

**Rootenberg Rare Books &  
Manuscripts Presents:**

**A Catalogue for the  
American Association  
for the History of  
Medicine**

**May 13-16, 2021**

Dextrocardia ex Hernia diaphragmatica lat. sin.

Nat Gr

Verlag von Gustav Fischer in Jena.

Lib. Anst. K. Wiss.



### A HYPNOTIST AT WORK

1. [ANONYMOUS]

20 x 29.5 cm. An amusing painting with brilliant colors on an eighteenth century leaf. Created in the spirit of traditional manuscript illuminations, this painting is accompanied by related Ottoman text on verso.

\$ 1500.00







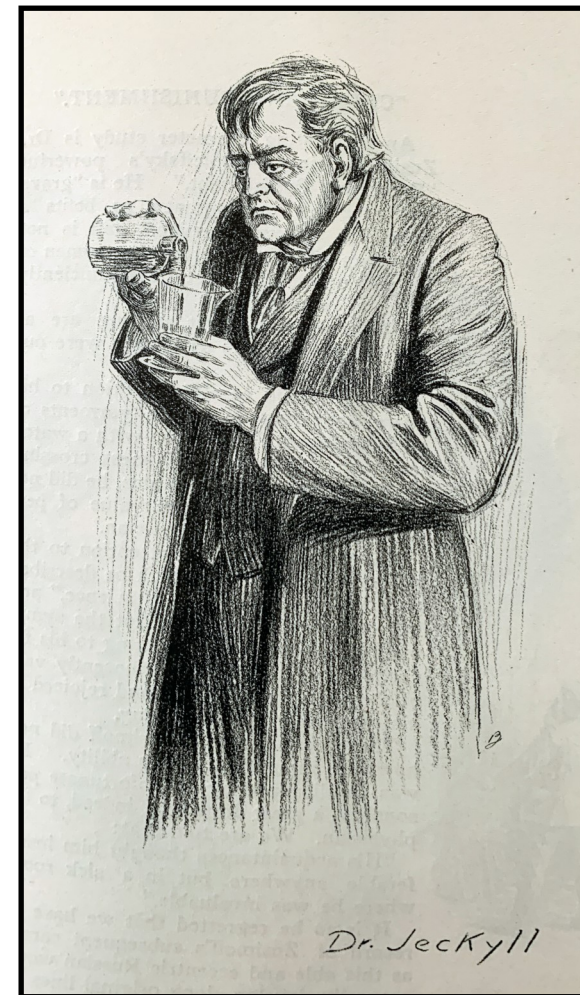
## SUGGESTIVE READING FOR PHYSICIANS

### 2. ARLINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY

*The doctor in fiction. Being brief outlines of the characters of doctors as presented by authors of international fame.* Yonkers, NY: The Arlington Chemical Co., n.d. 8vo. 28 pp. Full-page and text illustrations throughout. Original printed wrappers with an illustration of Dr. Weelumi MacLure "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" on the front cover; a fine copy.

First printing (?) of a pamphlet containing synopses, with drawings, of the characters in works by Jewett, Howells, Eliot, Stevenson, Dostoevsky, Barrie, etc. These are provided as suggestive reading "of especial interest to Doctors." Full-page illustrations include Dr. Leslie (The country doctor by Jewett), Dr. Anther (Son of Royal Langbrith by Howells), Dr. Jeckyll (obvious), and Dr. Boekmann (Hans Brinker by Mary Mapes Dodge) to name just a few.

Arlington Chemical Company was the maker of Peptonoids (liquid or dry), cure-all for typhoid, adynamia, pneumonia, gastro-intestinal inflammation and other varieties of ailments. \$ 150.00





## TUMORS, ULCERS, AND SORES, OH MY!

### 3. [ASTRUC, Jean]

*Traité des tumeurs et des ulcères.* Paris, P. Guillaume Cavelier 1759. Two volumes. 12mo. xvii, [iii], 478; [iv], 454 pp. Contemporary mottled calf, spine and labels gilt, red edges (some damage to spines and hinges, but bindings are sound). Old library plates and stamps of McGill University and Boston Medical Library (withdrawn). Contemporary ownership inscription of Dr. J.J. Brion. Internally fresh.

**First edition**, a landmark treatise on the nature and treatment of tumors, ulcers, pustules, edemas, gangrene, abscesses, boils, warts, chilblains, venereal sores, and many other abnormal growths. Divided into six parts, the author, who chose to remain anonymous but was identified by Barbier, expounds on each affliction's description, causes, symptoms, diagnostics, prognostics, and cure in succinct, numbered sections. Worth noting are two "letters" from contemporary clinicians

at the end of Volume II that provide recipes for ointments and oral medications proven effective in treatment.

Astruc (1684-1766) studied in Montpellier and Toulouse and later settled in Paris. He was well respected as a teacher and for his clinical skills. He is primarily remembered for his groundbreaking research and publications on sexually-transmitted diseases.

Barbier IV:789.

\$400.00

## ITALIAN EUGENICS

### 4. BIANCHI, Leonard

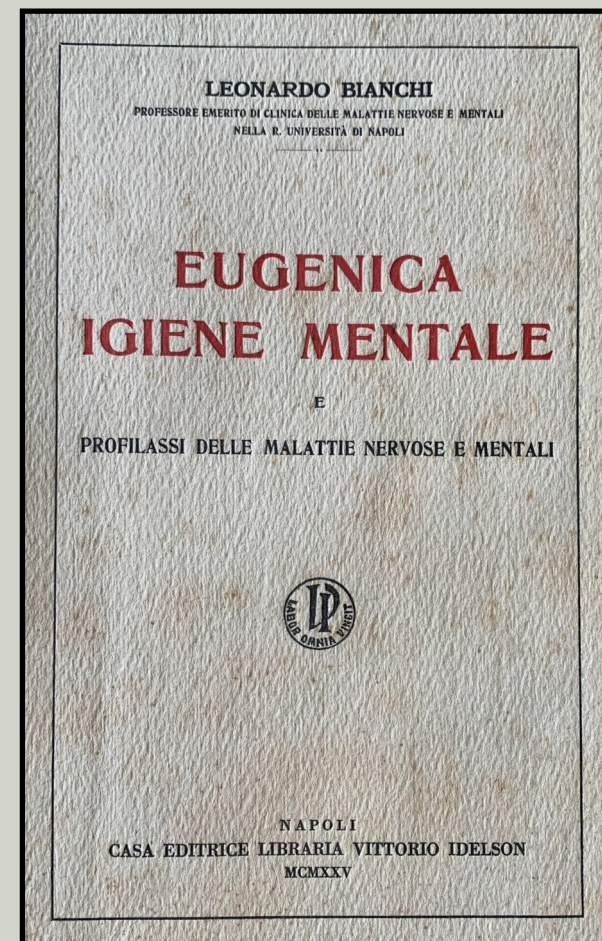
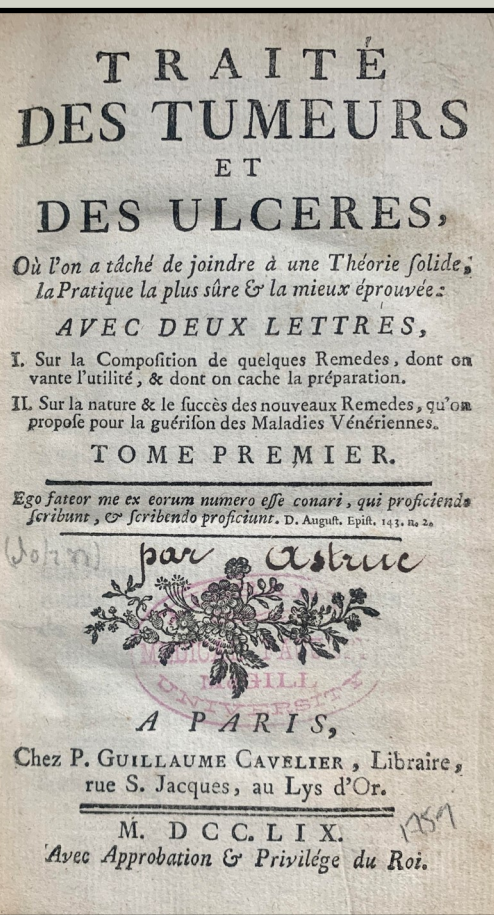
*Eugenica igiene mentale e profilassi delle malattie nervosa e mentali.* Naples: Vittorio Idelson, 1925. 8vo. viii, 273, [3] pp. Wood engraved illustrations throughout. Original printed publisher's wrappers, short crease on the rear board; some minor foxing, but in fine condition.

**First edition** of this social prospectus for a system of eugenics in Italy aimed to rid the country of the mentally infirm. The author, a psychiatrist and neuropathologist, asserts that mental illness can often be identified in children at the primary school level, at which time they should be removed from society and placed in specialized education wards. He goes on to suggest that adults with social diseases (alcoholism, sexually transmitted infections, and tuberculosis) and adults who were unable to be cured of their mental disorders should not marry and not engage in sexual intercourse. Finally, he calls for an overhaul of the national penal system as a prophylaxis to the further degeneration of the Italian people.

The publication of this text was hot on the heels of the founding of the *Lega Italiana di Igiene e Profilassi Mentale* (LIPM) in October 1924, of which Bianchi was appointed president.

We locate 4 copies outside Europe (Columbia, New York Academy of Medicine, Yale, NLM).

Cassata, Francesco, *Building the New Man: Eugenics, Racial Science and Genetics in Twentieth-Century Italy*, 118-121. \$ 350.00





## DECORATION OF THE HUMAN BODY

### 5. B[ULWER], J[ohn]

*Anthropometamorphosis: man transform'd: or, the artificiall changling historically presented, in the mad and cruell gallantry, foolish bravery, ridiculous beauty, filthy fineness, and loathsomeloveliness of most nations, fashioning and altering their bodies from the mould intended by nature; with figures of those transfigurations. . . .* London: William Hunt, 1653. 4to. [lii], 559, [30] pp. Author's portrait by Faithorne, engraved frontispiece by T. Cross with separate leaf of explanation ("The intent of the frontispiece unfolded"), and numerous text woodcuts, including the unpaginated leaf containing 2 woodcuts between pp. 122 and 123, often lacking. Contemporary calf, rebacked, title in gilt on spine; minor browning and spotting, but generally a very good copy with the bookplate of Victor Albert George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey (1773-1859), twice Lord Chamberlain of the household of William IV.

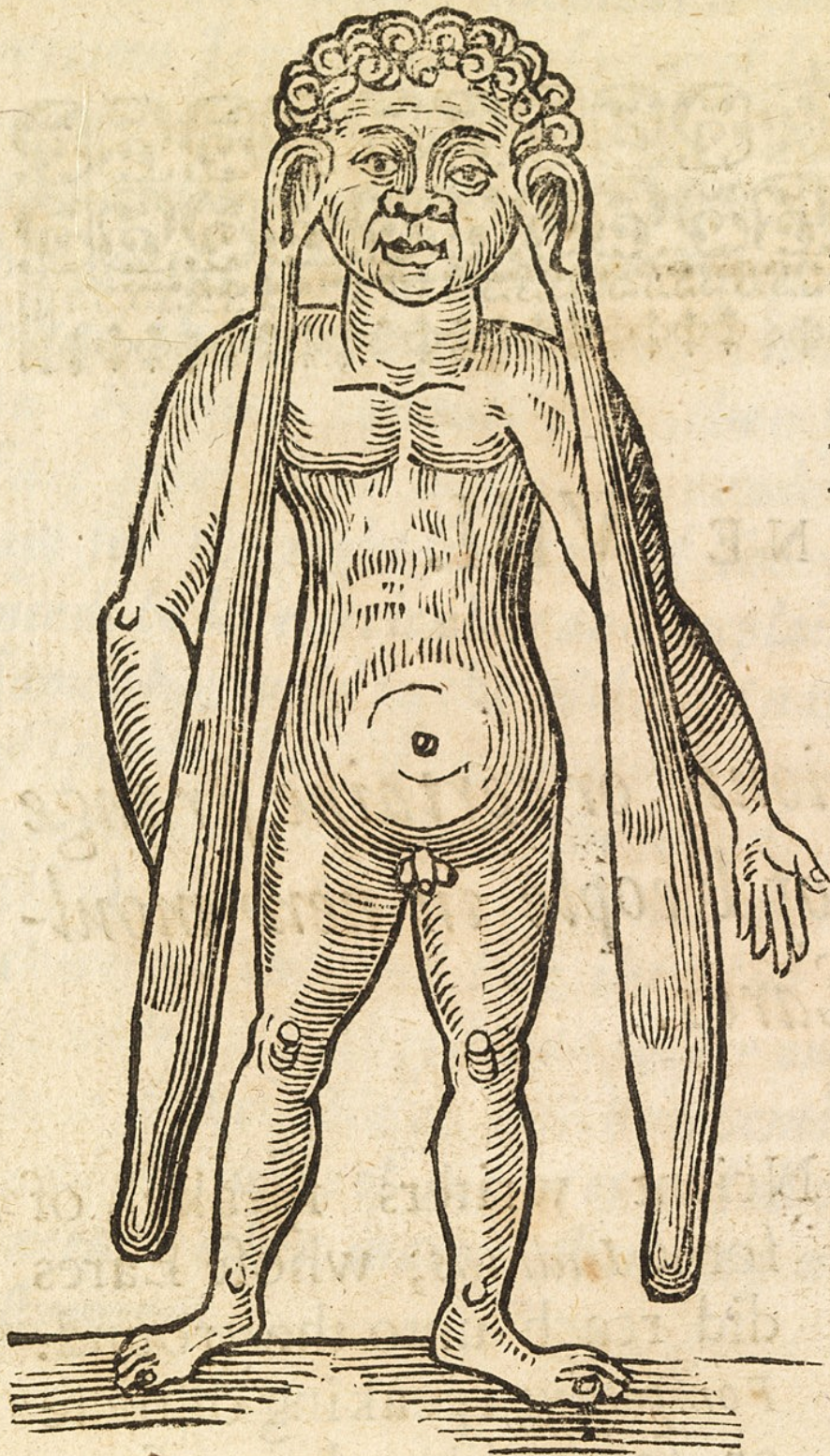
**First and only illustrated edition**, extensively enlarged and corrected to almost a new work (the first edition of 1650 was published without illustrations). Without a doubt, this is one of the most curious books ever compiled, and one of the earliest approaches to comparative anthropology. Bulwer presents a fascinating compendium of all practices known at the time (ancient and modern, new world and old) concerning the decoration of the human body by tattooing, scarring, circumcisions, binding, lip- and ear-piercing, growing nails, etc., with the intention of demonstrating the similarities of the customs of other nations and races. Subjects such as application of cosmetics, eunuchs, women and their maladies, deformities, tooth-rites, breast feeding, children, and monstrosities are all discussed and characterized with the most brilliant as well as hilarious illustrations we have seen. This work will clearly be of equal interest to the anthropologist and the student of human credulity.

