Attic Books Medical List November 2013

ACKERMANN, Johann Christian Gottlieb. *Opuscula ad Medicinae Historiam Pertinentia*. Norimbergae (Nuremburg): In Bibliopolio Steiniano, 1797. xvi, 432 p. 20 cm. 2 fold-out illustrations at rear. Other neat notations front free endpaper, title page, and bottom of rear pastedown. Minor foxing, mainly to first pages and rear plates. Paper covered boards with some fading and worn corners. Ink notation at top front. [24874]

*Ackermann (1756-1801), head of a hospital for the poor at Altdorf, Germany, had entered medical school at Jena when only 15 years old. The main focus of his scientific work lies in his historical studies of the medical sciences during the Middle Ages. Latin text.*


*An attack on infertility treatment in Edinburgh, with special reference to the well-known physician Dr. James Young Simpson (1811-1870). Simpson was the Scottish obstetrician who introduced the use of chloroform as an anaesthetic, particularly for women in childbirth. The unknown author libellously implies that Simpson had a remarkable way with the ladies. The Prof. Syme referred to by the inscription writer is James Syme (1799-1870), a surgeon often in dispute with Simpson.*


*British surgeon Richard Barwell (1828-1874) demonstrated the effectiveness of conservative methods for treating clubfoot, focusing on the use of casts and small incisions instead of surgical interventions to cut tendons.*


*Dutch physician Steven Blankaart (1650-1704) proved the existence of the capillary system, as had been suggested by Leonardo da Vinci. Latin text.*

BRAID, James. *Neurypnology; Or, The Rationale of Nervous Sleep; Considered in Relation with* $1,800.00

*British physician James Braid (1802-1860) not only described and wrote extensively on the use of hypnosis as a treatment for sleep disorders but also performed the first recorded case of anesthesia in 1846.*

First edition of the first full-length scientific treatise on what is now called hypnosis. Braid, a Manchester surgeon, began a scientific investigation of what was then called mesmerism in the early 1840s and inaugurated modern hypnosis. When he published this book, Braid did not yet have a full understanding of the psychological processes involved in hypnosis, believing that hypnotic phenomena were produced by functional changes in various bodily systems. However, he did recognize that hypnosis was a subjective occurrence, dependent entirely on the state of mind of the hypnotized and not on any sort of magical power wielded by the hypnotizer. His methods of hypnosis were published in France ca. 1860 where they influenced Broca, Charcot, Liebeault, and Bernheim. Note this book belonged to James Young Simpson, Scottish obstetrician who introduced chloroform anaesthetic for general use. Simpson has also signed the title page. G+M 4993.

BUCURA, Dr. Constantin J. Geschlechtsunterschiede Beim Menschen; Eine Klinisch-Physiologische Studie. Wien: Alfred Holder, 1913. 165 p. 26 cm. Library bookplate and label on front pastedown and stamp on title page. Black cloth hardcover with gold print. [105166]

About sex differences in humans. German text.


John Burns' original intention was to become a manufacturer, but a disease of the knee joint left him unfit to work at a loom. As a result, he studied medicine at both Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. Upon graduation, he opened a private medical school in which he taught anatomy, surgery, and midwifery. Binding signed by Henderson & Bisset, a leading bookbinding firm established in Edinburgh in 1823.

Burton, John. A Letter to William Smellie, M.D. A Letter to William Smellie, M.D. Containing Critical and Practical Remarks Upon his Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery. Wherein the various Gross Mistakes and dangerous Methods of Practice Mentioned and recommended by that Writer, Are fully demonstrated and generally corrected. Likewise the several Advantages or Dangers, to both Mother and Child, attending the Turning the last in the Womb to extract by the Feet, or that accrue from the Use of each particular Kind of Instrument, emply'd in delivering Women, are shewn in a more ample Manner than heretofore. Being as an Appendix, to both the above-mentioned Authors Treatises on Midwifery; absolutely necessary to be perused by all who have read the former's Book, or attended his Lectures with a View to Practice. To which is affixed a Copper-Plate, representing several Sorts of Instruments used by the Ancients, with the Fillet as improved by the Author thereof. London: W. Owen, 1753. xii, 250, [1] p. 21 cm. One fold-out plate at rear. Corners worn. Bookplates, private and institutional, on front endpapers. Signature of former owner, Sir James Y. Simpson, at top of front pastedown. Minor foxing. Full leather. [105162]

