



DR. HARVEY CUSHING
Taken by Dr. W. G. MacCallum at about the turn of
the century at Johns Hopkins Hospital



SEVENTY
NOTEWORTHY
MEDICAL RARITIES

[SEVERAL OF MEDICO-LITERARY INTEREST]

IN HONOR OF THE SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY OF

DR. HARVEY CUSHING

TOGETHER WITH A TRIBUTE BY

DR. LAWRENCE REYNOLDS



SCHUMAN'S

730 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK

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"... books are the most important tools of our craft when assembled in mass in our great medical libraries; ... books no less may be to the individual doctor his greatest source of relaxation, his greatest solace in times of trouble, when near to his hand on his own shelves."

—DR. HARVEY CUSHING

TERMS: To persons known to us, books will be gladly sent subject to approval and are returnable within five days. Persons unknown to us are kindly requested to submit adequate references or send remittance with first order. In telegraphic orders the word SEVENTY will mean "Please send from Catalogue No. 5, the following items:"

Our stock embraces not only rare books in medicine and science, but rare books and first editions in the general field of literature. It is constantly being augmented by new and noteworthy acquisitions.

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FOREWORD

SCHUMAN'S takes pride in issuing its Catalogue Number Five in honor of Dr. Harvey Cushing, and acknowledges gratefully the fine appreciation written by Dr. Lawrence Reynolds, noted Roentgenologist and friend of Dr. Cushing. Not unwittingly have we limited the contents of this catalogue to seventy items; for we have followed what Dr. Arnold Klebs, in the Anniversary Edition of *A Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing*, calls "the birthday cake principle." And it is our hope that these seventy items will light the pages of this catalogue like seventy gleaming birthday candles.

This catalogue takes on an additional significance in that it is the first to be issued from our new quarters in New York. For it was on the first of August that Schuman's moved from Detroit its stock of books, pamphlets, and portraits, together with the usual impedimenta of many years' existence in one location,—a painful, though exciting transplantation.

The pull toward the big city has been latent for a long time and, in a sense, is like a home-coming. For it was here that I felt the knee of the subway-guard in my back for four years in my daily travels to and from school; for it was here, in the more formative years of youth, that my ears became tuned to the sounds and rhythms of the great city; and it is probably as the cumulative result of these latent urges that we have made this rather drastic step of uprooting ourselves from Detroit.

Nonetheless, it is a step which is taken with many keenly felt regrets. For during the seven years that Schuman's has existed in Detroit, in the field of rare books and historical medicine, we have made many fine friendships among the collecting fraternity, and suffer now their loss as neighbors. Our appreciation goes out to them for their understanding and enthusiasm for "the book collecting game." To them and our other friends in all parts of the country we make the cordial suggestion that they place Schuman's high on their calling-list when in New York.

We think, too, of those associates in the Detroit area who have been endlessly helpful and cooperative, often from day to day. Our gratitude obliges us to pause in recollection, and name them here: Miss Marjorie Darrach, Librarian of the Wayne University Medical School, upon whom we have

leaned so heavily; the uniquely competent and willing reference staff of the Detroit Public Library; Miss Ella Hymans, the loyal custodian of the famous Pilcher and Crummer collections in the Medical Library of the University of Michigan.

And to collectors in the East and to our new neighbors, our fellow colleagues in New York, greetings! In the friendships which we have long since discovered among you, through our numerous trips to New York in recent years, we feel comforted and reassured in our new venture.

HENRY SCHUMAN

“SEPT FOIS DIX ANS”

*Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote
The droghte of Marche hath percèd to the roote,
And bathèd every veyne in swich licour,
Of which vertu engendrèd is the flour;
Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth
Inspirèd hath in every holt and heeth
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his halfe cours y-ronne,
And smale fowles maken melodye,
That slepen al the night with open yè,
(So priketh hem nature in hir corages):
Than longen folk to goon on pilgrimages.*

—CHAUCER

THE HABITUAL COMMUTER on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad might have been interested in noticing, the first week in April, a rather happy group of fellow passengers, and had his interest been sufficient to provoke inquiry he would have learned that this group were members of the Harvey Cushing Society on their way to New Haven to attend the eighth annual meeting of their Society. This, however, was not alone the sole purpose of the pilgrimage because the meeting had been so arranged that the last day coincided with the seventieth birthday of Dr. Cushing, “The Chief,” who was the inspiration for the founding of the Society.

For three days the Society listened to scientific papers touching on various subjects having to do with neurological problems, and on the evening of the third day the Society honored The Chief with a dinner at which time he was presented with a Bibliography of his writings. This Bibliography represented an accumulation of years of fruitful labor not only in the field of medicine and scientific adventure but also in the field of literary achievements, for Dr. Cushing possesses the ability to write with equal facility and knowledge on the intricacies of the diencephalon and to compose a prose poem such as “The Doctors Welch of Norfolk.” In addition to his great ability as a surgeon, teacher and investigator, he is also known as one of the world’s greatest bibliophiles and his scientific library represents probably the greatest private collection in the world.

Himself having fallen a victim to this malady of book collecting and knowing the prodromal symptoms in the uninitiated, such as a little flushing of the cheeks, a slight exophthalmos and a certain tremor of the fingers in the presence of great books, he has warned young men against books, particularly against book collecting; and then he has been known, at least in one instance, to reach upon the shelf and take down a very potent antidote in the form of Thatcher’s “American Medical Biography,” and, opening its pages, inscribe it and present it to the neophyte. If this medication was insufficient certainly The Chief could not be blamed.

Dr. Cushing has and always has had a very great sense of the fitness and appropriateness of a certain book for a certain collection. Throughout his life he has never been too engrossed in his personal affairs to neglect to send a cheering letter or helpful hint about some particular book that a collector might be interested in.

Henry Schuman, in the arrangement of this catalogue, has been influenced by the discriminating taste and the catholicity of mind of Dr. Cushing. Not only has he listed items of the first importance in the medical literature but also rare association items, and with the presentation of this catalogue he joins the great chorus of publishers and book dealers throughout the world in wishing Dr. Cushing continued happiness and many years of fruitful labor and pleasant memories.

LAWRENCE REYNOLDS, M.D.

SEVENTY NOTEWORTHY MEDICAL RARITIES

• 1 •

ASELLI (GASPARO). DE LACTIBUS SIVE LECTEIS VENIS Quarto Vasorum Mesaraicorum genere, Novo Invento. With engraved title-page, full-page portrait of the author, and four large colored folding woodcuts. 4to, old vellum. apud Jo. Battistam bidellium, Milan, 1627. \$295.00

FIRST EDITION. Dr. John F. Fulton writes: "Gasparo Aselli [1581-1626], a Milanese surgeon and anatomist, discovered, apparently by accident, the structures now known as the lacteals. Their recognition represents an important milestone in the development of knowledge concerning nutrition."

And of the book itself Choulant says: "The woodcuts are treated in a very spirited manner and in colored chiaroscuro. On each plate four colors are used. . . This very rare work contains therefore the earliest anatomic illustrations in colored printing."

• 2 •

ALMOSNINO (MOSES BEN BARUCH). SEFER HANHAGAT HACHAYM. Regimiento de la vida. 4to, original calf gilt and blindtooled. Saloniki, Joseph Jaabez, 1564. \$115.00

FIRST EDITION. Steinschneider 6430. In Spanish-Yiddish, but printed in Hebrew letters. According to Sanchez, "esta obra se puede por un de las mas raras de la lengua castellana." Contains some passages on Jewish Medicine. The Introduction is in Hebrew, and at the end is a Spanish-Hebrew dictionary (61 leaves).

Almosnino [1510-1580], rabbi at Saloniki, wrote on astronomy and natural sciences, and a history of the Ottoman Empire.

· 3 ·

BAER (KARL ERNST VON). UBER ENTWICKELUNGSGESCHICHTE DER THIERE. Beobachtung und Reflexion. Two volumes. With seven folding plates, four of which are colored. 4to, boards. Königsberg, 1828-37. *With:*

BAER. Same. Zweiter Theil, Schlussheft. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Ludwig Stieda. 4to, boards. Königsberg, Wilh. Koch, 1888.

The three volumes, uniformly bound and preserved in a cloth slip case. \$65.00

FIRST EDITION. "The multiplication and differentiation of cells was shown by von Baer [1792-1876] to be a process common to all embryonic development, and it was then recognized that organic growth proceeds on identical lines throughout the whole animal creation. In 1827 von Baer also discovered the ovum of mammals, overthrowing the old theory that every egg contains the complete animal in miniature. He may be said to have created modern embryology."—Dampier, HISTORY OF SCIENCE.

· 4 ·

"SAMUEL BARD'S STUDY ON ANGINA SUFFOCATIVA (1771), OR DIPHTHERIA, AS IT WOULD BE NOW TERMED, IS AN AMERICAN CLASSIC OF THE FIRST RANK."—OSLER

BARD (SAMUEL). AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE, CAUSE, AND CURE OF THE ANGINA SUFFOCATIVA, or Sore Throat Distemper, as it is commonly called by the Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New York, &c; Communicated by JOHN MORGAN, M.D.F.R.S. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, in the College of Philadelphia. (In TRANSACTIONS, OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge. Volume I. From January 1st, 1769, To January 1st, 1771). 4to, contemporary boards and sheep. Philadelphia: Printed by William and Thomas Bradford, 1771. \$82.00

Presentation copy to the University of Dublin, with an inscription on the fly-leaf by William Smith and Robert Strettell Jones, Secretaries of the American Philosophical Society, dated at Philadelphia, January 10, 1771. Apparently the book was never sent, for beneath this inscription is another, signed by Jones and Thomas Bond, presenting it to John Hinnick, member of the German Society at Gottingen, and Lieutenant of the Hessian Yager Corps, dated January 10, 1778, during the British occupation of Philadelphia. Hinnick's signature is on the title-page.

Of this contribution Dr. Abraham Jacobi has written: "Bard's book is wise and accurate. His style classical and simple, and the description of diphtheria in skin, mucous membrane and larynx is correct and beauti-

ful. He knew the different forms of the disease even better than Dr. Douglass, of Boston, had distinguished them."

However, Dr. Bard's favorite branch was midwifery, and here he is celebrated as the author of America's first work on Obstetrics, "an important landmark," states Dr. Herbert Thoms, "in the obstetrical annals of America. And John W. Francis writes: "Bard is most closely associated with the first medical school of the colonies; for though Philadelphia boasts an origin some two or three years earlier, it was in the New York School, King's College, that the first entire faculty of medicine was created, so that first association, for the time in this country, established an independent Professor of Obstetrics, thus making for the first time what is now universal in all the professorships of the regularly organized schools." Samuel Bard continued to serve the institution for forty years and for the latter half of this period was trustee and dean of the faculty of physic.

It is of no possible pertinence to note that had President Franklin D. Roosevelt lived in Bard's time, they would have been neighbors, for it was in Hyde Park that Bard retired and died, May 25, 1821.

This volume of the TRANSACTIONS, besides Bard's classic contribution, contains several other noteworthy contributions by Drs. John Morgan, Otto, etc.

· 5 ·

"PERHAPS . . . THE CHEF-D'OEUVRE OF BERTHELET'S PRESS"

BARTHOLOMAEUS (ANGLICUS). DE PROPRIETATIBUS RERUM. Folio, old russia. (Backed.) [Translation of Imprint:] London: In the House of Thomas Berthelet, the King's Printer, 1535. \$385.00

No. 1537 in Short Title Catalogue, which cites four copies. With the bookplate of the Duke of Sussex. The English translation of John de Trevisa.

"The name Bartholomew de Glanville, [so often applied to this writer] which is uncertain and probably wrong," states Prof. George Sarton, "should be avoided; it was first used perhaps because of a confusion with another English Franciscan bearing that name, who died in 1360.

"Bartholomew was born in England; he flourished in Oxford, Paris [c. 1220], Magdeburg [after 1230]; he was a Franciscan of the French province; he must have lived until about the middle of the century, for he quotes Michael Scot and Grosseteste; he is quoted by Bacon. . . He wrote, c. 1230-1240, for the plain people (simplices et rudes) an encyclopaedia entitled DE PROPRIETATIBUS RERUM, which was immensely popular for about three centuries, though it was already behind the times in many respects when it was composed. Its popularity is witnessed by the number of manuscripts, translations, and editions. . .

"His work is divided into nineteen books of which the contents can be roughly indicated as follows: (1) God; (2) angels and demons; (3) psy-

chology; (4-5) physiology; (6) family life, domestic economy; (7) medicine (largely derived from Constantine the African); (8) cosmology, astrology; (9) time divisions; (10) form and matter, elements; (11) air meteorology; (12) flying creatures; (13) waters and fishes, dolphins, whales; (14) physical geography; (15) political geography, (in 175 chapters; this contains a number of interesting remarks, notes on economic geography, etc.); (16) gems, minerals, metals; (17) trees and herbs; (18) animals; (19) color, odor, savor; food and drink; eggs, weights and measures; musical instruments."

