CATALOGUES CELEBRATING MEDICAL HISTORY entail a concerted effort to create the right mix of books. This compilation comes from several different sources, including the libraries of Robert Sonnenschein, Philip Showalter Hench & P. Kahler Hench, and others. Among the great items offered, quite a few show their prior ownership to these men of medicine. Still, I have certain favorites: Descartes on music, Short on Mineral Waters, and especially Hippolyte MORESTIN [#158] which is an extensive archive of original material from his clinical work relating to cosmetic (plastic) surgery as it was prior to WWI.

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COVER: #71 SIR KENELM DIGBY

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The illustrated die-cut front cover opens to reveal Victorian Christmas scenes (signed in print “T. Dunnington,” presumably illustrator Tom Dunnington, of whose work this must be a very early example).

Includes a facsimile of an illustration from Bartisch’s “Augundienst,” with six superimposed plates depicting cranial anatomy; and a mounted, folding facsimile triptych from a 1501 Book of Hours.

“What’s New” was a promotional device produced by Abbott Laboratories through the 1960s; this special Christmas edition is beautifully illustrated with color and flaps.


Abt was a pioneer of pediatric medicine. For another biographical assessment: European Journal of Pediatrics, Volume 152, Number 3, 177, DOI: 10.1007/ BF01956138, by H. -R. Wiedemann.


“A Comprehensive History of Alchemy”

First editions. Thurneisser (1530-1596) ‘...began life by learning the trade of his father, who was a goldsmith, but he also picked up some knowledge of botany, medicine, and, possibly, anatomy under Vesalius. In 1548 he left Basel, and went to England, France, and Germany, where he became a soldier. Afterwards he worked as a metallurgist, and again as a goldsmith... From 1560 to 1570 he was in the service of the Archduke Ferdinand, and travelled far and near, from the Orkney islands down to Africa, and to the East, everywhere learning medicine and metallurgy... From 1570 to 1584 he was physician to John Georg, Churfürst of Brandenburg, and had a laboratory and printing press in the so-called “Grey monastery” at Berlin. By various means he amassed a large fortune, and at one time employed between two and three hundred people. He collected a library, a museum, and a herbarium, kept a menagerie, and
ONOMASTICUM
und INTERPRETATIO oder
ausführliche Erklärung
von Leopolden Churnepfes...
encouraged the fine and practical arts, such as the manufacture of saltpetre, alum, glass, paper, and also coloured glass... in 1579, he was accused by Joel of magic and of having a devil in a bottle which taught him to write languages he did not know...In 1584 he finally left Berlin, went to Italy, where he tried to practice medicine and alchemy; he was at Rome in 1591, and died in a monastery at Cologne 9 July, 1596, and was buried beside Albertus Magnus, according to his own request.’ – Ferguson.

Megale: VD 16 T1178; Bolton p. 873; BM STC, German, 862; Bruning 555; Duveen 579, “very rare”; Ferguson II, 452 [no index]; Ferchl 536; Schmiede2 286, 2; Sudhoff 21(1587?); Wellcome I, 6302.

Melitsah: VD 16 T1170; Bruning 554; Duveen 579 (lacking all 8 tables); Ferguson II, p.454 (Not in Young Coll.); Sudhoff 194; BM STC, German 862; Ackermann IV, 184 (no tables); Durling/NLM 4355(lacking tables); Kopp I, 107; Graesse (Bibl. mag.) 113; Neville II, 553; Wellcome I, 6301.

FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE INQUIRE


History of the US Army Medical Dept. from the American Revolution through WWI and after.


*The Scourge Around the World: Cholera*

11  AYRE, Joseph (1781-1860). *A Report of the Method and Results of the Treatment for the Malignant Cholera, by small and frequently repeated doses of calomel; with an enquiry into the nature and origin of the complaint, with a view to a more just appreciation of the means for its prevention and cure. With numerous illustrative cases.* London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, & Longman, 1833. ¶ 8vo. xxv, 167, [1] pp. Original publisher’s green cloth, brown gilt-stamped spine label; some very minor wear, but a near fine copy.  $ 50

“Numerous publications still appear on the subject of the fatal disease which, during the last fifteen years, has devastated most parts of the world. Many of these works indicate shrewdness and ability in the writers, yet they all show incompetency of medical
science to grapple with the invader. Each, indeed, advocates some theory of the disease, and some formula of treatment, without, we fear, much advancing our knowledge of its nature and remotes causes, or of the best mode of arresting it. Dr. Ayre, who has abundant opportunities of witnessing the effects of the disease at Sunderland and other places where it raged with violence, in the work before us, considers that it consists, essentially, in an interruption, and, in its malignant form, in a sudden and entire cessation, of the secretion of the liver, producing, of course, a long series of consequent pathological conditions; the remote cause being a morbid irritation set up in the stomach and bowels by a certain \textit{malaria}, assisted by unwholesome \textit{ingesta}, and a peculiar state of atmosphere…” – \textit{Asiatic Journal and Monthly Miscellany}, vol. XII, New ser., London, Sept.-Dec., 1833.


\textbf{FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE INQUIRE}

\begin{itemize}
  \textit{Introduced the Term ‘Rheumatism’}

  \item \textbf{BAILLOU, Guillaume de} (1538-1616). \textit{Opera omnia medica}. Venetiis, Apud Angelum Jeremiam, 1734-1736. ¶ Four volumes. 254 x 187 mm. 8vo. [xxviii], xii, 469, [3]; xvi, 522; xvi, 350 pp. Half-titles, each volume with separate title-page, headpieces, tailpieces, historiated initials, Vol. I with engraved portrait of the author [opposite b2], headpieces, tailpieces, historiated initials, indexes; Vol. I, page 161 torn; Vol. III browned and water-stained, Vol. IV foxing, top margin browned. Early quarter red morocco, marbled boards; spine, boards, and edges heavily scuffed (spine mostly lacking), joints cracked but holding firm, paper spine label with ms. inventory numbers. Untrimmed. Very good. [M3961] $ 800
\end{itemize}
During the many epidemics in Paris between 1570 and 1579, Baillou developed the idea of the ephermerides, which influenced the work of Thomas Sydenham. He was thus the first Occidental epidemiologist since Hippocrates. He left excellent descriptions of the plague (and possibly typhoid fever); of measles, which he distinguished from variola; and of diphtheria, whose choking false membranes he identified. Baillou is also credited with the first mention of adhesive pericarditis complicated by edema, and of whooping cough (tussis quinta). The latter is uncertain, however, for whooping cough seems to have been diagnosed in the Khulasat-ul Tajjarib (1501) of Baha’-ul-Douleh¹, an Iranian [Persian] doctor.” DSB.

Blake, NLM, p. 27; Copeman, A short history of the gout and the rheumatic diseases, p. 120-121; DSB, I, 399-400; Garrison and Morton 60; Goodall, Biography of Baillou in Annals of Medical History, 7, (1935), pp. 409-427. See Hirsh I, pp. 292-293; Wellcome II, p. 87. Also: Haskell Norman Library 110 (Opuscula medica, de arthritide …, Paris, 1643); Fred A. Mettler, Medical References in The Arabian Nights, p. 349. Elgood, A Medical History of Persia and the Eastern Caliphate

¹ Baha’-ul-Douleh wrote about syphilis in Azerbaijan (then part of Persia) during 1498. This is also referenced in Burton’s translation of the Arabian Nights.
from the Earliest Times until the Year 1932, Cambridge, 1951; repr. with corrections, Amsterdam, 1979.

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With a copy of Estelle Brodman, “William Beaumont and the transfer of biomedical information.” Brodman was at the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis.

*Philip Showalter Hench’s Copy*

Alexis St. Martin is the patient William Beaumont, the “father of gastric physiology,” worked on for his famous research on human digestion.

“Bernard included a summary of his experiments with curare in the *Leçons* to establish his priority in researching its effects. He
demonstrated in these experiments the susceptibility of the nerve-
muscle preparation to a chemical (pharmacological) effect.”
Garrison & Morton 1863.


26 **[BERNARD] VIRTANEN, Reino.** *Claude Bernard and his place in the history of ideas.* Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1960. ¶ 8vo. ix, 156 pp. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket lightly dust-soiled, rubbed, one short tear. Very good. $20

27 **BIGELOW, Jacob.** *A Treatise on the Materia Medica, intended as a Sequel to the Pharmacopoeia of the United States: being an account of the origin, qualities and medical uses of the articles and compounds, which constitute that work, with theirs modes of prescription and administration.* Boston: Charles Ewer, 1822. ¶ 8vo. 424 pp. Original full calf, later red leather gilt-stamped spine label; joints held by kozo, lacks ffep.
Inscribed on dedication page (in pencil) to James Jackson MD, professor of the practice & theory of Physic, Harvard University [copied?]. Ownership signatures on title of Thomas Hubbard and E.W. Clark, ink stamp of Dr. J.A. Morris. Good.

FIRST EDITION of the work that Bigelow authored in following up on his involvement for the first Pharmacopoeia published in the United States in 1820. The *Materia Medica* gives the origin, qualities, and medical uses of hundreds of plants, vegetables, herbs, etc. “Bigelow’s vision insured that the whole United States would have a single unified materia medica” – Lilly Library.

☼ *American Imprints* 8060; Cordasco 20-0074; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1445; Lilly Library (Indiana University), *Notable Medical Books from the Lilly Library*, p.175.

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The German edition was first published in 1876.

Cushing B401; *DSB*, II, pp. 129-131; Garrison-Morton 1766.603; Waller 12694.


FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE INQUIRE


$ 4
Sixteenth century Medical Poem from the Prince of Liechtenstein Library

First and only edition. Contains 12 books (sections), being a versification of ancient medicine and medical profession for students, written by the physician and poet François Boussuet and printed by Macé Bonhomme, fl. 1536-1569. Boussuet is also known for a well-illustrated treatise on fish, *De natura aquatilium carmen*, *in universam Gulielmi Rondeletii*, 1558. The verse form of the present work carries on in the tradition of Fracastoro and his epic poem from 1530 that named syphilis.

The text mentions numerous author such as Hippocrates, other words that translate (best I can!) syrups (p. 42, 75, 90), dermatology (“lumina densae” p. 67), paralysis (p. 89), muscles (p.104), snakes (“Vipereum” p.105), excessive vomiting (“Immodicum vomitus crebros, aluique fluores” p.106), fever (febres p.244).

Brunet I, 1184; Durling 659; Richard Heber & Sotheby, Bibliotheca Heberiana, (1834), 896; Wellcome Library, I, 1017.


Historical article on Richard Caton, Adolf Beck, and mentioning (with their portraits) Gustav Fritsch, Sir David Ferrier, Emil de Bois-Reymond, I.M. Sechenov, and B.F. Verigo.


First Collected Edition of Important Greek Medical Writers


First Edition / Editio princeps. “The greatest physician after Galen was unquestionably Caelius Aurelianus, whose works took second rank only to those of Celsus among Latin authors.” – Ralph H. Major, *A History of Medicine*, (1954), I, p. 204. “[this work] … represent[s] the high-point of Graeco-Roman medical achievement.” – Garrison and Morton 1959.1. This work is based on a manuscript that is now disappeared.

“Let us now return to Greek physicians, of whom Soranos was perhaps the greatest in the six centuries separating Galen from Hippocrates... Our knowledge of Methodism is largely derived from Soranos’ writings. It was an attempt to explain medical facts in a systematic way, but its dogmatism was moderate. They (the Methodists) were willing to take experiments into account, and the best of them, Rufus and Soranos, were making innumerable observations ... two great works of Soranos dealing respectively with chronic and acute diseases had been translated in the fifth or sixth century by a Numidian doctor, Caelius Aurelianus. We know almost nothing about that early translator and yet his Latin text superseded the Greek original (which was lost) and his own name replaced that of the author!”

