

Internet List 2:
A Selection of Books on
Pathology and Materia Medica,
Including Rare Pathology Atlases

October 2006



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1. Alpini, Prospero (1553-1617). *Medicina aegyptiorum . . . Libri de balsamo & rhapontico . . . Jacobi Bontii medicina indorum*. Editio nova. 4to. [24], 325, 47; [4], 3-44, [4]; 25, [3]; 109, [3]pp. 7 plates, one full-page engraved text illustration. Leiden: Officina Boutesteiniana, 1719. Vellum c. 1719, somewhat darkened, remains of leather label on spine. Light dampstaining but very good. \$750

Later edition of G-M 6468, incorporating Alpini's treatises on balsam and rhubarb, and Jacob de Bondt's work on Indian medicine. Alpini's *Medicina aegyptiorum*, first published in 1591, was the first important work on the history of Egyptian medicine, and one of the earliest European studies of non-Western medicine. Bondt's *De medicina indorum*, first published in 1642, was the first Dutch work on tropical medicine and included the first modern descriptions of beri-beri and cholera; see G-M 2263. 39764



2. Bartholin, Thomas (1616-80). *Anatome ex omnium veterum recentiorumque observationibus. . .* 8vo. [30, incl. eng. title by G. Appel-man], 807, [16]pp. Engraved portrait of Bartholin after Dittmer, 13 engraved plates (12 folding), numerous engraved text illustrations, mostly full-page. Leiden: Officina Hackiana, 1673. 17th century calf, rubbed, rebacked, endpapers renewed, front hinge splitting. Engraved title remargined, some tears in margins



and plate folds repaired, insignificant marginal worming in a few leaves. \$2000

Later edition of G-M 1377.3, Thomas Bartholin's revision of his father's classic *Anatomicae institutiones* (1611). Bartholin began his influential series of revisions in 1641, bringing his father's text up to date in view of the discoveries of Harvey, Aselli and other contemporaries, and presenting his own important anatomical findings. 39689

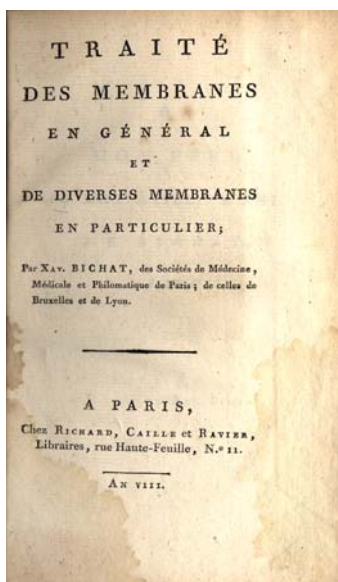


3. Beach, Wooster (1794-1868). *The American practice of medicine, revised, enlarged, and improved. . .* 3 vols. , large 8vo. 180 plates, nearly all hand-colored, incl. folding frontispiece in Vol. II. 239 x 167 mm. Modern calf. Minor foxing and toning. \$1500

Described as "Third edition" on the titles. Vol. I deals with medicine; Vol. II, surgery; and Vol. III, botanical medicine. Wooster, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, "began [at the age of 31] to write prolifically in many fields of medical thought, and though not always original he was unusual in his defiance of authority and in the relentless energy with which he urged his views. He opposed blood-letting and purging with mercurials, and preached that most diseases would respond more readily to nature's remedies, such as herbs and roots. In 1833 he published a three-volume work, 'The American Practice of Medicine' . . . This text-book had a large circulation and is noteworthy for being the first systematic compendium of medical practice published in America in which pathological changes were correlated with disease processes. . . . The last edition of 'The American Practice' (1852) brought heavy

losses on the author because of the large number of colored plates illustrating pathological conditions" (DAB). 39720

4. Bichat, Xavier (1771-1802). *Traité des membranes en général et de diverses membranes en particulier*. 8vo. 326pp. 202 x 120 mm. Quarter calf gilt, paste paper boards, vellum corners, hinges a little tender. Faint dampstains on first 20 or so leaves, otherwise a clean, crisp copy. \$1250



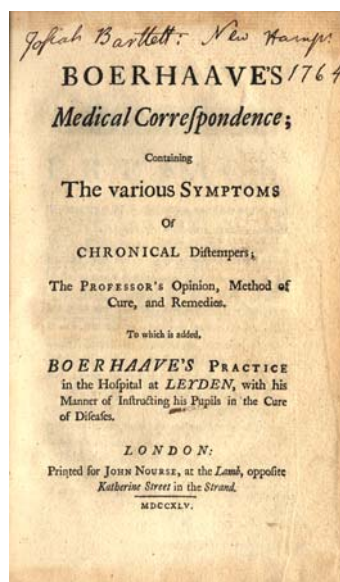
First Edition. G-M 537. The foundation of histology and tissue pathology. Bichat's most important contribution to anatomy was his generalization of Pinel's theory that pathology must be based upon the structure of the tissues of which bodily organs are composed, regardless of where in the body they occur. Bichat distinguished twenty-one different types of tissue, which he classified according to texture and to properties: extensibility,

contractility, and the vital properties—organic contractility and sensibility ("insensible" or "subliminal") on the one hand, and animal contractility and sensibility ("sensible" or "conscious") on the other. Each tissue differed in its diseases, as diseases were nothing more than alterations in the tissue's vital properties. Claude Bernard said of Bichat that he "decentralized life and incarnated it in the tissues" (quoted in Hall II, p. 129), and that his ideas were the source of modern opinions concerning vital phenomena. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1256. Norman 230. Long, pp. 78-80. 39778

Josiah Bartlett's Copy

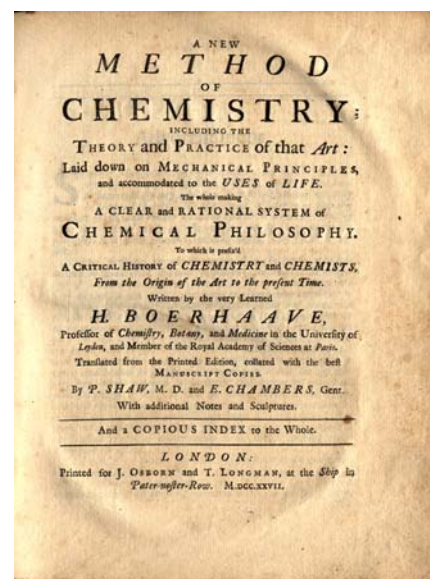
5. Boerhaave, Hermann (1668-1738). Boerhaave's medical correspondence . . . To which is added Boerhaave's practice in the hospital at Leyden . . . 8vo. xxxii, 231, [1], 35, [1]pp. London: John Nourse, 1745. 197 x 120 mm. 18th century paneled calf, gilt spine, a little rubbed, hinges repaired. Slight browning but a fine copy. 20th century bookplate of W. Lanier Washington. Bookplate of American car-

diologist Myron Prinzmetal (b. 1908, see G-M 2881). \$3750



First Edition in English, copy belonging to Josiah Bartlett (1729-95), American physician and signer of the Declaration of Independence, with his signature on title dated New Hamp. 1764. Presents the consilia of one of the greatest of all clinicians, and one of the most influential figures in the history of medicine whose precepts were followed by physicians everywhere throughout the eighteenth century. Appended to the consilia is the

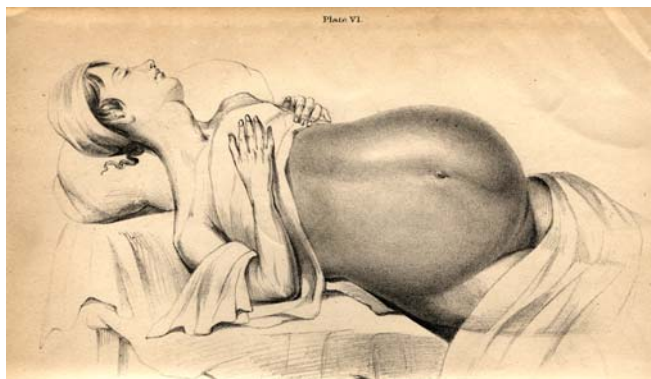
record of the first clinical lecture Boerhaave gave in his last year of teaching; this well-known and exemplary lecture is reproduced in Lindeboom's biography, pp. 289-90. 39677