Bulwer (fl. mid-seventeenth century), an English physician, is probably best known for his work on methods for communicating knowledge to the deaf.

Krivatsy, 1928 (lacking); Osler, 2179 (lacking); Wellcome, II, p. 270 (lacking); Wing, B5461. \$ 12,500.00







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322  
*Amazons that  
 feare off their  
 Left Paps,*  
 CRWD

Man Transform'd: OR,



that the *Amazons* much helping themselves in the wars with Bows and Arrows, and finding that in this and other exercises of Armes their Dugs or Breasts were a very great hinderance to them, they used to

burne off the right Pap, both of themselves and their Daughters, and thereupon they were called *Amazons*, which signifieth in the Greeke Tongue, No Breasts.

Purch, Pilgr. 3.  
lib. 7.



The chiefe of the Guard of the King of *Congo* are left-handed *Amazons*, who feare off their left Paps with a hot Iron, because it should be no hinderance to them in their shooting.

*Pigafetta* in his relation of *Congo*.

Kingdome of *Congo*, makes the like mention of these



NOUVELLE DOCTRINE  
DES  
MALADIES  
VÉNÉRIENNES,

OU

LA SYPHILIS ET SON TRAITEMENT

RAPPELÉS A LEURS VÉRITABLES PRINCIPES ;

Ouvrage dans lequel , après avoir expliqué les phénomènes des maladies contagieuses , et principalement des affections vénériennes , d'une manière particulière et toute nouvelle pour la connoissance de ces dernières , l'on combat les anciens préjugés sur ces maladies, et l'on expose une nouvelle méthode de les traiter moins incommode et plus sûre que toutes les précédentes, ainsi que le véritable et unique moyen de s'en préserver.

PAR J. B. F. CARON ,

Ex-Chirurgien interne de l'Hôpital des Vénériens de Paris, Chirurgien interne actuel à l'Hôtel-Dieu, et ancien Prévôt de l'Ecole-Pratique de Santé d'Amiens.

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*Is recte curaturus quem prima origo causa non fefellerit.* CELSE.

« Celui-là guérira bien qui connoitra le principe de la maladie ».

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DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE P. N. ROUGERON.

PARIS.

Chez { CROULLEBOIS , Libraire de la Société de Médecine ,  
rue des Mathurins , n.º 17,  
FANTIN , quai des Augustins , n.º 55 ;  
MOLLIER , chirurgien-acconcheur, quai de la Mégisserie , n.º 46.

1811.

TRY TO AVOID BROTHELS

6. CARON, Jean Baptiste François

*Nouvelle doctrine des maladies vénériennes, ou la syphilis et son traitement.* Paris, P.N. Rougeron for Croullebois, Fantin, and Mollier 1811. 8vo. [ii], xxi, 215, [1] pp. Contemporary brown paper boards (hinges cracked but holding, spine strip gone). Some very light foxing, but otherwise a good copy of a scarce medical work.

**First edition**, a two-part treatise on the nature and treatment of syphilis. The first part examines the effects of the virus, its transmission, and the use of mercury in treating it. The second part explores other pharmaceutical treatments such as opium and topical agents and goes on to suggest ways to prevent the disease (avoid brothels, but if you cannot, at least examine the prostitute's genitals for ulcers.)

This is Caron's only extant work and he did not make a significant name for himself in the field of medicine. Perhaps aware of his relative obscurity, throughout this text Caron backs up his recommendations with direct quotations from contemporary physicians such as Benjamin Bell, Louis-Marie-Raphaël Barbier, Jean-Louis-Marc Alibert, and many others.

OCLC locates no copies in North America.

\$350.00



7. CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF NURSING

*Lectures.* Jamestown, NY: Chautauqua School of Nursing [1905]. Folio. 14, 16, 28, 12, 17, 13, 19, 20, 115-128 pp. Wood-engraved text diagrams and models throughout. Top bound in original cloth-backed boards with a brown shoelace tie through three brass-reinforced holes. Label affixed to the front board bears the school logo, motto, and name of the student to whom the book belongs (Miss Sara Batchelder) with many of her penciled notes and drawings throughout the text. Boards dampstained and first leaf loose, but a complete, ephemeral source in the history of nursing.

The seminal textbook of a would-be registered nurse in a time when the profession was ill-defined. The compilation includes nine "lectures": The Nurse (dress, mannerisms, and demeanor for success), The Circulatory System, Living Matter and the Blood, Respiration, Digestion, Absorption, Excretion, The Nervous System, and The Special Senses. While the chapters contain valuable anatomical and medical advice such as proper administration of the Fehling Test for Glucose, schematic representations of the eye, stomach, kidney, and other organs, and prescriptive diets, they also outline some arcane standards that have not aged well, such as the nurse's duty to be attractive and speak only when necessary.

The Chautauqua Nursing School was one of several "correspondence schools" that enjoyed fleeting success in the early twentieth century when there were no national regulations about nurses' education or licensing. Correspondence

schools offered accelerated training for those unable or unwilling to commit to a multi-year hospital training program. In fact, a motivated student at Chautauqua could complete her course of study in just 15 months and earn \$10-\$35 per week upon graduation according to the school's advertisements in women's magazines. Despite physicians being largely satisfied with nurses trained at correspondence schools, efforts to standardize education in a clinical setting led to their disbanding. Chautauqua closed permanently in 1927, after only 27 years in service.

See *Chautauqua School of Nursing Records*, Barbara Bates Center for The Study of The History of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania.

\$ 650.00

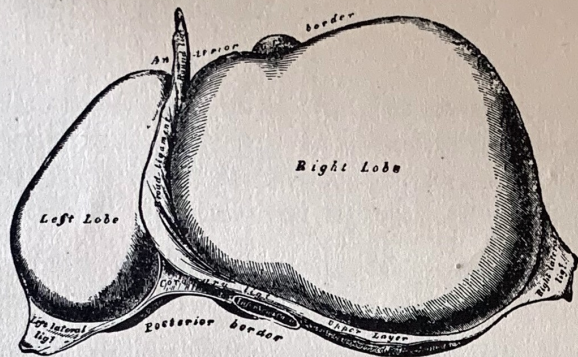


Fig. 29. Liver—Upper Surface.

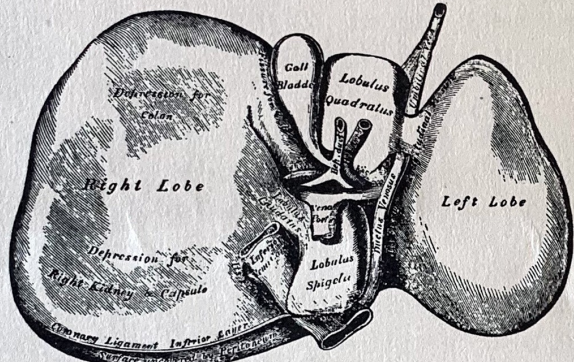


Fig. 29 a. Liver—Under Surface.

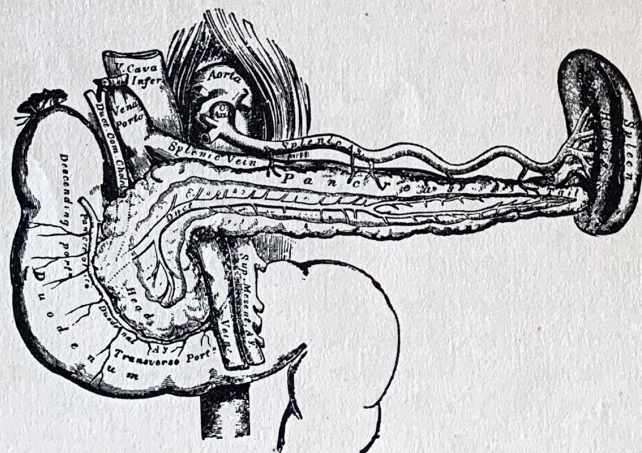
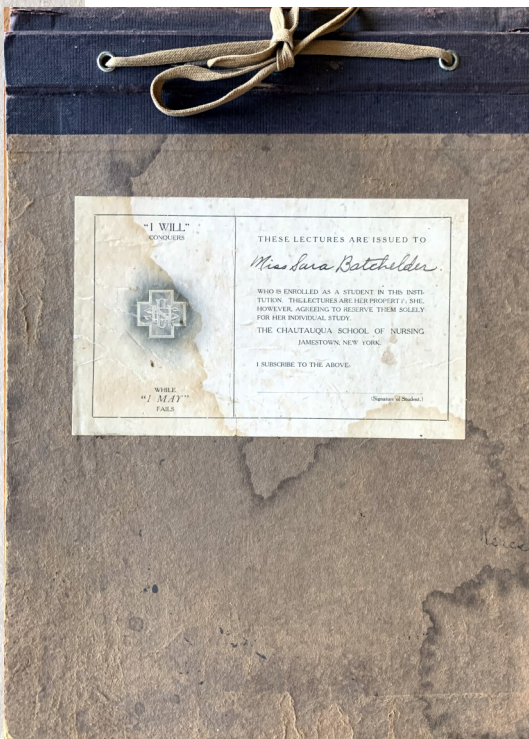


Fig. 30. Pancreas and Spleen.



"I WILL" CONSPIRACY

THESE LECTURES ARE ISSUED TO  
*Miss Sara Batchelder*

WHO IS ENROLLED AS A STUDENT IN THIS INSTITUTION. THESE LECTURES ARE HER PROPERTY, SHE HEREBY AGREES TO RESERVE THEM SOLELY FOR HER INDIVIDUAL STUDY.

THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF NURSING  
 JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.

I SUBSCRIBE TO THE ABOVE.

NAME "I WILL" FALLS



## DETECTING POISON THROUGH FORENSIC CHEMISTRY

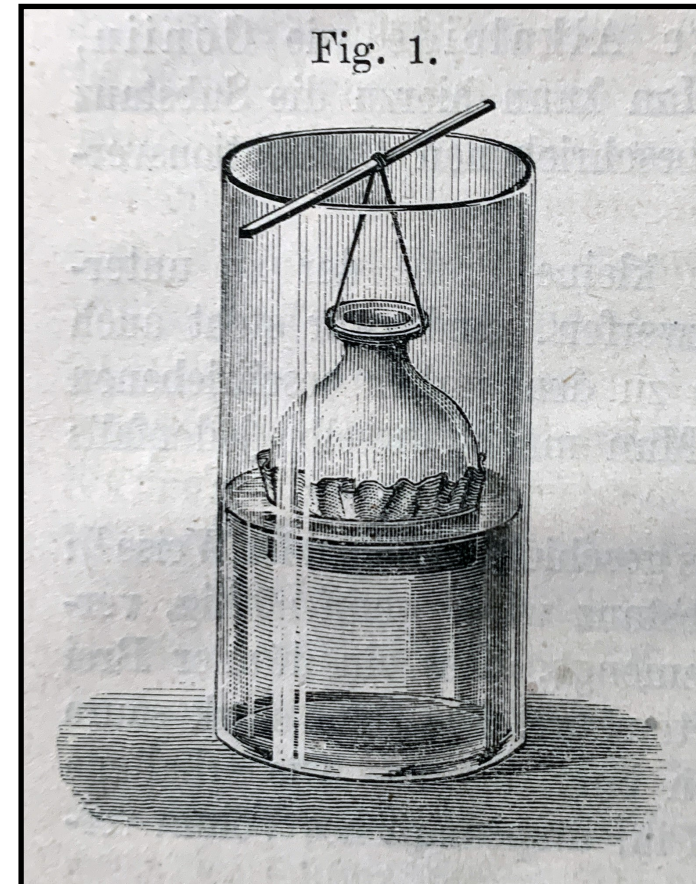
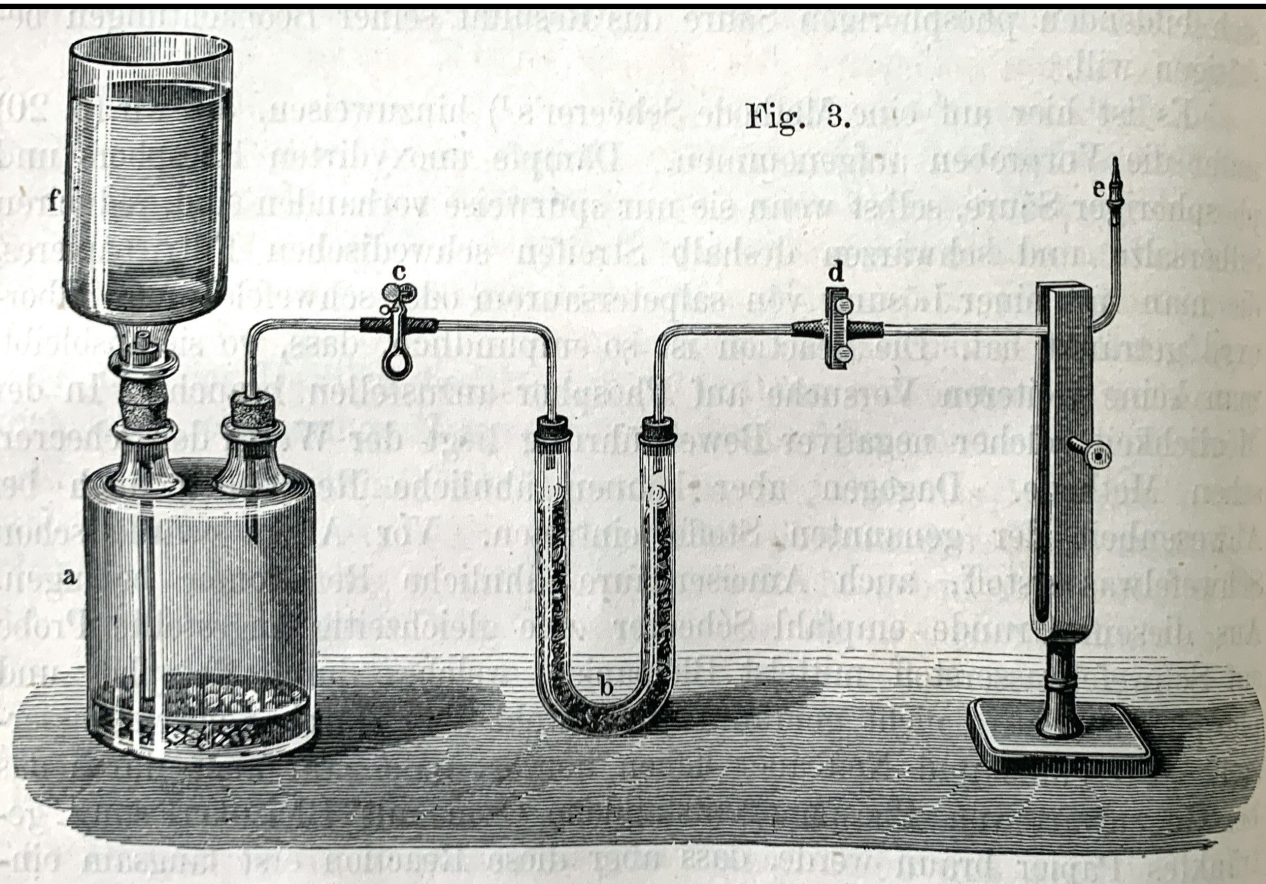
### 8. DRAGENDORFF, Georg

*Die gerichtlich-chemische Ermittlung von Giften in Nahrungsmitteln, Luftgemischen, Speiseresten, Körpertheilen, etc.* St. Petersburg: Kaiserlichen Hofbuchhandlung H. Schmitzdorff, 1876. 8vo. xx, 520 pp. Wood engraved text illustrations, large folding table. Contemporary half-morocco over marbled boards, a bit worn; interior in excellent condition.

