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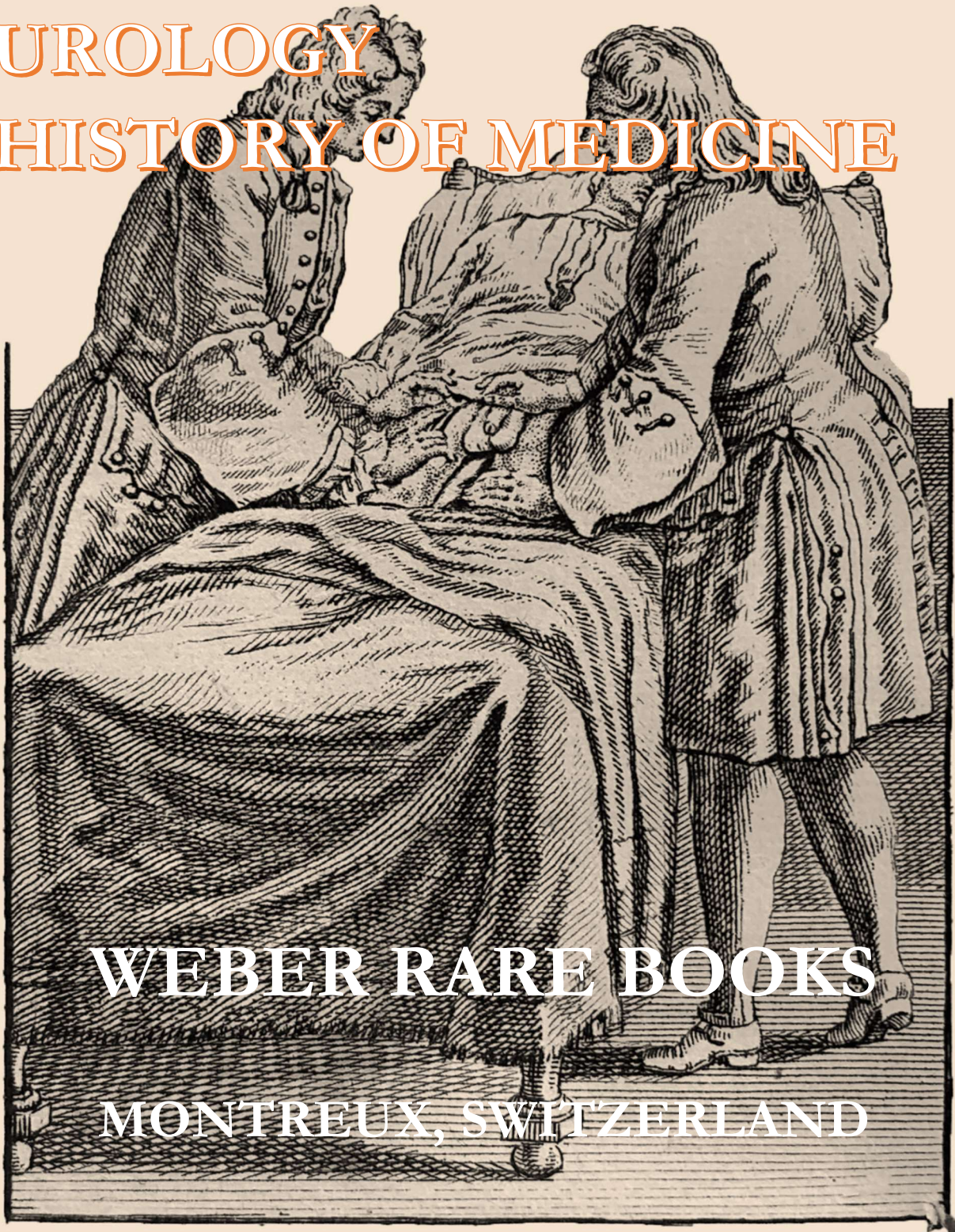
WEBER  
RARE BOOKS



JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

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GEORGE KAPLAN, MD

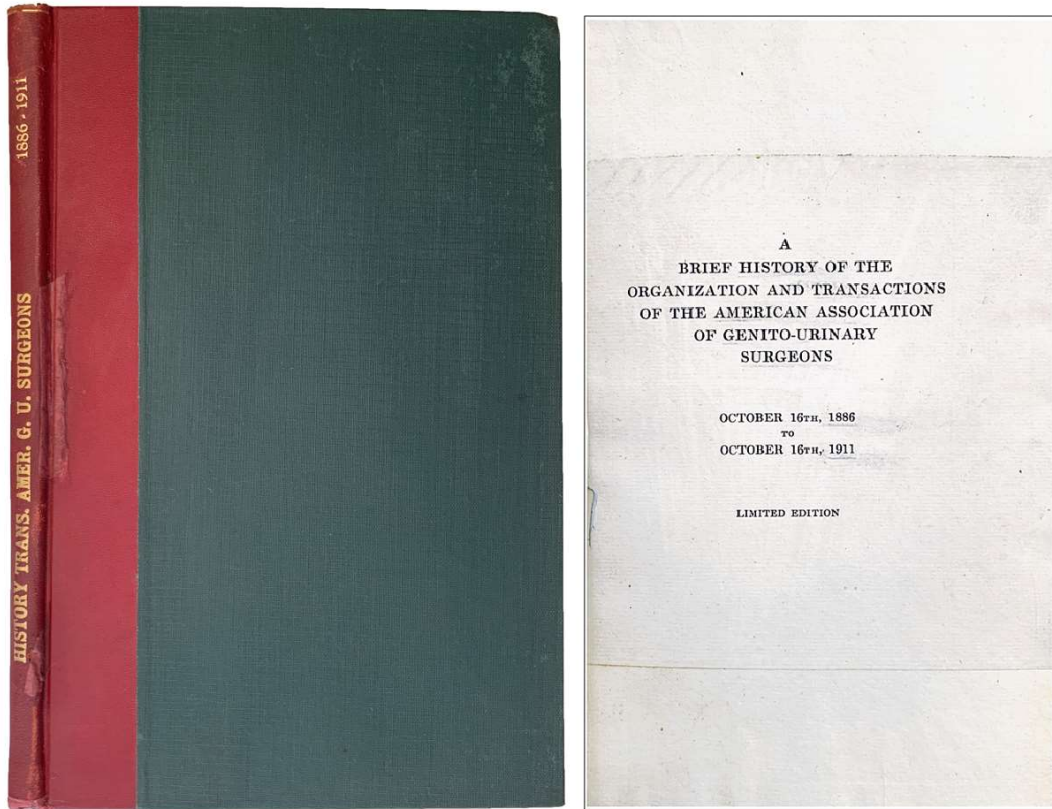
UROLOGY  
HISTORY OF MEDICINE



WEBER RARE BOOKS

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND





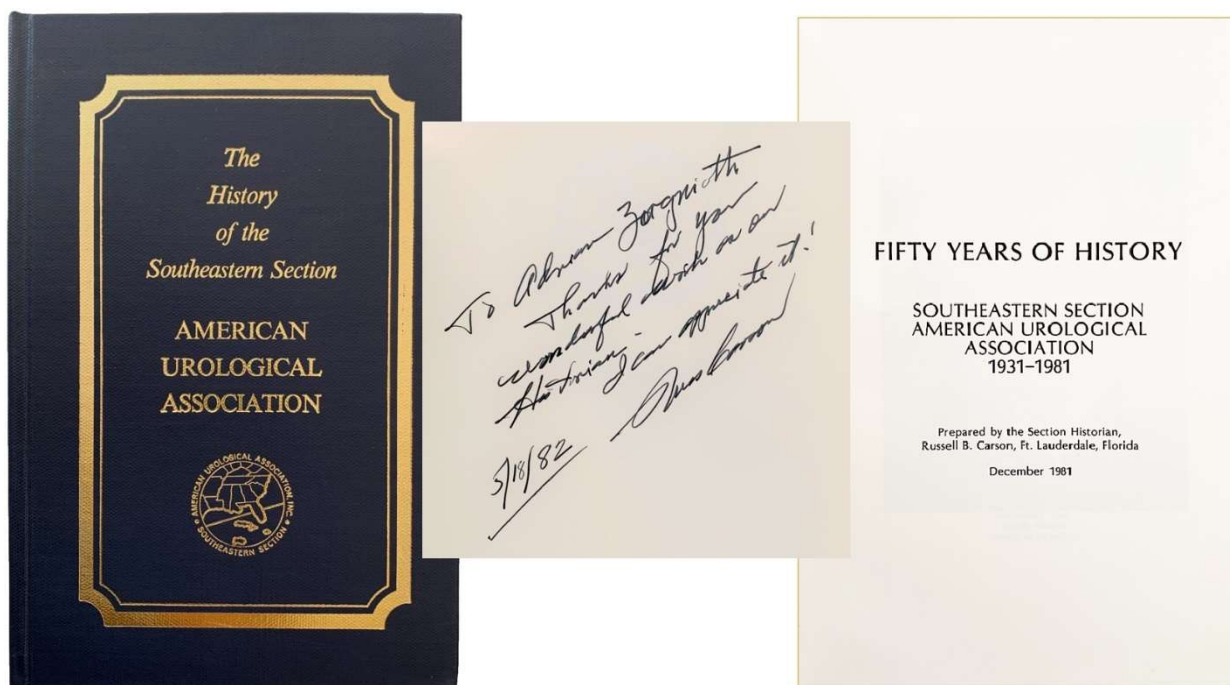
*Edition of 75 copies*

119. **American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons.** A brief history of the organization and transactions of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, October 16<sup>th</sup>, 1886, to October 16, 1911. Limited edition. New York, 1911. ¶ 8vo. [5]-87, [1] pp. Title-page trimmed and mounted (loss of publisher's statement, foot of page trimmed). Early quarter red gilt-stamped leather backed green cloth; some wear to spine (koso repairs). Very good.

\$ 20

The first American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, and one of the earliest groupings of American surgeons. This copy is accompanied by a typed letter signed by Dr. Ormond S. Culp (1910-1977), Dept. of Urology, Mayo Clinic (June 3, 1976). The letter refers to this copy of the "Brief History" and stating that it was issued in 75 copies (thus the "limited edition" statement on the title). The letter is addressed to A. [Adrian] W. Zorgniotti, M.D. (1925-1994).

ALL BOOKS LISTED ON WEBERRAREBOOKS.COM WITH PICTURES,  
SOME WITH ADDED PICTURES



120. **American Urological Association, Southeastern Section; Russell B. CARSON.** *Fifty Years of History; Southeastern Section, American Urological Association 1931-1981. Prepared by the section historian ...* 1981. ¶ 8vo. 119 pp. Illus. Gray gilt-stamped cloth. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR, "To Adrian [W.] Zorogniotti, thanks for your wonderful work as an historian – I can appreciate it! 5/18/1982."

\$ 50

PROVENANCE: Adrian W. Zorogniotti (1925-1994), MD, was an outstanding urologist in New York City and showed great interest in the evaluation and treatment of erectile dysfunction—an interest which by 1985 culminated in his presidency of the "Society for the Study of Impotence." His interest in the history of the urologic specialty showed itself in many publications including his 1976 editorial work for the publication by Ralph Landes, MD "Perspectives in Urology, Vol I".

Dr. Zorogniotti was historian of the AUA from 1980 – 1988. Even before he became historian, he actively corresponded with Mrs. John C. Atwood, daughter of Eugene Fuller; this correspondence eventually led to the establishment of the triennial Fuller Award in 1977.



He also served as historian of the New York section of the AUA from 1976-1977, and eventually became their president from 1981 – 1982. – William P. Didusch Center for Urologic History.

1: Detail of folding table

121. **BEER, Edwin** (1876-1938). *Collected Papers 1904-1929*. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1931. ¶ 8vo. x, 827 pp. Figs., large FOLDING TABLE in front pocket, index. Original maroon blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Ex-library bookplate. Good.

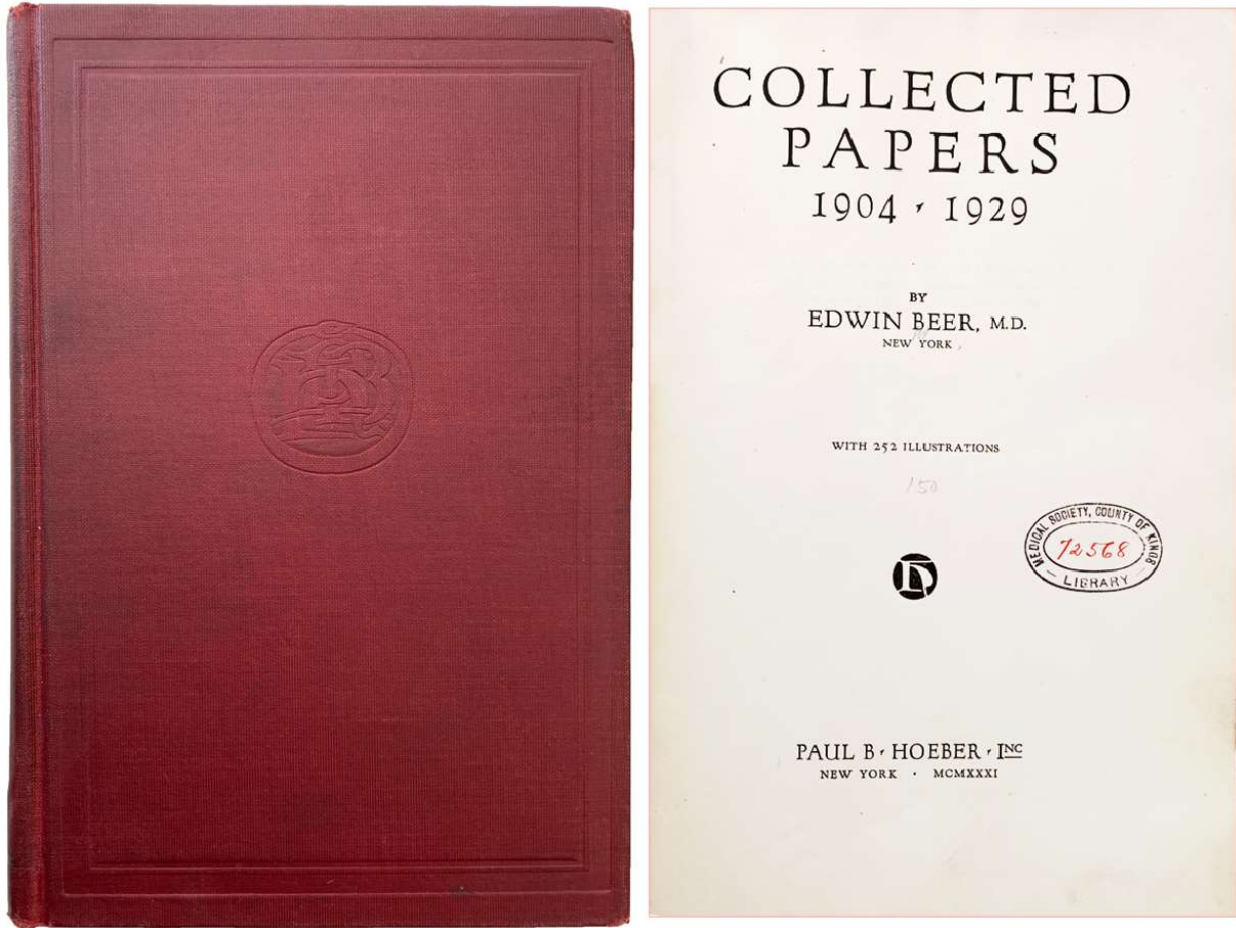
\$ 60

First collected edition. Includes the folding table.

Edwin Beer, American surgeon, took his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He pioneered the endoscopic treatment of papillary bladder tumors. Beer is recognized as the founder of electrosurgery of the bladder. In 1927, Beer was awarded the first gold medal given by the International Society of Urology for his work with electro-fulguration. [Wikip.].



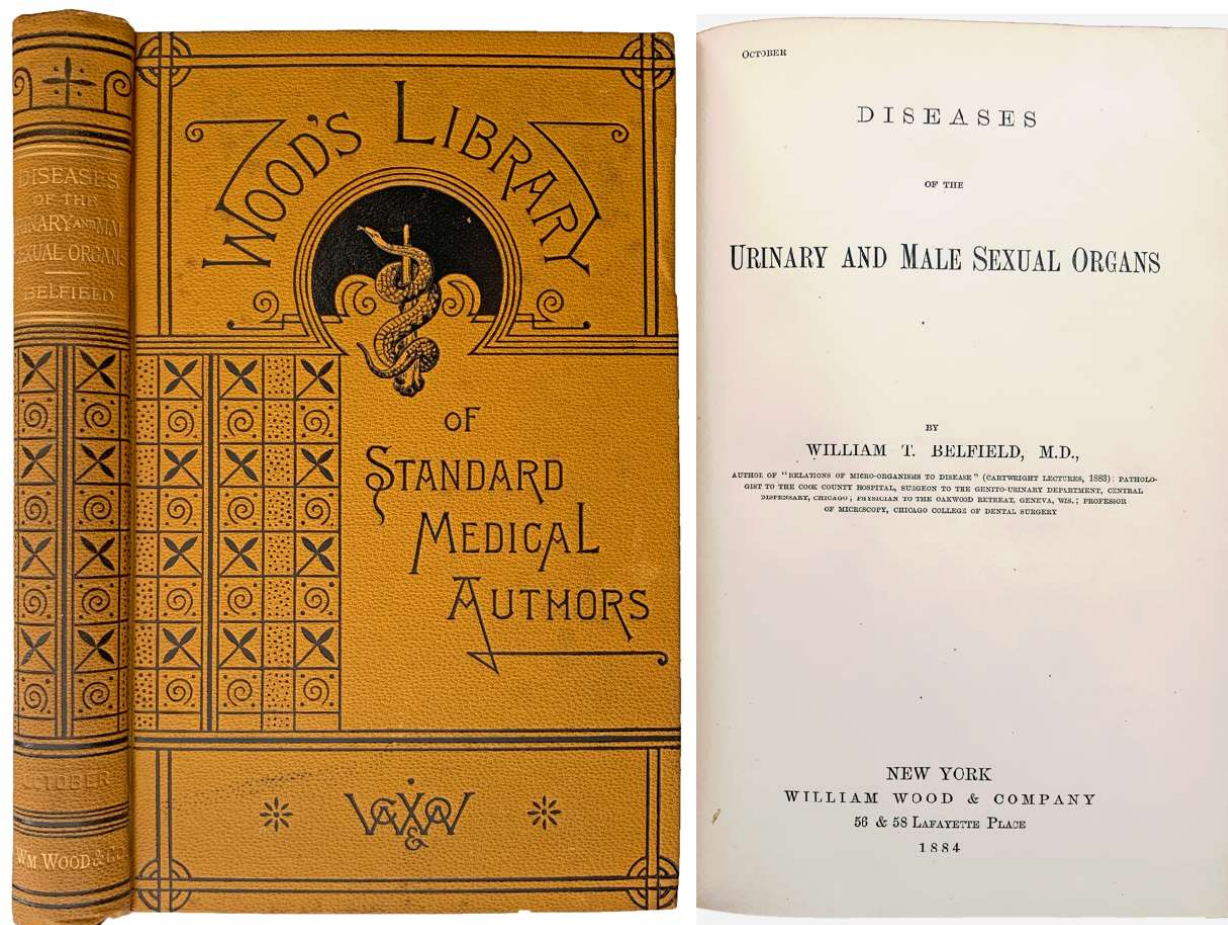
JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS



**NOTE:**

This is **PART III** in the series of George Kaplan's library.  
See also: Catalogues 255 & 257 for the first two installments.



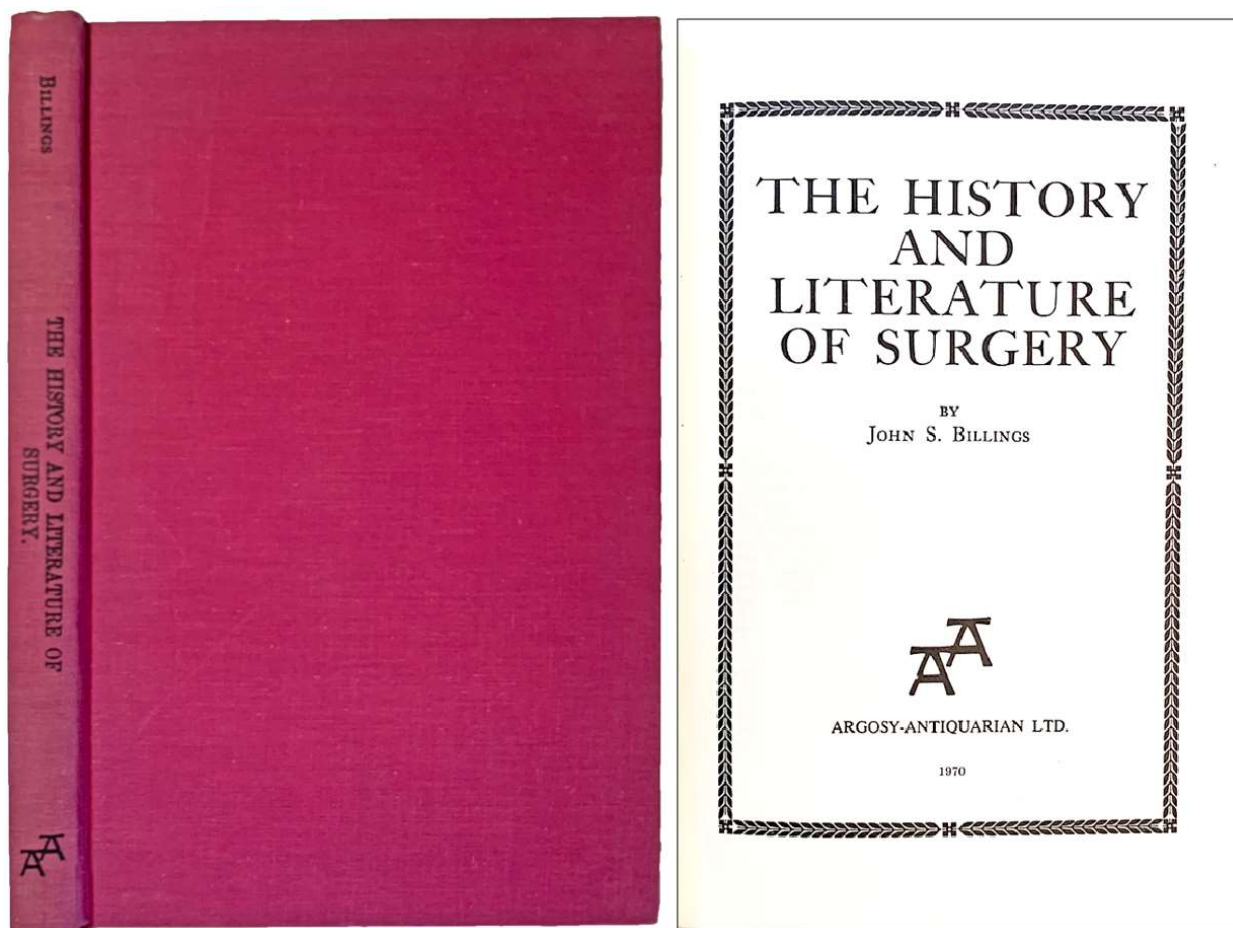


122. **BELFIELD, William T.** (1856-1929). *Diseases of the Urinary and Male Sexual Organs*. New York: William Wood, 1884. ¶ Series: *Wood's Library of Standard Medical Authors*, [90]. 8vo. vii, 351 pp. 24 figs., index. Original mustard black- and gilt-stamped cloth. Near fine copy.

\$ 35

William T. Belfield, American urologist, took his medical degree at Rush Medical College (1877), is credited with having performed the first intentional prostatectomy (via the suprapubic route) in 1885, 1886 or 1887 at Cook County Hospital. He was the sixth president of the *American Urological Association*.

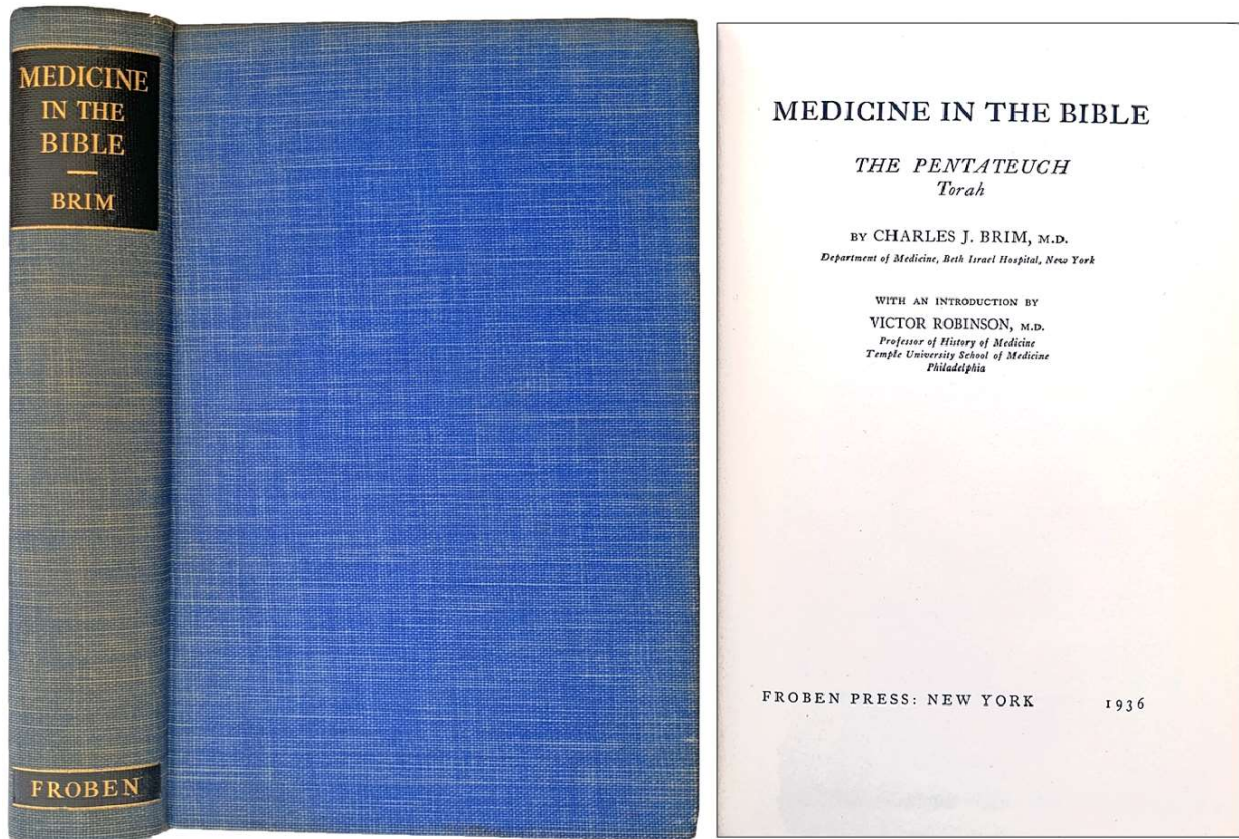




123. **BILLINGS, John Shaw** (1838-1913). *The History and Literature of Surgery*. New York: Argosy, 1970. ¶ Reprint. 8vo. 132 pp. Magenta cloth. Fine.

\$ 14

œ Garrison and Morton 5799 (1895 journal issue).

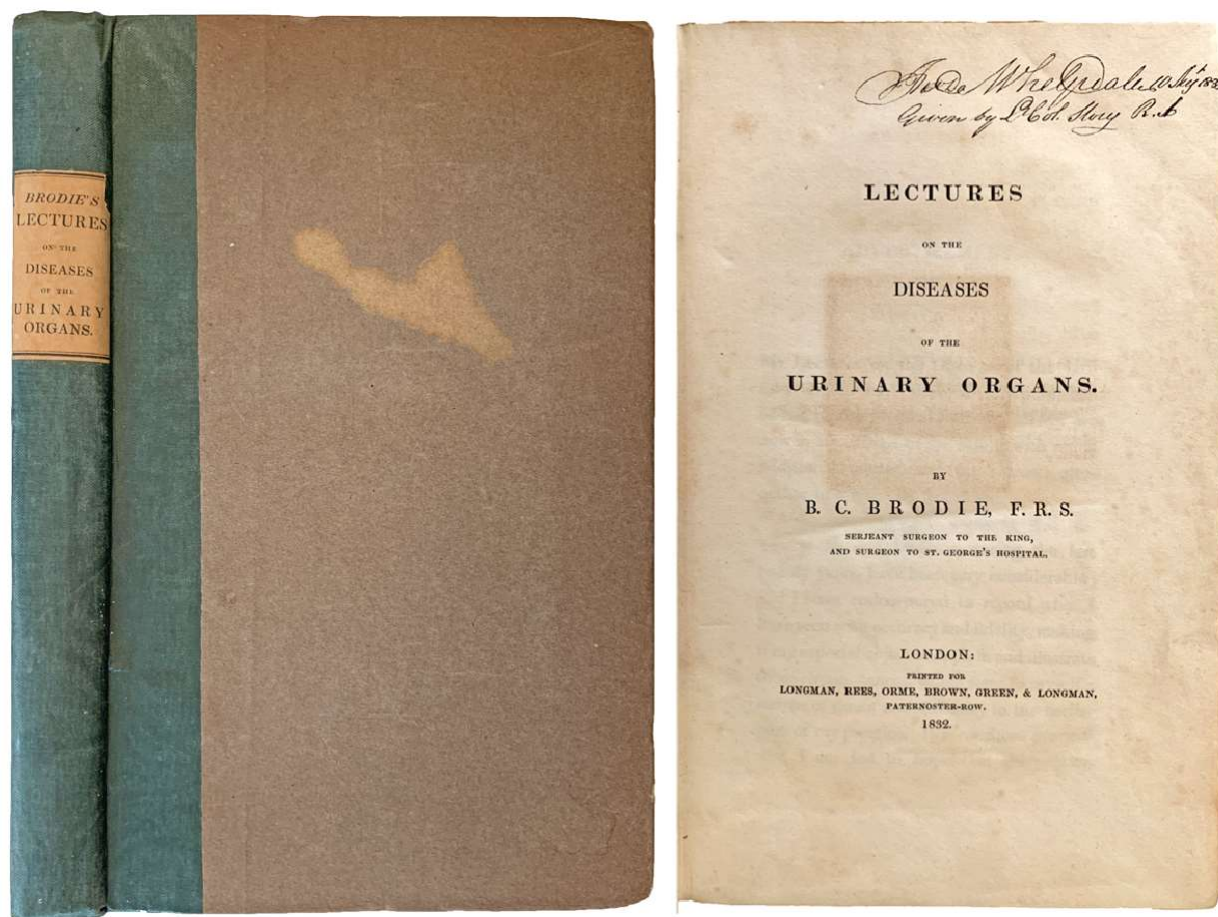


124. **BRIM, Charles J.** (1891-1963) *Medicine in the Bible; The Pentateuch Torah. With an introduction by Victor Robinson.* New York: Froben Press, 1936. ¶ 8vo. xix, 384 pp. 18 figs., index; heavily marked in red pencil. Blue cloth, black painted spine label. Bookplate of H. J. Kaplan. Good (noting underlining).

\$ 12

Brim was a cardiologist. "References to medicine in the Old Testament, with notes and definitions, and references to the Talmud." – Garrison and Morton 6499.





*Dr. John Talbot Gernon's copy*

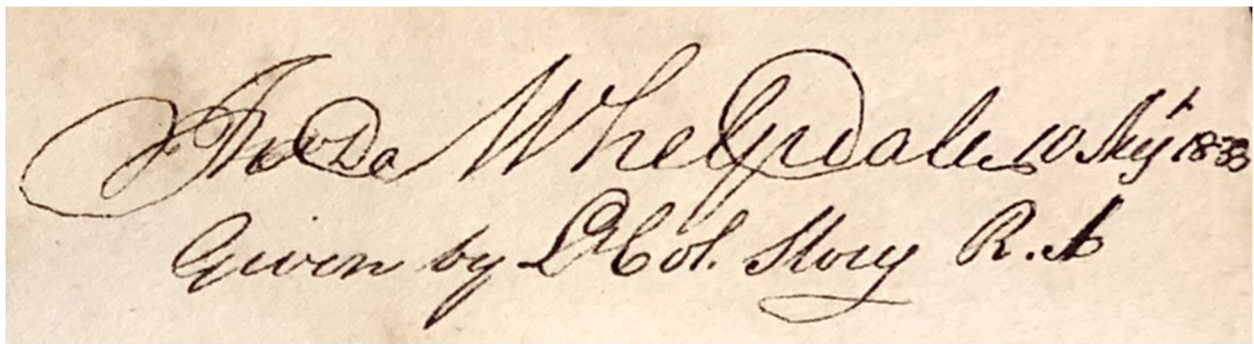
125. **BRODIE, Sir Benjamin Collins** (1783-1862). *Lectures on the Diseases of the Urinary Organs*. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, & Longman, 1832. ¶ 8vo. viii, 306 pp. Half-title, fig. (p. 33); some occasional pencil underlining or ticks. Original green cloth-backed boards, printed paper spine label. Ownership inscription of [J. Whelpdale?], 1838[?], given by L. Col. Story, R. -. Red leather gilt-stamped bookplate of John Talbot Gernon (with offsetting). Nice copy.

\$ 150

First edition in book form, revised from journal publication. "There was no very practical work on the subject previously..." [Author, his *Autobiography*]. Here is the record of twelve lectures on the male urethra,

strictures, diagnosis, treatment, some other diseases, diseases of the female urethra, diseases of the bladder, inflammation, tumors, diseases of the prostate, chronic enlargement, treatments of the same, sand in the urine, renal calculi, calculi of the ladder, etc., operation of lithotomy in the male sex, causes of death after lithotomy, and a note on the irritable bladder and on the diseases of the kidney.

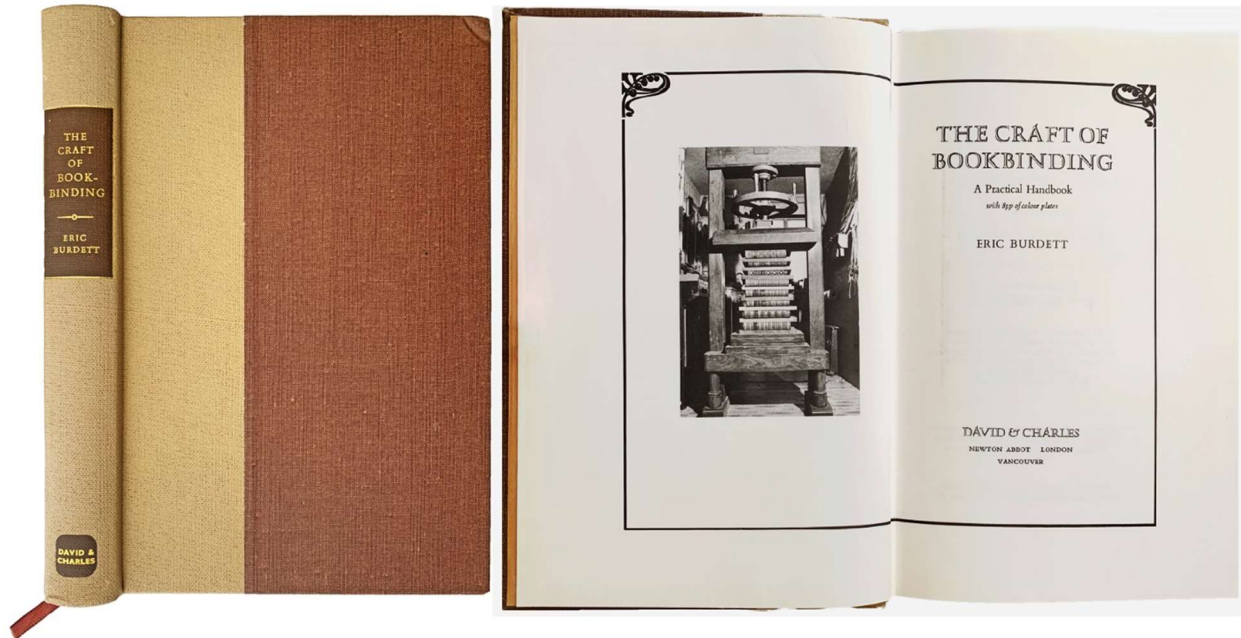
Brodie was head of the London medical profession for over thirty years. His contributions to urology included the first definite descriptions of carcinoma of the prostate and a classic account of urethral carbuncle.



