of Surgery*, pp. 149-157.



116. **HARRIS, Walter** (1647-1732); **Vincentius KETELAAR** (1627-1679). *De Morbis Acutis Infantum. Accessere observationes medicæ de morbis aliquot gravioribus, et quædam de luis venereæ origine, natura et curatione; nec non V. Ketelaer de Aphthis. Editio quarta auctior & emendatior.* Amsterdam: Janssonio-Waesbergios 1736. ¶ 2 parts in 1 volume. 16mo. [12], 236, [10]; [8], 38 pp. Title in red and black; title vignette; head and tail pieces; initials. Original calf-backed marbled boards; joints & extremities worn. Internally very good.

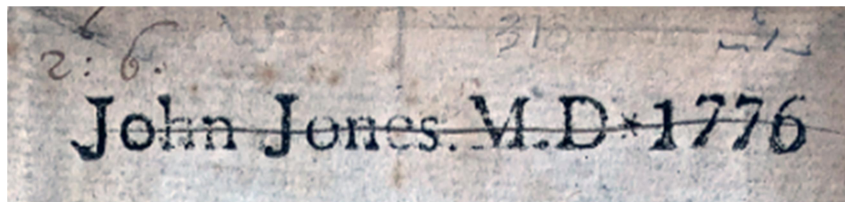
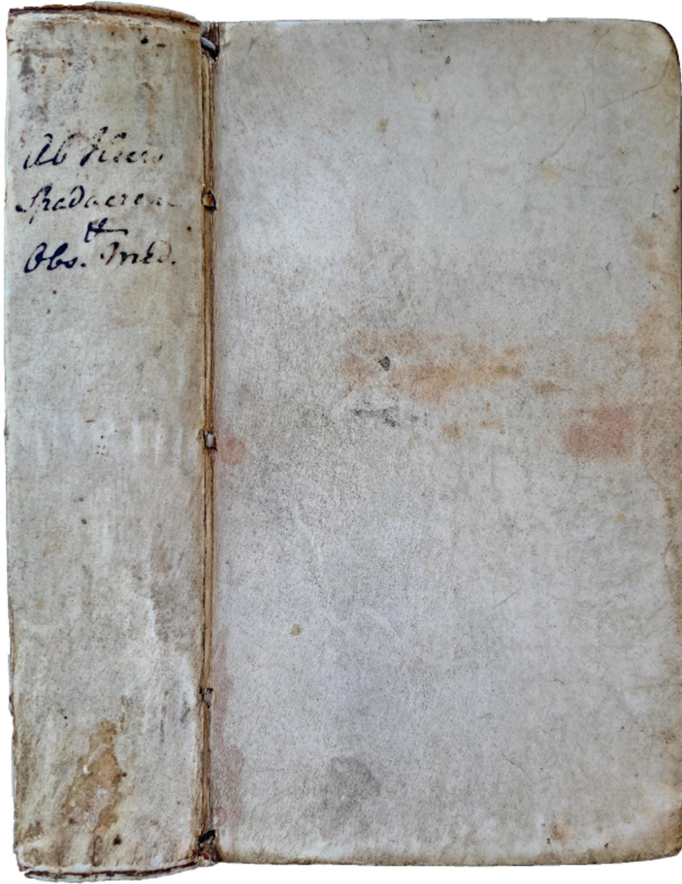
\$ 175

A very early work on the acute diseases of infancy, which was originally issued in 1689. It contains material on sexually transmitted diseases, syphilis, relative to infants. Also deals with thrush (mouth disease). The second part, by Ketelaer (1627-1679), is probably the first description of celiac disease.

The second part, "*Commentarius medicus de aphthis nostratibus seu Belgarum sproum. Authore Vincentio Ketelaer ... Amstelaedami, Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios, MDCCXXXVI*", has special t.p. and separate pagination.

"A native of Gloucester, Harris graduated from Oxford in 1670 with a degree in the arts. He became a Roman Catholic and went to France to study medicine where he received his doctor's degree in 1675 from Bourges. He returned to London the following year, established a private practice, and renounced Catholicism in 1678 when all Catholics were expelled from London. / Harris received an M.D. from Cambridge in 1679 and was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1682. He held a number of key posts in the College, delivered the Harveian oration on four occasions, and served as Lumleian lecturer from 1710 until his death. He was appointed physician to King William and attended Queen Mary during her last illness. Harris wrote the present work in 1689 and later, while on campaign in Holland with King William, had it published at Amsterdam in 1698. This short treatise on diseases of children is one of the earliest works devoted solely to pediatrics. It was extremely popular and was in wide use until supplanted by Underwood's book in 1784 (see No. 1024). Following the account of children's diseases in this second edition are his observations on epilepsy, palsy, diabetes, quinsy, and several complications of the cardiovascular system. A final portion of the book is devoted to various aspects of venereal diseases." [*Heirs of Hippocrates* 661].

☞ Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, pp. 72-4; Blake NLM, 198; Garrison and Morton 6321 (1st ed. 1689); Grulee 648; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 661 & 662 (1705, 1720 editions); Osler 2893 (1718 ed.); STCN 238279561; Proksch, v. 1, p. 124; Wellcome III, p. 213 (1st).



Extraordinary Provenance of John Jones, Author of First American Surgical Text

117. **HEERS, Henricus abad [Hendrik van Heers]** (1570-1636).

Spadacrene hoc est fons spadannus accuratissime descriptus acidulasque bibendi modus et medicamina oxypotis necessaria ut et observationes medicae oppido rarae in spa et Leodii animadversae cum medicamentis aliquot selectis et ut volunt secretis. Editio novissima, prioribus emendatior cum indice. Lugduni Batavorum: Apud Petrum Vander Aa, 1685. ¶ 2 parts in 1 volume. 12mo. [xxiv], 159, [17]; [vi], 254, [20] pp. Engraved half-title showing a public bath, 2

title-pages (each with small vignette), indexes; some neat marginalia toward front (trimmed?). Original full vellum, manuscript spine title. Very good.

\$ 950

New edition. Owsei Temkin points out in his work, *The Falling Sickness: A History of Epilepsy from the Greeks*, that Heers describes "the horrible disease" which he suggests could be either epilepsy or syphilis. (p. 187).

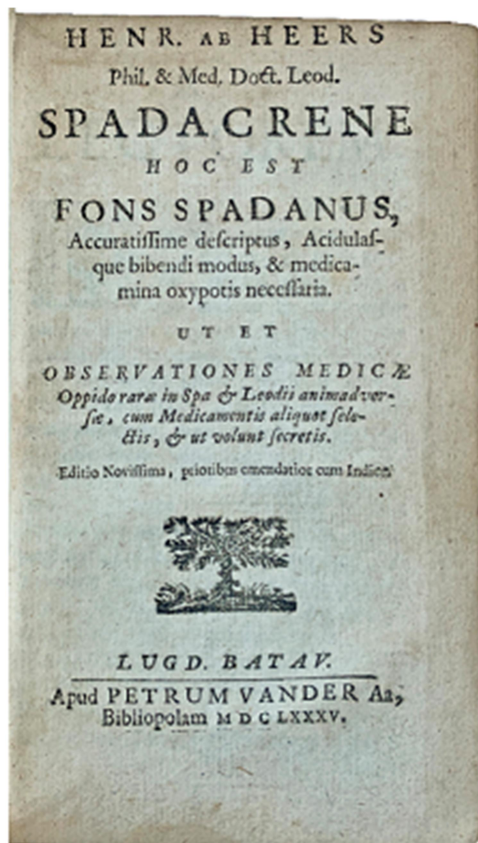
Graham, offering a translation of a portion of Heers' work, states, "The cold bath is also one of the best remedies in the world to prevent miscarriage, and strengthen the uterine system, especially if taken towards bed-time. In some cases it may be advisable to lose a little blood a day or two before." (p. 179). In addition, and arguing in further support of cold hydrotherapy, Graham writes, "Heers relates a case of a young man whose hands were chapped and cracked cross-ways, and his skin covered with an eruption resembling Elephantiasis, together with a want of action in his liver. He was ordered to be laid on a straw bed and placed under a mill-stream, so that the water might fall from a considerable height upon the region of the liver. This was repeated twice a day, early in the morning, and an hour and a half before supper. By continuing

this treatment several days, and taking cooling medicines, such as whey with prunella salt, he became perfectly cured." (p. 161).

"In 1608, ... Heers effected a remarkable cure of leprosy by cold douche-baths." -- C. C. Schieferdecker, *A Short Guide for the rational treatment of children, in health and disease*, 1852, (p. 67).

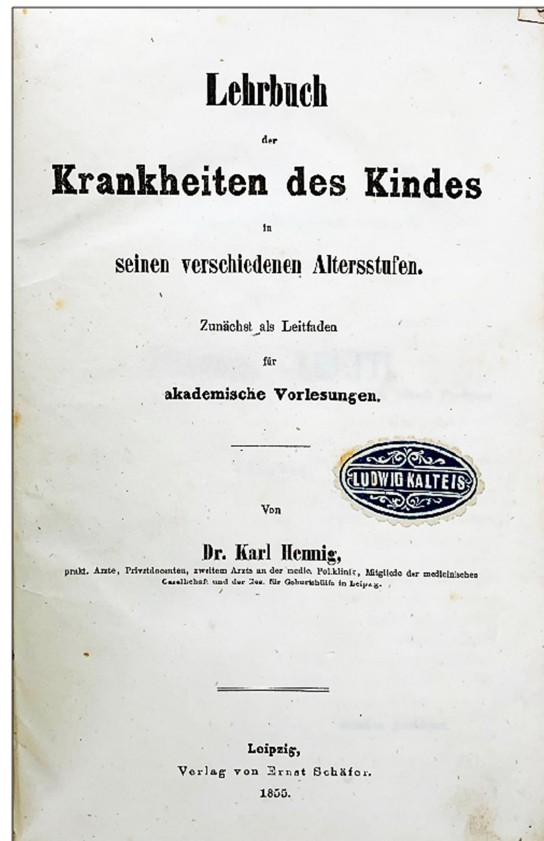
PROVENANCE: -- Hughes [signature]; John Jones, MD 1776 [rubber-stamp].

Of Jones: "John Jones was a pioneer of American Surgery. Born in Long Island, New York in 1729, he received his medical degree in France from the University of Rheims. He returned to the colonies and helped to establish the medical school that would later become Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons where he was



appointed the first Professor of Surgery in the New World. He used his position to assert that surgeons trained in America should be familiar with all facets of medicine and not be mere technicians. Before the outbreak of the American Revolution, he wrote a surgical field manual, which was the first medical text published in America. A believer in the principles of the American Revolution, he would go on to count Benjamin Franklin and George Washington as his patients. Despite achieving many firsts in American medicine, his influence on surgical training is his most enduring legacy." -- Adam D. Griesemer, corresponding author Warren D. Widmann, Kenneth A. Forde, and Mark A. Hardy, "John Jones, M.D.: Pioneer, Patriot, and Founder of American Surgery," *World Journal of Surg.* 2010 Apr; 34(4): 605–609. See also: Leonard F. Peltier, M.D., Ph.D., "John Jones: An extraordinary American," *Surgery*, April 1966 Volume 59, Issue 4, Pages 631–635.

See also: Gould, George M., *Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine*. Robert Hay Graham, *Graefenberg: Or a True Report of the Water Cure*, 1844.



[118 HENNIG]

118. **HENNIG, Karl** (1825-1911). *Lehrbuch der Krankheiten des Kindes in seinen verschiedenen Altersstufen. Zunächst als Leitfaden für academische Vorlesungen*. Leipzig: Ernst Schäfer, 1855. ¶ 8vo. XXVI, 464, [2] pp. Original full mauve ribbed publisher's gilt-stamped cloth, edges mottled. Ownership label of Ludwig Kalteis (on title). Scarce.

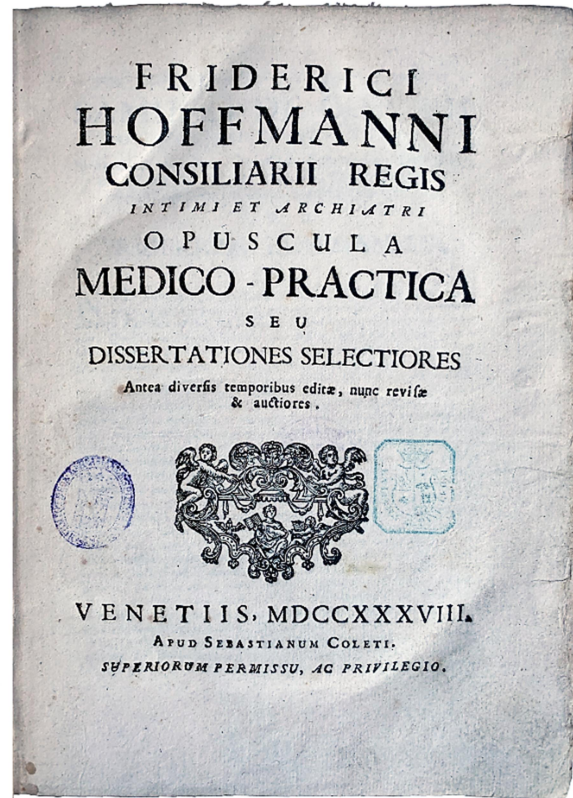
\$ 125

First edition of the author's respected treatise on children's diseases.

"Hennig, of Dresden, graduated in 1848, at Leipzig, where he became director, of the Pediatric Polyclinic (1855), and, in 1863, of the Children's Hospital founded by him, and from which he issued reports (1866-82). He published treatises on pediatrics (1855, 3rd. ed. 1864), gynecology (1893), and obstetrics (1893), and wrote the monographs on the history of pediatrics, cephalhematoma, umbilical diseases, sclerema, diseases of the female sexual organs, and diseases of the thymus gland in the Gerhardt *Handbuch* (1877-93). His exact and learned pediatric treatise would have been better recognized had he attained more worldly prominence (Jacobi)." [Abt-Garrison].

PROVENANCE: Dr. Ludwig Kalteis (1813-1874), studied at the medical-surgical teaching institute in Salzburg, taking his degree in 1834. He worked as a surgeon, firstly in Saltburg, then in 1838 he moved to Seekirchen am Wallersee, where he became mayor. He was also a Member of Parliament. [see: Oberösterreich, *Provinzial-Handbuch von Österreich ob der Enns und Salzburg* . . . 1848, p. 418].

☞ Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, p. 92; Colon, *Nurturing Children*, p. 201; Grulee lists the 2nd and 3rd editions (1859, 1864), but lacked this edition in his collection. 1120, 1121; Hirsch H. III, 169; Peiper, *Chronik d. Kinderheilkunde*, p.502-503.



119. **HOFFMANN, Friedrich** (1660-1742). *Opuscula Medico-Practica seu dissertationes selectiores. Antea diversis temporibus editæ, nunc revisæ et auctiores.* Venice: Apud Sebastianum Coleti, 1738. ¶ Sq. 8vo. [viii], 311, [1] pp. 2 small ink ownership stamps on title (unreadable). Nineteenth century marbled boards, printed title label on spine; extremities showing. Title verso with ink ownership stamp of Th. Renz. Very good.

\$ 200

The work contains two parts of ten papers each, for a total of twenty papers. Each studies aspects of medicine, from the nature of art and efficacy in healing, method, application of drugs, the power and efficiency of medicines applied, the ability of the body to understand the remedies, of drinking water and the virtues of milk in medicine, the power of milk to heal, qualities of mineral waters in promoting health. Continuing in the second part: salts as a healer, the uses of China bark as applied to fevers, uses of ejecting, of venom, the causes of death by disease, the good of medicine, the errors that are common in medical practice.

"Friedrich Hoffmann (also 'Hofmann') was born on 19 February 1660 in Halle, where he also died on 12 November 1742. Called 'the second Hippocrates' and the

'Aesculapius Hallensis', he was among the most widely read medical authors of the eighteenth century, and is best known for his systematic discussion of the iatromechanical model of medicine — similar to what Hermann Boerhaave (1668-1738) was developing at Leiden — that views the human body as a hydraulic machine wholly governed by mechanical laws.

"Hoffmann's father, Friedrich Hoffmann the Elder, was the respected municipal physician of Halle. The younger Hoffmann enrolled at nearby Jena in 1678 (the university at Halle would not open for another fifteen years) where he studied medicine for two years under the iatrochemist Georg Wolfgang Wedel (1645-1721), also attending Caspar Cramer's lectures on chemistry in Erfurt in 1680. He received his doctorate in medicine from Jena in 1681 (January 31) with a dissertation on suicide (de autochiria), and began lecturing on chemistry (a standard course taught in the medical faculty), but soon left, perhaps pushed out by senior faculty jealous of his teaching success. After practicing medicine in Minden for two years, Hoffmann made an academic tour of Belgium, Holland, and England (during which he met Boerhaave, Thomas Sydenham, and Robert Boyle), returned to Minden in 1684, and assumed various medical offices, eventually being appointed the regional physician for Halberstadt. He married an apothecary's daughter, Anna Dorothea Herstell, on 10 December 1689.

"In 1693 he was called to the newly-founded university at Halle as an ally of the Priest August Hermann Francke (1663-1727), with the charge of organizing its medical school and to serve as its first professor of medicine. (He also became the godfather to Christian Wolff's first-born son, Friedrich.) Hoffmann recruited his old college friend from Jena, Georg Ernst Stahl (1660-1734), for the second chair of medicine, and the two taught side by side for twenty years, transforming Halle into the preeminent medical school among German-speaking universities. Along with Boerhaave at Leiden, Hoffmann and Stahl were the principal forces behind the medical reforms of the early eighteenth century.

"Hoffmann was a member of the German Academy of Natural Scientists Leopoldina (1696), the Berlin Academy of Sciences (he was included in Leibniz's founding lists and was inducted on 1 April 1701), the Royal Society of London (1720), and the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg (1735).

"Hoffmann's long career at Halle was interrupted by a call to Berlin in 1709 to serve as personal physician to Friedrich Wilhelm I, but he found court life so disagreeable that he returned to Halle three years later. His colleague Stahl eventually left Halle for good in 1716 to assume this same position at court, and was replaced at Halle by a

disciple of his, Michael Alberti (1682-1757). When Stahl died in 1734, Hoffmann was called back to Berlin for eight months.

"Hoffmann lectured at Halle on clinical medicine, anatomy, surgery, physics, and chemistry, while Stahl, as second professor, taught theoretical medicine, physiology, pathology, dietetics, pharmacology, and botany. They developed fundamentally opposed medical models — Stahl's animism/vitalism versus Hoffmann's iatromechanism — which, along with their diametrically opposed personalities, eventually led to a bitter estrangement (Hoffmann compares their systems in his posthumously published *De differentia*, 1746).

