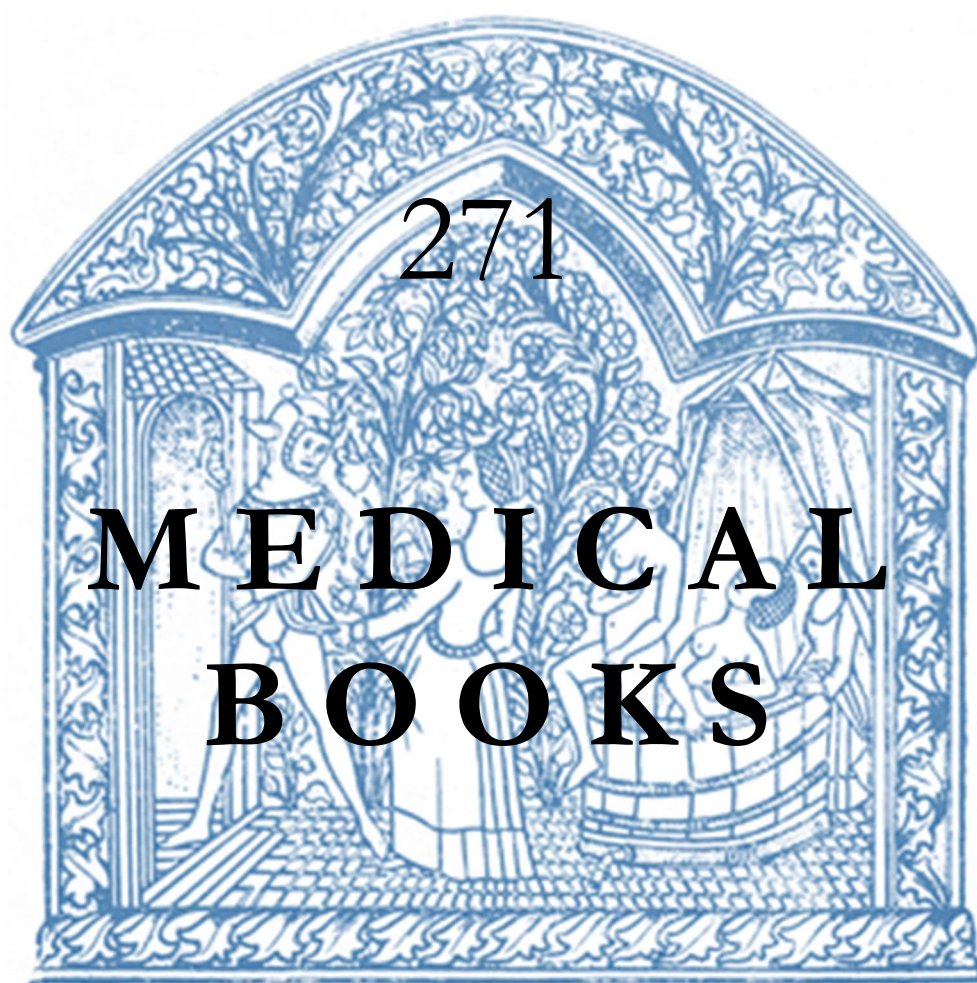
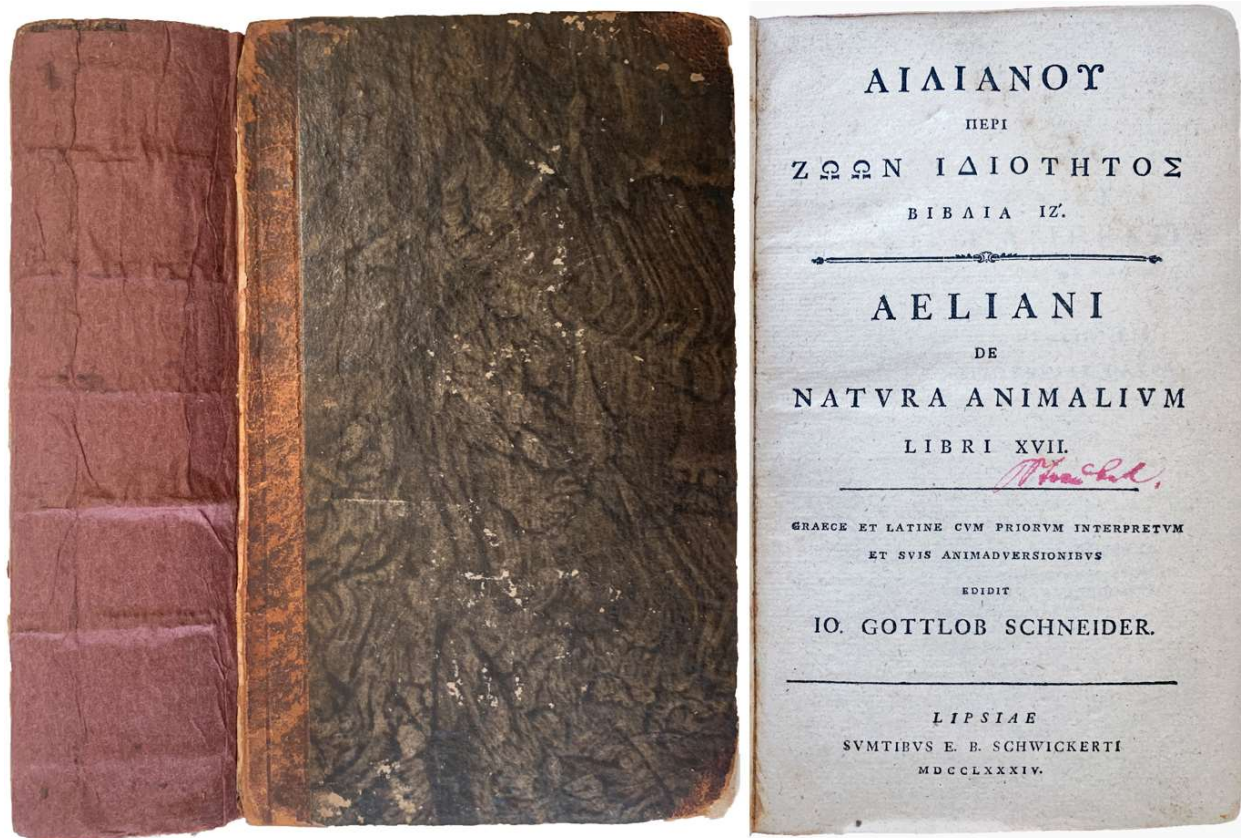


GEORGE KAPLAN [Part IV],
J. WAYNE COOPER
HERNAN DEMONTI
MICHEL PHILIPPART DE FOY
FREDERICK FRYE & other owners



JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS
MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND



On the Nature of Animals

179. **AELIAN, Claudius [Aelianus]** (circa 175 - 235 AD); **Johann Gottlob SCHNEIDER** (1750-1822) (ed.). *Ailianou peri zoon idiotetos biblia iz* [Greek]. *Aeliani de Natura Animalium libri XVII. Graece et Latine cum priorum interpretum et suis animadversionibus edidit Jo. Gottlob Schneider*. Lipsiae: E. B. Schwickerti, 1784. ¶ Two parts in one. Greek and Latin text. 8vo. X, 585, [21]; 228, [44], [2 blank] pp. Indexes. Original marbled boards, all edges red; spine replaced with maroon Japanese kozo. Red ink signatures on titles. A 'working copy', the binding workable and internally very good, extremities showing wear, but intact. RARE. [M14211]

\$ 95

First Schneider edition. *On the Nature of Animals* ("On the Characteristics of Animals"), is a collection of curious brief stories of natural history or the

animal kingdom. The present volume offers stories relating to animal coitus (IX, 63), ants (formicae), beaver (castoreum), crocodiles, dragons, elephants, hippopotamus, horses, hyena, Ibis, lapis, lion, Moon (Lunae), partridge (perdicis), poultry (gallinacius), rabbit (lepus), sheep (ovis), vultures, creatures from mythology, etc.

