

'A POX UPON HIM'

A COLLECTION OF BOOKS FROM THE VENEREOLOGY COLLECTION OF A LEADING UK CONSULTANT



DEBORAH COLTHAM RARE BOOKS

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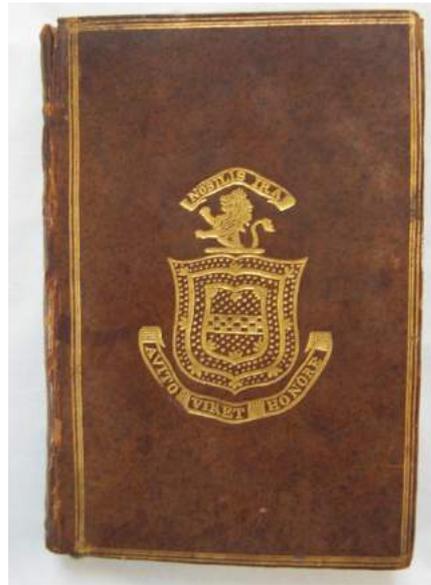
We are pleased to offer for sale the following collection comprised of over 100 books on venereology, spanning almost four centuries, and of considerable scholarly and historical interest. The collection includes several works by some of the pioneers in the field, and throws a light upon the complex medical, social, moral, and even political dimensions of the branch of medicine concerned with the study and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and in particular upon syphilis and gonorrhoea.

Whatever the true history of syphilis, there can be little doubt that it was in the late 15th and early 16th centuries that the disease first became a serious public health concern, and was to become the focus of a vast corpus of literature over the centuries, penned by both surgeons and physicians alike. Indeed it was not until 1906 that the cause of the suffering was finally identified under the microscope – *Treponema pallidum*, a spirochete bacterium that enters the bloodstream and, if left untreated, attacks the nervous system, the heart, internal organs and the brain; it was not until the 1940s and the arrival of penicillin that there was an effective cure. Throughout history it has infected (or been suspected to have affected) both the great, the good, and the infamous, including Cesare Borgia, Baudelaire, Flaubert, Beethoven, Tolstoy, Delius, Nietzsche, Karen Blixen, and Hitler. It has been interwoven into plays and novels – indeed it was a fascination for Shakespeare (who may well have been a sufferer also); and it continues to pose a serious threat to public health, with experts noting only last year that infection rates in both the UK and the US were once again seeing a significant rise.



It is important to remember, that when early modern practitioners spoke of the venereal or French disease (or indeed the Spanish, Italian or American disease) that this single concept subsumed many conditions that we now separate today: syphilis, gonorrhoea, chancre, and a host of other urethral and genital complaints. Whilst some believed it was brought over by Columbus, two theories of origin dominated 15th and 16th century venereological literature: that the pox arose either from divine punishment or from astrological misfortune. Experience quickly demonstrated that the new disease was sexually transmitted. Various theories developed, including that it could be spread by sharing utensils, sheets, or drinking vessels, but the moment the pox became linked to sex, it became associated with women. Various myths sprung up, focusing upon the disease stemming from a single source during France's siege of Naples in 1494, the epidemic spreading through both armies and thus across Europe. Nations blamed nations, and the very nature of the disease, affecting the 'organs of generation', played not only on public health fears, but raised wider political, military, and social anxieties, many of which were reflected in published works. It led to the castigation and segregation of prostitutes and women, challenged medical science, and awoke a wide-spread moral panic that affected all areas of society. In recent years, partly as a result of the Aids crisis (the 20th Century equivalent epidemic, which saw the similar arrival out of nowhere of an incurable and seemingly untreatable, fatal, and highly contagious sexually transmitted disease), the study of syphilis and venereaology has become the focus of renewed interest and significant academic and historical research, thus making the collection on offer a valuable multi-disciplinary research tool, as well as a potential source for future exhibitions and associated opportunities for out-reach and educational projects.

The books are priced individually, and in due course may be available for purchase as such. However, at this stage priority will be given to a sale of the whole collection. Notable faults have been highlighted in purple. A number of books have Institutional ex-libris markings and these have been highlighted in green. The total price of the list (including one or two later editions of works which are highlighted in red) comes to £36,380. We are happy to offer the collection as a whole for £30,000.

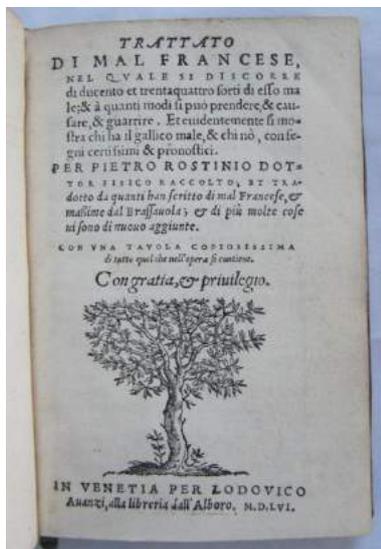


Scarce book on venereal disease containing several allusions to America

- I. **ROSTINIO, Pietro.** TRATTATO DI MAL FRANCESE, nel quale si discorre di ducento et trentaquattro sorti di esso male; & à quanti modi si può prendere & causare, & guarrire. Et euidentemente si mostra chi ha il gallico male, & chi nò, con segni certissimi & pronostici. Con una tavola copiosissima di tutto quel che mell'opera si contiene. Con gratia, & priuilegio. In Venetia per Lodovico Auanzi, all libreria á all Alboro. [Colophon: Stampato in Venetia per Andrea de Carnaccioli à instantia di Lodouico Auanzi]. MDLVI. [1556.]

Small 8vo, pp. [xvi], 182; with woodcut printer's device on title-page, and one historiated woodcut initial, text in italic, with running header in Roman type; some occasional light marginal browning throughout, with some minor ink staining at upper margin of last couple of leaves; in 18th century full speckled calf, covers with tripled ruled gilt border, spine with red morocco label and gilt tooling, retaining original blue silk marker, head of spine chipped and worn with small loss, upper joint just starting at head, minor loss from worming on rear cover, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; with the armourial coat of arms of William Stuart (1798-1874) embossed in gilt on both covers.

£2,500



Rare first edition of this early, and typographically attractively, Italian manual on the treatment of 'the French Disease' written in the vernacular, and providing components for numerous remedies including the China Root and with references to the Guaiacum Wood imported from America. The work is largely based on *De morbi Gallici vocati curatione* by Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500-1555), one of the most famous physicians of the period, with some additions (Proksch I, 101). It provides a fascinating insight into contemporary knowledge of the subject at the middle of the 16th century, and played an important role in the construction of one of the most enduring myths surrounding the origins of the epidemic.

Written only 60 years after the 'new scourge' had appeared in Europe, Laura J. McGough, in her detailed essay *Quarantining Beauty: The French Disease in Early Modern Venice* (ff. 211 in *Sins of the Flesh: Responding to Sexual Disease in Early Modern Europe*), discusses Rostinio's work in its wider social and historical context, and highlights its importance in the construction of one of the most enduring myths as to the originator of the

first European epidemic of the French disease. Rostinio states that it originated during the French invasion of Italy in 1494, and blames a single, beautiful prostitute for starting the epidemic that was to be dispersed throughout not only 'all of Italy, France, and throughout all of Europe' but also Asia and Africa. (see pp. 29-30). The putrefaction, was according to Rostinio, accentuated by the poisonous and humid air being experienced at the time, and thus transformed the disease into a contagion, which



quickly spread from man to man. McGough notes that this association between the French disease and sinful female sexuality was still relatively new in the mid sixteenth century, as was the idea of tracing an epidemic to a single 'patient zero', although Rostinio was not the first to link prostitution to the disease, Paracelsus having already argued that transmission was through sexual intercourse, and other writers such as Brasavola and Cattaneo noting that the disease could be spread to infants during conception, or by poisoned milk from mothers or wet-nurses. The moment the pox became linked to sex, however, it became associated with women. 'As a result, ideas about women's behaviour, women's character, and women's bodies played a central role in early modern venereological literature' (Siena, Pollution, Promiscuity and the Pox Journal of the History of Sexuality, Vol 8, No 4 p. 557). This myth of the disease stemming from a single source, McGough states, went on to enjoy a 'degree of popularity in early modern Venice because it incorporated and expressed Venetian anxieties about a variety of fears: vulnerability to military conquest, which was still a threat, especially from the Turks, and the disruptive powers of beautiful women' (p. 213). This theory led to the creation of three different institutions for women, in response to the threat of the disease, to house the sick, and the fallen women, who needed both moral and physical healing.

Rostinio does acknowledge in this first edition (and also that of 1559) his indebtedness to the work of Antonio Brasavola, as well as to that of Fracastoro. By the third reprinting of 1565, however, Brasavola's name does not appear. By publishing the work in the vernacular, Rostinio cleverly made sure that his theories were accessible to a wider audience, a ploy which clearly worked. In his use of the vernacular, he was somewhat unusual at the time, for writing both the present work, and his subsequent popular book on surgery, *Compendio di tutta la cirugia* (1557), in Italian, though it was a trait that he shared with his contemporary Paré.

Alden *European Americana* 307 (under Venice, Avanzi); Durling 3954; STC Italian Books, III, 79; Proksch, v. 1, p. 101(2) under Brasavola; Wellcome 1 5576; not mentioned by Munger, *Guaiacum* (J. Hist. Med. IV, 1949); OCLC locates further copies at Toronto, British Library, Amsterdam, National Library of Spain.

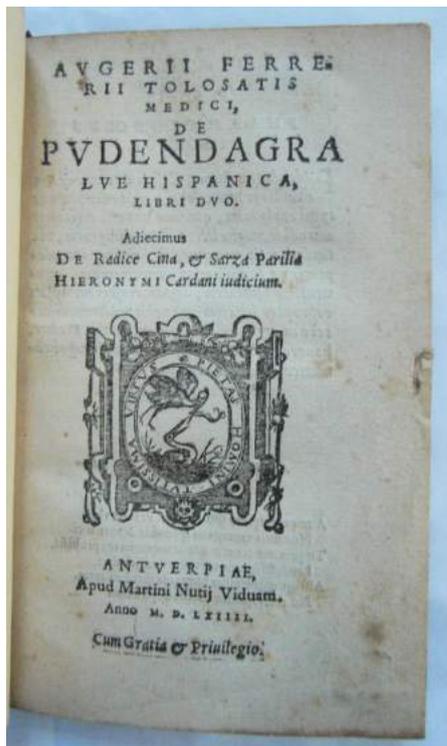
Early work on congenital syphilis

2. **FERRIER, Auger.** Augerii Ferrerii Tolosatis Medici. DE PUDENDAGRA LUE HISPANICA, Libri Duo. Adiecimus De Radice Cina, & Sarza Parilia. Hieronymi Cardani iudicium. Antverpiae, Apud Martini Nutii Viduam, [Widow of Martin Nutius]. Cum Gratia & Privilegio. MDLXIII. [1564.]

Small 8vo, ff. 53, [7] index; woodcut printer's device on title-page, and woodcut initials; small nick affecting outer margin of title but with no loss, lightly browned and foxed throughout, slightly more prominent staining to upper margins of final couple of leaves; contemporary signature on verso of final leaf; in 19th century half calf over marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, lettered and tooled in gilt, marbling a little scuffed and scratched, extremities a little bumped; a good copy.

£1,500

Second edition, Antwerp imprint, (first 1553) of this rare treatise by Catherine de' Medicis's physician, Auger Ferrier (1513-88), and notable for his discussion on congenital syphilis. Ferrier was one of the first early writers to recognise that the disease was transmissible from parent to offspring. Paracelsus had been the first to recognise the disease at birth thus showing that it must have been contracted in utero. He had noted that mothers often appeared to be in good health, leading to the conclusion that responsibility for the disease passing to the child must lie with the father. Paracelsus previously highlighted three possible sources of origin: from the semen of a syphilitic father during conception; after conception though a second infected coition; or outside of the mother's womb and most probably through infected milk. Ferrier extends this idea claiming that the noxious agent could be attached to either the paternal or maternal germ cell. He too, recognised that syphilis could be acquired at or after conception, and notes that 'when the mother is infected at conception, formation of the foetal organs is severely disturbed'. He noted too, that the infection would be less severe in the child if it had been contracted later during the pregnancy.



Ferrier's treatise includes advice on methods of treatment, and he was an advocate of direct treatment of mercury, through fumigations and frictions, to the child or its mother or nurse. Mercury "rubs" or "frictions" were prescribed daily for 15 to 30 days. The absorbed mercury made the patient salivate profusely and the saliva was measured. The optimum daily saliva called for was three pints.

Also included is a section printed in the vernacular from ff. 44v-53r 'Extraict desditz livres touchant l'administration de certains particuliers remedes', beginning with a discussion of the popular use of guaicum, believed by the South Americans to be an effective remedy. It's use had first been recommended by Ulrich von Hutten in his work of 1519, *De quacici medicina et morbo gallica*, and together with china-root and sarsparilli, two other exotic plant remedies, it was soon being imported into Europe in vast quantities. A variant issue was issued in Paris in the same year, under the slightly different title of 'De lue hispanica siue morbo Gallico', and which cites this French extract on the title-page, noting that it was for 'pour les barbiers'.

A short essay by Girolamo Cardano (1501-1576) on the use of china-root and sarsparilla is also included in this issue, (first issued we believe in 1559) which appears not to have been

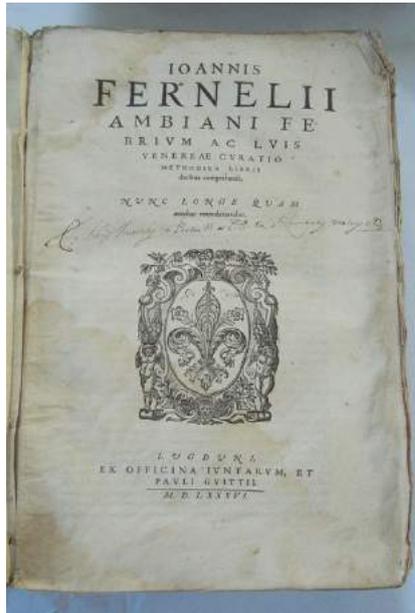
included in the Paris issue. Ferrier believed sarsparilla to be more effective as a treatment than China-root. As a gauge of the popularity of these three 'wonder' drugs, it is interesting to note that virtually the whole of the import of drugs into England in the late 16th century, was confined to these three remedies for syphilis, to be used in conjunction with mercury to make various decoctions.

Ferrier (1513-88), a native of Toulouse, took his medical degree at Montpellier and was elected physician to Catherine de' Medici. He was a physician famous for his proficiency in astrology and as an interpreter of dreams, and wrote a lengthy treatise on the subject. He was highly esteemed by Julius Scaliger. Indeed the present work includes a short poem dedicated to Scaliger.

Adams F310; Alden, *European Americana* 281 (Paris issue and listed under Ferrerius); Durling 1516; B.M. STC French p. 164; Proksch, V. 1, p. 16(2); Waller 3010 (this issue); Wellcome I, 2251 (this issue); OCLC locates further copies at Toronto, UCSF, Yale, the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, and Glasgow.

3. **FERNELIUS, Jean.** JOANNIS FERNELLII AMBIANI, UNIVERSA MEDICINA, tribus et viginti libris absoluta. Ab ipso quidem authore ante obitum diligenter recognita, et quatuor libris nunquam ante editis, ad praxim tamen perquam necessariis, aucta. Postea autem studio et diligentia Gul. Plantii Cenomani postremum elimata, et in librum Therapeutices septimum doctissimis scholiis illustrata. His accessit ejusdem authoris, Febrium ac luis venereae curatio methodica libris duobus comprehensa, nunc longè quam antehac emendatioribus. Lugduni, Ex officina Juntarum, et Pauli Gultii, M. D. LXXXVI. [1586].

Folio, pp. 63, [1] blank 'Febrium ac luis venereae curatio methodica libris duobus comprehensa' with separate title-page; 'Universa Medicina' [xvi], [645] (1-144 155-564, 567-590, 577 - 578, 593-652, 655-57, 656-657), [53] index, [2] blank; with woodcut printer's device on both title-pages, full page woodcut portrait of Fernel on ¶¶2v, smaller version at tail of p. 63 with poem below, and numerous woodcut head- and tail-pieces throughout; a well used and worn copy, with dampstaining throughout to gutters, prominent in some places, with wormhole trail in upper gutter of gathering A, and at head of Hhh3 through to the end, outer margin of Mmm1, and affecting front free endpaper, large vertical tear affecting p. 303, first couple of gatherings a little loose and fore-edges somewhat dog-eared; an unsophisticated copy, somewhat dog-eared in the original limp vellum, spine lettered in manuscript in a contemporary hand, upper hinge cracked and detached exposing inner spine, cords and old gothic lettered paste-paper wrap around slips, head of spine torn and split with slight loss, covers stained. £700



An unsophisticated and rather worn later 16th century re-issue, though uncommon, of Fernel's influential *Universa medicina* (first 1567), and including the 63 pp section (with own separate title) *Februm ac luis venereæ curatio*, bound first in the present copy though more often usually intended to be bound at the end of the volume, as found in other copies located.

This section title *Februm ac luis venereæ curatio* first appeared in the 1580 issue published by J. Stoer in Geneva and according to Sherrington includes his *Februm curandarum methodus generalis* (first 1577) and *De luis venereæ curatione perfectissima liber* (first 1579) paged together.

Physician to Henri II of France and Catherine de Medici, Jean Fernel (1497-1558) had planned to publish a system of medicine for many years but was never able to complete it. In 1554 he issued a significant portion of his system as *Medicina*. Following Fernel's death, Guillaume Plancy (1514-ca. 1568), his literary executor, edited the *Universa Medicina* and which was first published in 1567. Plancy was a younger physician and classical scholar who resided with

Fernel during the last ten years of the latter's life. In addition to the works included in the *Medicina* (*De naturali parte medicinae* issued under the new title of *Physiologiae, libri VII*; *Pathologie Libri VII*; *Therapeutice Libri III*) Plancy added four books to *Therapeutice* from manuscripts left by Fernel and also added *De abditis rerum causis*, which had originally been intended to follow the *Physiologiae*. Also included was Plancy's introductory letter and the profile woodcut of Fernel from the 1554 *Medicina*, with Plancy's Greek couplet beneath the portrait. For a detailed discussion of the various issues, see Sherrington, *The endeavour of Jean Fernel*, ff. 195. The *Medicina* is considered to be the first systematic treatise on pathology, which also introduced the names for the sciences of pathology and physiology.



Of the contagion Fernel wrote: 'No: it does not come from the stars, nor from the soil, nor from water, nor from wine. Like the mad dog's phlegm, it is a contagion; that is, it spreads by contact; and it has this further resemblance to the dog's virus that it requires a broken surface in order to establish itself in the body. The sound skin is proof against it; but the least sore place - a scratch, an abrasion, the tiniest crack - and through that it can enter. As with arrow-poison, the sound skin has to be pierced to let it pass. And, like the mad dog's virus, having entered it lies dormant for a while; then, in its own due time, to travel to the uttermost ends of the body, working its mischief as it goes' (Sherrington, p. 130-1).

Of this edition, Sherrington notes also that on the death of Jeanne Giunta (1585) her son-in-law J. B. Regnaud, who managed her business, added to the imprint the name of the head-workman, Paolo Guittio. The plan was discontinued in 1587.

Sherrington, *The endeavour of Jean Fernel*, 67.II and 69.I13; Durling 1471; see Garrison-Morton 2374 for 1579 edition of *De Luis venereæ*; Osler 2574 (Frankfurt 1577); Wellcome 2202 (Paris 1567); OCLC locates copies further copies at Aberdeen, Harvard, the Bnf, with another copy at the Bibliotheque de Geneve.

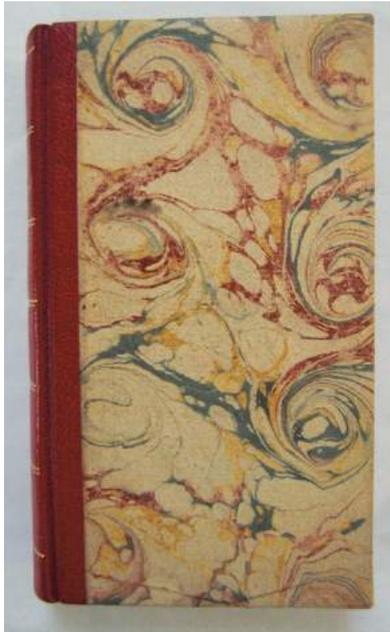
One of the earliest textbooks on nervous diseases

4. **WILLIS, Thomas.** *PATHOLOGIAE CEREBRI, et nervosi generis specimen. In quo agiture de morbis convulsivis, et de Scorbuto.* Amstelodami, Apud Daniel Elzevirium, MDCLXX [1670.]

12mo, pp. [12], 338, [19] index, with engraved portrait on verso of p. [xii]; with woodcut printers device; title-page



a little soiled with faint evidence of dampstaining, with further sporadic dampstaining throughout affecting upper and lower margins, and more prominently affecting final six leaves, and some light browning and soiling; in later 19th century red morocco backed marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, with new endpaper. £1,350



Second edition, re-issue, of this noted work, first published in Oxford in 1667. Willis followed up his celebrated 1664 anatomical account of the brain and nervous system, *Cerebri anatome*, with this important work on its pathology and neurophysiology - one of the earliest textbooks on nervous diseases. In it he develops a new theory of the cause of epilepsy and other convulsive diseases such as asthma, and he makes a number of contributions to psychiatry. "Willis gave one of the most extensive accounts of the whole field of mental illness which had appeared up to that time. He attributed "melancholy" or affective psychosis to "passions of the heart"; and "madness" or psychosis accompanied by thought disorder, delusions or hallucinations - that is schizophrenia - to "vice or fault of the Brain". He recognised the difference between the symptoms of gross brain disease and those of mental illness in which he accounted for the absence of pathological findings by postulating a disturbance of the brain and nerves in terms of disordered "Animal Spirits". For this reason he is often credited with having first equated mind disease with brain disease." (Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 187). The second part of the volume includes his treatise on scurvy. In this remarkable book Willis also developed a new theory of muscular motion,

which, when applied to convulsive diseases, is an 'outstanding example of the new way of explaining epilepsy' (Temkin, *The Falling sickness*, pp. 196-98).

One of the towering figures of seventeenth century medicine, Thomas Willis (1621-1675) was revered by his contemporaries both as an experimental physiologist and a hugely successful physician. In his Oxford days, patients came to him from all over the country, often on their way to Bath to take the medicinal waters, and his success continued after he moved to London in 1667. Willis' investigations included many areas of anatomy and physiology, but he is best remembered for his research into the nervous system. His name is immortalised in the circle of Willis, a formation of arteries near the base of the brain. Willis was able to clarify the patterns of blood flow by injecting coloured dye into the vessels, and these neurological features were first illustrated in his 1664 work, with meticulous illustrations drawn by Christopher Wren. In 1672 Willis published a further treatise concerning the brain and nervous system, *De anima brutorum quae homine vitalis ac sensitiva est* ('On the soul of brutes which is that of the vital and sensitive of man').

Cushing W215 (first 1667); Heirs 539 (this edition); Krivatsy 13033; Osler 4249A (1668); Waller 10333; Wellcome V, p. 444; H.J.R. Wing, *A bibliography of Dr. Thomas Willis (1621-1675)*, 1962, unpublished, item 20 (and described as another issue of Wing 18, the 1668 Amsterdam Elzevier edition).

Recommending a more moderate and localised dose of mercury

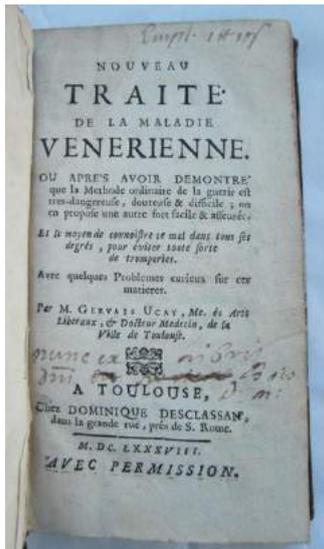
5. **UCAY, Gervais.** NOUVEAU TRAITÉ DE LA MALADIE VENERIENNE. Ou après avoir démontré que la methode ordinaire de la guerir est tres-dangereuse, douteuse & difficile; on en propose une autre fort facile & assurée. Et le moyen de connoistre ce mal dans tous ses degrés, pour éviter toute sorte de tromperies. Avec quelques problemes curieux sur ces matieres. A Toulouse, Chez Dominique Desclassan, dans la grande ruë, près de S. Rome. Avec Permission. MDCLXXXVIII. [1688.]

12mo, pp. [xxiv], 118, [119-120] special title-page 'Problemes Curieux', 41-60, 121-180; with appealing woodcut head- and tail-pieces; small paper flaw touching one letter of title-page, sporadic light dampstaining affecting upper and lower gutters throughout, more prominent but not offensive in upper margins of last three gatherings, with occasional light spotting and soiling; with additional publisher's imprint for 'Chez Laurent d'Houry' on front paste-down, and old English bookseller's description mounted on front free endpaper; contemporary signatures in brown ink on free endpaper and title-page; contemporary full mottled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, lettered and attractively tooled in gilt, head of spine with discreet old repair, though still a little bumped, covers a



little scratched and stained, extremities bumped, corners repaired; a good copy.

£985



Scarce first edition of this late seventeenth century treatise on sexually transmitted diseases, in which the author suggests a new method of treatment.

This appears to be the main contribution to medicine of Gervais Ucay (fl.1668-1695), a relatively little-known 17th-century French physician from Toulouse. Barbot notes that the work was based upon his experiences working at the hospital l'Hôtel-Dieu Saint Jacques, which at the time cared for many of the towns prostitutes. Ucay discusses at length the origins of syphilis - and specifically adhering to the commonly held belief that many venereal diseases came from 'public women' and was passed on by men seeking their companionship, as well as subscribing to the view recently espoused by Nicolas de Blegny that venereal disease could arise spontaneously and ferment within the wombs of women, caused by the 'seeds' of different men mixing and corrupting the passage of the matrix. Ucay lists various stages of the dangerous diseases, and distinguished between more localised outbreaks, and a more general 'pox' which affects the whole body. He moves away from the more traditional method of

treatment - that of salivation, to a more direct and localised dose of mercury, and so proposes that a pill made from equal parts of oxidised mercury mixed with honey be administered as a cure. He was also a proponent of the use of gold as an alternative to mercury.



Though uncommon and perhaps less well known today, Ucay's work was frequently cited by later authors on the subject, including by Samuel Hahnemann (quoting the 1693 edition), who praised it as for highlighting an 'excellent remedy'. Cazenave, in his *Annales des Maladies de la Peau et de la Syphilis* of 1844, discusses the work in more detail on p. 86.