PROVENANCE: Lt. Col. Story – J. Whelpdale [!?] – Dr. John Talbot Gernon (c.1905-) (his gastronomy library is now at the Lilly Library, Indiana University) – Jeremy Norman [bookseller] – George Kaplan, M.D., San Diego, California [4].

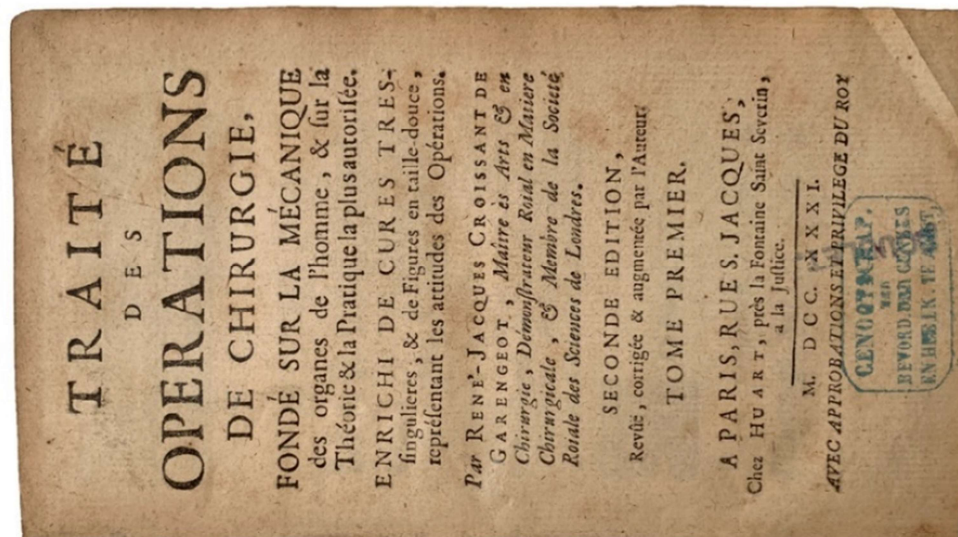
See: Murphy, *History of Urology*, p. 431, 475; Wellcome II, p. 243; Kiefer 74 (1849 4<sup>th</sup> edition only). This copy: Norman catalogue 13: 118.





126. **BURDETT, Eric.** *The Craft of Bookbinding; a practical handbook.*  
London: David & Charles, 1975. ¶ 8vo. 400 pp. Illustrated, index.  
Two-tone brown cloth with gilt spine title; top corner a bit bumped.  
Very good.

\$ 15







127. **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.

\$ 850

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

Among the surgeries and procedures covered: hernia, hydrocele, dropsy, paracentesis, gastrorrhaphy, 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.<sup>109</sup> 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, Aina Venkatasamy, Caroline Nicolai, Marie-Noëlle Roedlich,



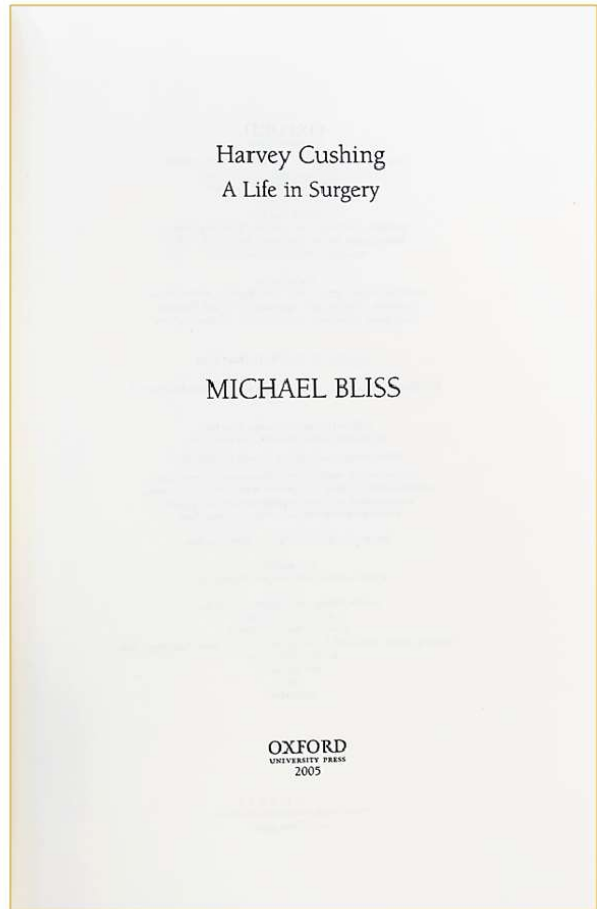
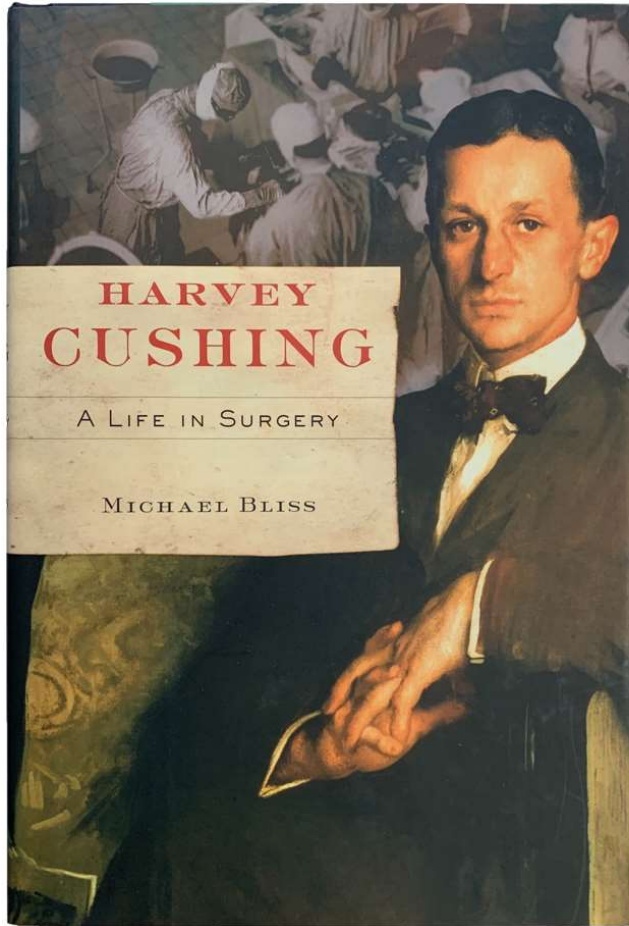
Francis Veillon, Cécile Brigand, Serge Rohr, Benoît Romain, “Surgical management of a De Garengéot’s hernia using a biologic mesh: A case report and review of literature,” *International Journal of Surgery Case Reports*, volume 39, 2017, Pages 273-275.

“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 Garengéot 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.

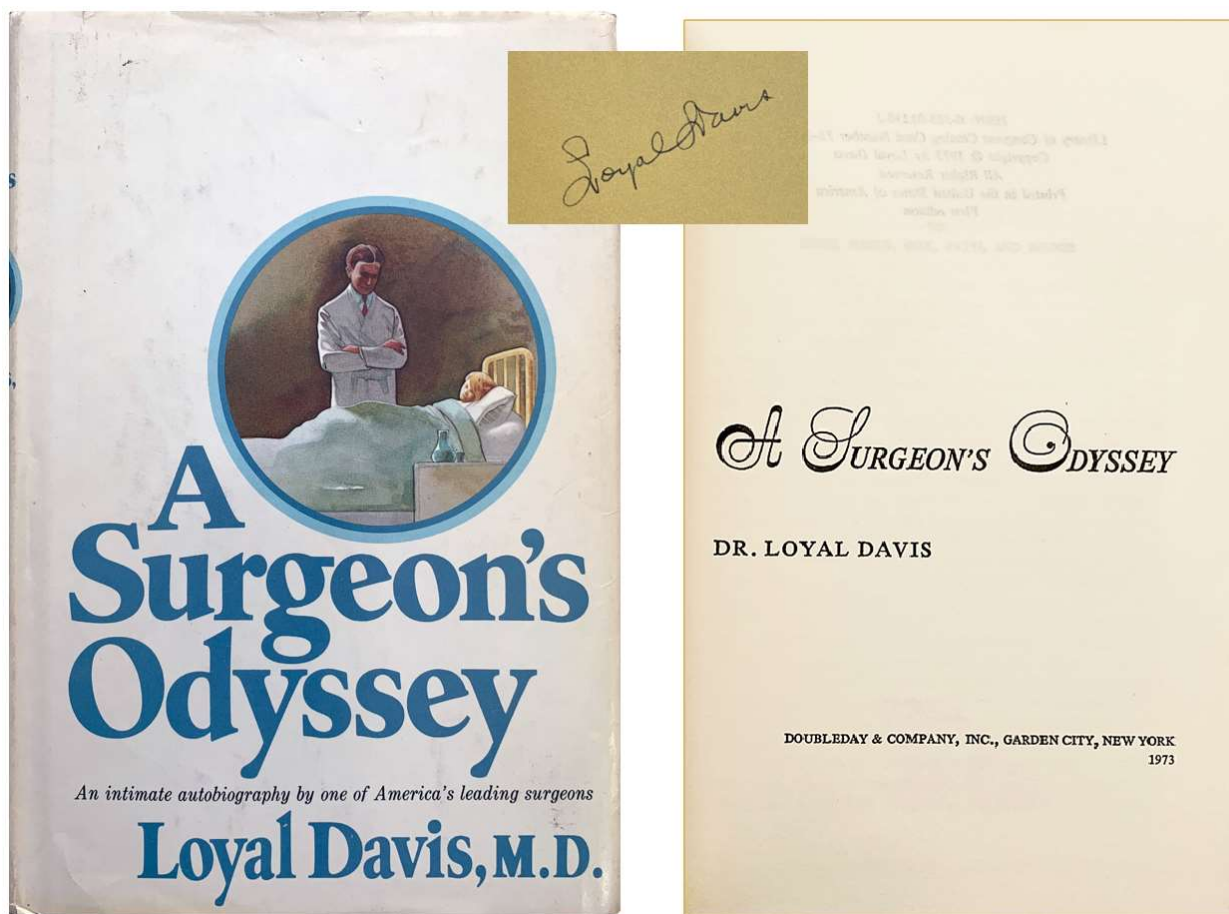


128. [**CUSHING, Harvey** (1869-1939)] **Michael BLISS** (1941-2017).  
*Harvey Cushing, a life in surgery*. Oxford: University Press, 2005. ¶ 8vo.  
xii, 591 pp. Illus., index. Hardcover, dust-jacket. Fine.

\$ 20

First edition. Bliss distinguished himself with his writings on the history of insulin, of Banting, Osler and Cushing, these being among his 14 published books. While Cushing and Fulton's biographies of Osler and Cushing are classics, Bliss added worthwhile texts and advanced the tales of this memorable physicians.





*Signed by the Author*

129. **DAVIS, Loyal Edward** (1896-1982). *A Surgeon's Odyssey*. New York: Doubleday, 1973. ¶ 8vo. 336 pp. Cloth, dust-jacket. SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR. Very good.

\$ 75

First edition. Davis was a neurosurgeon, the first specialist in this field in Chicago (1925). Professor Davis was commissioned in the American Army in 1942, and came to Britain as Chief Consultant in Neurosurgery of the (US) European Theater of Operations. He joined his British colleagues on a surgical mission to Moscow in 1943, and he and his wife were moved and delighted when Northwestern University established the Loyal and Edith

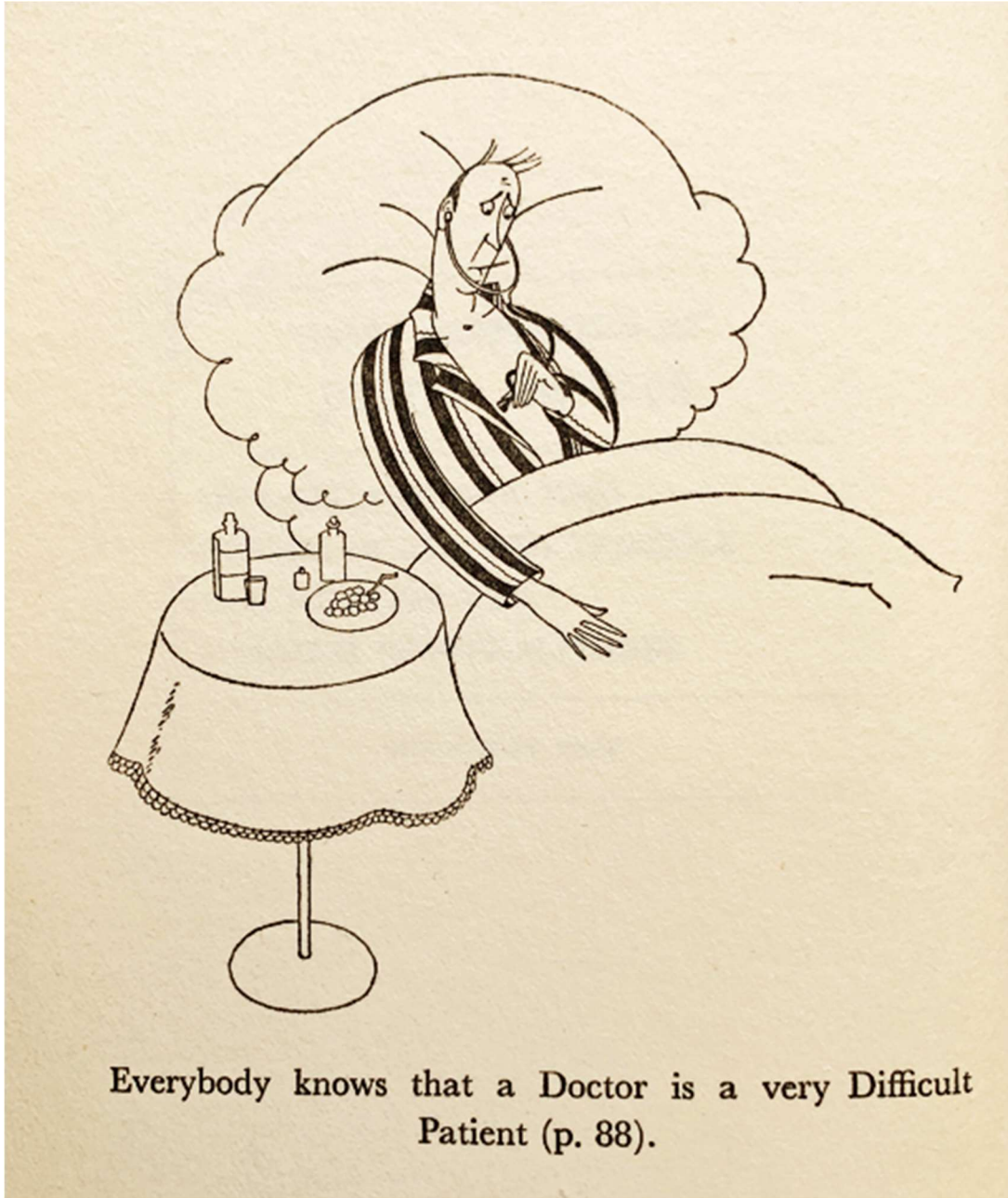
Davis Professorship of Surgery. He was a member of The Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Davis was “president of the American College of Surgeons, long-term editor of Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, founding member of the American Board of Surgery, recipient of the Legion of Merit for work as a consultant during World War II, and honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and Edinburgh.”

“I heard many stories about Dr. Davis. He was a brilliant surgeon; an author; a tyrant; he kept an enemies list. His former residents recollected that they were on call every night and had to call for his permission to leave the hospital; if he happened to be away the permission had to be granted by the wife or failing that, by the housekeeper. I also heard that many residents, resentful of his tyranny, whenever they had to go out into the community to deliver babies would name them Loyal. It was to be expected that many young men grew up bearing that name.” – George Dunea, “Loyal Davis, legendary neurosurgeon (1896-1982).” – *Hektoen International Journal*.

Nancy Davis Reagan (1921-2016) was his daughter, and wife of President Ronald Reagan.

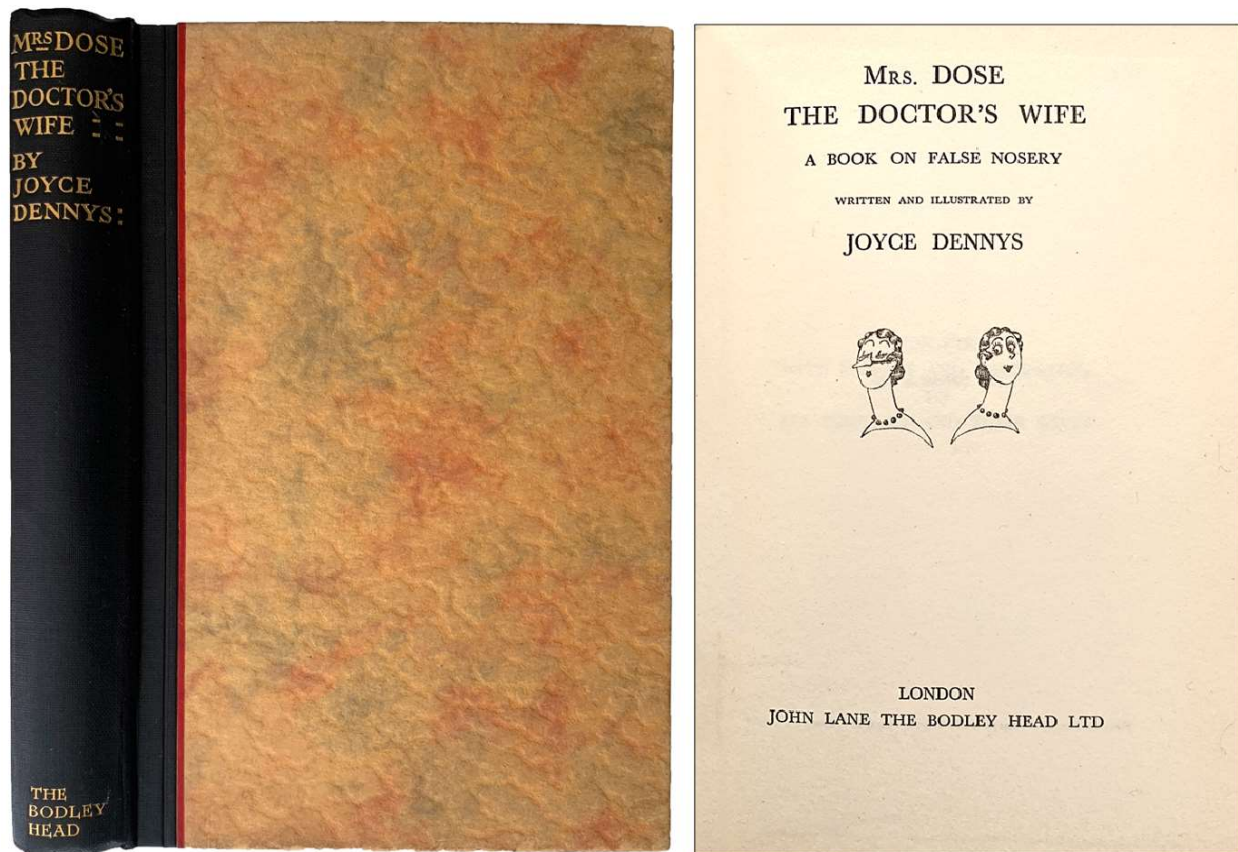




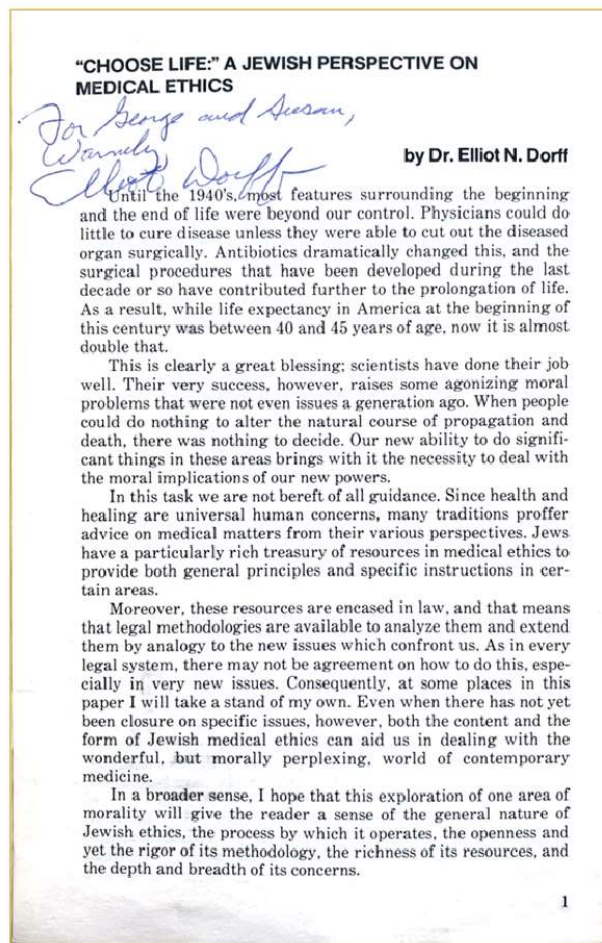
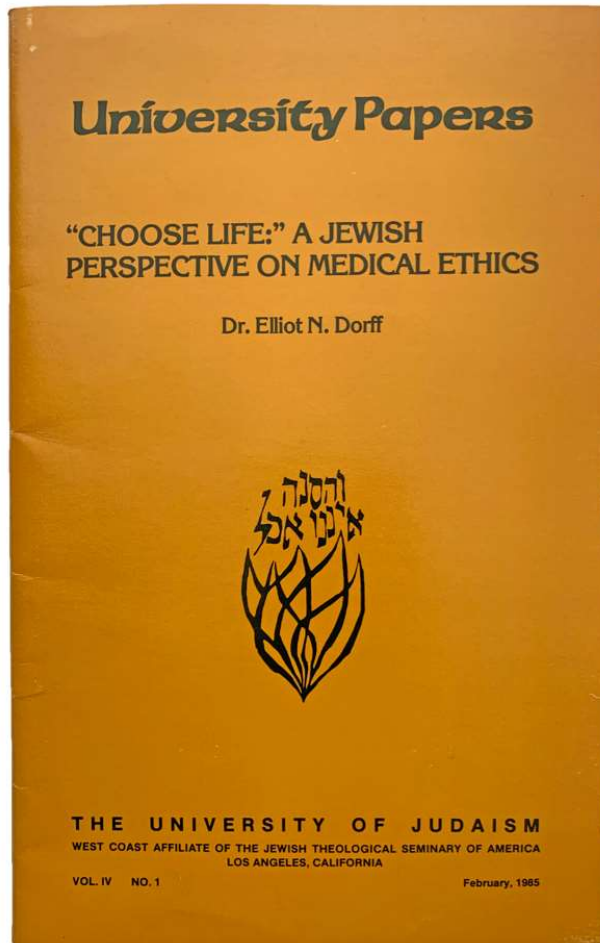
130. **DENNYS, Isobel Dorothy Joyce** (1893-1991). *Mrs. Dose the Doctor's Wife; a book of false nosery*. London: John Lane the Bodley Head Ltd., 1930. ¶ Small 8vo. ix, 141 pp. Illustrated with the author's drawings. Quarter black blind- and gilt-stamped cloth, decorative boards. Very good. \$ 20

## JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

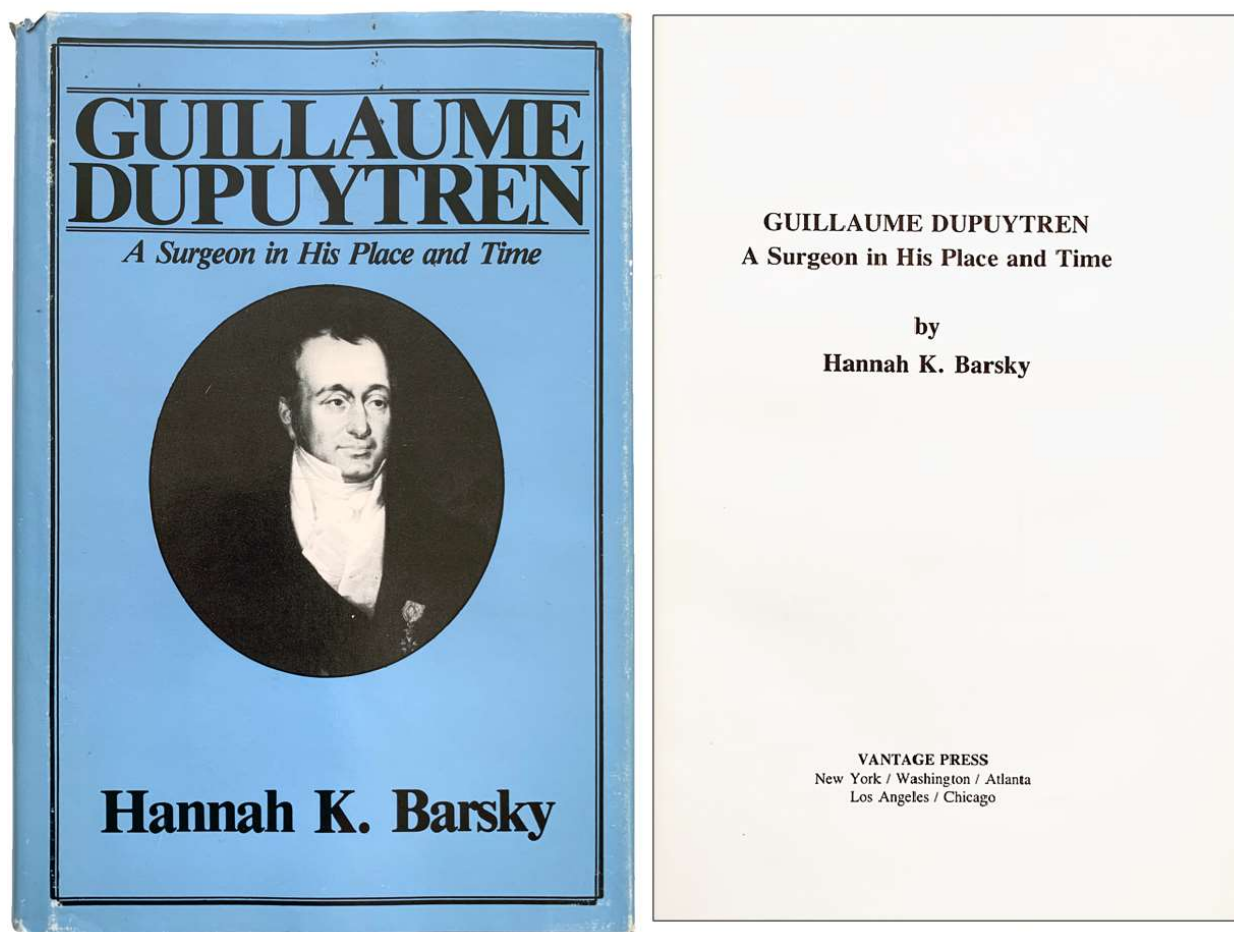
First edition. "Dennys authored and illustrated a trilogy of short series concerning the difficulties of doctors wives' in *Mrs Dose the Doctor's Wife* (1930), *Repeated Doses* (1931), and *The Over-Dose*. The latter book introduced the character of Henrietta Spatula, a heroine created for *The Sketch*, and several of her drawings from the book *Mrs Dose the Doctor's Wife* were exhibited at the Foyle Art Gallery in late 1930." – Wikip.







131. **DORF, Elliot N.** "Choose Life:" *A Jewish Perspective on Medical Ethics*. Los Angeles: University of Judaism, 1985. ¶ Series: *University Papers*, Vol. IV, no.1, Febr., 1985. 21 cm. 32 pp. Portrait of the author. SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR. \$ 10



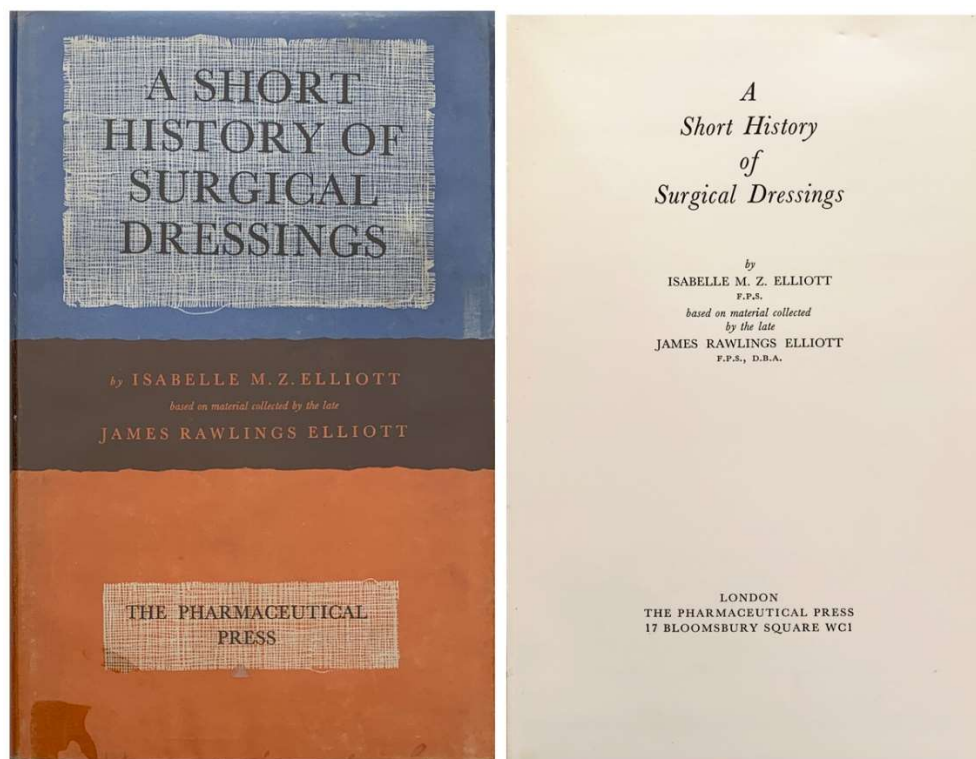
132. [DUPUYTREN, Guillaume (1777-1835)] **Hannah K. BARSKY**. *Guillaume Dupuytren: a surgeon in his place and time*. New York: Vantage Press, 1984. ¶ 8vo. xii, 295 pp. Illustrations, index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket showing light wear, rubbed. Very good. ISBN: 0533056004

\$ 45

The most thorough biographical account of Dupuytren, the French physician, known for Dupuytren's contracture, the operative procedure (1831) named after him.

“He studied medicine in Paris at the newly established *École de Médecine* and was appointed prosector, by competition, when only eighteen years of age. His early studies were directed chiefly to anatomical pathology. In 1803 he was appointed assistant surgeon at the *Hôtel-Dieu* and in 1811 he became professor of operative surgery in succession to Raphael Bienvenu Sabatier. In 1816 he was appointed to the Read chair of clinical surgery and became head surgeon at general the Hôtel-Dieu. He held this post until his death.” – Wikip.





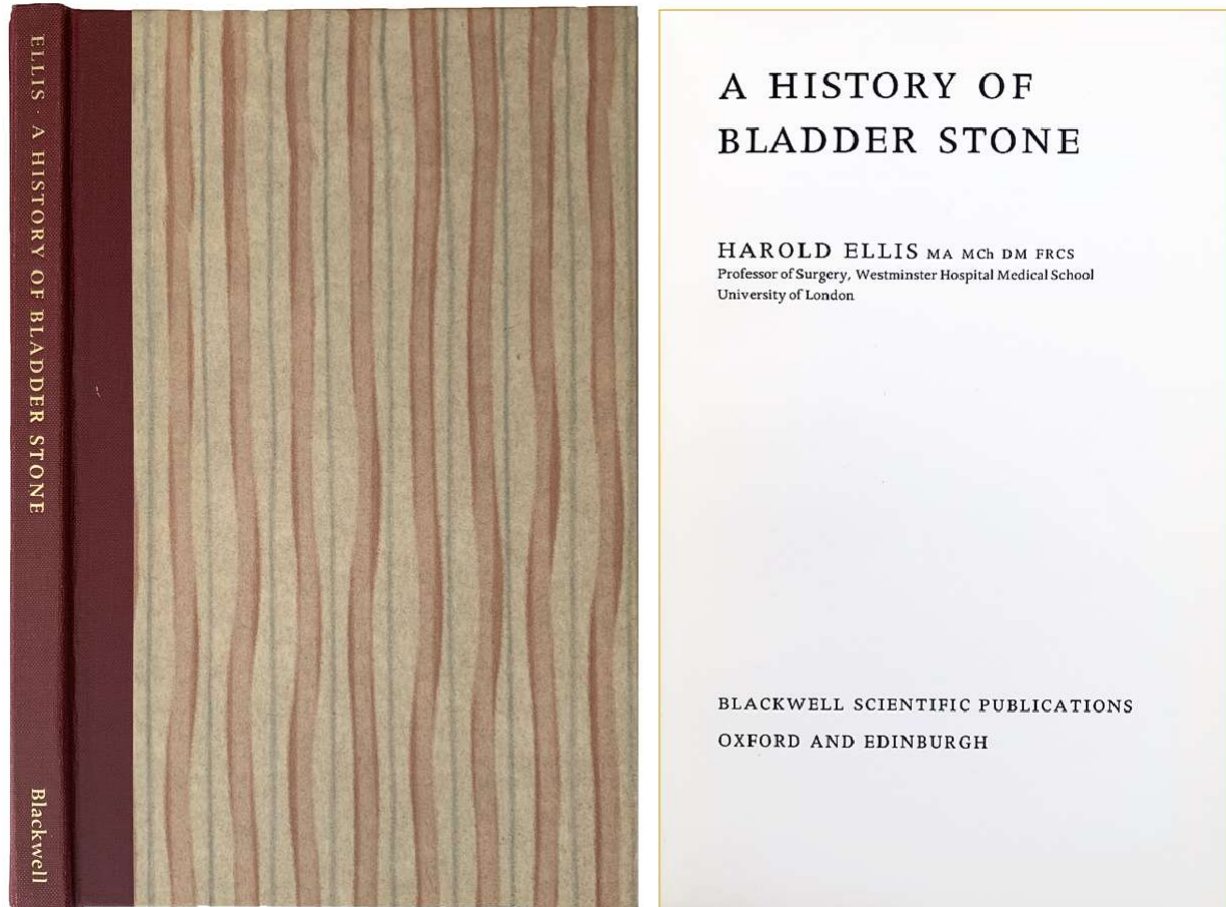
133. **ELLIOTT, James Rawlings** (-1958); **Isabelle M. Z. ELLIOTT**. *A short history of surgical dressings*. By Isabelle M.Z. Elliott. Based on material collected by James Rawlings Elliott. London: Pharmaceutical Press, 1964. ¶ Small 8vo. x, 118 pp. Illustrated. Green gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket rubbed. Very good. REVIEWER'S COPY.

\$ 18

This copy belonged to Dr. Ashworth Underwood (1899-1980), who wrote a review for *The Lancet*, 1964. His manuscript of that review is included. Underwood, a Scottish physician, served as president of the History of Medicine Society of the Royal Society of Medicine from 1948 to 1950. He was director of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine.

