

MEDICAL STOCKLIST



DEBORAH COLTHAM RARE BOOKS

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A bedroom so foul filthy as to be a nuisance and injurious to health...

1. **AINSWORTH, ELIZABETH.** COURT SUMMONS FOR ELIZABETH AINSWORTH OF LEEK. Public health enforcement summons for a bedroom so foul filthy as to be a nuisance and injurious to health. [Leek, Stafford, 27th August, 1872.]

Single sheet partially printed on blue paper, 337 x 210mm, completed in manuscript in brown ink in a single hand, with engraved Royal arms at head, evidence three horizontal folds, some minor dust-soiling along folds and some light browning and spotting; a good example. **£80**

An interesting survival of a court summons issued to one Elizabeth Ainsworth of 86, Belle Vue, Leek, Staffordshire by the local Sanitary Inspector, Robert Farrow, on behalf of the Leek Improvement Commissioners for contravening the Nuisance Removal Act by keeping "a bedroom so foul filthy as to be a nuisance and injurious to health" to attend court. The verso details the serving of the summons, constable involved (John Thomas Weaver) and distance travelled.



2. **[ANATOMY.] VELIS, DR.** [TITLE IN OTTOMAN TURKISH SCRIPT AND TRANSLITERATED.] THE MAP of the HUMAN BODY] Harîta-i vücûd-i beser: Gâyât nefîs kâgît üzerine elvân-i muhtelifle ile müzeyyen on iki aded â'zây-i beserin eskâlini arz eder. Istanbul, Buburciyân Kütübhânesi, ca, 1911 – 12.



8vo, ff. [1] title-page, [12] leaves of chromolithograph plates printed on china-coated paper on one side only, with 16 anatomical figures in all, text in Ottoman script; some browning and dampstaining throughout, and paper a little fragile with some chipping and loss at tail, though not touching images; stapled as issued in the original cloth backed pictorial boards, text block detached, covers damp-stained and soiled with some bowing to covers, extremities and corners rubbed and worn; a sound copy of a scarce ephemeral item. **£200**

Scarce Ottoman educational pamphlet introducing the anatomy of the human body, issued by Dr Velis, a Ministry of Education Health Inspector, and seemingly intended as an aide-memoire for medical students. Less detailed than a true anatomical atlas, this slim volume includes 16 chromolithograph anatomical figures on twelve plates, each of which are annotated in Ottoman Turkish. The plates depict in turn (working from back to front): Front view of skeletal system and anatomical terms; Posterior view of the skeletal system; Front view of body muscles; Rear view of body muscles; Chest and abdominal cavity; the Heart, Lung and heart, Stomach and liver; Blood vessels, nerves and anatomical terms of the anterior part of the body; Blood vessels, nerves of the back of the body; Central nervous system appearance and lower face of the brain; Longitudinal section of the head and anatomical terms; the eye, and finally the Ear and middle ear bones. The pamphlet is discussed and illustrated in detail in an article by Ahmet Aciduman and Berna Arda of Ankara University, who suggest that the images were drawn from Western sources, and published in ca. 1911-1912.

Not located on OCLC; See Aciduman & Arda Anatominin görsel boyutu üzerine tarihsel bir örnek: Harîta-i Vücûd-i Beser 13 27 (1911/12) - <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329014033>.

3. **BALBIANI, ÉDOUARD-GÉRARD.** LEÇONS SUR LA GÉNÉRATION DES VERTÉBRÉS Cours d'Embryogénie Comparée du Collège de France (Semestre d'hiver 1877-1878). recueillies par le Dr. F. Hennequy revues par le Professeur. Avec 150 figures intercalées dans le texte et 6 planches en chromolithographie hors texte. Paris, Octave Doin, Éditeur, 8 place de l'Odéon. 1879.

8vo, pp. vi-279, [1] blank; with six chromolithograph plates and numerous text figures within the text; half-title and a couple of gatherings somewhat browned, with light foxing and soiling throughout, plates a little foxed with some marginal staining; in contemporary quarter calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, with green morocco label lettered in gilt, upper headcap damaged, spine somewhat rubbed and scuffed, extremities lightly bumped and corners worn; still a sound copy. **£485**

First edition of this illustrated and comparative course on vertebrate embryogenesis given by the noted French microbiologist and embryologist Édouard-Gérard Balbiani (1823-1899). Born in Haiti, Balbiani studied in both Frankfurt am Main and Paris where he completed his studies in 1854. From 1874 to his death, he held the chair of comparative embryogenesis at the Collège de France, and the present work contains his series of 24 lectures/lessons given during the 1877-1878 semester, collected together by Dr. Louis Félix Hennequy (1850-1928). In his own work of 1896, *Leçon sur la cellule*, Hennequy said of the present work: 'in 1879, in his *Leçons sur la génération des Vertébrés*, M. Balbiani after having recalled the observations of his predecessors and his previous personal research, reported the existence of the embryonic cell in the eggs of Psyllids, Cicadids, Whiteflies, Coccids, of some Ichneumonians, in those cartilaginous fish, skate, *squatina angelus*, in the ovules of the bidder organ of the male toad, in the ovules of the hen, the sparrow, the creaserelle, the lapwing among birds, in those of the bitch, the cat, squirrel, cow and woman among mammals' (p. 159).



'This work corresponds in some degree to that of Kölliker on the development of man and the higher animals, but is confined rather to the earliest stages of development, and particularly to the mode of formation of the egg and the male reproductive elements, subjects now occupying very closely the attention of observers in the different countries of Europe... Should there be any one desirous of examining into the subject, he would find the volume before us, although a little passé in some points recently worked out by E. Van Beneden, McLeod, Balfour, and probably several biologists in Germany, still as useful and certainly as readable an introduction as he could desire. Balbiani has contributed additions to our knowledge or reproduction in the Arthropods and in the Vertebrates, and considerable new matter, illustrated with six chromo-lithograph plates, is given in the present volume' (*The American Naturalist*, 15, 1881, p. 45)

Balbani 'is credited with the discovery of sexual organ development in Chironomus which eventually led to the general theory regarding the autonomy of the germ cell. Also, along with anatomist Louis-Antoine Ranvier (1835-1922), he founded the *Archives d'anatomie microscopique*. There are numerous microscopic organisms that are named after Balbiani, including *Sphaeromyxa balbianii*, *Trypanosoma balbianii*, *Cristispira balbianii*, *Didinium balbianii*, *Monodinium balbianii* and *Spirillum*

balbianii' ([bionity online](http://bionity.org)).

OCLC locates copies at Harvard, the College of Physicians, Columbia, Cornell, the New York Academy of Medicine, Rochester, Yale, Boston Athenaeum, Amherst, Princeton, Pennsylvania, McGill and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

One of the first dedicated medical journals - with a number of contemporary annotations

4. **BLEGNY, NICOLAS AND THEOPHILE BONET.** ZODIACUS MEDICO-GALLICUS, Sive miscellaneorum medico physicorum Gallicorum, Titulo recens in re medica exploratorum, unoquoque mense Parisiis Latinè prodentium Annus primus [- Annus Quintus]. Accessere ejusdem tractatus duo utilissimi, prior de herniis, posterior observationes circa luem veneream continens. Genevæ, Sumptibus Leonarid Chouët. 1680-1682-1682-1685-1685.

Five parts in four volumes, 4to; I. pp. [xvi] including initial blank, 270, 271-332, [10], with engraved frontispiece and 8 engraved plates (of which three folding, plate VI misbound at p. 252 rather than p. 152, and plate VIII misnumbered as VII); II. pp. [ii] blank, [vi], 264; with engraved frontispiece (the same as in vol. I) and 3 engraved plates; III. pp. 153 [ie 155], [11] index, [1] blank, with 3 engraved plates; IV. pp. [ii] half title for parts IV and V, [viii], 368, with engraved frontispiece (same as in previous volumess) and 3 engraved plates, (of which 2 folding); V. pp. [ii], 104, 145-160, 121-252, [4], with 1 engraved plate, and with tipped in contemporary handwritten note at p. 54, and with frequent mispagnations; volumes IV and V with shared half-title; with appealing woodcut title-page vignettes and head- and tail-pieces; all five volumes somewhat browned and foxed, some occasional staining, usually from ink blotting; all five volumes with contemporary marginal annotations in brown ink, more frequent in the final two volumes, and with further ink notes listing items of interest on either rear endpaper, or rear paste-down of each volume; bound in contemporary vellum, titles in neat manuscript on spines, front inner hinges of Vols I and IV neatly repaired, covers a little soiled and stained, evidence of previous paper labels, extremities lightly bumped and worn; overall a good copy. **£2,500**

First Latin edition, all published, of an important and early medical periodical, the brain-child of the controversial and colourful French physician Nicolas de Blégnny (1652-1722), here anonymously translated and then continued into Latin by Théophile Bonet.

It was begun in the previous year, in 1679, originally published as *Nouvelles découvertes sur toutes les parties de la médecine*. Though preceded by scientific journals such as the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, and Bartholin's *Acta medica et philosophica Hafniensia* (1673-1680), Blegny's contribution is considered to be the first dedicated medical periodical in the vernacular, aimed at, and therefore more accessible to, a wider readership than just traditional academic circles. 'Its popularity is evidenced by its translation into German as *Monatliche neueröffnet Anmerckungen* (Hamburg, 1680)



It was translated into Latin, and continued by Théophile Bonet as *Zodiacus medico-gallicus* (Geneva, 1680-1685)' (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p 281). Issued monthly, of the first French issue in January 1679 Blegny states in the preface that it was 'his intention to bring together all those discoveries, experiences, and comments that may be found useful in the art of medicine. In order that he may continue to do so, he urges all physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, both Galenic and chemical, those residing abroad as well as those in France, to send him their discoveries... Each issue, he says, will be sold for five sols, which, he adds, is just sufficient to reimburse him for the expenses entailed in publication' (ibid p. 5).



The present Latin translation includes a striking frontispiece representing Apollo, the patron of medicine, surrounded by the signs of the zodiac, with a simple but appealing scene of the city of Geneva seen below. With a 'chapter' as it were for each month of each year, the periodical provides a wealth of material, including accounts of recent medical activities, unusual and notable surgical and clinical case histories, notes on therapeutics and materia medica, discussions on practices such as bloodletting, autopsy reports, together with reports of incredible abnormalities and curiosities. Contributors for the various articles are named, with a number seemingly by Blegny himself, who also comments upon the work of his contributors, much as a modern editor would do. 'Thus we have cases of vicarious menstruation, petrification of the semen, a wound of the heart, a hanged person restored to life, extraction of a urethral calculus followed by blindness... a hydatidiform mole, monstrous births... and transposition of the viscera. Besides these, however, there are lengthy disquisition's on topics of current interest, such as fevers and febrigures, on the nature of the teeth, their diseases and appropriate remedies, the generation of man, the use of quinquina in fevers, the letting of blood... on various aspects of physics... [and] one or two articles of an astrological nature' (Nicholls, p. 201).

The French version had a somewhat checkered career, and ran until 1683, though under variant titles of 'Le temple d'Esculape' (1680), and 'Journal des Nouvelles Découvertes' (1681-1683). Nevertheless Blegny was something of a pioneer in medical journalism, through his attempts to make medical information more widely and socially available.

We are pleased to offer in addition a small 12mo volume containing the first three months of the original 1679 edition *Nouvelles découvertes sur toutes les parties de la médecine*, which is bound with the January to April issues of the 1680 *Le temple d'Esculape* – a testament to the original format of publication in individual monthly parts to be purchased separately.

See Kronick, "Devant le Deluge" and other essays in *Early Modern Scientific Communication*, ff. 1; see also Nicholls, *Nicolas de Blegny and the First Medical Periodical* in *The Canadian Medical Association Journal*, August 1934, ff. 198; Wellcome II, p. 180; Krivatsy 1376; collated complete against both the BL copy (although that does include one additional half-title for part IV excluded in this copy), and the copy at Glasgow - although plates bound in varying orders in each copy; further complete sets located at the Huntington, Harvard, Texas and McGill and the Wellcome.

5. **BRAUNE, WILHELM** DIE OBERSCHENKELVENE DES MENSCHEN in Anatomischer und Klinischer beziehung. Mit sechs tafeln in farbendruck. Leipzig, verlag von Veit & Comp. 1871.

Small folio, pp. vi, [2], 28; with six partially hand-coloured lithograph plates; some foxing throughout, more prominent in early leaves, with some staining and foxing to plates; in contemporary red cloth backed grey



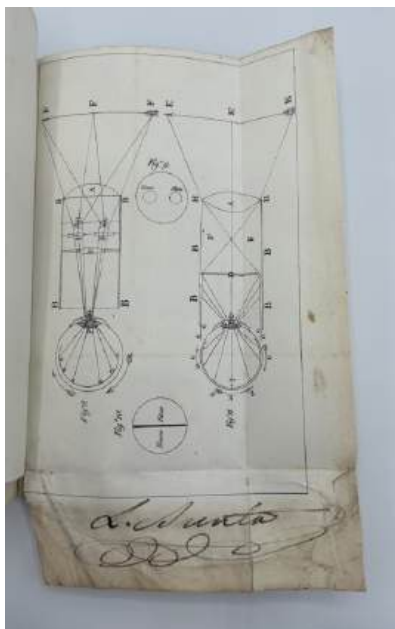
boards, with paper printed label on upper cover, covers a little scuffed and soiled with quite prominent ink stain affecting top margin of upper cover, and smaller mark at the lower fore-edge, extremities and corners lightly bumped and worn; a good copy.

£350

Uncommon first edition of this finely illustrated anatomical treatise on the femoral vein, by the noted German anatomist Wilhelm Braune (1831–1892), published just a year before his groundbreaking and iconic *Topographische-anatomischer Atlas* (1872), famous for its use of frozen sections.

Braune studied at the universities of Göttingen and Würzburg, and in 1872, became professor of topographical anatomy at the University of Leipzig. His works are renowned for his excellent use of lithography to depict the anatomy of the human body, of which this is a striking and early example. A second edition was published in 1873, together with a companion volume *Die Venen der menschlichen Hand*, and which are sometimes found together. These preliminary works and studies eventually culminated in his publication of *Das venensystem des menschlichen körpers* (1884–1889), and which GM remarks was also 'notable for its excellent illustrations'.

OCLC locates copies at Cambridge, Edinburgh, the Royal College of Surgeons, Chicago, Michigan, Columbia, NYAM and Cleveland.

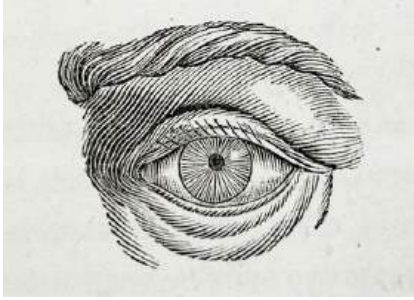


Optical experiments explaining some phenomena of vision

6. **BRENTA, LUIGI.** FENOMENI DELLA VISIONE Lettera indiritta ad un celebre Prof. di Fisica in questa città descrizione di pratici esperimenti comprovanti la forza attraente e respingente elettro-magnetica entro l'occhio, causa dei diversi fenomeni: il non incrocicchiamiento de'raggi, e la nessuna dipintura degli oggetti sulla retina nè diritti nè capovolti Memoria proposta agli scienziati di tutte le colte nazioni da Luigi Brenta... Milano, coi tipi di Omobono Manini. 1838. [bound with:] Accademiche Dimostrazioni TEORICO-PRATICHE DI FISICA, di ottica, di elettricità e di elettro-magnetismo... Milano, Tipografia Manini. 1841.

Two works in one volume, 8vo; pp. 40, with woodcut title-page vignette and three folding engraved plates depicting 11 figures, plate III signed by the author at the tail, lower folds of plates all a little dust-soiled with minor repairs to folds; pp. 16; both works a little foxed, more prominent on first and last leaf of pamphlet, with lower corners nicked throughout; authorial presentation inscription at the of second title-page; in later blue wrappers.

£385



Bound together, presentation copies of two short optical treatises on vision. Of *Fenomeni della visione*, Becker notes: 'The volume consists of a letter by Luigi Brenta, an optician in Milan, to an unnamed physicist, followed by the description of Brenta's optical experiments and observations. His investigations concern electromagnetic force in the eye, divergency of light-beams, and images on the retina' (Becker Collection in Ophthalmology, 60.3 online catalogue). Like the Becker copy, the third plate has been signed by the author at the tail.

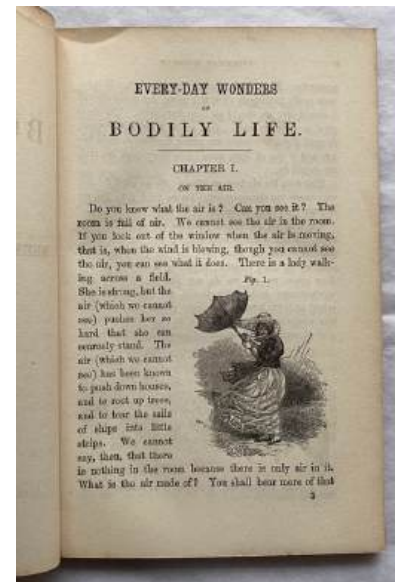
I. Washington (Becker collection), Paris and Geneva only; II. at Turin and Paris only.

7. **BULLAR, ANNE.** EVERY-DAY WONDERS OF BODILY LIFE; First Part. Breathing, Blood, Digestion, Food and Nerves. Fifth Thousand. London: Jarrold and Sons, 12, Paternoster Row. n.d. but ca. 1862.

Three parts in one volume, continuously paginated, 12mo; pp. 32, with 16 small wood-engraved illustrations; pp. [ii] part title, 33 - 62, with 12 small wood engravings numbered 17 - 32; pp. [iii] part title, 63 - 90, with 10 wood engravings numbered 33 - 42; lightly foxed throughout, with very small ink affecting upper margins at gutter; in modern wrappers. **£80**

Uncommon later edition of this appealing educational work for children by Anne Bullar (1813-1856). According to COPAC, the date of the first edition appears uncertain, though we believe that it was first published anonymously in 1850 under the variant title *Every-day wonders; or, facts in physiology which all should know*, and which was a number of works written anonymously by Bullar and published by John van Voorst. A publisher's advertisement for Voorst found in Paley's 1858 second edition of *A Manual of Gothic Mouldings*, ascribes this to be her from her pen, together with *Domestic Scenes in Greenland and Iceland* (1844), *England before the Norman Conquest* (1851), and *Sunday Book for the Young* (1855) - none of which are ascribed to her by COPAC. This seemingly later edition, is now fully ascribed to her. Other issues appear to have been available to purchase as separate parts. The present copy, is indeed divided into three distinct parts, each with a separate part title-page, and is paginated continuously: 1. Breathing, blood, digestion, food, and nerves; 2. Bones, the muscles, and skin; and 3. The teeth, the eye, the ear, feeling, tasting, smelling. It appears that at some point these individual parts have been bound together here, although the original binding is no longer present. An incomplete copy located at the Wellcome Library, suggests that this may have been issued under the banner of the Ladies Sanitary Association as part of their *Popular Tracts on Health*, and the individual parts bound in wrappers.

No copy of this variant located, with other variants found at Cambridge, Glasgow, the British Library, King's College and the Wellcome.



8. **CHEVREUL, MICHEL.** PRÉCIS DE L'ART DES ACCOUCHEMENS en faveur des Sages-Femmes. A Angers, de l'Imprimerie de C. P. Mame, Imprimeur de Monsieur... et se trouve à Paris, Chez P. F. Didot, jeune, Imprimeur de Monsieur... Avec Approbation et Privilege du Roi. 1782.

8vo, pp. xii, 294, [ii] errata; pp. 47 and 235 are cancels; with appealing woodcut head- and tail-pieces; some light foxing and soiling throughout, but otherwise clean and crisp; in later full marbled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled in gilt with red morocco label lettered in gilt, all edges red, head and tail of spine, joints, and extremities very lightly rubbed, one corner a little worn; with later 20th century gift inscription on front free endpaper; an appealing copy. **£585**

First edition of this manual of obstetrics for midwives, written by Michel Chevreul (1745-1845), father of the chemist and founder of colour theory, Michel Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889). A noted surgeon and obstetrician, Chevreul helped to establish obstetrical schools in Anjou and Touraine, and was director of the medical school at Angers, where the present edition was published.



One of the ever growing number of 'man-midwife', or accoucheurs that emerged during the eighteenth century, Chevreul hoped that his simple and accessible book on the art of midwifery would help in some way to curb the ignorant and indeed pernicious practices found amongst poorly educated rural sages-femmes. Written shortly after the foundation of various provincial teaching establishments, notably in the province of Tours, he strongly advocates the benefits of improved education, to prevent unnecessary suffering. This simple work is divided into five sections, Chevreul having deliberately avoided the use of over complicated physiological or anatomical descriptions. The first section provides a basic introduction to the female anatomy, whilst explaining ways to assess the various stages of pregnancy, and containing a description of the foetus, the placenta, and the umbilical cord. Chevreul identifies four main types of childbirth, "le prématuré, en naturel, en laborieux, et en contre nature". Section two discusses natural childbirth, and how to distinguish between true and false labour pains. Difficult labours and presentations are discussed in the third section, i.e. those which present a danger to the mother or child due to internal complications and which might require some form of intervention, possibly by the use of instrument. More complicated deliveries, such as breach-birth are covered in section four, with the final section outlining abortions, premature births, false pregnancies and extra-uterine pregnancies.

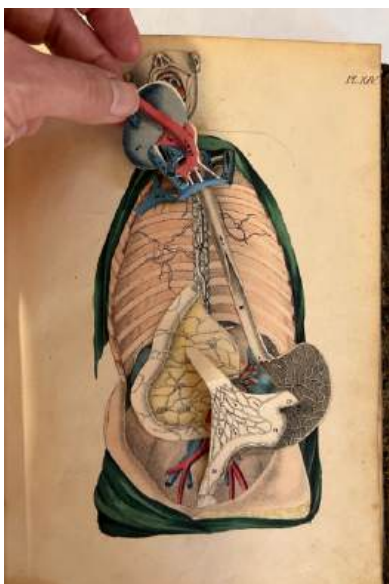


A second edition of the present work, Chevreul's only book publication, was published in 1826. An attractive and scarce manual.

R.C.O.G. 15; Wellcome II, p. 338 (1826 Paris edition); OCLC cites further copies at the NLM, Yale, Chicago, Pennsylvania, the Huntington, the BnF.

9. **[CROMMELINCK, CONSTANT.] ATLAS VOLUME ONLY. [NOUVEAU MANUEL D'ANATOMIE DESCRIPTIVE ET RAISONNÉE, Bruxelles: Imprimerie de Delevingne et Callewaert, 1841.]**

ATLAS VOLUME ONLY, without accompanying text volume, large 8vo; pp. [ii] blank, with 34 leaves of lithograph plates (numbered 1 - 32 with II bis and VI bis though illustrative content different); present volume without the 28 page 'explanation of plates' sometimes bound in to the atlas; 12 plates partially hand-coloured, plate VI folding, and with five plates (xi, xiv, xv, xvi, & xvii) incorporating several movable flaps; some foxing and browning throughout, foxing a little more prominent on a couple of leaves, small burn hole affecting plate v with residue stain on plate VI though with no significant loss, upper corner of plate 1 excised (presumed ownership mark removed, possibly after de-accession); contemporary half calf over morocco boards, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, with old accession number seemingly at head, inner hinge cracked but holding, head of spine nicked, with further scuffing and wear to spine, upper joint cracked but also holding, covers scuffed, corners very worn and bumped; a sound copy. **£100**



The atlas volume only, we believe in the first edition, of this uncommon anatomical handbook which includes a number of striking hand-coloured lithograph plates incorporating moveable flaps, the work of Belgian physician Constant Crommelinck (1814-1884). The volume accompanied a textbook of descriptive anatomy, and was to prove popular, going through further editions in 1852 as *Véritable guide pratique de la santé*, and in 1853 under yet another title *Manuel pratique des maladies secrètes*. A fifth edition appeared in 1855 as *Traité d'anthropologie*, though none of these subsequent editions appear to have included the moveable, hand-coloured plates.

Five of the 34 plates incorporate hand-cut and coloured flaps, and which enable the reader to examine the organs on both sides, and to gain a better understanding of their location and reciprocal relationships. The plates have been carefully executed, although as Margaret Carlyle highlights in her essay *Artisans, Patrons and Enlightenment: the circulation of anatomical knowledge in Paris, St. Petersburg, and London* (in *Bodies beyond borders, moving anatomies 1750-1950*, p. 294), the image of the foetus (plate XXVII) bears a close similarity to other images found in the anatomical works of Friedrich Tiedemann, Jules Cloquet and Achille Comte. A number of the other images also appear quite familiar, and which may have been drawn from other sources.



The first edition of this work is, nevertheless, scarce, with copies located at UCLA, the National Library of Medicine, Cambridge, Aberdeen and Leeds only.

OCLC: 14834662 records only two copies of this edition at Maastricht and the NLM: all editions, and in particular the first, appear scarce.



Rare Enlightenment Hospital Reorganisation

10. **DE BATTISTI, BARTOLOMEO.** Piano disciplinare per lo Spedal Maggiore di Milano, e pe' suoi annessi. Milan, Gaetano Motta, stampatore al Malcantone, 1790.

4to, pp. [8], 104, with [13] folded printed tables, numbered A - N; title page with the coat of arms of the Ospedale Maggiore and the Ospedale Santa Corona; original buff carta rustica limp boards, spine lettering in manuscript; minute single worm hole to gutter of front free endpaper and title page; clean and crisp; a very good copy. £1800

A fine copy of the first and only edition of this programmatic work on the reorganisation of the Milan General Hospital. The work is divided into 22 chapters, which regulate the work of the doctors and especially the directors, as well as the inspectors, nurses, porters and other categories of workers, both at the *Ospedale Maggiore* and the *Opera Pia della Senavra*. Detailed tables give doctors' salaries, organised the daily running of the hospitals, from operating hours, to work sheets, record keeping and outreach to patients in the community.

