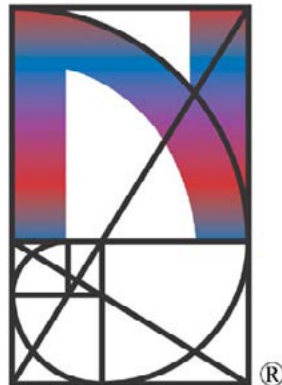


*Catalogue 81:*

*Medicine & The Life Sciences*

History of Obstetrics and Other (Mostly) Recent Acquisitions



HistoryofScience.com

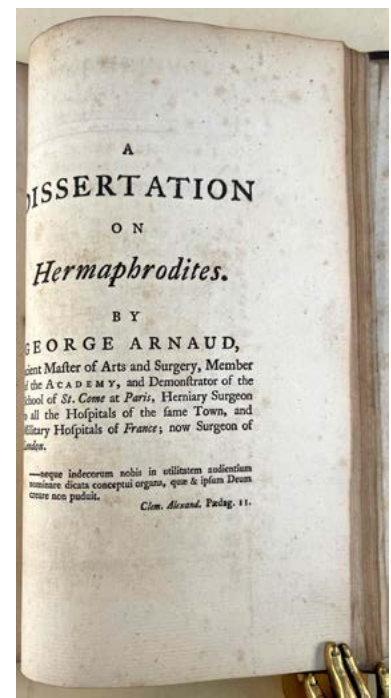
Jeremy Norman & Co., Inc.

P.O. Box 867

Novato, CA 94948

Cell/Text: (415) 225-3954

Email: [orders@jnorman.com](mailto:orders@jnorman.com)



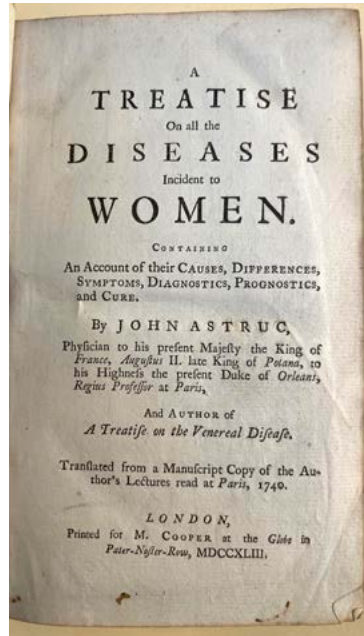
1. **Arnaud de Ronsil, Georges** (1698-1774). A dissertation on hermaphrodites. In: **Jourdan de Pellerin, E.** A treatise on venereal maladies . . . , pp. 425-482. Whole volume. xv, [1], 482pp. 4 folding engraved plates. London: A. Millar, 1750. Half calf gilt, marbled boards ca. 1750, rebaked, light edgewear. Some marginal worming in lower corners of first few leaves, some toning and foxing, tear along fold of one plate, but very good. \$2750



*of Hermaphrodites*, took a less dogmatic approach than Parsons's to the subject of sexual ambiguity. "While Parsons was convinced that hermaphrodites did not exist and were merely products of misidentification and imagination, Arnaud's own research made him more cautious in consigning the dual-sexed figure to the pages of fiction. 'By the term hermaphrodite,' Arnaud wrote, 'we understand him or her, in whom the parts, which form the essential difference between the two sexes, are found together, either perfectly or imperfectly'" (Russell, *The Unsexed Mind and Psychological Androgyny*, 1790-1848, p. 38). Arnaud divided intersex individuals into four classes—the male hermaphrodite, the female hermaphrodite, the perfect hermaphrodite and the imperfect hermaphrodite—illustrating examples of each in the *Dissertation's* plates. Arnaud's work was issued both separately and as part of Jourdan de Pellerin's work on venereal disease. 51594

**2. Astruc, Jean** (1684-1766). A treatise on all the diseases incident to women . . . Translated from a manuscript copy of the author's lectures read at Paris, 1740. [8], 480pp. London: M. Cooper, 1743. 198 x 121 mm. Old gilt-ruled calf, hinges cracking, a few small holes in the leather, light edgewear. Insignificant marginal worming but very good. \$950

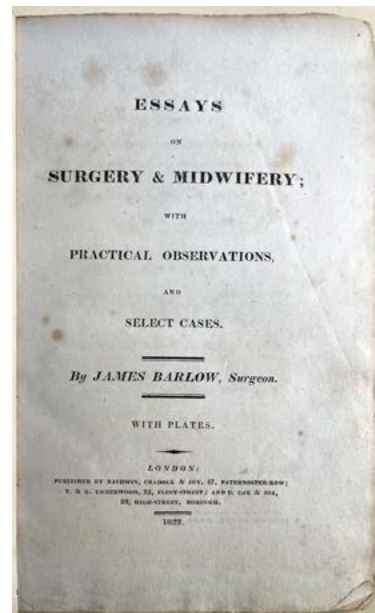
**First Edition.** The present *Treatise*, based on shorthand notes of Astruc's lectures taken in 1737, precedes by over two decades his six-volume *Traité des maladies des femmes* (1762-67; see Garrison-Morton.com 6019). The work appears never to have been published in French. Astruc, a professor of medicine at Montpellier and Paris, made significant contributions to sex-related medicine, including *De morbis veneris* (1736 and later eds.), the first great work on venereal disease (see Garrison-Morton.com 5195). 51593

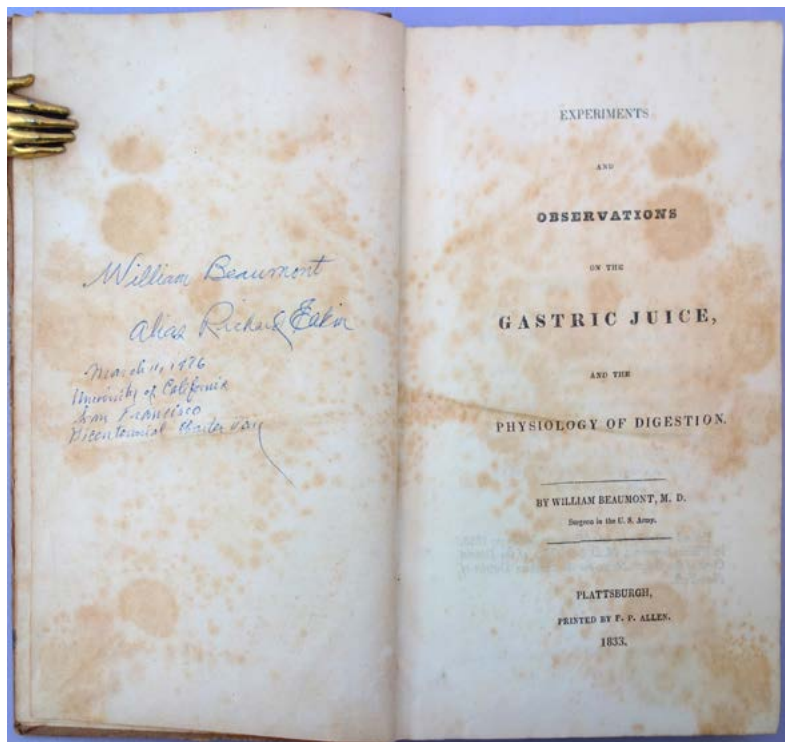


**3. Barlow, James** (1767-1839). Essays on surgery & midwifery; with practical observations, and select cases. x, [9]-417pp. 5 plates, 4 with explanation leaves. London: Baldwin, Cradock & Joy [etc.], 1822. 225 x 144 mm. (uncut). Original boards, rebaked in cloth, some edgewear, upper corner of front cover repaired. Some foxing and toning but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed on the front free endpaper: "From the Author to O. Jones." \$500

**First Edition.** Barlow was the first in England to perform a cesarean section from which the mother recovered (the original account of this operation was published in 1798; see Garrison-Morton.com 6236.1). In the present work Barlow included accounts of this operation and two more he had performed in 1817 and 1821; the first was successful but the second resulted in the death of the mother.

The present copy, which the author inscribed to an O. Jones, has an additional plate (Plate V) showing before-and-after pictures of a patient operated on for a tumor on the nose. 51558





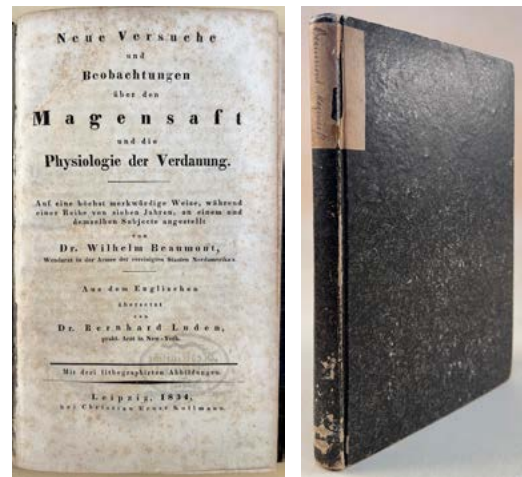
- 4. Beaumont, William** (1785-1853). Experiments and observations on the gastric juice, and the physiology of digestion. 8vo. 280pp., text illustrations. Plattsburgh: F. P. Allen, 1833. 221 x 137 mm. Original boards, cloth spine with remains of paper label, hinges fragile, light edgewear; preserved in a cloth slipcase. Some foxing and dampstaining but very good. From the library of Herbert M. Evans (1882-1971), with bookplate; later owned by Chauncey D. Leake (1896-1978), with his note on paper wrapper enclosing the book. Flyleaf opposite the title inscribed "William Beaumont alias Richard Eaken," with note below in Leake's hand dated 11 March 1976. \$2000



**First Edition.** Beaumont, a U. S. Army surgeon, was the first to make an accurate scientific study of the physical phenomena of gastric digestion. While stationed at Fort Mackinac, Michigan, close to the Canadian border, Beaumont was presented with a unique opportunity in the person of one of his patients, the young French Canadian soldier Alexis St. Martin, who had been left with a permanent gastric fistula after suffering a gunshot wound to the stomach. Beaumont's experiments and observations, conducted between 1825 and 1831, conclusively established the chemical nature of digestion, the presence and role of hydrochloric acid in the stomach, the temperature of the stomach during digestion, the movement of the stomach walls and the relative digestibility of certain foods—all of which revolutionized current theories of the physiology of digestion. This copy is from the library of **Herbert M. Evans**, discoverer of vitamin E and human growth hormone; it was later given by Evans' daughter to **Chauncey D. Leake**, discoverer of the anesthetic properties of divinyl ether. The flyleaf opposite the title bears the signature of **Richard Eakin** (1910-99), a much-honored professor of zoology at UC Berkeley, who was famous for impersonating various scientists—including Beaumont—during his lectures. Garrison-Morton.com 989. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 130. Fulton, pp. 186-190. Horblit 10. Norman 152. Norman, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 61. 43594

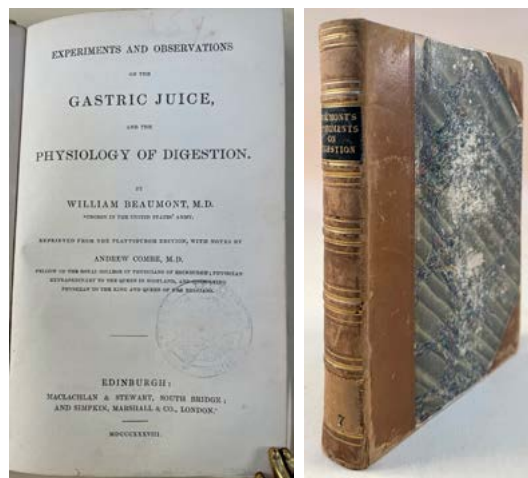
**5. Beaumont, William** (1785-1853). *Neue Versuche und Beobachtungen über den Magensaft und die Physiologie der Verdauung*. Translated by Bernhard Luden. vi, 222pp. 3 plates. Leipzig: Christian Ernst Kollmann, 1834. 214 x 126 mm. 19th-century paste paper boards, handwritten spine label, light rubbing. Light foxing, old library stamp on the title verso. Very good. \$950

**First Edition in German.** The European editions of Beaumont's work are *scarce*. 51398



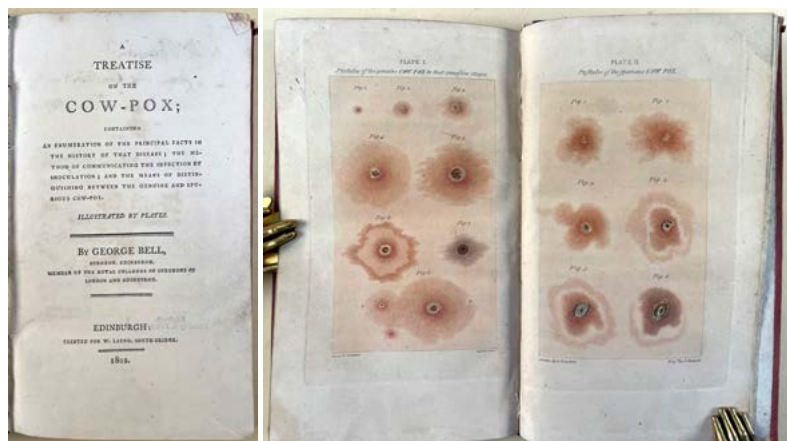
**6. Beaumont, William** (1785-1853). *Experiments and observations on the gastric juice, and the physiology of digestion*. Edited by Andrew Combe (1797-1847). xix, 319pp. Text illustrations. Edinburgh: Maclachlan & Stewart; London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1838. 185 x 117 mm. 19th-century half calf, marbled boards, some rubbing, light edgewear. Faint library stamp on title and one or two other leaves, but very good. \$950

**Scarce First British Edition.** The editor, physician and phrenologist Andrew Combe, added several of his own observations. Combe was the author of *The Physiology of Digestion* (1836), which drew heavily from Beaumont's work. 51397

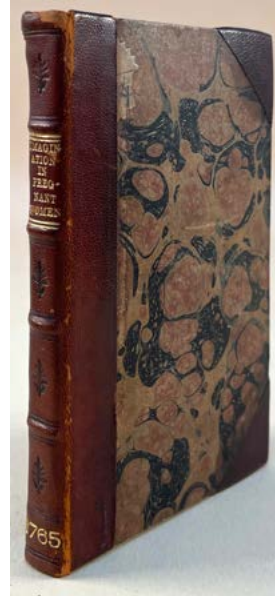
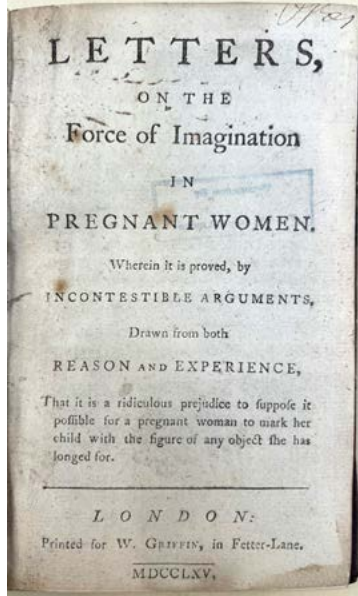


**7. Bell, George** (1777-1832). *A treatise on the cow-pox; containing an enumeration of the principal facts in the history of that disease . . .* 115pp. 2 hand-colored engraved plates. Edinburgh: W. Laing, 1802. 178 x 105 mm. Original boards, paper spine with printed label (small portion of spine and label lacking), hinges cracked, light wear. Light toning but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed on the title verso: "For Mr. [George] Paterson from the Author." Paterson's 19th-century armorial bookplate on the front pastedown. \$1250

**First Edition.** "This scarce work, appearing four years after the epochal book on smallpox by Edward Jenner, includes the history of cowpox, its role in smallpox inoculation, and the methods of procuring and preparing the cowpox virus for inoculation. The two colored plates show the distinction between genuine and spurious cowpox. The author was the son of the noted surgeon Benjamin Bell" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1322). 51592



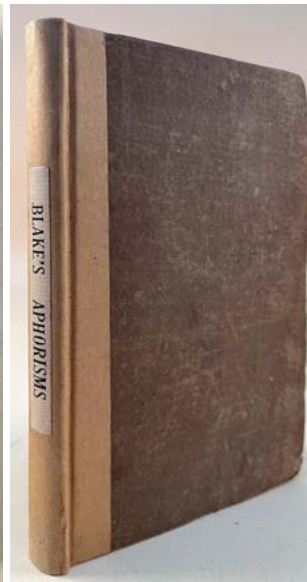
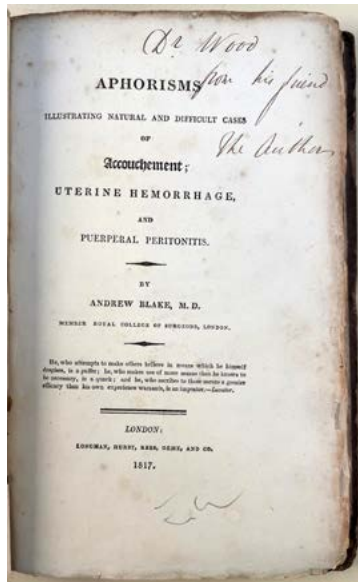
8. [Bellet, Isaac (d. 1778).] Letters on the force of imagination in pregnant women. Wherein it is



proved, by incontestable arguments, drawn from both reason and experience, that it is a ridiculous prejudice . . . [2], iii, 133pp. London: W. Griffin, 1765. 152 x 97 mm. Later half morocco, marbled boards, light wear at extremities and hinges. Light toning, occasional foxing and staining but very good \$950

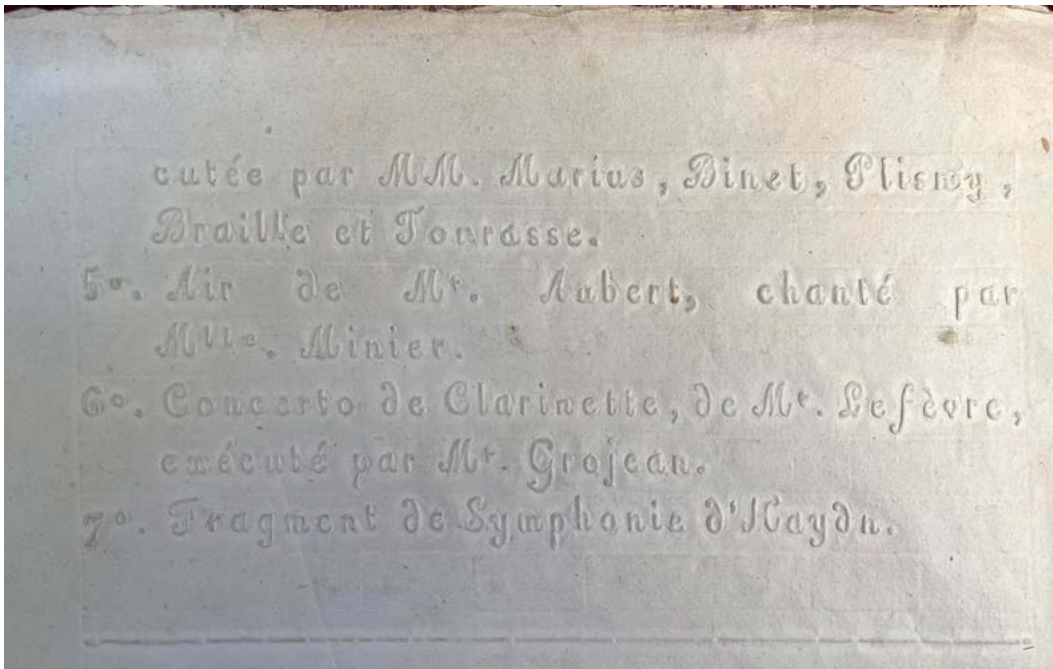
**First Edition in English**, first published in French in 1745. Bellet denied the theory of maternal impression, the long-held belief that a strong mental or physical influence experienced by a pregnant woman could “mark” her unborn child. Such folk beliefs arose to account for the existence of birth defects or congenital disorders; for example, a child’s port-wine birthmark could be seen as the result of the mother’s craving for strawberries during pregnancy. 51552

9. **Blake, Andrew.** Aphorisms illustrating natural and difficult cases of accouchement; uterine



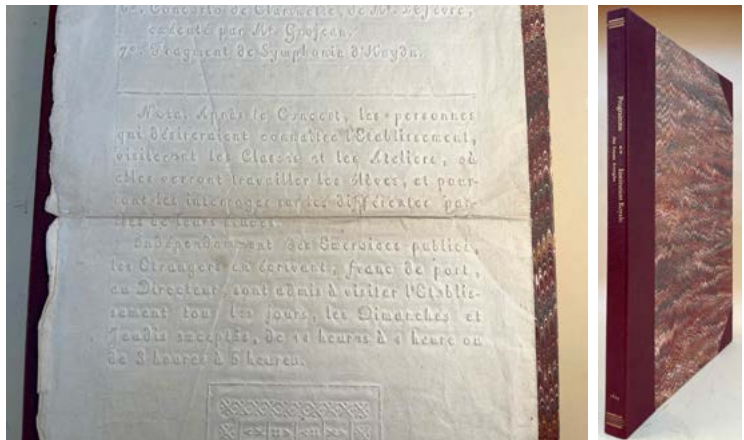
hemorrhage, and puerperal peritonitis. 98, [2] pp. Interleaved copy. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Co., 1817. 202 x 126 mm. (uncut). Original boards, rebacked, new paper spine, endpapers renewed, corners worn. Light foxing, edges a bit frayed, but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed on the title: “Dr. Wood from his friend the Author.” \$500

**First Edition.** A collection of 290 aphorisms covering natural and difficult labors, malposition of the head, breech births, twin births, deformed pelvis, cesarean operation, prolapse of the uterus, use of the forceps, hemorrhage, peritonitis and related subjects. Blake was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London; little else is known about him. 51603



No.10. Braille's name appears in the second line of text in the above illustration.

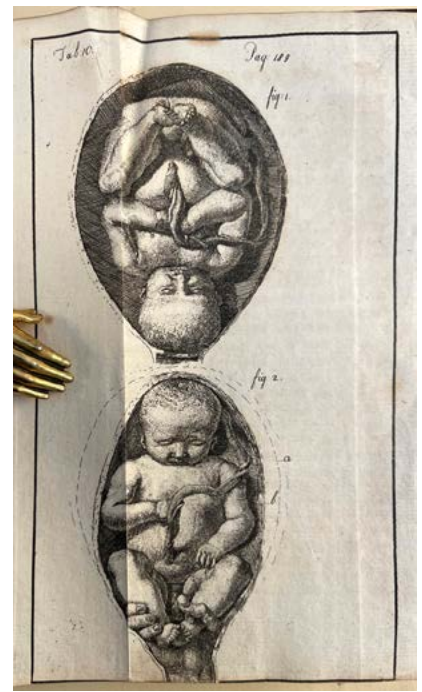
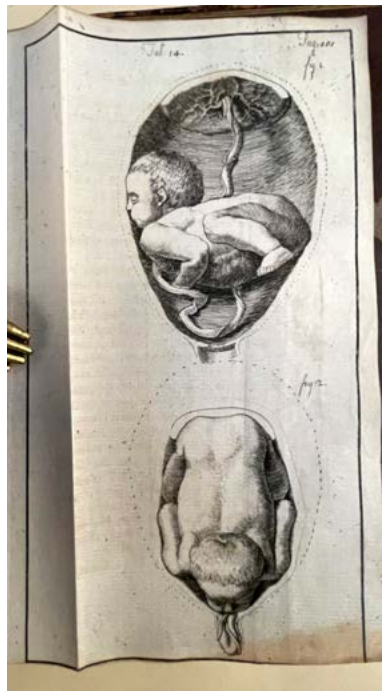
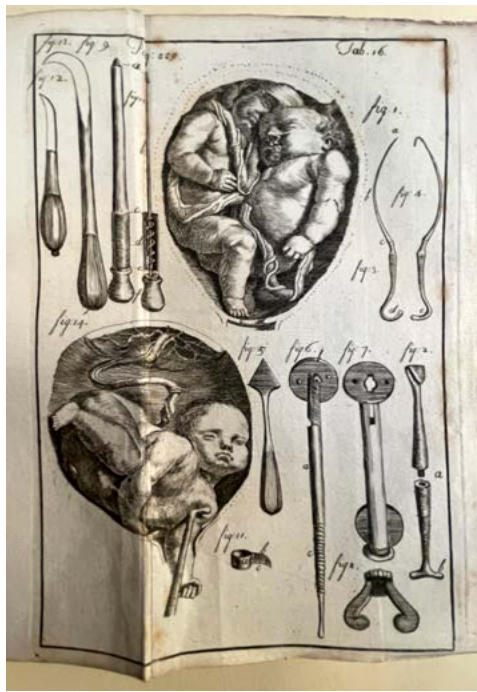
**10. [Braille, Louis (1809-52).]** Institution royale des jeunes aveugles. Exercice public du mercredi 27 avril . . . Programme. Bifolium, printed in raised type. [2]pp. Paris: Institution royale des jeunes aveugles, 1825. 450 x 293 mm. (uncut). Unbound; preserved in a half morocco folding case. Light creasing but fine otherwise. \$2000



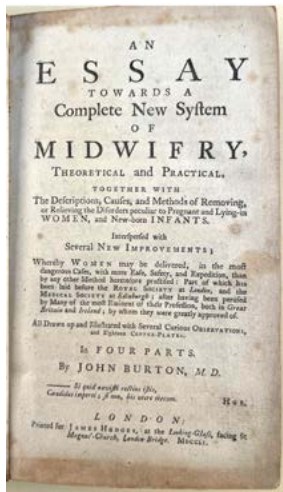
**Extremely Rare** program for a musical concert given by students at the French Institute for the Blind, listing the 17-year-old **Louis Braille** among its participants. The program was printed by the Institute's students using the special raised type developed in the 1780s by the organization's founder, Valentin Haüy (1745-1822). Haüy's raised type was the first touch system of printing developed for the blind, and the forerunner of Braille's dot-based system, which Braille began to develop around the time of the present program. 51401

*Illustrated by George Stubbs*

**11. Burton, John (1710-71).** An essay towards a complete new system of midwifery, theoretical and practical . . . xix, [5], 391, [25]pp. 18 plates (17 folding) drawn and engraved by George Stubbs (1724-1806). London: Printed for James Hodges, 1751. 18th-century sheep, rebacked, some wear to edges and corners. Some foxing and toning, lower margins of some plates trimmed (not affecting images), fore-edges of a few plates frayed but a very good copy. \$3750



**First Edition.** Burton studied medicine under Herman Boerhaave in Leiden, where he first learned of



Heinrich van Deventer's teachings on midwifery, and received his medical degree at Rheims. His most important work was his *Essay Towards a Complete New System of Midwifry*, which contains the first detailed discussion of cesarean section; it was also the first work to suggest that puerperal fever is contagious, and to note that the maternal and fetal circulations are completely separate. The engraved illustrations are the earliest published work of George Stubbs, the British artist famous for his paintings of horses and other wildlife. Burton published his *Essay* at least partly in an attempt to forestall Smellie's *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery* (1751), fearing that the improved obstetrical forceps featured in Smellie's work would compete with his own (illustrated in *Essay*, plate opposite p. 385). He also attacked Smellie in print the following year, which may have inspired Laurence Sterne to satirize Burton

as the incompetent "Dr. Slop" in his famous novel *Tristram Shandy* (1759-67). Garrison-Morton.com 6268. 51564

**12. Cailliaud, Frédéric** (1787-1869). Autograph letter signed, in French, to Émile Blanchard (1819-1900). Bifolium. 2pp. Nantes, 31 May 1855. 250 x 202 mm. Minor soiling along folds, a few tiny spots but very good. \$750

From Frédéric Cailliaud, conchologist and curator of the Natural History Museum of Nantes, to zoologist and entomologist Émile Blanchard, regarding the former's prizewinning memoir on the *Pholas* genus of marine bivalve mollusks (translation ours):

I waited a few days to respond to your last letter, wanting to give you news of my dissertation on perforators; I myself expected it every day. You know that Messrs. Milne-Edwards and de Quatrefages, especially the latter, strongly encouraged me to send my work to the Dutch Society of Sciences in Harlem, given that this year



it was putting this subject out for competition. So I sent my work, and I learned that it was perfectly received, crowned, and that I was given the Gold Medal with a price of 150 florins, which is the ordinary prize to which is added 150 florins, which is very rarely given.

