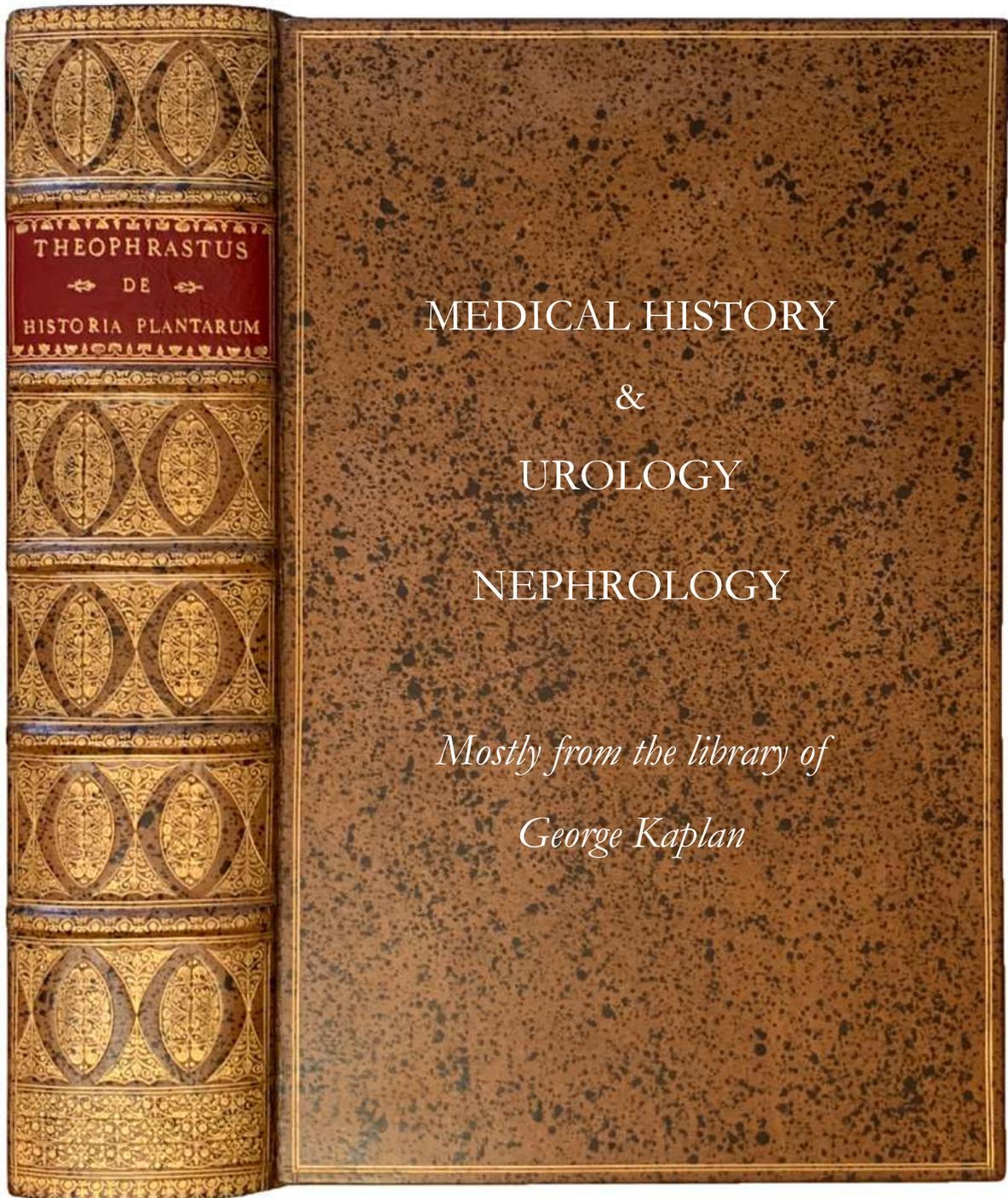
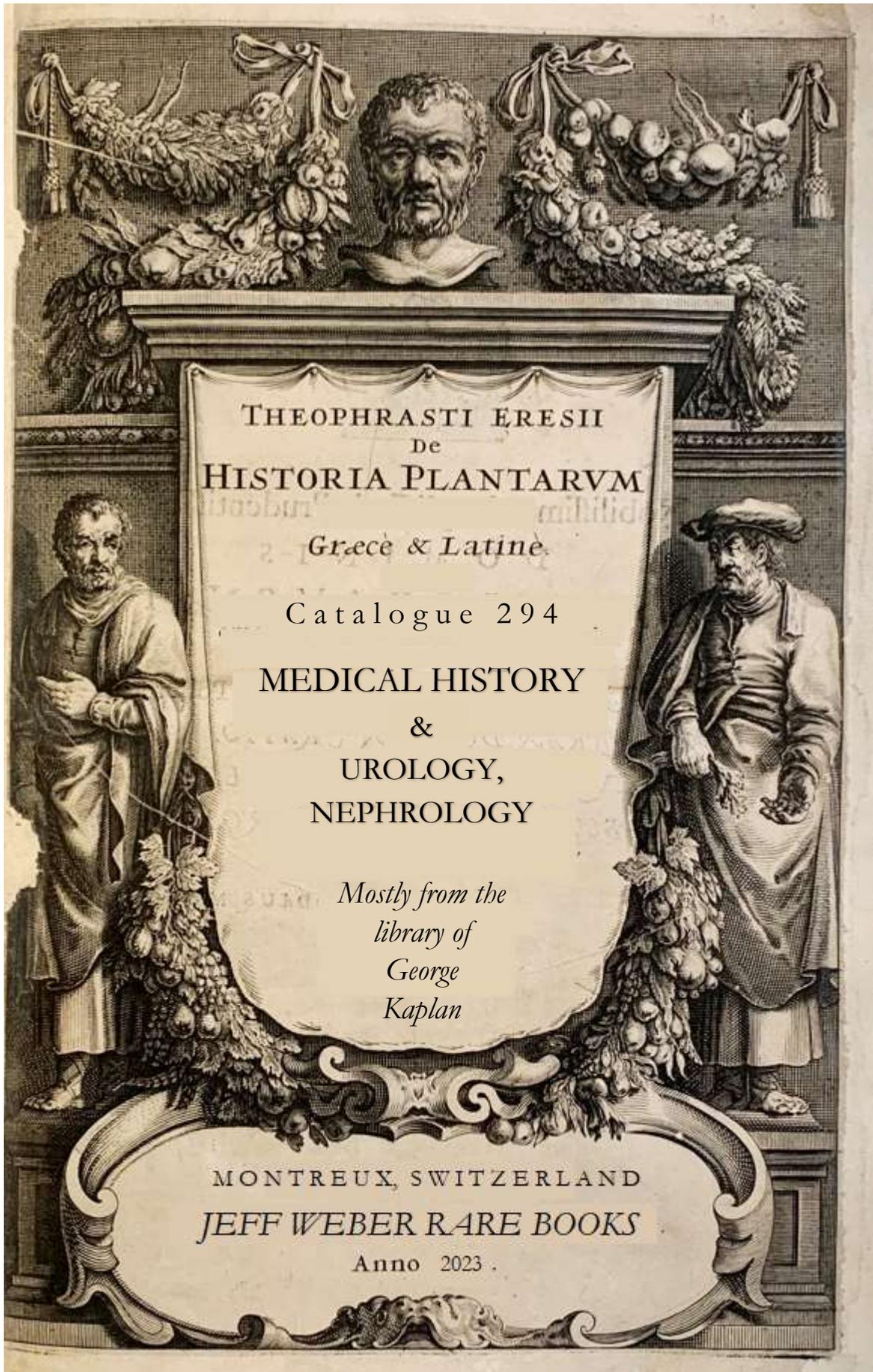


Catalogue 294



JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND



THEOPHRASTI ERESII
De
HISTORIA PLANTARVM
Græcè & Latine.

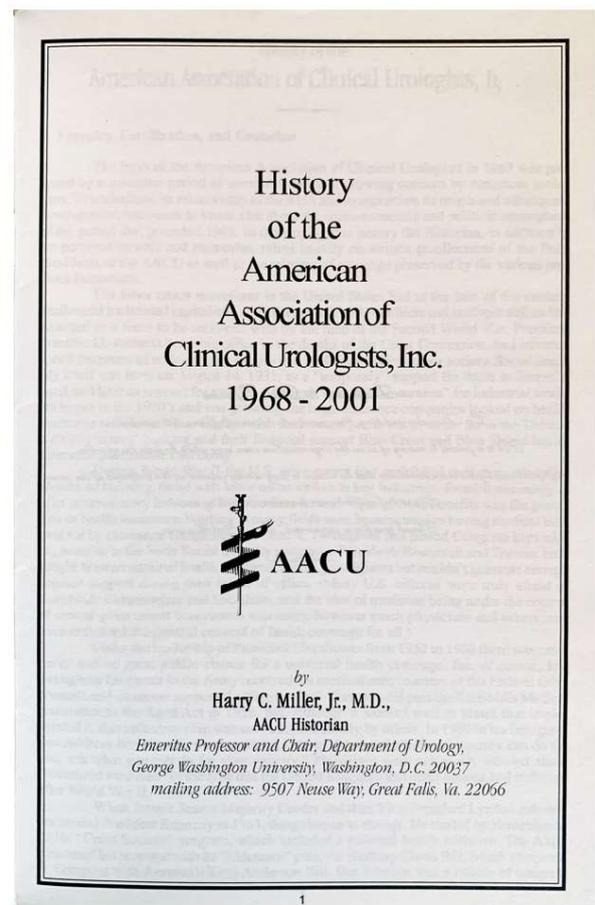
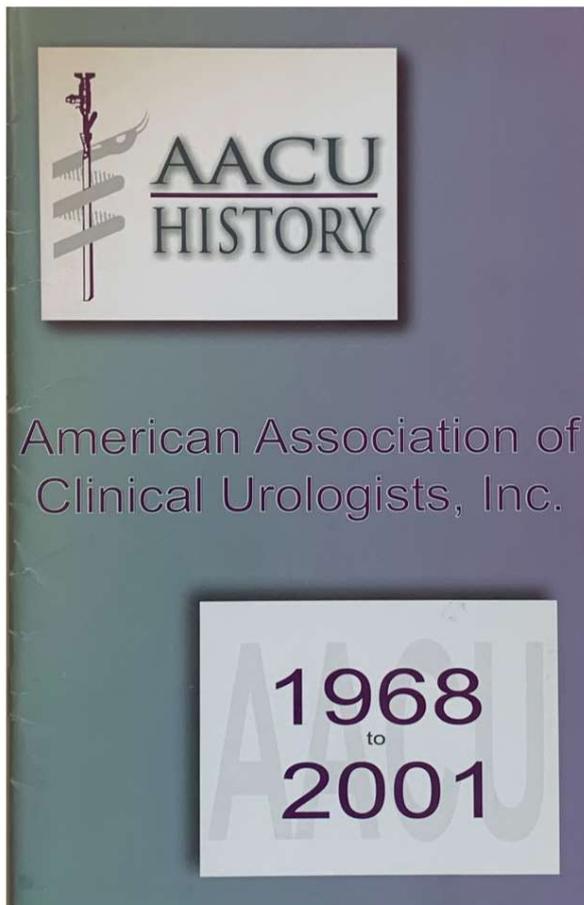
Catalogue 294

MEDICAL HISTORY
&
UROLOGY,
NEPHROLOGY

*Mostly from the
library of
George
Kaplan*

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND
JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

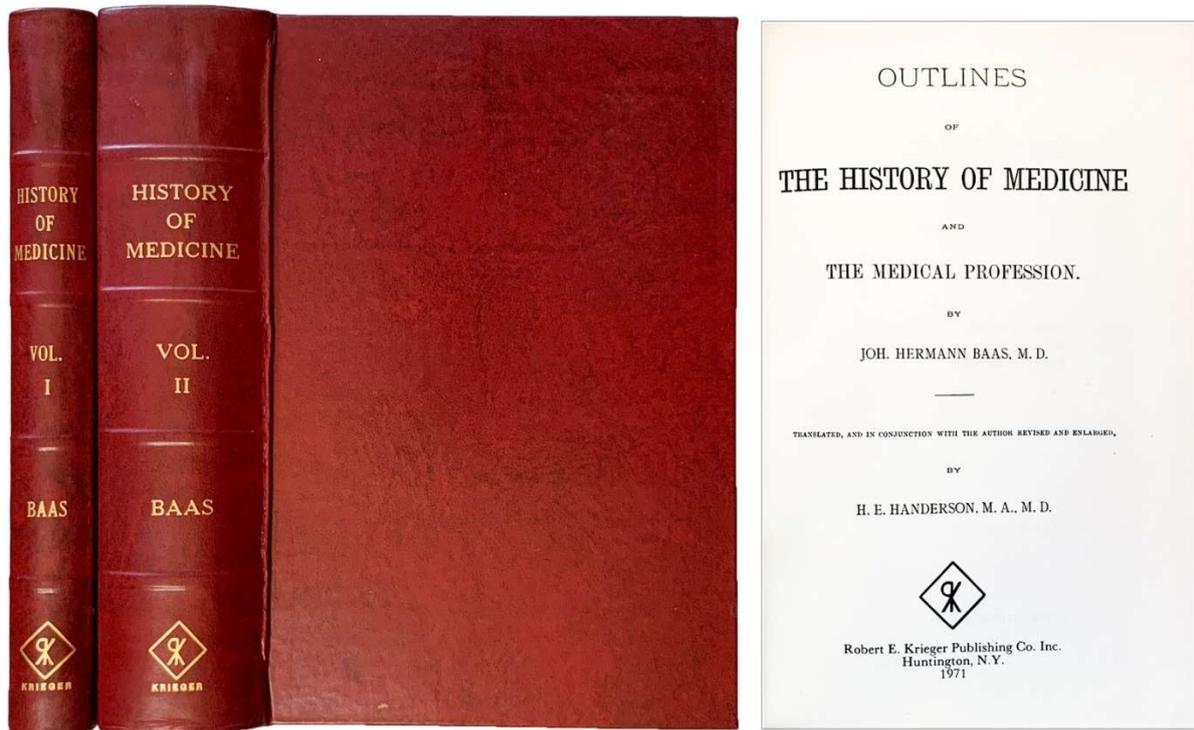
Anno 2023 .



1. **American Association of Clinical Urologists; Harry C. MILLER.**
History of the American Association of Clinical Urologists 1968-2001. Washington, DC: AACU, [2002]. 8.5 inches. 36 pp. Figs. Wrappers. Very good. \$ 5

□ **READER, PLEASE NOTE:** Instructions for contacting the firm are in the back of the catalogue. How to order and how to make payments.

Many books listed here are supplemented with additional pictures online at **WeberRareBooks.com**. Items are listed individually on the site until they are sold. Catalogue entries will remain even if sold.



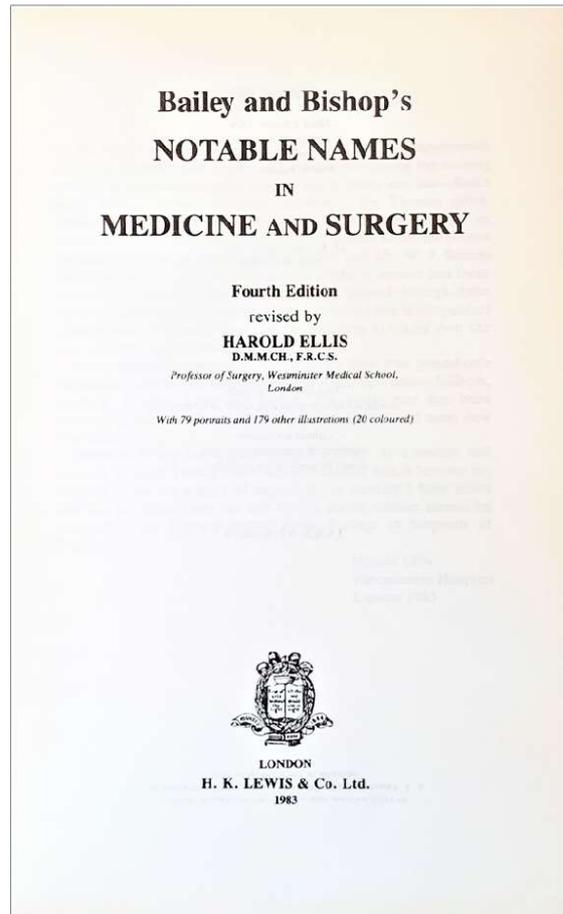
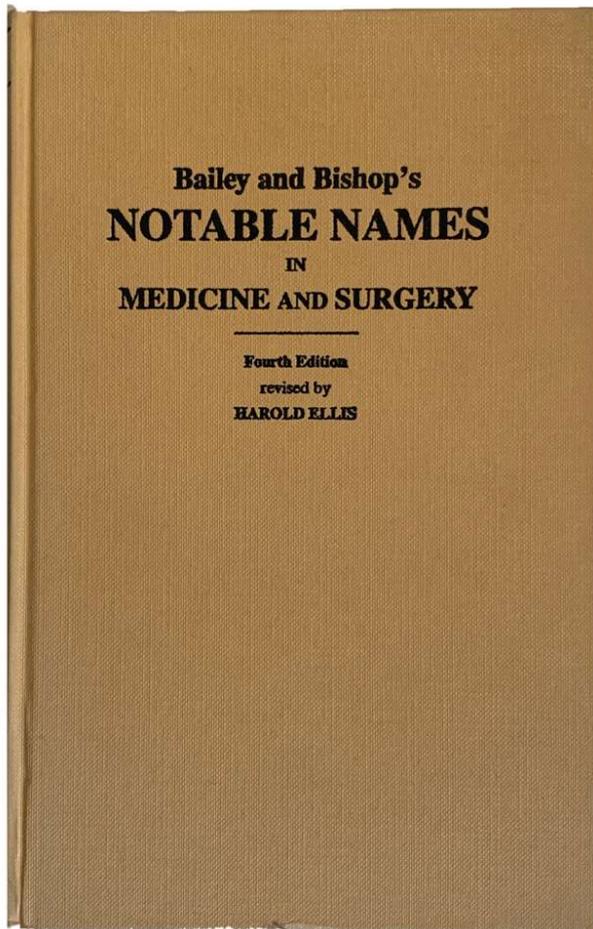
2. **BAAS, Johann Hermann** (1838-1909); **H. E. [Henry Ebenezer] HANDERSON** (1837–1918). *Outlines of the History of Medicine and the Medical Profession. Translated, and in conjunction with the author revised and enlarged.* Huntington, NY: Robert E. Krieger, 1971. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. [v], 348; [v], 10, [349]-1173, [1] pp. Index. Dark red gilt-stamped leatherette. Near fine.

\$ 65

Reprinting the original edition of 1889 (1 vol.); this 1971 issue issued as 2 vols. This re-issue was bound in blue cloth but this copy is not – it appears to be a deluxe form of the reprint with the leatherette binding.

“To the cognoscenti, Dr. Handerson’s translation of ‘Baas’ *History of Medicine*’ (1889) is known as ‘Handerson’s Book’; he has added sections in brackets on English and American history which are based on original investigation and of permanent value to all future historians. Handerson’s Baas is thus more complete and valuable than the Rhinelander’s original text.” – *American Medical Biographies*, (1920) Handerson, Henry Ebenezer by Samuel Walter Kelley.

See: Garrison and Morton 6389 (mentioning this issue of 1971).



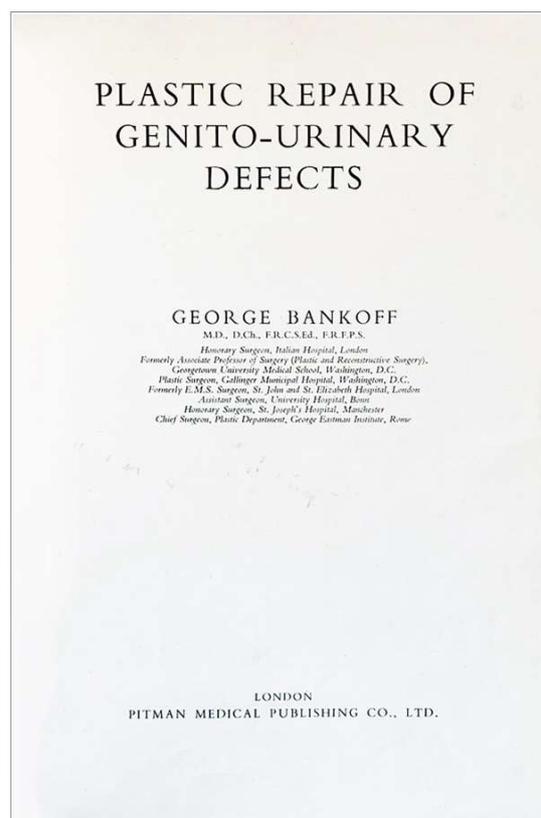
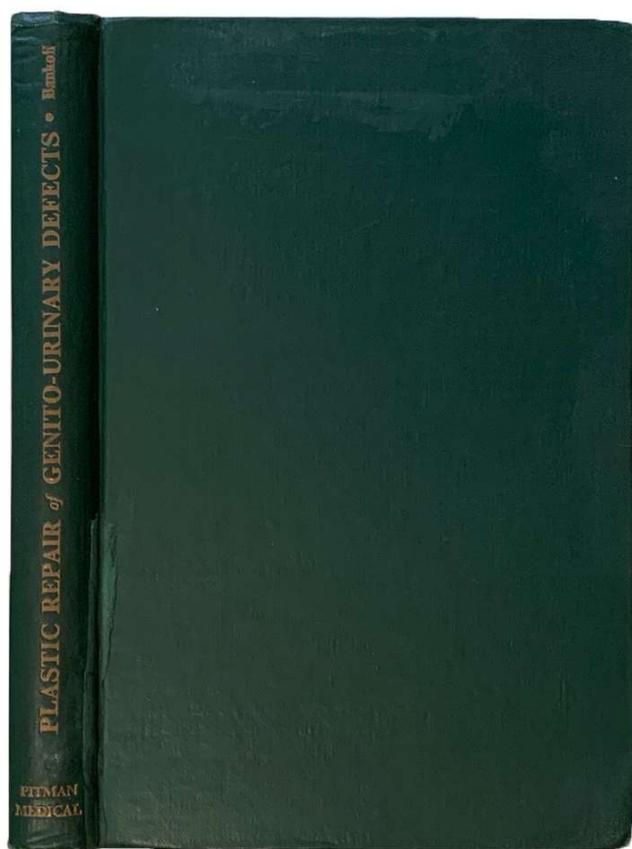
3. **BAILEY, Hamilton** (1894-1961); **William John BISHOP**; **Harold ELLIS** (1926-). *Notable Names in Medicine and Surgery. Fourth edition. Revised by Harold Ellis.* London: H. K. Lewis, 1983. ¶ Small 8vo. xv, [1], 272 pp. 79 portraits, 179 figs. (20 of which are colored). Yellow cloth stamped in black. Near fine.

\$ 20

Proper names are in everyday use in all branches of medicine and surgery - Bell's palsy, Cushing's syndrome, Pott's fracture etc. In 1944 Hamilton Bailey wrote the first edition of this book about the people behind the names.

Harold Ellis CBE FRCS is an English retired surgeon. He was Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the University of London and most recently a professor in the Department of Anatomy & Human Sciences at the King's College London School of Medicine.

☀ See: Garrison and Morton 6737 (1944 first edition).



4. **BANKOFF, George** (1903-1996). *Plastic Repair of Genito-Urinary Defects*. London: Pitman Medical, 1956. ¶ 8vo. xviii, 355, [1] pp. 86 figs. (some color), index; small marginal waterstain toward fore-edge at rear. Original gilt-stamped dark green cloth; upper joint mended with kozo. Good.

\$ 10

First British edition. Bankoff was a Russian-born British surgeon and prolific writer self-described as a “Russian exile”. Bankoff was born George Alexis Milkomanov Milkomane. He wrote approximately 120 books under the pseudonyms George Sava, George Bankoff, George Borodin, George Braddon, Peter Conway, Alec Redwood, and others.

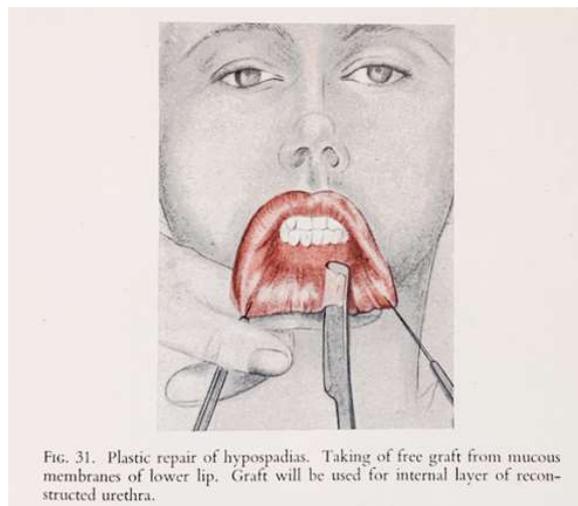
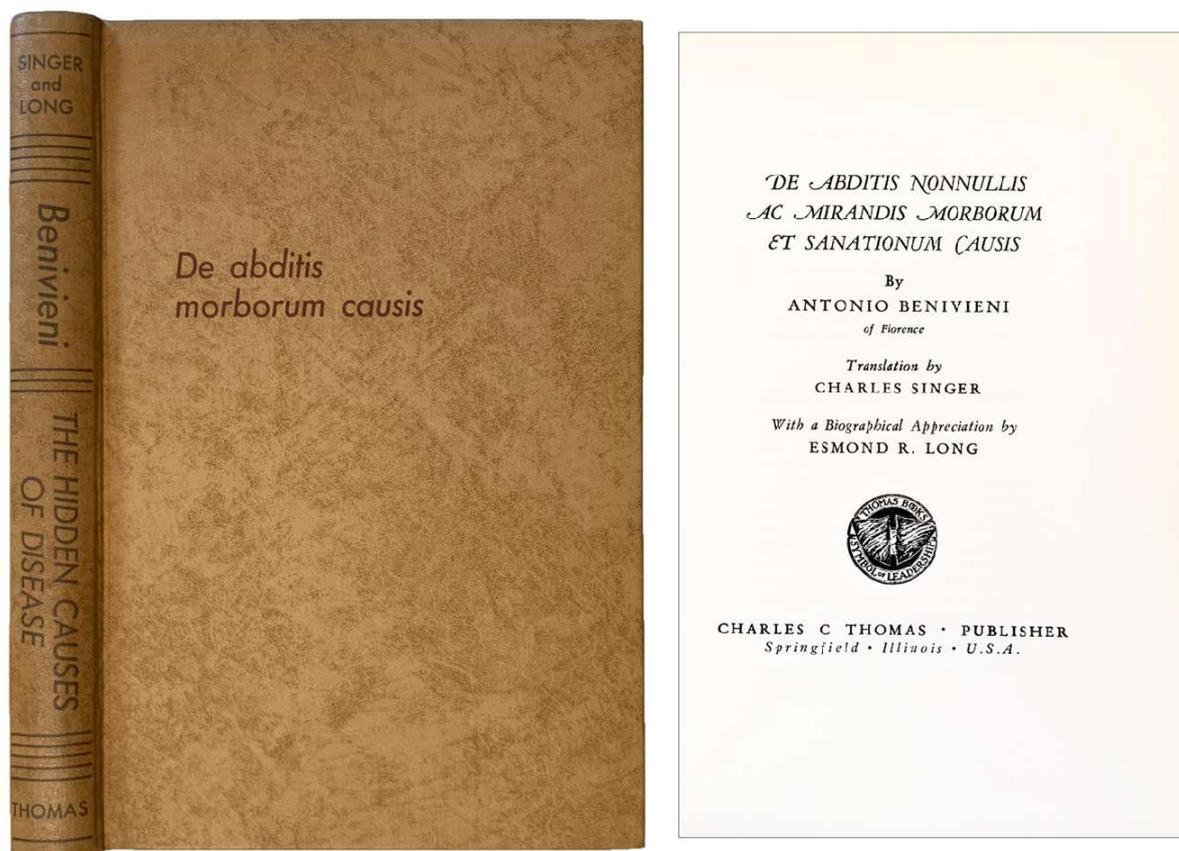


FIG. 31. Plastic repair of hypospadias. Taking of free graft from mucous membranes of lower lip. Graft will be used for internal layer of reconstructed urethra.



5. **BENIVIENI, Antonio** (1443–1502). *De Abditis Nonnullis ac Mirandis Morborum et Sanationum Causis. Translation by Charles Singer. With a biographical appreciation by Esmond R. Long.* Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1954. ¶ 8vo. xlvi, 217, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 5 plates; pages 27-28 torn at lower margin (no text loss), due to being roughly opened. Beige mottled cloth with brown stamping. Very good (noting tear).

\$ 20

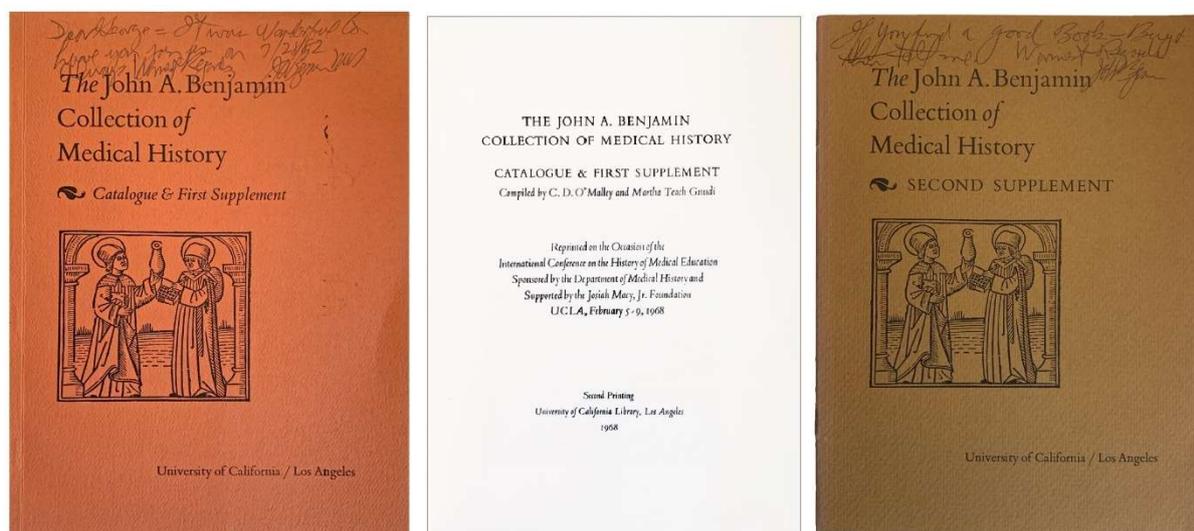
This is the first book, here translated into English, to utilize post-mortem examinations in order to explain internal causes of disease.

Antonio Benivieni did not publish his works when he was alive, after his death his brother Girolamo, while reorganizing his belongings, found some writings that he described as very interesting clinical cases; then he sent them to Giovanni Rosati, an important physician, who suggested publishing them because of their brilliance so they published a part of those writings calling them “Antonii Benivenii, De abditis nonnullis ac mirandis morborum et sanationum causis, Florentiae” (1507).

The title would appear to have been suggested by Celsus’s “Abditae morborum causae”, in these writings the observations of Benivieni imply that he knew about medicine, surgery and obstetrics. The work was subsequently published again in Latin and in the nineteenth century we have the first Italian translation by Carlo Burci, which was based on the sixteenth-century edition because the original manuscript at that time was lost; it was later found by Burci himself, who discovered that the original manuscript contained a dedication. [Wikip.].

Antonio di Paolo Benivieni was a Florentine physician who pioneered the use of the autopsy and many medical historians have considered him a founder of pathology.

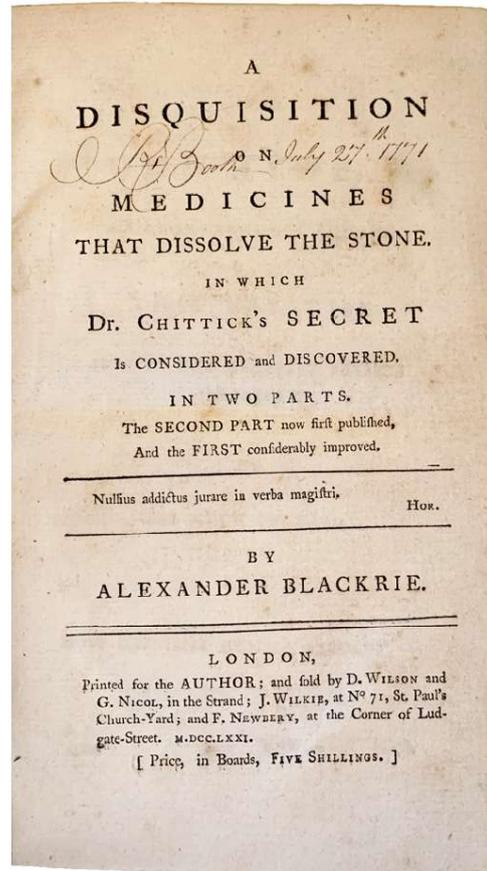
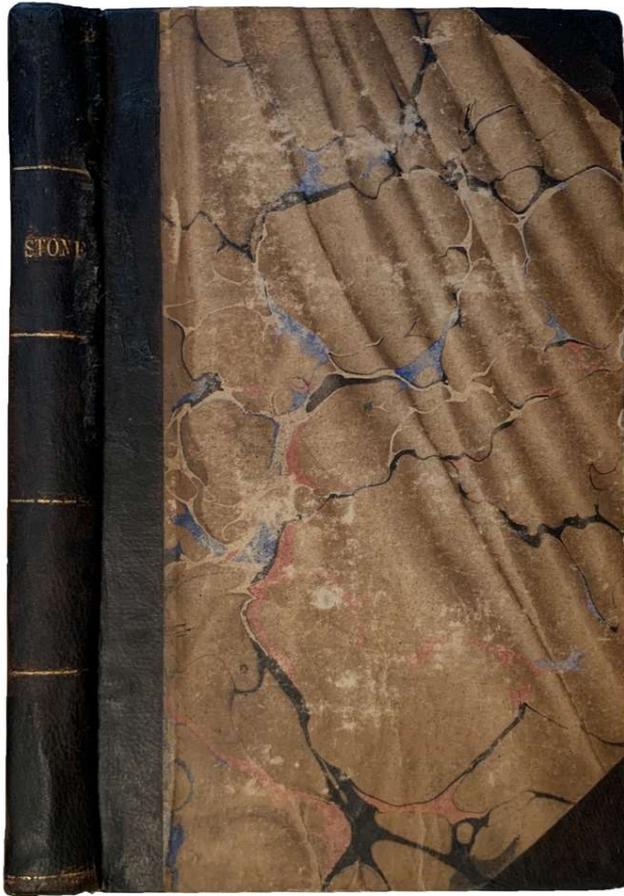
☐ See: Garrison and Morton 2270.



6. **BENJAMIN, John Allison** (1906-1992); **UCLA**. *The John A. Benjamin Collection of Medical History*. Los Angeles: UCLA, 1968. Second printing. 2 volumes. 22.5 x 17 cm. 56, 9, [1]; 8 pp. Original printed wrappers (orange-red, or olive-brown color). Very good.

\$ 12

Both pamphlets, including the first and second supplements, are prominently inscribed by Benjamin to George Kaplan, “If you find a good book – buy + then tell me.” Lists 833 books. Benjamin was a urologist, surgeon, scientist, teacher, and a voracious collector of rare books in the history of medicine.



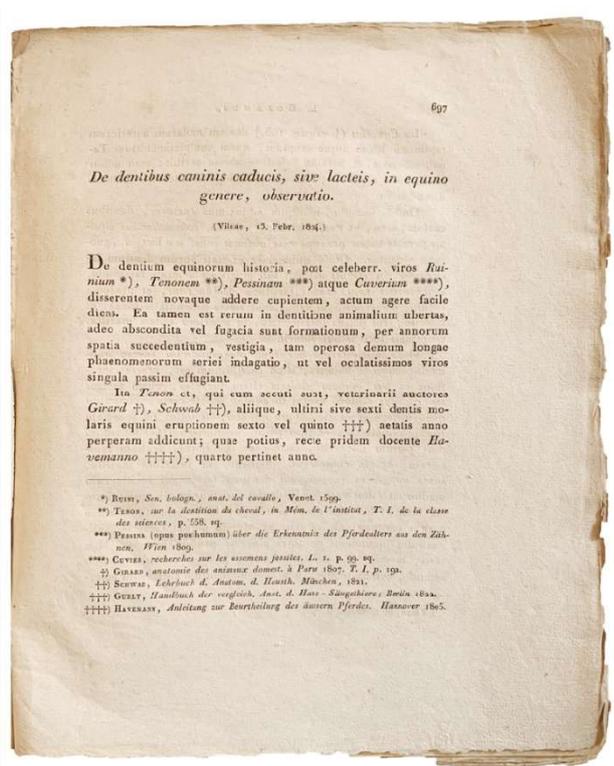
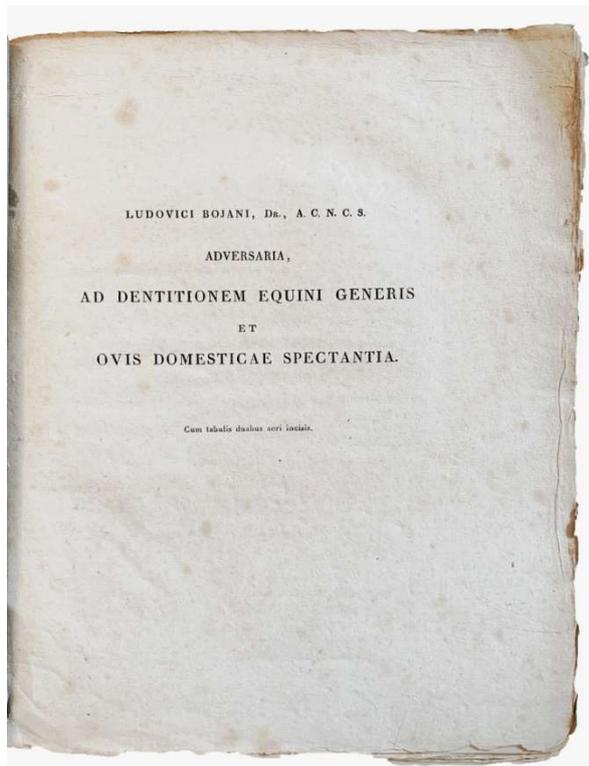
7. **BLACKRIE, Alexander** (d.1772). *A Disquisition on Medicine that Dissolve the Stone. In which Dr. Chittick's Secret is considered and discovered. In two parts. The second part now first published, and the first considerably improved.* London: Printed for the Author; D. Wilson and G. Nicol, 1771. ¶ Two parts in 1 volume. 8vo. xv, [1], 206, [2] pp. List of subscribers. Dedicated to John Hyde. Contemporary half black calf, marbled boards, simple gilt-stamped spine title. Ownership signature on title of [-] Booth, July 17th 1771.

\$ 175

In October 1763 Blackrie contributed a letter to the *Scots Magazine*, in which he exposed the secret of Dr. Chittick's cure for gravel. This letter was expanded into a volume, and published in 1760 under the title, 'A Disquisition on Medicines which dissolve the Stone; in which Dr. Chittick's Secret is considered and discovered.' A second edition, enlarged and improved, appeared in 1771 (this item).

Alexander Blackrie was a Scottish surgeon-apothecary.

☼ Wellcome I, p. 174.



8. [Dentistry, comparative] **BOJANI, Ludovici, A.C.N.C.S. [Ludwig Heinrich BOJANUS]** (1776-1827). [2 papers]: (1) *Ludovici Bojani ... Adversaria ad Dentitionem equini generis et ovis domesticæ spectantia.* (2) *De Dentitione ovis domesticæ adversus veterinaries auctores disputant.* [1824-5]. ¶ 4to. [2], 697-708 pp. With added separate title and 2 engraved plates. Original plain blue-gray wrappers. Very good.

\$ 60

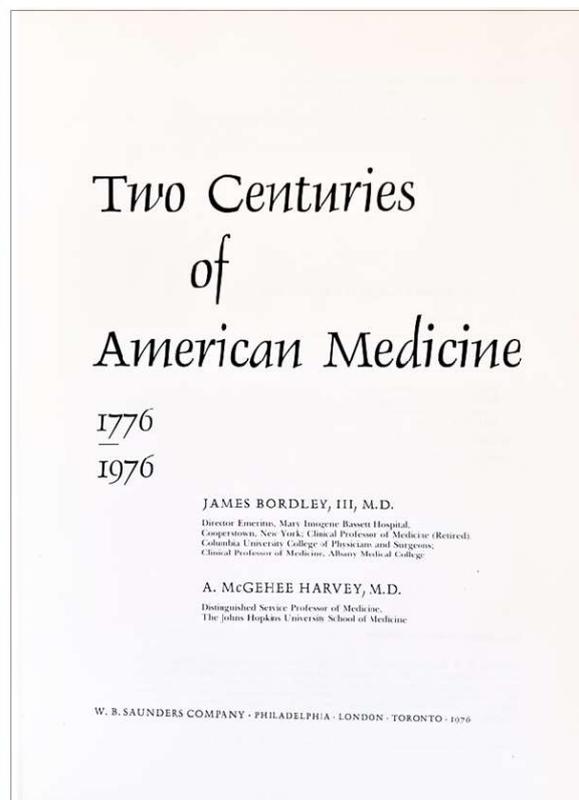
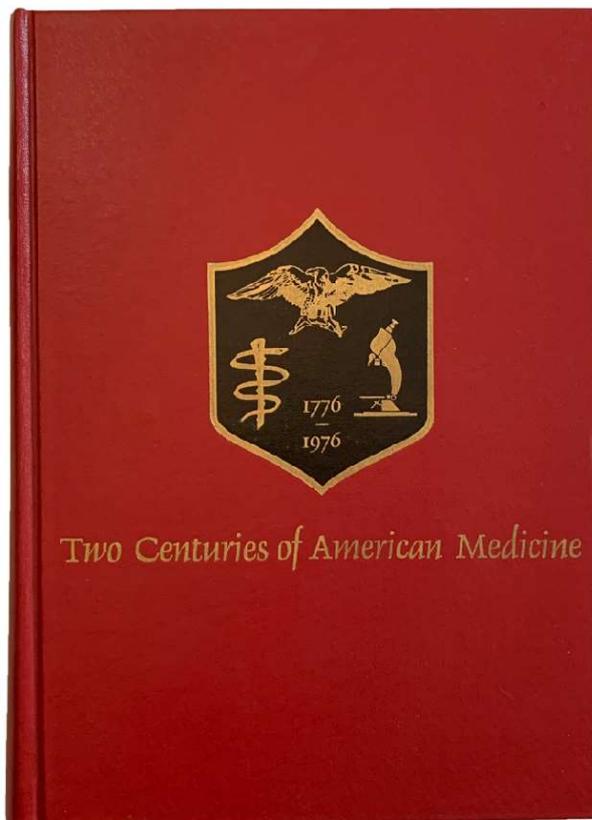
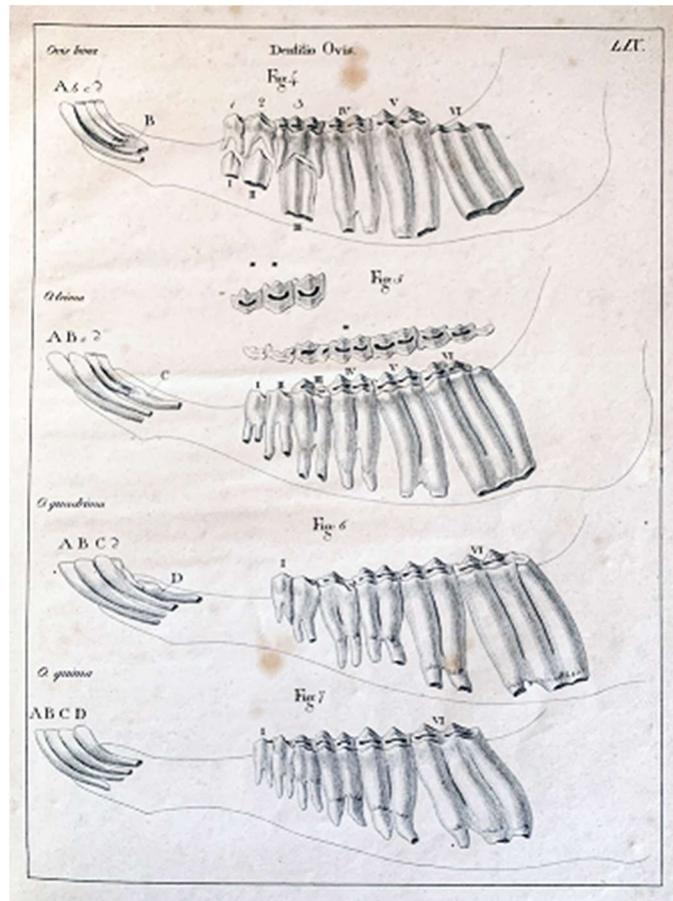
[(1) 'Adversaries, relating to the dentition of the equine race and domestic sheep.'
 (2) 'Author's discussion on the teething of domestic sheep, against veterinarians.']

Ludwig Heinrich Bojanus, born in Alsace, was a German veterinary physician and naturalist who spent most of his active career teaching at Vilnius University in Tsarist Russia. In 1804 he was appointed professor of veterinary medicine at the University of Vilnius, a post which he could assume only in 1806, adding comparative anatomy to his offerings in 1814.

Bojanus published some 70 titles on anatomy and veterinary medicine, of which seven concerned the anatomy of turtles and snakes. His most famous work, and the

book on which his reputation rests, was his “*Anatome Testudinis Europaeae*,” published in two parts (1819, 1821), which is arguably the best atlas of any submammalian vertebrate ever published. – *Contributions to the History of Herpetology*.

See: *Contributions to the History of Herpetology*, biographies 1800-1820, Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Oxford, Ohio, vol. I, 1989, pp. 20-21.