COLOPHON: Endless grace, blysse, thankyng and prayying unto our lorde god Omnipotent be gyuen by who ayde and helpe this translatio[n] was ended at Berkeley the VI. daye of Feuerer, the yere of our lorde M.CCC.lxxxvii [1387], the yere of the reyne of king Rycharde the seconde after the Conqueste of Englande xxii. The yere of my lordes age, syre Thomas, lorde of Berkeley, that made me to make this Translation, xlvii. and printed by me Thomas berthlet, the xxvii. yere of the most victor[ious,] reine of our mooste gracious soueraygne lorde kynge Henry the viii.

WILLIAM BEAUMONT

(1785-1853)

"A cheaply printed book issued from a newspaper office with a Plattsburg imprint was not likely to excite wide attention, much less find a purchasing public; and Beaumont, aware of this, undertook to sell the small volume by subscription. Under these inauspicious circumstances in December 1833, eleven years after St. Martin's accident, the most notable and original classic of American medicine—now become a high-priced collector's item—was cheaply printed in an edition of possibly one thousand copies, put in its pasteboard covers at eight cents a volume, and distributed at the price of two dollars among the subscribers.

"Since then, a full century has gone its relentless way leaving changes in all things—changes unquestionably more marked in the field of science than in any other. Nevertheless, the more one ponders today over the text of this remarkable treatise and endeavors to put himself in the position of its author, faced by difficulties and discouragements only half told, the more one comes to appreciate the inspired genius that produced it and to understand how its reputation has slowly and steadily grown as the years have passed.

"That a man, caught in most primitive surroundings, wholly untrained in experimental research, possessed of the most meager equipment, and scarcely aware of what prior contributions to the difficult subject had already been made, should, by observations on a human being, have forwarded knowledge regarding gastric digestion to a point at which it was left for Theodor Schwann three years later to add the discovery of pepsin as the single remaining important factor in the process, was truly a remarkable accomplishment. . ."
—Harvey Cushing, in his address, "William Beaumont's Rendezvous With Fame," delivered June 1, 1935, in Lebanon, Connecticut, at the dedication of the Beaumont Memorial Highway.

• 6 •

BEAUMONT (WILLIAM). FURTHER EXPERIMENTS ON THE CASE OF ALEXIS SAN MARTIN, who was Wounded in the Stomach by a load of duck-shot, detailed in the Recorder for Jan. 1825. (In THE MEDICAL RECORDER of Original Papers and Intelligence in Medicine and Surgery. Vol. IX.) 12mo, old calf. Philadelphia: 1826. \$37.50

This marks the first appearance in print of any of the Beaumont experiments. Dr. Cushing relates: "Thus it came about that in June 1825, just three years after the accident had taken place, he was transferred to Fort Niagara and having taken St. Martin along as his man-servant, he promptly started in with some carefully planned experiments, little thinking that a disappointment—the first of many—was in store for him.

"Niagara was not far from Plattsburg where Mrs. Beaumont, in view of her long absence, had promptly gone to visit her kinsfolk; and having been granted a short furlough, Beaumont two months later, accompanied by Alexis, went on to join her there. Plattsburgh, alas, was within striking distance of St. Martin's boyhood home, and the temptation to visit his native place and to hear again the familiar patois of his people was so irresistible that when the first opportunity offered he suddenly absconded and every effort subsequently to trace him proved unavailing.

"Broken-hearted over this ingratitude on the part of his protégé and with his dream of making a notable contribution to science shattered, Beaumont returned disconsolately to Fort Niagara. From there he sent to the MEDICAL RECORDER the results of the four experiments he had succeeded in completing before St. Martin's disappearance; and crude as they were, they made clear that the gastric juice had some inherent solvent powers, thus disproving the prevailing conception of digestion as merely a process of maceration brought about by the heat of the body. . ."

• 7 •

BEAUMONT. EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE GASTRIC JUICE, and the Physiology of Digestion. 8vo, original cloth-backed boards (wants paper label). Plattsburgh, Printed by F. P. Allen, 1833. \$87.50

FIRST EDITION. The front cover which was loose, has been skilfully attached. Preserved in a half morocco slip-case.

• 8 •

BEAUMONT'S EXPERIMENTS ON DIGESTION. (Run serially in THE GRAHAM JOURNAL, of Health and Longevity. Designed to illustrate by facts, and sustain by reason and principles the science of human life as taught by Sylvestre Graham. David Campbell, Editor. Vol. I). 8vo, original cloth. Boston: George P. Oakes, Printer, 1837. \$42.00

The first number in this volume begins with an historical sketch of the Beaumont experiments. In the subsequent issues are printed the experiments themselves, and in the last two numbers appears "Review of Beaumont's Experiments" by the redoubtable Mr. Graham, for whom the claim is made by the editor that "every important physiological principle established by Beaumont's Experiments and Observations, was taught by Mr. Graham in his public lectures for more than three years before this book appeared. . ."

"The age of thirty," writes Dr. John F. Fulton, "found him (Graham) a clergyman and six years later he was appointed general agent for the Pennsylvania Temperance Society. The need for material for his temperance lectures and his interest in his own health led him to study physiology and the principles of hygiene and he soon added to his lectures on temperance and the evils of self-abuse a series entitled 'The Science of Human Life,' in which he advocated abstinence from all drink except water, the use of a vegetable diet consisting of bread at least twelve hours old made from scarcely ground wheat and recommended a cheerful atmosphere at meal times. . ."

"The irritating condescension with which Graham summarizes the value of Beaumont's work is perhaps the best index of Graham's own status as a physiologist," and Dr. Fulton then quotes from Graham's "Review": "*But to a truly scientific physiologist, it is very evident that Dr. Beaumont was not qualified to make the best of his peculiar advantages. He seems neither to have commenced nor pursued his experiments with very enlarged views on the subject. . . The opportunities which he enjoyed and the time he devoted to these experiments were such as would have enabled a profound physiologist of enlarged views and of acute powers of observation to produce a work far more valuable to physiology, pathology and dietetics than the one now before us. . .*" Which causes Dr. Fulton to exclaim:

"What facts of transcendent importance might not have proceeded from the study of Alexis St. Martin by men of such enlarged views as Graham!"

• 9 •

BEAUMONT. THE PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION, with Experiments on the Gastric Juice. SECOND EDITION, Corrected by SAMUEL BEAUMONT, M.D. 12mo, original cloth. Burlington: Chauncey Goodrich, 1847. \$37.50

A fine copy though much foxed, as are all copies we have examined.

Dr. John F. Fulton writes in his notes on this edition: "This, the second American Edition, was edited by Beaumont's cousin, Samuel Beaumont. It contains very few textual changes; indeed it is difficult to discover what the 'improvements' mentioned in the Preface . . . actually were. An account of the circumstances of publication of this edition and of Samuel Beaumont's part in it is to be found in J. S. Myer's LIFE AND LETTERS OF WILLIAM BEAUMONT."



BEAUMONT AND ST. MARTIN

reproduced from the original oil painting by Dean Cornwell
for John Wyeth and Company, Dr. Arno B. Luckhardt
acting as medical advisor

• 10 •

[BEAUMONT]. MYER (JESSE S.). LIFE AND LETTERS OF DR. WILLIAM BEAUMONT Including hitherto unpublished data concerning the case of ALEXIS ST. MARTIN. With an Introduction by SIR WILLIAM OSLER. With 58 Illustrations. 8vo, original cloth. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby Company, 1912. \$45.00 ✓

A very fine copy of the FIRST EDITION of this invaluable work, which, in our experience, has proved to be as rare, if not more so, than the first edition of the GASTRIC JUICE itself.

• 11 •

'And, to prevent mistakes, I must advertise to You, that I now mean by Elements . . . certain Primitive and simple, or perfectly unmingled bodies; which not being made of any other bodies, or of one another, are the Ingredients of which all those call'd perfectly mixt Bodies are immediately compounded, and into which they are ultimately resolved: now whether there be any one such body to be constantly met with in all, and each, of those that are said to be Elemented bodies, is the thing I now question.' (Boyle's celebrated definition of an element—p. 350). ✓

BOYLE (ROBERT). THE SCEPTICAL CHYMIST: or Chymico-Physical Paradoxes, Touching the Spagyrist's Principles Commonly called HYPOSTATICAL, As they are wont to be Propos'd and Defended by the Generality of Alchymists. Whereunto is praimis'd Part of another Discourse relating to the same Subject. 6 17/32 inches by 4 5/8 inches, contemporary calf. London, Printed by F. Cadwell for F. Croke, 1661. \$585.00

FIRST EDITION. Fulton No. 33, with whose description it agrees, except for the absence of the final blank.

It is a pleasure to quote from the model bibliography of Robert Boyle by Dr. John F. Fulton: "The 'Sceptical Chymist' is one of the great books in the history of scientific thought, for it not only marks the transition from alchemy to modern chemistry but is a plea, couched in most modern terms, for the adoption of the experimental method. . .

" . . . There is little that he (Boyle) did not touch; and almost every branch of modern science can trace phases of its origin in his writings. It is probable that in the broad field of science Boyle made a greater number and variety of discoveries than one man is ever likely to make again. Whether the air, the thermometer, the barometer, freezing mixtures, the gas laws, the definition of chemical elements, phosphorus and phosphorescence, electricity—all these things are intimately associated with his name. . ."

Dr. Fulton's census reveals only eleven copies.



[ITEM NUMBER 10]

✓
 CHAMPIER. CATHEGORIE MEDICINALES. In libros demonstrationum Galeni Cathegorie medicinales. In quibus preclarissima queque: et digna lectu, que Galenus in Demonstrativis sermonibus: et Aristoteles in Cathegoriis, naturalium libris scripserunt: breviter clareque et placido stilo pertractantur atque declarantur sententie. 8vo, wrappers. Lyons, J. Marion, 1515. \$85.00

FIRST EDITION. Small woodcut on title, and numerous decorated initials.

Champier was born in 1471 or 1472; died 1538 or 1539.

He studied the arts at Paris, and received his degree of doctor of medicine at the University of Montpellier.

He took an active part in establishing the college of medicine at Lyon.

"ONE OF THE LAST OF THE CONCILIATORS OF GREEK AND ARABIST DOCTRINE"

CHAMPIER (SYMPHORIEN). CRIBRATIO: lima: & Annotameta in Galeni, Avicennae & Consiliatoris opera. 8vo, wrappers. Paris, Officina Ascensiana, 1516. \$75.00

FIRST EDITION. Large woodcut on title representing a printing shop, and numerous decorated initials.

THE "PRINCE OF SURGERY"

CHAULIAC (GUY DE). ON WOUNDS AND FRACTURES. Translated by W. A. BRENNAN. 8vo, cloth. Chicago, 1923. \$7.50

*1 in safe
at home in 11/14/23*
3
This is the first partial translation of the GREAT SURGERY made in the United States. This great work of de Chauliac, whom Freind in 1725 called the "Prince of Surgery," was the first important and complete work on surgery written in Europe. Dr. Alfred Brown writes that this work was written when Chauliac was over sixty years of age, "and with the desire to pass his knowledge of the Surgery of the ancients and the results of his own experience on to others. He was then physician and canon to Pope Urban V as he had been to his predecessors Clement VI and Innocent VI. He says he is writing the work also 'Partly for myself as a solace in my old age and to exercise my mind. . . I will state with a moderate abbreviation the principal things that the sages and wise men have spoken or written in many volumes of books on surgery. Wherefore this book will be called the inventory or collection of Surgery'."

"PROBABLY THE GREATEST OF THE ELIZABETHAN SURGEONS"
 CLOWES (WILLIAM). A BRIEF AND NECESSARIE TREATISE, touching the cure of the disease called Morbur Gallicus, or Lues Venerea, by Unctions and other approved waies of curing; newlie corrected and augmented. BLACK LETTER, type ornament border to title, woodcut of arms on verso. 4to, full 17th Century calf. At London. Printed for Thomas Cadman, 1585. \$265.00

Number 5448 in Short Title Catalogue, which cites two copies only. Lacks blank A1.

Clowes began practice in 1563 as an Army Surgeon, and served on the surgical staff of St. Bartholomew's and Christ's Hospital. He wrote several treatises in English, and in the present book defends his use of the "vulgar tongue." He expresses the belief that Syphilis was never more rife in France or Italy or Spain than it was in England at that time. Its spread he attributed to "the licentious and beastlie disorder of a great number of rogues and vagabonds, the filthy life of many lewde and idle persons, men and women, about the cite of London. . ." Clowes was an eminently practical and successful surgeon as evidenced while campaigning with the Earl of Leicester in Flanders where he and another surgeon were able to record cures in all cases of gunshot wounds other than those which were so nearly mortal that the patients died within a short time of being wounded. In the treatment of syphilis, however, Clowes was not so successful, for it is recorded in the annals of the Barber-Surgeons that one William Goodnep complained before the Masters of the Company that Clowes had failed to cure his wife of this condition. Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen though he was at the time, Clowes was ordered to either cure the woman or pay a fine of twenty shillings; Clowes paid the fine.

DESCARTES (RENATUS) DE HOMINE FIGURIS et latinitate donatus a Florentio Schuyll. With ten anatomical plates (the plate of the heart with superimposed movable flaps), over thirty engravings and about twenty woodcuts in the text. 4to, old calf. Leyden, P. Lefsen and F. Moyardus (widow and heirs of Jean Elzevier), 1662. \$68.00

FIRST EDITION. Dr. John F. Fulton refutes the idea held by many authorities that this was the first European text-book of physiology, pointing out that the first was that of Walter Charleton which appeared in London in 1659.

