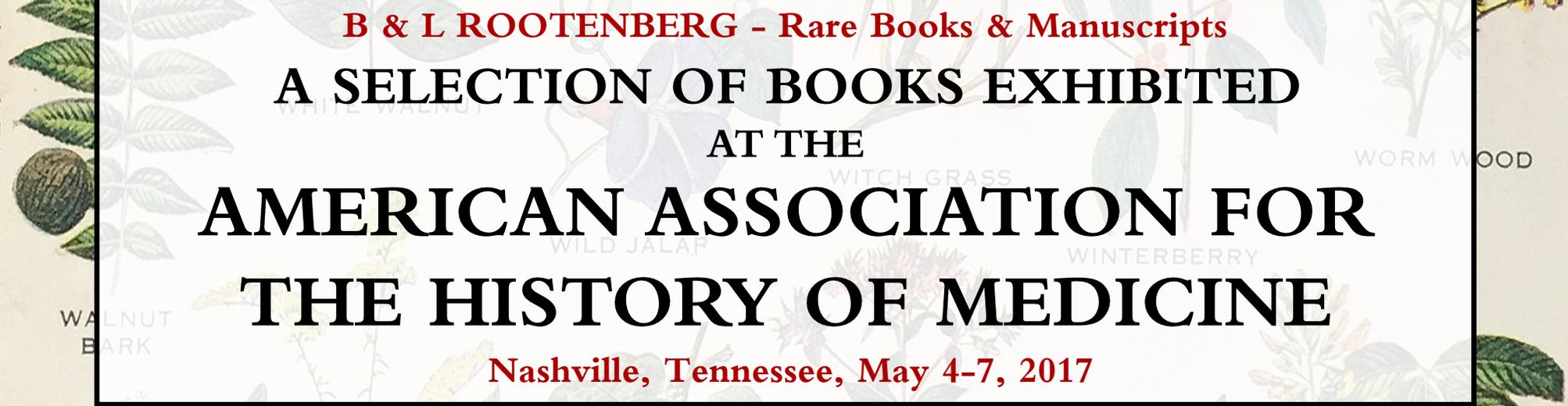


For Description of These Plants—See Pages 49, 50, 51

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## RARE EXAMPLE OF SPECIALIZED MEDICAL RESEARCH AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

### 1. ALEXANDER (J.F.)

*Hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy illustrations [X-rays].* [Oxford?]: Trinity College, (1902-1905) 1906.

Folio. [32] pp. Album with 14 x-rays and 7 photographs on twelve leaves (black paper) each with brief typed description on slip, plus an introduction (2 typed pages numbered 67-68). Contemporary navy blue silk covers, spine and corners in modern calf, label with handwritten title on front cover; interior paste-down with information about the album likely in the author's hand. \$ 3500.00

An unrecorded and sole copy of a unique teaching tool, consisting of a photographic album with notes by a physician on case studies of Hypertrophic Pulmonary Osteoarthropathy (HPO). HPO, "also known as the Pierre Marie-Bamberger syndrome, was first described by Bamberger in 1889, and is distinguished by painful, swollen joints, digital clubbing and periostitis" (Qian). Alexander took skiagrams (radiographs or x-ray photographs) of each side of the body to show the progression of the disease over time. Discovered by Röntgen (1845-1923) in 1895, the x-ray has become a fundamental tool in medical practice. Each photographic plate is numbered, dated, and accompanied by medical notes describing the physical evidence of HPO.

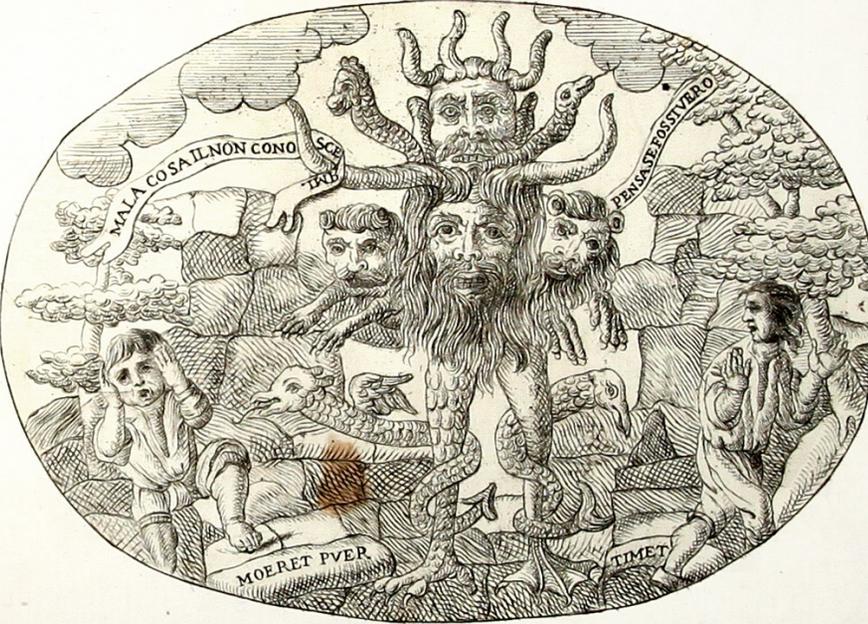
Guthrie, *A History of Medicine*, Philadelphia, London: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1946, pp. 384-385; Qian, Xinyu & Qin, Jing, "Hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy with primary lung cancer," *Oncology Letters*. 2014 Jun; 7(6): pp. 2079-2082



9L9



No. 1 ALEXANDER



## HYPOCHONDRIA PERSONIFIED

### 2. ANNEBBIATI DA VALL'OSCURA, Entusiasmo (pseud.)

*L'ipocondria* composizione anacreontica di N. N. poeta archisidereo sotto nome di Entusiasmo *Annebbiati da vall'oscura dal medesimo dedicata agli alunni del seminario archipatetico.* . . Firenze: Appresso Pietro Gaetano Viviani, 1758.

4to. 52 pp. With engraved title vignette and 3 leaves of plates featuring 5 subjects, all signed Giuseppe Bonaiuti. Contemporary gilt-paneled vellum with double fillets and embellishments, lacking ties and with renewed end papers. With two small notes in Italian on the verso of the front free end paper. \$ 5500.00

First edition, extremely rare, of this allegorical poem on hypochondria. Although the identity of the Italian poet who penned this work remains unknown, his chosen pseudonym, which translates to something like "Bleary Enthusiasm of the Dark Valley" is nonetheless amusing. The story follows the narrator and protagonist, Fabrizio, through the Kingdom of Hypochondria where he meets its queen and her entourage of gruesome characters, a scene brought to life in one of the five wonderful plates included in this work. After the main poem, the author supplies his own commentary, complete with an explanation of the rather puzzling title vignette.

OCLC lists 3 copies in America (CA State Library, Harvard, NLM) and 1 in Great Britain (Warburg Inst.); SBN locates 4 copies in Italy

## RARE ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK OF MILITARY SURGERY

### 3. ASSALINI, Paolo

*Manuale di chirurgia del cavaliere Assalini chirurgo primario di S.M. il re d'Italia. Con tavole. Milano: Pirola, 1812.*

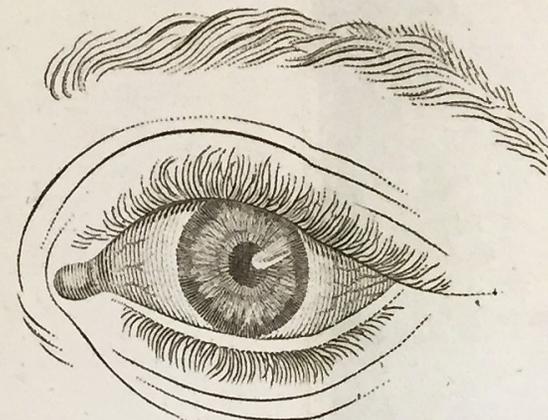
Two volumes. 8vo. [xvii], 192; 168 pp., including half-titles and index. With 7 large folding plates. Contemporary blue printed wrappers; an unsophisticated copy, uncut with wide margins, minor waterstain to last plate in Volume I, otherwise an amazing copy with a contemporary ownership inscription on both titles. \$ 3500.00

First edition of this rare and important handbook of military medicine by the renowned Italian surgeon Assalini. The first of two parts considers the duties of military surgeons in war time. The author addresses the treatment of all types of conditions, including stabbing and gunshot wounds, dislocations and fractures, providing practical observations from cases he had personally treated. The illustrations include his famous small pocket case with the instruments necessary for amputation of limbs, most of which were invented by himself to perform field amputations, and which won the silver medal of the "Real Istituto di Scienze, Lettere e Arti" at the Milan Expo in 1811. The second part of the work has a broader approach dealing with the duties of the military surgeons, issues of hygiene in military hospitals, and health equipment specific to military medicine. Other illustrations depict types of hand and wheel stretchers.

Assalini (1759-1840), a highly-respected professor of surgery at the military hospital at Milan and chief surgeon to Napoleon, was a disciple of Antonio Scarpa. He distinguished himself in Egypt fighting against cholera. He also joined the Russian campaign with the remaining Italian troops, one of the few active Army surgeons still alive. Napoleon himself was very fond of him for the care he took of his soldiers.

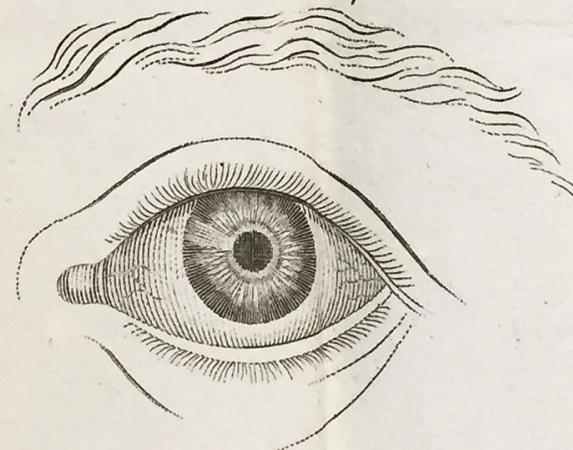
Hirsch-Hübötter, I, pp. 227-228; Wellcome, II, p. 64

Fig. 1.



*Occhio di un Etiopeo*

Fig. 2.



*Occhio di un Europeo*

Fig. 3.



*Occhio di un Leuco-ethiopo o Albino*

## THE SCIENCE AND ART OF MEDICAL PRACTICE

### 4. BARTLETT, Elisha

*An inquiry into the degree of certainty in medicine; and into the nature and extent of its power over disease.* Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1848.

8vo. vii, [i], 9-84 pp. Contemporary blind-stamped cloth, title and author in gilt on top cover. With the book-label of the Medical Society of the County of Kings (withdrawn stamp) and stamp of the Society on the title page. \$ 300.00

First edition of this brief treatise in which the author advocates the value of medical treatment. He attempts to show that while medicine is not perfect, it is indeed a science and an art. As an example, he discusses pneumonia and the virtues of bloodletting for favorably influencing the outcome of the disease, if for nothing else but to show the profession's general knowledge of symptoms and remedies of a particular malady. Surgical anaesthesia was just coming into use at this time and Bartlett commented that these agents "have not yet been applied to a sufficient extent, with sufficient care, and under a sufficient variety of circumstances, positively and definitively to determine their value."

Bartlett (1804-53) received his M.D. from Brown University, practiced in Massachusetts, and was an active writer, editor and contributor to medical periodicals of his day.

Cushing, B131; Eimas, 1654

## THE DISCOVERY OF THE DIPHTHERIA SERUM

### 5. BEHRING, [Emil Adolph von]

*Die Geschichte der Diphtherie. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Immunitätslehre.* Leipzig: Georg Thieme, 1893.

8vo. vii, 208 pp. Original printed wrappers, probably removed from old covers, fore-edges of the exterior insignificantly chipped; with the unidentified signature of G. Futteur. Preserved in a clamshell box. \$ 600.00

First edition of this classic paper. While working in the Koch Laboratory, Behring (1854-1917), a Prussian Army surgeon, demonstrated that the serum of animals immunized against attenuated diphtheria toxins can be used as a preventive or therapeutic inoculation against diphtheria in other animals. Disappointed when he learned that the effect of the antitoxin was short-lived, he found that concentrating the antitoxin and the precise measurements of its strength made the treatment of diphtheria practical and reliable, thereby providing the physician with a victorious weapon against illness and death. In 1901, von Behring was the first recipient of the Nobel Prize for Medicine for his discovery of the fundamental principle of an antitoxic serum containing a "natural antidote" against a biological poison.

Nobel Foundation Directory, p. 88; *Nobel, the Man & His Prizes*, p. 160; Riedman & Gustafson, *Portraits of Nobel Laureates in Medicine and Physiology*, pp. 23-28

## HOW DIET AFFECTS PROSPECTS OF LONG LIFE

### 6. BELL, John

*On regimen and longevity.* Philadelphia: Haswell & Johnson, 1842.

8vo. xiv, 15-420 pp. Publisher's blind-stamped brown cloth; light foxing throughout text. Presentation copy from the author to Doctor Hascall, second ownership inscription, both on first blank, small book-label of Edgar Mauer. \$ 350.00

First edition of an apparently rare and definitely significant work on dietetic regimen and its relation to the duration of life. Public health and hygiene were widespread areas of concern in the mid-nineteenth century, given the rapidly increasing population of the United States. Bell's work addresses many of the associations between proper nourishment, health and long life, and their connection across various fields of study and interest. He starts with a discussion on the history of public hygiene and duration of life in various ages. A general treatment of national dietetic usages follows, comparing a vegetarian diet to a non-vegetarian diet, taking into account food supplies and customs in different regions. Specific types of food and drink are then discussed, including alcohol. Of significant interest is his closing chapter on longevity, where aspects such as inherited predisposition, temperance, race, climate urban/rural locality, and vaccinations are discussed.

Born in Ireland, Bell (1796-1872) was a respected surgeon in Philadelphia. He was a member of the College of Physicians, the Philadelphia Medical Society, and a lecturer and professor of materia medica at the Philadelphia Medical Institute and the Medical College of Ohio.

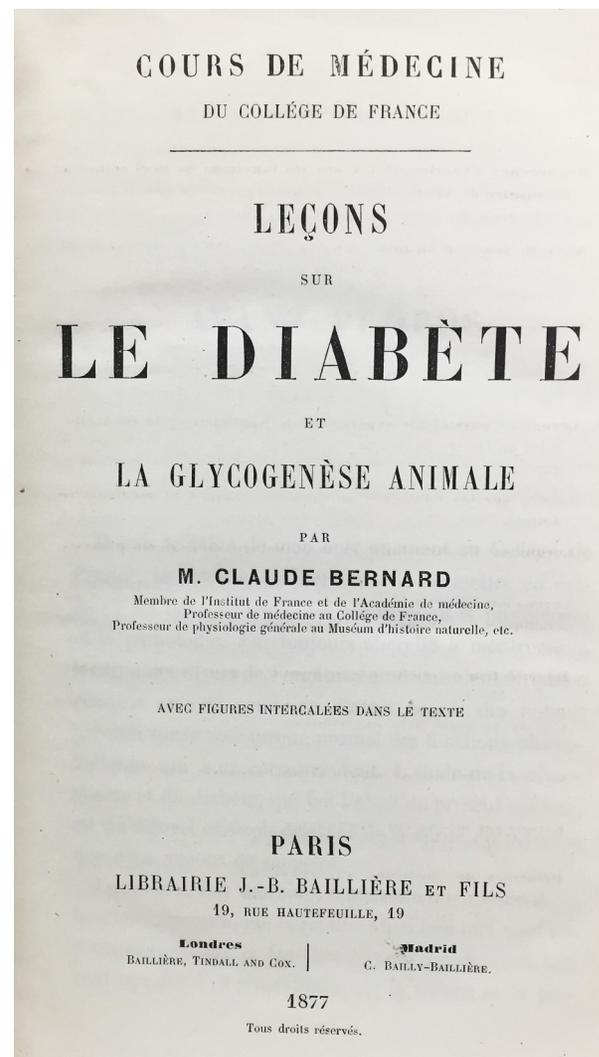
Cordasco, 40-0090; *Dictionary of American Medical Biography*, pp. 89-90

## PRINCIPLES OF DIABETES

### 7. BERNARD, Claude

*Leçons sur le diabète et la glycogénèse animale.* Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1877.

8vo. viii, 576 pp. Wood-engraved text illustrations. Contemporary morocco-backed marbled boards; marbled paste-down and fly-leaves, some underlining, an excellent copy. \$ 450.00



First edition. "Bernard showed that in diabetes there is primarily glycaemia followed by glycosuria" (G&M). He here first revealed that one of the primary signs of diabetes is an excess of sugar in the blood and usually in the urine.

Cushing, B320;  
Garrison & Morton,  
3942; *Heirs of  
Hippocrates*, 1800; Osler,

## BIRTH CONTROL AND THE RISE OF EUGENICS

### 8. BLACKER, C. P.

*Birth control and the state: A plea and a forecast.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Company, [1926].

12mo. vii, [i], 87 pp. Half-title with library stamp, and pencil signature of Leucy Branham. Publisher's advertisements on paste-downs and endpapers. Red cloth, label with title and author on front cover and spine. \$ 120.00

First American edition, published simultaneously with the London edition. Despite its publication in 1926, the text remains shockingly applicable to contemporary political discourse around women's rights, healthcare, abortion, and state funding for female-focused health clinics such as Planned Parenthood. With sensitivity and clear logic, the author presents the various facets of pro and anti-birth control stances. Although restricting the world's various populations is a form of self-selection and eugenics, Blacker believes that it results in a happier, healthier, peaceful, and more intelligent population, which will not struggle to survive on dwindling resources. He also controversially supports the "modifications of religions" and "ethical unification," but assures his more hesitant readers that birth control would neither lead to a Utopia nor the end of capitalism.

Blacker (1897-1975) studied biology at Oxford and later served as a "psychiatric colleague of Nobel laureates R.A. Fischer and Lionel Penrose," all of whom were interested in eugenics (Kohlman). He was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and general secretary of the British Eugenics Society from 1931-1952. Blacker was awarded the Galton Medal by the Eugenics Society in 1957.

Kohlman, "C. P. Blacker's birth control and the state as published in the To-day and To-morrow Series" in *Eugenics Archive*, January 8, 2015

## A SURVIVOR'S GUIDE TO CONSUMPTION

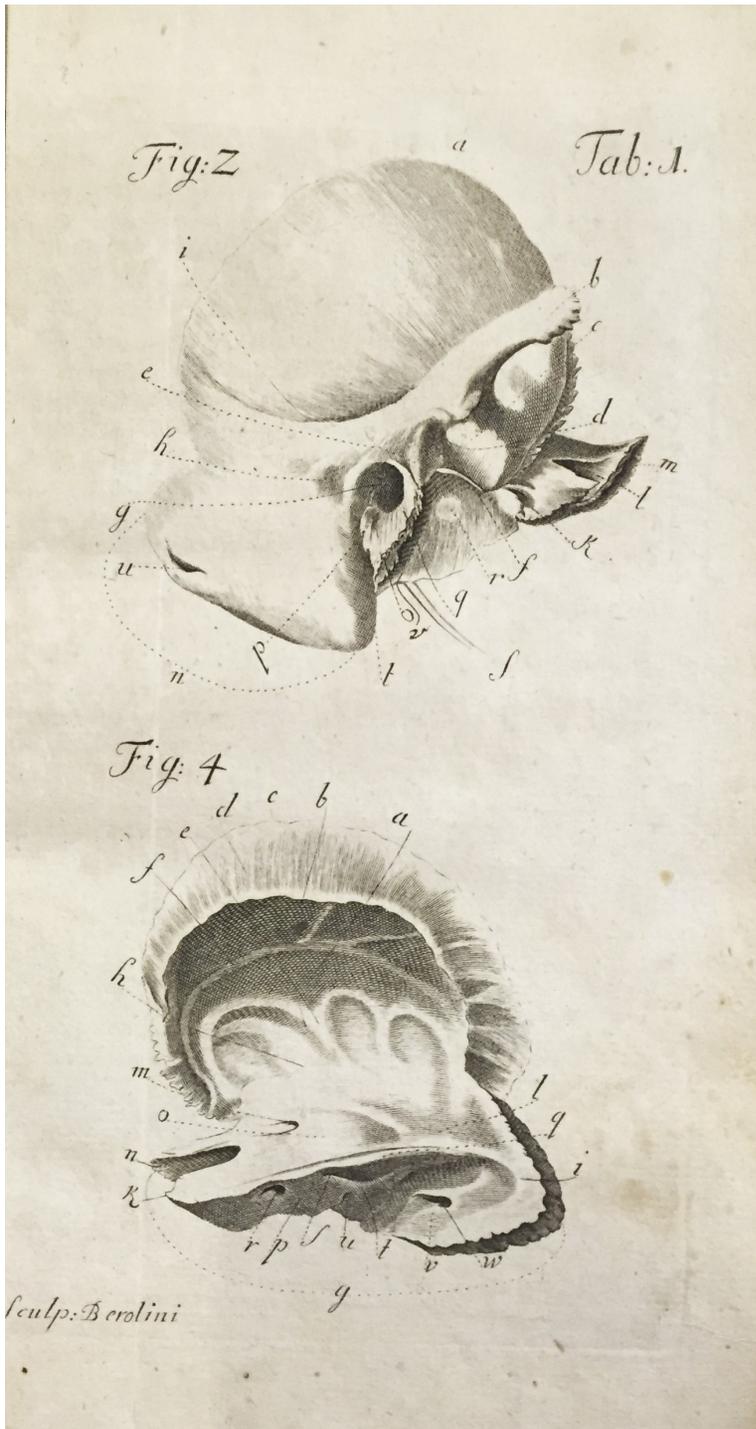
### 9. BUCKLEY, J.M.

*A hereditary consumptive's successful battle for life.* New York: Eaton & Mains; Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings, [1892].

8vo. 99 pp. Contemporary cloth, title and author in red on front cover; interior excellent. \$ 750.00

First and only edition. A very pragmatic work intended for people who suffer with consumption or lung disease. Apparently the author's interest in the subject started when he applied for life insurance. He was rejected because not only did his father die of consumption at age 37, but his mother and brother had also died of lung disease. This book, based on an article that had appeared in *The Christian Advocate*, was written to provide an overall explanation of consumption and the challenges that one faces living with that disease. The main principle underlying successfully living with consumption is the maintenance of a positive environment, including deep breathing of pure air. Explaining the evolution of his own maladies and how he overcame them, he focuses on climate, breathing, and overall environment. He discusses diet and various medications, relating specific case studies and referencing well-known physicians such as Austin Flint and Valentine Mott. The last chapter deals with the case of Dr. Henry J. Bowditch of Boston, and how he was cured of consumption. A fascinating and rare work on how to live with a chronic disease.

