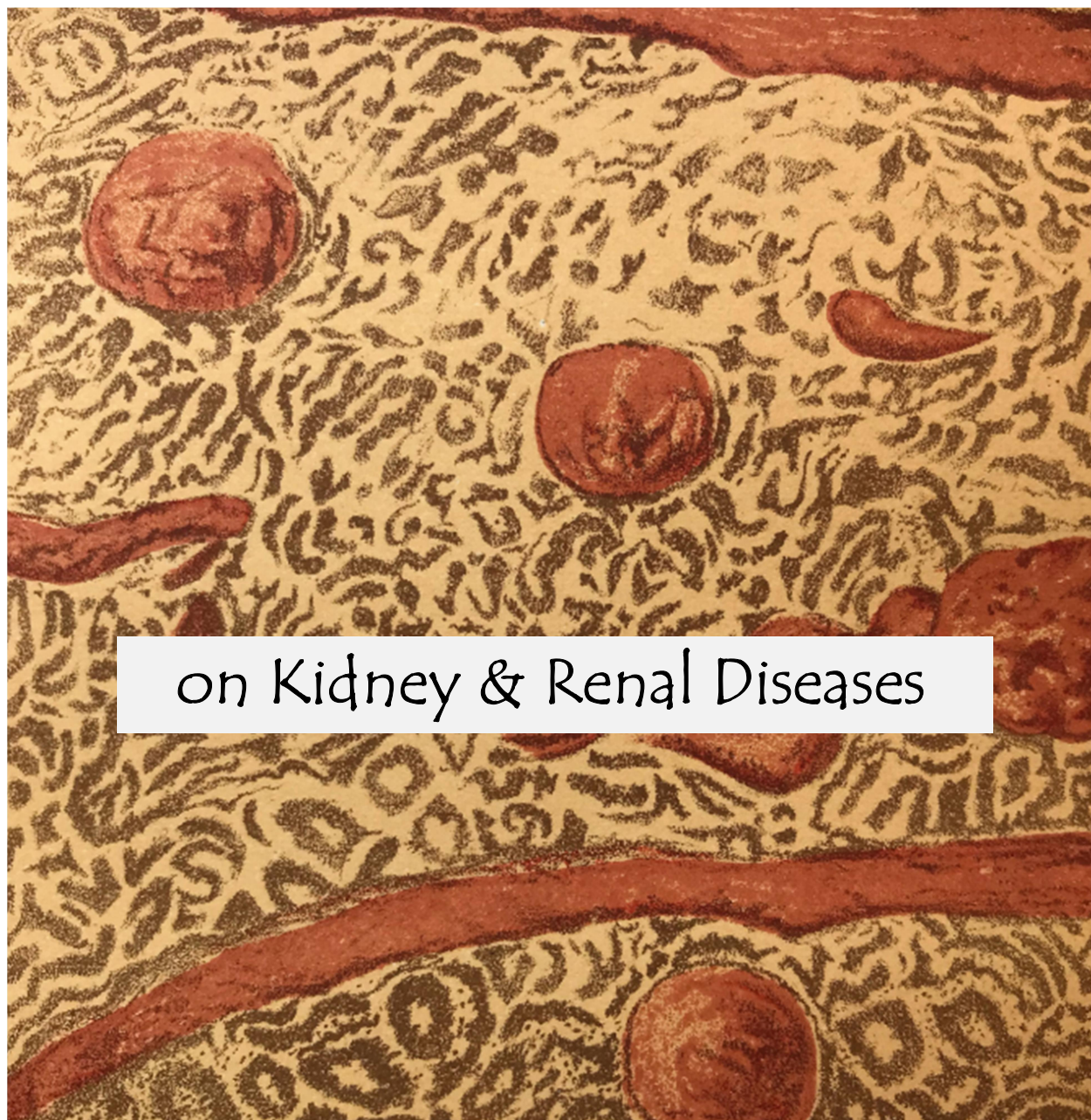


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on Kidney & Renal Diseases

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

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## JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

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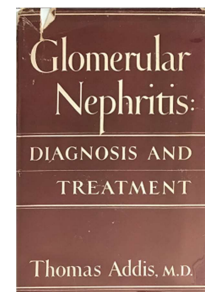


"YOUR AT-HOME BOOKSTORE"

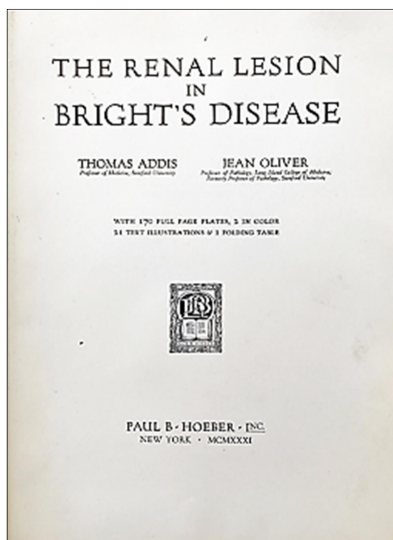
*Books on the Kidney & Other Recent Medical Acquisitions*

NOTE: ALL BOOKS MAY HAVE ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS SHOWING THE COPY AND ITS FEATURES AT: [WEBERRAREBOOKS.COM](http://WEBERRAREBOOKS.COM)

1. **ADDIS, Thomas** (1881-1949). *Glomerular Nephritis: diagnosis and treatment*. 1948. ¶ First American edition. 8vo. xix, 338 pp. 58 figs., bibliog., index. Black cloth, dust-jacket; jacket chipped. Ownership signature of Stanley Marcus, NC Med. School, 1949. \$ 35



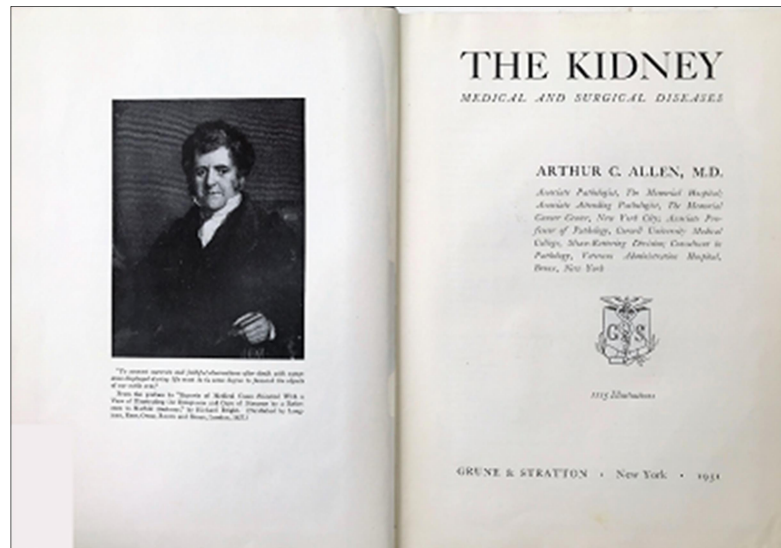
2. **ADDIS, Thomas** (1881-1949); **OLIVER, Jean Redman** (1889-1976). *The Renal Lesion in Bright's Disease*. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1931. ¶ Tall 8vo. xi, 628 pp. 170 plates (2 color), 21 illustrations, folding table in pocket, index. Original dark green gilt-stamped cloth; badly damaged covers. Working copy. As is. \$ 45



First edition. "The beautifully illustrated monograph by Professor Thomas Addis and Dr. Jean Oliver on *The Renal Lesion in Bright's Disease* is the result of ten years' work, and, like Bright's original account in 1827 and Volhard and Fahr's volume in 1914, it is designed to correlate the clinical manifestations with the morbid changes in the kidneys. The attractions of functional tests of renal efficiency have recently tended to concentrate

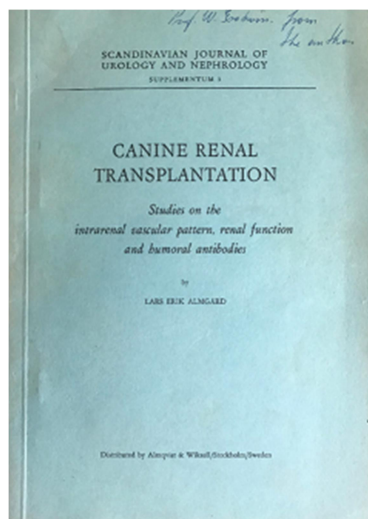


attention somewhat too exclusively in one direction, and Professor Addis out of his full clinical experience submits this attitude to a critical and penetrating analysis. . . The clinical and pathological records of the seventy two cases, each with plates of the microscopical appearances, are contributed jointly by the two authors, who otherwise are separately responsible for the remaining ten chapters on the clinical and pathological aspects of the subject. The authors write from their own points of view, but they reach the same conclusions. . .” – British Medical Journal, Sept. 26, 1931. pp. 569-70.



3. **ALLEN, Arthur C.** *The Kidney; medical and surgical diseases*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1952. ¶ Small 4to. vii, 583 pp. 1115 illus., index. Black yellow-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of Dr. Frank Leland Chenoweth (1894-1970). Good.

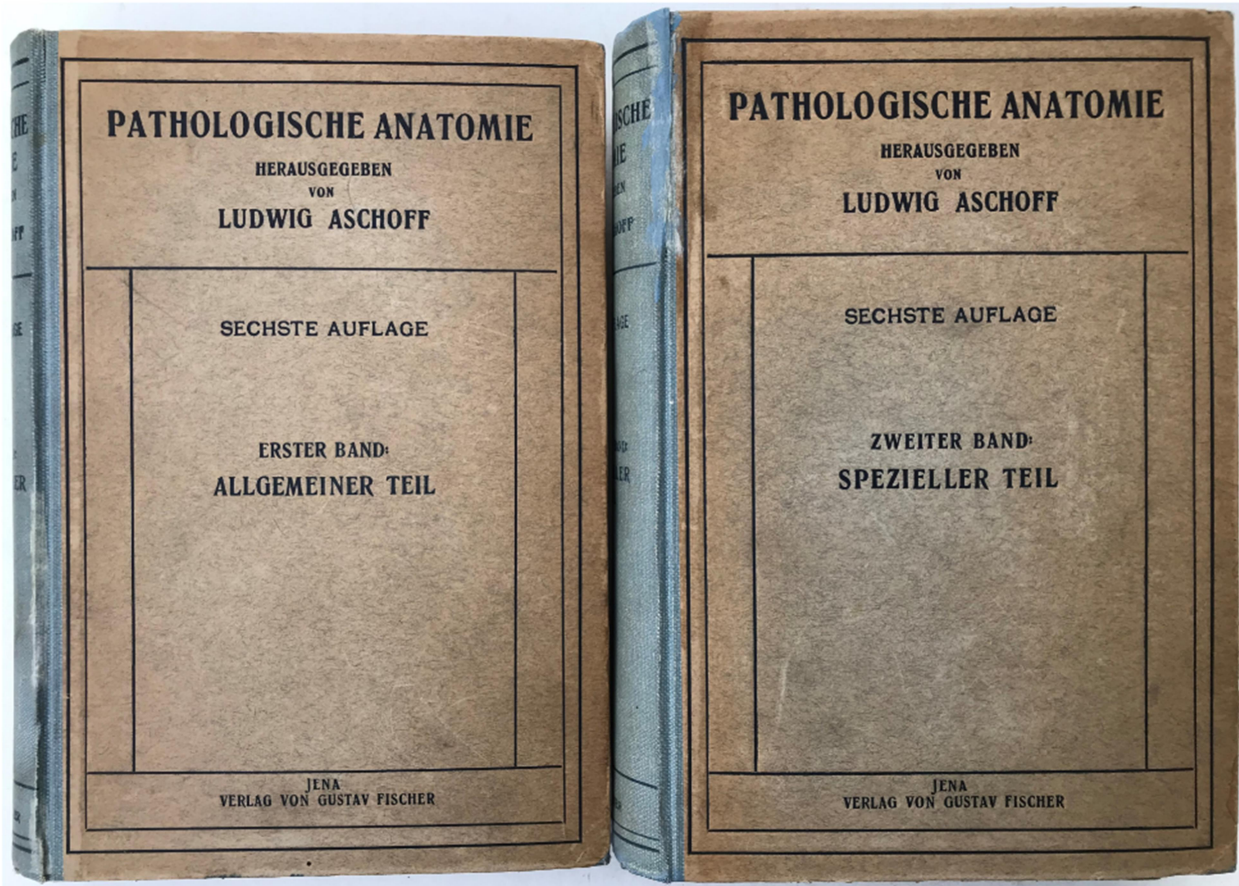
\$ 10



Second printing. The well-organized plates are mostly photomicrographs. “There are useful sections on renal anatomy, embryology, and malformations.” In his review of this volume, Corcoran favored the sections on toxins, infections, diabetes, and tumors. [A.C. Corcoran].

← [4] ALMGARD

4. **ALMGARD, Lars Erik.** *Canine renal transplantation. Studies on the intrarenal vascular pattern, renal function and humoral antibodies.* Stockholm: *Scandinavian Journal of Urology and Nephrology, Supplementum* 3, 1968. 242 x 174 mm. 8vo. 31; (295)-308; (32)-44; (161)-169; (1)-6; 14 pp. In all, this volume contains 6 articles by Lars Almgard and his co-authors on the subject of renal transplantation in dogs. Illus., tables. Printed wrappers. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR on top cover. Very good. [M5636] \$ 10



5. **ASCHOFF, L. [Karl Ludwig]** (1866-1942), editor. *Pathologische Anatomie; ein Lehrbuch für Studierende und Ärzte.* . . Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1923. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. 250 x 180 mm. xii, 805; viii, 1030 pp. 448; 670 figures (many in color, including 1 folding color lithographic plate), indexes. Original gray cloth-backed boards with black-stamped rules and titles, cloth tips; vol. I joint mended, vol. II cloth mended gently with kozo. Very good.

\$ 75

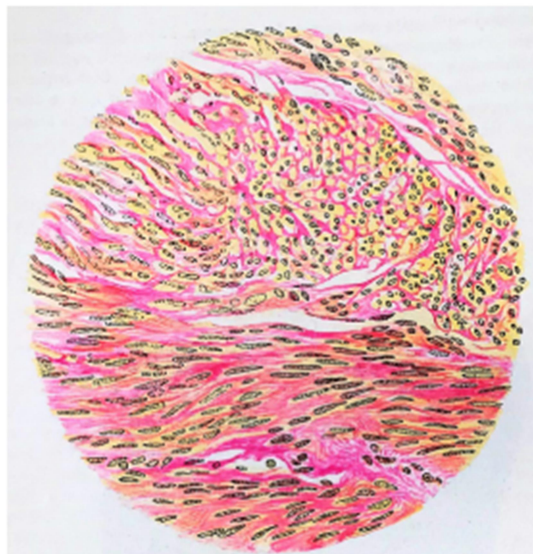


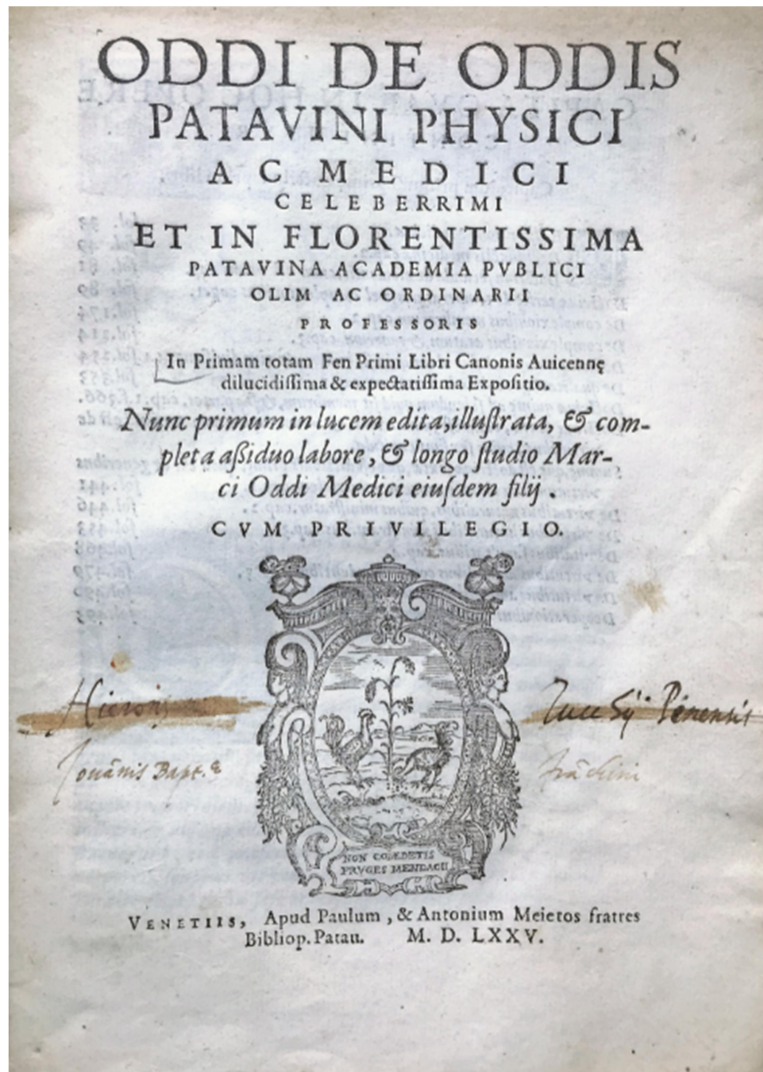
Sixth edition. A magisterial work by many leading contributors. Aschoff was a German physician and pathologist, considered to be one of the most influential pathologists of the early 20th century and is regarded as the most important German pathologist after Rudolf Virchow.



“The leading spirit of recent pathology is Ludwig Aschoff, of Berlin, professor at Freiburg (1912), which through his masters, Orth and Recklinghausen, stems directly from Virchow, and through his own pupils, Tawara, Kiyono, Suzuki, Ogata, Kawamura, has carried the Virchow tradition to Japan. A great systematist and philosopher, Aschoff strove to bring order and system into the bewildering complex of pathological reasoning . . . He set the pace and posed the problems for German pathological work on war material, of which he has left enduring monuments in the eighth volume of the German Medical History of the War (1921) . . .” [Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p. 699].

[HEAVY. EXTRA POSTAGE WILL APPLY].





Oddi's rare commentary on Avicenna's Canon

6. **[Avicenna] ODDIS, Oddus de [Oddi, Oddo degli]** (1478-1558). *Oddi De Oddis Patavini Physici Ac Medici Celeberrimi Et In Florentissima Patavina Academia Pvblici Olim Ac Ordinarii Professoris In Primam totam Fen Primi Libri Canonis Auicenn[ae] dilucidissima & expectatissima Expositio. Nunc primum in lucem edita, illustrata, [et] completa assiduo labore, [et] longo studio Marci Oddi Medici eiusdem filij.* Venetiis: Paolo Meietti; Antonio Maietti, 1575. ¶ Small 4to. [8], 499, [1], [32] pp. Printer's woodcut device on title, woodcut initial letters, head-pieces, Errata [A4v]. Occasional early marginalia. Original full vellum, manuscript spine title. Ownership signature on title of *Johannis Bat.* ---- and another [crossed out]. RARE. [LLV2614]

\$ 1,250



First edition of Oddi's rare commentary on book I, fen I of Avicenna's Canon, with the Latin versions of Andrea Alpago and Jacob Mantino. Before practicing Medicine in Venice, Oddo degli Oddi (Padova 1478 - ivi 1558) taught classics (Greek and Latin) at the University of Padua. Eventually he went back to Padua, where he taught Medicine. He was a committed supporter of Galen's doctrines, whence we learn that he was called "the soul of Galen."

Lynn Thorndike writes, "Like most of Oddus' medical works, his four books on the pest and all pestiferous diseases were published posthumously, being printed at Venice by his son in 1570." – History of Magic and Experimental Science, vol. VI, p. 210.

As Siraisi explains, "although in the body of his work much of the time he treated Avicenna with nominal respect, this was apt to be achieved through a procedure of deducing Avicenna's 'real' opinion by consulting Galen. In addition, Oddo Oddi had a long-standing interest in the problem of securing a better Latin text of the Canon (he was on the academic committee that approved Alpago's work and he encouraged Graziolo many years later); he based his exposition on Alpago's text, which he claimed to be in general use, and rather frequently compared the latter's renderings with those of Gerard of Cremona and Jakob Mantino."

Contents: DE diffinitione Medicinæ; De subiectis Medicinæ cap.2. Doctrina secunda de elementis, cuius est vnum cap; Doctrinæ tertie de temperaturis, vel complexionibus. cap. I; De complexionibus membrorum . cap. 2; De complexionibus ætatum, & generum. cap.3; Doctrina quartæ ad sciendum quid sit humor, & eius diuisiones. c.1; De qualitate generationis humorum. cap.2; Doctrinæ quinte ad sciendum quid sit membrum, & sue partes. cap.I. f.366; Doctrina sexta, cuius est summa vna, & vnum capitulum: Summa est de virtutibus, cuius sex sunt capitula; Summe, que est doctrinæ sextæ, quæ est dictionis prime, quod est de generibus virtutum secundum sermonem niuersalem. cap.I; De virtutibus naturalibus, quibus ministratur. cap.2; De virtutibus naturalibus ministrantibus. cap.3; De vitalibus facultatibus. cap.4; De vitalibus animalibus comprehendentibus. cap.5; De vitalibus animalibus. cap.6; De operationibus. cap. vltimum.

After teaching Greek and Latin at the University of Padua, Oddo degli Oddi moved to Venice where he practiced medicine. He later returned to his hometown to obtain the chair of medicine. He was known to firmly support the theories of Galen so much as to be nicknamed "Galen's



soul". He wrote a book about plagues, called *De pestis et pestiferorum omnium affectum causis signis*, 1570, and his, *Exactissima et dilucidissima Expositio in librum artis medicinalis Galeni*, was issued in 1574.

PROVENANCE: S.H., 2/19/1969, Washington D.C. ["correct coll."].

☼ Bibliogr. Nachweis: Cat. Ital. Books S. 337; Durling, NLM, 3388. Not in Wellcome. See: Siraisi, N. G. (1987). *Avicenna in Renaissance Italy: The Canon and medical teaching in Italian universities after 1500*. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, p. 19.



[7]



7. **BALL, W. Girling** (1881-1945); **Geoffrey EVANS**. *Diseases of the Kidney*. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's son, 1932. ¶ 8vo. viii, 424 pp. 8 colored plates, 159 figs., index. Original dark blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

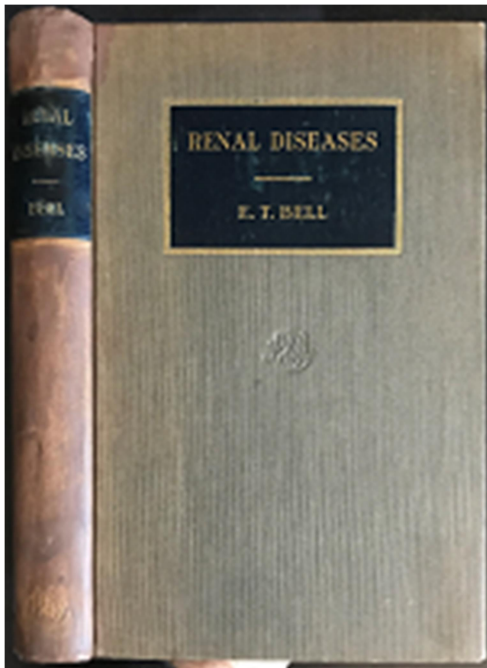
\$ 40

First American edition. Sir William Girling Ball, British surgeon, studied and practiced surgery at St Bartholomew's Hospital, acting as house surgeon to Sir Anthony Bowlby, was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He was very popular with the students, and was reputed to have said publicly: "I would do anything for my boys, and my boys would do anything for me." "At the Royal College of Surgeons he gained the Jacksonian prize in 1909 with an essay on the treatment of surgical affections by vaccines and antitoxins; he was a Hunterian professor of surgery and pathology in 1912, and a member of the council from 1934. He was vice-president 1943-45 and Bradshaw lecturer in 1944. He was also honorary secretary of the Royal Society of Medicine in 1920 and was elected president in 1938. He was dean of the medical faculty of the senate of London University. In 1908 he joined the newly formed territorial force as captain, RAMC, à la suite, was called up in August 1914, served for a short time in France, and was then placed in command of the military wing at St Bartholomew's Hospital which was a part of No 1 London general hospital. He held an appointment as consulting surgeon to the RAF. During the 1939-45 war he was group officer for Sector 3 of the London region under the emergency medical service (Ministry of Health). He was created a Knight Bachelor in 1938. He married Violet Isobel, daughter of William Cavander, in 1912. Lady Ball survived him, but without children. Girling Ball died at Hill End Hospital, St Albans, on 16 July 1945, aged 65. A memorial service was held at St Bartholomew-the-Great on 25 July. He had practised before the war at 77 Wimpole Street.

