

Arthur L. Frank

MEDICAL HISTORY

PUBLIC HEALTH

Catalogue 321

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

Neuchatel Switzerland

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PUBLIC HEALTH



Catalogue 321

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

Neuchatel Switzerland

ORATIO
DE SVDORE
CRVENTO

pronunciata à

SALOMONE ALBERTO NORIBERGENSI
MEDICINAE DOCTORE ET

Professore eius Publ., conferente

Doctōris insignia, viro

Ornatissimo

M. MICHAELO HENIG
DRESDENSI.

Adiuncta est

Quæstio, cur pueris non sit interdicendum lacrimis: Et, cur in lacrimis suspiria & gemitus ferè conjungantur.

Nonis xbris, anno Iesu Christi vertente xxci.

VITÆBERGÆ
Typis Zachariæ Lehmani.

M. D. LXXXII.

[1] ALBERTI

Why tears should not be forbidden to children

1. **ALBERTI, Salomon** (1540-1600); **Micaelo HENIG**. *Oratio de sudore cruento pronunciata a Salmone Alberto noriber gensi medicinae doctore et professore eius publ., conferente doctoris insignia, viro ornatissimo; M. Micaelo Henig Dresdensi. Adjuncta est Quaestio, cur pueris non sit interdicendum lacrimis: et, cur in lacrimis suspiria & gemitus fere conjungantur . . .* Vitaebergae: Typis Zachariae Lehmani, 1582. ¶ 16 cm. Small 8vo. 75, [1] pp. Signatures: A-E (A2 missigned A3; pages 35 and 37 both with “C3” [Wellcome copy differs slightly], lacks E8 [blank]). Plain wrappers. Laid into quarter green morocco, cloth sides, folding box [23 cm.]. Occasional early ink marginalia. Early ownership signature at foot of title. RARE: no record of copies found on market. [M13446]

\$ 1,350

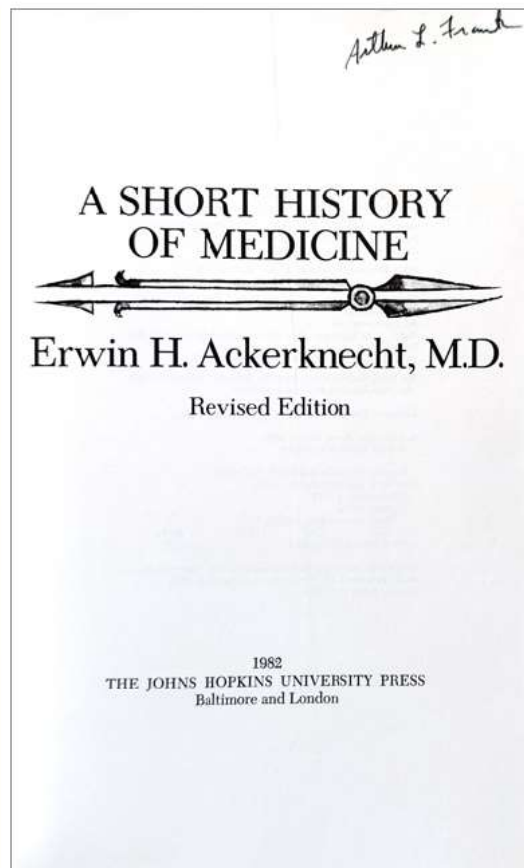
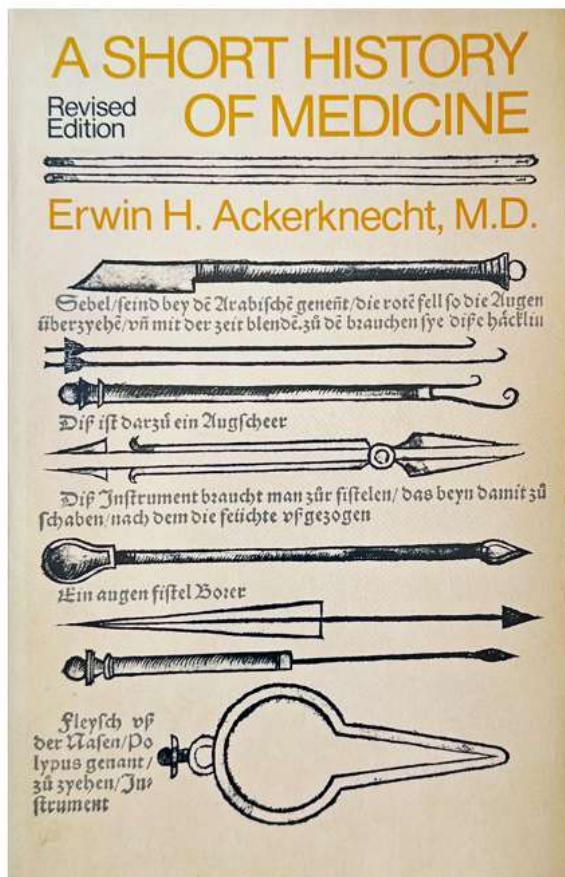
First edition, one of two known issues. VERY RARE & EARLY ACCOUNT ON PERSPIRATION, CRYING & BLOOD. A classical account on perspiration, crying, and blood [all fluids].

O'Malley writes for the *DSB*, “such then curious but rational problems as why boys ought not to be forbidden to cry, why sobbing usually accompanies weeping” – apparently referring to this work. Thorndike, who notes the author’s work on the classical writers, Galen and Rasis, notes further that he was not a physician who ascribed to the occult sciences: “he also discussed such questions as why boys should not be forbidden to cry, why sobbing generally goes with tears. . .” [p. 230]. The Bayerische Staatsbibliothek copy has an added 2 leaves, marked as signature “[–]2”, which is a preface by Paulo Alberto [Paulus Albertus], not available in this copy, but supplied in facs.

The text refers to bloody sweat, noted by Stolberg, “Modern medicine acknowledges such phenomena as “hematidrosis” but premodern accounts of bloody sweating may well have to be taken in a much wider sense, including what physicians today would consider as bleeding disorders.” - Michael Stolberg, ‘sweat. Learned Concepts and Popular Perceptions, 1500-1800,’ within: Manfred Horstmanshoff, Helen King, & Claus Zittel (editors), *Blood, Sweat and Tears: The Changing Concepts of Physiology from Antiquity into*

Early Modern Europe, Brill, 2012 (p. 509). Alberti, born in 1540, Naumburg, Germany, a year later his father died. He and his mother relocated to Nuremberg (1541). Remarkably, the city paid for Alberti's education, including his doctoral studies at the University of Wittenberg (1574), rising to become Professor of Philosophy and Physics in Wittenberg, then Professor of Medicine, and in 1582 becoming physician to Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Saxony. His last residence was in Dresden where he passed away. He wrote tracts on the pancreas (1578), on the lacrimal apparatus, *De Lacrimis*, (1581). In 1585 he published, *Historia plerarumque partium humani corporis, membratim scripta, et in usum tyronum retractatius edita, Vitaebergae, excudebant Haeredes Iohannis Cratonis*. “. . . some years later the German anatomist Salomon Alberti (1540–1600) published his studies of the lacrimal apparatus in a volume entitled *De Lacrimis*.” “Initially, tears were considered to be more or less similar in composition to other body fluids, in particular sweat and urine.” - Ad Vingerhoets, *Why Only Humans Weep: Unravelling the Mysteries of Tears*, 2013, pp. 51, but does not mention this text. - DSB.

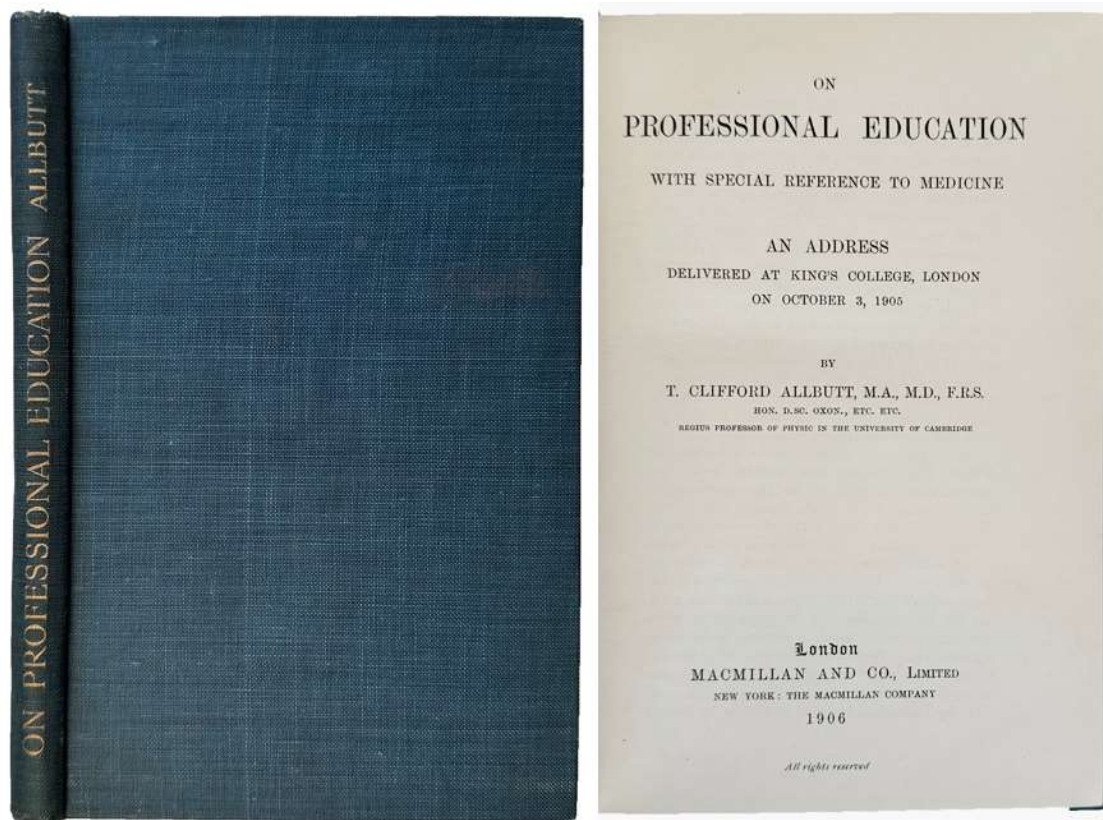
□ *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, I, p. 98 [O'Malley]; Durling 76. See: Hans Theodor Koch: *Die Wittenberger Medizinische Fakultät (1502-1652) - Ein biobibliographischer Überblick*, pp. 299-300 in Stefan Oehmig, *Medizin und Sozialwesen in Mittelddeutschland zur Reformationszeit*, Leipzig, 2007; Evangelische Verlagsanstalt Leipzig; August Hirsch: *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1884, Bd. 1, p 85; Fritz Roth: *Restlose Auswertungen von Leichenpredigten für genealogische und kulturhistorische Zwecke*. Selbstverlag, 1976, Bd. 9, p. 188; Lynn Thorndike, *A History of Magic and Experimental Science, The Sixteenth Century*, VI (New York, 1941), pp. 229–230. Bibliotheque nationale (France), *Catalogue general des livres imprimes de la Bibliotheque Nationale*, Paris, (1897), p. 518. [FFrye C188]



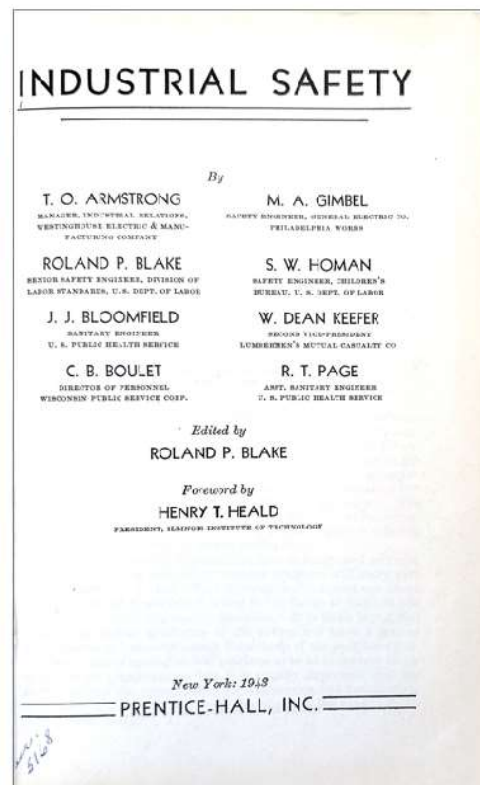
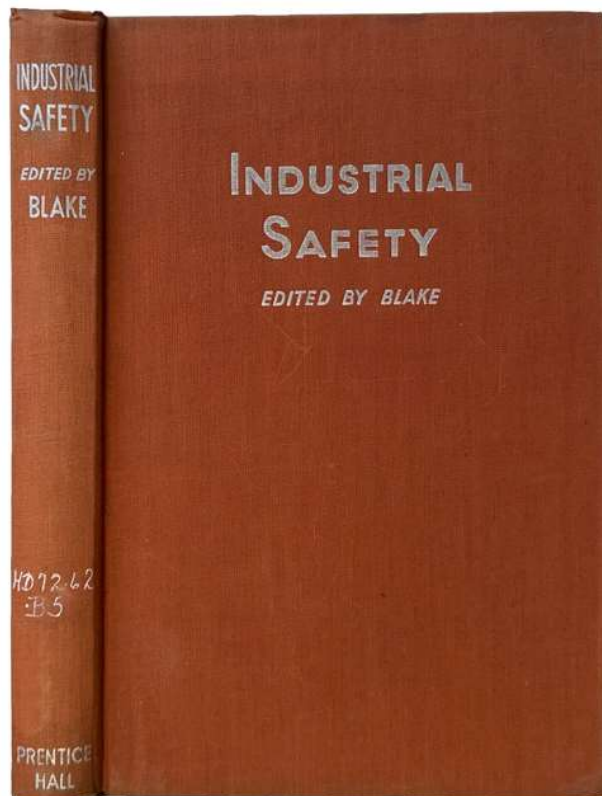
2. **ACKERKNECHT, Erwin Heinz** (1906-1988). *A Short History of Medicine. Revised edition.* Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982. ¶ 8vo. xx, 277, [1] pp. 23 figs., index. Printed wrappers. Near fine.

\$ 5

Coming to America because the war, Ackerknecht “was first employed as a fellow in the history of medicine at Johns Hopkins University while working as assistant curator at the American Museum of Natural History. He was then offered a position as the University of Wisconsin’s first Chair in the history of medicine. His *A short history of medicine*, was published in 1955 but the most active years of his academic life was when he moved to the University of Zurich (Switzerland), a position he kept until his retirement in 1971.”



3. **ALLBUTT, T. Clifford** (1836-1925). *On Professional Education with special reference to medicine. An address delivered at King's College, London, on October 3, 1905.* London: Macmillan, 1906. ¶ Small 8vo. vi, 80 pp. Original blue gilt-stamped cloth. Very good copy. Scarce. \$ 25



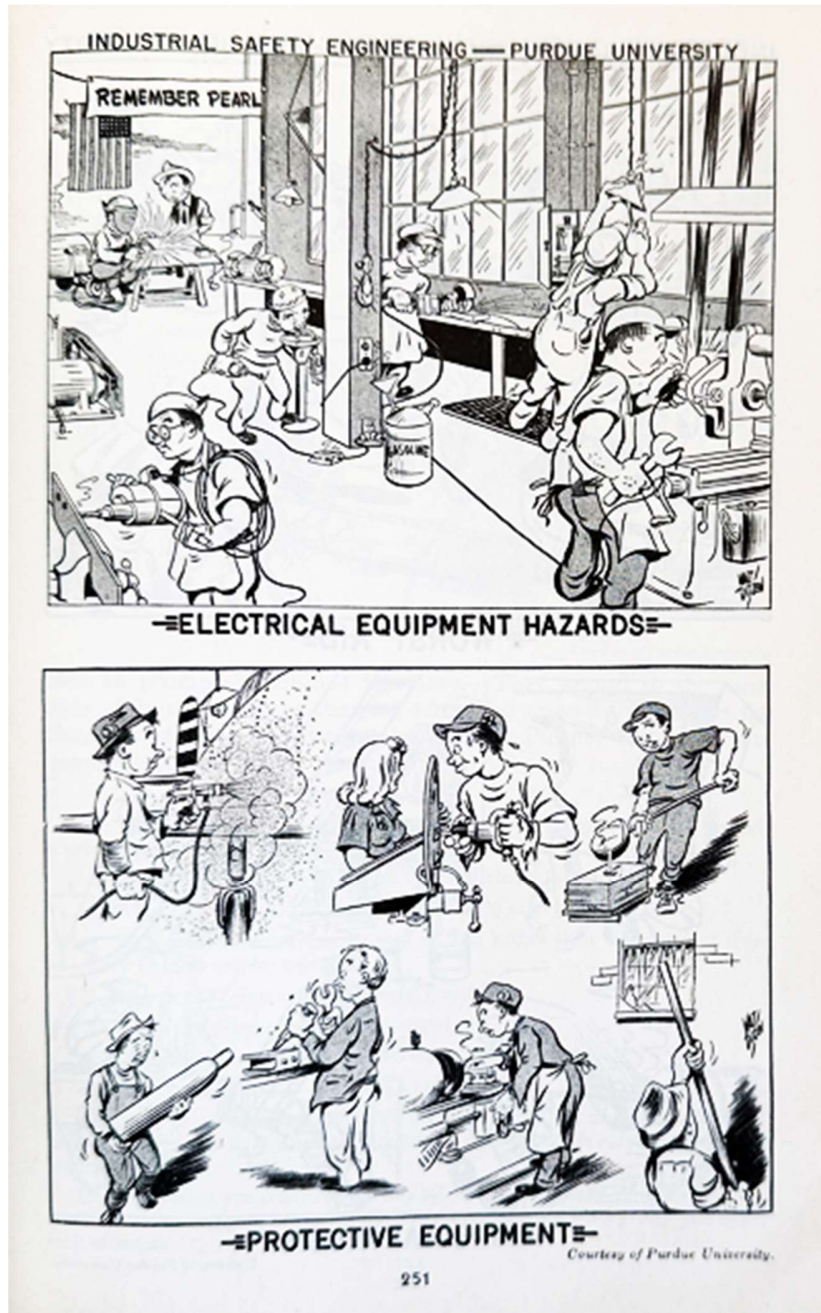
4. **ARMSTRONG, Thomas Orwell; Roland P. BLAKE; J. J. BLOOMFIELD**, et.al. *Industrial Safety. Edited by Roland P. Blake.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1943. ¶ Second printing. 8vo. x, 435, [1] pp. Illustrations, diagrams, index. Burnt-orange cloth with silver-stamping; rear joint mended. Ex-library copy with spine call-no. Ownership signature of Lewis A. Sherwood. Scarce.

\$ 7

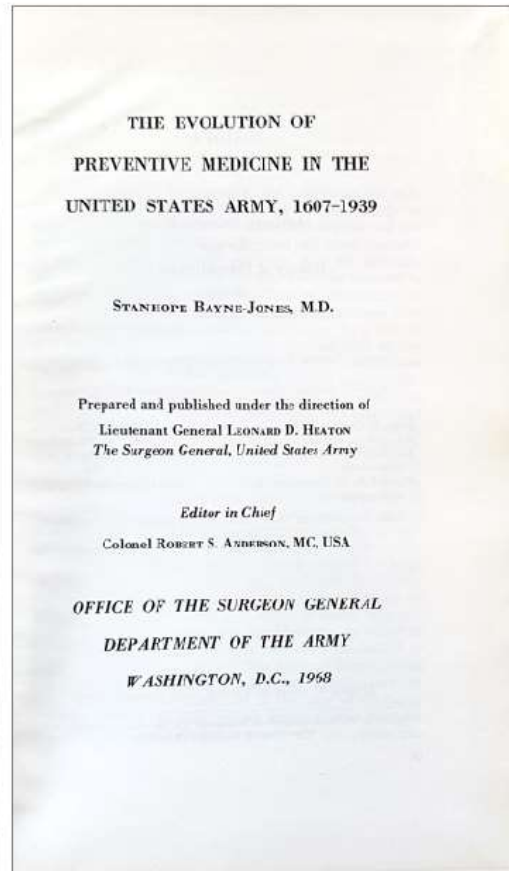
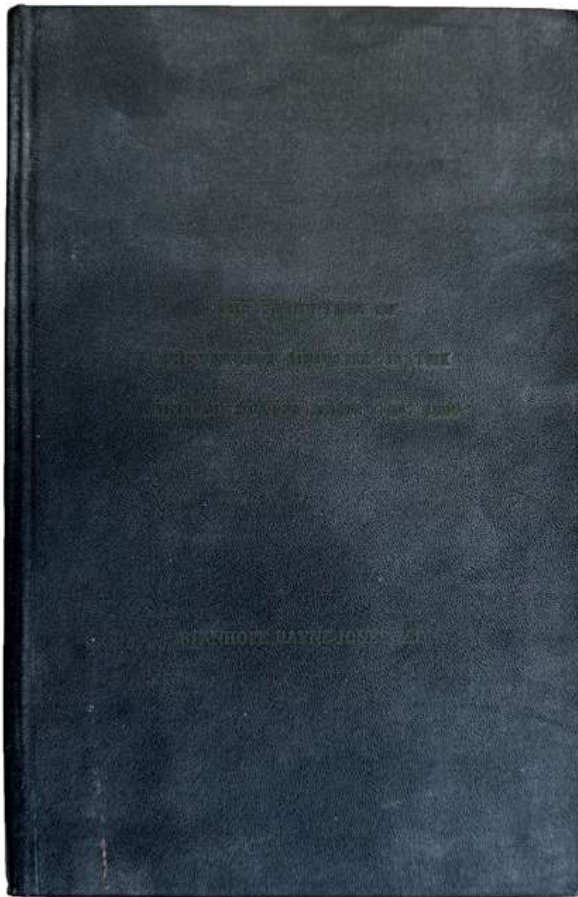
Surely an important assemblage of papers relating to industrial safety. The writers offer their experiences in safety engineering, a history of American industrial safety, accident costs, accident case studies, causes of accidents, factory inspections, maintenance, electrical hazards, machine guarding, 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.



Industrial Safety [4]



5. **BAYNE-JONES, Stanhope** (1888-1970). *The Evolution of Preventive Medicine in the United States Army, 1607-1939*. Prepared and published under the direction of Leonard D. Heaton; editor in chief, Robert S. Anderson. Washington Office of the Surgeon General, Dept. of the Army, 1968. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1968. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 255, [1] pp. 35 figures, index. LAID-IN: single leaf, being a distribution list of the subscriber's [using initials, such as 'CofEngrs' for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers] to this edition. Original navy-blue cloth printed with yellowish-green titles; the covers are an odd paler version of the original cloth, intact but with the discoloration. Generally very good.

\$ 15

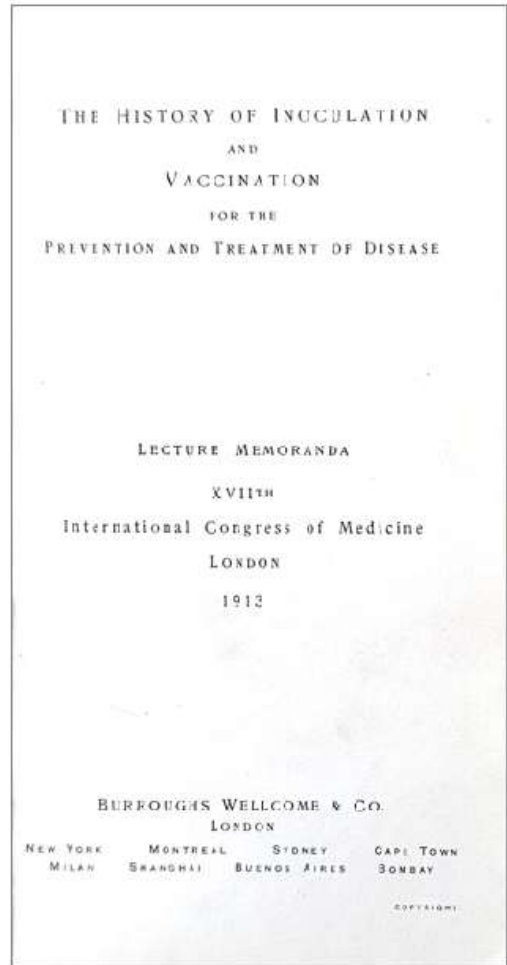
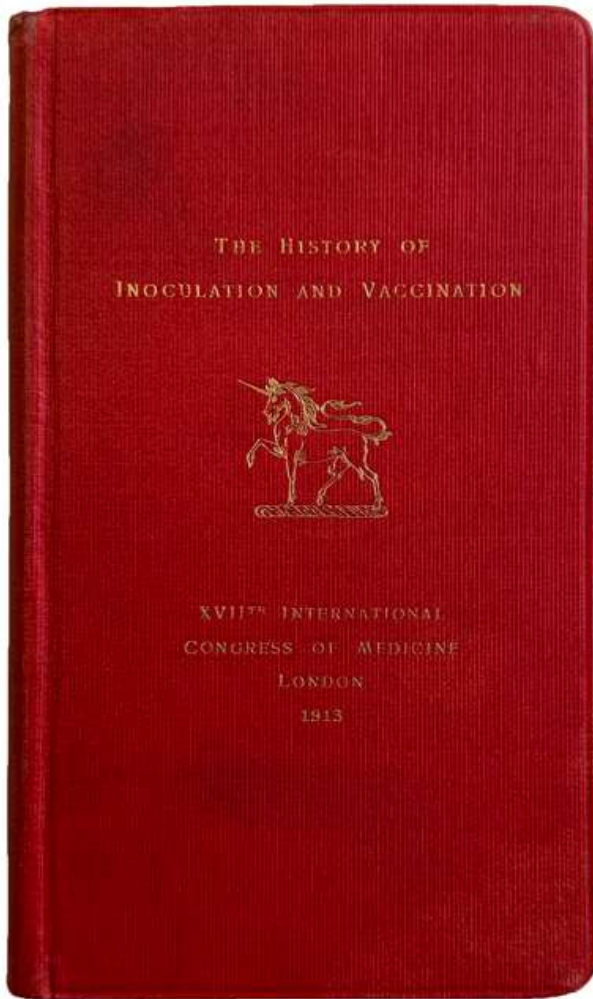
Issued in either cloth or wrappers – this is the cloth issue.



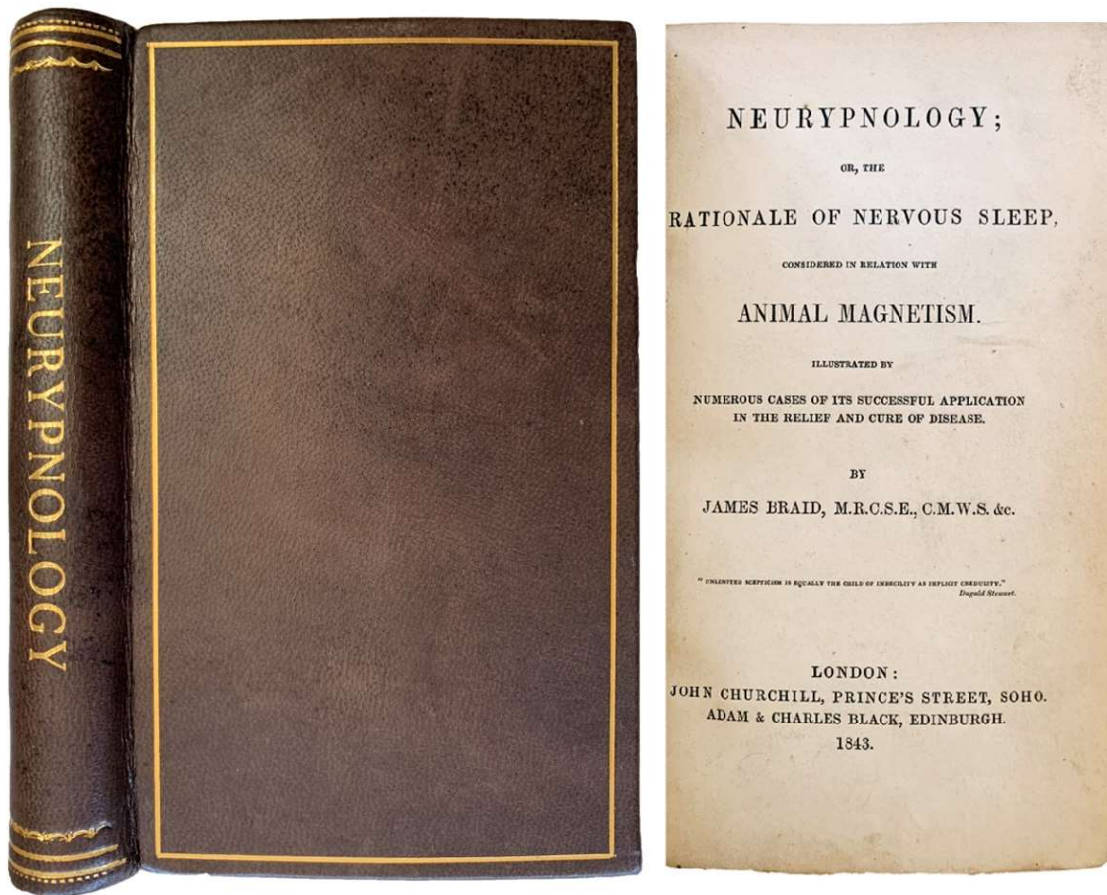
6. **Burroughs Wellcome; International Medical Congress, London.**
The History of Inoculation and Vaccination for the prevention and treatment of disease. Lecture Memoranda. XVIIth International Congress of Medicine, London.
 London: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 1913. ¶ Small 8vo. 310, [4], [16],
 xvi pp. 2 color-printed frontispieces, numerous figures throughout.
 Original red gilt-stamped cloth, gold-colored endsheets with pattern of
 the unicorn repeated. Very good.

\$ 20

Includes Formulary of fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.



Edward Jenner inoculating his son [detail] [5]



7. **BRAID, James** (1795?-1860), M .R.C.S. Edin. *Neurypnoology: or, The rationale of nervous sleep, considered in relation with animal magnetism; illustrated by numerous cases of its successful application in the relief and cure of disease.* London: John Churchill; Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black, 1843. ¶ 12mo. [iii]-xxii, 265, [1] pp. [Note: mispaginations: iv for vi, 233 for 238]. Errata; lacks half-title. Modern full calf, leather spine label. Penciled notes covering errata (faint). Fine. [M14219]

\$ 1,400

First edition. 'Braid introduced the term 'hypnosis' in his book *Neurypnoology* (1843). He was mainly interested in the therapeutic possibilities of hypnosis and reported successful treatment of diseased states such as paralysis, rheumatism, and aphasia. He hoped that hypnosis could be used to cure various seemingly incurable 'nervous' diseases and also to alleviate the pain and anxiety of patients in surgery.

Braid's findings met with violent opposition at first, but they soon provided a major impetus to the development of the French school of neuropsychiatry.' - *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

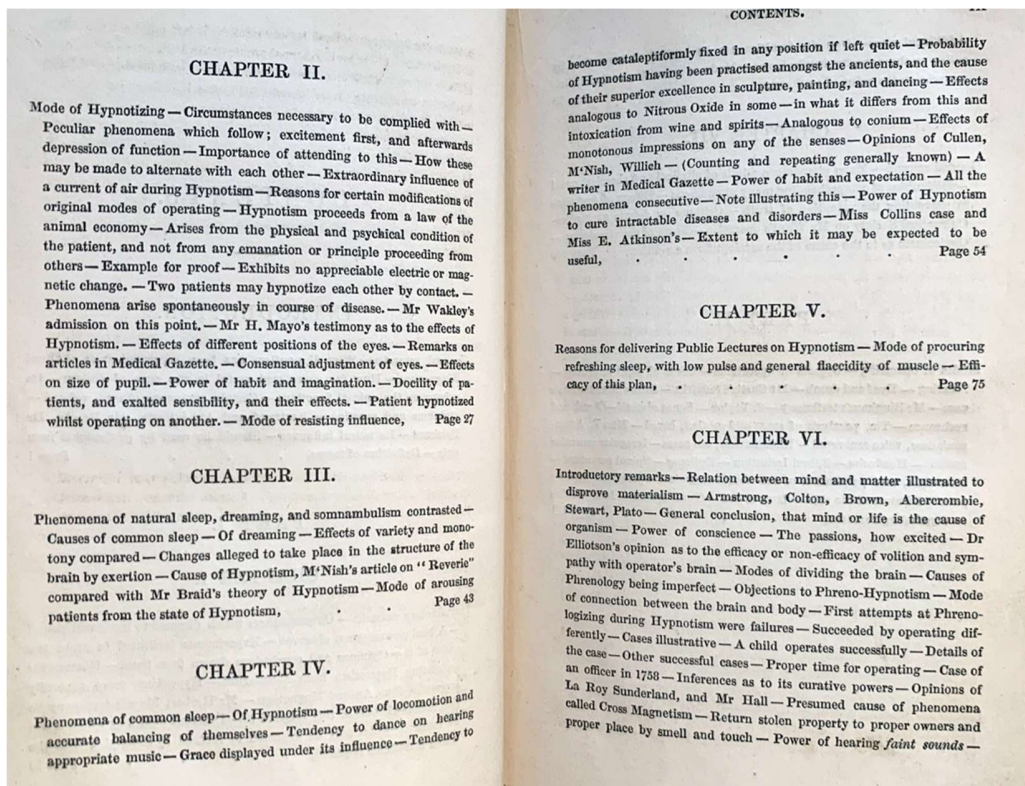
'The first full-length scientific treatise on what is now known as hypnotism. When he published *Neurypnoology*, Braid did not yet have a full understanding of the psychological processes involved in hypnosis, believing that hypnotic phenomena were produced by

functional changes in the nervous, muscular, circulatory and respiratory systems. However he did recognize, as the Abbe Faria and Bertrand had before him, that hypnosis was a subjective phenomenon, dependent entirely on the state of mind of the hypnotized and not on any mystical fluid or occult magical power wielded by the hypnotizer. As Braid continued to investigate hypnotic phenomena, his ideas of what caused them underwent several radical changes, which are demonstrated in his later works. Braid's methods of hypnosis were published in France circa 1860, where they exerted an important influence on the work of Broca, Charcot, Liebeault, and Bernheim, whose teachings in turn influenced the work of Sigmund Freud? - Haskell F. Norman 324.