“The present work, containing only the books on chronic disease, marks the first appearance in print of any part of Caelius’s Latin translation of Soranus ... The editor, Johannes Sichardt, discovered the manuscript text at the abbey of Lorsch. Included with Caelius’s
text are some excerpts from the writings of the Greek physician Oribasius (fl. fourth century A.D.), best known for his medical compendium *latrikai synagogai* (Collectiones medicae).” – Norman 386.

Provenance: Norman Shaftel (1915-1998), was a graduate of The University of Cincinnati School of Medicine. He was a medical historian and book collector. He hired Ernest Huber (1910-2006) to engrave at least one bookplate and this is likely a second by the same person.

VD 16 C28; Index Aurel.128.609; Adams A2251; Choulant 208 & 124; Durling/NLM 358; Garrison and Morton 1959.1; Hoffmann III, 21; Norman 386; Sarton I, 392; Schweiger I, 19; Stillwell 528 & 463.

FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE INQUIRE


First issued in 1882 and became very successful, reaching twelve editions. He sought to improve medical education well before Abraham Flexner’s account. “In 1890, when home visits [by doctors] were at the center of most medical practices, the doctor either walked or went by horse to see his patients. In the 1890 edition, Cathell wrote, “If you unfortunately have a bony horse and a seedy looking buggy, do not let them stand in front of your office for hours at a time, as if to advertise your poverty, lack of taste or paucity of practice.” Later, in the 1922 edition, Cathell recommended that doctors use cars, which unlike buggy horses, did not get tired going uphill.” David Dary, *Frontier Medicine: From the Atlantic to the Pacific, 1492-1941*. (2008), p.313.


Lessons collected by Benjamin Ball, who occupied the chair created for Charcot’s Salpetriere in 1866. On the febrile state of gout, rheumatism and chronic arthritic.

“It is perhaps less well known that Charcot's doctoral thesis was devoted to gout and chronic rheumatism, and indeed in his famous book *Leçons Cliniques sur les Maladies des Vieillards* he is credited with the first description of both rheumatoid pericarditis and hand

“One of the greatest neurologists of his time and a masterly describer of many disease pictures.” – Heirs of Hippocrates.


“Charcot inaugurated a course of study on geriatrics, at the Salpêtrière, in 1866; his lectures are embodied in the above work.” – Garrison and Morton 2222.

“In France, Charcot was one of the greatest neurologists of his time. It was perhaps his incomparable qualities as teacher, writer, and organizer that contributed most to the great reputation of this gifted clinician.... He was the creator of the greatest modern neurological clinic, and a masterly describer of many disease pictures.... Charcot brought to his clinic at the Salpêtrière a group of devoted pupils who were among the founders of modern neurology (Arturo Castiglioni, A history of medicine. New York, 1946. pp. 739-740). Charcot was an outstanding teacher, and this course of lectures at the Salpêtrière constitutes one of the classic textbooks in the field of neurology and is his greatest work.” – Heirs of Hippocrates [on Charcot], 1918 [does not include this book in the collection].


45 CHESHIRE, John (1695-1762). The gouty man’s companion; or a Dietetical and Medicinal Regimen: as well On the Approach, as in the State, and In the Declination of the gout, with Preventative Directions, in the Intervals of the Paroxysms. By John Cheshire, MB. of Leicester. Experto Crede. Nottingham: Printed by G. Ayscough, for the author, and sold by the Booksellers in town and country, 1747.
First edition. Cheshire writes that the disease can be shown to be inherited, and he aligns it with arthritis. He writes: “Severe correction for past Follies, is, in the common estimate of Mankind, the most efficacious method to deter from the recommission of those enormities, which induc’d the punishment, it is therefore religiously incumbent on Arthritics, as they estimate their Ease, and Life, to avoid the indulgence of Those fugitive pleasures, prolific of future miseries, and from their own Sufferings to abstain from: such Causes, which did, or can give birth to Gouty Imquietudes.” To this he recommends regulating the amount of drink one consumes, and otherwise suggests a relationship to diet.

Cheshire, physician, entered Balliol College, Oxford, 1713, the DNB stating that “he does not seem to have graduated there.” He was medical practitioner at Leicester, himself suffered from this disease. Apparently he did not distinguish between gout and rheumatism. He does states that gout was “not a destructive invasion” of the body, “but an integral, protective systematic response” ... nature’s means of evacuating poisons.” – Porter & Rousseau. The DNB, in comparing his texts on rheumatism and gout, says The Gouty Man’s Companion,” is more
interesting, but contains no important observations. Cheshire advises temperance as a preventive, draws up a diet scale, recommends tea in the afternoon, calomel and emetics during the attack, mercury in the intervals. He had observed that sciatic pain was sometimes a part of a general gouty condition, and this is almost the only weighty remark in all his pages.” [DNB, p. 194]. Porter & Rousseau state that Cheshire was one of a few physicians who themselves suffered from this malady, “this evident failure to heal themselves lent their texts a poignant authority.” [p. 52].

Cheshire’s rheumatism book was issued in two editions, the first in 1723, enlarged in 1735.

English Short Title Catalog T55027.


46 **CHEYNE, George** (1671–1743). *An Essay of the True Nature and Due Method of Treating the Gout, Written for the Use of Richard Tennison, esq; together with an account of the nature and quality of bath-waters, the manner of using them, and the diseases in which they are proper: as also, of the nature and cure of most chronical distempers, not publish’d before*. Fourth edition, revis’d, corrected, and enlarged to more than Double of the Former. London: Printed for G. Strahan, 1722. ¶ Small 4to. [2], iv, [x], 133, [1] pp. Title-page soiled, lacks final leaf of ads and rear free flyleaf. Original full mottled calf; joints broken, extremities worn. Rubber-stamp of Palmer & Merrick Library, High Street, Oxford. Good. $ 225

Fourth edition, much enlarged. According to ... Cheyne and William Cadogan were two of the men who “did more than any others to encourage a rational and systematic approach to the subject of gout and its treatment amongst both physicians and the laity...” (p. 85). The first edition was issued in 1720. Cheyne advocated moderation of “food, drink and venery” along with regular exercise. Cheyne’s position was also to promote his advocacy of vegetarianism. – Copeman.

Cheyne was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, took his medical degree at the University of Edinburgh (studying under Pitcairne), after graduating moved to London to begin his medical career, later
practicing in Bath, is today known as an advocate of vegetarianism. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society. “Cheyne ... struggled with his own weight problem. Also, he suffered from excruciating headaches and severe gout blisters that made his skin appear, as the New Scientist article that quoted Cheyne once described it “burnt almost like the Skin of a roasted Pig.” In addition, he was still plagued with bouts of depression.” – Ency.com. His work on gout went through ‘many’ editions.


“The author was but seventeen years old when the Civil War began and saw his first fighting in 1863. During this campaign he began to read medicine as a natural result of his duties as hospital steward. His experience made it an easy matter for him to supply interesting and valuable information on military medicine and surgery covering the last two years of the war.” [Medical Record]. “This is a bit of a personal and national history, taking us back to the war between the States. The story of the author, who entered the Union army as a young man and soon was attached to the medical service, very naturally engages our interest, because it is related from the point of view of a physician.” The American journal of clinical medicine, (1918), volume 25, page 174. See: Freemond, Frank R. Gangrene and glory: medical care during the American Civil War, (2001), page 243; Medical record, (1917), volume 92, page 825.


George Combe (1788–1858), born in Edinburgh, was a Scottish lawyer and writer on phrenology and education. In later years, he devoted himself to the promotion of phrenology and founded the Edinburgh Phrenological Society in 1820. [web-source].

$ 4


FIRST EDITION. History of the gout from ancient Greece to the present day. Garrison and Morton 4509.1.

$ 40


$ 200


$ 290

First English edition.


$10

“Cree’s service took him to many parts of the world, including ten years in the Far East, where he witnessed land and sea actions in the First Opium War of 1839-42. He was engaged also in the pursuit and destruction of piratical Chinese fleets, served in the Baltic in actions against the Russians, and was present at the capture of Sebastopol and Kinburn in the final stages of the Crimean War” (inside jacket).


$30

Crummer (1872-1934): “Le Roy Crummer was born on April 15, 1872, in Elizabeth, Illinois.

FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE INQUIRE

58 CRUMPE, Samuel (1766-1796). *An Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Opium; wherein its component principles, mode of operation, and use or abuse in particular diseases, are experimentally investigated; and the opinions of former authors on these points impartially examined.* London: Printed for G.G. and J. Robinson, 1793. ¶ 8vo. ix, [3], [v]-ix, [9]-304 pp. Errata, bibliography. Original blue boards; spine replaced with kozo, boards exposed, with remnants of 23 ink names on upper cover (including Reverend Wilmot), preliminaries nearly detached at gutter, extremities mildly waterstained. Early ownership signature of Rev’d R. Wilmot. Good. Quite scarce.

$750

First edition. This work was one which served to categorize opium as a stimulant, not a narcotic. He was the first to write about the issues surrounding withdrawal. The work opens with a natural history of opium, an account of its effects. What follows is the most comprehensive discussion of the drug printed up to that time. Based
on his bibliography he used as many resources to produce the work in a scholarly manner as possible. His chapter VII offers a “Pharmaceutical treatment of opium, and its use of abuse in particular diseases.”

Robert Morrison for his edition of De Quincey’s *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*, describes Crumpe’s work as “a balanced account of the drug’s effects.” ‘I have myself, frequently and uniformly, experienced from large doses an increased flow of spirits, an observable gaiety, cheerfulness, and alertness...” as such describing his own experience and following it up with the experience reported by others. See: Robert Morrison (ed.), Oxford University Press, 2013.


59 CULPEPER, Nicholas & Ebenezer SIBLY. *Culpeper’s English Physician; and Complete Herbal. To Which Are Now First Added Upwards of One Hundred additional Herbs, With A Display Of Their Medicinal and Occult Properties... Forming A Complete Family Dispensatory And Natural System of Physic*. London: For the Proprietor by Lewis and Roden... by Champante and Whitrow, [Vol. 2 George Sidney.] [1802?]. ¶ 4to. 2 pts in 1 vol. ¶2, a-c2, B-5I2, 5K1;¶1, B-3T2. Pagination: xvi, 132, 131*, 132*, 133-398; 256 pp. Printed on a mix of blue and plain papers. Engraved portrait of Culpeper, 29 HAND-COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF PLANTS, 11 (of 13) sepia printed anatomical engravings; LACKS PLATES 38 & 40. Contemporary calf; worn, rebacked, new endpapers. Library acquisition stamp on verso of t.p., portrait stained, some foxing and occasional stains. Good.

$ 650

Sibly (1751-1799/1800) “Famous eighteenth-century astrologer...he is believed to have been born in Bristol, England. He came to London to study surgery and in 1792 graduated as doctor of medicine from King’s College, Aberdeen, Scotland... practised both medicine and astrology after graduation from King’s College in Aberdeen...(he) styled himself an “astro-philosopher.” – *Encyclopedia of Occultism & Parapsychology: A Compendium of Information on the Occult Sciences, Magic, Demonology, Superstitions, Spiritism, Mysticism, Metaphysics, Psychical Science*, Gale, 1996.

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With contributions by Nathalie Guttmann, Carlo Pedretti, Alessandro Vezzosi, and others.


The authors include Silvio Bedini (“Horology”), Bern Dibner (“Machines and weaponry”), and Anna Maria Brizio (“The Words of Leonardo”), Reti (“The Elements of Machines”), Carlo Zammattio (“Mechanics of Water and Stone”), and others.