**Second edition** of this important work on forensic chemistry. Dragendorff (1836–1898), German pharmacist and professor, published the first edition of *The judicial-chemical determination of poisons* in 1868. Significantly, he developed many new methods of detecting poisons in the body. He conducted many of his experiments while in Russia researching reagents including alkaloid reactions and bacteria. Dragendorff's text served as an important reference work for both chemistry and forensics in the nineteenth century.

Garrison and Morton, 1746 (1<sup>st</sup> ed.).

\$ 300.00





## THANK GOD FOR MEDICINE

### 9. GARDNER, John, M.D.

*The great physician, the connection of diseases and remedies with the truths of revelation.* London: J. Hatchard and Son, 1843. 8vo. xx, 359, plus 6 leaves containing a "Synopsis" of the proposed continuation of *The great physician*. Title vignette. Original blind-stamped cloth, title in gilt on spine, binding worn but sound; some spotting, mostly to first and last few leaves, but overall a very good copy with the stamp of Mansfield College Library, Oxford and the bookplates of Spring Hill College library and Larry C. Parks, M.D.

**First and only edition.** Written from the standpoint of the familiar Bridgewater Treatises, the author endeavors to discover the "intimate connection" between the phenomena and laws of diseases and the powers and actions of remedies with the truths of revelation. Beginning with an analysis of the word "health" (of peace and prosperity according to Scripture) in which it is defined as the effect produced by the harmonious cooperation of diverse powers, the author points to both natural theology and Christian doctrine to support his theories on the duties of a physician as well as the nature of God's intervention in physical events, including health. His arguments take up a much greater scope than can be delineated here, but suffice to say he finds that medicine is in great part related to God's moral and spiritual government. He wraps up with a history of pestilence and diseases such as smallpox, plague, cholera, and even some of the "new" diseases, all proof of God's control over human affairs. Quite an interesting work from a scientific point of view.

Gardner (1804-1880) was a London medical practitioner. A member of the Chemical Society, he translated Liebig's *Familiar letters on chemistry*, leading to his participation in the founding of the Royal College of Chemistry in London. He was clearly a religious man; this, his principal work, was given favorable notice in some of the religious journals of the day, but sales were insufficient to encourage the publication of the second part of the work as indicated in the Synopsis at the end of the book.

DNB, VII, pp. 871-872.

\$ 450.00

THE  
**GREAT PHYSICIAN,**  
THE  
CONNECTION OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES  
WITH THE  
TRUTHS OF REVELATION.

BY JOHN GARDNER, M. D.

MEMBER OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY,  
EDITOR OF "LIEBIG'S LETTERS ON CHEMISTRY," &c.



LONDON :

J. HATCHARD AND SON, 187, PICCADILLY.

1843.



## EXTRAORDINARY STUDY OF DWARFISM & GIANTISM

### 10. GREVE, Wilhelmus

*Natuur en geschiedkundige verhandeling over de reuzen en dwergen.* Amsterdam: J.C. Sepp & Zoon, 1818. 8vo. [ii], ii, 64 pp. Complete with 7 colored plates plus large folding plate depicting shoe sizes. Contemporary marbled boards, spine frayed and covers worn; interior absolutely excellent, with both text and plates are clean and bright.

**First and only edition** of this extraordinary study of giants and dwarves, an extremely valuable insight into the medical conditions of gigantism and dwarfism in the early 1800's. The mysteries surrounding their conditions were tantalizing to doctors, as well as the church, leading to studies such as the present work. Descriptions of giants have existed in lay literature for millenia. Here in this text you will find a large folding plate of the shoe sizes of the well-known giant Gerrit Bastiaansz (8' 3") at ages 10 and again at 21. Other plates show a variety of other historical and contemporary giants and dwarves and their heights, including Goliath van Garh (8' 9"), Klaaus van Kijeten (8' 6"), Daniel Cajanus (8' 0"), Jacob de Reus (2' 9"), Hans Worrenberg van Hartzhausen (2' 7"), Simon Jane Paap van Zantvoort (2' 6"), and Nicolaas de Ferry (2' 5"). Also included is the often lacking final plate depicting the obese 10-year child, Janna Drabbe, weighing in at 300 pounds.

As giants and dwarves were gaining public attention and recognition in the nineteenth century due to the rising popularity of circuses and freak shows, those with gigantism or dwarfism had true medical conditions. Although the first attempt at a medical description of gigantism was published as early as 1567 by Johannes Weyer, it was not until nearly seventy years after Greve that Pierre Marie, in 1886, established the term "acromegaly," a distinct clinical diagnosis with clear descriptions in two patients with the abnormalities present. Multiple autopsy findings revealed a consistent correlation between acromegaly and pituitary enlargement. In 1909, Harvey Cushing postulated a "hormone of growth" as the underlying pathophysiological trigger involved in pituitary hypersecretion in patients with acromegaly. On the other hand, this work is one of the earliest to describe primordial dwarfism medically. It was not until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century that physicians began to recognize the many factors that might influence a child's developmental anomaly.

Greve (1762-1819) was a noted Dutch physician specializing in general practice and pathology. Originally set to study theology at Leiden, Greve eventually turned to medicine and received his MD in 1787 with a thesis on rabies. His career resulted in several practices, even including a stint as physician to the noble court and High Tribunal of Schieland. Greve had wide-reaching interests as evidenced by a large library and diverse collection of antiques and anatomical specimens, many of which were preserved with his own alcohol-based technique.

OCLC locates 11 copies in America (Morgan Library, UC Berkeley and Santa Barbara, Yale, Illinois State, University of Kansas, Harvard, NLM, Minnesota, Duke, and the Houston Museum of Fine Art); *Biographisches Lexikon*, Vol. 2, p. 849; Bondsen, *A Cabinet of Medical Curiosities*, pp. 72-95; *Wellcome*, p. 164; *Dutch Medical Biography*, pp. 722-723 \$ 3500.00



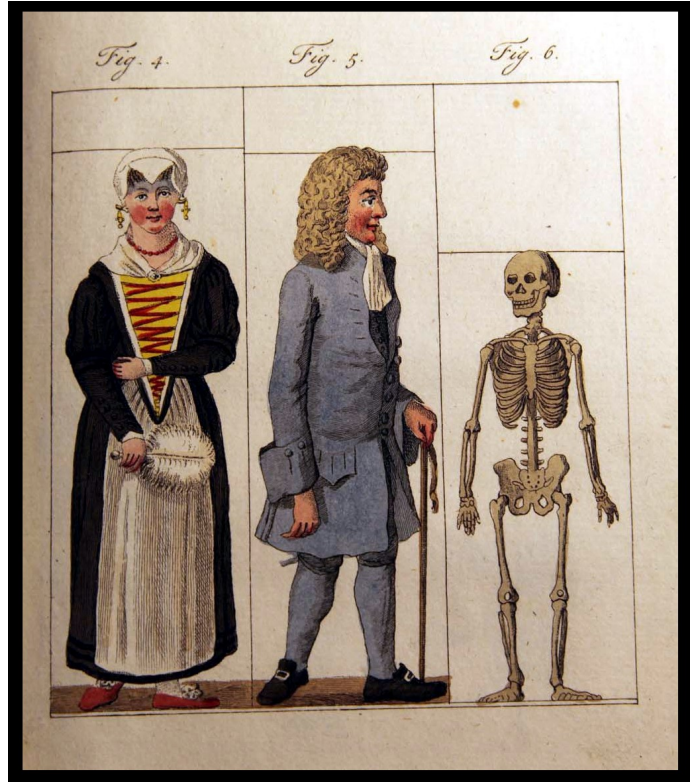
JANNA DRABBE,

*Geboore onder Axel, Oud 10 jaaren, weegt 300 pond.*

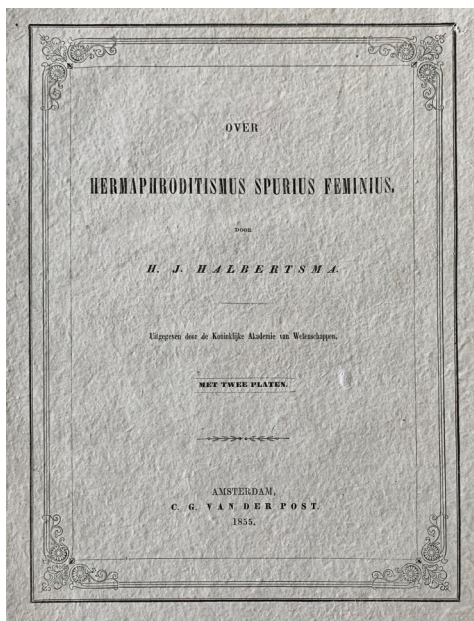




W. Groen, omv. inv. J. v. Raaijert, omv. del. J. L. v. Breda, omv. fr.  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Schaal van 9 Voeten Rymlandsche Maat.







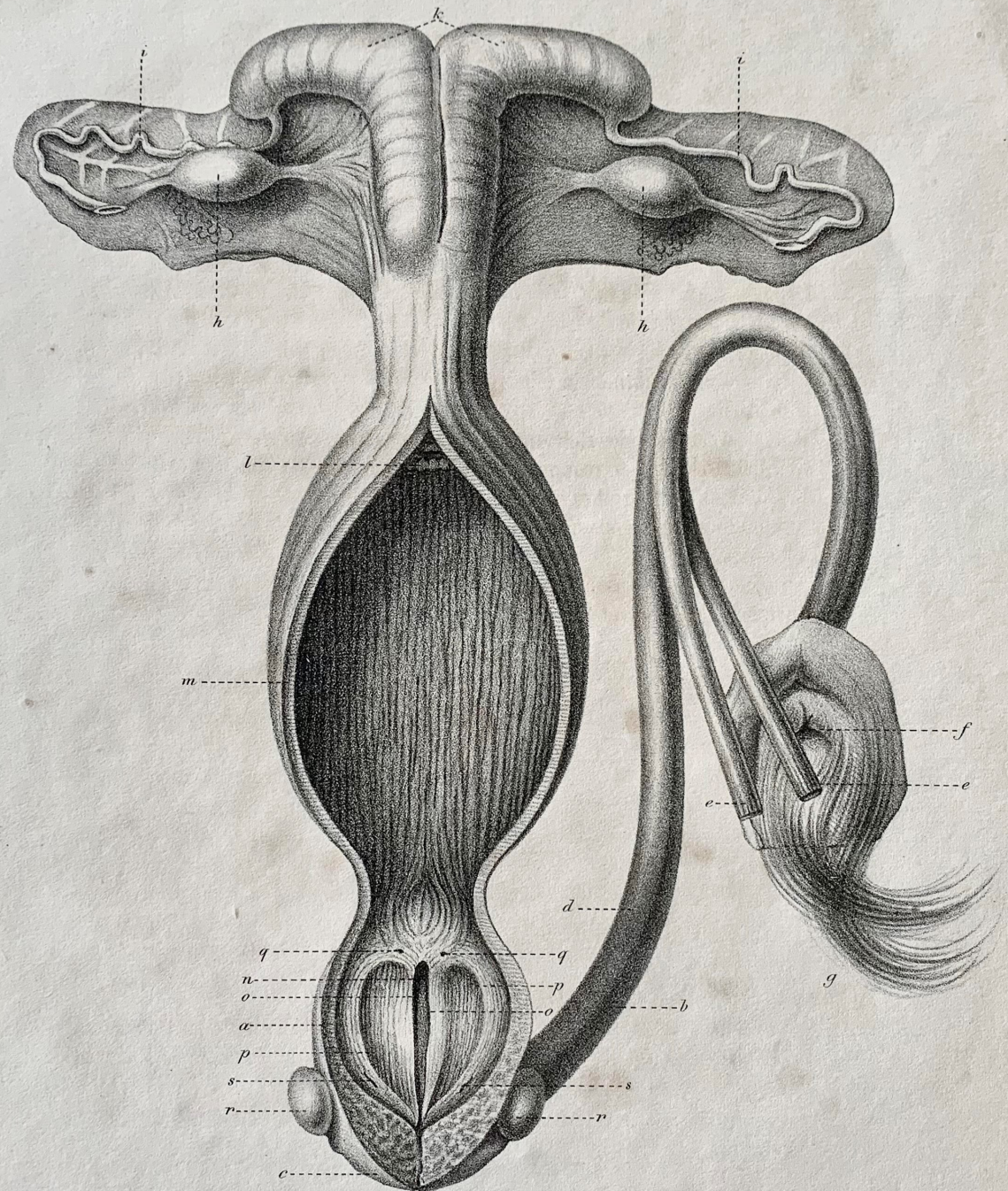
## FOUR TYPES OF FEMALE HERMAPHRODITISM

### 11. HALBERTSMA, Hidde Justusz

*Over hermaphroditismus spurius femininus.* Amsterdam: C.G. Van der Post, 1855. 4to. [ii], 18 pp. With 2 full-page lithograph anatomical plates and 2 smaller lithograph diagrams in the text. Original lithographed gray wrappers, starting to split at spine but holding; some minor foxing but otherwise a fine copy of a curious text.

**Only edition**, the transcript of a lecture presented to the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. The author, a Dutch anatomist and teratologist, identifies four types of female hermaphrodites along with case studies of each. He goes on to suggest the existence of two more types based on his observations of a single female calf; the plates illustrate the genital organs of the animal.

We have located only 4 copies in America (Columbia, Johns Hopkins, NLM, Penn); Müller, Max, *Catalog der hinterlassenen Bibliothek... verstorbenen Dr. Johannes Müller* 1794\$. \$ 850.00







### HEARING AID FOR WOMEN

12. *Aurolese Phone or Double Cornet with Bone Ear Pieces in Tortoiseshell.* London: Frederick Charles Rein & Son, ca. 1800.

This hearing aid consists of a pair of cups worn in each ear connected by a band over the head. It was designed for women to fit the top of the head, intended to be concealed by hair, as the bulk of the hair was worn on the top by the beginning of the 1800s.

see Elizabeth Bennion, *Antique Hearing Devices*

\$ 2250.00



## A CONCISE AND DETAILED HISTORY OF THE EPIDEMIC

### 13. KEATING, J[ohn] M[cLeod]

*A history of the yellow fever. The yellow fever epidemic of 1878, in Memphis, Tenn.* Memphis: Printed for the Howard Association, 1879. Large 8vo. 454 pp. Opposite the title page is a statement from the publisher, "What is to be done with the profits from the sale of this book." Numerous tables. Publisher's cloth, title in gilt on front cover, boards worn along the edges and corners; bookplates of the Public Library, Colorado Springs, and of Larry C. Parks, M.D.