James Rawlings Elliott was for many years, chief pharmacist at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He lectured on the history of surgical dressings and amassed considerable data on the subject, and wrote much of this book before he passed. His book was finished by his wife, also a pharmacist. The history of wound treatment remains a little studied area of medical history.

☼ Garrison and Morton (5th.ed. 1991), 5813.5.

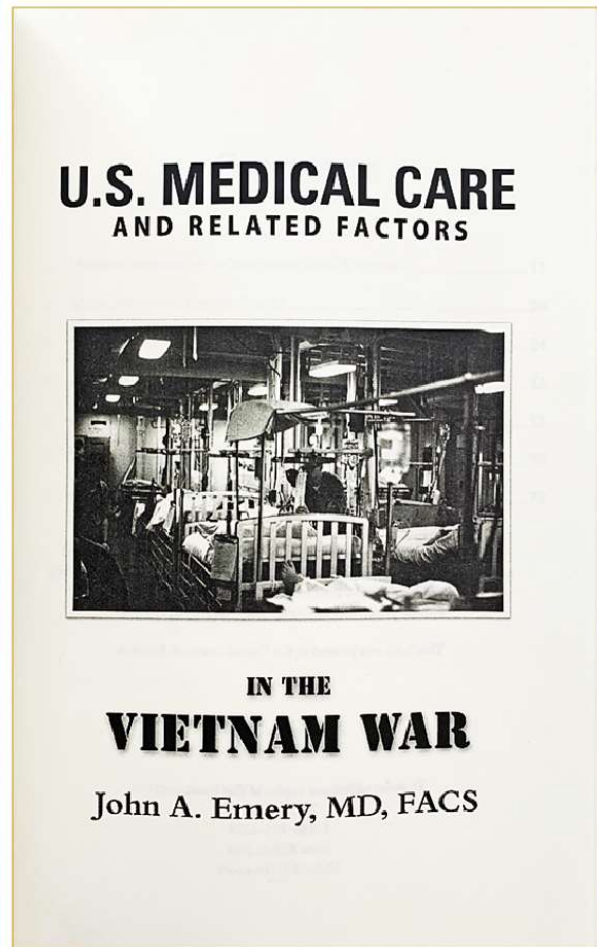
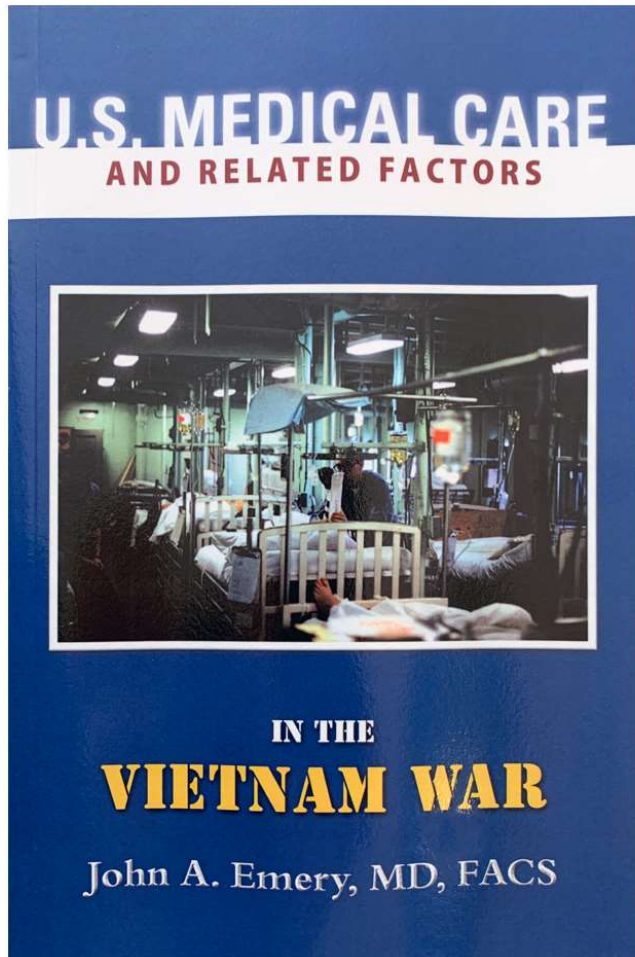


134. **ELLIS, Harold** (1926-). *A History of the Bladder Stone*. Oxford & Edinburgh: Blackwell Scientific, 1969. ¶ Small 8vo. x, 77 pp. Frontis., 39 figures. Original quarter dark red cloth, decorative boards. Very good.

\$ 15

Harold Ellis C.B.E., F.R.C.S., retired British surgeon, 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. Ellis took his degree in medicine from University of Oxford (1948). He served in the National Health Service from 1950 to 1951 as a captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps. From there he received further training as a surgical registrar in London, Sheffield and Oxford before taking up a post as senior lecturer in the University of London. In 1962, he took up the foundation chair of surgery at the Westminster Hospital, a post which he held until his retirement from practice in 1989. After a stint teaching anatomy in the University of Cambridge, in 1993 he joined the University of London.

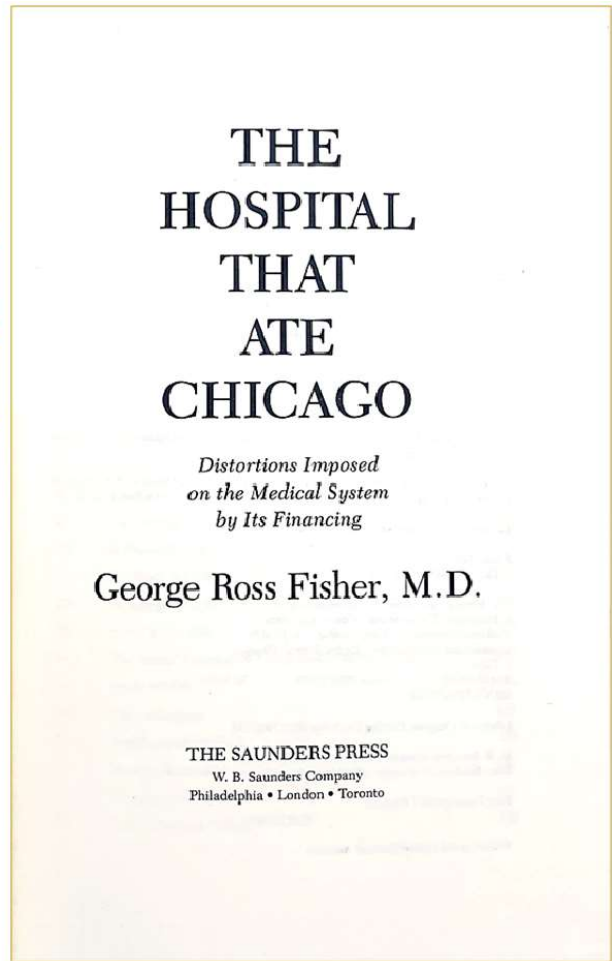
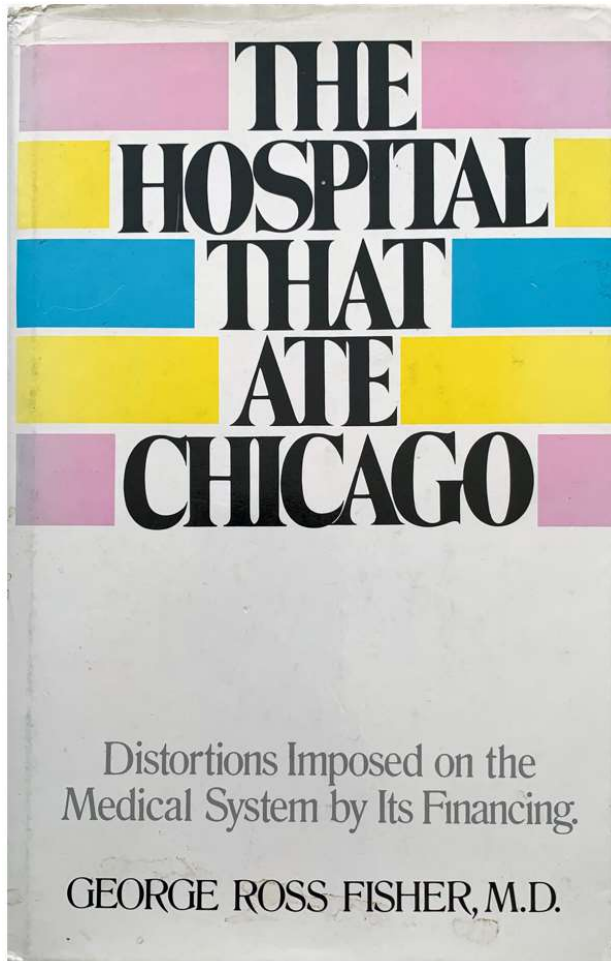




135. **EMERY, John A.** *U.S. Medical Care and Related Factors in the Vietnam War*. [n.p.]: Xlibris.com, 2014. ¶ 8vo. 83 pp. Illus. Color printed wrappers; a bit curled. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to George Kaplan. Very good. ISBN: 9781483674278

\$ 15

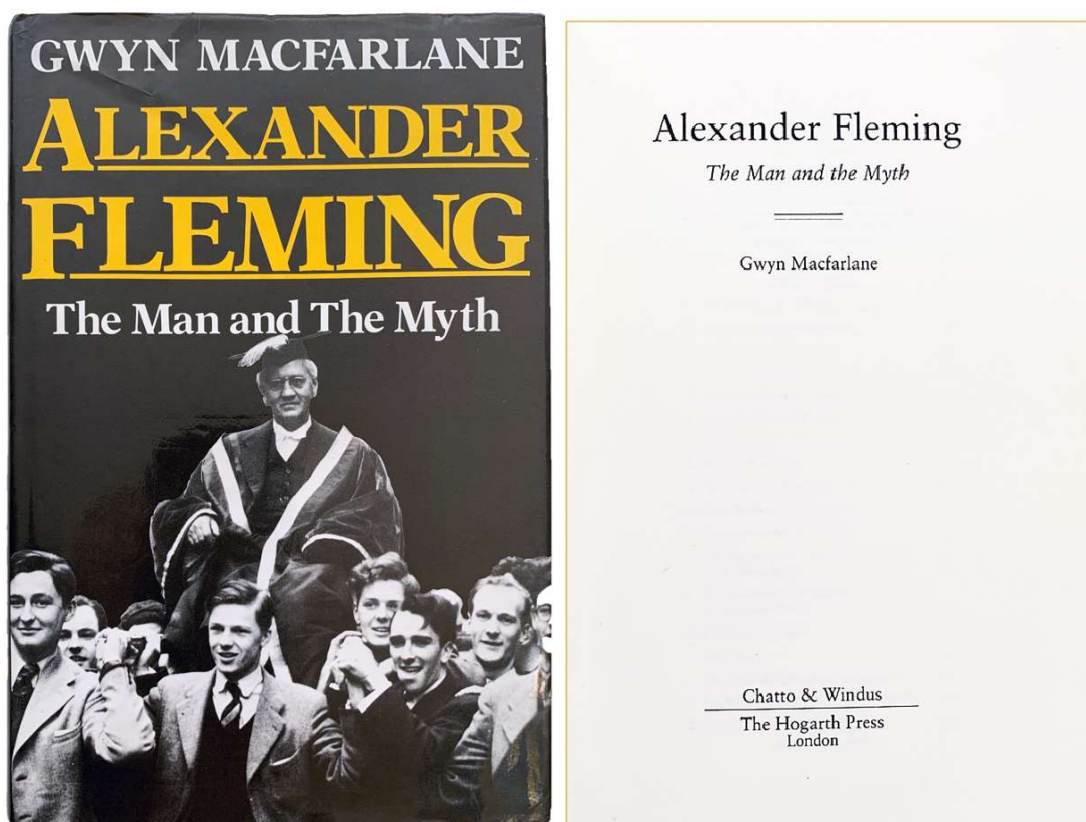
John A. Emery, M.D. is a urologist, formerly in Renton, Washington. He has also written a book, *A Surgeon's Life with Bipolar Disorder*.



136. **FISHER, George Ross.** *The Hospital that Ate Chicago. Distortions Imposed on the Medical System by its Financing.* Philadelphia: Saunders Press, 1980. ¶ 8vo. 218 pp. Frontis. Cloth, dust-jacket; some wear to jacket. Ownership signature of George W. Kaplan. Good.

\$ 5

On medical economics of the period in Chicago.



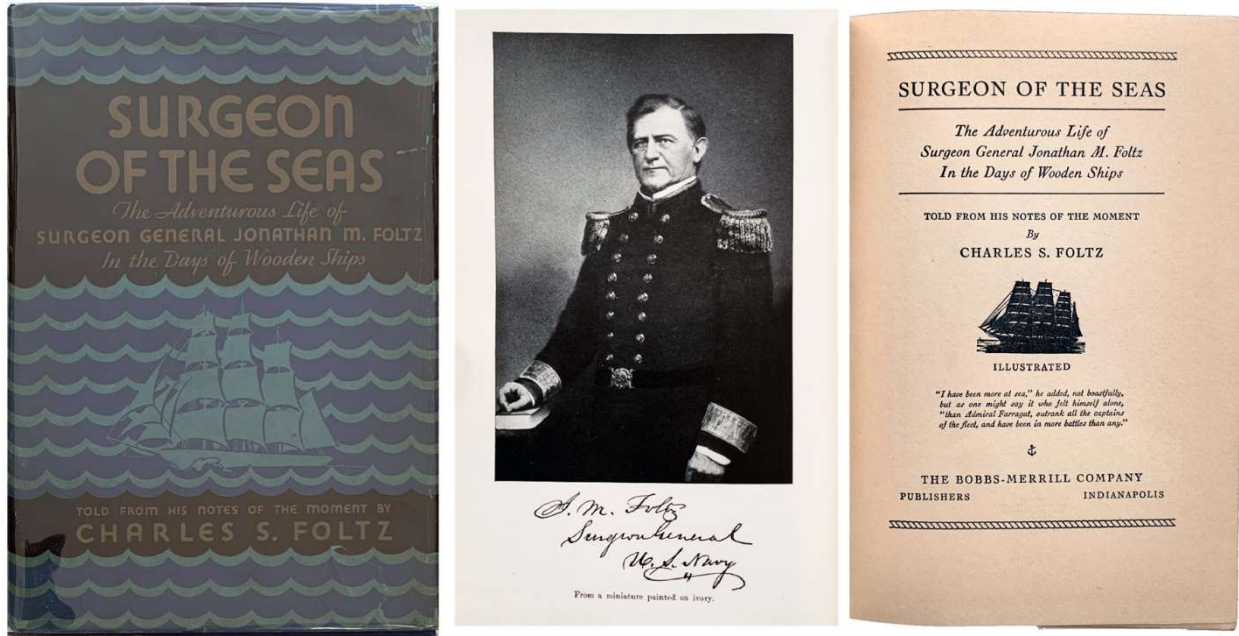
137. [FLEMING, Alexander (1881-1955)] Gwyn MACFARLANE (1907-1987). *Alexander Fleming. The Man and the Myth*. London: Chatto & Windus, The Hogarth Press, 1984. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [2], 304 pp. Frontis., 8 plates, index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Ownership inscription. Very good. ISBN10: 0701126833

\$ 14

This “book re-evaluated the work and reputation of the man whose paper on *Penicillium* mould inspired the development of the antibiotic drug penicillin by the Oxford University scientists Howard Florey, Ernst Chain and Norman Heatley.” – Bodleian Library Archives.

Gwyn Macfarlane (1907-1987), haematologist and biographer: “Macfarlane himself was a clinical pathologist at the Radcliffe Infirmary in Oxford and also held a chair in clinical pathology at the University of Oxford, focusing particularly on the treatment of haemophilia. During the second world war, he worked alongside members of the penicillin team, who did war work with Oxford’s blood transfusion service, and later became friends with Howard Florey. He wrote two biographies during his retirement, this biography of Fleming and a biography of Florey, *Howard Florey: the making of a great scientist* (1979).”

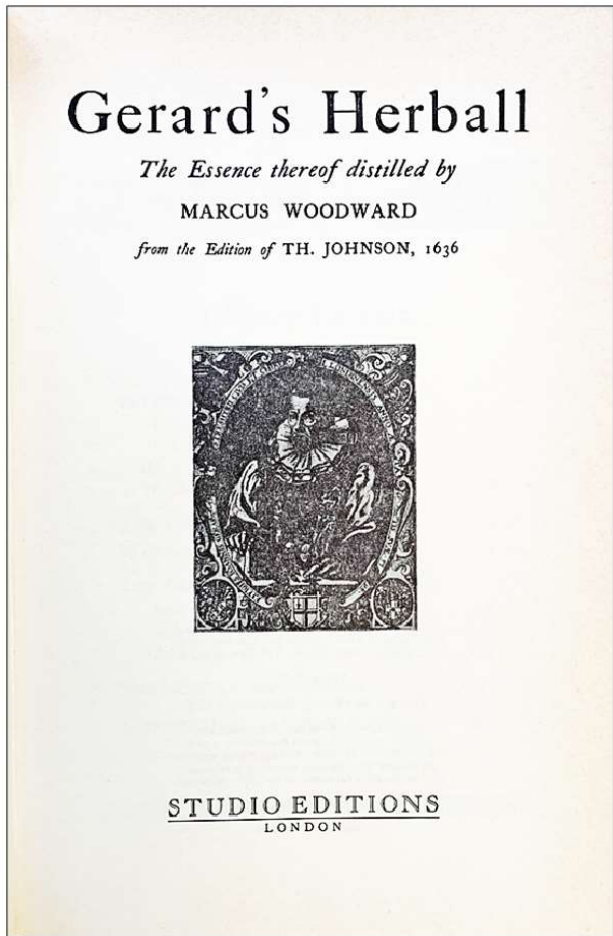
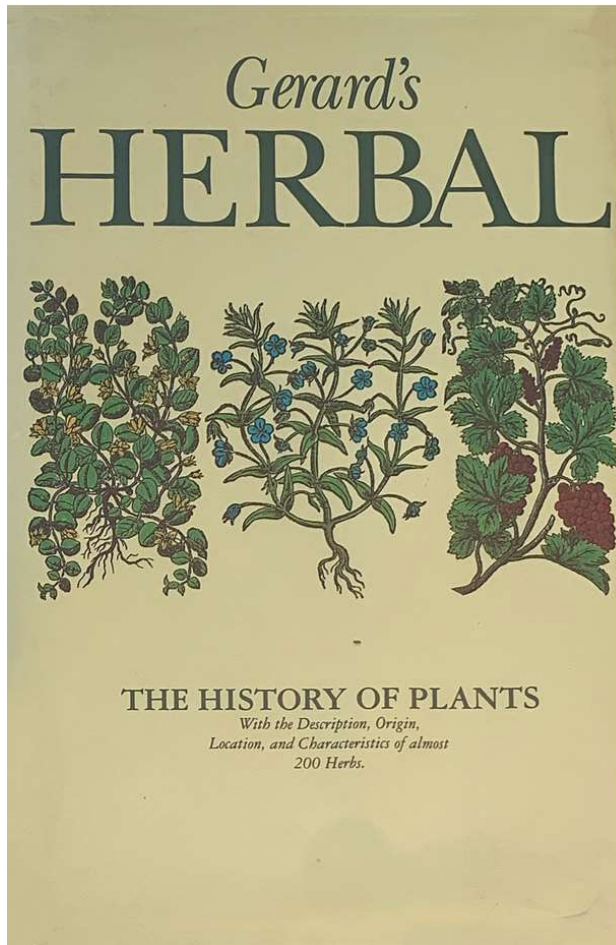




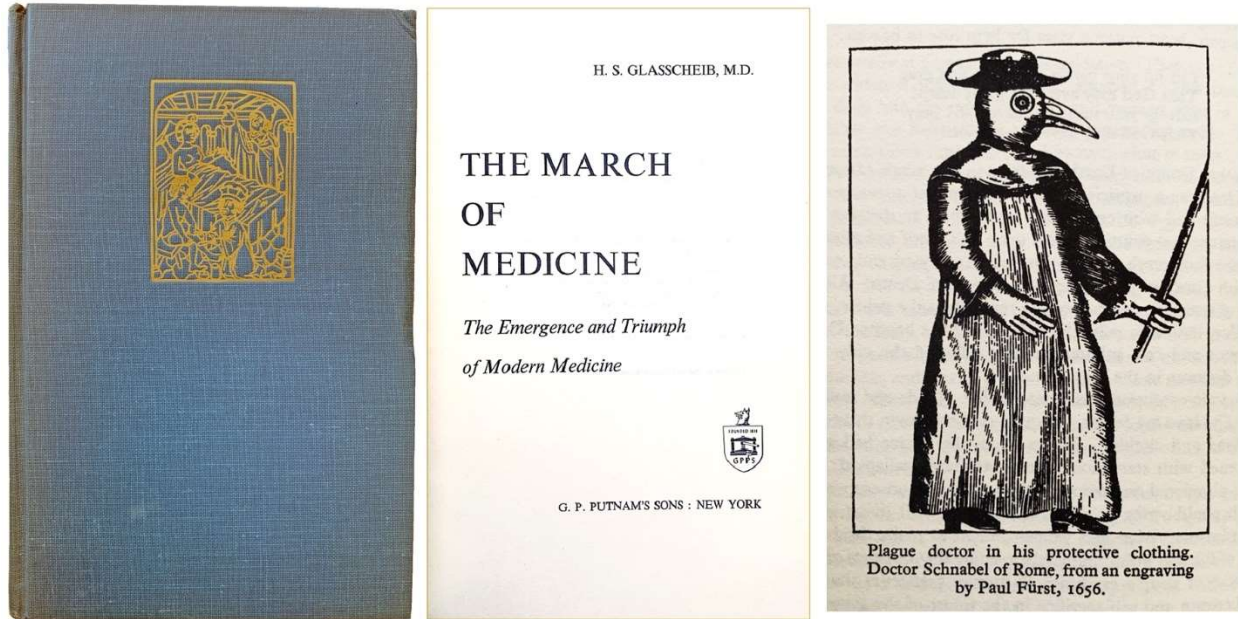
138. [FOLTZ, Jonathan M. (1810-1877)] FOLTZ, Charles S. (1859-). *Surgeon of the seas; the adventurous life of Surgeon General Jonathan M. Foltz in the days of wooden ships, told from his notes of the moment*. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1931. ¶ 8vo. 351 pp. Frontis. port., 19 plates, index. Blind- and gilt-stamped blue cloth, dust-jacket. Very good.

\$ 25

First edition. Jonathan Messersmith Foltz (April 25, 1810 – April 12, 1877) was a military surgeon of the United States Navy, who served in the Mexican–American War and American Civil War, eventually rising to the rank of commodore and serving as Surgeon General of the United States Navy in 1871–72. [Wikip.].



139. **GERARD, John** (c. 1545–1612); **WOODWARD, Marcus** (editor). *Gerard's Herball. The essence thereof distilled by Marcus Woodward from the edition of Th, Johnson, 1636*. London: Studio Editions, 1990. ¶ Reprint. 8vo. xix, 303 pp. Over 100 illus., index. Green cloth, dust-jacket. Very good. ISBN: 0946495270 \$ 30



140. **GLASSCHEIB, Hermann Samuel.** *The March of Medicine; the emergence and triumph of modern medicine.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1963. ¶ Thick 8vo. 360 pp. Illus., index; some red ink underlining, marginalia. Turquoise gilt-stamped cloth. Good.

\$ 5

Translated from the German by Mervyn Davill.

141. **GOLLAHER, David L.** (1949-). *Circumcision; a history of the world's most controversial surgery.* New York: Basic Books, 2000. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 253 pp. Figs., index. Hardcover, dust-jacket. Very good. ISBN: 0465043976

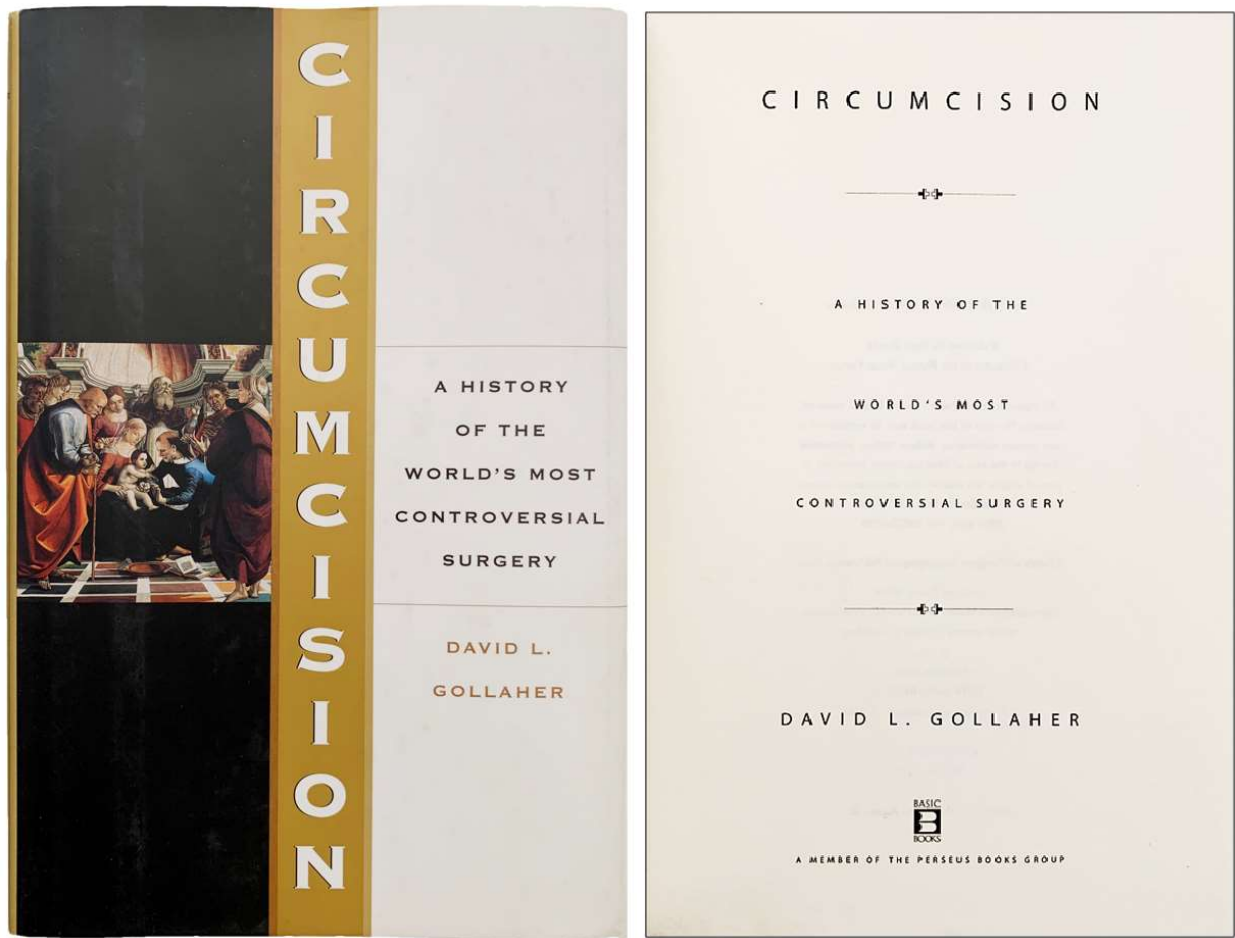
\$ 10

Considered the first full medical scholarly history of the subject.

“From the extraordinarily painful initiation rite of the ancient Egyptians, through the Hebrew purification ritual, through its use by nineteenth-century doctors as prevention for ailments including bedwetting, paralysis, and epilepsy, circumcision has had a long and varied history. Perhaps the greatest mystery, however, is its persistence over time through vastly

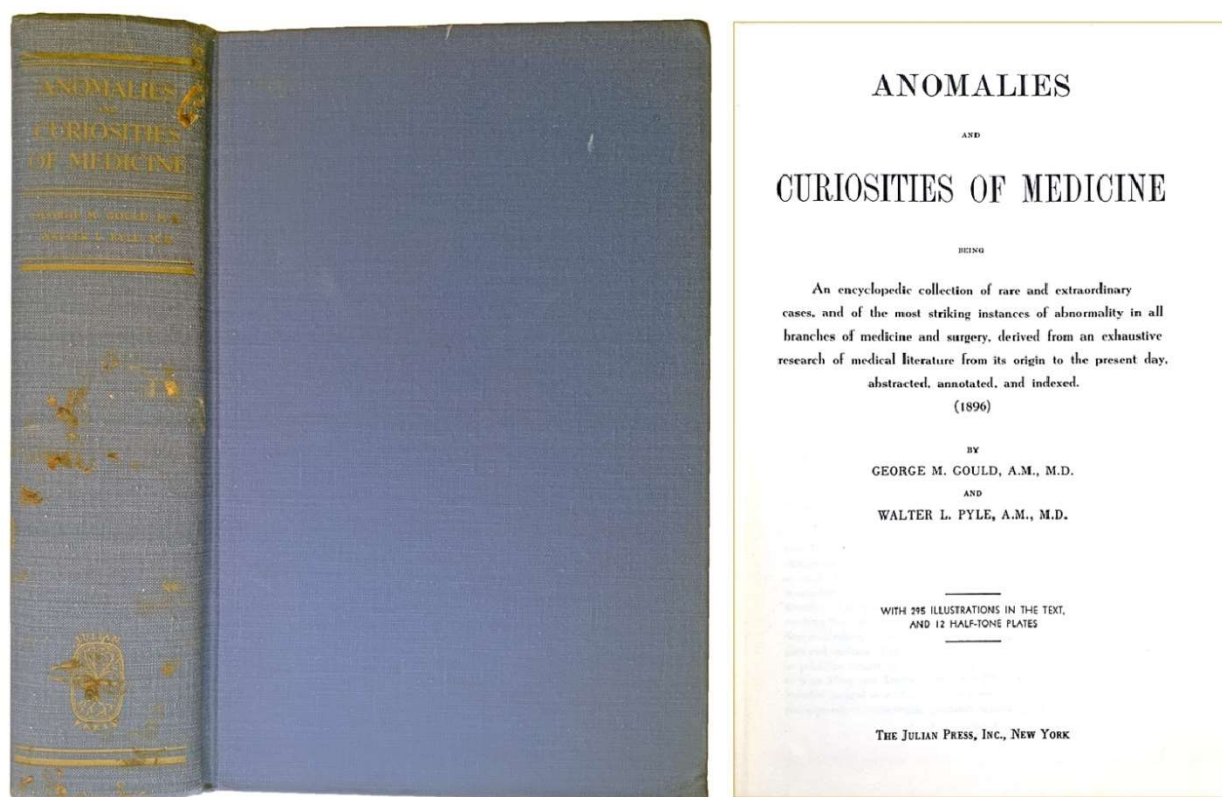


different social contexts. Historian of medicine, David Gollaher, takes a comprehensive look at the practice in this lively, scholarly history. Circumcision also addresses the growing controversy over the procedure's continuance, and those opposing routine circumcision will find support here.



Gollaher concludes that “if male circumcision were confined to developing nations, it would by now have emerged as an international cause célèbre.”” – publisher.

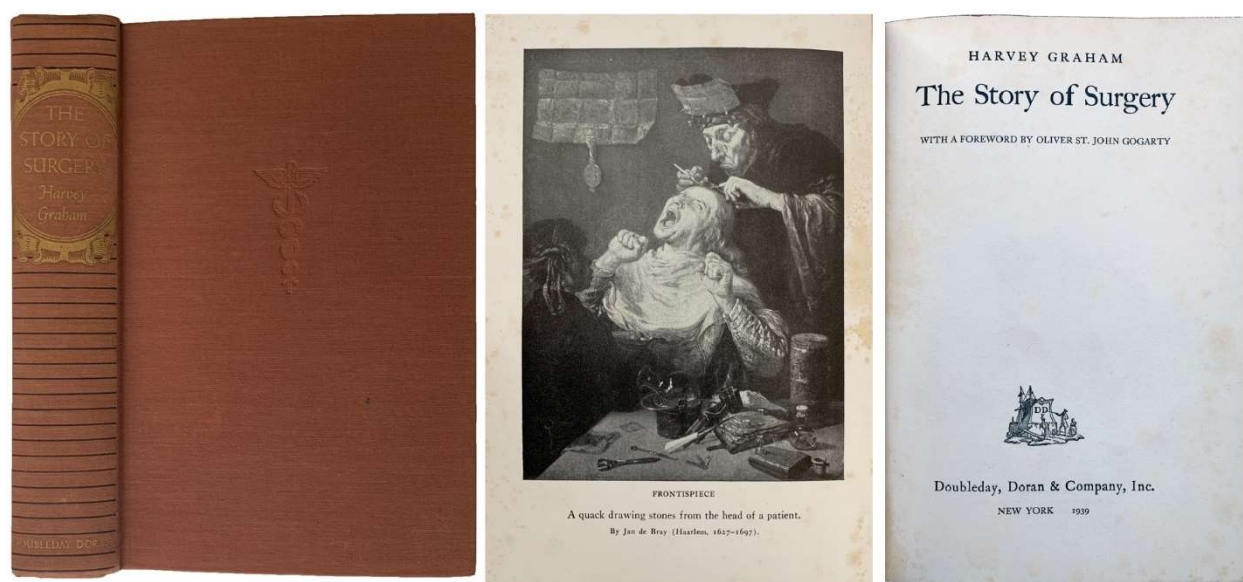
Contents: The Jewish tradition -- Christians and Muslims -- Symbolic wounds -- From ritual to science -- The fabric of the foreskin -- Circumcision and disease: the quest for evidence -- Backlash -- Female circumcision -- Appendix: evaluative research and the nature of medical evidence.



142. **GOULD, George Milbry** (1848-1922); **Walter Lytle PYLE** (1871-1921). *Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine; Being an Encyclopedic Collection of Rare and Extraordinary Cases, and of the Most Striking Instances of Abnormality in all Branches of Medicine and Surgery, derived from an Exhaustive Research of Medical Literature from its Origin to the Present Day, Abstracted, Classified, Annotated, and Indexed*. New York: Julian Press, 1956. ¶ Thick 8vo. [2], 968 pp. 12 plates, 295 illus., index. Blue gilt-stamped cloth. Bookplate of H. J. Kaplan (with handwritten adage, "Oil and truth will get uppermost at last"). Very good.

\$ 25

Reprint. A serious attempt to catalogue medical anomalies, but with an inadvertent "Ripley's" aspect to it all. The rampant cultural imperialism of the West comes through in most of the work. An excellent artifact of the state of medical knowledge at the start of the 20th century as well as an artifact of medicine and imperialism (see, for example, the section Hottentot Women).