Aside from having one of the longest titles we've ever seen, this book is notable for other reasons. The subject, Scottish obstetrician William Smellie (1697-1763), trained in obstetrics in London and Paris, opened a practice in London, and began teaching. His Theory and Practice of Midwifery is considered a classic, but here it is savaged by his rival, John Burton of York. On his first page, Burton accuses
Smellie's work of being "grossly mistaken in various Parts." On the other hand, some researchers believe it was John Burton who was immortalized by Laurence Sterne in Tristram Shandy as "Dr. Slop," which suggests Burton was not well qualified to criticize. Note the signature of former owner Sir James Young Simpson (1811-1870), Scottish obstetrician who introduced chloroform anaesthetic for general use.

Churchill, an eminent obstetrician, was the natural choice to edit this collection of writings on puerperal or childbed fever. A few essays on other women's health issues have been placed at the rear.


The object of the inquiry is to ascertain the mental state of a man named David Yoolow. Yoolow is described on the one hand as "a complete imbecile...totally unable to manage his own affairs" (p. 4) yet the defence describes him as "a rational, an intellectual, and a moral creature" (p. 9). Yoolow is determined to be "an idiot" at the end of the trial despite the defence's attempts to portray humans in general as foolish and unintellectual: "Do we not daily see men and women, of all ranks, leaping and bouncing on the floor till they are about to fall down with fatigue, and call it dancing?" (p. 97).


John Conolly (1794-1866) was physician at Hanwell asylum near London. Having more than 1,000 inmates, it was one of the largest lunatic asylums in England in the 1840s. Conolly was an important early advocate of non-restraint in treating the mentally ill. His three humane goals are stated on the first pages of this book: "The recovery of the curable, the improvement of the incurable, the comfort and happiness of all the patients, should therefore steadily be kept in view by the architect from the moment in which he commences his plan; and should be the no less constant guide of the governing bodies of asylums in every law and regulation which they make" (pp.1-2).


A report by Sir Alexander Morison, pioneer of psychiatric medicine, to the directors of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals. Interesting descriptions of patients, causes of their illnesses, and supposed cures. For example, we learn on pages 10-11 of a bookseller suffering from mania (no surprise there!) whose treatment consisted of 15 months of warm baths, a course of mercury, and leeches to the head.

Scottish physician William Cullen (1710 – 1790) was one of the most important professors at the Edinburgh Medical School during its heyday as a leading centre of medical education. He was a popular professor and successful author, this being his best-known work. Appendix by Peter Reid.

CULLEN, William. **A Treatise of the Materia Medica**. Edinburgh: Charles Elliot, 1789. First edition. 2 vols.: xxiii, 432; 610, 2 p. 27 cm. Vol. 1 has ink signature on front pastedown. Front pastedowns in both volumes have bookplate from the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh as well as another small label. Vol. 1 has a second bookplate on rear pastedown. Ink stamps on title pages. Damp stains to first pages in vol. 2. Occasional spotting or thumbing but overall very clean. Full leather with worn corners. Vol. 1 has small tears to spine head and top of rear hinge. [24769]

Scottish doctor, scientist, and agriculturalist William Cullen was one of the most important instructors at the Edinburgh Medical School during its days as a leading centre of medical education. This two-volume treatise was highly valued in the late 18th century by many leading medical scholars in Europe. Note the bookplate dedicated to Sir James Young Simpson, discoverer of the anaesthetic uses of chloroform. Sir Alexander was his nephew, another famous doctor.