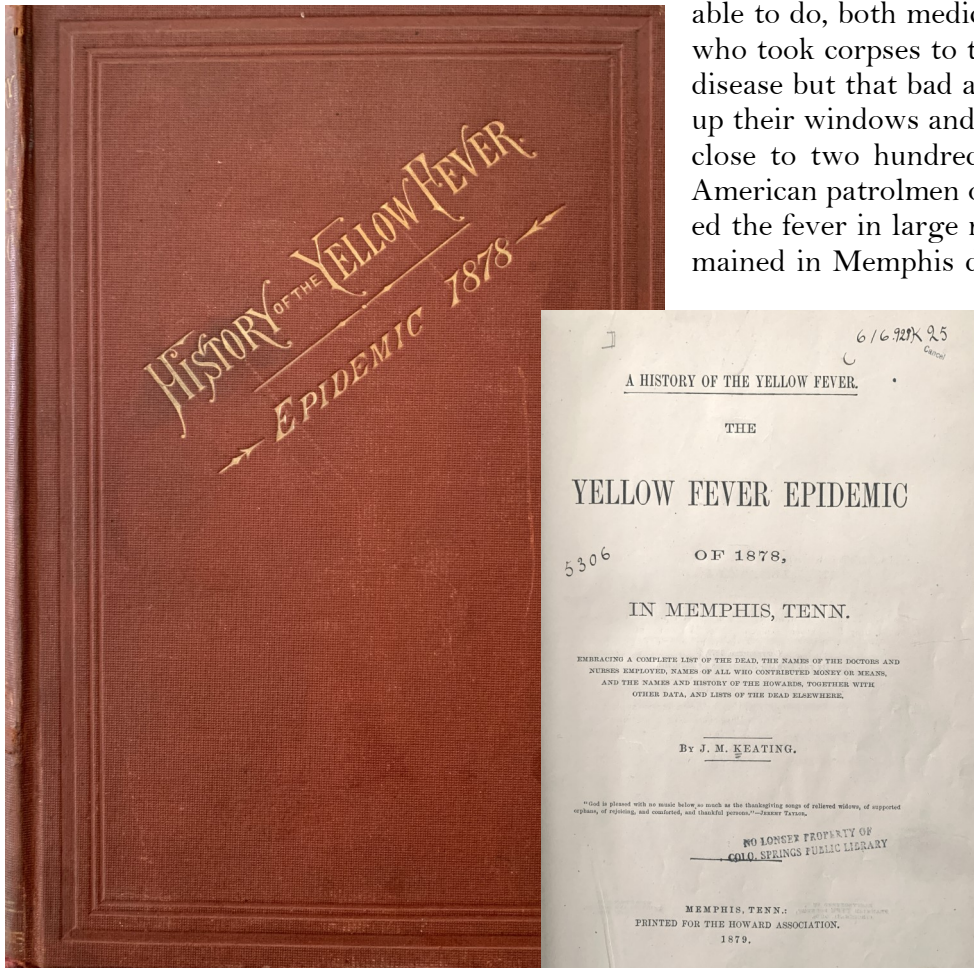
**First edition.** During the 1800's Memphis was a very swampy area, well known as the filthiest and most foul smelling city on earth, the perfect breeding ground for yellow fever. Memphis had six major yellow fever epidemics, the first in 1828 and the last in 1879. The fifth epidemic, as detailed in this book, was the most deadliest with 17,000 cases and over 5000 deaths.

The book relates how patient zero entered Memphis from President's Island; several days later it was verified that yellow fever was present. Over half the population immediately evacuated. Quarantine facilities were created, passenger ships were blocked from the harbor, schools were converted to hospitals, refugee camps were set up. Of the 19,000 people who remained in Memphis, 17,000 contracted yellow fever.

The book describes the settling of the disease on the city and what those who stayed were able to do, both medically and otherwise. The only people who went out were collectors of the dead who took corpses to the cemetery for a hasty burial. They not only believed that corpses spread the disease but that bad air was also a cause. So with temperatures close to 100 degrees, people boarded up their windows and kept fires burning to ward off the outside air. The average daily death toll was close to two hundred. One interesting effect of the 1878 epidemic was the placement of African American patrolmen on the police force. Long thought to be immune to the disease, blacks contracted the fever in large numbers in 1878, but only seven percent died. The African Americans who remained in Memphis during the epidemics worked tirelessly with the sick and dying as nurses, cart drivers, coffin makers, and grave diggers. They continued to hold positions in Memphis police, fire, and other departments long after blacks were barred from such employment elsewhere. However, by the end of the century, Memphis joined other southern cities in denying city employment to the people who had helped carry them through the devastating epidemic.

Keating (1830-1906) was born in Ireland and moved to Memphis in 1859 where he was the city editor of the *Daily Morning Bulletin*. A close personal friend of President Jackson, he spent time in Washington before moving back to Tennessee as editor of another daily newspaper. Ahead of his time, he advocated for education of emancipated slaves and equality of women. "His vivid daily accounts of the epidemic in the Appeal have been compared to Defoe's *Journal of the plague year* in their portrayal of grotesque horrors."

Blocker, p. 217; *Dictionary of American Biography*, X, pp. 274-275; Reynolds Historical Library, 2-970. \$ 300.00





## THE FOUNDATION OF NATUROPATHY

### 14. KNEIPP, Sebastian

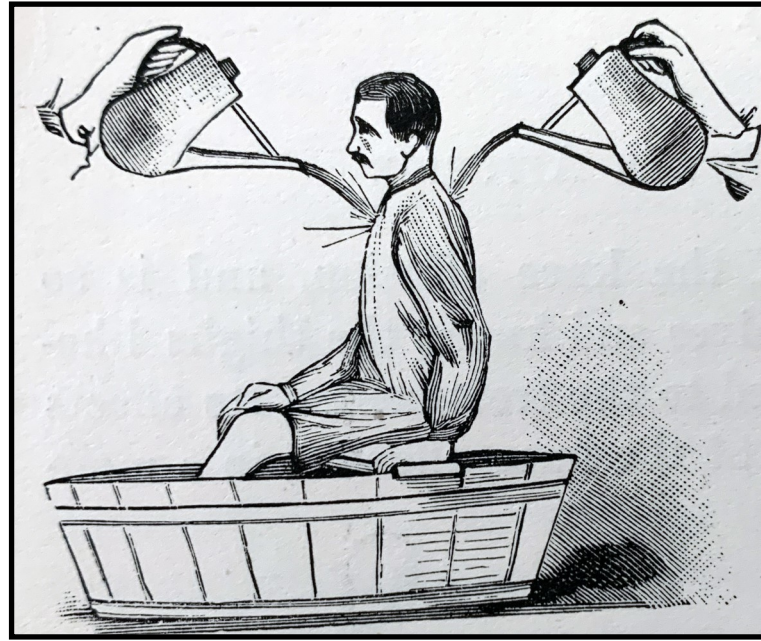
*My water-cure, as tested through more than thirty years and described for the healing of diseases and the preservation of health.* Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons, 1891. 8vo. xxv, [i], 272 pp., including half-title, plus 24-page publisher's catalogue. Frontispiece photographic portrait of the author, numerous text illustrations. Publisher's cloth, illustration of the author on the front cover, boards a bit worn; underlining throughout the book. Overall a very good copy.

**First edition in English.** This work forms the basis of one of Kneipp's main tenets of healing. Kneipp was far ahead of his time, basically founding the movement of naturopathic medicine. In addition to hydrotherapy, he promoted use of botanical medicines, exercise, nutrition and general balance in one's body and lifestyle; quite similar to popular non-traditional healthcare today. Here he treats various hydrotherapeutical applications including the hardware necessary to fully embrace the practice (the wonderful illustrations reflect exactly what the patient should do), a listing and explanation of medicines and related tools used as remedies, a finally a discussion of diseases and cases in which they were cured by use of hydrotherapy.

(OFFERED WITH)

### KNEIPP, Sebastian

*Thus shalt thou live. Hints and advices for the healthy and the sick on a simple and rational mode of life and a natural method of cure.* Kempten (Bavaria): Jos. Koesel Publisher, 1895. 8vo. xv, [iii], 389 pp., plus 8 pages of advertisements printed on green paper. Frontispiece image of Wörishofen, a spa town in Bavaria known for its hydrotherapy treatments developed by Kneipp, tissue guard present, plus a number of wonderful text illustrations. Blue cloth decorated with the author and title, as well as the author's image all in gilt on the front cover, a bit worn; title page loose but remaining sewn in. Overall a very good copy with some underlining toward the front of the book.





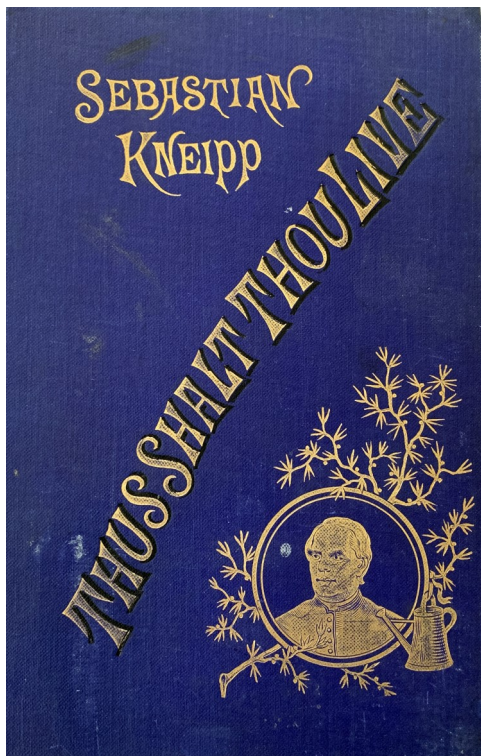


(Cont.)

**Second edition** of “the only authorized” English translation, originally printed in German and first printed in English the prior year. In the first of two parts Kneipp lays out methods of preserving health by means of light, air, dress, physical activity, food, education; he remarks on smoking, use of snuff, and various water-related applications, especially for older folks; and discusses the benefits and detriments of vinegar and curd-cheese. Part two deals with cures of literally any type of malady. Being an advocate of water cures, he ends with a discussion of the effect of water, including showers and baths. He unabashedly promotes his book on water-cures concluding with advice to go forth in the world and preach: “Thus you must live!”

Kneipp (1821-1897) was a Bavarian priest and not a physician. He learned about water-cure as well as other naturopathic methods during a period of years when he suffered from tuberculosis. His legacy lives on in many organizations that promote natural healing.

\$ 400.00





## WOMEN AND CRIME

### 15. LOMBROSO, Cesare & FERRERO, G.

*La donna delinquente. La prostituta e la donna normale.* Torino: L. Roux e C., 1893. 8vo. xi, [i], 640 pp. With 8 plates (4 folding) and numerous text tables and illustrations, including photographic illustrations. Original front wrapper bound into contemporary half-morocco and marbled boards, author and title in gilt on spine; a fantastic uncut wide-margined copy.



**First edition.** In 1876 Lombroso first published his revolutionary study of the morally depraved individual, *L'uomo delinquente*. It was there that he revealed his theory that criminal behavior is based upon genetic predisposition and physical abnormalities. He established the distinction between criminals who inherited their characteristics and those whose behavior results from physical corruption. He follows up here with a second study devoted to women, the first and most influential book ever written on women and crime. He approaches his subject by focusing on the biological and behavioral characteristics of females in various cultures throughout the world. As part of their monumental study, Lombroso, assisted by his son-in-law, Ferrero, spent many hours examining the skulls of female felons, an anthropological technique that proved extremely successful. As with his other works, Lombroso pursued the physiological evidence of the various emotional states which result in criminal behavior. His conclusions regarding the female gender are quite startling.

Although much of the emphasis is on Lombroso's studies of the female prostitute, he also provides a broader description of an atavistic theory to explain why women commit crimes. Despite his more "modern" ideas on human behavior, Lombroso believed that women were inferior to men. Still, he constructs an outline comparing "normal" women to "criminal women" such as prostitutes.

These theories initiated a branch of psychiatric research which exerted a powerful influence on the question of criminal responsibility and the insanity plea for both sexes.

Lombroso (1835-1909) produced numerous volumes of work on a variety of deviant behaviors. His interest and activity in criminology arose out of the conduct and demeanor of tattooed soldiers he observed while a physician in the Italian army. He went on to study, first, the psychological and physiological differences between criminals and lunatics, and then the wider analysis of the criminal compared with those deemed to be either genius or insane. A follower of Auguste Comte, Lombroso was a professor at Pavia who went on to become director of a lunatic asylum in Pesaro, then Professor of Forensic Medicine and Psychiatry at Turin.

See *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 364.

\$ 7500.00

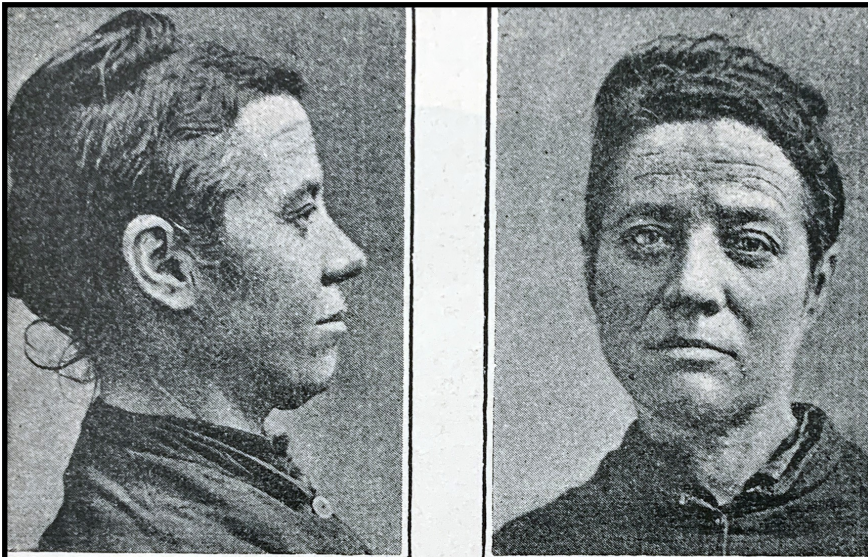


Fig. 7.

(Berland).