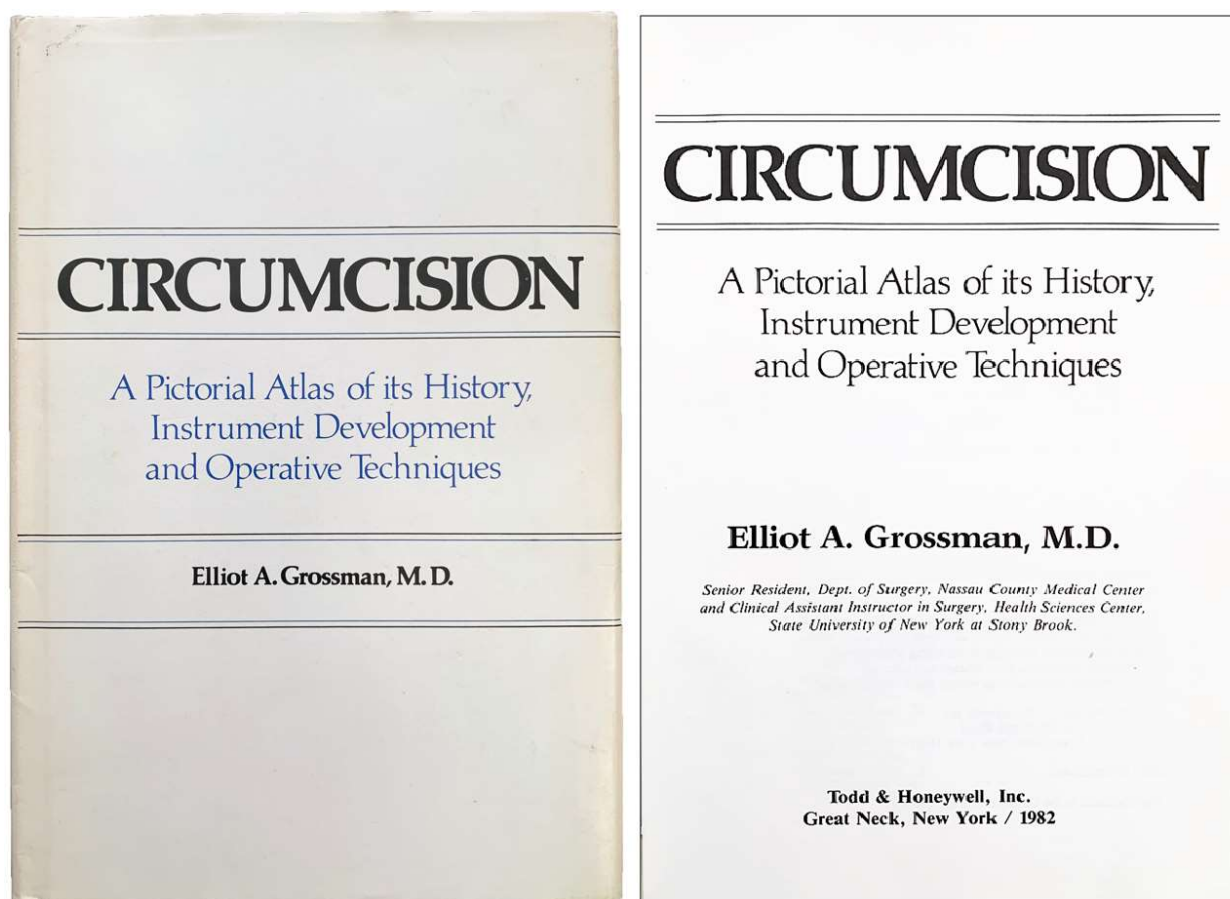


143. **GRAHAM, Harvey (pseud. for Isaac Harvey FLACK)** (1912-1966). *The Story of Surgery*. New York: Doubleday, Doran, 1939. ¶ 8vo. 425 pp. Frontis., 23 plates, index; final 2 leaves with marginal tear. Mauve blind & black & gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

\$ 10

First edition. A general history of surgery from the beginnings up through Lister. "Flack studied at Owens College Manchester and was editor of Manchester University Medical Students Gazette from 1931 to 1934. After qualifying, Flack was house surgeon at MRI and spent a short period in general practice with his father before joining the editorial staff of BMJ in 1935, becoming known under his pseudonym Harvey Graham. Flack wrote a number of popular medical history books, including *Surgeons All* and *Eternal Eve*. During the second world war, Flack was a major in the RAMC, largely serving in the Middle East. Flack returned to the BMJ but later became founder and editor of *Family Doctor*, first published in April 1951. This series of popular medicine publications was important in the development of public health education and provided clear medical advice in understandable language. Despite opposition from many doctors, *Family Doctor* was a great success, and Harvey Flack became very well known." – [archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk].



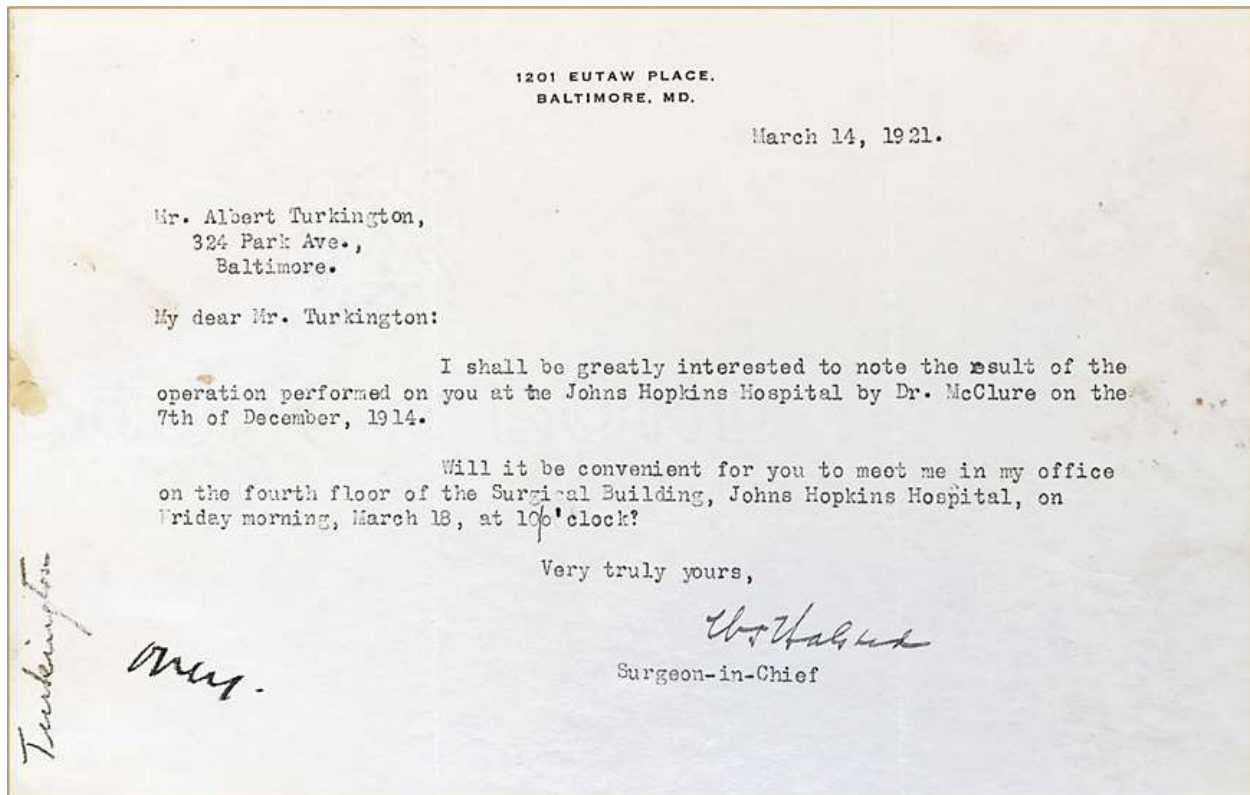


144. **GROSSMAN, Elliot A.** *Circumcision: a pictorial atlas of its history, instrument development, and operative techniques.* Great Neck, NY: Todd & Honeywell, 1982. ¶ Small 8vo. 95 pp. Illus. Cloth, dust-jacket. Very good. RARE. ISBN: 0899622461

\$ 50

The first illustrated atlas devoted solely to circumcision technique.

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS



LETTERS BY HALSTED ARE EXTREMELY RARE

145. **HALSTED, William** (1852-1922). *Typed letter signed from Halsted to Albert Turkington.* Baltimore, Maryland, March 14, 1921. ¶ 1 page. Single-sided typed letter on Halsted's letterhead, verso holograph reply from Turkington. Fine.

\$ 3,500

The letter is typed on Halsted's letterhead bearing the address of his mansion at 1201 Eutaw Pl. in Baltimore, which Harvey Cushing once described as "a great, magnificent, cold stone house, full of rare old furniture, clocks, pictures and whatnot in topsy-turvy condition, cold as a stone and most unlivable" (Cushing in Michael Sragow).

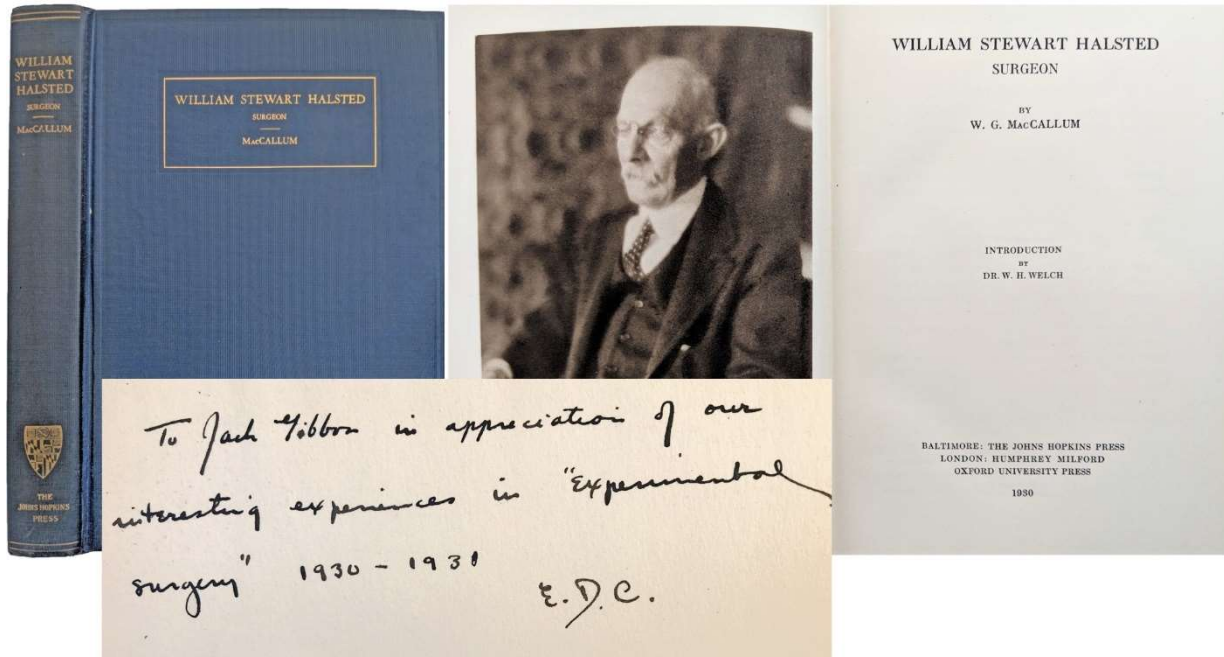
The letter reads: "My dear Mr. Turkington:/ I shall be greatly interested to note the result of the/ operation performed on you at the Johns Hopkins Hospital by Dr. McClure on the/ 7th of December, 1914./ Will it be convenient for you to meet me in my office/ on the fourth floor of the Surgical Building, Johns Hopkins Hospital, on/ Friday morning, March 18, at 10o'clock [sic]?// Very truly yours, Wm. Halsted, Surgeon-in-Chief."

The letter is signed by Halsted with one holograph correction vertical line diving "10" from "o'clock." The letter's verso reads, in Turkington's hand: "Dear sirs/ The operation/ referred to was successful/ in every way./ Truly yours, Albert Turkington."

Albert Turkington was a Methodist reverend and served as pastor of the St. Peter's Methodist Church in Oriole, MD from 1946-64 (Hall). The nature of his surgery is not public record. Hall, Marion. "The History of Oriole and Its Satellites." Oriole: 1964; Henry Ford Health System. "Roy D. McClure, M.D." n.d.: available on-line; Sragow, Michael. "'Genius on the Edge' brings Dr. William Stewart Halsted's life into the light." *Baltimore Sun*. 21 Mar 2010: available on-line. [review of: Dr. Gerald Imber, *Genius on the Edge: The Bizarre Double Life of Dr. William Stewart Halsted*, 2010].



JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS



INSCRIBED BY EDWARD DELOS CHURCHILL TO JOHN HEYSHAM GIBBON, INVENTOR OF THE HEART-LUNG MACHINE

146. [HALSTED, William Stewart (1852-1922)] MACCALLUM, William George (1874-1944). *William Stewart Halsted, Surgeon*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1930. ¶ 8vo. xvii, [1], 241, [1] pp. Frontis. portrait, 17 illus., fold-out family-tree diagram. Blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Inscription: 'To Jack Gibbon in appreciation of our interesting experiences in 'experimental surgery' 1930-1931. E.D.C. Very good. MMRM1513

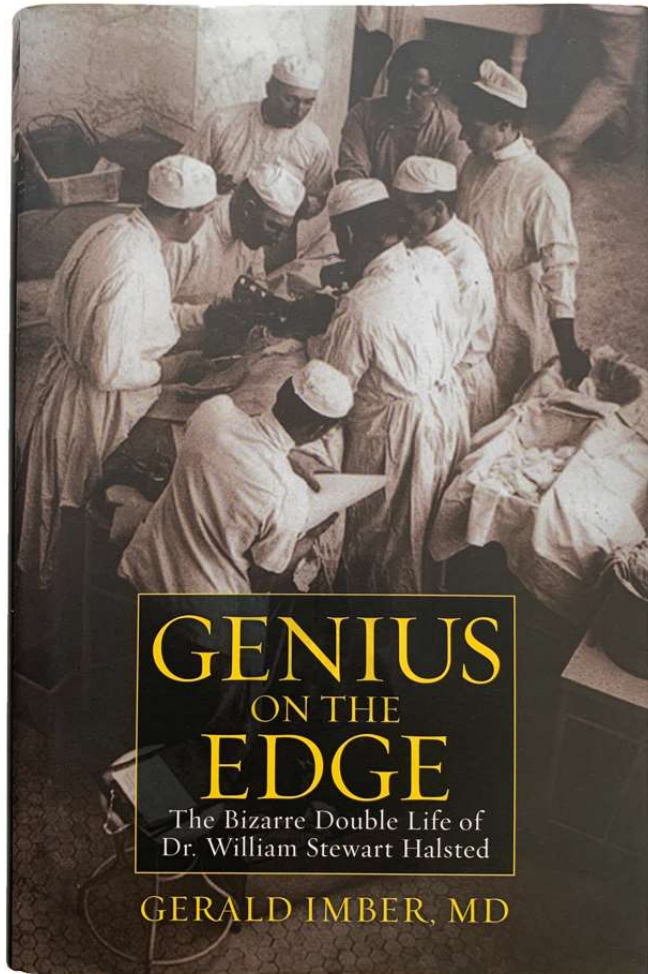
\$ 1,800

First edition. INSCRIBED BY EDWARD DELOS CHURCHILL TO JOHN HEYSHAM GIBBON, INVENTOR OF THE HEART-LUNG MACHINE. The unique inscription in this copy of MacCallum's biography of Halsted, may well refer to a watershed moment in cardiac surgery, that led to the development of technology and techniques that saved, over the past sixty years, millions, of lives. Gibbon was a research fellow working under Edward Delos Churchill in 1930-1931, and together they performed

numerous experimental surgeries aimed at increasing survival rates for open heart surgery patients (Hurst, Conti, and Fye, *Profiles in Cardiology*, 2003).

A review of Churchill's archival papers, at the Harvard University Library, show six correspondences with Gibbon, and in two of them Churchill refers to Gibbon as Jack.

PROVENANCE: Edward Delos Churchill (1895-1972) was a noted thoracic surgeon. John Heysham Gibbon, Jr. (1903-1973) is best known for inventing the heart-lung machine and pioneering many techniques in open heart surgery. Gibbon's impetus for devising the heart-lung machine stemmed from an emergency surgery he performed with Churchill at Massachusetts General Hospital in 1930. In 1930 he found himself assisting Dr. Edward Churchill in an emergency pulmonary embolectomy. At that time the procedure was one of desperation as no patient in the U.S. had survived the removal of blood clots in open-heart surgery. As Dr. Gibbon recorded the patient's waning vital signs prior to the procedure he thought, 'If only we could remove the blood from her body by bypassing her lungs, and oxygenate it, then return it to her heart, we could almost certainly save her life.' Despite a successful removal of large clots from the patient's pulmonary artery, she never regained consciousness. This 'critical event' initiated Gibbon's determination to produce a heart-lung machine (Thomas Jefferson University Digital Commons) Jefferson Univ. (web source).



# GENIUS ON THE EDGE

The Bizarre Double Life of  
Dr. William Stewart Halsted

GERALD IMBER, MD

**KAPLAN**  
PUBLISHING  
New York

147. [HALSTED, William Stewart (1852-1922)] **Gerald IMBER.**  
*Genius on the Edge; the Bizarre Double Life of Dr. William Stewart Halsted.*  
New York: Kaplan Publishing, 2010. ¶ 8vo. x, 389 pp. Illus., index.  
Hardcover, dust-jacket. Near fine. ISBN 13: 9781607146278

\$ 35

First edition of this “groundbreaking biography of the most influential surgeon in American history.” “Gerald Imber’s new biography is the first retelling of Halstead’s story in many decades and a particularly expert and thought-provoking narrative makes the intense strangeness of Halstead’s subsequent career a gripping story.” – Abigail Zuger, New York Times Science Section Dr. William Stewart Halsted’s life was fascinating and complex. Halsted, perhaps the most important surgeon America has ever produced, battled a lifelong cocaine addiction and maintained numerous



secret relationships while simultaneously devising revolutionary medical innovations. Yet the story of Halsted's life, one of seemingly irreconcilable extremes, is in many ways the story of modern medicine. Before Halsted, poorly-trained doctors performed surgery without anesthesia in unsanitary conditions and patients were rarely expected to survive. Halsted transformed the medical practice by inventing local and spinal anesthesia; introducing the use of rubber gloves during surgery; pioneering the use of fine silk thread for sutures; developing techniques for stabilizing blood pressure during surgery; and inventing the radical mastectomy, blood transfusions, and surgical cures for hernias. *Genius on the Edge* is an illuminating biography of a complex and troubled man whose brilliance we continue to benefit from today.

MICHAEL BLISS:

"We'll probably never have the answer to two fairly important questions about the life of William Stewart Halsted (1852-1922), who was arguably the most important figure in the evolution of American surgery. These relate to his sexuality: was he homosexual? And to his reliance on drugs: how seriously did addiction to cocaine and/or morphine affect his life and work? A very readable new biography, *Genius on the Edge: The Bizarre Double Life of Dr. William Stewart Halsted*, by Gerald Imber, MD, a much-published plastic surgeon in Manhattan, wrestles earnestly with these and other themes of Halsted's life, but ultimately offers little new insight into these matters. It is slightly better in tracing Halsted's evolution as a surgeon and his influence on his specialty."

"Dr. Imber bases his book on a fairly complete range of primary and secondary sources and, despite a few minor errors, it is a reasonably well-balanced and comprehensive biography. It thus supersedes the earlier semi-official biographies of Halsted by W.G. MacCallum (1930) and S.J. Crowe (1957). With appropriate acknowledgement, Imber makes good use of the new material and new issues raised in my own biographies of William Osler (1999) and Harvey Cushing (2005). But whereas I discuss Halsted mainly in a supporting role to Osler and Cushing, Imber gives us a full picture of the man in his own right. It may be that another author will uncover more primary material and someday write a more definitive, more scholarly life of Halsted.

Until that happens this book will be the first recourse for readers desiring a basic overview of the life of this important and troubled figure.”

“Halsted was a troubled man because he apparently was never able to shake use of opiates which began when he was one of the pioneers of cocaine as a local anaesthetic in the late 1880s. Halsted and most of his staff became addicts. It was thought by many who knew him that Halsted broke his cocaine addiction, the sine qua non underlying his appointment as founding chief and professor of surgery at Johns Hopkins hospital and medical school. Halsted’s medical colleague, Osler, soon learned however, that the surgeon had switched his addiction to morphine, which he used in very heavy doses for many years. The publication of Osler’s inner history of Johns Hopkins in 1969 made this public, but it only became widely known to readers through my biographies.”

“Imber goes a bit further than I did in suggesting convincingly that Halsted’s long periods of solitary travel probably involved heavy use of both morphine and cocaine, but he also sets morphine addiction nicely in the context of a time when the drug was very readily available and its use deemed less reprehensible than, say alcoholism. When Imber further argues that Halsted’s addiction involved “belies the conventional wisdom concerning long-term drug use” because “there was little or no collateral damage” (p. 282) he seems to beg major questions hinging on counter-factual assumptions about Halsted’s life if he had been drug-free. We can never know, but in my view the evidence suggests that addiction severely limited Halsted’s productivity and his ability to mentor young surgeons. It also on several occasions came close to getting him fired by the trustees of Johns Hopkins.”

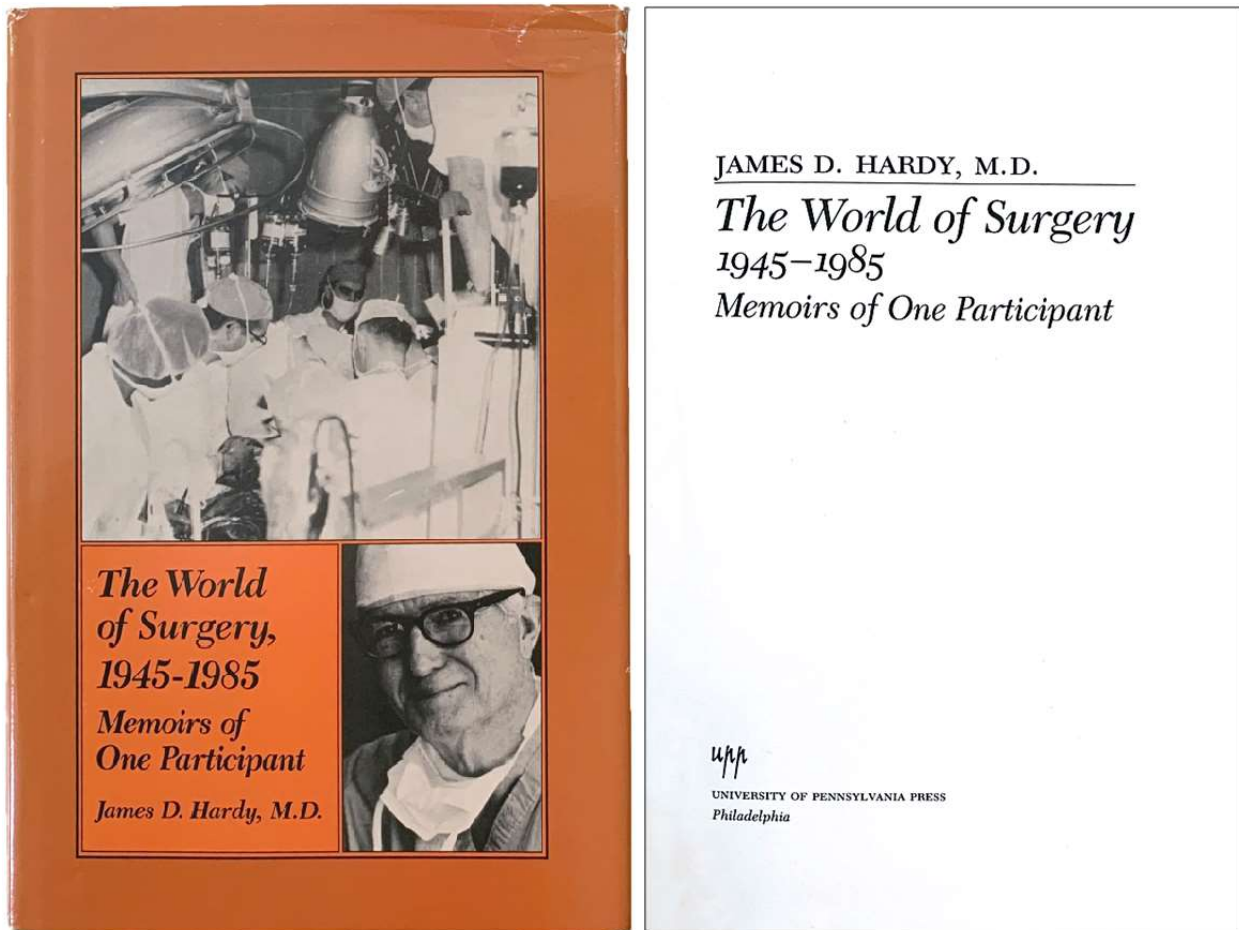
“Imber does not know what to make of the considerable circumstantial evidence that Halsted, a fastidious bachelor all of whose closest friends were like-minded, probably had homosexual inclinations. Many people must have privately wondered about the sexual tastes of Halsted, William Welch, and the very mannish Caroline Halsted - though Imber is incorrect in saying that Cushing published this belief about Halsted. We will probably never know what went on behind closed doors in these people’s lives. Many traditional or older readers might not care and/or they might find the subject distastefully prurient. But not only is there now little or no opprobrium attached to homosexuality in the eyes of most of us, the question is in fact extremely

important as we probe the early history of Johns Hopkins. There is very considerable evidence that the group of rich, educated Baltimore women who advanced the money that made possible the (delayed) opening of the medical school at Hopkins, on the condition of equal access for female students, were themselves of lesbian inclination. Alas, we are largely in the dark about the friendships and networks that operated in Baltimore in the 1890s to create, inter alia, American's greatest medical school. This could be a fascinating chapter in the intersection of gay sexuality and the history of modern American medicine. Here Imber sheds no new light and is not really aware of the dimensions of the issue. We may never know."

"Thanks to Imber we do know more about William Stewart Halsted's contributions to surgery. Drawing on his own professional background, Imber provides good and well-contextualized discussions of Halsted's innovations both generally (rigid antisepsis and haemostasis, profound respect for tissue, obsession with surgical caution and perfectionism), and with particular reference to his radical mastectomy, his approach to inguinal hernia, his thyroid work, and his truly pioneering interest in vascular surgery. While there is nothing in Imber's book that would cause me to change my portrait of Halsted's greatest "student", Harvey Cushing, who was the founder of effective neurosurgery, I do gain from Imber a better understanding of the breadth of Halsted's influence, which extends far beyond Cushing's development of the frontier of neurological surgery. Halsted was also an important if less direct influence in the conquest of the next great surgical frontier, the heart. Perhaps too Harvey Cushing might have been a bit more generous in acknowledging Halsted's genius."

"Imber has written a good, workmanlike, well-paced biography of a great figure in the history of surgery. It deserves a wide readership. But the book tantalizes us. We want to know much more. More, perhaps, than we may ever know about Halsted, William Welch, and the founding of Johns Hopkins. I hope I'm wrong about this, and that future biographers find better sources." – Michael Bliss, *Neuro-Times*.

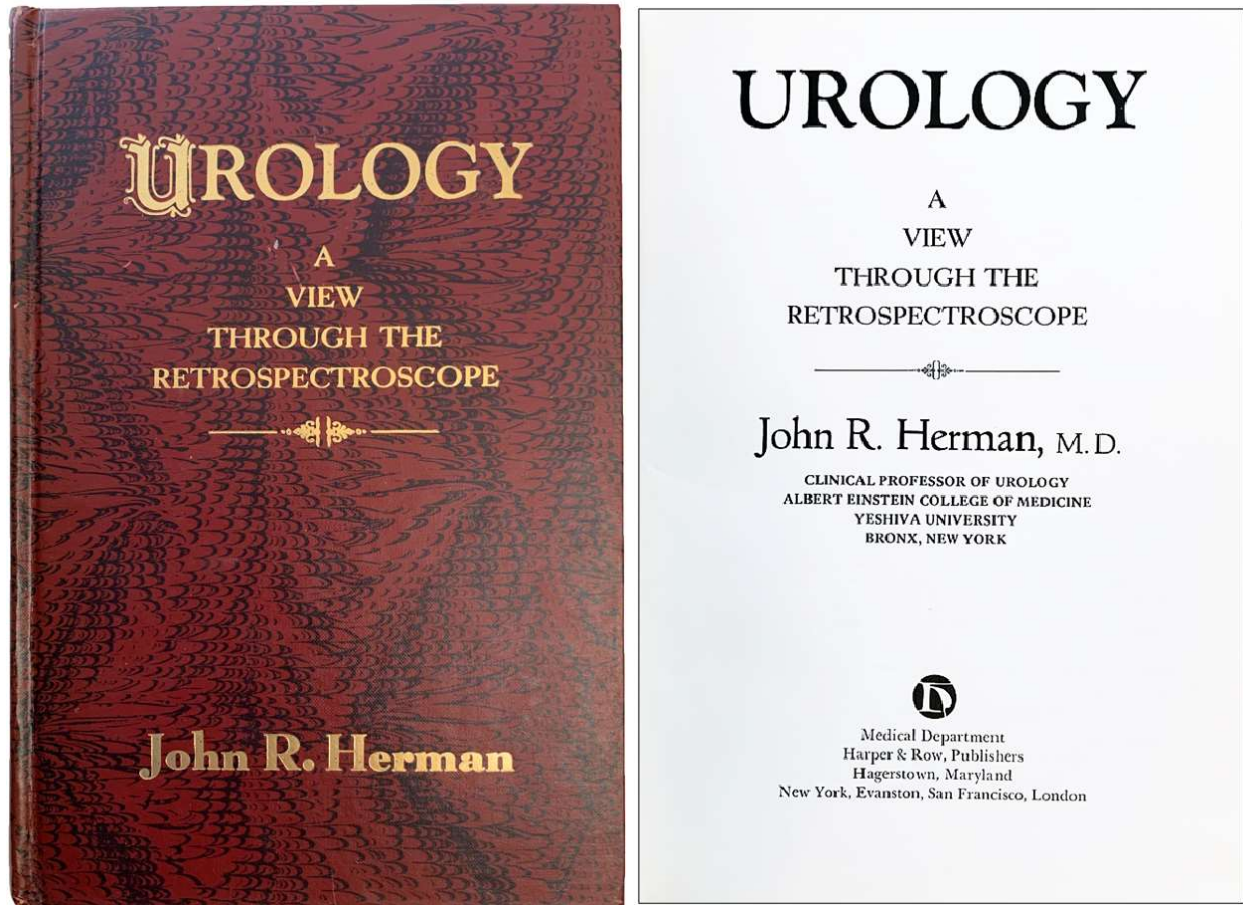




148. **HARDY, James D.** (1918-2003). *The World of Surgery 1945-1985; memoirs of one participant*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1986. ¶ 8vo. xi, 385 pp. Illus., index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket a bit worn. Very good. ISBN 10: 0812280008

\$ 30

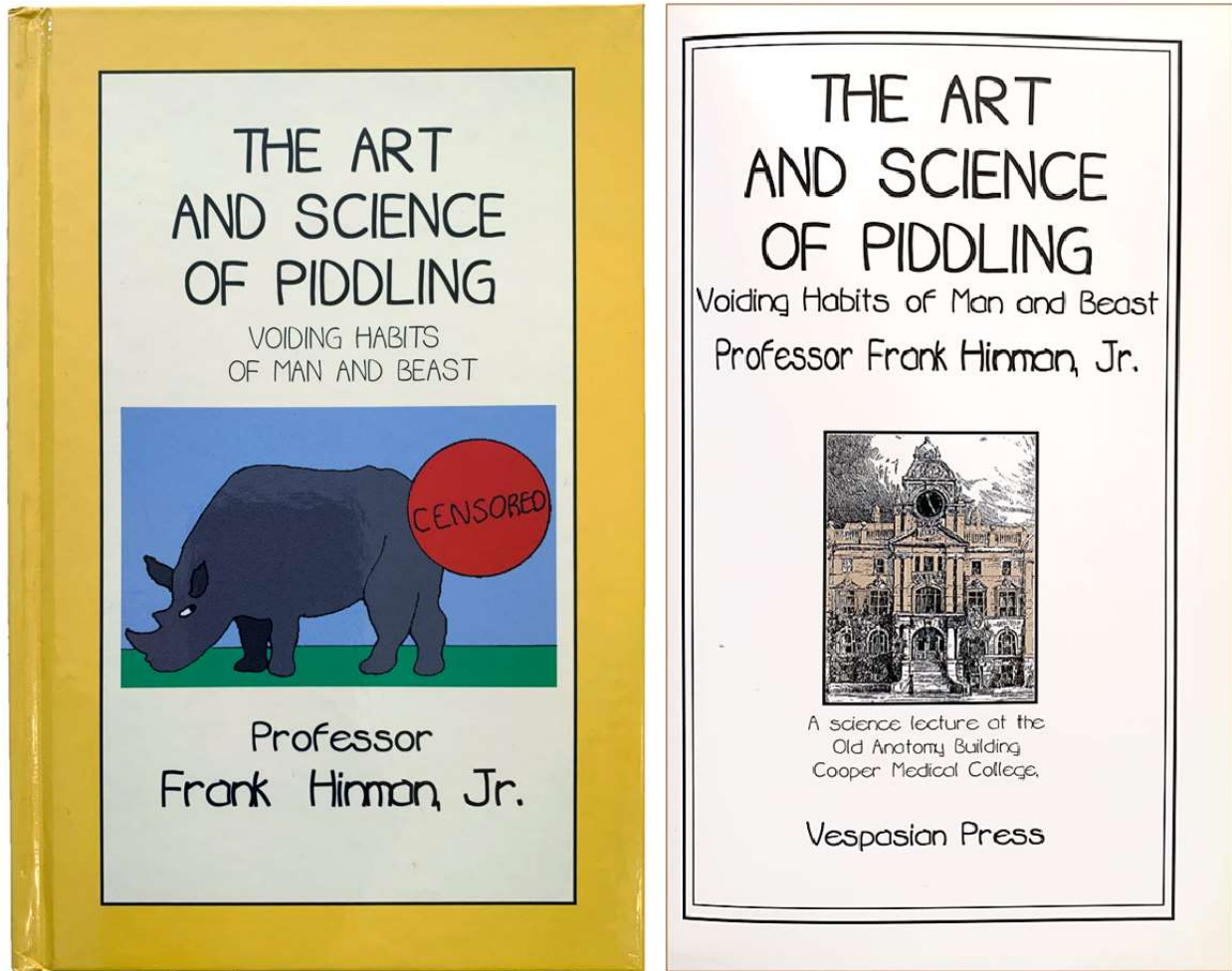
Hardy transplanted the first lung and the first heart in a human being.



149. **HERMAN, John R.** *Urology; a view through the retrospectroscope.*  
Hagerstown, Maryland: Harper & Row, 1973. ¶ Small 8vo. x, 182 pp.  
Illus., index. Burgundy & black gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

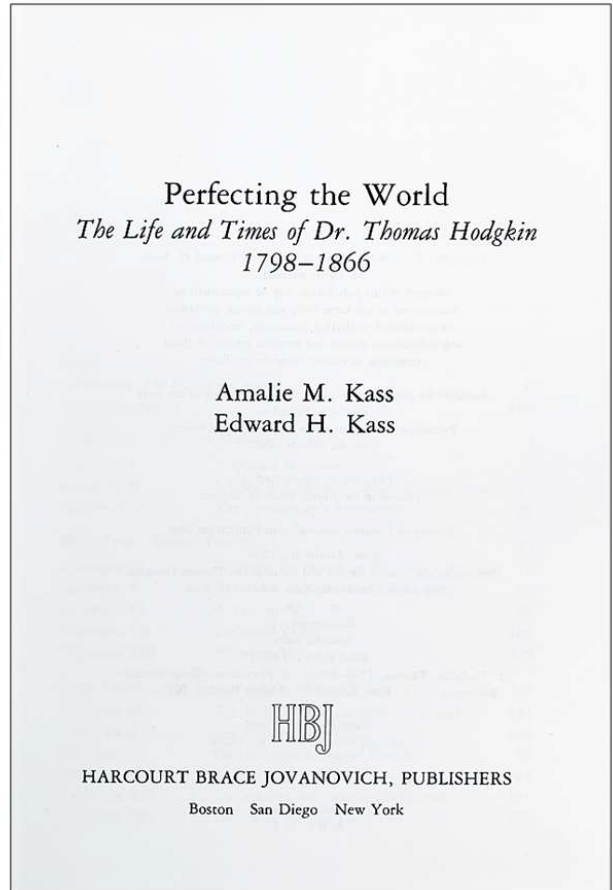
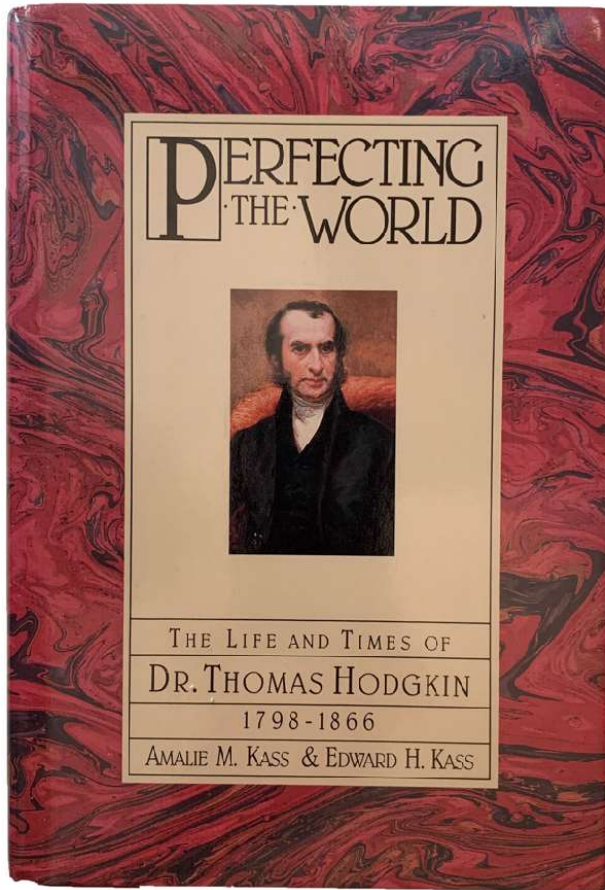
\$ 10

John R. Herman was Clinical Professor of Urology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University, New York.