Girling Ball was a man of great physique and character. Under a brusque, commanding manner and an air of philistinism he hid administrative and intellectual abilities of uncommon quality. He made himself an invaluable member of all the committees on which he served through a mastery of the details of their business. One of his greatest contributions to British medicine was the part he played in organizing the emergency medical service in the war of 1939-45. Sir Francis Fraser, its director-general, wrote of him: "When war threatened Sir Girling Ball was an energetic member of the committees on whose advice the emergency hospital scheme and medical services were planned. He was largely responsible for shaping the London sectors, and the important



part taken by medical schools and teaching hospitals of London in staffing and equipping the upgraded and expanded hospitals in the sectors was to an extent due to his guidance and help. Throughout the war, as chairman of the sector hospital officers, he was a source of strength to the headquarters staff of the emergency medical services in Whitehall, and by his example, leadership, and efficiency he was responsible to a great extent for the magnificent service rendered by their hospitals to the people of London in the years of air raid attacks. Ball helped in many ways the moulding of the medical profession and its institutions into a service for the nation." Ball was an excellent general surgeon, with special interest in urology." [Parr's Lives of the Fellows, Royal College of Surgeon's].



8. **BELL, E. T. (Elexious Thompson, 1880-1963).** *Renal Diseases*. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1946. ¶ 8vo. 115 engravings, 4 color plates, index. Cloth; badly worn. Bookplate and rubber-stamps of Leo Kaplan, Pathology, Mount Sinai Hospital. As is.

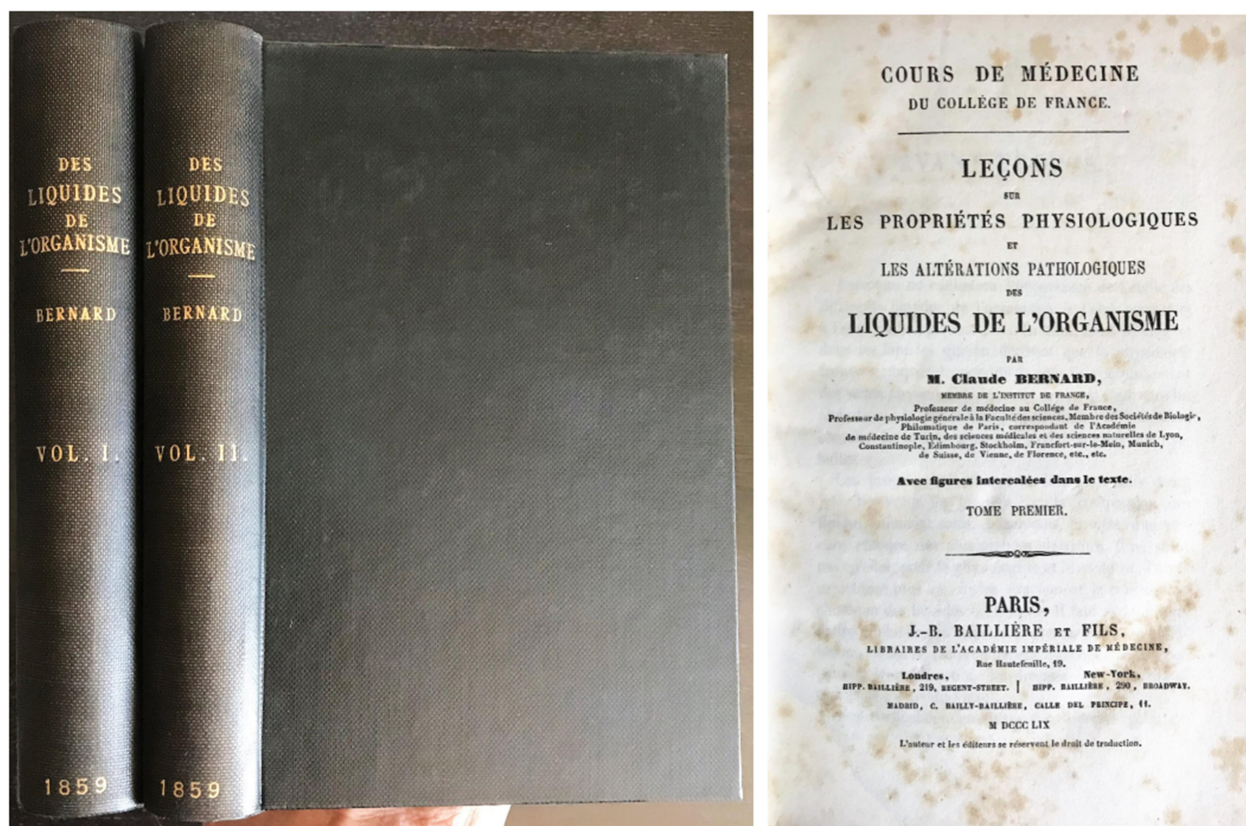
\$ 20

"There are many lessons to be learned from the life of "Tommy" Bell. It is significant, I think, that his basic training was in anatomy, for this taught him a deep understanding of and respect for the structural organization of tissues and organs. It is also significant that as a consequence of this training, he was so

well able to relate structural changes in tissues to functional changes in disease, and to clinical signs and symptoms. These attributes are reflected in this text Book of Pathology, which passed through 8 editions over a period of 30 years; in his classic monograph on Renal Diseases, and in his numerous other publications." - Joel G. Brunson, "Elexious Thompson Bell 1880-1963," *American Journal of Pathology*, 1964, Sept.; 45(3): pp. 347-350.







9. **BERNARD, Claude.** *Leçons sur les propriétés physiologiques et les altérations pathologiques des liquides de l'organisme.* Paris: Baillière et fils, 1859. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. xvi, 524; [ii], 476 pp. Illus.; foxed. Modern black cloth, gilt spine. Fine. [M0945]

\$ 300

FIRST EDITION. Contains Bernard's classic researches into the functions of the pancreas and liver. Hirsch, I, p. 418. Volume I, is devoted to the blood and contains many experiments designed to determine its properties in relation to various organs and functions. Volume II, is devoted to various of the other liquids: urine, sweat, bile, milk, saliva, insulin, gastric juices and more. Throughout his discussions, Bernard stresses the control of the sympathetic nervous system over these processes and the maintenance of balance within the organism. "Another of Bernard's scholarly textbooks, this work covers the physiology and pathology of blood and other body fluids." – *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 1796.

"Bernard was the first to describe an effect of the renal nerves on urine flow." – Garrison and Morton, 1234.1.

This work was part of the famous series of lectures delivered by Bernard at the College de France between 1854-1855 which he prepared for with his own researches and illustrated with demonstrations.

☼ *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 1796; Garrison and Morton, 1234.1; Hirsch, I, p. 418; Osler, 1510; Waller 963; Blocker, p. 34.



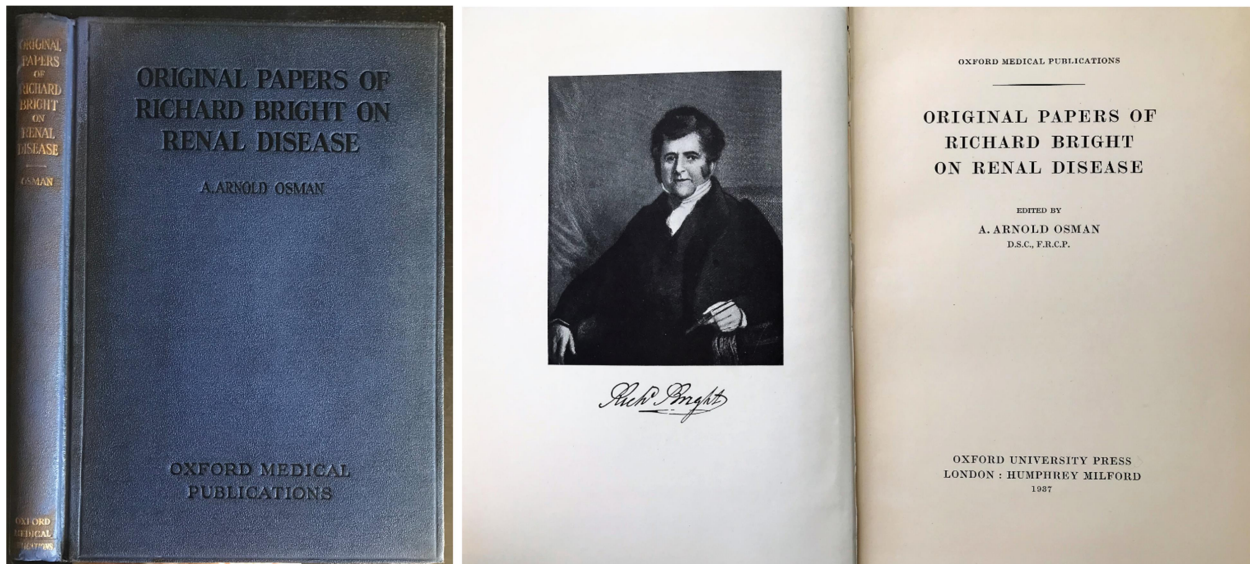
10. **BRIGHT, Richard** (1789-1858); **G. Hilario BARLOW** (ed.). *Clinical Memoirs on Abdominal Tumours and Intumescence*. London: New Sydenham Society, 1861. ¶ Preface dated 1860. Series: The New Sydenham Society, Vol. VI. 8vo. xviii, 326 pp. 79 figs., index. Original gilt and blind stamped brown cloth, all edges red; joints and portion of spine replaced with kozo, library pocket on rear pastedown, extremities worn. Bookplate of Columbia University. Very good internally. [M12928]

\$ 55

First edition in book format. Bright, Richard (1789-1858) was an important physician at Guy's Hospital, who first wrote "Clinical Memoirs on Abdominal Tumours and Intumescence" in Guy's Hospital Reports, Vol. 107. He was born in Bristol and studied medicine at Edinburgh, London, Berlin and Vienna. He joined Guy's Hospital in 1820 and was instrumental in founding the Guys Hospital Reports. He differentiated renal dropsy from cardiac dropsy, and gave a classic description of chronic non-suppurative nephritis (now called Bright disease) in 1827.



He continued to work at Guy's Hospital for 20 years and became one of its most distinguished physicians. Garrison and Morton 2616.



11. **BRIGHT, Richard** (1789-1858). *Original Papers of Richard Bright on Renal Disease*. Edited by A. Arnold Osman. London: Oxford University Press, 1937. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 172 pp. Frontis. portrait, 8 plates (5 color). Original blind- and gilt-stamped bluish-purple cloth with black-stamped upper cover title; spine faded, spine ends worn. Bookplate of Harold N. Segall. Very good.

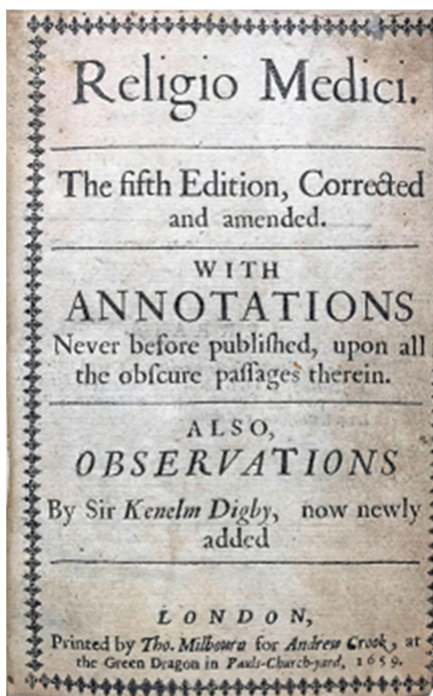
\$ 25

Arthur Arnold Osman (1893–1972), British nephrologist, studied at Guy's Hospital, was one of the first physicians to specialize entirely in the management of renal disorders and the first to recognize that nephrology needed to become a specialty, indeed he is known as the world's first nephrologist.

12. **BROSIG, Wilhelm; Reinhard NAGEL**. *Nierentransplantation*. Berlin: Walter De Gruyter & Co., 1965. ¶ 8vo. viii, 216 pp. Photos, illustrations, figs., tables, index; pages yellowing around edges. Aqua blue cloth, white stamped cover and spine titles. Ownership rubber stamp on front pastedown; presentation inscription inked on front free endpaper. Very good. On kidney transplantation. [M09944] \$ 25



13. **BROWNE, Sir Thomas** (1605-1682); **DIGBY, Sir Kenelm** (1603-1665). *Religio Medici. The fifth edition, corrected and amended. With annotations*



*never before published, upon all the obscure passages therein. Also, Observations by Sir Kenelm Digby, now newly added.* London: Printed by Tho. Milbourn for Andrew Crook, 1659. ¶ Two works in one vol. Errata. Small 8vo. [iii-x], 297, [5]; [ii], 75, [3] pp. Lacks frontispiece [note pagination]; quite a bit of ink underlining (old); margins trimmed closely, with some loss. Pages 185-190 misnumbered as 285-290. Early half calf, marbled paper over boards; covers are very worn, the marbled cover paper is chipped, parts missing, soiled with age. As is. [LLV2615]

\$ 200

“The most famous work of English literature written by a physician. Browne did not intend to have it published, but manuscripts of the work circulated privately.”

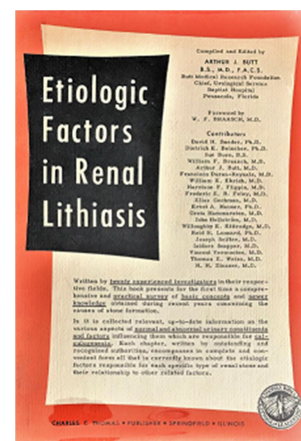
Digby's treatise is stated as a third edition, corrected and enlarged.

Keynes 8; Wing B5174.

14. **BUTT, Arthur J.**, editor. *Etiologic factors in renal lithiasis*. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, (1956).  
 ¶ 262 x 185 mm. 8vo. xx, 401 pp. Frontis., numerous figs. (including 2 color plates), tables, indexes. Maroon cloth, gilt spine, dust-jacket. Ownership signature. Fine. [M8026]

\$ 40

FIRST EDITION. Chapter one is entitled: "Historical survey of etiologic factors in renal lithiasis."

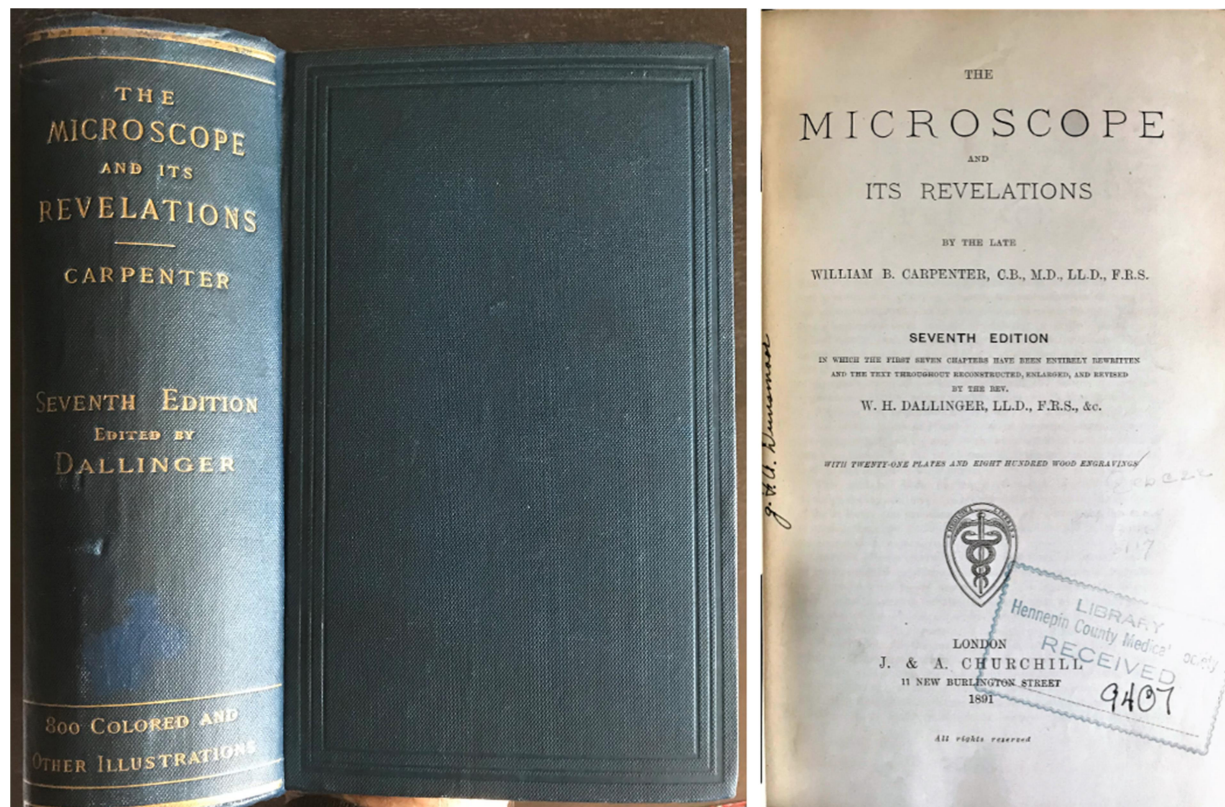


15. **CARPENTER, William B. [Benjamin]** (1813-1885); **W. H. DALLINGER.** *The Microscope and its revelations. Seventh edition ...* London: J. & A. Churchill, 1891. ¶ Thick 8vo. xviii, 1099, [1], 28, [4] pp. Frontispiece, 20 plates, 756 figs., index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped navy blue cloth; inner hinge mended with kozo, spine call number (over-painted). Ownership signature of Dr. H. H. Kimball, 1893; title gutter signed "G.F.A. Dunsmoor"; rubber-stamps (incl. title) Hennepin County Medical Society [Minnesota]. Very good.



\$ 50

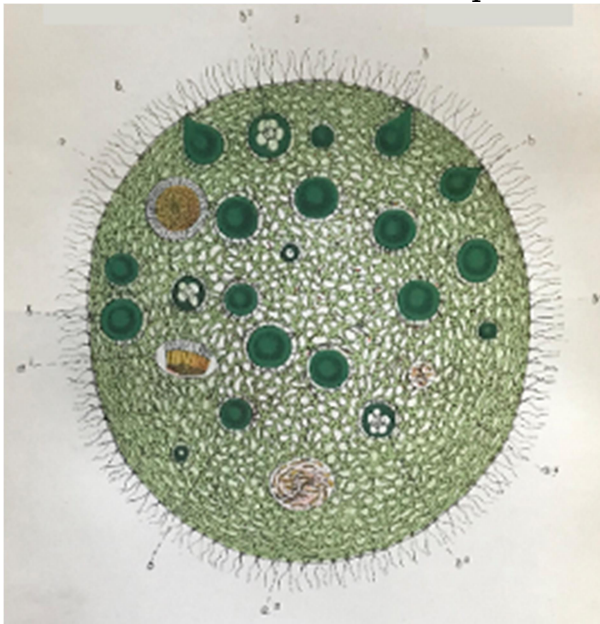
“He was adept in the use of the microscope, and his popular treatise on it stimulated many to explore this new aid.[9] He was president of the Quekett Microscopical Club from 1883–85.” – Wikip.



Hartley rates this as equal to Spitta, giving it the number 3 position (of 12) of his favorite microscopy books: “E. M. Nelson, whose uncompromising views dominated the late Victorian period. He had a private line to God, but is the only former President of the Royal Microscopical Society expelled for his views on the Abbe theory: he was the only one who understood it, and he wrote the first intelligible account of it. This book is an absolute necessity for all with more than a superficial interest in the optics of microscopy. It combines a mechanical history of the instrument in its most important period, with an analysis of the resolution of diatoms. Histological subjects did not interest the microscopical cognoscenti: diatoms provided quite enough interest by themselves.” – Gilbert Hartley, “A dozen favourite books on microscopy”, *Quekett Journal of Microscopy*, 2005, 40, 39–40.



Brian Bracegirdle also favors this work, no. 5 out of 12 selections: 'Fifth in date order is Dallinger's revision of Carpenter's great work. This is a massive double volume, on the microscope and on its revelations. I have several editions, but the eighth and final one of 1901 is the most useful, with all its 1181 pages! It is in effect a summary of what was available and what was discovered in the golden days of the light microscope, at the end of its metamorphosis from gentleman's must-have into a serious scientific instrument – in fact, into the serious scientific instrument. It contains a clear and full statement of Abbe's definitive views on the mechanism of image formation in the microscope. It is remarkable that this was contributed anonymously by E M Nelson who was barely mentioned by Dallinger; it has been said that Nelson's only thanks for his monumental contribution was a copy of the book! It is also significant that such a seminal book should have been written first by a man who was a university administrator, and revised after his death by a clerk in holy orders. It begins with the theory of the microscope, progresses onto a view of its history and development, and then considers its accessories before going on to details of its optical parts. Sections on manipulation and specimen mounting follow, all this taking the first 529 pages [or a first volume]. The rest is given over to accounts of the various natural groups of animals and plants, before shorter accounts of geological work and crystals. It is comprehensive, it is readable, it has 22 excellent plates and almost 900 wood engravings. It is a reference book which all serious workers with the microscope will have used, and which many will have



bought as a copy became available – nowadays at a price, it must be said. I wouldn't be without my editions." – *Quekett Journal of Microscopy*, 2004, 39, pp. 655–659.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Hannibal Hamlin Kimball (1843-1928), Minneapolis. His father was John Kimball, a Senator from Maine. The unusual name of John's son was made in honor of his father's close friend of the same name who was also Abraham Lincoln's first Vice President (1861-65). See: *History of the Hennepin County Medical Society, Minnesota, 1855-1955*. NOTE: The

sculptor, Orazio Andreoni, once made a bust of Dr. Kimball [1887].



16. **CHARCOT, Jean-Martin** (1825-1893); **Henry B. MILLARD**. *Lectures on Bright's Disease of the Kidneys delivered at the School of medicine of Paris*. New York: William Wood, 1878. ¶ 8vo. x, 100 pp. Figures, 2 color lithographic plates. Original green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Bookplate of Elmer Belt; rubber-stamp of Dr. C. S. Sargent, Yosemite [?] Building.

\$ 100

PROVENANCE: Charles Sprague Sargent (April 24, 1841 – March 22, 1927) was an American botanist. He was appointed in 1872 as the first director of Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum in Boston, Massachusetts, and held the post until his death. John Muir was a close friend and traveling companion Charles Sprague Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum & Library. "The battle to preserve the forests, lead to reform efforts guided by Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard, who convened a delegation that included Muir and Gifford Pinchot. Endorsed by The Century as Muir and Johnson set out for Yosemite in June 1889, the newly organized Forestry Commission was intended to lead to the protection of federally owned timber. In March 1891 an amendment authorized the creation of "forest reserves" by withdrawing federal land from public domain. President Benjamin Harrison had in two years, established 15 reserves totaling nearly 13 million acres including one of 4 million acres running along the crest of the Sierra, south of Yosemite, for two hundred miles. However, Pinchot, the first American to study forestry as a profession, believed trees could be protected as well as managed for sustained yields."

See: G B Fogazzi, "Bright's disease and albuminuria as seen by the famous neurologist Jean-Martin Charcot," *Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation*, Volume 13, Issue 9, 1 September 1998, pages 2407–2408.