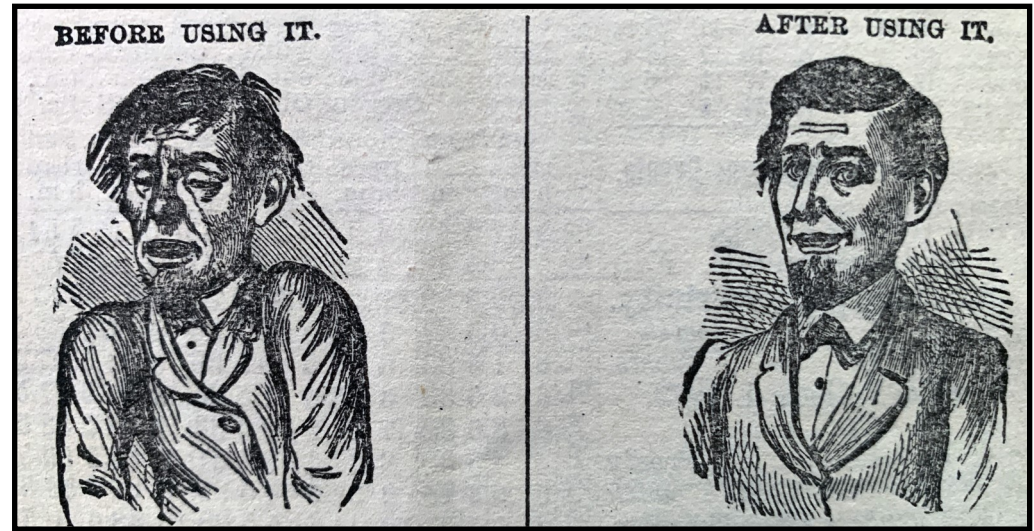
Fig. 8.











## FANTASTIC ALMANACS

### 16. MEDICAL ALMANACS

A wonderful collection of medical almanacs, 46 issues of titles, 1848-1920. All (except for one) in original printed and illustrated wrappers, and despite collation the text starts with the verso of the front wrapper and concludes with the recto of the rear wrapper. Virtually all issues contain an illustration of the zodiac man; all have astronomical calculations and predictions as well as stories, anecdotes, chronologies, some with music and of course the advertisements. Illustrations are phenomenal!

From the introduction to the Osler Library of McGill University's guide to their medical almanac collection: "These popular items originally consisted of calendars with events, religious holidays, moon phases, and astronomical tables that provided an outlook on the upcoming year. Medical almanacs in particular were an important facet of pre-modern medicine as doctors took astrological information into consideration in the diagnosis and treatment of their patients. By the mid-18th century in the US and towards the end of the 18th century in Canada, almanacs were popular household books that provided health and home tips along with calendrical features. As such, they are an important source of information on lay medical culture."

Please inquire for a full list.

\$ 850.00






A. L. SCOVILL & CO.'S  
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'  
**ALMANAC**  
FOR  
**1866.**  
CALCULATED FOR THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.




ILLUSTRATED  
UNITED STATES  
**ALMANAC**  
1884.



THE PEOPLE'S  
MEDICAL  
ILLUSTRATED  
SCIENTIFIC  
**ALMANAC**  
1887.



AYER'S  
**AMERICAN ALMANAC**  
1876.



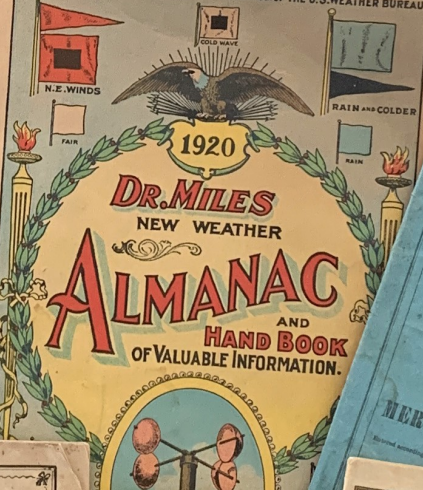
**MORNING**  
**NOON**  
**NIGHT**



PULL OUT THIS WIRE AND HANG UP THE ALMANAC FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.  
1913  
**BARKER'S**  
ILLUSTRATED  
**ALMANAC**  
USE  
FARMER'S GUIDE AND HOUSEHOLD COOK BOOK  
**BARKER'S**  
HORSE, CATTLE AND POULTRY  
**POWDER**  
ALSO  
NERVE  
AND BONE  
**LINIMENT**



WEATHER FORECAST FLAGS, AND STORM WARNINGS OF THE U.S. WEATHER BUREAU.  
1920  
**DR. MILES**  
NEW WEATHER  
**ALMANAC**  
AND  
**HAND BOOK**  
OF VALUABLE INFORMATION.



Merchant's Carbling Oil Co.'s  
**NATIONAL ALMANAC**  
FOR THE USE OF  
MERCHANTS, MECHANICS AND FAMILIES,  
FOR THE YEAR  
**1860.**  
CALCULATED FOR THE MERIDIAN OF NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON.



JAY'S  
**MEDICAL**  
AND GUIDE  
1860

**DR. D. J. JAY'S**  
**MEDICAL**  
THE 83<sup>RD</sup> YEAR  
OF THE  
PRACTICE  
OF  
MEDICINE  
AND  
SURGERY



**Magnetic Almanac**  
FOR  
**1866**  
For the Use of Everybody.




THE  
**NEW-ENGLAND**  
**ALMANAC**  
AND  
FARMER'S FRIEND,  
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD CHRIST,  
**1858!**  
BEING THE SECOND AFTER  
BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND THE EIGHTH  
BIENNIAL OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.  
Calculated for the Meridian of New London, 2  
41° 21' N., Lon. 72° 18' W.,

CONTAINS  
BESIDES THE ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, A VARIETY  
OF MATTER BOTH USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING  
BY NATHAN DABOLL, A. I.

With constant notice as the meridian shifts,  
before it begins the day's morning life.  
As year on year revolving we decay,  
The seasons follow and the minutes fly.  
With steady course through shade and sun,  
And bring the old year to its end,  
Let us renew the year.

NEW LONDON:  
PUBLISHED BY STARR & CO.,  
NORWICH—SOLE BY THOMAS BOILING,  
CORNER BRANFORD, CORNHILL, NEW YORK.

Pierce's  
**MEMORANDUM**  
AND  
**ACCOUNT BOOK**  
FOR  
Farmers, Mechanics  
AND ALL PEOPLE

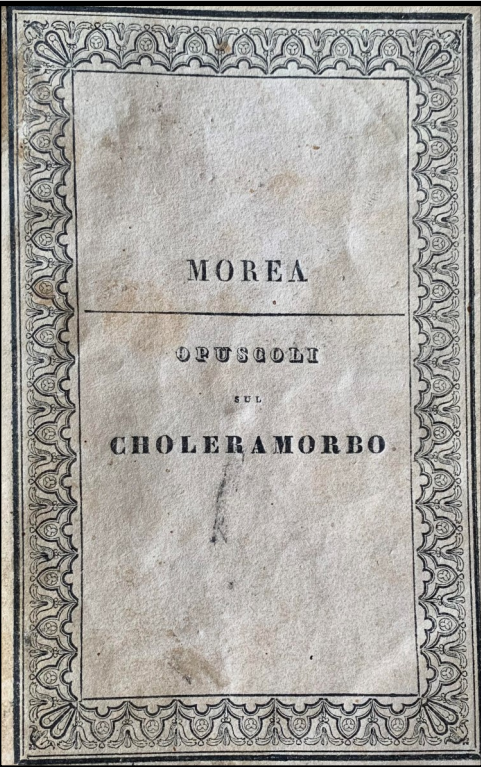


**Marshall's**  
ILLUSTRATED  
**ALMANAC**  
A  
COMPLETE COMPENDIUM  
1915.



Who appreciate the value of keeping a memorandum  
of business transactions, daily events, and terms of  
interest or importance, will find reference  
A PRESENT FROM THE  
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION  
BUFFALO, N. Y., and LONDON, Eng.  
Based according to Act of Congress, in the year 1880, by the World's Dispensary Medical  
Association, at the Office of the Librarian of Congress, in the Library of Congress.





### DETAILS ON A PREVIOUS (CHOLERA) PANDEMIC

#### 17. MOREA, Vitangelo

*Opuscoli esteri sul cholera morbo.* Naples: B. Girard, 1832. 8vo. xxiii, 192 pp. Original printed paper wrappers, uncut, a few minor splits in the spine and fraying to edges; internally fresh. A fine copy of an uncommon medical compendium.

A collection of epidemiological texts freshly translated for the Italian audience. In the wake of the second cholera pandemic that was rapidly spreading south through Europe, Morea and his colleagues saw an opportunity to make prescriptive essays by physicians who had already encountered the virus available to their countrymen. The book includes four translated essays and two originals by Morea. The first and fourth essays, written by British doctors, focus on cholera in London. The Hakim Baqi of Constantinople, an Arabic title for the chief imperial physician, wrote the second, which Morea followed with a lengthy note about the translation and his use of Arabic words in the text. The fourth essay recounts the proceedings of a Russian meeting of medical officials concerning the epidemic in Moscow. Each of these cities had already faced the disease and were managing to contain it through quarantine and sanitation measures, so their advice was invaluable to the fearful Italian community.

This is the second known copy; the first is held at the National Library of Medicine. \$ 750.00

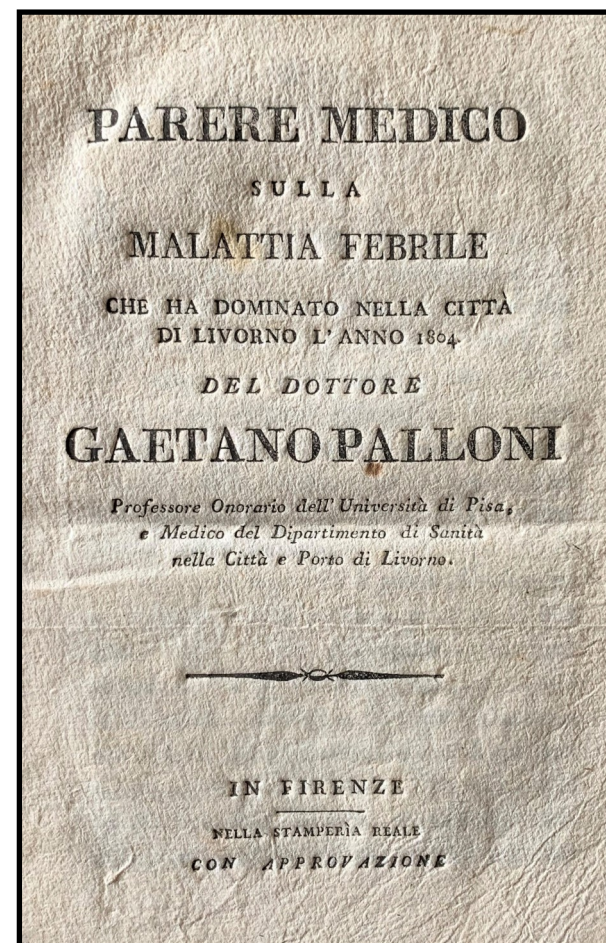
### REFLECTING ON YELLOW FEVER

#### 18. PALLONI, Gaetano

*Parere medico sulla malattia febrile.* Florence: Stamperia Reale, [after 1804]. 8vo. 34 pp. Bound in slightly later binder's waste wrappers, uncut. An excellent copy of an exceedingly rare medical text.

**First edition**, a reflection on the four-month long yellow fever epidemic in Livorno by the doctor who saved the city. In August 1804, a ship sailing from Spain docked in the port of Livorno carrying a crew suffering the advanced stages of the disease. No quarantine measures were taken because Spain was usually considered a safe country of origin, so yellow fever spread rapidly through the Tuscan city. City officials called Palloni, already a celebrated physician and epidemiologist in Florence, to travel to Livorno and address the problem. He instated rigorous quarantine, sanitation, and isolation measures for all city residents, and the epidemic was over before the end of the year. In the text, he stresses that systems of this kind are necessary in all countries to stop the spread of deadly viruses; in a note on page 21-22, he recalls the 1793 epidemic in Philadelphia that spread to New York due to a failure to institute the necessary sanitation measures.

We have located only 2 copies of this timely book in U.S. collections (Harvard and NLM) \$ 850.00





## HOW DISEASE AFFECTS THE ORGANS

### 19. PONFICK, E[mil]

*Topographischer Atlas der medizinisch-chirurgischen Diagnostik. Topographic Atlas medico-surgical diagnosis. Atlas Topographique de diagnostic médico-chirurgical.* Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1901–1905. Five parts. Folio. With 30 chromolithograph plates with accompanying uncolored outline plates and text. Each part, with 6 chromolithograph plates, is laid loose as issued in original printed wrappers; wrappers are fragile and torn along edges, text and plates in excellent condition. Library stamp on some of the wrappers indicate a presentation to the University of Southern California by Mrs. William C. Goodne.

**First editions** of Ponfick's magnum opus, his five part series on diagnostic medicine. The text accompanying the plates is printed in German, English, and French. Ponfick advocates for the medical and surgical methods for diagnosis and to study how disease affects the organs and their neighboring structures. The plates, which represent diseased organs and structures, were produced under difficult circumstances. Due to the absence of a refrigerated room, Ponfick and his lithographer K. Wesser could work on preparing the sections from which the lithographs were made only on the colder days of the year and then only if the sections conformed to his standards.

Ponfick (1844–1913) was a German pathologist. Ponfick was a pioneer in the discovery of actinomycosis, a bacterial infection that causes internal and external abscesses, and myxedema, a severe form of hypothyroidism. He was also one of the first to warn against animal-to-human blood transfusions.

Pagel, *Biographisches Lexikon*, p. 1312.      \$ 850.00



Zenker gem.

Cirrhosis hepatis; Ascites, Icterus.

 $\frac{3}{8}$  nat. Gr.

Lith. Anst. v. K. Wesser, Jena.

Verlag von Gustav Fischer in Jena.





Carcinoma partis pyloricae ventriculi et gland. retroperitonealium.





## POST-MORTEM CAESARIAN

### 20. REINHARDT, Ludwig Friedrich

*Der Kaiserschnitt an Todten.* Tübingen, Reiss 1829. 8vo. viii, 116 pp. Ten full-page letterpress tables. Original printed publisher's wrappers. Contemporary manuscript pencil annotations. Ownership inscription of Charles Rice, old numerical stamp. Foxed, but a good copy.

**Only edition** of this dissertation on post-mortem Caesarian sections. In 1827, following a period of misinformation and Catholic superstition about the procedure, the medical faculty of the University of Tübingen held a competition for the best research paper compiling data about post-mortem C-sections. Reinhardt won first prize with this paper that, for the first time, methodologically treats all recorded instances of the surgery, 119 in total and spanning two millennia. He came to two conclusions: that the child could feasibly survive the operation, and that sudden death of the mother, as opposed to a long illness, increased the likelihood of the child's survival.