"Hoffmann's inaugural address at Halle (1693) aimed to disprove atheism on the basis of the artful construction of the human body. Two years later he published his systematic work on iatromechanical medicine (*Fundamenta medicinae*, 1695; developed more fully in the six-volume *Medicina rationalis systematica*, 1718-34) — an attempt to carry out a broadly Cartesian program of explaining the human body in wholly mechanical terms (matter and motion), and as part of a deductive system based on first principles. He allowed for chemical processes, but the immediate cause was always to be understood mechanically; and while human beings, unlike other animals, consist of a rational soul (*mens*) connected to the bodily machine, the basis of life was to be found in the machine itself, not in the rational soul or its connection to the body.

"Organic bodies were hydraulic machines consisting of both solid and fluid particles, and life itself was defined as a circular motion of blood in the body. The fluid particles and their respective systems — blood, lymph, and animal spirits — were essential to the working and good health of the organism, and pathologies resulted either from some abnormal mixture in the fluids, or else from the fibers of the vessels carrying these fluids being either too flaccid or too constricted — thus causing an abnormal circulation of the fluids. The animal spirits or sensitive soul (*anima sensitiva*) — whose function was analogous to what is today understood as the chemical signals transmitted by neurons — was thought of as a kind of aether, extremely fine particles flowing through the nervous system. This aether — the original source of all motion, according to Hoffmann — originated in the sun and was wholly material. A portion of air consisted of aether, which was drawn in through the lungs where it entered the blood and from there was extracted by the brain for use in the nervous system. Similarly, animal heat was a result of motion — not from friction, but from the presence of the aether (*De causis caloris*, 1699). In more general terms, Hoffmann's

work helped shift medical research away from the Galenic model of humors and toward a focus on neuromuscular action and sensibility.

"Despite his admiration of Leibniz, Hoffmann borrowed few ideas from him, rejecting his doctrine of pre-established harmony in favor of a version of physical influx between the rational and the sensitive soul (*De fato physico*, 1724). Hoffmann argued that Leibniz's doctrine, apart from remaining unproven, involved a double determinism by denying the rational soul and the body the ability to affect each other, and as such was inconsistent with God's goodness (*De potentia*, 1729). Hoffmann was convinced of this real connection, however inscrutable it may be (*Exercitatio*, 1728). A correspondence between Hoffmann and Leibniz was occasioned by the latter's *De ipsa natura* (1698), which argued against the Cartesian doctrine of passive matter. In response, Hoffmann sent to Leibniz an essay defending a mechanical understanding of nature and a Cartesian account of animate and inanimate motion based on aether (*De natura morborum*, 1699). But it was Hoffmann's work in chemistry that most impressed Leibniz, and which occupied much of the correspondence that followed (breaking off in 1707, and published by Hoffmann in 1741 as an appendix to a supplement to his *Medicina rationalis systematica*). Hoffmann's chemical investigations included pioneering research on baths, and mineral and sparkling waters, and he was successful in isolating various chemicals (see Partington's detailed account).

"In all, Hoffmann authored about 400 publications, mostly brief dissertations and essays, but also the six-volume systematics discussed above, a twelve-volume collection of case studies (*Medicina consultatoria*, 1721-39), and a nine-volume work on how to live a long and healthy life (Basic Guide, 1715-28), wherein Hoffmann emphasized the restorative effects of proper diet, exercise, clean air, and sleep. He also criticized the diversity and overuse of drugs, and was successful in reducing the pharmacopoeia of his day to a few basic remedies. -- *The Dictionary of Eighteenth Century German Philosophers*, 3 vols., edited by Manfred Kuehn and Heiner Klemme.

Contents: Part I: 1) De naturae & artis efficacia in medendo. 2) De recta et simplicissima natura medendi method. 3) De medicamentorum prudenti application in tempore. 4) De prudenti medicamentorum continuation. 5) De vera medicamentorum, in morbis virtute et efficacia rite dignoscenda. 6) De cognoscenda corporis humani natura ex effectu remediorum. 7) De medicina simplicissima & optima, motu, inedia,

aquae potu. 8) De mirabili lactis asinini in medendo usu. 9) De saluberrima seri lactis virtute. 10) De connubio aquarum mineralium cum lacte longe saluberrimo. Part II: 1) De salium mediorum eccellente in medendo virtute. 2) De sale medicinali Carolinarum. 3) De manna ejusque praestantissimo in medicina usu. 4) De recto corticis chinae usu in febribus intermittenibus. 5) De purgantibus fortioribus ex praxi medica merito ejiciendis. 6) De medicina emetica et purgante post iram veneno. 7) De imprudenti medicatione multorum morborum et mortis causa. 8) De remediorum benignorum abusu et noxa. 9) De vesicantium et fonticulorum circumspecto in medicina usu. 10) De erroribus vulgaribus circa usum topicorum in praxi.

"Although Enlightenment physicians debated the suitability of milk as a treatment for different individuals and situations, Friedrich Hoffmann's *Treatise of the Extraordinary Virtues and Effects of Asses Milk* (1754) exemplifies the basic understanding of its health benefits in the eighteenth century. Hoffmann, who served as the physician to the Prussian King Friedrich I, was a friend of Boerhaave and a proponent of the neo-Hippocratic school. He argues that since humans were nourished by a milky substance in the womb and raised on breast milk, and since all food, upon entering the body, was transformed into a milky substance called chyle, milk was 'manifestly proved to be the principal of all the kinds of aliment; so it may be deservedly reckoned the chief of all remedies.' Although Hoffmann preferred ass's milk for its resemblance to human breast milk, he also recommended the milk of cows, sheep, and goats for the relief of fevers, chronic coughs, colic, and nervous disorders – the same aliments that afflicted Pompadour. Why was milk so effective" Hoffman argued that it possessed powerful cleansing properties, functioning as a nonviolent purgative that penetrated the body's channels, allowing fresh air to enter and perspiration to exit. It also removed obstructions in the chest, lungs, and bowels, and returned the body to its proper system of 'flows.' Hoffmann told readers of how a certain 'gentlewoman' in his care, who had been sick for years with fevers, aches, and pains, began a course of milk treatment and, 'in three days only, everything appeared wonderfully amended.'" – Meredith Martin, *Dairy Queens: The Politics of Pastoral Architecture from Catherine de' Medici to Marie-Antoinette* (Harvard Historical Studies), Harvard University Press, 2011, pp. 135-6.

☞ Blake NLM, 217; Wellcome II, 285.



120. **HUFELAND, Christoph Wilhelm** (1762-1836). *Bemerkungen über die natürlichen und inoculirten Blattern, verschiedene Kinderkrankheiten, und sowohl medizinische als diätetische Behandlung der Kinder. Dritte, sehr vermehrte Auflage.* Berlin: Bey Heinrich August Rottmann, 1798. ¶ 8vo. XVI, 504 pp. Original pale blue paper over boards, tan leather gilt-stamped spine label; extremities mended with kozo. Near fine.

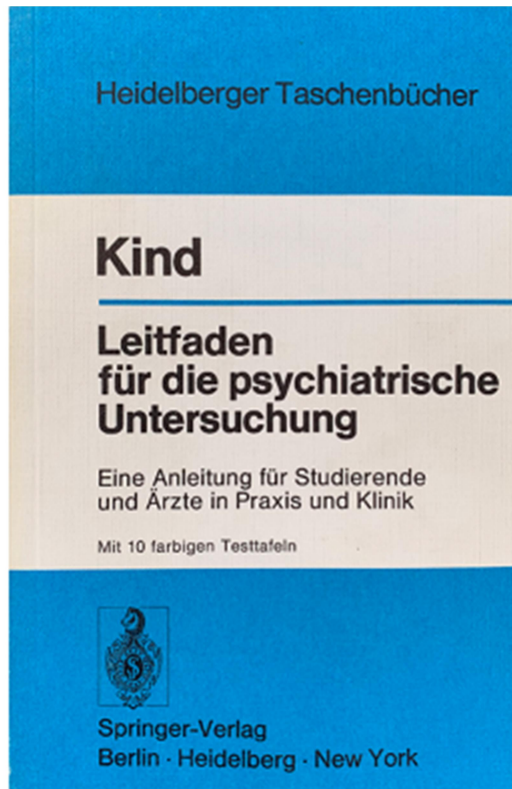
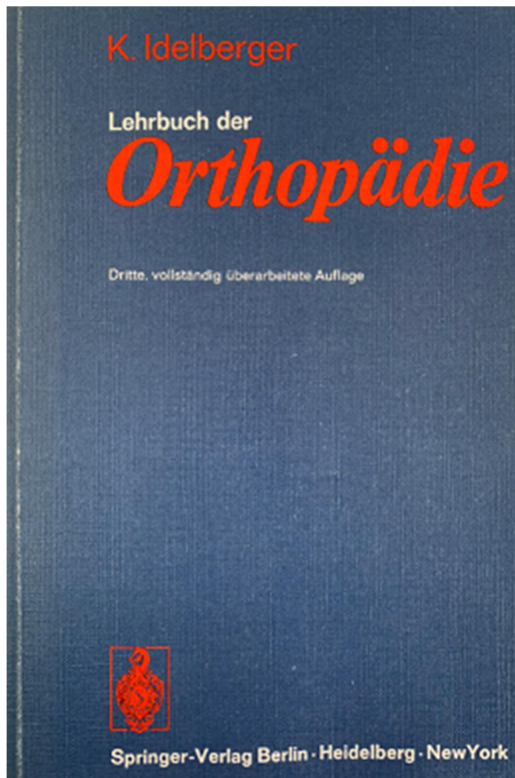
\$ 375

Revised and expanded edition of: *Bemerkungen über die natürlichen und künstlichen Blattern zu Weimar im Jahr 1788*, originally published in Leipzig, 1789. Dedicated to Carl August. Hufeland adds to this edition a whole new chapter on metastases and post-inoculation diseases. In the first chapter the author gives his remarks on the recent epidemic of Weimar in 1788 and inoculation. A second section deals with the advantages of inoculation. The third, and final, section discusses nutrition and children and their diseases.

Hufeland, a fierce proponent of inoculation against smallpox and other childhood ailments, here updates his work, but at the same year that Jenner was published – and without mention herein, thus Jenner must have been issued second.

"Christoph Wilhelm Friedrich von Hufeland 1762-1836 was the Counsellor of State and the Physician in Ordinary to the King of Prussia, and Professor in the University of Berlin, and he was a contemporary and personal friend of Samuel Hahnemann. Hufeland became a staunch advocate of homeopathy, and he was responsible for publishing Samuel Hahnemann's articles on homeopathy, the very first time the word homeopathy was ever used. Hufeland was the personal physician of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller. Hufeland has been described as the 'greatest German clinician of the late 18th century'." [Sue Young Histories].

"Hufeland, one of the most successful and respected physicians of his time, graduated in medicine from Göttingen in 1783. He initially succeeded his father and grandfather as court physician at Weimar where he came to know as patients and friends Goethe, Schiller, and their brilliant circle. In 1793 he was called to Jena as professor and went to Berlin in 1800 as royal physician, director of the medical college, and chief physician at the Charité. Hufeland was a leading figure in nineteenth-century medical journalism, editing four journals, and was also a prolific author. In addition to general medicine, he wrote on pediatrics, cholera, popular medicine, epidemiology, and vaccination for smallpox. His outspoken support for vaccination played a major role in its eventual adoption in Germany." [*Heirs of Hippocrates*, 1183 (*Die Kunst das menschliche Leben zu verlängern*)].



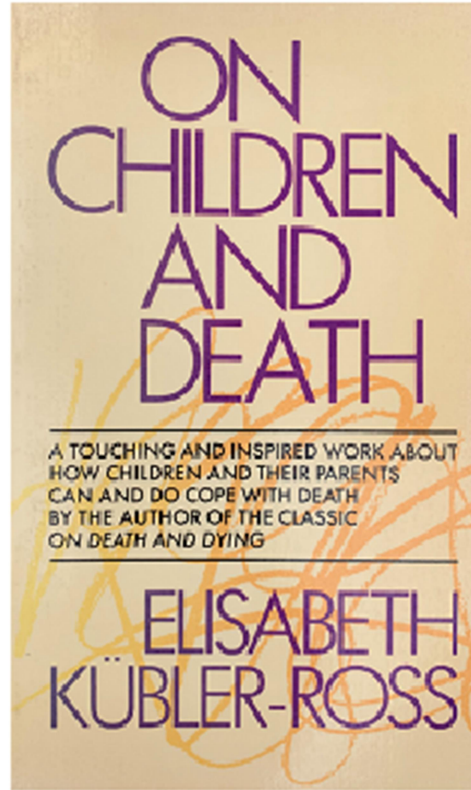
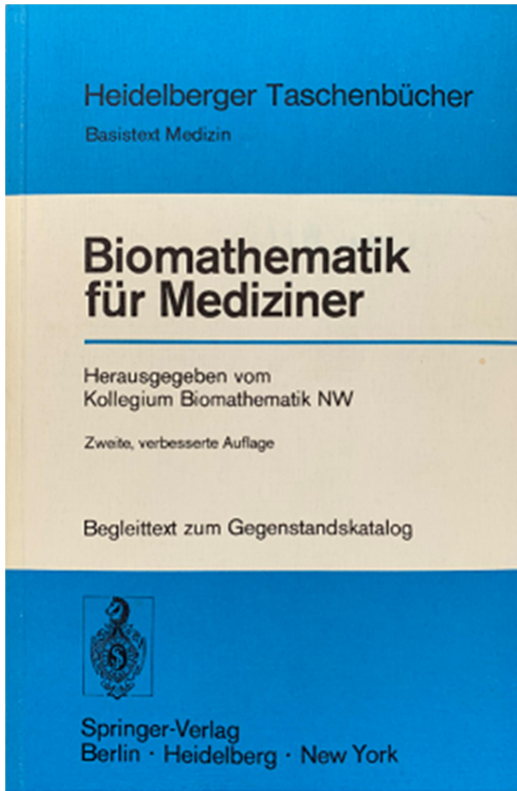
121. **IDELBERGER, Karlheinz** (1909-2003). *Lehrbuch der Orthopädie*. Berlin: Springer, 1978. ¶ 8vo. XV, [1], 327, [3] pp. Figs., index; some yellow highlighting (minimal). Original blue & red printed wrappers. Ownership signature of Ulrich Hacker. Very good.

\$ 2.95

Third edition, revised and enlarged. A German textbook of Orthopaedics. Karlheinz Idelberger worked mainly in the field of hereditary pathology of malformations, the twin research and the symptoms of pathological changes of the spine and the shoulder joint. Other areas of work included the etiology and pathogenesis of congenital clubfoot and hip dysplasia, bone changes in leukemia, arthroplasty of the hip joint, prevention of sports injuries to the knee joint and the treatment of childhood bone tumors and poliomyelitis. His most important work was the textbook of orthopedics, which appeared in several editions from 1970.

122. **KIND, Hans**. *Leitfaden für die psychiatrische Untersuchung: eine Anleitung für Studierende und Ärzte in Praxis und Klinik*. Berlin: Springer, 1973. ¶ Series: Heidelberg Taschenbücher, 164. Small 8vo. XI, [1], 154 pp. 10 color figs., index. Original blue printed wrappers. Very good. ISBN 10: 3540063153 / ISBN 13: 9783540063155

\$ 2.95



123. **Kollegium Biomathematik NW.** *Biomathematik für Mediziner: Begleittext zum Gegenstandskatalog.* Berlin: Springer, 1976. ¶ Series: Heidelberger Taschenbücher, 130. Small 8vo. [XXVIII], 251, [3] pp. 55 figs., 53 tables, Index. Original blue printed wrappers. Ownership signature of Ulrich Hacker. Very good. ISBN: 0387077421

\$ 2.95

Second edition, revised.

On Children and Death

124. **KÜBLER-ROSS, Elisabeth.** *On Children and Death.* New York: Collier Books, 1985. ¶ Small 8vo. xix, [3], 279, [1] pp. Paperback. Ownership signature of Ulrich Hacker (on title). Very good. ISBN 10: 002076670X ISBN 13: 9780020766704

\$ 2.95



John Farquhar Fulton's Personal Copy

Possibly a Unique Copy with Original Silver-Print Photograph Mounted

125. **LOFFLER, Friedrich** (1852-1915). *Vorlesungen über die geschichtliche Entwicklung der Lehre von den Bakterien. Erster Theil bis zum Jahre 1878* [All published]. Leipzig: F.C.W. Vogel, 1887. ¶ 8vo. xii, 252 pp. 37 figs.' 3 plates. ONE ORIGINAL SILVER-PRINT PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATE REPLACING FIG. 1, PL. III (trimmed and under-mounted, dated 1887). Contemporary marbled boards; spine reinforced, edges worn. Bookplate of John Farquhar Fulton. Very good. [SS10079]

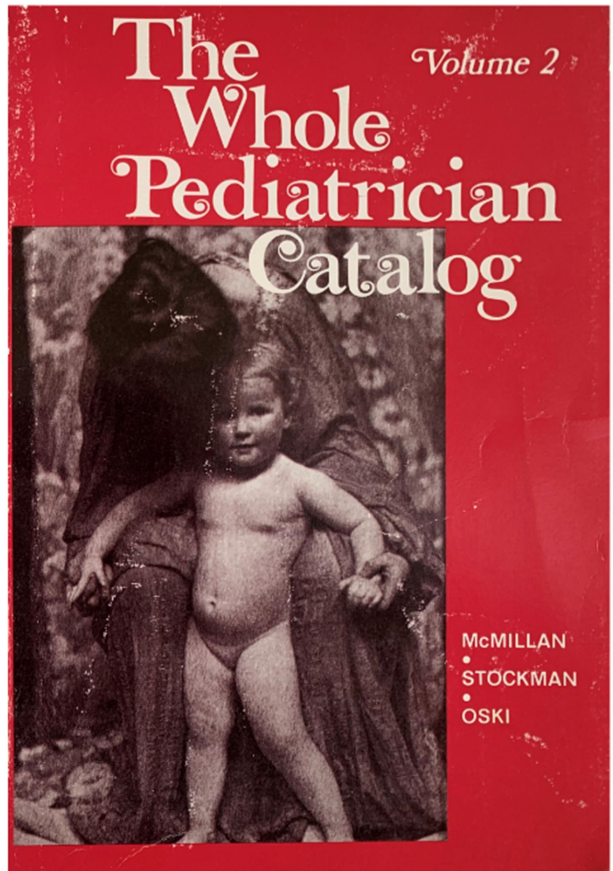
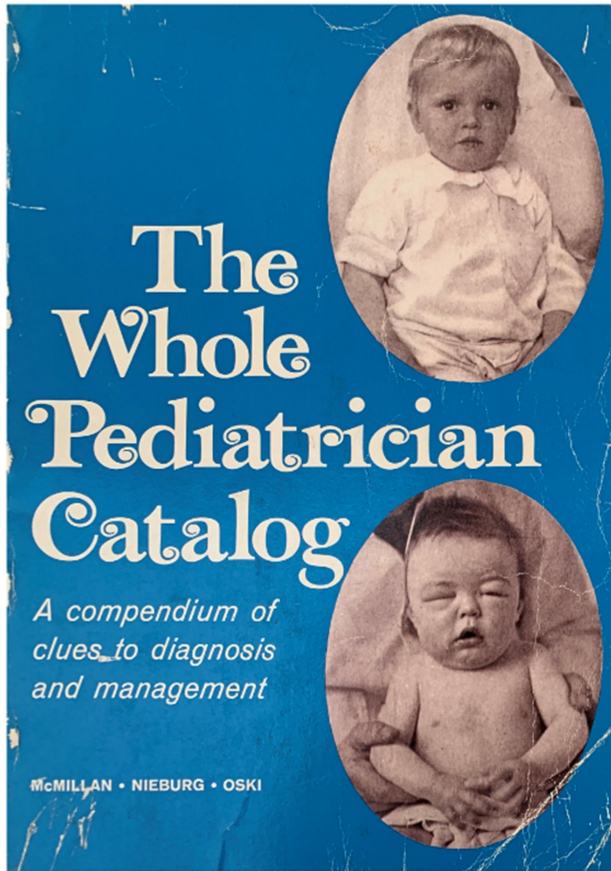
\$ 600

FIRST EDITION. Plate I contains 8 mounted photomicrographs, which are original prints from Robert Koch's 1877 paper "Verfahrungen zur Untersuchung, zum Conserviren und Photographiren ber Bakterien" [Garrison & Morton 2488, PMM 366a]. Koch's original paper included 24 photomicrographs. Plates II and III are chromolithographs. Plate III has figure one replaced by an original under-mounted

silver-print photograph, dated 1887, apparently an original photographic image of what was later drawn and printed (here replaced).