I am very indebted to these gentlemen: de Quatrefages because I assure you that on my part I would not have had the nerve to enter the competition; and Mr. Milne-Edwards who communicated to me the authors and even the translator to complete my work and to add much more interest to it. My dissertation is on all perforating mollusks in general, and they have written to me from Holland that it will soon be published in the memoirs of the Dutch Society of Sciences of Harlem; it will form the second part of Vol. XI (new series). You can cite this information if you are in a hurry to publish. My *Pholas* and discoveries are also discussed in the conchology journal of Petit de la Saussayes T. 1 p. 22, p. 174, p. 171, p. 360; Volume 2 p. 301 . . .

Cailliaud's memoir, published in the *Natuurkundige Verhandelingen van de Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen te Haarlem* (1856) under the title "Mémoire sur les mollusques perforants," was the first to state that the valves of *Pholas* were hard

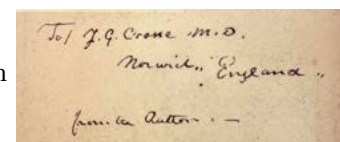
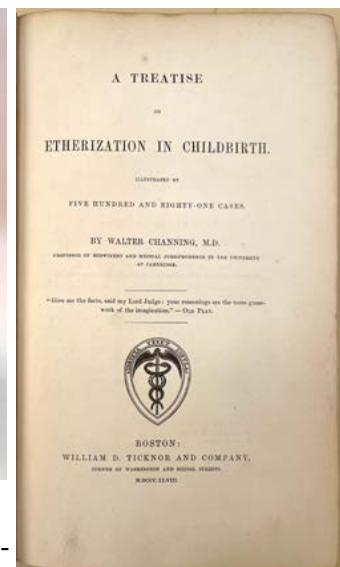
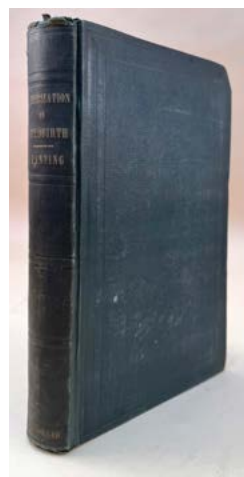
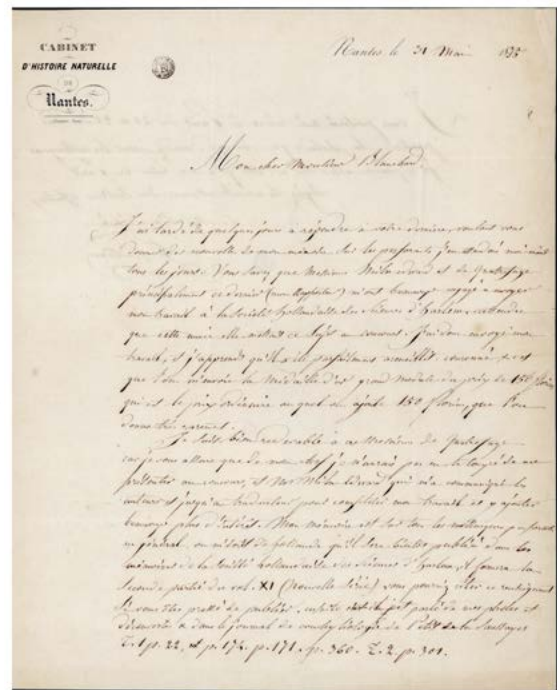
enough to bore through the soft rocks on which they are found, a fact that Cailliaud demonstrated by using *Pholas* shells to scrape holes in these rocks to depths of three centimeters and more.

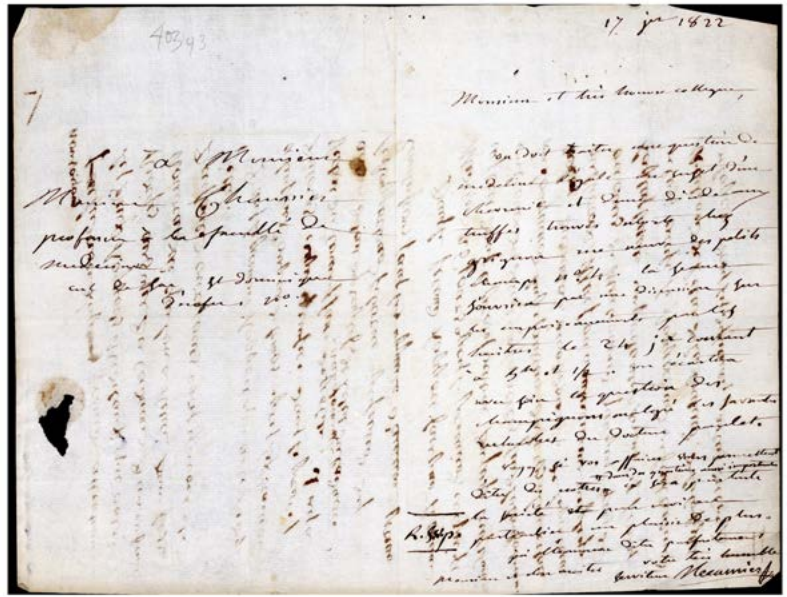
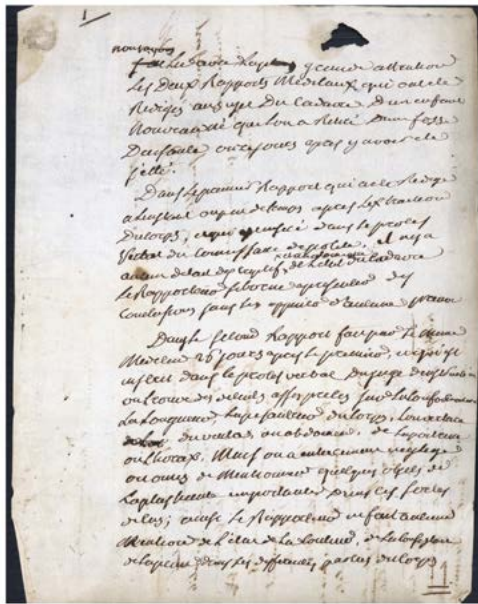
Cailliaud's correspondent, Émile Blanchard, was the author of several works on natural history, including *Histoire des insectes* (1845), *Zoologie agricole* (1854-56), and *L'organisation du règne animal* (1852-64). Like Cailliaud, Blanchard had a connection with de Quatrefages and Milne-Edwards: In 1844 he accompanied the two men on their marine zoology expedition to Sicily, and collaborated with them on *Recherches anatomiques et zoologiques faites pendant un voyage sur les côtes de la Sicilie et sur divers points au littoral de France* (1845-50). 51541

*Inscribed by Channing to John Green Crosse*

**13. Channing, Walter** (1786-1876). A treatise on etherization in childbirth. Illustrated by five hundred and eighty-one cases. viii, 400pp. Boston: William D. Ticknor & Co., 1848. 243 x 150 mm. Original cloth, gilt-lettered spine, spine a bit dulled, light wear at extremities and corners. Very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by Channing to John Green Crosse (1790-1850) on the front pastedown: "To J. G. Crosse M.D. Norwich, England from the Author." Modern bookplate. \$2500

**First Edition of the first American treatise on the use of anesthesia in childbirth.** Channing was one of the first American physicians to employ anesthesia during childbirth, advocating for the practice in the present treatise. He was the first professor of obstetrics at Harvard, and co-founded the Boston Lying-in Hospital (now Brigham and Women's Hospital). Channing presented this copy of his *Treatise* to British surgeon John Green Crosse, an expert on lithotomy. Garrison-Morton.com 5661. 51596





*Critique of Two Forensic Medical Reports on the Death of an Infant, Written on the Back of Recamier's Humorous Invitation to Dinner*

**14. Chaussier, François** (1746-1828). Autograph manuscript draft, in French. 10pp. on 10 numbered leaves. [Paris:] 3 February 1822. Written on the backs of several printed and manuscript documents, including the following: **Recamier, Joseph** (1774-1852). Autograph letter signed to Chaussier. 1 page plus integral address leaf. [Paris:] 17 January 1822. Together two items. 254 x 201 mm. A few lacunae where seals were broken, a few pin-holes, minor marginal fraying, but very good. \$3500

Chaussier, a pioneer in forensic medicine, introduced the teaching of legal medicine in France in 1790. He began his medical career in Dijon, where he taught anatomy, chemistry and material medica at the Dijon Academy. In 1794, at the request of the French government, Chaussier went to Paris to help reorganize the country's system of medical education through the creation of the Écoles de Santé. He afterwards served as professor of anatomy in the new school, taught the course of chemistry and medicine at the École Polytechnique, and worked as a physician at the Hospice de la Maternité, where he conducted research on teratology and forensic medicine. During his long and distinguished medical career Chaussier earned a reputation as an expert in legal medicine, giving consultations, writing forensic reports, and publishing several works on the subject, including *Manuel médico-légal des poisons* (1824), *Recueil de mémoires, consultations, et rapports sur divers objets de médecine légale* (1824) and *Mémoire médico-légal sur la viabilité de l'enfant naissant* (1826).

This is the only autograph manuscript by Chaussier we have handled in more than forty years of trading. It is also the only manuscript we have ever handled in which the author wrote his draft on the back of other documents. The manuscript is a draft of a review of two earlier medical reports concerning the case of a newborn infant found dead in a cesspool. Chaussier's handwriting is difficult to read, and we have not been able to decipher all of the draft; however, we have been able to determine that much of the draft is devoted to discussing the state of the dead infant's lungs, in an attempt to determine whether the infant had begun to breathe before its demise. Chaussier describes the appearance of the lungs of dead infants in similar cases (translations ours):

A newborn infant dies several minutes after having breathed and in these cases, of which we often have examples at the Hospice de la Maternité, the lungs are always developed, pink, crepitant, their weight [...], and when one puts them in water they always sink completely.

And elsewhere:

But note. . . if a child died after breathing, it should be concluded as one does too often that this child was killed.

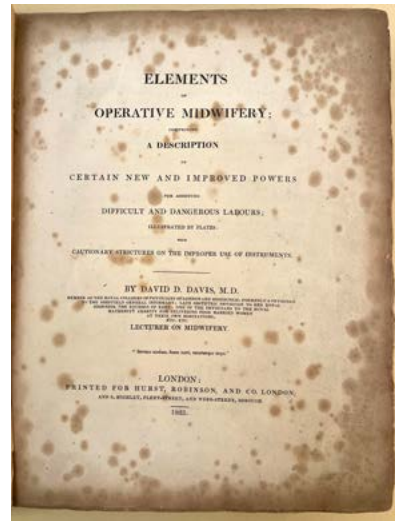
He also notes that the infant's umbilical cord was not present, and mentions the possibility that gas present in the infant cadaver's lungs might be the result of putrefaction, given the fact that the body had been in the cesspool eleven days before its discovery.

Chaussier wrote this draft of his report on the backs of several printed or manuscript documents, including a letter sent to him a few weeks earlier by Joseph Recamier, chief physician at the Hôtel-Dieu, a pioneer in gynecological surgery (see Garrison-Morton.com 6033), and a cancer specialist who came up with the modern definition of metastasis. The letter reads as follows:

We must deal with a question of forensic medicine in the matter of a deer and of a young truffle-stuffed turkey found dead at Gri[...]s, rue neuve des Petits Champs no. 4. The session will begin with a discussion on oyster poisoning on the 24<sup>th</sup> of this January at 3:30. We will consider carefully the question of mushrooms despite the favorite [...] of doctor [?chicken].

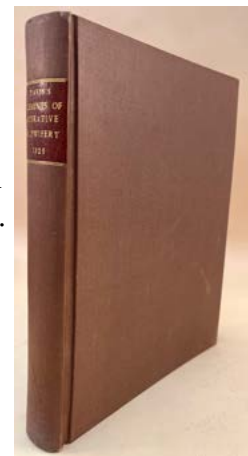
See if your affairs will allow you to be [...] on such important questions. This will yet be [...] and for me in particular an additional pleasure. I have the honor to be, Monsieur and dear master, your very humble servant, Recamier.

Recamier's letter is most likely a jocular invitation to dinner, referring humorously to a proposed forensic investigation into the deaths of a deer and a truffle-stuffed turkey, a discussion of poisoning by oysters, and "the question of mushrooms." Burton, *Napoleon and the Woman Question* (2007), pp. 97-98. 40393



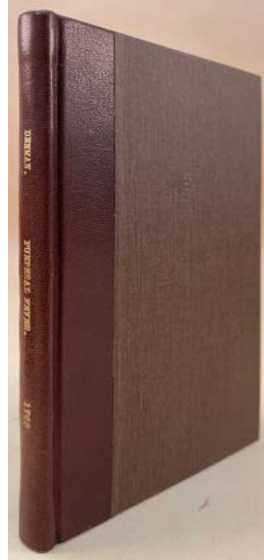
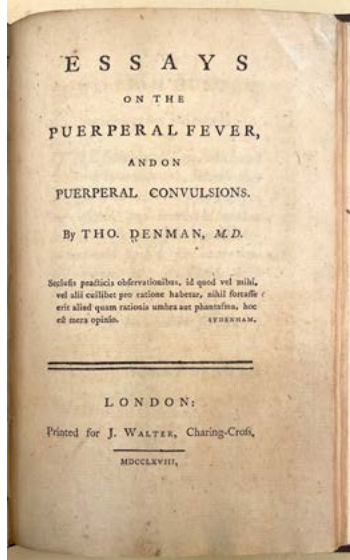
**15. Davis, David D.** (1777-1841). *Elements of operative midwifery* . . . [8], 345, [3]pp. 20 double-page lithographed plates by G. Scharf after various artists, including William Clift, printed mostly, probably all, by Hullmandel. London: Hurst, Robinson . . . , 1825. 286 x 225 mm. (uncut). Modern cloth. Title heavily foxed, some foxing and toning elsewhere, fore-edges a bit frayed, marginal tears in some plates repaired. A few pencil annotations in the margins. Good to very good. Modern bookplate. \$1250

**First Edition.** Davis's *Elements of Operative Midwifery* introduced a number of improvements in instruments and techniques: "It outlines rules and precautions for undertaking operations, described the use of various forms of forceps, and provided twenty detailed plates, [some of them] illustrating techniques of craniotomy using the crochet and Denman's perforator" (Woods, p. 138). Davis was appointed Royal Accouch-



eur in 1819, and attended the Duchess of Kent when she gave birth to the future Queen Victoria. He was the first to state that *phlegmasia alba dolens* (deep vein thrombosis in pregnancy) is due to inflammation of the veins (1823, Garrison-Morton.com 6273). Davis's *Midwifery* is beautifully illustrated with double-page lithographed plates of the highest quality, and is an early example of lithography in medical illustration. The pioneering firm of Hullmandel printed most if not all of the plates; some are after drawings by William Clift, who was associated with the Hunters and did the illustrations for Baillie's pathology atlas. R. Woods, *Death before Birth: Fetal Health and Mortality in Historical Perspective*, pp. 138-139. 51611

**16. Denman, Thomas** (1733-1815). *Essays on the puerperal fever, and on puerperal convulsions.*

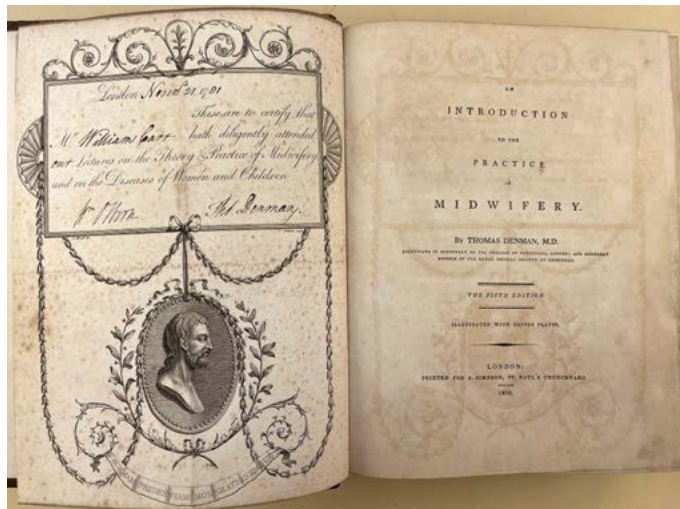


[4], 74pp. London: J. Walter, 1768. 197 x 124 mm. Modern quarter morocco, cloth boards. Upper corner of title repaired, light toning but very good. A few corrections in an early hand. \$1500

**First Edition, and very rare, with no auction records.** Denman, the leading 18<sup>th</sup>-century British obstetrician after the death of William Hunter, studied midwifery under William Smellie; in 1769 he was elected physician-accoucheur at the Middlesex Hospital and in 1783 he was admitted a licentiate in midwifery at the College of Physicians. He was “the first physician whose authority made the practice general in England of inducing premature labor in cases of narrow pelvis and other conditions, in which the mother’s life is imperiled by the attempt to deliver at the full time” (*Dictionary of National Biography*). His *Essays on the Puerperal Fever* is one

of the first comprehensive treatments of the subject in English; see C. Hallett, “The attempt to understand puerperal fever in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries: The influence of inflammation theory,” *Medical History* 49 (2005): 1-28 and L. T. Ulrich, “The living mother of a living child’: Midwifery and mortality in post-Revolutionary New England,” in P. Wilson, ed., *Midwifery Theory and Practice*, p. 219. 51595

**17. Denman, Thomas** (1733-1815); **William Osborne** (1736-1808). Engraved certificate signed by Denman and Osborne. London, 21 November 1781. 277 x 217 mm. Creased horizontally and vertically, some foxing. Bound into: Denman. An introduction to the practice of midwifery . . . the fifth edition. xl, 662, [10] pp. 17 engraved plates with accompanying explanation leaves. London: J. Johnson, 1805. 275 x 220 mm. 19th century quarter calf, marbled boards, some edgewear, portion of lower spine coming away. Some foxing and toning, offsetting from the certificate onto title-leaf, but very good. Modern bookplate. \$1250

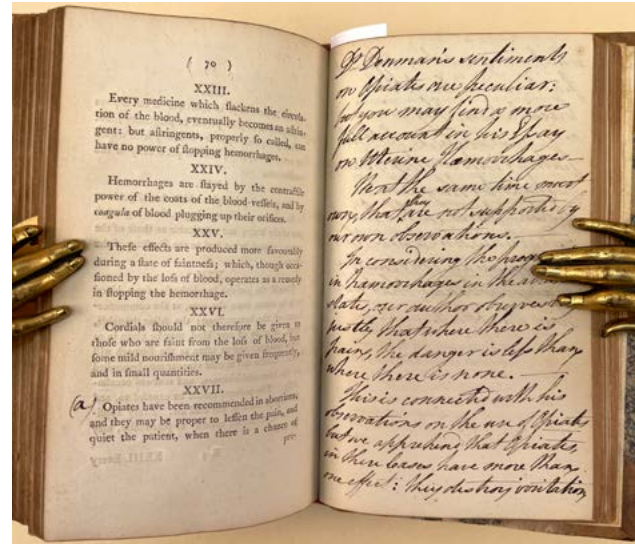
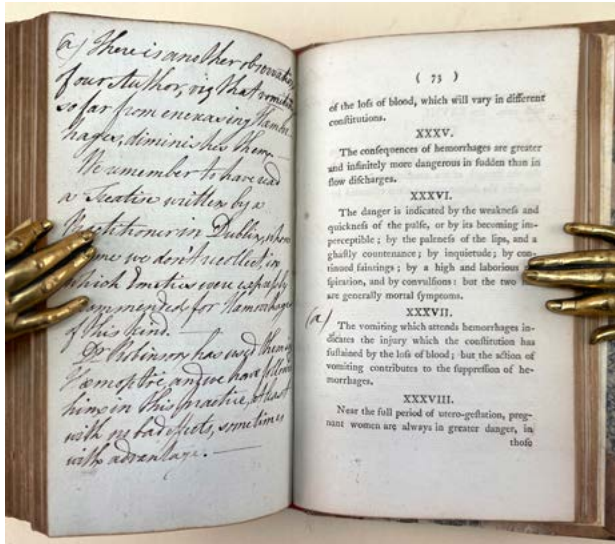


signed by Denman and Osborne. London, 21 November 1781. 277 x 217 mm. Creased horizontally and vertically, some foxing. Bound into: Denman. An introduction to the practice of midwifery . . . the fifth edition. xl, 662, [10] pp. 17 engraved plates with accompanying explanation leaves. London: J. Johnson, 1805. 275 x 220 mm. 19th century quarter calf, marbled boards, some edgewear, portion of lower spine coming away. Some foxing and toning, offsetting from the certificate onto title-leaf, but very good. Modern bookplate. \$1250

**Rare Example** of a certificate of completion issued by British obstetricians Thomas Denman

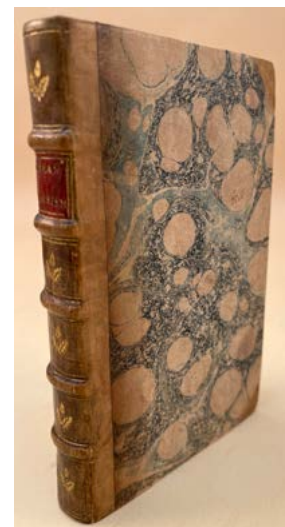
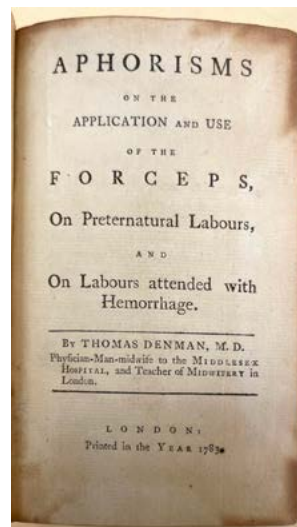
and William Osborne, who gave joint lectures on midwifery in London between 1772 and 1783. According to Matthew Baillie, who attended the lectures, they were “the most popular on this subject in the Metropolis”