"Since he was not an experimentalist," continues Dr. Fulton, "the cold logic of the experimental method had little appeal to his speculative turn of mind. He regarded the human body as a machine directed by the 'rational soul' which dwelt in the pineal gland, and he dimly grasped the conception of reflex action . . . but with Descartes the conception was an ad hoc assumption unaccompanied by experimental justification. . ."

*2 in safe
(could not be sold Dist)*

DOCTOR DIABOLUS, OR THE DEVIL IN CINCINNATI
A SATIRICAL POEM

V
CANTO I *In days of yore, when time was young,
And Birds conversed as well as sung,
In Cincinnati's western city,
North of Ohio and Kentucky,
There lived a Doctor, lank and thin,
With pointed nose and lengthened chin.
His face was marked with worldly care,
His gait was gaunt, yet debonair;
And though his looks demure were seen
He nursed the smiling thought within:
His cheeks, were wan, his visage grim,
With spindle shanks, and figure slim,
His withered brow and tresses grey,
Seem to have known a better day.
His arms, like spiders, when he talked
Sawed through the air; and when he walked
He strode, as though he would bestride
This narrow world, and all beside.
His jaws were long, and thinly set
With tombstone pegs, as grim as death;
His gorge was wide and he would gobble—
All fulsome praise for which some squabble—
The present scene the future lot,
Of friends or foes, were all forgot,
When number one became the thing
He most was interested in;
For diffidence, and age's frost,
In the full tide of self were lost.*

*In angry mood, he'd wrathly fix,
His learned ire 'gainst No. 6;
And on his wisdom he'd declare
All men might form their "bill of fare"
For mush and milk, or milk and mush,
Were better far than Doctor Rush,
Or any other quack physician,
Whose art might tend to restoration.
For he would prove, by phrases witty,
Himself the learnedst in the city:
For he could prove to demonstration
That bed's the place for Chol'ra patients.
'Tis true, for when the Chol'ra came,
He fled for safety to the same;
And 'twixt the blankets warm he huddled,
T'avoid the threat'ning, mortal struggle.
Nay, laugh not! when his door we rapped,
Old Sambo said that "Massa was collaps'd
An' dat he swallowed number seven,
Which stay him 'way, no get to Heaven."
This learned Doctor's name you ask?—*



*How many years with him are passed?
 His name's well known to brother cities;—
 For who has not heard of his wit, (sic)
 His schemes, and specs, and learned puffs,
 His school intrigues, and temper rough?—
 How he co-lectured at the College
 And taught to students CLINIC knowledge;—
 How he quarrell'd with the seven,
 And broke the compact HE had chosen,
 And thus by fate reduced their number
 To that 'gainst which he'd often thundered,—
 How in a case I'll soon relate,
 He proved his own a simple pate? (To be Continued)*

Reprinted, we believe for the first time, from an obscure eclectic medical Journal called, THE OHIO MEDICAL REFORMER, Vol. I, No. 1, published in Cincinnati in December and January (No. 2) 1832. We have been unable to locate any issues beyond the second, in which the foregoing pseudo-poetical attack on Daniel Drake is *not* continued. In reply to a Thompsonian enquiry, there is printed in the first number the following manifesto:

"We name ourselves after no man. We believe, that all systems are composed of a little truth and much Error, in the speculations of some systematics, more Truth is to be found than in others:—we embrace what appears to us, *true*—we reject what, we think *false*. We advocate no *ism*"; (O Mr. Dies!)

In thus prefacing a listing of Daniel Drake's masterpiece, which S. D. Gross has described "as durable as the mountains and the valleys whose medical history they are designed to portray,"—it is thought to present this envenomed and jaundiced portrait as somewhat representative of the considerable number in whom Drake's forthrightness of manner, action and purpose aroused jealousy and active opposition:

DRAKE (DANIEL). A SYSTEMATIC TREATISE, HISTORICAL, ETIOLOGICAL AND PRACTICAL, on the PRINCIPAL DISEASES OF NORTH AMERICA, as they appear in the Caucasian, African Indian, and Esquimaux Varieties of its Population. Numerous maps. 8vo, contemporary calf (covers re-hinged). Cincinnati: Winthrop B. Smith & Co., 1850. *xvi, 575 pp.*

An extraordinary association copy, being an autograph presentation to "Dr. Gurney Smith/with the respects of/his friend/Dan Drake." The recipient is the Dr. Francis Gurney Smith, noted Philadelphia contemporary, who, with Dr. Hanbury Smith of Ohio, saw through the press the second volume of this work, two years after Drake's death.

DRAKE. Same. Edited by S. Hanbury Smith, M.D., and Francis G. Smith, M.D., SECOND SERIES. 8vo, full original sheep. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1854. The two volumes are offered together at . . . *925 pp.* \$165.00

A fine copy, being a presentation to "Charles D. Meigs, M.D./with the respects of the/Publishers."

of the Antecoon Valley

DRYANDER (JOHANN) (EICHMANN). NEW ARTZNEI UND PRACTICIRBUCHLIN zu allen Leibs gebrechen und Kranckheiten . . . Sampt andern heilsamen Tractatlin D. ENRICH SORDI und H. HIERONYMI BOCK. 8mo, old stamped pigskin with clasps. Franckfurt am Mein, Christian Egenolffs, 1552. \$45.00

A nice copy, with title in red and black, also with charming woodcut on title. Numerous small woodcuts throughout as well as one full page anatomical figure.

Choulant writes: "Dryander died as professor in Marburg in 1560. He belongs entirely to the Mundinus-Berengarian School, as he had the latter's figures redrawn and copied. . . . He is generally regarded as among the first anatomists who made illustrations after their own dissections. All pictures which he did not take from Berengarius, Phryesen, or in part perhaps, from Vesalius' earliest productions, are illustrations drawn from his own dissections."

ALLEGORICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL
STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN BODY BY A POET
OF THE SPENSERIAN SCHOOL

FLETCHER (PHINEAS). THE PURPLE ISLAND, or The Isle of Man: Together with Piscatorie Eclogs and other Poetical Miscellanies. 4to, old calf. (Title-page in red and black). Printed by the Printers to the Universitie of Cambridge, 1633. \$65.00

FIRST EDITION. S. T. C. 11082. This copy contains the separate title to "Piscatorie Eclogs" and "Elisa"; the leaf bearing poem by Quarles; two blanks preceding title to the "Piscatorie Eclogs," and the blank preceding the first title page.

"His immense poem, THE PURPLE ISLAND, as well-known as it is little read. . . Its scope is colossal, for the purple island is the little isle of man, a country which, be it observed, Davies, Wither and Drummond had each in his own way explored. For the secret realm of a man's own nature had as great an attraction as unknown lands had for the previous generation of pioneers in exploration. . . He does not aid his minute description of the body and its functions by his continual geographical analogies. But his enthusiasm for the delicate mechanism of the body is none the less remarkable than his expression of it is often amusing. After a detailed description of man's anatomy, he turns his attention to the qualities of man's mind, and passes in review all the virtues and vices. Here, in small allegorical pictures he is more successful; many of them are happy in idea and beautiful in execution, especially his pictures of ignorance, of Andros or fortitude, of Androphilus or gentleness."

—CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FLINT (AUSTIN). THE RECIPROCAL DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC: A Public Introductory Lecture Delivered at the Rush Medical College at the Commencement of the session 1844-5. 12mo, sewn. Chicago: Z. Eastman, Printer, 1844. \$32.00

This lecture marked the beginning of the second course at Rush, the first having begun December 4, 1843. Flint held the chair of the institutes and practice of medicine, and makes the plea in this discourse for the adequate endowment and support of Medical Schools. ". . . it becomes the duty and obligation of the public to constitute the study of anatomy a legalized pursuit, and to make suitable provision for dissections of the human body."

This little pamphlet has the double significance of being the first of the published writings of "a teacher, a practitioner, and the author, twenty years ago, of the best books on general medicine in the English language," and of being an early and rare Chicago imprint.

THE INVENTOR OF THE WORD "SYPHILIS"

FRACASTOR (HIERONYMUS). DE SYMPATHIA ET ANTIPATHIA RERUM. De Contagione, & Contagiosis Morbis, & curatione, libri tres. Printer's mark on title. 8vo, contemporary binding of limp vellum, gilt, with monogram of Denis de Salo, founder of the Journal des Scavans. Lyons, G. Gazeius, 1550. \$78.00

SECOND EDITION. A handsome copy. "'De Contagione' . . . contains . . . three contributions of the first importance—a clear statement of the problems of contagion and infection, a recognition of typhoid fever, and a remarkable pronouncement on the contagiousness of phthisis."—Osler. "At the back of all modern views on the nature of infectious diseases lies the work of Fracastor."—Singer.

FRANKLIN (BENJAMIN). SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL; From its first Rise, to the Beginning of the Fifth Month, called May, 1754. Philadelphia: Printed by B. Franklin, and D. Hall, 1754. *Together with:*

FRANKLIN. CONTINUATION OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL; From the First of May 1754, to the Fifth of May 1761. With an alphabetical List of the Contributors, and of the Legacies which have been bequeathed, for Promotion and Support thereof, from its first Rise to that Time. 4to, modern full antique sheep. Philadelphia: Printed by B. Franklin, and D. Hall, 1761. \$135.00

FIRST EDITION. A fine copy.

"In 1751," his autobiography states, "Dr. Thomas Bond, a particular friend of mine, conceived the idea of establishing a hospital in Philadelphia, . . . but the proposal, being a novelty in America, and at first not well understood, he met with but small success. At length he came to me, with the compliment, that he found there was no such thing as carrying a public-spirited project through without my being concerned in it. . . I enquir'd into the nature and probable utility of his scheme, and receiving from him a very satisfactory explanation, I not only subscrib'd to it myself, but engaged heartily in the design of procuring subscriptions from others. Previously, however, to the solicitation, I endeavour'd to prepare the minds of the people by writing on the subject in the newspapers, which was my usual custom in such cases, but which he had omitted." Franklin followed up the newspaper articles with the present pamphlet, from which we learn that his subscription was twenty-five pounds, and that he was one of the board of governors for some years.

This rare little volume has the added distinction of emanating from the press of Franklin the printer, at a time when he had already taken into partnership the Scotch journeyman, David Hall.

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In case
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FUCHS (LEONHARD). NEW KREUTERBUCH, in welchem mit allein die gantz historie, das ist, namen, gestalt, statt und zeit der wach- sung, natur, kraft und würckung des mysten theyls der kreuter so in teutschen und andern landen wachsen, mit dem besten vieiss be- schriben, sonder auch aller derselben wurtzel, stengel, bletter, blu- men, samem, frucht und in summa die gantze gestalt also artlich und kunstlich abgebildet und kontrafayt ist, das dessgleichen vormals nie gesehen noch an tag kommen. Durch den hochgelerten LEONHART FUCHSEN, der arzney Doctorn und derselbigen zu Tübingen Lesern. Mit dreyen nutzlichen Registern auf welchen die zwey ersten aller kreuter darnon hierin gehandelt Teusche, Lateinische und Grie- chische namen auch deren sich die Apotecker gebrauchen begreif- fen. Im dritten aber mag man zu allen kranckheyten und gebresten so dem menschen und auch zum teyl dem mogen zufallen vilseltig artzney und radt eilends finden sampt ettlichen andern stucken zur haufhaltung treffenlich nutz und dienstlich. Folio, old three quarter pigskin (rebacked). With upwards of 500 engravings, colored by a contemporary hand. Betruckt zu Basell, durch Michael Isingrin, 1543. \$220.00

FIRST GERMAN EDITION. A fine tall copy of this famous herbal, to which, it is recorded, William Morris had frequent recourse for sugges- tions in design. This book, according to Agnes Arber, includes a full glossary of the technical terms used, which is of historic importance, as the first document of the kind in botanic literature.

"Leonhart Fuchs . . . was born in 1501 at Wemding in Bavaria, and, while still almost a child, became a student at the University of Erfurst, matri- culating, it is said, in his thirteenth year. After a period as a teacher he resumed his studies, this time at the University of Ingolstadt, where he devoted himself chiefly to classics, and became a Master of Arts. After this he turned his attention to medicine, and took a doctor's degree. At Ingol- stadt he came under the influence of Luther's writings, which won him over to the reformed faith.

"Fuchs began to practise as a physician at Munich, but in 1526 he re- turned to Ingolstadt as Professor of Medicine. In 1525, he was appointed to a chair at Tübingen, and, while he held this post, he declined a call to the University of Pisa, and also an invitation to become physician to the King of Denmark. It is clear that, both as practitioner and teacher, he was in great demand. He acquired a widespread reputation by his successful treatment of a terrible epidemic disease, which swept over Germany in 1529. . .

"In spite of his professional activity, Fuchs found time to produce a bo- tanical masterpiece, which appeared in 1542 . . . under the title DE HIS- TORIA STIRPIUM. This was a Latin herbal dealing with about four hun- dred native German, and one hundred foreign plants; it was followed in the succeeding year by a German edition, called the NEW KREÜTER- BUCH. . ."—Arber, HERBALS.