James Braid, born in Scotland, was a Manchester physician who showed innovative treatments of clubfeet, curvature of the spine, bandy legs and strabismus. He is sometimes called the 'Father of modern hypnotism,' [Kroger, *Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis in Medicine*, 2008, p.3] though hypnotism is much older than with his introducing the field to western thought.

PROVENANCE: J. Wayne Cooper, M.D. [no markings].

□ Bramwell, pp. 21-27; Crabtree, *Animal Magnetism, Early Hypnotism, and Psychical Research, 1766-1925*, 465; Fulton & Stanton, *The Centennial of Surgical Anesthesia*, I.17; Garrison and Morton 4993; Hunter & Macalpine, *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry*, pp. 906-10.





8. **College of Physicians of Rome [Collegio de medici di Roma]; CECCARELLI, Ippolito** (trans.); **CASTELLI, Pietro** (1574-1662). *Antidotario romano latino, e volgare. Tradotto da Ippolito Ceccarelli. Li ragionamenti, e le aggiunte dell'elezione de' semplici e prattica delle compositioni. Con le annotazioni del Sig. Pietro Castelli romano. E trattati della teriaca romana e della teriaca egittia. Con l'aggiunte di molte ricette ultimamente publicate dal Collegio de medici di Roma. In questa nova impressione accresciuto con l'aggiunta del Memoriale calendario per li spetiali . . .* Roma: Gioseppe Corvo & Bartolomeo Lupardi, 1675.

¶ “Nuoua aggiunta di ricette” (p. [345]-363) has special half-title. [special title-page within]: Memoriale per lo Spetiale Romano: nel quale si pone il tempo in Roma consueto di raccogliere, e seccare le radici, l’herbe, i fiori, i frutti, & i semi necessarij per le spetiarie, si ricorda anco il tempo di componere e preparate molti medicamenti vsuali di Pietro Castelli. [trans.: Memoriale per lo Spetiale Romano: in which is placed the usual time in Rome to collect, and dry the roots, herbs, flowers, fruits, & seeds necessary for the spetiary, it also recalls the time to compose and prepare many medicines used by Pietro Castelli]. Two parts in one. 4to. [28], 363, [1]; 30, [1 blank], [4] pp. Signatures: [†]-2[†]4 3[†]6 A-Y8 Z8 a-b8 c2. Woodcuts, device, initials, head- and tail-pieces. Printed in

double columns. Extensive index. Final two leaves are an erratum. Original full vellum, raised bands, manuscript title. Title corner paper-filled (no loss), new free-ends, occasional paper fills to counter earlier worm trails (pp. 70-114 (upper gutter), Memoriale to end, last 36 pp. (upper margin), some repairs to vellum. Occasional browning (see: pp. 310-320). PROVENANCE: [?] Antonio Nicolson, 1703 (his signature on both pastedowns); Mario E. Spada [ca.1930]. Very good. Rare. [M14222]

\$ 1,150

New (and last) impression, with addition of the Memoriale calendario. Compiled by the Collegio de' medici at Rome, translated by Ippolito Ceccarelli, and with the annotations of Pietro Castelli of Rome. This work contains hundreds of medicinal remedies compiled by the Collegio de' medici at Rome. This edition is enhanced, enlarged, with additional recipes and two supplemental treatises, on Egyptian and Roman "teriac" (medical concoctions, formulae).

ADDED CONTENTS: "Ricette aggiunte dall'autore" (pp. 273-278), "Conditioni, e regole appartenenti al buon spetiale" (pp. 292-297) and 'sommario dell'elettione de' semplici (pp. 298-337) are by Ippolito Ceccarelli. "Trattato della teriaca egittia" (pp. 278-291) is a translation of Prosper Alpini's *De medicina Aegyptiorum*, book 4, chapters 8-12. [Of Egyptian Medicine].

This work, originally issued in 1637/9[?], contains information on the pharmaceutical uses and preparation of gold. See: "Pharmaceutical use of gold from antiquity to the seventeenth century," – Renzo Console, *Geological Society, London, Special Publications*, 375, 171-191, 2 April 2013. [In the text of this 1675 edition, see pp. 23-4, 28, 56, 67, 93, 95, 115, 198, 216, 274-5, 282-3, 285, 294, 297, 310-1, 317, 319, 322, 324, 327, 336, 338, 340, 362-3 (and more)].

"Pietro Castelli amplified commentaries by Hippolito Ceccarelli, most likely one of the inspectors accused in Rossi's trial." – Elizabeth S. Cohn, "Miscarriages of apothecary justice: un'separate spaces of work and family in early modern Rome," *Renaissance studies*, 2007.

Abstract: In the 16th century the arrival of new exotic plants from the Americas and the Orient enriched the panorama of medicines that were sold by the Italian pharmacies. The increase of knowledge on the therapeutic virtues

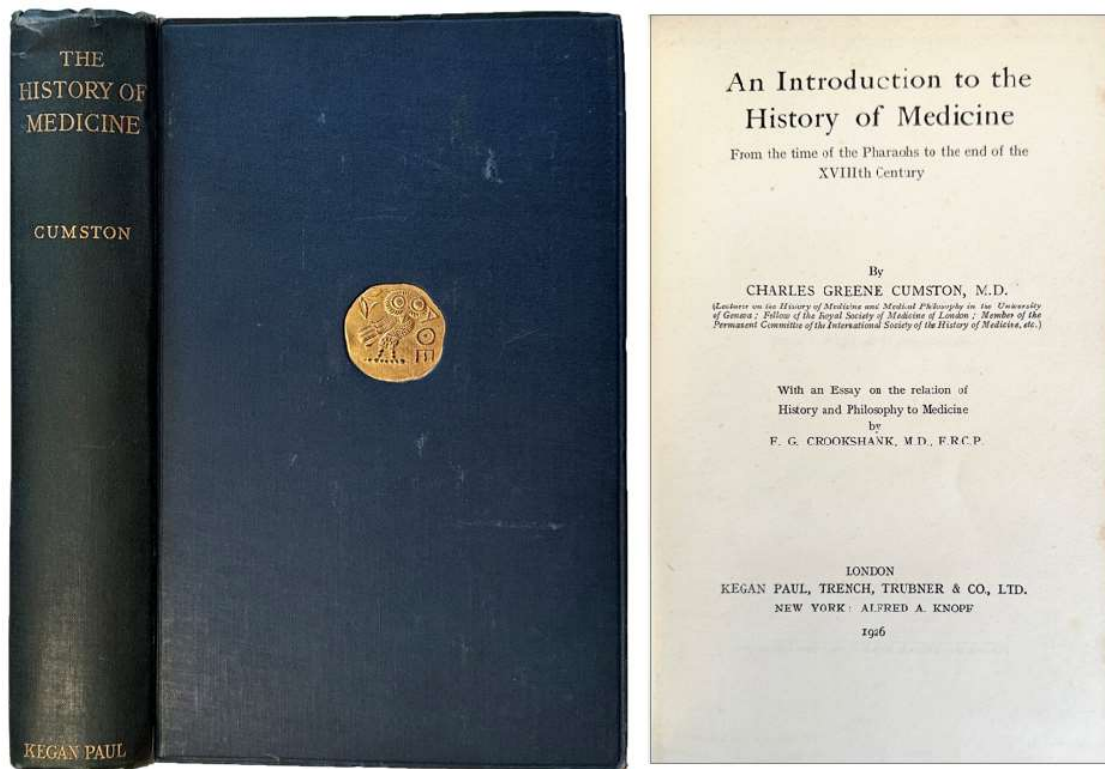
of new foreign plants suggested to the great caution . . . See: Federica Rotelli, “Exotic Plants in Italian Pharmacopoeia (16th-17th Centuries), “ *Medicina nei Secoli*, 2018.

“In 1637 Pietro Castelli published a new edition of the Roman Antidotarium. At the end, there was a list of 14 new recipes prepared by the Collegio dei Medici of Rome, including Ceratum capitale Montagnana and Compositio de Hispani. These preparations were already present in the Florentine and Bolognese pharmacopoeias. The last edition of the Roman Antidotarium was printed in 1675. It contained some new prescriptions at the end, including Pulveri per il mal Francese, made of sarsaparilla, guaiacum, cream of tartar, diagridium, nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon and fennel. Moreover, the last part of the Antidotarium had been enriched with the addition of Memoriale per lo spetiale romano, Calendario che insegna alli Spetiali quello, ch?ogni mese essi debbano fare per servito delle loro spetiarie, and Lista rerum patendarum, which contained 35 simple medicines and 93 compound ones that the apothecary shops were required to have in stock. Scialappa, i.e. jalap, was introduced into this edition.” – Federica Rotelli.

Pietro Castelli (1574–1662) was an Italian physician and botanist. Born at Rome, he was graduated in 1617 and studied under the botanist Andrea Cesalpino (1519–1603). He was professor at Rome from 1597 until 1634, when he went to Messina. He laid out the botanical gardens at Messina in 1635, where he cultivated many exotic medicinal plants (now the Orto Botanico “Pietro Castelli” of the University of Messina). The botanist Paolo Boccone studied under Castelli there. Castelli was equally distinguished as a botanist, chemist, and surgeon. He maintained the necessity for all physicians of studying anatomy, and declared in 1648 that he had dissected more than one hundred corpses. [Wikip.].

PROVENANCE: [?] Antonio Nicolson, 1703 (his signature on both pastedowns); Mario E. Spada [ca.1930].

□ Krivatsy, NLM, 345; Wellcome IV, p. 370 [Pharmacopoeias, Rome].



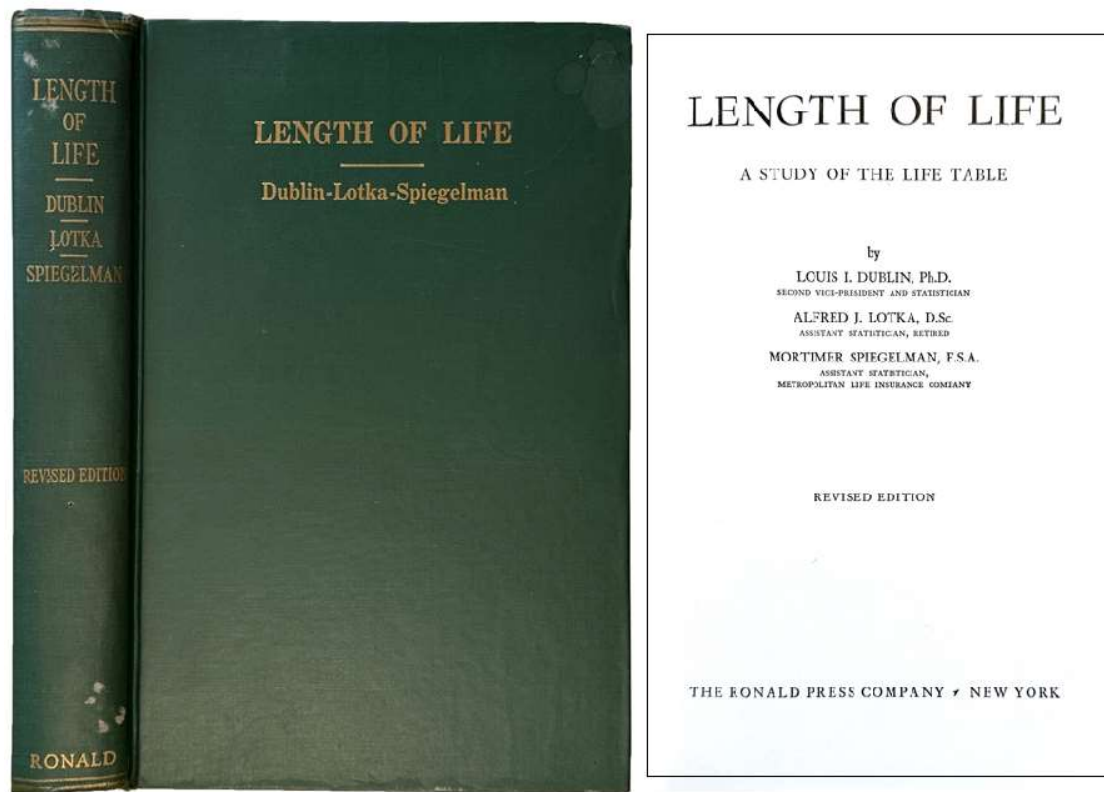
9. **CUMSTON, Charles Greene** (1868-1928). *An Introduction to the History of Medicine: from the time of the Pharaohs to the end of the XVIIIth century. With an essay on the relation of history and philos. to medicine by F.G. Crookshank.* London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, 1926. ¶ 8vo. xxxii, 390, [16] pp. 24 plates, index, ads; a bit foxed. Original navy-blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed. Very good.

\$ 25

F.G. Cruikshank wrote a tribute of Cumston: "It is with great regret and a real sense of loss that many medical men in London will learn of the recent death of Dr. Charles Greene Cumston, who, though not the holder of any British qualification, was nevertheless a *Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine*, and a staunch admirer of the *Royal College of Physicians*. At Geneva he accumulated a most excellent library concerning the history of medicine, and a really fine and beautiful collection of portraits-for the most part engravings and etchings...of close the historic heroes of medicine. He took a lively interest in the medical life of Geneva, participating in its social side and developing the activities of the Medical Society [Société Médicale de Genève, founded in 1823], founding, in pious memory of two of his revered masters, the Julliard-Revilliod lectures, given annually by some foreign member of the medical profession. Here too, in

1925, he had the great pleasure of presiding, in his own genial and kindly way, at the fifth Congress of the International Society of the History of Medicine.”
– *British Med. Journal*, 1:734, 1928.

Garrison-Morton 6415.



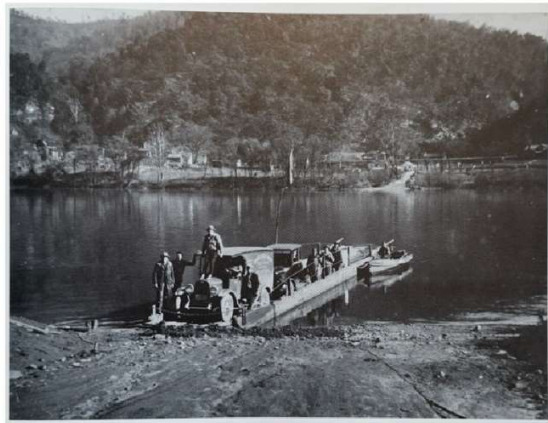
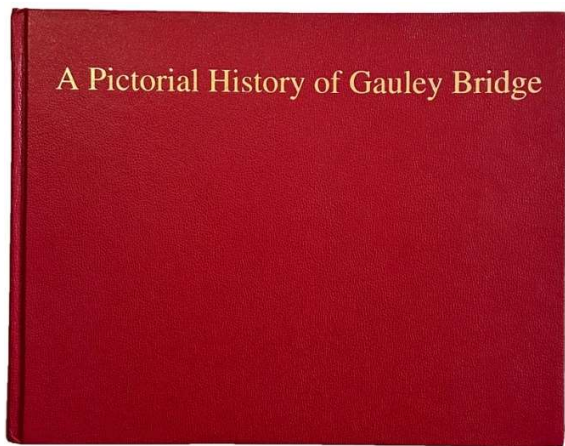
10. **DUBLIN, Louis Israel** (1882-1969); **Alfred James LOTKA** (1880-1949); **Mortimer SPIEGELMAN** (1901-1969). *Length of Life; a study of the life table. Revised edition.* New York: The Ronald Press, 1949. ¶ 8vo. xxv, 379 pp. 94 tables, 32 figures, index. Original green gilt-stamped cloth; soiled, scratch on fore-edge. Ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank. Very good.

\$ 25

First issued in 1936. Louis Israel Dublin was a Jewish American statistician. As vice president and statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, he promoted progressive and socially useful insurance underwriting policies.

Lotka was a Polish-American mathematician, physical chemist, and statistician, famous for his work in population dynamics and energetics. A biophysicist, Lotka is best known for his proposal of the predator–prey model, developed simultaneously but independently of Vito Volterra. The Lotka–Volterra model is still the basis of many models used in the analysis of population dynamics in ecology. He was President of the American Statistical Association (1942).

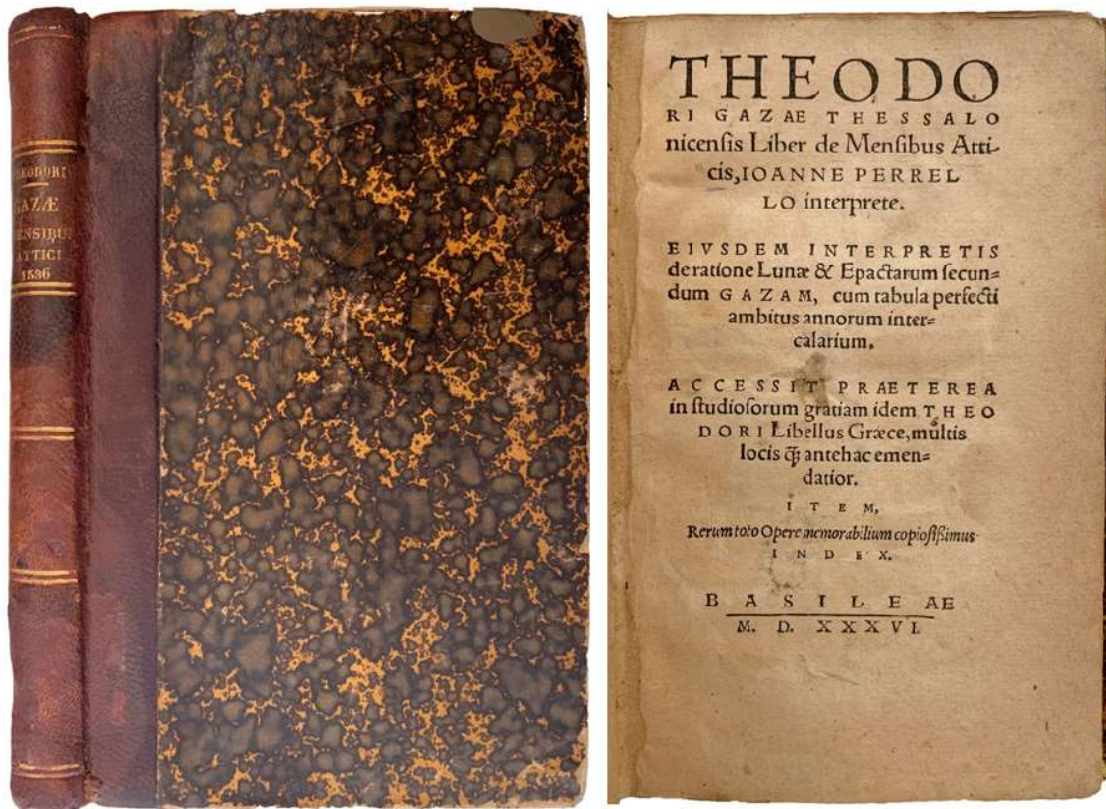
Mortimer Spiegelman was an American statistician, actuary, and demographer whose research focused on the application of statistics to the field of public health. He was Staff Statistician at the American Public Health Association (APHA) from 1967 until his death in 1969.



11. **Gauley Bridge Historical Society** [Hawk's Nest]. *A Pictorial History of Gauley Bridge*. Gauley Bridge, West Virginia: Gauley Bridge Historical Society, 1992. ¶ Oblong 8vo. 158 pp. Profusely illustrated. Red gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank, 1992. Near fine.

\$ 10

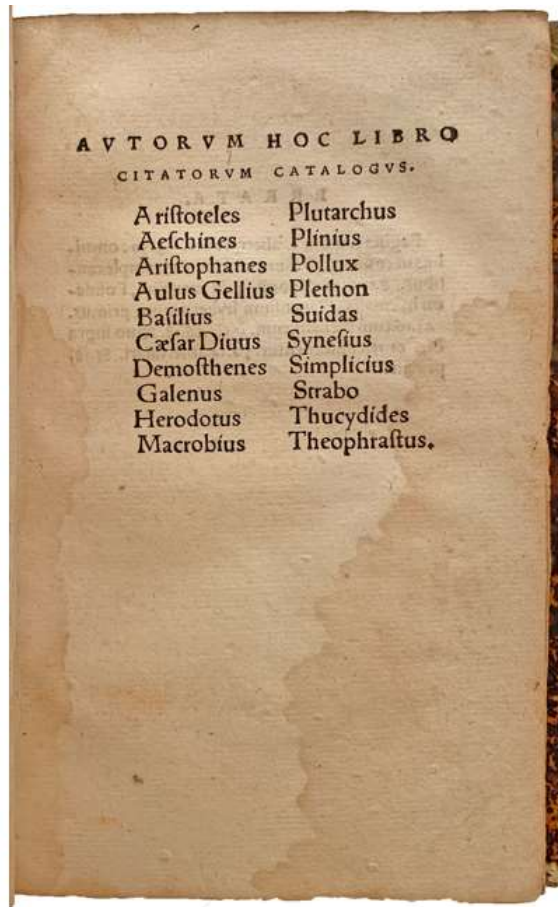
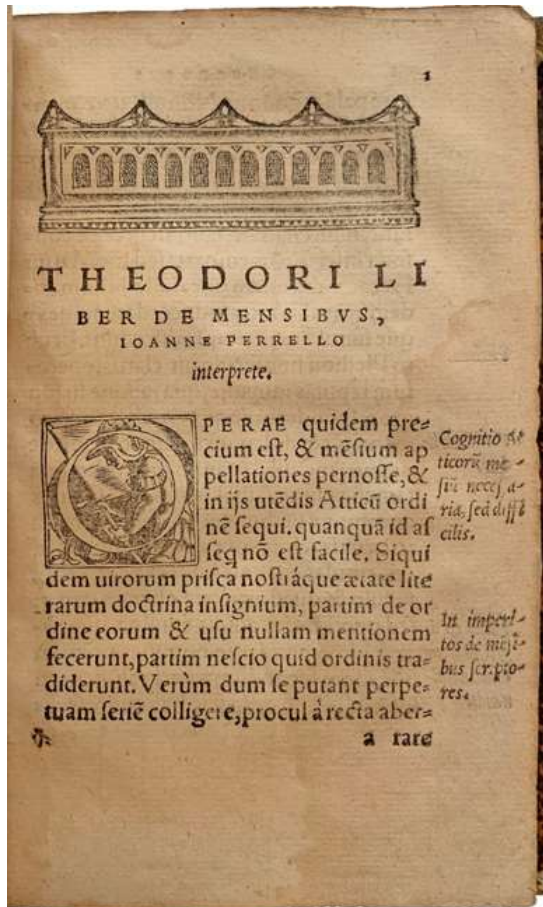
“Silicosis forced itself onto the American consciousness in the spring of 1931, through what became one of the nation’s worst industrial accidents: the Hawk’s Nest Tunnel disaster.” – Wade Goodwyn, *Silicosis: From Public Menace to Litigation Target*, (2006).



12. **GAZES, Theodoros [GAZA] (1398-1475); Joannes PERRELLUS.**
Theodori Gazae Thessalonicensis liber de Mensibus Atticis, Ioanne Perrello interprete: Eiusdem Interpretis de ratione Lunae & Epactarum secundem Gazam, cum tabula perfecti ambitus annorum intercalarium: accessit praeterea in studiosorum gratiam idem Theodori Libellus graece, multis locis . . . antehac emendatior.
 Basileae, Per Balthasarem Lasium & Thomam Platterum, 1536. ¶ 16 cm. [24], 151, [1] pp. Signatures: a12, a-h8, i12. Includes errata (leaf a11 verso). Text in Latin & Greek. Woodcut initials & headpiece, printer's device at rear. Waterstained, ink underlining p. 22. Nineteenth century quarter calf, marbled boards; wormed at spine & gutter, rubbed. Bookseller's ticket of Masson & cie; rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Good. [M14143]

\$ 700

[AN] "INFLUENTIAL TREATISE ON THE ATHENIAN CALENDAR".
 First edition with the Latin commentary of Joannes Perrellus. Early printing of Theodore Gaza's influential treatise on the Athenian calendar, *De mensibus*, first written in 1470 and first printed by Aldus Manutius in 1495; among the later printings are the 1516 and one by Simon de Colines in Paris, 1535.



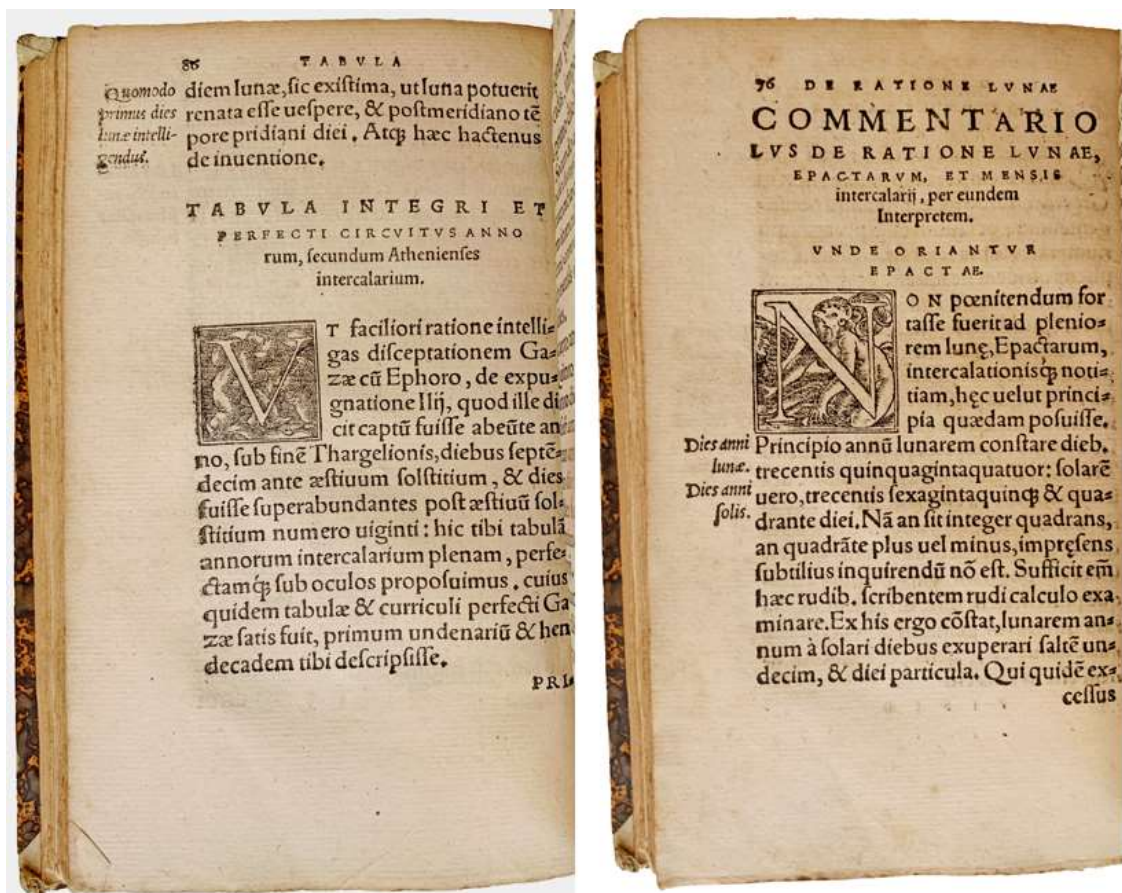
“There were many calendars in use in the ancient Greek world. That the Athenian calendar survived them all was principally due to the enduring attractions of her literature. Subsequently, this calendar was used by writers who did not fully understand its complexities, and the surviving references to it in ancient texts are often difficult to reconcile. The fifteenth century saw the first attempts since antiquity to reconstruct this ancient system of reckoning.” [p. 1]. “As the most learned treatise [de Mensibus] available on the subject, it influenced conceptions of the Athenian calendar for many decades to come.” [p. 411]. – Botley.

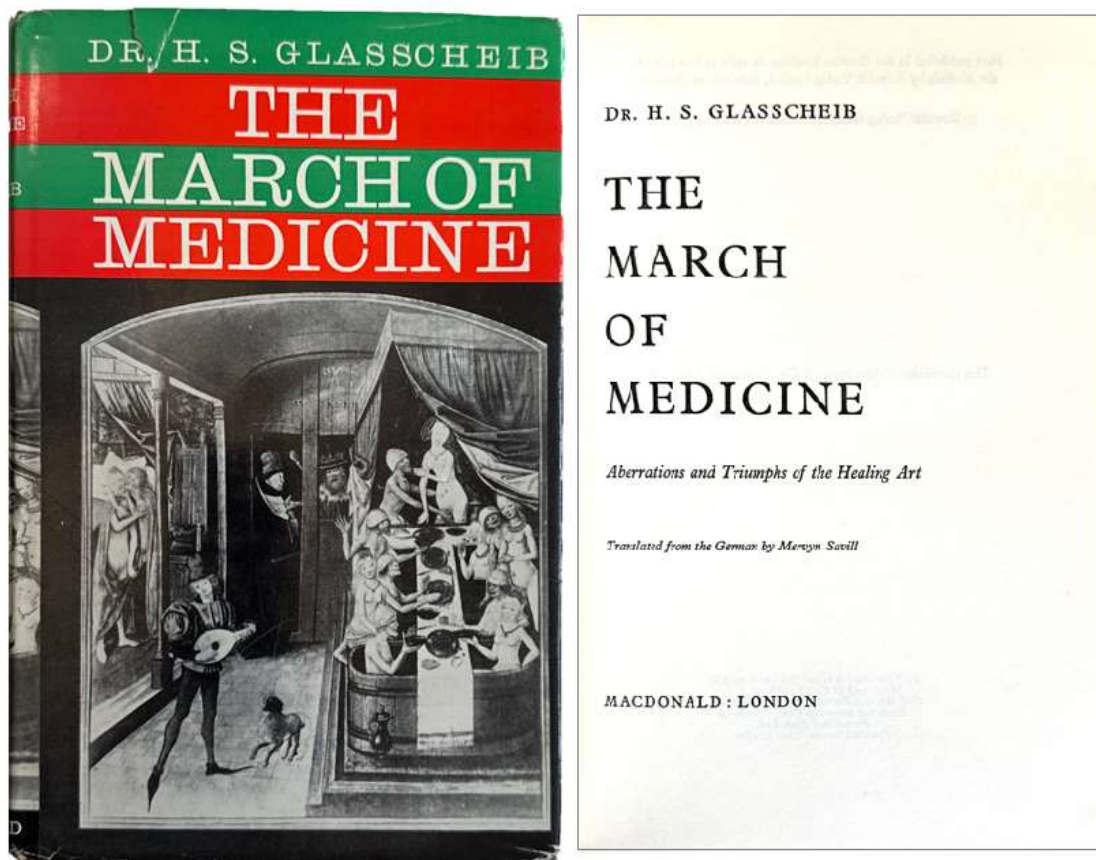
Theodore Gaza was a fifteenth-century Byzantine scholar and translator, a native of Thessaloniki, who left his city to move to Constantinople, and later settled in Italy (ca. 1440) as a result of the Turkish advance. He was highly respected as an expert on Aristotle. His work influenced Renaissance and early modern scholars interested in Aristotle’s biological works. Gaza introduced a new method of translating and editing ancient texts which influenced

translators and editors. Gaza was a professor of Greek at Ferrara before being summoned to Rome by Pope Nicholas V to translate Greek works into Latin. – Encyclopedia of Renaissance Philosophy. NOTE: “Item, rerum toto opere memorabilium copiosissimus index?”