OCLC locates only electronic copies



## CLASSIC OF OTOLOGY

### 10. CASSEBOHM, Johann Friedrich

*Tractatus quatuor anatomici de aure humana; Tractatus quintus anatomicus de aure humana. Cui accedit tractatus sextus anatomicus de aure monstri humani.* Halae Magdeburgicae: Sumtibus Orphanatrophei, 1734-35.

Two works in one. 4to. [xii], 84; [vi], 64, [6] pp. With 6 folding copperplate engravings by Cassebohm's student Petche; decorated woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Original wrappers lightly frayed, a few leaves loose. An uncut copy with presentation inscription to M.F. Friedländer from C.F. Meisner (1800-78), noted otologist, other signatures indecipherable. Preserved in a slipcase. \$ 2250.00

First editions of an important work on the anatomy and physiology of the ear. The first four tracts discuss the temporal bone, the external ear, the tympanic cavity, and the contents of the tympanic cavity. The fifth describes the labyrinth and the sixth deals with the monstrous formation of an ear found in a human fetus.

Cassebohm (1699-1743), professor of anatomy at Halle, studied under Stahl, Hoffmann and Winslow. He is best remembered by the present work which completes the investigations of Valsalva, and is now quite rare.

Garrison & Morton, 1547 (1st work only); Politzer, *History of Otology*, pp. 177-79; Wellcome, II, p. 309

## EARLY STRUGGLE TO ERADICATE SMALLPOX

### 11. COTUNNI (COTUGNO), Domenico

*De sedibus variolarum.* Naples & Bologna: Sancti Thomae Aquinatis, 1775.

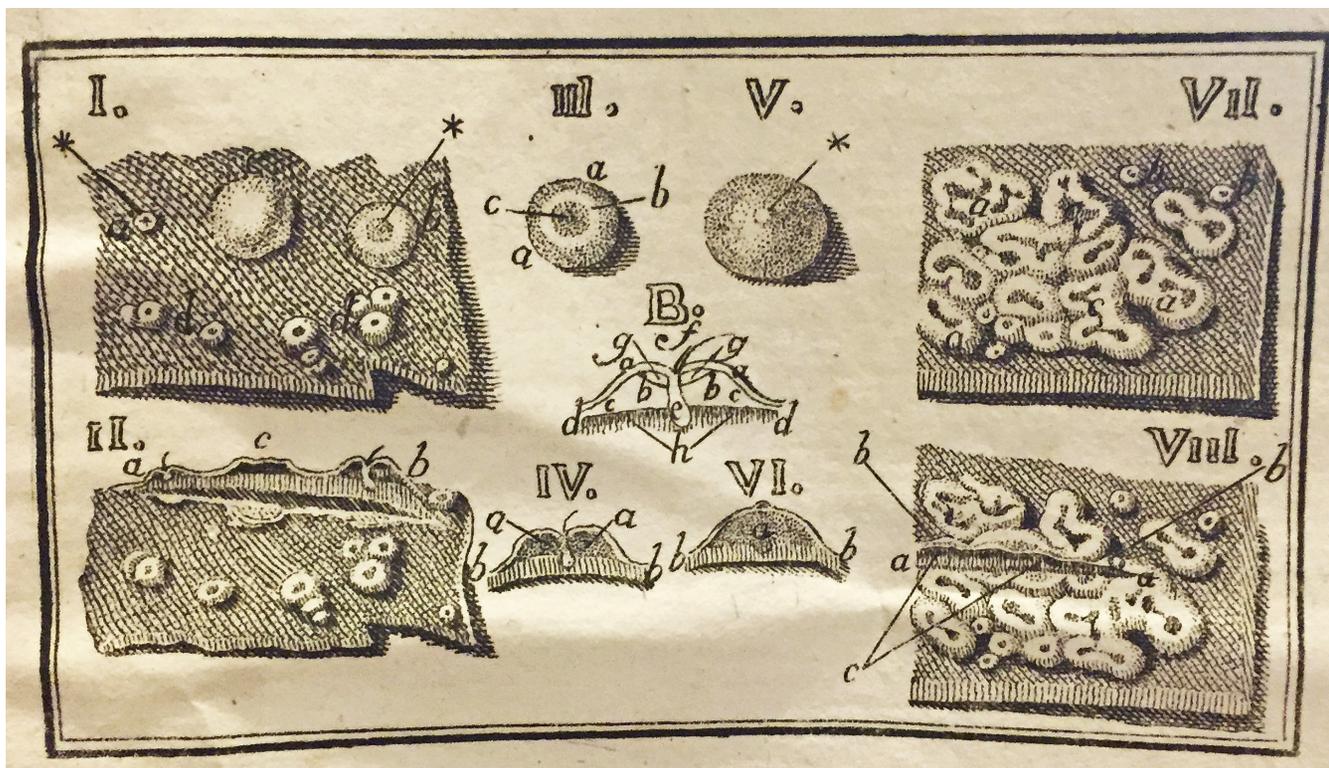
4to. 171, [1] pp. With 1 plate containing 8 engraved figures. Modern vellum backed marbled boards. From the library of Dorothy Schullian.

\$ 950.00

Third edition of Cotugno's investigative report on the localization of variola pustules, the smallpox virus. He describes the history and pathology of smallpox as well as providing a comprehensive description of the virus and ways to prevent the disfiguration of the face: "He recommended that this part should be frequently bathed with tepid milk and water, under the idea that the continual moisture would be efficacious in opposing the complete development of the pustules" (Olliffe). Cotugno's contribution to the study of the disease came at the cusp of Jenner's research and success with the smallpox vaccine, making this work an important part of the early struggle to eradicate the disease from the modern world.

The Italian physician Cotugno (1736-1822) was "an outstanding example of the physician-humanist. Apart from medicine, in which his reputation was such that, the saying went, no one in Naples could die without a passport from him, Cotugno's greatest contributions to science resulted from his fusing of anatomy and physiology to uncover the secrets of the human body."

J. F. Olliffe, MD, "Treatment of variola by the ectrotic method," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1841, pp. 189-191; *DSB*, III, pp. 437-438



## TWO EARLY DESCRIPTIONS OF SYPHILIS

### 12. FALLOPIUS, Gabriel

*De morbo gallico [sic] liber absolutissimus a Petro Angelo Agatho Materate, (eo legente) scriptus . . . editis et scholiis marginalibus illustratus. Additus etiam est in calce de Morbo Gallico tractatus, Antonii Fracanciani Bononiae in loco eminentis scientiae faeliciter legentis. Patavii: Lucam Bertellum; Christophorum Gryphium, 1564; 1563.*

Two works in one. 4to. [vi], 64; 16, [2] leaves. Title page to each work. Three lovely woodblock text initials. Half-calf with paper boards; some leaves lightly water-stained along lower corners, otherwise an excellent copy. \$ 12,000.00

First edition of two rare treatises on syphilis. "In this classic work on 'the French disease,' Fallopius wrote more knowingly of the Europe-wide scourge of syphilis than previous authors on the subject and was one of the first to oppose the use of mercury in its treatment." Posthumously printed, Fallopius (1523-1562) was a surgeon and professor at Ferrara, Pisa and Padua where he succeeded his own teacher Vesalius. He here asserts his belief that syphilis was brought to Europe from America by the associates of Columbus, and strongly recommends the use of guaiac wood for its cure, though he also mentions certain other remedies.

The second treatise on the same subject is by Fracanzano (1500?-1569), who became professor of medicine at Padua in 1539.

There is a variant issue of *De morbo* dated 1563 on the title (although the colophon is dated 1564). The two versions differ only in the resetting of the date on the title. OCLC locates 9 copies total of both variants in America.

Durling 1433 (Falloppio); 1628 (Fracanzano); *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 335; Wellcome, 2152 Wygant, p. 133

G A B R I E L I S

FALLOPPII MUTINENSIS

PHYSICI, ET CHIRURGICI NO-

STRORVM TEMPORVM EXIMII

DE MORBO GALLICO

LIBER ABSOLVTISSIMVS

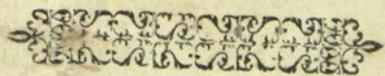
A Petro Angelo Agatho Materate, (eo legente)  
scriptus, iam in gratiam hominum editus,  
& scholiis marginalibus illustratus.

*A quo etiam additæ sunt exercitationes quædam  
nobiles passim insertæ, passim hac nota [ ]  
à reliquo orationis contextu secretæ.*

Additus etiam est in calce de Morbo Gallico tractatus,  
Antonii Fracanciani Bononiæ in loco eminentis  
scientiæ faeliciter legentis.

E D I T I O P R I M A .

Non sine Priuilegijs.



PATAVII, Apud Lucam Bertellum, & socios,  
M D L X I I I .

## AN EXAMINATION OF HAPPINESS & SADNESS, LAUGHTER & WEEPING

### 13. FERRARI Giacomo

*Democrito et Eraclito; dialoghi del riso, delle lagrime, & della malinconia.* Mantova: Aurelio e Lodovico Osanna fratelli, 1627.

(bound with)

### GARZONI, Tommaso

*Theatro de vari, e diversi cervelli mondani.* Venezia: Apresso Fabio, & Agostin Zoppini Fratelli, 1591.

Two books in one. 8vo. [viii], 41, [3], 100 pp.; [iv], 96, [1] leaves. Woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Later cloth-backed marbled boards. Ferrari's work with contemporary annotations. \$ 2500.00

I. First edition, rare. Ferrari (fl.1619-1627), chief physician of Mantova, here examines the distinctions in philosophical approaches to many aspects of life through happiness and laughter. His main reference points are the two ancient philosophers, Democritus (the "philosopher of laughter") and Heraclitus (the "weeping philosopher"), due to their opposing philosophies.

In the first of three dialogues Ferrari investigates the theme of laughter through a series of questions, including what laughter is, where it comes from, and if it is appropriate for an orator. He references the works of ancient writers from Hippocrates to Aristotle. Ferrari states that laughter arises from the heart, and that it expands not only itself but the muscles of the face and chest.

The second part is a dialogue about tears between two well-known physicians, André Du Laurens (1558-1609) and Joseph Duchesne (1544-1609). Ferrari, who translated Duchesne's work on pharmacology from Latin to Italian, explores the nature of tears, pointing out the obvious: some are sincere, other false. He treats the origin of tears, the different

theories propounded by the ancient writers and philosophers (Aristotle and Galen, for example), and the effect of an over-abundance of tears. After stating that women are easy weepers as they are more vulnerable and inconstant than men, Ferrari explains how nevertheless fearless generals and other leaders tend to cry as a sign of compassion (Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great, to name few).

The third part is Ferrari's edition of Du Laurens' work on melancholy. He describes melancholy as a delirium without fever that brings fear and sadness and is based in the brain. People that suffer from melancholy are (apparently) restless and are unable to sleep well. He cites some amusing cases about melancholic persons as told by ancient Greek and Arab physicians. The last part is a brief compendium of both natural and chemical recipes to fortify the head, cheer the heart and warm the stomach, in essence to defeat the disease.

II: Later edition (first published in 1583) of this curious philosophical-medical text on psychology. Garzoni examines what can be loosely translated as the "young brain," or the developing personality. Through a series of anecdotes and stories, along with references to a number of professional endeavors such as astrology, alchemy, psychology and study of cabala, each of the fifty-five chapters highlights a mood, or personality type such as young, unstable, sad, virtuous, resolute, lazy, curious, stupid and funny, to name but a few.

Garzoni (1549-1589) studied law at Ferrara and Siena, and then entered the monastery of Santa Maria del Porto in Ravenna. He was a detailed investigator of human nature, particularly open-minded for a member of a Catholic religious order. An erudite and prolific writer, he published works such as *La piazza universale*, a compendium of professions, giving descriptive and historical references for contemporary occupations ranging from assassin and overall villain to Apiculturist, Clog-Maker, Monk, Inquisitor, and Officers of the Customs and Excise, and the *Hospital of Incurable Madness*, a "best-selling" compendium of a wide range of social deviance, from that caused by physiological illness, to anti-social behavior, to heresy.

## FIRST AMERICAN HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

### 14. GALE, T.

*Electricity, or ethereal fire, considered: 1<sup>st</sup>. Naturally, as the agent o animal and vegetable life; 2d. Astronomically, or as the agent of gravitation and motion; 3d. Medically, or its artificial use in diseases. Comprehending both the theory and practice of medical electricity; and demonstrated to be an infallible cure of fever, inflammation, and many other diseases.* Troy: Moffitt & Lyon, 1802.

8vo. 26, [4] pp. Rebound in modern cloth, new endpapers; paper toned throughout, stamp of the Surgeon General's library on title. \$ 450.00

First edition of the first American handbook on medical electricity. The idea of using electricity to treat neurological and other medical disorders dates back to the Roman Empire. By the late 18th century, advances in the understanding of electricity, combined with technological advances in electrical devices, made electrotherapy a real possibility. Following experiments with electricity and movement, researchers and doctors began to tout electricity as a cure-all for many different medical disorders. Reports of miraculous cures, coupled with interactive performances, catapulted electricity into the public sphere where it became a preeminent science.

As America became industrialized, electricity, like almost everything else, was commodified through the sale of devices, handbooks, and demonstrations. In 1802, Dr. T. Gale proclaimed the importance of electricity to the future of medicine in *Electricity, or ethereal fire, considered*, the first American handbook on the theory and practice of medical electricity. Electricity could end human suffering of all kinds and so should be embraced without delay, declared Gale. If used correctly, he proclaimed that electricity could cure anything, including palsies, epilepsy, St Vitus's Dance, and headaches. In his book Gale instructed readers on electrical principles, how to successfully use it to treat medical disorders, including those now considered neurological, and even how to build and maintain your own electrotherapy device.

For Gale, electricity was a form of “ethereal fire” of the same kind that emanated from the sun, animating the whole universe. Gale explained fever as a state of deficient nervous excitement, which was, ultimately, caused by deficient ethereal fire. Electricity “administered in form and quantity” could relieve excessive tension of bodily fibers contracted by inflammation or fever, restoring their natural “elastic spring.” He provides specific step-by-step directions on curing various ailments, including the amount of electrical shocks to use and the time it might take to cure the condition. Electrical treatments had been too strong, in Gale's view, and thus often caused a relapse. The answer, he felt, was the use of lighter shocks and more patience, especially with palsies, which might take as much as six months of treatment to cure. Even more than he wanted to encourage the proper use of medical electricity, Gale sought to put the resources of relief directly into the hands of the public with his book. An entrepreneur and an individualist operating in a time and a place ideally suited to his approach, Gale worked independently of any organization, choosing, instead, to directly give the public the means to heal.

Little is known about Gale (including his first name), other than he practiced medicine in New York and was the first of a wave of independent entrepreneurial healers.

Austin, 807; Blocker Collection, p. 149; JANIK, Erika & JENSEN, Matthew B., “Every Man his own Electric Physician: T. Gale and the History of Do-It-Yourself Neurology,” *J. Neurol. Res. Ther.*, 2016; 1(2): 17–22.



**PLASTIC SURGERY  
ALL THE LATEST PROCEDURES**

**15. GILLIES, H.D.**

*Plastic surgery of the face based on selected cases of war injuries of the face, including burns.* London: Henry Frowde, 1920.

4to. xii, [2], 480 pp. With hundreds of text photographs and illustrations. Original cloth with spine showing slight wear, still an excellent copy with the ownership inscription of Dr. Sidney Asher on first free endpaper and the blind stamp of Dr. Kelvin Shiffman.

\$ 1250.00

First edition. This work reflects the progress made in plastic surgery of specifically war injuries to the face by the author at the Queen's Hospital at Sidcup. Many novel procedures are detailed. In a very sensitive introduction, W. Arbuthnot Lane states: "It is not sufficiently recognised how readily the skill developed in this branch of war surgery is directly applicable to the relief of disfigurements met with in civil life. Ugly scars resulting from burns and accidents, deformities of the nose and lips, hare lip and cleft palate, abnormal protrusion or ill development of the mandible, moles, port-wine stains, all abound, and are not only the constant source of the greatest distress and anguish, but materially lower the market value of the individual."

Gillies (1882-1960), a well-known plastic surgeon, introduced a tubed pedicle flap in 1917.

Garrison & Morton, 5758

THE PRECURSOR TO BURTON'S ANATOMY  
OF MELANCHOLY

16. GRAHAME, Simion

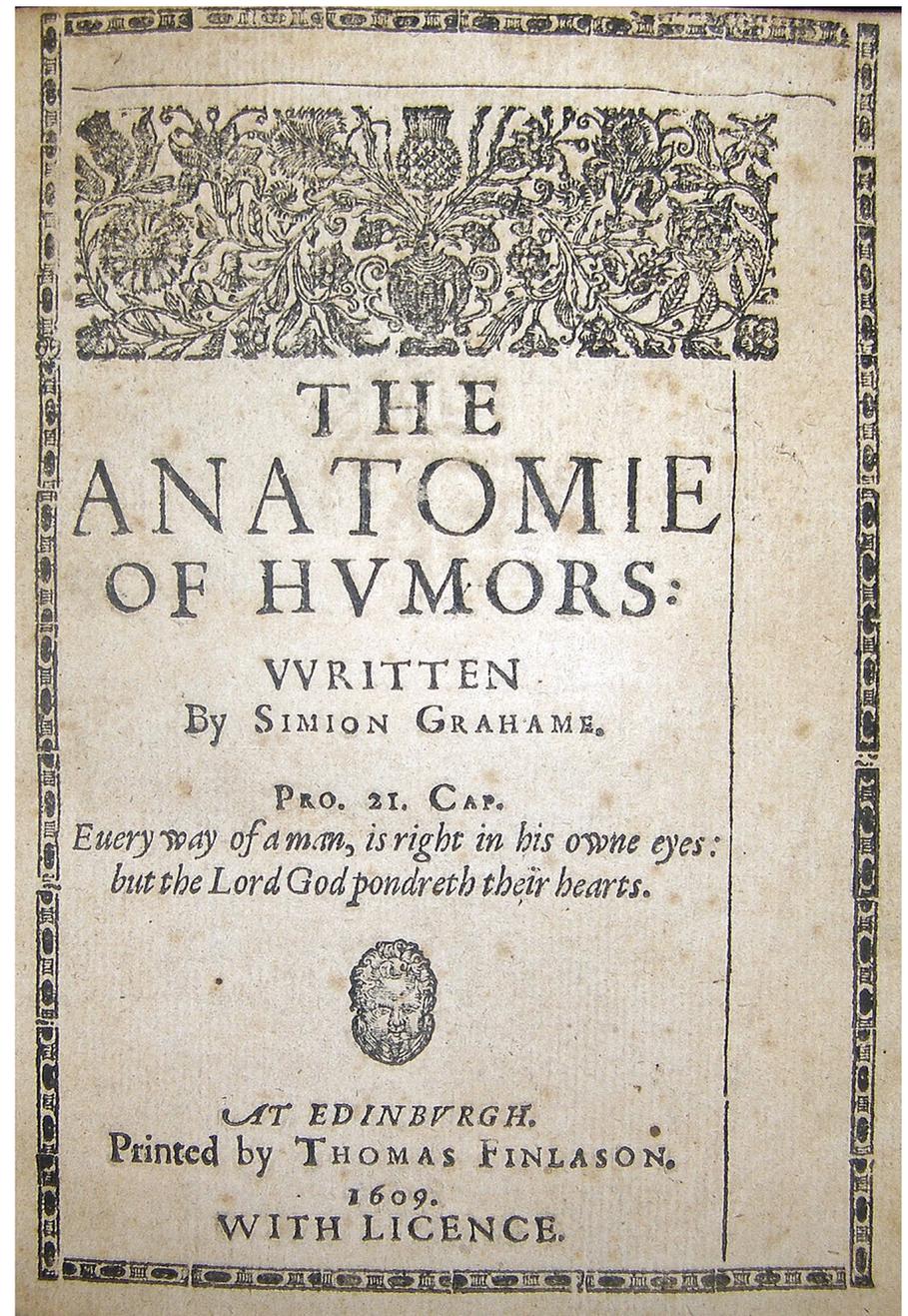
*The Anatomie of Humors.* Edinburgh: Thomas Finlason, 1609.

4to. [v], 74 leaves. Woodcut headpiece on title, text within decorative woodcut borders. Tipped in before the title is a leaf with 2 pages of nineteenth-century manuscript dealing with the history of this book. Title lightly browned, but a handsome copy in nineteenth-century Russia, rebacked, gilt edges; preserved in a half-calf clamshell box. From the libraries of Charles Tennant, Henry Cunliffe and Abel Berland with their bookplates. \$ 35,000.00

First edition of the original printed treatise, exceedingly rare. This work, consisting of prose interspersed with verse, describes the melancholy or humors of man. Like so many other writers on the subject, including Bright and Burton, Grahame's inducement was due in great part to his own experiences with depression and melancholy. It is interesting to note that many historians feel that this book was the major source of inspiration and indeed the original suggestion for Burton's *Anatomy of melancholy*, which is considered the greatest medical treatise ever written by a layperson.

Grahame (1570-1614) was born in Edinburgh. He is described as a traveler, soldier, courtier, and a great scholar who spent some time in exile on the continent (under unknown circumstances) where he wrote this work. According to the Dictionary of National Biography, Grahame was "licentious, and given over to all manner of debordings, but was an acute observer on human character and in lessons of practical wisdom." He spent his last years as an austere Franciscan, indicating that he had possibly struggled with spiritual, in addition to physical conflicts, much like Burton.

Only one other known work of Grahame's is extant, a book of poetry entitled *The passionate sparke of a relenting minde* published in 1604. Both this and the *Anatomie of humors* were reprinted by the Bannatyne Club in 1830.



## THE MODERNIZATION OF HOSPITALS

### 17. HÄBERL, Franz Xaver

*Abhandlungen über öffentliche Armen- und Kranken-Pflege mit einer umständlichen Geschichte der... gemachten Erweiterungs- und Verbesserungs-Versuchen und der hievon im neuen allgemeinen Krankenhause zu München gemachten Anwendungen.* München: Zaengl, 1813.

Two parts in one. 4to. [vii], iv-viii, 636 pp. Complete with 8 folding copper engraved plates and 2 folding lithographed charts. Dedication leaf to Maximilian Joseph I, King of Bavaria. Half cloth over marbled boards, a few marginal annotations. Generally, a very good copy.

