From the Mother's Womb...
Exhibition Catalog 2011

From the collection of rare books on obstetrics and gynecology bequeathed to the Medical Library by Dr Elliot Philipp (1915-2010)
From the Mother’s Womb...
From The Oath of the Hebrew Physician

Prof Samuel Kottek MD - Selection of books for the exhibition, research and compilation of the catalog.

Berman Medical Library staff - Cataloging, editing, Hebrew translation and preparation of the exhibition.

Detailed information on the exhibition can be found at:
http://library.ekmd.huji.ac.il

For guided tours of the exhibition and of the History of Medicine Museum,
Contact the library administration 02-6757602, or by email: mdlibinfo@savion.huji.ac.il
ד"ר אליות פילה (1915-2010)

ד"ר אליוט פילה העניק את אוספו ספרי משוררים לתוך הווילדהות והנוגע לאנוורטו של התרבותית.

הכרה, מלאויה עליה המתן בסוף ינואר תשע"ב.

ד"ר אליות פילה נשל חקל במחסף חנוכי בן לאומית בתום התוכנית של הרפואה. הפק חזר אחר יום שישי.

המומר של פילה מד"ר ליבוביץ'民間ים י unavailable增强了ר. המקדש ספרי ד"ר אליות פילה ותחד התו התחדishment.

ויח זכרו בור.

פרופ' שמואל קוטק

מתוך הספיד 'קורות, זכר, א' (תש"ע-תש"א) עמ' 292-295

אוטוביוגרפיה - ד"ר אליות פילה נכתבה ב-1987:
Dr. Elliot Philipp FRCS, FRCOG (1915-2010)

Dr. Philipp has bestowed his remarkable collection of ancient books on Gynaecology and Obstetrics to the Medical Library of the Hebrew University, for which we are very grateful. Dr. Elliot Philipp attended several international congresses on the History of Medicine. He became a close friend of my teacher Prof. Joshua Leibowitz and of myself, we always greatly enjoyed meeting him.
Blessed be his memory.

Samuel Kottek

His autobiography, written in 1987, can be found at:
1. Jacob Rueff (1500-1558)

DE CONCEPTU ET GENERATIONE HOMI NIS (Frankfurt, 1587)

First published in Zurich in 1554.

Illustrations by Jost Amman (woodcuts).
One of the most famous among the early obstetrical works,
Written mainly for midwives.
One chapter deals with monsters.
Several kinds of forceps are described, as well as cephalic version of the fetus and manual delivery of the placenta.
2. Caspar Wolff (1525-1601)

GYNAECIORUM, hoc est, de Mulierum tum aliis, tum gravidarum, parientium et puerperarum affectibus et morbis (Basel, 1566)

1st edition of the first "Encyclopedia of Gynecology and Obstetrics."
Contains texts from ABULCASIS, TROTULA, Nicolas ROCHEUS, Luigi BONACCIUOLI and Jacques DUBOIS (alias SYLVIUS).

This important work was conceived by Conrad GESNER (1516-1565), who also published an encyclopedia on Surgery (1555). Wolff published Gesner's work one year after Gesner's death.

It also contains quotations from the obstetrical treatise of MOSCHION, written in particular for midwives, and based on the work of SORANUS (2nd century CE).
3. Louis de Serres (c. 1588-1656)

*DISCOURS sur la NATURE, causes, signes, et curation des empeschemens de la conception, et de la Stérilité des femmes* (Lyon, 1625)

Louis de Serres was a physician, *agrégé à Lyon*. His book was written "for young women" and for those who fear from possible infertility. It was neither reprinted, nor translated into any other language.

On pp.155-56 there is a notable story of phantom pregnancy, watched over by a charlatan.
4. Jacques Guillemeau (1550-1612)

DE LA GROSSESSE et ACCOUCHEMENT des FEMMES (Paris, 1642)

The first edition was published in 1609. 2 English translations were published in 1612 and 1635. A sizeable part of the work deals with the diet and management of small children (pp. 542-774).