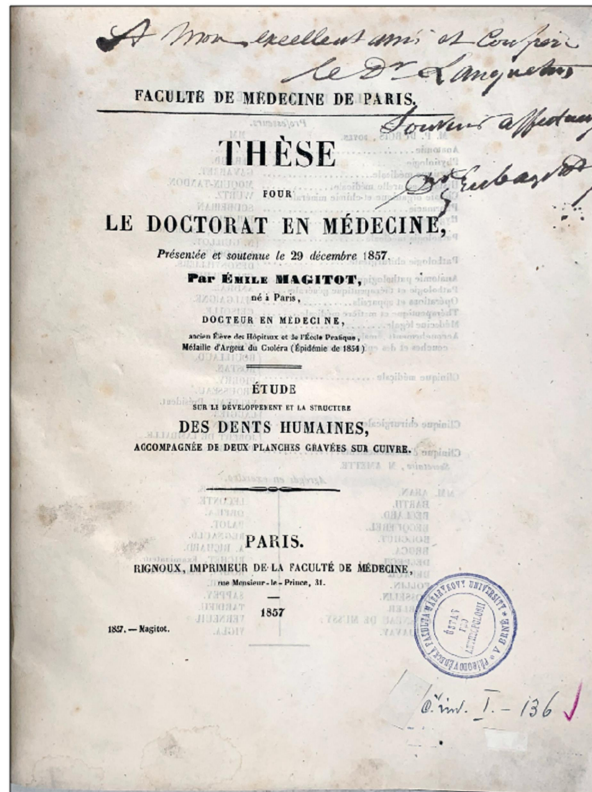
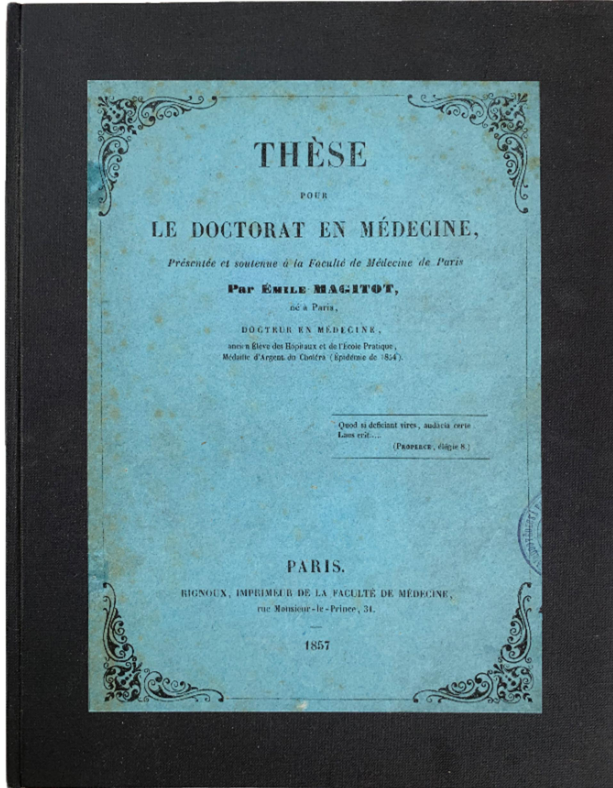
The first, and only, history of bacteriology prior to Bulloch's *History of Bacteriology* (1938). "German bacteriologist and associate of R. Koch. . . Loeffler was a most painstaking and accurate bacteriologist and one of the principal names connected with bacteriology. He discovered the diphtheria and glanders bacilli, and worked successfully at the attenuation of pathogenic virus, disinfection, water bacteriology, typhoid of mice. . . He was a great technician and introduced the method of staining cilia, the preparation of blood serum for diphtheria cultures, and Loeffler's methylene blue. He recognized the filter-passing character of the virus of foot and mouth disease and spent years trying to effect a cure of it. Loeffler was an excellent teacher, linguist, and writer." [Bulloch].

PROVENANCE: John Farquhar Fulton (1899-1960), was an American physiologist who was instrumental in establishing the University of Minnesota Medical School. In his early Harvard years, he published works in *Acta Zoologica* dealing with living blood of *Ascidia*, the origin of pigment cells, phagocytosis, and the permeability of the corpuscle membrane. Fulton participated in the first clinical trials of penicillin in the United States. As a result of his work, the Yale Historical Library was established to house the hitherto separate collections of Harvey Cushing, John Fulton, and Arnold Carl Klebs. Bulloch, *History of bacteriology*, p. 381; Garrison & Morton 2579.



126. **MCMILLAN, Julia A; Phillip I. NIEBURG; Frank A. OSKI.** *The Whole Pediatrician Catalog: a compendium of clues to diagnosis and management.* [2 volumes]. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1977, 1979. ¶ 2 volumes. 4to. vii, [1], 506; [viii], 495, [3] pp. Figs., index. Red or blue printed wrappers; rubbed. Ownership signature, rubber-stamps. ISBN 10: 0721659683 ISBN 13: 9780721659688

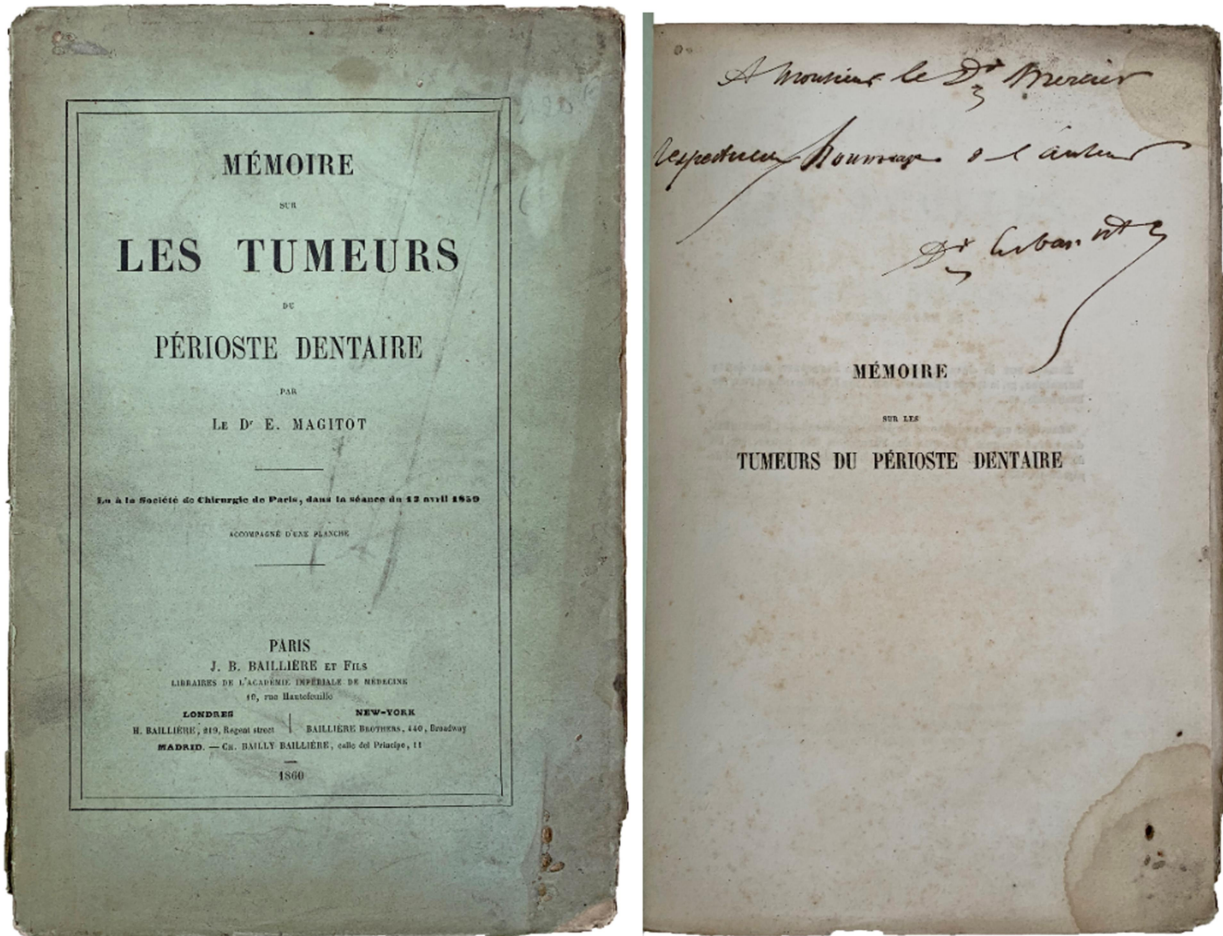
\$ 15



127. **MAGITOT, Louis Felix Emile** (1833-1897). *Étude sur le développement et la structure des dents humaines, accompagnée de deux planches gravées sur cuivre*. Paris: Rignoux, 1857. ¶ 8vo. 111 pp. 20th century binding with original blue printed wrapper pasted on front cover. Inscribed by Magitot to Dr. Languetin. [Thesis]

\$100

Émile Magitot (1833-1897) received doctor of medicine in 1857, a pupil of Claude Bernard and Broca, a friend of Charles Robin, devoted himself to the study of oral affections. He is one of the principal founders of stomatology. He created the Stomatology Society and the Journal of Stomatology. He was a member of the l'Académie de médecine.



Inscribed by the Author

128. **MAGITOT, Louis Felix Emile** (1833-1897). *Mémoire sur les Tumeurs du Périoste Dentaire*. Paris: J. B. Baillière et fils, 1860. ¶ 8vo. 66, [2] pp. 1 engraved plate. Original green printed wrappers; extremities worn, soiling, corners waterstained. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR, "A Monsieur le Dr. Mercier, respecture[?] homage d'l'auteur, Dr. . . . Magitot." Rubber-stamp (discrete). Good.

\$ 250

Louis Felix Emile Magitot, specialist in oral diseases and dental conditions. He was one of the first doctors who removed the sore from the mouth. He was the doctor to Emperor Napoleon III, as well as Guy de Maupassant. Magitot did a number of studies on the development and structure of human teeth, tumors of the dental periosteum, the genesis and evolution of the dental follicles, tooth defects in humans

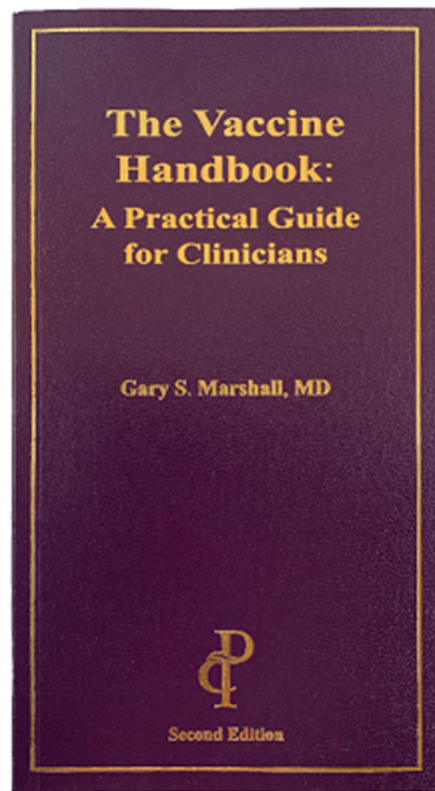
and mammals, caries, the dental transplant. Dr. Magitot founded a new specialty, stomatology, creating in 1888 the Society of Stomatology of Paris and the journal of Stomatology. He led the fight of medical dentistry, led by "stomatologists" with training reserved for doctors.

Émile Magitot (1833-1897), a pupil of Claude Bernard and Broca, received a doctorate in medicine in 1857, devoted himself to oral pathology, becoming one of the greatest specialists of his time. He founded the Society of Stomatology and Journal of Stomatology. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine. Building on the observation by Pasteur that certain microorganisms convert sugars to lactic acid through fermentation, Emil Magitot in 1867 demonstrated that fermentation of sugars caused dissolution of tooth structures" – Bowen William H.; Tabak Lawrence A., *Cariology for the Nineties*, University of Rochester Press, 1993, p. 197.

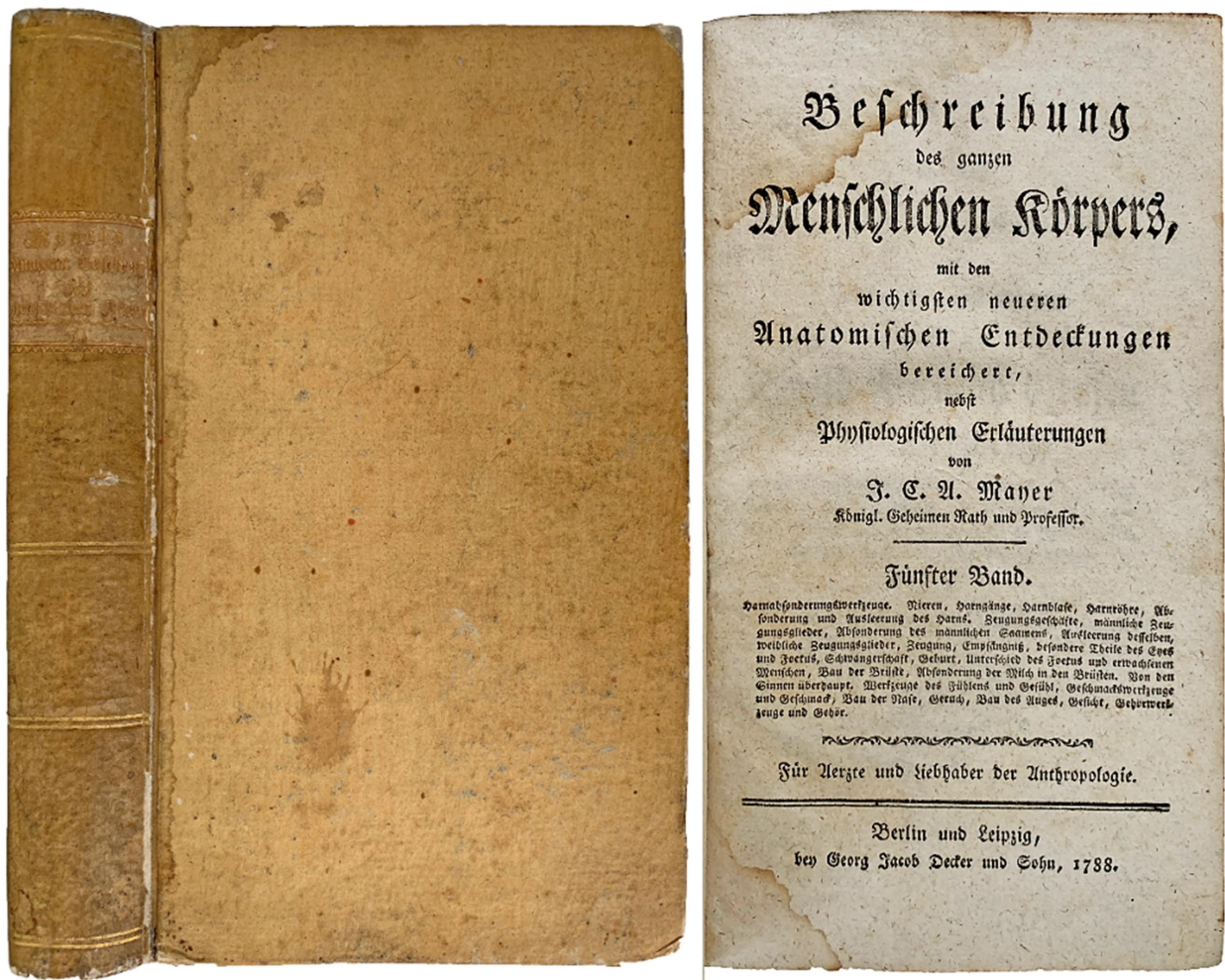
In a 19th century in vitro study quoted by Bibby (1990) which was carried out in France by Magitot, caries was produced after incubating teeth in flasks containing saliva and sucrose for several months." Although Willoughby D. Miller, 1890, has been credited with this theory of sugars in caries, tremendous work done by Pasteur and Emil Magitot before him"; Newbrun E: Etiology of Dental Caries, p. 3.

He studied the development of teeth and Meckel's cartilage in mammals, dental abnormalities in comparative anatomy, mammalian dental system, teratology and follicle tumors, and vertebrate dentition laws.

☞ David, Thomas, *Bibliographie française de l'art dentaire*, Amsterdam, (1970), p. 178; Michael Dechaume; Pierre Huard, *Histoire illustrée de l'art dentaire*, Paris, (1977), p. 608. See: Geiser E., [Emile Magitot (1843-1897)--a biography]. [German language]. *Schweizer Monatschr Zahnmed* (1984). Sept.; 94(9): pp.813-20.