(Baillie, p. 57). The certificate was issued to Mr. William Carr, about whom we have no further information. It is bound into the fifth edition of Denman's *Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery* (first ed. 1788), which became a classic textbook on the subject; the fifth edition was the last to be published during its author's lifetime. Baillie, "A short memoir of my life, with a view of furnishing authentic materials," *The Practitioner: A Journal of Practical Medicine* 57 (1896): 51-66. 51610

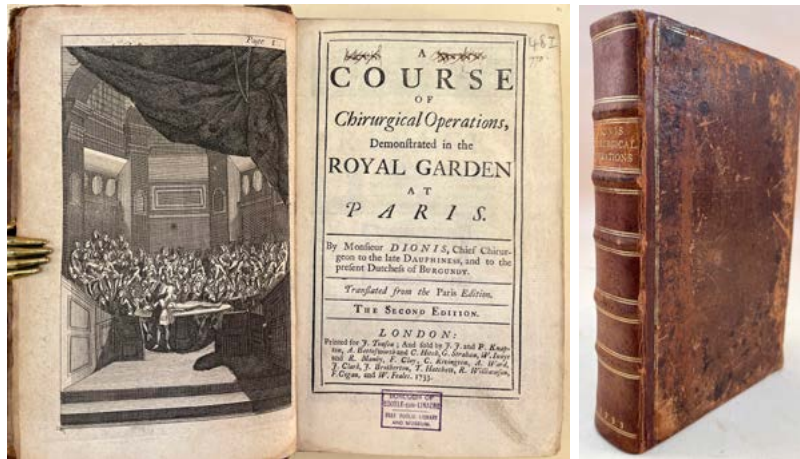


**18. Denman, Thomas** (1733-1815). Aphorisms on the application and use of the forceps, on preternatural labours, and on labours attended with hemorrhage. [6], 95pp. Interleaved; four of the interleaves with extensive manuscript commentary in an unidentified early hand. London: N.p., 1783. 147 x 86 mm. Late 18th or early 19th century marbled boards, rebacked in gilt-tooled calf with leather label. First and last few leaves a bit stained, minor toning throughout but very good. Modern bookplate. \$2750

**First Edition.** Denman's handbook of aphorisms on the use of the forceps went through nine editions, the last published in 1836; it was also translated into French. This copy of the *Aphorisms*, like another copy we handled previously, is interleaved throughout; it is possible that such copies were offered by the seller for purchase. The interleaves opposite pages 70, 73, 91 and 92 in this copy contain extensive manuscript commentary by an unidentified early reader regarding Denman's views on treating uterine hemorrhage and convulsions in labor. Garrison-Morton.com 12164. Hibbard, *The Obstetrician's Armamentarium*, pp. 47-48. 51548



**19. Dionis, Pierre** (c. 1650-1718). A course of chirurgical operations, demonstrated in the Royal

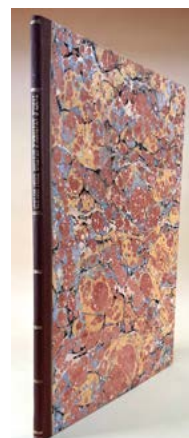


Garden at Paris . . . Translated from the Paris edition. [16], 496, [16]pp. Engraved frontispiece and 9 engraved plates; text woodcuts. London: J. Tonson . . . , 1733. 196 x 122 mm. Gilt-ruled calf ca. 1733, rebaked, covers rubbed with some edgewear. Minor toning, library stamps on title and plate versos, small lacuna in leaf Kk5. Good to very good. Ownership inscriptions, modern bookplate. \$450

Second edition in English of the most important French surgery textbook between Paré and Petit. "It is written in a manner truly distinguished for clarity and precision, and possesses humor and great ability at evoking the period in which Dionis lived. Nowhere can one find a better picture of surgical conditions as they existed in Paris in the late 17th and early 18th century than in Dionis's 'Cours'" (Leonardo, *Master Surgeons*, p. 141). His textbook is especially important for its account of methods of lithotomy. The engraved plates and numerous text woodcuts show a great variety of instruments used. For the 1707 first edition, see Garrison-Morton.com 5575. 51569



**20. Eisenmann, Georg Heinrich** (1693-1768). *Tabulae anatomicae quatuor uteri duplicis*

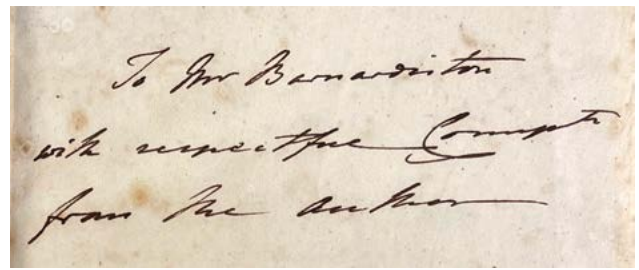
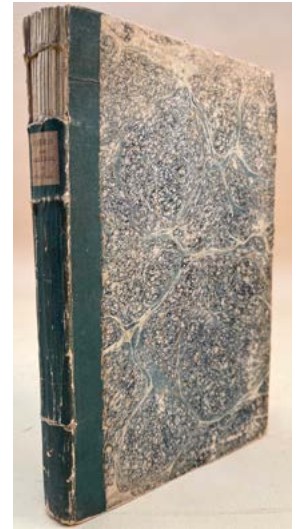
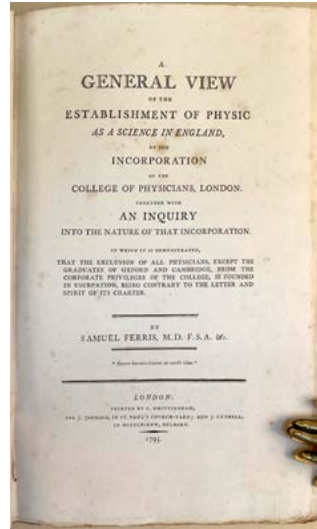


observationem rariorem sistentes. . . . Large folio. [7]ff. Four engraved plates by P. I Lutherberg after I. M. Weis. Strasbourg: Ex officina libraria Amandi Königii, 1752. 460 x 328 mm. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Margins of 6 leaves skillfully repaired, minor soiling and spotting, otherwise a very good copy. \$1500

**First Edition in Latin.** Eisenmann's atlas of bipartite and double uterus. "A notable event in the [eighteenth] century was the publication of G. H. Eisenmann's *Tabulae Anatomicae Quatuor Uteri* in Strasbourg. His *Atlas of the Uterus* was an important advance in the history of gynecological anatomy" (O'Dowd and Philipp, *History of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, p. 64, misstating the publication date

as 1725). The work was published in a French edition the same year. Eisenmann was a professor of medicine and pathology at Strassburg. Hirsch gives the *Tabulae* as Eisenmann's only publication; OCLC also cites several collections of dissertations under Eisenmann's name. Garrison-Morton.com 6018. 38139

**21. Ferris, Samuel** (1760-1831). A general view of the establishment of physic as a science in England, by the incorporation of the College of Physicians, London. Together with an inquiry into the nature of that incorporation. xvi, 168pp. London: C. Whittingham for J. Johnson . . . and J. Cuthell, 1795. 226 x 144 mm. (uncut). Marbled boards, paper spine ca. 1795, 50-mm. portion of upper spine lacking, inner rear hinge cracked, light wear. Occasional foxing but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed on the front free endpaper: "To Mr Barnardiston with respectful Compts from the author."

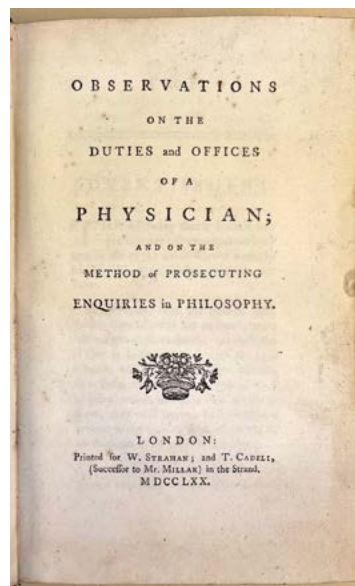


\$750

**First Edition.** Ferris obtained his medical degree from Edinburgh in 1784 and became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians a year later; he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1797. In the present work Ferris examined and criticized the admissions policies of the Royal College of Physicians, which granted its lucrative fellowships only to British-born graduates of Oxford or Cambridge who were also members of the Church of England; these restrictive policies excluded foreigners and religious dissenters as well as practitioners like himself who had received their medical degrees elsewhere. The appendix to Ferris's work contains the relevant portions of the RCP's charter of incorporation. 51580

*First English Book on Medical Ethics*

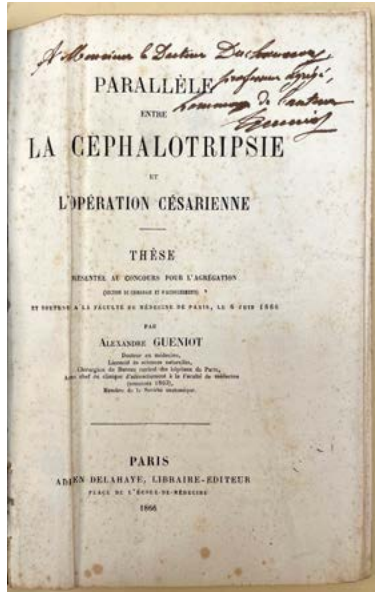
**22. Gregory, John** (1724-73). Observations on the duties and offices of a physician; and on the method of prosecuting enquiries in philosophy. 8vo. viii, 182pp. London: Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell, 1770. 206 x 128 mm. Full calf, gilt-ruled spine, leather label by Alexander Milne of Forres, Scotland (1780-1849), with his stamp on the front pastedown; some rubbing and wear especially to the spine. Minor toning but very good. Armorial bookplate of the library at Cullen House, Banffshire, Scotland, seat of the Earls of Seafield. \$8500



**First Edition** of "the first philosophical, secular medical ethics in the English language" (McCullough, *John Gregory and the Invention of Professional Medical Ethics*

and the Profession of Medicine, p. 6). Gregory, a professor of medicine at the University of Edinburgh, was “the first in the English-language literature to employ philosophical methods to address ethical challenges in medicine and to do so in a self-consciously secular fashion . . . In doing so, Gregory invented philosophical, secular medical ethics as it is now practiced more than two centuries later in the United States and other countries around the world . . . Gregory also laid the conceptual, secular foundations for the profession of medicine as an intellectual and moral enterprise” (*ibid.*). “By applying moral sense theory to medical ethics, Gregory not only formulated the first modern theory of medical ethics, he also created the ideal, still very much alive, of the humanistic physician whose effectiveness derives as much from an empathetic understanding of illness as from medical science” (Baker, p. 863). Baker, “The history of medical ethics,” in Bynum and Porter, eds., *Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine*, 2, ch. 37. Garrison-Morton.com 8132. 45017

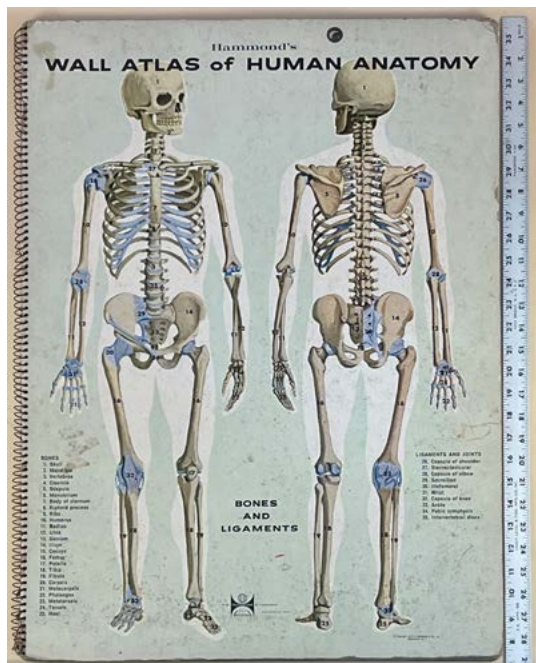
**23. Guéniot, Alexandre** (1832-1935). Parallèle entre céphalotripsie et l’opération césarienne.



Thèse présentée au concours pour l’agrégation . . . 84pp. Paris: Adrien Delahaye, 1866. 216 x 138 mm. Modern wrappers. Title-leaf creased, minor scattered foxing, but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by the author on the title: “Monsieur le Docteur Duchoveny [?], professeur agrégé, hommage de l’auteur Guéniot.” \$375

**First Edition.** Guéniot, who lived to the age of 102, presented his *agrégation* thesis before the Faculté de Médecine de Paris on 6 June 1866, taking as his topic the parallels between cephalotripsy (the act of crushing a fetus’s skull in the uterus to effect delivery) and cesarean section. Guéniot served as chief surgeon of the Paris Maternité and was a founding member of the Société obstetricale de France; he also published several works on obstetrics and gynecology. 51553

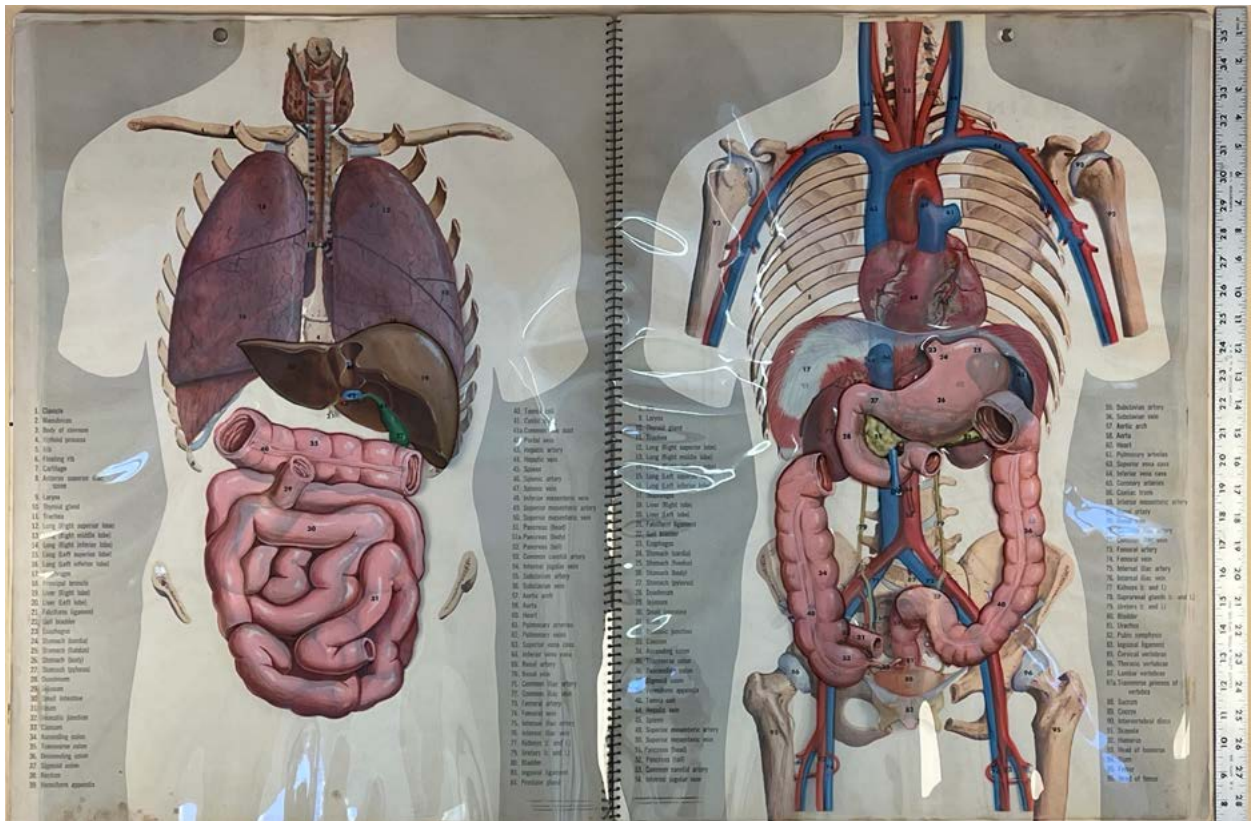
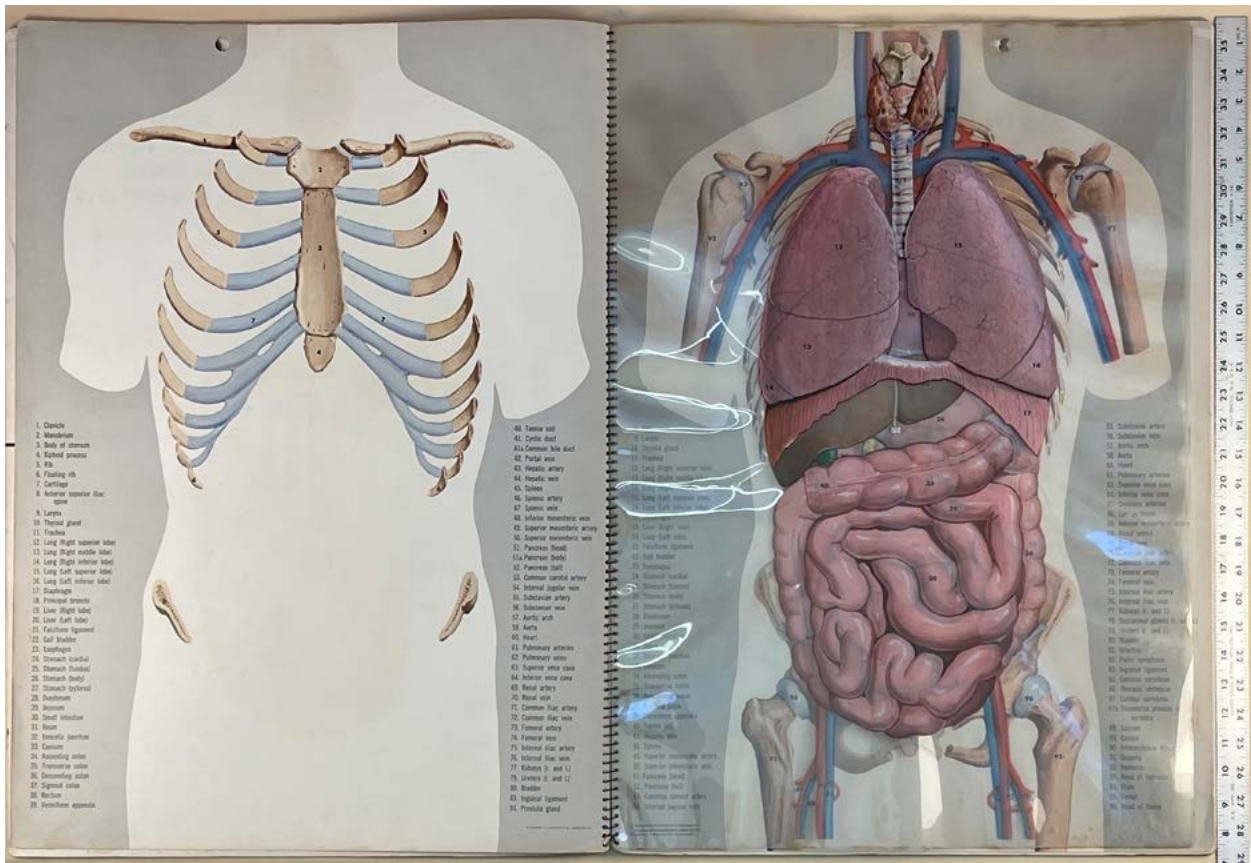
*Largest Anatomical Atlas with Plastic Overlays*



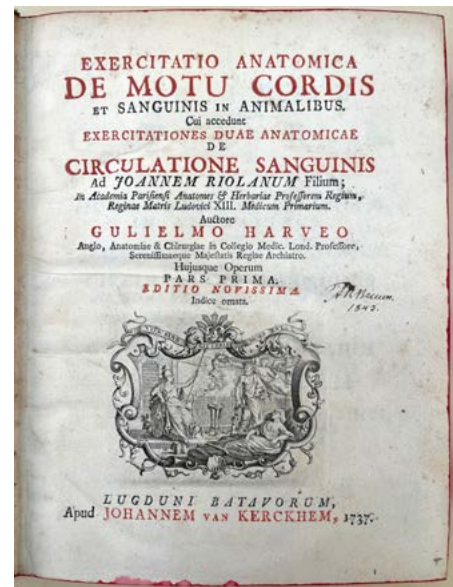
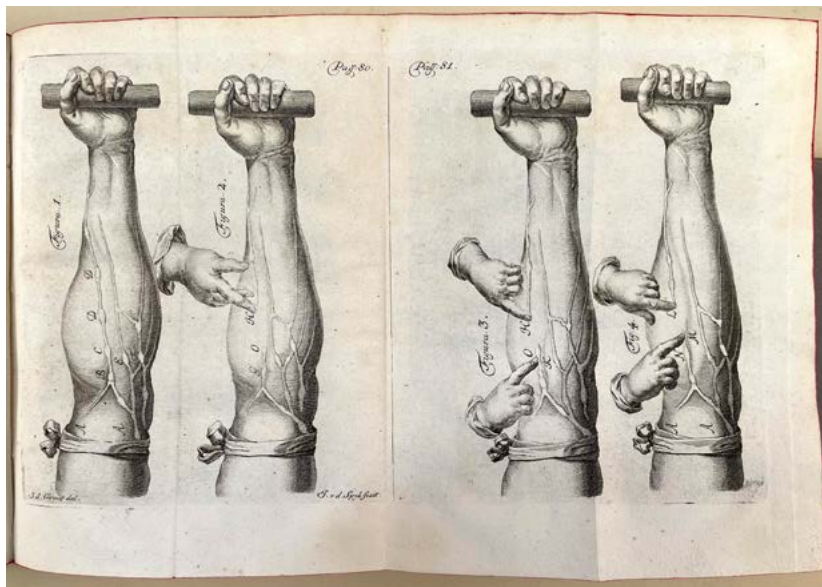
**24. C. S. Hammond & Co.** Hammond’s wall atlas of human anatomy. [6]ff. 4 colored plastic overlays. Maplewood, NJ: C. S. Hammond & Co., n.d. [ca. 1970]. 731 x 536 mm. Spiral-bound pictorial boards with grommets in the upper margins for hanging on the wall, some edge-wear, light soiling. Very good. \$1250

This spectacular mid-century anatomical atlas is the largest such work we know of to be illustrated with plastic overlays. The overlays display a front and back view of the human organs, in proper relation to each other, while most of the paper pages are devoted to detailed views of specific organs and systems. Garrison-Morton.com 14216. 51616

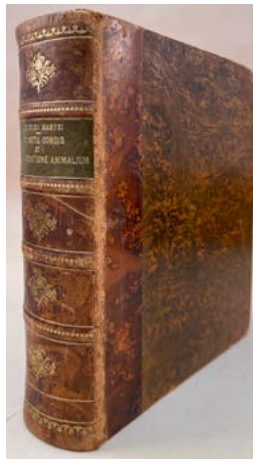




No. 24. Hammond's wall atlas of human anatomy



**25. Harvey, William** (1578-1657). *Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis in animalibus . . . cui accedunt exercitationes duae anatomicae de circulatione sanguinis . . .* [Part 2 title: *Exercitationes de generatione animalium . . .*]. Edited by Bernhard Siegfried Albinus (1697-1770). 2 parts in 1, 4to. [14], 167, [1]; [24], 404, [38]pp. Part 1 lacking blanks \*\*4 and Y2, leaf \*2 misbound after \*3; part 2 lacking blank Kkk2. Folding engraved plate in part 1; title vignettes. Leiden: Johann van Kerckhem, 1737. 200 x 155 mm. 19th century half sheep, gilt spine, marbled boards, hinges and extremities worn, light edgewear. Inner margins of first four leaves repaired, occasional light marginal dampstaining but very good. 19th-century owner's name on title and following leaf. \$4750

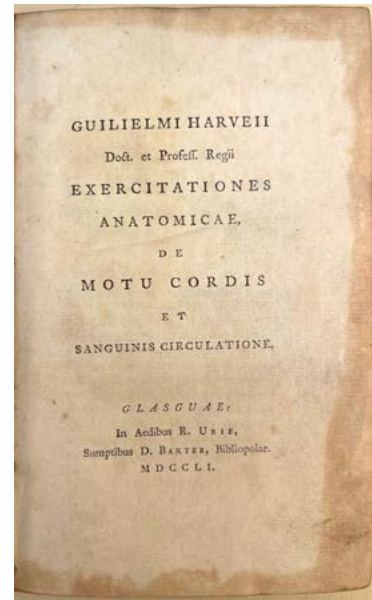


**First Collected Edition** of Harvey's major works. "Harvey's chief works in Latin have only twice been printed in a collected form, first by van Kerckhem at Leiden in 1737, and secondly by Bowyer for the Royal College of Physicians in 1766 . . . The volume published by the Sydenham Society in 1847 contains the only collected edition of Harvey's works in English" (Keynes, p. 100). Keynes, *Bibliography of the Writings of Dr. William Harvey 1578-1657* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.), 46. 51549

**26. Harvey, William** (1578-1657). *Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis circulatione*. X, [2], 299pp. Double-page engraved plate. Glasgow: R. Urie, 1751. 183 x 112 mm. 18th-century calf, rebounded at an early date, hinges cracking, light edgewear. Light toning, scattered foxing but very good. Remains of engraved armorial bookplate. From the library of medical historian Walter Pagel (1898-1983), with his signature on the front pastedown. \$2000