6. Boerhaave. *A new method of chemistry . . .* translated by P. Shaw and E. Chambers. 4to. xvi, 383, 188, 161-335, [43]pp. 2 engraved plates. London: J. Osborn & T. Longman, 1727. 18th cent. paneled calf, rebaked, corners worn. Light toning. Early ownership signature. \$950

First Edition in English of the unauthorized *Institutiones et experimenta chemiae* (1724), a spurious edition of

Boerhaave's chemical lecture notes. "Boerhaave's most important contributions to science, perhaps, were made in chemistry . . . He introduced exact, quantitative methods into chemistry by measuring temperature and using the best available balances made by Fahrenheit; indeed he may be considered the founder of physical chemistry as well as a contributor to pneumatic chemistry and biochemistry" (DSB). 39708

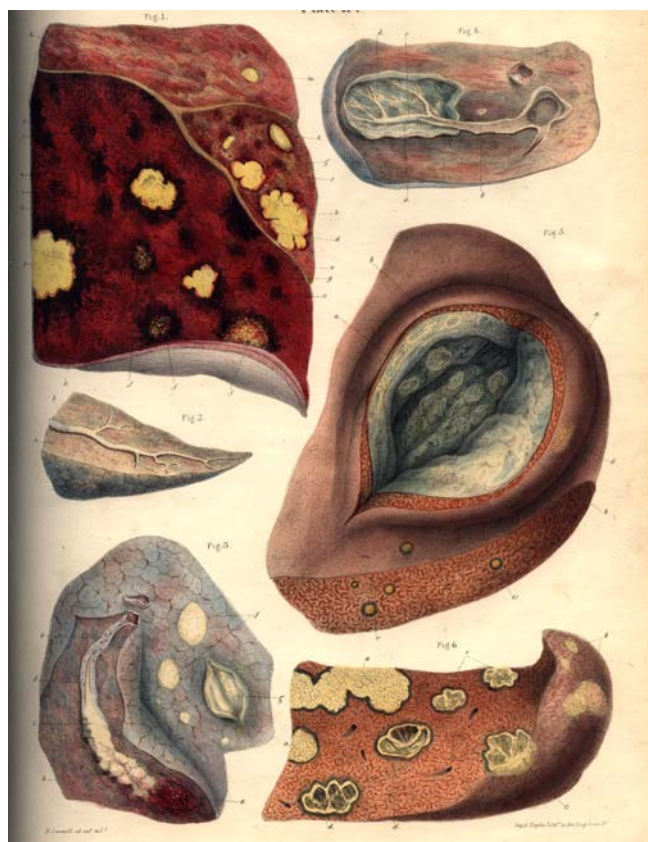


7. Bright, Richard (1789-1858). Observations on abdominal tumors and intumescence: illustrated by cases of disease of the spleen . . . In *Guy's Hosp. Reports* 3 (1838): 401-60, 6 lithographed plates. Whole volume, 8vo. [4], vii, 479, [7]pp. 27 plates (a few hand-colored). Half calf c. 1838, rebacked, a little rubbed. Library stamps on title, 1 or 2 other leaves and versos of plates (not showing through). Very good copy. \$500

First Edition. Contains the first description of status lymphaticus, a condition marked by hyperplasia of the lymphatic structures, spleen and bone marrow, and persistence of the thymus gland. This was one of the series of brilliant papers on tumors that Bright published during his last years. Also contained in this volume of *Guy's Hosp. Reports* is Bright's paper on ovarian tumors (pp. 179-286), which Long considered to be "exceptionally able." See G-M 2616, citing the posthumous collected edition of Bright's *Guy's Hospital Reports* series. Long, *History of Pathology*, p. 97. 39667

8. Caelius Aurelianus. *Liber celerum vel acutarum passionu[m]*. 8vo. 131ff., woodcut printer's device on title, numerous criblé initials throughout. Paris: Simon de Colines, 1533. 157 x 100 mm. Later vellum. Margins of title and following leaf repaired, some minor dampstaining. Two leaves reversed, but complete. \$3750

First Edition. See G-M 1959.1: "From a clinical point of view, the two works of Caelius Aurelianus (*Tardarum passionum* [Chronic diseases, 1529] and *Liber celerum vel acutarum passionum* [Acute diseases]), based on Greek originals by Soranus of Ephesus now lost, represent the high point of Graeco-Roman medical achievement. . . . Both editions were based on Latin manuscripts which have since disappeared." 39787

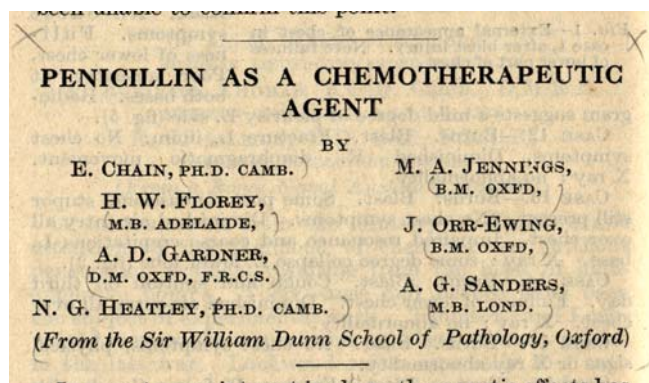


Unsurpassed Pathology Plates

9. Carswell, Robert (1793-1857). Pathological anatomy. Illustrations of the elementary forms of disease. Folio. [109]ff. 48 extremely fine hand-colored lithographed plates drawn on the stone by the

author. London: Longman. . . , 1838. 365 × 271 mm. Old half sheep, gilt, a little rubbed, hinges cracking. Small tear (7 cm.) in lower margin of title professionally repaired, plates silked, some light foxing & browning but still very good. Countway Library bookplate. Ownership signature of William Timberlake on endpaper. \$15,000

Only Edition. G-M 2291. One of the most beautiful of all atlases of pathology. "Carswell . . . studied morbid anatomy in Paris under Louis. He was commissioned by University College, London, to prepare a collection of pathological drawings, and in about three years (1828-31) he completed a series of 2,000 water-colour drawings of diseased structures, which is still preserved at the College, where he was appointed professor of anatomy. The plates for his great work on pathological anatomy were furnished from his own drawings and put upon the stone by himself. These illustrations have, for artistic merit and for fidelity, never been surpassed, while the matter represents *the highest point which the science of morbid anatomy had reached before the introduction of the microscope*" (Osler 2250, italics ours). Long 94. Goldschmid 156. Not in Waller or Cushing. 39723

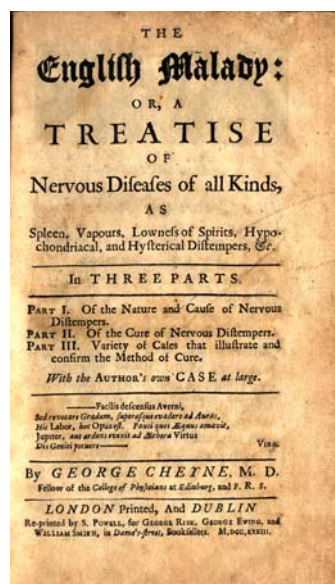


10. Chain, Ernest Boris (1906-1979), Florey, Howard Walter (b. 1898), et al. Penicillin as a chemotherapeutic agent. In *Lancet* 2 (1940): 226-28. Original self-wrappers, light wear. Boxed. \$500

First Edition, Journal Issue. G-M 1934. PMM 420b. Alexander Fleming had discovered the growth-inhibiting action of the *Penicillium* mold on certain bacteria in the 1920s, but was unable to capitalize on this discovery due to his inability to make a pure and stable compound of the "mold juice's" antibacterial components. Penicillin had little practical value until Chain, Florey and their research team concentrated the drug, producing a stable

product suitable for therapeutic use. The results of their many animal experiments, published in the present paper, showed that penicillin was probably the most effective chemotherapeutic drug known and that it was relatively non-toxic; shortly afterwards, it began to be mass-produced in factories in the United States, and was responsible for saving hundreds of thousands of lives during World War II. Chain and Florey shared the Nobel Prize for medicine with Fleming in 1945. 39727