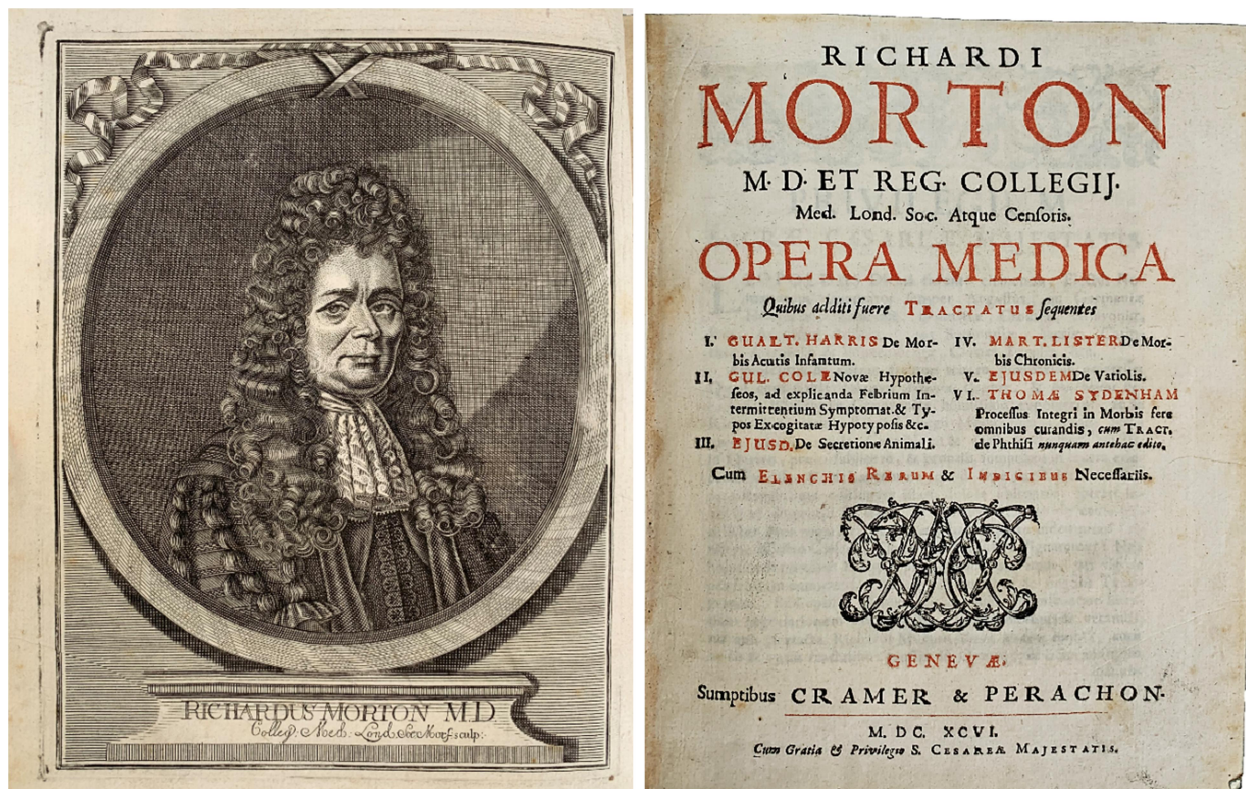
129. **MARSHALL, Gary S.** *The Vaccine Handbook: A practical guide for clinicians. Second edition.* New York: Professional Communications, 2008. ¶
Small 8vo. xii, 13-512 pp. Index. Maroon gilt-stamped wrappers. Fine. \$ 3.95



130. **MAYER, Johann Christoph Andreas** (1747-1801). *Beschreibung des ganzen Menschlichen Körpers, mit den wichtigsten neueren anatomischen Entdeckungen bereichert, nebst physiologischen Erläuterungen*. Berlin & Leipzig: Georg Jacob Decker und Sohn, 1788. ¶ 8vo. [XVIII], 456 pp. Top 3-inches dampstained throughout. Original tan boards, gilt-stamped spine; rubbed. Ownership signature of Ulrich Hacker.

\$ 50

First edition. Mayer, German anatomist, worked in Berlin and later Frankfurt. In 1788, he was the first European to recognize that fingerprints were unique to each individual. This work is the fifth volume (issued in 8 volumes, printed 1783-94) of a physiology of the whole body. This particular volume deals largely with the reproductive or sex organs. It shifts to the fetus and ovum, thymus gland, umbilical cord, serum lactis [whey], the breast, eye, mouth, hearing organs (ears), and much more.



131. **MORTON, Richard** (1637-1698); **Walter HARRIS** (1647-1732); **William COLE** (1626–1662); **Martin LISTER** (1639-1712); **Thomas SYDENHAM** (1624-1689). [8 works in all]. *Opera medica [Richard Morton]: Quibus additi fuere Tractatus sequentes*, I. Gualt Harris, *de morbis infantum*.--II. Gul. Cole, *novae hypotheseos, ad explicanda februm intermittentium symptomat & typos excogiate hypotyposis &c.*--III. Ejusd., *De secretione animali*.--IV. Mart. Lister, *de morbis chronicis*.--V. Ejusdem, *de variolis*.--VI. Thomae Sydenham, *processus integri in morbis fere omnibus curandus, cum tract. de phthisi nunquam antehac edito., cum elenchis rerum & indicibus necessariis*. Genevae: Sumptibus Cramer & Perachon, 1696. ¶ 23 cm. 4to. [20], 155, [1]; [28], 163, [5]; [28], 207, [9]; [8], 44; [12], 96, 89-95, [5]; [8], 72; [8], 100; 40; [8], 44 pp. Engraved frontis. portrait of the author MORTON, title printed in red & black, each book with its own separate title-page, 2 folding tables. The 'Privilege' is the Emperor Leopold (Holy Roman Empire) then overlord of Geneva. The first pages on Morton himself, bear a dedication to William III 'Dei gratia Magnae Britanniae, Franciae. Original full vellum, manuscript spine title. Ownership signature of Walter [Wahlberg?] Harden, 1690; "Ex bibliotheca D. Brix de Wahlberg. Archiatri Fürstenberg" [Bonifacius Brix de Wahlberg doctor to the Furstenberg family]. A nearly perfect copy.

\$ 500

FIRST COMPLETE COLLECTED EDITION of Morton's celebrated works, with the addition of 6 other works from eminent British physicians of the period.

Includes eight works: [1-2] Morton's, *Opera medica* [and] *Tractatus de Morbis Acutis Universalibus*. [3] Harris' *De morbis infantum*; [4-5] Cole's *Hypotyposis* [and] *De secretione animali*; [6-7] Lister's *De Quibusdam Morbis Chronicis* [and] *De Variolis*; [8] Sydenham's *De Phthisi*.

"Richard Morton, pastor turned physician, was born in Worcestershire and like his father trained for the ministry.¹ He received the BA degree at Oxford in 1656, took orders in the church, and, in 1659 after receiving the MA, was chaplain in the Foley family. Later he became Vicar of Kinver, but, when Parliament passed the Act of Uniformity which required comprehensive approval of the Book of Common Prayer, Morton began the study of medicine, being unable to accept the requirements. On the nomination of the prince of Orange, he received the MD from Oxford in 1670, settled in London, became a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and later physician to the King. Morton, as successful in medicine as in the ministry, left a great treatise on tuberculosis which contained an excellent clinical description of wasting." – JAMA.



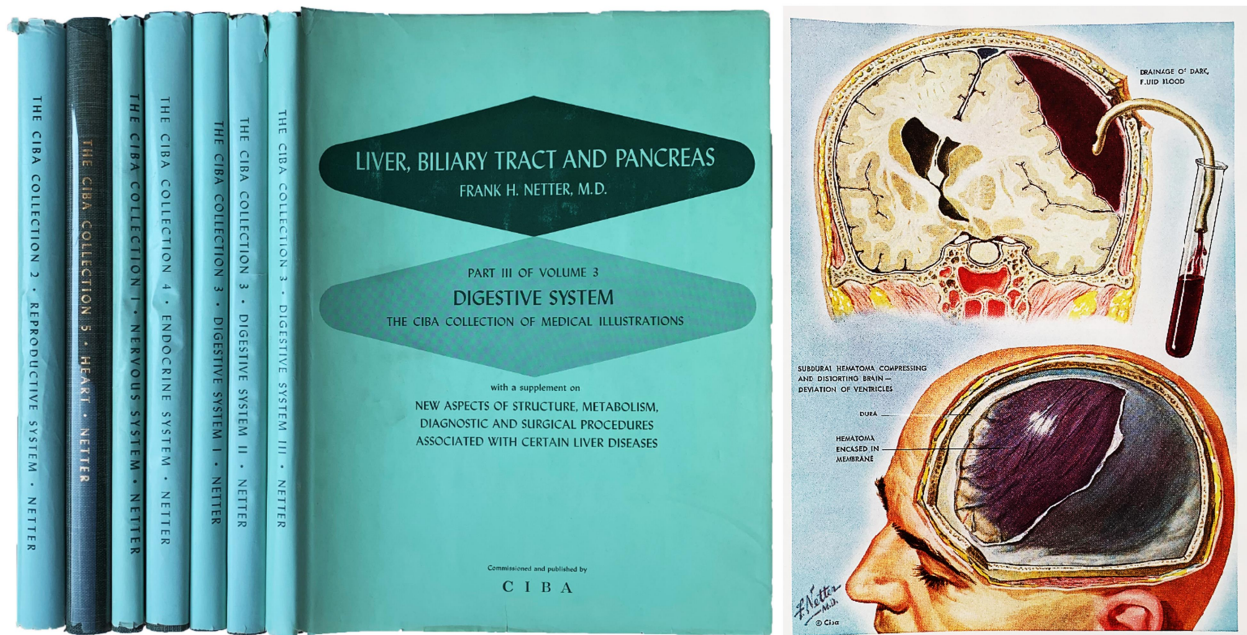
"[Morton's] landmark paper *Phthisiologica, seu exercitationes de phthisi libris comprehensae. Totumque opus variis histories illustratum* was published in Latin in 1689, with an English translation appearing in 1694. A second English edition was published in 1720. Its significance is partly due to the disease receiving little study by other doctors of the time despite it being a major cause of death; accounting for over 18% all deaths in the City of London in 1700. The paper is also significant in that it also contains the first recognised medical descriptions of the wasting condition now known as Anorexia Nervosa." – Wikip.

". . . the most important early English book [1694] on tuberculosis. In reviewing the development of knowledge, Lawrason Brown notes that by the closing years of the

seventeenth century “nothing was known concerning phthisis before the stage of ulceration... [and that the first noteworthy advance was made by] Richard Morton... who published in 1689 his famous *Phthisiologia*. In this work he described the evolution of the tubercle, stating that the ulceration proceeded from the tubercle which, he considered, arose from glands” (Story of clinical pulmonary tuberculosis, 11). Morton “left a great treatise on tuberculosis containing an excellent clinical description of wasting. He described not only the physical deterioration from pulmonary tuberculosis but included other cachectic illnesses such as prolonged jaundice, gouty arthritis, and intermittent fevers. The spread of phthisis by contagion, which pursued a rapid fulminating course or developed into chronic consumption, was clearly presented. He believed that fresh air was helpful in prevention, recognized the hereditary disposition, differentiated two types of fever... and identified cough and loss of weight as pathognomonic signs of pulmonary consumption” (Talbot, *Biographical history of medicine*, 137).” – [Heirs of Hippocrates 603.5 (1694 English ed.).

PROVENANCE: Walter[?] Harden, 1690.

☞ Krivatsy, NLM, 8126. See: Richard Morton (1637-1698), JAMA, 1969;210(9): p.1755.



[132 NETTER]

132. **NETTER, Frank H.** (1907-1991); **CIBA.** COMPRISING: *CIBA Collection of medical Illustrations. Edited by Ernst Oppenheimer.* [I] *Nervous system.* (Volume 1). 1967. Seventh printing. [II-IV] *Digestive System.* Volume 3 [parts 1-2-3] 1966, 1962, 1967. Second printing (mixed). [V] *Endocrine System and Selected Metabolic Diseases.* Volume 4. 1965. [VI] *Reproductive System.* Volume 2. Third printing. 1965. [VII] *Heart.* Volume 5. 1969. New York: CIBA, 1962-69. ¶ 7 volumes (partial set). 4to. Green cloth, 6 vols. with printed dust-jacket, Heart vol. [5] with plastic jacket (as issued). Ownership rubberstamp of Earl R. Washburn. Very good. Very good. EXTRA POSTAGE APPLIES DUE TO EXCESSIVE WEIGHT.

\$ 35

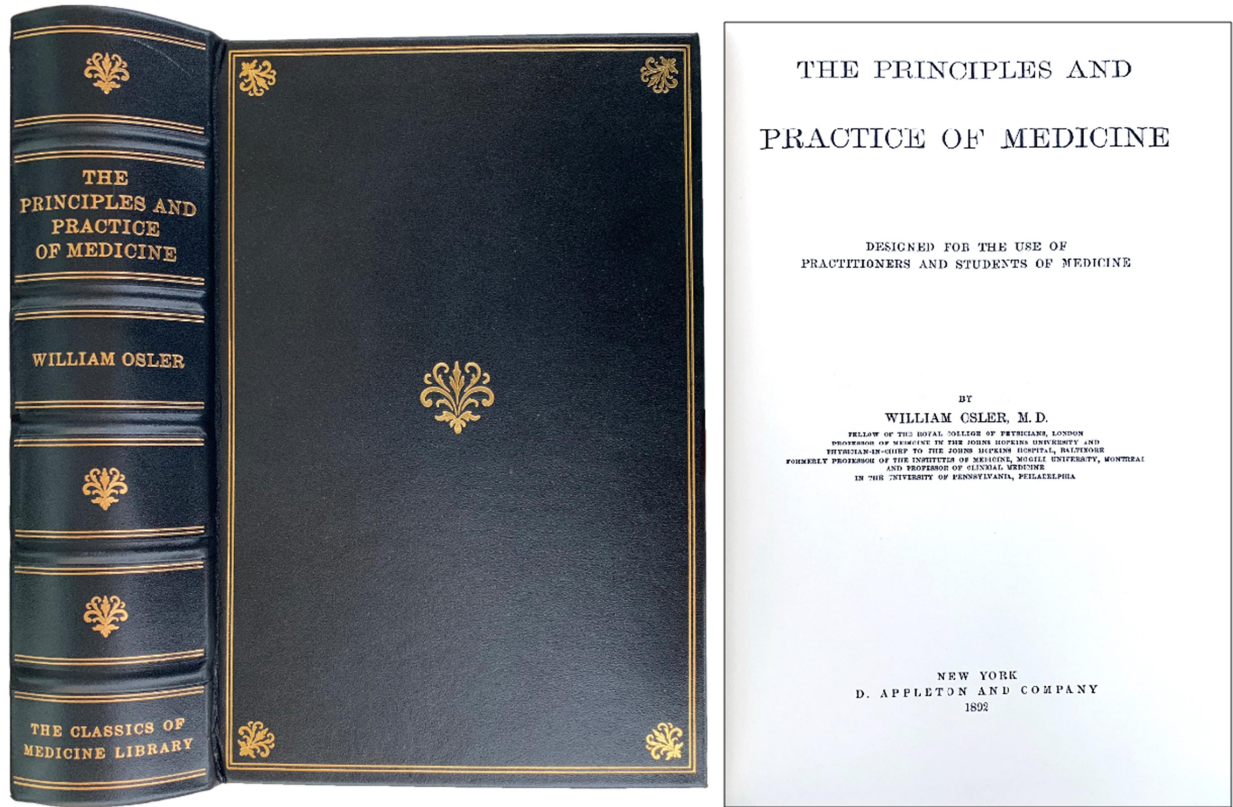
Partial set, mixed issues, of the celebrated CIBA-produced collections of Netter's astonishing and colorful anatomical drawings, in point of fact, achieving new heights in medical illustration.

"The pharmaceutical companies were making great discoveries, and medical knowledge was advancing rapidly. Early in his career as a medical illustrator Netter created pictures published by several different companies, including Armour Laboratories, Winthrop Chemical Company, and Pfizer & Co. But it was the Ciba Pharmaceutical Company, seeking to provide a service to the medical community by publishing medical educational materials, that became Frank Netter's greatest patron. Between 1949 and 1991, Ciba published 15 full color atlases, now known as the Netter Collection of Medical Illustrations, depicting the human organism in health and disease; more than 200 monographs under the title Clinical Symposia and featuring his pictures; as well as his Atlas of Human Anatomy, what Netter called his "Sistine Chapel," and the best-selling anatomy atlas in the world. / What also set Netter's art apart from his contemporaries are his portraits of patients (Fig. 3). These images are not simply those of a medical condition, as much as they illustrate a person with a medical condition. He often said that these are not machines we are repairing, but living, breathing human beings [6]. His pictures of children are especially poignant and reveal his deep empathy for these vulnerable patients..." – Netter & Friedlaender.

"Frank Henry Netter was born in Manhattan at 53rd Street and Seventh Avenue, and grew up wanting to be an artist. In high school, he obtained a scholarship to study at the National Academy of Design, doing so at night while continuing high school. After further studying at the Art Students League of New York and with private teachers, he began a commercial art career, quickly achieving success and doing work for the Saturday Evening Post and The New York Times. However, his family

disapproved of a career as an artist and he agreed to study medicine. After getting a degree at the City College of New York, he completed medical school at New York University and a surgical internship at Bellevue Hospital and attempted to begin practicing medicine. However, as Netter put it: "This was in 1933—the depths of the Depression—and there was no such thing as medical practice. If a patient ever wandered into your office by mistake, he didn't pay." Having continued doing freelance art during his medical training, including some work for his professors, he fell back on medical art to supplement his income. In particular, pharmaceutical companies began seeking Netter for illustrations to help sell new products, such as Novocain. Soon after a misunderstanding wherein Netter asked for \$1,500 for a series of 5 pictures and an advertising manager agreed to and paid \$1,500 each - \$7,500 for the series - Netter gave up the practice of medicine. In 1936, the CIBA Pharmaceutical Company commissioned a small work from him, a fold-up illustration of a heart to promote the sale of digitalis. This proved hugely popular with physicians, and a reprint without the advertising copy was even more popular. Quickly following on the success of the fold-up heart, fold-up versions of other organs were produced. Netter then proposed that a series of pathology illustrations be produced. These illustrations were distributed to physicians as cards in a folder, with advertising for CIBA products on the inside of the folder, and were also popular with physicians. CIBA then collected these illustrations in book form, producing the CIBA Collection of Medical Illustrations, which ultimately comprised 8 volumes (13 books). Beginning in 1948, CIBA also re-used illustrations by Netter in another series of materials to be given to physicians, the Clinical Symposia series. These were small magazine-like brochures that typically featured an extensive article on a medical condition, commonly with about a dozen of Netter's illustrations. This series was produced until at least the early 1990s. In 1989, Netter's Atlas of Human Anatomy was published, assembled from his previous paintings and correlated by updated diagrams. CIBA's Medical Education Department (East Orange, NJ) filtered the paintings for printing, in an effort that The Big Green Books "might appear more 'even' over time." This sometimes resulted in a considerable reduction of color variation from the truly-unique originals. Selected original paintings have been showcased internationally. Netter's career was presented in a commemorative video by Ciba-Geigy in 1988. In all, Netter produced nearly 4,000 illustrations, which have been included in countless publications. In perspective, that number represents an image researched, sketched, and completely painted for every three business days for over 50 years." – Wikip.

