MT1084 [Acupuncture]. *Zui xin zhen jiu xue wei gua tu. Zhen jiu xue wei gua tu.* Xianggang: Yi yao wei sheng chu ban she, 1972. ¶ Folio. 87 x 40 cm folded to 40 x 29 cm. 3 color plates. Blue printed wrappers. Very good. RARE.

$25

"Latest acupuncture points." Issued with an 80-page booklet, not available here. SOLD AS A COLLECTION OF PLATES.


$40

The Arabic text is a facsimile of folios 91a-139a of MS. 3603 in the Ayasofya Kutuphanesi, Istanbul. "Levey’s fine, scholarly work fills this hiatus in the study of Arabic pharmacy and the evolution of materia medica. In the introduction, Professor Levey adequately covers the major
types of Arabic literature on pharmacology (although the term is poorly defined in the footnote on page 3). He does even better with the etymology and sources of Arabic names in materia medica but gives little attention to the life and times of al-Kindi (see my article, 'Al-Kindi, a ninth-century physician, philosopher, and scholar', Medical History, 1965, 9, 328-342.

It is, however, refreshing and very creditable to note that Levey has included a reproduction of the original Arabic manuscript. He has rendered the translation thoughtfully, with good taste and, for the most part, with meticulous accuracy. In several passages, however, words and sentences are incorrectly translated (see for example, Nos. 13, 85, and 216, pp. 42, 100, and 210-212, respectively). A few titles of subdivisions, moreover, have been ignored or overlooked as in No. 95, p. 108, where a new paragraph should read: Dentifrices: 'The white dentifrice used to arrest (cure) . . .' Also No. 99, page 110, should read: 'Another dentifrice for the afore-mentioned ailment . . .' and No. 102, p. 112, should read: The Yahudi's (Jewish) Dentifrice not the 'Jewish Tooth'. This possibly refers to a recipe prepared by Masar-jawayh or another Jewish physician of the eighth or ninth century. The discussion, identification, and arrangement of the materia medica on pages 225-345, together with the selected bibliography, are most welcome and useful additions.

From the wording of the title, the incipit of this treatise, and the repeated references to what al-Kindi 'dictated' (amla), wrote in his own hand, composed, and prescribed (sifat), I am inclined to believe that the treatise is not genuinely al-Kindi’s in the true sense of the word. It is rather a formulary or, even better, a selection of remedial recipes a majority of which were gathered from a collection attributed to al-Kindi as his Aqrabadhin. Doubt of its authenticity is further enforced by the fact that it is not listed in al-Nadim’s Fihrist (completed 987/8), which, to my knowledge, mentions all writings completed by al-Kindi. It is possible that because of the fame of this 'Philosopher of the Arabs', his interest in natural history and medical therapy, and the number of recipes attributed to him, the text bears his name. Further light could be thrown on this matter if the names of pharmacists, physicians, and proprietors, referred to throughout the text, could be adequately identified. I must add that these names are not quoted in full and, hence, authentication becomes a difficult task. Uncertainty by no means minimizes the value of this commendable contribution.
The University of Wisconsin Press deserves to be congratulated on the excellent format, the fine reproduction of the Arabic manuscript, and the beautiful Arabic script included with the materia medica." – SAMI K. HAMARNEH.


Festschrift honoring Edith Heischkel-Artelt (1906-1987) and Walter Artelt (1906-1976), married for a long time, with essays on the history of medicine, themselves both medical historians. Edith Heischkel-Artelt, German physician and medical historian, retired in 1974. Walter Artelt, himself also a German physician, dentist and medical historian. Selected contents: Albert Dietrich, Eine wenig beachtete arabische Ubersetzung der Materia medica des Dioskurides; Adalberto Pazzini, Arte e medicina nei secoli XIII e XIV; Jushua O. Leibowitz, Ein volksmedizinisches Buch in judisch-deutsch. (I. Teller, Prag, ca. 1650); Rolf Winau, Leibrarzte des Grossen Kurfursten; etc.

PROVENANCE: Richard Harrison Shryock (1893-1972), during his lifetime, was the preeminent historian of medicine in the United States and Europe. On his 75th birthday an entire issue of the journal History of Medicine and Allied Sciences was devoted to his accomplishments. The American Association for the History of Medicine awards the Shryock Medal annually to graduate students in the history of medicine.


A remarkable bibliographic record of the literature of medical bibliography, but limited to pre-1971.