This is the first book written by De Kruif (1890-1971), American microbiologist, published the very year Simon Flexner had fired him at the Rockefeller Institute (Flexner thought De Kruif’s writings were an attack on his employer’s campus), who went on to write the bestselling *Microbe Hunters* in 1926. De Kruif also contributed to Sinclair Lewis’ *Arrowsmith*, arguably the earliest major novel to deal with the culture of science and medicine. Though uncredited, he received 25% of the royalties for the book. Lewis won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1930 [“for his vigorous and graphic art of description and his ability to create, with wit and humour, new types of characters”]; he turned down the Pulitzer Prize. His papers (letters to Basil O’Connor) survive and are preserved at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

“All creating including science is a war against precedent. Science, to be vital, must grow out of competition between individual brains, foils one to the other, each man mad for his own idea.” – De Kruif, *The Sweeping Wind*, 1962.

See: Stephen Greenberg, “Microbe Hunters Revisited – Paul de Kruif and the Beginning of Popular Science Writing.” FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE INQUIRE

DE KRUIF, Paul (1890-1971). *Microbe Hunters.* New York: Harcourt, Brace, (1926). ¶ 8vo. 363, [1] pp. 8 plates, index. Original full blind and gilt-stamped turquoise cloth, printed dust-jacket; jacket torn [verso taped]. Bookplate of “The Hovel, Alfred A. Knopf purchase New York” – being Alfred and Blanche’s private home. INSCRIBED TWICE BY THE AUTHOR! This copy with a lengthy inscription from the author to Philip Showalter Hench, “For Phil Hench, who carries this spirit on, only in a rougher land of the unknown, country and under far more rugged conditions, this first printing of a work that bids me do better – or is the undersigned too
old? No! Paul de Kruif, 6/10/55 Wake Robin.” IN ADDITION: the title is inscribed to Alfred & Blanche Knopf, 1930.

First edition, first printing: confirmed by none other than the author, who inscribes (in addition to the above), on page 3, circling the word “cottage” and revising it to “college” – “This typo identifies a first printing of this book – Paul.”

In 1926, de Kruif published *Microbe Hunters* which recounted the exploits and discoveries of 14 renowned microbiologists from von Leeuwenhoek to Pasteur, Ross, Paul Ehrlich and Walter Reed. *Microbe Hunters* became a best seller, was translated into 18 languages, and formed the basis of two Hollywood movies, “Yellow Jack” and “The Magic Bullet.”


$ 1500

First edition in English; Musicae compendium first published in Latin The *Animadversions upon the musick compendium of Renat. Des-Cartes* has a separate title page. The translator, Viscount William Brouncker (1620 or 1621-1684), is not named.


“The Compendium is both a treatise on music and a study in methodology. In it Descartes shows himself to be a link between the musical humanists of the 16th century—he was influenced particularly by Zarlino, whom he cited—and the scientists of the 17th. The work is noteworthy as an early experiment in the application of an empirical, deductive, scientific approach to the study of sensory perception and as being among the earliest attempts to define the dual relationship between the physical and psychological phenomena in music.”

“Descartes divided music into three basic component parts, each of which can be isolated for study: the mathematical-physical aspect of sound, the nature of sensory perception and the ultimate effect of such perception on the individual listener. He considered the first of these to lend itself to pure scientific investigation, since it is independent of personal interpretation. He characterized the process of sensory perception as being autonomous, self-regulating and measurable. This is the realm where practical aspects of music are dealt with (e.g. rules for counterpoint) and to which the great bulk of the Compendium is devoted. To Descartes the impact of sound on a listener’s emotions or ‘soul’ is a subjective, irrational element and therefore incapable of being scientifically measured. He described it as a psychological-physiological phenomenon that
clearly belongs to the areas of aesthetics and metaphysics, of which he was to develop the principles later in his philosophical writings. The distinction he made in the Compendium, between sound as a physical phenomenon and sound as understood by the human conscience, permitted him to pass from a rationalist concept of aesthetics to a sensualist one in his later work. This concept was influential in the development of a philosophy for the affections in music in late 17th-century Germany, especially through his treatise *Les Passions de l’âme* (Amsterdam, 1649).” – Columbia University (for 1650 Latin issue). New Grove V, 387.

FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE INQUIRE
DIGBY, Kenelm, 1603-1665. *Choice and experimented receipts in physick and chirurgery, as also cordial and distilled waters and spirits, perfumes, and other curiosities / Collected by ... Sir K. Digby ... Translated out of several languages by G[eorge] H[artman].* London: Printed for the author, and ... sold by H. Brome, 1668.


First edition, second issue, issued posthumously. After Digby’s death, his assistant [“steward”], George Hartman, issued “three major collections of his medical, culinary and chemical recipes.” (Huston-Rubin p. 46). The first edition was issued in two states with “Printed for the Author” on the title. The second state, adds the bookseller, “H. Brome.” This copy does not include the longitudinal half-title associated with the first issue. “The volume deals mainly with receipts and prescriptions for different ailments, but incidentally there is a little practical chemistry in the preparation of the compounds employed. Among them the product of the destructive distillation of tobacco, which was used for the cure of ulcers, and which even by external application caused sickness, is described.” – Ferguson.

The example of his mad-dog bit recipe was to take ale, treacle, rue, tin shavings, boil together, etc., take two spoonfuls [as needed], “It is excellent for Man or Beast.” (pp. 114-5).

This book contains a plethora of medicinal recipes including rose water (p. 296), oxymel for fevers, cochinile for “purple fever” [“After twice or thrice doing this, and keeping the patient very warm, the disease will break out in spots, and they will escape...” – p. 11]. In another case, treacle [molasses] stewed with white wine for half an hour, is recommended against fever [“ague”] while also being put to bed, cover warm to sweat, the cure will come after two or three applications (p. 13).

Dugan, in her history of perfumes, makes point of the “widespread belief in – and access to – herbs and objects used as aphrodisiacs in the period.” Holly Dugan, *The Ephemeral History of Perfume: Scent and Sense in Early Modern England*, (p. 220).
Another section offers remedies for pregnant women, “To cause a good delivery in a woman with child” (p. 62) [fry onions in oil till tender, add water, boil, strain, and drink every day for 3 weeks prior to delivery [“women that have had the most dangerous labours till they took this, have no difficulty afterwards”]. A more remarkable recipe is recommended “To bring away the After-burthen, or any Foulness of a Dead-child, and to Cure the After-throws and Griping, after a Woman is delivered.” For this one needs wrinkled inner skins of hen gizzards that are laying eggs, wipe clean, dry, beat to a powder, give with a bit of white wine ... repeat as needed. The poor woman who endured this application “For the breast and belly of women lying in” – take Sperma Caete, pure white virgin-wax, melt together, add wine, heat, and dip in a linen cloth, large enough to cover her torso, a hole for each breast “for the nipples to come out” – then after delivery, “she must put on these” add flax pickled loose to cover, some flax under the arm-holes, etc., all over the belly, etc., and apply every day for eight days, “this shall so preserve, that there is not the least wrinkle or crack in the breast or belly after bearing children” (p. 69). According to Laura Lunger Knoppers, this book contains but one recipe “approved by a woman.” – \textit{The Oxford Handbook of Literature and the English Revolution}, (p. 518).

Potable gold is an ingredient for a patient suffering from “shaking of hands or feet” while soaking them in a solution including salt, etc. (p. 195-6). Other remedies are for treating the bite of a mad dog, snake bit, burns, mint-water for cooling the stomach, cinnamon water, treatment for deafness, dropsy, “dizziness and swimming in the head”, against bloodshot eyes, extract of poppy flowers, “for the falling-sickness”, gout, gonorrhea, hemorrhoids, king’s evil [scrofula], ointments for wounds or sores, numerous applications against fever, oil of pearl for the face, against the plague, against the retention of urine, treatments for spitting of blood, small-pox, toothaches, tobacco aroma influenced with “perfumes” (p. 305), worms in children, removal of warts, and how to convert water into ice in summer (put boiled water in an earthen jug, place in a deep well till it becomes ice, “so that you must break the pitcher to get it out” (p. 307).

A manuscript found at the rear of the volume describes “Walnut water” and gives a recipe to be applied “an [ounce] at a time morning & evening, expels vapours, keeps out infections [promotes] good digestion ... [for] pains in the stomach.”


[74] DOLÆUS

*First Edition in English*
DOLÄUS, Johann [DOLÆUS] (1651-1707); William STEPHENS, author & translator. Dolæus upon the cure of the gout by milk-diet. To which is prefixed, an essay upon diet. By William Stephens, M.D.F.R.S. Fellow of the King and Queen’s College of Physicians in Ireland, Physician to the Royal Hospital, and Botany Lecturer in the University of Dublin. London: Printed for J. Smith & W. Brown, 1732. ¶ [Dedicated to the Right Honourable Marmaduke Coghill, Judge of the Prerogative Court]. 8vo. [8], vii, [1], 182, [iv] pp. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, publisher’s ads., errata. Original full speckled calf, double-gilt ruled covers, five raised bands, red morocco gilt-stamped title label; upper joint cracked but holding well, lower corner showing wear, generally well preserved. Ink inscription “York 1787”. Later signature of “H. Conyers Smith[?]” (obscured); sticker at rear pastedown “H.C.S.” Very good. Scarce.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH, originally published in 1707 as Tractatus novus de furia podagrae lacte victa & mitigata. The author points to diet as a direction for treating gout as “the application of medicines hath proved ineffectual.” Specifically he supports drinking milk as a therapeutic agent against gout. This work is produced in two parts, the first being Stephens’ essay on diet related to gout, and the second being his translation of Dolæus’ account, including a history of other cures. He starts with mentioning that Celsus recommended the use of milk to avoid “this distemper” (page 72), as well as abstaining from the drink of wine for a full year. He then refers to several others (John George Grezzell, James Sacks, “Waldsmid”, and Monsieur de Collet), each supporting milk.

Sinclair states that milk is “highly beneficial” to the improvement of health when effected by gout. He claims it has “almost a certainty of success” [his own italics]. Dolæus considered milk as the best medicine yet discovered for the stone. – John Sinclair, The Code of Health and Longevity: Or, A General View of the Rules..., London, 1844.

Note: The author opens the text citing Isaac Newton’s Opticks, p. 350, 360. These passages refer to “putrefaction” found in all living things, being “composed of substances volatile and fixed, fluid and solid...”

2 None of these names are found in the Wellcome Library catalogue.
William Stephens, studied medicine at Leiden under Hermann Boerhaave, who sponsored his thesis (1718), in 1725 helped set up the second physic garden (behind the anatomy theatre) at Trinity College Dublin, where is taught chemistry, joined the Irish Royal College of Physicians (1718), serving as President three times (1733, 1742 and 1759). He was elected Governor of Dr. Steevens’ Hospital in 1743, later succeeding Francis Le Hunte as ‘Physician’ to that hospital. He also wrote, Botanical Elements, Dublin, 1727.


$ 15

Provided by the Netherlands Physiological and Pharmacological Society. The work contains an abridged reprinting of Franciscus Cornelis Donders’ classic work on the eye, “On the Anomalies of Accommodation and Refraction of the Eye.” This work also contains a short paper by M.C. Colenbrander on “Donders and his time.”


$ 16

Dr. J. Christian Bay was associated with the John Crerar Library. He wrote a paper on Daniel Drake, entitled: “Dr. Daniel Drake, 1795-1852: An Address before the Filson Club June 6, 1932.” Thus this item is inscribed by BAY who made this paper for distribution.

77 EVANS, Herbert M. Ideals of Medicine. Remarks made at the dedication of the School of Medicine of the University of California at Los Angeles, November 2, 1951. [Los Angeles]: Society for the History of Medical Science], Dec. 1951. ¶ Pamphlet. 16 pp. Blue printed wrappers. [cover title]. Very good. With presentation card from Elmer Belt.

