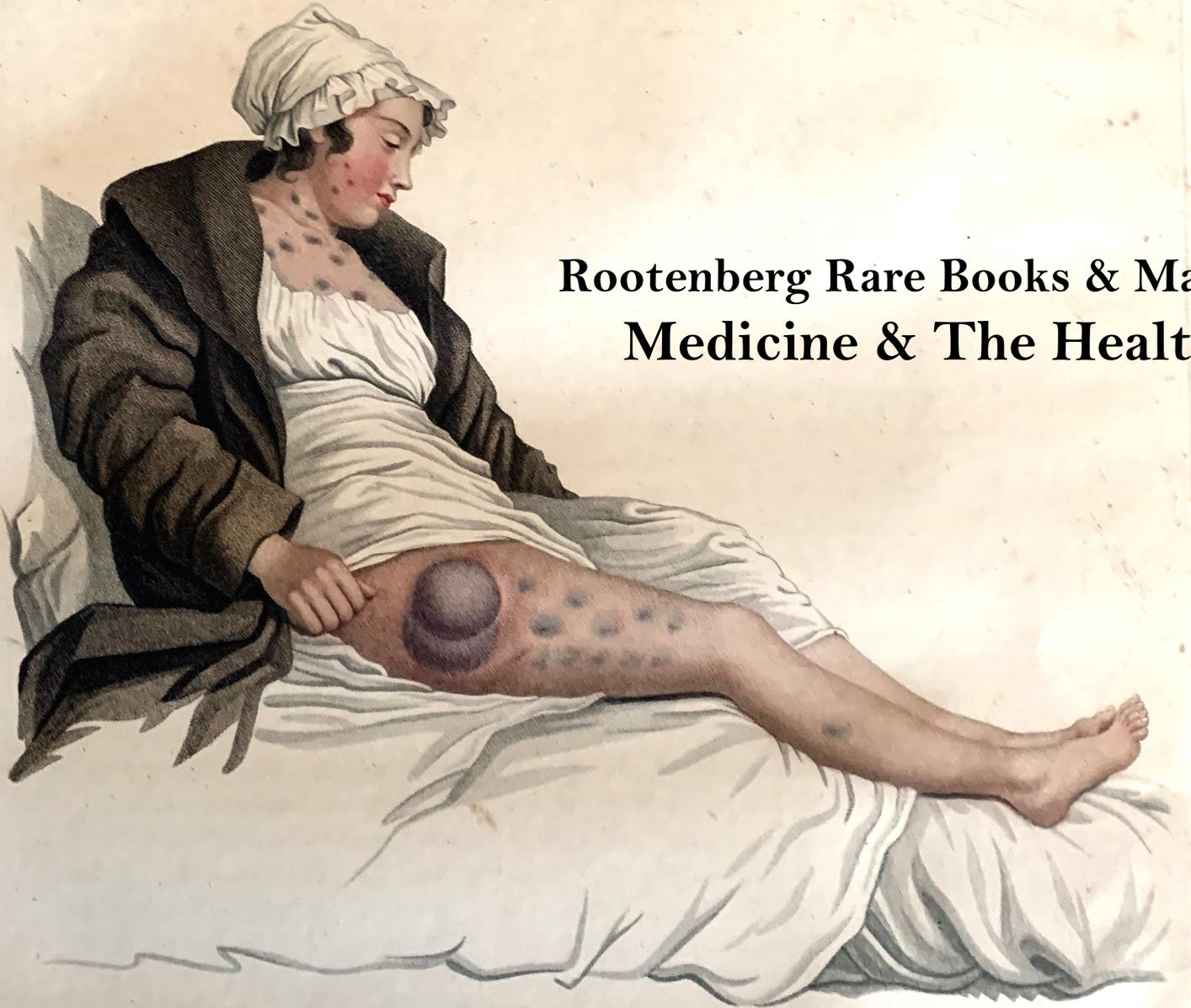


**Rootenberg Rare Books & Manuscripts Presents:
Medicine & The Health Sciences, B.C.***



Hématocie tubéreuse.

ALIBERT

***(Before Covid)**

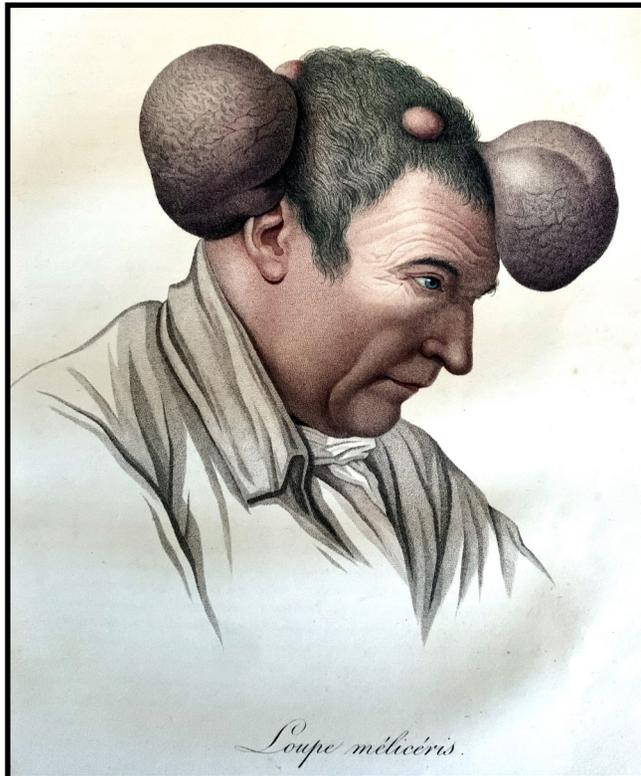
RARE FIRST EDITION

1. ALIBERT, Jean-Louis Marc

Nosologie naturelle, ou les maladies du corps humain distribuées par familles. Tome Premier (all published). Paris: Caille et Ravier, 1817. Folio. lxxxviii, 616 pp. With 24 color plates. Contemporary (original) red paper over boards, spine with gilt title and decoration; foxing around the edges of most leaves, but plates are bright and colorful. Uncut and unopened.

First edition. This monumental work by the founder of the modern French school of dermatology, Alibert (1766-1837), is considered one of the most beautifully illustrated dermatological atlas. A major effort to produce, this work deals not only with diseases of the skin but with all of the illnesses treated at the Hôpital Saint-Louis. Starting with a thorough historical introduction, Alibert takes further steps in his efforts to classify diseases, applying the methods used by de Jussieu and others in natural history and botany. Numerous clinical observations are made.

The great expense of this book resulted in very few copies being completed with all plates. The illustrations were painted by Valvile and executed as colour stipple engravings by Tresca before being coloured by hand. They differ from earlier engravings in that they often show the whole body of the patient, each of which is accompanied by a case history. The patients' facial expressions are also more true-to-life and less idealized than in Alibert's earlier works.



EARLY IMAGES OF ORGANS AFFECTED BY CIGARETTES, ALCOHOL, & DRUGS

2. ANATOMICAL TEACHING AID

GRAHAM, D[avid] W[ilson] & BILLINGS, Frank (supervising editors)

The teachers' anatomical aid. A graphic illustration of human anatomy by means of finely engraved plates and complete manikins ... Also portrayals of the vital organs usually affected by the use of alcoholic drinks and narcotics. In addition there are plates showing the evil effects of cigarette smoking. Painted from original subjects at post-mortem examinations by a well know German artist. Chicago and Sydney: Central School Supply House, [ca. 1889]. Our anatomical manikin contains title plus 9 separate life-size linen-backed chromolithograph leaves that lift to reveal different anatomical illustrations plus a complete manikin of human anatomy in the back. All contained within a folding wooden case with the publisher's name engraved on the front. Leaves are 41 x 25 ½ in.; the case is 44 x 26 ½ in.

Printed in chromolithography, our manikin depicts the skeleton (separate leaves for front and back), muscular system, arterial and venous system, complete nervous system, blood, stomach, alcoholic ulceration and results of smoker's cancer and intoxicants, among other illustrations. Each leaf presents various illustrations in full and vibrant color. The leaves are meant to be displayed and then lifted over the wooden stand similar to a large chart. In the back is a manikin which contains numerous superimposed pieces used to teach the intricacies of the human body.

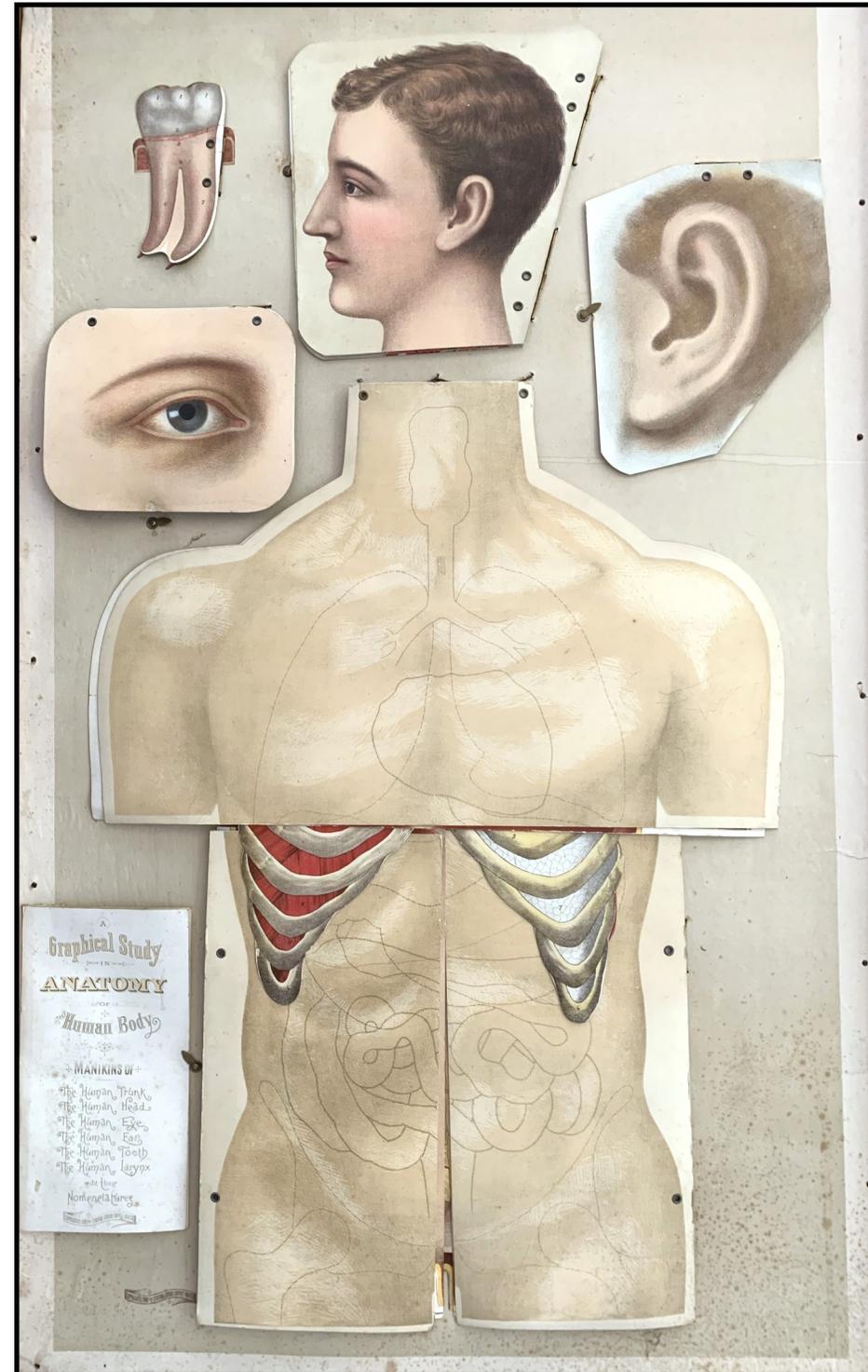
Of particular interest is the focus on the effect of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs on human organs. This is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, set of images illustrating the stark deterioration in the body of smokers, drinkers and those who take drugs.

This teaching aid is referred to in the booklet authored by J.K. Rasweiler entitled *The teacher's manual and pupil's text book on anatomy, physiology and hygiene. Including the effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system, designed to accompany The teachers' anatomical aid.*

The supervising editors were both physicians practicing in Chicago. Graham (b. 1845) was active in creating aids for surgeons and other physicians by co-authoring manikins for surgery and embalming.

Billings (1854-1932) was a professor of medicine at Northwestern and dean of Rush Medical College. His papers are located at the University of Chicago.

We have seen many anatomical manikins during our years in business, but nothing like this one, with its beautiful chromolithograph plates and carved wooden stand. Though there appears to be many copies of the Rasweiler book, the actual teaching aid itself is not located in OCLC.



LIFE-SIZE ANATOMICAL ECOCHE

3. BECKERS, Johann (engraver)

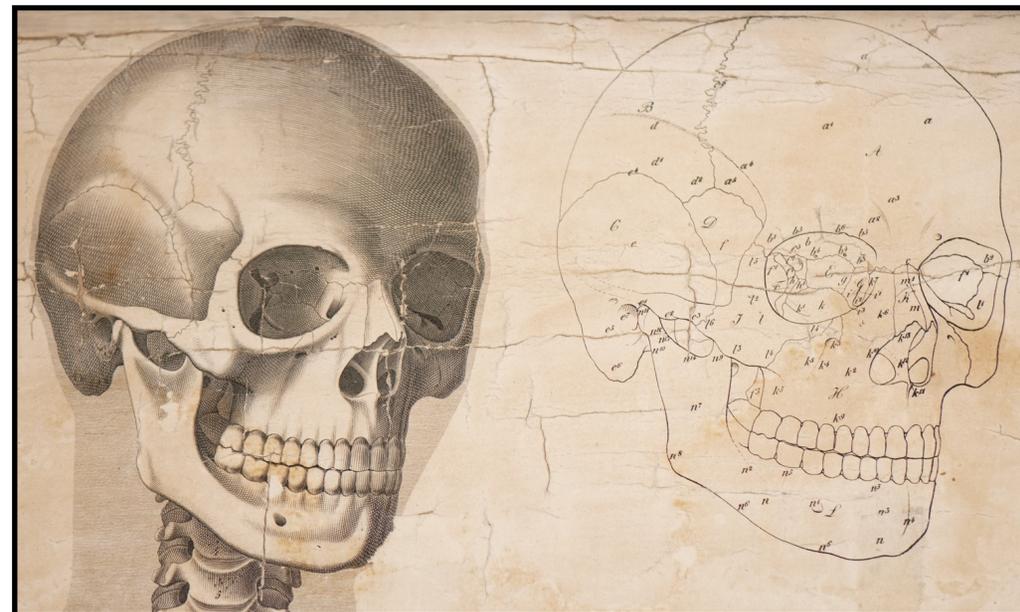
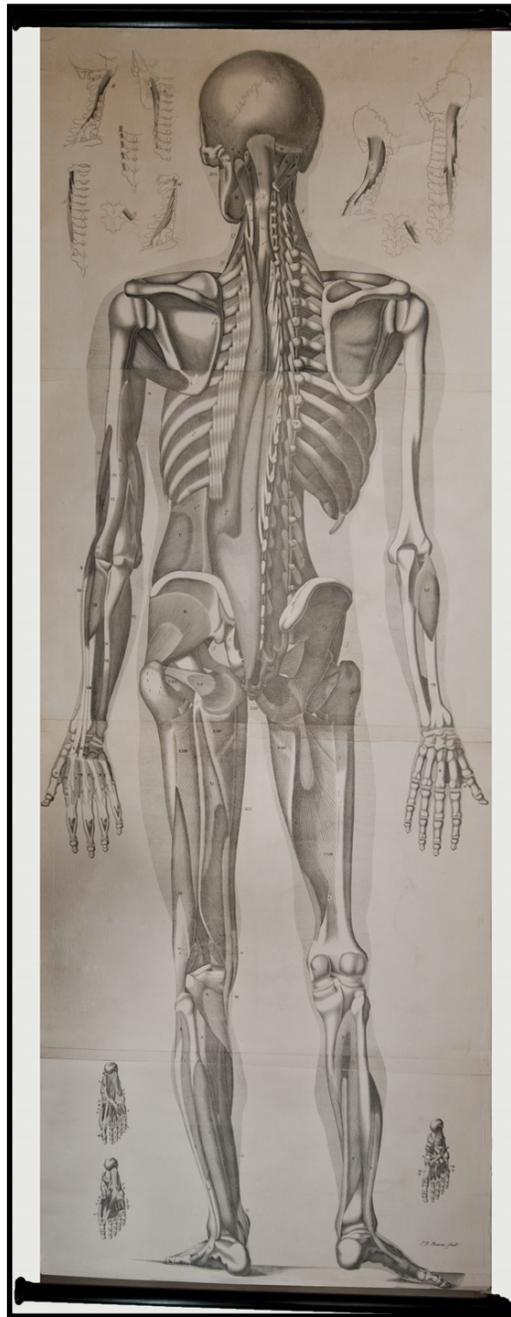
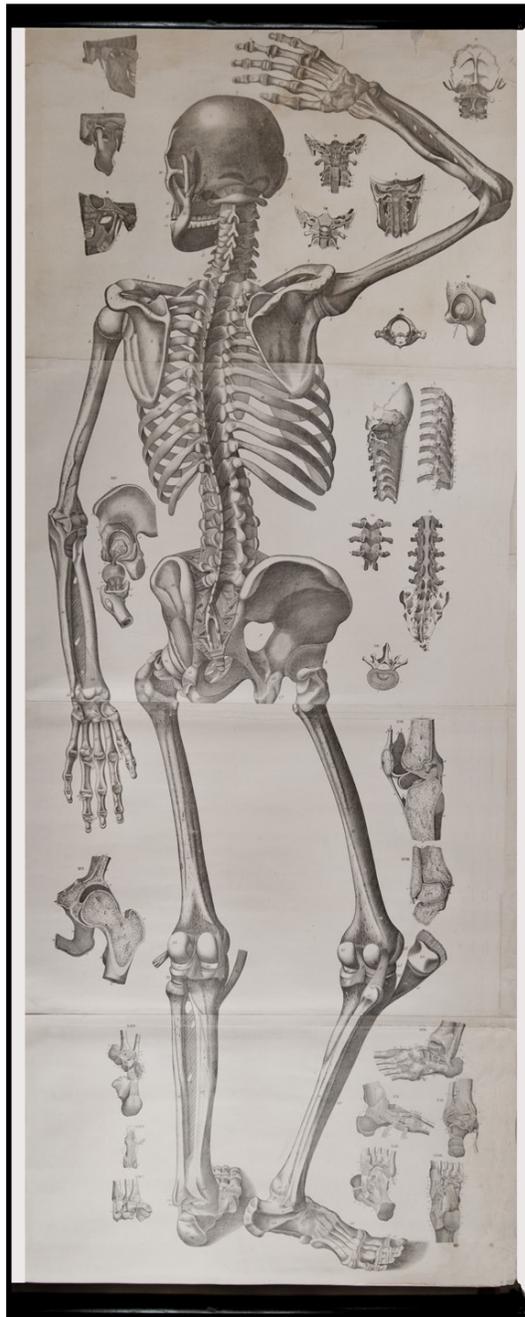
Four life-size anatomical ecoche, each in the form of a scroll, by the engraver Johann Beckers. Late seventeenth- or early eighteenth century. Each scroll consists of engravings backed on linen with wooden poles (32 inches) at the head and foot. The scrolls depict as follows:

1. Frontal skeleton, signed, 71 x 26 inches
2. Frontal skeleton, unsigned, 73 x 28 inches
3. Rear view skeleton, signed, 69 x 26 inches
4. Rear view skeleton, unsigned, 71 x 28 inches

It is assumed that these scrolls were used to teach anatomy. It was not uncommon to use ecoche (from the Italian meaning “flayed”) in the form of drawings or three-dimensional sculptures as teaching tools; they had been created by Leonardo and earlier artists. We have been unable to locate any other copper-engraved scrolls similar to these from this early date. The Countway Library of the History of Medicine at Harvard has two life-sized copper engravings made by Antonius Cattani, circa 1780, after sculptures by Ercole Lelli. These four scrolls are dated from the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century.

Beckers (or Becker) was a little-known copper plate engraver that flourished during the first decade of the eighteenth century.

The Set \$ 24,000.00



A DOCTOR'S LIFE IN WONDERFUL
AND HUMOROUS PERSPECTIVE

4. BATES, Harold Elliott

The doctor's rubaiyat. New York: The Dry Milk Company, [1922]. 8vo. 27 pp. Profusely illustrated. Publisher's cloth with title and author in gilt on front cover; interior excellent. Ownership inscription on the fly-leaf.

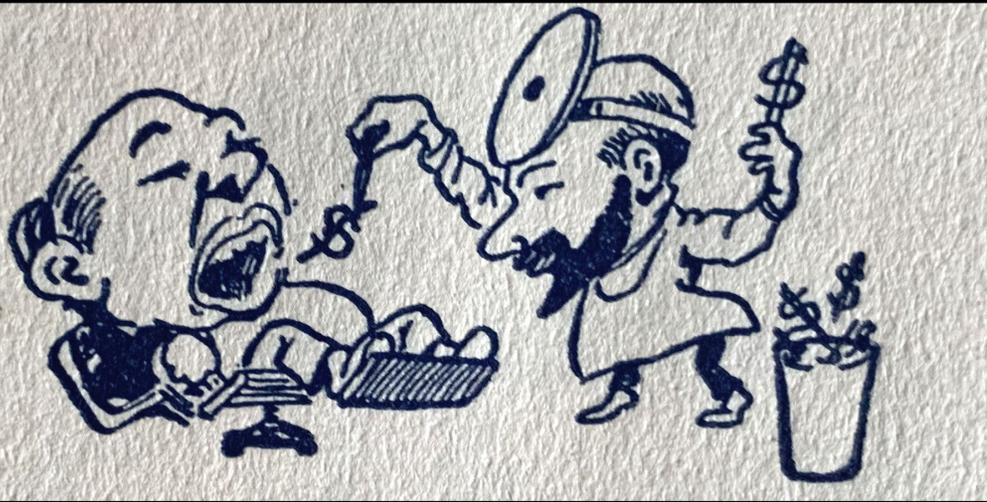
A Rubaiyat parody, with humorous, rhyming verse on the joys and difficulties of being a doctor. With illustrated title page and text illustrations throughout. Illustrated quatrains about:

"Hark! To a tale of mingled grave and gay
Facts, thoughts and fancies. For its heroes, they
who dedicate unto the "Healing Art"
Their lives and toil for other night and day!

"They say the homeo and allopath
Will come together soon, and the wrath
Of both 'gainst Christian Science and like cults
Will leave but fragments in it's aftermath!

"Sometimes it is a powder or a pill
And sometimes potion that is bitter still
Though put into a pleasant vehicle.
And then we we recover - comes his bill!

"What! Can it be it oft remains unpaid?
Until the doctor, angry yet afraid,
Sues for debt he rarely can collect?
It happens often? Oh the sorry trade."



THE DOCTOR'S RUBAIYAT.
BY HAROLD ELLIOTT BATES, M.D.



PRAGMATIC RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH DIGITALIS

5. BEDDOES, Thomas

Observations on the medical and domestic management of the consumptive; on the powers of digitalis purpurea; and on the cure of schrophula. Troy: Printed by O. Penniman & Co., sold by them at the Troy bookstore, and by Richards and Bliss, 1803. 8vo. 162 pp., plus leaf of publisher's advertisements. Engraved

frontispiece. Contemporary calf, worn, spine label; interior overall in good condition with some foxing and staining in upper margins. Ownership inscription in early hand on first fly leaf belonging to Oliver Bliss (possibly one of the booksellers).

First American edition, first issued in Bristol, 1801. Beddoes describes a number of cases of consumption (pulmonary tuberculosis) and scofula (tuberculosis of the lymph nodes) and his experiments with digitalis, a drug derived from the foxglove plant. Among his patients was Sarah Priestley Finch, daughter of famed theologian and natural philosopher Joseph Priestley. While Beddoes considered his administration of digitalis a success, Mrs. Finch died in 1803 of consumption. Despite the mixed results, the publication of medical texts such as Beddoes' were important in developing cures and treatments for diseases.

Beddoes (1760–1808) was an English physician and proponent of medical reform. He was opposed to trying more radical treatments and developing new cures for diseases, especially tuberculosis. This ranged from exposing patients to

cows, since butchers seemed less susceptible to tuberculosis. He also established an institution for his "pneumatic medicine" which involved patients inhaling different gases as treatment.