Sandys comments on the advances in Greek lexicography made by Johann Gottlob Schneider, "in critical skill and method." "Schneider did much in the way of collecting and explaining technical and scientific terms. His knowledge of natural science, in combination with classical literature, is exemplified . . . in his editions of the zoological works of Aelian and Aristotle. (p. 11).

Johann Gottlob Theaenus Schneider (1750-1822) was a German classicist and naturalist. "The scientific writings of ancient authors especially attracted him. He published editions of Aelian, *De natura animalium*; Nicander, *Alexipharmaca and Theriaca*; the *Scriptores rei rusticae*; Aristotle, *Historia animalium and Politica*; Epicurus, *Physica and Meteorologica*; Theophrastus's *Historia plantarum, Eclogae physicae*; Oppian, *Halieutica and Cynegetica*; the complete works of Xenophon and Vitruvius; the *Argonautica* of the so-called Orpheus (for which Ruhnken nicknamed him "Orpheomastix"); an essay on the life and writings of Pindar and a collection of his fragments. His *Eclogae physicae* is a selection of extracts of various length from Greek and Latin writers on scientific subjects, containing the original text and commentary, with essays on natural history and science in ancient times." – Wikip.

☀ Wellcome [2432048R]. See: John Edwin Sandys, *A History of Classical Scholarship*, III, p. 11.

TERMS & CONTACT FOR ORDERING: see rear of this catalogue.

Title illustration: WRIGHT, Lawrence. *Clean and Decent; the unruffled history of the bathroom and the water closet: and of sundry habits.*

ORATIO
DE SVDORE
CRVENTO

pronunciata à

SALOMONE AL-
BERTO NORIBERGEN-
SI MEDICINAE DOCTORE ET

Professore eius Publ., conferente

Doctōris insignia, viro

Ornatissimo

M. MICHAEL HENIG
DRESDENSI.

Adiuncta est

Quæstio, cur pueris non sit interdicens lac-
rimis: Et, cur in lacrimis suspiria
& gemitus ferè conjungantur.

Nonis xbris, anno Iesu Christi vertente xxci.

VITAE BERGAE
Typis Zachariæ Lehmani.

M. D. LXXXII.

R. W. W. W.

Very Rare & Early Account on Perspiration, Crying & Blood

180. **ALBERTI, Salomon** (1540-1600); **Micaelo HENIG**. *Oratio de sudore cruento pronunciata a Salmone Alberto noriber gensi medicinae doctore et professore eius publ., conferente doctoris insignia, viro ornatissimo; M. Micaelo Henig Dresdensi. Adjuncta est Quaestio, cur pueris non sit interdicendum lacrimis: et, cur in lacrimis suspiria & gemitus fere conjungantur . . .*
Vitaeburgae: Typis Zachariae Lehmani, 1582. ¶ 16 cm. Small 8vo. 75, [1] pp. Signatures: A-E? (A2 missigned A3; E7. Lacks E8 [blank]).
Plain wrappers. Laid into quarter green morocco, cloth sides, folding box [23 cm.]. Occasional early ink marginalia. RARE (at present, no copies found on market). [M13446]

\$ 1650

First edition, one of two known issues. A classical account on perspiration, crying, and blood [all fluids]. O'Malley writes for the *DSB*, "such then curious but rational problems as why boys ought not to be forbidden to cry, why sobbing usually accompanies weeping" -- apparently referring to this work. Thorndike, who notes the author's work on the classical writers, Galen and Rasis, notes further that he was not a physician who ascribed to the occult sciences: "he also discussed such questions as why boys should not be forbidden to cry, why sobbing generally goes with tears. . ." [p. 230]. The Bayerische Staatsbibliothek copy has an added 2 leaves, marked as signature "[-]2", which is a preface by Paulo Alberto [Paulus Albertus], not available in this copy, but supplied in facs. The text refers to bloody sweat, noted by Stolberg, "Modern medicine acknowledges such phenomenona as 'hematidrosis' but premodern accounts of bloody sweating may well have to be taken in a much wider sense, including what physicians today would consider as bleeding disorders." -- Michael Stolberg, "Sweat. Learned Concepts and Popular Perceptions, 1500-1800," within: Manfred Horstmanshoff, Helen King, & Claus Zittel (editors), *Blood, Sweat and*

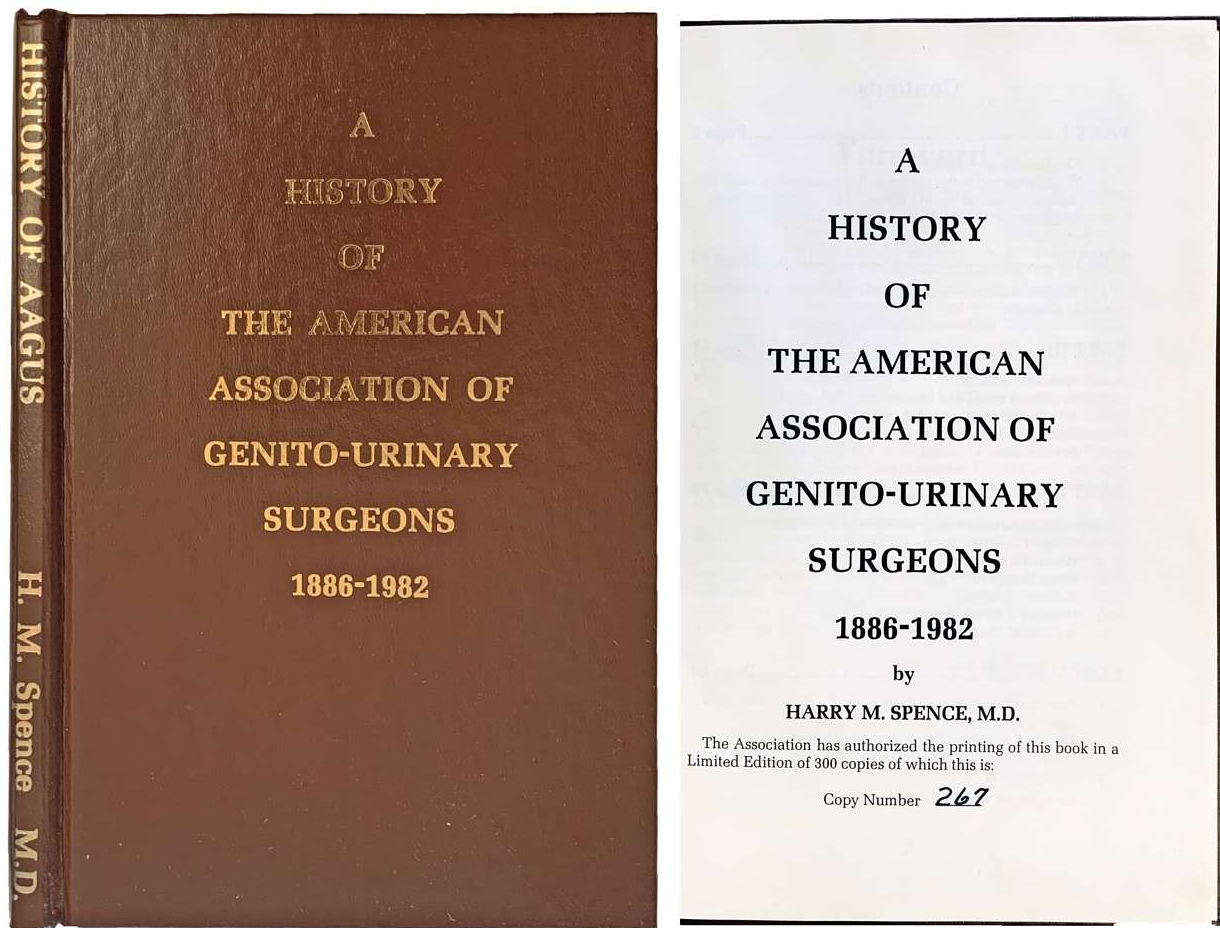
Tears: The Changing Concepts of Physiology from Antiquity into Early Modern Europe, Brill, 2012 (p. 509).