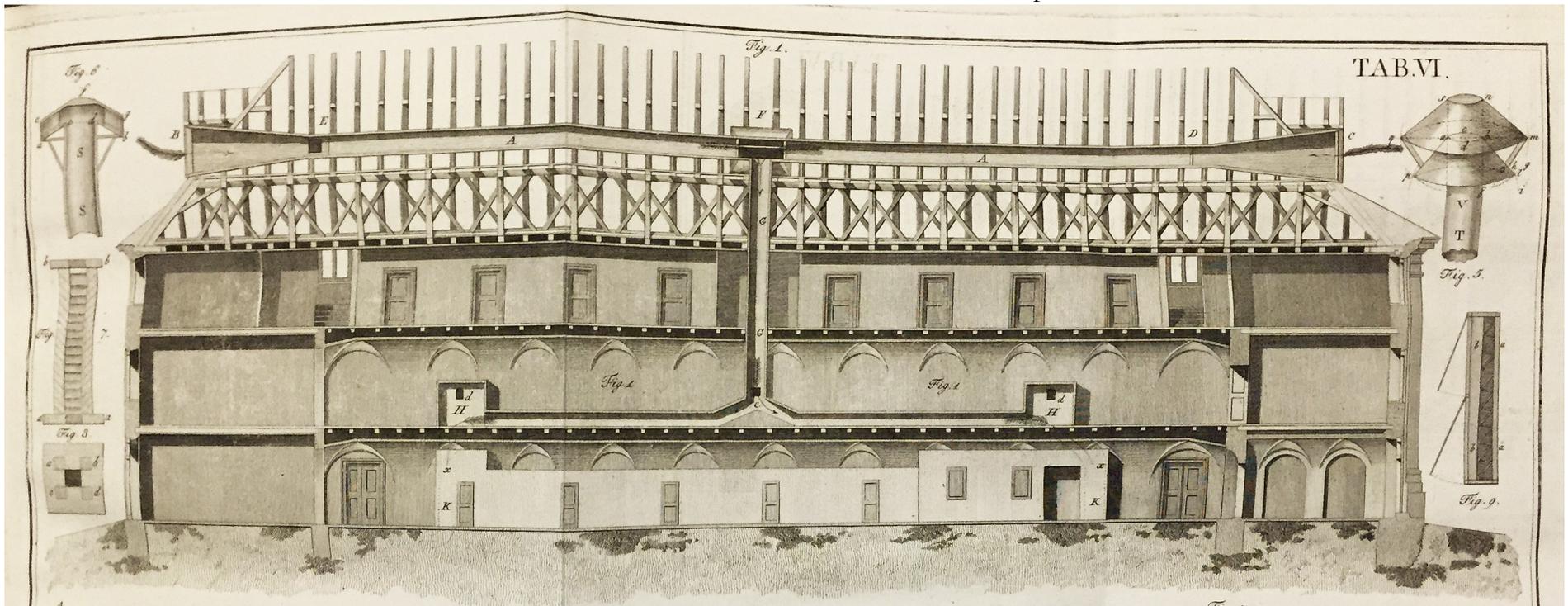
\$ 3500.00

First edition of this rare treatise, a cornerstone in the history of hospital reform. The author provides a history of public health and advocates for hospitals to have separate rooms with a ventilation system to remove foul air. Following up on Lavoisier's research, this work formed the

foundation of what became a long discussion over two centuries about the minimum amount of fresh air per occupant needed to maintain comfortable indoor conditions to prevent the spread of germs. An engraved plate of an architectural plan demonstrates the direction of air flow necessary to properly ventilate a hospital. Häberl's work inspired building designs for hospitals including the construction of the Munich General Hospital in 1813.

Häberl (1759-1846) was an acclaimed physician of the National Academy of Sciences in Munich, distinguished for his initiatives to improve the design of hospital facilities by improving air circulation. He invented a vastly improved hydraulic pump, which he implemented in his hospital designs. He was the directing physician for Saint Max, Saint Anna, and Munich General Hospitals before teaching practical pharmacology at the University. In 1834 The Munich Medical Association honored Häberl with a medal for his contributions to public health.

Hirsch-Hübötter, III, p. 7



DISPUTATIO MEDICA  
INAUGURALIS  
DE

# RESPIRATIONE,

QUAM

PRÆSIDE DEO TER OPT. MAX.

*Ex auctoritate Magnifici Rectoris,*

**D. JOHANNIS MUNNICKS,**

Reip. Ultrajectinæ Poliatri, atque in inclytâ ejusdem Academiâ  
Medicinæ Anatomæ & Botanices Antecessoris Ordinarii,

NEC NON

*Amplissimi Senatus Academici consensu & Almi  
Facultatis MEDICÆ Decreto,*

PRO GRADU DOCTORATUS,

Summitque in **MEDICINA** Honoribus &  
Privilegiis ritè consequendis,

*Eruditorum examini subjicit*

**CLOPTON HAVERS, Londinensis.**

*Ad diem 3. Julii, horâ locoque solitis.*



TRAJECTI AD RHENUM,

Ex Officinâ **FRANCISCI HALMA**, Academiæ  
Typographi Ordinarii, cło Ioc Lxxxv.

## RARE TREATISE ON RESPIRATION

### 18. HAVERS, Clopton

*Disputatio medica inauguralis de respiratione.* . . . Utrecht: Ex Officinâ  
Francisci Halma, 1685.

4to. 22, [1] pp. With woodcut title vignette, head- and tailpiece, and  
initial. Heavy wrappers with the title vignette proof pasted onto front  
cover. Manuscript corrections in a neat hand; a few corners reinforced,  
otherwise a fine copy. \$ 450.00

First edition, dedicated to the author's mentor, the eminent physician  
Richard Morton. Havers (1660-1702), English physician and anatomist,  
was a licentiate of the College of Physicians and a fellow of the Royal  
Society. He won recognition for giving the first account of the minute  
structure of the bone, later used by Baglivi for his lectures in Rome.  
The author's name is commemorated in the term "Haversian canals,"  
still used to describe the minute channels which carry blood and lymph  
vessels and nerves to supply the surrounding bone.

Hirsch-Hübötter, III, pp. 93-94

## ZOOLOGY AND AVIAN REPRODUCTION

### 19. HUNTER, John

*Observations on certain parts of the animal oeconomy.* London: [n.p.], 1786.

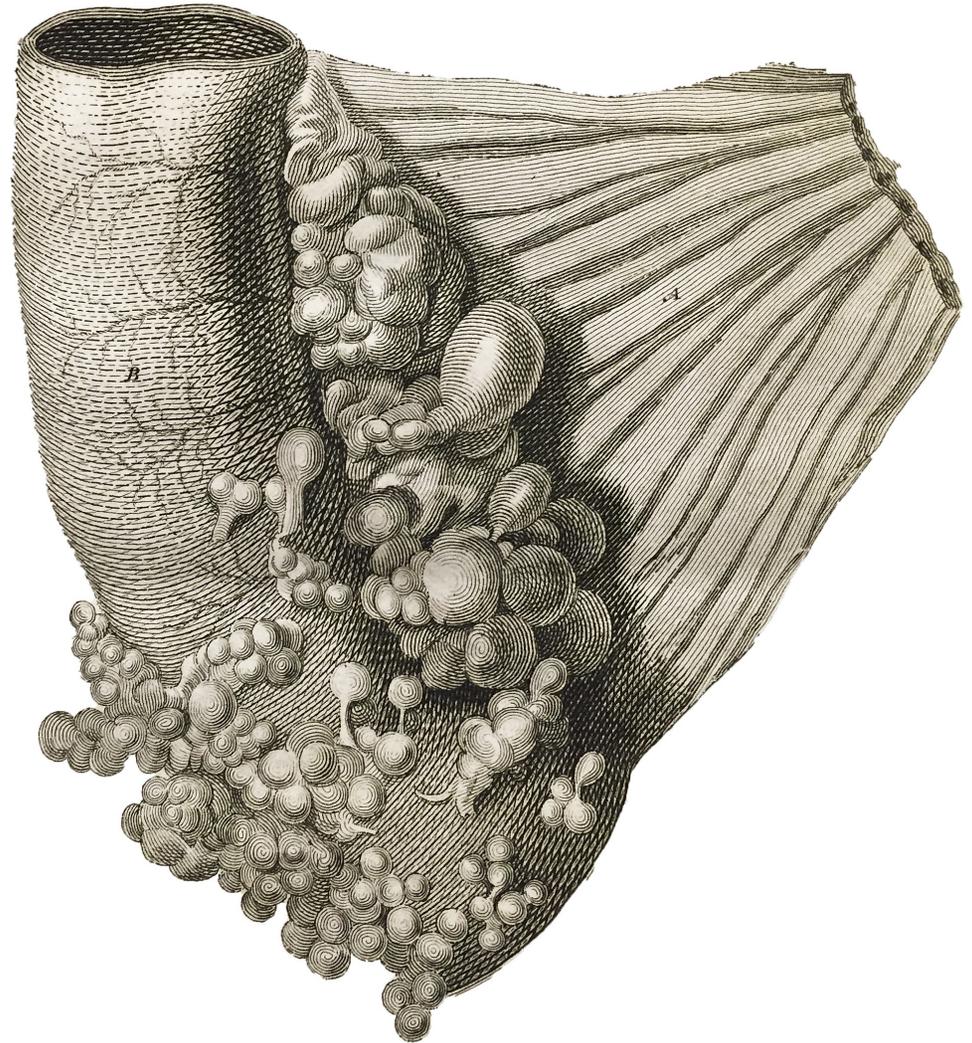
4to. [vi], 225 (ie, 227, including the text leaf between pages 42 and 43). With 18 engraved anatomical plates after I.V. Riemsdyk and others. Contemporary calf-backed paste-boards. Contemporary annotations on the life of Hunter on fly-leaf. A very nice copy with wide margins.

\$ 1750.00

First edition. This work, considered one of Hunter's four major masterpieces, contains fourteen separate monographs on zoology and comparative anatomy. Included are "Hunter's observations on the secondary sexual characteristics in birds, on the descent of the testis, on the air sac in birds, on the structure of the placenta, etc., together with the original description of the olfactory nerves" (G&M). He here details his discovery of the circulatory relationship between the placenta and the uterus, for which he claimed priority over his brother William.

Hunter (1728-1793) was the pupil of his brilliant brother William, whom he later assisted and soon surpassed as a surgeon. He was probably one of the greatest scientist of his time in medicine and related subjects. The Royal College of Surgeons sponsors an annual lecture in Hunter's memory.

Garrison & Morton, 309; Norman, 1118; Radcliffe, *Milestones in midwifery*, 58



## RARE MEDICAL WORK BY ANTI-NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHER

### 20. [HUTCHINSON, John]

1. **ANONYMOUS.** *An attempt to explain the oeconomy of the human frame, upon the principles of the new philosophy.* London: James Bettenham: & Sold by George Straham, 1739.

8vo. [ii], 240, [2]pp. Contemporary calf, double gilt fillet covers, spine in gilt with morocco label, shelf mark stamped in gilt at head of spine, covers lightly rubbed; interior with sprinkled margins. An excellent copy from the library of The Earl of Portsmouth with his armorial bookplate on front paste-down.

(bound with)

2. **HUTCHINSON, John.** *The use of Reason recovered by the data in Christianity* –Part II. *Whereby we know the State we are in.* London: G. Straham, 1739.

Two books in one. 8vo. [ii], 372 pp. Separate title pages for each book.  
\$ 4500.00

First edition of an anonymously published work by Hutchinson, exceedingly rare with only 4 known copies (3 in the UK and the Yale copy in America). Hutchinson was not a physician, but interested in the activities of medical men, including the so-called quack practitioners. He cites physicians that do not look to the patients symptoms and only guess what diseases they might carry. He here writes on the human frame (skeleton), describing his positions about numerous subjects, such as the motion of bodies in fluid, the quality of matter placed in the stomach and of the juices secreted into it out of the blood, the circulation of blood in animals, a description of the ducts for secreting, and the glands for collecting juices out of the blood, the state of the operations in a healthy person, the effects of too much heat and too much cold, the use of purges, diuretics, cupping and scarifying, blistering, smoking, or chewing tobacco and snuff, and his observations and comparisons between the effects of eating fresh fruits, greens, etc.

Hutchinson (1674–1737) was privately educated to be a land steward when in 1700 he met John Woodward, the Duke of Somerset's physician, and became interested through him in natural philosophy. He collected fossils and made observations for Woodward, who apparently was to have written an account of the creation and demonstrate the error of Newtonian concepts. Hutchinson produced his own alternative account that rejected Newtonianism because it conflicted with Revelation, especially on vacuum and gravitation. What was surprising was that his alternative natural philosophy drew attention and persisted throughout the eighteenth and into the nineteenth century, winning him many disciples. A second work by Hutchinson, *The use of Reason recovered by the data in Christianity* (London, 1739), is bound in at the end.

*Dictionary of National Biography*, X pp. 342–343; McIver, *Anti-Evolution, An Annotated Bibliography*, 813; C. B. Wilde, *Hutchinsonianism, Natural Philosophy and Religious Controversy in Eighteenth Century Britain*, NASA



## THE EARLIEST ANATOMICAL WOODCUTS

### 21. KETHAM, Joannes de

*Wundartzney zu allen Gebrechen des gantzen Leibs, und zu jedem Glied besonder. Mit was zufellen die entstehn, unnd einem Wundtartz zukommen mögen. Viel edler, bewerter Artzneyen, Rath und Meisterstück. Franckfurdt am Mayn: Herman Gülfferichen, 1549.*

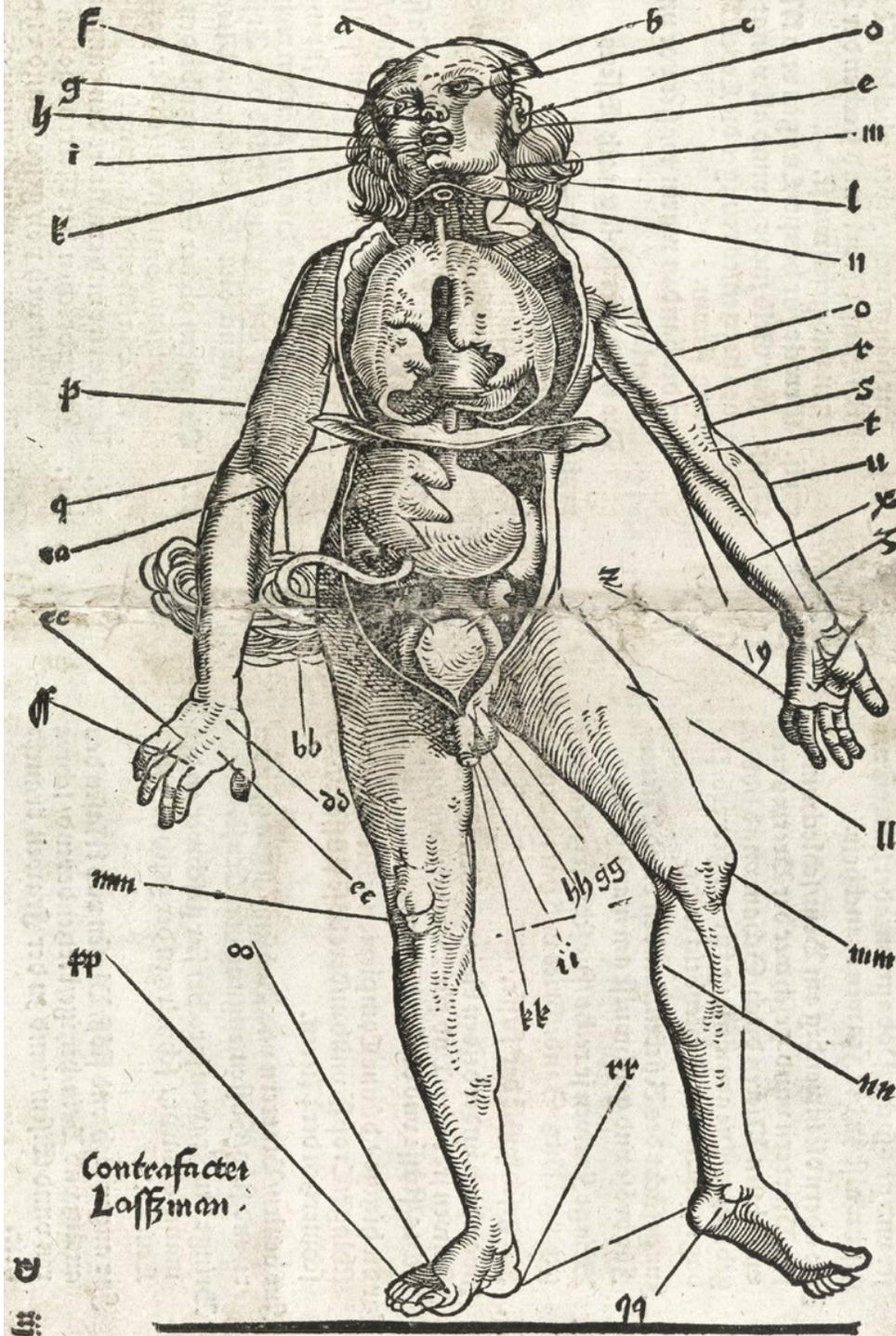
4to. xx leaves. Title, in red and black, contains 4 large woodcut instruments (2 are repeated in text). With 1 large double page wound-man woodcut, a small woodcut of a zodiac man, and 2 large decorative woodcuts (an initial and a tailpiece); last leaf with printer's device. Old German pasteboards; some interior soiling, still a beautiful copy.

\$ 12,500.00

Early edition of this rare surgical treatise, a cornerstone in the history of medicine. The initial sections on surgical practices and treatments are nearly identical with the corresponding portion of the author's *Fasciculus medicine* (Venice, 1491), a collection of writings by medical men for the use of practicing physician. Among the many medical concepts here are passages on injuries, goiters, cancer, phlebotomy, and recipes for various medications. This work is of major importance for containing the first detailed anatomical illustrations ever printed.

Little is known of Johannes de Ketham, a name probably corrupted by the printers from Johannes von Kirchheim. In spite of extended research by Sudhoff and others, his identity remains unknown. This edition is extremely scarce.

Cushing, K61; Durling, 1552; Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 127 (1534 ed.); Wellcome, 6782 (incomplete)



**PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE AUTHOR TO HIS  
MOTHER**

**22. LAGLEYZE, Pierre (Pedro)**

*Du strabisme. Recherches, étiologiques, pathogénie, mécanisme du traitement.*  
Paris: Jules Rousset, 1913.

8vo. [iv], 409, [1] pp. Numerous text tables and illustrations, some in color. Original printed wrappers bound into contemporary half-morocco and marbled boards, gilt spine with morocco label, marbled endpapers. An excellent, uncut copy with a long presentation on the half-title from the author to his mother, stamp of the Biblioteca Madre Vicenta Maria Poloni on the fly-leaf. \$ 550.00

First edition, published simultaneously in Spanish, of this rare and definitive work on strabismus. Strabismus typically involves a lack of coordination between the extraocular muscles, which prevents directing the gaze of both eyes at once to the same point in space; it thus hampers proper binocular vision, and may adversely affect depth perception. This authoritative book treats both the standard type of abnormal alignment of the eyes as well as permanent or periodic cross-eye conditions. The author provides a history and classification of the various types of strabismus, the frequency, and the pathogeny of the impairment. Much of the book deals with treatments, both surgical and non-surgical. Even ethical considerations are discussed, including whether it is appropriate to intervene in one eye or both eyes in certain given situations.

Lagleyze (1855-1916) was born in Buenos Aires, the son of French parents. He studied in Buenos Aires, received his doctorate in 1882 and went abroad for further studies in ophthalmology. In 1881 he became chief physician at the eye clinic in Buenos Aires. He wrote three works on eyes and eye surgery, as well as a book on the eyes of albinos. He was president of the Academia Nacional de Medicina in 1911-1912. The Hospital Municipal Oftalmologico Dr. Pedro Lagleyze in Buenos Aires is named in his honor.



## THE EVOLUTION OF THE UTERUS

### 23. LEOPOLD, Gerhard

*Studien über die Uterusschleimhaut während Menstruation, Schwangerschaft und Wochenbett.* Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1878.

8vo. vi, [ii], 146 pp. With 10 color lithograph plates (2 full-page, 8 double-page) with a total of 39 figures. Plate VII after a drawing by the author. Original black cloth, gilt lettering on spine, a bit rubbed; pencil note, underscoring. A fine copy from the library of Dr. Alfred M. Hellman with his bookplate. \$ 250.00

First edition in book form of the treatise on the mucous membrane of the uterus during menstruation, pregnancy and childbirth periods. It was originally published in Volumes XI and XII of the *Archiv für Gynaekologie*, Berlin.

Leopold (1846-1911) studied at Breslau, Vienna, London and Edinburgh, and became the son-in-law of the distinguished obstetrician Carl Credé. Leopold trained a large number of fine obstetricians and gynecologists while professor at the Dresdner Frauenklinik, as the successor to Winckel. His special interest was in the therapy of the narrow pelvis; surgery for myomata; and Caesarean sections. Leopold "outlined four steps in abdominal palpation, subsequently known as 'Leopold maneuvers' for ascertaining the position of the fetus and the progress of labor" (Speert).

Fischer, 892; Speert, *Iconographia Gyniatrica*, p. 248



## VETERINARY PATENT MEDICINE

### 24. LESURE, DR. J.G.

*Dr. Lesure's warranted veterinary remedies for private treatment of domestic animals.* Harrisburg, PA: [n.p.], 1908.