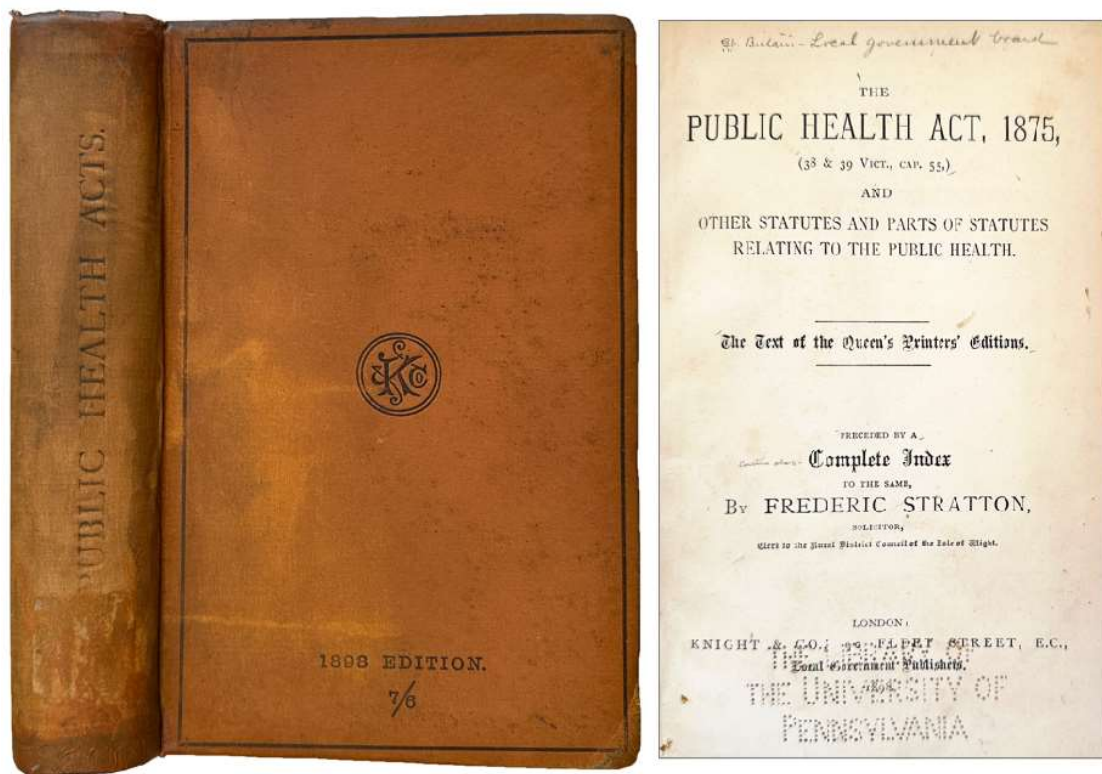
PROVENANCE: Masson & cie [1927] – Doctor Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

□ Houzeau & Lancaster 13284. See: Paul Botley, “Renaissance Scholarship and the Athenian Calendar, “ Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Studies, 46 (2006), pp. 395–431.





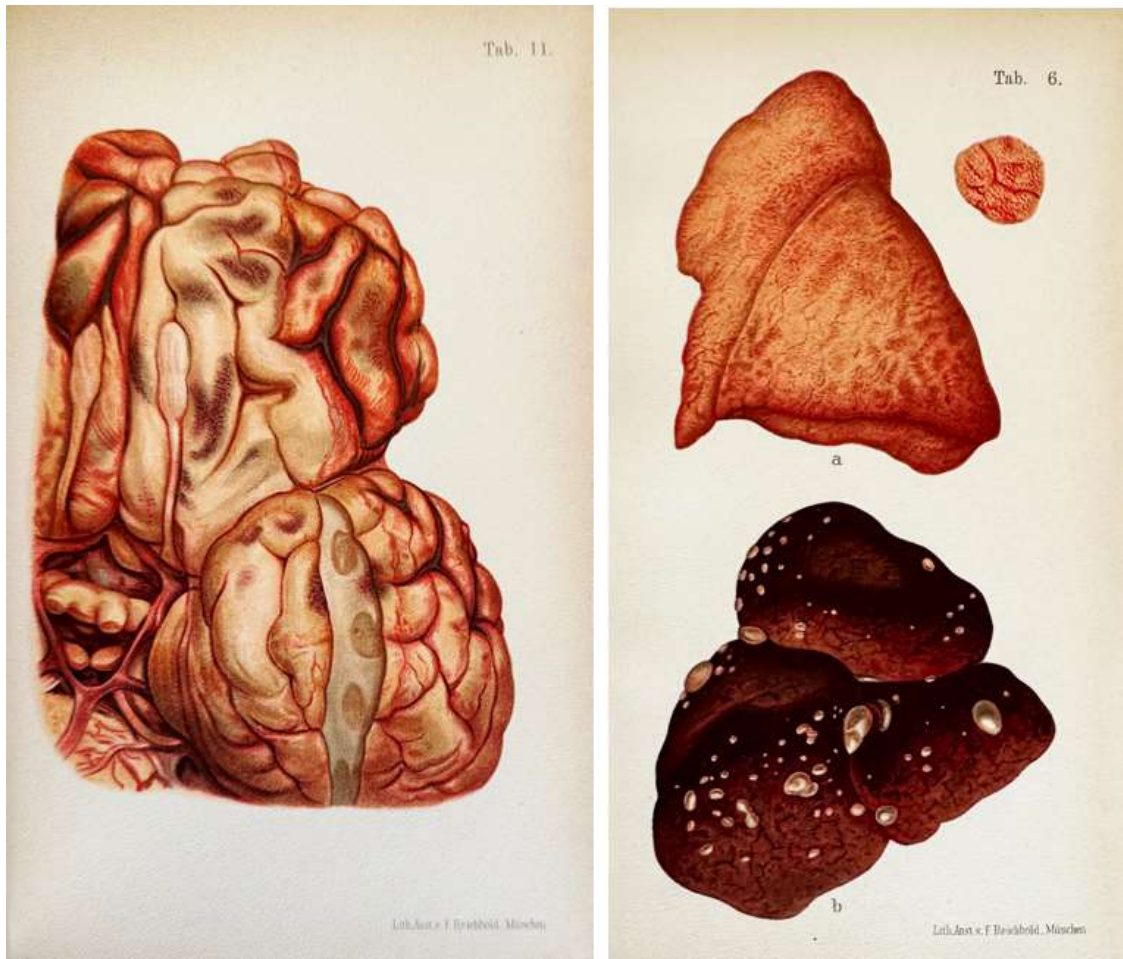
13. GLASSCHEIB, Hermann Samuel. *The March of Medicine: Aberrations and Triumphs of the Healing Art*. Translated from the German by Mervyn Savill. London: MacDonald, 1963. ¶ 8vo. 360 pp. 41 plates, index. Blue cloth, dust-jacket; jacket rubbed. Bookplate removed. Very good. \$ 5



14. **Great Britain, Knight's Public health acts; STRATTON, Frederic** (compiler). *The Public Health Act, 1875, (38 & 39 Vict., cap. 55) and other statutes and parts of statutes relating to the public health. Preceded by a complete index to the same.* London: Knight & Co., 1898. ¶ 8vo. Irregularly paginated (or not). Original mustard cloth with black stamping; soiled, rubbed. Ex-library copy (University of Pennsylvania, the George L. Harrison Foundation), title perforated. Good.

\$ 16

1898 edition. Early documentation of British efforts in public health.



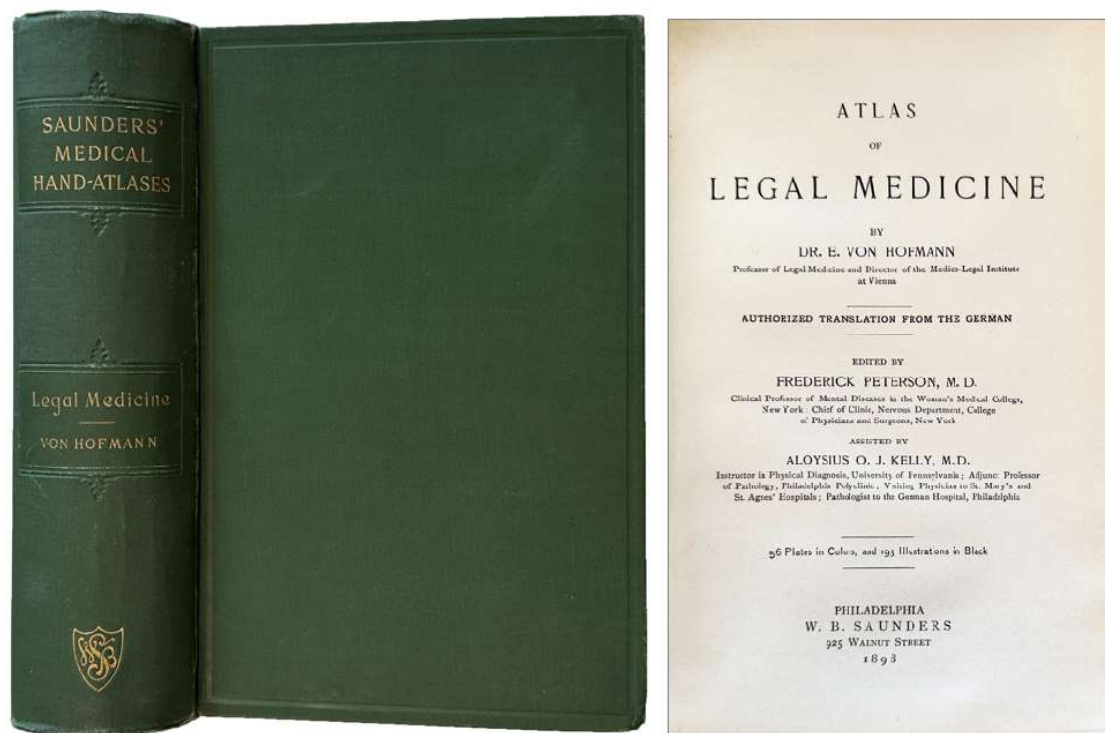
*Pioneering the Field of Forensic Medicine
With 56 chromolithographic plates*

15. **HOFMANN, Eduard von** (1837-1897). *Atlas of Legal Medicine*. *Authorized translation from the German. Edited by Frederick Peterson and assisted by Aloysius O.J. Kelly*. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1898. ¶ Thick 8vo. 12 pp. 56 chromolithographic plates, 193 figures, index. The figures and plates are supported with text (though not paginated). Original dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; a bit rubbed. Very good.

\$ 400

This is one of the pioneering studies of forensic medicine, for which Hofmann was well known. Written with remarkable detail and embellished with equally striking illustrations (of which 56 are in chromolithography).

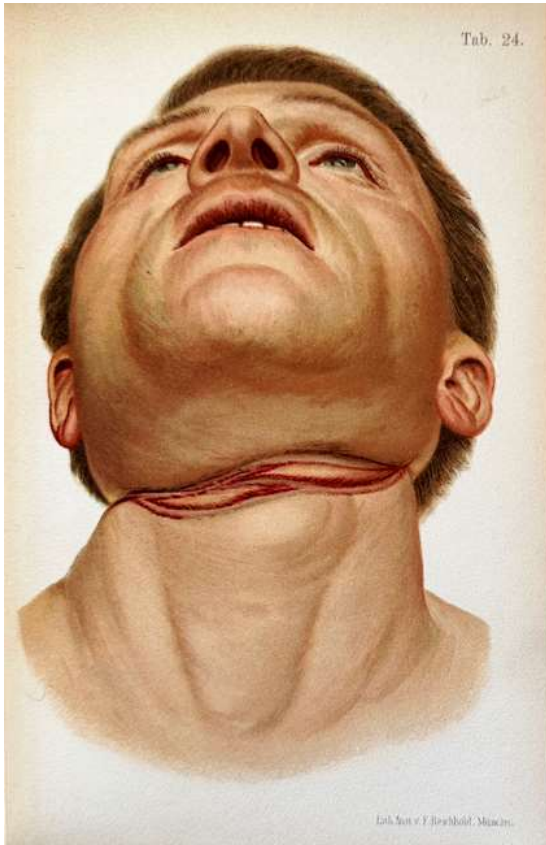
After studying at the University of Prague (Dr. med. 1861), the doctor's son Eduard Hofmann became an assistant at the chair of forensic medicine there and took over the lectures on forensic medicine in Bohemian language in 1864. In 1865 he qualified as a professor in Prague for state pharmacology and in 1869, when the medical faculty was re-established at the University of Innsbruck, he was appointed to the professorship of state pharmacology.



In 1875 he took over the chair of forensic medicine in Vienna. Through experimentation and thorough histological investigations, Hofmann placed forensic medicine on a contemporary scientific basis and thus fulfilled the maxims of the second Viennese medical school. In this way he also succeeded in finally binding the extensive forensic and health police autopsy material to his institute for processing - during the time of the pathological anatomist Carl Rokitansky, these autopsies had been mainly used by him. Hofmann also founded an extensive forensic medicine museum.

In 1876, Eduard Hofmann became a member of the Supreme Medical Council and in 1888 its president. In 1878, his fundamental *Lehrbuch der gerichtlichen Medizin* ["*Textbook of Forensic Medicine*"] was published. Shortly before his death,

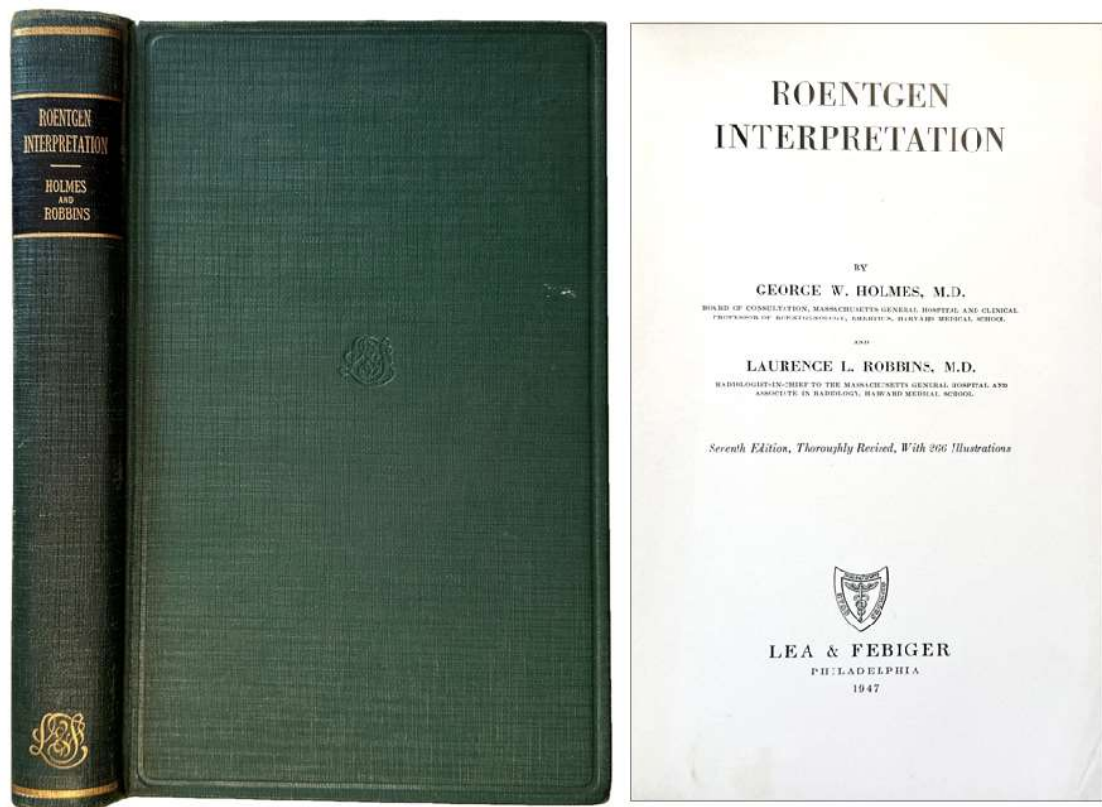
he completed the *Atlas der gerichtlichen Medizin* [*Atlas of Forensic Medicine*] (published in 1998). In 1881, he identified the people who died in the Ringtheater fire, and in 1889 he performed the autopsy of Crown Prince Rudolf.



Suicide by hanging



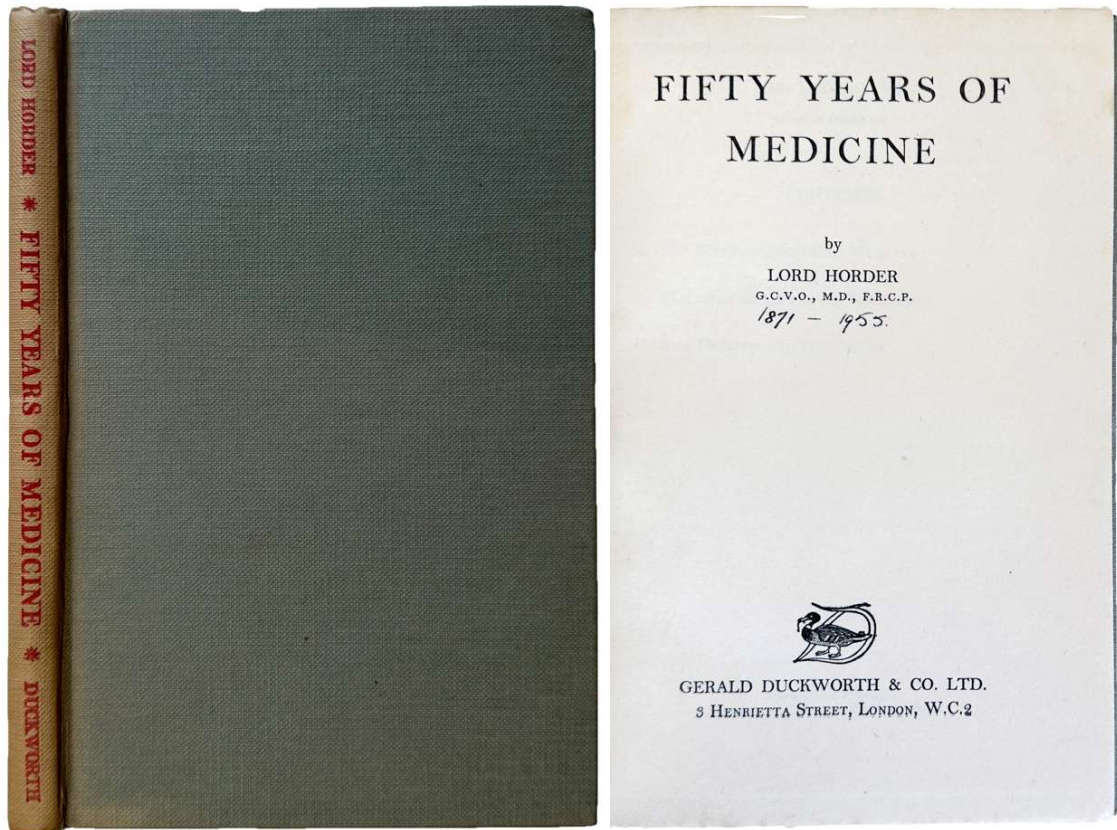
Child burn victim



16. **HOLMES, George W.; Laurence L. ROBBINS.** *Roentgen Interpretation*. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1947. ¶ 8vo. 398 pp. 266 figures, index. Original dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, with gilt-stamped spine title within black-colored square; rear corner well worn. Ownership rubber stamp of W. S. Duty, M.D.; signature of another person. Good.

\$ 10

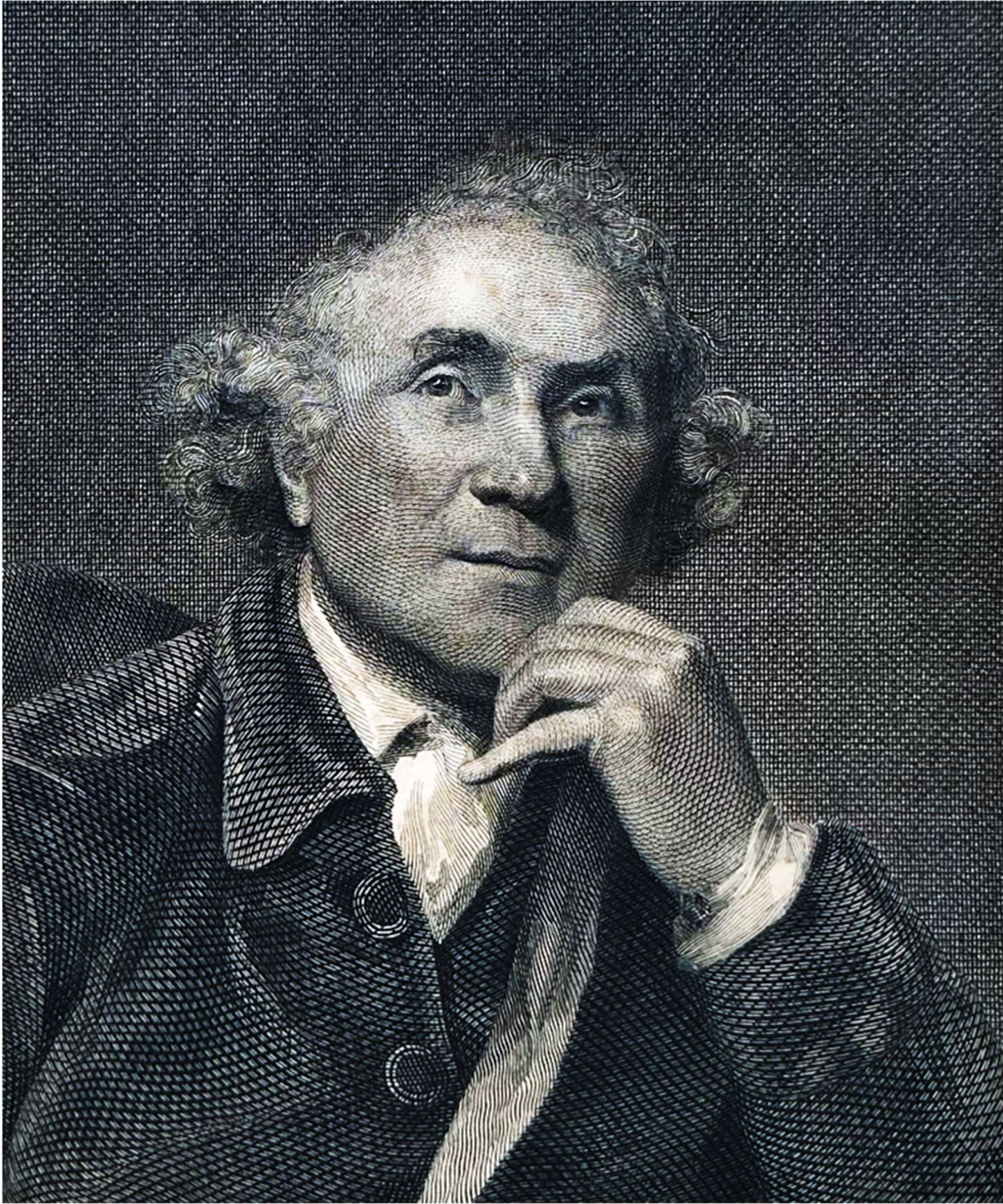
Seventh edition, thoroughly revised.



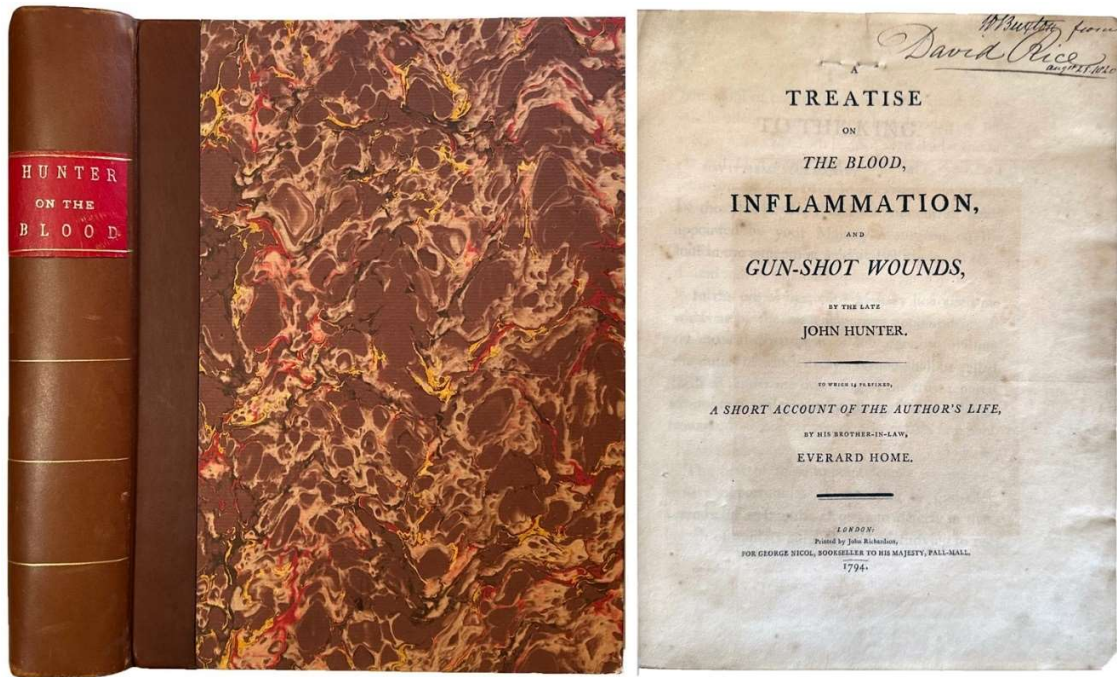
17. **HORDER, Lord Thomas Jeeves** (1871-1955), Bt. of Shaston. *Fifty Years of Medicine*. London: Gerald Duckworth, 1953. ¶ Small 8vo. 70 pp. Original gray cloth, spine lettering stamped in red; spine faded, ink annotation on title giving the author's dates. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to Professor K. [L.?] Franklin, 1953 "colleague . . . in admiration." With clipped book review. Very good. \$ 15

For Prof. K. Franklin,
Colleague & friend,
in admiration

From the author.
30/1/53.



[18] John Hunter



Grolier Club & Norman One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine, no. 52

18. **HUNTER, John** (1728-93). *A Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gun-shot Wounds. To which is prefixed, a short account of the author's life, by his brother-in-law, Everard Howe*. London: John Richardson for George Nicol, 1794. ¶ 4to. lxxvii, [1 blank], 575 pp. Frontispiece, 9 plates (one with 2 figures between pp. 160-61, the others at rear numbered I-VIII); plates foxed, occasional light scattered foxing throughout text. Modern quarter gilt-stamped calf over marbled paper-backed boards, gilt-stamped red leather spine label; corners faintly rubbed. Title-page inscription to W. Buxton from David Rice, 8/25/1820. Very good. SCARCE.

\$ 1,500

FIRST EDITION. "This remarkable, but typical, work of Hunter is based on his own observations during his military experience and is not in any way dependent on any other concepts. Its approach to physiology and pathology has a definitely modern ring. The book was finished but only about one-third through the press (in Hunter's own home) when Hunter died. It contains nine fine copperplates in the text as well as an engraved portrait and a biography of Hunter" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 972).

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE BLOOD.

As the blood is allowed by all to have a considerable share in inflammation, or at least to be particularly affected by it, becoming, by its appearances, one of the signs or symptoms of its existence; and, as the blood is a material object with me in the theory of inflammation, I shall begin my treatise with its natural history, a previous knowledge of which is the more requisite, because the accounts of this fluid, hitherto given, will hardly explain any of its uses in the machine in health, or of its changes in disease.

The heart and vessels are very active in inflammations; and as their structures and actions have not hitherto been understood, I have subjoined to the natural history of the blood an account of the structure of the heart and vessels, together with their actions in the machine; to which I have added one use of the absorbents not hitherto known.

As every natural action of the body depends, for its perfection, on a number of circumstances, we are led to conclude, that all the various combining actions are established while the body is in health, and well-disposed; but this does not take place in diseased actions, for disease, on the contrary, consists in the want of this very combination; and diseased actions, therefore, vary according to many natural circumstances, of which I propose to point out a few of the most striking instances.

Inflammation must have some exciting cause, and the same cause will produce an effect under one circumstance, which it will not under another. I have, therefore, begun with the supposition of an injury, attended with such circumstances as do not excite inflammation, which will form a

“It was while serving with the army at Belle Isle during the Seven Years’ War that Hunter collected the material for his epoch-making book on inflammation

and gunshot wounds. His studies on inflammation in particular are fundamental for pathology (Garrison & Morton 2283).

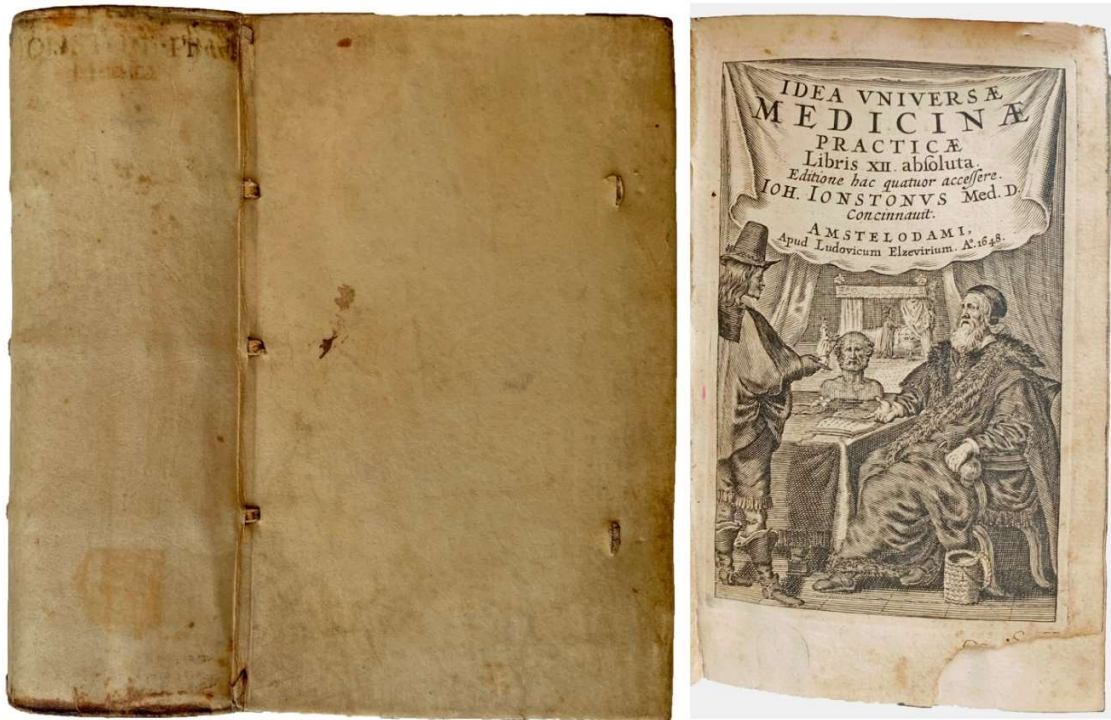


“Hunter, even more remarkable than his remarkable brother, William...was an anatomist and surgeon, practicing in London. He lacked the education and culture of his brother, yet his tireless energy helped him to overcome whatever obstacles his educational and cultural lacks may have provided” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 968).

Hunter, “with Paré and Lister, [was] one of the three greatest surgeons of all time....” (Garrison, p. 137).

PROVENANCE: W. Buxton from David Rice, 8/25/1820

☼ Garrison, Fielding H. *An Introduction to the History of Medicine*. 4th ed. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1929; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 968 & 972; Garrison & Morton 2283; Grolier Club & Haskell F. Norman, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine* (1995), no. 52; Osler 1230; Waller 4997; Wellcome III, p. 317.