OCLC locates 5 copies in America. (Rochester, USC, Chicago, Harvard, and Minnesota). Schäfer, "Medical Practice and the Law in the Conflict between Traditional Believe and Empirical Evidence" in *Medical History* (1999) 43:485-501. \$ 650.00



## PRECURSOR TO EVOLUTION

### 21. ROBINET, Jean-Baptiste René

*Considerations philosophiques de la gradation naturelle des formes de l'être, ou les essais de la nature qui apprend à faire l'homme.* Paris: Charles Saillant, 1768. 8vo. [iv], 260 pp., including the half-title and a lengthy index. With 10 full-page engravings. Contemporary calf, marbled endpapers; interior very good.

**First edition** of this early work on evolution, a follow-up to the author's comprehensive four-volume treatise *De la nature* (1761–1766). In short, this is a collection of first-hand accounts of mutant sightings. At once a textual cabinet of curiosities and a natural history compendium, Robinet collected the 128 stories from scientists, travelers and naturalists. Their whimsical and probably embellished reports feature mer-people, cabbage babies, hermaphrodites, fish with human faces, bipedal monkeys, birds with four legs, and monster seashells. The delicate illustrations underpin some of the most bizarre chapters.

But more generally he here demonstrates that there is an equal quantity of good and evil in all the conditions and creatures of the universe. Robinet's view of the moral world is based on a vision of the physical world, according to which all things—even stones—are sentient, living, and organized. Proof, he argues, is reflected in the phenomenon of nutrition, in which matter circulates from the earth to plants, then to herbivores, and finally to carnivores and man. The difference between beings, from crystals to human, is only a difference in the degree of organization.

Robinet's work illustrates several important elements in the scientific thinking of the second half of the eighteenth century: the unity of nature, the chain of beings, universal dynamism and sensibility, and—at this early date—vitalism. It also illustrates the role of Leibniz in the development of Enlightenment ideas on living nature. Robinet's writings influenced philosophers rather than scientists, but they cast an interesting light on the genesis of the theory of transformism.

"Marx and Engels pointed out that Robinet, 'more than anyone else, maintained his ties with metaphysics' (in K. Marx and F. Engels, *Soch.*, 2nd ed., vol. 2, p. 145). At the same time, his critique of religion and defense of sensationalism met with the approval of Enlightenment thinkers, including Diderot. Robinet's organismic ideas had an influence on the nature philosophy of F. W. J. von Schelling and, to some extent, on Hegel" (*thefreedictionary.com*).

Despite the lack of scientific data in this text, Robinet (1735–1820) was a renowned natural historian. He translated works by Hume and by several English writers, as well as collaborating on a number of periodicals and dictionaries. He also wrote French and English grammars and a few works in economics and politics. Returning to Paris in 1778, he was appointed a royal censor. At the outbreak of the French Revolution he withdrew to his native Rennes, where he spent the rest of his life.





Fig. 1.



P. S. d'oree.



J. V. Schley, sculp.



## THE ROLE OF VIRUSES IN CANCER

### 22. FRANCIS PEYTON ROUS (1879-1970)

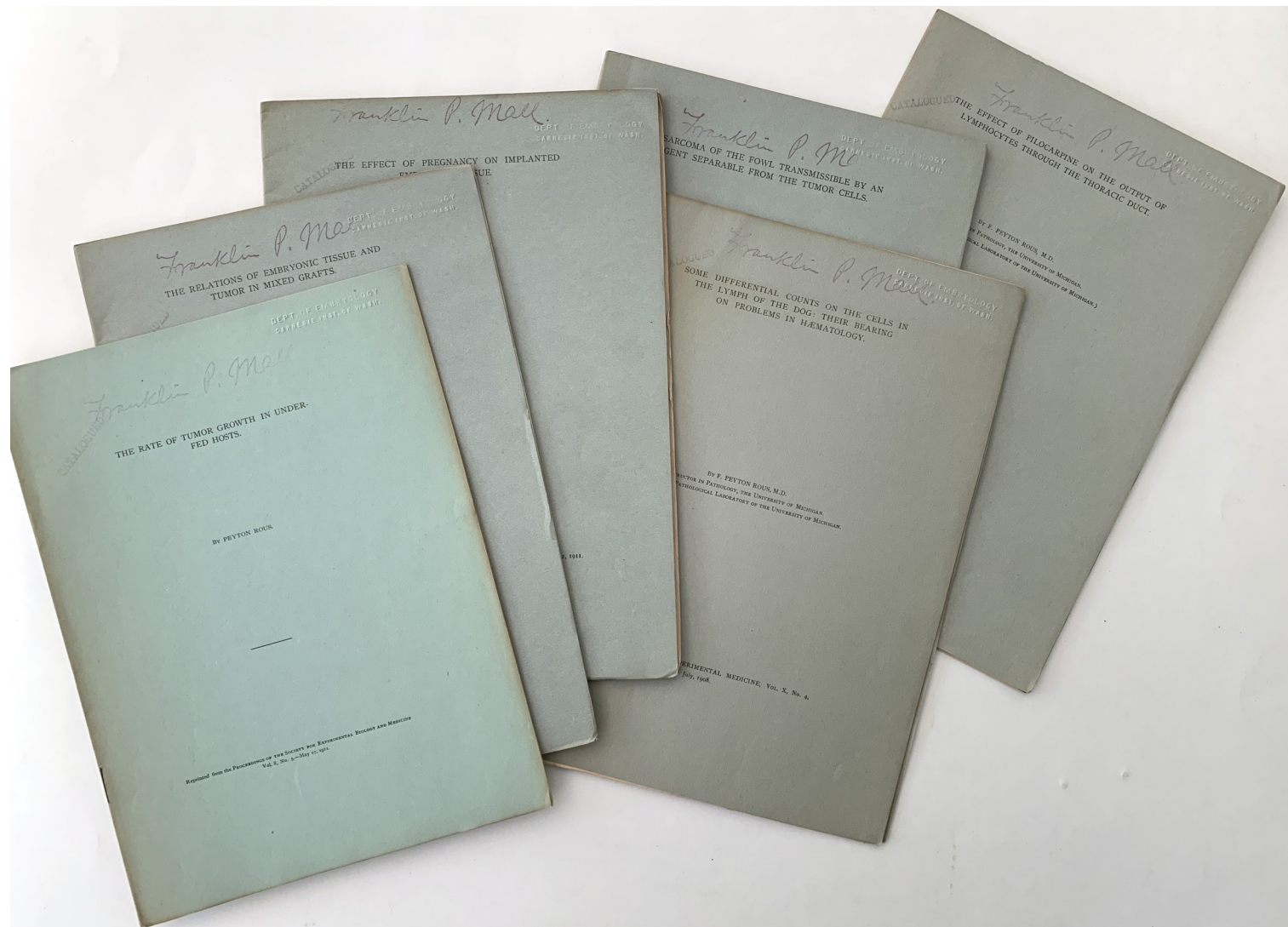
We are pleased to offer 41 original offprints of Rous' publications. Most deal with his work on transplanted cancer tumors. Nearly all are from the library of Franklin P. Mall (1862-1917), pathologist and embryologist who was the first head of the Department of Anatomy at Johns Hopkins. He was also the founder and first chief of the Department of Embryology at the Carnegie Institution of Science.

Rous was known for his discovery of the role of viruses in the transmission of certain types of cancer. Working as a pathologist at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, he made a seminal observation that a malignant tumor (specifically, a sarcoma) growing on a domestic chicken could be transferred to another fowl simply by exposing the healthy bird to a cell-free filtrate. In What he had done was to extract material from a cancer tumor in a hen and inject it into a healthy chicken. The chicken developed cancer, and he concluded that cells from the hen's tumor contained an infectious substance, a virus, that transmits cancer. This finding, that cancer could be transmitted by a virus (now known as the Rous sarcoma virus, a retrovirus), was widely discredited by most of the field's experts at that time. Since he was a relative newcomer, it was several years before anyone even tried to replicate his prescient results.

Aside from cancer research, Rous did investigations of liver and gallbladder physiology, and he worked on the development of blood-preserving techniques that made the first blood banks possible.

Rous received the Nobel Prize for Medicine or Physiology in 1966 at the age of 87 for his discovery of tumor-inducing viruses. For a full list please inquire.

\$ 3500.00





Lafosse

Ally Lomeli Bond

# ISTRUZIONE

INTORNO AL REGIME DI VITA

ONDE PRESERVARSI

## DAL CHOLERA

E SUL MODO DI ASSISTERE COLORO  
CHE NE VENISSERO ATTACCATI.

### REASONS NOT TO FEAR “THE MOSCOW VIRUS”

#### 23. RUSCA, Ernesto

*Istruzione intorno al regime di vita onde preservarsi dall'epidemia emeto-catartica ossia Cholera.* Milan: Paolo Andrea Molina, 1832. 12mo. 35 pp. Stabbed in original printed blue paper wrappers (lower right corner of front wrapper gnawed, no loss of text). Old ownership inscription on the front panel. A very good, authentic copy of a rare epidemiological treatise.

**First edition**, a holistic approach to the second cholera pandemic. The disease began in Russia in 1826, and hysteria set in across Europe when it hit Paris in 1832. In this text, the author tries to temper Italians' fear and contextualize the epidemic with neutral statistics. According to Rusca, cholera only infects about 1 in 200 citizens, and households can ward it off with cleanliness, sobriety, and a calm mind. While the CDC would almost certainly condemn this prescription, Italy was indeed spared from the second wave.

Rusca goes on to recommend treatments for those afflicted with cholera. In addition to quarantine, fresh air, hot baths, and clean receptacles for vomit and diarrhea, he suggests feeding the sick plenty of pasta with strong vinegar.

OCLC locates no copies of this first edition in North America; another edition under this title was printed in Rome the same year, and OCLC locates only 2 copies of that version (BYU, Harvard) \$ 450.00



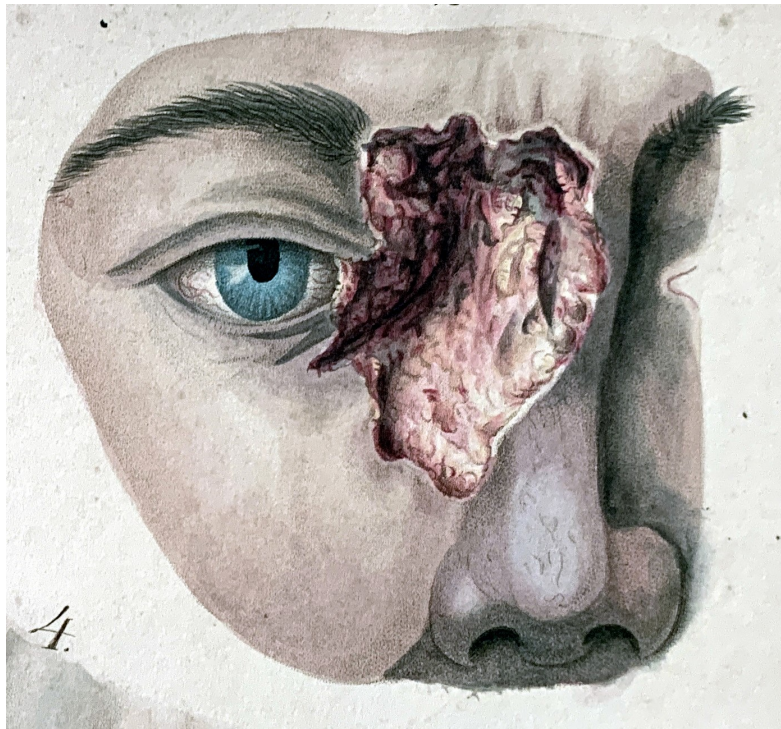
## ULCERS ILLUSTRATED

### 24. RUST, Joh[ann] Nep[omuk]

*Helkologie oder Lehre von den Geschwüren.* Berlin: Verlag von Theod. Chr. Fr. Enslin, 1842. 4to. xvi, 595 pp., including index. With frontispiece portrait of the author and 12 painted copper plates. Early cloth, rebacked, title in gilt on spine; very minor spotting, overall interior clean with bright plates, most with tissue guards present.

**First illustrated edition** of Rust's study of ulcers. The first printing, also in 1842, did not include the twelve plates of brightly colored (and somewhat scary) illustrations of various ulcers. Rust describes in great detail the various types of ulcers and their manifestation, how they are diagnosed and treated. The illustrations reflect some of the extreme types of ulcers.

Rust (1775-1840) was a Prussian military surgeon, professor of medicine at the University of Berlin. He was an editor of the *Magazins für die gesammte Heilkunde* and in addition to this work he authored a multi-volume text on surgery. \$ 550.00





1.



2.





## EARLY OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE & THERAPY

### 25. [SURGERY MANUSCRIPT]

*Discours prononcé dans l'assemblée de Messieurs de la Société des Sciences ... Observations de Chirurgie ... Observations d'anatomie.* Marseille, 1740. Folio. 335 x 220 mm. [vi], [2 bl] pp. Manuscript in brown ink on paper in one neat cursive hand, 26 lines to a full page. The 4 full sheets are folded into one quire and gathered by two green silk ties. Ownership inscription on the verso of the final blank "M. Daviel francus". Final blank with a central tear along a fold line. A remarkable collection of documents related to the history of medicine in Marseille.

A compilation of three items that provide a snapshot of the state of science and medicine spanning one decade in the French port city of Marseille. The first is a transcription of a speech delivered to the Société des Sciences on August 6, 1740, recognizing the contributions to the field of dearly departed members. The Société des Sciences de Marseille, a scholarly body not endorsed by the King, was founded after the Marseille Academy banished all but the department of *Belles-Lettres* in 1726.

The second document details a case study of a barrel maker by the name of Mouren who slipped and fell on an instrument at work, severing four fingers. The surgeon, one M. Gronnaud, attempted to restore feeling and mobility to what was left of the man's hand.

The final text is a description of the dissection of the arm of a cadaver who died serving as a galley slave on the ship *La Perle*.

\$ 750.00

Discours prononcé  
dans l'assemblée de Messieurs de la Société  
des Sciences de Marseille, le 6 août 1740.

Messieurs

Si mérito je garderois encore aujourd'hui un  
silence respectueux, j'imiterois ces personnes graves qui prononcent  
leur plaid sans parler, et je ne romprerois ce silence que quand  
vous m'aurez appris à bien dire, et à bien faire, mais il faut  
que je vous marque ma reconnaissance, il y a même de si longtemps  
que je devrois l'avoir fait, et vous aurois tenu pour au moins la  
joie que j'ai de me voir associé à des personnes aussi pleines  
de bon goût que de jugement, je sçay que l'entrée en Société avec  
des hommes pleins de mérite, que le seul amour des Sciences  
a mis ensemble, et que le seul mérite a distingué des autres, et  
la postérité parlera avec éloge des premiers fondateurs de  
cette académie naissante que vous avec initiés, quoique peu de  
personnes connoissent encore le lieu qui peu connu d'un tel  
établissement, que vos successeurs regarderont comme monument de  
votre amour pour les sciences.