11. Cheyne, George (1671-1743). The English malady: Or, a treatise of nervous diseases of all kinds, as spleen, vapours, lowness of spirits, hypochondriacal, and hysterical distempers, &c. [6], xxiv, [2], 256pp. London & Dublin: re-printed by S. Powell, for George Risk, George Ewing, and William Smith, 1733. 18th cent. calf, rebaked. Light toning, occasional foxing. \$1500



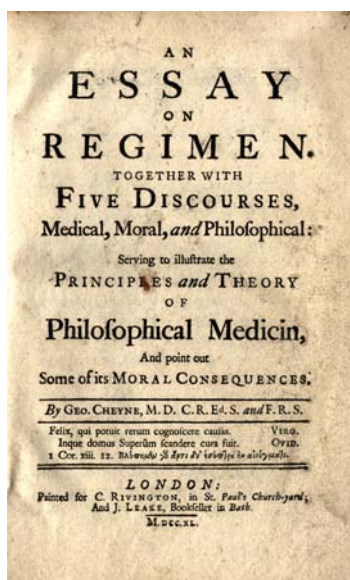
First Dublin Edition, issued the same year as the London edition. G-M 4840. Cheyne's term "English malady" refers to depression, the causes of which Cheyne listed as moist air, the variable English climate, too much meat and alcohol, sedentary habits and overcrowding. Among the clinical illustrations Cheyne included his own case, which he cured by purges, a milk and vegetable diet and the study of religious writings.

Cheyne's work inspired an interest in England in exploring the metaphysical relationship between mind and body. DSB. Howells, p. 190. Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 351-354. 39695

12. Cheyne. An essay on regimen. Together with five discourses, medical moral, and philosophical . . . 8vo. [4], xvi, iv, 344pp.; 6 unpaginated part-titles bound between pp. ii-iii (2nd series). London: C. Rivington and J. Leake, 1740. 205 x 132 mm. Panned calf c. 1740, rebaked, corners rubbed, front free endpaper renewed. Faint dampstains on last 30 leaves, occasional minor spotting. Errata corrected in

the margins. Early ownership signature on front pastedown. \$1250

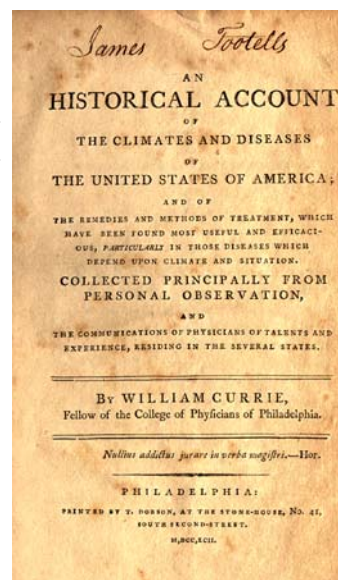
First Edition. While Cheyne is best known for his works on gout (G-M 4487) and hypochondria (G-M 4840), these were really part of a continuing program of medical writing that stressed moderation in diet and drink and the exploration of aspects of the mind-body relationship. These topics, which occupied Cheyne from the 1720s until his death, made him one of the most widely read English medical writers. A second edition of Cheyne's *Regimen* was published the same year as the first. DSB. Wellcome II, 339. 39671



13. Crocker, Henry Radcliffe (1845-1909). Atlas of diseases of the skin. 2 vols., large folio. 96 chromolithographed plates, mostly drawn by Toogood Hill, each with explanation leaf; plus 5 preliminary leaves in Vol. I and 3 in Vol. II. Edinburgh & London: Young J. Pentland, 1896. 560 x 425 mm. Half calf c. 1896, a little rubbed, boards a little warped. Very good set. \$2500

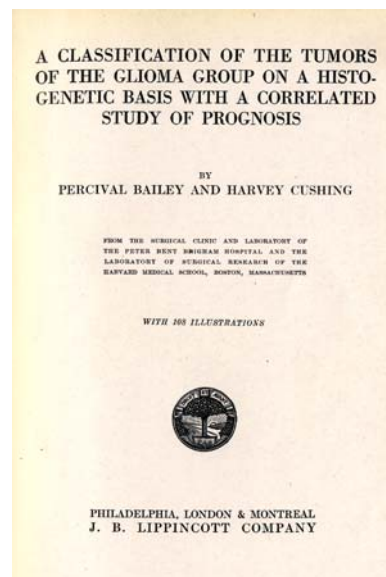
First Edition. Crocker was Britain's leading dermatologist of the last 25 years of the 19th century. He devoted himself exclusively to diseases of the skin, and took the time to master the new science of histopathology, "[becoming] in the process a master clinical dermatologist—responsible, for example, for the original descriptions of granuloma annulare and erythema elevatum diutinum" (Crissey & Parish, *Dermatology and Syphilology of the Nineteenth Century*, p. 275). He was the author of the classic *Diseases of the Skin* (1888), one of the greatest 19th century dermatological treatises. Not in Goldschmid. NUC NC 0796214 (citing the ICJ, PPC, DNLM, MnU and MiU copies). 34302

14. Currie, William (1754-1828). An historical account of the climates and diseases of the United States of America. 8vo. [4], 4, 409, [1], v, [1]pp. 195 x 115 mm. 18th cent. calf, rebaked, light wear at edges and corners. Moderate foxing and toning as is common in American books of the period. Ownership signature on title. \$1250

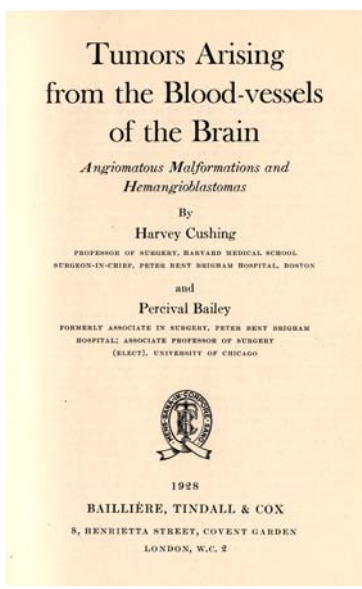


First Edition. G-M 1775. The first medical climatology of the U.S. Austin 600. 39763

15. Cushing, Harvey (1869-1939) & Percival Bailey (1892-1973). A classification of the tumors of the glioma group on a histogenetic basis with a correlated study of prognosis. [8], 175pp. Text illustrations. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1926. Original cloth. Fine copy. \$500



First Edition. G-M 4608. "The first serious attempt to classify gliomatous tumors of the central nervous system on a histological basis correlated with the life history of each type of growth" (*Bibl. Writings of Harvey Cushing*, no. 8). 39775



16. Cushing & Bailey. Tumors arising from the blood-vessels of the brain. x, 219pp. Illustrated. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1928. Original blue cloth, gilt-lettered spine, slight wear at extremities. \$500

First Edition, British issue, with cancel title bearing the imprint of the British publishers. "A beautifully illus-

trated monograph based on 29 cases of one of the rarest and most interesting groups of intracranial tumors" (*Bibl. Writings of Harvey Cushing*, no. 13). Only 270 of the 1,000 copies printed bore the English imprint. 39776

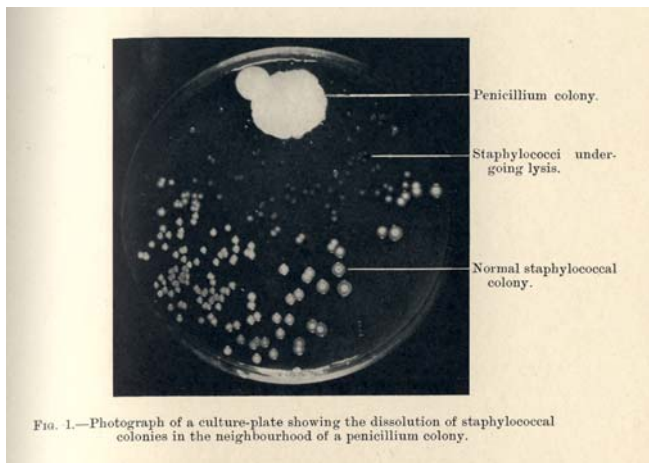


FIG. 1.—Photograph of a culture-plate showing the dissolution of staphylococcal colonies in the neighbourhood of a penicillium colony.

