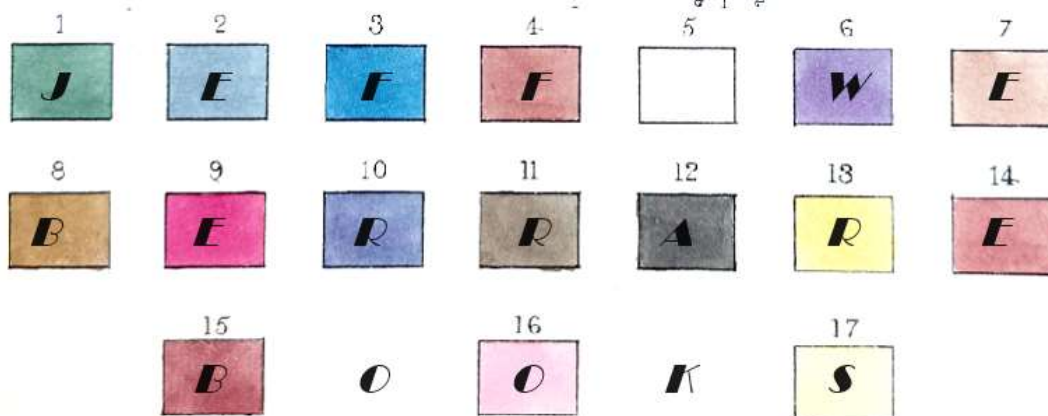


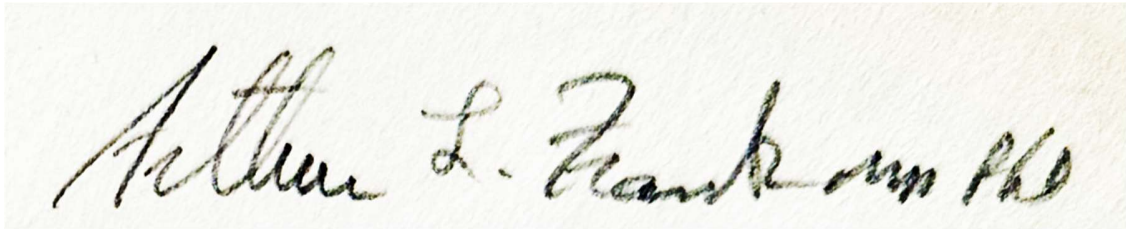
COLORD REACTIONS OF CHEMICAL TESTS

Referred to in the preceding pages



From the Library of

Arthur L. Frank

A photograph of a handwritten signature in black ink on a light-colored, textured paper. The signature reads "Arthur L. Frank, M.D." in a cursive script.

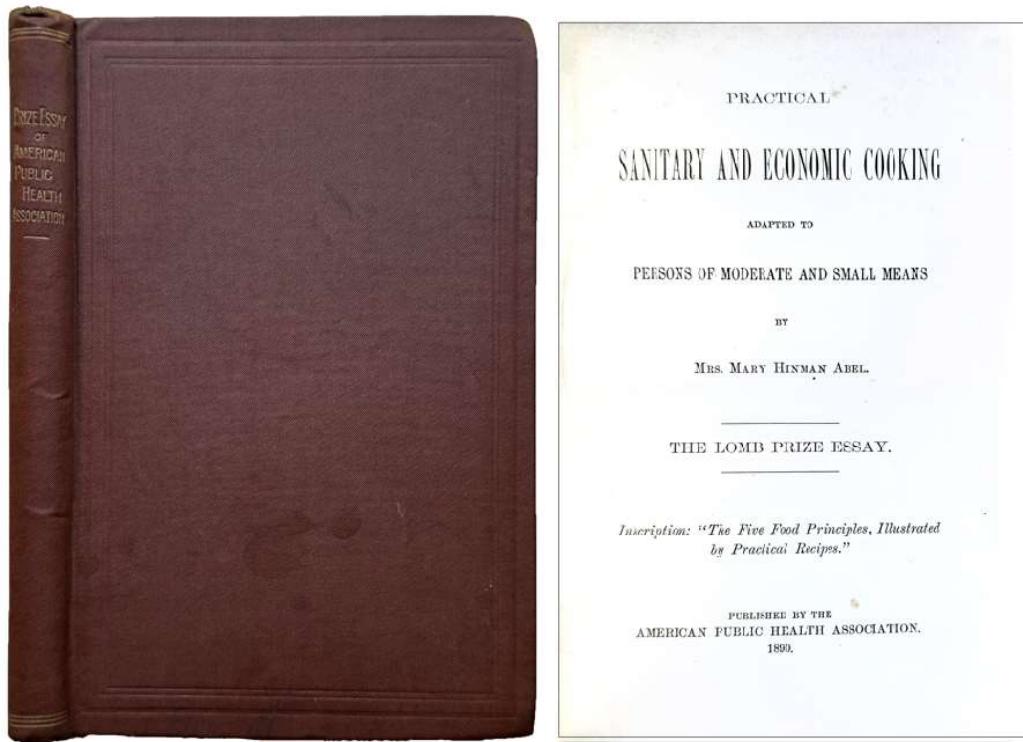
O C C U P A T I O N A L
M E D I C I N E
&
P U B L I C H E A L T H
&
M E D I C A L H I S T O R Y

With additions

312

Jeff Weber – Rare Books

**Montreux & Neuchatel
Switzerland**

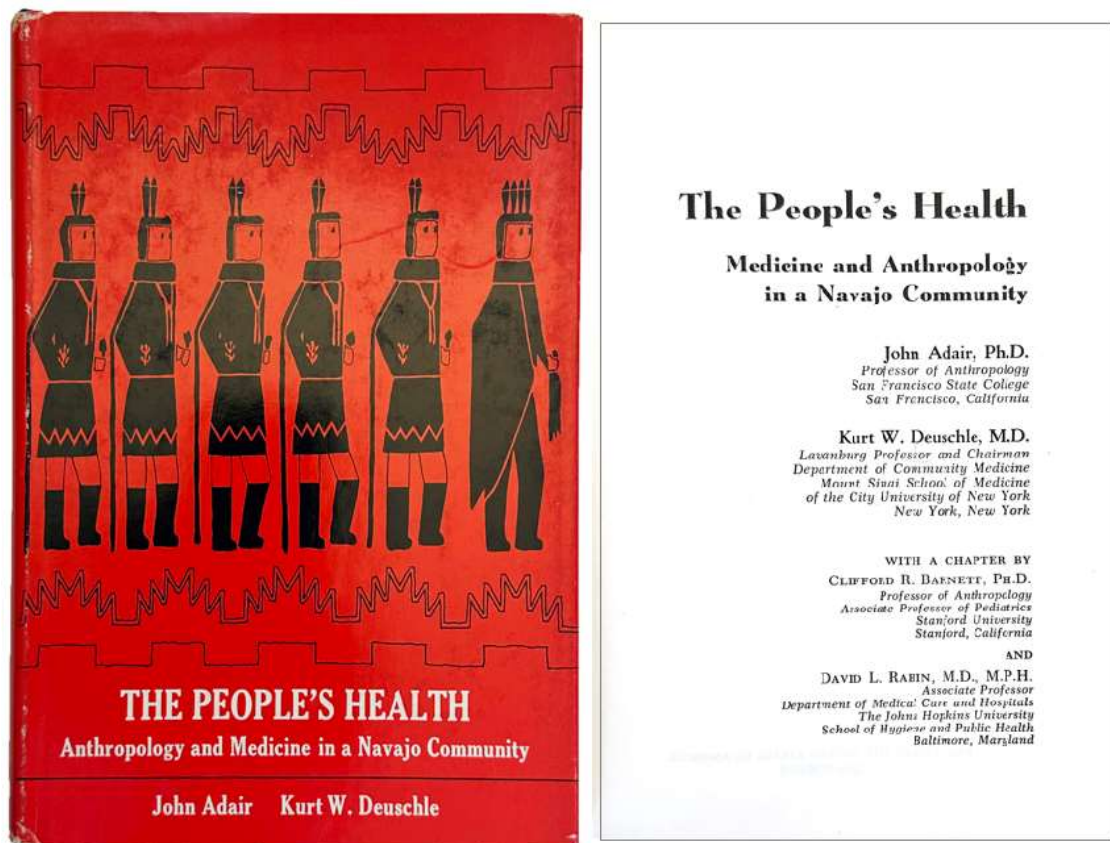


145. **ABEL, Mary W. Hinman B.** (1850-1938). *Practical Sanitary and Economic Cooking adapted to persons of moderate and small means. The Lomb Prize Essay.* [Rochester, NY]: American Public Health Association, 1890. ¶ Small 8vo. xi, [1], 190 pp. Rear free endleaf excised. Original full mauve blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank. Very good. \$ 17

While Abel was living in Germany, she studied the latest European research on nutrition, and collected information about community kitchens - where basic prepared foods like soup and bread could be bought for pennies by local residents – and various consumer co-operatives. In 1888 she entered an essay contest sponsored by the American Public Health Association, a group of physicians, lawyers, teachers and others working for sanitary conditions and better hygiene. The subject was ‘*practical sanitary and economic cooking adapted to persons of moderate and small means*,’ and first prize, offered by Henry Lomb of Bausch & Lomb, was \$500. Abel’s submission, published in book form by the APHA (1890), was by far the best; the judges refused to award the second prize (\$200) to any of the others. Presenting the research into nutrition and digestion done by Dr. Atwater, Dr. Beaumont, and others, and combining it with her knowledge of community kitchens, she suggested a detailed approach on how

to feed families inexpensively, and why selected foods would satisfy their nutritional needs. As the *Journal of Home Economics* said, at the time of Abel's death in 1938, "The movement which was later to be called home economics was making some headway, and Mrs. Abel's little volume was like a lamp in the wilderness showing the way through the darkness . . . for years an increasingly large number of teachers depended on it as a guide and its significance in the development of interest in nutrition and the preparation of food cannot be overestimated." – Anne-Marie Rachman, Michigan State University.

□ Brown 2172; Bitting p. 1.



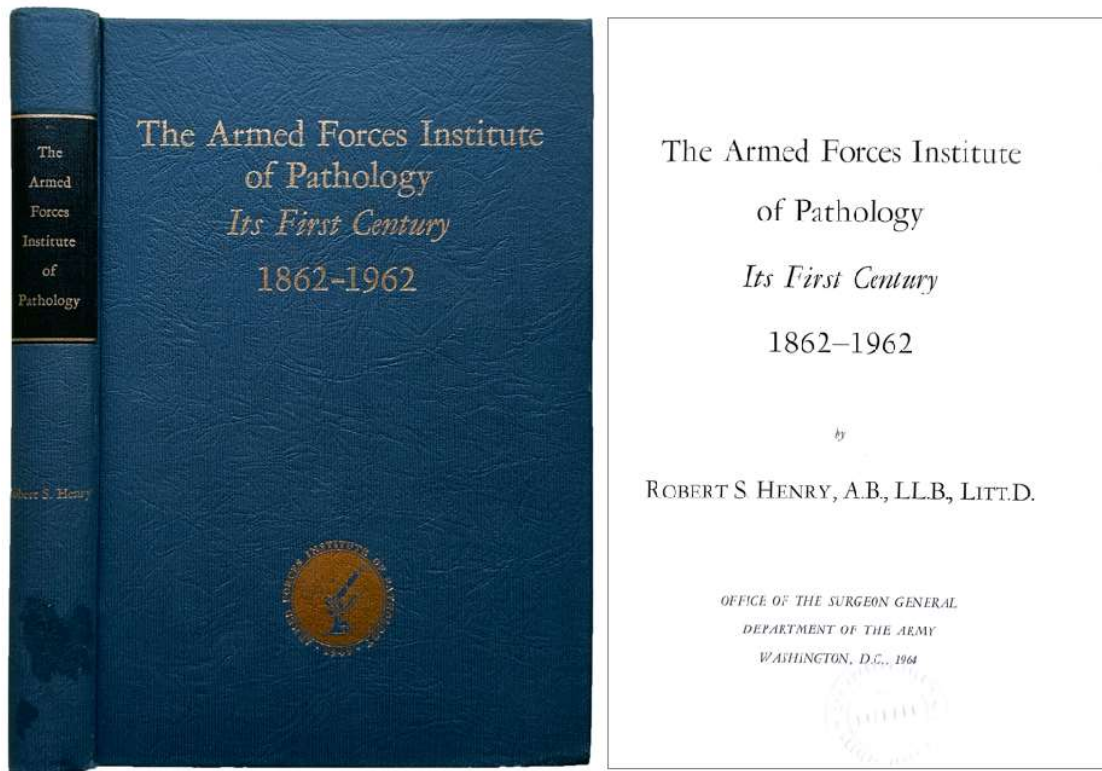
146. **ADAIR, John** (1913-1997); **Kurt W. DEUSCHLE** (1923-2003). *The People's Health: medicine and anthropology in a Navajo community*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1970. ¶ 8vo. Cloth, dust-jacket. INSCRIBED BY AUTHOR KURT DEUSCHLE [not stated, but inscribed to Arthur Frank, who is not named in the inscription]. Very good.

\$ 20

First edition, hardcover issue. Adair and Deuschle recount their experiences, problems, and conclusions, in the Navajo-Cornell Field Health Research Project, to aid in improving health for the Navajo people.

John Adair was a professor of anthropology San Francisco State College, known for his studies of Navaho culture. Dr. Adair, a native of Memphis, worked with the Navajo and also with the Zuni for more than four decades. He wrote about and photographed many aspects of their culture.

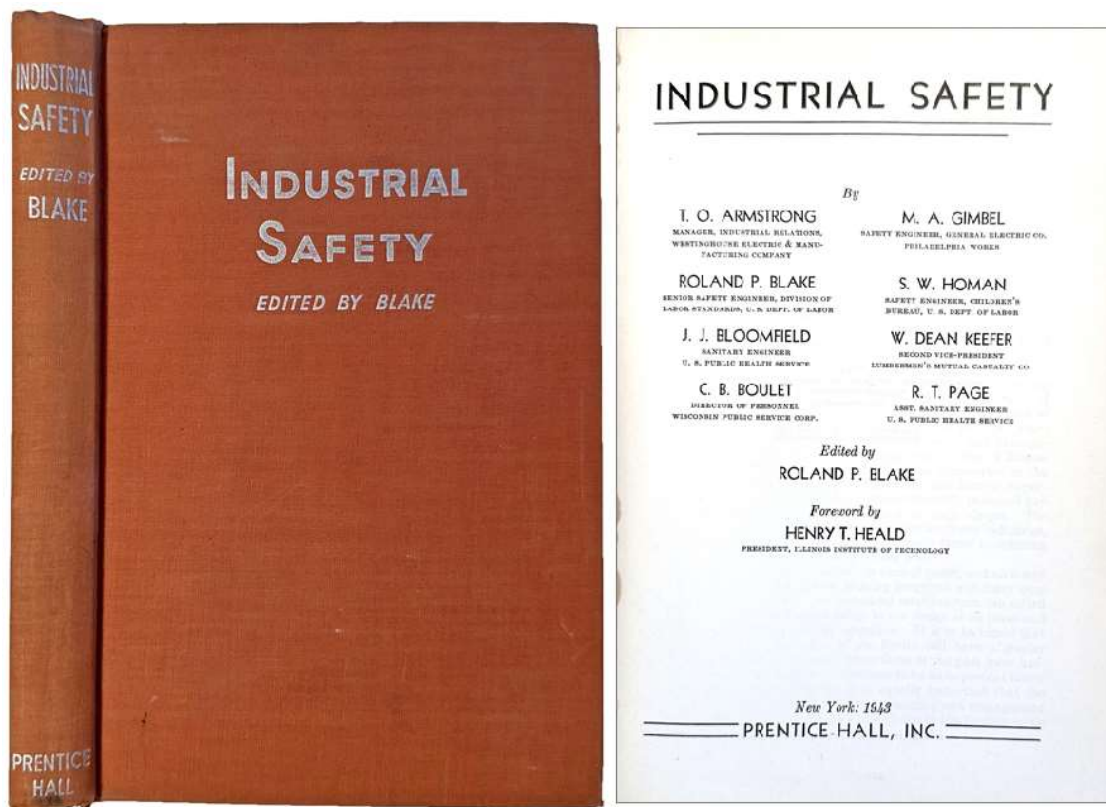
Dr. Kurt W. Deuschle was a leader in creating medical school programs in community medicine, teaching that understanding local culture is a necessity when providing health care in rural and poor areas. A professor emeritus at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, Dr. Deuschle began his career in 1952 with the Public Health Service in Fort Defiance, Ariz. As head of the tuberculosis program at the Navajo Medical Center, he recognized that disease could be prevented most effectively by combining Western and Navajo medical practices and by involving health workers from the community. – NYT, Obituary, by Stuart Lavietes, March 2, 2003.



147. **Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, WDC; HENRY, Robert S.** (Selph) (1889-1970). *The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology: Its First Century, 1862-1962*. Washington, DC: Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1964. ¶ Tall 8vo. XXII, 422, [2] pp. 138 illustrations, index. Dark blue gilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; rear pocket. Very good.

\$ 7

History of the people, programs (such as defeating typhoid fever, yellow fever, building history).

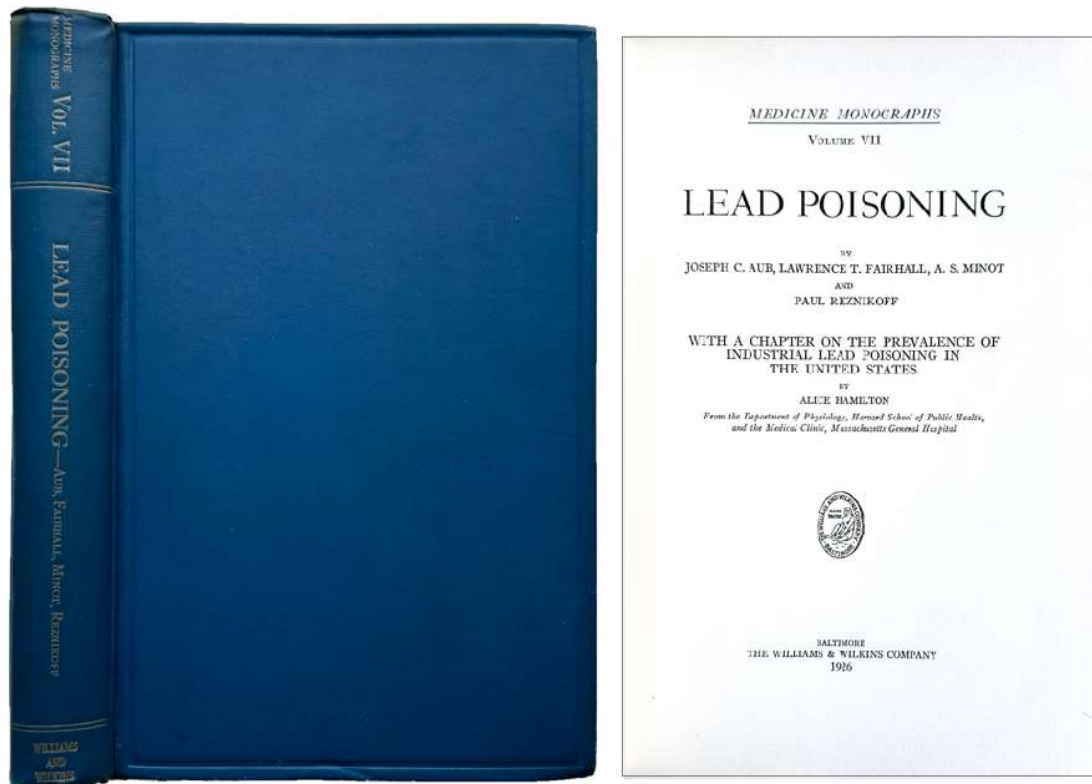


148. **ARMSTRONG, Thomas Orwell; Roland P. (Patton) BLAKE; J. J. BLOOMFIELD** (John Jacob), (1897-1977), et.al. *Industrial Safety. Edited by Roland P. Blake*. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1943. ¶ Second printing. 8vo. x, 435, [1] pp. Illustrations, diagrams, index. Burnt-orange cloth with silver-stamping; lacking front free-e.p. Very good. Scarce.

\$ 10

Surely an important assemblage of papers relating to industrial safety. The writers offer their experiences in safety engineering, a history of American industrial safety, accident costs, accident case studies, causes of accidents, factory inspections, maintenance, electrical hazards, machine guarding, woodworking machines, prevention of falls, fire prevention and protection, first aid, etc.

Also, with contributions by M.A. Gimbell, Safety Engineer, General Electric; S.W. Homan, Safety Engineer, Children's Bureau, US Dept. of Labor; C.B. Boulet, Director of Personnel, Wisconsin Public Service Corp.; W. Dean Keefer, Second V-P, Lumberman's Mutual Casualty Co.; R.T. Page, Asst. Sanitary Engineer, U.S. Public Health Service.



149. **AUB, Joseph Charles** (1890-1973); **Lawrence Turner FAIRHALL** (1888-); **Alice HAMILTON** (1869-1970); **Ann Stone MINOT** (1894-1980); **Paul REZNIKOFF** (1896-1984). *Lead Poisoning. With a chapter on the prevalence of industrial lead poisoning in the United States by Alice Hamilton.* Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1926. ¶ Series: *Medicine*

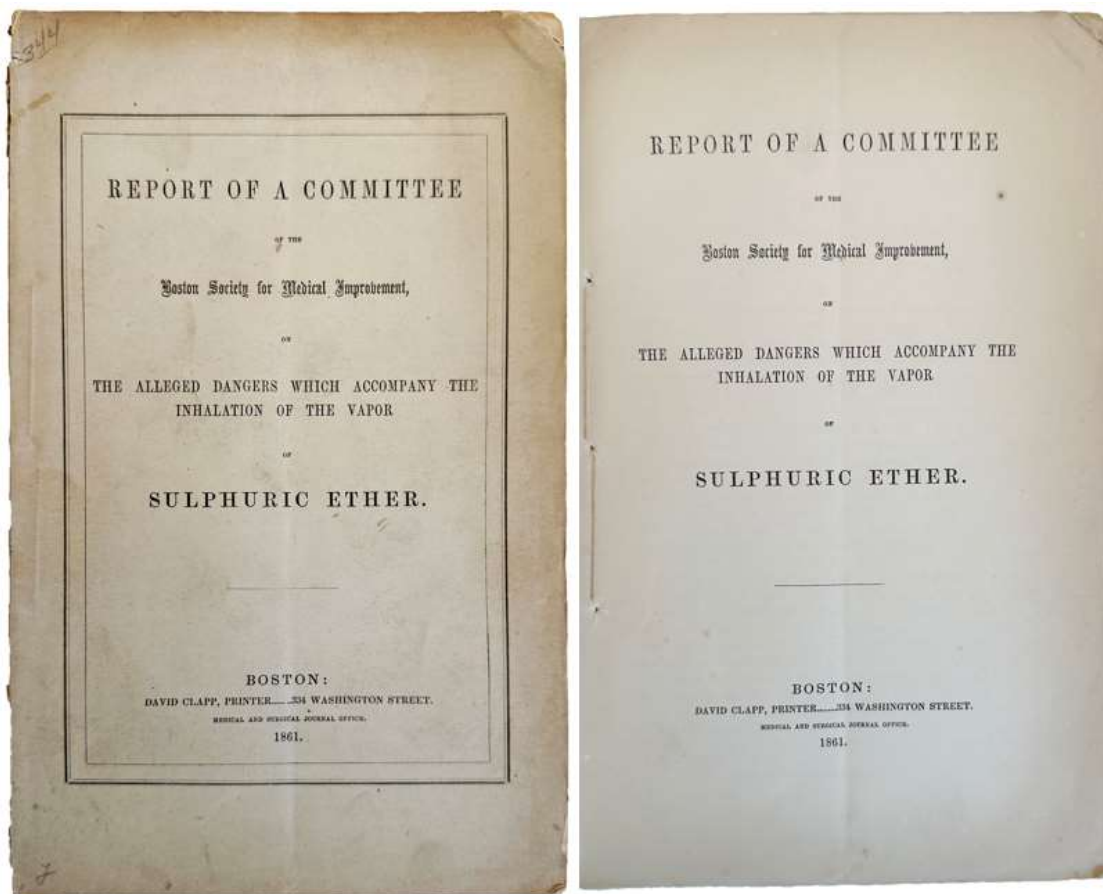
monographs, v. 7. 8vo. x, 265, [1] pp. 35 figures, 36 tables; 3 pages with penciling (pp. 105, 167, 198), rust-marks from paperclip (pp. 224-7). Original blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership stamp of Alfred William Harris; signature of Arthur L. Frank. Generally very good.

\$ 75

Includes a chapter on the history of lead poisoning. Very important contribution to the study of lead poisoning by persons who were widely respected.

Joseph Charles Aub was a respected American endocrinologist and professor then chair of medicine at Harvard University.

PROVENANCE: [1] Alfred William Harris. [2] signature of Arthur L. Frank.



[150]

Ether as an Anesthetic

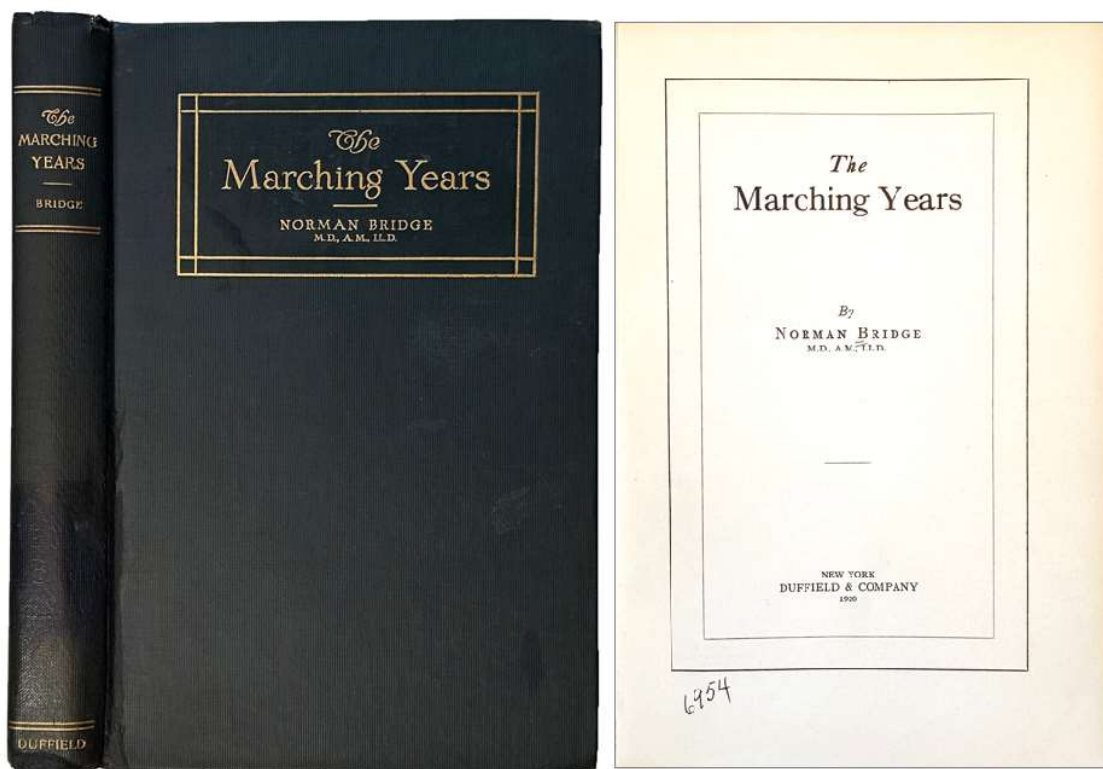
150. **Boston Society for Medical Improvement; R. M. HODGES; George HAYWARD; S. D. TOWNSEND; C. T. JACKSON; J. Baxter UPHAM.** *Report of a Committee of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, on the Alleged Dangers which Accompany the Inhalation of the Vapor of Sulphuric Ether.* Boston: David Clapp, 1861. ¶ 8vo. 36 pp. Original printed wrappers; creased, top right corner chipped, spine wear. Very good. RARE.

\$ 700

FIRST EDITION. “When, some time since, we had occasion to allude to the fact that ether had proved fatal in a number of instances, the announcement was received with much surprise, and more than one incredulous correspondent was moved to inquire on what authority the statement was made. The authority was given, and reference was made to twenty-five cases that up to that time had been reported. The Boston Society for Medical Improvement soon after appointed a committee to report ‘on the alleged dangers which accompany the inhalation of the vapor of sulphuric ether,’ and recently this committee discharged their obligations in a lengthy and very elaborate report. That they have had ‘unequaled facilities’ for collecting material this document bears the most unequivocal evidence; and in this respect it may be considered complete. The report. . . consists of two portions, the text and an appendix of forty-one cases of alleged deaths by ether, upon which the conclusions of the committee are based. The profession is under great obligations to the Boston Society for instituting this investigation, and to the committee for the unwearied zeal they have manifested in the collection of evidence upon the subject of their report” – *American Medical Times*, p. 308.

□ “Ether as an Anaesthetic.” *American Medical Times*. Nov. 9, 1861. 308-316 pp. See: John Farquhar Fulton, Madeline Earle Stanton, *The Centennial of Surgical Anesthesia. An annotated catalogue of books and pamphlets bearing on the early history of surgical anaesthesia*, VII.33.

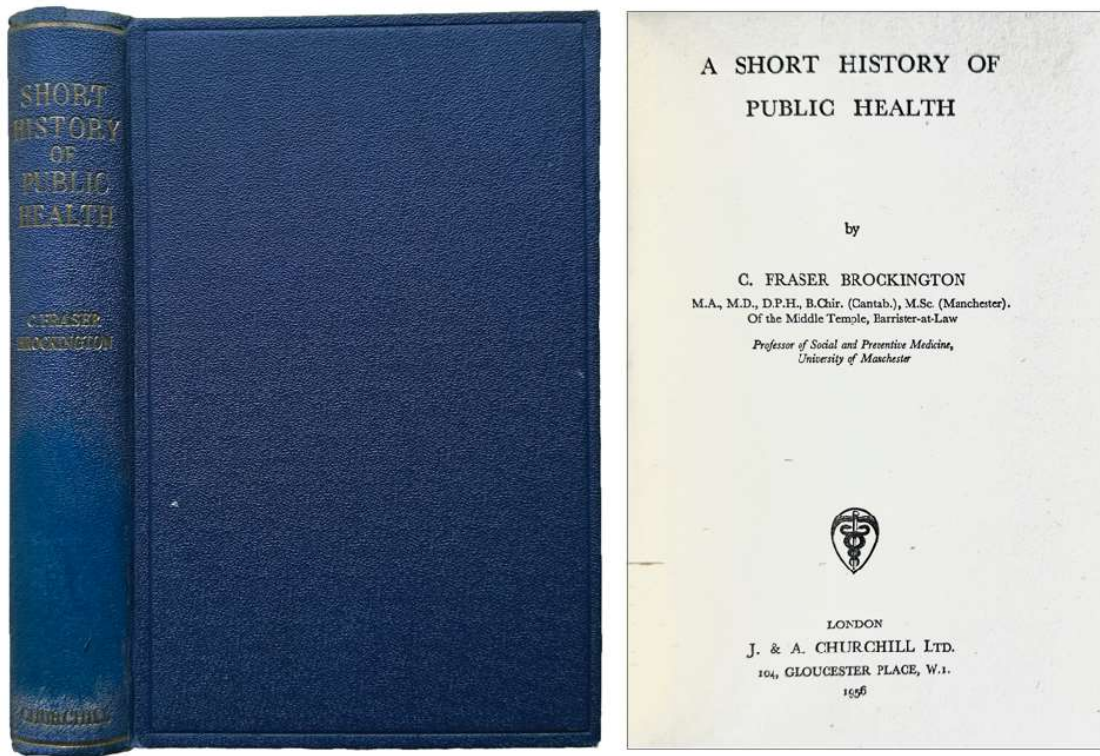
Locations: American Antiquarian Society, UCLA, Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.



151. **BRIDGE, Norman**, A.M., LL.D. (1844-1925). *The Marching Years*. New York: Duffield, 1920. ¶ 8vo. [viii], 292, [2] pp. Frontispiece. Original gilt-stamped dark green cloth; spine ends worn, front joint with kozo repair. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; rear pocket. Good.

\$4

Norman Bridge's autobiography. He was in Chicago, California, Los Angeles. "While Bridge had a distinguished medical career, he was actually far better known for his substantial fortune earned from his work in the oil industry and the resulting philanthropic endeavors that involved large sums donated to many regional organizations." He also served on the board of Cal-Tech.

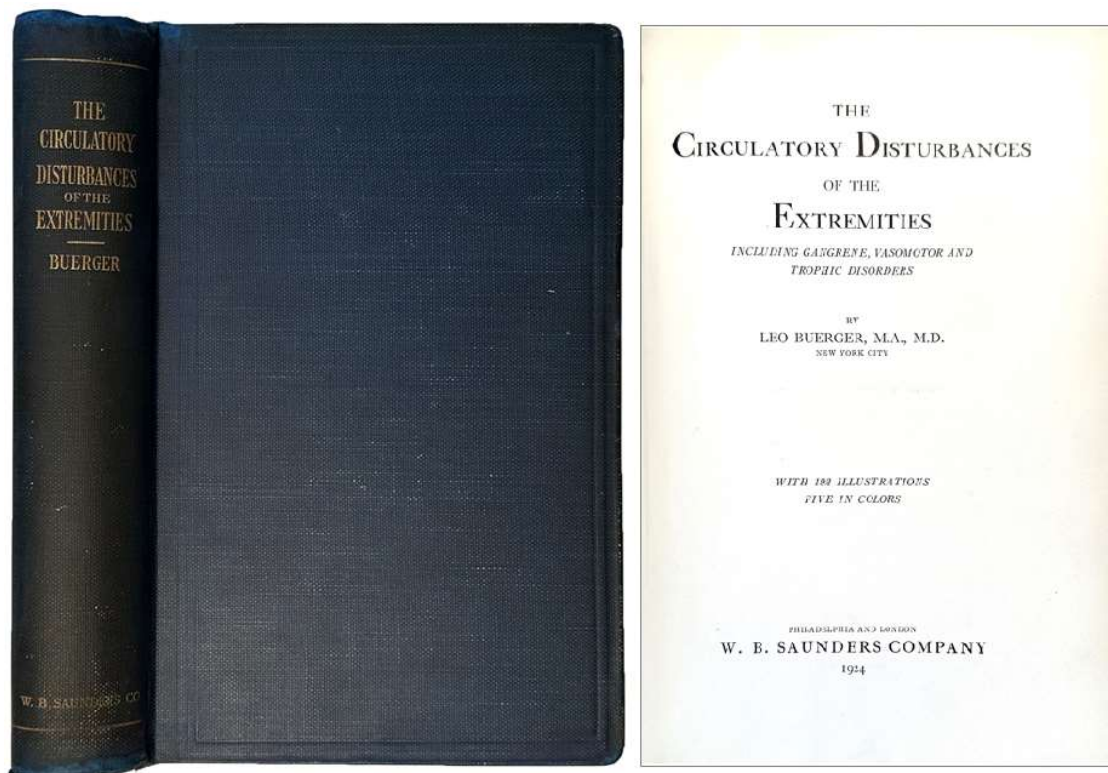


152. **BROCKINGTON, Colin Fraser** (1903-2004). *A Short History of Public Health*. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1956. ¶ Small 8vo. vii, [1], 235, [1] pp. Index. Navy-blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Ex-library copy – bookplate of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; rear pocket removed. Very good.

\$ 20

Arranged in two parts. The first: records the British experience, the pioneering physicians, public organization, sanitary reform, governmental control, personal hygiene, the changes before and after each World War. Part II: Certain aspects are covered in detail: social change, housing, mother and child health, care for neglected children, disorders of the mind, tuberculosis, venereal disease, care for the aged.

- Garrison and Morton 1671.2.



153. **BUERGER, Leo** (1879-1943). *The Circulatory Disturbances of the Extremities: including gangrene, vasomotor, and trophic disorders.* Philadelphia; London: W.B. Saunders, 1924. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 628 pp. 192 illustrations, 4 plates (5 in colors: see pp. 24, 158, 216), index; black ink underlining and marginalia by Oppenheimer (pages 368-9, 449). Original navy blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends repaired with kozo. Bookplate and signature of Dr. Bernard S. Oppenheimer; signature of Arthur L. Frank, Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Ex-library copy. Very good.

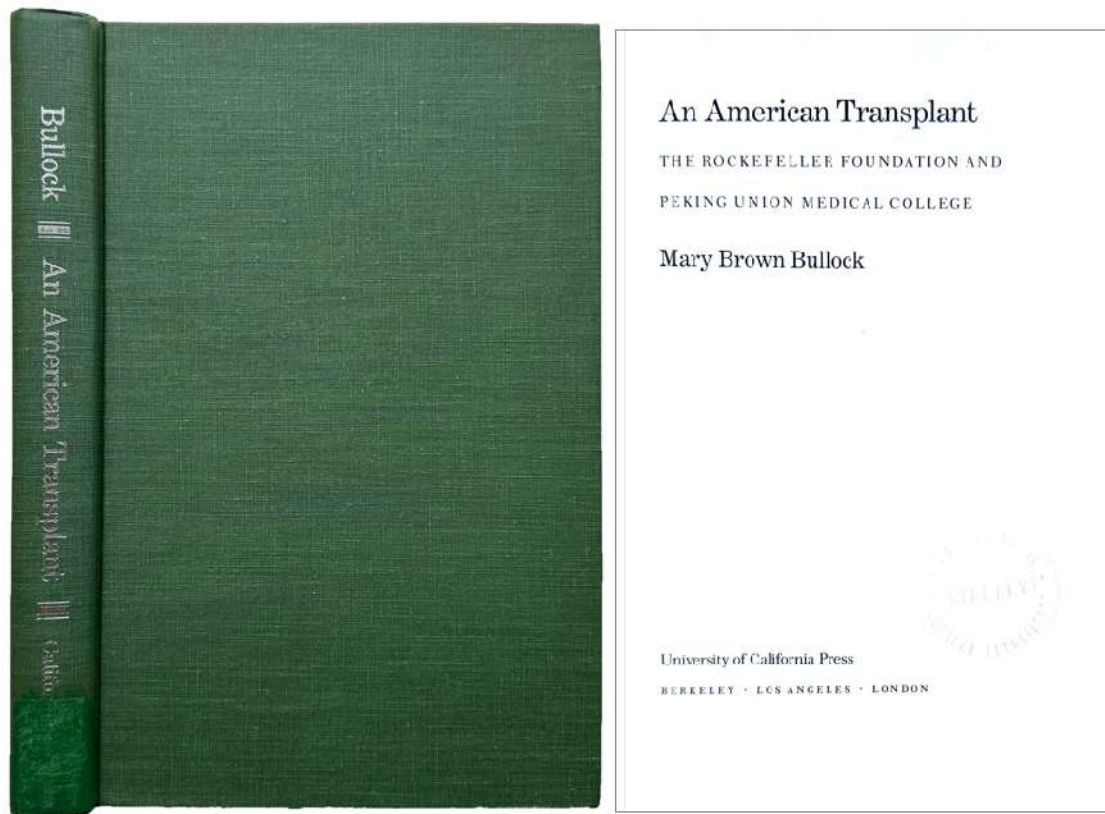
\$ 40

Offering clinical diagnosis to the domains of circulatory, vasomotor and trophic disturbances of the extremities. Included are skin diseases, gangrene, aneurysms, thrombosis, arteriosclerotic disease, vascular occlusion, tuberculosis of the arteries peripheral nerve lesions, local shock, chronic acroasphyxia to the fingers, Raynaud's disease, scleroderma, etc.



Leo Buerger was an Austrian American pathologist, surgeon and urologist. Buerger's disease is named after him.

PROVENANCE: [1] Dr. Bernard Sutro Oppenheimer (1876-1958), graduated Harvard University, Class of 1897. Mount Sinai Hospital established the first electrocardiographic (EKG) laboratory under the direction of Bernard S. Oppenheimer, MD. Dr. Oppenheimer later received an American Medical Association gold medal for an exhibit describing the EKG work first done at Mount Sinai. See: Silver, S., In memoriam: Bernard Sutro Oppenheimer; 1876-1958, *Journal of the Mount Sinai Hospital*, New York, vol. 26: 417-420, 1959. [2] Arthur L. Frank.



154. **BULLOCK, Mary Brown** (1944-). *An American Transplant: The Rockefeller Foundation and Peking Union Medical College*. Berkeley & Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1980. ¶ 8vo. xxvii, [1], 280, [2] pp. Frontis., 11 figs., tables, maps, index. Green cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; front pocket. Very good. \$ 18

Dumbarton Oaks Papers

NUMBER THIRTY-EIGHT
1984

SYMPOSIUM ON BYZANTINE MEDICINE

John Scarborough
Editor

Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection
Washington, District of Columbia

SYMPOSIUM ON BYZANTINE MEDICINE

DUMBARTON OAKS PAPERS, No. 38



1984

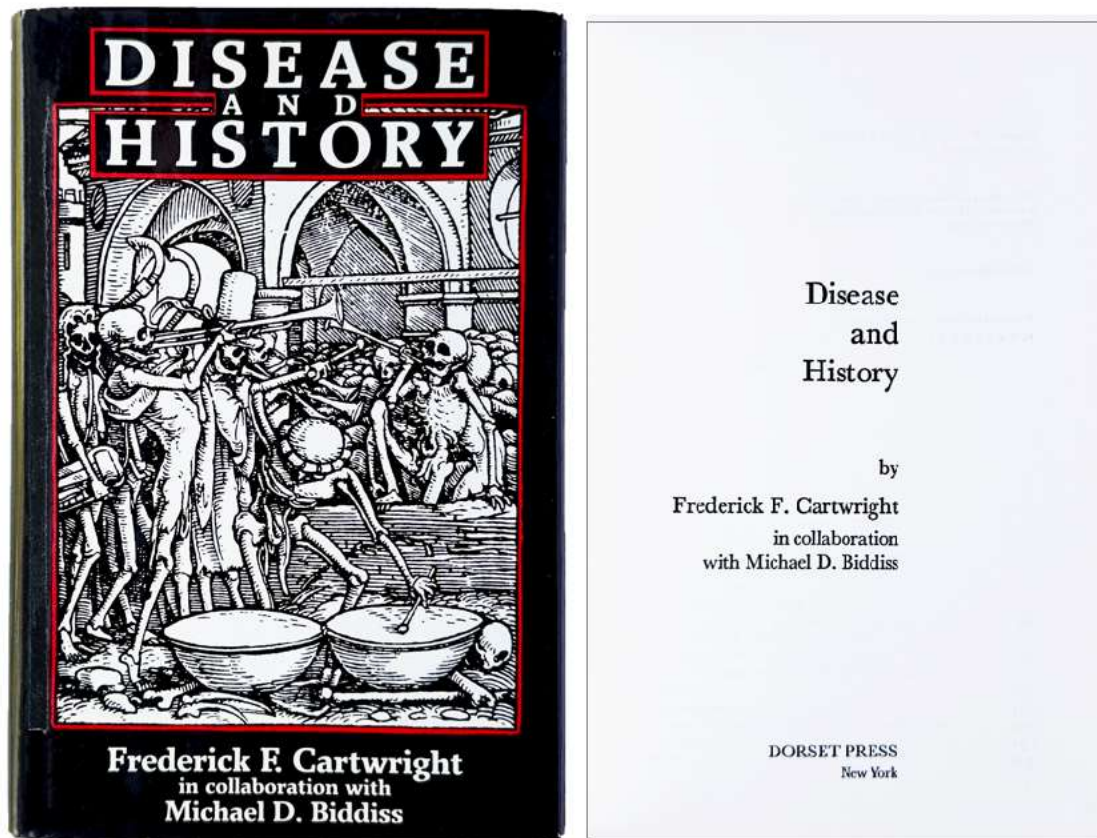
155. [Byzantine Medicine] SCARBOROUGH, John (editor). *Symposium on Byzantine Medicine*. Washington, DC: Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, 1984. ¶ Series: *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, No. 38. 4to. xvi, 282 pp. Figures, index. Gilt-stamped blue cloth. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; front pocket. Very good.

