



Rootenberg Rare Books &  
Manuscripts Presents:

# The Body Enlightenment Catalogue



**ADDRESSED TO WOMEN —  
PROMOTING PEACE AND HARMONY  
BY ACKNOWLEDGING WHAT WE HAVE IN COMMON**

**1. [ANONYMOUS]**

*Merda est salus hominis*. . . . [Italy, 19<sup>th</sup> century]. 8vo. Engraved frontispiece. Contemporary black roan. With the bookplate of Roberto Gabbani engraved by Costante Costantini.

A discourse in the form of a mock-address to an educated and learned public of women. The author is inspired to write this praise after he had accidentally stepped onto a pile of excrement. He addresses the ladies and in the first part theorizes the ancient and noble origins of defecation, from the beginning of time with Adam and Eve. The second part is devoted to the usefulness and benefits of excrement: it's healthy, nourishes the trees and the soil, and provides work to those that transport it from cities to villages. The author ends his tribute talking to poop directly, suggesting it not blame humans that don't appreciate it.

\$ 5500.00

## ANTIQUÉ PORCELAIN ASTHMA INHALER

### 2. [ASTHMA]

Johann Georg Greiner, Rauenstein, Germany, 1850. Blue and white swiebelmotief (Germany art-deco) decorative style for which this company was known. With the Greiner & Sons mark in blue underglaze. All parts complete and in magnificent condition.

The inhaler was designed to heat water and other essences such as camphor for nasal and oral inhalation. It is featured in the book *Die Sammlung* of B. Olonetzky." A similar item is in the Swiss Pharmaceutical Museum in Basel, Switzerland.

In 1739 Johann Georg Greiner obtained a concession from the Duke Georg of Saxony-Meiningen to open a porcelain factory, together with his son. They produced many items of decorative porcelain, but only very few medical items. We have not found any copies of this asthma inhaler in our researches.

Robert E. Röntgen, *Marks on German, Bohemian and Austrian Porcelain: 1710 to the Present*, 1997

\$ 4500.00



## ABNORMAL GROWTHS

### 3. [ASTRUC, Jean]

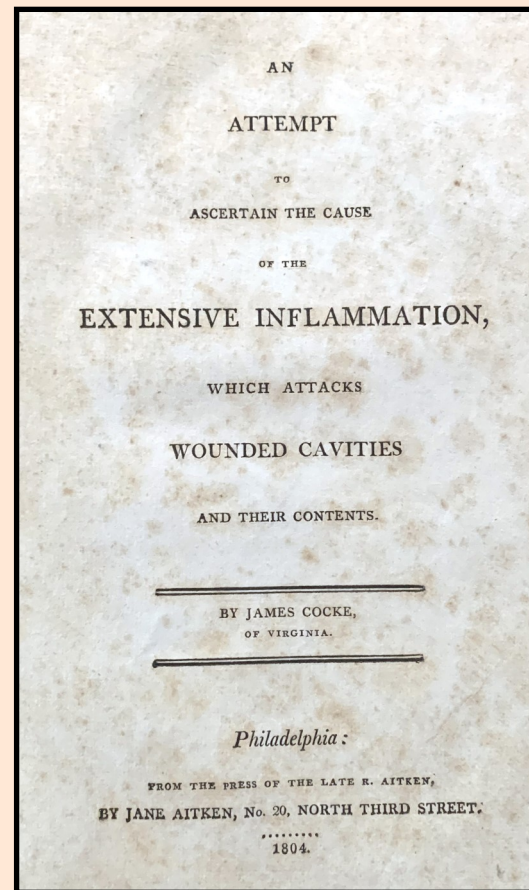
*Traité des tumeurs et des ulcères.* Paris, P. Guillaume Cavelier 1759. Two vols. 12mo. xvii, [iii], 478; [iv], 454 pp. Contemporary mottled calf, spine and labels gilt, red edges (some damage to spines and hinges, but bindings are sound). Old library plates and stamps of McGill University and Boston 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 note are the two "letters" from other contemporary clinicians at the end of Volume II that provide recipes for ointments and oral medications proven effective in treatment.

Jean Astruc was a professor of medicine and in Montpellier and Paris. He is primarily remembered for his groundbreaking research and publications on sexually-transmitted diseases.

Barbier IV:789.

\$ 400.00



## INFLAMMATION EXPLAINED BY A POLITICIAN

### 4. COCKE, James

*An attempt to ascertain the cause of the extensive inflammation, which attacks wounded cavities and their contents.* Philadelphia: Jane Aitken, 1804. 8vo. 36 pp. Disbound.

**First edition.** Cocke (1783-1856) received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania (by way of this thesis). He served as mayor of Williamsburg, Virginia from 1767 to 1768 and again from 1772 to 1773.

Austin, 486

\$ 450.00

## THE MILK DIET

### 5. DOLÄUS (DOLAEUS), Johann

**STEPHENS, William** (trans.) *Dolaeus upon the cure of the gout by milk-diet. To which is prefixed, an essay upon diet.* London: J. Smith and W. Bruce, 1732. 8vo. [viii], vii, [1], 182, [4] pp., including errata and publisher's advertisements. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary polished calf, covers gilt-ruled, spine in compartments; small inconspicuous library stamp on verso of A<sub>2</sub>, otherwise an excellent copy with extremely clean interior. From the library of the British Whig politician William Lord Viscount Bateman (1695-1744), who was married to Lady Anne Spencer, daughter of Charles Spencer, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Sunderland and a direct relative of Princess Diana.

**First edition** of this valuable translation, the only printing in English, of Doläus' treatise on milk as a cure for gout, first printed in Amsterdam in 1705 (*Tractatus novus ... de furia podagrae lacte victa & mitigata*). The first section contains a rather long, but outstanding essay by William Stephens; the second part is his translation of Doläus' early work treating gout and the history of the various cures. According to Stephens, Doläus' treatise lacks consistency in providing a firm structure of specific diet for those afflicted by the condition. Therefore, in his essay, Stephens advises and directs sufferers to adopt a strict diet, making sure to avoid substances that support the generation of "gouty humours in the body." Notwithstanding his very focused discussion of various types of foods, fats, oils, alcohol, and other substances to be utilized in efforts to return a body to health, Stephens, supporting Doläus' position, has determined that "milk seems to be the best medium of diet."

There are no shortages of articles detailing the benefits of treating gout with milk, as well as confirming that milk and other dairy products do not contribute to gout. Apparently this has been known for some time. "John Locke, the seventeenth century philosopher, Sir Alfred Garrod, the first person to realize that gout is usually caused by an excess of uric acid, and Dr. Alexander Haig, the British writer of best-selling books about uric acid at the end of the nineteenth century, have all said it -- milk is good for gout. So did the Canadian-born physician who has been described as the father of North American medicine, Sir William Osler, for many years a professor at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore, Maryland. They were all exceptional people who knew gout well" (see [www.best-gout-remedies.com](http://www.best-gout-remedies.com)).

Doläus (1651-1707) was a prodigious author of medical works, his most popular being the *Encyclopaedia, medicinae theoretico-practicae* (Frankfurt am Main, 1684; reprinted many times) where he adopted van Helmont's notion of the archeus and fevers. He also wrote a complete system of medicine which was used as a text by medical students for many years.

\$ 1250.00

# DOLÆUS

Upon the CURE of the

# G O U T

BY

# MILK-DIET.

To which is prefixed,

An ESSAY upon

# D I E T.

---

By WILLIAM STEPHENS, M. D. F. R. S.  
Fellow of the King and Queen's College of  
Physicians in Ireland, Physician to the Royal  
Hospital, and Botany Lecturer in the Univer-  
sity of Dublin.

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L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SMITH and W. BRUCE on the  
*Blind-Key* in Dublin: And Sold by JOHN OSBORN  
and THOMAS LONGMAN in *Pater-noster Row*.  
MDCCLXXXII.

NUMEROUS CASES  
OF  
SURGICAL OPERATIONS  
WITHOUT PAIN  
IN  
THE MESMERIC STATE;  
WITH  
REMARKS  
UPON THE OPPOSITION OF MANY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL  
AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY AND OTHERS  
TO THE RECEPTION OF  
THE INESTIMABLE BLESSINGS OF MESMERISM.

"IN the whole domain of human arguments, no art or science rests upon experiments more numerous, more positive, or more easily ascertained."

"To me (and before many years the opinion must be universal) the most extraordinary event in the whole history of human science is, that MESMERISM ever could be doubted."

*Chenevix.*

BY  
JOHN ELLIOTSON, M.D. CANTAB. F.R.S.

LONDON:  
H. BAILLIÈRE, 219, REGENT STREET.