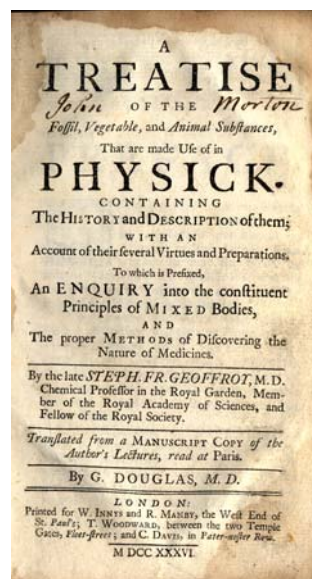
Penicillin

17. Fleming, Alexander (1881-1955). On the antibacterial action of cultures of penicillium, with special reference to their use in the isolation of *B. influenzae*. In *Brit. J. Exp. Path.* 10 (1929): 226-36. Whole volume. 240 x 175 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards. \$2750

First Edition. G-M 1933. PMM 420. Fleming discovered the antibacterial properties of *Penicillium* mold in 1928 and reported his findings the following year in the present article, suggesting that it might be "an efficient antiseptic for application to, or injection into, areas infected with penicillin-sensitive microbes" (p. 236).

However, he had to abandon clinical trials due to his inability to make a pure and stable preparation of the drug, and subsequently used the "mold juice" primarily to isolate penicillin-insensitive bacteria. In 1940 Ernest Chain, Howard Florey and their co-workers succeeded in stabilizing and purifying the drug. Soon afterwards it began to be produced on a large scale at factories in the United States, and was responsible for saving innumerable lives during World War II. Fleming, Chain and Florey shared the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1945. *Grolier Medical* 100, 96. 39707

18. Geoffroy, Etienne François (1672-1731). A treatise of the fossil, vegetable, and animal substances that are made use of in physick. 8vo. xxiv, 387, [13]pp. London: W. Innys & R. Manby, 1736. Panded calf c. 1736, rebaked, corners repaired, endpapers renewed. Minor marginal dampstaining. \$750



First Edition. Geoffroy, known as "Geoffroy the Elder," was professor of chemistry at the Jardin du Roi and of pharmacy and medicine at the Collège de France; he was also dean of the faculty of medicine. He is best known for his table of chemical affinities (1718-20), which remained in vogue throughout the 18th century, until displaced by the ideas introduced by Berthollet. The present work was "translated from a manuscript copy of the Author's Lectures, read at

Paris" (title); it therefore represents the first edition of this material. Geoffroy's posthumous *Tractatus de materia medica*, which appears to deal with the same subjects as this English *Treatise*, was published in 1742. 39684



Glisson's Capsule

19. Glisson, Francis (1597?-1677). *Anatomia hepatis. Cui praemittuntur quaedam ad rem anatomicam universe spectantia.* . . . 8vo. [48], 458, [14]pp. 2 folding engraved plates, engraved text illustration, text woodcuts. London: Du-Gard for Octavian Pulleyn, 1654. 166 x 111 mm. 17th cent. calf, rebaked, endpapers renewed. Marginal dampstaining, lower edge of pp. 301-2 repaired, other lower edges frayed. Early inscriptions on flyleaf and title.

\$5000

First Edition. G-M 972. The first book printed in England to present a detailed account of a single organ based on original research, and the most important book of its time on the physiology of the digestive system. Glisson used advanced anatomical methods, such as casts and injection of colored fluids, which enabled him to illustrate the vessels of the liver (portrayed in the two engraved plates). He described the passage of blood from the portal vein to the vena cava, and proved that lymph flows not to the liver, as was then believed, but from it, passing to the recently discovered capsula communis. This fibrous capsule, which Glisson was the first to describe accurately, is now known as "Glisson's capsule." Grolier Club, *100 Books Famous in Medicine*, 29. DSB. Lilly, p. 67. Norman 911. Russell 322. 39772

20. Goldschmid, Edgar (1881-1957). *Entwicklung und Bibliographie der pathologische-anatomischen Abbildung.* 4to. [6] 301 [3]pp. 44 plates. Leipzig:

Hiersemann, 1925. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. Very good copy. \$950

First Edition. G-M 2316: "Traces the development of pathological anatomical illustration and includes a chronological bibliography of all important publications containing illustrations of pathological conditions, and an index of artists, printers and publishers." Fine color plates." 39706



21. Graaf, Regner de (1641-73). *Opera omnia.* 8vo. xx, [4], 390pp. Engraved title, portrait, 23 plates (most folding), full-page engraved text illustrations. Leiden: Huguetan, 1678. 19th cent. quarter calf, marbled boards, endpapers renewed. Light toning, moderate foxing. Library stamps on engraved title.

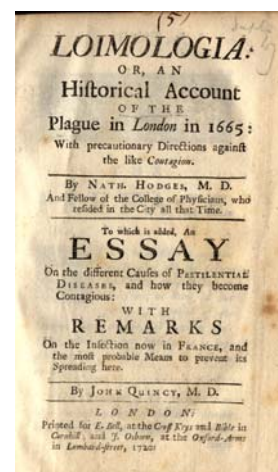
\$950

Second edition, first published 1677. Includes reprints of de Graaf's works on the male and female organs of generation (G-M 1209, 1210), and on the pancreas (G-M 974). 39696

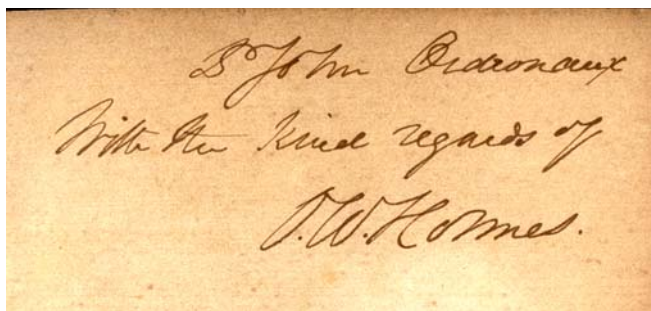
22. Hodges, Nathaniel (1629-88). *Loimologia: Or, an account of the plague in London in 1665 . . . To which is added an essay on the different causes of pestilential diseases, and how they become contagious, with remarks . . . by John Quincy.* 8vo. vi, 288pp. Folding table. London: E. Bell, 1720. 190 x 117 mm. Modern boards. Occasional spotting but very good.

\$1250

First Edition in English of G-M 5121, the "best medical record of the Great Plague of 1665" Hodges, physician to the City of London, was the medical hero of the



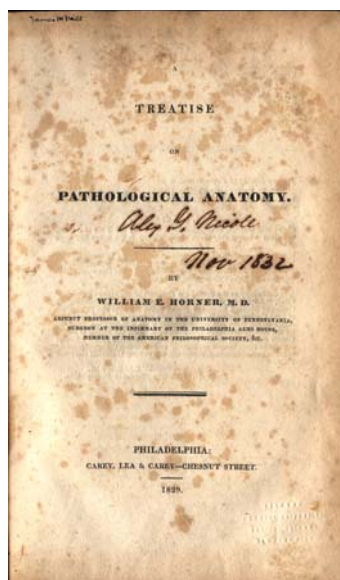
epidemic, remaining in London when most other doctors had fled and treating “crowds of citizens.” Hodges published his account in Latin in 1672; Quincy’s English translation includes his own 76-page supplement. DNB. 39687



23. Holmes, Oliver Wendell (1809-94). *Currents and counter-currents in medical science*. ix, [3], 406, [2, ads.]pp. 16-page publisher’s catalogue in the back. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1861. 195 x 126 mm. Original cloth. Endpapers a bit foxed, light uniform toning, but a very good, tight copy, inscribed by Holmes on the flyleaf to Civil War surgeon John Ordonaux, author of *Hints on the Preservation of Health in Armies* (1861). \$1250