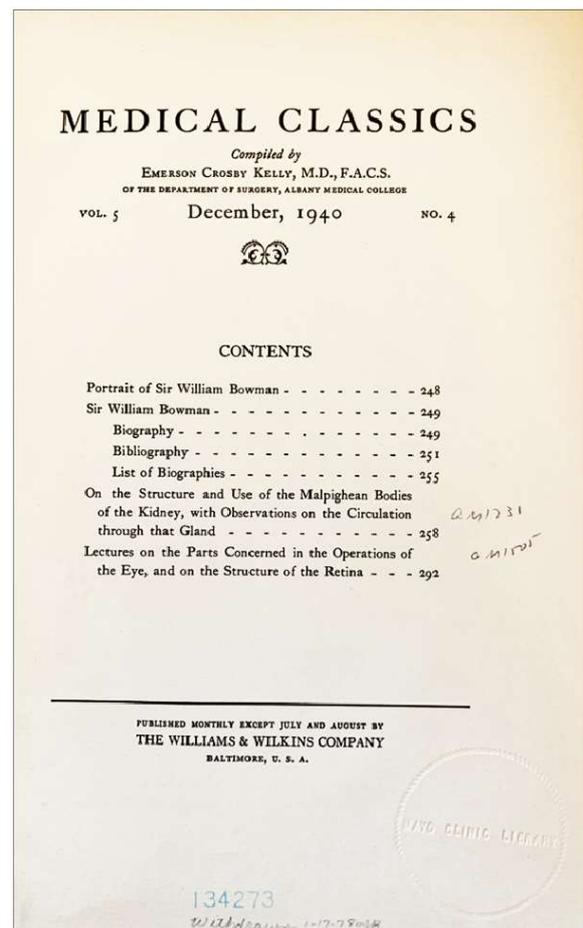
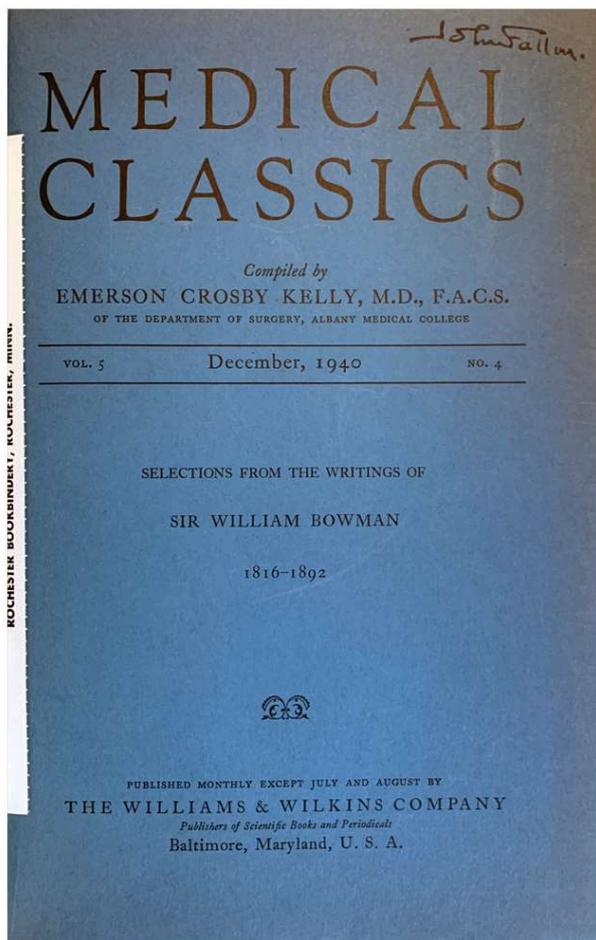


9. **BORDLEY III, James** (1900-1979); **A. McGehee HARVEY** (1911-1998). *Two Centuries of American Medicine, 1776-1976*. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1976. ¶ Thick 8vo. xv, [1], 844 pp. Color frontispiece, 171 figures, index. Original red cloth with black & gilt-stamping. Very good. ISBN: 0721618731

\$ 15

“A valuable supplement to Packard, besides covering the main events in American medicine.” – Garrison and Morton 6596.3.

An important contribution to the history of American medicine and its progress in all fields and circumstances: medical education, practice, public hygiene, hospitals, medical licensure, costs, research, drugs, the role of the federal government, cardiovascular diseases, enzymes & hormones, medical genetics, immunology, virology, cancer, neurosciences, psychiatry, etc.



[10]

10. **BOWMAN, Sir William** (1816-1892). *Selections from the Writings of Sir William Bowman, 1816-1892*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1940. ¶ Series: Medical Classics, vol. 5, no. 4, Dec. 1940. 8vo. [2], 249-334 pp. 2 plates. Red gilt-stamped buckram with original dark blue printed wrappers bound in. Ownership signature of John M. Fallon, with bookplate noting this donation to the Mayo Clinic (with their embossed stamp & bookplate). Very good.

\$ 30

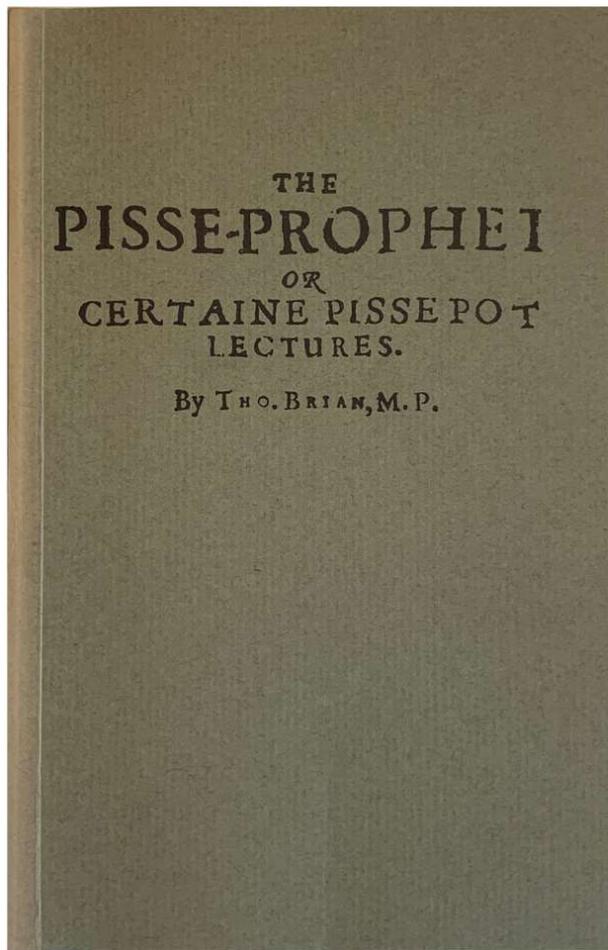
Contains a bibliography of Bowman's works and reprints both of his critically acclaimed papers: On the structure and use of the Malpighian bodies of the kidney with observations on the circulation through that gland (1842), and, Lectures on the parts concerned in the operations on the eye (1849). See: Garrison and Morton 1231 and 1505.

John M. Fallon (1901-1951): Fallon's father, Michael F. Fallon, was founder of the Fallon Clinic and chief surgeon at the Mayo Clinic.

11. **BRIAN, Thomas** (fl. 1637). *The Pisse-Prophet or Certaine Pisse Pot Lectures. Wherein are newly discovered the old fallacies, deceit, and juggling of the pisse-pot science, used by all those (whether quacks and Empiricks, or other methodicall physicians) who pretend knowledge of diseases, by the urine, in giving judgement of the same. By Tho. Brian, M.P. lately in the citie of London, and now in Colchester in Essex. Never heretofore published by any man in the English tongue*. London: Printed by E. P[urslowe] for R. Thrale, and are to be sold at his shop at the signe of the Crosse-Keyes, at Pauls gate, 1637. Northridge: Riker Labs, 1968. ¶ Facsimile. Small 8vo. [xvi], 108 pp. Green printed wrappers, slip-case. Provenance: Willard Goodwin [UCLA]. Very good.

\$ 15

With a brief introduction written by medical historian Martha Teach Gnudi. In the middle ages, uroscopy was the main nosological principle in medicine. It led to quackery. One of the critics of uroscopy, who demanded a medicine mainly oriented on the patient, was Thomas Brian in 1637, who advocated that uroscopy be performed by a trained physician.



THE
PISSE-PROPHEI
OR
CERTAINE PISSE POT
LECTURES.

Wherein are newly discovered the old fallacies, deceit, and juggling of the Pisse-pot Science, used by all those (whether Quacks and Empiricks, or other methodicall Physicians) who pretend knowledge of Diseases, by the Urine, in giving judgement of the same.

By THO. BRIAN, M. P. lately in the Citie of London, and now in Colchester in ESSEX.

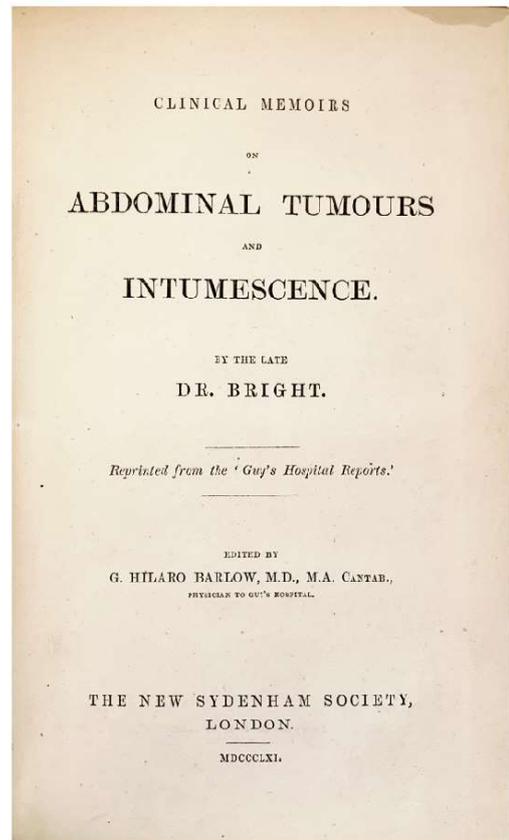
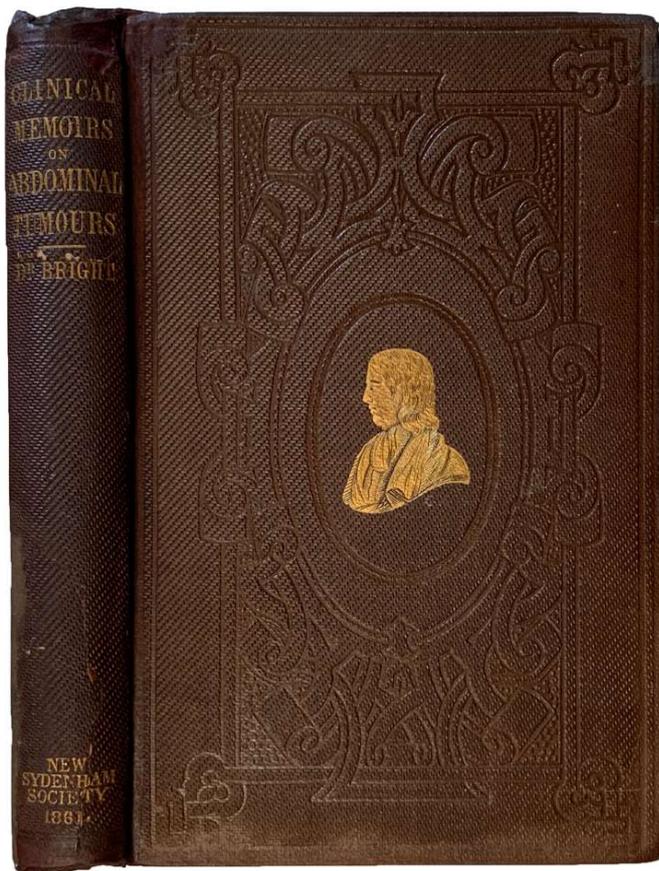
Never heretofore published by any man in the English Tongue.

Si populum vult decipi, decipiatur.

LONDON,
Printed by E. P. for R. Thrale, and are to be sold at his shop at the signe of the Crosse-Keys, at Pauls gate
1637

See: H-D Nöske, „Der “Pisse-Prophet” oder “der englische Wahrsager aus dem Urin”. Ein kritisches Buch zur Harnschau von Thomas Brian”, *Der Urologe* Ausg. A. 2005, Sept.; 44(9): pp.1062-3.

See: Garrison and Morton 4160.1. [1637 edition].



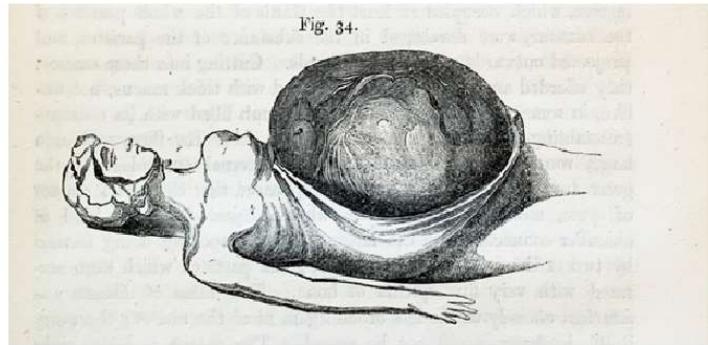
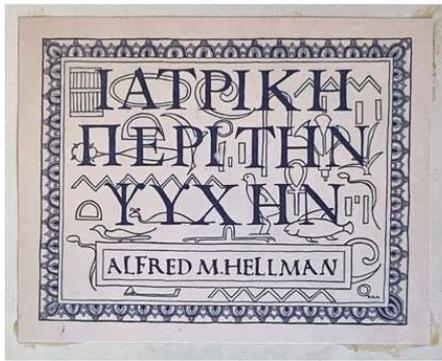
12. **BRIGHT, Richard** (1789-1858). *Clinical Memoirs on Abdominal Tumours and Intumescence. Edited by G. Hilario Barlow.*

London: The New Sydenham Society, 1861. ¶ 8vo. xviii, 326 pp. 79 figures. Original dark brown blind- and gilt-stamped cloth for the N.S. Soc.; spine repaired with kozo. Bookplate of Dr. Alfred M. Hellman.

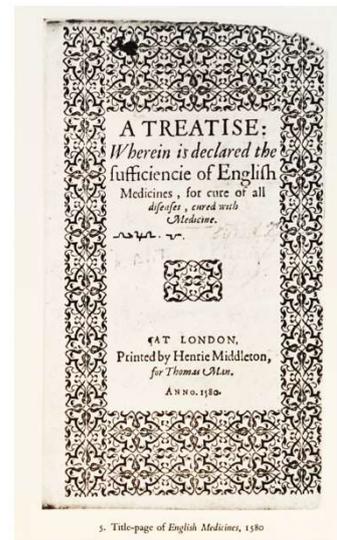
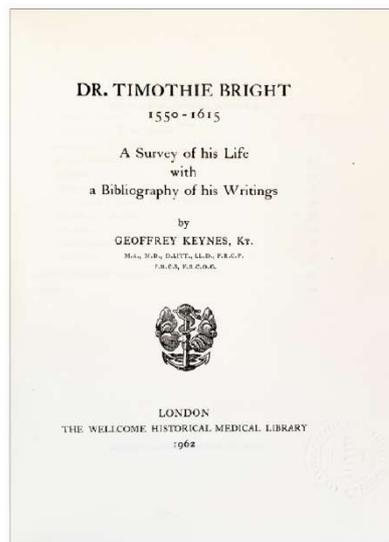
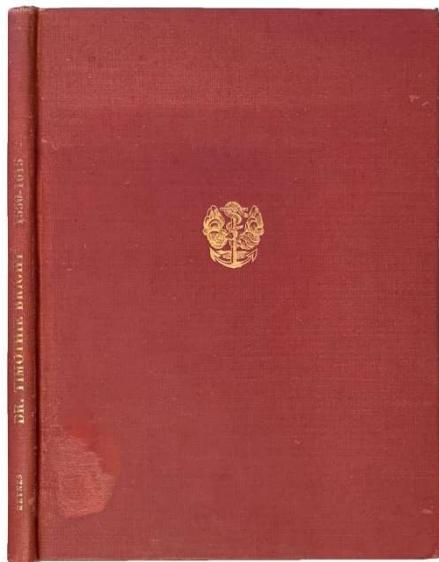
\$ 60

Second issue of the collected works. Richard Bright was an English physician and early pioneer in the research of kidney disease, particularly known for his description of Bright's disease. For this, he is considered the "father of nephrology".

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.



PROVENANCE: Dr. Alfred M. Hellman (1880-1955), collected early obstetrical books and issued a catalogue of his collection in 1955. Zeitlin & Ver Brugge Booksellers subsequently bought some of his library though others were acquired by Yale University or the New York Academy of Medicine. An auction at Bonhams in 1979 also distributed some of Hellman's books, many of those purchased by Kraus.



13. [BRIGHT, Timothie (1550/1?-1615)] Geoffrey KEYNES (1887-1982). *Dr. Timothie Bright 1550-1615; a survey of his life with a bibliography of his writings*. London: Wellcome Historical Medical Library, 1962. ¶ 8vo. [viii], 47, [1] pp. 17 facs. Rouge gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed. Ex-library copy [LACMA] with their bookplate, embossed stamps (title and rear leaf). Very good.

\$ 12

Bright, Cambridge graduate and Doctor of Phisicke, clergyman, was the inventor of modern shorthand, published *A Treatise of Melancholie* in 1586. Bright was a

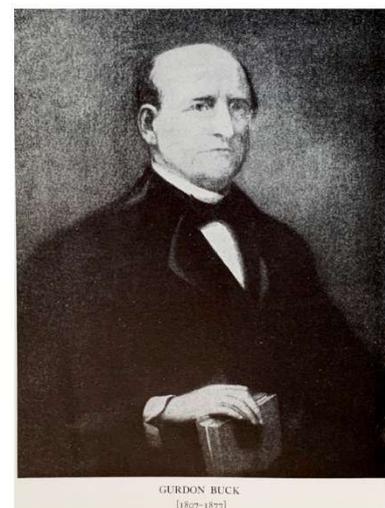
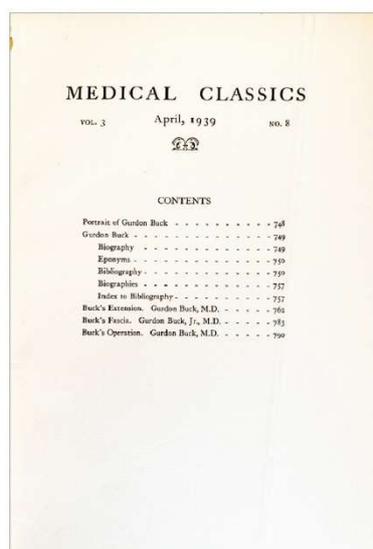
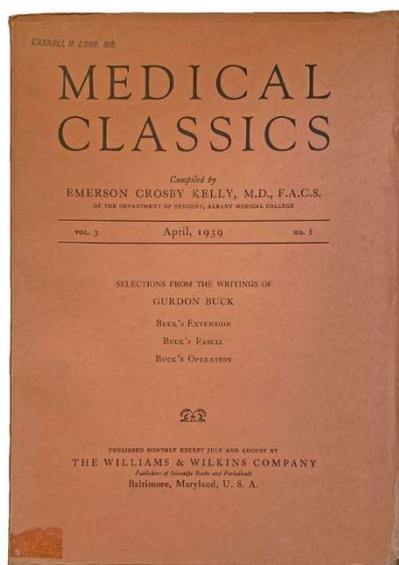
physician at St Bartholomew's Hospital from 1585 until his dismissal – for neglect of his duties – and departure on 29 September 1591. Subsequently, Bright took holy orders.

Sir Geoffrey Langdon Keynes was a British surgeon and author. He began his career as a physician in World War I, before becoming a doctor at St Bartholomew's Hospital in London, where he made notable innovations in the fields of blood transfusion and breast cancer surgery. Keynes was also a publishing scholar and bibliographer of English literature and English medical history, focusing primarily on William Blake and William Harvey. Bright received his attention with this volume.

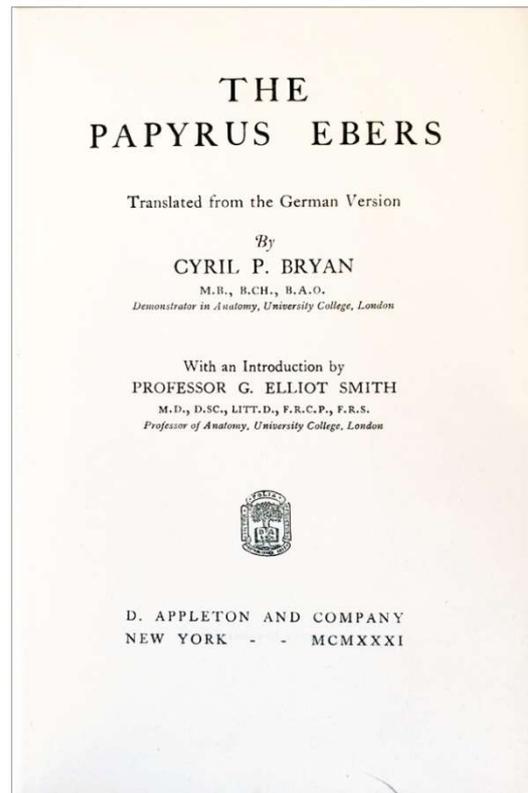
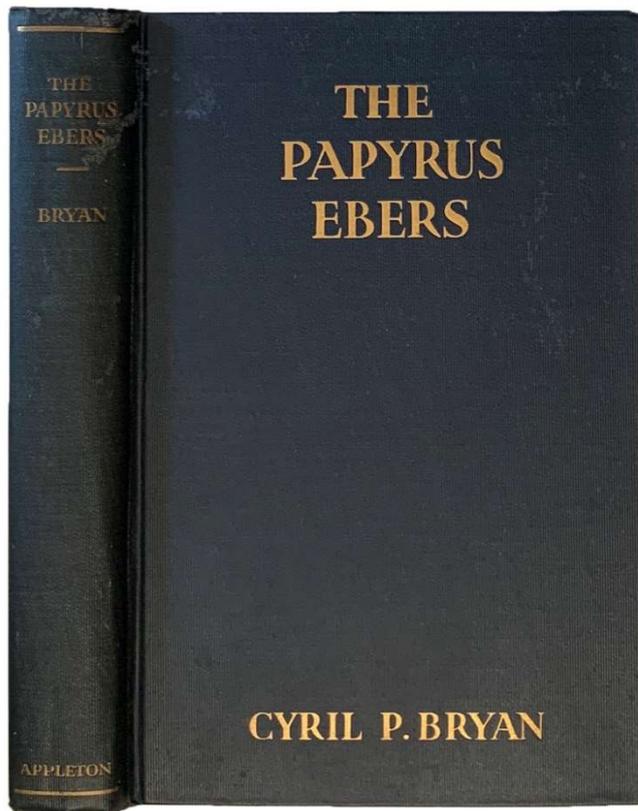
14. **BRYAN, Cyril Phillips** *The Papyrus Ebers. Translated from the German version. With an introduction by Professor G. Elliot Smith.* New York: S. Appleton, 1931. ¶ 8vo. xl, 167, [1] pp. 16 plates; occasional pencil marginalia. Original full navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed. Bookplate of Frank T. Green.

\$ 65

The Ebers Papyrus, also known as Papyrus Ebers, is an Egyptian medical papyrus of herbal knowledge dating to circa 1550 BC. Among the oldest and most important medical papyri of ancient Egypt, it was purchased at Luxor in the winter of 1873-74 by Georg Ebers.



[15]

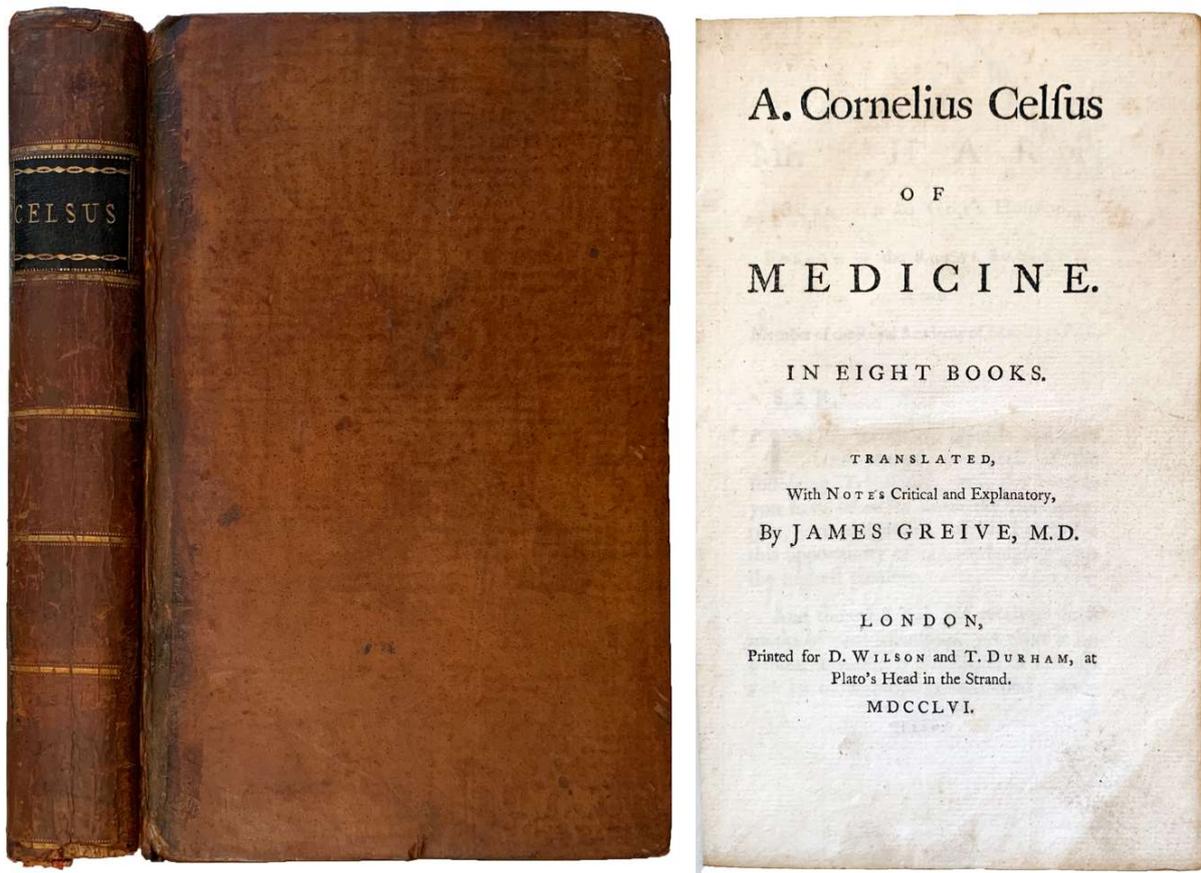


[14]

15. **BUCK, Gurdon** (1807-1877). *Selections from the writings of Gurdon Buck. Buck's extension; Buck's fascia; Buck's operation*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1939. Series: Medical Classics, compiled by Emerson Crosby Kelly. Vol. 3, no. 8. April 1939. 8vo. [2], 749-800 pp. Figs.; some creases to leaves. Original orange printed wrappers. Rubber-stamp denoting ownership by Carroll H. Long, MD.

\$ 25

Gurdon Buck was a pioneering military plastic surgeon during the Civil War. He is known for being the first doctor to incorporate pre- and post-operative photographs into his publications.



16. **CELSUS, A. Cornelius** (c. 25 BC – c. 50 AD). *Of Medicine. In eight books. Translated, with notes critical and explanatory, by James Greive, M.D.* London: Printed for D. Wilson and T. Durham, 1756. ¶ 8vo. xxxii, 519, [5] pp. Index. Original calf, gilt-stamped spine label; covers reattached with kozo (considered rather temporary). Provenance: Bookplate of Otto Orren Fisher (1881-1961); signature of Walter Palmer (pencil). Purchased by George Kaplan from Dawson's of Pall Mall, 1979.

\$ 150

“The most important Roman author on medical subjects, and a compiler of a much higher order in his eight books *De Medicina*, was AULUS CORNELIUS CELSUS.” – Baas, I, p. 161. The translator, James Grieve was authorized to practice medicine in Russia in 1734, arriving two years ahead of his contemporary James Mounsey, future archiater to Empress Elizabeth. He spent several years as physician to the Kazan, moved to Orenburg, and then to Saint Petersburg, initially to the army hospital as physician to the guards regiment, and ultimately as Shtadt-fizik (City Physician). In 1751 he transferred to Moscow as Shtadt-fizik.

This edition of Celsus was translated by James Greive (died 1773, birth date is unknown) and is the first English translation. Greive was physician to St. Thomas's

hospital. He was admitted to the Royal Society in 1765, the Royal College of Surgeons in 1771.

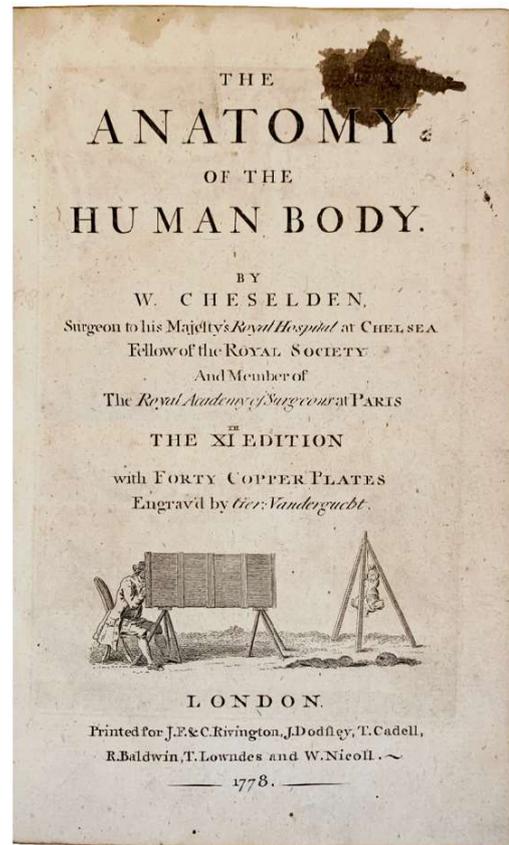
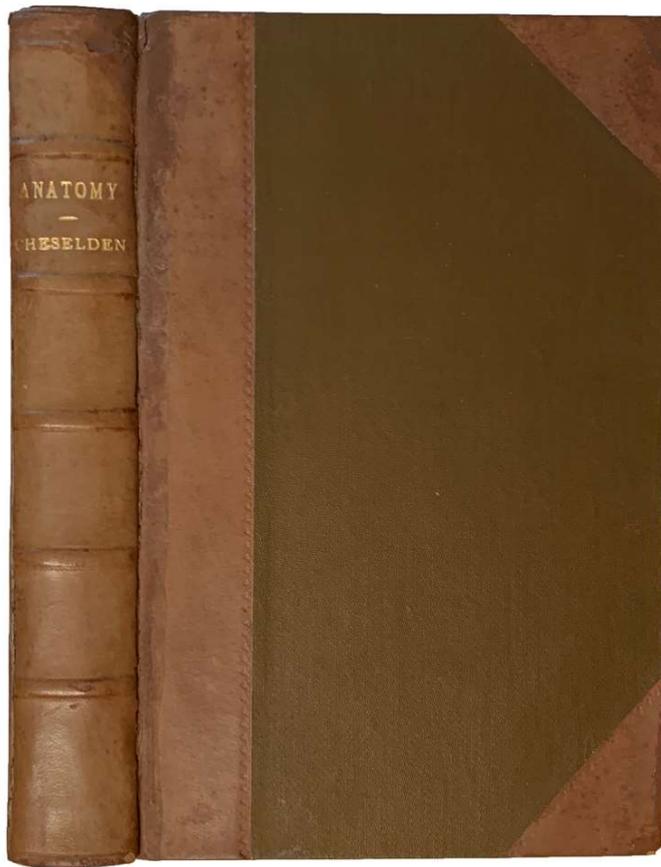


PROVENANCE: “Dr. Otto Orren (O.O.) Fisher was a 1909 Miami alumnus who went on to the John Hopkins University School of Medicine before settling in Detroit. He was industrial surgeon for the Hudson Motor Company and established one of the first modern industrial first aid units there. In 1941, he won the Alumni Association’s prestigious Bishop Medal for his contributions to society.”

“Dr. Fisher also was a nationally renowned collector of rare books and manuscripts, who began with the goal of owning just one rare item in his lifetime. Upon his death in 1961, his collection of more than 80,000 rare volumes spanned across 25 different categories, including signatures of all U.S. Presidents up until that time, and covered three floors of his home.” – The Miami University Library Heritage Collections.

☼ *Munk’s Roll*, (vol. II, sec. 1773) p. 296.



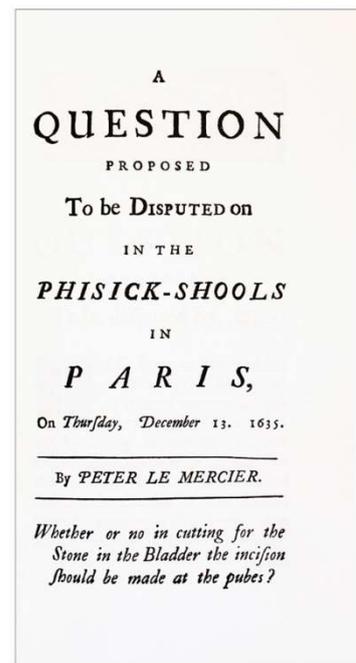
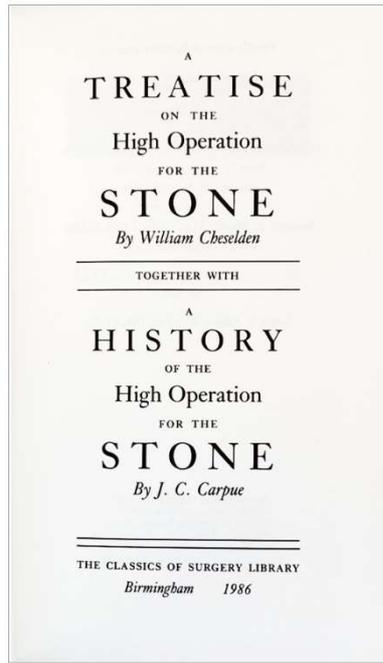
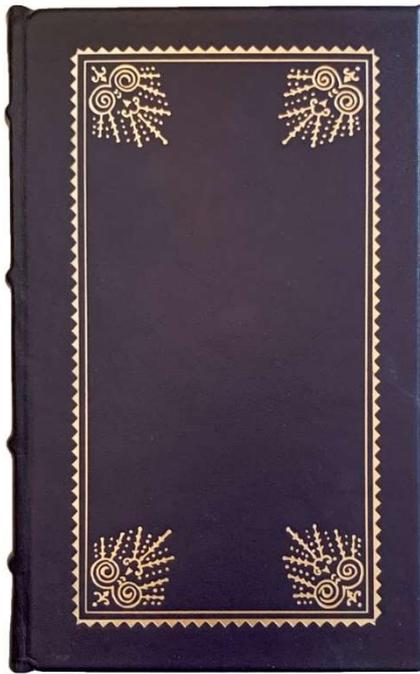


17. **CHESELDEN, William** (1688-1752). *The Anatomy of the Human Body. The XIth edition with forty copper plates engraved by Ger. Vandergucht.* London: Printed for J. F. & C. Rivington, J. Dodsley, T. Cadell, R. Baldwin, T. Lowndes and W. Nicoll, 1778. ¶ 8vo. [iv], v, [1], 334, [16], 16 pp. The title-page is engraved, 40 engraved copper plates; title is ink stained [touching on the last 2-letters M-Y in 'ANATOMY']. Later half calf with blind tooling, spine bands, gilt spine title, brown cloth sides and calf corners, modern endsheets; joints cracked, some minor repairs. Good.

\$ 125

With copper engravings by Gerard Van der Gucht [Vandergucht] (1696-1776) drawn using the camera obscura. A title-vignette shows the artist using this device to create the drawings.

English Short Title Catalog, ESTCT77400.

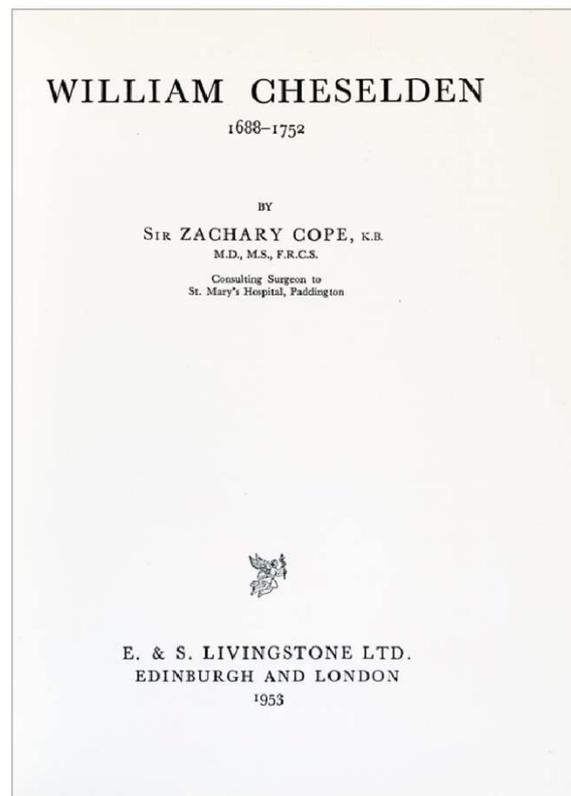
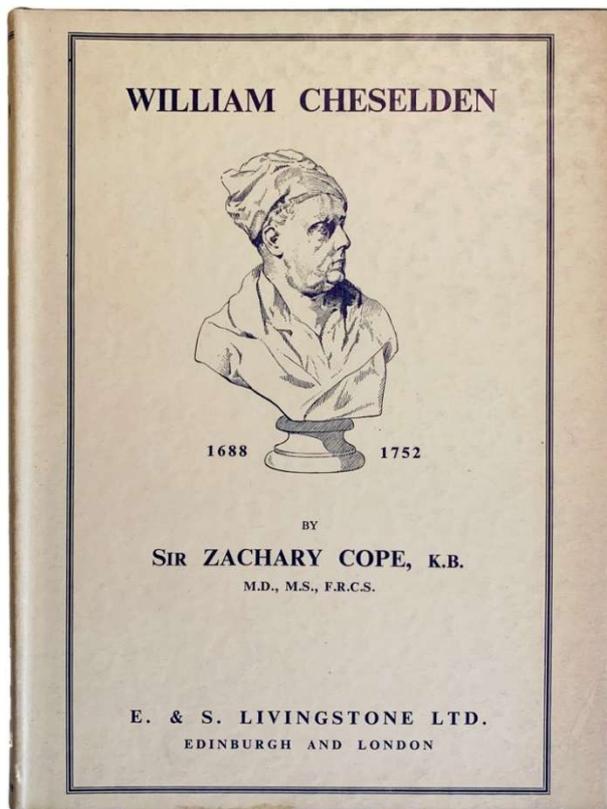


18. **CHESELDEN, William** (1688-1752); **Joseph Constantine CARPUE** (1764-1846). [2 works]: (1) *A Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone*. [with]: (2) *A History of the High Operation for the Stone*. Birmingham: Classics of Medicine Library, 1986. ¶ Four volumes in one. Small 8vo. [4], [2], [iv], xi, [1], 180; [2], iv, 204, [2] pp. Numerous illus. Full black gilt-stamped leatherette. Publisher's subscription bookplate. Fine.

\$ 20

Includes the insert. Issued in 7500 copies.

Also includes: (1) Francis Rosset, *A treatise on the high operation for the stone*. 1590. (2) Peter Le Mercier, *A Question proposed to be disputed on the Phisick-shools in Paris ...* 1635. (3) *Of the high operation for the stone*. From Gulielmus Fabricus Hildannus ... *Of his treatise, De Lithotomia*, 1682. (4) Tolet, on the high operation from his book entitled, *Traite de la Lithotomie*. The fifth edition. 1718. (5) Dionis, *On the high operation, from his book ...* 1714.



19. [CHESELDEN, William (1688-1752)] Sir Zachary COPE (1881-1974). *William Cheselden 1688-1752*. Edinburgh & London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1953. ¶ 8vo. viii, 111, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 24 plates, index. Blue gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine (an unusually fine copy). \$ 45

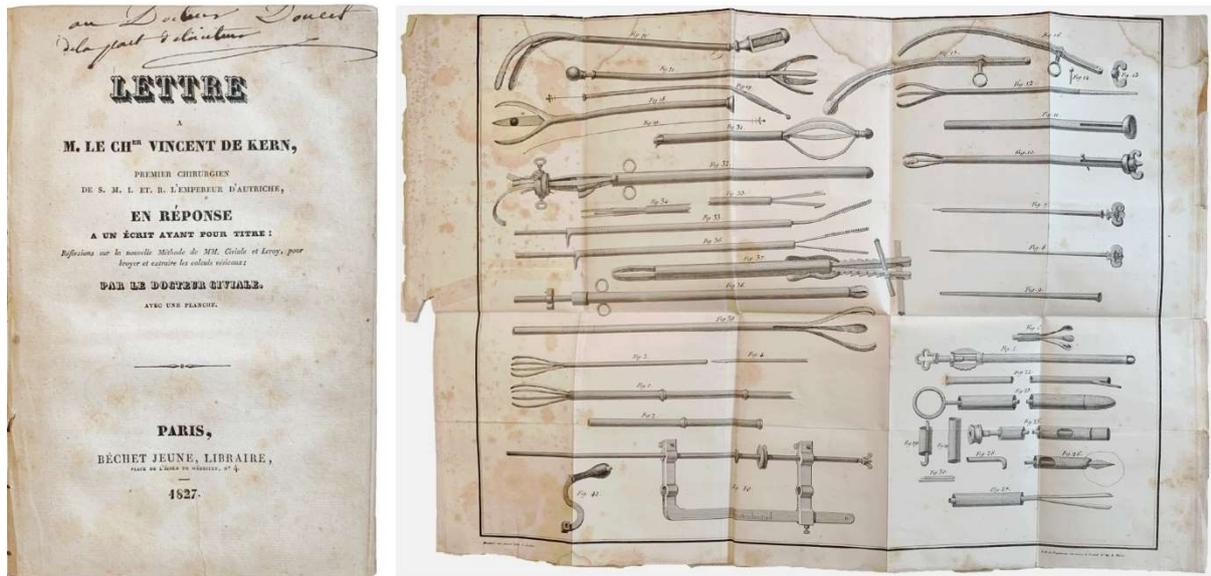
A Pioneering Work on Gallstones and lithotomy

20. CIVIALE, Jean (1792-1867). *Lettre a M. le Cher. Vincent de Kern, premier chirurgien de S. M. I. et R. l'Empereur d'Autriche, en réponse a un écrit ayant pour titre : Réflexions sur la nouvelle méthode de M. M. Civiale et Leroy, pour broyer et extraire les calculs vésicaux*. Paris : Béchét Jeune, 1827. ¶ Small 8vo. [4], 76 pp. Large folding plate showing the instruments used. Disbound, folding plate present, but separated. INSCRIBED by the author to Docteur Doucet. RARE.

\$ 150

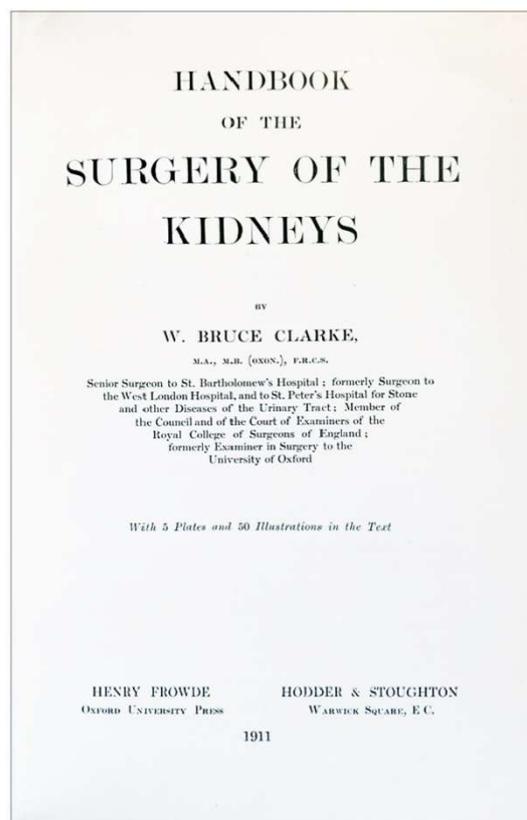
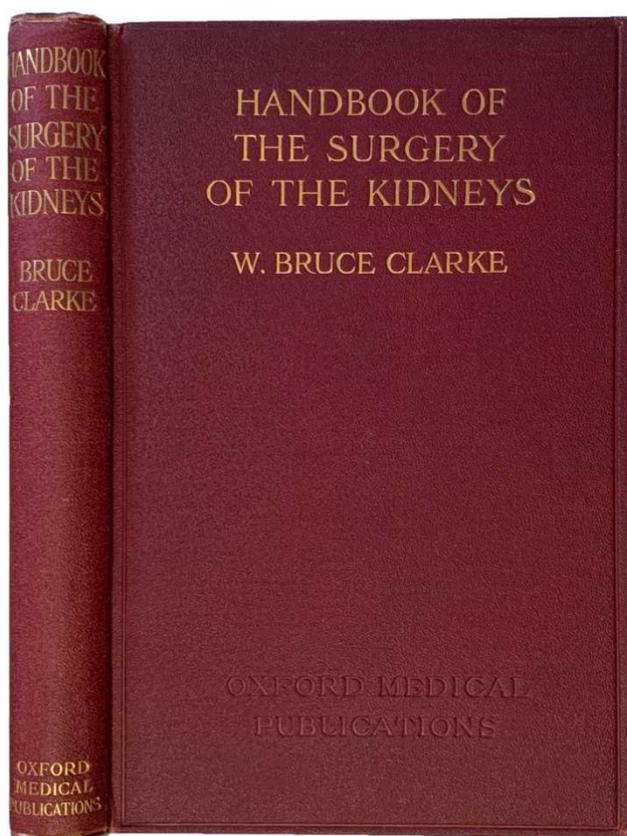
Pioneering work on gallstones and lithotomy. This is Civiale's letter in response to Vincent de Kern [Kern, Vincenz, Ritter von, (1760-1829)], first surgeon of SMI and physician to the Emperor of Austria.

Jean Civiale (1792–1867) was a French surgeon and urologist, who, in 1823, invented a surgical instrument (the lithotrite) and performed transurethral lithotripsy, the first known minimally invasive surgery, to crush stones inside the bladder without having to open the abdomen (lithotomy). To remove a calculus, Civiale inserted his instrument through the urethra and bored holes in the stone. Afterwards, he crushed it with the same instrument and aspirated the resulting fragments or let them flow normally with urine.



“After some dispute, credit for the development of the first instrument to break a stone in the bladder of a living patient was given to Civiale. He received an award from the French Academy of Sciences of 6,000 francs in 1826 and the 10,000 franc Montyon Prize in 1887. Opponents of his instrument were labeled by Civiale as “butchers without the necessary delicate touch” who therefore insisted on using the old-fashioned perineal lithotomy.” – *Didusch Center for Urological History*.