\$ 50

Contains 21 papers by leading scholars, in a volume dedicated to Owsei Temkin, and becoming, in itself, an important symposium on the history of Byzantine medicine.

CONTENTS: Symposium on Byzantine Medicine: Introduction [1] VIVIAN NUTTON, From Galen to Alexander: Aspects of Medicine and Medical Practice in Late Antiquity; [2] BARRY BALDWIN, Beyond the House Cail: Doctors in Early Byzantine History and Politics; [3] JOHN DUFFY, Byzantine Medicine in the Sixth and Seventh Centuries: Aspects of Teaching and Practice; [4] JOSEPH A. M. SONDERKAMP, Theophanes Nonnus: Medicine in the Circle of Constantine Porphyrogenitus; [5] ALEXANDER KAZHDAN, The Image of the Medical Doctor in Byzantine Literature of the Tenth to Twelfth Centuries; [6] TIMOTHY S. MILLER, Byzantine Hospitals; [7] GARY VIKAN, Art, Medicine, and Magic in Early Byzantium; [8] SUSAN ASHBROOK HARVEY, Physicians and Ascetics in John of Ephesus: An Expedient Alliance; [9] JOHN M. RIDDLE, Byzantine Commentaries on Dioscorides; [10] ROBERT B. TODD, Philosophy and Medicine in John Philoponus' Commentary on Aristotle's *De Anima*; [11] ANNE-MARIE DOYEN-HIGUET, The *Hippiatrica* and Byzantine Veterinary Medicine; [12] ARMIN HOHLWEG, John Actuarius' *De methodo medendi*-On the New Edition; [13] MICHAEL DOLS, Insanity in Byzantine and Islamic Medicine; [14] JOHN THEODORIDES, Rabies in Byzantine Medicine; [15] ROBERT RENEHAN, Meletius' Chapter on the Eyes: An Unidentified Source; [16] EMILIE SAVAGE-SMITH, Hellenistic and Byzantine Ophthalmology. Trachoma and Sequelae; [17] LAWRENCE J. BLIQUEZ, Two Lists of Greek Surgical Instruments and the State of Surgery in Byzantine Times; [18] JERRY STANNARD, Aspects of Byzantine *Materia Medica*; [19] JOHN SCARBOROUGH, Early Byzantine Pharmacology; [20] ELINOR LIEBER, Asaf's Book of Medicines: A Hebrew Encyclopedia of Greek and Jewish Medicine, Possibly Compiled in Byzantium on an Indian Model; [21]

GERHARD BAADER, Early Medieval Latin Adaptations of Byzantine Medicine in Western Europe; LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS; INDEX.



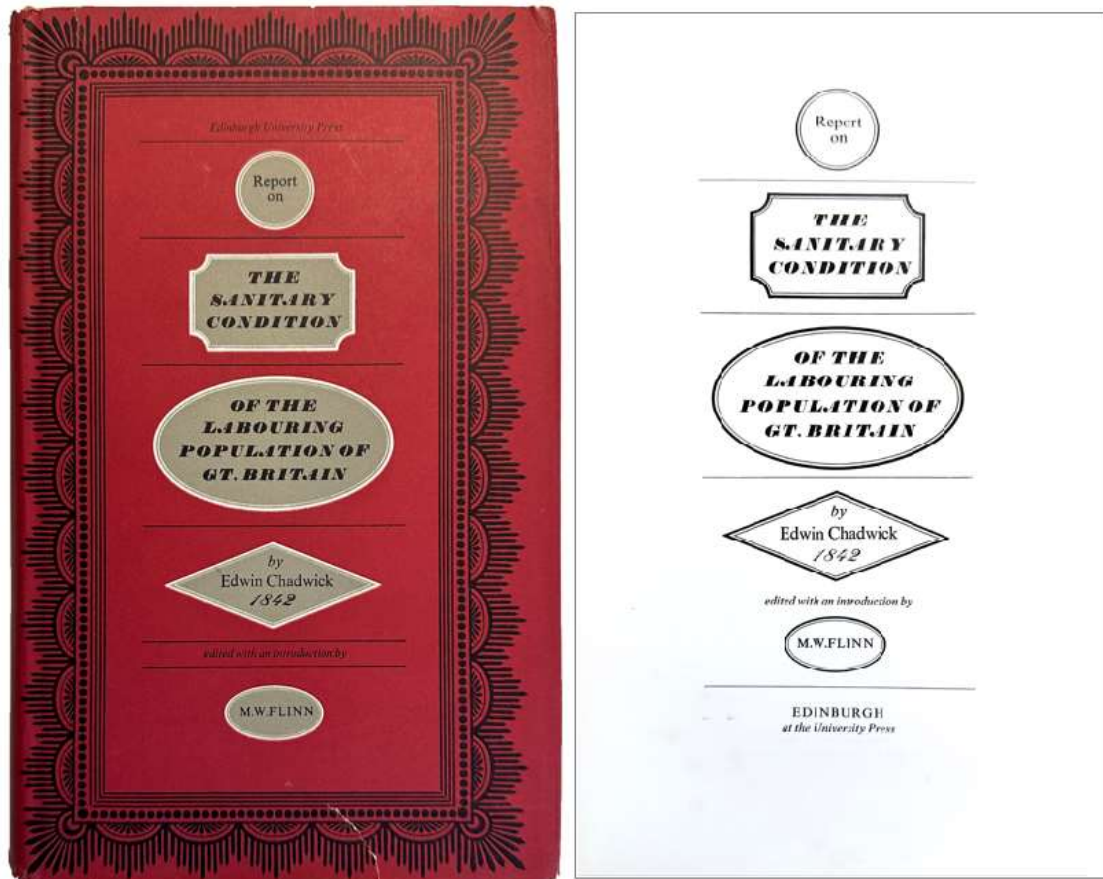
156. **CARTWRIGHT, Frederick Fox** (1909-2001); **BIDDISS, Michael D.** (1942-). *Disease and History*. New York: Dorset Press, 1972. ¶ Small 8vo. viii, [2], 247, [1] pp. Hardcover, dust-jacket. Ownership signature of Arthur Frank. Near fine.

\$ 4.95

Frederick Fox Cartwright, MRCS LRCP FFARCS, was an English anaesthetist and president of the History of Medicine Society of the Royal Society of Medicine from 1975–77. He was a former Head of the Department of History of Medicine at Kings College Medical School, London.

Michael Denis Biddiss was Professor of History at the University of Reading. He is the “author, co-author, or co-editor of numerous books and articles on aspects of European development since the late-18th century, with some

particular emphasis on the history of ideas, of international criminal jurisprudence, and of medical culture.”



157. **CHADWICK, Edwin** (1800-1890). *Report on the Sanitary Condition of the labouring population of Gt. Britain. Edited with an introduction by M.W. Flinn.* *Edinburgh*: Edinburgh University Press, 1965. ¶ 8vo. [viii], 443, [1] pp. Frontispiece, index; some foxing (mostly fore-edges and endleaves). Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket light edgewear and one tear to jacket (at lower margin, upper side). Bookplate of Marshall Laird. Very good.

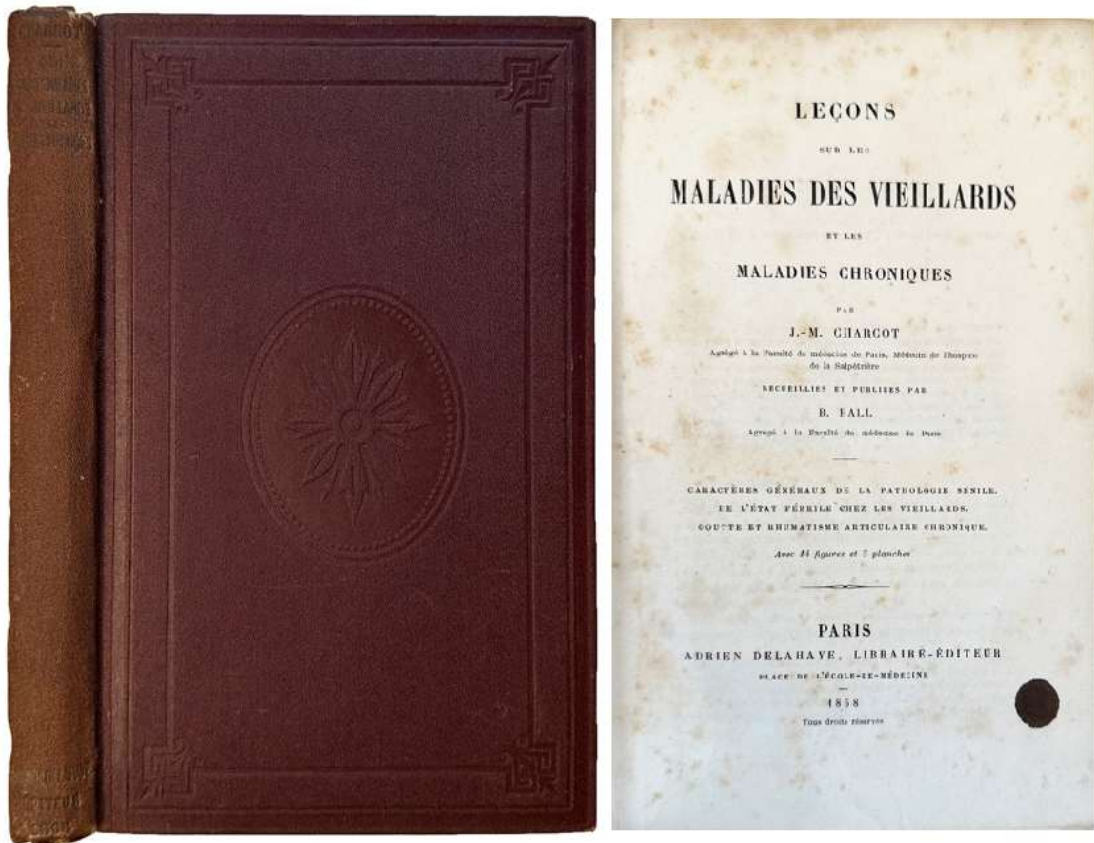
\$ 20

Originally published: London: Poor Law Commission, 1842.

CONTENTS: Introduction: -- The roots of the sanitary idea -- The Sanitary Report -- General condition of the residences of the labouring classes where disease is found to be the most prevalent -- Public arrangements, external to the residences, by which the sanitary condition of the labouring population is

affected -- Circumstances chiefly in the internal economy and bad ventilation of places of work; workmen's lodging-houses, dwellings, and the domestic habits affecting the health of the labouring classes -- Comparative chances of life in different classes of the community -- Pecuniary burdens created by the neglect of sanitary measures -- Evidence of the effects of preventive measures in raising the standard of health and the chances of life -- Recognized principles of legislation and state of the existing law for the protection of the public health -- Common lodging-houses the means of propagating disease and vice -- Recapitulation of conclusions.

PROVENANCE: Professor Marshall Laird, born Wellington 1922.



158 CHARCOT

“ . . . First description of both Rheumatoid Pericarditis and Hand Deformations . . . ”

158. **CHARCOT, Jean-Martin** (1825-1893). *Leçons sur les Maladies des Vieillards et les Maladies Chroniques*. Paris: Adrien Delahaye, 1868. ¶
8vo. [iv], 257, [3], [48] pp. 3 color lithographic plates, 14 figs., publisher's catalogue [dated 1869]; moderate foxing, small black spot on title.
Original publisher's marron blind and gilt-stamped cloth; light wear to spine ends, rear joint cracked. Bookplate ["Les Bouquetins du Roc"].
Very good.

\$ 300

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 deformations. He also left a lasting imprint on the study of rheumatic diseases, proposing nosologic distinctions that are widely accepted today." – Jean-Martin Charcot: Rheumatology in Philately, Maria Teresa Mascia, MD, Associate Professor, Division of Rheumatology, Department of Internal Medicine, Università di Modena-Reggio Emilia, via del Pozzo 71, 41100 Modena, Italy. [*The Journal of Rheumatology Publishing*, 2007] See: Lagier R., "The enduring mark left by Jean-Martin Charcot on rheumatology." *Revue du rhumatisme*, English Ed., 1997; v. 64: pp. 809-15.

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

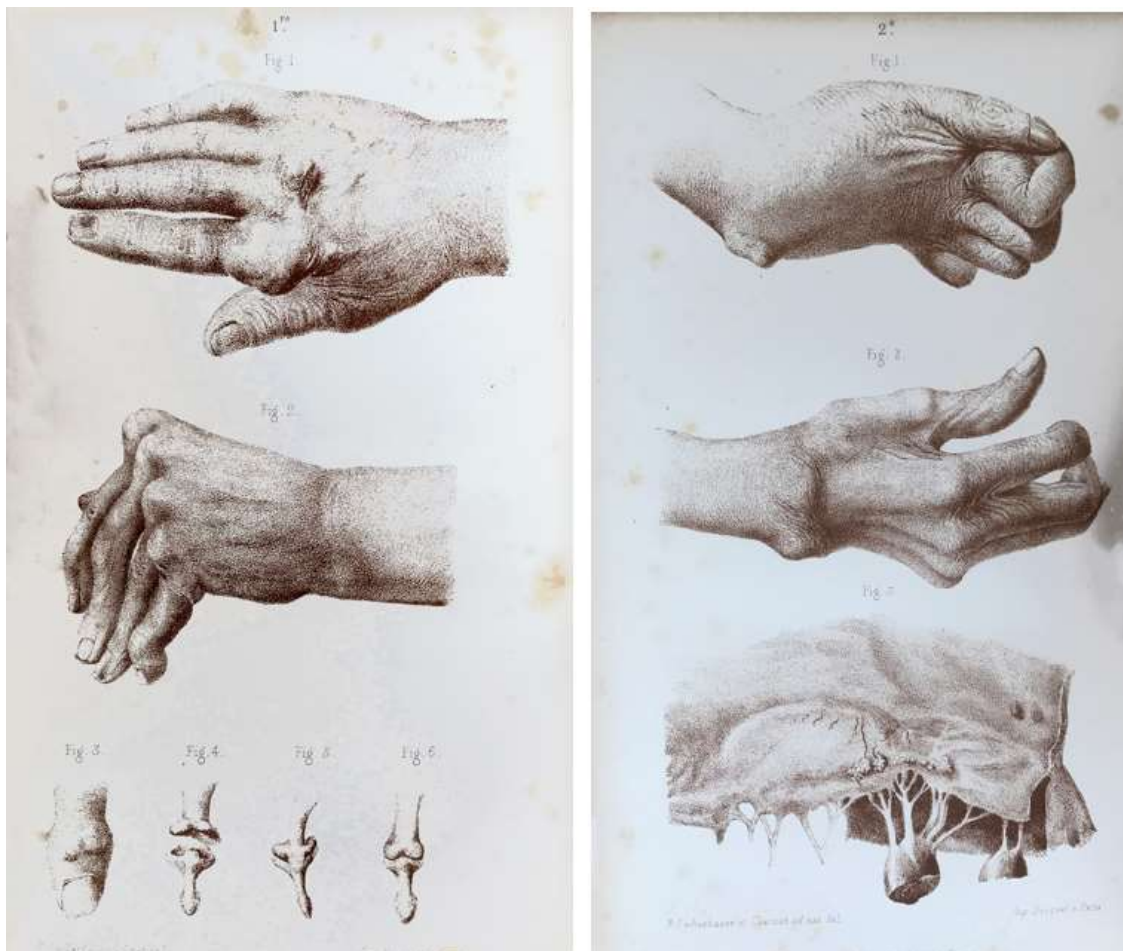
"Classical and Standard work in Neurology." – McHenry.

"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.

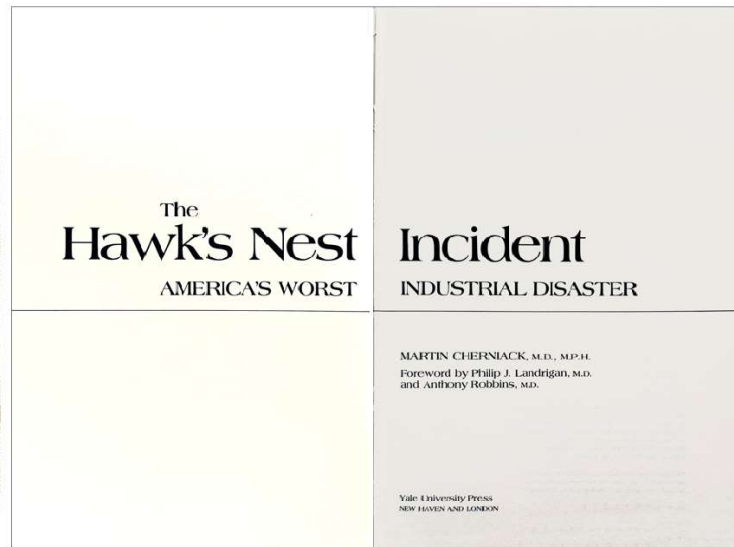
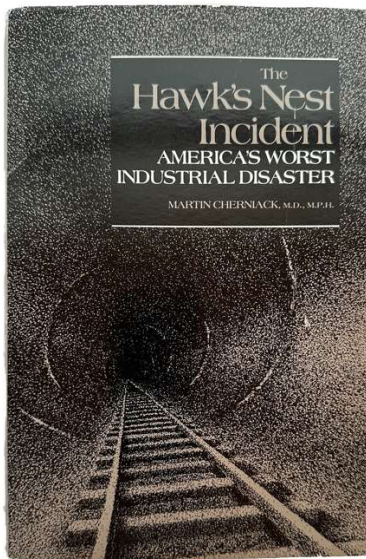
"In France, Charcot was one of the greatest neurologists of his time. It was perhaps his incomparable qualities as teacher, writer, and organizer that contributed most to the great reputation of this gifted clinician. . . . He was the

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].

□ *DSB*, III, pp. 205-206; Garrison and Morton 2222; Haymaker & Schiller, *The Founders of Neurology*, pp. 420-424; *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 1918; Hirsch I, p. 886; McHenry, *Garrison’s History of Neurology*, pp. 282-291.



CHARCOT [158]



Silicosis: "The big issue was silicosis. And specifically acute silicosis. That was an extremely aggressive form of silicosis due to the extraordinarily high concentration of silica within the sandstone."

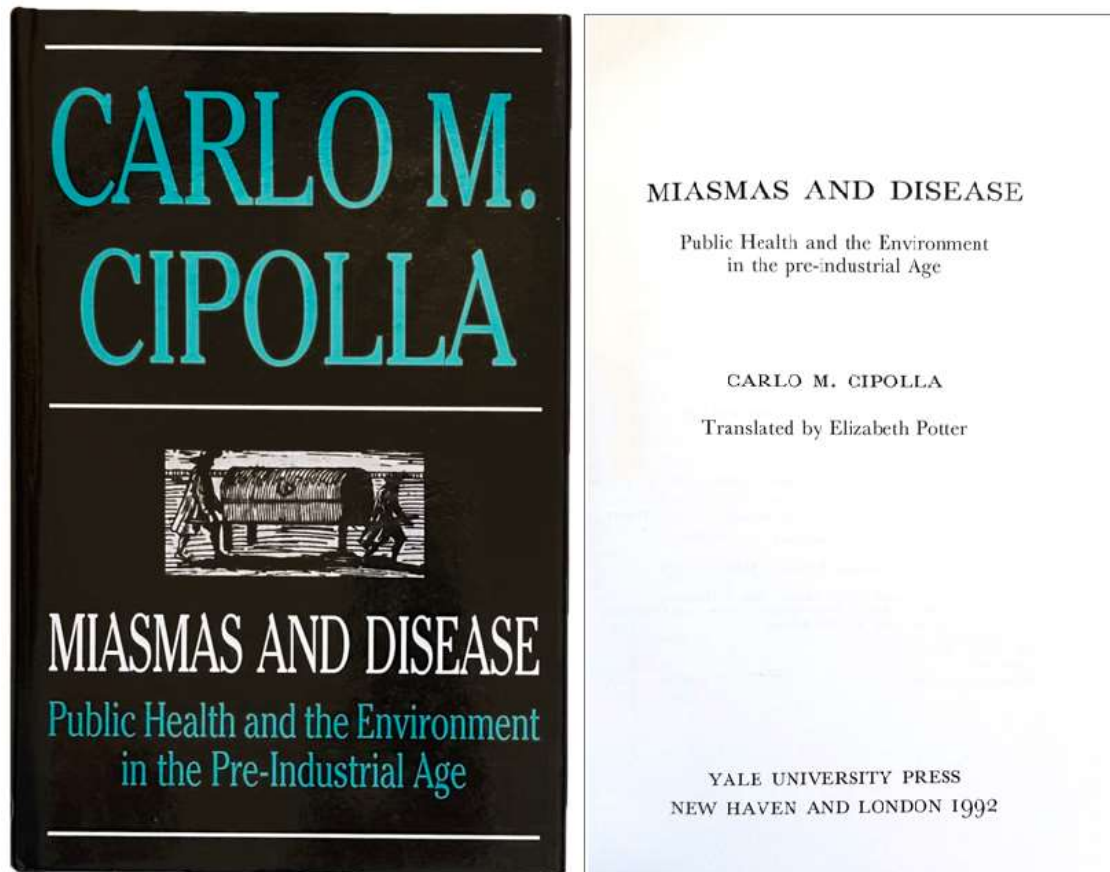
159. **CHERNIACK, Martin.** *The Hawk's Nest Incident; America's worst industrial disaster.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1986. ¶ First edition. 8vo. x, [2], 194 pp. 16 pls., index. Cloth, dust-jacket. WITH: INSCRIBED CARD FROM THE AUTHOR TO JOANNE & ARTHUR FRANK. Very good.

\$ 55

The worst occupational health disaster in American history occurred in the 1930s when hundreds of men died and over a thousand fell ill from acute silicosis contracted during the building of Union Carbide's Hawk's Nest Tunnel through Gauley Mountain in West Virginia.

"The worst occupational health disaster in American history occurred eighty-five years ago in Gauley Bridge, West Virginia. The Union Carbide Corporation needed to transport water from the New River to a power plant. To get the water to the power plant, it had to bore a tunnel through Gauley Mountain. The Hawk's Nest tunnel was started in 1930 and completed in 1932. But many of the workers who had built the tunnel were dying rapidly from acute silicosis, a lung disease caused by inhaling rock dust." – *Corporate Crime Reporter*, February 13th, 2021.

Martin Cherniack, a doctor at the University of Connecticut Health Center, and the author of the definitive book on the disaster – *The Hawk's Nest Incident: America's Worst Industrial Disaster* (Yale University Press, 1986) – estimates that 746 workers died from working in the tunnel.



160. CIPOLLA, Carlo M. (1922-2000). *Miasmas and Disease; public health and the environment in the pre-industrial age. Translated by Elizabeth Potter*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1992. ¶ 8vo. ix, [1], 101, [1] pp. Index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine.

\$ 12

On the civic history of the plague in medieval Italy.

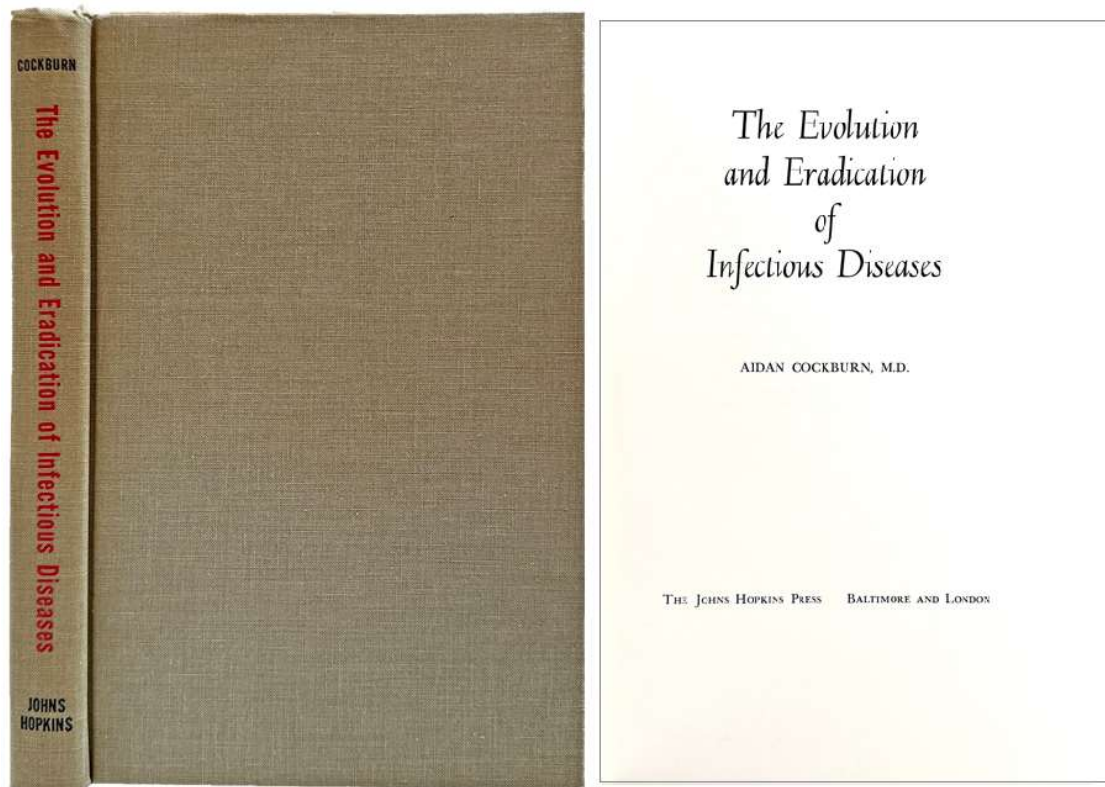
Since the 19th century, medical historians have emphasized the impact of bacteria and other wee creatures and poisons that were accepted as causes of a variety of epidemic diseases, including the highly mortal and dreaded plague,

cholera, and assorted fevers such as typhus, typhoid, and malaria. These classic historical accounts concentrate on efforts to improve the public health by eradicating disease through improved water supplies, drainage, street cleaning, food inspection, and other measures that involved a good deal of technological expertise and public expense. However, a much broader interpretation of the history of epidemic disease is shared by those who wrote and edited these two books. Building on earlier histories, these scholars exemplify the cutting edge of new approaches to medical history and provide models for historians of science and technology to broaden their studies. – Audrey B. Davis, review, *Technology and Culture*, Johns Hopkins University Press, Volume 34, Number 4, October 1993, pp. 926-928.

From the publisher: In [this] book the renowned historian Carlo Cipolla explores the themes of health, medicine, and the origins of infectious disease in pre-industrial Italy. Using the papers of the *Magistrato alla Sanita*, the Florence Health Magistracy, covering the first thirty years of the seventeenth century, he recreates the ecological and medical environment of the Florentine countryside. As few historians can, he lets the drama unfold, and allows the participants to speak for themselves in their own vivid language.

The book opens with an analysis of the Sanitation Office in Florence, the Uffici de Sanita, of its regional inspectors and their grasp of epidemiological principles. It reveals the transformation of the Office from a temporary administrative body into a permanent institution with preventative aims. And its documents, through their own verbatim accounts, the endeavors of intelligent and motivated doctors and medical inspectors to combat disease within a superstitious culture and an environment of dirt.

The book shows how tantalizingly close was contemporary medical practice, focused on the physical elements, humors, and pungent exhalations, to the real sources of infection—dirt, rubbish, and sanitary effluents. Cipolla neither patronizes nor romanticizes the past or its inhabitants. He shows how, despite limitations in knowledge, the painful process of seventeenth-century discovery provided the basis for modern medical insight. – Publisher (Yale).

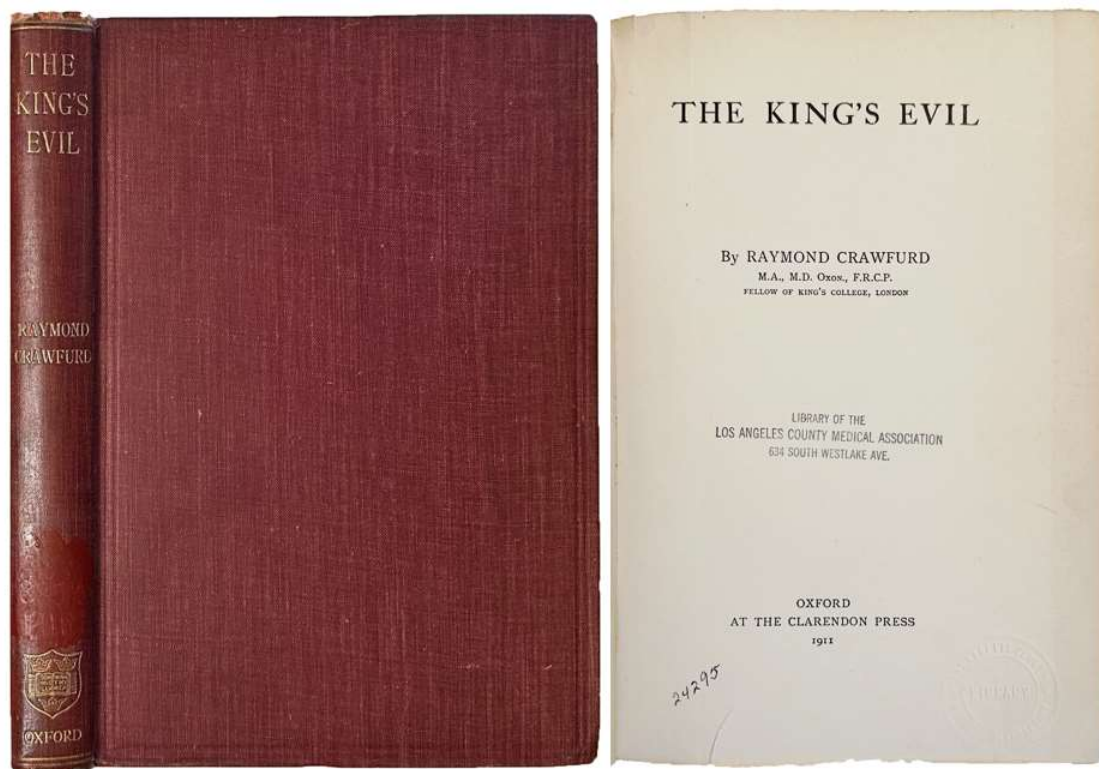


161. **COCKBURN, Aidan** (1912-1981). *The Evolution and Eradication of Infectious Diseases*. Baltimore & London: Johns Hopkins Press, 1970. ¶
Second printing. 8vo. xi, [3], 255, [1] pp. 14 pls., 21 figs, 25 tables, index.
Gray cloth, spine printed in black & red. Very good.

\$ 13.95

First issued in 1963. This is a second printing.

Dr. Aidan Cockburn was a British-born expert on in the evolution of epidemic diseases and the midwife of modern paleopathology. Dr. Cockburn had a lifelong fascination with how diseases got started and how they changed over time. He proposed the creation of a new discipline, paleoepidemiology, which would combine biological, archaeological, and environmental data to investigate the history of coevolution of specific pathogens and their human hosts in different cultural contexts.



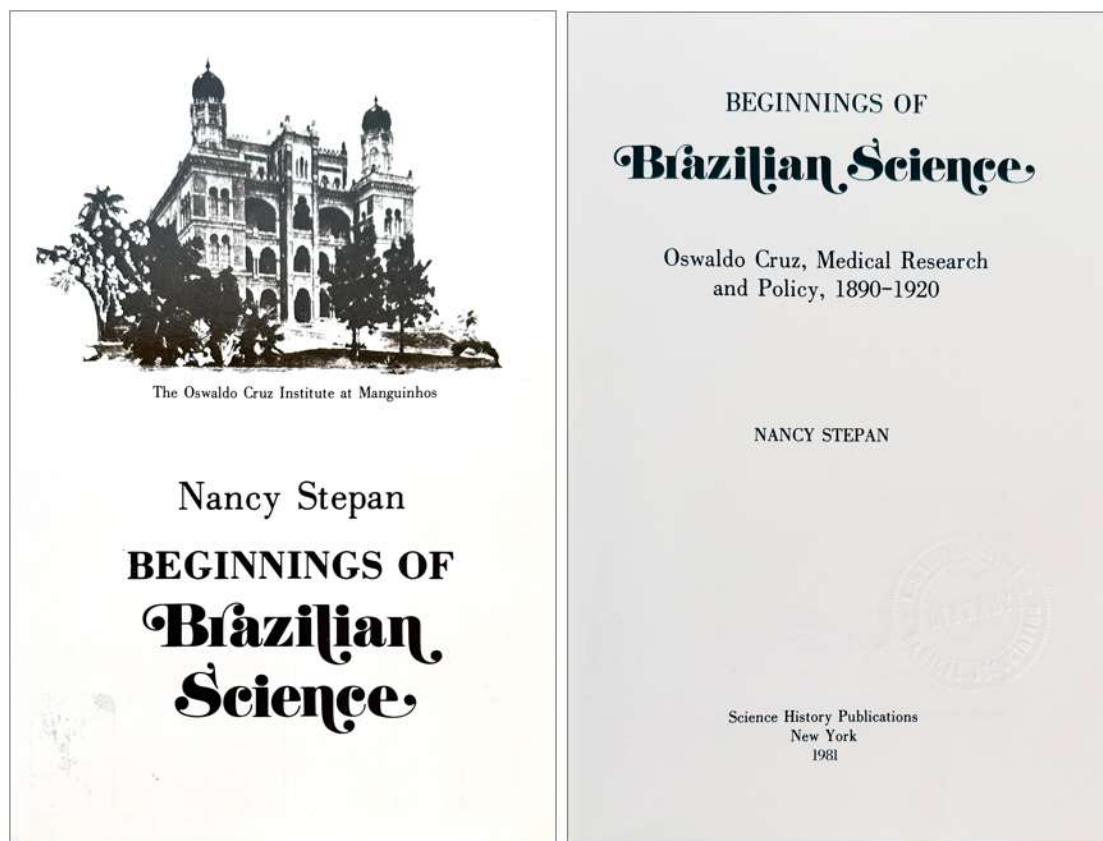
With the Over-Sized Frontispiece Poster "The King's Evil"

162. **CRAWFURD, Sir Raymond Henry Payne** (1865-1938). *The King's Evil*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1911. ¶ 8vo. 187, [1] pp. Large folding frontispiece, 8 plates. Original blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; title with short tear. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed & rubber stamps of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection, spine call no. over-painted; rear pocket. Good – yet a rather nice working copy, solid binding, except for the library markings, rather clean too.

\$ 40

First edition. A classic account of the history of touching for the “king’s evil” or scrofula— a practice of kings from ancient times until the 18th century.

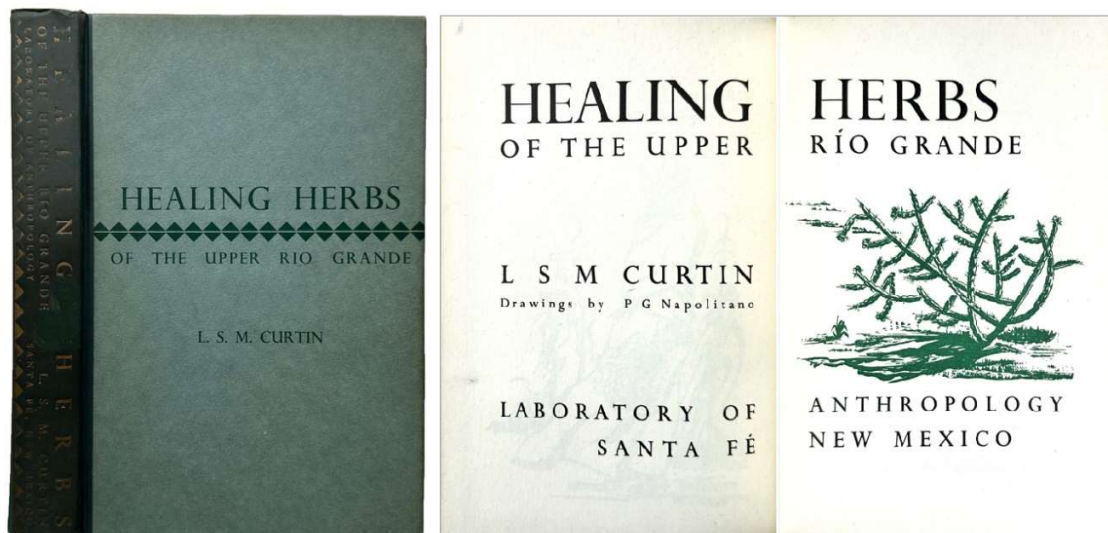
□ Garrison and Morton 6646.



163. [CRUZ, Oswaldo] Nancy STEPAN. *Beginnings of Brazilian Science: Oswaldo Cruz, Medical Research and Policy, 1890-1920*. New York: Science History, 1981. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 225, [1] pp. Original printed wrappers. Ex-library copy – embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; front pocket. Very good.

\$ 7

Oswaldo Cruz, a pioneering bacteriologist, epidemiologist and public health officer, was director of the Serum Therapy Institute, Rio de Janeiro.



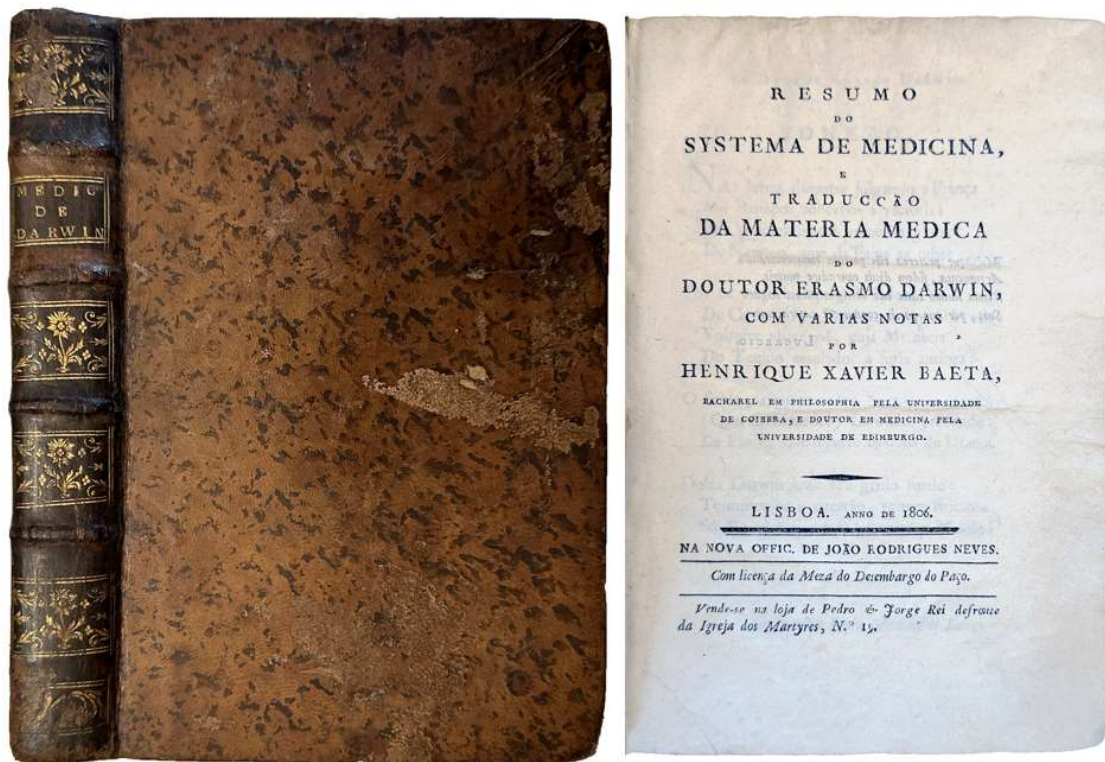
164. **CURTIN, L.S.M.** [Leonora Scott Muse] (1879-1972). *Healing Herbs of the Upper Río Grande. Drawings by P.G. Napolitano*. Santa Fe, NM: Laboratory of Anthropology, 1947. ¶ 8vo. [x], 281, [3] pp. 30 photographic plates, index. Quarter gilt-stamped green cloth over green-stamped green paper boards. Ex-library copy – bookplate and pocket of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted. Very good.

\$ 35

Designed by Merle Armitage (1893-1975), drawings by Pasquale Giovanni Napolitano (b.1901), printed by the Rydal Press.

L. S. M. Curtin was an avid naturalist, ethnobotanist, and a published author. Her ethnobotanical research was primarily concerned with the use of herbs and plants being used as diet staples and medicine among southwestern ethnic and indigenous groups. She is the author of four published monographs and various journal articles. Her extensive ethnobotanical fieldwork led to the publication of her two most noted works, *Healing Herbs of the Upper Río Grande* (1947) and *By Prophet of the Earth* (1949), which highlights her fieldwork on the Salt River Indian Reservation and the Pueblo Grande Laboratory. – Arizona University Libraries.

□ Powell, Lawrence Clark, *Southwest Century*, 1958, 23.



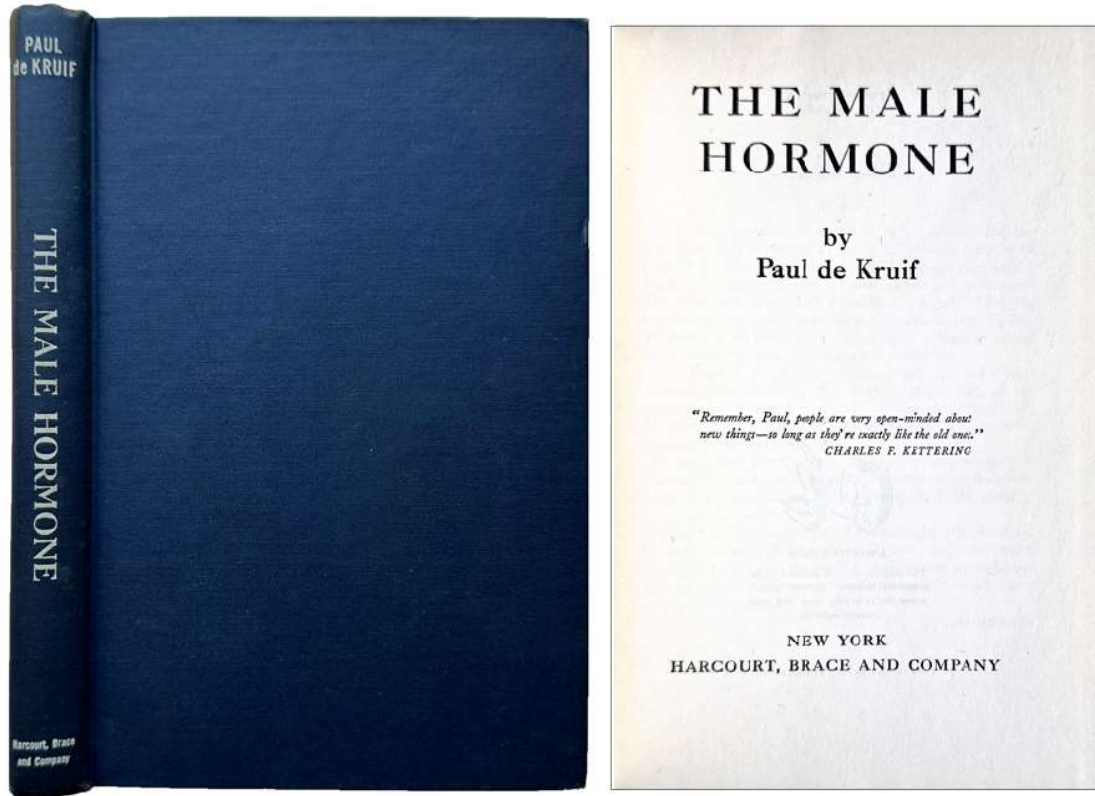
165. **DARWIN, Erasmus** (1731-1802); **BAETA, Henrique Xavier** (1776-1854). *Resumo do Systema de Medicina, e Traduccao da Materia Medica do Doutor Erasmo Darwin, com Varias Notas por Henrique Xavier Baeta*. Lisbon: Joao Rodrigues Neves. 1806. ¶ 8vo. [4], vii, [1], 408, [2] pp. 1 engraved plate (facing p. 220); lacks front free endleaf. Original speckled calf; scuffed. Very good.

\$ 175

First Portuguese edition, translated by Henrique Xavier Baeta, with his added notes. This is a translation of Darwin's *Zoonomia* and part of his *Materia medica*.