### “The Log of Oil” – Medical Quackery

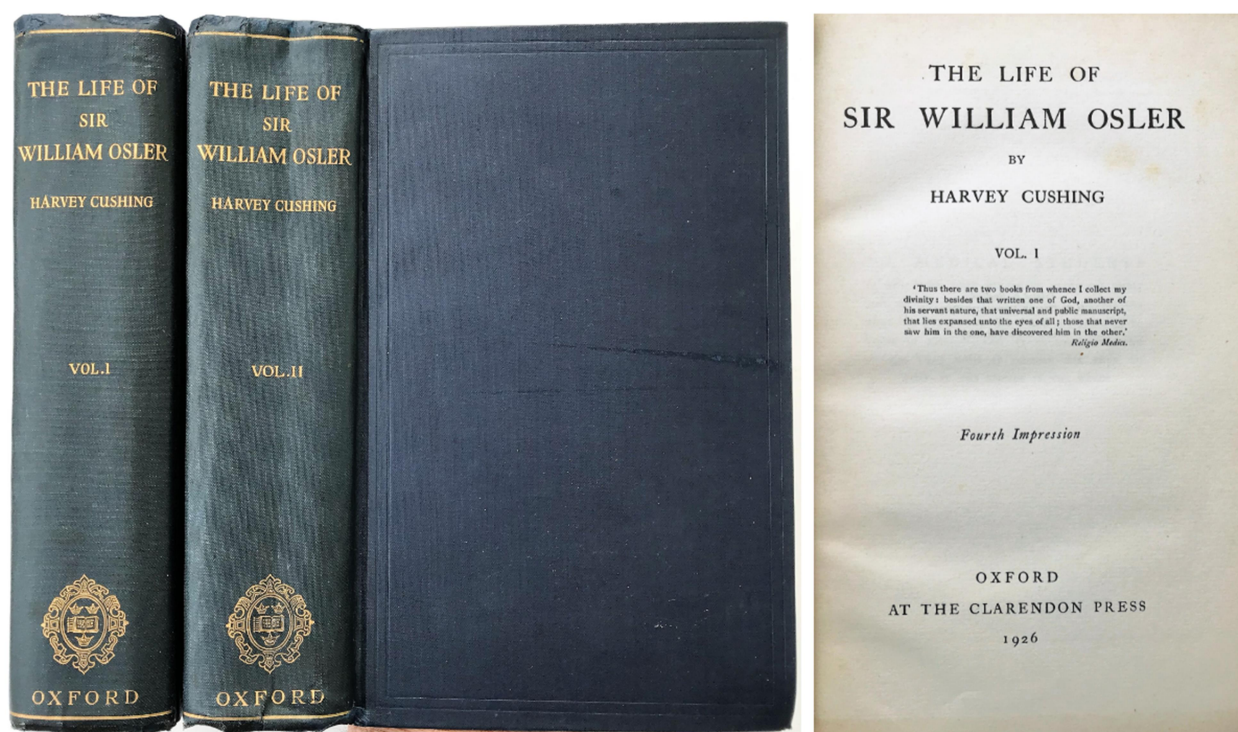
17. **CORFE, George.** *A Popular Treatise on the Kidney: Its Hitherto Unknown Functions and Its Diseases, in Connection with the Circulating Animal Oils, &c. With Advice to Persons on Their Secretions.* London: Baisler ... & Renshaw ..., 1839. ¶ 8vo. xii, 304 pp. Multi-fold lithographic frontispiece; p. 238 pencil marginalia (mentions Dr. Richard Bright in text). Original full blue-green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; extremities gently mended with kozo. Pencil ownership signature [possibly Eugene M. Blake, MD]. Good.

\$ 175

George Corfe, of Middlesex Hospital, member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. In this bizarre treatise the author described the kidney as a “log of oil” (p.64).

The British and Foreign Medical Review was unkind to Corfe’s work: “This work, from the pen of Mr. George Corfe, the resident medical officer to the Middlesex Hospital, is one of the most singular modern productions that it has been our lot to peruse. It may safely be pronounced a psychological curiosity, and would seem to have been thrown upon the present century by a sort of hap-hazard. It certainly can be classed only with the writings of the Theosophists and Cabbalists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.”

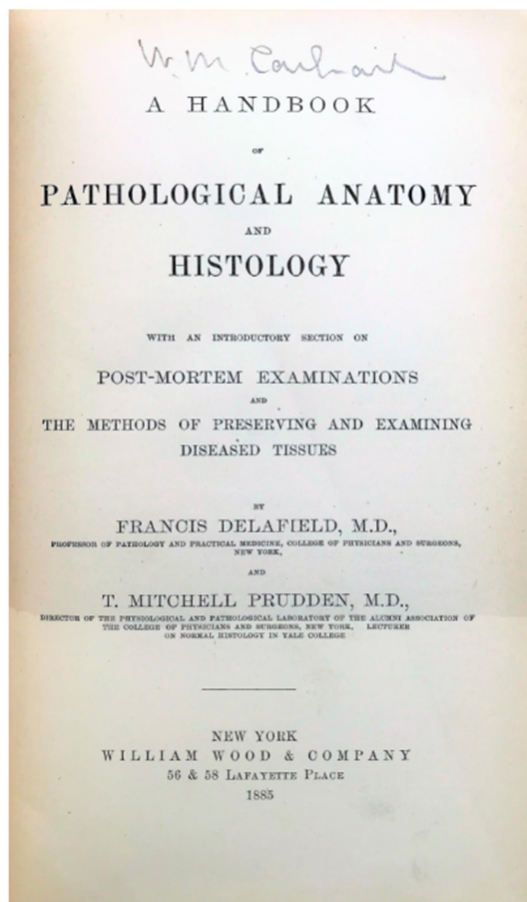
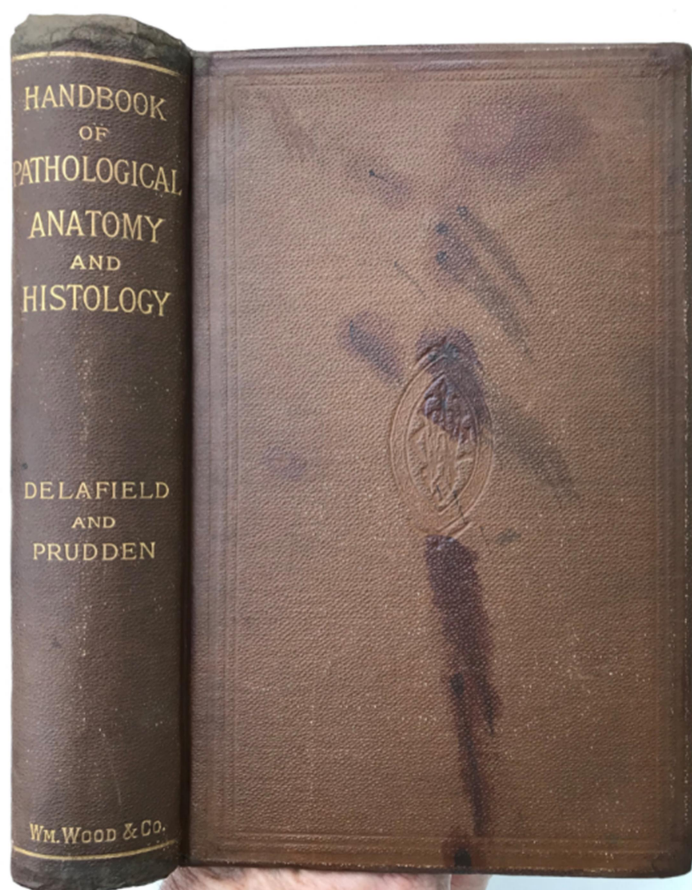




18. **CUSHING, Harvey** (1869-1939). *The Life of Sir William Osler. Fourth impression.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1926. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xiii, [3], 685, [1]; x, [2], 728 pp. 2 frontispieces, 42 plates, index; light foxing. Navy blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Two early ownership inscriptions. Very good.

\$ 90

Fourth impression of the classic definitive biography of one of the great modern medical men by another. A Pulitzer prize-winning biography of Osler. Cushing was a student under Osler at Johns Hopkins, and a life-long friend and associate.



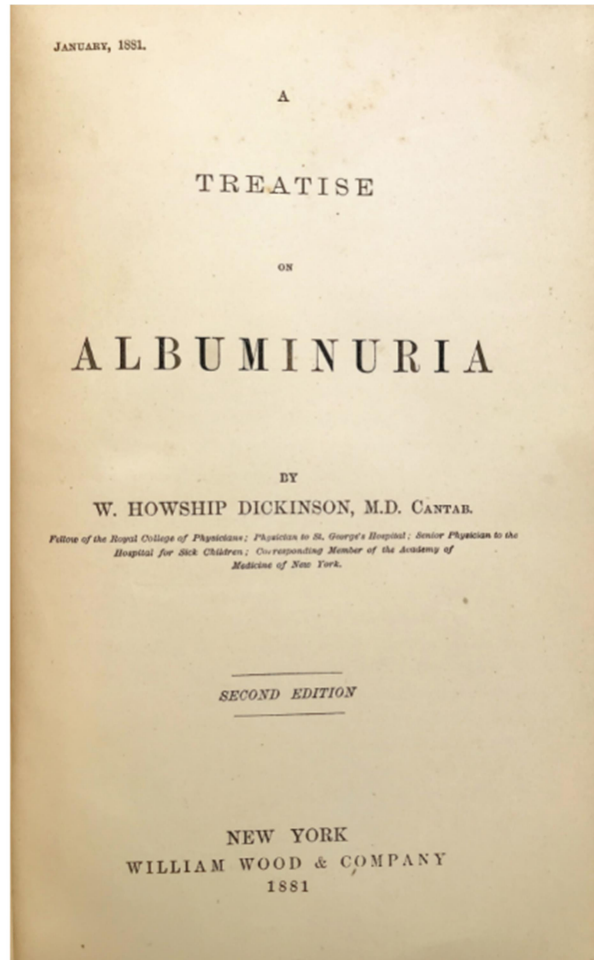
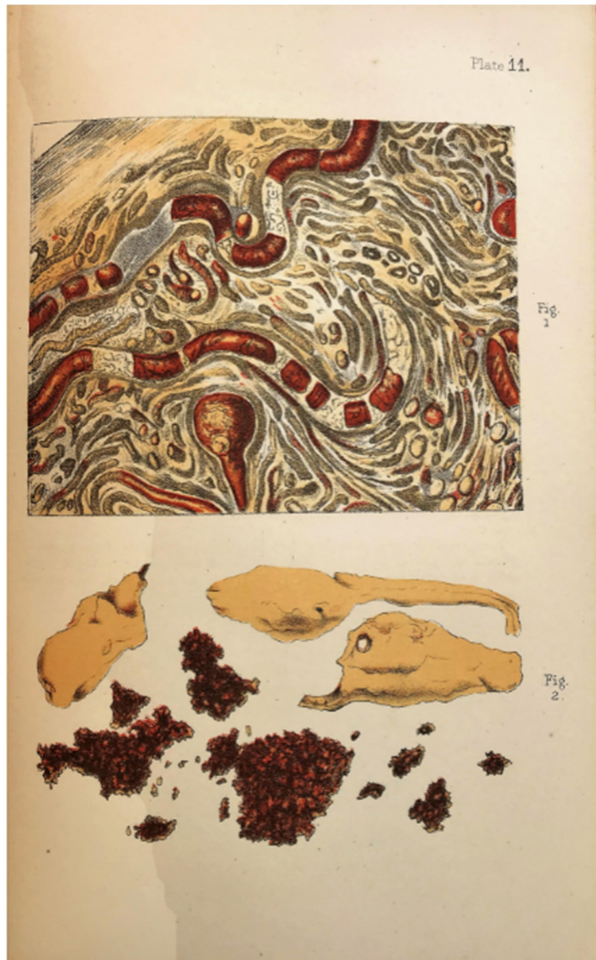
19. **DELAFIELD, Francis** (1841-1915); & **T. Mitchell PRUDDEN**. *A Handbook of Pathological Anatomy and Histology ...* New York: William Wood, 1885. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 575 pp. 146 illustrations, index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped brown cloth; extremities mended with kozo, rear blank leaves excised. Ownership signature of W. M. Carbach[?]; "Alumni Laboratory" [possibly: Alumni Laboratory of the College of Physicians and Surgeons]. Very good.

\$ 40

Second edition. "This book was first published in 1885 and at that time it was the first important textbook of pathology in America. The fact that the book has passed through sixteen editions shows the popularity of the work during half a century. . . Criticism of such a book is difficult; certain suggestions appear indicated, however, despite the glories of the past. Dr. Wood says in the preface "Many requests have been received by the editor to render the book more modern, but unfortunately modernity is largely only a changing of the labels on the specimen bottles." This attitude allows no place for the existence of ideas, and pathology and its concepts have developed considerably since 1885."



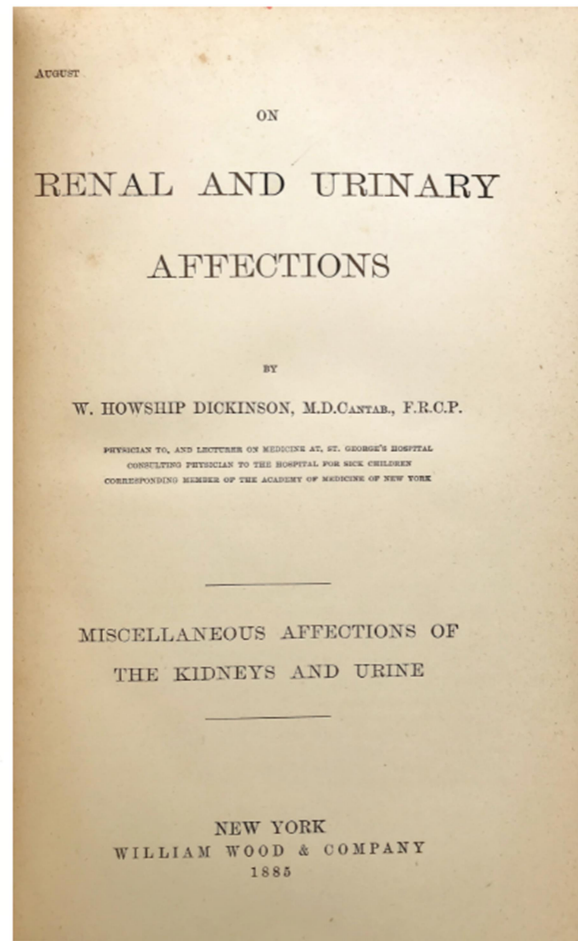
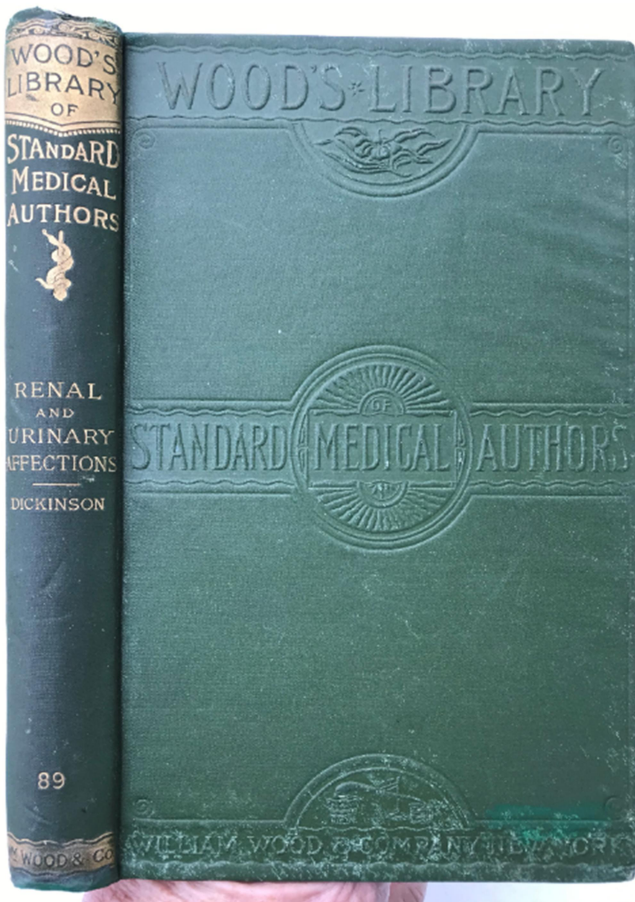
DELAFIELD FULL TITLE: *A Handbook of Pathological Anatomy and Histology; with an introductory section on post-mortem examinations and the methods of preserving and examining diseased tissues.*



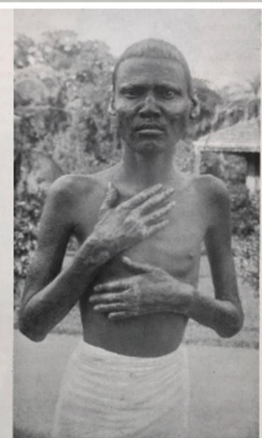
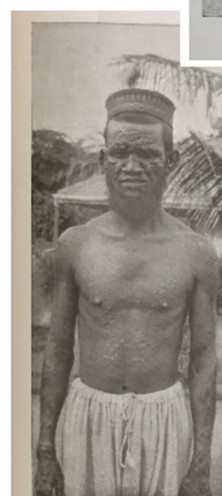
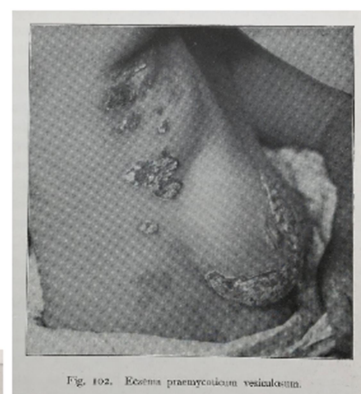
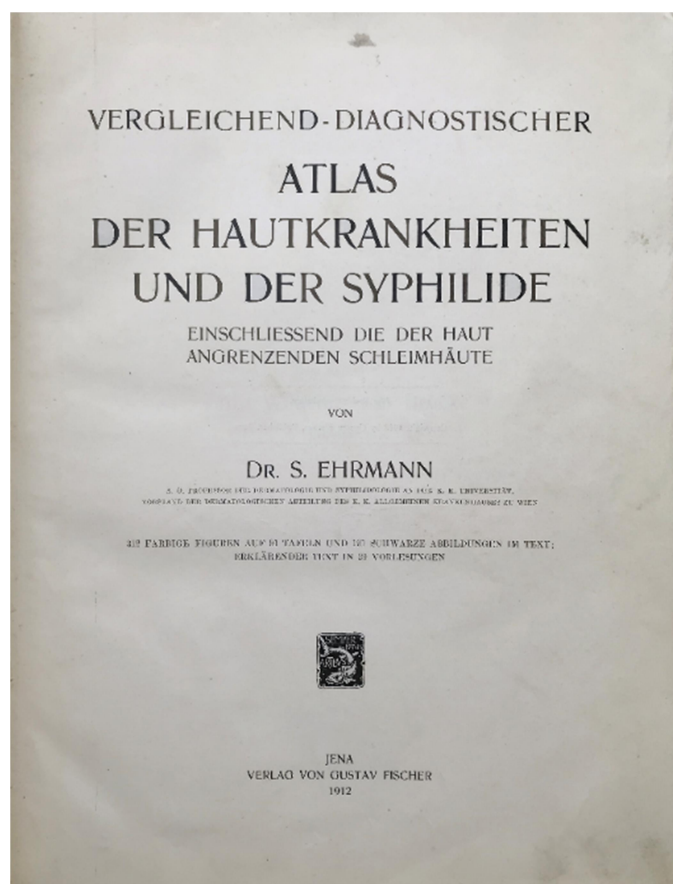
*Chromolithographic Plates*

20. **DICKINSON, W. Howship** (1832-1913). *A Treatise on Albuminuria*. *Second edition*. New York: William Wood, 1881. ¶ 8vo. xii, 300 pp. 11 plates (6 in chromolithography), 31 woodcuts, index; foxing. Original blind- and gilt-stamped green cloth; rubbed, spine head mended with kozo. Very good. \$ 20





21. **DICKINSON, W. Howship** (1832-1913). *On Renal and Urinary Affections. Miscellaneous affections of the kidneys and urine.* New York: William Wood, 1885. ¶ Series: 89 [stamp on spine]. 8vo. x, 343, [1] pp. 63 figs., index. Original green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed. Very good. \$ 20

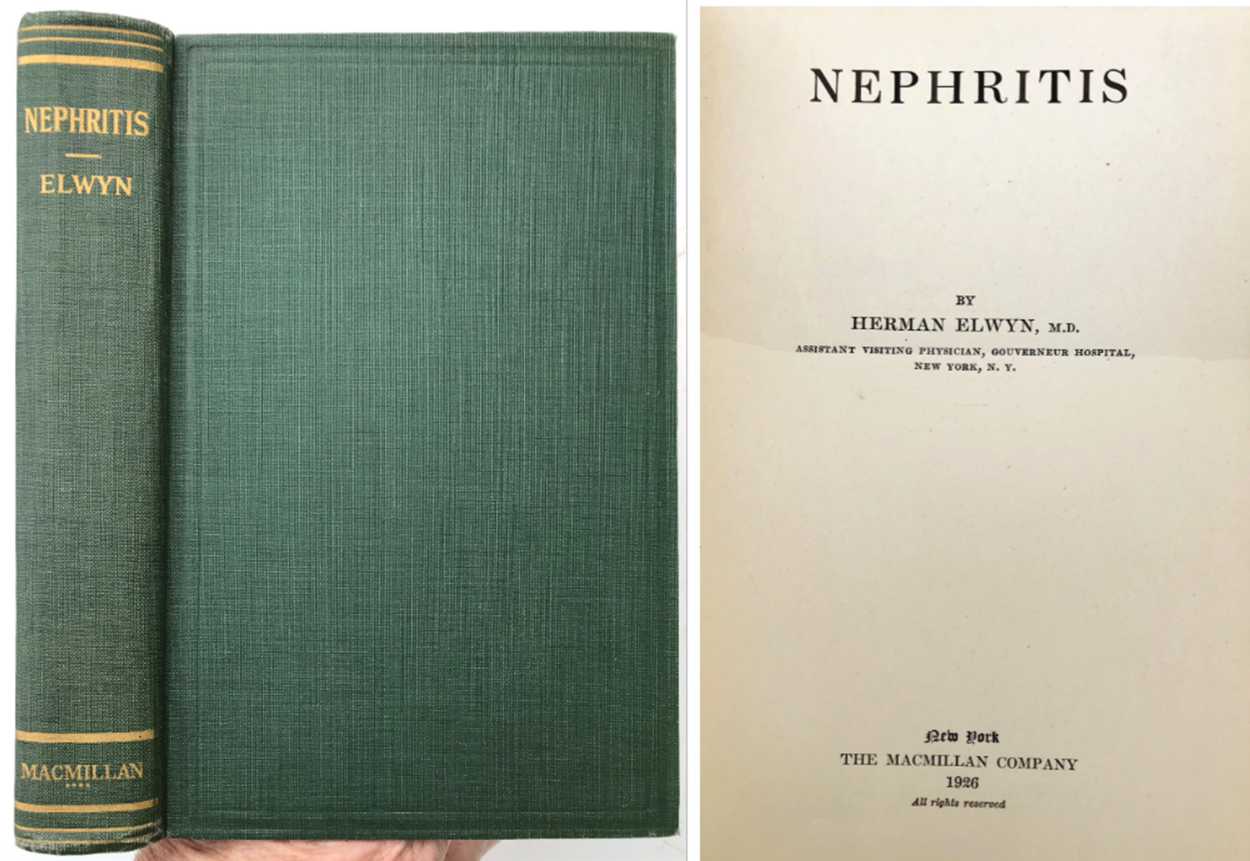


22. **EHRMANN, Salomon** (1854-1926). *Vergleichend-diagnostischer Atlas der Hautkrankheiten und der Syphilide, einschliessend die der Haut angrenzenden Schleimhäute*. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1912. ¶ 4to. xiv, 302 pp. 191 figs., 91 color plates, index; plate 77 adhering to opposing page and thus damaged. Modern quarter cloth, original printed boards, new printed paper spine label; new free end-papers. AUTHOR'S COPY, with his rubber stamp. Fine. [M8493]

\$ 600

FIRST EDITION of this "comparative diagnostic atlas of skin diseases and syphilis, including mucous membranes adjoining the skin." "This publication was intended to be a comparative diagnostic atlas. Accordingly, most of the pictures on any one page are of several different but similar diseases found in the same part of the body.... The majority of the illustrations are water colours painted by Ehrmann himself, or painted under his supervision by Mr. Edelmann and Mr. Ignaz Schönfeld, two pupils of the Vienna Academy of Art. Some of the pictures are of moulages. Some of these are taken from other books. The best illustrations are those which depict smaller parts of the body, such as the hands or the feet." - Ehring.