This edition was revised by his son Charles Guillemeau, who added a treatise on Impotence of men & women (pp. 775-803).

Guillemeau performed several post-mortem caesarean sections and allegedly saved the children, once in the presence of Paré.
5. François Mauriceau (1637-1709)

*Observations sur la GROSSESSE et l’ACCOUCHEMENT des FEMMES et sur LEURS MALADIES* (Paris, 1715)

First published in 1668.

Mauriceau was the leading surgeon-obstetrician of his time. "This book established obstetrics as a science."

He introduced the practice of giving birth in bed, instead of on the birthing chair.

He also wrote on the diseases of newborn babies.
6. Hugh Chamberlen
(c.1630-c.1729)

THE DISEASES of WOMEN WITH CHILD
and in CHILDBED
With fit Remedies for the several Indispositions of
New-born Babes.
To which is prefixed an exact Description of the
Parts of Generation in Women (London, 1716)

This is the 5th edition. First ed.1673.
It features Chamberlen's translation and
edition of François Mauriceau's obstetrical
work, and remained the standard obstetrical
work in English for some 75 years.

The book is addressed at Midwives "and Men
practicing that Art."
17th Century

7. Cosme Viardel (fl. 1671-1674)

OBSERVATIONS sur la PRACTIQUE des ACCOUCHEMENS NATURELS (Paris, 1671)

Viardel was "Chirurgien ordinaire de la Reyne."

The full title reads "[des accouchemens naturels], contre nature & monstrueux, avec une Methode tres-facile pour secourir les femmes en toute sorte d'accouchemens, sans se servir de rochets, ny d'aucun instrument, que de la seule main." [sic]

The third part of the book deals with the diseases of women, young and old, in 15 brief chapters, discussing together both subjects of gynecology and obstetrics. Mauriceau depreciated Viardel's work quite excessively.
8. Philippe Peu (1623-1707)

*LA PRATIQUE des ACCOUCHEMENS* (Paris, 1694)

Peu was a pupil of Mauriceau, but they did not always see eye-to-eye:

He criticized the *tire-tête* described by Mauriceau.

His work became quite popular, and Peu became one of the leading obstetricians in Paris.

Peu stressed the importance of avoiding rapidity in delivering the placenta, and to have a good look at it in order to make sure that it is complete.
9. Hendrik van Deventer
(1651-1724)

ART of MIDWIFERY IMPROV'D
Fully and Plainly laying down Whatever
Instructions are requisite to make a Compleat
Midwife... (London, 1716)

First published in Dutch in 1696, then in
Latin in 1701, this work is nicely illustrated.
It was translated into English "by an Eminent
Physician."
Deventer was widely acclaimed as one of the
founders of modern midwifery.

The author states on the Title Page that he
shows how ill situated infants may be turned
into the right position, without the use of any
instrument.

The 1701 Latin edition is taken from our
existing historical collection.
10. Guillaume Mauquest de La Motte (1655-1737)

*Traité des ACCOUCHEMENTS NATURELS, NON NATURELS, et CONTRE NATURE* (La Haye, 1726)

This work of a provincial accoucheur was well received,
It was published in 5 editions, and was translated into English and into German.

His numerous *observations* are well described, and followed by judicious *réflexions*.
11. Sir Richard Manningham (1690-1759)

**ARTIS OBSTETRICARIAE COMPENDIUM**

tam theoriam quam praxin spectans:
Morborum omnium qui Feminis inte gestandum
in Utero, et in Puerperio [...] supervenire solent
Curationem totam complectens (London, 1740)

Interesting presentation of cases, with tables and aphorisms. The work was partly translated into English in 1744, and expanded into an "Abstract of Midwifery."

He opened the first lying-in infirmary in Britain in 1739.

