

Rootenberg Rare Books & Manuscripts Presents:

**RARE, UNIQUE AND UNUSUAL WORKS
IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE**



IN HONOR OF THE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF AAHM AND LAMPHHS

KANSAS CITY, May 2024

TEACHING ACUPUNCTURE IN THE 17TH CENTURY

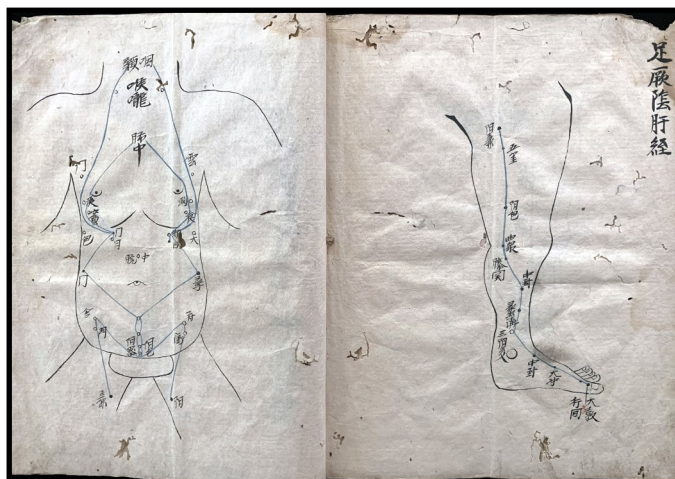
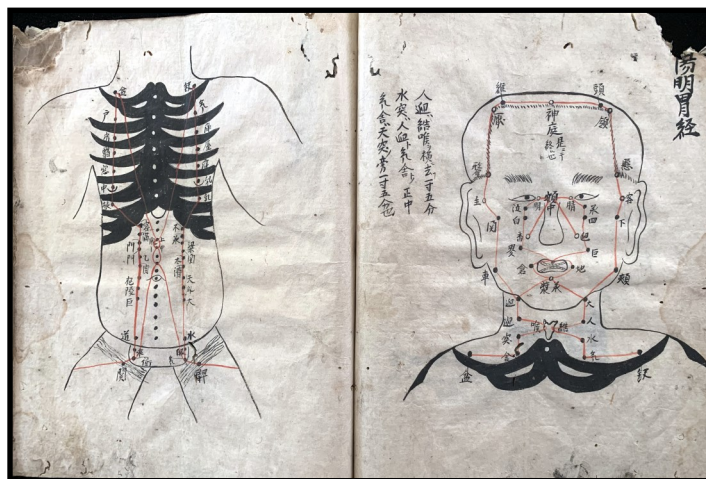
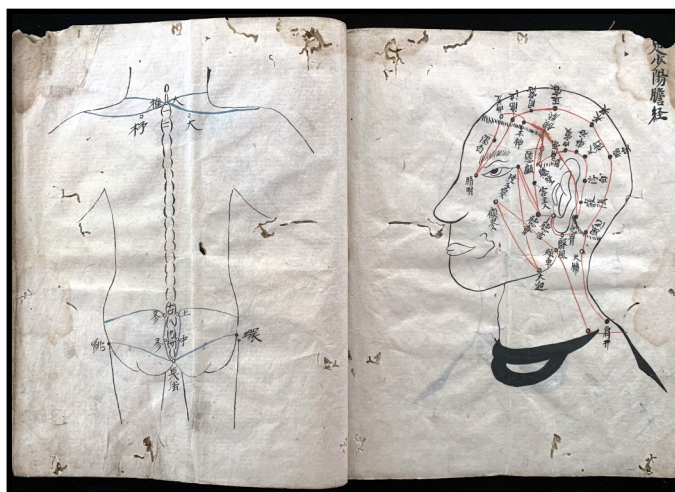
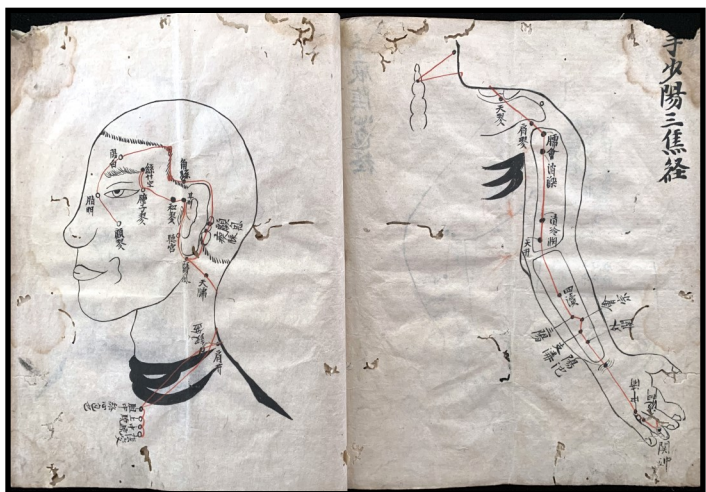
1. [ACUPUNCTURE]

[In Kanji]. *Jushi kei zu. Disegno dei 14 meridiani.* N.p., n.d. (17th century). 4to. 255 x 200 mm. 20 double sheets. With text and 30 full-page drawings with the traces of the energy channels. Kanji text, black ink, meridian lines indicated with red and blue ink. Original wrappers; signs of wear, wormholes and some small losses that do not affect the drawings.

Compiled for teaching purposes, this major 17th century Japanese treatise presents itself as a tool for learning the acupuncture technique. The thirty drawings trace the fourteen major meridians and accurately indicate the most important sanjiao points, channels and where to place appropriate needles. Each illustration is accompanied by a title concerning the energy channel depicted and some technical notes. At the end in three sheets is a thick text in cursive writing. A purchase note written by a Buddhist monk appears with the date Bunka 4 (1807). The title is written on the upper cover and also on the recto of the first sheet.

Early acupuncture manuscripts are extremely rare on the market.

\$ 9000.00



Handwritten text in cursive Kanji script, likely a purchase note or commentary, located on the right side of the manuscript. The text is written vertically and contains several lines of characters, including a date reference 'Bunka 4 (1807)'.

ONE OF THE FIRST BOOKS ON MEDICAL GENETICS

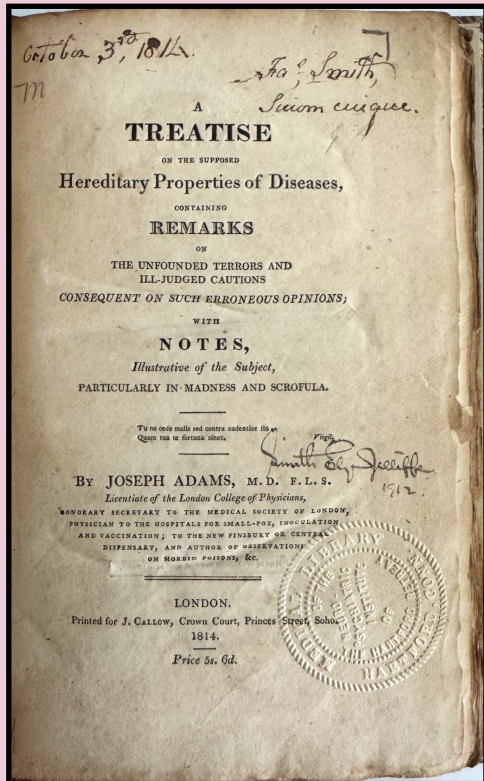
2. ADAMS, Joseph

A treatise on the supposed hereditary properties of diseases, containing remarks on the unfounded terrors and ill-judged cautions consequent on such erroneous opinions; with notes, illustrative of the subject, particularly in madness and scrofula. London: J. Callow, 1814. 8vo. 125, [1] pp. Modern calf-backed marbled boards, new endpapers; an excellent copy, uncut. A number of contemporary manuscript notations and ownership signatures on title page, also blind-stamp of the Medical Library of the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute at Hartford, Connecticut, a few contemporary annotations in the text.

First edition of one of the first works on medical genetics. Well prior to Darwin and Wallace, Adams delves into the distress caused by the assumption that disease is passed down through family members. He does take note, however, that there are possible situations where those do actually occur, but maintains caution of jumping to conclusions. In the text Adams makes a distinction between family and hereditary diseases, explains which illnesses are never hereditary, and treats the human disposition to disease based upon age. He specifically focuses on mental conditions, and points out that climate (and geography) are definite factors in dealing with hereditary susceptibility. A fascinating book, well ahead of its time.

Adams (1756-1818) has been described by science historians as a forgotten founder of medical genetics and the first clinical geneticist. He succeeded John Woodville as physician of the Smallpox Hospital at a time when vaccination was just getting underway in England. He also wrote a well-known book on morbid poisons. DNB, I, pp. 99-100; Wellcome, II, p 14.

\$ 2500.00



THE BEST A SICKROOM CAN OFFER (INCLUDING A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS)

3. ANONYMOUS

Practical suggestions towards alleviating the sufferings of the sick. London: J. Hatchard and Son, 1828. 12mo. [viii], 108 pp. Uncut in the original publisher's boards, spine with printed label, contemporary ownership signature of George Inge dated 1856 on the paste-down and E. Inge's on front free endpaper. An unusually fine, near mint copy.

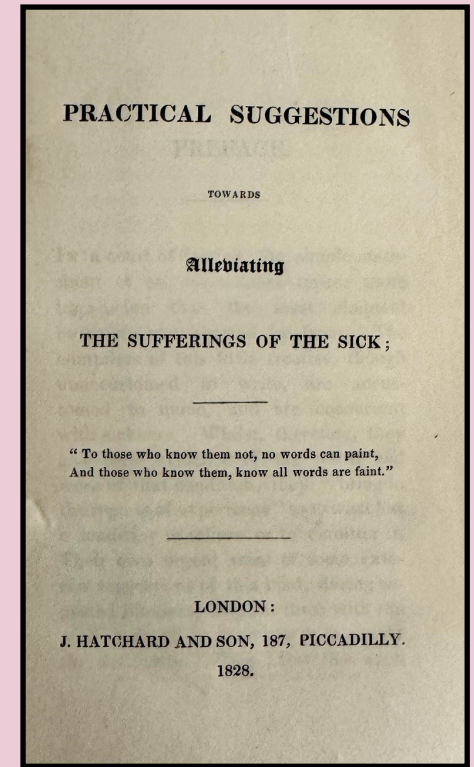
First edition of this scarce fascinating manual of practical suggestions towards alleviating the sufferings of the sick, compiled by an eye witness, who "though unaccustomed to write, are accustomed to nurse, and are conversant with sickness" (preface). Set out over five chapters, the work covers

"Accommodation for the sick"; "Suggestions to the nurse and attendants"; "Of the tenderness and consideration due to the sick"; "Of the influence of the physician on the mental and moral, as well as on the physical condition of the invalid"; and "Suggestions to the visitors of a sick room". By far the most interesting of these are the suggestions which provide an in depth account of all that was needed in the sick room itself, including a catalogue of articles to be kept in the ante-room, ready for immediate or sudden use (Ivory spoon to use with those medicines that do not agree with silver; Whalebone, with small sponge at the end, to push down any thing in the throat that will not come up, and that threatens choking, etc.). Also included is a section entitled "Catalogue of Books" with 14 pages of recommendations for the books suitable for a bookcase "in the ante-room of the sick-chamber" with most, as one might expect, being of a religious nature.

Amongst their concluding remarks the author notes that "a garden at hand is inestimable to a convalescent, - the air, the stream, the gaiety of flowers, the singing of birds, are all reviving; their cheerfulness is quiet, their gaiety inoffensive, and the feeble or dejected mind is drawn out of itself imperceptibly."

Wellcome, IV, p. 429.

\$ 750.00



CURE OF CLUBFOOT FROM THE PARÉ OF SPAIN

4. ARCEO, Francisco

De recta curandorum vulnerum ratione, et aliis eius artis praeceptis libri II . . . Eiusdem de februm curandarum ratione. Amsterdam: Petri vanden Berge, 1658. 12mo. [xxiv], 311 pp. With separate engraved title, woodcut on general title, and a full-page engraved plate. Contemporary half-calf and marbled boards, rebacked; interior excellent.

Second edition of this rare and valuable treatise by Spain's most outstanding surgeon of the sixteenth century. First printed by christophe Planin in 1574, this work on curing wounds in the head and other parts of the body was notable in improving the conditions, as well as educating and reforming the technique and ethics, of his profession.

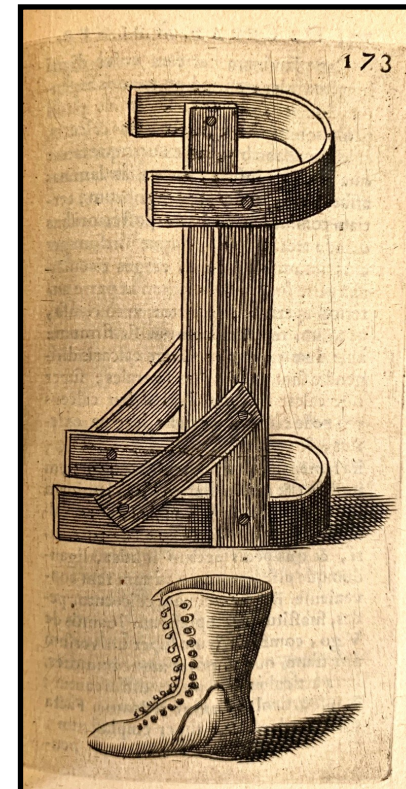
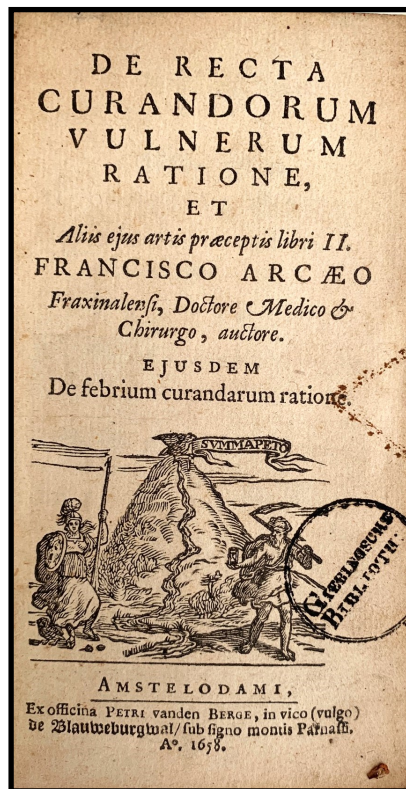
In treating wounds and physical deformities, the author provides information on fevers and various treatments for illnesses, including drug-related remedies. Arceo "believed in healing by first intention, described an operative technique for removal of the breast for cancer, and discusses the treatment of talipes with a special shoe of his design" (Leonardo). In addition, he describes a new rhinoplastic method and was the inventor of a special balm.

Of particular interest is the chapter devoted to what was later called clubfoot. Arceo provides the details of a case in which he operated on a child's lame foot by dislocating it and replacing the foot in the correct position. Following the operation the foot is placed in a specially-designed boot which the author invented and which is pictured in the engraved plate. Apparently the procedure worked.