☼ Bernstein, *Medizinisch-chirurgische Bibliothek*, 323; Hirsch II, 28; Wellcome II, 350.



21. **CLARKE, W. Bruce [William], FRCS (1850-1914).** *Handbook of the Surgery of the Kidneys.* London: Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, 1911. ¶ 8vo. x, 199, [1], 24 pp. 5 plates, 50 figures, index, ads. Original full maroon blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; rubbed.

\$ 30

In 1886 Clarke won the Jacksonian Prize with a dissertation on “*The Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Kidney amenable to direct Surgical Interference*”. He added to the essay and it was published as a *Handbook of the Surgery of the Kidneys* in 1911. “He was an expert boxer, whence he derived his name of ‘The Bruiser’ by which he was generally known to the students, and it is reported of him that after breaking the jaw of a rough who would have molested him, he admitted him into one of his own beds and cured him.” – RCS.

TRAITÉ
DES
OPERATIONS
DE CHIRURGIE,

FONDÉ SUR LA MÉCANIQUE
des organes de l'homme, & sur la
Théorie & la Pratique la plus autorisée.
ENRICHIE DE CURES TRES-
singulieres, & de Figures en taille-douce,
représentant les attitudes des Opérations.

Par RENÉ-JACQUES CROISSANT DE
GARENGEOT, *Maître es Arts & en
Chirurgie, Démonstrateur Royal en Matière
Chirurgicale, & Membre de la Société
Roiiale des Sciences de Londres.*

SECONDE EDITION,
Revue, corrigée & augmentée par l'Auteur.

TOME PREMIER.

A PARIS, RUE S. JACQUES,

Chez HUART, près la Fontaine Saint Severin,
à la Justice.

M. D C C . L X X I

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROY





22. **CROISSANT DE GARENGEOT, René-Jacques** (1688-1759). *Traité des Operations de Chirurgie, fondé sur la mécanique des organes de l'homme, & sur la théorie & la pratique la plus autorisée. Seconde édition, revûë, corrigée & augmentée par l'auteur.* Paris: Chez Huart, 1731. ¶ 3 volumes. 12mo. xviii, [18], 476, [4]; [4], 468; [4], 472 pp. 24 engraved plates [I: 305, 306, 417, 418, 421; II: 71, 216, 229, 270, 356, 430, 449, 456; III: 16, 49, 87, 187, 188, 365, 369, 396, 399, 405, 407]. Original vellum. Ownership stamp on title of Bevord --- Genues[?], Heelk., Amsterdam. Nice copy. M14161

\$ 850

First published in 1720, this is the second edition. Croissant de Garengot, like his father, was a surgeon.

Among the surgeries and procedures covered: hernia, hydrocele, dropsy, paracentesis, gastrographic, lower abdomen, sutures, treatment of wounds, scars, “regeneration of flesh”, Stones in the buttock, lithotomy, stones in the urethra, operation of phimosis, prognosis of paraphimosis, castration, removing fistula from the anus, cysts, tumors, cancers, bronchotomy, amputation of arms, cleft lip, polyps, operating in the skull, , aneurysm, tendons, infection, gangrene, amputation of the leg, flaps, cruciate ligaments, amputation of the fingers, etc.

“Surgeons rarely commented on the pain of castration although some recommended particular techniques to minimize the pain they inflicted. Heister maintained that castration should be performed with ‘Circumspection and Tenderness’, and that tying the spermatic vessels near the abdomen would cause less pain.¹⁰⁹ René-Jacques Croissant de Garengéot advised that proper ligatures should be made in order to numb the area where the surgeon cut with surgical scissors (while separating the testicle from the scrotum). Garengéot stated that this would prevent both haemorrhage and pain. The surgical literature paid less attention to castration than to operations on breast cancers. There were striking similarities, however, in that for both sets of operations the surgeries occurred in the presence of significant pain, followed the failure of other methods, and threatened death.” – Katherine A. Walker, “Pain and Surgery in England, circa 1620–circa 1740”, *Medical History*, 2015 April; 59(2): 255–274.

The De Garengéot hernia is named for him: “A De Garengéot hernia is a rare form of femoral hernia, where the appendix is found in the herniated sac. This feature is important to report, as both the diagnosis and the treatment are quite challenging in this particular condition.” – Amandine Klipfel, Aïna Venkatasamy, Caroline Nicolai, Marie-Noëlle Roedlich, Francis Veillon, Cécile Brigand, Serge Rohr, Benoît Romain, “Surgical management of a De Garengéot’s hernia using a biologic mesh: A case report and review of literature,” *International Journal of Surgery Case Reports*, volume 39, 2017, Pages 273-275.

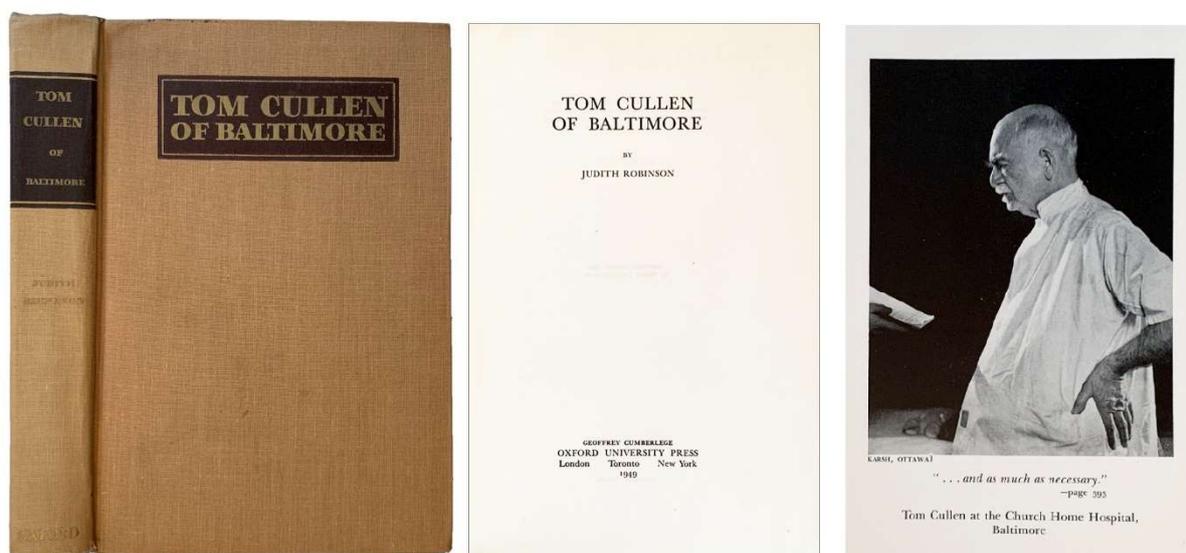
“René Jacques Croissant de Garengéot was a prominent French surgeon who provided a number of surgical innovations. Garengéot was among the group of French surgeons who were aware of the significance of the lucid interval seen in head trauma, although Garengéot himself was not as clear about the importance of delayed symptoms. The plates include a number of surgical procedures including amputation techniques, surgery of the eye, along with an important early craniotomy procedure.” – Heirs of Hippocrates.

Born in Vitré, he arrived in Paris at the age of twenty-three, where he became a royal demonstrator then surgeon-major in the King’s regiment and ordinary doctor

of the King at Châtelet. He was master of the arts of Bourges, a famous physician of his time and participated in the work of the Academy of Surgery of Paris, of the Royal Society of London.

His name remains attached to the Garengot key for the extraction of molars, of which he perfected the use.

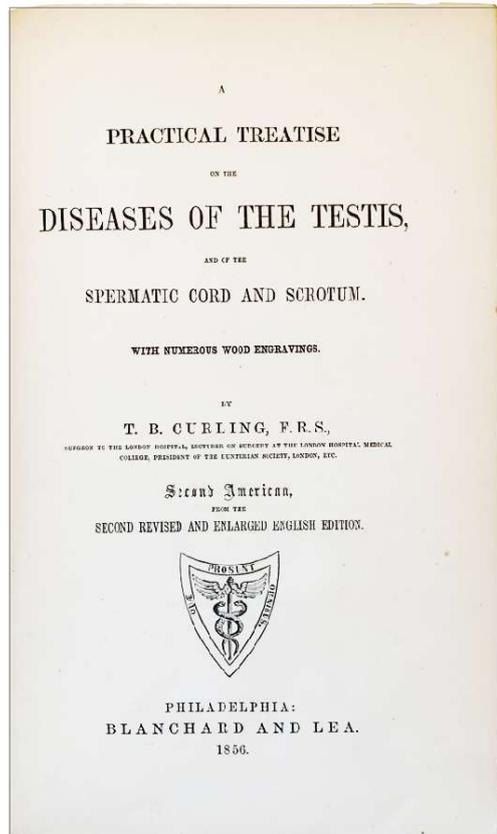
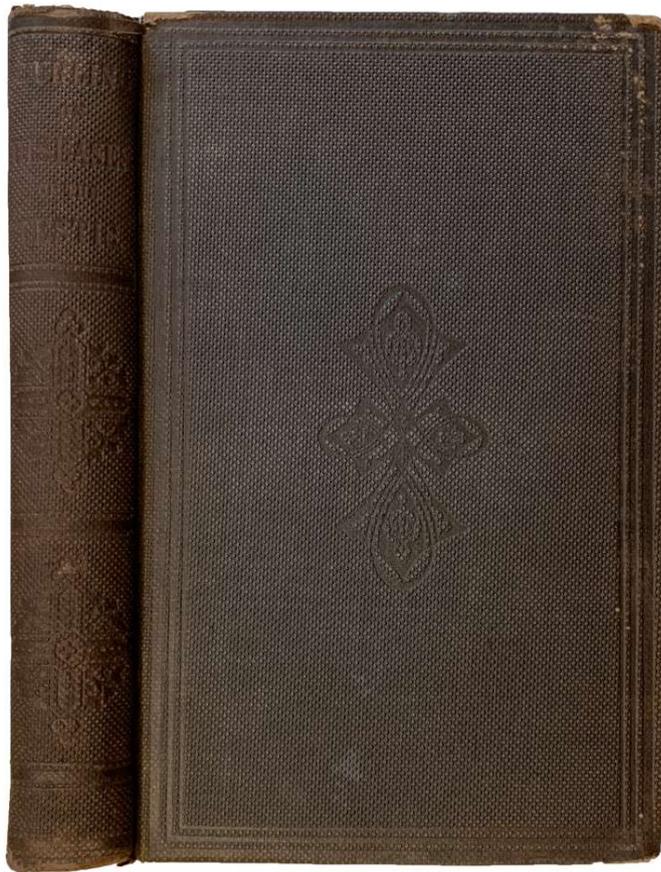
See: *Heirs of Hippocrates* No. 815.7 [1740 edition]; Waller 3419 (unrevised 2nd edition); Wellcome III p.89.



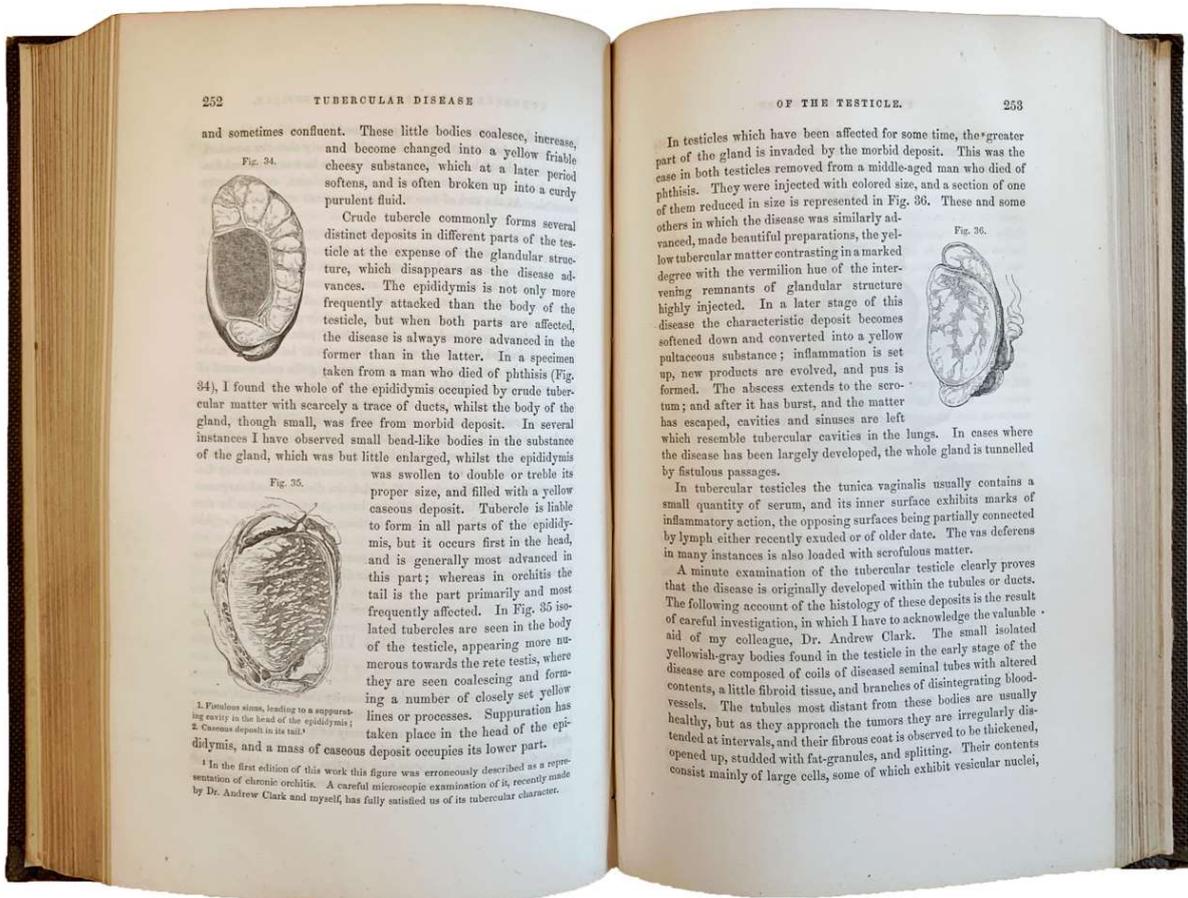
23. [CULLEN, Thomas Stephen (1868-1953)] Judith ROBINSON (1897-1961). *Tom Cullen of Baltimore*. London: Oxford University Press, 1949. ¶ 8vo. xii, 435, [1] pp. Frontispiece, 19 illus., index; marginal ink marks, p. 172-3, 181. Tan-beige cloth; rubbed, some spine fading, spine end worn. Ownership signature (ink) on dedication page. Good.

\$ 5

Robinson, a well-known Canadian journalist, was responsible for this biography Tom Cullen, of Baltimore (1949) about the leading Canadian gynecologist and cancer surgeon, Thomas Stephen Cullen, long associated with Johns Hopkins.



[24]

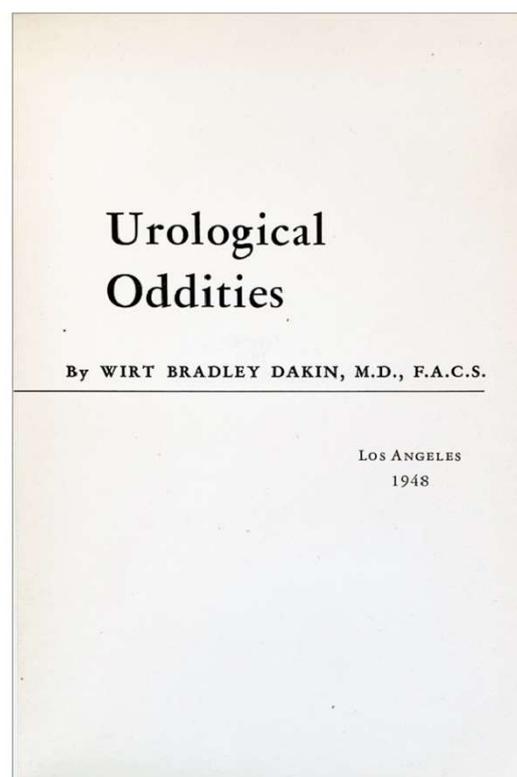
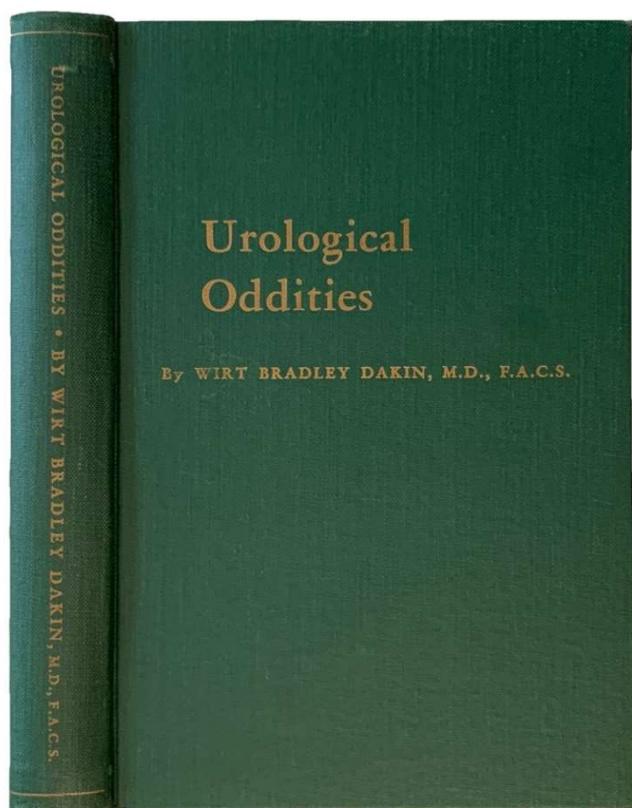


24. **CURLING, Thomas Blizard, F.R.S. (1811-1888).** *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Testis, and of the spermatic cord and scrotum. With numerous wood engravings.* Philadelphia: Blanchard and Lea, 1856. ¶ 8vo. xxxi, [1], [33]-419, [1], 16 pp. 60 wood engravings, ads. Original full blind-stamped publisher's dark brown cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; gilt is dulled, extremities worn (corners, spine ends). Ownership inscription "Jas. Simpson, M.D. from J.D. Philadelphia, Penn. July 31, [18]67."

\$ 50

Second American, from the second revised and enlarged English edition.

"Without a degree but through the influence of his surgeon great uncle, Sir William Blizard, he became assistant-surgeon to the Royal London Hospital in 1833, becoming full surgeon in 1849. In 1834 he won the Jacksonian prize for his investigations on tetanus; and he became famous for his skill in treating diseases of the testes and rectum, his published works on which went through many editions."

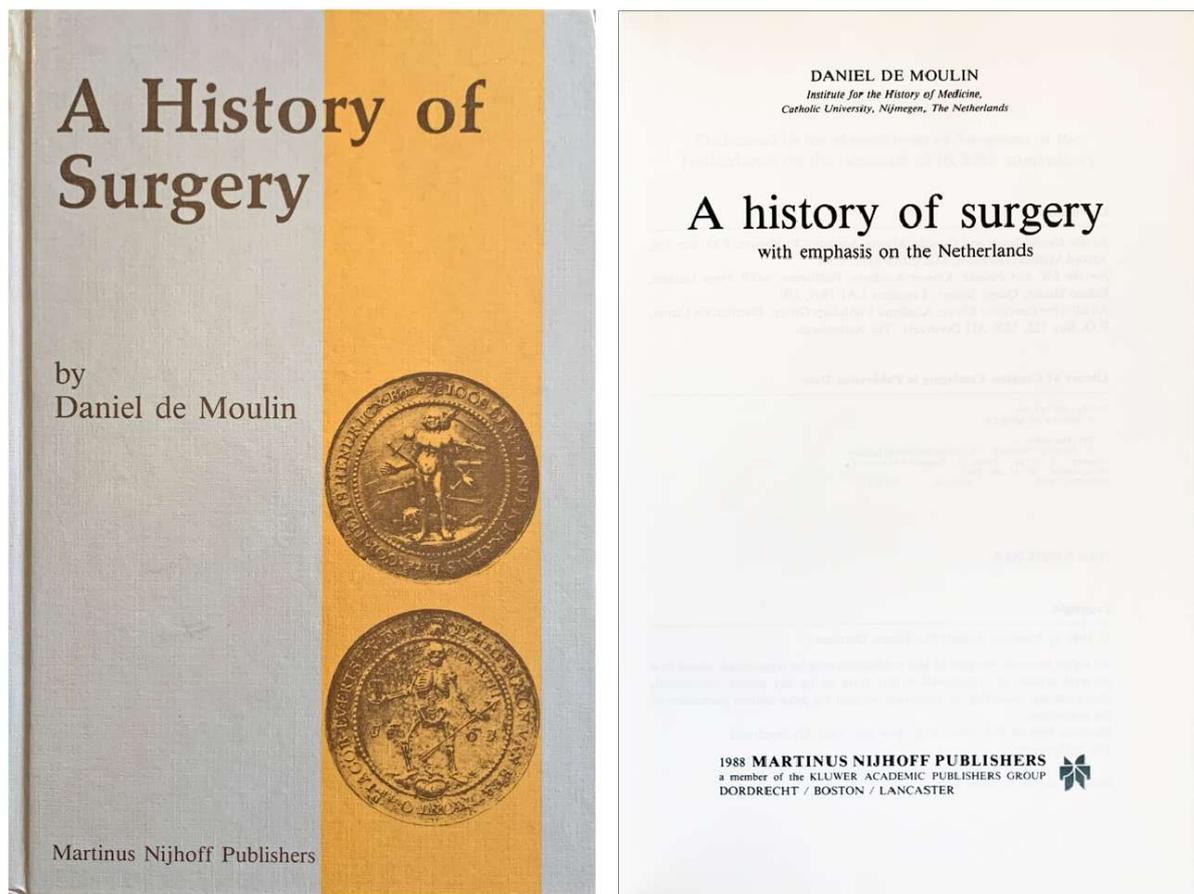


[25]

25. **DAKIN, Wirt Bradley**, F.A.C.S. (1883-1975). *Urological Oddities*. Los Angeles, 1948. ¶ Small 8vo. 328 pp. With numerous drawings by William P. Didusch. Original green gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signature of G.J. Thompson. Very good. Scarce.

\$ 25

Still reads like a physician's Ripley's "Believe-it-or-not!" and thus entertaining.



26. **DE MOULIN, Daniël** (1919-2002). *A History of Surgery with emphasis on the Netherlands*. Dordrecht: Nijhoff, 1988. ¶ 8vo. xxiii, [1], 408 pp. 127 figs., index. Pictorial cloth. Very good +. ISBN: 0898389682

\$ 95

Daniël de Moulin was a Dutch surgeon, professor of the history of medicine at the Catholic University of Nijmegen.

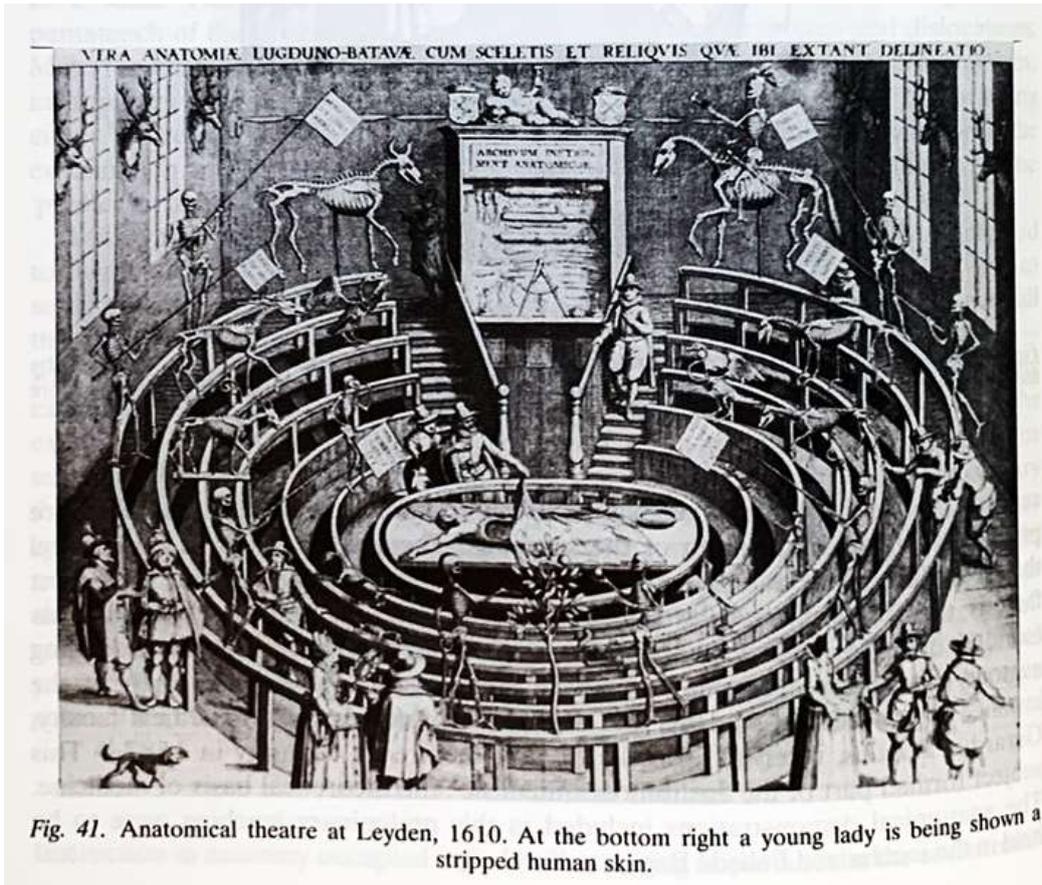
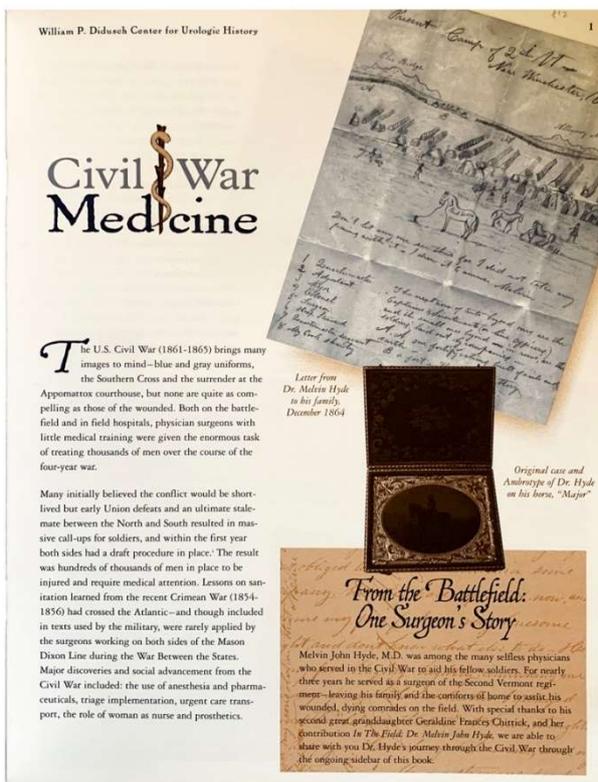
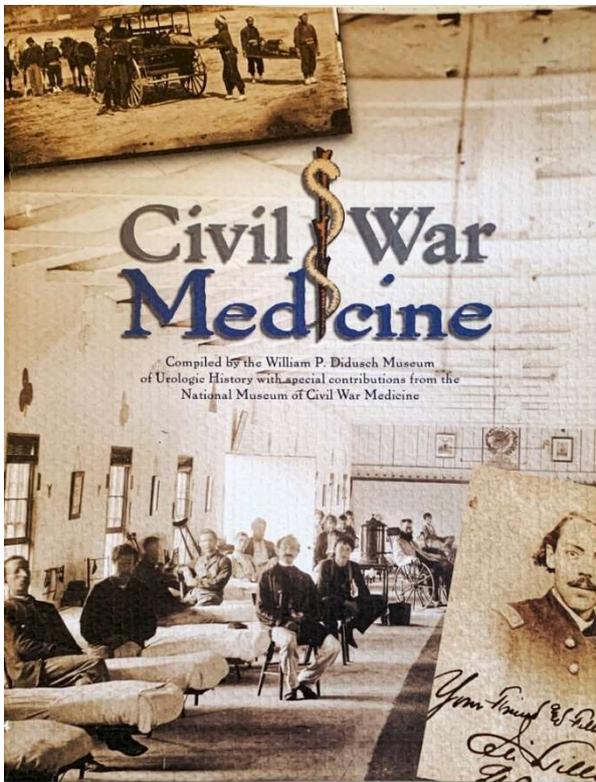


Fig. 41. Anatomical theatre at Leyden, 1610. At the bottom right a young lady is being shown a stripped human skin.

[26]

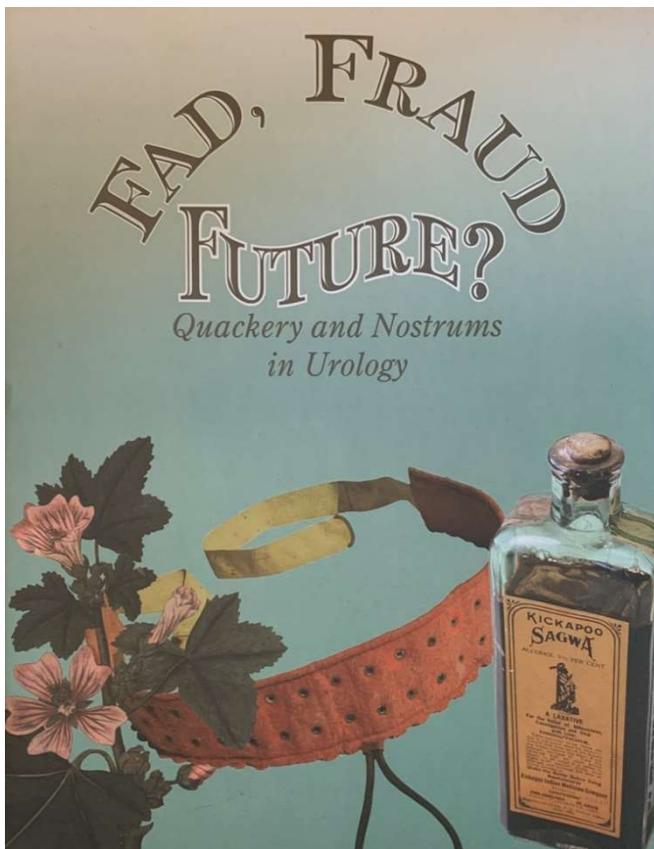


[27]

27. **Didusch Center for Urologic History; Rainer M. ENGEL.** *The William Didusch Center for Urologic History; Civil War Medicine. Compiled by the William P. Didusch Museum of Urologic History with special contributions from the National Museum of Civil War Medicine.* Linthicum, Maryland: American Urological Association, 2005. 4to. 19, [1] pp. Figs. Pictorial wrappers. Very good.

\$ 12

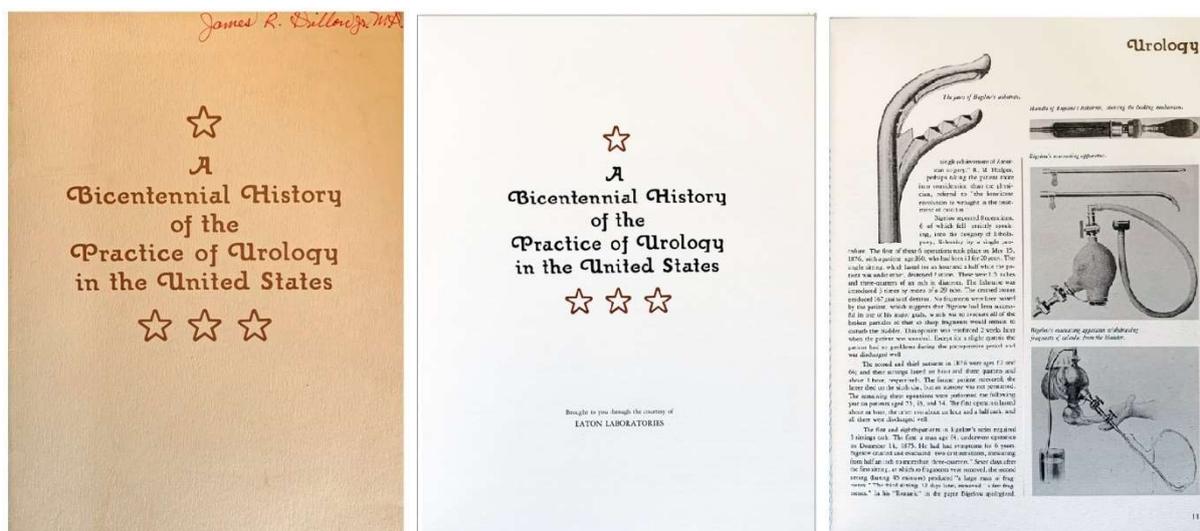
On Civil War medicine and urology. Sponsored by Lilly [Pharmaceuticals].



28. **Didusch Center for Urologic History; Rainer M. ENGEL.** *Fad, Fraud, Future? Quackery and Nostrums in Urology.* Linthicum, Maryland: American Urological Association, 2004. 4to. 18 pp. Figs. Pictorial wrappers. Very good.

\$ 12

Sponsored by Lilly [Pharmaceuticals].



29. **Eaton Laboratories.** *A Bicentennial History of the Practice of Urology in the United States.* Northfield, IL: Eaton Laboratories, 1976. ¶ 4to. 32 pp. Figs. Beige wrappers. Ownership signature of James R. Dillon, Jr., M.D. Scarce. \$ 12

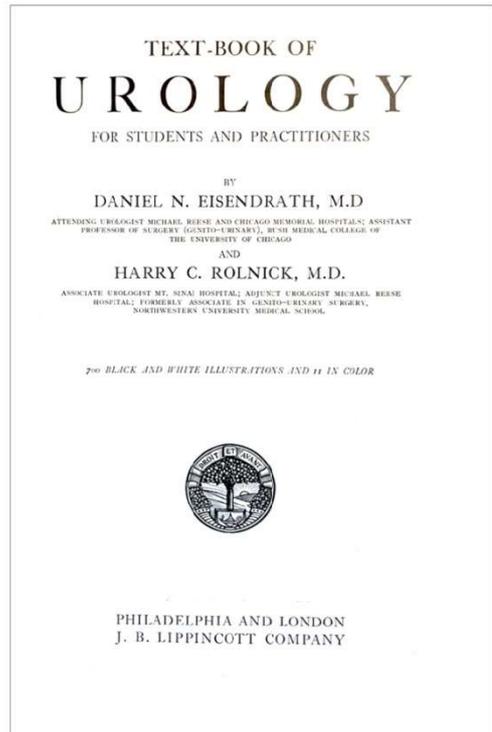
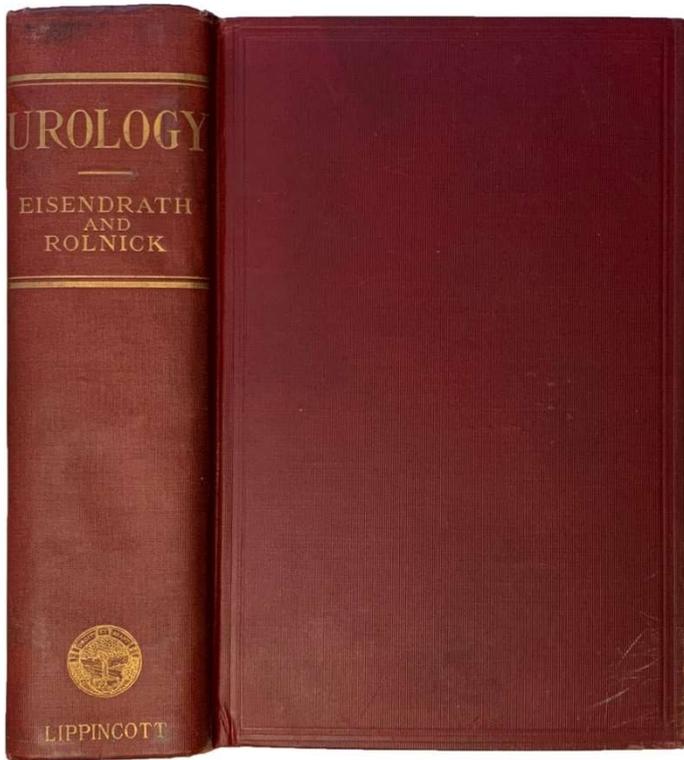
30. **EISENDRATH, Daniel Nathan (1867-1939); Harry C. ROLNICK (1888-).** *Text-Book of Urology for students and practitioners.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1928. ¶ Thick 8vo. vi, 942 pp. 700 figures, 11 in color; rare marginalia, lacks front free endsheet. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped maroon cloth; rubbed. HEAVILY ANNOTATED COPY [c.1931], with frequent tissue leaves inserted and with considerable ink notes thereon. Very good.

\$ 35

First edition. Eisendrath, graduated from Northwestern University Medical School in 1891, later appointed professor of surgery at the college of medicine, University of Illinois and attending surgeon at Cook County hospital, as well as an assistant professor of genito-urinary surgery at Rush Medical College and attending urologist at the Michael Reese and Chicago Memorial Hospitals. The family left Chicago in 1929 so Daniel could become a consulting urologist at the American hospital in Paris. He authored several books and monographs.

Note: In 1903 Chicago surgeon Daniel Nathan Eisendrath was one of the physicians who treated Iroquois Theater fire victims taken to John Thompson's Diner on Randolph Street next to the theater. 602 people lost their lives due to this fire.

The chapter on sexual impotency and sex neuroses were written by Irvin S. Kroll.



[30]



Gonococcus Infection

Order Principles GONORRHOEA urethritis; 1. and 173

... causes ... disposition ... will predispose ...

I. infection ... causes ... disposition ...

II. disposition ... causes ... disposition ...

III. disposition ... causes ... disposition ...

IV. disposition ... causes ... disposition ...

V. disposition ... causes ... disposition ...

VI. disposition ... causes ... disposition ...

Two types of gonorrhoea in the female - the
acute type and the chronic type. ...

Calium chloride therapy of acute gonorrhoea.
J. A. M. A. ; 98-13-1041, 3-19-32

* Pelouze - Oral + Medical Treatment
of Gonorrhoea in the Male.
J. A. M. A. ; 11419, 1878; 5-11-10

Sulfanilamide also well cured
25-40% clinical pts.
45-55% office pts.
75-85% treated patients
Sulfapyridine is even better.
Dose of Sulfanilamide,
80 gram daily for 2 days,
60 gram resistant for 3 days.
400 mg. resistant for 3 days.
with 1/2 amt. of sod. bicarb.
Sod. bicarb. is of great value
in urethritis to prevent reactions,
an opiate may be better.

Reprinted from
The British Journal of Experimental Pathology,
1929, Vol. X, p. 226.

ON THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTION OF CULTURES OF A
PENICILLIUM, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR
USE IN THE ISOLATION OF *B. INFLUENZAE*.

ALEXANDER FLEMING, F.R.C.S.

From the Laboratories of the Inoculation Department, St. Mary's Hospital, London.

Received for publication May 10, 1929.

WHILE working with staphylococcus variants a number of culture-plates were set aside on the laboratory bench and examined from time to time. In the examinations these plates were necessarily exposed to the air and they became contaminated with various micro-organisms. It was noticed that around a large colony of a contaminating mould the staphylococcus colonies became transparent and were obviously undergoing lysis (see Fig. 1).

Subcultures of this mould were made and experiments conducted with a view to ascertaining something of the properties of the bacteriolytic substance which had evidently been formed in the mould culture and which had diffused into the surrounding medium. It was found that broth in which the mould had been grown at room temperature for one or two weeks had acquired marked inhibitory, bactericidal and bacteriolytic properties to many of the more common pathogenic bacteria.

CHARACTERS OF THE MOULD.

The colony appears as a white fluffy mass which rapidly increases in size and after a few days sporulates, the centre becoming dark green and later in old cultures darkens to almost black. In four or five days a bright yellow colour is produced which diffuses into the medium. In certain conditions a reddish colour can be observed in the growth.

In broth the mould grows on the surface as a white fluffy growth, changing in a few days to a dark green felted mass. The broth becomes bright yellow and this yellow pigment is not extracted by CHCl_3 . The reaction of the broth becomes markedly alkaline, the pH varying from 8.5 to 9. Acid is produced in three or four days in glucose and saccharose broth. There is no acid production in 7 days in lactose, mannite or dulcete broth.

Growth is slow at 37°C. and is most rapid about 20°C. No growth is observed under anaerobic conditions.

In its morphology this organism is a penicillium and in all its characters it most closely resembles *P. rubrum*. Biourge (1923) states that he has never found *P. rubrum* in nature and that it is an "animal de laboratoire." This penicillium is not uncommon in the air of the laboratory.

IS THE ANTIBACTERIAL BODY ELABORATED IN CULTURE BY ALL MOULDS?

A number of other moulds were grown in broth at room temperature and the culture fluids were tested for antibacterial substances at various intervals up to one month. The species examined were: *Eidamia viridiscens*, *Botrytis cineria*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Sporotrichum*, *Cladosporium*, *Penicillium*, 8 strains. Of these it was found

THE DISCOVERY OF PENICILLIN, 1929

Fleming's Great Discovery of Penicillin

31. **FLEMING, Sir Alexander**, FRS FRSE FRCS (1881-1955). “*On the Antibacterial Action of Cultures of a Penicillium with Special Reference to their use in the Isolation of B. Influenzae.*”

[OFFPRINT, London: Privately printed, 1944]. ¶ Reprinted from *The British Journal of Experimental Pathology*, 1929. Vol. X, p. 226. Sm. 4to (250 x 186 mm). 12 pp. 4 figures, 4 tables. Caption title. Stapled as issued; small chip to upper margin of first leaf, toning to edges, creased. Laid into blind-stamped red calf, black gilt-stamped leather spine label, forming a drop-back folding case. Very good.

\$7,500

LIMITED REISSUE OF 250 COPIES OF FLEMING'S LANDMARK ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DISCOVERY OF PENICILLIN.

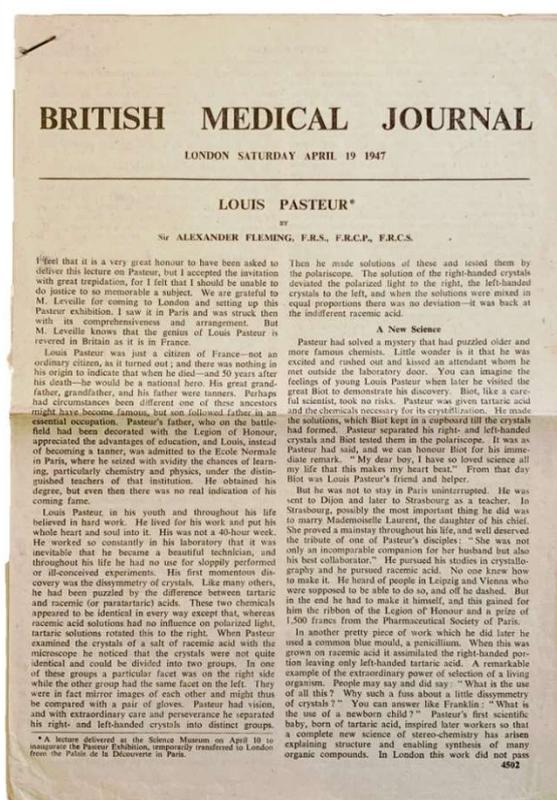
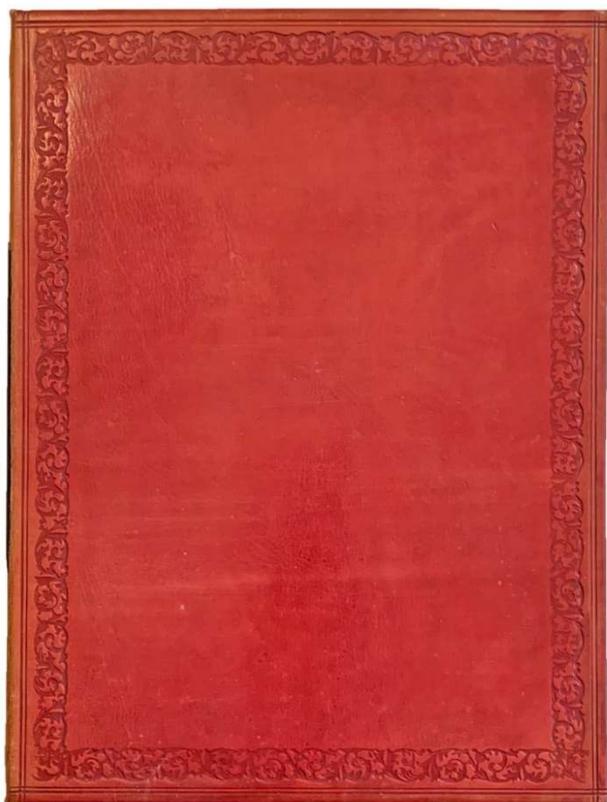
“In 1929, while working at St. Mary's Hospital in London, Fleming discovered the antibacterial properties of Penicillium mould. He published his findings in this present essay and suggested that the brown liquid substance produced by the mould would be an “efficient antiseptic for application to, or injection into, areas infected with penicillin-sensitive microbes.” However, the substance proved to be unstable and chemically complex, and attempts to create a pure and stable drug by Fleming proved unsuccessful. In 1940, Ernst Chain and Howard Florey were able to stabilize the drug and work out suitable dosages for treatment.” – Christie's.

First published in a very small edition (150) of which very few have survived, Fleming's 1929 paper did not have an immediate impact as he could not stabilize the drug to make it useful. With the announcement of Chain and Florey's successful tests of Penicillin in mice in 1940, Fleming received an outpouring of interest in his 1929 work and ordered an additional 250 copies printed (offered here). The first offprint is nearly unobtainable, and this 2nd issue scarce in its own right.

The original offprint issued by the *British Journal of Experimental Pathology*, was printed in 150 copies and issued in orange wrappers, with the pages numbered 226-236. That offprint, is rarely seen at auction, one copy sold for \$126,750 in 2001 at Sotheby's.