Ex-libris of the Royal College of Medicine, London.
12. William Smellie (1697-1763)


The first comprehensive English textbook on Obstetrics. Smellie stressed the importance of exact measuring of the pelvis. He gave safe rules for the use of several kinds of forceps. He was bitterly attacked by midwives and by Dr. John Burton.

2) A SET of ANATOMICAL TABLES with Explanations, and an Abridgment of the PRACTICE of MIDWIFERY (London, 1754)

This Reprint edition was published in 1971 by the Postgraduate School of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in Auckland. The author (W. Smellie) was born in Scotland, a contemporary of the Hunter brothers (John and William).

The remarkable illustrations were the work of Jan van Riemsdijk and of Piet Camper – a physician who studied in Leyden.
13. Andre Levret (1703-1780)

*OBSERVATIONS sur les CAUSES et les ACCIDENS de PLUSIEURS ACCOUCHEMENS LABORIEUX* 
avec des remarques sur ce qui a été proposé ou mis en usage pour les terminer  (Paris, 1747)

Levret first mentions the means used earlier in order to perform difficult births. Then he describes THE FORCEPS, and how to use this curved forceps that made him famous.

14. John Burton (1710-1771)

AN ESSAY towards a COMPLETE NEW
SYSTEM of MIDWIFERY, THEORETICAL
and PRACTICAL (London, 1751)
together with the Descriptions, Causes, and Methods
of Removing, or Relieving the Disorders peculiar to
Pregnant and Lying-in WOMEN, and New-born
INFANTS.

Burton is considered as having been the first
to suggest that puerperal fever is contagious.

He writes, on the title-page, that he suggested "several new improvements."
This work was published a short time before the more widely known treatise of William Smellie (1752).

Burton had a successful practice in York and founded a hospital there.
He was immortalized by Laurence Sterne as Dr. Slop in his work Tristam Shandy.
15. Nicolas Puzos (1686-1753)

TRAITÉ des ACCOUCHEMENS, contenant des observations importantes sur la pratique de cet art; DEUX PETITS TRAITÉS, l’un sur quelques maladies de Matrice; c’est l’autre, sur les maladies des Enfants du premier âge (Paris, 1759)

This posthumous work was edited by M. Morisot Deslandes.

N. Puzos was first an army surgeon, he later trained under the noted obstetrician Julien Clément (1650-1729), and opened a private practice. He was co-founder of the Académie de Chirurgie de Paris, and became its director.

He added a brief treatise on the Diseases of Children (pp. 281-319).
16. Jean Astruc (1684-1766)

TRACTATUS DE MORBIS MULIEBRUM (Venice, 1763)

First published in French Traité des Maladies des Femmes, 6 Vols. (Paris, 1761-5)
[Also on display is the 1st volume of the French edition].

Astruc added to this detailed textbook a Chronological Catalogue of the Physicians who wrote specially on Diseases of Women (pp. 297-359), in which he mentions two Jewish physicians: Roderigo de Castro (ca. 1605) and Zacutus Lusitanus (1575-1642).

Astruc was Regius Professor in Paris.
He wrote also an important work on Venereal Diseases: De Morbis Venereis, Libri sex, Paris, 1736.
17. Johann Georg Roederer (1727-1763)

*Elementa Artis Obstetriciae*
(Goettingen, 1766)

Edited and annotated by the noted anatomist Heinrich August WRISBERG (1739-1808)

Roederer was professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Goettingen. In 1751 he became the first Professor of Obstetrics there. He gave a good account of Typhoid in 1762, which he differentiated from Dysentery and from Relapsing Fever. He died very young and H.A Wrisberg was his direct successor. He has been called "the founder of scientific obstetrics."
18th Century

18. Pietro Paolo Tanaron

**IL CHIRURGO – RACCOGLITORE MODERNO** che assiste le Donne nei Parti, secondo il metodo dei più celebri Professori dell'Arte Ostetricia (Bassano, 1774)

**THE MODERN SURGEON – OBSTETRICIAN**
Who helps women in childbirth according to the method of the most renowned professors of obstetrics.