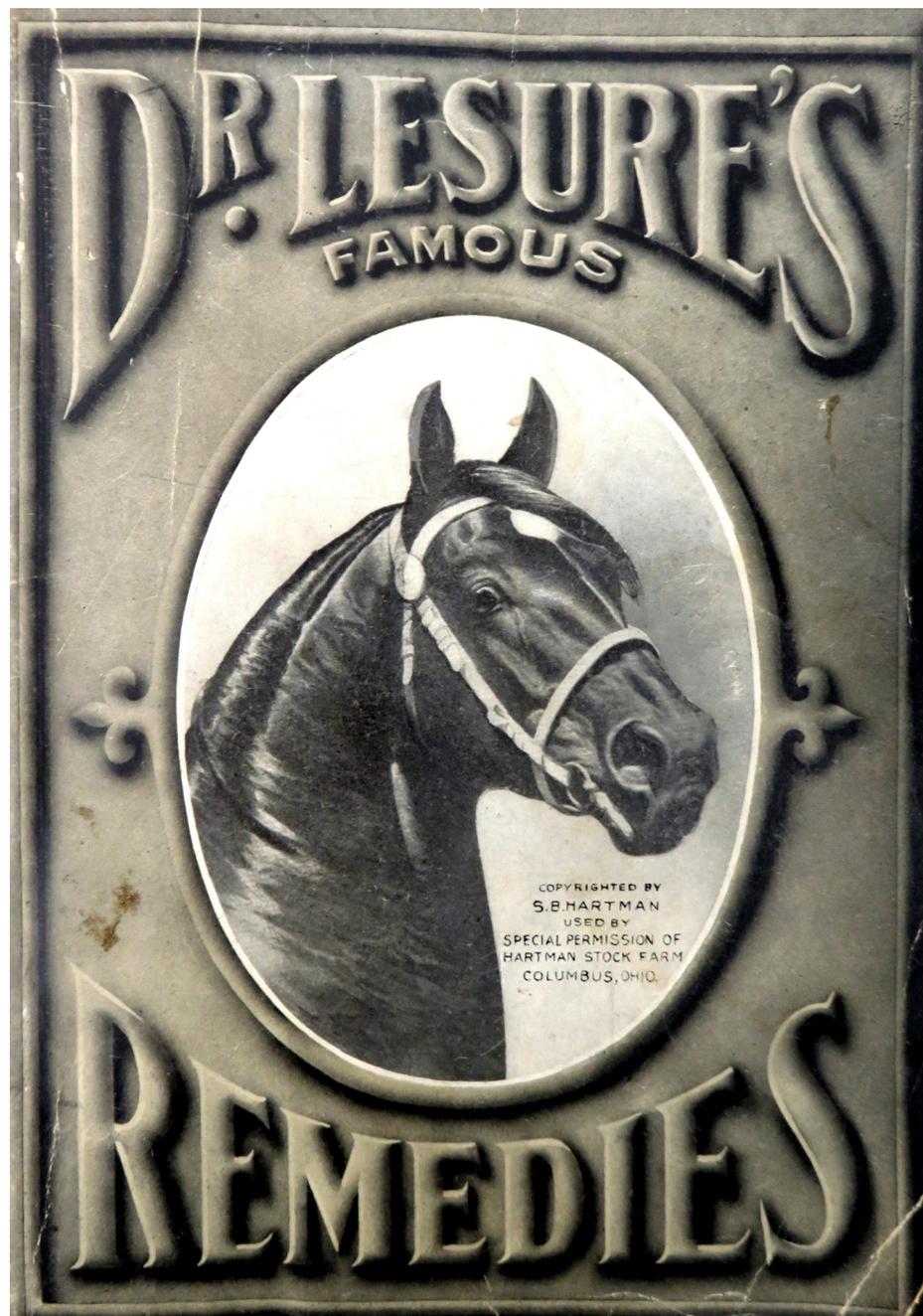
8vo. 128 pp., including index. Numerous text illustrations. Original printed wrappers; water stain to lower margin of first third of book, otherwise in very nice condition. \$ 125.00

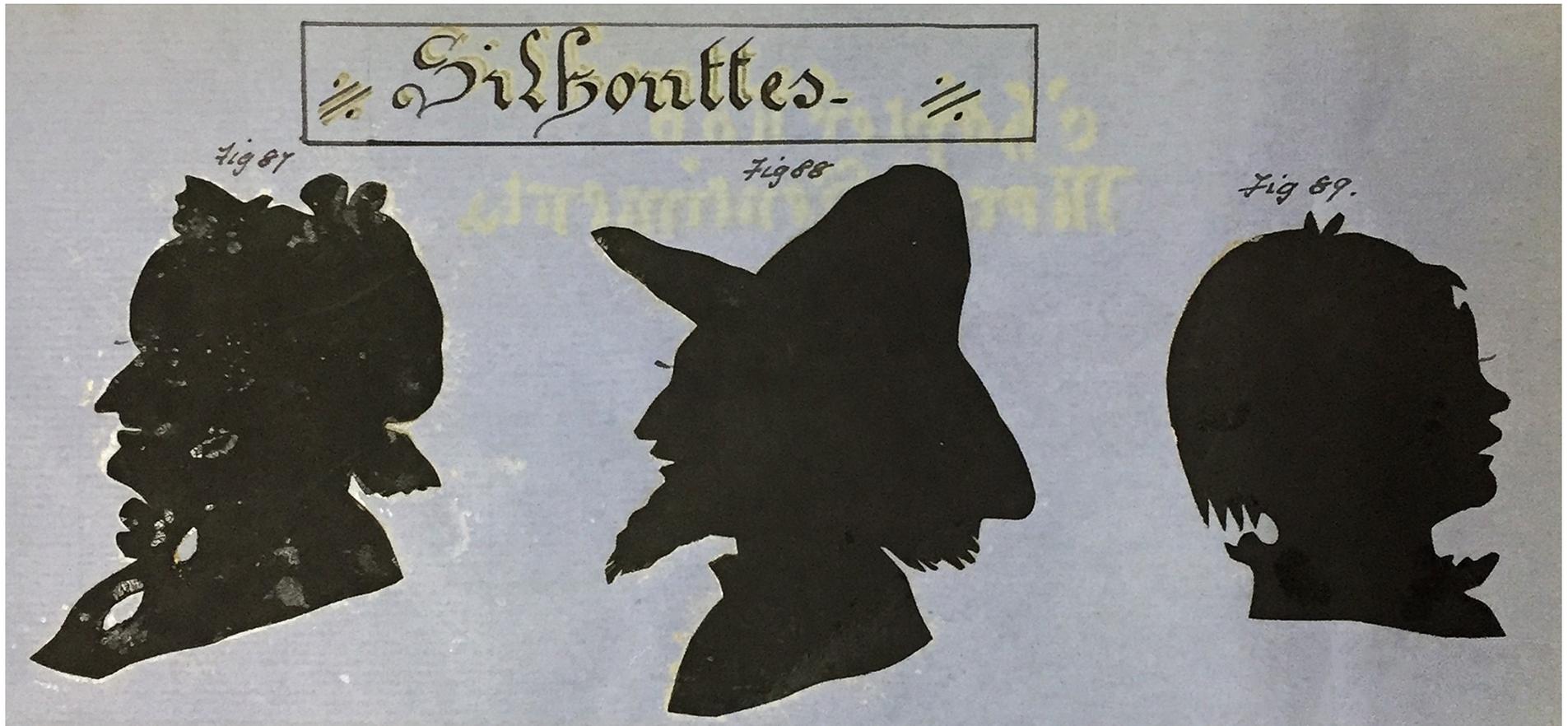
First edition of this wonderful promotional booklet featuring the medicinal offerings of John G. Lesure (1845-1901) of Keene, New Hampshire, one of the great American patent medicine (veterinary) promoters. Fully illustrated, we are able to grasp the wide scope of Lesure's remedies for all domestic (not wild) animals, for any ailment.

Lesure became schooled in veterinary practice by working with an experienced veterinarian while operating a successful livery stable after the end of the Civil War. He gained a reputation for his treatment of horses, developing a line of cures and remedies "which soon had a big following in the countryside." Dr. Lesure used his full promotional knowledge to come up with some of the most inventive names in the field of Veterinary patent medicine. His medicines included All Healing Balm Liniment, Total Eclipse Spavin Cure, Electric Hoof Ointment, and Worm Annihilator. As with most patent medicine companies, he filled his advertising with testimonials of sure cures. His products "cured" such exotic sounding diseases as black water, heaves, spavin, garget, and sweeney.

At the time of his death, he had built the company up to one of the largest and best known veterinary patent medicine manufacturers in the United States. Today, Lesure advertising and medicines are highly collectible.

Along with testimonials, a basic anatomy lesson is given before detailed explanations of each remedy, including a description of the ailment, the causes and the treatment, and finally the sales agent. A slick work for anyone keeping a domestic pet around the house or yard.





### VICTORIAN PHRENOLOGY MANUSCRIPT

#### 25. LINE, Frederick Hall

*Delineation of the character of Miss Edith Haselwood Upper Weedon near Daventry. . . . Daventry, Saturday, January 5, 1898.*

Folio. [viii] 107, [8 including blanks] pp. Manuscript on blue paper, including pasted-in photograph of the author, and over 160 hand-drawn color illustrations. Contemporary blue cloth boards rebaked and recornered, some minor and unusual blue pencil markings on text and illustrations. A crest with the motto "Tempus Omnia Revelat" (time reveals all things) with the dates 1897-1898 pasted onto the verso of the penultimate blank leaf. \$ 10,500.00

A truly unique and unstudied example demonstrating the practical application of Victorian phrenological science. The manuscript is a delineation of the character of Miss Edith Haselwood of Upper Weedon near Daventry. Line first endeavors to explain in full the art and science of Phrenological studies so that Ms. Haselwood may fully grasp the analysis. He cautions the phrenologist or other interested parties against using the science to predict future actions, lest they fall into fortune telling and quackery. Line claims that phrenology merely suggests how someone might be inclined to behave and hopes that Ms. Hazelwood (who did not let him examine her skull as closely as he would have liked) can still make use of the "salient and pregnant Truths contained



There is a pleasure in an authors pains,  
 Which only authors know. The of fits and turns,  
 The expedients, and inventions many form,  
 To which the mind resorts in choice of terms,  
 Though apt, yet coy, and difficult to win-  
 To arrest the fleeting images that will  
 The mirror of the mind, and hold them fast,  
 And force them out, till he has pencilled off,  
 A faithful likeness of the form he views;  
 Then to dispose his copies with such art,  
 That each may find its most propitious light  
 And shine by situation hardly less  
 Than by the labour and the skill it cost,  
 Are occupations of the authors mind  
 So pleasing, and that steal away the thought  
 With such address from themes of sad import,  
 That lost, in his own musings, happy man!  
 He feeds the anxieties of life, denied  
 Their wonted entertainment, all retire."

Frederick Wall Line  
 Student of Phrenology  
 Member of the British  
 Association, London.  
 compiler of this class  
 Address  
 9, New Street



fig No 180.

Born June 27, 1859  
 and Philosophy  
 Phrenological  
 Author and  
 a 1. delirator.  
 Davenport.



F. C. Gall md.  
 founder of  
 Phrenology.  
 Physiocrat  
 Philosopher.  
 fig 178.



P. C. Spurzheim md.  
 physician, philosopher  
 and phrenologist. &c.  
 fig 177



fig 179.

Whatsoever thy  findeth to do,  
 do it, with thy might: for there is neither wis-  
 dom, knowledge, or device in the  which  
 ex thou goest."



fig 176

fig 176 Prof. S. N. Fowler,  
 practical phrenologist  
 author of several works  
 on phrenology. died in  
 America, on a visit to his  
 native country after  
 an absence of many years.  
 died about 180 years ago.  
 late founder and president  
 of the British Association of Phren-  
 ology. End gate circus. &c.



fig 175

Geo. Combe esq m.a.  
 philosopher phrenologist  
 renowned author.

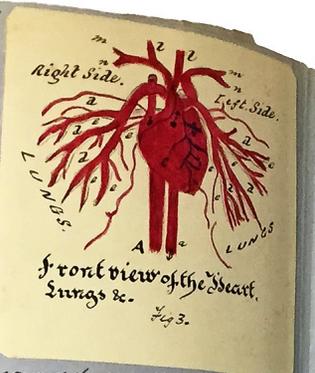
herein.” The manuscript is divided into seven chapters covering physiological conditions, temperaments, social propensities, self-preserved properties, self-regarding sentiments, moral sentiments, and intellectual faculties. Within each chapter one's inclination towards friendliness, secretiveness, cautiousness, violence, musicality, and even physical and intellectual ability are addressed in great detail. Line intersperses each section with literary quotes and examples of historical personality types such as Henry VIII, Lord Byron, Alexander Pope, Anne Lee (founder of the Shakers), John Burr, Fanny Forester (actress), Rev George Whitefield, and Napoleon Bonaparte. Colorfully illustrated figures of animals, people, and phrenological diagrams populate the text. In general, Line begins each chapter with lengthy descriptions of possible traits followed by a specific analysis of Ms. Haselwood.

Line also includes biographical sketches of famous phrenological figures, including German physician Franz Joseph Gall (1758–1828) and his research partner Johann Gaspar Spurzheim (1776–1832), who would coin the term phrenology; George Combe (1788–1858) lawyer, author, and founder of the Edinburgh Phrenological Society; and Professor L [orenzo] N[iles] Fowler (1811–1896) author and president of the Fowler Institute for Phrenology.

The identity of Ms. Haselwood is a bit of a mystery. The sole record located is in the 1901 England Census, which records a Mary Edith Haselwood, the eldest daughter of William Randall, who married naval officer Richards Waynand Brooks Haselwood on 27 Oct 1880 at Great Dunmow. Little is known about Line (b. June 27, 1859), save what he has included in his brief biographical statement. He was a student of philosophy and phrenology and a member of the British Phrenological Association in London. A notebook of a Frederick Hall Line, dated 27 June 1907, now at the University of Saint Andrews, may have belonged to the author. Its essays range from the origin on Divinity, masturbation, or the ethics of France, to phrenology, and are also accompanied by drawings. An article from the Northampton Mercury Northamptonshire paper also places Frederick Hall Line in Daventry in 1900.



In fig 3. A is the ascending vein by which the blood, from all parts of the body, enters the uppermost right cavity or right auricle of the heart. A valve hangs at the mouth of each vein so formed as to admit blood freely into the heart, but prevent it going out the same way again. A is the descending vein. 2, 2, 2 represents the smaller branches of the pulmonary artery, which convey the blood to all parts of the lungs. c, c, c these are pulmonary veins which are joined to the heart by four branches each having a valve to admit the blood into a cavity on the left side of the heart called the left auricle. Right side, and left side, are external vessels which by means of valves send out the blood to each part of the lungs by means of the smaller branches b, b, b running into all parts of the lungs. K is the aorta, and all its branches are called arteries because they were supposed by the ancients to carry air, being always found empty after death. They are all tubes formed of three coats the inner one is least elastic, and is the first to break, when an accident suddenly happens. To pull a limb off. when, by cooling up, it draws the whole end of the broken artery inwards, so as to form a plug, by which the blood is prevented from flowing, and life is thus saved, in many unfortunate cases. 22 carotid arteries conveying blood to the head. subclavian arteries to the arms. the vertebral arteries to the spine so, it turns down the chest, passes through the diaphragm, down near the spine, and divides into two equal branches at its lower end, one going to each of the dependent sides. Oxygen is the spirit which is used in blood making, and which is the entire maintenance obtained by the process of digestion, it enters the thoracic duct formed into the venous blood on its way back to the heart. To be purified, and made fit to feed the various parts of the body with healthy matter, to sustain life. The action of the air in the air cells of the lungs causes the blood to evaporate. Hence the continual flow to and from the heart carries chemical changes in the colour and the texture of the blood, being continually purified by the lungs, and is fit for renewing the vitality of the system. The presence of the life-giving fluid in the heart stimulates it to action, and the valves situated in the chamber of the heart admit current of blood one way but prevent it returning. The beating of the heart is caused by the contracture of the left ventricle when it is filled with blood, the lower part of the heart is suddenly filled forward with some force against the ribs on the left side, and a large part of this force is sent into the aorta, or main artery, through its valve protected mouth. This continues by having to send the blood through the arteries to every part of the body, is much stronger than any other part of the heart, that it may be the better able to overcome any hindering its circulation even in the most remote members. Each tidal gush of blood imparts so, that which is already in the arteries, under the combined influence of the force given by the heart, the elasticity of the coats of the arteries, and very little force parts of the body, wanting warm humours, draw it along by their absorbing or sucking powers. For the arteries are always found empty after death. We feel the continual impulse of the heart, almost instantly in every artery, that at the wrist commonly called the pulse is best known, being generally used by medical men to try the state of the circulation. It beats, in healthy, from six to seven times five (72) times a minute.

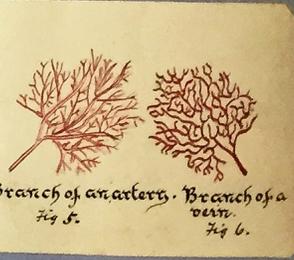


The capillary vessels are very minute veins which convey the smallest particles of blood to the most delicate parts of the body. For all those particles of matter that have, at any time been long enough in the body, and which are no longer wanted there, become loose, so to speak, and are received into the blood, and thus carried away, out of the system. Such eruptions of the matter, also affect these vessels, much of which we have a familiar example in the bluish stains sent out the face by them. In your case, your circulation is somewhat poor, you are apt to suffer from cold in the extremities, and are not exempt from headache, from cold in the stomach by plenty of moderate physical exercise. Take care of the feet look to the state of your boots avoid stockings directly or wet ones. Remove wet or damp boots or stockings directly. After exercise under unpropitious circumstances. Avoid avoid bright-facing remember the lungs require plenty of room in order that they may fulfil their important duties. Do not for the sake of mere appearances, forsake this physical law, as so many of the fair sex have done, to their sorrow. By attention to the order and suit already given your physical health may improve. so if you do not possess a strong physical constitution it would be fatal for you to neglect these laws with impunity.

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### Digestion

Digestion is the process by which food is reduced to a pulp. It is broken up & thus by gradual degrees, converted into chyme from thence to blood, whereby the system is strengthened. a is the gullet from which the food passes. b is the cardiac, or left opening of the stomach and c is the passage out called the pyloric - pylorus - little or guarded extremity, because of a small valve placed there within the tube, to prevent any thing passing out of the stomach till it has been properly digested. When any undigested food enters, attempts to pass this valve it shuts and will not permit any improper thing to go out that way, and returns to the stomach, with out suffering all the rest is taken in its power, which food is eaten and passed down the gullet into the stomach a transparent fluid called gastric juice issues from the numerous glands situated in its inner or mucous coat. This food would soon ferment, or become putrid if this juice was not supplied for the purpose of digestion, and it flows rapidly from the time we begin to eat, till the stomach is empty gradually producing a quiet change, in all the food subjected to its influence. Well masticated food greatly assists the digestive powers, and affords much help to the gastric juice as well as to the bile, and other fluids necessary for the chemical changes which occur. The natural process, however is very far from being alike in all persons. The strong man, has difficulty in finding food that will digest slowly enough while the dyspeptic invalid can find few things that he feels his cold stomach can digest. The one cannot starve his stomach while the digestive power of the other is almost dormant.



## A RADICAL APPROACH TO SEXUALITY

### 26. MARTIUS, Galeottus [MARZIO DA NARNI, Galeotto, MARZIO, Galeotto]

*Galeotti Martii Narniensis, De doctrina promiscua lirin [sic]: varia multipliciq. eruditione refertus, ac nunc primum in lucem editus.* Florence: Laurentium Torrentinum, 1548.

8vo. [xvi], 461, [3] pp., including the final blank. Contemporary vellum; aside from some very minor foxing, an excellent copy with bookplate of the Princes of Liechtenstein, contemporary inscription on title and contemporary annotation on verso of final blank. \$ 4500.00

First edition of Martius' scholarly and philosophical miscellany. In addition to chapters covering poisons, pharmacology, astrology and how the humors of the human body are related to the planets, as well as general medicine, Martius includes discussions on everything from the moon's effect on tides to explanations of why the zodiac has animal names. He answers such questions as "why joy and fear kill suddenly" or "why the blood of the corpse flows in the murderer's presence." He also writes extensively on the positive medical benefits of coitus (with a comment that "the perfect marriage is between a blind woman and a deaf man"), and references Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, and Plato, as well as repudiating certain errors of Pliny and Galen.

Martius (1427-1497?) was a physician and humanist whose talents extended to philosophy, astrology, medicine, poetry, and rhetoric. He was educated in Padua and Bologna before moving to Hungary where he enjoyed the royal patronage of King Matthias Corvinus (1443-1490).

Adams, M747; BL, Italian STC, 421; Brann, *The Debate Over the Origin of Genius During the Italian Renaissance*, pp. 163-164; Christie's, *Historic Cards and Games*, 2006, lot 235; Thorndike, IV, pp. 400-404

## A TREATISE ON EUGENICS AND SHAKESPEARE

### 27. MAUDSLEY, Henry

*Heredity, variation and genius. With an essay on Shakespeare . . . and an address on medicine: present and prospective.* London: John Bale, Sons, & Danielsson, 1908.

8vo. [ii], 224 pp. Bound in red cloth, slightly worn; text is clean with minor toning. Overall a very good copy. \$ 150.00

First edition. Maudsley was very concerned with the role of heredity and with eugenics. His evolutionary view was based on the now discredited theories of DeVries (p. 18) which held that evolution advanced by "quantum leaps," radical changes in a number of traits. He expands upon the theme of heredity and genius in his essay on Shakespeare, although he is severely handicapped by the lack of biographical information on the subject.

Maudsley (1835-1918) studied at the University College London, later serving on the staff at the hospital there under Quain, and returning to hold a professorship in medical jurisprudence at the end of his career. Between his service under Quain and his return to UCL, he held posts at Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital (1859), the editorship of the *Journal of Mental Science*, and a post with the West London Hospital (1864). Like his father-in-law, John Conolly (1794-1866), he opposed the restraint of mental patients and the introduction of sedatives, which he referred to as "chemical restraints." He endowed Maudsley Hospital, a mental hospital, in the hopes of carrying out the non-restraint system.

Hunter & Macalpine, p. 1033

## EIGHTEENTH CENTURY MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT WITH A FOCUS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN

### 28. [DOLCE, Francesco]

[Manuscript]. *De febribus; De morbis mulierum; De morbis puerorum.*  
[Naples: n.p., 1749].

8vo. 67, [3], 41, [17] leaves. Black pen on paper. Bound in contemporary calf-backed marbled boards. \$ 12,000.00

An important medical manuscript written in Latin in the early eighteenth century and dedicated to the prominent and noble Gasparrini family of Naples, containing the lectures of Francesco Dolce, a well-know physician and professor of medicine at the famous “Hospital of the Incurables.”