Milan's *Ospedale Maggiore* was the result of the 15th century reform that had concentrated dozens of medieval institutions into a single, centralised entity. It is an early example of a hospital that was not run by the church but by the municipality from the very beginning. Designed by Filarete, it was a progressive facility in many respects: the wards were high and airy, the rain gutters on the roof fed sewage channels that collected the waste from the latrines and were vented via special shafts. A pharmacy and a medical library were planned from the outset. This was part of a reform movement, transforming hospitals from places of simple assistance and reception of the poor, into centres of medical care; a transformation that would be amplified during the 18th century under Joseph II.

In a broader framework of rationalisation of assistance, on 6 May 1784 Emperor Joseph II instituted the 'Giunta per le Pie Fondazioni' (Council for Pious Foundations) and abolished the hospital chapter, replacing it with a single administrator; conversely, the Medical Directorate was created, which would continue its functions in the following centuries. The second Medical Director, Bartolomeo De Battisti, modernised the hospital's operation and in 1790 published the innovative regulation 'Disciplinary plan for the Spedal Maggiore of Milan and its annexes'.

The *Ospedale Maggiore*, though severely damaged in WW II, was rebuilt and continues to be one of the main Milan hospitals.



Predari, p. 596; see Paolo M. Galimberti, *Lo venerando specale maggiore di Miano: luoghi, medicina, amministratori, benefattori*; Gerosa Brichetto, *Storia della Senavra*; Paniizza, Bertani, *Gazzetta Medica di Milano*, III, 1844, p. 346; OCLC locates copies at the Università Cattolica, Milan and Staatsbibliothek Berlin.



Biography of Duncan Main and his work at the Opium Refuge

- II. **DE GRUCHÈ, KINGSTON.** DOCTOR APRICOT OF "HEAVEN BELOW" The story of the Hangchow Medical Mission (C.M.S.) [Second edition]. Marshall Brothers, Ltd publishers, London & Edinburgh. n.d. but ca. 1911-2.

8vo, pp. [xii], 144; with frontispiece portrait of Dr Duncan Main, and 12 full-page photographs; lightly browned throughout due to paper quality with some occasional light marginal foxing; with ownership signature of Lois Raleigh dated 1912 on front free endpaper; in the original green publisher's cloth, upper cover and spine lettered and decorated in gilt and red, ruled in blind, head and tail of spine a little bumped, extremities lightly rubbed with some minor wear and silverfish marking to lower cover; a good copy. **£45**

Second edition (date of first edition uncertain but ca. 1910) of this fascinating biography of Dr Duncan Main (1856-1934), the British physician renowned for his medical missionary work in Hangzhou in the south-eastern Chinese Province of Zhejiang, and in particular for his work at the Opium Refuge Hospital. As such it provides a valuable account of the opium epidemic and attempts at opium reform. Main, one of the most famous missionaries in China at the end of the 19th and early 20th century, went on to help found the Hospital of Universal Benevolence, the Hangzhou Medical Training College, as well as a leprosarium and tuberculosis sanatorium. He and his wife dedicated 45 years of his life to medical services in China and were credited with the establishment of at least thirty medical and welfare institutions in Hangzhou by the time they left China in 1926.

12. **DENTAL MANUFACTURING CO., "RATHBONE" DENTAL UNIT** The Dental Manufacturing Co. Ltd, Brock House, 97 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. [1937].



4to, pp. 36, with four leaves of coloured plates, together with numerous text illustrations; with errata note tipped at tail of p. 33, and with three revised notes tipped on to p. 35; p. 33 torn at gutter but not touching text; stapled as issued in the original drab card wrappers, colour plate mounted on upper cover, small tear at tail of upper cover, staples a little rusted, head and tail of spine bumped; an appealing copy. **£50**

Uncommon manufacturer's catalogue promoting a complete dental 'unit' for modern dental practitioners. The 'Rathbone' reclining dental chair together with attached spotlighting, small basins, and moveable apparatus trays, was 'based on a thorough investigation of the needs of modern dentistry and a study of the possibilities and limitations of dental units generally. The layout is such that every piece of apparatus comes readily and naturally to hand. The position and movements of each component have been planned so that, when in use, the component can be brought to the most convenient position for the operator, and when not required, returned to a point where it will not impede him in any way'. OCLC locates one copy of the 1933 issue at the Wellcome.



Depiction of a Red Cross Ambulance worker

13. **DRANER [PSEUDONYM, JULES RENARD].** 'AMBULANCES INTERNATIONALES' Pourvu qu'ils ne me donnent pas trop de besogne. [Taken from SOUVENIRS DU SIÈGE DE PARIS]. Déposé - Tous droits réservés. [Paris, Au bureau de l'Eclipse, Imprimerie Coulboeuft 1871].

Hand-coloured lithograph, image 225 x 155mm; sheet size 185 x 290mm; lightly foxed and soiled; neatly mounted. **£25**

An appealing hand-coloured lithograph which depicts a French medic in the uniform of the red cross, together with armlet and belt bag. On the right can be seen two stretcher bearers, with a mobile Red Cross ambulance visible in the background on the left.

The image is plate 17 from a noted series of 31 hand-coloured lithographs produced under the title *Souvenirs du Siège de Paris* by the leading French illustrator and caricaturist Jules Renard [b.1833], known as 'Draner'. Renard contributed to several of the major French periodicals of the day, and much of his work was satirical.

Lipperheide Xe 211; Colas 894. Hiler p. 744.

Striking electro-galvanic pendant to cure various pains and ailments

14. **[ELECTROTHERAPY.] [MORON, EDOUARD AND EUGÈNE LEGRAS.]** MÉDECINE NOUVELLE PLAQUES DYNAMODERMiques Epithème Vitaliste... Brevetées S.G.D.G. Paris, 19 Rue de Lisbonne. n.d. but ca. 1890-1900.



Oval composite plaque made from brass and nickel?, 70 x 115 x 1 mm, with horizontal central moulding, both sides engraved on recto; together with pp. [4] folded explanatory leaflet 212 x 135 mm, further folded down into four; paper a little browned; plaque slightly burnished; retained within the original printed card box, 120 x 80 x 7 mm, box a little foxed and sunned, with minor rubbing and wear to extremities; a very good example. **£225**

A scarce medical curiosity - a French Vitalist-Metallotherapeutic device from the turn of the century, made from brass and seemingly nickel, patented and made by the 'Société Électrogénique', established in the mid 1890s by Eugène Legras (1856-?) and Édouard Moron (1850-1909). Particularly appealing, the device is housed within the original card box, and retains the printed explanatory relief, which guarantees the user of its authenticity and not a counterfeit. Recommended for the treatment of all pain by application to sensitive areas, and by extension supposed to cure all internal diseases, the plaque, sold for 4 francs, and was designed to be attached to clothing, and in particular night-gowns, patients recommended to keep between 3 and 7 plates close to the skin during the night, the number depending on the severity of the ailment.

Different metals are known to generate small electric currents when



brought together, and this was thought to confer healing properties when held against the skin. In the late 1840s, a French physician, Dr Victor Burg, began using the external application of metals upon female patients being treated for hysteria, observing that their use triggered various physiological, muscular and nervous reactions, and in a number of instances seemed to offer some kind of cure. Thus 'metallotherapeia' was born (see the *Homeopathic Times*, Vol III, p. 104 1852), with Burg's therapy soon adopted by many contemporaries. Innumerable electro- or magnetotherapeutic pendants and devices were developed by physicians, chemists, and businessmen at the time, often without much medical knowledge, and were widely marketed across both America and Europe at the end of the 19th century when electrotherapy hit its peak. We have previously held pendants patented by E. Osselin and Joseph Raspail.

Later examples of the 'plaque dynamodermique' were engraved 'Rochecorbon', and were used extensively as part of treatment plans.

See <https://phare-rochecorbon.org/2013/08/28/le-sanatorium-vitaliste-de-rochecorbon/>



For the specific treatment of impotence

15. **[ELECTROTHERAPY]. PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., PULVERMACHER'S SELF-RESTORABLE POCKET CHAIN BATTERY** Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, March 8th, 1879.

8vo, pp [4] pamphlet printed in red, black and gilt, 255 x 168mm, together with accompanying, seemingly hand-written though possibly facsimile, two-sided letter on headed paper 285 x 216mm, and with original stamped envelope 90 x 155mm; pamphlet and letter with evidence of previous horizontal and vertical folds, envelope a little soiled and stained. **£60**

A striking pamphlet, partially printed in gilt, promoting one of a number of electro-galvanic appliances offered by the American firm. First patented in the US in 1853 by the Viennese Doctor, Isaac Lewis Pulvermacher, (though previously demonstrated in both London and Edinburgh), the "electric belt" was a battery-powered flexible series of linked cells worn wrapped around parts of the body as a form of the new medical treatment called "electrotherapy". The Chain battery here advertised was yet another device, which could be used in conjunction with the belt and a suspensory appliance for the specific treatment of 'impotence'. The various bands, belts and battery sets were advertised for cases of nervous debility, lost energy, spermatorrhoea, female complaints, epilepsy, paralysis, kidney disease and 'other chronic disorders'.

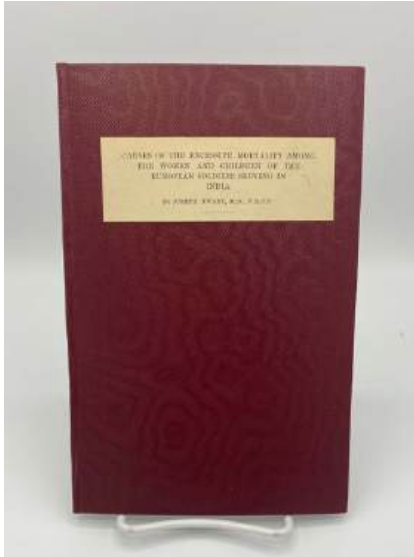
We believe the accompanying letter to be hand-written - though there is a hint of a facsimile about it and it does feel rather like a form letter - supported by the stamped note on the rear that 'Owing to the vast extent of our business and the necessity for a routine of departments, all Letters of Advice are dictated by our Examining Electrician to his associates, and then referred to our mailing department, there to be addressed and dispatched by our Corresponding Secretary'.

See Atwater 2899-2902.



16. **EWART, JOSEPH.** CAUSES OF THE EXCESSIVE MORTALITY AMONG THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN of the European soldiers serving in India. (Read: May 2nd, 1883). [n.p. but London, and first published in the Transactions of the Epidemiological Society of London. v. 2 1882-83].

8vo, pp. 23, [1]; lightly browned throughout; with faint library stamp of the Birmingham Medical Institute on half-title; rebound in modern maroon cloth with printed label on upper cover. £80



First separate edition of this statistical paper, previously presented before the Epidemiological Society of London, and published in their Transactions, highlighting the main causes of death amongst European women and children living in India. As Ewart makes clear, the discrepancy between the mortality rates for those in England, as opposed to the families of European soldiers serving in India was 'appalling' - and caused primarily due to malaria, dysentery, cholera, contagious diseases, heat and 'general debility'.

Very much of its time, Ewart's paper at times makes for slightly uncomfortable reading, but nevertheless provides an invaluable insight into attitudes and theories of the day. 'In drawing this paper to a close, it has occurred to me that although Government may accomplish much in lessening the excessive mortality among the women and children of the European Army of India, the benevolent objects which it has always had in view will never be attended with the desired measure of success until the maternal parents are taught, in simple, plain and intelligible language, divested of all technicalities, the precepts and principles of personal hygienic and domestic sanitation. That this might be done may

be premised from the control which it can and does exercise upon the families of the soldiers through the military department. Thus, every soldier's wife who can read - and now, thanks to the universal introduction of state education in England, the time is fast approaching when every woman in these realms who may become a soldier's wife, will be in a position to read - might be taught the principles of hygiene and sanitation, so that, when required to accompany her husband to India, she may realise the vast importance of pure air, pure water, wholesome food, good cookery, plenty of house room, free ventilation daily exercise and bathing, avoiding undue exposure to the sun, efficient clothing, a perfect system of conservancy and absolute cleanliness, etc., in ensuring the preservation of her own health, and the proper management and rearing of her children'. (p. 15).

Sir Joseph Ewart (1831-1906) 'studied medicine at Anderson's College, Glasgow, and Guy's Hospital. After qualifying in 1853, he joined the Bengal Medical Service, then a part of the East India Company. At the time of the Mutiny, he was with the Mehwar Bheel Corps at Kherwarra. Having published a *Digest of Vital Statistics of the European and Native Armies in India* in 1859, he was given charge of the statistical office at Calcutta. He then became successively professor of physiology, professor of medicine and principal of the Calcutta Medical College, senior physician to the College Hospital and senior surgeon to the European General Hospital. As a municipal commissioner and magistrate of Calcutta, he did much for the city's sanitation and water supply. A breakdown in his health compelled Ewart to return to England in 1876, and he retired three years later, with the rank of deputy surgeon-general.' (Munks Roll).

OCLC locates a copy of the original paper at the Wellcome.

17. **FIBIG, JOHANN.** ÜBER DAS STUDIUM DER NATURGESCHICHTE. Ein Programm... Mainz, gedruckt in der Kurfürstl. privilegirten Buchdruckerey, bey Johann Benjamin Wailandt. 1784.

8vo, pp. 16; with woodcut printer's device on title-page and woodcut head- and tail piece; some light marginal browning; stitched as issued, in modern wrappers.

£600

Uncommon treatise on the study of natural history, by Johann Fibig (1758-1792) German physician and botanist, a professor at Mainz remembered for having established the botanical gardens there.

No copies in the US, with only a number of European holdings.





'Know thyself' - physiology for the young and 'people of the world'

18. **FIGUIER, LOUIS.** CONNAIS-TOI, Toi-même notions de physiologie. A l'usage de la jeunesse et des gens du monde. Ouvrage illustré... Paris, Librairie Hachette et Cie... 1879.

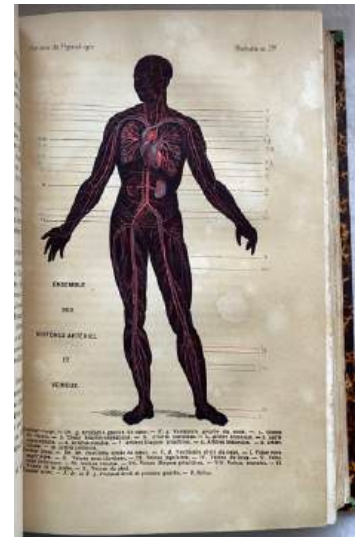
Large 8vo, pp. [iv], 630, [2]; with one chromolithograph and 166 steel engraved figures throughout the text (of which 25 are full-page and 26 are portraits); lightly foxed throughout, a little more prominent towards the end of the work, paper used for chromolithograph somewhat browned; in contemporary brown half-morocco over marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled and lettered in gilt, now a little sunned and stained, extremities lightly bumped; a good copy.

£350

First edition of this extensive work on physiology aimed at young adults and 'des gens du monde', attractively illustrated with numerous steel engravings and a striking chromolithograph, and one of a number of popular works of science written by the prolific French author Louis Figuier (1819-1894). In Know Thyself, the concepts of physiology, the reader is introduced to the basic principles of digestion, nutrition, blood circulation, respiration, thought, the senses, movement, sleep and finally 'what is death'.

Figuier became a Doctor of Medicine in 1841, before studying chemistry and pharmacology and becoming a professor at L'Ecole de Pharmacie in Paris. He eventually abandoned his research however, and devoted himself to popular science. He is probably best known for his hugely successful book on prehistoric life *La terre avant le déluge* (1863), as well as for his six volume *Les merveilles de la science* (1867-1891). His works are renown for being richly illustrated, Figuier often collaborating with leading artists of the day, notably Édouard Riou (1833-1900), with whom he worked on *La terre avant le déluge*.

OCLC locates copies at the NYPL, Huntington, Claremont, Harvard, the NLM, McGill, Lehigh, the British Library, the Wellcome and King's College London.



19. **[FLAP BOOKS.] SPRINGER, JENNY.** LA MEDICHESSA IN CASA Libro istruttivo per sani ed ammalati che tratta gli argomenti piu importanti dell'Igiene e della medicina. Con 957 illustrazioni, 60 tavole a colori e supplementi. Prima traduzione italiana sulla 13e edizione tedesca migliorata. Volume I [-Volume II.] Trieste, Editore: Casa Editrice Triestina Carol Moscheni & Co., 1933



Two volumes, 8vo; pp. [ii], xx, 256, [ii] explanatory leave, 257-688, [ii] explanatory leaf, 689-694, [2] blank, with frontispiece photograph reproducing diploma, 40 chromolithograph sectional titles and plates on 25 leaves, and 9 black and white plates on 7 leaves; pp. [ii], [695] -1264, [iv] explanatory leaves, 1265 - 1336, with 14 chromolithograph sectional titles and plates on 10 leaves, one with two leaves of additional explanatory text; both volumes with further illustrations within the text; paper throughout both volumes a little browned due to quality; with three further pamphlets, stapled as issued in the original yellow or grey printed wrappers and loosely inserted: I. 'Lo Sviluppo dell'Uomo fino alla nascita, Supplemento della Donna Medico di Casa Editori M. O. Groh Carlo Moscheni Trieste', ff. [iv], comprised of eight chromolithograph plates, stapled as issued in the original printed wrappers; II. 'La Malattie Veneree profilassi. Patogenesi. Cura. Supplemento de "La Medichessa in Casa"... Casa Editrice Triestina Carlo Moscheni & Co., S. A. G. L. Trieste' by Dott. A. Kuehner, pp. [3]-15, with three chromolithograph plates, stapled as issued in the original printed wrappers; III. 'Album die modelli anatomicamente decomponibili del corpo dell'uomo e della donna', ff. [iv] comprised of eight folding chromolithograph plates depicting the male and female anatomy, two of the images incorporating flaps (some a little loose but all seeming present), in the original yellow printed wrappers



stapled as issued; in the original green publisher's cloth, covers and spine lettered and decorated in gilt, all edges red, discrete repairs to joints, spines and covers sunned with some light soiling and scratching to covers. **£80**

A later Italian edition of *Die Aerztin im Hause*, a popular guide to home health first published in 1910, and which was to go through numerous editions and translations. The first Italian edition was published in around 1926, and it clearly proved popular and was reissued a number of times.

A contemporary of the radical public health reformer Anna Fischer-Dückelmann (1856-1917), Jenny Springer (1860-1917) gained similar renown for her pioneering work in health education and reform, and was an active campaigner in the women's movement. After studying in Berlin, Springer became a doctor in 1898, and was one of the first women to appear as a medical expert in a German court. The present work, gained huge popularity and success, and as this translation attests, was to find popularity across much of Europe.

The three loosely inserted pamphlets provide illustrations on the male and female anatomy and on reproduction, and include two plates incorporating moveable flaps. A leading campaigner on sexual health, the third pamphlet, by Dr A. Kuehner, discusses venereal diseases.

20. **[FORENSICS.] GOUBERT, ÉMILE AND A. HARDON.** MANUEL DE L'ART DES AUTOPSIES CADAVÉRIQUES, surtout dans ses applications à l'anatomie pathologique par le Docteur Émile Goubert.... en collaboration, pour la première partie, avec M. A. Hardin précédé d'une lettre de M. Bouillaud. Paris, Germer Ballière Libraire-Éditeur Rue de l'École-de-Médecine, 17. Londre... New-York... 1867.

8vo, pp. xlix, [i], 519; with a number of steel engraved figures throughout; somewhat foxed and browned, quite prominent in places, with some occasional ink staining; with the ownership stamp on title and signature on verso of half-title of L. Dida; contemporary half black morocco over marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, lettered in gilt, retaining original green silk book-marker, extremities lightly bumped and worn; a good copy. **£685**



Rare first edition of this detailed and extensive work discussing anatomical and pathological autopsies (medico-scientific), as opposed to forensic autopsies, noting the technical differences between the two and highlighting the important ethical considerations required. As such, it was one of the first to codify this distinction, taking into account that patients were likely to be viewed by mourning relatives before burial. Previous manuals on autopsy had been written from a medico-legal point of view with the forensic expert in mind, requiring a more rigorous examination. Such procedures were inappropriate for more general hospital use, however and so in undertaking the present work, therefore Goubert and his colleague Hardin hope to address this imbalance: 'In our hospital rooms, we must respect the subject, both because of the regulations and because he will often be visited later by the family' (p. xi).

A brief history and benefits of post-mortem examination is given in the introduction, before dealing in the first part with procedural matters, detailing the laws and regulations in France in relation to the examination of the deceased, and discussing the materials and methods used to access the different cavities of the body, and the more delicate incisional techniques required to help preserve the integrity of the corpse. Clinicians are advised that the autopsy should be limited to only the research necessary to identify the cause of death (p. 5), and families were also given the right to refuse an autopsy. Where possible, the physician should only examine the regions of the body where symptoms had been observed, and should the doctor be authorised by the relative to examine the patient, that great care should be taken not to mutilate the body. The second part is devoted to the examination of the organs, including the extraction and external and internal examination (both macroscopic and microscopic). The work includes numerous steel engraved figures, illustrating the instruments used, as well as sections of healthy and diseased organs.

Little appears to be known about Émile Goubert (fl. 1861-1867), though he is described on the title-page as being 'Président de la Société des naturalistes de Paris'. From the preface there is a suggestion that he had been a student of the clinician Jean-Baptiste Bouillaud (1796-1881). The work was well reviewed internationally, The *Western Journal of Medicine* in 1868, noting: 'This manual treats of a subject that has been strangely neglected by medical writers... We find that M. Goubert has produced a work that is almost entirely new from beginning to end. The importance of the subject cannot be questioned... We hope, however, that the work will be presented to



us in an English dress, or that some one of the many American physicians well qualified for the task, will present us with an original work of a similar kind' (Volume 3, pp; 295-297). The journal notes that intended publication of a third part, describing 'chemical and microscopical examinations that are commonly required after post-mortem examinations'. It is our understanding that Goubert unfortunately died in the year of the present publication, and thus this was his only major published work.

OCLC locates copies at Stanford, the New York Academy of Medicine, Harvard, the NLM, Michigan, College of Physicians, Pennsylvania, Texas, Wisconsin, and Tulane.

13th century Chinese Forensic Medicine disseminated to the West

21. **[FORENSICS.] WANG-IN-HOAI, C.F.M. DE GRIJS, AND HENRY BREITENSTEIN (TRANSLATOR).** GERICHTLICHE MEDIZIN DER CHINESEN von Wang-in-Hoai. Nach der holländischen Übersetzung des Herrn C. F. M. de Grys herausgegeben von Dr. H. Breitenstein (Verfasser des werkes '21 Jahre in Indien'. Leipzig, Th. Grieben's Verlag (L. Fernau). 1908.

8vo, pp. viii, 174, [2] advertisement and blank; some very occasional light marginal browning, gutter cracked t p. 81 and 113 but holding firm; uncut in the original brown printed card wrappers, old tape repair to front inside cover, head of spine cracked and nicked with evidence of old repair, a couple of small marginal nicks, covers a little creased.

£75



First German edition. A fascinating example of how noted and pioneering Chinese medical texts were gradually disseminated for a European audience. The present work by the noted military physician Dr Henry Breitenstein (1848-1930), is a translation of a Dutch work of 1863 by the renowned diplomat, pharmacologist, and sinologist Dr. C. F. M. de Grijs (or de Grys - 1832-1902).

Though now somewhat forgotten, de Grijs had sailed to China in 1857 on a consular mission, assigned with the task of collecting and identifying Chinese flora and fauna in the Amoy region. Many of his papers are now preserved at Leiden University, and he contributed a number of scientific and botanical papers, including articles on Chinese dyes, and publishing an early and important Dutch-Chinese dictionary.

One of his most important contributions, however, was his 1863 translation of the *Xiyuan Lu* (or *Se yuen luh*), an early handbook on forensic medicine dating from the Yuan dynasty (1279-1368), 300 years before anything comparable appeared in Europe, according to de Grijs in his introduction. First published in around 1247, it was reprinted in the 15th century and from that time came into general use in the courts of justice as a guide to the duties of coroner, and thus forms an interesting and early record of the theoretical condition of jurisprudence at that time. De Grijs' translation was published by the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences in 1863 as *Geregtelijke geneeskund, uit het Chineesch vertaald* (Forensic Medicine, translated from the Chinese). 'De Grijs used an edition from 1830 with the title *Xiyuan lu jizheng huizuan*... In his introduction, De Grijs wrote: "This work is written in a clear style and the main difficulty in translating is to find European synonyms for the Chinese names of plants, animals, stones, medicines, parts of the body, etc.". He then gave a list of European and Chinese works he had consulted ending: "To what extent I have succeeded in finding the correct European names is up to experts to judge"' (Kuiper, p 192). A number of consistent misspellings were made however, apparently due to misinterpretations of De Grijs' handwriting. Dr Henry Breitenstein, himself a military physician, here presents a German translation of that work of 1863, making no corrections, but with the addition of a number of notes. Of interest, Kuiper suggests that Breitenstein felt the work to be of more importance as a guide to Chinese manners and customs, than as a technical handbook of forensic medicine. Modern scholars, however, have come to highly appreciate the handbook. An English translation was first made in 1855 by William Harland and published in Hong Kong as *Records of the Washing away of Injuries*. A scholarly edition was published in 1981 by Brian E. McKnight.

See Wylie - *Notes on Chinese Literature*, Introduction no. 70. and p. 75; Kuiper, *The Early Dutch Sinologists (1854-1900)*, pp. 192-3; Otterspeer, *Leiden Oriental Connections: 1850-1940*, p. 343; see Brian McKnight, *The Washing Away of Wrongs, Forensic Medicine in Thirteenth Century China*, Science, Medicine & Technology in East Asia, 1 (Ann Arbor, 1980).



All naval medical schools to have a library and cabinet of natural history

22. **[FRENCH REVOLUTION.] [MILITARY MEDICINE.]** ORGANISATION GÉNÉRALE DU SERVICE DE SANTÉ DE LA MARINE. Arrête du directoire exécutif contenant règlement pour le service de santé des hôpitaux de Marine et des Armées Navales. Du 19 Pluviose en 6e de la République [7 February 1798]. [colophon:] A Rochefort, chez J. B. Bonhomme, Imprimeur-Libraire. [1798].