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GALENUS (CLAUDIUS). (OPERA), OMNIA, quae extant in Latinum Sermonem conversa. His accedunt nunc primum Con. Gesneri Prae- fatio & Prolegomena tripartita, De vita Galeni, eiusque libris & inter- pretibus. Title within woodcut border, and numerous woodcuts in the text. Eight volumes in five. Folio, contemporary vellum. Basi- leae, in Officina Frobeniana, per H. Frobenium, & N. Episcopium, 1561-62. \$85.00

Dr. Joseph Walsh, foremost contemporary authority on Galen, has been kind enough to contribute the following notes especially written for this catalogue:

"In spite of the ridicule heaped on Galen in recent times, he was, un- doubtedly, among the great lights in medicine. On account of his errone- ous chemistry of fire, water, air and earth taken from earlier philosophers and his treatment of disease based thereon, his excellent work as an ana- tomist and surgeon has been forgotten. In anatomy he made a number of discoveries and confirmed others previously brought to light. Among those, the one for which he deserves most credit is the discovery of the anatomy and function of the recurrent laryngeal nerve. His physiologi- cal experiments on the living animal proving it to be the nerve of the voice constitute one of the most interesting and complete pieces of in- vestigation in the history of medicine. This work established definitely

and forever the brain as the organ of thought and compares favorably in importance and completeness with Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood. In fact it is of such excellence that it might well be placed as a model in the hands of every medical student.

"Further his expertness in dissecting is shown by his discovery of the platisma myoides muscle which the majority of students miss in their dissections even with the illustration of it before them.

"The handsome Froben Edition here catalogued is in eight volumes in five, beautifully bound in contemporary vellum, WITH THE ARMS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE IN GILT ON BOTH SIDES. It is in Latin translation in easily readable type and will prove a treasure to any library either for the student of Galen's works or as a book of reference."

Of the Froben Press D. B. Updike writes: "The massive and monumental sort of roman type which Froben used, often combined with splendid, rich borders and initials in close harmony with it, made books of great dignity and style..."

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GERARDE (JOHN). THE HERBALL OR GENERALL HISTORIE OF PLANTES. Gathered by John Gerarde of London Master in Chirurgerie. Very much Enlarged and Amended by Thomas Johnson, Citizen and Apothecarye of London. Thick folio, original calf with gilt emblem on sides. With title-page border of allegorical illustrations and portraits of Theophrastus and Dioscorides, and numerous illustrations in the text. London, Printed by Adam Islip Joice Norton and Richard Whitakers, 1633. \$85.00

SECOND EDITION. S. T. C. 11751. Pritzel 3580, II. Quoting Agnes Arber's excellent book: "The first edition of Gerard's herbal [1597] held the field without a competitor for more than a generation. It was not until it began to be noised abroad that a certain John Parkinson would soon produce a new herbal to take its place, that the successors of Gerard's original publisher were brought to the point of undertaking a second edition. In 1632 they commissioned Thomas Johnson, a well-known London apothecary and botanist, to carry out the work, with the proviso that it must be accomplished within the year. This heavy task Johnson accomplished with marked success, even adding a balanced and comprehensive historical introduction. He recalls Gaspard Bauhin in his scholarly anticipation of modern methods of editorship; he has, for example, a system of marking the text to distinguish the degrees to which he has altered or rewritten Gerard's descriptions. Johnson's new version was illustrated with a set of 2766 blocks, previously used in the botanical books published by Plantin. The HERBALL, thus transformed, reached a far higher level than Gerard's own edition."

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"COMMENDED BY THE CRITICAL VIRCHOW"

GROSS (SAMUEL D.) ELEMENTS OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, illustrated by Numerous Engravings. In Two Volumes. 8vo, original cloth. Boston: Marsh, Capen, Lyon, & Webb, and James B. Dow, 1839. \$45.00

FIRST EDITION. A very fine copy.

"There was no better text of pathology in the English language during this period... than that prepared in 1839 by the Pennsylvanian, Samuel D. Gross, professor of surgery at Louisville and later the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, who gave the first regular course in pathology in the United States."

"This work," writes Dr. John H. Gibbon, "passed through three editions and attracted attention all over the world. In 1863 in Berlin, Virchow gave Gross a dinner and at its conclusion in proposing a toast, drew forth a copy of this work and announced with what pleasure and instruction he constantly referred to it; high praise from such a source."

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HAGENDORN (EHRENFRIED). CYNOSBATALOGIA, ad normam Academiae Naturae Curiosorum adornata. 8vo, old calf (rebacked). Jenae, Bielke, 1681. \$12.00

FIRST EDITION. Pritzel 4041. With charming engraved title and one folding plate.

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"THE MOST NOTABLE ADVANCE IN EMBRYOLOGY RECORDED SINCE THE TIME OF ARISTOTLE."—DAMPIER

HARVEY (WILLIAM). EXERCITATIONES DE GENERATIONE ANIMALIUM. Quibus accedunt quaedam de partu, de membranis ac humoribus uteri, et de conceptione. Frontispiece. 4to original vellum. Typis Du-Gardianis (William Dugard) for Octavian Pulleyn: London, 1651. \$265.00

FIRST EDITION. Keynes 34. A splendid copy, in which someone has pasted on the blank preceding the frontispiece the rare Cook engraving of Harvey, published March 1, 1777.

It has remained for Dr. William Arthur Meyer, Professor of Anatomy at Stanford University, to make the first comprehensive, critical analysis of this remarkable treatise, written in a series of seventy-two "exercises," with additional chapters on parturition, the structure of the uterus, and conception. To quote from Dr. Meyer's admirable book, AN ANALYSIS OF DE GENERATIONE ANIMALIUM: "It may seem that the great and enduring fame of William Harvey and the extensive literature regarding him should deter anyone from further discussion of him or his works. It is

now 357 years since his birth, and one might assume that every angle of his life and labors has received repeated and also adequate consideration. Nevertheless, when I looked for such discussion of his larger treatise, *DE GENERATIONE ANIMALIUM*, I searched in vain during a rather extensive use of bibliographical sources and considerable reading. . .

"Since the *DE GENERATIONE* has several times been acclaimed as of equal merit with the *DE MOTU CORDIS* and has also been regarded as 'one of the masterpieces of English medicine,' this neglect of it seems very strange indeed. . .

"The title of the work clearly indicates that Harvey himself regarded it as composite in nature and, as Cole [1930] says: 'It is a difficult and almost an invidious task to review Harvey's work on generation. His demonstration of the circulation of the blood gives him such an exalted position in British Science that we are almost tempted to forget his work on generation—in which the great man was making an heroic, and almost a pioneer, attempt to solve a problem which was insoluble by his generation, or for that matter, by ours. Hence it is inevitably a record of failure.' A failure, it is true, but nevertheless the best extant treatise produced up to that time."

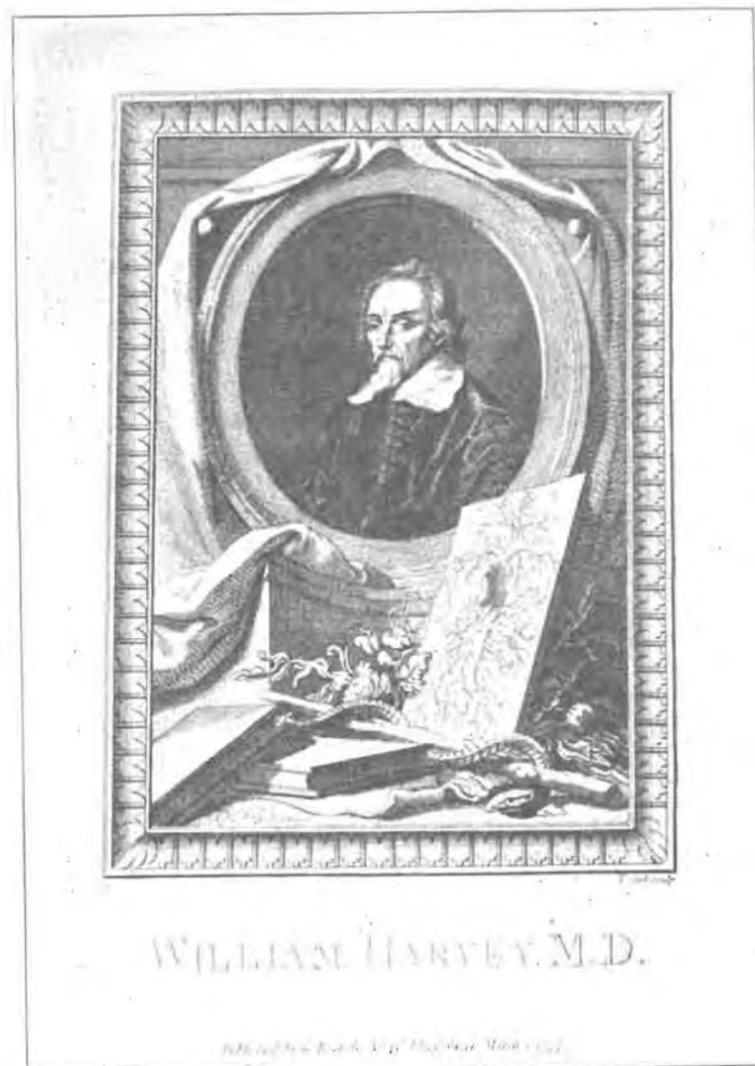
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OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

(1809-1894)

"Law, physick, or letters—which should it be? It began with being the first, heavily tinctured with the third. For a year after receiving his bachelor's degree he was a student in the Dane Law School of Harvard, living at home, and frankly experimenting with his choice of a profession. The experiment was not encouraging. After only a few months of it he wrote to his Andover school-mate in Maine, 'I will tell you honestly that I am sick at heart of this place and almost everything connected with it. I know not what the temple of law may be to those who have entered it, but to me it seems very cold and cheerless about the threshold.' Before his next year of study was done he wrote to the same friend, 'I must announce to you the startling position that I have been a medical student for more than six months, and am sitting with Wistar's ANATOMY beneath my quiescent arm, with a stethoscope on my desk, and the blood-stained implements of my ungracious profession around me. I do not know what you will say,—but I cannot help it . . . I know I might have made an indifferent lawyer,—I think I may make a tolerable physician,—I do not like the one, and do like the other.' More than fifty years later his son, risen to eminence in the legal profession, was addressing the Harvard Law School Association on the 250th anniversary of Harvard, and alluded, in these slightly condescending terms, to his father's abandonment of law for medicine: 'Perhaps, without revealing family secrets, I may whisper that next Monday's poet also tasted our masculine diet before seeking more easily digested, if not more nutritious, food elsewhere'."—From the recently-published excellent biography of Holmes by M. A. DeWolfe Howe.

"The Doctor was a great lover of the old writers upon medicine; those men, of whom the better educated physicians knew the names and the less educated ones knew nothing, were familiar to him. They appealed doubtless to his literary sense by their quaintness; but he justified his study of them by stoutly maintaining that the study of anatomy had undergone no great change since



[FILM NUMBER 28]



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

they wrote. The venerable folios which embalmed their wisdom gladdened their eyes. 'He cuddled old books, and hugged them close,' says Dr. Cheever; and the purchase of them sometimes led him to the verge of extravagance, or even beyond that annoying frontier. The excellence of the old illustrations charmed his skilled eye; such work, he said, could not be had in these days, when big editions are cheaply prepared. He handled his volumes affectionately, turned to these engravings with delight, and dilated upon them in the spirit of the bibliophile, which he really was in the matter of medical books. This dearly loved collection—'965 volumes and many pamphlets'—he finally gave to the Boston Medical Library, an institution which, Dr. Cheever says, 'was largely due to his name and influence.' For thirteen years he was its president, and upon resigning his office he made the gift. 'These books,' he said, in his tender way, 'were very dear to me as they stood upon my shelves. A twig from some one of my nerves ran to every one of them. . . They marked the progress of my studies, and stood before me as the stepping-stones of my professional life. I am pleased that they can be kept together, at least for the present; and if any of them can be to others what they have been to me, I am glad to part with them, even though it costs me a little heartache to take leave of such old and beloved companions.'—John T. Morse, Jr. LIFE AND LETTERS OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

[HOLMES (OLIVER WENDELL)]. THE HARBINGER: A May-Gift. 8vo, full crushed levant morocco. Boston: Carter, Hendee and Co., 1833. \$28.50

FIRST EDITION. In Ives' BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HOLMES this is the first entry under POETRY, for although it contains poems by other hands than Dr. Holmes', it may properly be regarded as the first collected edition of his poems.

The book is a collection of poems divided into three parts, viz.: Part I, by Park Benjamin, pp. 1-30; Part II, by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, pp. 31-61; Part III, by John O. Sargent, pp. 63-96. The authors' names do not appear.