Baeta, a naval physician, took his bachelor's degree in the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Coimbra, then his PhD in Medicine from the University of Edinburgh. His doctoral paper, *Dissertatio de Febris Intermittentibus poecipus medendis* (1800), and his work on fevers, *Comparative view of the Theories & Practice of Drs. Cullen, Brown, and Darwin, in the treatment of fever, and of acute Rheumatism* (London, 1800), also touched on his interest of Erasmus Darwin. In 1800 he left Coimbra and moved to Lisbon, opened his practice, whereas in Coimbra he was being persecuted. In 1831 he was searched, arrested and placed in jail, where he remained until July 24, 1833. See: Ricardo Cabral de Freitas, *More*

destructive than guns: contagious epidemic fever and public health in Lisbon, 1810-1812.
SHS Web of Conferences 136, 0 0 (2022).



166. **DE KRUIF, Paul Henry** (1890-1971). *The Male Hormone*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1945. ¶ Small 8vo. [x], 243, [1] pp. Index. Original navy cloth, while spine stamping. Very good.

\$ 8

A popular work on the discovery of testosterone in 1935 by Charles Huggins who won a Nobel Prize for his work.

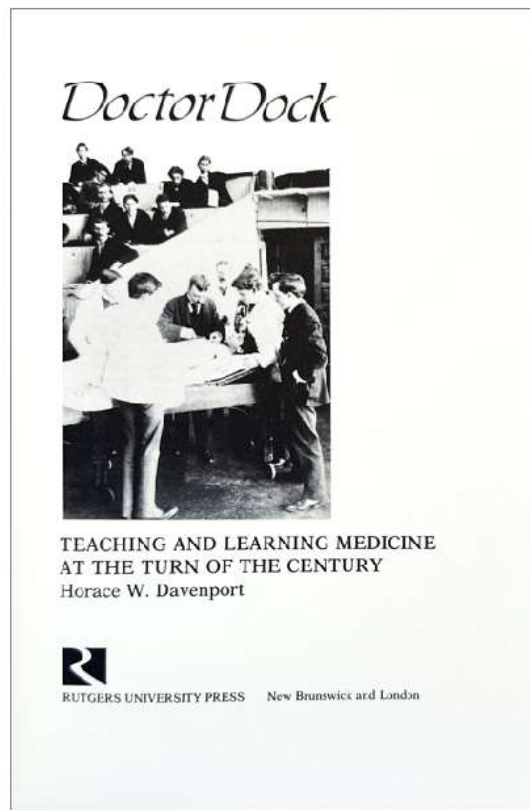
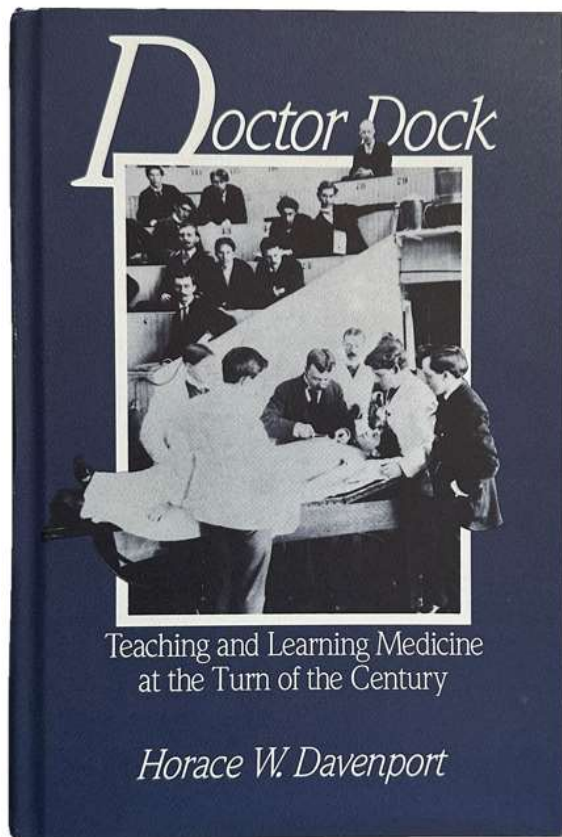
“ONE OF THE MOST TALKED-ABOUT BOOKS OF 1945 WAS *THE MALE HORMONE*, which extolled the wonders of testosterone. In it, popular science writer Paul de Kruif told of how treatment with testosterone—the primary male sex hormone, which had been identified just a decade earlier—could rejuvenate middle-aged and older men who complained of lost libido, flagging energy and sagging spirits. A review of the book in

Time called it ‘a mixture of laboratory slang, movie-travelogue lyricism and man-to-man locker-room candor.’”

“*The Male Hormone* arrived as a debate raged in medicine: Was there a male version of menopause? And could testosterone therapy allow aging men to rediscover sexual potency and virility? Many doctors eagerly explored the hormone’s potential for these and other uses, ranging from relieving heart ailments to “curing” homosexuality. Other physicians were dubious. In the early 1940s, research by University of Chicago physician Charles Huggins (who would win the Nobel Prize for his work) found that depriving men of testosterone by castration (through surgical removal of the testicles or with estrogen, which blocked testosterone’s effects) slowed the progression of aggressive prostate cancer, and that spawned a corollary theory: Testosterone must fuel growth of the disease.”

“Within a decade, scientific interest in testosterone began to dwindle. Many men disliked testosterone treatments, which required frequent needle injections and often didn’t relieve their primary complaint, erectile dysfunction. Meanwhile, by the mid-1950s, medicine began to view the woes of aging males in a new light, says medical historian Elizabeth Watkins in . . . *Aging Men: Medicine and Masculinities* (Routledge, 2012). Hormones were no longer seen as the problem; loss of libido, low energy and other symptoms “resulted from a psychoneurotic condition, brought on by the social stresses and economic pressures of modern life,” Watkins writes. Tranquilizers soon became the treatment of choice, and discussion of testosterone replacement therapy “virtually disappeared from the medical literature” for the next 40 years, according to Watkins.” – Timothy Gower, *Gaining Strength*, Massachusetts General Hospital, July 23, 2012.

CONTENTS: Growing old isn’t natural – The hormone hunters – The rescue of broken men – Testosterone the builder – A new lease on life.

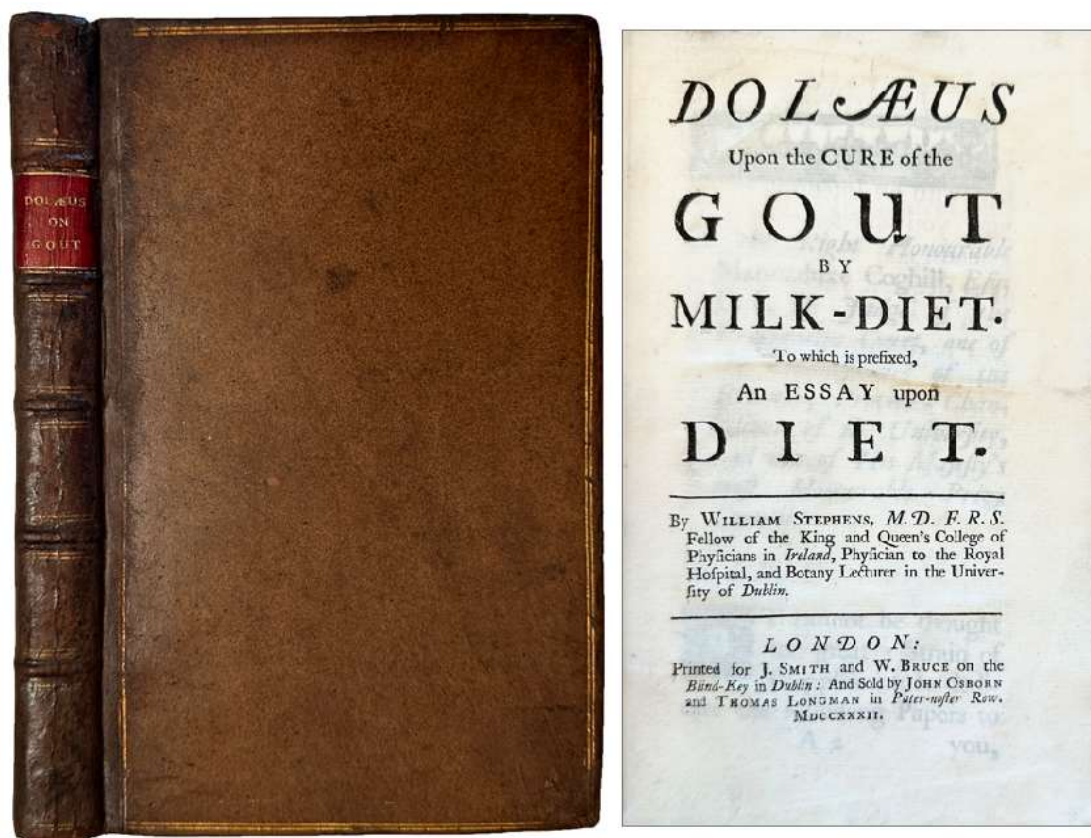


167. [DOCK, George (1860-1951)] Horace W. DAVENPORT. *Doctor Dock: Teaching and Learning Medicine at the Turn of the Century*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, (1987). ¶ 8vo. xv, [1], 342 pp. 14 illustrations, index. Navy blue cloth, silver-stamped spine, dust-jacket. Fine in near fine jacket.

\$ 12

George Dock was an American pathologist and bacteriologist who worked as Assistant Pathologist to William Osler. "His skill caused Dr. Osler to speak of him as 'a man who knows more about clinical procedures than anyone in the United States'" (Fallot, p. 382).

"At the dawn of the era of modern medicine, Dr. Dock played an important role in the attainment of new ideals . . . His contributions to medicine consist of the numerous articles he wrote between 1888 and 1949, chapters in many textbooks of medicine, and a book on hookworm disease in collaboration with Dr. Charles Bass" (Fallot, pp. 382-83). Fallot, Suzanne C. "George Dock, M.D. 1860-1951." *Bull Med Libr. Assoc.* 39.4 (1951): 382-83.



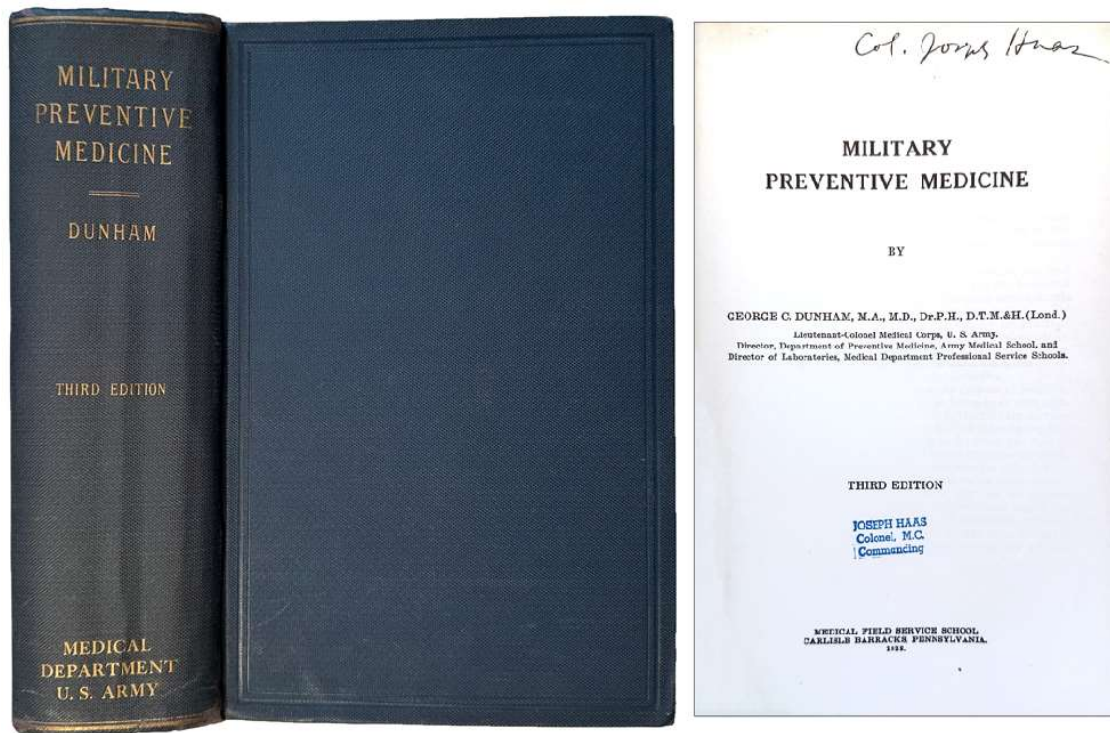
168. **DOLAUS, Johann [DOLÆUS]** (1651-1707); **William STEPHENS**, author & translator. *Dolaeus upon the cure of the gout by milk-diet. To which is prefixed, an essay upon diet. By William Stephens, M.D.F.R.S. Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, Physician to the Royal Hospital, 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; kozo repairs to joints and corners. Ink inscription 'York 1787'. Later signature of 'H. Conyers Smith[?]' (obscured); sticker at rear pastedown 'H.C.S.' Fine. Scarce.

\$ 850

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 Dolaeus’ 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]. Dolaeus 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. . .’

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.



Carlisle Barracks,
Carlisle, Pa.
To Lt. Col Haas with
my very best wishes
G. C. Dunham
Lt Col M.C.

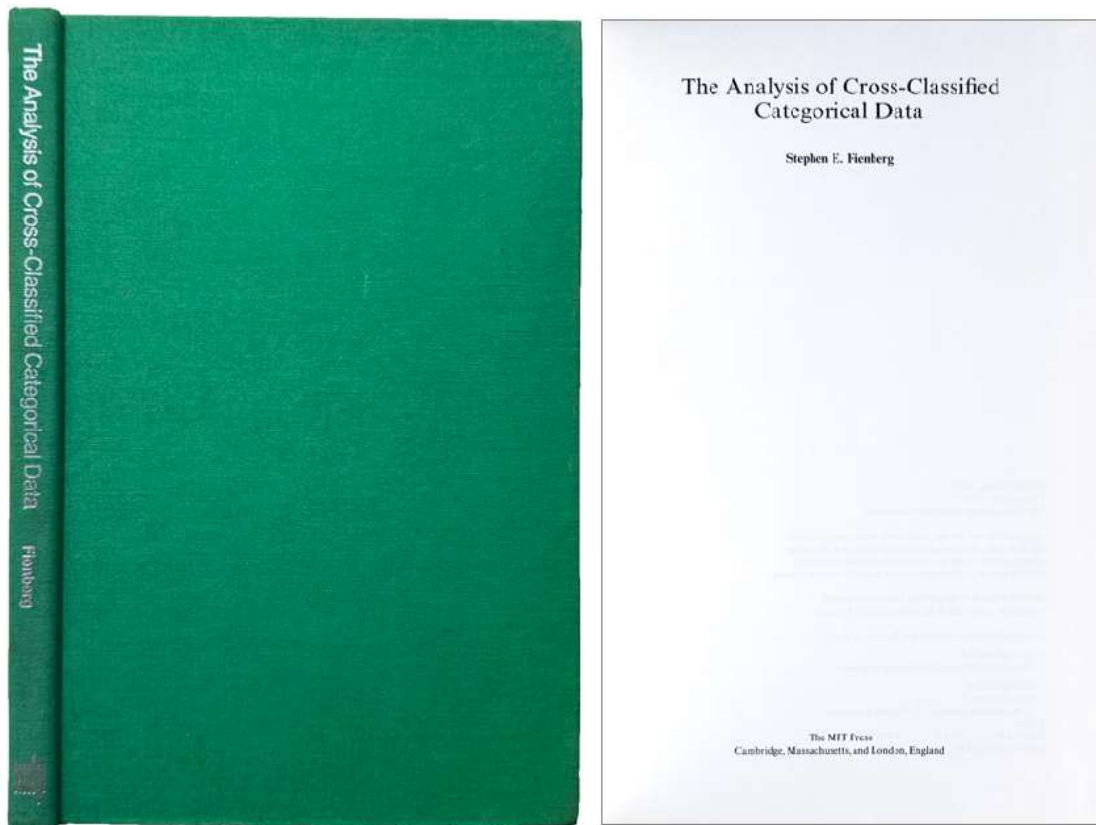
169. **DUNHAM, George C. (Clark)** (1887-1954). *Military Preventive Medicine. Third edition.* Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania: Medical Field Service School, 1938. ¶ Thick 8vo. xxvi, 1, 198 pp. 329 figures, 2 color plates (Reactions to Smallpox Vaccination (folding); Grades of Eggs, see pp. 98, 476), index. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped blue cloth; inner joints reinforced with kozo. On the foot of the spine, in gilt, is stamped: MEDICAL DEPARTMENT – U. S. ARMY. PRESENTATION COPY

from the author to Colonel Joseph Haas, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa., “with my very best wishes”; rubberstamp and signature of Joseph Haas (on title). Very good.

\$ 30

Though issued just prior to the second World War, this was a training manual for prospective military doctors. The concerns for epidemics (influenza in particular) is given special consideration. The text covers all aspects of health and care, diseases, housing, controls, purification methods, sanitation, food control, meat and other product inspection, mess sanitation, waste disposal, sewage treatment, disposal of human waste in camps and bivouacs, disposal of kitchen wastes, disposal of manure, fly control, bat control, control of insect-borne diseases, mosquitoes, control of lice, venereal disease, etc.

Dunham served as Director of Laboratories, Army Medical School, Director of Army Medical School, and Director of Health & Sanitation Division, Institute of Inter-American Affairs.



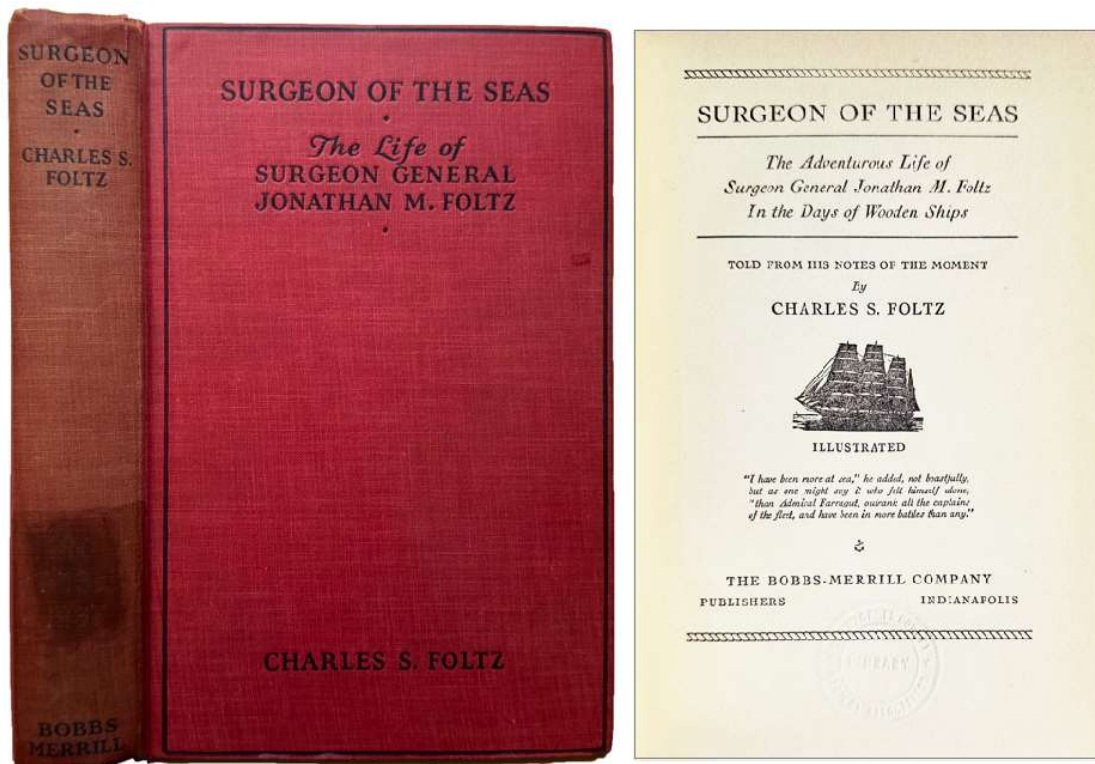
[170]

170. **FIENBERG, Stephen E. (Elliott)**, (1942-2016). *The Analysis of Cross-Classified Categorical Data*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1978. ¶ Second printing. 8vo. x, [2], 151, [1] pp. Index. Green cloth, silver-stamped spine titles. Ownership signature of Joanne B. Frank. Very good.

\$ 4

Stephen Elliott Fienberg was a professor emeritus in the Department of Statistics, the Machine Learning Department, Heinz College, and Cylab at Carnegie Mellon University. Fienberg was one of the foremost social statisticians in the world, and was well known for his work in log-linear modeling for categorical data, the statistical analysis of network data, and methodology for disclosure limitation. He was also an expert on forensic science, the only statistician to serve on the National Commission on Forensic Science. – Wikip.

The Arthur L. and Joanne B. Frank Professorship, Dornsife School of Public Health, Drexel University, was established in 2019.



[171]

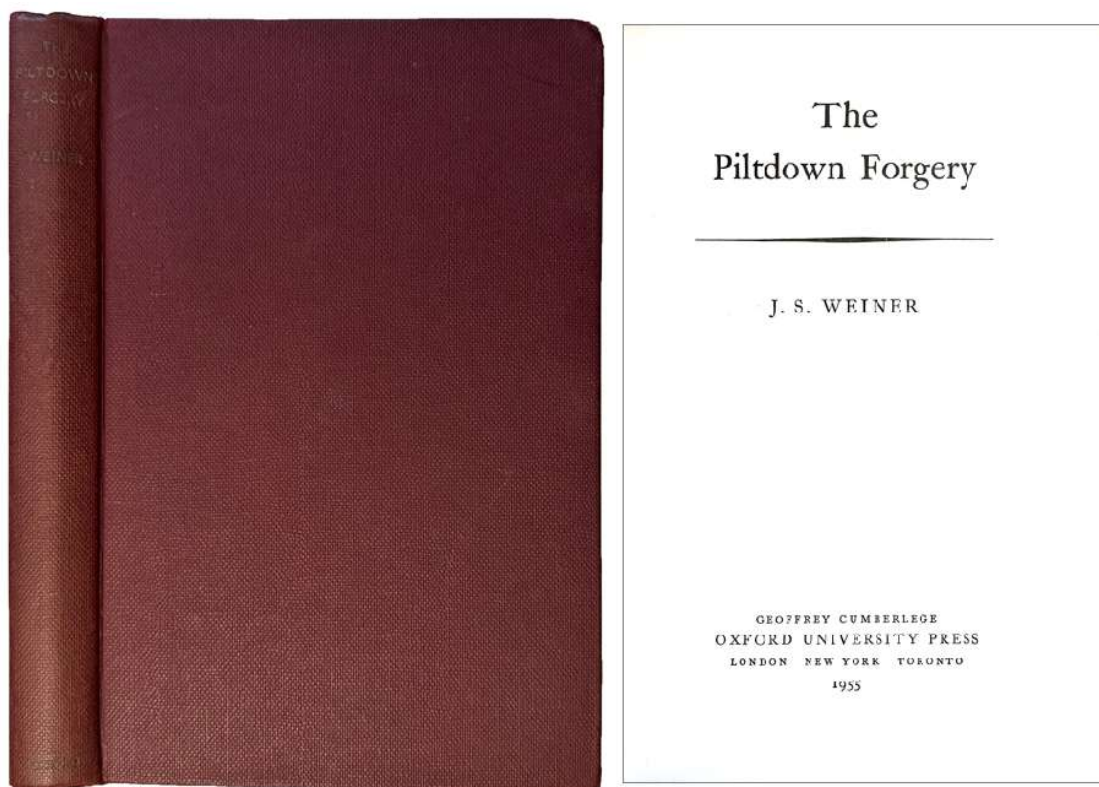
171. [FOLTZ, Jonathan Messersmith (1810-1877)] **Charles S. FOLTZ.**
Surgeon of the Seas: The Adventurous Life of Surgeon General Jonathan M. Foltz in the Days of Wooden Ships, told from his notes of the moment. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1931. ¶ 8vo. 351, [1] pp.
Frontispiece, 18 illus., index. Black-stamped red cloth. Former owner's inscription. [To Milbank Johnson, 1935]. Very good.

\$ 4

On December 8, 1838, Foltz was examined and received promotion to the rank of Surgeon in the Navy, and on April 1, 1839, was appointed Surgeon of the Naval Hospital at Port Mahon, Menorca. On 13 March 1841, he was assigned to the frigate Brandywine, and on October 30, 1843, to the frigate Raritan. Between 1844 and 1846, he served as Fleet Surgeon aboard the Raritan during the Mexican–American War and was present at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the blockade of Vera Cruz, and the battles of Alvarado and Tabasco.

Foltz remained aboard Raritan in the Brazil Squadron until 1847, and served in the Jamestown of the same squadron in 1851–54. He was fleet surgeon of the Western Gulf Squadron in 1862–63, and was with David Farragut on the Hartford in all his battles during those years. He occupied the same place on the Franklin during Farragut's voyage to Europe in 1867–68.

Foltz was president of the naval medical board in 1870–71, of which he was one of the founding members in 1857. He became medical director on March 3, 1871, and was appointed “Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery” and “Surgeon General”, with the rank of commodore, on October 25 of that year. – Wikip.



172. [Forgery] **WEINER, J.S. (Joseph Sidney)** (1915-1982). *The Piltdown Forgery*. London: Oxford University Press, 1955. ¶ Small 8vo. xii, 214 pp. 9 plates, index, errata. Original marron gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature [1959]. Near fine.

\$ 9

Piltdown was the archaeological site in Sussex where, in 1908 and 1912, human, ape and other mammal fossils were found together. The Piltdown ‘man’ was, however, exposed as a fraud in 1953. One of the scientists who discovered this fraud, J.S. Weiner shows in this work how he came to uncover it.

On 21 November 1953, one of the most fascinating puzzles in science was finally solved. Three scientists--Joseph S. Weiner, Kenneth Oakley, and Wilfrid Le Gros Clark--described their investigations into the important fossilized human remains found at Piltdown in Sussex in the early 1900s. Their conclusion was stunning: the remains, and the accompanying materials that supposedly verified them as ancient fossils, had all been faked. The discovery of Piltdown Man had been announced to the world in 1912 by an amateur

fossil hunter, Charles Dawson, and the Keeper of Geology at the Natural History Museum in London, Arthur Smith Woodward, who had found fragments of a thickset skull and an ape-like lower jaw, along with other bones and stone tools. These fragments pointed to a species of early human who had lived in England a million years ago—a ‘missing link’ between apes and modern man. But, as Weiner and his colleagues were to reveal in 1953, the skull was a recent one, and the jaw had belonged to an orangutan. These and many other ‘finds’ from Piltdown had been deliberately stained and tampered with to make them appear ancient, and the scientific establishment had been well and truly fooled. Widely praised from its first publication in 1955, *The Piltdown Forgery* remains the classic account of this story and its many players. In this fiftieth anniversary edition, Professor Chris Stringer, Head of Human Origins at the Natural History Museum in London, provides an introduction to this famous story, and an afterword containing the latest detective-work. Ever-increasing technological powers may one day reveal who did what, and why, but until then this remains an engrossing tale of mixed motives, captivating trickery, and competing egos: a tale fit to rival the works of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (himself a player in this saga) at his best.

Joseph Sidney Weiner FRCP FRAI, was a South African-born British human biologist and environmental physiologist. He was influential and among other things helped expose the Piltdown hoax. He was President of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 1963–64, and Huxley Memorial Medalist in 1978.

"EVERTRUSTY" SHAMROCK APPARATUS.



Fig. XXVII.



Fig. XXVIII.

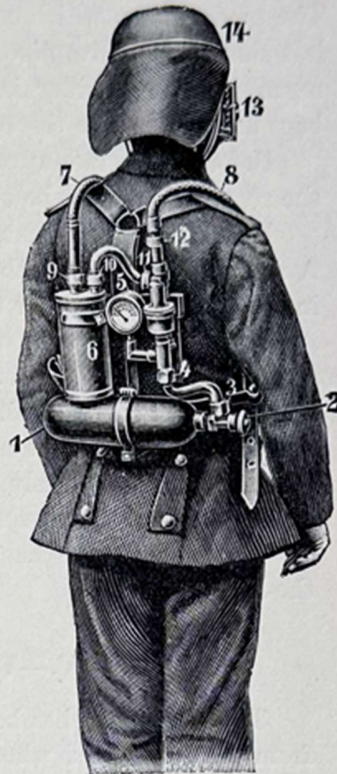


Fig. XXIX.



Fig. XXVI.—Back view. Showing position of oxygen cylinders.

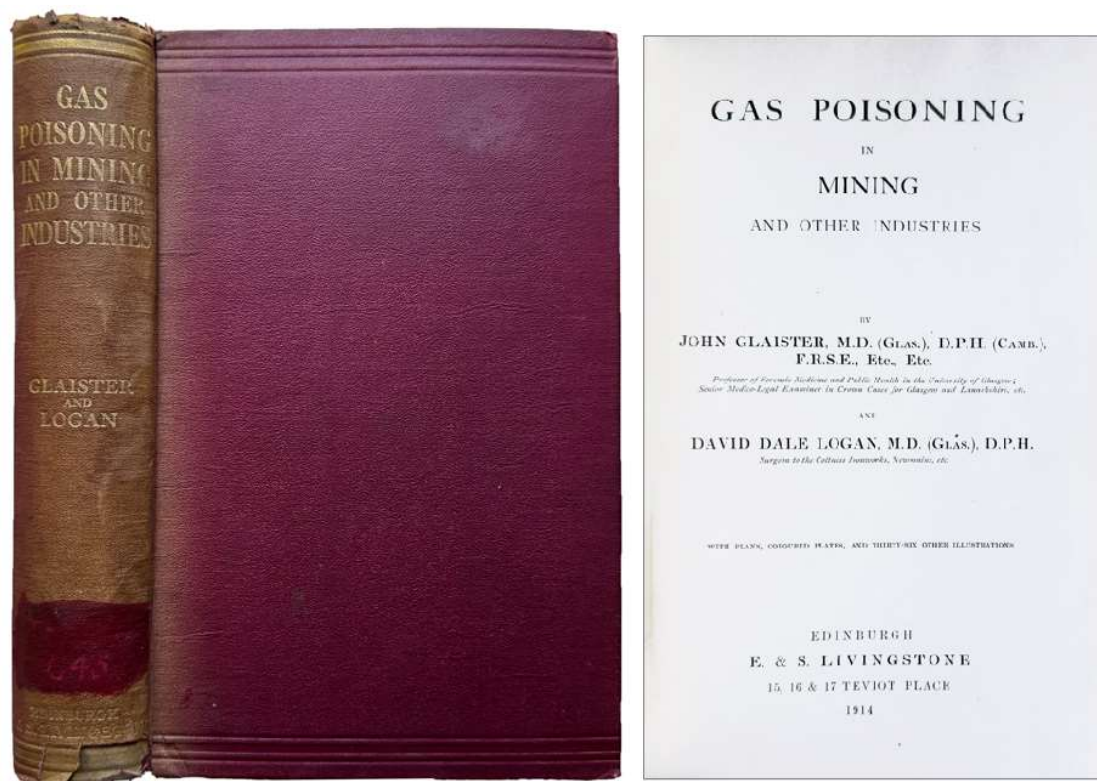


Fig. XXV.—Side view. Shows wearer reading the pressure gauge.



Fig. XXIV.—Front view of the "Proto" apparatus. Mouth-piece and nose-clip type. Showing breathing-tubes and breathing-bag.

THE "PROTO" OR FERRIS APPARATUS.

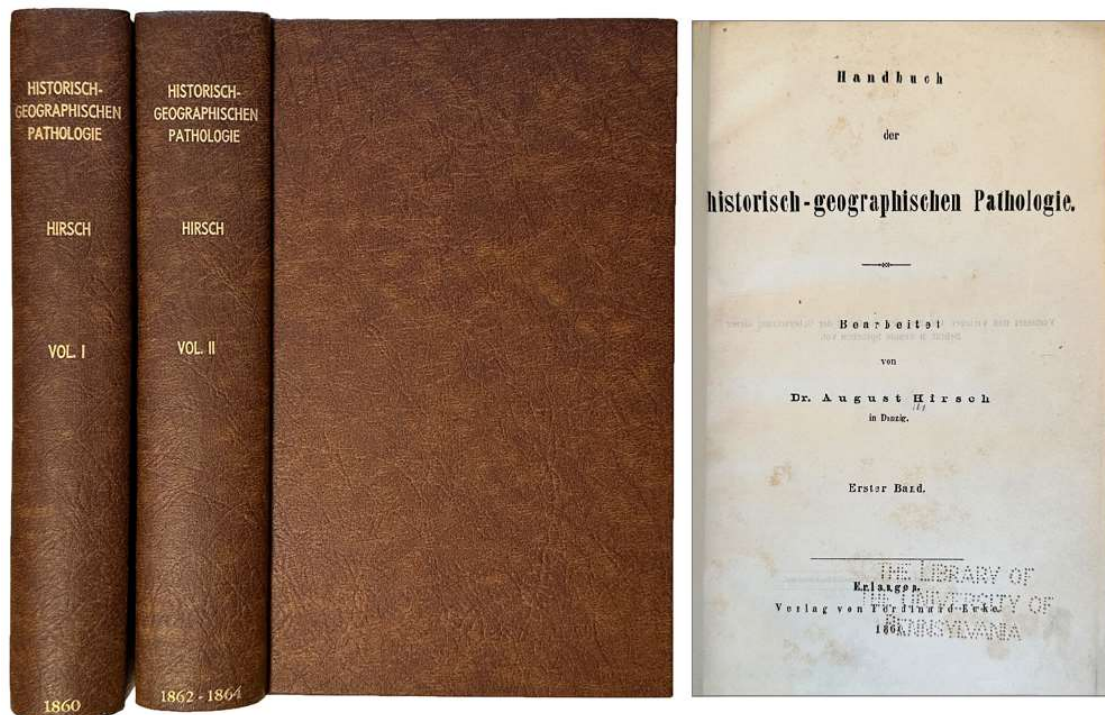


173. **GLAISTER, John** (1856-1932); **David Dale LOGAN** DSO OBE FRSE (1879-1956). *Gas Poisoning in Mining and other industries*. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone, 1914. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 471, [1] pp. 2 plans, 2 colored plates (pages 378, 382), 36 other illus., index, errata slip. Original dark red blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; spine worn, corners showing, misshapen. Ex-library copy, Columbia University Medical Library bookplate, rear pocket. Fair.

\$ 25

Extensive study of the use of gas poisoning, as applied to mining, but surely of great interest for its WWI period where poisonous gases were commonly used. Nonetheless the book is solely oriented to mining problems. Symptoms and possible treatments are offered (if minimally). Of special interest are the numerous pictured apparatuses for rescue and aid.

Professor John Glaister was a Scottish forensic scientist who worked as a general practitioner, police surgeon, and as a lecturer at Glasgow Royal Infirmary Medical School and the University of Glasgow.



174. **HIRSCH, August** (1817-1894), editor. *Handbuch der historisch-geographischen Pathologie*. Erlangen: Ferdinand Enke, 1860-1864. ¶ Two volumes. 244 x 152 mm. 8vo. viii, 614; vi, 668 pp. Tables, index. Modern brown cloth, gilt spine. Ex-library copy; title-page with perforated ownership mark. Very good.

\$ 100

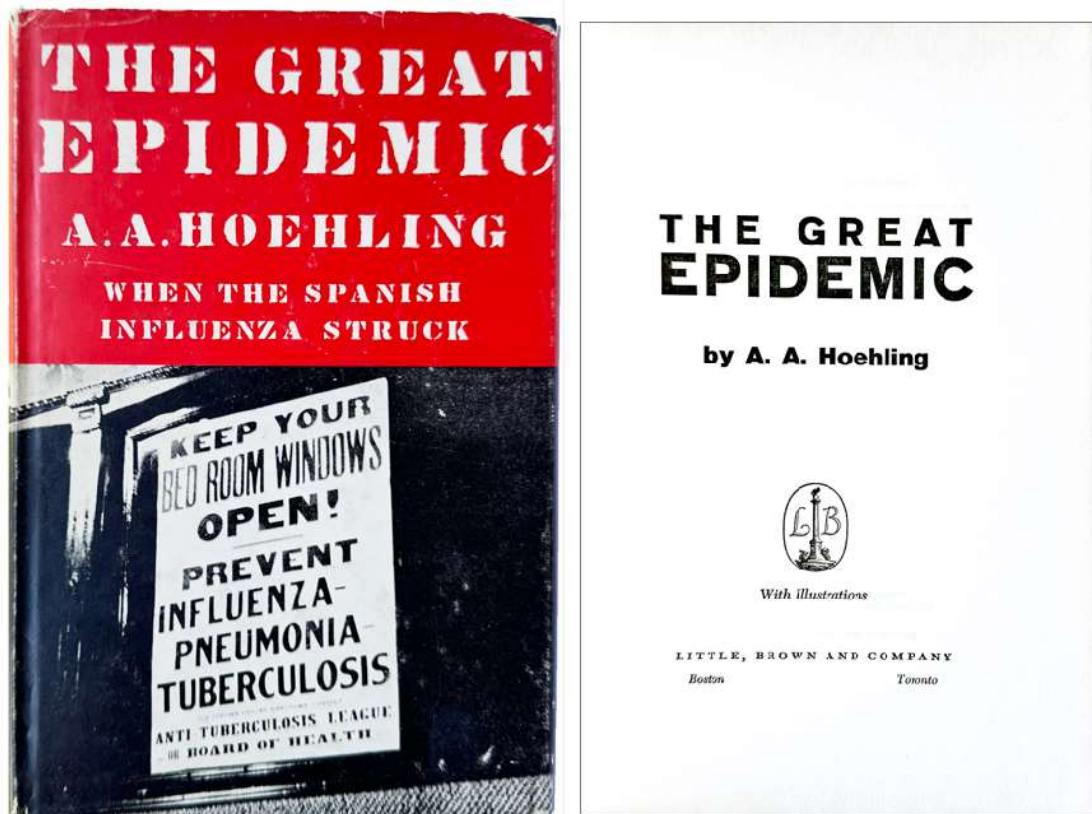
FIRST EDITION. “Hirsch’s exhaustive study of medical geography met with immediate critical acclaim and remains a classic in its field. He classified his work into sections which covered acute infectious diseases; chronic infective, toxic, parasitic, septic, and constitutional diseases; and diseases of the organs and other body parts. He discussed the history and geographical occurrence of each disease and such factors as climate, altitude, soil constitution, seasonality, electrical phenomena, and social conditions.” – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.

“This is perhaps the greatest work on the subject.” – Garrison and Morton.

Soon after publication of this work, Hirsch was invited to become a member of the medical faculty at the University of Berlin. He was serving as professor of special pathology and therapeutics and the history of medicine at the time of his death. He served as a member of commissions appointed by the

German government to investigate epidemics of cerebrospinal meningitis, cholera, and the bubonic plague in Astrakhan.

□ Garrison and Morton 1778; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1847 (1st Eng. ed., 3 vols., London, 1883-1886); Hirsch, III, p. 217; Waller 13678 (2nd ed., 3 vols.).



175. HOEHLING, A.A. (Adolph August) (1914-2004). *The Great Epidemic*. Boston; Toronto: Little, Brown, 1961. ¶ Cover subtitle: When the Spanish Influenza Struck. First edition. 8vo. [vi], 217, [1] pp. Illus., index. Black cloth, silver-stamping, dust-jacket; jacket rubbed. Very good.

\$ 10

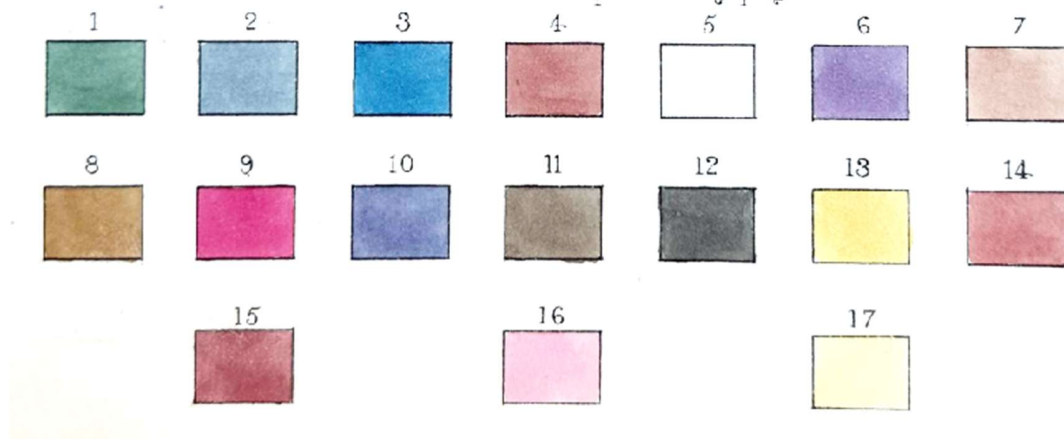
“*THE GREAT EPIDEMIC* by A. A. Hoehling is a dramatic documentary about the worst plague in history, the flu epidemic of 1918. Between March and December five hundred thousand Americans perished, and nearly twenty million sickened. Millions today remember the scourge which brought shock and sorrow to the homes of rich and poor, paralyzed military camps and slowed war production.”

“Plague in various forms has raged over the earth throughout history, vanishing as mysteriously as it came and leaving havoc where it passed. The plague of 1918 was as capricious and deadly as its predecessors. Mr. Hoehling in his direct fluid style summarizes its medical and historical background, maps its wanderings over the world, and discusses the measures taken against it.”

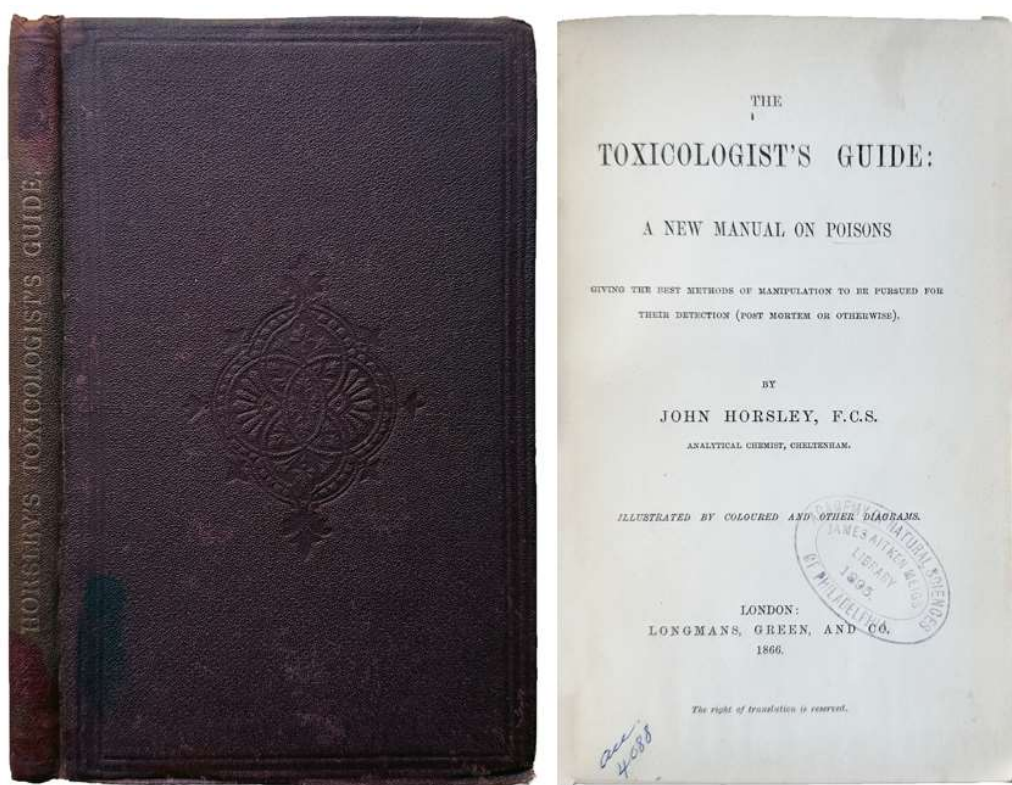
“On March 11 in Fort Riley, Kansas, the first case of flu appeared, and the second and the third - until the count reached 107 on the first day. From Kansas the soldiers took it to France, and from France they brought it back to infect every community touched by ship or train. Medical facilities were exhausted, doctors and nurses were called out of retirement, and hospitals were set up in tents. Theaters, movie houses and even churches were closed. In some cities anyone appearing in the street without a mask was liable to arrest, yet inexorably the disease spread, until one tragic week in October when 21,000 Americans died.” – jacket.