4to, pp. [ii], 103, [1] blank; including one table within text; aside from some occasional light marginal soiling, a lovely bright copy; with neat manuscript annotation to margin of p. 1; stitched as issued in the original pink wrappers, spine slightly torn with small loss towards tail, with old tape repair at head (though discrete), upper cover dated in manuscript in a contemporary hand, covers a little soiled but otherwise an appealing, wide-margined copy.

£385

Rare Rochefort imprint of an executive order containing newly issued regulations relating to the organisation of the health services of the French Navy and naval hospitals. Rochefort was an important Atlantic seaport and base for the French navy. This detailed document describes in detail how hospitals should be organised and run, outlines the provision of medical assistance on board vessels, and includes a section dedicated to the running of 'des écoles de santé de la marine, et du mode d'instruction'. This includes instruction on the order of courses, staffing, and the requirement that each have a library and a cabinet of natural history. The order concludes with a detailed list of the various remedies and medical instruments that each ship of the Republic were required to carry.

As such the document provides an insight into the state of French Revolutionary military health and medical practice, and to the education of medical staff. The considerable upheaval of the recent years, not only at home but during the Italian campaigns of the French Revolutionary wars, had seen the loss of huge numbers of 'Officiers de Santé, a less qualified medical role created in 1793. A manuscript petition previously handled, signed in the same year as the present decree, 1798, by fifteen 'Officiers de Santé in Rennes, revealed that the situation on the ground was often chaotic and extremely challenging. The need to bring order to medical services, and train new students to fill such positions was paramount, as the present order highlights.

OCLC locates only two copies in Paris and Germany.

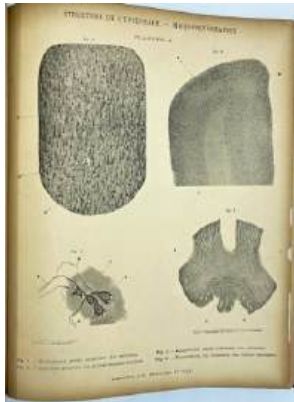


23. **GAVOY, ÉMILE ALEXANDRE.** L'ENCÉPHALE Structure et description Iconographique. Du cerveau, du cervelet et du bulbe. Avec atlas de 59 planches en glyptographie. Préface de M. le Professeur Vulpian. Paris, Librairie J. B. Baillière et Fils. 1886.

Mixed set, together two volumes, text and atlas, small folio; text: pp. viii, 160; atlas: pp. [iv], with 59 glyptographs numbered A-D and I-LV; front free endpaper and half-title of text volume with some marginal dampstaining, lightly browned throughout with occasional light spotting and foxing, but otherwise generally clean; atlas also somewhat browned throughout due to paper quality, fore-edge of planche A nicked with japanese paper repairs to verso, and with library stamp on half-title 'Royal College of Surgeons Library Ireland'; text volume bound in recent black cloth, with new morocco label on spine lettered in gilt, with the original



printed wrappers bound in (dampstained and with signs of repairs), atlas volume in contemporary blue cloth, neatly rebacked preserving much of original spine, with new endpapers, and inner hinges strengthened, upper cover ruled and lettered in blind and gilt, covers slightly stained, extremities lightly rubbed and worn, mainly at corners. **£585**



Uncommon first edition, mixed set, of a notable work of neuro-anatomy with 59 striking life-sized plates drawn from nature by the author and printed using a method of etching called glyptography.

Émile Alexandre Gavoy (1836- ca 1896) received his medical doctorate in Strasbourg and made a career as a military doctor, and indeed was to publish a number of works relating to military medicine, most notably his account of his experiences during 1870-1871, *Étude de faits de guerre. Le service de santé militaire en 1870*, (1894).

It is for his neuro-anatomical works, however, for which he is perhaps best remembered, having carried out numerous researches in this field throughout his career. In 1882 he published his *Atlas d'Anatomie Topographique du cerveau et des localisations cérébrales*, containing 18 life-sized chromolithograph plates of the brain, and for which he obtained an honorable mention at the Montyon Prize.

The present work includes a highly complimentary prefatory letter from the noted French neurologist Professor Alfred Vulpian (1826-1887), who writes: 'You have done an important work here, not only by the number and the beauty of the figures, but also and above all by the evident sincerity with which you have reproduced the texture of the brain. I admire the talent and the prodigious amount of work of which these plates are indisputable proof; I am even more seduced by the personal character of these plates... It is not difficult to recognize that you have done better in many ways than your predecessors'. A contemporary advertisement in *L'Encéphal: journal des maladies mentales et nerveuses*, p. 256, reveals that the work was originally available for purchase in five parts.

Funeral customs

24. **GIRARD, JOSEPH DE.** DES TOMBEAUX, ou de l'influence des Institutions Funèbres sur les moeurs. A Paris, Chez F. Buisson, Imp.-Lib. Rue Hautefeuille, no. 20. An IX [1801].

12mo, pp. [viii] including first blank, 192, [2] errata and blank; errata leaf laid down with repair at lower gutter (no loss of text), title-page a little browned with minor abrasion causing loss of a couple of letters, text lightly browned; nineteenth century green morocco backed marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, head of spine nicked and worn at upper joint, both joints starting, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped. **£100**

First edition of this essay on tombs and the influence of funeral institutions over manners and morals, providing a comparative study of funeral rites and ceremonies, including discussion of China, Canada, Tahiti and Guyana.

Girard's work was one of a number of compositions entered for a competition set by the L'Institut National. As with so many areas of public life in the aftermath of the Revolution, there was widespread concern over a lack of respect for the dead and their burial, the preceding decade having borne witness to a prevalence of what were considered by many to be indecent and, at times, almost inhumane modes of interment. Girard therefore presents his ideas and plan for 'd'Institutions funèbres simple et moral, et j'y mêlai toutes les idées consolantes qui peuvent adoucir la dernière et douloureuse séparation' (p. 4), in which he looks at such issues as 'proclamation des décès, l'inscription sur les tables funéraires et l'éloge des morts'.

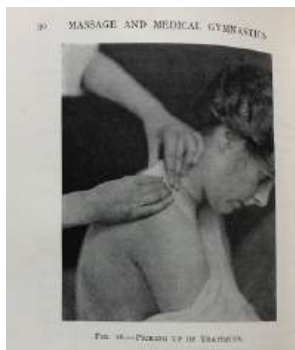
OCLC locates copies at UCLA, Princeton, Harvard, Louisiana State and NYPL.



25. **GOODALL-COPESTAKE, BEATRICE M.** THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MASSAGE and Medical Gymnastics. Fifth edition. With 118 Illustrations (including 22 plates). London, H. K. Lewis & Co., Ltd. 1933.



8vo, pp. xx, 332; with 22 inserted plates, of which 20 are half-tone or x-ray illustrations, with two further diagrammatic plates (one in red and black), further copious half-tone illustrations and diagrams set within the text, totalling 118 illustrations; some occasional light soiling and marking, half-title and verso of final leaf a little browned; gutters slightly exposed in a couple of places; six pages of loosely inserted pencil notes with illustrations in a contemporary hand; evidence of previous book-label on front free endpaper with signs of abrasion; bound in the original green publisher's cloth, boards ruled in blind, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, head and tail of spine lightly rubbed and bumped with minor nicks at tail, rear cover lightly creased; with ownership signature of Joan Chadwick-Smith on front free endpaper; a good copy. **£50**



Fifth, enlarged edition, of a seemingly less well-known but important contribution to the corpus of literature devoted to medical gymnastics and massage, and first published in 1917. As Goodall-Copestake notes in her preface 'this book was first compiled during the Great War. The writer's object then was to place a simple text-book in the hands of those qualifying themselves in the science and art of massage, in order that they might take their part in the relief of suffering at that time. Since then the progress of physical medicine in all its branches has gone forward every year, and it is necessary for the student to qualify himself and herself more fully, the requirements of examiners being much greater than they were formerly' (p. vii).

The work contains extensive chapters on the history of massage; tips for beginners wishing to be a 'medical gymnast' (i.e. massage therapist); details of massage manipulations and their physiological effects on the skin, muscles, circulation, lymph flow, nervous system, and metabolism; practical massage on all parts of the body from head to toe and heart to colon; and the use of massage for the re-education of muscles. The chapters on kinesiology, gymnastics, movement and exercises are generally based up on Pehr Henrik Ling's famous Swedish system of gymnastics. Also included is a chapter on curvatures of the spine which are matched with dedicated exercise programmes which, with their emphasis on breathing and movement, are reminiscent of therapies used today, as well as the contemporaneous developments in schools of exercise such as yoga and Pilates.

The second part deals with 'surgical conditions treated by massage and movements' such as inflammation and wound healing, fractures, dislocations and deformities of the musculo-skeletal structures. The third part is dedicated to 'medical conditions' and their treatment with massage, from alimentary problems, diabetes and obesity, respiratory, neurological and circulatory diseases, to headaches, insomnia, and pregnancy. The book is lavishly illustrated with photographs, X-rays, half-tone illustrations and diagrams. Many of the pathological conditions shown in the images, such as rickets and scoliosis, are interesting from both a historical and medical point of view.

Beatrice Mary Goodall-Copestake (1877 - ?) was the author of *Massage as a Career for Women* (1919) and was named an Honorary Fellow of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy in 1949.



Unusually Tall or Short

26. **GREVE, WILHELM.** NATUUR- EN GESCHIEDKUNDIGE VERHANDELING, over de Reuzen en Dwerzen. Amsterdam, J.C. Sepp & son, 1818.

8vo, pp. [ii], 64, with hand-coloured engraved frontispiece, one folding engraved plate and 16 hand-coloured engraved images on 5 plates; original grey green printed boards, with title within decorative border; spine quite worn and chipped, edge of binding dust-soiled. **£2000**



First edition of this account of 'giants and dwarfs' through history. Five of the plates depict sixteen unusually tall or short people, to scale in descending order of height. Included are historical, legendary and contemporary figures such as the biblical Goliath of Gath, the court dwarf of Kaiser Augustus, an 8-foot teenager, the Dutch young woman Tijntje Keever, who was known as De Groote Meid (The Big Girl), the seventeenth-century salmon fisherman Gerrit Bastiaansz, etc. The folding plate records Bastiaansz's shoe size at ages 10 and 21, measuring 267 and 356 mm, respectively. Frederika Ahrens, featured in the frontispiece, was a stout young woman exhibited at the Amsterdam fair in 1818.



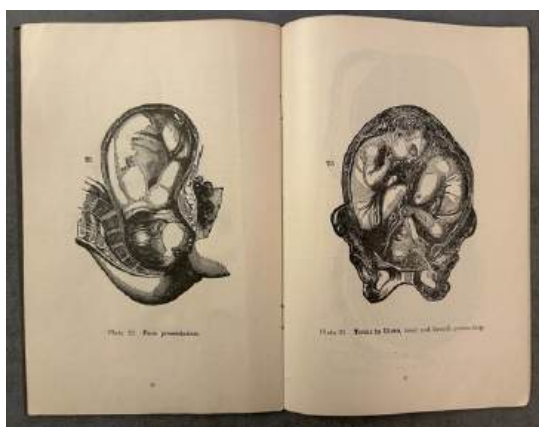
Wilhelm Greve (1762-1819) was a physician in Rotterdam and Delft, and on the strength of his research was admitted to the Batavian Society of Experimental Philosophy. He was an avid collector and amassed an outstanding cabinet of natural history, anatomical specimens, antiquities, and a considerable book collection, part of which was sold in Delft in 1815 and another part in Leiden in 1819, after his death.

Landwehr, *Studies in Dutch Books with Coloured Plates* 70; Toole Stott II, 2711; Waller 3738 (with 5 plates); Wellcome III, p. 164; the Sugarman copy sold in 2015 at auction appears to have been the extremely scarce variant copy with an additional plate depicting 10-year-old giant Janna Drabbe bound in.

27. **[GUIDES TO SEX.] [CONGER, HORACE O. AND CAROLINE P. CRANE] [COVER TITLE.] 'VITALOGY' PRIVATE WORDS** To men and Women. Sex Pamphlet and the beautiful story of Life. Illustrated. Price \$2.00. Free with Vitalogy. [n.p. but possibly Chicago, n.d. but ca. 1926.]

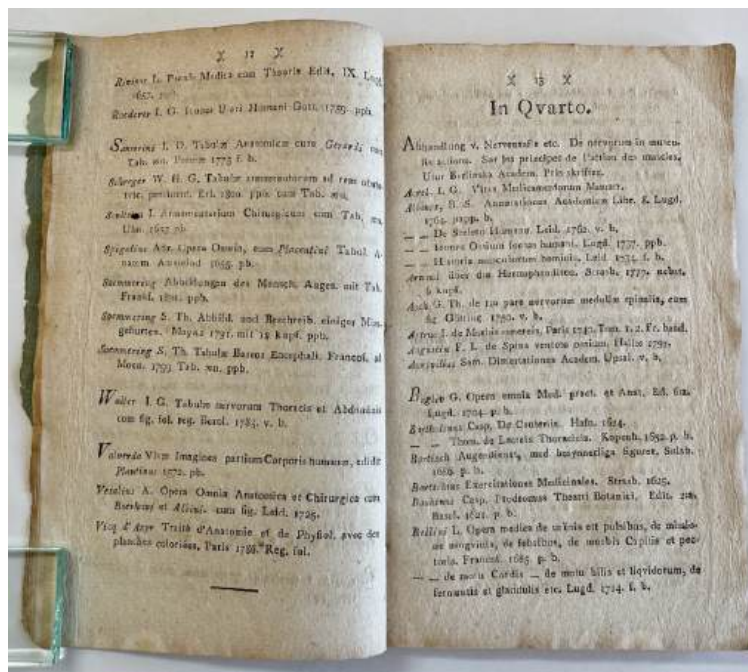
8vo, pp. 48; with numerous illustrations; lightly browned and foxed throughout, with some minor edgewear, and a few pencil doodlings; stapled as issued in the original grey printed wrappers, detached and loose, covers a little creased and soiled; otherwise good.

£40



Later variant and revised issue of this informational pamphlet which, whilst available for separate purchase, was also offered free with the book *Vitalogy*. The larger work was first published in 1899, penned originally by George Wood and Edward Harris Ruddock. It was to go through several editions. This small supplement is usually ascribed to Horace Conger, however, and certainly by this later issue it is his name, together with Caroline P. Crane, that is on the title-page. This later issue no longer includes the section entitled 'Prevention of Pregnancy'.

'In this illustrated pamphlet Conger very briefly describes the anatomy of the male and female sexual organs: the relation of constipation to "involuntary seminal emissions"... fetal development; the relation of constipation to sickness during pregnancy; prolapsus uteri; and several methods for preventing pregnancy' (Atwater S-283). Atwater suggests that Conger was the original author of 'Vitalogy' and seems not to be aware of the Wood and Ruddock publication.



The Library of the Medical Faculty at Stockholm University

28. **HAGSTRÖMER, ANDERS JOHAN.** FÖRTECKNING PÅ DE BOECKER, samt Chirurgiska och Anatomiska Instrumenter och Praeparater, som tillhöra Theatrum Anatomicum och Undervisnings-Verket för Läkare i Stockholm. Stockholm, Oloe Grahn, 1811.

8vo, pp. 100; original blue wrappers, frayed and with loss to lower corner of upper wrapper (2 x 5 cm); with twentieth century ownership inscription of Israel Holmgren 1917 to title; dog-eared, internally fine. **£500**

First edition of the catalogue of books, medical instruments and samples at the medical faculty of Stockholm university, prepared by Anders Johan Hagströmer.

The catalogue lists some 1000 medical books, mostly in German, Latin and Swedish, followed by a listing of instruments, some with relevant literature, and prepared samples. The final section gives instruments for specific medical interventions, such as accident and emergency, gynecology, general surgery, dentistry, ophthalmology, but also amputation and trepanning. In many cases the donor or previous owner of the instrument is also noted.

Hagströmer (1783-1830), a professor of anatomy and surgery at Stockholm, was a member of the *Chirurgiska Societeten* (Society of Surgeons) during its final years from 1795-97 and of the *Collegium Medicum* from 1785. Keen to raise standards of medical education, he began to build a collection of medical books, surgical instruments and preparations, which he donated in 1807 so that they would be available for students and colleagues at the *Theatrum Anatomicum*. To honour his achievements the rare book collection of the Karolinska Institute and the Swedish Society of Medicine is today called The Hagströmer Medico-Historical Library.

Provenance: From the collection of Israel Holmgren (1871-1961), Swedish scientist, physician and professor at the Karolinska University Hospital in Stockholm.

Almqvist 3006; Callisen, *Medizinisches Schriftstellerlexicon*, 22, 1293; Wellcome III, p. 190; OCLC: Swedish Royal Library and Berlin.

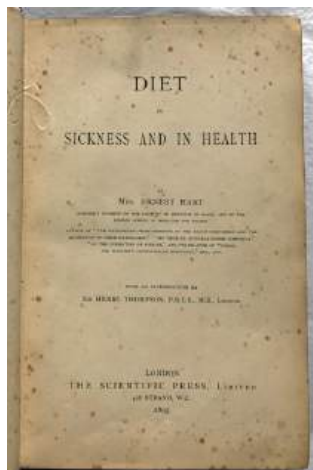
29. **HART, MRS ERNEST, (ALICE).** DIET IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH With an Introduction by Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S., M.B., London. London, The Scientific Press ... 1895.

8vo, pp. xii, 219, [1] blank, [12] 'Appendix' comprising advertisements; with seventeen text illustrations; title-page a little foxed, with further light foxing, browning and soiling throughout; with old tape remains and residue on front and rear pastedowns; in the original publisher's cloth, at some time recased, upper cover and spine lettered in blind and gilt (though faded), head and tail of spine bumped, covers soiled and dulled, joints and extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; a working copy. **£20**



First edition of one of a number of works published by the noted social reformer Alice Marion Hart (née Rowlands).

'In presenting this book to the public I am actuated by the hope that it will prove useful to those who are sick, and to those who have to nurse, feed, and prescribe for the sick, and that it will aid the healthy to preserve health. Believing that lay readers will act with greater intelligence if they understand the rationale of a diet, I have briefly described in each case the accepted causation of the disease, and the reasons for the special diet prescribed. Medical men will also, I trust, find the dietaries and recipes practically useful, and likely to save them trouble in directing the dietetic treatment of patients' (preface).



The most famous book in the history of Western medicine

30. **HARVEY, WILLIAM.** THE ANATOMICAL EXERCISES OF DR WILLIAM HARVEY. De Motu Cordis 1628: De Circulatione Sanguinis 1649: The first English text of 1653 now newly edited by Geoffrey Keynes. Issued on the occasion of the tercentenary celebration of the first publication of the text of De Motu Cordis. The Nonesuch Press London, 1928.

8vo, pp. xvi, 202, [1] limitation statement; with one folding engraved plate (slight offsetting onto text); some occasional minor marginal browning; uncut and partially unopened in the original ochre goatskin, ruled in gilt, top edge gilt, spine a little darkened in places, covers with some light spotting and soiling, and small dink on lower cover, with usual browning of endpapers from turn-ins, and turn-ins themselves slightly soiled; with a number of contemporary and later newspaper and catalogue clippings relating to William Harvey and this edition, loosely inserted by a previous owner; a good copy. **£250**

Number 1249 (of 1450 copies) of the finely printed Nonesuch Press edition, issued to celebrate the tercentenary of the printing of the first edition of the most famous book in the history of medicine. This is the only modern edition of the 1653 text of the *De motu cordis* - which had been the first English edition of Harvey's seminal work on the circulation of the blood. Printed on handmade Van Gelder paper by Joh. Enschede en Zonen in Haarlem, the engraved folding plate is by Charles Sigrist after a drawing by Stephen Gooden.

Keynes 25.

With 62 photographs illustrating over 300 case histories

31. **HAUSHALTER, PAUL, LOUIS SPILLMAN, GEORGES ÉTIENNE AND CHARLES THIRY.** CLINIQUES MÉDICALES ICONOGRAPHIQUES Avec 62 planches hors texte comprenant 398 figures. Paris, Ane Libie Carré et C. Naud. C. Naud, Éditeur ... 1901 [-2].

Large folio; pp. [iv], ii, 160, [ii], 161-179, [iii], 181-183, [iii], 185-382; with 62 halftone plates; text and illustrations somewhat browned throughout due to paper quality, more prominent to margins, with some occasional soiling and staining, old tape repairs at gutter of final two leaves, with a couple of further small tape



repairs to final leaf, a number of small marginal nicks and tears throughout due to rough opening; uncut and largely unopened, in recent brown morocco backed marbled boards. **£1,500**



A scarce and extensive atlas of morbid pathology, originally published in eight fascicles, and containing a collection of photographs of clinical cases encountered over several years at the Faculty of Medicine at Nancy.

Under the editorship of the paediatrician Paul Haushalter, together with Louis Spillmann (brother of the leading professor of medicine at Nancy, Paul Spillmann), Georges Étienne and Charles Thiry, a wealth of photographic material was gathered together depicting various forms and modifications of several diseases and conditions including muscular atrophy, infantile paralysis and hemiplegia, paralysis of the face, Basedow's disease, hydrocephalus, chronic rheumatism, rickets and other abnormalities and deformities. A number of dermatological conditions were also highlighted such as gangrene, vitiligo, moles, trophoneurosis, and syphilis. The authors endeavoured to illustrate both typical presentations, as well as unusual or exceptional case histories, which highlight the particular pathognomonic characteristic of the disease in question. By using photographs, a closer inspection of the cases under study was possible, allowing the student to recognise the important diagnostic features that could easily be missed by a hurried inspection at the time of actual physical inspection. It also provided an opportunity for a comparison of similar cases, to enable a recognition of analogies as well as differences.

The graphic full-page halftone illustrations highlight the case histories of some 300 individuals, and were obtained from the private clinic of Paul Spillmann, as well as from the Clinique des Maladies des Enfants at Nancy.

Haushalter wrote a number of other works in collaboration with both Louis and Paul Spillmann, including *Précis de diagnostique médical et d'exploration clinique* (1907), *Manuel de diagnostique médical et d'exploration clinique* (1884) as well as his work on infant cancer *Cancer du rein chez l'enfant* (1895).

Mid 19th century cross boundary public health measures

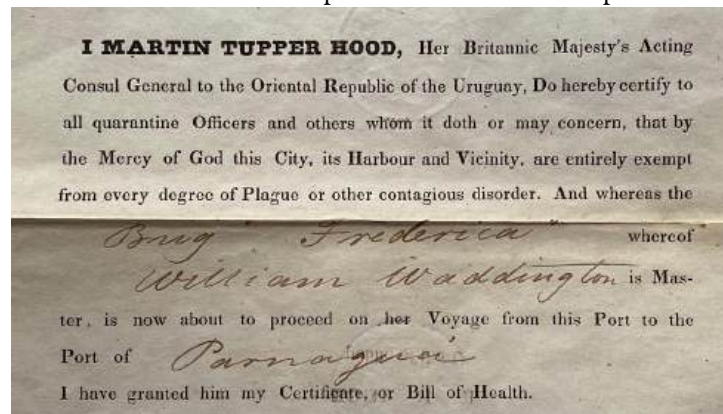
32. **HOOD, MARTIN TUPPER.** A MARITIME BILL OF HEALTH FROM THE URUGUAYAN PORT OF MONTEVIDEO Signed by the Vice Consul and granting onward passage to the Brig Frederica under its Master William Waddington, sailing to the Brazilian port of Paranaguá. Dated May 29th 1848.

Single sheet, 315 x 217mm; with engraved arms at head, partially completed in neat manuscript in brown ink; with evidence of seals, some light soiling along horizontal fold, with some minor furling to extremities; a good example. **£50**

A standard maritime 'Bill of Health', issued to guarantee the health of the ship and its crew, and granting onward passage from Uruguay to Brazil for the Brig Frederica. 'I Martin Tupper Hood, Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul General to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, do hereby certify to all quarantine Officers and others whom it doth or may concern, that by the Mercy of God this City, its Harbour and Vicinity, are entirely exempt from every degree of Plague or other contagious disorder'. The document has been signed by the Vice Consul, a slightly illegible signature but possibly Vernon Hunt.



Such documents provide an insight into cross-boundary maintenance of public health in the first half of the 19th century, especially in the light of the recent cholera pandemics. Major efforts were being made to restrict the spread of disease, with highly organized measures being put in to practice and corresponding laws written to enforce them. Ships and sailors, with their easy mobility, were considered chief contributors to the international spread of disease, thus becoming prime culprits and easy scapegoats. The 'Bills of Health' nullified this threat. Issued in various places in their own individual formats, they nevertheless followed a standard pattern, were officially printed, and were signed and dated by specific 'qualified' individuals. Without them the ship could not sail or be allowed to dock: with them the citizens of port towns could feel that public health was being preserved.



33. **[HYDROPATHY]. CHELTENHAM SPA.** MONTPELIER PUMP ROOM Harttwieg fec. Harttwieg & Schonberg Lith. [n.d. but *post* 1825, and probably ca. 1830s].

Lithograph trade card, 95 x 121mm, with attractive lithograph vignette of the pump room, with verses below; slightly soiled and spotted, with some minor edgewear and slight abrasions on verso, with evidence of previous label; a most appealing example. **£60**

A most attractive lithograph promotional souvenir, giving a view of the Montpellier Pump Room at Cheltenham Spa in Gloucestershire. In the early 18th century, salt water springs had accidentally been discovered at Cheltenham and the spring was developed into a well by the entrepreneurial owner Henry Skillicorne. At the time, the benefits of salt water bathing as a new cure for ill health was being recognised and recommended by Georgian physicians, and it soon became a noted tourist destination for the great and the good, including such visitors as Handel, Johnson, and of course George III and his family, whose visit in 1788 really made Cheltenham fashionable.



To meet the growing demand, new wells were opened and rival spas established. In 1801 Henry Thompson, a London financier, bought a large estate and opened the Montpellier Spa in 1809. Originally a wooden structure, it was later replaced by a far grander building, designed by the architect, artist and founding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, John Buonarotti Papworth (1775-1847), whose classically designed building included a copper domed rotunda inspired by the Pantheon, and which can be seen in the present image. This was opened in around 1825, Papworth also redesigning the grounds for the Montpellier estate.