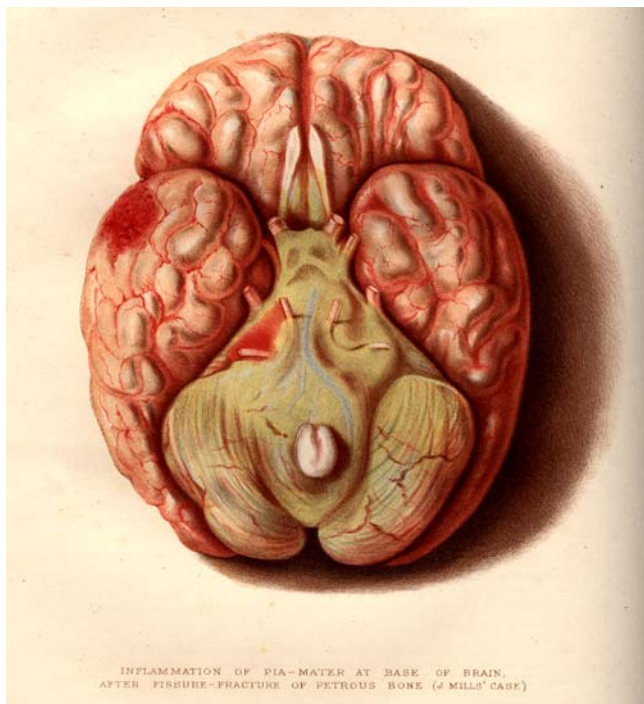
First Collected Edition of these medical essays by Holmes, reprinting his classic “Puerperal fever” (1843, 1855; G-M 6274, 6276). Currier & Tilton 97-99. 39690

24. Horner, William (1793-1853). *A treatise on pathological anatomy*. 8vo. xxix, 460pp. 4 plates (3 colored). Publisher’s catalogue bound in the back. Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Carey, 1829. 216 x 132 mm. 19th cent. sheep, rebacked, endpapers renewed. Foxed and toned as is common with American books of this period. Ownership signature. Embossed library stamp on title. \$1500



First Edition. G-M 2287: “First American work on the subject. Horner was Professor of Anatomy at Pennsylvania, and made several anatomical discoveries.” Among these discoveries was the tensor tarsi (Horner’s muscle) of the eye. Horner spent his career at the University of Pennsylvania, where he held successive positions: Dissector (1816-1818), Demonstrator of Anatomy (1818-1820), Adjunct Professor of Anatomy (1820-1831),

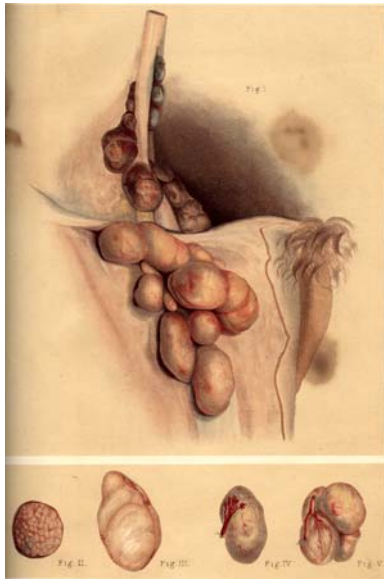
and Professor of Anatomy (1831-1853). Horner amassed thousands of specimens for the anatomy museum at the University, which later became part of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy in Philadelphia. He also was a founder of St. Joseph’s Hospital (1841). 39679



25. Hutchinson, Jonathan (1828-1913). *Illustrations of clinical surgery*. 2 vols., large 4to. [2] 244; [2] 167 [1]pp. 93 mainly chromolithographed plates. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1877-88. 375 x 272 mm. Original cloth, recased. Light occasional foxing to plates, but a fine set. \$7500

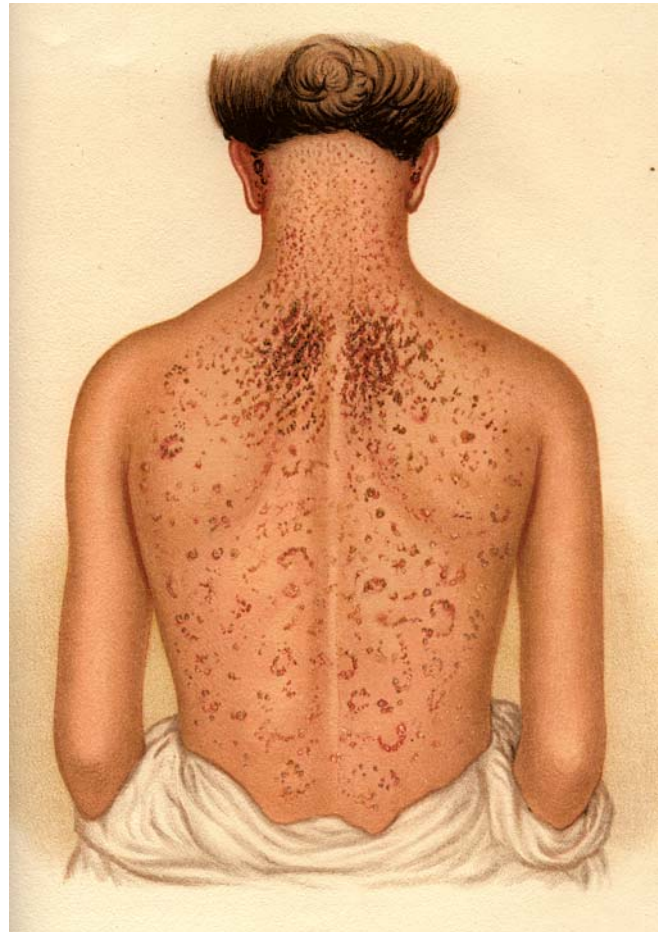
First Edition. G-M 4067, Hutchinson's classic descriptions of cheiropompholyx dysidrosis and sarcoidosis; and G-M 4075 first description of hydradenitis destruens suppurativa, later named Politzer's disease. A leading authority on dermatology, ophthalmology and syphilis, Hutchinson was among the 19th century surgeons whose writings stimulated the continuing development of surgical pathology. His monumental *Illustrations of Clinical Surgery*, published in five parts between 1875 and 1884, illustrates with striking chromolithographed plates a large number of surgical diseases, including complications of head injuries, diseased states of the tongue (including those caused by smoking tobacco), vaccination-syphilis, spina bifida, keratitis, congenital tumors, elephantiasis, etc. Volume II contains illustrations of the malformations of the teeth and peculiar facial traits (caused by interstitial keratitis) characteristic of congenital syphilis, which, together with nerve deafness, constitute "Hutchinson's triad" for diagnosing the disease (see G-M 2386). Crissey & Parish, *Dermatology & Syphilology of the 19th Cent.*, pp. 224-30. Ehling 210-11. DNB. Long, *Hist. Path.*, pp. 129-30. Not in Goldschmid. 39725

26. [Hutchinson]. An atlas of illustrations of pathology (fasciculi I. – XII. [sic]). Folio. 13 fascicules, variously paginated, plus general title, half-title and 8-page index; 2 printed "Notice" slips bound in. 75 plates, mostly chromolithographed or tinted, the majority prepared by Edwin Burgess. London: New Sydenham Society, 1899 [fasc. 13 dated 1900]. 373 x 268 mm. Cloth c. 1900, minor stains. Light foxing and occasional dampstaining, some staining to fasc. 12, otherwise fine. \$3750



First Edition, from parts published between 1877 and 1900. Although not so indicated on the title-page, the atlas consists of 13 parts, the last published in 1900. A continuation of the atlas was issued between 1902 and 1907 under the title *An Atlas of Illustrations of Clinical Medicine* (see below). The two atlases together represent the most elaborate and expensive production of the New

Sydenham Society, a company set up to publish translations and original medical works by subscription. The guiding spirit behind the *Atlas* was Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, general secretary of the New Sydenham Society, and the Victorian / Edwardian era's foremost authority on dermatology and syphilis. Meynell, *The Two Sydenham Societies*, pp. 91-95. 39798