☞ See: Francine Mary Netter, BA, MA, MBA and Gary E. Friedlaender, MD, "Frank H. Netter MD and a Brief History of Medical Illustration." *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, 2014 Mar; 472(3): 812–819.



133. **OSLER, Sir William** (1849-1919). *The Principles and Practice of Medicine. Designed for the use of Practitioners and Students of Medicine.* Birmingham: Classics of Medicine Library, 1978. Thick 8vo. xvi, [2], 1079, [1 blank], ads [6], 8 pp. 19 charts, 5 figs., index, ads dated Nov. 1891. Full navy gilt-stamped cowhide, a.e.g. Near fine.

\$ 35

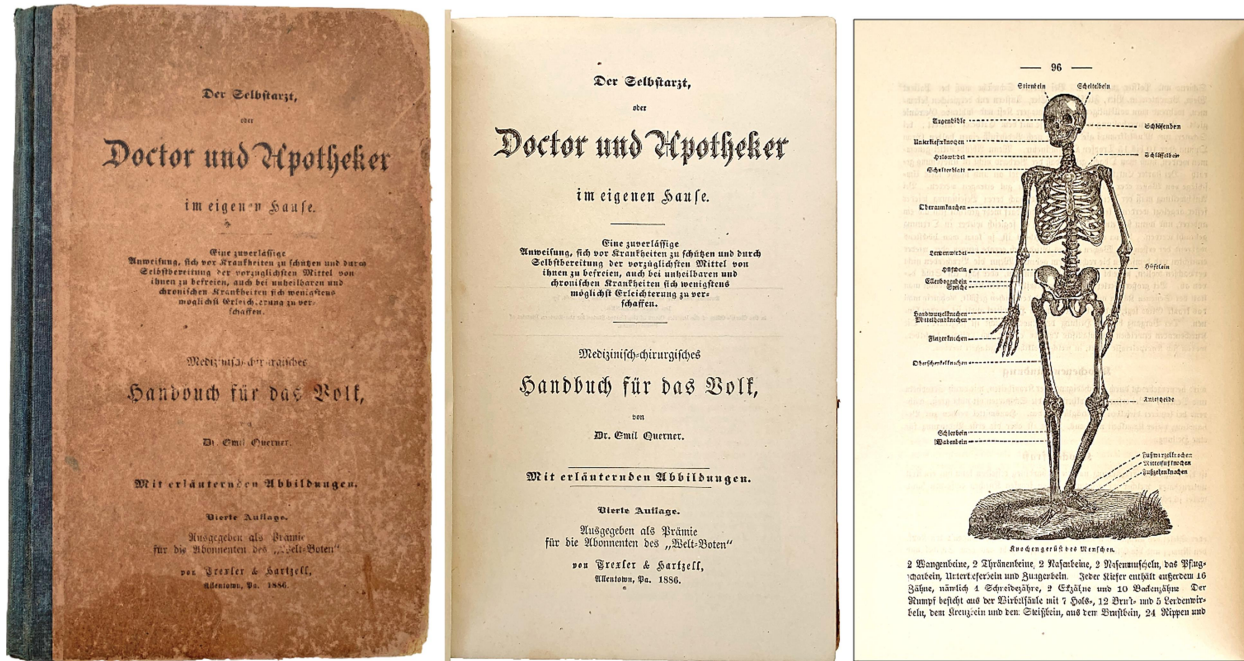
One of the most influential textbooks of general medicine ever written. The chapters describe specific diseases by systems, an innovation now generally followed and the work's elevated literary style, coupled with its vast store of medical knowledge, brought something new to the medical textbook genre. "An unparalleled example and inspiration to the medical students of this century." Lilly Library, Notable Medical Books. Special limited edition reprinting of the first edition, first issue, New York: D. Appleton, 1892, including the famous misprint "Georgias". With the separate pamphlet.

134. **PIEKARSKI, Gerhard** (1910-1992). *Medizinische Parasitologie in Tafeln*. Berlin: Springer, 1975. ¶ 8vo. VIII, 258, [3] pp. Figs. (some color), index. Original blue & red printed wrappers. Ownership signature of Ulrich Hacker. Very good.

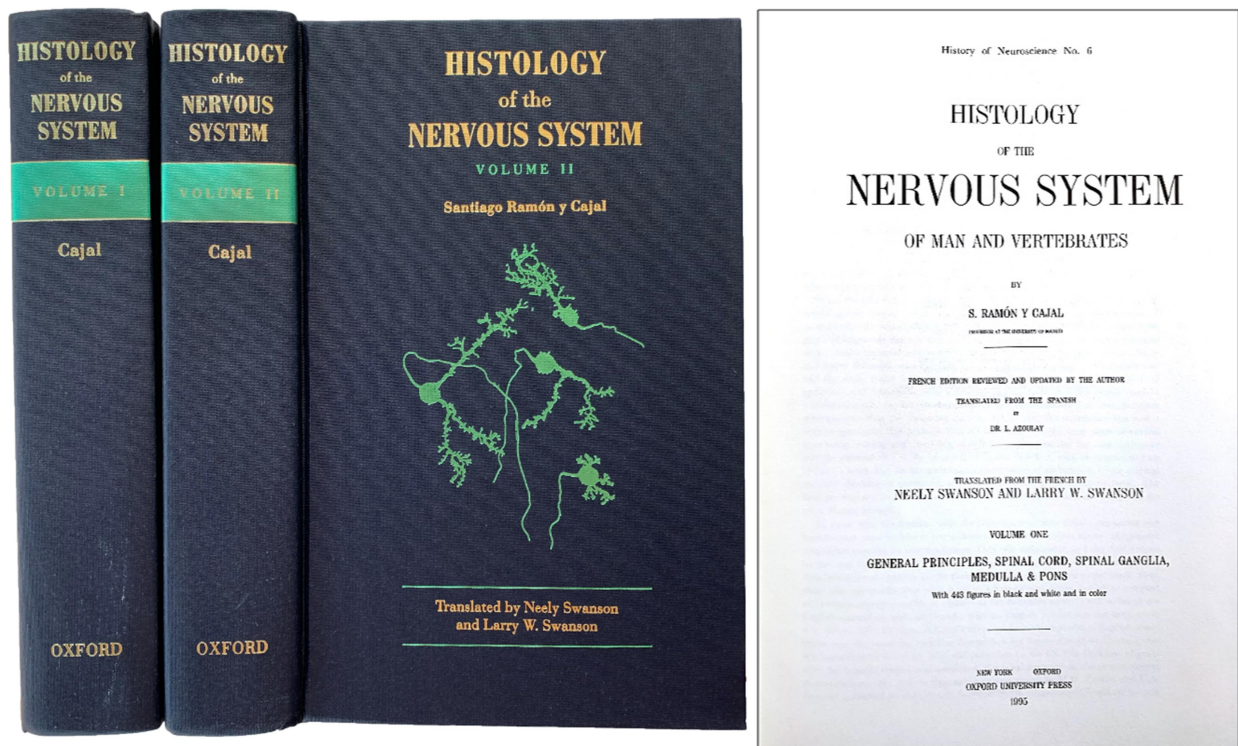
\$ 2.95

Piekarski conducted research in the fields of parasitologists and microbiologists, in particular toxoplasmosis. In 1954 he published the "Textbook of parasitology with special reference to the parasites of man". He was also co-editor of the Journal of Parasite Science in the Archives of Microbiology. "Medical Parasitology is primarily intended to be an illustrated textbook which provides a review of the most important species of parasite which occur in man; their areas of distribution, morphology and development, the typical disease symptoms resulting from infection, epidemiology and also methods of detection and indications for therapy. The main emphasis is on the protozoan and helminthic diseases; medical entomology has only been covered in connection with the epidemiology of the diseases described here. Parasites sometimes occur exclusively in man (anthropo-parasites) and sometimes also in animals (anthropozoonotic parasites). The monoxenous species complete their development in man or in one animal alone (Scheme I). Heteroxenous species, which include most of the medically important parasites, develop partly in man and partly in animals in the course of their life cycle. They may even be forced to infect different species so that they can continue their development. This may sometimes be associated with a digenesis, the larval development taking place in one intermediate (Scheme II) or in two different intermediate hosts (Scheme III), and the sexually mature stage developing in another host, the so-called definitive host (Scheme III). The importance of the intermediate hosts can vary considerably." [Springer].





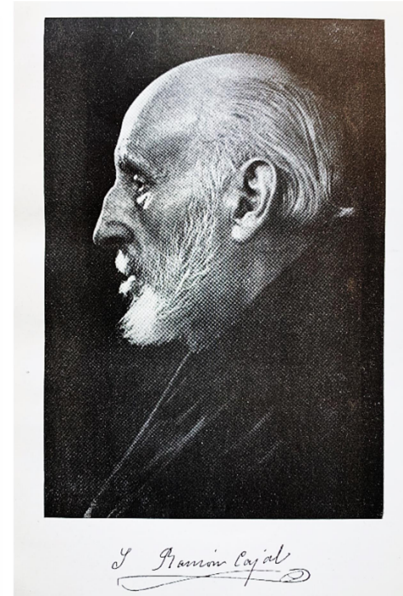
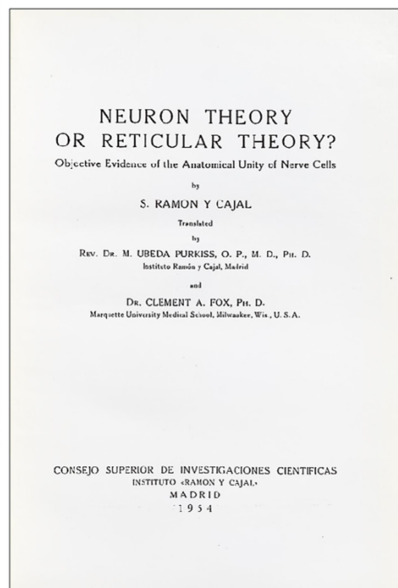
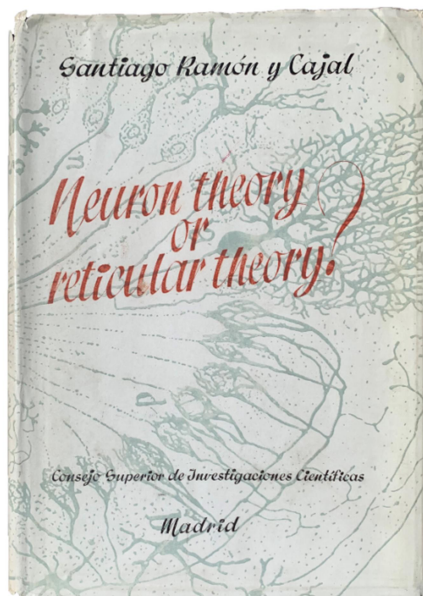
135. **QUERNER, Emil** (1817-1884). *Der Selbstarzt, oder, Doctor und Apotheker im eigenen Hause: ... medizinisch-chirurgisches Handbuch für das Volk*. Allentown, Pa.: Trexler & Hartzell, 1886. ¶ 8vo. 192 pp. Illus. Original printed boards, quarter black cloth; extremities rubbed. Very good. \$ 20



136. **RAMON Y CAJAL, Santiago** (1852-1934). *Histology of the Nervous System of Man and Vertebrates. French Edition Reviewed and Updated by the Author Translated from the Spanish by Dr. L. Azoulay. Translated from the French by Neely Swanson and Larry W. Swanson.* [Two volumes]. New York: Oxford University Press, 1995. ¶ Two volumes. Series: History of Neuroscience no. 6. Thick 4to. xl, 805; x, 806 pp. 1025 figs., index. Gilt- and green-foil stamped pictorial navy blue cloth. NEW. ISBN: 0195074017 [M13761]

\$ 225

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. Cajal is one of the great figures in the history of neuroscience and this one of his greatest works. With extensive annotation by the editors, this edition is an excellent revision of Cajal's landmark work. "His textbook on the histology of the nervous system (1909) still remains a classic today." McHenry, Jr., Garrison's *History of Neurology*. "This monumental work sets out the cytological and histological foundations of modern neurology. Ramón Y Cajal's research confirmed the neuron doctrine; his classification of neurons provided a histological basis for cerebral localization. His descriptions of the cerebral cortex are still the most authoritative. Illustrated from Cajal's own drawings." Garrison and Morton 1293.1 (first edition).



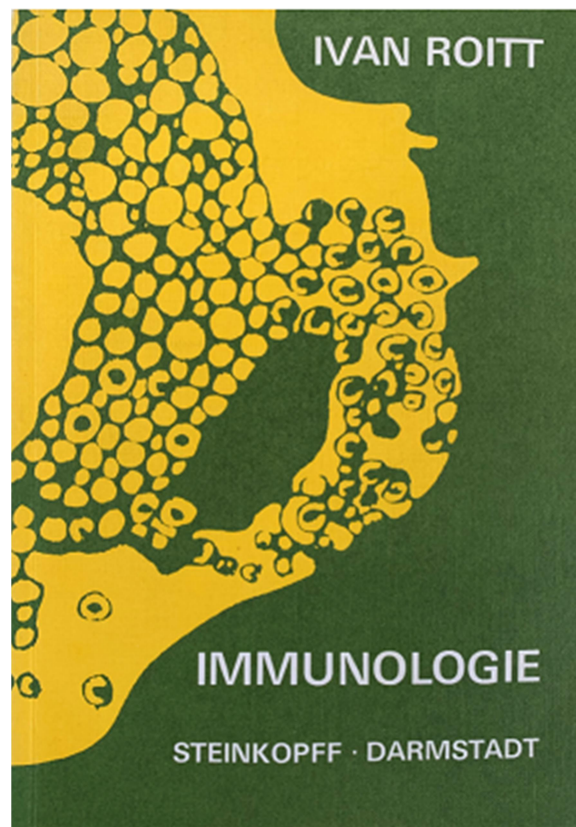
137. **RAMON Y CAJAL, Santiago** (1852-1934). *Neuron Theory or Reticular Theory? Objective evidence of the anatomical unity of nerve cells. Translated by M. Ubeda Purkiss and Clement A. Fox.* Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Inst. "Ramón y Cajal," 1954. ¶ 8vo. XIII, [3], 144 pp. Portrait of the author, 71

figures. Original blue gilt-stamped cloth, printed dust-jacket; jacket extremities chipped. Inscribed by two previous owners, incl. Nick Peter. Very good.
M13763

\$ 75

First edition in English. Contains an appreciation written by Wilder Penfield, someone who studied under Ramon y Cajal and here wrote of his respect for his mentor. Translation of *Neuronismo o Reticularismo*.

"In his last monograph Ramon y Cajal, to use his own words, proposed, 'to describe briefly what I have seen during fifty years of work and what any investigator can verify for himself.' It is a summary that he was anxious to make at the end of his long career for his work played the major role in the development of the modern concept of the nerve cell. The monograph is a survey of the evidence for and against the neuron theory. But it is more than that, it is almost an autobiographical account of his scientific life." – Translator's note.

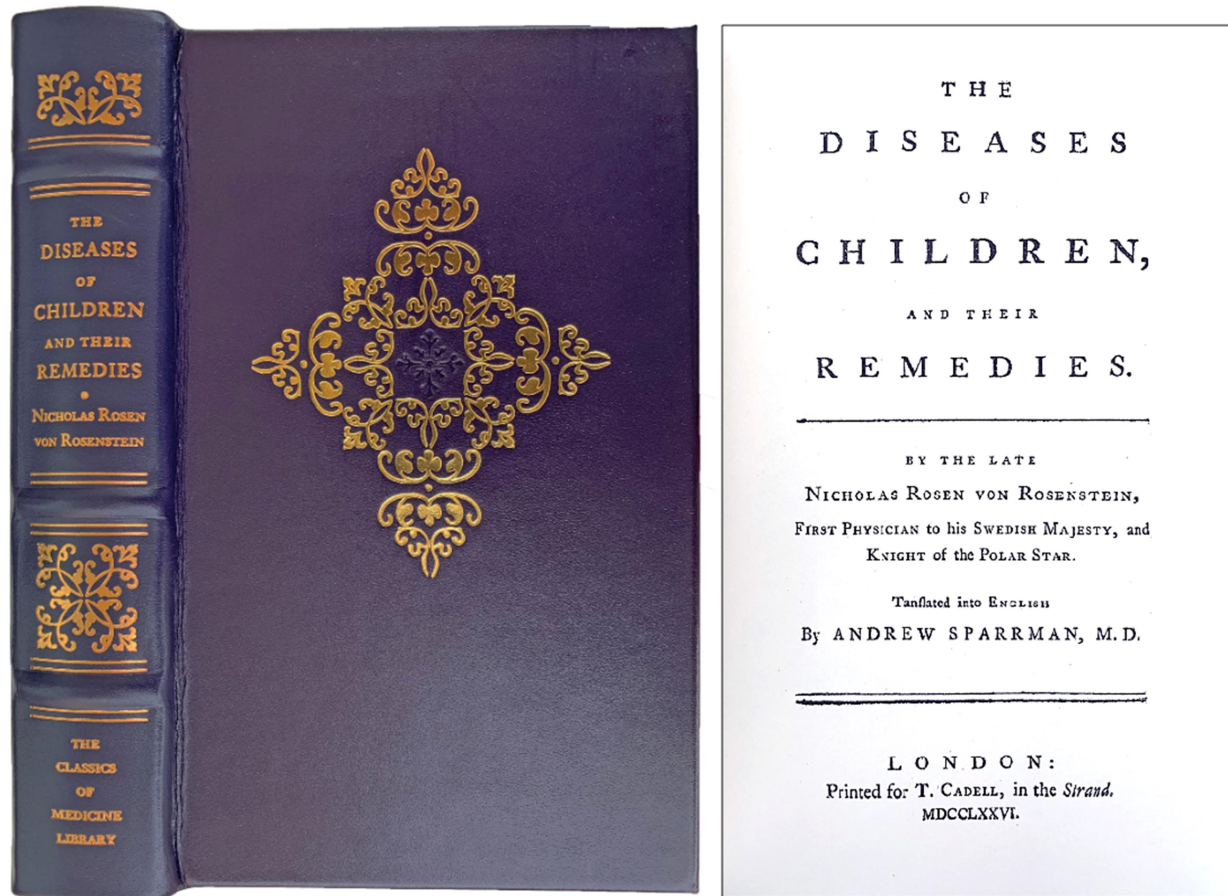


[138 ROITT]

138. **ROITT, Ivan** (1927-). *Leitfaden der Immunologie*. Darmstadt: Dietrich Steinkopff, 1977. ¶ 8vo. X, 267, [3] pp. 136 figs., 19 tables, index. Green & yellow printed wrappers. Very good. ISBN 10: 3798503885 ISBN 13: 9783798503885

\$ 2.95

Roitt was Head of the Department of Immunology at University College London from 1967 to 1992, and is currently Honorary Director of the Centre for Investigative & Diagnostic Oncology at Middlesex University, London.