DAVENTER, Henry à. **The Art of Midwifery Improv'd**; Fully and Plainly laying down Whatever Instructions are requisite to make a Compleat Midwife. And the many Errors in all the Books hitherto written upon this Subject clearly refuted. Illustrated With 38 Cuts curiously Engraven on Copper Plates, representing in their due Proportion, the several Positions of a Foetus. Also A New Method, Demonstrating, How Infants ill situated in the Womb, whether obliquely, or in a strait Posture, may, by the Hand only, without the Use of any Instrument, be turned into their right position, without hazarding the Life of either or Mother or Child. London: E. Curll, J. Pemberton and W. Taylor, 1716. First edition in English. [xiv], 328 p. 21 cm. 38 figures on 5 folding plates. Full leather. Respined. Blue marks on rear endpaper. Dampstains. Wormholes pp. 191-306 at bottom. Some tears to plates. [105175]

Dutch physician Hendrik Van Deventer (1651-1724) wrote the first accurate description of the female pelvis (see first fold-out plate) and its deformities, and commented upon the effect of the latter in complicating labour. So valuable were Deventer's contributions that his text remained authoritative for 150 years. Deventer's wife was a midwife and much of his success in obstetrics should be attributed to her. English edition of G+M 6253.
Dutch physician Hendrik Van Deventer (1651-1724) wrote the first accurate description of the female pelvis (see first fold-out plate) and its deformities, and commented upon the effect of the latter in complicating labour. So valuable were Deventer's contributions that his text remained authoritative for 150 years. Deventer’s wife was a midwife and much of his success in obstetrics should be attributed to her. Note bookplate for J. Y. Simpson, the Scottish obstetrician famous for introducing chloroform as an anesthetic. English edition of G+M 6253.


Erroneously attributed to Magnus Albertus (Saint Albert the Great), "Women's Secrets" is about diseases of the female reproductive organs while the second part is concerned with herbs, gemstones, and animals. The book was likely written by a disciple of Albert, not the great man himself. Borrowing the name of a famous writer was common in the days before copyright and would ensure more copies sold.


The Harveian Oration is a yearly lecture named for William Harvey, discoverer of blood circulation. Here Andrew Duncan relates the life of Alexander Monro (1697-1767), founder of Edinburgh Medical School.

FARR, William (ed.). The Medical Annual, Or, British Medical Almanack. 1839. London: Sherwood, Gilber, and Piper, 1839. 224 p. + 24 p. of ads. 17 cm. A little soiling inside, notably pp. ii-iii, but overall very clean and readable. Last pages in advertising section not cut, and one is torn at top. Soiled paper covers with chipped spine ends and some dog ears to top corners. [24707]

Editor William Farr (1807 – 1883), British epidemiologist, is regarded as one of the founders of medical statistics. His special study was cholera, a cause of great suffering in the time period this almanack was produced. At first Farr subscribed to the conventional theory that cholera was carried by polluted air rather than water. However, he eventually realized the disease was being spread through untreated sewage dumped into the Thames and statistical studies such as the ones in this article eventually proved it.


John Hunter (1728-1793) was a Scottish surgeon regarded as one of the most distinguished scientists and surgeons of his day. He was an early advocate of careful observation and scientific method in medicine. His most notable surgical advance was in treating aneurysms. The Hunterian Society, an
organization of doctors and dentists of London, was named in his honour. This treatise is his most important work, a compound of physiology, pathology, and surgery. The book marked a great advance in knowledge and for many years stimulated the progress of surgery. The introduction is by Sir Everard Home, Hunter's brother-in-law and pupil.


John Huxham (1692-1768) was best known for this study of fevers, translated into Latin, French, and Italian. He discusses the conditions under which fever appears, different types of fever, and remedies he thought would cure them. This book records the first use of the word Influenza by an English physician (p. 20). Establishing himself in Plymouth early in his medical career, he built up an enviable practice and achieved great fame. G+M 2201.