Alberti, born in 1540, Naumburg, Germany, a year later his father died. He and his mother relocated to Nuremberg (1541). Remarkably, the city paid for Alberti's education, including his doctoral studies at the University of Wittenberg (1574), rising to become Professor of Philosophy and Physics in Wittenberg, then Professor of Medicine, and in 1582 becoming physician to Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Saxony. His last residence was in Dresden where he passed away. He wrote tracts on the pancreas (1578), on the lacrimal apparatus, *De Lacrimis*, (1581). In 1585 he published, *Historia plerarumque partium humani corporis, membratim scripta, et in usum tyronum retractatius edita, Vitaebergae, excudebant Haeredes Iohannis Cratonis*. "... some years later the German anatomist Salomon Alberti (1540–1600) published his studies of the lacrimal apparatus in a volume entitled *De Lacrimis*."

"Initially, tears were considered to be more or less similar in composition to other body fluids, in particular sweat and urine." -- Ad Vingerhoets, *Why Only Humans Weep: Unravelling the Mysteries of Tears*, 2013, pp. 51, but does not mention this text. -- DSB.

Provenance: Early ownership signature on title (unreadable) – Frederick Frye.

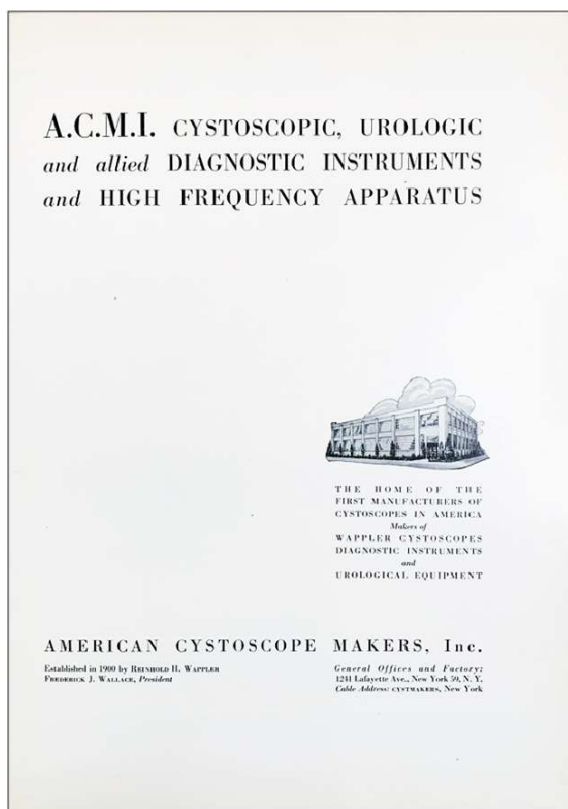
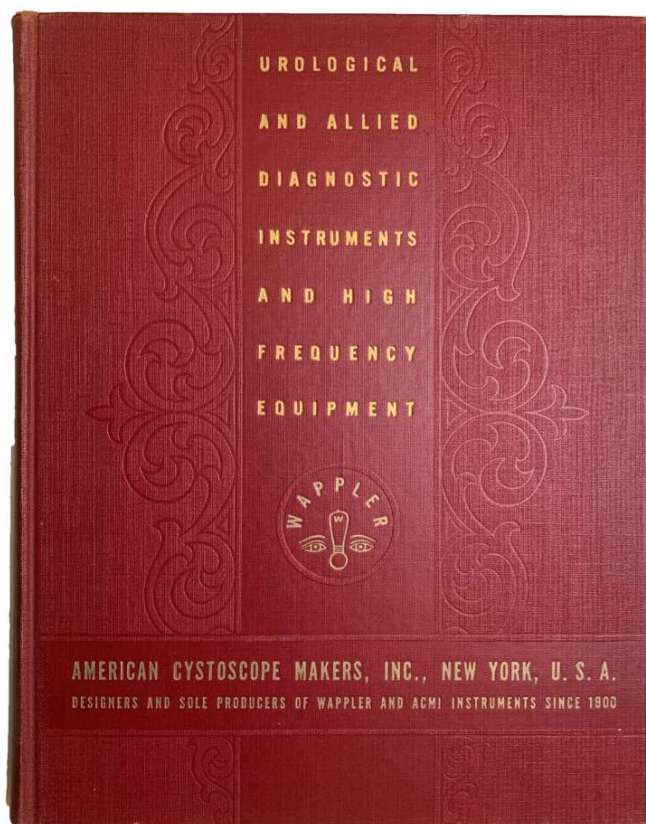
☼ *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, I, p. 98 [O'Malley]; Durling 76. See: Hans Theodor Koch: *Die Wittenberger Medizinische Fakultät (1502-1652) - Ein biobibliographischer Überblick*, pp. 299-300 in Stefan Oehmig, *Medizin und Sozialwesen in Mittelddeutschland zur Reformationszeit*, Leipzig, 2007; Evangelische Verlagsanstalt Leipzig; August Hirsch: *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1884, Bd. 1, p 85; Fritz Roth: *Restlose Auswertungen von Leichenpredigten für genealogische und kulturhistorische Zwecke*. Selbstverlag, 1976, Bd. 9, p. 188; Lynn Thorndike, *A History of Magic and Experimental Science*, The Sixteenth Century, VI (New York, 1941), pp. 229–230. Bibliothèque Nationale (France), *Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, (1897), p. 518. [FFrye C188]



181. **American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; SPENCE, Harry M.** *A History of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons 1886-1982*. [United States: The Association, 1982]. ¶ 8vo. 104 pp. Illus. (ports.). Brown gilt-stamped fabrikoid (hardcover). Nice copy. Scarce.

\$ 35

Limited edition of 300 numbered copies.



182. **American Cystoscope Makers, Inc., New York. *A.C.M.I. Cystoscopic, Urologic and allied Diagnostic Instruments and High Frequency Apparatus*.** New York: American Cystoscope Makers, 1952. ¶ 4to. 336 pp. Illus., index. Red blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends rubbed. Ownership signature of G. W. Kaplan, MD.