Salomon Ehrmann was the director of the dermatological department of Vienna's General Hospital. Ehring, *Hautkrankheiten* /skin diseases, p. 244.

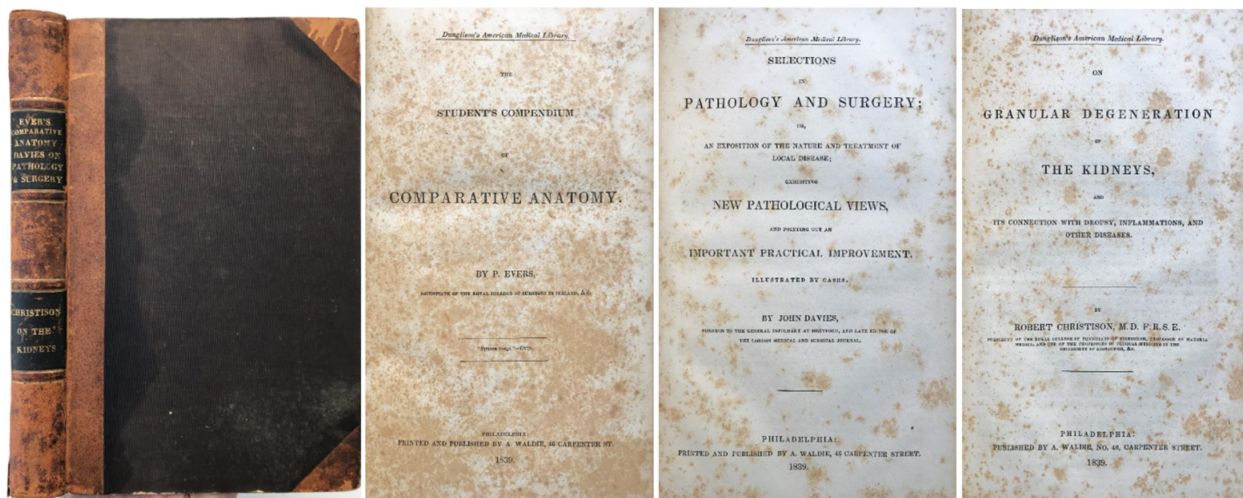


23. **ELWYN, Herman.** *Nephritis*. New York: Macmillan, 1926. ¶ 8vo. [xii], 347 pp. 1 fig., index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped green cloth. Ownership signature of C.E. Schuetz [possibly Schwartz], Shoemaker Booksellers (Gettysburg, PA, U.S.A.)

\$ 25

Herman Elwyn, M.D., was Assistant Visiting Physician, Gouverneur Hospital New York, N. Y. Elwyn also wrote about nephritic retinitis.





3 works bound together

24. **EVERS, P.** *The student's compendium of comparative anatomy.* [and:] **DAVIES, John.** (1796-1872). *Selections in pathology and surgery; or, an exposition of the nature and treatment of local disease; exhibiting new pathological views, and pointing out an important practical improvement.* [and:] **CHRISTISON, [Sir] Robert** (1797-1882). *On granular degeneration of the kidneys, and its connection with dropsy, inflammations, and other diseases.* Philadelphia: A. Waldie, 1839. ¶ Series: Dunglison's American medical library. 8vo. 112, [2 blank], 119, [1], viii, 146 pp. First title- and dedication pages heavily foxed, occasional light foxing elsewhere. Contemporary half calf over brown cloth boards, gilt-stamped black leather spine labels; extremities lightly rubbed. Signature of Wilbur K. Smith, rubber stamp of A. M. Wortman, M.D., Baltimore. Very good. [M11456]

\$ 150

"Davies studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, was surgeon to the General Infirmary at Hertford and editor of the London medical and surgical journal. The first part of this work is devoted to a series of articles on inflammation that the author had published in the Medical repository and London medical and surgical journal in 1828." [Heirs of Hippocrates]. "One of Christison's purposes in writing this treatise was to more fully acquaint the medical community with the importance of Bright's work on the kidney. Christison was very conscious of the value of Bright's contributions and felt that the incidence of kidney degeneration in dropsy was so high that it should be made widely known to medical practitioners. The book was first published at Edinburgh in 1839 and is here appearing as part of Dunglison's American medical library." [Heirs of Hippocrates].

PROVENANCE: Albert Monroe Wortman, M.D., (1852-1917) Baltimore, graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1873, and is the author of, "*Piles, fistula, irritable ulcer, &c. permanently cured: without the knife, ecrasure, clamp, galvano, or actual cautery, and without detention from business ...*" 1883.

☼ Cordasco 30-0316, 30-0239, 30-0191; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1554, 1589; Wellcome II, pp. 538, 345 (Edinburgh ed.).



Abb. 13. Ältere Lipoidnephrose. Schnittfläche.

25. **FAHR, Karl Theodor** (1877-1945); **Georg Benno GRUBER** (1884-1977); **Max KOCH**; **Otto LUBARSCH** (1860-1933); **Oskar STOERK** (1870-1926). *Harnorgane, Männliche Geschlechtsorgane. Erster teil: Niere*. Series: *Handbuch der speziellen pathologischen Anatomie und Histologie*. Bd. 6. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1925. ¶ Band 6 (series). 8vo. VIII, 792 pp. 354 figs. (many in color), index. Library blue-green buckram, gilt-spine. Several library rubber-stamps. Good.

\$ 20

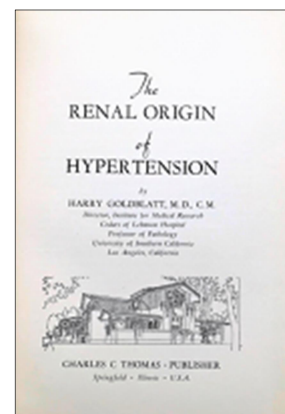
Important comprehensive work on the urinary organs, and male genitalia. This section is devoted to the kidney, for which Fahr was highly respected. Gruber and Lubarsch were pathologists. Stoerk, born in Vienna, trained as a pathologist, worked in bacteriology and

histology, was highly regarded, wrote on kidney tumors and the development and structure of the kidney and about diseases of the heart. He contributed a paper on liver regeneration.

26. **GOLDBLATT, Harry** (1891-1977). *The Renal Origin of Hypertension*. Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1948. ¶ 8vo. viii, 126, [2] pp. Black cloth. Bookplate of Henry J. J. Steffens, Jr., MD. Very good.

\$ 20

First edition. "The first of Goldblatt's important papers on experimental hypertension, which established an aetiologic role for renal ischemia in the production of hypertension and established a laboratory basis for its study. Written with J. Lynch, R. F. Hanzal, and W. W. Summerville." See: Garrison and Morton 2719, from 1934:







27. **Guy's Hospital; George H. BARLOW; James P. BABINGTON**, editors. *Guy's Hospital Reports. No. I [and II]*. London: Samuel Highley, 1836. ¶ 2 parts housed within a slip-case. 8vo. [iv], xii, 188, [4]; [iv], 189-414, [8], 2 pp. PLATES: [I]: 5 plates (4 hand-colored in red); [II]: 11 engraved plates; No. II: pp. 407-8 roughly opened (no loss). Bindings: [I]: Photocopy facsimile cover; [II]: original printed stiff paper with quarter green cloth spine; extremities worn. Slip-case: [ca.1980s] full blue cloth with dark morocco gilt-stamped spine label. RARE. Very good.

\$ 650

Contains numerous important papers. Garrison and Morton, 2954: **COOPER, Sir Astley Paston** (1768-1841). Case of a femoral aneurism, for which the external iliac artery was tied, with an account of the preparation of the limb, dissected at the extirpation of eighteen years. *Guy's Hosp. Rep.*, 1, 43-52, 1836. The artery was tied in 1808, and the patient died in 1826. // 2955: **COOPER, Sir Astley Paston**. Account of the first successful operation, performed on the carotid artery, for aneurism, in the year 1808; with the post-mortem examination in 1821.

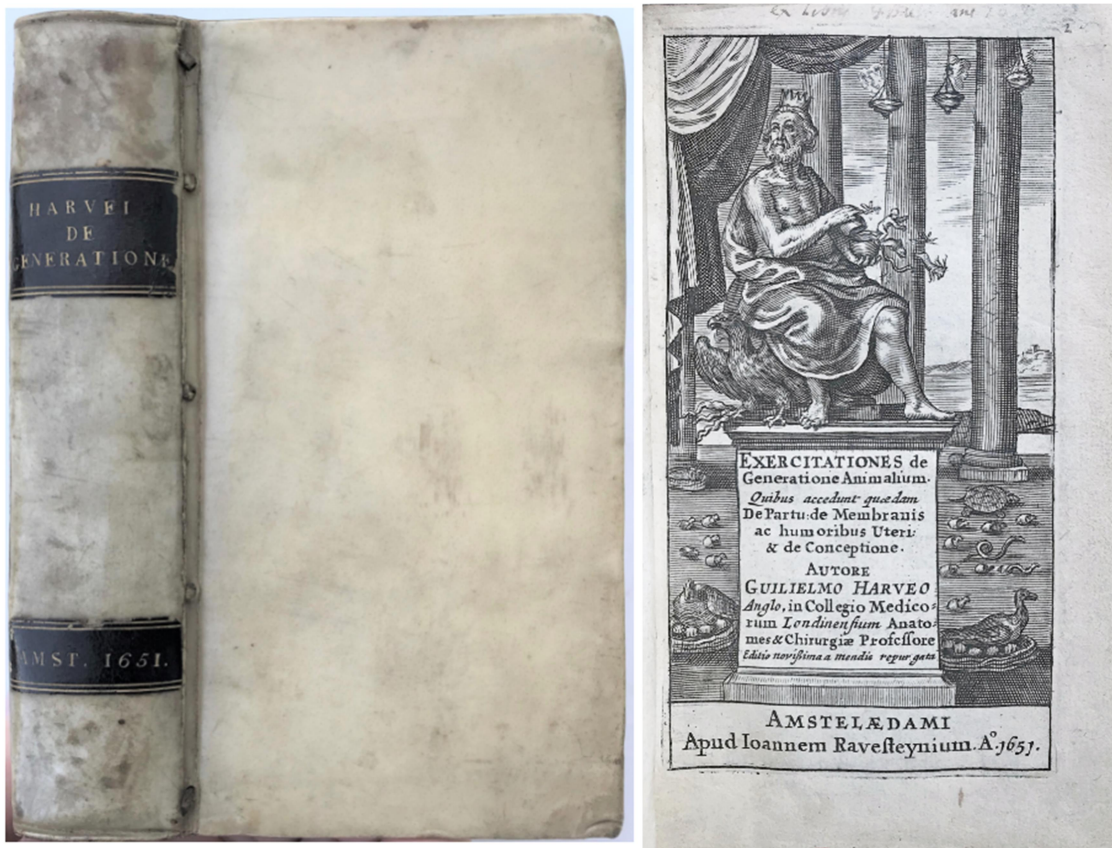


Guy's Hosp. Rep., 1, 53-58, 1836. // 2956: **COOPER, Sir Astley Paston**. Some experiments and observations on tying the carotid and vertebral arteries, and the pneumo-gastric, phrenic, and sympathetic nerves. Guy's Hosp. Rep., 1, 457-75, 654, 1836. // 2957: **KEY, Charles Aston** (1793-1849). Femoral aneurism successfully treated by a ligature of the external iliac artery. Guy's Hosp. Rep., 1, 59-78, 1836. Successful ligation of external iliac artery for femoral aneurysm, 1822. // 4207: **BRIGHT, Richard** (1789-1858). Cases and observations, illustrative of renal disease accompanied with the secretion of albuminous urine. Guy's Hosp. Rep., 1, 338-400; 1840, 5, 101-161, 1836. As a result of greater experience on renal disease, Bright rounded off his work on the subject with the above paper, wherein he recorded his extended observations; by this time he had come to more definite conclusions, especially with regard to the treatment of the condition. Bright's papers on the subject were reprinted, London, 1937, edited by A. A. Osman. // 4811: **BRIGHT, Richard**. Fatal epilepsy, from suppuration between the dura mater and arachnoid, in consequence of blood having been effused in that situation. Guy's Hosp. Rep., 1, 36-40, London, 1836. Bright was the first to describe unilateral ("Jacksonian") epilepsy.

CONTENTS: [I]: Barlow, Introduction – On the Advantage of Recorded Experience in Medical Science; Richard Bright, Observations on the Treatment of Fever; Richard Bright, Cases illustrative of the Effects produced when the Arteries of the Brain are Diseased; Addison, Case of Ovarian Dropsy; Sir Astley Cooper, Case of Femoral Aneurism. . . ; Sir A. Cooper, Account of the First Successful Operation, performed on the Common Carotid Artery, for Aneurism. . . ; Key, Case of Successful Operation for Axillary Aneurism . . . ; Key, Cases of Aneurism, occurring in the Femoral and Popliteal Arteries . . . ; Morgan, Case of Unusual Dislocation of the Head of the Femur. . . ; Bransby Cooper, Cases of Dislocation and Fracture . . . ; B. Cooper, Case of Hydrocele of the Neck, cured by the Introduction of a Seton . . . ; Richard Bright, Case of Tetanus . . . ; Key, Case of Traumatic Tetanus; Key, Case of Traumatic Tetanus; Ashwell, Summary of Cases in the Obstetric Ward. . . ; Babington, Cases of Small-Pox . . . Re-Vaccination of all the Children in that Establishment; Hughes, An Essay on the Symptoms and Diagnosis of Pericarditis; Hodgkin, Illustrations of the Museum. [II]: Bransby Cooper, Cases of Compound Fracture, wound of the knee-joint, retention of urine, and hernia. . . ; Sir Astley Cooper, The History of an Unusually-formed Placenta, and Imperfect Foetus . . . ; Sir Astley Cooper, The history of a compound fracture of the patella, accompanying a cast, presented to the Museum of the Hospital; Aston Key, Cases of Accidents occurring to the Large-Joints; and Disease requiring removal by



operation; Aston Key, A Case in which Excision of the Elbow-joint was performed; Blackburn, An essay on the Excision of Diseased Joints; Ashwell, Observations and Cases illustrative of the Propriety of Inducing Premature Labour in Pregnancy complicated with Tumor; Richard Bright, Cases and Observations illustrative of Renal Disease accompanied with the secretion of Albuminous Urine; Richard Bright, Tabular View of the Morbid Appearances occurring in One Hundred Cases in connection with Albuminous Urine; Morgan, Cases of Exostosis of the Bones of the Face, Disease of the Cranium, and Fractures of the Frontal and Parietal Bones, requiring operation.



28. **HARVEY, William** (1578-1667). *Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium*. Amstelaedami: Apud Joannem Ravesteynium, 1651. ¶ 12mo. [xxviii], 388, [4] pp. Elaborate engraved title-page. Original full vellum, two black gilt-stamped spine bands (labels perhaps later applied), fore-edges stained red; freckling to fore-edges. Armorial bookplate of Augustus Frederick, Prince, Duke of Sussex, 1773-1843. Title with early inscription (much faded). Very good copy. [LLV2617]

\$ 1,150

The famous frontispiece, printed with variations from different printed issues, here depicts Jove seated on a pedestal (representing truth), holding an egg, with creatures of many kinds coming out of the opened egg, indicative of the notion "all life arises from an egg". *De generatione* remains a monument to Harvey's philosophy of experimentation as the most reliable form of scientific investigation.

"William Harvey's *De motu cordis*, in which he first described in print his discovery of the circulation of the blood, was published in 1628. From then until 1649 he published nothing further, disdaining to reply to criticisms. Finally, he reacted to the book by Jean Riolan the Younger, who accepted that blood circulated in some vessels but not in the portal system, by publishing his *Exercitationes duae anatomicae circulatione sanguinis* in which he elegantly and courteously, but systematically, demolished his opponents' positions." I.M.L. Donaldson, Honorary Librarian, Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

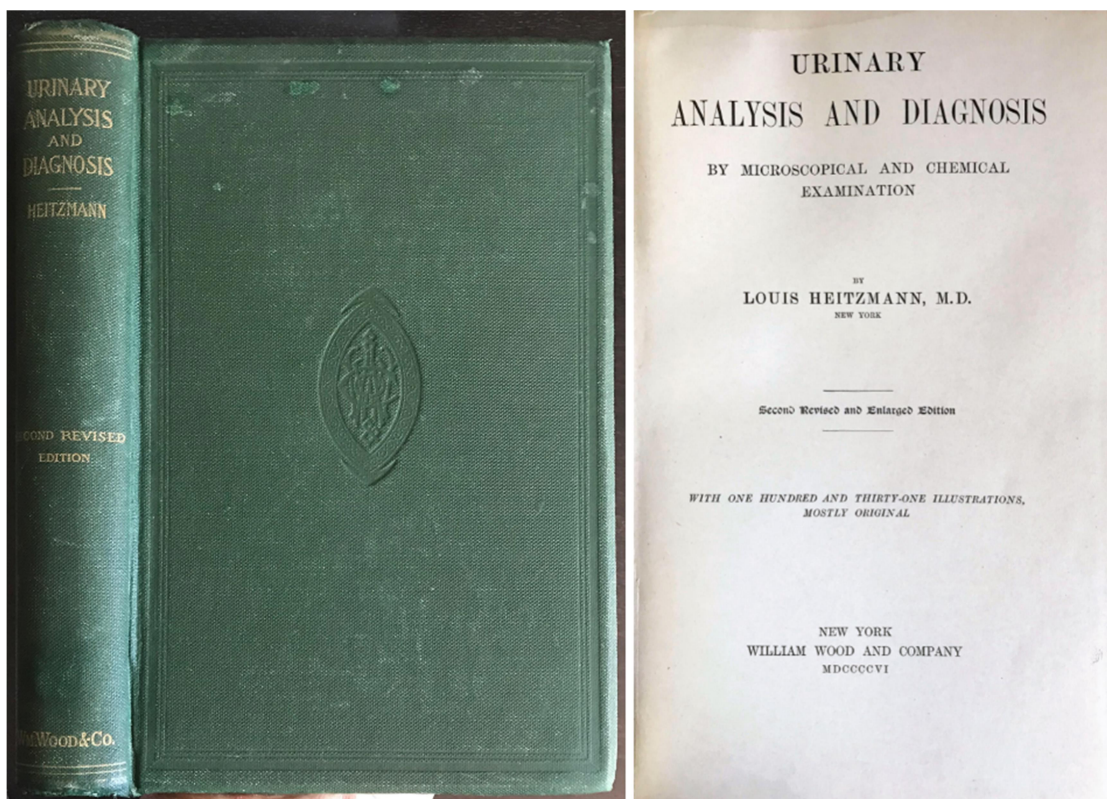
Harvey was among the first to disbelieve the erroneous doctrine of the 'Preformation' of the foetus; he maintained that the organism derives from the ovum by the gradual building up and aggregation of its parts. The chapter on midwifery in this book is the first work on that subject to be written by an Englishman. This book also demonstrates Harvey's intimate knowledge of the existing literature on the subject. He corrected many of the errors of Fabricius." Garrison and Morton 467 [another issue].

PROVENANCE: Augustus Frederick, Prince, Duke of Sussex (1773-1843), and ninth child of King George III of England. The Duke was a great bibliophile, and his library was expanded book-by-book (as opposed to large acquisitions) from 1819 to 1830. His librarian and surgeon, Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, oversaw the library's expansion and cataloged its contents. A catalogue of its theological manuscripts was published in 1827 under the title "Bibliotheca Sussexiana." Of the Duke's 50,000 manuscripts, 12,000 were theological and 51 were in Hebrew. The Duke was known for spending lavish amounts of money on his library to purchase new volumes and to build custom-made bookcases. The Duke died having acquired considerable debts in his lifetime and his library was sold in 1844. [Fincham, Henry, *Artists and engravers of British and American book plates, a book of reference for book plate and print collectors*. London: K. Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., 1897. 74].

Keynes 38.







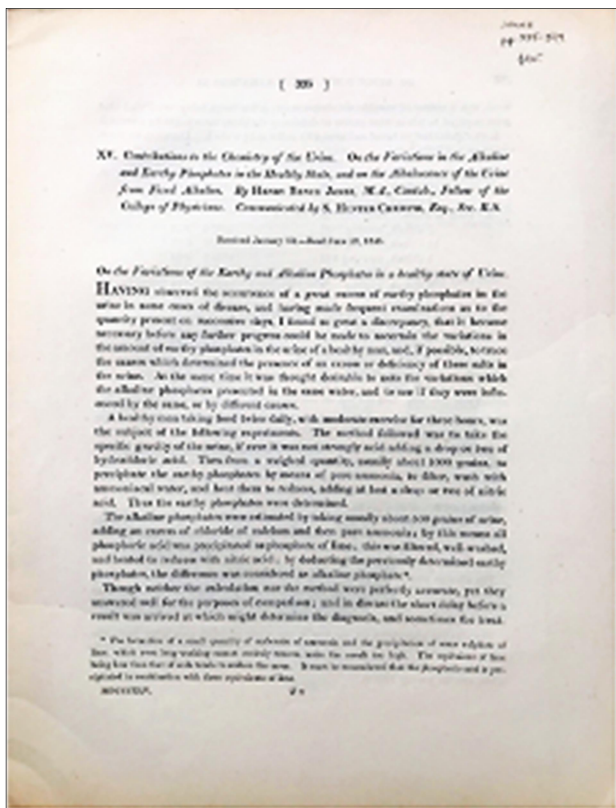
29. **HEITZMANN, Louis** (1864-1939). *Urinary Analysis and Diagnosis by Microscopical and Chemical Examination*. New York: William Wood, 1896. ¶ Second revised and enlarged edition. 8vo. xix, [1], 319, [1] pp. 131 figures, index; entire textblock waterstained. Original blind- and gilt-stamped green cloth; rubbed, inner joint strengthened with kozo. Three typed-pages mounted on rear pastedown, detailing the author's "Classification of Tumors". Ownership stamp of Geo. Starr White. SCARCE. As is.

\$ 25

First edition. Provenance: George Starr White (1866-1956), American physician, chiropractor, and inventor of many chromotherapeutic apparatus. See: George Starr White – Quack", *Jour. A.M.A.* 92 (15): 1293, 1929-04-13, "[B-D-C was] a modification of Abrams' "E.R.A.," of which White was at first a disciple".

Louis Heitzmann, MD, (1864-1939), born in Vienna, took his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia, New York, became professor of pathology, at New York Medical College and Flower Hospital, member of the American Urological Association. He died in New York.

30. **JONES, Henry Bence** (1814-1873). *Contributions to the chemistry of the urine. On the variations in the alkaline and earthy phosphates in the*



*healthy state, and on the alkalinescence of the urine from fixed alkalies.* Extract from: *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, Volume 135, Part II.