150. **HINMAN, Frank, Jr.** *The Art and Science of Piddling; voiding habits of man and beast.* San Francisco, CA: Vespasian Press, 1999. ¶ Small 8vo. 54 pp. Pictorial boards. Fine. ISBN: 0966952103 \$ 7

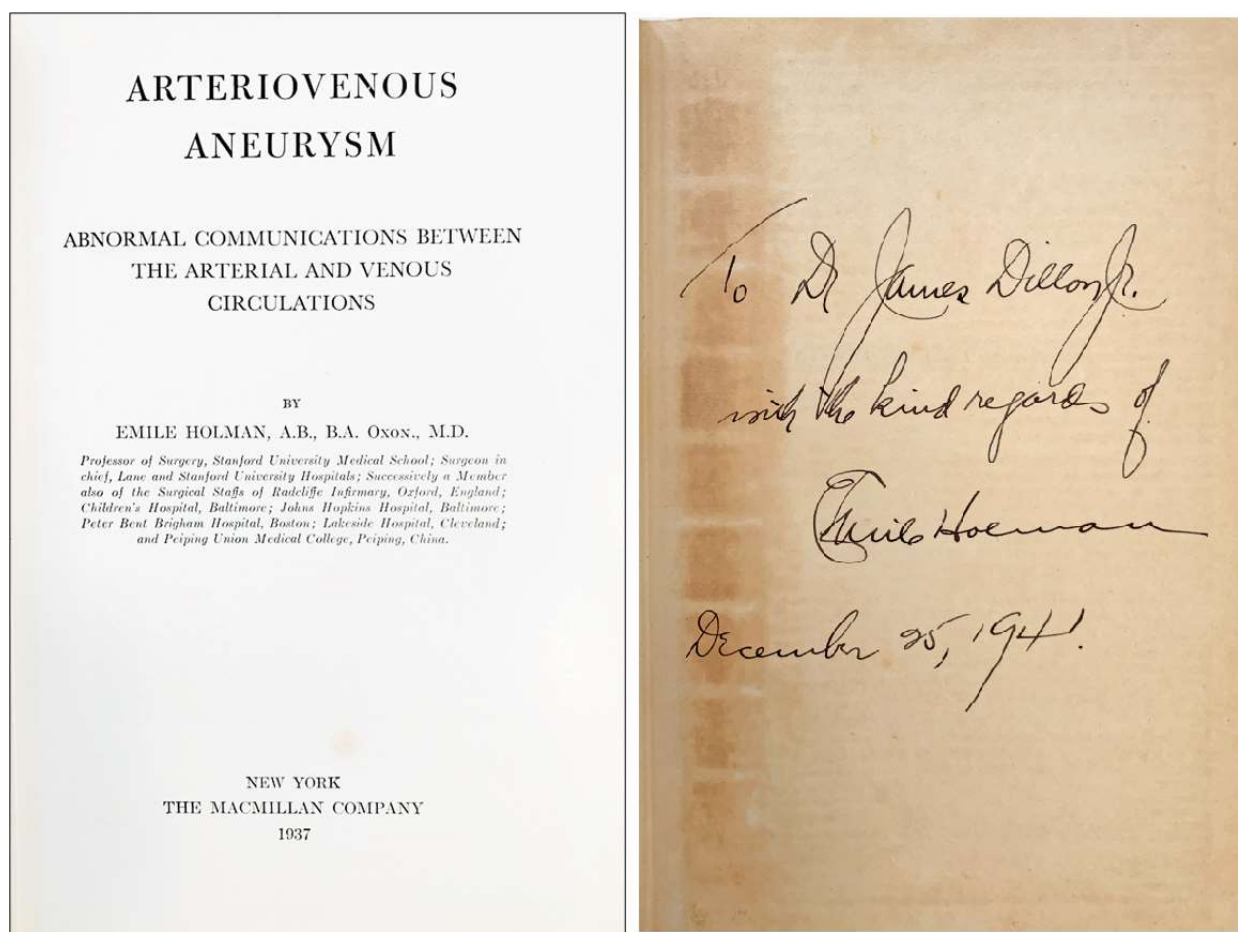




151. [HODGKIN, Thomas] Amalie M. KASS & Edward H. KASS.  
*Perfecting the World: the life and times of Dr. Thomas Hodgkin 1798-1866.*  
Boston [etc.]: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1988. ¶ 8vo. xxx, 642 pp.  
Illus., index. Cloth-backed boards, dust-jacket. Very good. ISBN:  
0151717001

\$ 10

First edition. This is the first full-length published biography of Hodgkin.



152. **HOLMAN, Emile Frederic** (1890-1977). *Arteriovenous Aneurysm; abnormal communications between the arterial and venous circulations*. New York: Macmillan, 1937. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 244 pp. 79 figures (incl. frontispiece portrait), index. Original navy-blue blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to Dr. James Dillon, Jr., Xmas 1941. Very good. RARE.

\$ 275

First book issue. "This monograph has been awarded the 1930 quinquennial Samuel D. Gross prize by the Philadelphia academy of surgery." -- page [vii]. "His original monograph, entitled "Arteriovenous Aneurysms: Abnormal Communications Between the Arterial and

Venous,” published in *Circulation* in 1937, had been awarded the coveted Samuel Gross prize of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery in 1930. He carried out meticulous investigations of the phenomenon of poststenotic dilatation and wrote on such varied topics as congenital and acquired heart disease, pericarditis and lung abscess, portal hypertension, lung cancer, head injuries, appendicitis, and war wounds.” – James B.D. Mark, MD.

Holman was professor of surgery at Stanford University. “Emile Frederic Holman, the 33rd president of The American Association for Thoracic Surgery, was born in Moberly, Missouri, on August 12, [1890], the son of a Methodist Minister. The family moved to Southern California in 1902, where young Holman had his secondary school education. He entered Stanford University in 1907, initially majoring in mathematics, but he soon changed to the Department of Education. To support himself in college, Holman dropped out for a semester in his sophomore year to learn shorthand and typing. On returning to Stanford, he applied at the President’s office for stenographic work, and Dr David Starr Jordan promptly supplied him with manuscripts to copy. This led to his becoming secretary to President Jordan on graduating Phi Beta Kappa in 1911, a position he held until 1914, when he went to Oxford as Stanford’s second Rhodes Scholar. Jordan was a constant inspiration to Holman and was the source of his initial interest in medicine, as well as his opposition to war. Before beginning his Rhodes scholarship, Holman spent 3 months touring the Balkans with President Jordan, who was lecturing on the need for peace and the perils of war.” – James B.D. Mark, MD, “Historical Perspectives of The American Association for Thoracic Surgery: Emile Frederic Holman, MD (1890–1977),” *HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE* | VOLUME 130, ISSUE 1, P206-207, JULY 01, 2005.



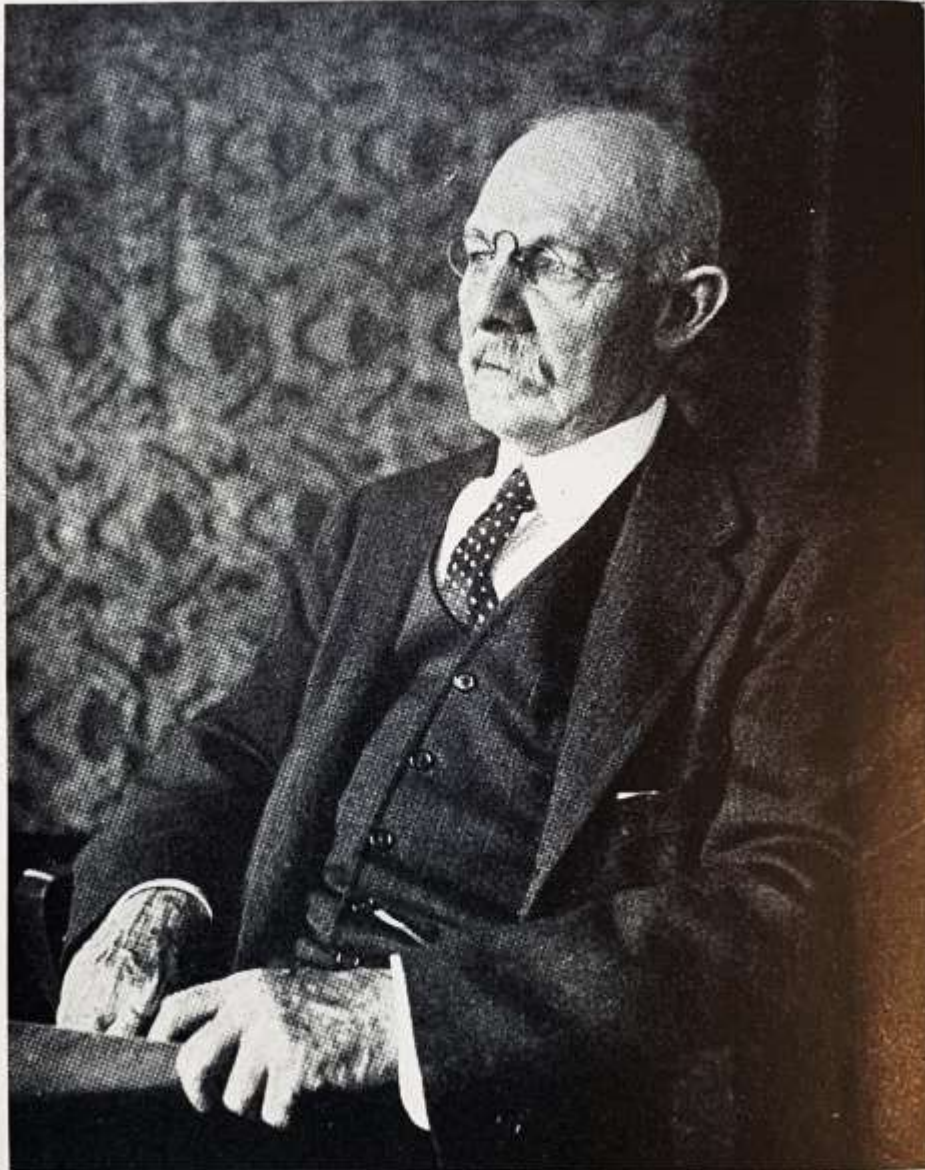
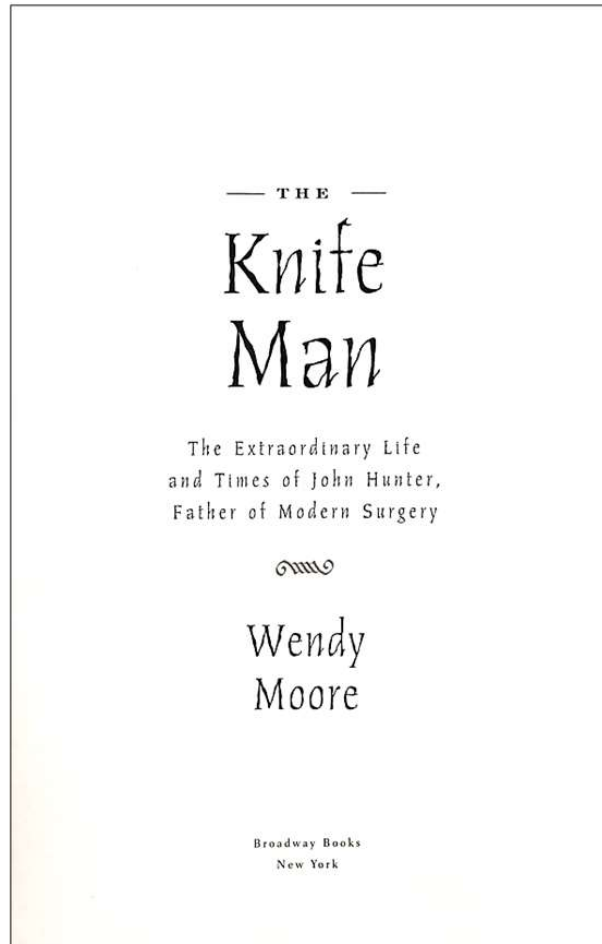
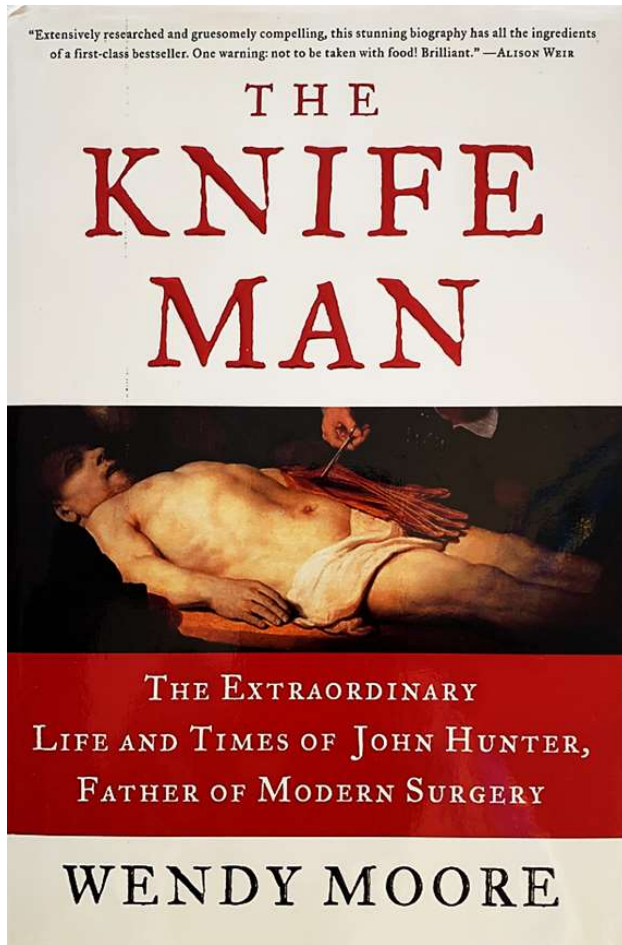


FIG. 1. William Stewart Halsted (1852–1922), the surgeon-philosopher, whose speculations and discussions on arterial lesions were a constant source of inspiration to his students and associates.

[152]



153. [HUNTER, John (1728-1793)] MOORE, Wendy. *The Knife Man; The Extraordinary Life and Times of John Hunter, father of modern surgery*. New York: Broadway Books, 2005. ¶ 8vo. 341 pp. Frontis., index. Cloth-backed boards, dust-jacket. Fine. ISBN 10: 076791652

\$ 18

American issue in hardcover.

“Hunter's ethical laxity served him well throughout his career. He would later delve into comparative anatomy, vivisecting countless animals. It was Hunter (1728-93) who figured out the purpose of the lymphatic vessels, by pouring warm milk directly into the intestines of a live dog. He pinned down the mechanics of bone growth by implanting two bits of lead in a

chicken's leg bone and reopening the wounds months later to see if the space between the two had grown longer or if, as he suspected, new bone had been deposited at the ends. He frequently tested new surgical procedures on unwitting patients at St. George's Hospital. (Well-to-do patients hired private doctors and surgeons to come to their houses; only the destitute went to London's public hospitals, becoming de facto guinea pigs in exchange for free care.) ... Hunter is a rarity among biographers' subjects, in that his infamy -- diverting as it is -- is far less compelling than his fame and his straight-ahead accomplishments. And Moore's tireless devotion to detail brings the man and his maverick career vividly, compellingly, gruesomely to life. That Hunter was an early syphilis researcher is interesting. That he inoculated his own penis with "venereal matter" from a stranger is nothing short of astounding. That Hunter dissected a sperm whale while he was floating on a barge on the Thames is impressive. His observation that "the tongue was almost like a feather bed" is unforgettable. One imagines Hunter, in suit and cravat, reclining on the thing." – Mary Roach, 'The Knife Man': The Doctor Is Way Out, *New York Times*, Sept. 11, 2005.

“When Robert Louis Stevenson wrote his gothic horror story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, he based the house of the genial doctor-turned-fiend on the home of John Hunter. The choice was understandable, for Hunter was both widely acclaimed and greatly feared.”

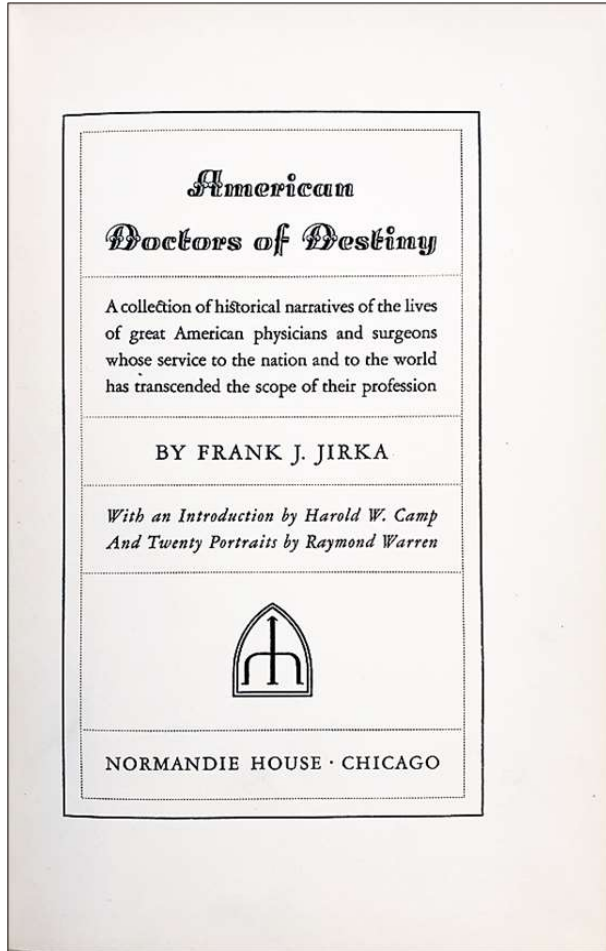


“From humble origins, John Hunter rose to become the most famous anatomist and surgeon of the eighteenth century. In an age when operations were crude, extremely painful, and often fatal, he rejected medieval traditions to forge a revolution in surgery founded on pioneering scientific experiments. Using the knowledge he gained from countless human dissections, Hunter worked to improve medical care for both the poorest and the best-known figures of the era—including Sir Joshua Reynolds and the young Lord Byron.”

“An insatiable student of all life-forms, Hunter was also an expert naturalist. He kept exotic creatures in his country menagerie and dissected the first animals brought back by Captain Cook from Australia. Ultimately his research led him to expound highly controversial views on the age of the earth, as well as equally heretical beliefs on the origins of life more than sixty years before Darwin published his famous theory.”

“Although a central figure of the Enlightenment, Hunter’s tireless quest for human corpses immersed him deep in the sinister world of body snatching. He paid exorbitant sums for stolen cadavers and even plotted successfully to steal the body of Charles Byrne, famous in his day as the “Irish giant.””

“In *The Knife Man*, Wendy Moore unveils John Hunter’s murky and macabre world—a world characterized by public hangings, secret expeditions to dank churchyards, and gruesome human dissections in pungent attic rooms. This is a fascinating portrait of a remarkable pioneer and his determined struggle to haul surgery out of the realms of meaningless superstitious ritual and into the dawn of modern medicine.”  
[jacket].

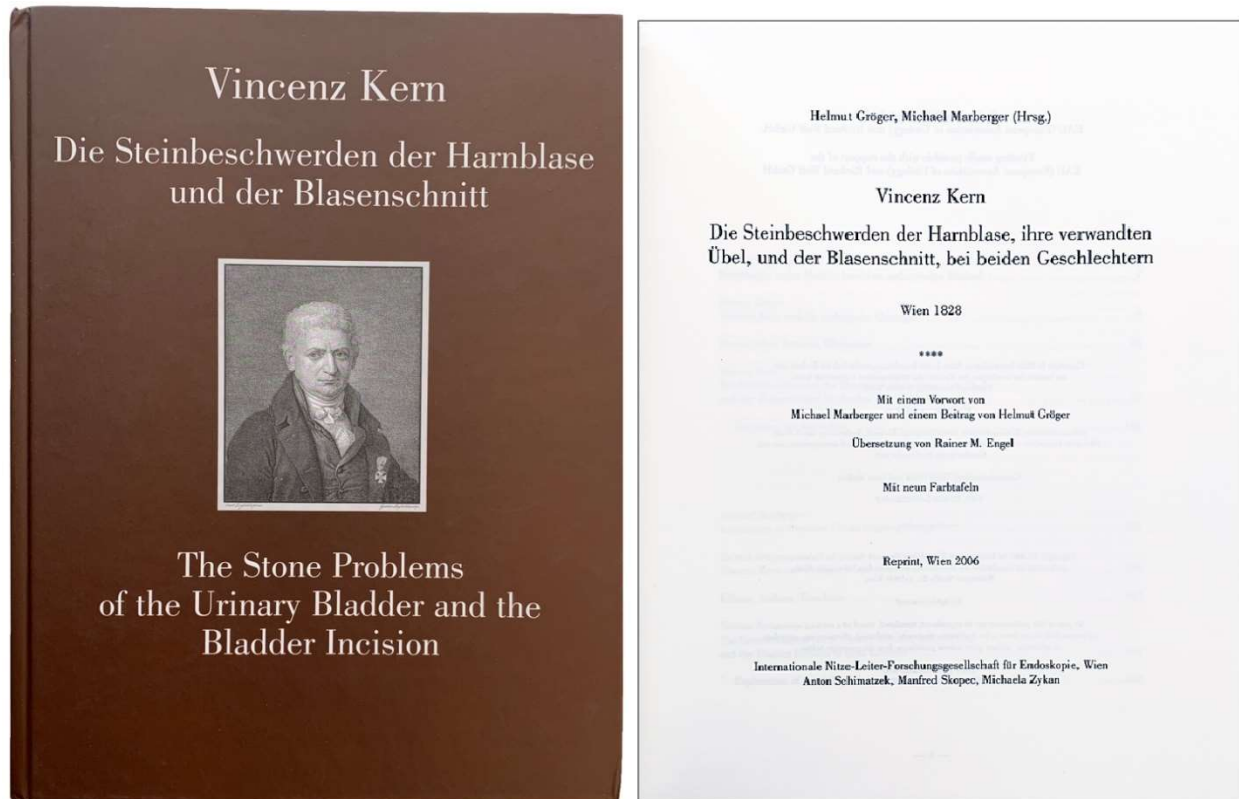


154. **JIRKA, Frank J.** (1886-1963) (Sr.). *American Doctors of Destiny; a collection of historical narratives of the lives of great American physicians and surgeons whose service to the Nation and to the world has transcended the scope of their profession.* Chicago: Normandie, 1940. ¶ 8vo. xix, 361 pp. With 20 portraits by Raymond Warren, index. Original gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

\$ 4.95

Chapters: The first doctors in America -- American doctors of the Revolution -- Some fine old colonial physicians -- Chicago's old Father Dearborn -- The father of ovariectomy -- Ohio Valley's medical pioneer -- Giving anaesthesia to the world -- The martyr to a nation's fury -- Two versatile Hoosier doctors -- "The autocrat of the breakfast table" -- The nemesis of "yellow jack" -- Saving human lives by killing insects -- An immortal son of Philadelphia -- A great scientific detective -- Measuring up to the presidency -- With "joy of living" -- The resident physician of San Quentin -- One of New York's most unique hospitals -- The Minnesota city medicine made -- A crusader against the white plague -- The past is prologue.

Frank J. Jirka Jr. (1922-2000), the son of the author, was a WWII veteran (lost both legs below the knee in Iwo Jima), became President of the AMA and was himself a practicing urologist.

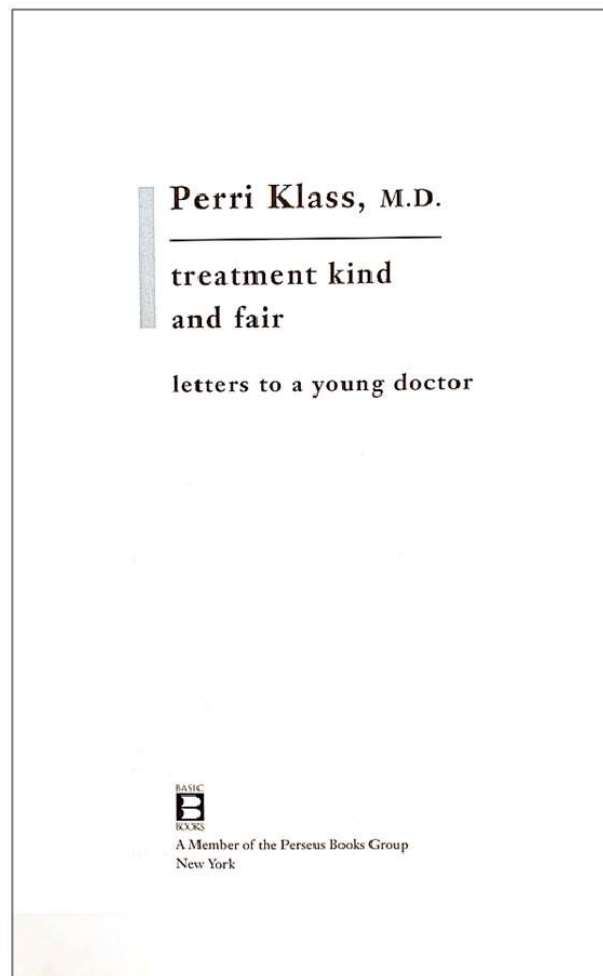
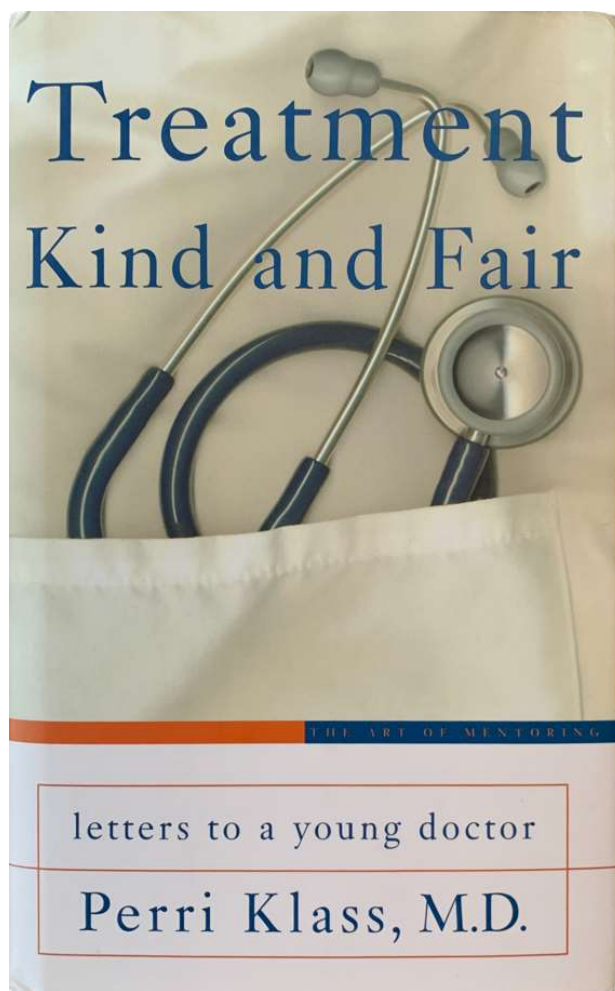


155. **KERN, Vincenz von** (1760-1829). *Die Steinbeschwerden der Harnblase, ihre verwandten Uebel, und der Blasenschnitt, bei beiden Geschlechtern.* [English]: *The stone problems of the urinary bladder, related ills, and the bladder incision in both genders.* Wien: Internat. Nitze-Leiter-Forschungsgesellschaft für Endoskopie, 2006. ¶ German and English texts. Small 4to. 287 pp. 9 color folding plates in rear pocket. Brown pictorial boards, with portrait of Kern. Nice copy. ISBN: 3950222308 \$ 30



With a preface by Michael Marberger and an article by Helmut Gröger.  
Translated by Rainer M. Engel.

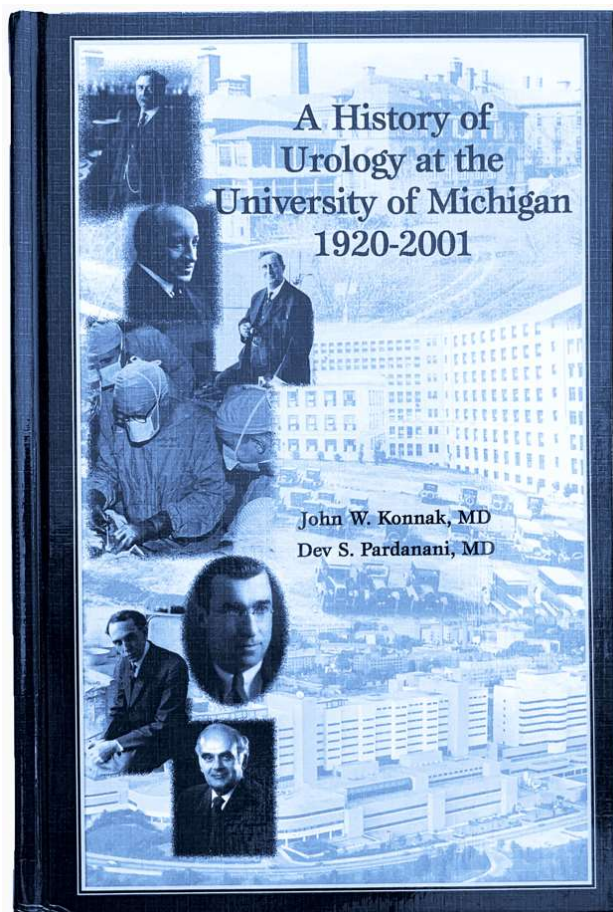
Vinzenz Ritter von Kern (1760-1829), the last of the great European lithotomists, studied the operative technique of Francesco Pajola (1741–1816): “The Austrian surgeon Vincenz von Kern was regarded by his contemporaries as an experienced master of the lateral lithotomy. In 1803 Kern visited Francesco Pajola (1741-1816) in Venice to learn from the master himself the new method of lateral lithotomy. In 1805 Vincenz von Kern was appointed to the Chair of Surgery of the Vienna University and in 1807 he succeeded in the foundation of a surgical operating institute at the Vienna General Hospital. He dedicated a major part of his life’s work in surgery to the perfection of this method. In 1828 Vincenz von Kern published his principal work “The calculous diseases of the bladder, related ills and the cystotomy in both sexes” in which he claimed to have carried out lateral lithotomy 334 times, losing only 31 patients. The book also included nine copper engravings describing the surgery table, the instruments, the technique and the stones. But by the time his book was printed, the glorious era of perineal lithotomy had ended. The famous Jean Civiale (1792–1867) had introduced the new technique of lithotripsy in Paris 5 years earlier [98- 103], initiating the first minimally invasive procedure to conquer the world. This led to the well-known dispute between Kern and Civale throughout the literature.” – *European Museum of Urology*.



156. **KLASS, Perri.** *Treatment Kind and Fair; letters to a young doctor.* New York: Perseus, 2007. ¶ Small 8vo. xvi, 233 pp. Hardcover, dust-jacket. Very good. ISBN: 0465037771

\$ 5

Klass is a pediatrician.



**A History of Urology at the  
University of Michigan**

**1920-2001**

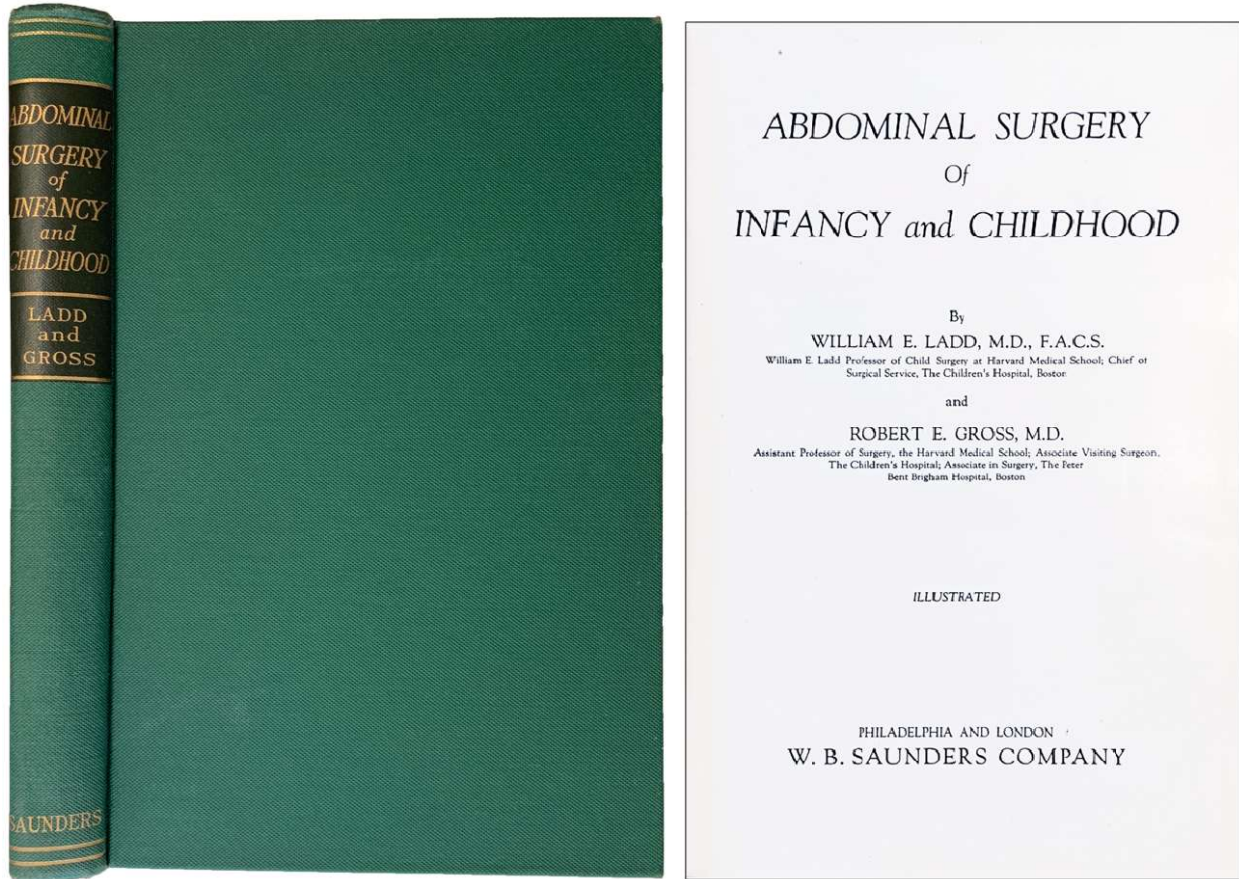
John W. Konnak, M.D.  
Dev S. Pardanani, M.D.