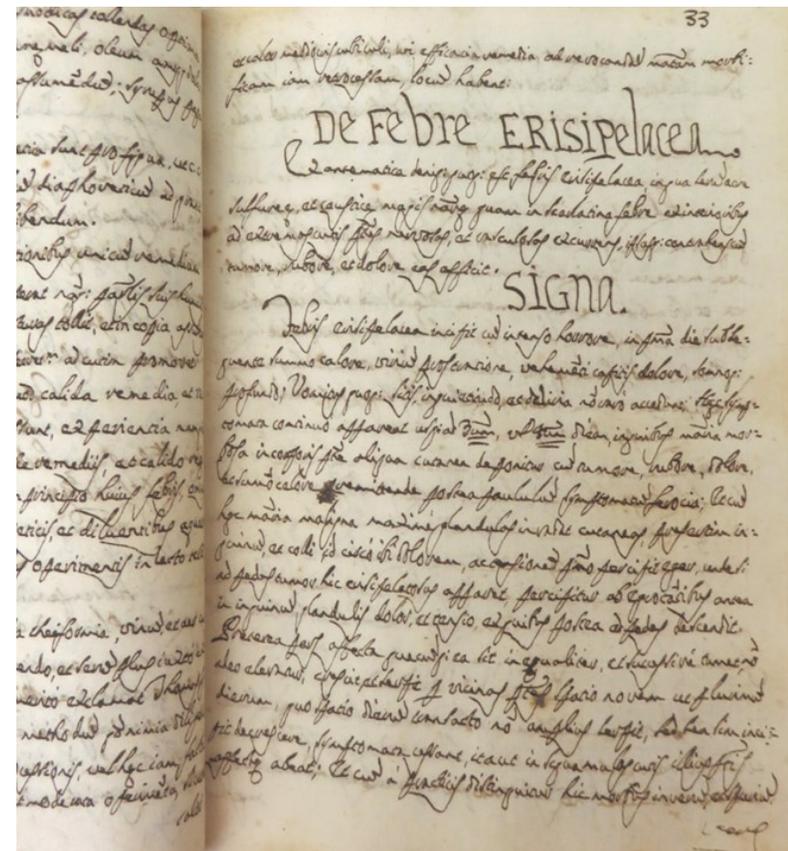
This manuscript has a unique didactic value with its descriptions of various types of fever (illnesses), including a thorough discussion of the definitions, symptoms, causes, prognosis, treatments and medical procedures to be used. Maladies of the head, the skin, the heart, and other common conditions are treated. This section concludes with a discussion of colds, and includes a number of fascinating remedies. Though quite wide-ranging, the distinct parts of this section are generally unified by interrelated themes such as uninterrupted fevers, catarrhal (malignant and benign), all caused from genetic inflammation, dental inflammation, contagious fever, congestive fever, and continued secondary and tertiary fever. Also included is a sonnet with a hymn of praise to health.

Of significant interest is the second section, which treats womens’ diseases. The author discusses the menstruation cycle, and the various potential problems that arise from irregularity, failure to menstruate, and excessive bleeding. He further deals with pregnancy and the myriad of issues that can be encountered during that time, difficulties of giving birth, childbed fever, sterilization, and issues related to removal of the placenta. There is also a section on abortion. The third part deals with the more common problems of infancy, including colic and teething. Also included here are sections on children that suffer from canker

sores, epilepsy and rickets.

This manuscript is a testimony of the Neapolitan medical school tradition. The lectures are in line with the philosophy of medicine during the eighteenth century, where the approach was to utilize observation and reasoning in practice. Dolce’s use of descriptive symptomology was an expression of the “*verismo scientifico*,” the scientific positivism, that was notable of the time.

Built in the sixteenth century, *Incurabili* boasts a very long list of notable doctors connected with the innovation and experimentation for which the hospital was famous, including Domenico Cotugno, Tommasi and Cardarelli. Dolce (1724–1809), a professor of medicine at the University of Naples and member of the staff of the *Incurabili*, is often cited as one of the seven most renown physicians of Naples.



## MIDWIFERY

### 29. PARIS ÉCOLE D'ACCOUCHEMENT

*Distribution des prix aux élèves sage-femmes de la Maternité pour l'an 1807.*  
Paris: École d'Accouchement, 1807.

8vo. 58 pp. Original printed wrappers, sewn as issued; some light marginal soiling, otherwise a fine uncut and partially unopened, unsophisticated copy. \$ 950.00

First and only printing of the official account of the prize-giving ceremony for the graduating midwives of 1807 from the École d'accouchement at the Maternité in Paris, France's premier midwifery school, including a list of the successful students.

As part of the Revolutionary reorganization and rationalization of the medical profession, legislation was passed in An XI (1803) regulating the number of midwives which each individual Département in the country should have. It also required that they be properly trained and that they were to be examined before being allowed to practice. Women between the ages of 18 and 35 were sent for very specific training courses, which included not only the theory and practice of delivery, but inoculation, bleeding, and the knowledge of herbs and plants that might be effective during problematic pregnancies and births. Students were taught by hospital surgeons and the chief midwife. The first lecturer in midwifery was Auguste César Baudelocque; Madame Lachapelle was the chief instructing midwife. Other noted obstetricians and surgeons who contributed to the school included Andry, Auvity, Dubois, Dupuis, Chaussier and Désormeaux.

The awards for 1807 were presented by the Minister of the Interior, and an address was given by Camet de la Bonardier, Mayor of the 11<sup>th</sup> arrondissement of Paris. He highlights the growing success and reputation of the midwifery school since its inception in 1803, and praises the work of Baudelocque and Lachapelle. A list of the midwives who have passed, together with progress reports on other students at the school is then given, thus providing a fascinating snapshot into both the internal administration of a public institution, as well as of the teaching of midwifery in early Napoleonic France.

## ARCHIVE OF S. WEIR MITCHELL DOCUMENTS

### 30. MITCHELL, Silas Weir

Four notes in a secretarial hand, signed "Weir Mitchell." Sept. 30, [18]79, Dec. 10, [18]79, Jan. 1, [18]81, March 26, [18]81. 1524 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. To W.J. Barney, Esq.

Letters written to his lawyer concerning money matters: outstanding balances from the sale of a piece of property and a note, reimbursement for unpaid taxes in Iowa, and a request for duplicates of some papers.

Weir Mitchell (1829-1914) had spent a year in Paris following his graduation from medical school, where he studied physiology with Claude Bernard, and returned at intervals over the years. His continuing interest in French advances in his specialty is evidenced by his visits to Charcot on one or two occasions in the 1870's and by correspondence with Brown Sequard.

### 2. MITCHELL, Silas Weir

Autograph letter, signed "Weir Mitchell." 2 pp. Paris. 20<sup>th</sup> Oct [1897]. To Mrs. Nealy.

Written in haste as he was about to sail for home, Weir Mitchell makes reference to a number of acquaintances including a Mrs. Ferguson, a Lady T., and Miss Wynne, then asks "what Mr. Cope has the plate you mention. Copes are copious by many with us—" The last reference is probably to the prominent Quaker family of Philadelphia, members of which figure in Weir Mitchell's historical novels: his *Hugh Wynne*, *Free Quaker* also appeared in 1897.

### 3. MITCHELL, S[ilas] Weir

*An analysis of 3000 cases of melancholia.* Philadelphia: [np], 1897.

8vo. 8 pp. Original printed wrappers.

Offprint from the 1897 *Transactions of the Association of American Physicians. Twelfth session, Volume XII* of Mitchell's case-study on melancholy.

BAL, 6, 14180

#### 4. MITCHEL, S[ilas] Weir

1. LS to unknown woman. Philadelphia, January 27, 1903. 3 pp. on single folded sheet.

Mitchell states that he is unable to answer all of his letters, and relies on the hand of his secretary to write them. He also speaks of his trip to Japan and his presentation to the Emperor.

2. ALS to unknown man. 1332 Walnut St., [nd]. 1 p. Small tear at fold, to small puncture holes, a bit browned.

Mitchell speaks of a payment.

3. TLS to "Reverend Sir." Bay Harbor, Maine, [nd]. Single sheet, folded.

Mitchell thanks him for his "kind note" and expresses his regrets at not being able to provide more information about his friend Dr. Worcester.

#### 5. MITCHELL, S[ilas] Weir

*Some recently discovered letters of William Harvey with other miscellanea. With a bibliography of Harvey's works by Charles Perry Fisher.* Philadelphia: College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1912.

8vo. 59 pp. With frontispiece and 1 plate. Original stiff wrappers, paper label to upper cover; frontispiece detached, but present.

First edition. The letters referred to are those that were published by the Historical MSS Commission. Harvey (1578-1657) was the foremost anatomist of his day.

BAL, 6, 14271; Osler, 721

The Collection

\$ 650.00

*Dr. Mitchell dictates*

*March 26, 81*

*1524 Walnut St.  
Philadelphia*

*Dear Sir*

*Enclosed please find my*

*check for ten  $\frac{34}{100}$  dollars to refund*

*the amount you paid in settlement*

*of taxes on real estate in Worth Co. Iowa.*

*I shall be very glad to have any news*

*you can send me of my delinquent*

*debtors -*

*Very truly yours*

*Wm Mitchell*

*W. J. Barney Esq.*

*303*

## ALL ABOUT SEASICKNESS

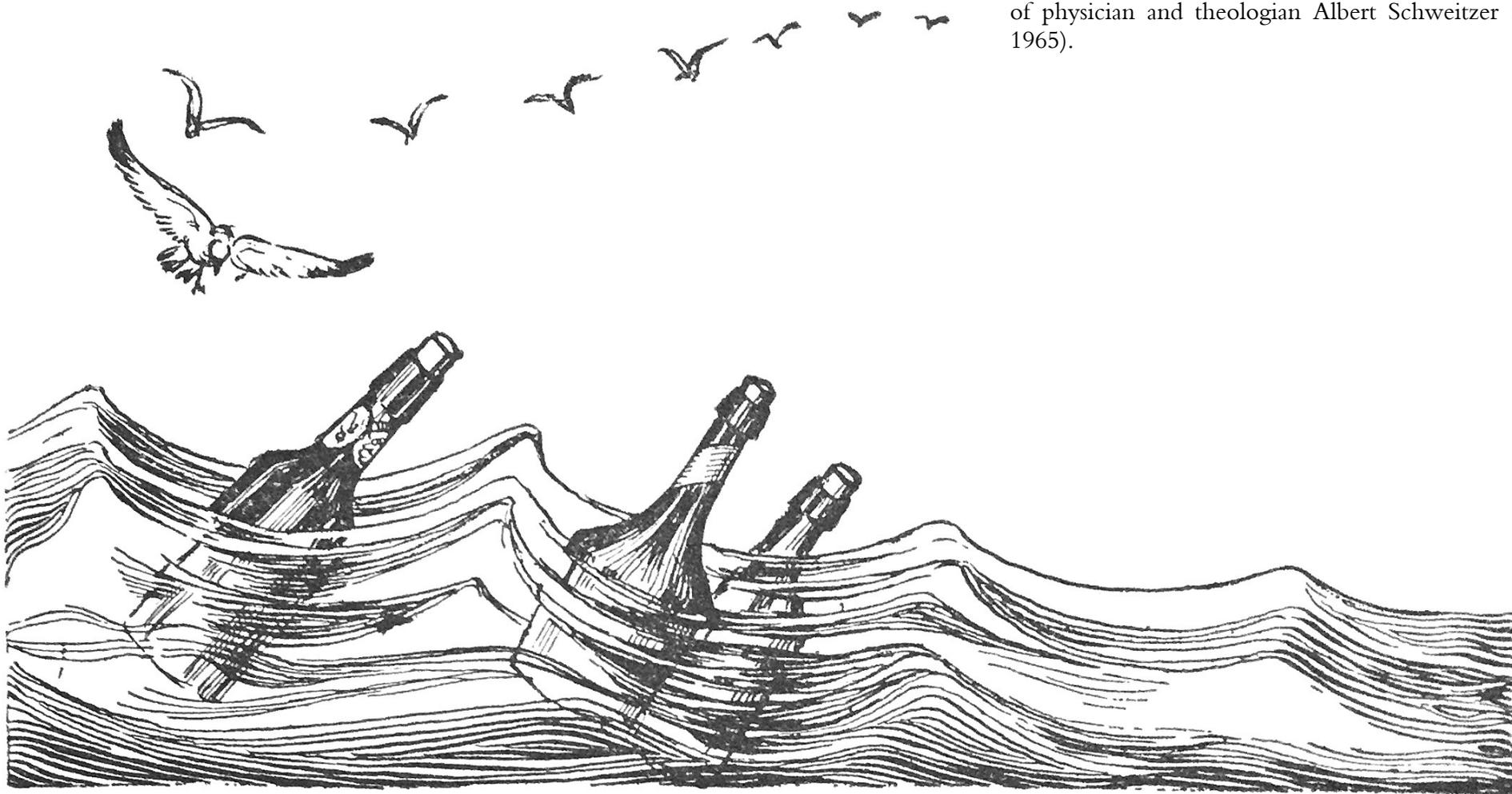
### 31. MONTAGUE, Dr. J[oseph] F[ranklin]

*Why bring it up? A guide to and from seasickness.* New York: Home Health Library, 1936.

8vo. [x], 130, [1] pp. With half-title, frontispiece, numerous text illustrations, plus a mounted plate. Green cloth boards with title and author in gilt on front cover, paste-downs and endpapers illustrated with maps. Printed with green ink on green paper stock; interior pristine as if new. \$ 200.00

First edition of this jovial “how-to” guide on seasickness. Written during the age of the vacationing on great ocean liners, Montague’s book advises the wary traveler on everything from packing in advance (so as to avoid nervousness, which make some susceptible to seasickness) to the safest way to administer an enema. Chapters include descriptions of merry-making at sea, the various manifestations and causes of seasickness, and the ideal locales and weather conditions in which to set sail. Always polite, full of quips and light puns, Montague crafts a delightful and informative text on a less-than-pleasant topic.

Montague (1893–1974), the editor of *Health digest*, was a prolific author whose medical books deal primarily with particular ailments of the intestines, stomach, colon, digestion, and hemorrhoids. He also wrote a biography of physician and theologian Albert Schweitzer (1875–1965).

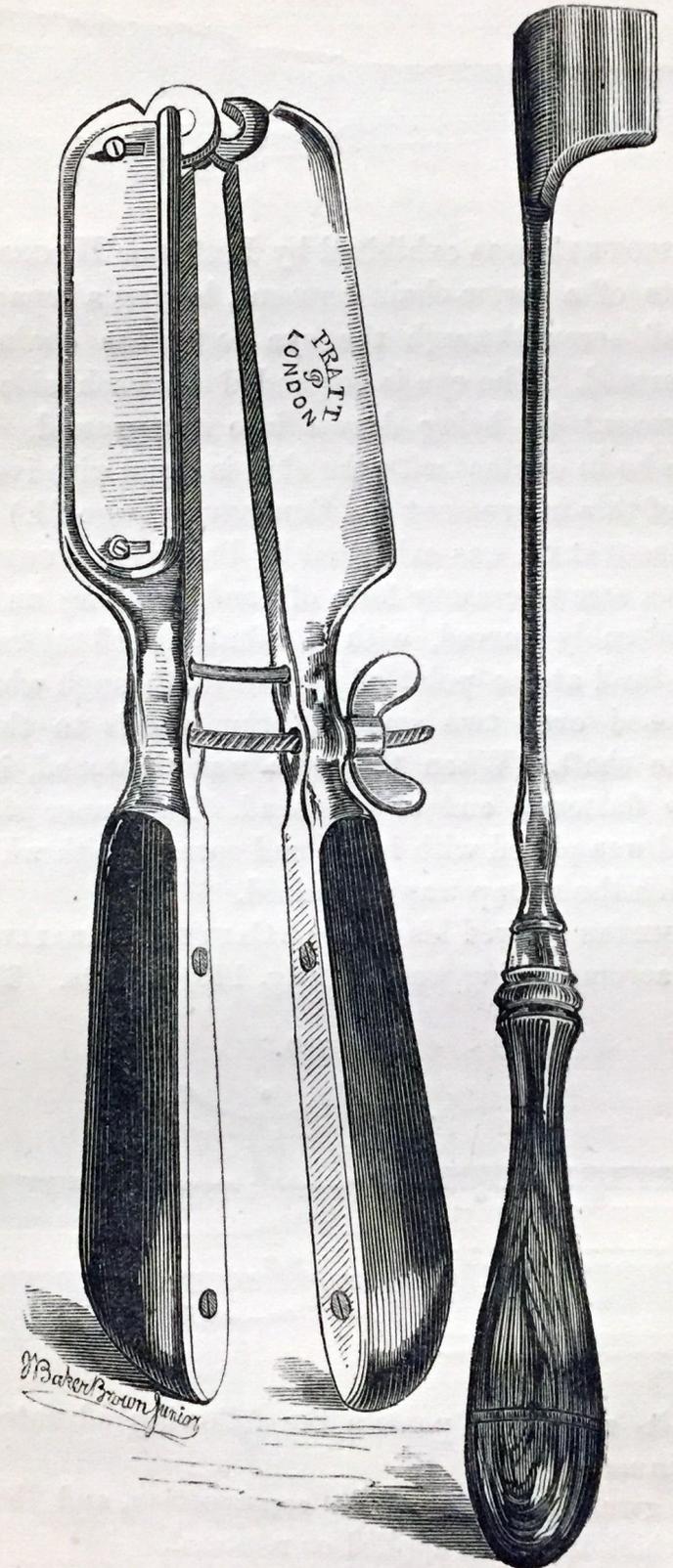
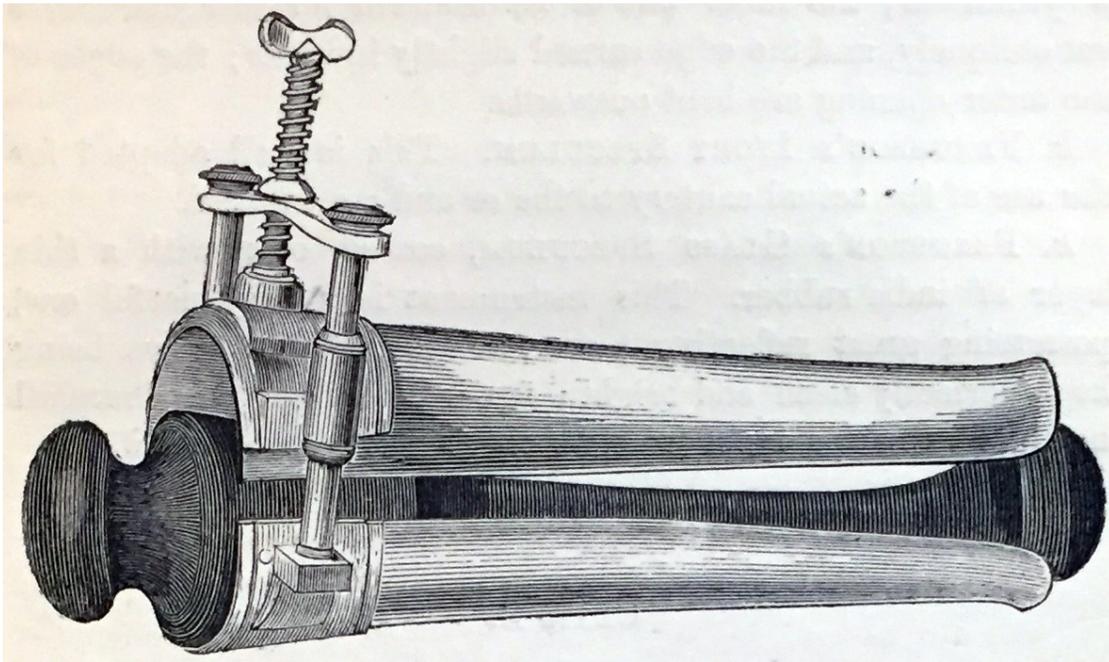


## 32. OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

*Catalogue and report of obstetrical and other instruments exhibited at the conversazione of the Obstetrical Society of London, held, by permission, at the Royal College of Physicians, March 28<sup>th</sup>, 1866.* London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1867.

8vo. viii, [ii], 229 pp. With numerous text illustrations. Original blind-stamped pebbled cloth, gilt stamp of the Obstetrical Society of London on front cover, wear to spine; interior excellent. \$ 500.00

First and only edition. "The exhibition of obstetrical and other instruments . . . will probably form an epoch in the history of midwifery in this and other countries; for it is no exaggeration to say . . . that it was 'one of the most astonishing historical displays of the mechanical appliances of the obstetrical . . . art ever collected in one room.' The exhibition was inaugurated by a conversazione, at which about 600 Fellows of the Society and visitors, including many eminent foreign physicians, were present" (preface). The exhibits are arranged in alphabetical order and a list of exhibitors appears at the end. Included is a comparative tabulation of British and foreign forceps exhibited.



THE RARE FIRST ISSUE WITH  
AN OUTSTANDING PROVENANCE

33. OSLER, Sir William

*The principles and practice of medicine. Designed for the use of practitioners and students of medicine.* New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1892.

8vo. xvi, [ii], 1079, [7] pp., including advertisements, plus the 8-page publisher's catalogue in its first printing dated November, 1891. Original half morocco over pebbled cloth, rebacked, interior excellent, with a few annotations. From the library of John A. Blackwell (1834-1914), Civil War surgeon, noted writer and diarist, with his bookplate, and a presentation inscription from C[harles] H[amilton] Hughes to Blackwell dated March 13, 1896 on the fly-leaf. \$ 6000.00

First edition, first issue, with all points called for. Osler's textbook was considered the best English work on medicine of its time, and became a standard text for students and practitioners in every country and language in the world. It provided a systematized text on internal medicine as well as relevant information from great advances in the laboratory sciences, particularly bacteriology. The chapters describe specific diseases by systems, a pattern since followed by most textbooks. The first issue is distinguished from the second by the misspelling of Plato's Gorgias as "Georgias" on the verso of the third leaf.

Hughes (1839-1916) was the founder and editor of the *Alienist and Neurologist*, a journal published from 1880 until his death in 1916. He was one of the youngest surgeons to receive a commission in the Federal army during the Civil War. He published significant research which contributed greatly to the field of psychiatry. He was also the President of Barnes Medical College and an advocate for the creation of a public health department and the appointment of a medical representative in the president's cabinet. The annotations in this copy, in Hughes' hand, are located in the section on hysteria.