MDCCCXLIII

## HYPNOSIS IN SURGERY

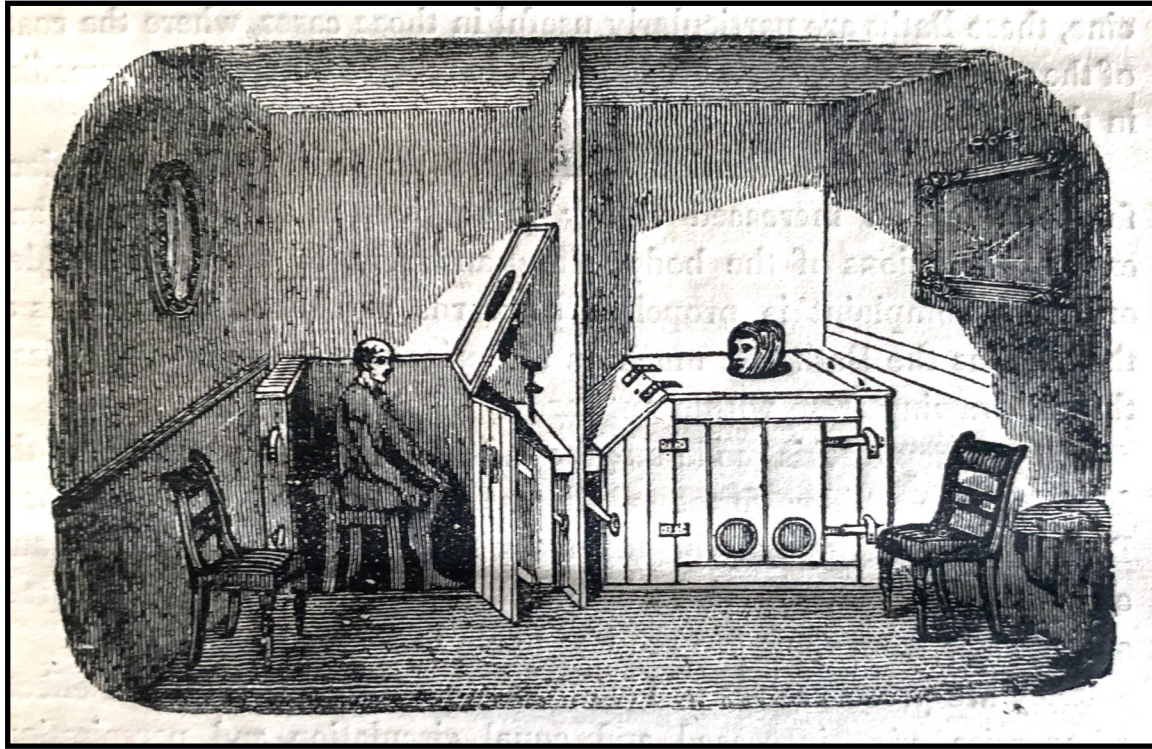
### 6. ELLIOTSON, John

*Numerous cases of surgical operations without pain in the Mesmeric state; with remarks upon the opposition of many members of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society and others to the reception of the inestimable blessings of Mesmerism.* London: H. Baillière, 1843. 8vo. 93, [3] pp., including errata and publisher's advertisements. Contemporary half-calf over marbled boards, rebacked; interior excellent.

**First edition.** Elliotson was one of the first in England to perform surgical operations with the aid of hypnotism. In this, his first work on the use of hypnosis in surgery, he discusses many of his own successful cases, as well as commenting on accounts of others. However, the main inspiration for this book was the operation (and the controversy which arose from it) performed the previous year by W. Squire Ward, an narrative of which was published by Ward and Sir William Topham entitled *Account of a case of successful amputation of the thigh during the mesmeric state* (London, Baillière, 1842). Topham, a lawyer interested in mesmerism, performed the hypnosis (see G&M 5650.1).

Elliotson (1791-18687) joined with Braid and Esdaile in promoting the use of mesmeric anesthesia during surgical operations. He declared that God had implanted in the human body the healing power of animal magnetism, and that somnambulism was the best and quickest way of relieving pain. Despite his numerous successes, he was accused of fraud and deemed a swindler by the conservative British medical establishment, forcing him to resign his professorship at the University of London as well as other professional offices. "He was a great friend of Dickens and Thackeray, but his views on hypnotism were bitterly opposed by Thomas Wakley, editor of the *Lancet*, whose onslaughts eventually led to his downfall" (G&M).

Fülöp-Miller, *Triumph Over Pain*, p. 37 (describing Elliotson's own method of putting patients to sleep); Fulton & Stanton, I.14; Garrison & Morton, 5650.2; Keys, *The History of Surgical Anaesthesia*, pp. 13, 29 \$ 1800.00



CURING DISEASES WITH BATHS

### 7. GREEN, Jonathan

*A short account of fumigating, hot air, and vapour baths.* London: 40, Great Marlborough Street, 1837. 8vo. [vi] pp., preceded by a leaf advertising Green's second edition of *A practical compendium of the diseases of the skin*. With 2 woodcut illustrations. **(Bound with)**

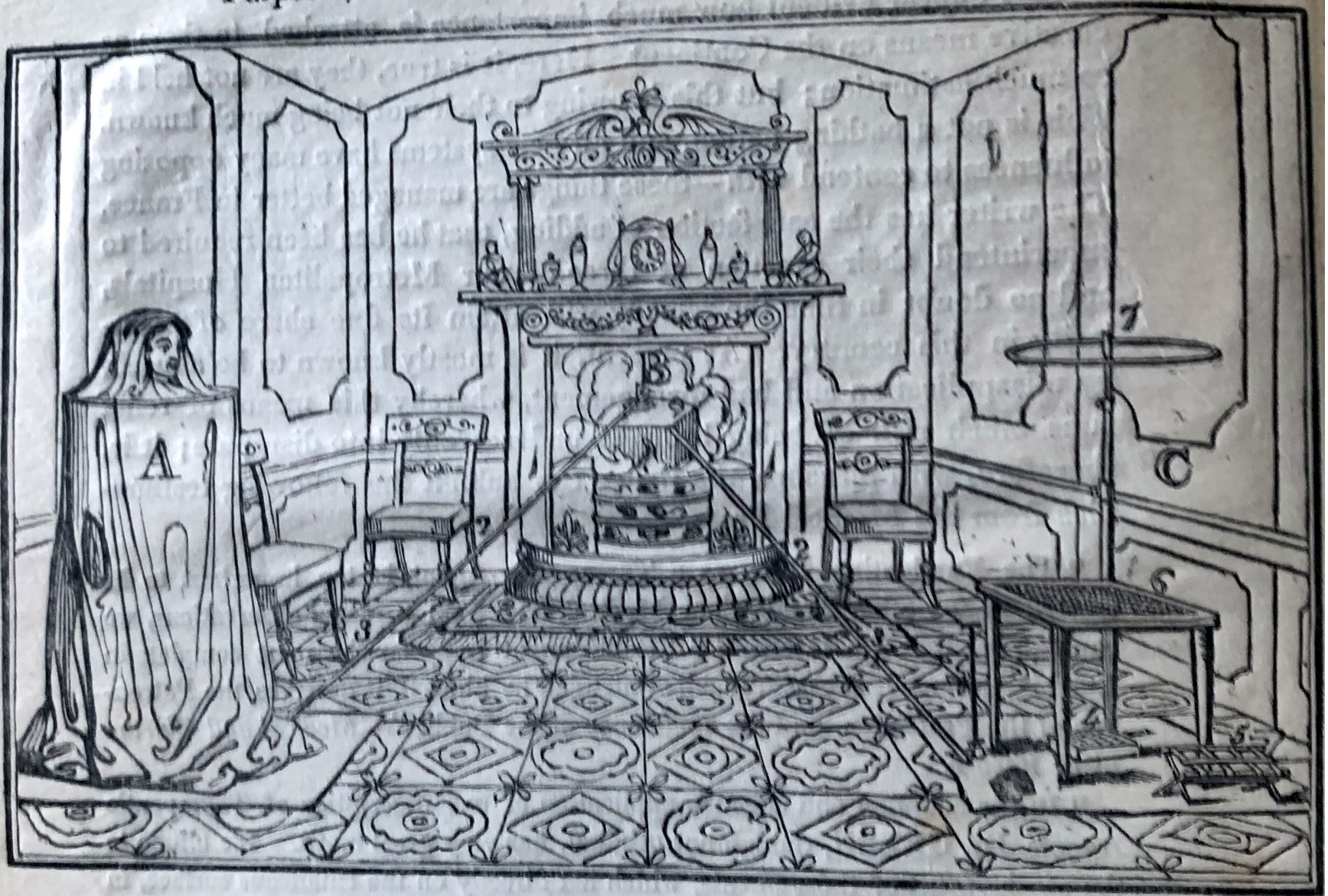
### MUSHET, Robert

*The trinities of the ancients; or, the mythology of the first ages, and the writings of some of the Pythagorean and other schools, examined, with reference to the knowledge of the trinity ascribed to Plato, and other ancient philosophers.* London: John W. Parker, 1837. 8vo. 243, [1] pp., plus 16-page publisher's catalogue. Two volumes bound together. Blank leaf before title of second work with ownership inscription dated 1838. Contemporary boards, a bit worn, backed in old vellum (?) torn on front edge at head of spine; interior very good.

I: First edition of the short account of using vapour baths in the treatment of disease (mostly skin disease). Green (1787-1864), a British surgeon, visited the vapor baths at the Institute for the Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases on Marlborough Street and the baths at French hospitals, and decided to start his own spa for the elites of society. The Institute being a charity, only treated the poor, and Green intended to spread this treatment for all sufferers of skin conditions. His first account of his visits and study of vapor baths was published in 1823. In the following couple of years he published various accounts of his success in treating disease with warm air and vapour baths. Two large woodcuts illustrate the bath that Green patented in 1822 and another one called the portable Jekyll Bath that Green also recommends. His explanation of the functions of the bath (which he refers to as fumigating) and its effect on health are enlightening.

II: First edition of Mushet's history of ancient theology and philosophy. Mushet (1811-1871) was an official at the Royal mint with an interest in ancient history. He here traces the history of the Christian Trinity (God, the Son, and Holy Spirit) in Greek philosophy, specifically the writings of Plato. He concludes that despite what many scholars think, Plato did not have knowledge of the Trinity in the Christian sense, but that pagans and Christians alike did have a universal belief in a "rule of three" with trinities appearing across time and theologies.