\$ 28

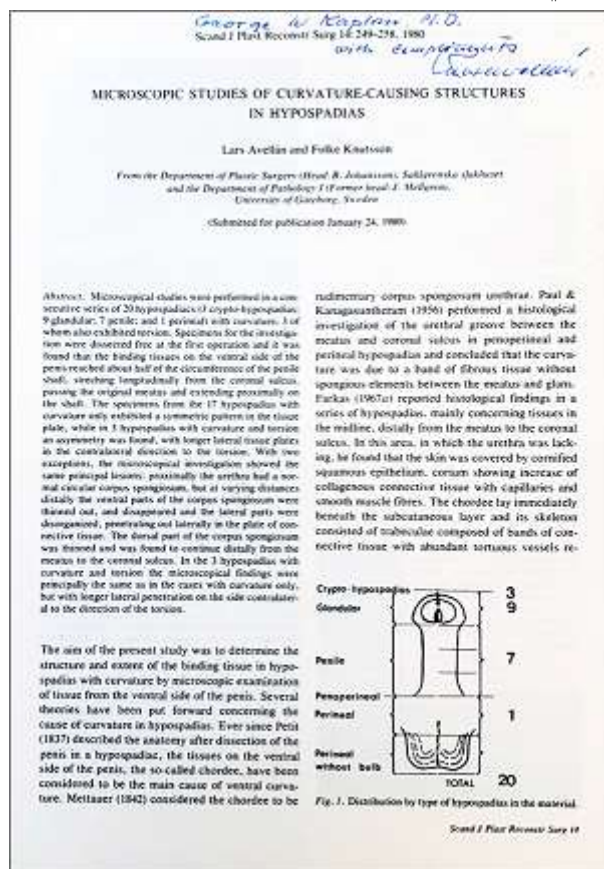
With drawings made by William P. Didusch (1895-1981), the greatest medical illustrator of his time. Trade catalogue of urological instruments made and distributed by American Cystoscope Makers, Inc., New York. Fully illustrated, the catalogue additionally offers selections for thoracic equipment, diagnostic instruments, electrosurgical equipment, and “special” needs materials, such as camera and photographic telescopes, etc.

184. **AVELLÁN, Lars; Folke KNUTSSON.** "Microscopic Studies of Curvature-Causing Structures in Hypospadias." [Offprint]. Sweden: SJPRS, 1980. ¶
Scandinavian Journal of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Volume 14, 1980 - Issue 3. pp. 249-258. 9 figs. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR, LARS AVELLÁN, to George W. Kaplan, MD.

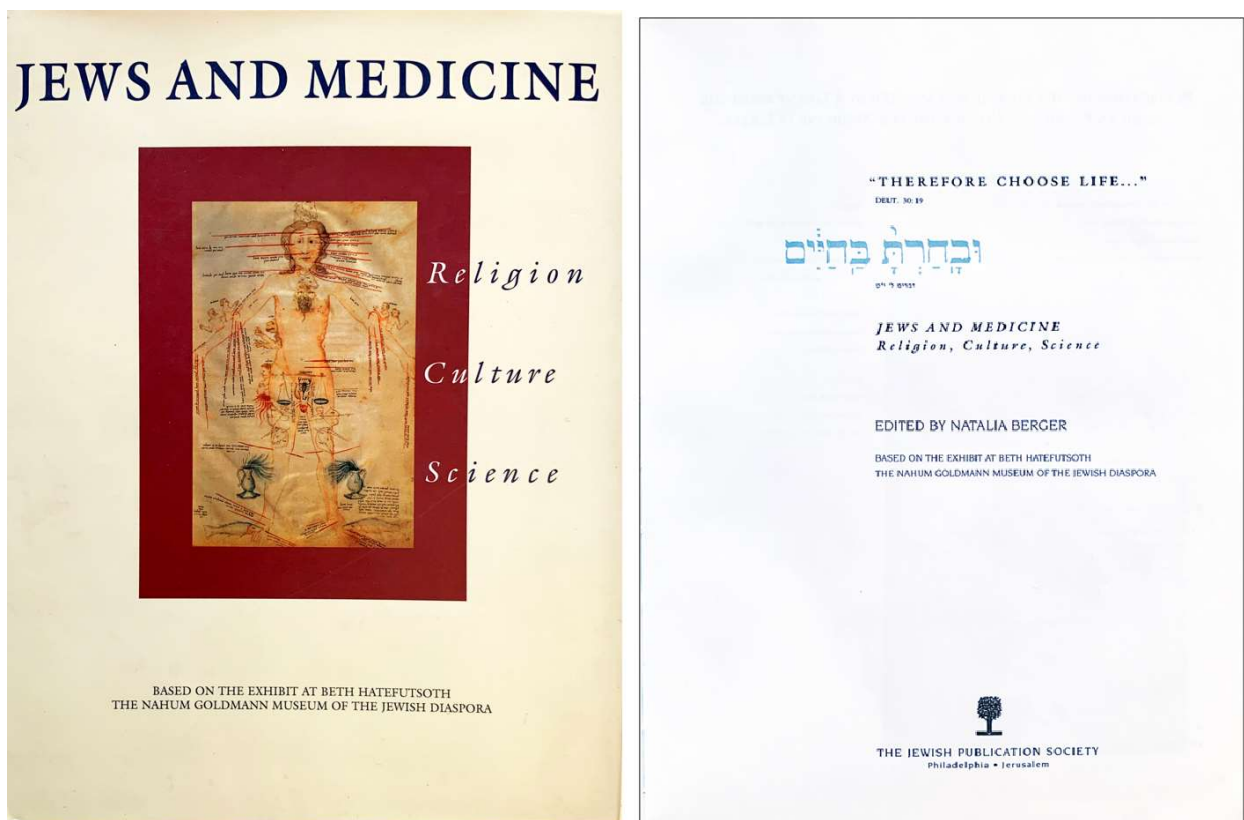
\$ 25

Abstract: Microscopical studies were performed in a consecutive series of 20 hypospadiacs (3 crypto-hypospadias; 9 glandular; 7 penile; and 1 perineal) with curvature, 3 of whom also exhibited torsion. Specimens for the investigation were dissected free at the first operation and it was found that the binding tissues on the ventral side of the penis reached about half of the circumference of the penile shaft, stretching longitudinally from the coronal sulcus, passing the original meatus arid extending proximally on the shaft. The specimens from the 17 hypospadias with curvature only exhibited a symmetric pattern in the tissue plate, while in 3 hypospadias with curvature and torsion an asymmetry was found, with longer lateral tissue plates in the contralateral direction to the torsion. With two exceptions, the microscopical investigation showed the same principal lesions: proximally the urethra had a normal circular corpus spongiosum, but at varying distances distally the ventral parts of the corpus spongiosum were thinned out, and disappeared and the lateral parts were disorganized, penetrating out laterally in the plate of connective tissue. The dorsal part of the corpus spongiosum was thinned and was found to continue distally from the meatus to the coronal sulcus. In the 3 hypospadias with curvature and torsion the microscopical findings were principally the same as in the cases with curvature only, but with longer lateral penetration on the side contralateral to the direction of the torsion.

The aim of the present study was to determine the structure and extent of the binding tissue in hypospadias with curvature by microscopic examination of tissue from the ventral side of the penis. Several theories have been put forward concerning the cause of curvature in hypospadias. Ever since Petit (1837) described the anatomy after dissection of the penis in a hypospadias, the tissues on the ventral side of the penis, the so-called chordee, have been considered to be the main cause of ventral curvature. Meitasser (1842) considered the chordee to be rudimentary corpus spongiosum urethrae. Paul & Kanagasantharam (1956) performed a histological investigation of the urethral groove between the meatus and coronal sulcus in penoperineal and perineal hypospadias and concluded that the curvature was due to a band of fibrous tissue without spongy elements between the meatus and glans. Farkas (1967a) reported histological findings in a series of hypospadias, mainly concerning tissues in the midline, distally from the meatus to the coronal sulcus. In this area, in which the urethra was lacking, he found that the skin was covered by cornified squamous epithelium, corium showing increase of collagenous connective tissue with capillaries and smooth muscle fibres. The chordee lay immediately beneath the subcutaneous layer and its skeleton consisted of tubercles composed of bands of connective tissue with abundant tortuous vessels re-



Avellán was with the Department of Plastic Surgery, Sahlgrenska sjukhuset and the Department of Pathology I, University of Göteborg, Sweden.