It seems probable that the card is the work of the British printmaker Christian Harttwieg, the Fitzwilliam Museum Collections recording a small valentine card of a similar style and which also includes verses within small oval medallions. That example includes the imprint 'Harttwieg scr. & lith. 108 Hatton Garden'. The Yale Centre for British Art also notes a lithograph panorama of Gravesend from Windmill Hill, and which is signed by S. Schonberg, engraver, and which they date to 1830.



34. **[HYDROTHERAPY]. [ALBANI, GIUSEPPE, EDITOR].** REGOLAMENTO PEI BAGNI DELLA PORRETTA Bologna Tipographia Governativa Cassi, 1827.

8vo, pp. 18, [2] blanks; with small appealing woodcut title-page vignette; some light creasing, otherwise clean and crisp; stitched as issued in the original plain wrappers, with small paper label on upper cover with the number '24' in ink, covers a little soiled, evidence of previous folds; an appealing copy. **£200**

Scarce printed tariff and regulations for the noted thermal baths of Porretta in the Province of Bologna, famed for their sulphurous waters and in particular for the treatment of respiratory diseases.

The tail of p. 16 is dated 'Bologna li 15. Giugno 1827, G. Card. Albani', identified on ICCU as Giuseppe Albani (1750-1834), who was legate of Bologna.

Not on OCLC; one copy on ICCU in Bologna.



If it tastes bad it must be good for you!

35. **[HYDROTHERAPY.] [SAXLEHNER, ANDREAS.] SCHIVARDI, PLINIO.** L'ACQUA DI HUNYADI JÁNOS ED IL SUO USO TERAPEUTICO. Una serie di 12 Studi pubblicati nell' Italia Termale. dal. Prof. Dr. Schivardi Plinio, Medico-Direttore dei Bagni di Recoaro. [n.p.] 1890.



8vo, pp. 48; with additional loosely inserted pp. 4 pamphlet; with steel engraved image of the hydropathic establishment on final page; title page and final verso somewhat browned, with further light browning throughout due to paper quality; advertisement on rear inside cover; in the original green decorative wrappers, front wrapper with discrete tape and paper repairs visible on inside cover, rear joint with 4cm split at tail, covers a little browned; preserved within protective dust-jacket; a good copy.

£185

Scarce brochure promoting the various uses of the health drink 'Hunyadi János', a 'bittersalzquelle' tonic derived from a spring of bitter waters found in Budapest, Hungary. The spring had been discovered by Andreas Saxlehner in 1862, and which he named the 'Hunyadi Spring'. He was given permission by the Municipal Council of Buda to bottle and sell the waters, creating the trading name of 'Hunyadi János' (after the renown 15th century General and Hungarian Governor). Other competitors soon began selling similar products, however, adopting the epithet 'Hunyadi', and which quickly became a generic term applied to bitter waters. Though Saxlehner died in 1889, his wife retained the business, and in 1895 the Hungarian courts granted her exclusive use of the word. The tonic was sold worldwide, and indeed the firm brought a case before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1900, seeking compensation for a trade infringement against the wholesale importer Eisner & Mendelson Co.



The present short treatise is the work of Plinio Schivardi (1833-1908), at the time the Medical Director of the Recoaro Thermal Spa in the Italian province of Vicenza. A pupil of Duchenne, Schivardi is best known for having brought to Italy his knowledge of electrotherapy, collecting these experiences in his 1872 work *Manuale teorico pratico di elettroterapia*. Divided into twelve short chapters, Plinio discusses in turn the benefits of natural purgative water over those from pharmacies; the particular benefits of 'Acqua di Hunyadi János'; provides general instructions on its appropriate use; the particular benefits for those suffering from constipation, obesity, for those with liver complaints, for tropical diseases, those suffering from nervous and mental complaints, and on use by women and children. Published only a year after Saxlehner's death, and in the light of competition from other rivals, the work was no doubt an attempt to cement the tonic's priority over those of other tonics.

A small additional four page pamphlet is loosely inserted by Dr. Riccardo Curti, on Liver Diseases and Mineral Waters, and which had first appeared in *Italia Termale* on March 16th 1890.

Not on OCLC, though a small number of copies located on ICCU.



Promoting a picturesque sub-alpine spa and health resort in Switzerland

36. **[HYDROTHERAPY.] WUNDERLICH, DR. [HERMANN.] AND C. BORSINGER.** KURANSTALT SCHÖNECK AM VIERWALDSTÄTTERSEE. Wasserkur. Anwendung verdichteter und verdünnter Luft, der Elektrizität, Massage und Heilgymnastik. IV. vielfach vermehrte auflage. Eigenthümer: C. Borsinger. [Typ. Negeli-Weldmann, Zürich.] 1891

8vo, pp. 72; with three fine stipple engravings (each retaining tissue guard) and one map printed in red and black; text lightly browned due to paper quality, upper corner slightly furled throughout; stitched as issued in



the original grey printed wrappers, spine somewhat chipped, with slight loss at head and tail, and central tear with 1 cm loss, with some cracking to upper joint but holding firm, covers slightly foxed and spotted; still a good copy. **£285**

Scarce printed brochure promoting the noted sub-alpine hydropathic spa and health resort of Schöneck, beautifully situated close to Lake Lucerne in Switzerland. This attractively produced brochure, includes three striking stipple engraved plates, and provides a brief outline of the location and view, the climate, a history and description of the institution, a discussion of the treatment and cure methods.

The spa was founded in 1863 by Kuhn-Munzinger, before being purchased by C. Borsinger from Baden in 1874. Dr Henri Pezet von Corval was for many years the Chief Medical Officer, but the role was taken on by Dr Hermann Wunderlich in about 1890. One of the most important Swiss hydropathic institutions, the spa was renowned for offering an array of therapeutic facilities for the chronically ill, including dietetic cures, water treatments, therapeutic gymnastics, compressed air cabinets, oxygen chambers, and electric treatments.

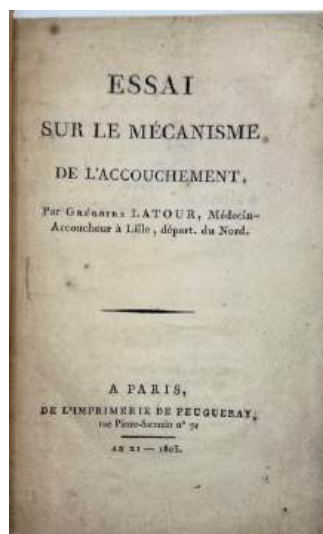
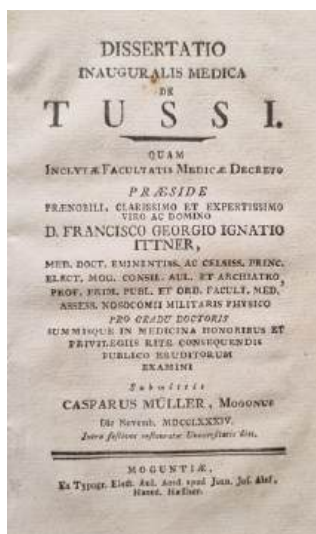
Not located on OCLC; for a brief discussion see Averbeck, *Von der Kaltwasserkur bis zur physikalischen Therapie*, p. 418

37. **ITTNER, FRANZ GEORG IGNAZ, PRAESES AND KASPAR MÜLLER, RESPONDENT.** DISSERTATIO INAUGURALIS MEDICA DE TUSSI. Moguntiae [Mainz], Ex Typogr. Elect. Aul. Acad. apud Joan. Jos. Ales. Hæred, Haeffner. 1784.

8vo, pp. 27, [4], [1] blank; with woodcut head- and tail-pieces; some light browning and soiling; stitched as issued, in modern wrappers. **£60**

Scarce dissertation on coughing and lung infections, defended by respondent Kaspar Müller (active 1784), under the supervision of, and perhaps in collaboration with, the German physician Franz Georg Ignaz Ittner (1721-1795), professor of Anatomy and Botany at the University of Mainz.

OCLC locates one US location at the NLM, with several European locations.



By a student of Leroy and Baudelocque

38. **LATOUR, GRÉGOIRE.** ESSAI SUR LE MÉCANISME DE L'ACCOUCHEMENT, A Paris, de L'Imprimerie de Feugueray, rue Pierre-Sarrasin no 7. 1803

8vo, pp. 31; with one small neat correction in manuscript on p. 20 (possibly authorial); lightly dust-soiled throughout with some minor spotting and soiling; stitched as issued, in later later marbled wrappers. **£120**

Uncommon thesis on the mechanism of childbirth, by Grégoire Latour, described on the title-page of the present issue as 'Médecin-Accoucheur à Lille, départ. du Nord'. A variant issue located notes on the title that it was 'Présenté et soutenu à l'École de Médecine de Paris le 22 messidor (though corrected in ms to Thermidor) an XI' and that Latour was 'Ex-Chirurgien des Armées de la République'.



Latour cites the work of both Alphonse Leroy (1742-1816) and Jean-Lois Baudelocque (1745-1810), both of whom were Professors at the L'École at the time and who are credited with establishing obstetrics, midwifery and pediatrics as scientific disciplines in France.

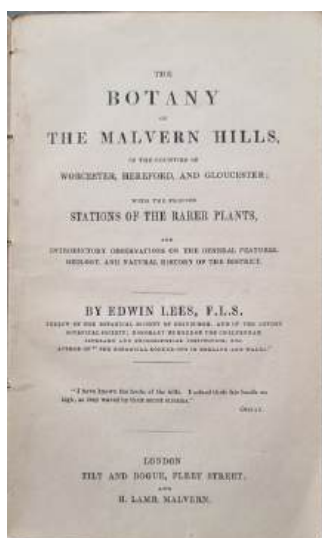
OCLC locates copies at UCSF and McGill together with a small number of French locations, with the variant issue at the British Library.

Dedicated to the haematologist William Addison

39. **LEES, EDWIN.** THE BOTANY OF THE MALVERN HILLS, in the counties of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester; with the precise stations of the rare plants, and introductory observations on the general features, geology, and natural history of the district. London, Tilt and Bogue, Fleet Street; and H. Lamb, Malvern. [printed by P. White and Son.] [n.d. but 1843.]

12mo, pp. viii, 64; lightly browned with some minor soiling and creasing, gutters slightly starting in a couple of places, but otherwise clean and crisp; in the original green limp publisher's cloth, decorated in blind, title in gilt on upper cover, hinges starting but holding firm, covers a little soiled, with some light wear to extremities; with inscription on front endpaper 'Theodora A Helyar, from W. H. Helyar with affectionate regard, July 25 1846' and later somewhat illegible inscription; a good copy.

£75



Presumed first edition of this short botanical work highlighting the wealth of flora to be found in the Malvern Hills, the work of local botanist, geologist and antiquarian Edwin Lees (1800-1887) from Powick, near Worcester. The work is dedicated to fellow local resident, physician and hematologist William Addison (1802-1881), who was at the time practising in Malvern, and is dated at the end of the preface 'May 12th 1843'.

Lees was an active and well-known figure in the West Midlands, for many years a printer and bookseller, he became the first Secretary of the new established Worcester Literary and Scientific Institution in 1829, and was appointed as one of the first members of the Council of the Worcestershire Natural History Society in 1833, also serving as Secretary of the Horticultural Society. He was elected to the Botanical Society of Edinburgh in 1836, and as a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1857. This is one of a number of published works and articles.

Provenance: Theodora Adelaide Helyar (née de Resnel, 1818-1909) was part of the long-standing Somerset family of Coker Court, East Coker. W. H. was presumably her husband William Hawker Helyar (1812-1880).

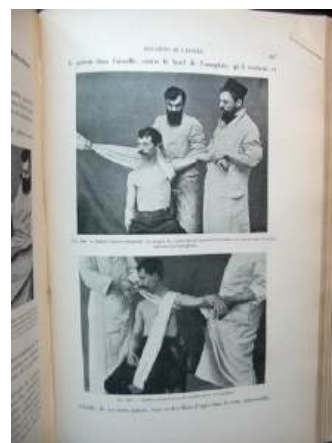
40. **LEJARS, FELIX.** TRAITÉ DE CHIRURGIE D'URGENCE 482 figures dont 193 dessinées d'après par le Dr E. Daleine et 103 photographies originales. Paris, Masson et Cie, Éditeurs Libraires de L'Académie de Médecine ... 1899.

Large 8vo, pp. vi, 751; with numerous diagrams and half-tone illustrations; a little minor soiling, but otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary grey publisher's cloth, lettered and ruled in black and gilt, with red skivver label on spine (chipped with some loss), a little shaken but holding, extremities a little rubbed, worn and bumped; still a good copy.

£80

First edition of this detailed and comprehensive guide to emergency surgery, for both surgeons and general practitioners alike. Deliberately devoid of theoretical discussion, Lejars instead provides clear and practical advice on the various emergency procedures, and instruments to be used, the whole work copiously illustrated to aid the practitioner. The work proved extremely popular, going through several editions, and indeed Lejars became a renowned surgeon during the first World War.

Orr 832 (1909 sixth edition); OCLC: records locations at the National Library of Medicine, Harvard, New York Academy of Medicine, the College of Physicians, Yale, Oxford, with a number of European locations.





41. **MARTINDALE, W.** PRICE LIST AND THERAPEUTIC SUGGESTIONS Concerning special preparations. Prepared and Stocked by W. Martindale, Manufacturing chemist. 12, New Cavendish Street, London, W. 1. Wholesale offices and laboratories: Hallam Street, W. 1. 1930.

Small 8vo, pp. 255, [1] advertisement, and with map on verso of front free endpaper, and further advertisement on recto of final free endpaper; paper a little browned due to paper quality; in the original printed red publisher's cloth, head and tail of spine a little bumped and rubbed, covers a little sunned and lightly soiled, extremities lightly bumped. **£40**

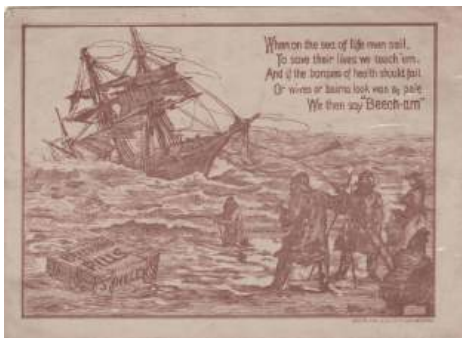
A comprehensive price list of 'special preparations, and a general run of chemicals and drugs, in consecutive order', issued by the famous London pharmaceutical firm of William Martindale. The company was best remembered for its extensive compendium of pharmacy, *The Extra Pharmacopoeia* first published in 1883, which by 1930 had reached its 19th edition, as promoted on the final leaf of the present trade list.

William Martindale (1840-1902) began trading in 1873, the business situated in New Cavendish Street, and trading as W. Martindale. In the 1890s William's son, William Harrison Martindale (1874-1932) assumed control of the firm and expanded the manufacturing side of the business. In 1928 he rebuilt the New Cavendish Street premises and erected a factory in Chenies Mews behind University College Hospital. The business was acquired by Savory & Moore Ltd in 1933, though the retail operation at New Cavendish Street continued to trade as W. Martindale until the mid-1970s.



42. **[MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENT]. BEECHAM'S PILLS LTD.** BEECHAM'S MUSIC PORTFOLIO No 28 Registered. The Anchor's Weigh'd. Copyright edition. A Wonderful Medicine. Canning & Cp., Lith, 3, Ridgmount St. W. C. [London, n.d. but ca. late 1890s early 1900s].

Small 8vo, single folded sheet, pp. [4]; front and rear 'covers' printed in red, with music notation in black; some minor soiling and spotting, but otherwise very good. **£45**



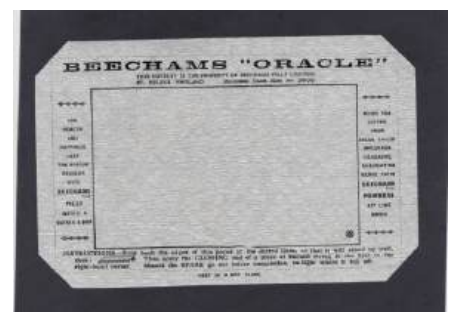
One of a series of advertising song sheets promoting Beecham's Pills, including written score and lyrics for the popular sea-song 'The Anchor's Weigh'd' by John Braham. The pills, originally sold as a laxative, first appeared on the market in 1842, and were invented by the chemist Thomas Beecham (1820-1907), grandfather of the famous conductor. The pills themselves, for the cure of 'bilious and nervous disorders', were a combination of aloe, ginger, and soap, and unusually for patent medicines, they did actually have some positive effect on the digestive process. The 'Beecham's Music Portfolio' eventually ran to some twenty volumes, each containing 30 popular songs for voice and piano. Originally published in St

Helen's, Lancashire, from where the firm was based, the complete volumes of songs could be purchased from the company, whilst individual songs sheets, as here, appear to have been sold, or indeed given away, by pharmacies.

43. **[MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENT.] BEECHAM'S PILLS LTD.** BEECHAM'S "ORACLE" This novelty is the property of Beecham's Pills Limited. St. Helens, England. [n.d. but ca. 1930s?].

Single sheet on crepe paper, 184 x 120mm, printed on recto only along the outer margins, central box apparently blank - though impregnated with secret message to be revealed when heated; clean and fresh. **£45**

One of a myriad of novelty advertising ephemeral items produced by the famous firm of Beecham's. As the note along the left margin states: 'When you suffer from colds, chills, influenza, headache, rheumatism, nerve





pains, Beecham's Powders Act like Magic'. The present curiosity is itself a magical trick to highlight the tag line. The application of a glowing piece of burned string to the central panel will reveal a secret message - which in this case appears to reveal a tortoise! A previous example, showed a chicken, with another, which though difficult to discern, incorporated the phrase 'Beecham's Pills'.

44. **[MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENT]. [INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION]. WAMPOLE, HENRY K. & Co.,** REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA. EXPOSICIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE MEDICINA É HIGIENE Inaugurada el 5 de Julio de 1910. El turado ha acordado Diploma de Medalla de Oro á los Sres Henry K Wampole y Co (New York) por su preparación de Extracto de Aceite de Fígado de Bacalao "Wampole". Buenos Aires, Noviembre de 1910.



Chromolithograph trade card, 126 x 96mm, printed on both sides, verso a little browned, with small tear at tail touching a couple of letters. **£40**

A striking trade card celebrating 'Wampole's Preparation', and notably its receipt of a Gold Medal at the International Health Exhibition of 1910, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

This tonic, containing extracts of cod livers, malt, calcium and wild cherry, was created in the 1880s by Henry K Wampole in Philadelphia. It found a ready market with doctors, providing as it did a way of administering cod liver oil in a more palatable form, having masked both the taste and odour of the oil. The company soon expanded with a large and well equipped second laboratory opened in Ontario in 1905. As the present striking card attests, it clearly found an International market. Seemingly not in Atwater.

45. **[MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENT]. [TILLY, NICOLAS DE KONING].** THE VIRTUES AND EFFECTS OF THE REMEDY, NAMED MEDICAMENTUM GRATIA PROBATUM [Haarlem]. John Enschede, [ca. 1800].

Single sheet broadside 200 x 135mm; with woodcut armorial device at head, text in double columns; paper browned, a little dust-soiled, spotted, and creased, with a number of small holes just touching text but without significant loss; one or two small marginal nicks and tears, one at central fold, with two very small and discreet repairs along lower edge. **£80**



A seemingly later example of this medical broadside promoting the myriad benefits of 'medicamentum Gratia Probatum' - a therapeutic remedy made and sold by Nicolas de Koning of Haarlem, and subsequently by his Widow and near kinsmen. A 'miraculous' medicine, the broadside claims that it can strengthen the stomach, cures scurvy, hysterical pains, anxiety, soothing open wounds and sores as well as burns, of reviving the weak and feeble, and even of dissolving kidney stones.

The sulphur based Haarlem oil was discovered by Claas Tilly in 1696 and soon gained a reputation as a cure for kidney and bladder complaints. According to their current website he was assisted by Hermann Boerhave in the production of the remedy, who though sharing the profits of the medicine and recommending its use, was prevented from associating his name with a commercial proprietary product through the ethics of his profession. 'The ingredients follow a process that take several days, in which the particular chemical preparation and difficult analysis has permitted the Tilly Family to preserve the secret of the production during 200 years' (website).

Various issues are cited on OCLC and in a number of languages. Whilst the text remained unchanged for several years, variations are found in the final paragraph listing the kinsmen selling the product. Some printing errors also exist in the imprint. The current issue states: 'This Medicamentum is Made and Sold in the City of Haarlem, in the Province of Holland; at the house of Nicolaas de



Konig Tilly, who is the Author of the same, since the year 1764, and so was his Grandfather Claas Tilly before him, that was the Chief Inventor of it, since the year 1696. After the Decease of Nicolaas de Konig Tilly this Medicament shall be made and sold by his near kinsmen; viz. Jan de Konig, Leendert de Konig, Abraham Tilly and Adolf de Konig'.

A modern version exists to this day in the form of Haarlem Oil - which is sold for the use of both humans and animals.

Other issues located at the Library Company of Philadelphia (more than one issue), Harvard, Princeton, possibly at the Wellcome and the National Library of Scotland.



Depicting the 'Royal Flush'

46. **[MEDICAL SATIRE].** PAIR OF RARE NICKEL(?) AND SILVER 'CLYSTER' BUTTONS/CUFFLINKS depicting the administration of an enema to a patient, inspired by King Louis XIV's obsession with the procedure. [n.p but presumably France, and n.d. but believed to be early 18th century, ca. 1715 but with later 20th century additions of cufflink].

Pair of round silver coloured metal disks (nickel?), 27 x 27mm, embossed with two different images showing the 'treatment' and 'relief', with cufflink attached on verso, one marked 'sterling' and so presumably added later (20th century?), both with some patination, a little soiled and darkened, with some minor scratching, otherwise good.

£850

A wonderful pair of cufflinks, inspired by, and indeed most probably depicting King Louis XIV of France (1638-1715) taking an enema, and vividly satirising the craze for 'lavements' which was prevalent amongst aristocratic circles in Paris, and indeed across Europe, at the time. Having handled a set previously, we believe that they were originally buttons which could be adapted, and have subsequently had cufflinks attached - possibly during the 20th century as one cufflink is lettered 'sterling'.

The present set is comprised of two different images: the first depicting the enema being administered to the prostrate patient - a chamber-pot close at hand. The administrator seems to be taking some delight in the discomfort being inflicted! The second image shows the 'after-effects': the patient now seated on said chamber-pot relieving themselves. A close inspection of the first button reveals very small 'fleur-de-lis' in the background, leading to our assumption that these were produced in France.

The Sun King ruled from 1643 until his death, and was a particular devotee of the fashion for using enemas on a regular basis. Convinced that inner 'lavements' purified the complexion and produced good health, it was common amongst the fashionable to take as many as three or four enemas a day. Louis XIV is rumoured to have had over 2000 during his reign, sometimes holding court whilst the procedure was being carried out, and he was a fervent believer that the regular enemas were the reason behind his good health and long life. The phenomena became so 'de rigueur' that apparently during a court ball, whilst the Duchesse de Bourgogne was engaged in a conversation with Louis XIV himself, her maid slipped in under the Duchesses' elaborate ball gown and performed an enema right on the spot! Aristocratic enemas were often delicately tinted and scented with either rose, orange or angelica. Somewhat inevitably, the craze was often burlesqued on the stage, notably by Moliere, and it was a lively topic of elegant discourse in the salons.



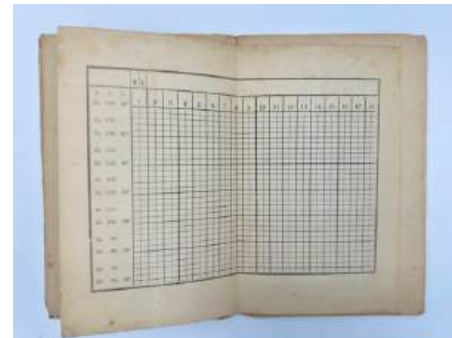
A tariff to standardise medical fees in Turin and including an Obstetrical Calendar

47. **[MEDICAL TARIFFS].** TARIFFA DEGLI ONORARI Per le cure, assistenze, consulte e operazioni di medicina, chirurgia, ostetricia e veterinaria. Torino, Stamperia Gazzetta del Popolo, 1873.

8vo, pp. 32; with a blank temperature chart loosely inserted; with printer's device on title-page; somewhat browned and foxed throughout due to paper quality, gutters exposed in a couple of places, notably between pp. 4-5, lower gutter chipped with some loss, corners a little furled; in the original printed wrappers, spine with old tape repair, though with loss at tail, upper lower corner repaired with tape, covers quite foxed and soiled with two ring marks on upper cover, two labels along spine, and accession number? in blue crayon on upper cover; a little fragile, but sound.

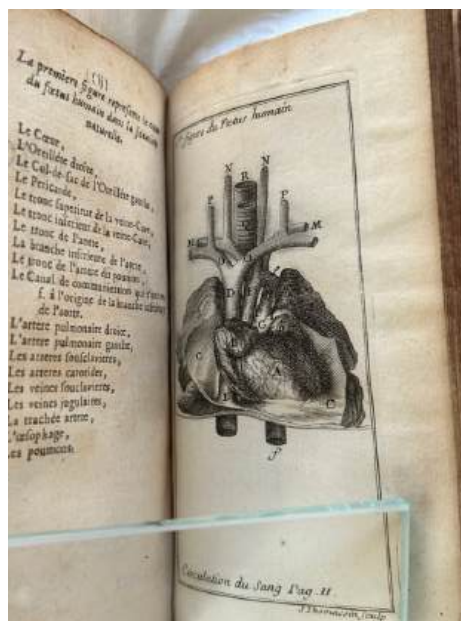
£75

An unusual insight into the attempted regulation of medical fees in Turin at the end of the nineteenth century. A suggested tariff for the services of physicians, surgeons, phlebotomists, midwives and veterinarians was first compiled by the Consiglio Superiore di Sanità in 1852. The preface notes, however, that in the intervening period the prices of many necessities have more than doubled, in line with an increased general prosperity throughout all levels of society. It was deemed only fair therefore, and indeed necessary, that professional medical fees should be increased. In no way a legal document, the present tariff is merely a guideline, showing an average of what one might expect to pay. An extensive list of common medical consultations and procedures then follows.