$ 20

79  **Firebaugh, Ellen M.** The physician’s wife and the things that pertain to her life. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis; London: F. J. Rebman, 1894. ¶ 216 x 159 mm. 8vo. xi, 186, [ads, 2] pp. Frontis. port. (with tissue guard), 44 photo-engravings of sketches. Black-stamped dark green cloth, gilt spine; rubbed, spine head worn.  $ 20


Fishbein and Sonnenschein were close friends. Morris Fishbein (1889-1976), studied at Rush Medical College. He “was a physician and the editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) from 1924 to 1950...

81  **Fishbein, Morris** (1889-1976). *The New Medical Follies; an encyclopedia of cultism and quackery in these United States, with essays on the cult of beauty, the craze for reduction, rejuvenation, eclecticism, bread and dietary fads, physical therapy, and a forecast as to the physician of the future.* New York: Boni and Liveright, 1927. ¶ Sm. 8vo. 235 pp. Original blue gilt-stamped cloth. Bookplate of Robert Sonnenschein. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to Robert Sonnenschein “These washings from the maxillary sinuses, Morris Fishbein, 4-7-27.” Scarce.  $ 100

FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE INQUIRE

82  **Fishbein, Morris** (1889-1976). *Shattering Health Superstitions; an explosion of false theories and notions in the field of health and popular medicine.* New York: Horace Liveright, 1930. ¶ Sm. 8vo. 245 pp. Original green red-stamped cloth; soiled, upper spine chipped. Bookplate of Robert Sonnenschein. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to Robert Sonnenschein (“... who is firmly of the
superstitious belief that a nose should be blown without a handkerchief... 1930”). Good. $ 150


Important work on the history of cardiovascular physiology “centering on the great men whose original ideas gave impetus to the massive forward progress in this particular branch of science.” Dedicated to Homer Smith.


Second edition. The prefrontal lobotomy work of Freeman and Watts originally published as *Prefrontal lobotomy in agitated depression. Report of a case* (1936). They issued in 1942 their famous monograph *Psychosurgery*. The present volume is dedicated to Egas Moniz, Nobel Laureate (1949), the inventor of the “prefrontal leucotomy which was changed to lobotomy by American surgeons Walter Freeman and James Watts, who introduced a larger severing of the neural fibres.” [Wikip.]


ведите Garrison & Morton 4906 (for the 1936 paper and notes the present work).


LIMITED EDITION of 1,000 copies printed by Ward Ritchie.


This was announced as the first of a series of four volumes on the history of scabies. Friedman only finished the present volume and it remains the most extensive history ever written on the subject. It is also scarce partly due to the edition having been published by the author himself. “During his career Dr. Friedman not only published many fine articles dealing with various dermatologic subjects, but also wrote numerous books, four of which were devoted to scabies. These were “The Emperor’s Itch: The Legend Concerning Napoleon’s Affliction with Scabies,” 1940; “Scabies—Civil and Military: Its Prevalence, Prevention and Treatment,” 1941; “Biology of Acarus Scabeii,” 1942, and “The Story of Scabies,” 1947. He also
wrote and published several monographs on scabies, two of which dealing with Giovan Cosimo Bonomo, the discoverer of the parasitic nature of scabies, came to the attention of the Italian Society of Dermatology and Syphilology with the result that he was made a corresponding member of that Society and was honored in Livorno, Italy, on May 14, 1950, when a rededication of the memorial to Bonomo took place... Because of his many publications, in 1949 he received the Distinguished Alumnus Award of the Temple University Medical Alumni Association.” Archives of Dermatology, Carroll S. Wright, M.D. (pp. 431-432) [who also wrote the preface to this book].

Friedman (1892-1956) was born in Philadelphia, taking his medical degree from Temple University School of Medicine in 1916. Following the war he studied at the University of Vienna. From 1930-31 he attended the Graduate School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and thereafter reunited with his love at Temple where he remained as Professor of Clinical Dermatology.

91 **FRIEDMAN, Reuben.** The Emperor’s Itch; The legend concerning Napoleon’s Affliction with Scabies. New York: Froben Press, 1940. ¶ 8vo. 82 pp. Frontis., illus. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket flap torn away (but present). INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to Flora K. Sonnenschein, 1940, with her bookplate. Very good. RARE IN JACKET. $ 65


Emphasizes primary figures in 19th century American physiology medicine: John all Dalton, Jr., S. Weir Mitchell, Henry P. Bowditch, H. Newell Martin, and the physiological society. Fye is one of the most knowledgeable writers in the history of medicine today.

96 **FYFE, Andrew** (1754-1824), the elder. *A system of the anatomy of the human body: illustrated by upwards of two hundred tables, taken partly from the most celebrated authors, and partly from nature.* Third edition, considerably enlarged and improved. Edinburgh: Printed by J. Pillans & Sons, 1814.
3 volumes. 4to. ix, [1], 191; (iii)-vi, 214; [vi], 207 pp. 233
numbered 1-207, with added nos.: 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d, 17a, 32a, 32b, 47a, 64a, 64b [after 65], 79a [mislabeled 52b], 79b, 79bb, 79c, 79d, 83a, 89a, 89b, 89c, 89d, 89e, 89f, 91a, 97a, 97b, 123a] engraved, etched, or aquatint plates (most partly hand-colored, 26 folding or double-page), glossary, index; pl. 67 torn, foxed, occasional waterstains. Some plates misnumbered or bound out of sequence. Later half calf [ca.1960 or earlier], marbled boards, dual gilt-stamped spine labels, raised bands, later endleaves; joints starting, rubbed. Very good.

$ 1250

Third edition of this massive compendium of anatomical drawings executed by the chief demonstrator of dissection anatomy at the University of Edinburgh. There were four editions, each more lengthy and replete with engraved plates. With this copy, most of the plates are heightened in color(s), especially in the second and third volumes.

The work is chiefly notable for the large and prolific engraved drawings by the author. The contents are arranged by Bones, Muscles, Bursae Mucosae – ligaments & joints, Viscera – Organs – Senses [brain, ear, nose, mouth, throat, thorax, abdomen, male and female parts of generation, gravid uterus, Blood-Vessels, Absorbent System, Nerves. Of added note, it is clear that some of the dissections are depicted as children.


Andrew Fyfe, probably was born at Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, in 1775 was awarded a prize for the best drawing in an Edinburgh academy, led to, in 1777, an appointment as dissector to Dr. Monro secundus, professor of anatomy at Edinburgh University. Astley Cooper, who attended his demonstrations, “learned much from him.” He continued to superintend the dissections at the university for about forty years. He is described in the DNB as a “tall thin man, and one of the most ungainly lecturers I ever knew,” says Mr. Bransby Cooper. His position is described vaguely, but at some time
he seemed to gain the authority to lecture on anatomy on his own. It seems his eldest son (of the same name) had more a talent for writing, and geared this work following a plan of the teachings at Edinburgh.


Translates as: “Presentation of new research on the functions of the brain founded, theories of physiognomy of Dr. Gall in Vienna,… 1801.” Apparently the first announcement of Gall’s system of phrenology was issued in 1798. There were several issues, this being the first of this format; another printing was also in 1801 (70 pp.) and 1802 (expanded to 80 pp.). This work deals with phrenology theory and discusses the work of Gall and Johann Kaspar Lavater. See: Gall, F. J., ‘Schreiben über seinen bereits geendigten Prodromus über die Verrichtungen des Gehirns der Menschen und der Thiere an Herrn Jos. Fr. von Retzer’, Der neue Teutsche Merkur, 3, Dec. 1798, pp. 311-332. First publication in Gall’s words of his system. Reprinted in: Ludwig Friedrich Froriep, Darstellung der neuen, auf Untersuchungen der Verrichtungen des Gehirns gegründeten Theorie der Physiognornik des Herrn Dr. Gall in fhien. 3., sehr vertu. Aufl. Mit einem Kupfer. Vienna, Hochenleitter 1802. pp. 70-89.

FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE INQUIRE


Philip Showalter Hench’s Copy, in a Deluxe Binding

101 [Garrison and Morton] GARRISON, Fielding H.; Leslie T. MORTON. *A Medical Bibliography; a check-list of texts illustrating the history of the medical sciences. Originally compiled by the late ... and now revised, with additions and annotations.* London: Grafton, 1943. ¶ 8vo. viii, 412 pp. Original quarter brown morocco, gilt-stamped titles, brown cloth; a bit rubbed. With a presentation inscription of “J.J.W.” to Col. Philip Showalter Hench, 1943, who 7 years later would win the Nobel Prize for medicine. “In 1942 Dr. Hench entered military service as a lieutenant-colonel in the Medical Corps, becoming Chief of the Medical Service and Director of the Army’s Rheumatism Centre at the Army and Navy General Hospital. Leaving the army with the rank of colonel, in 1946.” This is also a deluxe form of the Garrison & Morton as the binding is morocco backed. Very good. $ 125

18 Full-Page Anatomical Illustrations

endpapers, leather stains to borders of endpapers, ink stains on title page, edge wear, creases, foxing and browning; else in very good condition.

Fourth edition, “Corrected and Inlarged both in the Discourse and Figures.” The all-encompassing content of this text is divided into six books, starting with sectioning the human body into three “cavities” I: (lower) the Abdomen, II: (middle) the Thorax, III: (highest), the head, including hair, brain, cerebellum, nerves, parts of the face, eyes, IV: of the veins, arteries, nerves and limbs, V: Concerning all the muscles of the body, VI: of the bones (including teeth). And finally, book VI: cartilage, ligament, and “of the nails”. The penis plate (facing p. 170) VIII shows three manuscript notes, showing that (probably Clapham) the owner of the book was studying the prostate gland and the anatomy of the urethra. The engraved plates are fine enhancements to the text. Good detail is shown for the cerebellum (plates XIV, XV), taking from Willis. Relating to the eye Gibson cites Briggs as a source. Clearly this anatomy is intended for everyday use by the student and practitioner as it is hand-held and relatively convenient for its size and handling of the human anatomy on a pocket-size scale.


FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE INQUIRE


105 **GUTHRIE, Douglas.** *The Medical School of Edinburgh.* Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh, 1964. ¶ 8vo. 31 pp. 22 illus. Printed wrappers. Very good. $ 8


PROVENANCE: G. H. Williams is likely George Huntington Williams (1892-1992), who was just beginning his A.B. at Harvard in 1911, and who went on to become Director of the Baltimore City Health Department and a lecturer and adjunct professor at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health (Schwarz, p. 1295).


108 **HARVEY, William.** *Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus; with an English Translation and annotations by Chauncey D. Leake.* Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1928. ¶ FIRST EDITION. 8vo. [xii], 72 [2], 154 pp. Portrait frontis. with tissue overlay, illus., index. Decorative gilt-stamped red cloth, rough cut edges; bottom rubbed. Bookplates of Charles Atwood Kofoid and
Burndy. Fine. Facsimile reprint of Garrison and Morton 759 with an English translation. $ 45

109 **HARVEY, William.** The Anatomical Exercises of Dr. William Harvey; De Motu Cordis 1628: De Circulatione Sanguinis 1649: The first English text of 1653 now newly edited by Geoffrey Keynes. London: Nonesuch Press, [1928]. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 202 pp. 1 folding plate (-facing p.87); pp. 56-57 browned. Original double gilt-ruled Niger morocco, raised bands, gilt spine title, t.e.g.; usual offsetting to endpapers, one corner a bit worn. Bookplate and ownership signature of Robert Sonnenschein (Chicago, 1938). $ 165

LIMITED EDITION of 1450 numbered copies from the Nonesuch Press, printed in Holland at the Enschedé Press with the types of Joan Michel Fleischman and Christopher van Dijck. Issued on the occasion of the tercentenary celebrations of the first publication of the text of ‘De motu cordis.’ “This translation [of the 1653 edition], in the vigorous language of Harvey’s own time...” John Dreyfus, *A History of the Nonesuch Press*, 51.