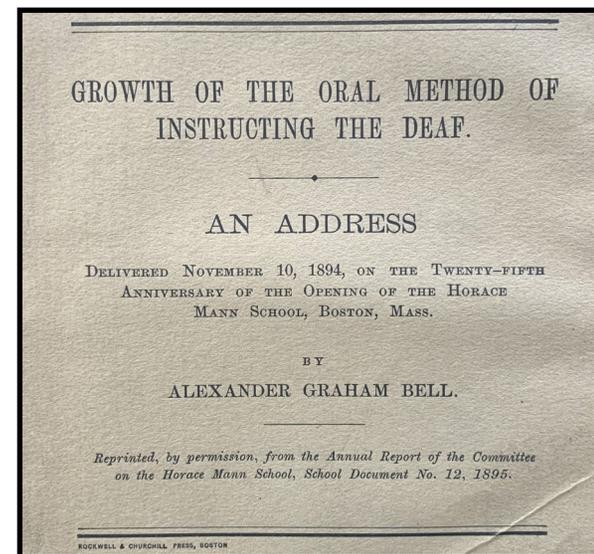
EDUCATING THE DEAF

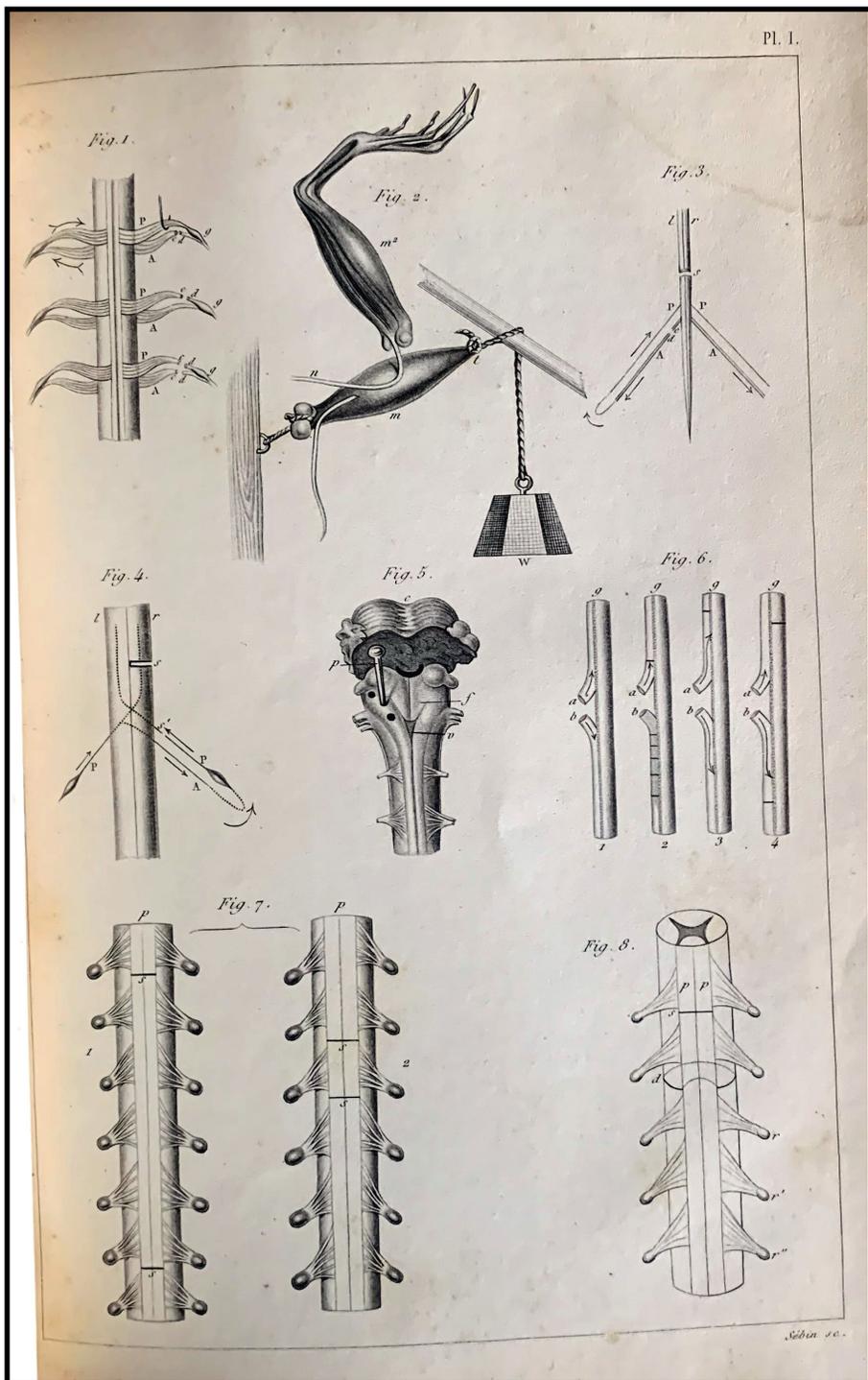
6. BELL, Alexander Graham

Growth of the oral method of instructing the deaf. An address delivered November 10, 1894, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Horace Mann School, Boston, Mass. Boston: Press of Rockwell and Churchill, 1896. 8vo. [ii], 3-23 pp. Folding chart, tables. Original brown paper wrappers, crude tape repair along edges and spine, wrappers chipped; interior in very good condition with minimal discoloration.

First edition, rare, of one of Bell's important speeches concerning deaf education. Bell, whose mother and sister were both deaf, had a lifelong interest in developing communication methods for deaf individuals. The oral method (oralism as it is known today) involves the education of deaf students via oral language such as lip reading, speech, and imitating mouth movements and breath patterns of words. It became popular in America after the Civil War, especially when the Clarke School for the Deaf in Massachusetts began teaching it in 1867. Bell provides facts and figures showing the success rate of the oral method among deaf children. He delivered his speech on the 25th anniversary of the 1869 founding of the Horace Mann School, a public institution solely for the deaf and hard of hearing. The first public school of its kind in the United States, Horace Man is still thriving today. Bell in his address applauds the work of the school in teaching others that deaf individuals are not second-class citizens and deserve to be treated with dignity and respect.

Bell (1847–1922) was dedicated to improving means of communication, and he used the fortune he acquired from his telephone patent to pursue other scientific endeavors. In addition to his study of deafness, he supported studies in animal husbandry, electricity, and flight.





THE SPINAL CORD

7. BROWN-SÉQUARD, C[harles]-É[douard]

Course of lectures on the physiology and pathology of the central nervous system delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England in May, 1858. Philadelphia: Collins, 1860. 8vo. xii, 276 pp. With 3 numbered lithograph plates. Half morocco over boards, spine labels; interior very good with only minor foxing on last plate.

First edition of Brown-Séquard's investigation of spinal cord transection. In this series of lectures he defines the relative function of the posterior and anterior cord sections and their relationship to other neural pathways, and shows how trauma to transverse hemisection of the spinal cord can lead to motor paralysis and hyperesthesia at different points of the body. In this discovery, he was one of the first to describe the effects of traumatic spinal shock, and his research led to further study of spinal injuries and paralysis.

Brown-Séquard (1817-1894) was a Mauritius-born physiologist and pathologist who specialized in investigative medicine. He traveled widely, practicing medicine in Britain, the United States, and France. He was appointed a professor of medicine at the Collège de France teaching at both Paris and Nice. In addition to his work on the spinal cord, Brown-Séquard also researched the gastric system, was a pioneer in endocrinology, and continued to experiment with treatments for nervous system ailments including epilepsy.

\$ 700.00

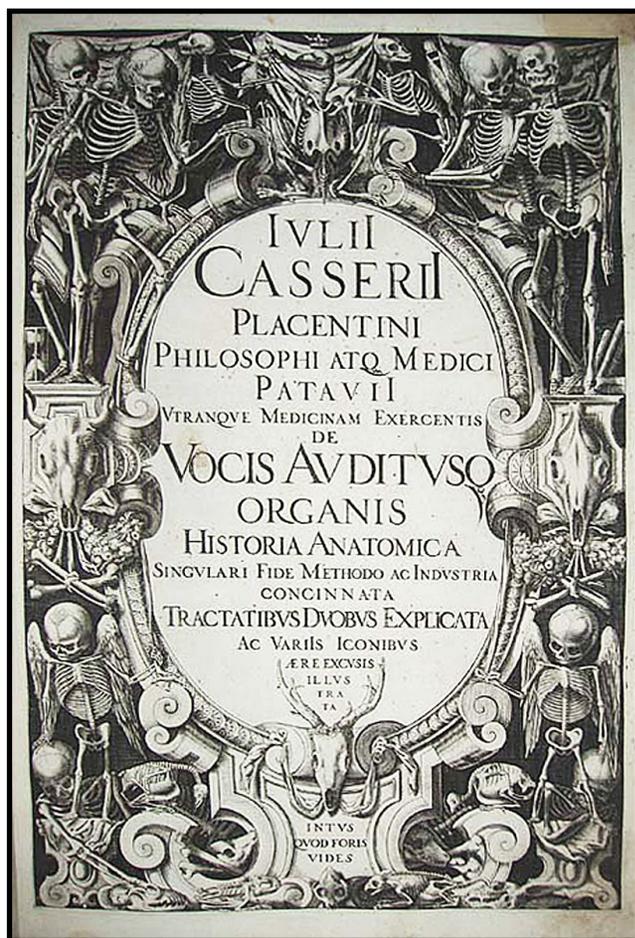
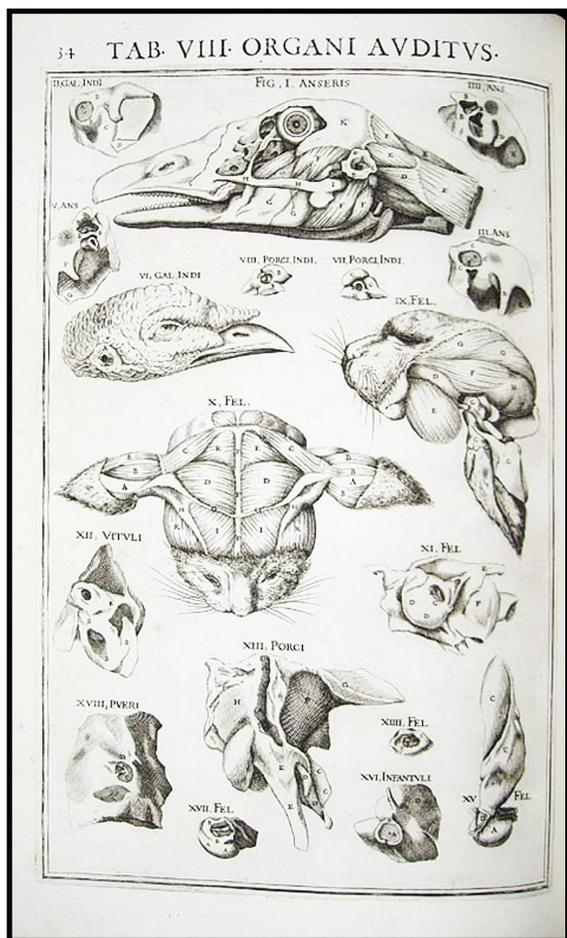
EXTRAORDINARY ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS

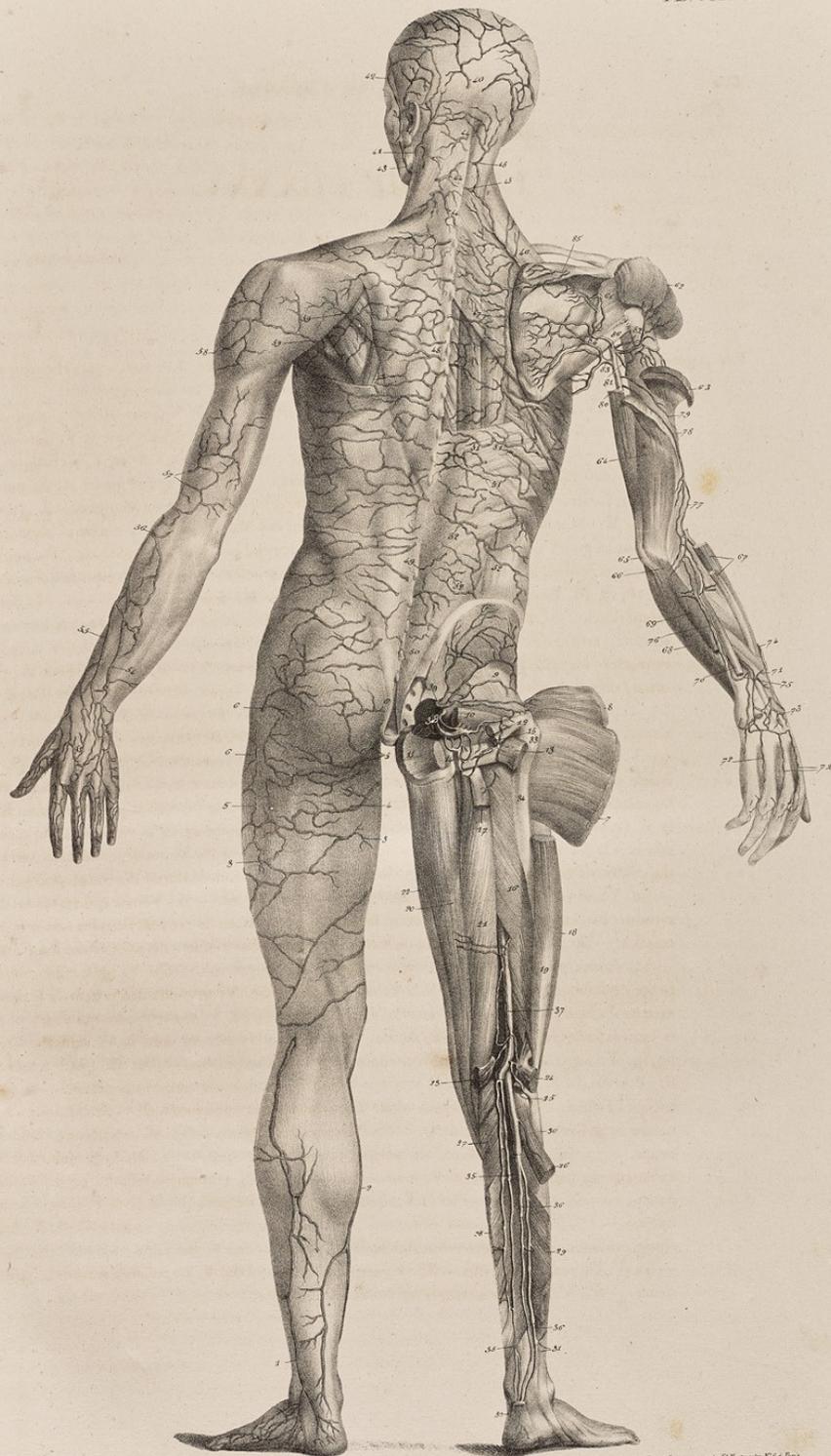
8. CASSERIUS, Julius

De vocis auditusque organis historia anatomica singulari fide methodo ac industria concinnata tractatibus duobus explicata ac variis iconibus aere excisis illustrata. [Ferrara: Victorius Baldinus, 1601 (second colophon, 1600)]. Two parts in one. Folio (395 x 263 mm). [lx], 191, [1]; 126, [2] pp., including errata. Elaborately engraved title, 2 engraved portraits, and 33 engraved anatomical plates. Our copy is one of a few printed with a blank verso M₃, a printer's error, considered by researchers to be an earlier issue. It is also bound in the original boards, and due to a probable binder's error, it was bound without 4 congruent text leaves (Q₂₋₃ and B₂₋₃), which are supplied in facsimile. A few insignificant spots, but overall a handsome and elegant copy. Contemporary manuscript ("Enotomia placem"?) on top and bottom edges.

First edition of the most beautiful and celebrated book published on the ear and throat, with drawings based on Casserius' human and animal dissections. His detailed and accurate studies included a wide range of animals: mammals, birds, amphibians, and insects --- all examined in relation to human organs. The plates were executed by the German painter and etcher Joseph Maurer, and are the most accurate and elegant in the history of comparative anatomy. "Casserius' plates mark a new epoch in the history of anatomic representation, owing to the correctness of their anatomical drawing, their tasteful arrangement, and the beauty of their technical execution . . . They have become the models for anatomic illustrations in copper, just as the Vesalian representations had been for anatomic woodcuts" (see Choulant-Frank, p. 228).

The work is divided into two separate parts --- one on the organs of speech, and the other on hearing. It records the first accurate description of the laryngeal muscles and nerves as well as the first useful account of the nature of sound, with a comparative examination of the mechanism of phonation and the auditory organs in fish. Garrison & Morton, 286, 1540. \$ 18,000.00





THE FIRST ANATOMICAL ATLAS TO BE ILLUSTRATED WITH LITHOGRAPHS

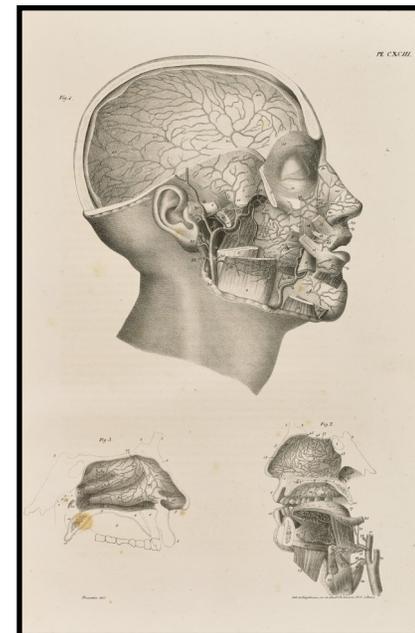
9. CLOQUET, Jules Germain

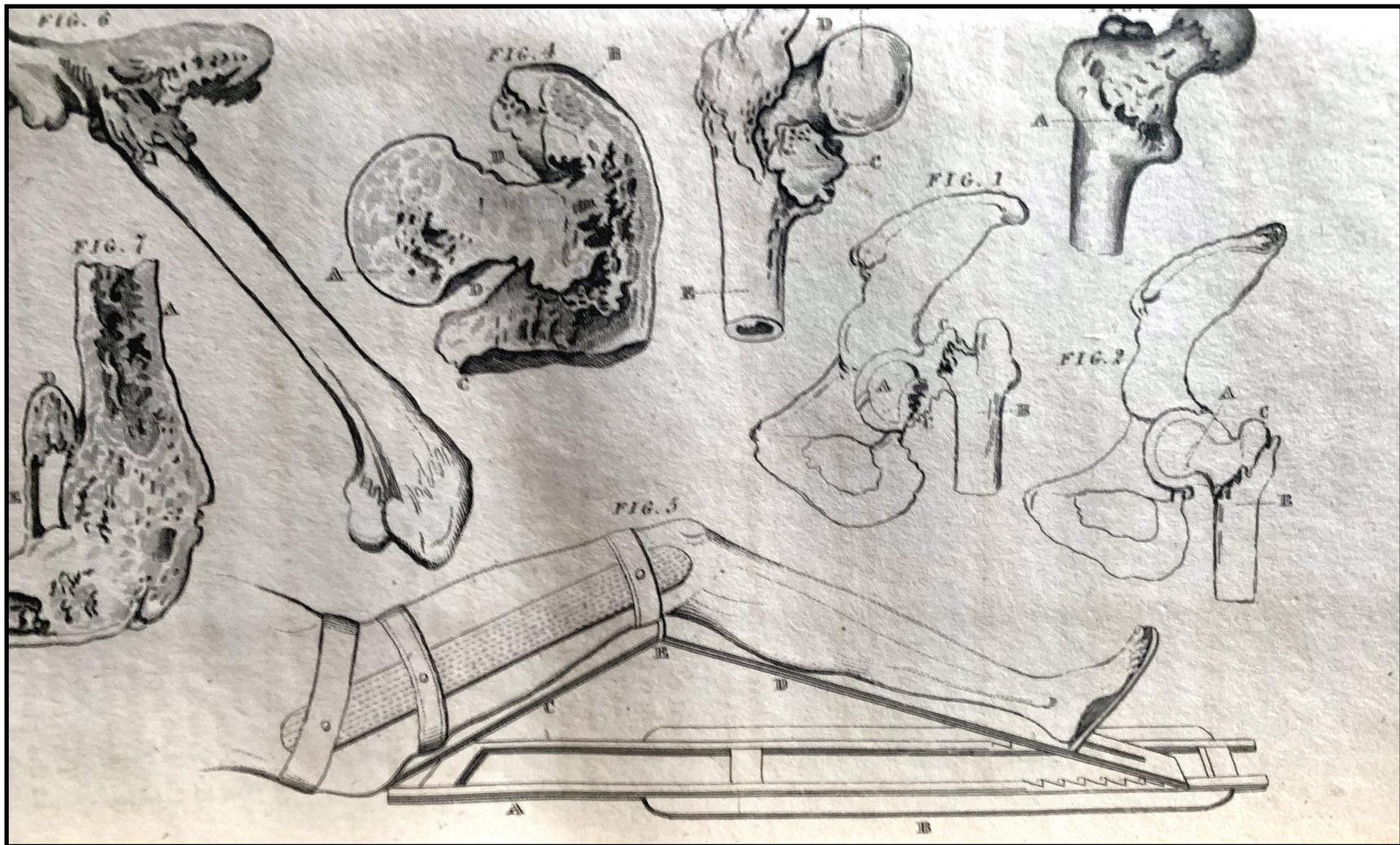
Anatomie de l'homme, ou description et figures lithographiques de toutes les parties du corps humain. . . . Paris: C[harles] de Lasteyrie, Lithographe du Roi; M. Engelmann et Campagne, 1821-1828. **Four volumes.** Folio (500 x 336 mm). [ii], 158; [ii], 159-322; [ii], 325-504; [ii], 505-656 pp. With 258 lithographs by Lasteyrie after drawings by Feillet and Haincelin (22 folding, some coloured). Contemporary full calf, gilt border on upper and lower covers, gilt spines; browning and foxing pretty much throughout due to the paper used. Bookplates and small release stamps of the Library of Congress; ownership signature, possibly of A[ristide] Monteiro, dated Nov. 1871, with a few pages in manuscript laid in.

First edition of one of the most important anatomical atlases published in the nineteenth century. The four volumes include the sections on osteology, myology, neurology and angiology. The plates were published in sections over many years, and the lithographs were printed by de Lasteyrie and Engelman, pioneers of the development of lithographic art in France. A fifth volume was published in 1831.

Cloquet (1790-1883), a French physician and surgeon, was clinical professor of surgery at the Faculté de Médecine at Paris. He is famous not only for this anatomical atlas, but also for his research resulting in the identification of "Cloquet's Canal," "Cloquet's Space," "Cloquet's Gland," and his early papers on hernias (see Dobson, *Anatomical Eponyms*, p. 47). Garrison & Morton, 409.

\$ 4500.00





LEADING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ORTHOPEDICS AS A SPECIALTY

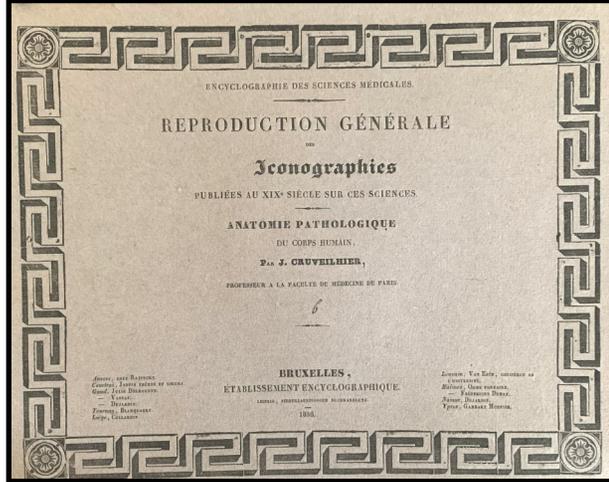
10. COOPER, Sir Astley

A treatise on dislocations and fractures of the joints...Second American from the sixth London edition. Revised and greatly improved with the addition of numerous and valuable illustrations. . . . Boston: Lilly & Wait and Carter & Hendee, 1832. 4to. 516, [38] pp. With 34 engraved plates (4 folding). Brown cloth with spine label; interior in good condition with minor foxing. Stamp of the City Library of Manchester.

Second American edition of this classic work on orthopedics. The first edition was published in 1822 and the numerous editions printed over the years were standard for the education and use of surgeons around the world. The thirty-four engraved plates are detailed and refined with thorough textual explanations. The development of the specialty of orthopedics was largely derived from Cooper's original methods.

Cooper (1768–1841), a pupil of John Hunter, was a pioneer in performing surgery on the vascular system and ears as well as experimental surgery. Garrison & Morton, 4412.1 (1st ed.).