On surgery of the intestines. Boeminghaus attended high schools in Duisburg and Oberlahnstein. From 1912 he studied medicine at the Universities of Freiburg, Bonn and Heidelberg. At the outbreak of the First World War, he joined as a volunteer in an artillery regiment. At the end of 1915 he was wounded and dismissed as fit for work after recovery (awarded the Iron Cross II. Class). Since then, Boeminghaus worked as a paramedic, later resident physician in various hospitals and military hospitals. In 1918 he moved back to the front, where he served in changing formations as a field medical officer. In 1919 he passed the state examination and earned his doctorate with the thesis "A case of metastatic purulent iridocyclitis after influenza" to Dr. med. med. In July 1919, Boeminghaus entered the pathological institute Heidelberg as a trainee assistant and in 1920 moved to the Surgical University Hospital Halle as an assistant. In 1924 he habilitated with the thesis "Pharmacological Investigations on the Peripheral Innervation of the Bladder" for the subject of surgery. He gave his inaugural lecture on the history of kidney stone surgery. The Prussian Ministry of Education rejected a lucrative teaching assignment for Boeminghaus for "sports medicine". In 1929 he moved to the University of Marburg as an associate professor. 1937 Boeminghaus received the post of head of the surgical department in the city hospital Frankfurt Oder and was taken by the University of Marburg. From January 1939 he set up a urological clinic in the Westend Hospital in Berlin. In June 1939 he habilitated at the University of Berlin and was appointed as an unscheduled professor. During the Second World War he was employed militarily as a consulting surgeon. In 1946 Boeminghaus took over the management of the private clinic Golzheim in Dusseldorf and later belonged to the faculty of the Medical Academy Dusseldorf. In 1966 he retired. Boeminghaus was scientifically one of the leading urologists in Germany, he published numerous papers on urinary tract surgery and wrote several textbooks and teaching letters. Before and after the Second World War he was the editor of the
»Zeitschrift für Urologie«, from 1949 to 1951 president of the German Society for . . . [web-source].


$ 295

First French edition. Still tells of how highly regarded Boerhaave was, including to one of his former pupils, Haller. The first printing of the Aphorisms was in 1709. The present work is contained within that work, but this is the material relating to children’s health. There were many edition and translations that followed. Still adds, "So important were the Aphorisms considered that Gerhard Van Swieten of Leyden, who was subsequently the leading physician at Vienna and physician to the Empress Maria Theresa, spent, as Garrison points out, more than thirty years in composing a commentary on them; and a portion of this work, the Aphorisms with his commentary relating specially to diseases of children (Traité des maladies des enfans. . . Avignon, 1759).” – Still, p. 327.

The book also contains a materia medica list of treatments for sick children as well as the Appendix. Grulee 589. [FFrye C188]

"Man dies too soon: the fight against aging as a dream and science."


"The woman; Nature - appearance – existence."


Probably his best known book.


Book, 132. ¶ 4to. (unpaged) 28 cm. Red gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket rubbed. Very good. $12


Second edition, revised and enlarged. Alan Corson Cowperthwaite, MD, PhD, LLD, Professor Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. This popular textbook went through at least fourteen editions.
**COXE, John Redman** (1773-1864). "To the Public" [with] "To the Editors of the Pennsylvanian" by "a Physician." Philadelphia: [No publisher given], 1835. ¶ Disbound. 12 pp. Staining to upper text throughout, not affecting legibility. As is. VERY RARE.

This unique publication consists of a brief introduction by Coxe protesting his recent dismissal by the trustees as Chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacy at the University of Pennsylvania, and presenting "to circulate amongst my friends preparatory to the publication of my own statement" this anonymous letter, originally printed in the Pennsylvanian newspaper, decrying the trustees and offering a defense of Coxe.

Coxe was "one of the founders of the Chemical Society of Philadelphia in 1792 and was later elected a lecturer there and then president. Given Coxe's interest in chemistry, his lucrative medical practice included a drugstore; his 'Coxe's Hive Syrup,' used as an emetic, expectorant and diaphoretic, became a popular syrup for more than fifty years.

"At the time of his 1809 appointment as the chair of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Coxe gave up his drugstore and resigned from the Chemical Society. Not finding much success as a chemistry professor, Coxe applied for and was elected professor of materia medica and pharmacy in 1818.

Coxe urged the University to offer a master of pharmacy diploma, but Philadelphia pharmacists preferred to avoid control by a medical faculty by establishing their own institution in 1821, the Philadelphia College of Apothecaries (later Philadelphia College of Pharmacy). The Penn medical faculty eventually found the subject of materia medica and pharmacy to be of secondary interest; they also had little respect for Coxe's abilities as a teacher. Thus, in 1835 Coxe lost his professorship at the University of Pennsylvania.
"Coxe made more important contributions as a medical author and editor. The most significant of his many publications were Practical Observations on Vaccination, or Inoculation for the Cow-pock, (1802), and the American Dispensatory, (1806). Coxe edited several journals, including the Philadelphia Medical Museum (1805-1811), and the Emporium of Arts and Sciences (1812-1814). Coxe was also considered an exceptional Greek and Latin scholar. His many intellectual endeavors earned him election to the American Philosophical Society in 1799. He served as Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1806 until his appointment to the medical faculty in 1809” (Penn Biographies).

☼ Penn Biographies, "John Redman Coxe (1773-1864)". University of Pennsylvania University Archives and Records Center. Available on-line. No original printed copies listed on World-Cat.