Also of interest is the Obstetrical Calendar that is included from pp. 24 onwards. Compiled by Professor Domenico of the Turin Obstetrical Clinic, the year long calendar gives two columns for each month showing the date of last menstruation and corresponding expected date of delivery. Loosely inserted is also a blank temperature chart to be filled in.

Not located on OCLC or KVK; ICCU locates a similar shorter title issued in Casale in 1866.



Controversial work on mammalian foetal circulation - with frequent reference to Harvey and Lower

48. **MERY, JEAN.** OBSERVATIONS SUR LA MANIERE DE TAILLER DEANS LES SEXES POUR L'EXTRACTION DE LA PIERRE, pratiquée par Frere Jacques. Nouveau System de la Circulation du sang par le trou ovale dans le foetus humain, avec les réponses aux objections qui ont été faites contre cette hypothese. A Paris, Chez Jean Boudot, Libraire ordinaire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences... Avec Privilege du Roy. 1700.



12mo in 8s and 4s, pp. [28], 187, [1], [iv] half-title and errata leaf, ix, explanatory leaves for six copper-engraved plates (nos 1-7 and containing 8 figures), [2] blank, pp. 90 ie 120, (pagination error after p. 96), [2]; with a couple of small woodcut figures within text, and woodcut head- and tail pieces; lightly browned throughout with some occasional light foxing and soiling, first two plates a little oxidised but not affecting image; without the front free endpaper; four lines of ms notes, seemingly late 18th century, on rear pastedown; 19th century sheep back over marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled and lettered in gilt, small nick with loss at head of upper joint, upper joint starting but holding firm, joints and extremities lightly rubbed and worn; with engraved armourial book-plate on front pastedown 'Ex Libris Henr. Petit Doct. Med. Suessionæi'; a good copy.

£785

First edition of this important work on circulation by the distinguished French surgeon and comparative anatomist, Jean Méry (1645-1722), dealing principally with his theories 'de la manière dont la circulation du sang se fait dans le foetus humain' (p. 1). Whilst ultimately his views were proved to be erroneous, the work is important in the history of circulation, for the ensuing controversy and long-running debate which it provoked for a number of years within the French medical community and Academy of Sciences.

Published in the year that Méry became chief surgeon at the Hôtel-Dieu, the work is divided into two sections, and whilst the title-page suggests that his discussion on lithotomy will dominate the work, it is in fact his observations on blood circulation in the foetus which form the majority of the volume, spanning 187 pages and including seven finely engraved copper plates on six leaves. Although having worked closely with Claude Perrault (1613-1688) and, in particular, Joseph Duverney (1648-1730) on a number of comparative anatomical works, Méry and Duverney had become estranged after 1693 over their differing interpretations of mammalian foetal circulation. He strongly opposed Duverney's theories and claimed, wrongly, that the blood flowed from the left to the right through the foramen ovale in the interatrial septum, having initially formulated this theory from a false analogy between a tortoise heart and a foetal mammalian heart. 'The outstanding differences between Méry's view and the traditional ones were his beliefs that the so-called valve of the foramen ovale was not a valve at all but the caudal part of the inter-atrial septum, that the venous return from the left lung of the foetus was the only blood which passed through the foramen ovale and that it did so from left to right, and that there was a considerable pulmonary blood flow in utero' (Franklin, Jean Méry and his ideas on fetal blood flow, *Annals of Science*, 1945, 5, pp. 203-228). His 'physiological views were derived partly from the literature, partly from his own experimental and clinical work, partly from his anatomical findings, and partly from the results of injection of air or of fluids into the vessels of soft anatomical specimens' (*ibid.*). 'Méry erred in assuming that the cross section of an artery is the only factor determining the amount of blood that can flow through it. He compounded this error by his method of measuring the relative cross sections of the arteries. He may have used fresh preparations for his measurements on cows and sheep. For those on human beings, he probably used preserved specimens, dried ones as a rule. The results were inconsistent at best' (*online Encyclopedia*).



Méry includes a number of published responses to his theories in the present work, as well as discussing Harvey's view, one that he shared, that blood which passes through the arterial canal goes from the pulmonary artery to the aorta, thus escaping the lung. The debate was to rage for some two decades, with numerous arguments presented on both sides of the controversy. Méry held his views against all opposition until his death.

In the second, separately paginated, section of the work, Méry turns his attention to lithotomy, and in particular to the work of the famous itinerant lithotomist Frere Jacques Beaulieu (also known as Jacques Baulot 1651-1720). A Dominican friar, with scant knowledge of anatomy, in 1697 he was invited to demonstrate his methods under the supervision of Méry, who at his own private practice in Paris had gained a particular reputation for the procedure. Jacques was first required to demonstrate his method on a cadaver and afterwards allowed to conduct lithotomies on patients. Out of 71 patients 53% died from complications with Méry conducting autopsies to identify the causes. This led to Frere Jacques being debarred from conducting surgeries in Paris.

Born in 1645, the son of a master surgeon, Méry studied at the Hotel Dieu, graduating with a thesis on the anatomy of the ear. He was appointed surgeon there in 1681 later becoming chief surgeon. As his career progressed he received appointments as chief surgeon to the queen and senior surgeon at the Invalides hospital for veterans. A dedicated teacher, he stressed the importance of careful observation, and he was the driving force behind the building of the surgical amphitheatre and the establishment of courses in anatomy and surgery. He described several structures, such as the eustachian tube and the urethral glands, for which he received no



recognition in that they were later described by other investigators and named after them. In Paris he was known to have an extensive anatomy cabinet of human and animal specimens that he himself had carefully dissected, notably a display of nerves from origin to insertion that he had spent many years to dissect.

Garrison-Morton online, 11894; Krivatsy 7835 (which notes a variant issue of the same year with imprint 'Imprimé à Paris, et se vend à Amsterdam, Chez Jean Louis Delorme'); Osler 3393; Wellcome IV, p. 120; OCLC locates further copies at Cornell, the NYAM, UCLA, Yale, Minnesota, Duke, McGill, Texas, Oxford, London, BnF.

49. **METTERNICH, ANTON FRANZ.** DE URINA, UT SIGNO. Moguntiae [Mainz], Typis Electoral, Privileg. Ad S. Rochum, der Andream Crass, 1784.

8vo, pp. 20; with woodcut printer's device on title-page, and with woodcut head-piece and initial; light marginal browning and some occasional spotting; stitched as issued, disbound. **£100**

Uncommon treatise on urology by the Mainz professor of pathology and Medical Councillor, Anton Franz Metternich (1754-1827).

OCLC locates copies the only US copy at the NLM, with a number of European holdings.



50. **MEYER, CONRAD.** DE FISSURIS HOMINIS MAMMALIUMQUE CONGENITIS accedit fissurae buccalis congenitae cum fissurae tubae Eustachii et tympani complicatae descriptio. Dissertatio Inauguralis, quam consensu et auctoritate gratiosi medicorum ordinis in Universitate litteraria Friderica Guilelma, ut summi in medicine et chirurgia honores Rite sibi concedantur, Die XX. Mens. Augusti A. MDCCXXXV. Opponentibus H. Troll,... F. Miescher... O. de Gonzenbach... Berolini, Typis Julii Sittenfeldii. 1835.

Small folio, pp. [viii], 36, [2] duplicate leaf of pp. 35-6, [37]-44, [4] explanation to plates and vitae curriculum; with four engraved plates, one partially hand-coloured in blue and red, and signed 'Franz Wagner del, C. Guinard sc'; title-page somewhat browned, with further browning and foxing throughout, plates quite prominently foxed and browned, corners a little furled, with a few small marginal nicks and tears, ink accession number at upper margin of title-page with very faint blindstamp at tail; sympathetically rebound in modern black marbled papers to style, with some light wear to joints and extremities. **£110**

A detailed dissertation on pathological anatomy, focusing upon human and animal abnormalities, and in particular the various types of bone fissures. For a doctoral thesis it is surprisingly well produced in the larger folio format, using appealing typography and including four finely engraved plates illustrating the head of a young lamb or calf.

Conrad Meyer-Ahrens (1813-1872) was a Swiss physician and medical historian. He studied at the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Berlin where he publicly defended the present dissertation. The dedication is to his teacher,



Johannes Müller.

Hirsch, p.223; OCLC locate copies at Chicago, Harvard, Michigan, Columbia, Cornell, New York Academy, Washington and Cambridge.



51. **[MIDWIFERY CERTIFICATE.] [BRENAUER, FRAU ANNA.]** LARGE VELLUM CERTIFICATE FROM THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF VIENNA, AWARDED TO 'FRAU ANNA BRENAUER aus Wien in Oesterreich gebürtig', for the successful completion of the obstetric examinations in 1853, neatly penned in a calligraphic hand, signed by the Dean, Joseph Schneller' and two other members of the faculty. Vienna, 1853.

Large vellum certificate, 375mm x 533mm, and then folded down into folded down into 190mm x 102mm; an elegant manuscript penned in calligraphy and signed by members of the faculty; somewhat foxed and soiled, with some faint dampstaining; retaining the original hanging wax deanery seal attached by cords, housed within turned wooden capsule, itself housed within black morocco backed case. **£285**

A large manuscript certificate penned on vellum, retaining it's original hanging wax seal, awarded to 'Frau Anna Brenauer' of Vienna on the successful completion of her midwifery examinations at the medical faculty of Vienna. The certificate has been signed by the Dean of the Faculty, the noted surgeon and medical reformer Joseph von Schneller (1814-1885), together with two other signatures, which are sadly indecipherable. The certificate retains the original wax seal of the Dean, housed within a turned wooden capsule, and itself within a protective black morocco case.

52. **M'NAB. [MACNAB], ALEXANDER.** COMPENDIUM OF THE LIGAMENTS; Illustrated by woodcuts. With the articular cartilages, interarticular or moveable fibro-cartilages, synovial membranes, and bursæ mucosæ of the joints; The mode of union, and the bones entering into the formation of each; and an outline of the dislocations, fractures, physiology, and pathology. London: Published by Henry Renshaw, Medical bookseller, 356, Strand, near King's College. 1835.

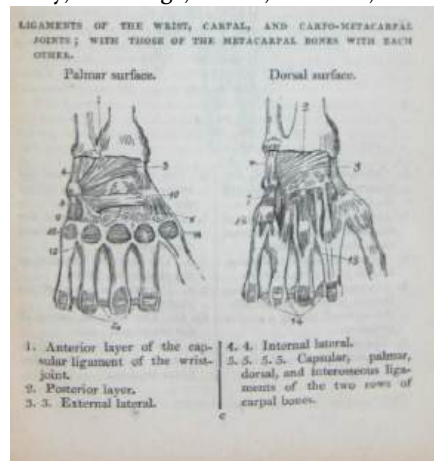
Small 8vo, pp. viii, 86, with a number of small woodcuts; title page a little soiled with some light paper abrasion at upper margin, lightly browned throughout, particularly at margins; uncut in the original green pebble-grained cloth, with printed paper label on upper cover (somewhat soiled), and remains of paper label along spine, joints and head and tail of spine neatly repaired. **£185**

First edition of this uncommon introduction to the fibrous structures in particular, by Alexander M'Nab, Jun 'Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London'. According to the preface, Macnab has drawn upon more 'voluminous works', and hopes that his abridged compilation will provide a more accessible work for those



'unable to conveniently to peruse more elaborate productions'. The woodcuts are apparently by 'Mr Berryman', and although as far as we can tell, Macnab makes no direction citation from other works, he does refer to case histories as described by physicians both in England, Europe and America, including 'Dr. Kirkbride, resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital', (p. 22) 'Dr. Warren of Boston' (p. 23), Dupuytren (p. 23), Bichat (p. 56) Delpech (p. 65) and 'Mr. Hunter' (p. 62) as well as a number of cases highlighted in the Medical Gazette.

OCLC locates copies at the British Library, Cambridge, Oxford, Aberdeen, the NLM and the College of Physicians.



Too anatomical for artists

53. **MOLLIER, SIEGFRIED.** PLASTISCHE ANATOMIE: Die Konstruktive form des menschlichen körpers. Mit bildern von Hermann Sachs. München verlag von J. F. Bergmann. 1924.

Large 4to, pp. [ii], [x], 296; with over 468 illustrations within the text including photographs (some enhanced with additional colouring) and colour diagrams; some occasional minor foxing and soiling but otherwise clean and crisp; in the original black cloth, ruled in gilt and blind, spine lettered in gilt, head and tail a little nicked and worn, spine slightly faced, with light wear to surfaces and extremities, book block a little shaken, without the original dust-jacket; still a good copy. £385

First Edition of this contribution to 'a new genre of artistic anatomies originated in modern teaching methods for students of medicine whose main emphasis lies in the function of and correlation's between osteology and myology' (Röhl p. 278). 'Perhaps the first scientific textbook in which an experiment was undertaken to expound the body's functions and to explain the surface form for art students. In all chapters of the book, osteology and myology are explained in connection with each other. The work was developed from modern teaching methods for medical students. The complex structure is not understandable to readers without deeper medical knowledge' (ibid, p. 424).

The physician Mollier (1866-1954) trained at the Munich Anatomical Institute, eventually becoming its director. In this role he taught anatomy courses for artists for over four decades, and in 1924 published the present work, considered by the Deutsche Biographie to be 'a sophisticated and ground-breaking work' of particular note for his precise functional analyses of movement. 'The explanations begin with the foot and leg and a subdivision into functional areas is made so that the lower extremities, for example, are divided up in this order: foot, lower leg, ankle, thigh, knee joint, pelvis and hip joint. In this way, an arrangement into small parts which could all be explained separately was effected. The conception has several advantages, as the changes of the surface form during movement could be illustrated, for example, photographs of changes in the abdomen during respiration and of the visible parts of the skeletal framework during movement illustrate the text' (ibid p. 279). Röhl is however a little critical of the photographic material, which he notes 'does not produce a very engaging effect. The models were photographed in unnatural and cramped poses that remind one of a circus' (ibid). Some of the photographic poses are certainly reminiscent of those of the pioneering German bodybuilder Eugen Sandow (born Friedrich Wilhelm Müller 1867-

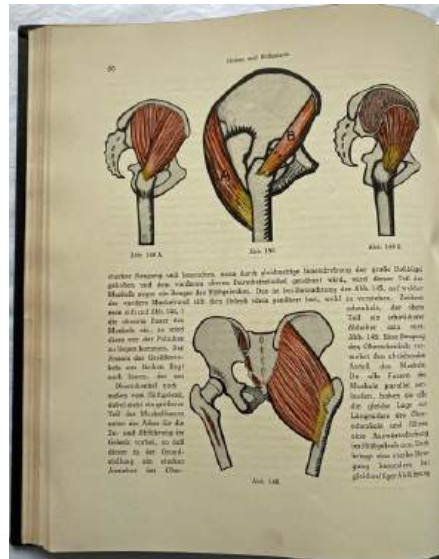




1925), who travelled the world displaying his strongman prowess, establishing an institute of physical culture, and was highly influential in promoting and encouraging popular physical fitness.

Hermann Sachs, the illustrator of Mollier's work, was one of the leading German Expressionist artists of the first half of the 20th century. He spent the 1910s in Munich, where he founded the Munich School of Expressionists and no doubt became acquainted with Mollier. He moved to Los Angeles in 1925 and designed the interiors of many landmark Los Angeles buildings, including Union Station and the Los Angeles City Hall.

Garrison-Morton.com 13680; Röhr, History and Bibliography of Artistic Anatomy, pp. 278-279 and 424; see also <https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/sfz64939.html>; OCLC locates copies at Columbia, NYAM, Yale, Harvard, Smith College, McGill, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with a number of microfilm copies.

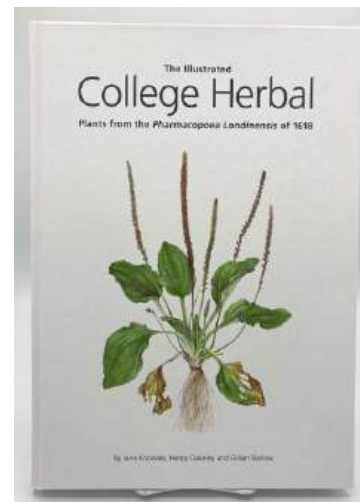
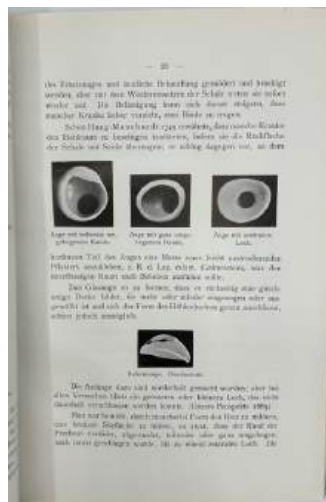


54. MULLER, FRIEDRICH A AND ALBERT C. DAS KUNSTLICHE AUGE. Mit abbildungen im text und 1 Heliogravure. Wiesbaden. Verlag von J. F. Bergman, 1910.

8vo, pp. viii, 75, [1] blank; with heliogravure frontispiece portrait, 10 half tone plates and numerous text illustrations; clean and crisp, with some minor edge wear to fore edge; in the original printed publisher's cloth, a little soiled; a good copy; with authorial presentation inscription on front free endpaper. **£60**

A profusely illustrated promotional work by the renowned German firm of Muller, manufacturers of artificial eyes, The work provides a brief historical introduction, a detailed description of their various artificial eyes and implementations, and concludes with a brief bibliography on the subject.

OCLC locates copies at McGill, Chicago, Washington and the NLM.



55. **OAKELEY, HENRY, JANE KNOWLES AND GILLIAN BARLOW.** THE ILLUSTRATED COLLEGE HERBAL Plants from the Pharmacopoea Londinensis of 1618. www.oakeleybooks. com. ISBN: 978-0-9521461-7-9. April 2018.

Small folio, pp. 224; in pictorial boards.

£30

Celebrating the 500th Anniversary of the College and the 400th Anniversary of the College's Pharmacopoea Londinensis – the first pharmacopoeia to be mandatory for the whole country. This book contains specially commissioned paintings and drawings, and late medieval woodcuts, of nearly 200 plants growing in the Medicinal Garden of the Royal College of Physicians of London which were ingredients in the College's Pharmacopoea Londinensis of 1618. Their contemporary uses are given from the publications of Nicholas Culpeper in 1649 and John Parkinson in 1640. The 17th century names of the 634 medicinal plants used in the Pharmacopoea have been painstakingly identified and listed with their modern botanical names – an invaluable resource for all interested in the history of plant-based medicine. The artists directory is included for all who seek commissions from them.



56. **ÖMER, BESİM, DR.** DOĞUM TARİHİ Doğumu artırmak, ölümü azaltmak, Millî dileğimizdir. Kitapta 50 resim vardır. İstanbul, Ahmet İhasan Matbaası Limitet Sirketi, 1932.

8vo, pp. 56, with 52 text illustrations, portraits, half-tones and diagrams; somewhat browned throughout due to paper quality, with some spotting and staining, pp. 45-48 with marginal nicks to fore-edge but no loss, with old accession label at head of title-page; stapled as issued in the original blue card wrappers, head and tail of spine worn with some minor loss, wrappers sunned and faded, with some further spotting, rear hinge cracked but holding, a little dog-eared with some light edgewear, and discrete tape repairs on inside front cover. **£220**

Uncommon first edition of this history of gynaecology, the work of the noted Turkish physician, and later social democratic politician, Besim Ömer (later adopting the surname Akalin 1862-1940). Ömer established modern obstetrics and gynaecology in Turkey, and was the director of the Turkish Red Crescent Society. After studying at the Imperial Medical College, graduating in 1885, he served for a brief period as a military physician, before moving to Paris where he worked as an assistant physician at the Paris Hôpital de la Charité, specialising in obstetrics. On his return to Turkey, he went on to establish the country's first birthing clinic in 1892, and during his lifetime did much to organise and promote the training of nurses. Between 1935 and 1940 he served as a member of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

The present work is considered to be the first modern work in Turkey on the history of obstetrics and gynaecology, and touches upon the work and influence of numerous Arabic and European pioneers in the field.

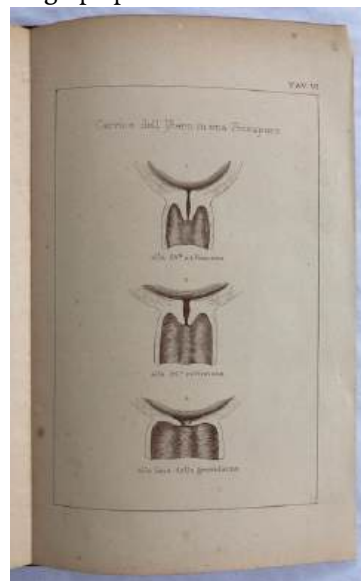
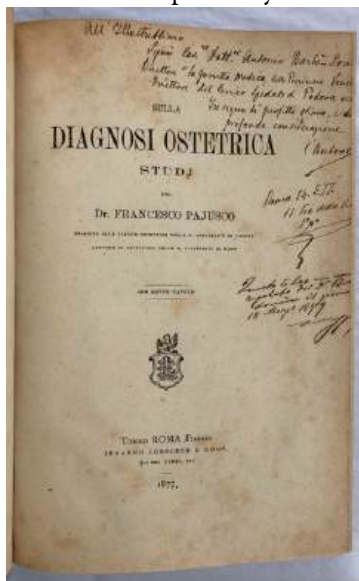
OCLC locates two copies at Chicago and Bogaziçi University Library.



57. **PAJUSCO, FRANCESCO.** SULLA DIAGNOSI OSTETRICA ... con sette tavole. Torino, Roma, Firenze, Ermanno Loescher E. Comp. Via del Corso, 907, 1877.

8vo, pp. ix, [i] blank, 388, [2] errata and blank; with seven folding lithograph plates, two in sepia, and four partially coloured in red and blue; text a little foxed and browned, though overall clean and crisp, final errata leaf creased; title-page fore-edge a little cropped clipping manuscript presentation inscription slightly affecting legibility; contemporary vellum backed marbled boards, spine lettered and tooled in gilt, upper cover a little scratched with minor loss of paper, extremities lightly rubbed; a presentation copy with extensive and profuse inscription by the author of the title-page to 'Dottre Antonio Barbō-(Son[cin]? second named cropped) of Venice, dated 'Roma 14.5.77', and with later inscription in a second hand below (and somewhat illegible); and with later 20th book-stamp on front free endpaper 'Ex-Libris Dr Ivo Confontini'. **£285**

First edition of this treatise on obstetric diagnosis, by the clinician Francesco Pajusco (also Paiusco, 1842-1881). Divided into three sections, this technical work highlighting physical methods of external and internal examination and diagnosis, deals in turn with the stages of pregnancy, childbirth, and finally 'dello stato puerperale'. The work is accompanied by seven folding lithograph plates.



Pajusco, from Vincenza, graduated from Padua when he remained as an assistant for three years. He later became an extraordinary professor of obstetrics in Sassari on Sardinia, before becoming full professor at the University of Catania. He died at the age of 36 in 1881, whilst on a visit to Berlin as part of a scientific mission on behalf of the Ministry of Education. He was the author of a second work, *Fisiologia ed igiene del parto* in 1878: both works were well received by his peers.

Pajusco has penned an extensive and profuse presentation inscription on the title-page, to a colleague, whom we believe to be the fellow Paduan Antonio Barbo-Soncin, although the inscription has been cropped close a little. 'All 'Illustrissimo Signor Cav.re Dott.re Antoni Barbo-Son[cin] Direttore La Gazetta Medica delle Provincie Vene[te], Direttore del Civico Spedale d. Padova ece. In uqua di perfetto estima et di profonda consideraione l'Autore. Roma 14.5.77. 11 Via della Vi[?]' A second shorter note in a second hand follows, but is sadly somewhat illegible, although suggests that the book was passed on once again in 1879.

OCLC locates copies at the NLM and Padova only.

58. **[PATHOLOGY]. LABOULBENE, ALEXANDRE.** RECHERCHES CLINIQUES ET ANATOMIQUES SUR LES AFFECTIONS PSEUDO-MEMBRANEUSES productions plastiques, diphtériques, ulcéro-membraneuses, aphteuses, croup, mugue, etc. Pari, P. Asselin, Gendre et Successeur de Labé. Libraire de la Faculté de Médecine, Place de l'École-de-Médecine. 1861

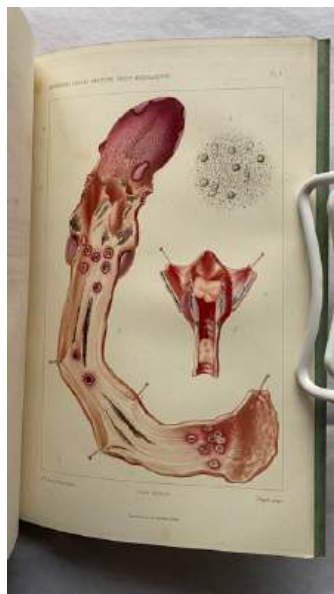
8vo, pp. [ii], viii, 542, [2]; with six colour engraved plates; some occasional light foxing and soiling throughout, a few neat marginal pencil annotations, some of which have been cropped close along fore-edge when rebound; in modern green cloth backed boards, preserving original paper wrapper title and mounted on



upper cover, head and tail of spine very slightly worn, label a little soiled with some slight staining, rear cover with further light soiling. **£200**

First edition of this detailed pathological study of pseudo-membraneous conditions, notably diphtheria and croup, and illustrated with six striking plates, including a number of microscopic histological representations.

Joseph Alexandre Laboulbène (1825-1898) was a noted French physician and entomologist. He studied medicine at the University of Paris and was awarded the title of Docteur in 1854. He taught in the medical faculty until 1879. He was one of the founder members of the Société de Biologie, and is best known for his entomological and parasitological work, and was particularly interested in harmful insects notably in the Order Diptera. The order of mushrooms Laboulbeniales is dedicated to him.