For Domestic Use, as a most Efficient VAPOUR BATH, for Local or General Purposes, the Writer can recommend the JEKYL Bath.



The above shows *Captain Jekyll's Patent Portable Vapour Bath*, price Twelve Guineas, with Seat, Curtain, and Dresses, complete, accompanied with a book of cases and ample directions.



## EXTRAORDINARY STUDY OF GIGANTISM & DWARFISM

### 8. 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 Schie-land. 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



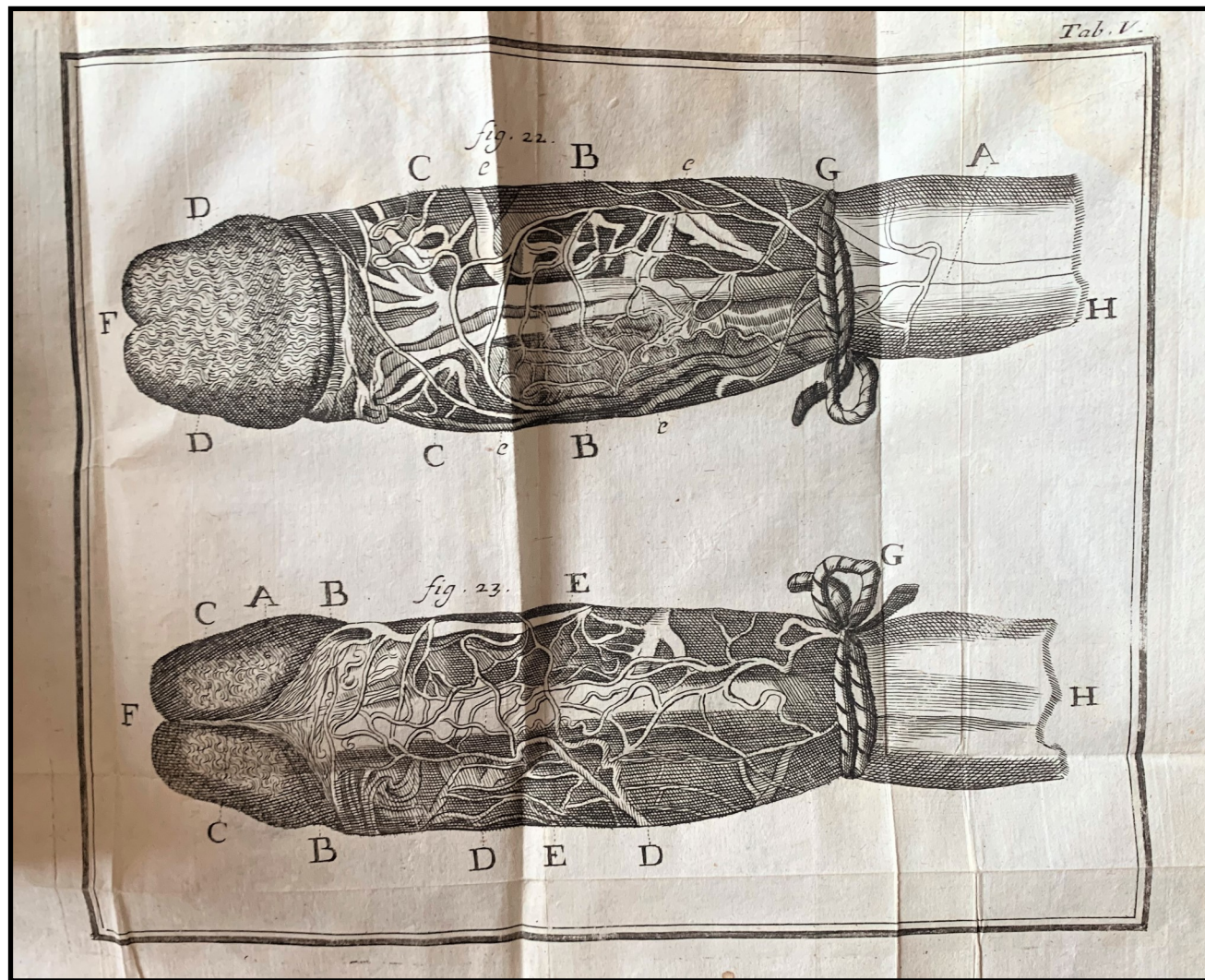


## 9. HEARING AID FOR WOMEN

*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





### CELEBRATED ANATOMICAL MANUAL

#### 10. HEISTER, Lorenz

*Compendium anatomicum totam rem anatomicam brevissime complectens.* Venice, Sebastiano Coleti 1749. 8vo. xxviii, 486 pp. and nine folding engraved plates. Contemporary blind-ruled mottled calf, flat spine, gilt morocco title label, red edges. Bookplate of Charles Atwood Kofoid, two cancelled ex libris inscriptions on the title, old manuscript notes about the seven fields of surgery on the front free endleaf. In very good condition, some minor marginal dampstaining.

The most celebrated anatomy manual of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. First published in 1717, the text covers bones, muscles and ligaments, veins and arteries, glands, reproductive organs, eyes, and the construction of the face, mouth, and nose. The detailed plates illuminate the technical language of the treatise.

Lorenz Heister (1683-1758) was a German doctor and botanist known as “the founder of scientific surgery in Germany” (Garrison-Morton). He was the first clinician to perform a post-mortem of appendicitis and coined the term “tracheotomy”.

Hirsch III:141; Blake 203; Garrison Morton, 5576.

\$500.00

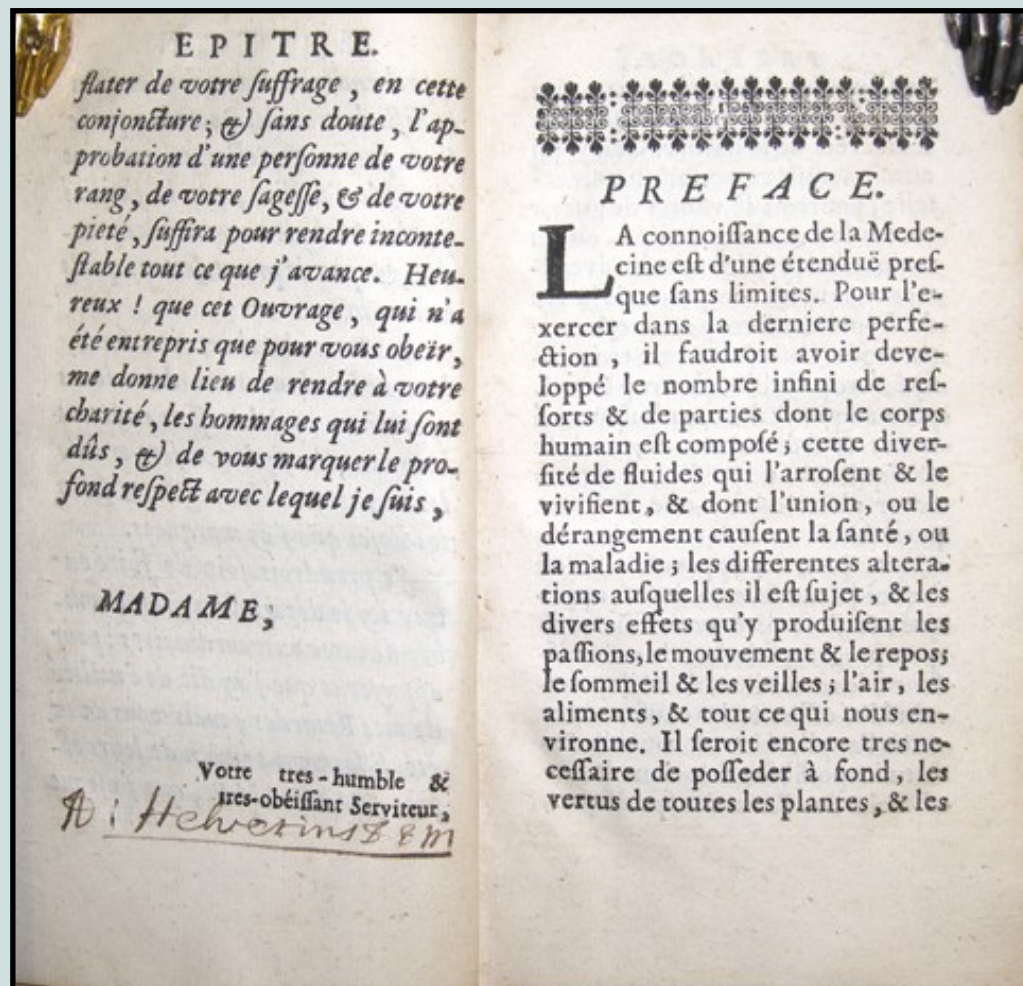
SECRETS OF CONTROLLING SYMPTOMS  
OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE—INSCRIBED

11. HELVETIUS, [Adriaan Jean]

*Traité des maladies les plus fréquentes; et des remedes spécifiques pour les guerir, avec la methode de s'en servir pour l'utilité du public & le soulagement des pauvres.* Paris: Chez Laurent D'Houry et Chez Pierre-Augustin Le Mercier, 1703. 8vo. [xxviii], [2]-318, [26] pp., including half-title and approbation leaves, but lacking first blank. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, gilt spine, joints and corners a bit rubbed, still an excellent copy signed by the author after the dedication.

**First edition.** The present account relates the author's methods of treatment in an effort to control the symptoms of infectious diseases. Many of his secret remedies were presented here for the first time, with instructions for their use. Helvetius was the first physician to popularize Ipeca (Brazil root) in Europe as a treatment for dysentery; after restoring the Dauphin's health, his father, King Louis XIV of France, funded the publication of Helvetius' discovery. This popular work went into many editions and was translated into many languages.