M12327 CULLEN, William (1710-1790) & Benjamin Smith BARTON.
Professor Cullen's Treatise of the Materia Medica. With large additions, including many new articles, wholly omitted in the original work by Benjamin Smith Barton. Philadelphia: Edward Parker, 1812. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xxiv, 319; [iv], 424 pp. Index, marbled edges; pastedowns and free end-leaves foxed, light off-setting throughout. Original full tree calf, gilt-stamped spines and red leather spine labels; joints strengthened with kozo, rubbed, Vol. I lacking spine label. Very good.

$ 250
"Cullen was the most conspicuous figure in the history of the Edinburgh Medical School during the 18th century. He was an inspiring teacher and was instrumental in founding the Glasgow Medical School in 1744. His clinical lectures were notable as being the first given in the vernacular instead of Latin (Garrison & Morton 76 [entry for The Works]).

"Cullen, in his work, did much to advance the standard of medicine by the establishment of a methodical nosology, or an arrangement of diseases, as he expressed it, 'according to their genera and species.' His work in the domain of medicine may be compared to that of his distinguished contemporary, Linnaeus, in systematizing the study of botany and perfecting the classification of plants. He taught that 'the prevention of diseases depended upon the knowledge of their remote causes,' and that 'the cure is chiefly and almost unavoidably founded in the knowledge of their proximate causes. This requires an acquaintance with the institutions of medicine—that is, the knowledge of the structure, action, and functions of the human body, of the several changes which it may undergo, and of the several powers by which it can be changed'" (Staples, p. 691).


Foreword by R.G. MacFarlane.


British issue. A comprehensive text for the student.


A collection of early apothecary and household medical remedies reproduced from the original here with an historical introduction. A mounted descriptive printed sheet states: "The greater portion of the volume consists of Medical receipts, with a sprinkling of charms and talismans characteristic of the period. The "Materia Medica," in addition to a whole pharmacopoeia of simples long since discarded in practice, contains numerous gruesome ingredients, etc. The remainder of the book is made up of household receipts for baking and brewing, preserving and churning, bleaching and dyeing after the manner of our remote great grandmothers."

PROVENANCE: "John Oxberry is considered Gateshead’s most prominent historian. He dedicated his whole life recording the history of his town. Renowned local historian and member of the Society of Antiquaries, John Oxberry was born at Windy Nook and educated at the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle upon Tyne. As a young man he went out to the gold mines in Otago, New Zealand but failing to make his fortune, he returned to Gateshead. From 1885 –1890 he was School Attendance Officer under the Heworth School Board. After that, until 1917 he was Relieving Officer under the Gateshead Board of Guardians and in 1917 until his retirement in 1930, he was Superintendent Registrar of Gateshead Registration district. In 1937, he was elected an Honorary Freeman of the Borough and presented with a silver casket in the Shipley Art Gallery." – [web source] GatesheadHistory.com


$ 5

Of macromolecular organization. "By far the longest chapter concerns itself with proteins, particularly the fibrous ones. Nucleic acids, lipids, carbohydrates, and minerals constitute additional chapters." – *Quarterly Review of Biology*. v. 43, no. 3, Sept., 1968.


$ 8


$ 200

EARLY ITALIAN EDITION, translated by Ludovico Castellini, being a well-known book of secrets.

Fouquet (1590-1681) French scientist, wife of Francis IV Fouquet, daughter of Gilles de Maupeou, and author of several volumes of medical formula written for the poor, and achieved some success. This is an Italian translation of her *Methode que l'on pratique à l'Hôtel des invalides pour guerir les soldats de la verole*, first printed in 1665 (in two parts). This is a separate work, complete in itself, but issued as a third part to her other volumes of "Secreti" or medical formulae. The contents for this work includes "chemistry, pharmacy, materia
medica, the powder of sympathy, treatment of snakebite, toothache, migraine, epilepsy, melancholy, etc." [Neville].

Fouquet wrote of the methods employed at the hospital, the cures applied to soldiers affected by the "French disease" syphilis. Locations: Chemical Heritage Foundation; Harvard University.


Not in Cushing, Duveen, Edelstein, Ferchl, Ferguson (Book of Secrets), Partington, Smith, Watt, Wellcome; Krivatsy 4233 (1697 issue).


$ 7

Friede was a Professor of Neuropathology at Western Reserve, Cleveland.


$ 25


$ 10
von Frisch was an Austrian ethologist who received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1973, along with Nikolaas Tinbergen and Konrad Lorenz.


PROVENANCE: Frederick Haselfoot Haines, [fl. 1900-08] Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., is listed as a Corresponding Member of the American Museum of Natural History, in its 1921 53rd annual report. [Member: Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate Royal College of Physicians, Doctor of Public Health].

M13547 [GODMAN, John D. (1794-1830)] SEWALL, Thomas (1786-1845). *An Eulogy on Dr. Godman, being an introductory lecture, delivered November 1, 1830*. Washington: Wm. Greer, Printer, May 7, 1831. ¶ 8vo. 24 pp. Later marbled wrappers. INSCRIBED by the author to Samuel L. Mitchell; blind-stamped title of the American Institute Library. Very good. Rare. $175

First separate edition of a talk delivered November 1, 1830, honoring the life of Dr. John David Godman. This copy is inscribed by Thomas Sewell on May 7, 1831, to Congressman Mitchell, just four months prior to his own death. Sewell was Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Columbian College, District of Columbia (established in 1821), now the Columbian College of Arts and Sciences.