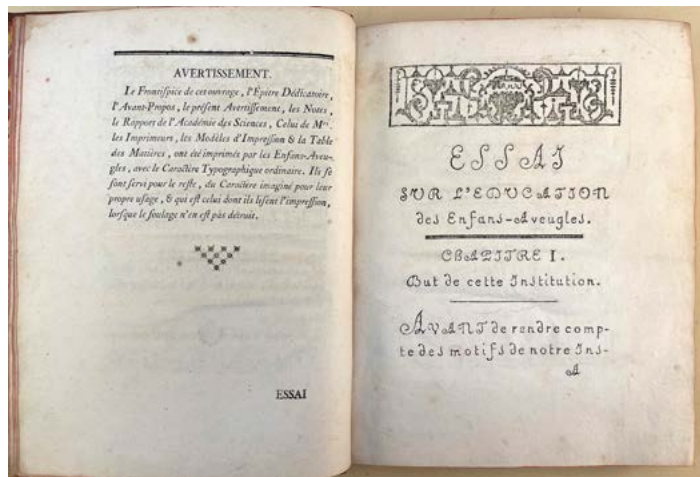


No. 26. Harvey

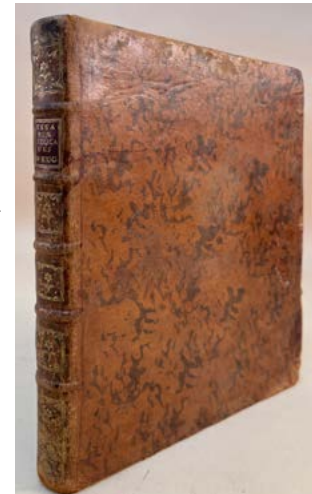


**First Scottish Edition** of Harvey's *De motu cordis*; octavo issue, with the pagination and running heads corrected from the 12mo issue of the same year. Keynes, *Bibliography of the Writings of Dr. William Harvey 1578-1657* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.), 15. 51567

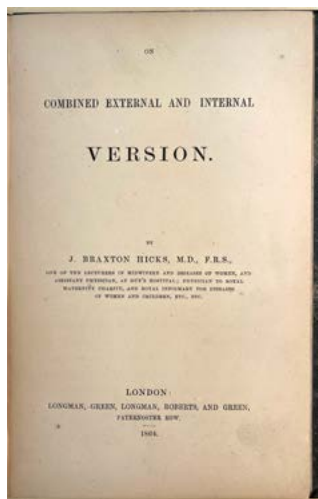
**27. Haüy, Valentin** (1745-1822). *Essai sur l'éducation des aveugles* . . . vi, [2], 126, 15, [37]pp. Leaves 1-2 and 3-4 of signatures A through 2C have been pasted together to form two thick leaves. Paris: les Enfants-Aveugles, under the direction of M. Clousier, 1786. 249 x 193 mm. Mottled sheep, gilt spine, red leather label ca. 1786, light wear, back cover scuffed. Occasional faint foxing but very good. \$2500



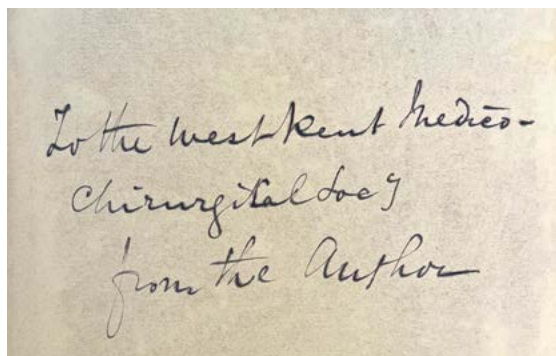
**First Edition.** The first printed book intended to be read by the blind. Valentin Haüy invented the first system of printing for the blind, consisting of a special large type, slightly different in shape from ordinary italic, which was embossed on heavy paper to be traced with the fingers. In 1784 Haüy founded the Institution Nationale des Jeunes Aveugles, the first school for the blind, the goals of which were to teach the blind to read, write, and to play music. Haüy set forth his revolutionary teaching methods in his *Essai sur l'éducation des aveugles*, which showcased his system of printing for the blind while at the same time proving its efficacy, since the book was printed by Haüy's blind students under the direction of the royal printer Clousier. The majority of the book is printed in Haüy's raised italic types (inked for the convenience of sighted persons). In the few copies that have not gone through the binder's press, the letters can still be traced with the fingers. Garrison-Morton.com 5833. Norman 1023. 51409



**28. Hicks, John Braxton** (1823-97). On combined external and internal version. viii, 72pp.



Text illustrations. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, and Green, 1864. 213 x 134 mm. Original cloth, light wear at hinges and corners, inner front hinge cracked. Minor toning throughout but very good. *Pre-sentation Copy*, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper: “To the West Kent Medico-Chirurgical Socy From the Author.” Modern bookplate. \$750



**First Edition.** A revised and updated edition of Braxton Hicks’ paper introducing his method of podalic version of the fetus (turning the fetus *in utero* from head to breech position) to cope with various complications during birth; see Garrison-Morton.com 6186. “Hicks’s method of combined internal and external, or bipolar, version was received as one of the major contributions to obstetric practice in his generation. It has been known ever since as the Braxton Hicks version” (Speert, p. 268). Hicks’s preface to this work notes that while “the subject of the present memoir was originally brought forth in the ‘Lancet’ in 1860, and before the Obstetrical Society of London in 1863 . . . yet a not inconsiderable part has been re-written, new cases in illustration added, and the whole matter brought up to the present time” (p. v). Speert, “John Braxton Hicks, bipolar version, and the contractions of the pregnant uterus,” *British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology* 63 (1956): 268-271. 51582



**29. Hicks, John Braxton** (1823-97). 4 autograph letters signed to Alfred Swaine Taylor (1806-80). 11pp. total, on one bifolium and 4 single sheets. London, 11 February – 28 March 1877. 177 x 113 mm. With: Group of 7 documents, including 4 in Taylor’s hand, pertaining to the case discussed in Hicks’ letters to Taylor; click [here](#) for listing. 2 February – 19 March 1877. Various sizes. Minor soiling, occasional fraying, sheets creased where previously folded, but very good. \$950

From British obstetrician John Braxton Hicks, the first to describe the painless uterine contractions during pregnancy known as “Braxton Hicks contractions” (see Garrison-Morton.com 6189), to Alfred Swaine Taylor, founder of forensic toxicology and the leading medical jurist in England in the mid-nineteenth century.

John Braxton Hicks, obstetric physician at Guy’s Hospital in London, was one of the pioneers of scientific midwifery, with over 130 medical publications to his name. In addition to his paper on Braxton Hicks contractions, he published the first description of bipolar version of the fetus (Garrison-Morton.com 6186), and wrote on the use of sodium phosphate as an anticoagulant during blood transfusion (Garrison-Morton.com 2017.1). His correspondent, Alfred Swaine Taylor, held the professorship of medical jurisprudence at Guy’s Hospital from 1831 until 1877 and was the author of several books on forensic medicine, including *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence* (1836; Garrison-Morton.com 1738) and *Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence* (first ed. 1865). The latter, one of the most important textbooks of forensic medicine, continued to be published in revised editions until 1984; it includes several case descriptions contributed by Hicks.

Hicks’ correspondence has to do with the case of a married woman accused of adultery by her husband. The woman, a Mrs. Macpherson, had been in India with her husband until mid-September 1866, when she left India to return to England. During the voyage home Mrs. Macpherson allegedly had sexual intercourse with one of the men on board the ship. She experienced light menstrual periods in the last months of 1866 so was not aware that she was pregnant until February 1867; she gave birth on 26 June 1867. Her husband, believing that the child was not his, asked Drs. Taylor and Hicks (nearly ten years after the fact!) to give their opinions on the medical aspects of the case.

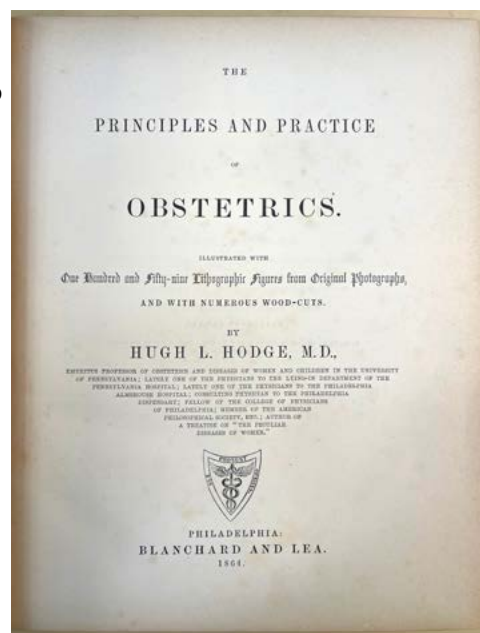
In his letter to Taylor of 28 March 1877, Hicks stated:

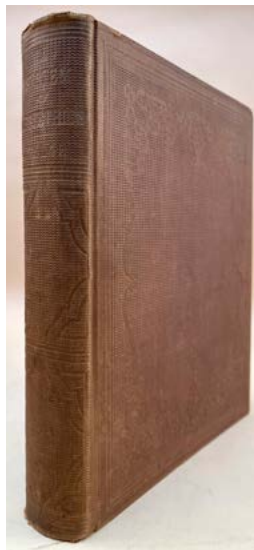
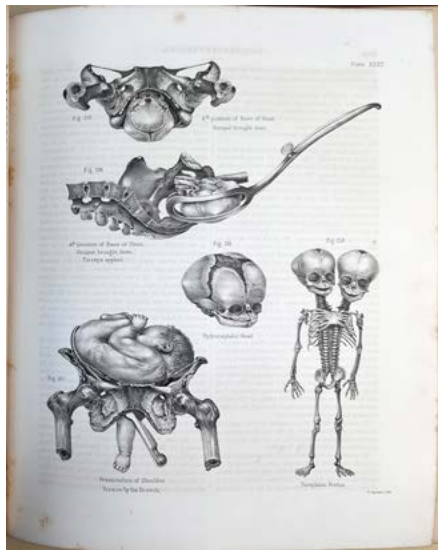
I have written to Mrs. Macpherson, and enclose copy of her answer. I called on Mrs. Hodges [the midwife who certified the birth] and found that she could say but little except that the baby was full sized. Now if she did not fall pregnant till after the menses ceased, it must have been the other Person but then it would have been only a 5 or 6 months size which Mrs. Hodges says it was not; but a full time only, as far as can be judged in the matter. Hence I think we may say that 1<sup>st</sup> the time between the leaving her husband and the birth does not exclude the husband from the paternity. That if it be true which she says it is highly probable that she was pregnant when she left India and that she menstruated slightly as some do . . .

45514

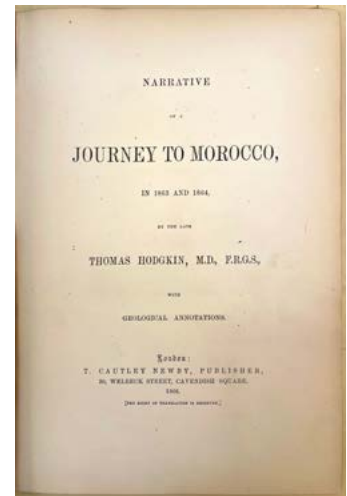
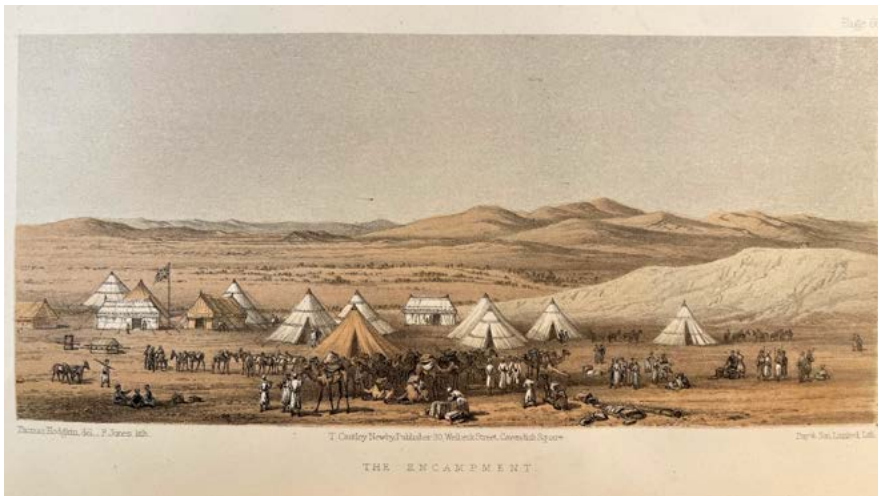
**30. Hodge, Hugh L.** (1796-1873). The principles and practice of obstetrics. xxiv, 17-550pp. 32 lithographed plates; text illustrations. Philadelphia: Blanchard and Lea, 1864. 295 x 235 mm. Original blind-stamped cloth, light edgewear. Occasional light foxing, a few plates starting, but very good. \$1500

**First Edition.** The best American textbook of midwifery in its day. The thirty-two lithographed plates contain one hundred and fifty-nine figures from photographs; these are among the earliest obstetrical illustrations utilizing the new medium of photography, and represent *probably the first extensive use of illustrations based on photographs in an obstetrics textbook*. “Hodge, nearly blind, dictated this superb textbook from memory to his son. It includes his concept of ‘parallel planes’ at the various levels of the pelvic canal, and his placental forceps for the completion of abortion. The book is very well illustrated” (Garrison-Morton.com 6185).

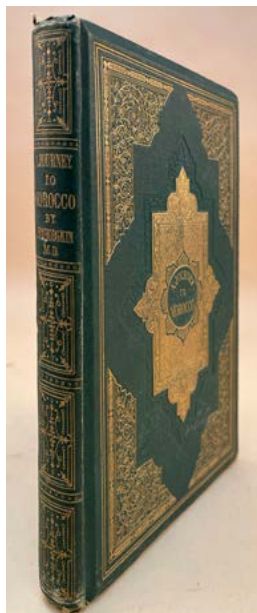




“Hugh L. Hodge, a professor of obstetrics at the University of Pennsylvania, was a major influence in American obstetrics, largely stemming from his classic work *The Principles and Practice of Obstetrics*, first published in 1864. In this he gave a detailed critique of forceps design and use, favoring the long forceps as ‘being adapted to every emergency, equally applicable, whether the head be at the inferior of the superior strait, or in the cavity of the pelvis . . .’ He also supported the European practice of attempting correct cephalic application rather than pelvic orientation, which was common in Britain” (Hibbard, *The Obstetrician’s Armamentarium*, p. 100). 51399



**31. Hodgkin, Thomas** (1778-1866). Narrative of a journey to Morocco, in 1863 and 1864. 8vo. [20], errata slip, xii, 183pp., plus 24pp. adverts. 7 lithographed plates, including frontispiece (4 hand-colored, 2 tinted), the hand-colored Moroccan scenes after Hodgkin’s drawings. London: T. Cautley Newby, 1866. 268 x 182 mm. Original cloth, elaborate gilt arabesques on front cover, gilt edges, hinges cracked, moderate edgewear. Small rust stain from paper clip on last plate, but very good. Signature dated 1904 of John Hodgkin, most likely the grandson of Thomas’s younger brother, on the front pastedown. \$1500

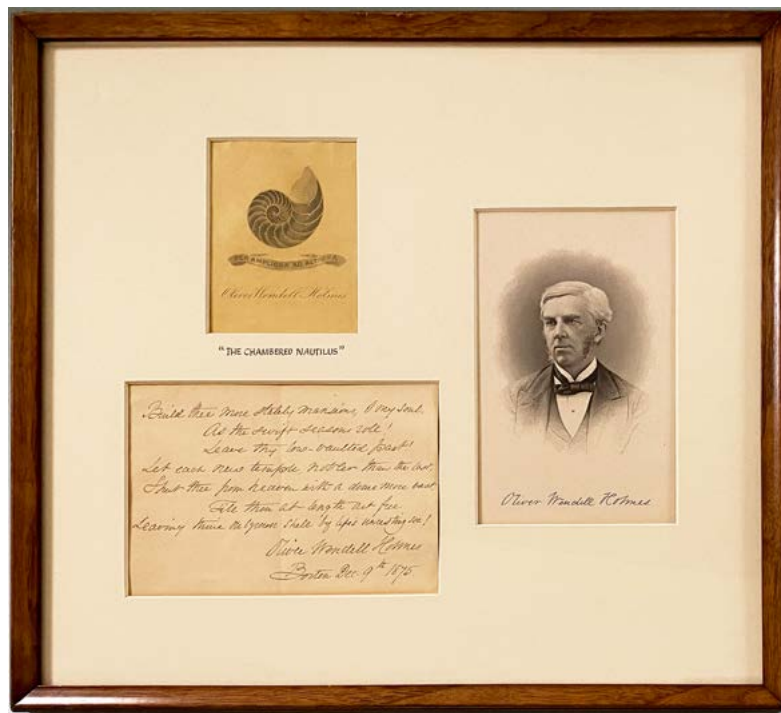


**First and Only Edition.** This copy bears the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century signature of John Hodgkin, most likely the grandson of Hodgkin’s younger brother, John; Hodgkin himself had no children.

Hodgkin, who gave the classic description of lymphadenoma (“Hodgkin’s lymphoma”), was a longtime friend and physician to Sir Moses Montefiore, the premier Jewish philanthropist of the mid-19th century, and accompanied him on several missions. Their Moroccan journey, spurred by a case of unjust accusation, imprisonment and torture of a 14-year-old Jewish youth, resulted in the granting of legal status to Jews and Chris-

tians alike by the Sultan. The receiving of the embassy by the Sultan is the subject of one of the plates, from Hodgkin's own drawing, and shows him, a small bearded figure, standing in a group of Westerners before the mounted figure of the ruler of Morocco.

Hodgkin died before completing editing his travel book, in the course of another mission with Sir Moses, this time to the Holy Land, where he is buried. The lavishly bound Morocco narrative was issued by subscription as a memorial to the pathology pioneer's lifelong involvement with humanitarian concerns, and is one of the best-known physician's travels. Rose, *Curator of the Dead* (1981), pp. 129-35. Spillane, *Medical Travellers* (1984), pp. 207-29. For the Hodgkin family tree see Wikipedia. 51617

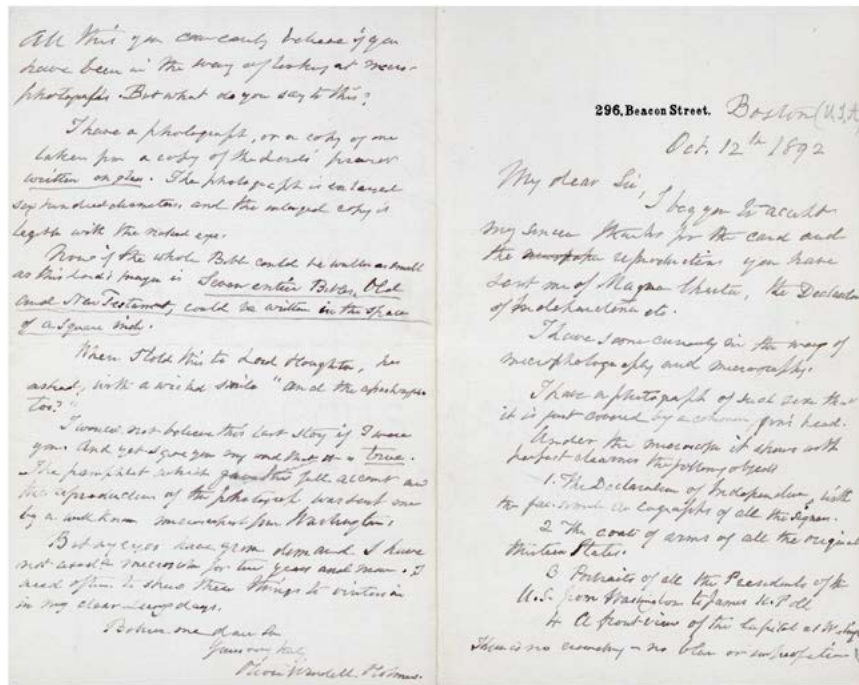


**32. Holmes, Oliver Wendell** (1809-94). Autograph verses from "The Chambered Nautilus," signed. 1 sheet. Boston, 9 December 1875. Lightly creased vertically. Framed with: Holmes. Engraved portrait by J. A. J. Wilcox (1835-1913), signed by Holmes in the plate. N.p., n.d. [ca. 1870]. And: Holmes. An example of his "Chambered Nautilus" bookplate. N.p., n.d. [after 1858]. Together 3 items, framed; frame measures 335 x 366 mm. Fine. \$1500

A fine example of Holmes's autograph, giving the final seven verses of his famous 1858 poem, "The Chambered Nautilus":

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,  
 As the swift seasons roll!  
 Leave thy low-vaulted past!  
 Let each new temple, nobler than the last,  
 Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,  
 Till thou at last art free  
 Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

Holmes was the first to definitely establish the contagious nature of puerperal fever in his celebrated paper of the same name (1842); see Garrison-Morton.com 6274, *Printing and the Mind of Man* 316a and the Grolier Club's *100 Books Famous in Medicine*, no. 72b. 51504



**33. Holmes, Oliver Wendell** (1809-94). Autograph letter signed to an unnamed correspondent. Bifolium (2pp.). Boston, 12 October 1892. 178 x 113 mm. Fine. Preserved in a cloth folding case. \$750

Holmes, one of the foremost American writers, physicians and medical reformers of the 19th century, here discusses his enthusiasm for microphotography and micro-reproduction of texts:

... I have some curiosity in the way of microphotography and microscopy. I have a photograph of such size that it is just covered by a common pin's head. Under the microscope it shows with perfect clearness the following objects.

1. The Declaration of Independence, with the facsimile autographs of all the signers.
2. The coat of arms of all the original thirteen states.
3. Portraits of all the Presidents of the U.S. from Washington to James K. Polk.
4. A front view of the Capitol at Washington . . .

All this you can easily believe if you have been in the way of looking at microphotographs. But what do you say to this?

I have a photograph, or a copy of one taken from a copy of the Lord's Prayer written on glass. The photograph is enlarged six hundred diameters, and the enlarged copy is legible with the naked eye. Now if the whole Bible could be written as small as this Lord's Prayer is seven entire Bibles, Old and New Testament, could be written in the space of a square inch.

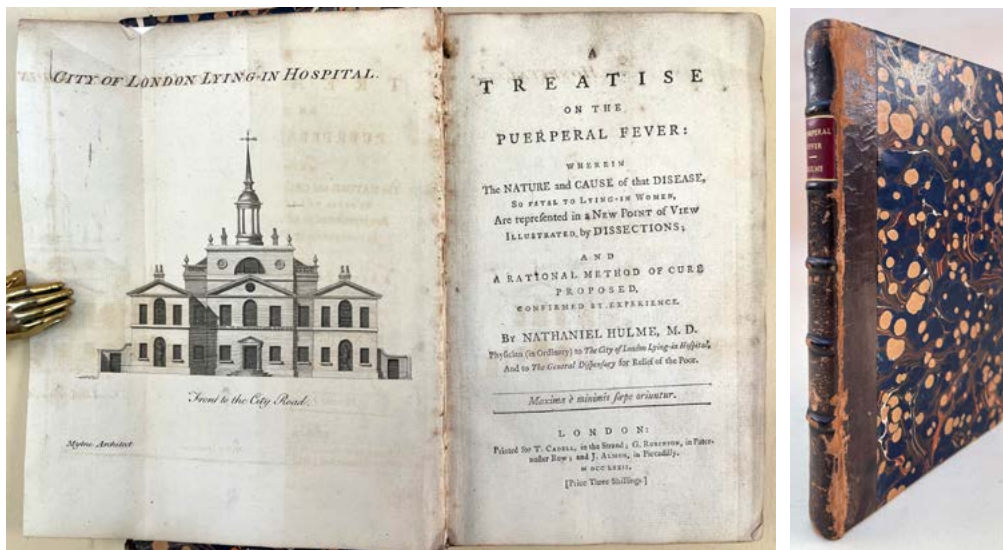
When I told this to Lord Houghton, he asked, with a wicked smile, "And the Apocrypha too?" . . .

But my eyes have grown dim and I have not used a microscope for ten years and more. I used often to show these things to visitors in my clear-seeing days . . .

Microphotography, or microfilm, was invented in the late 1830s and refined over the next decades to the point where it was used in the 1870s during the Franco-Prussian War to send communications by carrier pigeon.