110 **HEBERDEN, William.** An Introduction to the Study of Physic [now for the first time published]. A prefatory essay by L. Ray Crummer. With a reprint of Heberden’s Some Account of a Disorder of the Breast. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1929. ¶ Sm. 8vo. xi, 159, [1] pp. Half-title, frontispiece, 6 figs. Original quarter linen with maroon boards, printed paper spine label, with added label mounted within. Inscribed by a former owner, “To Captain Craig from Glenn Howell, Bethesda, 1945.” Additionally inscribed “To my good friend Phil Hench who received the Heberden medal [London] and has been an admirer of Heberden for many years. – Wink Craig, Rr. Adm. Medical Corps USNR Ret. $ 75


First edition of this important contribution to the history of medicine.

HECKER (1795-1850) was born in Erfurt, Prussian Saxony, a German physician and writer of medical history, was professor of medicine at the University of Berlin. – Daniel Coit Gilman, Harry Thurston Peck, Frank Moore Colby (editors), *The New International Encyclopædia*, Volume 9, NY, 1909, p. 709.


$ 400

A CLASSIC WORK, HELMHOLTZ’S TREATISE ON PHYSIOLOGICAL OPTICS IS WIDELY RECOGNIZED AS THE GREATEST BOOK EVER WRITTEN ON VISION. “The Treatise is the foundation work of visual perception. ‘The Treatise on Physiological Optics is one of the best books on this topic ever written and even now, after almost 150 years, it is still unwise to be or become a vision scientist without having read this book. Written by the Newton of vision science the book is as complete a foundation for this field as one might desire. This influential landmark publication is simply indispensable for any modern vision scientist and will remain the classic work for centuries to come.” – Professor Wim A. van de Grind.

☀ Garrison & Morton 1513 (English translation); David Cahan, *Hermann von Helmholtz and the foundations of nineteenth-century* ... 1993.

$20

The author, Windle, was a neuroscientist, trained at Denison University and Northwestern. He chaired the departments of anatomy in medical schools of Northwestern, University of Washington (Seattle), and the University of Pennsylvania. Later he served as heading research laboratories and Assistant Director of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Bethesda.


$12

“Holbein’s *Dance of Death* was first printed in 1538 in Lyon by Melchior and Gaspar Treschel…. Holbein based his work on the traditional Dance of Death. He altered the pattern in a series of individual scenes that deal with Death’s baleful interventions in every person’s daily affairs, be they sinful or virtuous, idle rich or hardworking poor. Holbein’s Death adopts many forms: a cardinal in the papal presence, a cupbearer before a monarch or drunkard, a robber with a rich man. He also appears as a horseman’s rival, a lord’s peasant and a husbandman’s horse driver” (Bätschmann & Griener, p. 54).

PROVENANCE: Salman Z. Schocken (1879–1959) was a German Jewish publisher and businessman. He co-founded the Zionist journal *Der Jude* in 1915, and founded his publishing company, Schocken Verlag, in 1931.
115 **HOLBROOK, Stewart Hall.** *The golden age of quackery.* New York: Macmillan, 1959. ¶ 8vo. viii, 302 pp. Quarter yellow cloth over grey cloth, black-stamped cover and spine titles. Signed by Philip Kahler Hench (son of the Nobel Prize winner). Fine. $7.50

London: Printed for the Author; And sold by most Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland, 1750.

First edition. “Not a great deal is known concerning Griffith Hughes. He was born perhaps in Merionethshire about 1707 or 1708 and graduated B.A. and M.A. from St John’s College, Oxford, in 1748. Yet just two years later, while rector of St Lucy’s parish in the north of Barbados, he brought out his *Natural History* of the island. At that time he was a member of the Royal Society and
obviously a competent botanist... The book is one to place beside Catesby’s *Natural History* (1731[-47]), which also gave some account of West Indian plants, in some instances the same ones, with similar local names. Hughes had an advantage over Catesby in that a majority of the Barbados plates were drawn by Ehret, whereas just three of Catesby’s are from that gifted artist’s hand. Probably several of the unsigned Barbados plates are also by Ehret, for he may have signed only those that he felt were good... The book has many charming features. Not often does a work on natural history contain an index to ‘Texts of Scripture Cited or Illustrated’. It is the model work by the colonial parson who knows his poets and would know all he can of the flora and fauna among which he has come to dwell. Both in style and in philosophy he is a man of his century” – Hunt.

Women and their use of time are commented on by Hughes, in a passage where he also discusses the function of nature painting using shells: “In the section of his *Natural History of Barbados* (1750) devoted to shells [pp.267-286], Griffith Hughes defended the inclusion of women in his audience by stating: ‘I have heard several of the Fair Sex, who are fond of Shell-work, frequently ridiculed, as wasting their Time in a trifling and useless Manner.’ On the contrary, he argued, configuring shells into designs not only answered Joseph Addison’s idea of ‘The Beautiful,’ but it particularly suited the ‘Genius of Women,’ who have a facility for putting ‘Shape and Colour artificially … together.’ Moreover, it was so much better than ‘murdering their Time in Gaming!’ … In these remarks [and others], Hughes included women in his audience and in the
heterosocial scene of natural history, yet he delineated for them a
distinct relationship to nature and to knowledge, associating men
with natural philosophy and its central attribute of disinterested
curiosity and associated women with imagination, artifice, and the
need for improvement…” Susan Scott Parrish, American Curiosity:
Cultures of Natural History in the ... – 2012, p.174.

Sitwell, Great Flower Books, p. 104; Hunt 536; McGill/Wood, page
393 (“A standard work on the early natural history of the island”);
Jackson p. 369; Nissen, BBI, 950; Pritzel 4319; Sabin 33582.

FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE INQUIRE

in Surgery, no. 8. 8vo. [32] pp. Illus. Printed wrappers; a bit worn,
creased. Good +. Pharmaceutical company promotional pamphlet
celebrating the accomplishments of the great John Hunter. $ 7

119 Huntington Library. Medical Knowledge in Tudor England as displayed
in an Exhibition of Books and Manuscripts. San Marino: Huntington
Library, 1932. ¶ Pamphlet. 31 pp. Printed wrappers; small abrasion
to upper cover. Very good. $ 6

120 HURST, J. Willis [ed.-in-chief]. The Heart, Arteries, and Veins [with]
Diego Rivera: Sus Frescos en el Instituto Nacional de Cardiologia por el doctor
Ignacio Chavez, miembro fundador de “El Colegio Nacional.” New York:
xxiv, [947]-2021, [5 blank], 58; [23] pp. Indices, figures, frontispiece
and 8 color full-page plates [Diego Rivera supplement]. Copper-and-
silver-stamped green cloth, a.e.g., in matching green cloth slipcase;
corners faintly rubbed, slipcase extremities lightly worn. SIGNED
AND INSCRIBED from Hurst to Dr. Carson Todd on card laid-in;
TL from Hurst to Todd laid-in. Very good. RARE. $ 275

LIMITED SPECIAL commemorative edition of 1000 copies, this
number 344. The third volume is devoted to the Diego Rivera
cardiology murals at the Mexican National Institute of Cardiology.
The volume reproduces the murals in detail, full color, and is
accompanied with Spanish and English texts. An important
monument to the history of cardiology painted by Mexico’s great
master artist. ISBN: 007031473X / 0-07-031473-X; 0070314748
PROVENANCE: Dr. Carson Todd is a retired cardiologist who completed his cardiology fellowship at the University of Oklahoma Medical School.


Ilardi has researched the history of optical instruments (spectacles) from the 15th century and owned a large collection of related documents.

First edition of this rare work on the nature, cause and treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and gout. The status of gout in the late sixteenth century was such that gout was said by Turberville to be found in “horses, capons, and falcons.” (p. 64). John Gerard’s Herball, 1597, stated that Gout-wort, or Herba Gerardi, was a native herb that could be used with some benefit, supported further by Culpeper. According to Copeman, Thomas Sydenham (1624-1689), suffered from gout and wrote the classic description of the disease, and was the first to be able to differentiate between rheumatoid arthritis and gout. The present work was written decades earlier. Francesco India cites Galen (Chap. 1), Ambroise Paré (Chap. 12) and Jean Fernel (Chapters 5, 7, 8). India makes two 15-page tables of causes which he uses to organize his data.

PROVENANCE: Hugues de Salins: The British Library catalogue lists a “Hugues de Salins; see: Jean Baptiste de Salins, Défense du vin de Bourgogne, 1704.” This may be a descendent. See: Société d’Histoire, d’Archéologie et de Littérature de l’arrondissement de Beaune, Mémoires, année, 1890, Volumes 15-16, Beaune, 1891, pp. 75, 177. Mentions the wife of Hugues de Salins as buried in 1626, and Hugues de Salins buried in 1659.

3 See: Frédéric Paulhan, Catalogue des legs Gide & Teissier-Rolland, 1892, p. 212. Showing a copy of Strabo’s Strabonis rerum geographicarum libri XVII, [1571], with the same provenance inscription is this book. This inscription must date prior to 1892.
Francisci Indiae, an Italian philosopher and physician, who is little known, wrote the present work and two others: *Hygiphylus: sive de febre maligna* dialogus, 1593. *Hygiophilus Tertivs Vel De Symptomatum Febri Malignae Seper*, 1599.


Locations: British Library; Edinburgh University; Middle Temple Library; Wellcome Library.


$ 75

Also contains memorials for Donald Rose Paterson, E. Ross Faulkner, Arthur Logan Turner, Carlos Maria Desvernine y Galdos, Charles Prevost Grayson, Algeron Coolidge, William Bricker Chamberlin, Robert Sonnenschein (the owner’s father, 1879-1939), John Rogers, Jr., and Henry Lawrence Swain.


$ 650

INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to Robert Sonnenschein: “Greetings to the distinguished otolaryngologist, Robert Sonnenschein, who has done so much for medical science and humanity – Chevalier Jackson.” WITH AN ADDITIONAL TYPED LETTER SIGNED from Jackson to Sonnenschein, 1 page, August 10, 1938: “The joy is to know that you have recovered and now realize the necessity of taking care of yourself – this
realization will add years to your life.” Then referring to the present autobiographical work, Jackson writes “As I suppose you have discovered, it is a sugar-coated pill of “Preventive Medicine.” Dr. Robert Sonnenschein (1879-1939), professor of laryngology and otology at Rush Medical College from 1924-1939, was to pass away the very next year after this letter of Jackson. “His research focused on the history of medicine and methods of hearing detection. Sonnenschein was also an avid collector and scholar of medical history” [University of Chicago Library, Guide to the Robert Sonnenschein Collection]. For his obituary see: Bulletin of the History of Medicine 8, 1940, S. 1083.

The letter refers to “C.L.” who was the son of Chevalier Jackson. He was named Chevalier Lawrence Jackson and, in the letter, studied in Paris ca. 1939. Chevalier Lawrence Jackson (1900-1961) became Professor of Bronchoscopy and Esophagology at Temple University School of Medicine and head of the Temple University Clinic. For his obituary see: The Laryngoscope, vol. 71, issue 5, pp. 568-571, May 1961.

The letter refers to the passing of Dr. Friedberg, a friend of both Sonnenschein and Jackson, so likely he was in the same field. The passing was described as “untimely” but no indication as to who that person’s full name could be.