University of Michigan Department of Urology and  
Historical Center for the Health Sciences

Historical Center for the Health Sciences  
Monograph Series. No. 7

157. **KONNAK, John W.; Dev S. PARDANANI.** *A History of Urology at the University of Michigan 1920-2001.* Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Dept. of Urology, 2002. ¶ Series: *Historical Center for the Health Sciences Monograph Series*, 7. 8vo. xvi, 345 pp. Illus., index. Pictorial cloth. Near fine. \$ 9.95



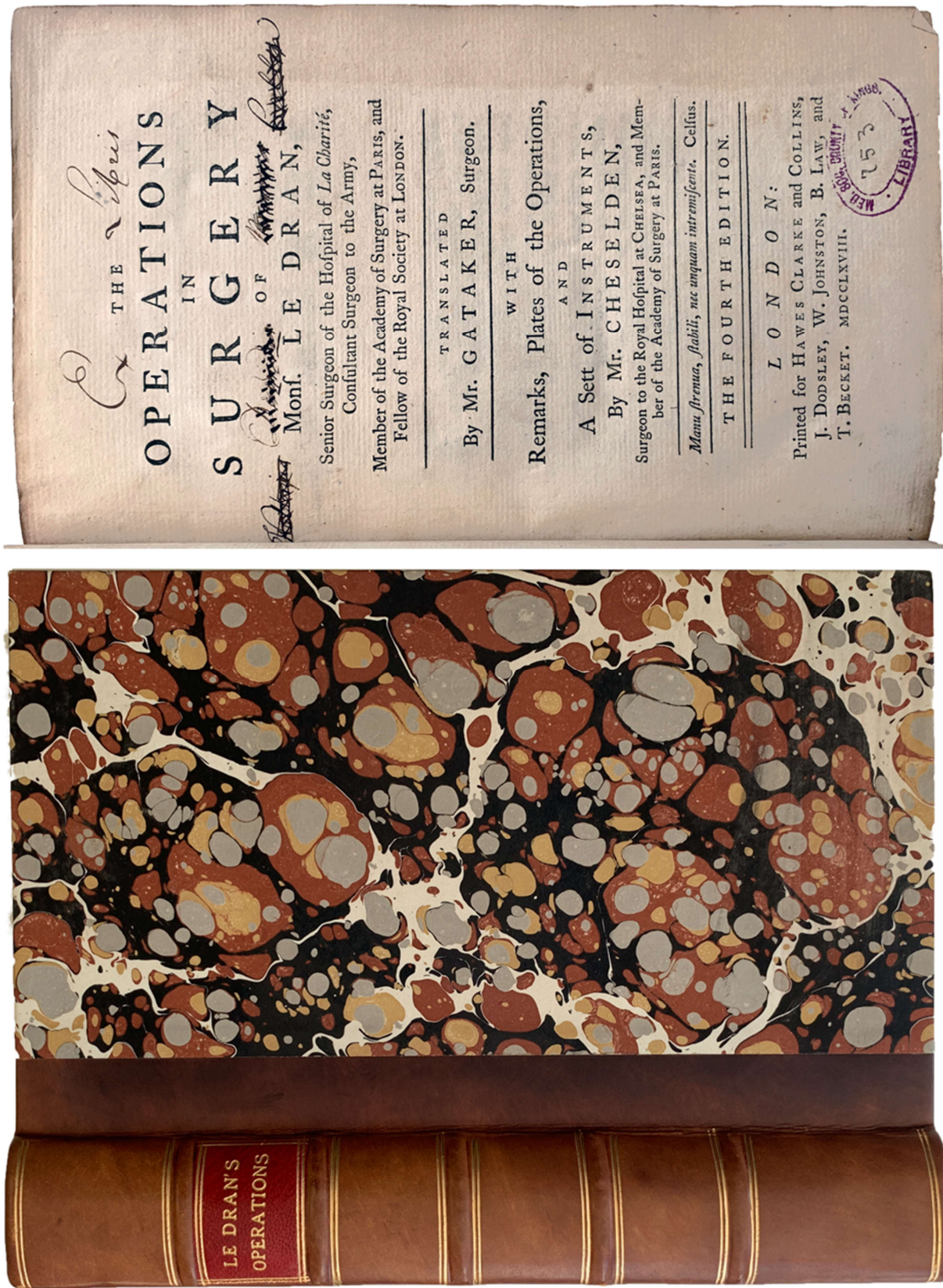


158. **LADD, William E.** (1880-1967); **Robert E. GROSS** (1905-1988). *Abdominal Surgery of Infancy and Childhood*. Philadelphia & London: W. B. Saunders, 1947. ¶  
Reprint. 8vo. ix, 455 pp. 268 illus. figs., index. Green cloth, gilt-stamped gilt.  
Ownership signature. Scarce.

\$ 25

First issued in 1941. "Ladd pioneered the development of paediatric surgery in the United States. Robert E. Gross, his chief resident, succeeded to his position at Boston Children's Hospital." Garrison and Morton 6357.57 (later printing).









159. **LE DRAN, Henri-François** (1685-1770). *The Operations in Surgery: of Mons. Le Dran ... Translated by Mr. Gataker, surgeon. With remarks, plates of the operations, and a sett of instruments, by Mr. Cheselden ...* London: Printed for Hawes Clarke and Collins, J. Dodsley, W. Johnston, B. Law, and T. Becket, 1768. ¶ 8vo. [viii], 472 pp. 22 engraved plates. Modern antique-style half calf, raised bands, gilt tooled rules, red morocco spine label, marbled boards. Title inscribed by former owner and crossed-out, rubber stamp of the Medical Society County of Kings Library (also on verso of all plates), early signature on half-title of John Maists[!]. Very good copy.

\$ 350



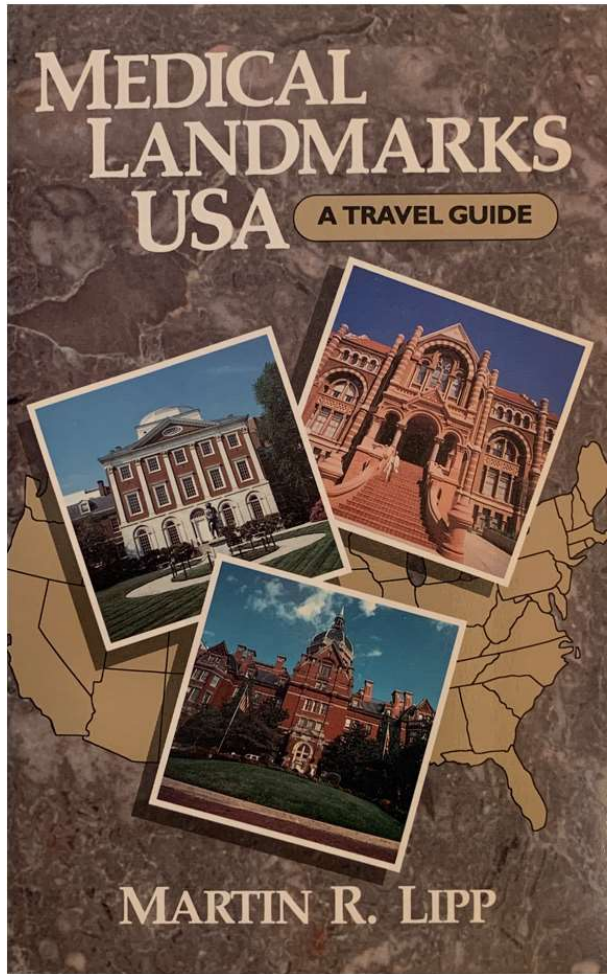
Fourth edition in English, apparently a re-issue of the first of 1749. “The work is broad in scope and reflects his wide range of clinical experience in the hospitals of Paris. Although he devoted a significant portion of the book to bladder stones, his specialty, he also covers urology, amputation, plastic surgery, surgery of the head, various orthopedic procedures, gangrene, sutures, and inflammation. The single plate shows a bladder stone and two instruments used in lithotomy.” – *Heirs of Hippocrates* 809 [1742 ed., with one plate only, in this 1749 English version the plates are expanded to 22].

“Henri- François Le Dran described how in cases of bladder stone, 'in vain an experienced Surgeon knows by all the signs which we have detailed that there is a stone in ... Operations were painful ... It was a hollow tube containing a retractable blade for operating inside the mouth ...’” – E. C. Spary, “The performance of surgery in Enlightenment France,” *Endeavour*, volume 23, issue 4, 1999, pp. 180-183.

PROVENANCE: Jeremy Norman Catalogue 9: 311 (this copy).

Le Dran, a renowned lithotomist attached to the hospital of *La Charité*, 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.

See: Garrison and Morton 4283, 2149, 2607. See: Blake, NLM, p. 261; Orr 301 (this ed.); Wellcome III, p. 473.



MEDICAL  
LANDMARKS  
USA A TRAVEL GUIDE

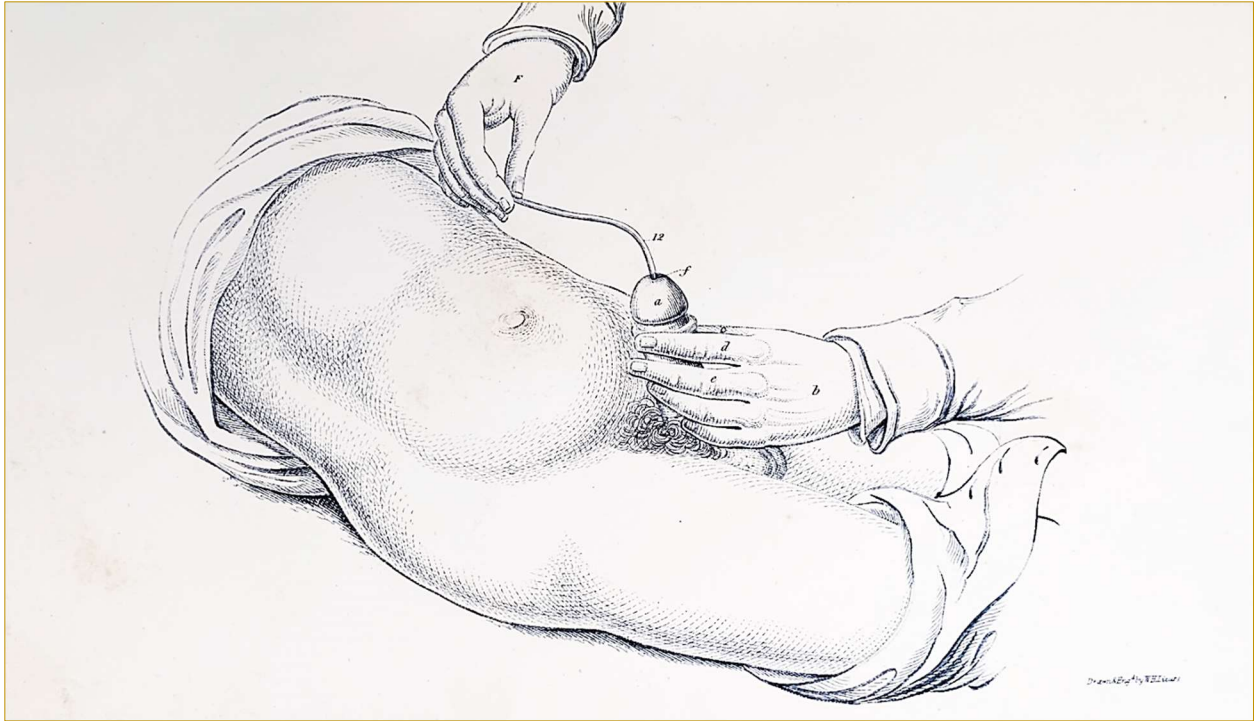
*to Historic Sites,  
Architectural Gems,  
Remarkable Museums  
and Libraries,  
and Other Places  
of  
Health-Related  
Interest*

MARTIN R. LIPP, M.D.

McGraw-Hill, Inc.  
Health Professions Division

New York St. Louis San Francisco Colorado Springs Auckland Bogotá  
Caracas Hamburg Lisbon London Madrid Mexico Milan Montreal  
New Delhi Paris San Juan São Paulo Singapore Sydney Tokyo Toronto

160. **LIPP, Martin R.** (1940-). *Medical Landmarks USA: a travel guide to historic sites, architectural gems, remarkable museums and libraries, and other places of health-related interest.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1991. ¶ Small 8vo. xiii, 550 pp. Illus., index. Color printed wrappers. Fine. ISBN 10: 0070379742 \$ 10

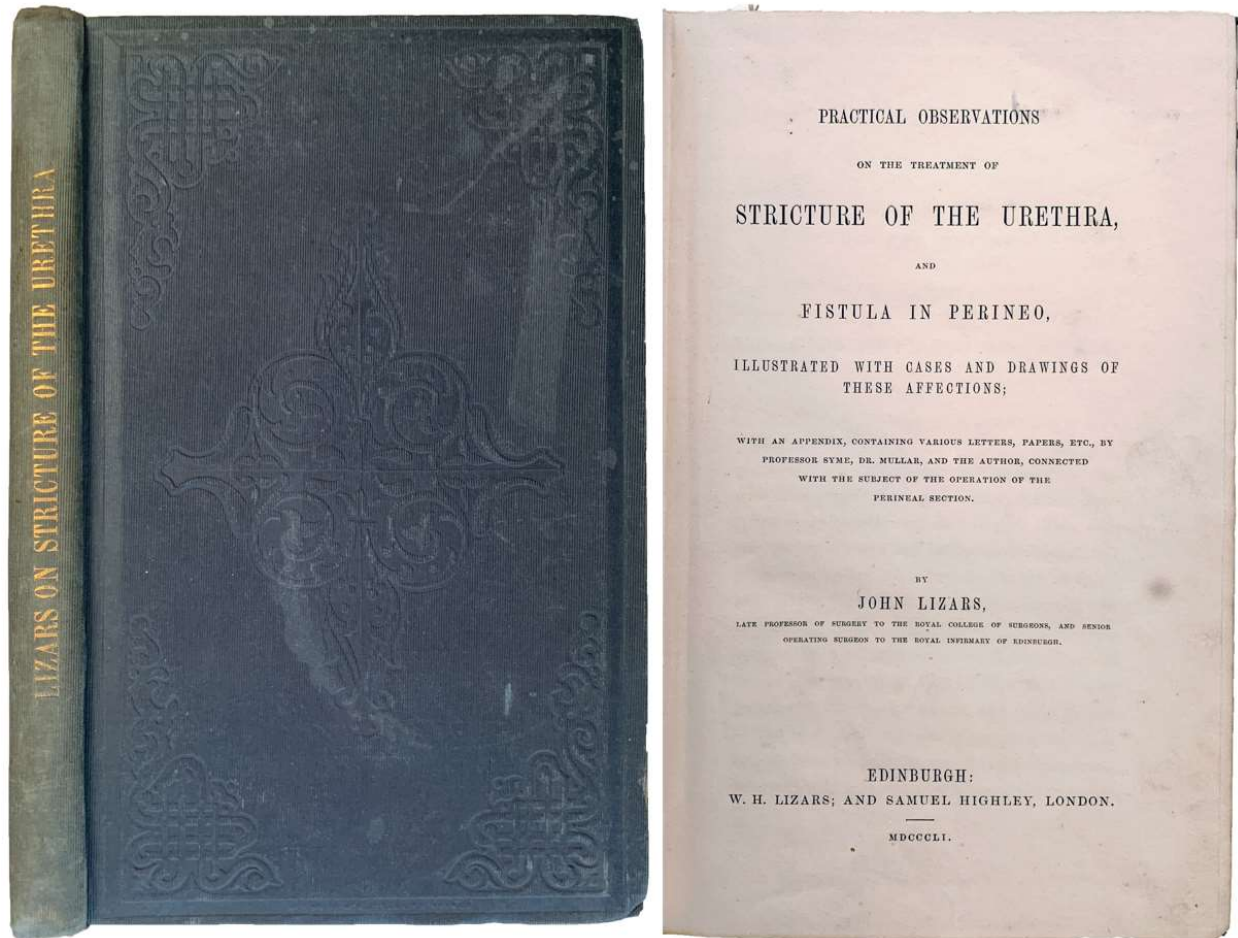


161. **LIZARS, John** (1794 - 1860). *Practical Observations on the Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra, and Fistula in Perineo, illustrated with cases and drawings of these affections etc.* Edinburgh: W. H. Lizars; London: Samuel Highley, 1851. ¶ 8vo. [iii]-xv, 91, [2] pp. 9 engraved plates, ads.; some leaves browned, lacks half-title. Original dark green blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. An unusually fine copy. RARE.

\$ 375

First edition in which Lizars directly criticizes James Syme. The editor of *Lancet* published, "We cannot refrain from expressing our surprise and regret, that Mr. Syme, while labouring under the influence of excited feelings, should exhibit such profound ignorance of the duty of an impartial public journalist. As we are not accustomed to be influenced by threats, we trust that the note which we now published from Mr. Syme will terminate that gentleman's correspondence with the *Lancet*."





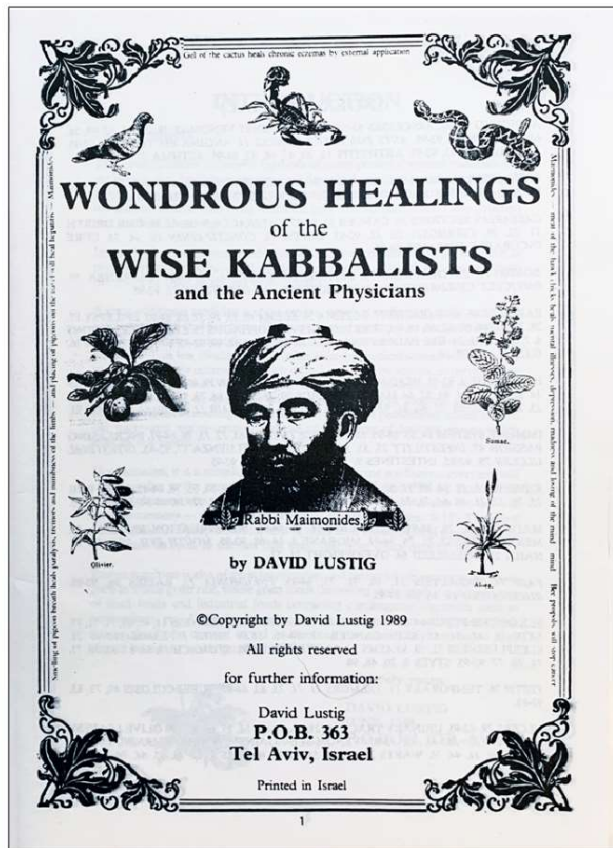
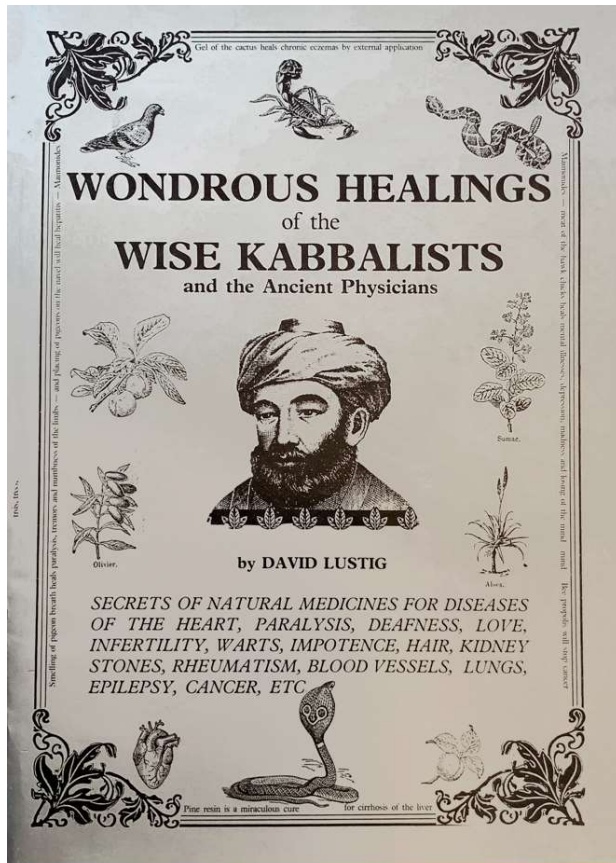
A second edition was printed with an added appendix, in a total of 130 pages and 11 plates, also issued in 1851. Both forms are rare.

“Lizars claimed in print in 1838 that James Syme had endangered a patient's life and ruined his health by want of care in averting hemorrhage; Syme had been an unsuccessful competitor for the post held by Lizars. Syme replied with a lawsuit, in which he claimed damages for false and malicious statement. The suit was successful, but with token damages only. Syme, however, had a probable role in dissuading the College of Surgeons from re-electing a professor of surgery when Lizars's tenure of the office finished. Lizars published further criticism, in 1851, of external urethrotomy as practised by Syme. Syme retaliated with a comprehensive personal attack; this time Lizars sued, and lost.” [Wikip.] [DNB].

John Lizars was Professor of Surgery and Anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh.

WITH: Extract from MEDICAL TIMES, 12<sup>th</sup> April, 1851. "A greater share of interest than usual attaches to this work, from the prominent part taken by Professor Lizars in the controversy respecting the propriety of adopting Mr. Syme's practice of making a long section through the perineum in cases of Stricture of the Urethra." [3 pp.]

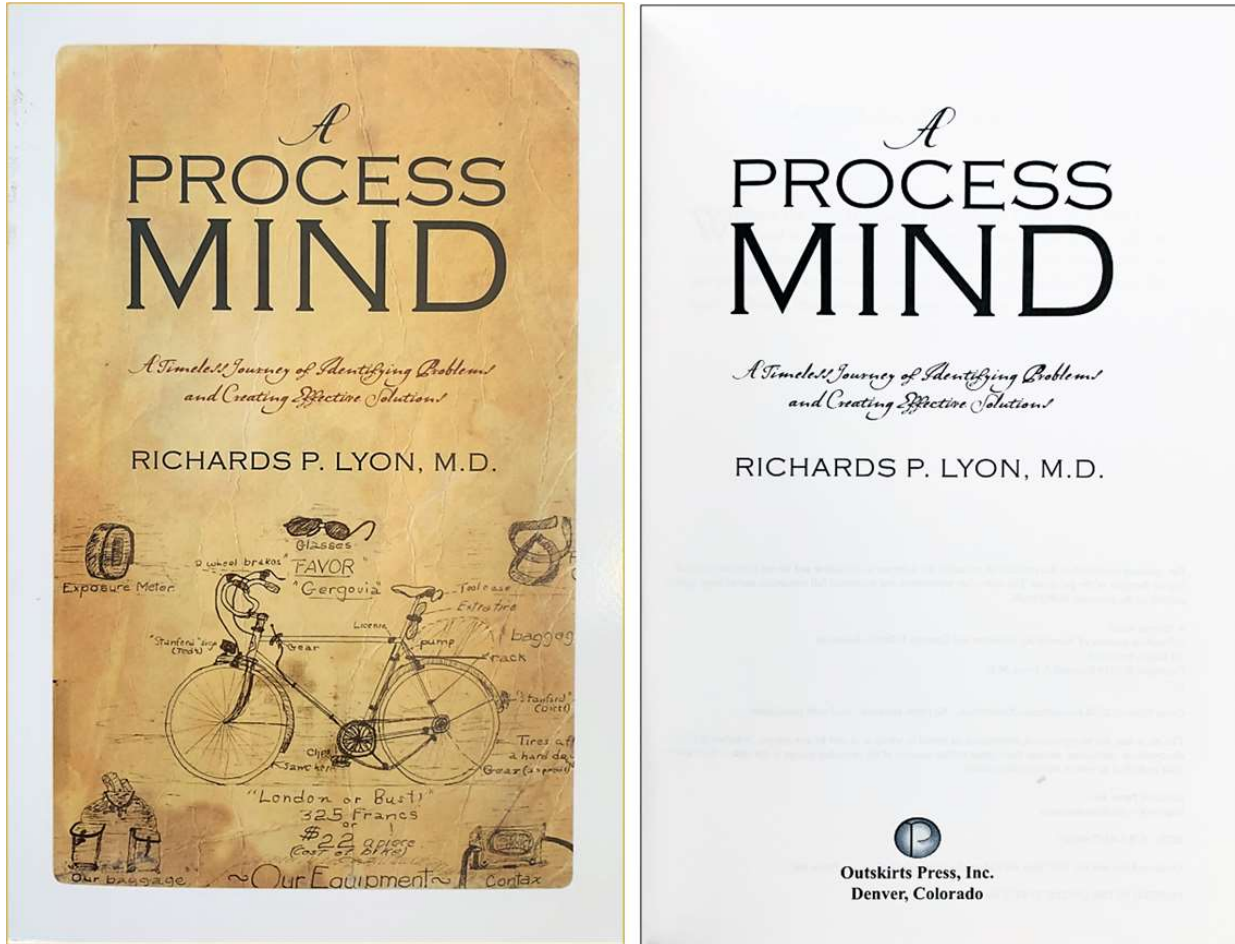
Not in Kiefer.



162. **LUSTIG, David.** *Wondrous Healings of the Wise Kabbalists and the ancient physicians.* Tel Aviv: David Lustig, 1989. ¶ 22 cm. 96 pp. Figs., index. Silver printed wrappers. Very good.

\$ 10

Translated from the Hebrew by Ruth Glick.

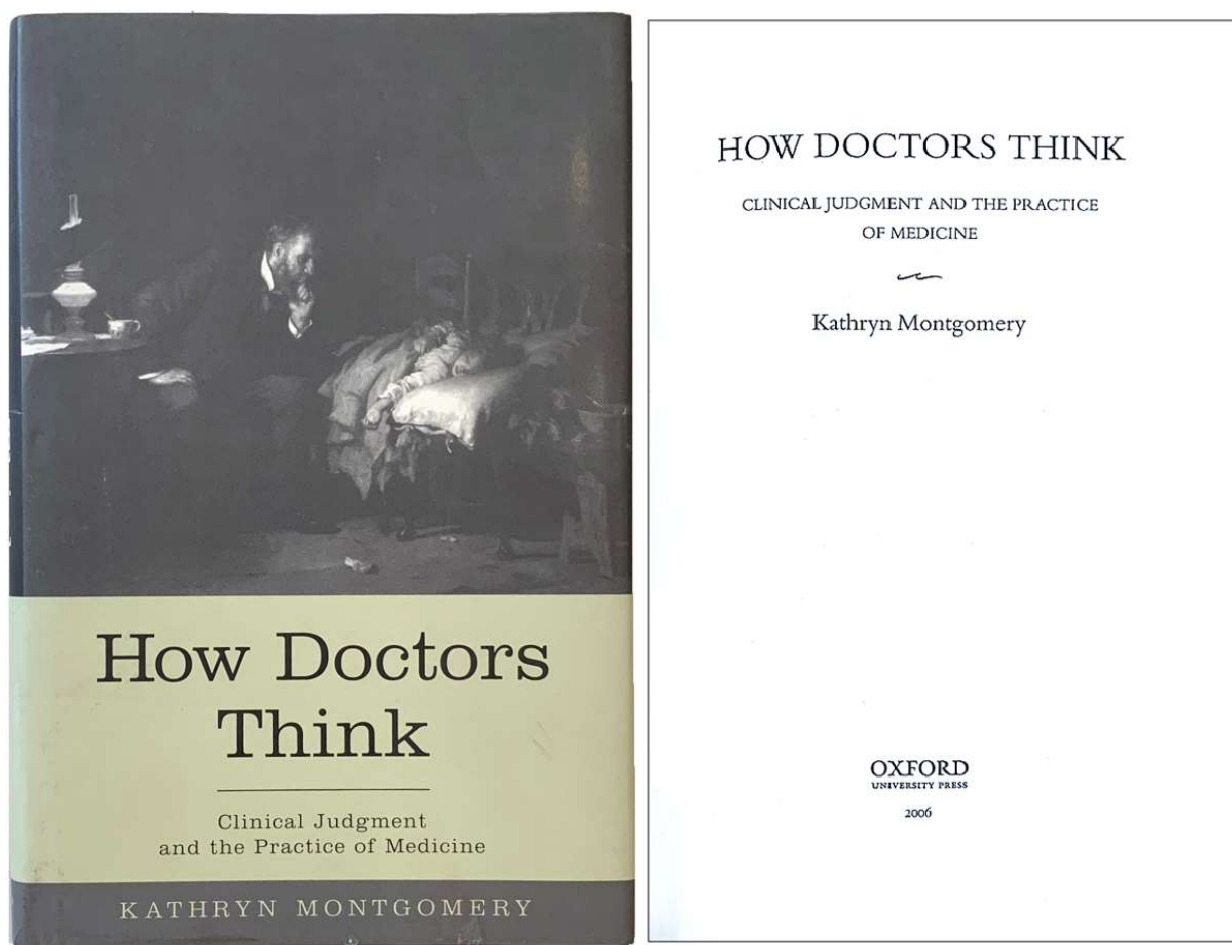


163. **LYON, Richards P.** (1918-2017). *A Process Mind; a timeless journey of identifying problems and creating effective solutions.* Denver: Outskirts Press, 2010. ¶ 8vo. iii, 185 pp. Figs. Paperback. Fine. ISBN 13: 9781432760397

\$ 14

Lyon was a urologist and an innovator – this work telling of his experience and ideas of innovation. He was associated with UCSF: “Dr. Lyon trained as an engineer prior to studying medicine and selecting a career in pediatric urology. The combination proved rewarding, resulting in a plethora of inventions including: the initial design for compression socks; cord blocks for de-torsion of testicle for salvage of its function; a litter scale for measuring daily fluid gains and losses; a urodynamic detector called the “piddle pattern”; a bilateral ureterostomy among others. ... And, at 93, he published his memoir, “*A Process Mind*” chronicling his life as a doctor, inventor, war hero, traveler, photographer, father and friend; underscoring the dogged tenacity it takes to stay true to one’s passions.” – UCSF Urology on January 12, 2017.





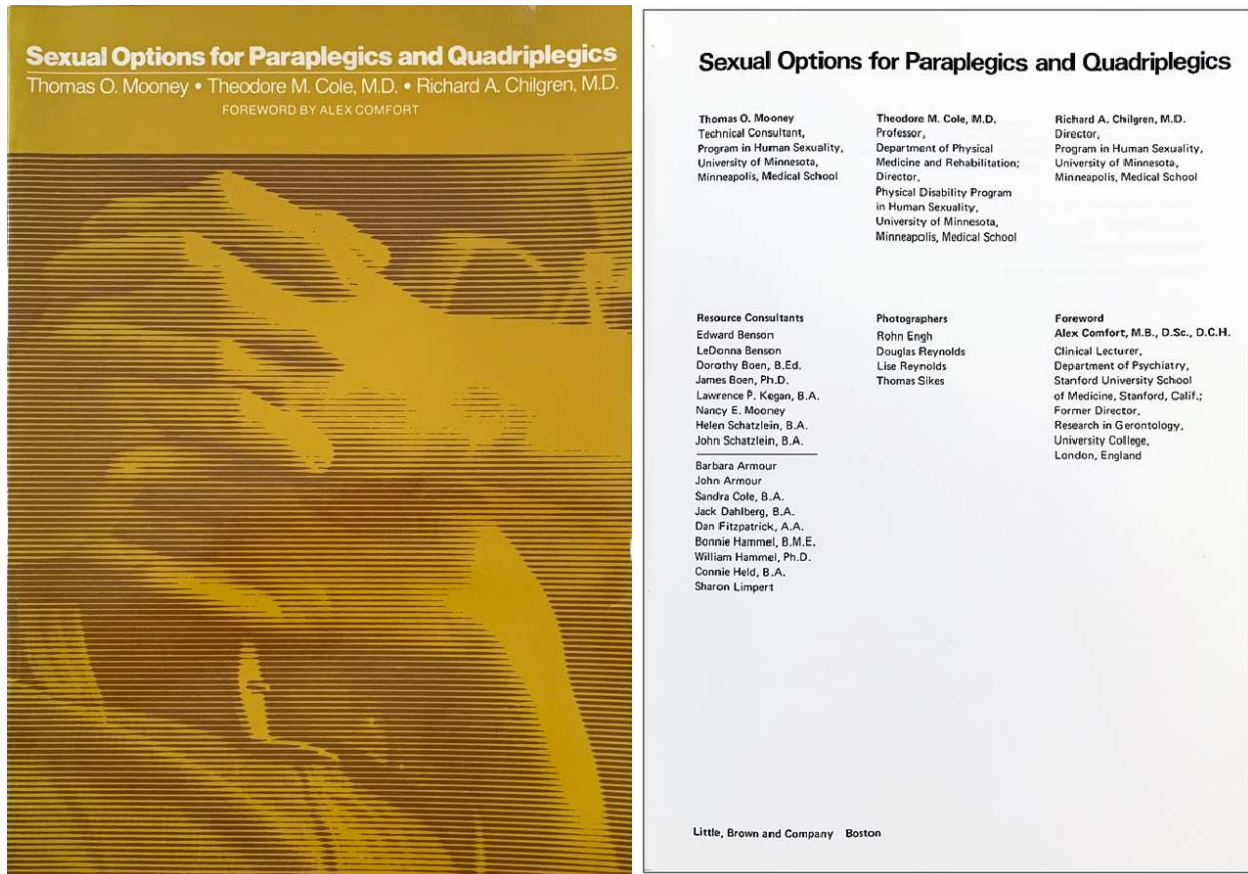
164. **MONTGOMERY, Kathryn.** *How Doctors Think: clinical judgment and the practice of medicine.* Oxford: University Press, 2006. ¶ 8vo. viii, 246 pp. Index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Very good. ISBN: 0195187121

\$ 17

*How Doctors Think* defines the nature and importance of clinical judgement. Although physicians make use of science, this book argues that medicine is not itself a science but rather an interpretive practice that relies on clinical reasoning. A physician looks at the patient's history along with the presenting physical signs and symptoms and juxtaposes these with clinical experience and empirical studies to construct a tentative account of the illness.

*How Doctors Think* is divided into four parts. Part One introduces the concept of medicine as a practice rather than a science; Part Two discusses the idea of causation; Part Three delves into the process of forming clinical judgement; and Part Four considers clinical judgement within the uncertain nature of medicine itself. *How Doctors Think* contends that there can be adverse side effects to assuming that medicine is strictly science, and suggests reducing these by recognizing the vital role of clinical judgement.

CONTENTS: Introduction: rationality in an uncertain practice. Part 1: Medicine as a practice. 1: Medicine and the limits of knowledge. 2: The misdescription of medicine. 3: Clinical judgement and the interpretation of case. Part 2: Clinical judgement and the idea of cause. 4: "What brings you here today?": the idea of cause in medical practice. 5: The simplification of clinical cause. 6: Clinical judgement and the problem of particularizing. Part 3: The formation of clinical judgement. 7: Aphorisms, maxims, and old saws: some rules of clinical reasoning. 8: "Don't think zebras": a theory of clinical knowing. 9: Knowing one's place: the evaluation of clinical judgement. Part 4: Clinical judgement and the nature of medicine. 10: The self in medicine: the use and misuse of the science claim. 11: A medicine of neighbors. 12: Uncertainty and the ethics of practice.