45670



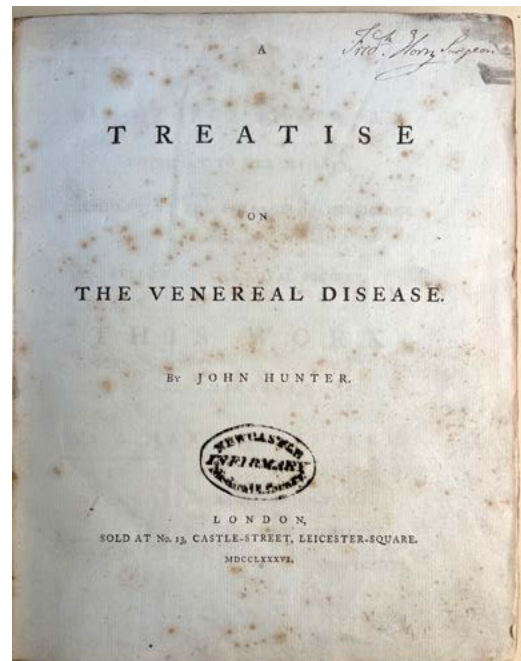


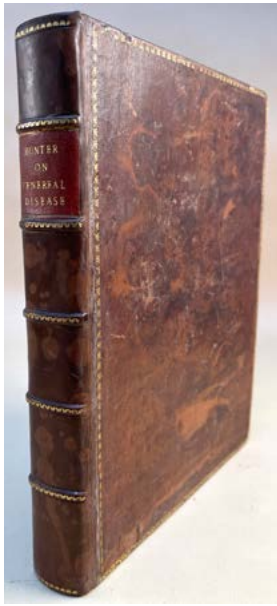
**34. Hulme, Nathaniel** (1732-1807). A treatise on the puerperal fever: Wherein the nature and cause of that disease, so fatal to lying-in women, are represented in a new point of view illustrated by dissections. [4], vi, [2] 175pp. Folding engraved frontispiece. London: T. Cadell . . . G. Robinson . . . and J. Almon, 1772. 208 x 128 mm. Later quarter morocco, marbled boards, spine worn and rubbed but sound. Minor toning but very good. Modern bookplate. \$1500

**First Edition.** Hulme, along with Thomas Denman and John Leake, was among the first British medical writers to make an in-depth study of puerperal fever. He believed, based on evidence from dissections, that puerperal fever was an inflammation of the intestines caused by the pregnant uterus's pressure against the intestines and omentum. Hulme was physician to the City of London Lying-in Hospital (depicted in the *Treatise's* frontispiece), and his *Treatise* was based on his experiences there. C. Hallett, "The attempt to understand puerperal fever in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries: The influence of inflammation theory," *Medical History* 49 (2005): 1-28. 51586

**35. Hunter, John** (1728-93). A treatise on the venereal disease. [12], 398, [12]pp. 7 plates, each with explanation leaf. London: Sold at No. 13, Castle Street, Leicester Square, 1786. 260 x 206 mm. 18th or early 19th tree calf gilt, rebaked, minor scuffing and wear. Minor foxing and toning, occasional soiling but very good. Modern bookplate. \$2500

**First Edition.** The progress of knowledge and treatment of venereal diseases received a setback with the publication of Hunter's treatise, which supported the old theory, current since the sixteenth century, that syphilis and gonorrhea were manifestations of the same venereal pathogen. Hunter's erroneous conclusion was based upon an experiment designed to test this theory, in which an unknown subject was inoculated with infectious matter taken from a gonorrheal patient, who, unbeknownst to Hunter, had also contracted syphilis. When the subject developed syphilitic symptoms, Hunter interpreted this result as validation of the theory, as eighteenth-century medical doctrine did not recognize the possibility of mixed infection.



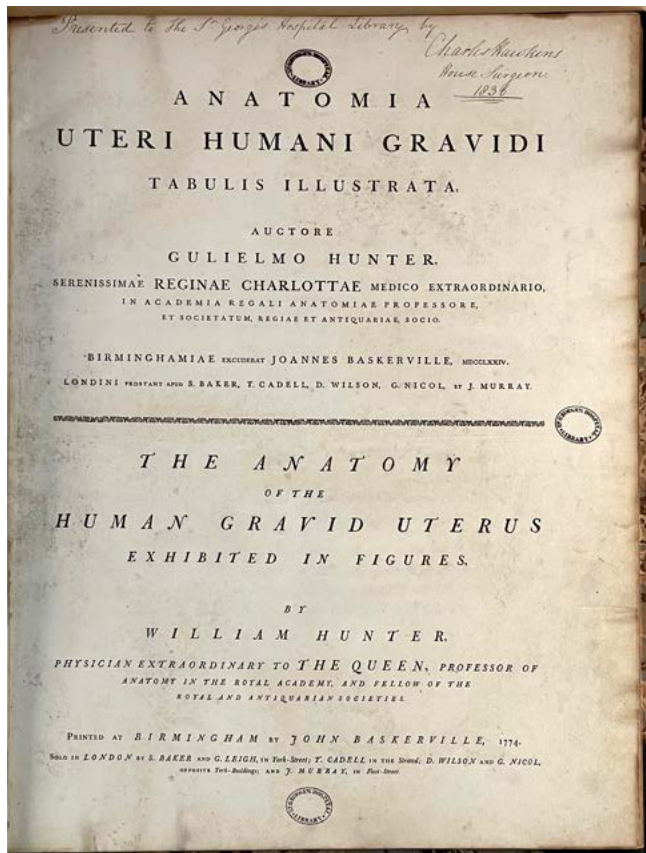


Qvist, in his biography of Hunter, has effectively debunked the myth that Hunter performed the above-mentioned experiment on himself, a myth first publicized in D'Arcy Power's Hunterian Oration of 1925. As evidence for the untruth of this myth, Qvist cites the report of the autopsy performed on Hunter, which did not list any pathological changes that might have been caused by syphilis, but rather indicates beyond the shadow of a doubt that Hunter died from coronary artery disease of atheromatous origin. Qvist also mentions the fact that Hunter never described himself as the subject of this experiment or as a sufferer from venereal disease (this in contrast to the vividly personal accounts he left of his other ailments), and points out that Hunter subscribed to the common eighteenth-century medical practice of performing experiments on other human subjects.

The *Treatise on the Venereal Disease* was the first book issued from Hunter's private press, which he established in 1786 at his house on Castle Street in an attempt to prevent the unauthorized publication of cheap and foreign editions of his works. 1,000 copies of the first edition were printed. Crissey & Parrish, *Dermatology and Syphilology of the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 81-83. Garrison-Morton.com 2377. Pusey, pp. 50-52. Qvist, *John Hunter*, pp. 42-53. Robb-Smith, "John Hunter's private press," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 25 (1970), pp. 262-269. Norman 1117. 51607

## *The Masterwork of William Hunter and John Baskerville*

### **36. Hunter, William** (1718-83). Anatomia uteri humani gravidi tabulis illustrata . . . The anatomy

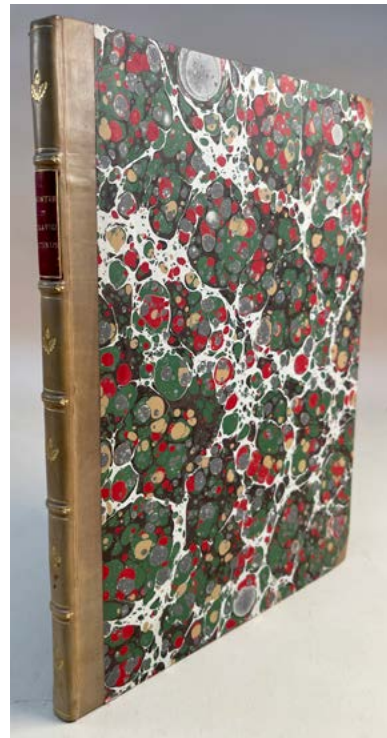
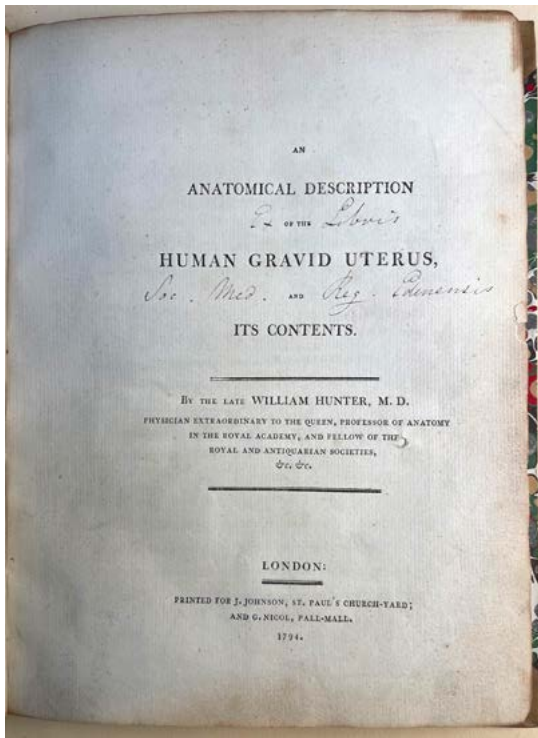


of the human gravid uterus. [8], 34pp. 34 copperplates by Jan van Rymdsdyk et al., each with facing printed key in Latin and English. Birmingham: John Baskerville, 1774. 600 x 450 mm. Recent quarter calf gilt, marbled boards, gilt-lettered leather label on front cover. Library stamps on title and following leaf, some foxing and toning as usual, but overall a very good, clean copy of a work usually found in poor condition. Title-page inscribed: "Presented to the St. George's Hospital Library by Charles Hawkins House Surgeon 1838." \$12,500

**First Edition.** Hunter's *Gravid Uterus*, on which he labored for thirty years, is one of the great artistic achievements in medicine. "It is indeed a remarkable book, not the least important aspect of which is the large size of the plates, which Hunter took care to defend in the preface. For him, the technical quality of the plates was of great importance; they combine descriptive clarity with beauty. The work contains thirty-four plates of different kinds; some depict several objects, others a life-size section of the human body—the female trunk between the abdomen and the middle of the thighs. Some plates are packed with







*The Extremely Rare Posthumously Published Text to Hunter's "Gravid Uterus"*

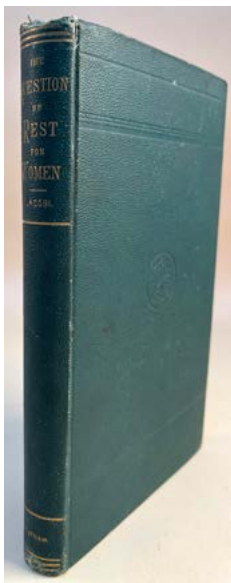
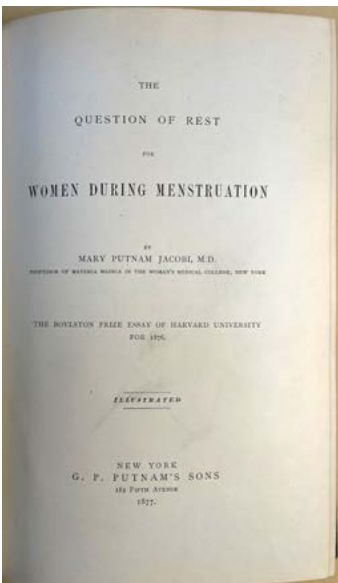
**38. Hunter, William** (1718-83). An anatomical description of the human gravid uterus, and its contents. xii, 88pp. London: J. Johnson . . . and G. Nicol, 1794. 263 x 196 mm. Half calf gilt, marbled boards in period style. Some toning and soiling, marginal tears in a few leaves, some pencil markings and notes on a few pages. Good to very good. Annotations in an early hand in ink on p. 83. "Ex libris Soc. Med. Reg. Edinensis" [from the library of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh] inscribed in ink on the title. Modern bookplate. \$9500

**First Edition** of Hunter's *extremely rare* posthumously published text to accompany his *Anatomy of the Human Gravid Uterus* (1774), edited by Hunter's nephew, Matthew Baillie. In his preface to the work, Baillie wrote:

About twenty years ago, [Hunter] published a large volume of plates to illustrate the Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus and its Contents, which for accuracy of representation, and excellence of engraving, have never been surpassed in any anatomical work . . . No regular description of the anatomy of the Gravid Uterus accompanied these plates, but the plates themselves were merely explained. Dr. Hunter had intended, however, to make up this deficiency, so as to render the whole work complete. He has made a promise to this purpose in the preface to his large volume of Engravings; and has left behind him a Manuscript containing a Description of the Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus and its Contents, which he had not quite finished. What appeared to me to be wanting, I have attempted with much diffidence to add, but this amounts to only a few pages (pp. vii-viii).

Garrison-Morton.com 6157.1. 51609

**39. Jacobi, Mary Putnam** (1842-1906). The question of rest for women during menstruation.



The Boylston Prize essay of Harvard University for 1876. [6], 232, [2, adverts.]pp. 8 plates on 14 plate leaves. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1877. 232 x 150 mm. Original cloth, light edgewear. Very good to fine. \$450

**First Edition.** Jacobi, the foremost female physician of the nineteenth century, was the first woman to graduate from a pharmacy college in the United States and the first admitted to study medicine at the University of Paris. A dedicated social reformer, she devoted herself to expanding opportunities for women in education and the professions, particularly medicine.

In 1876 Jacobi's essay, "The question of rest for women during menstruation," won the Boylston Prize at Harvard University, the first time a woman had been so honored. "In this influential paper she refuted the supposed physical limitations of women, in response to Dr. Edward H.

Clarke's publication *Sex in Education; Or, A Fair Chance for the Girls* (1873), which questioned the expanded role of women in society and the professions. Dr. Jacobi provided tables, statistics, and sphygmographic tracings of pulse rate, force, and variations to illustrate the stability of a woman's health, strength, and agility throughout her monthly cycle. Both her paper and her example offered irrefutable proof of the accuracy of her position" ("Mary Corinna Putnam Jacobi." *Changing the Face of Medicine*, National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health, 3 June 2015; accessed 14 November 2023). Garrison-Morton.com 11912. 51400

**40. Jeffries, John** (1744/45-1819). A narrative of the two aerial voyages of Dr. Jeffries with Mons. Blanchard; with meteorological observations and remarks. London: for the author, and sold by J.



Robson, 1786. 4to. [8], 7-60 pp. Stipple-engraved frontispiece portrait by Caroline Watson (1761-1814) after a crayon portrait by F. Ruysdell; engraved plate bound at end. 282 x 227 mm. (uncut). Original plain blue wrappers. First edition. Inscribed on the title by Jeffries' grandson, Benjamin Joy Jeffries (1833-1915): "Mr. George H. Gabb London with the compts. of the Author's grandson, Dr. B. Joy Jeffries. Boston, Mass 1911."

\$7500

**First Edition.** "The first flight by a physician, the first crossing of the English

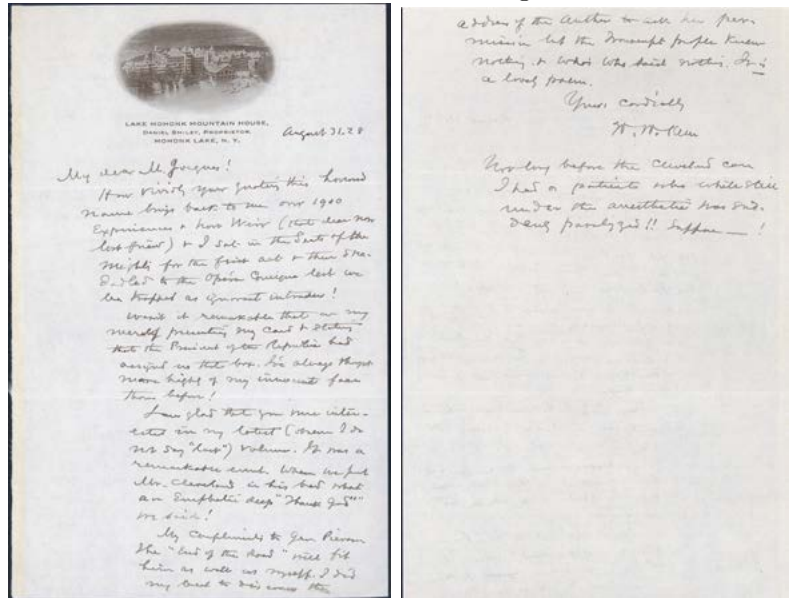
Channel by balloon, and the first international flight" (Garrison-Morton.com 2137.2). Jeffries, a wealthy American physician, financed two balloon voyages made with the French balloonist Jean-Pierre Blanchard, during which he made the first attempts to gather scientific data from a lighter-than-air vehicle. The first ascent, on 30 November 1784, took place over London and lasted one hour and twenty-one minutes; Jeffries

used an array of instruments to make observations of temperature, air pressure and humidity (up to a height of 9,309 feet), which conform closely to modern determinations. On 7 January 1785 Jeffries and Blanchard made a second ascent at Dover and performed the first aerial crossing of the English Channel, landing in the forest of Guines in the French province of Artois after two hours and forty-seven minutes. This copy was inscribed by Jeffries' grandson, Dr. Benjamin Joy Jeffries, a physician specializing in diseases of the eyes and skin. *The Romance of Ballooning*, p. 48. Norman 1159. 39497

**41. Keen, William Williams** (1837-1932). Autograph letter signed to M. Jacques. 1.5pp., on sheet with letterhead of Lake Mohonk Mountain House. Mohonk Lake, N.Y., August 31, 1928. 241 x 153 mm. Traces of mounting in left margin, but fine otherwise. \$1500

A fine letter from the celebrated American surgeon William Williams Keen touching on one of his most famous accomplishments—his participation in the secret surgical operations performed on President Grover Cleveland in 1893 to remove a cancerous growth from the President's mouth.

I am glad that you were interested in my latest (observe I do not say “last”) volume [referring to Keen’s recently published *The Surgical Operations on President Cleveland in 1893 Together with Six Additional Papers of Reminiscences* (1928)]. It was a remarkable event. When we put Mr. Cleveland in his bed what an emphatic deep “Thank God” we said!



The reason for the secrecy surrounding the operations on the President was that the United States was then in the middle of a financial crisis caused by the inflationary Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890. Cleveland had been elected to a second term on a platform that called for repeal of the Act and his leadership was essential to that process. Feeling that any sign of ill health might be interpreted as weakness and throw support to the pro-silver side, Cleveland decided to keep his illness and the operations secret.

In a postscript Keen refers to the Cleveland operation again: “Not long before the Cleveland case I had a patient who while still under the anesthetic was suddenly paralyzed!! Suppose—!”

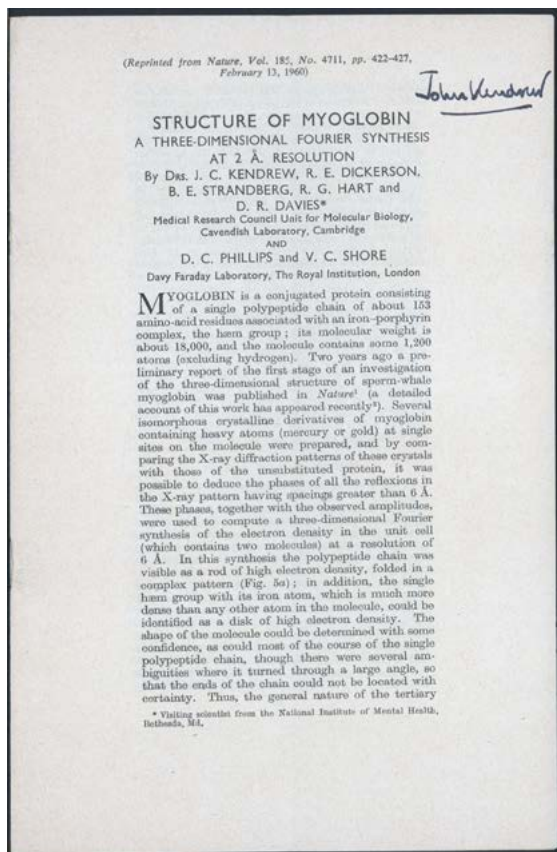
Keen’s letter also mentions his longtime friend, the American physician and writer Silas Weir Mitchell (1829-1914), with whom he co-authored the classic *Gunshot Wounds and other Injuries of Nerves* (1864; see Garrison-Morton.com 2167) together with George Morehouse.

How vividly your quoting this honored name brings back to me our 1900 experiences & how Weir (that dear now lost friend) & I sat in the seats of the mighty for the first act & then skedaddled to the Opéra Comique lest we be trapped as ignorant intruders!

Keen, one of the most brilliant surgeons of his era, gained worldwide fame as one of the first to operate successfully for meningiomas (large brain tumors; see Garrison-Morton.com 4866), and to develop a procedure for drainage of the cerebral ventricles. He was also the first in the United States to use x-rays clinically (see Garrison-Morton.com 2684.1). During the Civil War he served as a surgeon with the U. S. Army. Keen was one of the first American surgeons to adopt Lister’s system of antiseptic, and wrote the first American surgical textbook based on antiseptic principles. His *Keen’s System of Surgery* (1906-21) was the standard textbook for American surgeons in the first decades of the 20th century. 43698

*First Solution of the Three-Dimensional Molecular Structure of a Protein—  
Extremely Rare Signed Offprints*

**42. Kendrew, John** (1917-97). A three-dimensional model of the myoglobin molecule obtained by x-ray analysis (with G. Bodo, H. M. Dintzis, R. G. Parrish, H. Wyckoff). Offprint from *Nature* 181 (1958). 10, [1]pp. Illustrated. 213 x 140 mm. Without wrappers as issued. Lightly creased vertically. *Signed by Kendrew* on the first page. With:

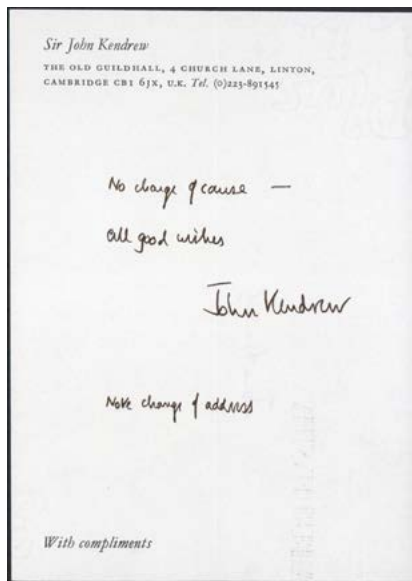


**Kendrew.** Structure of myoglobin: A three-dimensional Fourier synthesis at 2 Å resolution (with R. E. Dickerson, B. E. Strandberg, R. G. Hart, D. R. Davies, D. C. Phillips, V. C. Shore). Offprint from *Nature* 185 (1960). 13, [1]pp. Illustrated. 213 x 140 mm. Without wrappers as issued. Lightly creased vertically. *Signed by Kendrew* on the first page. With:

**Kendrew.** Autograph note signed to an unidentified correspondent. 1 page. N.p., n.d. [1974 or later]. 150 x 105 mm. Lightly creased vertically.

Together three items. Fine. \$17,500

**Extremely Rare First Offprint Editions** of the key papers documenting the first solution of the three-dimensional molecular structure of a protein, for which Kendrew received the 1962 Nobel Prize in chemistry (sharing it with his friend and colleague Max Perutz, who solved the structure of the related and more complex protein, hemoglobin, two years after Kendrew's achievement). Each paper is **signed by Kendrew**, and they are accompanied by a note on Kendrew's stationery reading: "No charge of course. All good wishes, John Kendrew. Note change of address." The letterhead reads "Sir John Kendrew," so the note dates from no earlier than 1974, the year that Kendrew received his knighthood.



Kendrew's achievement (and Perutz's later one) ranks among the greatest landmarks in the history of molecular biology. Understanding the means of storing and transferring genetic information, solving the structure of proteins which construct themselves following instructions from the cell nucleus, and applying recombinant DNA in biotechnology, are all central elements of molecular biology that evolved out of Kendrew's and Perutz's pioneering work.

Kendrew began his investigation into the structure of myoglobin in 1949, choosing this particular protein because it was "of low molecular weight, easily prepared in quantity, readily crystallized, and not already being studied by X-ray methods elsewhere" (Kendrew, "Myoglobin and the structure of proteins. Nobel Prize Lecture [1962]," pp. 676-677). Protein molecules, which contain at minimum thousands of atoms, have enormously convoluted and irregular formations that are extremely difficult to elucidate. In the 1930s J. D. Bernal, Dorothy Hodgkin and Max Perutz performed the earliest crystallographic studies of proteins at Cambridge's



John Kendrew

(Reprinted from *Nature*, Vol. 181, pp. 662-666, March 8, 1958)

## A THREE-DIMENSIONAL MODEL OF THE MYOGLOBIN MOLECULE OBTAINED BY X-RAY ANALYSIS

By Drs. J. C. KENDREW, G. BODO, H. M.  
DINTZIS, R. G. PARRISH and H. WYCKOFF

Medical Research Council Unit for Molecular Biology,  
Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge

AND

D. C. PHILLIPS

Davy Faraday Laboratory, The Royal Institution, London

MYOGLOBIN is a typical globular protein, and is found in many animal cells. Like haemoglobin, it combines reversibly with molecular oxygen; but whereas the role of haemoglobin is to transport oxygen in the blood stream, that of myoglobin is to store it temporarily within the cells (a function particularly important in diving animals such as whales, seals and penguins, the dark red tissues of which contain large amounts of myoglobin, and which have been our principal sources of the protein). Both molecules include a non-protein moiety, consisting of an iron-porphyrin complex known as the haem group, and it is this group which actually combines with oxygen; haemoglobin, with a molecular weight of 67,000, contains four haem groups, whereas myoglobin has only one. This, together with about 152 amino-acid residues, makes up a molecular weight of 17,000, so that myoglobin is one of the smaller proteins. Its small size was one of the main reasons for our choice of myoglobin as a subject for X-ray analysis.