\$ 400.00



EXTREMELY RARE HUMAN PATHOLOGY

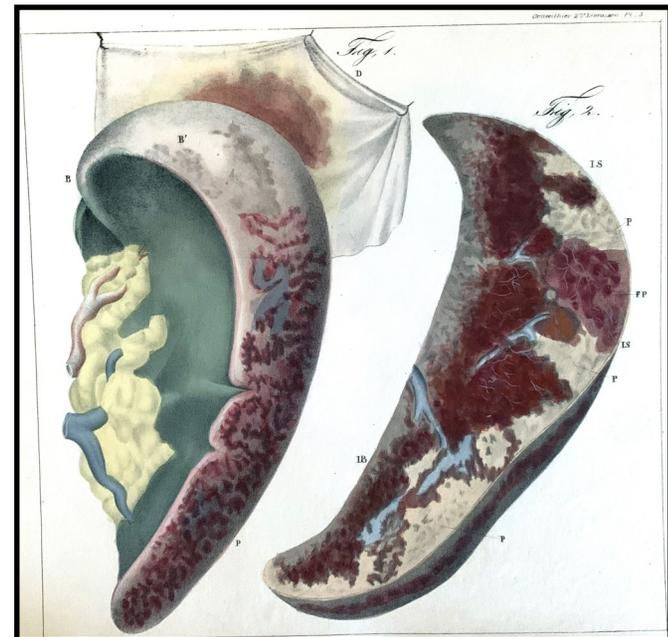
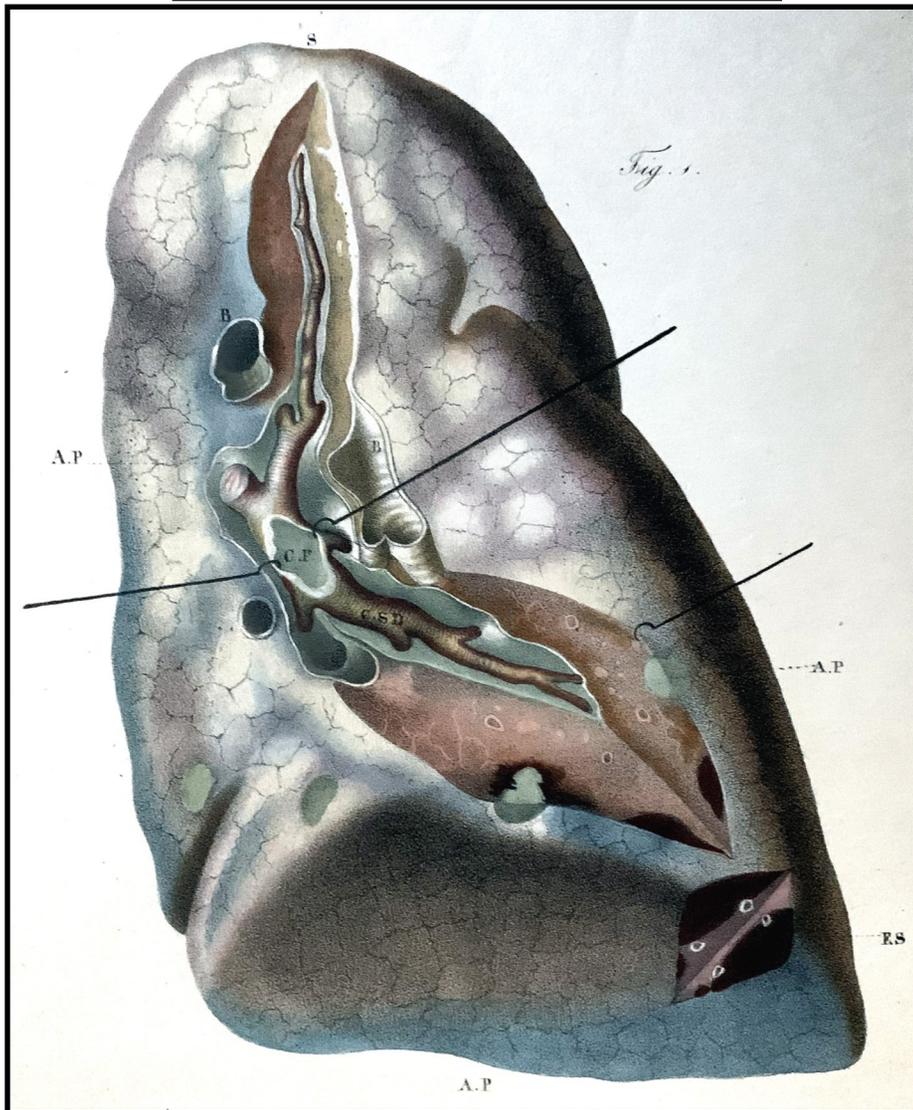
11. CRUVEILHIER, J[ean]

Encyclographie des sciences médicales. Reproduction générale des iconographies publiées au XIX^e siècle sur ces sciences. Anatomie pathologique du corps humain. Brussels: Établissement Encyclographique, 1836. **Twenty-one volumes.** 4to (horizontal orientation). Unpaginated text in each volume. With 187 numbered (non-sequential) chromolithographs, many double. Unbound, though each volume with original purple printed wrappers (lacking back wrappers on vol. 1, vol. 9) and placed inside separate folders; wrappers and margins with wear and tear. The entire set is preserved in a folding clamshell box.

First edition of twenty-one volumes on pathological human anatomy from the *Encyclographie des sciences médicales* series. There were 139 volumes of *Encyclographie des sciences médicales* issued between 1832 and 1845 on various topics in the medical sciences. These twenty-one volumes are dedicated to human pathology; the execution of which was supervised by the prominent French anatomist Cruveilhier. Each volume contains brief textual descriptions of diseases such as meningitis and tuberculosis as well as chromolithograph plates depicting pathology samples.

Cruveilhier (1791-1874), a pupil of Dupuytren, held the first independent chair of pathological anatomy in Paris. He devoted a large portion of his observations to the course of putrid wounds, and especially to the subject of inflammation. Cruveilhier was additionally one of the first to recognize symptoms of multiple sclerosis described in his famous work *Anatomie pathologique du corps humain* (two volumes, 1829-1842). Not located in OCLC.

\$ 5500.00



FINALLY -- A CURE FOR GOUT

12. DOLÄUS (DOLAEUS), Johann. STEPHENS, William (trans.)

Dolaeus upon the cure of the gout by milk-diet. To which is prefixed, an essay upon diet. London: J. Smith and W. Bruce, 1732. 8vo. [viii], vii, [1], 182, [4] pp., including errata and publisher's advertisements. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary polished calf, covers gilt-ruled, spine in compartments; small inconspicuous library stamp on verso of A₂, otherwise an excellent copy with extremely clean interior. From the library of the British Whig politician William Lord Viscount Bateman (1695-1744), who was married to Lady Anne Spencer, daughter of Charles Spencer, 3rd Earl of Sunderland and a direct relative of Princess Diana.

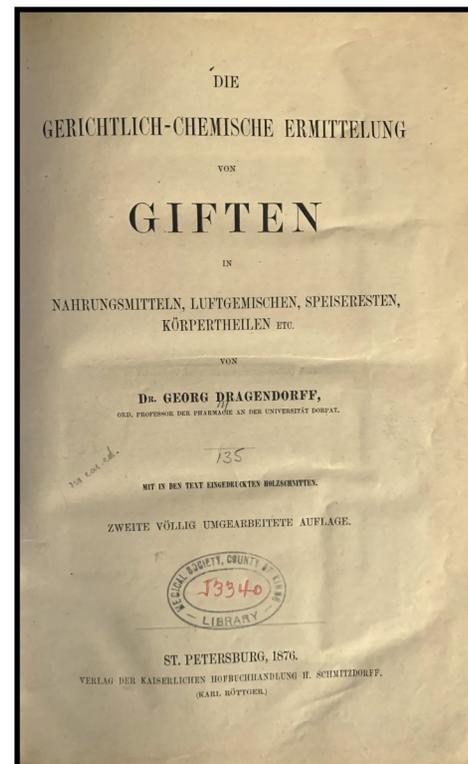
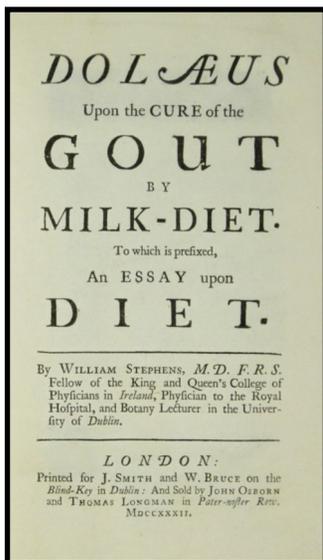
First edition of this valuable translation, the only printing in English, of Doläus' treatise on milk as a cure for gout, first printed in Amsterdam in 1705 (*Tractatus novus ... de furia podagrae lacte victa & mitigata*). The first section contains a rather long, but outstanding essay by William Stephens; the second part is his translation of Doläus' early work treating gout and the history of the various cures. According to Stephens, Doläus' treatise lacks consistency in providing a firm structure of specific diet for those afflicted by the condition. Therefore, in his essay, Stephens advises and directs sufferers to adopt a strict diet, making sure to avoid substances that support the generation of "gouty humours in the body." Notwithstanding his very focused discussion of various types of foods, fats, oils, alcohol, and other substances to be utilized in efforts to return a body to health, Stephens, supporting Doläus' position, has determined that "milk seems to be the best medium of diet."

There are no shortages of articles detailing the benefits of treating gout with milk, as well as confirming that milk and other dairy products do not contribute to

gout. Apparently this has been known for some time. "John Locke, the seventeenth century philosopher, Sir Alfred Garrod, the first person to realize that gout is usually caused by an excess of uric acid, and Dr. Alexander Haig, the British writer of best-selling books about uric acid at the end of the nineteenth century, have all said it -- milk is good for gout. So did the Canadian-born physician who has been described as the father of North American medicine, Sir William Osler, for many years a professor at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore, Maryland. They were all exceptional people who knew gout well" (see www.best-gout-remedies.com).

Doläus (1651-1707) was a prodigious author of medical works, his most popular being the *Encyclopaedia, medicinae theoretico-practicae* (Frankfurt am Main, 1684; reprinted many times) where he adopted van Helmont's notion of the archeus and fevers. He also wrote a complete system of medicine which was used as a text by medical students for many years. William Stephens (d. 1760), a Governor of Dr. Stevens' Hospital, received his medical education at Leiden, where he had come under the influence of the renowned medical teacher Hermann

Boerhaave who sponsored Stephens' MD thesis *De elixir proprietatis* in 1718. In the same year Stephens became a Fellow of the Royal Society; he would later serve as President of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland. \$ 1250.00

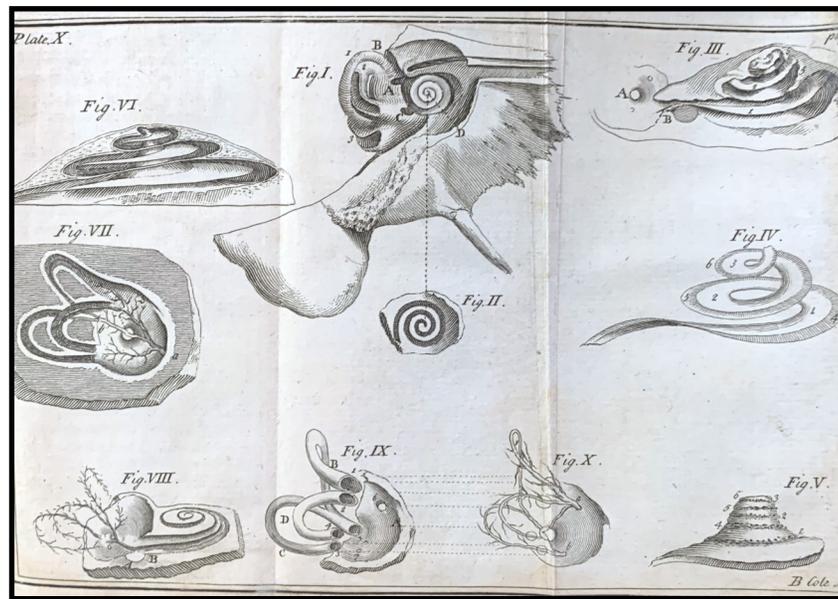


DETECTING POISONS IN THE BODY

13. DRAGENDORFF, Georg

Die gerichtlich-chemische Ermittlung von Giften in Nahrungsmitteln, Luftgemischen, Speiseresten, Körpertheilen, etc. St. Petersburg: Kaiserlichen Hofbuchhandlung H. Schmitzdorff, 1876. 8vo. xx, 520 pp. Wood engraved text illustrations, large folding table. Contemporary half-morocco over marbled boards, a bit worn; interior in excellent condition.

Second edition of this important work on forensic chemistry. Dragendorff (1836-1898), German pharmacist and professor, published the first edition of *The judicial-chemical determination of poisons* in 1868. Significantly, he developed many new methods of detecting poisons in the body. He conducted many of his experiments while in Russia researching reagents including alkaloid reactions and bacteria. Dragendorff's text served as an important reference work for both chemistry and forensics in the nineteenth century. Garrison and Morton, 1746 (1st ed.). \$ 300.00



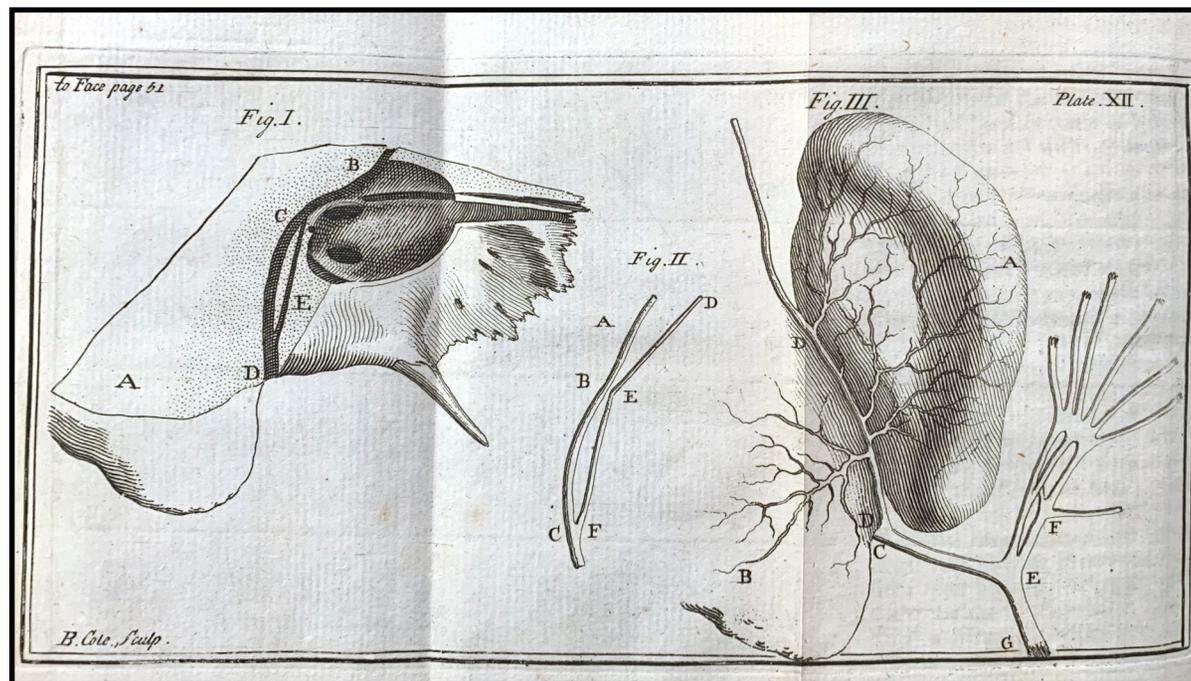
EXQUISITE PLATES OF THE EAR

14. DU VERNEY, Joseph Guichard

A treatise of the organ of hearing: containing the structure, the uses, and the diseases of all the parts of the ear. London: Printed for Samuel Baker, 1737. 8vo. xii, 145, [1], [14] pp. With 16 engraved folding plates, decorative initials and headpieces. Contemporary vellum; a wonderful copy.

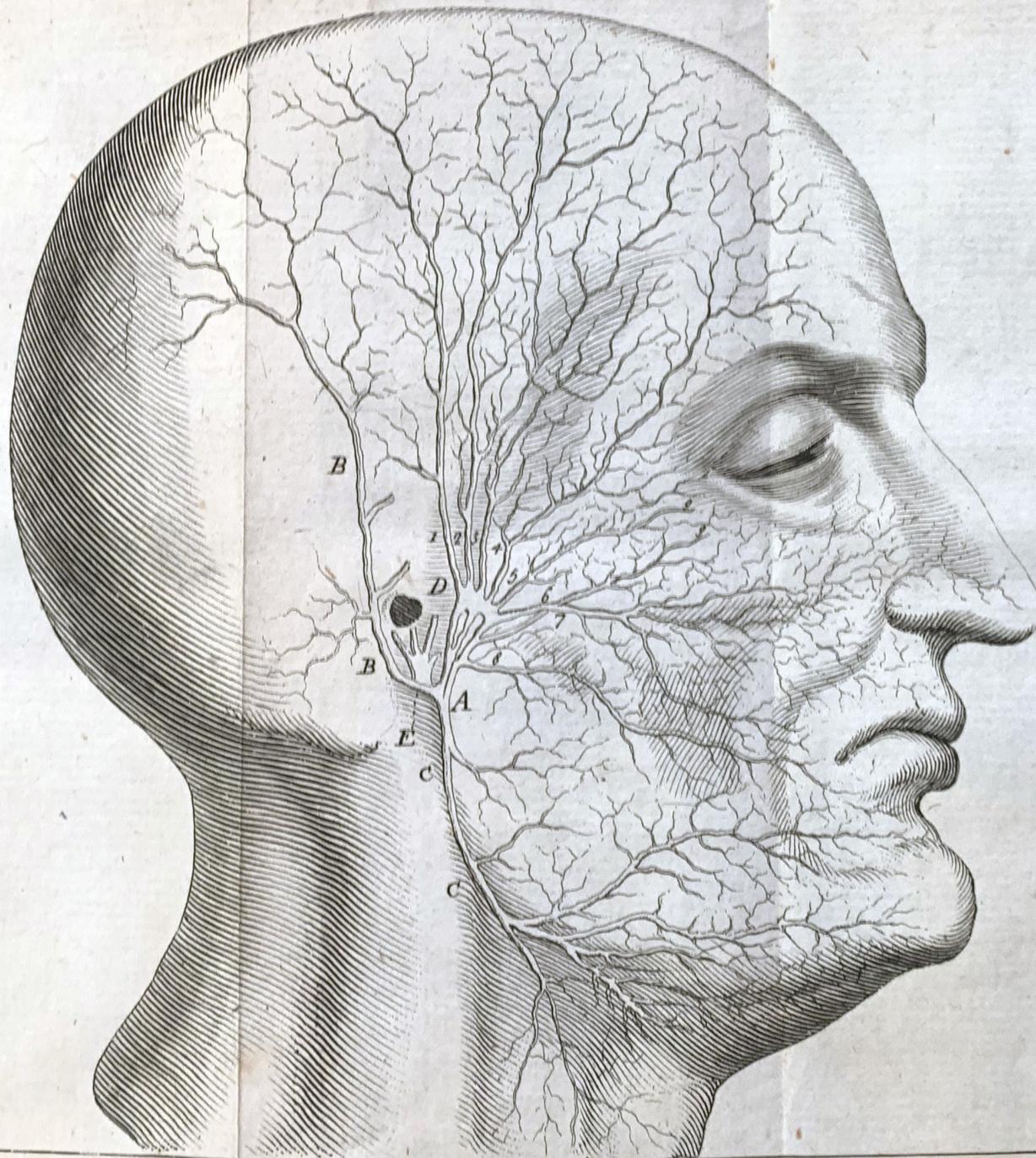
First edition in English of the first scientific account of the structure, function and diseases of the ear. Originally printed in Paris, 1683, the author details all aspects of the ear and his theories on audition. Du Verney (1648-1730) was a French anatomist considered to be the father of scientific otology; this was his first work. He was tutor to the Dauphin and taught in the Botanical Gardens. This translation was made by the London surgeon John Marshall.

\$ 2500.00

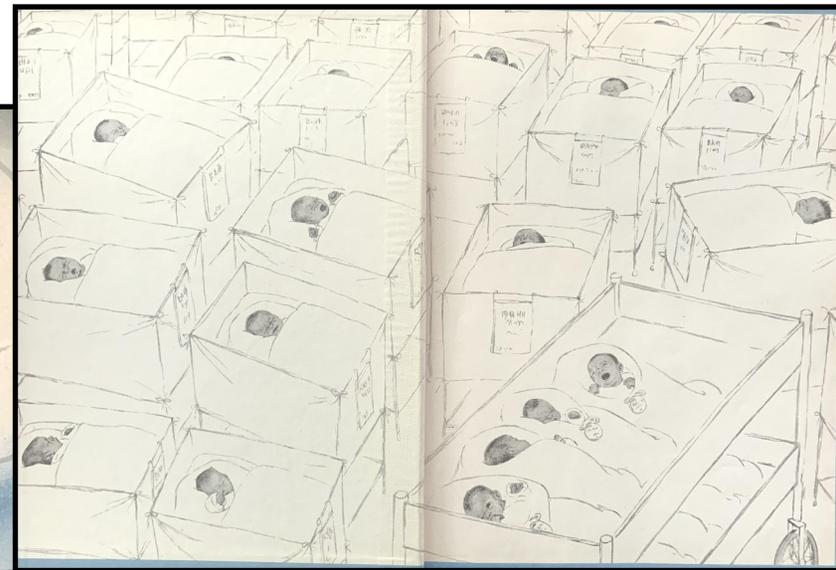
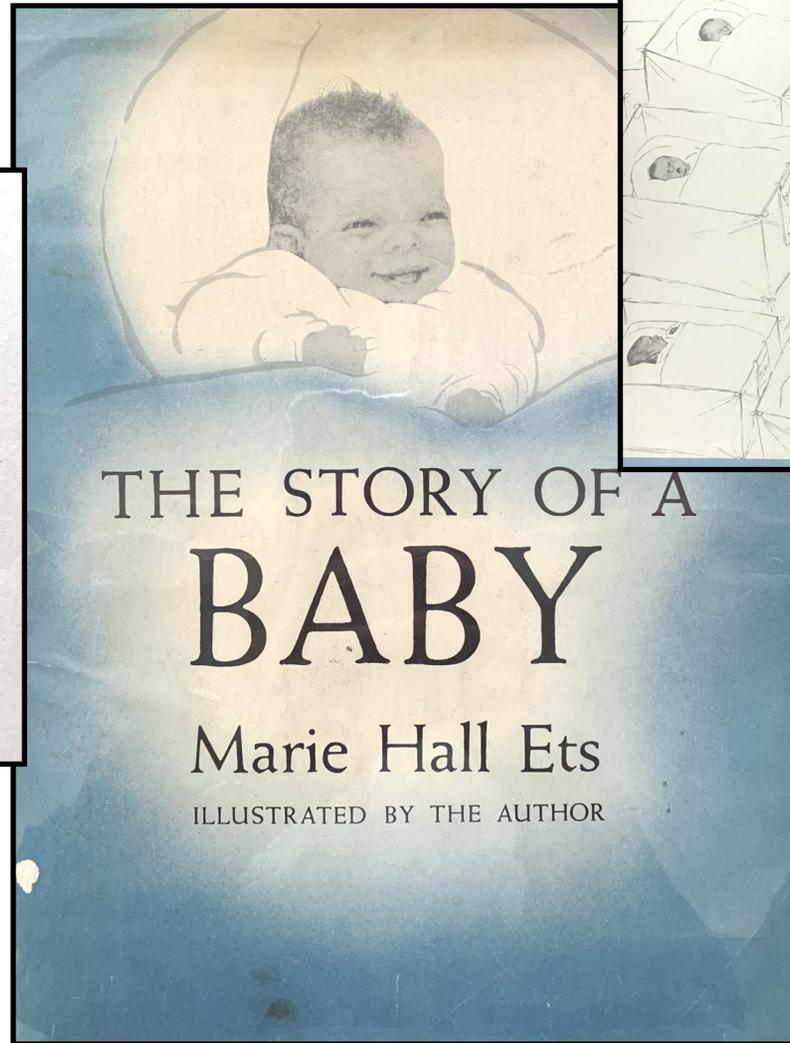
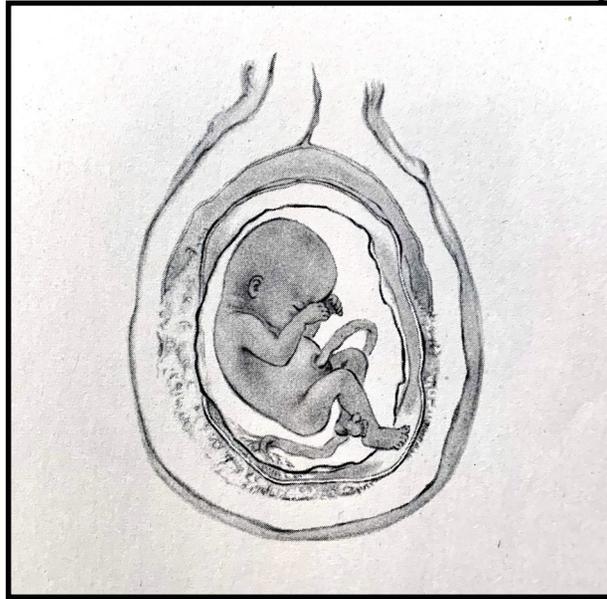


to Face page 64

Plate .XVI.