Presentation copy – and including mounted Woodbury types

59. **[PHOTOGRAPHY.] FÉRÉ, CHARLES.** LES ÉPILEPSIES ET LES ÉPILEPTIQUES. Avec 12 planches hors texte, et 67 figures dans le texte. Paris, Ancienne Librairie Germer Baillière et Cie Félix Alcan... 1890.

Large 8vo, pp. vii, 636; with twelve plates, of which 11 are mounted Woodbury types, and one engraved plate, together with numerous figures within the text; plate 3 without tissue guard; paper a little browned throughout due to quality, some light marginal dampstaining to preface and table of contents from p. 626, with further occasional light spotting and soiling including ink staining on p. 48; contemporary half roan over marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, slightly faded and sunned, head of spine lightly worn, with some scuffing to upper cover, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; a presentation copy from the author and inscribed on the half-title to 'Monsieur le Docteur Widal'. **£985**

First edition, and a presentation copy, of this important work on epilepsy, highlighting physical pathologies associated with epilepsy and epileptic seizures, and including 11 mounted Woodbury types. The lithograph plate shows histological lesions of the cerebral cortex.

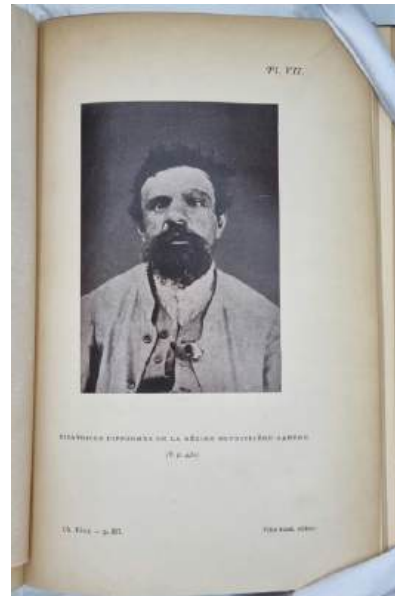
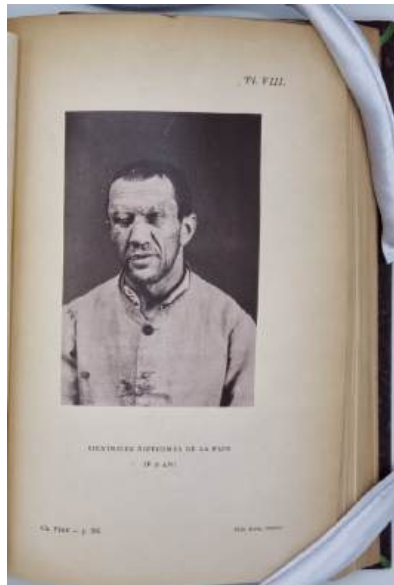
'In 1890, for the first time, a monograph was published which addressed epilepsies in the plural... a classification appeared to be required to provide structure to the increasingly heterogeneous field. Féré distinguished primarily partial and generalised paroxysms and subdivided the latter into: 1) the complete attack; 2) the incomplete attack; 3) abnormal attacks; and 4) isolated symptoms' (Peter Wolf, *History of epilepsy: nosological concepts and classification*, in *Epileptic Disorders: International Epileptic Journals*, Sept 2014; 16 (3): 261-9). 'A monumental undertaking by an important member of the Charcot circle, this volume is a synopsis of all that was understood and documented on neurologic disorders up to the time of its publication in 1890. Féré cites case histories and observations from over 800 physicians and presents his own classification of hystero-epileptic disorders' (Mark Rowley, artandmedicine.com). He goes on to suggest that the photographs may have been taken by Albert Londe (1858-1917), who had established a photographic laboratory at the Salpêtrière during Charcot's



tenure, and would no doubt have been known to Féré.

Féré began his medical studies at Rouen and completed them in 1882 at Paris. He interned in surgery but whilst assisting Jean-Martin Charcot at the Salpêtrière, changed to neuropathology. In 1887 he was appointed chief medical officer at the Bicêtre, where he remained for the rest of his career. A specialist of 'hystero-epilepsy', he published extensively with studies on the anatomy of the nervous system, sexuality, hypnosis, Darwinism, and criminology.

The work is inscribed to 'Monsieur le Docteur Vidal' - either Henri Victor Vidal (1826-1894), the military physician and member of the Academy of Medicine, or perhaps more likely to his son Georges-Ferdinand (1862-1929), the noted pathological anatomist, who published essays on the nervous system, and most notably on infectious diseases.



60. **[PHRENOLOGY.] FLETCHER, JOHN.** THE MIRROR OF NATURE Part I. Presenting a brief sketch of the Science of Phrenology, the names, number, and order of the mental faculties, and analysis of their relative degrees of development, iwth the phrenological character and talents of [in manuscript Master Jas. A. Garochty, age 7 y]. Boston, Printed by Cassady and March, Wilson's Lane... 1839

8vo, pp. 19, [1] blank, [of 24? but seemingly complete in itself], and without Part II 'Presenting a practical explanation of the science of phrenology' often bound together; with woodcut frontispiece; with numerous manuscript annotations throughout giving the character analysis, presumably in authorial hand; lightly browned throughout with some spotting and soiling, with small tear to gutter of first leaf; stitched as issued, retaining the original rear pink wrapper only, a little dog-eared. **£160**





Variant issue of this brief phrenological analysis of one 'Mast. Jas. A. Garochty, age 7 y' by the noted Boston phrenologist John Fletcher. Fletcher gave evening lectures and offered private examinations and written descriptions of individuals' character and abilities.

This appears to be a variant, possibly earlier issue. The copies on OCLC call for pp. 23 for this first part, and indeed a digitised copy located at Stanford confirms this. However on comparison it shows two additional paragraphs have been added towards the end of the work, together with a small woodcut diagram, these revisions possibly done to coincide with the publication of 'Part II', providing a 'Practical explanation of the science of phrenology'. The typesetting on the present example is much more condensed. Offered here is Part I only, with some copies on OCLC noting both parts bound together.

Fletcher had published a longer 176 page work on the subject, under the title, 'The Mirror of Nature, presenting a practical illustration of the Science of Phrenology, accompanied by a Chart' in 1838.

OCLC seems to locate no copies of this shorter, assumed earlier variant, citing copies of the longer variant of Part I at Loyola Marymount, UCLA, Brown University and Michigan.



Early ID badge employing physiognomical features

61. **[PHYSIOGNOMY.]** 'CHIFFONNIER' WORKER'S BRASS REGISTRATION BADGE, numbered 6086, for a certain 'A. Vallet, Chiffonnier', describing his physiognomy in abbreviated code, dated 1855.

Small oval brass pendant badge, 70 x 46 x 2 mm; with suspension ring in upper part, engraved on both reverse and obverse, some light surface scuffing and tarnishing, but otherwise very good. **£1,800**

A remarkable survivor of a ragpicker's registration badge, which through the use of an abbreviated code, provides a surprisingly complete description of recognizable features, given the small surface area for engraving. On the reverse is engraved the badge number, name and profession. 'A. Vallet, Chiffonnier'. The obverse reveals the date, '1855' followed by what appears at first sight to be a cryptic code: '69 ans, 1m. 63, ch. et s. gs, fr. ht. y. rx. n. g'os, bo. g'de. m.r'd. ba. g'se, v. ov, 4 doigts à chaque m'in'.

Thanks to the work of the previous owner, our understanding is that these abbreviations in all likelihood can be read as: '69 ans, 1m. 63, ch. et s. gs (presumably cheveux et sourcils gris), fr. ht. y. rx. n. g'os (assumed front haut, yeux roux, nez gros), bo. g'de. m.r'd. ba. g'se. (presumed bouche grande, menton rond, barbe grise), v. ov. (visage oval), 4 doigts à chaque m'in' (four fingers on each hand). Thus 'A. Vallet' was 163 centimetre tall, 69 years old, with gray hair and eyebrows, had a high forehead, reddish brown eyes, large nose, large mouth, round chin, gray beard and oval face. Most notably, he had only four fingers on each hand.

The Musée Carnavalet, which focuses on the History of Paris, holds three further examples of identity badges belonging to 'chiffonnier', dated 1852, 1855 and 1864. An itinerant profession, ragpickers had collected discarded cloth, glass, metal, bone, and other materials in order to resell them to industries for recycling for centuries. From 1828 the trade was regulated, and could operate only at night, though it was considered to be an honest, if lowly occupation. 'A royal decree required ragpickers to wear a badge issued by the Police Department and to carry a small broom with which to "sweep up the mess after they have searched through a garbage heap" and a lantern. These badges were initially distributed to former convicts and prisoners in exchange for "information"—which



did nothing to improve the reputation of the profession—then to old men and cripples, and finally to anyone who requested them, even children’ (online, *Musée historique environnement urbain*).



‘The Paris police headquarters listed 1,841 ragpickers in 1829 and 12,000 in 1872, whereas in 1884 the ragpickers’ association counted 200,000 in the Seine department alone. However, in around 1870, cloth was replaced by wood pulp in papermaking. This meant that it was no longer part of the ragpicking trade, for which it had until then been the main staple. One decade later, for hygiene reasons, the prefect of Paris Eugène Poubelle introduced a system requiring waste to be deposited on the street in closed waste containers. As the cycle of rationalization and industrialization was completed, ragpicking was pushed out of the capitalist economy and was seen as dirty and polluting... Ragpickers were no longer necessary workers for the development of the modern city. Instead, they became folkloric, farcical, or sinister figures from an outmoded world (Caroline Ibos, *Masculinity of male ragpickers and devaluing of female ragpickers in Paris (1830–1880)* in *Travail, genre et sociétés* Volume 43, Issue 1, January 2020, pp. 31-49, translated and edited by Cadenza Academic Translations).

‘Although ragpickers continued their work in Paris well into the twentieth century, decrees in 1870 and 1883 attempted to limit their access to the refuse on which they made their living, spelling the beginning of the end of their profession. In the mid-1880s, their shanty towns in the heart of Paris were demolished, forcing their relocation to the industrial suburbs on the perimeter of the city, primarily the thirteenth, fourteenth, eighteenth, and twentieth arrondissements... these marginalized people were a continued source of fascination for artists throughout the mid-nineteenth century. From Honoré Daumier and Charles Baudelaire in the 1840s and ’50s, to Édouard Manet and Jean-François Raffaëlli in the 1860s and ’80s, writers, caricaturists, and painters alike thematized the lives of the lowly ragpickers’ (Claire Heidenreich, *Chiffonniers in the Periphery: Émile Bernard’s Ragpickers of Clichy and Nineteenth-Century Artificial Cranial Modification*). The periodical *L’Histoire* published the following description on April 3, 1870: [Ragpickers] represent primitive mankind in the big city, blissfully ignorant of laws, happy with nonentities, imbued with their vegetative way of life, retiring from society like a troglodyte of the caves’.

Similar examples located at the Musée Carnavalet, Histoire de Paris

Pirogov and the Russian Red Cross - little known work by the great military surgeon

62. **PIROGOV, NICOLAI.** [CYRILLIC] OTCHET O POSESHCHENII VOENNO-SANITARNYKH uchrezhdenii v Germanii, Lotaringii i El'zase v 1870 godu [Report of Visiting Military Health Facilities in Germany, Lorraine and Alsace. Saint Petersburg, Society for the Care and Wounded Warriors]. 1871.

8vo, pp. [2], 152; with colour title-page vignette of the red cross; browned throughout due to paper quality, with some foxing and spotting, and occasional light marginal dampstaining, and faint white paint mark affecting upper margin of p. 1; uncut in the original printed drab wrappers, with red cross vignette on upper cover, head and tail of spine cracked and chipped with some loss, with further minor tears to spine, covers darkened and soiled, with white paint on upper margin of front cover, extremities all somewhat furled and nicked, and overall slightly dog-eared, but still a good copy of a scarce work. **£785**

Scarce first and only edition of this less well-known work by Pirogov, considered the greatest Russian surgeon and one of the greatest military surgeons of all time. ‘At the invitation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Pirogov inspected military hospitals during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and the Russian-Turkish War of 1877–1878. During these trips, Pirogov noted that many of the provisions previously expressed by him regarding the organization of assistance and treatment of the wounded were implemented. The result of the inspections was the publication of two more major works devoted to the issues of military field surgery: *A report on a visit to military medical institutions in Germany, Lorraine and Alsace in 1870* (1871) and *Military medicine and private assistance in the theater of war in Bulgaria and in the rear of the active army in 1877-1878* (1879). With regard to these works, the outstanding surgeon Ernst von Bergmann, who worked at the universities of Russia and Germany, wrote: ‘We will never forget that our German surgery... rests on the works of the Russian Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov’ (Samohvalov & Reva, *Military Field Surgeon*, in the Anniversary Issue, *Bulletin of Pirogov National Medical & Surgical Centre* p. 22). Pirogov was particularly pleased to see that his recommendations on the use of plaster casts had by this time been widely adopted. He had been the first to use plaster of paris dressings in the treatment of mass casualties during the Crimean war, developing his own technique, independently of Mathijsen (whose



work he knew). His methods and application consisted of using coarse cloth, either in large pieces or in strips, that were immersed in a liquid mixture of plaster of paris immediately before applying them to the limbs which were protected by stockings and cotton pads. Large dressings were reinforced by pieces of wood. On the basis of his wartime experiences, Pirogov believed that all patients with fractures due to missile wounds should not be evacuated from the forward dressing stations until the limb had been immobilized in a proper dressing of plaster of paris. As a result of his and Mathijsen's work, plaster of paris casts had been generally adopted by military and civilian surgeons throughout Europe by 1870.

It was also during the Crimean crisis, that Pirogov, with the help of his patron, the Grand Duchess Helene Pavlovna, became instrumental in establishing a female nurse corps to improve the care of the Russian sick and wounded, at the same time that Florence Nightingale was beginning a similar program in British military hospitals. Pirogov is credited with having conceived the idea of the Russian Red Cross Society, through the formation in 1854 of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross Community of Sisters of Mercy for the help of wounded soldiers of Crimean War. The first group of nurses gathered 35 women, with the numbers soon rising to 250. As surgeon general during the Crimea, he introduced the mass use of anaesthesia in surgical operations at the front, during the Sebastopol siege, and developed triage on the battlefield, sorting patients according to the severity of their wounds, and was an early advocate of the importance of hygiene, which he emphasized in his later classic work on military surgery based upon his military experiences, *Grundzüge der allgemeinen Kriegschirurgie* in 1864. An ardent medical educator and reformer, having witnessed the terrible conditions during the siege of Sebastopol, he came once again into conflict with military administration, and after his sharp criticism of the campaign, was forced to resign his surgical professorship at St. Petersburg's Academy of Military Medicine in 1856. He then entered the Ministry of Education where he held several key positions before his retirement, becoming an active social reformer, as well as an outspoken advocate of the freedom and higher education of women.

DSB X, 619-21; Garrison, *History*, pp. 496-498; Hirsch IV, p.575; Leonardo, *History of Surgery* p. 294; see Halperin, Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov, Surgeon, Anatomy, Educator, in *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 30, no. 4 (1956): 347-55; see also Geselevich, *Scientific, Literary and Epistolary Heritage of Nikolay Ivanovich Pirogov*. Moscow, 1956; for recent discussions of the significance of his work see two articles by Ingen F. Hendriks et al: Nikolay Ivanovich Pirogov (1810-1881): Anatomical research to develop surgery, in *Clinical Anatomy*, October 2019; and Nikolay Ivanovich Pirogov as an innovator in anatomy, surgery, and anaesthesiology, Part II, in the *Journal of Anatomy and Histopathology*, 2020; 9(3); OCLC only locates copies at the British Library, the NUKAT Union Catalogue of Polish Libraries, with a further copy located at the Library of Congress.



63. **[PLASTIC SURGERY.] ESSER, JOHANNES FREDERICUS SAMUEL.** COLGAJOS BIOLÓGICOS DE LA CARA Traducción del original Ingles con 420 ilustraciones por L. Cardenal, Dr. Med. Madrid y Berna... Editado por el "Institut Esser de Chirurgie Structive", Monaco, 1936.

Large 4to, with somewhat erratic pagination, pp. [i], 1-60, 63-68, 77-136, 139-140, 143, 148-152, 157-198, 203-230, 233-241, [7] including index, bibliography, and final leaf in French 'Institut Esser de Chirurgie Structive'; with frontispiece portrait, 59 full page plates (on 58 leaves), all but four half-tones, most included within pagination but not all, with some further half tones and line drawings included within the text, in all some 18 line drawings and 562 images; some light browning and occasional foxing; small ex-libris stamp on front free endpaper; in the original full tan goatskin, upper cover and spine with title stamped in gilt, with additional black morocco label at tail of spine lettered in gilt, spine and joints quite rubbed and scuffed, with further scuffing and wear to covers, covers somewhat spotted and soiled in places, extremities quite rubbed and bumped; still a good copy.

£1,800

Scarce first Spanish edition of this important and graphically illustrated work on facial plastic surgery, a translation of the English edition *Biological and Artery Flaps* (1934). Privately printed by the noted Dutch plastic surgeon, art dealer, merchant and champion chess player, Johannes "Jan" Fredericus Samuel Esser (1877- 1946), it highlights numerous case histories treated by Esser over the years. The work was published and sold not only to highlight his pioneering work in the field of plastic surgery, but also in an effort to raise funds to establish his proposed 'Institut Esser de Chirurgie Structive', an independent training centre for plastic and reconstructive



surgery where the wounded and deformed could be treated regardless of their financial situation or citizenship. As far as we can tell, all editions and translations were produced by hand in limited numbers, making it therefore one of the scarcer items in the plastic surgery canon.



To achieve his aim of the international dissemination of his methods, and the benefits and importance of plastic surgery, Esser had the work translated into a number of languages, with further German, French, Portuguese, Italian, and Hungarian editions published, and all of which are themselves scarce (if indeed they all made it into print). A shared trait with that of the English edition, is the somewhat erratic pagination and collation, with amendments made to the number of plates included, and how they are bound in (some folded, others tipped in). All give the impression of the books being individually put together and bound, emphasising our view that all were produced in limited numbers. As the present copy reflects, however, 'his dexterity and love for manual craftsmanship is reflected in his beautiful leather bound collection of atlases of war injuries, made by the old master book-binders in Antwerp' (Haeseker). A previous copy of this Spanish edition retain a Madrid Binder's ticket, suggesting that he reached out to other European craftsmen.



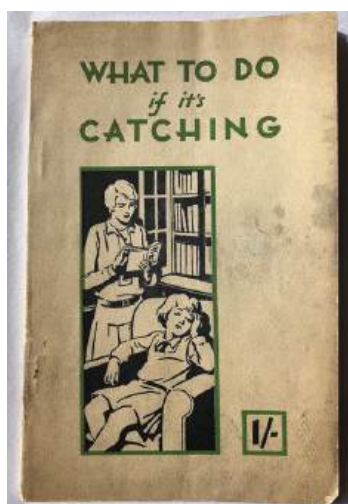
Esser was one of the first physicians in Holland to have studied both dentistry and medicine, a unique and fortunate combination that lead him to invent the skin graft inlay technique: an operation that is still named after him. After two years of training with Professor Lam  ris in Utrecht, he spent half a year studying in Paris with Hippolyte Morestin (1869-1919), a French surgeon who had specialized in plastic surgery, and noted for his advances made in the field of facial malformations. When the war broke out, Esser offered his services as a surgeon to the governments of several of the belligerent countries. The Austro-Hungarian government accepted his offer, provided he would bring his own nursing staff with him. During the entire war, Esser devoted himself to the treatment of wounded soldiers, first in various hospitals in Austria, finally in Berlin. During this time he became known for his use of a dental impression compound, to aid in facial reconstruction, a technique first invented by the English dentist Charles Stent (1807-1885) in 1856. In 1917, in his *Studies in plastic surgery of the face*, Esser used the term 'stent' to describe his use of the technique; since no earlier written appearance of the term has been found, Esser is credited with having coined it.



Johannes 'Jan' Esser (1877-1946) was a prolific author and published extensively during his career in a number of scholarly journals. He travelled world-wide disseminating on the basis of his own personal experience and observations, the possibilities of plastic and "structive" surgery, especially in Europe and both Americas, for the surgical treatment, rehabilitation and return to society of mutilated war victims, and subsequently those in the wider society with facial disfigurements who were often regarded as outcasts. Esser conceived of the idea to establish some kind of independent centre of plastic and reconstruction surgery, where all could be treated regardless of their financial situation or citizenship, under the banner of the 'L'Institut Esser de Chirurgie Structive'. To this end many of his publications, finely produced on high quality paper and attractively bound, were issued as a way to raise funds for the Institut, although ultimately his dream was never realised, even if his work at the time did much to convince international experts of the importance of the emerging discipline in the wider sphere of surgery. His achievements, however, appear to have been somewhat overlooked by later historians

What becomes clear from a study of not only the present edition, but of other translations into French, German, Dutch, is that it is a somewhat complicated bibliographically. Confusion seems to exist as to when exactly the original edition was published, with projected dates ranging from 1928 through to 1935. A number of libraries on OCLC suggest 1928, but both the bibliography included here and in a later Dutch edition handled of 1938, list a work of 1929 under the title *Artery Flaps with 407 plates*. An article with a similar title was published in a journal in 1933 (item 92 in the bibliography included here). According to the Dutch edition bibliography, the English edition was first published in Monaco, under the auspices of the Institut de Esser de Chirurgie Structive, in both 1934 and apparently reissued again in 1935 (Edition complétée), although with no obvious identifying variant issue points as far as we can establish, we are unsure as to quite how these two issues differ, if at all. The date of 1928 appears to be erroneous. All editions are scarce.

See Barend Haeseker, Dr J.F.S. Esser and his contributions to Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery (Thesis 1993); see also Jan M. Hilert and Johannes F. Hoenig, The Plastic Surgeon Johannes Fredericus Samuel Esser (1877 to 1946), M.D., D.M.D., and his unknown period during 1917 and 1925 in Berlin, Germany in *Eur. J. Plastic Surg* (2009) 32:127-130; OCLC locates copies at Oxford, Cambridge, UCLA, Michigan, Minnesota (1934/35), and the Wellcome, British Library, Wisconsin, Columbia (dated 1928 but bearing similar imprint and collation).



64. **[PUBLIC HEALTH].** WHAT TO DO IF IT'S CATCHING Published by Newton Chambers and Co Ltd, near Sheffield. [no date ca. 1930].

8vo, pp. 62; with numerous illustrations; some light marginal dampstaining throughout; with loosely inserted attractive coloured compliments slip from the publisher, and a pictorial bookmark on Throat & Nose Hygiene; stapled as issued in the original cream wrappers, printed in green and black, staples a little rusted, covers somewhat dampstained and soiled.

£30

An appealing and evocative public health pamphlet from the early 1930s. Published by Newton, Chambers & Co., Limited, based near Sheffield, and costing 1 shilling, the work was also at some point freely distributed to readers of various local newspapers. Full of practical advice, as well as sections on the laws relating to infectious diseases, and first aid, the work is copiously illustrated, and also contains a number of strategically placed advertisements for Izal Solution.



65. **RAINAL FRÈRES.** CATALOGUE GÉNÉRAL Léon & Jules Rainal Frères. 23, Rue Blondel, 236-238 Rue St-Denis, Paris. Médaille d'Or, Paris 1900. Fournisseurs des Hopitaux Civils et Militaires et de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris. 1905.

Large 8vo, pp. [iv], 426, [2] imprint; catalogue copiously illustrated throughout, with prices given; some light foxing and soiling; a few gutters exposed in places, but holding firm; original printed green card wrappers, book block a little shaken, head and tail of spine worn with slight loss, joints cracked and weak but holding, a little dog-eared.

£50

A striking trade catalogue from the turn of the twentieth century, promoting a myriad of medical and surgical equipment as manufactured by the prize-winning instrument makers, the Rainal brothers, Léon and Jules, renowned in particular for making orthopaedic devices and corsets. The catalogue is divided into 29 sections covering a wide range of medical specialities, though it is the sections highlighting their numerous orthopaedic devices that are particularly striking - and in some cases slightly terrifying! The catalogue begins with a section on 'bandages herniaires', with detailed sections on physiological corsets, 'mécanothérapie', 'ankylose', 'prosthèse', 'appareils pour malades et blessés', equipment for the care of babies, including incubators, and concluding with a range of ENT instruments.

In 1899 the brothers published *Le Bandage herniaire*, a comprehensive account of the treatment of hernias, providing both an historical and present day discussion on the use of surgical trusses, including their own observations carried out over twenty-five years of private practice.



Recognising the work of a doctor during the war of 1870

66. **[RED CROSS DIPLOMA].** SECOURS VOLONTAIRE SUR LES CHAMPS DE BATAILLE, dans les ambulances et dans les hôpitaux. Le Conseil de la Société Française de Secours aux Blessés et Malades des Armées de terre et de Mer. Paris, 1871.

Large single leaf engraved diploma, 327 x 428mm, text within attractive border with the insignia of the Red Cross; with neat manuscript annotations and signatures; with the stamp of the 'Société de Secours Aux Blessés Militaires, Le Mans'; lightly creased with evidence of previous horizontal and vertical folds, and some faint marginal soiling; a fine example.

£50

An appealing ephemeral item, the present diploma has been presented by the Red Cross to 'M. Cormery, médecin au Mans', 'en souvenir de son dévouement dans les ambulances du Mans'. The document is dated December 15th 1871 and has been signed by the President Le comte de Flavigny, Le comte Sérurier (the vice-president) and the Secretary-General Le comte de Beaufort.