COLOR REACTIONS OF CHEMICAL TESTS.

Referred to in the preceding pages



HORSLEY [176]



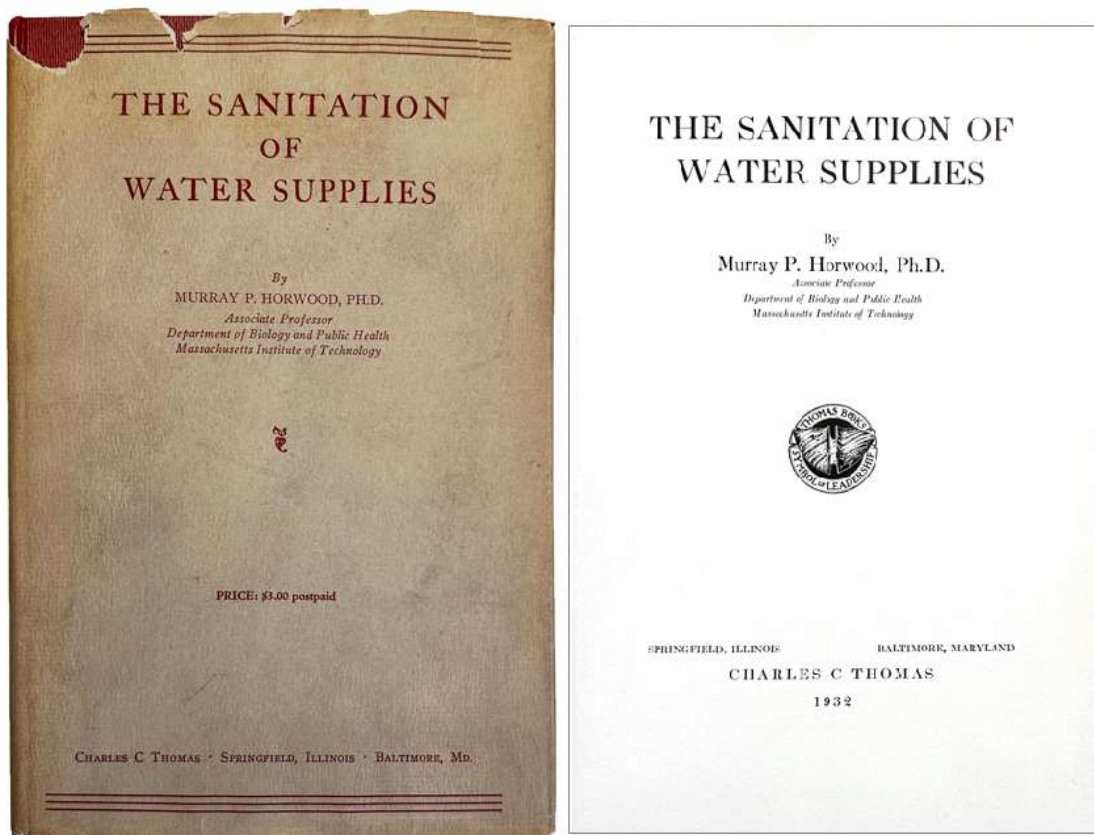
176. **HORSLEY, John.** *The Toxicologist's Guide: a new manual on poisons, giving the best methods of manipulation to be pursued for their detection, post mortem or otherwise.* London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1866. ¶ Small 8vo. x, 73 pp. Hand-colored frontispiece, 26 figs., index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped burgundy cloth; spine ends mended. Rubber-stamp on title and related ex-library bookplate of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia [Meigs 1895]. Ownership signature of James Atkins Meigs. Very good. Rare.

\$ 185

John Horsley, Analytical Chemist, was from Cheltenham.

PROVENANCE: James Atkins Meigs (1829-), American physician, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1851, became professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1857, and in 1859 was transferred to the same chair in the medical department of Pennsylvania College, and in 1868 to Jefferson Medical College. See: George Hamilton, *Biographical Sketch of James Atkins Meigs*, 1880, 2003.

□ Not in Neville Chemical Library.

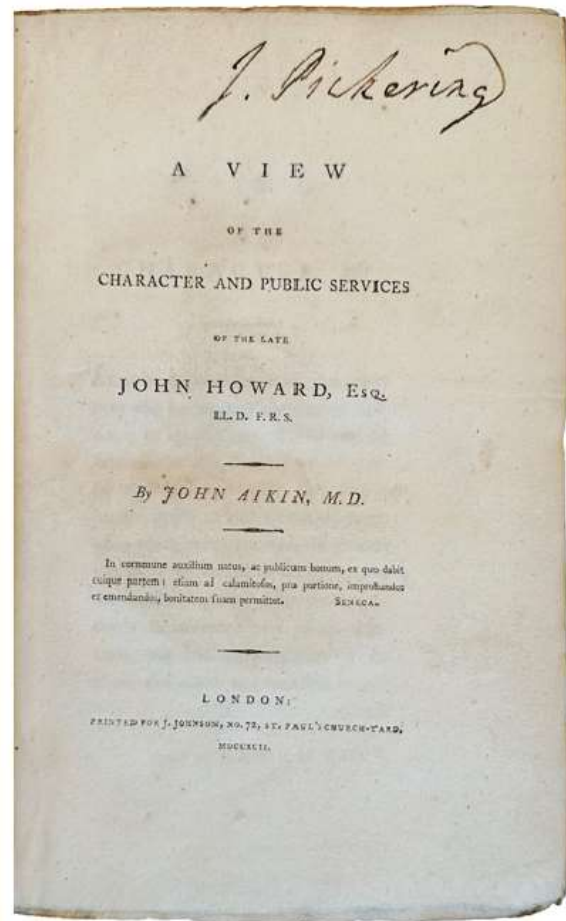


177. **HORWOOD, Murray P. (Philip)** (ca.1893-1957). *The Sanitation of Water Supplies*. Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1932. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 181, [3] pp. 26 figs., index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket chipped. Very good.

\$ 17

Describes the problems in sanitizing the public water supply. In doing so the author forms his basis around engineering, laboratory work, and public health.

Murray P. Horwood, Professor of Sanitary Science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He headed the Burma Public Health Project. He was a student of William Thompson Sedgwick (1855-1921), one of three founders of the joint MIT-Harvard School of Public Health (1913).



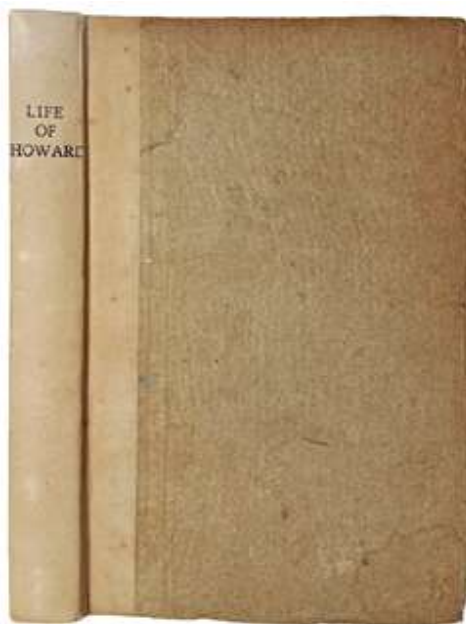
178. [HOWARD, John] AIKIN, John (1747-1822). *A view of the character and public services of the late John Howard, Esq.* London: J. Johnson, 1792. ¶ Small 8vo. 248 pp. Engraved frontispiece. Original drab boards, black-stamped spine title, uncut; spine neatly replaced. Ink signature on title-page, notation in same hand on p. 195, "A marble Statue upon a Pedestal with a suitable Inscription has since been erected to his memory in the Cathedral of St. Paul London." J. Pickering [ca. 1795]. Fine.

\$ 200

First edition. John Howard (1726-1790), philanthropist and prison reformer. "On 8 Feb 1773 Howard was appointed high sheriff of Bedfordshire. Howard now commenced his career as a prison reformer. In his official capacity the defective arrangements of the prisons and the intolerable distress of the prisoners were brought immediately under his notice. Shocked at discovering

that persons who had been declared not guilty, or against whom the grand jury had failed to find a true bill, or even those whose prosecutors had failed to appear, were confined in gaol until certain fees were paid to the gaoler, Howard suggested to the Bedfordshire justices that the gaoler should be paid by a salary in lieu of fees. . . The many abuses which he unearthed determined him to continue his investigations, and he left few of the county gaols unvisited.”

[*DNB*]

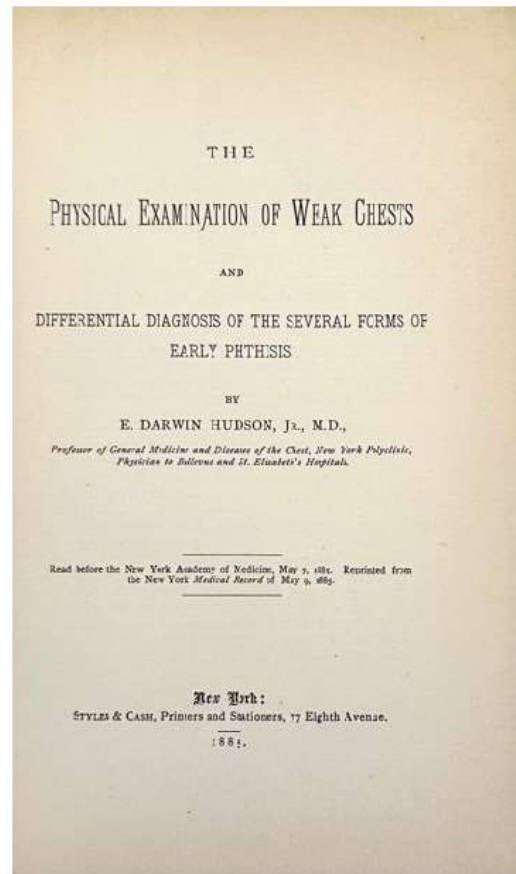
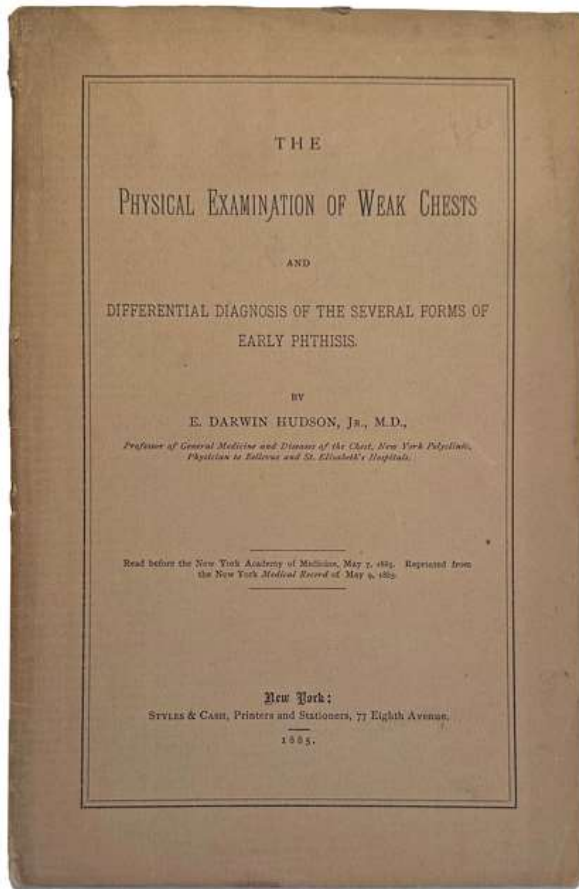


John Aikin M.D. was the son of John Aikin (1713-1780), tutor of the Warrington Academy, which during the twenty-nine years of its existence was the centre of liberal politics and literary taste of the county of Lancashire. “Aikin is better known as a man of letters than as a physician. His elegant scholarship gave a natural polish to all that he wrote, and his varied attainments, as well as his moral uprightiness, earned him many friends, among whom were Dr. Priestley; Pennant, the naturalist; Dr. Darwin; James Montgomery; John Howard, the philanthropist; and, for a time, the poet, Southey. He was John Howard’s literary executor, and was often employed by him to write reports on prisons, and other documents.” [*DNB*].

Aikin’s *Life* has therefore the advantage of being written by someone who knew Howard well and was very closely associated with his work.

PROVENANCE: J. Pickering [ca. 1795].

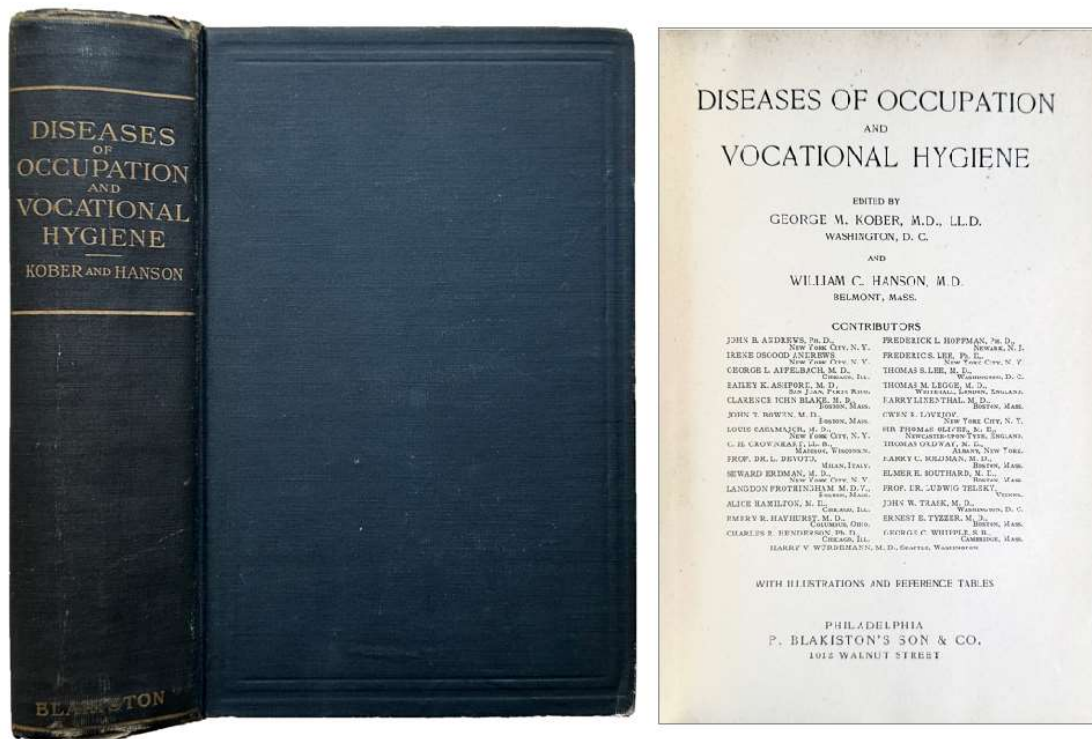
□ Baumgartner 47; *BM Readex* Vol. 1, p. 271; *DNB* Vol. I, pp. 186-6; *DNB* Vol. X, pp. 44-48.



179. **HUDSON, E. Darwin** (1843-1887). *The Physical Examination of Weak Chests and differential diagnosis of the several forms of early phthisis*. New York: Styles & Cash, printers and stationers, 1885. ¶
 Offprint. Reprinted from the New York Medical Records, May 9, 1885.
 8vo. 24 pp. Original printed wrappers; some wear to extremities, generally very good. Scarce.

\$ 18

Erasmus Darwin Hudson, Jr., MD, was an American thoracic physician and educator. He was professor of principles and practice of medicine in the Woman's Medical College of New York infirmary from 1872 until 1882, and professor of general medicine and physical diagnosis in the New York Polyclinic from 1882 until his death from pneumonia in 1887.



180. **KOBER, George Martin** (1850-1931); **William Clinton HANSON** (1874-1958) (editors). *Diseases of Occupation and Vocational Hygiene*. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son, 1916. ¶ Thick 8vo. xxi, [1], 918 pp. 46 figures (some partly colored, including tables), index. Original dark grayish-blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership rubber-stamps of Huntington Hospital. Very good.

\$ 35

First edition. Vastly informative work on all aspects of occupational medicine. The book is arranged in three parts [I] Specific and Systemic Diseases of Occupation, Fatigue and Neuroses, etc.; [II] Etiology and Prophylaxis of Occupational Diseases Vocational Hygiene; [III] The Relation of Clinics, Statistics, Governmental Study and Legislation to Occupational Diseases.

Includes: Occupational poisons – diseases – fatigue – Neuroses – Affections of the nose, mouth, throat, eye and ear – cancer and occupations – x-ray – radium – electrical injuries & shock – hygiene – legislation, etc.

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LEGGE, THOMAS M., M.D., D.P.H (Comb., Eng., 1803). H.M. Med. Insp. of Factories; Sect, Fact. Hyg. Univ. Manch.; Sec. Roy. Commission Tuberculosis, 1896-1898.

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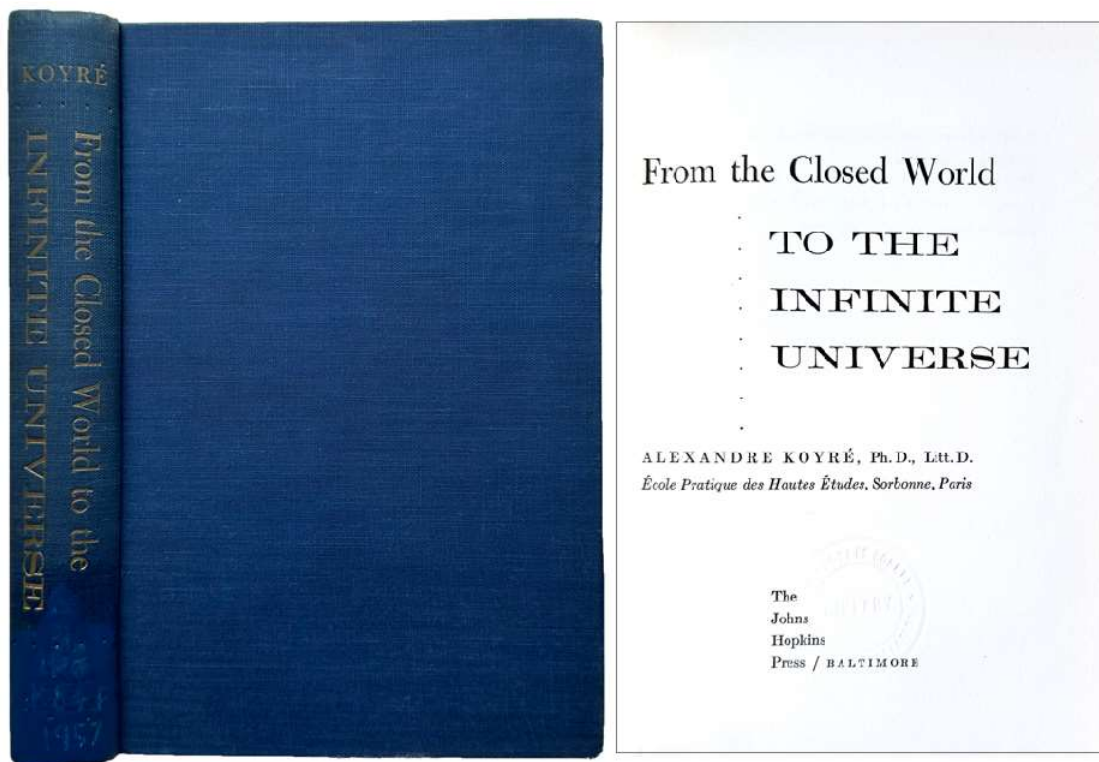
WHIPPLE, GEORGE C., S.B. Professor of Sanitary Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Gordon McKay Professor of Sanitary Engineering, Harvard University; Secretary of the Administrative Board of the School for Health Officers conducted by Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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EDITORS:

KOBER, GEORGE, M., M.D., LL.D. Professor of Hygiene, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; President of the Section on Hygiene of Occupations, XV International Congress on Hygiene and Demography; Chairman of the Section on Industrial Hygiene of the American Public Health Association (1915); Secretary of the Association of American Physicians.

HANSON, WILLIAM C., M.D. Formerly with the Massachusetts State Board of Health.



KOYRÉ [181]

181. **KOYRÉ, Alexandre** (1892-1964). *From the Closed World to the Infinite Universe*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1957. ¶ Series: *Publications of the Institute of the History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University – Third series: The Hideyo Noguchi Lectures*, VII. 8vo. x, [2], 313, [1] pp. Frontispiece portrait, 4 figures, index. Navy blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Ex-library copy – embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; front pocket removed. Very good.

\$ 5

Koyré's papers on the history of science, philosophy, physics and astronomy, including: Nicholas of Cusa, Marcellus Paligenius, Copernicus, Digges, G. Bruno, William Gilbert, J. Kepler, Galileo, Descartes, Henry Moore, Malebranche, Newton, Bentley, Joseph Raphson, Leibniz, etc.

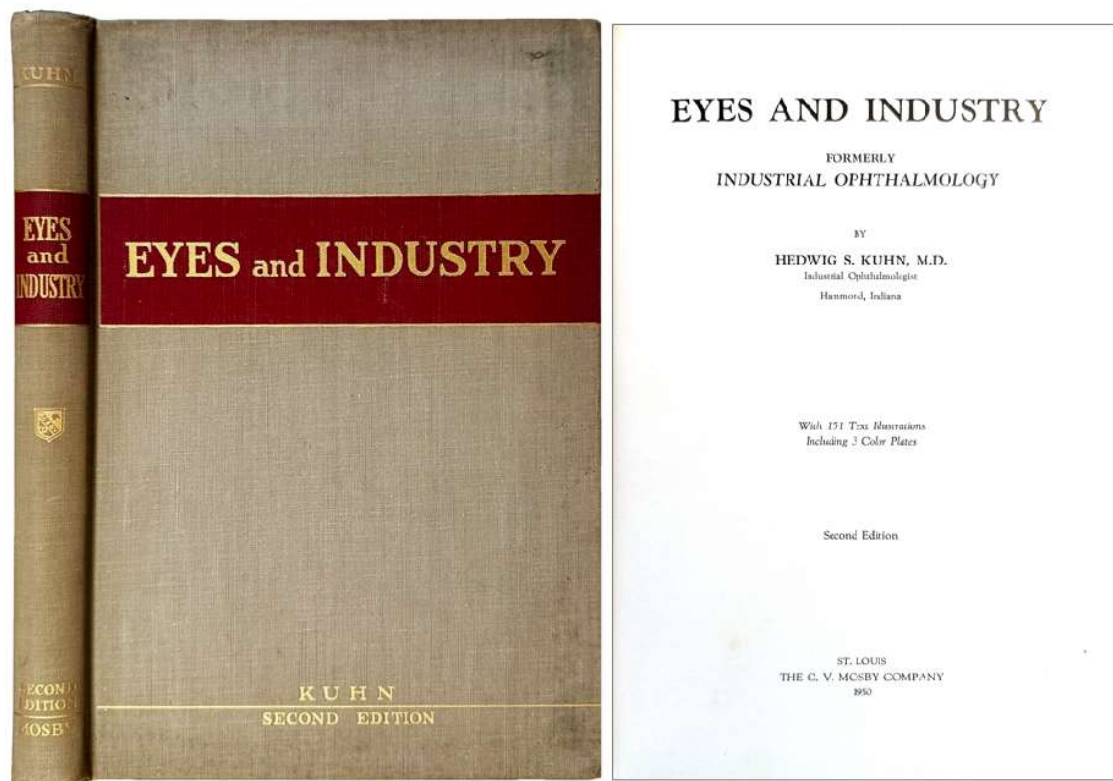
182. **KUHN, Hedwig S. (Stieglitz)** (1895-1973). *Eyes and Industry; formerly Industrial Ophthalmology. Second edition*. St. Louis: C.V. Mosby, 1950. ¶ 8vo. 378 pp. 151 figures (3 in color), index. Original gray & red, gilt-stamped cloth. Rubber-stamp of John H. Gilligan, MD, Arlington, VA [1956]. Very good.

\$ 40

A specialized text, superbly illustrated, oriented to the problems presented by industry on the worker and their eyes. Eye protection, eye protection (goggles), illumination, standards, radiation, chemical eye injuries, blindness, etc.

Kuhn, Hedwig Stieglitz (1895-1973) American woman ophthalmologist, born in Chicago, who graduated from Rush Medical School in 1919, and specialized with her husband, Hugh, in industrial ophthalmology. Kuhn was one of the pioneers and early advocates of more effective industrial safety programs. She led a drive to form the Hammond Safety Council and wrote a monthly newsletter concerning public and recreational safety and worked to combat accidents involving automobiles, airplanes, and boats. In 1957, she was named to President Eisenhower's Traffic Safety Commission and served on a presidential subcommittee concerned with employing the physically handicapped. In 1970, Dr. Kuhn received the highest award of the National Safety Council, the Distinguished Service to Safety Award. Kuhn was a Diplomate of the American Board of Ophthalmology, a Fellow of the

American and International Colleges of Surgeons, a member of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, the American Medical Association, and various state and local medical societies. She wrote: *Industrial Ophthalmology*, 1944, second edition 1950. AJO 1973,76:1024-1025.JPW – Jean-Paul Wayenborgh, Saiichi Mishima, Richard C. Keeler, *IBBO-International Biography and Bibliography of ophthalmologists and vision scientists: Part 1 A-K*. Oostende: Wayenborgh, 2001. p. 475



See: Newell F.W., *Hedwig Stieglitz Kuhn, 1895-1973. American Journal of Ophthalmology*, 1973 Dec; 76(6): 1024-5.

PROVENANCE: John Henry Gilligan, MD, Arlington, VA (1932-2012) was an ophthalmologist. He was the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim professor emeritus of aerospace health and safety at Harvard, was educated at the University of Michigan and Harvard, where he earned his doctorate in 1928, and at Cambridge University in England.

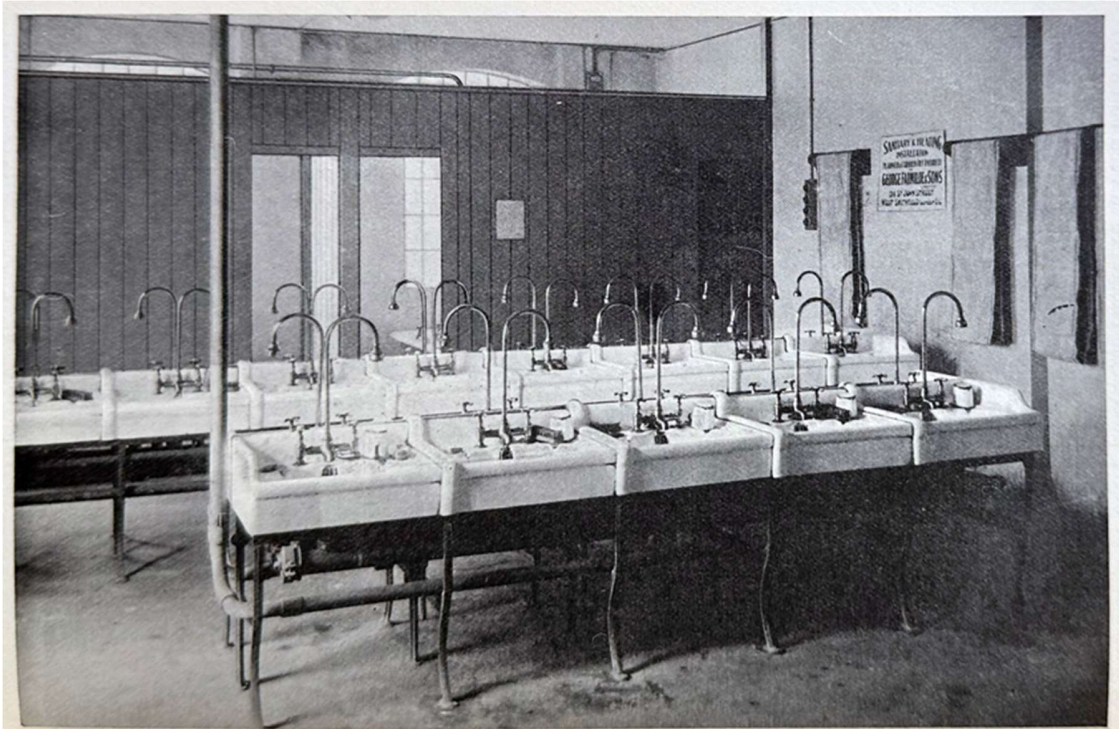
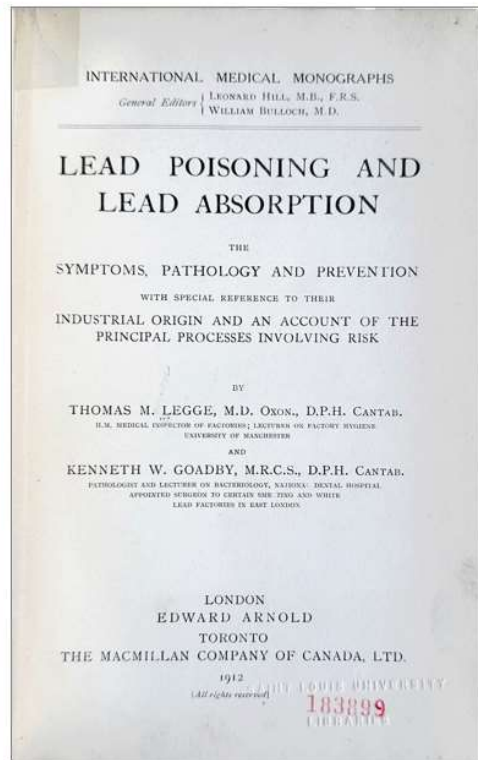
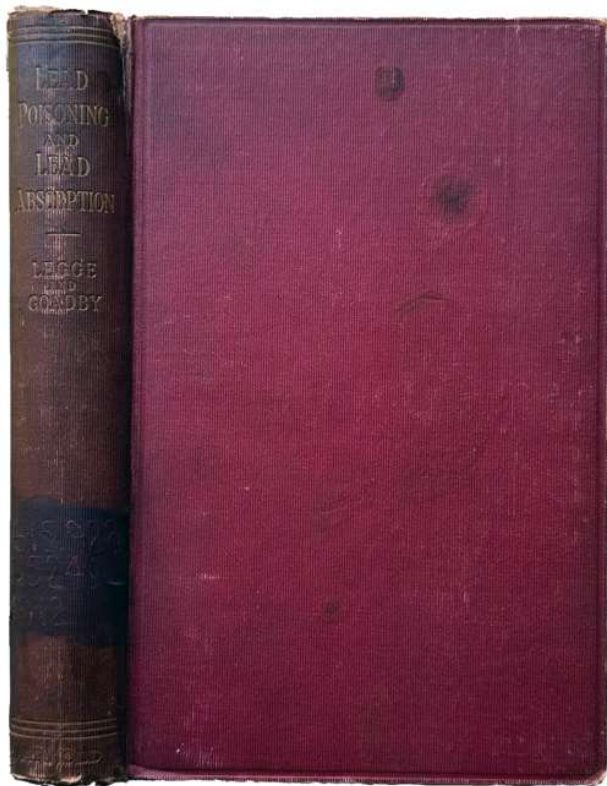


FIG. 9.—GOOD WASHING AND BATH ACCOMMODATION IN A LEAD SMELTING WORKS.



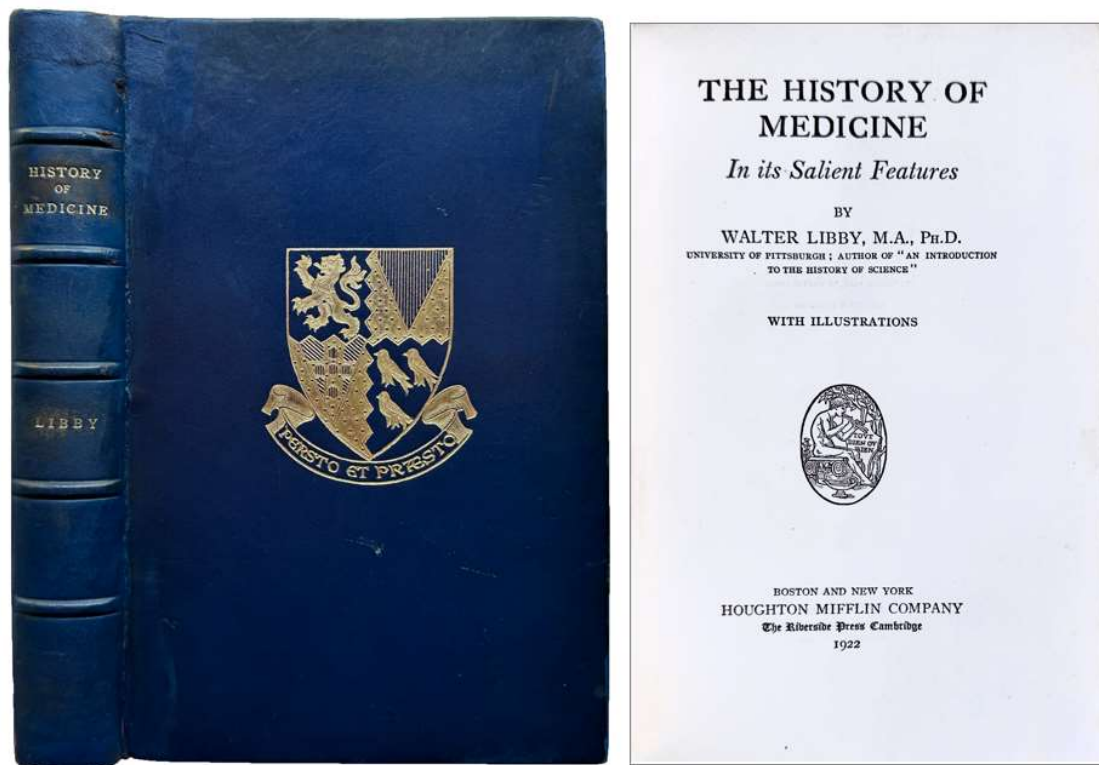
183. **LEGGE, Thomas Morison** (1863-1932); **[Sir] Kenneth W. GOADBY** (1873-1958). *Lead Poisoning and Lead Absorption: the symptoms, pathology and prevention, with special reference to their industrial origin, and an account of the principal processes involving risk*. London: Edward Arnold; New York: Macmillan, 1912. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 308 pp. 4 plates, 15 figures, index, errata slip; title-page with cellophane tape on upper margin. Original cloth; quite worn. Ex-library copy, with title embossed, call no. on spine over-painted, front endleaves damaged. As is.

\$ 15

First edition. “Amid its advocates was Sir Thomas Morrison Legge (1863-1932), the first physician to be appointed as “Medical Inspector of Factories” and, together with the bacteriologist Sir Kenneth Weldon Goadby (1873-1958), they were among the authors of *Lead Poisoning and Lead Absorption* (1912), considered one of the most complete treatises on this topic. The institution of the Labour Inspectorate in the UK had significantly contributed to reducing the number of cases of lead poisoning; thus, when the British Government refused to ratify the Geneva Convention in 1926, Legge resigned from his position in sign of protest.” – Michele Augusto Riva, Alessandra Lafranconi, Marco Italo D’Orso, and Giancarlo Cesana, “Lead Poisoning: Historical Aspects of a Paradigmatic ‘Occupational and Environmental Disease’”, *Saf Health Work*. 2012 Mar; 3(1): 11–16.

Thomas Morison Legge was the first Medical Inspector of Factories and Workshops in the United Kingdom, appointed in 1898.

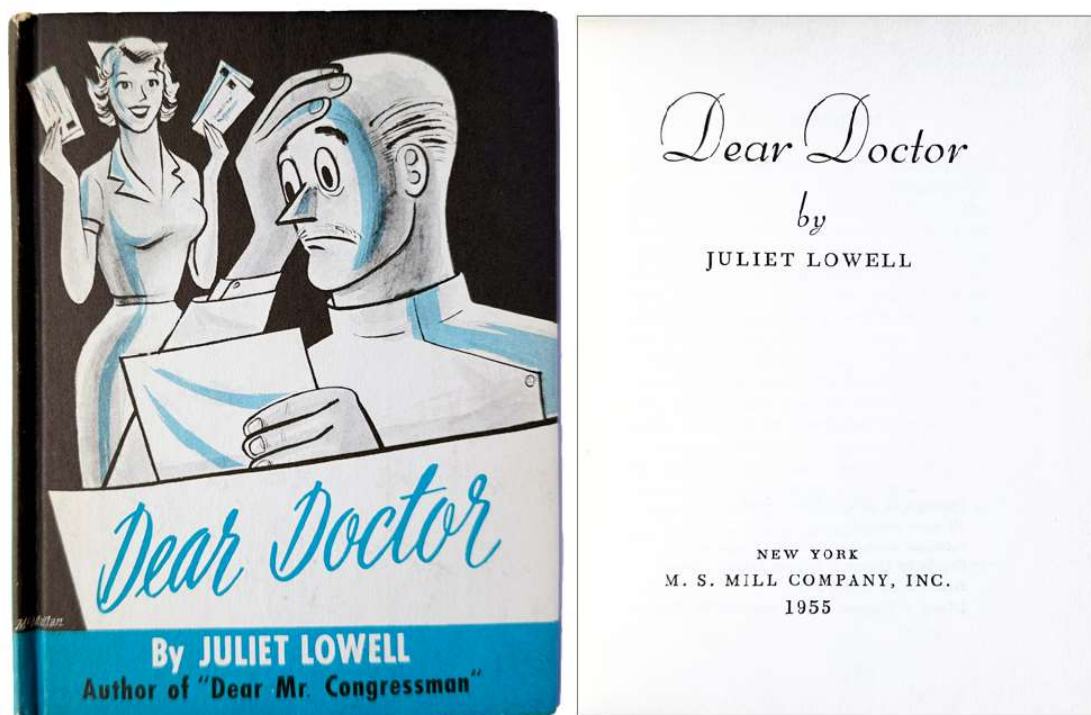
□ Garrison and Morton 2101.



184. **LIBBY, Walter.** *The History of Medicine in its salient features.* Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1922. ¶ Small 8vo. x, [2], 427, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 8 illustrations, index. PRIZE BINDING: Early navy-blue calf, with emblem of Stowe School on upper cover in gold, a.e.g.; rubbed, spine head mended. Bookplates of [Stowe School] “Persto et Praesto”, being a school prize awarded to S. -- Taylor, 1927, signed by [first] headmaster J.F. Roxburgh. Very good.

\$ 45

John Fergusson Roxburgh (1888-1954) was a Scottish schoolmaster and author, first headmaster of Stowe School.



185. **LOWELL, Juliet.** *Dear Doctor*. New York: M. S. Mill, 1955. ¶ Small 8vo. 128 pp. Some minor staining. Pictorial boards, dust-jacket, with art by McMullan; jacket rubbed. Very good.

\$ 5

The medical version of this author's series of amusing real letters, some "wacky" – "zany" and – "funny" (so they say).

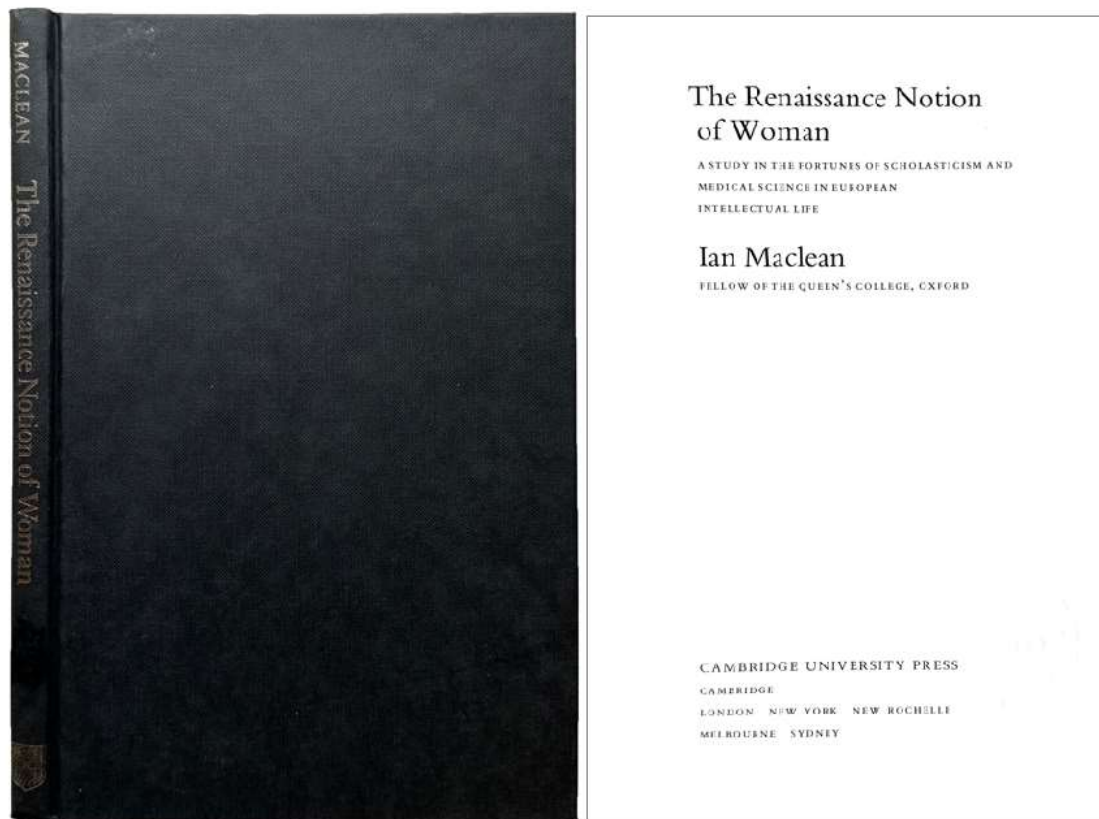
Such as:

Dr. Hugh L. Murphy
64 Prospect Park W.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

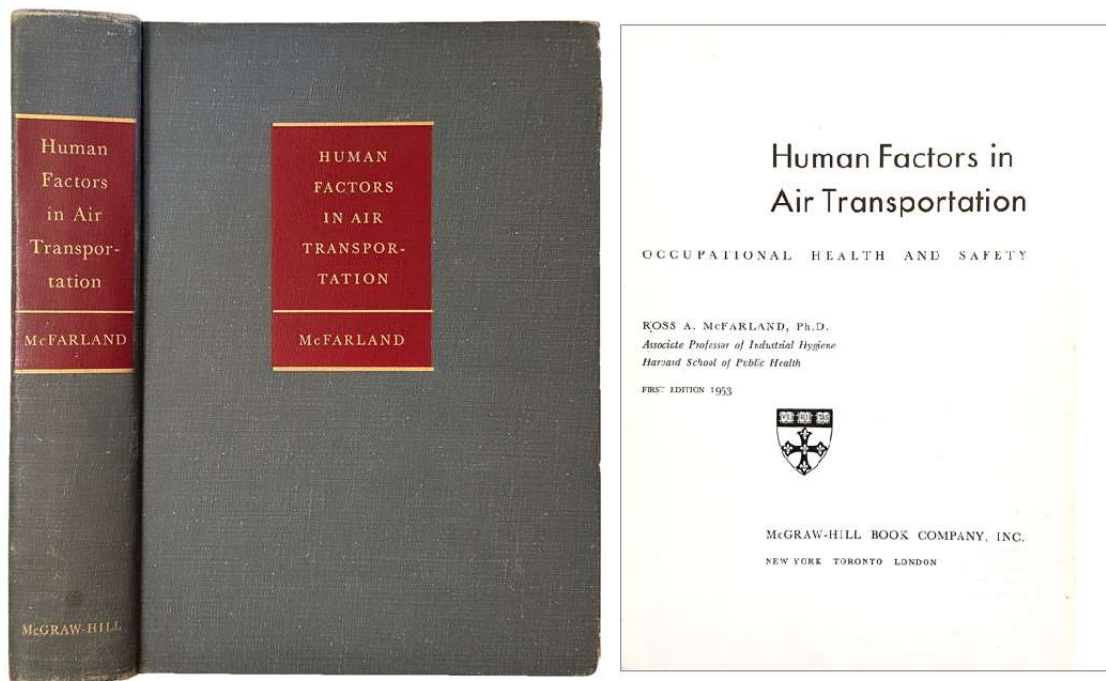
Dear Dr. Murphy:

Is pregnancy contagious? I think I
caught it from a boy friend.