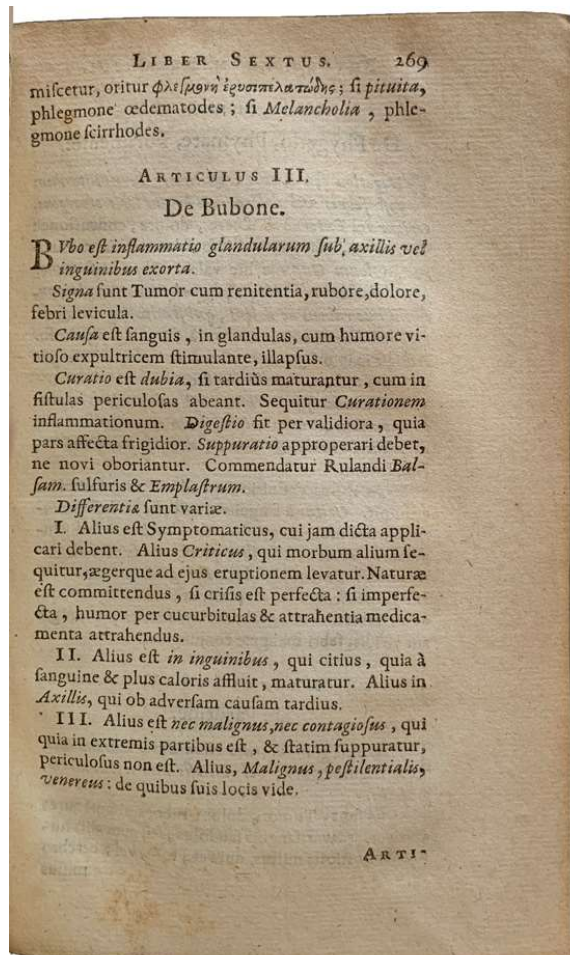
19. **JONSTONUS, Johannes [Joannes; Jan JONSTON]** (1603-1675).
Idea Universae Medicinæ Practicæ libris XII absoluta Amsterdam: Apud Ludovicum Elzevirium, 1648. Small 8vo. [32], 756 pp. Elaborate engraved title, woodcut initials; lower corner of title torn away, some foxing or browning. Original full vellum, small manuscript spine title. Bookseller's label: Masson & cie.; rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Nice copy. M14146

\$ 475

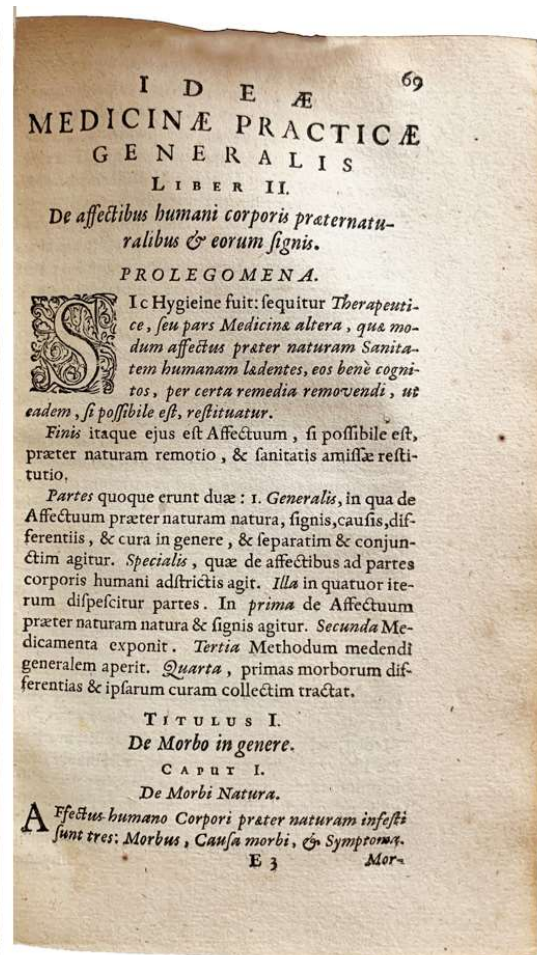
This is the most famous of Jonston's medical writings. "Jonston's book emphasized the teaching of clinical medicine to students, and therefore represented an interesting choice for Culpeper [his translator, 1652], about half of whose work was undertaken in response to the needs of the English apothecaries, then increasingly numerous and influential."

"A wide-ranging work, it dealt not only with clinical conditions, but also provided summaries on, for instance, materia medica and on the importance of non-naturals (which he listed as air, meat, drink, motion and rest, sleep and watching) in the preservation of health. Jonston's emphasis on signs and symptoms undoubtedly contributed to a growing empirical outlook in clinical

medicine, an influence enhanced by [J.] Michaelis” commentary on Jonston . . .
 “ – J. K. Crellin, DSB.



Swelling of the glands

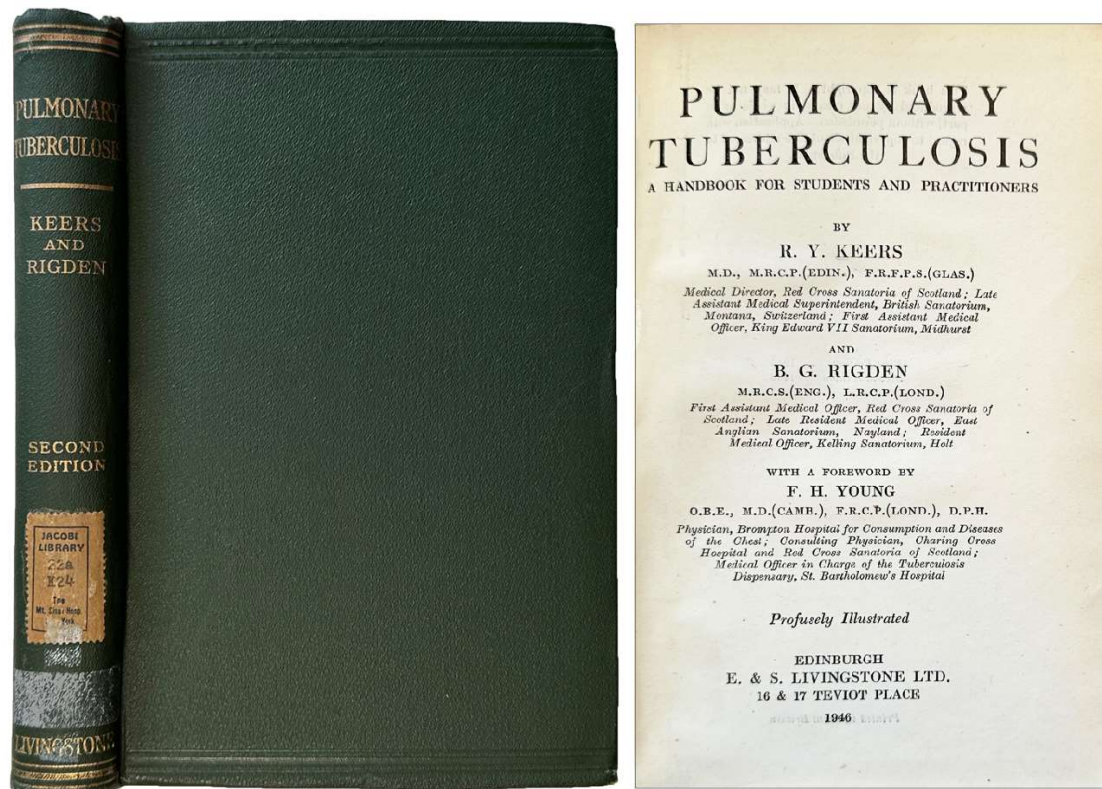


Nature of the human body & hygiene

First issued in 1642, with five editions, and translated into English in 1652 [*The Idea of Practical Physick.*] Arranged in 12 “books”, or parts: 1) De Hygieine, 2) De affectibus humani corporis praeternaturalibus, & eorum signis, 3) De Medicamentis, 4) De Methodo medendi, 5) De — Morborum, 6) De Morbis Externis, 7) De Febris, 8) De Morbis Capitis, 9) De Morbis mediū Ventris, 10) De Morbis infimi ventris, 11) De Morbis Veneralibus, 12) De Morbis Puerorum. 1) Of preserving health. 2) General remarks on diseases. 3) Of medications. 4) Of healing. 5) More diseases. 6) External diseases, tumors, hair, etc. 7) All types of fevers. 8) Relating to the head, the brain 9) Relating to the mouth, teeth, face, & breasts. 10) Diseases of the internal organs. 11) The French pox, or syphilis. 12) Diseases of the body.

PROVENANCE: Masson & cie. (1927) – Dr. Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

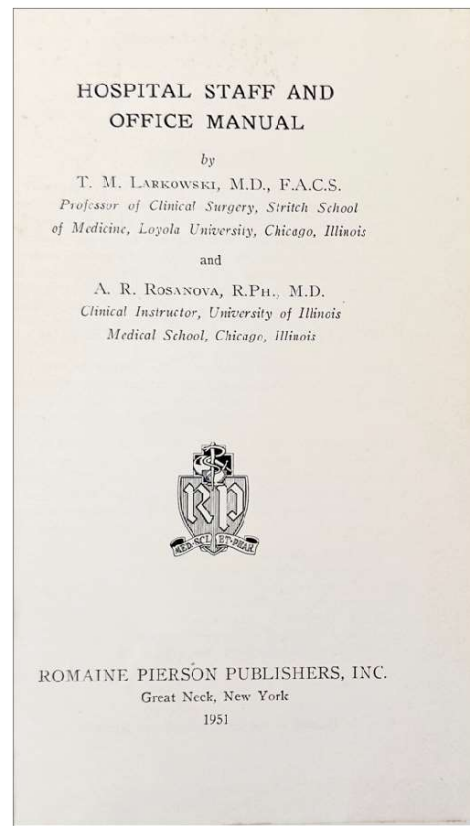
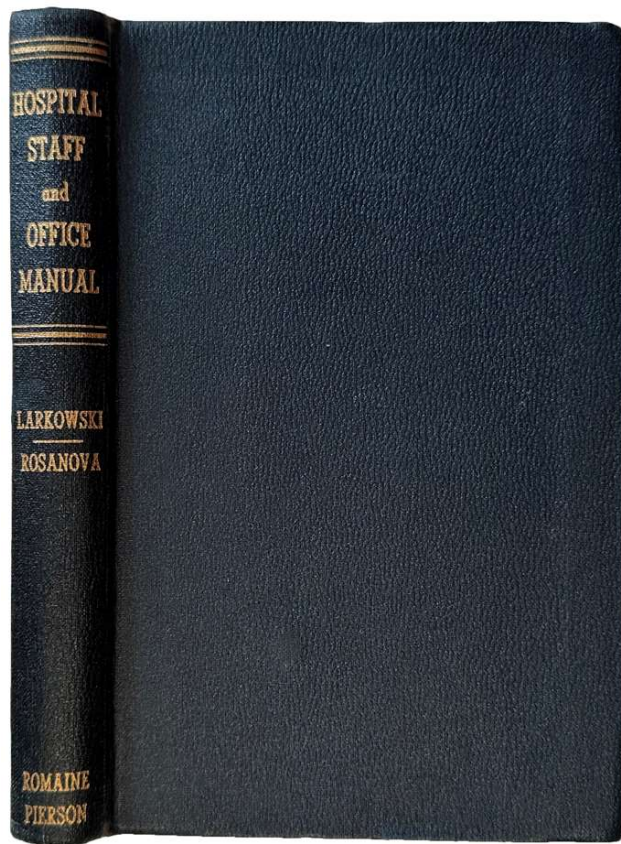
□ Berghman 580; *DSB*, vol. VII, pp. 164-5; Rahir 1079; Copinger 2542; Krivatsy 6260; Wellcome III, p.365; Willems 1069.



20. **KEERS, R. Y. [Robert Young]** FRSE FRCPE FRCPSG (1908-1982); **B. G. [Brian George] RIGDEN.** *Pulmonary Tuberculosis; a handbook for students and practitioners.* Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone, 1946. ¶ Small 8vo. xvi, 277, [3] pp. 124 figures, index. Original dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library copy, Mount Sinai Hospital, with related spine label, rubber-stamps, etc.

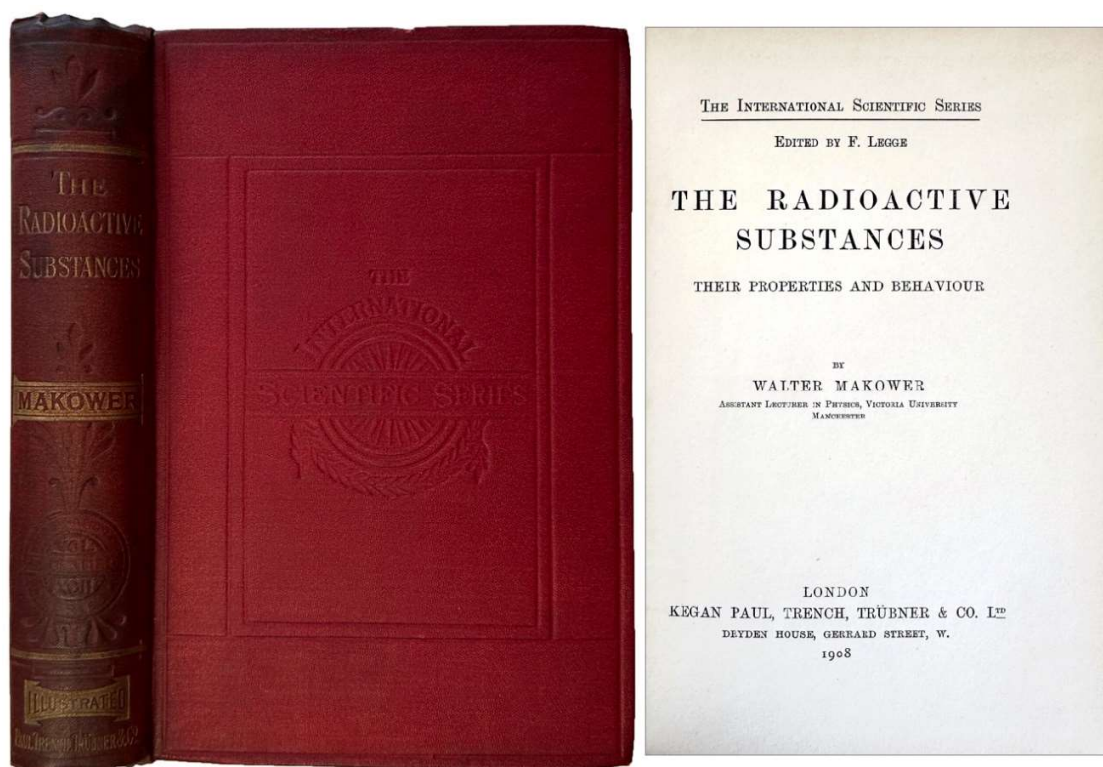
\$ 7

Keers was an Irish-born physician, an expert in tuberculosis and battled with the disease both personally and in his duties.



21. **LARKOWSKI, T. M.** [Tadeusz Maryan] (1898-); **A.R.** [Albert Ralph] **ROSANOVA.** *Hospital Staff and Office Manual.* Great Neck, New York: Romaine Pierson, 1951. ¶ Small 8vo. xiv, [2], 428 pp. Numerous figures, index. Original dark green gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature and rubber stamp of W. S. Duty, M.D. Very good. Scarce.

\$ 12.95



22. **MAKOWER, Walter** (1879-1945). *The Radioactive Substances; their properties and behaviour*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, 1908. ¶ Series: *The International scientific series*, vol. 92. Small 8vo. xii, 301, [1], 8 pp. 34 figs. or tables (and some photographic plates), index, ads. Original dark red blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Bookplate of chemist, Franz Sondheimer (1926-1981); signature of Arthur L. Frank, 1987.

\$ 40

“Makower graduated from University College, London, where he took honours in chemistry; but going to Cambridge as a research student under Thomson effected his transformation into a physicist, and his M.A. was for a thesis on the diffusion properties of radium emanation (radon). From the Cavendish Laboratory he went to Manchester as a John Harling Research Fellow under the directorship of Schuster. On the latter’s retirement in 1906, Makower became lecturer on the staff of Rutherford, whose arrival in Manchester gave a great impetus to radioactive studies. Over a period of years Makower did experimental work in this subject; he showed that radium A, B and C all had different temperatures of volatilization and that the behaviour of the active deposit depended largely on the pressure conditions within the vessel. Later on he collaborated with Prof. S. Russ on radioactive recoil, with Fajans on the

beta-rays from radium B and with Moseley on the gamma radiation from the same substance; with Geiger he wrote a timely book on radioactive measurements. He had previously written one of the earliest books on radioactivity entitled "The Radioactive Substances". – Obituary, *Nature*, 156, page 385 (1945).



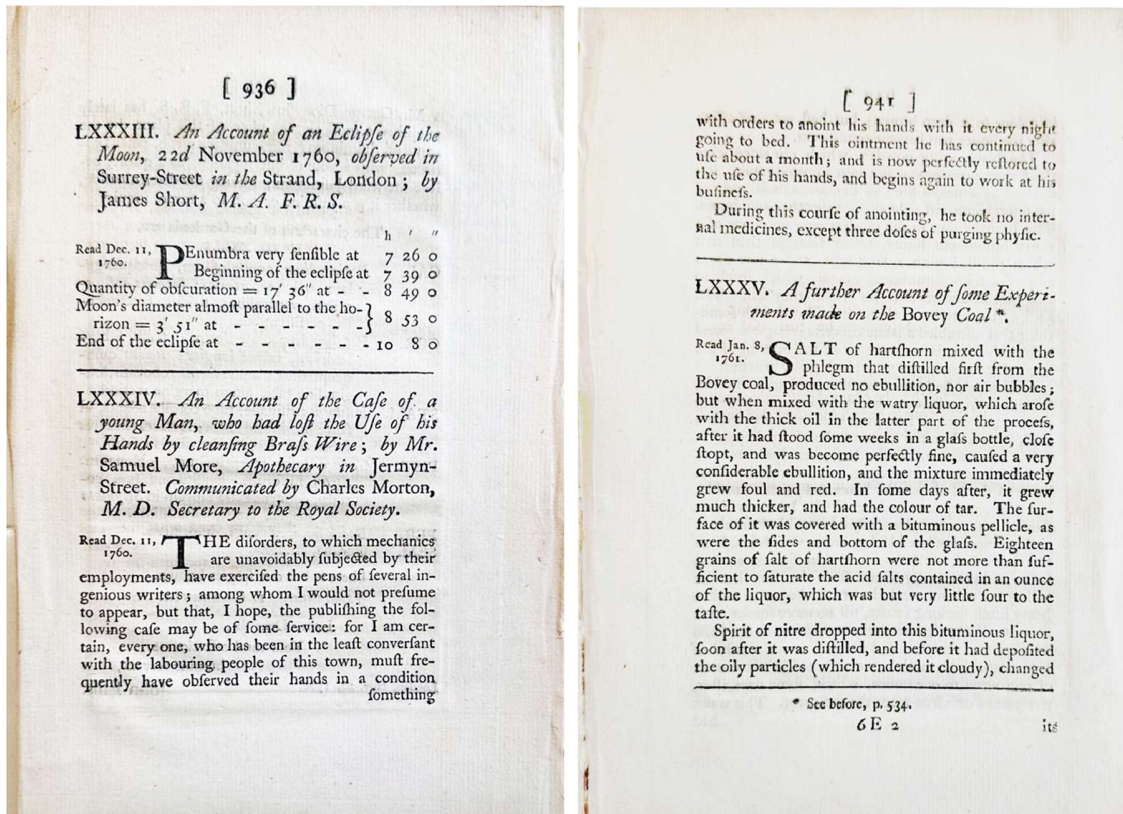
FIG. 21.—Photograph of crystals of fluor-spar after exposure to radium radiations.



FIG. 22.—Photograph of crystals in Fig. 21 ten days after removal from influence of radium.

Face page 129

[22]



Incapacitated hands due to industrial labor

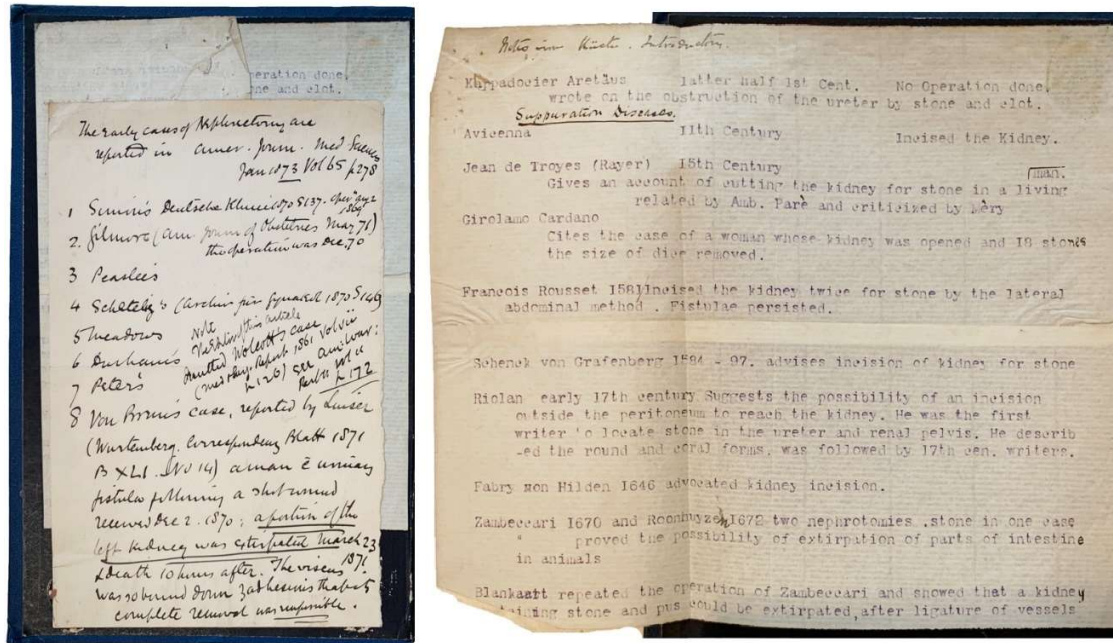
23. **MORE, Samuel** (1726-1799). *An account of the Case of a young Man, who had lost the Use of his Hands by cleaning Brass Wire; Communicated by Charles Morton, M.D., Secretary to the Royal Society.* London: *Philosophical Transactions*, 1761. (Bd. 51-2). ¶ 8.5x5.75 inches. pp. 936-942. Disbound.

\$ 35

Samuel More was an English apothecary and administrator associated with the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. "Notably, he cured the incapacitated hands of a dyer's apprentice thereby earning himself an election to the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in May of 1761."

"Despite this, due to his tireless work ethic and widespread popularity, More remained in his position as secretary for the remainder of his life. His role allowed him to cultivate relationships with numerous peers in scientific and industrial circles, who frequently sought his counsel on technical issues. His renowned expertise led him to be summoned as witness in various high-profile

trials and committees, such as the Richard Arkwright patent trials that persisted throughout the 1780s.” [Wikip.]



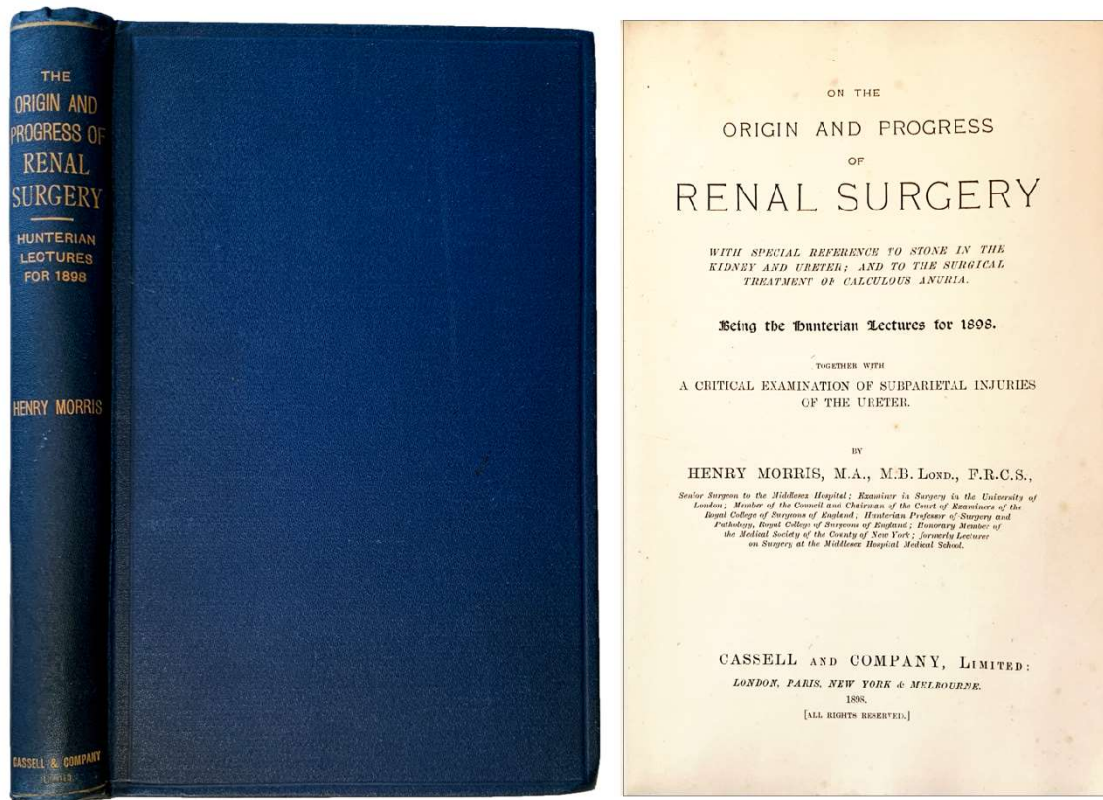
24. **MORRIS, Sir Henry** (1844-1926). *On the Origin and Progress of Renal Surgery: with special reference to stone in the kidney and ureter . . . together with a critical examination of subparietal injuries of the ureter.* London: Cassell, 1898. 8vo. viii, 288, [8] pp. 29 figs., 11 tables, index. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped blue cloth. Very good+. M14436

\$ 1,750

MORRIS' OWN COPY. First edition of Morris' pioneering work on nephrolithotomy and his work on 267 cases from 1880-1898. The copy is annotated (ink, carbon pencil, red or blue pencil) to show corrigenda (pages 12, 22, 30-31, 35, 43, 61, 160-161, 170 (cut sheet mounted), 173, 175, 177, 178-179 (heavy, blue pencil), 181, 185, 197, 199, 232-233, 234, 247 [noting that the patient died, but of acute general tuberculosis], 263, 265, 271, 273, 279, 281, 282-283).

“Closely associated with the introduction of laparotomy, planned renal surgery was a child of the second half of the 19th Century along with its siblings, anaesthesia and antisepsis. Sir Henry Morris performed the first recorded nephrolithotomy on an undilated kidney. Morris was a pioneer not only of early renal surgery but also the conservative surgery of the kidney which is now

so much in vogue and which we erroneously believe is a modern idea.” – Jonathan Charles Goddard, “Sir Henry Morris and the first nephrolithotomy,” *Urology News*, vol. 22, no. 2, Jan.-Feb. 2018.



Sir Henry Morris, 1st Baronet, FRCS, was a British medical doctor and surgeon, president of the Royal Society of Medicine.

This copy of Morris’s classic work is both with annotations and with some mounted manuscript notes or letters (some loosely laid in). These include: [1] Autograph letter [mounted, facing half-title] from Prof. Dr. James Israel, Berlin, 1900, “. . . if you would do me the favor and let me know the number of nephrolithotomies you performed, and also the death rate. I should like you to except from this statistic the cases of nephrolithotomy in Pyonephrosis with stone, or rather to mention the operations in kidneys with proportionately little changed Parenchyma.” – James Israel.

[2] Mounted to front pastedown: typed, folded sheet: showing notes collected from classic physicians on the kidney, including Kappadocier Aretaeus,

Avicenna, Jean de Troyes (Rayer), Girolamo Cardano, Francois Rousset, Schenck von Grafenberg, Riolan, Fabry von Hilden, Zambeccari, Blankaart. Could be typed for the author.

[3] Mounted to front pastedown: ink manuscript leaf [from author?] “The early cases of nephrolithotomy are reported in Amer. Journ. Med. Sciences, Jan. 1873, vol. 65, p. 278. 8 cases are listed.

[4] Mounted to free front endleaf: ink manuscript, same hand (author’s): “Simon[,] Gustave S. (of Heidelberg) was born at Darmstadt 30 May, 1824 [German surgeon] – id his first nephrolithotomy 2nd Aug. 1869 published the report of this case . . . He gave up work because of ill health . . .”

[5] Typed Letter Signed from C. Symonds, to Sir Henry Morris, Cavendish Square, London, 6th December 1913. Proposing an honorary membership [F.R.C.S.] to Mr. F.G. [Frederick George] Larkin [to the Royal College of Surgeons of England), who read a paper to Guy’s Hospital in 1869 on kidney removal. Larkin’s (1847-1927) paper was called, “Nephrotomy and Excision of the Kidney”. Larkin was elected in 1915.

[6-7] [laid in] 3 ink manuscript leaves, written on the recto side only, titled “Cramer’s Case I Pyonephrosis” and “Cramer’s Case II Pyonephrosis”.

[8] Autograph patient letter, from Emilie O. Rowe, Weymouth, 3 pages, « My dear sir” 1901. “Perhaps you will remember that 5 years ago [1896] you operated on both my kidneys with great success. . .” The patient record is noted on page 250 of this volume [initials of the patient E.R.].

[9] Autograph letter from Hugh Fraser, Herts., a medical colleague, Jan. 4, 1902, “I do not know if you remember operating upon a Mrs — Brigg, sometime about the year 1893 or 1894 . . . I understand that the diagnosis before the operation was renal calculus, but on operating, you discovered . . . Brigg has been since then a patient of mine . . . that is to say, she has been in perfect health.” This case possibly referenced in Table II, p. 174 [Mrs. B.].

[10-11] Two cuttings for Sir H. Morris from The British Medical Journal, being specimens of the notices sent to physicians, one from Dec 6, 1913, and the other the same date, both are notices published from (or about) Morris.

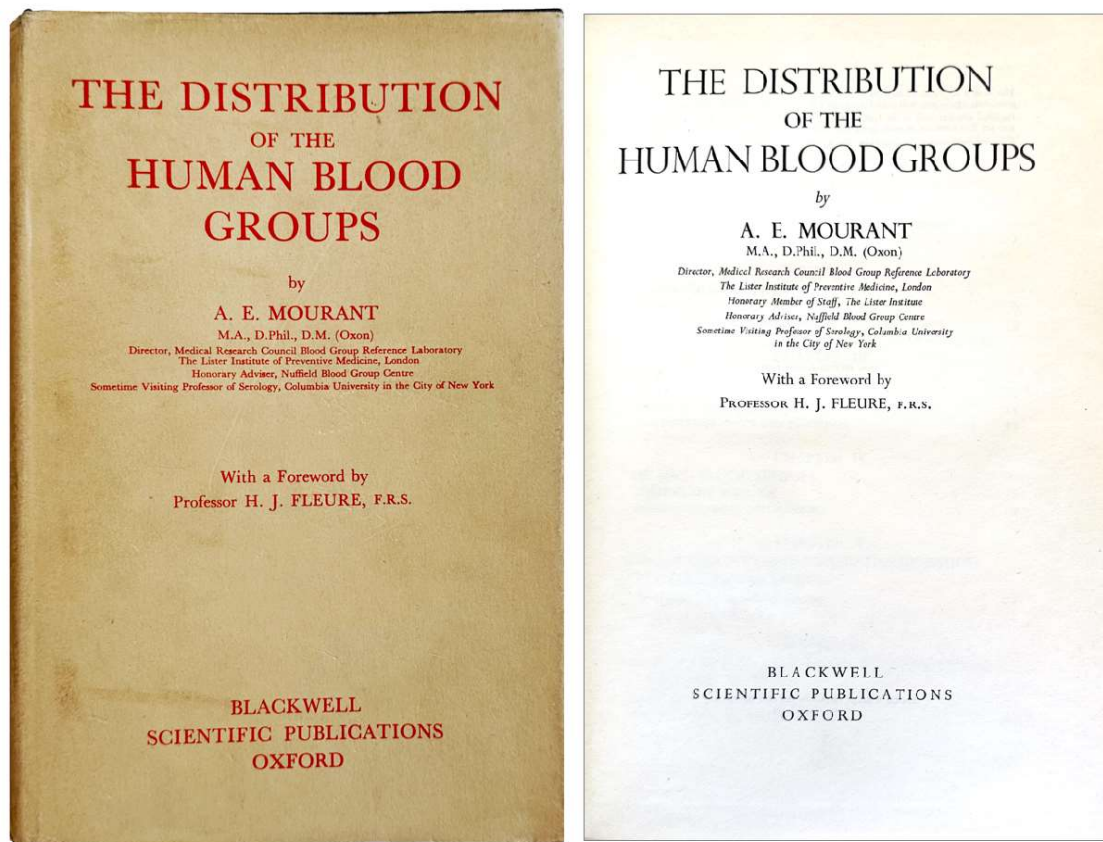
Kiefer 412. See: Garrison and Morton 4292.1 (Morris's 1880 paper on nephrolithotomy).

Cramer's Case Case 1.
Pylo writer's testis

1. Hallmann. M. 49. 4 years pain in Rt flank
80s bpm, after sudden effort the pain was very severe & accompanied by swelling,
which extended to middle line front & back. Complete dulness
not changing with position. Abn in front. Resistance. No fever
Urin acid trace of albumen.

24. March 93 Chloroform Baroeschuet's posterior incision.
4 litres. thin dark brown fluid. Thinning of kidney substance &
distention of calyces. The writer lay along the anterior surface
of the sac. 5 cm. in the wall of the sac. Not distended.
normal thickness & shape.
The writer was divided obliquely and attached to a slit in
the lower part of the sac - The sac & skin united at the wound
Cavity tamponaded. Urin 500 - 1000 gr. first few days
Urin opalescent. Alkaline - pus & large epithelial cells.
1st week - T. 38.5. Dressed twice daily. Saturated with urin
Drinking Cavity packed with diminishing quantity of gauze.
3rd wk after Urin clear & normal in quantity & quality
19. July - wound healed - Small fistula scanty thin secretion.
Sept. 94. Patient in good condition. Urin normal. No recurrence
Fistula persists - scanty discharge. Dressed once a week.
probably due to cicatrization.