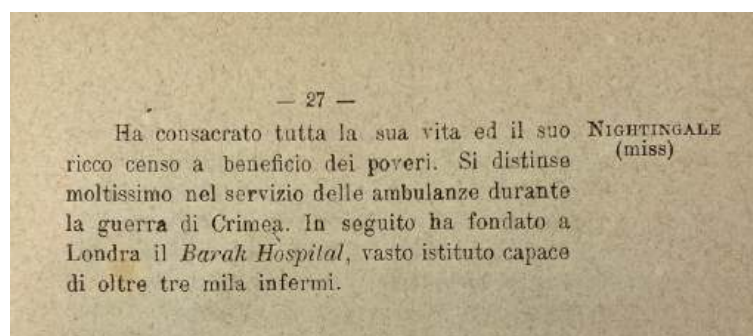
67. **RIZZOLI, FRANCESCO** DESCRIZIONE ANATOMICA DI UNA NUOVA LUSSAZIONE TRAUMATICA dell'Avambraccio sull' omero. Memoria del Commendator... (Estratta dalla Serie II. Vol. II delle Mem. dell'Accad. delle Scienze dell'Istituto di Bologna). Bologna, Tipi Gamberini e Parmeggiani. 1863.

Large 4to, pp. 17, [1] blank; with four large folding lithograph plates; title-page and plates a little foxed, with some minor dust-soiling; stitched as issued in the original plain wrappers, head and tail of spine chipped, covers a little foxed and soiled, extremities a little furled with a couple of small nicks. **£285**



A detailed offprint of a paper discussing a traumatic dislocation of the humerus, accompanied by four fine lithographs, by Francesco Rizzoli (1809-80), professor of surgery and obstetrics at Bologna, and considered 'the father of Italian orthopedics' (Castiglioni, p. 716). It was first presented before the Bologna Institute of Sciences and printed in their Memoirs. 'Italy has contributed illustrious figures to orthopaedic surgery. F. Rizzoli of Bologna, one of the first to recognize the need for the systematic study of diseases of motor apparatus, founded the institute which now bears his name, from which have come many valuable studies' (ibid, p. 878). An outstanding operative surgeon, 'he introduced a compressor for aneurysms, a tracheotomy, cystotomy, lithotrite, enterotome, osteoclast and performed acupressure as early as 1854' (GM 5610 for his two volume Collezione della memorie chirurgische ed ostetriche, 1869, in which the present account was considered worthy and important enough for consideration in Vol I). A contemporary of, and indeed relation by marriage to, Paolo Baroni, Rizzoli was an integral part of a thriving scientific and medical community in Bologna, and which was at the heart of much medical advancement in Italy at the time.

Castiglioni, History of Medicine, p. 716; Not on OCLC, with ICCU locating only two copies in Italy.



Including Blackwell, Manzolini, Cortese and Nightingale

68. **SCALZI, FRANCESCO**. LE DONNE MEDICHE Roma, Tipografia Romana, Piazza S. Silvestro 75, 1877.

8vo, pp. 31, [1]; paper lightly browned throughout due to paper quality, small vertical tear at head of first couple of leaves without loss, with some further minor edgewear, and some light creasing in places; stitched as issued in the original printed wrappers, small tear at upper margin of upper cover, with some staining affecting the lower margin, further light soiling, and extremities very lightly nicked and worn. **£285**

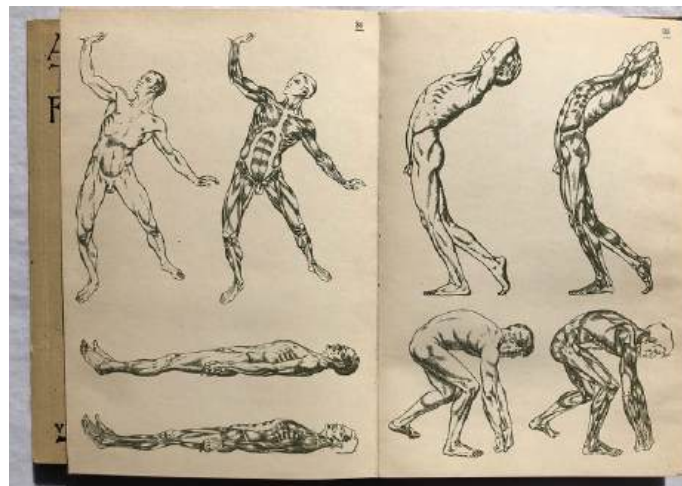
Uncommon first edition of this short historical treatise highlighting the life and work of some famous women,



both ancient and modern, in the fields of medicine and science. Francesco Scalzi (1821-1889), described as 'Ispettore Medico nel mosocomio di santo spirito in Roma', dedicates his work to Contessa Elena Borghese, and presents a brief A-Z, beginning with Abella of Salerno, concluding with Vittorio, and including the Scottish herbalist Elizabeth Blackwell, the French midwife Louise Bourgeois, the sixteenth-century alchemist Isabella Cortese and 'Miss Nightingale'. The most detailed biography is given over to Anna Manzolini, who held the Chair of Anatomy at the University of Bologna in the eighteenth century.

The brief entry for 'Nightingale (Miss)' reads: 'She dedicated her whole life and her vast wealth to the benefit of the poor. She distinguished herself as a nurse during the Crimean war. She later founded the Barak Hospital [sic] in London, a vast institution capable of accommodating over three thousand patients' (online translation).

OCLC locates copies at Chicago, Minnesota and the Wellcome.



69. **SCHUSTER, H.** ANATOMISCHES TASCHENBUCH FÜR KÜNSTLER für den praktischen gebrauch des künstlers, des Kunststudierenden u. kunstbefflissenen Laien. Mit 40 tafeln gezeichnet von R. Henry. 5. Auflage. Verlag von Otto Maier in Ravensburg. 1941

8vo, pp. 106, [6] publisher's advertisements; with text illustrations; together with a leporello containing 40 anatomical images in red and black and half tone with accompanying text; text volume a little browned around margins due to paper quality, outer margins of leporello very lightly browned, with some minor edge furling to first page; text and leporello housed within the original brown decorated folding cloth-backed card case, text volume loose as issued, spine a little worn with loss of paper, and seemingly missing rear cover, leporello mounted on rear paste-down; minor wear to head and tail of spine, corners a little bumped, white lettering on spine quite faded.

£40

A 1941 fifth edition of this pocket instruction to anatomy for artists, particularly striking for presenting the 40 anatomical images as a folding leporello. Röhl suggests that the work was first published in 1923, with several issues appearing during the late 1930s, and a sixth edition also being published in 1941.

With detachable schematic templates to be filled in

70. **SEIFFER, DR W.** SPINALES SENSIBILITÄTSSCHEMA für du segmentdiagnose der rückenmarkskrankheiten zum einzeichnen der befunde am krankenbett. Berlin, Verlag von August Hirschwald. 1906.

Small folio, pp. 8; with 40 leaves of printed diagnostic charts, illustrating the same two images of a rear and front image of the body, each leaf serrated at gutter and designed to be torn off and completed by the physician, with blank lines at tail of each leaf for notes; modern grey paper wrappers, stab sewn, retaining the original front printed grey wrapper and bound in, and with facsimile of original title-page mounted on upper cover; ex-libris for the Royal College of Surgeons, with stamp on original wrapper, title-page, and with two stamps on verso of each leaf of plates, dated 1906.

£285



Second edition (first 1901) of this unusual and practical neurological aid, intended to be used 'at the hospital bedside' to help the segmental diagnosis of spinal column diseases for individual cases, and thus form part of a patients case notes file. Designed to be used and effectively destroyed, the survival of complete copies is therefore rare.

After a brief introduction, the pamphlet is made up of 20 identical sets of detachable anterior and posterior outline sketches of the body, upon which the practitioner could mark the particular areas of sensitivity on the body. As the introduction notes: 'The present scheme is intended to fill a gap in the series of schemes available so far. The latter dealt only with the boundaries of the peripheral nerve districts, which are known to be totally different from those of the spinal or root areas on the skin. These and other disadvantages, in particular the lack of sufficiently marked fixed points on the skin and the bone system, make the peripheral sensitivity schemes unsuitable for spinal purposes' (google translation).

The work was first published in 1901, seemingly both separately, and as a journal article in the *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten*. It was to prove popular with both a third and fourth editions appearing in 1911 and 1917.

Friedrich Wilhelm Seiffer (1872-1917) was a noted German neurologist and psychiatrist. He received his medical doctorate from Strasbourg in 1895 and worked at a private mental health institution in Pankow-Berlin. He subsequently worked at the psychiatric clinic of the Berlin-Charité. He was the author of further works on the general diagnosis and treatment of nervous diseases in 1902, and 'Studies on the sense of vibration or the so-called 'bone-sensitivity'' in 1903, together with Rydel.

Advertising a myriad of beautifying tonics, lotions, potions, powders, perfumes and colognes

71. **SILK'S TOILET CO.,** ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF TOILET PREPARATIONS, Perfumes and hairdressers, chemists, cutlers, sundries, Silk's Toilet Co., Red Lion Street, London, W.C.1., Paris and New York. [1922].

8vo, pp. 56; copiously illustrated throughout; printed in brown on cream paper, text within ruled border; some light foxing, with a few neat pencil corrections to prices; stapled as issued, in the original cream printed wrappers, retaining the original hanging cord at top of spine, staples somewhat rusted, which has stained the wrappers, with some light staining along upper fore edge, some light edge wear; a most attractive copy.

£50

An evocative trade catalogue, issued by the London firm of Silk's Toilet Company, copiously illustrated and advertising a myriad of beautifying tonics, lotions, potions, powders, perfumes and colognes for both men and women. Amongst the must-have items we find 'Silkodono... the latest scientific discovery for producing, preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair and for keeping the scalp healthy and free from dandruff, scurf and scalp irritation'. Also for sale are manicure kits, nail polishers, powder puffs, hair nets, hair combs, and several pages devoted to wigs and wig-making, with 'finest French hair' available, as well as 'beautiful French transformations' - striking wigs and postiches for women.

We have been unable to find any information about the company, other than what is revealed by this wonderful brochure, in that they were manufacturing perfumers based at Red Lion Street, High Holborn, London.

So far unlocated on OCLC or COPAC.





72. **STOPES, MARIE CARMICHAEL.** CONTRACEPTION (BIRTH CONTROL) Its theory, history and practice. A Manual for the medical and legal professions. With an Introduction by Prof. Sir William Bayliss, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. and Introductory notes by Sir James Barr, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P. Dr C Rolleston, Dr. Jane Hawthorne & Obscurus. London, John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Limited... 1924.

8vo, pp. xxiii, [i] blank, 418, [2]; with four photographic plates; lightly browned throughout due to paper quality, with some occasional light foxing and soiling in places, some toning to endpapers; in the original green publisher's cloth, upper cover and spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine a little bumped, extremities and corners lightly rubbed, some light sunning to boards; overall a very good copy. **£35**

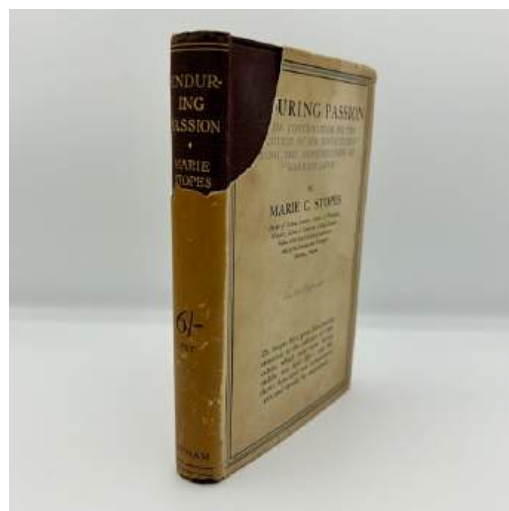
Third impression, published the year after the first. At its publication *Contraception* was "widely held to be the most comprehensive volume on the subject ever published" (*Exploring Women in Science Through the Lisa Unger Baskin Collection*, Duke University Libraries website).

For the first edition see Eaton and Warnick 376; Garrison-Morton 1641.2; Heirs 2316.

73. **STOPES, MARIE C.** ENDURING PASSION. Further New Contributions to the Solution of Sex Difficulties being the continuation of Married Love. London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1928.

8vo, pp. , with integral 6-page publishers' ads at rear; some occasional spotting internally; in the original purple cloth, spine in gilt, with light grey block to cloth, some heavy spotting to edge of the text block; retaining the original dust-jacket, though jacket with a large chip affecting the heads of the spine and upper panels, including the title, as well as dampstain and spotting and some smaller chips and splits; a sound copy. **£35**

First edition, first impression of this work on problems with sexual health, including "excessive virility", "frigidity", premature ejaculation, and mid-life changes.





74. **STRACK, KARL.** DISSERTATIO DE CATARRHO EPIDEMICO ANNI 1782. Moguntiae [Mainz], Typis Electoral. Privileg. ad S. Rochum, per Andream Crass, 1784.

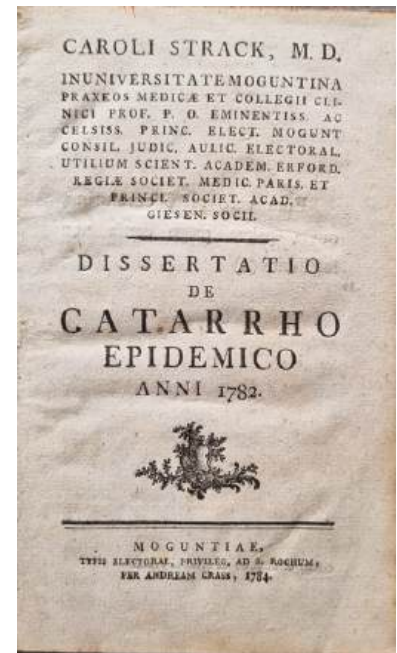
8vo, pp. 27, [5]; some slight foxing; stitched as issued, modern wrappers.

£175

Rare dissertation by the Mainz physician Karl Strack (1726-1806), on the influenza epidemic that affected not only much of northern Europe, but also North and Central America in the first half of 1782. Citing the work of Metzger and William Grant, Strack gives describes the symptoms and the spread of the disease in general, before giving a detailed case study of a pregnant woman who contracted influenza on the fourth of June. He describes the symptoms which affected the woman, and her eventual recovery.

Karl Strack (1722-1805) studied in Mainz, Paris, Berlin and Erfurt, before returning to Mainz to practice as a doctor. He became professor of surgery there in 1754, then of physiology and pathology in 1763 and of chemistry in 1782. The present work is one of many, mainly Latin, works that Strack published throughout his career; others include an account of the Mainz General Hospital (1788) and *Observationes medicinales de morbo cum petechiis* (1767). The present dissertation was reprinted in Ticini in 1790.

OCLC locates copies at the National Library of Medicine, the British Library and several European locations.

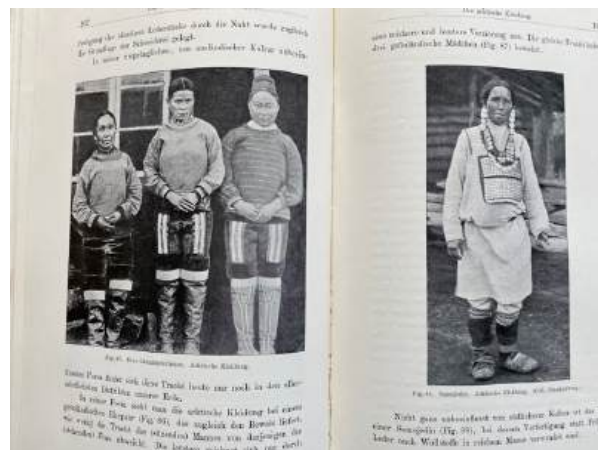


Early 20th century racial stereotyping

75. **STRATZ, CARL HEINRICH.** DIE FRAUENKLEIDUNG UND IHRE NATÜRLICHE ENTWICKLUNG Dritte, völlig umgearbeitete Auflage. Mit 269 textabbildungen und 1 tafel. Verlag von Ferdinand Enke. Stuttgart, 1904.

Large 8vo, pp. xvi, 403, 20 publisher's advertisements; with colour frontispiece, two colour maps, 269 figures in the text some of which are coloured; small nick at head of p. 382; gutter exposed at p. 2 and at p. [vi] of the advertisements; original decorated green cloth, spine a little foxed, with some soiling to margins of covers, book block a little shaken.

£40

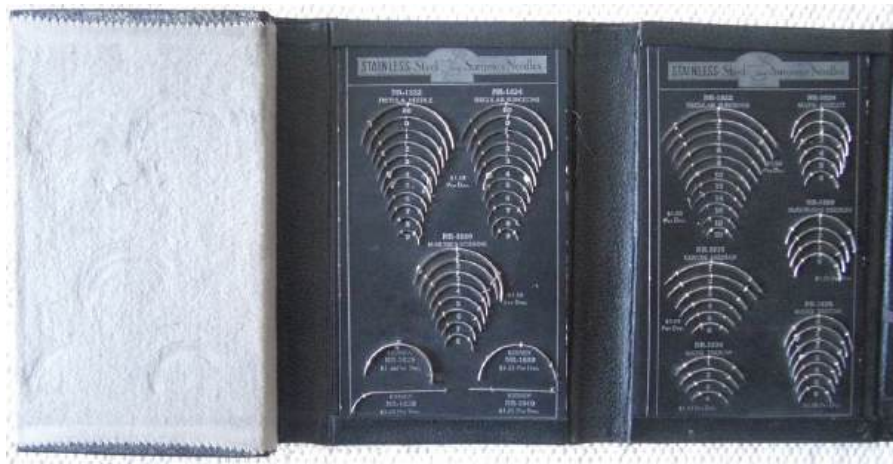


Third edition (first 1900) of this ethnological study on female clothing and dress, by the controversial German physician Carl Heinrich Stratz (1858-1924).

Stratz came to prominence with his controversial and complex work of 1897, *Die frauen auf Java*. The result of a five year stay on the island of Java, his gynaecological work of 1897 has come under critical review by academics, as an example of several works at the turn of the century termed as 'pornographic racial taxonomy'. It was to be the first of several ethnological works published by Stratz. As in his previous works, several of the photographs seen in the present work depict naked or semi-naked women, often fully exposed. Contained as they were within a strictly scientific study, contemporary readers were reassured the images could be viewed without fear of censure. His work of 1901, *Die Rassenschönheit des Weibes*, continued his interest in the study of ethnicity in



terms of 'beauty', concluding that none could measure up against the standard of white, feminine beauty. This work has also become the focus of recent academic criticism and censure.



76. **[SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS - SALESMAN'S SAMPLE WALLET]. ANCHOR BRAND. STAINLESS STEEL SURGEONS NEEDLES.** Black morocco folding wallet containing sample needles. [n.p, and n.d. but ca. 1930s].

Black morocco folding medical wallet, which unfolds to reveal five 'sheets' of different needles all held in place by cotton, with the brand name at the head of each sheet; 163 of the 165 needles found in the present set; some slight signs of oxidisation; a layer of protective felt attached which interleaves the folding sheets; retaining the original snap closure clasp; upper side of wallet embossed in blind and silver 'Stainless Steel Surgeon's Needles, Anchor Brand', and with the name of 'Jonnie Walker' embossed in gilt on opening flap; extremities lightly rubbed and worn; overall a very good example, despite faults. **£300**

A near complete set of surgeon's needles made by the noted instrument makers Anchor. The set consists of all but two of the 165 surgical needles of various size and type, held in place on five folding sheets. Presumably a tradesman's sample case, prices are given per dozen for the various types, which include the half curve, Mayo intestinal needles, Keith abdominal needles, fistula needles, Martin's uterine, hernia and kidney needles as well as cervix needles.

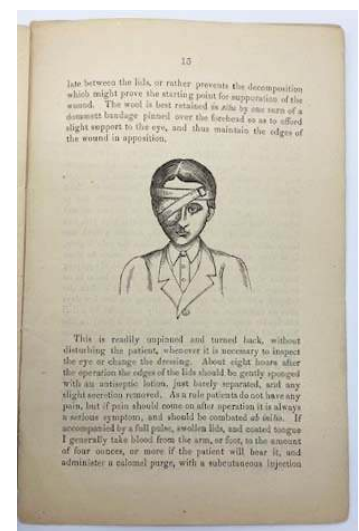
The American firm of Anchor have been manufacturing surgical products and instruments since 1925, and remain in business today.

77. **TAYLOR, CHARLES BELL.** CLINICAL LECTURES ON A CASE OF CATARACT EXTRACTION London: J. and A. Churchill, 11, New Burlington Street, W. [Stevenson, Bailey, and SMith, Printers, Lister Gate, Nottingham]. n.d. but ca. 1876.

8vo, pp. [ii] half title, [3]-16; lightly browned throughout; stitched as issued, original green printed wrappers, spine split and covers detached, rear cover with loss at tail, with some marginal nicks, paper accession label at head of upper wrapper, covers a little stained. **£65**

First edition. One of a number of essays published by the British ophthalmic surgeon, Charles Taylor (1829-1909), who worked at the Nottingham and Midland Eye Infirmary. "A consummate and imperturbable operator, especially in cases of cataract, he enjoyed a practice that extended beyond Great Britain" (DNB). He was also known as a campaigner against the Contagious Diseases Act and vivisection.

In all, Taylor seems to have published five lectures, all of which were available for purchase for one shilling, although all of which are now scarce. A compilation





of his lectures was published in 1888 as *Lectures on diseases of the Eye*. Date taken from copyright receipt stamp on BL copy.

OCLC locate further copies at Oxford, the National Library of Scotland, and a further copy in the Netherlands.

78. **[THERAPEUTIC MASSAGE.] VEEDEE COMPANY.** THE VEEDEE, AND HOW TO USE IT for various complaints etc., With special chapters relating to its uses for the toilet. London: The Veedee Company, 96, Southwark Street, S.E. [n.d. but ca. 1929.]

8vo, pp. 43, [1] index (which has been laid down); a number of small illustrations throughout, some partially coloured in red; together with bound in 8pp pamphlet listing notable customers, a loosely inserted price list and a typed letter from the company to a client, dated 1929; some light browning and foxing but otherwise clean and bright; stapled as issued in the original dark grey printed wrappers, head and tail of spine a little worn, old paper label on inside front cover, and some old paper repair(?) to inside out margin of rear cover; a good copy. £80



Seemingly a later edition of this handy instruction booklet, intended for use with the Veedee vibratory massager, and providing guidance on how to cure or relieve a wide range of conditions aside from musculo-skeletal pain, from colds and headaches, to digestive problems and hysteria. A section is also devoted to the machines use to enhance beauty, from treating baldness, to reducing double chins and wrinkles. The instrument was widely advertised from around 1900, during which there was a craze for vibration therapies and circulation stimulators. The machines were manufactured by J.E. Garratt. According to the Science Museum, the name is thought to be a pun on the Latin term, 'Veni Vidi Vici'. (I came, I saw, I conquered).

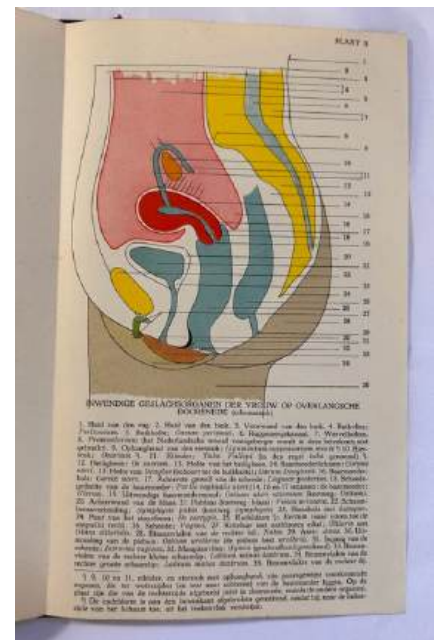
Bound into the present copy is an eight page list of 'prominent' users of the device, ranging from members of the royal family, through military personnel, diplomats, artists and 'notable divines'. Loosely inserted is a price list of accessories, from cables to carrying cases. A typed letter on headed paper, is address to a 'Mr. E. W. Pring' of Streatham in London and dated 22nd July, 1929. In the letter, the Company offer to accept back a machine for examination and possible repair.

79. **VAN DE VELDE, THEO. H.** HET VOLKOMEN HUWELIJK Een studie omtrent zijn physiologie en zijn techniek voor den arts en den echtgenoot Geschreven. N. V. Leidsche Uitgeversmaatschappij. Leiden. 1930.

Large 8vo, pp. xxiv, 324, [10] publisher's advertisements, [2] blank; with one folding table, and eight folding plates and graphs, partially coloured; some light foxing and soiling, gutter cracked at title-page but holding firm, small paper abrasion on title-page; modern booksellers price label adhered to verso of final free endpaper; contemporary plum roan backed publisher's cloth, upper cover and spine lettered in gilt, head of spine rubbed and worn with small splits to both upper joints, further rubbing and fading to spine, covers a little soiled and corners bumped and lightly worn. £45

Third edition (first 1926) of this noted work on marital sexual health by the noted Dutch gynaecologist Theo Van de Velde. An *Ideal Marriage* was written whilst in exile from the Netherlands, Van de Velde having left his wife and eloped with a married patient. This liberal treatise was put on the Catholic Church's index of prohibited books, a decision which no doubt contributed to the work's success. It was the best known work on the subject for many years, rivalling the works of Marie Stopes, and was translated into several languages, going through over forty printings and selling millions of copies.

Roy Porter & Lesley Hall, *The Facts of Life' The Creation of Sexual Knowledge in Britain, 1650-1950*. p. 212.



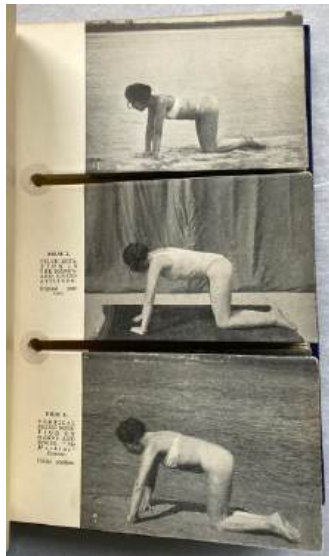


Employing 12 'cinematographic' films on 480 flicker cards

80. **VAN DE VELDE, THEODOR HENDRIK.** SEX EFFICIENCY THROUGH EXERCISES. Special physical culture for women. With 480 Cinematographic and 54 full-page illustrations. London, William Heinemann (Medical Books) Ltd. 1933.