B. Côte Sculp.



EXPLAINING THE PROCESS OF LIFE TO CHILDREN

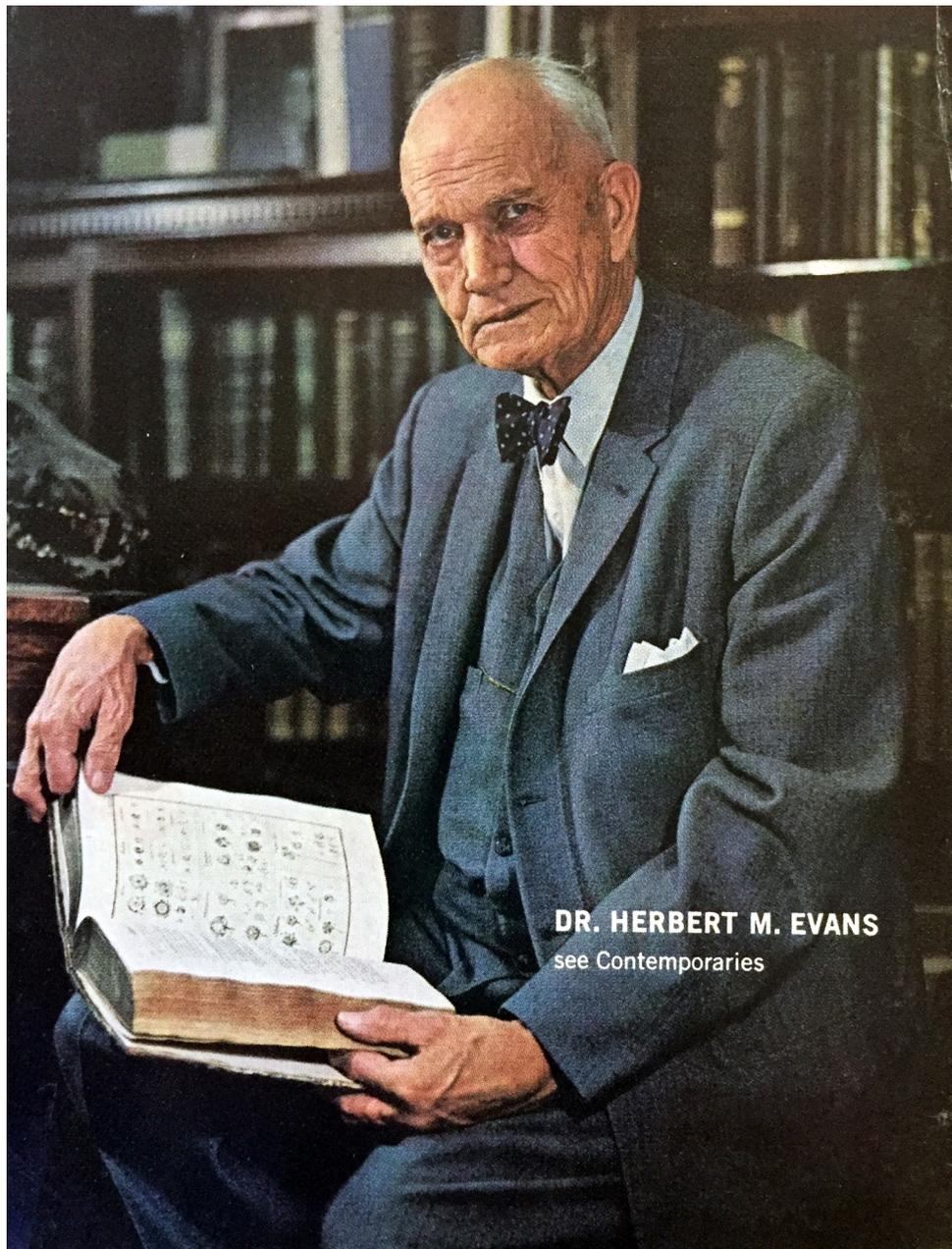
15. ETS, Marie Hall

The story of a baby. New York: The Viking Press, 1939. 4to. 63 pp. Numerous text illustrations, some full-page, illustrated paste-down and flyleaves. Original publisher's cloth, title on front cover and spine, in the original illustrated dust jacket, slightly worn on edges and corners; interior excellent.

First edition, first printing. A wonderful and early example of a book written for children explaining the process of birth. The work illustrates the progress of an embryo on a nearly weekly basis from conception through formation of the foetus to birth. "From 'a life too small to be seen at all' this story follows and describes the growth of a baby through its many embryonic changes to birth and the baby's first smile. The language is simple enough to be read to young children but concrete and beautiful enough to reveal some of the wonders of growth to readers of any age" (jacket).

Ets (1895-1984), an American writer and illustrator of children's books, was awarded the Caldecott Medal in 1960 for *Nine days to Christmas*.

\$ 450.00



DR. HERBERT M. EVANS
see Contemporaries

IMPORTANT COLLECTION

16. EVANS, Herbert McLean

Collection of 103 original author's offprints, dated from 1907 through 1949. All in first printing, original printed wrappers. Contained in a large folio clamshell box.

Herbert McLean Evans (1882-1971), anatomist, embryologist, endocrinologist, histologist, and a distinguished bibliophile, made substantial contributions to the fields of science. This collection includes his seminal paper, "On the existence of a hitherto unknown dietary factor essential for reproduction," in which he and his collaborator, Dr. Katherine Bishop, present their monumental discovery of vitamin E and its role in fertility (from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 81, Sept. 15, 1923). In addition to his researches on vitamin E, he was involved in the isolation of the growth hormone, the adrenocorticotrophic principle (ACTH), and of the pituitary follicle stimulating hormone (FSH). This collection also includes several works that paved the way for innovative research on the function of the anterior hypophysis through Evan's research on hypophysectomy technique in rats that left the hypothalamus in tact. Not only did he devote his life to a fuller understanding of the fundamental problems of anatomy, embryology, endocrinology, nutrition, and the physiology of reproduction, he also amassed seven extensive collections dedicated to the history of science.

A list of each offprint is available upon request.

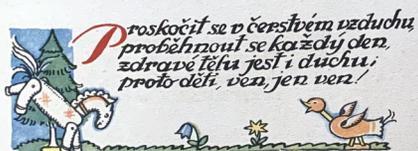
\$ 1800.00

TUBERCULOSIS EXPLAINED TO CHILDREN

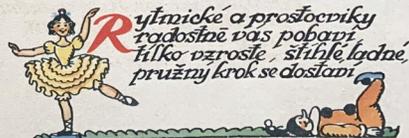
17. FISCHEROVÉ-KVĚCHOVÉ, M[arie]

Slunce, voda, pohyb, vzduch, v zdravém těle, zdravý duch! [Sun, water, movement, air, in a healthy body there's a healthy soul!]. Prague: V. Neubert, [1925]. 4to. [20] pp. Numerous color illustrations. Illustrated wrappers, splitting at spine; stitching gone, text block loose, otherwise a bright clean copy.

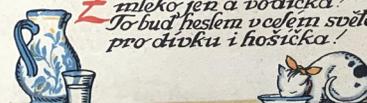
Children's book printed in Prague for the Czech Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The author promotes various activities children can do to stay healthy (fresh air and exercise, eating healthy, washing hands, bathing, etc.). An important work for children published at a time when the disease was ever present. OCLC locates 1 copy (Princeton).



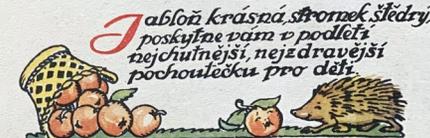
Proskočil se v čerstvém vzduchu
proběhnouť se každý den,
zdravé tělo jest i duchu;
proto děti, ven, jen ven!



Rytmické a prostěctviky
radostně vás pobaví,
tílko vzrostle, sítíhle, ladně,
pružný krok se dostaví



Žádné pivo, žádné pivo,
mléko, jen a vodička!
To buď heslem veškeru světe
pro dítku i hošička!



Jabloň krásná, stromek šedý,
poskytne vám v podléti
nejchutnější, nejzdravější
pochoutku pro děti.

FULLY INTERLEAVED MEDICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

18. FORBES, John, TWEEDIE, Alexander & CONOLLY, John (editors)

The cyclopaedia of practical medicine; treatises on the nature and treatment of diseases, materia medica and therapeutics, medical jurisprudence. London: Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, and Baldwin and Cradock, 1833-1835. **Four volumes.** 4to. [x], 713; [vi], 894; [vi], 731; [vi], 714; iv, 183 pp. Each volume with half-title and contents, fourth volume with general index and separate title to Select medical bibliography. Half-calf and cloth boards spine and edges a bit worn, marbled edges; the entire work is interleaved, with blanks between every text leaf. A wonderful copy.

First edition. The *Cyclopaedia of practical medicine* started life as a British monthly medical journal, first published in 1832. It was divided into alphabetical articles, and came to four volumes when completed in 1835. A fine work covering most aspects of practical medicine with in-depth articles by well-known contributors.

\$ 700.00



THE COMPLETE COLLECTION

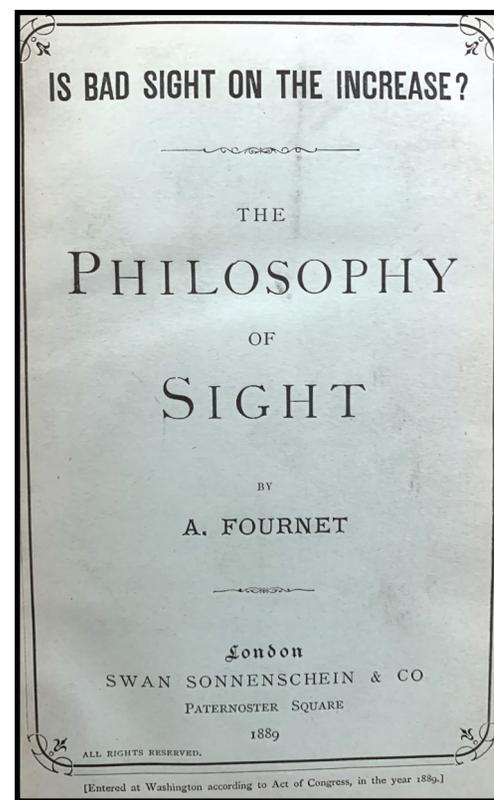
19. FOTHERGILL, John

A complete collection of the medical and philosophical works of John Fothergill . . . With an account of his life; and occasional notes; by John Elliot, M.D. London: Printed for John Walker, 1781. 8vo. [viii], xx, [iv], 582, [2], 609-661, [3] pp. (complete), including the leaf of advertisements for books printed by John Walker. With frontispiece portrait of Fothergill plus 2 folding engraved plates. Contemporary calf, rebacked with the original backstrip laid down; minor spotting, overall a very nice copy with the inscription of Wm. Boycott on title.

First edition of Fothergill's published papers contains twenty-five of his most valuable works, five of which are Garrison and Morton titles, plus a life of the Author. Included is his most famous "Account of the Putrid Sore Throat," which was the first clear recognition of diphtheria in England and is a model of clinical description. Other works include the first descriptions of facial neuralgia, migraine, and scarlatinal angina. A Supplement includes two additional works, "Some account of the late Peter Collinson" and "An essay on the character of the late Alexander Russell, M.D., F.R.S."

Fothergill (1712-1780) was a physician and philanthropist who had an avid interest in botany. He also worked with Benjamin Franklin to draw up a scheme of reconciliation between England and the colonies. Franklin summed up his character by saying, "I can hardly conceive that a better man has ever existed."

Garrison & Morton, 1774, 4516, 4517, 5049, 5077.



A MAJOR MEDICAL QUESTION OF THE DAY ANSWERED

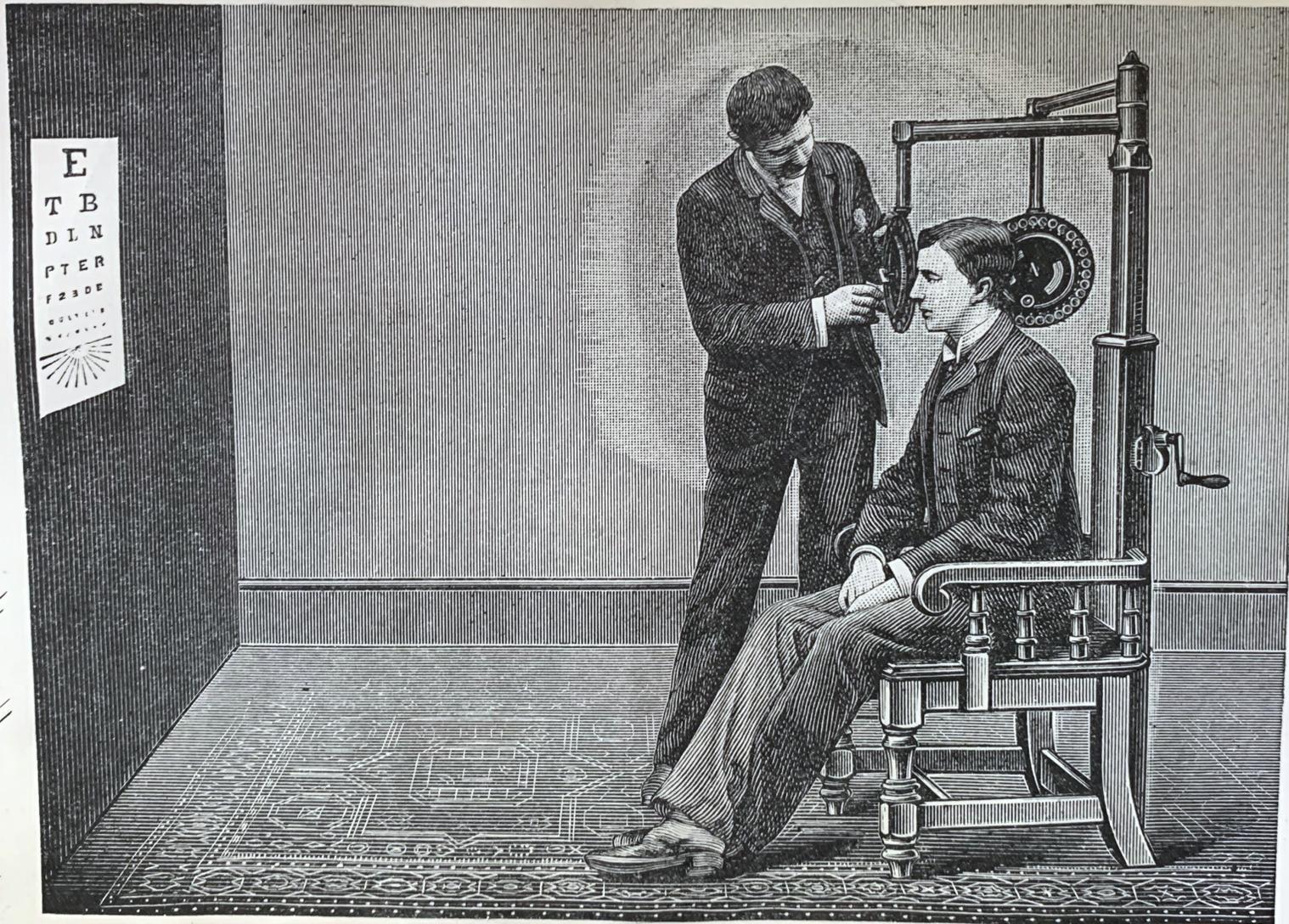
20. FOURNET, A[ristide Antoine Marie]

Is bad sight on the increase? The philosophy of sight. London: Swann Sonnenschein & Co., 1889. 8vo. [iv], 196 pp., plus 4 pages publisher's advertisements. Wood engraved illustrations. Original blue paper wrappers bound in half-morocco over marbled boards; interior in excellent condition. Bookplate of the Library Company of Philadelphia, Ridgway Branch.

Rare first edition. Fournet cheekily answers his own question "is bad sight on the increase" with a resounding "no." He cleverly argues that while many will assume that the increase of spectacles is evidence of rising levels of bad eyesight, however, that increase is actually signifying an increase in better sight, especially among those with bad eyesight. Fournet includes his observations on different eye conditions like astigmatism and glaucoma and their underlying causes. He additionally describes his methods and inventions (advertised at the end of the text with illustrations) for determining eyeglass subscriptions.

Fournet (1857-1907) was the French son of a lens grinder. He lived his entire life in England working as an optometrist. Fournet saw a direct correlation between the increase in sight and the increase in "civilization." He believed that glasses alone made the virtues of an organically healthy eye manifest. He realized the full therapeutic value of convex lenses and convergence aid by means of prisms and even prescribed lens combinations, which even today are not universally appreciated and understood. \$ 850.00

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THE FIRST STRATIGRAPHIC ATLAS OF ANATOMY

21. FRORIEP, Robert

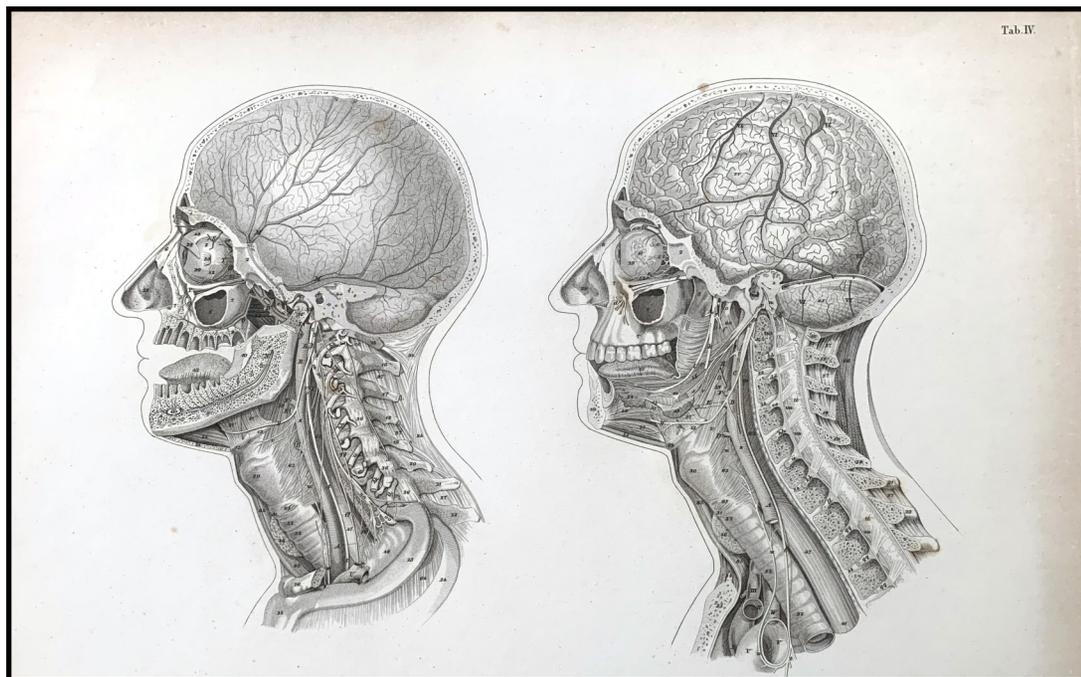
Atlas anatomicus. Partium corporis humani per strata dispositarum imagines. Weimar: Institutum Landes-Industrie-Comptoir, 1852. 4to. [ii] leaves of text. With 30 numbered engraved plates, all printed on rectos only. Publisher's embossed cloth with gilt title, spine deteriorated and front board nearly detached; interior in good condition with minor browning and spotting. From the library of George Charles Bright, son of Richard Bright, with his bookplate.

Second edition of the first stratigraphic anatomy. First printed in 1851, the illustrations depict the human body in layers and were based on Froriep's own anatomical preparations. August Andorff executed the plates in etching, engraving, and aquatint. Each plate has a brief text describing the structure of the human body in the image making the atlas an accessible and informative volume for medical students and general audiences.

Froriep (1804–1861) was a German anatomist. He served as the conservator of the pathological museum at the Charité Hospital in Berlin and taught anatomical drawing at the Academy of Fine Arts. The present copy belonged to George Charles Bright (1840–1922). He was an English physician like his father Richard Bright, a pioneer in the study of kidney disease. George studied and traveled widely, practicing medicine and teaching comparative anatomy in the UK and Europe. The focus of his research concerned the quality of air in hospitals. (Royal College of Physicians, *Inspiring Physicians*, vol. IV, p. 262).

Hirsch-Hübötter, 2, pp. 635-636

\$ 300.00



MILESTONES IN EARLY GENETICS AND HEREDITY

22. [GENETICS] – MORGAN, WILSON, BRIDGES, STURTEVANT, CASTLE, et. al.

Papers on heredity. A collection of 91 original offprints in the field of genetics and heredity. **Two volumes.** With numerous plates (8 folding) and text illustrations, some in color. In red buckram; ex-library with stamps.

This collection provides a general survey of genetic theory in the early twentieth century and includes first announcements of many of the great advances in the field. Topics include the debate over the role of mutation and selection as the most important agency in evolution, the origin of mimetic types, the precise nature of sex-linked inheritance, and others. Numerous breeding experiments are represented within.

The 58 authors in this collection defined modern genetics, and the influence of Mendel on genetic theory is evident in the texts that comprise it. This is particularly so in some of the most important works, such as that of Columbia geneticist Thomas Hunt Morgan (1866-1845), whose research on the parasitic fruit-fly *Drosophila melanogaster* sparked a whole school of study on the chromosome. His work would earn him the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for 1933. There are also articles by his students, renowned geneticists Calvin Blackman Bridges (1889-1938) and Alfred Henry Sturtevant (1891-1970), presenting the results of research done on the *Drosophila* while working under Morgan's tutelage. Other highlights include an article on heredity and microscopical research by Edmund Beecher Wilson (1856-1939), chairman of the Zoology department at Columbia, who was the first to discover the XX & XY chromosomal system of sex-determination (along with Nettie M. Stevens who discovered it independently). His findings were the foundation for later inheritance theories of Morgan's school. William E. Castle was also a great influence on the study of hereditary, suggesting that Morgan study the *Drosophila*, and several of his essays on inheritance and mutation are included.

Articles by European scientists include: two studies in German by Eduard Fischer (1861-1939), and one translated lecture by the French Secretary General of La Society Francaise d'Eugenique Eugène Apert (1868-1940), known for his discovery of the congenital disorder Apert's Syndrome (G & M, 4390). A complete list of offprints is available upon request.



ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

23. [GLASS EYES]

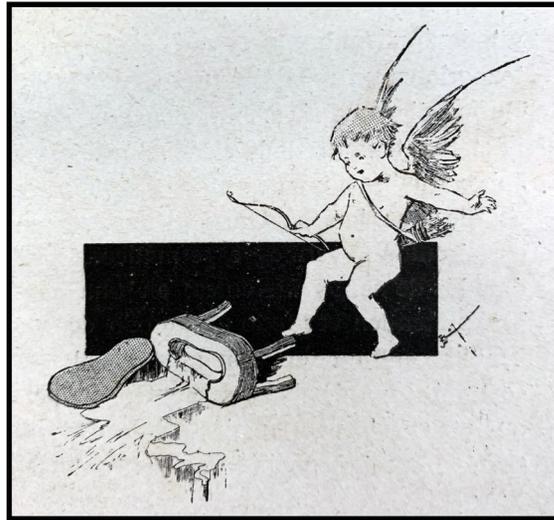
French, ca. 1880. A set of 50 glass prosthetic eyes of varying colors and sizes in a modern oak sample box, each in its own velvet-lined compartment.

These eyes were used by a representative of the manufacturer to show doctors, from which they might want to place an order. They were thereafter used by the doctor as models for fitting a patient who had lost an eye. Sizes range from adult male, female and children, with a selection of colors to match.

24. GERARD, J.

Nuevas causas de esterilidad en ambos sexos. Madrid: La Espana Editorial, 1885. 8vo. 458, [5] pp., including index. Illustrated with 200 engravings by Jose Roy. Contemporary tree calf, worn, joints starting; marbled endpapers, some browning throughout consistent with the paper of the time and place. Overall not a bad copy from the library of Bruce Angus with his stamp.

First printing (?) in Spanish; a French version was also published at some point before or after this edition. A somewhat serious but very readable discussion of sterility in both male and female. The author provides a basic tutorial on fertilization (sperm, egg, cells, etc.) as well as potential problems that both genders face when a woman attempts to get pregnant. He further treats everything from various sexual acts to the physiology of male and female reproductive systems. New cases and treatments for both male and female sterility are discussed, both from a medical and a social point of view (age, race, etc.). A final section on artificial fertilization is quite forward-thinking for the time. The wonderful illustrations add a bit of levity to the (attempted) seriousness of the discussion.



