LIST 11-2017

From the Library of Russell C. Maulitz


   $25

   This highly esteemed work is a comprehensive examination of French medicine through the history of the hospital.


   $11

3. BAYLE, Antoine Laurent Jesse (1799-1858); August Jean THILLAYE (editors). *Biographie Medicale par Ordre Chronologique, d’après Daniel Leclerc, Éloy, etc. Mise dans un Nouvel Ordre, Revue et Complétée*. [2 volumes in 1]. Paris: Adolphe Delahays, 1855. Two volumes in one. Thick 8vo. [4], 560; [4], 950 pp. Indices. Early quarter calf over marble boards; joints with kozo repairs. Light foxing, rear free endpaper has list of inked names in very fine handwriting, indicating names in work. Bookplate of A. Bernardes de Oliveira.

   $35

   Second issue, being the same as the first edition of 1840-41 but with a new title page.
"... Bayle & Thillaye, although alphabetized only in the index, is the handiest of all, and was always on Osler's desk" – Garrison, Sources of Medical Biography, p. 699.

PROVENANCE: Antônio Bernardes de Oliveira (1901-1981) was a prominent Sao Paulo surgeon, and professor of surgery at the medical school of the University of Sao Paulo. He designed his Ex LIBRIS plate (Obituary, March 9, 1981, Academia de Medicina de São Paulo).

☼ Garrison and Morton 6712.

Nazification of Science


Second revised edition, 21-70 thousand. Zeiss was a committed Nazi, and used his biography of Emil von Behring to advance his “nationalist vision of medical history” to assist in the Nazification of science (Weindling, Epidemics and Genocide in Eastern Europe, 1890-1945, p. 201). The book is more propaganda than scientific biography. Subtle comparisons between microbes and Jews can be found in the text. An important artifact of how science can be perverted by dogma and ideology.


7. **BERNARD, Jean (1907-); Jean-François LEMAIRE; Alain LARCAN.**


“Hermann Michael Biggs (September 29, 1859 - June 28, 1923) was an American physician and pioneer in the field of public health who helped apply the science of bacteriology to the prevention and control of infectious diseases. Hermann Biggs, despite his Germanic forename, was descended from an English emigrant who arrived in New England in 1690. He was a workaholic who was notable for his powers of concentration. These enabled him to study for a BA at Cornell University and medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College both at the same time, obtaining his degree from Cornell in 1882 and his MD the following year. He spent the year following his medical qualification as a house surgeon at Bellevue and then widened his horizons by travelling to Germany to study at Greifswald University and subsequently in Robert Koch’s laboratory. On his return to the United States, thanks to his sojourn with Koch, he was the only physician in New York who knew how to stain for Mycobacterium tuberculosis. In 1887 he was the first after Koch to isolate the cholera vibrio, which he found in emigrants on SS Britannia. Cholera was imported to New York from Hamburg in 1892 and other
ports barred New York shipping which had a detrimental effect on trade. As a result of precautions taken by Biggs the embargo was temporary and commerce flourished. He advised that a municipal diagnostic laboratory should be set up and when this was done he was appointed its Director. Under his direction it became a model for the world and earned him Koch's commendation. In 1894 he managed to persuade the New York City Health Board that tuberculosis should be a notifiable disease. However the order was not made obligatory until 1897 and it was not until 1900 that some die-hard medical practitioners were forced to comply. Biggs was in Europe when Roux announced his diphtheria antitoxin so he cabled New York to organize its production in the city and it was distributed free to those unable to pay. He was appointed General Medical Officer for Health for New York City in 1902 and, until he relinquished the post in 1913, combined it with his direction of the laboratory. As well as dealing with cholera and tuberculosis, he stamped out a typhus epidemic in New York in 1897. In 1912 he chaired a commission which drafted public health legislation for the whole of New York State to bring it into line with New York City. He later held many administrative posts and his early death was considered to be in part caused by overwork.” – London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine.
Sir William Osler created a reading list for young physicians. Bryan has chosen selections of each of the works and presents them as bedtime readings for physicians and students of Osler’s writings. Charles S. Bryan is Heyward Gibbes Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Internal Medicine at the University of South Carolina School of Medicine. In 1977, he became a charter faculty member at the USC School of Medicine, where he has served as Director of the Division of Infectious Diseases (1977-1993), Chair of the Department of Medicine (1992-2000), and Director of the Center for Bioethics and Medical Humanities. He is also an ardent Osler scholar.