[London: Richard and John E. Taylor, 1845]. 300 x 234 mm. 4to. Pages 335-349. 1 engraved plate with 6 figs. Dis-bound. [S4208]

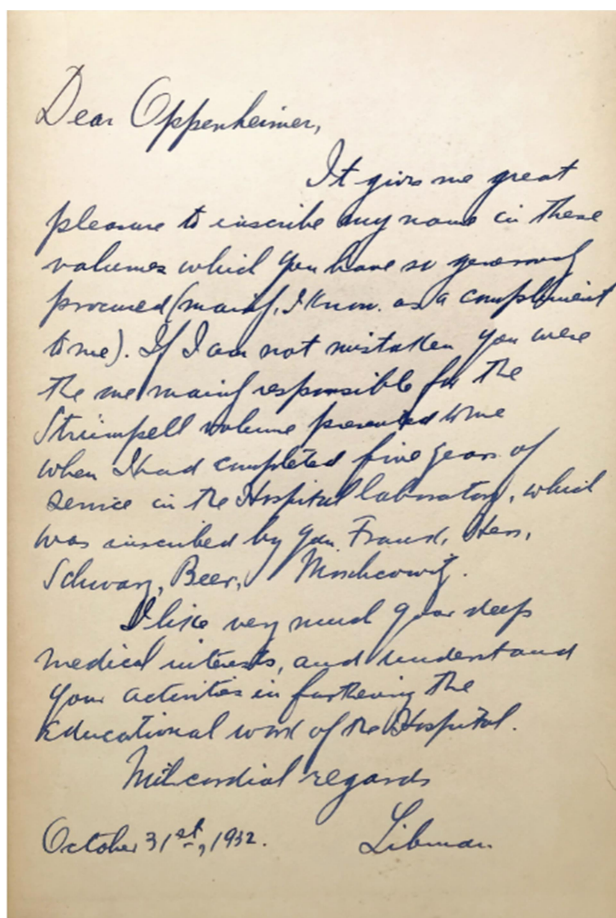
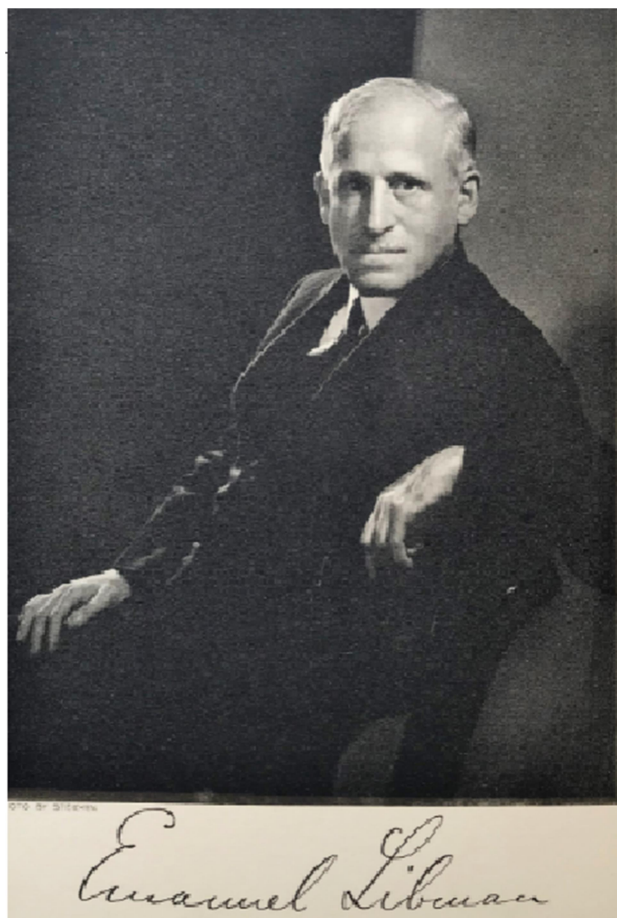
\$ 40

This is the first of a three part series on the physiology of human urine contributed to the *Philosophical Transactions* from 1845 to 1849-50 by Henry Bence Jones. Jones

belonged to the school of Liebig and devoted his attention to questions bearing on the applications of chemistry to pathology and medicine, making several important contributions. Jones is credited (Garrison and Morton 4326) with another important study on the chemical make-up of urine.

Henry Bence Jones studied at Trinity College, Cambridge from which he graduated B.A. 1836 and M.D. 1849. Jones became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1842 and a fellow in 1849; elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1846, and was secretary to the Royal Institution.

☼ DNB, X, p. 998.



*With Contributions from 3 Nobel Prize Winners*

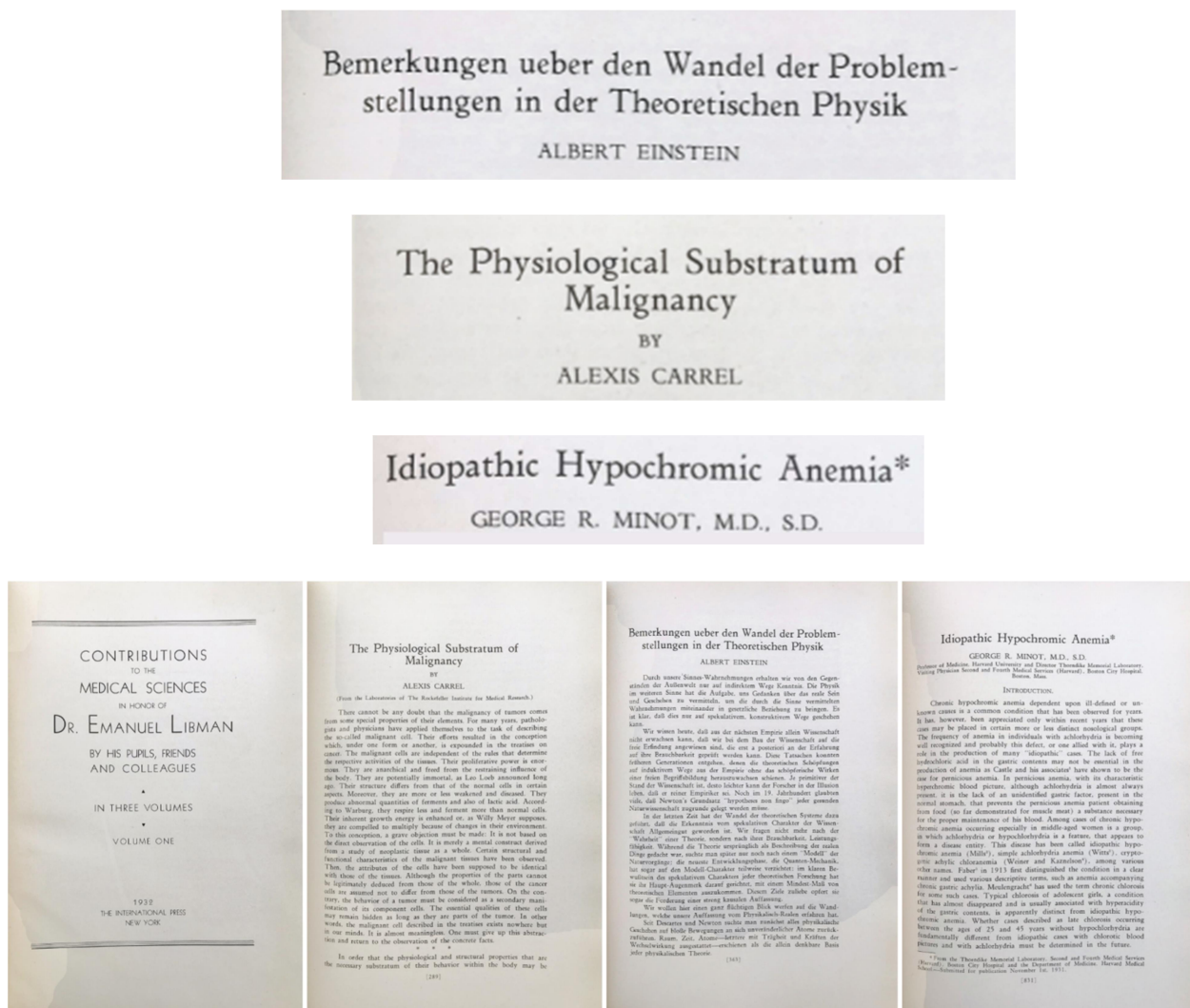
31. **LIBMAN, Emanuel** (1872-1946). *Contributions to the Medical Sciences in Honor of Dr. Emanuel Libman, by his pupils, friends and colleagues*. New York: The International Press, 1932. ¶ 3 volumes. Tall 8vo. xxv, (i), 452, (ii); (viii), 453-900, (viii); (viii), 901-1284, (viii) pp. Illustrations. Blue blind- and gilt-stamped two-tone cloth; vol. III inner joint cracked, all extremities showing some wear. Bookplate of Benson R. Wilcox, MD; ex-library rubber-stamp; EXTENSIVELY INSCRIBED (full page) by Libman to [Bernard S.] Oppenheimer.

\$ 395

An ambitious Festschrift to honor the 60th birthday of Dr. Emanuel Libman, founder of the cardiology department at New York's Mount Sinai Hospital. Libman a legendary diagnostician and instructor, his name associated with Libman-Sacks Endocarditis (otherwise known as verrucous, marantic, or nonbacterial thrombotic endocarditis). Libman



was a close friend of Sir William Osler, which brought Osler to the Sinai Hospital in 1905 to give a Clinical Pathological Conference.



Within the festschrift are 147 contributions from Libman's pupils, colleagues and friends. The outpourings of interest to support Libman forced the editors, who envisioned a single volume, to expand the Festschrift to three volumes. The list of contributors included Maude E. Abbott (1869-1940), Walter C. Alvarez (1884-1978), Ludwig Aschoff (1866-1942), Joseph C. Aub (1890-1973), George Baehr (1887-1978), Donald C. Balfour (1882-1963), Lewellys F. Barker (1867-1943), Julius Bauer (1887-1979), Albert A. Berg (1872-1950) (notably gave a collection in 1940 to the NYPL with his brother Henry W. Berg), Jesse G. M. Bullock (1879-1943), Alexis Carrel (1873-1944) [won Nobel Prize for

Physiology or Medicine in 1912 for pioneering vascular suturing techniques], Leroy Crummer (1872-1934), Leo M. Davidoff (1898-1975), Albert Einstein (1879-1955), "Bemerkungen ueber den Wandel der Problemstellungen in der Theoretischen Physik" – also: won the 1921 Nobel Prize for Physics "for his services to Theoretical Physics, Arthur M. Fishberg (ca.1899-1992), Simon Flexner (1863-1946), Julius Friedenwald (1866-1941), Fielding H. Garrison (1870-1935), Paul Govaerts (1889-1960), Joseph Harkavy (1890-1980), Östen Holsti (1887-1952), Paul Klemperer (1887-1964), Oskar Klotz (1878-1936), Edward Bell Krumbhaar, MD, PhD (1882-1966), Henri Marie René Leriche (1879-1955), Carlos Eleazar Lobo-Onell (1885-1963), Howard Lilienthal (1861-1946), Pierre Masson (1880-1959), Charles H. Mayo (1865-1939), George R. Minot (1885-1950) won the 1934 Nobel Prize with George Hoyt Whipple and William P. Murphy for their pioneering work on pernicious anemia, Paul Oskar Morawitz (1879-1936), Eli Moschcowitz (1879-1964), Pierre Lecomte du Noüy (1883-1947), Eugene Lindsay Opie (1873-1971), William Hallock Park (1863-1939), Ludwig Pick (1868-1944), Alfred Cummings Reed (1884-1951), Gregory Schwartzman (1896-1965), Harry Sobotka (1899-1965), Solomon Strouse (1882-1966), Karl Sudhoff (1853-1938), Louis Henri Vaquez (1860-1936), Paul Dudley White (1886-1973), etc.

THIS COPY IS INSCRIBED (at length): "Dear Oppenheimer, It gives me great pleasure to inscribe any name in these volumes which has have so generously procured (mainly, I know, as a compliment to me). If I am not mistaken you were the one mainly responsible for the Strumpell volume presented to me when I had completed five years of service in the Hospital Laboratory, which was inscribed by you, Frank, ---, Schwan, Beer, [Eli] Moschcowitz./ I like very much your deep medical interests and understand your activities in furthering the educational work of the Hospital. With cordial regards, Libman, October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1932.

PROVENANCE: Bernard Sutro Oppenheimer (1876-1958), studied at both Harvard and Columbia Universities; At Mount Sinai Hospital, the first electrocardiographic (EKG) laboratory was established in 1915, under the direction of Bernard S. Oppenheimer, MD. The Bernard S. Oppenheimer lecture is associated with the NY Academy of Medicine. See: S. Silver, *In memoriam: Bernard Sutro Oppenheimer; 1876-1958*,



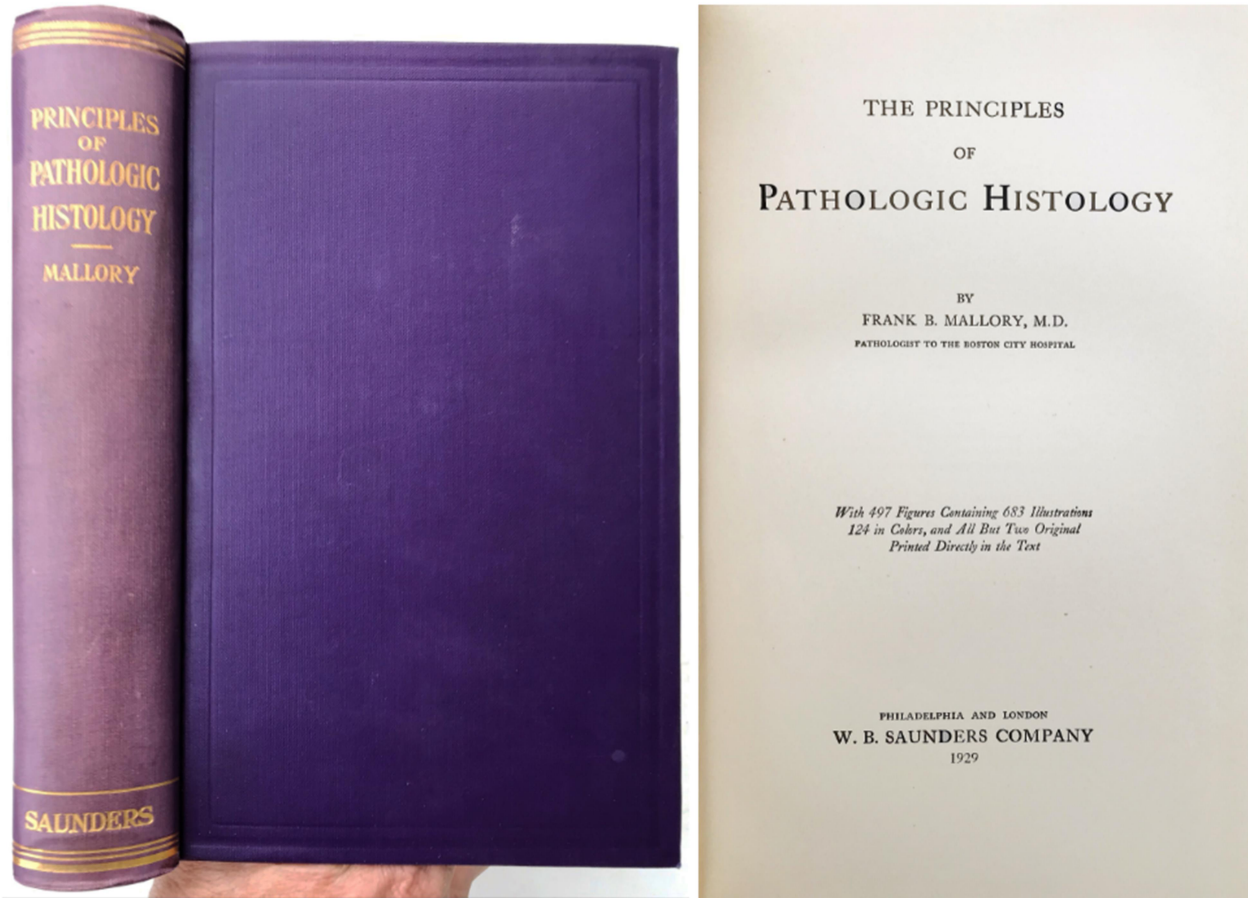
Journal of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, NY, Sept.-Oct.; 26, 1959: pp. 417-20.  
[Gift to West Virginia University Medical Center Library, Morgantown,  
Sept. 25, 1962].

PROVENANCE: Benson R. Wilcox, MD (1932-2010), a heart surgeon who served 29 years as chief of the Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Dr. Wilcox served as chief of cardiothoracic surgery at UNC from 1969 to 1998. Dr. Wilcox was primarily a pediatric heart surgeon whose specialties were congenital heart disease, pediatric cardiac morphology, pediatric chest disease, and pulmonary circulation. Dr. Wilcox loved history, especially medical history. As a medical student at UNC, he helped found the Bullitt Club for the study of the history of medicine. As a faculty member, he began collecting old and rare books about the history of medicine, particularly books about thoracic surgery and the specialties that preceded it. In 1984, he began presenting a rare book to the UNC Health Sciences Library each year in honor of his chief resident. In 1998 and 1999, he donated most of his medical book collection to the library. The Thoracic Surgery Directors Association, has, since 2010, offered the TSDA Benson R. Wilcox Award to acknowledge the best scientific abstract submitted by a cardiothoracic surgery resident to The Society of Thoracic Surgeons Annual Meeting. ["Benson R. Wilcox, M.D., 1932-2010" [Obituary], UNC Department of Surgery, Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery]. See: Gordon F. Murray, *Benson R. Wilcox--industry, genius, judgment. The Annals of Thoracic Surgery*, 2010, Sept.;90 (3).

See: Arthur H. Aufses, Jr., Barbara Niss, *This House of Noble Deeds: The Mount Sinai Hospital, 1852-2002*.







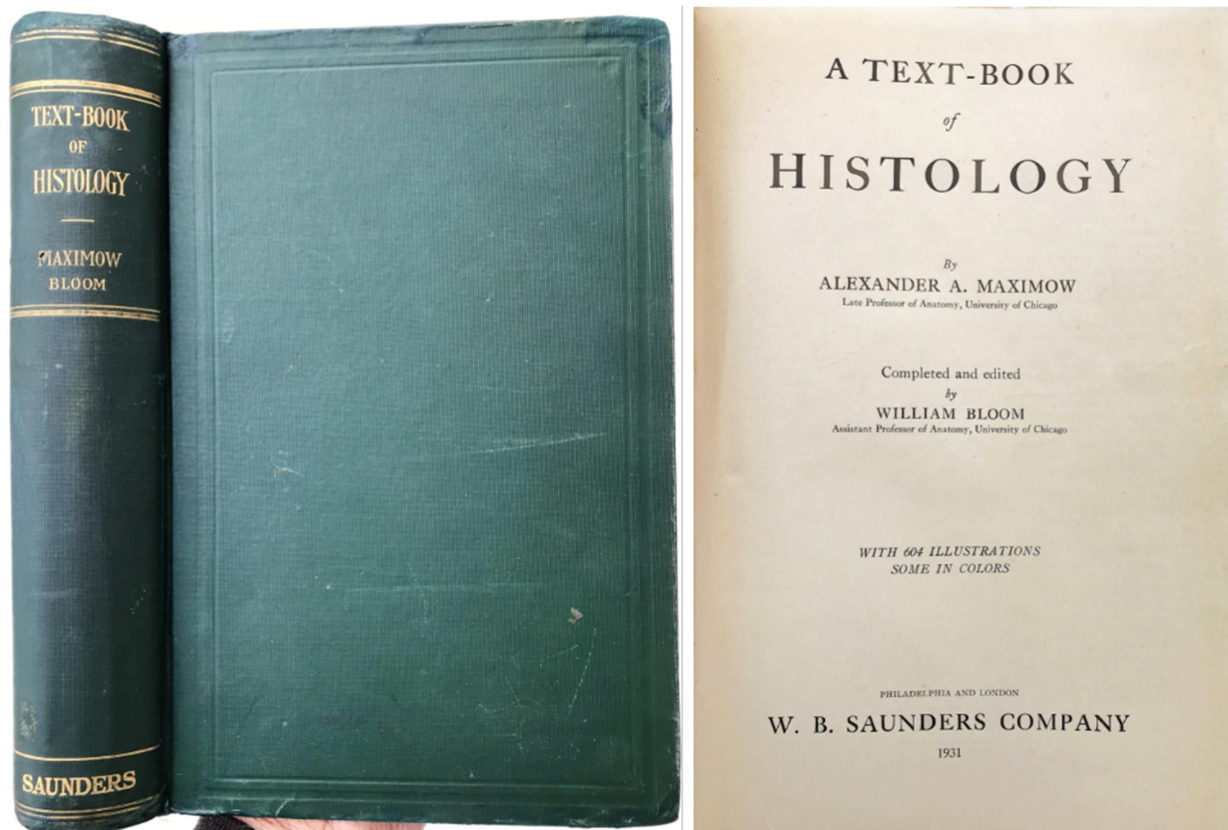
32. **MALLORY, Frank B.** (1862–1941). *The Principles of Pathologic Histology*. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1929. ¶ Reprinted. 8vo. 677, [1] pp. 497 figs. containing 683 illus., 124 in color, index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Near fine copy.

\$ 20

Frank Burr Mallory (1862–1941), American pathologist, was working at the Boston City Hospital and as Professor of Pathology at Harvard Medical School, after whom the Mallory body is named. “He was a past president of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists and served as its treasurer from 1911 to 1940. In 1923 he became editor-in-chief of the JOURNAL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH. When that journal became the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PATHOLOGY in 1925, he served in a similar capacity until 1940. It was under his direction that the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PATHOLOGY attained the high position it holds among scientific periodicals. . . Dr. Mallory's publications were numerous and covered a wide range of subjects. His first paper appeared in 1892 and his last in 1939. Among his outstanding contributions were studies on the classification of tumors, cirrhosis of the liver, various

technical methods and the pathology of infectious diseases. In 1897 he published with J. Homer Wright the first edition of "Pathological Technique" which went through eight editions. A final revision appeared in 1938. "The Principles of Pathologic Histology" was published in 1914." [FRIEDERIC PARKER, JR., Obituary, vol. XVII, no. 6, Nov., 1941. pp. 785-6.

The Pathology Department at Boston City Hospital, the Mallory Institute of Pathology, was named after him.



33. **MAXIMOW, Alexander A.** (1878-1928). *A Text-book of Histology*. Completed and edited by William Bloom. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1931. ¶ Reprinted. Tall 8vo. 604 illustrations (some in colors), index; ink marginalia. Original blind- and gilt-stamped green cloth; extremities with kozo repairs. Ownership signature of John W. Higgins, Los Angeles. Good.