Well Illustrated

185. **Beth Hatefutsoth, the Nahum Goldmann Museum; Natalia BERGER** (editor). *Jews and Medicine; religion, culture, science* [Head of title: "Therefore choose life ..."]. Philadelphia & Jerusalem: The Jewish Pub. Society, 1995. ¶ 4to. 275 pp. Profusely illustrated (much in color), index. Red hardcover, dust-jacket. Near fine. ISBN: 0827606443

\$ 20

"Since the Middle Ages Jews have regarded medicine as one of the most honorable professions to pursue. This book examines their special relationship, following chronological lines tracing the most significant points of encounter between the history of Jews and the history of medicine. The book includes full color photographs of manuscripts, posters, postcards and sketches."

Select contents: Includes: Ron Barkai, Medical treatises in the Middles Ages. Harriet Pass Freidendenreich, Jewish Women in Medicine. Nobel Prize Winners.



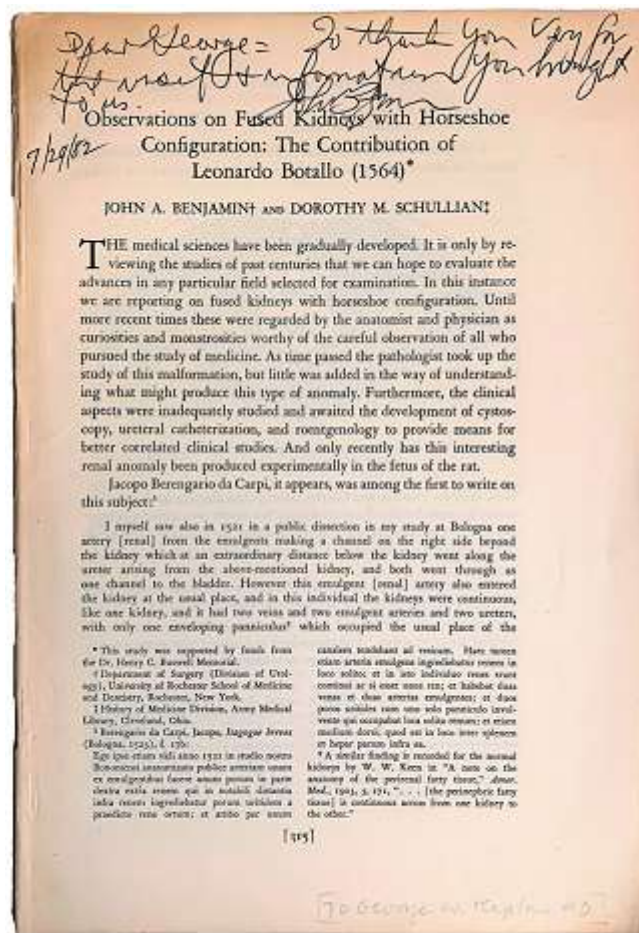
A physician holding a clyster.

Painting.

Spain, 17th century.

The Louvre, Paris.

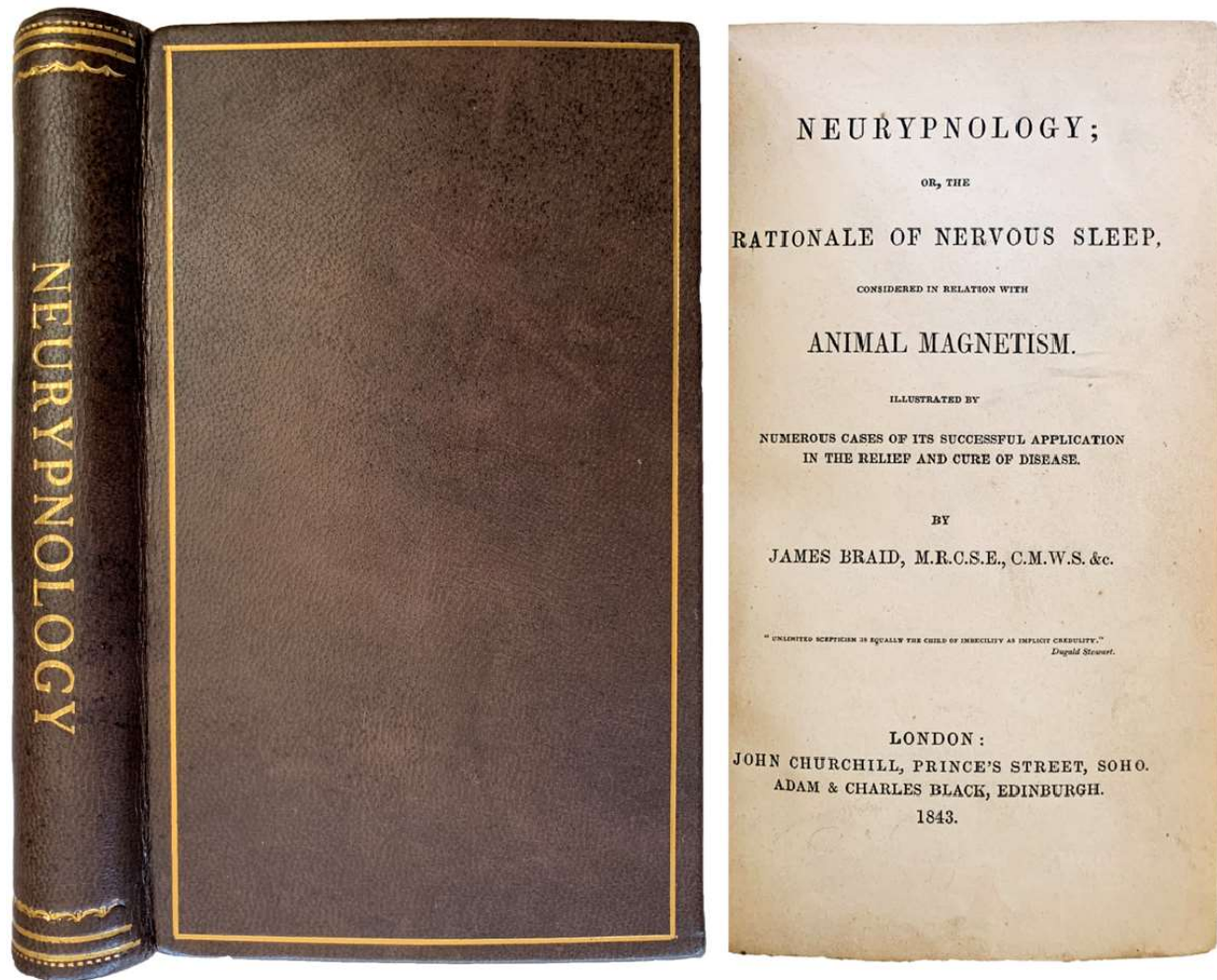




186. [BOTALLO, Leonardo (1519-1587)] John Allison BENJAMIN (1925-1994); Dorothy M. SCHULLIAN (1906-1989). "Observation on Fused Kidneys with Horseshoe Configuration: The contribution of Leonardo Botallo (1564)*." *Journal of the History of Medicine*, Summer, 1950. ¶ Offprint. 25 cm. Plates, figs. Self-wraps. INSCRIBED BY DR. BENJAMIN to Dr. George W. Kaplan.

\$ 15

John Allison Benjamin, MD, urologist, surgeon, & teacher, was a remarkable medical book collector and historian. His collection was generously donated to UCLA in 1962/64.