USE OF VAPOUR BATHS IN TREATMENT

25. GREEN, Jonathan

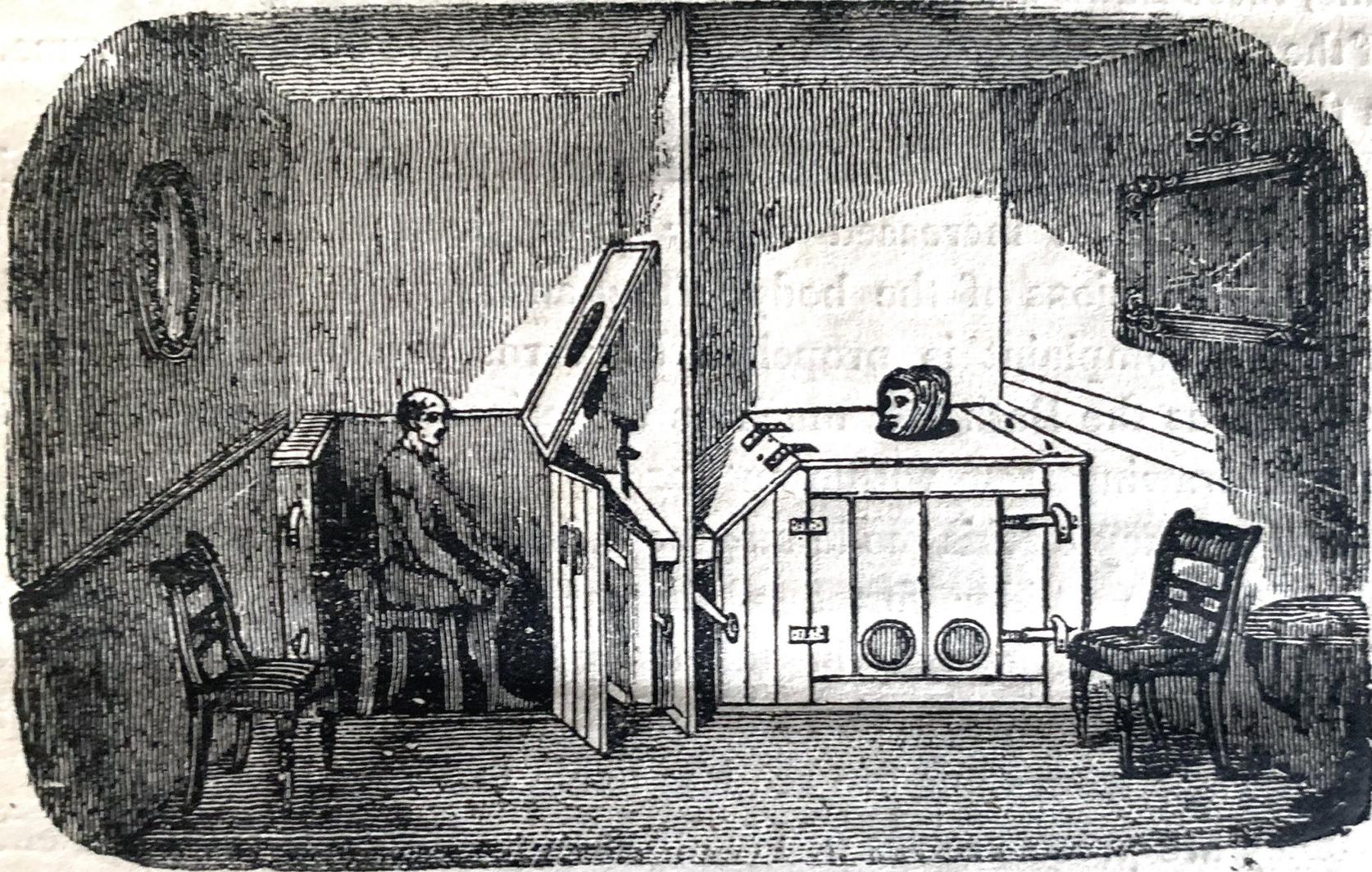
A short account of fumigating, hot air, and vapour baths. London: n.p., 1837. [vi] pp., preceded by a leaf advertising Green's second edition of *A practical compendium of the diseases of the skin*. With 2 woodcut illustrations. (Bound with)

MUSHET, Robert

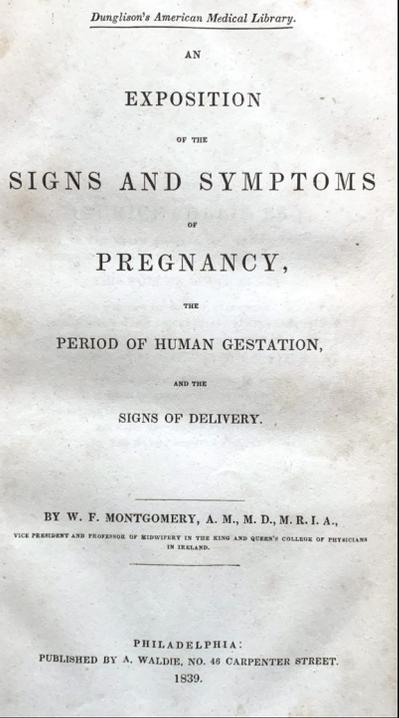
The trinities of the ancients; or, the mythology of the first ages, and the writings of some of the Pythagorean and other schools, examined, with reference to the knowledge of the trinity ascribed to Plato, and other ancient philosophers. London: John W. Parker, 1837. 243, [1] pp., plus 16-page publisher's catalogue. Two volumes bound together. 8vo. Blank leaf before title of second work with ownership inscription dated 1838. Contemporary boards, a bit worn, backed in old vellum (?) torn on front edge at head of spine; interior very good.

I: First edition of the short account of using vapour baths in the treatment of disease (mostly skin disease). Green (1787-1864), a British surgeon, visited the vapor baths at the Institute for the Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases on Marlborough Street and the baths at French hospitals, and decided to start his own spa for the elites of society. The Institute being a charity, only treated the poor, and Green intended to spread this treatment for all sufferers of skin conditions. His first account of his visits and study of vapor baths was published in 1823. In the following couple of years he published various accounts of his success in treating disease with warm air and vapour baths. Two large woodcuts illustrate the bath that Green patented in 1822 and another one called the portable Jekyll Bath that Green also recommends. His explanation of the functions of the bath (which he refers to as fumigating) and its effect on health are enlightening.

II: First edition of Mushet's history of ancient theology and philosophy. Mushet (1811-1871) was an official at the Royal mint with an interest in ancient history. He here traces the history of the Christian Trinity (God, the Son, and Holy Spirit) in Greek philosophy, specifically the writings of Plato. He concludes that despite what many scholars think, Plato did not have knowledge of the Trinity in the Christian sense, but that pagans and Christians alike did have a universal belief in a "rule of three" with trinities appearing across time and theologies.



GREEN



TWO DISTINCTIVE MEDICAL WORKS - COMPOUND FRACTURES & SIGNS OF PREGNANCY

26. GUTHRIE, G.J. [George James]

Clinical lectures on compound fractures of the extremities, on excision of the head of the thigh-bone, the arm-bone and the elbow-joint. On the diseases of the peninsula, and on several miscellaneous subjects. Delivered at the Westminster Hospital. Philadelphia: A. Waldie, 1839. (Bound with)

MONTGOMERY, W.F. [William Fetherstone]

An exposition of the signs and symptoms of pregnancy, the period of human gestation, and the signs of delivery. Philadelphia: A. Waldie, 1839. Two works bound together. 8vo. 90, [2] (blank); [ii], v, [v], 220 pp. Contemporary half-calf over marbled boards, bound by Samuel S. Clark of Petersburg, VA, with his small label on the

paste-down; interior foxed as per usual.

I: First American edition of Guthrie's authoritative work on orthopedic surgery first published in London the prior year. Guthrie began his medical career in the army serving in Canada and the Iberian Peninsula, where he was praised for his prowess in battle and surgical skills. From his experience on the battlefield, Guthrie developed new surgical procedures for setting fractures, being among the first to use a straight splint to set fractured femurs and reducing the number of amputations. "These seven lectures on excision of the head of the arm, thigh bone, elbow joint, and diseases the Royal Army was exposed to during the Spanish campaigns of 1811 and 1812 were delivered at the Westminster Hospital between 1836 and 1838" (Heirs).

For nearly thirty years Guthrie (1785–1856) gave free surgical lectures to medical officers of the Royal Army, Royal Navy and East India Company. In addition to his work with amputations and fractures, he published extensively on gunshot wounds.

II: First American edition of Montgomery's work on obstetrics (first printed in London, 1837), part of *Dunglison's American Medical Library*. Montgomery's main contribution was his study of the breasts during pregnancy. He here identifies and describes the sebaceous glands of the areola (Montgomery's glands) and included observations of breast enlargement during pregnancy. Montgomery (1797–1859) was an Irish obstetrician and professor of midwifery in Dublin,

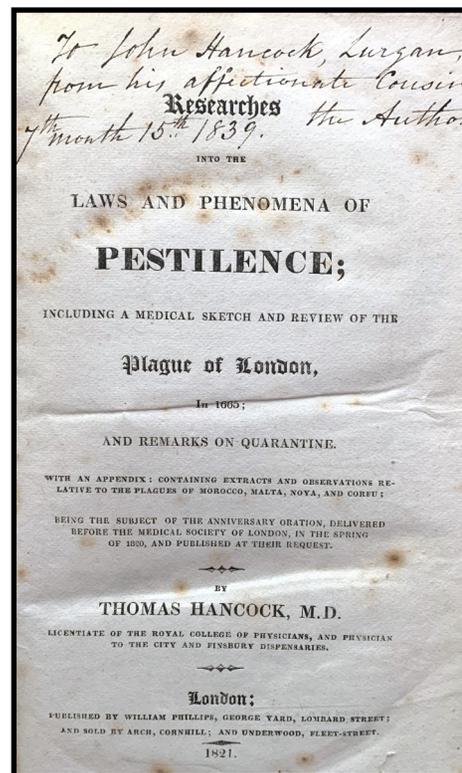
A PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE BOOK FOR MODERN GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED ABOUT PUBLIC HEALTH

27. HANCOCK, Thomas

Researches into the laws and phenomena of pestilence; including a medical sketch and review of the plague of London, in 1665; and remarks on quarantine. London: William Phillips, 1821. 8vo. [iv], xv, [I], 379 pp. Pebbled cloth, spine gilt; minor spotting and some leaves unopened. Presentation from the author to his cousin dated "7th month 15th 1839."

First edition of an important work on epidemic disease, derived from Hancock's address at the Medical Society of London. In 1819, Parliament began an inquiry into how best to contain epidemic diseases looking at past pandemics. Hancock's text, which includes a history of government efforts, both medically and legally, to prevent the spread of disease, is a study of these past pandemics such as the plague of 1665 as a method and guide for determining how to prevent and treat future epidemic diseases. It is a forward-looking and practical guide for medical and government officials.

Hancock (1783–1849), a British physician, was particularly interested in epidemiology. He later published a book on cholera. Hancock was also prominent member of the Quaker faith and issued many religious texts.



FUNDAMENTAL WORK ON EMBRYOLOGY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY

28. HARVEY, William

Exercitationes de generatione animalium. Amsterdam: Elzevir, 1651. 12mo. 568, [6] pp. With the added engraved title carrying the London imprint intended for the English trade, and the Elzevir device on the second title. Contemporary vellum with overlapping edges; a handsome copy preserved in a morocco-backed clamshell box.

First issue of the second edition, published the same year as the first (London) edition. This edition has the added engraved title page with the London imprint, and is believed to be the first of the three Amsterdam issues, all printed in 1651. Harvey's fundamental work on embryology and endocrinology was the most important book on the subject to appear during the seventeenth century. He "was among the first to disbelieve the erroneous doctrine of the "preformation" of the foetus; he maintained that the organism derives from the ovum by the gradual building up and aggregation of its parts. The chapter on midwifery in this book is the first work on that subject to be written by an Englishman. This book also demonstrates Harvey's intimate knowledge of the existing literature on the subject" (G&M). Garrison & Morton, 467 (1st ed.).

\$ 2500.00



THE AUTHOR'S PERSONAL ACCOUNT

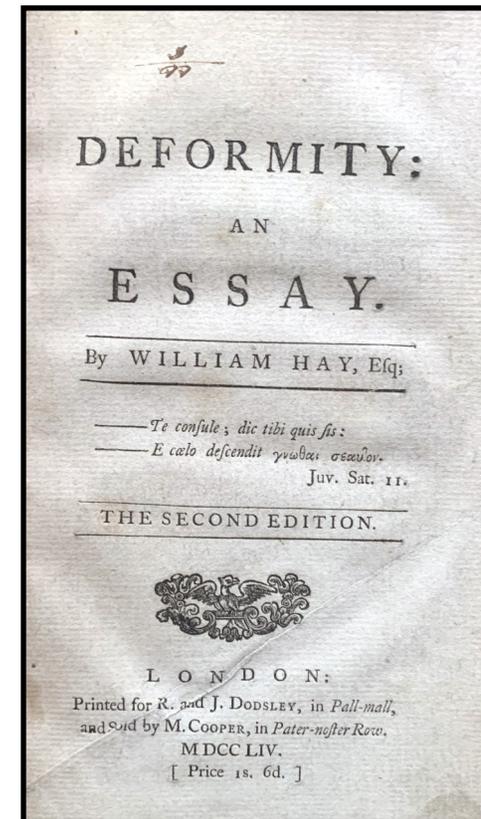
29. HAY, William

Deformity: an essay ... the second edition. London: Printed for R. and J. Dodsley, 1754. 8vo. [iv], 81, [3] pp. Woodcut devices, initials, head- and end-pieces. Brown paper wrappers; interior in excellent condition.

Second edition of Hay's most popular essay in which he gets up front and personal about his own personal deformities. Born a hunchback dwarf, Hay details his experience with levity and insightfulness. The text won him acclaim with one critic describing it as "a masterpiece of humour, wit, ingenuity, elegant style, fancy, and good sense" (Nichols). Hay desired to educate readers about living with deformities stating "bodily deformity is visible to every eye; but the Effects of it are known to very few; intimately known to none but those, who feel them." The numerous editions that followed attests to Hay's ability to elicit empathy among his readers.

Hay (1695–1755) was a British author and politician. He fashioned himself a minor "man of letters" writing on a range of topics from politics to poetry.

\$ 400.00



EARLY CLINICAL WORK ON ENCEPHALITIS

30. HAYEM, Georges

Études sur les diverses formes d'encéphalite. Paris: Adrien Delahaye, 1868. 8vo. 201, [2] pp. With 2 etched plates of vascular activity. Modern stiff paper boards; a few leaves foxed, but an excellent copy of a rare medical text.

First and only edition of the first work to classify hyperplastic encephalitis. This dissertation on the properties of encephalitis covers the disease's causes, internal effects, treatments, and prognosis as well as case studies of specific individuals afflicted. Obviously intended for dispersal only within the medical professional community, the text is highly clinical and based on observations and autopsies.

Hayem (1841-1933) was a French physician. This is his earliest monograph and his thesis for the degree of Doctorate in Medicine, though he went on to write five other medical books. He is best known for his work on hematology, including the first accurate count of platelets.

CONTROLLING SYMPTOMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE—INSCRIBED

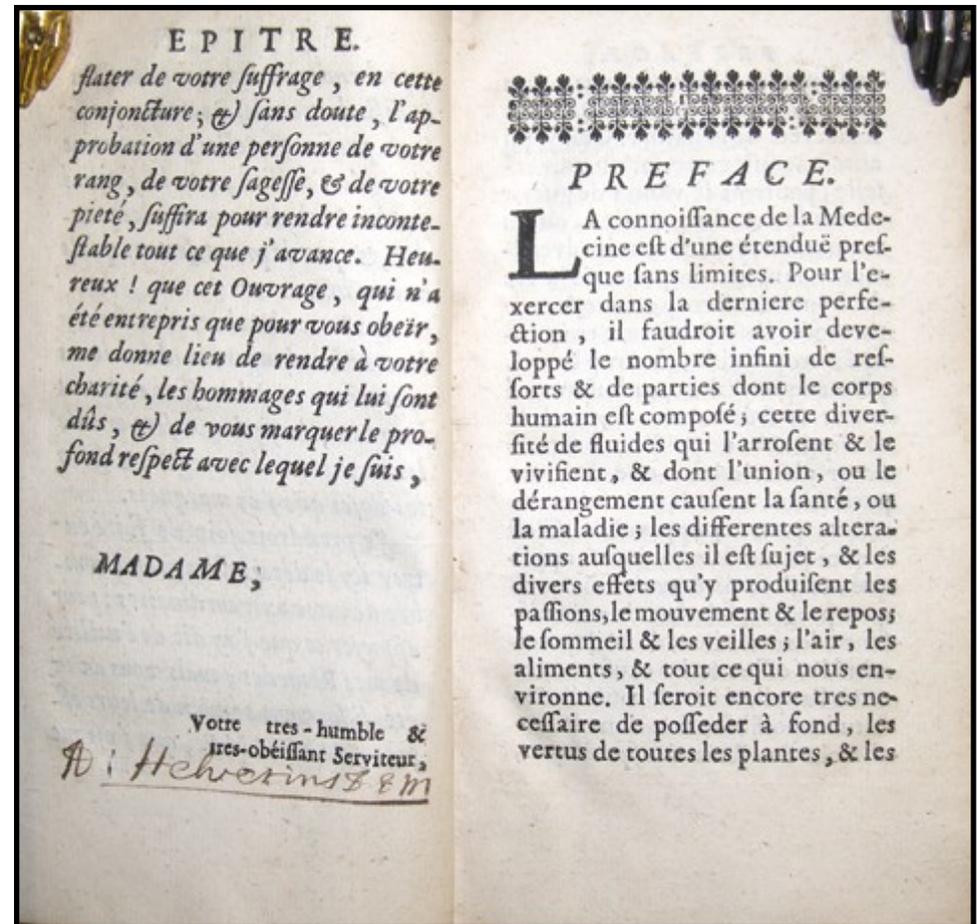
31. HELVETIUS, [Adriaan Jean]

Traité des maladies les plus fréquentes; et des remèdes spécifiques pour les guerir, avec la methode de s'en servir pour l'utilité du public & le soulagement des pauvres. Paris: Chez Laurent D'Houry et Chez Pierre-Augustin Le Mercier, 1703. 8vo. [xxviii], [2]-318, [26] pp., including half-title and approbation leaves, but lacking first blank. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, gilt spine, joints and corners a bit rubbed, still an excellent copy signed by the author after the dedication.

First edition. The present account relates the author's methods of treatment in an effort to control the symptoms of infectious diseases. Many of his secret remedies were presented here for the first time, with instructions for their use. Helvetius was the first physician to popularize Ipeca (Brazil root) in Europe as a treatment for dysentery; after restoring the Dauphin's health, his father, King Louis XIV of France, funded the publication of Helvetius' discovery. This popular work went into many editions and was translated into many languages.

Helvetius (1661-1727), who came from a noted Dutch family of physicians, was one of the most acclaimed practitioners of his time. He was physician in ordinary to the Duke of Orléans, Regent of Paris, and during the Spanish War of Succession in 1701-14 served as general superior of the French garrisons and hospitals in Flanders. His son, Jean Claude Adriaan, enjoyed a successful practice in Paris, and his grandson was the philosopher Claude Adriaan Helvetius.

\$ 600.00



COMPARING THE MOST POPULAR VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE DAY

32. HERNANDEZ, J.F. [Joseph François]

Essai analytique sur la non-identité des virus gonorrhéique et syphilitique ... Toulon: chez l'auteur, 1812. 8vo. 352 pp. plus leaf of errata. Modern speckled calf, spine label; other than some light browning around the edges of the half-title, interior excellent. in good condition. Author's inscription on verso of title.

First edition of this treatise on venereal diseases in which Hernandez compares gonorrhea and syphilis. Even though these were two of the most virulent and common venereal diseases of the day, Hernandez laments that despite the work of medical luminaries like Morgagni and Fabre the ailments remain mysterious and understudied. He suggests an empirical approach to studying the diseases, hence the analytical essays comparing symptoms and treatments in the style of Newton and Bacon.

Hernandez (1769–1835), a French physiologist and pathologist from Toulon, was Professor of Internal Pathology at the Imperial School of Naval Medicine at the Fort of Toulon. He organized an inoculation program utilizing as experimental subjects a group of felons under his care. By inoculating their skin with gonorrhoeal pus he was unable to produce syphilis in his subjects. This vindicated Benjamin Bell's theory in which he observed that syphilis and gonorrhoea had appeared in different countries at different times. Thus ended the unity theory of the two viruses promulgated by John Hunter's original experiment in which he inoculated himself with pus from a patient with gonorrhoea and developed classical signs of primary and secondary syphilis. OCLC locates 6 copies in North America (UCSF, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, McGill, NLM, Chicago). \$ 850.00

ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF X-RAYS

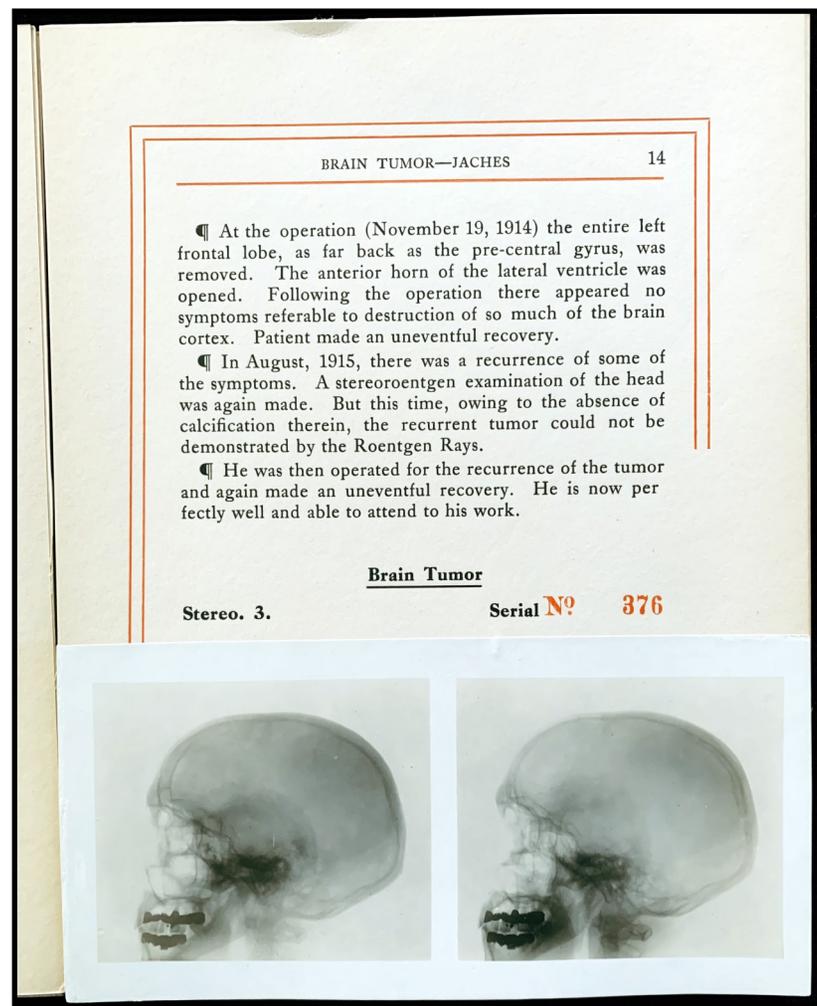
33. JACHES, Leopold; STEWART, William H.; IMBODEN, H.M. (eds.)

The American atlas of stereoroentgenology: A quarterly. Troy: The Southworth Company, 1916–1919. **Eight volumes**. 8vo. 229 numbered leaves total with each volume also adding unnumbered title, index and additional announcements. A total of 85 sets of original stereoscopic photographs. Title and text within red border throughout, printed on heavier card stock. Unbound as issued, preserved in original paper wrappers and cases.

First editions of the first eight volumes of this journal advocating the use of a stereoscope in radiology. A total of ten volumes were published through 1920. Radiology, or roentgenology, was a relatively new science studying radiation and encompassed diagnostic techniques including x-rays. This quarterly journal consisted of articles from physicians discussing their use of a stereoscope. The binocular design of the stereoscope added depth and detail to images. The photographs mounted on the leaves of text show the advantages of using this technique showing blockages and issues in all different parts of the body in great detail. Examples of the many articles include ones on pulmonary tuberculosis, a tumor in the upper left abdomen, a fractured rib with punctured lung, and a gunshot wound of the thigh where the bullet was located.

All three editors were prominent physicians in the field of radiology in the early twentieth century. They state at the outset that the scope of the journal will be clinical in nature, elucidating anatomy, physiology, morphology, organology and pathology "in a more practical and graphic manner than ever before attempted."

\$ 3000.00



ADVICE FOR YOUNG PHYSICIANS

34. JACKSON, James

Letters to a young physician just entering upon practice. Boston: Phillips, Sampson and Company, 1855. 12mo. iv, 344 pp. Original brown publisher's cloth, decorated in blind, title in gilt to spine. Some light wear to extremities of spine; end-papers browned and spotted, some browning and light occasional spotting to interior, front hinge weak. Complete with errata slip tipped-in after title.

First edition of this glimpse into nineteenth-century medical practices. Contains advice on the treatment of various diseases, such as Chorea, Phthisis, and Typhoid fever as well as suggestions on how to conduct one-self in the sickroom. Jackson (1777-1867) was a second professor of medicine at Harvard University, the successor to Benjamin Waterhouse. \$ 400.00

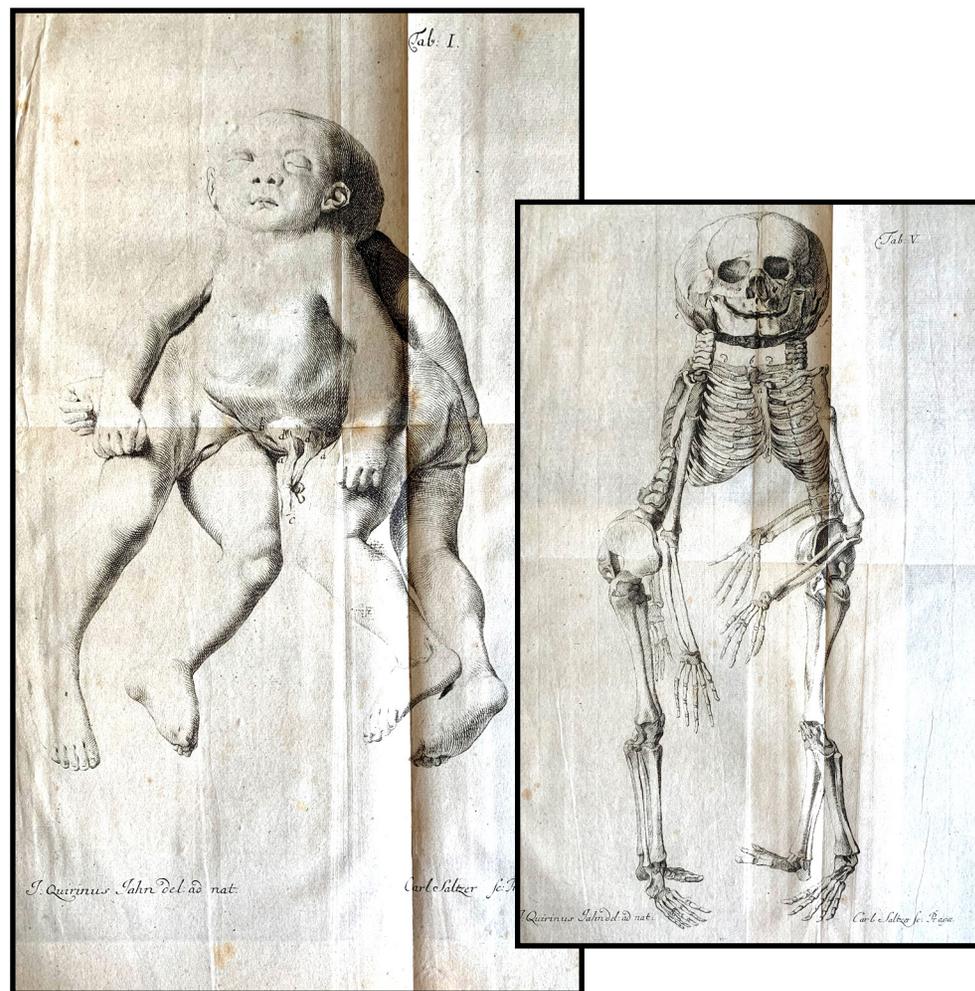
BORN WITH ONE HEAD AND TWO BODIES

35. KLINKOSCH, Joseph Thaddaeus

Programma quo anatomicam monstri bicorporei monocephali descriptionem proponit. Prague: J. J. Clauser 1767. 4to. 31 pp. With 6 folding engraved anatomical plates by Joannes Quirinus Jahn that detail the exterior, organs, and skeleton of the child. Modern marbled boards, old ownership stamp on title; light occasional foxing, but otherwise an excellent copy of this curious work.