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HOLMES. POEMS. 8vo, old three quarter leather. Boston; Otis, Broaders, and Company, 1836. \$78.00

FIRST EDITION. Holmes' first volume of poems. An autograph presentation copy inscribed on fly leaf: "Wyatt Eaton/With the kind regards of/Oliver Wendell Holmes/Dec. 31st 1878." Only in fair condition, preserved in a cloth slip-case. This copy has the additional imprint on the title-page, just above the date, "New York: George Dearborn and Company." On pp. 16-20 is printed (without separate title) "The Cambridge Churchyard," and on pp. 24-25 (likewise without title), "Old Ironsides."

Wyatt Eaton, the recipient, was an artist, born in Phillipsburg, Canada, May 6, 1849. After studying at the National Academy, New York, and under Joseph O. Eaton, he was a pupil of Gerome in Paris. In 1872 he studied and sketched in England and France. For several years his studio was in New York City, where he painted portraits and landscapes with figures. He was the first Secretary of the Society of American Artists.

"... I have come before the public like an actor who returns to fold his robes and make his bow to the audience. Already engaged in other duties it has been with some effort, that I have found time to adjust my own mantle; and I now willingly retire to more quiet labors, which, if less exciting, are more certain to be acknowledged as useful and received with gratitude; thankful that, not having staked all my hopes upon a single throw, I can sleep quietly after closing the last leaf of my little volume."—From the PREFACE.

• 31 •

[HOLMES]. LIBRARY OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE. Published by Order of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Vol. VII. Containing Boylston Prize Dissertations for 1836 by Oliver W. Holmes, M.D.; Robert W. Haxall, M.D.; and Luther V. Bell, M.D. 8vo, original cloth. Boston, 1836. \$145.00

FIRST EDITION. Autograph presentation copy: "Charles W. Upham from O. W. H." The recipient was Holmes' brother-in-law.

Inserted is a 3-page autograph letter signed, "Oliver Wendell Holmes, M.D.," 4to, Boston, Jan. 9th 1836. It refers to Holmes' dissertation in this volume, pp. 189-288, particularly to the subject of "Direct Exploration." Letters by Holmes signed "M. D." are uncommon.

"The 'more quiet labors' to which Holmes was so willing to retire," states Mr. Howe, "were of course those of his profession. This year of 1836 was an *annus mirabilis* for him in medicine no less than in poetry. He received the degree of M.D. from the Harvard Medical School, obtained through writing a dissertation on acute Pericarditis. . . Also in 1836 Holmes became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and wrote a dissertation, INTERMITTENT FEVER IN NEW ENGLAND, which in the exciting August that held his 27th birthday, won a Boylston Prize at Harvard."

"... INTERMITTENT FEVER IN NEW ENGLAND," according to Morse, "still retains value as a careful collection of all the evidence concerning malaria in that region up to that time. It represented very great labor in inquiry and investigation; the Doctor even examined the works of the old colonial writers page by page (by reason of the imperfection of the indices), save, as he said, the sermons and theological treatises of Cotton Mather, which he passed by, on the ground that they were 'more likely to cause a fever than to mention one'."

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[HOLMES]. HALL (MARSHALL). PRINCIPLES OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. Revised and much enlarged, by JACOB BIGELOW, M.D. and OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, M.D. 8vo, old calf (rebacked). Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1839. \$27.50

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. "Large additions have been made to the American edition, consisting of subjects not contained, or imperfectly

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treated, in the original volume. In certain cases, where the science has advanced, the chapters and sections have been rewritten. The additions made by the American editors are included in brackets []. It will be seen that the whole of the four first chapters, also the seventh, the last, and the larger part of several intermediate chapters are furnished by the editors, which, with the other interpolations, amount to about one third of the entire volume."—From Advertisement to the American edition.

According to Ives' Bibliography, this is one of two works which Dr. Holmes edited.

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HOLMES. PUERPERAL FEVER, as a Private Pestilence. 8vo, original printed wrappers. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1855. \$240.00
SECOND EDITION. A fine copy. Small hole punched through middle at binding edge and former owner's name blind-stamped on front cover. This is a reprint, with an extensive introduction, in a pamphlet of sixty pages, of Holmes' most important medical paper, THE CONTAGIOUSNESS OF PUERPERAL FEVER, published in 1843.

"Between its first publication in 1843," writes M. A. DeWolfe Howe, "and its second in 1855, after Holmes had become a professor in the Harvard Medical School, this essay was the subject of precisely such discussion as every revolutionary, or even progressive, idea is likely to encounter. Those who were ready for it, and with whose strongly preconceived ideas it did not clash, welcomed its findings, and went on record in their support. But there were teachers of medicine who regarded notions of chloride of lime and the use of a nail-brush before admission to lying-in wards as new-fangled nonsense.

"Two Philadelphia obstetricians in particular, teachers of high repute, Prof. Hugh L. Hodge of the University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. Charles D. Meigs, of the Jefferson Medical College, though possibly not opposed to the precautions named above, maintained in printed communications to their students that puerperal fever was not contagious. Of the letter in which Dr. Meigs set forth his views Dr. Holmes wrote in his introduction to the pamphlet of 1855, 'There are expressions in it which might well put a stop to all scientific discussions, were they to form the current coin in our exchange of opinion.' Holmes was not to be lured into talking back. 'I take no offence,' he wrote, 'and attempt no retort. No man makes a quarrel with me over the counterpane that covers a mother with her new-born infant at her breast.'"

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[HOLMES]. MEIGS (CHARLES D.) ON THE NATURE, SIGNS AND TREATMENT OF CHILBED FEVERS; in a series of letters addressed to the students of his class. 8vo, original cloth. Philadelphia: Blanchard and Lea, 1854. \$12.50

FIRST EDITION. Contains the Letter (No. VI) referred to in the previous item, refuting Dr. Holmes' idea on contagiousness of puerperal fever.

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2 copies
in safe

HOLMES. OVER THE TEACUPS. 8vo, original cloth. Boston, The Riverside Press, 1891. \$82.00

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, in olive green cloth binding, without the price after TEACUPS in advertisements facing title page, and listing "The Breakfast-Table Series" as 10 Vols. \$17.00 instead of 11 Vols. \$18.50. Preserved in a cloth slip-case. This correct first issue of this book is, in our experience, the rarest of the breakfast-table series. Front and rear inner hinges are split.

Inserted is a 2-page autograph letter signed, "Believe me, dear Mr. Childs/Very sincerely and/faithfully yours,/OWHolmes," written to George W. Childs, famous Philadelphia publisher, thanking him for a present of some Chateau Yquem—which he rarely sees in Boston—and for his invitation to visit Philadelphia—but that he and Mrs. Holmes are "determined home-stayers" and their visit lies a good way off.

This volume contains a bit of "table-talk" which we cannot forbear quoting, not only because it is revealing of the largeness of Holmes' character, but because of its acute timeliness:

"It seems as if there should be certain laws of etiquette regulating the relation of different religions to each other. Still more, there should be something like politeness in the bearing of Christian sects toward each other, and of believers in the new dispensation toward those who still adhere to the old. . . I doubt if a convert to the religion of Mahomet was ever made by calling a man a Christian dog. I doubt if a Hebrew ever became a good Christian if the baptismal rite was performed by spitting on his Jewish gabardine. . .

"The golden rule should govern us in dealing with those whom we call unbelievers, with heathen, and with all who do not accept our religious views. The Jews are with us as a perpetual lesson to teach us modesty and civility. The religion we profess is not self-evident. It did not convince the people to whom it was sent. We have no claim to take it for granted that we are all right, and they are all wrong. And, therefore, in the midst of all the triumphs of Christianity, it is well that the stately synagogue should lift its walls by the side of the aspiring cathedral, a perpetual reminder that there are many mansions in the Father's earthly house as well as in the heavenly one; that civilized humanity, longer in time and broader in space than any historical form of belief, is mightier than any one institution or organization it includes." May we now conclude this, we hope, pardonable digression by quoting one stanza from the poem, AT THE PANTOMIME, four stanzas of which are reprinted in this book:

"—And thou couldst scorn the peerless blood
That flows unmingled from the Flood,—
Thy scutcheon spotted with the stains
Of Norman thieves and pirate Danes!
The New World's foundlings, in their pride
Scowl on the Hebrew at thy side,
And lo! the very semblance there
The Lord of Glory deigned to wear!"

FROM THE LIBRARY OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

[HOLMES]. BURNS (ROBERT). THE WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS; with His Life, by Allan Cunningham. Frontispiece and engraved title-pages. 8vols., 12mo, original cloth, uncut. London, 1834. \$185.00

WITH THREE STANZAS ON BURNS IN HOLMES' HAND.

A very interesting copy of this set, from the library of Oliver Wendell Holmes, with his bookplate in the first volume. On the verso of the half-title of the first volume Holmes has written three stanzas from his poem, "FOR THE BURNS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, January 25, 1859." The three stanzas inscribed in this set are signed and dated at the end as follows: "Oliver Wendell Holmes Boston, U. S. May 3d 1889." They read:

"We love him, praise him, just for this;
In every form and feature,
Through wealth and want, through woe and bliss
He saw his fellow-creature!
No soul could sink beneath his love,—
Not even angel blasted
No mortal power could soar above
The pride that all outlasted!
Ay! Heaven had sent one living man
Beyond the pedant's tether,—
His virtues, frailties, He may scan
Who weighs them all together!"

Each of the eight volumes is enclosed in a half morocco protective case.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

[HOLMES]. ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT POEM, entirely in the author's autograph, and never published. This poem in manuscript was delivered at the college which inspired it, by Holmes, when Professor of Anatomy.

In 1838, Oliver Wendell Holmes had received recognition of his medical gifts by the offer of the appointment of Professor of Anatomy at Dartmouth College, an offer which he accepted. He held the position during the years 1839 and 1840, but gave it up after his marriage in the latter year. This poem was probably his farewell address to his students at that time.

The poem is written on eighteen leaves of quarto paper, measuring $9\frac{7}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, on one side, except the last leaf, which is written on both sides, making nineteen pages in all, the number of lines to a page varying from twenty-two to twenty-eight; at the foot of the last

page has been pasted a slip with the author's autograph signature; bound together in a volume, crushed blue morocco, lettered in gold on the front cover. \$1450.00

It may be assumed that Holmes never intended this piece for publication. To him, its modest purpose was, as he tells his auditors early in the poem:

"Some listless moments may be whiled away
By the dull cadence of my slipshod lay."

But to those before whom he stood, the occasion meant not only the poem but the Holmes presence as well,—this man whom Henry James the elder called, "the most alive man I ever knew." And there are lines here which reflect this *aliveness* and the sensitivity of Holmes to the beauty he discovered about him:

"Turn to the spot where Nature's laws maintain
Their ancient empire over hill and plain,
Look when the forest waving wild and high
Braids its deep fringes on the sultry sky.
In those calm depths no living sound is heard
Save the light carol of the summer bird
Or the low rustling of the leafy crest,
Whose plaited shelter screens his rocking nest,
Or whispering waters, which with languid flow
Steal in soft channels through the flowers below;—
Hush! for thy voice will wrong the peaceful scene
Where all is shadowy, solemn and serene.
Around thy pathway floats the trailing vine
And breathes the fragrance of the balmy pine,
Beneath thy feet the perfumed turf is spread
Fresh with the dew those glossy leaves have shed,
Through the dark tracery that above thee bends
In checkered gleams the trembling ray descends.
Look—breathe—and listen! . . ."

"These rhymes of an hour," says Van Wyck Brooks of the occasional pieces, "were fresh, adroit, correct." "If they [his poems] were largely occasional, and largely local, what else could be expected of a harper who could never refuse the appeal 'by request of friends?'"

It is of interest to note that toward the conclusion of the poem, Holmes pays tribute to Daniel Webster, who, outgrowing his boyish shyness, soon made his eloquence so felt that in 1800 the townspeople of Hanover selected this Dartmouth undergraduate to deliver the Fourth of July oration:

"And he whose voice these classic shades have known,
When first it deepened into manhood's tone,
Whose ripening fame the wandering breezes bore
From the far prairie to the foaming shore,
To other breasts shall light the deathless flame
That flings its halo round his patriot name
And warm and wake the rustic heart that thrills
To those deep accents from his granite hills!"

HOLT (LUTHER EMMET). THE CARE AND FEEDING OF CHILDREN. A Catechism for the Use of Mothers and Children's Nurses. 12mo, original cloth. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1894. \$24.00 ✓

FIRST EDITION. A fine copy of a widely-used manual which has passed through hundreds of editions and is still in use to-day. *diag*

Dr. Holt, along with Dr. Henry D. Chapin, according to Garrison, were the advocates of top-milk, whole-milk, skimmed-milk mixtures, and other modes of home modification of milk, and complete pasteurization or boiling of the milk.

[INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE]. THE CHARTER GRANTED BY THEIR MAJESTIES KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY, to the Inhabitants of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England. Boston in New-England: Printed by B. Green, Printer to the Honourable the Lieut. Governour & Council, for Benjamin Eliot, and Sold at his Shop near the Town-House in King's Street, 1726. Folio, old calf (rebacked). \$120.00 ✓

There follow the Charter and Table and another title page:

ACTS AND LAWS, of his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England. (Ibid).

So far as we have been able to discover, this volume of early laws of the Massachusetts Bay Colony contains the first industrial hygiene regulation passed in this country. This is also the belief of the noted authority, Dr. Reginald Fitz, Director of Clinical Research and Preventive Medicine at Massachusetts Memorial Hospital. The Act was "for preventing Abuses in the Distilling of Rhum, and other Strong Liquors with Leaden Heads or Pipes."