Introduced the term "Hypnosis"

187. **BRAID, James** (1795?-1860), M .R.C.S. Edin. *Neurypnology: or, The rationale of nervous sleep, considered in relation with animal magnetism; illustrated by numerous cases of its successful application in the relief and cure of disease*. London: John Churchill; Edinburgh: Adam & Charles B lack, 1843. ¶ 12mo. [iii]-xxii, 265, [1] pp. [Note: mispaginations: iv for vi, 233 for 238]. Errata; lacks half-title. Modern full calf, leather spine label. Penciled notes covering errata (faint). Fine.

\$ 1,400

First edition. "Braid introduced the term "hypnosis" in his book *Neurypnology* (1843). He was mainly interested in the therapeutic possibilities of hypnosis and reported successful treatment of diseased states such as paralysis, rheumatism, and aphasia. He

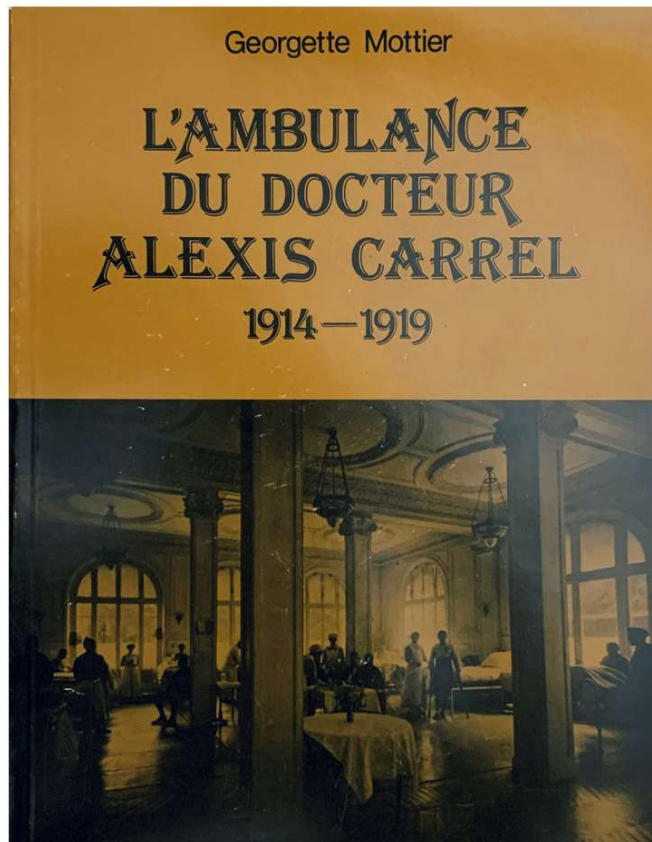
hoped that hypnosis could be used to cure various seemingly incurable “nervous” diseases and also to alleviate the pain and anxiety of patients in surgery. / Braid’s findings met with violent opposition at first, but they soon provided a major impetus to the development of the French school of neuropsychiatry.” – *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

“The first full-length scientific treatise on what is now known as hypnotism. When he published *Neurypnology*, Braid did not yet have a full understanding of the psychological processes involved in hypnosis, believing that hypnotic phenomena were produced by functional changes in the nervous, muscular, circulatory and respiratory systems. However he did recognize, as the Abbé Faria and Bertrand had before him, that hypnosis was a subjective phenomenon, dependent entirely on the state of mind of the hypnotized and not on any mystical fluid or occult magical power wielded by the hypnotizer. As Braid continued to investigate hypnotic phenomena, his ideas of what caused them underwent several radical changes, which are demonstrated in his later works. Braid’s methods of hypnosis were published in France circa 1860, where they exerted an important influence on the work of Broca, Charcot, Liébeault, and Bernheim, whose teachings in turn influenced the work of Sigmund Freud.” – Haskell F. Norman 324.

James Braid, born in Scotland, was a Manchester physician who showed innovative treatments of clubfeet, curvature of the spine, bandy legs and strabismus. He is sometimes called the “Father of modern hypnotism,” [Kroger, *Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis in Medicine*, 2008, p.3] though hypnotism is much older than with his introducing the field to western thought.

PROVENANCE: J. Wayne Cooper, M.D. [no markings].

☼ Bramwell, pp. 21-27; Crabtree, *Animal Magnetism, Early Hypnotism, and Psychical Research, 1766-1925*, 465; Fulton & Stanton, *The Centennial of Surgical Anesthesia*, I.17; Garrison and Morton 4993; Hunter & Macalpine, *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry*, pp. 906-10.



188. [**CARREL, Alexis** (1873-1944)] **Georgette MOTTIER.**

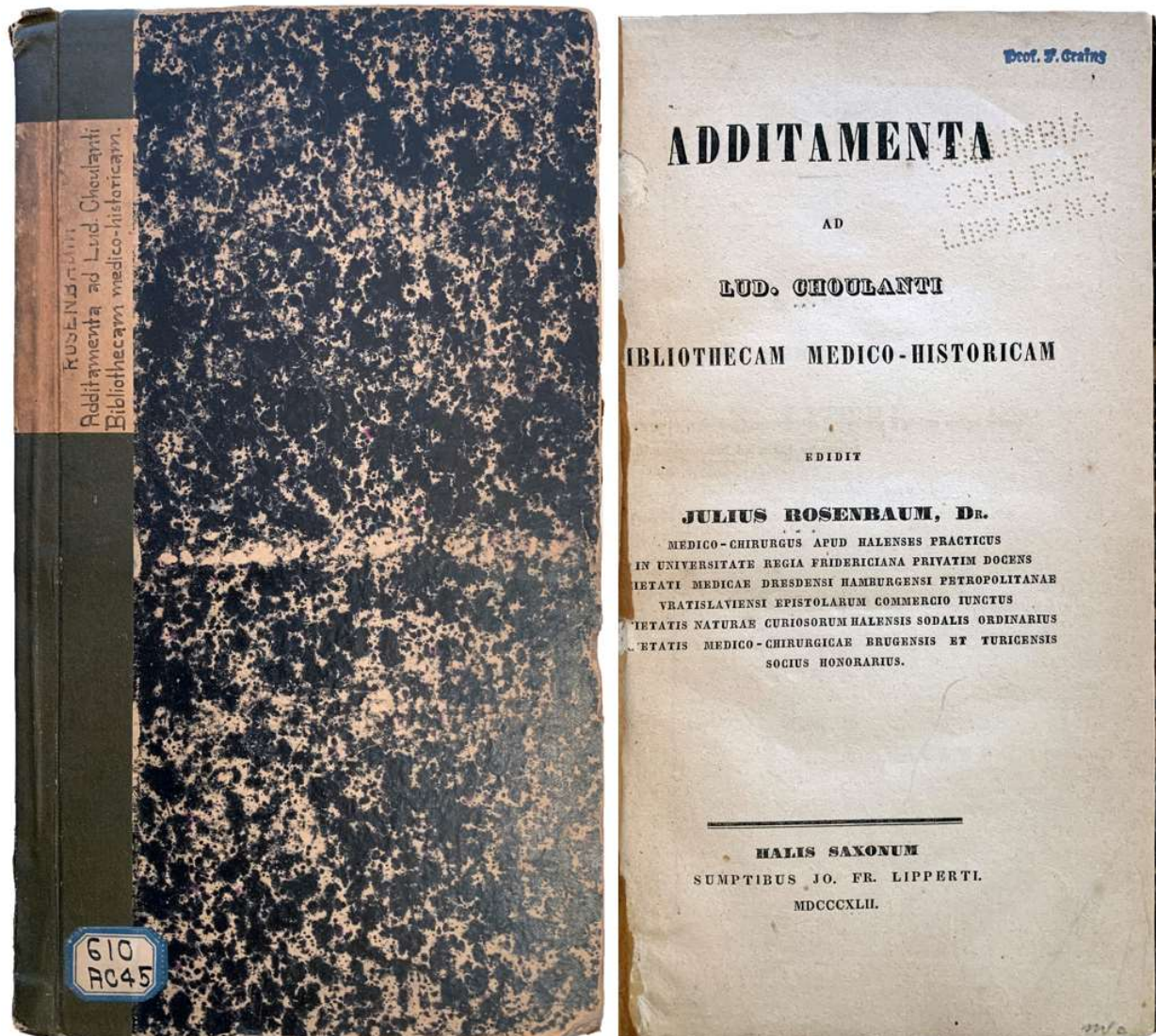
L'Ambulance du Docteur Alexis Carrel 1914-1919. Lausanne: Editions La Source, 1977. ¶ Small 8vo. 170, [6] pp. Numerous illustrations. Printed wrappers. Very good.