PROVENANCE: Samuel Latham Mitchell, M.D.,
L.L.D. (1764-1831), "a Representative and a Senator from New York; born in Hempstead, Nassau County, N.Y., August 20, 1764; pursued classical studies; studied medicine and graduated from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1786; returned to the United States, studied law and was admitted to the bar; commissioner to purchase the lands of the Iroquois Indians in western New York in 1788; member, State assembly 1791, 1798; professor of chemistry, botany, and natural history in Columbia College 1792-1801; one of the founders of the State Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in 1793; editor of the New York Medical Repository 1797-1813; elected as a Democratic Republican to the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Congresses and served from March 4, 1801, until his resignation November 22, 1804, before the close of the Eighth Congress, having been elected Senator; one of the managers appointed by the House of Representatives in 1804 to conduct the impeachment proceedings against Judge John Pickering; chairman, Committee on Commerce and Manufacturers (Eighth Congress); elected to the United States Senate on November 9, 1804, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Armstrong, but did not qualify immediately, retaining his seat in the House; served in the Senate from November 23, 1804, to March 3, 1809; elected to the Eleventh Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Denning; reelected to the Twelfth Congress and served from December 4, 1810, to March 3, 1813; surgeon general of the State militia 1818; founder and president of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York City 1817-1823; professor of chemistry and natural history in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons 1808-1820 and of botany and materia medica 1820-1826; one of the founders and vice president of Rutgers Medical School 1826-1830; died in New York City September 7, 1831; interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y." – Biographical Directory of the United States Congress [web-source]. See: Dictionary of American Biography; American National Biography, Aberbach, Alan David. In Search of An American Identity: Samuel Latham Mitchill, Jeffersonian Nationalist. New York: Peter Lang, 1988; "Dr. Mitchill's Letters From Washington: 1801-1813." Harper's New Monthly 58 (April 1879): 740-55.


Translator: Boysse, Ernest (1836-18..?).


SECOND EDITION. An important history of 200 years of pharmacological books in France. Contains a great deal of bibliographic information, focuses on antiquarian books and periodicals [50 years of L’Union Pharmaceutique=The Pharmacological Union] from as early as 1665.

Roche Laboratories production.

$ 4


Roche Laboratories production.

$ 4


Also issued in paperback, this is the hardcover issue.

$ 20


Chemical and psychological study of popular drugs of the time: mescaline, amphetamines, methylenedioxymphetamines, asarone, Kava Kava, safrole, LSD, Ololiuqui, adrenochrome, tryptophan, taraxein, the biochemistry. The final section on "Animal studies of hallucinogenic drugs" is by T. Weckowicz.
Osmond coined the term "psychedelic". The two tried to find the medical uses of hallucinogenic drugs, thus the LSD therapy for patients. "Humphry Osmond was at the cutting edge of psychiatric research in the 1950s. He believed that hallucinogenic drugs might be useful in treating mental illness and he studied the effects of LSD on people with alcohol dependency. His investigations led to his association with the novelist Aldous Huxley and to involvement with the CIA and MI6, which were interested in LSD as a possible “truth drug” to make enemy agents reveal secrets.

Was Osmond ahead of his time? His work was cut short by the 1960s drugs backlash, and only now is his work with hallucinogens being looked at with new interest.

Humphry Osmond was born in Surrey in 1917 and graduated from Guy's Hospital Medical School. During the second world war he served in the navy as a ship's psychiatrist. After the war, at St George's Hospital, he and Dr John Smythies learnt of the chemist Albert Hofmann's work with the hallucinogenic drug LSD-25 in Switzerland. They thought schizophrenia might be caused by metabolic aberrations producing symptoms similar to those from drugs such as LSD and mescaline.

“Osmond was interested in a metabolic redefinition of schizophrenia as something like diabetes,” said a former colleague, California psychiatrist Dr Tod Hiro Mikuriya.

LSD-25 had been synthesized by Hofmann in 1938; he discovered its hallucinogenic properties in 1943. One day when he worked with the chemical he felt restless and dizzy and went home. Over the next few hours he experienced fantastic, vivid images with intense colours. He thought he had probably absorbed a small amount of the chemical.

During the 1940s and 1950s both scientists and government intelligence agencies were interested in using hallucinogenic drugs such as mescaline and LSD as a “truth drug”.
Osmond, the scientist, thought the hallucinogens might help treat mental illness. He later wrote, “Schizophrenics are lonely because they cannot let their fellows know what is happening to them and so lose the thread of social support. LSD-25, used as a psychotomimetic, allows us to study these problems of communication from the inside and learn how to devise better methods of helping the sick.” Some psychiatrists thought they should take LSD to understand what their patients were experiencing.