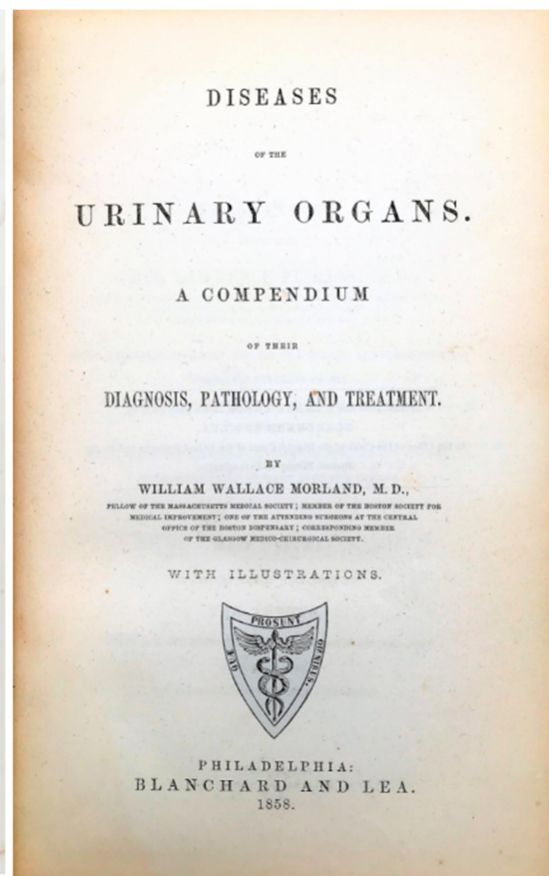
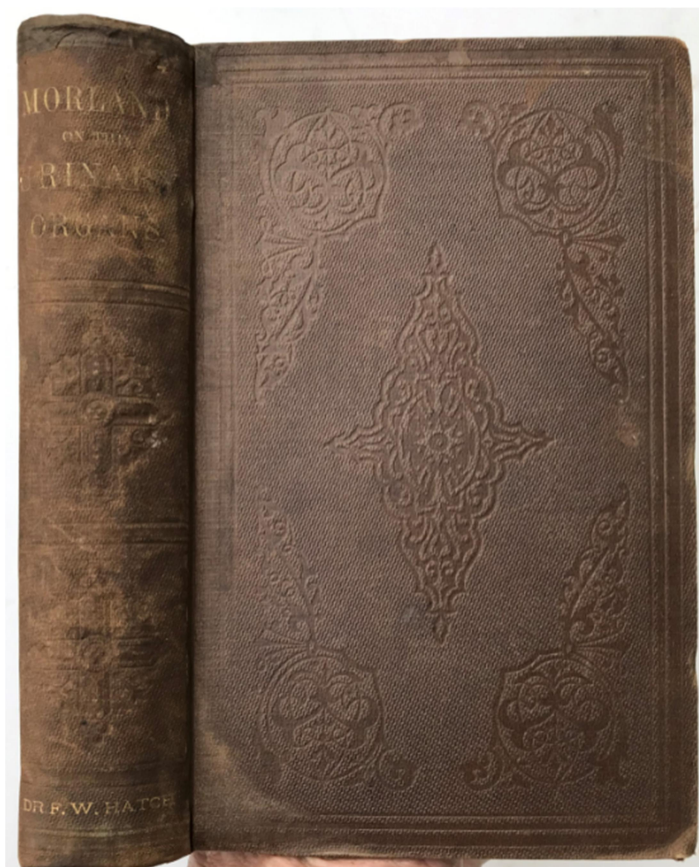
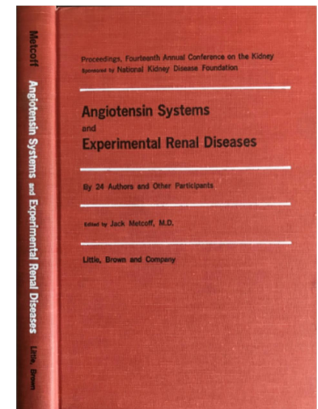
\$ 10

Maximow wrote "the world's most respected textbook in histology," a book that became a standard text for medical students and ran to 12 editions. Alexander Alexandrowitsch Maximow was a Russian-American



scientist in the fields of Histology and Embryology whose team developed the hypothesis about the existence of "polyblasts". – Wikip.

34. **METCOFF, Jack**, editor. *Angiotensin systems and experimental renal diseases*. Boston: Little, Brown, (1963). ¶ At head of title: Proceedings, Fourteenth Annual Conference on the Kidney, Sponsored by National Kidney Disease Foundation. FIRST EDITION. 241 x 162 mm. 8vo. xvii, 268 pp. 133 figs., index. Brick-red cloth. Fine. [M8066] \$ 15



35. **MORLAND, William Wallace** (1818-1876). *Diseases of the Urinary Organs. A compendium of their diagnosis, pathology, and treatment*. Philadelphia: Blanchard and Lea, 1858. ¶ 8vo. xx, [2], [19]-579, [1], 32 pp. 60 figures, index, ads; waterstained. Original embossed- and gilt-stamped brown cloth; spine ends, corners, mended with kozo, also hit



with waterstaining. Bookplate of F.W. Hatch, M.D., Sacramento, California. Very good.

\$ 85

First edition. "William Wallace Morland was born at Salem, Massachusetts, September 1, 1818, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1838, and received the degree of M. D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1841. After continuing his studies for a time in Europe he settled in Boston, where he practised his profession with considerable success, but found time for collateral scientific and literary pursuits. In 1855 Dr. Morland, in association with Dr. Francis Minot (q. v.), succeeded Dr. J. V. C. Smith (q. v.) as editor of the 'Boston Medical and Surgical Journal and continued successfully in this position until 1860.

At the foundation of the Boston City Hospital in 1864 Dr. Morland was appointed visiting physician and held this post until 1870. For nearly twenty years he was medical examiner for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was its recording secretary in 1863-1864, and a member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement." [*American Medical Biographies*, (1920), Robert Montraville Green]. "The Diseases mainly comprises two Boylston Prize-winning essays from 1855 to 1857. The twelve chapters deal almost entirely with the kidneys, ureters, and bladder or urethra. The sexual organs are little mentioned. Numerous references to surgical therapy are found, including rupture and wounds of the bladder, vesical fistulae and treatment of vesical calculus. An extensive appendix contains discussions of several interesting surgical cases." - Rutkow GU6.1.

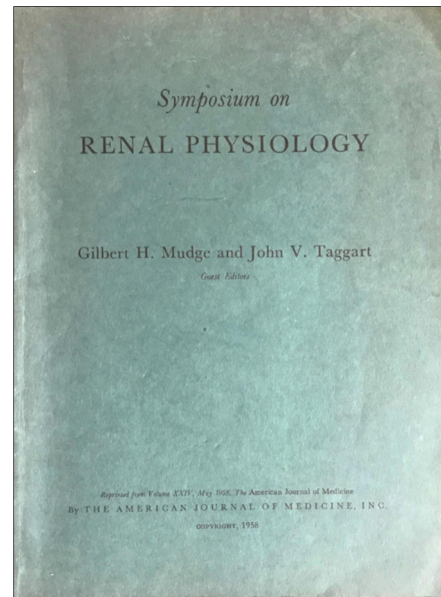
PROVENANCE: Frederick Winslow Hatch, Sr., M.D., (ca.1822-1883/5), born in Virginia, studied medicine in New York, moved to Wisconsin, then came to California in 1851, and practiced medicine and surgery until his passing. He was head of the Sacramento Board of Health. He was also Chairman of the Board of Censors, and President of the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement. Harris, p. 165. See: Leigh Hadley Irvine, *A History of the New California: Its Resources and People*, 1905.

36. **MUDGE, Gilbert H.; John V. TAGGART**, editors. "Symposium on renal physiology." Offprint from: *American Journal of Medicine*, Vol. XXIV, May, 1958. 268 x 197 mm. 4to. [iv], 146 pp. Figs., tables. Printed wrappers. Very good. [M8068] \$ 10

[illustrated on following page]



MUDGE & TAGGART

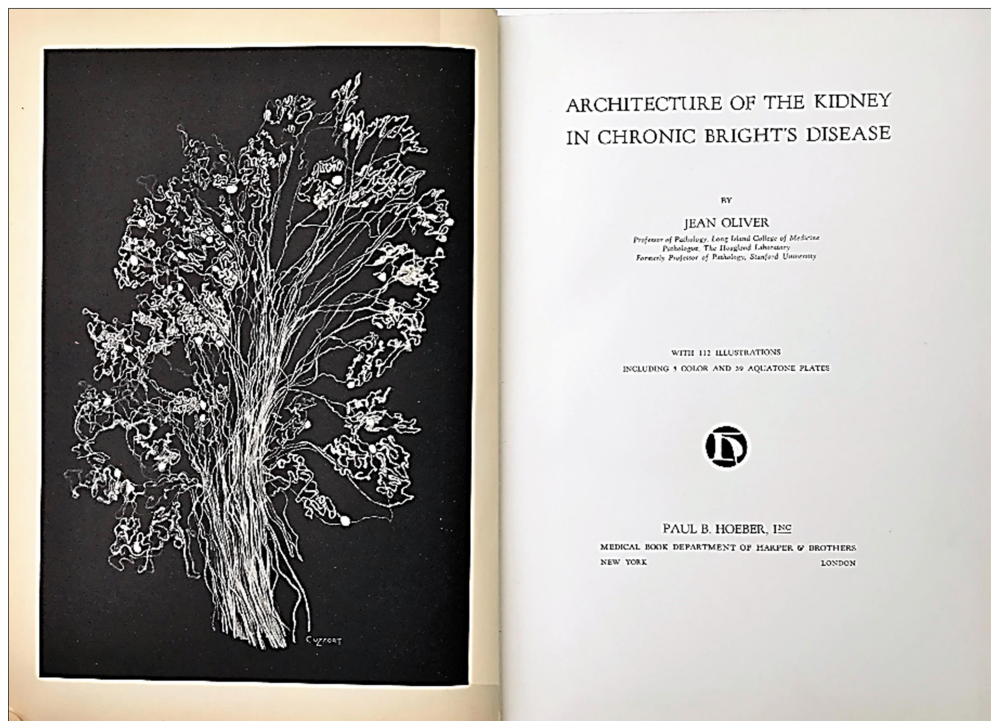


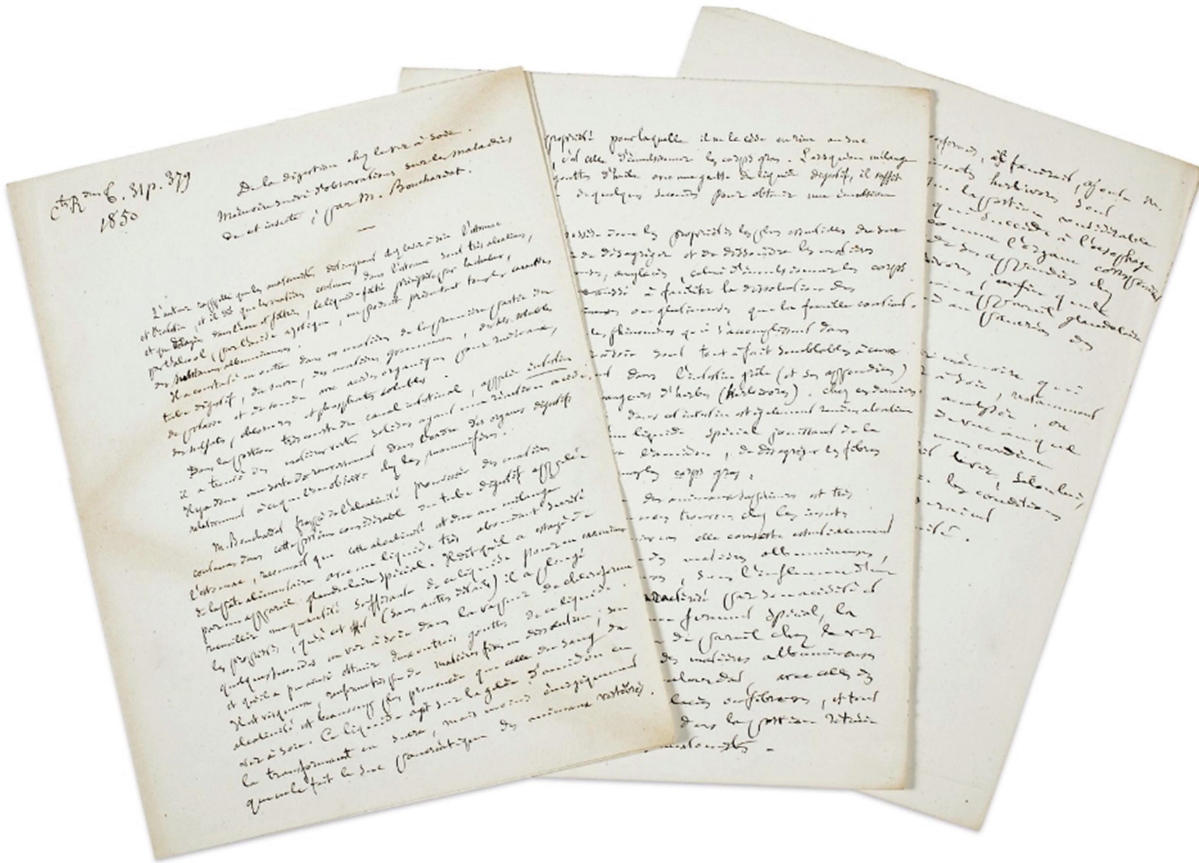
37. **OLIVER, Jean Redman** (1889 - 1976).

*Architecture of the Kidney in Chronic Bright's Disease*. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1939. ¶ 4to. xiv, 195 pp. 112 illus. (including 5 color & 39 aquatone plates). Original green gilt-stamped cloth. Signature of P.P.B. McElhinney, MD, Long Beach, Cal. Handsome, bright, clean copy.

\$ 120

First edition. "A description of the morphological changes in the nephrons of diseased kidneys. Hypertrophic, atrophic and aglomerular units are described." Garrison and Morton 4250.2; Bloomfield, *Selected Diseases*, p. 259. PROVENANCE: Philip Paul Bliss McElhinney, born in Iowa, practiced in Long Beach, CA.





38. **PASTEUR, Louis** (1822-1895). *Autograph Manuscript: "De la digestion chez la ver à soie. Mémoire suivi-observations sur les maladies de cet insecte; par M. Bouchardat."*. Paris, ca.1868. Holographic manuscript of 2 ½ pages (on a bifolium and 2 single sheets, unsigned) by Pasteur. 10 ¼ x 7 ¾ inches [255 x x198 mm]. Custom beige gilt-stamped leather folding case by Atmore Beach. Fine. [M13535]

\$ 12,500

Pasteur writes regarding the digestive mechanism of silkworms, discussing previous research by Apollinaire Bouchardat and presented to the Académie des Sciences, on digestion in mammals, and published in the *Comptes Rendus*.

The silk industry represented a significant portion of the French economy in the 19th century, and thus silk worms were particularly precious to the French. Starting in 1853, the worms began to be infected with two then-unknown diseases, now known as flacherie [a disease caused by silkworms eating infected or contaminated mulberry leaves] and pébrine, or "pepper disease" [which is caused by protozoan

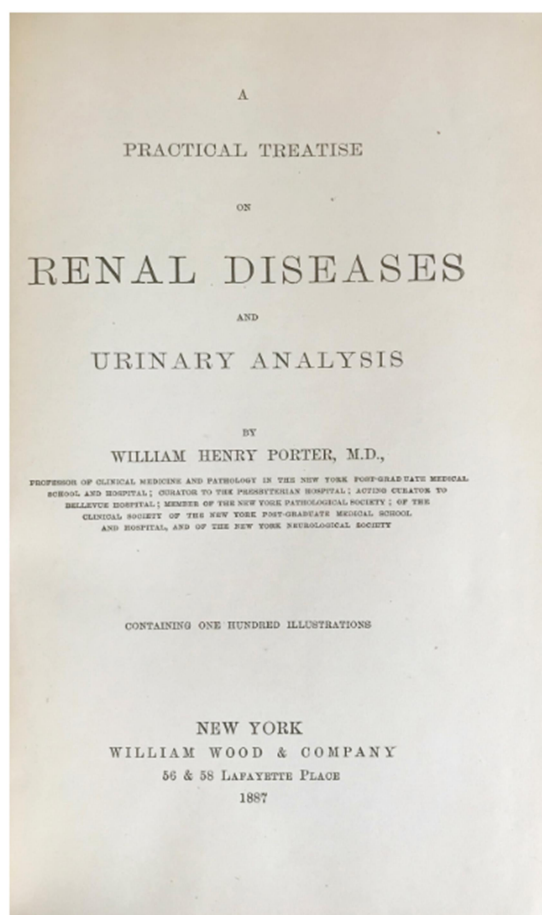
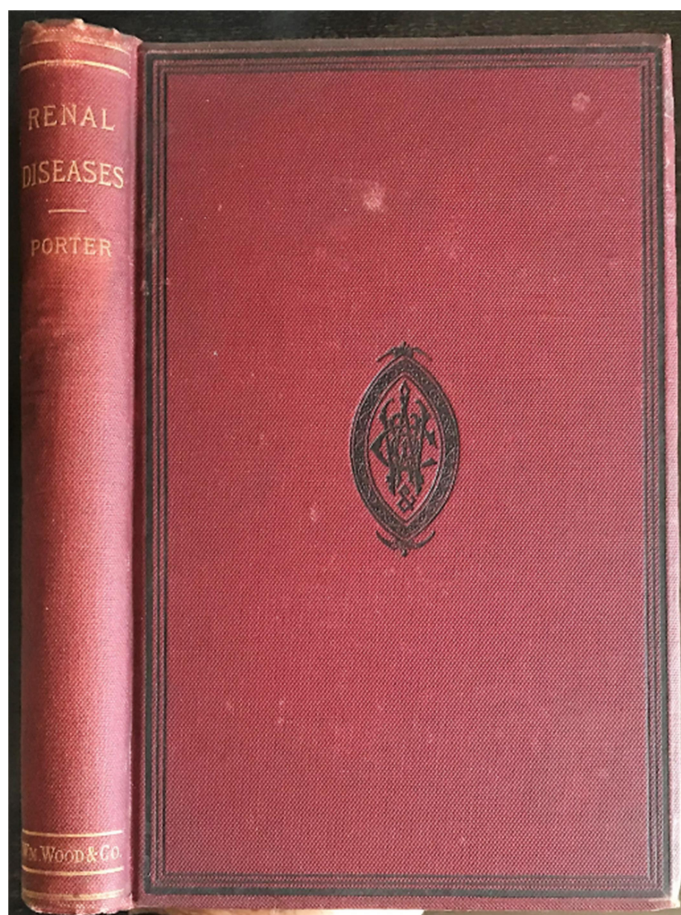


microsporidian parasites], and by 1865, farmers were financially devastated due to the silk worms' resulting high death rate. Pasteur was asked to come to the town of Ales in the south of France to solve this mystery and save the silk industry. After five years, he was able to successfully isolate the problems, and determine a method to stop the spread of the diseases.

Pasteur's groundbreaking work *Études sur les maladies des vers à soie*, written in 1870, recounts his researches and discoveries during this time. In the present manuscript, Pasteur analyses Apollinaire Bouchardat's 1850 work "*De la digestion chez le ver à soie. Mémoire suivi d'observations sur les maladies de cet insecte*," which was published in chapter 31 of the *Comptes Rendus* in 1850, focusing on Bouchardat's description of the silk worm's anatomy, and in particular his description of their digestive tract: "L'auteur rappelle que les anatomistes de... dans les vers à soie l'estomac et l'intestin, et il dit que les matières contenues dans l'estomac sont très alcalines..." Bouchardat's work was one of many that Pasteur studied while trying to understand what was happening to the silk worms, and it is interesting to see that even at this early stage, Pasteur had an idea that the diseases killing the worms were related to their digestive systems. Apollinaire Bouchardat (1806-1886) was a French pharmacist and hygienist known as the founder of diabetology. He believed that exercise and diet were major factors in controlling the disease, and speculated that the main cause of the disease was located in the pancreas.

"The stomach digestion of the higher animals is very different from that which we find in the insects since in the first case it consists essentially in the dissolution of albuminous, fibrinous & gelatinous materials, under the influence of a digestive liquid characterized by its acidity and by the presence of a special ferment 'gastérase'. There is nothing similar in the silkworm; the digestion of the albuminous material is effected ... with that of the fatty and starchy or fibrous, all or mostly in the narrow portion called the intestine by the anatomists ... If these views conformed, it would be necessary ... to admit that the herbivorous insects are [not] provided with a stomach, only the considerable portion of their digestive tube which follows from the oesophagus being considered as the organ corresponding to the small intestine ...", etc.





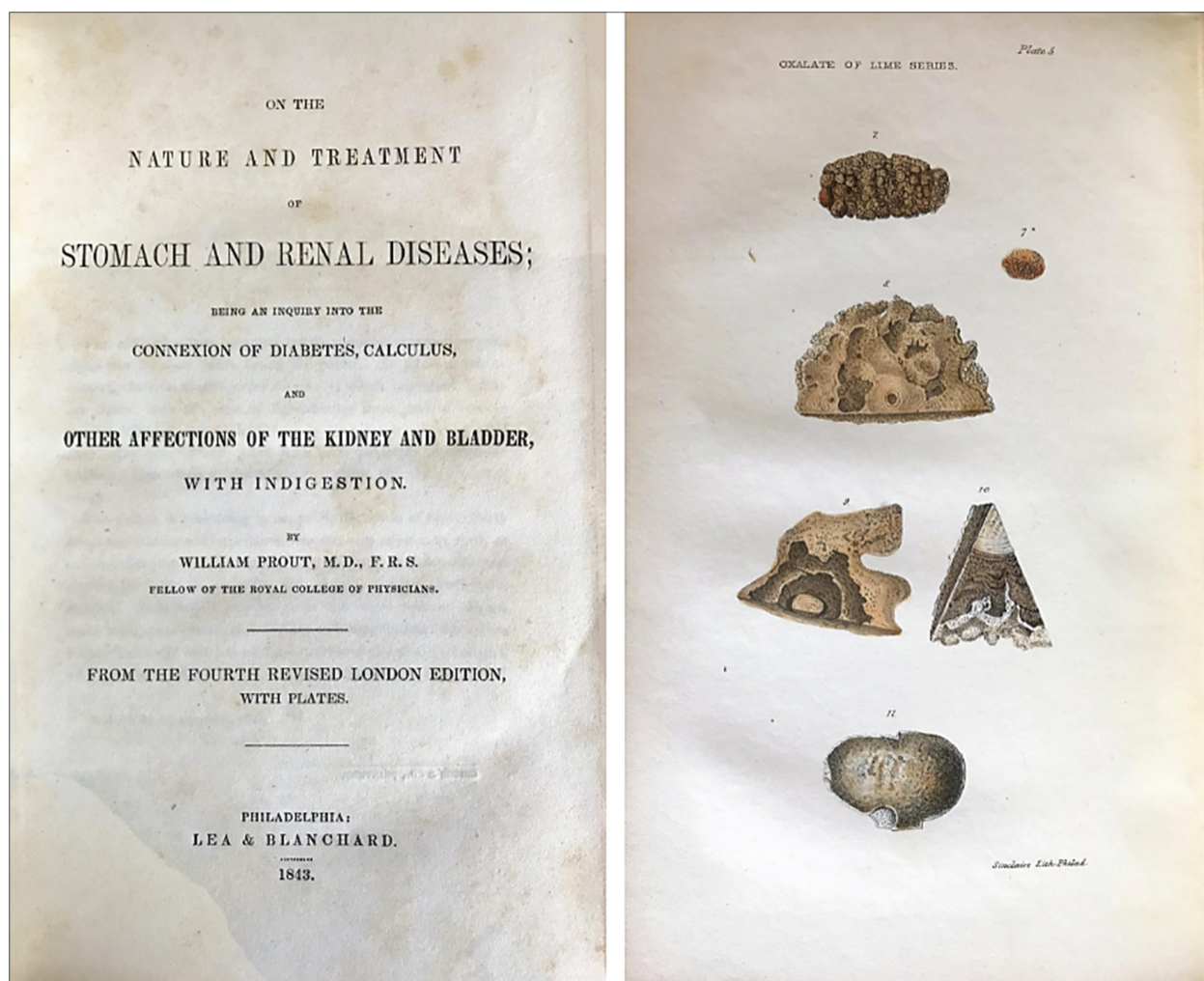
*Renal Diseases and Urinary Analysis*

39. **PORTER, William Henry** (1853-1933). *A Practical Treatise on Renal Diseases and Urinary Analysis*. New York: William Wood, 1887. ¶ 8vo. xiii, 349 pp. 100 illustrations, index. Burgundy cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; a bit rubbed. Very good. [M10238]

\$ 40

William Henry Porter was Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, also a member of the New York Neurological Society.