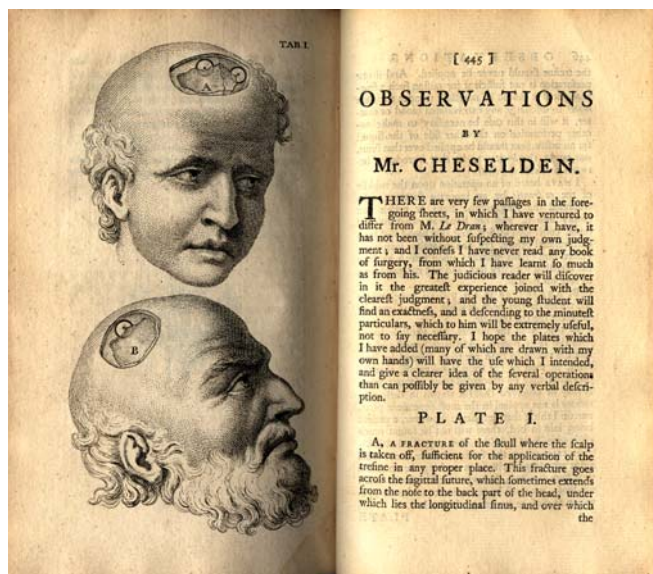


Exhaustive and Rare Atlas of Pathology

27. [Hutchinson]. An atlas of illustrations of clinical medicine, surgery and pathology. . . . 2 vols., folio. Variously paginated. 283 lithographed and photographic plates (110 colored). London: New Sydenham Society, 1902-7. 370 x 273 mm. Half calf & marbled boards ca. 1907, rubbed, rebacked. Some minor soiling, small marginal tear in Vol. I title, but very good. \$3000

First Edition. One of the finest medical / pathological atlases of its period, this profusely illustrated work with 283 lithographed and photographic plates (of which 110 are in color), together with its predecessor (*Atlas of Illustrations of Pathology* [1877-1900]; see above), represents

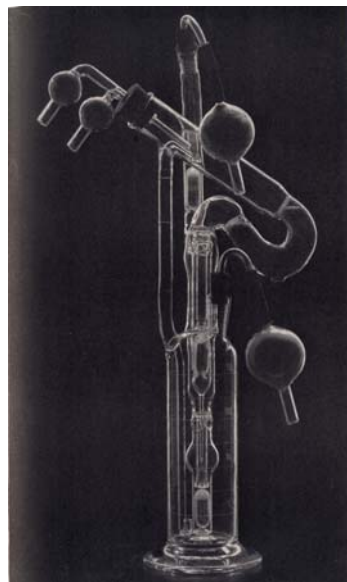
the most elaborate and expensive production of the New Sydenham Society, a company set up to publish translations and original medical works by subscription. "Its object was extensively described in the 1902 and 1903 reports: Clinical utility will be the one object always kept in view. . . . The *Atlas* will assume something of the character of a living record of the most recent clinical experience" (Meynell, p. 156). The guiding spirit behind the *Atlas* was Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, the Victorian / Edwardian era's foremost authority on dermatology and syphilis; reflecting Hutchinson's interests, and the diseases most generally seen in this pre-antibiotic age, roughly three-quarters of the *Atlas*'s illustrations are devoted to skin diseases, venereal afflictions and tropical diseases such as elephantiasis and leprosy. Originally issued in fascicules, the *Atlas* comprised virtually the whole output of the Society from 1902 onwards, and would probably not have been published at all, given the Society's lack of funds, had it not been for Hutchinson's strong belief in the validity of this form of medical teaching. This work is bibliographically complex, and because it was issued in a large number of separate fascicules, complete sets are surprisingly rare. DNB for Hutchinson. Meynell, *The Two Sydenham Societies*, nos. 175-195. 39724



28. Le Dran, Henri François (1685-1770). The operations in surgery . . . Translated by Thomas Gataker . . . With remarks, plates of the operations, and a sett of instruments, by William Cheselden. 8vo. [8], 473, [3]pp. 22 engraved plates. London: Hitch & Dodsley, 1752. Modern half morocco, marbled boards. Light toning. Early ownership signatures. Very good copy. \$950

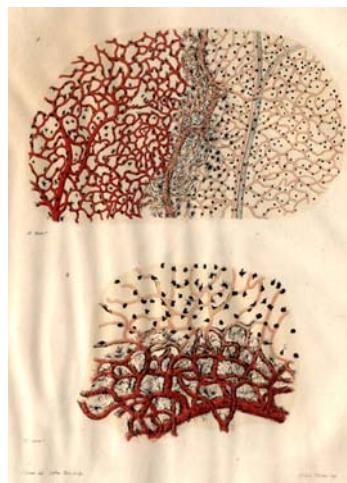
Second edition in English. Le Dran is credited with major improvements in lithotomy (G-M 4283), as well as original ideas on empyema and cancer (G-M 2607), and valuable case reports in military and general surgery (G-M 2149). This English translation, first published in 1749, contains William Cheselden's only work on general surgery. Wellcome III, p. 473. 39790

29. Lindbergh, Charles A. (1902-74). An apparatus for the culture of whole organs. In *J. Exp. Med.* 62 (1935): 409-31. Whole number. 254 x 174 mm. Original printed wrappers. Fine copy. \$750



First Edition, Journal Issue. G-M 858.1: "In 1931, the year before his son's sensational kidnapping, the celebrity aviator began working with Alexis Carrel at the Rockefeller Institute on a perfusion pump which would allow the cultivation of whole organs in vitro. His pump maintained a sterile, pulsating circulation of fluid through excised organs, and enabled Carrel to keep organs such as the thyroid gland and kidney

alive and functioning. It is a forerunner of the modern heart pump." 39713



30. Lister, Joseph (1827-1912). On the early stages of inflammation. In *Phil. Trans.* 148 (1859): 645-702; plate. Whole number. Original wrappers, spine worn, some soiling. Unopened and internally very good. \$500

First Edition, Journal Issue. G-M 2298: "This

paper reports the results of one of Lister's most valuable researches; his conclusions still hold today." 39726

31. Mead, Richard (1673-1754). The medical works of Richard Mead. 4to. xxiv, 662, [48] p., [5]

leaves of plates, mezzotint frontispiece portrait. London: Hitch & Hawes . . . , 1762. Modern quarter calf, cloth boards. Tears in first four leaves repaired, margins of last leaf reinforced. Light toning, scattered foxing. \$950

First Collected Edition. Includes Mead's "Mechanical account of poisons," "Of the influence of the sun and moon upon human bodies," "Discourse on the plague," "Discourse on the small-pox and measles," "Rhazes' treatise on the small-pox and measles," "Method for extracting the foul air out of ships," "Discourse on the scurvy," "Medical precepts and cautions," "Medica sacra," "Oratio anniversaria Harveiana," "Joanni Freind, epistola," "Dr. Bonomo's observations concerning the worms of human bodies," and "An account of the hydrophobia." 39760



.Founding Work of Modern Pathology—Rare in Uncut State

32. Morgagni, Giovanni Battista (1682-1771). *De sedibus, et causis morborum per anatomen indagatis*. . . . 2 vols. in 1, folio. xcvi, 298, blank; 452pp. Engraved portrait by Jean Renard (i.e., Giovanni Volpato, 1733-1803), dated 1762 as usual (bound before p. xvii in this copy). Venice: Remondini, 1761. 387 x 250 mm. (uncut). Modern vellum-backed marbled boards, slightly worn at corners. Minor foxing, but a fine copy, rare in uncut state, in a half-morocco drop-back box. \$12,500

First Edition, First Issue, with the title to Vol. I printed in red and black. G-M 2276. PMM 206. Dibner 125. Also G-M 2734, description of mitral stenosis and heart-block, and G-M 2885, angina pectoris. Morgagni set a new standard for pathology, providing extraordinarily complete correlations between clinical details and postmortem findings. On the basis of his work, Baillie was able by the end of the century to publish the first systematic textbook in the field. Morgagni's best descriptions involved lesions of the vascular system. "The work

on aneurysms is magnificent" (Long, *Hist. Pathol.*, p. 69). There are also excellent descriptions of cancers of the stomach, rectum and pancreas, of cirrhosis of the liver, atrophied kidneys, and hydronephrosis with stricture of the ureter.