139. **ROSEN VON ROSENSTEIN, Nicholas** (1706-1773). *The Diseases of Children, and their Remedies*. Translated into English by Andrew Sparrman. Birmingham: Classics of Medicine Library, 1984. ¶ 8vo. vi, [2], 364, [16] pp. Index. Full dark purple gilt-stamped rawhide leather, a.e.g. Fine.

\$ 10

Facsimile reprint of the original English edition, printed London: Cadell, 1776. Includes the separate pamphlet.

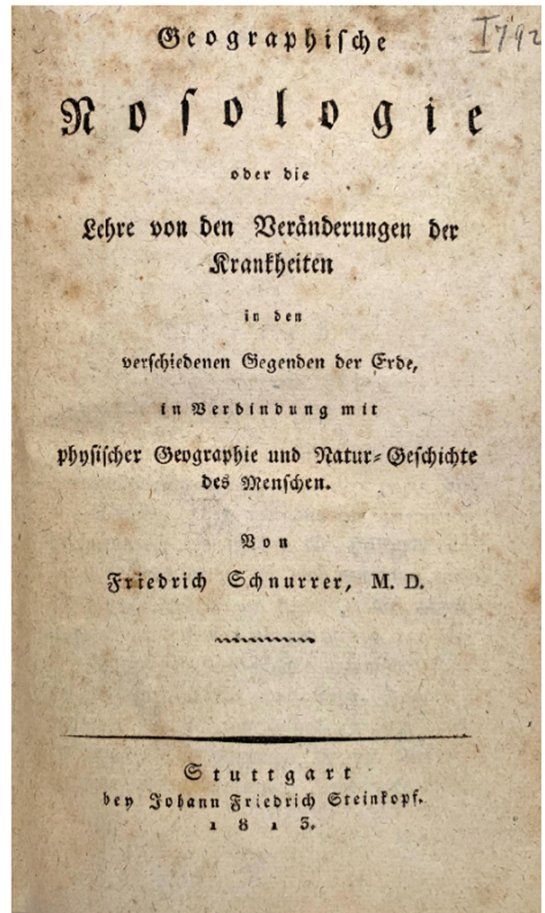
See: Garrison and Morton 6323 (1764 (Swedish text) first edition).



140. **Ross Laboratories; COPELAND, Kenneth C.; Richard R. BROOKMAN; Joseph L. RAUH.** *Assessment of Pubertal Development; An educational service of Ross Laboratories developed in cooperation and coordination with the American Academy of Pediatrics.* Columbus, OH: Ross Laboratories, 1986. ¶ 4to. 26 pp. Illus. With 2 extra separate sheets on card. Blue printed wrappers; rubbed. Very good.

\$ 10

Photographs depicting the male & female genitals and girls' breasts, as adolescents in development stages towards reaching full sexual maturity along with becoming capable of reproduction.



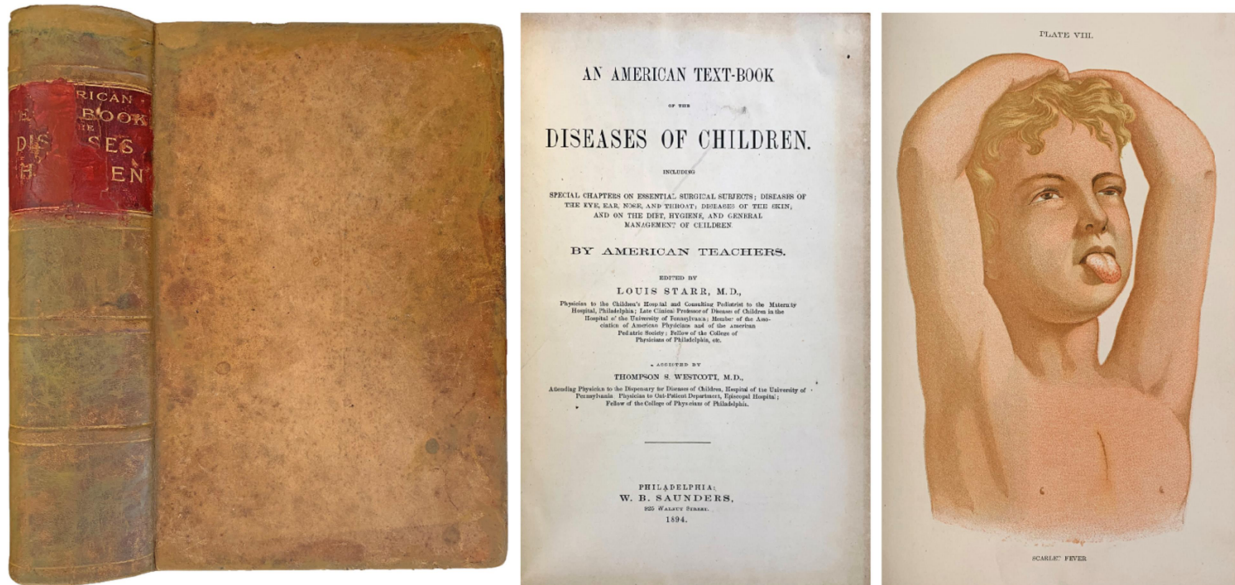
141. **SCHNURRER, Friedrich** (1784-1833). *Geographische nosologie oder die Lehre von den Beranderungen der Krankheiten in den verschiedenen Gegenden der Erde, in Berbindung mit phnsischer Geographie und Natur=Geschichte des Menschen*. Stuttgart: Johann Friedrich Steinkopf, 1813. ¶ 195 x 119 mm. 8vo.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

\$ 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), 2 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.



With Osler's Paper on Tuberculosis

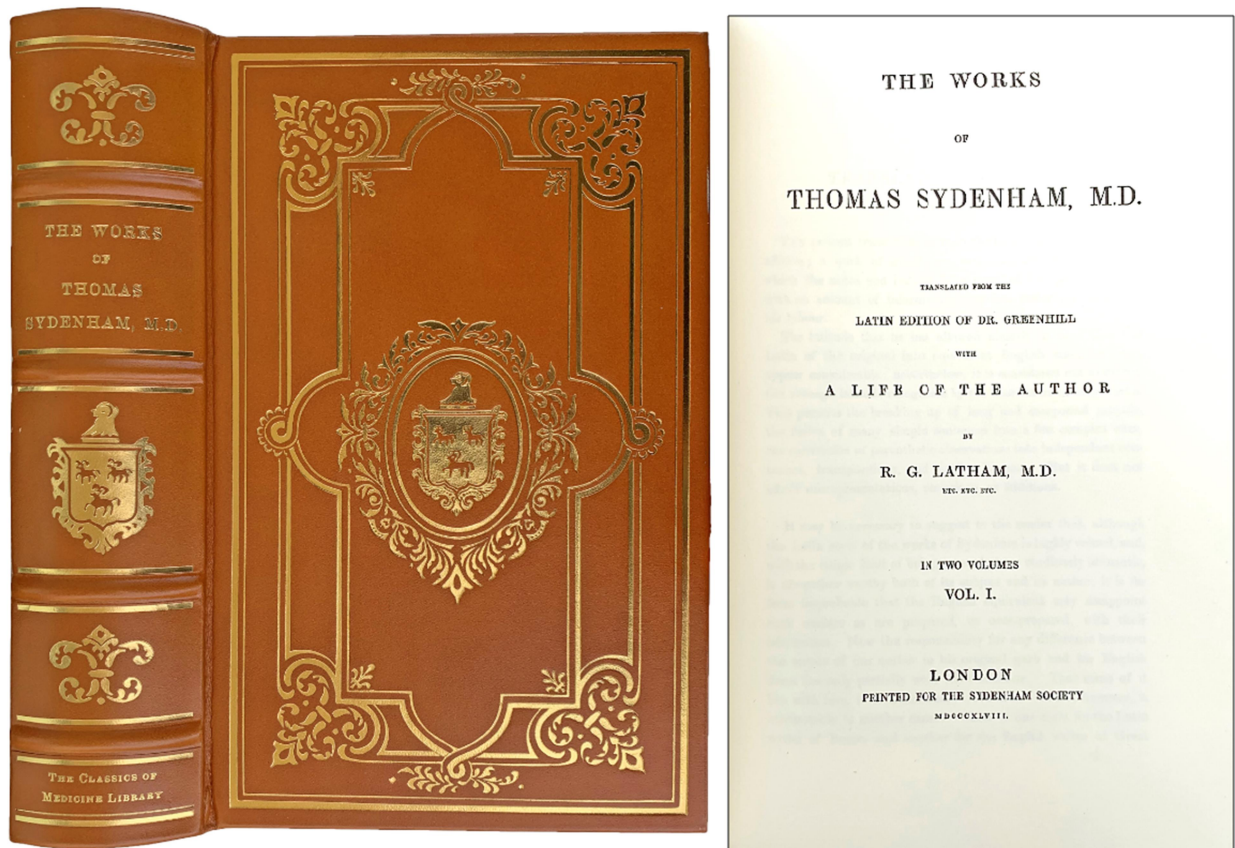
142. **STARR, Louis** (1849-1925) (editor); **WESTCOTT, Thompson Seiser** (1862-1933). *An American Text-Book of the Diseases of Children. Including special chapters on essential surgical subjects; diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat; diseases of the skin; and on the diet, hygiene, and general management of children. Assisted by Thompson S. Westcott.* Philadelphia: Saunders, 1894. ¶
Thick 8vo. xiv, 1190, [2], 28 pages. 28 plates (some in color), illustrations, index. Original full calf, gilt spine bands, red leather gilt-stamped spine label; label substantially chipped away, spine end and corners reinforced. Very good.

\$ 50

First edition. Starr, clinical professor of pediatrics at the University of Pennsylvania, edited this massive work. He "initiated the first systematic instruction in pediatrics in Philadelphia in 1880 when he was appointed instructor of diseases of children at the University of Pennsylvania." [Cone].

Starr's "most ambitious [book] was *An American Text-Book of the Diseases of Children by American Teachers* (1894) ... All sixty-three contributors were Americans; seventeen of the forty-three founding members of the American Pediatric Society contributed chapters." [Cone, p. 125]. A second edition was issued in 1899. Starr sensed the physician had little time to keep abreast of current literature, thereby designing a book for quick, practical use. Cone draws special attention to several chapters: "Sea-air and sea-breathing in convalescence", written by W.M. Powell, was singled out as a therapy for children suffering from cholera, infantum, asthma, rickets, Pott's disease, 'rheumatic' cases, chorea, poliomyelitis, and most skin diseases. The contribution of William Osler, then at Johns Hopkins, was on his specialty of tuberculosis. Marcus P. Hatfield wrote of scarlet fever "the most dreaded of all diseases of children". Charles K. Mills wrote of cretinism, advocating a treatment of placing the patient in a warm room, fully clothed, using heat (to no avail I suspect). [p. 126].

☞ Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, p. 110; Cone, *History of American Pediatrics*, pp. 105, 125-6; Grulee 1413.



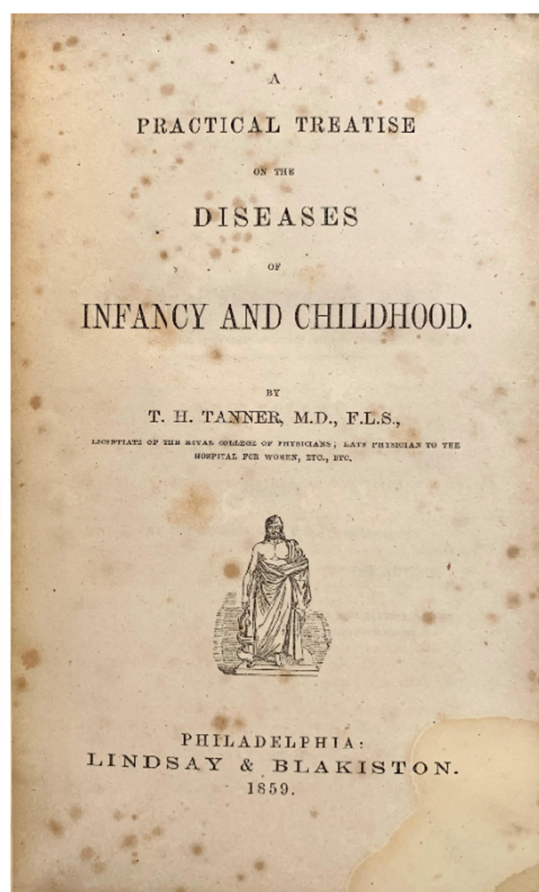
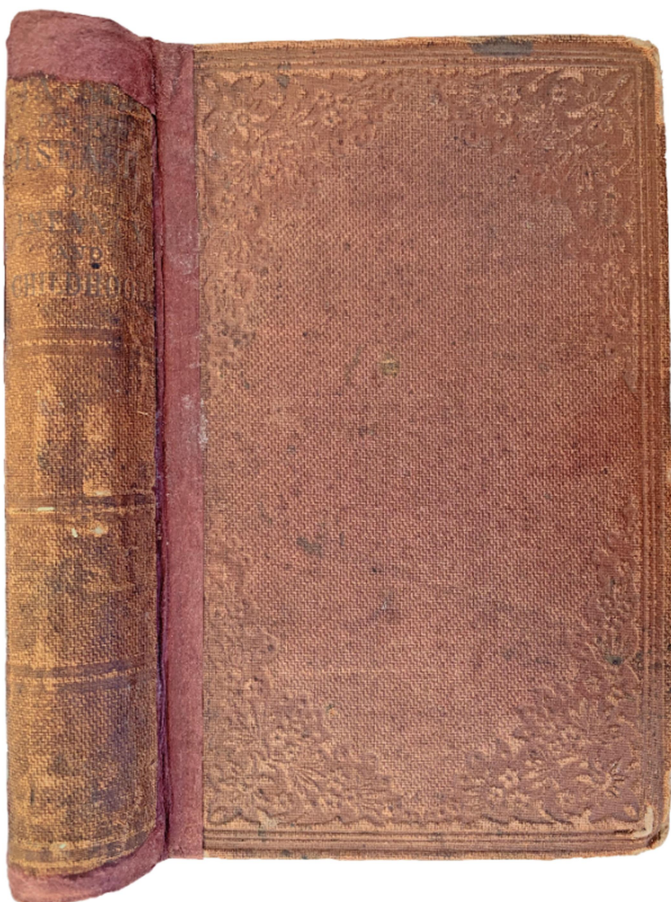
[143 SYDENHAM]

143. **SYDENHAM, Thomas** (1624-1689). *The Works of Thomas Sydenham, M.D. Translated from the Latin edition of Dr. Greenhill with a life of the author by R. G. Latham.* Birmingham: Classics of Medicine Library, 1979. ¶ Two volumes in one. 8vo. 24 cm. cviii, 276; vii, 395, [1] pp. Index. Full tan gilt-stamped cowhide, a.e.g. Fine.

\$ 7

Reprints the 2-volume London edition printed 1848, 1850.

"The professional stature of Sydenham was such that his writings remained popular for many years." [Heirs of Hippocrates No. 555].



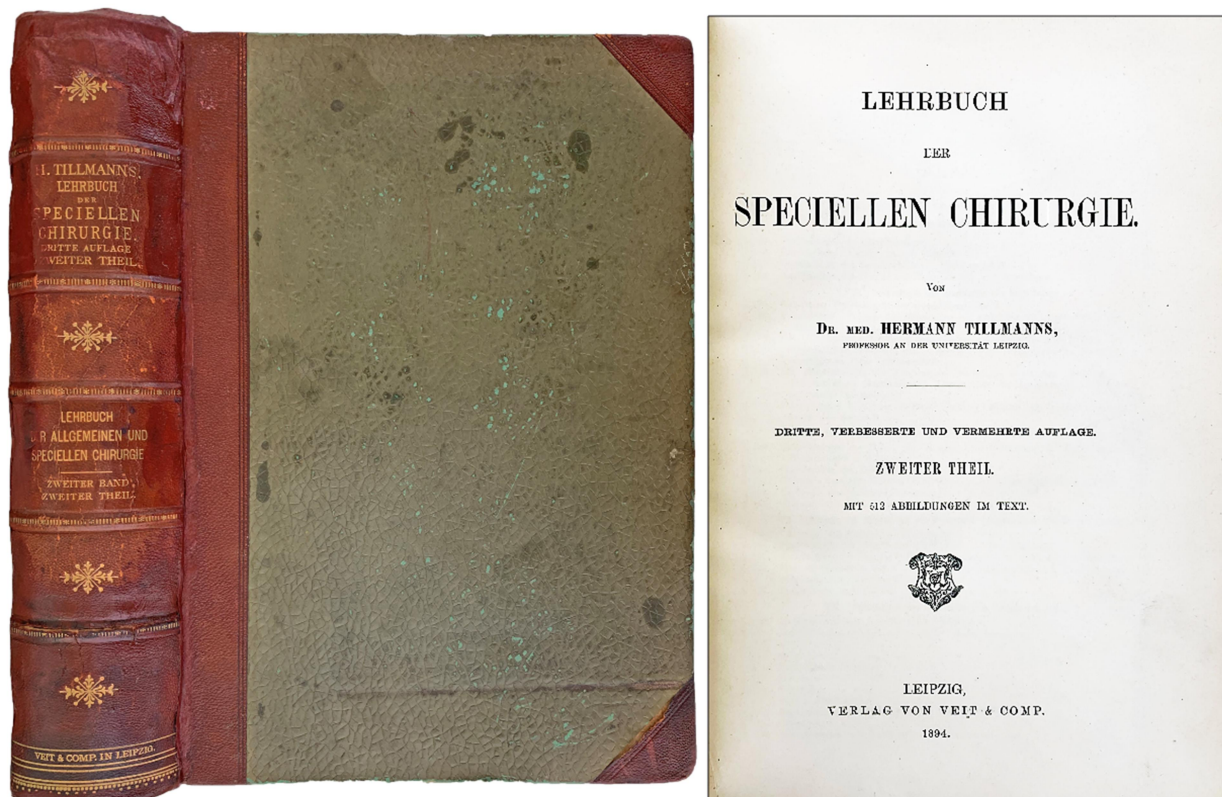
144. **TANNER, Thomas Hawkes** (1824-1871). *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood.* Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1859. ¶ 12mo. xvi, (25)-464 pp. Half-title, index; foxing throughout. Original full mauve blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; worn, all extremities worn, joints & spine ends reinforced with kozo. Booklabel of George H. Bell, bookseller, San Francisco; ownership signature of W. S. Douglas, San Francisco, 1860. Working copy.