First edition of this descriptive case study of stillborn conjoined twins born with one head and two bodies. On July 23, 1765, a tailor's wife was in labor with her seventh child. The baby was breech so the midwife tried to reposition its body and felt four feet. She assumed twins and attempted to shove one up a little further to make way for them to be born one at a time. However, the child that emerged exhibited a single cranium and thorax that divided into two bodies at the abdomen. Dr. Klinkosch, a prominent professor of anatomy and surgery at the Charles Ferdinand University Medical School in Prague, was given the opportunity to dissect the corpse.

Klinkosch was appointed to the faculty at Charles Ferdinand in 1762. He was particularly interested in forensic medicine and opened a cadaver dissection hall for his students. OCLC locates 3 copies in America (Johns Hopkins, National Library of Medicine, and the Mayo Clinic). \$ 2500.00

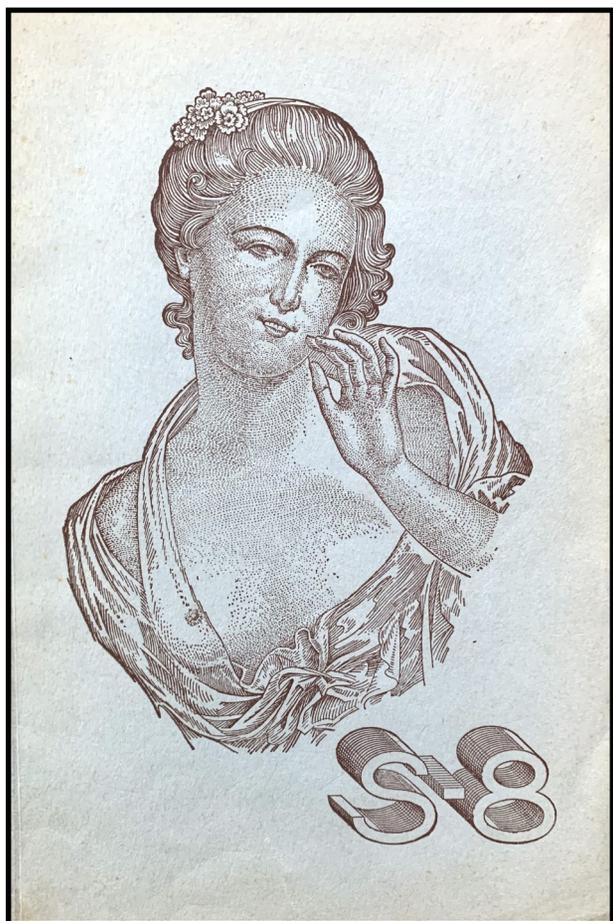
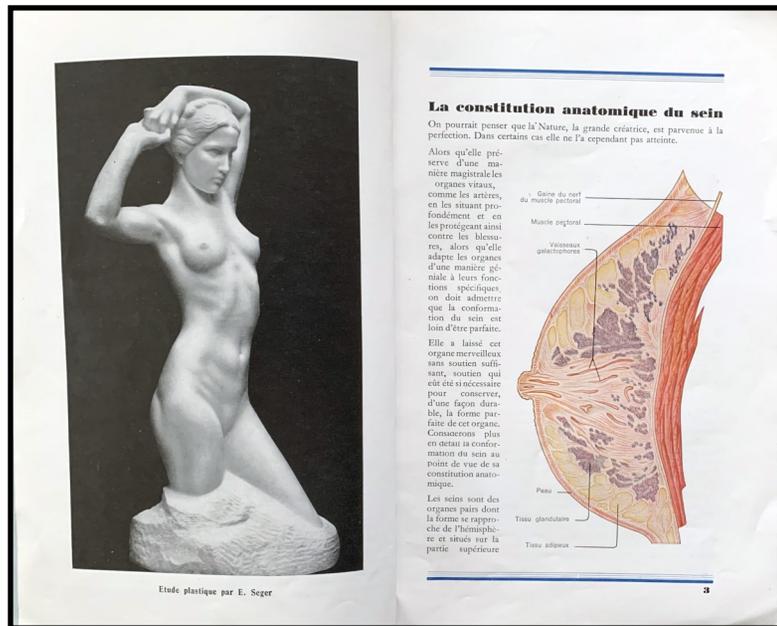


FASCINATING TRADE CATALOGUE OF BREAST ENHANCEMENT METHODS

36. LABORATORIES DUPRAZ

La raffermissement du buste féminin par les methods scientifiques. Hormones-S-8. Paris: n.p., ca. 1935. 8vo. 32 pp. Profusely illustrated with both color and black and white images, many photographic. Original illustrated wrappers; a wonderful copy of an extremely rare work.

First and only edition. This is more a promotional (as opposed to scientific) work touting the benefits of a newly-invented hormonal treatment to enhance breasts. Not unlike a trade catalogue, we benefit by numerous illustrations and explanation of three different formulaic treatments, depending upon the desired size and shape. Prices are included. The company includes extracts from medical journals detailing the scientific aspects of the hormonal treatment. Colored anatomical illustrations are accompanied by some cheesecake half-tones (sultry bare-breasted women). The hormones are apparently available in pill or convenient powder form. OCLC locates 1 copy at the Holy Spirit University of Kaslik in Lebanon.



Sein trop peu développé ou légèrement affaissé

Dans ce cas employez :

La Formule I de la cure S-8 se composant de :

1. Dragées Hormones S-8 n° 1, 3 fois 2 dragées par jour.
2. Poudre S-8 à base de protéine, 3 cuillérées à soupe par jour après les principaux repas.

C'est également la formule I qu'il convient de prendre pour conserver la beauté des seins. Une cure par an.

Sein fortement affaissé et lourd.

Employez la Formule II qui consiste uniquement en dragées d'Hormones S-8 n° 2. (Pas de poudre).

Sein fortement affaissé mais flasque

Employez la Formule III.

Elle consiste en :

1. Dragées S-8 n° 3.
2. Poudre S-8 n° 3.

Quelques avis de médecins concernant les résultats surprenants Extraits du Journal médical à propos des essais faits avec la cure d'hormones S-8

1^{er} Cas, A.C., 27 ans, mariée. Sujet faible, anémique, menstruations irrégulières, peu accentuées et à intervalles de 3 semaines depuis l'âge de 14 ans. Deux fausses couches. Glandes très peu développées, pas de tissu adipeux. Le tissu glandulaire n'est pas perceptible au toucher. Le sujet commence une cure d'hormone S-8, formule I, 6 dragées et 50 grammes de poudre par jour. Après trois semaines le sein est rehaussé d'environ 4 cm. par rapport à l'état précédent. Huit semaines après les deux seins sont ronds, raffermis et bien formés. On perçoit nettement les tissus glandulaires.

2^e Cas, M.H., 40 ans, mariée. Sujet corpulent. Mère de 5 enfants qu'elle a allaités. Les seins sont très affaissés et contiennent de grands amas de graisse. Les mamelons se trouvent à la hauteur de la 7^e côte. Le sujet prend des dragées hormone S-8, formule II (reconstituant du tissu conjonctif), 8 dragées par jour. Après 3 semaines le mamelon est rehaussé jusqu'à la hauteur de la 6^e côte, l'affaissement est combattu et le volume du sein a diminué par la résorption de la graisse. Après 18 semaines l'organe a repris sa grandeur naturelle. Le mamelon se trouve à la hauteur de la 5^e côte et tout l'organe a repris sa grandeur naturelle : entre la 3^e et la huitième côte.

3^e Cas, S.J., 20 ans, célibataire. Seins flasques après une cure d'amalgissement exagérée. Ici, dès le début l'effort s'est porté

2^e Cas. Le mamelon a été rehaussé jusqu'à la 5^e côte.

14 15

HEALTH ASPECTS OF CORSETS EXAMINED

37. LÉOTY, Ernest

Le Corset, a travers les ages. Illustrations de Saint-Elme Gautier. Paris: Paul Ollendorff, 1893. 4to. xii, 110, [1] pp., including half title. Title in red and black with engraved device. Frontispiece, 17 full-page numbered plates, 43 wood engravings in the text, engraved initials, head- and tailpieces. Original beveled white boards with silver decoration, cloth spine; a wonderful copy of a scarce work.

First edition of this fascinating history of the corset. Léoty was a late nineteenth-century undergarment designer who invented a corset with more stretch greatly increasing the comfort and well-being of women. His history similarly focuses on the health effects of corsets throughout the years as well as the changing aesthetics of the female form. He employed Gautier (1849–1903), a French artist and book illustrator, to provide the illustrations for the text. Gautier's engravings illustrate the details in construction and shape of corsets that Léoty thoroughly describes in his text. Overall, a lovely and informative history of one of the most influential garments in women's fashion. OCLC locates no copies in North America.



FIG. 24. — Collection Leoty.



PLANCHE XVII

Corset moderne.

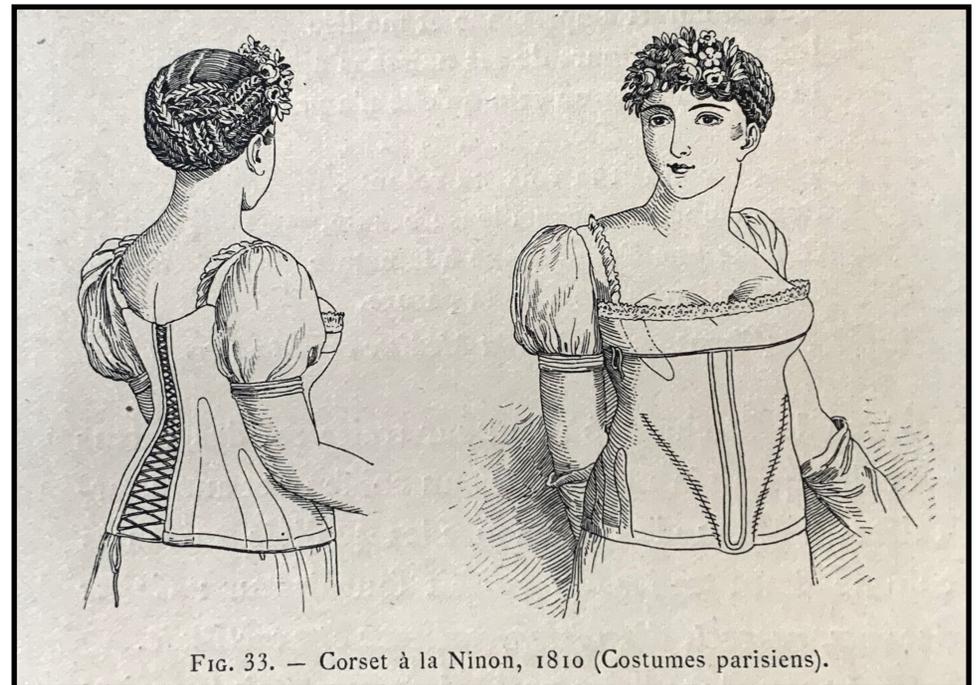


FIG. 33. — Corset à la Ninon, 1810 (Costumes parisiens).



INVENTION OF A MACHINE TO DEAL WITH DISLOCATED BONES

38. MICHAULT, Jean

Les discours de chirurgie pour l'explication des nouvelles machines pour les os & pour la vérole ou maladie vénérienne, lors qu'elle y fait des nodus & exostones & des anchyloses aux jointures. Avec l'art de guérir méthodiquement par la scule application du mercure. Paris: L'auteur, Vve Bobin, 1682. 12mo. [xxxii], 187 (ie, 195) pp. Woodcut headpieces. With the large folding plate, minor repairs plus some existing small tears at the folds. Contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments, worn at the corners; interior very good. Engraved bookplate of the French neurologist Dr. Maurice-Villaret (1877-1946) plus additional inscription on the fly-leaf.

First edition. Michault (1632-1694), a master surgeon in Paris, describes a machine he invented to reduce dislocated or demoted bones. Though the process, as illustrated, looks quite painful, the contraption is not too dissimilar to equipment now commonly used by physical therapists. The text not only describes in detail the machine and its uses but further discusses specific cases where patients had suffered orthopedic "mishaps" that required surgery and/or use of the equipment. The second part of the book treats venereal disease. OCLC locates only 1 copy in America (Johns Hopkins); most copies worldwide do not include the plate.

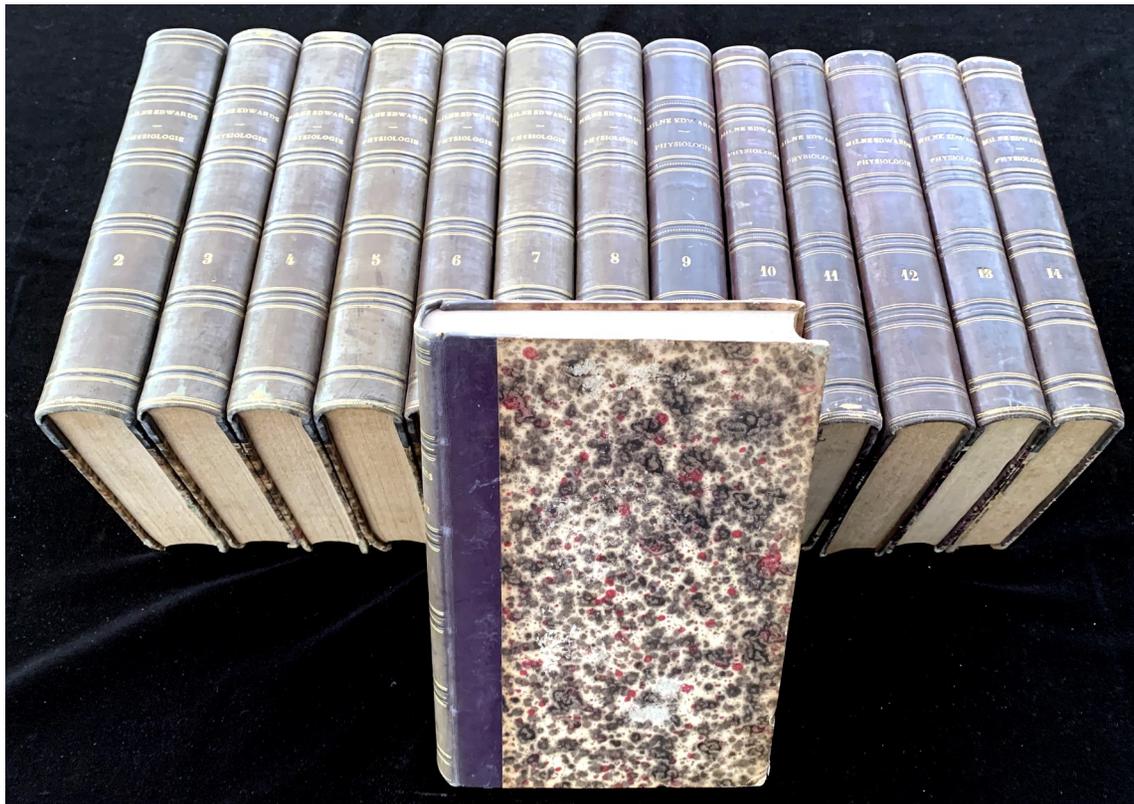
COMPARATIVE HUMAN AND ANIMAL MORPHOLOGY FROM FRANCE'S GREAT NATURALIST

39. MILNE-EDWARDS, Henri

Leçons sur la physiologie et l'anatomie comparée de l'homme et des animaux. Paris: Librairie de Victor Masson, 1857-81. **Fourteen volumes.** 4to. Approximately 8200 pages, including indexes and a publisher's catalogue. Uniformly bound in calf-backed marbled boards, gilt spines; occasional foxing. Stamp of J. Falret on half-titles.

Only edition of the collection of lectures given by the great naturalist Henri Milne-Edwards at the Faculty of Sciences, Paris. These were gathered over a period of more than twenty years as an adjunct to his teaching and administrative duties as dean of the Faculty. Milne-Edwards studied medicine in Paris, and thereafter concentrated on his longtime interest in zoology, investigating the living habitats of invertebrates, ultimately creating maritime laboratories throughout France. One of the first true ecological scientists, he recorded his observations of both physiological data and joined it with data from comparative morphology. Milne-Edwards (1800-85) was for years the leader of the French naturalists and his works remained famous long after his death.

\$ 850.00



HAPPY 200TH BIRTHDAY

40. NIGHTINGALE, Florence

Medal, bronze. 76 mm. (3 in.) diameter.

Created by the Medical Heritage Society, sculpted by Barry Stanton. The obverse shows a portrait of Nightingale, the reverse is blank. The medal is seated in a blue velvet-finish holder that is suitable for display.

The Medical Heritage Society created limited editions of the Nightingale medal in bronze, pewter and sterling silver. \$ 150.00



FASCINATING PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM OF NURSE TRAINING

41. [NURSING] [BALTIMORE] [SISTERS OF MERCY]

Photograph album documenting nurses' training at Mercy Hospital and College of Physicians & Surgeons, Baltimore, 1920. Thirty-two 6" x 8" gelatin silver photographs mounted to both sides of black cardstock leaves, string-tied, with new black paper covers added. Undated, but the year 1920 appears on a chalkboard in one image. Pencil writing in a hard-to-decipher language—possibly Lithuanian—on first image, otherwise clean. Images are very clear and appear professional.

The Sisters of Mercy—an international Catholic women's association dedicated to helping those in need—established the Baltimore City Hospital in 1874 and the School of Nursing in 1899. The school offered a rigorous three-year training program with classes taught by experienced nurses and by professors from the nearby College of Physicians & Surgeons. The school quickly drew large numbers of applicants, and a much-needed dormitory-like home was constructed that offered "more than 100 sleeping rooms which are well lighted and ventilated, spacious parlors, library, lecture room, study and recreation halls" (Costello, Sisters of Mercy of Maryland). Some of the images in this album appear to show parts of the nurses' home (a courtyard, parlor, and dining room), while others show nursing student in the classroom, learning to make a hospital bed, assisting during surgery, working in the pharmacy and the kitchen, tending babies in the maternity ward, and ministering to the sick and wounded in wards and in patient rooms. Of particular interest are the images from classrooms illustrating not only the teaching aids on the walls but the furniture and overall environment in which the nurses learn and train as well as relax. In a particularly interesting photograph a student nurse (along with what might be a doctor and a nun) is tending to an African American man. An absolutely fascinating and valuable record of the lives of nursing students at this school, of which little visual documentation seems to remain. \$ 1500.00





[NURSING] [BALTIMORE] [SISTERS OF MERCY]

42. PARKINSON, James

An essay on the shaking palsy. Chicago: American Medical Association, [1932]. 8vo. [ii], iv, [ii], 66 pp. Printed boards; the limitation is set forth on the paste-down. An excellent copy.

Facsimile edition, No. 177 of 300 copies printed from photographic reproductions of the original pages. First printed in London by Whittingham and Rowland in 1817, Parkinson's famed essay was first to describe the "shaking palsy" now known as Parkinson's disease. He was the first to detail the symptoms, several cases, and potential cures. He importantly distinguishes the disease from similar cases with which it might be confused, describing it as "involuntary tremulous motion, with lessened muscular power ... the senses and intellect being uninjured." While he does not offer a cause per se instead focusing on establishing symptoms, he does suggest that it is derived from "a disordered state of that part of the medulla which is contained in the cervical vertebrae." Parkinson's observations and essay were fundamental in establishing the neurological disease leading to more accurate diagnosis and a continued search for a cure.

The first edition is very rare on the market, with four copies auctioned in the past fifty years, the last one reaching six figures. Parkinson (1755-1824) was an important physician as well as an amateur geologist. Additionally, he was heavily involved in social reform advocating for universal suffrage and reforms for mental institutions.

\$ 450.00

**LETTERS TO THE FIRST GRADUATE
OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

43. PEPPER, William

Three letters (2 ALS and 1 TLS), all addressed to Dr. Eli Geddings.

1. ALS, Jan. 26, 1885, 1 leaf, folded, 2 pp.

About the illness of a first-year medical student at Penn, whom Pepper suspects as having pneumonia. He describes his examinations, and lays out a course of treatment, including medication.

2. ALS, Feb. 19, [1884 or 5]. 1 p.

Detailing treatment of a patient with an empyema

3. TLS, May 23, 1884, 1 p.

Regarding a Mr. Evans and his heart condition. Pepper is leaning toward waiting until the Fall of the year to operate.

William J. Pepper, Jr., M.D. (1843-1898) was a leader in medical education in the United States, as well as the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania and founder of the Philadelphia Free Library. He taught at Penn starting in 1868, eventually being elected Provost in 1881, and serving in that position for nearly fourteen years. He founded the *Philadelphia Medical Times* in 1870. He was known academically for his contributions to the theory and practice of medicine; his *System of Medicine* (1885) became a standard textbook in medical schools across America.

Dr. Eli Geddings (1799-1878), who studied medicine at Abbeville and Philadelphia. He settled in Charleston in 1824 and became the first graduate of the Medical College of South Carolina. He opened a private school known as the Charleston Academy of Medicine, offering lectures and allowing students access to his personal library of over 700 volumes. Ultimately, he accepted the chair of anatomy and physiology at the University of Maryland and edited the Baltimore Medical and Surgical Journal and Review from 1831 to 1837, when he returned to the Medical College of South Carolina as chairman of pathological anatomy and medical jurisprudence.

\$ 1500.00

**MILITARY MEDICINE FOLLOWING
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR**

44. PRINGLE, John; RUSH, Benjamin (ed.)

Observations on the diseases of the army. Philadelphia: Edward Earle, 1810. 8vo. xlvii, [i], 411 pp. Contemporary tree calf, worn especially around the edges and corners, small piece missing from foot of spine, morocco spine label; fly-leaf has been torn away, otherwise interior very good.

First American edition of this authoritative work, the foundation of military medicine. Pringle first published his text in 1752 with many editions following. Pringle was one of the first to recognize that hospitals, with poor sanitation and ventilation, were often the cause of the spread of disease. For this reason, *Observations* was incredibly influential in explaining the basic principles of military sanitation. The preface of the book contains a brief account of the concept of neutrality for military hospitals on the field of battle, which idea was later embodied in the provisions of the Geneva Conventions. Pringle also includes a paper on septic and aseptic substances, describing the effect of various chemicals in checking putrefaction. Rush, who edited (as well as heavily promoted) the American edition, contributed a "dedication to the students of medicine" and Pringle's biography.

Pringle (1707-1782) was a Scottish military physician. Known as the "father of military medicine," his observations and procedures changed the way medics treated the wounded on the battlefield and in hospitals. Rush (1746-1813) was a Philadelphia-based physician, social reformer, and a signer of the United States Declaration of Independence. He published extensively on medical, social, and philosophical topics. Garrison & Morton, 2150 (1st ed.).