De sedibus was based on 700 autopsies and the clinical experience of a lifetime. It consists of a series of letters, written in a fine literary style, and printed in an elegant, generous folio format befitting the great reputation of Morgagni as a physician, anatomist and teacher. Morgagni's portrait was engraved by Volpato, who usually signed himself with the French version of his name, Renard; he was the founder of a school



of engraving and worked on the famous series of color engravings from Raphael for the Vatican. One of the unusual features of *De sedibus* are the letters that serve as introductions to the main sections of the work. Written by Morgagni to physicians and surgeons of note in various countries, each letter recalls that Morgagni is a member of the particular country's most distinguished scientific society, and expresses the wish that *De sedibus* be brought to the attention of the particular society. These letters are set out in the form usually reserved for a dedicatory epistle, and can be viewed as such for the sections which they precede. Lilly, *Notable Medical Books*, 125. Benezit re Volpato. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 792 ("Morgagni's contribution to the understanding of disease may well rank with the contributions of Vesalius in anatomy and Harvey in physiology"). Blake 312. Waller 6672. Norman 1547. Osler 1178, "one of the great books in our literature." 30694

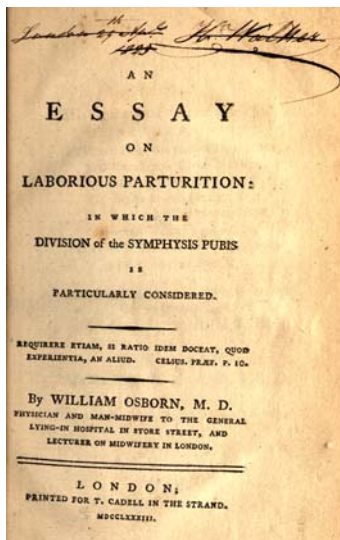


33. Motherby, George (1732-93). A new medical dictionary. Folio. Unpaginated. 23 plates at the end, plus double-paged engraved chart inserted before leaf 3L1. London: J. Johnson, 1775. 18th cent. calf, spine repaired. \$1250

First Edition of this comprehensive illustrated dictionary, which underwent numerous

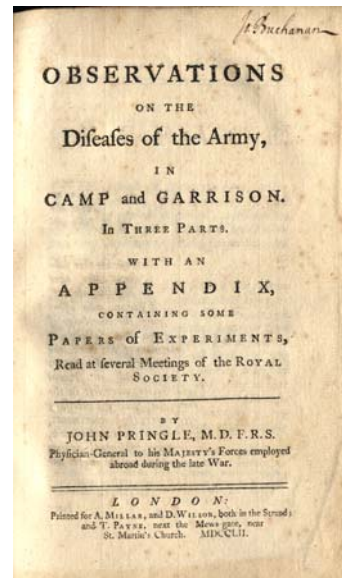
revised editions. 39721

34. Osborn, William (1732-1808). An essay on laborious parturition . . . 8vo. [6], x, [xiii]-xvi, 255pp. London: Cadell, 1783. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Engraved armorial bookplate of William Hamilton. Light toning. \$1250



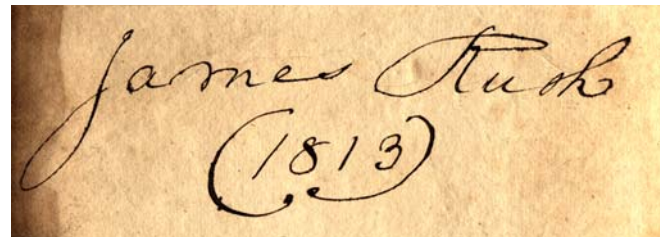
First Edition. Osborn, a student of William Hunter, founded with Thomas Denman as successful school of midwifery that was strongly opposed to the operation of cesarean section. In the present treatise Osborn discussed the operation of symphysiotomy, or division of the symphysis pubis, in cases of difficult labor. O'Dowd & Philipp, p. 161. 39779

35. Pringle, John (1707-82). Observations on the diseases of the army, in camp and garrison. 8vo. xxiii, 431pp. London: A. Millar & D. Wilson [etc.], 1752. 197 x 124 mm. Calf c. 1752, rebaked. Title a bit foxed, but very good. Early ownership signatures. \$1500



First Edition. G-M 2150. Pringle "laid down the true principles of military sanitation and the ventilation of hospital wards. Pringle was one of the pioneers of the anti-septic idea, showed that jail fever and hospital fever are one and the same, did much for the better ventilation of ships, barracks, jails and mines, correlated the different forms of dysentery and gave the name influenza to that dread disease. This work [was]

the source-book of all subsequent writers" (Garrison, *Military Medicine*, p. 149). The preface contains Pringle's account of the origin of the Red Cross concept, in which all military hospitals were to be regarded as neutral and mutually protected. This proposition was first made in 1743 by the Earl of Stair, commander of the British forces in Germany, but it was probably at Pringle's suggestion. 39791

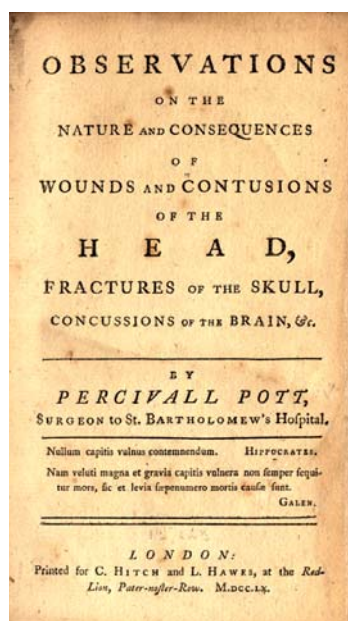


36. Pringle. The same, but *First American Edition*, with notes by Benjamin Rush (1745-1813). xlvii, 411pp. Text woodcut. Philadelphia: Edward Earle, 1810. 215 x 130 mm. Tree sheep c. 1810, hinges cracked, some wear. Moderate toning as is common in American books of this period. Signature (dated 1813) of James Rush (1786-1869), son of Benjamin Rush, on the front paste-down; 19th century bookplate of the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library (i.e., Library Company of Philadelphia), noting Rush's gift of this copy to the library. 20th cent. owner's bookplate. \$1000

Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), editor of the American edition, was Surgeon General during the Revolutionary War and author of the first American textbook on psychiatry (G-M 4924), as well as classic works on smallpox

inoculation, yellow fever, and dengue fever (G-M 5422, 5453, 5470). His son James Rush, a physician and scholar, was the author of *The Philosophy of the Human Voice* (1827), a classic work in elocution and speech therapy. Upon his death James Rush left a large bequest to the Library Company of Philadelphia, which resulted in the foundation of the Ridgway Branch of that library. Austin 1565. 39686

37. Pott, Percival (1714-88). Observations on the nature and consequences of wounds and contusions of the head, fractures of the skull, concussions of the brain, etc. 8vo. xxxii, 182pp. London: Hitch & Hawes, 1760. 196 x 125 mm. Modern full morocco, endpapers renewed. Title repaired, occasional spotting, stamp of the Johns Hopkins Hospital library. \$1500



First Edition. G-M 4850.5. In this work Pott first described the characteristic puffy tumor ("Pott's puffy tumor") differentiating extradural hematoma from abscess, and noted the various effects of extradural and subdural hemorrhages. Zimmerman & Veith, pp. 324-337. 39697

38. Stephenson, John (1797-1842) & James Morss Churchill. Medical botany: Or, illustrations and descriptions of the medicinal plants of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin pharmacopoeias. . . . 8vo. 4 vols. in 2. Unpaginated. 186 attractive hand-colored botanical plates (numbered 1-185, plus an unnumbered plate of "Atropa belladonna" in Vol. I). London: John Churchill, 1831. 240 x 146 mm. 19th cent. half calf, marbled boards, a little rubbed. Minor foxing and offsetting from plates, but a very good set. Ownership signature, dated 1871, on endpaper. \$4500

First Edition. A very attractive series, including the Dublin pharmacopeia, which Woodville did not use in his own *Medical Botany* (1790-95). The handsome hand-colored plates make a very good impression next to more celebrated works by Sowerby, Edwards, etc. See G-M 5740 for Stephenson, who was the first to be operated on by Roux for cleft palate, and who first described the operation in his thesis of 1820. Churchill was the great pioneer of acupuncture in England; see Lu and Needham, *Celestial Lancets*, pp. 297-99. Nissen 1891. Pritzel 8946. 39705