Carl Wigand Maximilian Jacobi (1775 – 1858), German psychiatrist, was a prominent member of the somatic school of psychiatry in Germany, believing that mental disorders were largely due to organic, as opposed to spiritual, factors. He was in favour of the non-restraint method of treating mental patients, and attempted to introduce this reform into Germany. Jacobi was the first director of the Siegburg hospital in 1825 and the second part of this book describes that institution’s medical care and regulation. Introduction by Samuel Tuke, English mental health reformer.


Rene-Theophile-Hyacinthe Laennec (1781-1826) invented the stethoscope in 1816 and pioneered its use in diagnosing various chest conditions (see Plate VIII at rear). He also researched the skin tumors we know as melanomas, described the role that organ tissues play in disease, and named the liver disease called cirrhosis. Ironically, despite his research into tuberculosis, he died of the disease himself at the age of 45.


French obstetrician Guillaume Mauquest Lamotte (1655-1737) recorded his "observations" or cases during his 50 years medical practice in Valognes. They make interesting, if occasionally gruesome, reading to this day, giving modern readers a sample of medical and living conditions in past centuries.

André Levret (1703-1780) improved the obstetric forceps by adding a "pelvic curve" to the instrument. He also invented several other obstetric instruments and made observations on pelvic anomalies. A standard work for many years. G+M 6152.


André Levret (1703-1780), a famous teacher in Paris, improved the obstetric forceps (see plates at rear). Besides introducing a curved forceps, he invented several other obstetric instruments and made observations on pelvic anomalies. Note binding from Henderson & Bisset, a leading bookbinding firm established in Edinburgh in 1823. G-M 6152.


James Miller (1812-1864) was appointed Professor of Surgery at the University of Edinburgh in 1842 and went on to become surgeon-in-ordinary in Scotland to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Outside of medicine, he was heavily involved with the Church, and in his later years devoted much of his energy to the temperance movement. Miller's other written work was Principles of Surgery, published 1844. He also wrote articles on surgery for Encyclopaedia Britannica and pamphlets on various social and religious topics.$125.00


The last section contains a bibliography of the 92 books consulted by Noortwyk in writing this text. Bookplate on rear pastedown is in memory of Sir James Young Simpson (1811 – 1870), Scottish obstetrician and an important figure in the history of medicine. His most noted contribution was the introduction of anesthesia to childbirth.$1,250.00
OSBORN, William. **Essays on the Practice of Midwifery, in Natural and Difficult Labours.** London: Cadell and Johnson, 1792. xxv, 475 p. 23 cm. One fold-out plate. Bookplate and bookseller's label as well as small ink notation on front pastedown. Ink signature on half title. Occasional foxing. Brown cloth hardcover with tender front hinge, worn corners, some soiling to front cover. [24919]

*This scarce book is the work of William Osborn, an obstetrician at the maternity hospital in Stone Street, London. There he became a colleague of Thomas Denman and together they gave a course of lectures on midwifery. Osborn claims on p. x of his Preface to have educated more than 1,200 "practitioners of Midwifery." Bookplate on front pastedown is that of James Young Simpson (1811-1870), best known for introducing chloroform as an anaesthetic.*


*An collection of essays by William Osler, MD. The term 'aequanimitas' indicates the personal quality of calmly accepting whatever comes in life, and is a crucial aspect of medical practice.*

PASTEUR, L. (Louis). **Etudes sur la Maladie des Vers a Soie, Moyen Pratique Assure de la Combattre et d'en Prevenir le Retour. (2 volumes).** Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1870. First Edition. 1. xii, 322; 2. 327 p. 55 illustrations including 37 plates, several of which are beautifully coloured. Rear covers of both books heavily damaged and improperly repaired. Leaves partially exposed on spines. Original wrappings torn at edges. [102523]

*Though Pasteur was made most famous by his invention of methods of keeping milk and wine from spoiling and his contribution to the creation of artificial vaccines, he had other discoveries to his credit. This particular work examines a disease affecting silkworms, and it is credited with saving the French silk industry. Garrison & Morton 2481.*