Arceo (1493-1575) of Fregenal was so highly esteemed as a surgeon, that patients visited him from foreign countries. His name is preserved to us today in the 'Balsamun Arcae' that he invented. The translation of this book into English by John Read in 1588 (entitled *A most excellent and compendious method of curing woundes in the head, and in other partes of the body*, London, Thomas East) is notable for containing the first printing of the Hippocratic Oath in English. The book was also translated into German and Dutch.

For the 1st edition, see Durling, 240; see Garrison & Morton, 1757.90; Leonardo, *History of Surgery*, p. 147; Palau, 15444; Waller, 449; Wellcome, I, 370.

\$ 950.00





PHYSIOGNOMY A CENTURY BEFORE LAVATER

5. LA BELLIERE, Claude de

La physionomie raisonnée ou secret curieux. Lyon: Mathieu Libera, 1681. 12mo. [xxiv], 235, [53] pp. Contemporary mottled calf (scuffed, tail of spine chipped), spine and label gilt, edges sprinkled red. Old pen trials on the pastedowns and flyleaves, minor dampstaining and some lower corners gnawed. A genuine copy.

Second edition of this handbook of physiognomy. Written over a century before Lavater's landmark book on the subject, this little-known text purports to identify vices, virtues, and intellect based on such features as hair color, finger length, and nose proportions. Couched in humoral theory and Galenic physiology, it instructs the reader to intuit people's personality traits based on physical appearance, walking gait, laughter, and speech. A handy table at the end of the book is divided according to desirable characteristics, with a list of the physical qualities that portend them along with text concordances.

Dorbon 2411; see Caillet 5874.

\$ 1350.00

EARLY WORK ON PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

6. BENNET, Christopher

Theatrum tabidorum: or, the nature and cure of consumptions, whether a phthisick, an atrophy, or an hectic. With preliminary exercitations. London: W. and J. Innys, 1720. 8vo. [xvi], 236 (i.e. 252) pp., plus 4 pages publisher's advertisements. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, 1 folding plate. Contemporary paneled calf, rebaked; slight foxing on preliminary leaves, overall a fine copy.

First English edition. Originally published in Latin in 1654, this was an important contribution to the subject of pulmonary tuberculosis. Bennet includes his observations on a number of his cases and dissections. "Its most valuable feature is the constant reference to causes observed and to dissection, not to authority which gives the little treatise an honorable place among the earlier examples of the modern method in medicine." The plate illustrated instruments to use for what the author terms fumigation" or means of inhaling steam, to which he attaches great importance

Bennet (1617-1655), a successful London physician, became himself a victim of tuberculosis and died at the age of 38.

DNB, II, p. 229; Osler, 2010.

\$ 450.00



ASTROLOGY AND DISEASE

7. BODERIUUS, Thomas; HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, attr.

De ratione & usu dierum criticorum opus recens natum [bound with] *De decubitu infirmorum*. Paris: Andreas Wechel, 1555. Two works in one. 4to. 56 ff. With 1 nearly full-page woodcut astronomical chart and 57 half-page letterpress star charts, letterpress diagram. Modern wrappers. Contemporary manuscript highlighting and annotations throughout.

First edition of two important astronomical texts. The first, a work on iatromathematical medicine, advocates for the use of horoscopes and start charts in the diagnosis and prognosis of disease. It employs a chart drawn by Ptolemy to predict important days over the course of the illness. Using 57 examples charted from 1549 to 1554, the author identifies the exact hour of infection and the ultimate outcome.

The second text, here in its *edition princeps*, addresses the role of the planets on physiology and gives calculation instructions for determining when the moon is in each astrological sign.

OCLC locates 5 copies in America (Folger, Harvard, NLM, Penn, Wisconsin); Caillet I: 1267; Thorndike V: 301-2. \$ 2800.00



HOW RELIGION AFFECTS HEALTH

8. BRIGHAM, Amariah

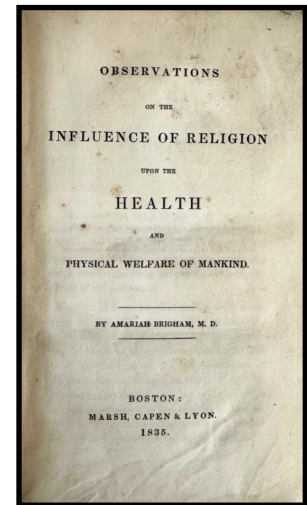
Observations on the influence of religion upon the health and physical welfare of mankind. Boston: Marsh, Capen & Lyon, 1835. 12mo. 331 pp. Original boards, rebacked in very early cloth, paper spine label (disintegrating); some minor spotting, manuscript notes in pencil on paste-down and newspaper articles attached to first three blanks. A very nice copy in original condition.

First edition of one of the most fascinating books I've seen in recent years, a discussion of how religion can affect (both positively and negatively) one's health. The author takes a deep dive into the subject, starting first with a commentary on early forms of religious worship that included human sacrifice and mutilation of the body (such as circumcision and flagellation), and the more recent effects of austerity, penance and fasting. He moves into a discussion of various religious rites, sacraments and ceremonies of the Christian church. Long-term consequences from activities as simple as ringing bells, camp and night meetings, and the "special effects" of the Holy Spirit can result in physiological damage including over-excitement of the nervous system. On the other side of the coin, Brigham points to the health benefits of the utility of the Sabbath and the importance of generally cultivating devotional feelings.

Brigham (1798-1849) was an American physician who advocated for humane treatment of the mentally ill. He believed that most mental illness could be cured; his approach called for the creation of a respectful and nurturing environment similar to a domestic home while encouraging physical activity and various leisure pursuits, such as reading. Brigham also encouraged attendants to assume roles that would later be filled by trained therapists. The reforms he instituted became central to the era's asylum movement and were widely influential. Brigham was one of the 13 founders of the American Psychiatric Association. He also founded the *American Journal of Psychiatry*.

Cordasco, 30-0111; *Dictionary of American Medical Biography*, I, p. 93.

\$ 950.00



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PHYSICAL AND MORAL HEALTH

9. [BROUTET, Guillaume de]

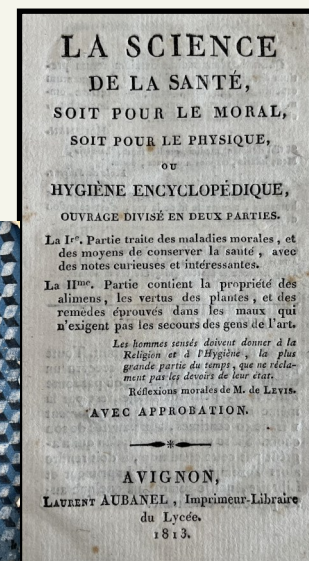
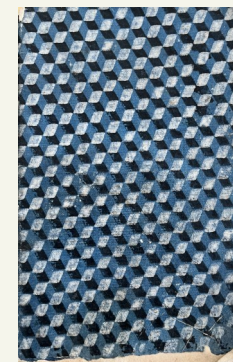
La Science de la santé, soit pour le moral, soit pour le physique. Avignon: Laurent Aubanel, 1813. 8vo. [ii], 298, [2] pp. Woodcut and typographic ornaments. Untrimmed in contemporary pastepaper wrappers backed with printing waste from the same publication. A fine copy in genuine, original condition.

First edition, an anonymous encyclopedic handbook of physical and moral health for laymen. Divided into two separate dictionaries, the first part contains terms related to the conservation of health and ethics, and the second addresses medicinal plants, foods, and compounds, complete with recipes and directions for use. Unlike a typical alphabetic index, though, each entry includes practical advice, historical information, and literary concordances. In keeping with the cerebral theme of the text, it has entries for surgeon, sleep, exercise, saliva, and vapors as well as love, laughing, vengeance, and usury.

Guillaume de Broutet (1739-1817) was an often-overlooked figure in the psychiatric reform movement in the late eighteenth century. He served as Administrator of the Hôpital des Insensés in Avignon and Rector of the Pénitents Noirs de la Miséricorde, a charity dedicated to prisoners and the mentally ill. In the Avertissement of this book, he indicates that it should not be sold for profit, and anyone who receives a free copy should make a charitable donation or give the book to a charitable person.

OCLC locates 3 copies outside Europe (DeWitt, Yale, NLM).

\$ 1950.00



HOW MENTAL ILLNESS WAS TREATED IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ENGLAND

10. BRYDALL, John

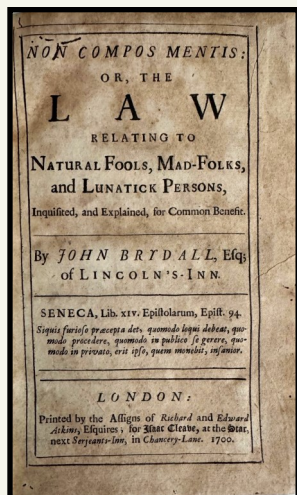
Non compos mentis: or, the law relating to natural fools, mad-folks, and lunatick persons, inquired, and explained, for common benefit. London: Printed by the Assigns of Richard and Edward Atkins, for Isaac Cleave, 1700. 8vo. [xvi], 127 pp., plus 1 page publisher's advertisements. Contemporary sheep, boards with blind rule and decoration, spine with raised bands; some wear to boards, light browning and faint dampspotting, small tears to 2 leaves (F₁ and G₂). Housed in a quarter-morocco and cloth clamshell box. A fine copy.

First and only edition of Brydall's treatise providing a particularly clear insight into mental illness in England during the seventeenth century. Written in the form of queries and responses, the text treats "idiots" (with a fine definition) in the first part, "persons furious or distracted" in the second part, lunatics and drunkards in the final two parts. It is actually quite a sensitive approach to both the medical and legal aspects of dealing with persons suffering from mental illness.

Brydall (b. 1635?) was a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. A remarkably prolific writer, he published 36 legal treatises and left another 30 manuscripts at the time of his death.

ESTC, R19885; Brittain, *Bibliography of Medico-Legal Books in English*, p. 26; Wing, B5265.

\$ 4500.00



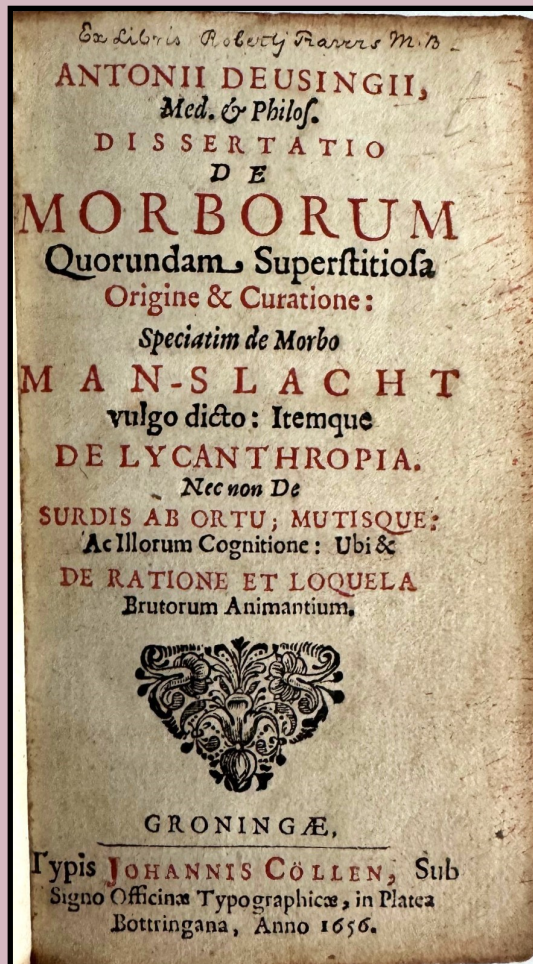
MEDICAL TREATISE ON WEREWOLVES

11. DEUSING, Anton

Dissertatio de morborum quorundam, superstitiona origine & curatione: speciatim de morbo man-slacht vulgo dicto: itemque de lycanthropia. Groningen: Jan Cöllen, 1656. 12mo. 227 pp. Nineteenth-century half sheep over boards; some worming. Ex-libris inscription of Robert Travers on the title. A good copy.

First edition of this curious medical treatise on werewolves and psychopathy. Here the author describes the so-called mental condition "Man-Schlacht," a state of agitation supposedly caused by the act of homicide taking place nearby. Victims of man-schlacht are prone to murder and irrational acts of mania. Deusing condemns folk-magic cures and insists on the intercession of God as the only proper treatment. Following this prognostication is a dissertation on lycanthropy, which the author classifies into two types: the diabolical and the fabulous. Both afflictions, Deusing writes, are of a superstitious nature and exist only in the mind of the victims and those who believe them.

OCLC locates 3 copies in America (Stanford, Chicago, NLM); Caillet 3094; Thordike VIII: 516-517; Krivatsy 3162. \$ 2750.00



THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN INSTINCT TO HEALTH

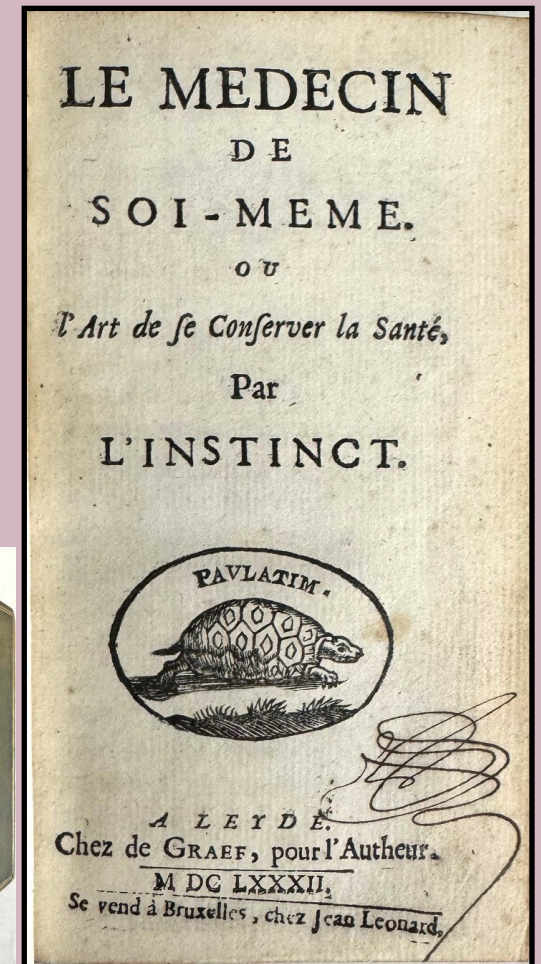
12. DEVAUX, Jean

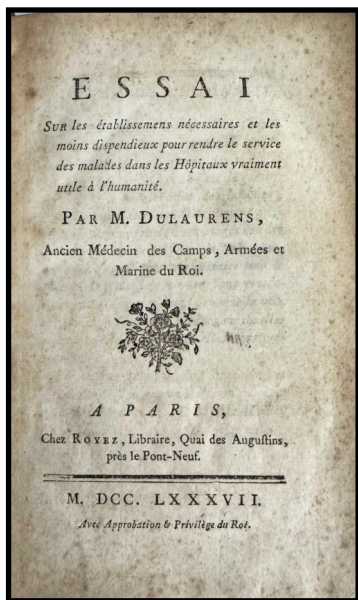
Le medecin de soi-meme, ou l'art de se conserver la sante, par l'instinct. Leiden: de Graef for the Author 1682. 12mo. x, 294 pp. Full-page engraved plate of a putto painting Galen. Later gilt-ruled and blind-rolled green morocco, spine, board edges, and turn-ins gilt, all edges gilt, blue silk marker. Old bookseller description glued to the front pastedown, bookplate on the front flyleaf. An excellent copy.