The psychiatric establishment was not interested in drugs. In 1951 Osmond moved to Canada, to a bleak institution called the Weyburn Mental Hospital in Saskatchewan, where he had good research funding from the Canadian government and the Rockefeller Foundation and worked with a biochemist colleague, Dr Abram Hoffer. The hospital had many alcoholic patients who had not responded to all previous treatments. Osmond thought that hallucinogenic drugs produced symptoms similar to delirium tremens. Producing a terrifying artificial delirium might frighten an alcoholic into change. Between 1954 and 1960, Osmond and Hoffer treated about 2000 alcoholics under carefully controlled conditions.

They were astonished by what they found. In an interview with the psychiatrist Dr John Halpern, associate director of the substance abuse research programme at Harvard's McClean Hospital, Dr Hoffer recalled, “Many of them didn't have a terrible experience. In fact, they had a rather interesting experience.” Osmond and Hoffer reported that 40% to 45% of the alcoholics who were treated with LSD had not returned to drinking after a year.

Osmond sought a name for the effect that LSD has on the mind, consulting the novelist Aldous Huxley who was interested in these drugs. Osmond and Huxley had become friends and Osmond gave him mescaline in 1953. Huxley suggested “phanerothyme,” from the Greek words for “to show” and “spirit,” and sent a rhyme: “To make this mundane world sublime, Take half a gram of phanerothyme.” Instead, Osmond chose “psychedelic,” from the Greek words psyche (for mind or soul) and deloun (for show), and suggested, “To fathom Hell or soar angelic/Just take a pinch of psychedelic.” He announced it at the New York Academy of Sciences meeting in 1957.

But the climate was changing in the cultural and political turmoil of the Swinging Sixties. The use of marijuana and other recreational drugs among young people was thought to be a cause of social unrest, environmental
protests, women's lib, civil rights marches, and protests against the Vietnam war. “The money dried up,” said Dr Halpern, and new laws restricted researchers' ability to study the drugs. “Osmond was at the cutting edge of psychiatric research at the time. It was a tragedy his work was shut down because of the culture,” said Dr Charles Grob, professor of psychiatry at the University of California School of Medicine-Los Angeles (UCLA).

Osmond moved to head the Bureau of Research in Neurology and Psychiatry at the New Jersey Psychiatric Institute in Princeton. His colleague Dr Mikuriya, later in charge of marijuana research at the National Institute of Mental Health, was puzzled that Osmond and his colleagues had psychedelic drugs available in their offices when local police had undercover agents searching for drug users. He found the answer 20 years later when the book Acid Dreams revealed Osmond's CIA and MI6 connections.

FIRST EDITION, arranged in three parts: Epidemics, Cases, Experiments. Of epidemics the author describes various fevers of 1742, 1743 and 1748, epidemic lumbago, mortification, small-pox, "glanders", and gun-shot wounds. His case reports are arranged by subject: pulse, gout, swelling, fever, dysentery, cough, asthma, stone in the ureter, suppuration of the kidney, consumption, inflammation of the testicle, concussion (fall on the head), skull fracture, inflammation of the brain, and various fevers. He offers four experiments: velocity of the blood..., nitrum murale, perspiration at Edinburgh, attempts to inoculate against measles. Home was the first to experiment on immunizing against measles. [Parrish]. "So far as known, the first attempt to inoculate man with measles was made by Francis Home in Edinburgh in 1758.

"Experimental human transmission of measles," pages 266-288. Garrison and Morton 5442. Francis Home, M. D., Scottish physician, the first Professor of Materia Medica at the University of Edinburgh, one of the founders of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.


Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine, 21.6 (1928): p. 1013; Ludvig Hektoen, Experimental Measles, a review." JAMA, Volume 72, p. 177. [FFrye C188]
This work was published after years of observation by Homes at the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh. "Besides containing accurate histories of the cases of particular patients, a distinct view of the treatment in each, and the principle observations which were delivered in lecture, it exhibits also a faithful account of trials which have been made with the greatest part of the new remedies lately introduced into practice; and a minute detail of the effects which have been observed to result from them" (Medical and Philosophical, p. 463).

Home, who served with the British army in Flanders, studied medicine at Leyden before graduating with his degree at Edinburgh in 1850. After joining the College of Physicians and producing several works, he was appointed to Chair of the Materia Medica at Edinburgh, following his professorship in that department. As chair, he followed William Cullen "into speculations and beyond what the state of knowledge at the time had justified, but he also 'fully considered the physical characters and mode of administration drugs' which Cullen had omitted" (Grant, p. 424). Home was ultimately "made a Clinical Professor of Medicine, and in 1780 he brought out Clinical Experiments, Histories, and Dissections, in which work he related the effects produced by many new remedies tried by him in the Infirmary. He thus contributed to the advance of Therapeutics" (Grant, p. 424). Upon his retirement from Edinburgh, he chose his son, James Home (1798-1821) as his successor, 'whose great success as a teacher raised the Chair of Materia Medica to a height of prosperity which has never been surpassed. . . '' (Grant, p. 424). Grant, Alexander. The Story of the University of Edinburgh During Its First Three Hundred Years. Vol. 2. London: Longmans, Green, 1884; Society of Physicians in Edinburgh, and First Medical Society of Edinburgh. Medical and Philosophical Commentaries. Vol. 6. London: J. Murray, 1779; Welcome 11276942.