It is most interesting that Benjamin Franklin should make reference to this Act in a letter to his friend, Dr. Benjamin Vaughan, dated Philadelphia, July 31, 1786:

"... The first thing I remember of this kind was a general Discourse in Boston when I was a Boy, of a Complaint from North Carolina against New England Rum, that it poison'd their People giving them the Dry-Bellyach, with a Loss of the Use of their Limbs. The Distilleries being examin'd on the Occasion, it was found that several of them used leaden Still-heads and Worms, and the Physicians were of Opinion that the Mischief was occasioned by that Use of Lead. The Legislature of the Massachusetts thereupon passed an Act prohibiting under severe Penalties the Use of such Still-Heads and Worms thereafter. . ."

"EXCELLENT HERBS HAD OUR FATHERS OF OLD"

✓ *2nd line*
 KIPLING (RUDYARD). REWARDS AND FAIRIES. Illustrated by Frank Craig. 8vo, original cloth. London: The Macmillan Company, 1910. \$12.00

FIRST EDITION. A nice copy.

"In the library of Osler," relates Dr. Louis J. Bragman, "there was to be found a copy of that juvenile book, REWARDS AND FAIRIES, enhanced by an inscription by the author consisting of a quotation and a note. 'Excellent herbs had our fathers of old,' reads the quotation; it is the first line of the poem accompanying the story of Nicholas Culpeper, reciting rather truthfully both the courage and the short-comings of our ancient fathers. The note appended to the book is as follows:

" 'Dear Osler,—Herewith my book of tales. I wouldn't bother you with it except for Nick Culpeper and Laennec for whom I feel you are in a way responsible.'

"MARLAKE WITCHES, in which René Théophile Hyacinthe Laennec is the leading figure, and A DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, in which Nicholas Culpeper plays a stirring and dramatic role, are of historical and medical value for the glimpses which they give into the lives of these two distinctly famous physicians."

LEPOREUS (GULIELMI). ARS MEMORATIVA. 4to, old boards. [Paris], J. Bade, 1520. \$36.00

FIRST EDITION. Large printer's device on title (printing press), and three full page illustrations. A rare work on mnemonics. A fine copy.

THE "IMPOSSIBLE" OPERATION OF OVARIOTOMY

✓ McDOWELL (EPHRAIM). THREE CASES OF EXTIRPATION OF DISEASED OVARIES. (In THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY, and ANALYTICAL REVIEW, MEDICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL, Edited by a Society of Physicians. Vol. VII). 8vo, old calf. Philadelphia, Thomas Dobson and Son, 1817. \$42.00

It was in 1809 that Ephraim McDowell, M.D., of Danville, Kentucky, performed his celebrated operation for ovarian tumor, realizing that the procedure was experimental; but it was not until October, 1816, that his first report appeared in THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY. In the interim he performed two additional ovariectomies, both successful.

McDowell sent one copy of his paper to his old master, John Bell, in Edinburgh, and another to Dr. Philip Syng Physick, who was not to be taken in by a provincial doctor's crude description of the impossible, and refused to have the paper published. McDowell then sent it to Dr. Thom-

as C. James, professor of midwifery at the University of Pennsylvania, who published it in his journal, THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY.

Answering his critics in a letter to Dr. James, he wrote:

"I thought my statement sufficiently explicit to warrant any surgeon's performing the operation when necessary, without hazarding the odium of making an experiment; and I think my description of the mode of operating, and of the anatomy of the parts concerned, clear enough to enable any good anatomist, possessing the judgment requisite for a surgeon, to operate with safety. I hope no operator of any other description may ever attempt it. It is my most ardent wish that this operation may remain, to the mechanical surgeon, forever incomprehensible. Such have been the bane of the science; intruding themselves into the ranks of the profession, with no other qualification but boldness in undertaking, ignorance of their responsibility, and indifference to the lives of their patients; proceeding according to the dictates of some author, as mechanical as themselves, they cut and tear with fearless indifference. . ."

It is upon the contributions of McDowell that modern abdominal surgery rests.

✓ MANFREDIS (HIERONYMUS DE). TRACTATUS UTILIS UALDE DE PESTE COMPOSITUS PER MAGISTRUM. 4to, boards. 36 leaves, 32 lines. GOTHIC LETTER. [Bologna: Johannes Walbeck].

(1480?) \$285.00

Hain 10696; Klebs 656.1; Osler 197.

Extremely rare, the only copy we could trace in this country being that in the College of Physicians of Phila. Upper half of title in facsimile.

DEFLATION OF JOHN MAYOW

✓ MAYOW (JOHN). TRACTATUS QUINQUE MEDICO-PHYSICI. Quorum primus agit DE SAL-NITRO, et spiritu nitro-aereo. Secundus DE RESPIRATIONE. Tertius DE RESPIRATIONE FOETUS IN UTERO, ET OVO. Quartus DE MOTU MUSCULARI, et spiritibus animalibus. Ultimus DE RHACHITIDE. 8vo, old calf. Oxonii, E Theatro Sheldoniano, 1674. \$115.00

FIRST EDITION. Fulton 108. Dr. John F. Fulton, in his introduction to his splendid bibliography of Mayow, leans heavily on Prof. T. S. Patterson of Glasgow, historian of science, for an up-to-date estimate and portrait of John Mayow "in its full and proper perspective." Quoting Dr. Fulton: "Mayow has been proclaimed the discoverer of the compound nature of the air; it has been stated that he postulated a special 'vapour' in the air as being essential both for life and for combustion, and that when the vapour is removed through the respiratory activity of living things the air loses weight and volume." Mayow is also regarded as having

anticipated Lavoisier in proving that metals increase in weight during 'calcination.' Prof. Patterson takes up each one of these and the many other claims of Mayow's commentators in turn and, with the single exception of the experiment proving that respiration diminishes the air's weight, he conclusively demonstrates either (1) that the basis for the particular claim is not to be found in any of the printed works of Mayow, or (2) that if there, the fact in question had been drawn from experiments previously published by Boyle, Swammerdam, Hooke, or others, and had been more clearly stated by them." Then Dr. Fulton lets Prof. Patterson speak:

"... So far, therefore, there is nothing that is specially original in Mayow's work. He did, however, in an ingenious manner show, that what we call hydrogen and nitric oxide expand in the same kind of way as air: that is to say, obey Boyle's Law. And he also carried out with equal skill the experiment with nitric oxide and air, already mentioned. . ." Dr. Fulton then continues: "... it may be stated here that Mayow was the second English writer to publish a tract (DE RACHITIDE) on rickets and that not only does he give a clear description of the clinical symptoms of the disease (modelled, to be sure, in part after Glisson's earlier account), but his suggestions concerning orthopaedic management are both novel and praiseworthy."

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XIIIth CENTURY MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT ON VELLUM

MEDICAL MANUSCRIPT. A Collection of Medical Works, in Latin, containing the important writings of several celebrated authors, written in black and red on 78 leaves of uterine vellum, and bound together in an octavo volume, old sheep, the original parchment wrappers bound in. The execution of these MSS, although by different hands, is of uniformly high quality, and the volume is in a fine state of preservation. Probably done in Italy, early XIIIth century. \$735.00

The chief of these manuscripts are:

1. The LIBER AUREUS, formerly (as in this MS) ascribed to Constantinus Africanus, but now believed to be the work of his pupil Joannes Afflicus.
2. The PRACTICA PANTEGNI of Constantinus Africanus. This is in fact the second half of the "Royal Book" of "Haly Abbas," which Constantinus translated into Latin from the Arabic.
3. Tract on medicinal waters.
4. The poem, DE URINIS, by Aegidius of Corbeilles, with a commentary. Dr. Donald Campbell writes: "The Story of Constantine the African who lived in the world of adventure and learning associated with the great religious movement of the tenth century, is one of the most fertile sources of romantic material which has up to quite recent times been locked within the pages of ancient MSS. Born at Carthage, he returned to his

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native city after many years of travel, the greater portion of which were in the status of a slave; but being armed with 'the knowledge of the sciences of the Greeks, Babylonians, and Indians,' he acquired a degree of learning far in advance of his own countrymen in Carthage, and was accordingly, as was the wont throughout the world in those days, suspected of sorcery and had to flee. . .

"Constantine was steeped in Arabic Culture, and this at a time when Islam was thoroughly hated in Christendom (the Crusades began in 1096) and the Moslem rulers of Sicily were frequently menacing Salerno; it is possible that these reasons led to clerical pressure being brought to bear on Constantine compelling him to suppress the name of the Arabic authors whose work he produced Latin versions of. His writings included versions of Haly Abbas, Isaac Judaeus, Ibn el-Jassar, as well as the Arabized Hippocrates and Galen. . .

"The chief effect of his translations was the great attention paid to Arabic materia medica and polypharmacy in the later Middle Ages. Though he failed to quote his sources and though his Latin was defective, a century later his writings revived the study of Hippocrates and Galen in Europe. . . The library catalogue of 1160 at Hildesheim shows that the medical works (at least up to this time) were exclusively the translations of Constantine, who deeply influenced the School of Salerno."

Of Aegidius Corboliensis (Giles of Corbeil and his famous poem DE URINIS, Dr. George Sarton states that he was a French physician and humanist who studied in Salerno . . . about the middle of the twelfth century; that he stayed for a while in Montpellier, then went to Paris where he became canon of Notre Dame and archiater to Philip Augustus (king from 1180 to 1223). "He wrote medical poems in Leonine verse, which are very important as being the main channel through which Salernitan lore reached the Parisian doctors. These poems also contain interesting information on the medical customs of his time. . .

"... Giles' poem (DE URINIS) remained the most popular textbook on uroscopy in the Christian West until the sixteenth century. . ."

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MESUE (JOHANNES) [The Younger]. OPERA. [With the Additions of Petrus de Abano and other Tracts.] Folio (303mm. by 214mm.), 19th Century quarter russia. 294 leaves, 2 columns, 58 lines. GOTHIC LETTER. Venice: [Peregrinus de Pasqualibus, Bononiensis], 21st Dec., 1484. \$245.00

Hain 11109; Klebs 680.11.

On A2 recto is an initial "I" painted in various colours on a ground of burnished gold with marginal extension, a coat-of-arms is emblazoned at the foot of the same page, other initials and paragraph marks in red and blue alternately, and MS. marginal notes. Considerably stained.

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In this issue the colophon corresponds with Hain's first variant. The setting up of the first 4 lines on A2 recto, however, is entirely different from that given by Hain and the B. M. Catalogue. The arrangement is as follows: "[I]N nomine dei/misericordis cuius nutu pmo/recipient gratiam & doctria per/fectionem." On the same page Chapter I begins on line 29 of the second column instead of on line 30, as Hain states, and the setting-up also differs, the arrangement being "[D]Icimus qz medicia laxati/."

In all other respects this copy agrees with Hain's description. According to the B. M. Catalogue A1 is a blank. In this issue it bears a register on the verso.

Dr. George Sarton writes: "Mesue the Younger . . . flourished in Bagdad, later at the court of the Fatimid caliph al-Hakim in Egypt, where he died in 1015 at the age of ninety. (Note: That is, if we may depend upon Leo the African's late testimony [first half of 16th century]. But as no Arabic text of his work is extant, it has been suggested that Mesue was simply a Western writer living in the 11th or 12th century, who had assumed that name to increase his popularity)." He wrote books on purgatives and emetics . . . but his main work is a complete pharmacopoeia in twelve parts called the *ANTIDOTARIUM SIVE GRABADIN medicamentorum compositorum*, based on Muslim Knowledge. This . . . work was immensely popular . . . remained for centuries the standard text-book of pharmacy in the West, and Mesue was called 'pharmacopoeorum evangelista'."

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*"Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
That is known as the Children's Hour."*

MITCHELL (S. WEIR). *THE CHILDREN'S HOUR*. By E. W. S. and S. W. M. Illustrated in black and white. 4to, original cloth. Philadelphia: Published for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, 1864. \$45.00

FIRST EDITION. A good copy of this rare first book co-authored by Dr. Mitchell.

"This little book, composed in leisure hours by two lovers of children, is herewith dedicated to the Children's Department of the Great Central Fair.

"Sanctified by the cause of our sick and wounded heroes in whose aid it is thus put forth, its value is in no small degree enhanced by the fact that patriotic hands, whose only recompense are unheard blessings from the Hospital and Battle-field, have alone brought it to the light."—From the PREFACE.

Owen Wister writes: "A city of good doctors owes to the influence of Dr. Mitchell that high tone which the profession has maintained through an era of declining standards. What is our literature's true debt to him? . . . Where . . . do HUGH WYNNE and WESTWAYS go? Though written by a poet

at heart, they stand with Trollope and Fielding, because they are friendly to mankind. They belong to what I call the Literature of Encouragement; they are written with sympathy, not with misanthropy."