Ella W _____



186. **MACLEAN, Ian.** *The Renaissance Notion of Woman: A Study in the Fortunes of Scholasticism and Medical Science in European Intellectual Life.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1980. ¶ 8vo. vii, [1], 119, [1] pp. Index. Black cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted. Very good. \$ 4



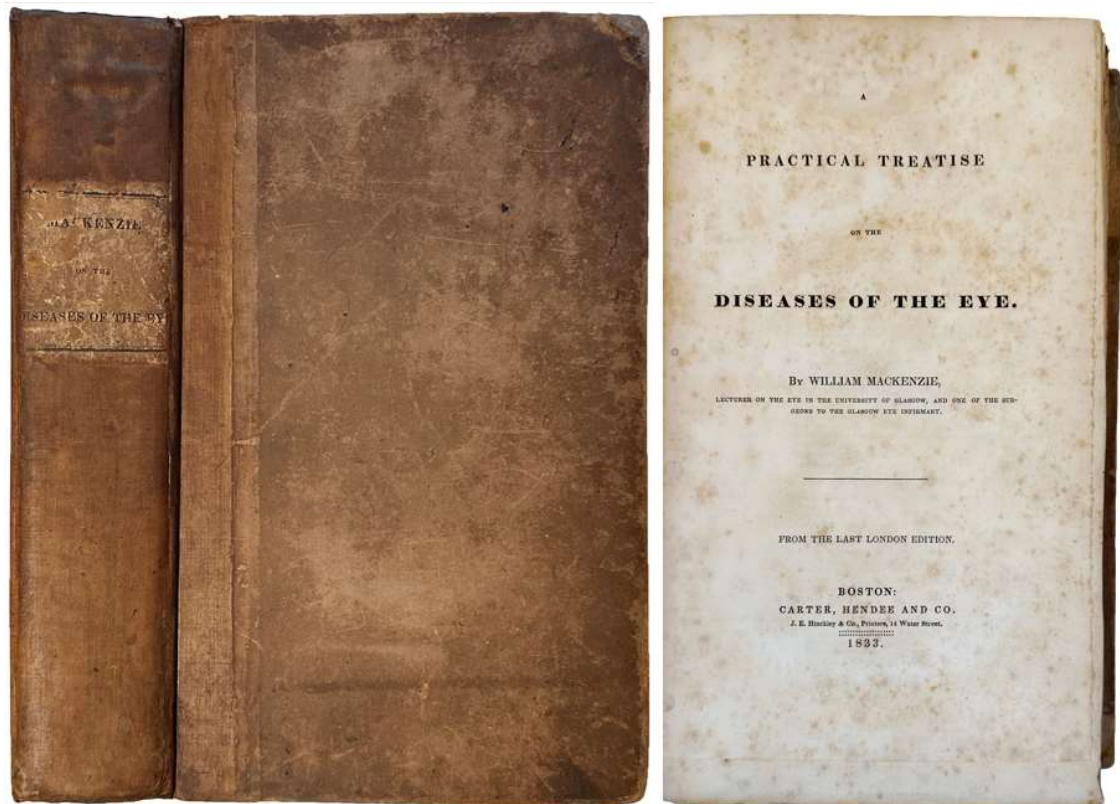
Industrial Accidents: Airplanes & Safety

187. **MCFARLAND, Ross A. (Armstrong)** (ca.1901-1976). *Human Factors in Air Transportation: Occupational health and safety*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1953. ¶ Tall 8vo. xv, [1], 830 pp. Figs., numerous tables, index. Original dark gray cloth with red and gilt-stamping; rubbed. Ex-library copy from the Washington University School of Medicine graduate program, St. Louis, with rear pocket, 2 rubber-stamps applied to endleaves. Very good.

\$ 15

Second edition. Much of the book is oriented to the occupational health and safety concerned with aviation (at the time considered new and thus pioneering).

Dr. Ross A. McFarland, an expert and author on health and safety problems in transportation and industry, a pioneer in the field of ergonomics.



188. **MACKENZIE, William** (1791-1868). *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Eye. . . From the last London edition.* Boston: Carter, Hendee, 1833. ¶ 262 x 163 mm. Small 4to. xii, 719, [1, blank] pp. Index; foxed. Original quarter cloth, boards, printed paper spine label; re-backed with original spine neatly laid down, spine darkened. Rubber stamp of Jos. William, Apothecary, Newburyport, Massachusetts. Very good.

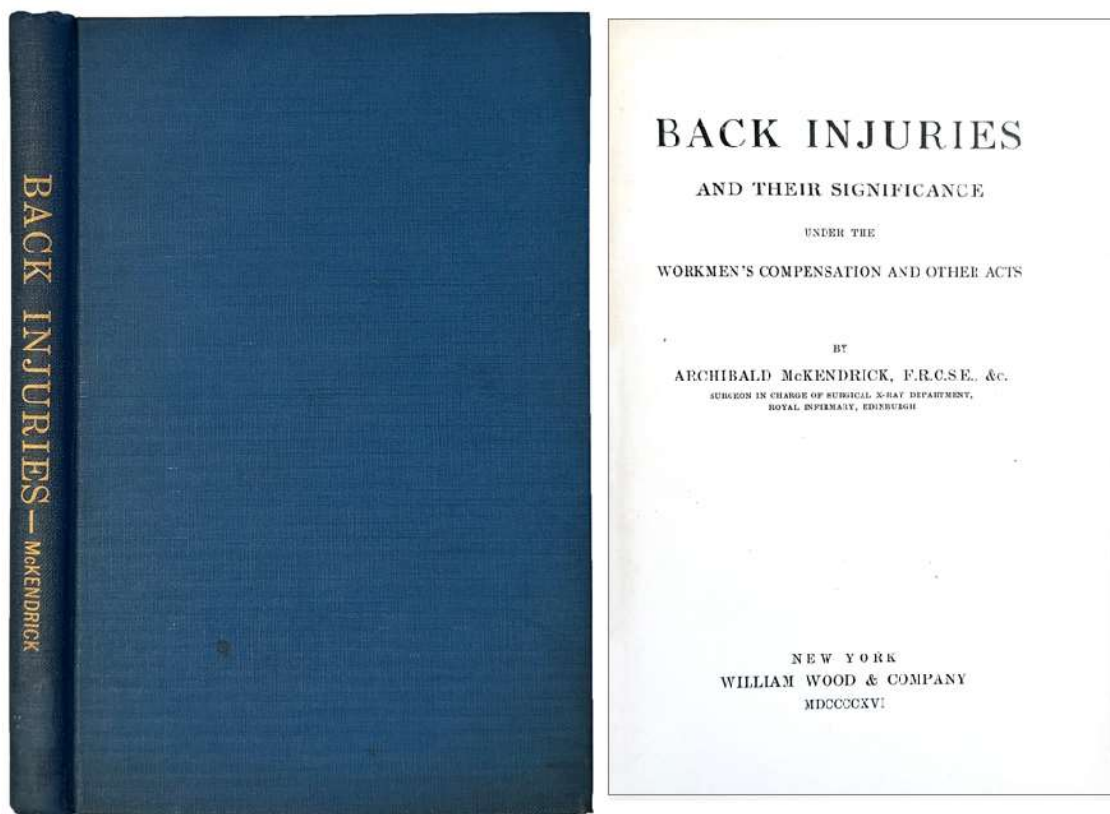
\$ 185

First American edition and first issued in 1830.

“In this book, Mackenzie, one of the foremost ophthalmologists of his time, included a classical description of the symptomatology of glaucoma, and was probably the first to draw attention to the increase of intra-ocular pressure as a characteristic of the condition. He introduced the term ‘asthenopia’, and was the first to describe sympathetic ophthalmia as a distinct disease.” – Garrison and Morton.

William Mackenzie, born in Glasgow, studied medicine at the University of Glasgow and in the Royal Infirmary, receiving the diploma of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1815. He attended lectures in London, Paris, Pavia and Vienna. Returning to Glasgow in 1819, he entered general practice and lectured at Anderson's College. Mackenzie founded, with Dr. Monteath, the Eye Infirmary in 1824. His *A practical treatise on the diseases of the eye* "remained the standard book on its subject until the introduction of the ophthalmoscope in 1851 effected a radical change in the diagnosis and treatment of intraocular disease." – *DNB*.

□ Becker Collection 241; Cordasco 30-0575; *DNB*, XII, pp. 608-609; Garrison and Morton 5848; Hirschberg, *History of ophthalmology*, 8b, pp. 9-38; Snyder, *Our ophthalmic heritage*, pp. 126-130, passim.

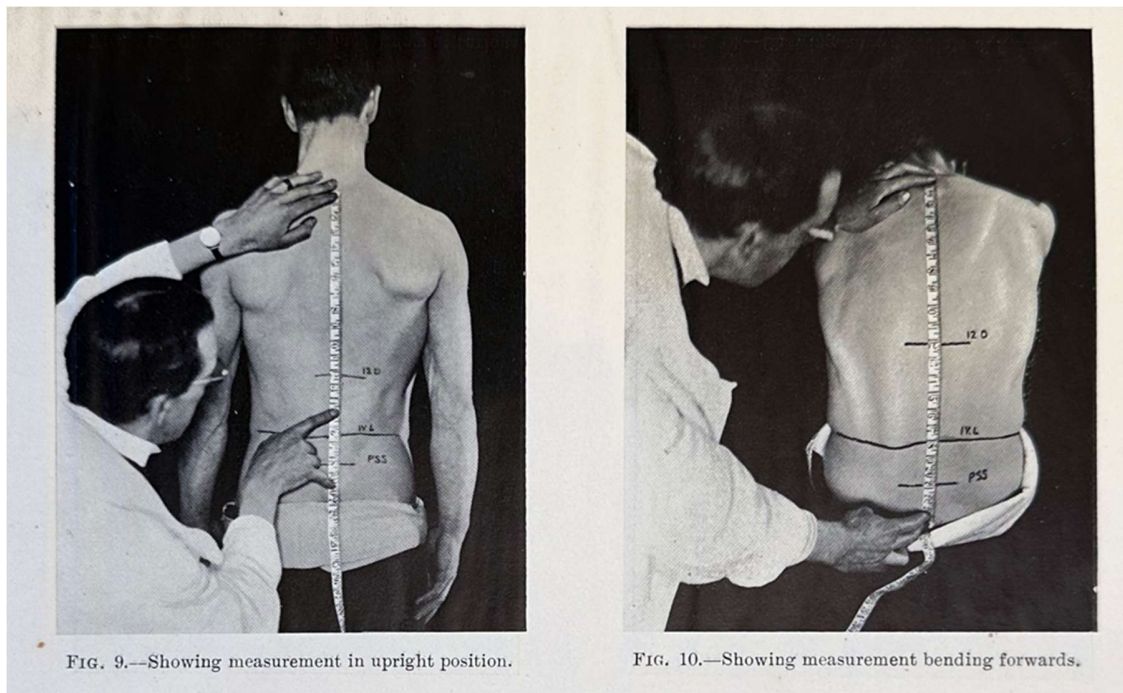


189. **MCKENDRICK, Archibald** (1876-1960). *Back Injuries and their Significance under the workmen's compensation and other acts*. New York: William Wood, 1916. ¶ Small 8vo. viii, 173 pp. 14 figs. (4 pls. among the counted figs.), index. Original light blue gilt-stamped cloth; ink

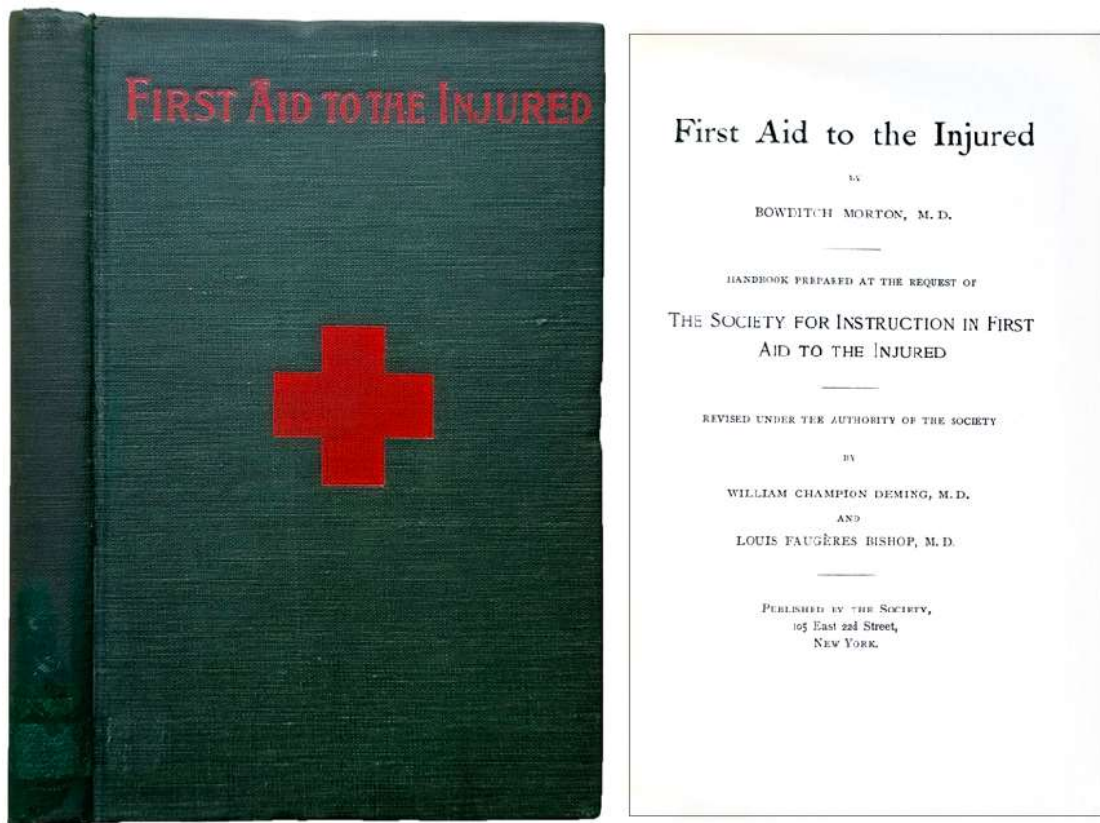
underlining (4-lines on p.3), spine call no. over-painted. Ownership signature (ffep + p.45), and bookplate of Dr. Francis G. Riley (d.1968); his gift to the Library of the Medical Society of the County of Queens (with rubber-stamp on upper margin, p. 99). Good.

\$ 35

Dr Archibald McKendrick LDS FRSE DPH was a Scottish dentist and radiologist. He was one of the first people in Britain to use X-rays in dentistry. In 1907 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. From 1909 he was working as Surgeon/Dental Surgeon in charge of Radiology under Dawson Turner with William Hope Fowler at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. In 1914 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.



PROVENANCE: Dr. Francis G. Riley (d.1968), former president of the Queen's Medical Society, and chief urologist of Queen's General and Jamaica Hospitals, NY.



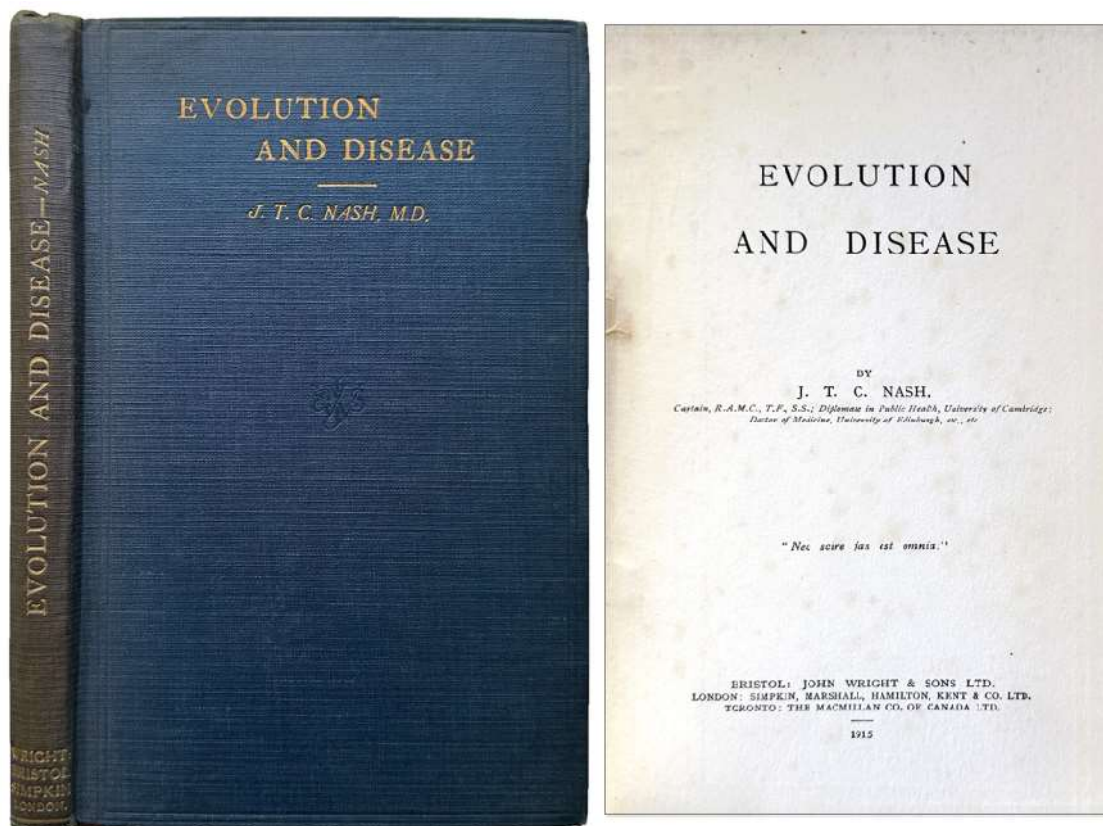
190. **MORTON, Bowditch** (1857-1909); **DEMING, William Champion** (1862-1954); **Louis Faugères BISHOP, Sr.** (1864-1941). *First Aid to the Injured. Handbook prepared at the request of The Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured. Revised under the authority of the society.* New York: Society, 1912. ¶ Small 8vo. viii, 148, [4] pp. 22 figs., index, ads.; fig. 21 is corrected by the printer with a slip mounted over the original printed error (p.82). Original full dark green cloth with red stamping on upper cover; rubbed, spine call no. neatly over-painted. Ex-library bookplate of the Mount Sinai Hospital of New York; from the library of Dr. John H. Garlock (gift to Mount Sinai), his rubber-stamp on pastedowns, rubber-stamps on endleaves and all three edges of Mount Sinai. Good+.

\$ 25

Second edition. For the aid of persons who are injured and offering practical solutions for saving a life. Shown are how to make a splint, bandaging, artificial respiration, stop bleeding, hernia, poisons, burns, frost bites, accidents from electricity, foreign bodies, transportation of the injured, nursing, etc.

Side note: Bishop's son, "Louis Faugères Bishop [Jr.] of New York City was the first American physician to limit his practice to cardiovascular disease and to proclaim himself a "cardiologist." He transformed himself from an internist into a cardiologist at a time when heart disease was not viewed as a distinct specialty in the United States." – W. Bruce Fye, *Louis Faugères Bishop*. Profiles in Cardiology, *Clin. Cardiol.* 18, 541-542 (1995).

NOTE: Louis Faugères Bishop Sr. (1864-1941); Louis Faugères Bishop Jr.'s dates: (1901-1986), was a noted cardiologist.

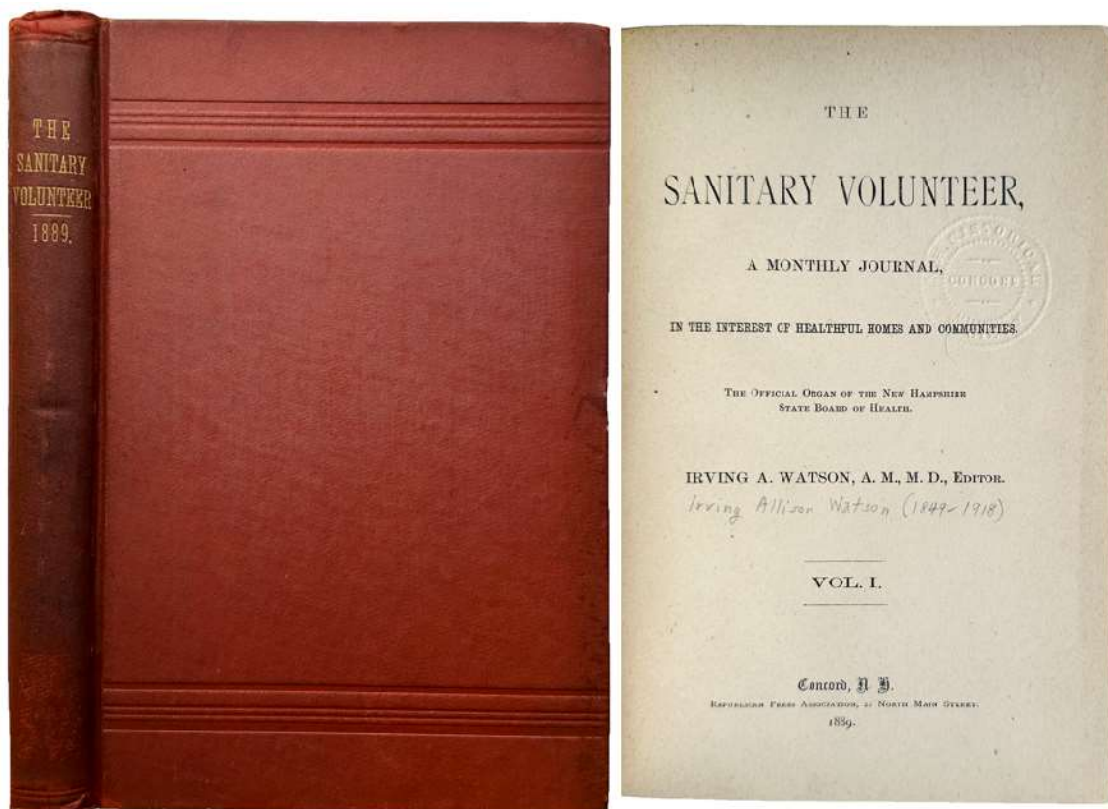


191. **NASH, J.T.C. (James Thomas Charles)** (1865-). *Evolution and Disease*. Bristol: John Wright & Son, 1915. ¶ 8vo. viii, 73, [3] pp. Ads. Original dark bluish-green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Very good copy. Scarce.

\$ 45

IN this work Dr. Nash first traces the history of certain epidemic diseases, in particular the Black Death, during the Middle Ages in Great Britain. An interesting chapter deals with the medieval psychopathic epidemics, such as the dancing mania. Much of this has necessarily appeared elsewhere, but it is none

the less convenient to have the scattered literature of the subject thus briefly epitomised. The reader will probably turn with most interest to the chapters dealing with evolution and disease-in particular with the evolution and mutations of disease germs. As regards diphtheria, for example, the author states that diphtheroid organisms in throat swabs are uncommon except in cases of definite sore throat or in “contacts” with diphtheria or sore throat, that genuine cases of diphtheria with typical diphtheria bacilli often show later only diphtheroid bacilli in the throat swabs, and that some streptococci . . . the Klebs-Löffler bacillus, Hofmann’s bacillus, and certain other diphtheroid bacilli, -have a common ancestral origin, and concludes that the fact that bacteria and protozoa can be profoundly affected by environment is abundantly established, and evolution in relation to the germ cannot be gainsaid, [or] topical interest is introduced in the final chapter on war as a factor in the evolution of epidemics. – *Nature*, Review, 95, page 424 (1915).



New Hampshire State Board of Health [192]

192. **New Hampshire State Board of Health; Irving A. (Allison) WATSON**, A.M.M.D. (editor) (1849-1918). *The Sanitary Volunteer, a monthly journal, in the interest of healthful homes and communities. The official organ of the New Hampshire State Board of Health. Vol. I.* Concord, NH: Republican Press Association, 1889. ¶ [1 year, 12 issues]. 8vo. [2], 288 pp. Some figs., index. Original brick-red blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, by Crawford & Stockbridge Binders, Concord NH (with their ticket). Bookplate and embossed stamp on title of the New Hampshire Historical Society; Inscribed by the author/editor to the New Hampshire Historical Society, 1898. Very good copy. Scarce.

\$ 275

“All published.” Containing all 12 parts of the first and only year of this publication on public health.

Goodness – after reading some of the comments that the editor published, I wonder! This first 7 comments I read are more toward funny and quackery than toward good advice and health as intended.

Good healthful advice is surely intended, but really it is a statement of social norms and gossip. Among the stories and contributions printed, How long to sleep – How to use milk and avoid its dangers – Contagious and infectious diseases in New Hampshire – To make Koumiss (a sweet drink made with champagne – Our insane poor – Sunshine – Employment for young women – A comic cure for insomnia – Muscle and Mint, value of muscle culture – The non-ventilated school-room – Lard and oleomargarine – Hot-air inhalations in phthisis, etc.

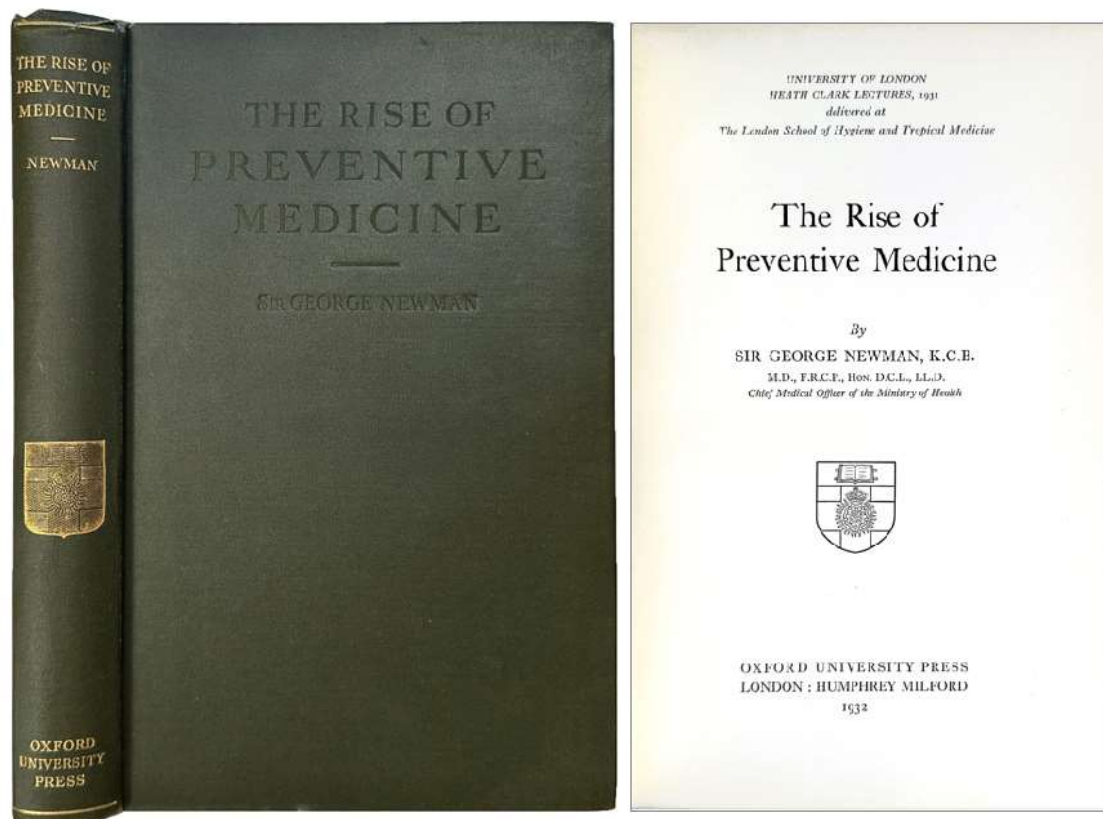
193. **NEWMAN, Sir George**, GBE KCB FRSE (1870-1948). *The Rise of Preventive Medicine.* London: Oxford University Press, 1932. ¶ Series: *Heath Clark Lectures*, 1931. 8vo. vi, [6], 270 pp. 8 plates, index. Original dark green embossed- and gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

\$ 25

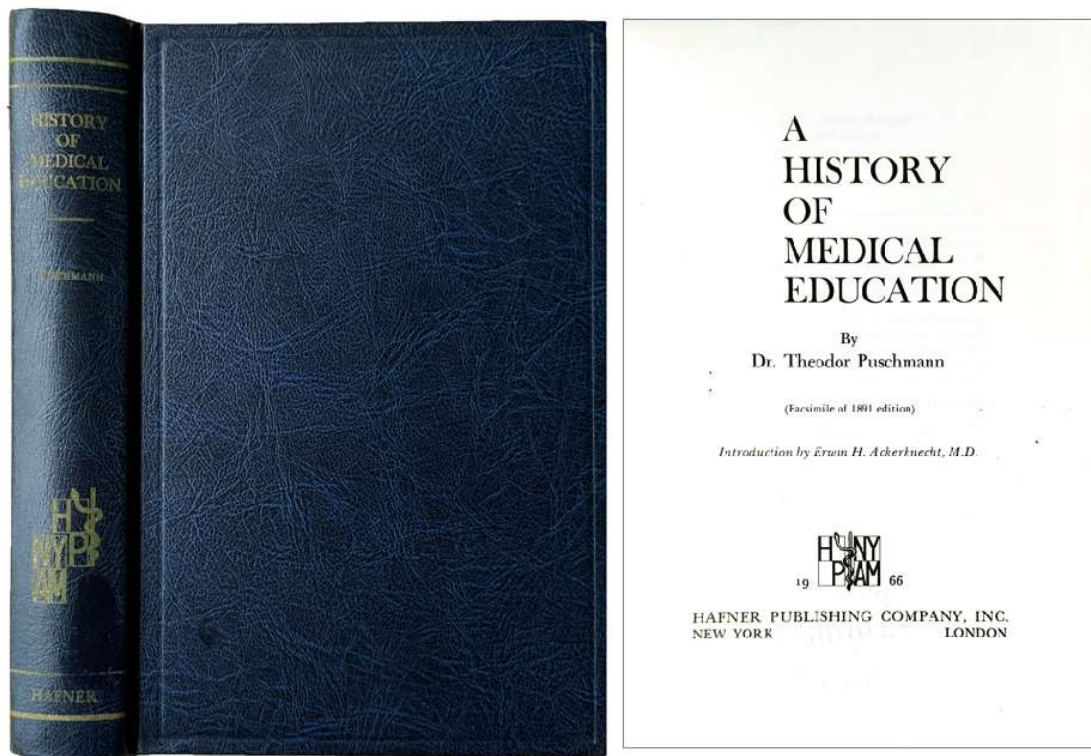
First edition. “This book of lectures, originally given on the Heath Clark Foundation in 1931, at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine by the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, is an excellent bird’s eye view of the origins of preventive medicine. In a series of ten lectures, the field, which, of course, is very extensive, has been covered from the earliest

times to the present. Of particular interest are the chapters on folk-lore and magic, the Middle Ages, and the last, which outlines Sir George Newman's ideas in regard to the future of public health work. The book is very readable, the references accurate, and the ideas expressed are those of a conservative man who, nevertheless, has distinct feeling for the future of his subject. Such a book can be highly recommended as a proper introduction to the subject of preventive medicine, for it will give the reader a splendid historical background on which to advance his specialty. The latter chapters are distinctly English in their point of view and much that has been accomplished in this country and elsewhere is omitted. This is a definite drawback for the American student. It is hoped that a book of a similar nature will be written in this country, giving due weight to the advances made in public health measures by officials of the federal and state public health agencies." – Review. *The New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 208 no. 24, June 15, 1933.

□ Garrison and Morton 1657.1.



NEWMAN [193]

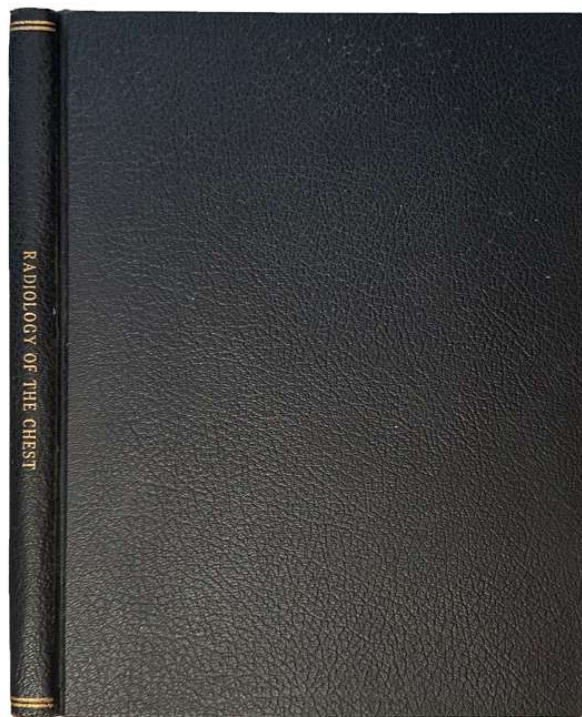


194. **PUSCHMANN, Theodor** (1844-1899). *A History of Medical Education (Facsimile of 1891 edition). Introduction by Erwin H. Ackerknecht.* New York: Hafner, 1966. ¶ Series: *History of Medicine Ser.*, 28. 8vo. xi, [1], 650 pp. Index. Navy-blue decorative cloth, yellow-stamped spine. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; rear pocket. Very good.

\$ 20

Translation of, *Geschichte des medicinischen Unterrichts von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gegenwart*; originally published in 1891.

The only comprehensive multinational study of the development of medical education, and of limited value for coverage of the 19th century. Translated into English by Evan H. Hare as *A history of medical education from the most remote to the most recent times* (London, 1891), reprinted, with introduction by Erwin Ackerknecht, New York, Hafner, 1966. – Garrison and Morton 1766.601; 6391.



CHAPTER III
RADIOLOGY OF THE CHEST
By COLEMAN B. RABIN

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| I. Introduction | Uses of Roentgen Examination | a. General emphysema | b. Local emphysema |
| II. Technique | A. Fluoroscopy | 1. Aspiration with aid of fluoroscope | 2. Injection of radiopaque material |
| | B. Localization of lesions | 1. Position of patient | 2. Distance |
| | C. Radiography | 1. Position of patient | 2. Distance |
| | D. Time of exposure | 3. Voltage | 4. Time of exposure |
| | E. Bedside examination | | |
| III. The Normal Chest | A. Pulmonary Fields | B. Mediastinum | C. Diaphragm |
| | D. Chest Wall | | |
| IV. Conditions Bordering upon the Normal | A. Lymph Nodes | B. Pleura | C. Lung Roots |
| | D. Tuberculous Residua | E. Aneurysms | 1. Azygos lobe |
| | 2. Inferior accessory lobe | | |
| V. Diseases of Chest Wall | A. The Breast | B. Soft Tissues | C. Bony Thorax |
| | 1. Sternum | 2. Spine | 3. Ribs |
| | 4. Shoulder girdle | | |
| VI. The Lungs | A. Hypo-aeration and Hyper-aeration | 1. Atelectasis | 2. Hyperaeration or emphysema |
| | B. Pneumonia | 1. Lobar pneumonia | a. Apurid necrosis |
| | 2. Bronchopneumonia | a. Simple fibrillar | b. Suppurative |
| | 3. Chronic interstitial pneumonia | a. Tuberculous | b. Sarcoid |
| | C. Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 1. Childhood or primary tuberculosis | 2. Adult or tertiary tuberculosis |
| | a. Early infiltrate | b. Local progress of lesion | c. Bronchiectasis in chronic tuberculosis |
| | 3. Hemoptegous tuberculosis | a. Military | b. Other forms |
| | D. Abscess of Lung | 1. Early stage | 2. Chronic stage |
| | 3. Perforated lung abscess | 4. Roentgenologic localization | |
| | E. Bronchiectasis | 1. Pathogenesis | 2. Atelectasis in bronchiectasis |
| | 3. Roentgen characteristics | F. More Unusual Inflammatory Diseases | 1. Streptothricosis, sporotrichosis and leptothrix infection |
| | 2. Actinomycosis | 3. Psittacosis | 4. Echinosoceros disease |
| | 5. Pneumococcosis | 6. Syphilis | 7. Radiation fibrosis |
| | G. Pulmonary Neoplasms | | |

61

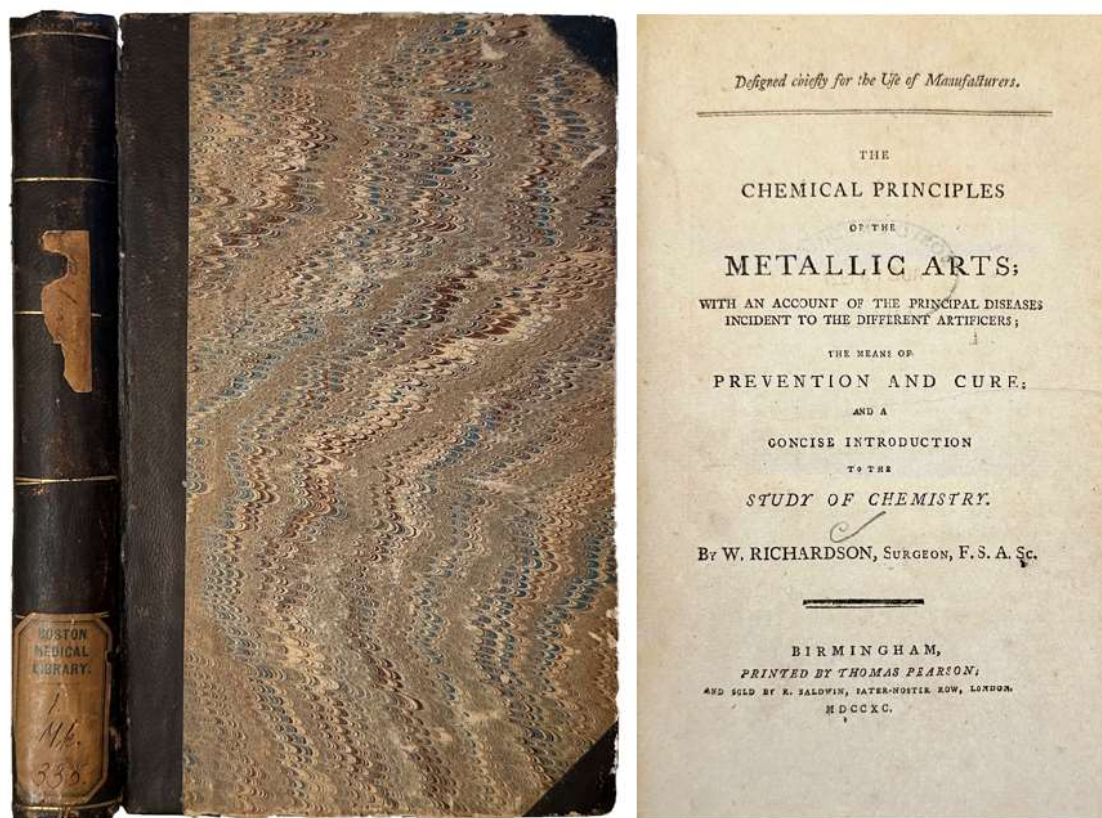
195. **RABIN, Coleman B. (Berley)** (1900-1991). *Radiology of the Chest. Chapter III*. Possibly: Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, ca.1969. ¶ Pp. 61-196. 88 figures. Original full marron gilt-stamped cloth. Fine.

\$ 18

Essentially a book-offprint rather than a journal-offprint. Probably a section of Golden's *Diagnostic Radiology*, edited by Ross Golden and Laurence Lamson Robbins. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, ca.1969.

Coleman Rabin, MD was the first official chief of the Division of Thoracic Diseases (Pulmonology) in the Dept. of Medicine at The Mount Sinai Hospital. He joined the Mount Sinai staff in 1922 as an Intern and spent his 70 year career at Mount Sinai. He held appointments in the departments of Medicine, Radiology, Pathology, and Community Medicine.

See: Coleman B. Rabin, *Reminiscences of Coleman Berley Rabin* (1965). Rabin was also interviewed for an oral history by the Mount Sinai Hospital Project.



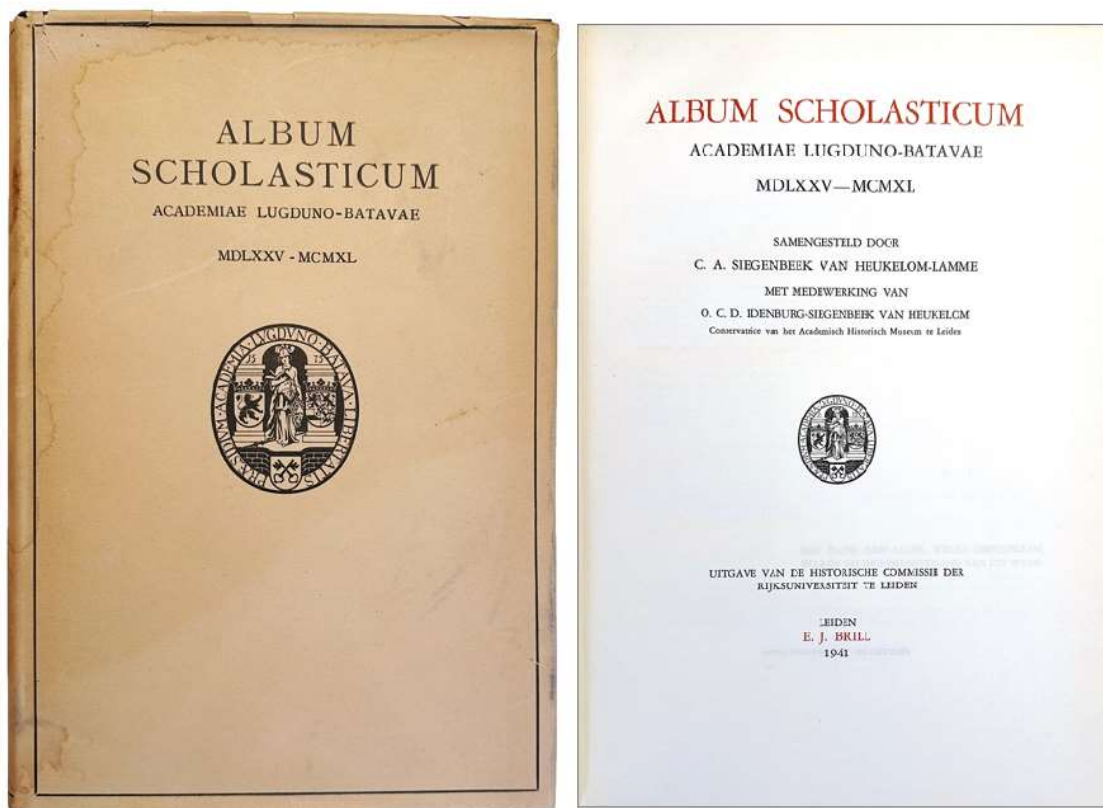
196. **RICHARDSON, W. (William)**, Surgeon, F.S.A. *The Chemical Principles of the Metallic Arts; with an account of the principal diseases incident to the different artificers; the means of prevention and cure; and a concise introduction to the study of chemistry.* Birmingham: Printed by Thomas Pearson, and sold by R. Baldwin ... London, 1790. ¶ Four parts in 1 volume. 8vo. vi, [5], xx-cii, [2], 201, [5] pp. Errata, 2 (of 3) folded charts [1] A Table of the Weight and Color of Metallic Precipitates; [2] A Table of Affinities of the different Metals in the Dry Wry. LACKS: [1 table] "A Table shewing some of the most useful single elective Attractions in the Humid Way". Original three-quarter calf, marbled boards; joints both cracked, cover worn with damage to extremities (due to age!). Ex-library copy with added paper label on spine from the Boston Medical Library, their rubber-stamps on title verso, pages 1, 50. As is. Rare.