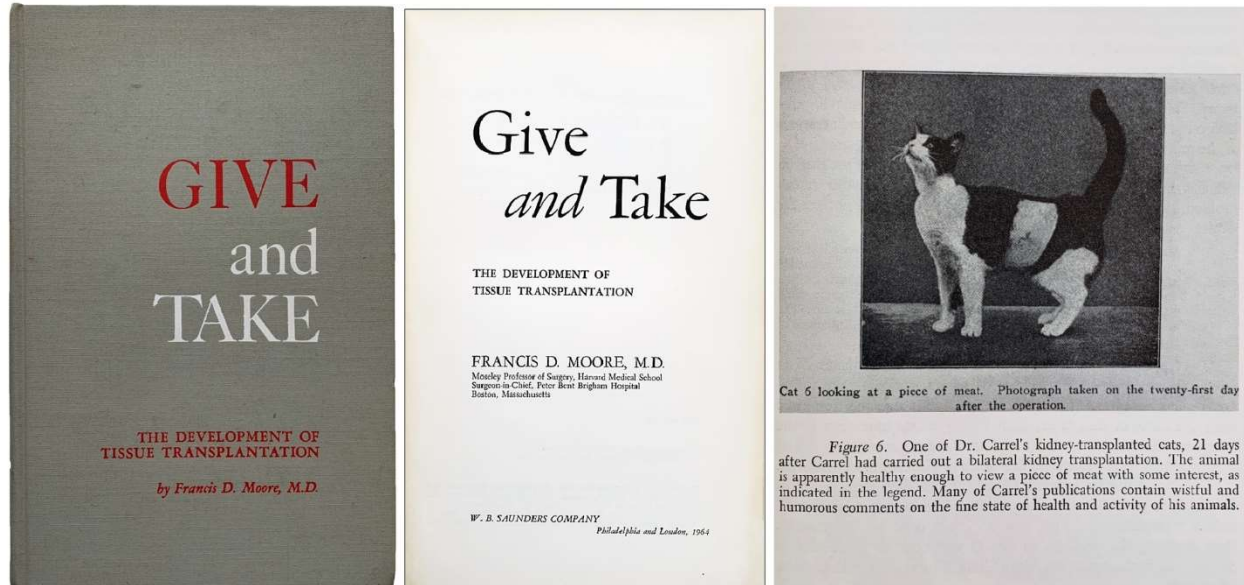


165. **MOONEY, Thomas O.; Theodore M. COLE; Richard A. CHILGREN.** *Sexual Options for Paraplegics and Quadriplegics.* Boston: Little, Brown, 1975. ¶ 8vo. xi, 111 pp. Illustrated throughout. Wrappers. Very good. ISBN: 0316579351

\$ 10

The text is written by a person with a spinal cord injury and assisted by two physicians.





*On the History of Tissue Transplantation*

166. **MOORE, Francis Daniels** (1913-2001). *Give and Take: The Development of Tissue Transplantation*. Philadelphia & London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1964. ¶ 8vo. xii, 182 pp. 19 figures, index. Cloth. Very good.

\$ 20

First edition. Early work on the history of tissue transplantation by one who was a leader in the field. The author, Francis Daniels Moore, the William Oxnard Moseley Professor of Surgery (1948-1976) at Harvard Medical School, “was an American surgeon who was a pioneer in numerous experimental surgical treatments. Among his many achievements, he refined burn-treatment techniques, helped perform the world's first successful organ transplant (which involved a kidney), and accurately determined the volume of water and other nutrients in the human body using radioactive isotopes of those substances.”

“He was awarded the 1978 Lister Medal for his contributions to surgical science...” [Wikip.].

MOSELEY PROFESSOR OF SURGERY citation:

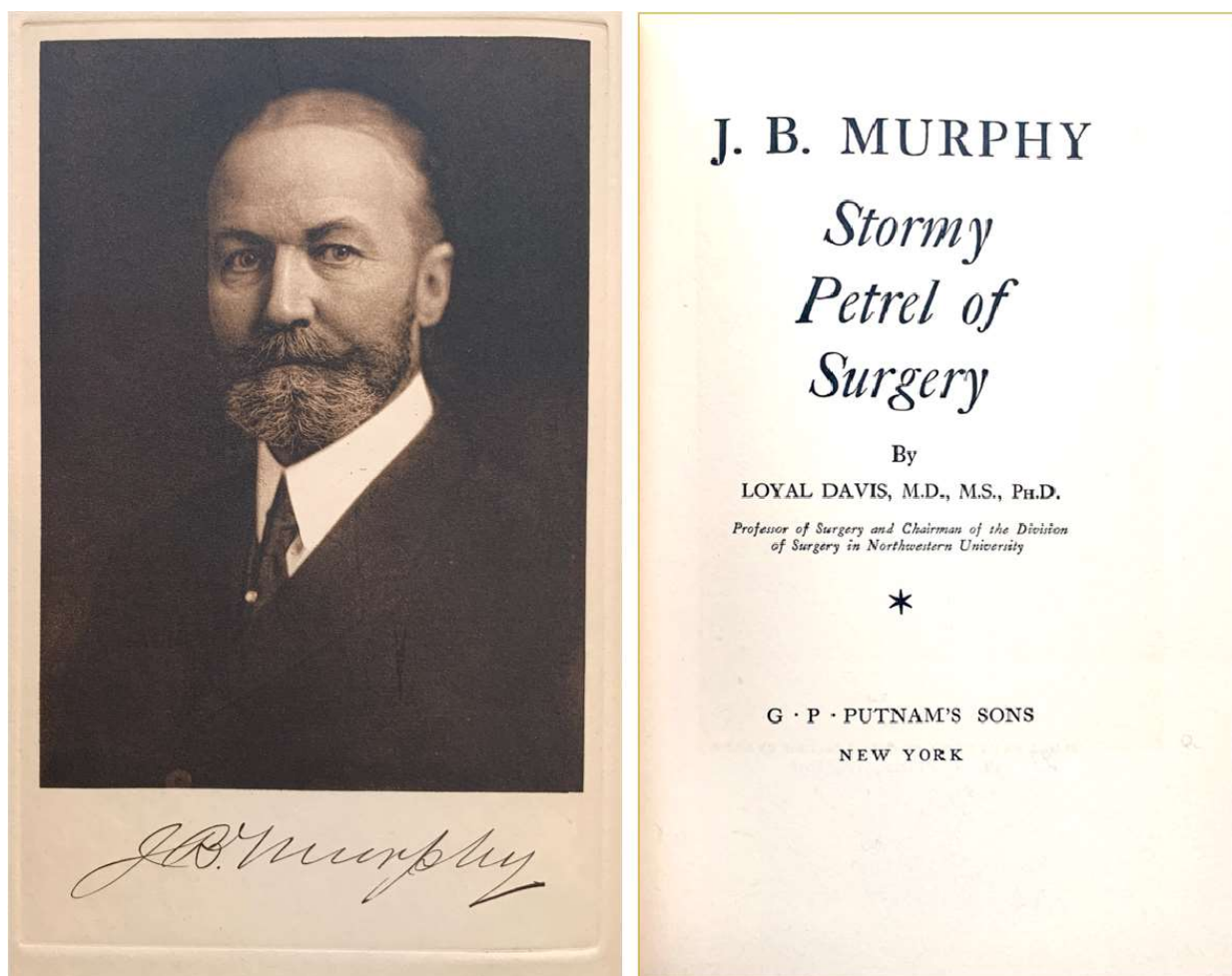
"Widely recognized as one of the greatest surgeons of the 20th century, Dr. Moore was a creator and forerunner in the development of new surgical methods for operative surgery, organ transplantation and perioperative care. His leadership as the surgeon-in-chief at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital established him as one of the great clinician-surgeons and surgical scientists of the 20th century.

A champion of innovation, his active encouragement of collaboration between surgical and medical physicians can be attributed to the success of a myriad of medical advances.

Among his many other achievements, Dr. Moore refined burn treatment techniques and helped perform the world's first successful solid organ transplant (a kidney) at the Brigham. As surgeon-in-chief at the Brigham, Dr. Moore defined the field of surgical metabolism and guided the hospital through major advances in organ transplantation and open-heart surgery. Of special note, his work added enormous understanding about the metabolic changes during surgery, impacting the survival rate of thousands of patients. His textbook, *The Metabolic Care of the Surgical Patient*, published in 1959, was a bible for many generations of surgical residents.

As the youngest chairman of surgery in Harvard's history, he led his department to attempt some of the most daring medical experiments ever conducted — experiments that established organ transplantation, heart valve surgery and the use of hormonal therapy against breast cancer."

œ Garrison and Morton 8719. See: Goode, Erica, "Dr. Francis Moore, 88, Dies; Innovative Leader in Surgery," *New York Times*, November 29, 2001.



167. [MURPHY, John Benjamin (1857-1916)] DAVIS, Loyal (1896-1982). *J. B. Murphy, Stormy Petrel of Surgery*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1938. ¶ Fourth impression. 8vo. [viii], 311 pp. Frontis. portrait, index. Navy cloth. Very good.

\$ 4.95

John Benjamin Murphy, born John Murphy, was an American physician and abdominal surgeon, studied at Rush Medical College, studied in Vienna under Billroth, noted for advocating early surgical intervention in appendicitis appendectomy, and several eponyms: Murphy's button, Murphy drip, Murphy's punch, Murphy's test, and Murphy-Lane bone skid. William J. Mayo described him as "the surgical genius of our generation." Loyal Davis termed this fabled surgeon, "extraordinary" and the "stormy petrel of American surgery."



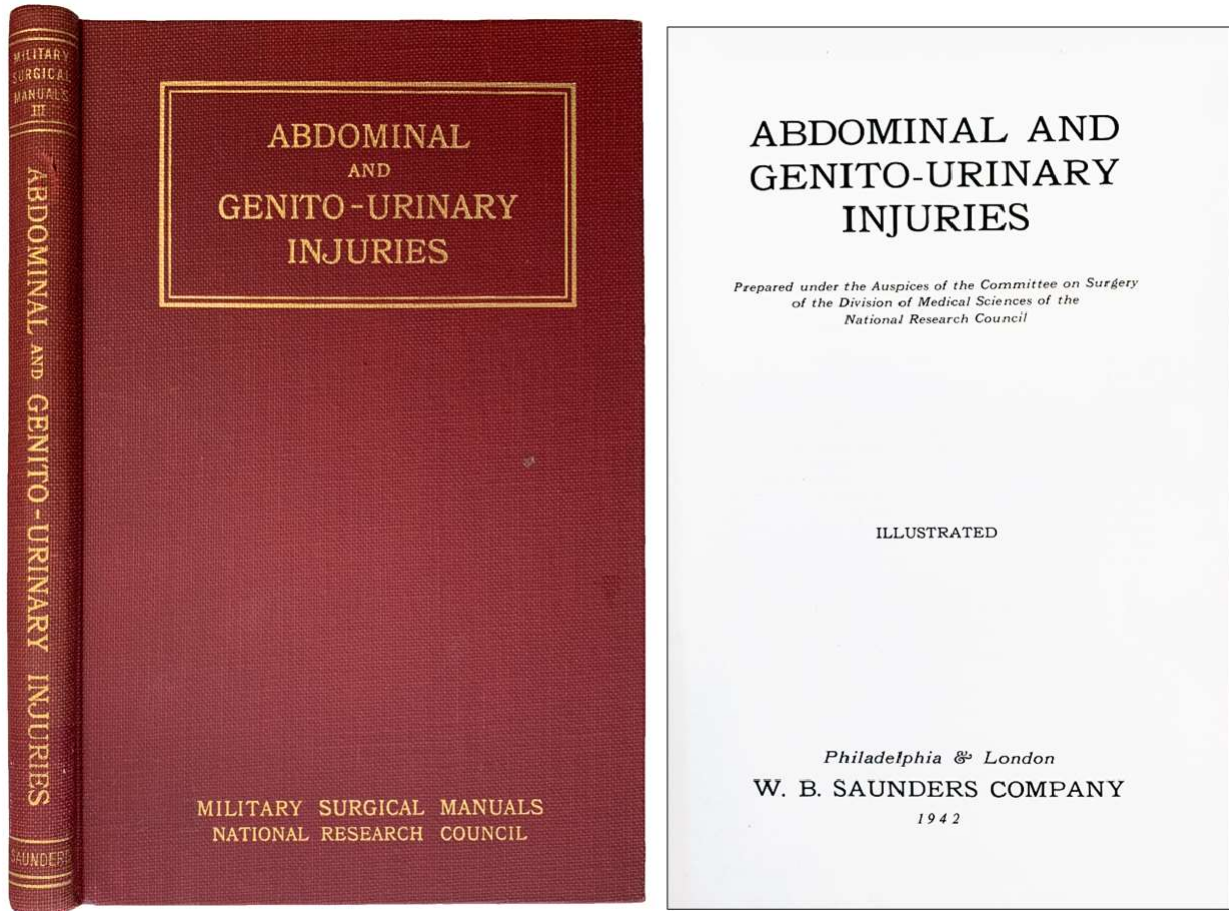
“American surgery had not seen, nor will it probably ever see again, a general surgeon of such diverse talents and prodigious productivity.” – Leon Morgenstern.

Davis was “president of the American College of Surgeons, long-term editor of *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, founding member of the American Board of Surgery, recipient of the Legion of Merit for work as a consultant during World War II, and honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and Edinburgh.”

“I heard many stories about Dr. Davis. He was a brilliant surgeon; an author; a tyrant; he kept an enemies list. His former residents recollected that they were on call every night and had to call for his permission to leave the hospital; if he happened to be away the permission had to be granted by the wife or failing that, by the housekeeper. I also heard that many residents, resentful of his tyranny, whenever they had to go out into the community to deliver babies would name them Loyal. It was to be expected that many young men grew up bearing that name.” – George Dunea, “Loyal Davis, legendary neurosurgeon (1896-1982).” – *Hektoen International Journal*.

Nancy Davis Reagan (1921-2016) was his daughter, and wife of President Ronald Reagan.

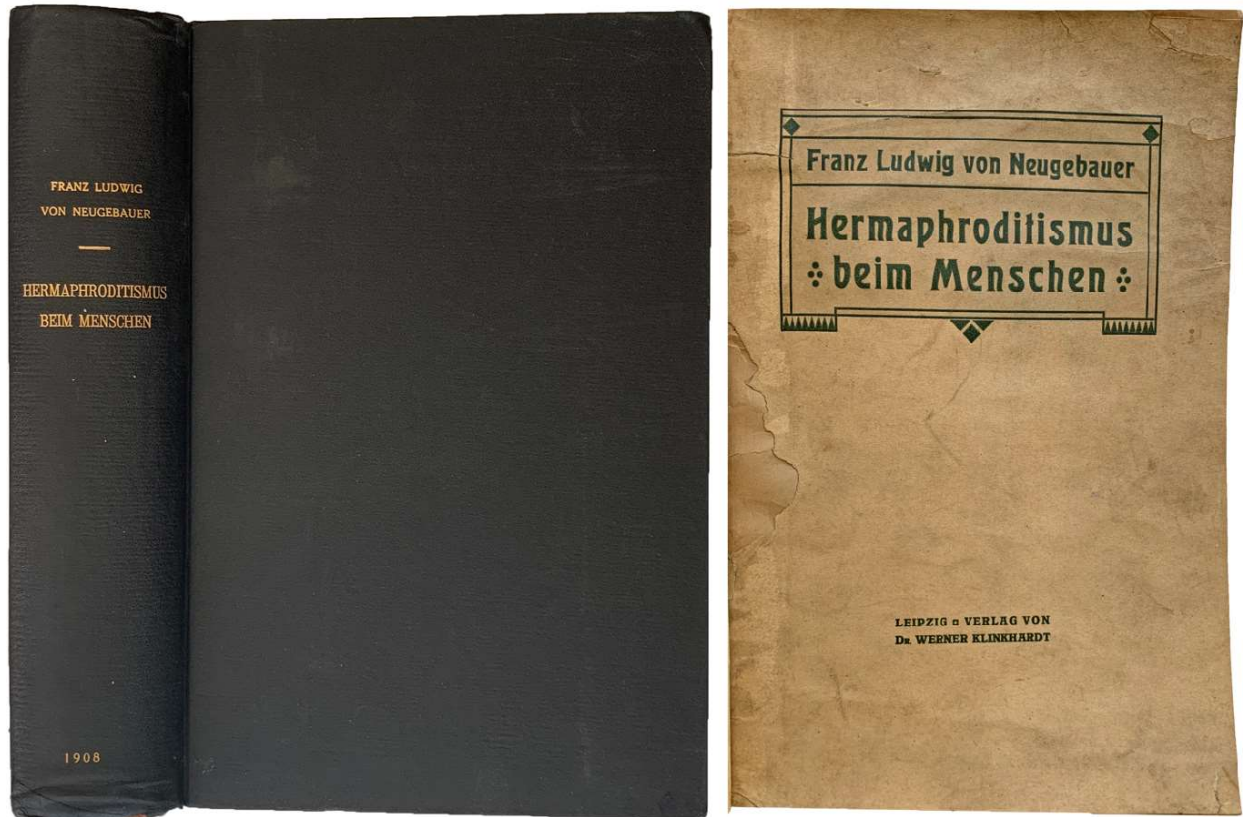
☞ See: Leon Morgenstern, “John Benjamin Murphy (1857-1916): An American Surgical Phenomenon.” *Surgical Innovation*, vol. 13, no. 1, March, 2006, pp. 1-3.



168. **National Research Council. Committee on Surgery.** *Abdominal and genito-urinary injuries. Prepared under the auspices of the Committee on surgery of the division of medical sciences of the National research council.* Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1942. ¶ Series: *Military Surgical Manuals*, III. [Two parts in one]. 8vo. xv, [1], 131, [1], [4], xxi-xxii, 135-243 pp. Illus., index. Deep red gilt-stamped cloth; small nick on spine. Very good.

\$ 12

Section on [I]: Abdominal Injuries prepared by Ambrose H. Storck; committee members: Evarts A. Graham (1883-1957), Chairman, Irvin Abell, George E. Bennett, Frederick A. Collier (1887-1964), Herman L. Kretschmer (1879-1951), Howard C. Nafziger, I. S. (Isidor Schwaner) Ravdin (1894-1972), Donald C. Balfour (1882-1963), Warren H. Cole (1899-1990), Robert H. Ivy (1881-1974), Charles G. Mixter, Alton Ochsner (1896-1981), Allen O. Whipple (1881-1963). [II]: Genito-Urinary Injuries, Herman L. Kretschmer (1879-1951), Chairman, William F. Braasch (1878-1975), Homer G. Hamer (1880-1971), Frank Hinman, Oswald S. Lowsley (1884-1955), Albert J. Scholl.



169. **NEUGEBAUER, Franz Ludwig von** (1856-1914). *Hermaphroditismus beim Menschen*. Leipzig: Werner Klinkhardt, 1908. ¶ Large 8vo. VII, [1], 748 pp. 346 figures, index. Later black cloth, gilt spine, with original upper printed wrapper bound in; first seven leaves with marginal repairs (including title). Very good.

\$ 135

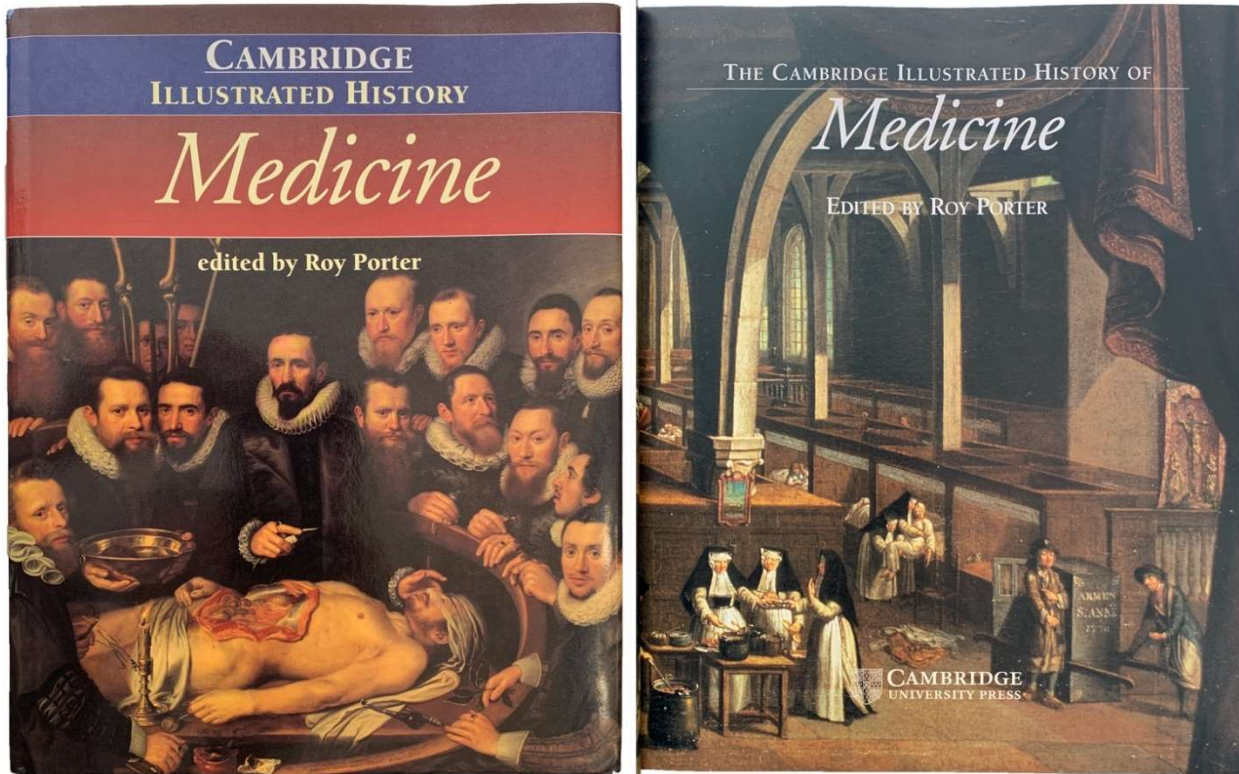
First edition. A remarkable and comprehensive study on the history, forms, and instances of hermaphroditism. Neugebauer, a Polish-Russian gynecologist, Director of the gynecological department of the Evangelical Hospital in Warsaw, was considered an authority on the question of hermaphroditism. He studied some 2000 cases of hermaphroditism in writing this work.

“Franz von Neugebauer was an immensely prolific writer. In 1907 he himself drew the conclusion of 25 years of work: his own report contains the titles of 360 larger and smaller treatises and books! Since then, a long series has been added! Neugebauer has presented two fields in almost exhaustive work: The spondylolisthetic pelvis and hermaphroditism. The former had been considered a rarity until his endlessly diligent studies: Neugebauer collected well over 100 examples in literature and pelvic



collections and conducted a critical review of this material, which has yielded essential clarification.”” – Karger (translated).

œ Garrison and Morton 9502.

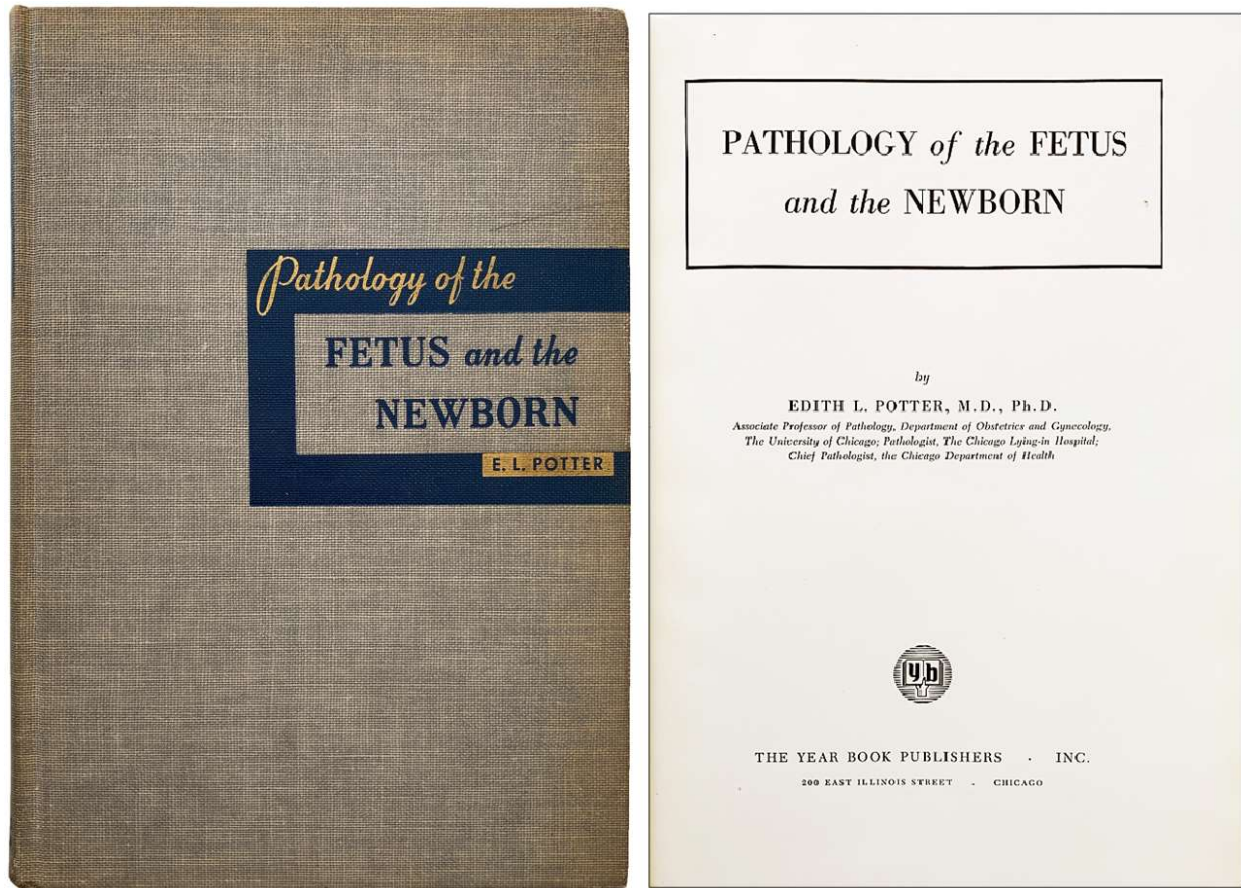


170. **PORTER, Roy** (editor). *The Cambridge Illustrated History of Medicine*. Cambridge: University Press, 1996. ¶ Square 8vo.400 pp. Illustrated (some color), index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. ISBN 10: 0521442117

\$ 32

Presents the history of medicine from the history of disease in its social climate.  
[Arnold Burgen, book review].

Roy Porter is Professor in the Social History of Medicine at the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, London, and has taught previously at the University of Cambridge and at UCLA.



171. **POTTER, Edith Louise** (1901-1993). *Pathology of the Fetus and the Newborn*. Chicago: Year Book Publishers, 1952. ¶ Large 8vo. xvii, 574 pp. 601 figures, index. Original gray cloth with navy blue and gilt stamping. Very good copy.

\$ 20

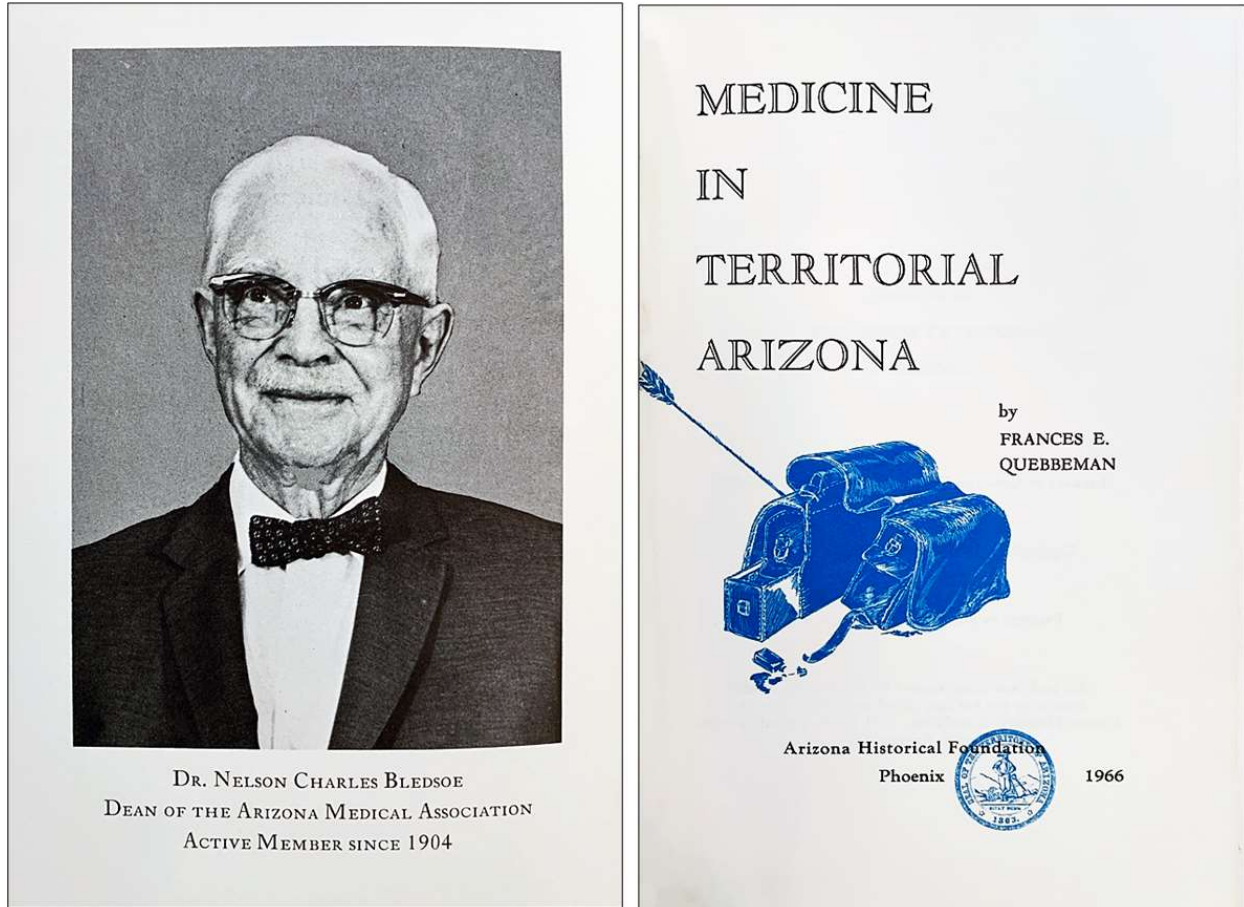
First edition. A pioneering work in childhood pathology that systematically detailed the author's experience with deaths of the fetus and newborns. She also details conjoined twins and other malformations.

Edith Louise Potter, American physician and scientist, trained at the University of Minnesota (1934), became Professor of Pathology, University of Chicago, established the field of perinatal pathology. She made early contributions to the understanding of Rh disease and established the link between a characteristic facial appearance and the absence of fetal kidneys, an association that became known as Potter sequence.

☞ See: Ogilvie, Marilyn Bailey; Harvey, Joy Dorothy. *The Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science: L-Z*. Taylor & Francis, 2000. pp. 1045–1046; Longo, Lawrence D.



*The Rise of Fetal and Neonatal Physiology: Basic Science to Clinical Care.* Springer Science & Business Media, 2013. pp. 354–355.

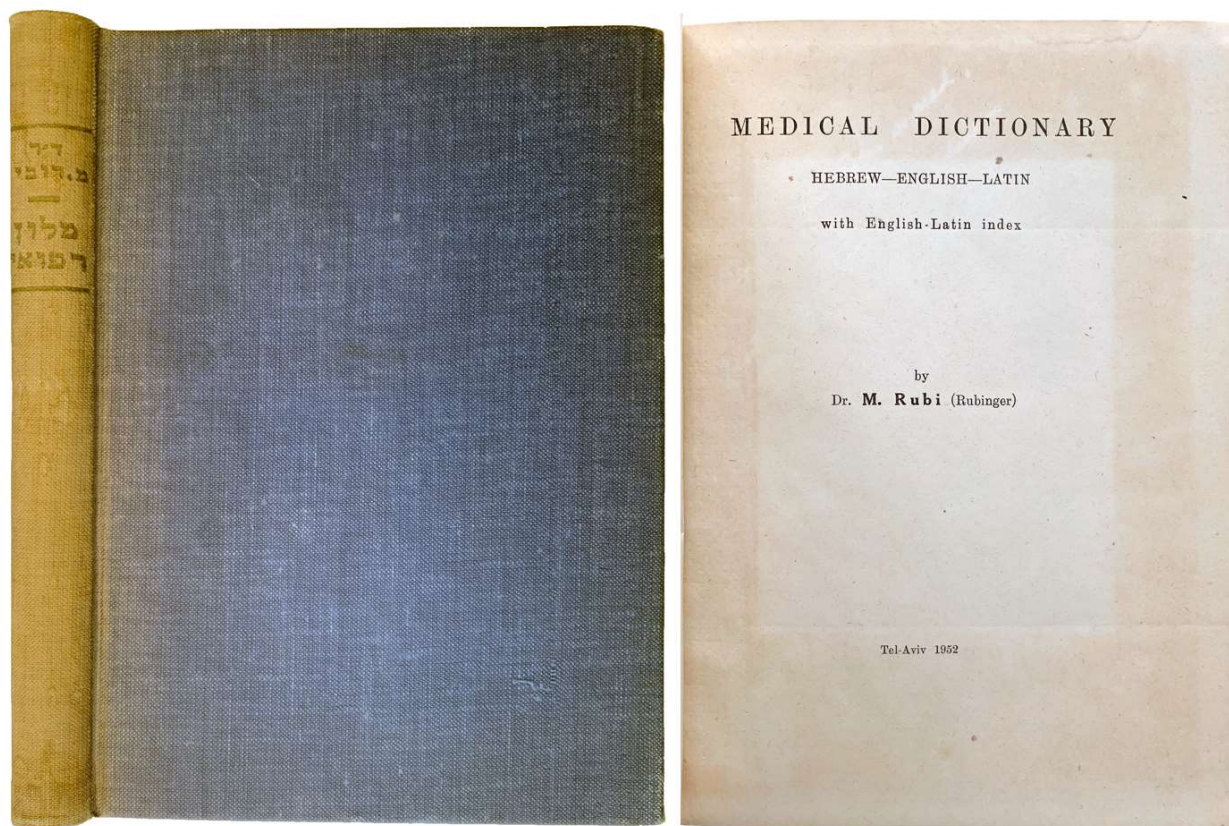


172. **QUEBBEMAN, Frances E.** *Medicine in Territorial Arizona*. Phoenix: Arizona Historical Foundation, 1966. ¶ 8vo. xxi, 424 pp. Frontis. port., illus., index. Blue cloth-backed boards, gilt-stamped spine (spine gilt rubbed). Ownership name in gold on upper cover: Hyman J. Kaplan, M.D. Very good.