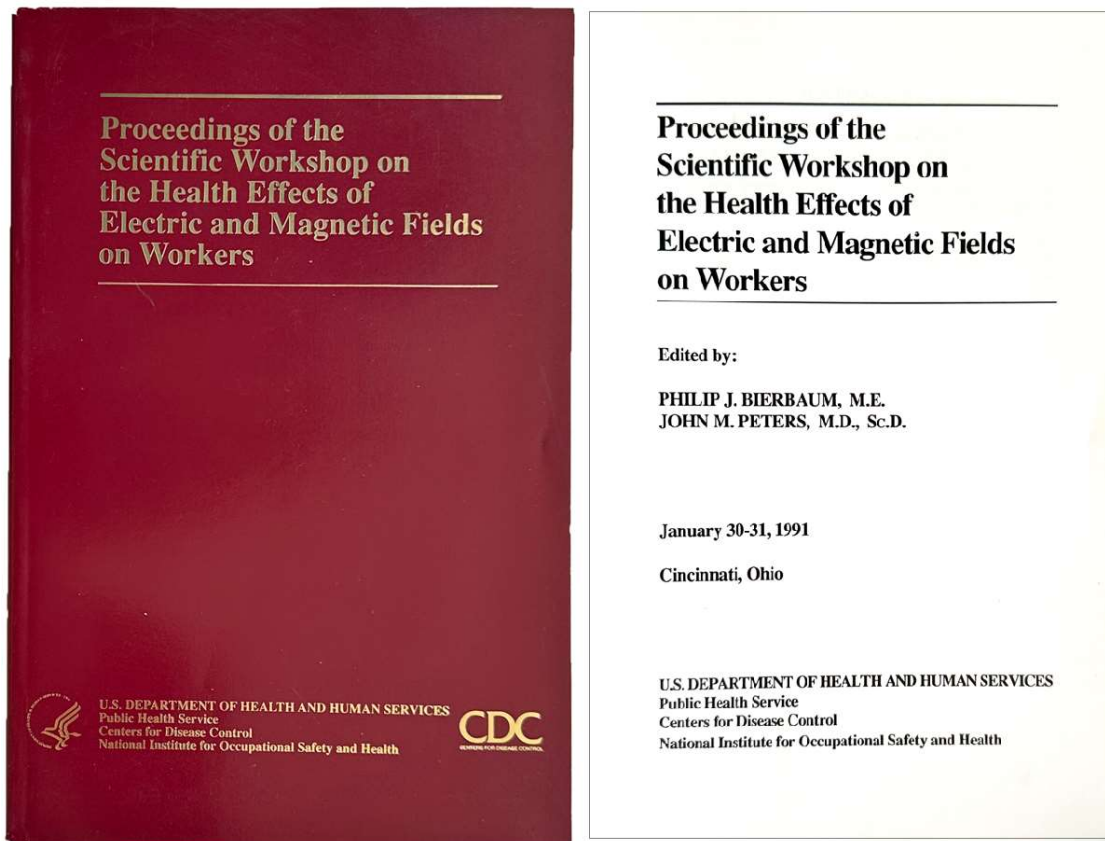
[24] MORRIS (notes 6-7)



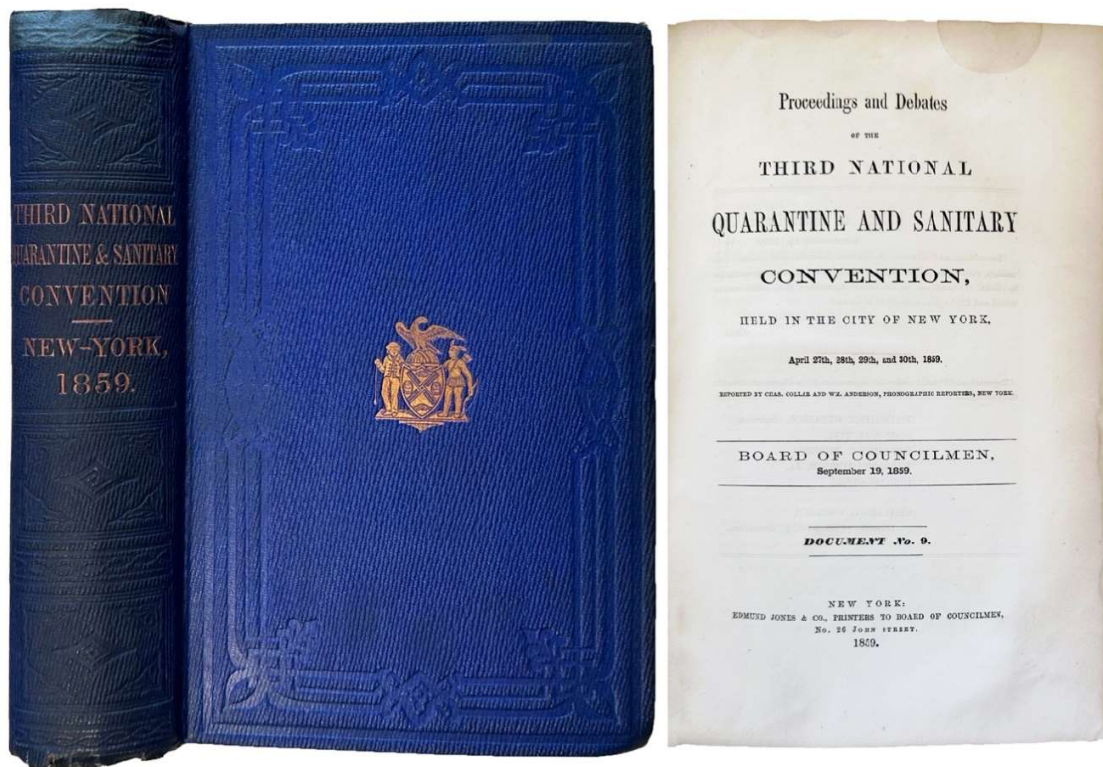
25. **MOURANT, Arthur Ernest** (1904-1994). *The Distribution of Human Blood Groups*. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific, 1954. ¶ 8vo. xxi, [3], 438 pp. Tables, distribution maps (some folding), index. Original navy gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; cellophane tape applied to verso of jacket, addressing some wear relating to the jacket. Generally very good. Scarce. \$ 45

With a foreword by Professor H.J. Fleure, F.R.S.

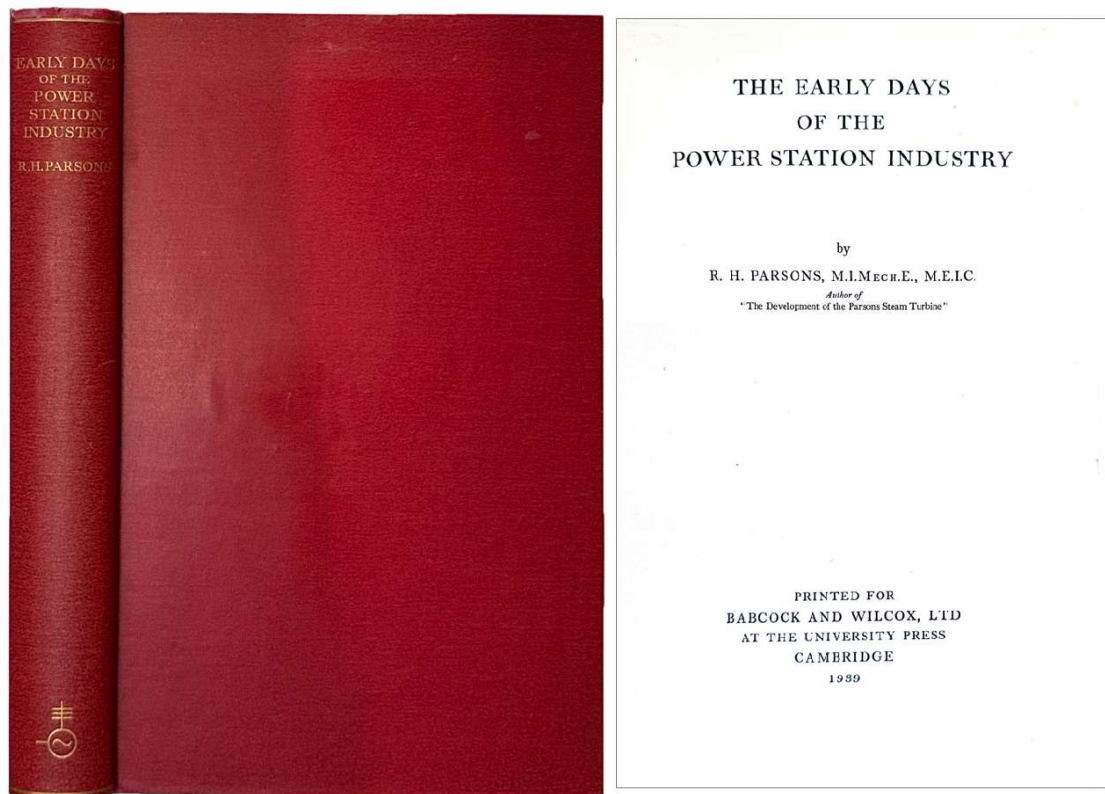
Arthur Mourant, chemist, biologist, hematologist, geneticist, anthropologist and geologist, ran a blood test laboratory for about 20 years. Arthur Mourant is one of the pioneers in the study of the hematology of the distribution of blood groups worldwide. It contributes to the development of the genetic map of the world through the study and classification of blood groups in many ethnic populations and groups. He studied anthropology from a genetic perspective.



26. **National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; BIERBAUM, Philip J.; John M. PETERS** (editors). *Proceedings of the Scientific Workshop on the Health Effects of Electric and Magnetic Fields on Workers*. Cincinnati, Ohio: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 1991. ¶ Series: *DHHS* publication, no. (NIOSH) 91-111. 8vo. xiii, 229 pp. Illustrations. Dark red gilt-stamped wrappers. Fine. \$ 10



27. **New York (N.Y.). Board of Councilmen.** *Proceedings and Debates of the Third National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, held in the city of New York, April 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1859.* New York: E. Jones, Printers to Board of Councilmen, 1859. ¶ Series: Reported by Chas. Collar and Wm. Anderson . . . Board of Councilmen, September 19, 1859. Document no. 9. 8vo. 728 pp. Index, errata slip. Original blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; spine head repaired, corners showing. Waterstaining is evident, some rippling of the textblock. Inscribed by E.W. Chapman for Dr. T.L. Mason. Good. \$ 35

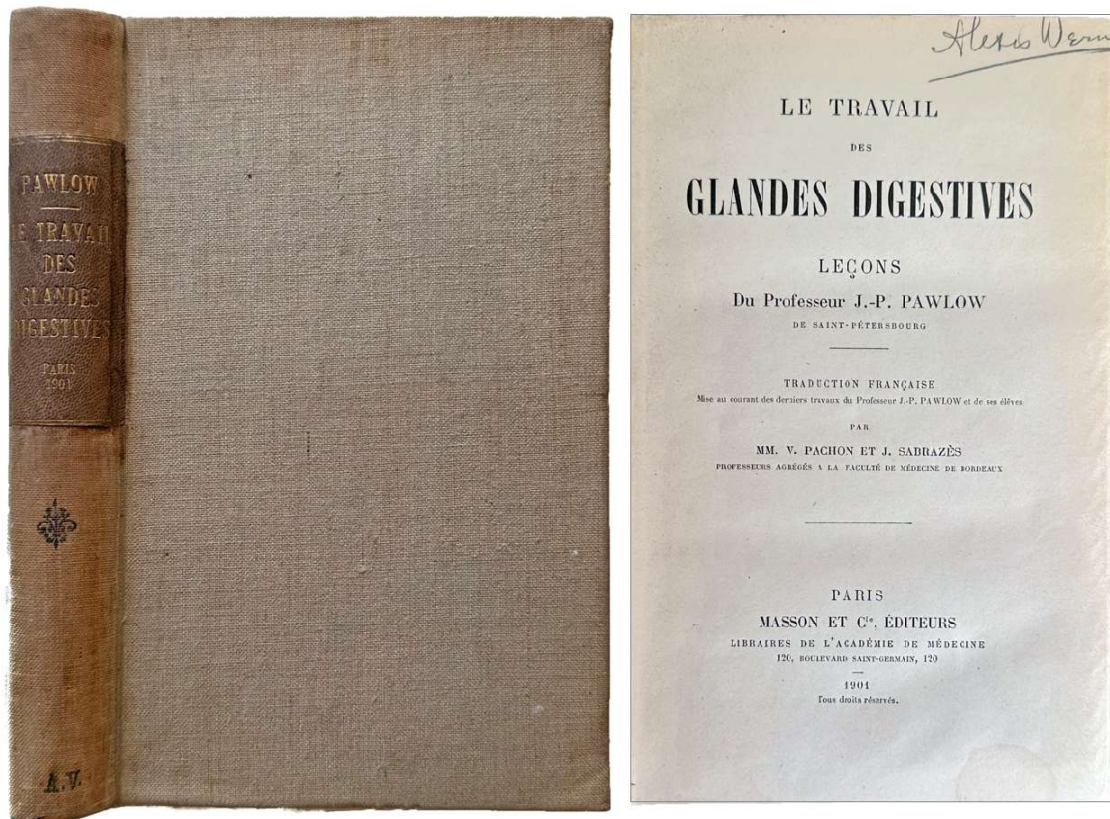


28. **PARSONS, Robert Hodson** (1854-1931). *The Early Days of the Power Station Industry*. Cambridge: Babcock and Wilcox; University Press, 1939. ¶ 8vo. x, 217, [1] pp. 24 plates, 5 figs., index. Original red gilt-stamped cloth; some fading to cloth, fore-edges foxed. Very good.

\$ 18

A historical account of the supply of electricity and powers stations in Britain.

CONTENTS: Preface; 1. The beginnings of the power station industry; 2. The Grosvenor Gallery and Deptford stations; 3. The power station of the Great Western Railway Co. at Paddington; 4. High-tension direct-current systems; 5. Some of the early London supply companies; 6. Some early municipal power stations; 7. The battle of the systems; 8. Gas engines as prime movers in power stations; 9. Reciprocating engines in central stations; 10. The introduction of the steam turbine; 11. Legislation affecting the electrical industry; Appendix I. The heat consumption of power stations; Appendix II. The effect of load factor and output on efficiency; Index.



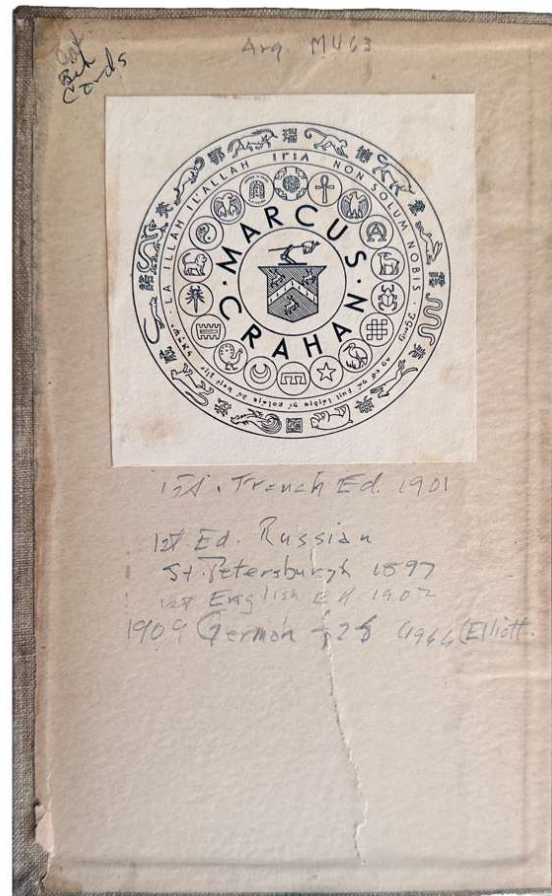
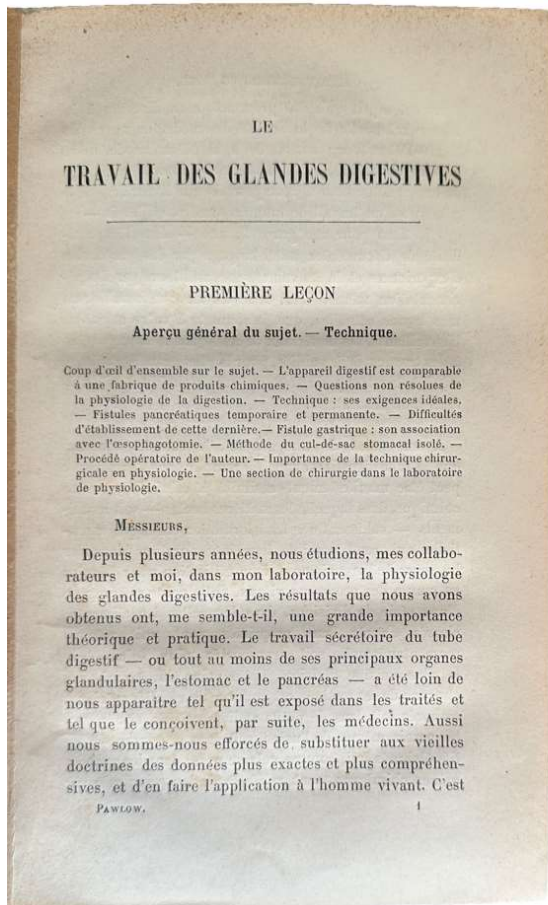
29. **PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovitch** (1849-1936). *Le Travail des Glandes Digestives; Leçons du Professeur I. P. Pavlov. Traduction Française V. Pachon et J. Sabrazès.* Paris: Masson, 1901. ¶ 8vo. x, 287 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. Early beige cloth, new leather spine label, marbled edges. Ownership signature of Alexis Werner (title), with initials on the binding [A.V.]; Bookplate of noted collector Marcus Crahan. Scarce. Very good. M0275

\$ 400

FIRST EDITION IN FRENCH of Pavlov's classic *Letskii of rabote glavnykh pishchevaritelnykh zhelez* ("Lessons on the Function of the Main Digestive Glands", St. Petersburg, 1897), a landmark work of physiological research, for which Pavlov was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1904.

"Pavlov made perhaps the greatest contribution to our knowledge of the physiology of digestion. Especially notable was his method of producing gastric and pancreatic fistulae for the purpose of his experiments." – Garrison and Morton 1022 (citing the first Russian edition).

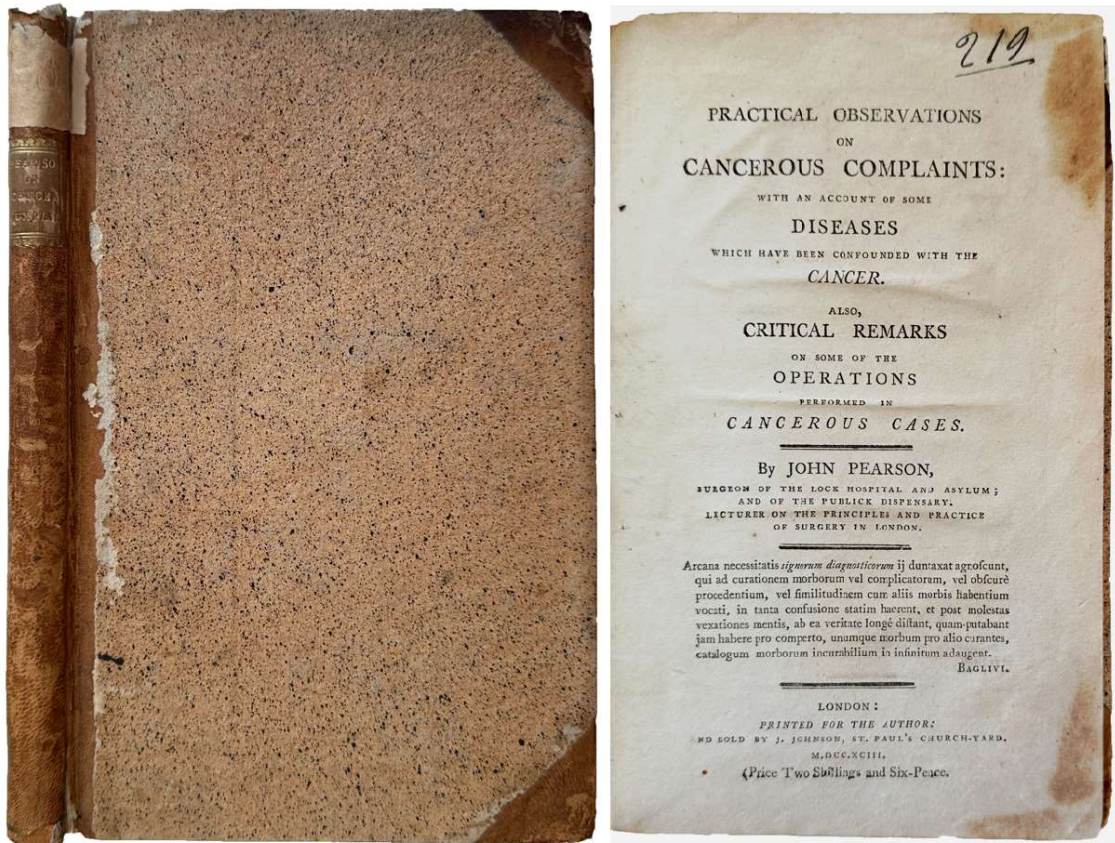
Pavlov's most important work, published for the first time in Russian, contains his monumental research on the physiology of digestion ("perhaps the greatest contribution to our knowledge" of this science – Garrison and Morton), and introduces the concept of the "conditioned" reflex – thus laying the foundations of the sciences of behaviorism. This French translation contains a new preface by Pavlov, as well as an additional ninth *Leçon* (pp. 243-84).



PROVENANCE: [1] Alexis Werner – possibly the same person who was buying from the Edison labs in Newark, New Jersey, the French company Kinéscope Edison Michel and Alexis Werner. Noting that this is a French text and the owner has a German name-origin, it makes sense that the Werner is this instrument maker in France. [2] Marcus Crahan (d.1978) was the Los Angeles County coroner and a devoted book collector on the history of food. His wife, Elizabeth Crahan, was Director of the Los Angeles County Medical Library. Relating to book collecting, Elizabeth said “We were both interested, and always have been, in books. Gradually we learned to buy really good books,

even if we couldn't afford them. After a while, you realize that you must buy good books - you must look for good editions and study bibliographies to know what you're getting."

See : Grolier, *Medicine* 85 ; Grolier, *Science* 83; Norman 1664; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2129; Lilly, p. 241; Dibner 135; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 385.



30. **PEARSON, John** (1758-1826). *Practical observations on cancerous complaints with an account of some diseases which have been confounded with the cancer. Also, critical remarks on some of the operations performed in cancerous cases. By John Pearson, Surgeon of the Lock Hospital and Asylum; and of the publick dispensary. Lecturer on the Principles and practice of Surgery in London.* London: Printed for the author: and sold by J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1793. ¶ Small 4to. 21 cm. [4], iv, xii, 122, [2] pp. Original quarter calf-backed decorative speckled boards; spine ends & corners, worn. Very good. RARE.

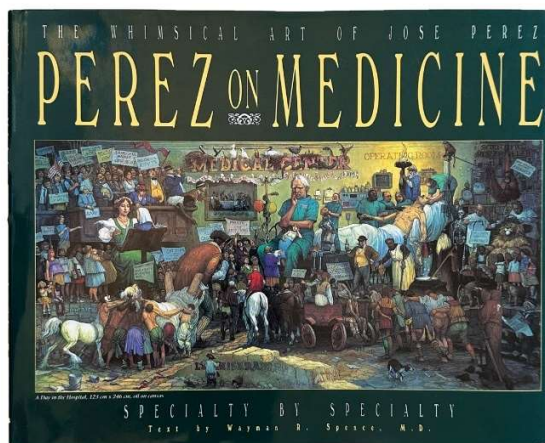
\$ 300

First edition. Dedicated to Robert Willan, physician of the Publick Dispensary.

The text of this work is divided into 12 chapters. Pearson covers general observations on cancer, of scirrhus (a carcinoma) and its characteristics, related tumors, description of its color (5 cases are reviewed), the “infectious power of the vapour arising from a cancerous sore”, contagiousness, its effects (3 more cases), opinions of Drs. Ambrose Bertrandi and John Fothergill (1712-1780), cancer of the breast (a 9th case), tumor of the neck, scirrhus testicle (4 more cases), of castration, ulcers, of elephantiasis (another case), cancer of the penis and its amputation, cancer of the uterus (15th case report), and a closing chapter on ulceration of the uterus.

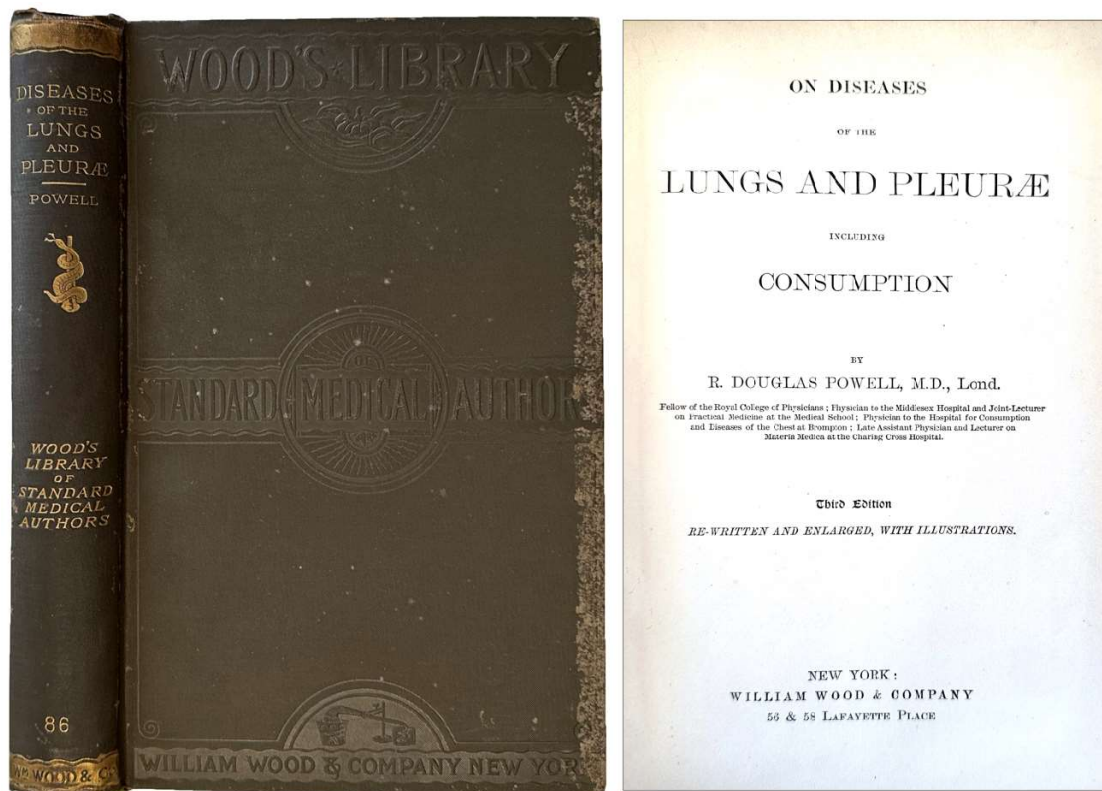
John Pearson was a British surgeon. He was apprenticed at the age of sixteen to a surgeon in Morpeth, Northumberland, from where he moved, in June 1777, to Leeds. He came in 1780, as a student to St. George’s Hospital, London, to work under John Hunter. Later, in 1782, he joined the Lock Hospital and Asylum, being the first voluntary hospital for venereal diseases, where he stayed until 1818. He was later surgeon to the Public Dispensary, Carey Street. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 24 March 1803, and he afterwards became a fellow of the Linnean Society. In 1820 he was made an honorary member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and he also became a member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. [DNB; Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh].

□ Blake, p. 341; Wellcome, IV, p. 323.



31. [PEREZ, José (1929-)] SPENCE, Wayman R. *Perez on Medicine; The whimsical art of José S. Perez*. Waco, Texas: WRS, 1993. ¶ Oblong 4to. 63, [1] pp. Color plates throughout. Pictorial boards, dust-jacket. Very good. \$ 10

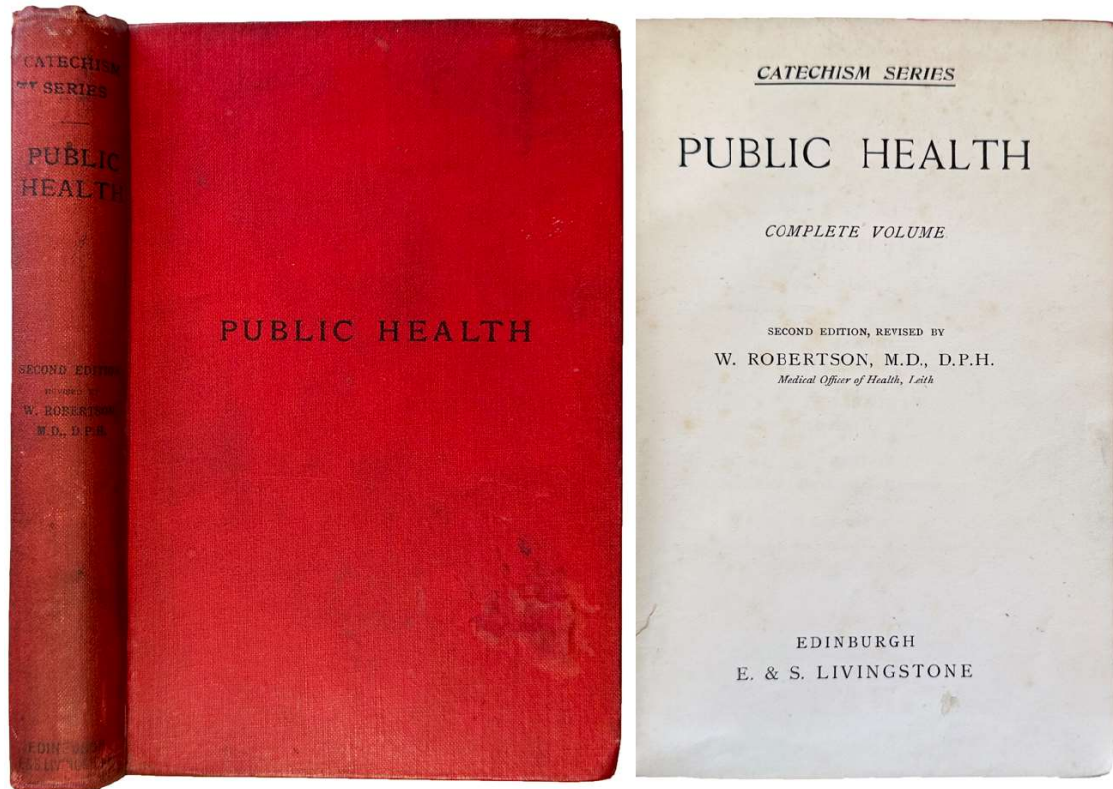
Perez says of his own work: “Satirical painting suits my need as an artist: The freedom to distort and yet remain in the spectrum of the fine arts. It is also my best way to communicate with my fellow man. The social comment, in which satirical art expresses it power, is without malice; it merely represents my personal view of the world as I see it, either from an historical point, the present, or the future.”



32. POWELL, R. Douglas [Sir Richard Douglas Powell] (1842-1925). *On Diseases of the Lungs and Pleuræ including consumption. Third edition, rewritten and enlarged, with illustrations*. New York: William Wood, [no date, ca. 1886-93]. ¶ Series: William Wood, 86. 8vo. xii, [4], 347, [1] pp. 2 lithographed plates, 23 figs., index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped olive cloth; cloth freckled, rubbed. Good.

\$ 30

Third edition, re-written and enlarged, over the same work published in 1878 under a somewhat different title, *Consumption and on certain Diseases of the Lungs and Pleurae*.



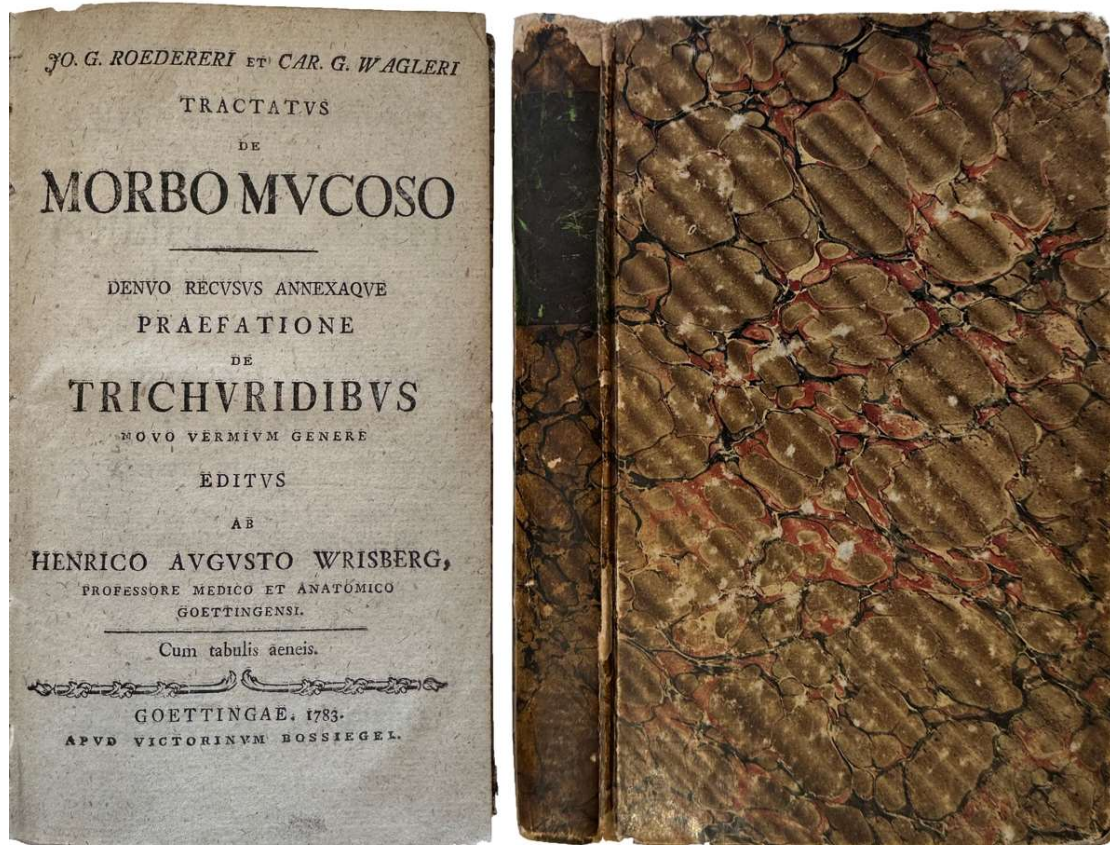
33. **ROBERTSON, W. [William], M.D.** *Public Health. Complete volume.* Edinburgh: E. S. Livingstone, [1910]. ¶ Second edition, revised. Catechism series. 5 parts in 1, each with a separate title-page. Small 8vo. [iv], 49, [3]; 53, [3]; 56; 50, [2]; 42, [2], 20 pp. Ads at rear. Original dark red cloth with titles stamped in black; front joint repaired with kozo, endsheets with offsetting. Very good. Very scarce.