At p. 118 is bound in a short and separately titled (and paginated) work *Problemes curieux dans lesquels on resout les plus belles questions qu'on peut proposer sur la maladie venerienne*, with its own special title-page also dated Toulouse, 1688. The collations compares with that at the National Library of Medicine.

The work was translated into English in 1690, with another Toulouse edition published in 1693, a seemingly expanded edition published in Amsterdam in 1699, and with a 4th edition in Paris, 1718.

Alix, *Le Médecin Gervais Ucay*, in *Revue Médicale*, of 1887; Barbot, *Chroniques de Medecine la Faculté de Médecine de Toulouse*, 484; Krivatsy 12036; Proksch I, 26;

Wellcome V, p. 315; OCLC locates only one further copy at Toulouse, though Chicago have a microfilm copy.

A copy of the second edition of 1693 is also available and included in the collection, binding fragile and in need of attention (individual price £600)

By the Scottish physician and colleague and disciple of Robert Boyle

- ABERCROMBY, David and G. B. de SAINT-ROMAIN (translator).** METHODE ASSEURÉE & EFFICACE POUR GUERIR LA MALADIE VENERIENNE Sans Salivation mercurielle. Composée en Latin par un celebre Medecin d'Angleterre, & nouvellement mise en François. A Paris, Chez Laurent d'Houry, rue S. Jacques, devant la Fontaine S. Severin, au Saint Esprit. Avec Permission & Approbation. MDCLXXXX [1690].

12mo, pp. [xxiv], 128; with a couple of woodcut head-pieces, and woodcut initial; some occasional light spotting and browning, but otherwise clean and crisp; with the name 'Lecoq' in brown ink at head of title-page, and later ownership inscription on front free endpaper dated 1734; in contemporary full speckled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, lettered and attractively tooled in gilt, head of spine slightly nicked with small loss, covers slightly scuffed, extremities lightly bumped, two corners a little worn; an appealing copy. £775

An attractive copy of the first French edition of this late sixteenth century work on venereal disease and the use of mercury, by the Scottish physician David Abercromby. Translated by G. B. de Saint-Romain from



the original Latin edition *Tuta, ac afficax luis venereae* (London, 1684), 'Abercromby advanced the idea that syphilis was caused by a parasite' (GM). He also declared himself to be against the use of mercury as a remedy except in very few cases, believing that more often than not it worsened the symptoms. He was also one of the first to report ulceration of the rectum. From pp. 108-128 is included the short 'Dissertation sur la cure du bubon venerien, & sur la plus sûre methode de la salivation', a translation of his 'De modo curandi bubonis venerei & tutiore salivationis methodo'.

Little is known about the personal life of the 17th century Scottish physician, David Abercromby (d. 1701/2?). He appears to have spent a considerable part of his early life on the continent, studying under the French Jesuits, during which time he graduated MD and was received a member of the College of Physicians in Amsterdam. He returned to Scotland after some twenty years abroad. After a crisis of faith, and renouncing Catholicism and embracing Protestantism, Abercromby moved to London, where he was certainly practising by 1684. He is also remember for his 1685 work on the pulse *De Pulsus Variatione*, an early contribution to the subject in England, as well as an essay on medicinal plants. His *Opuscula* were collected in 1687. These professional writings earned him a memorial in Albrecht von Haller's *Bibliotheca medicinae practicae* in 1779. In addition to his medical works, he penned a number of noted works in theology and philosophy, some of which were considered controversial at the time. His work of 1690, *A Moral Discourse of the Power of Interest*, was dedicated to Robert Boyle, Abercromby being a member of his circle, and a principal recipient of Boyle's patronage during the 1680s, and indeed the translator of a number of Boyle's works into Latin, including his *Free Enquiry into the Vulgarly Receiv'd Notion of Nature* in 1687. The exact date of his death is unknown, but according to Haller he was alive early in the 18th century. In addition to the present translation by G. B. de Saint-Roman, the work was also translated into Dutch and German.

See Garrison-Morton 2375 for the first Latin edition of 1684; Krivatsy 16; Proksch I, 25; Wing STC A88 (1684 edition); Wellcome II, p. 3; see ODNB; OCLC locates further copies at the British Library, the National Library of Scotland, Johns Hopkins, and the BnF.

7. **BLEGNY, Nicolas.** L'ART DE GUERIR LES MALADIES VENERIENNES, expliqué par les principes de la nature & des mécaniques. Quatrième édition corrigée par l'Autheur [sic]. A Lyon, Chez Antoine Briasson, Libraire ruë Merciere ua Soleil. 1692.

12mo, pp. [xvi], 468 (but 466), [22] index; with attractive woodcut head- and tail-pieces, and woodcut illustrations on p. 196, 231, 288, 398 (full page); light marginal browning throughout, with some occasional light spotting and soiling, otherwise clean and crisp; with late 19th, early 20th century book-plate on front paste-down 'J Johnston Abraham'; in contemporary speckled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled and lettered in gilt, all edges marbled, head and tail of spine repaired, spine slightly cracked, covers a little scratched with four small wormholes at outer margin of rear cover, joints and extremities lightly rubbed and bumped. £585

Revised fourth edition (first 1674 as *Observations curieuses et nouvelle*) of a work which was to have an enormous influence upon the thinking of the origins of venereal disease in England and across Europe, Blegny being credited with having cemented into common medical thought, the putrefaction theory as to the origin of the disease.

'The pox is a contagious Distemper occasioned by contact and by means of a Venomous Salt, proceeding from the mixture and corruption of the seeds of divers persons received and contained in the wombs of publick women; by which all liquid substances wherein it mixes do thicken and corrupt the nerves, skin and in general the flesh to which it adheres, becomes prick't, gnawed and dry, and lastly the bones and cartilage's that it penetrates do rise up, rot and corrupt' (p. 3 of English edition, translated by Walter Harris in the same year). In other words the pox was the corrupted material resulting from the mixture of different men's semen. Thus women who had sex with more than one man produced the disease, with the heat and moisture of the womb providing the necessary conditions in which the seeds would ferment and corrupt. Although women had long been associated with the disease, Blegny's putrefaction theory significantly broadened the category of those who could be considered responsible for the spread of the pox. No longer were discussions limited to prostitutes or wet nurse, but now all women could potentially produce and spread the disease. It placed the seat of origin to the female reproductive organs, and firmly moved away from the more traditional theories relating to divine providence, or to the movement of celestial bodies.



His theory ‘quickly became a dominant explanation of the origin of the pox, and one finds the theory itself, or references to it, in virtually every piece of venereological literature for over seventy years’ (Siena, *Pollution, Promiscuity, and the Pox: English Venereology and the Early Modern Medical Discourse on Social and Sexual Danger*, p. 565).

The history of medicine is full of controversial and colourful figures, but none more so than Nicolas de Blégny (1652-1722). He was a man of many talents: essayist, historian, physician, and surgeon. His birth date is disputed, although it is known that he was born in Lyon. He started his surgical career as a designer of trusses used in the treatment of hernia, but quickly climbed the social ladder to become physician to Queen Marie Therese (1678) and later to King Louis XIV of France (1682). He was a prolific author and left a number of works, and is considered a pioneer in medical journalism, having edited and published an early medical periodical aimed at the general populace. Other works include monographs on hernias, health, remedies for fever, and the use of coffee and tea. For some, he was a genius, for others—a quack. The brilliant career of this medical adventurer ended in scandal. He was arrested in 1693 and detained for several years in Angers. He died in disgrace in Avignon in 1722.

Krivatsy 1367; Wellcome II, p 179.

8. **MUSITANO, Carlo.** DEL MAL FRANCESE LIBRI QUATTRO ... Tradotti dalla lingua latina nell’Idioma Italiano con l’aggiunta a beneficio di tutti color, che non intendono la lingua latina, acciò de se stessi senza l’ajuto d’alcun Medico possano dar rimedio à tal male. In Napoli, per gl’ Eredi di Carlo Trojse. Con licenza de’ Superiori, Privilegio. 1707.

8vo, pp. [iv], 299, [5] index; with engraved frontispiece, and woodcut head- and tail-pieces and historiated initials; upper corner of frontispiece torn and missing, with later crude taped repair, upper margin of p. 31 torn touching a couple of letters, and outer margin of penultimate leaf of index, touching text with loss of a single letter, two further tape repairs to front free endpapers, somewhat browned and spotted, with sporadic marginal dampstaining throughout; with numerous marginal annotations throughout in brown ink, and with ink annotations and doodlings on front paste-down and endpaper, and further extensive though somewhat illegible notes on verso of final leaf, rear endpaper and paste-down; in contemporary vellum, rebacked preserving the original vellum mss lettered spine, covers quite soiled and darkened, with evidence of further manuscript doodlings and notes, covers a little scratched, extremities bumped; with contemporary signature on title-page ‘Pauli Luchetti Medicine 1707(?)’. £750



Scarce second Italian edition, annotated in a contemporary hand, of this detailed treatise on the history and treatment of ‘the French disease’, by Carlo Musitano (1635-1714). The work was first published in Latin (*De Lue venerea*) in Naples in 1689, subsequently appearing in a collection of works in 1698, and with the first Italian edition published in 1697, again in Naples though by the publisher Giacinto Pittante. The publication of vernacular editions bears testament to the continuing need for such popular works addressing this widespread disease, over two hundred years since the epidemic first struck Europe in 1493.

Musitano begins his work with a historical discussion, citing the works and theories of both ancient and more recent authorities on the subject, including Fracastoro, Massa, Cesalpino, Fioravanti, and Galen, although he was no adherent of Galenist theories. He addresses some of the commonly held beliefs surrounding the disease, including Christopher Columbus’ role in its transmission, that it had an astrological origin, as well as casting doubt upon Fioravanti’s theory that the epidemic had been caused by cannibalism among the French and Italian armies during the siege of Naples in 1494. Whilst a strange idea to the modern reader, it was connected with Fioravanti’s view of disease as a corruption of the body caused by eating improper foods. This theory of bodily pollution became something of a metaphor for the



corruption of society, and helped to reinforce Counter-Reformation concepts about sin and the social order. Musitano instead notes that the disease had already existed in a simple state, but that by 1494 it had acquired a fermentative virulence, which led to the contagion.



Musitano's work is notable for the number of case histories included, and he was one of the first to report cases in which the primary sore was situated on the tonsils, tongue, and gums, as well as being one of the first to report clearly a case of syphilitic ulceration of the anus. He also believed that it could lead to the development of associated diseases such as asthma and rheumatism, concluding that there was no disease nor accident which could not flow from the poison of syphilis.

Various treatments and remedies are discussed throughout the work, Musitano an advocate of the moderate use of mercury, and did not prescribe to salivation.

Musitano was a priest by profession but also practised as a physician in Naples where he had studied, and where he later became professor of medicine at the University. He was considered an enlightened and conscientious practitioner.

Though sadly damaged in the upper corner, the engraved frontispiece is particularly striking. Part of the caption is missing, but it depicts a 'xenodochium' or charitable hospital. In the foreground is seen a male figure - presumably the physician - standing over a table of instruments. He is being shown the light as it were, but two angelic figures coming down from the clouds. In the background can be spied a scantily clad woman lying in a bed (possibly the source of the disease), with a row of enclosed beds visible on the right hand side of the image, the face of a veiled patient peering out of the first cubicle. The work is noteworthy for the numerous contemporary annotations.

Blake p. 317; Krivatsy 8217 (first Italian edition); Proksch I, 26 (first edition 1689); OCLC locates only one further location at Rovereto, with further copies at Naples and Livorno; not in Wellcome, Osler or Waller.

By Jonathan Swift's doctor – considered by Turner to be a 'quack'

9. **COCKBURN, William.** THE SYMPTOMS, NATURE, CAUSE, AND CURE OF A GONORRHOEA. The Second edition with additions. London: Printed and Sold by G. Stragham [sic] at the Golden-Ball over against the Royal Exchange, Cornhill. 1715.

8vo, pp. [xxxii], 224; title within ruled border, with attractive woodcut head- and tailpieces; lightly browned and foxed throughout, otherwise clean and crisp, with very small worm-trail affecting lower margins of final couple of leaves, not touching text; in contemporary panelled full calf, neatly and quite sympathetically rebaked, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled in gilt and with black morocco label; a good copy. £750

Uncommon second edition, (first edition published anonymously in 1713) of this early eighteenth century work on the 'nature and method of cure' of gonorrhoea, by the noted Scottish physician William Cockburn (1669-1739). The work is of note, as Cockburn was the first English author to assert that gonorrhoea was seated in the urethral mucous membrane and not in the prostate or seminal vesicles. He is careful, however, to avoid discussing any of the theories as to the exact origin of the disease, but gives much attention to the various methods of treatment. The work also discusses the connexion of syphilis to certain fluids from the urethra.

Cockburn studied medicine at Edinburgh, and eventually became a naval physician. During his time in service, he invented a secret remedy for the cure of dysentery, and which was to bring him great wealth, Cockburn apparently supplying the fleet with the remedy for over forty years. In 1693 he translated Walter Harris's *De morbis acutis infantum*, and in 1696 published his noted work on the diseases of mariners, 'An account of the nature, causes, symptoms, and cure of the distempers that are incident in seafaring people' (Garrison-Morton 2147), based upon his two years' experience. He eventually settled in London where he developed a large and successful private practice, and during this time became Jonathan Swift's medical



adviser. A licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and Fellow of the Royal Society, in 1731 he became physician to the Greenwich Hospital.

Blake p. 92; see Wilson, *Surgery, Skin and Syphilis: Daniel Turner's London (1667-1741)* p. 169; ESTC: N23237; copies located at Illinois, North Carolina, Brigham Young, Wisconsin, Edinburgh, the British Library, Manchester, Cambridge, Oxford, and the Wellcome.

A copy of the Second Latin edition is also available and offered in the collection (individual price £385).

10. **BOUEZ DE SIGOGNE, Jacques.** METHODE NOUVELLE POUR GUERIR LES MALADIES VENERIENNES. Beaucoup plus sûre & plus aisée qu'aucune de celles qui ont été en usage jusqu'ici. Avec un réfutation des anciennes Hypotheses touchant les mêmes maladies. Seconde edition. Revuë & augmentée d'une dissertation sur la goutte. A Paris, rue de la Harpe, Chez Laurent d'Houry, Imrpimeur-Libraire, vis-à-vis la rue S Severin, au St Esprit. 1724.

Three parts in one volume, 12mo in 8s & 4s, pp. [xxii], 270, 70 'Relation de cures extraordinaires', 62 'Dissertation sur la goutte'; with woodcut head- and tail-pieces; lightly browned, with evidence of very faint and unobtrusive dampstaining throughout; contemporary speckled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled in gilt with red morocco label, all edges red, head of spine chipped with small loss, joints repaired and seemingly recased, covers a little scratched and darkened.

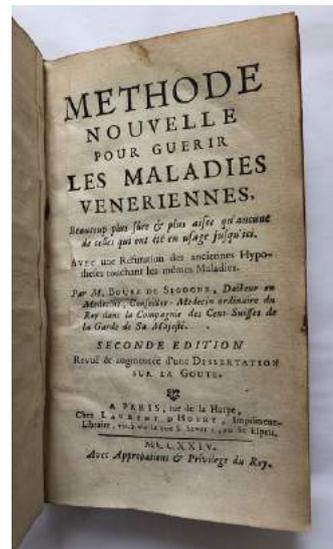
£485

Uncommon second edition, first published anonymously in 1722, though now ascribed to Jacques Bouez de Sigogne (b. 1683-). According to Girtanner in *Abhandlung über die venerische Krankheit* (1788-1789), it was in fact written by Jean d'Épinay Puchard, who was paid by Sigogne to pen the work. Girtanner is somewhat dismissive of both Bouez and his work, and which he describes as nothing more than 'eine quacksalberschrift' designed to promote his own secret remedy (Girtanner 824, vol III).

This second edition also includes two further short works purportedly by Sigonge: his 72 pp 'Relation de cures extraordinaires', and his 'Dissertation sur la goutte'.

An English edition appeared in the same year.

Krivatsy p. 60; Wellcome III, p. 211; OCLC locates copies of the 1722 edition at New York Academy Of Medicine, National Library Of Medicine, Texas, Toronto, with further copies of this second edition at the BL, BnF, and the BIUM.



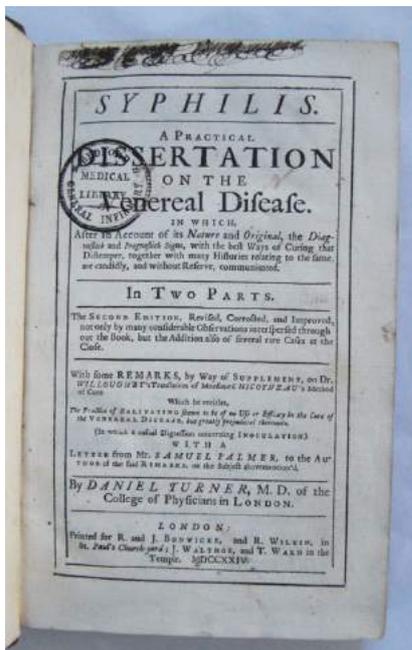
Containing the first use in an English medical work of the word condom and syphilis

11. **TURNER, Daniel.** SYPHILIS. A Practical dissertation on the venereal disease. In which, after a short account of its nature and original, the diagnostick and prognostick signs, with the best ways of curing that distemper, together with many histories relating to the same, are candidly and without reserve,



communicated. In two parts. The second edition, revised, corrected, and improved, not only by many considerable observations interspersed throughout the book, but the addition also of several rare cases at the close. With some remarks, by way of supplement, on Dr. Willoughby's translation of Monsieur Chicoyneau's method of cure which he entitles the Practice of Salivating shewn to be of no use or efficacy in the cure of the venereal disease but greatly prejudicial thereunto. (In which a casual digression concerning Inoculation). With a letter from Mr. Samuel Palmer, to the author of the said remarks, on the subject abovemention'd. London: Printed for R. and J. Bonwicke, and R. Wilkin, in St. Paul's Church-yard; J. Walthoe, and T. Ward in the Temple. 1724.

8vo, pp. [xxxii], 376 (i.e. 378), [6] contents; without the portrait sometimes included and without rear endpaper; p. 350-351 repeated in numbering, and p. 375-376 a cancel; some occasional light marginal finger and dust-soiling and light spotting, but generally clean and crisp; contemporary ownership signature crossed out and now illegible at head of title-page; ex-libris from the Bedford General Hospital, with their library stamps on front free endpaper, title-page, and a tail of p. 376, and withdrawal stamp on front free endpaper; contemporary full sprinkled calf, covers and spine ruled in gilt, with faint blindstamp tooling to borders, head of spine chipped with loss, @ 3cm loss of calf along upper rear joint, upper joint cracked but holding with small loss at tail, covers scuffed and a little scratched, extremities lightly worn. £800



Considerably revised and expanded second edition, (first 1717) of the work best know for containing the first appearance of the both the word syphilis and condom in an English medical work. Originally published three years after his famous *De Morbis cutaneis* (1714), the first dermatological textbook to be written in English, the present work once again provides an invaluable insight into the knowledge and surgical practice of an Enlightenment surgeon at the time.

Now regarded as the founder of British dermatology, Daniel Turner (1667-1741), began his career as a barber surgeon but eventually bought his way out of the guild in 1711, eventually becoming a licentiate in the College of Physicians without an official medical degree. Turner gained a reputation as an erudite man, and became a prominent figure of the medical community in Enlightenment London. Above all Turner sought to educate his readers in the roles and responsibilities of being a competent medical man and a good patient, and he was a passionate and vociferous campaigner against those he deemed to be untrained surgeon, or quacks. As in *De Morbis Cutaneis*, Turner's emotions flash through the work, at times being blunt and forceful in his criticism

of those he deems unworthy, whilst clearly passionate about helping sufferers. Crissey & Parish's comment about the 1714 work, seems equally appropriate here, Turner: 'discharging rapid-fire opinions with an outrageous air of self-assurance, shoring up his views with quotes from the antients mixed with recipes, old wives' tales, dire warnings, and pragmatic clinical strategies' (pp. 9). 'Better than any other contemporary source [his works] supply information on the attitudes of patients of the period toward their skin problems and furnish details not to be found elsewhere on the homely, domestic approach to treatment ... and [his works] remain three of the most readable and enjoyable medical works ever written' (ibid).

Turner again divides this second edition into two sections, dealing in turn with the 'clap' and then the infection known as the 'pox', Turner ascribing to the view that the second is a consequence of the former. An additional thirty case histories are then included, and the volume concludes with Turner's 'Remarks upon Dr. Willoughby's translation of Monsieur Chicoyneau's Method of cure' and with a 'Letter from Mr. Samuel Palmer to the Author of the foresaid Remarks'. The 'Remarks' has a separate title-page. He begins

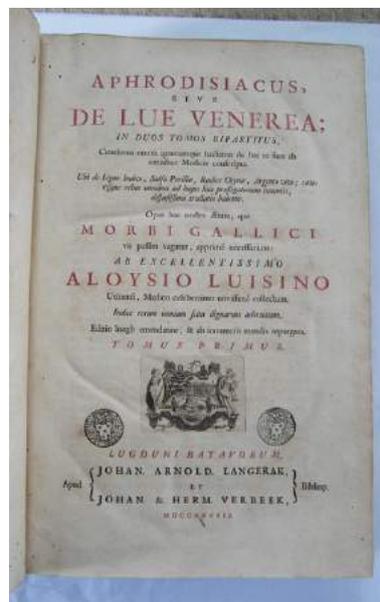


with a detailed historical account of the theories as to the nature and origin of the disease, and cites several ancient and more recent authors on the subject, including Hildanus, Gideon Harvey, de Blegny, David Abercromby, Thomas Wharton, Richard Wiseman, Thomas Sydenham, and includes numerous recipes, remedies, and case histories. ‘Turner’s clinical descriptions are quite accurate and the case histories are painfully clear even today. His remedies included a wide variety of salves, escharotics, douches, fumigation’s, and other non-specifics’ (Heirs, 735). He also prescribed to the belief that gonorrhoea was due to urethral ulceration – a view ultimately dispelled by William Cockburn and the John Hunter.

Turner was the recipient of the first medical degree awarded in English speaking America, Yale College conferring an honorary medical degree on Turner in 1723, for donating a collection of books to the school’s library. Heirs notes that this generosity was not completely altruistic: by gaining the honorary degree he was able to gain entry into the College of Physicians (entry for which required a medical degree). The present work went through a further three edition, and was translated in French and German.

Blake p. 461; Crissey-Parish pp. 8-10; ESTC T120701; Heirs 735 (third edition, 1727); Proksch I, 28; Wellcome V, p. 309; see Oriel, Scars of Venus, ff. 115; see Wilson, Surgery, Skin and Syphilis: Daniel Turner’s London (1667-1741) for a lengthy biography.

Copies of the third and fifth editions also available and included in the collection (individual price £350 and £250). All three copies somewhat fragile and in need of binding attention.



12. **[BOERHAAVE, Herman]. LUISINUS, Aloysius (also Luigi LUIGINI).** APHRODISIACUS, sive de Lue Venerea; in duos tomos bipartitis, continens omnia quaecumque hactenus de hac re sunt ab omnibus Medicis conscripta. Ubi de Ligno Indico, Salsa Perilla, radice Chynae, Argento vivo; caeterisque rebus omnibus ad hujus luis profligationem inventis, diffusissima tractatio habetur. Opus hac nostra Aetate, qua Morbi Gallici vis passim vagatur, apprimé necessarium ... Editio longè emendatio, & ab innumeris mendis repurgata. Tomus Primus [-Secundus]. Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden], Apud Johan. Arnold Langerak et Johan. & Herm. Verbeek, Bibliop. 1728.

Folio, in two parts; pp. [xxx], 1-760 printed and numbered in columns with one full page engraved plate at Aa; pp. [iv] title-page and dedication, 761-1366, [20] index, [1] blank; title-pages in red and black, each with attractive engraved printer’s devices, with occasional woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials; possibly missing an initial blank, light worming affecting both volumes throughout, confined largely to the gutters, and generally very minor and unobtrusive, though more prominent at front paste-down and endpaper, worm-trails affecting



1307-1347, and with the loss of a single letter on 1330, some light browning and staining throughout, more noticeable stain affecting the upper margins between G3-Nn, and darker stain at 887; one the whole clean and crisp; in contemporary full vellum, morocco label on spine lettered in gilt, all edges marbled, head of spine, and upper margin of rear cover with significant loss of vellum, exposing head-band and boards, covers a little stained and scratched, very minor wormholes visible, old paper label and manuscript accession number on spine. £800



Third and most complete edition of this hugely influential compilation on the history, treatment and spread of venereal disease, carefully revised, edited, and with an important and noted preface, by Herman Boerhaave (1668-1738).

'Luisini, the compiler of this important collection of works on venereal diseases, was born in Udine and practiced medicine in Venice. He first published the anthology in 1566-7 ... The work contains the writings of such notable men as Fallopius, Fracastoro, Leoniceno, Massa, Hutten, Montanus, Vesalius, and many others through the early sixteenth century. Boerhaave published a revision of the work in 1728, updating it to the mid-sixteenth century' (Heirs 347, 1599 edition). The original compilation covered works up to 1500, Boerhaave extending the compilation to 1566. In particular, it contains a partial reprint of Vesalius' epistle on the china-root, with the appended regimen, as well as Fracastoro's description of syphilis from book II of his *De Contagione*.

At the time, Boerhaave was reaching the height of his reputation. At Leiden he held the professorships of clinical medicine, botany and chemistry. He was that same year elected to the Paris Académie des Sciences, and two years later he became a member of the Royal Society. His decision to republish this collection, reflects the continued fascination with, and search for, a better understanding of the origin and nature of the disease, Boerhaave noting that the tracts of the ancient authors included provide a perfect history of the disease and the means to find a complete cure for its source as well as for its symptoms. It was clearly intended to answer a real contemporary need, in the light of what was a new epidemic. His preface was separately published in London and Paris as *Commentationes novae de lue venerea* (1728) and he was noted for being one of the first to differentiate between the two diseases of syphilis and gonorrhoea.

Blake p. 280 (as Luigini); Cushing L379; Garrison-Morton 2372 (1st edition); Lindeboom, p. 67; Proksch I, 29; Waller 6099; Wellcome III, p. 560 and which notes a third volume of Jena, 1789; (and 3892 for 1st edition); Cushing, *Bio-bibl. of Andreas Vesalius*, 167; Baumgartner, *Bibliography of Fracastoro's Syphilis*, 20.

13. **ASTRUC, Jean.** DE MORBIS VENEREIS LIBRI SEX. In quibus disseritur tum de originie, propagatione & contagione horumce affectuum in genere: tum de singulorum naturâ, ætiologiâ & therapeiâ, cum brevi analysi & epicrisi operum plerorumque quæ de eodem argumento scripta sunt. Parisiis. [n.p.] 1738.