*Adolphe Pinard (1844-1934) was a Professor of Obstetrics in Paris. A pioneer of modern perinatal care, he was a leader in the teaching of infant care to expectant mothers as well as an advocate of providing social care for pregnant women from deprived environments. This French language volume discusses treatment of puerperal infection.*

PUGH, Benjamin. **A Treatise of Midwifery; Chiefly With Regard to the Operation. With Several Improvements in that Art. To which is added, Some Cases, and Descriptions with Plates of several new Instruments both in Midwifery and Surgery.** London: J. Buckland, 1754. First edition. xvi, 152 p. 21 cm. 11 fold-out plates at rear. Full leather has been respined. Corners worn. Bookplate for A. Y. Simpson, M.D. on front pastedown along with another small label. Memoriam bookplate on rear pastedown. Ink stamp on title page. Some thumbing and minor foxing. Ink references to pertinent plates written in margins. Plates have roughened edges and plates 1 and 4 repaired. [25013]

*Author Benjamin Pugh invented a pair of obstetric forceps (shown in plate 1) with a pelvic curve and round wooden handle. The invention dates to 1736 or 1740, some time before this book was published. He had hoped to publish by subscription several years earlier, but the subscription did not fill. He was persistent, however, since he believed most young doctors would soon be practising midwifery. Pugh does not seem to have marketed his invention directly, but he lived to be over 80 and died a wealthy*
man. Note bookplate for J. Y. Simpson, the Scottish obstetrician famous for introducing chloroform as an anesthetic.


John Quincy (d. 1722) was an English apothecary known as a medical writer. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Edinburgh for this Medicina Statica, a translation of the Aphorisms of Sanctorius. Sanctorius was a 17th-century professor at Padua who performed experiments in temperature, respiration, and weight. For a period of 30 years, Sanctorius weighed himself, everything he ate and drank, and his urine and feces. He compared the weight of what he had eaten to that of his waste products, the latter being considerably smaller. His findings had little scientific value, but he is still celebrated for his empirical methodology. The frontispiece of this text shows Sanctorius in his famous “weighing chair,” which he constructed and used for his experiments.


A monograph on anaphylaxis by Nobel Prize winning immunologist Charles Richet (1850-1935). Anaphylaxis was Richet's term for a sensitized individual's sometimes lethal reaction to two doses of an antigen. His research won him the 1913 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine. The discovery helped explain hay fever, asthma and other allergic reactions to foreign substances as well as some previously not understood cases of intoxication and sudden death. Extensive bibliography at rear. French text.

RINGLAND, A. Hill; RINGLAND, John. **Two Cases of Transfusion in Post-Partum Haemorrhage.** Dublin: Printed for the author, 1872. 15 p. 22 cm. 1 b&w illustration. Signed by author at top of title page. Binder's label on rear pastedown. Green cloth hardcover with blank impressing. Small dark mark on front. [24905]


Pierre Roussel (1742-1802) was a physician, writer, and political theorist. Although said to have been a good doctor, he was so supersensitive to human suffering that he had to give up his medical practice, and thereafter became active in France's Revolutionary assemblies. As he was a skillful writer, it is not surprising to learn this book was still the stylistic model for medical literature in the 1820s. Introduction by Jean-Louis Alibert, physician to Kings Louis XVIII and Charles X.

Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. **A Collection of Royal Grants and other Documents,** $750.00

*English and Latin text.*


*The statutes of the Royal Society of London. Includes original statutes of 1663 as well as additional statutes since. First section in Latin, followed by English from page 69.*


*Scottish physician and physiologist William Rutherford was Professor of Physiology at Edinburgh University for 25 years, contributing to the development of experimental physiology.*


*Carl Gustaf Santesson (1819-1886) was a Swedish physician and professor. In 1846 he used government grants to take an extended foreign trip, which resulted in this book. The Swedish title translates as "Notes on the finest medical schools in Italy, France, Holland and England."*