Garrison & Morton, 2231; Lilly Library, *Notable Medical Books*, 233; Golden & Roland, *Sir William Osler, an Annotated Bibliography*, 1375; Norman, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 82

THE PRINCIPLES AND  
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

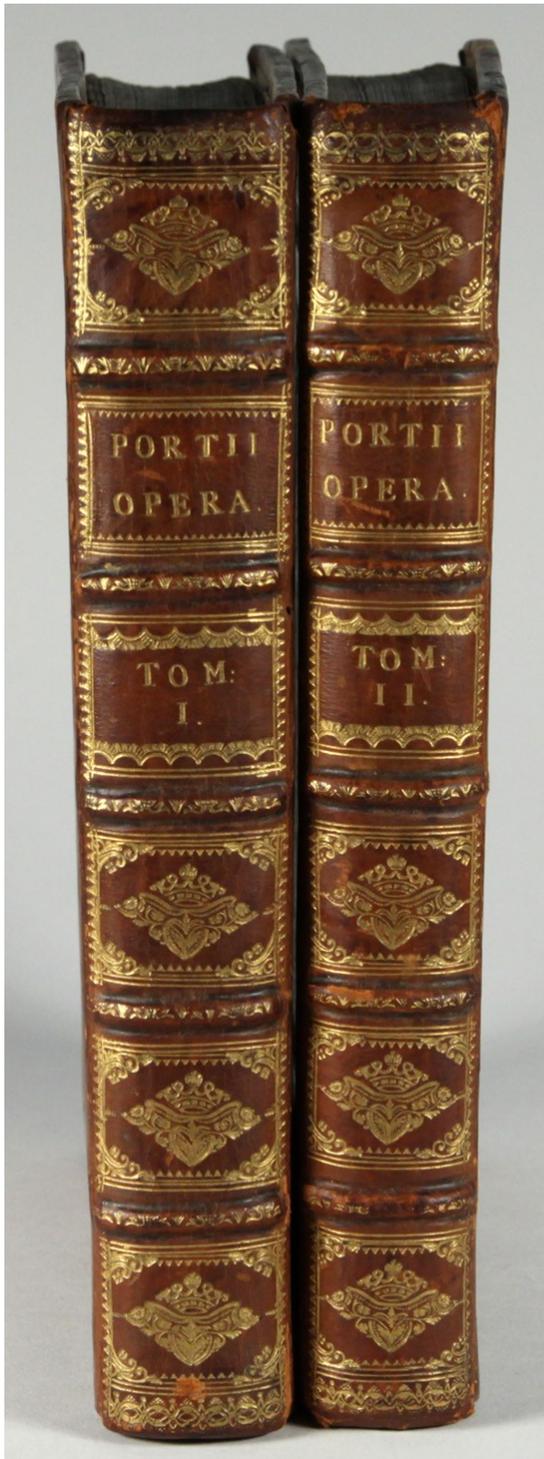
DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF  
PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS OF MEDICINE

BY

WILLIAM OSLER, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON  
PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE IN THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY AND  
PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF TO THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE  
FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL  
AND PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE  
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK  
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY  
1892



### 34. PORZIO (PORTIUS), Luca Antonio

*Opera omnia, medica, philosophica, et mathematica, in unum collecta, atque ad meliorem, commodioremque formam redacta.* Neapoli: Typis Felicis Caroli Mosca; Expensis Cajetani Elia, 1736.

Two volumes. 4to. [ii], xii, 391, [1]; [iv], 104, [8], 105-370, [2] pp. With 10 folding plates. Beautiful Cambridge-style binding with the inner and outer panels stained and speckled; interior clean. With the bookplate of Alfred Paul Bay. \$ 1250.00

First edition of this posthumous publication of works on medicine, philosophy, and mathematics. Included is a dialogue on the blood according to Erasistratus, Galen, Thomas Willis, and Van Helmont, an *Apologia* of Galen, a paraphrasing of Hippocrates, and Porzio's own *De militis in castris sanitate tuenda*, *De motu corporum*, and various fragments and dissertations, all of which are in Latin. The final two sections are in Italian, one being a collection of Porzio's letters and academic speeches and the other being a treatise on the use of potions for fistulas.

*De militis in castris*, was originally published in 1685 and is considered. It was inspired by the author's direct experience with soldiers during the Ottoman Empire's siege of Vienna, during which he gained a first-hand view of the common diseases and ailments contracted during wartime, many of which were caused by unsanitary conditions. The resulting treatise offered advice on cleanliness and diet for soldiers and remained an authoritative source on the subject well into the mid-eighteenth century.

Porzio (1637-1715) was an Italian natural philosopher and medical doctor active in Naples, Rome and Venice. He was a professor at the Royal University of Naples.

Blake, p. 360; Waller, I, 7583

## ANTICIPATING THEORIES OF HUMAN EVOLUTION

### 35. PRICHARD, James Cowles

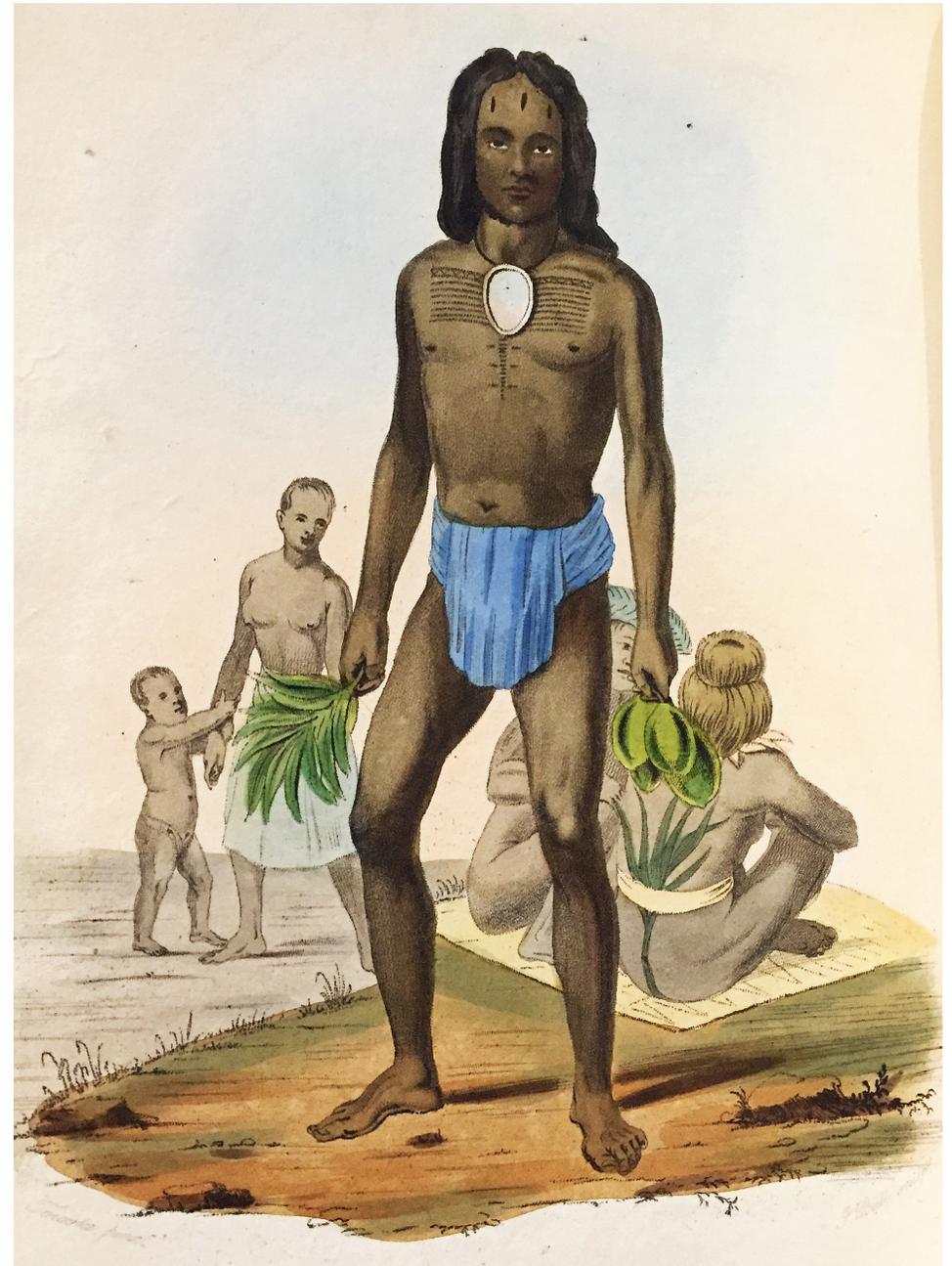
*The natural history of man; comprising inquiries into the modifying influence of physical and moral agencies on the different tribes of the human family.*  
London: H. Bailliere, 1843.

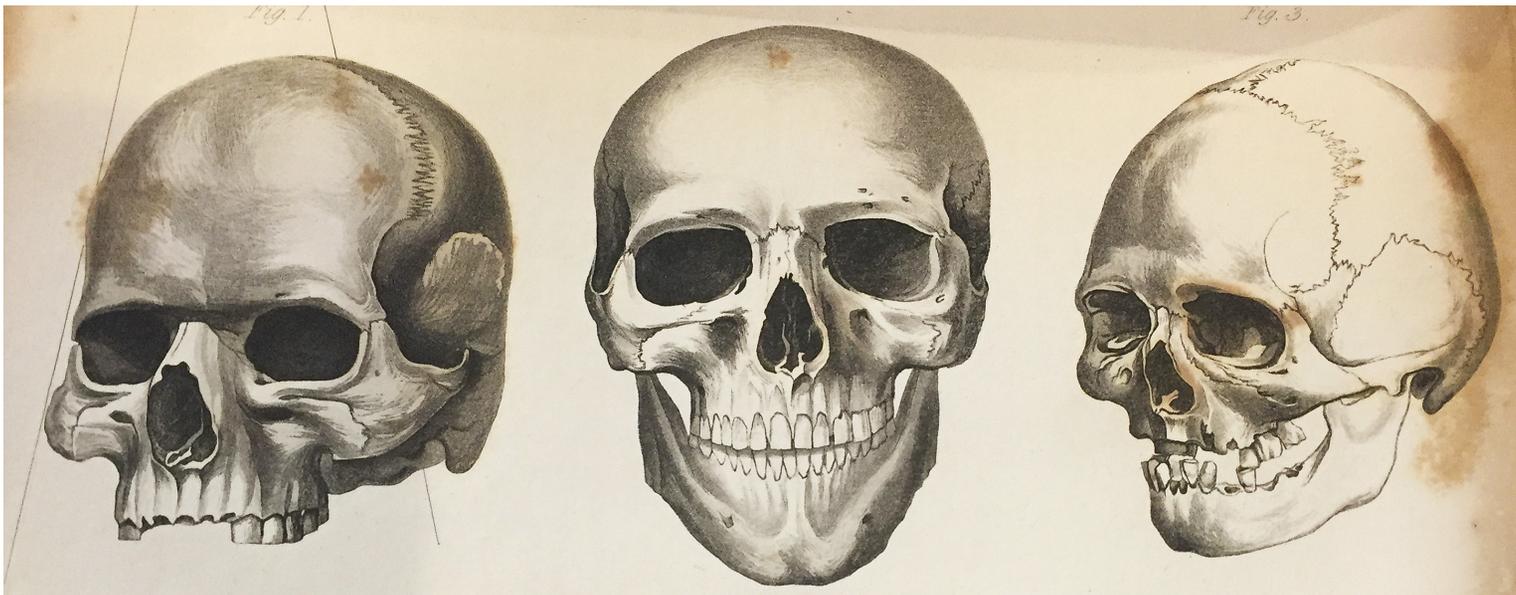
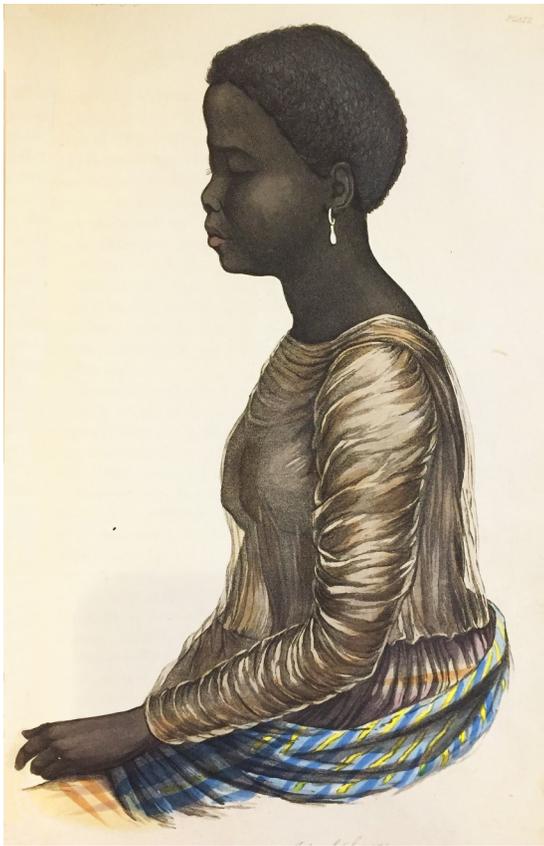
8vo. xvi, 556 pp. Hand-coloured engraved frontispiece, 40 engraved plates on 39 leaves (36 hand-coloured) and numerous text woodcuts. Modern calf, gilt border on covers, spine in compartments with gilt decorations, title and author in gilt; new endpapers. Overall an excellent copy. \$ 3500.00

First edition of this finely illustrated ethnographical study of mankind. The present work was of major importance for its assemblage of organized data on human population. Prichard sets forth the differences of color, hair, stature and form. He examines the value of each criterion as evidence of differences in race, and maintains that all mankind is descended from one family.

Prichard (1786–1848) was a physician and anthropologist as well as a pioneer in the moral treatment of the insane. He laid the groundwork for the later research by Lyell and anticipated the human evolution theories of Darwin and Weismann.

Edinburgh University Library, *Catalogue of Printed Books*, III, p. 196; see *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 303





No. 35, PRICHARD

## PRESENTATION COPY

### 36. RAMÓN Y CAJAL, Santiago; SÁNCHEZ, Domingo

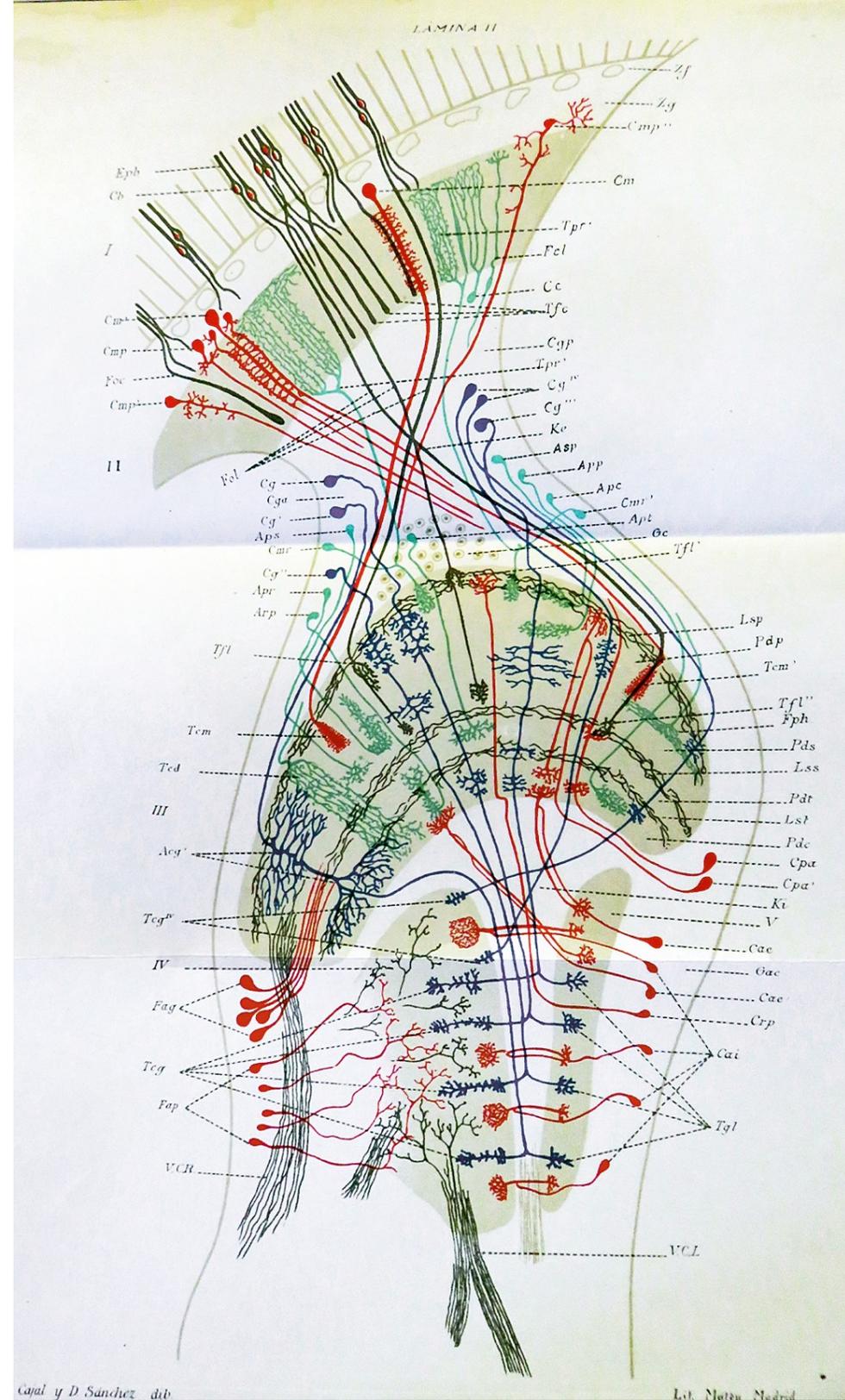
“Contribucion al conocimiento de los centros nerviosos de los insectos.” Offprint from *Trabajos del Laboratorio de Investigaciones biologicas de la Universidad de Madrid*, XIII, 1915. Madrid: Imprenta de Hijos de Nicolas Moya, 1915.

8vo. 164, [3] pp. With numerous text illustrations and 2 folding color plates. Original printed wrappers. Presentation copy with “Homage des auteurs” on the front wrapper. \$ 3500.00

First edition, first printing, of this rare work by the father of neuroscience. A collaboration between Cajal and his brilliant student and colleague, Domingo Sánchez (1860-1947), they here examine the central nervous system of insects with particular attention to the retina and optic center of the brain. Overwhelmed by the complexity of the retinal structure in insects, Cajal declared that in comparison to “these apparently humble representatives of life . . . the retina of the bird or the higher mammal appears as something coarse, rude, and deplorably elementary” (Horns, 577). In fact, it was in studying this membrane that he famously admitted that “my faith in Darwinism weakened, being amazed and confounded by the supreme constructive ingenuity revealed not only in the retina and in the dioptric apparatus of the vertebrates but even in the meanest insect eye” (Horns, 576).

Ramón y Cajal (1852-1934), the eminent Spanish histologist, was fundamental to modern neurological research, especially his work in mapping the neurons and their structural interrelations in the retina, brain and spinal cord. He shared the Nobel Prize in 1906 with Golgi for their work on the structure of the nervous system.

See E. Horns, *Recollections of My Life*, Santiago Ramón y Cajal, pp. 576-577 & p. 620 (No. 252)



## BEFORE TWITTER THERE WERE CHITCHATS

### 37. RAMÓN Y CAJAL, Santiago

*Chácharas de café: pensamientos, anécdotas y confidencias.* Madrid: Librería de Nicolás Moyam, 1920.

8vo. viii, 250, [4] pp., including half-title, index and errata. Publisher's burgundy cloth, gilt spine, very minor wear; green patterned endpapers, interior excellent. \$ 4500.00

First and only edition, very rare, of this book of meditations, often humorous, by the father of neuroscience. These *chácharas* ("chitchats") were born from Cajal's participation in *tertulias* at Café Suizo, once a locus of Spanish culture where intellectuals gathered daily for lively discussion. These ruminations recall the dialogues of "philosophers ancient and modern, from Plato and Epicurus to Schopenhauer and Herbert Spencer; and we rendered enthusiastic veneration to evolution and its high priests, Darwin and Haeckel, and abominated the satanic arrogance of Nietzsche" (Cajal). The text is divided into vignettes and anecdotal ruminations, which cleverly muse over love, immortality, death, education, conversation, politics, morality, and many other topics.

Cajal (1852-1934), Spanish histologist, professor, and author, was awarded the 1906 Nobel Prize in medicine along with Camillo Golgi for their research into the central nervous system. Gifted in both the sciences and arts from childhood, Cajal constantly drew on visual systems to illustrate his scientific discoveries. He published articles in French and Spanish and lectured across North America and Europe. Even during his rebellious youth Cajal showed an aptitude for art, literature, philosophy, and gymnastics. This zest for life is reflected in his *Chacharas*, which provides the reader with unique insight into a brilliant and complex scientific mind

OCLC locates 1 copy in North American (San Francisco Public Library) and 2 in Spain

## SANITARY CONDITIONS ABOARD SHIPS: PROPOSED MEDICAL CODE OF THE SEA

### 38. REYNAUD, J. J.

*Essai sur quelques points d'hygiène navale, relatifs aux moyens de préserver les gens de mer du scorbut et de la fièvre des vaisseaux.* . . . Paris: de l'imprimerie de Didot Jeune, 1810.

4to. 53 pp. Marbled blue boards, spine label; an excellent copy. \$ 950.00

First edition of this valuable and monograph. At a time before preventative measures had been taken and laws and regulations to protect the health of sailors proposed, navy physicians had doubled their efforts to improve hygiene on board ships. Scurvy and fever were rampant on voyages to Australia, Europe and the East. Reynaud, a young naval surgeon, here presents his researches, focusing on what he considered the two worst maladies, scurvy and fevers aboard ships.

Reynaud, had studied Ramazzini, Tissot, Pringle, and of course Lind, Rouppe, Trotter and others, finding them all lacking in continuity. Each made attempts to rectify mistakes of their predecessors, and though they were able to fill gaps, Reynaud finds opinions on naval hygiene too widespread and without focus. He explains that laws and regulations must be based on the modifications that humans experience from changing climate, as well as from their physical and morale habits in order to prevent epidemics not only on ships but in camps, hospitals, and public buildings. He discusses specific maladies that became known from the voyages of Cook, Bouganville, Perouse, Marchand, and others, based upon what had previously been published. Because of the varied scope of opinions, he proposes collecting all of the research and creating a "code of the sea" to protect the hygiene of sailors, both on voyages and in general while in service with the navy. Though his focus is on scurvy and fever, he includes his ideas concerning diet, nutrition, exercise, maintaining clean drinking water, and climate, especially humidity. He advocates the use of "fermented beverages," fire to purify and expel stale air, and advocates the application of seawater to keep the skin moist. Many of the points made in this dissertation possibly formed the basis of future French maritime laws.

## RARE RENAISSANCE BOOK OF SECRETS - - GENDER OF WRITER QUESTIONED

### 39. ROSSELLO, Don Timotheo

*Della svmma de' secreti vniversali in ogni materia parte prima [et seconda].*  
Venezia: Giovanni Bariletto, 1561.

Two parts in one. 8vo. [viii], 152; [viii], 152 leaves (A<sup>1</sup> 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. 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 second. \$ 10,500.00

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). Both books were reprinted numerous times over the following hundred years.



Adams, II, 804 (1575);  
Caillet, 9602; Durling,  
3948; Neville, I, p. 295  
(1584 edition of  
Cortese) and II, p. 393  
(1575 edition of  
Rossello); Wellcome, I,  
5573

## EARLY ANATOMICAL PLATES SHOWING DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FEMALE AND MALE SKELETONS

### 40. SCHMIDT Joseph

*Spiegel der Anatomiae. Darinnen die sinnreiche, künstliche Aufschneidung, Theilung vnd Zerlegung eines menschlichen Leibs vnd Körpers. . . .*  
Augsburg, Johann Weh, 1646.