\$ 45

The first one third of the book presents an abbreviated course in chemistry to give the manufacturers the general ideas of the subject. The author accepts the

phlogiston theory but does describe some of Lavoisier's experiments (pp 92-93, 95-97). The remainder of the book describes various ores, methods of assaying, metals, alloys, preparation and uses of metallic calces and precipitates and concludes with a section on the prevention and cure of industrial diseases caused by metals. There was a 2nd issue in 1806 (R.D. Gurney, 1978, cat. 77) and a German translation, Leipzig 1792. – Cole.

□ Cole 1114; Duveen 508; ESTC T117146; Ferguson II 269-70; Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 14158.

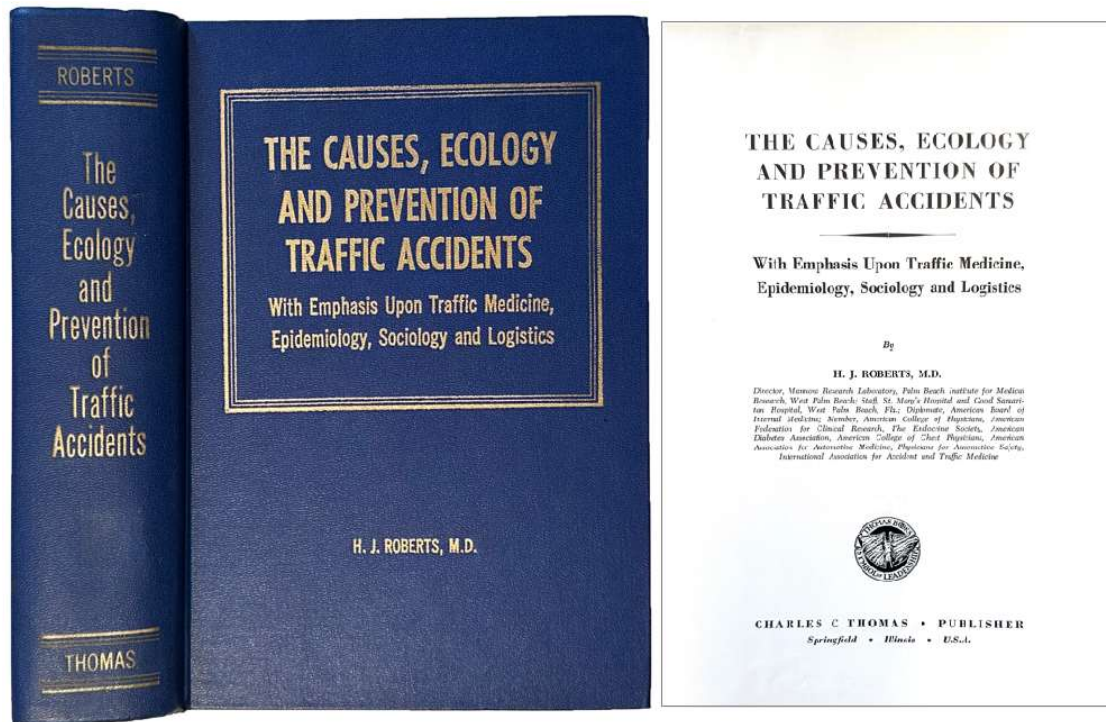


197. [Rijksuniversiteit, Leiden] *Album Scholasticum Adademiae Lugduno-Batavae MDLXXV-MCMXL*. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1941. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [3], 237 pp. Original gilt-stamped blue cloth, gilt-stamped cover and spine title, dust jacket; light waterstain to dust jacket. Scarce. Fine.

\$ 15

This work is intended as a new contribution to the history of Leiden University from its foundation to the present day and contains a complete list of the Curators, Professors, Lecturers, Librarians and Regents of the Rijksuniversiteit

of Leiden from February 8, 1575 to February 8, 1940. Leiden University, The Netherlands, was founded in 1575 and is one of Europe's leading international research universities. It has seven faculties in the arts, sciences and social sciences, spread over locations in Leiden and The Hague.



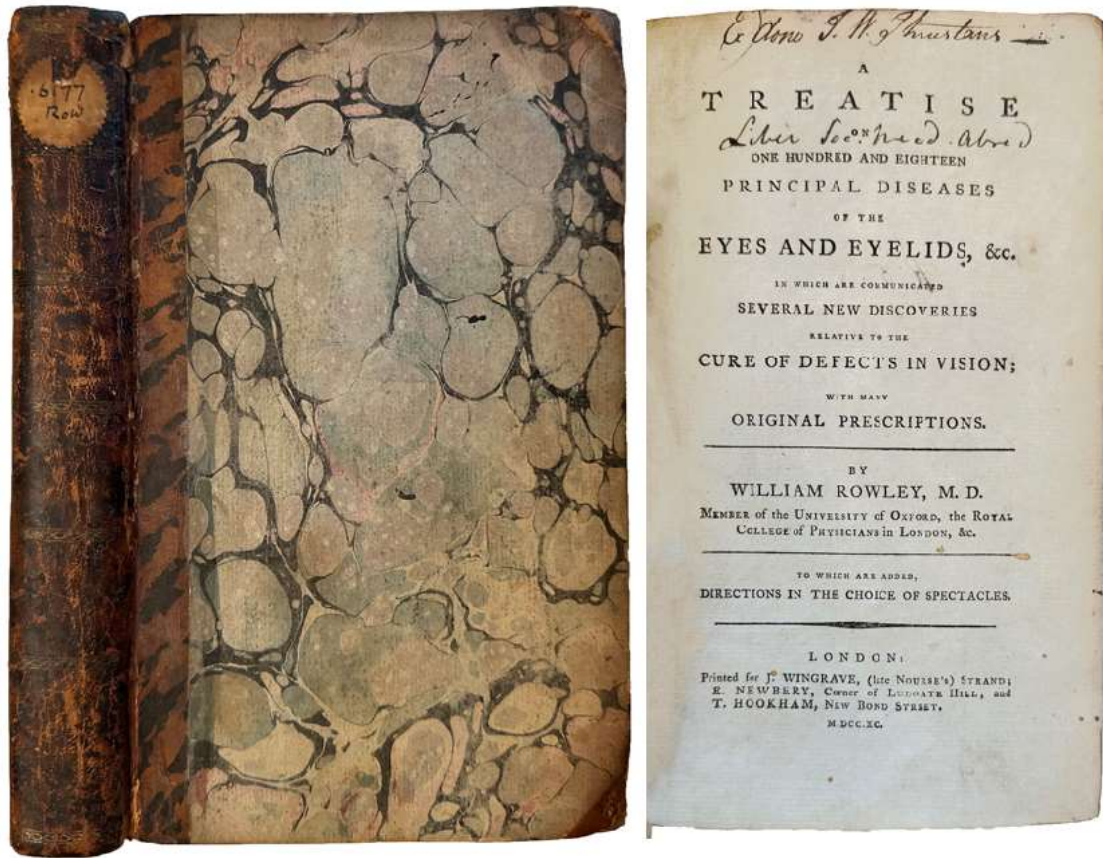
198. **ROBERTS, Hyman J.** *The Causes, Ecology and Prevention of Traffic Accidents; with emphasis upon traffic medicine, epidemiology, sociology and logistics.* Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1971. ¶ Thick 8vo. xxii, 1016 pp. Figs., index. Original blue gilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library copy with several rubberstamps applied to endleaves, rear pocket. Very good.

\$ 25

Hyman J. Roberts was director, Mallow Research Laboratory, Palm Beach Institute for Medical Research.

CONTENTS: Preface; Acknowledgments; Introduction: An overview of perspectives concerning the accident problem. – SECTION 1: The statistics of accidents. – Chapter I. The accident toll. – SECTION 2: The panorama of accident causation. An holistic approach to the epidemiology of traffic accidents: the human factor – multiple factors – psychological influences. – SECTION 3: Traffic medicine and epidemiology with emphasis upon fatigue, the sleepy driver hypoglycemia and alcohol-drug susceptibility. – III. Narcolepsy (pathologic

drowsiness, the hypnotic state) clinical features, pathophysiologic concepts, and contributory causes. – IV. Basic physiologic considerations pertaining to sleep and sleep disturbances: the reticular activating system: rem activity and its relationship to nutrition; and neuromediators. – V. The role of narcolepsy in accident proneness. – VI. Hypoglycemia due to functional (diabetogenic) hyperinsulinism. – VII. Hypoglycemia and accident proneness. – VIII. A questionnaire survey of drivers involved in accidents and five control groups. – IX. Results of the driver questionnaire survey of 124 narcoleptic patients. – X. The clinical interrelations of selected medical disorders in accident proneness. – SECTION 4: Related physiologic, pharmacologic and therapeutic considerations. – XI. Attention, perception, and reaction-time responses: a review and pertinent observations. – XII. Alcohol and accidents-newer perspectives. – XIII. The contributory role of abuse of nicotine, caffeine, amphetamines, and other dangerous drugs. – XIV. Rational therapy and prophylactic measures for drivers subject to fatigue, drowsiness, hypoglycemia, and selected medical disorders. – SECTION 5: Approaches to improved driver function and traffic safety programs. – XV. Recommendations for improving driver vision. – XVI recommendations for improving driver performance. – XVII. Effective traffic safety programs. – SECTION 6: The licensing of drivers and vehicles medicolegal considerations. – XVIII. Pertinent guidelines for driver licensing and medical review committees; psychophysical testing. – XIX. Medicolegal considerations and military ramifications. – SECTION 7: Improved and safer roads and transportation. – XX. Improving roads, highways, and urban transportation. – XXI. Traffic engineering with emphasis upon the human factor. – SECTION 8: Improved vehicular safety. – XXII. Recommendations for improving vehicular safety. – SECTION 9: Sociologic, demographic and ecologic influences. – XXIII. Sociologic, demographic and spiritual considerations relating to mass transportation and the traffic accident pandemic. – XXIV. Ecologic hazards: air pollution, carbon monoxide exposure, noise, lead intoxication. – SECTION 10: Emergency care of casualties. – XXV. Emergency handling, transportation, and treatment of traffic accident victims. – SECTION 11: Obstacles. – XXVI Obstacles and resistance to traffic safety and accident prevention. – SECTION 12: Appendix A: Excerpts from physician's guide for determining driver limitation: committee on medical aspects of automotive safety, 1968. – Appendix B: Visual factors in automobile driving, and provisional standards: committee on medical aspects of automotive safety. – Appendix C: The highway safety program standards, y state source: national safety council. – Appendix D: Federal highway safety program standards. – SECTION 13: Bibliography; Index.



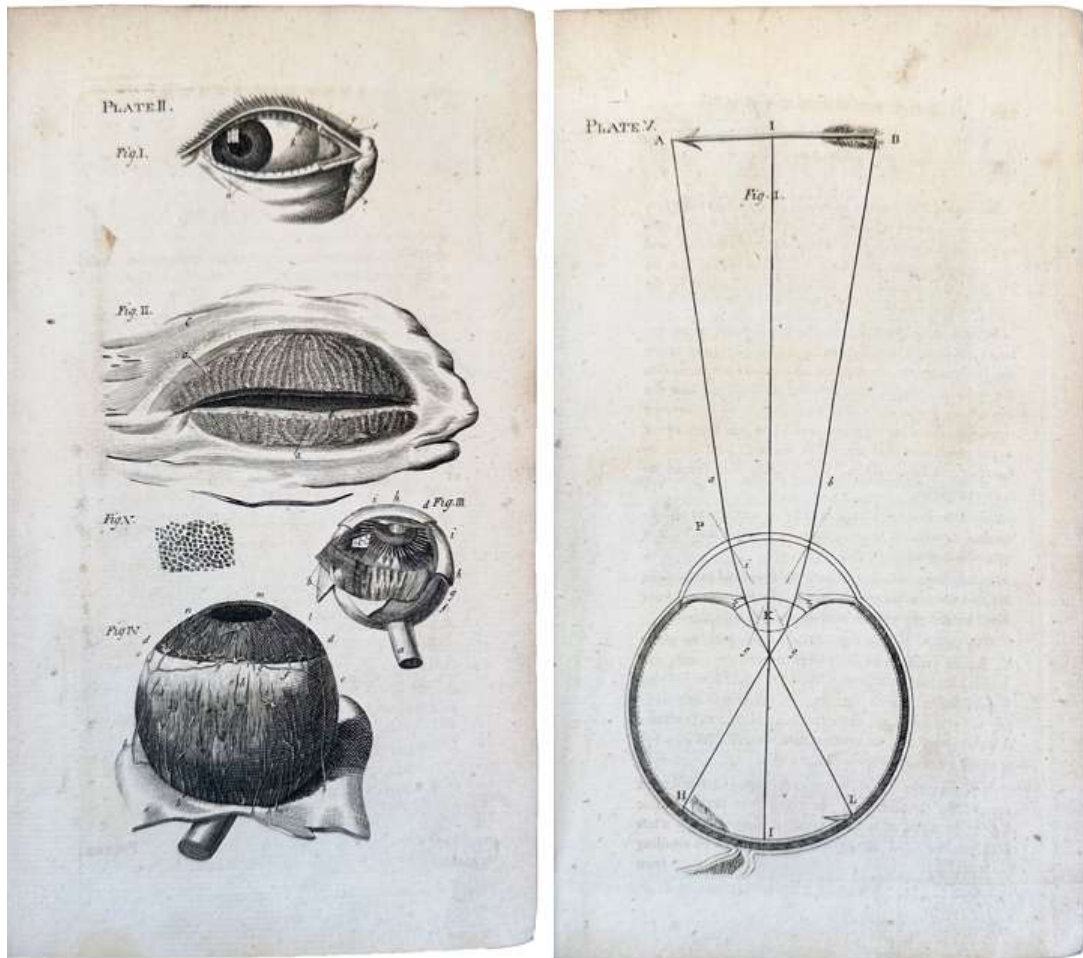
Added: Of the Choice of Spectacles

199. **ROWLEY, William** (1743-1806). *A treatise on one hundred and eighteen principal diseases of the eyes and eyelids, &c. in which are communicated several new discoveries relative to the cure of defects in vision; with many original prescriptions. To which are added, directions in the choice of spectacles.* London: Printed for J. Wingrave . . . , E. Newbery . . . , and T. Hookham, 1790. ¶ 213 x 134 mm. 8vo. lxvi, 360 pp. 6 engraved plates (1 folding); occasional spotting, ms. notes on pages 8 and 9 in an early hand. Contemporary quarter brown calf, calf corners, marbled boards, gilt on spine rubbed off; corners bumped and showing, rubbed. Ex library ms. label at head of spine, ms. notations on title and page [3]. Bookplate. Very good; RARE.

\$ 1,750

FIRST EDITION. "One of the most intriguing volumes in the historic ophthalmic literature. Ostensibly written by Rowley, the book was judged in

England to be an important ophthalmological work at the time. Almost half a century later, it gradually dawned on the ophthalmic intelligentsia that the book was in fact a plagiarism. Rowley's book was an unacknowledged translation of Joseph Jacob Plenck's *Doctrina de morbus oclorum*. The full story of the deception was published in 1910 by the great ophthalmic historian, Julius Hirschberg . . ." – Albert, *The classics of ophthalmology library*, 1988.

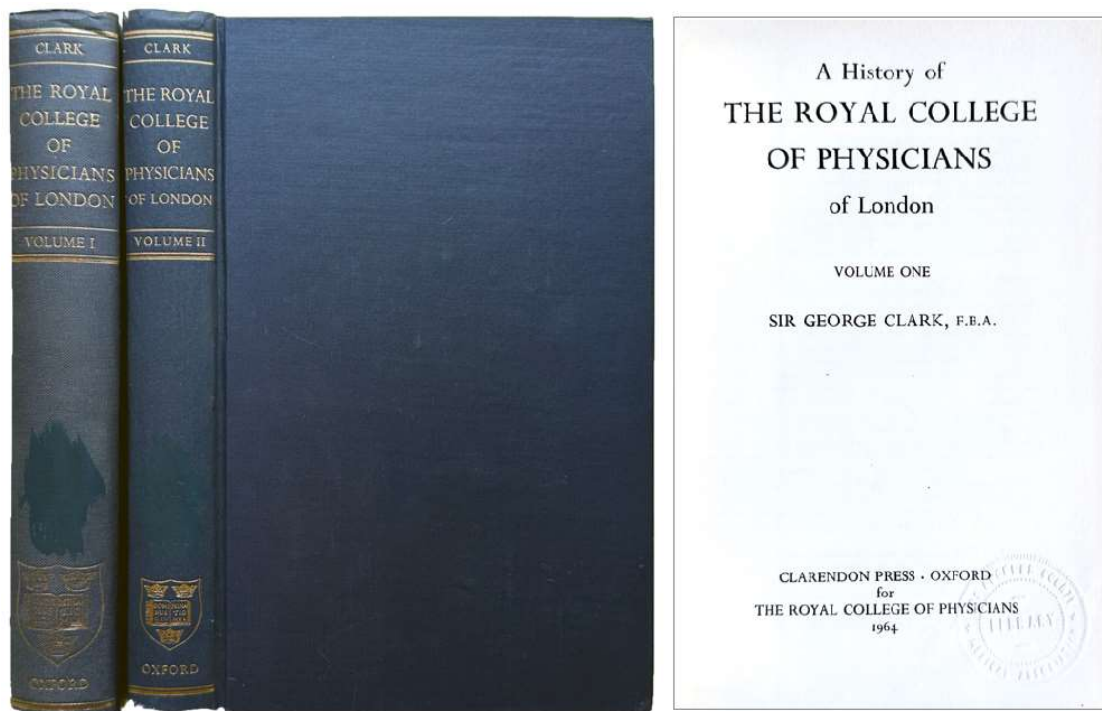


William Rowley served an apprenticeship at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and worked as a naval surgeon for some years before establishing a London practice, chiefly in obstetrics but also in general surgery and ophthalmology.

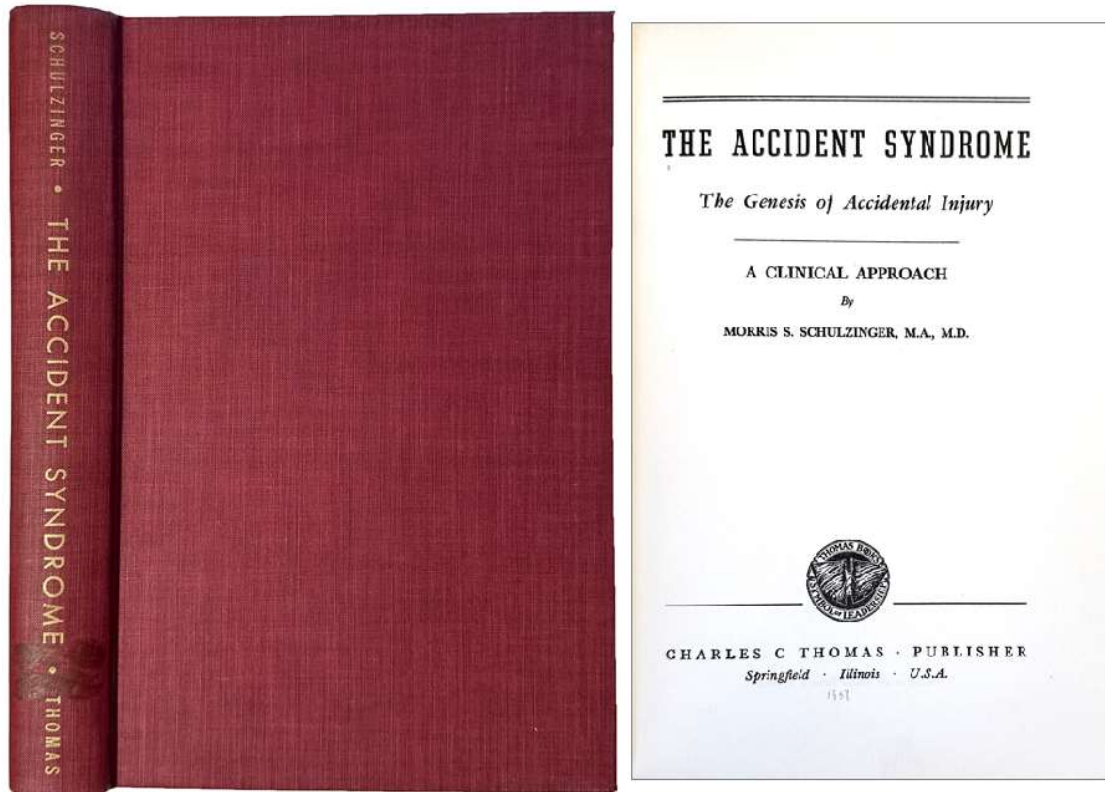
PROVENANCE: [1] Title-page inscribed, "Ex dono J. W. Thrustans[?!]"; [2] "Ex libris Societatis Medicae Abudonensis" [?!] [18th century handwriting]. [3] Jerry Donin bookplate.

□ Albert, et al, *Source book of ophthalmology*, 1967; *DNB*, XVII, pp. 366-367; Hirsch, V, p. 105; Hirschberg, III, pp. 375-378; Munk's Roll, II, pp. 340-342; Snyder, *Our ophthalmic heritage*, pp. 153-157.

See: James, *Studies in the history of ophthalmology in England prior to the year 1800*, pp. 118-121. Charles E. Letocha, *The invention and early manufacture of bifocals*, *Survey of Ophthalmology*, Volume 35, Issue 3, November–December 1990, pages 226-235.



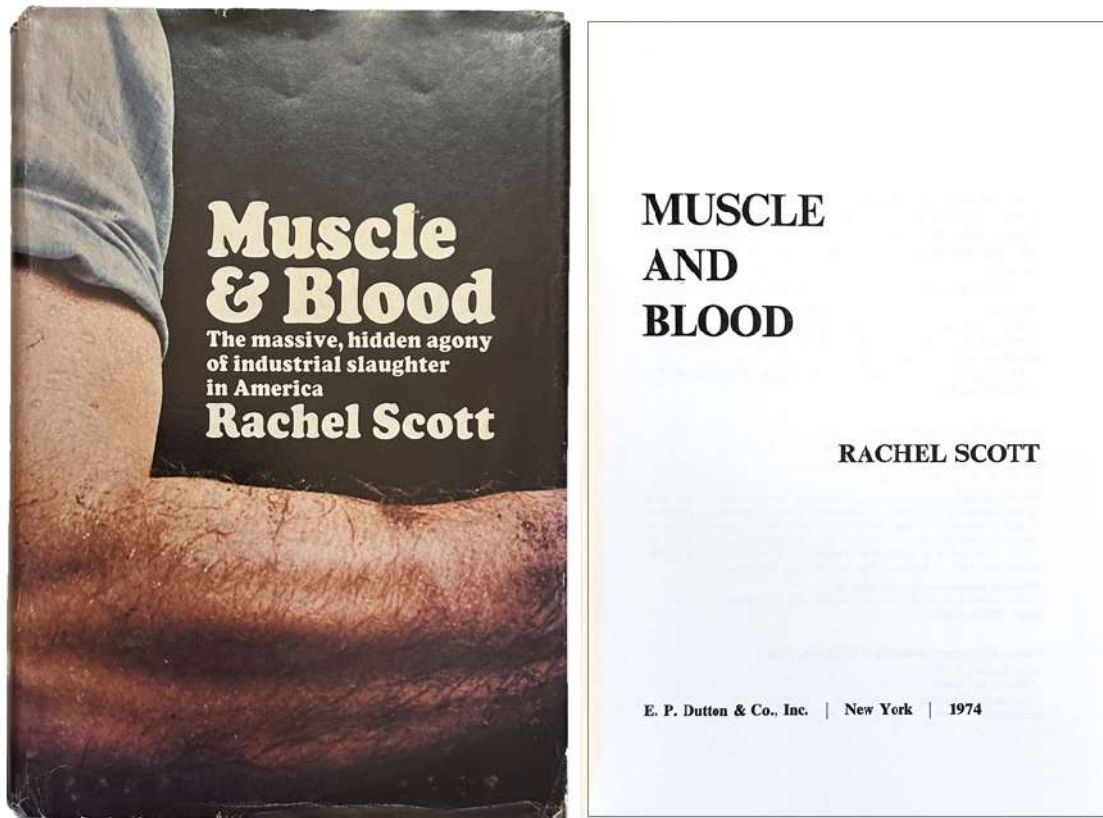
200. [Royal College of Physicians] Sir George CLARK (1890-1979). *A History of the Royal College of Physicians of London*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1964, 1966. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xxii, [2], 425, [1]; xviii, [2], (427)-800 pp. 14 + 11 plates, index. Original navy gilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; rear pocket. Very good. \$ 25



201. **SCHULZINGER, Morris S. (Simcho)** (1900-1995). *The Accident Syndrome; the genesis of accidental injury. A Clinical approach.* Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1956. ¶ 8vo. xxiii, [1], 234, [2] pp. Numerous charts, index. Red gilt-stamped cloth; spine call number over-painted. Very good.

\$ 18

Morris S. Schulzinger was an expert on accidents and their prevention. This work should be the beginning of modern statistical recording of accident records.

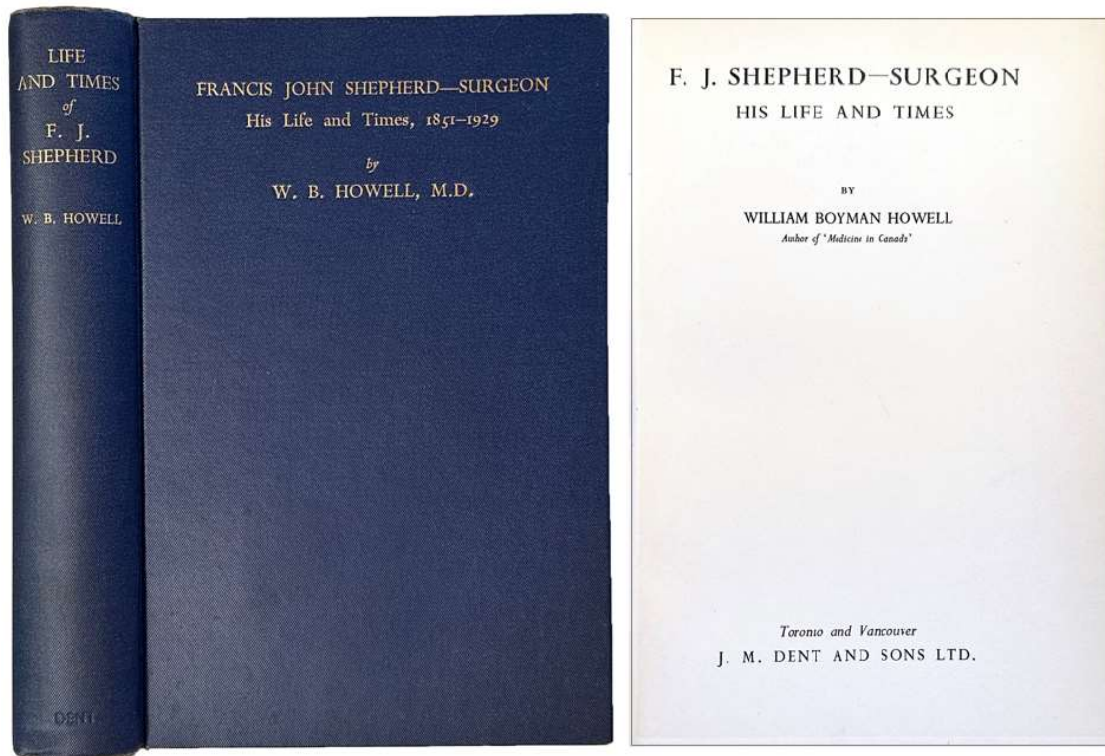


202. **SCOTT, Rachel** (1947-). *Muscle and Blood*. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1974. ¶ First edition, second printing. 8vo. xii, [2], 306 pp. Illustrated, index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket worn. Ownership signature of Arthur Frank. Good+.

\$ 4

This monograph is on occupational health in America, based partly on interviews of industrial workers – recounts various incidents in which occupational diseases and occupational accidents resulted from employers’ negligence of occupational safety measures. “This is a shocking, heartbreaking account of a hidden horror: industrial slaughter in America – the 100,000 men and women a year killed by their jobs . . . the millions of others who are poisoned and maimed, who must forfeit their health just to make a living . . . the employers who put profit above human lives.” – jacket.

Clearly this is an unheralded version of Erin Brockovich, written much earlier, and exposing hazards in American industry that are too often on-going and not properly managed, nor prosecuted either.



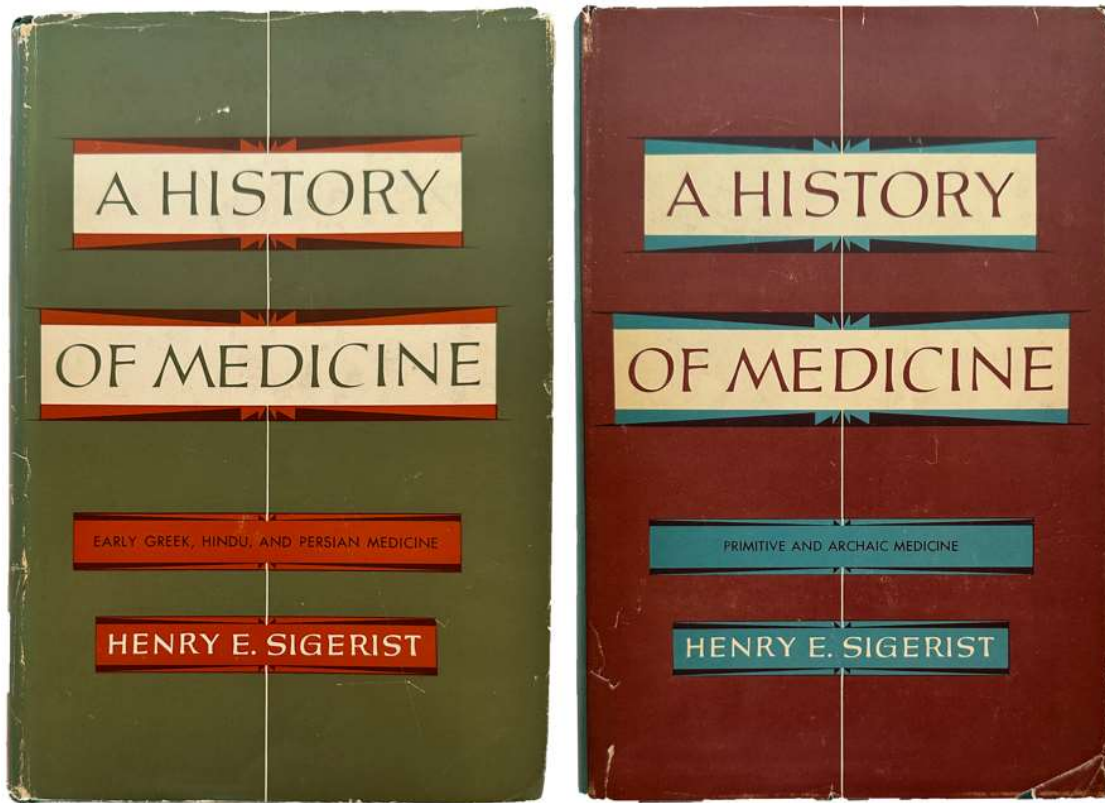
203. [SHEPHERD, Francis John (1851-1929)] HOWELL, William Boyman (1873/4-1947?). *F. J. Shepherd—Surgeon: His Life and Times*. Toronto: J. M. Dent and Sons, 1934. ¶ 8vo. ix, [1], 251, [1] pp. Navy gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket a remnant. Rear free endpaper damaged, else very good.

\$ 12

'Dr. Shepherd fills a large place in Canadian medical history because he was a man of unusual character and abilities. Not [too] many in our profession is it given to be a surgeon of international repute, an anatomist of the first rank, and a dermatologist of authority.' - H.E.M. [Obituary]. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 1934 Nov.; 31(5): p. 549.

The author, William Boyman Howell, was born in England and educated there and in Montreal, where he received his M.D., C.M. from McGill University in 1896. He practiced in Montreal, and during the First World War he worked overseas with the Field Ambulance Service. In 1918, Howell was appointed as the first full-time anesthetist to the Royal Victoria Hospital. In retirement, Howell returned to England (1937) where he pursued his avocation in literature

and history. He was the author of a history of medicine in Canada (1933) and of a biography of Dr. F.J. Shepherd.

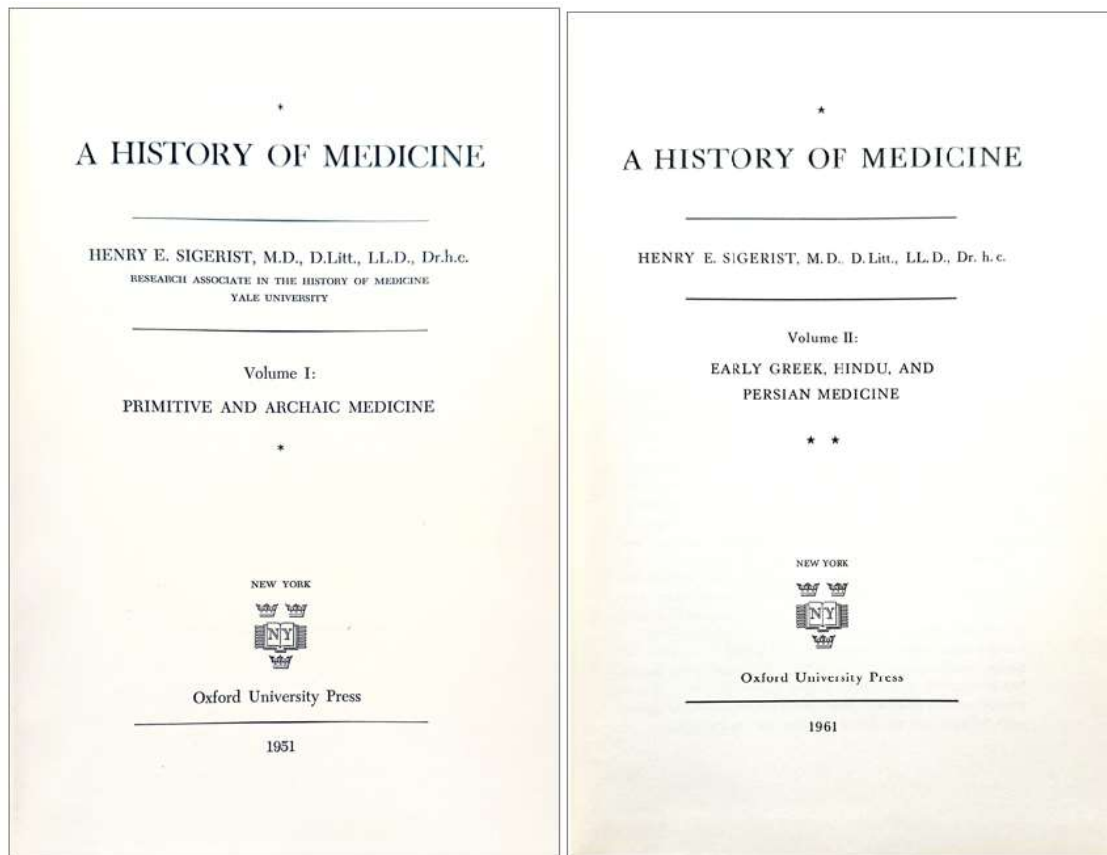


204. **SIGERIST, Henry E.** (1891-1957). *A History of Medicine. Volume I: Primitive and Archaic Medicine. Volume II: Early Greek, Hindu, and Persian Medicine.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1951, 1961. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xxi, [1], 564; xvi, 352 pp. Illustrated, indexes. Cloth, dust-jackets; jackets worn. Ownership signature of A. [Arthur] Frank. Generally, very good copies.

\$ 20

An uneven history, as the Persian section is useless. He does not even mention Avicenna [Ibn Sina], nor Rhazes [Abū Bakr al-Rāzī], both are among the most influential of all early physicians in the whole world. Clearly Sigerist never thoroughly investigated the Persian history of medicine and their myriad contributions. Cyril Elgood's work, *A Medical History of Persia and the Eastern Caliphate*, (1951), was one resource available to Sigerist, which he cited, but did not really use. Neither Philippe Gignoux, whose "Health in Persia" paper is part of the great *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, nor the admirable contributions by

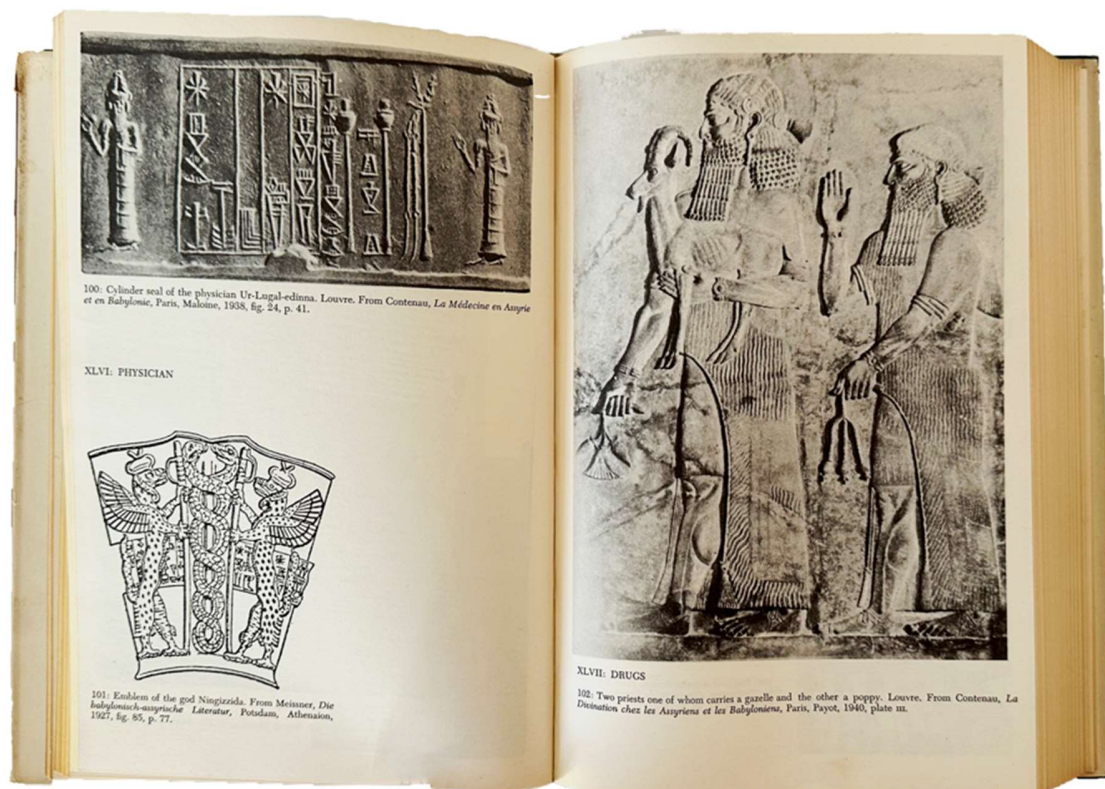
Willem Floor (*Public Health in Qajar Iran* (2004); *Studies in the History of Medicine in Iran*, (2018)), even bother to mention Sigerist. Still, I am compelled to point out this omission of medical history in Sigerist's book which claims Persia made no contributions to medical science – certainly this country, which is rich in ancient science and medicine, coupled with its thorough grasp of herbal medicine, made immense contributions that influenced both Arabic and Greek medical science.



“Sigerist’s views and politics also changed over time. His earliest papers in the 1920s in Germany were somewhat abstract explorations of the relation between disease and culture; as the depression under lined the problems of poverty and unemployment in the United States in the 1930s, he addressed more specific connections between disease and social conditions. Sigerist’s travels in the late 1930s and early 1940s – to South Africa, India, and especially the Soviet Union – also clearly influenced his work. In Sigerist’s final work in the history of medicine, he attempted to synthesize his knowledge and ideas into a single, comprehensive account of the historical relation of medicine to

civilization (Sigerist 1951; 1961). Sigerist died in Switzerland while waiting the second book of his projected eight-volume history of medicine, so this ambitious effort was never completed.” (p. 128).

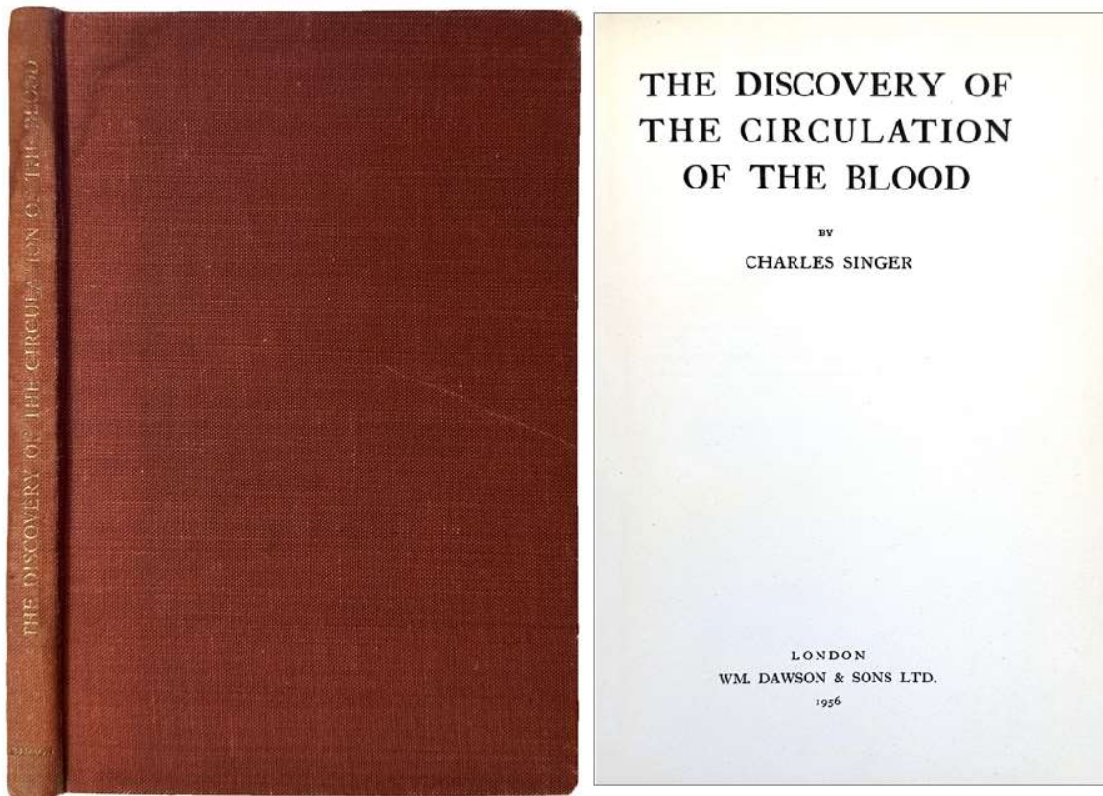
“It will be evident from this discussion that I believe Sigerist, in common with many intellectuals of the 1930s and 1940s, overvalued the inherent progressive force of scientific and technological development and failed to see the ways in which science itself is culturally determined. Sigerist’s studies of the history of disease were remarkable in linking disease to broader social, economic, cultural and political forces. I would argue that his view of the history of disease was culturally richer and more complex than his view of science.” (p. 146) – Elizabeth Fee, “Henry E. Sigerist: From the Social Production of Disease to Medical Management and Scientific Socialism.” *The Milbank Quarterly*, Vol. 67, Suppl. 1, 1989.