In describing a protein it is now common to distinguish the primary, secondary and tertiary structures. The *primary structure* is simply the order, or sequence, of the amino-acid residues along the polypeptide chains. This was first determined by Sanger using chemical techniques for the protein insulin<sup>1</sup>, and has since been elucidated for a number of peptides and, in part, for one or two other small proteins. The *secondary structure* is the type of folding, coiling or puckering adopted by the polypeptide chain: the  $\alpha$ -helix and the pleated sheet are examples. Secondary structure has been assigned in broad outline to a number of fibrous proteins such as silk, keratin and collagen; but we are ignorant of the nature of the secondary structure of any globular protein. True, there is suggestive evidence, though

Cavendish Laboratory; however, the intricacies of three-dimensional structure of proteins were too complex for analysis by conventional X-ray crystallography, and the process of calculating the structure factors by slide-rules and electric calculators was far too slow.

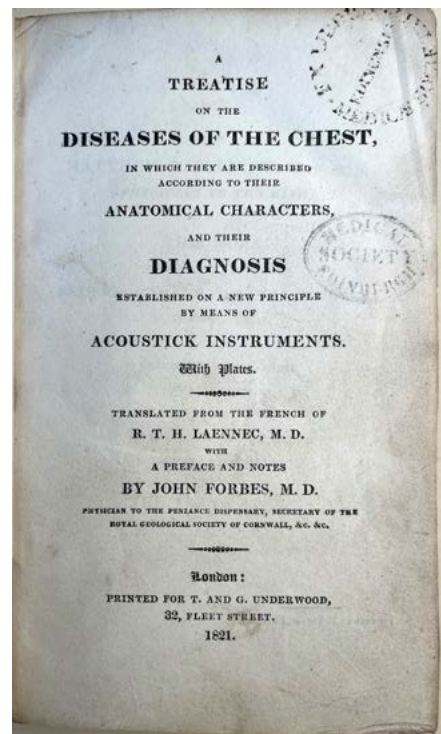
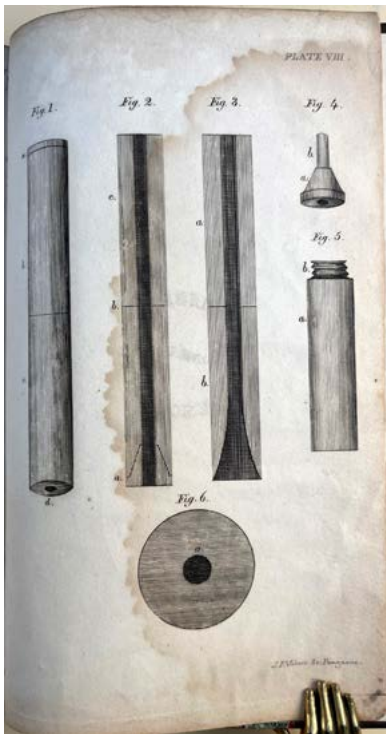
It was not until the late 1940s, when Kendrew joined the Cavendish Laboratory as a graduate student, that new and more sophisticated tools for attacking the problem became available. The first of these tools was the technique of isomorphous replacement, developed by Perutz during his own researches on hemoglobin, in which certain atoms in a protein molecule are replaced with heavy atoms. When these modified molecules are subjected to X-ray analysis the heavy atoms provide a frame of reference for comparing diffraction patterns. The second tool was the electronic computer, developed during World War II, which Kendrew introduced to computational biology in 1951. In 1951 Cambridge University was one of only three or four places in the world with a high-speed stored-program electronic computer, and Kendrew took full advantage of the speed of Cambridge's EDSAC computer, and its more powerful successors, to execute the complex mathematical calculations required to solve the structure of myoglobin. Kendrew was the first to apply an electronic computer to the solution of a complex problem in biology.

Nevertheless, even with the EDSAC computer performing the calculations, the research progressed remarkably slowly. It took Kendrew and his team until the summer of 1957 before they were able to succeed in creating a three-dimensional map of myoglobin at the so-called "low resolution" of 6 angstroms. Myoglobin thus became "the first protein to be solved" (Judson, p. 538). "A cursory inspection of the map showed it to consist of a large number of rod-like segments, joined at the ends, and irregularly wandering through the structure; a single dense flattened disk in each molecule; and sundry connected regions of uniform density. These could be identified respectively with polypeptide chains, with the iron atom and its associated porphyrin ring, and with the liquid filling the interstices between neighboring molecules. From the map it was possible to 'dissect out' a single protein molecule . . . The most striking features of the molecule were its irregularity and its total lack of symmetry" (Kendrew, "Myoglobin," p. 681).

The 6-angstrom resolution was too low to show the molecule's finer features, but by 1960 Kendrew and his team were able to obtain a map of the molecule at 2-angstrom resolution. "To achieve a resolution of 2 Å it was necessary to determine the phases of nearly 10,000 reflections, and then to compute a Fourier synthesis with the same number of terms . . . the Fourier synthesis itself (excluding preparatory computations of considerable bulk and complexity) required about 12 hours of continuous computation on a very fast machine (EDSAC II)" (Kendrew, "Myoglobin," p. 682). Garrison-Morton.com 6911 (1958 paper); 6912 (1960 paper). 51620

*The Exceedingly Rare First English Translation*

**43. Laennec, René Théophile Hyacinthe** (1781–1826). A treatise on the diseases of the chest, in which they are described according to their anatomical characters, and their diagnosis established on a new principle by means of acoustick instruments. Translated by John Forbes (1787–1861). 8vo. [4], [vii]–xl, [2], 437, [3]pp. 8 engraved plates by John Pope Vibert (1797–1865). London: T. and G. Underwood, 1821. 212 x 128 mm. Later half calf, marbled boards, hinges worn but sound. Some toning, minor dampstains, small tears in a few leaves including title, old library stamps on title, plate versos and one or two other leaves. Very good.



\$6000

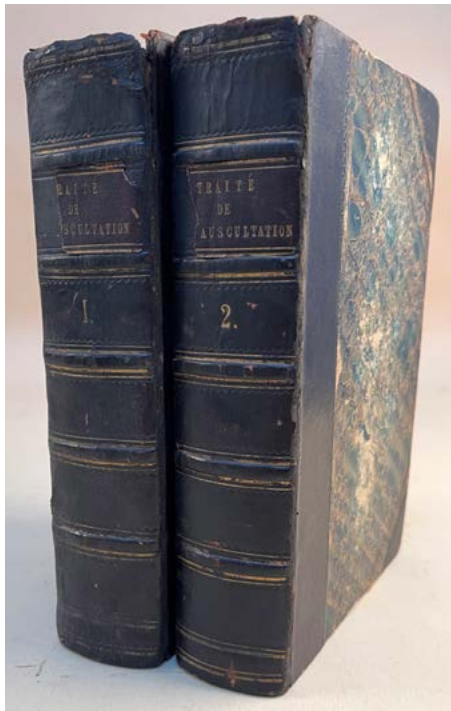
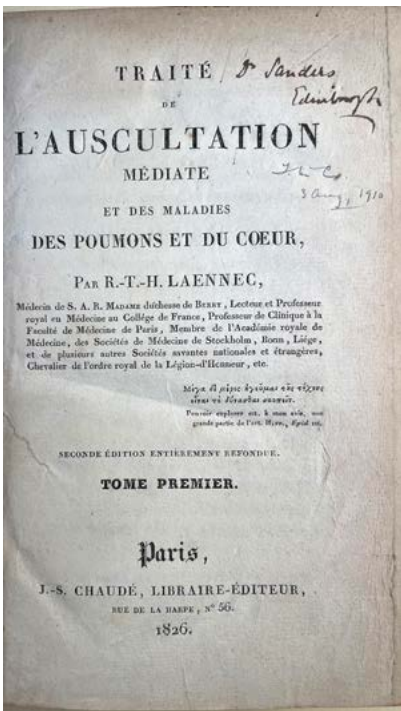
**First Edition in English**, and very *rare* as it was printed in an edition of only 500 copies, compared to the total printing of 3600 copies which comprised the two states of the first edition in French.

Forbes abridged parts of Laennec's work, omitted others, and condensed the remainder, reducing it to about half of its original length. Although he greatly underestimated the influence the stethoscope was to have on medicine, Forbes nevertheless was as responsible as anyone else for introducing and popularizing the use of the stethoscope in the English-speaking world. According to a letter from Forbes to Laennec all 500 copies of the small English printing had been sold by September, 1823. This suggests that the initial reception of the stethoscope was slow in England, but by the time of the second English edition demand had widened exponentially. Bishop, "Reception of the stethoscope and Laennec's book," *Thorax* (1981): 36, 487–92. Norman 1256. 51402

**44. Laennec, René Théophile Hyacinthe** (1781–1826). *Traité de l'auscultation médiate et des maladies des poumons et du coeur*. 2 vols. [iii]–xxxvi, 728; [2], 790pp. 4 plates in Vol. I. Paris: J.-S. Chaudé, 1826. 202 x 128 pp. Later 19th-century half black calf, marbled boards ca. 1826, Vol. I hinges splitting, some rubbing. Half-titles lacking, tear in Vol. I title repaired, moderate toning, some dampstaining to the plates. Ownership inscription on Vol. I title and several marginal notes in the same hand. Very good.

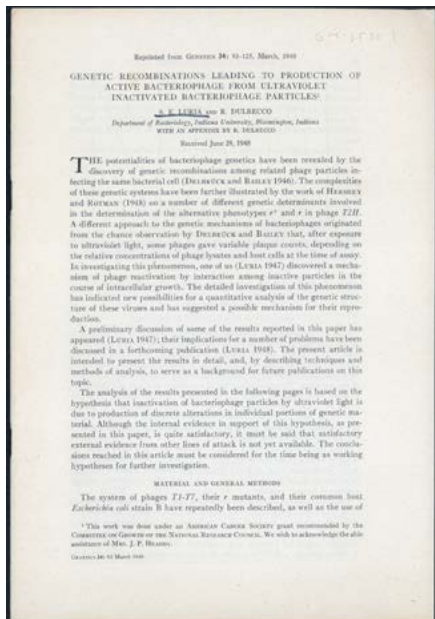
\$1750

Second edition, extensively revised and reworked, of Laennec's classic work on the stethoscope. Laennec's invention of the stethoscope, announced in the first edition of *De l'Auscultation médiate* (1819), provided the first adequate method for diagnosing diseases of the thorax, and represented the greatest advance in physical diagnosis between Auenbrugger's percussion and Röntgen's discovery of x-rays.



“In the first edition [of *De l'Auscultation médiate*] (1819), Laennec pursues the analytic method, giving the different signs elicited by percussion and auscultation, with the corresponding anatomic lesions . . . In the second edition (1826), the process is turned about and the method is synthetic, each disease being described in detail in respect of diagnosis, pathology, and (most intelligent) treatment, so that **this edition is, in effect, the most important treatise on diseases of the thoracic organs ever written**” (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p. 412; emphasis ours). Some copies were sold with colored plates at a higher price. Norman 1255. 51403

**45. Luria, Salvador Edward** (1912-91) & **Renato Dulbecco** (1914-2012). Genetic recombinations leading to production of active bacteriophage from ultraviolet inactivated bacteriophage particles. Offprint from *Genetics* 34 (March 1949). 8vo. 93-125pp. Diagrams. 250 x 172 mm. Without wrappers as issued. Very good to fine. \$4500



**First Edition, Offprint Issue.** In the late 1940s Luria discovered “the production of active phage particles when *many inactivated* phages were allowed to infect bacteria. He called this multiplicity reactivation and he explained it in terms of the existence of a ‘gene pool’ formed by the independent replication of discrete genetic units, from which active phage particles were assembled. The infecting phage was assumed to break up into such units once it entered the host cell. The inactivity of ultraviolet irradiated phage was attributed to the damage to one or several of these units. Damaged units of one type, Luria believed, could be replaced from the gene-pool by undamaged units of another type, and active phage particles successfully assembled. By quantitative techniques Luria and Dulbecco were able to suggest figures for the number of such sub-units in the various phages” (Olby, *The Path to the Double Helix*, p. 299). Luria, a member of Delbrück’s “phage group” and

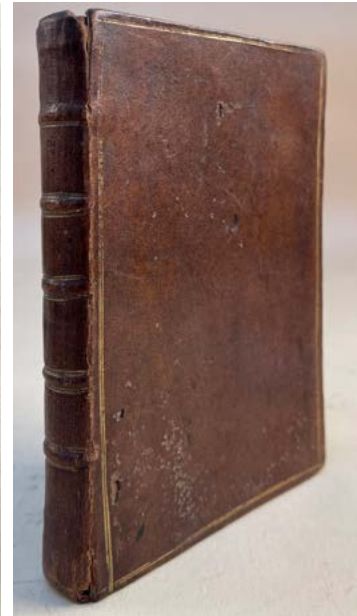
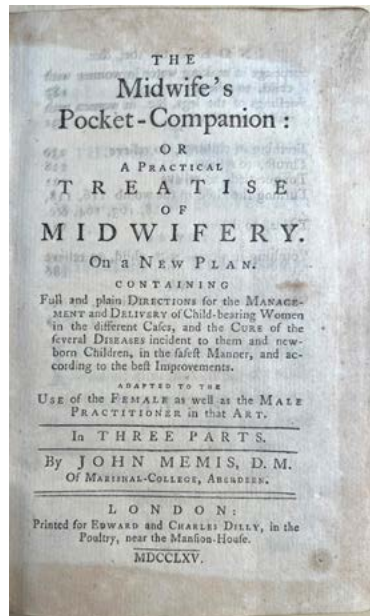
a teacher of the young James Watson, received a share of the 1969 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for his discoveries regarding the replication mechanism and genetic structure of viruses. His co-author Dulbecco was awarded part of the 1975 Nobel Prize for his research on tumor viruses. Garrison-Morton.com 2526.1. Magill, *The Nobel Prize Winners: Physiology or Medicine*, pp. 1065-72; 1215-24. 37817

Commemorated in Boswell's "Life of Johnson"

**46. Memis, John** (1721-91). The midwife's pocket-companion: Or a practical treatise of midwifery . . . adapted to the use of the female as well as the male practitioner in that art. viii, [4], 234, [6]pp. London: Printed for Edward and Charles Dilly, 1765. 167 x 101 mm. 18th-century gilt-ruled sheep, hinges tender, scattered small holes in the leather. Light toning and offsetting but very good. Ownership names of Hannah Compton (dated 1797) and John Compton (dated 1805), both of Garthorpe, Leicestershire, on the front and rear pastedowns.

\$1500

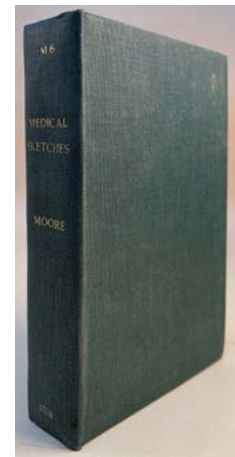
**First Edition.** Memis, a physician at the Royal Infirmery of Aberdeen, is commemorated in Boswell's *Life of Johnson* for the curious lawsuit that arose from publication of *The Midwife's Pocket-Companion*. On the work's title-page



Memis described himself as "John Memis, D.M. of Marischal-College, Aberdeen"—a somewhat misleading statement, since while he indeed had been a student at Marischal, he had actually obtained his medical degree from St. Andrews. The other physicians of Aberdeen, taking issue with Memis's claim, published a newspaper advertisement stating that Memis had never received a degree from Marischal. This led to ill feeling between Memis and his colleagues at the Royal Infirmery, who took further revenge on Memis by rendering his title as "Doctor of Medicine" in the English translation of the Infirmery's royal charter while translating all the other doctors' titles as "Physician." Memis promptly sued the managers of the Infirmery for damages, claiming that they had deliberately injured him by this discriminatory action. The Infirmery managers retained James Boswell to represent them in the lawsuit, which was tried before Boswell's father, Lord Auchinleck; Boswell found the case so odd that he wrote to Samuel Johnson about it, eliciting a lengthy reply from Johnson which Boswell likely used to construct his arguments. Memis ended up losing the case and had to pay £40 in legal costs. J. H. Lloyd, "Doctor John Memis and his title," *Annals of Medical History* 5 (1923): 146-148. 51555

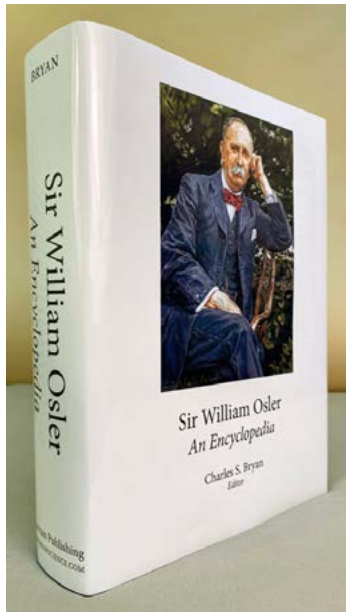
**47. Moore, John** (1729-1802). Medical sketches: In two parts. [iii]-xii, 537, [3]pp. Half-title lacking. London: A. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1786. 234 x 134 mm. (uncut). Modern cloth. First 3 leaves detached, some foxing and toning, edges a bit frayed. Library stamp on title and last leaf. Good copy. Library bookplate. \$450

**First Edition.** Moore, a Scottish physician, studied under William Cullen, William Hunter and William Smellie, and practiced medicine in Glasgow for nearly twenty years. In 1769 Moore was appointed personal physician to the 15-year-old James George, 7<sup>th</sup> Duke of Hamilton, who died of tuberculosis a few months afterward; three years later Moore accompanied the duke's younger brother, Douglas, on a four-year-long tour of the Continent. Upon returning from Europe Moore settled in London and gave up medicine for authorship; he published several successful



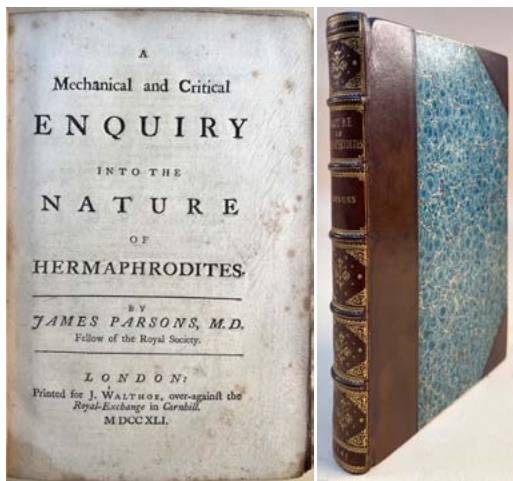
travel books and novels and become acquainted with Samuel Johnson and his circle. Although he considered himself retired from medicine, Moore wrote *Medical Sketches* at the behest of his son John, an officer in the British Army and the future hero of the Battle of Corunna (1809). Intending his work for a general rather than a professional audience, Moore eschewed medical systematics in favor of practical advice, stressing “what is often called the ‘art of medicine,’ carefully observing the symptoms and course of each illness and prescribing accordingly without regard to textbook, school or untried notion” (Fulton, *Dr. John Moore, 1729-1802*, p. 412). 51587

**48. Osler, William** (1849-1919). *Sir William Osler: An encyclopedia*. Edited by Charles S. Bryan. 970 pages plus 22 pages of front matter, 8.5 x 11 inch format, two-sided color frontispiece, 624 images, full cloth binding, laminated dust jacket. Novato: Norman Publishing in association with the American Osler Society, 2020. ISBN 978-0-930405-91-5. \$125



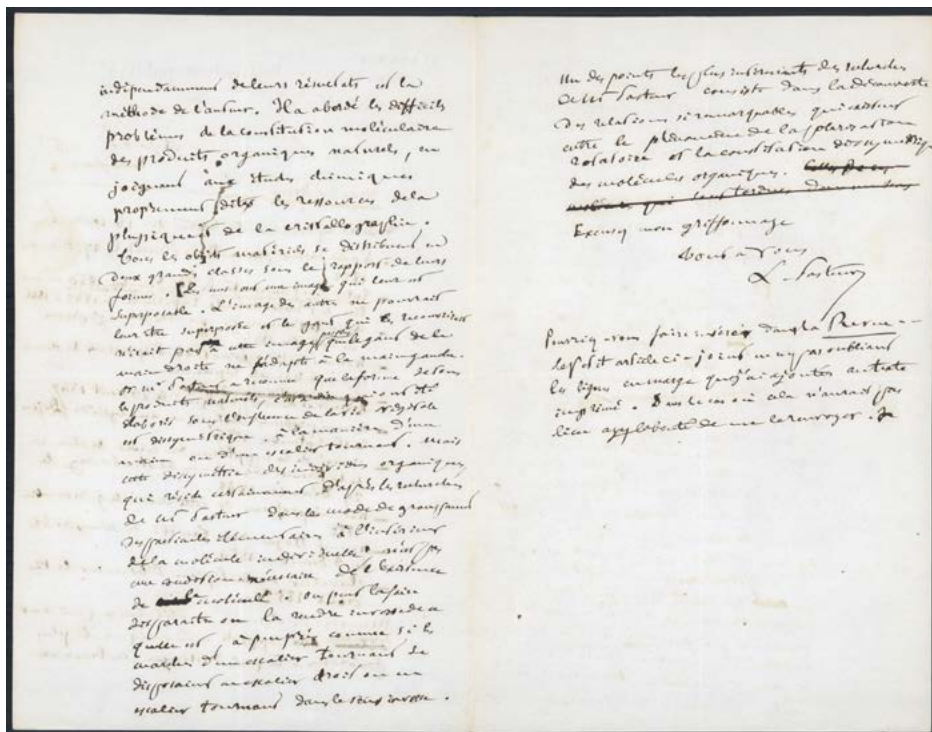
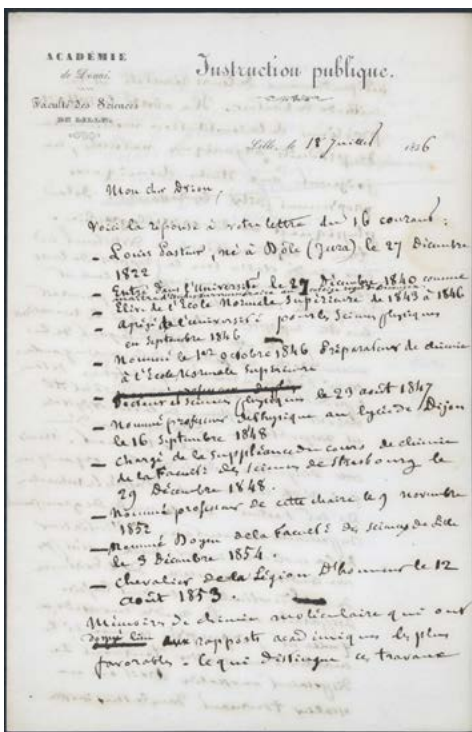
Sir William Osler (1849–1919) was the most famous and best loved physician in the English-speaking world during the early twentieth century. Osler was voted “the most influential physician in history” in a 2016 survey of North American doctors, but his interests and influence transcend medicine. This volume offers the first comprehensive reference to Osler’s personality, character, life, times, and thinking about a broad range of issues relevant to the human condition. 45472

**49. Parsons, James** (1705-70). *A mechanical and critical enquiry into the nature of hermaphrodites*. [6, including 1 page of adverts.], liv, [2], 156pp. 3 plates. London: J. Walthoe, 1741. Later half calf, gilt spine, marbled boards, a few preliminary leaves starting. Tear in one folding plate, minor foxing but very good. Modern bookplates. \$950



**First Edition.** Unlike earlier medical and legal writers on intersex individuals—i.e., persons with sexually ambiguous genitalia—Parsons rejected the idea that such persons were “monsters” or “errors of nature,” instead arguing that “hermaphroditism,” as a medical category, did not in fact exist. “For Parsons, hermaphroditism was an illusion, a fundamental misreading of the ‘Fabrick of the Body.’ Hermaphrodites were actually only ever women with enlarged clitorises, or, in Parsons’ terminology, ‘Macroclitrideae’” (Gilbert, p. 33), and therefore should not be subject to

legal or social discrimination. The three plates in Parsons’ work illustrate several examples of intersex genitalia that he had come across in his obstetric practice. Garrison-Morton.com 13383. Gilbert, *Early Modern Hermaphrodites: Sex and Other Stories*, pp. 33-34. 51550



*The Youthful Pasteur Discusses his Most Original Contributions to Science*

**50. Pasteur, Louis** (1822-95). Autograph letter signed to Charles Alexandre Drion (1827-63). Bifolium. 3pp. Lille, 18 July 1856. 209 x 135 mm. Fine. \$16,000

An excellent letter in which the 33-year-old Pasteur summarizes his remarkable academic career to date and discusses what many consider to be his most profound and original contributions to science: The identification of chirality in molecules, and of isometric properties and their relation to biochemical activity. J. D. Bernal, who pioneered the use of x-ray crystallography in molecular biology, described Pasteur’s identification of molecular chirality and isomerism as “his first and in some ways his greatest scientific discovery” (Bernal, *Science and Industry in the Nineteenth Century*, p. v). Letters by Pasteur from this early stage of his career are very rare, especially a letter summarizing his major achievements.