First edition, an anti-Cartesian diatribe against clinical medicine by a surgeon. The author asserts that man's instinct is enough to keep him healthy, and trusting one's instinct will do more than medicine to avoid disease and illness. For example, eating and drinking more than the body needs is a major cause of illness, so only consuming to the point of fullness will prevent illness.

According to Barbier, this work incited such ire among physicians that Devaux chose not to publish a follow-up, which he promises in this book. Despite his training and successful career as a surgeon, Devaux began to dabble in astrological medicine, which likely colored his writing of the text.

OCLC locates 2 copies of this first edition in America (NLM and Princeton); Krivatsy 3188; Barbier *Anonymes* III: 99. \$ 950.00





HOSPITAL ACCOUNTABILITY

13. DULAURENS, Joseph Michel

Essai sur les établissements nécessaires et les moins dispendieux pour rendre le service des malades. Paris: Royez, 1787. 8vo. [xvi], 158, [1] pp. With 2 large folding letterpress tables. Nineteenth-century calf-backed boards; spine rubbed, occasional light foxing, but otherwise a good, complete copy.

First edition of this economic guide to hospitals. Here Dulaurens (1726-1789), a military and port physician, sets out the services that must be offered at a medical facility along with the cheapest way of providing them. He describes the proper furniture and rooms that should be built as well as pharmacies, chaplains, and staff. The final part of the text calls for a standardized educational program for doctors. The two folding letterpress tables serve as boilerplate charts that Dulaurens insists hospitals should keep in order to maintain accountability and streamline prognoses. The first lists one day of patient registrations at the Hôpital Royal de la Marine de Rochefort, where Dulaurens was a physician, and their names, date of entry, symptoms, medications given, dietary regime, observations after treatment, number of bloodlettings, and number of purgatives. The second chart repeats the first, but in a shorthand format for quicker work.

OCLC records 6 copies in America (Yale, NLM, Ohio State, Amherst, Hagley, Michigan).

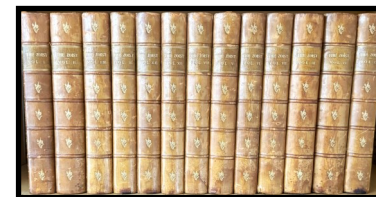
Wellcome II: 496; Blake 128.

\$ 1250.00

A COMPLETE RUN

14. ELLIOTSON, John (ed.)

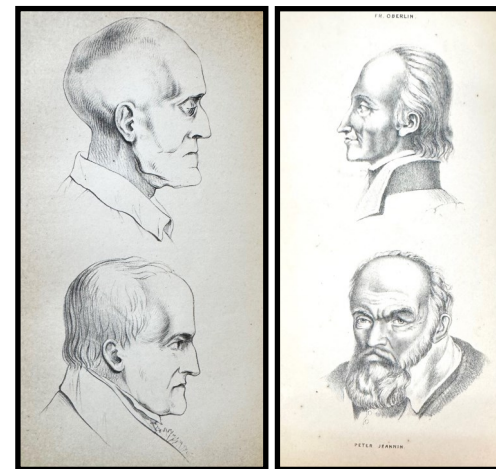
The Zoist: A journal of cerebral physiology & mesmerism, and their applications to human welfare. London: Hippolyte Baillière; Paris: J. B. Baillière; Leipzig: T. O. Weigel (vols. 1-12) & London: Arthur Hall (vol. 13), 1844-56. Thirteen volumes (all published). 8vo. Over 6200 pp. With numerous full-page plates, 1 folding diagram and text figures. Half-calf over marbled boards, spine with gilt decoration. A fantastic set, without the usual browning; ownership signature on the first fly-leaf.



Original and complete run of the most important and influential journal of mesmerism, founded by John Elliotson in 1843. It enjoyed tremendous popularity, especially with intellectual figures such as Thackeray and Dickens. *The Zoist* fully chronicles the mesmeric movement for well over a decade. Recorded here from original sources is an unprecedented range of contributions detailing the latest developments and techniques. Surgery under hypnosis (with articles by Elliotson and Esdale), psychology, cures for insanity and neuroses, neurology, and phrenology are all treated with depth and conciseness. The appearance of this journal marks a turning point in the history of medicine -- the development of a true scientific approach toward phenomena, based on the interaction of mind and body.

Elliotson (1791-1868), one of the most eminent physicians of his time, was professor of clinical medicine at the University of London, Lumlleian lecturer, and Harveian orator.

Garrison & Morton, 4994, 4995; Gartrell, 1242; Tinterow Collection, p. 110 (incomplete). \$ 6500.00





MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL ATLAS

15. GENGA, Bernardino

Anatomy improv'd and illustrated with regard to the uses thereof in designing: not only laid down from an examen of the bones and muscles of the human body, but also demonstrated and exemplified from the most celebrated antique statues in Rome. London: Republished by John Senex, [1723]. Folio. 59, [1] leaves, including list of subscribers. With 42 engraved plates. Contemporary half-calf and marbled boards; repairs to title page, some plates with small tears and some minor browning, otherwise a very nice copy.

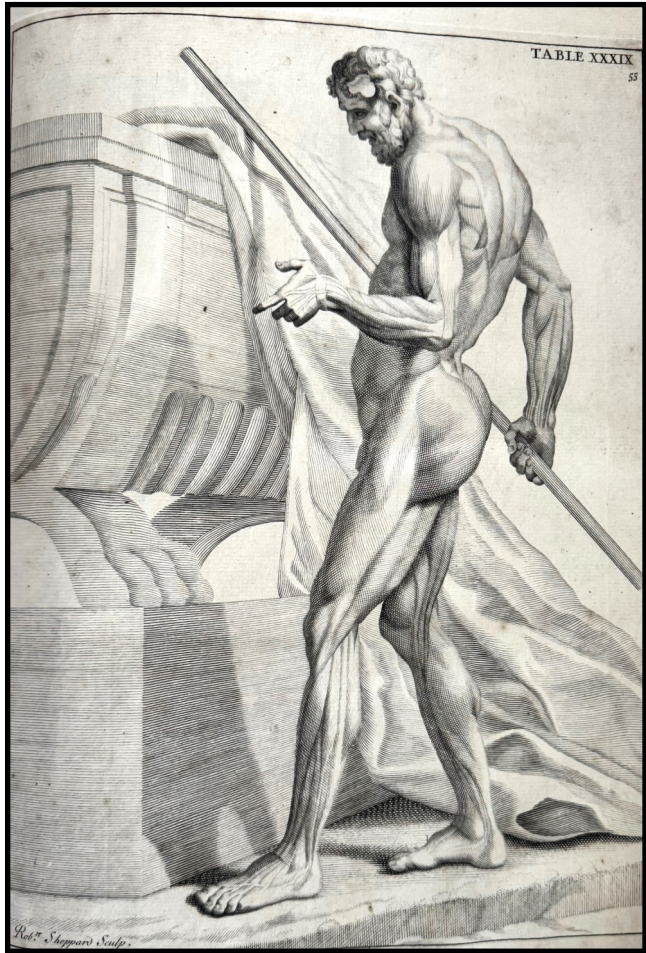
First edition in English of Genga's *Anatomia per uso et intelligenza del disegno* (1691). The magnificent plates depict the human figure in various poses, with and without dissection. The first half of the plates illustrate osteology and myology from Genga's own anatomical preparations; the remainder consist of representations of antique statues viewed from different angles. This edition includes Giovanni-Maria Lancisi's text translated into English.

The work was continually used by the Royal French Academy of Painting and Sculpture, being of great use to painters, sculptors, statuaries and all others studious in the noble art of designing.

Genga (1620-1690) was an Italian surgeon and anatomist particularly interested in the preparation of anatomical specimens. In addition to his medical practice he taught anatomy to artists at the French Academy in Rome.

Heirs of Hippocrates, 532; Wellcome, III, p. 103.

\$ 4500.00



INSIGHTFUL WORK FROM A GENIUS SCIENTIST

16. HELMONT, Joan Baptista van

Ortus medicinae, id est initia physicae inaudita. Progressus medicinae novus, in morbum ultionem, ad vitam longam. Amsterdam: Ludovicum Elzevirium, 1648.

[Bound with]

Opuscula medica inaudita . . . edition secunda multo emendatior. Amsterdam: Ludovicum Elzevirium, 1648. Two volumes in one. 4to. [xxxvi], 800 (pp. 159/160 and 453-456 omitted, 372-382 repeated as usual); [viii], 110, [2] (blank); 115, [1]; 88 pp. Separate titles to both works and 3 of the 4 parts of the second work (complete). Woodcut printer's device on titles, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Full page engraved portraits of the author and his son on *4. Printed in double columns. Contemporary full red vellum, with the original tabs marking the various parts; interior excellent. From the library of the Fuerstlich Auerpergsche Fideicommissbibliothek zu Laybach and Garth Huston Jr., with their respective bookplates.

First edition of the *Ortus medicinae*, together with the complementary edition of the *Opuscula medica inaudita* normally found bound with it. The *Ortus medicinae* is the masterwork of one of the most original geniuses in the history of science. Van Helmont is celebrated as one of the first to conduct quantitative biological experiments; one of the founders of biochemistry; one of the first to recognize that there are several air-like substances and the originator of the word "gas" (from the Flemish pronunciation of the Greek word "chaos") to describe them; and the author of the modern ontological conception of disease. Van Helmont was, like Paracelsus, an alchemist and a mystic, but above all he believed in experiment and empiricism as the path to true knowledge.

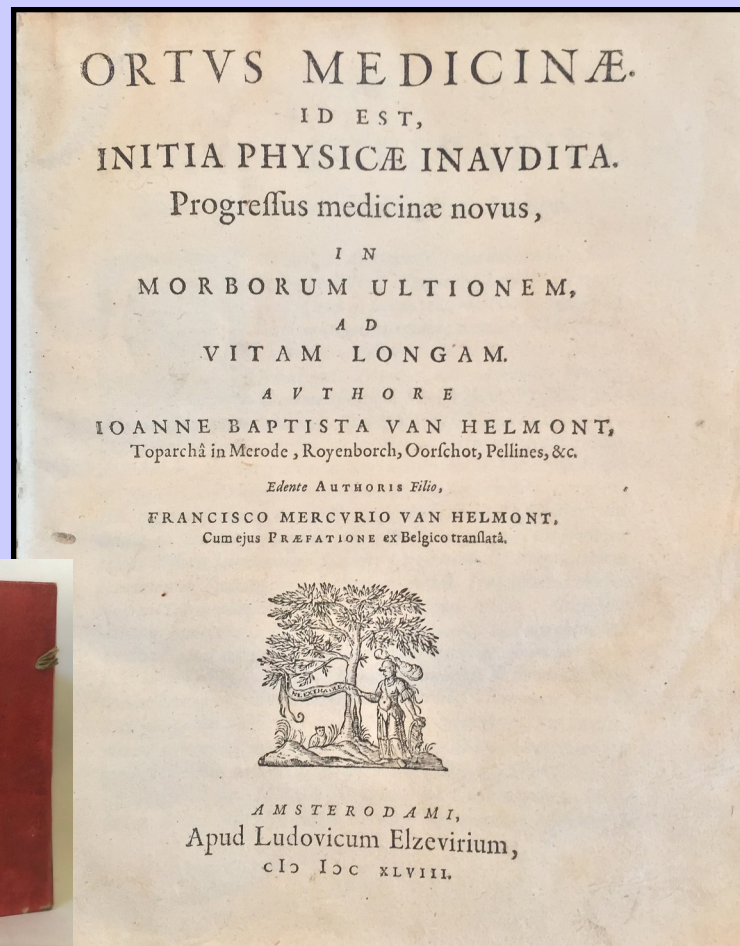
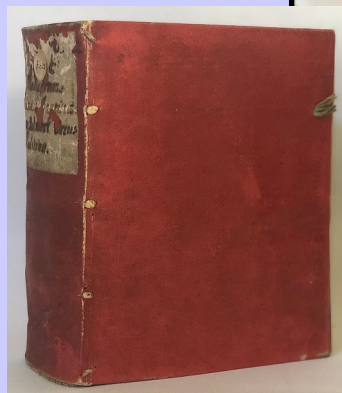
"In medicine, he introduced the examination of the specific gravity of urine for diagnostic purposes. He investigated the fluids in the human body and advanced the study of digestion in the stomach, coming close to identifying gastric acid with hydrochloric acid some two hundred years before the actual discovery of this fact. He also appreciated the significance of bile in the gut for digestion.

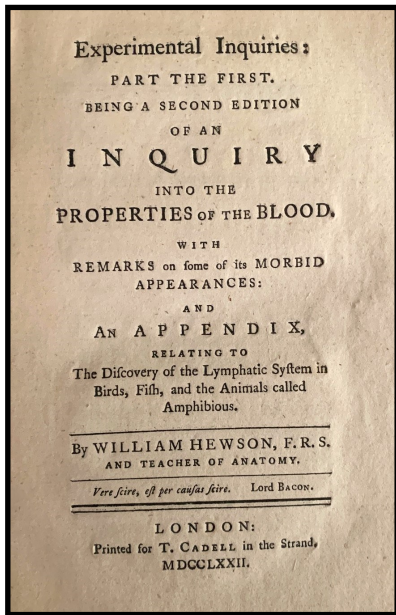
"Helmont's significance in the development of chemistry is perhaps even greater . . . he used the balance in chemistry, showing in many cases the indestructibility of matter in chemical changes . . . Helmont, who was himself an alchemist, marks the transition from alchemy to chemistry in the modern sense" (PMM).

As a result of the religious persecution following the printing of his treatise on the magnetic cure of wounds (1621), Van Helmont published virtually nothing during his lifetime until the collection of medical treatises, the *Opuscula medica*, published in the year of his death and again with the *Ortus medicinae*. Pagel (pp. 13-14) points out that the *Ortus medicinae* was not a compilation of miscellaneous manuscripts arranged by his son, but was conceived as whole by Van Helmont himself. These two works contain between them Van Helmont's complete works. See Walter Pagel, *Joan Baptista van Helmont* (1982) and his article in DSB.

Garrison-Morton, 665; Norman, 1048; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 135; Norman, I, 1048; Thorndike, VII, pp. 218-240; Wellcome III, p. 241.