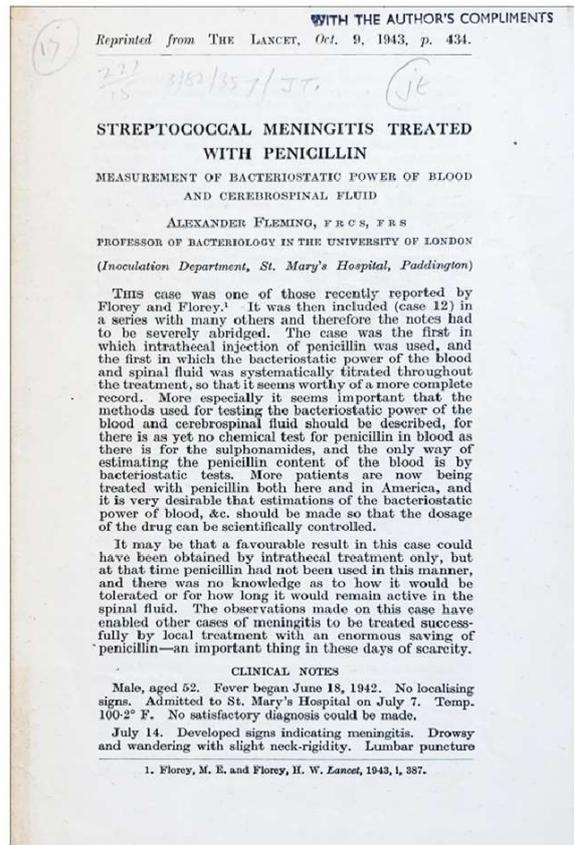
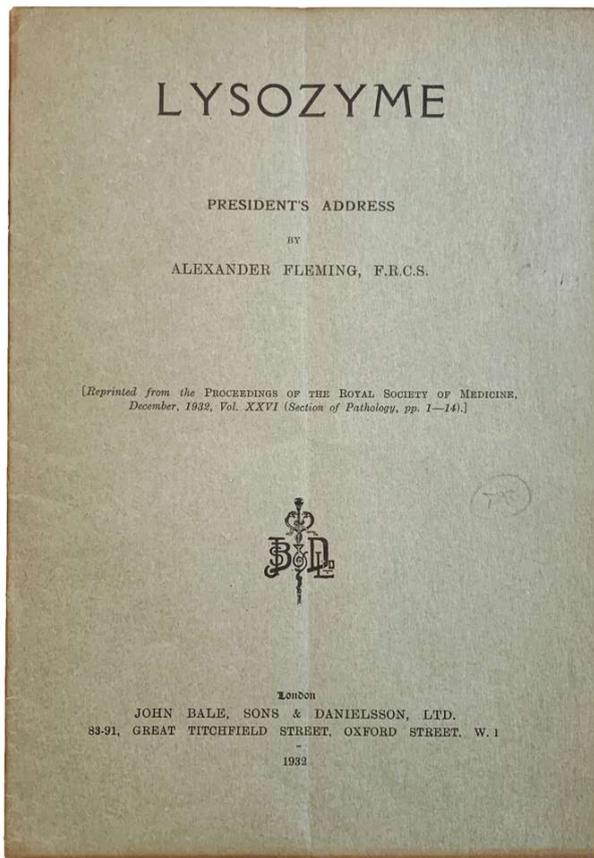
Fleming shared the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1945 with Howard Florey (1898-1968) and Sir Ernst Chain (1906-1979), who extracted penicillin from the mould and were responsible for its commercial production.

□ Garrison and Morton, Norman 1933; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 2320; Norman 798; *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 420a.



ACCOMPANIED BY THREE FLEMING OFFPRINTS OR REPRINTS:

[With]: *Lysozyme: President's Address*. By Alexander Fleming. Reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, December, 1932, Vol. XXVI. London: John Bale, etc., 1932. ¶ 14 pp. 2 figs. Publisher's gray-green printed wrappers. Fleming discovered lysozyme in 1922, described as a substance that "has potent antibacterial properties."



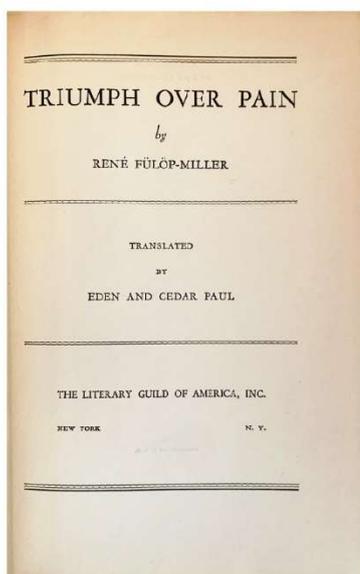
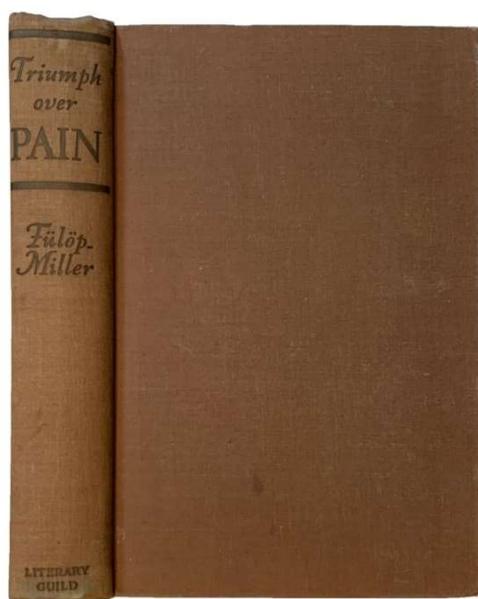
[With]: *Streptococcal Meningitis Treated with Penicillin...* [By] Alexander Fleming. Reprinted from *The Lancet*, Oct. 9, 1934. ¶ 12 pp. Caption title. Self-wraps; staining to outer margin. PRESENTATION COPY, stamped “WITH THE AUTHOR’S COMPLIMENTS.”

WITH THE AUTHOR'S COMPLIMENTS
Oct 9 1943 p 434

[With]: *Louis Pasteur*. By Alexander Fleming. *British Medical Journal*, London Saturday, April 19, 1947. ¶ pp. 517-522. Caption title. Self-wraps, stapled at upper corner; creased.

PROVENANCE: James Tait Goodrich.

☐ See: Lax, Eric. *The Mold in Dr. Florey's Coat: The Story of the Penicillin Miracle*. 2015.



32. **FÜLÖP-MILLER, René** (1891-1963). *Triumph Over Pain*.
Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul. New York: Literary Guild of
America, 1938. ¶ 8vo. xii, [2], 438 pp. Frontispiece, 31 illus., index. Original
brown cloth with titles stamped on spine. Very good.

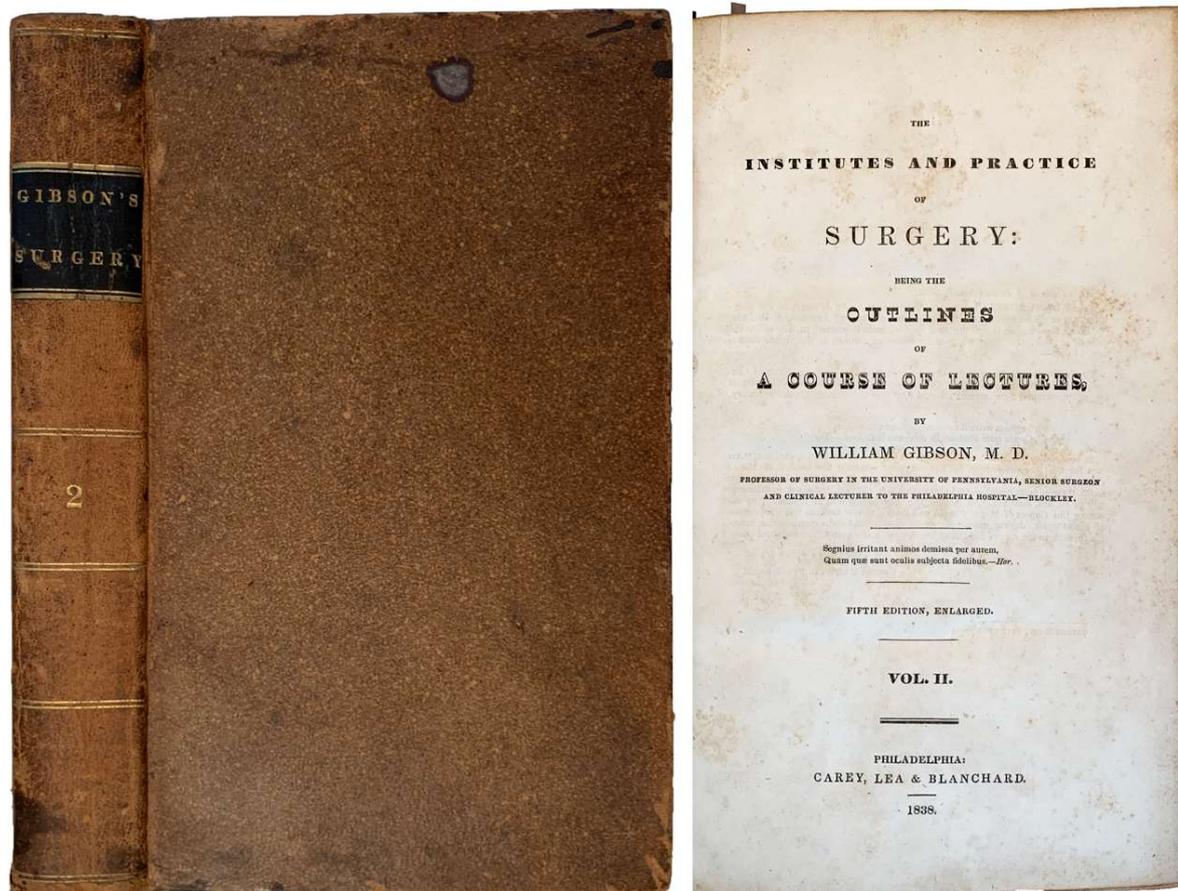
\$ 10

In "Triumph Over Pain," translated from the French of Rene Fülöp-Miller, the amazing story of anesthesia is told with all the skill that a master dramaturge can bring to bear in evoking the past. – Percy Hutchison, book review, NYT (1938).

33. **GIBSON, William** (1788-1868). *The Institutes and Practice of
Surgery: being the outlines of a course of lectures. Fifth edition,
enlarged. Vol. II*. Philadelphia: Carey, Lea, 1838. ¶ Vol. II (of 2). 8vo.
viii, [9]-444 pp. 12 plates (1 hand-colored); some spotting or browning.
Original speckled calf, spine tooled with gilt bands, black leather spine label;
rubbed, some stains. Very good.

\$ 35

This volume contains 17 chapters: 1) Diseases of the nose and antrum; 2) Diseases of the mouth; 3) Diseases of the neck; 4) Diseases of the thorax; 5) Diseases of the abdomen; 6) Diseases of the rectum; 7) Diseases of the tunica vaginalis and testis; 8) Diseases of the penis; 9) Diseases of the urethra and bladder; 10) Diseases of the eye; 11) Diseases of the ear; 12) Diseases of the arteries; 13) Diseases of the veins; 14) Injuries of the head; 15) Local diseases of the nerves; 16) Amputation; 17) Hysterotomy or Cæsarian section.



Chapters 7-9 deal with urological matters. These include the hydrocele, hæmatocele, irritable testis, chronic enlargement of the testis, encysted testicle, tumours of the scrotum, diseases or wounds of the penis, ulcers of the penis, phimosis, paraphimosis, stricture of the urethra, fistula in perinæo, enlarged prostate, retention and incontinence of urine, urinary calculus, and lithotomy.

William Gibson was professor of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania. He attended St. John's College in Annapolis and the 1803-1804 session of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), but left both institutions without obtaining a degree. In 1805 Gibson began his study of medicine in the office of John B. Owen in Baltimore. During the following year, he attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School where he was greatly impressed by Philip Syng Physick. Following this time in Philadelphia, Gibson set sail for Edinburgh, Scotland, to study privately under John Bell, a prominent British surgeon; Gibson graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1809. During his time in Britain, Gibson was also the pupil of Sir Charles Bell and Sir Astley Cooper.

CHAPTER VII.

DISEASES OF THE TUNICA VAGINALIS AND TESTIS.

HAVING treated on a former occasion* of cancer and of fungus hæmatodes of the testicle, and described the treatment and operations necessary for each, some other affections of these organs will be noticed. These are hydrocele, hæmatocele, chronic enlargement of the testis, irritable testis, encysted testicle, tumours of the scrotum, &c. Among surgical writers, accounts will be met with, of the œdematous hydrocele or dropsy of the scrotum, of hydrenterocele or hydrocele combined with intestinal hernia, of encysted hydrocele of the spermatic cord, of the congenital hydrocele. These, however, are either the result of other diseases, or are so analagous, in many respects, to common hydrocele, as not to require minute consideration.

SECTION I.

Hydrocele.

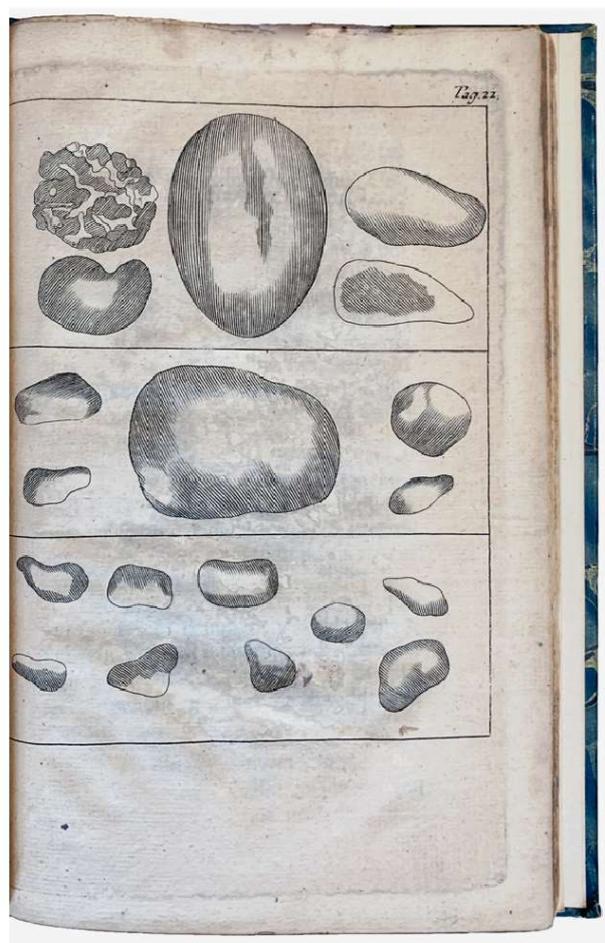
The tunica vaginalis is naturally bedewed with a thin serum, which, by lubricating its surface and that of the testicle, enables them to move freely upon each other. This fluid, when secreted in undue quantity, constitutes hydrocele—a disease of frequent occurrence, and met with in patients of every age and constitution. If attended to in the commencement, the tumour

* Vol. I. pages 191 and 197.



[33]

On his return to Baltimore in 1810, Gibson opened a surgery practice, and worked for the establishment of a medical department at the University of Baltimore; this was quickly accomplished with Gibson appointed professor of surgery at the age of 23. While working in Baltimore, Gibson attempted several new and difficult surgeries, including some never before tried. Gibson was called to fill the chair of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. He remained there until his retirement in 1855. [Univ. of Pennsylvania Archives].

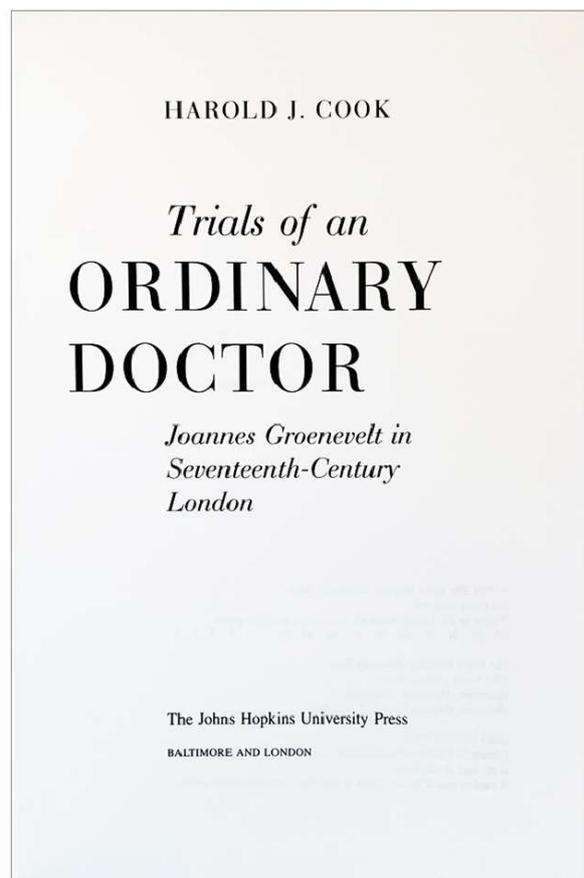
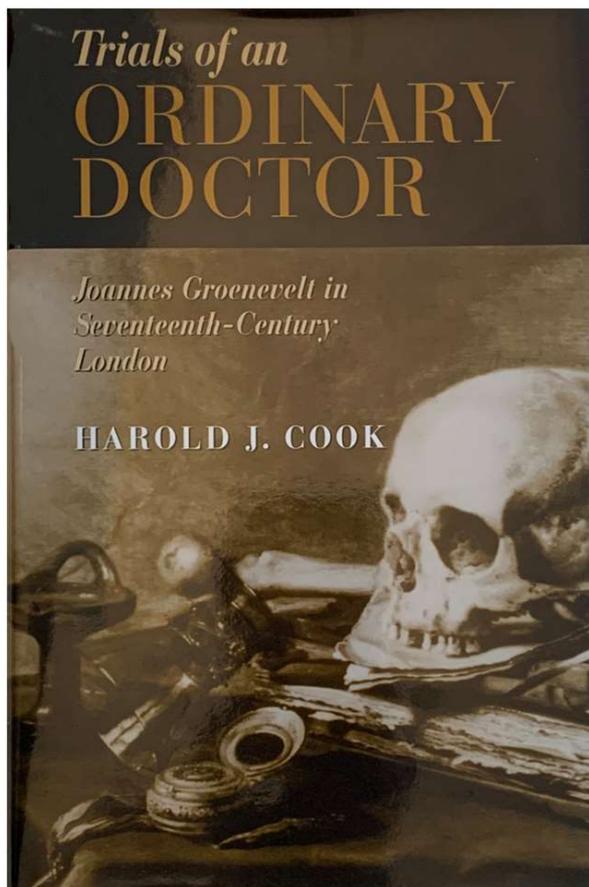


34. **GROENEVELT, Joanne [Johannes GROENEVELD;
GREENFIELD]** (?1647-1710). *Dissertatio Lithologica variis
Observationibus & Figuris Illustrata. Editio secunda*. London:
M. Flesher, Impensis Abeli Swalle, 1687. ¶ Small 8vo. [30], 70, [2] pp. With 2
large folding tables (both tables are torn, some archival tape repairs), 7
engraved plates (1 folding); title has two small sections excised in order to
remove a prior ownership signature on title – and yet there is no loss of text
(title verso is also blank).

\$ 395

“Groenveldt was a famous lithotomist, using the suprapubic technique. He also enjoyed a rather unsavoury reputation as a quack for his determination to promote the use of cantharides. He changed his name to Greenfield when he came to England from Holland.” – Garrison and Morton. Murphy writes that much of the text here is taken from François Tolet (1647-1724).

☼ ESTC R25816; Garrison and Morton 4280 (English edition, 1710); Waller 3752; Wellcome (online); Wing (CD-ROM, 1996), G2062. See: Leonard J. T. Murphy, *The History of Urology*, pp. 100-101.



Spanish Fly

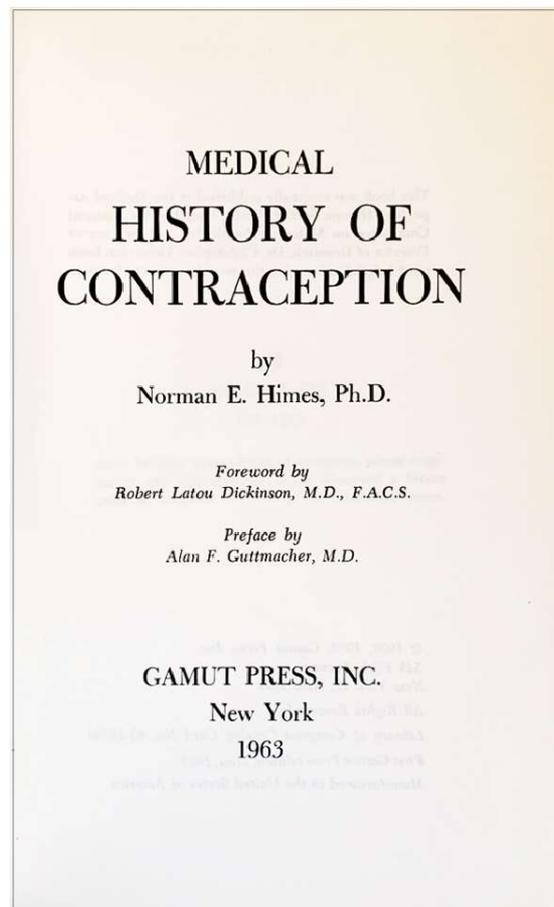
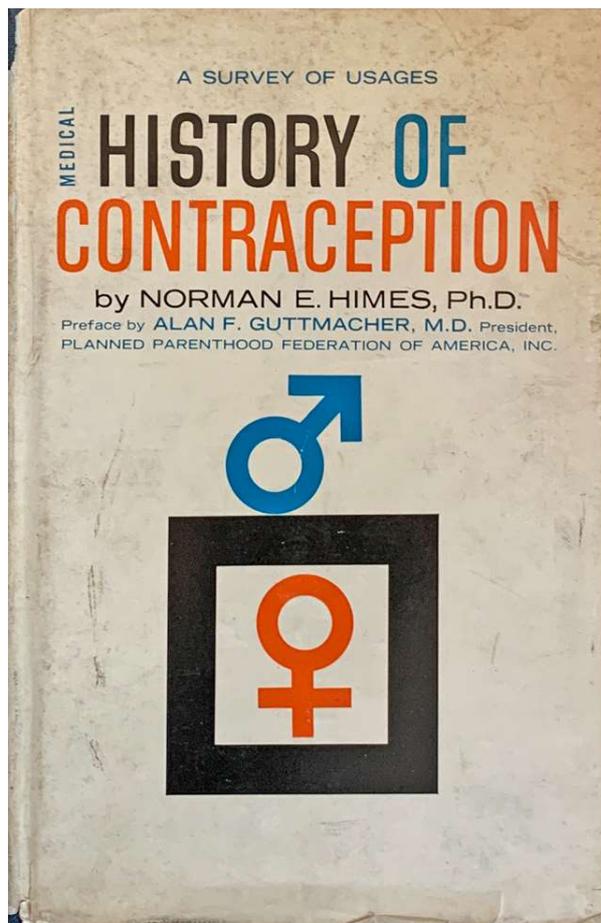
35. [GROENEVELT, Joannes (?1647-1710)] COOK, Harold John. *Trials of an Ordinary Doctor; Joannes Groenevelt in seventeenth-century London*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994. ¶ 8vo. xviii, [2], 301, [1] pp. 26 figs., index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. ISBN: 080184778

\$ 22.95

“On July 27, 1694, Suzanna Withall and three of her neighbors appeared before the Censors of the London College of Physicians to lodge a complaint against Dr. Joannes Groenevelt. The doctor, according to the women’s testimony, had given Withall a “secret remedy” that left her bedridden. When the Censors learned the remedy contained outlawed cantharides - or “Spanish Fly”--They seized what they saw as an opportunity to assert their authority over all London practitioners, including dissenters in their own ranks. The resulting series of legal

charges, suits, and countersuits would leave Groenevelt impoverished and the reputation of London physicians subject to public ridicule.”

“Harold J. Cook’s microhistory shows how a medical malpractice case against an otherwise obscure Dutch physician in London became the center of one of the era’s great medical controversies. Beginning with Groenevelt’s boyhood in the provincial city of Deventer, Cook follows Groenevelt through his Dutch medical education, his modest but successful practice in England, his conflict with the medical establishment, and his impoverished old age. He shows how society and politics, as well as the scientific and professional uncertainties and jealousies of the early Enlightenment, helped dictate the course of one man’s life - and how the actions he took against those forces helped bring down the authority of the physicians of London.” — Jacket.



[36]

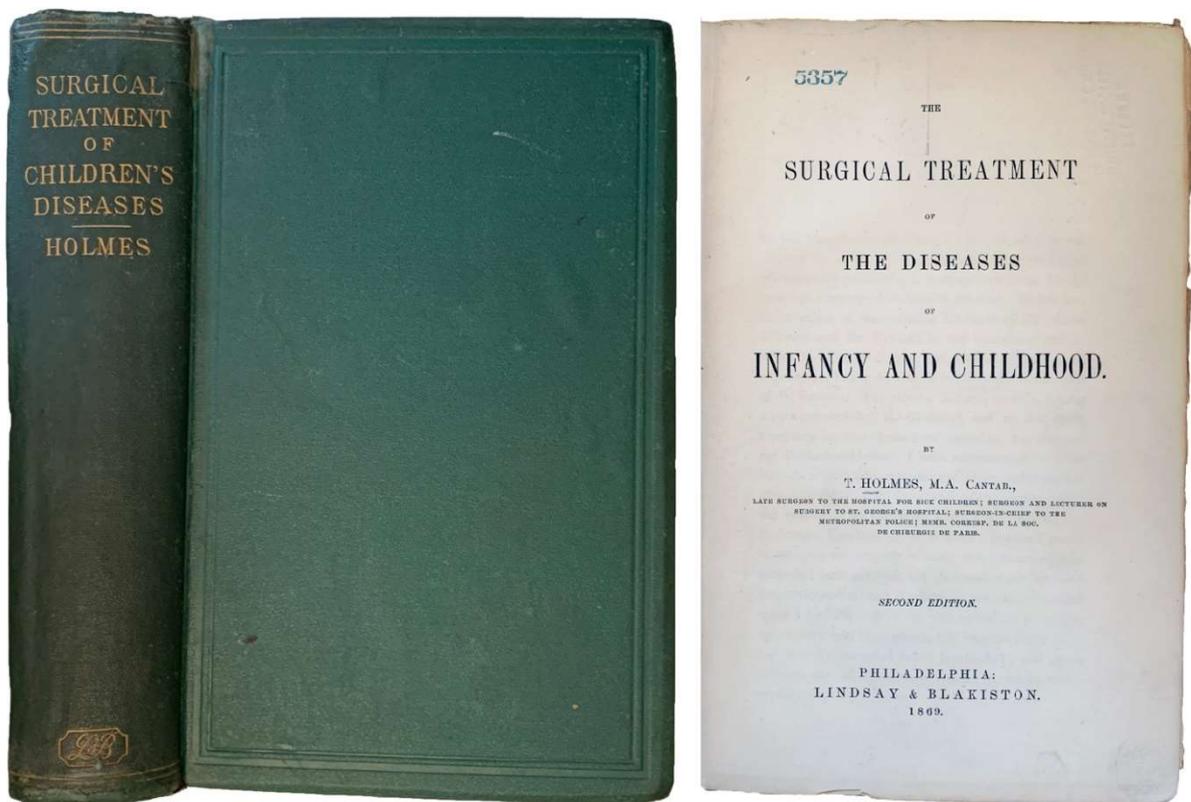
Medical History of Contraception

36. **HIMES, Norman E.** (1899-1949). *Medical History of Contraception*. New York: Gamut Press, 1963. ¶ Reprint. 8vo. liii, [1], 521, [1] pp. 27 figs., index; pages 327-332 damaged at head & creased (no text loss). Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket worn. Good.

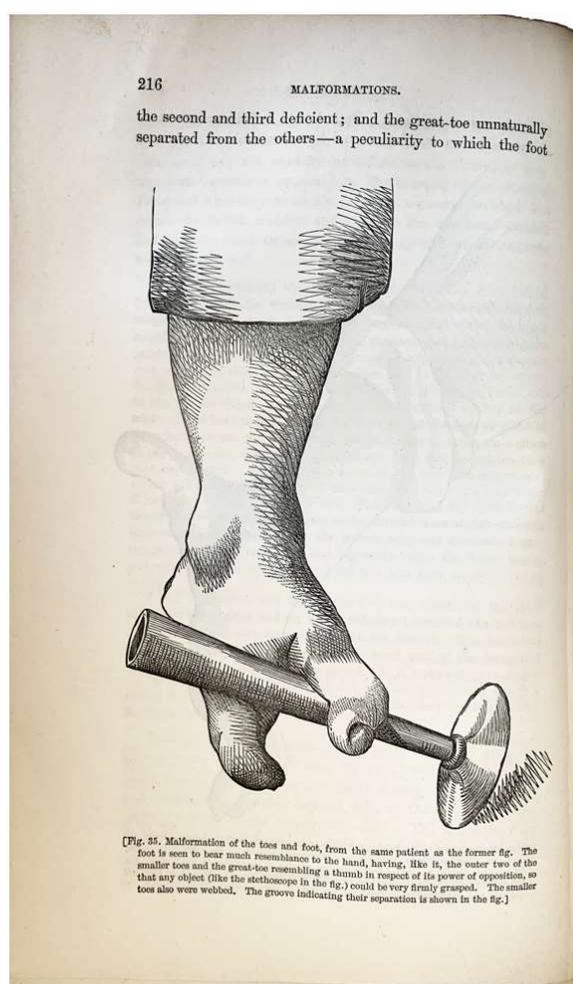
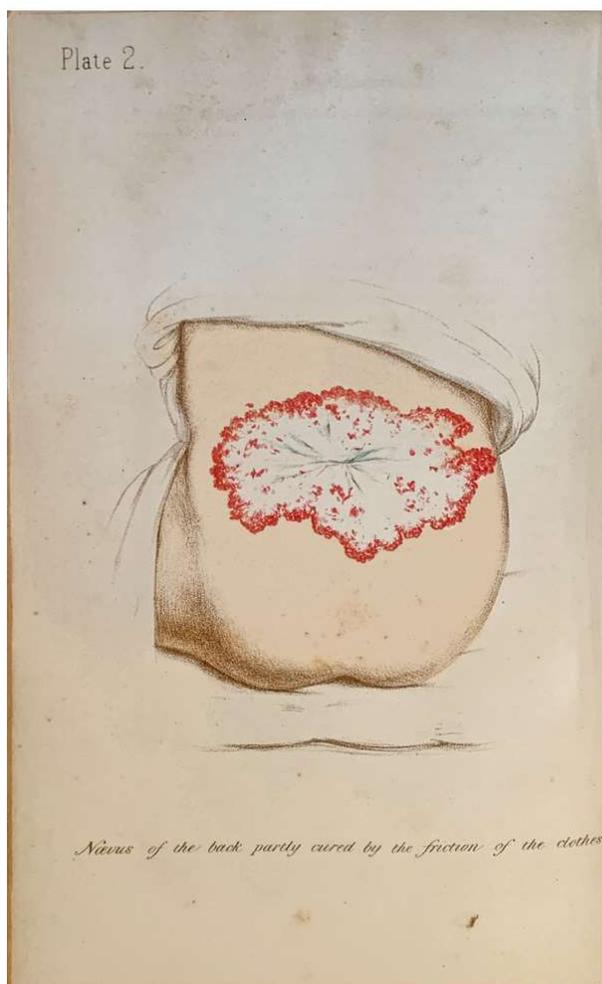
\$ 12

First issued in 1936. Norman Edwin Himes, Harvard educated, was an American sociologist and economist and Professor at Colgate University, known for his work on the medical history of contraception. Alan F. Guttmacher has contributed additions to the original text.

Garrison and Morton 1662.



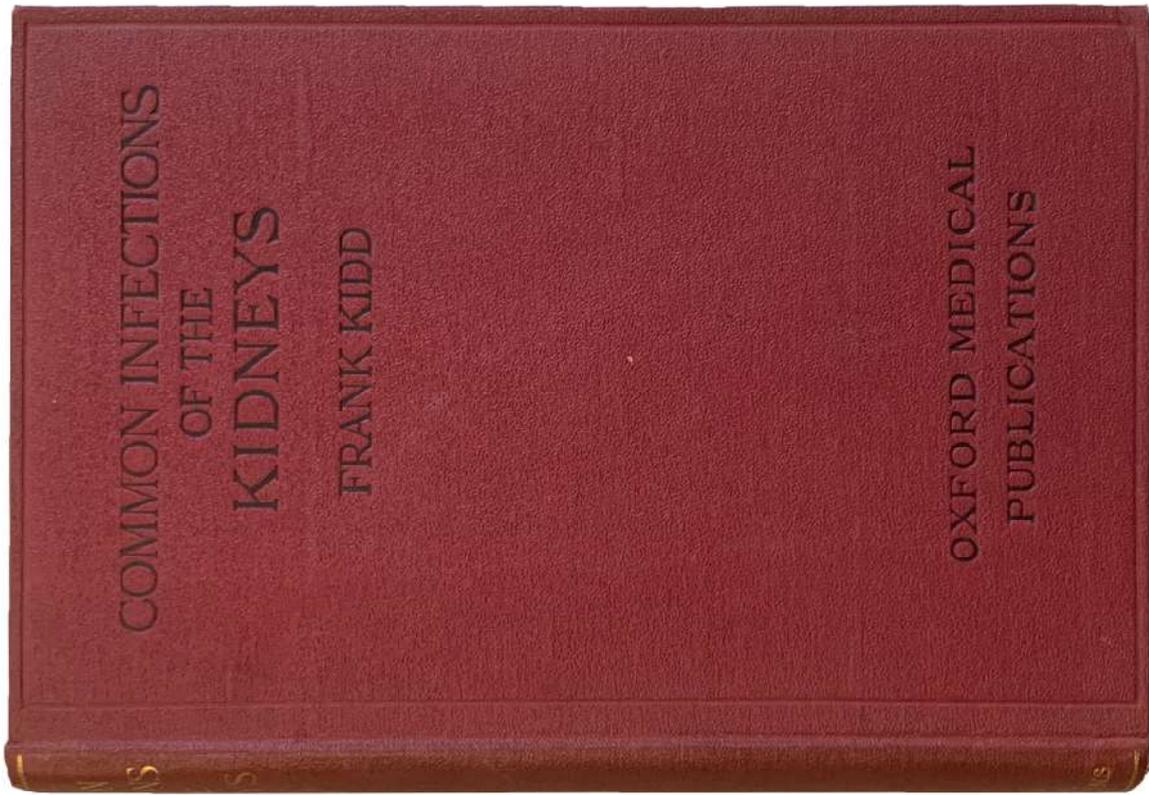
[37]



37. **HOLMES, Timothy**, MRCS, FRCS (1825-1907). *The Surgical Treatment of the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. Second edition*. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1869. ¶ Thick 8vo. xxxv, [1], 687, [1] pp. 9 color plates, 112 figures, index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; some minor kozo repairs. Bookplate removed, ex-library embossed stamps. Good.

\$ 65

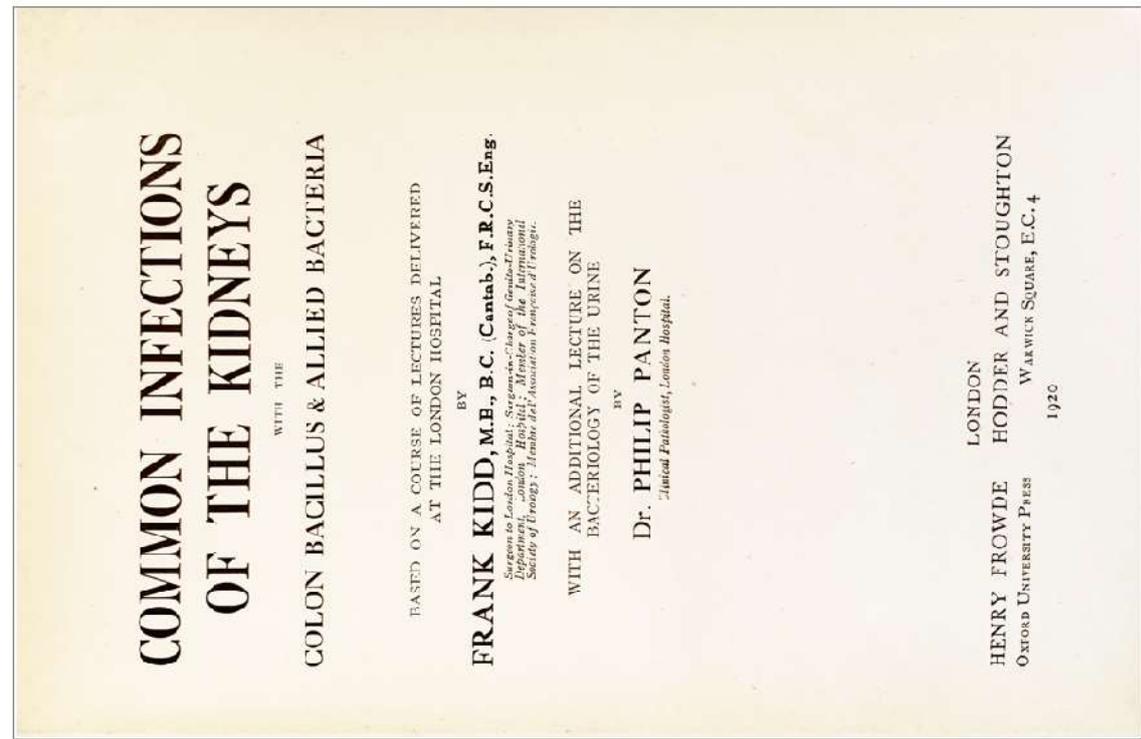
This work contains the results of his Holmes' years' experience as Surgeon to the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond Street.



COMMON INFECTIONS
OF THE
KIDNEYS

FRANK KIDD

OXFORD MEDICAL
PUBLICATIONS



**COMMON INFECTIONS
OF THE KIDNEYS**

WITH THE
COLON BACILLUS & ALLIED BACTERIA

BASED ON A COURSE OF LECTURES DELIVERED
AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL

BY
FRANK KIDD, M.B., B.C. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. Eng.

*Surgeon to London Hospital; Surgeon-in-Chief of Genito-Urinary
Department, Westminster Medical Institute;
Secretary of the British Association of Genito-Urinary
Surgeons.*

WITH AN ADDITIONAL LECTURE ON THE
BACTERIOLOGY OF THE URINE

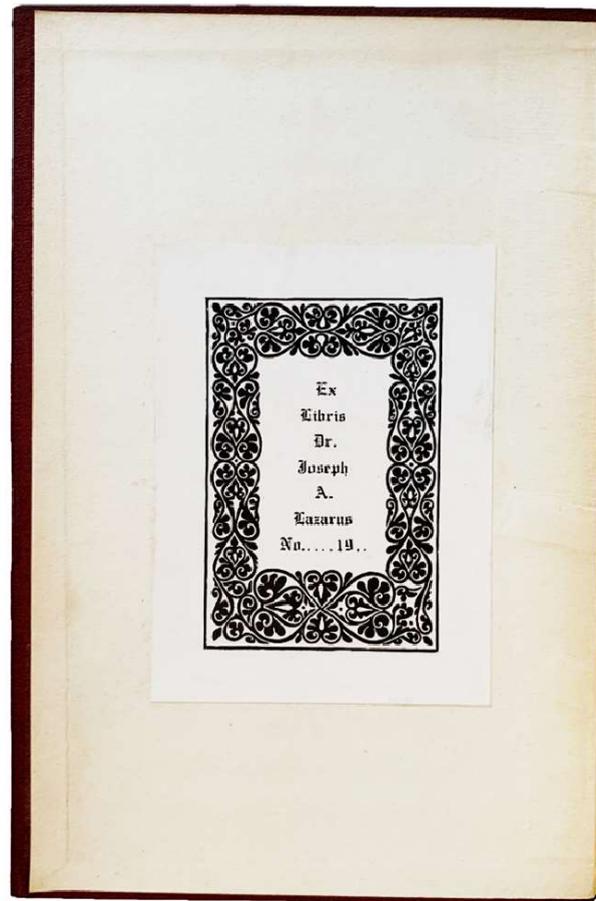
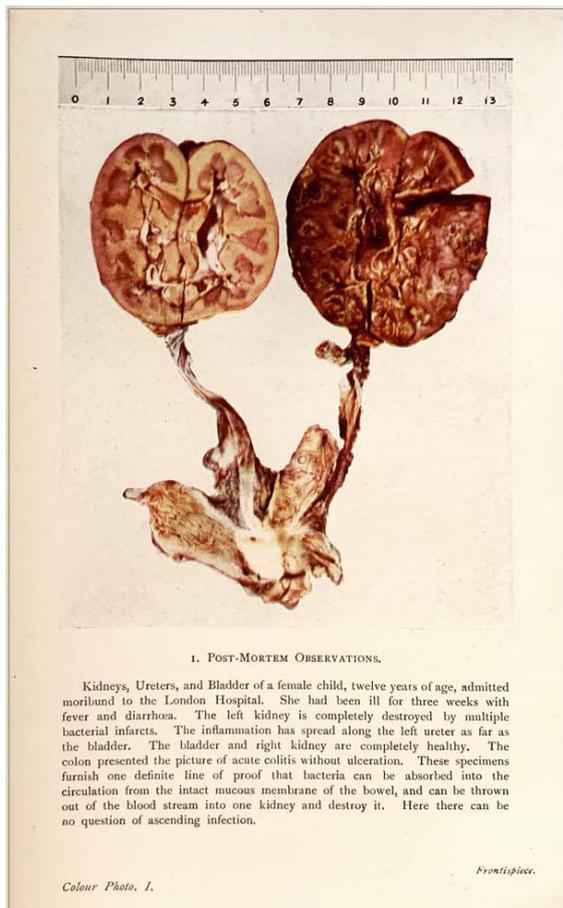
BY
Dr. PHILIP PANTON

Medical Pathologist, London Hospital.

LONDON
HODDER AND STOUGHTON
WARWICK SQUARE, E.C. 4
1920

HENRY FROWDE
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

[38] Frank KIDD

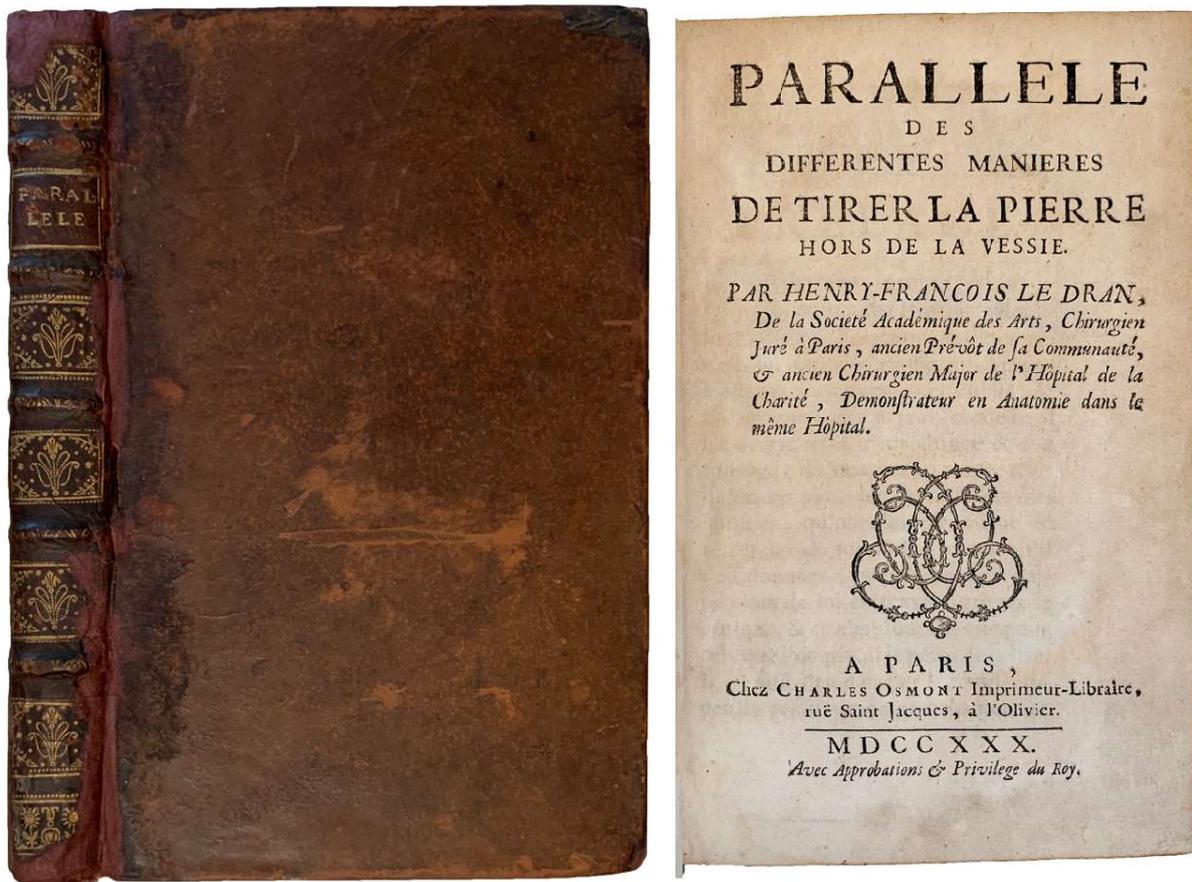


38. **KIDD, Frank [Francis Seymour]** (1878-1934). *Common Infections of the Kidneys with the colon bacillus & allied bacteria. Based on a course of lectures delivered at the London Hospital. With an additional lecture on the bacteriology of the urine, by Dr. Philip Panton.* London: Henry Frowde; Hodder & Stoughton, 1920. ¶ 8vo. xx, 331, [1] pp. Frontispiece (color), 5 plates (3 of which are in color), 16 figures, index. Original maroon blind- and black-stamped cloth with gilt spine title. Bookplate of Joseph A. Lazarus. Very good. Scarce.