Tanaron studied medicine in Pisa and became Professor of Surgery.

The work contains 34 illustrations and a portrait of the author.
19. Alphonse-Louis-Vincent Leroy (1742-1816)

1) *LA PRATIQUE des ACCOUCHEMENTS*  
(Paris, 1776)

Leroy taught obstetrics and children's diseases at the Paris Maternité, together with Baudelocque. He advocated the practice of symphyseotomy, which was then under vivid discussion. In this work, Leroy offers an overview of the history of obstetrics, since Hippocrates.

2) *ESSAI sur l'HISTOIRE NATURELLE de la GROSSESSE et de l'ACCOUCHEMENT*  
(Genève, 1787)

Leroy was murdered by a dismissed former employee in 1816.
20. Edward Foster (fl. 1770)

THE PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of MIDWIFERY [...] arranged under the four general heads of GENERATION, GESTATION, DELIVERY, and RECOVERY

This work was written on the request of James SIMS, who completed and published it posthumously (London, 1781).

Edward Foster was "Teacher of Midwifery in the City of Dublin." This book was written as a textbook for his lectures. It was aimed at students as well as at practitioners.
21. Alexander Hamilton (1767-1802)

A TREATISE of MIDWIFERY; comprehending the Management of Female Complaints, and the Treatment of Children in Early Infancy
(Edinburgh, 1785)

Hamilton was Professor of Midwifery at the University of Edinburgh. This is the second edition, the first was dated 1781. Hamilton was one of the leading obstetricians in Scotland. Part IV deals with "The management of newborn infants" (pp. 266-299).
22. John Aitken (d. 1790)

PRINCIPLES of MIDWIFERY or PUERPERAL MEDICINE (London, 1786)

Aitken was a leading obstetrician in Edinburgh.
This is the 3rd edition. First ed. 1784.

He also has a chapter on Diseases during Infancy.
There are numerous illustrations.

*ELEMENS de l'ART des ACCOUCHEMENS* (Lyon, 1789)

Joseph Jakob von Plenck was born in Vienna. He taught surgery at the newly opened university in Ofen (Hungary), and published an impressive number of works on surgery and dermatology. The first German edition of this work was published in 1768.

His work *Doctrina de morbis cutaneis* (Vienna, 1776) was the most important treatise of the time in dermatology.
24. Charles White (1728-1813)

A TREATISE on the MANAGEMENT of PREGNANT and LYING-IN WOMEN
(London, 1791)

The work was first published in 1773. This is the 4th edition.

White is considered as the 1st author to have insisted on antisepsis, in order to prevent puerperal fever. He advocated proper clothing, hygiene of the room, proper diet, showers, and fresh air.

"A pioneering work on aseptic midwifery."

The unnamed translator added a TRAITÉ sur l'ALLAITEMENT MATERNEL (pp. 114-183).

A French translation appeared in 1774, entitled: AVIS aux FEMMES ENCEINTES et EN COUCHES, ou Traité des Moyens de prévenir et de guérir les Maladies qui les affligent dans ces deux états (Paris, 1774)
25. John Clarke (1761-1815)

*PRACTICAL ESSAYS on the MANAGEMENT of PREGNANCY and LABOUR; and on the Inflammatory and Febrile Diseases of Lying-In Women* (London, 1793)

He also published a work on epidemic diseases of lying-in women (London, 1788) of historical importance in the history of puerperal fever.

His son, also named John Clarke, an obstetrician as well, published *Commentaries of some of the most important diseases of children* (London, 1815) – the first account of infantile tetany.
18th Century

26. Jean Louis Baudelocque (1746-1810)

*L'ART des ACCOUCHEMENS* (Paris, 1796)

The author was the leading obstetrician in France in his time. This work was probably the most popular book on midwifery of the period. He described a better pelvic forceps, and is remembered for his *pelvimeter* – a tool for measuring pelvic dimensions.