\$ 300.00

CAJAL'S IMPORTANT WORK ON NEUROLOGY OF THE RETINA

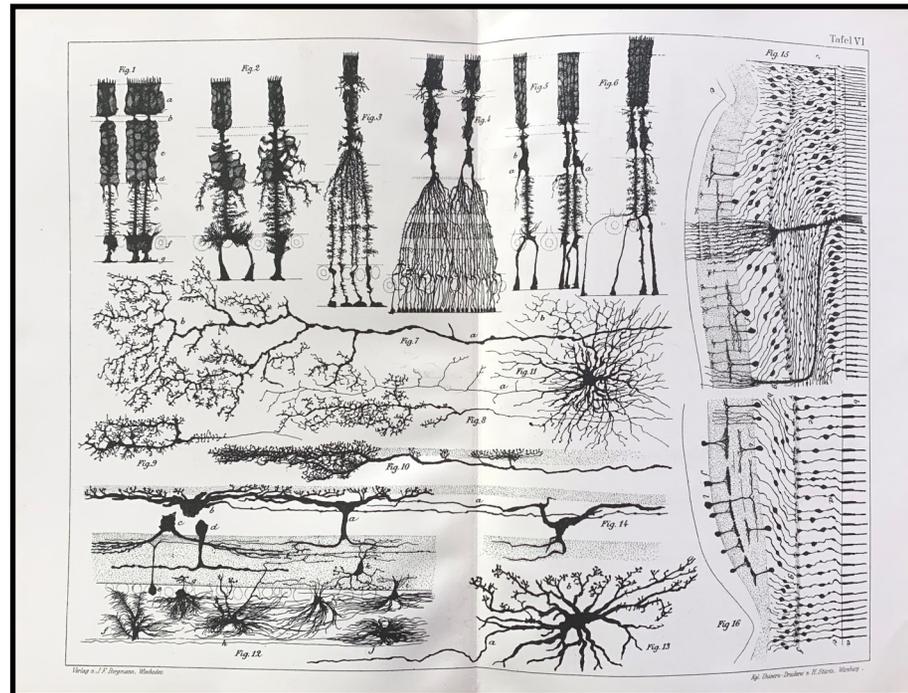
45. RAMÓN Y CAJAL, S(antiago]; GREEFF, Richard (translator)

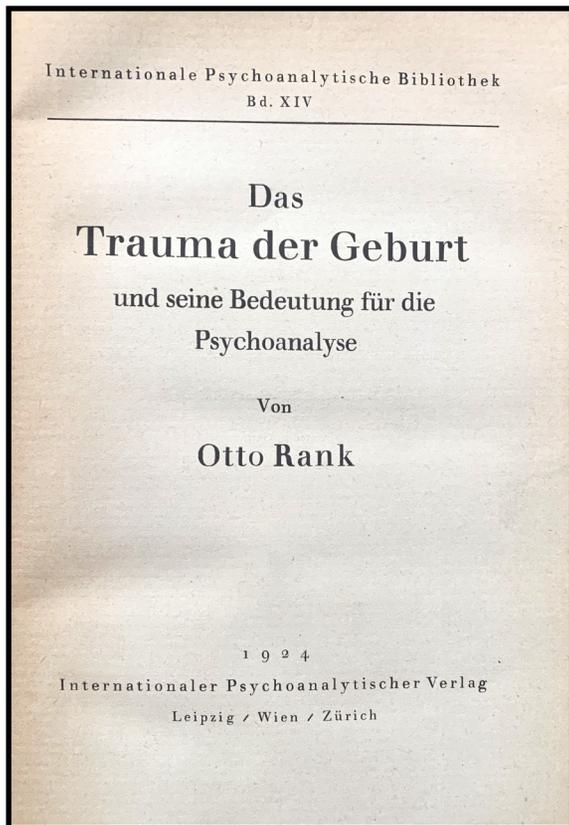
Die Retina der Wirbelthiere: Untersuchungen mit der Golgi-cajal'schen Chromsilbermethode und der ehrlich'schen Methylenblaufärbung. Wiesbaden: J.F. Bergmann, 1894. 4to. viii, [ii], 179 pp., plus leaf of publisher's advertisements. With 7 folding plates. Original printed wrappers preserved in boards with ties; ownership stamp of Oliver Strong.

Rare first edition of this authoritative account of vertebrate retina. Ramón y Cajal's text first appeared two years earlier in French as "La rétine des vertébrés" in the Belgian periodical *La Cellule*. He later expanded his article and recruited Greeff to translate it to German for this 1894 publication. For *The Retina of vertebrates*, he developed and adopted Camillo Golgi's chrome-silver method for staining nerve tissues, which allowed him to make very accurate illustrations of nerve cell structure. This research led to the Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine shared with Golgi in 1906. He also used Paul Ehrlich's methylene blue method to stain the axons of nerve cells. In applying these methods, Ramón y Cajal effectively proved the retina holds individual neurons directly opposing the common theory at the time that the nervous system was a synzythium. Although it took many years for his theory to be accepted, it had a great impact on neuroscience in the ensuing decades.

Although it took many years for his theory to be accepted, it had a great impact on neuroscience in the ensuing decades.

Ramón y Cajal (1852-1934), neurologist, studied medicine at the University of Zaragoza. His neuron theory is one of the principal scientific conquests of the twentieth century. It has withstood, with scarcely any modifications, the passage of more than a hundred years, being reaffirmed by new technologies such as the electron microscopy. Garrison & Morton, 1523.





A RETURN TO THE WOMB

46. RANK, Otto

Das Trauma der Geburt und seine Bedeutung für die Psychoanalyse. Leipzig, Vienna, Zürich: Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag, 1924. 8vo. [viii], 207, [1] pp. Cloth-backed boards, corners reinforced; interior in good condition with some discoloration along margins, some pages unopened. Bookplate of University of Southern California School of Medicine with a small shelf label on the spine.

First edition. In *The Trauma of Birth*, Rank introduced new concepts within the psychoanalytic model. While traditional psychoanalysis focused on the subject's relationship with the father, Rank considered the subject's pre-language relationship with the mother and the experience of birth. He examined the roles that myth, religion, art, and philosophy played in separation anxiety arguing that this phase preceded the formation of the Oedipus complex, Freud's foundational psychoanalytic theory, even though this work was dedicated to Freud. To suggest that a "pre-Oedipal" phase could be the primary causal factor in psychoanalysis caused a rift between Rank and Freud resulting in the dissolution of their friendship and collaboration. According to Ellenberger, Rank's "theory entailed a new system of interpretation of dreams, a new code of universal symbols, a reformulation of the pleasure principle as the wish to return to the womb, and a new interpretation of normal and abnormal sexual life, neuroses, psychosis, and cultural life as a whole. Rank's work came as a surprise to psychoanalysis."

Rank (1884–1939) studied philology with a focus on comparative cultural history. Before his controversial text, Rank was one of Freud's closest confidants. He was one of Freud's six collaborators in the "ring" that applied psychoanalysis into the study of myth, legends, and art. Rank served as the secretary of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Association and co-editor journal *Imago*. He resigned from all his positions following *The Trauma of Birth*, and eventually settled in New York where he worked with great success as a therapist and lecturer.

\$ 400.00

THE GALVANIC CURRENT FOR USE IN ELECTROTHERAPY

47. REMAK, Robert

Galvanotherapie der Nerven- und Muskelkrankheiten. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1858. 8vo. [iv], v-xv, 461 pp. Contemporary paper over boards, worn with some tears on edges and corners, spine label; interior in good condition with only some minor spotting.

First edition. Remak was the first to develop electrotherapy using the galvanic current as a treatment, claiming that the electricity the procedure produced had a catalytic effect. This in turn aided in the cure of many different nervous and muscular ailments. He treated around 700 patients using the galvanic current, which he argued was a superior method to the previously used faradic current. Today, galvanotherapy (now electro-chemical-therapy or ECT) is used primarily to treat cancer, applying electric current to tumors attempting to the change pH values and electric field in the tissue.

Remak (1815–1865) was a Jewish Polish-German physician and an important figure in the field of neurology. In addition to his work in electrotherapy, he also discovered that cells were the product of the division of pre-existing cells in the body by studying chicken embryos and frog eggs (a discovery that Rudolf Virchow claimed as his own). Remak also reconfigured Karl Ernst von Baer's four germ layers to three. However, despite his achievements, he never received full professor status at the University of Berlin where he taught. He eventually was appointed assistant professor—the first Jewish individual to achieve that rank. Garrison & Morton, 4534.

\$ 450.00



AMERICAN RED CROSS BUTTONS

48. Red Cross / Nursing Corps / Medical Aid / Life Saving / Volunteers / Service / & more
 Twenty Two Assorted pins, ca. 1910 to 1940's.
 A few are Sterling Silver.

The red cross symbol of first aid represents an international humanitarian movement that began in Switzerland during the late 19th century and influenced the creation of the "American Red Cross. These pins symbolize professional status and dedication to service." Volunteers and nurses were first recruited to assist people in their homes with hygiene and care for the sick at a time when there was a growing demand for medical services. Pins with the red cross on various colored backgrounds were issued to other medical and non-medical volunteer corps who served during the world wars and were worn in specific locations on the collar, cap or lapel. These vintage pins have now become desirable collectible items.

\$ 1800.00

PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF SKIN DISEASE

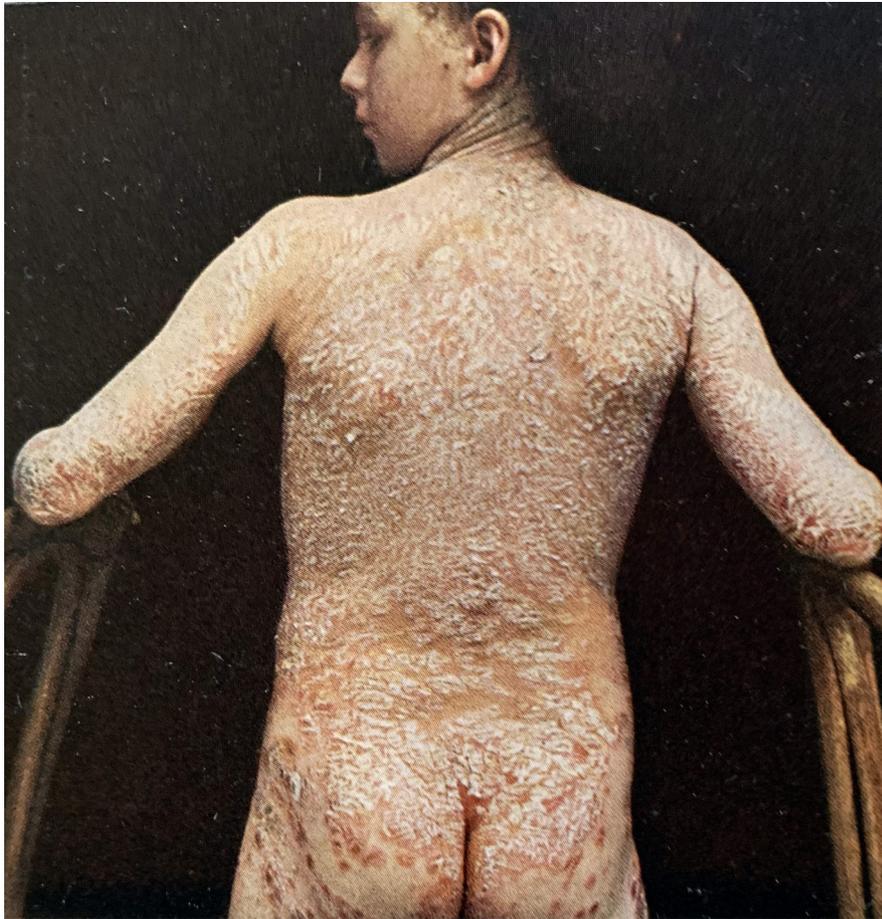
49. RIEHL, G[ustave]; ZUMBUSCH, Leo [Ritter] v[on]

Atlas der Hautkrankheiten. Mit 194 direkt nach der Natur aufgenommenen farbigen Abbildungen. Zweite, mit einem erklärenden Text versehene Auflage. Leipzig: F.C.W. Vogel, 1926. 4to. [vi], 84 leaves. With 194 color photographic illustrations. Half morocco and red pebbled cloth, gilt lettering and decoration on spine; interior in good condition with minor discoloration along margins.

Second edition. Following the success of Zumbusch's 1922 *Atlas der Syphilis*, the two dermatologists undertook a new project cataloging skin diseases and issued the first edition of this atlas between 1923 and 1925. For the second edition, Riehl and Zumbusch added text explanations to each illustration and an alphabetical table of contents. Each disease is listed with its Latin name, followed by an image and brief comments from the doctors. Using the new "Uvachrome" technique, these atlases were the first books with true color photographs. Invented by Arthur Traube, Uvachrome provided vibrant, bright, and stable transparencies for easy reproduction. They accrued photographs from fellow doctors in order to create the most complete atlas possible.

Riehl (1855–1943) was the director of the Clinic of Dermatology at the University of Munich. Zumbusch (1874–1940) also served as the director of Clinic and rector of the university until the National-Socialist party removed him from the office. Both men made significant contributions to dermatology including identifying new diseases and developing treatments.

\$ 350.00



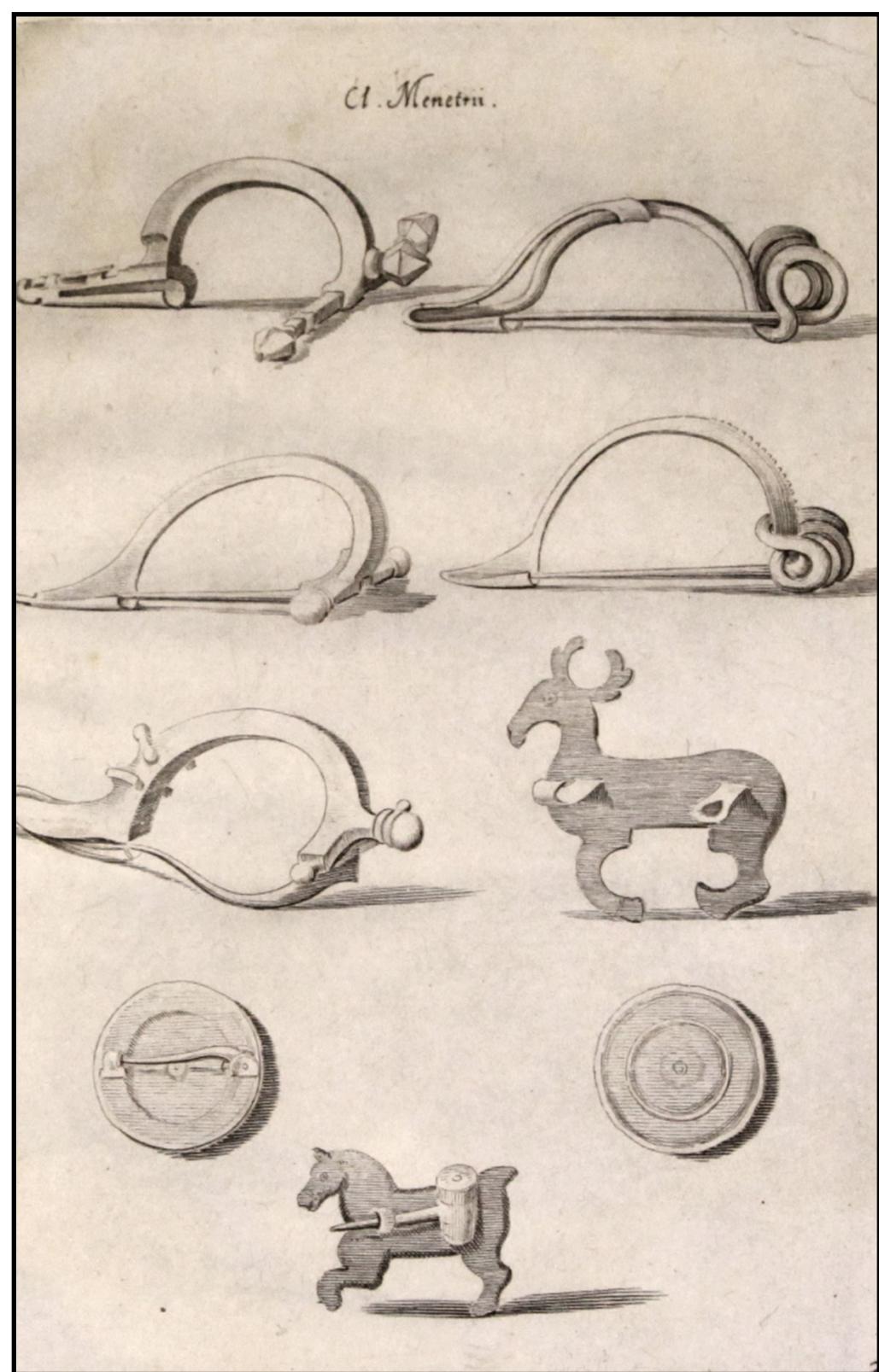
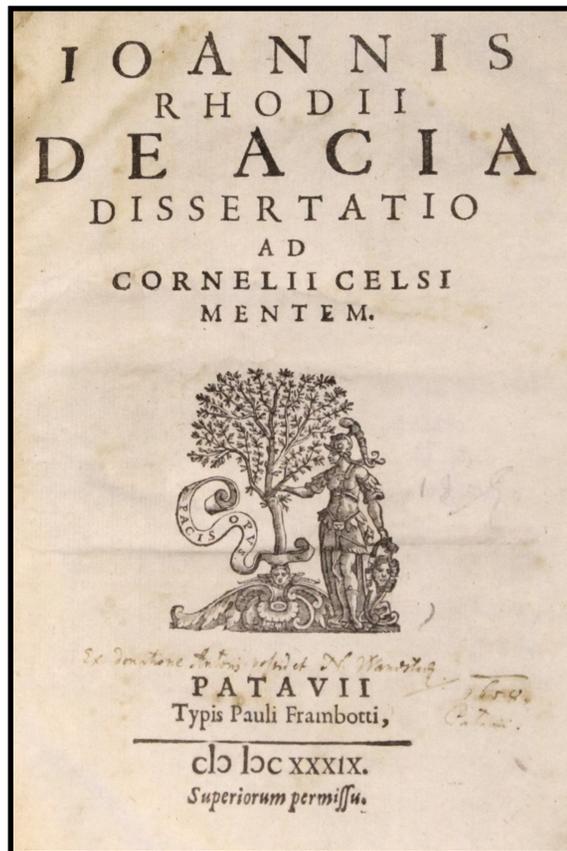
“CLOSE ‘EM UP” -- THE HISTORY OF SURGICAL SUTURES

50. RHODIUS, Johannis [RODE]

De acia dissertatio ad Cornelii Celsi mentem. Padua: Frambotti, 1639. 4to. [xxxii], 197, [2] pp. With 4 full-page engraved plates. Contemporary calf; minor spotting throughout. Inscribed by the author on title.

First edition of Rode's acclaimed study on the nature of the fibula and other forms of surgical sutures used by the ancients. This treatise is based on the works of Celsus, one of the first medical historians. The six pages of ancient and contemporary authorities are of special interest, as are the illustrations of the various sutures with notes on the collections from which they were copied. Among a few of the numerous authors cited are Aldus Manutius, Agricola, Fabricius, Fallopius, Fuchs, Eustachius, Spigelius, Tagliacozzi, and Vesalius.

Rode (1587-1659), a Danish physician, studied at Marburg and Padua, where he was ultimately appointed professor of botany and director of the botanical gardens. \$ 1000.00



RARE RENAISSANCE BOOK OF SECRETS --
GENDER OF WRITER QUESTIONED

51. ROSSELLO, Don Timotheo

Della somma de' secreti vniversali in ogni materia parte prima [et seconda]. Venezia: Giovanni Bariletto, 1561. Two parts in one. 8vo. [viii], 152; [viii], 152 leaves (A¹ of first part misbound following title and before table of contents). Each part with separate title. Woodcut printer's device of "Prudence" with the motto *Prudentia negotium non fortuna ducat* on each title and full-page on verso of last leaf of each part, woodcuts historiated initials, text woodcut illustration of an alchemical instrument (*sigilla hermetis*), contemporary manuscripts notes. Contemporary vellum, a bit worn, with faint notes on covers; some browning and minor staining. Manuscript note on second title that suggests that Rossello is an alias for D. Panizza of Venice (?). Also of interest is the different spelling of Venice, "Venegia" on the first title and "Venetia" on the seco

First edition, extremely rare, of this important and enigmatic treatise of alchemical, pharmaceutical and herbal formulas containing almost every remedy and new mode of therapy for illness as well as the ability to remain in good health. Among the topics described are recipes for plague amulets to aphrodisiacs and formulas from lip balm to paint pigments and cleaning teeth. In addition to the many other beauty treatments, the second book illustrates how to prepare "special waters" used to heal a variety of diseases. Noteworthy is the author's description of his preparation of camphor, quicksilver and sulfur to make a universal medicine. Of special interest (especially given the question of the gender of the writer) is the formula for a mixture of quail testicles, large winged ants, musk, and amber to treat erectile dysfunction.

Little is known about the author and this work. In the same year the present book was published, Isabella Cortese, an Italian writer and alchemist, published *I secreti della signora Isabella Cortese* (*The secrets of Lady Isabella Cortese*), same printer, same printer's device, and very similar text. Both works contain instructions on the preparation of practical items such as toothpaste, soap and cosmetics; both contain the same directions on the "universal medicine"; and both have the same section on erectile dysfunction. Three men, Bariletto, Curtio Troiano di Navò and Mario Caboga, can all be connected to both works. Bariletto was a printer who came to Venice from the Riviera di Salò on Lake Garda around 1550; di Navò, his brother-in-law and described as a "book merchant," applied in 1560 for the required privileges to print both works; Chaboga, the Archdeacon of Ragusa, was the dedicatee of both works. No extended information has been found on Isabella Cortese and her life; all that is known is her book of secrets. It has been questioned whether Cortese was a pseudonym for Rossello (or whoever Rossello actually was), as the possibility might exist for increased sales based on a female author. Alternatively, it could be that Rossello was a pseudonym used by Cortese (or whoever she actually was). The manuscript note indicating an alias of Rossello puts everything into question; the only Panizza we could locate was the printer Valente Panizza (fl. 1562-1572).

\$ 10,500.00



52. ROUPPE, Ludovici [Louis]

De morbis navigantium, liber unus. Accedit observatio de effectu extracti cicutae storkiano in cancro. Leiden: Theodor Haak, 1764. 8vo. [viii], 338, [1] pp. Woodcut decorations throughout. Contemporary mottled calf, gilt spine; interior with marginal light browning, heavier on the first and last few leaves, still an attractive copy.

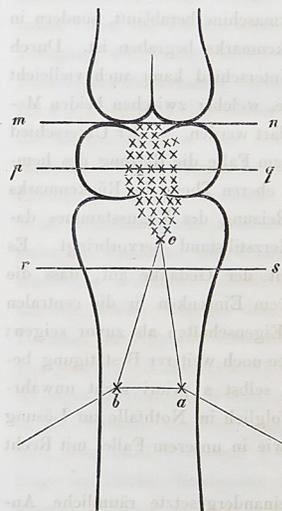
First edition of this outstanding treatise devoted to diseases incident to mariners. Rouppe (1729-80), naval physician and surgeon, describes the conditions, environmental and otherwise, in which mariners are particularly susceptible (both on board ship and in port). In addition to a section on sanitation and sanitary measures, he covers scurvy and venereal diseases, and treats a variety of fevers, epilepsy, rheumatism, diarrhea and cancers. \$ 1500.00

48

schauung über den Hemmungsapparat für die Reflexe des Rückenmarks scheint mir die natürlichste zu sein. Es ist aber noch eine andere denkbar, und die will ich mit einigen Worten besprechen.

Die Reflexerscheinungen des unverletzten und des geköpften Thieres zeigen bekanntlich verschiedene Charaktere: im letzteren Falle ist das Reflexvermögen des Thieres gewöhnlich erhöht. Diesem Unterschiede entsprechend, kann man annehmen, dass in beiden

Figur 3.



Fällen auch die anatomischen Wege der Reflexe verschieden sind. Wenn z. B. das Verbindungsglied im Rückenmarke zwischen den sensiblen und motorischen Fasern als zwei Nervenzellen a u. b (Fig. 3.) bestehend gedacht wird, so kann man sich vorstellen, dass der eine Weg für den Reflexvorgang durch die gerade Linie a b dargestellt wird, der zweite aber durch die gebrochene a c b.

OF MAJOR SIGNIFICANCE “KNEE-JERK REACTIONS” EXPLAINED

53. SETSCHENOW, J. [SECHENOV, Ivan Mikhailovich]

Physiologische studien über die hemmungsmechanismen für die reflexthätigkeit des rückenmarks im gehirne des frosches. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1863. 8vo. [iv], 51 pp. Wrappers; a fine copy in folding case.

First edition of this extraordinarily rare treatise on the reflexes of the brain, a pioneer work on cerebral reflex activity. According to Sechenov, higher brain function, including any so-called voluntary act, was basically reflex in nature for it was a response to sensory stimulation which led to a motor act. “Thus the nervous system as a whole functioned exclusively by means of reflex activity: lower or spinal reflexes, and cerebral or “psychic” reflexes which included emotions and thoughts” (Clarke & O’Malley, p. 362). “Sechenov considered cerebral reflex activity the source of voluntary actions. Stimulations, according to him, arise in the peripheral sense organs and are mediated to the psychic realm, which determines the nature of muscular response. Absence of all senses would thus make psychic life impossible. However, the reflex activity itself is regulated by other cerebral centers (especially that in the mid-brain), which serve in an inhibitory capacity” (Haymaker & Schiller).