One of the foremost figures in the field of laryngology Chevalier Jackson (1865-1958), received his MD from Jefferson Medical College and became a much loved figure in medicine. In the field of laryngology he is considered the founder of bronchoscopy (removing foreign objects from lungs or bronchial tubes of children). He also vigorously campaigned to require warning labels on poisonous or corrosive products. This led to the Federal Caustic Poison Act of 1927 and saved many persons from the hazards of accidental ingestion. Jackson died on 16 August 1958 at the age of 93. His obituary from the American Medical Association described him as “one of the greatest, if not the greatest of laryngologists of all time.”


Civil War Medicine


“The author was but seventeen years old when the Civil War began and saw his first fighting in 1863. During this campaign he began to read medicine as a natural result of his duties as hospital steward. His experience made it an east matter for him to supply interesting and valuable information on military medicine and surgery covering the last two years of the war.” [Medical Record]. “This is a bit of a personal and national history, taking us back to the war between the States. The story of the author, who entered the Union army as a young man and soon was attached to the medical service, very naturally engages our interest, because it is related from the point of view of a physician.” The American journal of clinical medicine, (1918), volume 25, page 174. See: Freemon, Frank R. *Gangrene and glory: medical care during the American Civil War,* (2001), page 243; Medical record, (1917), volume 92, page 825.

KAGAN, Solomon R. *Jewish Contributions to Medicine in America (1656-1934).* With medical chronology, bibliography and ... Boston: Boston Medical, 1934. ¶ 8vo. xxxi, 549 pp. 69 illus., index. Brown gilt-stamped cloth. Title-page ownership signature of Robert R. Sonnenschein. Very good. $ 20


First issued in 1658; this is a second issue. “on the causes of the plague, which he attributes to germs on the grounds of his microscopic observations.” – Godwin, *Kircher*, p. 94.

“Though a mystic and often given to confused and fantastic ideas, he accomplished historically important work in the natural sciences, especially his studies which led him to believe that invisible animals were present in putrefied tissue and that the contagion of plague was due to similar minute bodies...” – Castiglioni, *History of Medicine*, p.530.

“His study of plague is valuable for its well-understood and carefully explained theory of contagium vivum, or the infection by living matter... He found the blood of plague patients full of ‘little worms which propagate plague, so very small and unperceivable except with a very fine microscope.’” – Lilly, p. 71. The last 39 pages of the book contain a chronological table of historic plague epidemics, including the Great Plague of Athens (430 BC) and the Black Death (AD 1350).

“Kircher was probably the first to employ the microscope in investigating the cause of disease. He mentioned that the blood of plague patients was filled with a “countless brood of worms not perceptible to the naked eye, but to be seen in all putrefying matter through the microscope” (Garrison). He could not have seen the plague bacillus with his low-power microscope, but he probably saw the larger micro-organisms. He was the first to state explicitly the theory of contagion by animalculae as the cause of infectious diseases.” – Garrison-Morton.

Martha Baldwin writes that the Italian plague of 1656 provoked Kircher to research the topic. At the Collegio Romano all the doors were shut to visitors to stop the spread of the contagion. Kircher
guessed that the plague was transmitted by air, a poison originating from subterranean places. That is, certain underground events such as earthquakes, plowing soil in farms, swamp waters, etc., “occasionally freed poisonous subterranean gases.” Kircher thought that the plague poisons entered thus into the breathable air and spread. He further offered some remedies. Drawing from Van Helmont, “Kircher deemed an amulet composed of toads the most efficacious remedy and prophylactic for plague... “ – *The Great Art of Knowing.*


With an inscribed card from the author [to Sonnenschein] “With best wishes…” 1974. This item has a tipped-in blue and black artistic print within folded printed cover sheet.

134 **LANCISI, Giovanni Maria** (1654-1720). *Opera Varia in unum congeta, et in duos tomos distributa*. Venice: Excudebat Sanctes Pecori, 1739. ¶ 2 vols. in 1. Folio. COLLATION: [pi]² a-d⁴ A-X⁶ Y⁴ [Leaf P3 mis-signed ‘P4’]; vol. 2: [sec.]⁶ A-Z⁶ Aa⁸ [Last leaf blank; leaf C3 mis-signed ‘D3’]. PAGINATION: xxxvi, 260 [misnumbered, i.e. 262]; XII, 265, [25] pp. Title printed in red & black. 11 engraved plates (2 folding) [Note: the final plates sequence I-VII omits the number ‘V’, but complete as the pagination follows the ‘error’, meaning the text also describes the plates omitting the same ‘V’], index [complete]; foxed, short tear to upper margin (pp. xiii-xiv), 2 folding plates with cellophane tape, which is also applied to the final free endleaf. Original vellum, manuscript spine title. Very good.

Collected edition of fifteen works by Lancisi.

Contents (15 books): *De Subitaneis Mortibus* -- Differtatio de Nativis, deque Adventitiis Romani Coli Qualitatibus, cui accedit Hiftoria Epidemiae Rheumaticae, quae per hyemem anni 1709. vagata eft. -- *De Noxiis Paludum Effluviis* ... *Libri duo*. -- Dissertatio Hiftorica de Bovilla Peste, ex Campaniae fin ibus anno 1713. Latio importata, cui accedit Confilium de Equorum Epidemia,
Giovanni Maria Lancisi, perhaps the greatest Italian clinician of his
generation, made numerous important contributions to cardiology.
...” – Bruce Fye, “Profiles in Cardiology – Giovanni Maria Lancisi,

“Giovanni Maria Lancisi, perhaps the greatest Italian clinician of his
generation, made numerous important contributions to cardiology.
...” – Bruce Fye, “Profiles in Cardiology – Giovanni Maria Lancisi,

FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE INQUIRE
example, as the influence of alcohol on the wounded—whch are scarcely more than alluded to in classical works, and are entirely neglected in medical and surgical treatises. Having held important offices both in hospitals and on the field of battle, Dr. Le Bon has frequently had the opportunity of testing theories, and he now gives to the world the result of his observations and inquiries…” The *Lancet*: Volume 1, (1874), page 415; Stefan Jonsson, *A brief history of the masses: (three revolutions)*, (2008), page 205; Wellcome 14858792

138 **LENT, Edward B.** *Being Done Good; an amusing account of a rheumatic’s experiences with doctors and specialists who promised to do him good.* Brooklyn, NY: Brooklyn Eagle Press, (1904). ¶ Eleventh thousand. Sm. 8vo. 345, [1] pp. Frontis., figs. Original full deep green blind and white-stamped decorative cloth, printed dust-jacket; jacket edge worn, but the book itself is in perfect condition—a superb period binding specimen. RARE IN JACKET. $ 45


John James Rickard Macleod, FRS (1876–1935) was a Scottish physician and physiologist. He is one of the co-discoverers, with Frederick Banting & Charles Herbert Best, of insulin and awarded the Nobel Prize for this discovery in 1923.


☼ Garrison and Morton 1780.

FOR MORE DETAILS PLEASE INQUIRE

Contents: The case of Anne Boleyn.--The problem of Jeanne d’Arc.-
The Empress Theodora.--The Emperor Charles V.--Don John of Austria, Cervantes, and Don Quixote.--Philip II; and the arteriosclerosis of statesmen.--Mr. and Mrs. Pepys.--Edward Gibbon.--Jean Paul Marat.--Napoleon I.--Benvenuto Cellini.--Death. The author was a son of Sir Henry Normand MacLaurin, Scottish-born Australian physician, administrator and politician. See: Charles MACLAURIN, The AIF Project.


Second edition of Madden’s popular and widely distributed explanations of surgical techniques. Among the 63 contributing authors are Alfred Blalock, Claude S. Beck, James T. Daniels (neurosurgeon), Earle B. Mahoney, Mark M. Ravitch and Charles K. Kirby, etc. Madden (d.1999), formerly the director of surgery at St. Clare’s Hospital and Health Center in Manhattan, made groundbreaking advances in the field of vascular surgery. “John Madden has made innumerable contributions to the field of surgery, most notably in the field of biliary and pancreatic diseases” – W. Andrew Dale (ed.), *Band of Brothers: Creators of Modern Vascular Surgery,* 1996. Feinberg was an instructor of Medical Illustration at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University.


Important study of German sixteenth century pharmaceutical medicine.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Smillie (1886-1971) was an American epidemiologist who received the Sedgwick Memorial Medal, one of the highest honors awarded by the American Public Health Association. Smillie authored two texts: *Preventive Medicine and Public Health* (1952) and *Public Health: Its Promise for the Future* (1976).


LIMITED EDITION of 100 numbered copies, SIGNED by the author.

“Dr. Mitchell’s fame as a physician perhaps rests most on his outstanding contributions to the study of nervous and mental disease and it may be rightly said that he was among the first to take up neurology as a specialty. The famous Dr. Welch states: The study and description of peripheral nerve [phenomena], especially those resulting from injury, constitute the largest, most original, distinctive and important contribution of Weir Mitchell to neurology, and within this narrow field his work is comparable to that of Duchenne

158 **MORESTIN, Hippolyte** (1869-1919). This impressive collection has many parts. It includes 12 pamphlets or books from Morestin’s personal collection, each relating to his interest in surgical operations relating to any disfigurement or skin disease, especially of the cleft-lip, the pursuit of which led directly to establishing plastic surgery as a regular discipline. 30 papers (offprints or books) written by (or related to) Hippolyte Morestin. His writings were prolific, diverse and ground breaking. The collection includes 32 separate groupings of letters to Morestin from patients, parent or guardian, or notes written by Morestin himself. Many relate to a child affected with the cleft-lip, but more interestingly the range of applications run the gamut from cancers, syphilis, birth defects, cosmetic surgery, tumors, etc. Occasionally there are pleas for help and very occasional patient reports of after-treatment status. Morestin seems to be all-things for each and every need. But what is also evident is the growth shown of his development as a plastic surgeon. His own case notes are also present, both on official hospital cards and in his own sketchy handwriting, which is often difficult to read. Some of the processes he practiced are preserve din this archive, his note taking, the pinning of cards to letters, or using a safety pin to put documents together. In other cases photographs are used as part of the recording of a patient’s disease or disfigurement – those photos and one drawing show Morestin’s planning the forthcoming operation. His care in the particular challenging cases, such as a cancerous tongue which he was aware of the need to keep the tongue functional throughout the planning and action of the surgical procedure, the nervous system, the different elements that needed to be assessed for surgical
treatment. Some of the notes of Morestin’s appear to be written as if for a paper or book. In one series are recorded over 70 bibliographic records of citations he valued for his own edification.

One remarkable case is recorded with a 12-photograph sequence showing different stages of the operation. These photos are not labeled or dated, but they appear to match an operation recorded in his own writings that date from 1918 and thus at the end of his life.

Among the most striking parts of this collection are the original photographs that are records of the cases Morestin treated. The most impressionable one is a hand-colored image by Felix Méheux, the St. Louis Hospital photographer and colorist, in this case he recorded a man’s face with a syphilitic carcinoma. Another shows a child with a complicated cleft-lip, or harelip, condition. Another 4-panel photo sequence shows a female patient with a hip and leg problem, which (if understood properly) seems to be before and after pictures of the procedure. Another impressive sequence is seen in 3 large photographic images showing a patient, an old man, with severe facial and mouth disfigurement.

Throughout the archive are vast amounts of gathered evidence of patient records and their problems. These are real people who are named, some shown in distress. Whereas Morestin’s writings drop the patient’s names from the record, they are here preserved and recorded with much detail, including their gender, home address, occupation, when and where treated, etc. A lot of recording of the patient’s history is written down.
Hand-Colored Photographic Plate

by Felix Méheux
Ultimately it is important to understand that all this material dates from a time before plastic surgery was a full-time discipline. It was World War I which marked the transition of the industry from a military need – to assist the injured. But here Morestin’s pioneering work begins with dealing with birth defects and catapults into a wide-range of surgical need. He is clearly advancing medicine in ways not practiced before. Harold Gillies, who is credited with establishing facial reconstruction surgery, was inspired by the work of Morestin. PLEASE REQUEST AN INVENTORY FOR MORE INFORMATION [45-pages].