\$ 75

William Robertson was a medical officer of health, Leith. This series of questions and answers were published for medical student use, particularly for public health issues. Robertson later wrote a paper on the administration of tuberculosis, published in the Edinburgh Medical Journal in 1911.

Contents: Part I: Water. II: Air and ventilation, warming, lighting and climate. III: Sewage, and its treatment. IV: Vital Statistics, dwellings, meteorology. V:

Epidemiology – Food – Burial – Water-closets – Disinfectants – Heating – Hospitals.



34. **ROEDERER, Johann Georg** (1726-1763); **Carl Gottlieb WAGLER** (1731-1778). *Tractatus de morbo mucoso. Denuo recusis annexaque praefatione de trichuridibus novo vermium genere editus ab Henrico Augusto Wrisbeg, Professore medico et anatomico Goettingensi.* Goettingae: Victorinum Bossiegei, 1783. ¶ 171 x 108 mm. 8vo. xxxviii, [4, blank], 331, [1, explicatio figurarum] pp. Headpieces, tailpiece, 3 engraved folding plates. Contemporary marbled boards; spine label missing, rubbed. Very good. [M4097]

\$ 225

Second Latin edition. This is the first edition to contain the preface by Henrico Auguste Wrisberg, with folding plates.

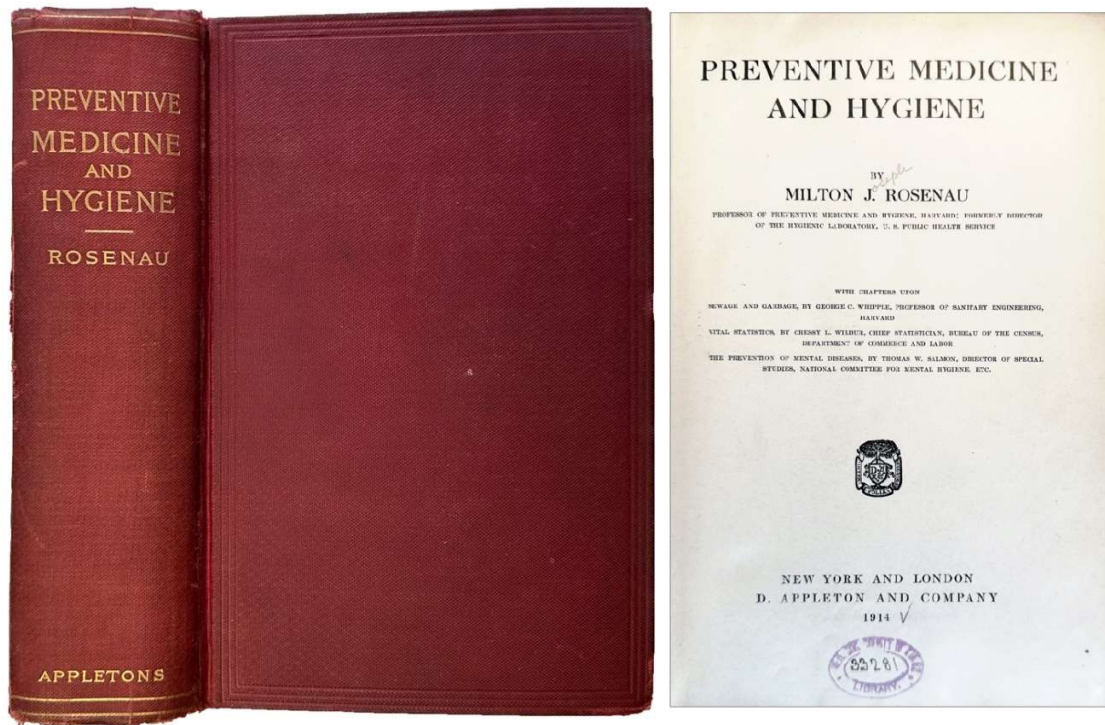
The book opens with a general treatment on epidemics and addresses the 18th century typhoid epidemic in Göttingen.

“An exhaustive study of typhoid, which the writers confused with dysentery and relapsing fever.” Garrison and Morton. “During the heavy typhoid epidemic at Gottingen (1757-63), a careful account of the disease was published, in 1762, by Johann Georg Roederer, professor at the Gottingen clinic, and his assistant Wagler, who made autopsies of the cases. The intestinal lesions were carefully noted, but the authors regarded the disease as identical with intermittent fever and dysentery.” Garrison, *History of medicine*, p. 404.

Garrison goes on to remark that “Perhaps for this very reason the unique monograph was soon forgotten . . .” Yet judging by the six editions listed in Wellcome, IV, p. 546, from 1762 to 1841, it was not forgotten as soon as Garrison suggests. Heinrich August Wrisberg (1739-1808) is known for the discovery of the nervus intermedius (“nerve of Wrisberg”) described in his *Observationes anatomicae de quinto pare nervorum encephali* (Gottingen, 1777).

□ Garrison and Morton 1252. Blake, *NLM*, p. 385; Hirsch, IV, p. 178; Wellcome, IV, p. 546. See: Garrison and Morton 5021 (Gottingen, 1762); Waller 8070 (Gottingen, 1752).





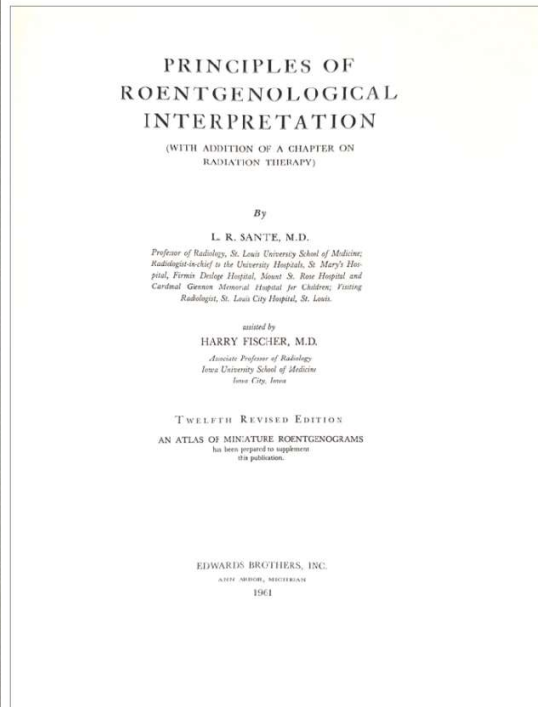
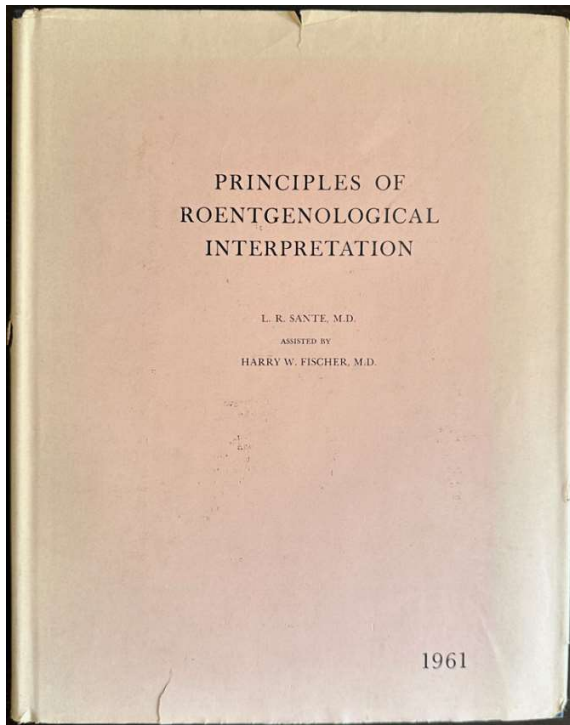
35. **ROSENAU, Milton Joseph** (1869-1946). *Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*. New York & London: D. Appleton, 1914. ¶ Thick 8vo. xxviii, 1074 pp. 157 figures, index. Original full maroon blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; extremities worn, inner joints cracked. Ex-library copy with bookplate of the Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; given there by Dr. W. H. Philleo, Brooklyn, NY, 1915. Good.

\$ 25

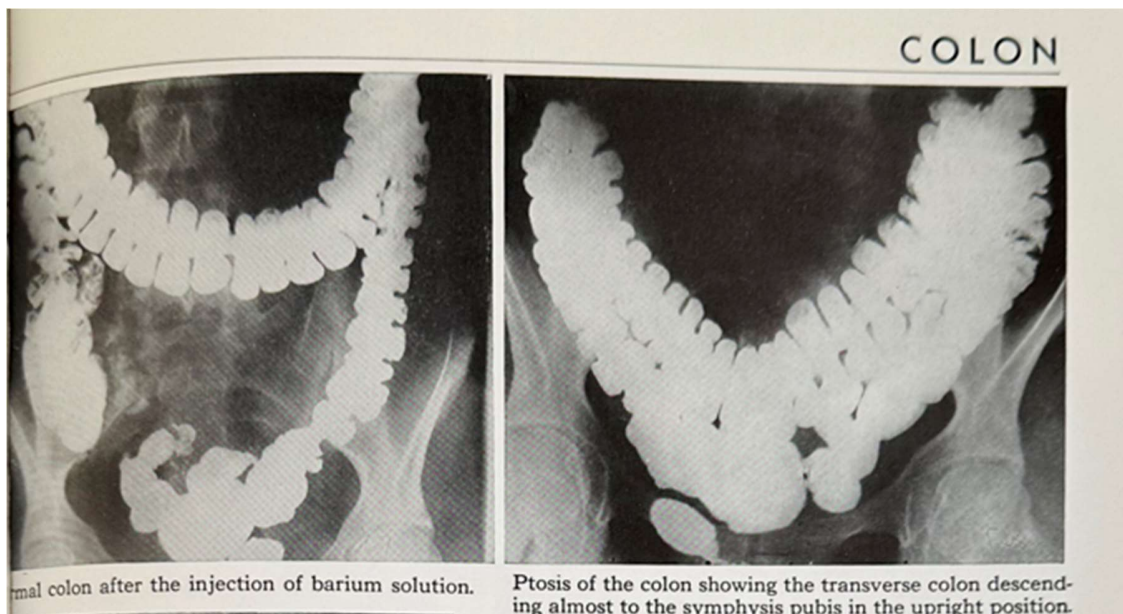
Milton Joseph Rosenau was an American public health official and professor who was influential in the early twentieth century.

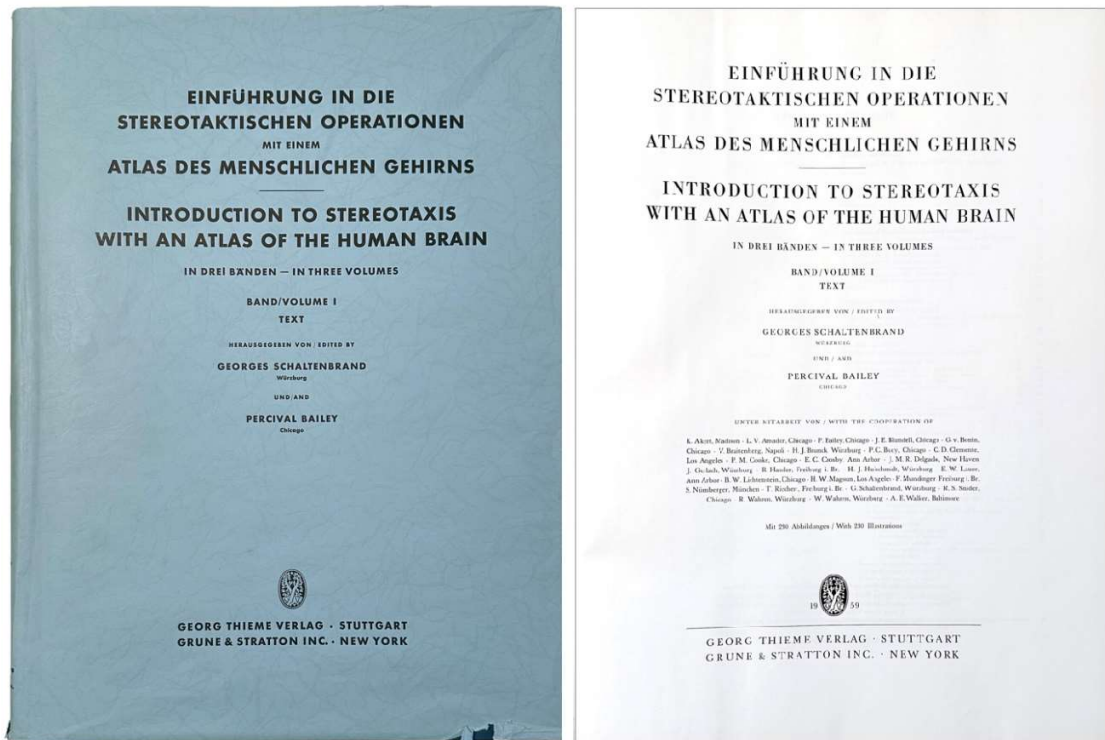
With contributions from: George Chandler Whipple, Upon sewage and garbage; Cressy L. Wilbur, Vital statistics; Thomas W. Salmon, The prevention of mental diseases.

□ Garrison and Morton 1641.



36. **SANTE, L. R. (Le Roy)**, (b. 1890). *Principles of Roentgenological Interpretation. Twelfth revised edition. Assisted by Harry Fischer.* Ann Arbor, Mich.: Edwards Bros., 1961. ¶ 4to. viii, [4], 557 pp. Illus. Original navy-blue blind and gilt-stamped cloth, pink printed dust-jacket; jacket faded & worn. Very good copy. \$ 25



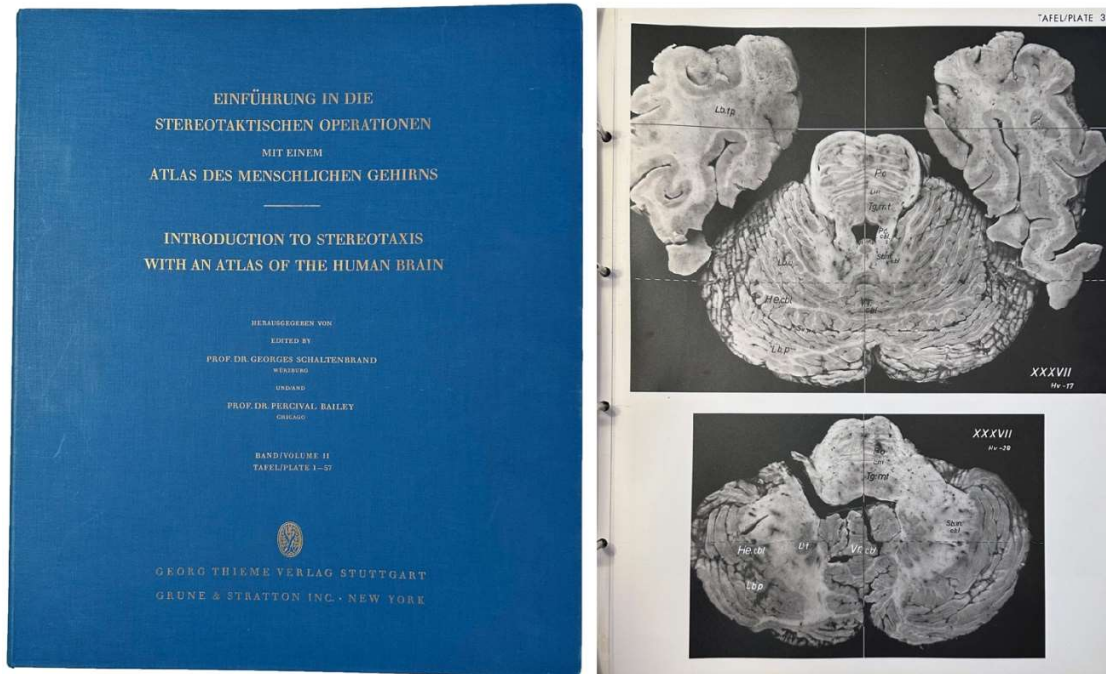


37. **SCHALTENBRAND, Georges** (1894-1979); **Percival BAILEY** (1892–1973). *Einführung in die Stereotaktischen Operationen mit einem Atlas des Menschlichen Gehirns. Introduction to Stereotaxis with an Atlas of the Human Brain*, Vol. I: Text; Vol. II: Plate 1-57, Vol. III: Plate 58-76. Stuttgart, New York: Georg Thieme, Grune & Stratton, 1959. ¶ 3 volumes. Folio. 16 x 12 inches. vii, 493; [14], 57; 58-76 pp. 31 figures, 76 plates, 230 total illustrations. Original gilt-stamped blue cloth, printed blue dust-jackets [Vol. II lacking jacket]; jackets slightly torn. Vols. II-III in blue cloth with four-ring clip interior binding. Vol. II with a printed paper folder of extra loose printed plastic cover sheets in rear pocket. IN ORIGINAL PUBLISHER'S SLIP-CASES WITH PAPER SPINE LABELS. Vol. II ownership signature, ink notation to case spine. A beautiful set of this monumental work. Ownership signature of Dr. Luis Amador. [M11885]

\$ 1250

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION; complete set. “[In] 1959 German neurologist Georg Schaltenbrand, along with Bailey, produced a stereotactic atlas of the human brain that became an instant classic because of the caliber and accuracy of the photographs of the brain. Despite the fact that his later research was

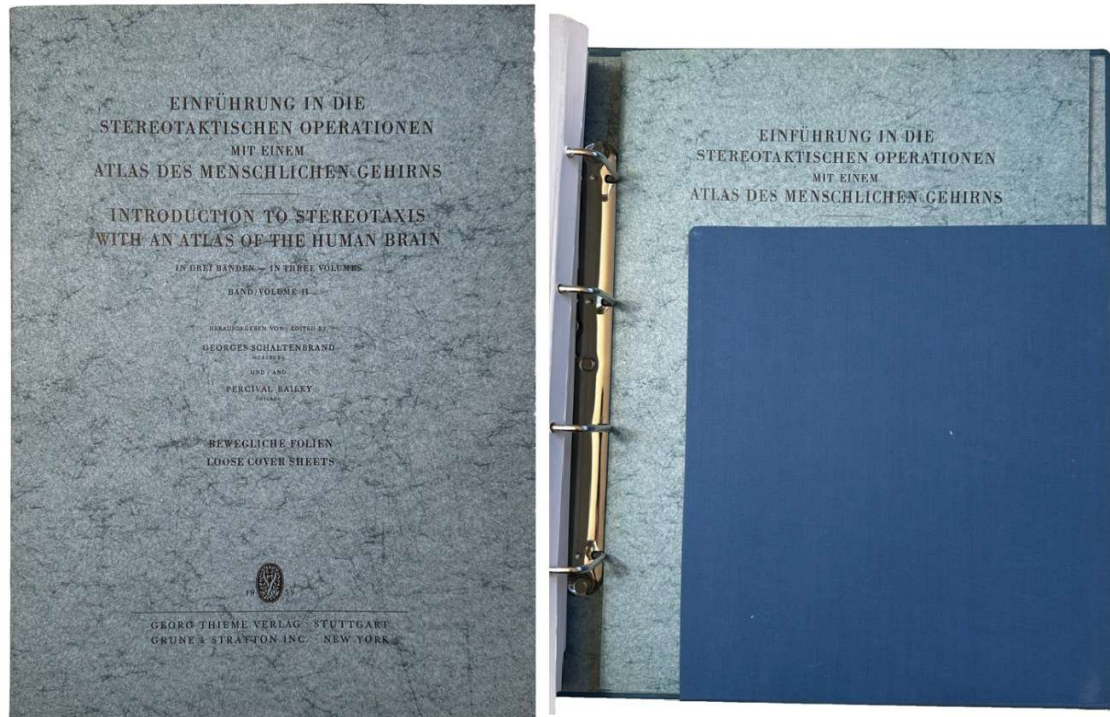
not specifically directed at brain tumors, the practical applicability of this work to neurosurgical practice is clear” (Ferguson & Lesniak).



“The editors, realizing the great potentialities of stereotaxis in brain surgery, are confronted with the problem of its ‘blindness’ and its inaccuracies . . . Since the ventricular system is the chief landmark of orientation, the editors have presented a careful study as to the extent of the normal, as well as the pathologically deformed ventricular system. In order to use the ventriculogram for direct dimensional measurements, they have developed a roentgenographic technique” (Loren W. Avery).

Percival Bailey was an “American neuropathologist, neurosurgeon and psychiatrist” from southern Illinois. He is best remembered for “his collaborative work with Harvey Cushing, and his important work involving the classification of brain tumors, which prior to his research was in state of disarray and confusion. In 1925, Bailey identified a mid-cerebellar glioma that is usually associated with childhood called a medulloblastoma, of which he published an important paper with Cushing titled ‘Medulloblastoma Cerebelli.’ Also, the two doctors are credited with coining the term ‘hemangioblastoma’” (Wikipedia). His “greatest single contribution to neurology” was his book,

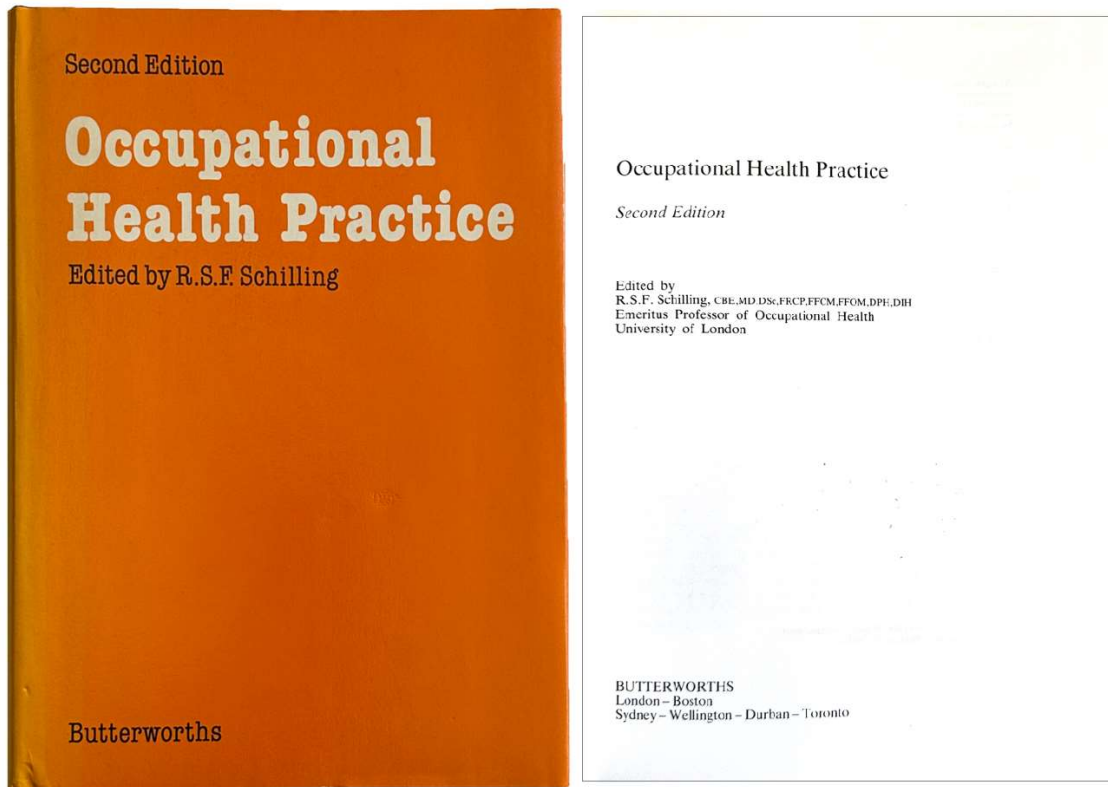
Tumors of the Glioma Group (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1925) which “completely revolutionized the understanding and diagnosis of these tumors and still influences neurological and neurosurgical thought” (Bucy 8-9).



Schaltenbrand “was one of the most prodigious and internationally renowned neurologists in post-war Germany. [He] scientifically contributed to the organization and diagnostics of the motor system, to the physiology and pathology of the cerebrospinal fluid system, and to multiple sclerosis” (“Georges Schaltenbrand” 63). He was a student of Alfons Jakob, a renowned neurologist who made significant inroads into mental disease research, and was the first to identify Alper’s disease and Creutzfeld-Jakob disease. Due to Schaltenbrand’s questionable injection of several mentally handicapped patients with spinal fluid taken from apes with multiple sclerosis, his work is considered typical Nazi medical science.

□ See: *JAMA*: 1960. 173 (11): pp. 1273-1274; *Archives of Neurology*, 1960;2 (6): pp. 694-696; Rudolf Vierhaus, *Deutsche biographische Enzyklopadie*. (DBE) - Page 759 (2007); Robert Burns Aird, *Foundations of modern neurology: a century of progress*, 1994. Bucy, Paul C. *Percival Bailey 1892-1973*. Washington, DC: National

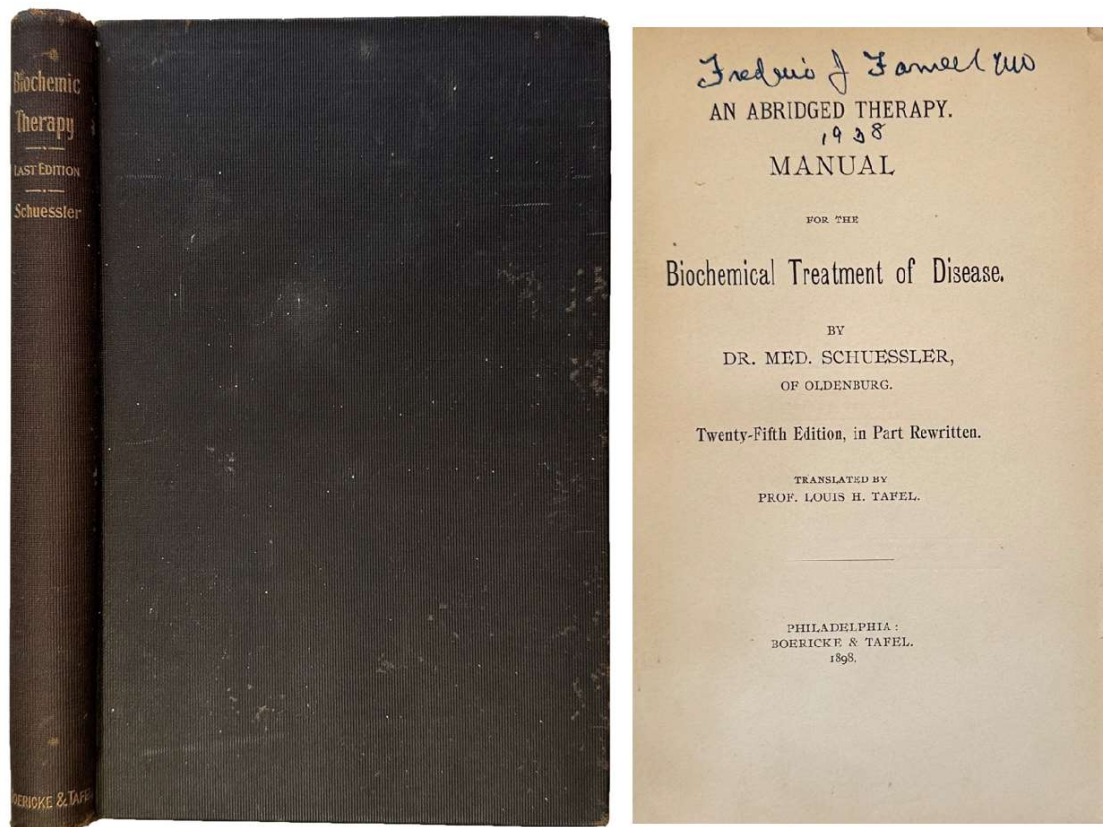
Academy of Sciences, 1989. 46; Collmann, H. "Georges Schaltenbrand (26. 11. 1897 24. 10. 1979)." *Würzburg Medizinhist Mitt.* 27. (2008): 63-92; Ferguson, Sherise & Maciej S. Lesniak. *Neurosurgical Focus.* 2005;18 (4).



38. **SCHILLING, Richard Selwyn Francis** (editor). *Occupational Health Practice. Second edition.* London: Butterworth & Co., 1981. ¶ 8vo. xviii, 630 pp. Figures, index. Black cloth, dust-jacket; jacket spine faded. Very good.

\$ 20

With contributions from 22 different writers. This expanded second edition followed the first of 1973.

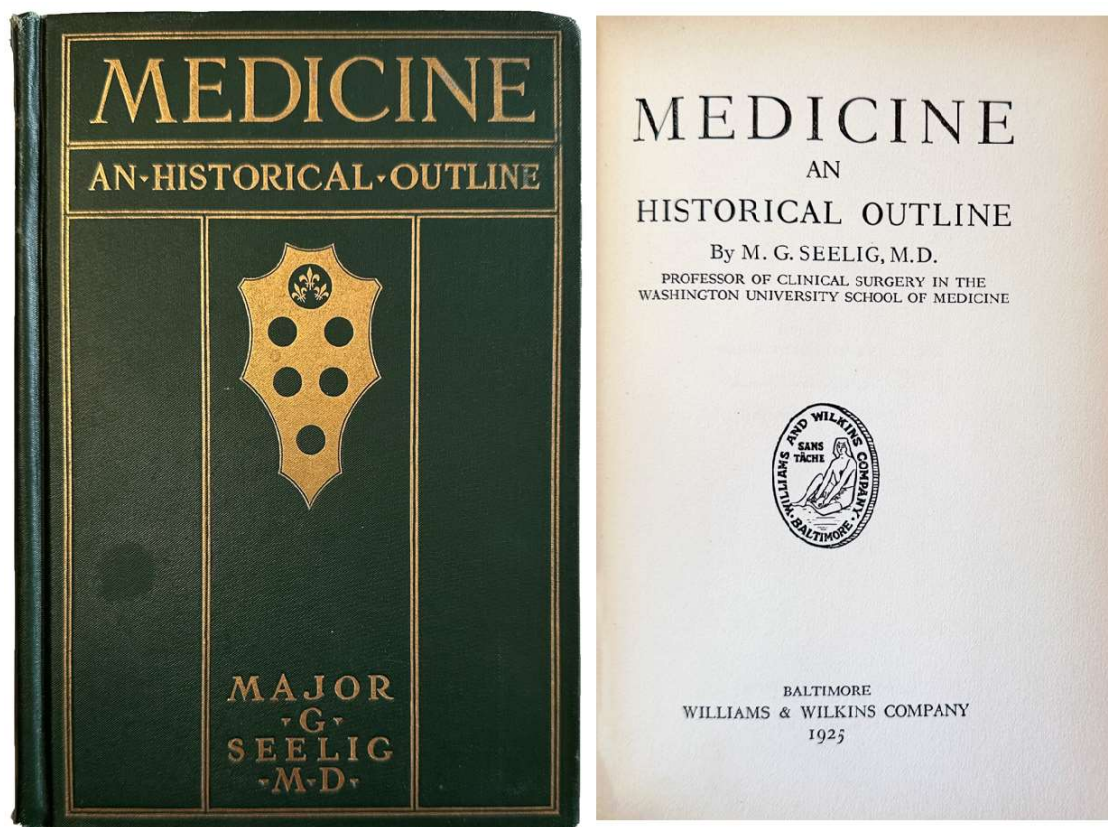


39. **SCHUESSLER, Wilhelm Heinrich [Schüßler]** (1821-1898). *An abridged therapy Manual for the Biochemical Treatment of Disease. Twenty-fifth edition, in part rewritten. Translated by Prof. Louis H. Tafel.* Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1898. ¶ Small 8vo. 178 pp. Index; the paper in this book is brittle, the upper corner of pp. 97-8 split, some additional evidence of brittleness evident, inner joint mended with kozo. Original maroon gilt-stamped cloth; freckled, some wear to extremities. Ownership signature of Frederic J. Farnell, MD. [Providence, Rhode Island], 1938. As is. Scarce.