\$ 7500.00





GROUND-BREAKING DESCRIPTION OF BLOOD COAGULATION

17. HEWSON, William

Experimental inquiries: part the first. Being a second edition of an inquiry into the properties of the blood. With remarks of some of its morbid appearances: and an appendix, relating to the discovery of the lymphatic system in birds, fish, and the animals called amphibious. London: T. Cadell, 1772. 8vo. xvi, 223 pp. Without a binding, but a beautiful uncut copy.

Second edition, much expanded, of Hewson's description of blood coagulation. He here describes a key protein in the coagulation process, fibrinogen and defibrinated blood, a clarification of the nature and function of the white blood corpuscles. He showed the essential character of the process of coagulation, and

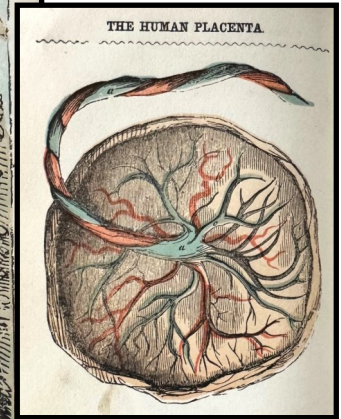
described the forms of red corpuscles in different animals. Hewson did the first accurate and significant work on the white blood corpuscles, describing them and relating them with the lymphatics and with pus formation.

The first edition was shorter in length and published the prior year, with new experiments detailed and a new chapter added. "The Appendix is a vindication of the Author's right to the discovery of the Lymphatic vessels, in opposition to the claim of the learned Dr. Alexander Monro (Secundus), Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburg" (Preface). Hewson and Monro endured a bitter dispute as to the discovery and first communication about the anatomy and physiology of the lymphatic system.

Hewson (1739-1744) has been called the father of haematology. He described blood coagulation and showed that it was fibrinogen and not the cells that led to coagulation, greatly advanced our knowledge of the lymphatic system in humans, fishes and amphibians, explored the functions of the thymus and spleen and, investigated pneumothorax and surgical emphysema. He also investigated the structure of the lymphatic system and described red blood cells. In 1770 he was elected to the Royal Society and was awarded the Copley Medal.

See Garrison & Morton, 863 & 1102; DNB, IX, pp. 763-764.

\$ 2750.00



MIDWIFERY

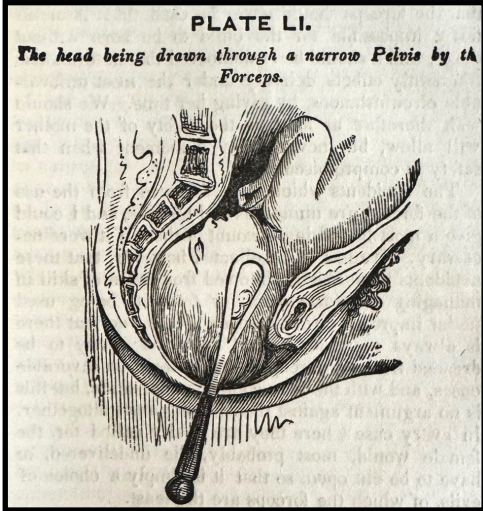
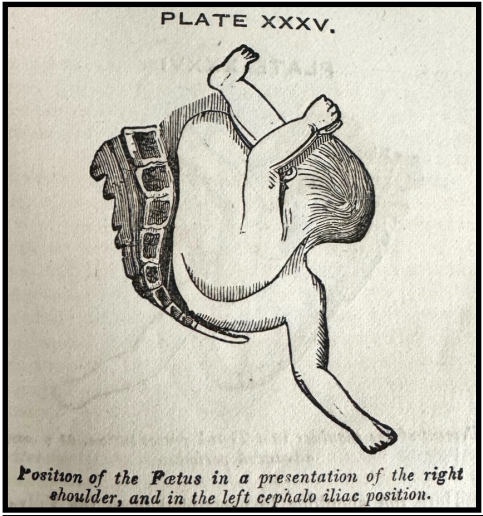
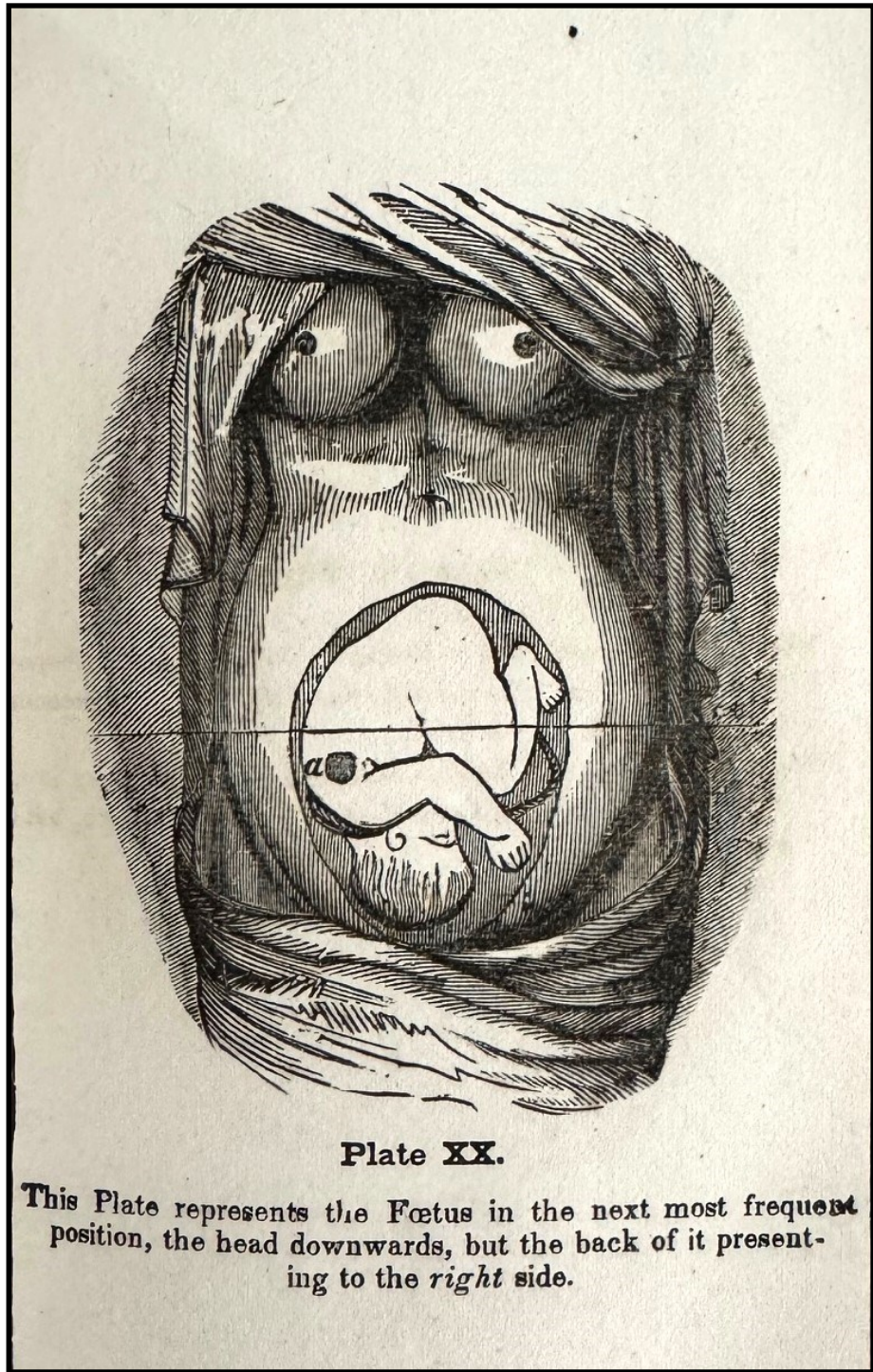
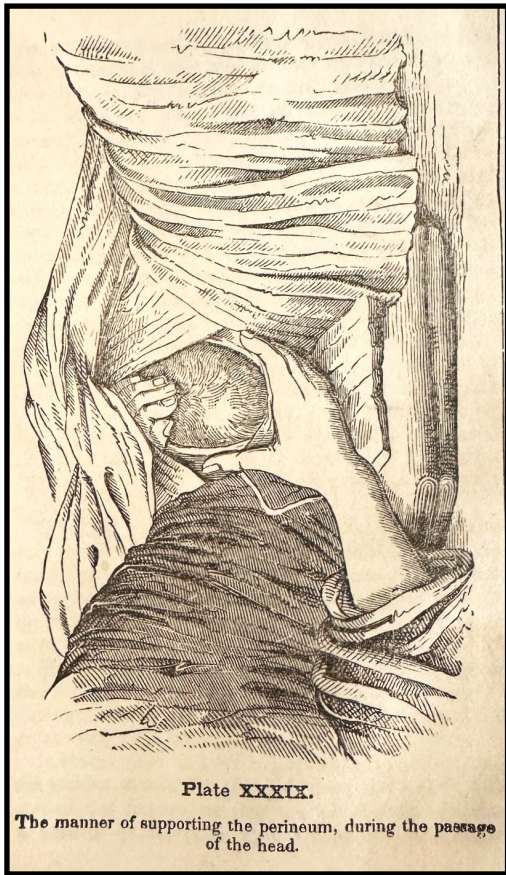
18. HOLLICK, Frederick

The matron's manual of midwifery, and the diseases of women during pregnancy and in child bed. New York: T.W. Strong, 1848. 12mo. 466, [2] pp. Hand-colored engraved frontispiece and 51 wood engraved illustrations (3 in color). Original embossed publisher's cloth, spine gilt. In excellent condition.

The standard source of nineteenth-century midwifery. Sections include genital anatomy, signs of pregnancy, formation of the fetus, labor and delivery, childbirth complications, medical tools used in childbirth, diseases that occur during pregnancy and in newborns, abortion and miscarriage, and post-natal illnesses.

Cordasco, 40-0653; not in Garrison & Morton.

\$ 350.00



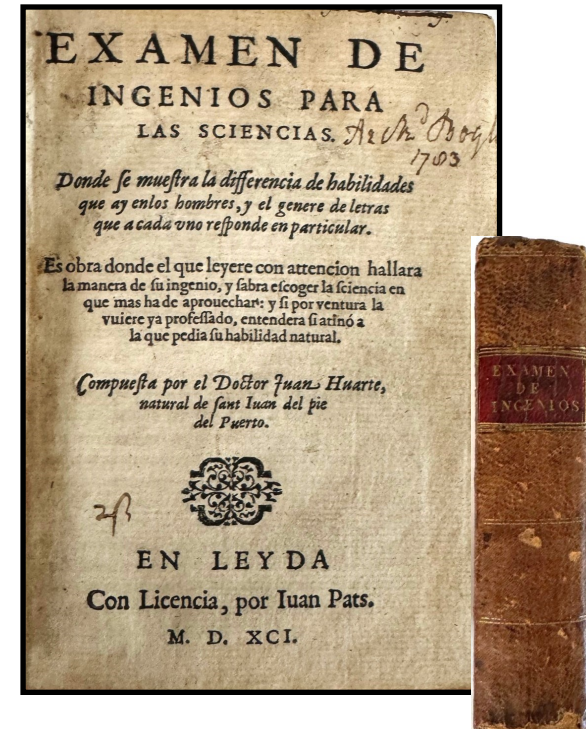
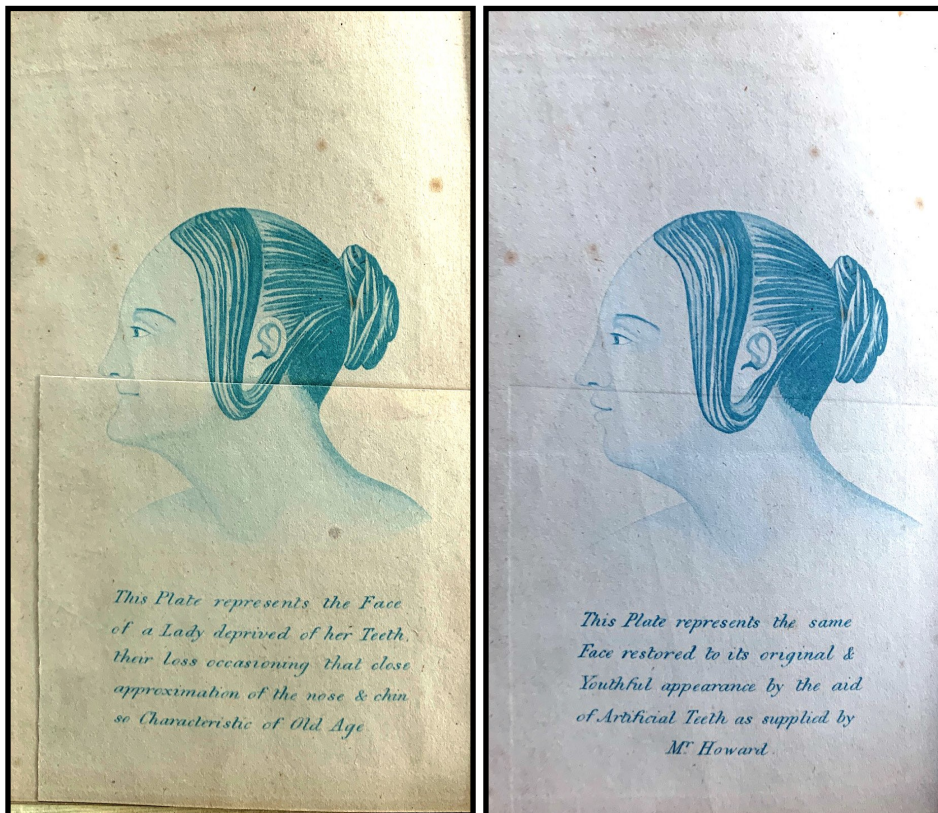
MOVABLE (TRANSFORMATION) PRINT IN DENTISTRY TEXT

19. HOWARD, Thomas

On the loss of teeth and loose teeth; and on the best means of restoring them. London: Simpkin and Marshall 1861. 8vo. 61, [2] pp. Transformation lithographed frontispiece of the profile of a woman with moveable panel showing the profile of a woman without teeth, full-page lithographed plate of dentures with stencil coloring. Original gilt and embossed cloth with protective mylar jacket. A perfect copy.

A curious dental marketing booklet masquerading as educational material. Written in simple language to be accessible to the masses, the text does not, as the title might indicate, offer advice for dental care and hygiene. Rather, it suggests that tooth decay and loss is inevitable, and that missing teeth makes one unattractive and unable to live life functionally. Not to worry, gentle Readers, the book includes the address and operating hours of a renowned dental surgeon, who also happens to be the author. Dr. Howard goes on to describe his innovative methods of making and inserting artificial teeth and gums along with images of the results.

\$ 400.00



PERSONALITY AND INTELLIGENCE BASED ON HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY

20. HUARTE, Juan

Examen de ingenios para las ciencias. Leiden: Juan Pats, 1591. 8vo. [xvi], 304 pp. Contemporary calf; front board loose, small burn hole to A₅ and tear to edge of A₆ with loss of a few words, otherwise a fine copy.