12mo. [xxiv], 455 pp. Gothic German print. Separate engraved title page with medallion held by a skeleton, portrait of the author engraved by Raidel, plus 82 anatomical plates. Contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments with raised bands; minor browning, overall a fine copy from the library of Dr. Maurice Villaret with bookplate on the front paste-down. \$ 2500.00

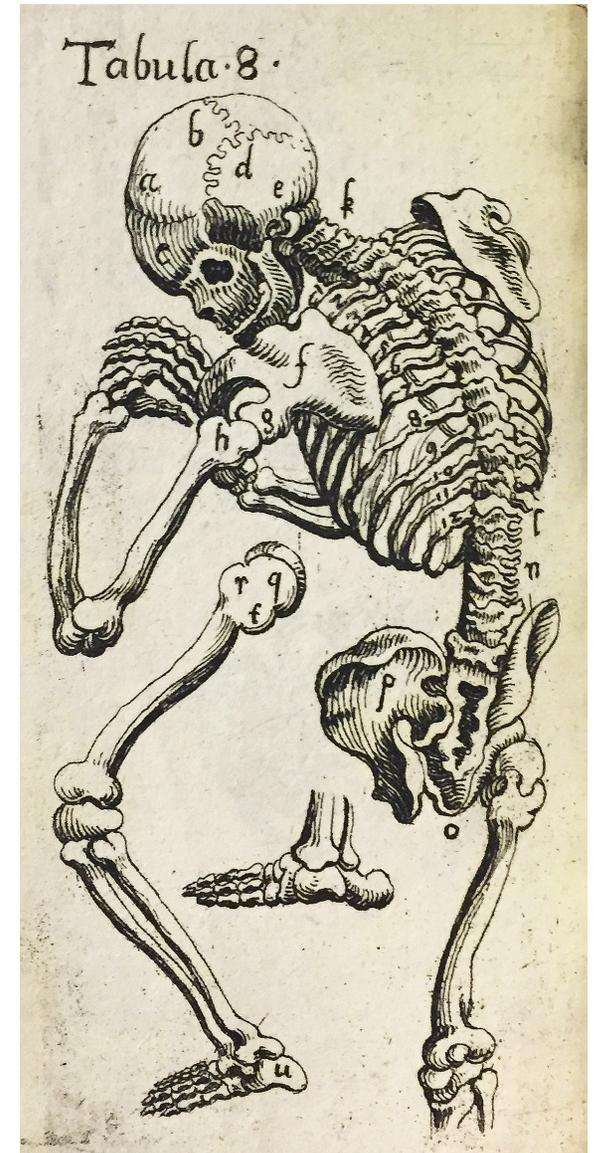
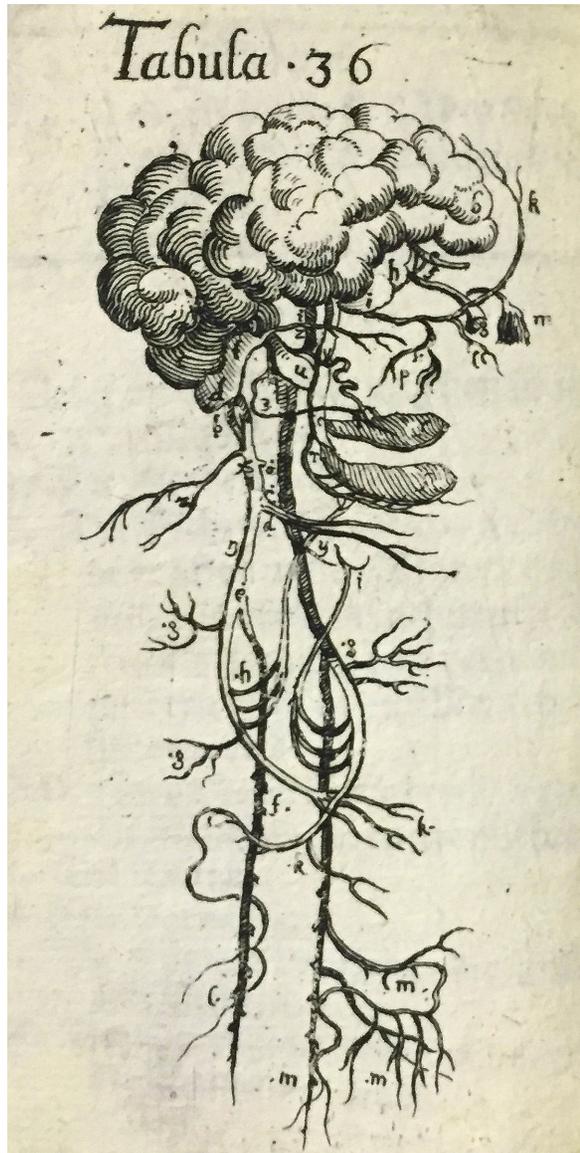
First edition of this very scarce treatise on anatomy that details each organ of human body with extremely detailed tables inspired by the drawings of the Vesalius. In pre-eighteenth century medical writing, differences between the male and the female skeleton were rarely mentioned. Table 9 of Schmidt's *Speigel der Anatomiae Darinnen die Sinnreiche*, "skeleton of a woman" ("die Gebein einer Weibsperson"), indicates the sites where it differs from the male (see Figure 2) and simply gives the (German) anatomical terms for the various structures in which the female skeleton differs from the male skeleton. Schmidt was one of the earliest physician-writers to insist on the unique and purposeful features of the female skeleton and the female genital organs, and illustrated them visually. On the one hand, the gradual shift started by Schmidt toward incommensurable anatomical differences reflected his and other contemporary physicians' growing appreciation of personal discovery and innovation, the rise of a specialist gynecology, and new views on marriage and motherhood in the upper classes among whom the physicians lived and whose support they sought. On the other hand, it helped legitimize women's subordinate position as housewife and mother as naturally given.

Schmidt (b. 1601) was a German barber surgeon and expert on venereal disease that worked for many years in the Blatterhaus (pox hospital) in Augsburg.





OCLC locates 2 copies of this 1<sup>st</sup> ed. in America (Northwestern and Michigan; 3 additional copies of a later edition at Berkeley, Yale and the NLM); see Stolberg, *A woman down to her bones. The anatomy of sexual difference in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries*, <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/10645083> [accessed Apr 10, 2017]; Benezit, *Dictionnaire des peintres sculptures dessinateurs et graveurs*, VIII, p. 585





## PSYCHIC REFLEX

### 42. 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. \$ 7500.00

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; Haymaker & Schiller, *The Founders of Neurology*, pp. 264-267

## FORMULA FOR THERIACA FIRST REVEALED

### 43. SILVATICUS, Joannes Baptista [SELVATICO, Giovanni Battista]

*De compositione et usu theriacae libri duo.* [Heidelberg]: Apud H. Commelinum, 1597.

8vo. 635, [3] pp. Printer's device on title, woodcut initials. Contemporary full vellum. Full-page contemporary annotations on inside covers. Small stamp of the library of Antonianum College in Rome, small pasted label of a Jesuit library (Padua), and ownership signatures on title. \$ 1800.00

First and only edition of this rare treatise on theriaca, a panacea for everything from relief of asthma to an antidote for poisons. Developed in the first century AD by the Greeks, it was widely adopted in the ancient world as far away as China and India as a multi-purpose medical cure. Selvatico begins the text with a list of physicians practicing this medical art, including Galen, who himself devoted an entire book to theriaca (one of his patients, the Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius, took it on a regular basis). He then outlines the pharmacological composition and properties of theriaca and theriaca andromachi, including the order of the ingredients and the physical form of the drug. This is of significant interest, in that it predates by over eighty years what was considered to be the first publication of a formula for theriaca (*Pharmacopaea Amstelredamensis*, 1683). The final part details its uses; in addition to mentioning its application for poison, we are informed that it is employed for inflammation or swelling of the belly, dropsy, cholera, and even colic. Theriaca was also considered a remedy for moral maladies, especially when public calamities such as plague were considered a punishment of God.

Selvatico (1550-1621) a professor at the University of Pavia and a member of the College of Physicians in Milan, published extensively on the identification and treatment of diseases.

OCLC locates 2 copies in America (Wisconsin and NLM)

## THE NATURE AND CONSTITUTION OF BLOOD

### 44. SPURGIN, John

*The physician for all; his philosophy, his experience, and his mission.*  
London: Whittaker & Co., 1855.

4to. [ii], viii, 226, [ii] pp., including half-title and index, plus 3 pages publisher's advertisements of the author's earlier work. Original publisher's blind-stamped cloth. \$ 450.00

First edition. A scientific and philosophical meditation on a doctor's proper practice with a focus on blood, heredity, human nature and inclinations towards good or evil. Spurgin begins with the theory that heredity (genes, traits, etc.) or "predilections, susceptibilities, and tendencies that constitute human nature" are carried and based in the blood. He dedicates a section of the text to how poisons and diseases effect the blood, and recounts a victim's death from a rapid dog bite and the brutal effects of the virus transmitted through saliva (ie., rabies). Diseases from violent stomach ailments to Asiatic cholera are all attributed to the blood. Even diet is proposed as a major influence on the constitution of the blood and by association behavior as well. He even claims that pregnant women's blood "undergoes a marvelous metamorphosis . . . establishing new relations, new passions, new appetites." Spurgin also comes to the defense of mineral medicinal agents, namely mercury and arsenic, which he believes have been proven cures for ailments like the "squamous efflorescence of cuticle or healing the constitution" and should be kept in use under the watchful eye of a physician. He also treats psychosomatic illnesses and presents his case against homeopathic treatments, which he lambasts ("what cures come from this perversion of art are nature's handiwork"). Other controversial opinions include boasting about curing a 14-month-old who fell from a balcony with leeches. Written at the height of the Victorian era, this text captures a transitional moment between traditional and modernizing medicine.

Spurgin (1797–1866) attained his medical degree from Cambridge. A Fellow of the College of Physicians, he delivered the Harveian oration in 1851 and the college lectures on materia medica in 1852.

## BASIS OF SEX - A LANDMARK WORK RARE WITH BOTH VOLUMES

### 45. STEVENS, N[ettie] M[aria]

*Studies in spermatogenesis with especial reference to the "accessory chromosome".*  
Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1905; 1906.

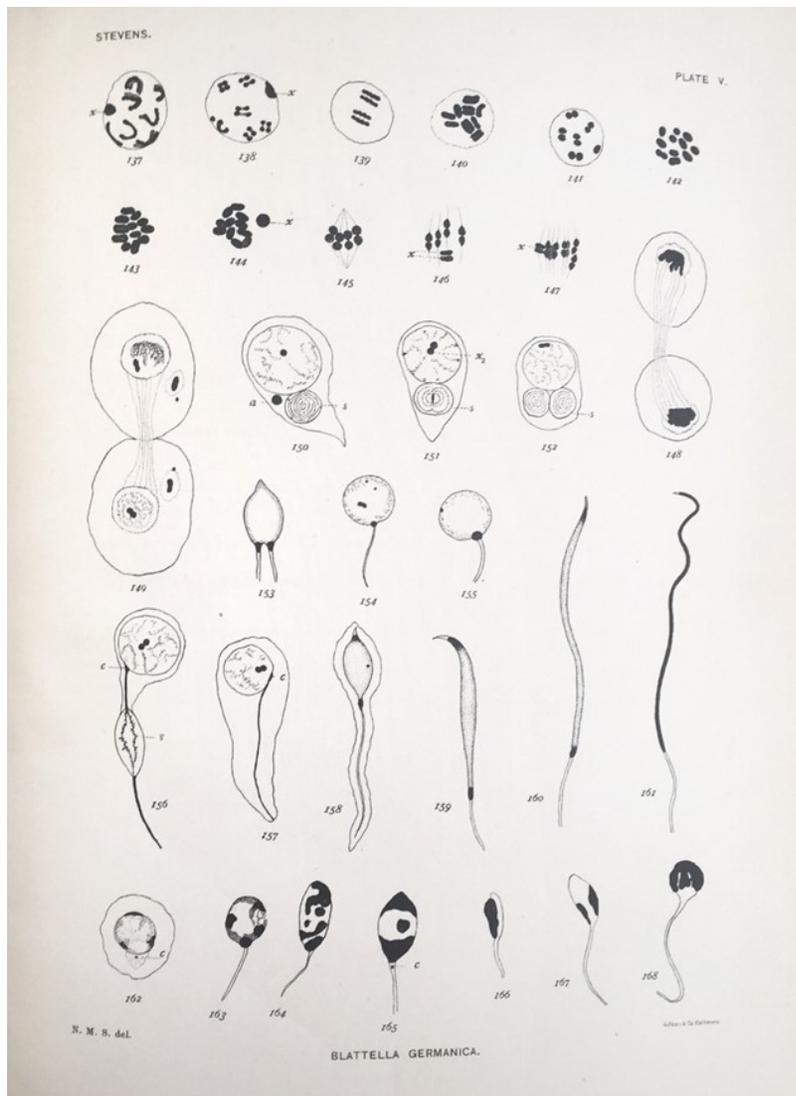
Two volumes. 8vo. 32; [ii], 33–74 pp., including bibliography in both volumes. With 15 total plates. Original publisher's cloth, library markings on front covers, tear in first free endpaper of Volume II, interiors otherwise excellent. Bookplates of Cornell University Library noting the gift on Hon. A.D. White (withdrawn stamp), and the ownership signature of Mark A. Cukierski. \$ 800.00

First edition of this monumental research on chromosomal sex determination in the sperm and egg cells of insect species, an early example of chromosomal XY sex-determination. Stevens describes her research on the generation of sperm cells (spermatogenesis) and their role in the fertilization of egg cells, with a focus on chromosomal differences in sperm cells. Part I, published in 1905, investigates a theory first noted by Clarence Erwin McClung, that an odd number of chromosomes found in insects from some species formed a basis of sexual determination by which an extra chromosome caused cells to differentiate differently than normal. Stevens here investigates the theory as a potential sex determination mechanism. The results of her additional research are published in Part II, which focuses on beetles, and her search for sexual differentiation mechanisms in similar species to confirm sex determination by a distinct chromosomal element. This outstanding work describes chromosomes in both germ cells (precursor cells to egg and sperm cells) and somatic cells and illustrates her ability to determine which chromosome will result in the development of a male or female. Stevens provides one of the first observations of XY sex-determination, allowing researchers to locate the material of Mendelian inheritance that passed specific traits through a distinct chromosomal element.

*Studies in spermatogenesis* influenced biologists such as Thomas Hunt Morgan and Edmund Beecher Wilson, who, after Stevens published her

results in Part I, revised his previous publications, deleting references to environmental influences. Stevens (1861-1912) studied at Stanford and then Bryn Mawr. Along with Wilson, the previous head of the biology department there, she was the first researcher to describe the chromosomal basis of sex.

Cox, embryo.asu.edu/pages/studies-spermatogenesis-1905-nettie-maria-stevens (The Embryo Project Encyclopedia)



## EMERGENCY MEDICINE IN INDIA

### 46. SUHRAWARDY, Hassan

*A manual of first aid for India.* [Calcutta: N. Mukherjee], 1927.

Small 8vo. [iv], xix, [i], 339 pp., including index. Small folding frontispiece of "The Human Body" with illustration printed in black, red and blue. With an additional 89 text illustrations. Original publisher's black cloth decorated in blind with title and red cross on front cover; interior excellent. \$ 350.00

Stated second edition revised and enlarged, though OCLC and COPAC locate only one other copy of this title in this edition at the Wellcome Library. Dedicated to those "who have placed 'service' before self," the author in a series of lectures deals with first aid as would be necessary to residents of India. Following a general discussion of physiology, readers are informed of specific and pragmatic methods of first aid such as bandaging, treating fractures and dislocations, response to and treatment of bleeding, burns, poisons, and insensibility, among other trauma. Illustrations detail means of lifting and carrying the sick and injured.

According to the preface, the first edition appeared in 1925, and was supposed to be adopted as the official text book for India related to first aid. That did not come to pass, as the authorities decided that the official textbook for England should also be adopted for India. The author then decided to revise the original edition to introduce "an Indian colour to suit Indian conditions and habits of the people." He uses examples of frostbite (important for Europe but India would benefit from a detailed knowledge of sunstroke) and snake bites (rare in Europe but common in India).

Suhrawardy (1884-1946) was a noted British-Bengali surgeon and politician, and author of a number of medical works. He was the first Muslim vice-chancellor of Calcutta University and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. For his distinguished career in medicine and public service, he was knighted in 1932.

## TREATING DISEASE CHEMICALLY

### 47. LE BOE, Franciscus de [Sylvius]

*Opera medica hoc est, disputationum medicarum decas, methodi medendi libri duo. Ideæ novæ praxeos medicæ libri tres, ad cosque appendix variaque alia opuscula. Accesserunt huic editioni hactenus inediti. . . . Venice: Hertziana, 1736.*

Folio [xxviii], 660, [34] pp. Title in red and black. With woodcut initials and ornamental head- and tailpieces. Vellum-backed marbled boards; leaves slightly browned due to paper stock. An excellent copy.

\$ 650.00

Later edition of the author's collected works, first printed in 1679. This *Opera* contains his complete writings, including transcripts of his lectures. Le Boe, or Sylvius was a follower of the iatrochemical school, a system based on the elements of chemistry and the new knowledge of circulation. He was one of the earliest advocates of Harvey's theory, and one of the most influential of the iatrochemists who treated all disease chemically; the first to distinguish between conglomerate and conglobate glands, to regard digestion as a chemical fermentation and to recognize the importance of the saliva and pancreatic juice. He was instrumental in the early recognition of tuberculosis which, up to his time, was known only in its advanced form.

Sylvius (1614-72), physician, physiologist, anatomist, and chemist was an outstanding teacher. He established the first university chemical laboratory in Europe at Leyden. He is credited by Haller as giving the first description of the lateral cerebral fissure, which bears his name. Although the aqueduct from the third to the fourth ventricle had been previously noted, we owe to Sylvius the name of the aqueduct.

Not in OCLC (we could not locate a copy of this edition); Garrison-Morton, 2321, Krivatsy, 6724 (first and other editions)

# FRANCISCI DELEBOE, SYLVII, MEDICINÆ PRACTICÆ In Academia Lugduno-Batava Professoris, OPERA MEDICA,

HOC EST,

DISPUTATIONUM MEDICARUM DECAS,  
METHODI MEDENDI LIBRI DUO,  
Ideæ Novæ Praxeos Medicæ Libri Tres, ad cosque Appendix,  
variaque alia Opuscula.

*Accesserunt huic Editioni hactenus inediti*

## CASUS MEDICINALES

Annorum 1659. 60. & 61. quos ex ore Cl. Sylvii calamo excepit  
Joachimus Merian, Ph. & M. D. ac Physf. Mœno-Francof. unâ cum  
Remediis Sylvianis; Itemque COLLEGIUM NOSOCOMICUM ab  
Authore habitum, cum Appendice de Formulis quibusdam Remediorum ad  
varios affectus ab eodem præscriptis.

CUM DUPLICI INDICE, UNO LIBRORUM ET CAPITUM,

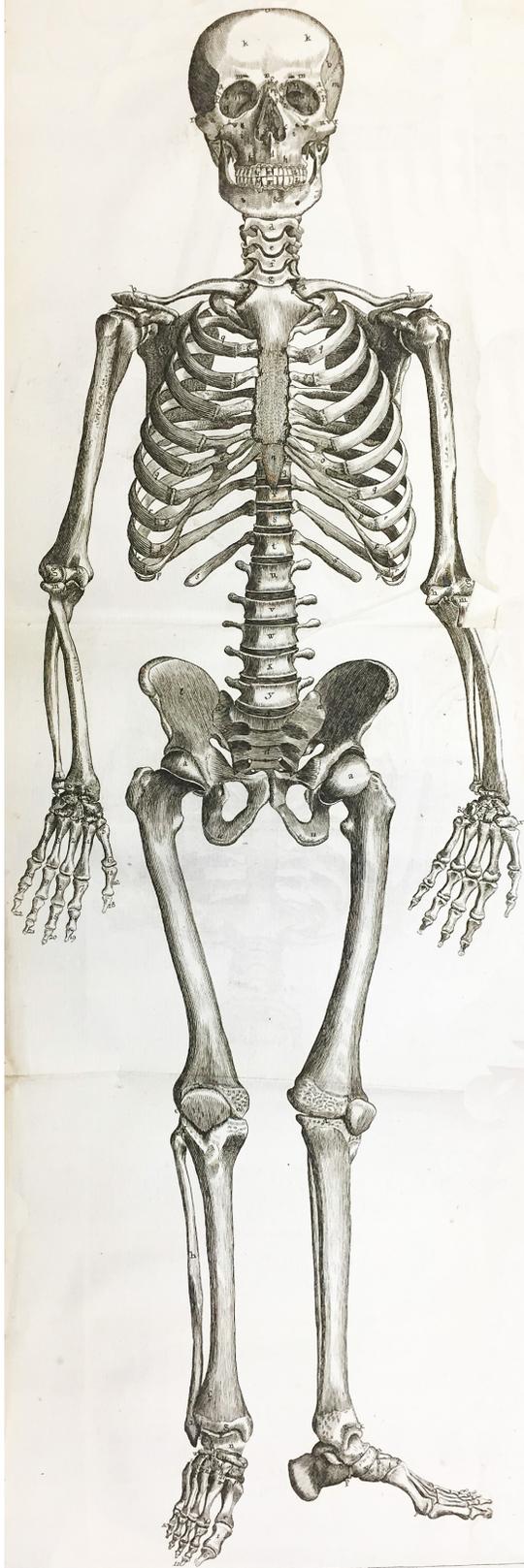
*Operi præmisso; Altero Rerum ad calcem adjecto.*



## VENETIIS, MDCCXXXVI.

Ex Typographia Hertziana.

DE SUPERIORUM LICENTIA, & PRIVILEGIO.