\$ 10

Wilhelm Heinrich Schuessler was a German medical doctor in Oldenburg who searched for natural remedies and published the results of his experiments in a German homeopathic journal.

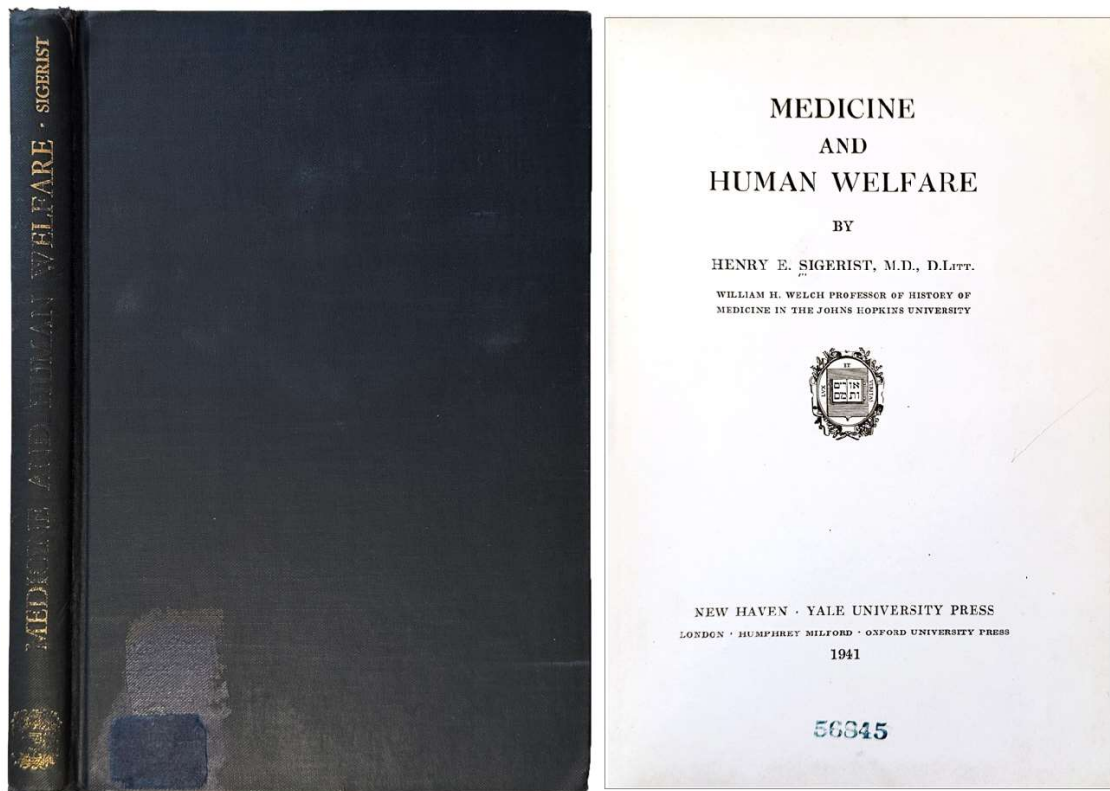
Contains an obituary for Dr. Schuessler, describing him as the founder of biochemistry.



40. **SEELIG, M. G.** [Major Gabriel] (1874-1953). *Medicine, an historical outline*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1925. ¶ Small 8vo. xviii, 207, [1, 6] pp. Illus., ads. Original green gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends somewhat worn, rear inner joint neatly mended with kozo. Very good.

\$ 15

Seelig, who worked in clinical surgery, was living in St. Louis and associated with Washington University. "Major Gabriel Seelig studied at the Columbia University, New York. He obtained his doctorate in 1900 and in 1903 settled as a surgeon in St. Louis. From 1903 to 1904 he did postgraduate work at the University of Berlin where he studied the history of medicine with Julius Pagel. From 1908 to 1919 he was Instructor of Anatomy at St. Louis University and was later promoted to professor of anatomy. During World War I, Seelig served in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army from 1917 to 1919. After the war, he joined the faculty of Washington University School of Medicine where he served as Professor of Clinical Surgery from 1920. He held this position until his retirement in 1947." [whonamedit].



41. **SIGERIST, Henry Ernest** (1891-1957). *Medicine and Human Welfare*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1941. ¶ 8vo. ix, [5], 148, [2] pp. 20 illus., index Original black gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed. Ex-library copy, Library of Washington University Medical School (call no & label on upper cover, over-painted); ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank, 1992. Good.

\$ 20

Contains material based on three lectures delivered at Yale University under the Dwight H. Terry Foundation, 1938.

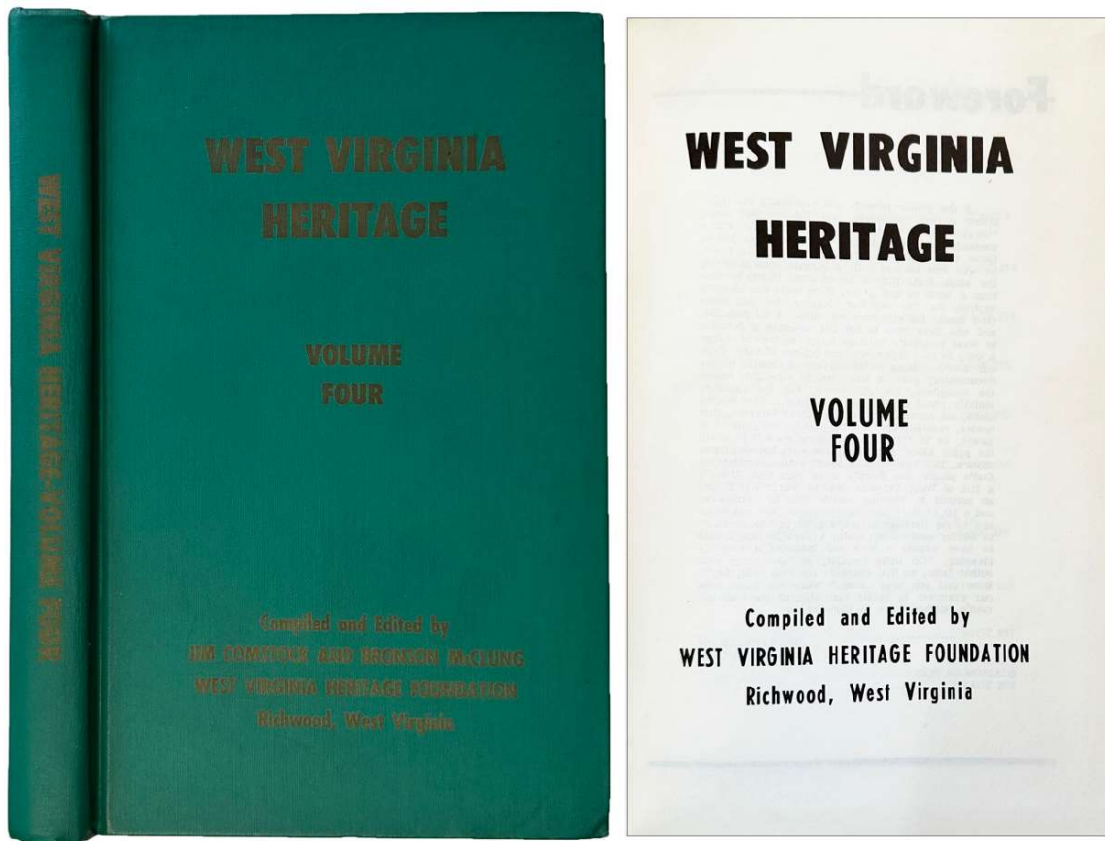
Reynolds 3790.



Fig. 6.
The Plague.
From an engraving of Mignard.



[39]



42. [SKIDMORE, Hubert. Hawk's Nest]; **West Virginia Heritage**.
 Within: *West Virginia Heritage. Volume four. Compiled and edited by West Virginia Heritage Foundation*. Richwood, WV: West Virginia Heritage, [no date, but 1968 or after]. ¶ Small 8vo. [vi], 310 pp. Green cloth.
 Ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank. Very good.

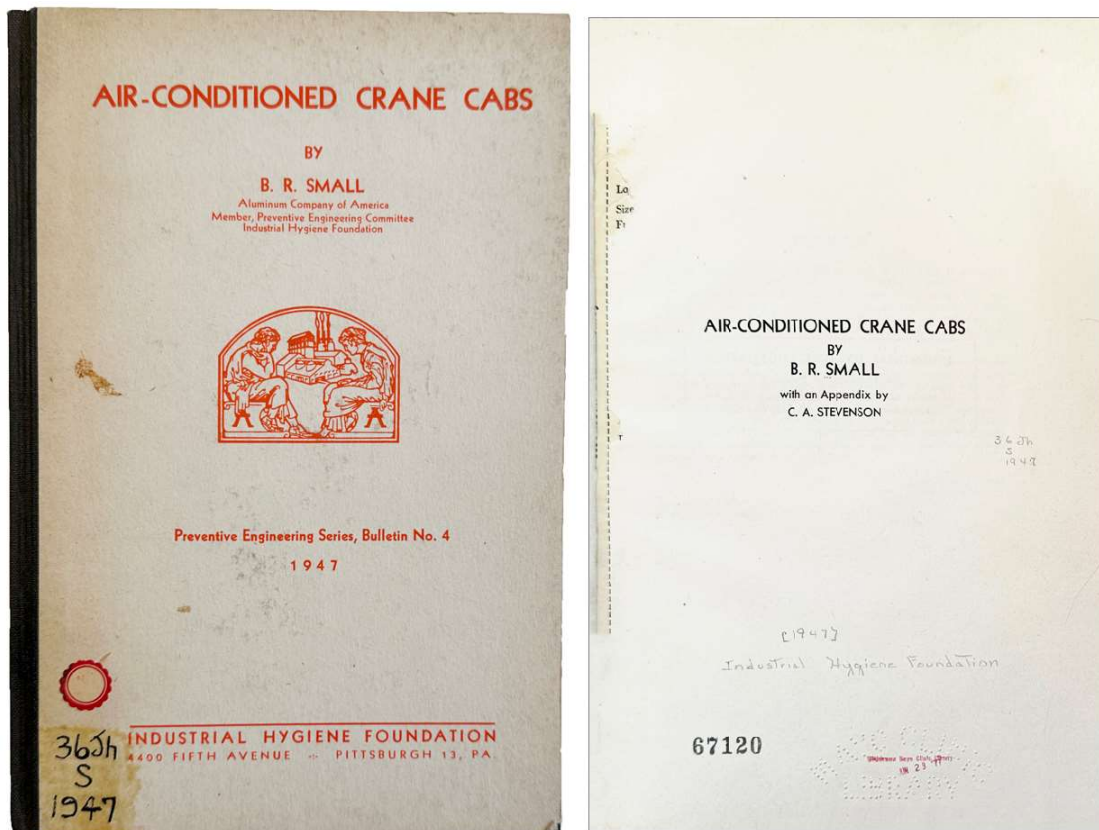
\$ 10

Within this volume, and occupying 213 pages of the issue, is a shorter version of Skidmore's book, this one being largely a dialogue between the characters.

“Silicosis forced itself onto the American consciousness in the spring of 1931, through what became one of the nation’s worst industrial accidents: the Hawk’s Nest Tunnel disaster.” - Wade Goodwyn, *Silicosis: From Public Menace to Litigation Target*, (2006).

Skidmore is best known for his social protest historical novel *Hawk's Nest*, an account of the disaster at Gauley Bridge, West Virginia during the Great Depression. The Hawk's Nest Tunnel disaster was a large-scale incident of

occupational lung disease as the result of the construction of the Hawks Nest Tunnel near Gauley Bridge, West Virginia, as part of a hydroelectric project. This project is considered to be one of the worst industrial disasters in American history. The workers, mostly black and migrant, who were not given masks during construction, were exposed to the deadly lung diseases caused by the silica dust in the region. Many of the workers died quickly or at length from silicosis. The author died tragically in a house fire, 1946.

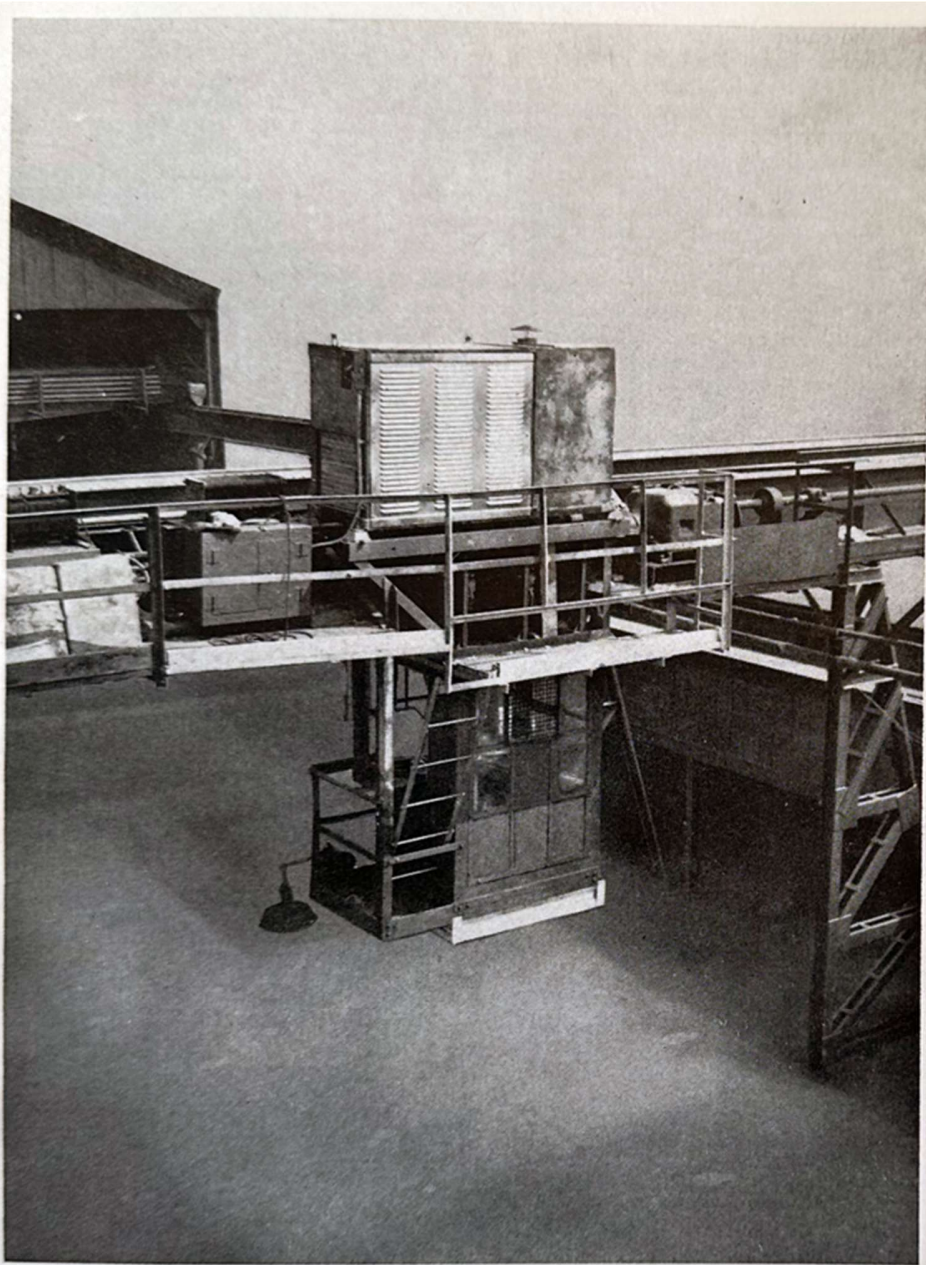


43. **SMALL, B. R.; Industrial Hygiene Foundation.** *Air-Conditioned Crane Cabs. With an appendix by C.A. Stevenson.* Pittsburgh: Industrial Hygiene Foundation, 1947. ¶ Series: *Preventive Engineering Series Bulletin*, no. 4. 8vo. 24 pp. 1 illus., 1 diagram. Original red-printed cream-card covers, black cloth spine; small sticker applied to upper cover, ex-library ink nos. (rear pocket removed), related bookplate of the Mayo Clinic Library. Very good. Rare.

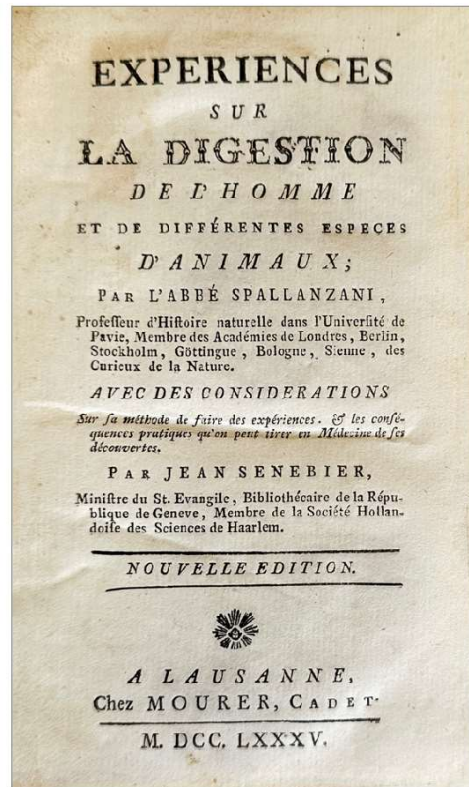
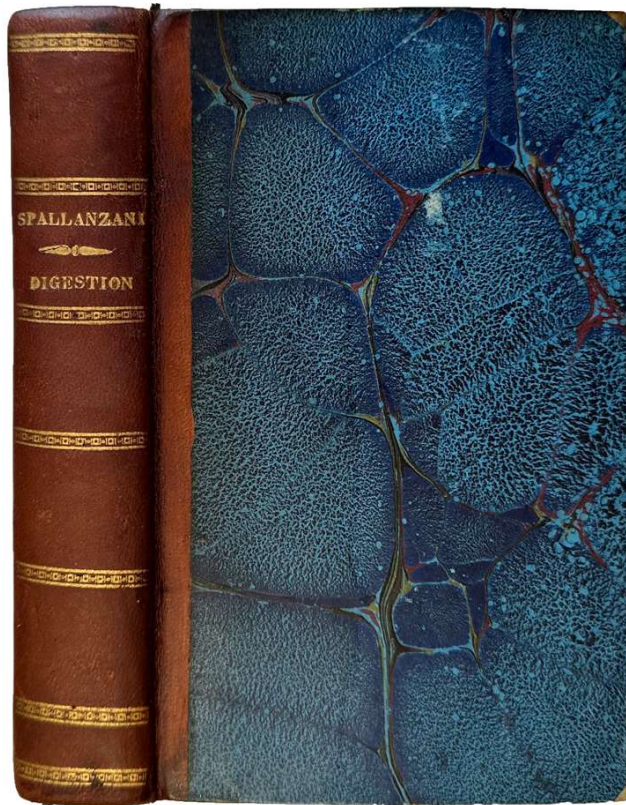
\$ 12.95

Crane cabs were considered zones where it was necessary to address the issues of construction dust, fumes and gases, and the reduced of the heat load.

The author was a member of the Preventive Engineering Committee, Industrial Hygiene Foundation.



Air-Conditioned Crane Cab in a Steel Mill
(Courtesy Dravo Corporation)



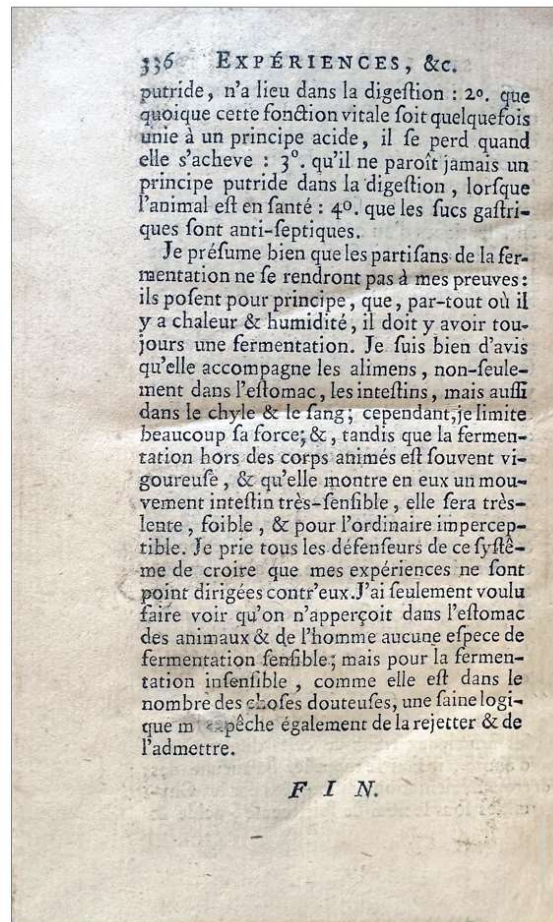
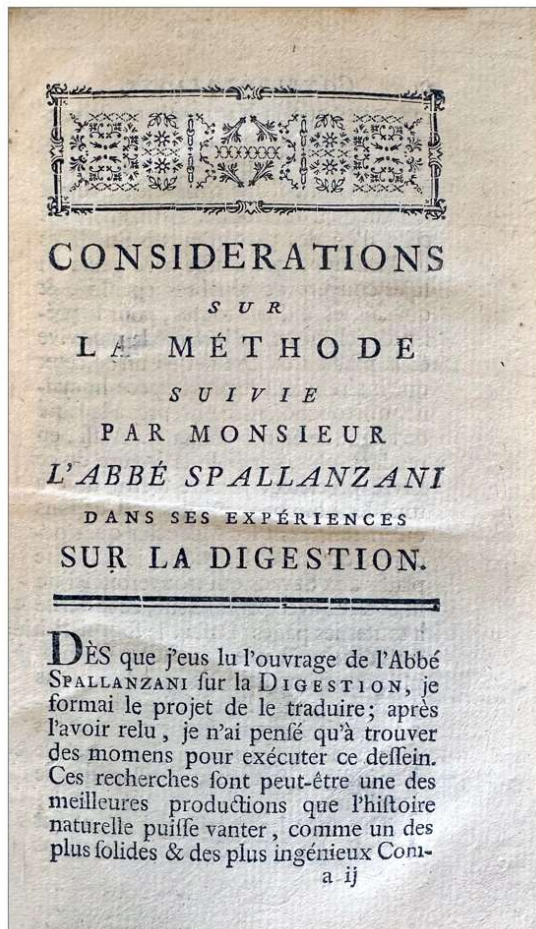
44. **SPALLANZANI, L'Abbe.** *Expériences sur la digestion de l'homme et de différentes espèces d'animaux . . . avec des considérations . . . par Jean Senebier. Nouvelle édition.* A Lausanne, Chez Murer, Cadet, 1785. 166 x 105 mm. 12mo. ccxviii, 336 pp. Early quarter brown calf, gilt spine, marbled boards, marbled edges; lightly rubbed. Fine. [M6475]

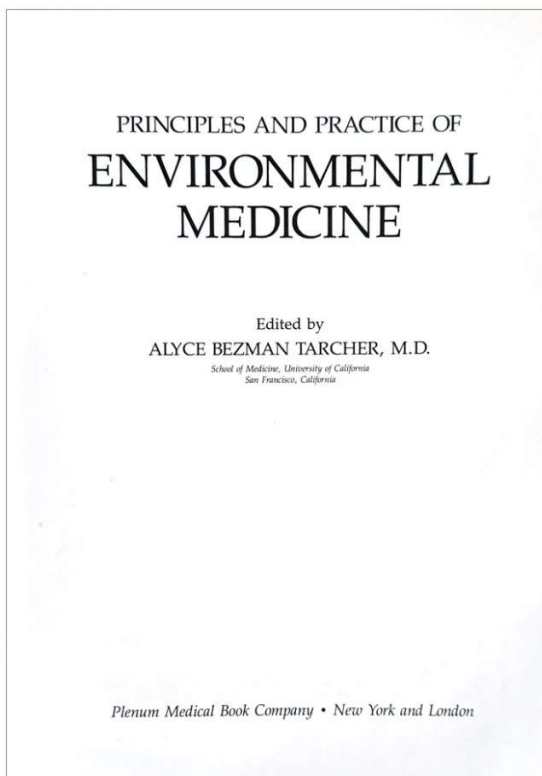
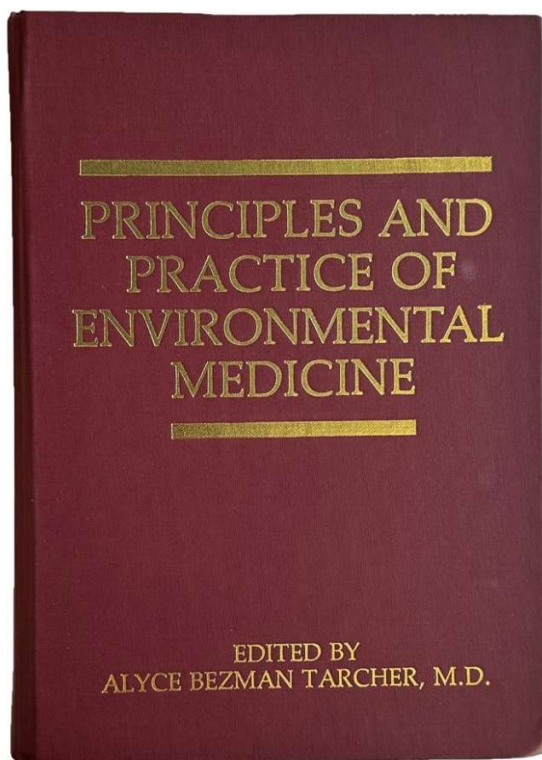
\$ 275

FRENCH TRANSLATION, first issued in Italian in 1780, of Spallanzani's (1729-1799) work on digestion; the first French edition was issued in Geneva in 1783. It was later translated into English (London, 1784, 1789).

“Spallanzani confirmed earlier doctrines of the solvent property of the gastric juice and discovered the action of the saliva in digestion. He stated that gastric juice can act outside the body and can prevent or inhibit putrefaction. He obtains gastric juice by tying a sponge on a piece of string, then allowing it to be swallowed. . . “ - Garrison and Morton.

□ Blake, NLM, 427; Cushing S345; *DSB*, XII, p. 558; Garrison and Morton 981 (1780 1st ed.); *Heirs of Hippocrates* 985; Hirsch, V, pp. 353-354; Norman 21:429; Osler 1218; Waller 9100.



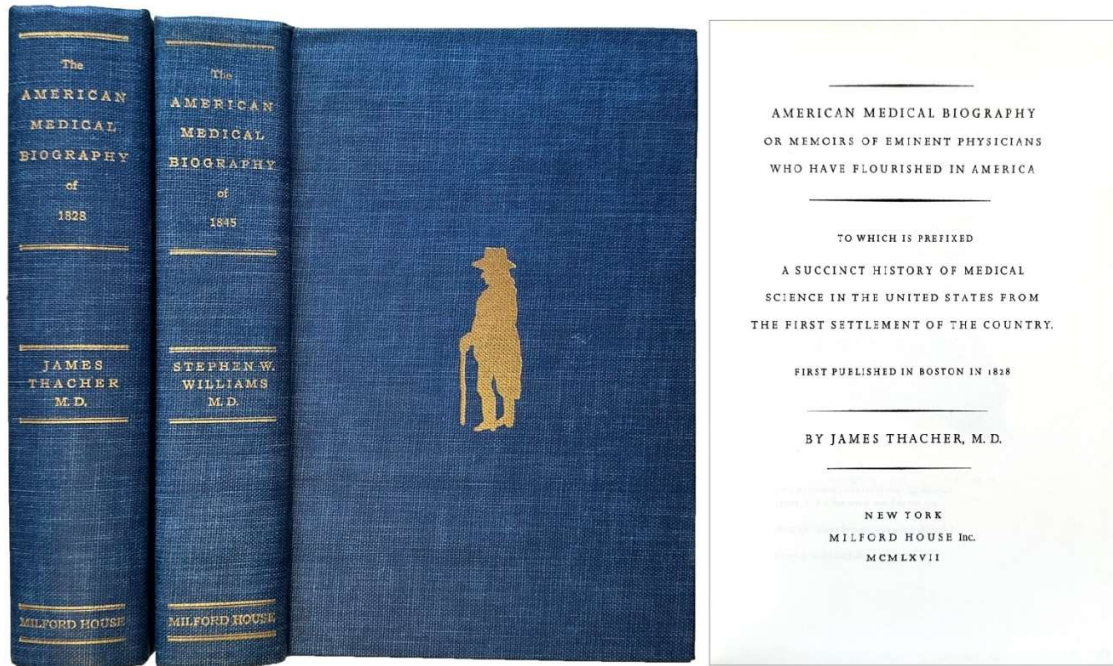


45. **TARCHER, Alyce Bezman** (editor). *Principles and Practice of Environmental Medicine*. New York: Plenum Medical Book, 1992. ¶ 4to. xv, 632 pp. Index. Maroon gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank. Very good+.

\$ 15

CONTENTS: Principles and scope of environmental medicine – Alyce Bezman Tarcher – Outdoor and indoor air pollution – John D. Spengler – Chemical contaminants in food – Sushma Palmer and Kulbir S. Bakshi – Water pollution and chemical contamination in drinking water – William A. Coniglio, Paul S. Berger and Joseph A. Cotruvo – Hazardous wastes – Robert D. Stephens – Skin – David R. Bickers – Lung – Jeffrey E. Weiland and James E. Gadek – Gastrointestinal tract – Franz Hartmann and Harro Jenss – Detoxification mechanisms and the role of nutrition – G. Gordon Gibson – Immunologic mechanisms and the role of nutrition – Robert M. Suskind – Occupational and environmental health history – Alyce Bezman Tarcher – Enhanced susceptibility to environmental chemicals – Alyce Bezman Tarcher and Edward J. Calabrese – Disorders of the nervous system – John R. Taylor – Neurobehavioral disorders – David E. Hartman, Stephen Hessel and Alyce Bezman Tarcher – Disorders of the skin – Ronald C. Wester and Howard I.

Maibach – Disorders of the lungs – Dean Sheppard. (cont) Disorders of the heart and blood vessels – Kenneth D. Rosenman – Disorders of the digestive system – John G. Banwell and Peter Yang – Disorders of the liver – Philip S. Guzelian – Disorders of the kidney and urinary tract – William F. Finn – Disorders of the hematopoietic system – William A. Newton, Jr., and Alyce Bezman Tarcher – Disorders of the thyroid – Eduardo Gaitan – Disorders of the immune system – Alf Fischbein and Alyce Bezman Tarcher – Disorders of the female reproductive system and developmental disorders – Richard B. Kurzel – Disorders of the male reproductive system – Emil Steinberger – Role of environmental chemicals in human cancer causation – Howard M. Kipen and I. Bernard Weinstein – Environmental and biological monitoring – John D. Osterloh and Alyce Bezman Tarcher – Personal methods of controlling exposure to indoor air pollution – Anthony V. Nero, Jr. – Personal methods of controlling exposure to chemical contaminants in food – Sushma Palmer and Kulbir S. Bakshi. (cont) Personal methods of controlling exposure to chemical contaminants in drinking water – Frank Bell, Ervin Bellack and Joseph A. Cotruvo – Governmental regulation of exposure to environmental chemicals and physical agents – James M. Kawecki and Si Duk Lee – Selected toxic chemicals and their adverse health effects – Selected work-related diseases – Selected job categories, exposures, and work-related diseases – Information resources in the field of environmental and occupational medicine – compiled by Alyce Bezman Tarcher.