“Beginning about 1847, Pasteur carried out an impressive series of investigations into the relation between optical activity, crystalline structure, and chemical composition in organic compounds, particularly tartaric and paratartaric acids. This work focused attention on the relationship between optical activity and life, and provided much inspiration and several of the most important techniques for an entirely new approach to the study of chemical structure and composition. In essence, Pasteur opened the way to a consideration of the disposition of atoms in space, and his early memoirs [on this subject] constitute founding documents of stereochemistry” (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*).

The letter, written in the third person, and intended to be inserted in an unidentified “Revue” publication, can be translated as follows:

My dear Drion,

Here is the response to your letter of March 16:

- Louis Pasteur, born in Dôle (Jura) on December 27, 1822
- Entered the University on December 27, 1840 as supernumerary master of studies at the royal college of Besançon

- Student at the Ecole Normale Supérieure from 1843 to 1846
- Agreed at the University for physical sciences in September 1846
- Appointed on October 1, 1846 Chemistry instructor at the Ecole Normale Supérieure
- Doctor of physical sciences on August 23, 1847
- Appointed physics professor at the Dijon high school on September 16, 1848
- Responsible for the supply of chemistry courses at the Faculty of Sciences of Strasbourg on December 29, 1848
- Appointed professor of this chair on November 9, 1852
- Appointed Dean of the Faculty of Sciences of Lille on December 3, 1854
- Knight of the Legion of Honor on August 12, 1853

Molecular chemistry dissertations that resulted in the most favorable academic reports. What distinguishes these works independently of their results is the author's method. He tackled the difficult problems of the molecular constitution of natural organic products, adding to chemical studies proper the resources of the physics of crystallography. All material objects are distributed into two large classes in terms of their forms. Some have a [mirror] image that can be superimposed on them. The images of others could not be superimposed on them and the glove that covered them would not fit this image any more than the glove on the right hand fits the left hand. Now Mr. Pasteur recognized that the shape of all natural products, that is to say which have been developed under the influence of plant life, is asymmetrical like a hand or a rotating staircase. But this asymmetry of organic individuals which certainly resides, according to M. Pasteur's research, in the mode of grouping elementary particles within the individual molecule is not a necessary condition for the existence of the molecule. We can make it disappear or make it inverted, which is almost as if the steps of a turning staircase were arranged either as a straight staircase or a staircase turning in the opposite direction.

**One of the most interesting points of Mr. Pasteur's research consists of the discovery of the remarkable relationships which exist between the phenomenon of rotary polarization and the asymmetric constitution of organic molecules** [emphasis ours].

Excuse my scribbling . . .

Could you have the attached little article inserted in the Review, not forgetting the lines in the margin that I added to the printed report. If this does not happen, please send it back to me. P

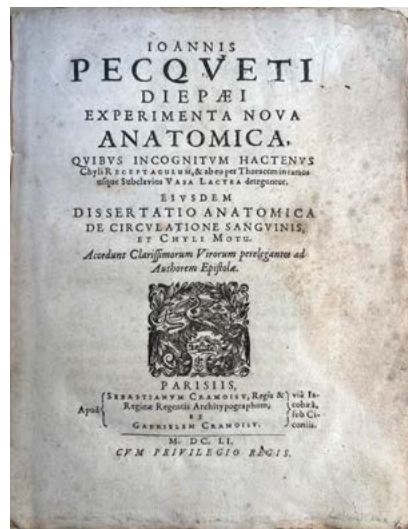
Drion, Pasteur's correspondent, was professor of physics at the Lycée de Versailles; he later became a professor at the University of Besançon. G. Geison, *The Private Science of Louis Pasteur*, p. 35. 51626





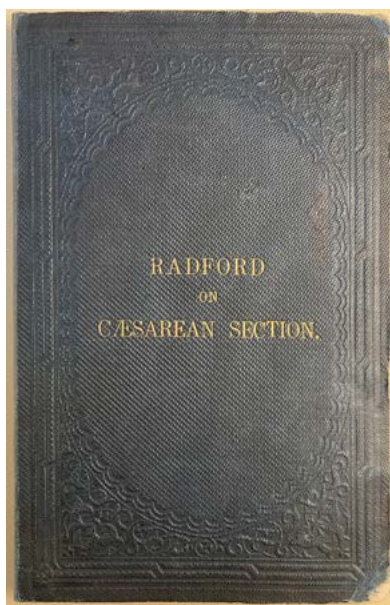
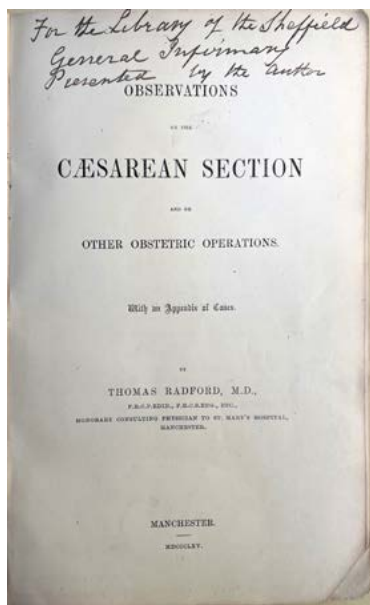
## Discovery of the Thoracic Duct

**51. Pecquet, Jean** (1622-1674). *Experimenta nova anatomica, quibus incognitum hactenus chyli receptaculum, & ab eo per thoracem in ramos usque subclavios vasa lactea deteguntur.* 4to. [12], 108pp. Text engravings, including full-page engraving on p. 21. Paris: Sebastian Cramoisy and Gabriel Cramoisy, 1651. 222 x 170 mm. (uncut). Limp boards ca. 1651, title in ink on spine, worm traces inside both covers, light wear and soiling. Portion of front free endpaper torn away, evidence of stamp removal on final leaf, minor foxing and toning, but very good. \$17,500



**First Edition.** In his experiments with live dogs Pecquet discovered the thoracic duct and chyle reservoir (*receptaculum chyli*), which had been sought after since Aselli's discovery of the chyloferous vessels (lacteals) in dogs in 1627. Pecquet correctly described the termination of the chyloferous vessels (Aselli's "lacteal veins") in the chyle reservoir, refuting the erroneous notion that the vessels ended in the liver; he also described the junction of the thoracic duct at the union of the jugular and subclavical veins. Pecquet's discovery clarified for the first time the process of absorption in digestion. Garrison-Morton (online) 1094. Norman 1676. 43485

**52. Radford, Thomas** (1793-1881). Observations on the caesarean section and on other obstetric



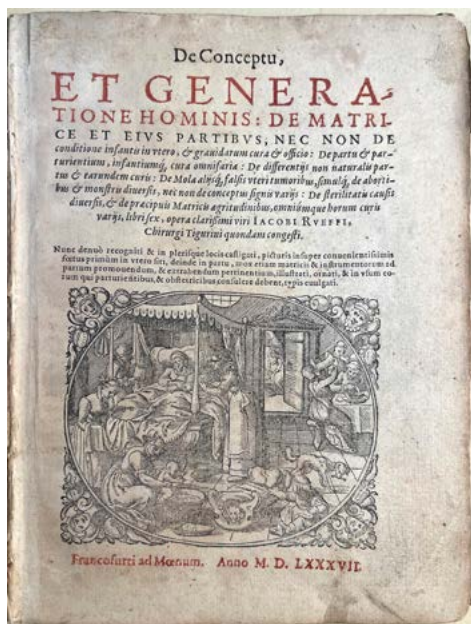
operations. With an appendix of cases. [4], 68, xlviij pp. 6 plates, 2 folding tables (pp. 65-68). Manchester: N.p., 1865. 216 x 137 mm. Original cloth over limp boards, stamped in gilt and blind, skillfully rebacked, light edgewear. Lower corner of title-leaf chipped, occasional foxing but very good. Presentation Copy, inscribed on the title: "For the Library of the Sheffield General Infirmary Presented by the Author."

\$850

**First Edition.** Radford, an obstetrician associated with St. Mary's Hospital in Manchester, wrote the present work to promote the use of cesarean section—at that time a highly risky operation with an

extremely high mortality rate—in cases where the woman's pelvis was too narrow or deformed for vaginal delivery. Radford's arguments were based on moral as well as medical grounds: He abhorred the then-standard practice of craniotomy (puncturing or crushing the fetal head) to extract the fetus in dangerous births, calling it "a fearful sacrifice of human life" (p. 56), and proposed cesarean section as a more humane option. He collected 77 case reports of cesarean sections performed on mothers with deformed pelvises, noting that only 14% of the mothers and 59% of the infants had survived the operation; however, he pointed out that "this tragic outcome was related to the fact that the operation was only undertaken as a last resort. He made a strong plea that it should in future be used electively when it was clear that vaginal delivery would not be possible" (Dunn, p. 327). He also recommended inducing premature labor, the use of therapeutic abortion, and sterilization of women with severe pelvic deformities. P. Dunn, "Dr. Thomas Radford (1793-1881) of Manchester and obstructed labor," *Archive of Disease in Childhood* 69 (1993): 327-329. 51554

**53. Rueff, Jacob** (1500-1588). De conceptu, et generatione hominis: De matrice et eius partibus,



nec non de conditione infantis in utero . . . [6], 92ff., numbered on rectos. Woodcut illustrations. Frankfurt: apud Petrum Fabricium, impensis Sigismundi Feyrabendij, 1587. Old cartonnage boards, title lettered in ink on spine, text block beginning to separate from binding, second signature loose. Some browning (heavy in parts), title a bit soiled, but very good. Modern bookplate. \$3000

Later edition, but *very rare*, of Rueff's work (see Garrison-Morton.com 6141 for the 1554 first edition). Based on Rösslin's best-selling *Rosengarten* but intended for physicians and scholars as well as midwives, *De conceptu* was more than a practical handbook of midwifery. Among its illustrations are three full-page woodcuts of the female reproductive organs derived from Vesalius's *Fabrica*, a correct representation of the birthing stool, the toothed "duck-bill" pincer for removing a dead fetus, a smooth-edged forceps for live deliveries, and a series of smaller cuts depicting both real and imaginary monstrosities, which Rueff believed to be the work of the devil. Of greater



interest, however, is the series of seven woodcuts illustrating contemporary ideas of mammalian embryology, which provide a unique and valuable insight into how early writers envisioned the process of embryonic development. Rueff's illustrations, based upon the writings of Galen and Aristotle, show the mixture of blood and semen coagulating in the womb into an egg-shaped mass; the subsequent development of organs and blood-vessels (taken from observations of chicken embryos); the arrangement of these into an outline of the human form; and the completed fetus. Cutter & Viets, *A Short History of Midwifery*, pp. 188-190. 51571

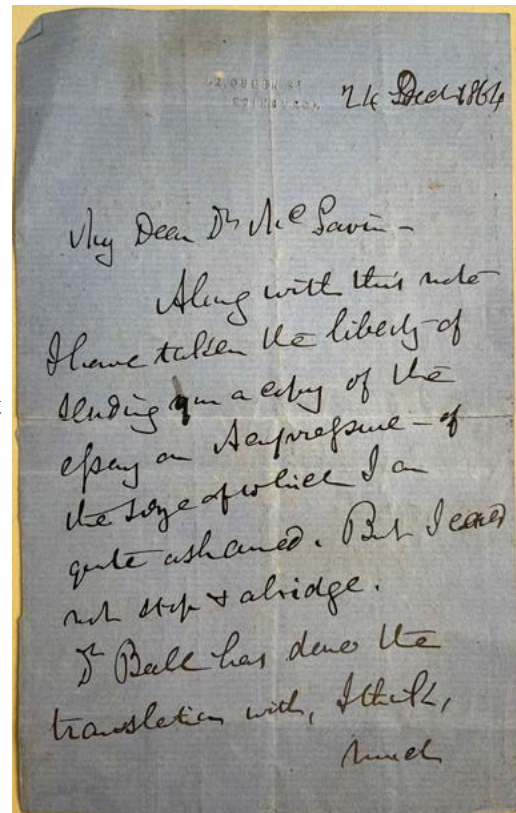
*With an Historic Letter!*

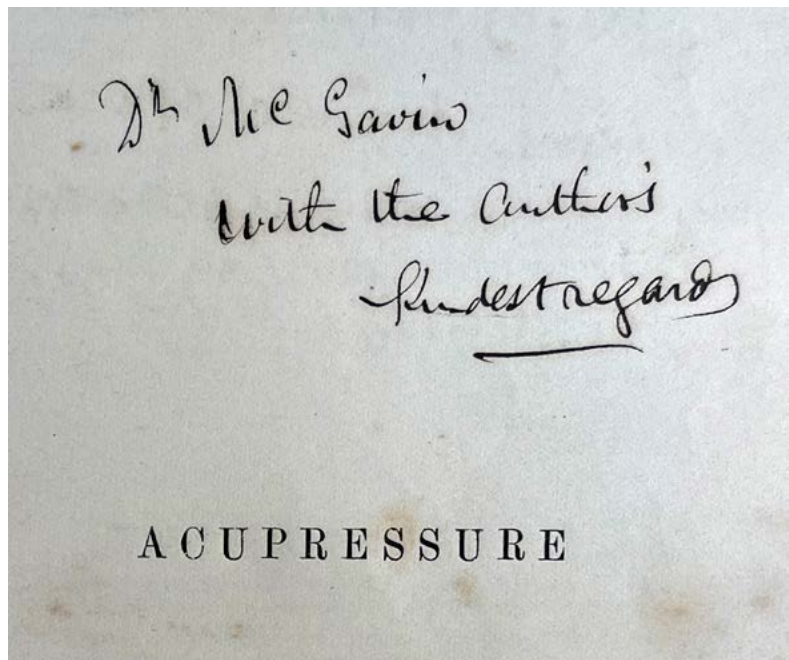
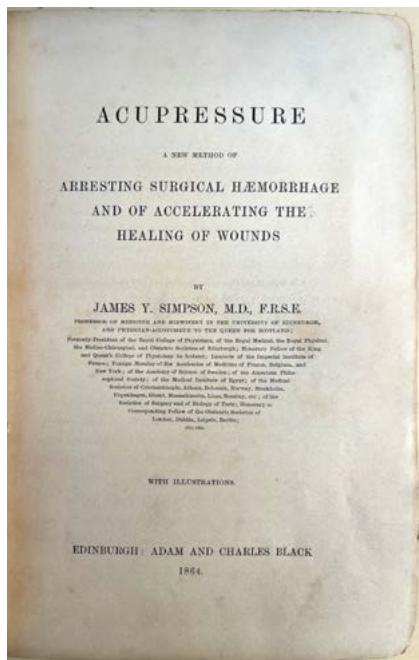
**54. Simpson, James Young** (1811-70). Autograph letter signed to Dr. McGavin. 4pp. on 2 sheets (probably originally a bifolium). Edinburgh, 24 December 1864. 184 x 115 mm. Small tears along folds, a few small chips. Laid into:

**Simpson.** Acupressure: A new method of arresting surgical haemorrhage and of accelerating the healing of wounds. xiv, 580pp. Text illustrations. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black, 1864. 217x 141 mm. Original cloth, rebaked preserving original spine, light wear, front cover a bit stained. Front free endpaper a bit frayed, light toning, but good to very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by Simpson on the front flyleaf: "Dr. McGavin with the Author's kindest regards." Manuscript note by Thomas Young Simpson (likely a descendant) on p. v.

Together 2 items. \$1500

The letter is laid into the **First Edition** of Simpson's treatise describing his innovative method of surgical acupressure (not to be confused with the traditional Chinese practice), in which metal needles were used to occlude the arteries during operations, reducing the risk of hemorrhage and promoting speedy wound





healing. The technique, though developed further and found successful, failed to gain Simpson the recognition he was expecting. Simpson succeeded in creating a vogue for acupressure that lasted at least thirty years, though it did not lessen the mortality rates in British hospitals.

Simpson presented this copy to a Dr. McGavin (whom we have not been able to further identify), accompanying it with the letter described above:

Along with this note I have taken the liberty of sending you a copy of the essay on Acupressure—of the size of which I am quite ashamed. But I could not stop & abridge.

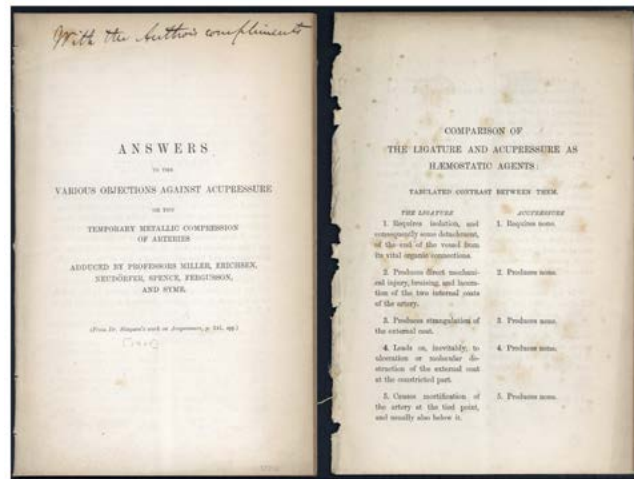
Dr. Bell has done the translation with, I think, much ability, & in a good style; & I feel greatly indebted to him.

I have sent a copy to Nelaton & one to Velpeau. Do any of the surgeons at Paris—besides these—read English?

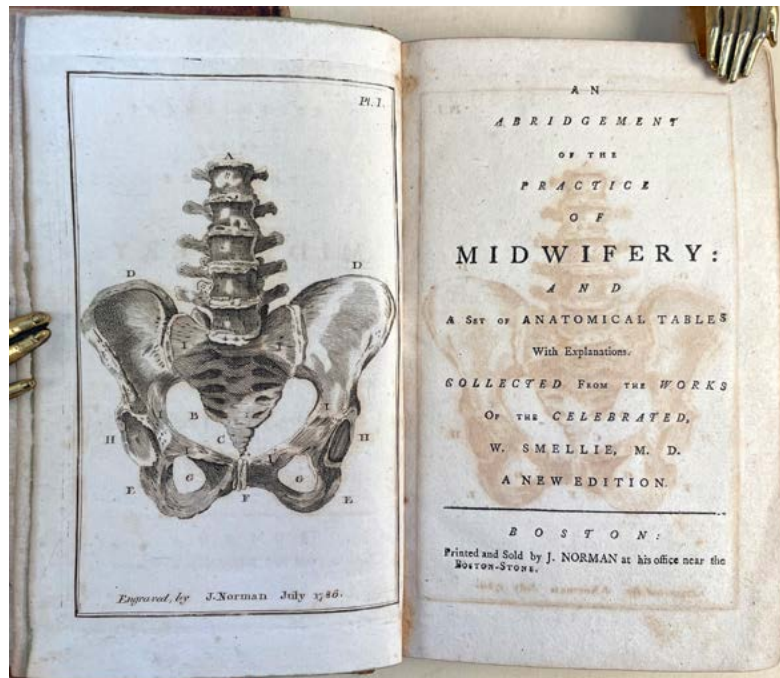
If you read the book have some compassion on it—as a book on surgery written by a Doctor. I should not have written it—(so say some of the surgeons here); but I could not help it. Of the ultimate adoption of acupressure I have no doubt, but a long time is required . . .

Auguste Nélaton (1807-73) and Alfred-Armand-Louis-Marie Velpeau (1795-1867) were prominent French surgeons. Accompanying Simpson's letter and book are various pieces of correspondence including a letter from Norman E. Lamplugh dated 11 February 1944 presenting the above-described items to Thomas Young Simpson (likely a descendant). 51605

**55. Simpson, James Young** (1811-70). (1) Answers to the various objections against acupressure of the temporary metallic compression of arteries . . . 34pp. N.p., n.d. [1865]. 209 x 135 mm. Disbound. Minor dust-soiling, first and last leaves coming loose. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by Simpson on the first leaf: "With the Author's compliments." (2) **Simpson**. Comparison of the ligature and acupressure as haemostatic agents: Tabulated contrast between them. Bifolium, 4pp. N.p., n.d. [1864]. Disbound. 209 x 135 mm. Some foxing, left margin frayed. Together 2 items. Good to very good. \$375

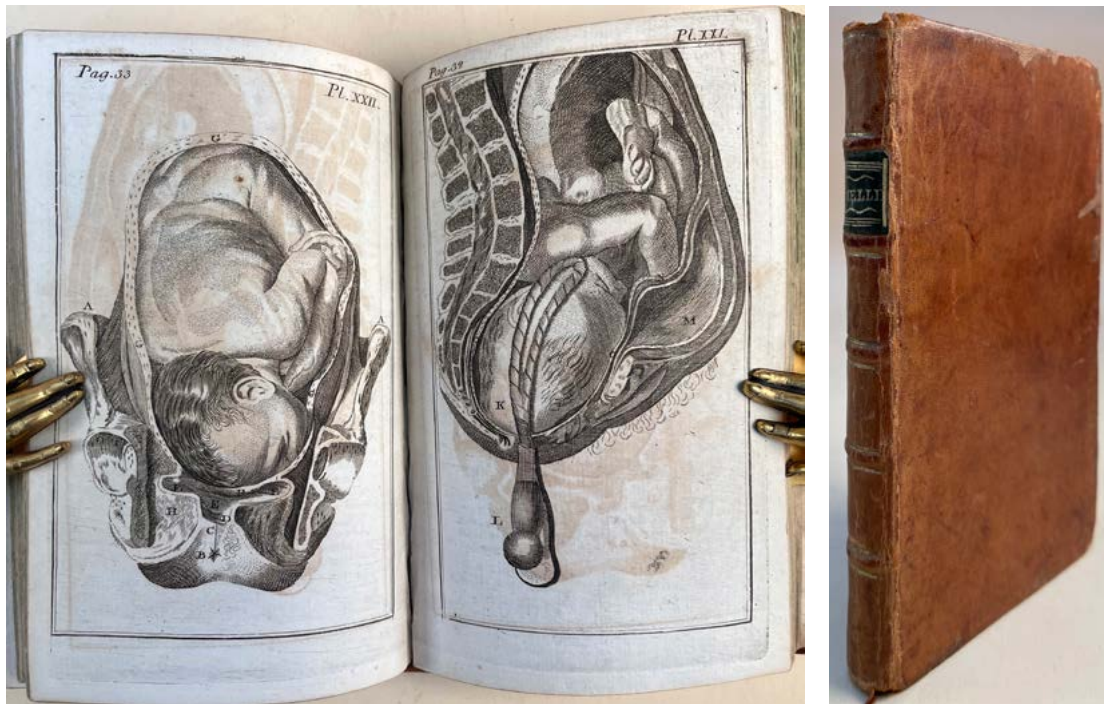


**First Separate Edition** of no. 1; **First Edition** of no. 2. The first work is an expanded separate printing of chapters XV and XVI from Simpson's *Acupressure* (1864). From the author's "Prefatory Note": "The following two chapters were originally written in answer to the chief objections urged against Acupressure by various surgical authorities. They are reprinted in the present form merely in self-defense against the reiteration of some of these objections . . ." (p. 2). The accompanying leaflet presents a tabulated comparison of the benefits of acupressure versus arterial ligation. 51574



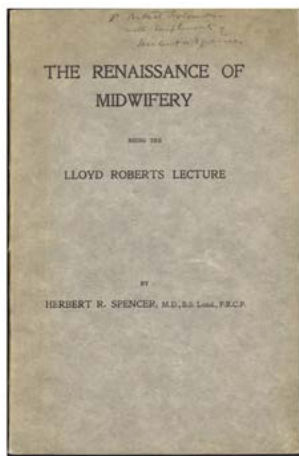
*Superb Copy in an Original American Binding*

**56. Smellie, William** (1697-1763). An abridgement of the practice of midwifery: And a set of anatomical tables with explanations collected from the works of the celebrated, W. Smellie, M.D. [2], 56pp. 39 engraved plates. Boston: Printed and sold by J[ohn] Norman, [1786]. 180 x 115 mm. Sheep ca. 1786, moderate rubbing and edgewear, hinges tender. Minor toning, some offsetting from plates but very good to fine copy in a contemporary American binding. Ownership signature of Nathaniel Henchman, dated 1786, on front free endpaper. Modern bookplate. \$2500

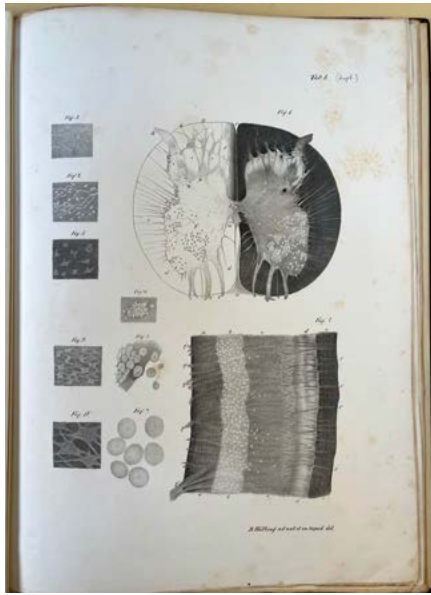


**First American Edition.** This pocket-sized edition of Smellie's folio *Sett of Anatomical Tables* (1754), with engravings prepared by the publisher, represents the *first medical book with engraved illustrations published in North America* and the *first book on obstetrics published in the United States*. Smellie was a pioneer of modern obstetrics, and one of the great teachers of midwifery; he contributed more to the fundamentals of obstetrics than virtually any individual. "His contribution to our knowledge of the mechanism of labor is of fundamental importance. His additions to our knowledge of contracted pelvis were also noteworthy. He not only gave directions for measuring the pelvis but was the first to measure the diagonal conjugate diameter and this today remains the most important pelvimetric maneuver we possess" (Thoms, pp. 124–25). Nathaniel Henchman, the signer of this copy, was likely a relative of Nathanael Henchman (1655–ca. 1749), a minister in East Lynn, Massachusetts, who played a role in the "Great Awakening" Christian revivalist movement in 18th-century America. Garrison-Morton.com 11534. Thoms, *Classical Contributions to Obstetrics and Gynecology*, pp. 124–29. 51614

**57. Spencer, Herbert R.** (1860-1941). *The renaissance of midwifery: Being the Lloyd Rogers lectures*. 41pp. Text illustrations. London: Harrison & Sons. 1924. 218 x 143 mm. Original printed wrappers. Light spotting but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by the author on the front wrapper: "Dr. Bethel Solomons with compliments of Herbert R. Spencer." \$200



**First Edition.** Spencer, professor of obstetrics at University College London, was a noted historian of midwifery; see Garrison-Morton.com 6299. Spencer presented this copy to the Irish-Jewish obstetrician Bethel Solomons (1885-1965), Master of the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin; Solomons is referred to obliquely in James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*. 51559



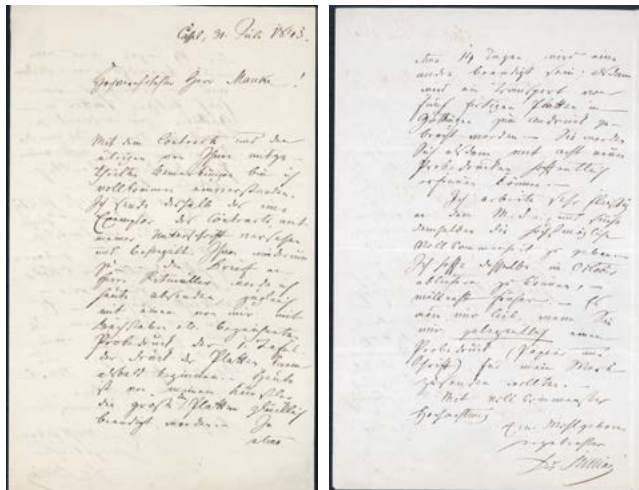
**58. Stilling, Benedict** (1810-79). Ueber die Textur und Function der Medulla oblongata. 2 vols. (text and atlas). viii, 72pp. (text); 6 plates numbered I – VI (atlas), with plate I duplicated. Erlangen: Ferdinand Enke, 1843. 302 x 238 mm. (text); 389 x 285 mm. (atlas). Library buckram, original printed wrappers of text volume and original printed boards of atlas bound in, one corner of atlas bumped. Some foxing and browning but very good.