First edition of this scarce selection of essays that were originally printed in the London *Medical Times and Gazette*. The book is arranged in 26 chapters ranging from animal magnetism [“a strange chapter in the history of medicine”], mesmerism, a medico-legal trial, the Royal Medico-Botanical Society, establishment & progress of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, The Medical Society of London (Fothergill, Lettsom, Sims, etc.), Westminster Hospital thirty years ago, cases of alleged incompetency against Mr. Thomson, Westminster Hospital, establishment of University of London, etc., a section at the end contains more than 20 obituaries and miscellanea [Michael Faraday, Robert Knox, James Wardrop, etc.].

George W. Corner, FRS, FRSE, (1889—1981) was an American physician, embryologist, and pioneer of the contraceptive pill. "In the freshness with which long-past memories are evoked, and in its capacity to portray the excitement of the experimental laboratory it succeeds admirably in introducing the reader to Dr. Corner himself."—British Medical Journal. "Of considerable interest to readers who are involved in or curious about medical research."—Library Journal.


Essays: *Laboratories, Medicine, and Public Life in Germany* (Timothy Lenoir); *Building Institutes for Physiology in Prussia* (Richard L. Kremer); *The Fall and Rise of Professional Mystery* (John Harley Warner); *Anaesthetics, Ethics and Aesthetics: Vivisection in the Late-Nineteenth Century British Laboratory* (Stewart Richards); *Scientific Elites and Laboratory Organizations in fin de siècle Paris and Berlin: The Pasteur Institute and Robert Koch’s Institute for Infectious Diseases Compared* (Paul Weindling); *French Military Epidemiology and the Limits of the Laboratory: the Case of Louis-Felix-Achilles Kelsch* (Michael A. Osborne); *Transforming plague: the Laboratory and the identity of Infectious Disease* (Andrew Cunningham); *The Laboratory as Business: Sir Alroth Wright’s Vaccine Programme and the Construction of Penicillin* (Wai Chen); *The Costly Ghastly Kitchen* (Bruno Latour); *The Laboratory Revolution in Medicine as Rhetorical and Aesthetic Accomplishment* (Nicholas Jardine); *Gendered Reflections on the Laboratory in Medicine* (Hilary Rose).


“In 1853 he was appointed visiting physician to the New York City lunatic asylum, and in the same year delivered a course of lectures on mental disorders at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York. In 1863 he became professor of materia medica and psychology at Berkshire Medical College Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the first professorship of mental diseases ever established by a medical College in the United States.”- Wikip.


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The autobiography of the man most responsible for the reform of medical education in America at the start of the 20th century. Flexner also founded the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. He discusses in detail his personal relationships with John D. Rockefeller père et fils, Albert Einstein, and other influential historical personages.


A study of Sir Alfred Baring, Alfred Henry, and Sir Archibald Edward Garrod. More focused on facts than interpretation. This is a dissertation by a student of Erwin Heinz Ackerknecht (1906-1988).


Contents: *Paris Medicine, Perspectives Past and Present* (Ann La Berge and Caroline Hannaway); *Before the Clinic: French Medical Teaching in the Eighteenth Century* (L. W. B. Brockliss); *Was Anatomical and Tissue Pathology a Product of the Paris Clinical School or not?* (Othmar Keel); *Pious Pathology: J.-L. Alibert’s Iconography of Disease* (L. S. Jacyna); *Corvisart and Broussais: Human Individuality and Medical Dominance* (W. R. Albury); *Laennec and Broussais: The “sympathetic” Duel* (Jacalyn Duffin); *Dichotomy or Integration? Medical Microscopy and the*

Hodgkin discovered his eponymous disease in 1832, but by 1839 he was effectively shunned by hospitals and many physicians because of his Quaker opposition to the treatment of indigenous people subdued by the British Empire. The title refers to Hodgkin’s medical reputation as an anatomist, as well as his advocacy for oppressed indigenous people, particularly those in Canada.


DHEW Publication No. (NIH) 75-653. The contents reflect 48 papers (revised by authors) first presented at the University of Washington, February 4-6 1975: Comparative Study of Traditional and Modern Medicine in Chinese Societies. Topics encompass medical, historical, cultural, sociological, and scientific discussions of traditional Chinese medicine and its application to Western medicine.


Limited edition of 1,000 numbered copies.


In January 2015 Lampton was named the most influential China watcher by the Institute of International Relations at the China Foreign Affairs University in Beijing. Researchers chose him after assessing the credentials of 158 China experts. He is Director of China Studies at the Johns Hopkins Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) and Chairman of The Asia Foundation.