In 1806, Napoleon appointed him as first chair of Obstetrics in France. He also became chief physician at the Maternité, later called *Maternité Baudelocque*.
27. William Hunter
(1718-1783)

Born in Scotland - older brother of John Hunter.

He was a pupil of William Smellie, was trained in Anatomy and Surgery, then specialized in Obstetrics.

Prof. of Anatomy in London in 1768.


After his death, his whole collection of books, medals and other artifacts formed the basis of the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow, which opened in 1807.
28. Friedrich Benjamin Osiander (1759-1822)

GRUNDRISS der ENTBINDUNGSKUNST zum Leitfaden bey seinen Vorlesungen (Göttingen, 1802)

2 Volumes  Textbook of the well known Professor of Obstetrics in Göttingen, featuring his lectures to his students. Osiander advocated lower-segment Caesarean section.

TREATISE on the ART of OBSTETRICS
As a guide for his lectures
19th Century

29. Claude Martin Gardien (1767-1838)

TRAITÉ D'ACCOUCHEMENTS, de MALADIES DES FEMMES, de L'ÉDUCATION MÉDICINALE DES ENFANS, et des maladies propres à cet âge (Paris, 1807)

Gardien published a number of papers on Obstetrics.
He was a candidate to the Chair initiated by Baudelocque.
His work comprizes 4 volumes, the fourth on the education and on the diseases of children.
It went through several editions.
It was translated into Italian (Milano, 1820).

On display are volumes 1 and 4.
30. Auguste Cesar Baudelocque (1795-1851)

TRAITÉ des HÉMORRAGIES INTERNES de l'UTERUS qui surviennent pendant la grossesse, dans le cours du travail, et après l'accouchement (Paris, 1831)

The author was the nephew of Jean-Louis Baudelocque. This work was allotted a prize by the Société de médecine de Paris in 1819. It was translated into German by Carl Schwabe and published in Goettingen in 1833.

The author may be eulogized for having included an historical introduction in his monograph, where he mentions an impressive number of authors.
19th Century

31. Robert Gooch (1784-1830)

A PRACTICAL COMPENDIUM of MIDWIFERY; Being a Course of Lectures on Midwifery and on the Diseases of Women and Children (London, 1831)

Gooch was a trained surgeon and later becoming an MD in Edinburgh in 1807. This posthumous work was edited by George Skinner.

Gooch's accurate description of puerperal insanity (pp. 290-296), led to his being called a *Psychiatric* [male-] *Midwife*.

These lectures were delivered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
32. Robert Collins (1800-1868)

PRACTICAL TREATISE on MIDWIFERY containing the results of 16,654 Births, occurring in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital during a Period of Seven Years (London, 1835)

Collins became Master of the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin, his tenure lasted from 1826 till 1833.
A Master was always appointed for a period of seven years.
Detailed tables are added to each chapter of the book.
The causes of death of newborn and small children are also considered.

Includes a dedication of the author on the title page.
Montgomery was Professor of Midwifery in the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.
He included "Accidental circumstances," "Pregnancy under unusual circumstances of age and disease," and "Investigations after death."
He described the sebaceous glands of the areola, often called "Montgomery's glands" – in fact already mentioned by Morgagni.
34. Antoine Dugès (1797-1838)

MANUEL D'OBSTÉTRIQUE ou Traité de la Science et de l'Art des Accouchemens, contenant l'exposé des Maladies de la Femme et de l'Enfant Nouveau-né (Paris, 1830)

This is the 2nd edition. First ed. in 1826. The 3rd edition is also on display (Paris, 1840)

Dugès was Professor at the University of Montpellier.
He was not just a noted obstetrician, but also a Naturalist.
He published works on comparative physiology and on zoology.
Note the unusually small format of the 1830 edition.
The chapter on the pathology of the newborn - pages 306-376 in the 1840 edition.
35. Charles Delucena Meigs (1792-1869)

*OBSTETRICS: THE SCIENCE and THE ART*  
(Philadelphia, 1849)

Meigs was the leading American obstetrician of his time. He was Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Jefferson Medical College. He also published a book on Childbed Fevers (1854).