\$ 75

First edition. "In 1913, he founded the Genito-Urinary Department at the London. His enthusiasm for urology was started by his old boss Hurry Fenwick. By the end of 1920, he found that his health was unable to stand the strain of both his private practice and his arduous work at the Hospital; so on medical advice he resigned from the Hospital Staff, although he remained a Consulting Surgeon to St. Paul's Hospital. In 1920 Kidd, was a member of the Organising Committee that founded the Urological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine and was its President in 1927. Frank Kidd's name will always be associated with the "Kidd's Ball", a

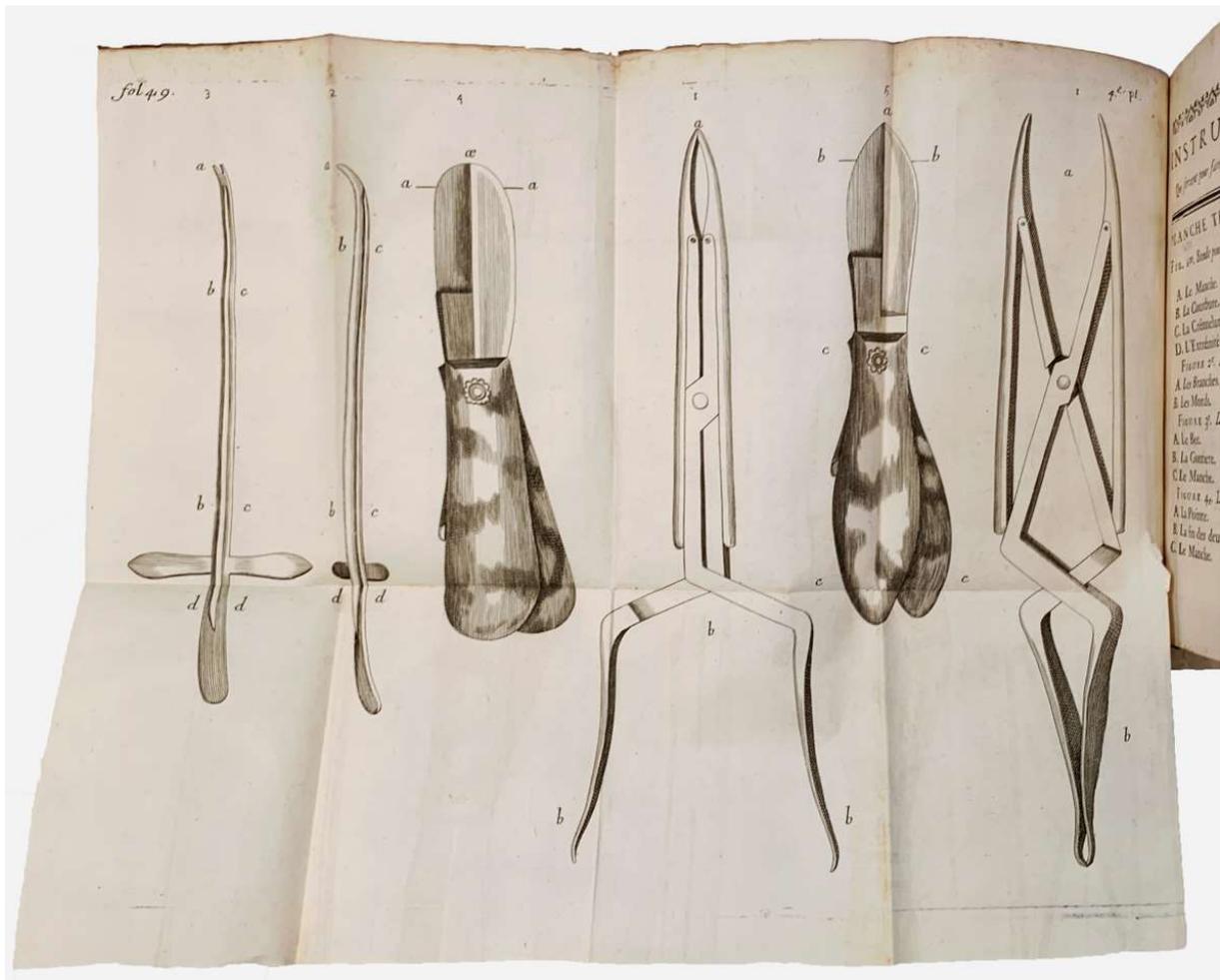
diathemy ball used via a cystoscope to fulgurate bladder tumours.” – The British Association of Urological Surgeons.



39. **LE DRAN, Henri François** (1685-1770). *Parallèle des Différentes Manières de tirer la pierre hors de la vessie*. Paris : Charles Osmont, 1730. ¶ Small 8vo. [2], vii, [3], 195, [5] pp. Title-vignette, woodcut head & tail pieces, 5 engraved folding plates (facing pp.: 5, 34, 49, 50, 106 [plates 3 & 4 are bound slightly out of order]), with the first two plates signed in the margin by the engraver Devaulx. Bound in the original full dark French calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped spine compartments, title label present, marbled endsheets; spine ends and joints reinforced with kozo. Very good.

\$ 395

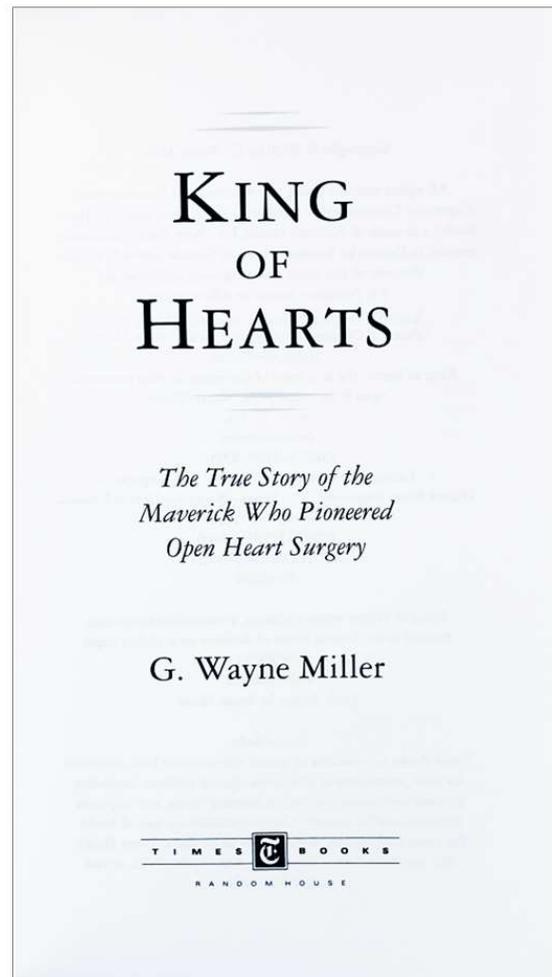
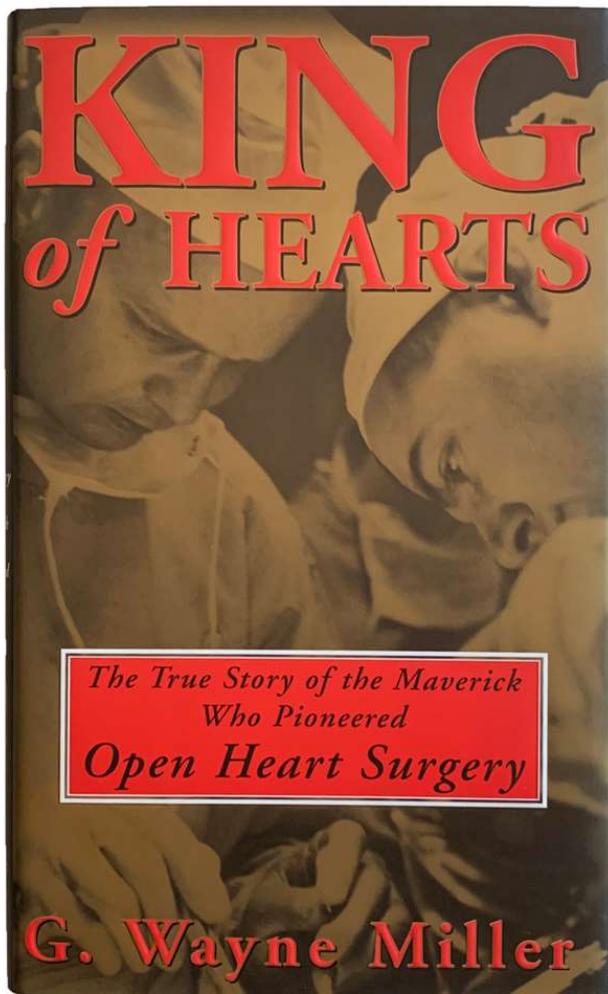
First edition. This is the first edition of Le Dran's work which is famous for his technique of utilizing instruments for lithotomies, wherein urinary stones were reduced and evacuated. In the work Le Dran studies the methods of Johann Jakob Rau (1668-1719), a Dutch surgeon and anatomist who made advances in lithotomy or the treatment of urinary stones, and William Cheselden (1688-1752), himself a pioneer of lateral lithotomy and iridectomy.



“Le Dran, French lithotomist, improved the operation of lithotomy. Murphy credits him for originating the lateral lithotomy usually attributed to Cheselden, whose method he discusses.” – Garrison and Morton. Note: A 1749 issue, called *Suite du Parallele* ... contains a 6th engraved plate. “In this work, he reviews the writings of his predecessors, discusses pelvic anatomy and pathology, describes his surgical techniques, and illustrates the instruments used to perform lithotomy.” – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.

Le Dran, a renowned lithotomist attached to the hospital of La Charite, was chief surgeon of the French Army in the 1730's. He was innovative in his approach to the treatment of cancer. He and Cheselden were skilled at lithotomy, improving on the operation relating thereof.

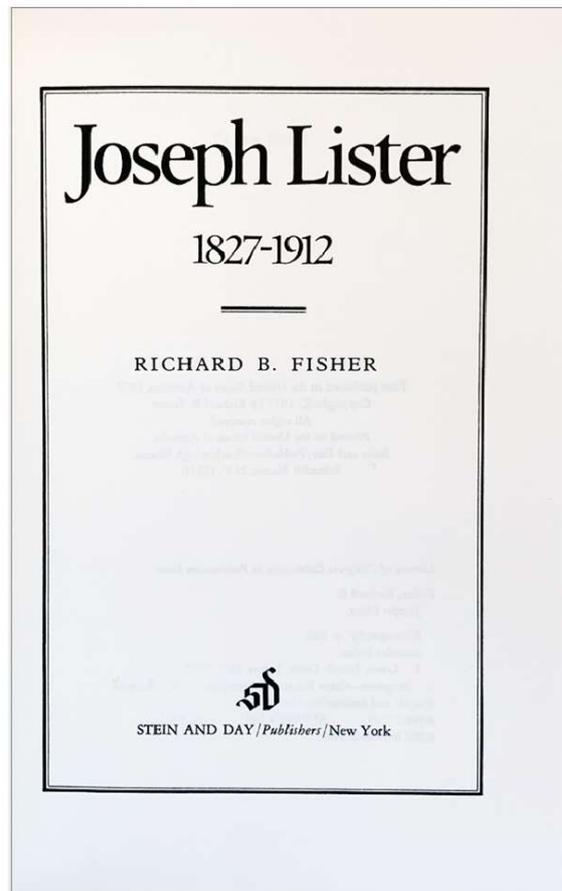
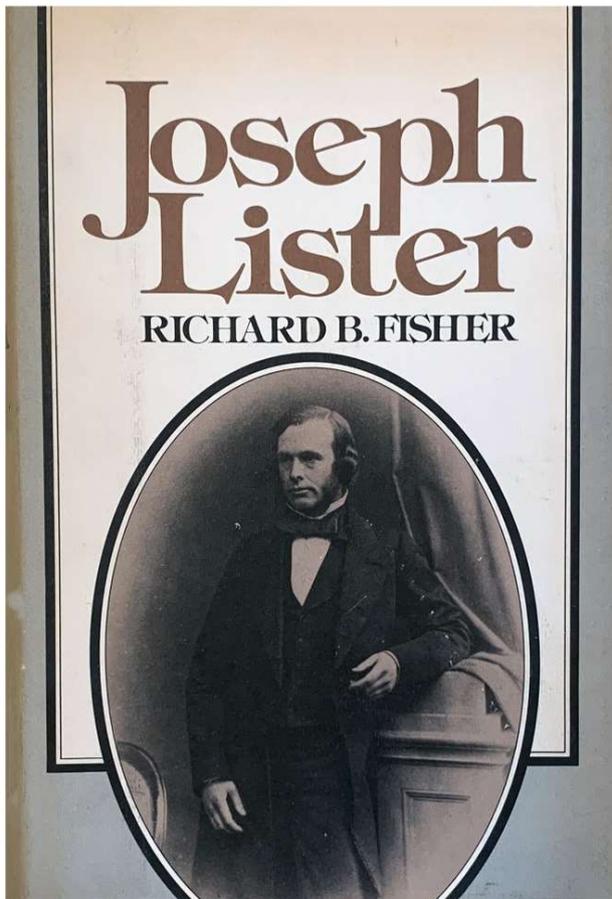
☼ Garrison and Morton 4283; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 807; Wellcome III, p. 472. Not in Cushing, or Osler. See: Murphy, *History of Urology* (pp 109-10, 115).



40. [LILLEHEI, C. Walt (1918-1999)] G. Wayne MILLER (1954-). *King of Hearts: The true story of the maverick who pioneered open heart surgery*. New York: Times Books, 2000. ¶ 8vo. xv, [1], 302, [2] pp. Figs., index. Red cloth-backed boards, dust-jacket. Very good+. ISBN: 0812930037 \$ 20

Clarence Walton Lillehei (1918–1999) represents the most distinguished American surgeon of his time and perhaps the greatest surgeon in history. As his mentor, Owen H. Wangensteen (1898-1981), so accurately declared, Walt Lillehei was "one of the surgical immortals." Indeed, similar words were echoed by the famous cardiac surgeon, Denton A. Cooley (b. 1920), who said, "Hardly any other cardiac surgeon has introduced a greater number of innovative techniques and concepts." Born in Minneapolis, Lillehei attended the University of Minnesota, where he completed his college, medical, physiology, and surgical studies. Because of his extraordinary contributions to make open heart surgery feasible and safe, he is considered the father of open heart surgery. Many other contributions followed the

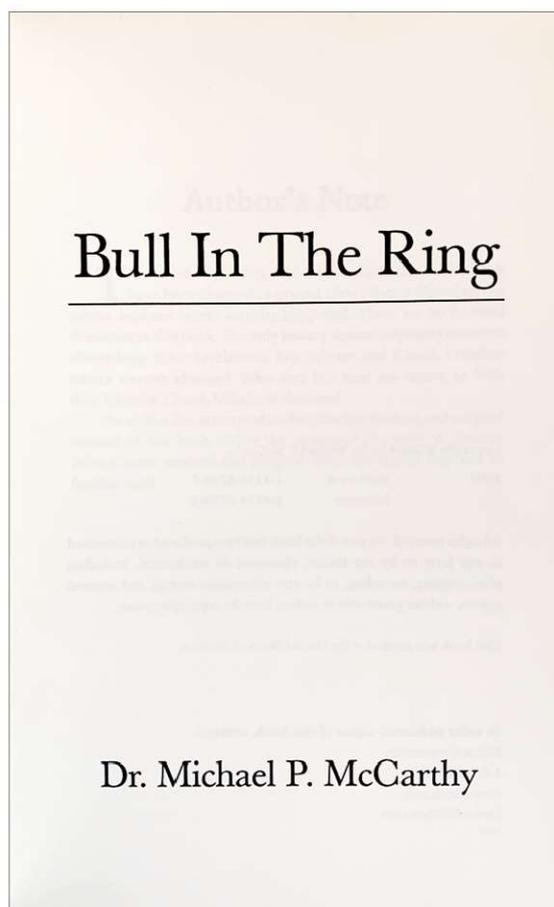
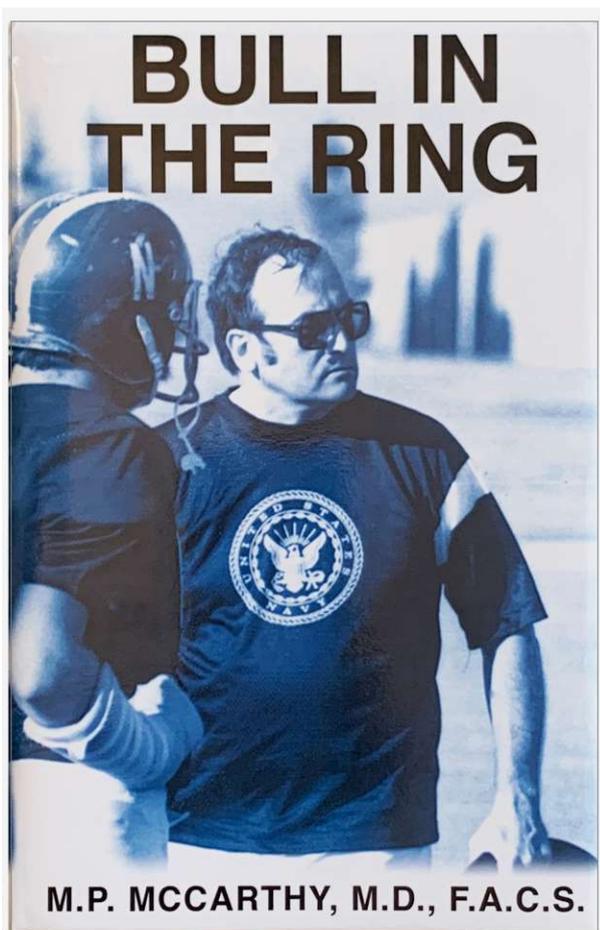
initial innovations, particularly the use of the bubble oxygenator, the total intracardiac repair of tetralogy malformation, the use of myocardial electrodes for treating complete heart block, and the development of three cardiac valve prostheses, among other discoveries. The noted Minnesota surgeon was an innovator for his entire professional career. He believed in innovation and practiced innovation in any way possible. "Determination, persistence, and stubbornness" were, according to Lillehei, "the most important components of research and successful discovery." – Luis H Toledo-Pereyra, "Innovation according to C. Walton Lillehei," – *J. Invest. Surgery*, 2007 Jul-Aug; 20(4):205-9.



41. [LISTER, Joseph (1827-1912)] Richard B. FISHER. *Joseph Lister 1827-1912*. New York: Stein and Day, 1977. ¶ 8vo. 351, [1] pp. 16 figures, index. Cloth-backed boards, dust-jacket; jacket rubbed. Very good. ISBN: 0812821564

\$ 7

Uses primary sources to reconstruct the life and personality of the English doctor who pioneered antiseptic surgery and assesses his impact on Victorian medicine.



42. **MCCARTHY, Michael Patrick**, M.D., F.A.C.S. (1939-2022). *Bull in the Ring*. [no place]: Xlibris, 2004. ¶ 8vo. 331, [1] pp. Figs. Cloth, dust-jacket. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to George Kaplan. Fine.

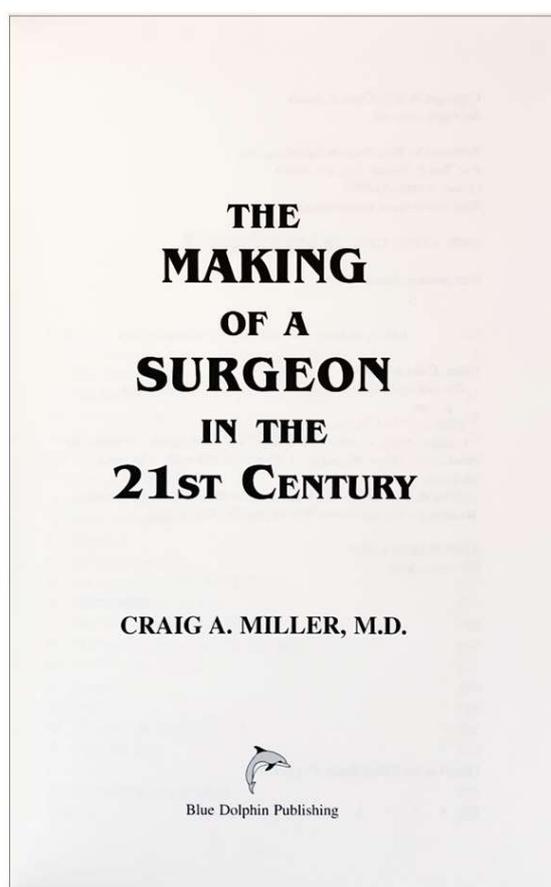
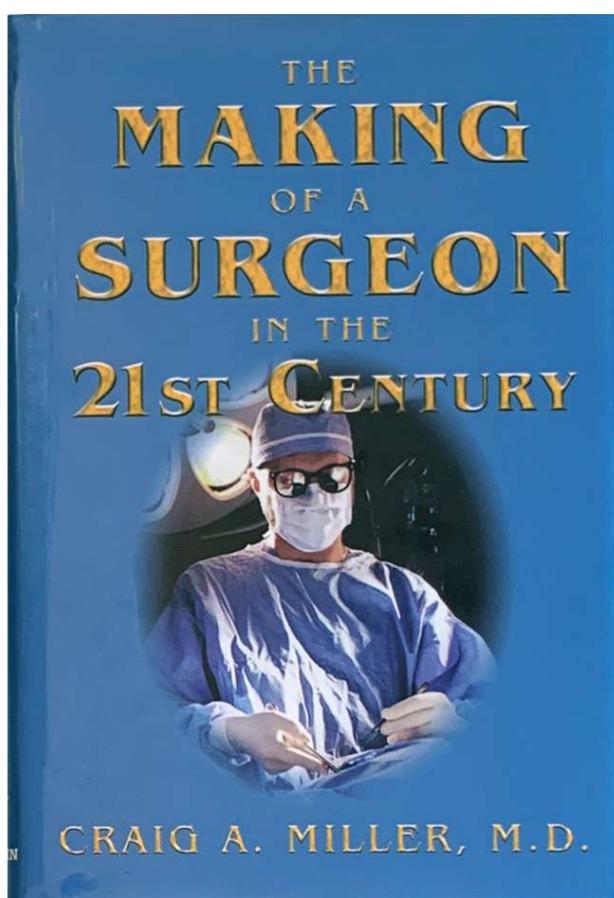
\$ 25

First edition (reissued in 2017) of the hardcover issue (also issued in softcover).

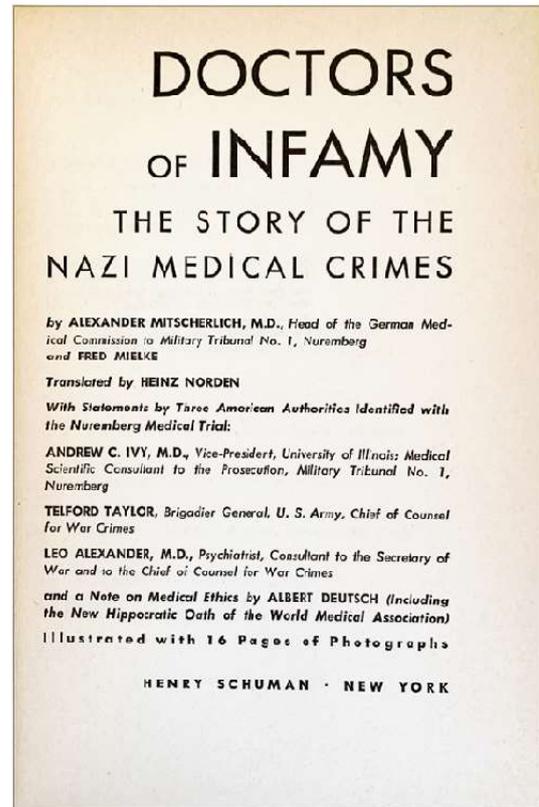
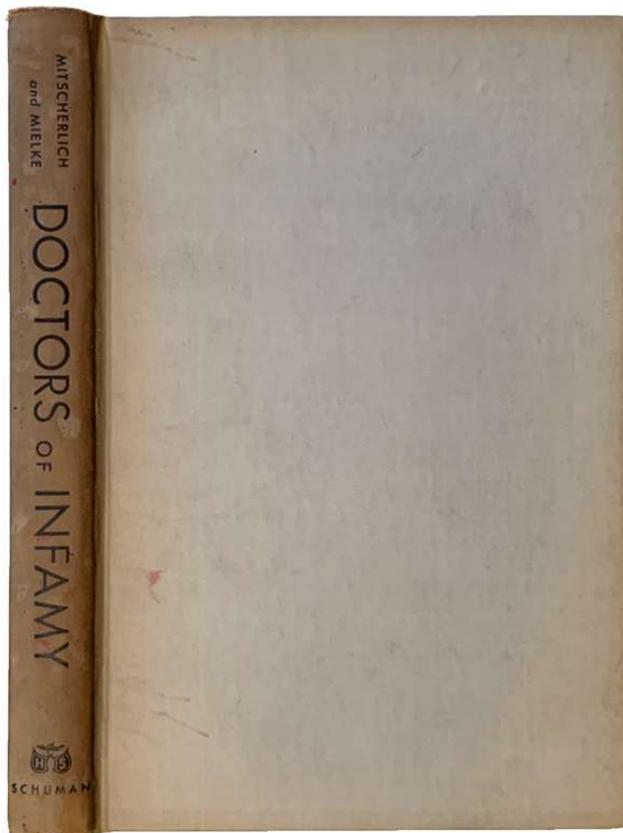
Dr. Michael Patrick McCarthy was born in Aspinwall, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Pittsburgh. He went to grade school at St. Scholasticas in Aspinwall. He attended North Catholic High School and won a football scholarship to St. Vincent College in Latrobe, Pennsylvania. He was co-captain of his varsity football team and graduated with a

Bull In The Ring
 TO GEORGE KAPLAN —
 A TRUE FRIEND AND
 MENTOR —
 ALL THE BEST!
 M.P. McCarthy

degree in biology in 1961. He graduated from the University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine in 1965 and was drafted into the Navy. He interned at Philadelphia Naval Hospital and then spent two years with the submarine service, before beginning a residency of urology at San Diego Naval Hospital, completing his training in 1972. Upon completion of his residency, he was ordered to Camp Pendleton Naval Hospital. In 1977 he became a chairman of the urology department at San Diego Naval Hospital. Upon his retirement in 1988 he joined the urology facility at the University of California at San Diego and retired as a professor emeritus of surgery in 1994. He is a board certified urologist and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. McCarthy is a Fellow, American College of Surgeons.



43. **MILLER, Craig A.** *The Making of a Surgeon in the 21st Century*. Nevada City, CA: Blue Dolphin, 2004. ¶ 8vo. x, 239, [1] pp. Red cloth, dust-jacket. Very good +. ISBN: 157733115X \$ 5



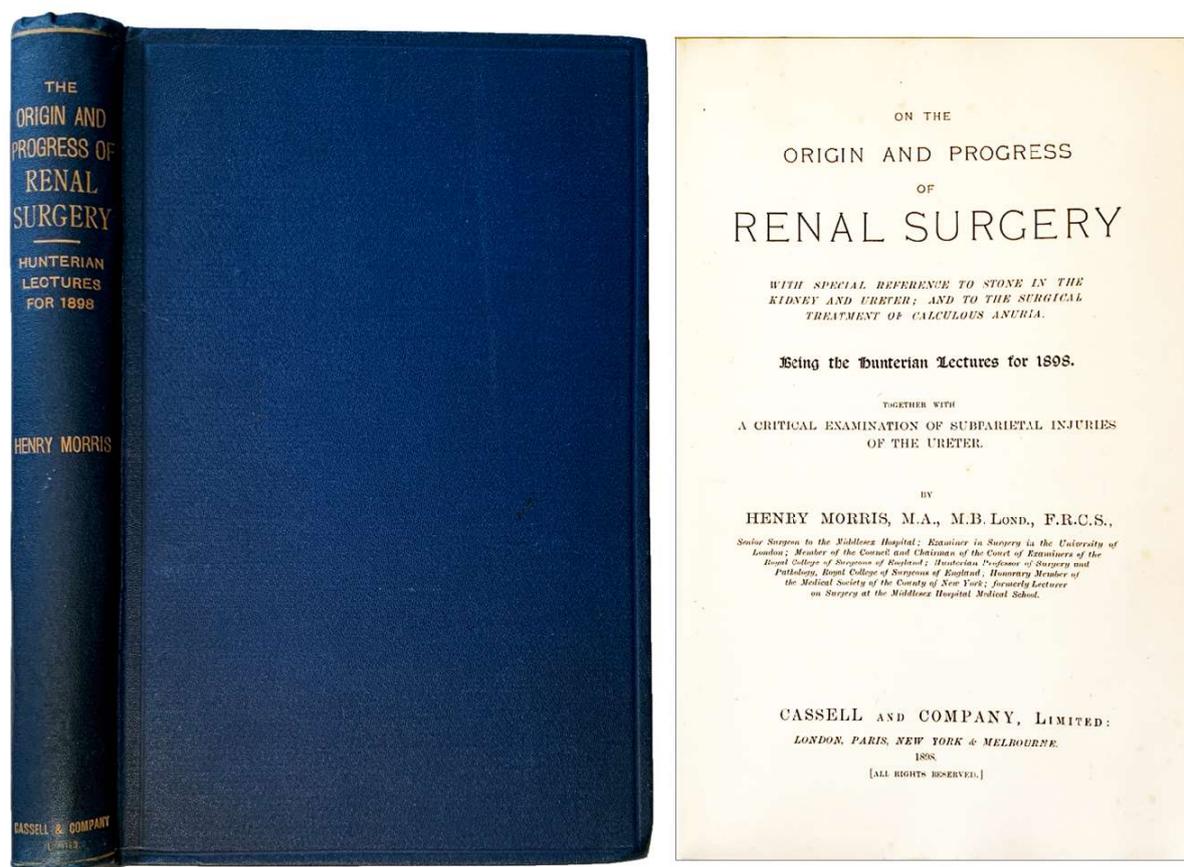
44. **MITSCHERLICH, Alexander** (1908-1982). *Doctors of Infamy; The Story of the Nazi Medical Crimes*. New York: Henry Schuman, 1949. 8vo. xxxix, [3], 172 pp. 16 photographs, index. Gray black-stamped cloth; spine heavily darkened. Good.

\$ 20

Introduction by Andrew Conway Ivy (1893-1978); translated by Heinz Norden (1905-1978). Albert Deutsch (1905-1965) contributes an essay on medical ethics. The photographs include autopsy results, and images of prisoners being subjected to high altitude experiments that caused their deaths.

A straightforward narrative on the principle principal war crimes trials of notorious Nazi physicians and medical researchers who used concentration camp inmates and prisoners-of-war for experimentation. At the end of the Second World War evidence of criminal and murderous behavior by Nazi physicians and scientists was presented at the Nuremberg trials. A key defense strategy employed by accused Nazis was that “they could not have violated standards for the ethical conduct of research, since no such standards existed.” The international jurists presiding over the trials then urged that specific ethical codes of conduct be created for scientific research. The result was the Nuremberg Codes, which attempted to present a

broad set of carefully articulated universal rules to guide research. Ethical research went from being an independent free-for-all to a top-down paradigm of mandated behavior. The Codes represented the first steps toward current concepts of informed consent. – Simmerling, M., Schwegler, B., Sieber, J. E., & Lindgren, J. “Introducing a new paradigm for ethical research in the social, behavioral, and biomedical sciences: part I.” *Northwestern University Law Review*, 10(2), 837-859), 2007.

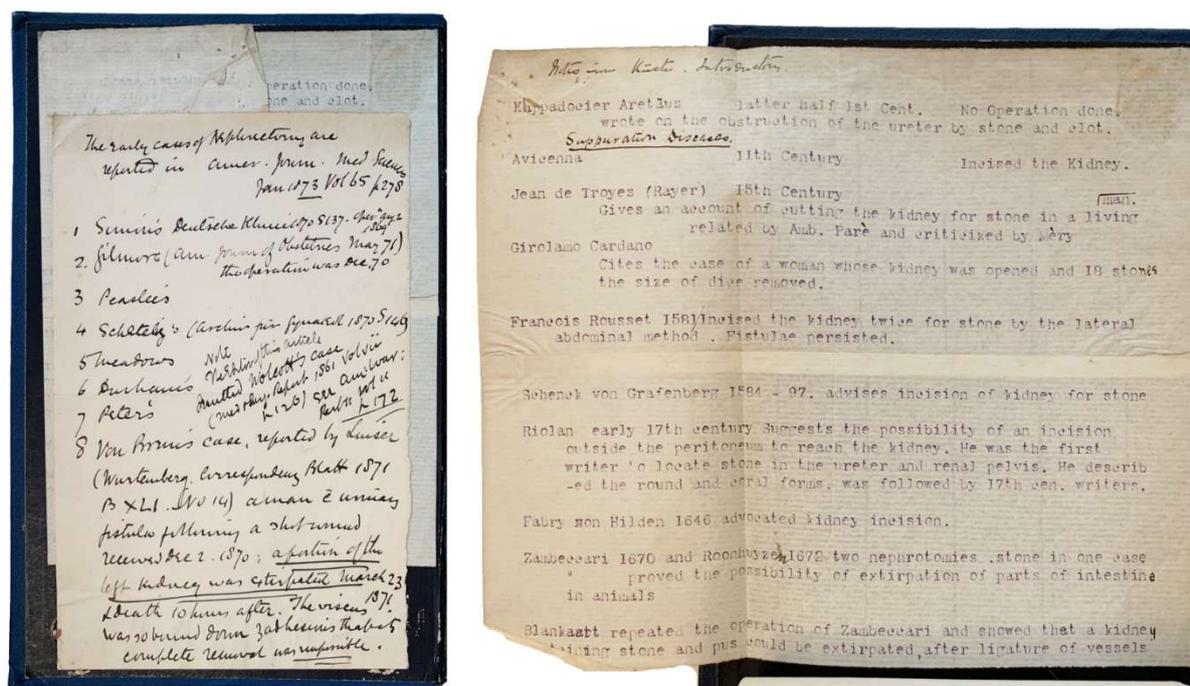


Morris' Own Copy

45. **MORRIS, Sir Henry** (1844-1926). *On the Origin and Progress of Renal Surgery: with special reference to stone in the kidney and ureter ... together with a critical examination of subparietal injuries of the ureter*. London: Cassell, 1898. ¶ 8vo. viii, 288, [8] pp. 29 figs., 11 tables, index. Original full blind- and gilt-stamped blue cloth. Very good+.

\$ 1,750

First edition of Morris' pioneering work on nephrolithotomy and his work on 267 cases from 1880-1898. The copy is annotated (ink, carbon pencil, red or blue pencil) to show corrigenda (pages 12, 22, 30-31, 35, 43, 61, 160-161, 170 (cut sheet mounted), 173, 175, 177, 178-179 (heavy, blue pencil), 181, 185, 197, 199, 232-233, 234, 247 [noting that the patient died, but of acute general tuberculosis], 263, 265, 271, 273, 279, 281, 282-283).



“Closely associated with the introduction of laparotomy, planned renal surgery was a child of the second half of the 19th Century along with its siblings, anaesthesia and antisepsis. Sir Henry Morris performed the first recorded nephrolithotomy on an undilated kidney. Morris was a pioneer not only of early renal surgery but also the conservative surgery of the kidney which is now so much in vogue and which we erroneously believe is a modern idea.” – Jonathan Charles Goddard, “Sir Henry Morris and the first nephrolithotomy,” *Urology News*, vol. 22, no. 2, Jan.-Feb. 2018.

Sir Henry Morris, 1st Baronet, FRCS, was a British medical doctor and surgeon, president of the Royal Society of Medicine.

This copy of Morris's classic work is both with annotations and with some mounted manuscript notes or letters (some loosely laid in). These include:

Tomake noted in printed
 tables Westlands,
 Harpenden,
 Herts.
 Jan 4. 02

Dear Sir,
 I do not know
 if you remember
 operating upon a Mr
 Wm Briggs, sometime about
 the year 1893 or 1894
 & then living in the
 Hillin Road Harpenden.
 I understand that the
 diagnosis before the
 operation was renal
 calculus, but on
 operating you discovered

PROF. DR. JAMES ISRAËL. BERLIN W. 23- 1- 1900
 Lützow Ufer 5a.

Dear Sir

I should feel much obliged, if you would do
 me the favor and let me know the num-
 ber of nephrolithotomies you performed, and
 also the death rate. I should like you to except
 from this statistic the cases of nephrotomies
 in Pyonephrosis with stone, or rather to
 mention the operations in kidneys with pro-
 portionately little changed Parenchyma.
 Thanking you kindly in advance, believe
 me, dear Sir

Sincerely yours
 James Israël

[1] Autograph letter [mounted, facing half-title] from Prof. Dr. James Israel, Berlin, 1900, "... if you would do me the favor and let me know the number of nephrolithotomies you performed, and also the death rate. I should like you to except from this statistic the cases of nephrolithotomy in Pyonephrosis with stone, or rather to mention the operations in kidneys with proportionately little changed Parenchyma." – James Israel.

[2] Mounted to front pastedown: typed, folded sheet: showing notes collected from classic physicians on the kidney, including Kappadocier Aretaeus, Avicenna, Jean de Troyes (Rayer), Girolamo Cardano, Francois Rousset, Schenck von Grafenberg, Riolan, Fabry von Hilden, Zambecari, Blankaart. Could be typed for the author.

[3] Mounted to front pastedown: ink manuscript leaf [from author?] "The early cases of nephrolithotomy are reported in *Amer. Journ. Med. Sciences*, Jan. 1873, vol. 65, p. 278. 8 cases are listed.

[4] Mounted to free front endleaf: ink manuscript, same hand (author's): "Simon[,] Gustave S. (of Heidelberg) was born at Darmstadt 30 May, 1824 [German surgeon] – id his first nephrolithotomy 2nd Aug. 1869 published the report of this case ... He gave up work because of ill health ..."

[5] Typed Letter Signed from C. Symonds, to Sir Henry Morris, Cavendish Square, London, 6th December 1913. Proposing an honorary membership [F.R.C.S.] to Mr. F.G. [Frederick George] Larkin [to the Royal College of Surgeons of England], who read a paper to Guy's Hospital in 1869 on kidney removal. Larkin's (1847-1927) paper was called, "Nephrotomy and Excision of the Kidney". Larkin was elected in 1915.

[6-7] [laid in] 3 ink manuscript leaves, written on the recto side only, titled "Cramer's Case I Pyonephrosis" and "Cramer's Case II Pyonephrosis".

[8] Autograph patient letter, from Emilie O. Rowe, Weymouth, 3 pages, « My dear sir" 1901. "Perhaps you will remember that 5 years ago [1896] you operated on both my kidneys with great success..." The patient record is noted on page 250 of this volume [initials of the patient E.R.].

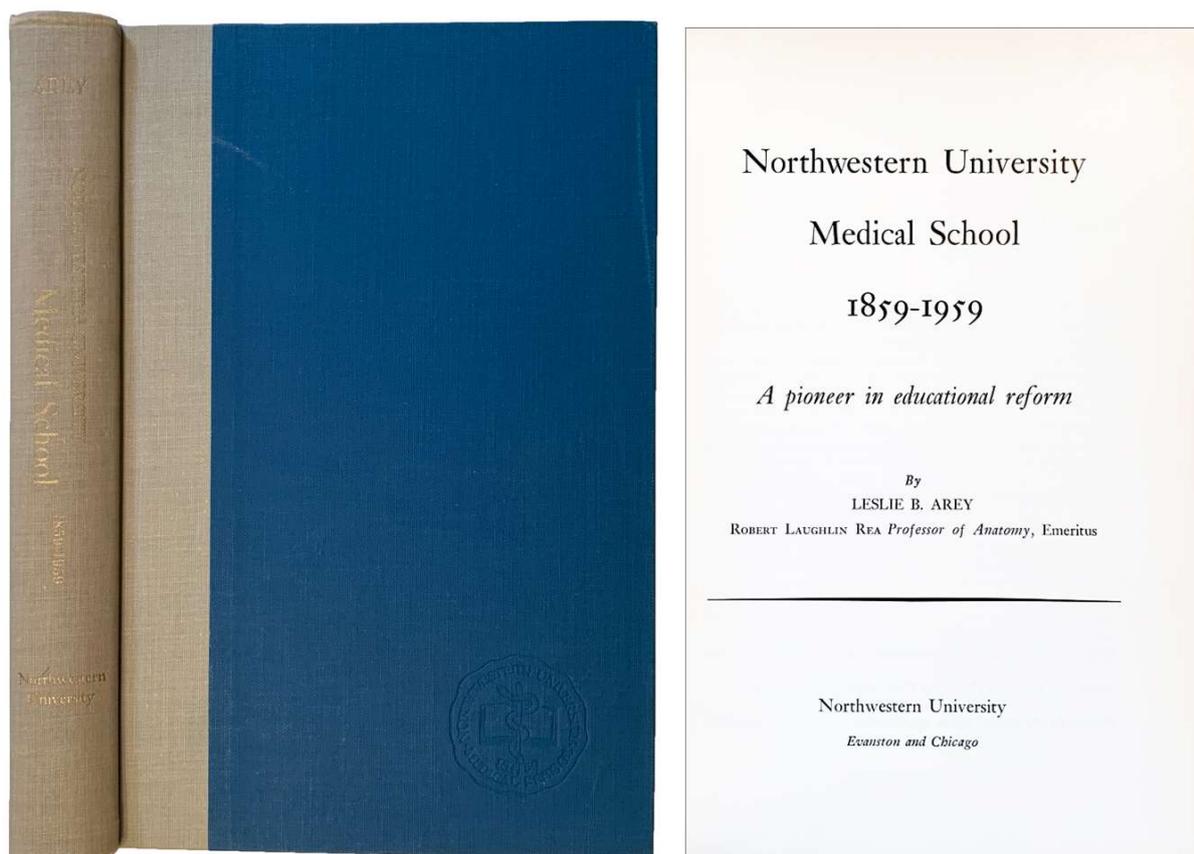
Gustave S. (of Heidelberg)
 Simon was born at
 Darmstadt 30 May 1824
 did his first *resecting* ⁱⁿ Aug 1869
 published ^{the report of this case} in 1870 in *Deutsche Klinische*
¹⁸⁷¹ ~~for~~ 1871 the first part & in 1876
 the second part of his work on the
 kidney.
 He gave up work because of
 ill health on 20 Aug 1876 &
 died shortly afterwards

Cramer's Case Case I.
 Pylo nephritis
 1. Kullmann. M. 49. 4 years pain in Rt flank
 800 lbs, open abdomen. The pain was very severe & by swelling
 which extended to middle line front & back. Complete dulness
 extending to right pector. Also in front. Resistance. No fever
 urine acid trace of albumen.
 24 March 93 Chloroform barotomized's posterior incision.
 4 liters. thin dark brown fluid. Thinning of kidney substance &
 distension of pelvis. The ureter lay along the anterior surface
 of the sac. 5 cm. in the base of the sac. Not distended.
 normal kidney & pelvis.
 The ureter was divided obliquely and attached to a slit in
 the lower part of the sac - The sac still in situ at the wound
 cavity tamponaded. Urine 500-1000 gr. first few days
 Urine opalescent. alkaline - just large epithelial cells.
 10th Feb. T. 38.5. Drained here daily. Sedimented with urine
 Drinking Can't packed with diminishing quantity of drainage.
 3rd after urine clear & normal in quantity & quality
 19th July - wound healed - small fistula scanty thin secretion.
 Sept. 94 - Patient in good condition. Urine normal. Inconvenience
 Distal peristalsis - scanty discharge. Drained once a week.
 probably due to ligature.

[9] Autograph letter from Hugh Fraser, Herts., a medical colleague, Jan. 4, 1902, "I do not know if you remember operating upon a Mrs --- Brigg, sometime about the year 1893 or 1894 ... I understand that the diagnosis before the operation was renal calculus, but on operating, you discovered ... Brigg has been since then a patient of mine ... that is to say, she has been in perfect health." This case possibly referenced in Table II, p. 174 [Mrs. B.].

[10-11] Two cuttings for Sir H. Morris from *The British Medical Journal*, being specimens of the notices sent to physicians, one from Dec 6, 1913, and the other the same date, both are notices published from (or about) Morris.

Kiefer 412. See: Garrison and Morton 4292.1 (Morris's 1880 paper on nephrolithotomy).



46. [Northwestern University Medical School] Leslie Brainerd AREY (1891-1988). *Northwestern University Medical School 1859-1959. A pioneer in educational reform*. Evanston and Chicago: Northwestern University, 1959. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 495, [1] pp. Figs., index. Two-tone cloth, gilt-stamped spine title. Very good.

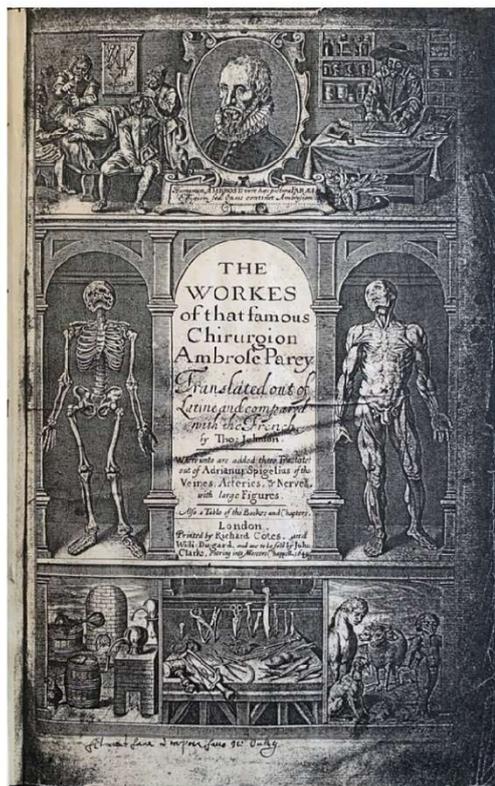
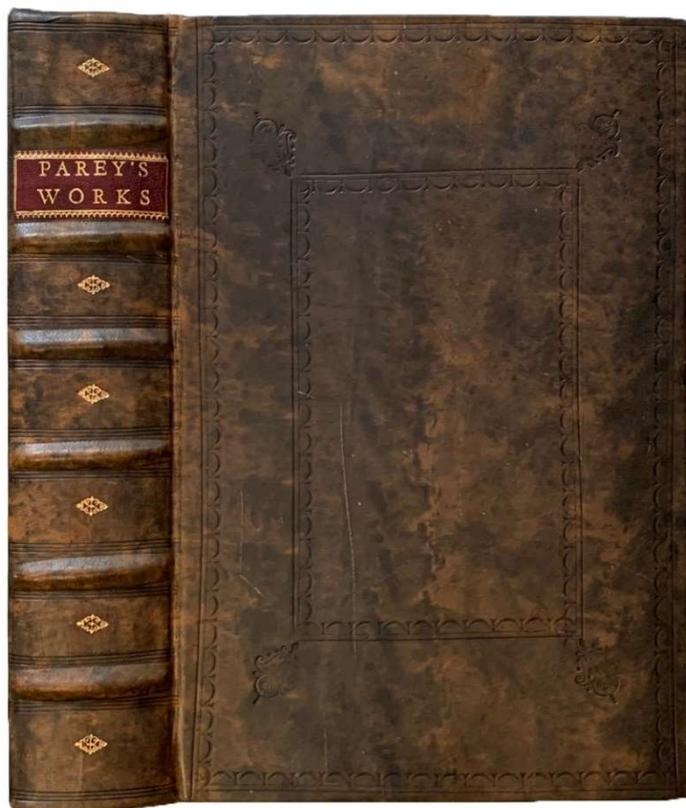
\$ 18

Arey received his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1915 and immediately began teaching at Northwestern. In 1925, he became head of the anatomy department and was appointed the Robert Laughlin Rea professor of anatomy. He held both positions until 1956, when he formally retired. [Chicago Tribune].