\$6500

**First Edition.** Stilling, a German surgeon and anatomist, was “the first person to use new methods of examining the spinal cord in detail . . . In January 1842 he developed a technique for examining the spinal cord which eventually revealed a remarkable amount of detail of its internal structure. This involved slicing the frozen, or alcohol-hardened, core like a cucumber into a series of very thin sections (Schickt für Schickt) and examining them unstained with the naked eye or with the microscope, usually under a low power; he was thus the first to use serial sections” (Clarke and O’Malley, p. 271). His work on the medulla oblongata contains “many transverse section figures from the origin of the 2nd cervical nerve pair up to the pons. Stilling aimed to reveal the difference between the spinal cord and medulla oblongata by presenting in detail the anatomical structures in his figures” (Demercubuk et al.). Clarke and O’Malley, *The Human Brain and Spinal Cord*, pp. 270-271; 834. Demircubuk, Ibrahim, et al. “The Seminal Contributions of Benedict Stilling (1810–1879) to Neuroanatomy.” *Child’s Nervous System*. SpringerLink, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 31 Mar. 2022 (web). Garrison-Morton.com 14213. 46772



**59. Stilling, Benedikt** (1810-79). Autograph letter signed, in German, to Herr Mauke. Cassel, July 31, 1843. 2pp. plus integral blank. 214 x 133 mm. Traces of mounting on verso. Fine. \$950



From German neurologist Benedikt Stilling, who named the vasomotor nerves in his *Physiologisch-pathologische und medicinisch-praktische Untersuchungen über die Spinal-Irritation* (1840). He is also remembered for introducing a procedure of serial-section portrayal (thin slicing) of spinal cord specimens for histological study (see no. 58), and for having performed the first ovariectomy in Germany.

Stilling's letter can be translated as follows:

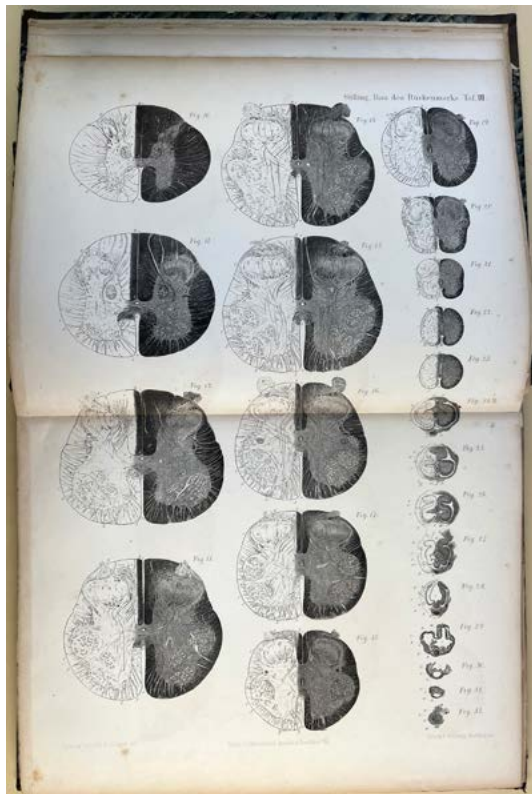
I fully agree with the contract and other information you sent. I will therefore send you the contract with my signature and also will have it notarized. I will send the

letter today to Mr. Ritmüller . . . Then the printing of the plates can begin. Today the largest of my plates was successfully finished by [. . .]. In a fortnight another one will be ready. Then five completed plates will be printed in Göttingen. You will have then eight new trial printings to enjoy—I hope. I am busy working on the MS and am trying to perfect it as much as possible . . .

Stilling's letter most likely refers to the publication of his *Ueber die Medulla Oblongata*, issued in 1843 by F. Enke. 41002

*With an Enormous Plate of a Transverse Section of the Spinal Cord*

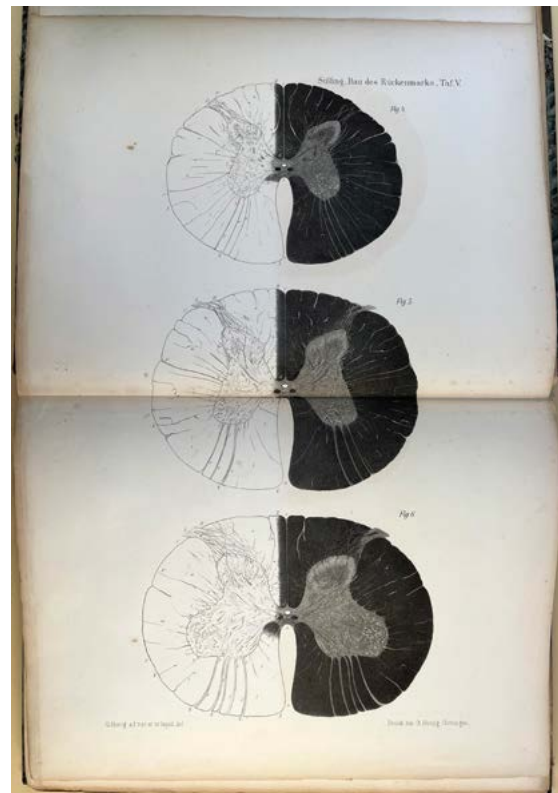
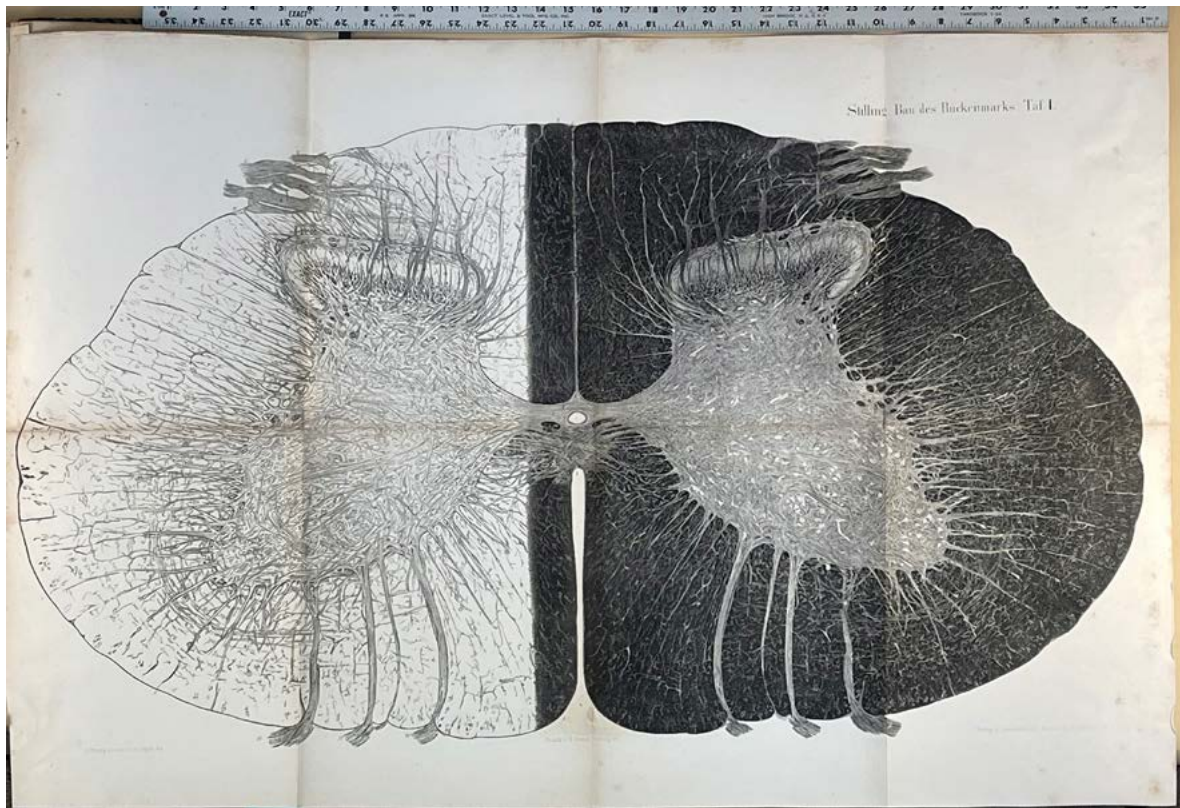
**60. Stilling, Benedikt** (1810-79). *Neue Untersuchungen über den Bau des Rückenmarks*. Text and atlas. Text: xix, cviii, 1192pp.; atlas: 31 lithographed plates (1 large folding; 30 double-page).



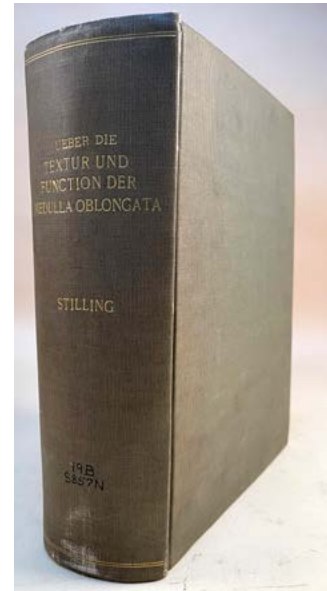
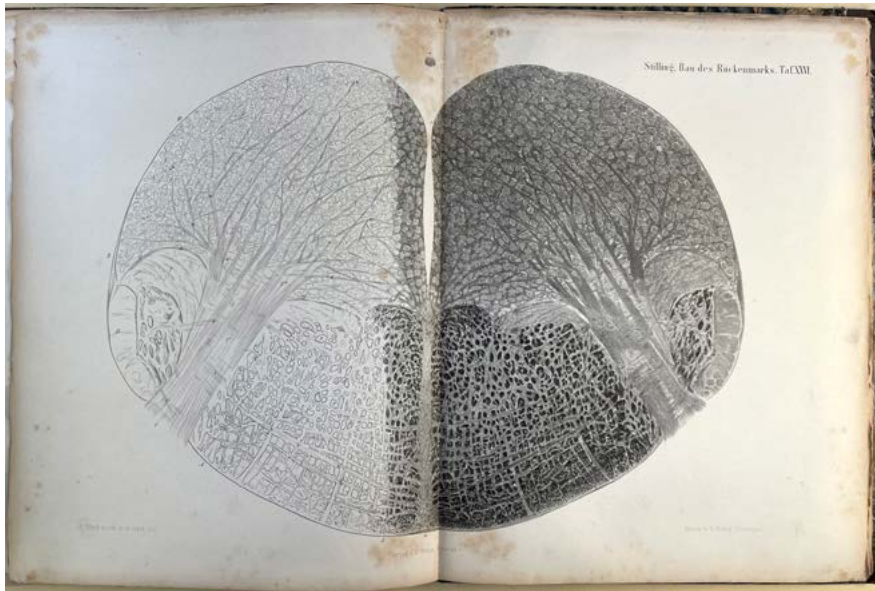
Cassel: Heinrich Hotop, 1859. Text: 281 x 217 mm.; atlas: 378 x 295 mm. Text: Later heavy cloth, gilt-stamped spine, spine slightly scuffed, light wear; spine title reads: "Ueber die Textur und Function der Medulla oblongata." Atlas: 19th-century half cloth, marbled boards, rebaked. A few plate margins reinforced, some foxing in both text and atlas, minor dampstaining and soiling, but very good. Text volume from the library of American neurologist and psychiatrist Smith Ely Jelliffe (1866-1945), with his signature on the front pastedown and title. \$5000

**First Book-Form Edition**, originally issued in parts between 1856-1859. Stilling carried out some of the 19<sup>th</sup> century's most detailed and precise examinations of the spinal cord, which "laid the foundation for the modern anatomical study of the spinal cord, medulla oblongata, and pons" (Clarke & O'Malley, p. 834). Stilling was the first to use serial sections to study the spinal cord's inner structure, slicing frozen or alcohol-hardened cords into thin slices to be studied under the microscope or with the naked eye. In 1859 he published his enormous and detailed *Neue Untersuchungen über den Bau des Rückenmarks* [New researches on the structure of the spinal cord], containing the results of his seventeen years of study, along with detailed





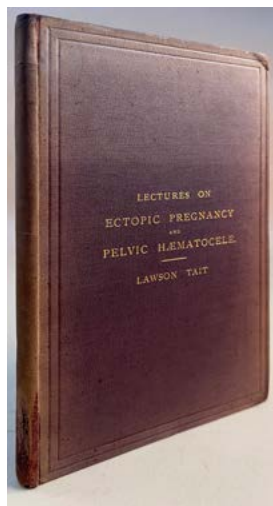
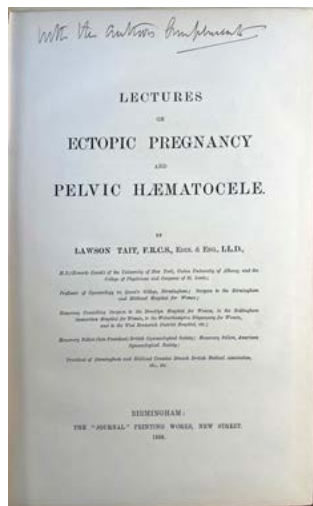
No. 60. Stilling. Top: Plate 1, the large folding plate illustrating a horizontal transverse section from the lower half of the lumbar swelling of an ox spinal cord, hardened in chromic acid. Bottom left: Plate 19, showing transverse sections of the nerve roots of human and calf spinal cords. Bottom right: Plate 5, transverse sections of the spinal cord from the area from which the roots of the fourth, fifth and sixth pairs of cervical nerves arise. Opposite: Plate 3, transverse sections or cross-sectional areas of the human spinal cord from the area of origin of the third through eleventh pairs of cervical nerves.



instructions for his methods for preparing both transverse and longitudinal spinal cord sections. The atlas contains some of the most dramatic plates of the spinal cord ever published, including one enormous and highly detailed folding lithograph of a single spinal cord cross-section. The 108 roman-numbered pages at the beginning of the text contain explanations of the atlas's 31 plates.

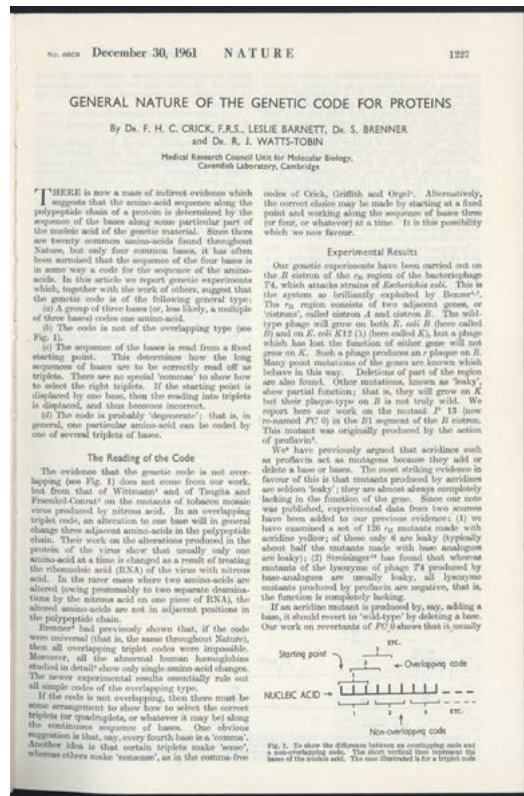
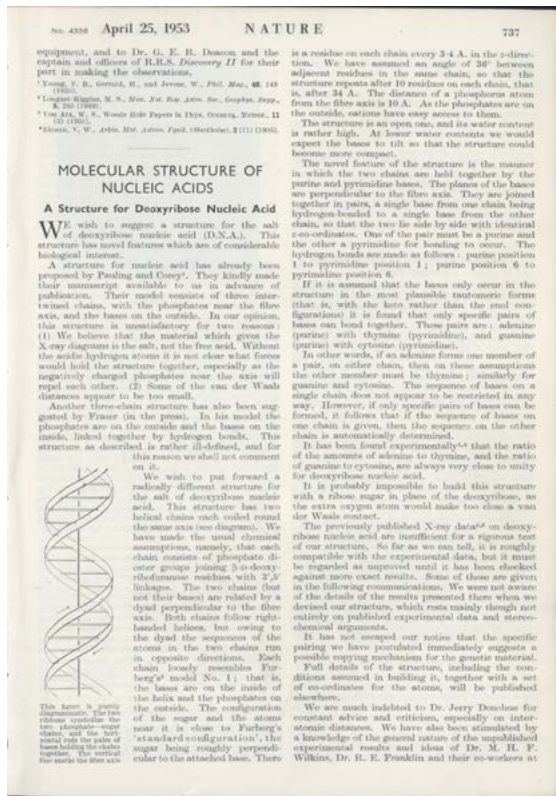
This copy is from the library of American neurologist and psychiatrist Smith Ely Jelliffe, co-author of the classic *Diseases of the Nervous System* (1915; Garrison-Morton.com 4599); he also played a key role in introducing Freudian psychoanalysis in the United States. Jelliffe was “probably the first notable, self-identified American book collector in neuroscience, psychiatry, and psychoanalysis” (Wikipedia), amassing an enormous library of books, journals and offprints in these subjects. Clarke & O’Malley, *The Human Brain and Spinal Cord*, pp. 270-172; 833-835. Garrison-Morton.com 14214. 51624

**61. Tait, Robert Lawson** (1845-99). Lectures on ectopic pregnancy and pelvic haematocele.



107pp. 3 plates; text illustrations. Birmingham: “Journal” Printing Works, 1888. 242 x 152 mm. Original gilt-lettered cloth, a bit faded, some splits in the spine. Light toning but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed “With the Author’s Compliments” on the title. 19th-century library bookplate. \$450

**First Edition.** Tait, a pioneer in pelvic and abdominal surgery, introduced salpingectomy (surgical removal of a fallopian tube) for the treatment for ectopic pregnancy in 1883; see Garrison-Morton.com 6196. In the present work he also discussed the treatment of pelvic hæmatocele, a sometimes life-threatening type of hematoma that can be caused by ectopic pregnancy. Garrison-Morton.com 6199. 51557

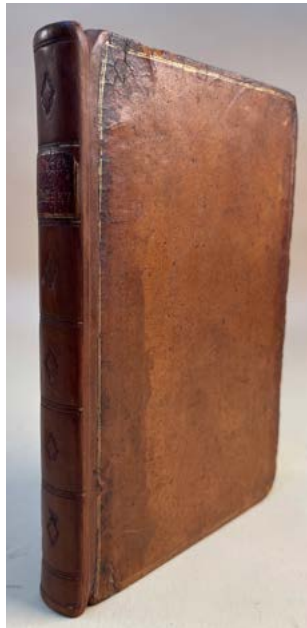


- 62. Watson, James D. (1928-) & Francis H. C. Crick (1916-2004).** Molecular structure of nucleic acids. A structure for deoxyribose nucleic acid. With: **Wilkins, Maurice (1916-2004); A. R. Stokes; & H. R. Wilson.** Molecular structure of deoxypentose nucleic acids. With: **Franklin, Rosalind (1920-58) and R. G. Gosling.** Molecular configuration in sodium thymonucleate. In: *Nature* 171, no. 4356 (25 April 1953): 737-741. Whole number, 709-758pp. 250 x 175 mm. Disbound from volume; without wrappers. Pp. 737-378 (first page of Watson-Crick paper) loose but present. With:
- Wilkins, Maurice et al.** Helical structure of crystalline deoxy-pentose nucleic acid. Together 6 papers. Extract from: *Nature* 171, no. 4382 (24 October 1953): 759-762. 250 x 173 mm. Disbound. With:
- Crick, Francis H. C. (1916-2004); Leslie Barnett; Sydney Brenner (1927-2019); and R. J. Watts-Tobin.** General nature of the genetic code for proteins. In *Nature* 192, no. 4809 (30 December 1961): 1227-1232. Whole number. 1219-1322pp. 256 x 184 mm. Disbound from volume; later marbled paper wrappers.
- Together three items. Very good. \$3500

**First Edition**, journal issue of the three key DNA papers, which earned the 1963 Nobel Prize for Watson, Crick and Wilkins. Also included is "Helical structure of crystalline deoxypentose nucleic acid" by Wilkins, Stokes, Wilson and Seeds, "suggest[ing] that proof is now available that deoxyribonucleic acid consists of two helical intertwined polynucleotide chains."

The final paper included here is Crick and Brenner's "General nature of the genetic code for proteins," which demonstrated that DNA code is written in "words" called codons formed of three DNA bases, and proposed the existence of transfer RNAs (tRNAs). This paper, published seven years after George Gamov proposed the existence of a genetic code, is "admired throughout the science as a classic of intellectual clarity, precision, and force" (Judson, p. 468). Judson, *Eighth Day of Creation*, pp. 467-68. Garrison-Morton.com 256.3 (Watson & Crick), 256.4 (Wilkins *et al.*), 256.8 (Crick, Brenner *et al.*). 51408

**63. White, Charles** (1728-1813). Cases in surgery, with remarks. Part the first [all published] . . .



To which is added, an essay on the ligature of arteries, by J[ohn] Aikin (1747-1822). 8vo. xv, 198, [2, blank], [3]pp. 7 fold. plates. London: W. Johnston, 1770. 201 x 126 mm. Gilt-ruled sheep ca. 1770, rebaced preserving original spine label, some edgewear. Fore-edge of last plate frayed, some toning and foxing throughout, library stamps on title and one or two other leaves. Good to very good copy. Modern bookplate. \$1250

**First Edition**, collecting some earlier papers with new ones on related subjects and including Garrison-Morton.com 4407, "An account of a new method of reducing shoulders" (1764) describing White's method of reducing shoulder dislocations by suspending the patient from the affected arm; and 4437, "A case in which

the upper head of the os humeri was sawed off" (1769), the first recorded excision of the head of the humerus. Also included is White's paper on "Tumours on new born children." White was co-founder of the Manchester Royal Infirmary and Manchester's St. Mary's Hospital for Lying-in Women; he was ahead of his time in enforcing strict hygienic conditions in his maternity wards, almost eliminating the risk of puerperal fever. He was the author of *Treatise on the Management of Pregnant and Lying-in Women* (1773; Garrison-Morton.com 6270), which went through five editions.

This is White's only general surgical book. Re Aikin, whose essay is appended to White's work, see Garrison-Morton.com 6705, the first collection of British medical biographies, compiled by Aikin in 1780. White was Aikin's teacher. Osler 4223. 51565