Inscribed by the Editor


Wellcome Institute Series in the History of Medicine. Essays: Democratic, Divine, and Heroic: The History and Historiography of Surgery (Christopher Lawrence); Seventeenth-Century English Surgery; The Casebook of Joseph Binns (Lucinda McCray Beier); Surgery and Scrofula (Roger French); Giovanni Battista Morgagni and Eighteenth-Century Physical Examination (Malcolm Nicolson); Physiological Principles in the Writing of John Hunter (Stephen Jacyna); Practicing on Principle: Joseph Lister and the Germ theory of Disease (Christopher Lawrence and Richard Dixey); From Conservative to Radical Surgery in Late Nineteenth-Century America (Gert H. Brieger); Knowledge of Bodies or Bodies of Knowledge? Surgeons, Anatomists, and Rectal Surgery, 1830-1985 (Lindsay Grandshaw); Experiment and Experience in Anaesthesia: Alfred Goodman Levy and Chloroform Death, 1910-1960 (Christopher Lawrence); The Ambiguous Artifact: Surgical Instruments and the Surgical Past (Ghislaine Lawrence).

$22

With the original TLS Supplement review, June 3, 1977: “This is a substantial work, containing twenty essays by as many authors of whom four are MDs and one a teacher of Ayurvedic medicine, while the others are philosophers, historians or social scientists...”


$30


$10


$15

LeFanu was the librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons for more than thirty-nine years.


Godlee was one of the first surgeons, in 1884, to successfully remove a brain tumor. PROVENANCE: Mark B. Adams (1947-2007) “A graduate of Reed College and the University of Oregon Medical School, Dr. Adams interned at the Medical College of Wisconsin in General Surgery and earned a Master’s degree in Microbiology from that institution during his surgical residency. He quickly rose through the ranks of the Department of Surgery after joining the division of Transplantation in 1978, reaching full professor in 1989 and subsequently Acting Chair, Vice Chair and Chair. He held a variety of committee positions within UNOS and the ASTS, including chair of the ASTS Ethics committee” (Johnson, 2007, “In Memorium Mark B. Adams M.D., M.S. F.A.C.S.”, *American Journal of Transplantation* Vol. 7, p. 2246).


Provenance: Arthur T. Spoor was a lecturer in physiotherapeutics at Bristol University.


Olmstead is “credited with outstanding achievement in his studies of the history of physiology and especially in four enjoyable and authoritative biographies of Magendie, Claude Bernard, and Brown-Sequard” (Evans, 1956, Science, “J.M. Olmstead, Physiologist and Historian” Vol. 124, ISS. 3218, p. 395). Magendie’s legacy is one of cruelty regarding his strident defense of live vivisection as a teaching tool. He may be the only individual condemned for his actions by Charles Darwin, Aldous Huxley, and Albert Einstein.


An expansion of a study done for the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society. Centers of Mather’s work in promoting inoculation in the 1721 Smallpox outbreak. Focusing on Mather’s essay The Angel of Bethesda, the authors argue it represents “the only instance of systematic medical writing in this country prior to the national period.”


Preface by Sir Ray Lankester; authorized translation from “the French” (unattributed). Olga was Metchnikoff’s second wife, and her bout with typhoid fever is generally credited with being the cause of Metchnikoff’s second failed suicide attempt (his first wife had died due to tuberculosis). A scholarly, if somewhat hagiographic, biography.
PROVENANCE: John Albert Kolmer co-founded the Dermatological Research Laboratory in 1912, and is credited with the co-discovery of “606” or Salvarsan “which during World War I was the only source of drug in this country [America] for the treatment of syphilis” – Lynch, In Memorium, 1965, American Journal of Clinical Pathology, vol.43, No. 2, p. 171.


Seminal biography of the man who founded the first medical school in America. $ 6


Prize-winning popular biography of Nightingale. $ 5


Letter laid in from Bulletin of the History of Medicine, requesting that the recipient complete a review of the book. $ 6


Other articles: Porphyria in the Royal Houses of Stuart, Hanover, and Prussia: A Follow-up Study of George III’s Illness (Ida Macalpine, Richard Hunter, C. Rimington); Historical Implications (John Brooke); “The Porphyrias” (Abe Goldberg). $ 10

$3,750

First edition, second impression. THIS IS A RARE COPY OF THE HIGHLY RESPECTED AND AWARDED BIOGRAPHY OF SIR WILLIAM OSLER WITH THE ORIGINAL INSCRIPTION AND SIGNATURE OF HARVEY CUSHING. Harvey Cushing is often referred to as the father of neurosurgery. “Through his work on the pituitary gland, Cushing was also one of the founders of endocrinology. A well-read man who wrote a phenomenal amount throughout his long career (winning a Pulitzer Prize in 1926 for his hagiography of Sir William Osler), Cushing was also a noted bibliophile, a decent amateur medical historian, and a war hero” (Clarkfield, 2006, NEJM, Vol. 354, p. 534). His greatest contribution to medicine, however, may be his introduction of the Riva-Rocci sphygmomanometer to the United States, and his introduction of blood pressure as a vital sign. His interest in William Osler was personal. In World War I he treated Osler’s son, Edward, who did not survive the war.
PROVENANCE: Donald C. Hoffman, M.D., was with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and Assistant in Medicine, Boston City Hospital. He wrote (or co-wrote) various research papers including, “The Electric Charge of Mosaic Virus Particles” (1930), “The Influence of Testicle Extract on the Intradermal Spread of Injected Fluids and Particles” (1930), “Properties of the Causative Agent of a Chicken Tumor,” (1932).