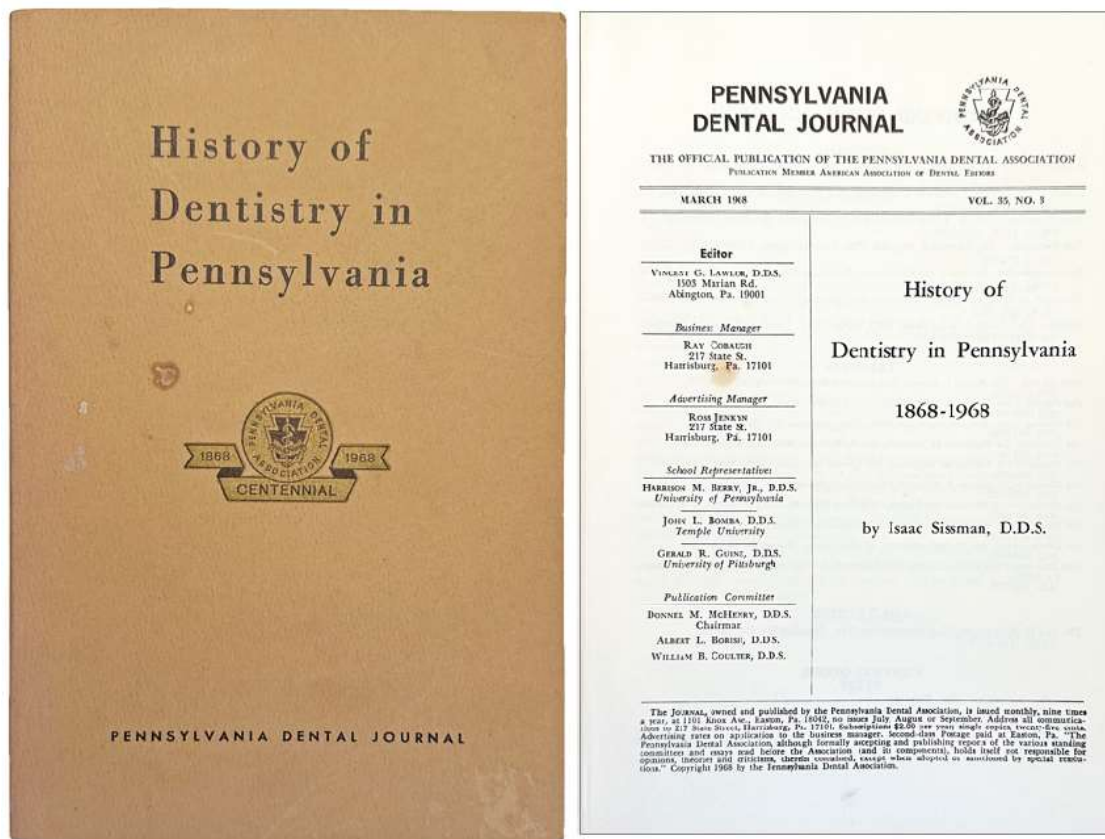
Ilza Veith, who reviewed the second volume, wrote of its challenges to Sigerist: “Henry E. Sigerist, unquestionably the outstanding medical historian of this century, died suddenly in the spring of 1957. The loss to the world of

scholarship was particularly poignant because it interrupted Sigerist's heroic project of an encyclopedic eight-volume history of medicine, only the first volume of which had previously appeared. The eagerly awaited second volume on which he had been working during the last years of his life has now been posthumously published. This book cannot be evaluated without consideration of the total project and of the man who envisioned it. In his preface to the first volume, John F. Fulton wrote, "Dr. Sigerist is probably the only living scholar who has both the training and the vision to approach the development of medicine on this vast scale." No one would question the validity of this statement. Sigerist had planned his work for many years and brought to it a depth of scholastic attainment, an all-embracing concept of the relation of medicine to general culture, and a universal humanity that concerned itself with all aspects of life. The beginning of his self-imposed gigantic task was unfortunately long delayed, in part because of circumstances beyond his control. When once begun it required a staggering amount of work which involved re-study of all the basic material and even re-learning various languages in which they were originally written. The realization of the magnitude of the task he had undertaken together with the consciousness of ailing health brought to him the awareness that he would be unable to complete it. At the close of his manuscript for the second volume, before he could bring it to the degree of perfection characteristic of all his previous writings, he appended the handwritten message, "Here the legacy ends." The unfinished state of the manuscript created an almost insuperable problem for the publisher. To print the book in unfinished form would have been unjust to so meticulous a scholar and author. To deprive the world of this long anticipated work, on the other hand, would have been a greater loss. It was fortunate, therefore, that Dr. Ludwig Edelstein, Sigerist's long-time colleague and himself an eminent scholar of classical antiquity, undertook, with the aid of Dr. Miriam Drabkin, the final preparation of the manuscript for publication. The respect which existed between these two men is evidenced in the skill and judgment with which the material was edited. In obedience to the memory of Sigerist, Dr. Edelstein consciously refrained from adding any additional material even though he was convinced that Sigerist probably would have done so, feeling that "those concerned with the history of medicine are entitled to read this last writing in the form he gave it." This book, in essence, follows the pattern introduced in the earlier volume, which was intended to be maintained throughout the work. This strongly stressed the social background and the cultural setting of each civilization under discussion and the need for awareness

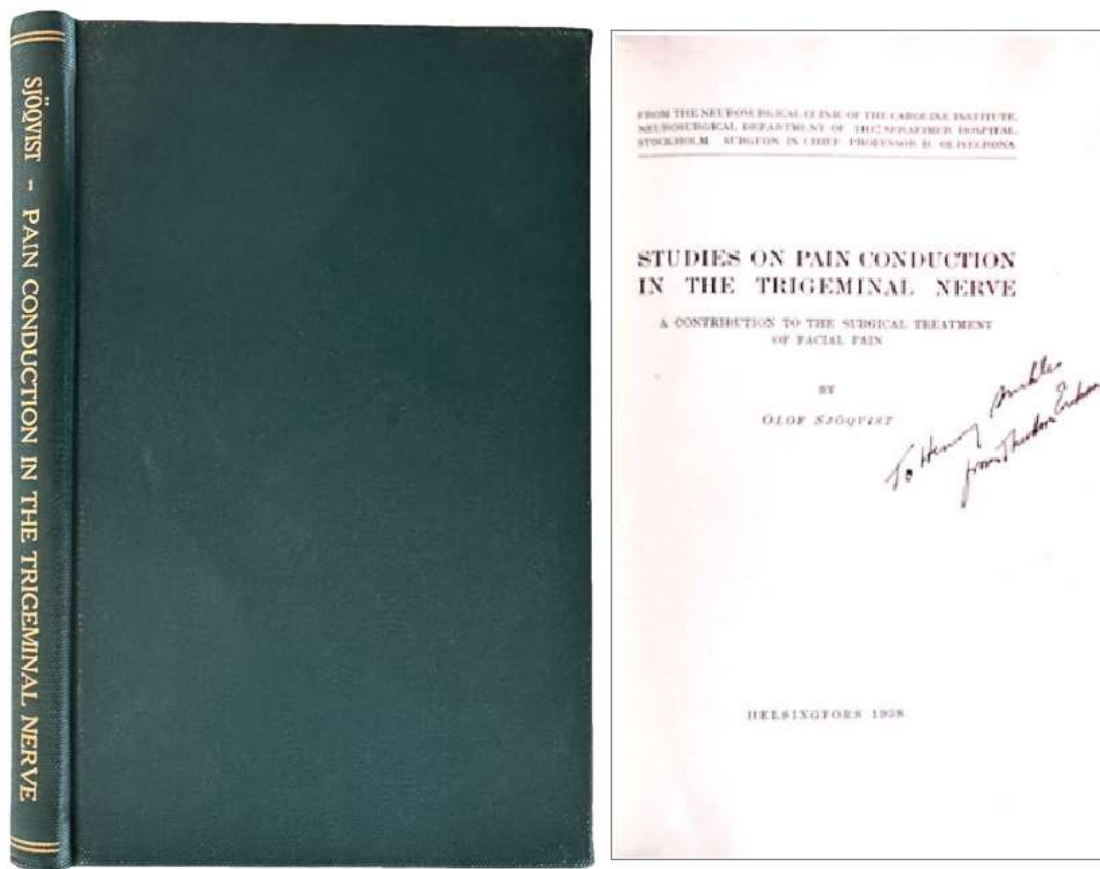
of geography and economics as primary factors determining health conditions. Each of the four sections, dealing successively with “Archaic Medicine in Greece,” “Hindu Medicine,” “Medicine in Ancient Persia,” and “The Golden Age of Greek Medicine,” is a superb exposition of the knowledge basic to the understanding of the theories and practice 379 of medicine in the various cultures of the past. – Ilza Veith, review, *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine*, Johns Hopkins University Press, volume 5, Number 3, Spring 1962. pp. 379-380.



205. **SINGER, Charles Joseph** (1876-1960). *The discovery of the circulation of the blood*. London: Wm. Dawson & Sons, 1956. ¶ Reprint. Small 8vo. x, 80 pp. 8 plates, bibliog., index. Maroon cloth, gilt spine; lightly rubbed. Very good. \$ 10



206. **SISSMAN, Isaac** (1899-1992). *History of dentistry in Pennsylvania, 1868-1968*. Pennsylvania, 1968. ¶ In: *Pennsylvania Dental Journal*, Vol. 35, No. 3, March 1968. 229 x 153 mm. 8vo. 127, [ads 15] pp. Illus. Printed wrappers; top cover soiled. Ownership rubber stamp on rear cover of John C. Derbyshire, Media, PA. Very good. \$ 10



Inscribed by Theodore Erickson

207. **SJÖQVIST, Olof** (1901-1954). *Studies on Pain Conduction in the Trigeminal Nerve. A Contribution to the surgical treatment of facial pain.* Helsingfors: (Mercators Tryckeri), 1938. ¶ *Neurosurgical Clinic of the Caroline Institute, Neurosurgical Department of the Serafimer Hospital.* 8vo. 139, [1] pp. 38 figs., folding plate (heightened in color outline), bibliog. Dark green cloth, gilt-stamped spine title. Presentation inscription on title-page from Theodore Erickson to Henry -----. Fine.

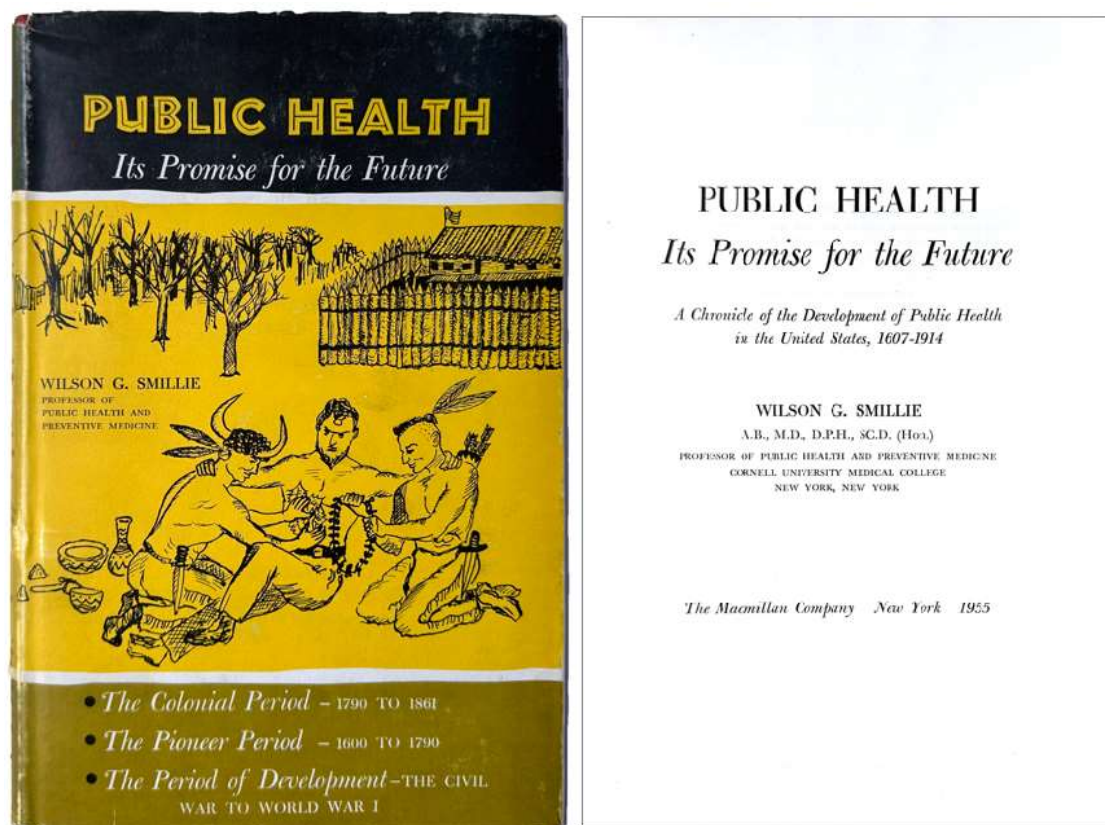
\$ 50

Olof Sjöqvist was one of the most well-known and promising Swedish neurosurgeons. He started his carrier during a time when neurosurgery was in, I would say, tremendous progress, largely because of the famous neurosurgeon Herbert Olivecrona, his teacher. Olof Sjöqvist had found in a histological study that pain from the face was propagated by thin fibres in the tregiminal nerve that went down in a bow after entering the brain stem, while touch was

propagated by thick nerve fibres that immediately turned upwards after entering the brain stem. That allowed him to try a new method of operation called tractotomi, that relieved the pain without causing any damage to the sense of touch. He became very famous due to this method of operation. He also was well known for his operations of intracranial arterial aneurysms and he travelled all over the world to demonstrate his modes of operation. At the newly built Södersjukhuset, a famous hospital in Stockholm, he got a new neurosurgical board where he set up a special ward for children with special room for relatives, that was quite a new invention at that time. Besides neurosurgery Olof Sjöqvist was much interested in history and he wrote about the wounds of the Swedish kings, Gustavus II Adolphus, Carolus XII and Gustavus III. At the age of 53 he was hit by periarteritis nodosa, a disease for which there was no effective treatment at that time. After half a year he died at the hospital where he had been working as a doctor. – L Lidberg, Olof Sjöqvist, *Sven Med Tidskr.* 1997;1(1):193-7.

PROVENANCE: Theodore Charles Erickson (1906-1986) was a medical graduate of the University of Minnesota (1931) who worked with Wilder Penfield as his first chief resident at the Montreal General Hospital. He was the co-author with Penfield for *Epilepsy and Cerebral Localization* (1941). Erickson founded the University of Wisconsin's Department of Neurosurgery (1942).

☼ See also Garrison & Morton 4908 (Trigeminal tractotomy); Walker, *History of Neurological Surgery*, p. 318.

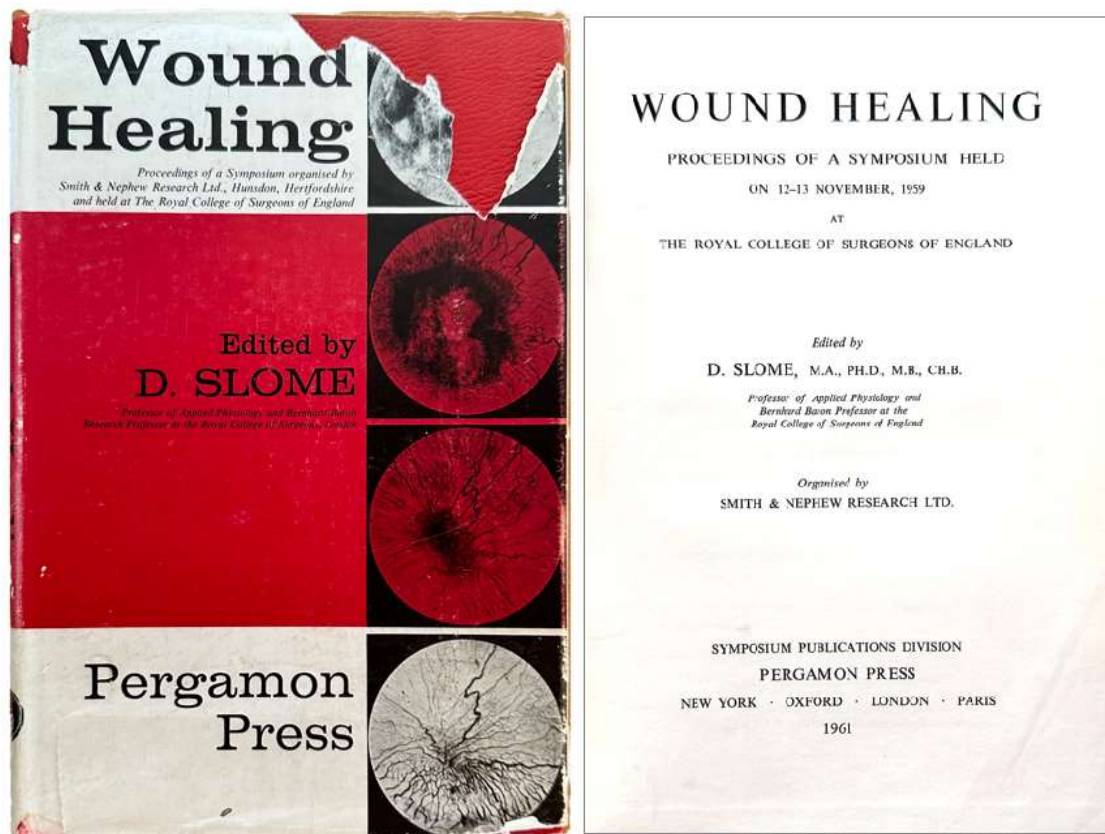


208. **SMILLIE, Wilson George** (1886-1971). *Public Health; its promise for the future; a chronicle of the development of public health in the United States, 1607-1914*. New York: Macmillan, 1955. ¶ 8vo. x, 501, [1] pp. Frontis., 50 figs., index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket somewhat edge worn. Very good.

\$ 40

A far-reaching work on the history of early American public health. "Scores of physicians and public health workers remember him for his influence on the philosophy of preventive medicine. His book, *Public Health: Its Promise for the Future*, was a classic description of the development and the potential of the public health and ecology movement in this country." – NYT August 6, 1971

Smilie was Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Cornell University. He also established the first school of public health in South America (in Sao Paulo, Brazil).

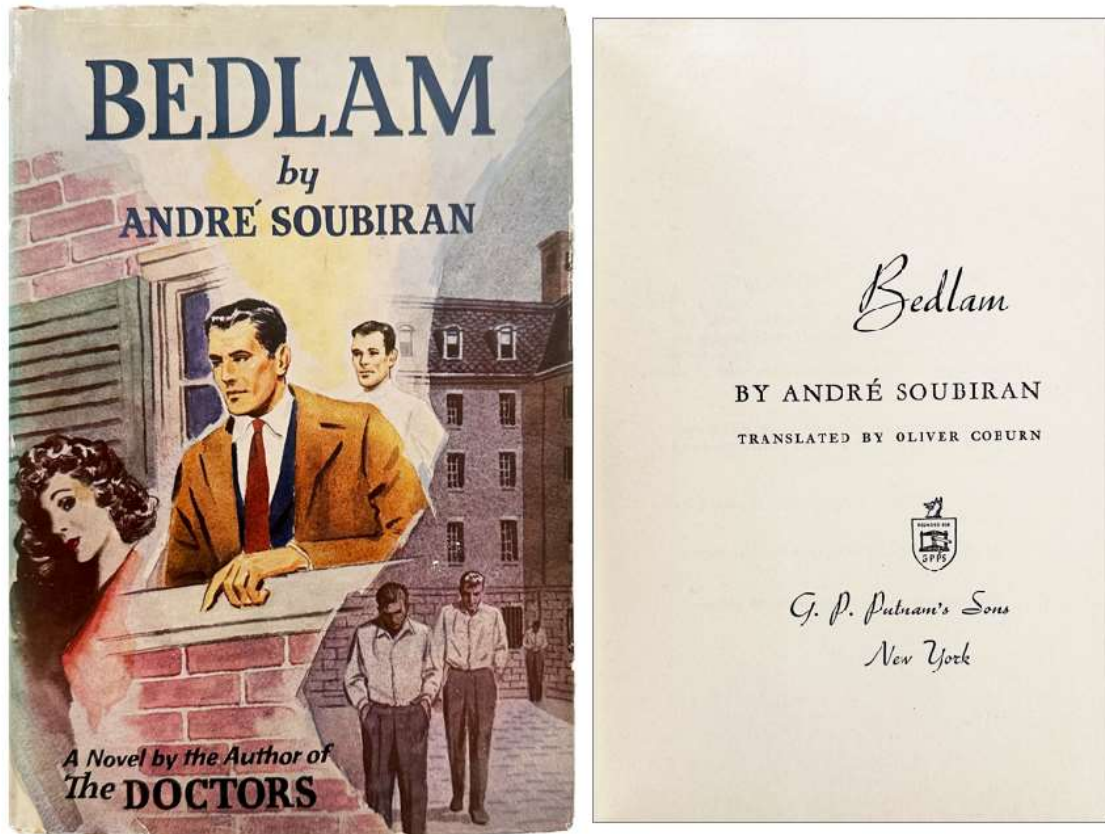


209. **Smith & Nephew Research Ltd.; Royal College of Surgeons of England; SLOME, D. (David)**, (1906-1995) editor. *Wound healing. Proceedings of a symposium held on 12-13 November, 1959 at The Royal College of Surgeons of England.* New York: Pergamon Press, 1961. ¶ 8vo. xi, 94 pp. Illus., index. Red cloth, dust-jacket; jacket torn, else very good.

\$ 18

CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION [by] D. SLOME ; [1] The Control of Mitotic Activity in the Skin [by] William Sydney BULLOUGH (1914-2010), professor of zoology, and EDNA B. LAURENCE; [2] The Mechanism of Wound Contraction [by] M. ABERCROMBIE, D. W. JAMES and J. F. NEWCOMBE, Dept. of Anatomy, University College London; [3] Collagen in Wound Healing [by] George Thomas WATTS (1923-2021), surgeon, University of Birmingham; [4] Factors Influencing Skin Metabolism as Shown by Tissue Culture, [by] J. C. LAWRENCE, N.R.C. Industrial Injuries & Burns Research Unit, Birmingham Accident Hospital; [5] Radiation and Wound Healing [by] G. H. BLAIR, Hendrick Athos Sydney VAN DEN BRENK (1921-1992), K. HEALD and David SLOME, Royal College of Surgeons; [6] The Adhesion of Wound Dressings-An Experimental Study [by] J. T. SCALES and G. D. WINTER; [7] Tensile Strength of Healing Wounds in Aponeurosis [by] D. M. DOUGLAS; [8] Clinical Aspects of the Treatment of Wounds-Especially Burns [by] P.

CLARKSON; [9] Difficulties in Closing the Large Open Wound by Grafting [by] D. M. JACKSON. INDEX.



210. SOUBIRAN, André (1910-1999). *Bedlam*. Translated by Oliver Coburn. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1957. ¶ First American edition, translated. 8vo. 319, [1] pp. Quarter cloth, bds., dust-jacket; ffep clipped, jacket somewhat worn. Very good.

\$ 10

Original title: *L'île aux fous*. 'A chronicle of Parisian medical life.' The extraordinary story of a young Frenchman who chose to share a life of strange brutality and horrible madness with twenty-nine criminally insane men.

"*The Doctors* and *The Healing Oath* won a wide and avid public both sides of the Atlantic. *Bedlam* strikes a different note, in mirroring the horrifying world of insanity. Jean Lacombe, who tells the story, won release from prison as temporarily deranged. After a brief time in the asylum for the criminally insane, he was not sure that he had chosen a preferable sentence. Here is that story - a

211. **STRUVE, Christian Augustus** (1767-1807). *A Familiar Treatise on the Physical Education of Children, during the early period of their lives: being a compendium addressed to all mothers, who are seriously concerned for the welfare of their offspring. To which are prefixed, three introductory lectures on the same subject by A.F.M. Willich.* London: Printed for Murray and Highley, 1801. ¶ 8vo. xxiv, [2], [19]-449, 2, [1] pp. Original full tree-calf, gilt-ruled borders, rebacked in blond calf, raised bands, black leather spine label with gilt titles. Handsome copy. RARE.

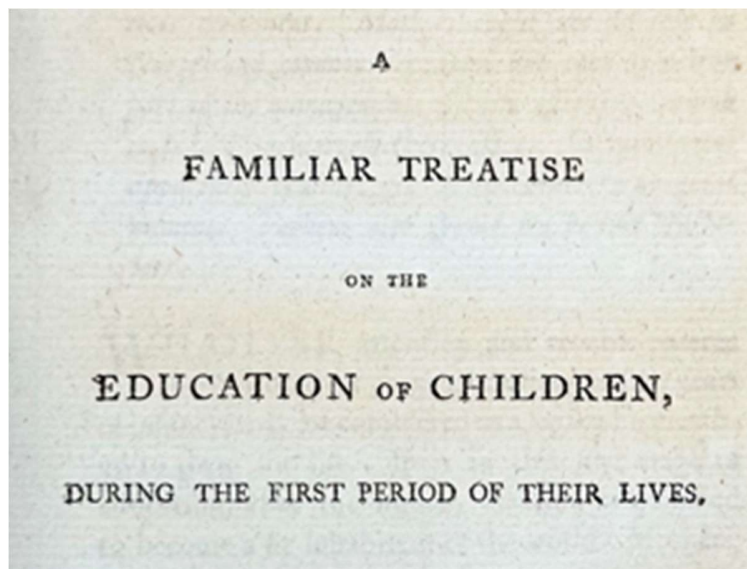
\$ 250

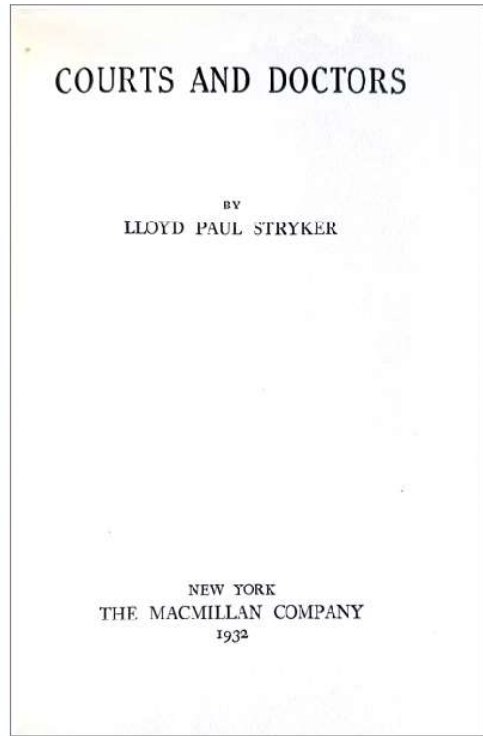
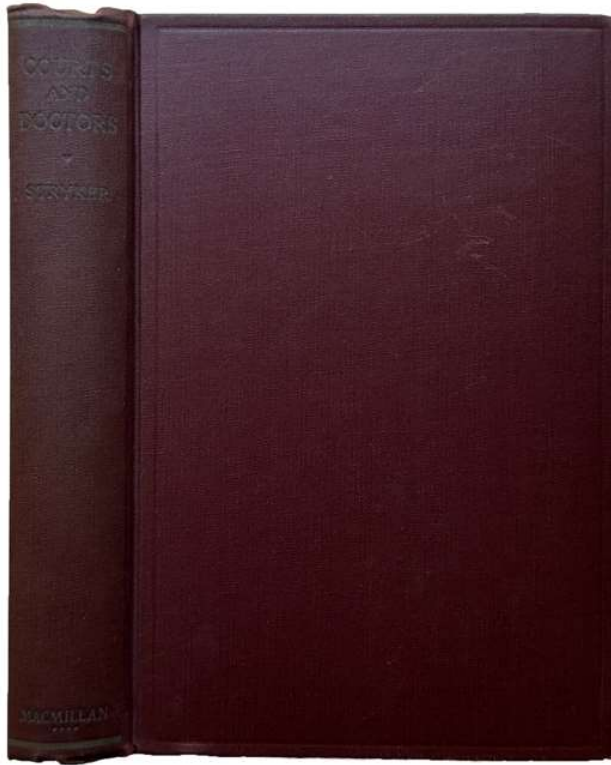
Translated from the German, published under the title of *Ueber die Erziehung und Behandlung der Kinder in den ersten Lebensjahren.*

Struve, from Gorlitz, also wrote a treatise on recovering from suspended animation.

Anthony Florian Madinger Willich, born in East Prussia, was a German medical writer interested in diet and nutrition. At the time of his death (d.1804), he was in what is now Ukraine.

- Abt, Arthur F., Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, p. 79. Not in Grulee.





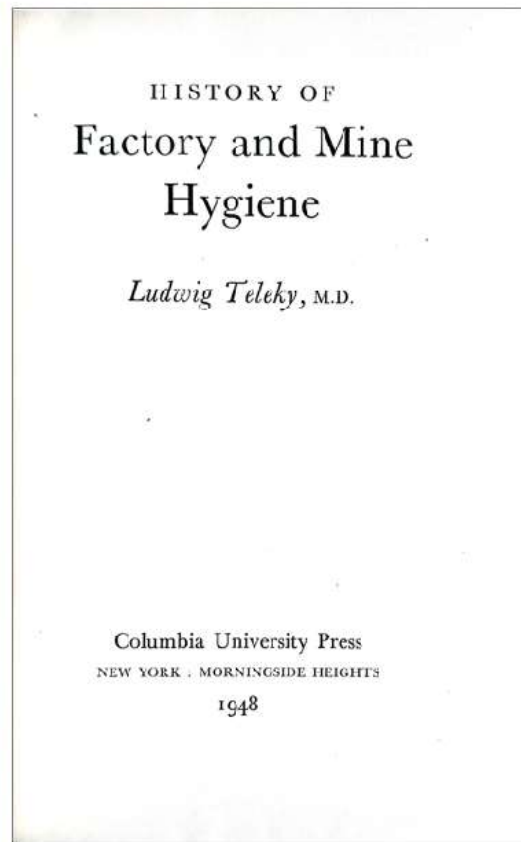
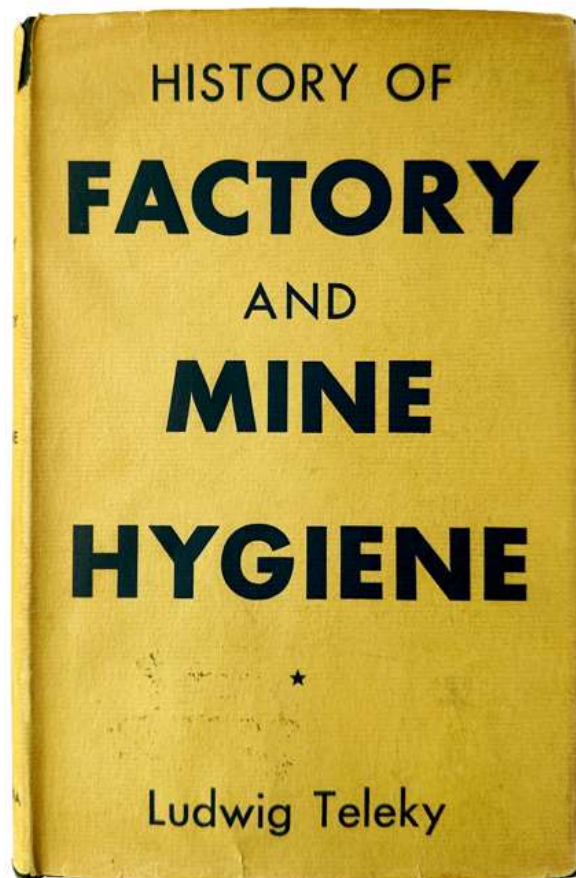
212. **STRYKER, Lloyd Paul** (1885-1955). *Courts and Doctors*. New York: Macmillan, 1932. ¶ 8vo. xxv, 236 pp. Index. Dark reddish-brown blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

\$ 25

First edition. Lloyd Paul Stryker was a 20th-century American attorney known as a “flamboyant criminal lawyer” and “perhaps the most celebrated criminal lawyer since Clarence Darrow”, best known as chief of defense in the first criminal trial of Alger Hiss for perjury in 1949.



[Author's portrait]



213. **TELEKY, Ludwig** (1872-1957). *History of Factory and Mine Hygiene*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1948. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 342 pp. Index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket chipped. Former ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank. Very good. Scarce.

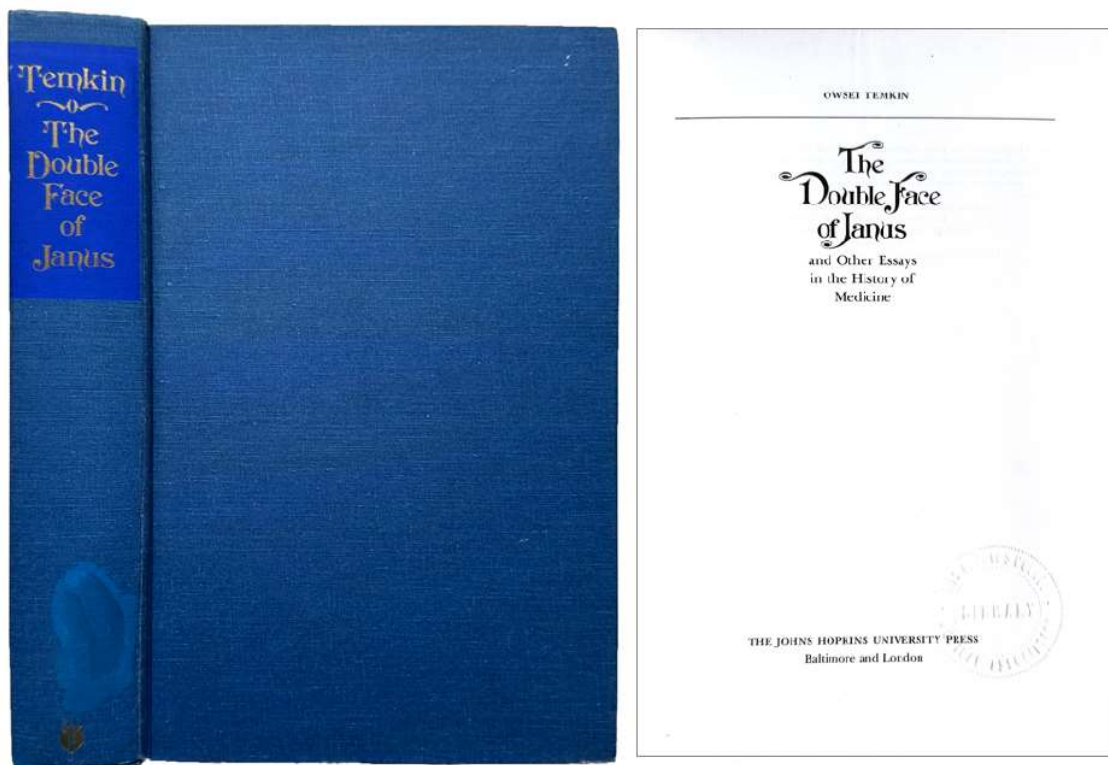
\$ 100

First American edition. Gives a history of mining and industrial hygiene from antiquity to the present (early 20th century). The focus is on poisons, dust, skin diseases, factory inspection and legislation, from Germany, England and the United States. Foreword written by Alice Hamilton.

After completing his medical studies, Ludwig Teleky worked at the General Hospital and the General Polyclinic in Vienna as an assistant to the surgeon Alexander Fraenkel (1857–1941). From 1905 to 1921, Teleky was a doctor for industrial diseases at the cooperative health insurance company. After his habilitation, he taught social medicine and hygiene at the University of Vienna from 1909 to 1921 as a private lecturer. From 1911 he became director of the

Institute for Social Medicine at the University of Vienna. Teleky made a decisive contribution to the fight against pulmonary tuberculosis in Austria. His research into mercury and phosphorus necrosis, the results of which occupied the Austrian Reichsrat, as well as his research into lead poisoning, for which he undertook research in the Bohemian match industry, led to the introduction of legal protective measures in Austria before 1914. – Wikip.

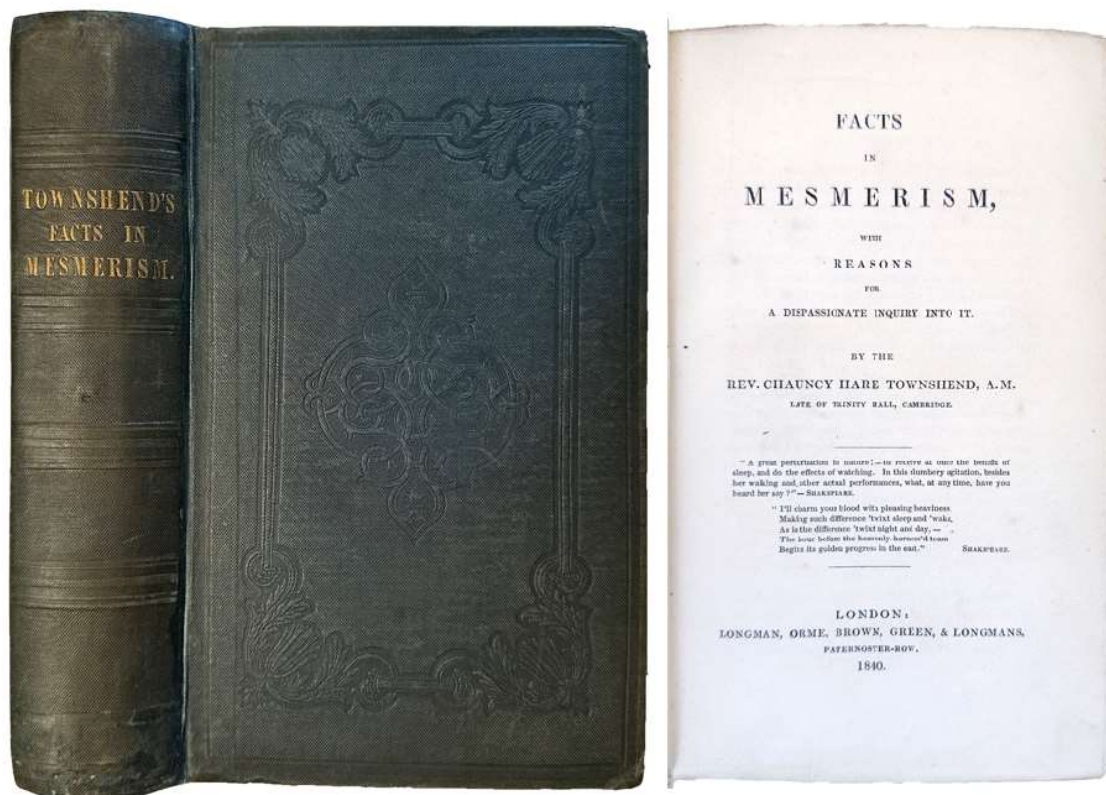
□ Garrison and Morton 2137.



214. **TEMKIN, Oswei** (1902-2002). *The Double Face of Janus and Other Essays in the History of Medicine*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1977. ¶ 8vo. x, 543, [7] pp. Blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; front pocket. Good +.

\$ 10

A collection of Temkin's published papers on the history of medicine.



Edgar Allan Poe: "one of the most truly profound and philosophical works of the day — a work to be valued properly only in a day to come."

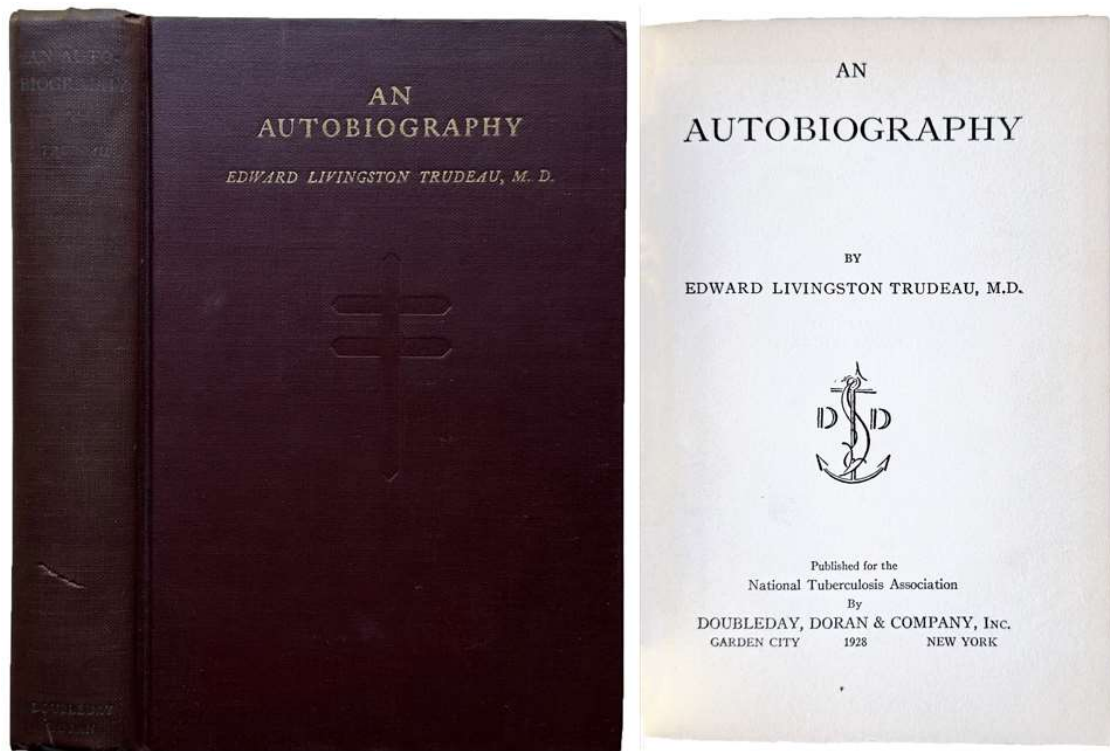
215. **TOWNSHEND, Chauncy Hare** (1798-1868). *Facts in Mesmerism with Reasons for a Dispassionate Inquiry Into It*. London: Longman, Orme, Brown, Green & Longmans, 1840. ¶ 8vo. xii, 575, [1], [16] ads. 2 lithographic plates by Madeley (facing pages 206, 246), errata. Original publisher's blind-stamped green cloth, gilt title; expertly rebacked with original spine laid-on, new endleaves. A few pencil marks. Near fine. \$ 325

First Edition. Grimes calls this work "one of the most widely read and influential of mesmerism texts ... [the author] refers to mesmerism as an 'imponderable agent' which 'influences' the patient. An 'influence' originally meant 'the supposed flowing or streaming from the stars or heavens of an ethereal fluid acting upon the destiny and character of men' and also an 'occult force.' Townshend used the term to describe how a mesmerist could command this mysterious emission in order to regulate the actions of his subject." — Grimes.

Edgar Allan Poe wrote a review of this authors' book on mesmerism. In the *Broadway Journal*, April 5, 1845, Poe called Chauncey Hare Townshend's book *Facts in Mesmerism* (London, 1840) "one of the most truly profound and philosophical works of the day — a work to be valued properly only in a day to come." – see: Edgar Allan Poe, *Edgar Allan Poe: Selected Poetry and Tales*, Library of America, 1996, p. 412.

"Chauncy Hare Townshend (1798–1868), poet and collector, was a well-connected friend of Robert Southey and Charles Dickens. He became fascinated with Mesmerism while in Germany and went on to popularize it in England. This book, first published in 1840, was his passionate defense of Mesmerism. Developed in the late eighteenth century by Franz Mesmer, Mesmerism was a kind of hypnosis based on the theory of animal magnetism. With its spiritual associations and uncanny effects, it was an extremely controversial topic in the nineteenth century and its practitioners were widely considered fraudsters. Townshend describes in detail the mental states Mesmerism induces, which he identifies as similar to a state of sleepwalking. Perhaps most fascinating are the eye-witness accounts describing experiments carried out by Townshend on the continent, in which he hypnotized his subjects into feeling his own sensations and knowing things they could not know." – Cambridge University Press.