4to, pp. [iv], [iv] - xviii, 50 index, [ii] blank, 628; with attractive woodcut printer's device on title-page, woodcut vignette at head of Praefatio, and head- and tail-pieces throughout; occasional light browning, soiling and spotting, but generally clean and crisp throughout; without rear endpaper; with contemporary signature of 'C.R. Martin' on front paste-down; contemporary half-calf over marbled boards, spine ruled in gilt with tan morocco label, tail of spine darkened, spine a little scuffed, head of spine rubbed, covers a little sunned, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed.

£385

Second expanded edition (first Latin 1736) of Astruc's best-known work, his comprehensive treatise on venereology. 'The work provides an invaluable source of information on the history of syphilis and venereal disease, and 'contains references to the writings of some six hundred authors and skilfully defends Astruc's contention that syphilis was introduced into Europe from America by the men returning with Columbus' (Heirs 800). It was first translated into English in 1737, and into French in 1740, and was to become the standard work on the subject for many years, the extensive historical and bibliographical account of the writers on the subject being of particular value.

Astruc was one of the most learned men of eighteenth-century France, was a scholar of the humanities as well as of almost every area of the medical sciences. He taught anatomy at Toulouse, was professor of



medicine at Montpellier, and eventually occupied the chair of medicine at the Collège Royal de France in Paris.

Blake p. 22; Cushing A298; Garrison-Morton 5195 (first Latin edition); Heirs 800; Wellcome II, p.65; OCLC locates copies of this edition at Chicago, Cleveland, Wisconsin, Columbia, New York Academy Of Medicine, and Harvard.

14. **GUISARD, Pierre.** DISSERTATION PRATIQUE, EN FORME DE LETTRES, sur les maux veneriens ... Docteur en Médecine en l'Université de Montpellier. Nouvelle Édition, revûe, corrigée & augmentée considérablement. A Paris, Chez De Bure ... Le Breton ... Durand ... Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roy. 1750. [bound with:] **AVEROS, Augustine.** DE NUTRITIONIS INCREMENTI ET DECREMENTI MECHANISMO Dissertatio Physiologica. Monspeli [Montpellier] Apud Joannem Martel, Regis & Universitatis Typographum, 1752. [bound with:] **SARRAU, Petrus.** DISSERTATIO CHIRURGICO-MEDICA, DE GANGRÆNA. Quam, deo duce, & auspice Deiparâ, tueri conabitur, in Augustissimo Monspeliensi Apollinis Fano, ab horâ octavâ ad Meridiem, die mensis Novembris, anni 1752 ... Monseplii [Montpellier] Apud Joannem Martel, Regis & Universitatis Typographum. 1752.

Three works in one volume, 12mo; pp. xxiv, 261, with attractive woodcut head- and tailpieces; pp. 22, [2] blank, and with engraved frontispiece of a coat-of-arms; pp. [iv], 38, [2] errata and blank; title-page of Guisard a little browned and foxed, a few gatherings somewhat browned, otherwise clean and crisp; the Averos and Sarrau have been cropped close along fore-edge and margins, with loss of text; in contemporary full mottled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, spine attractively tooled in gilt with red morocco label, all edges red, upper joints both starting and slightly cracked, with slight wear at tail, light surface wear and scuffing; a good copy. £400

Uncommon third 'new' edition of this interesting contribution to the literature on venereal disease, by the Montpellier physician Pierre Guisard (1700-1746). First published in 1740 as *Essai sur les maladies venerienes*, a second edition appeared in 1743, and with a final edition published in 1758. Reflecting the widespread attention that continued to be devoted to the study and treatment of such diseases, the work is composed of a series of letters received by Guisard from other physicians across the continent, together with his written responses, thus giving an invaluable insight into the dissemination of ideas across the Continent. Once again, a main topic for discussion is the use of mercury, Guisard advocating the use of mercury ointments tempered with the use of warm bathing, in an effort to reduce the amount of salivation caused, and preventing the build up of mercurial salts on the skin.

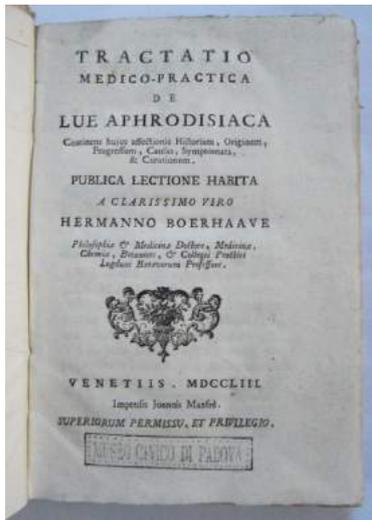
The son of a doctor, Antoine, Guisard studied at the Jesuit College before turning his attention to medicine. He practised at Lyons, before applying unsuccessfully to fill the vacant position left by Astruc at Montpellier in 1728. After a brief spell in Paris, he returned to Montpellier where he continued to practice and give lectures, until his death in 1746.

The present work is bound together with two Montpellier dissertations from 1752: Augustine Averos' thesis on digestion and Petrus Sarrau's essay on gangrene. Sadly both have been rather cropped close at some point, with loss of some text. Both essays are scarce however, located at Yale and Chicago only.

Blake p. 190; Wellcome III, p. 180.

15. **BOERHAAVE, Herman.** TRACTATIO MEDICO-PRACTICA DE LUE APHRODISIACA Continens hujus affectionis Historiam, Originem, Progressum, Causas, Symptomata, & Curationem. Publica Lectione habita ... Venetiis. Impensis Joannis Manfrè. 1753.

8vo, pp. [viii], 281, [1] approbation; aside from some occasional light marginal dust-soiling and staining, a lovely clean, crisp copy; with 20th century book-plate of J. Johnston Abraham on front paste-down and his purchase receipt loosely inserted and dated 1927; old booksellers descriptive label on rear paste-down; in contemporary carta rustica, spine lettered in manuscript, head and tail of spine a little bumped with small nick at head of lower joint, old paper label at tail, tail a little stained, with further soiling and marking to covers. £250



Boerhaave's principle treatise on syphilis, *Tractatus de Lue*, first appeared as the preface to his re-edition of Luisinus' famous compilation on the history, treatment and spread of venereal disease *Aphrodisiacus* in 1728. His treatise was published separately in London in the same year as *Commentationes novae de lue venerea*.

The present work, no doubt drawing upon his 1728 views, is described by Lindeboom as, in fact, being a compilation by Boerhaave's students based upon his lectures. A Leyden edition was published in 1751 and included a portrait, but which does not appear in this Venice edition. Boerhaave's decision in 1728 to republish Luisinus' collection, reflected the continued fascination with, and search for, a better understanding of the origin and nature of the disease, Boerhaave noting that the tracts of the ancient authors included provided a perfect history of the disease and the means to find a complete cure for its source as well as for its symptoms. It was clearly intended to answer a real contemporary need, in the light of what was

a new epidemic, and the publication of the present work some thirty years later attests to both the importance of his contribution to the subject, and the continuing need to tackle the disease.

Blake p. 55; Wellcome II, p. 191 (Leyden 1751 edition); see Lindeboom, *Bibliographia Boerhaaviana*, pp. 67-70 and item 384.



16. **ASTRUC, Jean.** TRAITÉ DES MALADIES VÉNÉRIENNES; Où après avoir expliqué l'origine, la propagation, & la communication de ces maladies en général, on décrit la nature, les causes, & la curation de chacune en particulier: Traduit du Latin du M. Astruc ... Troisième Edition, revûe, corrigée & augmentée. Tome Premier -[Tome IV]. A Paris, Chez la Veuve Cavalier, & Fils, rue S. Jacques, près la Fontaine S. Severin, au Lys d'Or. 1755.

Four volumes, 12mo; pp. cxxxvi (including preface, 'Liste chronologique des auteurs qui ont écrit sur la Vérole, ou sur les Remèdes de la Vérole, depuis la naissance de cette Maladie jusqu'en 1740', advertisements and table of chapters), 428, [4] approbation; pp. viii (including initial blank), 508; pp. [iv] including initial blank, iv, 533, [3] blank; pp. [iv] including initial blank, vi, 512, [2] blank; with woodcut head-pieces and initials; aside from occasional light browning and soiling, generally clean and crisp throughout, with horizontal tear affecting outer margin of p. 200 Vol I, touching a few letters but with no loss; with contemporary ownership notation at head of each front free endpaper dated 1760; contemporary full mottled calf, spines in compartments with raised bands, attractively tooled in gilt, with two red morocco labels lettered in gilt, head of Vol I spine nicked with slight loss,



with further slight nicking at tail of Vol II, joints, covers and extremities all a little rubbed, bumped and lightly worn. £325

Third French edition (first Latin 1736) of Astruc's best-known work, his comprehensive treatise on venereology *De Morbis Venereis libri sex*.

Blake p. 22; Cushing A298; Garrison-Morton 5195 (first Latin edition); Heirs 800; Wellcome II, p.65; OCLC locates copies of this edition at Chicago, Cleveland, Wisconsin, Columbia, New York Academy Of Medicine, and Harvard.

Uncommon work highlighting some of the prevalent theories of the day

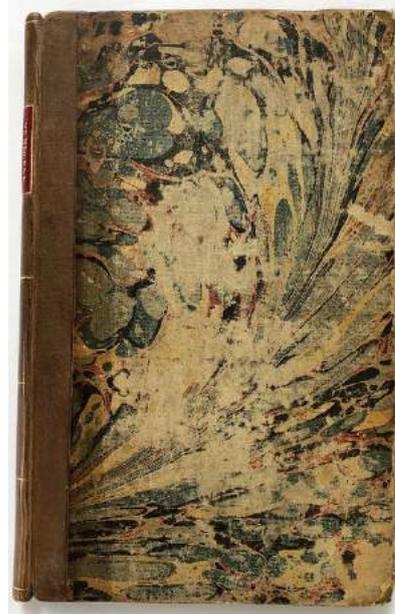
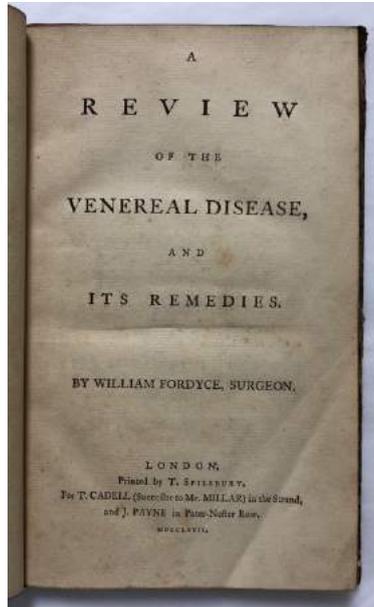
17. **FORDYCE, William, Surgeon.** A REVIEW OF THE VENEREAL DISEASE, and its remedies. London, Printed by T. Spilsbury, for T. Cadell (Successor to Mr. Millar) in the Strand, and J. Payne in Pater-Noster Row. 1767.

8vo, pp. [viii], 95, [1]; half-title a little foxed and soiled, with light marginal browning and soiling throughout; contemporary marbled boards, rebacked with new red morocco label lettered in gilt, extremities a little bumped and worn; with the book-plate of Edward Kentish on front paste-down and inscription dated 1833. £325

Uncommon first edition, providing an insight into the prevalent theories of the day, Fordyce commenting upon the theories and methods of Sydenham, Boerhaave, Astruc amongst others. The present work received a lengthy and detailed, if somewhat underwhelming, review in volume 24 of the *Critical Review* (pp. 445 - 457). 'As the practice recommended by the author is that which is generally established, and what he has exploded was already obsolete, this treatise, though orthodox, may be regarded, upon the whole, as a work of supererogation: but though it prove of little advantage to the learned practitioner, it may have a salutary effect in preventing ravages of empiricism, by enabling patients to judge with more certainty of the rectitude of their treatment, which appears to be the purpose intended' (p. 457).

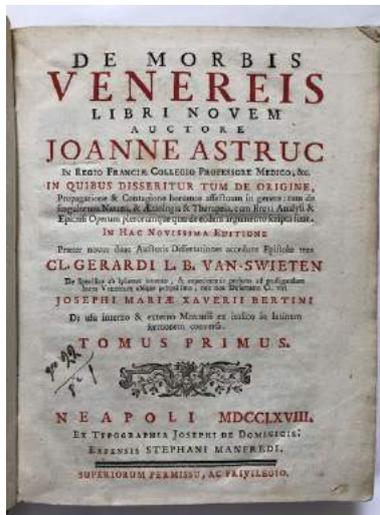
Sir William Fordyce, M.D., (1724-1792) was born at Aberdeen in 1724, and is thought to have studied medicine in Edinburgh, as he was admitted a member of the Edinburgh Medical Society on 22nd December, 1744. He joined the army as a volunteer, and later served as surgeon on the coast of France and in the wars of Germany. He subsequently settled in London and built up a successful business as surgeon. In 1770 he was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge by royal mandate, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1786. He was knighted by George the Third in 1787. In addition to the present work he wrote on putrid and inflammatory fevers (1773), on the medicinal use of rhubarb (1794) and *Fragmenta Chirurgica et Medica* (1784).

OCLC locates copies at the British Library and Edinburgh.





18. **ASTRUC, Jean.** DE MORBIS VENEREIS LIBRI NOVE. In quibus disseritur tum de originie, propagatione & contagione horumce affectuum in genere: tum de singulorum naturâ, ætiologiâ & therapeiâ, cum brevi analysi & epicrisi operum plerorumque quæ de eodem argumento scripta sunt. In hac novissima editione præter novas duas auctoris dissertationes accedunt epistolæ tres C. L. Gerardi, L. B. Van-Swieten ... de usu interno & externo Mercurii ex italico in latinum sermonem conversa. Tomus Primus [Tomus Secundus]. Neapoli, Ex Typographia Josephi de Dominicis. Expensis Stephani Manfredi. 1768.



Two volumes, 4to, pp. xx, 423, [1] blank; pp. 464 (pp. 146 and 150 transposed); first title-page in red and black, with woodcut printer's device on title-pages, and attractive head- and tail-pieces throughout; occasional light browning, soiling and spotting throughout, gatherings Ddd, Ggg & Lll in Vol II more prominently browned, with crease affecting lower margin of Iii-Kkk, with paper flaws in pp. 441 and 448, otherwise generally clean and crisp throughout; contemporary mss accession notes on title-pages; in contemporary vellum, spines lettered in gilt, covers a little stained and soiled, corners bumped; a good copy.

£350

Later edition (first Latin 1736) and an appealing Naples imprint, of Astruc's best-known work, his comprehensive treatise on venereology.

Volume II is largely composed of a detailed chronological bibliography of works dating between 1475-1740 and contained within books v-ix; also of interest is a section on the study of venereal disease

in China, 'Morborum venereorum inter Sinas' found in Vol I between pp. 374 - 392 and incorporating the use of Chinese characters.

Blake p. 22; Cushing A298; Garrison-Morton 5195 (first Latin edition); Heirs 800; Wellcome II, p.65; OCLC locates copies of this edition at Chicago, Cleveland, Wisconsin, Columbia, the New York Academy of Medicine, and Harvard.

19. **[BOURRU, Edme-Claude.]** L'ART DE SE TRAITER SOI-MÊME DANS LES MALADIES VÉNÉRIENNES, et de se guérir de leurs différens symptômes. Ouvrage fondé sur une nouvelle théorie de ces maladies, & dans lequel on eplique, d'une maniere plus vraisemblable, l'opération des remedes employés à leur traitement. A Paris, Chez J. P. Costard, rue Saint-Jean-de-Beauvais. 1770.

8vo, pp. xxxvi, 487, [1]; with woodcut head- and tail-pieces, title-page a little browned, with light marginal browning and occasional soiling throughout, a couple of gatherings more prominently browned due to varying paper stock; with manuscript signature of authentication by the publisher Costard on verso of title-page; contemporary full mottled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, red morocco label lettered in gilt, spine a little cracked and rubbed, covers a little scuffed, extremities bumped and lightly worn.

£425



First edition of this anonymously published treatise, though in fact the work of the noted Parisian physician Edme-Claude Bourru (1741-1823), and one of his earliest works.

Bourru studied medicine in Paris taking his degree in 1766, and he remained with the Faculty, described on the present title-page as 'Docteur-Regente de la Faculte de Medecine en l'Universite de Paris'. In the following year he was appointed as librarian and during his tenure reorganised and catalogued the collection to much acclaim. Over the years he delivered various courses on surgery and pharmacy, and in 1787 he was elected dean of the Faculty, a role he fulfilled with such ability that he was re-elected to the office until 1793, and was the last Dean of the old Medical Faculty of Paris before it was suppressed. On the establishment of the Academy of Medicine in 1804 he was appointed one of the new members and was chosen a vice-president in 1813.

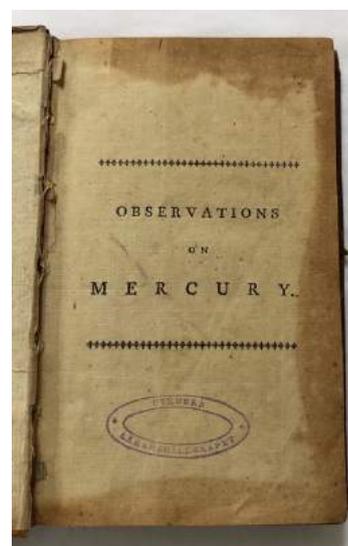
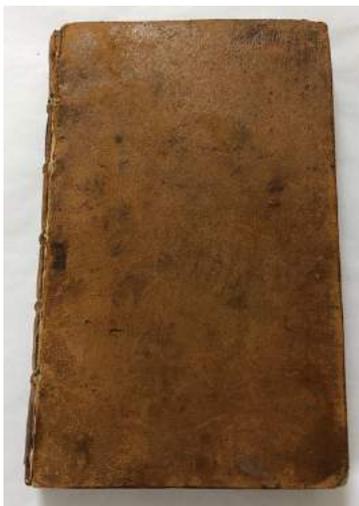
Barbier I, 296; Wellcome II, 215; OCLC locates copies at UCLA, Yale, the National Library of Medicine, the College of Physicians, Texas, Harvard, the New York Academy of Medicine, Johns Hopkins, Duke, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Chicago.

20. **DUNCAN, Andrew.** OBSERVATIONS ON THE OPERATIONS AND USE OF MERCURY in the venereal disease. Edinburgh: Printed for A. Kincaid and W. Creech; and for T. Cadell in the Strand, and J. Murray in Fleetstreet, London. 1772.

8vo, pp. viii, xi, [i] [13]-175, [1] advertisement for 'Elements of Therapeutics'; half-title somewhat browned notably around margins (offsetting from binding), with further occasional light spotting and browning throughout, though generally clean and crisp; without the front free endpaper; with two library stamps on half-title and front pastedown 'Svenska Lakaresällskapet' and the withdrawn duplicate label from the Hagströmer Biblioteket; contemporary sheep, spine in compartments with raised bands, with red morocco label lettered in gilt, *head and tail of spine chipped with loss, joints cracked and weak though holding*, joints, surfaces and extremities somewhat scuffed and rubbed, corners worn. **£300**

First edition of this contribution to venereology by the noted physician Andrew Duncan Senior (1744-1828), a prominent figure in the thriving eighteenth century medical community of Edinburgh. Upon gaining his MA from St Andrews in 1762, Duncan moved to Edinburgh where he studied under such illustrious names as Cullen, Gregory, Monro secundus, Hope and Black. He became President of the Royal Medical Society in 1764 and later held the post on five more occasions. A distinguished and industrious physician, he eventually became a Professor at Edinburgh, and was succeeded by his own son, Andrew Duncan Junior. He is also remembered for having founded the public lunatic asylum at Morningside in 1807, for which he was honoured with the freedom of the city. Active until the end, he died in 1828 aged 84.

Blake p. 129; Wellcome II, p. 498; ESTC T26908.

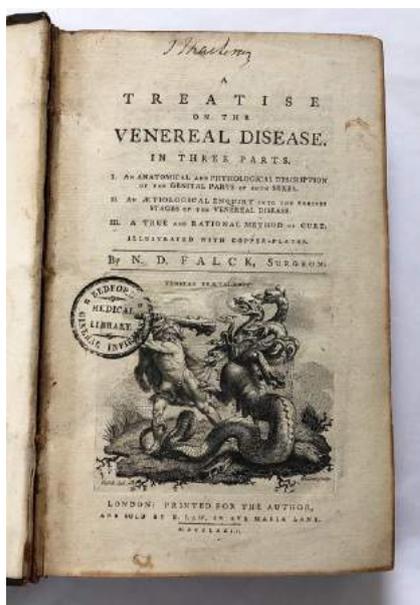




Including engraved plates after drawings by the Author

21. **FALCK, Nikolai Detlef.** A TREATISE ON THE VENEREAL DISEASE. In three parts. I. An anatomical and physiological description of the genital parts of both sexes. II. An Ætiological enquiry into the various stages of the venereal disease. III. A true and rational method of cure. Illustrated with copper-plates. London. Printed for the Author, and sold by B. Law, in Ave Maria Lane. 1772.

8vo, pp. [ii] title-page with engraved vignette, xv, [i] errata, 474, [6] explanations to plates, publishers' advertisement; with five copper engraved plates, plate V folding, the first four plates bound after prelims rather than at the end of Part I as directed; light browning and dust-soiling throughout, with small wormhole at tail of title and evident in front pastedown; rear endpaper partially excised vertically; contemporary full speckled calf, spine with gilt lettered label (somewhat scuffed), *head and tail of spine chipped and worn with loss, upper cover detached, surfaces and extremities scuffed and worn*; with contemporary signatures of 'T. Thackeray' at head of title-page; ex-libris from the *Medical Library of Bedford General Hospital* with their stamp on title (touching engraved vignette), and final verso, and withdrawn stamp on front paste-down. **£485**



First edition of this illustrated treatise by the London surgeon and physician Nikolai Detlef Falck (1736-1783).

According to the preface, the work is based upon both his own observations as 'an experienced practitioner', as well as those drawn from various authors. Whilst offering little new, the work nevertheless provides a fascinating insight into the theories of the day. The five engraved plates, executed by 'Walker', are after drawings by Falck himself, and depict the male and female genital anatomy, with the final folding plate illustrating a number of instruments to be used by the venereologist.

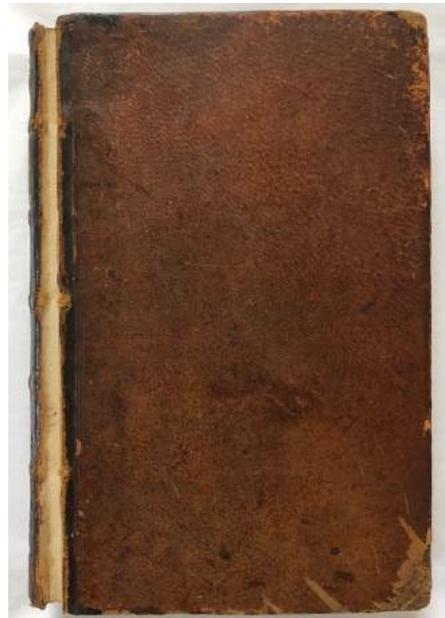
Little appears to be known about Falck, although he was the author of a number of works including a popular guide to health for mariners, *The seaman's medical instructor*, a treatise on how to determine the latitude at sea, and 'a philosophical dissertation on the diving vessel projected by Mr. Day and sunk in Plymouth Sound' - all of which suggest that he was at one time associated with Naval life.

Provenance: Joseph Thackeray M.D. (1784 - 1832) was the son of a Cambridge surgeon. From Eton he entered King's College, Cambridge in 1803 and was elected to a Fellowship in 1807. He took up medicine and studied for two years at Edinburgh, for one at Glasgow and for two in London, taking his M.B. at Cambridge in 1812 and proceeding M.D. in 1817. According to his biographer: 'It is illustrative of the present state of the profession of physic, that although Dr Joseph Thackeray was eligible to the highest honours of the London College of Physicians, even under its own arbitrary bye-laws, he never connected himself with that learned body by becoming either a fellow or a

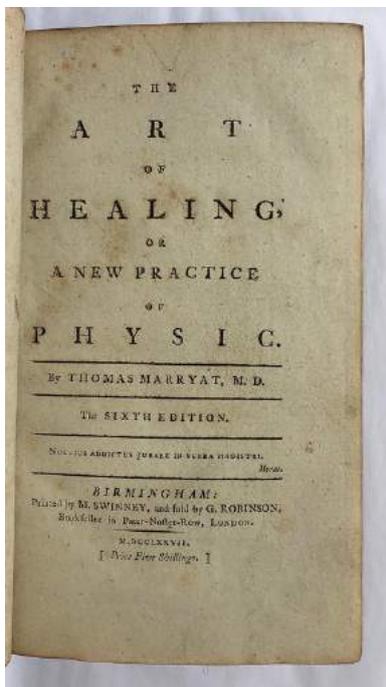


licentiate'. In 1812 Thackeray settled in Northampton but there was as yet no hospital there and he found that private practice alone offered him too little experience. He therefore moved to Bedford in 1814 at the suggestion of Dr. G. D. Yeats, physician to the Bedford Infirmary, who had resigned with the intention of practising in London. Thackeray was elected physician to the infirmary the same year, and he played an important role in the development of the Bedford General Hospital. He died on 5 July, 1832, one of the first victims of the cholera epidemic, and was granted a public funeral. Joseph's uncle, William Makepeace Thackeray (1749-1813) was grandfather of the novelist (1811-1863). (See *The Thackerays and Medicine* by Arthur Rook.)

A second edition is available and also included in the collection (individual price £400).



22. **MARRYAT, Thomas.** THE ART OF HEALING; Or, a New Practice of Physic. The Sixth edition. Birmingham: Printed by M. Swinny, and sold by G. Robinson, Bookseller in Pater-Noster Rowe, London. 1777.



8vo, pp. xlv, 368, [13] index, [1] blank; with woodcut head-pieces; some occasional light foxing, but generally clean and crisp; contemporary manuscript annotations on p. 154; rebound in 20th morocco over marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, lettered in gilt; with contemporary inscription on original free endpaper 'Bayley's e dono ejus amici Dni Butt Julii 26to 1787'; a good copy. **£800**

Uncommon sixth edition (first 1761) of this popular work on therapeutics by Thomas Marryat (1730-1792), originally published as *The New Practice of Physic*, and later republished as *Therapeutics; or A new practice of physick*. Chapters included discuss fevers, pleurisy, madness, smallpox, phthisis, eye diseases, cholera, leprosy, toothache, and syphilis, and at times supplies some rather drastic medicines as remedies.