One of the most popular medical dictionaries of its day, it also represents well the attitudes towards medicine and applied vocabularies. One example is dealt with in Kotar and Gessler who point out the attitude of the church with regards to small pox (variola): "Hooper erred, as men of the day denounced the vaccine on religious grounds, stating they would not be treated 'with substances originating from God's lowlier creatures.'" – S.L. Kotar, J.E. Gessler, Smallpox, a history, pp. 51-2.

Hooper, Robert (1773–1835), "medical writer, son of John Hooper of Marylebone, was born in London in 1773, and after a course of medical study in London was appointed apothecary to the Marylebone workhouse infirmary. He entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, on 24 Oct. 1796, graduated B.A. in 1803, M.A. and M.B. in 1804. Some difficulty (instigated, it is said, by members of the College of Physicians) prevented his proceeding to M.D. at Oxford, but he was created M.D. of St. Andrews on 16 Dec. 1805, and admitted licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians on 23 Dec. 1805. Settling in Savile Row, he lectured there on the practice of medicine for many years to large classes. He made a special study of pathology, and formed a large collection of illustrative
specimens. While carrying on an extensive practice, he was a most industrious writer, and his books had a large sale. Revised editions of several of them continue in sale. He retired from practice in 1829, having made a fortune, and lived at Stanmore. He died in Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, on 6 May 1835, in his sixty-third year." – DNB.

REFERENCES: DNB, v. 27, pp. 306-7; Lancet, 11 July 1835, pp. 493–4; Munk’s College of Physicians, III. 29. [FFrye C188]

*Hypnosis and Suggestibility*


$ 15


One essay on Medicinal plants in Pompeian paintings and lemon intrusion in Italy and the other examines Sicilian materia medica.

Documenting the Mortimer L Neinken collection of nearly 2000 Italian broadsides to the NYAM, all relating to public health. Of these 10 are from the 16th century, 972 from the 17th century, 1,043 from the 18th century, 45 are from the 19th century. The whole are within the dates 1576-1849.

M11824 **JEFFIFFE, Smith Ely.** *An Introduction to Pharmacognosy.*


MT1043 **KRECKE, Albert** (1863-1932). *Vom Arzt und seinen Kranken.*


"From the doctor and his patient."

MT1044 **LAGACHE, Daniel** (1903-1972). *Psychoanalysis. Translated by Beatrice Scott.*


Lagache was a Professor at the Sorbonne and President of the French Psychoanalytic Society. He became was one of the leading figures in twentieth century French psychoanalysis. His book, The Psychoanalysis, (1955), was called by Didier Anzieu, "a model in terms of accuracy and an example of openness to diversity of fields of application".

MT1045 **LEFORT, Marc.** *Nuclear Radiations. Translated from the French by J.A. Spiers.*


MT1046 **MAYRHOFER, Bernhard** (1868-1938). *Kurzes Wörterbuch zur Geschichte der Medizin.*

Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1937. ¶ 8vo. iv, [4], 224 pp. Original cloth-backed printed boards; extremities worn, joints repaired with kozo. Good. $15
Mayrhofer Bernhard, physician and medical historian, born in Mürzzuschlag (Styrian), 1868; died in Innsbruck, 1938. Studied medicine 1886-91 at the Universities of Vienna and Heidelberg, taking his degree in 1892; he worked until 1898 as a doctor in Mauerkirchen (Upper Austria), then received training as a dentist at Scheff and Weiser in Vienna and opened in 1899 a practice in Linz. Mayrhofer published a series of substantial medical works that considerably promoted the development of his subject. In 1905 he was appointed Professor of Dentistry at the Univ. Innsbruck, 1914-18. Dean of Medical Faculty, 1926, Prof., 1930/31, Dean and 1932/33 Rector. Mayrhofer has entrusted with the establishment of the then newly founded Institute a modern dental clinic. This was the first and then only dental clinic in Austria. He was an excellent teacher, putting a lot of effort into his work at the University of Innsbruck, including the first recorded medical-history lectures.


$ 25


**Retinal Detachment**


$ 13

The gastronomic part of the collection is the library of Eloise Schofield (with additions).


$ 25

Mességué, a practitioner of herbal medicine, has compiled this detailed catalogue containing 810 recipes with 111 healing herbs.

Fourth edition. This monograph, "Experimental pharmacology as the basis of drug treatment," presents the idea of experimental pharmacology as the basis of medical treatment. Meyer is most well-known for his work with E. Overton regarding the role of lipoid solvents in narcosis. Garrison p. 653.

See also: Garrison and Morton, 1900, 5685.1; Major p. 928.