The figure of an Elephant.



Wcc



47. **PARÉ, Ambrose** (1510? -1590). *The Workes of the famous Chirurgion Ambrose Parey. Translated out of Latine and compared with the French.* London: Printed by Richard Cotes, 1649.
- [With]: **SPIGELIUS, [Aggeiologia]** *Or, a description of the vessells in the body of Man, of the three kinds, i.e. of the veins, arteries, & nerves ... In three tractates. Translated out of the Anatomie of Adrianus Spigelius.* London: Printed by Richard Cotes for John Clark, 1649. ¶ Folio. [22], 388, (389-398), 389-787, [9]; [4], 50, [4] pp. In facsimile are 7 ff. [unsigned title, A [1+2], Qq [3+4], Eeee [2+3]. 3-line ink marginalia on p. 655, and again on “final” text leaf [Spigelius, p. 48], signed by former owner William Kirkby, esq, & Thomas Walker 1686, with both names appearing twice. NOTE: mispagnations as per DOE (listed DOE pp. 182-3). With OVER 600 WOODCUTS. Modern full blind- and gilt-stamped dark calf, marron gilt-stamped spine label, new endleaves. Very good (noting facsimile leaves).

\$ 650

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH of the work by French barber-surgeon Ambroise Paré who is responsible for the greatest illustrated early surgical treatise of the 16th



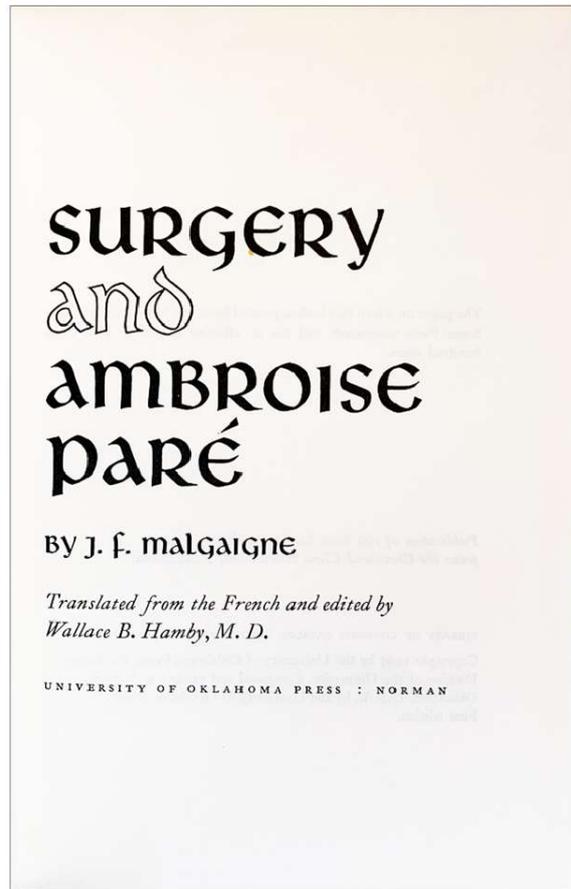
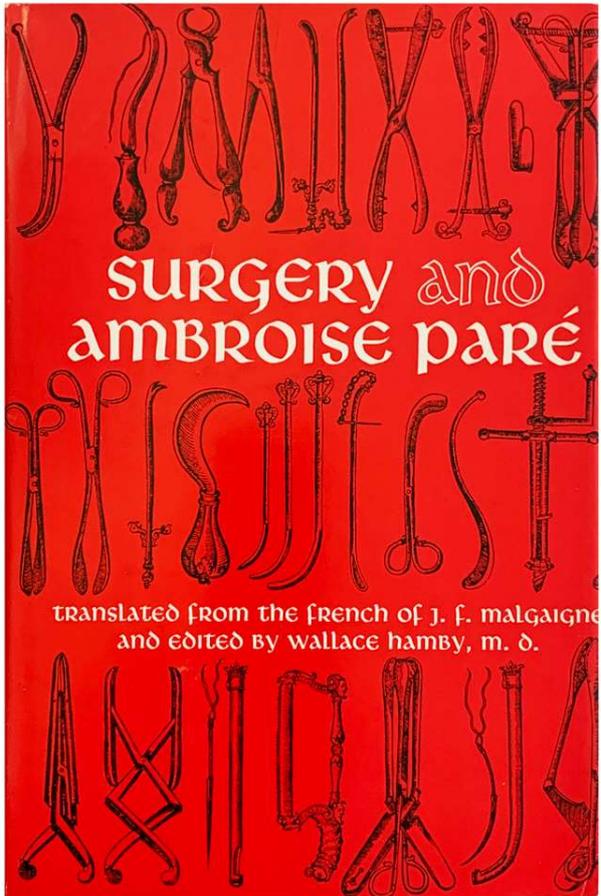
[47] PARÉ

William Kirkby Esquire Thomas Walker:
Thomas Walker Anno Domini 1686

PROVENANCE: William Kirkby, esq.; Thomas Walker 1686; George Kaplan, M.D.

☼ Doe, *A Bibliography of the Works of Ambroise Paré*, 52; Garrison and Morton 5565 (for French ed.); Norman 1640 [1634 ed.]; Russell 647; Wellcome 4825. ESTC 006105961 [R913].

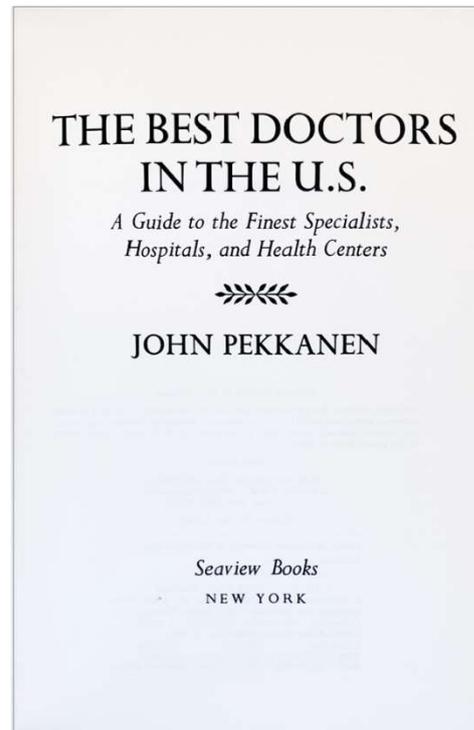
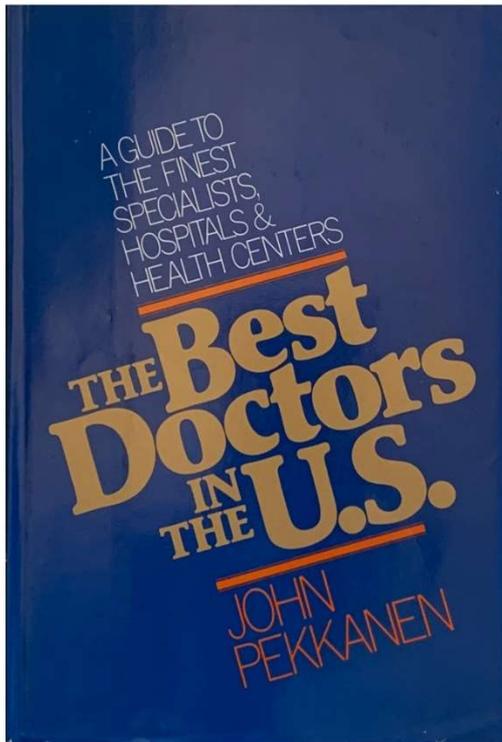




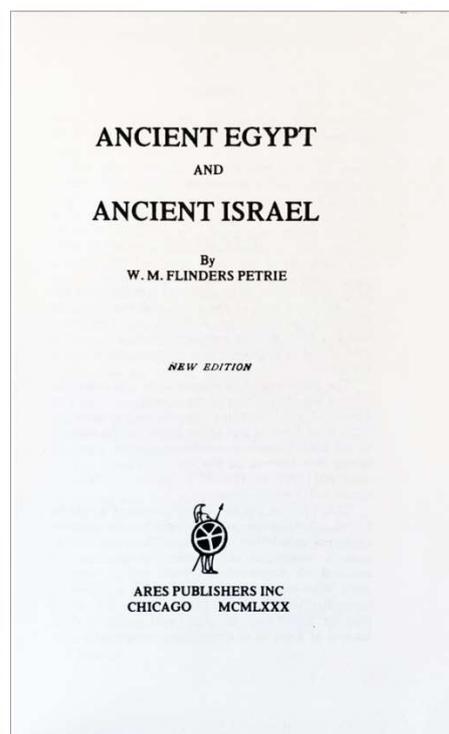
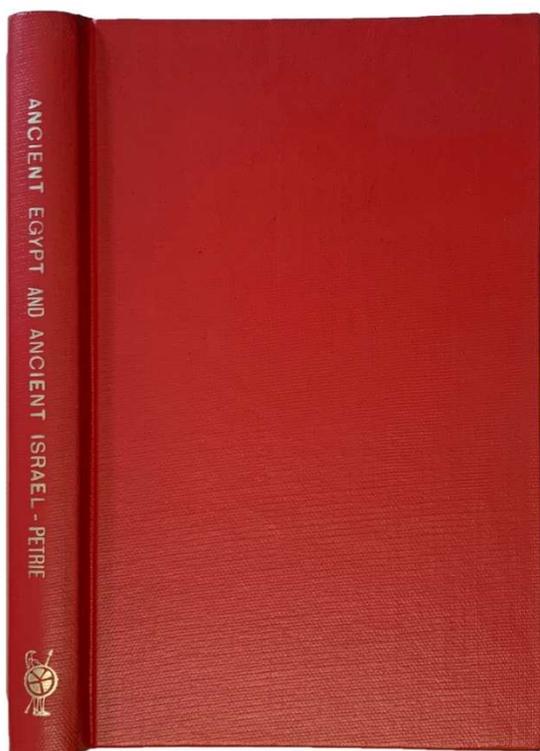
48. [PARÉ, Ambroise (1510-1590)] Joseph-François MALGAIGNE (1806-1865); Wallace B. (Bernard) HAMBY (1903-). *Surgery and Ambroise Paré. Translated from the French and edited by Wallace B. Hamby, M.D.* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965. ¶ 8vo. xxxi, [1], 435, [1] pp. Frontis., index. Red cloth, top edge speckled red, dust-jacket. Very good+. [M8251]

\$ 15

Billings called Malgaigne ‘the greatest surgical historian and critic whom the world has yet seen,’” Doe, A bibliography of the works of Ambroise Pare, p. 152.



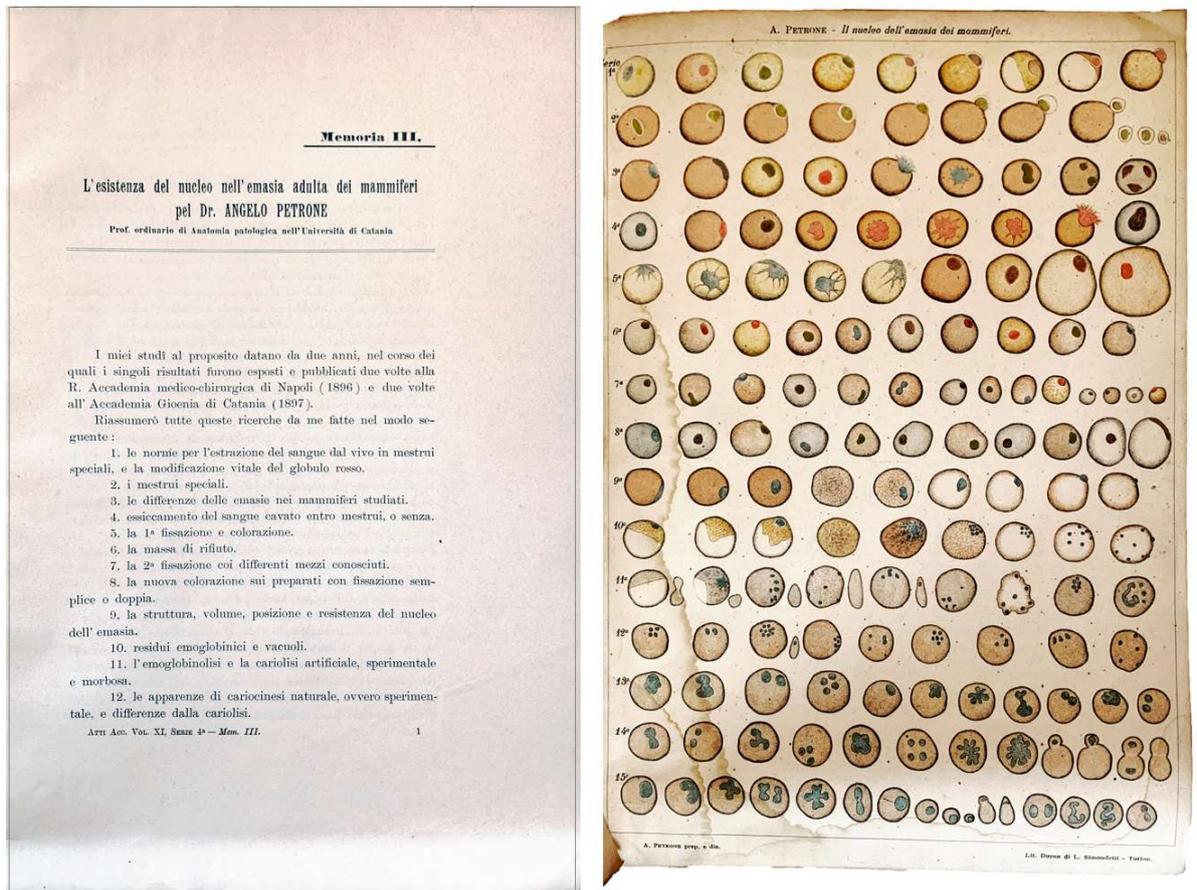
49. **PEKKANEN, John.** *The Best Doctors in the U.S.; A guide to the finest specialists, hospitals, and health centers.* New York: Seaview Books, 1979. ¶ 8vo. xxxv, [1], 290 pp. Quarter cloth, dust-jacket. Very good. \$ 3.95



[50]

50. **PETRIE, W. M. Flinders** (1853-1942). *Ancient Egypt and Ancient Israel. New edition*. Chicago: Ares, 1980. ¶ Reprint of 1931 issue. Small 8vo. x, [11]-150, [2] pp. 54 figs. Red gilt-stamped buckram. Very good.

\$ 20



51. **PETRONE, Angelo**. *L'esistenza del nucleo nell'emasia adulta dei mammiferi*. Offprint from: Atti Acc. Vol. XI, serie 4a, Memoria III. [1898]. ¶ Tall 4to. 70, [2] pp. 1 lithographic plate. Plain beige wrappers; lower part of document is bent, some chipping to spine (minor). Very good.

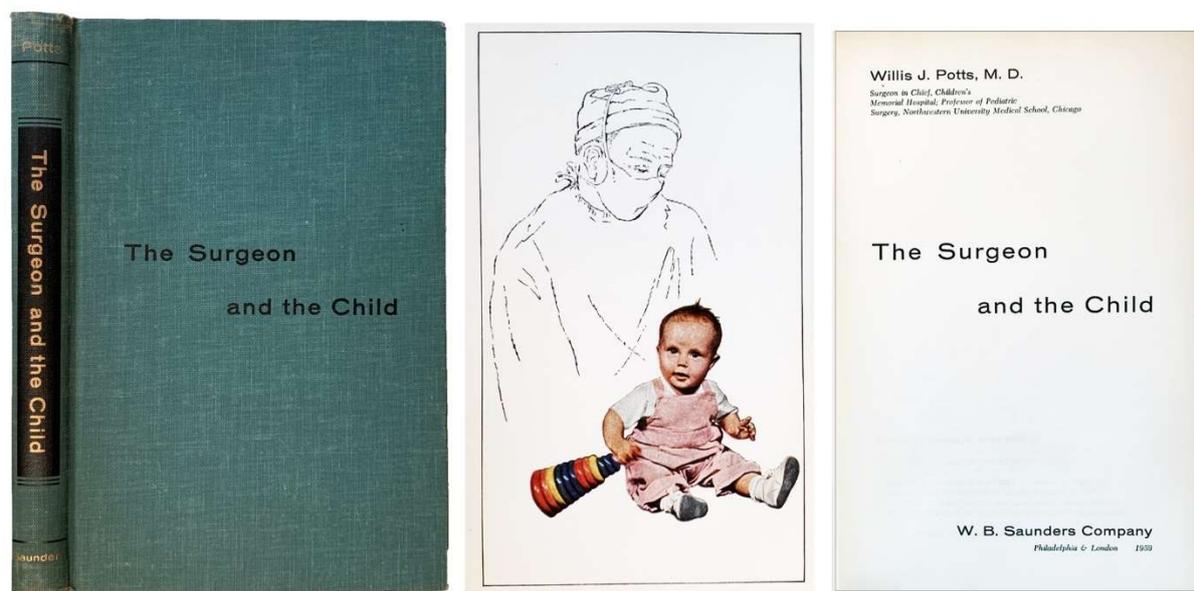
\$ 40

‘The existence of the nucleus in the adult mammalian haemasia.’

“The possibility of the presence of a nucleus in human erythrocytes had been advanced by Angelo Petrone in 1897, but two years later this was refuted in Golgi’s laboratory by his pupil Adelchi Negri. The idea continued to be a subject for discussion by some hematologists and was revived on the basis of new

observations made by Petrone.” See: P Mazzeo, *Haematologica*, vol. 105, No. 12, 2020.

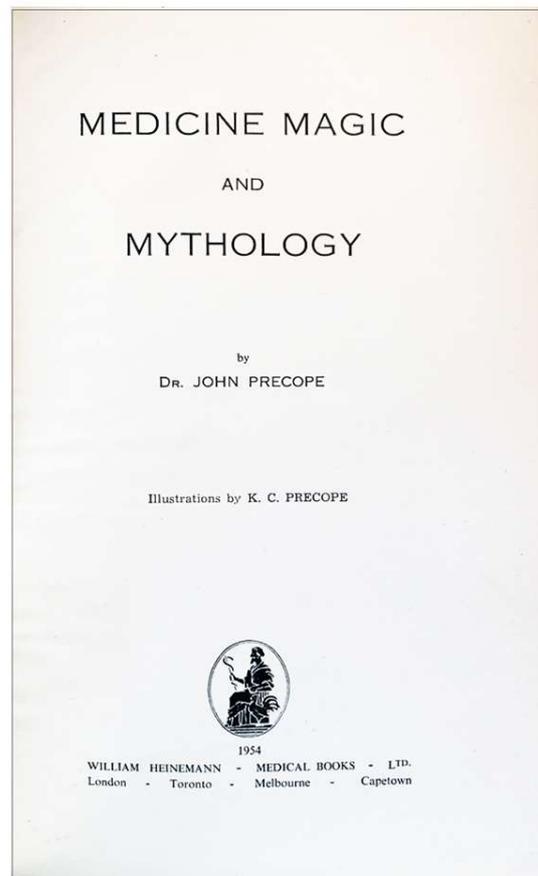
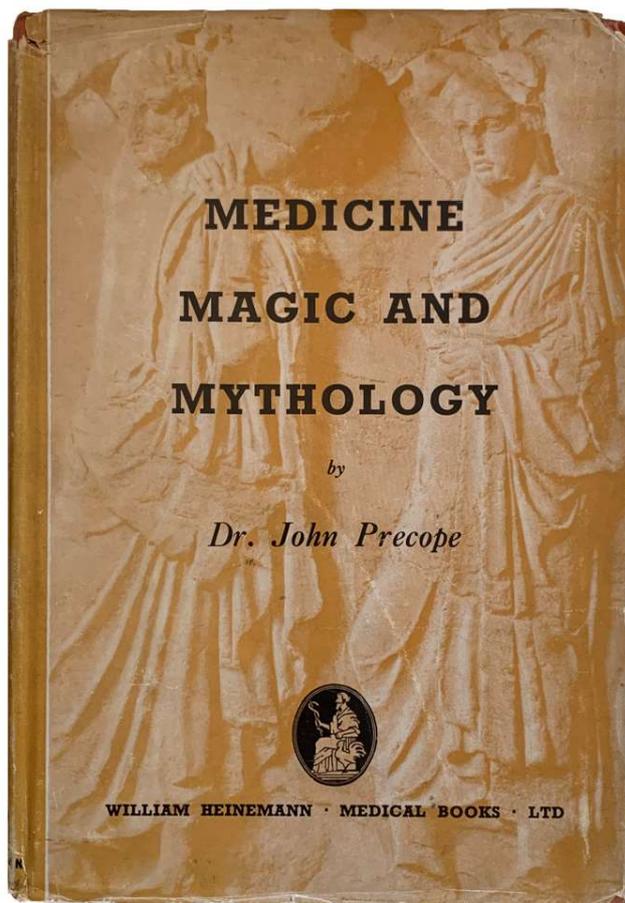
Angelo Petrone was professor of pathology & anatomy at the University of Catania, Sicily.



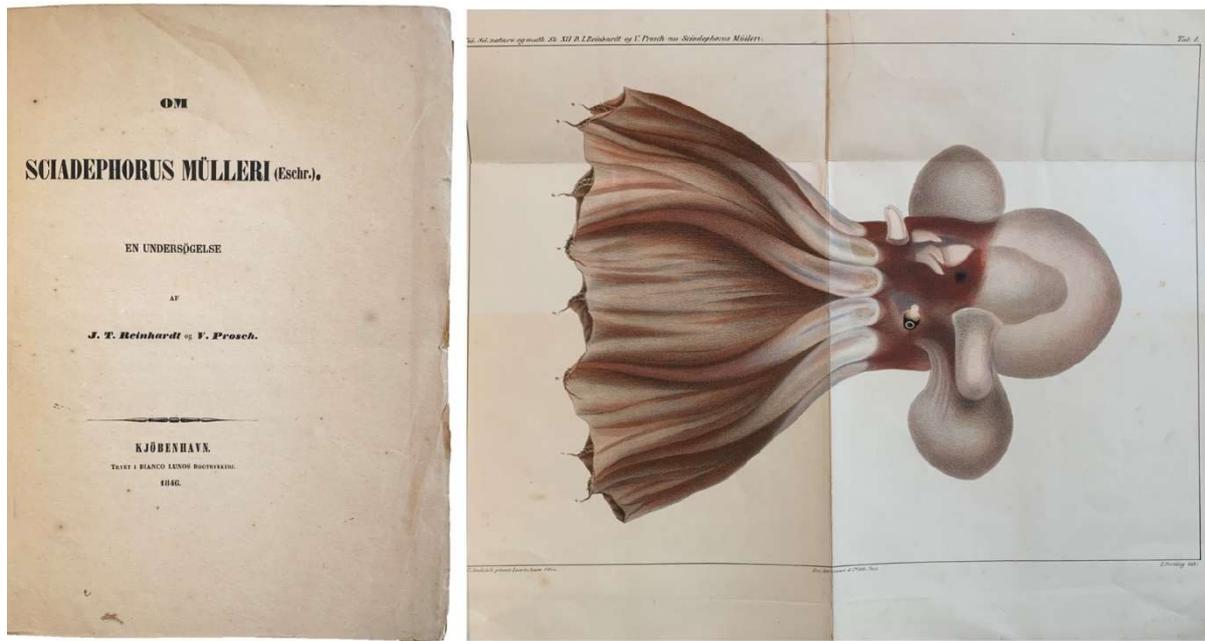
52. **POTTS, Willis J.** (1895-1968). *The Surgeon and the Child*. Philadelphia & London: W.B. Saunders, 1959. ¶ 8vo. ix, [1], 255, [1] pp. Figs., index. Green cloth stamped in black and with gilt-spine title; rubbed, spine ends fraying. Good+.

\$ 30

Willis John Potts was an American paediatric surgeon and one of the earliest physicians to focus on the surgical treatment of heart problems in children.



53. **PRECOPE, John.** *Medicine, Magic and Mythology. Illustrations by K. C. Precope.* London: William Heinemann, 1954. ¶ 8vo. [vi], 284, [4] pp. Figs. With some Greek text. Rouge gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket (jacket extremities worn), corner bumped. Very good. \$ 18



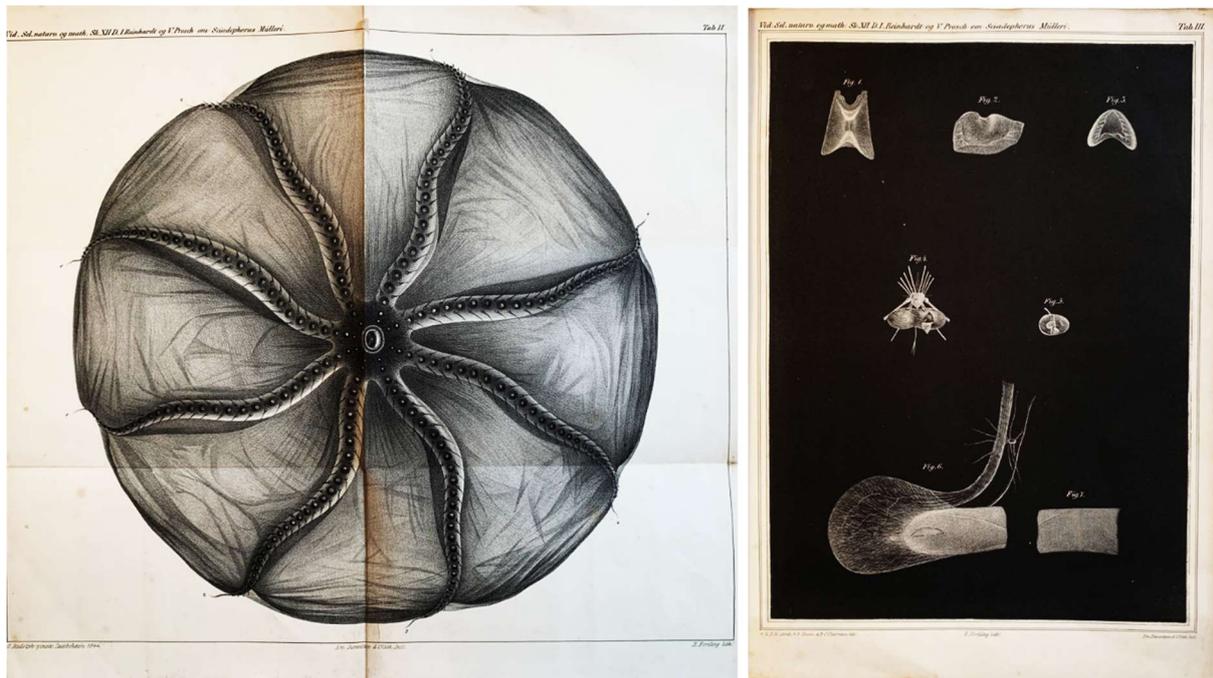
54. [Octopuses; Cirrina] **REINHARDT, J. T. [Johannes Theodor]** (1816-1882); **V. [Victor] PROSCH** (1820-1885). *Om Sciadephorus Mülleri (Eschr.). En undersøgelse*. Copenhagen: Bianco Lunos, 1846. ¶ 4to. 40 pp. 5 folding lithographic plates (1 in color). Old brown paper wrapper, preserving earlier green wrapper on lower cover. The text block and the set of plates are gathered separately (loose). Very good. RARE.

\$ 95

“*Cirroteuthis mülleri* was described in 1836 by Professor D. F. Eschricht in a paper written in German and published in the *Nova Acta Physico-Medica Academia Caesarea Leopoldino-Carolinae Germanicum Naturae Curiosorum* volume XVIII, part II, pages 625–634. This was the first cirrate octopod to be described. The description was based on a single specimen, collected at Jacobshavn (then a Danish colony, now Ilulissat) on the west coast of Greenland at about 69°N. The depth of capture was not stated. Eschricht received the specimen in the autumn of 1834; he did not mention the name of the collector and stated that his private collection held several specimens received from “friends in the Far North”.”

“The paper by Reinhardt and Prosch was published in Danish in 1846, in “*Det kongelige danske Videnskabernes Selskabs naturvidenskabelige og matematiske Afhandlinger*,” part 12, pages 185–224. Plates I and II were produced in 1844 by the collector C. N. Rudolph (1811–1882), a physician in Jacobshavn from 1839 to 1854. Plate I of the original publication shows the natural coloring of the animal, as mentioned in the text, whereas plates II–V are in black and white. The five plates are lithographs.

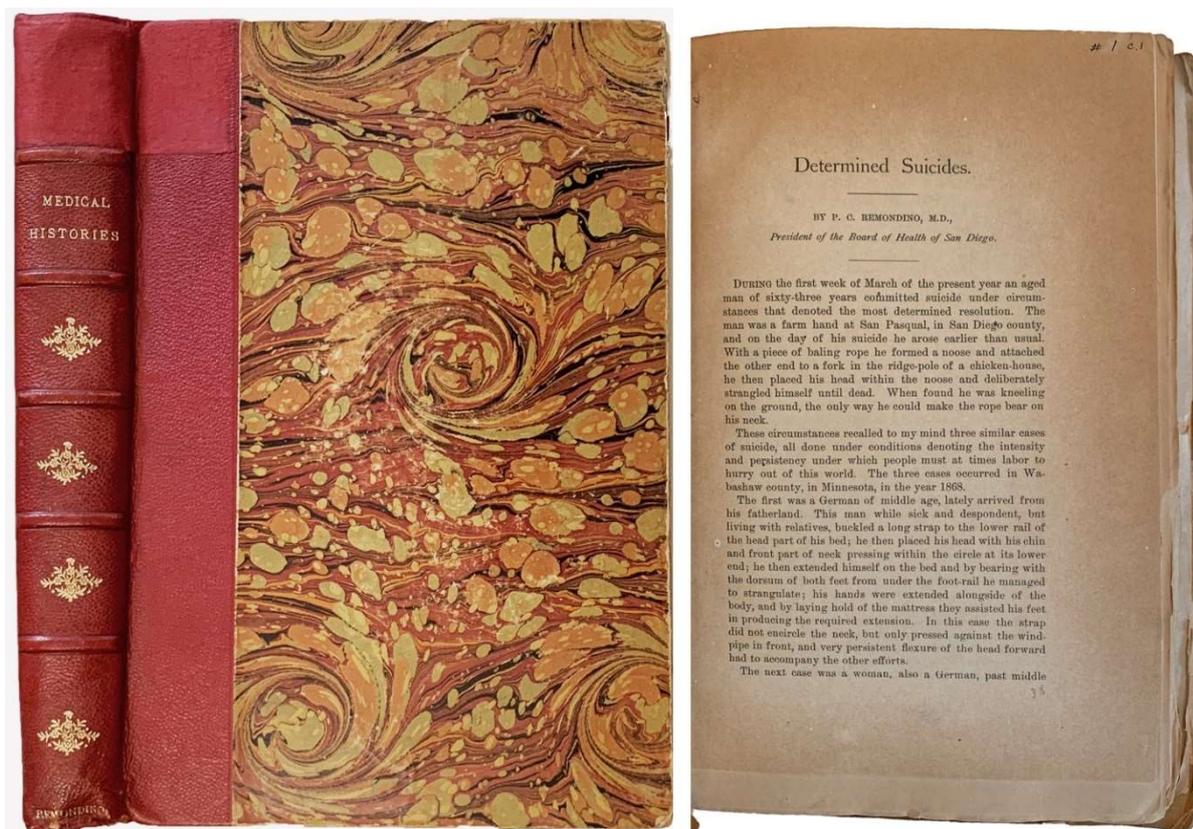
In the original publication the lettering of Plates I–II is indistinct and has therefore been replaced in this publication. Scale bars have been inserted in the plates, to allow reproduction at a smaller size. The reprints are separately paginated from 1 to 40.” [etc.] – J. Knudsen.



Johannes Theodor Reinhardt (1816–1882) “was a curator at the Royal Natural History Museum, which was united with the University’s Zoological Museum in 1868. He was a member of the ‘Galathea’ Expedition of 1845–47 and on three occasions he went on collecting trips to Brazil. In 1865 he was appointed a Professor of Zoology at the University of Copenhagen. Reinhardt was one of the earliest Darwinians in Denmark but did not publish much.”

Victor Prosch (1820–1885) “was trained as a medical doctor and served as a ship’s physician in his younger days. He later became a Professor at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College in Copenhagen, specializing in cattle breeding. His activity in this field was very important as Denmark changed from grain production to dairy farming at that time. Among his numerous papers are a few more on Cephalopoda and a note on the spouting of whales.” – J. Knudsen.

See: Knudsen, J.; Roeleveld, M. A. C. “J. T. Reinhardt and V. Prosch (1846): On *Sciadephorus mülleri* (Eschr.) — A translation into English.” *Bulletin of Marine Science*, Volume 71, Number 1, July 2002, pp. 421-447(27). THIS PAPER [THE TRANSLATION] IS SUPPLIED IN PRINTED FORM.



55. **REMONDINO, P.C. [Peter Charles]** (1846-1926). [23 papers]

[1] *Determined Suicides*. [3 pp.]

[2] *Phymosis and the prepuce or a plea for circumcision*. [pp.101-118]

[3] *The marine climate of the Southern California coast and its relations to phthisis*. [pp. 5-58]

[4] *Longevity and Climate. Relations of climatic conditions to longevity, history, and religion: relations of climate to national and personal habits: the climate of California and its effects in relation to longevity*. San Francisco: Woodward, 1890. Read before the Medical Society of the state of California, at Los Angeles, April 17, 1890. [44 pp.]

[5] *Reflections on the Military and medical lessons taught by the late Madagascar campaign*. Medical Age, Jan. 25, 1896. [16 pp.]

[6] *The evolution of relic worship – a page from the history of medicine*. Detroit, 1895. [11 pp.]

[7] *A page from the history of ancient medicine*. Medical Age, Oct. 25, 1895. [8 pp.]

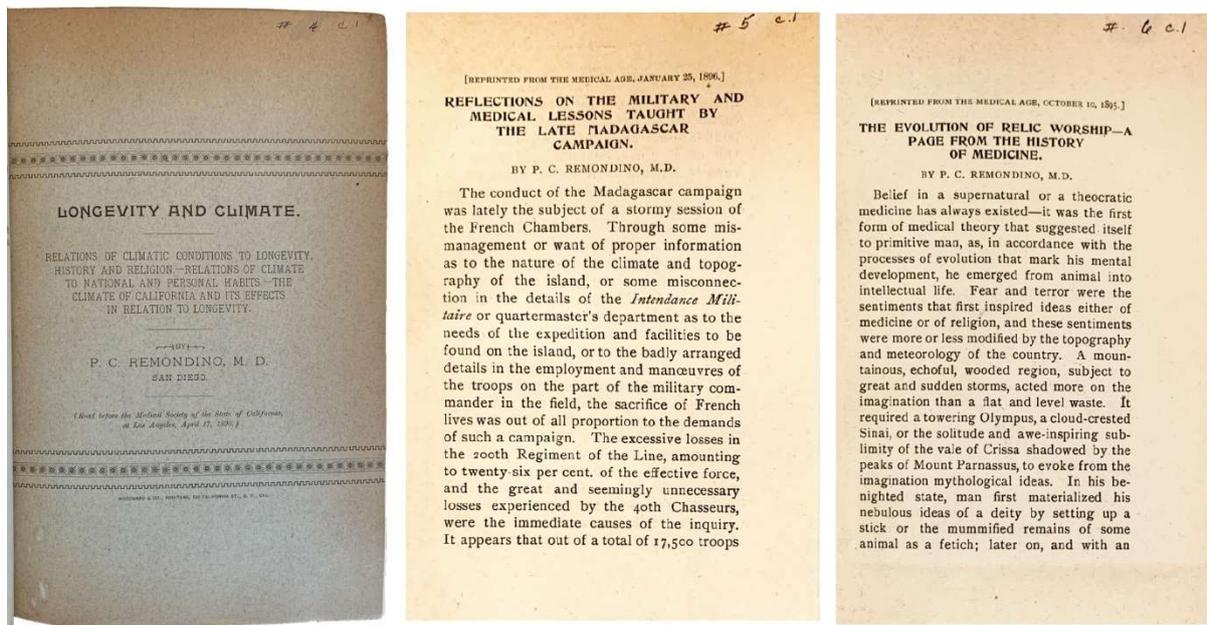
[8] *Empyema pulmonary abscess*. Chicago: Printed at the Office of the Association, 1890. [7 pp.]

[9] *History of the evolutionary processes that led to the discovery of the circulation of the blood by William Harvey*. Reprinted from the Philadelphia Monthly Medical Journal, Nov. 1899. [27 pp.]

[10] *A study in retrospective therapeutics: the evolutionary processes through which have traveled transfusion, infusion, subcutaneous injection, enteroclysis, peritoneoclysis, and cystoclysis in the treatment of Asiatic cholera, from 1830 to 1895*. Reprinted from the Philadelphia Monthly Medical Journal, Dec. 1899. [57 pp.]

[11] *Ventilation and Impure Air as prophylactic or causative of disease*. Concord, N.H.: Republican Press Association, 1891. [25 pp.]

[12] *Some heads of Napoleon*. San Francisco: Californian, 1892. [pp. 16-32]. Extract.



[13] *The study of Inebriety, and its proper prosecution*. Boston: Journal of Inebriety, Jan. 1902. [20 pp.]

[14] *Some observations on continence as a factor in health and disease*. Reprinted from Pacific Medical Journal, January, 1900. [37 pp.]

[15] *Some observations on the history, psychology and therapeutics of impotence*. Reprint from the American Journal of Dermatology, November, 1899. [16 pp.]

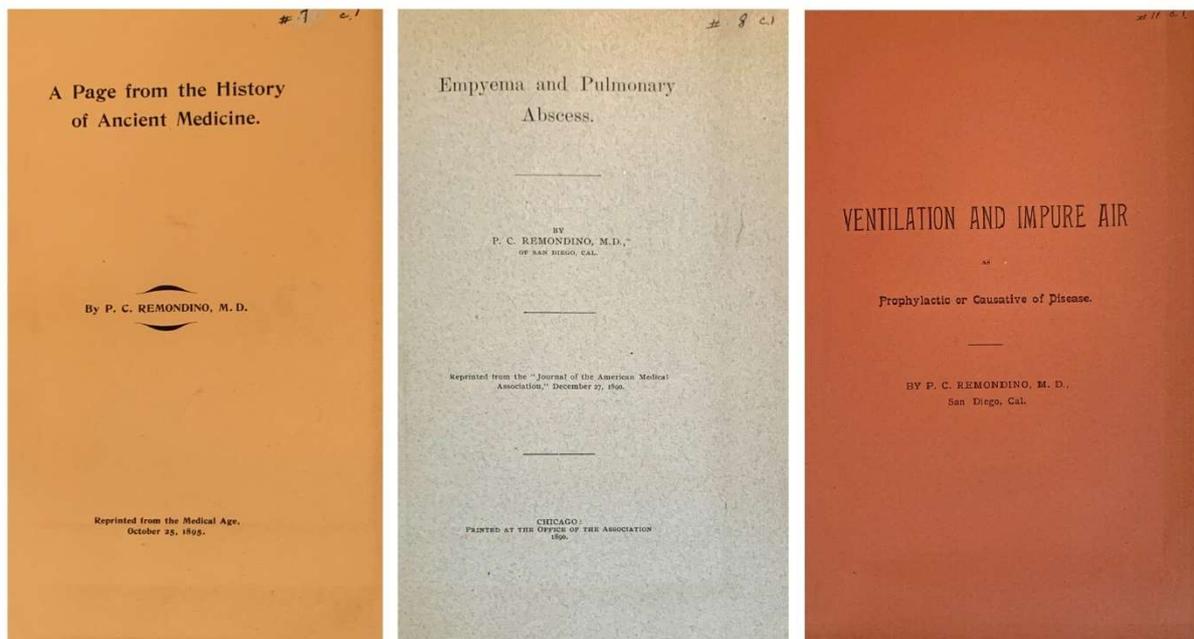
[16] *Imperative Need of Strict Sanitary Regulations against the spread of consumption in Southern California*. Sacramento: A.J. Johnston, Superintendent State Printing, 1896. [9 pp.]

[17] *Certificates of death*. San Diego County Medical Society, April 7, 1893. [8 pp.]

[18] *An interesting and instructive case of uraemia, combining coma and mania, with marked local toxæmic manifestations*. Reprinted from The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, October, 1891. [8 pp.]

[19] *The climate of Southern California in its relation to renal diseases*. Reprinted from Southern California Practitioner, 1889. [21 pp.]

[20/15] *Some observations on the history, psychology and therapeutics of impotence*. Reprinted from the Pacific Medical Journal, Sept. 1899. [20 pp.] Cover corner clipped.



[21/20] *Some observations on dyspepsia*. Reprinted from the Southern California Practitioner, 1890-91. [18 pp.]

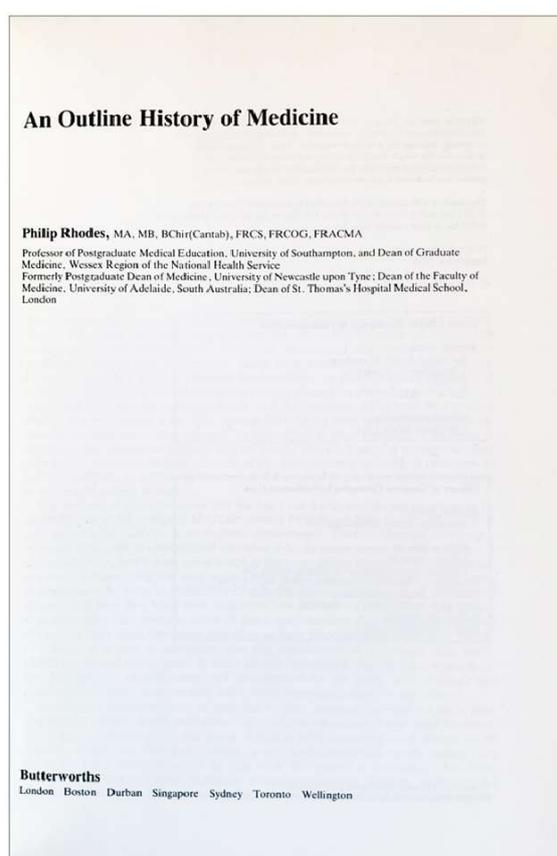
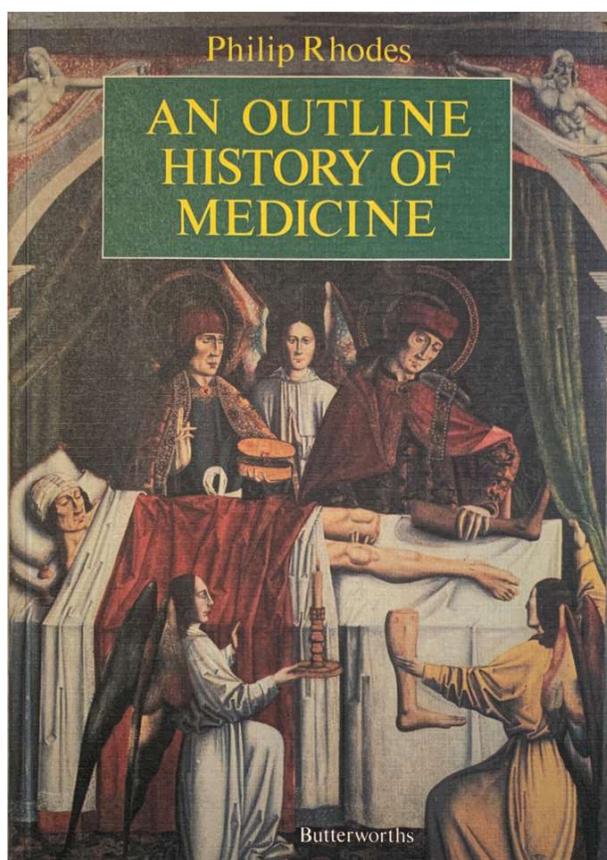
[22/21] *Report of the committee on the suppression of inebriety*. [San Diego?, 1896?]. [pp. 101-122]

[23] *Pancreatic cysts*. Reprint from The Los Angeles Polyclinic, October, 1895. [7 pp.]

23 offprints and other formats. 8vo. All bound together in one volume. Later quarter red morocco, gilt-stamped spine, raised bands, marbled paper over boards; head of spine replaced with red kozo. Foot of spine reads "REMONDINO" spine label reads "MEDICAL / HISTORIES". Bookplate of the San Diego County Medical Society Library (now defunct).

\$ 850

All Peter Charles Remondino papers are scarce, some are rare. Remondino gained an international reputation for promoting the health benefits of sunny southern California. Remondino was a very early resident of San Diego. In all my years of bookselling, the Remondino group owned by George Kaplan was the finest I have seen. That includes another bound collection, in addition to this one. Offered separately or together!