39. Stephenson. Medical zoology, and mineralogy; illustrations and descriptions of the animals and minerals employed in medicine . . . including also an account of animal and mineral poisons. . . . 8vo. vi, 350pp. 44 (i.e., 46) hand-colored lithographed plates by G. Reid, printed by C. Hullmandel. London: John Wilson, 1832. 241 x 150 mm. Half russia gilt c. 1832, rebacked, a little rubbed. Very minor foxing & offsetting, but very good. \$3750

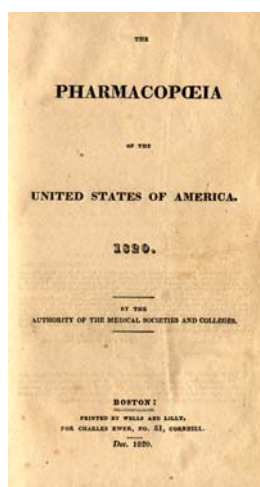
First Edition of this unusual treatise, the first on its subject published in English. The work is divided into two parts, on animal and mineral medicine and poisons; the part on animal medicine is divided into chapters on mammals, birds, reptiles (including amphibians), fish, and various types of invertebrate, including insects, spiders, parasitical worms and marine invertebrates. The

section on insects and arachnids is especially interesting: many of the species discussed were included because they are venomous (e.g., scorpions) or otherwise productive of disease (e.g., crab lice); however, a few species, such as the “pill millipede” (*Armadillo vulgaris*, or sowbug) were actually used for medicinal purposes in former times, “although no reliance is now placed on their powers” (p. 151). The second part of the work discusses the medicinal / toxicological properties of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, antimony, arsenic, mercury, etc. Stephenson conceived this work as the sequel to his four-volume *Medical Botany* (1827-31), written with J. M. Churchill. NUC NS 0912968. BM *Nat. Hist.* V, p. 2016. Nissen (Zool.) 3995. Waring, *Bib. Therapeutica*, p. 168. 39780

40. Taylor, Robert W. (1842-1906). A clinical atlas of venereal and skin diseases including diagnosis, prognosis and treatment. Folio. 427 pp. 58 chromolithograph plates, text engravings. Philadelphia: Lea Bros., 1889. Modern quarter calf, black cloth boards. Tears in title and a few other leaves repaired, upper corners of first few leaves a little creased, but a fine copy otherwise. \$1000

First Edition. “This magnificent atlas was the major work of Taylor, a prominent dermatologist and professor of genitourinary and venereal diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. The starkly realistic colored plates, together with a lucid text, mark the work as one of the finest atlases of its kind” (*Heirs of Hippocrates*). See G-M 4069 for Taylor's classic description of acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans (“Taylor's disease”). Cordasco 80-6164. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2043. Pusey, *History of and Epidemiology of Syphilis*, p. 63. Pusey, *History of Dermatology*, p. 148. 39759

41. United States. The pharmacopoeia of the United States of America. 8vo. 272pp. Boston: Wells & Lilly, 1820. 18th cent. tree sheep, rebaked. Some foxing and browning as is common in American books of this period. \$950



First Edition. G-M 1845. The first official pharmacopeia of the United States owed its existence largely to the efforts of the American physician Lyman Spalding, who began campaigning for a national pharmacopeia in 1815. Spalding's efforts finally bore fruit in a national convention that met in 1820 and adopted a pharmacopeia based mainly on the *Pharmacopoeia of the Massachusetts Medical Society* (1808). 39793

Omnis Cellula e Cellula

42. Virchow, Rudolf (1821-1902). Die Cellularpathologie in ihrer Begründung auf physiologische und pathologische Gewebelehre. 8vo. xvi, 440pp., 27pp. adverts. Text illustrations. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1858. Modern half morocco, marbled boards. Light toning, otherwise a very good copy. W. G. MacCallum's copy, with his signature on what appears to be the book's original front endpaper, bound in before the half-title. \$5000



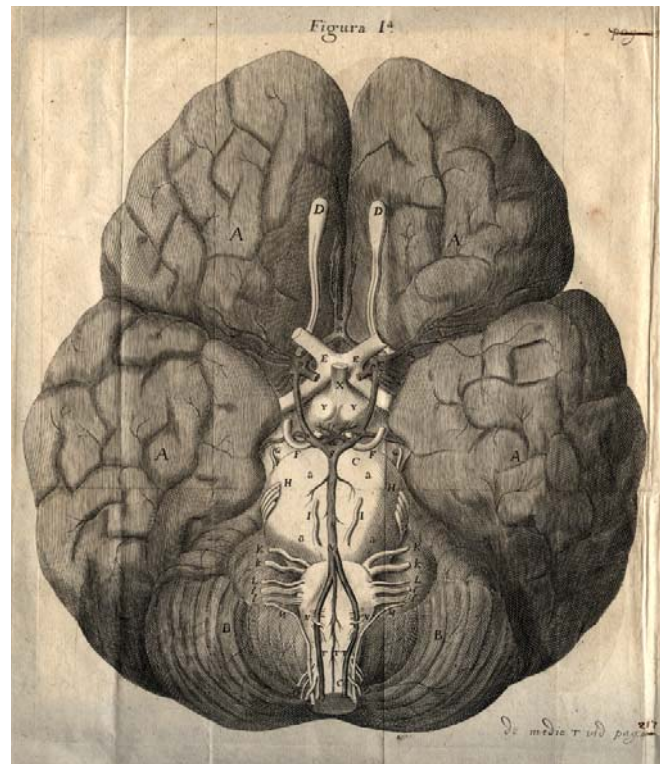
First Edition. G-M 2299. PMM 307c. Dibner 132. Horblit 99. Virchow argued that all developed tissue can be traced back only to a cell, and thus set forth the phrase “*Omnis cellula e cellula*” to be added to Harvey’s “*Omne vivum ex ovo*” and Pasteur’s “*Omne vivum e vivo*.” Virchow “analysed diseases and diseased tissues from the point of view of cell-formation and cell-structure, much as Kolliker had analysed normal tissues.

There are departments of pathology that Virchow explored so well that they have hardly been extended since his day. He set in motion the now familiar idea that the body may be regarded ‘as a state in which every cell is

a citizen.' Disease is a civil war, 'a conflict of citizens brought about by the action of external forces'" (Singer, *History of Biology* [1959], p. 344). This copy of Virchow's classic work once belonged to Canadian pathologist W. G. MacCallum (1874-1944), professor of pathology at Johns Hopkins, best known for his important discoveries concerning the life cycle of the malarial parasite; see G-M 3859, 3962, 5246, 5250. 39766

43. Willis, Thomas (1621-75). *Cerebri anatomi: Cui accessit nervorum descriptio et usus*. 8vo. [30], 56, [2], 57-240pp. 14 (of 15) engraved plates, after drawings by Christopher Wren and Richard Lower. London: Tho. Roycroft for Jo. Martyn & Ja. All-estry, 1664. 17th century vellum. Very good apart from missing plate. \$6000

First Edition, octavo issue. G-M 1378. One of the foundations of neuroanatomy, and the birthplace of the term "neurology." Dissatisfied with the imperfect and fragmentary descriptions in earlier accounts of the brain, Willis devised a comprehensive and comparative program of brain dissections, which he carried out with the aid of his pupils Christopher Wren, Richard Lower and Thomas Millington. Willis classified and described ten pairs of cranial nerves, six of which are still recognized, and was the first to grasp the physiological significance of the "circle of Willis," the circle of anastomosed arteries at the base of the brain by which full circulation to all parts of the brain can be maintained even when the carotid or vertebral arteries are blocked. From his observations of animal brains, Willis hypothesized that the convolutionary complexity of the human cerebral cortex is correlated with man's superior intelligence, and that the cerebellum, a similar structure in all mammals, is the source of involuntary action.



Cerebri anatome was issued in both a quarto and an octavo edition, the quarto edition appearing a few weeks before the cheaper octavo edition. The copperplates were engraved with the pagination of the quarto edition, which was corrected in manuscript for the octavo publication. 39788