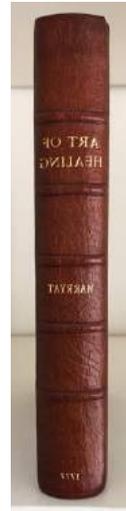
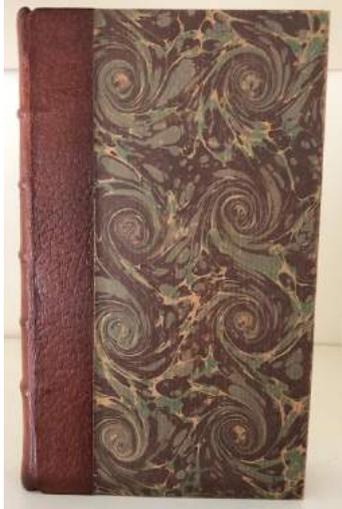
Marryat seems to have led a colourful and somewhat itinerant life. Having been educated for the Presbyterian Ministry and ordained, he belonged from 1774-49 to a Poetical Club supplying the *Gentleman's Magazine* with verse. He was nicknamed 'Sal Volatile'. ONDB disclaim the theory that he studied medicine in Edinburgh, though he is believed to have made a tour of continental medical schools during 1762 and



from there travelled to America. He returned in 1766 and spent several years living in Antrim. After time in Shrewsbury he eventually settled in Bristol in 1785.

Only one copy appears to exist of the 1761 London edition (at the Wellcome), and the work appears to be more commonly assumed to have first been published in Dublin in 1764. Indeed the present edition is dedicated to the 'Nobility and Gentry of Ireland'. It includes the preface to the Fourth edition dated 'Shrewsbury October 24 1774', as well as that to the fifth edition, dated 'Birmingham September 24 1776'. Although as the present edition suggests, it was oft reprinted and revised, all 18th century editions appear to be scarce. Wellcome note that the work had originally been published in Latin in 1758, but to this date we have found no evidence of any copies, and believe it to be ghost.

Blake p. 288; ESTC T92920; Wellcome IV, p. 59.



A noted treatise in the canon of venereological literature

23. **HUNTER, John.** TRAITÉ DES MALADIES VÉNÉRIENNES. Traduit de l'Anglois, Par M. Audiberti ... A Paris, Chez Méquignon, l'aîné, Libraire, rue des Cordeliers, près des Écoles de Chirurgie. 1787.

8vo, pp. xvi, 17-32, 430, [2] approbation; with seven engraved throw-out plates; plates all a little creased and lightly browned, with small vertical tear at tail of final plate though not touching image with a few tears to fore-edge; light marginal browning and foxing throughout, with occasional light dampstaining affecting upper margins; contemporary full mottled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, attractively tooled in gilt with morocco label, spine a little cracked, covers a little scuffed, joints and extremities lightly rubbed, bumped and worn; with contemporary signature of 'F. X. Zawadiki' on front free endpaper, and 'Chalon s saône 1845' in same hand on verso of final plate.

£485

First French edition (first 1786) of this noted treatise in the canon of venereology literature. 'The progress of knowledge and treatment of venereal diseases received a setback with the publication of Hunter's treatise, which supported the old theory, current since the sixteenth century, that syphilis and gonorrhoea were manifestations of the same venereal pathogen. Hunter's erroneous conclusion was based upon an experiment designed to test this theory, in which an unknown subject was inoculated with infectious matter taken from a gonorrhoeal patient, who, unbeknownst to Hunter, had also contracted syphilis. When the subject developed syphilitic symptoms Hunter interpreted this result as validation of the theory, as eighteenth-century medical doctrine did not recognize the possibility of mixed infection. Qvist, in his biography of Hunter, has effectively debunked the myth that Hunter performed the above-mentioned experiment on himself, a myth first publicized in D'Arcy Power's Hunterian Oration of 1925. As evidence for the untruth of this myth, Qvist cites the report of the autopsy performed on Hunter, which did not list any pathological changes that might have been caused by syphilis, but rather indicates beyond the shadow of a doubt that Hunter died from coronary artery disease of atheromatous origin. Qvist also mentions the fact that Hunter never described himself as the subject of this experiment or as a sufferer from venereal disease (this in contrast to the vividly personal accounts he left of his other ailments), and points out that



Hunter subscribed to the common eighteenth-century medical practice of performing experiments on other human subjects. *The Treatise on the Venereal Disease* was the first book issued from Hunter's private press, which he established in 1786 at his house on Castle Street in an attempt to prevent the unauthorized publication of cheap and foreign editions of his works' (Norman, 1117).

Blake p. 226; Crissey & Parrish, pp. 81-83; Garrison-Morton 2377 (first edition); Le Fanu, *John Hunter, A List of his Books*, p. 13; Qvist, *John Hunter*, pp. 42-53; Robb-Smith, "John Hunter's private press", *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 25 (1970), pp. 262-269. Norman 1117; Wellcome III, p. 317.

Describing "Nisbet's Chancre"

24. **NISBET, William.** *FIRST LINES OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE IN VENEREAL DISEASES.* Edinburgh: Printed for Charles Elliot, Edinburgh; and C. Elliot and Co. No 332, opposite Somerset-House, Strand. and G. G. J. & J. Robinson, London. 1787.

8vo, pp. 453, [1] errata, [2] publisher's advertisement fo C. Elliot; somewhat browned and foxed throughout; head of title-page, dedication and p. 19 excised to remove old ownership signature; contemporary sheep backed marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, with red morocco label, head and tail of spine and joints rubbed, covers scuffed and worn, extremities bumped. **£325**

First edition of this late 18th century work notable for containing 'the first complete description of lymphatic chancre - "Nisbet's chancre"' (Garrison-Morton 5198).

William Nisbet (1759-1822) was a Scottish physician notable for having authored many widely used medical books that emphasized practice. Nisbet earned his MD at Aberdeen (1785) and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (1786). He eventually moved to London where he practised in Fitzroy Square after 1801. Aside from his publications, there is very little historical record of his life.

Garrison-Morton 5198; ESTC (RLIN); T135370; OCLC: 5958147.

25. **HUNTER, John.** *A TREATISE ON THE VENEREAL DISEASE.* Second edition. London: Sold at No. 13, Castle-Street, Leicester-Square; and by Mr. C. Nicol, Pall-Mal; and Mr. J. Johnson, St Paul's Church-Yard. 1788



4to, pp. [xii], 398, [26] explanation leaves and index; with seven engraved plates; plates all somewhat browned and foxed, and with some offsetting onto explanatory leaves; title-page a little soiled and creased, preliminary leaves and final few leaves somewhat foxed and browned, with further occasional light foxing and soiling throughout; with the armourial book-plate of James Forbes Young on front paste-down; in the original boards, though with later calf reback and new corners, preserving some of the original spine which has been laid down, covers a little scratched, some light wear and rubbing to extremities. **£1,200**

Second edition (first 1786) of this noted treatise in the canon of venereology literature. 'The progress of knowledge and treatment of venereal diseases received a setback with the publication of Hunter's treatise, which supported the old theory, current since the sixteenth century, that syphilis and gonorrhoea were manifestations of the same venereal pathogen. Hunter's erroneous conclusion was based upon an experiment designed to test this theory, in which an unknown subject was inoculated with infectious matter taken from a gonorrhoeal patient, who, unbeknownst to Hunter, had also contracted syphilis. When the subject developed syphilitic symptoms Hunter interpreted this result as validation of the theory, as eighteenth-century medical doctrine did not recognize the possibility of mixed infection. Qvist, in his biography of Hunter, has effectively debunked the myth that Hunter performed the above-mentioned experiment on himself, a myth first publicized in D'Arcy Power's *Hunterian Oration* of 1925. As evidence for the untruth of this myth, Qvist cites the report of the autopsy performed on Hunter, which did not list any pathological changes that might have been caused by syphilis, but rather indicates beyond the shadow of a doubt that Hunter died from coronary artery disease of atheromatous origin. Qvist also mentions the fact that Hunter never described himself as the subject of this experiment or as a sufferer from venereal disease (this in contrast to the vividly personal accounts he left of his other ailments), and points out that Hunter subscribed to the



common eighteenth-century medical practice of performing experiments on other human subjects. The Treatise on the Venereal Disease was the first book issued from Hunter's private press, which he established in 1786 at his house on Castle Street in an attempt to prevent the unauthorized publication of cheap and foreign editions of his works' (Norman, 1117).

Provenance: from the collection of the noted medical physician and keen botanist James Forbes Young (1796-1860).

Crissey & Parrish, pp. 81-83; Garrison-Morton 2377 (first edition); Qvist, John Hunter, pp. 42-53; Robb-Smith, "John Hunter's private press", Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 25 (1970), pp. 262-269. Norman 1117.

A copy of the third edition is available and also included in the collection (individual price £350).

26. **SWEDIAUR, Franz Xaver.** PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON VENEREAL COMPLAINTS. The third edition, corrected and enlarged. To which are added, An account of a new venereal disease which has lately appeared in Canada; and a Pharmacopoeia Syphilitica. Edinburgh: Printed for C. Elliot, T. Kay, and Co. opposite Somerset-Place, No 332, Strand, London; and C. Elliot, Edinburgh. 1788.

8vo, pp. viii, 263, [1] blank, [265] - 315, [1], [4] publisher's advertisements; small hole caused by ink burn on p. 7 touching a couple of letters, lightly browned throughout principally marginal, small stain affecting upper outer margins and fore-edge from half-title to p. 190; contemporary full calf, spine ruled in gilt (though faded), red morocco label on spine lettered in gilt, with small paper label at tail, head of spine nicked, upper joint just starting, extremities and surfaces a little bumped, rubbed and lightly worn; with the bookplate of Joseph Thackeray on front paste-down (the J amended to W in mss, presumably his brother William), ex-libris from the Medical Library of Bedford General Hospital with their stamp on title, and final verso, and withdrawn stamp on front free endpaper. **£250**

Third, enlarged edition, of this important treatise by a critic of Hunter. 'In the preface Swediaur remarks that he has "added several new observations leading to the improvement of the history, nature, and cure" of venereal complaints. He also has included a Pharmacopoeia syphilitica as well as John Hunter's undated A short review of a late treatise on the venereal disease' (Heirs 1076).

'Of Swedish extraction, Swediaur (1748-1824) was born in Austria and studied medicine in Vienna. Interested in venereal diseases, he practiced successfully in London for a number of years before moving to Paris to continue his work. It was while practicing in London that he wrote the first edition of 'Practical observations on venereal complaints' in 1784. After relocating to Paris, he wrote the definitive and extremely popular *Traité complet sur les symptomes, les effets, la nature et le traitement des maladies syphilitiques*' (Heirs 1075).

Provenance: Joseph Thackeray M.D. (1784 - 1832) was the son of a Cambridge surgeon. From Eton he entered King's College, Cambridge in 1803 and was elected to a Fellowship in 1807. He took up medicine and studied for two years at Edinburgh, for one at Glasgow and for two in London, taking his M.B. at Cambridge in 1812 and proceeding M.D. in 1817. According to his biographer: 'It is illustrative of the present state of the profession of physic, that although Dr Joseph Thackeray was eligible to the highest honours of the London College of Physicians, even under its own arbitrary bye-laws, he never connected himself with that learned body by becoming either a fellow or a licentiate'. In 1812 Thackeray settled in Northampton but there was as yet no hospital there and he found that private practice alone offered him too little experience. He therefore moved to Bedford in 1814 at the suggestion of Dr. G. D. Yeats, physician to the Bedford Infirmary, who had resigned with the intention of practising in London. Thackeray was elected physician to the infirmary the same year, and he played an important role in the development of the Bedford General Hospital. He died on 5 July, 1832, one of the first victims of the cholera epidemic, and was granted a public funeral. Joseph's uncle, William Makepeace Thackeray (1749-1813) was grandfather of the novelist (1811-1863). (See *The Thackerays and Medicine* by Arthur Rook.)

Heirs 1076 (this edition).

A copy of the fourth expanded French edition is available and included in the collection (individual price £200).

27. **BELL, Benjamin.** A TREATISE ON GONORRHOEA VIRULENTA AND LUES VENEREA. Volume I [-Volume II]. Philadelphia: Printed for Robert Campbell, bookseller, South Second Street. 1795.



Two parts in one volume, 8vo; pp. xii, [17] - 220; 250, xiv index, [i] blank, [xiii] - xv contents, [i] blank; somewhat browned and foxed throughout due to paper quality, with some sporadic marginal staining, and one or two gatherings a little more browned, p. 45 of volume 1 creased at gutter, stain at gutter of p. 135; small indecipherable manuscript note at head of front free endpaper; contemporary sheep, spine ruled in gilt with red morocco label, tail of spine with 2cm loss, lower joint cracked at head, upper cover scuffed, extremities rubbed and lightly worn. £385

First American edition. 'Although chiefly regarded as a surgeon, Bell's interests extended to clinical medicine and pathology as well. In this treatise on gonorrhoea which was first published in Edinburgh in 1793, he delineates the clinical distinction between gonorrhoea and syphilis, although it remained for Ricord to prove their separate identity' (Heirs 1082, this edition).

Bell (1749-1806) studied medicine at Edinburgh under the celebrated physician Munro, and was subsequently appointed surgeon to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, a position he was to hold for 29 years. Regarded as one of the first truly scientific surgeons, Bell made numerous contributions to medicine such as improving amputation techniques, distinguishing gonorrhoea from syphilis, and was one of the first surgeons to emphasize the importance of preventing or diminishing pain during surgery.

Austin 177; Cushing B253; Garrison-Morton 2378 (1st Edinburgh edition, 1793); Waller 845.

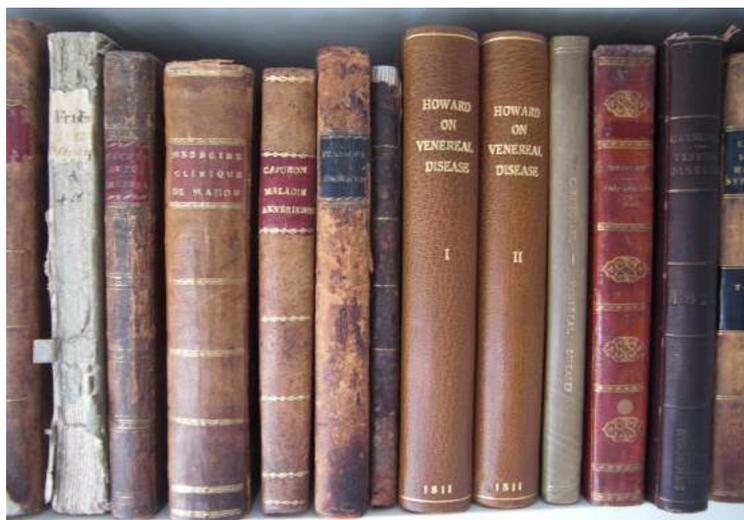
28. **FRITZE, Johann Friedrich.** COMPENDIO SOPRA LE MALATTIE VENEREE Tradotto dal tedesco con alcune annotazioni per G. B. Monteggia. In Pavia, per gli Eredi di Pietro Galeazzi. 1795.

8vo, pp. xvi, 223; some occasional light foxing and spotting, small stain affecting the lower outer margins sporadically throughout; uncut in the original blue paper wrappers, remains of paper label lettered in mss at head of spine, with evidence of further label at tail, spine cracked and worn with loss, covers a little spotted, extremities somewhat dog-eared. £185

Third Italian edition of a work first published in German in 1790 as *Handbuch über die venerischen Krankheiten*, and a testament to the wide dissemination of venereal literature across Europe at the time. The author, Johann Fritze (1735-1807), professor of practical medicine at the Royal College of Surgery of Berlin, provides details of his own curative treatment based on many years of solid practical experience and 16 pages of "recipes" for medications to be injected, taken internally or applied externally. The work concludes with a discussion of Samuel Hahnemann's 'mercurio solubile' or soluble mercury preparation, a less corrosive preparation for use in the treatment of venereal disease and first outlined by Hahnemann in his work of 1788.

The present translation, with additional annotations, was done by Giovanni Battista Monteggia (1762-1815).

Blake p. 161; Hirsch II, 629; Proksch I, 45; Wellcome II, p. 72.





29. **BUCHAN, William.** OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE VENEREAL DISEASE. Intended to guard the ignorant and unwary against the baneful effects of that insidious malady. With an appendix, containing a list of the most approved medicine now used in the cure of this disorder, also their doses, manner of applications, &c. London: Printed for the author, and sold by T. Chapman, Fleet Street, and Mudie and Sons, Edinburgh. 1796.

8vo, pp. [viii] including initial blank, xxxii, 248, [2] blank; light marginal browning and occasional light soiling and spotting, but otherwise clean and crisp; contemporary full speckled calf, spine ruled in gilt with red morocco label, spine a little cracked, joints, surfaces and extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, covers a little stained. £250

First edition of this late 18th century treatise by the renowned Scottish physician William Buchan (1729-1805), the author of several popular works on the preservation of health, and best known for his work of 1769 *Domestic Medicine; or the Family Physician*, the first work of its kind in Great Britain and which sold at least eighty thousand copies during the author's lifetime, and became the most widely used medical work in England.

Embracing a democratic late Enlightenment populism, Buchan hoped to render 'medicine more extensively beneficial to mankind' (p. i), by educating his readers (highlighting in particular unwary young men) 'how far it is in their own power, by due care and attention, to prevent its destructive influence'. 'While men are kept in the dark, and told that they are not to use their own understanding, in matters that concern their health, they will be the dupes of designing knaves; and a disease, the most tractable in its nature, and almost the only one for which we possess a specific remedy, will be suffered to commit its ravages on the human race' (p. 3). The specific remedy he refers to is mercury, although he is an advocate of its judicious use, both externally and internally, and indeed suggests that venereal disease cannot be cured without its use, though he warns that 'it never ought to be given in such quantities as to excite a violent salivation' (p. 231). However, very much in keeping with his general tenets of healthy living, Buchan opens his 'Summary View of the most important doctrines contained in the preceding pages' with the advice that 'few things would have a more direct tendency to render the venereal disease less frequent than a strictly moral education' (p. 229).

ESTC T26768.

30. **MAHON, Paul-Augustin-Olivier and Louis LAMAUVE.** [OEUVRES POSTHUMES DU DOCTEUR MAHON.] HISTOIRE DE LA MÉDECINE CLINIQUE depuis son origine jusqu'à nos jours, et Recherches Importantes sur l'existence, la nature et la communication des maladies syphilitiques dans les femmes enceintes, dans les enfans nouveaux-nés et dans les nourrices ... et manière de traiter les maladies syphilitiques dans les femmes enceintes, dans les enfans nouveaux-nés et dans les nourrices par Louis Lamauve ... A Paris, Chez Buisson ... Gabon ... Maquignon ... Lenormand ... et A Rouen, Maison-Robert ... Ier, Ventose An XX (21 Février An 1804).

Two works in one volume continuously paginated, 8vo; pp. [xii], 341, [i] note de l'Éditeur, [iv] half-title and title-page 'Recherches Importantes', [347] - 514; pp. 424-449 printed in double columns; some gatherings printed on light blue paper stock; aside from some occasional light foxing and soiling, generally clean and crisp; contemporary sprinkled quarter calf over pink marbled boards with vellum corners, spine ruled in gilt with red morocco label, head of spine nicked with slight loss, some minor nicking and wear to joints, covers a little scratched and scuffed. £285

First edition, posthumously published, and an attractive copy. Paul-Augustin-Olivier Mahon (1752-1801) was professor of legal medicine at the Ecole de Médecine de Paris, and not long before his untimely death at the age of 48 had been appointed to the recently created Chair of the History of Medicine. A number of his works were published posthumously, notably his three volume *Médecine Légale, et Police Médicale* (1802), together with the present volume which contains both his history of clinical medicine, followed by his noted work on syphilis in pregnant women, newborn babies, and youngsters. As the editor's note reveals, Lamauve's contributions were designed to complete Mahon's unfinished manuscript. The theories and work of John Hunter comes under discussion.

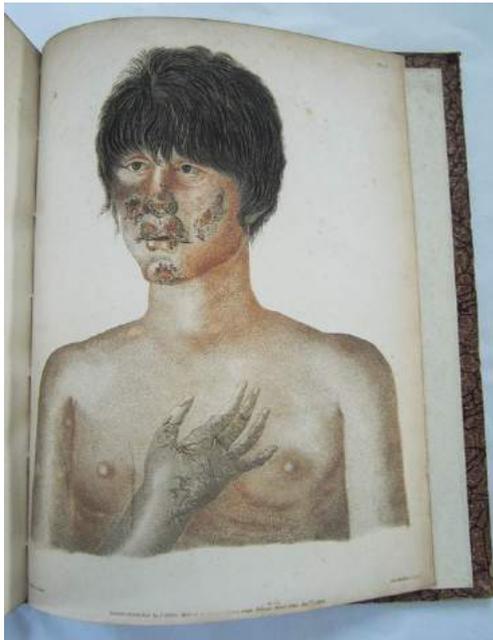
Wellcome IV, p. 29.



First detailed colour illustrations of skin diseases in England

31. **ADAMS, Joseph.** OBSERVATIONS ON MORBID POISONS, CHRONIC AND ACUTE. The first comprehending Syphilis, Yaws, Sivvens, Elephantiasis, and the Anomala confounded with them. The Second the acute contagions, particularly the Variolous & Vaccine. Second Edition, illustrated with coloured engravings, and further commentaries on the doctrines of Mr. Hunter. London: Printed for J. Callow, Crown Court, Princes Street, Soho ... 1807.

4to, pp. viii, xxxix, [i] blank, 405, [i] explanation of plates; with four hand coloured stipple engraved plates; title-page and preliminary leaves somewhat foxed, with further occasional dust-soiling and foxing, more prominent in later gatherings, head of p. 223 with small loss; bound in 19th century roan-backed marbled boards, with later endpapers, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled in gilt with morocco label, head and tail of spine and joints somewhat rubbed, with some further scuffing, boards a little scratched, extremities lightly rubbed and worn. £450



Second and best edition (first 1795) of Adam's most important work, which contains the first detailed colour illustrations of skin diseases published in England, as well as the first scientific mention of cowpox.

In this greatly enlarged edition, written almost a decade after the first, un-illustrated octavo edition of 1795, Adams includes additional chapters on leprosy, scabies, elephantiasis, and infectious and epidemic diseases. The four remarkable hand-coloured plates, which illustrate cases of leprosy and scabies, represent the first detailed colour illustrations of skin diseases published in England, predating Willan's atlas which was published the following year.

Adams spent the intervening years between editions practising medicine on the island of Madeira, and many of his experiences during that time are included in this expanded edition. As Adams remarks in his dedication to John Collier 'That absence has afforded me opportunities of seeing Diseases peculiar to, or modified by, warmer climates; and my return to England introduced me to the charge of a Hospital,

for the reception of the most formidable Contagion with which we are acquainted'.

Adams, friend and biographer of John Hunter, was a strong supporter of vaccination and wrote widely on a variety of medical subjects.

Proksch I, 259; Wellcome II p. 14.

32. **CAPURON, Joseph.** APHRODISIOGRAPHIE, ou tableau de la maladie vénérienne, dans lequel on expose ses causes et ses symptômes avec les méthodes les plus faciles et les plus sûres de la traiter, sans compromettre la santé des individus. A Paris, Chez L'Auteur, rue Saint-André-des-Arcs, no. 58. Et chez Croullebois, Libraire, rue des Mathurins, no. 17. 1807.

8vo, pp. [iv], xii, 359, [1] blank; pp. 326-327 transposed with 322-323; half-title foxed, with some staining at lower gutter in gathering 1, and upper corner quite prominently stained from pp. 239 through to the end, with small paper tear at upper margin of p. 344, and two larger tears at head of p. 353, and final leaf stained; in later 20th century calf over marbled boards, with differing marbled endpapers, red morocco label lettered in gilt on spine, extremities a little bumped and rubbed. £285

Uncommon first edition of this post revolutionary treatise, by the noted obstetrician and physician Joseph Capuron (1767-1850). Capuron received his medical doctorate in Paris in 1802, at a time when Napoleonic France was embarking upon a vast programme of social and educational reform. Several medical works at the time addressed the need for a social rehabilitation in France, and how best to achieve this, discussing the problem in relation to fertility, procreation and sexual hygiene, and demonstrating the importance of medical science in the physical and moral regeneration of French society. The need to instil domestic



virtues amongst the citizenry, and to provide male heirs and conscripts, was considered to be of vital importance, to restore paternal authority in domestic family life and ultimately help to preserve and restore social cohesion. The ravaging effects caused by venereal diseases across society must no doubt have been foremost in the minds of many, and presumably inspired Capuron to pen his own contribution to the corpus of literature on the causes, symptoms, and 'easy and sure methods of treatment without compromising the health of the individual'. His work includes case histories as well as citing the work of other venereologists.

Of interest, Capuron includes between pp. 309-338 a 'Pharmacopée Siphilitique, ou tableau des médicamens les plus usités dans le traitement de la vérole ou siphilis, disposé selon l'ordre chimique'.

OCLC: 14827975.

By a pupil of John Hunter

33. **PEARSON, John.** OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS ARTICLES OF THE MATERIA MEDICA, In the cure of Lues Venerea: Illustrated with cases. The second edition, with additions. London: Printed for J. Callow, Crown Court, Princes Street, Soho, by J. and W. Smith, King Street, Seven Dials. 1807.

8vo, pp. [iv], lix, [iii], 239, [1] advertisement; light marginal browning, foxing and soiling throughout; with the Aberdeen Medical Chirurgical Society, noted in ink on title-page and front free endpaper, and with their library stamp at head of dedication leaf and final verso; contemporary tree calf, spine ruled in gilt with black morocco label, head and tail of spine chipped and worn, spine rubbed and darkened, upper joint cracked, fragile and just holding, covers and extremities bumped and worn.

£385

Second edition (first 1800) of this detailed treatise examining the *materia medica* used in relation to the treatment of venereal disease. In his Introduction Pearson states that his aim was to estimate 'the qualities of the mineral and vegetable productions which have been recommended for the cure of that complaint; to ascertain whether any other substance than Mercury be a true and certain antidote; and to what ends and purposes any of the numerous medicines recommended may be employed, either in conjunction with Mercury, or after the completion of the mercurial course'. (p. i-ii).

Based upon his own observations and experiences at the Lock Hospital and working in his own large private practice, together with the views and theories of other sources, Pearson devotes chapters to an analysis of guaiacum, china root, sarsaparilla, mezereon, chinona, opium, ammonia, muriata, preparations and fumigations of mercury, as well as various acids including vitriol and nitric acid. His discussion of the use of opium is of particular note, particularly in combination with the different preparations of mercury, the opium doing much to alleviate the unpleasant symptoms of diarrhoea and vomiting often associated with mercury treatments, and thus improving the constitution of the patient and better enabling them to tolerate the quantities required to effect a cure.