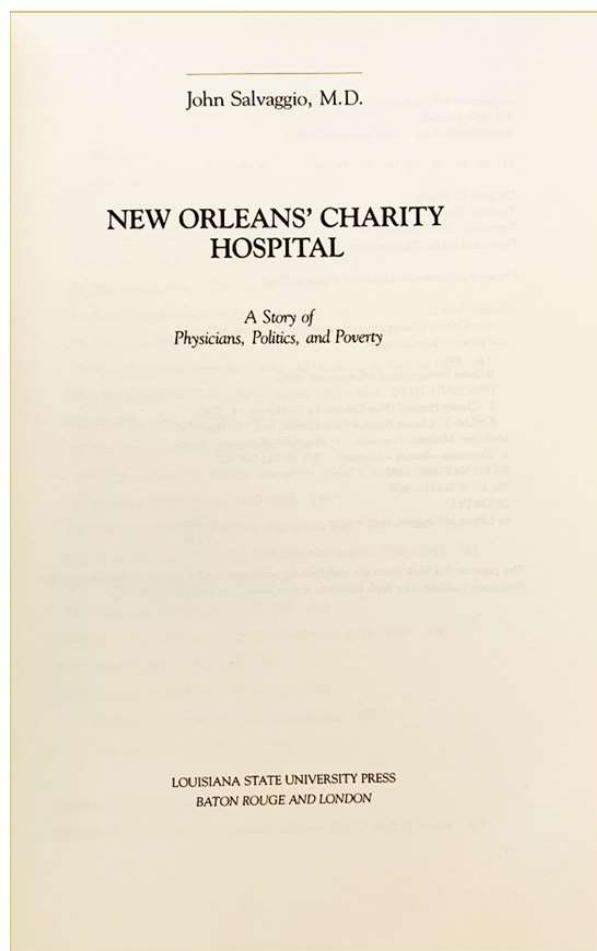
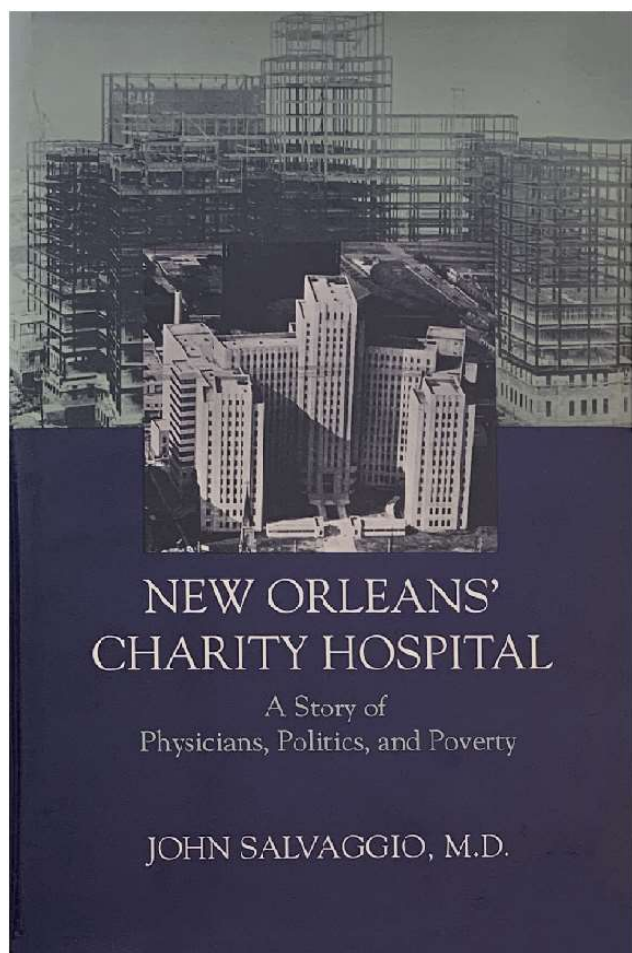
\$ 20

FIRST EDITION of this work on pioneer physicians in Territorial Arizona.





173. **RUBI, Moses.** *Medical Dictionary: Hebrew – English – Latin; with English-Latin index.* Tel Aviv, 1952. ¶ Small 8vo. 63, 142 pp. Blue gilt-stamped cloth; spine faded. Bookplate of H. J. Kaplan (with handwritten adage, “Be pliable like a reed, not rigid like a cedar – Talmud”). Very good. Rare. \$ 25

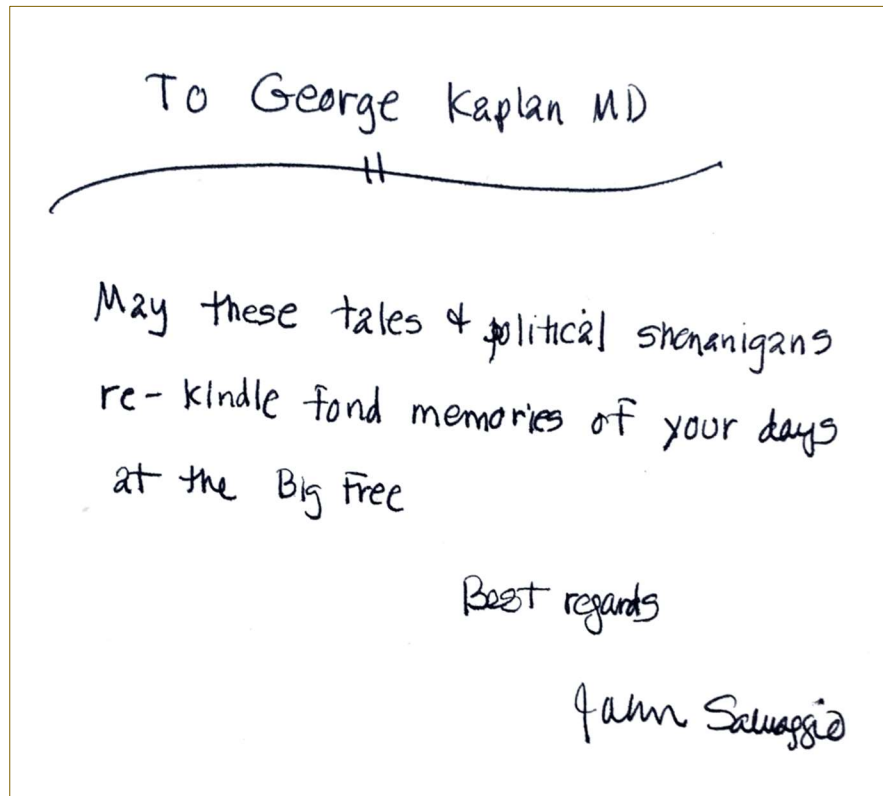


174. **SALVAGGIO, John.** *New Orleans' Charity Hospital; A Story of Physicians, Politics, and Poverty.* Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press; 1993. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 406 pp. Illus., index. Cloth-backed boards, dust-jacket. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR to George Kaplan. Fine. Scarce. ISBN: 0807116130

\$ 45

First edition. WITH ADDED TYPED LETTER SIGNED FROM THE AUTHOR. "Is the large urban public hospital an anachronism destined for decline or a resilient institution poised for rebirth? Dr. John Salvaggio sets out to answer that question in his new book, emphasizing Charity Hospital of New Orleans, one of the nation's venerable and famous city hospitals. As an administrator, researcher, and professor of medicine at Charity, Salvaggio is an insider well versed in the intricate details of the hospital's

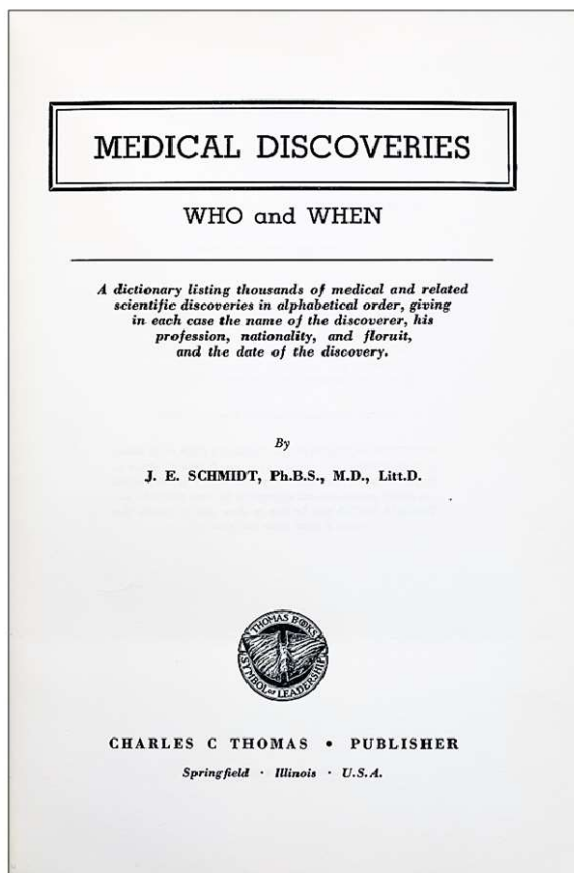
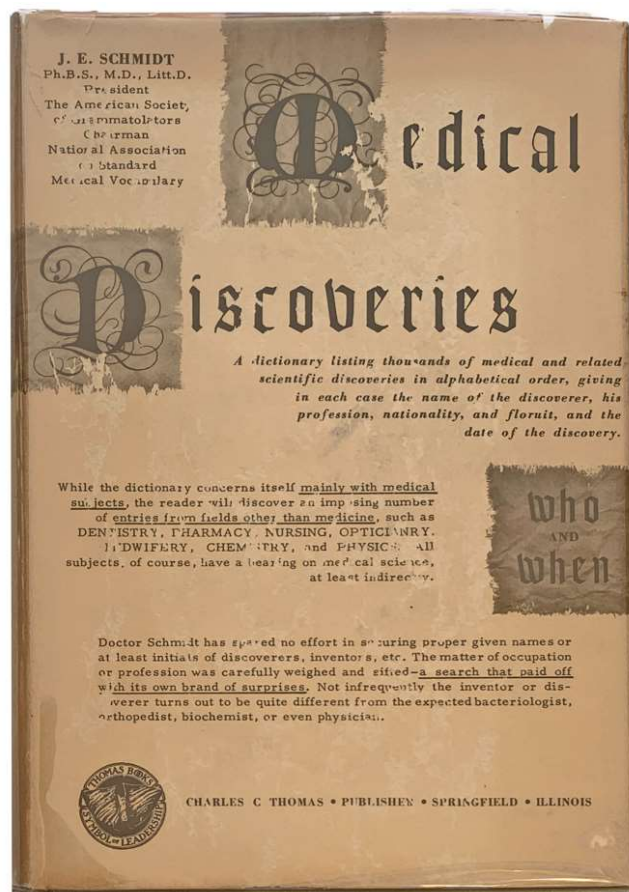
past.” – Robert M. Kaiser, Book review, *Annals of Internal Medicine*, February 1, 1994.



“*"Charity"* is no ordinary hospital. It is the largest hospital under one roof in the country and the oldest, since it was founded 15 years before the Pennsylvania Hospital. It has therefore been a significant institution. Yet the history that Salvaggio has reconstructed also shows how many of the major trends elucidated in recent general works on American hospitals worked out in practice in one particular and colorful setting.”

“About half the book deals with the period since 1945, when this historic municipal institution sought to survive in a time of rapid social and medical changes. The first half of the book, covering about 200 years, traces what happened after Jean Louis, a shipbuilder, willed his estate to found a hospital to look after the poor in New Orleans.” – John C. Burnham, Book review, *JAMA*, May 18, 1994.

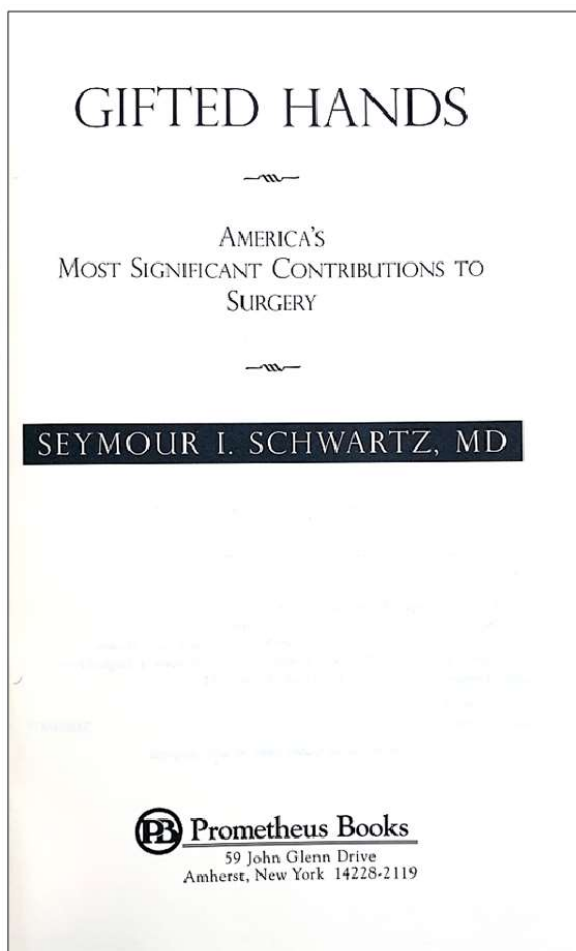
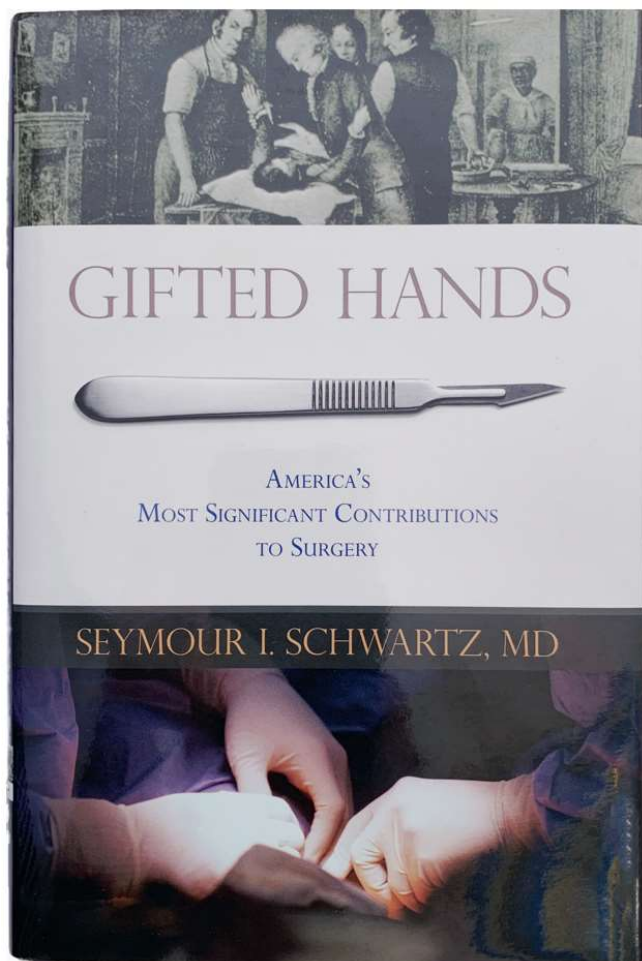




175. **SCHMIDT, J. E. (Jacob Edward)**, (1903-). *Medical Discoveries. Who and When. A dictionary listing thousands of medical and related scientific discoveries in alphabetical order, giving in each case the name of the discoverer, his profession, nationality, and floruit, and the date of the discovery.* Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1959. ¶ Large 8vo. ix, 555 pp. Cloth, gilt spine, dust-jacket; jacket worn (insect freckling), else very good.

\$ 40

A handy reference work of over 6,000 entries of named methods, terms, doctrines, tests, eponyms, theories, operations, original texts, concepts, diseases, “Fathers” and founders, etc. Schmidt was the vocabulary editor of “Modern Medicine.”



176. **SCHWARTZ, Seymour I.** *Gifted Hands; America's Most Significant Contributions to Surgery*. Amherst: Prometheus Books, 2009. ¶ 8vo. 259 pp. Illus., index. Hardcover; dust-jacket. Fine. ISBN: 9781591026839

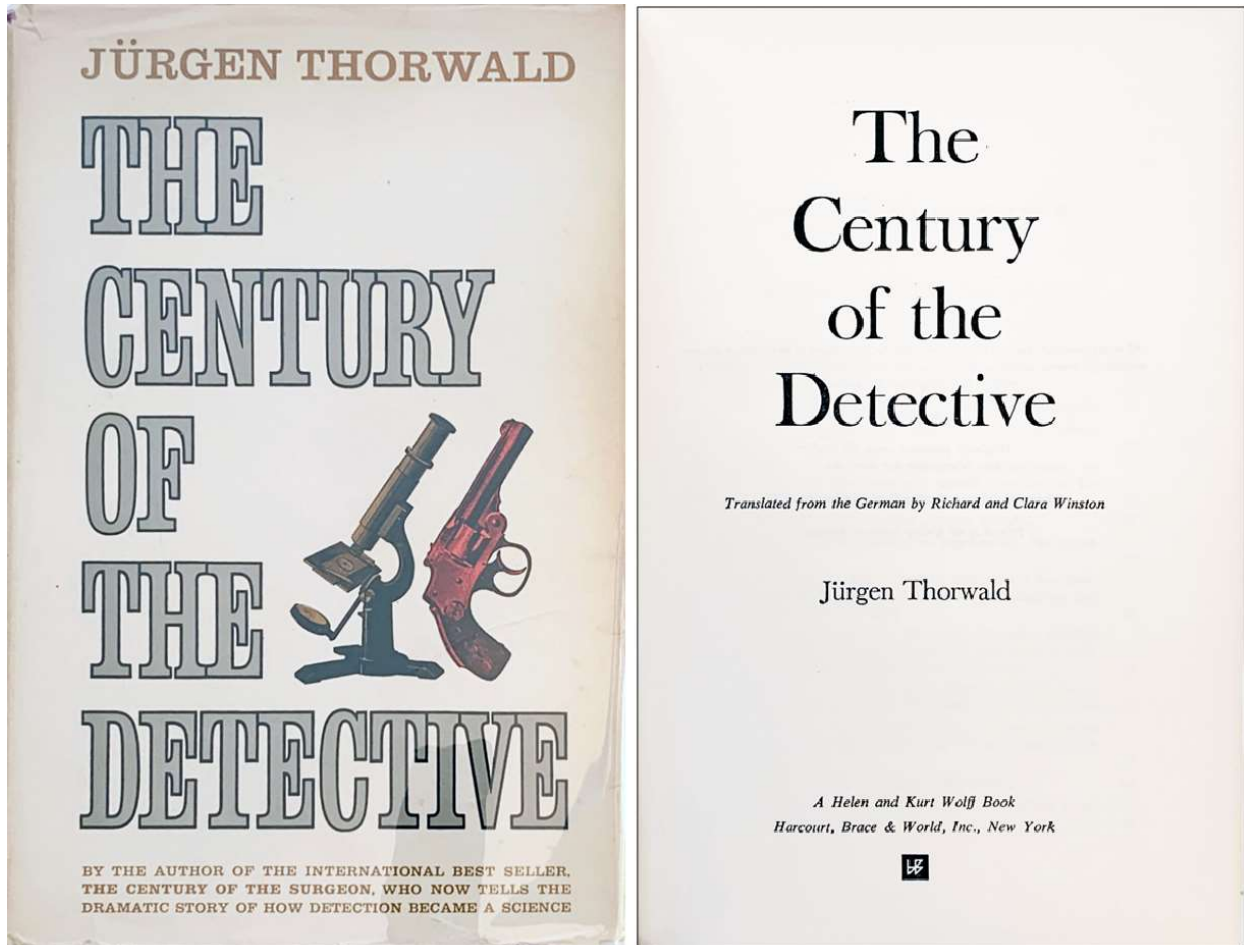
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“In *Gifted Hands: America's Most Significant Contributions to Surgery*, Seymour Schwartz reviews the history of surgery in North America, covering the evolution and advances in this field from the colonial period to the present. The book chronicles the stories of individuals who first successfully invaded a body compartment or developed a life-saving technique that changed the way surgery was subsequently practiced. The stories contain fascinating detail about not only the surgeons, but also their patients, some of whom were essentially partners in the high-risk experiment that would

either improve or end their lives. There is the unforgettable story of Jane Todd Crawford, the courageous patient who would become forever linked to a “daring” surgeon who launched the field of intraabdominal surgery in 1809. Upon examining Crawford in her home, Dr. Ephraim McDowell said that he would attempt to remove the tumor (which had been incorrectly diagnosed as a growing fetus) if she could make it to his office. Crawford traveled alone for days on horseback, balancing the tumor on her saddle, but arriving intact for her appointment with history. The surgical proceedings, absent anesthesia or antisepsis, are hard to imagine in the present day. After recuperating for several weeks, she returned home by horseback, alone, and remained very much alive until age 78, having long outlived her surgeon.”

“Schwartz is at his best in presenting these clinical and timeless descriptions of events that shaped the history of surgery in America. There is the story of the first use of anesthesia in an operation performed by Dr. John Collins Warren, a founding member of the Massachusetts General Hospital, its first surgeon, and founder of the *New England Journal of Medicine*. At Warren’s planned surgery to remove a cervical tumor from a young man in his twenties, the first anesthesiologist, William Thomas Green Morton, arrived 15 minutes late, citing last-minute adjustments to the newly invented glass ether chamber. His tardy arrival marked an almost comical beginning to a persistent unrequited strain between two professionals in the same theater. However, with the tumor successfully excised, the patient reported that he felt no sensation of pain, but instead was only vaguely aware of the feeling that a blunt instrument was passing across his neck. Later, Dr. Warren famously noted that this was “the most valuable discovery ever made.” Another surgeon, Harvey Cushing, who would later become known as the father of two fields of medicine, neurosurgery and endocrinology, developed the first anesthesia record when he was a medical student. He had become severely depressed when a patient receiving ether anesthesia by his hand succumbed, so he set out to invent a recording chart to document changes in vital signs and anesthesia delivery that, with little modification, continues to be used worldwide.” - Kevin J Tracey, Book review, *The Journal of Clinical Investigation*, June 2010, 120(6):1790-1790.



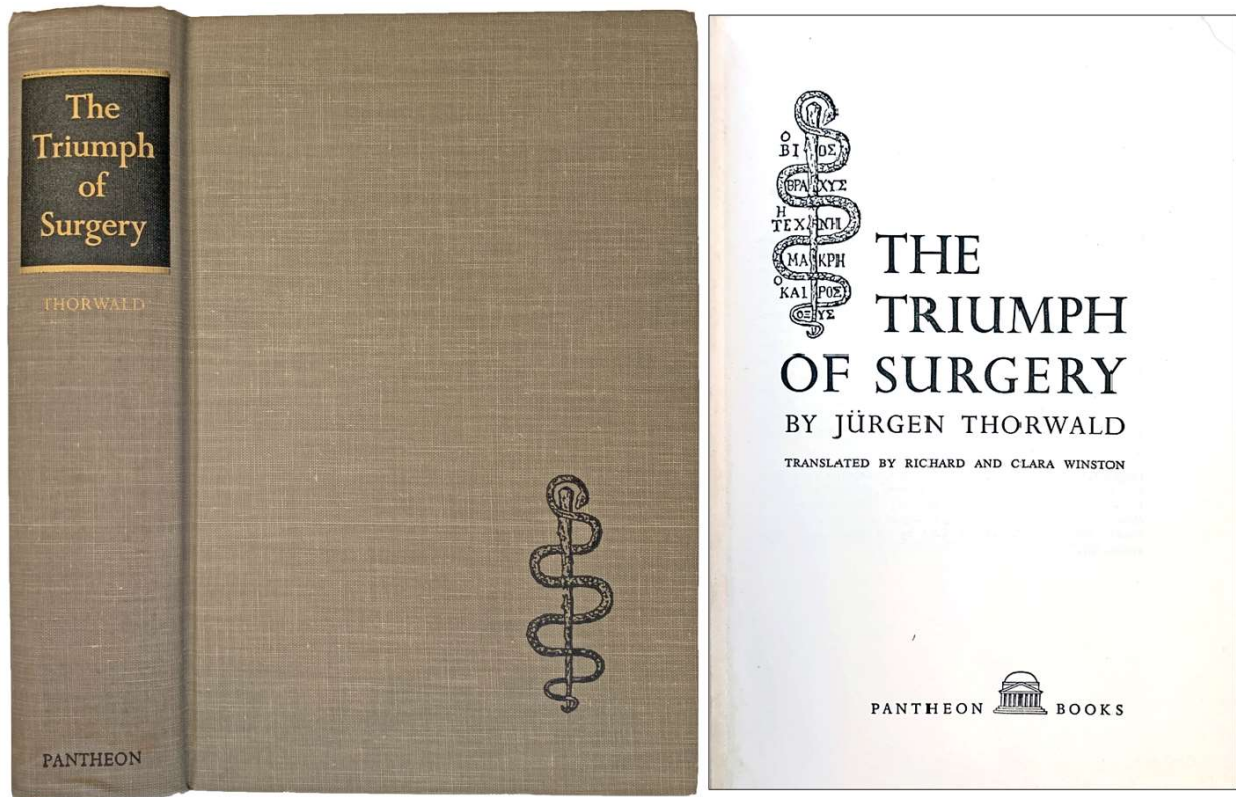


177. **THORWALD, Jürgen** [Pseud., actually **Heinz BONGARTZ**] (1915-2006).  
*The Century of the Detective. Translated from the German by Richard and Clara Winston.*  
New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1965. ¶ 8vo. xii, 500 pp. Illus., index.  
Cloth. Very good.

\$ 35

First American edition, English translation. The book is divided into four sections: I: Fingerprinting, II: Dead Men Tell Tales: Milestones of Forensic Science, III: Forensic Toxicology, IV: Forensic Ballistics. Included are 63 interwoven tales of scientific investigation of crime in the nineteenth century: Alphonse Bertillon (a French police officer and biometrics researcher) & Gustave Macé (French police chief), William Herschel (first use of fingerprints), Henry Faulds (to ID a thief), the evolution of Scotland Yard, Francis Galton (anthropometry and fingerprinting), the case of Adolf Beck, Murder in Deptford: the Stratton brothers (fingerprints as evidence), The identification of blood: Paul Uhlenhuth's work, the discovery of the serum test – he

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178. **THORWALD, Jürgen** [Pseud., actually **Heinz BONGARTZ**] (1915-2006). *The Triumph of Surgery*. Translated by Richard and Clara Winston. New York: Pantheon Books, 1960. ¶ 8vo. ix, 454 pp. Illus., index. Cloth. Very good.

\$ 10

First edition in English. The author writes histories of surgical interest: “Dr. Ferrier’s Monkeys & the London Medical Congress of 1881”, Kocher, Local anesthesia and tumors of the brain, Marion Sims, John S. Bobbs, Lawson, Tait, Carl Langenbuch and the gall bladder, Bassini and the hernia operation, Cocaine and a new application against pain, etc.

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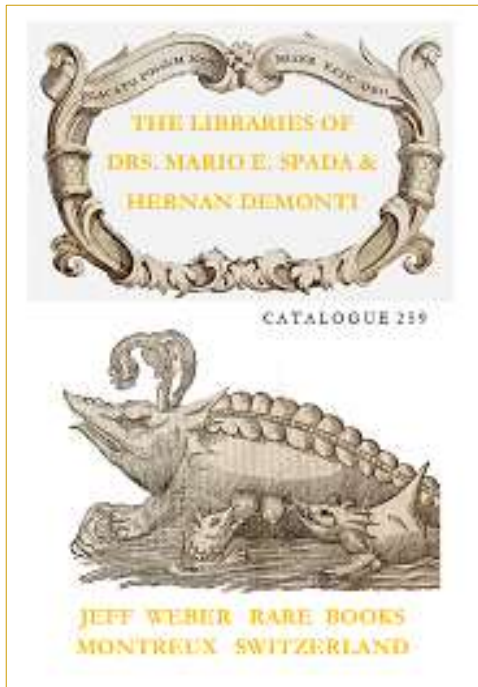
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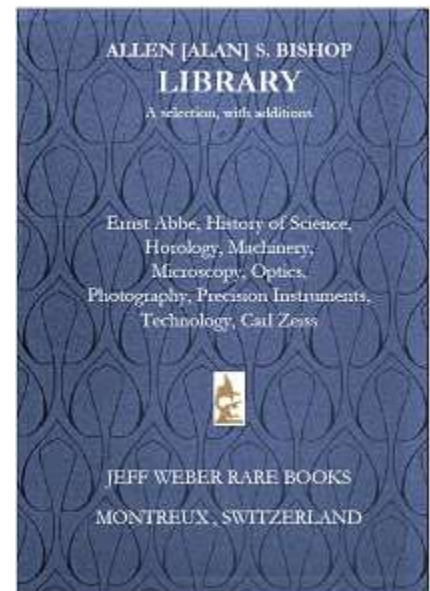
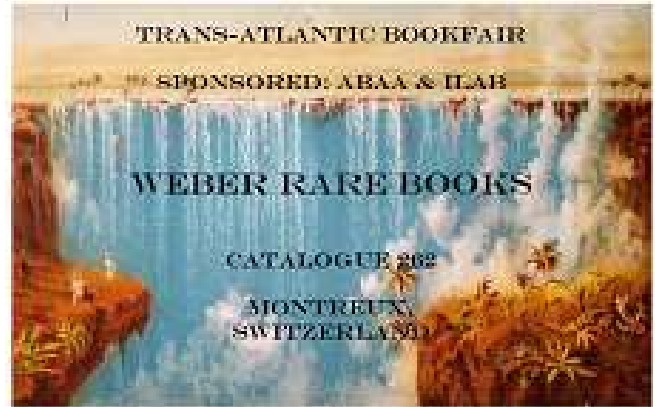
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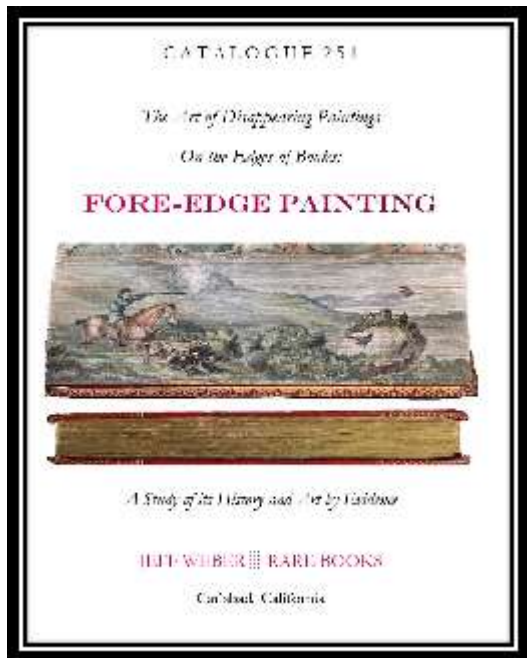
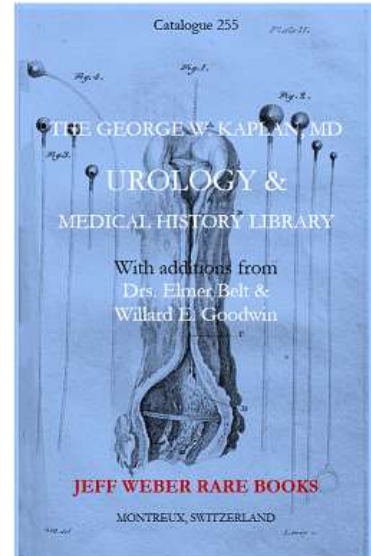
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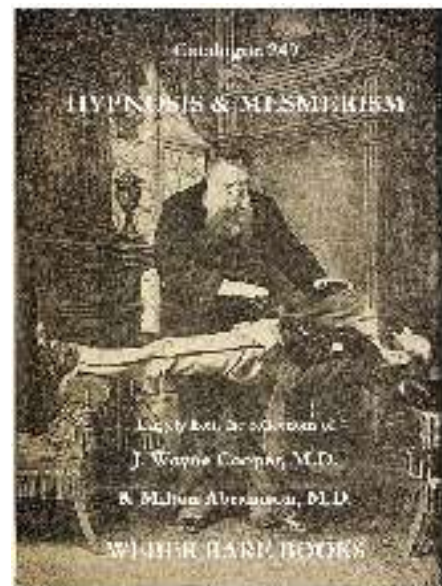


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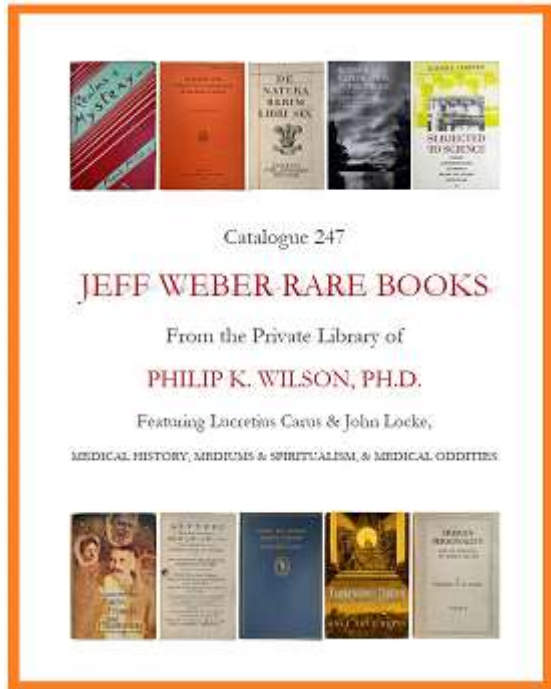
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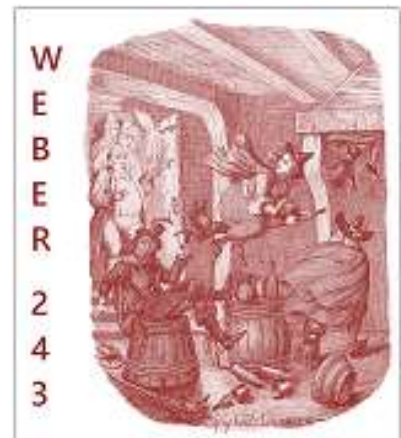
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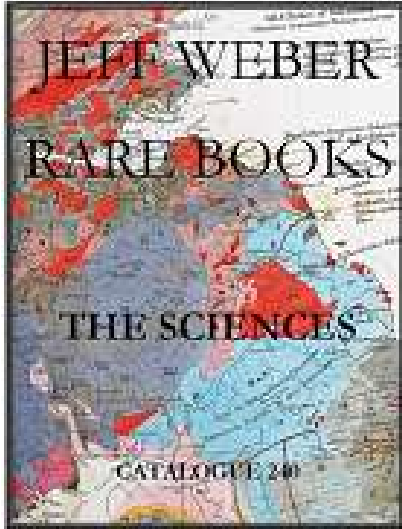
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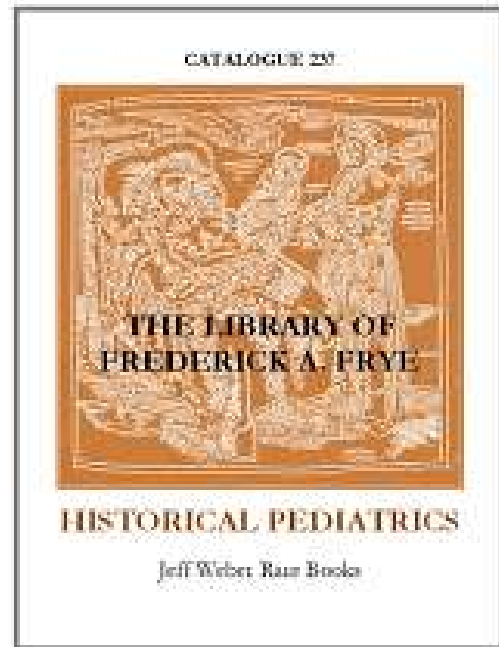
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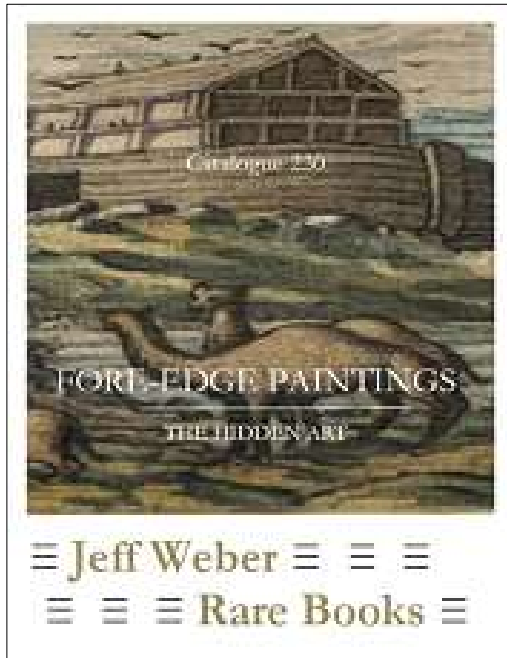
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