Helvetius (1661-1727), who came from a noted Dutch family of physicians, was one of the most acclaimed practitioners of his time. He was physician in ordinary to the Duke of Orléans, Regent of Paris, and during the Spanish War of Succession in 1701-14 served as general superior of the French garrisons and hospitals in Flanders. His son, Jean Claude Adrian, enjoyed a successful practice in Paris, and his grandson was the philosopher Claude Adrian Helvetius. \$ 600.00



## STUDYING THE BRAIN OF AN IMPORTANT INVENTOR

### 12. HORSLEY, Victor

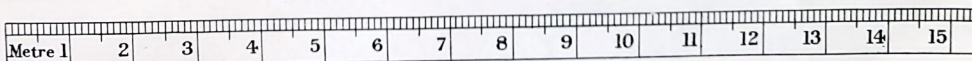
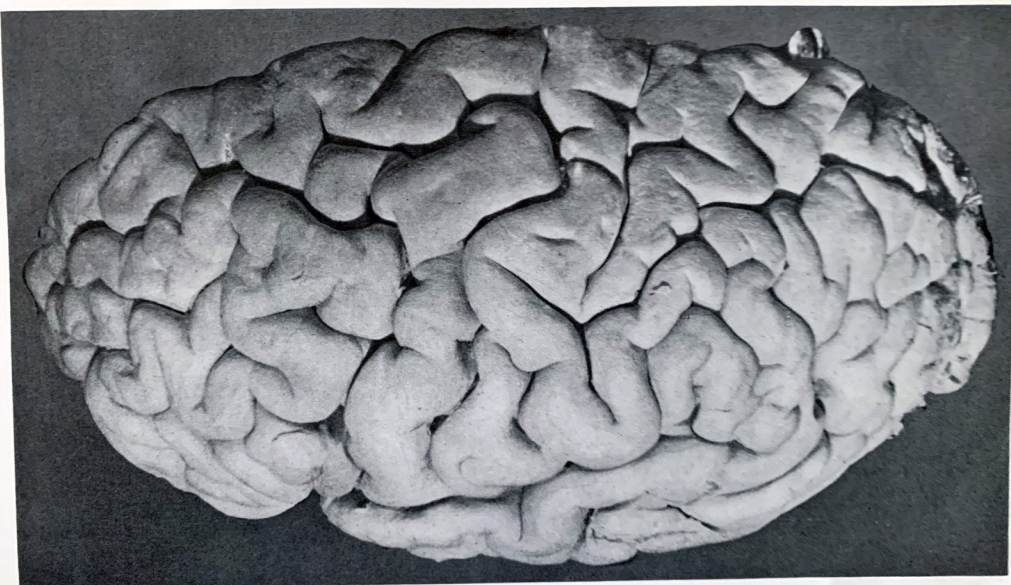
"Description of the brain of Mr. Charles Babbage." Offprint from the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, Series B, Vol. 200, pp. 117-131. [London: Harrison & Sons], 1909. 4to. 16 pp. With 5 full-page plates containing 10 photographic illustrations and portrait of Mr. Babbage in the text. Original printed wrappers, frayed on edges and corners.

**First separate printing** of this fascinating study. According to the author, "the brain of Mr. Babbage is worthy of record as presenting evidence on: (1) The neurological value of symmetry as a feature of cerebral growth in an individual of high intellectual activity. (2) The relative development of the areas of representation of locutory and graphic functions in contrast to sensorial representation" (Summary, p. 130).

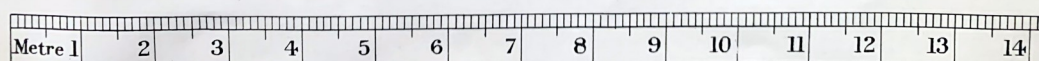
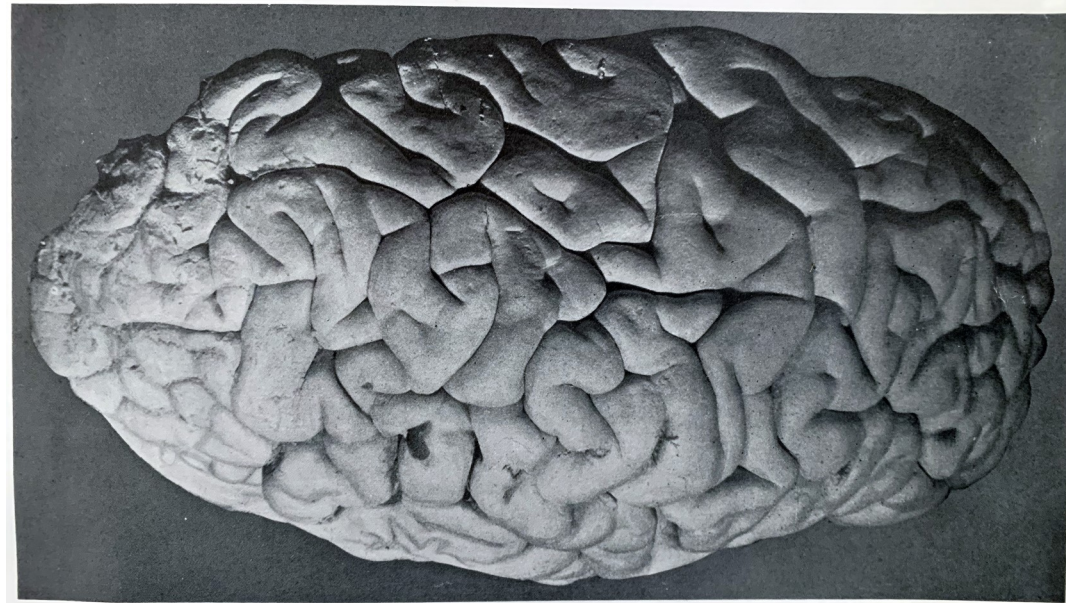
Babbage (1792-1871), noted English mathematician and Lucasian Professor at Trinity College, invented the speedometer, the cowcatcher, and the analysis now termed "operations research." He designed the "Difference Engine, a special-purpose digital computing machine for the automatic production of mathematical tables (such as logarithm tables, tide tables, and astronomical tables)." His other contributions included a uniform postage rate, parcel post, submarine navigation, and Greenwich Time Signals. He was a member of the Royal Society, founder of the modern computer, succeeded in bringing Continental developments in mathematics to England and ended the state of suspended animation in which British mathematics had remained since Newton's death. He was instrumental in creating actuarial tables used by insurance companies. It is no wonder that people would be interested in his brain!

\$ 850.00

LEFT HEMISPHERE.



RIGHT HEMISPHERE.



## SOLID ADVICE FOR THE HEALTHCARE WORKER

### 13. J.J.A.M.L. [Christoph von Hellwig?]

*Die von einigen schon längst verlangte richtige ... Medicinal-Ordnung.* “Kranckenthal” [Germany]: “Jean de la Malade,” 1711. 8vo. 31, [1] pp. Gothic type with woodcut head- and tail-piece. Modern retrospective binding of stiff vellum boards with a rubricated manuscript leaf taken from another binding. In good condition with minor foxing and a marginal ink stain on two leaves.

**First edition** of this tongue-in-cheek advice manual for all those in the service of health, including physicians, surgeons, bathers, barbers, midwives, distillers, perfumers, oculists, dentists, apothecaries, and even “quacks”. The author equates all of the above medical professionals with the same level of incompetence and necessity. Pseudo-satirical in nature, the false imprint and author’s anonymity suggest his distaste for the medical marketplace but desire to fix the broken system. In the first 22 pages he offers brief, numbered pieces of advice to members of each discipline and suggests additional reading materials to enhance their level of care. The advice is earnest but rudimentary, as the author evidently did not place much faith in the basic training of those perceived to be healers. For example, a doctor should visit patients in their homes, but a physician should have a separate exam room. An apothecary should wash his utensils regularly and keep the place where he stores herbs very clean.

The rest of the book sets out a quantitative guide for medical workers to pricing their services. Setting a broken arm should cost 1-4 Groschen, while a broken foot would be 3-6. A doctor’s first consultation with a new patient is 1 Thaler. Apothecaries should charge 4-6 Groschen for an elixir for adults, 2-3 for youths, and 2 for children. Prices increase when the professional has to travel, if the patient is infectious, and if the patient needs a night visit. However, the author asserts that no one should be denied care based on his inability to pay.

OCLC locates only 2 copies in America (Harvard and the NLM); VD18 12225908; *Bibliotheca Walleriana*, 10048

\$ 3500.00

Die von einigen schon längst verlangte  
richtige / bey unterschiedenen aber vielleicht  
unangenehme und gehäßige

**MEDICINAL-**

**Ordnung /**

Wornach sich doch billich

Die **MEDICI**, insonderheit aber  
**PHYSICI**,

Bey ihrem Amte /

Angleichen

Die Apotheker / Wund-Ärzte / Bar-  
bierer / Bader und Heb-Ämmer / auch Materia-  
listen / Gewürz-Krämer / Destillatores, Zucker-Becker / Par-  
fumirer / Brandtwein-Brenner / Oculisten / Operatores,  
Stein- und Bruch-Schneider / Zahnbrecher / Marckschreyer /  
Landfahrer / Theriacs-Krämer / Störger und Quack-salber /  
desgleichen die Wurgel-Gräber / Kräuter-Männer und  
Weiber / und die so genannten Hausirer und Balsam-  
Sulphuris-Träger zu richten haben /

Nebst einem kurzen Anhang

Eines Pflicht-mäßigen Endes oder Juraments,  
und richtig billigen Taxation oder Reglements der  
Laborum

Derer Medicorum, Apotheker und  
Wund-Ärzte.