Some forty years later, Sir Benjamin Brodie, in his 1846 *Lectures Illustrative of various subjects in pathology and surger*' noted his belief that 'the mercurial treatment of syphilis, as employed by the late Mr. Pearson, during the greatest part of his life, was not as nearly perfect as possible'. At any rate it was much more successful than the less careful treatment of modern practitioners ... When I was young in my profession I had frequent opportunities of meeting him in private practice, and of learning how profound a knowledge of the subject he possessed' (p. 243-4). Brodie goes on to recommend the present work.

John Pearson 1758-1826, initially studied under the surgeon William Hey at Leeds General Infirmary, before moving to London in 1780 and entering as a student at St. George's Hospital, working under John Hunter (1728-1793). In the following year he became house surgeon to the Lock Hospital where he remained until 1818. 'He was also made surgeon, about this time, to the public dispensary, then newly founded, in Carey Street, an office which he resigned in 1809. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 24 March 1803, and he afterwards became a fellow of the Linnean Society. In 1820 he was made an honorary member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, and he also became a member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh' (DNB).

Wellcome IV, p. 323; Blake p. 341; ESTC T63479 for the first edition.



Aimed at the lay reader

34. **CATON, Thomas Mott.** A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE VENEREAL DISEASE; Including observations on strictures, affections or the prostate gland, tabes dorsalis, with some strictures on onanism, and the unhappy diseases of youth: in which a mild and successful mode of treatment is pointed out. Fifth edition, enlarged. London: Printed for Samuel Highley, no. 24, Fleet-Street, and Sherwood, Neeley, and Jones, Paternoster-Row. 1811.

8vo, pp. [iv], 131, [1] publisher's advertisement; light marginal foxing and browning throughout, a few outer margins a little creased; contemporary mottled calf backed marbled boards, spine worn and cracked, with loss at head and tail starting, covers scuffed and scratched, extremities bumped, corners worn. £385

Fifth edition of this popular work, by the surgeon and apothecary Thomas Mott Caton, seemingly first published separately in 1807, having previously been 'a supplement to Dr. Richard Reece's Domestic medical guide'. Very much aimed at the lay reader, Caton has 'systematically arranged every essential disease immediately or remotely connected with sexual intercourse, divested of technical terms, and under a mode of arrangement best adapted to general convenience; affording to all classes of readers, a ready and practical information' (preface).

OCLC and COPAC list both the fourth, and seventh edition, as being published in 1811. All editions, however, appear to be scarce. Caton is described on the title-page as 'Late of the United Hospitals of St. Thomas's and Guy's, principal Proprietor and editor of the two first volumes of the London Medical and Surgical Spectator'. Whilst we have been unable to access any further biographical information about Caton, a number of contemporary advertisements publicise his various printed works. His address is given as 'No. 10. Stanhope-street, Newcastle-Street, Strand', and from where his publications 'may be had'. He also wrote on asthma, on nervous hypochondriac and hysterical diseases, and on the debilities of the generative organs, and on vaccination, and was seemingly an opponent of Jenner.

OCLC locates a copy of the first edition at Edinburgh and Northwestern, a 1809 third edition at Illinois, Cambridge and the Wellcome, with Harvard and the National Library Of Medicine, having the 1811 4th edition; a biographical essay 'Thomas Mott Caton: life and times of a 19th century London apothecary' was published in the Nov 1 issue 2008 of the Pharmaceutical Journal.

35. **HOWARD, John.** PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATURAL HISTORY AND CURE OF THE VENEREAL DISEASE In Two volumes. Vol I. [-Vol II.] Second edition. London, Printed for J. Callow, Medical Booksellers, Crown-Court, Princes-Street, Soho. 1811.

Two volumes, 8vo; pp. xxxvii, [i] errata, 396, with two folding engraved plates; [ii] title-page, 434; with small paper flaw at head of p. 57 in Vol II; lightly browned and spotted throughout, p. 1 of Vol I a little browned due to offsetting from loosely inserted call slip; *ex-libris* from the Birmingham Medical Institute with faint library stamp on title-pages and on both plates, with presentation label to the Institute on front free endpapers from 'Mr Pemberton'; in modern tan morocco backed brown cloth, spines lettered in gilt. £385

Second edition, variant issue, of this relatively uncommon contribution, the work of the Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, John Howard (not to be confused with the philanthropist John Howard (1726-1790)).

The work was originally published in three volumes between 1787-1794, with the second edition first appearing in two volumes in 1806, and published by C and R Baldwin. The work was favourably reviewed by the *Monthly Review* on its first appearance in 1787: 'Mr. Howard has here given the public a very useful publication. The history of the disease is well delineated; the symptoms are recorded with precision, according to the time and order in which they appear, and those which are characteristic are properly distinguished from such as are either vague or accidental; so that the diagnostics of the disease, in its several stages, are clearly marked'. Howard considers in detail the different modes of treatment using mercury. 'We do not remember to have any where met with such judicious remarks on the subject as are to be found in this part of the work; and consequently we do not hesitate in pronouncing it the most rational treatise on the lues venerea ... that hath appeared since the time of Astruc' (*Monthly Review*, Vol 77, p. 318).

The work is dedicated to Percival Pott. Howard had previously published a short treatise on the medical properties of mercury in 1782. The plates are 'taken from the Osteographia of the late Mr. Cheselden, to



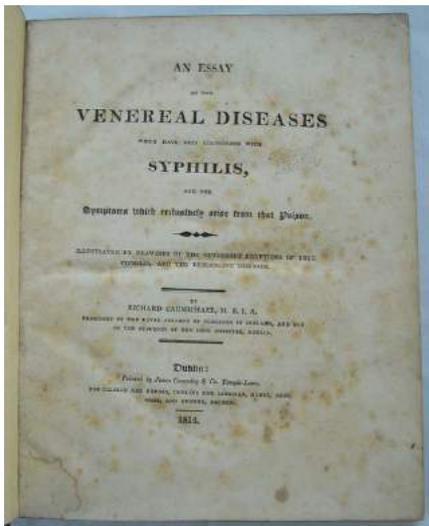
shew the appearance of a caries from a venereal cause' (p. 172, Vol I).

OCLC records only two locations for this variant issue at the College of Physicians and Missouri.

36. **CARMICHAEL, Richard.** AN ESSAY ON THE VENEREAL DISEASES which have been confounded with Syphilis, and the symptoms which exclusively arise from that poison. Illustrated by drawings of the cutaneous eruptions of true syphilis, and the resembling diseases. Dublin: Printed by James Cumming & Co. Temple-Lane, for Gilbert and Hodges, Dublin; and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Browne, London. 1814.

4to, pp. x, 237, [1] blank; pp. 208-9 erroneously printed as 108-9; with four hand-coloured lithographs; title-page, preliminary leaves, and final gathering somewhat foxed and browned, with faint dampstain at tail of title-page and advertisements, p. 39/40 rather creased; with a handful of contemporary pencil annotations; ex-libris from the Birmingham Medical Institute with their faint library stamp on title-page, and on each of the plates; rebound in maroon library cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, head and tail of spine a little bumped and worn, covers a little scratched.

£1,200



First edition, and seemingly uncommon on the market, of this important contribution to the canon of venereology, by the renowned Irish surgeon and educationalist Richard Carmichael (1779-1849), and of note for the four hand-coloured lithographs showing the severe skin disorders caused by syphilis. 'Carmichael was one of the most active physicians in Ireland, holding a number of posts at various hospitals and medical schools, including the Richmond Hospital of Medicine, which he helped to found. A strong advocate of professional education for physicians, Carmichael sought rigorous standards for physicians and the separation of pharmacy from medicine and surgery. The present work is one of several which Carmichael wrote on venereal diseases. He made several improvements in treatment, most notably in the administration of mercury' (Heirs 1348, for the 1825 American edition).

'In 1814, Carmichael, perceiving that general disease did not always follow contagious ulcers, subdivided venereal affections into four chief classes, each of which had a distinct excitant poison, a peculiar primary manifestation, and a separate series of constitutional affections. Further, while attributing the different series of symptoms to particular kinds of venereal ulcers, he decided that many were not syphilitic, because their primitive ulcers were not the Hunterian chancre. His doctrines ... were completely refuted by Bassereau's careful observations published in 1852' (Hill, *Syphilis and local contagious disorders*, p. 14, 1868).



'After apprenticeship to Robert Moore Peile, and study at the Schools of Surgery, Dublin, Carmichael passed the requisite examination and in 1795 was appointed assistant surgeon (and ensign) to the Wexford militia, a position he held until 1802, when the army establishment was reduced after the peace of Amiens. Carmichael had become a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in 1800, and in 1803 he commenced practice in Cumberland Street, Dublin. In the same year he was appointed to St George's Hospital and Dispensary, and in 1810 he became surgeon to the Lock Hospital, where he studied venereal diseases. In 1816 he was appointed to the Richmond Hospital, and in the following year (on 14 December 1817) he undertook a parotidectomy, a challenging operation which he performed



successfully. Carmichael had already served as president of the College of Surgeons in Ireland in 1813, at the early age of thirty-four, and he held the position again in 1826 and 1846. He was one of the founders of the Richmond Hospital school of medicine, later called the Carmichael school ... He was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Medicine in 1835, the first Irishman to be so honoured. He said his reputation would, like an Isle of Man penny, rest upon three legs—syphilis, scrofula, and cancer—but he is remembered for his passion for medical reform, and his generosity to the Medical Benevolent Fund' (ONDB). A second edition was published in 1825, with additions.

Wellcome II, p. 302; OCLC locates copies at UC Davis, Indiana, Tufts, Glasgow, the RCSEng, the British Library, Oxford, and the Royal Danish Library.

'He is a foolish physician, who, instead of curing his patient's disease, doth cast him in another sickness'

37. **CARMICHAEL, Richard.** OBSERVATIONS ON THE SYMPTOMS AND SPECIFIC DISTINCTIONS OF VENEREAL DISEASES; Interspersed with hints for the more effectual prosecution of the present inquiry. Into the uses and abuses of mercury in their treatment. London. Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Browne. 1818.

8vo, pp. x, 221, [i]; with one hand-coloured stipple engraving as frontispiece; title-page a little soiled and stained with small crayon mss cross in upper gutter, with further light foxing and browning throughout; ex-libris from the Long Island Historical Society with their library stamp on title-page; in later marbled boards, rebaked and recornered with new endpapers, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, extremities lightly rubbed. £550

First edition, and Carmichael's second important contribution to the subject, of note for being amongst the first works to successfully promulgate an anti-mercurial mode of treatment, revealed through a large number of case histories. Of Carmichael's contribution to the subject, the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science* in 1846 noted: 'There is no one subject in our profession on which the opinions of medical men have been so much divided as the treatment of syphilis; some maintaining that mercury is a specific for this disease in all its forms, others as positively asserting the contrary opinion. Several years back, the free and indiscriminate use of mercury was carried to a most alarming and destructive extent in this country. Salivation after salivation was prescribed for every form of this affection, whether mild or aggravated, and the most disastrous consequences were the result; nor was it until after the appearance of Mr. Carmichael's work on venereal disease, that the minds of men began ... to be alive to the evils which necessarily followed ... there cannot be a doubt, that to Mr. Carmichael the credit is most unquestionably due, of having been the first to promulgate a mode of treatment, calculated to do away with the horrors inseparably connected with the former state of things: and he has lived to see this treatment prevailing everywhere' (vol II, p. 442, 1846.)

The present work is dedicated to Sir James M'Gregor, Director-General of Military Hospitals. 'This mark of attention I conceived due to Sir James, in consequence of that exemplary and excellent officer having recommended my system of treating venereal diseases, to the consideration of the surgeons of the British army' (ibid).

'Carmichael was one of the most active physicians in Ireland, holding a number of posts at various hospitals and medical schools, including the Richmond Hospital of Medicine, which he helped to found. A strong advocate of professional education for physicians, Carmichael sought rigorous standards for physicians and the separation of pharmacy from medicine and surgery. The present work is one of several which Carmichael wrote on venereal diseases. He made several improvements in treatment, most notably in the administration of mercury' (Heirs 1348, for the 1825 American edition).

Wellcome II, p. 302; OCLC locates copies at UC Davis, Indiana, Tufts, Glasgow, the Royal College of Surgeons, England, the British Library, Oxford, and the Royal Danish Library.

38. **NIEL, Jules Gabriel and Jean André CHRESTIEN.** RECHERCHES ET OBSERVATIONS sur les effets des préparations d'Or du Docteur Chrestien dans le traitement de plusieurs maladies, et notamment dans celui des maladies syphaliques, par J-G Niel...; Publiées par J-A Chrestien...A Paris, Chez Gabon, Libraire, rue de l'École de Médecine. 1821.



8vo, pp. [vi], iii, [iii], [i] blank, xxx, 391, [1] blank, [1] errata, [1] blank; lightly foxed throughout, lower outer corner of p. 297 stained, otherwise generally clean and crisp, with a number of neat correction in brown ink in a contemporary hand, and a loosely inserted leaf of manuscript notes; old ownership stamp on title-page, and accession label(?) tipped onto half-title; in contemporary red roan-backed marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, head of spine, joints and extremities lightly rubbed, spine a little sunned, upper front corner cracked and repaired but a good copy. **£285**

First edition of this account of the use of gold in the treatment of syphilis. Gold had been recognised as a treatment for the disease since the start of the nineteenth century, thanks to the efforts of the Montpellier physician Jean André Chrestien (1758-1840), whose researches form the basis for discussion of the present work. Chrestien had noticed that gold had less severe side effects than mercury, which was at the time the standard treatment, and also observed that treatment with gold on occasion resulted in increased vitality. Niel describes his colleagues researches and experiments with gold trichloride, describing the attendant effects, both physical and emotional, of various doses.

Chrestien was a distinguished physician, and was a member of the Royal Academy of Paris and the Royal Madrid Academy of Medicine.

Wellcome IV, p. 237; OCLC: 12049022 and 14841013.



39. **CARMICHAEL, Richard.** AN ESSAY ON VENEREAL DISEASES and the uses and abuses of mercury in their treatment. Illustrated by drawings of the different forms of venereal eruptions. Second Edition. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green. Paternoster-Row. 1825.

8vo, pp. xvi, 371, [1] blank, [373] - 376 explanation of plates; with five hand-coloured stipple engraved plates, three of which are folding; title-page a little browned, with light marginal browning throughout, and some occasional soiling, upper corner stained between pp. 129-195, small nick to outer margins of p. 59; ex-libris from the Birmingham Medical Institute with their faint library stamp on title-page, and on each of the plates; in later maroon library cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt noting title, date and Birmingham Medical Institute, head of spine nicked and worn, joints rubbed, covers darkened. **£550**

Second expanded edition (first 1814) of this noted work by the renowned Irish surgeon and educationalist Richard Carmichael (1779-1849). 'It is now ten years since the first edition of this work was submitted to



the public. The novelty of the views, as well as the numerous host of facts adduced, perplexed the profession at the time not a little ... the opinion of the profession, and of the public, has been since that period materially altered, and in place of the belief that no venereal complaint can be cured without mercury, it is now very generally acknowledged that every form of venereal disease may be successful treated without that remedy. This fact ... has been demonstrated chiefly by the testimony of those enlightened surgeons of the army who, adopting my practice, prosecuted with great effect an enquiry for which their situation peculiarly adapted them' (advertisement).

Wellcome II, p. 302.

40. **LAGNEAU, Louis Vivant.** TRAITÉ PRATIQUE DES MALADIES SYPHILITIQUES, contenant les diverse méthodes de traitement qui leur sont applicables, et les modifications qu'on doit leur faire subir suivant l'âge, le sexe, le tempérament du sujet, les climats, les saisons, et les maladies concomitantes. ... Sixieme edition, corrigeé et considerablement augmente. Tome Premier [-Tome Second]. A Paris, Chez Gabon, Libraire ... A Montpellier, Chez le même Libraire ... et chez l'Auteur, à Paris, rue du Helder, no. 12. 1828.

Two volumes, 8vo; pp. xxviii, 539, [1] blank; [iv], 522; aside from some occasional light dust-soiling and foxing, generally clean and crisp; ex-libris from the 'Steevens Hospital Med & Surgical Library 1813' with their red library stamp on both half-titles and at head of p. 1, and tail of p. 35 & 135 in Vol II; in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spines ruled in gilt each with two black morocco lettering labels, both tails nicked and torn with small loss, spine scratched and rubbed, covers lightly scuffed, extremities a little bumped. **£200**

Final and most complete edition of this popular work by the noted military surgeon Louis Vivant Lagneau (1781-1867). Born in Chalon-sur-Saone in 1781, Lagneau graduated in 1803 and entered military service in 1804, progressing through the ranks to become a Surgeon-Major in 1809. He remained in service until 1815, during which time he took part in campaigns in Italy, Poland, Spain and Russia. He received the Legion d'Honneur in 1808 and the Croix de la Reunion in 1813. He was a contemporary of both Larrey and Percy, though perhaps less well known. Lagneau set up a private practice on his return to civilian life, and became surgeon-major in one of the legions of the Paris National Guard. He subsequently became a member of the Royal Academy of Medicine.

He is best remembered for the present work, first published in 1803, *Exposé des symptômes de la maladie vénérienne*, although this final sixth edition is considered the most complete. Originally his inaugural dissertation, over the years he continually revised and expanded the work. It contains a methodical exposition of the disease, and of the various therapeutic methods of treatment. It proved very popular and went through editions in 1812, 1815, 1818, before this final sixth edition. His other work was a chronicle of his life as a military surgeon, *Journal d'un chirurgien de la Grande Armée*, 1813.

Provenance: Dr Steevens' Hospital (also called Dr Steevens's Hospital) in Dublin was one of Ireland's most distinguished eighteenth-century medical establishments. It was founded under the terms of the will of Dr Richard Steevens (1653-1710), an eminent physician in Dublin, and designed by Thomas Burgh. It counted a number of prominent physicians amongst its' staff, including Abraham Colles (1773-1843).

41. **BRODIE, Sir Benjamin Collins.** LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS. Second edition, with alterations and additions. London: Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, & Longman, Paternoster-Row. 1835.

8vo, pp. viii, 329, [1] imprint; the whole work somewhat browned and soiled, with several stains, most notably affecting outer margin of p. 49, a small brown stain affecting pp. 14-23, and with dampstain affecting the fore edge of pp. 99-116, 135-144, 167-177, 197-206, and 233-275 (the most prominent), and a small tear to outer margin of p. 135; with a number of pencil markings throughout; uncut, in later brown cloth backed plain boards, spine lettered in gilt, covers a little soiled, corners worn; with the pencil signature of 'Walter Cooper, St. Barts' on title-page and the book-plate of the General Medical Council on front paste-down. **£185**

Second expanded edition of this highly acclaimed work, first published in 1832. 'It is emphatically a practical book, resting on the firm foundation of pathology, and supported in all its reasonings and



conclusions by the author's immense experience and unfailing accuracy of observation' (Holmes, Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, 1898, p. 152). The work was published in America in 1843.

A pupil of Everard Home, Brodie lectured at the Great Windmill Street School for eight years before his appointment as surgeon at St. George's Hospital. His pioneering work in surgical techniques soon propelled him to the peak of his profession where, for over thirty years, he remained one of England's best-known physicians. He made contributions in a variety of areas including experimental physiology, pathological anatomy, surgery, digestion, and articular diseases. He is best remembered for his treatise on the diseases of joints in 1818.

Cushing B689; Wellcome II, p. 243.

"Colles's law – that a child will not infect its mother

42. **COLLES, Abraham.** PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE VENEREAL DISEASE and on the use of mercury. London: Printed for Sherwood, Gilbert, & Piper, Paternoster Row; and Hodges & Smith, & Fannin & Co. Dublin. 1837.

8vo, pp. xvii, [iii] blank, 352; lightly browned and spotted throughout, a few marginal tears due to rough opening, and upper margin of p. 338 with archival tissue repair; ex-libris from the *Medical Library of Bath, and the Birmingham Medical Institute*, with their library stamps on title-page and final verso; in later red library buckram, spine lettered in gilt, covers a little soiled. **£450**

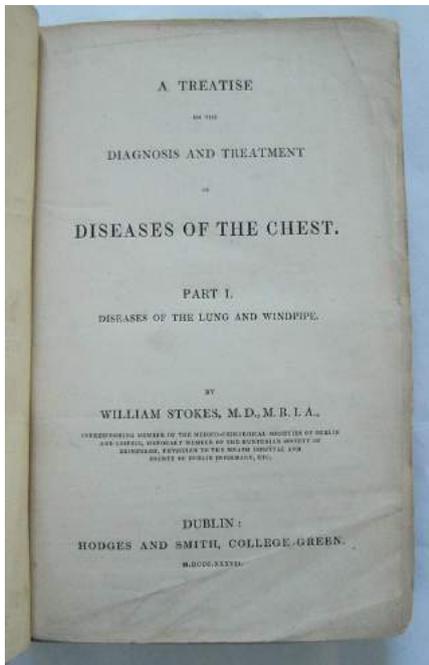
First edition. "Colles's law", that a child with congenital syphilis will not infect its mother, is stated on. p. 304.

Abraham Colles (1773-1843) was professor of anatomy and surgery at Dublin and was Ireland's leading surgeon for over thirty years. His major contributions include his anatomical description of the perineum (Colles' fascia and Colles' space), his work on syphilis, and his observations on fracture of the wrist.

Garrison-Morton 2380 and 5201.

A classic work

43. **STOKES, William.** A TREATISE ON THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST. Part I. Diseases of the Lung and Windpipe [all published]. Dublin: Hodges and Smith, College Green. 1837.



8vo, pp. xx, 557, [1] blank, [2] publisher's advertisement; first few leaves somewhat dust-soiled, title-page a little creased, verso tp and tail of final leaf, light marginal browning and dust-soiling throughout, but otherwise quite clean and crisp; ex-libris from the Bath United Hospital, with their book-plate on front paste-down and two small and discrete library stamps on verso of title-page and at tail of final page; uncut, in the original drab boards, neatly recased and rebacked with new paper spine, and printed paper label, covers a little scuffed and soiled, corners bumped and worn; a good copy. **£750**

First edition. 'Stokes, most prominent of the Irish school of medicine, established his reputation by his book on diseases of the chest. Important among its contents are his discovery of a stage of pneumonia prior to that described by Laënnec as the first, his observations that contraction of the side has sometimes followed the cure of pneumonia and that paralysis of the intercostal muscles and diaphragm may result from pleurisy, and his employment of the stethoscope as an aid to the detection of foreign bodies in the air passages' (Garrison-Morton 2213). 'Stokes established his reputation in the history and development of internal medicine through the publication of this work.



He describes the peculiar type of breathing known as the Cheyne-Stokes respiration, a first stage of pneumonia not known before, and other findings of significance.' (Heirs 1663).

Garrison-Morton 2213; Heirs 1663; Hirsch V, 439/40; Norman 2023; Lilly, p. 187; Waller 9280.

44. **RICORD, PHILIPPE.** TRAITÉ PRATIQUE DES MALADIES VÉNÉRIENNES ou Recherches critiques et expérimentales sur l'inoculation appliquée a l'étude de ces maladies, suivies d'un résumé thérapeutique et d'un formulaire spécial; Paris, Librairie des Sciences Médicales de Just Rouvier et E. Le Bouvier ... 1838.

8vo, pp. iv, 808; aside from some occasional light soiling and spotting, internally good; in contemporary half roan over blue marbled boards, spine ruled, lettered and decorated in gilt, *prominently rubbed and worn, small nick at head of upper joint*, corners lightly worn. **£350**

First edition of this pioneering work. Ricord re-established the specific character of syphilis (after his predecessors John Hunter and J.-F. Hernandez), distinguishing it from gonorrhoea and other venereal diseases. He divided syphilis into primary, secondary and tertiary stages, described vaginal, uterine and urethral chancres, and showed that patients with syphilis were resistant to re-infection (Quetel, History of Syphilis, pp. 109-12).

Born in Baltimore of French parents, Ricord received his medical education in Paris. As surgeon to the Hôpital du Midi, which at that time was devoted solely to treating male venereal afflictions, Ricord gained international fame as a brilliant lecturer and scientist. In this, his major work, Ricord details the results of over 2,500 experiments proving the distinction between syphilis and gonorrhoea, thus overthrowing the teaching of John Hunter who considered the two to be identical. Ricord's descriptions of the three phases of syphilis and the accompanying case histories remain as accurate today as when he wrote them.

Garrison-Morton 2381; Waller 7974; see Crissey & Parish ff. 85 for a more detailed discussion of the work.

45. **CHURCHILL, FLEETWOOD.** OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISEASES INCIDENT TO PREGNANCY AND CHILDBED. Dublin: Martin Keene and Son, 6, College-Green ... 1840.

8vo, pp. [ii] advertisement, ix, [1] blank, 463, [1]imprint; lightly browned throughout with some occasional marginal dust-soiling and staining; ex-libris from the Royal United Hospital, Bath, with their book-label on front paste-down; in the original green blind stamped pebbled grained cloth, spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine nicked and lightly worn, upper joint split at head by about 3cms, upper outer corner worn, with light sunning and surface wear to covers, extremities bumped and lightly worn. **£200**

First edition. 'Churchill (1808-1878) was an Englishman by birth, having been born in Nottingham. Unable to gain an apprenticeship with the physician of his choice, he elected to study medicine at Edinburgh where he received his degree in 1831. Churchill then went to Dublin to study midwifery and decided to remain there in the practice of obstetrics. He was a founder of the Western Lying-in Hospital, lectured on midwifery at the Richmond Hospital School of Medicine, and later was professor of midwifery in the School of Physic' (Heirs 1707). He wrote a number of works, all of which proved popular and enjoyed a wide circulation. In addition to the present work, his was the author of *Outlines of the principal diseases of females* 1838, *On the Theory and Practice of Midwifery*, 1842, and *On the Diseases of infants and children* 1850. A number of his works were also published in America and gained popularity.

46. **[RICORD.] TURCK, LUDWIG.** RICORD'S LEHRE VON DER SYPHILIS. Nach dessen klinischen vorträgen ... Wien, bei Kaulfuss Wwe, Prandel & Comp. 1846.

8vo, pp. [viii], 78, [4]; light dust-soiling throughout; original plum and black cloth backed boards, upper cover lettered in gilt, spine ruled in blind, covers a little soiled, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped. **£125**

First edition. An early work by the noted Austrian neurologist and laryngologist Ludwig Turck (1810-1868). Turck received his medical doctorate at Vienna in 1836, taking up a position at the General Hospital in



1840, and eventually becoming full professor in 1864. The present work was inspired by his visit to Ricord's clinic in Paris, and based upon his clinical lectures.

Turck is best remembered for his pioneering investigations of the central nervous system, and together with the physiologist Johann Nepomuk Czermak was responsible for introducing the laryngoscope into medicine.