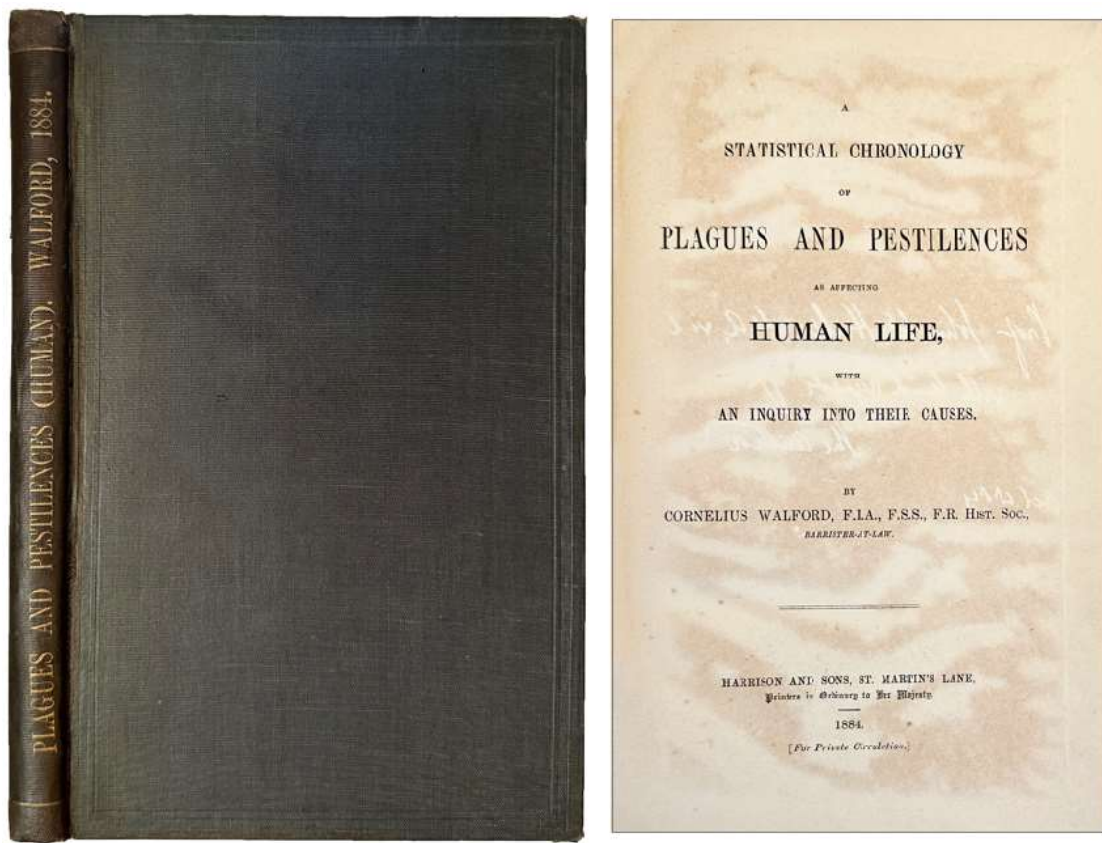
☼ Adam Crabtree; Robert H Wozniak, *Animal magnetism, early hypnotism, and psychical research, 1766-1925: an annotated bibliography*, 433. See: Hilary Grimes, *The Late Victorian Gothic: Mental Science, the Uncanny and Scenes of Writing*, Ashgate, 2011, page 66.



216. **TRUDEAU, Edward Livingston** (1848-1915). *An Autobiography*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Doran, 1928. ¶ Second issue. Small 8vo. 322 pp. Frontispiece, pls. Original dark-brown gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

\$ 15

Edward Livingston Trudeau was an American physician who established the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium at Saranac Lake for the treatment of tuberculosis. Dr. Trudeau also established the Saranac Laboratory for the Study of Tuberculosis, the first laboratory in the United States dedicated to the study of tuberculosis.



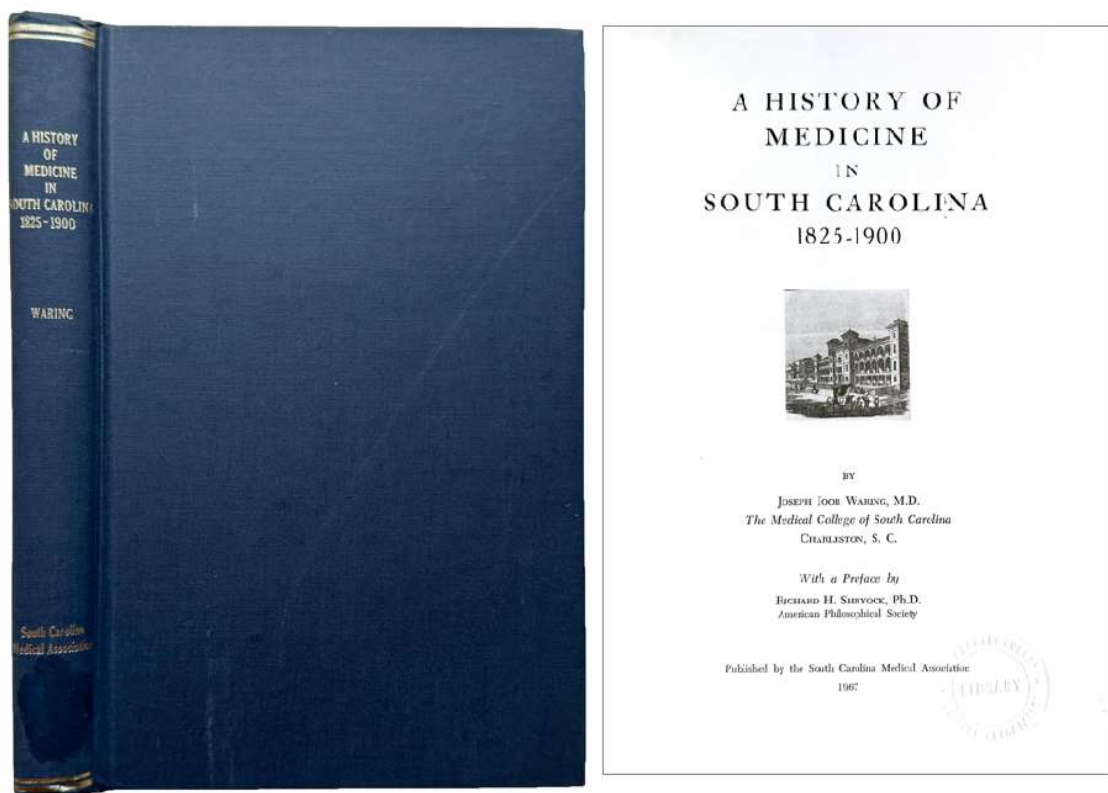
217. **WALFORD, Cornelius** (1827–1885). *A Statistical Chronology of Plagues and Pestilences as affecting human life, with an inquiry into their causes*. [London]: Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's Lane, 1884. ¶ 8vo. [vi], 151, [1] pp. With the author's ink inscription, "Prof. John W. Hales MA, - - with kind regards of The Author, Oct 1884. Later signatures of Arthur L. Franklin, MD, 1887, and Edwin Clarke, 1958.

\$ 50

“About this time Walford became connected with the *Accidental Death Insurance Company*. Of its successor, the *Accident Insurance Company*, he was a director from 1866 until his death, and for a year or two he acted as manager. About 1862 he was a director of the *East London Bank*. In that year he was made manager of the Unity Fire and Life Office, but could not succeed in resuscitating it, and in 1863 the business was taken over by the Briton office, Walford being appointed its liquidator. In 1861 he paid the first of many visits to the United States. He brought out in 1870 an *Insurance Year Book*. In the latter year he was appointed manager of the *New York Insurance Company for Europe*. His great literary labour

was his *Insurance Cyclopædia*, a compilation of immense labour, expected to occupy ten large octavo volumes. The first volume was dated 1871; the fifth, and last complete, volume came out in 1878, and each of them contained about six hundred pages (see *The Times*, 2 January 1878). One further part only was issued, concluding with an essay on ‘Hereditary Diseases’; but large materials were left for the remaining volumes.” – Wikip.

PROVENANCE: [1] John Wesley Hales (1836-1914), British scholar, was for some time an assistant master at Marlborough College under George Granville Bradley, as well as examiner at King’s College London, and the universities of Wales, New Zealand and Cambridge, and from 1889-93 Clark lecturer on English literature at Trinity College, Cambridge. Until 1903, when he retired, he was professor of English literature at King’s College London. [2] Arthur L. Franklin, MD, 1887, [3] Edwin Clarke (1919-1996), British neurologist and medical historian, best remembered for his role as Director of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine.



[218]

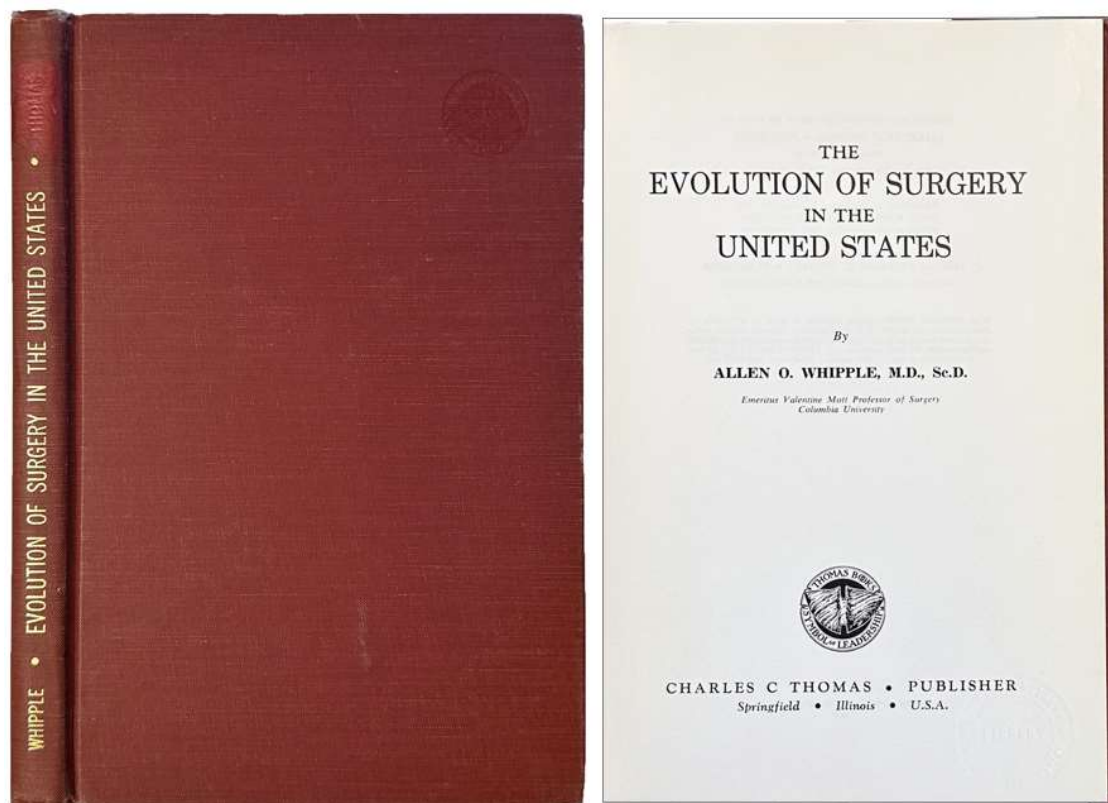
A History of Medicine in South Carolina, 1670-1825

218. **WARING, Joseph Ioor** (1897-1977). *A History of Medicine in South Carolina, 1670-1825*. Charleston, SC: South Carolina Medical Association, 1964. ¶ 8vo. xv, [1], 366 pp. Numerous illustrations, index. Blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; rear pocket. Very good.

\$ 20

With a foreword by Richard H. Shryock.

Waring was a pediatrician, long affiliated with the Medical College of South Carolina (from 1927 till 1977), serving as clinical professor of pediatrics at the College, and later Waring became the curator of historical collections at the College's Hoffman Library.



[219]

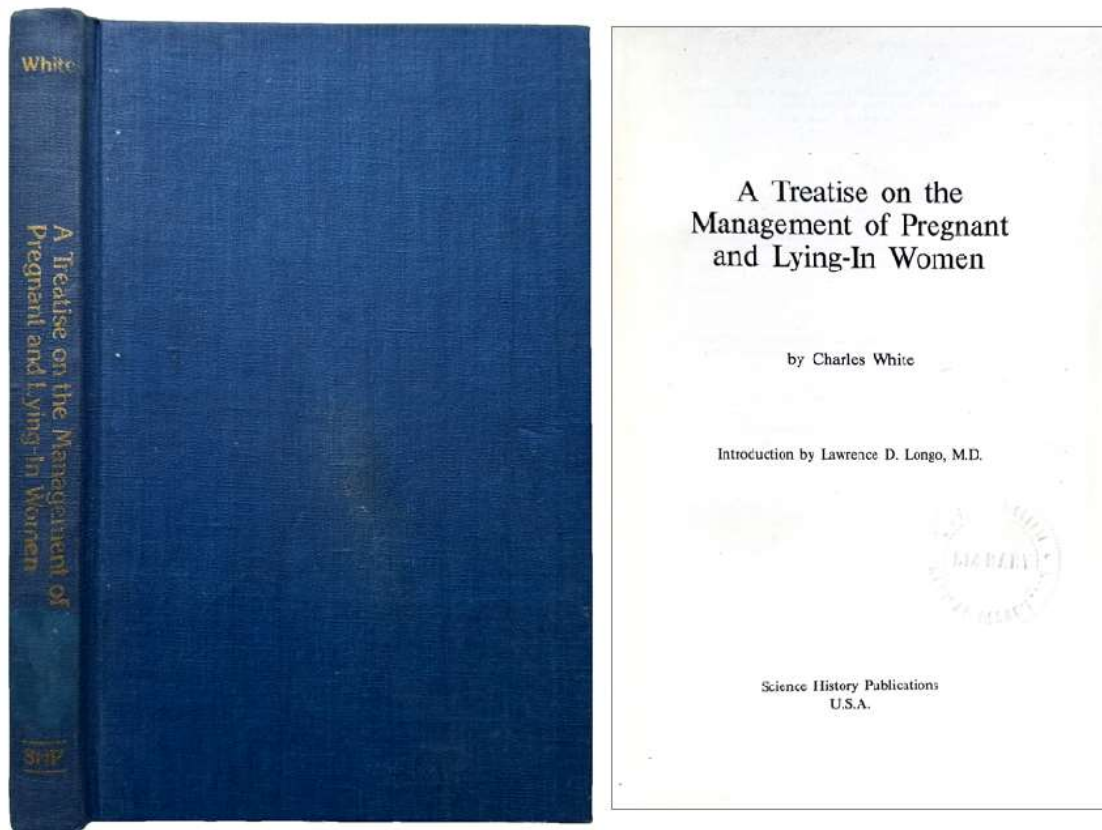
219. **WHIPPLE, Allen O. (Oldfather)**, (1881-1963). *The Evolution of Surgery in the United States*. Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1963. ¶
8vo. xii, 180 pp. Figures, index. Brick-red gilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; rear pocket. Very good.

\$ 30

Whipple was a surgeon and as such he comments to how much change in the field of surgery, he calls it “unparalleled advances that have been made . . .” Thus his history of American surgery is from the close perspective. I think the contents tells a lot of his personal interests in the fields of surgery and their specializations (such as shock, breast, gastrointestinal tract, spleen, liver, etc.). What he does not discuss at all is the challenges and advancements and how the field of American surgery changed, surgeons too, during the Civil War.

“He became a professor of surgery at P&S and Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center where he served from 1921 to 1946. He began work on the procedure for resection of the pancreas (pancreaticoduodenectomy) in 1935 and his original technique has since been modified greatly. In 1940, he shortened the procedure into a one-stage process. During his lifetime, Whipple performed 37 pancreaticoduodenectomies.” – Wikip.

NOTE: Whipple was born to missionary parents William Levi Whipple and Mary Louise Whipple (née Allen), in Urmia, West Azerbaijan, Iran. He also wrote: *The role of the Nestorians and Muslims in the history of medicine*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1967. The author died in 1963 – there should be a good reason this appears in print for the first time 4 years later.



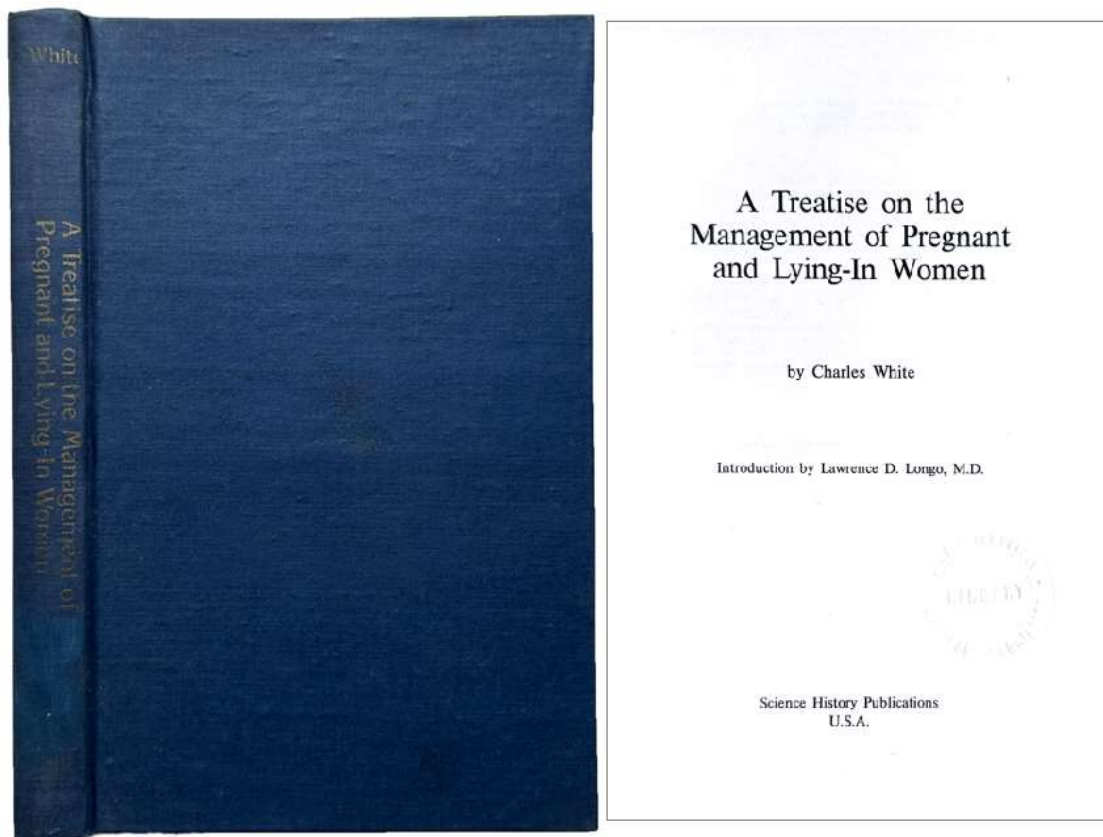
For the LACMA Library
Lawrence D. Longo

220. **WHITE, Charles** (1728-1813). *A Treatise on the Management of Pregnant and Lying-In Women. Introduction by Lawrence D. Longo.* New York: Science History, 1987. ¶ 8vo. lii, 147, [1] pp. Frontispiece, facs. title-page. 1 plate, indexes. Blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Ex-library copy – bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; front pocket. SIGNED AND INSCRIBED by Lawrence D. Longo (a gift to LACMA). Very good.

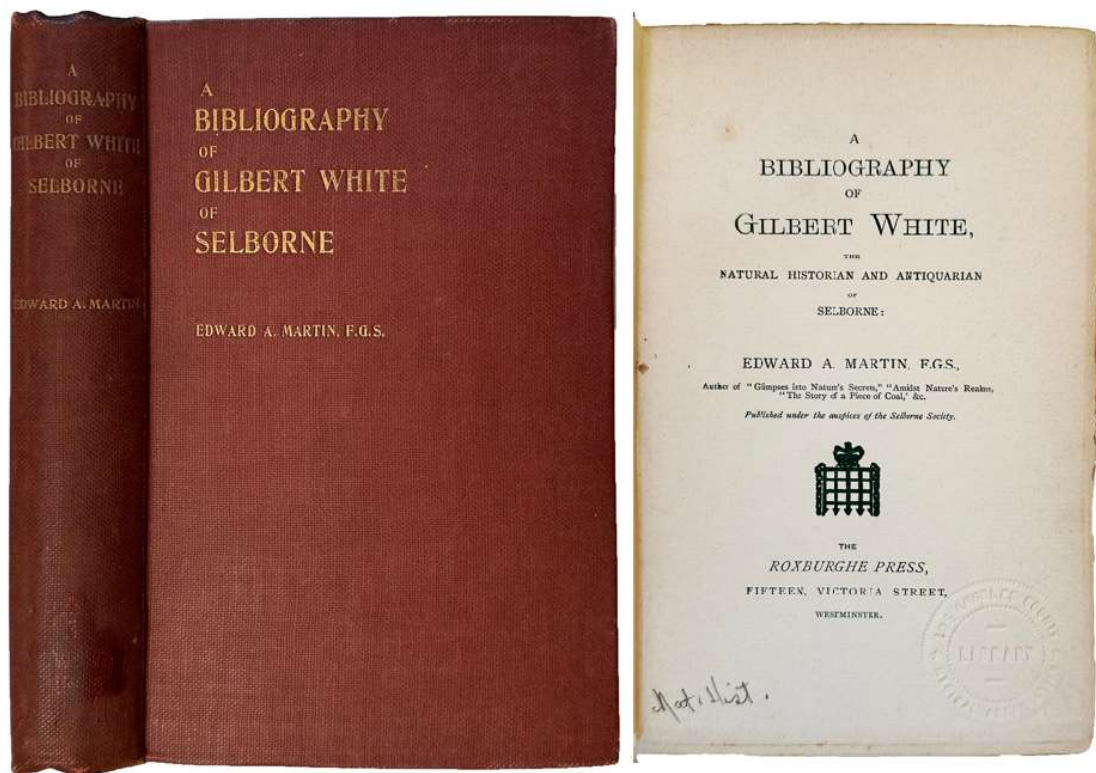
\$ 40

Lawrence D. Longo (1926-2016) contributed a fine historical introduction. With White's text reset.

“White was the first to state clearly in a text on midwifery the necessity of absolute cleanliness in the lying-in chamber, the isolation of infected patients, and adequate ventilation. He instituted the principle of uterine drainage, placing his patients in a sitting position shortly after delivery using a special bed and chair. In this he preceded Fowler (No. 5623). White was also the first after Hippocrates to make any substantial contributions towards the solution of the etiology and management of puerperal fever.” – Garrison and Morton 6270.



221. **WHITE, Charles** (1728-1813). *A Treatise on the Management of Pregnant and Lying-In Women. Introduction by Lawrence D. Longo.* New York: Science History, 1987. ¶ 8vo. lii, 147, [1] pp. Frontispiece, facs. title-page. 1 plate, indexes. Blue cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Ex-library copy – embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; front pocket. Very good. \$ 32.95



222. [WHITE, Gilbert (1720-1793)] Edward A. MARTIN (1864-1943). *A bibliography of Gilbert White, the Natural Historian and Antiquarian of Selborne*. Westminster: Roxburghe Press, [1895-7]. ¶ Small 8vo. xiii, [1], [15]-274 pp. Frontispiece, 4 plates [1 large folding "Summary of Editions" table, 1 map, 2 pls.]. Original gilt-stamped rust cloth; front hinge reinforced with kozo. Bookplates of Charles Atwood Kofoid [UC BERKELEY]; bookplate and embossed stamp of the Los Angeles County Medical Assoc. Historical Collection; spine call no. over-painted; rear pocket. Very good.

\$ 17

"THERE are many places in England prettier than the little Hampshire village of Selborne, but none of them are so full of interest to the outdoor naturalist as the home of Gilbert White. Though more than a century has passed away since the simple student of nature's ways in the sleepy hollow of Selborne first gave the world the benefit of his observations and impressions, the book in which these notes are published is as fresh now as ever it was. The reason for this is, it seems to the writer, that Gilbert White was usually content to record

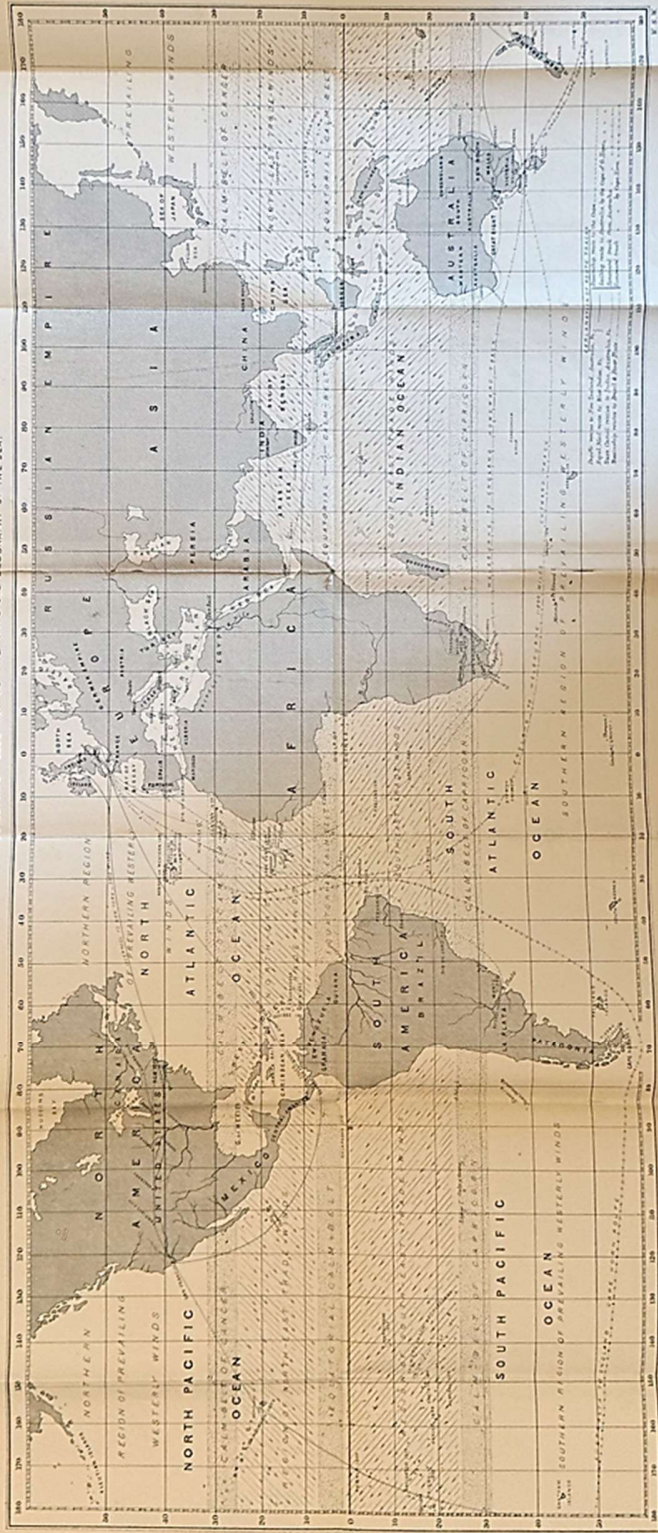
facts as he found them, and he did not regard nature from the point of view of a pre-conceived theory. Accurate observations of natural objects and phenomena live for ever, but the explanation of such facts must alter from time to time as wider knowledge of the laws of nature is obtained.

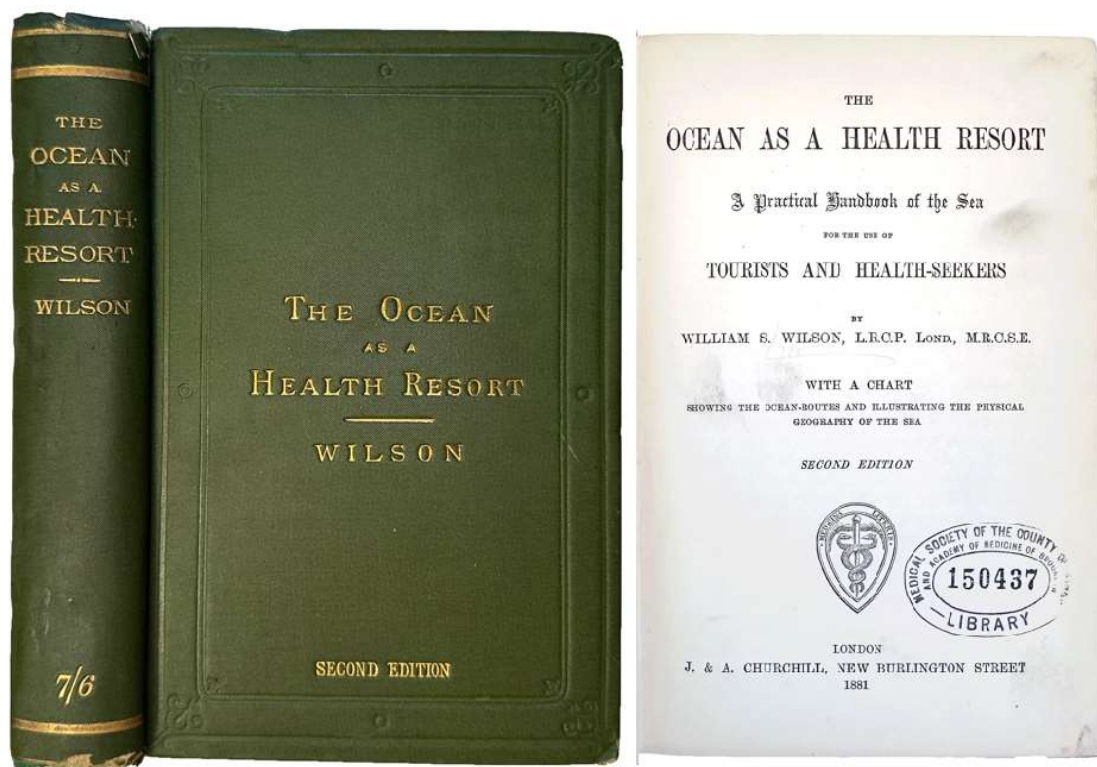
“The success of White’s “Selborne” has had two unfortunate effects: it has made every country clergyman who can distinguish a martin from a swallow think that he is a Gilbert White, and it has caused the literary world to be deluged with so-called popular natural history works, which are often more remarkable for thoughts about nothing than for observations of something. We can, however, forgive the authors of such rhapsodies for inflicting their musings upon a busy world, because of the real naturalists which White’s “Selborne” has created.”

“How large and widespread is the public to which the book appeals may be seen by the volume before us. Mr. Martin has found no less than seventy-three separate editions of our natural history classic; so the aggregate number of volumes published must be very great. The features of each of these editions are described in detail; hence Selbornites are now provided with interesting particulars of the various volumes which have refreshed the mind and administered to the intellectual enjoyment of thousands of nature-lovers the world over.” – *Nature*, [review], vol. 56, page 418 (1897).

PROVENANCE: Charles Atwood Kofoed (1865-1947), marine biologist, in 1910 he succeeded Ritter as chairman of the Department of Zoology at Berkeley and served in that position until 1936. He was also an avid book collector who amassed an astonishing amount of material. He was, in fact, ‘wheeling and dealing’ – selling and trading his way to a bibliographic treasure trove. All of it apparently given to Berkeley on his passing. From there, a large swath of material, said to be a truckload, went to Jake Zeitlin [bookseller], who drew from this group books and papers of historical importance, and sold them for the rest of his days.

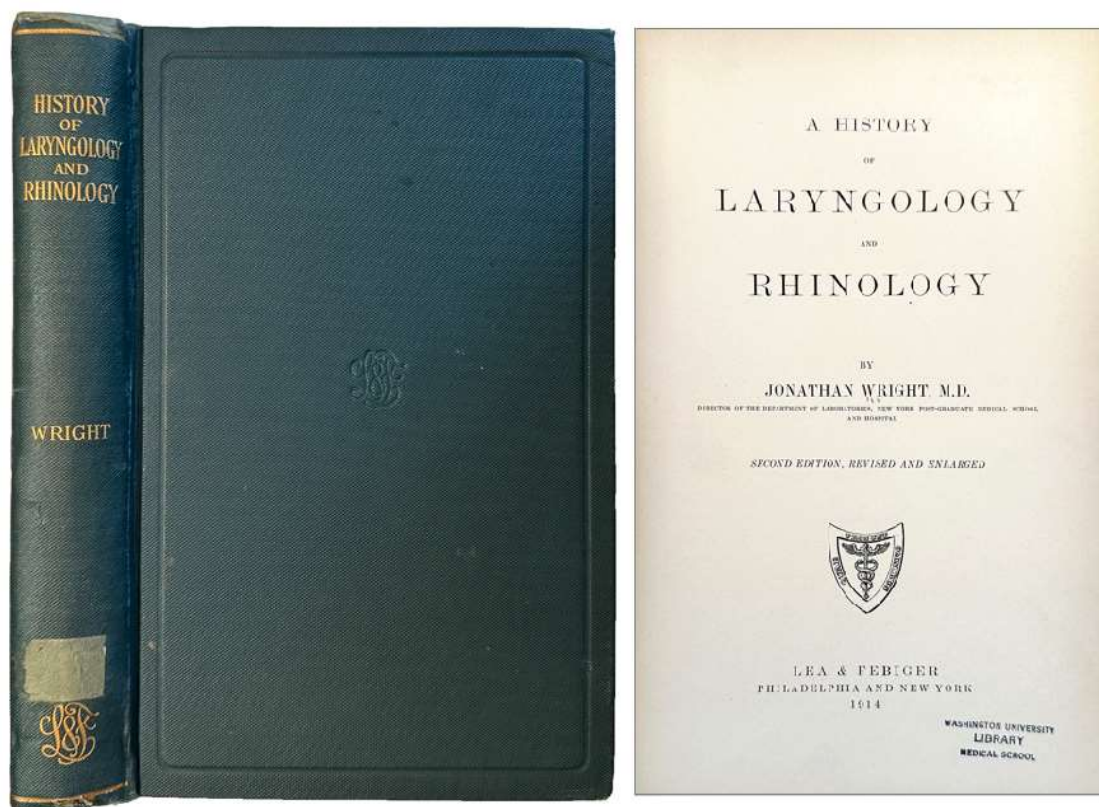
CHART OF THE WORLD,
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL OCEAN ROUTES, AND ILLUSTRATING THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE SEA.





223. **WILSON, William Samuel.** *The Ocean as a Health Resort: a practical handbook of the sea for the use of tourists and health-seekers. Second edition.* London: J. & A. Churchill, 1881. ¶ Small 8vo. xvi, 351, [1], [12] pp. Ex-library copy with markings on title. Rear pocket with a large folding chart of the world showing the principal ocean routes and illustrating the physical geography of the sea; modest and neat repair to the splitting on the plate fold, some loss to top edge. Original green gilt-stamped cloth; extremities worn, joints heavily repaired with kozo. Good working copy. \$ 45

Particularly of Australia and New Zealand. Often seen without the folding ocean world map, which is present here.



Arthur Walter Proetz' copy

224. **WRIGHT, Jonathan.** *A History of Laryngology and Rhinology.* Philadelphia & New York: Lea & Febiger, 1914. ¶ Second edition, revised. 8vo. xiii, [1], [17]-357 pp. Indices. Original blind- and gilt-stamped dark green cloth; extremities worn, inner joints heavily mended. Ex-library bookplate of Washington University; blind- and multiple rubber ownership stamps of Arthur W. Proetz, Saint Louis (see fore-edge stamping). SCARCE. Good.

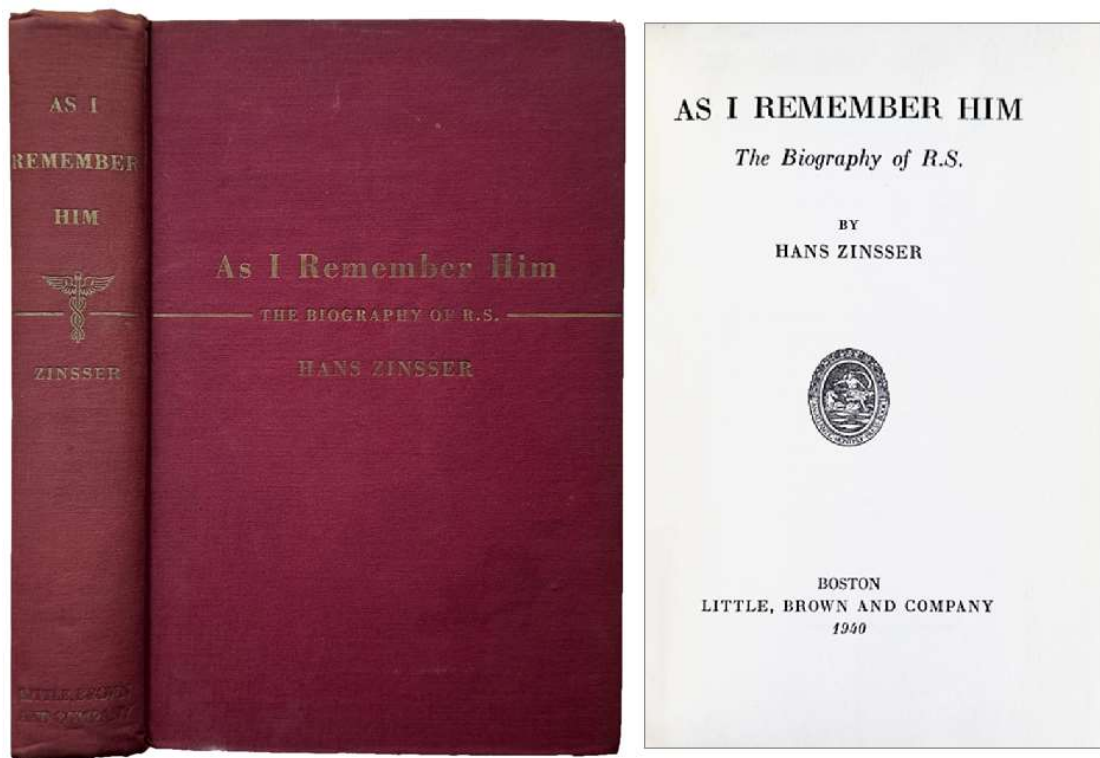
\$ 100

The earliest authoritative history written devoted to laryngology and rhinology.

PROVENANCE: Arthur Walter Proetz (1888-1966) was born in St. Louis, Missouri. He graduated from Washington University in 1910, and the Washington University School of Medicine in 1912. Dr. Proetz served in World War I from 1917-1918. In 1919, he took a position at Washington University serving as the Professor of Clinical Otolaryngology at the Washington

University School of Medicine until his retirement in 1957. He is credited with the displacement technique when diagnosing sinus ailments. (See his paper published in 1926, in book form 1931; Garrison and Morton 3325). Dr. Proetz was awarded the DeRoaldes Gold Medal, an award given out by the American Laryngological Association for an individual with outstanding accomplishments in the field of Laryngology and Rhinology. He also served as president on the Sixth International Congress of Otolaryngology, the American Board of Otolaryngology, and the American Laryngological Association.

□ Garrison and Morton 3341.



225. **ZINSSER, Hans** (1878-1940). *As I Remember Him*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1940. ¶ 8vo. ix, [1], 443, [1] pp. Original red gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

\$ 5

“*As I Remember Him* is actually an intimate and frank autobiography. Written in the third person it is more analytical and critical of its subject than any other biographer observing the rule *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* would dare or indeed care

to be, because intimate knowledge of Dr. Zinsser's personality, whether revealed by actual contact or by study of his writings, cannot fail to inspire affection and respect for him. In this book Dr. Zinsser the philosopher is articulate; in it he belies to considerable degree the agnosticism he professed.”
– Wolbach.

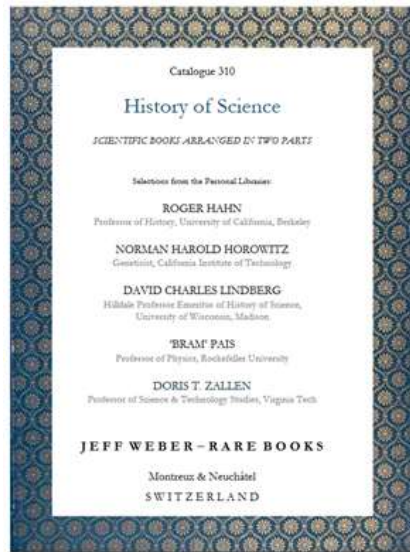
See: Simeon Burt Wolbach, *Biographical Memoir of Hans Zinsser, 1878-1940*.
National Academy of Sciences, Volume XXIV, Tenth Memoir.

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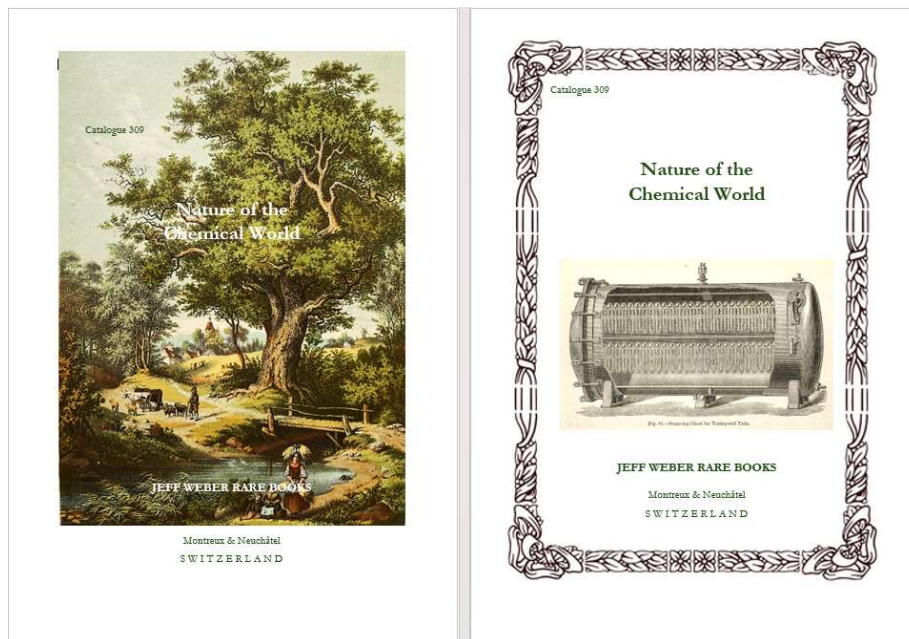
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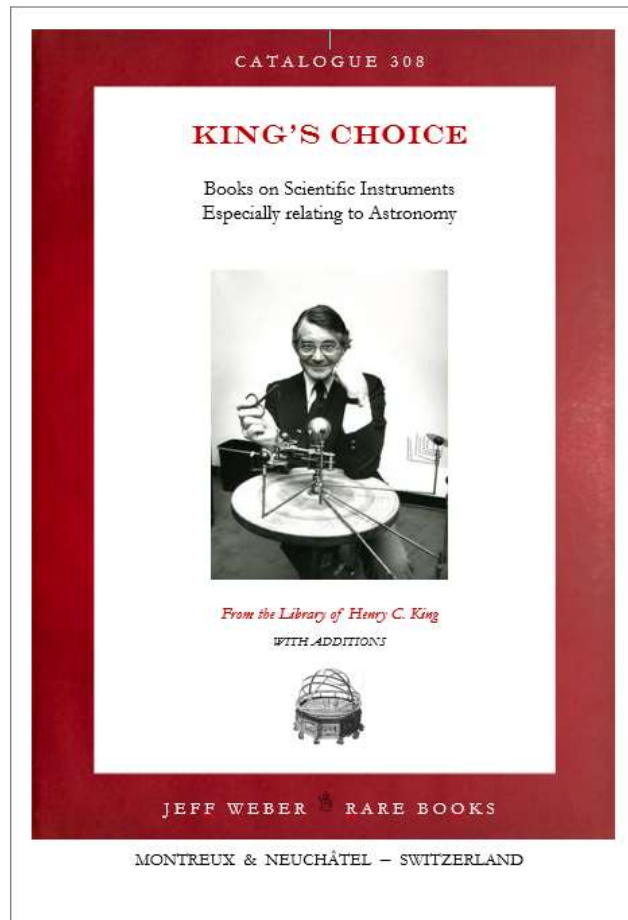
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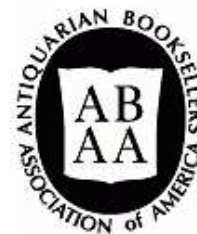
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