\$ 40

Alexis Carrel was a French surgeon and biologist who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1912 for pioneering vascular suturing techniques.

Alexis Carrel (1873-1944), on vacation in France, was mobilized on August 1, 1914 and worked at the drawing of the wounded arriving at the Lyon train station, then at the Hotel-Dieu of this city where he was confronted with the dreaded problem of the old infected wound, generator of so many ineffective amputations and deaths.

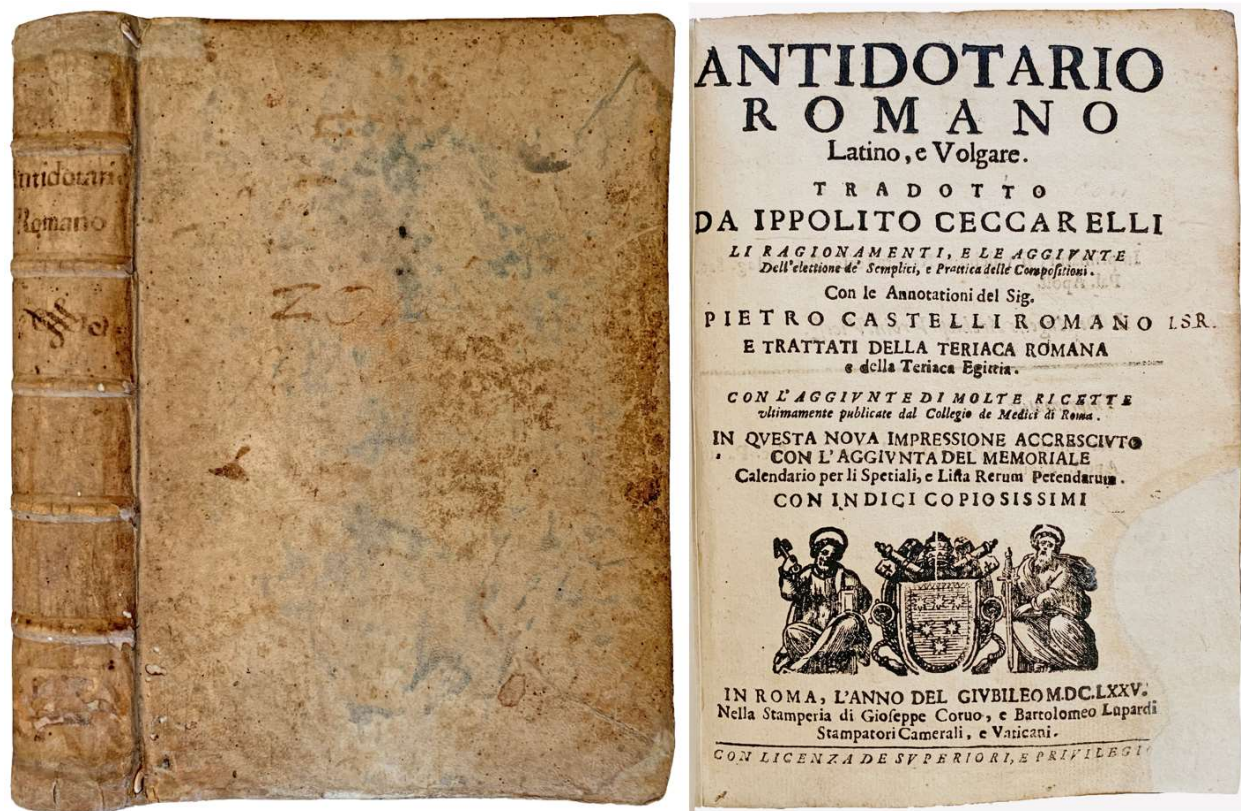
See: Reggiani, A. H., *Alexis Carrel ... Surgery, Science, and Man, the Unknown.* (2002).



189. **CHOULANT, Ludwig [Johann Ludwig]** (1791-1861); **ROSENBAUM, Julius**. *Additamenta ad Lud Choulanti bibliothecam medico-historicam*. Halis Saxonum: Jo. Fr. Lipperti, 1842. ¶ [First of two supplements]. Slim 8vo. x, [2], 83 pp. Perforation stamp on title. Index. Later quarter cloth, marbled boards; spine ends worn, extremities rubbed. Bookplate of Columbia University Library (withdrawn).

\$ 35

Additamenta, by Julius Rosenbaum, 2 parts, 1842-47. Reprinted (without *Additamenta*), 1960. Supplementing: *Bibliotheca medico-historica: sive, catalogus librorum historicorum de re medica et scientia naturali systematicus*. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1842. See: Garrison and Morton 6756.



One of the Earliest Pharmacopoeias to Include Medicinal Uses of Gold

190. **College of Physicians of Rome [Collegio de medici di Roma]; CECCARELLI, Ippolito** (trans.); **CASTELLI, Pietro** (1574-1662). *Antidotario romano latino, e volgare. Tradotto da Ippolito Ceccarelli. Li ragionamenti, e le aggiunte dell'electione de' semplici e prattica delle compositioni. Con le annotationi del Sig. Pietro Castelli romano. E trattati della teriaca romana e della teriaca egittia. Con l'aggiunte di molte ricette ultimamente publicate dal Collegio de' medici di Roma. In questa nova impressione accresciuto con l'aggiunta del Memoriale calendario per li spetiali ...* Roma: Gioseppe Corvo & Bartolomeo Lupardi, 1675.

"Nuoua aggiunta di ricette" (p. [345]-363) has special half-title.

[special title-page within]: *Memoriale per lo Spetiale Romano: nel quale si pone il tempo in Roma consueto di raccogliere, e seccare le radici, l'herbe, i fiori, i frutti, & i semi necessarij per le spetiarie, si ricorda anco il tempo di componere e preparate molti medicamenti vsuali di Pietro*

Castelli. [trans.: Memoriale per lo Spetiale Romano: in which is placed the usual time in Rome to collect, and dry the roots, herbs, flowers, fruits, & seeds necessary for the spetiary, it also recalls the time to compose and prepare many medicines used by Pietro Castelli].

¶ Two parts in one. 4to. [28], 363, [1]; 30, [1 blank], [4] pp. Signatures: [†]-2[†]⁴ 3[†]⁶ A-Y⁸ Z⁶ a-b⁸ c². Woodcuts, device, initials, head- and tail-pieces. Printed in double columns. Extensive index. Final two leaves are an erratum. Original full vellum, raised bands, manuscript title. Title corner paper-filled (no loss), new free-endleaves, occasional paper fills to counter earlier worm trails (pp. 70-114 (upper gutter), Memoriale to end, last 36 pp. (upper margin)), some repairs to vellum. Occasional browning (see: pp. 310-320). PROVENANCE: [?] Antonio Nicolson, 1703 (his signature on both pastedowns); Mario E. Spada [ca.1930]. Very good. Rare.