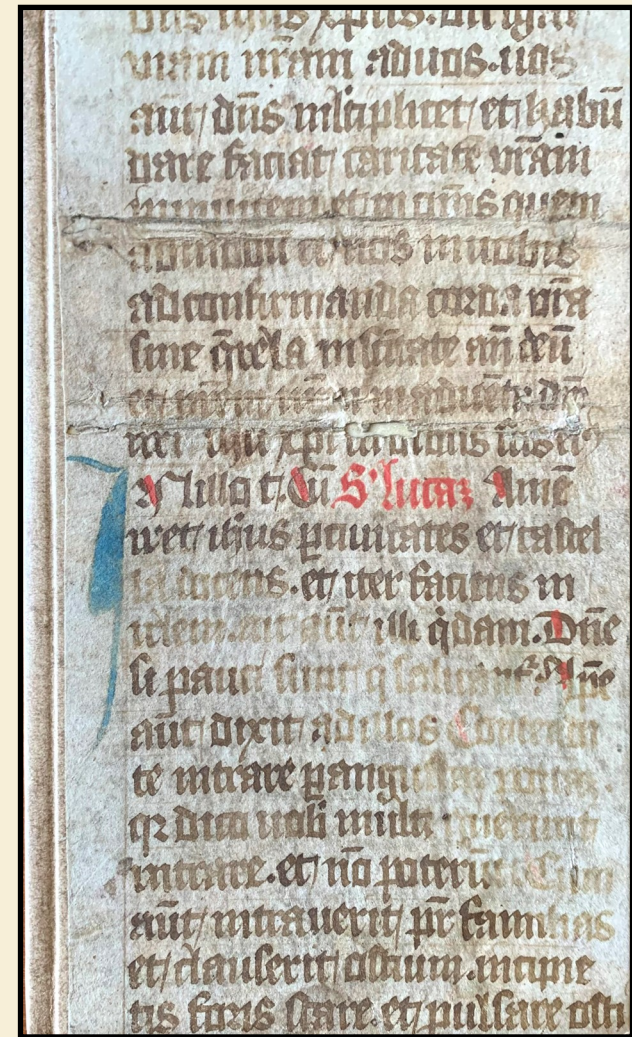
Dem gemeinen Wesen zum besten publicirt

Von

J. J. A. M. L.

Kranckenthal /

Bey Jean de la Malade, 1711.



DC-12-26-YK

# CONSUMPTION,

AND

# ASTHMA,

## The New Cure.

IN WHICH IS DEMONSTRATED  
THE FALLACY OF THE PRESENT METHOD OF TREATING DISEASES OF  
THE CHEST BY THE LANCET, PURGATIVES, AND MERCURY;

*With a  
New Mode of Cure, applicable also to Disorders of the Digestive  
Organs and other Complaints.*

By W. HAMILTON KITTOE, M.D.,

*Author of the "Pocket-Book of Practical Medicine," "Medi-  
cal Hints for Ladies," &c., &c.*

~~~~~  
SECOND EDITION,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED WITH CASES.

~~~~~  
"Ægri quia non convalescunt, non ideireo nulla medicina est."—Cicero.