Early and very scarce sixteenth-century edition of Huarte's influential work on human psychology, in which he attempts to determine the connection between the size of the brain and the intelligence of the individual and to ascertain at an early age what career a child is best suited for. It is here that he posited the theory that children can be born the wrong sex for their personality.

The first edition, published in 1575 in Spanish, was "the first attempt to show the connection between psychology and physiology" (Garrison-Morton). The first edition of this English translation appeared in 1594.

Only later editions in Durling and Wellcome; Palau VI, 116487; Garrison-Morton, 4964; Hunter & Macalpine, p. 46 (English ed.).

\$ 2500.00

MEDICATIONS AND HOW MUCH TO PRESCRIBE

21. JADELOT, Jean-François-Nicolas

De l'art d'employer les médicamens. Paris: Croullebois, 1805. 8vo. viii, 172 pp. Folding letterpress plate. 19th-century calf-backed marbled boards, yellow edges. In excellent condition. [Bound With:]

Avis sur les moyens de prévenir la contagion et d'en arrêter les progrès. Moulins: L. Desrosiers 1812. 1^o. 4 pp. Ownership inscription. [Bound With:]

MAGENDIE, François

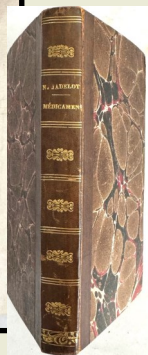
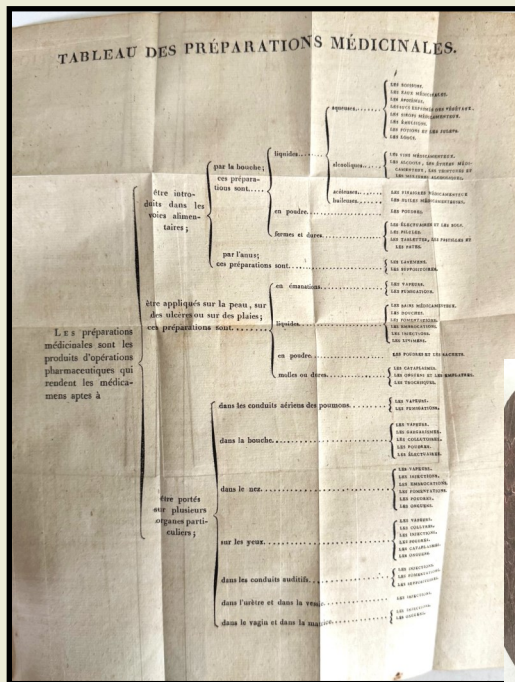
Formulaire pour la préparation et l'emploi de plusieurs nouveaux médicamens. Paris: Méquignon-Marvis 1822. viii, 86 pp. Ownership inscription on title.

I: Only edition, a pharmacological guide to dosage. Here the French physician Jadelot breaks down different types of medications—syrups, powders, unguents, suppositories, injections, vapors, etc.—and recommends which are most effective on particular parts of the body. He also provides recipes and dosage amounts for each type. Rare, OCLC records American copies at Harvard and NLM only.

II: A public hygiene flyer on limiting the spread of plague. The text suggests keeping windows and doors open when there is illness in one's house, making and treating the space with disinfectant (providing a recipe), and fumigating regularly.

III: Second edition of this medical recipe book. It provides instructions for preparation, dosage, and administration of 13 compounds, including morphine, ipecac, veratridine, and iodine.

\$ 1850.00



HANDBOOK ON MAINTAINING HEALTH WHILST TRAVELING

22. KITCHINER, William

The traveller's oracle; or, maxims for locomotion: containing precepts for promoting the pleasures and hints for preserving the health of travellers. London: Henry Colburn, 1827. Two volumes. 8vo. viii, 264; viii, 336 pp. Publisher's catalogue, 12 pages, dated Dec., 1827, bound into Volume I before the title. With 8 songs of printed music. Uncut in the original boards, paper spine labels; a wonderful copy.

Although stated second edition on the title of Volume II and on both spine labels, the first volume is a re-issue of the first printing of the same year and there is little or no difference in the printings, both of which occurred in 1827. Kitchiner (1775-1827), an English optician, provides advice on some of the undiscussed fundamentals of travel, including where and what to eat and drink on the road, travel companions, appearance, conversation, packing, expenses, conducting oneself in foreign countries, letters of credit, mail, and of great importance dealing with horses. The greatest focus, however, is his discussion of maintaining health while on the road. Important instruction is given on the type of shoes to wear on horseback or in the carriage, which medicines to take with you, sleeping well (and where to make that happen), different geographically-related illnesses and diseases and how to prevent or prepare for them, and many other ways to maintain and preserve one's health.

The author's medical observations benefit any and all types of travelers, with the intention of gaining the most pleasure and profit from any trip abroad.

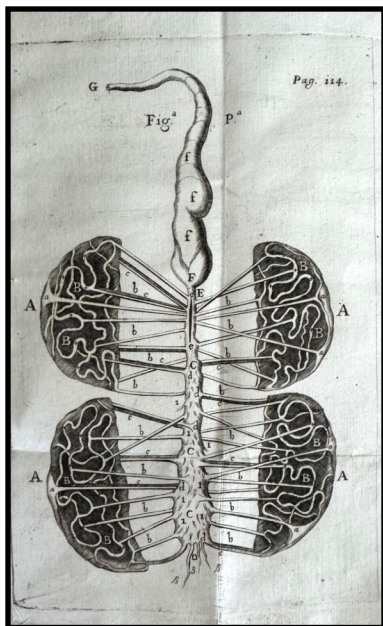
In addition to his medical practice, Kitchiner was a very famous celebrity chef in his time. Indeed, he is credited with inventing the potato chip, the first recipe of which having been printed in his work entitled *The cook's oracle* (1817).

DNB, XI, pp. 231-232; Wellcome, III, p. 399.

\$ 1200.00



RARE WORK ON THE MALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS



23. LEALI, Leale

De partibus semen conficientibus in viro. Padua: Cadorinum, 1686. 12mo. [vi], 148, [2] pp. With 2 engraved plates on one sheet, folded. Contemporary binder's boards, manuscript spine title. A fine copy in original condition.

First edition, rare, of only the second book published about the male reproductive system (the first being de Graaf's *De virorum organis generationi* in 1668, which is quoted here on p. 20.) The text describes function and physiology of the testes and sperm. The plates illustrate the testes and the vas deferens, with each part identified and explained in the preceding pages.

Leale Leali (d. 1726) was an Italian professor who taught surgery, botany, and practical medicine. This is his only extant publication. The two plates appear as one uncut sheet in this copy; most others have them cut and bound separately.

OCLC records only 4 copies in America (Johns Hopkins, Penn, NLM, Harvard); *Rép. Gén. des sciences médicales* 29: 90.

\$ 5200.00

THE BEGINNING OF MICROBIOLOGY

24. LEEUWENHOEK, Antoni van

Arcana naturae detecta; Continuatio arcanorum naturae detectorum . . . Delft: Apud Henricum a Krooneveld, 1695; 1697. Two volumes in one. 4to. [viii], 568, [14]; [ii], 192 pp., plus 8 pages of index. Engraved allegorical title, portrait of author, and 34 engraved plates (26 folding) plus numerous text illustrations. Nineteenth century half-morocco and marbled boards; plates are very sharp and the text very clean. An excellent copy.

First edition of the *Arcana* and first edition in Latin of the *Continuatio*. Leeuwenhoek's most important discoveries are contained in this celebrated series of letters to the Royal Society of London, to Robert Hooke, Christopher Wren and Christian Huygens. Leeuwenhoek communicates his epoch-making experiments with the microscope, revealing to his contemporaries a previously unknown and fascinating aspect of nature -- the world of microorganisms. Among the remarkable discoveries described in the present text are the first reasonably accurate account of red blood corpuscles in vertebrates and invertebrates, the first fully described spermatozoa and protozoa, infusoria and rotifera, and proof that living organisms are always the product of pre-existing parents of their own species. His work and Hooke's "raised problems on the concepts of creation, sexual generation, genetics, the structure of plants and animals and their relations, which they themselves could not solve. Though one can say with truth that protozoology, bacteriology and microbiology begin with Leeuwenhoek."

The first work contains the ninety-two letters through 1695; the second is a continuation and contains the remaining fifteen letters.

Dobell, 25, 26; Osler, 1020, 1021; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 166; Singer, *History of Biology*, pp. 166-69; Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, p. 19; Wolf, *History of Science*, II, pp. 420-22.

\$ 18,500.00



SEX MANUAL FOR MARRIED COUPLES

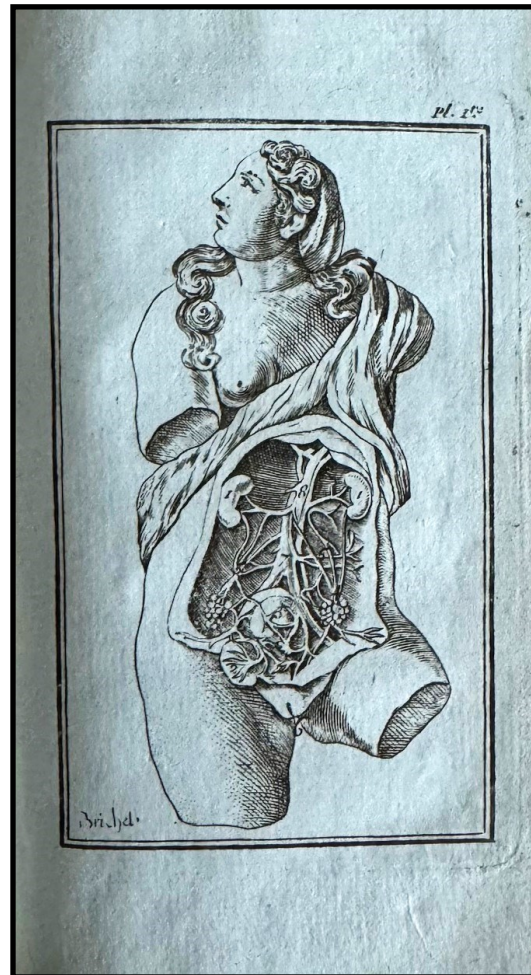
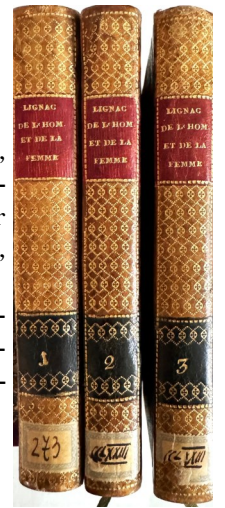
25. LIGNAC, Louis François Luc de

De l'homme et de la femme considérés physiquement dans l'état du mariage. Lille: C.F.J. LeHoucq, 1778-9. Three volumes. 12mo. viii, 378, [1]; [iv], 271, [1]; [iv], 254, [2] pp. Engraved title and 15 engraved plates printed on blue paper. Contemporary richly gilt half sheep over green marbled boards, edges sprinkled red, green silk markers. Bookplates of the Duchesse de Croy nee Arenberg, a fabulous provenance from a member of the two noble families, possibly Marie Ludmilla Rosa Sophie Antonie Gasparine de Ligne-Arenberg (1870-1953), or one of her relatives, who clearly relished this multi-volume text. A gorgeous set.

Enlarged edition of this sex manual for married couples. The text covers seduction, the act of copulation, sterility, sexual health, genital organs, puberty, virginity, menstruation, and childbirth. It also describes substances that affect sexual health, refutes common misconceptions about sex, and explores the sexual customs of foreign societies. The plates show the reproductive anatomy of men and women, hermaphroditism, and fetuses in utero. A chapter of explanatory text about the plates and an alphabetical index conclude the third volume.

Lignac (1740-1809) was a French physician turned journalist.

\$ 700.00



THE ORIGINATOR OF CRIMINOLOGY AS A SCIENCE

26. LOMBROSO, Cesare

L'uomo delinquente studiato in rapporto all' antropologia, alla giurisprudenza ed alle psichiatria (cause e rimedi). Turin: Fratelli Bocca Editori, 1897. 8vo. [vi], 677 pp. With numerous charts and graphs in the text. Original printed wrappers bound into comorocco-backed marbled boards (front board detached). Presentation copy from the author, signed on the front wrapper and a small photograph of the author, signed by him, pasted onto the title page.

Limited edition of Lombroso's great work, one of 100 copies signed, and greatly expanded from the 1876 first printing. The author's revolutionary study of the morally depraved individual. It is here that Lombroso unfolds 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. These theories initiated a branch of psychiatric research which exerted a powerful influence on the question of criminal responsibility and the insanity plea.

"Lombroso believed that society could be preserved and protected by applying naturalistic and anthropological methods in criminology. He had many supporters, but also many adversaries. Physicians and students from all over the world came to Turin to study his doctrine. He dedicated his life to the ultimate aim of preserving the rights of individuals."

This book is rare; OCLC locates 10 copies, none in America; *History of Physical Anthropology*, I, pp. 618-19; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 364 (both first printings). \$ 7500.00



PERSECUTION COMPLEX

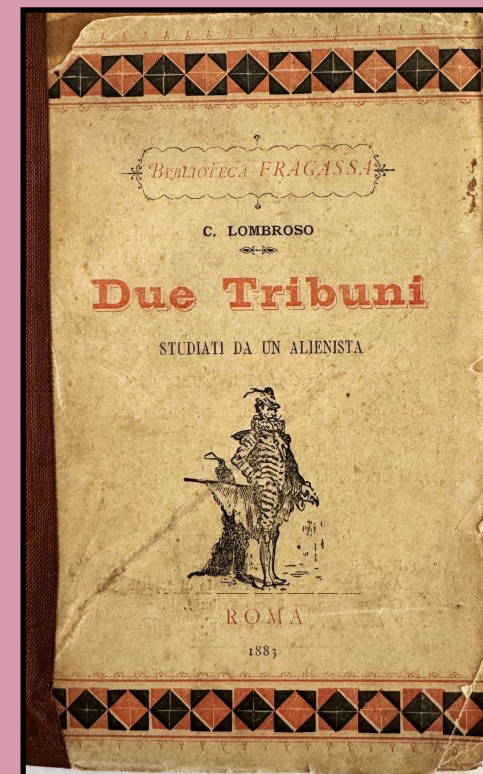
27. LOMBROSO, C[esare]

Due tribuni. Studiata da un alienista. Roma: Casa Editrice A. Sommaruga, 1883. 8vo. xvi, 128 pp., plus 14 pages publisher's advertisements. Original printed wrappers, front wrapper detached; interior browned, otherwise a good unopened copy.

First and only edition of Lombroso's intriguing study of a persecution complex in which he compares and contrasts eccentric personalities. He here describes one Tito Livio Cianchettini (1821-1900), a Roman newspaperman also known as "the philosopher of the sidewalk" who published, edited and distributed his own satirical journal, "The Traverso of the Ideas," in which he criticized the evils of humanity. While many regarded him as crazy, a few, including Lombroso, thought he was a genius. Through his analysis of characters like Cianchettini, Lombroso proposes a new psychiatric-zoologic theory and concludes with examples of "crazy politics" to highlight his theory.