40. **PROUT, William** (1785-1850). *On the Nature and Treatment of Stomach and Renal Diseases; being an inquiry into the connexion of diabetes, calculus, and other affections of the kidney and bladder, with indigestion. From the fourth revised London edition, with plates.* Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1843. 8vo. 465, 32 [ads.] pp. 6 engraved plates (3 color). Original full calf, gilt rules on spine, gilt-stamped black calf spine title label; extremities worn, front hinge reinforced with kozo. Bookseller label, book label of Winthrop Butler (Vineyard Haven, Mass.) Very good. Cordasco 40-1096. [M10396]

\$ 50

"Prout's book appeared in five editions and underwent several name changes, appearing finally in 1848 as *On the Nature and Treatment of Stomach and Renal Diseases; Being an Inquiry Into the Connexion of Diabetes, Calculus, and Other Affections of the Kidney and Bladder, with Indigestion*. As edition followed edition, even contemporary reviewers

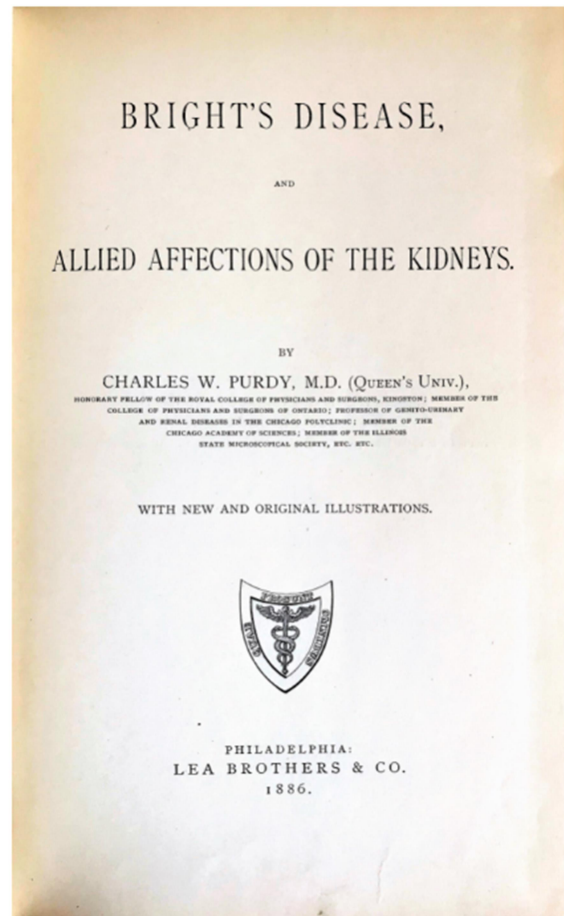
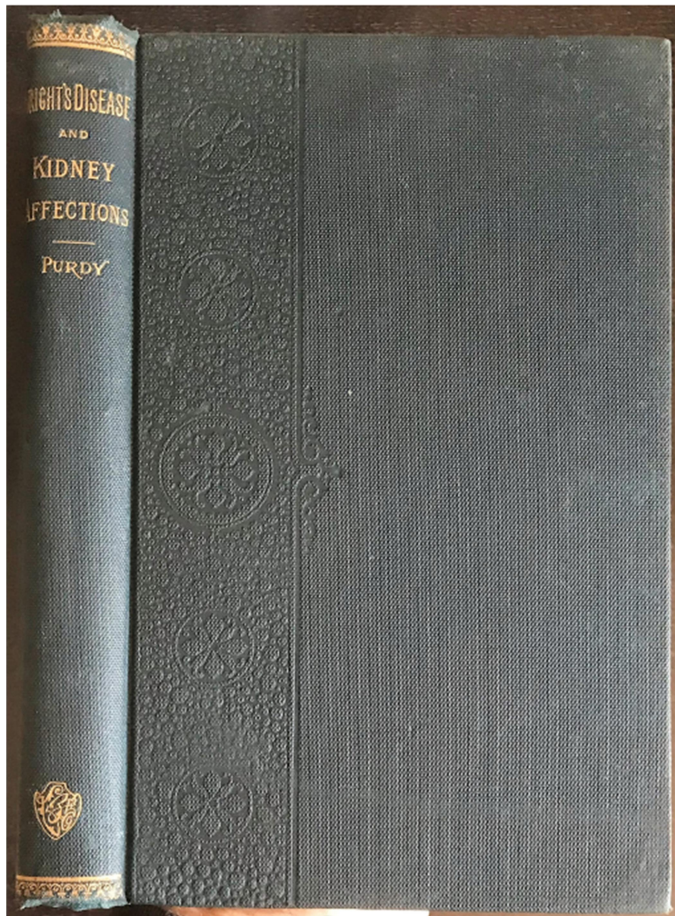


criticized Prout for not examining and explaining some of the theoretical issues involved in physiology. Seeking to avoid controversy, he would settle these points with a strong conviction that almost appears as dogmatism. His inertia and conservatism were sharply criticized by *The Lancet*. . . Finally in 1817, a pure urea product was isolated, its properties, appearance, and chemical reactions were described, and its analysis was accurately determined by William Prout (first exhibited, he said, at some lectures he had given 3 years earlier). Prout introduced a purification step with animal charcoal before extraction with boiling alcohol. This became the textbook method of choice for the preparation of urea. Prout's analysis (by combustion) of the percentage composition of the component elements of urea was virtually identical with the values calculated from what we now know to be its formula (13)(14).

Prout used Gay-Lussac's method (1816) of completely oxidizing the urea with black oxide of copper, which at a suitable temperature readily gives up its oxygen to hydrogen and carbon but not to nitrogen. The nitrogen, uncombined, was collected in a calibrated gasometer. Prout calibrated his weights with platinum standards, and all materials to be analyzed were dried over sulfuric acid in a vacuum apparatus of his own design, at ~200 °F (13). Prout was meticulous in his analytical techniques and strove for purity of reagents and organic substances.

Years later, Prout acknowledged that "from its composition I was satisfied that it might be formed artificially. I made numerous attempts to form it, but did not succeed; and the honour of forming the first organic product artificially is due to Wöhler". Prout also claimed to have found urea (or a substance having most of its properties) in blood in 1816. Believing it was accidental, he did not pursue the inquiry, but made a note of it (15)." – Rosenfeld, Louis. *William Prout: Early 19th Century Physician-Chemist*, 2003. *Clinical Chemistry*, April 2003.

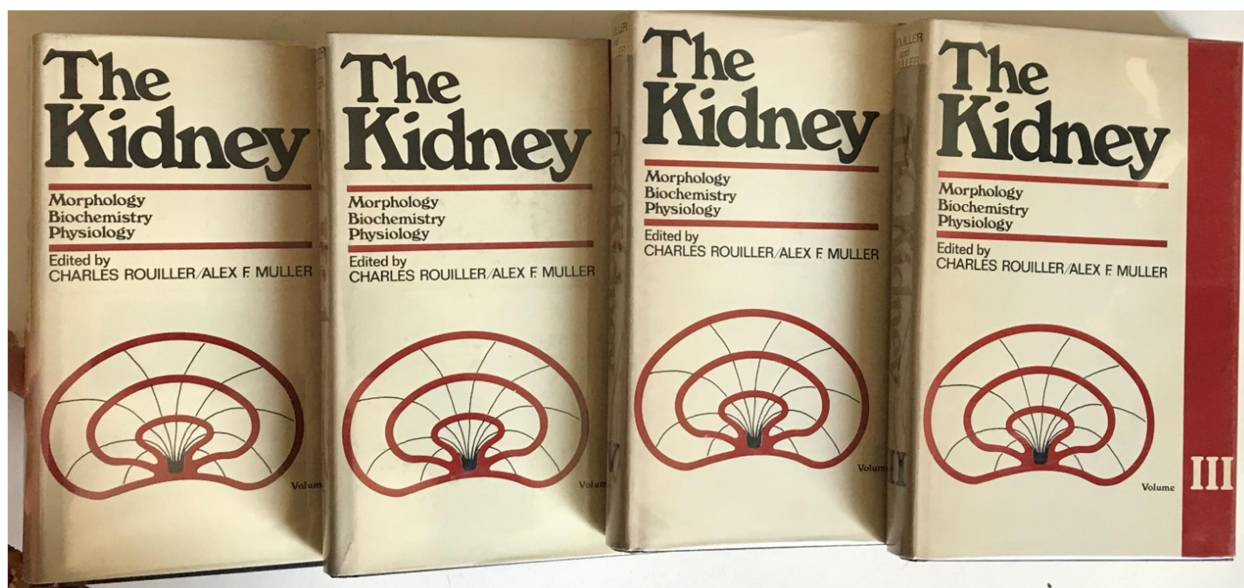




41. **PURDY, Charles Wesley** (1846-1901). *Bright's disease, and allied affections of the kidneys*. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers, 1886. ¶ 242 x 158 mm. 8vo. xi, [1 blank], (17)-295, [ads] 16 pp. 18 figs., bibliog., index. Blind-stamped dark green cloth, gilt spine. Very good. [M8078]

\$ 200

Charles Wesley Purdy (1846-1901), "Distinguished urologist and author of what has been described as the most systematic and practical presentation of urinary diagnostic methods in the English language. . . Dr. Purdy was a keen observer and an ardent student of medicine, his interest being mainly devoted to diseases of the kidneys and diabetes. He published three notable books on the subjects." - Chicago Medical Society, *History of medicine and surgery and physicians and surgeons of Chicago*, 1922 (p. 137).



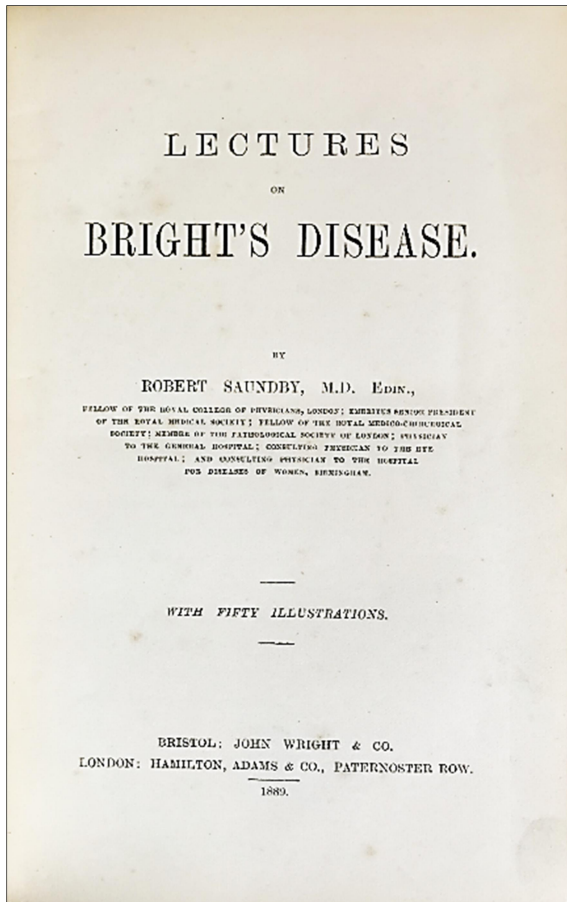
42. **ROUILLER, Charles** (1922-1973) & **Alex F. MULLER**, editors. *The kidney; morphology, biochemistry, physiology*. [4 volumes]. New York and London: Academic Press, 1969-71. ¶ Four volumes. 8vo. XIV, 561, [1]; XIV, 522; XIV, 408; XII, 430 pp. Illus., indices. Cloth, dust-jacket; light wear to jacket. Bookplate of Elmer Belt. Very good. RARE COMPLETE SET. [M4766]

\$ 150

A comprehensive work on the kidney. "These volumes are an outstanding contribution to the rapidly proliferating subject of renal research and will be of value and interest to a wide variety of workers." – LANCET. The treatise is written for morphologists, biochemists, physiologists, pathologists, pharmacologists, and clinics, all to be comprehensive on the knowledge of the kidney under normal and pathological conditions. The contents are outlined as: I: the embryonic kidney; general anatomy and histology of the kidney; histochemistry of the kidney; ultrastructure on the normal and pathological glomerulus; electron microscopy of the uriniferous tubules; Ultrastructural pathology of the tubules and interstitial tissue; II: Explants of embryonic kidney; experimental renal diseases; tumors and intoxications; the function of erythropoietin; III: the renal circulation; osmotic concentration and dilution of the urine; sodium excretion; renal secretion of hydrogen; renal metabolism and transfer of ammonia; renal potassium excretion; IV: the structure of the juxtaglomerular complex; renal effects of renin and angiotensin; experimental renal and renoprival hypertention; vitamin D, parathyroid hormone, and the kidney; the kidney and vitamins, renal transplantation: experimental. ¶ With contributions from F. Chatelanat, A.M. du Bois, Jan L. E. Ericson, James B. Longley, G.T. Simon,



Benjamin F. Trump, S. Bishop-Calame, I. Chouroulinkov, Ramzi S. Cotran, Allan Granoff, M. Guerin, Robert T. McCluskey, J.P. Naets, M.R. Riviere, Pierre Vassalli, Em. Wolff, Et. Wolff, Gerhard Zbinden, Sulamita Balagura-Baruch, Gerhard Giebisch, D.Z. Levine, Donald J. Marsh, Floyd C. Rector, K. Thureau, Mackenzie Walser, Frederic C. Bartter, Jean-Philippe Bonjour, M. A. Floyer, J.M. Ledingham, Lelio Orci, Georges Peters, Kendrick A. Porter, F. Weber, Clifford Wilson, O. Wiss. ¶ Rouiller was associated with the Institut d'Histologie et d'Embryologie, Ecole de Medecine, Geneva, Switzerland. EXTRA POSTAGE WILL APPLY.



43. **SAUNDBY, Robert** (1849-1918). *Lectures on Bright's Disease*. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co., 1889. ¶ Small 8vo. vi, [2], 290, [2] pp. 50 illustrations, index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped black cloth; rubbed. Very good.

\$ 30

ROBERT SAUNDBY, M.D., R.C.S., since 1878, elected Fellow in 1887, Professor of Medicine, University of Birmingham; wrote *The Treatment of Poisoning*, (1888), and *Medical Ethics*, (1902). He was one time President of the *British Medical Association*. See: Obituary, *British Medical Journal*, Sept. 7, 1918, p. 271. Munks Roll: "Robert Saundby was born in London and began his career as a tea-planter in India. Owing to ill health he soon returned home and took up the study of medicine at Edinburgh University. He was elected senior president of the Edinburgh Royal Medical Society and

graduated as M.B, C.M. in 1874. Having acted as house physician both in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and in the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest in London, he was appointed pathologist to the Birmingham General Hospital in 1876, becoming assistant physician a year later and full physician in 1885. He was also elected to the staffs of the Birmingham Eye Hospital, the Birmingham and Midlands Hospital for Women and the West Bromwich Hospital, and during the 1914-1918 War served in the 1st Southern General Hospital as a lieutenant-colonel. He was lecturer on comparative anatomy at Queen's College and afterwards

professor of medicine at Mason University College and Birmingham University. He gave the Ingleby lecture in 1894 and represented the University on the General Medical Council from 1905 to 1917. At the Royal College of Physicians he delivered the Bradshaw Lecture of 1890 and the Harveian Oration of 1917. He was president of the B.M.A. in 1911."

"Saundby was the author of works on diseases of the digestive system, renal and urinary diseases, old age, and medical ethics. With a compendious knowledge of medicine, administrative ability and great energy, he combined an irritable and impatient temperament which detracted from his success as a teacher. Nevertheless his conscientiousness and thoroughness benefited both the General Hospital and the University. He married in 1880 Mary Edith Spencer of Wolverhampton and had three sons and a daughter." - Munks Roll.



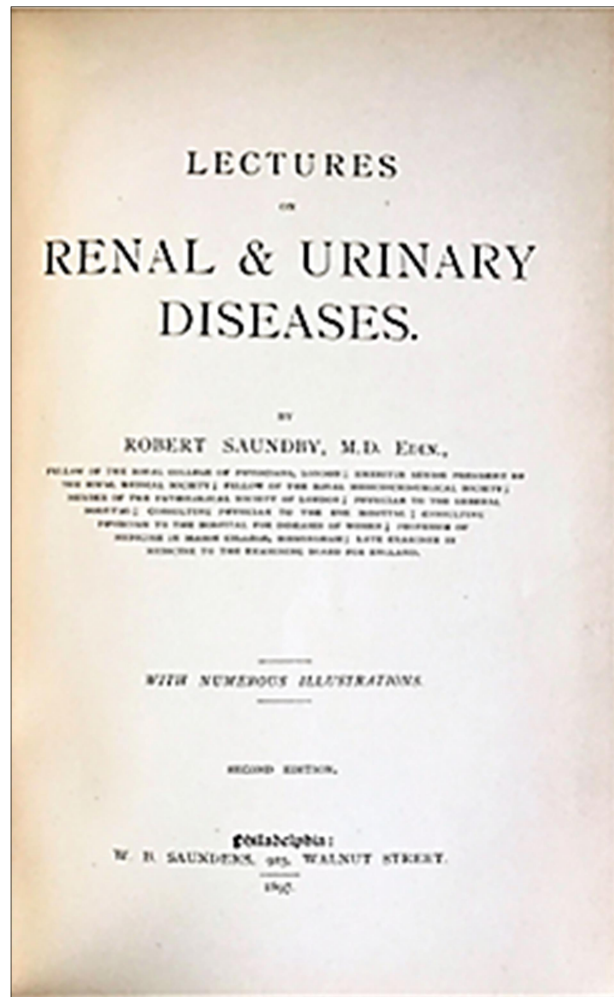
[SAUNDBY, Lectures]



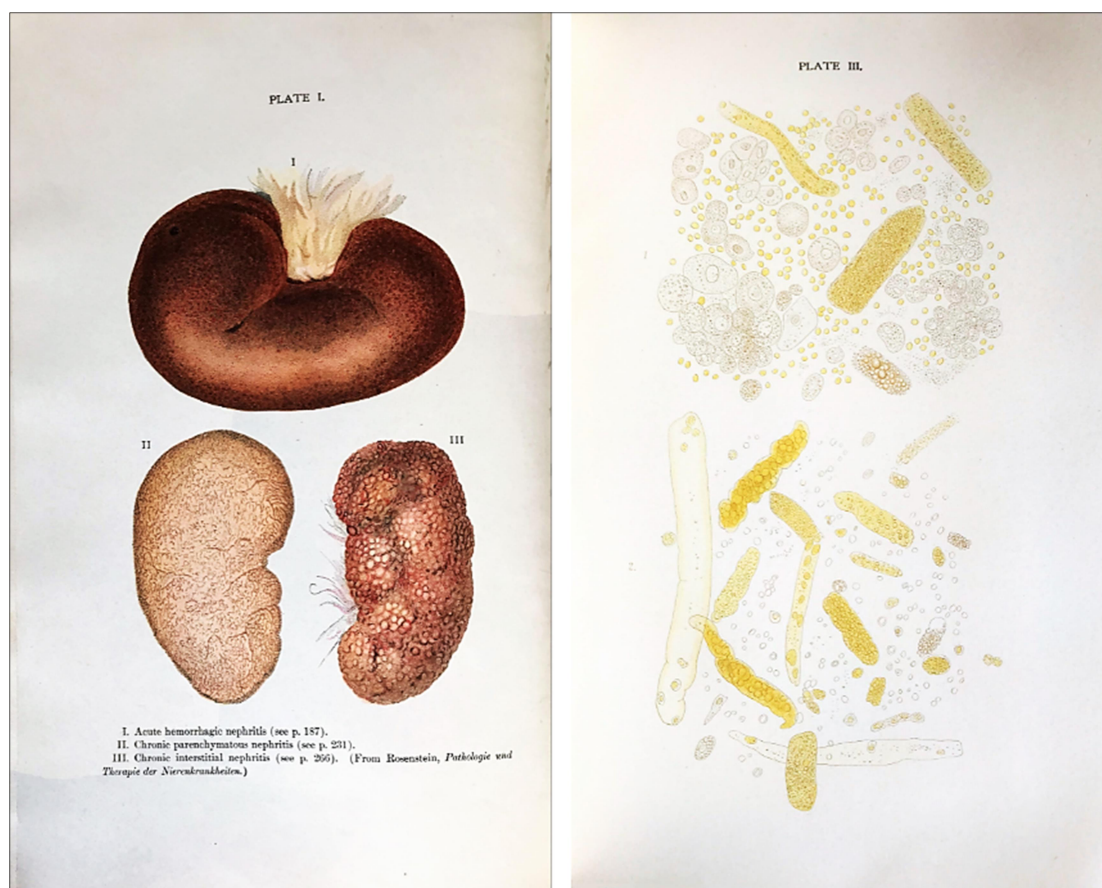
44. **SAUNDBY, Robert.** *Lectures on Renal & Urinary Diseases.* Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1897. ¶ 8vo. xii, 434 pp. 4 color plates, 67 wood engravings, tables, index. Early full gilt stamped blue cloth; minor tape repair front endpage. Early ownership signature of S. Pashley, 1898. Very good. [M9100]

\$ 60

Second edition. Saundby was Emeritus Senior President of the Royal Medical Society. Detailed study of renal and urinary diseases with a section on diabetes.



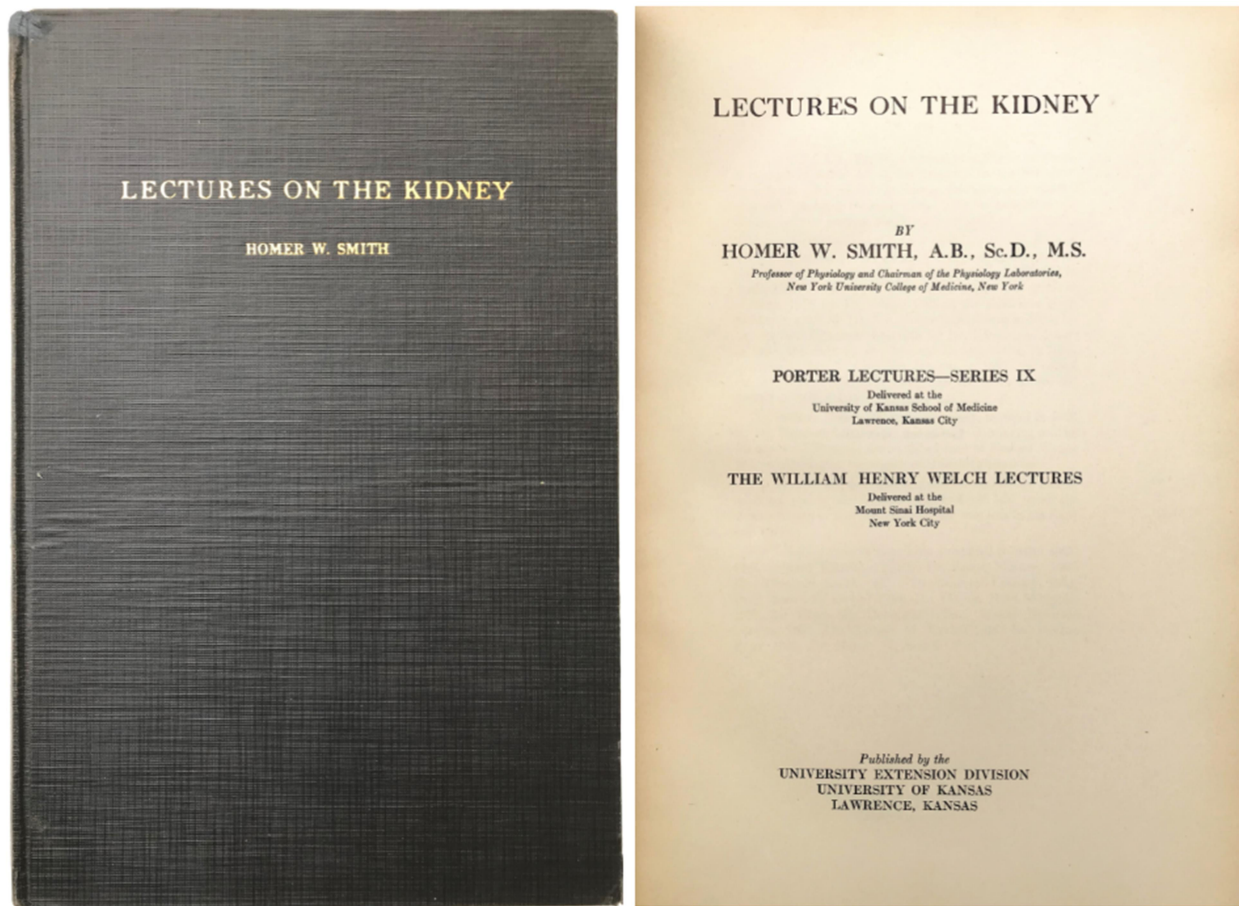




45. **SENATOR, Hermann** (1834-1911); **Moritz LITTEN** (1845-1907). *Diseases of the Kidneys and of the Spleen: Hemorrhagic Diseases. Edited, with Additions by James B. Herrick. Authorized Translation from the German, under the Editorial Supervision of Alfred Stengel.* Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders, 1907. ¶ Reprint. Series: *Nothnagel's encyclopedia of practical medicine*. Thick 8vo. 815, 15 pp. Frontis., 7 plates (some in color), index, ads. Burgundy cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; spine ends a bit frayed, a bit rubbed. Previous owner's rubber stamps of William C. Smith. Very good. [M10298]

\$ 50

Early edition in English, expanded with contributions from James B. Herrick. "Hermann Senator made several contributions in internal medicine, in particular, involving research in the field of nephrology. He was the author of influential works associated with diabetes and albuminuria, and is credited with disproving the once held belief that albuminuria was always a sign of primary kidney disease." See: Kaiser, H., "[Hermann Senator (1834--1911). A clinical all-rounder with a special interest in rheumatology]". *Zeitschrift für Rheumatologie*. Germany, Oct. 2008, 67 (6): 516-22.