Illustrations (some in color), figs., index. Maroon cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; inner hinge strengthened with kozo. Near Fine. $ 39


One of two competing "First Revisions" of the historic 1820 Pharmacopeia of the United States (the other revision was published in New York in 1830). "...in the Philadelphia contingent were two physicians whose competent work and influential personalities would be decisive for the future of the Pharmacopeia of the United States: George B. Wood and Franklin Bache. Among medical practitioners in general, now that the Pharmacopeia seemed to be well established, interest in it waned. So much so that it is doubtful that
pharmacopeial work would have persisted except for the prosperity of the United States Dispensatory prepared by Wood and Bache (see p. 279), who were now the key figures in carrying forward the further revision of the Pharmacopeia." – Kremer and Urdang, *History of Pharmacy*.

Offers a lot of interesting recipes and tinctures for medical needs. Opium is offered, ointments of various types, medicated wines, syrups, spirits, powders, pills, morphia, preparations of honey, liniments, infusa, applications of mercury, iron, copper or zinc, extracts, plasters, decoctions, confections, lime (solution of muriate of lime), prepared oyster-shell, arsenic, medicated waters, ammonia, alcohol, ethers, acids, vinegars, etc.

"The want of a National Pharmacopoeia had long been felt in this country as a serious evil, before any attempt was made to supply the deficiency" [Preface].
There was a lack of cooperation between various fragmented medical interest groups throughout the US in the period before 1820. In 1818 Dr. Lyman Spalding proposed a National Pharmacopeia. By setting up four separate districts, and holding a general convention, progress was made. The first national pharmacopeia was thus issued in 1820 and this 1831 represented a furtherance of that effort.


Navratil, an Austrian psychiatrist, who developed the idea that patients in an acute stage of schizophrenia can make art that is useful for assisting in the understanding of their condition. The most famous of these artist/patients is Oswald Tschirtner, also known as O.T. (1920-2007). In 1957, he was sent to the Klosterneuburg Hospital near Vienna, and it was there that he began to draw, albeit reluctantly, under the supervision of Leo Navratil and other hospital staff. He displayed a unique approach to his works through his selective use of line and detail. His figures, particularly in his drawings from the 1980s onwards, are extremely reductive, and he arrives at the essential essence of portrayal through the conveyance of a minimal amount of visual detail. Tschirtner lived at the Haus der Künstler (House of Artists) since its opening in 1981. Located on the grounds of the Klosterneuburg Hospital in Maria-Gugging, Austria, this is a domicile where patients who show significant artistic talent live very independently and focus on their creative work. - Wikip.


First American edition. Perkins was Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, and coauthor of Atlas of Diseases of the Eye.

"Edward "Terry" S. Perkins, 95, died on Wednesday, September 9, 2015. Dr. Perkins was a charter member of the Organizing Committee of the Glaucoma Society of the International Congress of Ophthalmology, which ultimately became the Glaucoma Research Society. / He conducted most of his research at the Institute of Ophthalmology, University of London where he was Professor of Experimental Ophthalmology. He worked closely with Dr. Sohan Singh Hayreh, who summarized his research interests below. / Dr. E.S. Perkins initially did research in the field of glaucoma, and later on also in uveitis, myopia and cataract. / He published over 150 scientific papers and several books. His initial major interest from 1950 onward was in glaucoma and following is a list of his main research topics in glaucoma. / He was one of the pioneer investigators in research on the role of acetazolamide in the treatment of
glaucoma in early 1950s. / The influence on intraocular pressure of sympathetic nervous system, third, fifth and seventh intracranial nerves, and influence of intraocular pressure on ocular vascular circulation. Aqueous outflow, and pressure in the canal of Schlemm. Ocular rigidity and tonometry. / His hand-held applanation tonometer is well known. Low-tension glaucoma, and steroid-induced glaucoma Glaucoma in the younger age groups. / He devised a laser in his own laboratory, and was the first to do laser iridotomy in rabbits, cats and later in patients. / He conducted multiple glaucoma surveys, including Bedford Glaucoma Survey in Britain for long-term follow-up of borderline cases and screening of normal population, population survey of ocular hypotension, family studies in glaucoma, and blindness from glaucoma and the economics of prevention. / He investigated the role of prostaglandins in the eye – long before the development of the prostaglandin analogues." - UI Carver College of Medicine, Institute for Vision Research.

M2848 [Pharmacy]. Art and pharmacy. . . Deventer: Ysel, 1965. ¶ Two volumes. 255 x 244 mm. Square 8vo. 11 pp., 42 ff.; 9 pp., 42 ff. 42 beautiful full-color reproductions of art works that depict the role of pharmacy in human culture. Gilt-stamped red cloth. Very good. $ 40


Illustrated History of Medicine


$ 15

Second edition of this "History of medical illustration. From 1600 to the present." This is volume II of the history. The first volume was written by Robert Herrlinger.