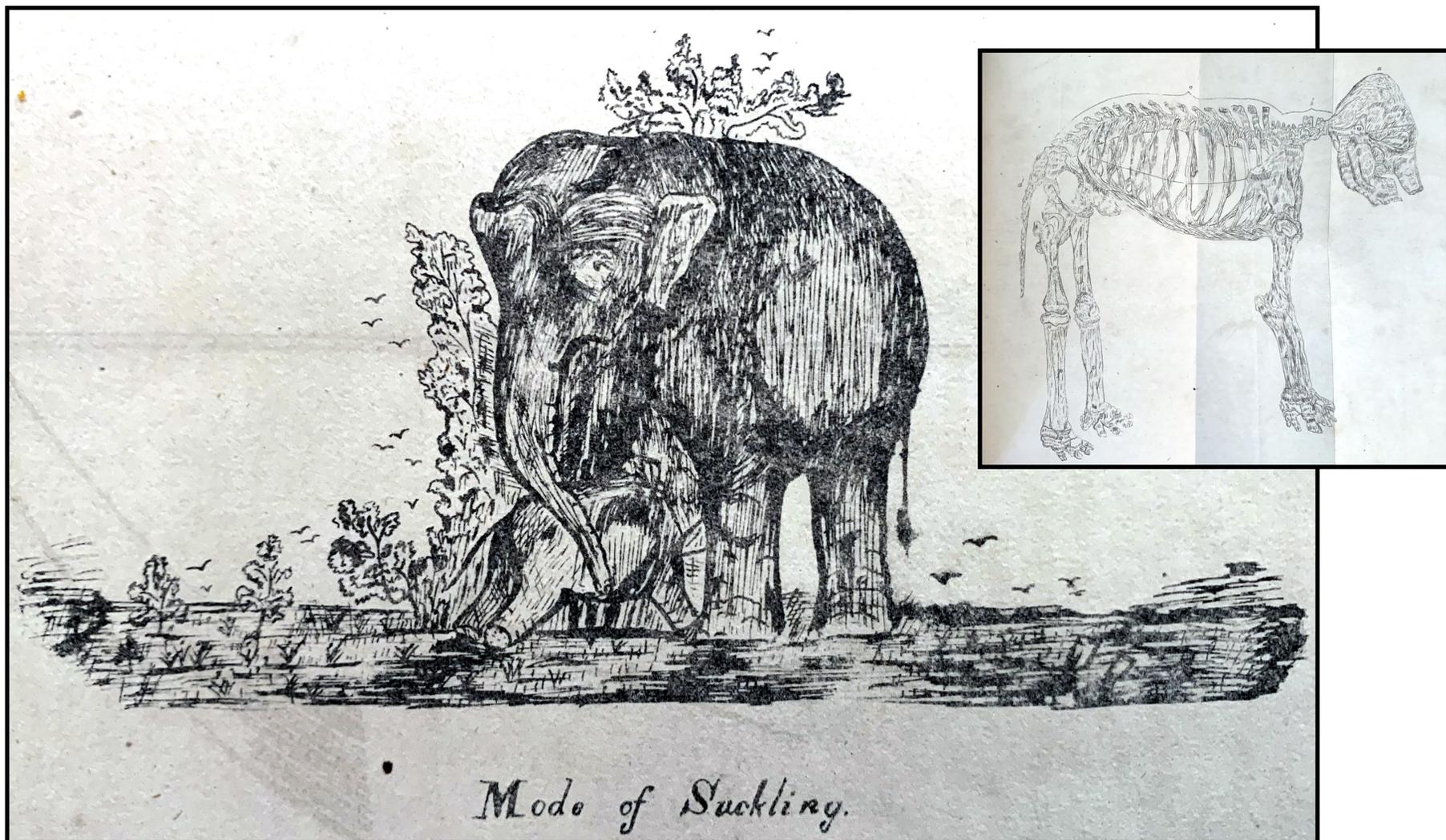
Sechenov (1829-1905), the father of Russian physiology, laid the foundation for the study of reflexes, animal and human behaviour, and neuroscience. He showed that brain activity is linked to electric currents and was the first to introduce electrophysiology. Among his discoveries was the cerebral inhibition of spinal reflexes and described how the physiochemical factors in the environment of the cell are of equal if not greater importance. Garrison & Morton, 1362. \$ 7500.00

54. SLYM, Martinus Johannes

Elephants and their treatment in health and disease. Moulmein [Mawlamyine, Myanmar]: [for the author], 1878. 8vo. [iv], vi, 82, xxvii pp., including contents, index and appendix. With 15 plates (2 folding), text illustrations, tipped-in errata slip at p. 5. Contemporary brown morocco with elaborate gilt "Orientalist" design and all edges gilt bound by Higginbotham & Co. in Madras. An excellent copy with minor rubbing and spotting. Ownership inscription on first blank by Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff (1829–1906) who served as Undersecretary of State for India (1868–1874) and the Colonies (1880–1881), and then the governor of Madra (1881–1886). During his tenures in British territories, he traveled widely, visiting all 22 districts of Madras, and expressed concern for the natural environments of the regions, especially the flora and fauna.

Very rare and uncommon first edition, virtually a new work following an earlier and much shorter printing issued in 1873. According to the author's preface, the Conservator of Forests in British Burma requested a more elaborate and complete text in order to find the "cause of the high mortality rate of the Government's elephants." The Department of Forests was formed to prevent and curb the over-exploitation of the teak forests in Burma, which had been devastated since a laissez-faire policy was implemented in 1829. The Department sought to create a more sustainable method of harvesting teak, and elephants, the main source of transportation in the area, played a crucial role. Slym provides meticulous detail concerning the anatomy and pathology of diseases to which the elephant is most susceptible. He also includes cures for common ailments and how to administer them as well as how to maintain the overall health of the animal. There are specific instructions for breeding and feeding. The plates are derived from his own sketches and show Slym's intimate knowledge of the animal and region. He sums up the importance of the elephant thus: "an animal of such strength and such docility as the elephant would be useful wherever he thrived, and his maintenance could be remuneratively found; but in his home he is not merely useful – he is indispensable."

Slym served as the Deputy Conservator of Forests in Burma at the time he compiled this study. OCLC locates 1 copy (Edinburgh) and 2 copies of the pamphlet (British Library, Oxford).
\$ 15,000.00





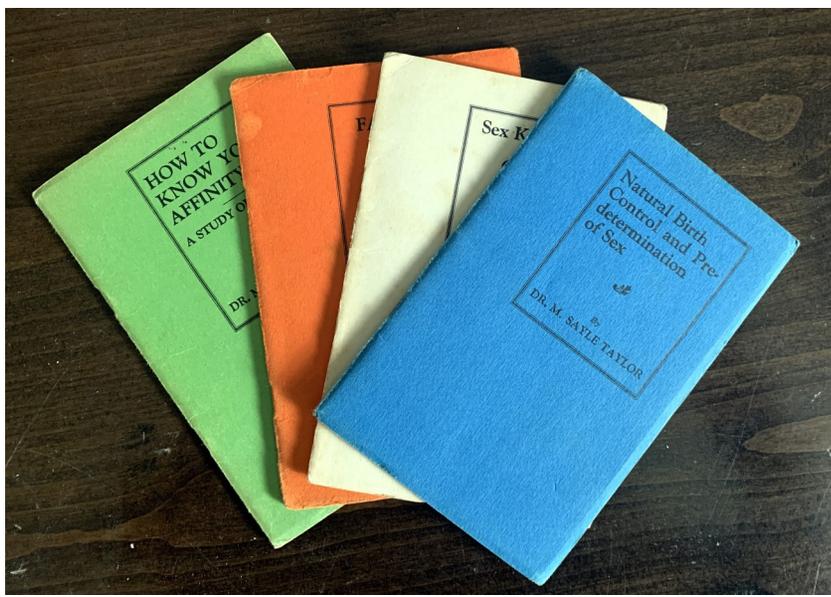
ILLUSTRATED EMERGENCY MEDICINE

55. TAMBA GENTOKU

Kokesai kyuho (Kokei saikyu ho) (Emergency remedies for the benefit of the people). Kyoto, 1789-90. Three volumes (265 x 180 mm). Approximately 300 double pages, including nearly 150 woodblock illustrations. Original wrappers with printed labels; interior with minor browning and occasional wormholes, otherwise a fine and complete copy preserved in a folding box.

Probably one of the earliest illustrated accounts of Japanese medicine, compiled by the famous court physician Tamba Gentoku, also known as Taki Angen. The work is intended to promulgate medical knowledge among the common people, describing how to remedy maladies of various kinds without the aide of a physician. The illustrations, many botanical in nature, cover every phase of emergency treatment, including revival of the drowned or intoxicated by artificial respiration and treatment by massage (see illustrations in Castiglioni in his *History of Medicine*). Of particular interest is an illustration of the most famous of all moxa spots (“sanri”), located on the antero-lateral aspect of the (left) leg, with detailed directions on how to “know” it.

Among the many aspects of emergency medicine, the author treats the following: Loss of consciousness, including apoplexy, sexual intercourse, paralysis, sunstroke, cholera, epilepsy, intoxication, etc. (Vol. I); Vomiting blood, blood in urine, jaundice, deafness, obstructed urethra, lockjaw, wounds, cuts, contusions, eye injury, scalds and burns, frostbite, etc. (Vol. II); Death and violent death, suffocation, starvation, hanging, drowning, freezing and lightning, foreign objects in parts of the body, accidental poisoning, plants, grains, alcohol and ptomaine, prenatal emergencies, fetal movement, hemorrhage, eclampsia, difficult births, postnatal emergencies, septicemia and menorrhagia, infantile emergencies, stillbirth, convulsion, roseola, infantum, etc. (Vol. III).



SAGE ADVICE TO WOMEN

56. TAYLOR, Marion Sayle

1. *Natural birth control and predetermination of sex.* (offered with) 2. *Sex knowledge for children. A parent's duty to the child* (offered with) 3. *Facts for wives: plain truths about marriage.* (offered with) 4. *How to know your affinity: a study of glands.* Chicago: Hygienic Orificial Co., 1928. **Four booklets.** 8vo. 24; 15, [1]; 24; 24 pp. Each pamphlet bound in printed wrappers with a list of other works by the author on the recto of the rear wrapper; all in excellent condition and housed in the original publisher's envelope.

First editions. A bit of medical quackery, giving such advice on personal glandular affinities, how often to douche, how to use "the talk" to avoid juvenile delinquency, and which ovary produces male eggs and which female. The pamphlet on natural birth control refers to "coitus intermenstruus" as well as "coitus interruptus" and "coitus reservatus." Both pro and con points of view on these "natural" methods are discussed. And if you wanted to find out how to conceive a boy, read the pamphlet (and see the chart)! Apparently the Moon is also involved. The second pamphlet explains when and how to discuss the issue, "Where did I come from? with your child. The third pamphlet is a basic discussion of female sex as well as the ideal sex practices at home. And the final pamphlet delves into the mysteries of love, discusses why some marriages end in divorce, and reveals the secrets of an "affinity" (our one true mate).

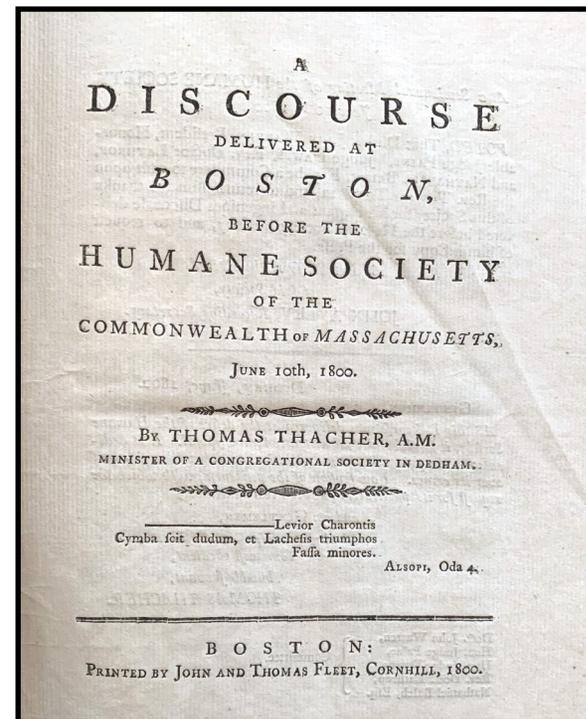
A wonderful collection of early twentieth century "forward" thinking relating to sex, mating, marriage and birth.

THE RESUSCITATIVE PROCESS

57. THACHER, Thomas

A discourse delivered at Boston, before the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, June 10th, 1800. Boston: John and Thomas Fleet, 1800. 8vo. [iv], 31 pp., including half-title, list of officers and members of the Society, and a very interesting section on the "resuscitative process." Wrappers with title label on front; uncut, interior excellent with an inscription of D. Greenleaf on the half-title.

First edition of one of Reverend Thacher's sermons delivered in Boston. Thacher (1756–1812) was a prominent preacher in Massachusetts, and many of his sermons were printed during his career. This sermon begins with a verse from Luke Ch. 12 and proceeds to discuss the themes of philanthropy and charity. The sermon fits with the mission of the audience. A group of Bostonians established the Humane Society in 1786 in order to find ways to prevent water-related deaths such as shipwrecks and drownings, an unfortunately common occurrence. They are largely responsible for introducing life-saving methods including lifeboats and rescue techniques to Massachusetts Bay. Thacher's message of helping others would have resonated with the Humane Society in attendance. OCLC locates 2 actual, non microform copies (NY Historical Society, Indiana). \$ 600.00



ARGUMENTS AGAINST NATIVE AMERICANS INFECTING EUROPEANS WITH SYPHILIS

58. TONGUE, James

An inaugural dissertation upon the three following subjects: I. An attempt to prove that the Lues Venerea was not introduced into Europe from America. II. An experimental inquiry into the modus operandi of mercury in curing the Lues Venerea. III. Experimental proofs that the Lues Venerea, and gonorrhoea, are two distinct forms of disease. Philadelphia: Printed for the author, 1801. 12mo. [ii], 72 pp., including half-title with errata on the verso. Dedication to the author's teacher Benjamin Rush. Half cloth over marbled boards; interior excellent.

Rare first edition of Tongue's doctoral dissertation about lues venerea, or syphilis. Tongue (1779–1843), then a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania, argues against the widely held belief that indigenous Americans infected Europeans with syphilis. He uses references from the bible and historical research on venereal diseases in Europe. Tongue also describes various experiments with mercury, a common cure for syphilis. He ends with a comparison between syphilis and gonorrhoea arguing that the two are distinct and different maladies. OCLC locates 5 copies (Harvard, American Philosophical Society, Penn, Northwestern, American Antiquarian Society). \$ 450.00

EARLY PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE HAWAIIAN LEPER COLONY

59. WAYSON, James T.

Tubercular, anaesthetic and mixed tuberculous types of Hawaiian lepers. Kalaupapa, Hawaii, 1903. Oblong album. Fifty-two silver gelatin photographs mounted on twenty-six stiff paper boards. Gift inscription on the front pastedown "To Dr. Dudley, Compliments of Dr. J.T. Wayson M.D.". Ownership inscription on the same pastedown "Dr. Wayson made these photos especially for me. W.H.D." Original blind-decorated black buckram. An astounding, unique piece.

A gift from Dr. James T. Wayson to Dr. William Howard Dudley, this photo album chronicles the effects and treatment of lepers at the Kalaupapa Colony. In 1865, laws went into effect to allow the arrest and removal of those diagnosed with leprosy in order to stifle the spread of the disease, for which there was no known cure. Agents were appointed to search for lepers and bring them to isolation camps like Kalaupapa for the rest of their lives. Kalaupapa began receiving patients in 1866 and continued until the isolation laws were lifted in 1969. Most of the patients living in the colony chose to stay, though, and some are still there today.

Wayson was in charge of the receiving station for the exiled lepers in Honolulu. The colony also served as an experimental ward for treatment of different kinds of leprosy, and the physicians stationed there published their findings in medical journals. Some of the photographs in this album were reproduced in those periodicals. The photographs document lesions and sores on the patients' bodies as well as surgical wounds and amputations. Of the men and women in the photographs, only the non-native Hawaiians are labeled in any way: four "Chinamen" and one "German".

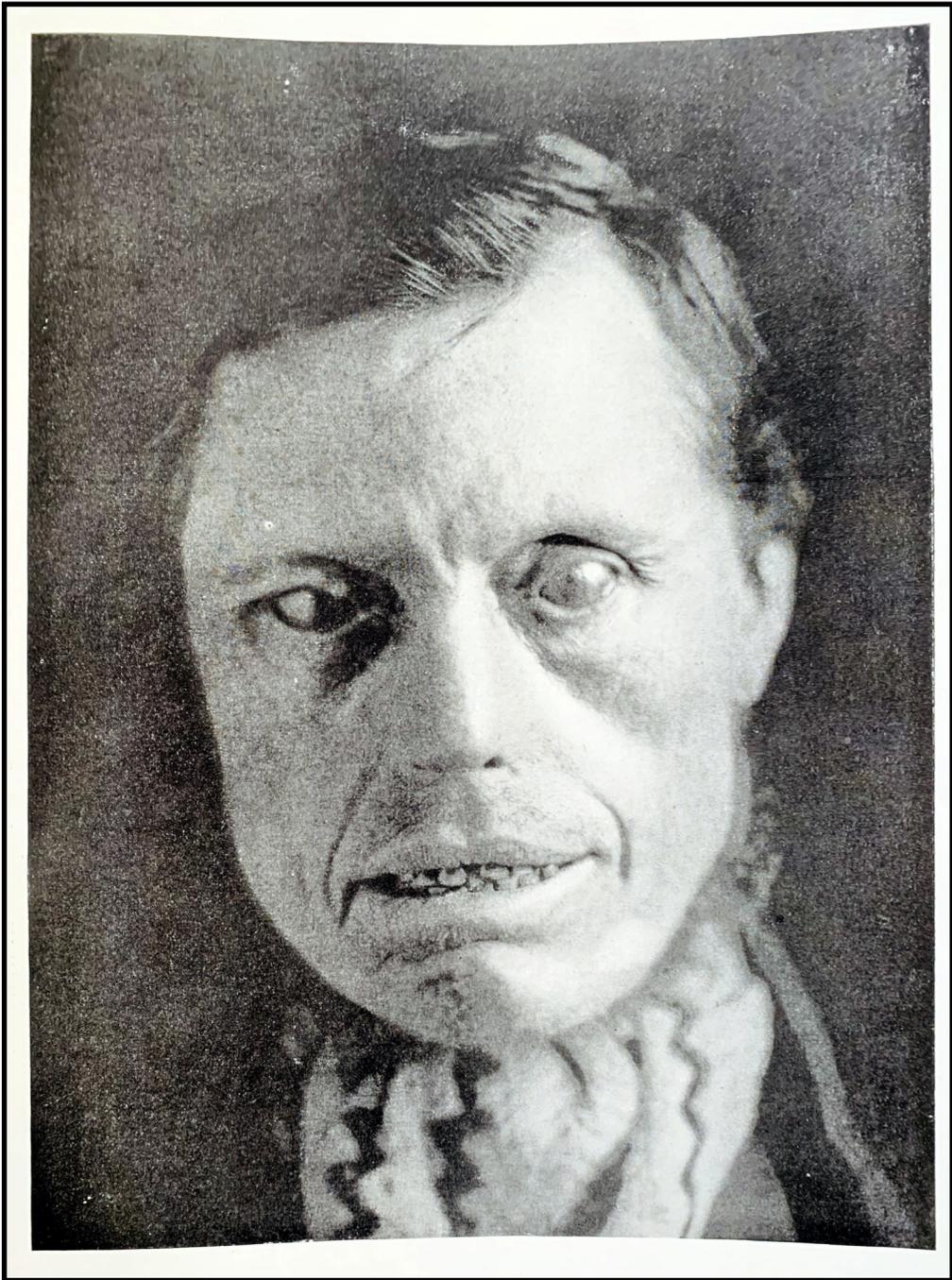
Dr. Dudley was a prominent physician in Michigan in the early twentieth century until 1928 when he was arrested on suspicion of performing an illegal abortion resulting in the death of the woman. He was found not guilty at trial. **(Offered with)**

"Illustrations of the principal phenomena of leprosy." From *Atlas of illustrations of clinical medicine, surgery and pathology*. Fasciculus XVIII. London: The New Sydenham Society, [1903-4]. Folio. [2], pp. 95-98 (introductory statements by the editor). With 22 plates (4 in color). Modern cloth, title in gilt on cover; an excellent copy.

The leprosy portion of Fascicle 18 of the New Sydenham Society's Atlas on clinical medicine, surgery and pathology. The introductory statements describe the most up to date maladies of the disease as noted by numerous observers and authors. Each of the artistic plates has a corresponding explanatory text. According to Meynell, this work is the continuation of Hutchinson's *Atlas*, however, it is not noted by Garrison & Morton, Heirs, Ehring, Richter, Shelley, Pusey or Goldschmid.

\$ 16,500.00



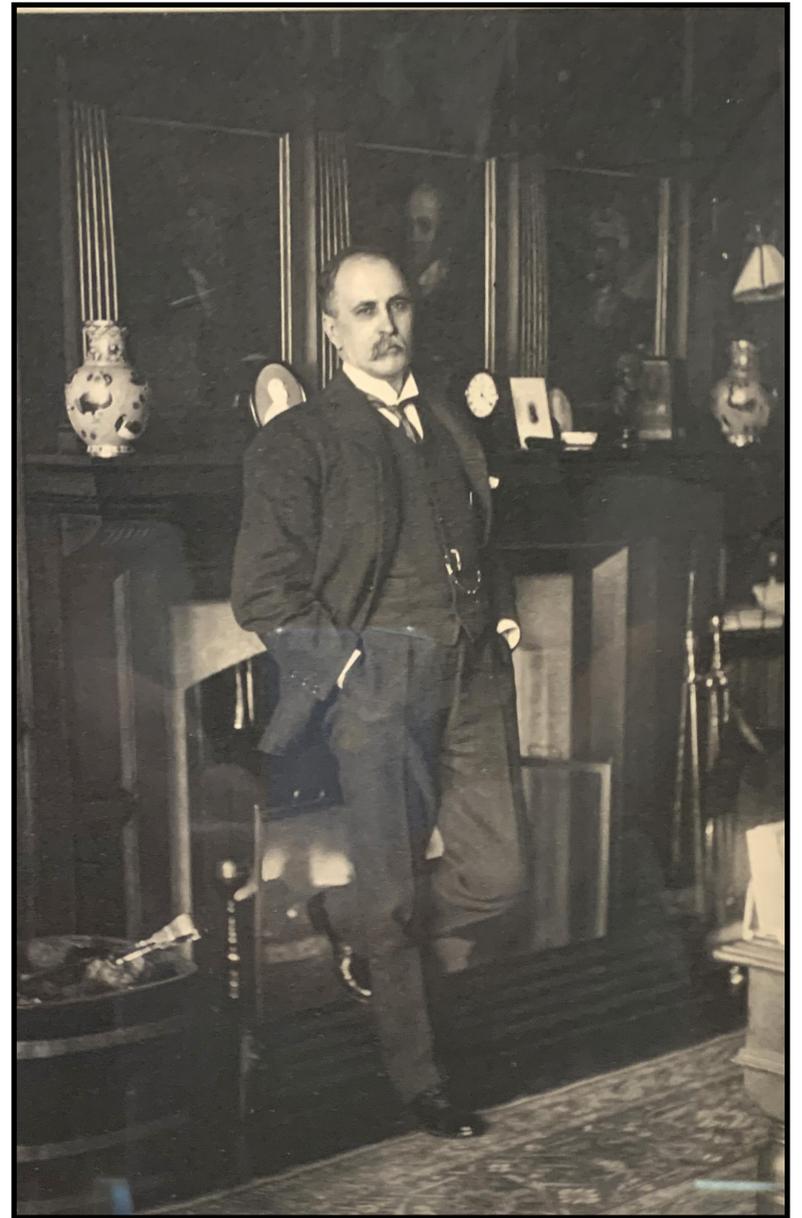


WAYSON

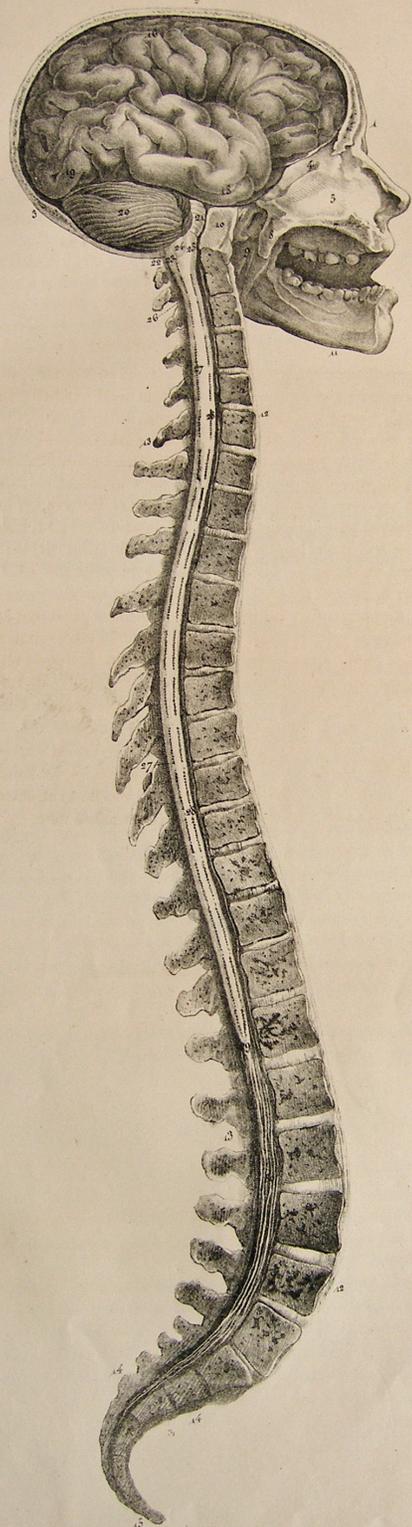
60. WILLIAM OSLER PHOTOGRAPHS



1. Photograph of Osler standing at the south gable of his residence at the Almshouse at Ewelme taken by George Dock at Osler's in 1909.
Framed (15 x 12); image (9 ½ x 8). \$ 1500.00



2. Photograph Sir William Osler in his library at 13 Norham Gardens, Oxford, standing at fireplace before portraits of Thomas Linacre, William Harvey, and Thomas Sydenham, ca. 1905.
Framed (16 ½ x 12 ½); image (10 x 7)



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