*Séguin (1812-1880) was the first to outline a complete plan for the training of children with cognitive impairments. Around 1840 he established the first private school in Paris dedicated to the education of individuals with intellectual disabilities. Following the European revolutions of 1848, Séguin emigrated to the United States where he established a number of schools to assist the mentally handicapped. French text. G+M 4937.*

SEVERN, Charles. *First Lines of the Practice of Midwivery: To which are added Remarks on the Forensic Evidence requisite in case of Foeticide and Infanticide.* London: S. Highley, 1831. vi, 143 p. 23 cm. 2 b&w plates. Bookplate on front pastedown. Ink inscription on title page. Foxing to first
Scottish obstetrician James Young Simpson (1811-1870) was best known for introducing chloroform as an anaesthetic. Although Simpson was a staunch opponent of homeopathy, so many of his students and colleagues had converted to the phenomenon, that Simpson decided to undertake a detailed study. The resulting commentary is one-sided and harsh; on pp. 10-11 Simpson compares homeopathic beliefs to Mormonism and declares both heresies. No doubt he hoped this book would put an end to homeopathy for good. But, in fact, this book began an international debate among medical scholars, breathing new life into the subject.

George Baird was Principal of the University of Edinburgh from 1793 to 1840.

After Admiral Don Juan de Langara was defeated by Admiral George Rodney in the Battle of Cape St. Vincent in 1780, "jail fever" or typhus broke out among Spanish prisoners incarcerated in the old jail at Winchester. James Carmichael Smyth (1742-1821) discovered a method for the prevention of contagion using nitrous acid gas which was fatal to the lice spreading the disease. Smyth eventually wrote several treatises on this subject and other medical matters. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and was voted the sum of £5,000 by Parliament in 1802 for his work. He also became one of the physicians to King George III.

Note bookplate in Memorial to James Young Simpson, the Scottish obstetrician famous for introducing chloroform as an anesthetic. Simpson was also known for introducing midwives into the hospital environment. Sir Alexander Russell Simpson succeeded his Uncle James in the Chair of Midwifery at Edinburgh University in 1870.
Auscultation is the term for listening to the internal sounds of the body, usually with a stethoscope. The term was introduced by René Laënnec, inventor of the stethoscope, and Spittal gives Laënnec full credit throughout his text. The bookplate commemorates Scottish obstetrician James Young Simpson (1811-1870), best known for introducing chloroform as an anaesthetic.


German physician Johann Gaspar Spurzheim (1776-1832) became one of the chief proponents of phrenology, the now discredited study of measurements of the human skull. In this complex work, Spurzheim connects certain mental illnesses with specific head sizes or shapes. He admits, however, this his system does not always work: “Thus, in insanity, the configuration of heads is neither to be overlooked, nor to be over-rated” (p. 146). For modern readers, what may be most interesting about Spurzheim’s work is his sympathy for the mentally ill. As he says in his last sentence on p. 308, “I rejoice in the ideas that insane people will no longer be treated as outcasts, and that, by degrees, we shall learn to alleviate their sufferings, to ameliorate their condition, and to restore their health.”

SYDENHAM, Thomas; WALLIS, George (ed.). *The Works of Thomas Sydenham, M.D. on Acute and Chronic Diseases; Wherein Their Histories and Modes of Cure, As Recited by Him, are Delivered with Accuracy and Perspicuity. To Which are Surjoined Notes, Corrective and Explanatory, From the Most Eminent Medical Writers; Adapting the Whole to the Present Improved State of Physic, and Shewing Under What Classes, Orders, and Genera, Most of the Complaints Treated of are Arranged by Nosologists: With a Variety of Annotations by George Wallis, M.D.* London: G. G. J. and J. Robinson et al, 1788. 2 vols.: li, [5], 480; [1], 484, [42] p. 22 cm. Some chipping to spine heads and bumped corners. Ink inscriptions on title pages. Dark mark p. xlvii. Small worm holes bottom corners of first two pages in vol. II. Full leather. [105163] $750.00

English physician Thomas Sydenham (1624-1689) was the undisputed master of the 17th-century English medical world and was even known as ‘The English Hippocrates’. Among his many achievements was the discovery of a disease, Sydenham’s Chorea, also known as St Vitus Dance. He has also been recognized as a founder of clinical medicine and epidemiology. As a Puritan, he fought for Parliament during the Civil War, after which Cromwell helped him set up his medical practice in Westminster. Annotations by George Wallis.