On vous se louera Messieurs d'avoir sacrifié votre  
loisir à la culture des arts les plus utiles à la Société, et en  
mon particulier ie m'estimera toujours heureux toutes les fois



## DEATH ANNOUNCEMENTS

### 26. VAN DER AA, L.

*Lettres de décès.* Brussels: Van Der AA, [ca. 1937]. Folio. Printer's sample book with 43 tipped-in examples of funereal and memorial letters dated between 1898 and 1937. All sizes represented from 27 x 21 mm to 7 ½ x 12 mm – all edges surmounted with an inch of black banding, including the envelopes.

Rare collection of interesting examples of letters of condolence and sympathy to send to the bereaved. When the family of a deceased wanted to step up above placing the same old notice in the obituary pages of the local newspaper, they sent out formal printed letters of their loss. And here we have a slew of samples. Letters are directed to family friends, acquaintances, the nobility and landed gentry, etc., printed by specific name to whom they are sent. The text mentions the deceased (obviously), with the usual added supplements (loving husband, father, grandfather, uncle, etc.) After this information is imparted, one can create their unique letter, including, for example, when and where the burial took (or will take) place, additional funeral information, when mass will be celebrated, and related facts that might be important. Of particular interest are the different ways of starting your letter (still is the most difficult part today). As an example, you might wish to start: "We have the honor to inform you of the painful loss of..." or your "It pains us to have to share the cruel loss of..." Many are quite touching. Also included are printed responses to sympathy letters.

Van der aa (1899-1949?) was the printer and lithographer to the Court of Brussels. This collection was gathered to be used as examples for customers. \$ 1800.00





## FASCINATING EARLY PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE HAWAIIAN LEPER COLONY

### 27. WAYSON, James T.

*Tubercular, anaesthetic and mixed tuberculous types of Hawaiian lepers.* Kalaupapa, Hawaii, 1903. Oblong album. Fifty-two silver gelatin photographs mounted on twenty-six stiff paper boards. Gift inscription on the front pastedown "To Dr. Dudley, Compliments of Dr. J.T. Wayson M.D.". Ownership inscription on the same pastedown "Dr. Wayson made these photos especially for me. W.H.D." Original blind-decorated black buckram. An astounding, unique piece.

A gift from Dr. James T. Wayson to Dr. William Howard Dudley, this photo album chronicles the effects and treatment of lepers at the Kalaupapa Colony. In 1865, laws went into effect to allow the arrest and removal of those diagnosed with leprosy in order to stifle the spread of the disease, for which there was no known cure. Agents were appointed to search for lepers and bring them to isolation camps like Kalaupapa for the rest of their lives. Kalaupapa began receiving patients in 1866 and continued until the isolation laws were lifted in 1969. Most of the patients living in the colony chose to stay, though, and some are still there today.

Wayson was in charge of the receiving station for the exiled lepers in Honolulu. The colony also served as an experimental ward for treatment of different kinds of leprosy, and the physicians stationed there published their findings in medical journals. Some of the photographs in this album were reproduced in those periodicals. The photographs document lesions and sores on the patients' bodies as well as surgical wounds and amputations. Of the men and women in the photographs, only the non-native Hawaiians are labeled in any way: four "Chinamen" and one "German".

Dr. Dudley was a prominent physician in Michigan in the early twentieth century until 1928 when he was arrested on suspicion of performing an illegal abortion resulting in the death of the woman. He was found not guilty at trial.

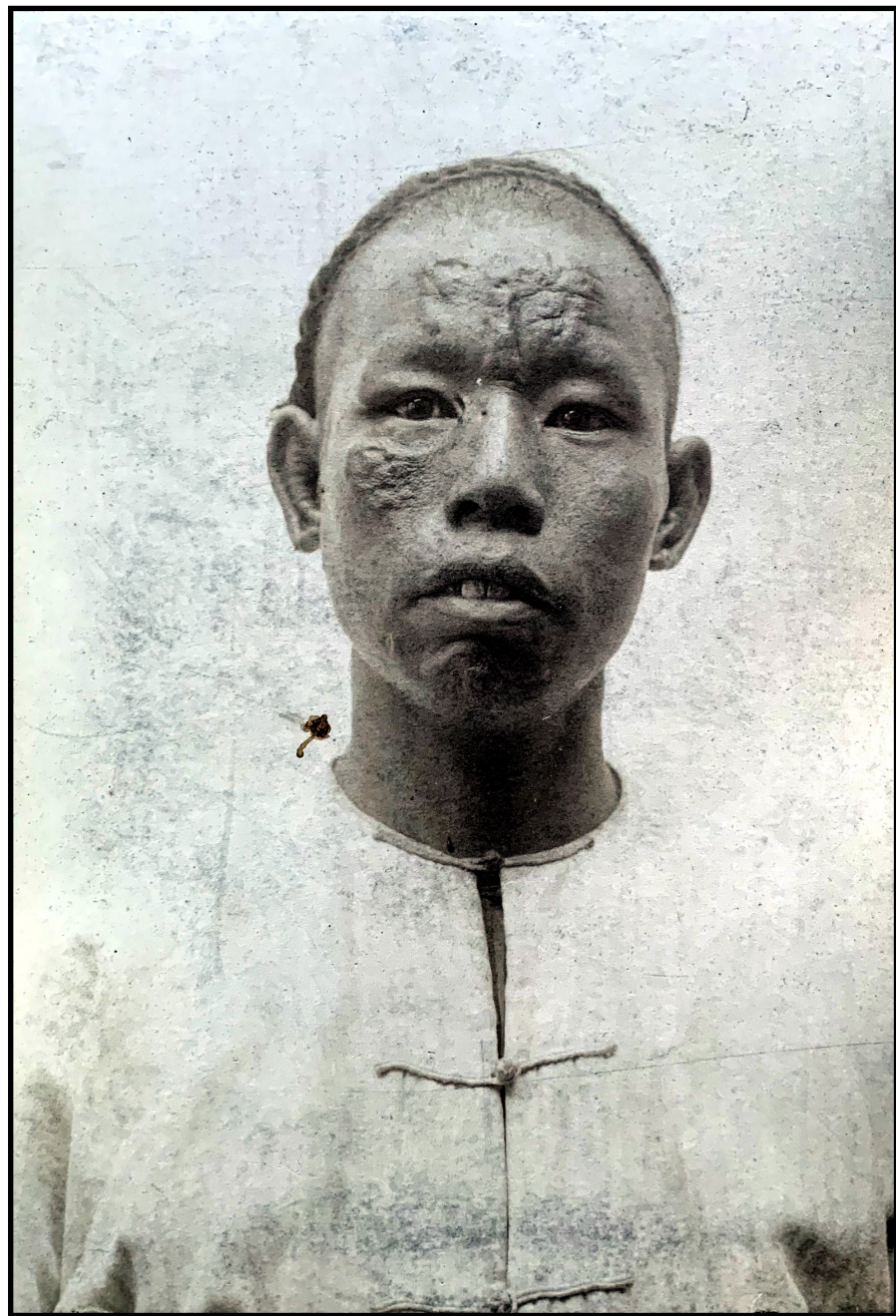
#### (Offered with)

"Illustrations of the principal phenomena of leprosy." From *Atlas of illustrations of clinical medicine, surgery and pathology*. Fasciculus XVIII. London: The New Sydenham Society, [1903-4]. Folio. [2], pp. 95-98 (introductory statements by the editor). With 22 plates (4 in color). Modern cloth, title in gilt on cover; an excellent copy.

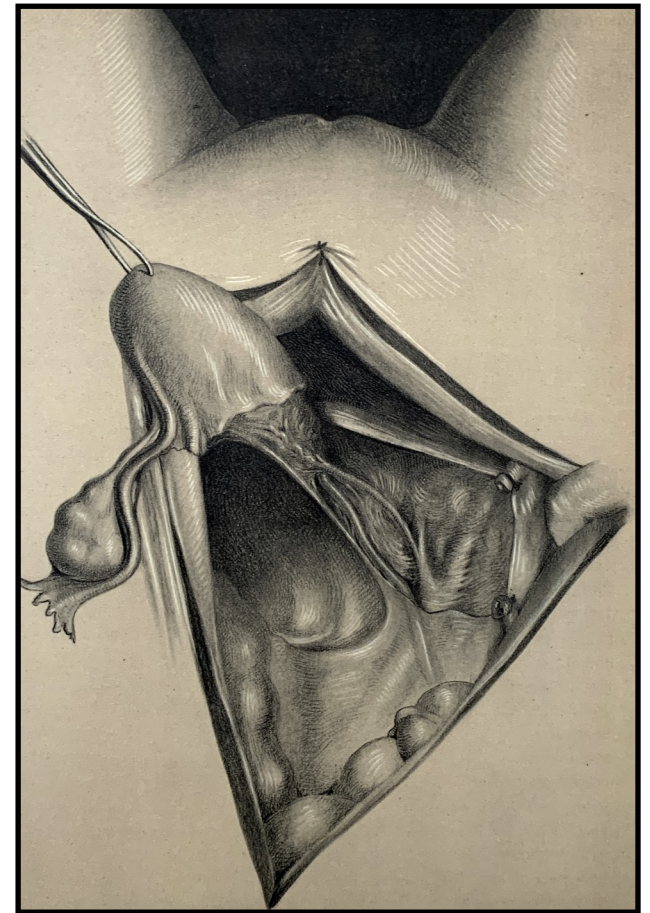
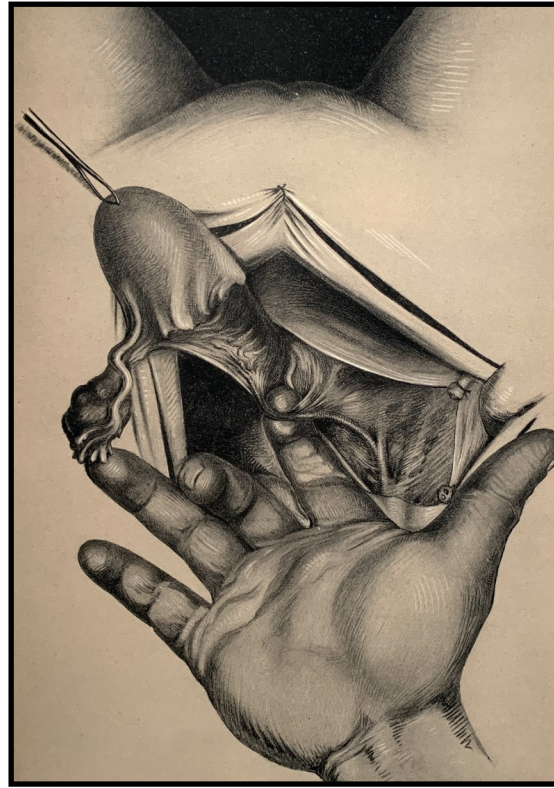
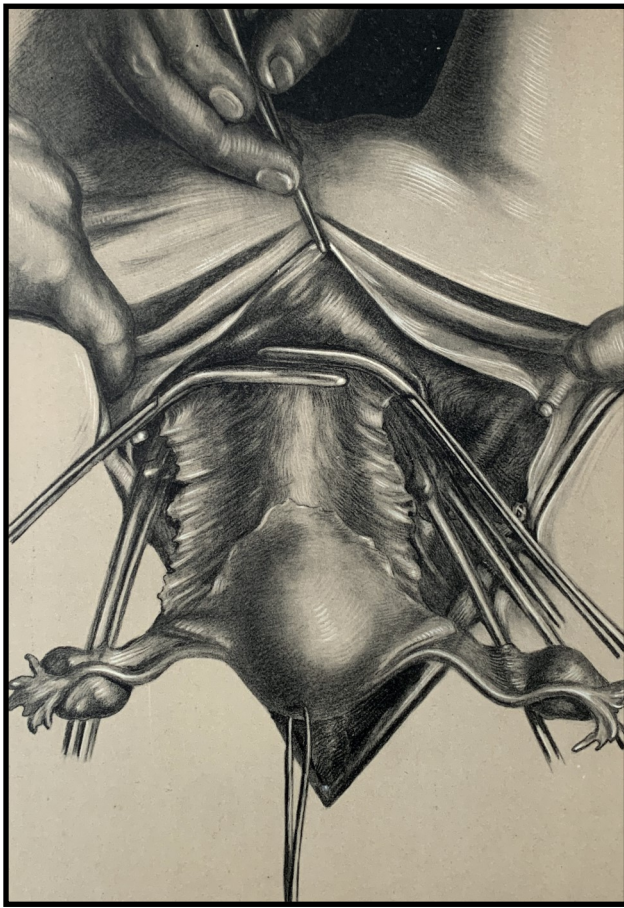
The leprosy portion of Fascicle 18 of the New Sydenham Society's Atlas on clinical medicine, surgery and pathology. The introductory statements describe the most up to date maladies of the disease as noted by numerous observers and authors. Each of the artistic plates has a corresponding explanatory text. According to Meynell, this work is the continuation of Hutchinson's *Atlas*, however, it is not noted by Garrison & Morton, Heirs, Ehring, Richter, Shelley, Pusey or Goldschmid. \$ 14,500.00











### THE FIRST HYSTERECTOMY

#### 28. WERTHEIM, E[rnst]

*Die erweiterte abdominale operation bei carcinoma colli uteri.* Berlin & Wein: Urban Schwarzenberg, 1911. 4to. [iv], 223 pp. With 6 full-page plates and 9 text illustrations. Contemporary half-calf and boards. An excellent copy.

**First edition.** On November 16, 1898, Wertheim performed the first radical abdominal hysterectomy for cervical cancer. This operation involved removal of the uterus, parametrium, tissues surrounding the upper vagina, and pelvic lymph nodes, but leaving the ovaries intact. Afterwards, this surgery became a fairly common, although risky procedure for cervical cancer. In his first full book on the subject he here reports on the outcome of 500 cases. Now more common, Wertheim–Meigs operation, named after Wertheim and Joe Vincent Meigs (1892-1963) who in 1944 developed a modified Wertheim operation with removal of all pelvic nodes, is a surgical procedure for the treatment of cervical cancer performed by way of an abdominal incision.

Wertheim (1864-1920) was an Austrian gynecologist. He was appointed as a professor at the University of Vienna and later transferred to the Second University Hospital of Vienna, where he devoted himself to developing surgical techniques for the treatment of uterine prolapse.

Hirsch-Hübotter, II, p. 1670.