47. **GRAVES, Robert J.** CLINICAL LECTURES ON THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. Second edition. Edited by J. Moore Neligan, M.D. M.R.I.A. In Two Volumes. Vol. I [-II]. Dublin: Fannin and Co ... London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: Maclachlan, Stewart and Co. 1848.

Two volumes, 8vo; pp. xx, 586, [2] imprint and blank; xii, 570, [2] publisher's advertisement; small tear in upper margin of Vol I. p. 67, with a few further minor marginal tears in both volumes due to rough opening, with light marginal browning and dust-soiling throughout, otherwise clean and crisp; uncut in modern calf backed marbled boards, with new endpapers, spines lettered in gilt, extremities lightly bumped. **£300**

'Graves first published his *System of clinical medicine* in 1843, and it became an immediate success because it reflected his superior abilities as a teacher, observer, and writer. At the request of his publisher, he agreed to undertake a second edition of the book, and, after considerable revision and enlargement, the present work was published. Graves found himself so busy that he asked J. Moore Neligan (1815-1863), a faculty member at the Dublin School of Medicine, to edit the book. Neligan decided to rearrange the book and present its contents in the form of lectures which he felt more closely conformed to Graves' style of writing. Much new material was added to this edition, especially Graves' observations on the epidemiology of cholera. He was one of the first to clearly show that cholera was contagious and spread along the lines of human contact' (Heirs 1544).

Garrison-Morton 2218 (1st ed., 1843); Waller 3717 (1st ed.); Wellcome II, p. 150.

48. **[RICORD, PHILIPPE.] GERHARD, DR WILHELM.** RICORD'S NEUESTE VORLESUNGEN ÜBER DIE SYPHILIS und die venerischen Schleimflüsse. Berlin, Verlag von August Hirschwald, 1848.

8vo, pp. [iv], 188; lightly browned throughout, otherwise clean and crisp; in the original marbled paper backed boards, green morocco label on spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine and joints rubbed and worn with loss of paper, covers a little scuffed, extremities lightly bumped and worn, a good copy. **£185**



Uncommon first edition, *Recent lectures on syphilis and venereal myxorrhoea (gonorrhoea)*. Some ten years after Ricord's significant work on venereal disease *Traite Pratique des maladies veneriennes* (1838) (in which he established that gonorrhoea and syphilis were two distinct diseases and thus overthrowing the teaching of John Hunter), Gerhard here presents a German translation of a series of lectures given by Ricord in Paris during the previous two years. Gerhard admits to having rewritten the lectures, translating them into German, and having passed them over to Dr F. J. Behrend for approval and comment. Behrend having judged them suitable for the German medical audience, Gerhard now presents them for publication, the lectures containing the latest experiences and views of Ricord 'especially on the general lues and on the venereal mucus flows'.

OCLC locates copies at the New York Academy of Medicine, Harvard, and the National Library Of Medicine, and small number of German locations.

49. **PUTEGNAT, JOSEPH DOMINIQUE ERNEST.** HISTOIRE ET THERAPEUTIQUE DE LA SYPHILIS des nouveau-nés et des enfants à la mamelle. A Paris, Chez J. B. Baillière ... A Londres ... A New-York ... A Madrid ...1854.

8vo, pp. 216; half-title and final verso heavily browned, with further light browning throughout; ex-libris with stamps on front paste-down '*Hopital Cantonal, Clinique Dermatologie, Université de Genève*', front endpaper and title-page, and with later ownership signature; bound in library red cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, with accession number at tail; a good copy. £120

First edition of this detailed treatise on hereditary syphilis, by the noted physician Joseph Dominique Ernest Putegnant (1809-1876). The work was reviewed in the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical review*, Vol 16 (1855), p. 268.

OCLC locates copies at the New York Academy Of Medicine, Chicago, Harvard, Cleveland, the College of Physicians and the National Library Of Medicine.

50. **NELIGAN, John Moore.** ATLAS OF CUTANEOUS DISEASES. Dublin: Fannin and Co., Grafton Street. London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: Maclachlan and Stewart. 1855.

4to, pp. [viii], [32] explanatory leaves interleaved with sixteen chromolithograph plates, each retaining original tissue guard; title-page and verso of half title a little soiled, occasional light foxing throughout, otherwise generally clean and crisp; with ownership signature in calligraphy and mounted on front free endpaper of David Markesy; in contemporary maroon pebble-grained cloth, ruled in blind, upper cover lettered in gilt, with Dublin bookbinders label on front pastedown; a good copy. £550



First edition of this striking chromolithograph atlas of cutaneous diseases, the work of the distinguished Irish physician John Moore Neligan (1815-1863).

Neligan graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1836, returning to Ireland when he began practice. He moved to Dublin in 1840 and was appointed physician to the Jervis Street Hospital. He gave lectures on materia medica from 1841 to 1846, and on medicine from 1846 to 1857, in the Dublin school of Peter Street, becoming a prominent figure in the profession, both as a teacher and practitioner. In 1844 he published *Medicines, their Uses and Mode of Administration*, commenting upon the drugs mentioned in the London, Scottish, and Irish pharmacopœias. A close friend and colleague of Robert James Graves, the famous lecturer on medicine, Neligan edited the second edition of his *Clinical Lectures on the Practice of Medicine* in 1848. Neligan began to focus upon dermatology, and in addition to the present work published *The Diagnosis and Treatment of Eruptive Diseases of the Scalp* (1848) and *A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin*, (1852). His



works were much read and proved popular. He was also an editor at the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medicine*.

51. **BAZIN, PIERRE ANTOINE ERNEST.** LEÇONS THÉORIQUES ET CLINIQUES SUR LES SYPHILIDES considérées en elles-mêmes et dans leurs rapports avec les éruptions dartreuses, scrofuleuses et parasitaires. Rédigées et publiées par M. Louis Fournier, revues et approuvées par le Professeur. Paris, Adrien Delahaye, Libraire-Éditeur ... 1859.

8vo, pp. [vi] publisher's advertisements, x, 224; faint dampstain affecting upper gutter throughout, with further light foxing and soiling, gutters cracked in a couple of places, notably at p. 80-81; uncut and unopened, stitched as issued in the original green printed wrappers, head and tail of spine nicked, spine cracked and partially broken, though holding thanks to light mylar wrappers, covers a little soiled, slight loss to rear lower margin. £200

First edition of this collection of lectures, in which Bazin proposes clear clinical and nosographic boundaries 'in the field of syphilides', developing a complex subdivision between the different types of syphilis. 'French dermatology reached its zenith ... in Ernest Bazin (1807 - 1878) ... Indeed, Gaucher claimed, not without extravagance, that "Bazin had described all or almost all of the existing skin diseases, even those which were invented after his death"' (Pusey, pp. 82-3). A pupil of Cazenave, Bielt and Alibert, Bazin specialised in dermatology early in his career, and was to make notable contributions in the description of scrophula, and on mycotic skin diseases. A second edition was published in 1866, with the addition of four colour plates.

For a detailed study of his work see also Crissey & Parish, Chapter Nine.

52. **RICORD, PHILIPPE AND JEAN ALFRED FOURNIER.** LEÇONS SUR LE CHANCRE professées par le Docteur Ricord, rédigées et publiées par Alfred Fournier. Suivies de notes et pièces justificatives et d'un formulaire spécial. Deuxième édition, revue et augmentée. Paris, Adrien Delahaye, ... 1860.

8vo, pp. viii, 541, [1]; some light marginal browning, but otherwise clean and crisp; from 'Finska Läkaresällskapet Helsingfors' with their library stamp on front paste-down and final verso; in the original green publisher's cloth, ruled in blind, spine lettered in gilt, spine a little sunned, covers lightly scuffed and soiled; a good copy. £200

Second edition (first 1858) co-authored by two of the greatest French venereologists of the nineteenth century, and in which Ricord accepted the existence of chancroid and mixed chancres.

Following the publication in 1838 of Ricord's pioneering *Traite Pratique des maladies veneriennes* in which he established that gonorrhoea and syphilis were two distinct diseases, another "duality" theory was to take prominence - that of the duality of the chancre. Leon Bassereau (1810-1887) through a series of clinical investigations identified two kinds of chancres - soft chancres and hard chancres. This work was confirmed by Joseph Rollet (1824-1894) who in he 1858 demonstrated the existence of a third 'mixed chancre, a primary lesion with morphologic characteristics of its own. 'With the publication of Rollet's results, Ricord himself finally accepted the duality of the virus theory, and characteristically, he prefaced his recantation with a quote from the poet, Barthelemy: "Le home absurde est celui qui ne change jamais"' (Crissey & Parish, p. 90).

'Alfred Fournier was unquestionably the foremost syphilologist in France in the last 30 years of the 19th century, but his life and works are little known in English-speaking countries, probably because so few of his works have been translated into English' (Waugh). 'The relationship with developed between Ricord and his pupil Fournier was to prove one of the most successful and fruitful ever to occur between medical teacher and student' (*ibid*).

See Waugh, Alfred Fournier, 1832-1914, *His Influence on venereology*, in the *British Journal of Venereal Disease* (1974) 50, 232; see Oriel, *Eminent venereologists*, 3. Philippe Ricord, in *Genitourin Medicine*, 1989; 65:388-393.

53. **CULLERIER, AUGUSTE.** DES AFFECTIONS BLENNORRHAGIQUES Leçons cliniques professées a l'Hopital du Midi. Rédigées et publiées par le Docteur Eugène Royet. Reveys et approuvés par le Professeurs. Paris, Adrien Delahaye, Libraire-Éditeur ... 1861.



8vo, pp. [iv], 248; paper repair to outer margin of p. 3; lightly browned throughout; ex-libris with stamps on front paste-down, title-page and p. 41 'Hopital Cantonal, Clinique Dermatologie, Université de Genève'; bound in library brown cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, with accession number at tail; a good copy. £80

First edition. Auguste Cullerier (1805-1874), was chief surgeon at the Lourcine hospital, and an important syphilologist.

Proksch, II, p.793ff.

Sulphur Baths at Aachen – successfully treating venereal diseases

54. **DIEMER, LUDWIG.** ABHANDLUNG ÜBER DIE HEILWIRKUNG der Aachener Schwefelthermen in constitutioneller syphilis und quecksilberkrankheiten. Nach eigenen beobachtungen. Aachen, verlag von J. A. Mayer. 1862.

8vo, [viii], 262, [2] blank; faint dampstain affecting gutter of title-page, with occasional faint marginal dampstaining and browning; ex-libris from 'Finska Läkaresällskapet Helsingfors' with stamp on front paste-down and final verso; in contemporary plum cloth backed marbled boards, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, spine a little sunned, upper cover with small abrasion, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed. £200

Uncommon first edition of this therapeutic work, discussing the healing effects of the renowned sulphur baths at Aachen, and in particular for the treatment of syphilis and mercury related diseases, based upon the author's own extensive observations and experiences. In addition to the successful treatment of syphilis, according to the preface, the Aachen Baths had similarly gained a reputation as a healing source for rheumatism, gout, and other skin diseases. His notes had been so extensive, however, that Diemer had decided to concentrate solely upon syphilis and mercury diseases, it being such a 'great, widespread and serious disease' and which has 'given rise to so many interesting debates'.

OCLC locates copies at Chicago, Harvard, the National Library of Medicine and the British Library.

A major Civil War Era medical textbook

55. **BUMSTEAD, FREEMAN J.** THE PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES: Including the results of recent investigations upon the subject. A new and revised edition. With illustrations. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea. 1866.

8vo, pp. xvi, 640, 32 publisher's catalogue; with numerous steel engravings within the text; lightly browned throughout due to paper quality, with some occasional light soiling and one or two small marginal nicks; ex-libris from the Long Island Historical Society, with their bookplates on front paste down and stamp on title-page; in the original plum fine-grained cloth, ruled in blind, rebacked, spine lettered in gilt, inner hinge a little cracked, covers a little faded and soiled, extremities lightly bumped. £150

New edition (first 1861) of this important medical work of the Civil War era, by one of the foremost American venereological specialists, and the first genitourinary specialist in the US. 'He began his literary career with translations of the Hunter-Ricord treatise on venereal disease and the Cullerier atlas on the same subject. But the high point of his accomplishments as an author was a magisterial treatise, *The Pathology and Treatment of Venereal Disease* (1861), which he completed just as the nation began to be torn apart by the war between the states, and although the master himself expressed surprise that the project was as successful as it was during this period of unparalleled strife, it seems obvious enough that the combination of social upheaval and military operations in fact greatly increased both the need and the market for a work of its type. Widely read throughout the English-speaking world, the treatise was even applauded enthusiastically by J. K. Proksch of Vienna' (Crissey & Parish, p. 295).

56. **GEIGEL, ALOIS.** GESCHICHTE PATHOLOGIE UND THERAPIE DER SYPHILIS. Würzburg. A. Stuber's Buchhandlung. 1867.



8vo, pp. vi, 332; title-page a little soiled, with occasional light foxing, and a few minor marginal nicks; contemporary plum morocco backed marbled boards, spine in compartments, ruled and lettered in gilt, morocco a little scratched, scuffed and lightly rubbed, extremities a little rubbed; a good copy. **£80**

First edition, by Alois Geigel, the Würzburg professor of medicine. 'Professor der Medizin und Vorstand der Poliklinik in Würzburg, ist unter den nennenswerthen Syphilographen der jüngste und vielleicht doch der letzte hartnäckigste Vertheidiger der amerikanischen, oder, falls dieser doch nicht, wie Geigel befürchtet haben mochte, von jedem Leser geglaubt würde, überhaupt des neuzzeitlichen Ursprungs des Syphilis' (Proksch, II, p.809).

Proksh, II, p. 809.



57. **[GREAT BRITAIN, PARLIAMENTARY REPORT].** REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE appointed to enquire into the pathology and treatment of the venereal disease, with the view to diminish its injurious effects on the men of the Army and Navy, with appendices and the evidence taken before the Committee. London: Published under the Superintendence of Her Majesty's Stationary Office and sold by Harrison & Sons, 59, Pall Mall ... 1867.

Large 8vo, pp. lxxviii, 587, [1] blank; some light marginal soiling and staining; with later ownership signature on front free endpaper; original plum pebble-grained cloth, ruled and decorated in blind, spine lettered in gilt, rebacked preserving much of original spine, rear cover with some white spotting and staining, extremities a little sunned and bumped. **£125**

Uncommon. The investigation was undertaken by the Medical Committee under the chairmanship of F. C. Skey, in response to increasing concern over the high incidence of venereal disease among both the British Army and Navy. Between 1864 and 1869, four laws, known as the Contagious Diseases Acts, were passed by the British Parliament to try and tackle this. These Acts, which applied to certain military stations, garrison, and seaport towns, gave the police authority to arrest any woman found within the specified areas whom he considered to be a prostitute. She could then be legally forced to have a medical examination, and if found to be suffering from venereal disease, would be sent and detained in a hospital for three



months or longer, at the discretion of the physician in charge. If she refused to submit to the examination or to enter the hospital, she could be imprisoned.

OCLC locates copies at the College of Physicians, the National Library of Medicine, Duke, Cleveland, McGill, Miami, Kings College London, Leeds and the British Library.

Homeopathic treatments for chronic venereal disease

58. **JAHN, GEORG HEINRICH GOTTLIEB.** DIE VENERISCHEN KRANKHEITEN Ihre pathologische natur, richtige erkenntniss und homöopathische behandlung. Nach fremden und eigenem beobachtungen und erfahrungen bearbeitet und mit kritischen bemerkungen beglietet. Leipzig, Literarisches Institute. 1867.

8vo, pp. xlii, 449, [1] advertisement, 4 publisher's catalogue; lightly browned throughout; ex-libris from the 'Finska Läkaresällskapet Helsingfors' with their stamp on front free paste-down and final verso, and ownership stamp on free endpaper; contemporary pebble-grained green cloth, ruled in blind, spine lettered in gilt, light wear to head of spine, corners slightly bumped; a good copy. **£80**

First edition. George Heinrich Gottlieb Jahr (1800/1801-1875) was a German-French physician and a leading exponent of homeopathy, publishing his first homeopathic repertory in 1835. A number of sexually transmitted diseases are described and discussed in the present work, especially in their chronic forms, with homeopathic treatments given. The work was translated into English, French, Spanish and Italian.

See <http://homeoint.org/seror/biograph/jahr.htm>.

Extensively annotated by an American practitioner commenting upon the procedure

59. **LEWIN, GEORGE.** THE TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS WITH SUBCUTANEOUS SUBLIMATE INJECTIONS. Translated by Carl Proegler M.D. ... and E. H. Gale, M.D. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston. 1872.

8vo, pp. 249; with full page engraved frontispiece, and a number of small text engravings; lightly browned throughout, one or two pages with evidence of vertical crease; copiously annotated throughout, in a contemporary hand, in blue and black crayon and pencil, with numerous notes and comments, and under linings; contemporary green pebble-grained cloth, ruled in blind, spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine bumped and lightly rubbed, with further light wear to extremities and corners, cover a little rubbed. **£100**

First American edition (first edition, *Die Behandlung der Syphilis mit subcutaner Sublimat-Injection*, Berlin, 1869), and of particular interest for having been extensively annotated throughout by a contemporary reader, giving comments on his own experiences with the procedure. Lewin was a Professor at the Friedrich Wilhelm University and Surgeon in Chief of the Syphilitic Wards at the Charité Hospital in Berlin, and in 1867 introduced the systematic use of subcutaneous injections of mercury bichloride in the treatment of syphilis.

OCLC 11013567.

60. **BRAUS, DR. OTTO.** DIE HIRNSYPHILIS Monographisch bearbeitet für practische Aerzte. Berlin, verlag von August Hirschwald. 1873.

8vo, pp. [iv], 164; a little browned throughout due to paper quality; ex-libris from 'Finska Läkaresällskapet Helsingfors' with stamp on front paste-down and final verso; contemporary mottled calf backed marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, rear inner hinge cracked but holding, some scuffing to spine, covers a little scratched, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed. **£80**

First edition of this monograph on neurosyphilis by Otto Braus (1835-1907).



Presentation copy to Paul Bert 'the father of Aviation Medicine'

61. **LANGLEBERT, EDMOND.** APHORISMES SUR LES MALADIES VÉNÉRIENNES. Suivis d'un formulaire magistral pour le traitement de ces maladies. Deuxième édition, revue & augmentée. Paris, Adrien Delahaye, Éditeur ...1875.

12mo, pp. [iv], 264; title-page in red and black with engraved printer's device; with appealing woodcut head-pieces and initials; printed on thick paper; aside from some very minor soiling and a couple of marginal nicks due to rough opening, clean and crisp; with book-plate on front free endpaper; an appealing copy, uncut, in contemporary full vellum, covers ruled in gilt, spine lettered in red and black, upper edge red, retaining original green silk bookmark, covers a little soiled; a presentation copy, with extensive authorial inscription on second front free endpaper to 'A M. le Professeur Paul Bert, de la Faculté des Sciences de Paris, Membre de la Chambre du Députés' and dated 1880. **£225**

Second edition (first 1868), and a most appealing presentation copy, of this small volume, which the author himself describes as a 'bibliographic curiosity'. This small volume of common aphorisms relating to venereal diseases, has been presented to the noted physiologist Paul Bert (1833-1886), known as 'the father of aviation medicine' through his pioneering work *La pression barométrique* (1878). The presentation inscription also recognises his political activities, Bert becoming involved after the 1870 'Commune of Paris', and being elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876.

Proksch I, 72; OCLC locates copies of this edition at the New York Academy of Medicine, Harvard, the National Library of Medicine, and the College of Physicians.

Syphilis in Moscow – and including cases of syphilitic insanity

62. **MANSSUROW [MANSUROV], DR. NIKOLAI PORFIRIEVIČ.** DIE TERTIÄRE SYPHILIS Gehirnleiden, Geisteskrankheiten (Psychosen) und deren Behandlung. Wien, Wilhelm Braumüller ... 1877.

8vo, pp. viii, 234; title-page and final verso somewhat browned, with a number of blue crayon marginal markings throughout; ex-libris with library stamp on front paste-down and free endpaper 'Hôpital Cantonal, Clinique Dermatologie, Université de Genève'; later red library cloth backed marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, extremities lightly bumped. **£150**

First German edition (first Tretichnyi sifilis, 1875) of this work by the Moscow physician Nikolai Porfirievič Mansurov (1834-1892), notably for including several cases illustrating different forms of syphilitic insanity.

OCLC locates copies at the New York Academy of Medicine, Stanford, Harvard, the National Library of Medicine, the College of Physicians, the British Library and Oxford.

63. **MOURE, EMILE JEAN.** DE LA SYPHILIS ET DE LA PHTHISIE LARYNGÉES au point de vue du diagnostic. Avec des figures en noir dans le texte et deux planches en chromo-lithographie. Paris, V. Adrien Delahaye et Cie, Libraires-Éditeurs ... 1879.

8vo, pp. [iii] - 180, [2] contents and blank; with two chromolithograph plates and a small number of text engravings; a number of marginal pencil markings; aside from occasional light soiling, clean and crisp; ex-libris with stamps on front paste-down and endpaper 'Hôpital Cantonal, Clinique Dermatologie, Université de Genève'; later library red cloth backed marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, spine a little sunned; a good copy. **£125**

Uncommon first edition of this treatise discussing laryngeal syphilis and phthisis (tuberculosis) from a diagnostic point of view, an early work by the noted French laryngologist Emile Jean Moure (1855-1941),



who was later to become Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Medicine of Bordeaux and Head of the Otorhinolaryngology Clinic Service.

OCLC locates copies at the New York Academy Of Medicine, Chicago, Harvard, the National Library Of Medicine, the College of Physicians, Texas, McGill, and the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

Advocating medical certificates as a condition of marriage

64. **FOURNIER, JEAN ALFRED.** SYPHILIS ET MARIAGE Leçons professées a l'Hopital Saint-Louis. Paris, G. Masson, Éditeur Libraire de l'Académie de Médecine ... 1880.

8vo, pp. [ii], 288; lightly browned throughout, with more prominent stain affecting pp. 42-56; ex-libris from 'Finska Läkaresällskapet Helsingfors' with stamp on front paste-down and final verso; contemporary half-roan over black pebble-grained cloth, spine ruled in gilt and blind, *spine somewhat rubbed*, covers and extremities lightly bumped and worn. **£100**

First edition, and of note as Fournier was an early advocate for legal medical certificates as a condition of marriage, as proof of being exempt from diseases such as tuberculosis and syphilis. He posed such questions as when could a syphilitic man marry without endangering his wife and offspring, and was the physician's responsibility to the patient or society? 'Vividly outlining the potential dangers of introduction infection into the family, Fournier argued that professionals must take action to prevent the spread of syphilis' (Brandt, *No Magic Bullet: A Social History of Venereal Disease in the US*, p. 11). The work was translated in the same year by Prince A Morrow.

See Waugh, Alfred Fournier, 1832-1914, *His Influence on venereology*, in the *British Journal of Venereal Disease* (1974) 50, 232.

65. **SIGMUND, CARL LUDWIG RITTER VON ILANOR.** VORLESUNGEN ÜBER NEUERE BEHANDLUNGSWEISEN DER SYPHILIS Zweite vielfach vermehrte auflage. Wien, Urban & Schwarzenberg ... 1880. [bound with:] **FÜRTH, LUDWIG.** DIE PATHOLOGIE UND THERAPIE DER HEREDITÄREN SYPHILIS. Nach ihrem gegenwärtigen standpunkte dargestellt. Erweiterter Separat-Abdruck aus der "Wiener Klinik". Wien, Urban & Schwarzenberg. 1879.

Two works in one volume, 8vo; pp. 160; pp. vi, 103, [1] blank; second work quite prominently browned due to paper quality; stamped initials of 'CG' on front free endpaper; contemporary green morocco backed marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, lettered in gilt, *head of spine, bands and joints rubbed and worn*, with small nick at head of lower joint, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed. **£200**

I. Second greatly expanded edition (first 1876) of *Lectures on New Methods of Treatment for Syphilis*, one of a number of important works by the noted Viennese syphilogist, social hygienist, and medical reformer Carl Ludwig Sigmund Ritter von Ilanor (1810-1883). The clinic for syphilitic patients was formed in 1849 in which he 'wanted to study its "natural history", and train physicians who would be in a better position than hitherto to diagnose and cure venereal disease. But this immediate goal of research and teaching was only to serve a greater and more comprehensive task too which Sigmund had devoted himself throughout his life: the systematic control of venereal diseases through individual as well as popular education, and by mobilizing the means available to the state in legislation and administration' (Lesky, p. 135). 'It was Sigmund's opinion "that relatively numerous forms (of syphilis) disappear without particular assistance on the part of medical art." He considered that it was the job of medical art to eradicate locally "the primary lesion as the carrier of the germ and of the infectious matter" of syphilis, first by section and by galvanic and thermocautic means, and second by general antileptic treatment of the secondary stage. Here, with his inunction treatment which he published in 1856, he truly proved himself to be a man of moderation' (p. 136). Sigmund was succeeded by Isidor Neumann (1832-1906), who was in turn succeeded by Ernest



Finger (1856-1939): under this succession of eminent physicians, the Viennese clinic became one of the most influential centres for venereology in Europe at the time.

II. First separate edition of this treatise on hereditary syphilis by Ludwig Furth (1835-1899), a disciple of Sigmund, and a leading paediatric specialist in Vienna.

I. Hirsch V, p. 399; for a detailed discussion of this work see Lesky, *The Vienna Medical School of the 19th Century*, ff. 134; OCLC locates copies at the New York Academy Of Medicine, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, the National Library Of Medicine, Cleveland and the College of Physicians; II. OCLC locates copies at Columbia, the New York Academy Of Medicine, Stamford, Harvard and the College of Physicians.

66. **OTIS, FESSENDEN.** CLINICAL LECTURES ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS. Together with a fasciculus of class-room lessons covering the initiatory period. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons ... 1881.

8vo, pp. xvi, 116, [2] blank; with lithograph frontispiece, and a small number of engravings within text; text a little browned throughout; in the original brown publisher's cloth, spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine nicked and lightly worn, with some light surface wear, extremities and corners lightly bumped and worn; a presentation copy from the author, inscribed at head of title-page, 'To D. F. H. Hammond Lt Col. in USA, with compts of the Author'.

£100

First edition. One of a number of works addressing the physiology and pathology of syphilitic infection, by the noted American dermatologist Fessenden Otis (1825-1900), and based upon over ten years of clinical experience, and on his lectures given in the department of genitourinary diseases at the College of Physician and Surgeons.

Otis is famous for his first use of cocaine as a local anaesthetic in urology, outlined in an article in the *New York Medical Journal* in 1884 (see Garrison-Morton 4179). He was also the inventor of a number of instruments for use in the treatment of genitourinary diseases.