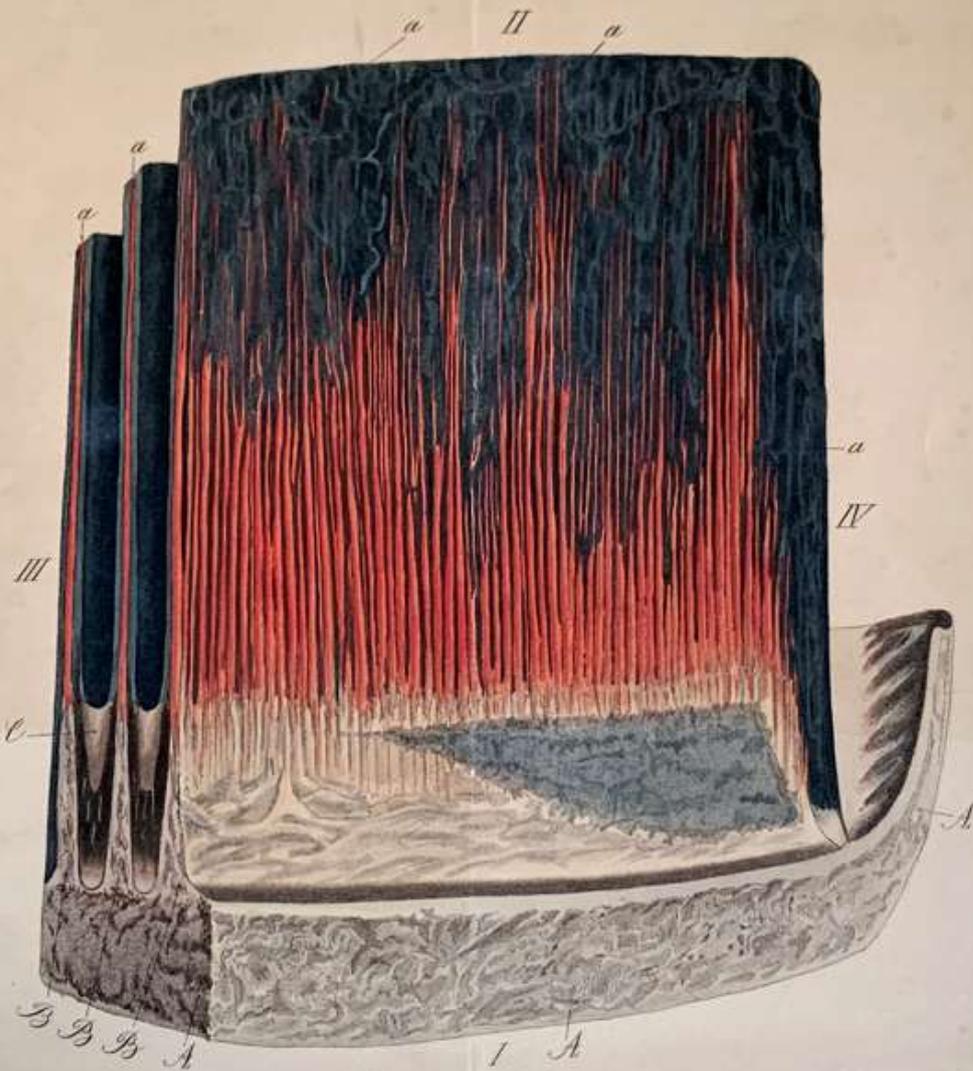
56. **RHODES, Philip** (1922-2002). *An Outline History of Medicine*. London: Butterworths, 1986. ¶ Reprinted. 8vo. [xiii], 219, [5] pp. Figs. Color pictorial wrappers. Very good. ISBN: 0407003436

\$ 12.50

Rhodes was Regional Postgraduate Dean of Medical Studies; Professor of Postgraduate Medical Education, University of Southampton, England, 1980–87. He practiced medicine as an obstetrician and gynaecologist.

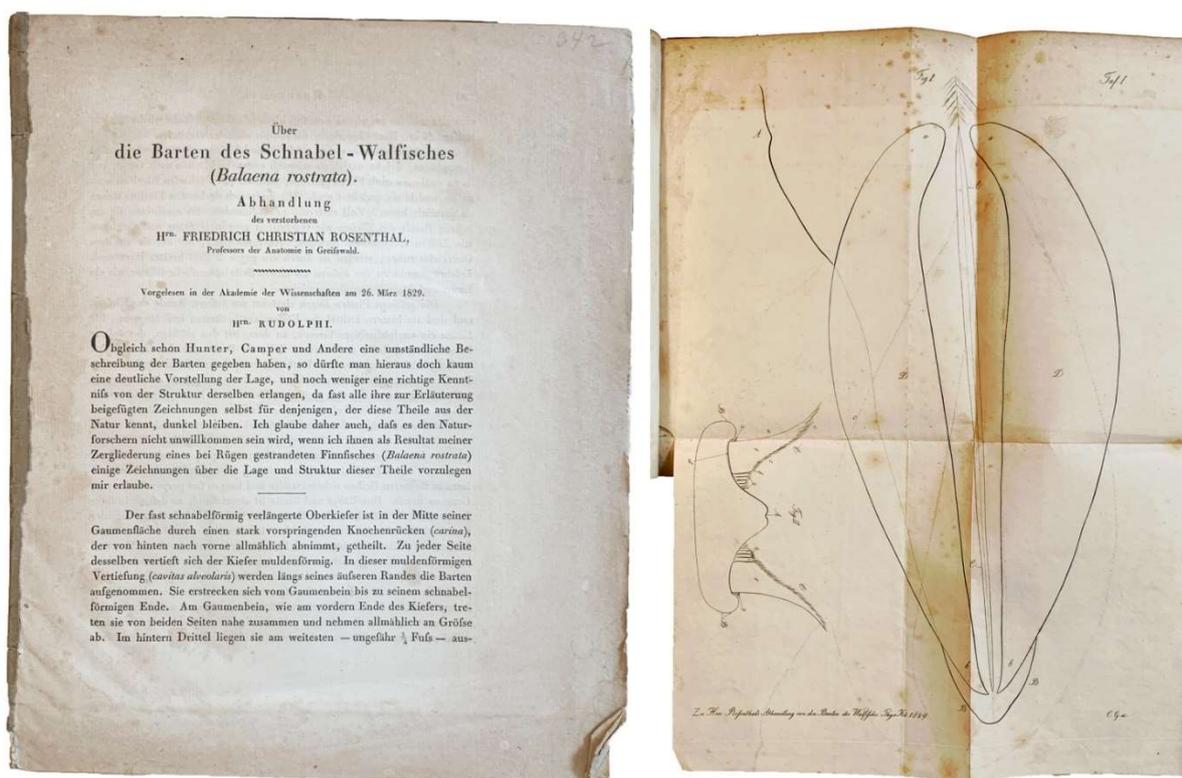
Fig. III.

Fig. IV.



Herrn Profenthals Abh. von den Barten der Walffische. Supp. N. 1829.

C. G. Se.



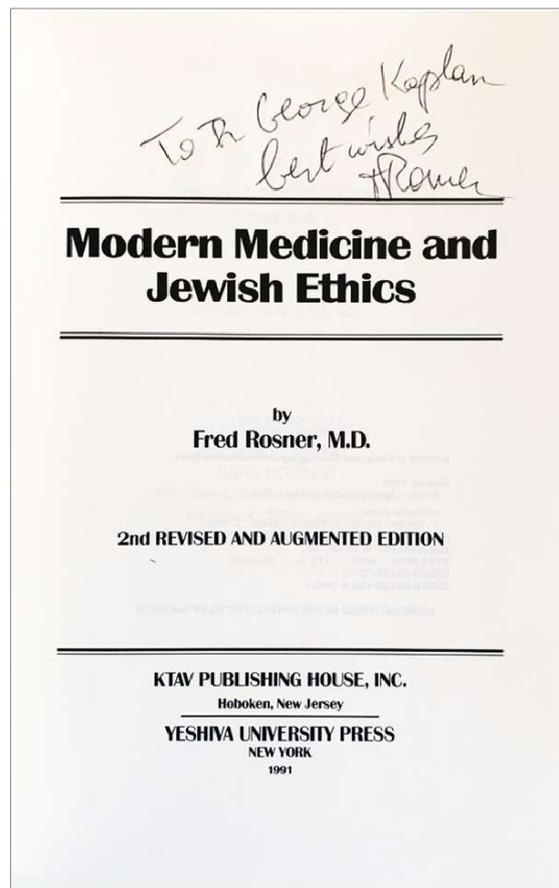
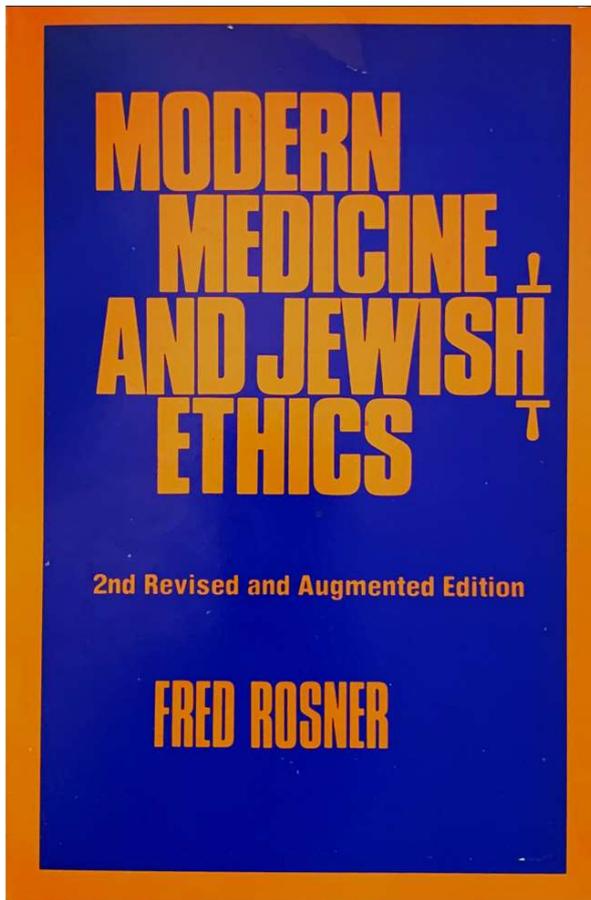
57. [Whales, dentition] **ROSENTHAL, Friedrich Christian** (1780-1829).
Über die Barten des Schnabel-Walfischers (Balaena rostrata).
 Vorgelesen in der Akademie des Wissenschaften am 26. März 1829. ¶
 Separate. 4to. [127]-132 pp. 3 folding plates (1 colored). Contemporary plain
 grey wrappers with the author's name written on top corner, small
 bookseller's label (Munich); wrapper is chipped, split. Very good.

\$ 50

[‘On the baleen of the beaked whale (*Balaena rostrata*).’]

Friedrich Christian Rosenthal was a professor of anatomy in Greifswald. Among his teachers was the anatomist Karl Asmund Rudolphi (1771-1832) (to whom this work is dedicated), with whom Rosenthal remained friends throughout his life and who had a great influence on his later work. After surgical training in Würzburg and Vienna, he returned to Greifswald in 1804 to settle down in the private medical practice he opened and to work on at the University of Greifswald. During his time in there, Rosenthal devoted himself, among other things, to researching the sensory organs of seals, the anatomy of jellyfish and the comparative anatomy of whales. He died of tuberculosis on December 5, 1829, the same year this was published. Due to his early death, some of his writings were left unfinished. The comparative anatomical part of the collection of the Greifswald Anatomical Institute was expanded under his aegis. [Wikip.].

“Rosenthal was first and foremost a general anatomist, also known for his studies on whales, seals, and jellyfish. His study of the ear led to the description of two eponymous structures: the canalis spiralis cochleae canal in the cochlea and the basal cerebral vein. While he is a famous cochlear explorer, Schacht & Hawkins (2004) state that Rosenthal has probably suffered more than most other inner ear anatomists from posthumously mistaken identity.” [Hearing – online].

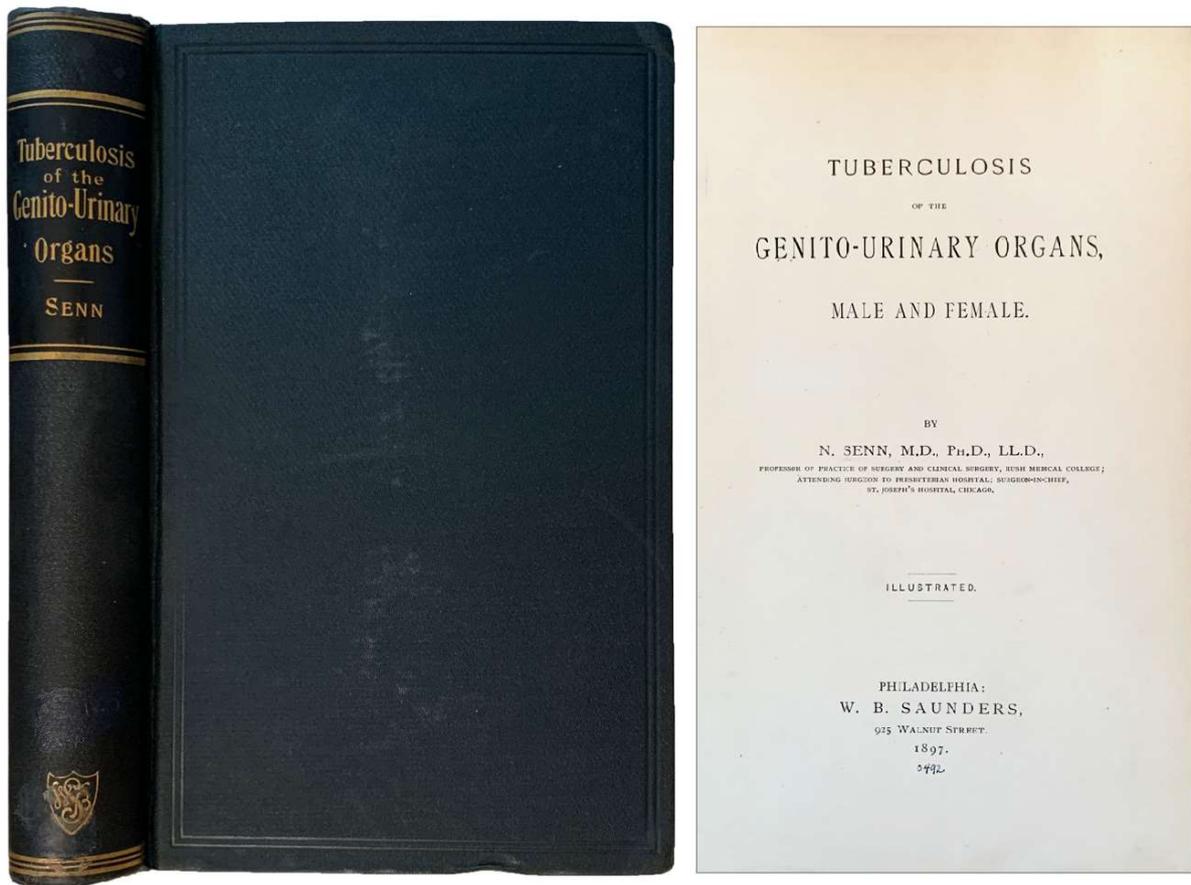


58. **ROSNER, Fred** (1935-). *Modern Medicine and Jewish Ethics*. Hoboken, NJ: KTAV Publishing House, 1991. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 460 pp. Index. Printed wrappers. Very good +. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to George Kaplan. ISBN: 088125102X

\$ 25

Second edition, revised and augmented. This edition adds a chapter on AIDS and updates other issues as well. Among these is the ethics of dental emergencies that occur on the Sabbath, unconventional therapies, skin grafting and skin banks, maternal obligations versus fetal rights. Also a new definition of death.

Fred Rosner is a professor of medicine at Mount Sinai School of Medicine and the director of the Department of Medicine at Queens Hospital Center. He is also the chairman of the Medical Ethics Committee of the State of New York.



59. **SENN, Nicholas** (1844-1908). *Tuberculosis of the Genito-Urinary Organs, male and female*. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1897. ¶ 8vo. vi, [2], [17]-317, [3], [30] pp. 26 figs. (some figs. With color tinting), index, ads. Original blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; front joint cracked and reinforced with kozo (stiff!). Bookplate of Northwestern University Medical School, gift of Louis Ernst Schmidt, with his rubber-stamps (pp. v, 65, 111). Good.

\$ 30

First edition. Senn also wrote: *Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints*, 1893.

Nicholas Senn was a Swiss-born American surgeon, instructor, and founder of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. “In 1884, he moved to Chicago where he was appointed professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1891, he was appointed professor of military surgery at the University of Chicago, an area where he would make some of his greatest contributions to medicine.” – Beth Dippel.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

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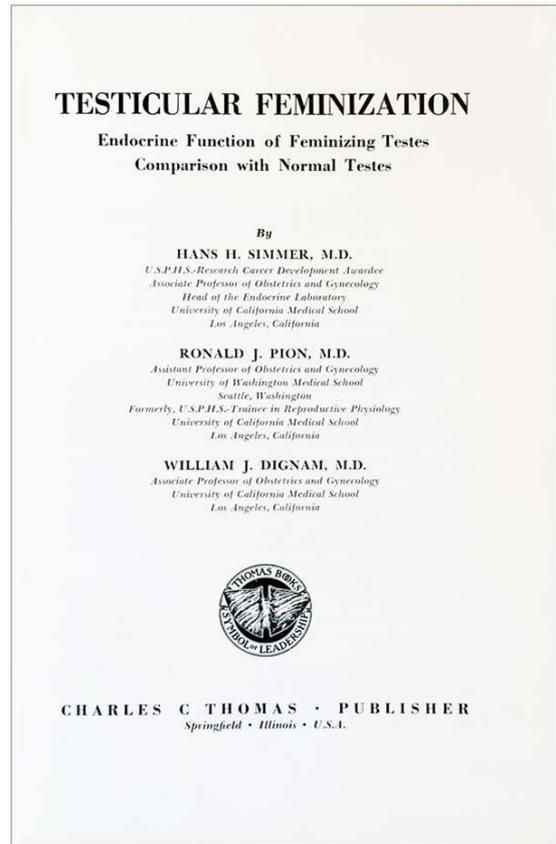
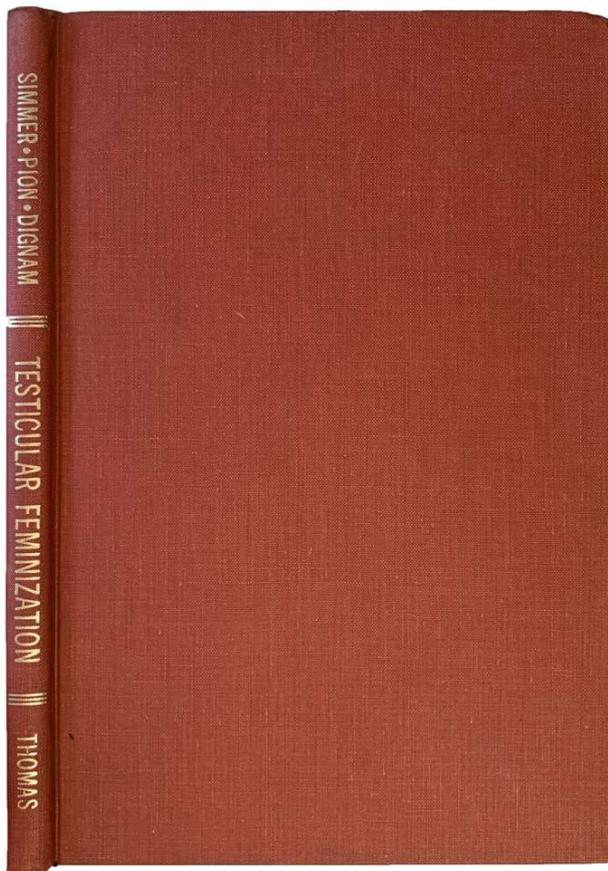
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PROVENANCE: Louis Ernst Schmidt (1869-1957) “had a distinguished career as medical educator and surgeon. He specialized in dermatology and later in urology, uro-genital surgery and venereology and was an attending physician in urology at many Chicago hospitals over the years. His contributions to medicine and Northwestern University were numerous and vast. He was an instructor at Northwestern in clinical dermatology and syphilology from 1898 to 1902 and in genito-urinary surgery from 1902 to 1939, serving as head of the department of urology from 1916 to 1939. Schmidt is often referred to as “the father of urology,” conducting his practice as a training ground for urologists. He held a professorship at Northwestern in urology from 1939 until moving to emeritus status in 1946.” [Northwestern University].

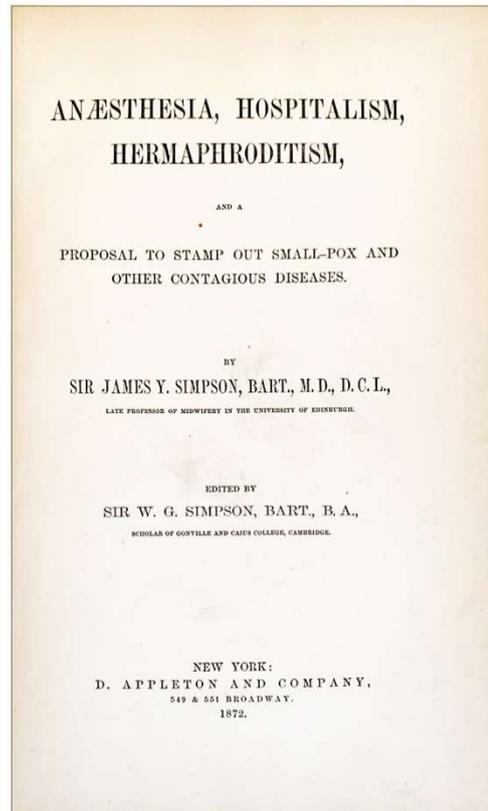
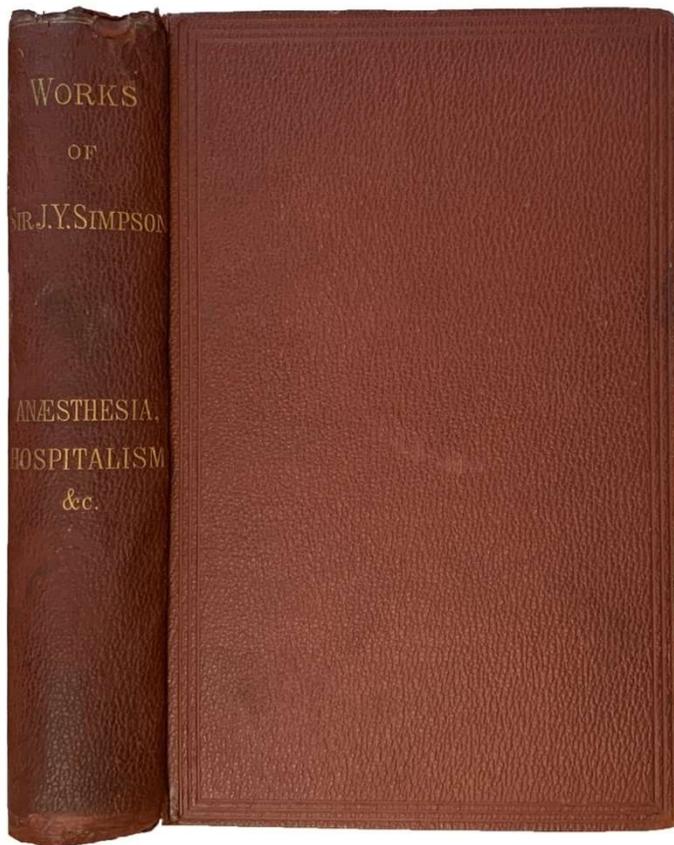
Louis E. Schmidt had a distinguished medical career as a medical educator and surgeon, but is best known for a stormy controversy involving his Illinois Social Hygiene League and medical advertising (the League was an organization of physicians and local philanthropists dedicated to the fight against venereal disease), which resulted in his expulsion from the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association.



60. **SIMMER, Hans Heinz** (1926-2006); **Ronald J. PION**; **William Joseph DIGNAM** (1941-2006). *Testicular Feminization; endocrine function of feminizing testes comparison with normal testes.* Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1965. ¶ 8vo. viii, 108 pp. 18 figs., index. Original brick-red gilt-stamped cloth. Near fine.

\$ 15

Simmer's specialty was gynaecological endocrinology. Simmer completed his specialist training at the University Women's Hospital in Freiburg, went to the USA in 1960 and was appointed associate professor at UCLA in 1963. He was one of the few internationally recognized scientists and award winners who have done successful and award-winning research in the field of sex hormones, especially placenta hormones. He dealt with the history of endocrinology, obstetrics and gynaecology.



Part of Simpson's Collected Works

61. **SIMPSON, Sir James Y. [Young]** (1811-1870). *Anaesthesia, Hospitalism, Hermaphroditism, and a proposal to stamp out small-pox and other contagious diseases*. Edited by Sir W. G. Simpson. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1872. ¶ Series: *The Works of Sir James Y. Simpson*, volume II. 8vo. x, 562, [4] pp. 2-page ad from Appleton tipped onto front pastedown. 19 figs. (all relating to hermaphroditism), index. Original brick-red blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, gentle kozo repairs to spine ends and rear joint. Very good.

\$ 75

First American edition from the collected works of Simpson, edited by the author's son. This volume contains three sections: The Papers on Anaesthesia, Hospitalism, and concludes with the author's work on Hermaphroditism.

This is the second volume (only) of a three volume set of Simpson's collected Works, issued 1871-73. Each is entirely complete and their topics differ. Volume I: (not offered here), contains: Selected obstetrical and gynaecological works of Sir James Y. Simpson, bart. Containing the substance of his lectures on midwifery.

was at last considered that she was in reality a male; and the case finally came under the investigation of the members of the Royal Medical College of Silesia, who confirmed this opinion. The imperforated penis, *b*, was one inch and a half in length; the perineal fissure, *e*, forming the false vagina, was at the posterior part of its orifice, bounded by a distinct frenulum, but was of a size sufficient to receive the glans of the husband for an inch and a half in depth. This cavity, as well as the internal surfaces of the two lobes, *a a*, of the divided scrotum, *f*, were lined with a vascular mucous membrane. At the bottom of it, the round orifice of the urethra, *d*, was seen to open; and at the same point a hard mass could be felt, probably consisting of the prostate gland; and more upwards and outwards, nearly

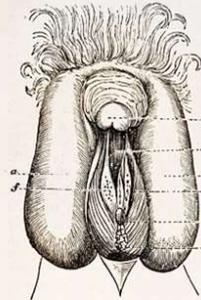


Fig. 3.

in the natural situation of the bulb, was seen the split urethra, *c*, with a row of three considerably-sized openings, *ff*, which, under pressure and irritation of the genital parts, gave out several drops of a transparent mucous fluid. Otto considers these openings as the extremities of the ducts of the prostate and Cowper's glands, and of the seminal canals. The right half of the scrotum contained a small testicle about the size of that of a boy ten years of age; the left testicle lay likewise external to the abdominal ring, and was still softer and smaller than the right. Both were furnished with spermatic cords. The general configuration of the individual was strong, muscular, and meagre; the beard was thin and soft, and the face, mammae, thorax, pelvis, and extremities, were evidently masculine.

Along with the preceding instances we are inclined to classify the case of Maria Nonzia, as detailed by Julien and Soules.¹ This

Fig. 3. Hypospadias male.

¹ *Observ. sur l'Hist. Nat. sur la Physique et sur la Peinture*, tom. i., p. 18, with a plate.

g. In another fetus of the sixth month,¹ there existed a perfect set of internal and external male sexual organs—viz testicles, epididymes, vasa deferentia, and vesicula seminales—with a prostate gland and a normally-formed penis and scrotum. But, besides

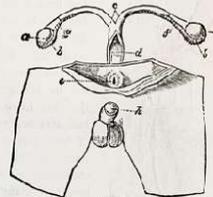


Fig. 13.

these, there was also present an imperfect female uterus, the body of which divided into two cornua, the right longer and incurved, the left shorter and saeciform. The neck of the uterus was marked internally by its usual arborescent appearance; and it opened into a vagina that terminated in the urethra near the exit of the latter from the urinary bladder.

h. In a third case² of hermaphroditic malformation in an infant who died of convulsions when six months old, Mayer found the following blending of the organs of the two sexes. Of the internal male genital organs there were present two bodies at the inguinal rings, that were evidently testicles (Fig. 17, *a a*), as was proved not only by their position, but by their form, coverings, connections, and internal structure, "their substance," says Mayer, "being evidently composed of yellow canals;" their epididymes, *b b*, were also distinctly developed, and each of them sent off a vas deferens, *c c*, which was furnished with a corresponding multilocular vesicula seminalis, *d d*. Of the internal female sexual organs there were found a perfectly developed uterus, *e e*, with its broad, *n n*, and round, *o o*, ligaments naturally formed and placed, and provided with two Fallopian tubes, *ff*, that followed the course of the testicles through the inguinal canals, and a vagina, *g*, which opened into the urethra, *h*, near its external orifice. The ejaculatory ducts

¹ *Journ.*, p. 8, tab. ii. fig. 5.

² *Ibid.*, p. 9, tab. iii. figs. 1 and 2.

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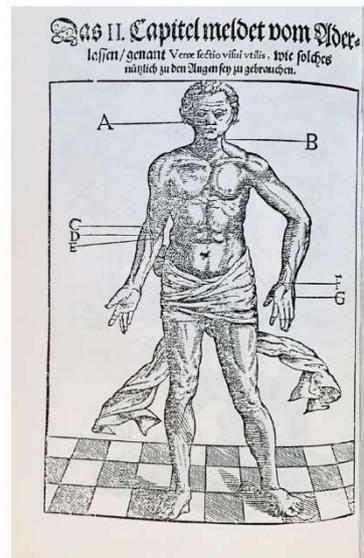
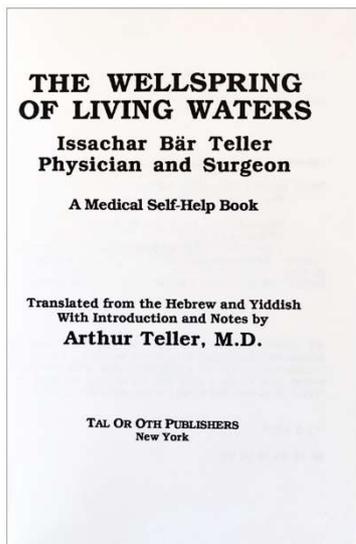
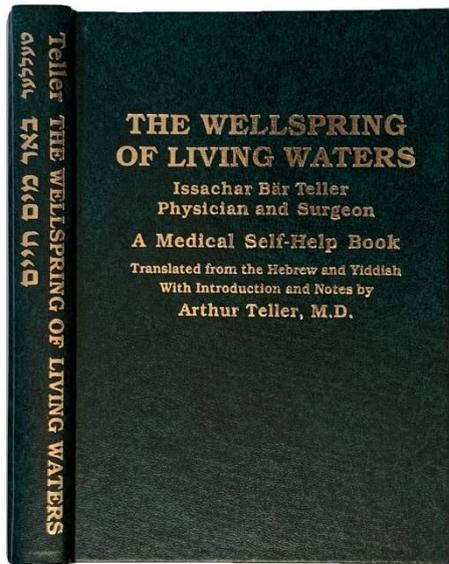
ANÆSTHESIA.

PART I.—HISTORY OF ANÆSTHESIA.

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CHAP. II.	Modern History of Anæsthesia	12
CHAP. III.	Modern History of Anæsthesia (<i>continued</i>)	18
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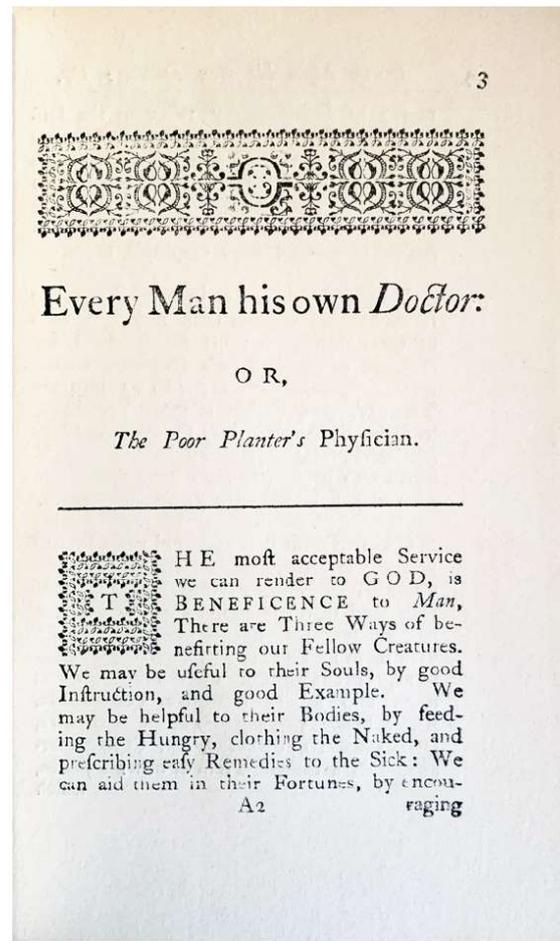
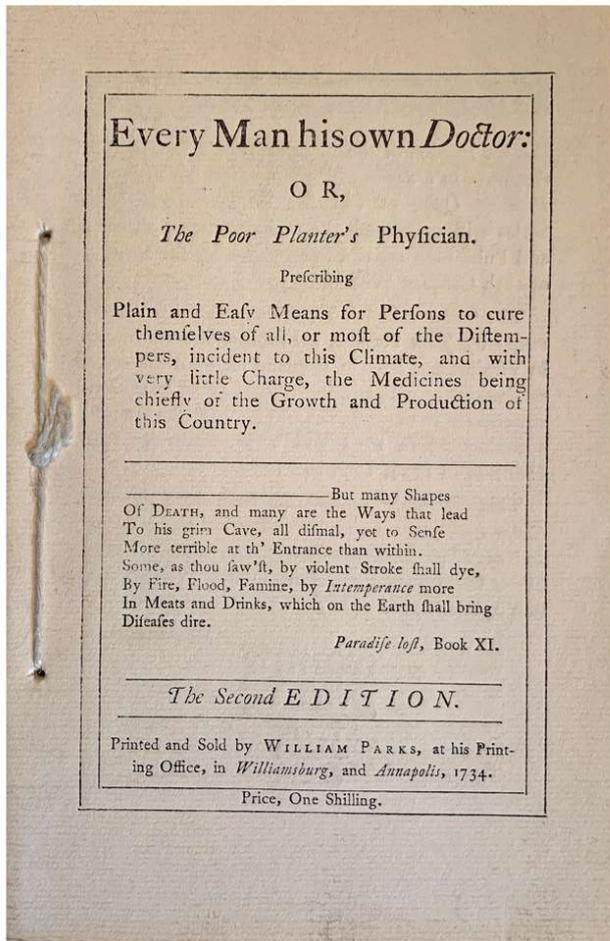


62. **TELLER, Issachar Bär** (c.1607-); **Arthur TELLER**. *The Wellspring of Living Waters. Issachar Bär Teller physician and surgeon. Translated from the Hebrew and Yiddish. With introduction and notes.* New York: Tal Or Oth, 1988. ¶ 12mo. [vi], 119 pp. Port. Full dark green hardcover with gilt-stamping. Very good.

\$ 25

Facsimile and translation, issued in an edition of 500 copies. Teller, a barber-surgeon in the Bohemian capital Prague, was the author of what is believed to be the first printed medical book in Yiddish, *Be'er Mayim Hayyim* ("Well of Living Water"). The book was printed in Prague without any date, but it must have been before 1655.

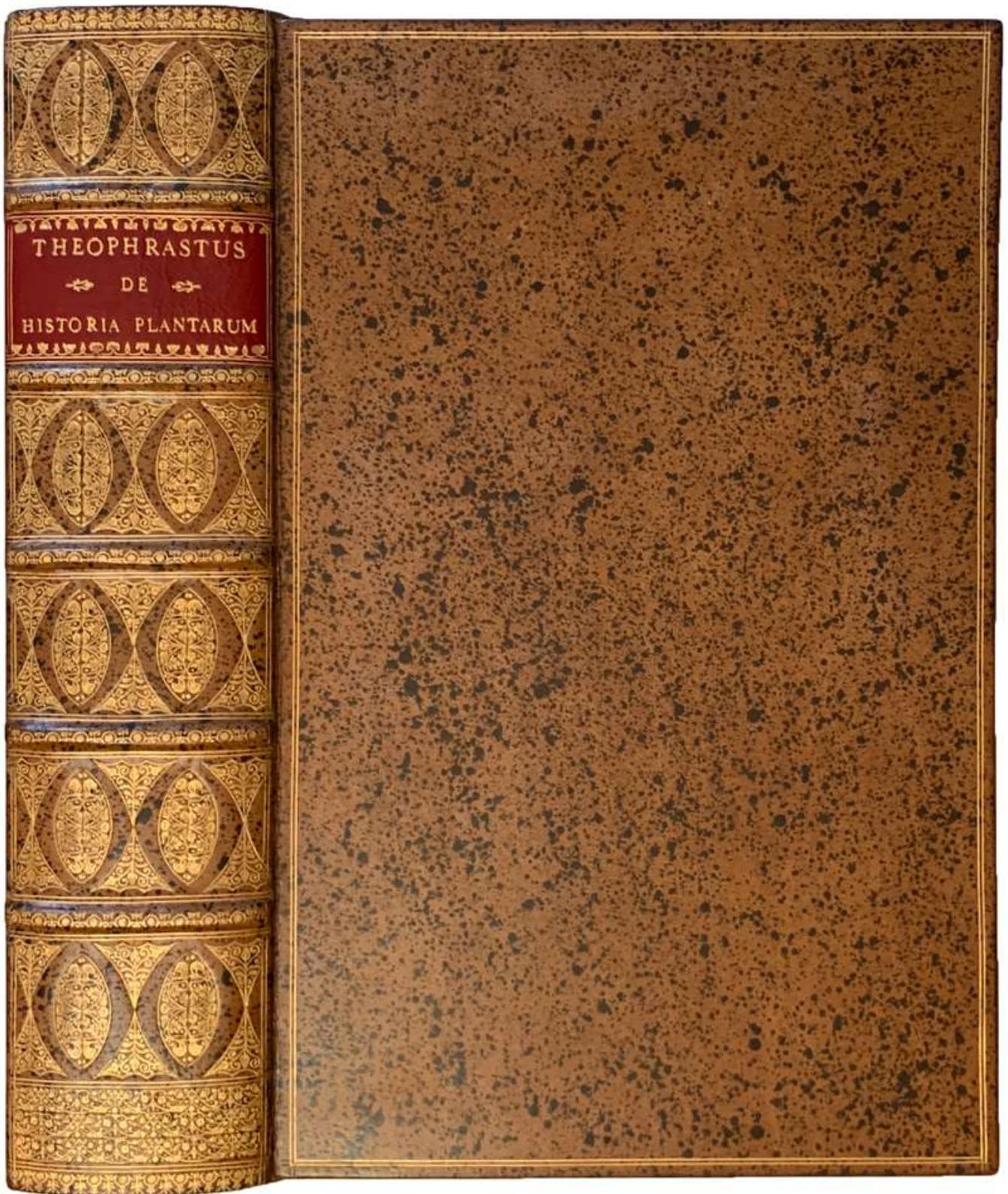




63. **TENNENT, John.** *Every man his own doctor, or, The poor planter's physician: prescribing plain and easy means for persons to cure themselves of all, or most of the distempers, incident to this climate, and with very little charge, the medicines being chiefly of the growth and production of this country.* Williamsburg: 1734. ¶ Facsimile. 12mo. 56, [2] pp. Wrappers. Small red ink mark on rear. Very good.

\$ 12

Originally published: Williamsburg and Annapolis: William Parks, 1734. Every man his own doctor, or, The poor planter's physician : prescribing plain and easy means for persons to cure themselves of all, or most of the distempers, incident to this climate, and with very little charge, the medicines being chiefly of the growth and production of this country.



64 THEOPHRASTUS – History of Plants



THEOPHRASTI ERESII
De
HISTORIA PLANTARVM
LIBRI DECEM
Græcè & Latine.

In quibus
Textum Græcum variis Lectionibus
emendationibus, huiusmodi supple-
mentis. Latinam GAZÆ versionem nova
interpretatione ad margines, totum Opus
absolutissimis cum Notis, tum Commen-
tariis, item rariorum Plantarum iconibus
illustravit

IOANNES BODÆVS à STAPEL,
Medicus Amstelodamensis.

Accesserunt
IULII CÆSARIS SCALIGERI,
in eisdem Libros Animadversiones.

ET
ROBERTI CONSTANTINI
Annotationes:

cum
INDICE locupletissimo.



AMSTELODAMI
Apud Henricum Laurentium.
Anno 1644.

64. **THEOPHRASTUS; THEODORUS GAZA.** *Theophrasti Eresii. De Historia Plantarum liber decem, Graecè & Latinè. In quibus Textum Graecum variis Lectionibus, emendationibus, hiulcorum supplementis: Latinam Gazae versionem nova interpretatione ad margines: totum Opus absolutissimis cum Notis tum Commentariis: item rariorum Plantarum iconibus illustravit.* Amstelodami, apud Henricum Laurentium, 1644. ¶ Folio in 6s. [20], 418, 417-[694], 495-529, 730-[994], 997-1187, [1], [88] pp. Numerous mispagnations noted. With the magnificent engraved title, and 600-700 decorative botanical woodcuts. Text in 2 columns, index not paginated, parallel texts in Greek and Latin. Bound recently in full antique-style speckled calf, richly gilt-tooled in a masterfully elegant binding; some neat paper mends to gutter (front & back leaves), some leaves variously stained at edges in the rear, pages 950-988 browned. New endleaves.

\$ 9,500

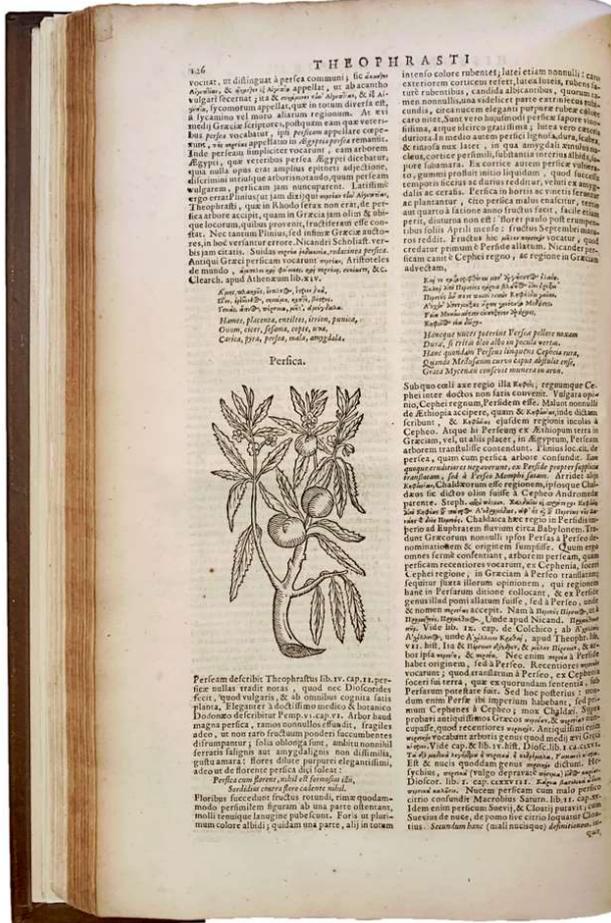
The splendid Bodaeus van Stapel edition of Theophrastus' seminal work, *Enquiry into Plants*, beautifully illustrated with hundreds of fine woodcuts of all the known plants. This is the first edition by edited by Johannes Bodaeus van Stapel (1602-1636), who died prior to the book being issued. This edition of Bodaeus van Stapel is the most important and influential edition of Theophrastus. The book is the first comprehensive systematization all known plants, and as such important in the history of plant science. Plants of the new world, America, Asia and Africa, are included.

The editor, Bodaeus van Stapel, is known for this particular work, the Latin version of Theophrastus' *Historia plantarum*, the text completed before his death in 1636 and published posthumously in Amsterdam in 1644 by his father.

Thomas Frognall Dibdin wrote of this edition: "This edition displays great care and research; the notes are numerous and learned, and all botanical information to be gleaned from Aristotle, Pliny, Dioscorides, and other ancient writers, seems to be embodied in this work. The conjectures of Scaliger, Constantine, and Salmasius, and also incorporated; and although Haller has censured Bodæus for occasionally wandering from his subject, and introducing a few errors, the present [this edition of 1644] is nevertheless an edition well deserving of the curious botanist's attention: for it has collected into one body the opinions of the old writers on the

subject of plants. It contains some wood-cuts of the rarer species, which are much better uncoloured than coloured.” – Thomas Frognall Dibdin, *An Introduction to The Knowledge of Rare and Valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics ...* London, 1808, vol. II, p. 285.

This edition of Theophrastus is “one of the best and most thoughtfully prepared of all the editions of Theophrastus” – Hunt.



“It is interesting not only because of the brilliance of the editing, but, curiously enough, to the American botanist as well, for involving in the discussion certain species from Virginia, other parts of the New World, and Asia. The illustrations of these plants have been largely overlooked in botanical history, because of their incidental presence in a work which might not be expected to contain anything of the sort. Some were merely borrowed from P’Ecluse or de Lobel, but others seem original in this work.” – Harley Harris Bartlett, *Fifty-five Rare Books for the botanical library of Mrs. Roy Arthur Hunt*. Clements Library, 1949.

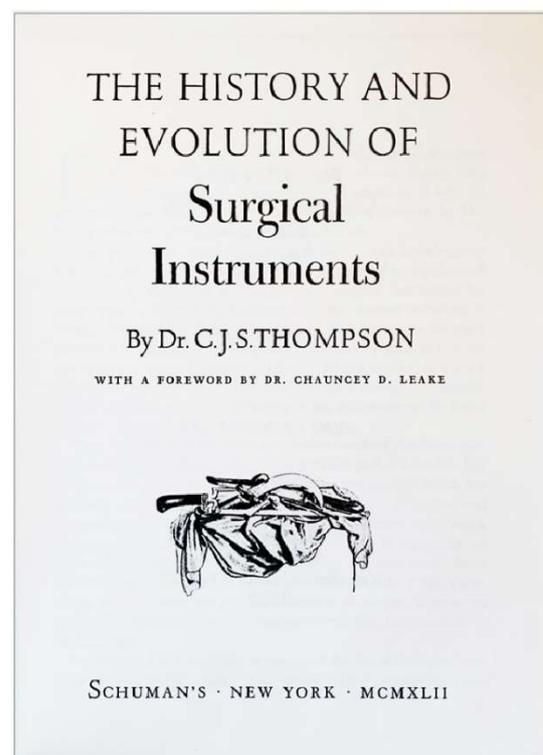
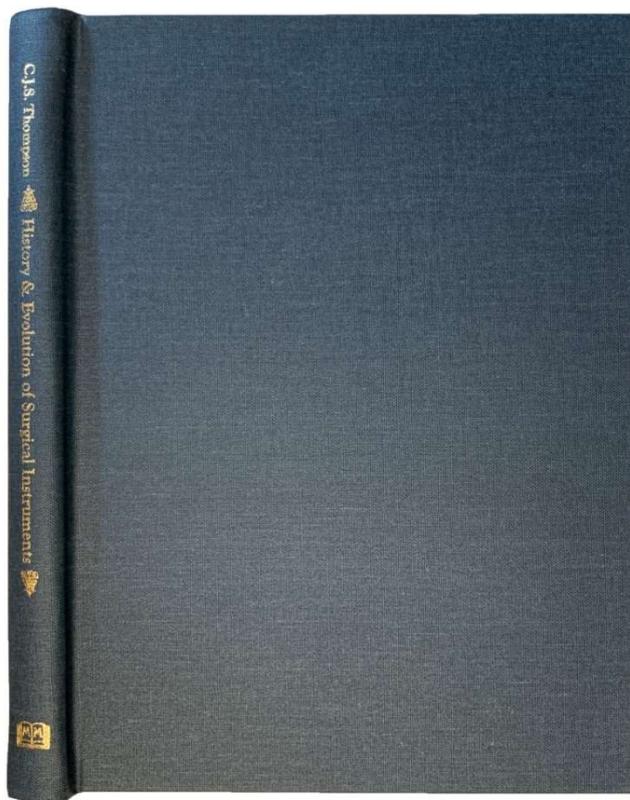
See: Theophrastus, *Enquiry into Plants. With an English translation by Arthur Hort*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1916.