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.

\$ 850.00



CESARE LOMBROSO

*A Mr. Frost
London
I.*

L'UOMO DELINQUENTE

IN RAPPORTO
ALL'ANTROPOLOGIA, ALLA GIURISPRUDENZA ED ALLA PSICHIATRIA

(CAUSE E RIMEDI)

Edizione di soli 100 esemplari.



TORINO
FRATELLI BOCCA EDITORI

LIBRAI DI S. M. IL RE D'ITALIA

SUCCORSALI

MILANO
Corso Vittorio Em., 21.

ROMA
Via del Corso, 216-217.

FIRENZE
Via Cerretani, 8.

Depositi a PALERMO-MESSINA-CATANIA

1897



THE FASCINATING HISTORY OF RABIES

28. MEASE, James (preface by LETTSON, J[ohn] C[oakley])

An essay on the disease produced by the bite of a mad dog, or other rabid animal. London: C. Dilly, 1793. 8vo. xvi, 179 pp. Half calf and marbled boards; spine rubbed and both inner hinges cracked but otherwise in very good condition.

Second edition, though much enlarged from a first printing as a dissertation the prior year in Philadelphia. By the late eighteenth century, doctors and scientists were still trying to pinpoint the exact cause of rabies, which had been known since around 2000 BC. Ancient Mesopotamian laws dictated that the owner of a dog showing symptoms of rabies should take preventive measures against bites. If another person were bitten by a rabid dog and later died, the owner was heavily fined. Some physicians believed that rabies developed spontaneously due to exposure to extreme heat or a lack of water. Others asserted more outlandish theories—perhaps rabies was caused by a worm that could be found under the tongue of the inflicted. The Roman physician Celsus correctly suggested that rabies was transmitted by the saliva of the biting animal. He incorrectly suggested a cure for rabies by holding the victim under water. Those that didn't drown died of rabies. Other cures for rabies included burning the wounds with a hot poker and laying hair of the rabid dog on the wound or ingesting by the patient. Madstones, or calcified hairballs found in the stomachs of cows, goats and deer were thought to have curative powers by drawing the madness out of the bite wound. Abraham Lincoln is reported to have transported his son, Robert, from Springfield, Illinois to Terre Haute, Indiana for madstone treatment in 1849 after being bitten by a rabid dog. Robert survived.

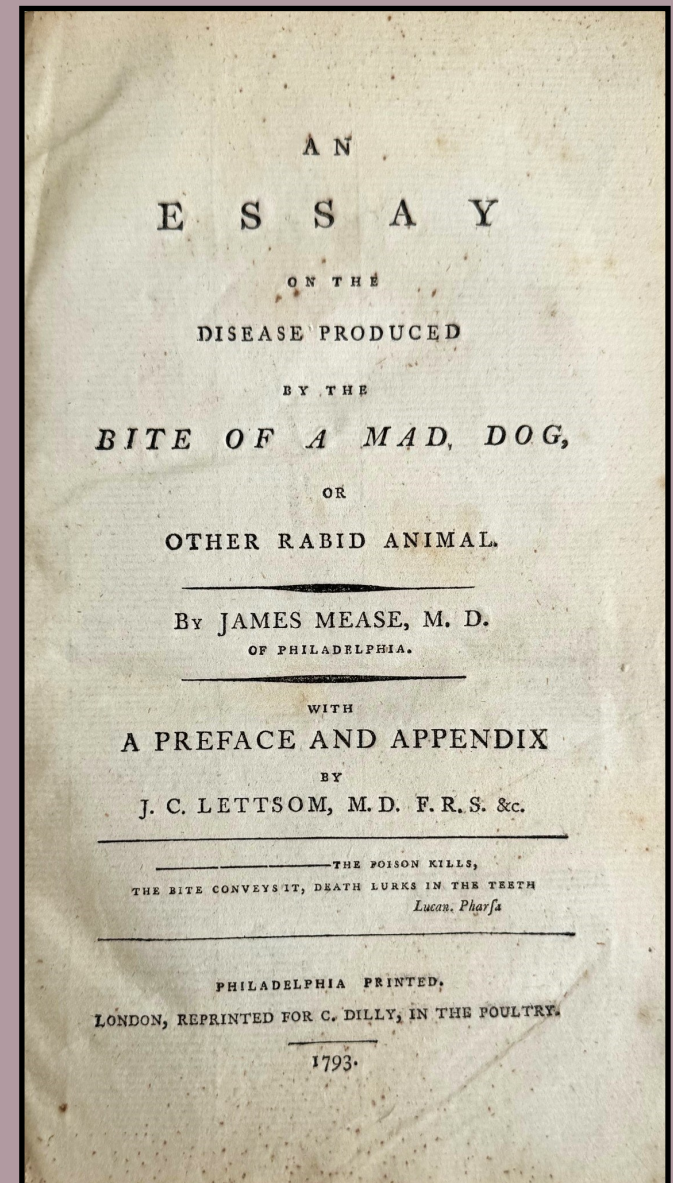
It was not uncommon for a person bitten by a dog merely suspected of being rabid to commit suicide or to be killed by others. Mease surveys these conjectures but confirmed that the disease is caused by contact with the saliva of a rabid dog. In his preface, Mease says that he decided to write this book to combat the proliferation of quack rabies remedies. This book showcases the early development of the study and treatment of rabies. Despite the robust international discourse about the disease, the rabies vaccine would not be developed until 1885.

This edition includes a preface and appendix added by Lettson (1744-1815), English physician and the founder of the Medical Society of London. The appendix includes lectures, studies, and correspondence on rabies by Lettson and other English physicians. In his preface to this edition, Lettson says, "The great importance of the subject of discussion, and the ingenious and practical manner in which the author has elucidated it, induce me to think it worthy of republication."

Mease (1771-1846) was an American doctor and scientist. While he published several books on medicine, geography, and agriculture throughout his life, he is best-known today as the inventor of tomato-based ketchup.

Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 1263 (for the dissertation).

\$ 950.00



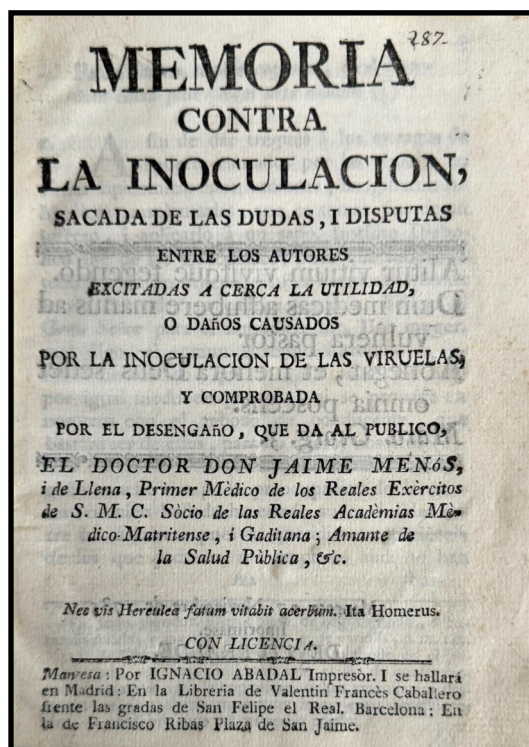
EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ANTI-VAXXER

29. MENÓS, Jaime

Memoria contra la inoculación, sacada de las dudas, i disputas entre los autores excitadas acerca la utilidad, o daños causados por la inoculación de las viruelas; y comprobada por el desengaño, que da al público. Ignacio Abadal, Manresa 1785. 4to. 52 pp. Marbled wrappers.

First edition. Little appears to be known about Dr Jaime Menós other than his presence as physician to the Spanish expedition against Algeria in 1775. As with today's anti-vaxxers, his arguments protesting inoculation against smallpox were legion: inoculation caused as many deaths as smallpox; the medical basis for inoculation was ill founded; inoculation increased the danger of infection from smallpox and from other diseases; that it provided no protection against other poxes, etc. Francisco Salvá, the champion of inoculation published a reply under the nom de plume Dr. Gil Blas (Barcelona, 1786), and in turn there was a counter-counter attack (Madrid 1787). One of the fine early polemics on vaccination.

OCLC locates 4 copies in America (Yale, NYAM, NLM, Duke); Palau, 1645494. \$ 2250.00



ORIGINAL SOUTH AMERICAN MEDICAL SCHOOL REGULATIONS

30. [MONTEVIDEO MEDICAL SCHOOL]

Reglamento de la Facultad de Medicina de Montevideo. Montevideo: Imprenta a vapor de La Tribuna, 1877. 8vo. [ii], 22 pp. Original printed wrappers.

First printing. On May 15, 1877, this first publication of the regulations of the medical school appeared in Montevideo establishing a five-year curriculum, which included a course on hygiene in the second year and legal medicine and toxicology in the fourth. The professors who taught these courses were medical doctors of great renown.

OCLC locates no copies in America, just a single copy at the BnF. \$ 1450.00

THE FIRST TRANSLATION OF PAVLOV'S CLASSIC WORK

31. PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovich

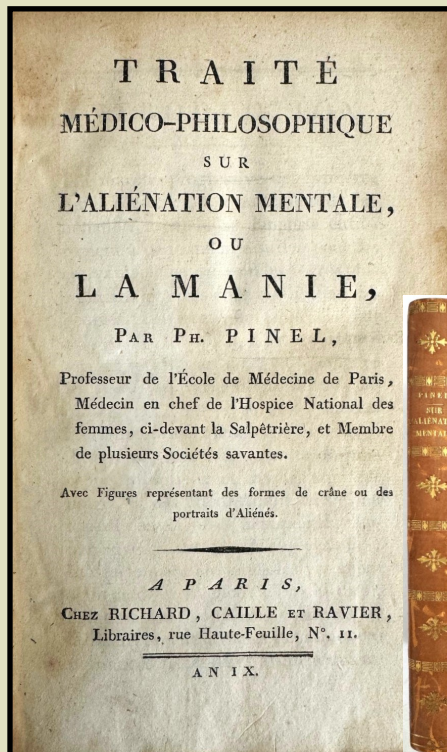
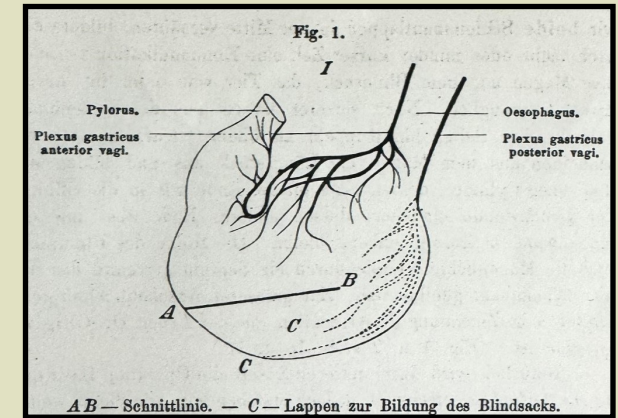
Die arbeit der verdauungsdrusen. Autorisierte übersetzung aus dem Russischen von Dr. A. Walther. Wiesbaden: J. F. Bergmann, 1898. 8vo. xii, 199 pp., including half-title. With 17 text illustrations. Contemporary wrappers; an excellent copy though the title and following leaf are detached. Preserved in a folding clamshell box.

First edition in German and the first translation into any Western language. It contains a special introduction and additions by the author. The original in Russian was printed the prior year. This work has been described as the greatest contribution to our knowledge of the physiology of digestion. Pavlov and his followers extended the implications of their discovery to the complex behavior patterns of human beings, anticipating, perhaps unwittingly, the psychological manipulation of the mind that influenced the social sciences as profoundly as the discoveries of Darwin and Freud.

Pavlov (1849-1936) Russian physiologist, was awarded the Nobel prize for medicine in 1904. His demonstration of conditioned reflexes and automatic responses in dogs had consequences not only for medicine, but for political practices, the sociological sciences, and psychology as well.

Dibner, 135; Lilly Library, p. 241; PMM, 385 (cites the Russian, but used this edition for the exhibition).

\$ 950.00



ONE OF THE "FOREMOST MEDICAL CLASSICS"

32. PINEL, Philippe

Traité médico-philosophique sur l'aliénation mentale, ou la manie. Paris: Richard, Caille & Ravier, An IX (1801). 8vo. lvi, 318 pp. With 2 engraved plates and 1 folding table. Contemporary calf-backed marbled boards; spine gilt; a fine copy with an ownership signature on the half-title.

First edition of what Garrison considered one of the foremost medical classics. Pinel (1745-1826), a Paris physician and founder of the French School of Psychiatry, devoted his life to treatment of the insane. Shocked by inhumane conditions in mental institutions, he dispensed with use of chains and placed his patients under the care of specially selected physicians. This classic work "located the origin of mental disease in pathological changes in the brain and gave great impetus to the humanitarian treatment of the insane" (Heirs).

Garrison & Morton, 4922; Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 1070; Norman, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 54; Waller, 7456; Lilly, 155.