Important bacteriological contribution

67. **BUMM, ERNEST.** DER MIKRO-ORGANISMUS der Gonorrhöischen Schleimhaut-Erkrankungen "Gonococcus-Neisser". Nach Untersuchungen beim Weibe und an der Conjunctiva der Neugeborenen. Mit vier tafeln. Wiesbaden. Verlag von J. F. Bergmann. 1885.



8vo, pp. viii, 146, [6] publisher's advertisements; with four lithograph plates; some light marginal browning, and extremities a little furled; ex-libris from 'Finska Läkaresällskapet Helsingfors' with their stamp on title-page and front cover, and with other pencil accession annotations, and further ownership stamp on upper cover; uncut in the original salmon pink printed wrappers, 4cm loss of spine at head, with further nicking and wear at tail, rear cover torn but holding, covers a little soiled and slightly dog-eared.

£185

First separate edition of this important contribution to bacteriology, which first appeared in journal form.

Albert Nesser was 'fascinated from the outset by the new science of bacteriology and particularly by the techniques of Robert Koch, which he immediately took pains to master. In 1879 he prepared films of gonorrhoeal pus from the male urethra in the manner recommended by Koch, stained them with methyl violet, examined them under the latest in Zeiss microscopes ... and observed an organism ... confirmation of these findings followed quickly from many quarters ... In 1885 Ernest von Bumm, professor of gynaecology in Basel, settled the matter when he succeeded in growing the



gonococcus on artificial media, and in another of those convincing but indefensible inoculation performances used his culture to transmit the disease to a healthy woman' (Crissey & Parish, p. 179-180). See Garrison-Morton 5210; cf Bulloch, p. 356.

Presentation copy

68. **HUTCHINSON, JONATHAN.** SYPHILIS With 8 chromo-lithographs. Cassell & Company, Limited ... 1887.

Small 8vo, pp xii, 523, [8] publisher's catalogue; with eight chromolithograph plates each with accompanying leaf of explanatory text; lightly browned throughout; contemporary blue cloth, ruled and lettered in black, head and tail of spine slightly nicked and worn, inner hinges cracked but holding, spine sunned, extremities lightly rubbed, bumped and worn; a presentation copy signed by the author on half-title. £225

First edition, an author's presentation copy, of this popular and important small handbook, part of the series of 'Clinical Manuals for Practitioners and Students of Medicine'. Dedicated to Alfred Fournier, the work was to go through a number of editions.

'Ophthalmology was one of the first areas of medicine to attract Hutchinson. It was while working in this speciality that he discovered that chronic interstitial keratitis is a symptom of congenital syphilis. Already interested in syphilis, he performed further clinical research which ultimately resulted in his description of the peg shaped notched teeth and labyrinthine disease characteristic of congenital syphilis. Together with chronic interstitial keratitis, the three are known as Hutchinson's triad. Hutchinson's views on syphilis were ahead of his time, for in the Preface (p. viii) to this work he states: "The creed which will be found to interfuse not only this work, but almost all that I have ever written on syphilis, is that the disease depends upon a living and specific microbe, and that it is contagious or transmittable only so long as that microbe retains its vitality." Although his ideas were correct, they were not confirmed until 1905 when Fritz R. Schaudinn (1871-1906) and Erich Hoffmann (1868-1959) discovered the causative organism - *Treponema pallidum*' (Heirs 1948, this edition).

Sir Jonathan Hutchinson (1828-1913) is considered by Crissey & Parish to be the most famous of the five leading London dermatologists of the day - Radcliffe Crocker, Colcott Fox, Malcolm Morris and JJ Pringle. A renowned clinical dermatologist, he wrote much on leprosy and in the study of clinical syphilis he ranks with the great names.

Modern bacteriological research

69. **FINGER, ERNEST.** DIE BLENNORRHÖE DER SEXUALORGANE und ihre complicationen. Nach dem neuesten wissenschaftlichen standpuncte und zahlreichen eigenen studien und untersuchungen. Mit 32 holzschnitten im text und 5 lithogr. tafeln. Leipzig und Wien. Franz Deuticke. 1888.

8vo, pp. [viii], 319, [1] blank; with five chromolithograph plates and numerous text engravings; some light marginal browning and occasional minor dust-soiling; ex-libris from 'Finska Läkaresällskapet Helsingfors' with their stamp on front paste-down and final verso; contemporary green half-cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine a little rubbed and bumped, extremities lightly worn; a good copy. £250

First edition of the magnum opus of the leading Austrian dermatologist and syphilologist Ernst Anton Finger (1856-1939). 'Finger - who had previously studied syphilidology as Sigmund's assistant ... began to apply the developing bacteriology methods to his own speciality. Modern research on gonorrhoea started in Vienna with Ernest Finger (1856-1939) ... this found such a successful expression his book of 1888 *Die Blennorrhoea der Sexualorgane* (*Blennorrhoea of the Sexual Organs*), (Lesky, p. 315).

In 1878 Finger obtained his medical doctorate at the University of Vienna, and later became an assistant to Hermann Edler von Zeissl (1817-1884) and Isidor Neumann (1832-1906) at the Vienna clinic of skin diseases and syphilis. Beginning in 1883 he worked as a privat-docent of dermatology, becoming an associate professor in 1894, and from 1904 to 1927 he served in Vienna as Director of the Clinic for Venereal Diseases and Dermatology (succeeding Neumann), and during which time he worked together with Karl



Landsteiner (1868-1943), carrying out experiments on monkeys relating to the newly discovered spirochaeta pallida microbe, the causal agent of the disease, as well as later investigating the side effects of salvarsan. Lesky, *The Vienna Medical School of the 19th Century*, p. 315.

70. **LESSER, EDMUND.** LEHRBUCH DER HAUT- UND GESCHLECHTSKRANKHEITEN für Ärzte und Studierende. Erster Theil. Haut-Krankheiten. [Zweiter Theil. Geschlechts-Krankheiten.] Vierte Auflage. Leipzig, Verlag Von F. C. W. Vogel. 1888.

Two volumes, 8vo; pp. xvi, 335, [1] imprint, with six photo-engraved plates, and a number of halftone illustrations and diagrams within text; pp. viii, 332, with four photo-engravings and a small number of text illustrations; light marginal browning, plates a little browned due to varying paper quality; ex-libris from 'Finska Läkarsällskapet Helsingfors' with stamp front paste-down, half-titles and final versos, and with contemporary ownership signature on front free endpapers; in contemporary plum publisher's cloth, ruled in blind, spines lettered and ruled in gilt, spine of Vol I a little sunned with minor wear at head and tail, covers a little soiled, joints and extremities lightly bumped and rubbed. **£200**

Fourth revised edition (first 1885-1886) of this detailed textbook of skin and venereal diseases for students and doctors. Edmund Lesser (1852-1918) was a professor and senior physician of the syphilitic department at the Berlin-Charité, becoming chief of the newly founded dermatological and syphilitic dispensary at the Berlin University in the following year. His textbook was considered the most reliable textbook of its time for clarity of description, and it was to go through several more editions. Other publications included works on malignant syphilis, on herpes zoster, on injections using insoluble mercury compounds, and on leprosy in the Middle Ages.

71. **LAURENT, ARMAND.** DE LA FRÉQUENCE DES MALADIES VÉNÉRIENNES et des moyens de la faire diminuer. Avec tableaux et diagrammes. Paris, Librairie J. B. Baillière et fils ... 1893.

8vo, pp. 102, [2] contents and blank; with two folding letterpress diagrams (with neat repairs at lower gutter); lightly browned throughout; with library stamp on half-title, title-page and rear paste-down, deaccession from 'Finska Läkarsällskapet Helsingfors'; in the original dark plum publisher's cloth, ruled in blind, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, spine a little sunned, rear cover a little soiled; a good copy. **£100**

Uncommon first edition of this treatise on the frequency of venereal diseases and ways of reducing it, by Armand Laurent 'Membre du Conseil centra d'hygiène publique et de salubrité de la Seine-Inférieure'. OCLC locates only two copies at the BIUM and Geneva.

72. **FINGER, ERNEST.** DIE SYPHILIS UND DIE VENERISCHEN KRANKHEITEN. Ein kurzgefasstes lehrbuch zum gebrauch für studirende und praktische Ärzte. Mit 6 lithograph tafeln. Vierte wesentlich vermehrte und verbesserte auflage. Leipzig und Wien, Franz Deuticke. 1896.

8vo, pp. [xii], 324; with six chromolithograph plates; some light marginal browning to both text and plates, otherwise clean and crisp; ex-libris from 'Finska Läkarsällskapet Helsingfors' with their stamp on final verso; in morocco backed publisher's cloth, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, covers ruled in blind, *head of spine and joints rubbed and worn, with further light wear to spine*, covers a little scuffed, extremities lightly bumped. **£75**

Fourth greatly expanded edition (first 1886), one of a number of important contributions to the subject by the Austrian dermatologist and leading syphilologist Ernst Anton Finger (1856-1939). Lesky, *The Vienna Medical School of the 19th Century*, p. 315.

73. **HEUBNER, OTTO.** SYPHILIS (HEREDITARIA, ACQUISITA, TARDA) im Kindesalter. Sonderausgabe aus Gerhardt's Handbuch der Kinderkrankheiten. Tübingen, verlag der H. Laupp'schen Buchhandlung. 1896.



8vo, pp. [iv], 135, [1]; with four small text illustrations; lightly browned throughout, but generally clean and crisp; with later 16 pp article on infantile syphilis by Martin Gumpert loosely inserted; contemporary morocco backed marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, spine and joints rubbed and worn, corners scuffed, extremities lightly bumped.

£100

First separate edition of this short treatise on congenital, hereditary and infantile syphilis, originally published in Gerhardt's *Handbuch der Kinderkrankheiten* of the same year. A useful bibliography is included between pp. 129-135.

Johann Otto Heubner (1843-1926), is known as the father of German paediatrics. He was appointed to the first professorship in Germany exclusively devoted to paediatrics at the Charité Children's Clinic of Berlin University. Although he initially studied internal medicine in Leipzig under Carl Wunderlich and Ernst Leberecht Wagner, his early research involved anatomical studies of the circulation of the brain, from which he described syphilitic endarteritis (Heubner's disease).



74. **FOURNIER, JEAN ALFRED.** PROPHYLAXIE DE LA SYPHILIS par le traitement. Paris, Masson et Cie, Éditeur ... 1900.

8vo, pp. 52; lightly browned throughout; ex-libris with stamp on front free endpaper 'Hopital Cantonal, Clinique Dermatologie, Université de Genève'; bound in library red cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, with accession number at tail; a good copy.

£80

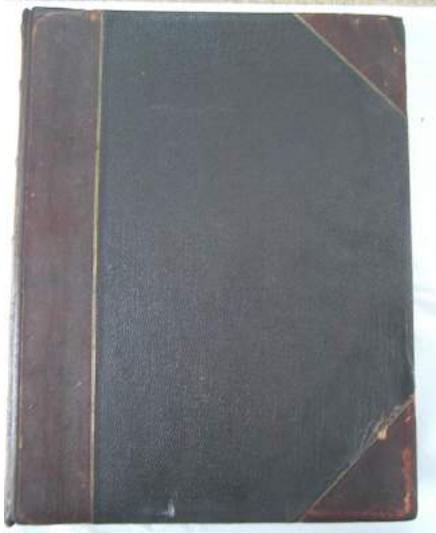
First book edition of an article which had originally appeared in the *Bulletin de l'Académie de médecine* of 1899, and addressing the ongoing debate concerning prostitution in relation to the spread of venereal disease. Fournier notes that about 63% of prostitutes contracted VD before they reached adulthood. Fournier was an early advocate of legal medical certificates as a condition of marriage, as proof of being exempt from diseases such as tuberculosis and syphilis.

OCLC locates a copy at Berkeley.

75. **[MORROW, Prince A.] JOHNSTON, James Chew and George Knowles SWINBURNE.** ATLAS OF VENEREAL AND SKIN DISEASES Second edition. with additional new plates and half-tone illustrations. Text entirely rewritten ... with the addition of chapters on acute and chronic gonorrhea ... New York: William Wood & Company. 1900.



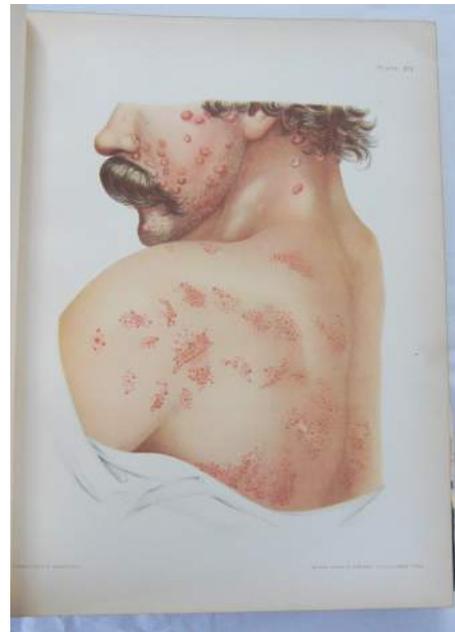
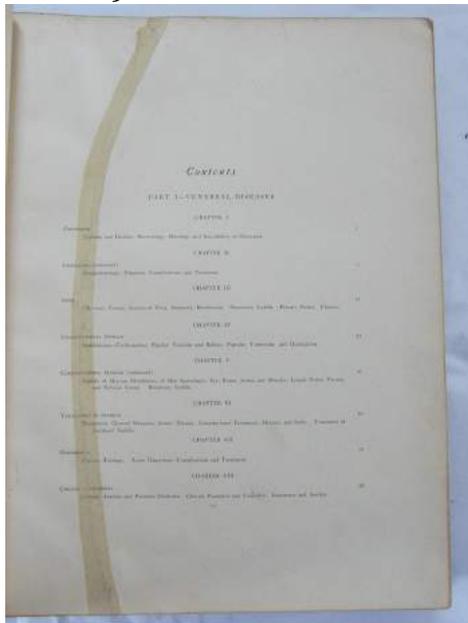
Folio, pp. vi, 240; with 76 chromolithograph leaves, and one further leaf of micro-photographs (plate XXXVA) so 77 plates in all, together with numerous half-tone illustrations within the text; preliminary leaves and first six pages of text with prominent repairs to vertical tears spanning from head to tail, affecting the text with loss of a number of letters, though not obscuring meaning, with final leaf almost detached and torn along gutter and with marginal nicks and tears, two further tears at tail of p. 127 and 212 though not touching text and without loss; light browning and soiling throughout, though plates generally clean and bright; in contemporary morocco backed pebble-grained cloth, spine in compartments ruled and lettered in gilt, rebacked and spine repaired, lower upper corner scuffed with small loss of cloth, further rubbing and light wear to surfaces and extremities; ex-libris from the Medical Society of the City and Community of Denver with the book-plate on front paste-down. £550



Second edition, though effectively a new work, of one of the most comprehensive and useful nonphotographic atlases of venereology, first published by Prince A Morrow (1846-1913) in parts between 1888-1889, and covering the entire range of dermatological and venereal diseases. Morrow, one of American's foremost nineteenth century dermatologists, took his medical degree at New York University in 1873 and then spent two years studying dermatology across Europe, returning to New York where he set up a practice and soon came to prominence. 'Morrow was a true dermatovenereologist, master of both specialities, and interested in the social as well as the medical aspects of the two fields. He was the first American to consider the problems of leprosy in depth, and he earned a considerable reputation in Europe for his investigations into iatro-genic dermatologic problems, especially dermatitis medicamentosa ... but syphilis was Morrow's deepest and most abiding concern' (Crissey & Parish, p. 298).

'The period of eleven years which has passed since the first edition of the plates contained in this volume was issued has been one of rapid and, it may be hoped, permanent advance in both venereology and dermatology ... All this necessitated extensive changes that, when the work of revision was intrusted to the present editor, it seemed best to write a new text, rather than to attempt a revision of the old ... The chapters on gonorrhoea were intrusted to Dr. Swinburne, because of his great experience with the management of the disease. The subject was not considered in the earlier edition' (preface).

See Heirs 2092 for first edition.





76. **VALENTINE, FERDINAND CARL.** THE IRRIGATION TREATMENT OF GONORRHOEA. Its local complications and sequelæ. Illustrated by fifty-seven engravings. New York, William Wood and Company. 1900.

8vo, pp. [vi], 221, [1] blank; with 57 steel engraved illustrations; lightly browned, with occasional soiling and spotting; with contemporary ownership signature on title-page; contemporary maroon fine grained cloth, ruled in blind, spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine rubbed and bumped, covers a little scratched and soiled, light wear to extremities. **£100**

First edition, and containing some eye-watering engravings of urological procedures. Valentine (1851-1910) served as president of the American Urological Association in 1906. He was especially interested in the treatment of venereal disease. The present work is the result of a number of years of study, the subject having been the focus of an earlier paper published in the *Medical Record* in 1897.

OCLC: 14788302.

77. **CASPER, DR. LEOPOLD.** LEHRBUCH DER UROLOGIE Mit einschluss der männlichen sexualerkrankungen. Mit 187 abbildungen. Berlin, Urban & Schwarzenberg ... 1903.

8vo, pp. xii, 515, [1] blank; with 183 steel engravings and halftone illustrations within the text; some faint soiling, a couple of upper corners furred, otherwise clean and crisp; ex-libris from the 'Finska Läkarsällskapet Helsingfors' with their stamp on front paste-down and final verso; in the original blue half cloth over marbled boards, black morocco label on spine lettered in gilt, tail of spine a little sunned, rear cover lightly scratched, extremities lightly rubbed; a good copy. **£85**

First edition of this well illustrated and important textbook on diseases of the genitourinary organs and on sexual dysfunction, by the leading urologist Leopold Casper (1859-1959), physician at the University of Berlin. He is remembered for the introduction of functional kidney diagnostics into urological medicine. The present work was translated into English by Charles Bonney in 1906 (*A textbook of genitourinary diseases, including functional sexual disorders in man*).

Casper was forced to flee Nazi Germany due to his Jewish heritage. He died in New York a few months short of his 100th birthday.

OCLC 11333577.

Tropical dermatological conditions described and illustrated

78. **JEANSELME, EDOUARD.** COURS DE DERMATOLOGIE EXOTIQUE Recueilli et rédigé par M. Tremolieres. Paris, Masson et Cie, Éditeurs, Libraires de L'Académie de Médecine ... 1904.

8vo, pp. [vi], vi, 403, 32 publisher's catalogue; with numerous halftone illustrations, diagrams, maps and including three coloured microscopic illustrations; first four leaves lightly dampstained, some light marginal browning, gutter cracked at p. 129; uncut in the original green printed wrappers, a little crudely rebacked with tape, upper cover dampstained, extremities a little nicked and frayed; a presentation copy from the author on half-title, 'A mon excellent collègue Henri Fournier, hommage de 'auteur'. **£285**

First edition of this uncommon work highlighting those dermatological conditions associated with tropical areas. The work was published in conjunction with a course taught by Jeanselme at the *Institut de médecine coloniale* and is aimed at young practitioners heading for tropical postings, in particular 'aux médecins de la Marine et des Colonies, aux médecins de plantation et de colonisation, aux médecins sanitaires maritimes' (p. i). However, with the ever present threat of epidemics, Jeanselme believes that all physicians should have a basic knowledge of the pathology of tropical diseases.

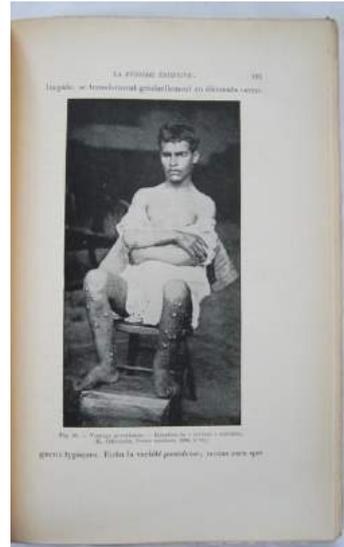
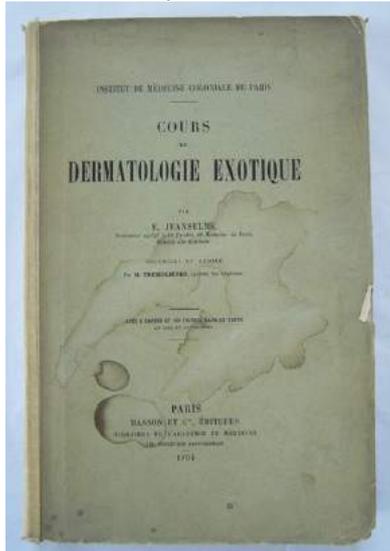
The work is divided into three sections, the first detailing 'maladies infectieuses à localisations cutanées', with particular emphasis given to leprosy, syphilis and yaws. Section two then highlights a number of different microbial, fungal, parasitic and climate induced conditions, such as 'bouton d'orient', drythrasma, mycetoma, craw-craw, elephantiasis, and 'erythème solaire'. The work concludes with a



discussion of three cutaneous dystrophies: ainhum, keloid and albinism. A chapter is given to each condition discussed, with Jeanselme including numerous illustrations (including three coloured bacteriological figures) as well as providing a useful bibliography at the end of each chapter. Jeanselme is also keen to redress what he believes to have been an imbalance in previous studies, which have outlined only those tropical diseases affecting Europeans visitors, but have failed to outline those conditions principally infect the indigenous populations. He is keen to understand why certain races are more predisposed than others to some complaints, and feels that it is every physicians duty to try and help local inhabitants as much as the colonial settlers.

Edouard Jeanselme (1858-1935) was professor at the Faculte de Medecine in Paris. He is best remembered for his subsequent work, *Histoire de la syphilis* in 1831, and which formed the first part of *Traité de la syphilis* that he edited together with E. Shulmann (see Garrison-Morton 2428). He also gave his name to 'Jeanselme's nodules', a form of tertiary yaws that is characterised by the occurrence of nodule's on the arms and legs, situated usually near the joints.

OCLC: 3277544 citing Chicago, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Maryland, the National Library of Medicine, Washington, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the College of Physicians.



79. **JOSEPH, Max.** LEHRBUCH DER HAUT- UND GESCHLECHTSKRANKHEITEN für Ärzte und Studierende. Erster Teil. Hautkrankheiten. [Zweiter Teil. Geschlechtskrankheiten.] Sechste vermehrte und verbesserte auflage. Leipzig, Verlag von Georg Thieme. 1908 - 1909.

Two volumes, 8vo; pp. xii, 440, [8] publisher's advertisements, with five photographic plates (three coloured), and numerous halftone illustrations and text diagrams (some coloured); pp. xii, 492, [8] publisher's advertisements, and with further advertisements on free endpapers; with four photographic plates (three coloured) and numerous halftone illustrations and text diagrams; Vol II with a number of contemporary under linings in blue and red crayon and pencil, and with more extensive manuscript marginal notes to pp. 271-274 and 400-402; ex-libris from 'Finska Läkaresällskapet Helsingfors' with their library stamp on title-pages; in the original green limp cloth, ruled in blind, upper covers and spines lettered and ruled in gilt, head and tail of Vol I spine lightly worn, general light rubbing and bumping to joints and extremities; a good set. **£200**

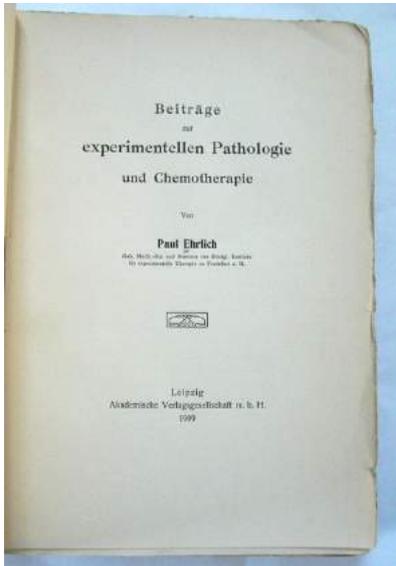
Later revised, updated and expanded edition of this detailed work, first published between 1892-1894, by the Berlin physician Dr. Max Joseph (1860-1933). Though clearly intended as a set, the works continued to be published separately throughout the various revisions, and are often found individually. This sixth edition recognises the recent discovery by Albert Neisser and August Paul von Wassermann in 1906 of the complement-deviation test to facilitate diagnosis and which became known as the 'Wassermann reaction' or test.

A copy of the fifth edition, 1905-1907, is also available and included within the collection.



80. **ERHLICH, PAUL.** BEITRÄGE ZUR EXPERIMENTELLEN PATHOLOGIE UND CHEMOTHERAPIE. Leipzig, Akademische verlagsgesellschaft m.b. H. 1909.

8vo, pp. [x], 247, [1]; with a few small text illustrations; paper a little browned, with a few small marginal nicks due to rough opening; ex-libris from 'Finska Läkaresällskapet Helsingfors' with their library stamp on final verso and faintly on upper wrapper; uncut, in the original grey printed card wrappers, spine sunned, head and tail a little bumped, with small nick in upper margin of front cover. £300



First edition in book form and containing some of Ehrlich's important papers on immunity, chemotherapy, carcinoma research and cell functions: 'Experimentelle Untersuchungen über spezifische Therapie'; 'Ueber den jetzigen Stand der Carcinomforschung'; 'Ueber moderne Chemotherapie'; and 'Ueber Partialfunktionen der Zelle'.

In 1908, Ehrlich, the Director of the Institute for Serum Research at Frankfurt, shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine with Elie Metchnikoff, the eminent Russian biologist, for studies in immunity. It was during 1909 that Paul Ehrlich and his Japanese assistant Sahachiro Hata were to make their discovery of Salvarsan or '606', which marked the beginning of chemotherapy, and which was announced in their epoch-making work of 1910 *Die Experimentale Chemotherapie der Spirillosen*.

Since beginning his research career in the 1870s, Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915) had been searching for chemicals that could kill infectious microbes without harming their human hosts. He coined the term chemotherapy to describe the type of drug he was looking for, saying, "We must search for magic bullets. We must strike the parasites, and the parasites only, if possible, and to do this, we must learn to aim with chemical substances!" When in 1905 Fritz Schaudinn and Erich Hoffmann discovered the *spirochaeta pallida* (also known as the *treponema pallidum*), the organism responsible for syphilis, Ehrlich was presented with a target for his 'magic bullet'. He started by studying the arsenic-like compound Atoxyl, known to kill syphilis but too toxic for use in humans. Together with Hata, the team carried out six hundred and five experiments with arsenical compounds. The 606th preparation of an arsenobenzene compound was actually produced in 1907, but it was not until August 31st 1909 that Ehrlich watched Hata inject chemical No. 606 into a rabbit with syphilitic ulcers. The next day, no live spirochetes could be found on the animal's ulcers, and within three weeks, the ulcers were completely gone. After testing the drug on mice, guinea pigs and many more rabbits, Ehrlich and Hata sent their miracle cure to the chemical firm Hoechst, which marketed it under the name Salvarsan. Although not without side-effects, and indeed not without considerable initial controversy over its safety, the drug soon came to prominence around the world, later being modified and renamed neo-salvasan. In the midst of supervising the preparation of huge quantities of Salvarsan for the German army in World War I, Ehrlich died of a stroke in 1915. Physicians continued to use Salvarsan and its less toxic sister, Neosalvarsan, to treat syphilis until the late 1940s, when penicillin replaced Neosalvarsan (substance No. 914) as the syphilis treatment of choice. Today, Ehrlich is considered the father of chemotherapy, and he's also credited for inspiring Alexander Fleming's discovery of penicillin in 1929.