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MORGAN (JOHN). *A DISCOURSE UPON THE INSTITUTION OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN AMERICA*; Delivered at a Public Anniversary Commencement, held in the College of Philadelphia May 30 and 31, 1765. With a Preface Containing, amongst other things, The Author's APOLOGY For Attempting to introduce the regular mode of practising Physic in Philadelphia. 12mo, old calf (front cover loosened). Philadelphia: Printed and sold by William Bradford, 1775. \$165.00

FIRST EDITION. "Take," suggests Osler, "that notable DISCOURSE . . . by John Morgan, M.D., 1765. From it dates the organization of medical colleges in this country, but there is much more in this scholarly address. The introduction contains a picture of the state of practice in Philadelphia which is in its way unique, and for the first time in the history of the profession in this country Morgan tried to introduce what he calls the regular mode of practising physic, as apart from the work of the surgeon and apothecary. What interests us, too, is his plea for the establishment of a medical library. Listen to his appeal: 'Perhaps the physicians of Philadelphia, touched with generous sentiments of regard for the rising generation and the manifest advantages accruing to the College thereby, would spare some useful books or contribute somewhat as a foundation on which we might begin.' The biographical fragments in the introduction show the remarkable care with which some of the young colonial physicians sought the best available education. Few to-day, after a protracted apprenticeship, do as did Morgan, spend five years in Europe under the most celebrated masters, but he returned a distinguished Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a Correspondent of the Royal Academy of Surgery in Paris."

For an excellent account of the significant role played by Dr. John Morgan during the Revolutionary War, see the recent book, *DR. BOTTO OTTO AND THE MEDICAL BACKGROUND OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION*, by James E. Gibson.

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**"HE HAS PERFORMED MORE OF THE GREAT OPERATIONS
THAN ANY MAN LIVING, OR THAT EVER DID
LIVE."—SIR ASTLEY COOPER**

MOTT (VALENTINE). *REFLECTIONS ON SECURING IN A LIGATURE, THE ARTERIA INNOMINATA*, To which is added, a Case in which this Artery was tied by a Surgical Operation. (In *THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY AND ANALYTICAL REVIEW*, Vol. IX). 8vo, old calf. Philadelphia: Thomas Dobson and Son, 1819. \$38.00

"New York, May 14th, 1863.

"My Dear Friend:—

At your kind request I have enclosed a list of most of my original operations. They were all performed without my ever having heard or read of their being done by any one before. This you now have from own pen, and I declare this before all men.

Men who have never done anything themselves have attempted to rob me of some of them, but I stand on the firm and immovable rock of truth, and none of them make me afraid. . .

ORIGINAL OPERATIONS

Tying the arteria innominata.

Tying the primitive iliac.

Exsection of the clavicle. This is the most important and difficult operation that can be performed by man.

Exsection of the lower jaw in different portions.

Immobility of the lower jaw.

Cutting out two inches of the deep jugular vein inseparably imbedded in a tumor, and tying both ends of the vein.

Closing with a fine ligature, wounds of large veins of a longitudinal or transverse kind, and even when an *olive-sliced piece* has been cut out.

These I have seen, and by pinching up the wound with forceps and applying a small ligature the wound has healed without obliterating the canal of the vein. In this way I treated successfully the great axillary and the deep jugular.

Your attached friend, V. Mott

Dr. S. W. Francis." (noted N. Y. medical biographer).

This volume of the *ECCLECTIC REPERTORY* is also noteworthy for containing Ephraim McDowell's second report of two more cases of ovariectomy. (See Item 42).

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"PATHOLOGY IS THE BASIS OF ALL TRUE INSTRUCTION
IN PRACTICAL MEDICINE"

OSLER (SIR WILLIAM). *PATHOLOGICAL REPORT*, For the Year ending May 1st, 1877, in MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL. Volume I. 8vo, original cloth. Montreal: Dawson Brothers, 1878. \$32.00

Dedication: "To My Teacher JAMES BOVELL, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Pathology in the Trinity Medical School, Toronto, This FIRST PATHOLOGICAL REPORT FROM A CANADIAN HOSPITAL is gratefully and affectionately inscribed."

About these Reports, Dr. Harvey Cushing writes in his *LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM OSLER*: "The volume of pathological reports representing his first year's work as Pathologist to the 'M.G.H.' up to May 1, 1877, was ap-

parently completed for the press on December 10, 1877—at least his preface is so dated from 135 St. Catherine St. . .

"Some of the studies were unquestionably important, and some of the observations original, but he was a person who always took the greatest pains to point out priority of observation on the part of others and rarely if ever made any claim in this respect for himself. The more important of the studies were doubtless those upon the anaemias, those upon aneurysms, and those on endocarditis and valvular diseases of the heart. These three topics were ones which he subsequently developed and wrote upon in detail."

"I have a sacred grove for my medical heroes," wrote Sir George Newman, at the time of his death, "a sort of spiritual Valhalla, and there you will find Pasteur, Lister, Paget, Hutchinson; and there must now go the youthful-hearted, gay and charming Osler."

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OSLER. *PATHOLOGICAL REPORT* No. II. (In Montreal General Hospital Reports Clinical and Pathological by the Medical Staff, Edited by WILLIAM OSLER, M.D., M.R.C.P., Lond.) Vol. I. Illustrated. 8vo, original cloth. Montreal: Dawson Brothers, 1880. \$28.00

Dedication: "To George M. Campbell, A.M., M.D., LL.D., Chairman of the Medical Board and Senior Consulting Surgeon. This volume of Reports (THE FIRST ISSUED FROM A CANADIAN INSTITUTION), is respectfully dedicated by his Colleagues. . ."

In addition to the editing of this volume, Osler contributes a Pathological Report, the second to issue from the "M.G.H." In the short preface to the Reports, Osler writes: ". . . The present comprises a selection from 225 *post-mortems* performed between October 1877 and October 1879. The autopsies are made by the students attending the Hospital under my personal supervision, and the notes are dictated on the spot. During the winter session a 'Demonstration Course,' in imitation of Virchow's celebrated course at the Berlin Pathological Institute, is held every Saturday morning. . ."

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"KNOW, PHYSICIANS, MY CAP HAS MORE LEARNING IN IT THAN
ALL YOUR HEADS, AND MY BEARD MORE EXPERIENCE THAN
ALL YOUR ACADEMIES; I WILL BE YOUR KING"

PARACELSUS [Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim]. *DURCH DEN HOCHGE lerten Herrn Theophrastum von Hohenheim/beyder artzney Doctorem/von der frantzosischen kranckheit Drey Bucher. Para. Das Erst von der impostur der Artzney/deren zwentzig sindt do durch die krancken verderbt sindt worden. Das Ander vom corrigiren der selbigen/ynn was weyss sie on verderbung zu brauchen sindt. Das Drit von den verderbte kranck-*

heiten/wie den selbigen widerumb zu helfen sey. Auch wie andere new uner hort kranckheiten, aus irriger unnd falscher artzney entspringen. 4to, vellum. (Title within woodcut border). Nurmberg: Friderich Peypus, 1530. \$115.00

FIRST EDITION. A fine copy of one of the rarest works of Paracelsus. Proksch, the historian of syphilitic diseases, credits Paracelsus with the recognition of the inherited character of this disease and states that there are indeed but few and subordinate regulations in modern syphilis therapy which Paracelsus has not enunciated. He is credited with introducing mercury in its treatment. Attacked by his contemporaries for his views on this subject, Paracelsus replied to them in the PARAGRAPHUM:

"Why, then, do you clowns [*Gugelfritzen*] abuse my writings, which you can in no way refute other than by saying that I know nothing to write about but of *luxus* and *venere*? Is that a trifling thing? or in your opinion to be despised? Because I have understood that all open wounds may be converted into the French disease, which is the worst disease in the whole world—no worse has ever been known—which spares nobody and attacks the highest personages the most severely—shall I therefore be despised? Because I bring help to princes, lords and peasants and relate the errors that I have found, and because this has resulted in good and high reputation for me, you would throw me down into the mire and not spare the sick. For it is they and not I whom you would cast into the gutter."

Paracelsus was the first to lecture on medicine in German.

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[PARACELSUS]. BROWNING (ROBERT). PARACELSUS. 12mo, original boards, paper label, uncut. In a full green levant morocco solander case. London, 1835. \$82.50

FIRST EDITION of the author's first acknowledged work, very rare in this state. With 8 pp. of ads at the front, dated "Dec. 1st, 1843."

This long narrative poem is based on the actual life of Paracelsus. He is presented as a man possessed from childhood with an aspiration to discover the secret of the world, and a conviction that he is chosen to conquer that knowledge. He sets out to seek it in strange places, in spite of the dissuasion of his common sense friend, Festus, and the gentle, loving Michal. Part II shows him at Constantinople, having learnt much, but despondent, for the ultimate secret has escaped him. He meets Aprile the poet, who unconsciously reveals to him the error he has made in pursuing knowledge to the exclusion of love. We next find Paracelsus at Basel, at first admired, then dismissed as a charlatan; and finally dying at Salzburg, where he makes the last proclamation of his faith. He has failed because, in spite of his learning, he has lacked sympathy with mankind; has failed to appreciate

"their half-reasons, faint aspirints, dim
Struggles for truth, their poorest fallacies,
Their prejudice and fears and cares and doubts;
All with a touch of nobleness, upward tending."

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• 54 •

"FIN EST LA MORT ET PRINCIPE DE VIE"

PARÉ (AMBROISE). DIX LIVRES DE LA CHIRURGIE, Avec Le Magasin des Instrumens necessaires à icelle. 8vo, contemporary polished calf, with raised bands. Title within woodcut border, 158 woodcut illustrations, portrait of Paré on verso of title-page. Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Jean le Royer, 1564. \$775.00

FIRST EDITION. Very fine copy.

"Paré embarks here on his first work of magnitude. Much of it corresponds to what would be the third edition of his treatise on gunshot wounds. He had revised his second edition carefully, made notable additions to each article, and divided it into seven books. To this he added three new books on urology. . .

"The present volume is important for containing Paré's first description of the use of the ligature in amputations, together with the definite discarding of the cautery, although he had already used this method as early as 1552. . .

"Other items of interest make their appearance in the DIX LIVRES. Many deaths among the soldiers at the siege of Rouen, 1562, even among those only lightly wounded, had moved the young king to ask Paré the explanation of so strange a phenomenon. Paré's answer was printed at the head of this book. . .

"Another interesting bit is Paré's detailed account of his injury from a horse's kick. . ."

—Janet Doe, A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORKS OF AMBROISE PARÉ

• 55 •

PARÉ (AMBROISE). TRACTE DE LA PESTE, De la Petite Verolle & Rougeolle: Avec Une brefue description de la Lepre. Small 8vo, old half calf. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie d'André Wechel, 1568. \$745.00

FIRST EDITION. A fine copy of this rarity, of which only a few copies are recorded in this country, according to the census in Miss Janet Doe's BIBLIOGRAPHY.

"In the dedication Paré explains how he came to write this treatise. Having passed the winter of 1564-65 on tour in Provence with Catherine de Medici and the young king, Charles IX, where the ravages of a plague epidemic, added to poverty and general misery, were painfully apparent, Paré was requested by the queen-mother to make whatever knowledge he possessed of the disease available to the world. He therefore puts into a book his ideas as to its cause, transmission, and treatment, and says he writes only of what he has seen by long experience during his three years at the Hotel-Dieu, his travels, his practice in Paris, and his own slight attack while he was serving his internship. The book is one of Paré's most systematic treatises; for its careful symptomatology and thorough

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description of treatment, it deserves to rank among the best of his writings. Even though scientifically it may be of mediocre value, its literary worth is large as the first fruits of that broad and disinterested culture Paré was acquiring at court and in his travels. . .

"Following the errata at the end is a brief notice: 'The author promises that (God Willing) very soon you shall see others of his works on surgery'."

—Janet Doe, A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORKS OF AMBROISE PARÉ

• 56 •

PINDER (ULRICH). EPIPHANIAE MEDICORUM. Speculum videnti urinae hominum. Clavis aperiendi portas pulsuum. Berillus discernendi causas et differentias febrium. Four large woodcuts and numerous small ones. 4to, modern vellum. Nuremberg, 1506.

\$78.00

FIRST EDITION. The full page circular woodcut on the verso of the title represents an uroscopic consultation surrounded by compartments of urine glasses, with xylographic inscriptions; the three other large woodcuts also show uroscopical consultations—a physician feeling a sick man's pulse, a patient suffering from fever. The numerous small cuts of urine glasses are partly colored by a contemporary hand.

Ulrich Pinder was probably born at Nordlingen, where he practised as a doctor of medicine from 1484 to 1489; he was then appointed physician to the Elector Frederick of Saxony; and in 1493 he occupied a similar position in the service of the City of Nuremberg, which he held till his death. Pinder was one of the earliest medical writers to avail himself of a printing press, and as Dr. Edward C. Streeter writes, he "must have been one of the *cognoscenti* in matters of art in his day for he employed as illustrators of his books, Lucas Cranach, Hans Schaufelein, Erhard Schon and Wolf Traut."