At one time the leading consulting surgeon in Scotland, James Syme (1799-1870) gained the nickname "Napoleon of surgery," but whether this was due to his surgical skill or his combative personality is not known. Syme was a popular teacher with a magnetic personality, and one of the first surgeons to adopt ether anaesthesia and antiseptics. He quarreled with numerous colleagues, however, and friends stated that Syme was always right in the matter, but often wrong in the manner, of his quarrels. This volume contains 31 original articles published occasionally in periodicals, each section consisting of memoirs or case histories describing symptoms, treatment, and results. G+M 5599.

*At one time the leading consulting surgeon in Scotland, James Syme (1799-1870) gained the nickname "Napoleon of surgery," but whether this was due to his surgical skill or his combative personality is not known. Syme was a popular teacher with a magnetic personality, and one of the first surgeons to adopt ether anaesthesia and antiseptics. He quarreled with numerous colleagues, however, and friends stated that Syme was always right in the matter, but often wrong in the manner, of his quarrels. In this volume Syme shows that excision of joints is usually preferable to amputation, a principle soon adopted by other surgeons.*

*Blind stamp is that of Sir Alexander Russell Simpson (1835-1916), nephew of well-known Scottish obstetrician Sir James Young Simpson. G+M 4457.*

SYMONDS, John Addington. *Sleep and Dreams; Two Lectures Delivered at the Bristol Literary and Philosophical Institution*. London: John Murray, 1851. viii, 90 p. 21 cm. Cloth hardcover with blind impressed title. [25014]

*An in-depth examination of sleep and dreams with innovative ideas for mid-nineteenth century. Symonds analysed the interaction of memory, association, and imagination in the formation of dreams.*


*Robert Bentley Todd, an Irish-born physician, became a Professor at King's College London in 1836, was prominent in the opening of King's College Hospital in 1840, and assisted in founding its new building in 1851. A popular lecturer, Todd was noted for his accuracy in the observation of disease, correctness of diagnosis, and clarity and exactness in expressing his views. He made several contributions to general medicine, but his main interest was always in the nervous system, as this book demonstrates. The Professor whose ink stamp appears on the front endpaper is likely Dr. G. M. Robertson of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, known for his progressive and sympathetic treatment of mental patients.*


*Author Daniel Hack Tuke was considered an expert on mental illness in his day, but the Tuke family had long had an interest in the subject. His great-grandfather, William Tuke, and his grandfather, Henry Tuke, co-founded The Retreat, a hospital in northern England that revolutionized the treatment of insanity by treating patients in a humane manner. The Professor whose ink stamp appears on the front endpaper is likely Dr. G. M. Robertson of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, also known for his progressive and sympathetic treatment of mental patients.*

Daniel Hack Tuke was an expert on mental illness who came from a long line of experts. His great-grandfather, William Tuke, and his grandfather, Henry Tuke, co-founded The Retreat (see p. 92) which revolutionized the treatment of the insane.


Daniel Hack Tuke was considered an expert on mental illness in his day. The Tuke family had long had an interest in the subject; his great-grandfather William Tuke and his grandfather Henry Tuke co-founded the Retreat, a hospital in northern England that revolutionized the treatment of insanity by treating patients in a humane manner. Interesting medical publications listed at rear include such titles as "One Hundred Urinary Deposits," "Lectures on Winter Cough," "Diseases of Hair," "Torquay in its Medical Aspect as a Resort for Pulmonary Invalids," and "Irritability."


Six lectures on mental illness by Sir John Batty Tuke (1835-1913), one of the most influential psychiatrists in late nineteenth-century Scotland.