Schneider completed an internship as a pharmacist (Fichtenberg pharmacy in Berlin) and studied pharmacy in Berlin with the pharmaceutical state examination in 1935, the Chemists Association examination in 1936 and the doctorate with Carl Mannich in 1938. From 1948 he was assistant at the Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry of TH Braunschweig, where he habilitated in 1954. In 1958 he founded the Seminar for Pharmacy in Braunschweig, where he became an associate professor in 1960. In 1977 he was retired, but remained active at the seminar. His successor was Erika Hickel (* 1934). He focused in particular on the history of medicines, experimentally researching the formulas of old medicines. He also dealt with Paracelsus and his school. He is best known for his Lexicon of Drug History and his History of Pharmaceutical Chemistry (1972). (web-source).


Pharmaceutical dictionary.


Pharmaceutical & mineralogical dictionary.


19 contributors. CONTENTS: Theories of suicide / Don D. Jackson -- ; Suicide as a magical act / Charles William Wahl -- ; The logic of suicide / Edwin S. Shneidman and Norman L. Farberow -- ; Suicide and age / Norman L. Farberow and Edwin S. Shneidman -- ; Some aspects of the meaning of death / Herman Feifel -- ; The sociology of suicide / Andrew F. Henry and James F. Short, Jr. -- ; Suicide in a Catholic country / Franco Ferracuti -- ; Suicide and law / Helen Silving -- ; Psychotherapy of the suicidal patient / Leonard M. Moss and Donald M. Hamilton -- ; Some aspects of the treatment of the potentially suicidal patient / Robert E. Litman -- ; The suicidal crisis in psychotherapy / Norman L. Farberow -- ; The recognition and treatment of suicide in children / Marshall D. Schechter -- ; Suicide in old age / I.R.C. Batchelor -- ; Suicide in a general hospital / Seymour Pollack -- ; Observations
on attempted suicide / Norman Tabachnick -- ; Psychologic and social work clues to suicide in a schizophrenic patient / Edwin S. Shneidman and Dorthea M. Lane -- ; Suggestions for suicide prevention / A.E. Bennett.


With the collaboration of Frances Williams Browin.


INAUGURAL DISSERTATION by Robert Smith on the remission of infantile fevers. This dissertation was directed by George Baird, Præfect of the Edinburgh Academy, who directed a number of other inaugural dissertations in the 1800s; other members of the committee were Matthew Baillie (1761-1823) author of Morbid anatomy of some of the most important parts of the human body and physician extraordinary to George III, and James Home (1760-1844) Professor of materia medica at Edinburgh and professor of medicine. Inscribed by the author to another member of the dissertation committee, Jacob Home, Professor of Materia Medica, Edinburgh Academy. Monk's Roll (III, p. 166) records one Robert Smith, M.D. as the son of the Rev. G. Smith. This Robert was "bred a surgeon, and for some years practiced as such in the country. Having been created doctor of medicine (I believe by the University of Aberdeen), and on the 13th May, 1817, admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, he settled as a physician at Maidstone, where he practiced with much reputation and success, and died on the 29th June, 1833." It is not possible to make a conclusive identification, but the dates are indeed intriguing.


Written for children, includes some educational images, including the plague doctor outfit, etc.


Second edition. "A valuable work of reference, containing a large amount of information on the various articles or the materia medica, collected from the best authorities, interspersed with much original matter" – Garrison & Morton 1967.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Ad. Valentin [fl. c.1903], of Bonn, practiced in the field of laryngology.


Otmar Freiherr von Verschuer (16 July 1896 – 8 August 1969) was a German human biologist and geneticist, who was the Professor of Human Genetics at the University of Münster until his 1965 retirement. He was regarded as a pioneer in the twin methodology in genetics research and in the study of the inheritance of diseases and anomalies, and was a prominent eugenicist with an interest in racial hygiene and an advocate of compulsory sterilization programs in the first half of the 20th century. Among his many students were Josef
Mengele. Verschuer was the director of the Institute for Genetic Biology and Racial Hygiene from 1935 to 1942 and director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Anthropology, Human Heredity, and Eugenics from 1942 to 1948. From 1951 to 1965 he was Professor of Human Genetics at the University of Münster, where he also served as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. At Münster he established one of the largest centers of genetics research in West Germany, and remained one of the world’s most prominent genetics researchers until his death. See: Sheila Faith Weiss: After the Fall. Political Whitewashing, Professional Posturing, and personal Refashioning in the Postwar Career of Otmar Freiherr von Verschuer. Isis, Vol. 101 (2010), 722–758; Peter Degen, "Racial Hygienist Otmar von Verschuer, the Confessing Church, and comparative reflections on postwar rehabilitation," pp. 155–65 in Jing Bao Nie, Japan’s Medical Wartime Atrocities (London: Routledge & Kegan, 2010).


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FIRST EDITION. Excellent and scarce bibliographic work. "References to over 10,000 items, 'arranged under 660 separate headings or articles,' some with comments by the compiler." Garrison and Morton 2034.

Weizsäcker was head of the neurological department at Ludolf von Krehl’s clinic in Heidelberg. He is known for his pioneer work in psychosomatic medicine, and for his theories regarding medical anthropology.

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