• 57 •

THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW PHYSICS

RÖNTGEN (WILHELM KONRAD). EINE NEUE ART VON STRAHLEN. Würzburg, 1895; Eine Neue Art von Strahlen. II. MITTHEILUNG. Würzburg, 1896; Eine neue Art von Strahlen. 12mo, original printed wrappers (the first item in cloth binding, but the wrappers have not been disturbed). Würzburg, 1896. For the three. . . \$65.00

FIRST EDITION of the first and second papers; THIRD EDITION of the third paper. "Great discoveries are made accidentally less often than the populace likes to think. Nevertheless it was an accident, bound indeed sometime to occur, yet none the less an accident, that put Röntgen on the track of X-Rays." The year 1895, when his first publications about these unknown rays appeared, may be regarded as one of the turning points of the history of modern medicine.

• 58 •

RUEFF (JACOB). THE EXPERT MIDWIFE, or An Excellent and most necessary Treatise of the generation and birth of Man. Wherein is contained many very notable and necessary particulars requisite to be knowne and practised: With divers apt and usefull figures appropriated to this worke. Also the causes, signes, and various cures, of the most principall maladies and infirmities incident to women. SIX BOOKES Compiled in Latine by the industry of JAMES RUEFF, a learned and expert Chirurgion: and now translated into English for the generall good and benefit of this nation. Numerous illustrations. 4to, Original limp vellum. London, Printed by E. G. for S. B. and are to be sold by Thomas Alchorn at the signe of the Greene Dragon in Saint Pauls Church yard, 1637. \$275.00

No. 21442 in Short Title Catalogue, which cites but one copy.

In his excellent paper, RENAISSANCE MIDWIFERY, Dr. Joseph L. Miller of West Virginia writes: "In spite of the close relation to Rosslin's Rosengarten, Rueff's book gives much new matter. It is Rueff's merit to have accentuated the importance of anatomical knowledge of the female genitals for midwives, and to have tried to utilize the results of Vesalius' researches, explicitly mentioning his name. Rueff's book is especially interesting because of the number of excellent wood cuts said to be by Jobst Amman, some being copies from Vesalius, and others from Rosslin. Like Rosslin the author pays but scant attention to podalic version, advising almost exclusively cephalic version, for which he recommends combined internal and external manipulation by two midwives working together. This is probably the forerunner of the Braxton-Hicks method. . ."

• 59 •

RUSH (BENJAMIN). AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED. Folio, one page, dated Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1802. \$115.00

A significant early pronouncement on vaccination by the Boerhaave of Philadelphia. "All you have heard, and read of the Kinexox is true. I consider its substitution to the small pox as the greatest discovery of the 18th century. It bids fair to annihilate the small pox in a few years, and thereby to save many millions of lives." Dr. Rush then proceeds to enumerate seven advantages over the variolus inoculation.

• 60 •

RYFF (WALTER HERMAN). DIE GROSS CHIRURGEI ODER VOLKÖMMENE WUNDTARTZENEI. Chirurgischen Handtwirchung eigentlicher Bericht, und Inhalt alles so der Wundartznei angehorig. Large woodcut title printed in red and black, showing the amputation of a leg, instruments, etc. Folio, modern vellum. Franckfurt am Main, 1545. \$310.00

FIRST EDITION. Lacks blank leaf at end.

"Ryff was a Strasburg surgeon of the first part of the 16th century who published a number of treatises in German, his GROSS CHIRURGEI appearing in 1545. . ."—Billings.

". . . Ausserdem aber ist sein Hauptwerk, die GROSSE CHIRURGIE ziemlich weitschweisig, planlos, mit vielsachen Wiederholungen, dabei aber unvollständig, viele chirurgische Krankheiten darin fehlen, wenn er auch mehrere derselben (Steinkrankheit, Hernien und Hodengeschwülste) in besonderen Schriften abgehandelt hat."—Gurlt.

• 61 •

A HANDBOOK OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE OF THE 11TH CENTURY [SALERNO]. PAYNELL (THOMAS). REGIMEN SANITATIS SALERNI. This booke teaching all to govern their health is translated out of the Latine tongue into Englishe, by THOMAS PAYNELL, which booke is amended, augmented, and diligently imprinted. Woodcut ornamental border on title. 8vo, original limp vellum gilt. BLACK LETTER. Imprynted at London, by Wyllyam Howe, for Abraham Teale, 1575. \$122.00

No. 21601 in Short Title Catalogue, which cites four copies.

Dr. Packard writes: "The authorship of the Regimen is a matter of some doubt. Daremberg considered it of composite authorship, but it is generally ascribed to one John of Milan, who is supposed to have been the head of the faculty of the School of Salerno at the time it was written. Some of the earliest manuscript copies of the poem bear his name, yet as Croke says, Arnold Villa Nova, the earliest commentator on the poem, who died in 1313, states that it was published by the doctors of Salerno."

• 62 •

[SALERNO]. REGIMEN SANITATIS SALERNI. The Schoole of SALERNES most learned and juditious Directorie, or Methodicall Instructions, for the guide and governing the health of Man. Dedicat-ed, And sent by them, to the High and Mighty King of England, and published (by consent of Learned and skilfull Physitions) for the good and benefite of all in generall. Perused, and corrected from many great and grosse imperfections, committed in former Impressions: With the Comment, and all the Latine verses reduced into English, and ordered in their apt and due places. 4to, three quarter morocco. BLACK LETTER. London, Imprinted by Barnard Alsop, 1617. \$65.00

No. 21603 in Short Title Catalogue, which cites four copies.

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JOHN MORGAN

Director General of the Military Hospitals and Chief Physician of the Continental Army, 1775-1777.

• 63 •

URINES. HERE BEGYNNETH THE SEYNGE OF URYNES, and of all the coloures that Urynes be of, wyth the medicynes annexed to every Uryne, and every Uryne his Urynell, muche profytable for every man to knowe. With several woodcut illustrations of urinal flasks on title-page and throughout the book. Small 8vo, limp vellum. BLACK LETTER. London, Wyllyam Powel, 1562. \$245.00

No. 22161 in Short Title Catalogue, which cites but one copy.

COLOPHON: Here endeth the boke of seyng of Waters. Imprinted at London in Fletestrete at the sygne of the George nexte to saynct Dunstons church by Wyllyam Powel. In the yere of our Lord, M.D.LXII. The XIII. day of Januarye.

The Britwell copy fetched seventy pounds in 1926.

Urine inspection was throughout the medieval period regarded as the most important and reliable method of diagnosis. It lasted into the seventeenth century and the urine flask and urine charts were principal weapons in the doctor's armoury.

• 64 •

VESALIUS (ANDREAS). DE HUMANI CORPORIS FABRICA LIBRI SEPTEM. Large folio, original full calf. With the famous woodcut frontispiece, full-page portrait of Vesalius, 23 full-page woodcuts and about 200 smaller cuts, by Jan Stephan van Calcar. Basileae, ex officina Joannis Oporini, 1543. \$550.00

FIRST EDITION. A handsome copy of a pioneer medical classic which has enjoyed encomiums from innumerable medical historians, to which we wish to add that of the famous American teacher of Anatomy, Dr. George W. Corner: "The 'Fabrica corporis humani' appeared in 1543, a great folio of 663 pages, illustrated with superb engravings on wood. It is very difficult to convey an idea of this book to those who cannot read its Latin, for its greatness depends on no one principle expounded, nor does it contain any single discovery of special importance. Its chief anatomical contributions are now commonplaces: an exact description of the skeleton and the muscles, and careful tracing of the nervous system and the blood vessels, greatly excelling all predecessors and illustrated with brilliant skill. Through these details the enthusiasm of Vesalius runs like a flood . . . until the book becomes an embodiment of his energy, his precision, and his independence. Its main contribution is thus intellectual, it is not too much to say spiritual, for the work became at once and has always remained a symbol of intellectual freedom and an inspiration to pioneers in every field of thought."

• 65 •

VESALIUS. DE HUMANI CORPORIS FABRICA LIBRI SEPTEM. Cum Indice rerum & verborum memorabilium locupletissimo. Folio, old vellum. Printer's woodcut device on title; numerous

✓ Sld, but can get another

ANDREAE VESALII.



In 1543, Vesalius published his famous work, 'De Humani Corporis Fabrica', which revolutionized the study of anatomy.

[ITEM NUMBER 64]

anatomical woodcuts in text. Venetiis, apud Franciscum Franciscum Senensem et Johannem Criegher Germanum, 1568. \$165.00
THIRD EDITION of the FABRICA, and the first to be printed in Italy. The woodcut title-page and the bust of Vesalius are not contained in this edition, writes Choulant, and "the remaining woodcuts are of smaller size, and are executed most carefully though less clearly, but very neatly, by Johann Criegher (Krüger) of Pommern, who is mentioned on the title-page."

• 66 •

VESALIUS. ANATOMIA VIRI in hoc Genere Princip, Andreae Vesalii Bruxellensis; in qua tota humani corporis fabrica, in conibus elegantissimis, juxta genuinam Auctoris delineationem aeri incisis. lectori ob oculosponitur: additis Unicuiq figurae notis, et indicibus Alphabeticis, quibus Philosophiae ac Medicinae studiosi ad faciem et absolutam totius Anatomicae rei cognitionem tanguam manu ducantur Opus perinsigne et utilissimum, nunc primum quam emendatissime editum. Excudebat Joannes Janssonius. Folio, old leather-backed boards. Amsterdam, Typis Stephani Hemmerden, 1617. \$66.00

This edition contains the forty plates taken from the plates used in the Baumann edition; Latin inscriptions are added to the German ones. The title-page has two skeletons as shield-bearers, and below the dissection and anatomic demonstration.

• 67 •

VESALIUS. ZERGLIEDERUNG DESS MENSCHLICHEN KÖRPERS. Auf Mahlerey und Bildhauer-Kunst gericht. Folio, old boards. Augsburg, gedruckt und verlegt durch Andreas Maschenbaur, 1706. \$46.00

"On the title-page we find the five skulls from the principal book, at the end five other illustrations pertaining to the skull, besides these, three skeletons, and four muscle-manikins from the same book, also four other muscle-manikins, and the two nude figures from the EPITOME." —Choulant.

• 68 •

VIGO (GIOVANNI DI). THE MOST EXCELLENT WORKES OF CHURURGERYE MADE AND SET FORTH BY MAISTER JOHN VIGON, Heed Chirurgien of our tyme in Italie. Translated into English. Whereunto is added an exposition of strange termes and unknown symples belongyng to the arte. Folio. original blind stamped calf over wooden boards. BLACK LETTER. London. Imprynted by Edwarde Whytchurch, 1543. \$340.00

FIRST EDITION in ENGLISH. No. 24720 in Short Title Catalogue which records but two copies.

46

Sir Clifford Allbut writes most illuminatingly: "... John of Vigo (1460-1520) ... saw much of field surgery. His SURGERY, printed at Rome 1514, had enormous vogue, a vogue perhaps unique. If of Guy's SURGERY, at the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th, there were, as we have seen, 52 editions, the run of editions and translations of Vigo seems to have been endless. For since the work of Guy no standard surgical treatise had appeared. A French translation of Vigo's treatise on the wounds of firearms fell into the hands of Paré, and probably, as a modern and independent work, had, with Guy's SURGERY, then the standard authority, an inspiring influence upon the barber's boy while he was shaving, trimming wigs, or brushing out the shop at cock-crow. . .

"In his PRACTICA . . . he observed that gangrene is apt to arise from bad bandaging in fractures, and from access of frost; also he compared wound gangrene with the dry senile form which . . . had been described by Benivieni; he noted fracture of the inner table of the skull without that of the outer; and he undertook certain of the graver operations, though not such as fell within the custom of the professional cutters—not, that is to say, hernia, stone, plastic work, or cataract: these, he discreetly left to the 'vagabonds qui courent de pais en pais! . . .' The current fame of Vigo is that he first wrote of the wounds of firearms, though a bare priority is said to belong to Cumano. . ."

• 69 •

VIGO (GIOVANNI DI). THE MOST EXCELLENT WORKES OF CHIRURGERYE MADE AND SET FORTH BY MAISTER JOHN VIGON, Heed Chirurgien of our tyme in Italie. Translated into English. Whereunto is added an exposition of strange termes and unknown symples belonging to the arte. Folio, original blind stamped calf over wooden boards, with clasps. BLACK LETTER. London: Imprynted by Edwarde Whytchurch, 1550. \$265.00

SECOND EDITION in ENGLISH. No. 24720 in Short Title Catalogue, which records but two copies.

Title-page and subsequent five preliminary leaves skilfully silk-backed. By a freak of binding leaves Mm3 and 4 repeated in place of Nn3 and 4. From the library of Michael Fost, M.D., with his book-plate.

• 70 •

WATERHOUSE (BENJAMIN). AN ESSAY CONCERNING TUSSIS CONVULSIVA, or, WHOOPING-COUGH. With Observations on the DISEASES OF CHILDREN. 8vo, original boards, paper label. Boston: 1822. \$36.00

FIRST EDITION. An almost immaculate copy. Begins with a History of Whooping-cough; a chapter, OF THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN, being among the earliest literature on the subject in America, and another chapter, OF THE POWER OF VACCINATION IN REMOVING OR MITIGATING WHOOPING-COUGH.

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ISIS

*Review of the History and Philosophy of Science
and of the History of Learning and
Culture, edited by*

GEORGE SARTON, D.Sc.
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