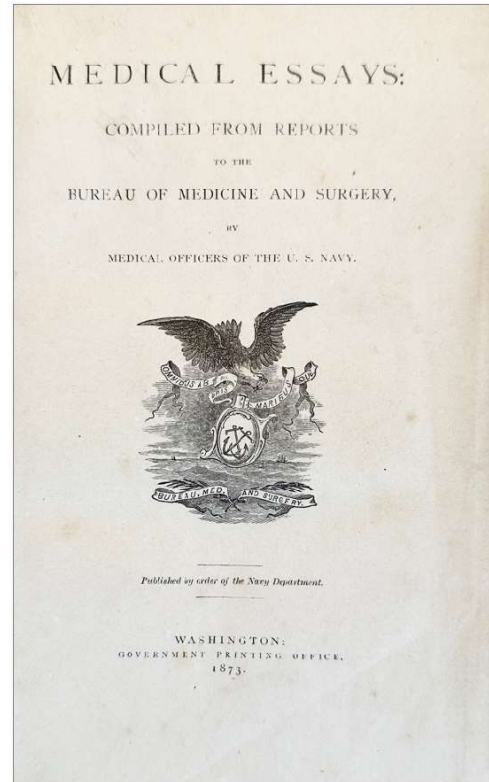
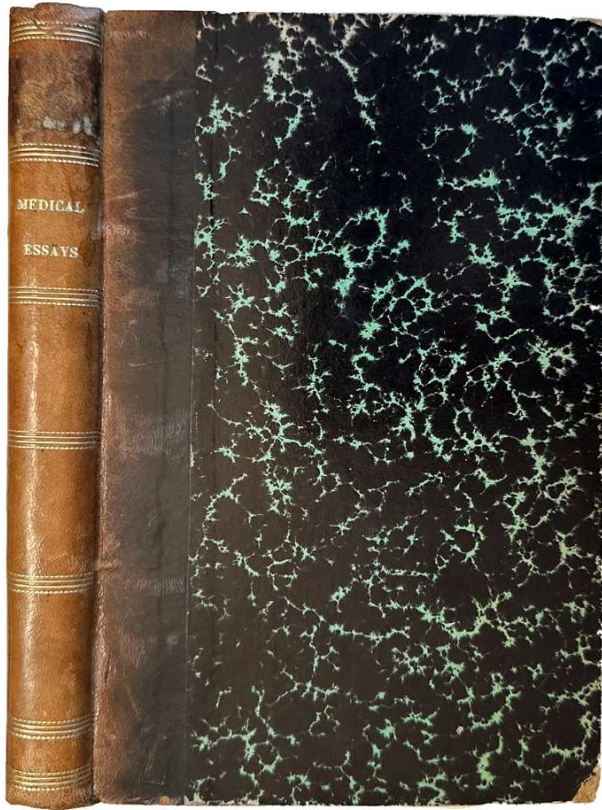


46. **THACHER, James** (1754-1844); **Stephen W. WILLIAMS**. *American Medical Biography*. New York: Milford House, 1967. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. vi, [2], [9]-436, 280, [34]; xv, [1], [17]-664, [2], [12] pp. Portraits, indexes. Original blue gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank. Very good.

\$ 20

Reprint. Originally published in 1828 and 1845.

□ Garrison and Morton 6710.



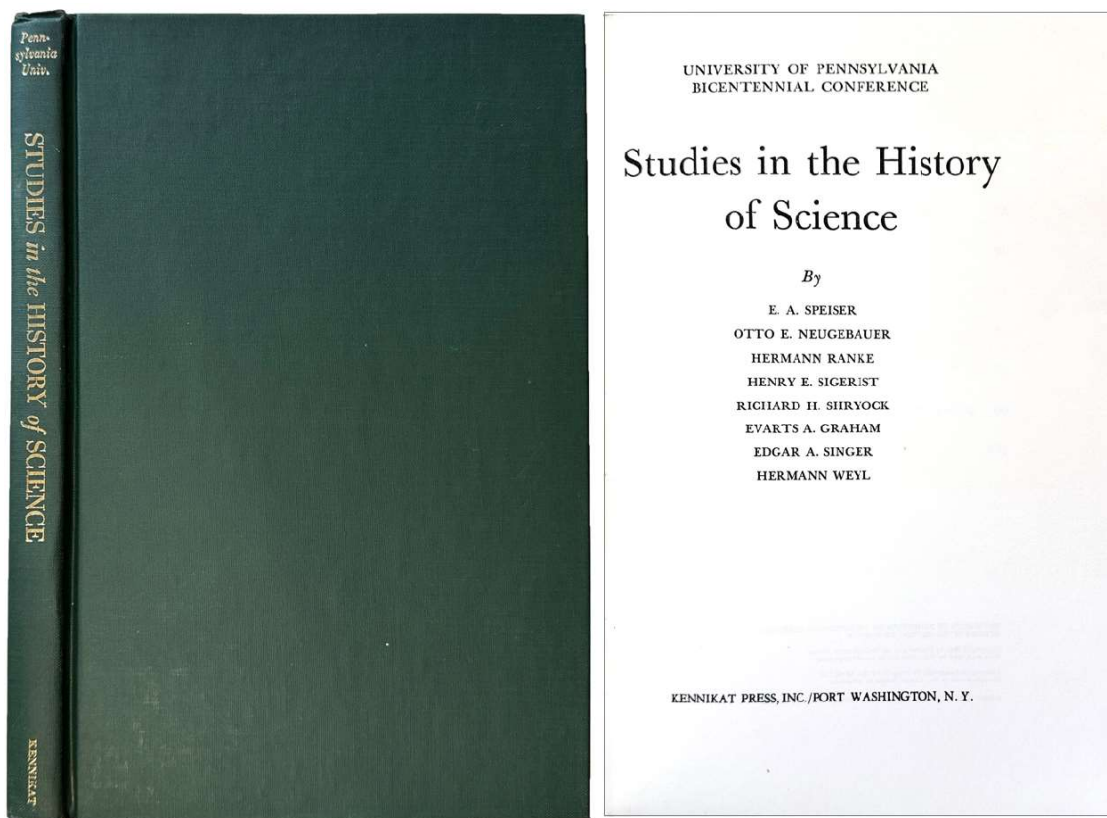
47. U. S. Navy. *Medical Essays: Compiled from Reports to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery by Medical Officers of the U. S. Navy*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1873. ¶ 8vo. [x], 345 pp. Light scattered foxing, not affecting legibility. Contemporary quarter gilt-stamped polished calf over green marbled paper-backed boards; corners worn, spine edges and top end darkened, head torn. Quite scarce. Very good. [M12093]

\$ 100

Ten papers within dealing with problems of public health: naval hygiene, gunshot wounds, yellow fever, sanitary conditions, diabetes, English hospitals, diseases in Peru.

CONTENTS: PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS IN NAVAL HYGIENE. By Albert Leary Gihon, A. M., M. D. 1-15 Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Member Naval Medical Board; – RESECTION OF HEAD OF FEMUR FOR GUNSHOT WOUND. By W. E. Taylor, M. D. Surgeon, United States Navy; – AN ACCOUNT OF THE YELLOW FEVER which appeared in December, 1866, and prevailed on board the United States Store and Hospital Ship

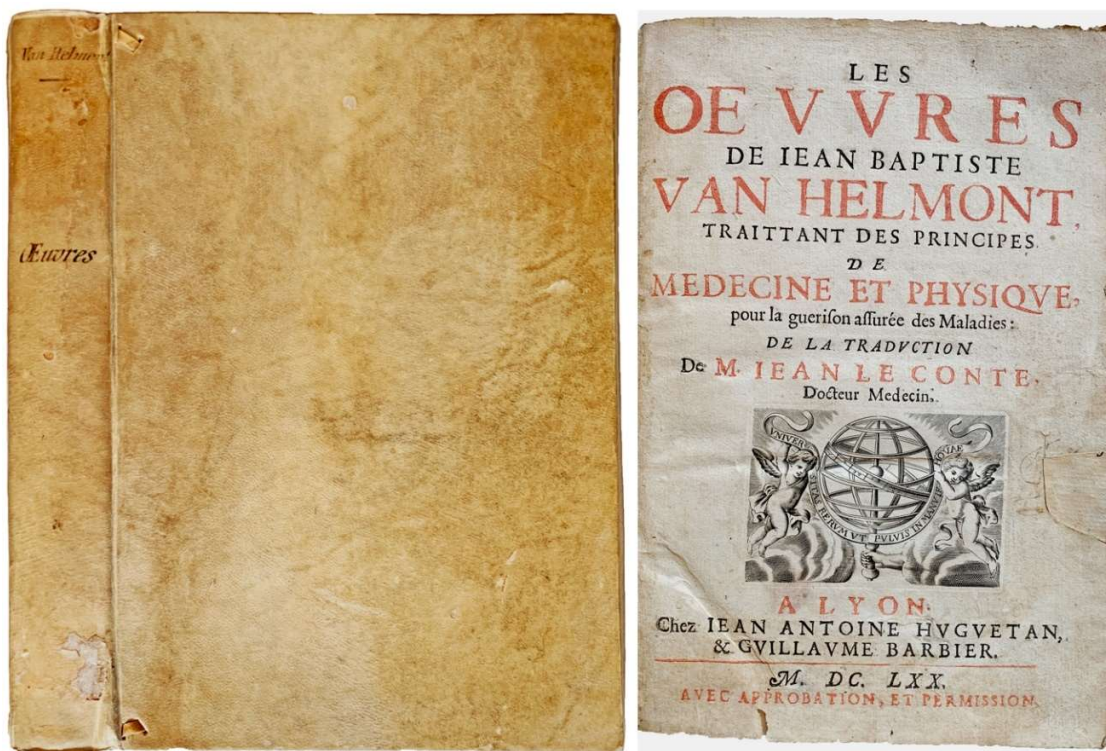
Jamestown, at Panama. By Delavan Bloodgood, A. M., M. D., Surgeon, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, Asiatic Station; – AN ACCOUNT OF THE YELLOW FEVER which appeared on board the United States Ship Saratoga in June, 1869. By Lewis S. Pilcher, M. D., Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy; – SANITARY CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES ASIATIC SQUADRON during the period of two years, from April 1, 1868, to March 31, 1870. By Robert T. Maccoun, M. D., Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, Asiatic Station; – ON DIABETES. By James McClelland, M. D., Medical Director, United States Navy; – REPORTS UPON CERTAIN ENGLISH HOSPITALS. By Edward Shippen, M. D., Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, European Station; – SCHEDULES OF EXAMINATIONS AT NETLEY; – REPORTS UPON THE HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, AND PECULIAR DISEASES OF PERU, By John M. Browne, M. D., Medical Inspector, United States Navy, Surgeon of the Fleet, Pacific Station; – EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS IN NAVAL HYGIENE. By Edward D. Payne M. D., Surgeon, United States Navy.



48. **University of Pennsylvania Bicentennial Conference; SPEISER, E.A.** (et.al.). *Studies in the History of Science. By E.A. Speiser, Otto Neugebauer; Hermann Ranke; Henry E. Sigerist, Richard Harrison Shryock; Evarts A. Graham; Edgar A Singer; Hermann Weyl.* Port Washington: Kennikat Press, 1969. ¶ Series: *Essay and general literature index reprint series.* 8vo. [vi], 123, [1] pp. Diagrams. Original dark green gilt-stamped cloth. Near fine.

\$ 16.95

Originally issued in 1941, this is a reissue. Each contributor was a respected figure in the history of science. Speiser, E. A. (Ephraim Avigdor), 1902-1965. Otto Neugebauer (1899-1990), Hermann Ranke (1878-1953), Henry E. Sigerist (1891-1957), Richard Harrison Shryock (1893-1972); Evarts A. Graham (1883-1957); Edgar A Singer (1873-1954); Hermann Weyl (1885-1955).



49. **VAN HELMONT, Jean-Baptiste** (1577/80-1644). *Les Oeuvres de Jean Baptiste Van Helmont Traittant des Principes de Medecine et Physique pour la guerison assuree des Maladies: de la traduction de M. Jean le Conte.* Lyon, Jean-Antoine Huguetan & Guillaume Barbier, 1670. ¶ Small 4to. [8], 396 pp. Title printed in red & black. Title vignette, woodcut head & tail pieces;

title margin with ownership signature excised & replaced with paper filling the space, water-staining throughout. Original full vellum, manuscript spine title, speckled edges, yapp. Rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Very good. [M14151]

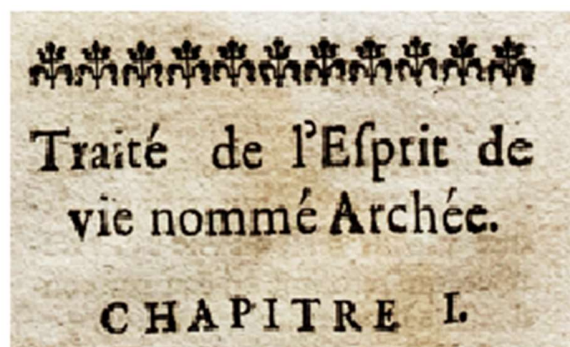
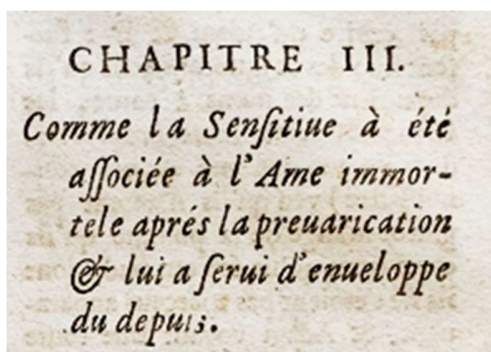
\$ 950

First French translation of Van Helmont's collected works, which is more often seen in the 1671 second printing. "Although Helmont's *Ortus medicinae* was published posthumously, it reached a wide audience, and translations into English, French, German, and Flemish soon followed. The French translation published in 1671 is frequently described as the first edition because copies of this first issue of 1670 are so extremely rare. The work brings together Helmont's doctrine and concepts and clearly reveals how heavily mysticism influenced his thinking about scientific matters. Denounced by the Inquisition in 1624, Helmont was imprisoned for two years starting in 1634. His name was finally cleared in 1646, two years after his death. " – *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 410.

Van Helmont is considered one of the fathers of biochemistry. This is due to his adding the element "gas" to the standard vapors of water, oils, smoke, as given by Aristotle. Thorndike calls him "the most original alchemical or iatrochemical writer of the first half of the seventeenth century, in fact the most so since Paracelsus."

PROVENANCE: Doctor Mario E. Spada – Dr. Hernan Demonti.

□ DSB VI, pp. 253-9; Partington II, pp. 209-43; Thorndike, VII, pp. 218-40.



empreint encor de son ferment feminal, duquel elle se dépoüille peu à peu par la mortification, les évactions, subtilitez, penetration, fuffocation, & extinction du froid.

CHAPITRE XIII.

L'Anatomie des vapeurs de l'eau separée par le firmament : sont la cause materielle des Meteores.

Le firmament ne doit pas être entendu comme un simple cauzale : ou comme un oüil interstice étendu entre les deux eaux inférieures & superieures, pour les separer simplement ; mais c'est lui même qui est l'Agent effectif, & le principe coulturif de leur separation, qui durera jusques à la conformation des siecles.

Il est donc d'un froid & d'une secheresse extreme, il contient des

grands luminaires, qui sont leurs revolutions en luy, qui moderent bien en quelque façon son froid naturel : mais ils ne luy ôtent pas pour cela l'office de separateur.

Cette partie du firmament où se fait cette separation (qui est assez proche de nous) n'a point de luminaires : mais plus l'air approche de l'habitation des Bienheureux, & plus il en abonde.

L'Air a aussi bien ses divers fonds & étendus différentes que la terre, qui sont nommés petroïdes, où les vapeurs errent comme des vagabondes.

Pour bien entendre l'histoire des vapeurs, il est nécessaire de supposer au corps de l'eau trois principes, qui sont le sel, le soufre & le mercure, quoy qu'ils ne soient qu'imaginationement comme les excentriques des Astronomes : & considérer qu'elle a un mercure liquide, & un sel insipide qui sont très-simples, qui contiennent tous deux & embraillent en luy un soufre homogène, uniforme, simple, & inséparable. Le sel impatiente & prend l'effort au moindre sentiment de chaleur, & s'envolant légèrement

, entraîne avec eux leur soufre inséparable. Ces trois principes ainsi joints font la vapeur, qui ne cesse de monter par la rieur de l'air, jusqu'à ce qu'elle soit parvenue au lieu que luy a destiné le Createur pour y être refroidie : où étant dépoüillée de la chaleur qu'elle avoit contractée avant son ascension. Le sel (comme se resperant de la suite) ne descend qu'à se résoudre en son mercure pour retourner

CHAPITRE III.

Les Maladies sont empreintes à la vie même, qui est leur sujet d'infection.

est attaché à la vie : & si elle attaque la vie comme l'avant-courrière de la mort, elle naît aussi de la vie & de la chair du péché.

La mort & les choies mortes n'ont point de racines pour produire, & comme elles ne font que privation, elles n'ont point d'images féminales dont elles diffèrent des maladies : mais la vie procedé de l'Amé, & est le caractère deuancier de la premiere constitution.

La maladie part des perturbations & confusions impures de l'Archée, auquel étant une fois radicalement inserée, elle en demeure en après inseparable quant à la puillance formatrice des idées insalubres, qui prenant son accroissement des dites idées comme de son seminaire, ou de son principe efficient, elle se renée de la runique de l'Archée, & s'élève insensiblement en un être réel à la maniere des autres êtres naturels ; & cette idée n'est pas plûôt formée en l'Archée qu'elle commence d'agir, & ne cesse pas qu'elle n'ait souillé & gâté une partie dudict Archée. De là il y a un certain ferment qui est sulcité, par auersion de l'incogité de la vie, qui est comme le moyen de la cause efficiente par l'aide duquel on la masse du corps est alterée, ou les digestions sont troublées.

La Sauré parfaite suppose un Lincogité de la vie, qui est enracinée & delabrée par la maladie ; aussi la maladie & la santé sont directement opposées l'une à l'autre, car tout de même qu'en la santé parfaite il n'y a point de maladie, aussi la vie éternelle n'est pas maladie, ni n'en admet point en elle ni aux cadavres, puis que la vie qui n'est plus n'est qu'un pur néant, & que la maladie est quelque chose d'excellent.

Nonobstant que le corps serve de domicile aux maladies pendant la vie, il n'est pourtant pas leur vray efficient : de plus les excrémens qui sont centez être des humeurs qui nous contiennent, n'ont pas le don de la propriété de maladies, mais ils n'en font que les causes occasionnelles ; car la maladie est un être qui subsiste véritablement au corps, qui est composé de matiere & d'un efficient interne & feminal, qui dière de beaucoup des causes occasionnelles, principalement d'autant que ce sont nos principes internes qui contiennent ces érethés & sont inseparablement de la qualité essentielle. Si bien que comme la maladie ne se jamais au corps mort, mais toujours au vivant, il s'ensuit & est nécessaire que la vie soit le domicile immédiat, le sujet interne, & le facteur de la maladie.



PREMIERE PARTIE DES PRINCIPES DE PHYSIQUE.

CHAPITRE PREMIER.

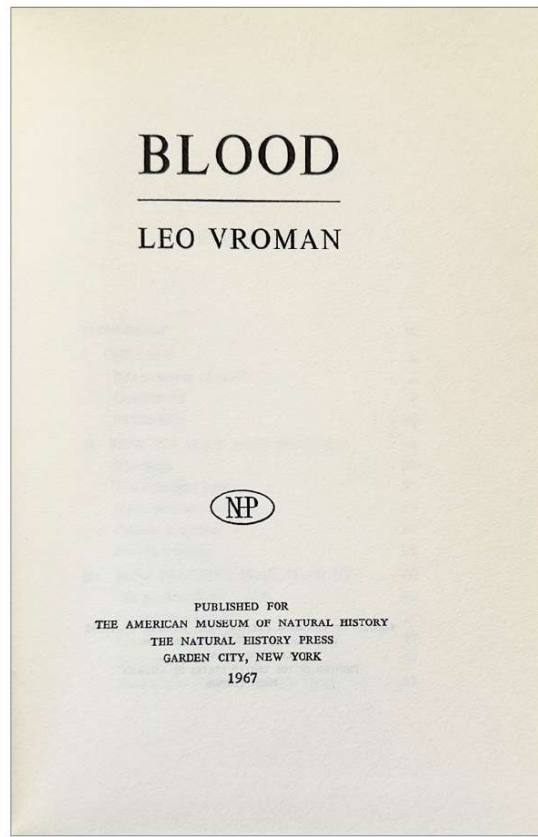
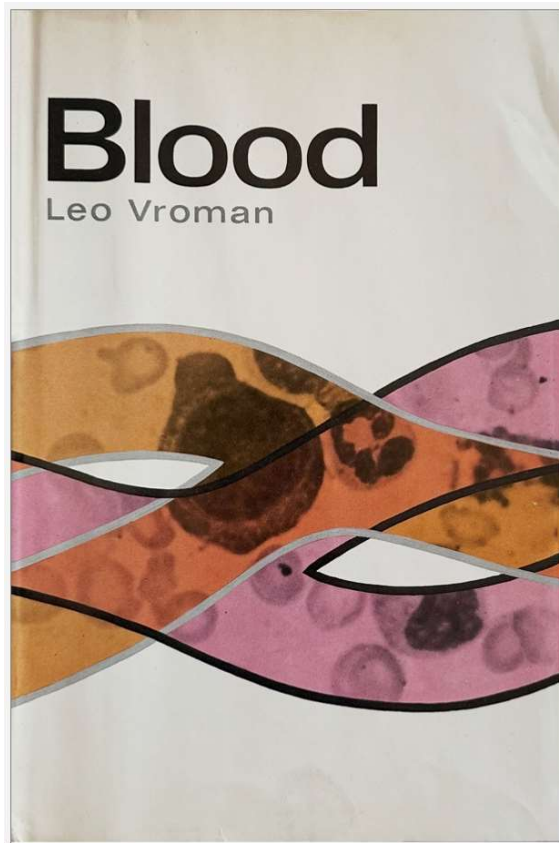
La Medecine censurée.



A Medecine aux premiers siecles n'avoit encor que des rudes principes : Mais on l'exerçoit plus sincerément & avec plus de charité qu'on n'a fait depuis que l'avidité du lucre, la vanité & le luxe ont foüillé

beaucoup de volumes ; Où il exposa que tous les corps étoient compolez de quatre elemens : Que c'étoit d'eux qu'ils tenoient toute leur nature. Qu'il y avoit quatre qualitez elementaires qui faisoient toutes leurs complexions : Que de ces complexions, il y en avoit quatre simples, & autant de composées. En après il confirma (ce que quelque deuancier avoit déjà euenté :) Que l'homme (pour la diversité de ses constitutions)

[47]



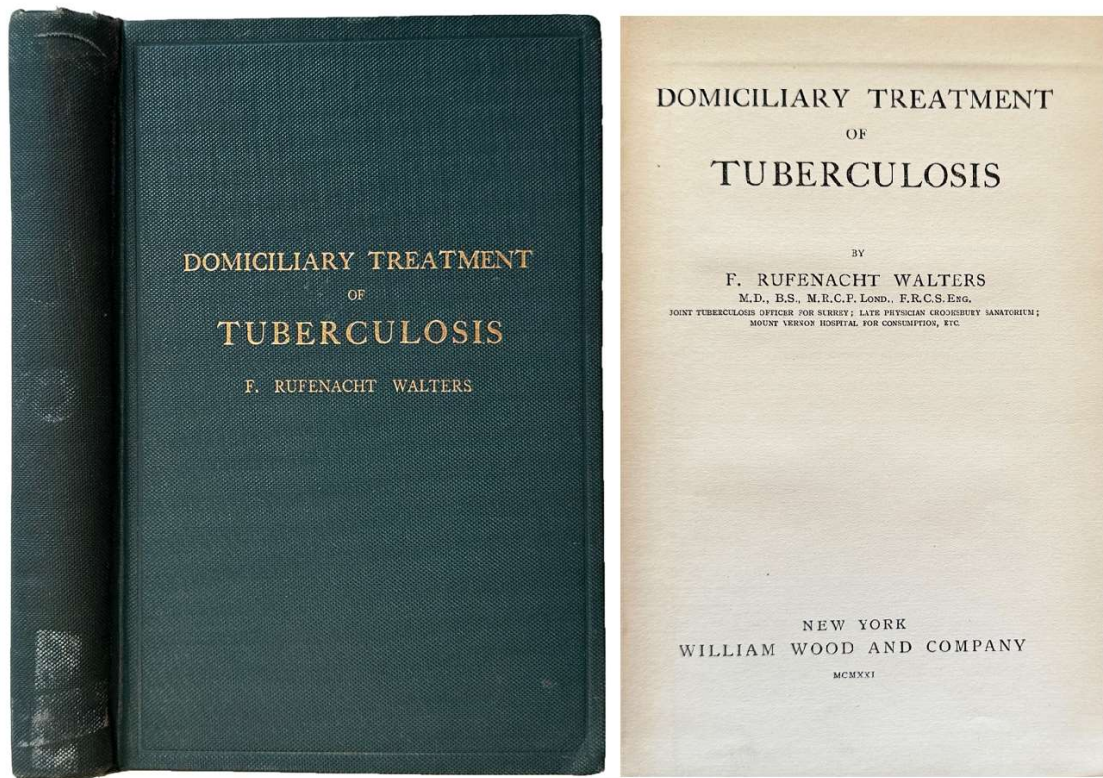
50. **VROMAN, Leo** (1915-2014). *Blood*. Garden City, NY: American Museum of Natural History, 1967. ¶ First edition. Small 8vo. xii, 178, [2] pp. Frontispiece, 58 figures, index. Original black & dark red gilt—stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Ownership signature of Arthur L. Frank.

\$ 12.95

Also issued in paperback – this is the cloth version.

Leo Vroman was a Dutch-American hematologist, a prolific poet mainly in Dutch and an illustrator, the drawings in this volume being his. Vroman was born in Gouda and studied biology in Utrecht. When the Nazis occupied the Netherlands on May 10, 1940, he fled to London ...

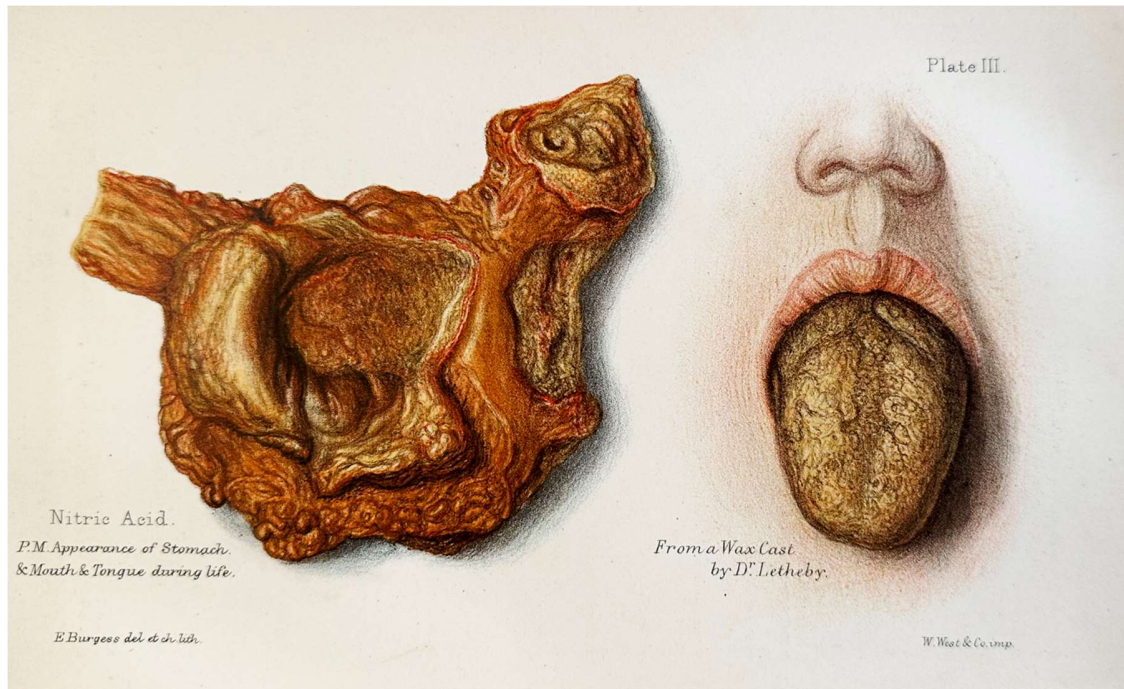




51. **WALTERS, F. [Frederick] Rufenacht** (1857-1946). *Domiciliary Treatment of Tuberculosis*. New York: William Wood, 1921. ¶ 8vo. xii, 290 pp. 5 figures, index. Original full dark green gilt-stamped cloth. From the library of Dr. John H. Garlock; bookplate of the Jacobi Library, The Mount Sinai Hospital of NY, with 3 related rubber-stamps on fore-edges. Very good. Very scarce.

\$ 20

Walters was a most painstaking pioneer, who did excellent personal work in a field that was afterwards more elaborately developed. See: Royal College of Surgeons of England, Plarr's *Lives of the Fellows*.

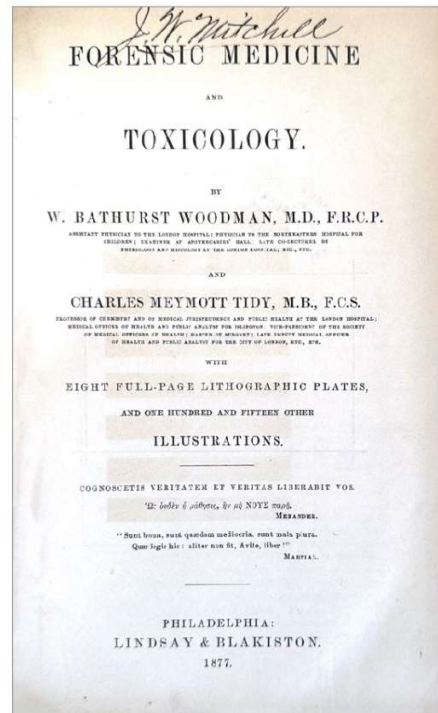
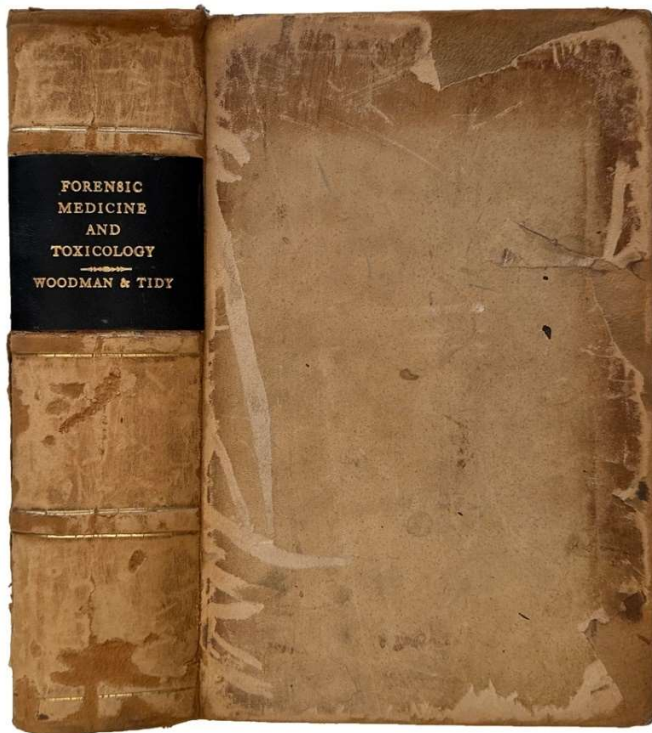


52. **WOODMAN, William Bathurst** (1836-1877); **Charles Meymott TIDY** (1843-1892). *Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1877. ¶ Thick 8vo. xvi, [25]-1083; 38, [2] pp. 8 plates (5 in chromolithography), 115 figures, index. Original full sheep, new spine label in black gilt-stamped leather; joints cracked (repaired with kozo), heavily scuffed. Ownership signature on title of J.W. Mitchell; bookplate of the Rhode Island Medical Society. Working copy. Scarce.

\$ 65

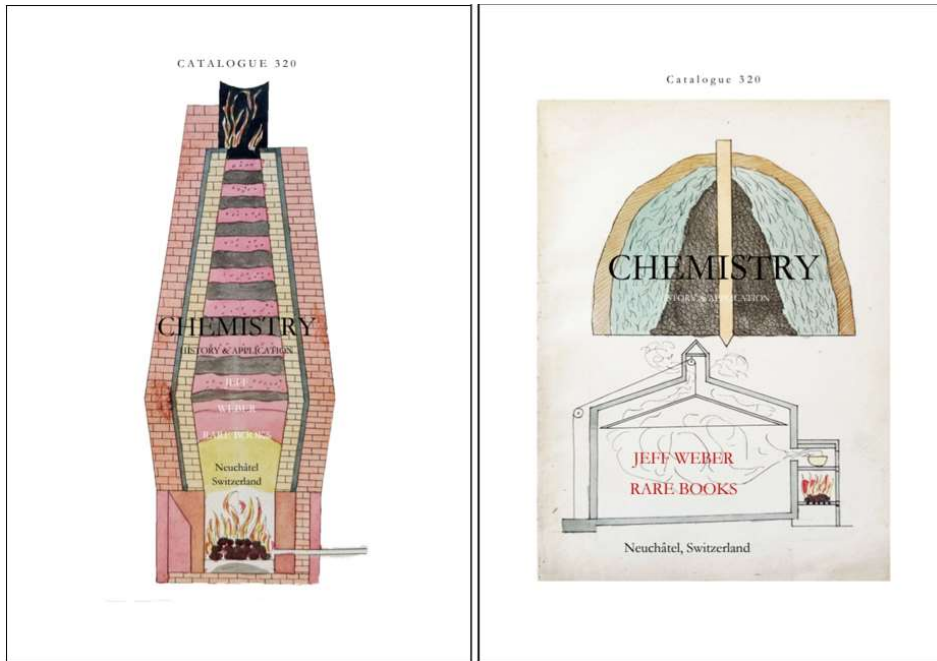
First American edition. William Bathurst Woodman passed away at the age of 41 years the same year this book was published. In his obituary Woodman is described as untiringly devoted to preparing this book with his joint author, Tidy.

Charles Meymott Tidy was a British medical officer and sanitary chemist, a barrister who wrote also on legal matters.



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MOVING NOTE: 2024 will mark the end of our stay in Montreux as we move the business to Neuchatel. We cannot yet announce a new address but hopefully soon!

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