"Non est vivere, sed valere, vita."—Mart

~~~~~  
LONDON:  
SHERWOOD, GILBERT & PIPER,  
PATERNOSTER ROW.

1845.

## REVOLUTIONARY NEW METHOD OF TREATING CONGESTION

### 14. KITTOE, W[illiam] Hamilton

*Consumption, and asthma, the new cure. In which is demonstrated the fallacy of the present method of treating diseases of the chest by the lancet, purgatives, and mercury; with a new mode of cure, applicable also to disorders of the digestive organs and other complaints.* London: Sherwood, Gilbert & Piper, 1845. 12mo. Contemporary patterned cloth.

**Second edition**, expanded from the first printing of 1842. The author clearly explains the differences between various maladies of the chest, including coughs, bronchitis, general difficulty in breathing, consumption and asthma, and further breaks down the dangers of bleeding and misuse of mercury. With numerous specific case studies, he details the pathology of diseases of the lungs, the medical problems that may be encountered, and the steps to be taken in order to successfully overcome the ailments, including medical and dietetic treatments, environment, etc.

\$ 500.00



## A NURSING PRIMER — FROM SICKNESS TO DEATH

### 15. LE HARDY, Esther

*The home nurse and manual for the sick-room.* London: John Churchill, 1863. 8vo. xii, 451, including index. Publisher's original blind-stamped cloth, small tear to the cloth on the front cover at the edge of the spine, author and title in gilt on spine (a bit faded); interior excellent. From the library of Larry C. Parks, M.D. with his bookplate on the paste-down.

**First edition** of this basic nursing manual. According to the author's preface, "ignorance of nursing is a complaint that has long moaned through every rank of society, and the following pages are meant not only as a guide for securing a healthful home, but more especially to give instruction in some of those important minutiae of the real sick-room duties ... [with] the object of *The home nurse* being, not to prescribe as the physician, but how to become his really valuable and faithful assistant; and the importance of a good Home Nurse, who knows not only

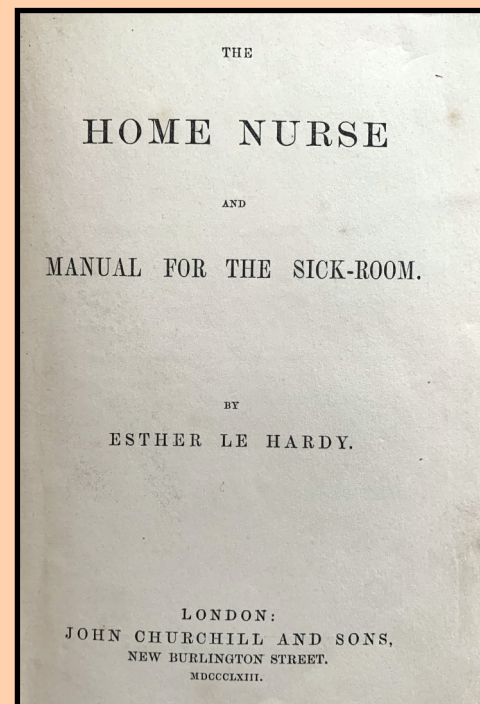
the extent of her power, but the proper limits of her duties, will be – and is– ever gratefully owned and acknowledged by every medical man of benevolence and talent." The work deals with basic functions that nurses handled at the time, including exercise, cleanliness, diet and the sick-room. It further delves into the moral and practical obligations of the nurse, including dealing with the patient, visitors, family, etc. Of particular interest is the sections of religion and death as well as treating the poor.

This is an early nursing textbook which went through at least three editions. Like the few other nursing texts which were first published in the 1860's, it stresses both the importance of the nurse's personal hygiene and the teaching of hygiene to patients. "The growth of nursing textbooks was associated with the rise of training schools and the need not only to prescribe treatments but also to map the social relations of the sickroom. Textbooks tended to follow a similar template, which started with the management of the sickroom, emphasising behaviour and social conventions regulating relations between doctors, nurses and patients, followed by specific techniques and treatment for particular diseases. The 'ethical' basis of nursing texts reflects the more widespread preoccupation with rules of conduct as enshrined in the many etiquette texts of the period. Thus, nursing textbooks were not only technical manuals but also pedagogical tools outlining the social niceties and role boundaries to be observed in dealings with patients and doctors" (see Howell, et.al. in *Jl. Public Health* (Oxf), June, 2013, pp. 338–341.

Esther Le Hardy (c.1830 - 1898) was from Jersey, one of the Channel Islands, and spoke and wrote in Jèrriais, the form of the Norman language spoken there.

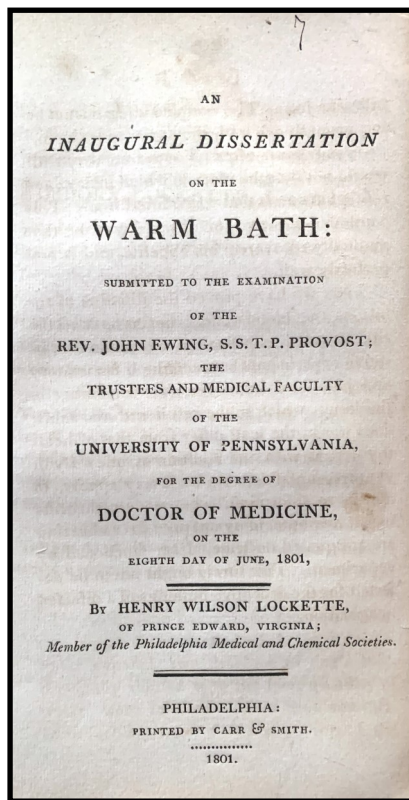
OCLC locates 3 copies of this first edition in America (UCSF, Boca Raton Public Library, College of Physicians)

\$ 600.00



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### THE BATH AS A CURE-ALL

#### 16. LOCKETTE, Henry Wilson

*An inaugural dissertation on the warm bath.* Philadelphia: Carr & Smith, 1801. 4to. [vi], 53, [1] pp. With 1 plate (trimmed) depicting a steam cabinet. Disbound.

**First edition** describing the physical effects that bathing has on the body. Using himself and his friends as subjects, the author illustrates his experiments with tables showing the different temperatures of the water, the length of time submersed and the various rates of the pulse. He discusses warm, hot or tepid baths as therapeutics in the treatment of diseases as diverse as tetanus, typhus and mental disturbances such as mania and hysteria.

Lockette was a little known physician of Virginia. He submitted this treatise as his doctoral thesis to the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. This work, an American observation on the subject, is rare, as most of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century craze for spa treatments took place in Europe.

Austin, *Early American Medical Imprints 1668-1820*, 1556

\$ 250.00



M E D I C A L  
S K E T C H E S:

IN TWO PARTS.

By JOHN MOORE, M. D.

—UT SI  
CÆCUS ITER MONSTRARE VELIT, HOR.

L O N D O N:  
PRINTED FOR A. STRAHAN; AND T. CADELL,  
IN THE STRAND.  
MDCCLXXXVI.



A PERFECT COPY

**17. MOORE, John**

*Medical sketches: in two parts.* London: A. Strahan; and T. Cadell, 1786. 8vo. xii, 537, [2] pp., including half-title, errata and leaf of publisher's advertisements. Uncut in original boards; a brilliant unsophisticated copy from the library of Larry C. Parks, M.D. with his bookplate on the paste-down.

**First edition.** A fascinating work which originally took the form of a manuscript Moore created to help a relative of his who was on his way to America serving with British forces in the Revolutionary War and was interested in medical conditions that he might face in the Colonies. Moore improved and published it here for the first time. The first of the two parts treats the basic physiological functions of the body including circulation, respiration and the nervous system; the second part "consists of a detailed discussion of the etiology, diagnosis, and therapy of various fevers common at that time" (Heirs). One very interesting aspect of his discussion of disease is his mention of hypochondriacs.

Moore (1729-1802) was a successful physician in Glasgow. He traveled throughout Europe with Douglas, the Eighth Duke of Hamilton (1756-1799) and authored a book about that experience which was a best-seller.

*Heirs of Hippocrates*, 990; Hunter & McAlpine, pp. 496-498  
\$ 500.00

## SELF-PLEASURE (AND THE CONSEQUENCES!)

### 18. MOREL [DE RUBEMPRÉ], C.T.

TISSOT, Simon-Auguste-Andre-David. *Véritable traité sur les habitudes et plaisirs secrets, ou de l'onanisme chez les deux sexes*. Paris: Roy-Terry, 1831. 8vo. xxv, [1], 27-276 pp. Engraved title, printed title and 1 folding plate. Contemporary yellow wrappers; foxing on the majority of leaves though mostly in the margins. An uncut, unsophisticated copy.