8vo, pp. xviii, 164, [2] plate half-title, [iv] supplementary card series dividers; with 54 full page illustrations and a series of 12 'cinematographic' films on 480 flicker cards; text a little browned due to paper quality, mainly marginal, with some further occasional light foxing and soiling; card dividers between flip cards a little soiled and have been deliberately torn to facilitate 'flipping'; in the original blue publisher's cloth, spine lettered in gilt, rear joint an inner hinges repaired; a sound copy. **£550**

First edition of this remarkable 1930s guidebook for women, featuring exercises for reproduction, childbirth and sexual pleasure. The book includes a 'Cinematographic Supplement' of twelve flicker-card films, each demonstrating the author's exercise manoeuvres in the sequential photographic style first made famous by Muybridge.



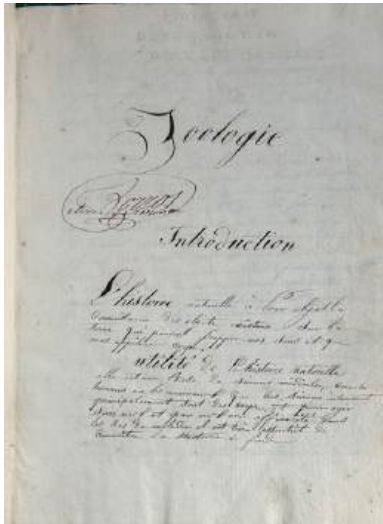
'It aims at providing a guide for women and those who help them (whether as doctors, midwives, nurses and gymnastic instructresses) in the full evolution and utilisation of the feminine sexual capacities and faculties. These capacities and faculties are generally quite inadequate in practice; they should include both appropriately active participation in the act of sexual congress and appropriate voluntary muscular action which assists the act of birth' (Preface).

Theodor Hendrik van de Velde (1873-1937), was a Dutch gynaecologist and author of *An Ideal Marriage* (1926), a liberal treatise which was quickly put on the Catholic Index, a decision which no doubt contributed to the work's success. It is not clear whether *Sex Efficiency through Exercises* was also censored, but it is hard to believe that such a work, which includes a series of naked images of women in the flicker cards, would have escaped unscathed in the 1930s. It certainly makes for somewhat uncomfortable reading today, despite being of interest for the innovative illustrative techniques used. A complex work.

An early student of one of the first Veterinary schools in France

81. **[VETERINARY SCIENCE - ZOOLOGY.] BORROS, [JEAN.]** BOUND 19TH MANUSCRIPT COURSE 'ZOOLOGIE' taken at the l'École Royale Vétérinaire' of Toulouse, signed by Jean Borros 'élève vétérinaire' and completed and dated 16 October, 1831.

8vo; pp. [iv], 15, [1] blank, 15-473, 475 488, [9]; penned in a single hand throughout; dampstain affecting fore-edge from pp. 9-160 though never touching text, some occasional light foxed and soiling, a few corners a little creased, otherwise generally clean and bright; contemporary sheep-backed marbled boards, spine tooled and lettered in gilt, head of spine worn exposing headband, with loss at both upper joints, with further cracking and loss at tail of upper joint, covers scuffed and faded, extremities rubbed and somewhat worn. **£885**



An extensive and neatly transcribed early 19th century manuscript course on zoology, the work of Jean Borros, whom we believe was a student at the recently opened Toulouse Veterinary School, thus providing an insight into part of the required curriculum in the early days of the establishment. Densely penned in a tight, neat hand, Borros has signed his name on the first leaf, below which is inscribed 'eleve veterinaire', and the manuscript is dated October 16th 1831 at its conclusion on p. 438. Purely zoological, the manuscript opens with a general introduction, before a section 'Division du regne animal' (pp. 42-143). The remaining portion of the manuscript comprises a 'Tableau méthodique des mammifères', subdivided into 8 orders (two-legged, four-legged, carnivores, rodents, toothless, pachyderms, ruminans and cetaceans) each order then further divided into subclasses and genre. Both domestic and exotic animals are covered, with details about characteristics and habitats described, with mammals such as kangaroos (p. 218) and buffalo and bison (p. 370-371), pangolins (260) and elephants (263) included.

France was at the forefront of establishing veterinary medicine as a profession and Toulouse was the third dedicated veterinary school to open in France in 1825, following those of Lyon (1762) and Alfort near Paris in 1766, both founded by Claude Bourgelat (1712-1779). Up until 1761, veterinary 'art' was practised mostly by farriers and farmers, who were either self-taught or had moved through unregulated apprenticeships. Increasing livestock plagues at the beginning of the 18th century, however, were becoming so devastating that leading figures such as Pope Clement XI, commissioned reports into ways to address the situation. France was not immune to similar outbreaks and King Louis XV and his government was equally keen to bring an end to such epidemics, as well as seeking wider agricultural reforms. Bourgelat, Director of the Lyon Academy of Horsemanship, in his 1750 work *Éléments d'hippiatrique ou nouveaux principes sur la connoissance et sur la médecine des chevaux*, had already argued for the need of a veterinary school, and this hope became reality in 1762, having been given a small grant by King Louis XV to establish the Lyon school. The more rigorous, standardised scientific training, soon bore fruit, and within a short time diseases such as rinderpest were stayed. As a result Louis XV officially gave Lyon the title of Royal Veterinary School in 1764, with the Alfort school opening in the following year. These schools were the first real attempts to standardise veterinary practices and science, and Bourgelat is considered to be the father of modern veterinary science.

Jean Borros is found in the *Recueil de Médecine Vétérinaire pratique* Journal in a list of veterinary graduates in 1834 (p. 440), and went on to practice in the Dordogne. This suggests that it was a four year course, and that this general introduction to zoology may well have been part of the first year curriculum.

82. VROLIK, GERARDUS. PLANCHES APPARTENANT À L'OUVRAGE INTITULÉ, CONSIDÉRATIONS SUR LA DIVERSITÉ DES BASSINS de différentes races humains. [Amsterdam, Van der Hey, 1826].

Small folio, pp. [ii] endpaper with original paper title label mounted, and with eight copper engraved plates; printed paper label a little soiled, and with ink inscription 'Dr Thompson, Prof of Surgery, Edinburgh; plates a little dust-soiled; in modern black marbled wrappers. **£80**



Scarce: The atlas volume only of the French edition of *Beschouwing van het verschil der bekkens in onderscheidene Volkstammen*, both published in 1826 by the renowned Dutch physiologist, anatomist, anthropologist and botanist Gerardus Vrolik (1775-1859).

In *Considérations sur la diversité des bassins de différentes races humaines* 'he observed an animal form in the pelvis of the lower races of mankind, and regarded the structure of this part to present race-modifications, but drew scarcely any positive deductions from his limited researches' (*The Anthropological review*, 1865, p. 206).

With his son Willem (1801-1863) Vrolik established a private anatomical museum, now part of the Amsterdam Medical Centre of the University of Amsterdam, the collections of which formed the basis of a number of comparative studies by the two men, probably most notably Willem's teratological work of 1849, *Tabulae ad illustrandam embryogensis hominis*, though the museum was also famed for its craniological collection.

The present copy appears to have belonged to the early nineteenth century Edinburgh surgeon, Professor John Thompson. A facsimile of the French text will be supplied.



Innovative and compact merging of word and image offering an unprecedented vision of the human body

83. **WATERSTON, DAVID AND EDWARD BURNET.** THE EDINBURGH STEREOSCOPIC ATLAS OF ANATOMY New Edition. Section I Abdomen. Contents 50 Plates. [- Section V Lower Limbs]. [Copyright T. C. & E. Jack, Edinburgh, & 34 Henrietta Street, London. W.C.] [n.d. but ca. 1907.]

Together five boxes, Sections I-V, 240 x 190 x 80mm, and with the accompanying wooden and metal viewer; I. Abdomen containing 50 thick cards with mounted stereographs on each; II. Perineum, Pelvis, and Thorax, containing 50 thick cards with mounted stereographs on each, box without the internal cloth tie; III. Thorax, containing 52 thick cards with mounted stereographs (Axilla no 1 stained); IV. Central nervous System, containing 52 thick cards with mounted stereographs (a couple of cards with ink underlining); V. Lower Limb, containing 46 thick cards with mounted stereographs; in all, 250 cards; cards all a little browned and lightly foxed, but otherwise good, stereographs all good; original dark pink cloth boxes, all five with title and explanatory labels on fore-edges (labels are somewhat browned, scuffed and faded in places), all five boxes somewhat faded, frayed and worn, with some splitting to joints, Box 3 most noticeably worn; some wear evident on viewer. **£600**

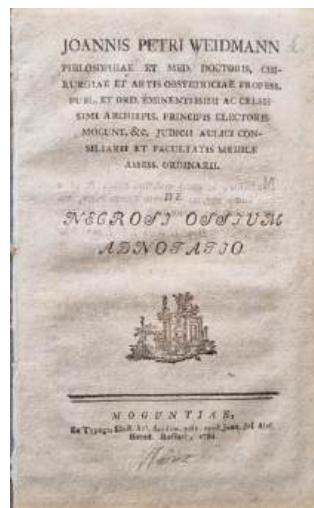
'New edition' of this remarkable, graphic, and at times gruesome pathological atlas of anatomy prepared under the auspices of the Department of Anatomy at the University of Edinburgh, and of particular appeal in retaining the original wooden and metal stereoscopic viewer, most often now missing. The five 'volumes' of boxed illustrations (resembling books with spine titles and designed to fit library shelves), contain some 250 thick cards each mounted with stereoscopic images together with accompanying explanatory text, and provide a vivid, realistic and unprecedented three dimensional view of the entire human body, helping students to gain important insights into the structure and spaces of the body.

The invention of photography had a big impact on anatomical teaching, but, like drawings, was limited by being a two dimensional representation. Stereoscopy in fact predates photography, but its mass appeal depended entirely upon the development of photographic processes. Originally little more than an optical toy, once it was amalgamated with photography it became a uniquely powerful medium. 'Stereo photography combined the work of two Victorian inventors, Sir Charles Wheatstone and Sir David Brewster, who used photography to popularise their discoveries. Stereo negatives when exposed in a camera produced two almost identical photographs which



were then placed in a viewer that enabled them to be seen three dimensionally' (Powerhouse Museum). Stereographs, double images (taken from positions equivalent to those of the left and right eyes) presented side-by-side on a flat card and looked at through a special viewer, were displayed to great effect at the Great Exhibition in 1851, and quickly became something of a phenomenon. Initially largely for domestic use, the educational opportunities, especially for the medical profession, were soon recognised. Improved photographic technology in the second half of the 19th century further simplified the production of stereographs. The first atlas of medicine was produced by Albert Neisser (1855-1916), who between 1894 and 1911 produced 57 boxed sets.

The date of the original edition of *The Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy*, overseen by the Scottish physician David Cunningham (1850-1909), is unclear though is believed to be around 1905-1906 (based on contemporary reviews, although Roberta McGrath in *Seeing Her Sex* p. 144 suggests 1890), with this, the 'New Edition' thought to date from 1907. David Waterston, was a lecturer and senior demonstrator at the Anatomical Department of Edinburgh and prepared the anatomical dissections. The first edition was issued by the Caxton Publishing Company. Over time, it was expanded to ten volumes, that included 324 stereographs, with issues also produced in the US and Canada. An equally graphic *Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Obstetrics* was issued in 1908-1909, edited by George Simpson and Edward Burnet.



84. **WEIDMANN, JOHANN PETER.** DE NECROSI OSSIUM ADNOTATIO. Moguntiae [Mainz], ex Typogr. Elect. Aul. Academ. Priv. Apud Joan. Jos. Alef. hæred, Haffner. 1784.

8vo, pp. 20; with woodcut printers device on title-page, and woodcut head and tail piece; some light browning and marginal soiling; stitched as issued, in modern wrappers. **£100**

Scarce and early treatise on bone necrosis, by the German physician Johann Peter Weidmann, (1751-1819). He was to subsequently published a more extensive and illustrated treatise on the subject in 1793, which is considered to be an early monograph on the subject, published a year before James Russell's more recognised treatise and description *A Practical Essay on a certain disease of the bones termed necrosis* (see G&M 4307). In 1782 Weidmann had been appointed as full professor of anatomy, surgery and obstetrics at Mainz.

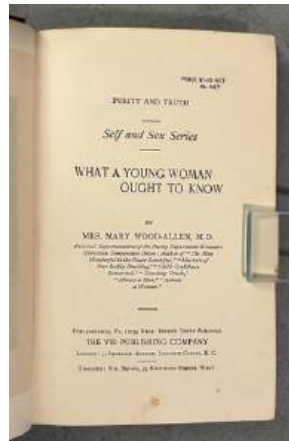
No copies in the US, with only a number of European holdings.

85. **WOOD-ALLEN, MARY.** Purity and Truth. Self and Sex Series. WHAT A YOUNG WOMAN OUGHT TO KNOW. Philadelphia: The Vir Publishing Company... Toronto, Canada: The Publishers' Syndicate, Limited... [Copyright, 1898, by Sylvanus Stall. Registered at Stationers' Hall, London, England. All rights reserved.] 1898.



8vo, pp. [xiv] 'Commendations from Eminent persons' and advertisement, [ii] portrait of the authoress (retaining tissue guard), [iii]-264, [18] advertisements, [2] blank; first leaf adhered to front endpaper with 4cm vertical tear at lower margin, portraits printed on differing paper stock and all somewhat browned and stained, with further light browned and foxing throughout, some corners turned down; original plum publisher's cloth, upper cover lettered in blind, spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine bumped and worn, surfaces scuffed and lightly soiled, joints and extremities rubbed and lightly worn.

£50



First edition, seemingly later variant issue, of this popular advice manual, the work of the noted educationalist and social reformer Mary Wood-Allen, and published as part of the 'Self and Sex Series' commissioned by Sylvanus Stall (1847-1915), the proprietor of the Vir Publishing Company, and who authored a number of volumes in the series aimed at a male readership.

'The Self and Sex series commenced publication in 1897 and included not only Stall's several contributions to this genre, but the works of such authors as Emma Drake, Mrs. Adolphe Hoffman, Frederick A. Rupp, Hans Wegener and Mary Wood-Allen' (Atwater 3312).

'Wood-Allen divides her treatise into three parts. The first is devoted to topics typical of women's physiologies of the 19th century, i.e., food, sleep, "tight clothing," exercise, bathing, etc. Part II is devoted to the diseases of women, e.g., those arising from the "artificialities of civilized life", menstruation disorders, the "solitary vice," poor posture, etc. Part III discusses love, courtship, "the gospel of heredity", etc. What a young woman ought to know is the companion volume to Sylvanus Stall's What a young man ought to know' (Atwater 3859).

In her work *The diseases of virgins: green sickness, chlorosis and the problems of puberty*, Helen King highlights one particular area of concern for the social purity movement - that of dancing. Wood-Allen notes that it is 'a pleasant and graceful exercise' (p. 187), but that it should be done only in the correct social locations and circumstances. 'If dancing could be conducted in the daytime, out of doors, among well-known home friends and companions, in proper dress, and with no round dances, there would be much to commend, and little to condemn' (p. 74).

In the present issue, which has a variant half-title, the work begins with a series of commendations for the work by leading social reformers, most accompanied by a portrait. Of the 10 figures cited, eight are leading female commentators: Lady Henry Somerset; Mrs Laura Ormiston Chant; Mrs May Wright Sewall; Mrs Mary Lowe Dickinson; Mrs Matilda B. Carse; Mrs Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Mrs Helen Campbell; and Mrs Lillian M. N. Stevens, together with the Rev. F. B. Meyer and Charles N. Crittenton. Further testimony is given by Margaret Warner Morley and Elisabeth Robinson Scovil. The present issue includes additional advertisements at the end of the work.

86. **[W.W.I.] [SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.]** GROUP OF THREE MEDALS AWARDED TO MISS A. L. MERRYLEES, awarded for service during the First World war in Salonika and France, between September 1915 and September 1917.

Together three medals; Silver British War and Bronze British Victory Medals mounted together with brooch, 'A. L. Merrylees' inscribed on rim of both medals, both ribbons slightly soiled with some minor tarnishing to both versos, with separate bronze French Médaille d'honneur, issued by the Ministère de la Guerre for 'Devouement Epidémies', the reverse officially embossed 'Miss A. Merrylees 1917', house within original case of issue with



gold blocked lettering to the lid 'Ministère de la Guerre - Miss A. Merrylees 1917'; some internal wear to box interior, with further rubbing and scuffing to outer surfaces; miniatures of all three mounted together on a separate brooch, ribbons rather soiled and a little frayed; generally though very good to fine. **£650**



Miss Anna Louisa Merrylees was born in Aberdeen in 1879. She first served in Salonika with the Scottish Women's Hospital and subsequently as a Masseuse and Orderly, in France with the French Red Cross. The medal roll shows her as being a serving member of The Scottish Women's Hospital, and she served in the Royaumont unit with Miss Frances Ivens. Ivens was at the time the chief medical officer, and who went on to be awarded the Légion d'honneur and the Croix de Guerre for her services to the French forces. Merrylees served from September 1915 until September 1917, and she is quoted twice in Eileen Crofton's book on the unit, *Angels of Mercy: A Women's Hospital on the Western Front 1914-1918* (though surname spelt as Merrilees). In the 1920's she worked in Kenya, until returning to London and living in Chelsea. She was subsequently employed as a masseuse/physiotherapist at St. Bartholemew's Hospital for 20 years, and died at Harborne Hall, Birmingham, in December 1965.

British Nurses who served overseas were awarded the standard campaign medals depending on where they served. The silver British War Medal (1914-1920) was awarded to officers and men and women of the British and Imperial Forces who either

entered a theatre of war or served overseas between 5 August 1914 and 11 November 1918 inclusive. The ribbon has a central band of orange edged with white, black and blue lines and although many other medal ribbons symbolise something, it seems that the colour and pattern of the British War Medal ribbon has no special significance. The recipient's service number, rank, name and unit were inscribed on the rim of the medal, although only Miss Merrylees' name has been included here. The obverse depicts King George V together with Latin inscription, whilst the reverse gives the dates of the First World War and shows St. George on horseback trampling underfoot the eagle shield of the central powers (German and Austro-Hungarian Empires), with a skull and cross-bones. Approximately 6.4 million of these medals were issued.

The Allied forces each issued their own bronze Victory Medal (1914-1919), with a similar design, equivalent wording and identical ribbon. The colours represent the combined colours of the Allied nations, with the rainbow additionally representing the calm after the storm. The ribbon consists of a double rainbow with red at the centre. The British version depicts the winged figure of Victory on the front with on the reverse 'The Great War for Civilisation 1914-1919'. To qualify, an individual had to have entered an area of active fighting, not just served overseas. Approximately 5.7 million Victory Medals were issued.

The Médaille d'honneur for epidemics was first instituted by decree in 1885 to reward those for particular service and dedication during an epidemic. Awarded by the Ministry of War to both French and foreign civil and military personnel, it was awarded to those during WWI who had distinguished themselves helping the sick and injured, and was also given to those who helped during the Spanish influenza epidemic.

87. [W.W.I.] THE COMPLETE FIRST AID OUTFIT BOOK and A.R.P. Odhams Press Limited, Long Acre, London, W.C.2. [Printed in Great Britain, Copyright C639, presumably June 1939].

4to, combined instructional book and first aid kit in front pouch, pp. 128; with numerous illustrations within the text, some full page; paper a little browned due to quality with some light cockling; affixed to the front pastedown is a transparent plastic wallet, inside of which is a card titled in red 'The Complete First Aid Outfit', and on which are mounted 8 (of possibly 16) items: Boric Lint, Tincture of Iodine (empty), 2 x BPC Sterilised Burn Dressings, 1x Sterilised Finger Dressing, Hospital Quality Absorbant Cotton Wool, Solution of Ammonia (empty), a reel of white thread; missing the small tin of Boracic Ointment; 3 x white open wove bandage of varying widths, three safety pins on card, small brown envelope labelled 'white jaconet' containing gauze, the small pot of Adhesive Zinc Oxide Plaster, and 2 x small rolls of elaster plaster; retaining the elastic place holders; contained within the original burgundy cloth backed card folder, upper cover and spine with the title embossed in blind, light rubbing and wear to extremities and surfaces. **£150**



An evocative W.W.II survivor, a combined first aid kit (though incomplete) and instructional manual, both bound together in burgundy cloth backed folder and intended for the use of A.R.P. (Air Raid Precaution) wardens. The textbook is divided into eight chapters, and gives general first aid advice, guidance on bandaging, on the treatment of sprains, dislocations and fractures, on haemorrhaging, on unconsciousness, on general accidents such as burns and poisoning, as well as advice in Chapter VII on 'High-Explosive and Incendiary Bombs', including on organising evacuations and shelters, and concluding with a chapter on 'First Aid for Gas Casualties'. The foreword is by N. Corbet Fletcher who was Surgeon-in-Chief of The St. John's Ambulance Brigade from 1936 to 1950.

The first aid kit itself, housed within the front transparent pouch, is without a number of items. A copy previously handled had 16 items.

OCLC seems to locate copies at the British Library and UCLA only.



Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother visiting recuperating soldiers convalescing in her childhood home

88. **[W.W.II NURSING ALBUM.]** LARGE OBLONG ALBUM CONTAINING 83 PHOTOGRAPHS and postcards, compiled by a nurse working at the converted military convalescent home/hospital of St. Paul's Walden Bury in Hertfordshire (the Bowes-Lyon country house), recording a visit by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother (1900-2002) in October 1941, together with several photographs of the staff and recuperating soldiers. Hertfordshire, ca. 1941-2.

Large oblong 4to, 242 x 295mm, ff. [24] black card leaves, of which 19 have been used, and containing 83 photographs of varying sizes (of which 27 are studio prints) and four postcards, all neatly mounted, together with a loosely inserted newspaper clipping, and two contemporary packets of photograph mounting corners; all images clear and fresh with no fading or oxidising; gutter cracking in places but holding firm; in the original black cloth 'Cambrian' photograph album, upper cover stamped in gilt, with advertisement printed in silver on inside front cover, head and tail of spine a little bumped, with some minor bumping and wear to edges, otherwise near fine.

£1,200

A particularly evocative collection of photographs compiled, we believe, by a nurse working at the Red Cross Auxiliary hospital of St Paul's Walden Bury in Hertfordshire - the childhood home of Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon, later to become Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother (1900-2002). Though sadly anonymously, this unique album not only gives an insight into the day-to-day life of the hospital, including several images of

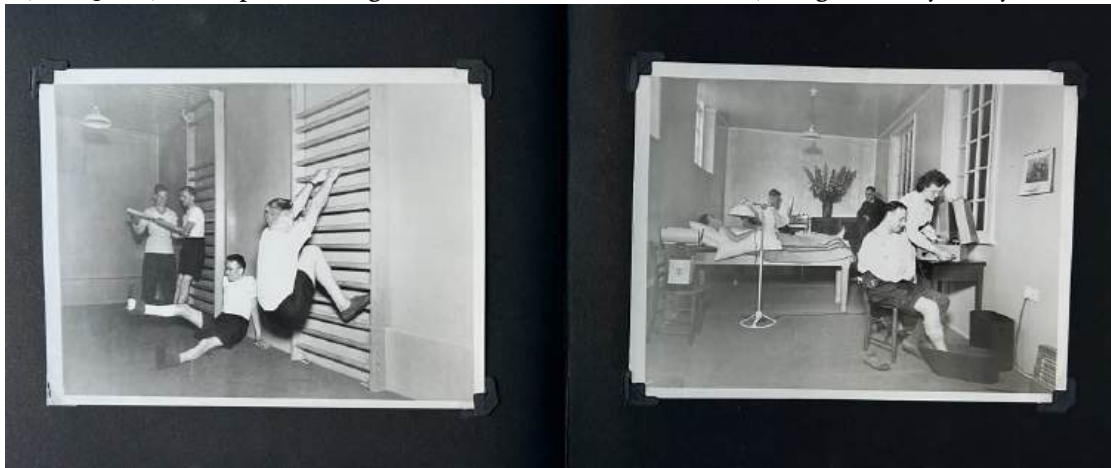


recuperating soldiers and the staff at work, but records in particular the visit of Queen Elizabeth on October 14th 1941 - what must surely have been a highly personal visit for all involved. The images include a number of more official studio photographs, including two large group shots which have been captioned, together with a number of smaller, more informal photographs showing Queen Elizabeth chatting to patients and staff.

The identity of the compiler remains unknown, though the album was acquired from a deceased estate and had belonged to a family member who had nursed there during the war. The Bowes Lyon family had previously loaned out the estate for use as a hospital during the first world war, and had

once again given over their home to be used as a convalescence hospital during W.W.II. Out of interest, a plaque can be seen hanging on the wall of one bedroom, which not only notes that the hospital is under the auspices of the British Red Cross, but that the home has been 'partly supported and maintained by a birthday gift to His Majesty the King, From the British American War Relief Association of Seattle, U.S.A. 1941'.

During the War, the Queen Mother and King George VI became symbols of the fight against fascism, and famously refused to leave London during the Blitz, and contributed much towards the war effort and raising morale. A newspaper cutting loosely inserted describes her visit - though pointedly makes no mention of its precise location. 'The Queen on Tuesday afternoon visited a Red Cross and St. John War Organisation Auxiliary Hospital near a village in the Home Counties, and received a great welcome from village school children and from evacuee children who lined the drive. The visit was informal and unofficial, and the Queen, who was attended by Lady Victoria Wemyss, was received by the commandant, Mrs. Gurney Sheppard, and the sister-in-charge, Miss Storey. Her Majesty made a complete tour of the hospital, even to the kitchens, and spoke with every patient, most of whom are members of the Services, although there were one or two air raid casualties. Photographs were taken, including a ward group of all the patients and staff with the Queen. It was later discovered that one patient had been receiving massage elsewhere when the photographs were taken, and when the Queen was told of this she asked that a photograph should be taken of herself with the patient, so that he should not be missed. Her Majesty has given instructions that each patient shall be given a copy of the group photograph. Having taken tea with the nurses, the Queen, who expressed delight and satisfaction with all she saw, was given a very hearty send off.'



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