\$ 15

First American edition, after the London edition of 1858. Tanner, studied at King's College, graduating from St. Andrews University in 1847 with his medical degree. He was a prolific writer, was also diverse, practicing and writing about gynecology, physical diagnosis, poisons, pathology. Tanner includes in this work a formulary of treatments listed with explanations.

PROVENANCE: W. S. Douglas, San Francisco, 1860.

∞ DNB; Grulee 1431.

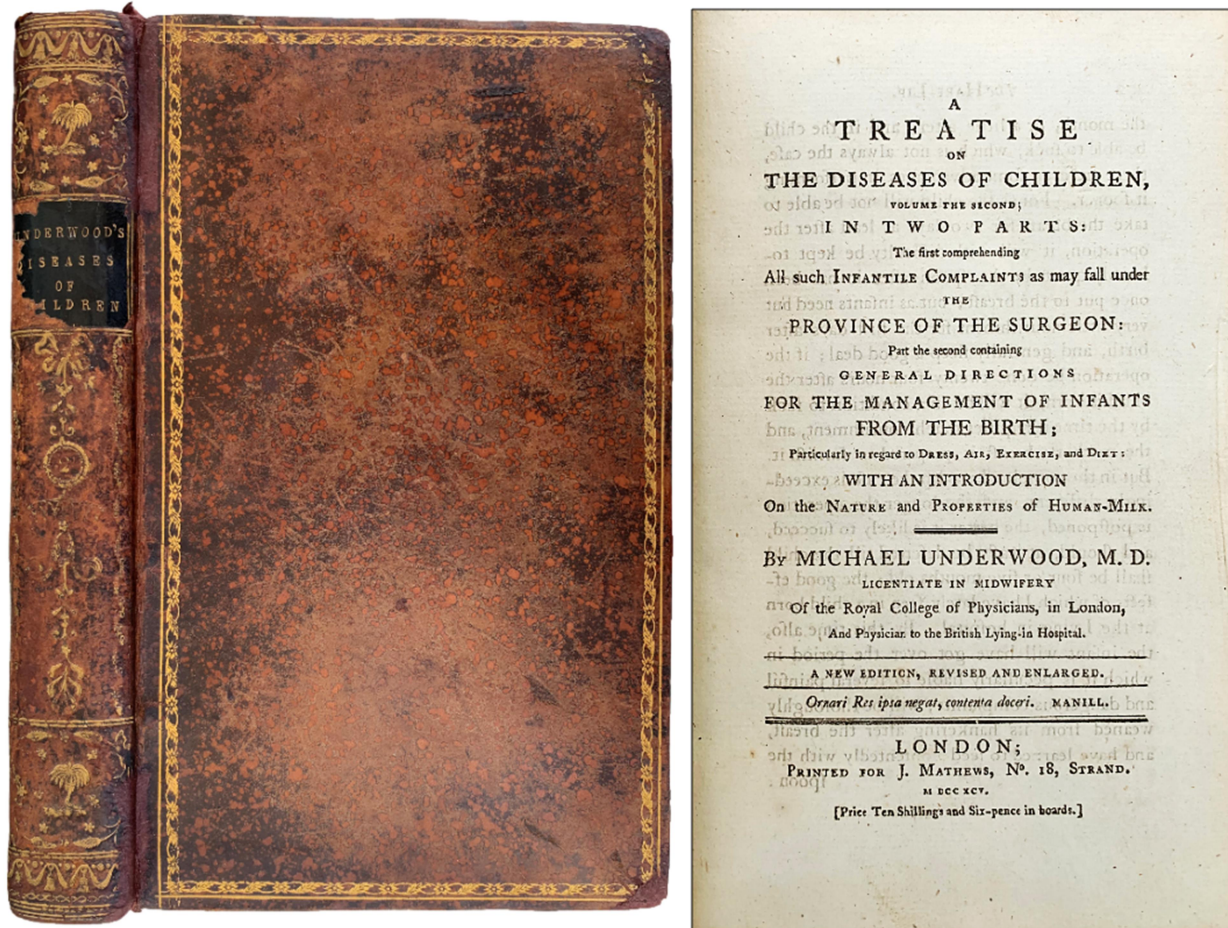


145. **TILLMANN'S, [Robert] Hermann** (1844-1927) [also: **TILLMANS**]. *Lehrbuch der Speciellen Chirurgie. Dritte, verbesserte und vermehrte auflage. Zewiter theil.* Leipzig: Veit, 1894. ¶ Series: *Lehrbuch der allgemeinen und speciellen Chirurgie einschliesslich der modernen Operations- und Verbandlehre.* Tall 8vo. X, 830 pp. 521 engravings, index. Original half morocco, olive-green pebbled sides over boards, spine with gilt-stamped bands and decorative compartments, spine titles, edges marbled, beautiful decorative endleaves; joints reinforced with kozo. Good.

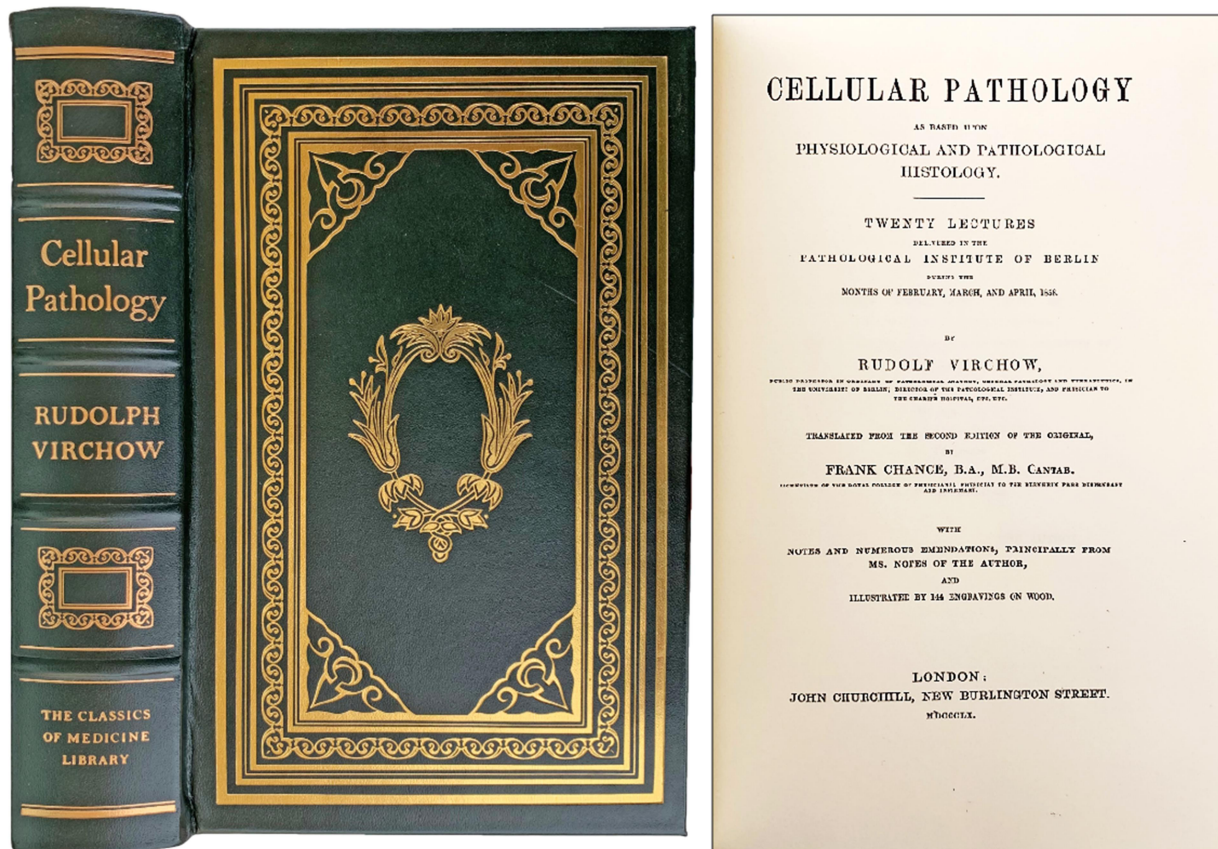
\$ 15

Third edition, second volume, of Tillmanns' textbook of special surgery.

Tillmanns, German physician, was Professor at the University of Leipzig.



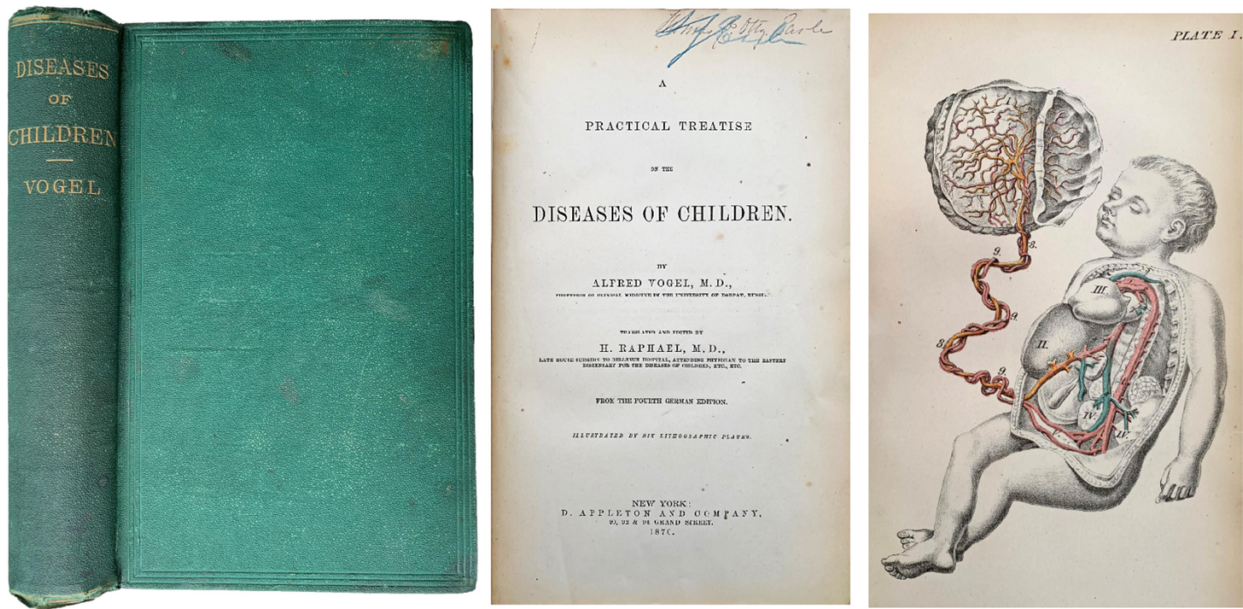
146. **UNDERWOOD, Michael** (1736-1820). *A Treatise on the Diseases of Children, volume the second; in two parts: . . . Part the second containing general directions for the management of infants from the birth. With an introduction on the Nature and Properties of Human-milk.* By Michael Underwood, M.D. Licentiate in Midwifery of the Royal College of Physicians, in London, and Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital. [Vol. 2 of 2 only]. London: Printed for J. Mathews, 1795. ¶ [This vol. in two parts]. 8vo. xiv, 188; [2], 176, [2] pp. Folding table (milk), errata, index. Original full speckled calf, gilt-stamped, black leather spine label (label chipped); joints reinforced with kozo. Ownership stamp of [Dr.] T. G. Winter. Very good. \$ 125



147. **VIRCHOW, Rudolf** (1821-1902). *Cellular Pathology as Based Upon Physiological and Pathological Histology. Twenty Lectures delivered in the Pathological Institute of Berlin During the months of February, March, and April, 1858*. Birmingham: Classics of Medicine Library, 1978. ¶ 8vo. [ii], xxviii, 511, [1], 34 [ads], [2] pp. Gilt decorated dark green leather, raised bands, all edges gilt. Ownership signature of Ulrich Hacker. Fine.

\$ 18

Facsimile of the 1860 first English edition translated by Frank Chance. "Virchow was the greatest figure in the history of pathology. His best work, *Die Cellularpathologie*, is one of the most important books in the history of medicine and the foundation stone of cellular pathology." Garrison and Morton 2299. With the separate pamphlet.



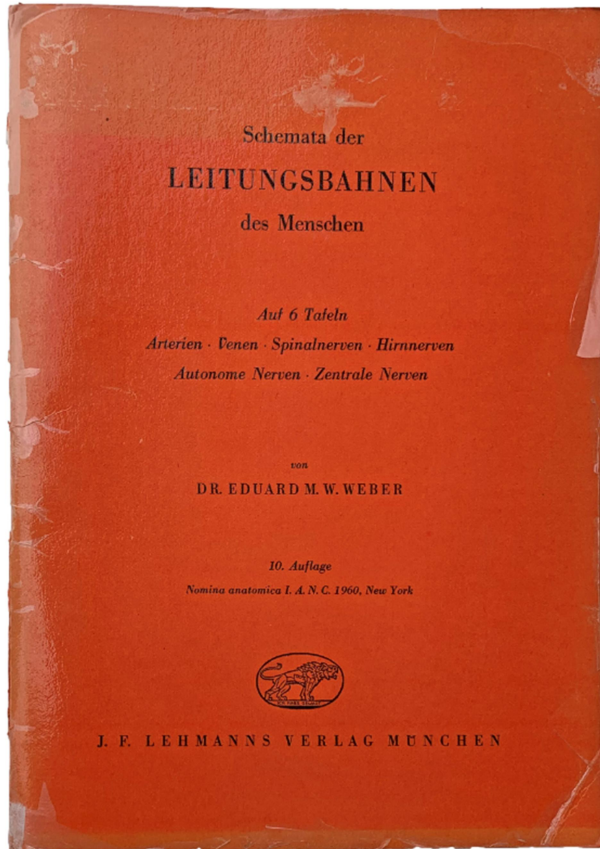
148. **VOGEL, Alfred** (1829-1890); **Henry RAPHAEL**. *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children. Translated and edited by H. Raphael, from the fourth German edition*. New York: D. Appleton, 1870. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 603, [1], [2] pp. 6 lithographic plates (4 in color), index; lightly foxed. Original full green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; extremities mended. Ex-library bookplate; ownership signature of Thomas J. O. Earle, MD. Very good.

\$ 65

First edition in English. This edition is not as common as it might seem. Also, the lithographic plates are altered from the first edition, with significant improvement.

PROVENANCE: Thomas J. O. Earle, MD, St. John, N.B., Canada. Earle wrote a paper, "Report of cases of lead poisoning by which eight persons were victims of Colica Pictonum." *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. 2, 1895. The case involved a family wherein a tea kettle had been used to melt lead. They also failed to wash the kettle and thus the whole family was suffering from lead poisoning.

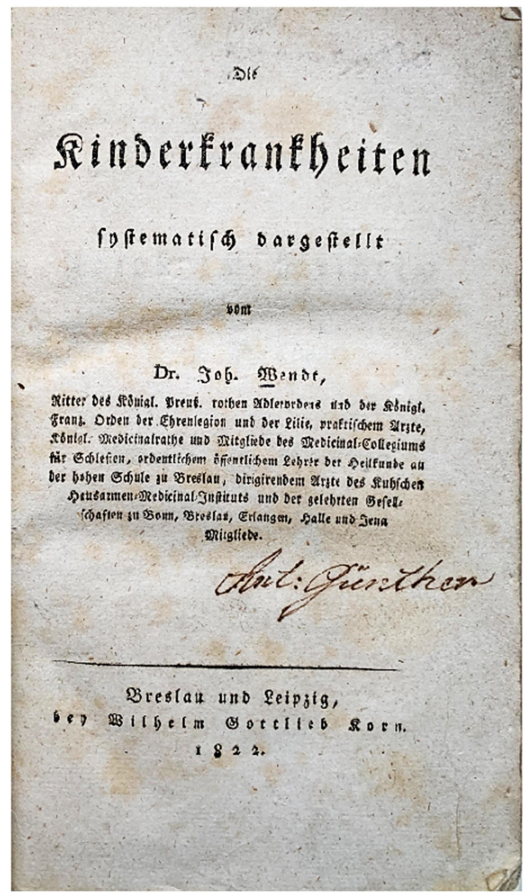
∞ Grulee 1469.



149. **WEBER, Eduard M. W.** *Schemata der Leitungsbahnen des Menschen. Auf 6 Tafeln: Arterien, Venen, Spinalnerven, Hirnnerven, Autonome, Nerven, Zentrale Nerven.* Munich: J. F. Lehmanns, 1960. ¶ 30 cm. 6 folding plates + 1 table. Orange-red portfolio; rubbed, corner creased, spine mended. Ownership signature of Ulrich Hacker. Very good.

\$ 45

Tenth edition. The neuro-anatomy pathways shown in colorful plates.



150. **WENDT, Johann** (1777-1845). *Die Kinderkrankheiten systematisch dargestellt*. Breslau & Leipzig: Wilhelm Gottlieb Korn, 1822. ¶ 8vo. XVI, 638 pp. Original marbled wrappers; rubbed. Ownership signature on title of Ant. Günther (his inscription on front endleaves, dated 1825). Very good. Scarce. \$ 75

First edition. A little known work.