Price for collection: $ 15,000
Sample of Morestin’s Case Notes


Berkeley George Andrew Moynihan, 1st Baron Moynihan, KCB, KCMG, (1865–1936) was a noted British abdominal surgeon who lectured in surgery from 1896–1909 and from 1909–1927 was professor of clinical surgery at the University of Leeds. Provenance: Alton Ochsner, Sr. (1896-1981) was a surgeon and medical researcher who worked at Tulane University and other New Orleans hospitals before he established his own world-renowned The Ochsner Clinic, now known as Ochsner Foundation Hospital. “He pioneered the ‘war against smoking.’ His leadership in exposing the hazards of tobacco and its link to lung cancer remains one of his most important contributions.”

$ 150

Of the history of abortion in the Greek and Roman worlds.


$ 45

The history of food and disease as applied to pediatrics and obstetrics, includes a section on how to deal with a difficult birth and the related necessary medical care. He concludes with a history of Dr. Joseph Lieutaud and the causes of infant mortalities in 1776.


$ 50

“An exhaustive history of the subject. Deals with embryology from the earliest times to the beginning of the 19th century and includes a valuable bibliography and many illustrations.” – Garrison and Morton 533 [1934 ed.].


$ 50


$ 16.50


Features 12 medical essays by Andrew Ivy [“Disturbances in physiology in cases of toxic thyroid”], Allen B. Kanavel [“The surgical treatment of toxic goiter”; and “Dupuytren’s Contraction”], Paul Starr and others. Additionally there are several biographical notes associated with portrait paintings in the medical library. Charles H. Mayo is one of four general addresses.


On the diseases of the ovaries.

$ 150


$ 30

First edition. “Oppenheimer’s work in the field included Essays in the History of Embryology and Biology (1967), which focused largely on the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but ventured as far back as the sixteenth.” – Garrison & Morton 534.3.

INSCRIBED BY THE NOBEL PRIZE WINNER PHILIP SHOWALTER HENCH TO HIS SON PHILIP KAHLER HENCH, “To Kahler from his dad Sept. 19, 1958 Phil S. Hench.”


“I have long held the dangerous belief that William Osler’s essays, judiciously used, could render teachers of medical ethics redundant. Virtually all the medical student needs for ethical behaviour is contained within them. One of Osler’s most famous essays, *Aequanimitas*, was first delivered to newly minted doctors in 1889 as a valedictory address at the Pennsylvania School of Medicine. Osler urges his young audience to “consider but two of the score of elements which may make or mar your lives.” The first is imperturbability, which refers to “calmness amid storm, clearness of judgment in moments of grave peril.” This poker faced composure, he claims, is essential to instil confidence in impressionable or frightened patients. Imperturbability is in part acquired through experience and a thorough knowledge of medicine. With these in hand, “no eventuality can disturb the mental equilibrium of the physician.” – Daniel Sokol.

Golden & Roland 1356 [note].


Contains a short history Osler’s *Bibliotheca Osleriana* and the text of “Appendix I” to that work, which Osler titled “A Record Day at Sotheby’s.” Printed as a keepsake for members of the Zamorano and Roxburghie Clubs at their biennial meeting in San Francisco in 1992 and for members of the American Osler Society.

$ 20

LIMITED EDITION of 150 copies. Zamorano-Roxburghe Clubs Keepsake.


$ 40

Twenty-five brief articles in honor or about Osler, as well as portraits of him.


$ 75


$ 14


$ 45

Contents: vorderes Vorsatz; Bild; Titelseite; Vorwort; Einleitung; 1. Zwei Briefe Hohenheims, an ... Bonifazius Amerbach; 2. Drei Bücher der Wundarznei, Bertheonei.; 2a. Entwürfe, Notizen und Ausarbeitungen zur Bertheonea von Hohenheims eigener Hand, vorwiegend aus dem Anfang des Jahres 1528.; 3. Von allen offnen Scheden, so aus der Natur geboren werden, sieben Bücher, ...

180 **[PARÉ] Claude Stephen LE PAULMIER.** *Ambroise Paré. D'après de nouveaux documents ... et des papiers de famille ... avec un portrait inédit de Paré.* Paris: Perrin et Cie, 1887. ¶ 8vo. 418 pp. Frontispiece portrait, illus., index, errata. Later dark cloth with original printed wrappers bound in. Bookplate and ownership signatures (half-title and dedication pages) of Robert Sonnenschein. Very good. $ 65

181 **[PARÉ] PACKARD, Francis.** *Life and Times of Ambroise Paré [1510-1590]. With a New Translation of his Apology and an Account of his Journeys in Divers Places.* New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1921. ¶ 8vo. xii, 297 pp. Frontispiece, plates, illus., index. Dark cloth, gilt spine, t.e.g. Bookplates of Morris Fishbein and (20) Robert Sonnenschein. INSCRIBED by FISHBEIN to Sonnenschein “My own Paré…” $ 200


$ 15

Fifteen key tourist scenes of Paris (presumed pre-WWI period): La Tour Eiffel; Le Trocadéro; L’Arc de Triomphe de l’Étoile; Avenue des Champs-Élysées; Place de la Concorde; Le Dôme des Invalides; Le Pont Alexandre III; Le Grand Palais; L’Opéra; La Madeleine; L’Hôtel de Ville et le Pont d’Arcole; Notre-Dame; La Conciergerie et le Pont au Change; La Rue Soufflot et la Panthéon; Le Sacré-Cœur de Montmartre. Easily seen is the first instance of motor cars on cobble stone roads, a few trams and the Montmartre funicular railway (opened in 1900) [“The original funicular was water-
powered, using a system of cisterns of five cubic metres each that were filled or emptied to move the cars and to compensate for passenger load.”]


An important history of hospitals.


Peel was a leading figure in this field and a witness to several Royal births.


$ 50

Catalogue showing the pioneering photographic work of Muybridge, Marey, Janssen, Londe, and Eakins. The exhibition was held in Beaune.


$ 15

With an introduction by William R. Shea. This is a twenty-seven year index to this journal on the history of science.


$ 175

Henry Stanley Plummer (1874-11937) is noted for contributions in diseases of the respiratory system and treatment of endocrine disorders (see: Garrison and Morton 3320 & 3851).


$ 45

Facsimile of the rare first edition. “He did not invent the camera obscura, but he is the first to report adding a concave lens to the
aperture. He also juxtaposed concave and convex lenses and reports various experiments with them. His comparison of the lens in the camera obscura to the pupil in the human eye did provide an easily understandable demonstration that the source of visual images lay outside the eye as well as outside the darkened room.” DSB, vol. XI, p. 97.


Reprint of 1909-1911 first French translation. In this work, Ramón y Cajal discusses his experiments on the central nervous system to determine how impulses were conducted and the relationship of one nerve cell to another. He “established that nerve cell axons, although they ended in the gray matter of the central nervous system in many ways, did not link up with other axon terminals to form networks; and furthermore, that there was no physical
continuity between one nerve cell and another,” (Norman Library, 1778). In this work, “he brought together the results of the previous fifteen years and must rank as a classic of medical science. This massive work, more than any other, contains the cytological and histological foundations of modern neurology.” DSB, vol. XI, p. 274.


$ 6


201 **ROWNTREE, Leonard G.** (1883-1959). *Amid Masters of Twentieth Century Medicine; a panorama of persons and pictures.* Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, (1958). ¶ 8vo. xviii, 694 pp. Frontis., illus., index. Full beige gilt-stamped cloth with brown spine color. INSCRIBED BY PHILIP SHOWALTER HENCH to his son Kahler; signed by Kahler Hench, Denver, 1959, “With love and pride in my son Kahler, one of my own wonderful “five” who made Mo. clinic for me a place of great happiness – Dad, Christmas 1959.” $40


The author is from Oslo, Norway, but worked for a time in the United States. The author was trained at Gaustad “and had been involved in research on so-called depth-electrographic recording of brain activity in the US, before starting to work at Gaustad in 1956. There he established a laboratory to continue his research and developed a so-called “stereotactic” treatment of psychosis through the use of electrodes implanted in the brain. This was seen as a step forward with regards to standard lobotomy, because the stereotactic technique was more precise in localizing which parts or connections of the brain that were to be destroyed.” - *Ethics and Images of Pain*, edited by Asbjørn Gronstad, Henrik Gustafsson, 2012. “For many years the author … has been involved in the treatment of mental disorders, and more recently Parkinson’s disease, by depth-EEG surgery through implanted electrodes. … The bulk of the volume is a summary of the results of such electrical stimulation through 2,659 electrodes implanted in 82 patients seen over an 11-year period.” Reviewed in: *The American Journal of Psychology*, Vol. 83, No. 1, Mar., 1970.


jacket; jacket slightly worn at spine ends (also darkened slightly). Ownership signature of Robert Sonnenschein. Very good. $27


213 SHORT, Thomas (1690?-1772). The Natural, Experimental, and Medicinal History of the Mineral Waters of Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, particularly those of Scarborough. Wherein, They are carefully examined and compared, their Contents discovered and divided, their Uses shewn and explained, and an Account given of their Discovery and Alterations. Together with the Natural History of the Earths, Minerals and Fossils through
which the Chief of them pass... London: Printed for the Author, 1734. ¶ 4to. [xxiv], xxii, 359 [i.e. 361], [3] pp. [Note: A leaf signed “[Uu]” and numbered “[315]” and “[316]” precedes the normal p. 315]. Half-title, subscriber’s list. 5 engraved plates (including 4 folding [plates: pp. 23, 75, 112, 196, 236 (repaired)]), table of waters, errata; some edge browning. Twentieth century half calf, marbled boards, raised bands, green leather gilt-stamped spine label, recent endleaves; rubbed. Very good copy.

$ 750

First edition. Mineral waters were discovered at Scarborough in 1626. This is one of three texts published in the 1730s that described the virtues of the mineral waters at Scarborough. These included accounts by John Atkin’s, Peter Shaw and Thomas Short. Short differentiated from the others in that in addition to recommending the mineral waters for a curing “bewildering range of complaints,” he also supported moderation in diet, exercise and liquor. This work by Short was sponsored by the Royal Society and includes a preface addressing the society and Sir Hans Sloane, the president.

The text offers the authors view, including why mineral waters are not beneficial to all, the history of mineral waters in Britain, rules for use, differences between waters found at Bath, Buxton, Matlock and Scarborough. Minerals found in the spa are mentioned, as well as shells and even diamonds. The effect of waters on kidney stones and other health benefits are mentioned. Sulphur is frequently referred to.

Robert Boyle also wrote on mineral waters and Thomas Short here responds to his position (p. x), being displeased with Boyle’s lack of belief that mineral waters had properties capable of promoting health. In addition Boyle took positions on how to analyze the chemical or mineral content of mineral waters, in particular the oak-gall test. – Allen G. Debus, The Chemical Philosophy: Paracelsian Science and Medicine in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, (1977), p. 497.

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4 A second part was issued in 1740, An essay towards a natural, experimental, and medicinal history of the principle [sic] mineral waters of Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland.

The appendix discusses, liquors (brandy, rum, rack (or Arack, an anise-flavored liquor), malt spirits, mead, methlegin, hydromel), grapes, cider, ale, tea, and wine (birch wine, gooseberry wine, cowslip (Primula veris – used to flavor wine), orange wines, raspberry or strawberry wine).