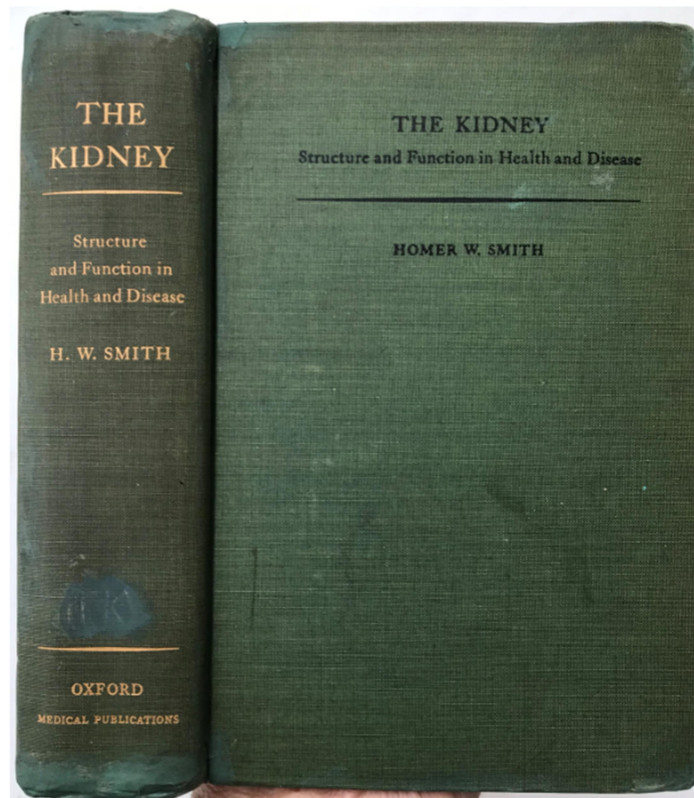
46. **SMITH, Homer W.** (1895-1962). *Lectures on the Kidney*. Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas, 1943. ¶ 8vo. [x], 134 pp. Figs. Original gilt-stamped black cloth; spine head mended with kozo. Ownership signature of Melvin Hershkowitz. Very good.

\$ 40

"In this book are brought together the three Porter Lectures given in 1939 and the two William Henry Welch Lectures delivered in 1943 by Dr. Homer W. Smith. The first lecture, on the "Evolution of the Kidney," is a fascinating story of the accommodation of the kidney, in both structure and function, to the changing conditions of successive geological revolutions, periods and eras. Inherent in this story are the teleological reasonings and imaginative explanations so necessary to fill in the gaps where evidence is lacking. One of the conclusions reached is that in structure and function the human kidney differs only in details from that of the dog and some other animals and that its closest analogue in function is in the kidney of the great apes. Although much about renal function in general has been learned from studies on the frog, yet the results of those made on the dog are more directly applicable to the

problem of renal function in man. This lecture provides a good introduction to the lectures that follow. The remaining four lectures, which deal in great part with the studies of Homer Smith and his collaborators, show how much more can be learned about renal function in man from direct observations on man. The lecture on "Renal Physiology Between Two Wars" gives the more immediate background for these studies, which involved the development of special methods for the estimation of renal function in health and disease and especially in the hypertensive state. . ." [JAMA, 1945;127(4):p. 251].

PROVENANCE: Melvin Hershkowitz, was Clinical Assistant Professor Emeritus of Medicine, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

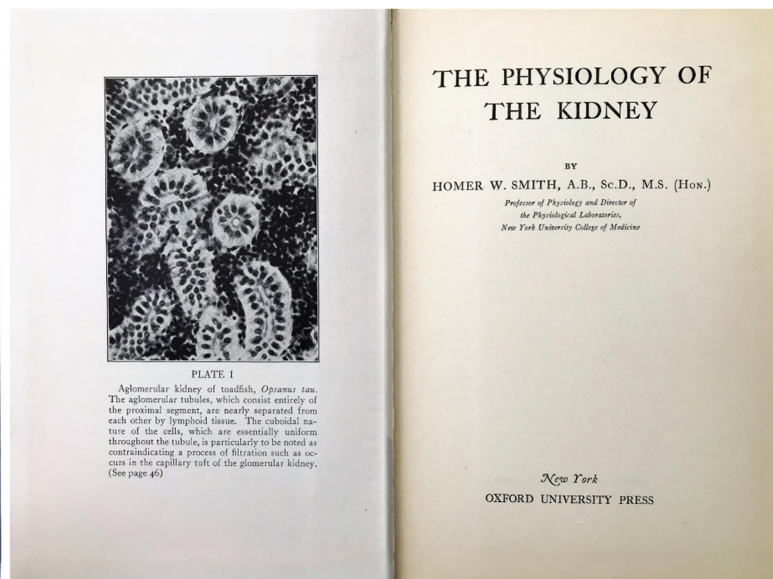
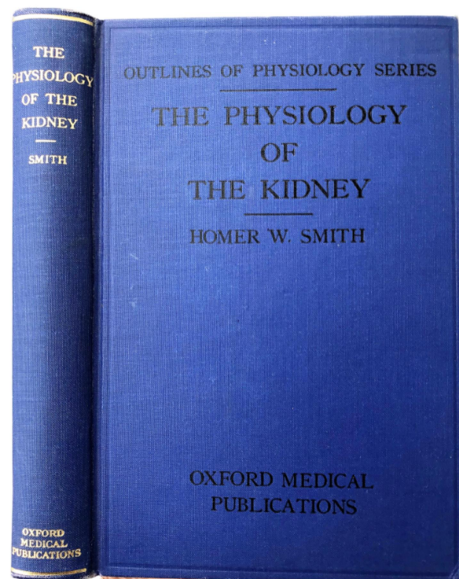


47. **SMITH, Homer W.** (1895-1962). *The Kidney, structure and function in health and disease*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1951. ¶ 8vo. xxii, 1,049 pp. Color frontis., 153 figs., index. Black and gilt-stamped green cloth; all extremities mended with kozo. Ex-library copy; a working copy.

\$ 25

First edition of this classic. "An encyclopaedic presentation of kidney physiology, including the many contributions of the author." [Garrison and Morton 1246].





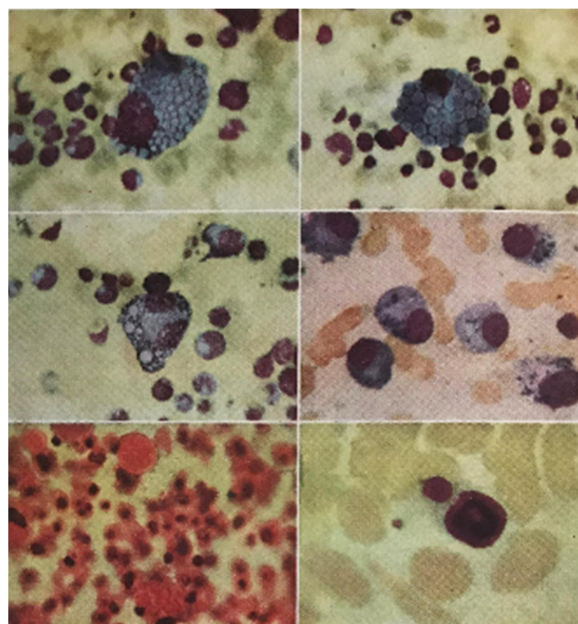
48. **SMITH, Homer W.** (1895-1962). *The Physiology of the Kidney*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1937. ¶ 8vo. Frontispiece, 32 figures, index. Lavender black- and gilt-stamped cloth. Penciled ownership signature [possibly Eugene M. Blake, MD]. Very good.

\$ 50

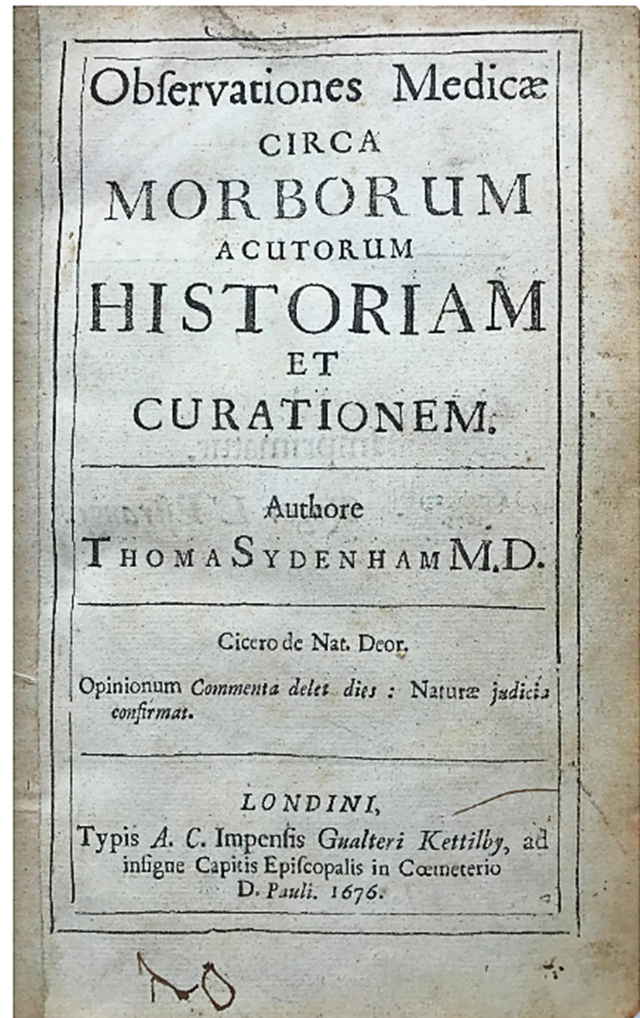
“Homer William Smith, a Professor of Physiology at New York University, was a dominant influence on the developing field of renal physiology during the first half of the twentieth century. . .” Robert I. Levy, *Essays in the History of Medicine*.

☼ Garrison and Morton 1246.

49. **SNAPPER, Isidore; Louis B. TURNER; Howard L. MOSCOVITZ.** *Multiple Myeloma*. New York: Grune and Stratton, 1953. ¶ 8vo. 168 pp. 43 figures, index. Original navy blue gilt-stamped cloth; ex-library copy, Harbor General Library, call-nos. neatly over-painted. Good. \$ 10







50. **SYDENHAM, Thomas** (1624-1689). *Observationes Medicae circa Morborum Acutorum Historiam et Curationem*. London: Gualteri Kettilby, 1676. ¶ Small 8vo. [56], 425, [55] pp. Frontispiece engraved portrait of Sydenham, drawn by Mary Beale (1632-1697), and engraved by Abraham Blooteling (1640-1690), title with double ruled border; p. 255 minor marginalia, FF7-8 with short tear at upper edge. Original calf, ruled in blind, rebacked to style with gilt-stamped morocco spine label, marbled edges; extremities worn, rubbed. Ownership signatures of Robert Bridges, Dublin "74"; Samuel Gee. Good. [LLV2621]

\$ 900

FIRST EDITION of one of the cornerstone works on epidemiology. This is also Sydenham's first book. The work is important for its record of the Great Plague of London (1669-1674), of pathology, fevers, measles, pleurisy, pneumonia, rheumatic diseases, and scarlet fever.

“In the latter half of the seventeenth century, internal medicine took an entirely new turn in the work of one of its greatest figures, Sydenham, who revived the Hippocratic methods of observation and experience. He was one of the principal founders of epidemiology, and his clinical reputation rests upon his firsthand accounts of malarial fever, scarlatina, measles, dysentery, and numerous other diseases. The present work is a third edition of Sydenham's book on fevers, first published in 1666 under the title *Methodus curandi febres*. It is the first definitive edition, being entirely rewritten and about four times larger than the earlier editions. It contains his important study on epidemiology and is one of the fundamental texts in this branch of medicine, with numerous observations on epidemics in London from 1661 to 1675.” – *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 549.

“Internal medicine took an entirely new turn in the work of one of its greatest figures, Thomas Sydenham (1624-89) ... the reviver of the Hippocratic methods of observation and experience ... The clinical reputation of Sydenham rests today upon his first-hand accounts of diseases, such as the malarial fevers of his time, gout, scarlatina, measles, bronchopneumonia and pleuropneumonitis, dysentery, cholera, and hysteria ... The influence of Sydenham lasted unto the advent of the Vienna School and beyond it.” – Garrison, pp. 269-71.

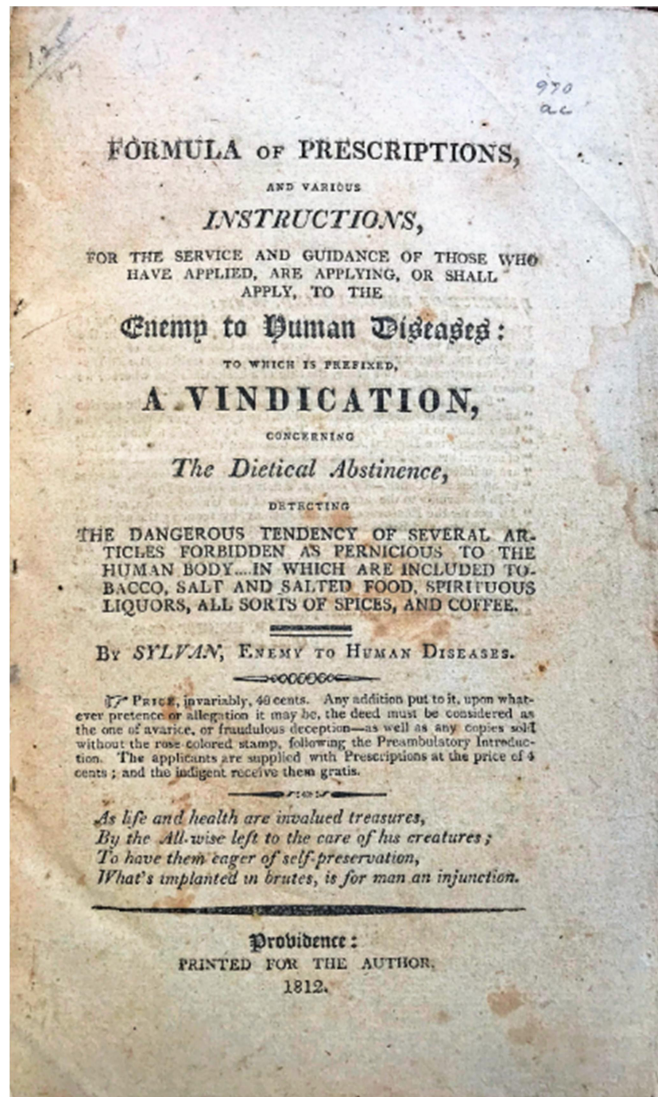
Provenance: Robert Bridges, Dublin, [1874] – Samuel Gee (1839-1911).

Note: Samuel Jones Gee was an English physician and pediatrician, practicing at the Hospital for Sick Children on Great Ormond Street, London. He published in 1888 the first complete modern description of the clinical picture of coeliac disease, and theorized on the importance of diet relative to the disease.

Garrison and Morton, 2198 and 5075 (for scarlet fever), 5407 (for smallpox), and 5441.1 (for measles); *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 549; Lilly, Notable Medical Books, 89; One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine (exhibition catalogue), 35; Norman 2038; Osler 994; Waller 9402; Wing S-6314.







51. **SYLVAN** [Pseud., "by ... enemy to human diseases"]. *Formula of Prescriptions, and Various Instructions: for the service and guidance of those who have applied, are applying, or shall apply, to the enemy to human diseases; to which is prefixed a vindication, concerning the dietical abstinence, detecting the Dangerous Tendency of Several Articles Forbidden as Pernicious to the human body ... Tobacco, Salt and Salted Food, Spirituous Liquors, All Sorts of Spices, and Coffee.* Providence, R.I.: Printed for the Author, 1812. ¶ 8vo. 139, [1] pp. Later half-calf, boards; joint mended with kozo. Untrimmed. Good. Scarce. [LLV2622]

\$ 160

First edition, with the rose-colored stamp found on page 29, which is otherwise a blank leaf. It was also printed again in 1813 by H. Mann, printer. Based on evidence from the 1813 issue, "According to a title-

page note, copies lacking a "rose colored stamp" after the introduction are unauthorized." [NLM]. Book Notes indicates that the author translated his own work from the German, however the editor of that journal was critical of this work, "He gave it a pretty good start from the German, but we think failed to quite reach the English..." [ed., Sydney S. Rider, April 18, 1908, p. 58].

"Written by a quack generally known as the 'Rainwater doctor'." -- William Cushing, Initials and Pseudonyms. - Shaw & Shoemaker, 26840.

Austin, R.B. *Early American Medical Imprints*, 1850 [showing 10 copies, and yet NLM catalogue shows with it in Austin, not no longer present on-line NLM catalog]; Sabin 63422.

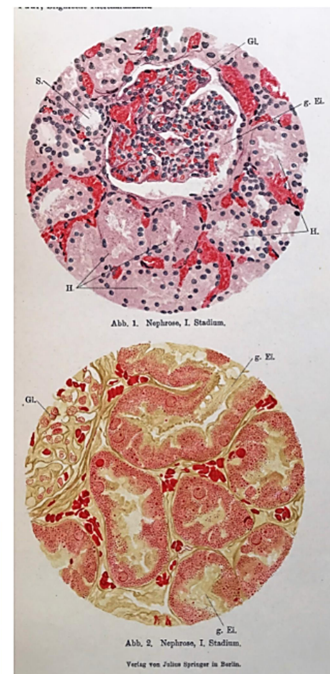
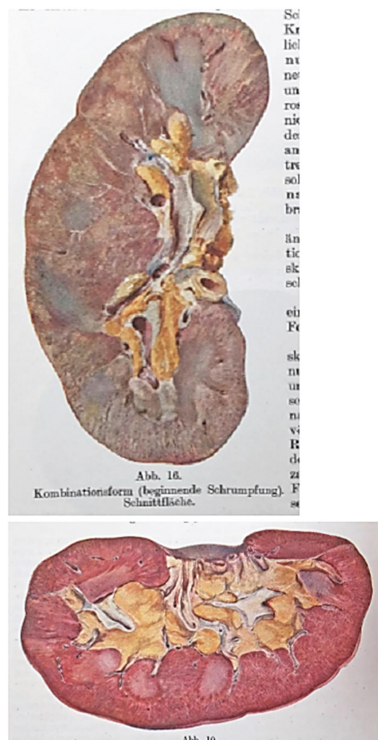
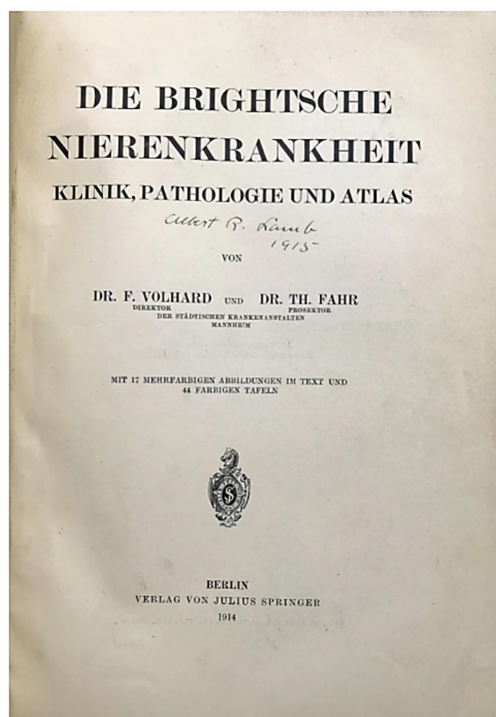


52. **TEALE, T. Pridgin** (1831-1923). *Dangers to health: A pictorial guide to domestic sanitary defects*. London: J & A. Churchill, 1881. ¶ Third edition. 8vo. xix, 170, 14 (ads.), [2 index] pp. 70 plates, index. Original olive cloth, gilt-stamped cover design, gilt-stamped cover and spine titles; extremities lightly rubbed. Ownership signature on front endpaper. Very good. [M10635]

\$ 125

In this, the third edition, Teale refers to the Scribner's article(s) of 1881 on the Sanitary Conditions of New York. Teale was elected surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary in 1864 and enjoyed a very successful career as a surgeon, but his interests extended to sanitation of which the present work was a product; it ran to four editions.





53. **VOLHARD, Franz** (1872-1950); **Karl Theodor FAHR** (1877-1945). *Die Brightsche Nierenkrankheit: Klinik, Pathologie und Atlas*. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1914. ¶ Tall 8vo. 292 pp. 17 figs., 44 plates, index. Original navy cloth; rebacked with original spine laid down, new endpapers. Ownership signature of Albert R. Lamb, 1915, with his ink underlining on some pages. SCARCE. Very good.

\$ 100

FIRST EDITION. The clinician, Franz Volhard, and the pathologist, Theodor Fahr, worked closely together in Mannheim from 1909 until 1915 and introduced a novel classification of renal diseases. In the monograph entitled 'Die Bright'sche Nierenkrankheit, Klinik, Pathologie und Atlas' (1914) they differentiated between degenerative (nephroses), inflammatory (nephritides) and arteriosclerotic (scleroses) diseases. Nephrosclerosis was divided into the benign and malignant form, of which the latter stood the test of time as a new disease entity. Fahr further divided benign nephrosclerosis into the compensated and decompensated form--depending on the presence or absence of glomerular injury. In the pathogenesis of malignant nephrosclerosis, Volhard stressed the decisive role of severe blood pressure elevation, while Fahr postulated an inflammatory mechanism, a concept later confirmed by Adalbert Bohle for at least a minority of patients. A very far reaching concept of Franz Volhard was his idea that pale (renal)



hypertension results from a pressor substance released from ischaemic kidney(s) contributing--via a vicious circle--to a further rise in blood pressure with subsequent renovascular injury and aggravation of hypertension. This hypothesis was supported in 1930 by initial experiments of his collaborator, Hartwich (demonstrating in dogs a mild rise in blood pressure after ligation of branches of the renal artery) and definitively proven by [Harry] Goldblatt (1934) in dogs by induction of severe and persistent hypertension after clamping of both renal arteries. The consequent detection of the renin angiotensin system was the final confirmation of Volhard's postulated renal pressor substance. In the pathogenesis of red (essential) hypertension, Volhard stressed the role of hereditary factors, age, obesity and potentially of severe alcoholism. He emphasised a premature reduction of vascular distensibility (due to elastosis of the prearterioles), a high cardiac output as well as a dampening of baroreceptor function. Additionally, Volhard made crucial advances in cardiology and pneumology. See: Heidland A1, Gerabek W, Sebekova K., "Franz Volhard and Theodor Fahr: achievements and controversies in their research in renal disease and hypertension." *Journal of Human Hypertension*, 2001 Jan;15(1):5-16.

Franz Volhard made several important contributions in the fields of cardiology and nephrology. He is especially remembered for his collaborative work with pathologist Karl Theodor Fahr (1877–1945) in Mannheim, where the two men carried out research of kidney diseases. The two physicians created a classification system of renal disorders, making the differentiation between degenerative (nephroses), inflammatory (nephritides) and arteriosclerotic (scleroses) diseases. With Fahr, he published a classic monograph on Bright's disease called *Die Bright'sche Nierenkrankheit, Klinik, Pathologie und Atlas*.

PROVENANCE: Albert Richard Lamb (1881-1959), Physician. M.D., Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1907. Lamb spent his entire career at Presbyterian Hospital where he rose to be Attending Physician and President of the Medical Board. – Old Galen's Books – Leon Fine, MD [1987] – JWRB – Arthur Cohen, MD.



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