\$ 3500.00

THE NEW SCIENCE OF HISTOLOGY

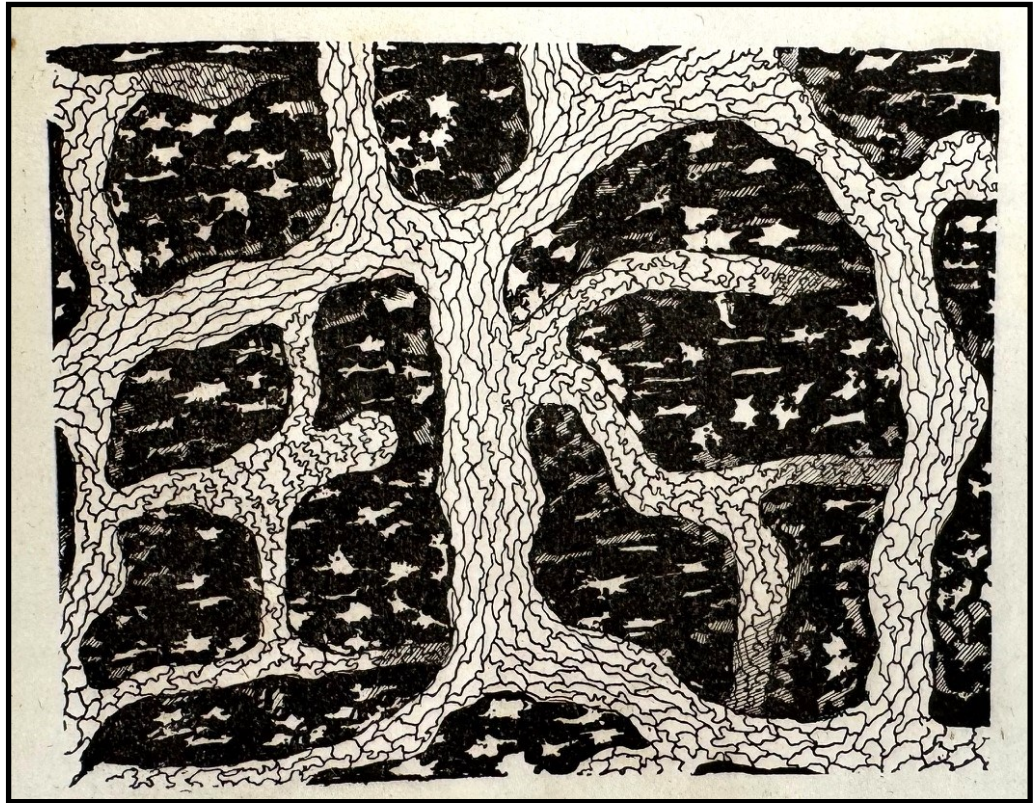
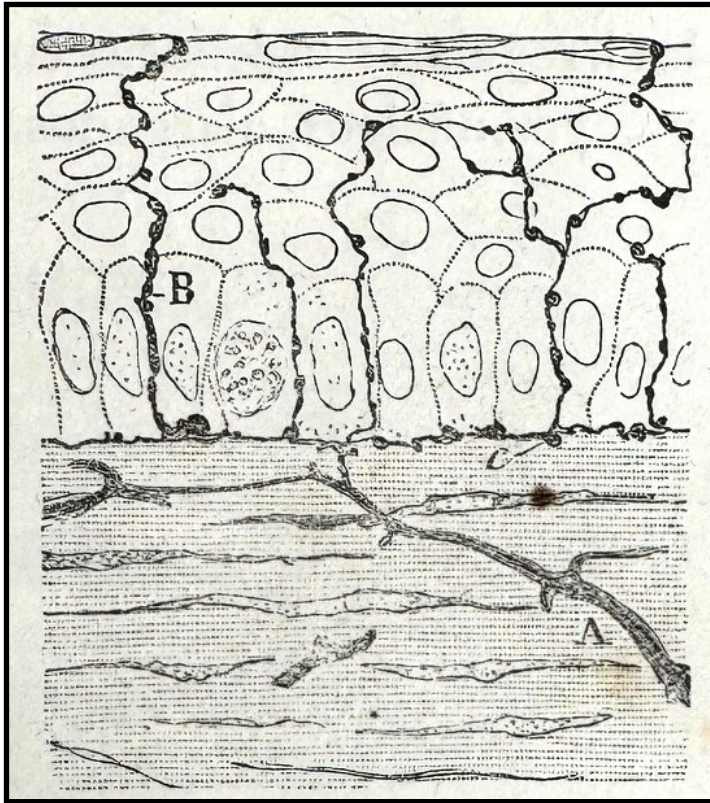
33. RAMÓN Y CAJAL, Santiago

Manual de histología normal y técnica micrográfica. Valencia: Librería de Pascual Aguilar, 1889. 8vo. 8, 692, [4] pp. With 203 text engravings. Bound into modern quarter-calf over linen boards; occasional browning. Signature of Miguel Ballesteros Sierra of Valladolid with his annotations.

First edition, and a great rarity. This extensive work on histology and microscopic technique was Cajal's first full book, and was sold out within a few days. It contains all his own observations in this new science of histology. He modified the silver-staining technique developed earlier by Golgi, applying the method to make his classical study of the structure of all parts of the central nervous system. The engravings illustrate microscopic views of cells, nerves, etc., as well as contemporary instruments and apparatus. This work laid the histological foundations of our present knowledge of the nervous system. A second edition was published in 1893.

The discoveries of Ramón y Cajal (1852-1934), the eminent Spanish histologist, became fundamental to modern neurological research, especially his work in mapping the neurones and their structural interrelations in the retina, brain, and spinal cord.

Craigie, E. Horne, *Recollections of My Life. Santiago Ramón y Cajal* (Bibliography, No. 1); Haymaker-Schiller, *Founders of Neurology*, pp. 147-51; Nobel, *the Man & His Prizes*, pp. 243-45; Palau, 247417. \$ 4500.00



THE NEURON DOCTRINE

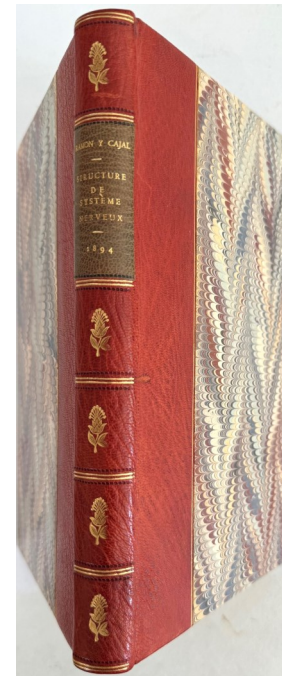
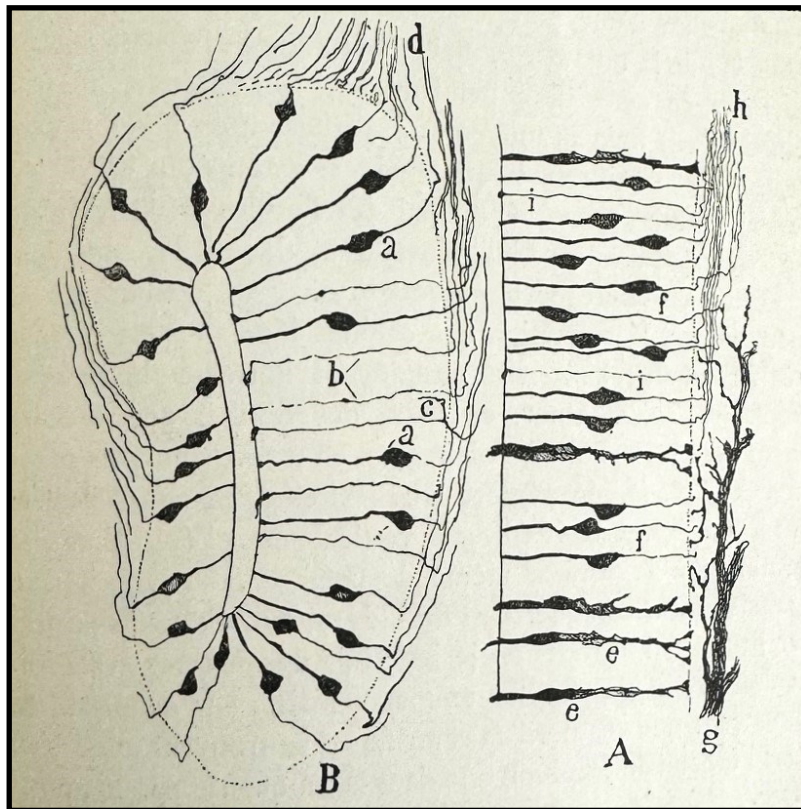
34. RAMON Y CAJAL, Santiago

Les nouvelles idées sur la structure du système nerveux chez l'homme et chez les vertébrés. Paris: C. Reinwald & Cie, 1894. 8vo. xvi, 200, [3] pages, including half-title and errata leaf. With 49 text illustrations. Morocco-backed marbled boards, spine with gilt decorations and spine label; new endpapers. An excellent copy, clean and without any staining or soiling.

First edition in french in book form of the enlarged version of a 1892 paper in Spanish summarizing Cajal's findings in support of the neuron doctrine. Using Golgi's staining technique on embryonic tissue, Cajal "established that nerve cell axons, although they ended in the gray matter of the central nervous system in many ways, did not link up with other axon terminals to form networks; and furthermore, that there was no physical continuity between one nerve cell and another" (Norman). Ramon y Cajal established the histological basis of modern neuroscience, for which he shared the 1906 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Camillo Golgi.

Garrison-Morton 1287 (note); Norman, 1778 (original version in Spanish).

\$ 1250.00



ILLUSTRATED DENTAL TREATISE

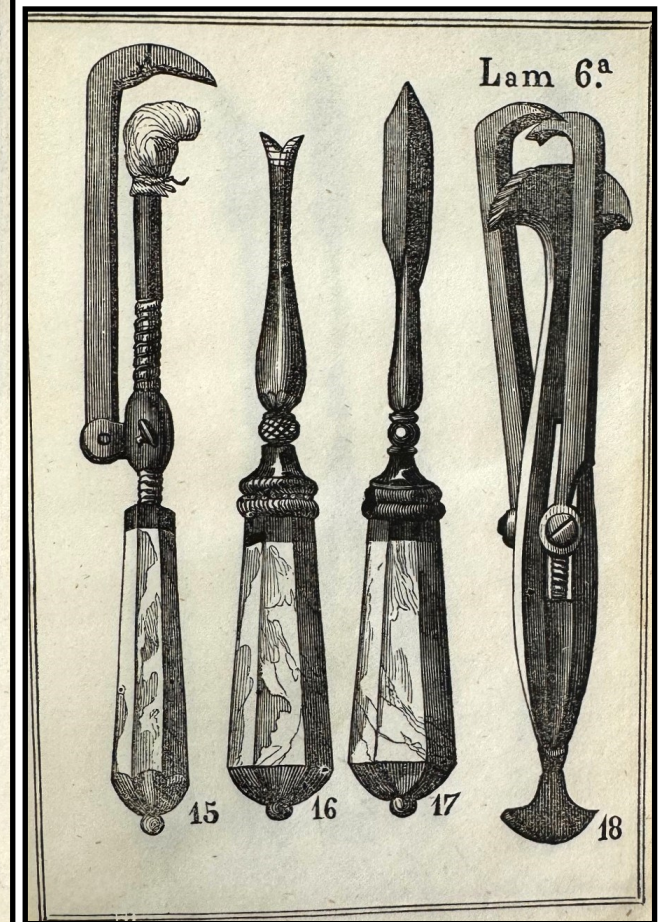
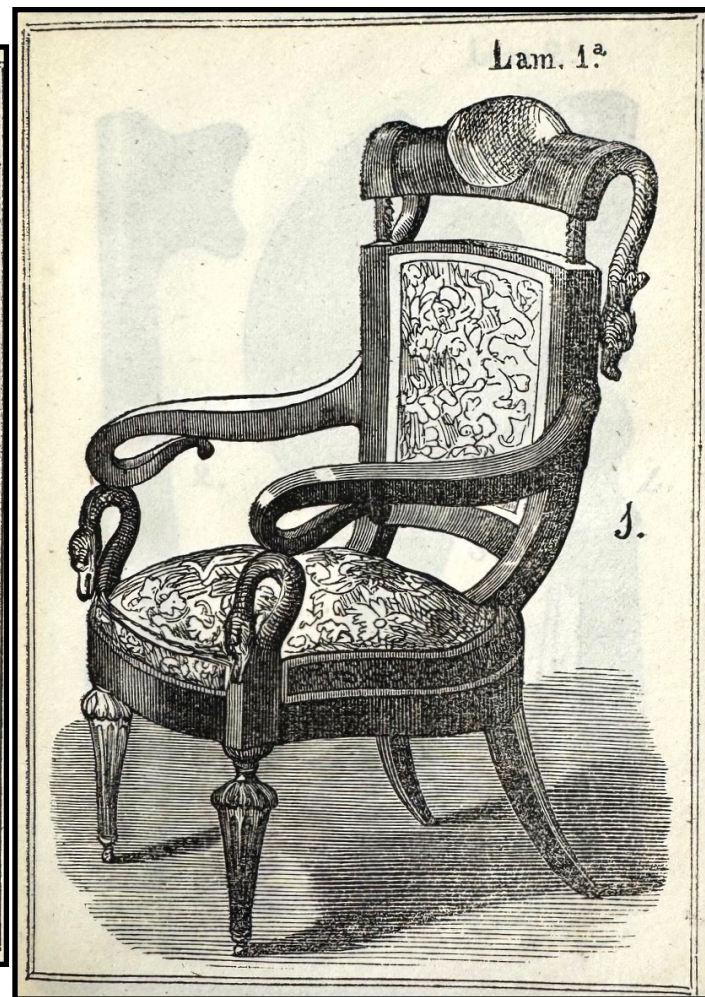
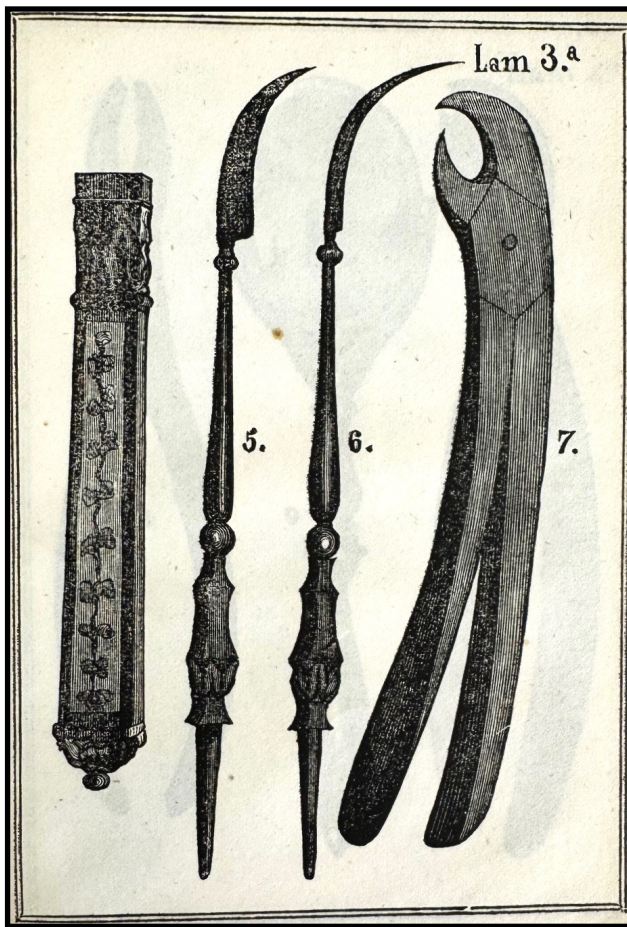
35. ROTONDO, D. Antonio

Tratado completo de la extraccion de los dientes, muelas y raigones, y modo de limpiar la dentadura, precedido dealgunas observaciones sobre la odontalgia y otras no menos interesantes, para uso de los que se dediquen a la cirugia menor o ministrante. Madrid: Imprenta de Diaz, 1846. 16mo. 142 pp., including half-title. With 7 full-page engraved plates. Original printed wrappers bound into contemporary morocco; an excellent copy.

First edition of this rare treatise on dentistry from the nineteenth century, specifically on the extraction of teeth and molars, with observations on the problems that may arise when performing any surgery in the mouth. In addition, the author treats the challenges of patients if they are children, and explains the function of toothpaste, how to brush your teeth properly, etc. The book is illustrated with a total of 7 full-page copper engravings, representing the different instruments used in dentistry, as well as a very nice-looking dental chair.

Rare; OCLC locates only 7 copies in America (NYU, Rochester, UCLA, Michigan, Penn, Alabama, Harvard).