Mark B. Adams (1947-2007) “A graduate of Reed College and the University of Oregon Medical School, Dr. Adams interned at the Medical College of Wisconsin in General Surgery and earned a Master's degree in Microbiology from that institution during his surgical residency. He quickly rose through the ranks of the Department of Surgery after joining the division of Transplantation in 1978, reaching full professor in 1989 and subsequently Acting Chair, Vice Chair and Chair. He held a variety of committee positions within UNOS and the ASTS, including chair of the ASTS Ethics committee” (Johnson, 2007, “In Memoriam Mark B. Adams M.D. M.S. F.A.C.S.”, American Journal of Transplantation, Vol. 7, p. 2246).


Porkert graduated from the Sorbonne in 1957, and in 1975-1996 was Professor of Chinese Medicine at Munich University. He co-founded the Societas Medicinae Sinensis. Since 1989, Porkert has been the editor-in-chief of the Standards Dictionary of Chinese Medicine.


Thacher’s “magnum opus is the *American Medical Biography*. This is made up of 163 biographies with fourteen delightful portraits of the eminent physicians of his time and of the past, the book being begun with a very readable history of medicine in America. This work remains the fountain head of American medical biography and is a perpetual monument to the fame of James Thacher” – Kelly & Burrage, *Dictionary of American Medical Biography*.

James Thacher, the first American medical historian, was active in the American War of Independence and later published his valuable *Medical Journal of the Revolution* (cf: Garrison & Morton 6710). He is known for his interest in promoting health and the prevention and cure of diseases.

☼ See: Garrison-Morton 6710.

Coleman taught at Johns-Hopkins and the University of Wisconsin. He was President of the History of Science Society. The book centers on Rene Villerme’s study, *Tableau de l'état physique et moral des ouvriers employés dans les manufactures de coton, de laine et de soie*, the first study of urban health issues. While Villermé found that the urban poor had high morbidity and mortality compared to other classes, he refused to argue for government intervention, choosing to rely on private solutions to resolve the matter. Death remained a “social disease” until the dawn of government health care in France.


This is the hardback in jacket; a softcover issue was also issued. Two book reviews laid in. "In this wide-ranging exploration of American medical culture, John Harley Warner offers the first in-depth study of a powerful intellectual and social influence: the radical empiricism of the Paris Clinical School. After the French Revolution, Paris emerged as the most vibrant center of Western medicine, bringing fundamental changes in understanding disease and attitudes toward the human body as an object of scientific knowledge. Between the 1810s and the 1860s, hundreds of Americans studied in Parisian hospitals and dissection rooms, and then applied their new knowledge to advance their careers at home and reform American medicine. By reconstructing their experiences and interpretations, by comparing American with English depictions of French medicine, and by showing how American memories of Paris shaped the later reception of German ideals of scientific medicine, Warner reveals that the French impulse was a key ingredient in creating the modern medicine American doctors and patients live with today. Impressed by the opportunity to learn through direct hands-on
physical examination and dissection, many American students in Paris began to decry the elaborate theoretical schemes they held responsible for the degraded state of American medicine. These reformers launched an empiricist crusade "against the spirit of system," which promised social, economic, and intellectual uplift for their profession. Using private diaries, family letters, and student notebooks, and exploring regionalism, gender, and class, Warner draws readers into the world of medical Americans while investigating tensions between the physician's identity as scientist and as healer." – publisher. John Harley Warner is professor and chair of the history of medicine and science at Yale University, where he is also professor of American studies and history. He is the author of The Therapeutic Perspective: Medical Practice, Knowledge, and Identity in America, and co-editor (with Janet Tighe) of Major Problems in the History of American Medicine and Public Health. "Against the Spirit of the System provides the best view yet of a lost medical culture... It is enormously important for anyone seeking to understand either nineteenth-century medical life in America, or how culture and memory come to be embedded in physicians' careers." — Bulletin of the History of Medicine.


First edition. Notes and Introduction by Russel M. Jones. Warren performed one of the first rhinoplasties in the United States.


Essays by Rudolf Erik Otto Ekkart (1947-) and Sir David Towry Piper (1918-1990). Card laid in, “Compliments of the CIBA Foundation.” Wolstenholme was the Founding Director of CIBA.