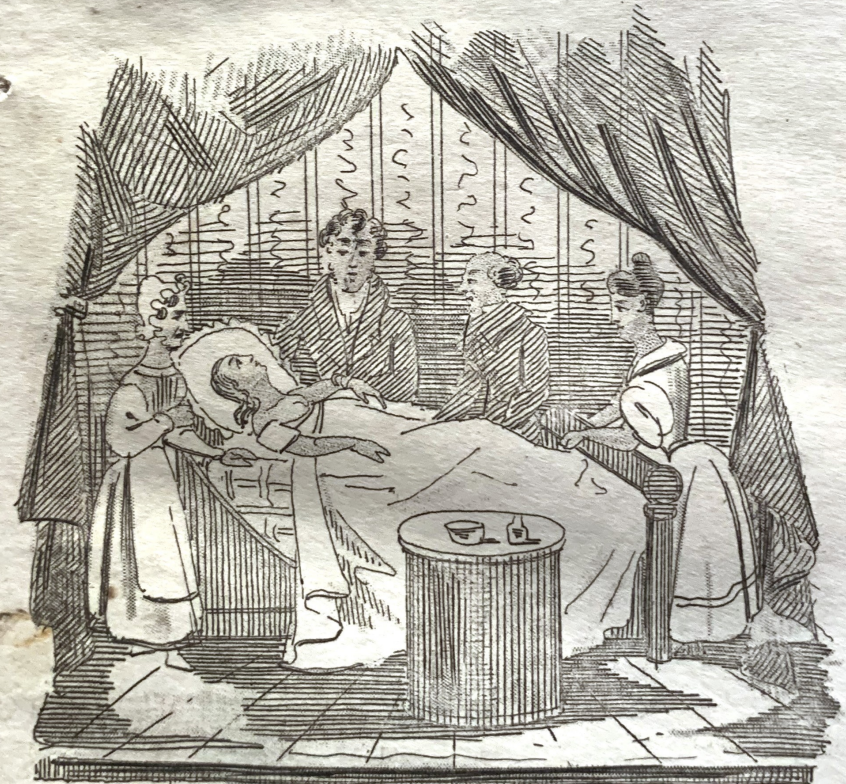
New and updated edition of Tissot's famous treatise on the dangers of masturbation by Morel de Rubempré, French physician and author of medical works on "secret" topics related to sex, temperament, and venereal diseases. The original edition was printed in 1760 under the title *L'Onanisme*. The book points out the ill effects of the act of self pleasure on both sexes. The author describes the various symptoms which precede the need to masturbate and the effects, differentiating between the male and female, over time. He is quite serious about the causes that propel the poor individual who deigns to do it to themselves, examining the seminal fluids and further delineating the dangers of the practice. He then lists various remedies and cures, which include regular and systematic health practices (air, food, bowel movements). Finally, not to be incomplete, the author mentions related "ailments" that might occur including nocturnal emission and gonorrhea. The folding plate illustrates the physical effects of masturbating with a young woman seeing male and female specimens going from a healthy to a very unhealthy look.

Not much is known about Morel (who according to the title page was a physician affiliated with the Faculte de Paris) with the exception of some of his books, which include a treatise on syphilis, a history of pornography and a table of conjugal love.

Tissot (1728-1797) was a Swiss doctor, one of the great physicians of the eighteenth century. He and his colleagues attempted to introduce improvements in both private and public health practices, and he was an early champion of inoculation. In his *L'Onanisme* he argues that semen is an "essential oil" and "stimulus" that, when lost from the body in great amounts, would cause "a perceptible reduction of strength, of memory and even of reason; blurred vision, all the nervous disorders, all types of gout and rheumatism, weakening of the organs of generation, blood in the urine, disturbance of the appetite, headaches and a great number of other disorders."

OCLC locates 3 copies of Morel's edition, 1 in America (Duke) \$ 1200.00

Véritable Traité  
sur  
**LES HABITUDES**  
ET  
**PLAISIRS SECRETS**  
OU  
de l'Onanisme  
CHEZ LES DEUX SEXES



*Dernier période de la maladie*

PARIS,

ROY-TERRY, Editeur, PALAIS-ROYAL,  
Galerie Valois, N<sup>o</sup> 185.



## FEMALE LUST AS A MEDICAL CONDITION

### 19. MOUTIÉ, Cyprien

*Quelques idées médico-philosophiques sur la nymphomanie.* Montpellier, Jean Martel 1815. 4to. 32 pp. Modern wrappers. Textual corrections in contemporary manuscript. A fine, wide-margined copy of this uncommon text.

**Only edition**, a dissertation on the cultural affliction of *fureur uterine*, or female lust. The author, a doctoral candidate addressing the Faculty of Medicine of Montpellier, decries the uncontrollable sexual appetite of some women as a medical condition brought on by unbalanced humours as well as boredom, poor morals, and insufficient exercise. Moutié recommends long walks, horseback riding, gardening, and housekeeping to ward off desire, because “it is in a calm and tranquil environment that passions ferment” (p. 28, tr.).

If a busy schedule and rigorous exertion cannot temper a woman’s ardor, invasive medical procedures may be needed. He suggests blood-letting, purgatives, small doses of opium to interrupt a lengthy orgasm, and topical mercury and primrose applied directly to the genitals to dull sensitivity.

We have located only one extant copy (Wellcome).

Wellcome IV:190.  
\$1250.00

## WHY, PHILOSOPHICALLY-SPEAKING, DO WE LAUGH?

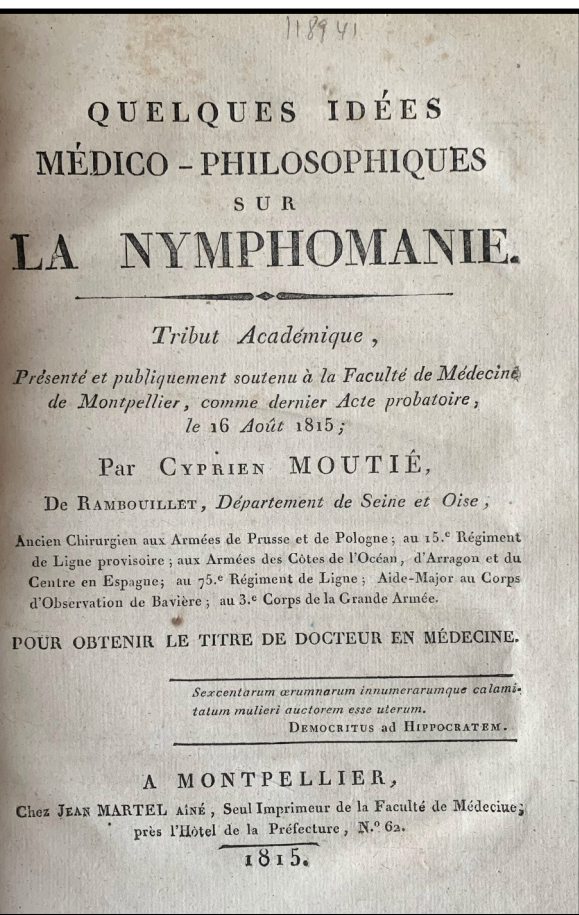
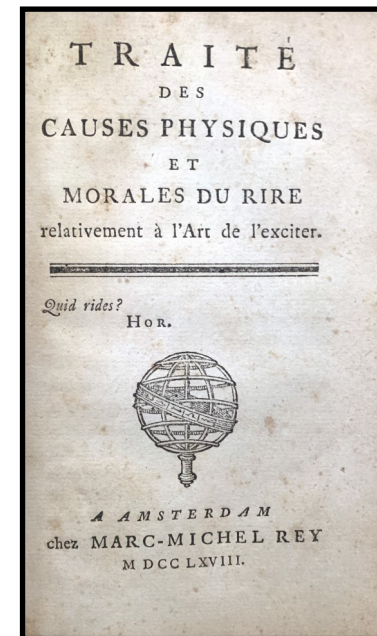
### 20. [POINSINET DE SIVRY, Louis]

*Traité des causes physiques et morales du rire relativement à l’art de l’exciter.* Amsterdam: Marc-Michel Rey, 1768. 8vo. Including errata. Contemporary calf-backed marbled boards with bookmark ribbon. A very good copy with minor foxing.

**First edition** of a treatise on laughter published anonymously in 1768 and translated into English the following year. As laughter has always represented a mystery in the history of Western thought, the author tries to find an answer to the following simple question: what makes man laugh? He starts by examining the works of ancient Greek philosophers in hopes of discovering “what is ridiculous.” Dissecting other literary sources, he uses the comedies of Moliere to treat what he considers are the two principles of laughter, rational joy and craziness (rational joy separates man from other animals as animals feel joy but do not laugh; the principle of madness is based on the contrary argument that laughter escapes precisely when reason moves away and there is an eclipse of judgment). The author concludes his work using the comic playwright Aristophane’s *Plutus* to analyze situations in which the causes of laughter are brought about by surprise (also confirming his love for theatre).

Poinsinet de Sivry (1733-1804) was a versatile French linguist and literary scholar, philologist and dramatist, a member of the Société Royale des Sciences & Belles-Lettres de Lorraine.

Barbier IV, 775; *Nouvelle Biographie Generale*, Vols. 39-40, pp. 560-563; Osler, 3702.  
\$ 400.00





**21. EARLY CHINESE SPECTACLES**

Chinese, rare 17th-century spectacles in horn and brass, with cord ear loops. In the original signed wooden box.

\$ 1200.00

## A SOCIETY THAT PRESERVED ITS MEMBERS' BRAINS

### 22. SPITZKA, Edward Anthony

"A study of the brains of six eminent scientists and scholars belonging to the American Anthropometric Society, together with a description of the skull of Professor E.D. Cope." Offprint from the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, N.S. Volume XXI, Part III. Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1907. 4to. [iv], pp. 175-308. With 30 full-page plates and 77 text illustrations. Original printed wrappers, both detached but present, stapled as issued; interior excellent. From the library of Franklin P. Mall (1862-1917), founder of the Department of Embryology and the Carnegie Institution for Science.

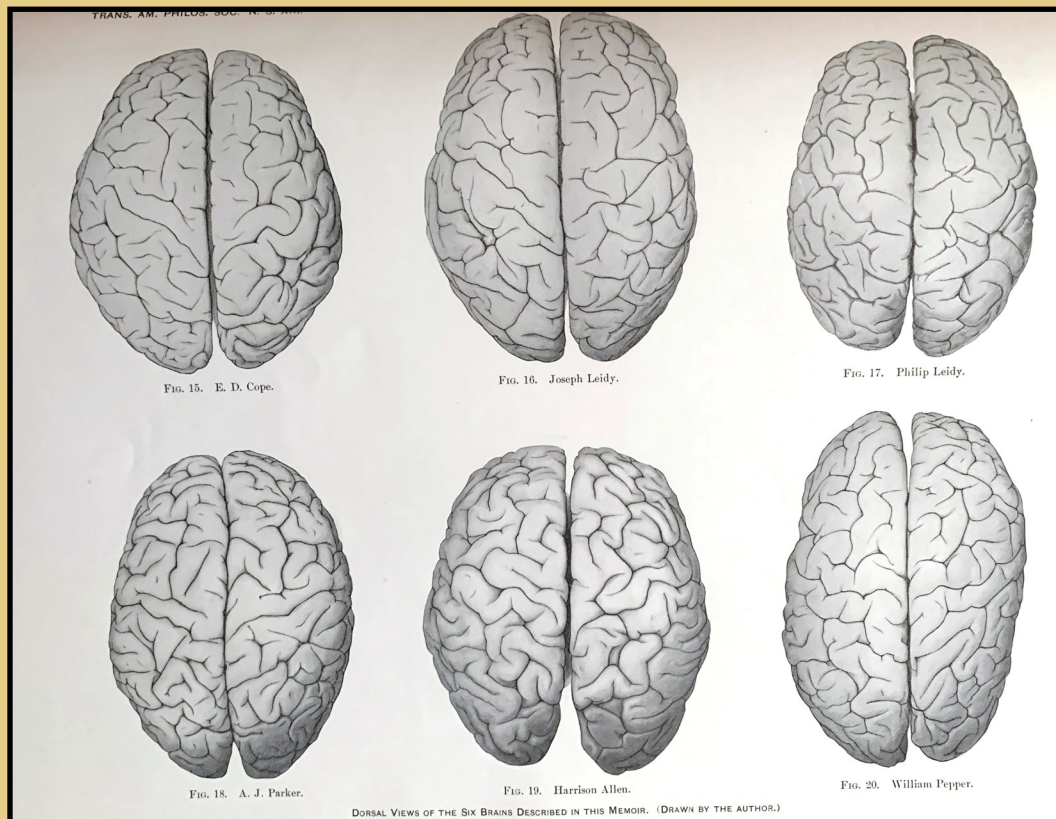
First separate printing of this fascinating study. The American Anthropometric Society was established in 1889; their chief object was the preservation of the brains of its members. This study involves the brains of six of the eight original members, Joseph Leidy, Philip Leidy, Andrew J. Parker, Edward D. Cope, Harrison Allen and William Pepper. The brain of another founder, Dr. J.W. White, was (apparently) not in good condition. And the most famous of the founders, Walt Whitman, unfortunately had his brain dropped on the floor by a careless assistant (alas!!).

The author makes note of the brains of other notable individuals that have been examined, which include Beethoven, F. Joseph Gall, Lincoln, William Whewell, Charles Babbage, and others (making up 137 entries). He then references brains of notable men "which either lack authority or else seem mythical and exaggerated." These include the brains of Franz Schubert, William III and a few others. As with all brain studies, the weights, shape and size of brains are studied and compared. The results of the study reveal the differences and distinctions between these eminent scientists and regular people!