McDiarmid, J. B. 'Theophrastus.' In: *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, edited by Charles Coulston Gillispie. New York, 1976. Vol XIII, pp. 328-334.

Morton, Alan G. *History of Botanical Science*. London and New York, 1981.

Negbi, Moshe. 'The scientific cradle of botany – Theophrastus and other pioneers.' In: *Israel Journal of Plant Sciences* vol 58, pp. 309-18. 2010.

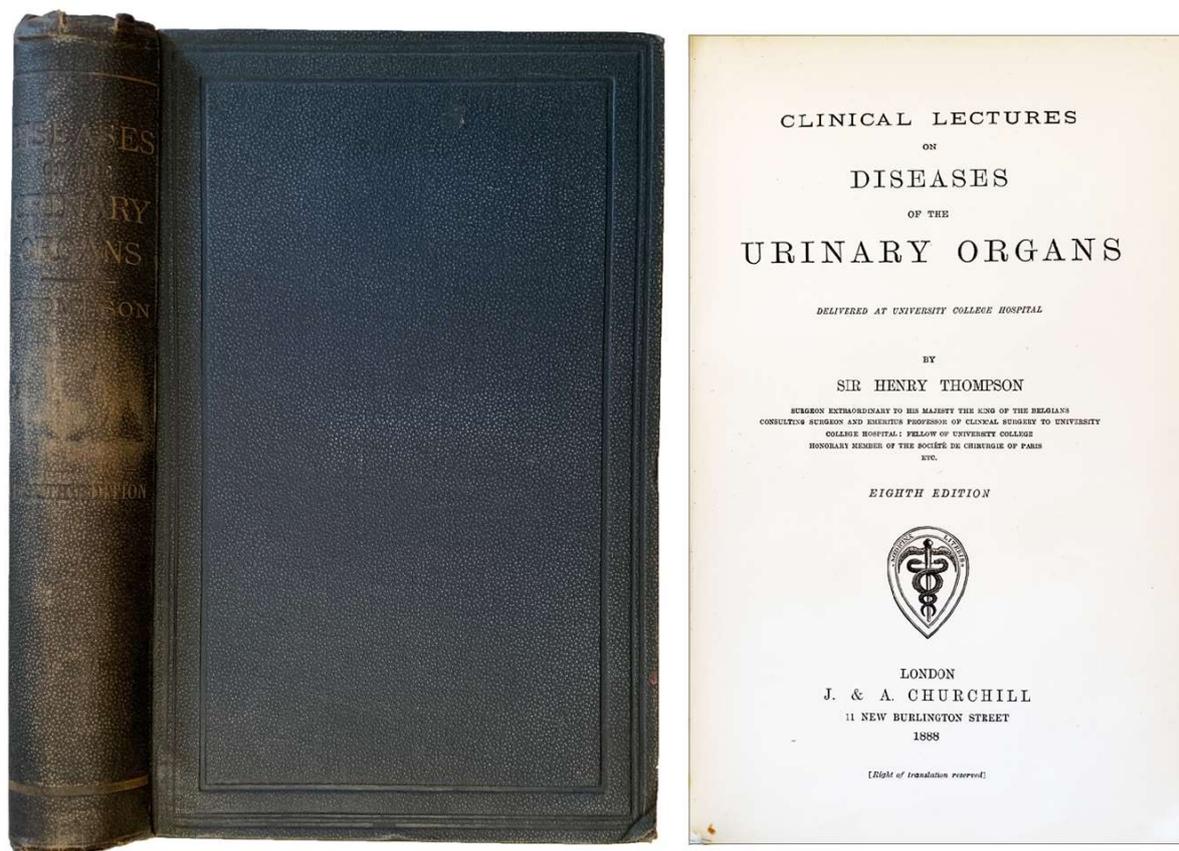
Sharples, Robert W. *Theophrastus of Eresus. Sources for this Life, Writings, Thought and Influence. Commentary Vol. 5. Sources on Botany*. Leiden: Brill, 1995.



65. **THOMPSON, C.J.S.** [Charles John Samuel] (1862-1943). *The History and Evolution of Surgical Instruments*. New York: Schuman's; Martino 1942; 1999. ¶ Sq. 8vo. 113, [1] pp. 115 figs. Blue gilt-stamped cloth. Fine.

\$ 25

Facsimile of the original 1942 edition, a bit reduced in size. In 1909 Thompson became the curator for the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine.



66. **THOMPSON, Henry, Sir** (1820-1904). *Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Delivered at University College Hospital.* London: J. & A. Churchill, 1888. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 470, 14, [2] pp. 121 figures, index, ads. Original blind- and gilt-stamped brown cloth; rubbed, spine head frayed. Bookplate of Herbert Page. Very good.

\$ 35

Eighth edition. “Thompson at this time began to give clinical lectures at University College Hospital, “the delivery of which”, he comments, “after a few trials became a very easy and agreeable occupation.” He gave these lectures extempore with only a few notes on a card to help him, but they were highly successful and the number attending them made it necessary to use the operating theatre as lecture-room. Thompson arranged that a good shorthand writer should be in the lecture-room to make a verbatim record of the lectures, and after revising them he published them in book form in 1868; this volume of clinical lectures proved very popular, in fact the most popular of all his works; it was translated into many European languages and went through a number of editions.” – Cope, *Versatile Victorian*, p. 47.

Thompson became a renowned surgeon with a particular interest in urology, even before the specialty developed. He was the surgeon who finally removed the bladder stone of Leopold, King of the Belgians.

Sir Henry Thompson was winner of two Jacksonian prizes at the Royal College of Surgeons, the first on urethral stricture, publishing his work in 1852, the same year as qualifying as a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The second Jacksonian prize was on diseases of the prostate and in 1862 gave the Lettsomian lectures on the subject of "Practical Lithotomy and Lithotrity." Thompson was particularly adept at passing instruments urethrally and championed per-urethral lithotrity against open stone surgery. [European Museum of Urology].

Lithotomy

67. **THOMPSON, Henry, Sir** (1820-1904). *Practical Lithotomy and Lithotrity; or an inquiry into the best modes of removing stone from the bladder*. London: John Churchill and sons, 1863. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 274, [2], 31, [1] pp. 85 engravings, index, ads. Original blind- and gilt-stamped brown cloth; spine and joints repaired with kozo (inner joint cracked at p. 96). Ex-library bookplate (Charing Cross Hospital Medical School) and rubber stamps (including on title, etc.). Very good.

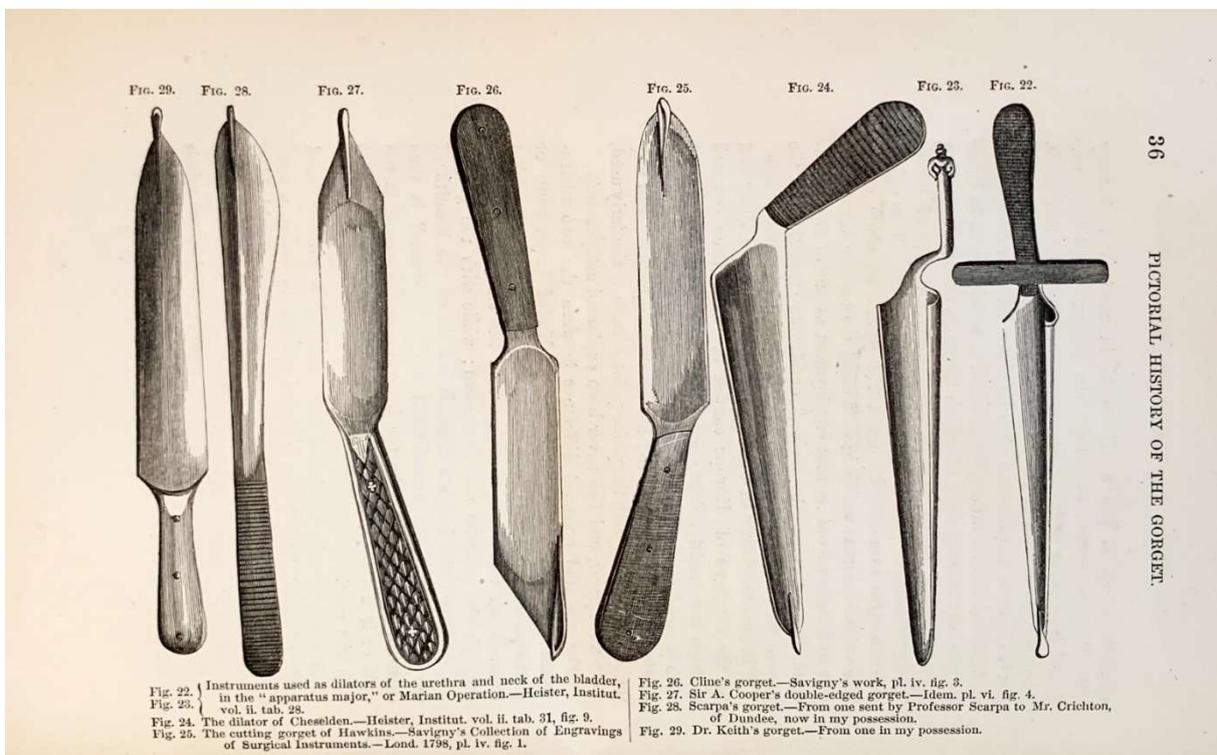
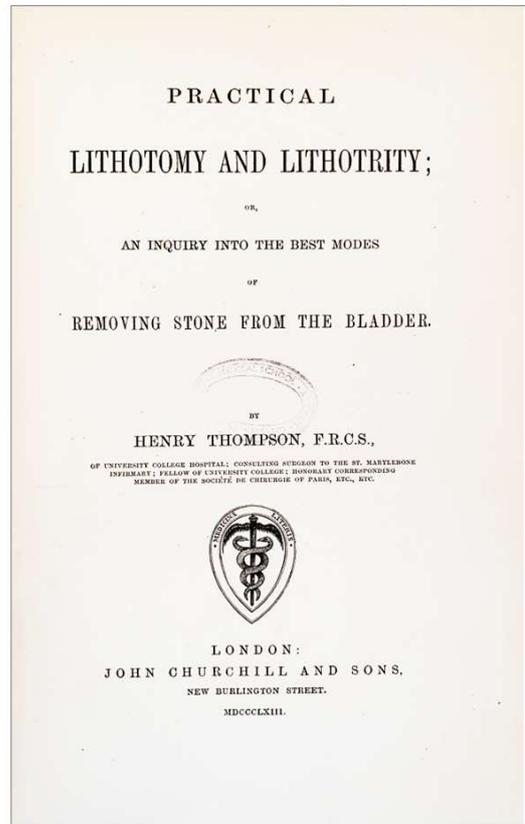
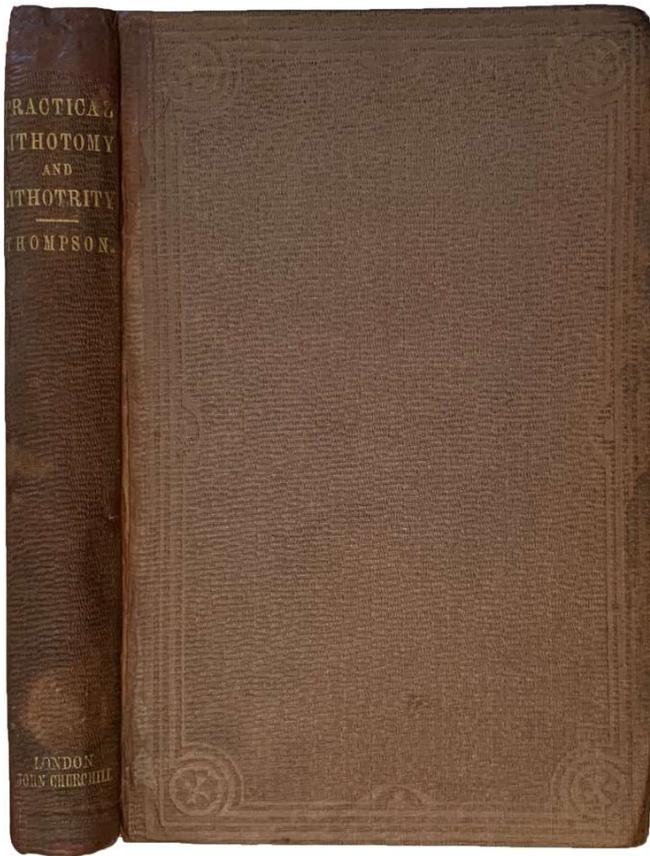
\$ 295

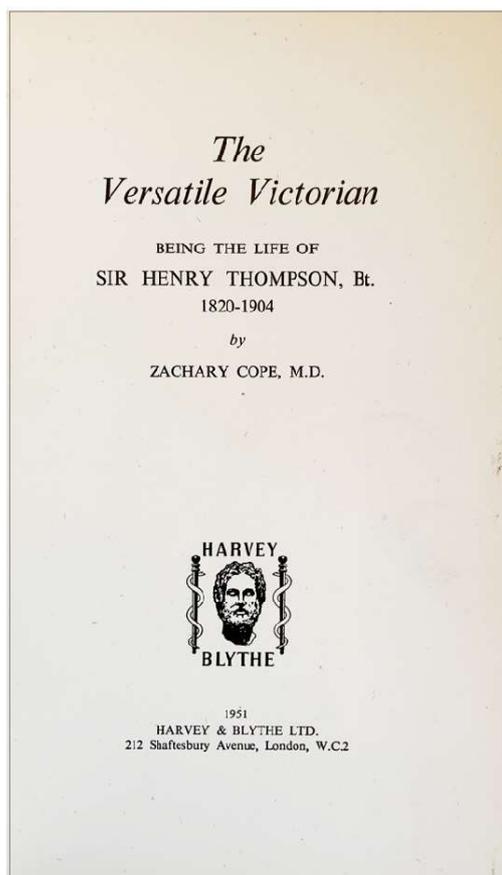
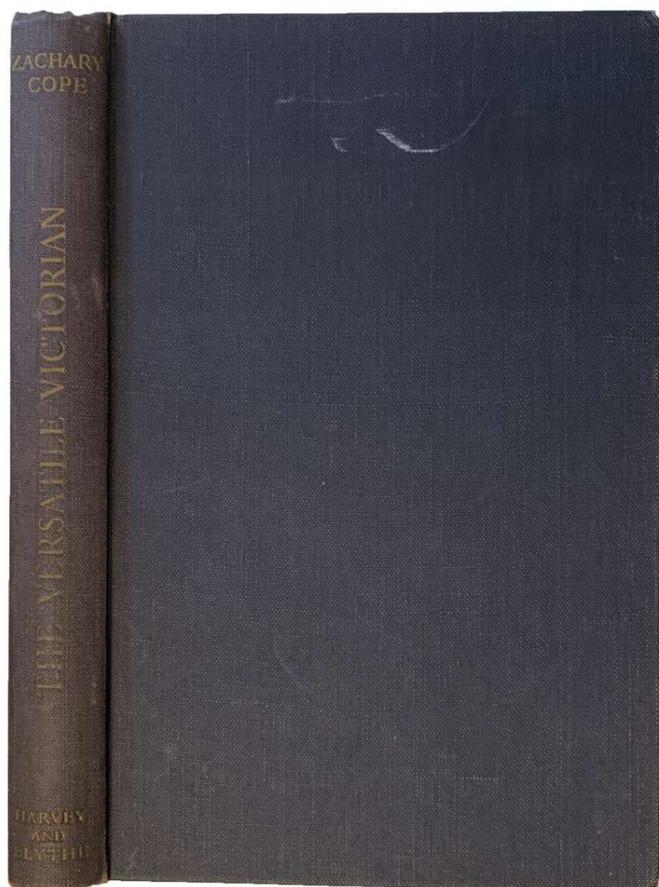
First edition. This work includes the author's views after studying some 1500 case reports, with the addition of Mr. John Crichton's personal notes 'during a career of about sixty years, and from Dr. Arthur Keith (1866-1955), of Aberdeen, and his 'more than 300 cases.' Jean Civiale's (1792-1867) work is also used for this work.

Thompson became a renowned surgeon with a particular interest in urology, even before the specialty developed. He was the surgeon who finally removed the bladder stone of Leopold, King of the Belgians.

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See: Zachary Cope, *The Versatile Victorian*, pp. 34-35; Harold Ellis, *A History of Surgery*, p. xx, etc.

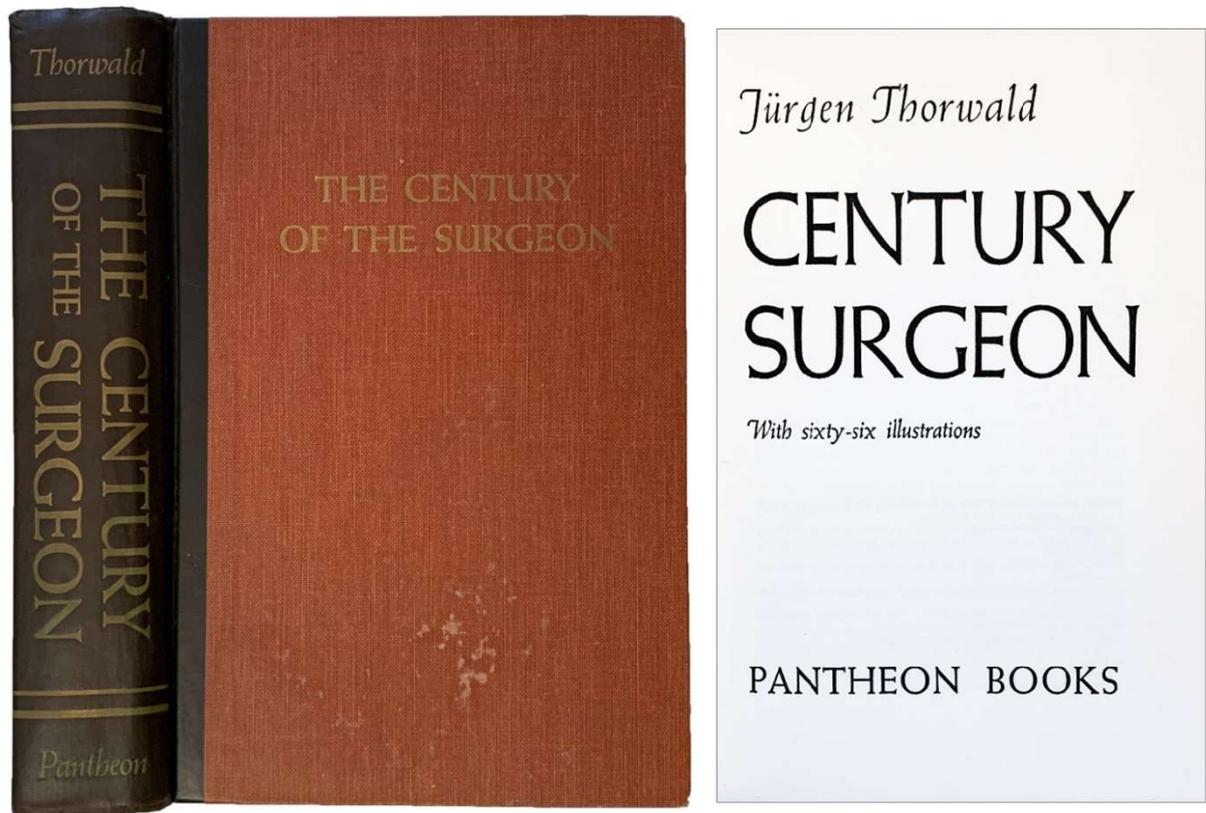




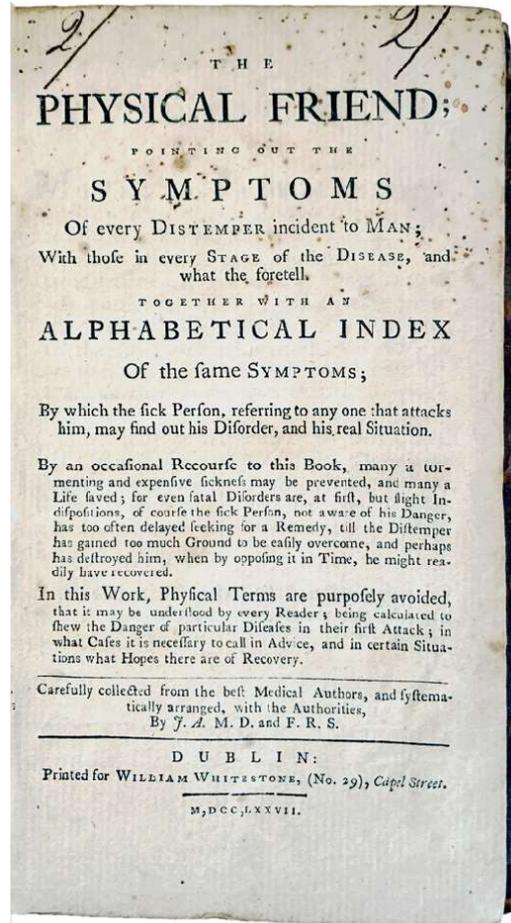
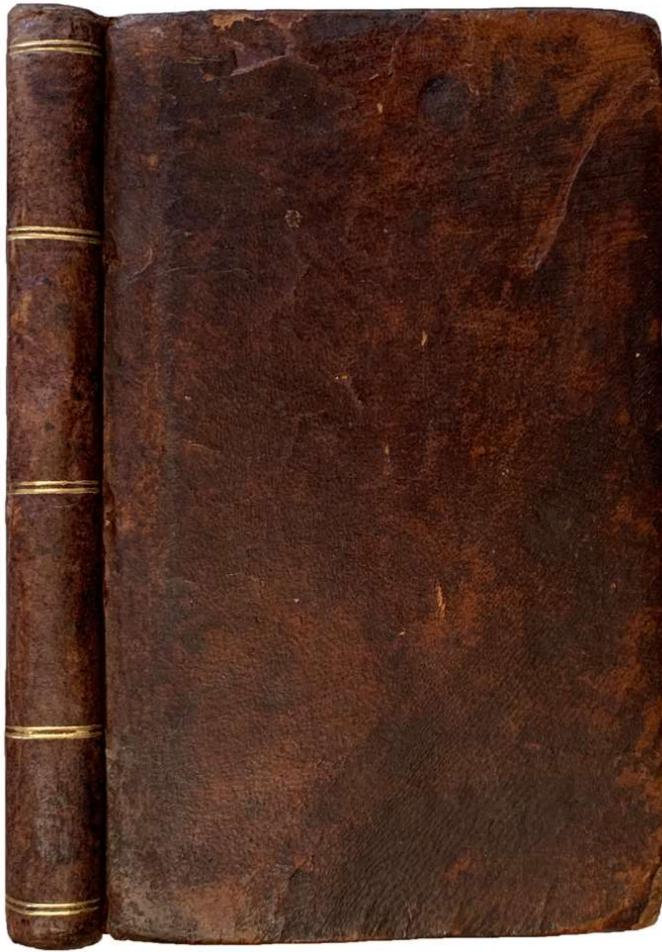
68. [THOMPSON, Henry, Sir (1820-1904)] Zachary COPE (1881-1974).
The Versatile Victorian; being the life of Sir Henry Thompson, bt., 1820-1904. London: Harvey & Blythe, 1951. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 179, [1] pp. 10 illus., index. Original navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth. Bookplate of Edward Delos Churchill. Very good.

\$ 50

PROVENANCE: Edward Delos Churchill (1895-1972) was an American surgeon known for his work in thoracic surgery and remembered for describing the Churchill-Cope [Oliver Cope] reflex.



69. **THORWALD, Jürgen** [Pseud., actually **Heinz BONGARTZ**] (1915-2006). *The Century of the Surgeon*. New York: Pantheon Books, 1957. ¶ 8vo. 432 pp. Illus., index. Black cloth-backed red cloth, gilt-stamping; front free endsheet clipped, rubbed. Very good. \$ 7.50



70. **TRUSLER, John** [Rev]. (1735-1820); **John ALLEN**. *The Physical Friend pointing out the Symptoms of every Distemper incident to Man; with those in every Stage of the Disease, and what the foretell. Together with an alphabetical index of the same Symptoms; By which the sick Person, referring to any one that attacks him, may find out his Disorder, and his read Situation. By an occasional Recourse to this Book, many a tormenting and expensive sickness may be prevented, and many a like saved; for even fatal disorders are, at first, but flight indisposition, of course the sick person, not aware of his danger, has too often delayed seeking for a remedy, till the distemper has gained too much ground to be easily overcome, and perhaps has destroyed him, when by opposing it in time, he might readily have recovered. In this Work, Physical Terms are purposely avoided, that it may be understood by every Reader; being calculated to shew the danger of particular Diseases in their first Attack; in what Cases it is necessary to call in Advice, and in certain Situations what Hopes there are of Recovery. Carefully collected from the best medical authors, any systematically arranged, with the Authorities, By J.A. M.D. and F.R.S. Dublin: William Whitestone, 1777. ¶ 12mo. [viii], 149, [19] pp. Indexes. Original full*

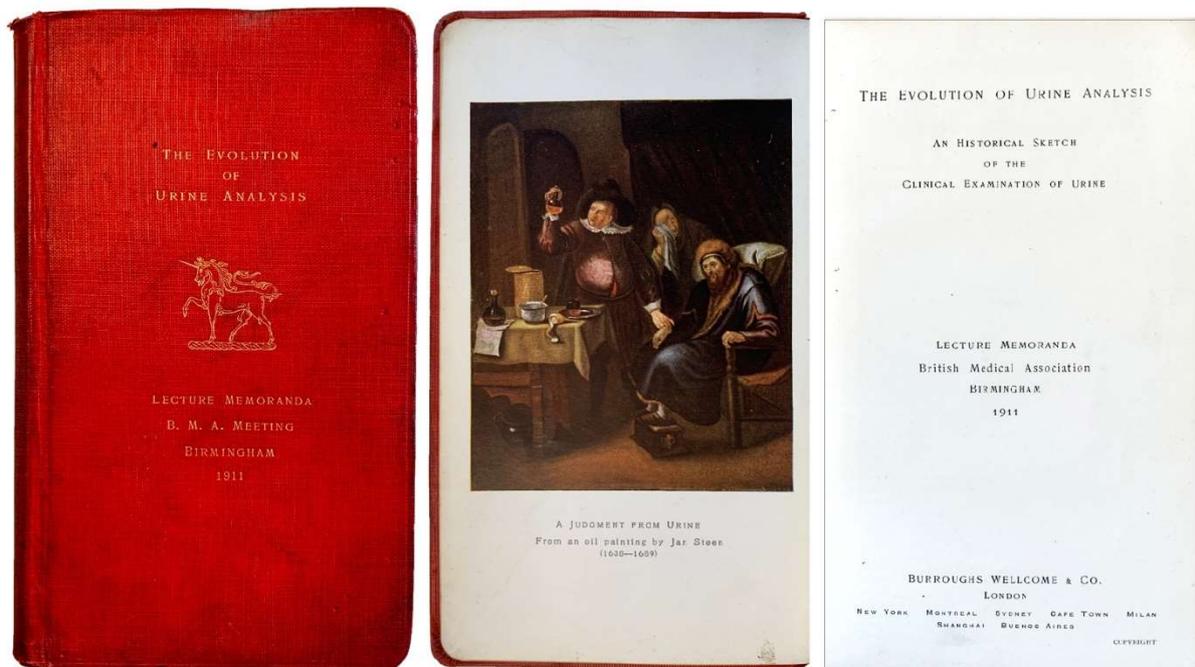
calf; rebacked with gilt-stamped calf; inner joint mended with kozo.
Bookplate of Alfred E.P. Rockwell, M.D., Worcester & Shrewsbury, Mass.
Bookseller's label (rear) of Maxwell Hunley, Beverly Hills, Calif. Very good.
Rare.

\$ 300

Essentially a work compiled for family medical health. This work is "principally compiled from Dr. Allen's Synopsis." The work cites a handful of medical authorities [Allen, Baglivi, Boerhaave, Diemerbroeck, Etmuller, Galen, Harvey, Hippocrates, Morton, Sydenham, Willis, etc.].

PROVENANCE: Alfred Elijah Perkins Rockwell, M.D. (1870-1949), born in Connecticut, and practiced medicine in Massachusetts.

ESTC T194721.



71. **WELLCOME, Henry S.** (1853-1936). *The Evolution of Urine Analysis; an historical sketch of the clinical examination of urine. Lecture Memoranda.* London: Burroughs Wellcome, 1911. ¶
12mo. 276, [4] pp. Color frontispiece, numerous figs.; final leaf (rear free endleaf) is half missing, with some rough damage, probably from a dog that chewed the cover (teeth marks showing!). Bookplate of Arno B. Luckhardt. Good.

\$ 12

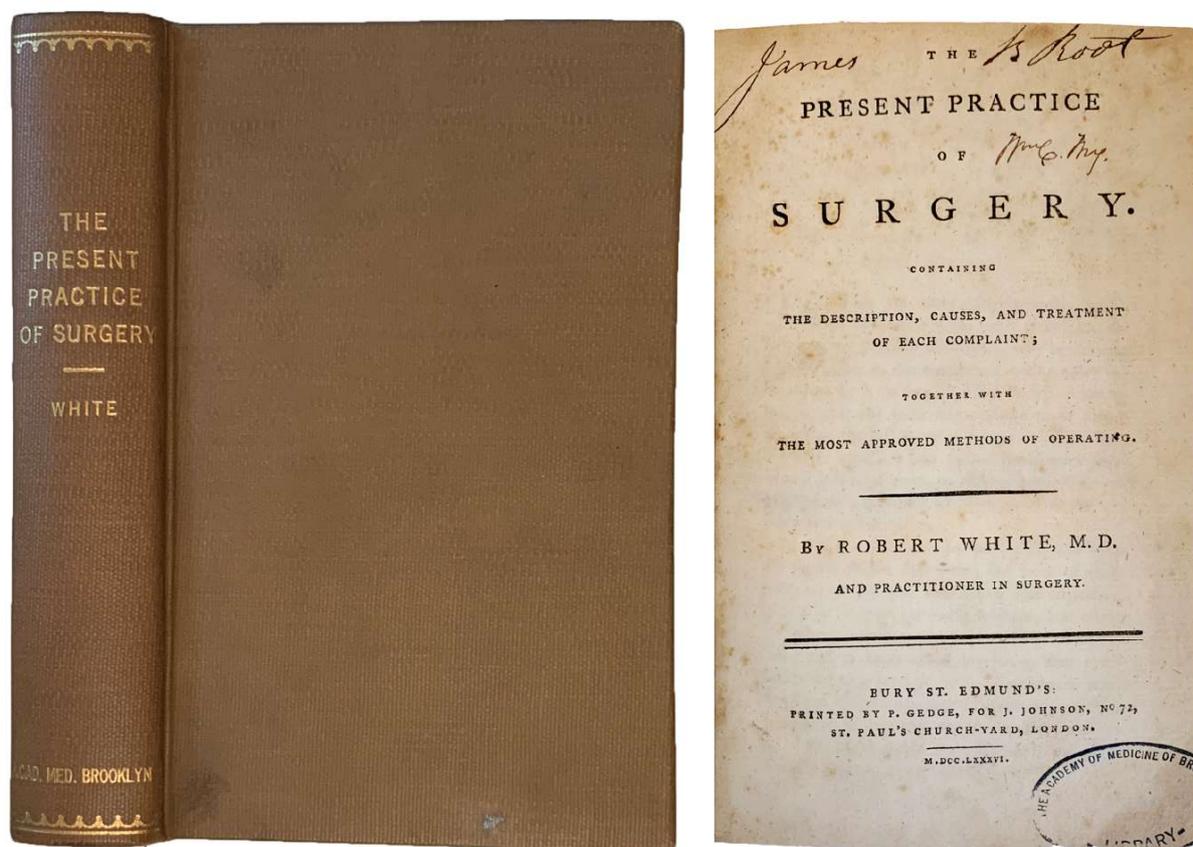
Sir Henry Solomon Wellcome, FRS, was an American pharmaceutical entrepreneur. He founded the pharmaceutical company Burroughs Wellcome & Company with his colleague Silas Burroughs in 1880. After Wellcome's death, the income from the foundation, initially via dividends, later via more tax efficient deeds of covenant, was used to fund the Wellcome Trust, providing endowments for pharmacology departments to educate and train the researchers of the future.

PROVENANCE: Arno Benedict Luckhardt (1885-1957), was a physiologist trained at the University of Chicago and at Rush Medical College (1909-1912). While a professor at the University of Chicago (1912-1947), Luckhardt's research interests included gastric and pancreatic secretion, the function a parathyroid gland, and the use of ethylene as a surgical anesthetic. Luckhardt was also an historian of early American medical history who was particularly interested in the discoveries of Dr. William Beaumont. Luckhardt was instrumental in arranging the gift of the William Beaumont Collection to the University of Chicago Library.

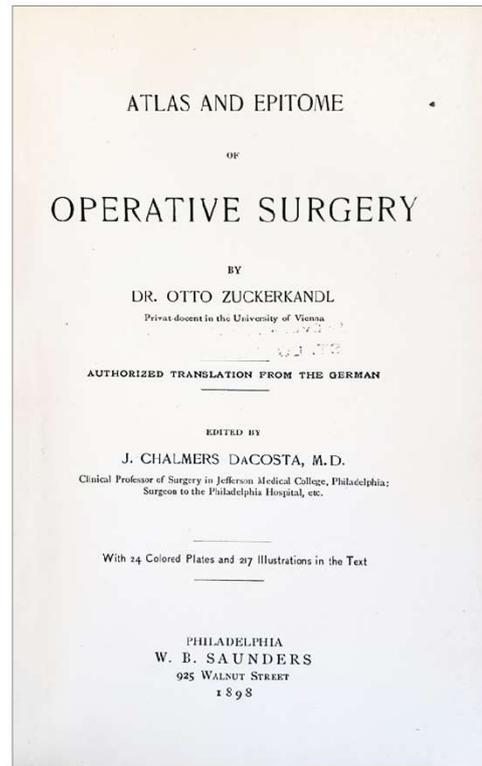
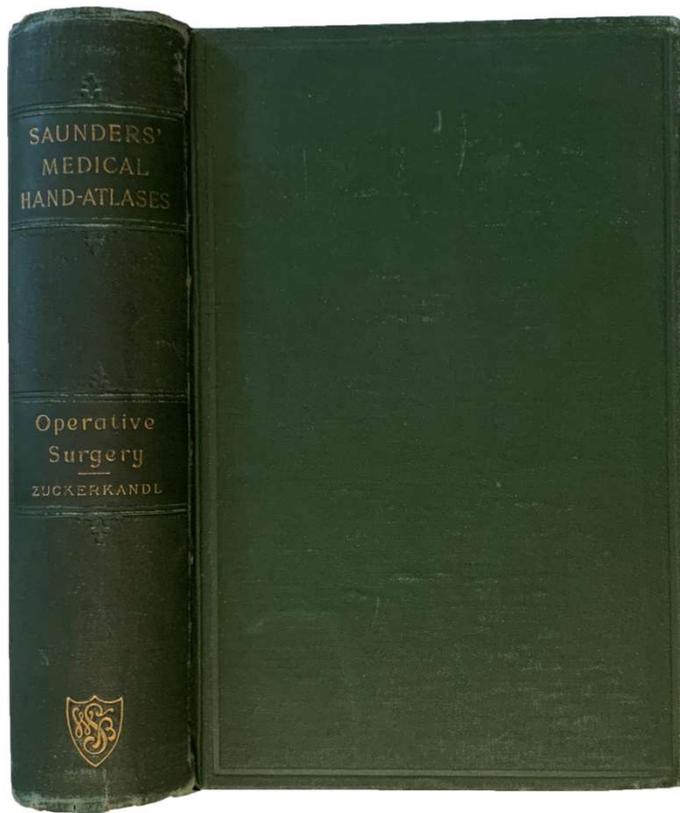


72. **WHITE, Robert** (active 17986-1792). *The Present Practice of Surgery. Containing the description, causes, and treatment of each complaint; together with the most approved methods of operating.* London: Printed by P. Gedge, for J. Johnson ..., Bury St. Edmund's, 1786. ¶ Small 8vo. xvi, 479, [1] pp. Errata leaf on final unpaginated page. Modern library brown buckram [1964], gilt spine title. Provenance: Signed twice by Thomas Crosswell on errata leaf; Jams B. Root signed twice on the title & "To the Reader" page; unreadable inscription (2 words?) on title; corner of title, final leaf, and all 3 edges, each rubber-stamped by the NY Academy of Medicine, Brooklyn, with their bookplate. Apparently quite rare.

This book contains some detailed and well-written accounts of White's understanding of medical science, told in fine English – and so descriptive.



PROVENANCE: James B. Root, might have been the same associated with Athens, Greene County, New York, ca. 1808, member of the New York State Medical Society. Assumed: Dr. Thomas Croswell (1767-1844), also of Greene County, New York, was the first doctor and first postmaster for the Village of Catskill. “In 1792 Thomas Croswell and his brother Mackay opened a shop together at the corner of Main and Greene Streets in Catskill Village. The street level floor was home to Dr. Croswell's medical practice and apothecary (a profession he had studied since his youth in Connecticut), and the top floor was maintained as a printing shop by Mackay, comprised of equipment he had purchased and shipped from Philadelphia in the summer of 1792. Thomas Croswell's work was divided for a time between assisting his brother with the printing of a newspaper called "The Packet" and carrying on a medical practice. In 1795 he was appointed Catskill Postmaster, a role he discharged faithfully alongside his medical practice until his death in 1844.” – [memorial for Dr. Thomas Croswell].

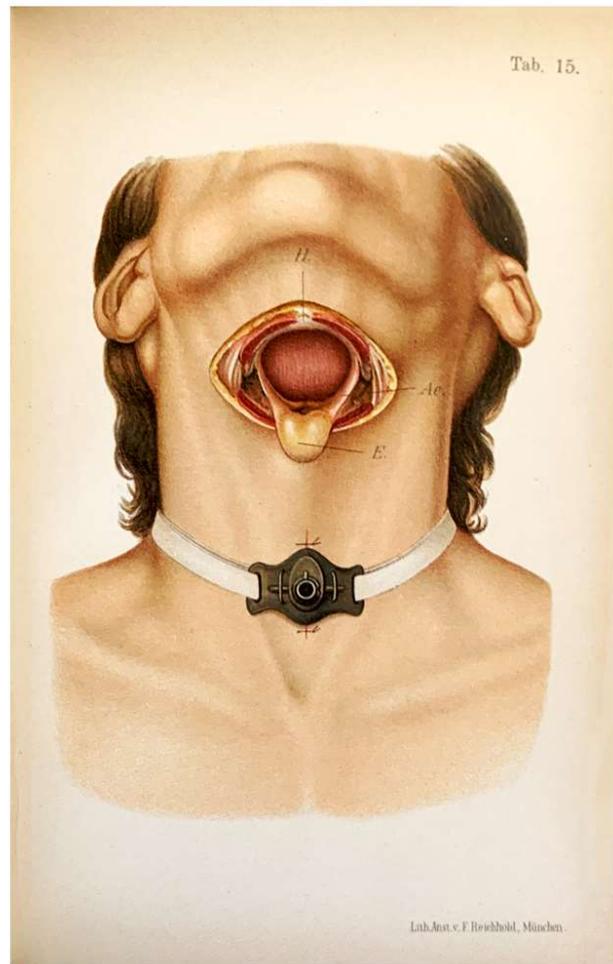
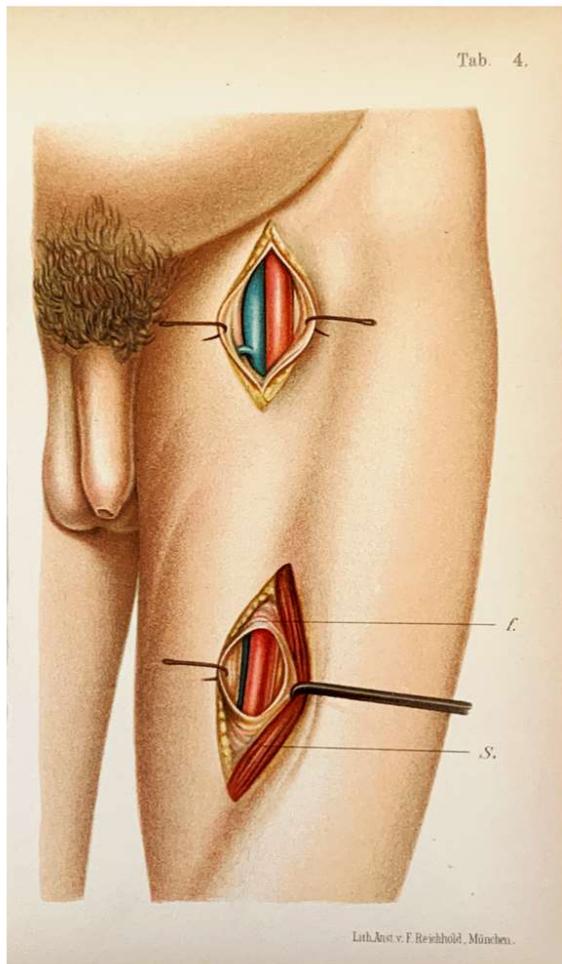


73. **ZUCKERKANDL, Otto** (1861-1921). *Atlas and Epitome of Operative Surgery. Authorized translation from the German edition. Edited by J. Chalmers DaCosta.* Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1898. ¶ Series: Saunders' medical hand-atlases. Small 8vo. 395, [1], [32] pp. 25 chromolithographic plates, 217 figures, ads; lacks front free endsheet. Original blind- and gilt-stamped green cloth; rubbed, spine end a bit frayed. Rubber-stamp of Dr. H. M. [von] Starkloff, St. Louis, his embossed stamp also found on editor's page. Very good.

\$ 45

Zuckerkandl specializes in diseases of the urethra, bladder and prostate. In 1919 he founded the Vienna Urological Society (from 1936 the Austrian Society for Urology) and became its first president. The "Zuckerkandl Prize" is an award for special achievements in the field of urology.

This book is part of the Saunders' Medical Hand-atlases, each published with beautiful chromolithography. This contribution by Zuckerkandl, contains 25 such specimens, each a work of art. The descriptions are also brilliantly written.



PROVENANCE: Dr. Hugo Maximilian von Starkloff (1834-1914), “Born in Stuttgart, Germany, Dr. Starkloff was trained for the medical profession in the famous schools of Tübingen, Heidelberg and Prague and received his doctor’s degree in 1852. That same year he came to the United States, and, after stopping a short time in New York City, went to California in the employ of the American Fur Company as a surgeon. Later he was connected with the United States Army as a contract surgeon. When this connection ended he went to Galesburg, Illinois, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until the beginning of the Civil War. In 1861 he tendered his services to the government and was commissioned surgeon of the Forty-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Before the war ended he became medical director of the First Division of the Seventh Arm Corps. After being mustered out of the military service, he came to St. Louis and resumed his practice and also became the surgeon at Jefferson Barracks. In 1885 he resigned the position and founded the Orthopedic Institute of St. Louis. President Benjamin Harrison appointed him consul at Bremen, Germany, a position he held until 1894. During the cholera epidemic at Hamburg in 1893, he gained special distinction by inaugurating sanitary measures which prevented the spread of the disease. At the expiration of the term of service as consul, he

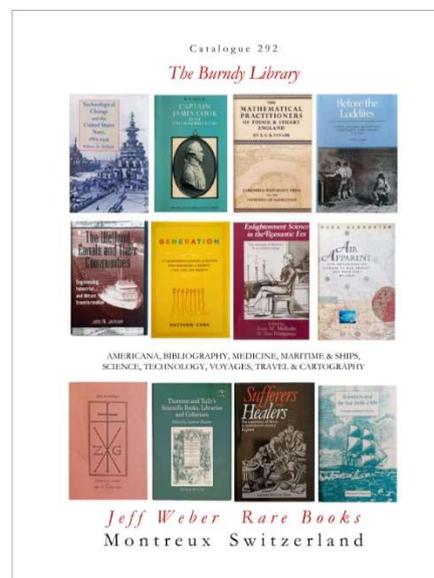
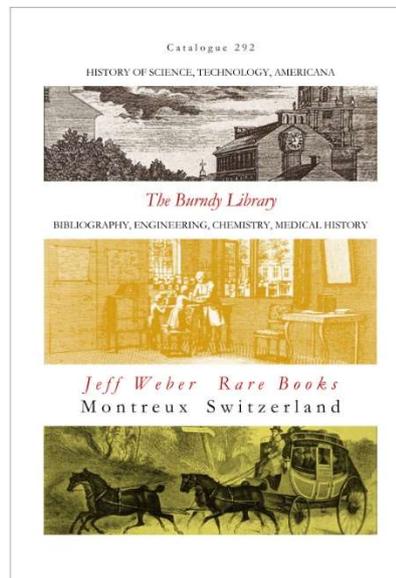
returned to the United States and became one of the most distinguished practitioners in the west, filling also the chair of orthopedic surgery in the Marion Sims College of Medicine and Surgery. He was one of the highest-ranking medical educators in the country. His interest in educational affairs extended to the public schools of St. Louis and he served as a public-school director for more than fifteen years. His daughter was Irma Louise Starkloff Rombauer, author of *The Joy of Cooking*.” [online].

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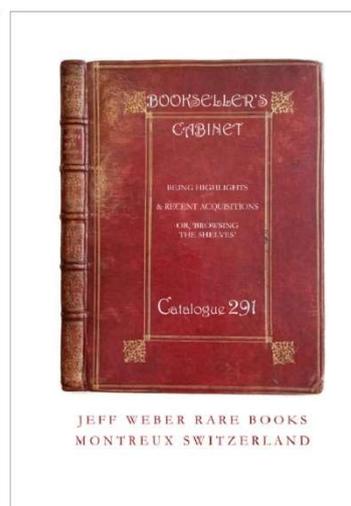
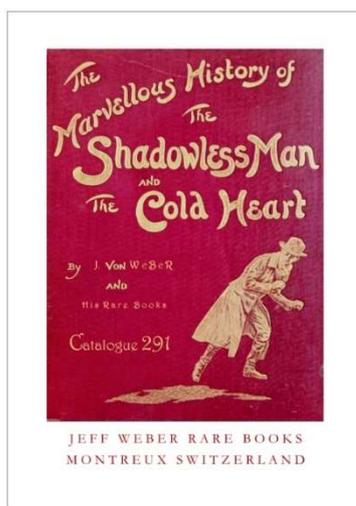
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