Thomas Short, physician, practiced medicine in Sheffield, England. This works deal with mineral waters, tea and milk (1730, 1734, 1750, 1766, and 1767).

☼ ESTC: T130118; Hirsch, V, pp. 251-52; DNB, XVIII, pp. 154-5.


$ 175

กาย Garrison & Morton 6299.


$ 50

Contains seventeen autobiographical chapters on ‘distinguished neuroscientists …’ focusing on their “scientific work, the people that influenced them, and the major events and ideas that shaped their lives.” A second volume was issued in 1998.


$ 20


$ 25

Stoeckel was a pioneer of German gynecological & obstetric medicine. He studied in Königsberg, earning his doctorate, then worked on a ship as medical officer. His career then went to the Bonn Women’s Hospital and the Pathological Institute, Marburg. His work continued in Kiel, Berlin and Leipzig. He is best associated with the University Woman’s Hospital, Berlin. He became the attending physician of Magda Goebbels. From 1933 to 1935 he was president of the German Society of Gynecology and Obstetrics. In 1960 he was awarded the Paracelsus Medal for the German medical profession.

$ 50


“Swedenborg’s most important scientific work.”

223 SWEDENBORG, Emanuel. [*Opera philosophica et mineralia*]: [I]: *Principia Rerum Naturalium sive Novorum Tentaminum Phaenomena Mundi Elementaris Philosophice Explicandi...* [II]: *Regnum Subterraneum sive Minerale De Ferro Deque Modis Liquectionum Ferri Per Europam Passim In Usum Receptis: Deque Conversione Ferri Crudi In Chalybem...* [III]: *Regnum Subterraneum sive Minerale de Cupro et Orichalco Deque Modis Liquectionum Cupri Per Europam Passim In Usus Receptis: De Secretione Ejus Ab Argento: De Conversione in Orichalco...* Dresden and Leipzig: Friedrich Hekel, 1734. ¶ Three volumes (3 parts each). Folio. Pagination: [14], 160, 165-452; [12], 386; [14], 534 pp. Each part with a separate title-page. PLATES: With 124 (of 128) engraved plates (some folding), numerous head and tail pieces, title-vignettes, historiated initial letters; professional repairs to folding plates at page 254 in volume II, no affect, and page 200 in volume III, volume III lacks two plates [pls. I & II and III, IV & V and XII & XIII and XXX & XXXI and XXXII & XXXIII and XXXVI & XXXVII on 6 pls. (i.e. combined nos.), including double-number XXXVIII-1 and XXXVIII-2; folding pl. on v. III facing p. 169 not numbered “tabula 2 ... petrificatas ... Glückbrunn”); pl. XL & XL a double-page plate with 2 nos. (out-of-sequence). Volume one lacking half title and engraved portrait (which is common), pl. XXXIV (double-page & folding) has a MOVABLE FLAP at the gutter [“Delineatio Peris ... mineralis Hercyniae” [folds repaired with kozo], skips XXXXXV, XXXXVI, XXXXVII, pls. LV & LVI & LVII combined, LVIII & LIX also combined, LX, LXI, LXII combined, LXIII, LXIV, LXV combined, pl. LX (facing p. 311) is a duplicated
First edition. Emmanuel Swedenborg led one of the most remarkable careers in the history of science and philosophy. He mastered natural science and mathematics in his youth, writing some 150 works on scientific subjects. He rigorously sought a comprehensive physical explanation of the world based on mathematical and mechanical principles. Gradually his inquiries turned toward philosophical matters and after a profound mystical experience in 1745 he devoted his reasoning almost entirely to the interpretation of religion. His great work of philosophical studies appeared in 1734. It contained three volumes. In volume one, The Principia, he presented his primary cosmological conclusions. The second volume dealt with iron and steel, and the third volume with copper and brass.

“In April, 1733, Swedenborg obtained leave of absence from his assessorial duties, for nine months, in order to see the above work through the press at Leipsic, where it was printed by Andreas Barthel, and published by Friderick Hekel (whose motto, Dominus providebit, with Hekel’s monogram, is on the work). At the expiration of the nine months an extension of leave was granted, to allow the author to see to the completion of his work, which it was estimated would be concluded by April, 1734. Since he returned to Sweden in July, after some further travels in Germany, it appears that the work was completed at the expected time. But we learn from his journal that he reached Halle on March 1, having left Leipsic most probably on the same day. Thus the work must have been finished on or before that date. It had, therefore, been in the press five months, since it was begun on October 5, 1733, and within the same time De Infinito was also printed...” - Hyde, 228-230.

☉ Ludwig Darmstaedter, Handbuch zur Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften und der Technik, (1908), p. 177; DSB XIII: 179; Ferchl 524f; Hoover Collection 773-775; Hyde 228-230; OCLC

This is the second edition in English, with the first collected edition (English language) having been issued the year prior in 1696. The treatise, not actually a complete collected works, contains a collection of treatments for diseases such as nose bleeds, blood-spitting, burns, child-bed purgations, cholera Morbus, cholick bilious, consumption, diabetes, dropsy, various fevers, greensickness, gout, gripes, hysterick diseases, jaundice, iliac passions, madness, measles, miscarriage, plague, poison, rheumatoid arthritis, rickets, scurvy, skin diseases, small-pox, kidney stones, bloody urine, etc. The book went through eleven editions.

“In the latter half of the seventeenth century, internal medicine took an entirely new turn in the work of one of its greatest figures, Sydenham, who revived the Hippocratic methods of observation and experience. He was one of the principal founders of epidemiology, and his clinical reputation rests upon his firsthand accounts of malarial fever, scarlatina, measles, dysentery, and numerous other diseases. The present work is a third edition of Sydenham's book on fevers, first published in 1666 under the title *Methodus curandi febres*. It is the first definitive edition, being entirely rewritten and about four times larger than the earlier editions. It contains his important study on epidemiology and is one of the fundamental texts in this branch of medicine, with numerous observations on epidemics in London from 1661 to 1675.” – *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 549.

“Internal medicine took an entirely new turn in the work of one of its greatest figures, Thomas Sydenham (1624-89) ... the reviver of the Hippocratic methods of observation and experience ... The clinical reputation of Sydenham rests today upon his first-hand accounts of diseases, such as the malarial fevers of his time, gout, scarlatina, measles, bronchopneumonia and pleuropneumonitis, dysentery, cholera, and hysteria ... The influence of Sydenham lasted unto the advent of the Vienna School and beyond it.” – Garrison, pp. 269-71.

The translator, John Pechey, also spelled Peache and Peche (1655-1716), medical writer, practiced in the City at the Angel and Crown, rather as an apothecary than as a physician. He published a number
of works, but the book by which he is best known “a vigorous and idiomatic translation of the ‘Whole Works’ of Sydenham. The preface to this work, which contains a short account of Sydenham, is dated ... 12 Oct. 1695, and on the last page is an advertisement of Pechey’s pills,6 sold at his house.” – DNB.

Heirs of Hippocrates no. 550 [1701 ed.]; Osler 1008; Waller 9418.


Paul Dudley White (1886–1973), was the leading cardiologist of his day and author of several authoritative books on the heart. After WWI he rejoined Mass-Gen and in 1920 became Chief of the Medical Out-Patient Department. He also taught at Harvard. His most important book, Heart Disease, was first issued in 1931.

17th Century medical Formulary


6 Said to cure the Scurvey, the most reigning Disease in this Kingdom; they purge the Head, Breast, Stomach, and Reins, and cleanse the Blood, and are a very proper Purge for those that cannot confine themselves, when they want Purging, but are forced to go abroad about their business.
The first edition of this rare but popular seventeenth-century pharmaceutical treatise was issued in 1679, basing its medical and chemical science on that of Galen. The contents deal with disease, surgery, and diet, giving formulas or recipes. Organized into four parts, each part is sectioned. Some examples: Part II, sec. II, chapter II deals with discharges from the nose; another section deals with gargling [“gargarismate”]; part IV, chapter III deals with narcotics, including opium; chapter IV deals with sleep; chapter V discusses “blood flow”. Tenque’s formulae were famous for a long time. Based on what I have found the book was reissued in 1680, 1681, then this fourth printing of 1684. An expanded second edition was issued in 1686. Numerous later printings are beyond what is needed here.

The book opens with “De Julepo” and has already a sense in language of it being a liquor & syrup for medicinal use. Apparently derived from the Arabic “gul”=rose, +”ab”=water, or a sweet drink, and entering into European use by the year 1400 with Lanfranc’s Chirurgie. Chapter 2 discusses “Apostemate” – regarding the abscess, to swell with puss. IV: of emulsions; V: milk & whey milk; VI: of barley; VIII: the ptisan, being a
decoction of barley and other ingredients, or an aqueous medicine, containing little, if any, medicinal agent; a tea or tisane. Caput I: Cephalata, of mollusks; II: of ointments for the eye; III: cough medicines; IV: “De Looch” = any medicinal taken by licking with the tongue; V: medicines for the heart; VI: medicines for the stomach; VII: for the liver; VIII: for the spleen; IX: medicines for the intestines, including intestinal worms; X: Nephritis, or for the kidneys; XI: for hysteria; XII: for arthritis; XIII: of medicines to induce heavy sweating, etc. Section III opens with alternative ways to clear out or purge an illness, including opiates (p.146). “De Bolo” offers a variety of pills or an ingested variety of medicine. Powder applications follow. Perhaps of added interest: “in hysterica passione” or hysteria-passion, for which there is some recommendations (including opium). A discussion in a section on powders mentions coffee (p.164), and herbs from Japan and China (p.165). Of external applications (not ointments) (p.171), etc.

Very little is known about Jerome Tenque (d.1687). It is recorded that he was a member of the faculty of medicine at the University of Montpellier in 1668. “Of special interest are the descriptions of instruments, etc., as for injections, pessars, plasters.” [source unknown].

☼  Hirsch V, 629; Krivatsy/NLM 11748; Osleriana 4087; Ernst Weil Cat. 22:280; Wellcome Library [Ref. 14329200].


First American edition of this famous biographical account of the author’s experience with Joseph Merrick [not John]. This copy inscribed by “Dr. L. G. Rowntree” to Philip S. Hench, 1928. In 1950 Hench shared the Nobel Prize for medicine. See: Collected Papers of the Mayo Clinic, vol. 24, p. 1175. Dr. Leonard G. Rowntree, was with the Division of Medicine, Mayo Clinic and The Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minnesota.


First edition. As dean of the medical school at the University of Michigan, Vaughan helped to standardize American medical education. In 1888 he went with Navy to study under Koch in Berlin, and later presided over the first laboratory in America for the systematic teaching of bacteriology.

☼ Singer and Underwood 561-2; Reynolds 4180.


Includes a complete facsimile (much reduced) of the Epitome.


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Dr. Washburn served in the Army Medical Corps during World War I, earning the rank of Lieutenant Colonel by the war’s end and receiving the Army Distinguished Service medal in 1918 (militarytimes.com). Washburn also directed the Massachusetts General Hospital for 26 years, from 1908 to 1934.


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237  **WELCH, Claude E.** *A Twentieth-Century Surgeon; My Life in the Massachusetts General Hospital*. Boston: Massachusetts General Hospital, 1992. ¶ 8vo. xx, 392 pp. Illus., index. Original blue gilt-
stamped cloth, dust-jacket. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR “To Carl, with admiration and great respect are we fight the Battles of the Board, and with thanks for our friendship over so many years – Claude and Phyllis, October 1992. Very good. WITH: Memorial Church, Harvard University, “A Service in Memory of Claude Emerson Welch ... March 14, 1906 – March 9, 1996.” [4] pp. $ 40


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Dr. Wheeler was a Professor of Surgery and of Clinical and Minor Surgery at the University of Vermont, and Attending Surgeon to the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington.


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