He was opposed to obstetric anesthesia, and did not believe that the hands of obstetricians would cause infections: "Gentlemen's hands are clean," he proclaimed...

This is the first edition. The 5th edition is dated 1867 (the year of Lister's initiative of *antisepsis*).
36. James Marion Sims (1813-1883)

CLINICAL NOTES on UTERINE SURGERY with special reference to the management of the sterile condition (New York, 1866)

This was a pioneering work on the treatment of sterility. Sims describes a speculum named after him (fig.14, p.49).

He was the only surgeon on the staff of the 1st gynecological hospital in the US (New York, 1855 – 30 beds).

The work contains numerous text illustrations. Another edition appeared in 1886, with a biographical sketch and a portrait.
ELEMENS de la SCIENCE des ACCOUCHEMENS (Paris, an X)

Sacombe was often considered as a quack.
He was nevertheless a qualified physician and obstetrician.
He published a poem in 1792 entitled La Luciniade – on childbirth.
He was a fanatic opponent to Caesarean section and in 1798 founded an "Anti-Caesarian school."
He called foremost obstetricians such as Baudelocque "murderers" – for which he was summoned to Court.

This book is actually well documented, although showing clear signs of systematic rejection of instrumental intervention (forceps, operations).
38. Gabriele Fallopio (1523-1562)

*OPERA GENUINA OMNIA*
[All genuine works]
(Venice, 1606) - 3 volumes in one.

The most renowned anatomist, after Vesalius. His *Observationes Anatomicae* were first published in 1561, being critical comments on Vesalius' *Fabrica* (1543).

Fallopio described the *Fallopian tube* (between ovary and uterus) and in his work on *Syphilis* was allegedly the first to advocate protection through the use of a *condom*.
39. William Harvey
(1578-1657)

William Harvey was not only the discoverer of blood circulation (1628), he was a professor of Anatomy and Surgery. The last chapters, On Birth and On Conception, are of importance in the history of Obstetrics.

The first edition (in Latin) appeared in 1651.
Anatomy

40. Regner De Graaf
(1641-1673)

De Graaf was a famous Dutch anatomist and physiologist. He gave the first exact and detailed description of the male reproductive system. He also described ovulation and the "Graafian follicles." The work includes 27 engraved plates and an interesting portrait (aged 25).

Also on display:

ON THE HUMAN REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

41. Wilhelm Noortwyk (fl. 1750)

*UTERI HUMANI ANATOME et HISTORIA* (Leyden, 1743)

Noortwyk described in this work what he saw, while performing the section of a woman who died in the 6th month of pregnancy.

The lamellar structure of the uterus was well described, allegedly for the first time.

The second part of the work deals with a detailed *history* of the anatomy of the uterus and its appendices.

Four very fine illustrations deserve special praise.
42. Madame Le Boursier Du Coudray (1712-1789)

ABRÉGÉ de l'ART des ACCOUCHEMENTS
(Châlons-sur-Marne, 1773)

The first edition appeared in 1759, without illustrations. The 1769 edition was the first book on midwifery illustrated with color plates (etchings by J. Robert).

Angélique Marguerite Le Boursier was a midwife in Paris. She was sent and commissioned by the King to teach the art of midwifery throughout France. She trained some 3,000 women, from 1760 till 1783, with a life-sized obstetrical mannequin, which she devised in 1758. She wished to delineate the art of midwifery in a way that would make it understandable even "to women of low intelligence."