Spitzka (1876-1922) was the author of forty papers on brain anatomy. He was known for conducting the autopsy on the brain of Leo Czolgosz, the assassin of president William McKinley.

Kelly & Burrage, P. 1147

\$ 650.00





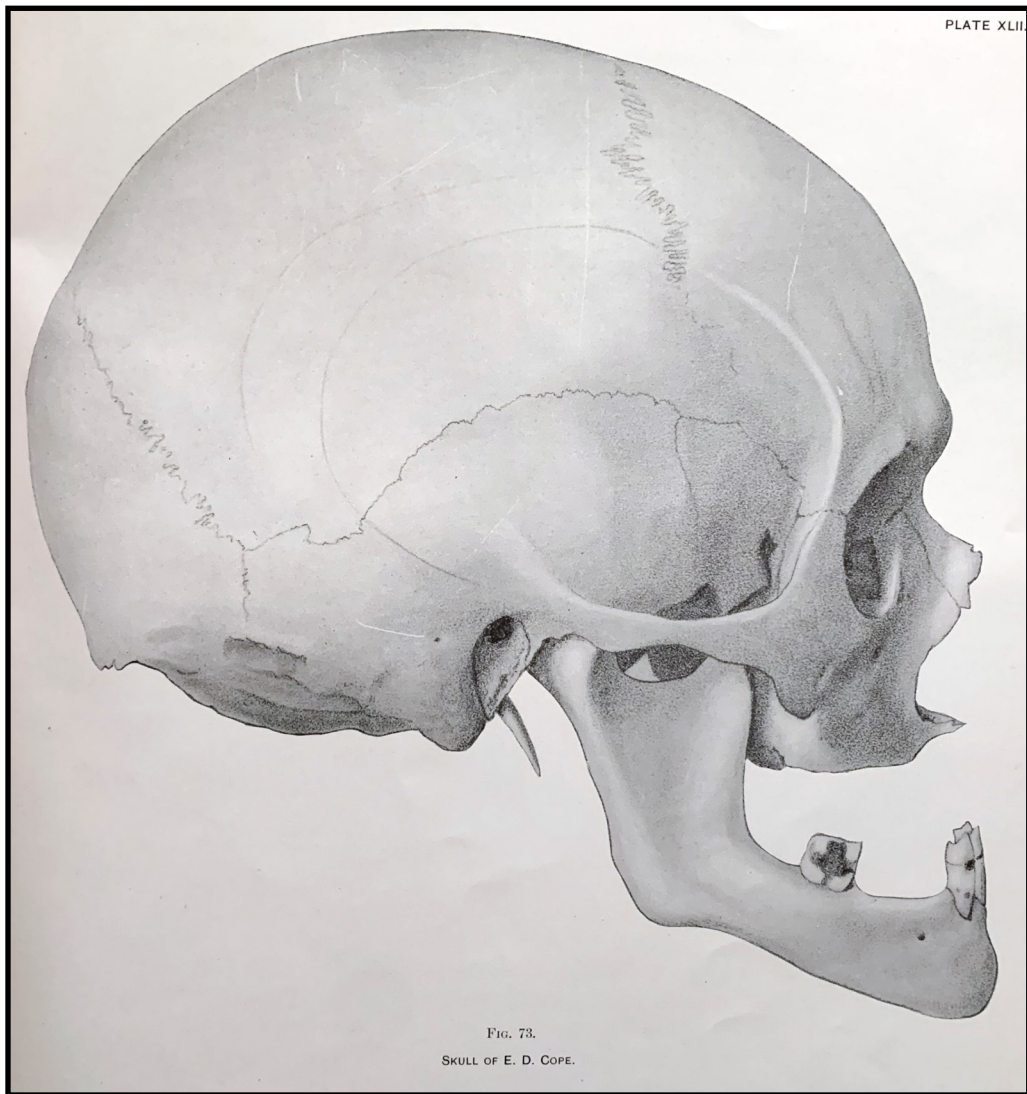


FIG. 73.  
SKULL OF E. D. COPE.

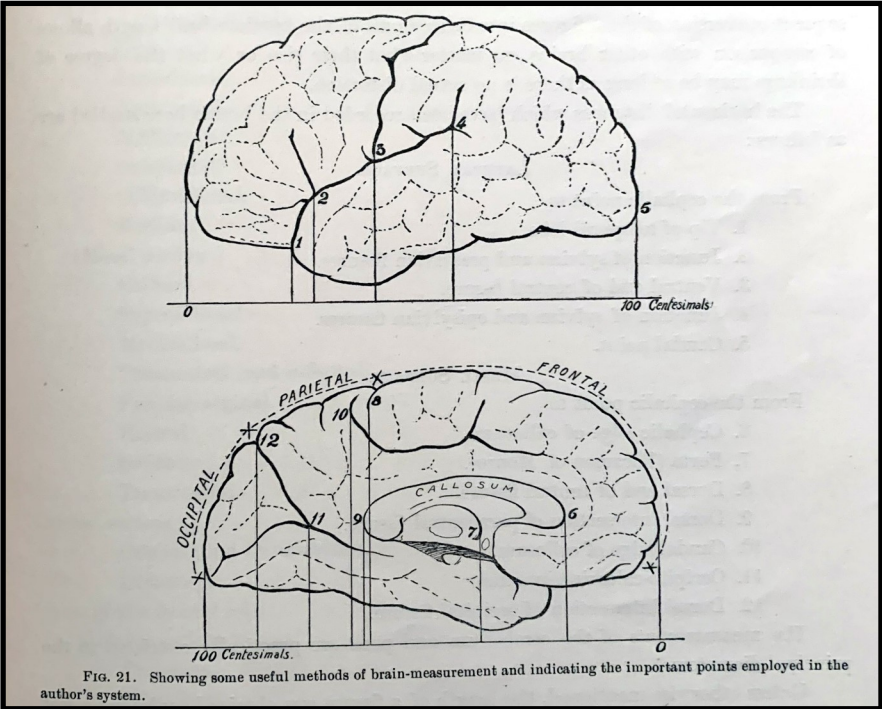


FIG. 21. Showing some useful methods of brain-measurement and indicating the important points employed in the author's system.

# Discours prononcé

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

## Messieurs

Si le mérito permis ie garderois encore aujourd'hui un  
silence respectueux, j'imiterois ces personnes graves qui prennent  
leur place sans parler, et ie ne romprois ce silence que quand  
vous m'aurez à pied à bien dire, et à bien faire, mais il faut  
que ie vous marque ma reconnaissance, il y a même déjà longtemps  
que ie devois l'avoir fait, et vous aviez tenu au milieu la  
joie que j'ay de me voir associé à des personnes au ray d'éclair  
de bon goût que de jugement, je sçay que tant en société avec  
des hommes pleins de mérite, que le seul amour des Sciences  
à mis ensemble et que le seul mérite à distingué des autres,  
la postérité parlera avec éloges des premiers fondements de  
cet académie naissante que vous avez jetté, quoy que peu de  
personnes connoissent encore le lieu qu'il peut servir d'un tel  
établissement, que vos successeurs regarderont comme monument de  
votre amour pour les Sciences.

On vous a l'événement à Messieurs d'avoir sacrifié votre  
loisir à la culture des arts les plus utiles à la société, et en  
mon particulier ie vous remercie toujours heureux toutes les fois

## EARLY OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE & THERAPY

### 23. [SURGERY] [MANUSCRIPT]

*Discours prononcé dans l'assemblée de Messieurs de la Société des Sciences... Observations de Chirurgie... Observations d'anatomie.* Marseille, 1740. Folio. [vi], [2 bl] pp. 335 x 220 mm. Manuscript in brown ink on paper in one neat cursive hand, 26 lines to a full page. The four 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". Old folds not causing damage. 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 at 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



### ILLUSTRATED EMERGENCY MEDICINE

#### 24. TAMBA GENTOKU

*Kokesai kyuho (Kokei saikyū ho) (Emergency remedies for the benefit of the people).* Kyoto, 1789-90. Three volumes (265 x 180 mm). Approximately 300 double pages, including nearly 150 woodblock illustrations. Original wrappers with printed labels; interior with minor browning and occasional wormholes, otherwise a fine and complete copy preserved in a folding box.

Probably one of the earliest illustrated accounts of Japanese medicine, compiled by the famous court physician Tamba Gentoku, also known as Taki Angen. The work is intended to promulgate medical knowledge among the common people, describing how to remedy maladies of various kinds without the aide of a physician. The illustrations, many botanical in nature, cover every phase of emergency treatment, including revival of the drowned or intoxicated by artificial respiration and treatment by massage (see illustrations in Castiglioni in his *History of Medicine*). Of particular interest is an illustration of the most famous of all moxa spots (“sanri”), located on the antero-lateral aspect of the (left) leg, with detailed directions on how to “know” it.

Among the many aspects of emergency medicine, the author treats the following: Loss of consciousness, including apoplexy, sexual intercourse, paralysis, sunstroke, cholera, epilepsy, intoxication, etc. (Vol. I); Vomiting blood, blood in urine, jaundice, deafness, obstructed urethra, lockjaw, wounds, cuts, contusions, eye injury, scalds and burns, frostbite, etc. (Vol. II); Death and violent death, suffocation, starvation, hanging, drowning, freezing and lightning, foreign objects in parts of the body, accidental poisoning, plants, grains, alcohol and ptomaine, prenatal emergencies, fetal movement, hemorrhage, eclampsia, difficult births, postnatal emergencies, septicemia and menorrhagia, infantile emergencies, stillbirth, convulsion, roseola, infantum, etc. (Vol. III).

## TREATMENT OF MINOR BODILY AFFLICTIONS

### 25. WOOTON, Edwin

*Toilet medicine: a popular scientific manual on the correction of bodily defects and the improvement and preservation of personal appearance; together with formulæ for all the special preparations recommended.* London: L. Upcott Gill, 1882. 8vo. [ii], iv, 107 pp., plus 1 leaf of publisher's advertisements and a 16- page *Catalogue of New and Practical Books* with printed wrappers dated 1881. Original publisher's cloth, title on spine and front board lettered in silver; other than a few minor marks to title, a fine clean copy.

**First edition** of this popular scientific manual, the concept of which is to treat the minor problems of the body. "The treatment of the visible imperfections of the body by local applications - mechanical appliances or voluntary efforts, together with or without internal medicine - forms the Science and Art of Surgery. But Surgery in its blindness and pride has devoted itself to the cure of only the more severe deformities and diseases, and has left a vast number of minor bodily afflictions uncared for. Empiricism and Quackery have hence stepped in and occupied the place due by right to legitimate science ..." (p. 1).

The work is set out over nine chapters, and covers treatment of matters such as affections of the skin, hair, eyes, nose, and ears, mouth and teeth, hands, legs, and feet, eating and drinking and the "hygiene of dress" where advice is provided on the correct boots, socks and stockings, hats and caps, undervests and drawers, and "respirators" (face masks!), with a passing note on occupational health ("the best respirators for workmen and others engaged in unhealthy occupations, as ivory turning &c., are those made of cotton wool"). The advertisements make for entertaining reading, with all manner of preparations for such things as the prevention of hair loss, beautifying teeth and a cure for sea sickness.

Little is known about the author Edwin Wooton. He also published *New truths in physiology* (1879) and *How to keep young* (1928) as well as an article on the conservation of youth. \$ 750.00

# TOILET MEDICINE:

A POPULAR SCIENTIFIC MANUAL

ON THE CORRECTION OF BODILY DEFECTS AND  
THE IMPROVEMENT AND PRESERVATION OF  
PERSONAL APPEARANCE;

TOGETHER WITH FORMULÆ FOR ALL THE SPECIAL  
PREPARATIONS RECOMMENDED.

By EDWIN WOOTON, B. Sc.

Senior Surgical Medallist, Charing Cross Hospital, Author of the  
"Centralisation of Energy."

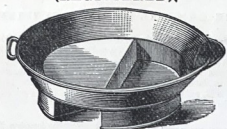
LONDON:

L. UPCOTT GILL, 170, STRAND, W.C.

1882.

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BEING PLAIN DIRECTIONS AND HINTS FOR THE  
PROPER NURSING OF SICK PERSONS,

AND THE

Home Treatment of Diseases and Accidents  
in case of Sudden Emergencies.

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