TURNER, Daniel. *Siphylis; A Practical Dissertation on the Venereal Disease, In Two Parts*. The Fifth Edition, still farther improv'd by many curious Observations; with An Alphabetical Index prefix'd, of all the antient Writers upon the same. To which, After the Remarks upon Monsieur Chicoynieau's Method by Mercurial Friction, is added, The Author's Discourse of Gleetes. With A Prefatory Account of Professor Boerhaave's new Comments on this Disease; and some Animadversions, as well on this, as another very singular Performance on the same Subject. London: R. Wilkin, et al, 1737. Fifth edition. [26], 476 p. 20 cm. Frontispiece portrait. Full leather. New spine and endpapers. Corners worn. Small chip in portrait page. Occasional ink spots and soiling, esp. pp. 74, 82-83. [24875]

Daniel Turner (1667-1741) was one of the first English medical authors to use the term syphilis. Receiving his first training by apprenticeship, Turner practised surgery for 20 years, but found it a tiring way to make a poor living. In 1711, the already published author gave up surgery and became a licensed physician, a profession he found easier and more profitable. This treatise on syphilis, first published 1717, accepted that treatment of this “secret disease” was within the province of surgeons yet he claimed to have cured 26 out of 30 patients by various treatments. In the study of this and other venereal diseases, claims and counterclaims as well as accusations of quackery were very common.

VON ROSENSTEIN, Nicholas Rosen; SPARRMAN, Andrew (trans.). *The Diseases of Children, and
Swedish physician Nils Rosén von Rosenstein (1706-1773) is considered the founder of modern pediatrics and his book the first modern textbook on the subject. Not surprisingly, about one third of the book is concerned with smallpox, for it "carries off yearly the tenth part of Swedish children" (p. 107). Chapter XIII is about inoculation against smallpox, a treatment Rosenstein used with success. Sections on wet nurses, worms, rickets, and vermin also provide a glimpse into what is - fortunately for us - a mainly vanished world.
current "right brain/left brain" theorists. Little is known about the life of this general practitioner whose theories were so far ahead of his time. An 1846 letter reviewing the book is included.


Sir Samuel Wilks (1824-1911) was a collaborator and biographer of the "Three Great" contemporary physicians who worked at Guy's Hospital during its Golden Age in mid-nineteenth century. These were Dr. Thomas Addison (discoverer of Addison's disease), Dr. Richard Bright (discoverer of Bright's disease), and Dr. Thomas Hodgkin (discoverer of Hodgkin's lymphoma).


Much of this book describes various types of insanity and focuses on whether treatment should be by Restraint or Non-Restraint. The author's opinion appears on p. 80: "Of all the moral means most useful in the cure of mental disorders, restraint must be considered preeminent."


George R. Wilson was Assistant Physician at the Royal Asylum, Edinburgh. His book is not in any sense a textbook for the temperance movement, nor is it written especially for the medical community. His intention was to portray alcoholism as a disease, though he didn't abandon the hope of curing it. The Dr. Kate Mitchell mentioned on the first page of his preface was the author of The Drink Question, another book published by Swan Sonnenschien. Mitchell advocated total abstinence from alcohol.


Psychiatrist Forbes Benignus Winslow was an authority on lunacy during the Victorian era. The second lecture in this book, "On the Medical Treatment of Insanity," was a subject very close to his heart. In 1847 he had opened two private lunatic asylums at Hammersmith, where he employed the humane method of treating the mentally ill which is now universal, but was then regarded as an unusual innovation.

Withers' treatise provides a rare glimpse of the prevalence of asthma in the 18th century. He felt the condition was becoming more frequent and attributed it to the perils of modern living: "The greater irritability and weakness of the constitution in these days, may, in some measure account for the greater frequency of the Asthma, especially if we add the inventive genius, and the rapid progress of mankind in all the various arts of modern luxury and refinement (p. 2).

The bookplate is that of Professor Edwin Bramwell (1873-1952), clinician, lecturer, and medical writer. Bramwell was Moncrieff-Arnott Professor of Medicine at Edinburgh and eventually became President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.