**43. Madame Lachapelle**  
(1769-1821)

(Paris, 1825)

Marie Louise Lachapelle, born Dugès, published this work in 3 volumes, with the help of her nephew, Dr. Antoine Dugès. She dedicated this work to her pupils, and worked in close connection with J.L. Baudelocque and his follower Dubois.

She reduced the 94 theoretical obstetrical presentations described by Baudelocque to 22. She also minimized the use of instrumental intervention to less than 2% of childbirths.

For years her work remained the standard textbook of obstetrics for student midwives and for medical students.
44. Mme. Veuve Boivin and Antoine Dugès

PRACTICAL TREATISE on the DISEASES of the UTERUS and its APPENDAGES
(London, 1834)

Marie Anne Victoire BOIVIN (1773-1841) was an educated midwife. She even studied anatomy, and opened a school of obstetrics. She became superintendent of the Hospice de la Maternité, and published Mémorial de l'art des accouchements in 1817. She was granted an honorary MD by the University of Marburg.

Antoine DUGÈS (1798-1838) became professor at the University of Montpellier. He also published the obstetrical work of his aunt Marie-Louise Lachapelle (1769-1821).

They performed amputation of the cervix for chronic ulceration. The French text was published in 1833.
History of Medicine

45. John Freind (1675-1728)

*OPERA OMNIA MEDICA* (Paris, 1735)

This includes several topics - Chemistry, Fevers, Epidemics, and more

This is important as the first comprehensive treatise of the History of Medicine in English. *The History of Physick; From the Time of Galen to the Beginning of the 15th Century* (here in Latin translation, pp. 135-339) was the first English work on the History of Medicine.

The work was dedicated to the foremost physician in London at the time, Dr. Richard Mead (1673-1754).

Freind was accused of treason, though innocent, and Mead succeeded in having him released from the Tower of London.
46. Gustave Jules Witkowski (1844-1923)

HISTOIRE des ACCOUCHEMENTS chez tous les PEUPLES
(Paris, n.d. [1887])

This well documented book goes well beyond history.
It includes legends, superstition, religion, ethnology, and more.
There are 1584 illustrations throughout the text (708 pp.).
An appendix (179 pp.) deals with "the obstetrical arsenal."
47. Herbert R. Spencer (1860-1941)

History of Medicine

THE HISTORY of BRITISH MIDWIFERY from 1650 to 1800 (London, 1927)

These were "The Fitz-Patrick Lectures for 1927, delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of London."

N.B. This issue was presented by the author to the library of the Society of Apothecaries in 1928.

Herbert Ritchie Spencer was Professor of Obstetrics at University College Hospital, London. He published a book on tumors complicating pregnancy (1920), and another on Caesarian section (1925).
48. George Spratt (c. 1784-1840)

*OBSTETRIC TABLES*: comprising coloured delineations on a peculiar plan, [...] on the PRACTICE of MIDWIFERY (London, 1833)

Spratt was Surgeon-Accoucheur.

He was also well known for his illustrated *Flora Medica* (1829).

This atlas contains 21 lithographic plates, 15 of which are hand-colored, with movable flaps.
49. Jacques Pierre Maygrier (1771-1812)

NOUVELLES DÉMONSTRATIONS D'ACCOUCHEMENS [sic]
(Paris, 1822)

Includes 80 illustrations by Antoine CHAZAL (1764-1812).

"A pictured, or graphic demonstration of Obstetrics."
"The best and most magnificent atlas of the 19th century."
Atlases

50. Lady Augusta Hamilton

*MARRIAGES RITES, CUSTOMS, of all Nations of the Universe* (London, 1822)

This work is mainly based on information gathered from travelers, from missionaries, and from non-medical literature.

Jews are mentioned in the chapter on Russia (p. 107), the girl being blindfolded before the marriage. They are also mentioned in the chapter on England, where more details are provided (pp. 177-180).

No biographical notice about the author could be found anywhere.