\$ 1500.00



MEDICAL ODDITIES IN POPULAR CULTURE

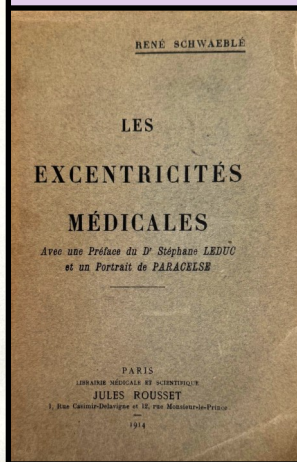
36. SCHWAEBLÉ, René

Les excentricités médicales. Paris: Jules Rousset, 1914. 8vo. 156, [1] pp. Frontispiece portrait of Paracelsus, engraved illustration in the text. Original blue printed wrappers. An excellent copy.

Only edition, an historical compendium of medical oddities in popular culture. The text addresses the Paracelsian homunculus, possession, hysteria, clairvoyance, animal magnetism, and occult healing, with case studies and bibliographic references. While the author employs no scientific method to prove or disprove the veracity of these cases, he invites the reader to consider medical advances in the framework of the fantastical. For example, skin and organs grafted onto an unrelated body tend to accept the host and grow, not unlike a homunculus. Furthermore, it is not uncommon to leave several eggs in one place and come back to find one fewer, and who is to say that the lost egg did not spontaneously become a tiny human and wander off?

Schwaebélé (1873-1922) was a French author of primarily fiction. He had no medical training, which is probably why he employed Dr. Stéphane Leduc of the Nantes medical school to write the preface.

OCLC locates 2 copies in America (Johns Hopkins, NLM); not in Caillet. \$ 750.00



CAUSES OF HANDICAPS IN AND CURES OF ORATORY DEFECTS

37. THELWALL, John

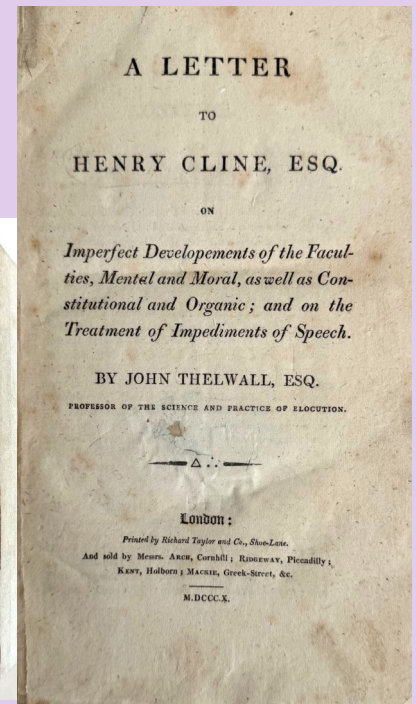
A letter to Henry Cline, Esq., on imperfect developments of the faculties, mental and moral, as well as constitutional and organic; and on the treatment of impediments of speech. London: Richard Taylor, 1810. 8vo. viii, 271, [1] pp., plus a leaf paginated 63-64 entitled "Order of succession of an entire course of lectures on the science and practice of elocution." Plain boards rebacked in dark calf, spine in compartments with morocco spine label; new endpapers, half-title glued to the verso of the fly-leaf in the gutter with small tear to upper left corner. A fine uncut copy.

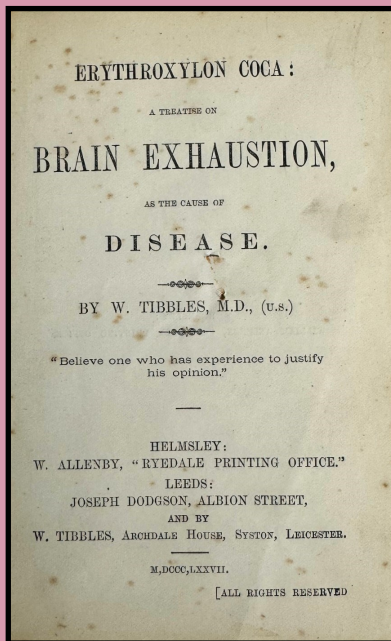
First edition of one of the earliest works on mental deficiency and one of Thelwall's scarcest titles. "Thelwall recognized that sensory deprivation could be a cause of apparent mental defect through his work with handicapped children. He established criteria for distinguishing between intellectual capability and performance" (G&M).

Thelwall (1764-1834) showed little desire to operate his father's silk merchant business after he died, instead being drawn to literature and the arts. His interest in radical politics grew with the French Revolution. After the turn of the century, Thelwall settled down as a teacher of oratory, gradually concentrating his attention upon the cure of stammering and more generally upon the correction of defects arising from malformation of the organs of speech. He was remarkably successful.

Cline (1750-1827), under whom Thelwall studied and became lasting friends, was a lecturer in anatomy and medicine and president of the Royal College of Surgeons.

DNB, XIX, pp. 591-593;
Garrison-Morton 4969.2. Hunter
& Macalpine, pages 656-657.
\$ 2500.00





USING COCAINE TO COMBAT BRAIN EXHAUSTION

38. TIBBLES, William

Erythroxyton Coca: a treatise on brain exhaustion, as the cause of disease. Helmsley: W. Allenby; Leeds: Joseph Dodgson and W. Tibbles, 1877. 8vo. 311 pp., plus 6 pages publisher's advertisements. Publisher's blind-stamped blue cloth, author and title in gilt on spine.

First edition of the first full-length book on cocaine in English, describing the beneficial powers of coca leaves. The author clearly states that "the only sure means of restoring diseased persons is by aiding nature in her efforts to regain an equilibrium of action, by increasing the quantity of nervous energy, or vital force."

And this, as we all know, can be done by cocaine. He discusses various diseases and their treatment through dietetics and of course through the use of cocaine. Now he does in fact point out potential negative effects but pushes on to say that exercise, proper clothing, proper nutrition, etc., can work to prohibit any downside. The author apparently used coca leaves for years and claims thousands of cures of various ailments. He is focused on vital power to effect replenishment of the brain (which in disease suffers from "exhaustion") and the nervous system. An interesting factor is the advertisement for a "Compound Essence of Cocaine" which is included in the advertisements.

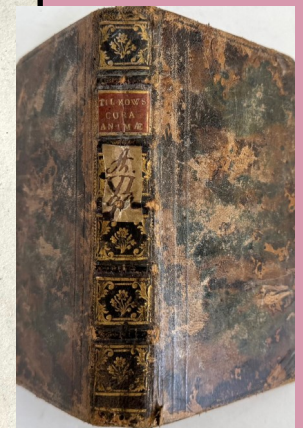
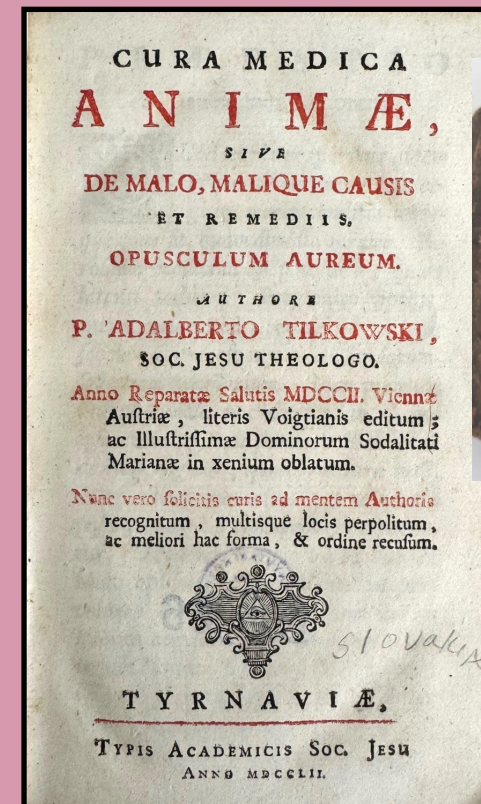
Rare; OCLC locates 3 copies in America (Yale, Harvard, Missouri Botanical Garden) and 3 in the United Kingdom. \$ 1200.00

SELF-HELP COMPENDIUM FOR THE MORALLY ILL

39. TILKOWSKI, P. Adelberto (TYLKOWSKY)

Cura medica animae, sive de malo, malique causis et remediis, opusculum aureum. Tyrnaviae (Hungary): Typis Academicis Soc. Jesu, 1752. 8vo. 315, [9]; [44] pp. Title in red and black, beautiful woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary tree calf, sprinkled edges; interior fine.

A curious treatise examining a combination of physical and moral elements needed to give patients the best opportunity of life and health. In the first section, Tilkowski treats one's inner weaknesses in general, outlining many of the causes. He then proceeds to detail specific maladies such as hypocrisy, ingratitude, avarice and lying, and lays out the means by which one can overcome these particular problems. Tilkowski (1625-1695), a Jesuit, was a prodigious writer on subjects including theology, mathematics, poetry and philosophy. This work, first published in 1676 (*De malo, malique causis et remediis*), was significant in its field, especially in relation to the world today. No doubt had he lived in this time he would have had his own television talk show. \$ 750.00



EFFECTS OF AND TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOLISM

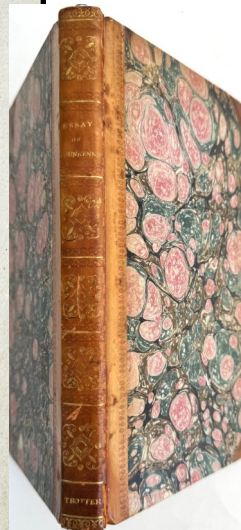
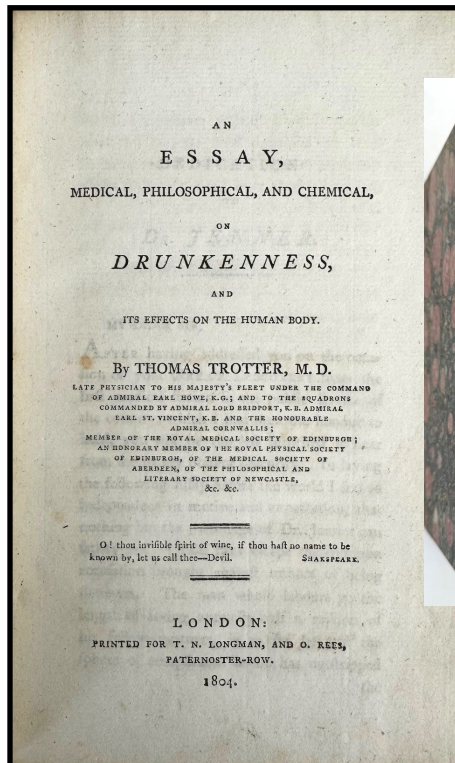
40. TROTTER, Thomas

An essay, medical, philosophical, and chemical, on drunkenness, and its effects on the human body. London: T.N. Longman, and O. Rees, 1804. 8vo. ix, [iii], 203, [1] pp., including half-title and list of books published by the same author on the verso of the last printed leaf. Contemporary half-calf and marbled boards, marbled edges; interior fine.

First edition of the first medical treatise on alcoholism and its treatment. Trotter “placed drunkenness within the realm of psychological medicine by identifying the mind as the cause of the affliction, rather than the consequence of lax morality. He noted the clinical effects of alcohol and its abuse and recommended that physicians first gain the confidence of their alcoholic patients, then deprive them ‘at once’ of all alcoholic beverages” (Norman). “Trotter defines drunkenness, describes its symptoms, discusses the effects alcohol has on the body, lists diseases resulting from alcoholism, and considers methods of treatment” (Heirs).

Garrison & Morton 2071.1; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1172; Hunter and Macalpine, pp. 587-591; Norman 2098; Shaw et Shoemaker, 29975.

\$ 2150.00



MEDICAL TREATISE ON PREMATURE BURIAL

41. WINSLOW, Jakob Benignus; BRUHIER, Jacques-Jean (translator)

Dissertation sur l'incertitude des signes de la mort, et l'abus des enterremens. Paris: Morel, Prault, and Simon, 1742. 8vo. viii, 364 pp.

[Bound with]

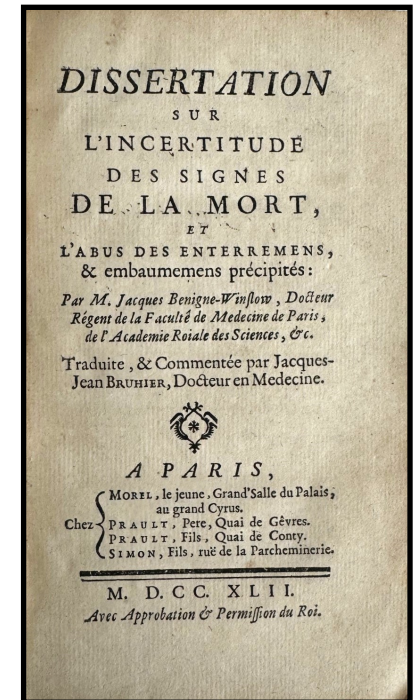
BRUHIER, Jacques-Jean

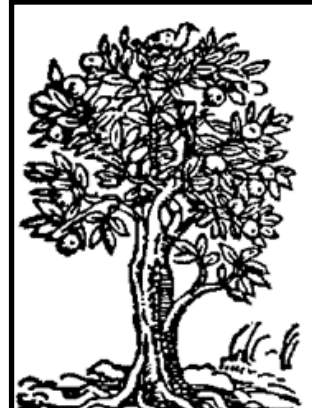
Memoire sur la nécessité d'un réglement général au sujet des enterremens. Paris: Morel, Prault, and Simon, 1745. 8vo. 36 pp. Two works in one. Contemporary mottled calf (edges worn), spine and label gilt, edges sprinkled red, green silk marker. Contemporary inscriptions, pen trials, and calculations on the flyleaves and half-title, ownership inscriptions of Marie de Varrennes. In excellent condition.

First edition thus. Winslow asserts that the signs of death accepted by the medical community are unreliable and lead to the interment of living people and supplies several case studies of individuals who had been dissected, buried, and left in a morgue only to be revived. He claims that only the onset of putrefaction can adequately prove death and offers a number of tests to revive a person who appears dead: put horseradish under the nostrils, tickle with a feather, whip the body repeatedly, pour vinegar into the mouth, cut the feet with razors, shove pins under the toenails, and, as a last resort, shove a hot poker into the anus.

It was originally published in 1740 as a short dissertation in Latin; its 29 pages are reproduced here in the front matter. The pamphlet caught the attention of Parisian physician Jacques-Jean Bruhier, who approached Winslow and offered to do a vernacular translation. He added a great deal of notes, case studies, and scholarly material. The success of his edition spurred additional translations as well as criticism across Europe. The second text offered here is Bruhier's prospectus for a nationally mandated checklist of death signs that must be completed before death can be pronounced.

\$ 2500.00





Rootenberg Rare Books & Manuscripts

(818) 788-7765

blroot@rootenbergbooks.com

www.rootenbergbooks.com

@rootenbergbooks

PO Box 5049 Sherman Oaks, California 91403

PO Box 51072 Durham, NC 27717

**BE SURE TO CHECK OUT SOME
OF OUR LATEST CATALOGUES...**

[Spring List](#)

[New York 2024](#)

[California 2024](#)

[The Holiday Catalogue](#)