Garrison-Morton 2565; Norman 685; see Garrison-Morton 2403 and PMM, 402 for his work of 1910; Bäumler, Paul Ehrlich: Scientist for Life, p. 276 - 277.

81. **LEVADITI, CONSTANTIN.** LA SYPHILIS Expérimentation, microbiologie, diagnostic. Avec préface de M. le Professeur Metchnikoff. Avec 39 figures dans le texte et 2 planches hors texte en couleurs. Masson et Cie, Éditeurs Libraires de l'Académie de Medecine ... 1909.

8vo, pp. viii, 396; with two colour plates each with printed transparent overlay, and a number of halftone illustrations and diagrams within text; some light marginal browning; in the original black half-cloth over green marbled boards, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, spine a little soiled, extremities and surfaces lightly scuffed and bumped. £80

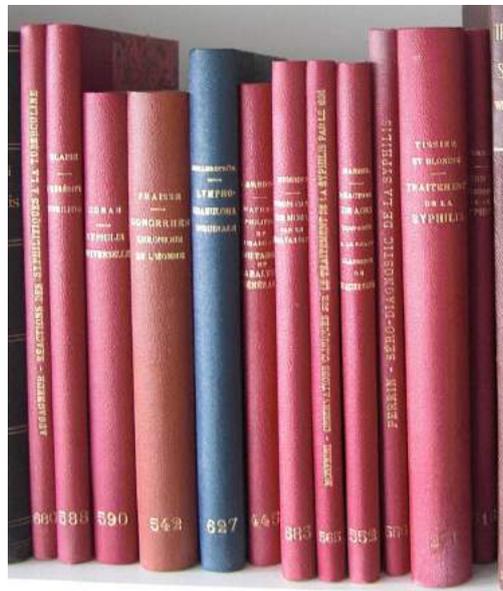


First edition, by the noted Romanian physician and microbiologist, Constantin Levaditi (1874-1953), a major figure in virology and immunology, and who carried out important work in the field of syphilology. After the discovery by Fritz Schaudinn and Erich Hoffmann of the *spirochaeta pallida* organism in 1905 (also known as the *treponema pallidum*), within four months some 81 papers were in print on the subject, Levaditi being one of the early physicians across the world to confirm the discovery, and in 1906 he published a paper outlining his improvements to the method of staining (see Garrison-Morton 2401). In 1924, together with Sazerac, he discovered the therapeutic powers of bismuth, thus starting a new therapeutic era in the treatment of syphilis. He is also known for his early and important work in the discovery of the polio virus, together with Karl Landsteiner.

Whilst well illustrated, the work makes for uncomfortable reading to the modern audience, Levaditi continuing the wide-spread practice of experimentation upon monkeys to learn more about the disease. This however, was a comparatively recent development, established by clinicians such as Finger and Neisser, and which replaced the even more ethically and morally challenging practice of using humans experimentally - and notably the use of prostitutes, which had caused a public scandal.

Collection of dissertations from the 'Hopital Cantonal, Clinique Dermatologie, Université de Genève'.

82. **[DISSERTATIONS]**. ATTRACTIVE GROUP OF TWELVE LATE 19TH CENTURY, EARLY 20TH CENTURY FRENCH DOCTORAL THESES, Ex-libris from the 'Hopital Cantonal, Clinique Dermatologie, Université de Genève', uniformly bound in red, blue and brown cloth, with their library stamps (though most crossed out). £450



AUGAGNEUR, DR. ANDRÉ. ÉTUDE SUR LES RÉACTIONS DES SYPHILITIQUES À LA TUBERCULINE. Lyon, Papeterie Générale. 1910. 8vo, pp. 103, [1] blank; lightly browned throughout; ex-libris with two library stamps on front paste-down and free endpaper; bound in library red cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, with accession number at tail; a presentation copy from the author 'A monsieur le Professeur Oltramare, avec respectueuse hommage'; a good copy.

Thesis in which he observes that syphilitics, clinically non-tuberculous, react to the tuberculin tests in as great a percentage of cases as tuberculous subjects. We presume this to be Professor H. Oltramare (Hugo?), who was elected director of the dermatology clinic in Geneva in 1900. No copies in the US. 2.

BLAISE, DR. HENRI. DE L'HÉRÉDITÉ SYPHILITIQUE (État Actual de la Science). Paris, G. Masson, Éditeur Libraire de L'Académie de Médecine ... 1883. 8vo, pp. 163, [1] contents; lightly browned with some occasional light dust-soiling and staining; ex-libris with two library stamps on front paste-down and free endpaper; bound in library red cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, with accession number at tail.

His thesis on congenital, hereditary and infantile syphilis, for his professorial agrégation at Montpellier, the examination to advance further in the public education system. OCLC locates copies at the New York Academy of Medicine, Yale, Harvard and the British Library.



CONAN, DR MERIADEC. SYPHILIS UNIVERSELLE. Origine de toutes nos maladies. Paris, Libraire J. B. Baillié et Fils ... [n.d. but 1894]. 8vo, pp. [iv], viii, 379, [3] including errata; a little browned throughout due to paper quality; with library stamps on front paste-down & front free endpaper; bound in library red cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, with accession number at tail.

OCLC locates copies at Cornell, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Library of Congress and the Wellcome.

FRAISSE, GABRIEL. GONORRHÉE CHRONIQUE DE L'HOMME; notions et traitement modernes. Avec figures dans le texte. Paris, A. Malone, Éditeur ... 1910. 8vo, pp. xlvi, 330; with a number of text illustrations; a little browned throughout, with outer margin of p. xlvi with old paper repair; ex-libris stamp on front paste-down; bound in brown library cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt with accession number at tail; a good copy.

First edition. OCLC locates copies at UCSF, Chicago and the National Library of Medicine.

HELLERSTRÖM, SVEN. A CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF LYMPHOGRANULOMA INGUINALE. [From the Pathological Department ... and the Dermato-Venereological Clinic ... of the Caroline Institute. Stockholm, Kungl. Boktryckeriet. P. A. Norstedt & Söner. 1929. 8vo, pp. 244; with thirteen leaves of photographic plates (of which five are coloured); with library stamp on front paste-down; bound in blue library cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt with accession number at tail; a good copy.

Final summary in French and German. Two years later, together with Erik Wassén, his 'transmitted lymphogranuloma venereum to animals and attributed it to a virus' (Garrison-Morton 5220) in *Meningo-enzephalitische Veränderungen bei Affen nach intra-cerebraler Impfung mit Lymphogranuloma inquinale*.

LEREDDE, DR. LAURENT VICTOR. LA NATURE SYPHILITIQUE ET LA CURABILITÉ DU TABES et de la paralysie générale. Paris, C. Naud, Éditeur ... 1903. 8vo, pp. iv, 141, [5] including errata and blanks; lightly browned throughout; ex-libris with two library stamps on front paste-down and free endpaper; bound in library red cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, with accession number at tail; a good copy.

First edition by the French dermatologist Laurent Victor Émile Leredde (1866-1926). An outstanding clinician, he is noted for his work on the semiology and prognosis of eosinophilia in dermatoses, and in syphilology. OCLC locates copies at Berkeley, Chicago, the National Library of Medicine, Nebraska and the College of Physicians.

MIGUENS, JOSÉ. TROIS CAS DE MORT PAR LE SALVARSAN. Étude Clinique et Anatomo-Pathologique. Thèse présentée à la Faculté de Médecine de l'Université de Genève pour l'obtention du grade de Docteur en Médecine. Coimbra, Imprimerie de l'Université. 1920. 8vo, pp. 116; somewhat browned throughout due to paper quality; with library stamps on front paste-down, front free endpaper, and title-page; bound in library red cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, with accession number at tail; a presentation copy signed at the tail of [p.ix] 'A Monsieur le Professeur Oltramare, Genève, 1920'; a good copy.

Doctoral dissertation. OCLC locates a copy at UCSF with a handful of European locations.

MONFRINI, LOUIS. OBSERVATIONS CLINIQUES SUR LE TRAITEMENT DE LA SYPHILIS PAR LE 606. Thèse présentée à la Faculté de Médecine de Lausanne pour l'obtention de grade de Docteur de Médecine. Lausanne, Imprimeries Réunies. 1912. 8vo, pp. 110; lightly browned throughout; with library stamps on front paste-down, and title-page; bound in library red cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, with accession number at tail.

Doctoral dissertation. OCLC locates only European copies.

NARBEL, DR. PAUL. ESSAIS SUR LA RÉACTION DE AOKI compare à la réaction de Wassermann classique. Lausanne, Imprimerie Pache-Varidel & Bron ... 1917. 8vo, pp. 90; with one chromolithograph plate showing test tube reactions; lightly foxed throughout; ex-libris with two library stamps on front paste-down and free endpaper; bound in library red cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, with accession number at tail; a good copy.

First edition by the Swiss physician Paul Narbel. Only one copy on OCLC in Switzerland.

PERRIN, DR. HENRI. LE SÉRO-DIAGNOSTIC DE LA SYPHILIS son importance pour le diagnostic et le traitement. Paris, G. Steinheil, Éditeur ... 1917. 8vo, pp. 88; with one photographic plate; lightly browned; ex-libris stamp on front paste-down and old ownership stamp at head of half-title (crossed out); bound in library red cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, with accession number at tail; a good copy.

Doctoral dissertation at the University of Paris. OCLC locates copies at Stanford, McGill and Leiden.



TISSIER, PAUL LOUIS ALEXANDER AND PAUL BLONDIN. TRAITEMENT DE LA SYPHILIS Mercuriaux, Iode et Iodures, Arsenicaux, Hectine, Énésol, Salvarsan (606). (Méthodes anciennes – methods modernes). Avec figures. Paris, A. Maloine, Éditeur ... 1912. 8vo, pp. [iv], iv, 396; with a number of text illustrations; lightly browned throughout, with a couple of minor marginal nicks; ex-libris with two library stamps on front paste-down and free endpaper; bound in library red cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, with accession number at tail; a good copy.

First edition. Detailed survey of the methods, both ancient and modern, used in the treatment of mercury. OCLC locates copies at the New York Academy of Medicine, Chicago, Harvard, the National Library of Medicine.

VERNES, DR. ARTHUR. LES SIGNES HUMORAUX DE LA SYPHILIS Introduction a l'étude des conditions expérimentales du traitement de la syphilis. Paris, Librairie J. B. Baillié et fils ... 1913. 8vo, pp. 87; with one chromolithograph plate of test tube specimens and including various text diagrams and tables; lightly browned throughout; ex-libris with library stamp on front free endpaper, and old ownership stamp at head of half-title (crossed out); bound in library red cloth over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, with accession number at tail; a good copy.

First edition by the Parisian syphilologist, Arthur Vernes (1879-1976) noted for making advances in the early diagnosis of syphilis, by measuring the discoloration of blood after mixing it with different dosages of chemical agents. He is also remembered for founding the *Institut prophylactique de Paris* in 1916, and now named after him. OCLC locates copies at Georgetown, the National Library of Medicine, and McGill.

By the noted Argentinian pediatrician – a presentation copy

83. **SISTO, GENARO.** LES CRIS CHEZ LES NOURRISSONS et la syphilis héréditaire. Traduction Française d'après le manuscrit original par le Dr. L. Francoz ... avec préface de M. Le Dr. Comby ... avec figures dans le texte et 11 planches en couleurs hors texte. Paris, Octave Doin et Fils, Éditeurs ... 1910.

8vo, pp. [iv], iv, 187; with 11 chromolithograph plates and a number of halftone illustrations and diagrams within text; lightly browned throughout due to paper quality, a few margins a little frayed due to rough opening; uncut and largely unopened in the original wrappers and thicker printed paper dust-jacket, head of spine nicked with minor wear, remains of paper label at head, further light wear to spine and joints, covers a little spotted and soiled, with old library stamp on upper cover; presentation copy from the author with effusive inscription on front free endpaper, 'A mon (?) 'homme' (?) maître et compère le Dr F. Fleurard (?) avec l'expression de les sentiments meilleurs ... Buenos Aires, Rue Falcahinao 1042. 11/9/1913'. £225

Rare first edition of this important treatise by the Argentinian pediatrician and professor of paediatrics at the University of Buenos Aires, Genaro Sisto. 'The Heredo-syphilitic cry' (or later Sisto's sign) - the peculiar cry exhibited by infants and appearing in the third or fourth month of life, was first described by Sisto in the *Annals of Medicine and Surgery* in November 1909, but this is the first appearance in book form. A continuous, tenacious and persistent cry, he called attention to it as an important diagnostic aid in hereditary syphilis. He was awarded the Prix Perron by the Academie de Paris for the work.

In addition to his work in paediatrics he was a noted social reformer and hygienist, and embraced and 'puericulture' - the emerging social and scientific movement which aimed to instruct mothers, female health care professionals, and teachers in the hygienic pre- and postnatal care of children.

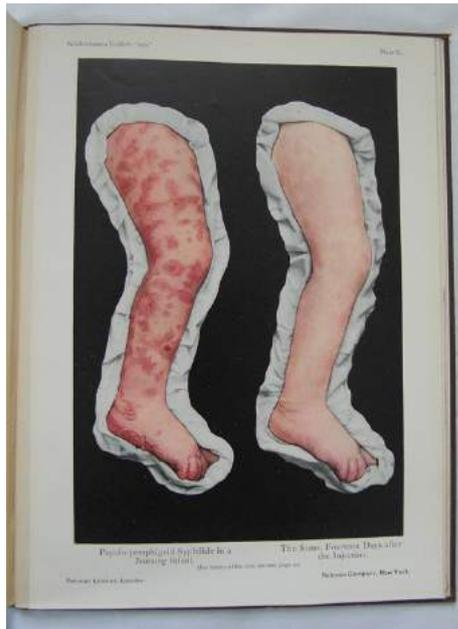
OCLC locates copies (microfilm) at Harvard and the National Library Of Medicine.

84. **[EHRlich, PAUL.] WECHSELMANN, WILHELM.** THE TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS WITH SALVARSAN With an Introduction by Professor Dr. Paul Ehrlich, of Frankfurt-on-Main ... Only Authorized Translation by Abr. L. Wolbarst, M.D., of New York ... with 15 textual figures and 16 coloured illustrations. London Rebman Limited ... New York Rebman Company ... 1911.

4to, pp. [iv], 175, [1] blank; with halftone text illustrations and 16 chromolithograph plates (one double-page); gutter a little cracked at penultimate leaf, with some occasional minor foxing and soiling; with two loosely inserted advertisement leaflets issued by Edgar Hirsch & Co., of Berlin, for 'Dr. Wechselsmann's Instruments and Outfits for the Injection of Salvarsan'; in the original brown publisher's cloth, upper cover lettered and ruled in blind, spine



lettered and ruled in gilt, front inner hinge cracked but holding, head and tail of spine bumped, covers a little stained and cockled, with some paper and glue residue on lower outer corner. £200



First edition in English (originally *Die Behandlung der Syphilis mit Dioxydiamidoarsenobenzol "Ehrlich-Hata 606"* of the same year) discussing Paul Ehrlich's pioneering new discovery of Salvarsan for use in the treatment of syphilis. 'This work of Doctor Wechselmann seems to be particularly opportune at this moment, now that Ehrlich's wonderful product, salvarsan, has been placed before the general medical public and also in view of the widespread interest with which it has been received. Doctor Wechselmann enjoys the distinction of having been invited by Professor Ehrlich in February 1910, to use the new remedy in his extensive service at the Rudolph Virchow Hospital in Berlin. More than fourteen hundred cases treated with salvarsan have been studied by the author up to the date of going to press, and I deem it a great pleasure as well as a rare privilege to be able to present the results of these epoch-making studies to the English-speaking medical public' (Translator's preface). This translation also incorporates 'a list of writings of American and British observers, who have either had some personal experience with the new remedy, or have abstracted and collated

the writings of foreign contributors'.

The first organic anti-syphilitic, Salvarsan was distributed as a yellow, crystalline, hygroscopic powder - one that was unstable. This complicated administration, as the drug needed to be dissolved. It was melted in a vacuum with a small amount of methyl alcohol, is mixed with distilled water and caustic soda. The acidic solution was then injected into each of the buttocks "deeply, slowly, and gently", and was an unpleasant and extremely painful experience, the pain sometimes lasting for six or more days with narcotics sometimes used to control it. With additional side effects—rashes, liver damage, and "risks of life and limb", '606' was denounced by many physicians, resulting in the "Salvarsan Wars" where Ehrlich and Hata were vilified, though Ehrlich was eventually exonerated.

85. **NEISSER, ALBERT LUDWIG.** BEITRÄGE ZUR PATHOLOGIE UND THERAPIE DER SYPHILIS Berlin, verlag von Julius Springer. 1911.

Large 4to, pp. xii, 624; with a number of halftone illustrations; 'vorwort' detached and loose; with previous ownership stamp on half-title and twice on title-page, and with later inscription dated 1950; contemporary blue publisher's cloth, lettered in gilt, evidence of previous label at head of spine, covers a little scratched and soiled. £100

First edition of this important and comprehensive report containing the results of extensive scientific research carried out by Neisser and his colleagues, on the pathology and treatment of syphilis. Much of the research was done in Java, thanks to financial assistance from the German government.

Albert Ludwig Neisser (1855-1916) was a prominent figure in the field of venereology during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and he played a major role in advancements made in the study of gonorrhoea and syphilis. 'Neisser was well-prepared for research in venereology having studied and trained under Heidenhain, Kohnheim, Ehrlich, Weigert, and Koch. It was known that a microscopic agent was the cause of gonorrhoea and syphilis, and, in 1879, after only two years of investigation, Neisser discovered the causative organism of gonorrhoea ... In 1882, after additional study and research, he renamed the bacterium "gonococcus." Although his discovery was extremely important, it was not until the advent of penicillin that this widespread disease could be controlled. Neisser also studied syphilis and discovered the *Spirochaeta pallida* while working in Java just after Schaudinn and Hoffmann had isolated it in Germany. Neisser also worked with Wassermann in developing the Wassermann test for syphilis' (Heirs, 2167).



86. **ROHLEDER, DR. HERMANN.** DIE ZEUGUNG BEIM MENSCHEN Eine sexualphysiologische studie aus der praxis. Mit anhang: Die künstliche Zeugung (befruchtung) beim menschen. Leipzig, verlag von Georg Thieme. 1911.

8vo, pp. xii, 290, [2] publisher's advertisement; generally clean and crisp; ex-libris from the 'Finska Läkarsällskapet Helsingfors' with their stamp on title and final verso; in the original green limp cloth, lettered and ruled in gilt, head and tail of spine a little rubbed and bumped, covers lightly soiled, extremities a little bumped and rubbed; a good copy. **£75**

The first, in what was eventually a series of seven monographs published between 1911 and 1921, on human procreation, by the leading German sexologist, Hermann Rohleder (1866 -). This first work focuses upon generation, with subsequent monographs devoted to procreation among blood relatives; dysfunction's of procreation in men and women; on hermaphrodites; and on artificial insemination.



87. **EMERY, EMILE MARIE AND F. BOURDIER.** RÉSULTATS ACTUELS DE LA SALVARSANOTHÉRAPIE dans les complications nerveuses et oculaires de la syphilis: Traitement chronique intermittent. Paris, Octave Doin et Fils, Éditeurs ...1912.

8vo, pp. 169, [3] including table of contents; with four full page diagrams and a number of tables included within text; light browning throughout; ex-libris with library stamp on front paste-down, free endpaper and half-title from 'Hopital Cantonal, Clinique Dermatologie, Université de Genève', and ownership stamp of 'Dr Ch. DuBois, Genève' on title-page and head of p. 5; later red library cloth backed marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, extremities lightly bumped. **£100**

Uncommon first edition of this jointly published work, discussing syphilitic nervous and ocular complications, and their treatment using the recently discovered salvarsan. Emile Emery (1864-1936) had been one of the first to analyse the new method of treatment, publishing in 1910 *La Préparation "606": Le traitement de la syphilis par la méthode d'Ehrlich*, and which was translated into both Spanish and Greek.

OCLC seems to locate only microfilm copies in the US, with a copy at Aberdeen, and a small number in Europe.

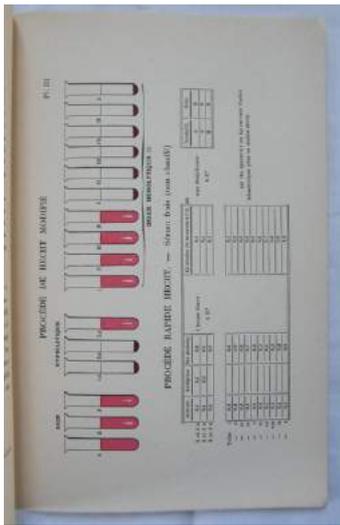
Including loosely inserted advertisement for testing kits

88. **LEREDDE, DR. LAURENT VICTOR.** LA RÉACTION DE WASSERMANN, sa valeur dans le diagnostic et le traitement de la syphilis. Paris, A. Maloine, Éditeur ... 1912.

8vo, pp. 43, [1] blank; with three partially coloured diagnostic tables; light marginal browning and occasional dust-soiling; with loosely inserted leaflet from Leredde's 'Laboratoire de Syphiligraphie' advertising testing kits; in

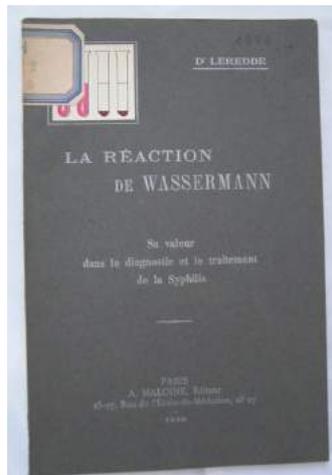


the original grey printed card wrappers, printed in silver with small mounted diagnostic label in upper corner, with old paper accession label at head of spine, covers a little soiled; a good copy. £110



Uncommon first edition of this practical work by the French dermatologist Laurent Victor Leredde (1866-1926), an illustrated assessment of Wassermann's Reaction, or the "Wassermann Test," the universal blood-serum test for syphilis developed in 1906 by the German bacteriologist August von Wassermann, in collaboration with the dermatologist Albert Neisser, and still widely in use today. The author, Émile Leredde (1866-1926), was a Paris-based French physician, specializing in dermatology. An outstanding clinician, he is noted for his work on the semiology and prognosis of eosinophilia in dermatoses, and in syphilology. The loosely inserted advertisement leaf from his 'Laboratoire de Syphiligraphie' promotes testing kits available upon request. 'Sur la demande des médecins, le laboratoire enverra immédiatement les instruments et les instructions nécessaires pour la prise du sang. Le résultat de l'analyse sera donné dans les 48 heures'. Three useful partially coloured tables are included to help physicians analyse blood samples.

OCLC locates only a handful of locations in Europe, with one copy at Johns Hopkins.



89. **NONNE, MAX.** SYPHILIS UND NERVENSYSTEM. Neunzehn vorlesungen für praktische Ärzte, Neurologen und Syphilidologen. Dritte, Neubearbeitete auflage. Mit 155 Abbildungen im Text. Berlin, Verlag von S. Karger. 1915.

Large 8vo, pp. xvi, 902; with 155 halftone illustrations and text diagrams; aside from some light browning, clean and crisp; contemporary green half-cloth over marbled boards, with paper label on spine lettered in manuscript, covers a little sunned around margins, extremities lightly bumped and knocked. £80

Third corrected and expanded edition of this comprehensive treatise discussing syphilis and its nervous system manifestations, first published in 1902 by the noted neurologist Max Nonne (1861-1959), and by now a standard monograph on the subject. It was to go through five editions and was translated into English and Spanish.

Max Nonne began his education in Hamburg before going on to study medicine at the universities of Heidelberg, Freiburg, and Berlin, obtaining his doctorate in 1884. After graduation, he served as an assistant in the Heidelberg medical clinic under Wilhelm Heinrich Erb (1840-1921 and to whom the present work is dedicated), as well as working in the surgical clinic in Kiel under Johannes Friedrich August von Esmarch (1823-1908). He returned to Hamburg as a neurologist in 1889, and in 1896 he was appointed director of neurology at Eppendorf Hospital, Hamburg. He was one of the four physicians asked to investigate Vladimir Ilich Lenin during the Russian leaders' final disease.

Garrison-Morton 4792 (first edition, 1902); NDB, 19, pp. 333-335.



90. **LUMB, NORMAN P. L.** THE SYSTEMATIC TREATMENT OF GONORRHOEA H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd ... 1918.

Small 8vo, pp. viii, 120; light marginal dampstain affecting fore-edge and lower margin throughout; title-page stamped with 'Review Copy', and with loosely inserted slip from the publisher's; ex-libris from St Bartholomew's Hospital College Library, with their book-plate on front paste-down and small stamp on final verso; original plum publisher's cloth, ruled in blind, spine lettered in gilt, spine a little sunned, covers lightly soiled, extremities lightly bumped.

£50

First edition and a review copy issued by the publisher's H. K. Lewis. Written whilst Lumb (1891-1957) was a member of the RAMC during WWI (and was twice mentioned in dispatches and rose to the rank of Major). The present work is testament to the age-old correlation between military and social upheaval being linked to an increase in venereal disease.

After the war Lumb entered surgery and general practice, and specialised in urology.
See Plarr's Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons.

91. **HERMANS, DR E. H.** FRAMBOESIA TROPICA Acta Leidensia edita cura et sumptibus scholae medicinae tropicae. Volumen VI. Instituut voor Tropische Geneeskund, [Translated by L. E. Lindeman-Davis]. Lugduni-Batavorum. 1931.

8vo, pp. [ii], 168; with 37 photographs on five leaves of plates; some light foxing throughout; ex-libris John Carman with his book-plate on front paste-down and signature on half-title; backed in later tan calf over red cloth boards, cloth label on spine lettered in gilt spine and corners a little scuffed.

£80

First English edition (first published in Dutch in 1928) of this treatise on tropical dermatology, and in particular a historical, geological, etiological, and therapeutical study of yaws, and including a discussion of its relationship to syphilis. The translation is by L. E. Lindeman-Davis, and the volume was issued as Nos VI in a series of studies published by the Instituut voor Tropische Geneeskunde.