\$ 400.00



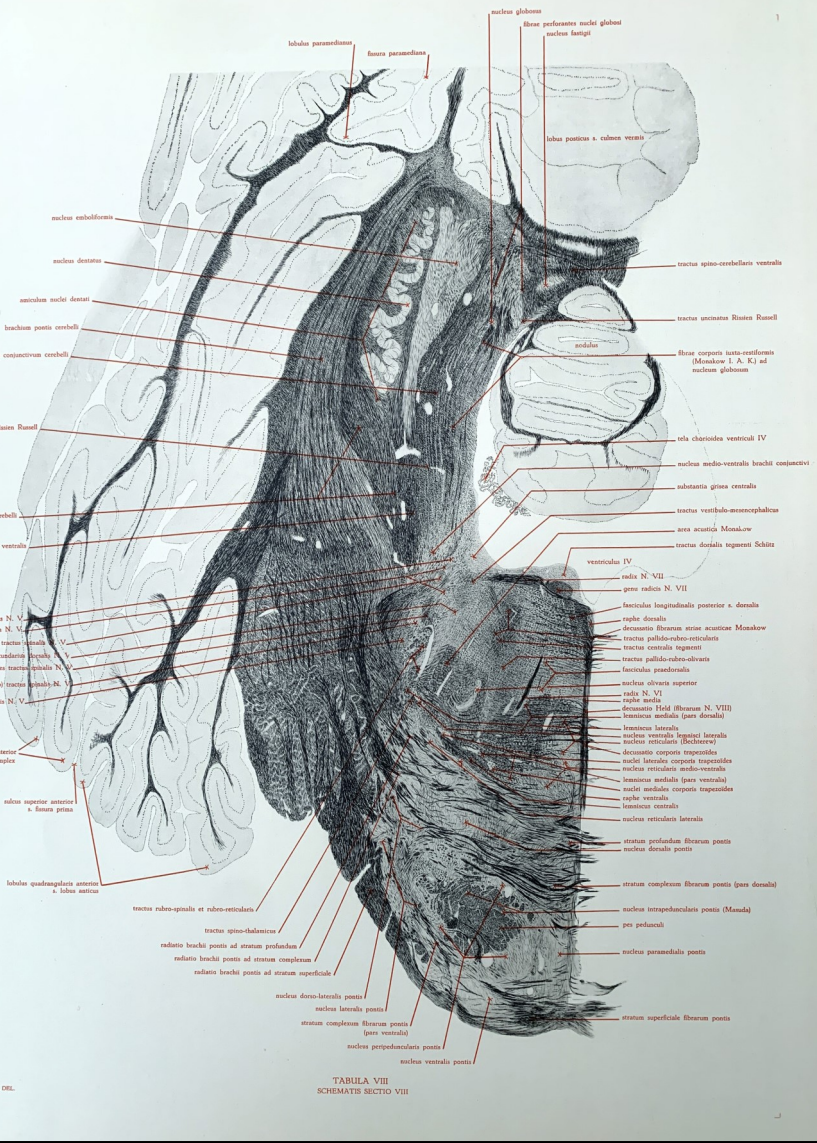
## MAGNIFICANT PLATES

**29. WINKLER, Cornelis (1855-1941) & POTTER, Ada (1878?-1961)**  
*Microscopical atlas of the human brain: plates no. IVA, IVB, VIA, VIB, VII and VIII.*  
 Utrecht: Printed by W. Scherjon, 1930. Folio. With 6 leaves of plates, complete as published. Housed in the original brown half-cloth portfolio case, title printed on front.

**First edition.** Six magnificent unbound plates. Plates IVa and VIa are signed "C. Winkler del." and the other 4, "A. Potter del." These six plates represent the second volume of *Mikroskopischer Atlas des menschlichen Gehirns*. Volume 1 (Atlas 1), *Die Medulla oblongata (Das verlängerte Mark)* was published in 1916 (Gennosuke Fuse and Constantin von Monakow editors) in Zürich by Hirnanatomisches Institut der Universität Zürich. This set was published by the Royal Academy of Sciences, Amsterdam.

The fascinating story of the creation of this atlas began in 1912 at a meeting of the so-called International Brain Commission (1903-1914; see Jagella & Koehler, 2018) when Wilhelm Waldeyer and Ludwig Edinger proposed creation of a modern version of the human brain atlases pioneered by Benedict Stilling 60 years earlier. Constantin von Monakow in Zürich and Winkler in Amsterdam supported the idea, and agreed to proceed with a young child's brain (where the white matter tracts are less complicated than in the adult) that would be cut in the plane transverse to the longitudinal axis of the medulla ("frontal"). The original plan was to have an atlas of drawings at 30 levels (at a magnification of 40x), to be supplemented later, and to start with the caudal medulla, to be done by Monakow and his colleague Gennosuke Fuse, and with the rostral medulla-caudal pons, to be done by Winkler and Potter. Volume 1 of the atlas was published in Zürich in 1916. The vagaries of war and finances delayed publication of the Winkler and Potters plates until 1929 (as Volume 2). By then the enormous difficulties involved in proceeding, combined with the fact that the Brain-commission had been dissolved, led to a halt in the grand scheme.

These 6 spectacular prints are of drawings from transverse sections through the caudal pons and rostral medulla of a one-year old human infant that had died of scarlatina. The histology was done by Winkler. A tissue block was



hardened in chromic salts, embedded in celloidin, and cut in serial transverse sections from the second cervical level to the anterior commissure. Then the sections were stained for myelinated white matter tracts with the Weigert-Pal method, and with ammoniacal carmine to show the distribution of neuronal cell bodies—in the style of their cat brain atlas (see above, 1914). Four of the drawings here show the myeloarchitecture and two show the cytoarchitecture. The drawings are in black and white, with red labeling that is around the outside, with red leaders to corresponding structures.

Winkler studied medicine at Utrecht, graduating in 1879. He spent the early part of his career at Utrecht where he practiced, performed research and taught at the university. In 1896 he accepted an appointment at Amsterdam and nineteen years later returned to Utrecht. Winkler was a prolific author, publishing over 200 papers on neurology, psychiatry, criminal anthropology, and pathology of the brain.

OCLC locates 3 copies in America (UCLA, Yale, Mississippi); see Garrison & Morton, 1476 and *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 2169. \$ 550.00







## MEDICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR YOUR HOME

### 30. WOOD, George P. & RUDDOCK, E.H.

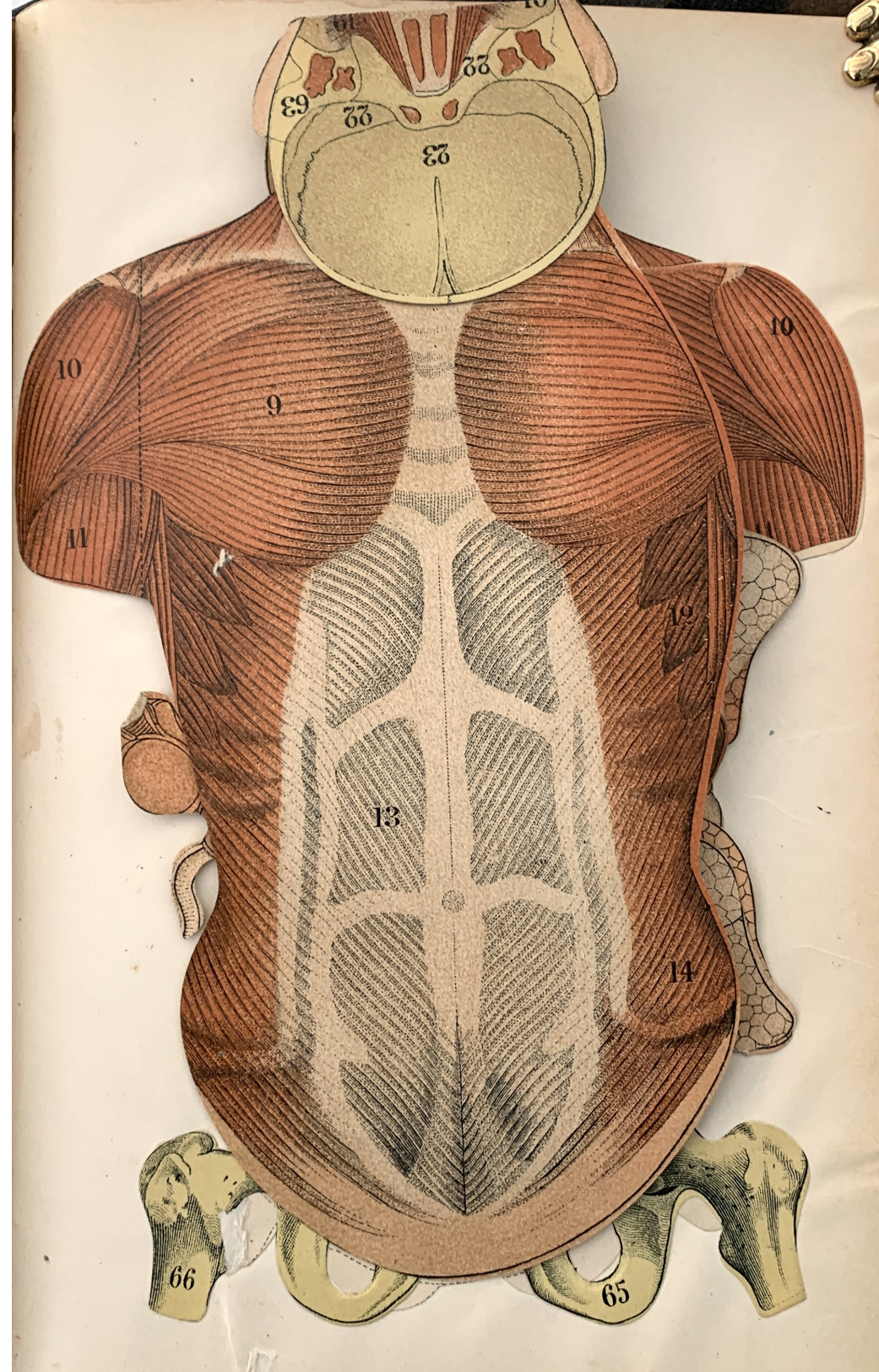
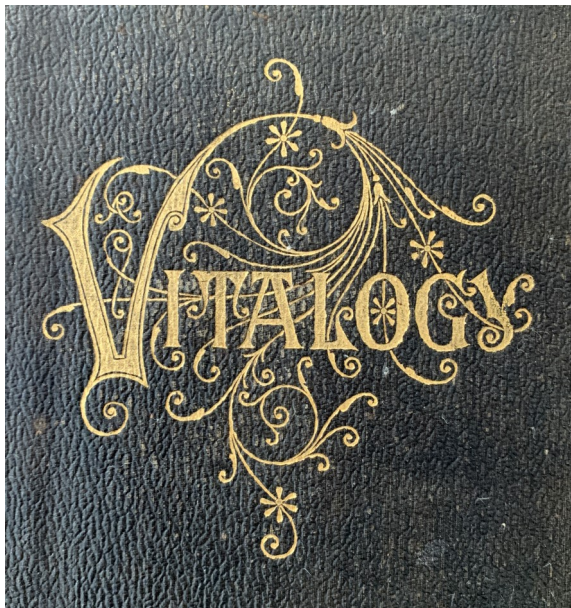
*Vitalogy or encyclopedia of health and home. Adapted for home and family use. Beacon lights for old and young, showing how to secure health, long life, success and happiness, from the ablest authorities in this country Europe and Japan.* New York and Chicago: Northern Publishing House, 1900. Two volumes. 8vo. 746; 758 pp. Frontispiece portrait of Ruddock, additional portrait of Wood, hundreds of full-page and text illustrations. Original cloth, rebacked, gilt title on covers and spine; interior very clean. An excellent copy.

**First edition** of this fascinating work. Like many encyclopedias, *Vitalogy* was sold door-to-door and was extremely popular in households through the 1920's. The book truly covers a breadth of topics, including traditional diseases, psychological disorders, phrenology, hygiene, morality, (thinly veiled advertisements for) patent medicines, and a bit of medical history. New discoveries, how to live longer, the moral aspects of home, food, breeding, anthrax, insect stings, wounds, epileptic fits, kidney stones and the hygiene of laughter are but just a small selection of topics that are covered in the encyclopedia. The work is notable for its wealth of anatomical illustrations, including a very thorough illustrated guide to medicinal plants.

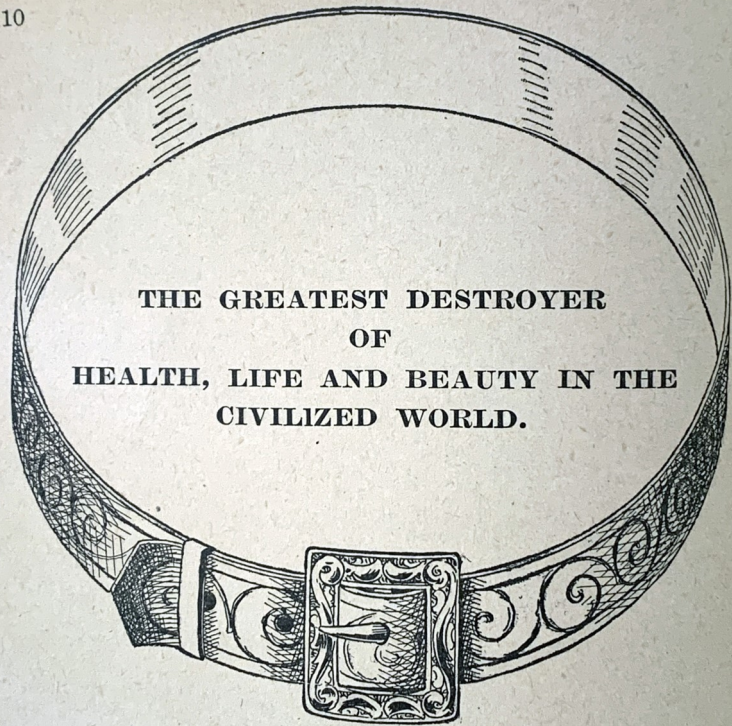
Of interest is that *Vitalogy* was the inspiration for the 1994 Pearl Jam album of the same name, which borrowed the cover and much of the imagery from this book for its liner notes.

Cordasco, II, 00-7659.

\$ 850.00

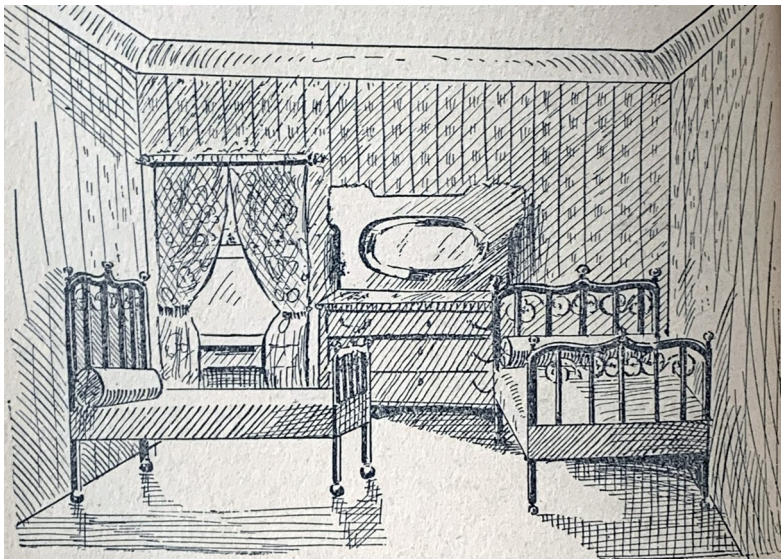






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