#### 48. TARIN Pierre

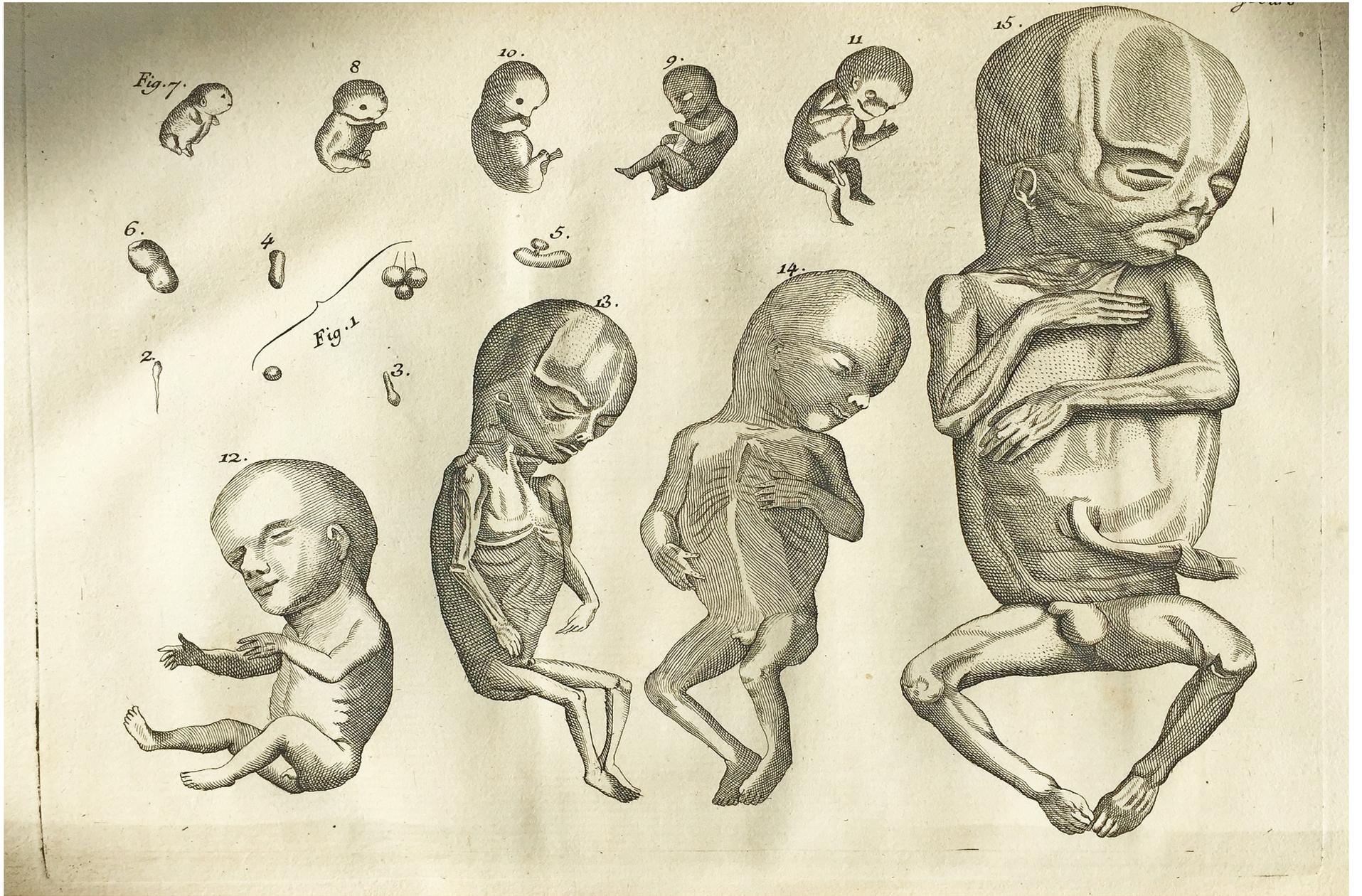
*Ostéo-graphie, ou description des os de l'adulte, du foetus procede d'une introduction a l'etude des parties solides du corps humain.* Paris: Briasson, 1753.

Three parts in one. 4to. [ii], xxxiv, 24, 56, 126 pp. With 62 plates (20 folding). Cotemporary calf, rebacked, spine gilt with raised bands; edges red, marbled endpapers. From the library of French neurologist Muarice Villaret (1877-1946) with his bookplate on the paste-down; he is known for his studies and experiments on vascular lesions of the brain. \$ 1500.00

First edition of this magnificent atlas of the skeletal system of the fetus and adult. Many of the beautiful plates are taken from the anatomical atlases of Albinus (1697-1770), the finest descriptive anatomist of the period. The first part contains an introduction to the study of human anatomy with nine detailed plates that illustrate the skull. The author proceeds to treat the study of human anatomy in general, and the skeletal system in particular. The text is presented in French and Latin on opposite pages. The remaining plates illustrate the full skeleton in exquisite detail.

Tarin (1725- 1761), was a French anatomist, writer and translator who was most well-known for his contribution to Diderot's *Encyclopedia*. In addition to *Osteo-graphie* he wrote a number of other medical works including *Dictionnaire Anatomique* and *Myographie ou description des muscles* (both in 1753).

Blake, p. 445; Choulant, p. 277; Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 961; Wellcome, V, p. 235



## 49. WOMEN AND MEDICINE COLLECTION

A collection of nineteenth and twentieth century material related to women's medical health.

### 1. CHAMBERS, William and Robert

*Voluntary distortions - tight lacing.* Edinburgh: William and Robert Chambers, [1850]. Small 8vo. With 7 text illustrations. Marbled paper wrappers, label on cover.

First and only (?) edition. The author treats the results of distortion, mostly from corsets, of various body parts, including the head, foot, skeleton and breasts, all with very interesting illustrations. Part of Chambers's miscellany of useful and entertaining tracts, No. 93. OCLC locates only 1 copy at Chicago.

### 2. NESTLÉ, Henri

*Memorial on the nutrition of infants.* Vevey (Switzerland): Loertscher & Son, 1870. Original printed wrappers with the famous trademark of the Nestle Company.

First edition of this small tract on infant nutrition and formula by Nestle, who went on to create the world's largest food business. In addition to his innovations in chocolate, he invented the Farine Lactée formula which revolutionized the market in baby nutrition. OCLC locates only 1 copy at Harvard.

### 3. COBBE, Frances (CRABBE)

*The little health of ladies.* n.d. (1880's?). Narrow folio.

Cobbe observes that many upper-class women suffer what she terms "bad-husband headaches." The availability of women doctors and a different attitude towards women by society are her remedies. Cobbe (1822-1904) was an Irish writer, social reformer, and an activist in both the anti-vivisectionist movement as well as women's suffrage.

### 4. [JOURNAL].

*Babyhood. The mother's nursery guide devoted to the care of children. No. 91.* New York: Babyhood Publishing Co., June, 1892. Original printed wrappers.

An excellent magazine for mothers of newborns which was published for a few years beginning in 1888. Included are articles on heart affections of children from over exertion, infantile grief, a piece on what to read to children, and of course the wonderful advertisements. Rare; OCLC locates no copies America, despite the publisher being located in New York.

### 5. BODLEY, Rachel

*Introductory lecture to the class of the woman's medical college of Pennsylvania. Delivered at the opening of the nineteenth annual session, Oct. 15, 1868.* Philadelphia: Merrihew & Son, 1868. 8vo. Without wrappers, and the first leaf is disbound.

First edition. Rachel Bodley (1831-1888) was a pioneer in the professional education of women, and along with Ann Preston helped to guide the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia. She became the first woman to chair a department at a medical school (chemistry and toxicology) and ultimately dean of the College.

### 6. COLLEGE OF MIDWIFERY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

*Woman's work in the field of medicine.* New York: College of Midwifery, 1883. 8vo. Original printed wrappers, loose. "Percentage for patients" written on top corner of front wrapper.

First edition. A fascinating publication produced by the College of Midwifery for both physicians and women who might be interested in attending the school.

### 7. ROUGELOT, Robert Emile

"The problem of dyspareunia and frigidity." Reprinted from the Journal of the Louisiana State Medical Society, Vol. 107, No. 4, April, 1955. Original printed wrappers.

Problems, indeed! Find out the whys, wherefores, and what-to-dos about these issues.

8. [GREGORY, Samuel]

Report of the female medical education society, from November, 1848, to December, 1850; containing the charter, constitution, by-laws, names of officers and members, together with information respecting the Boston Female Medical School and the proposed Clinical Hospital, which is to form a part of the Institution. Boston: Published by the Society, 1851. 8vo. Sewn, without wrappers.

First edition. First printing of the first annual report.

9. [BROADSIDE].

The maternity hospital. Rules and regulations governing the use of antiseptics, and the hygienic management of the hospital. June 13, 1887. 1 leaf, torn along edge. From J.V. Ingham, Chairman of the executive committee of the Maternity Hospital.

10. [PERIODICAL].

Climax. Supplement. Climax pictoria premium supplement for the year of 1889. No. 27. Chicago: Climax Publishing, 1889. Large illustration of newlyweds, vignettes of novelties and book illustrations. Folded as a newspaper.

The front page comprises a short story "Courtship by Mail; or, the result of a personal in 'Climax'" by Clara Willard, as well as other testimonial and promotional matter for Climax matchmaking services. The rest offers advertising material for popular publications of every predictable predilection and the usual host of novelties such as "electric sleeve buttons" and "false mustaches, goatee, beards & side whiskers." Most entertaining!

11. JORDAN, Henry J.

An hour in Dr. Jourdain's Parisian Gallery of Anatomy and Medical Science, Arlington House, corner of Washington and Essex Streets, Boston, Mass. Boston: n.p., n.d. Original printed wrappers.

Advertising for the gallery (gentlemen only) plus a short article, "A few remarks on the concealed causes which shorten life."

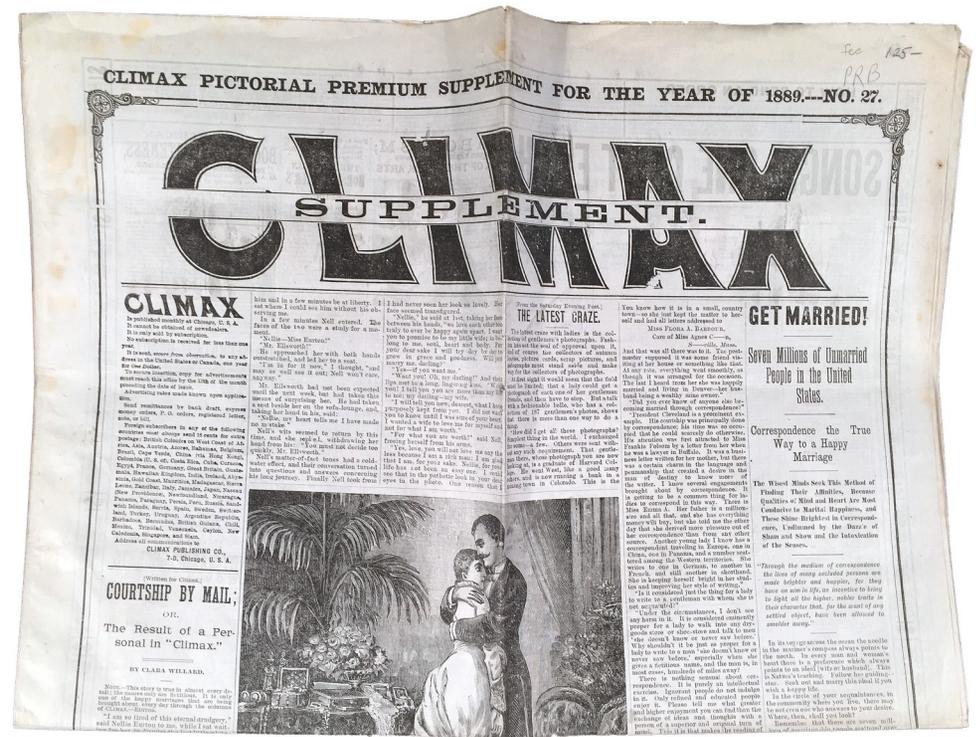
12. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Prenatal care. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1945. 8vo. Original printed wrappers.

The government's take on all details of pregnancy, delivery, and care of the newborn. Includes a section on premature babies plus an excellent glossary.

The Collection

\$ 1000.00





No. 49, WOMEN AND MEDICINE COLLECTION

## 50. NINETEENTH & TWENTIETH CENTURY MEDICAL ALMANACS

Born from ancient and medieval traditions the almanac became one of the most common household books after the bible. These texts often contained a calendar, lunar cycles, tidal tables, weather forecasts, optimal times for farming and planting, holidays or church festivals, astrological guides to medicine or bloodletting, and various other chronological information for specialized audiences. This large collection spanning 109 volumes of charming nineteenth and twentieth century medical almanacs includes discussions of various ailments and their treatments, general information about health and wellbeing, and advertisements, many of which are heavily illustrated. \$ 5000.00

Complete list available upon request.



**FOLEY'S  
FAMILY ALMANAC**

Health Hints  
for  
Everybody

Alphabet  
for  
Children

FOLEY'S  
HONEY & TAR  
COMPOUND  
For Croup, Whooping  
Cough, Sore Throat,  
and all the Affections  
of the Throat,  
and Chest.  
FOLEY & CO.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

FOLEY  
KIDNEY  
PILLS  
For Acute or  
Chronic  
KIDNEY  
and  
BLADDER  
Complaints.  
—  
1875  
Foley & Co.  
Chicago

**DR. RUSH'S  
ALMANAC  
AND  
GUIDE TO HEALTH.**

**1875.**

CALCULATIONS  
FOR EACH STATE  
PUBLISHED BY  
DR. A. H. FLANDERS  
No 3 RUTHERFORD PLACE  
STUYVESANT SQUARE  
NEW YORK.

No. 50, NINETEENTH & TWENTIETH CENTURY MEDICAL ALMANACS

## 51. A FINE SELECTION OF VICTORIAN MEDICAL TRADING CARDS

[TRADING CARDS], nineteenth century.

Originating in eighteenth-century England's, trading cards were a clever form of advertisements, which reached its zenith in popularity during the Victorian era. These mass-produced cards contained an arresting image on one side and an advertisement or relevant information on the reverse. This set contains of over 550 medical trading cards spanning from medical cure-alls to bookstores and pharmacies. \$ 4500.00



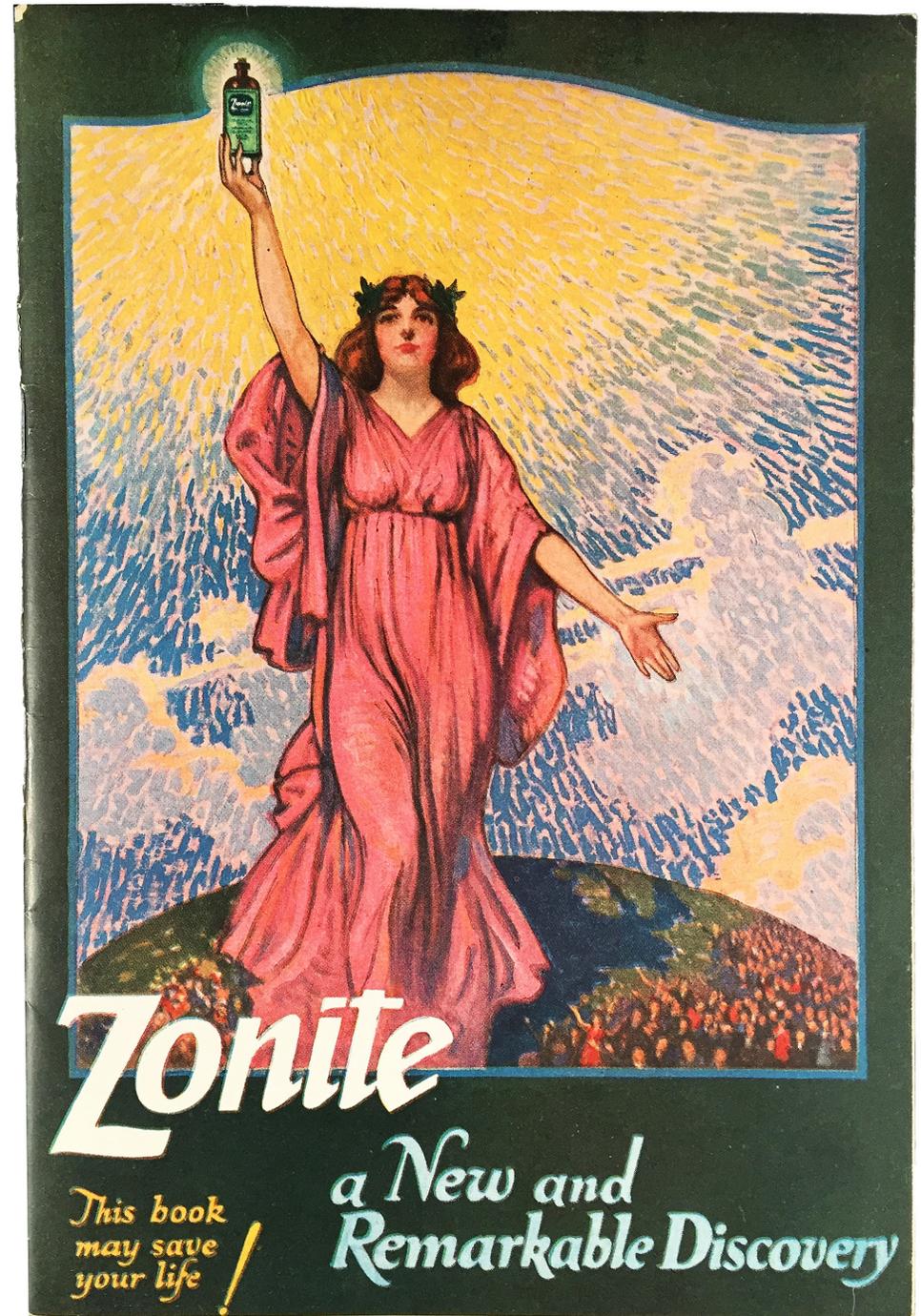


No. 51. VICTORIAN MEDICAL TRADING CARDS

## 52. MEDICAL EPHEMERA

Humorous and insightful collection of medical ephemera, mainly short publications, or magazines, encompassing everything from the care of teeth to advertisements to alarming articles on "Secrets of the Dissection room in St. Bartholomew's Hospital." This collection of 62 heavily illustrated items spans the mid-nineteen through mid-twentieth century. It reveals the way people communicated popular medical information (and often pseudo-science, pulp, or children's literature) to a general public, be it through songbooks or colorful illustrations. \$ 2500.00

Complete list available upon request.



**MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS  
FROM THE LAWRENCE D. LONGO COLLECTION**

**53. [DR. WILLIAM MCLEAN]**

The McLean Tonometer. New York: E.B. Meyrowitz, c. 1919.

Metal tonometer in original black leather box and green silk and velvet interior with manufacturer information. Some losses and wear on exterior of box, slight discoloration on interior.

Although the connection between glaucoma and eye pressure had been known for centuries, the first tonometer, or tool for measuring eye pressure, was invented by Albrecht von Graefe in 1863 to assist with the iridectomy procedure in treatment of glaucoma. Over the next fifty years various iterations of the design were produced, but many had issues with inaccuracy. McLean's hand-held contact tonometer made alterations to earlier models, such as removing weights and measuring in mmHg, which unfortunately led to higher readings and was therefore generally considered inaccurate (College of Optometrists). \$ 350.00

*Tonometers*, The College of Optometrists, 2017

**VICTORIAN “KITE-TAIL” TAMPON KIT**

**54. DR. AVELING**

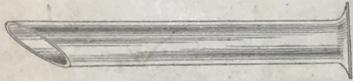
*Vaginal Tampon-Tube vide the British Medical Journal*, 26 April, 1879.

Victorian kit for inserting tampons consisting of small unsilvered glass vaginal speculum, a wooden rod, and cotton balls contained in original box with printed instructions. The advertisement describes the “instruments at present sold for passing pledges of cotton-wool into the vagina are too expensive for poor women to buy... and, besides being cheap, it is simple and clean, and fulfils the purpose for which it is intended safely and efficiently.” \$ 400.00



**Dr. AVELING'S VAGINAL TAMPON-TUBE.**

Vide the *British Medical Journal*, 26th April, 1879.



THE instruments at present sold for passing pledgets of cotton-wool into the vagina are too expensive for poor women to buy. This instrument consists of a small unsilvered glass vaginal speculum, with a wooden rod; and, besides being cheap, it is simple and clean, and fulfils the purpose for which it is intended safely and efficiently.

*Method of Using the Tampon-Tube.*—The kite-tail Tampon is the best. It is made by tying three or four pledgets of cotton-wool in a row with a piece of fine string or stout thread; and, for removal, one end is to be left long enough to hang out of the vagina when the Tampon is in its place. This form of Tampon is more readily introduced, and more easily removed. It may be saturated with glycerine, pure or medicated, etc. The Tampon having been made and charged, is passed into the tube, and pushed on by the rod until the pledget projects slightly, and forms a soft pad, filling up the bevelled end of the tube. This is then to be gently inserted into the vagina, until it reaches the neck of the womb, when the tube may be withdrawn over the rod, which is retained to hold the Tampon in its place; lastly the rod is withdrawn. In cases of erosion or congestion, this little operation can generally be managed by the patient. If, however, the pledget require to be specially introduced, as in cases of uterine displacement, further adjustment by the medical man will be necessary.



## 55. DAVOL RUBBER COMPANY

*Anti-colic Nipples, Maroon, No. 146.* Providence, c. 1897-1899.

12 rubber nipples with printed label in original box. Box maintains original blue manufacturers advertisements.

This small size anti-colic nipple patent was registered in 1899 and the standing box was patented in 1897. An excess of air, gas, and gastrointestinal cramping have long been hypothesized as causes of colic and these nipples were designed specifically to restricted the amount of air a baby could over-consume during feeding. Various types of anti-colic nipples are still produced today. The Davol Rubber Company was well known for their surgical and hospital rubber.

\$ 350.00



## 56. DR. [HERCULES] SANCHE

*Oxydonor, no. 2.* Detroit, c. 1908

Chrome plated cylinder, 9.2 cm long and 4.4 cm diameter, which contains the actual device, an hermetically sealed cylinder attached by a long wire to a metal disc and cloth strap. All parts are engraved with the name of the device, Dr. Sanche's signature and patent information. The device is contained in the original and waterstained box. Lacking the instruction manual found with other versions of this device. \$ 650.00

The Oxydonor, patented in 1897, was an elaboration of Dr. Sanche's original model called Electropoise, which "causes the body to absorb large quantities of oxygen through the myriad pores of the skin." Dr. Sanche claimed this could cure all manners of ills—all the patient had to do was fill the metal tube with ice water and attach the device to "the naked ankle." Despite it being a fraudulent medical instrument the Oxydonor was commercially successful and much copied.

## 57. DOWN BROS

*Potain Aspiration set.* London, circa 1890.

Kept in a cherry wood box measuring 11,25 x 7/8 x 2.25 inches with brass escutcheon and contains a double valved rubber cork for an aspiration bottle. With 10 assorted needles and a brass syringe. With the original key of the box. This instrument was used for the removal of pulmonary effusions (the buildup of fluid in the tissues lining the lungs), but contemporary reports found that it was often ineffectual and even possibly dangerous (Virginia; Dunster). \$ 1200.00

Dunster, ed. *International Record of Medicine and General Practice Clinics*, vol 113, 1921, 529; *Virginia Medical Monthly*, 1920.