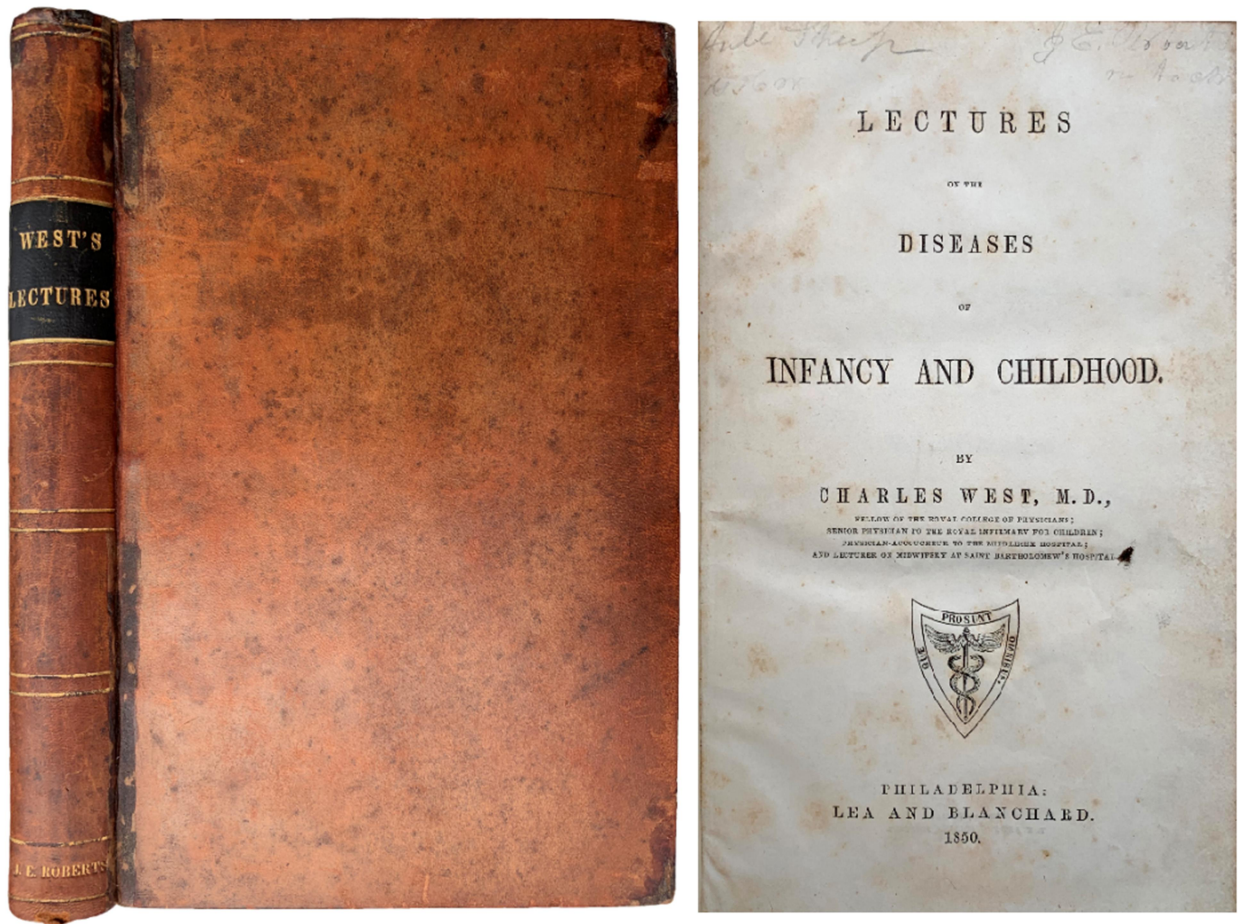
Uses opium for treating infants (it is known effective as a remedy against coughing, as it suppresses the bodily actions).

Among the elements of caring for infants, Wendt offers a racially biased view of the ideal good nurse: youthful, good build of breasts and nipples, a phlegmatic temperament, white delicate skin, freckles, fair or reddish hair, sound teeth, fresh breath, clean skin, large firm nipples, a harmless temper . . . all the ideal nurse[!]. [noted by Richard Tonson Evanson & Henry Maunsell, *A Practical Treatise on the Management and Diseases of Children*, 1847].

Dedicated to the King of Prussia, Friedrich Wilhelm, III (1770-1840).

∞ Grulee 1483.

∞ Michael Obladen, MD, PhD, "Lethal Lullabies: A History of Opium Use in Infants." *Journal of Human Lactation*, July 10, 2015.



151. **WEST, Charles** (1816-1898). *Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1850. ¶ 8vo. xx, [17]-451, [1] pp. Original full sheep, gilt spine rules, black leather gilt-stamped spine label; joints with a couple of careful kozo reinforcements. At the foot of the spine is the ownership name of "J.E. Roberts" – his signature also visible on the title-page (faint). Very good.

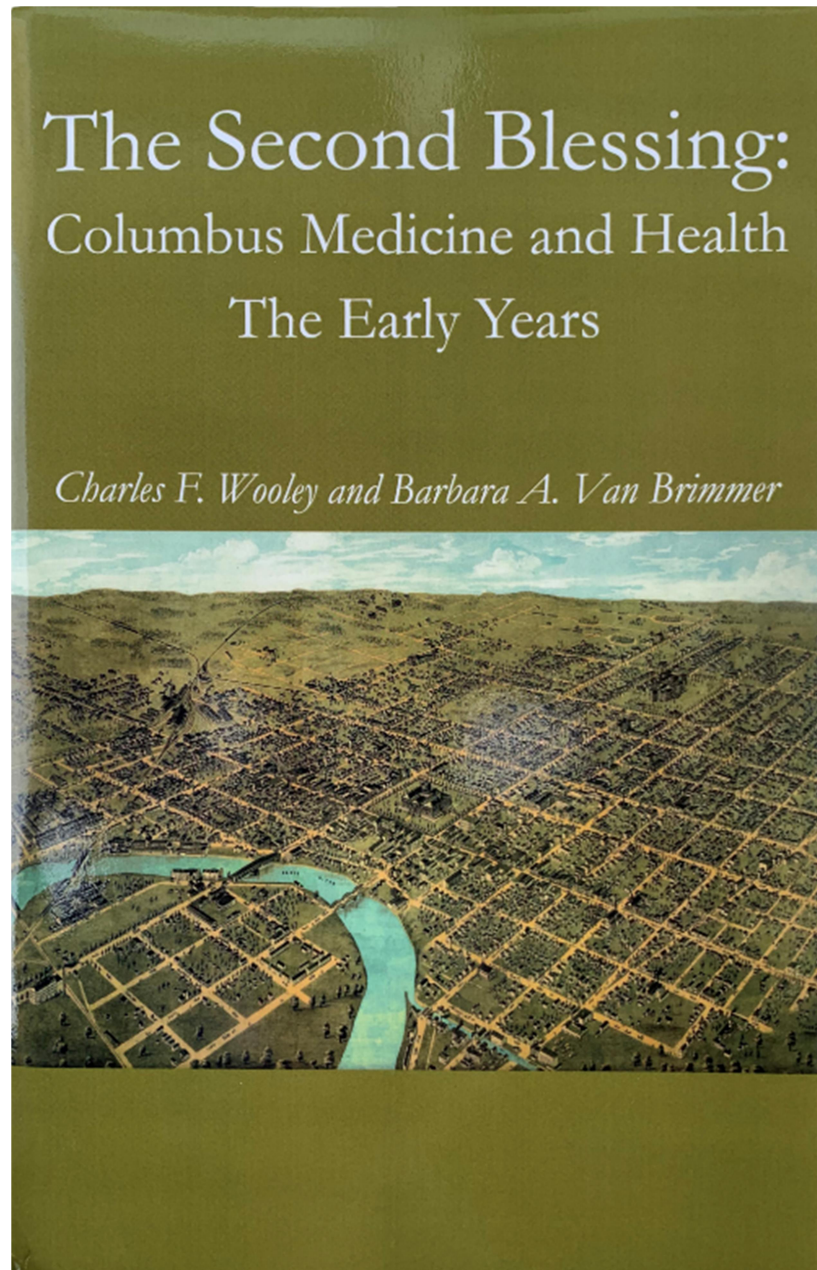
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First American edition. A collection of 39 lectures. "The greatest English pediatricist of his time, and perhaps the most genial practitioner of the art who ever lived, was Charles West, of London." "In 1847, he gave a course of lectures on diseases of children at Middlesex Hospital, the substance of his great work." – Abt, p. 89.

"In its day this was the best English work on the subject, and was translated into several languages. West was one of the founders of the Hospital for Sick Children, Gt. Ormond Street, London." [Garrison and Morton 6334].

PROVENANCE: J.E. Roberts; (another unreadable).

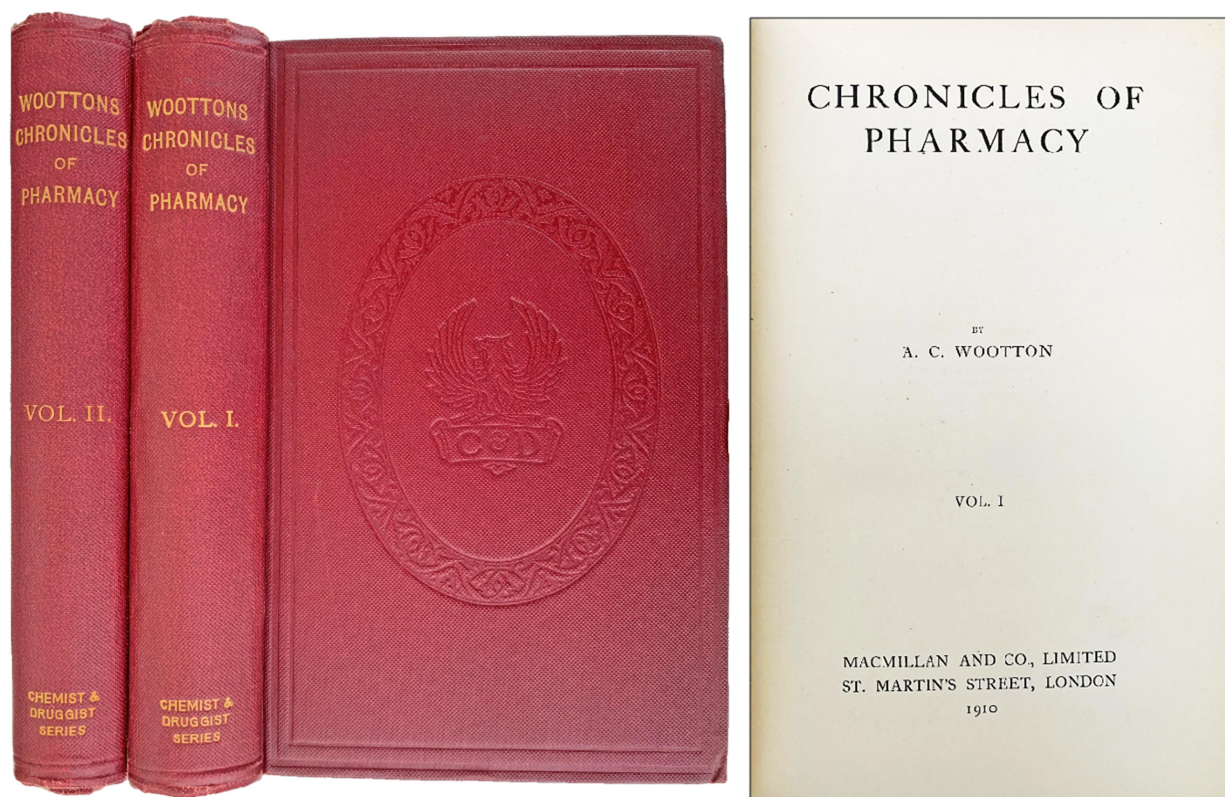
☞ See Garrison and Morton 6334 (citing the London first edition of 1848). Abt, *History of Pediatrics*, p. 89; Grulee 1491; Levinson, *Pioneers of Pediatrics*, p. 59.



152. **WOOLEY, Charles F.; Barbara A. VAN BRIMMER.** *The Second Blessing: Columbus Medicine and Health the Early Years.* Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, 2006. ¶ 8vo. [xiv], 513, [1] pp. Illus., port., index. Navy cloth, dust-jacket. Fine. ISBN 10: 0978816900 ISBN 13: 9780978816902

\$ 10

A history of Columbus, Ohio medicine and medical practitioners, mostly connected with Ohio State University.

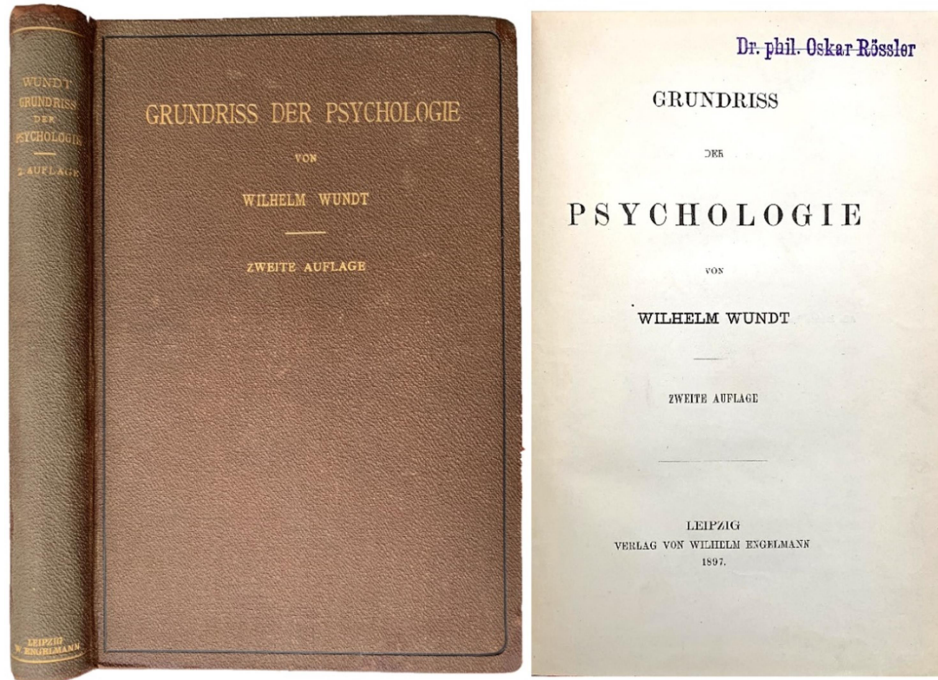


153. **WOOTTON, A.C.** (1843-1910). *Chronicles of Pharmacy*. London: Macmillan, 1910. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. xii, 428; [viii], 332 pp. Photos, illus., index, errata. Original maroon blind and gilt-stamped cloth. Fine copy.

\$ 50

First edition. "From antiquity to time of writing, with chapters on pharmacy in mythology, in Shakespeare, in the bible, and in popular medicine. "Magic and medicine" is included as a topic in this book.

∞ Garrison and Morton 2045.



154. **WUNDT, Wilhelm** (1832-1920). *Grundriss der Psychologie*. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1897. ¶ 8vo. XVI, 392 pp. Index; frequent underlining and marginalia (Rössler's hand). Ownership rubber-stamp of Oskar Rössler, his bookplate (signed G. Otto, 1910 [engraver]), and signature of Ulrich Hacker. Very good.

\$ 40

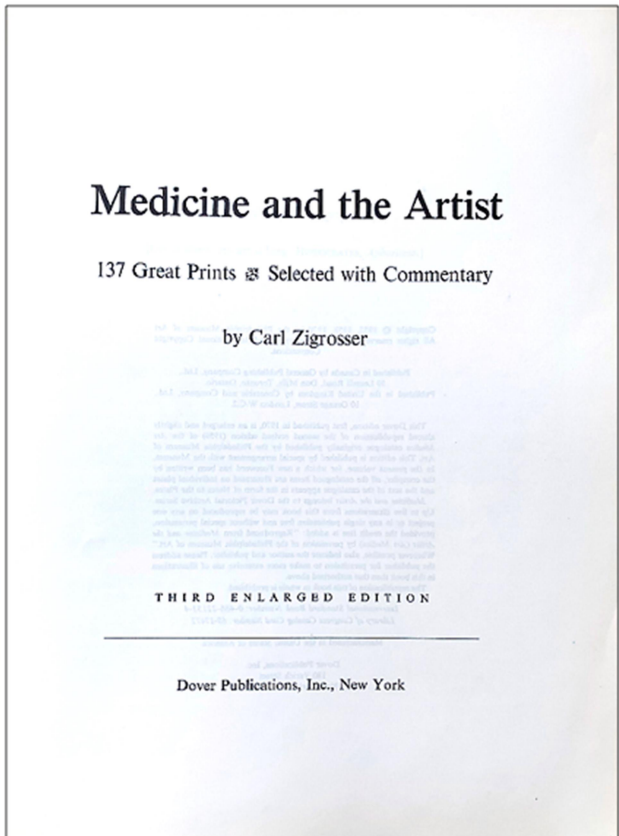
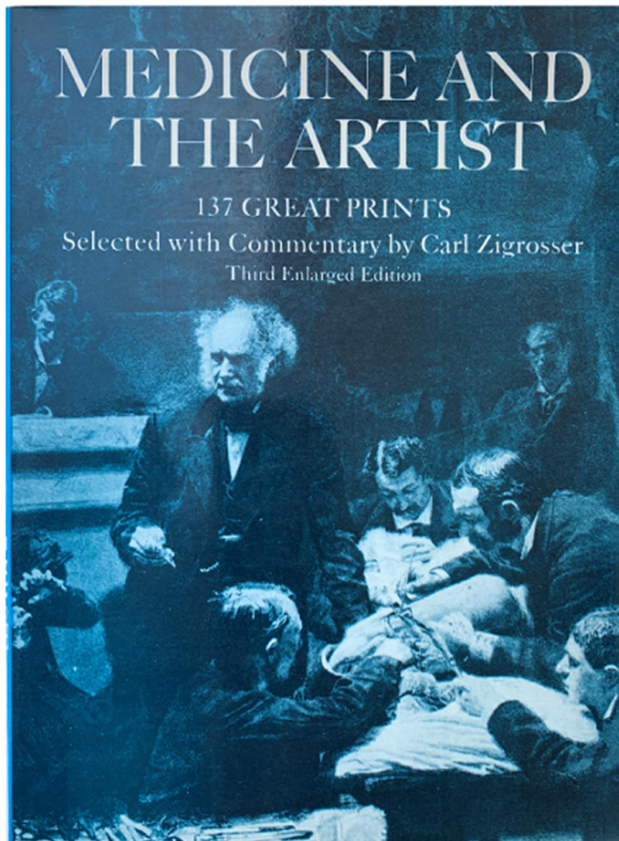
Second edition. "Wundt was important because he separated psychology from philosophy by analyzing the workings of the mind in a more structured way, with the emphasis being on objective measurement and control." [SimplyPsychology.com]

Wundt is recognized today as one of the founders of modern psychology.

PROVENANCE: Oskar Rössler (1859-1939); Ulrich Hacker.

Oskar Rössler, born in Baden-Baden, he studied as a pharmacist, worked at the University of Heidelberg. He wrote, *Grundriss einer Geschichte Roms im mittelalter* (1909), and other works. He was engaged with the thermal waters of his home town, seeing some slightly radioactive properties.

☞ See: Garrison and Morton 4976.



155. **ZIGROSSER, Carl** (1891-1975). *Medicine and the Artist*. 137 great prints, selected with commentary. Third enlarged edition. New York: Dover, 1970. ¶ 4to. xi177, [1] pp. Illustrated throughout. Printed wrappers. Very good. \$ 3.95

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