\$ 1,500

New (and last) impression, with addition of the *Memoriale calendario*. Compiled by the Collegio de' medici at Rome, translated by Ippolito Ceccarelli, and with the annotations of Pietro Castelli of Rome. This work contains hundreds of medicinal remedies compiled by the Collegio de' medici at Rome. This edition is enhanced, enlarged, with additional recipes and two supplemental treatises, on Egyptian and Roman 'teriacal' (medical concoctions, formulae).

ADDED CONTENTS: "Ricette aggiunte dall'autore" (pp. 273-278), "Conditioni, e regole appartenenti al buon spetiale" (pp. 292-297) and "Sommario dell'elettione de' semplici" (pp. 298-337) are by Ippolito Ceccarelli. "Trattato della teriaca egittia" (pp. 278-291) is a translation of Prosper Alpini's *De medicina Aegyptiorum*, book 4, chapters 8-12. [Of Egyptian Medicine].

This work, originally issued in 1637/9[?], contains information on the pharmaceutical uses and preparation of gold. See: "Pharmaceutical use of gold from antiquity to the seventeenth century," – Renzo Console, *Geological Society, London, Special Publications*, 375, 171-191, 2 April 2013. [In the text of this 1675 edition, see pp. 23-4, 28, 56, 67, 93, 95, 115, 198, 216, 274-5, 282-3, 285, 294, 297, 310-1, 317, 319, 322, 324, 327, 336, 338, 340, 362-3 (and more)].

"Pietro Castelli amplified commentaries by Hippolito Ceccarelli, most likely one of the inspectors accused in Rossi's trial." – Elizabeth S. Cohn, "Miscarriages of apothecary justice: un-separate spaces of work and family in early modern Rome," *Renaissance studies*, 2007.

Abstract: In the 16th century the arrival of new exotic plants from the Americas and the Orient enriched the panorama of medicines that were sold by the Italian pharmacies. The increase of knowledge on the therapeutic virtues of new foreign plants suggested to the great caution ... See: Federica Rotelli, "Exotic Plants in Italian Pharmacopoeia (16th-17th Centuries)," *Medicina nei Secoli*, 2018.

"In 1637 Pietro Castelli published a new edition of the Roman Antidotarium. At the end, there was a list of 14 new recipes prepared by the Collegio dei Medici of Rome, including Ceratum capitale Montagnana and Compositio de Hispani. These preparations were already present in the Florentine and Bolognese pharmacopoeias. The last edition of the Roman Antidotarium was printed in 1675. It contained some new prescriptions at the end, including *Pulveri per il mal Francese*, made of sarsaparilla, guaiacum, cream of tartar, diagridium, nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon and fennel. Moreover, the last part of the Antidotarium had been enriched with the addition of *Memoriale per lo spetiale romano*, *Calendario che insegna alli Spetiali quello, ch'ogni mese essi debbano fare per servito delle loro spetiarie*, and *Lista rerum patendarum*, which contained 35 simple medicines and 93 compound ones that the apothecary shops were required to have in stock. Scialappa, i.e. jalap, was introduced into this edition." – Federica Rotelli.

Pietro Castelli (1574–1662) was an Italian physician and botanist. Born at Rome, he was graduated in 1617 and studied under the botanist Andrea Cesalpino (1519–1603). He was professor at Rome from 1597 until 1634, when he went to Messina. He laid out the botanical gardens at Messina in 1635, where he cultivated many exotic medicinal plants (now the Orto Botanico "Pietro Castelli" of the University of Messina). The botanist Paolo Boccone studied under Castelli there. Castelli was equally distinguished as a botanist, chemist, and surgeon. He maintained the necessity for all physicians of studying anatomy, and declared in 1648 that he had dissected more than one hundred corpses. [Wikip.].

☼ Krivatsy, NLM, 345; Wellcome IV, p. 370 [Pharmacopoeias, Rome].

ANATOMIE
PATHOLOGIQUE

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DES DIVERSES ALTERATIONS MORBIDES

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PAR J. CRUVEILHIER,

PROFESSEUR D'ANATOMIE PATHOLOGIQUE A LA FACULTÉ DE MÉDECINE DE PARIS, MEMBRE DU COMITÉ DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE
CÉLÈBRE DE LA FACULTÉ DE MÉDECINE, MEMBRE DE L'ACADÉMIE ROYALE DE MÉDECINE,
VÉRIFIÉ PAR LE SÉNAT DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ANATOMIQUE, ETC.

VINGT-TROISIÈME LIVRAISON.

Mémoires sur les (Anatomie).	Texte: 8 pages. Planches: 1.
Mémoires sur les Vaisseaux.	— 3 — — 2, 4.
Mémoires sur l'Uterus.	— 6 — — 3.
Mémoires sur l'Uterus.	— 4 — — 5.

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1836.

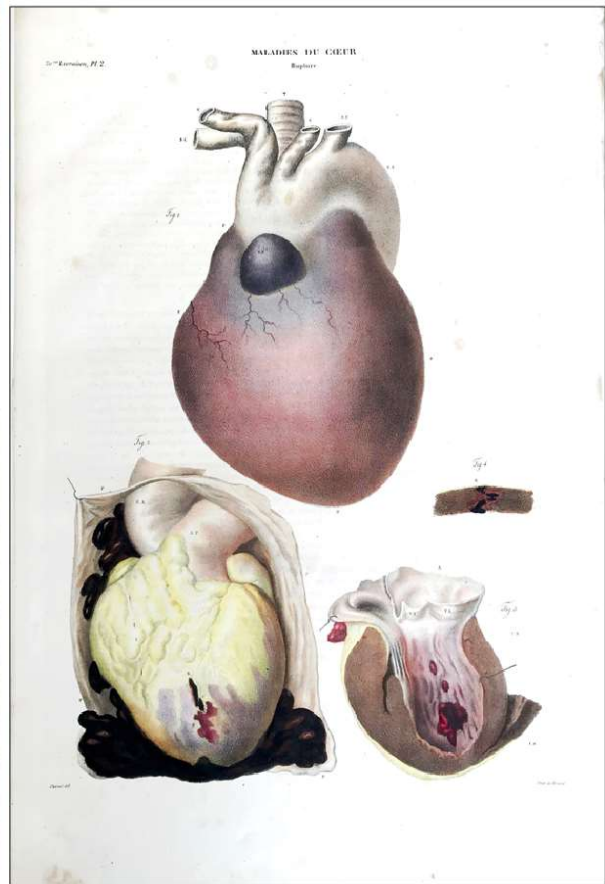
37⁶ Libration Pl.3

Cancer Gelatiniforme — Tuberculiz.



A. Charnal del.

Supp. Information: Revised Oct 1997



129 Lithographic Plates

191. **CRUVEILHIER, Jean** (1791-1874). *Anatomie Pathologique du Corps Humain, Ou Descriptions, avec Figures Lithographiees et coloriees, des Diverses Alterations Morbides Dont le Corps Humain est Susceptible*. Paris: J. B. Bailliere, 1830-40. Eight volumes. Folio. 129 lithographic plates [including 2 double-page], most of which are hand-colored; minor foxing. Early half calf, cloth over boards, bound by G. Lorenz, Buchbinder in Rostock, with five volumes containing the original blue printed wrappers bound in. Early rubber-stamp of the Pathologisches Institut, Universitat Rostock, Deutsche Demokratische Republik, deaccessioned, [inscribed in old German letters "Hierin funfzehn Kupfertaf" = "In this (atlas are) fifteen copper [tables] plates." From the collection of Michel Philippart De Foy, MD. [M13460]

\$ 2,750

First edition, this copy a selection of the original 40 fascicules, containing 129 of the 233 lithographic plates that distinguish this work. The pagination and collation for this

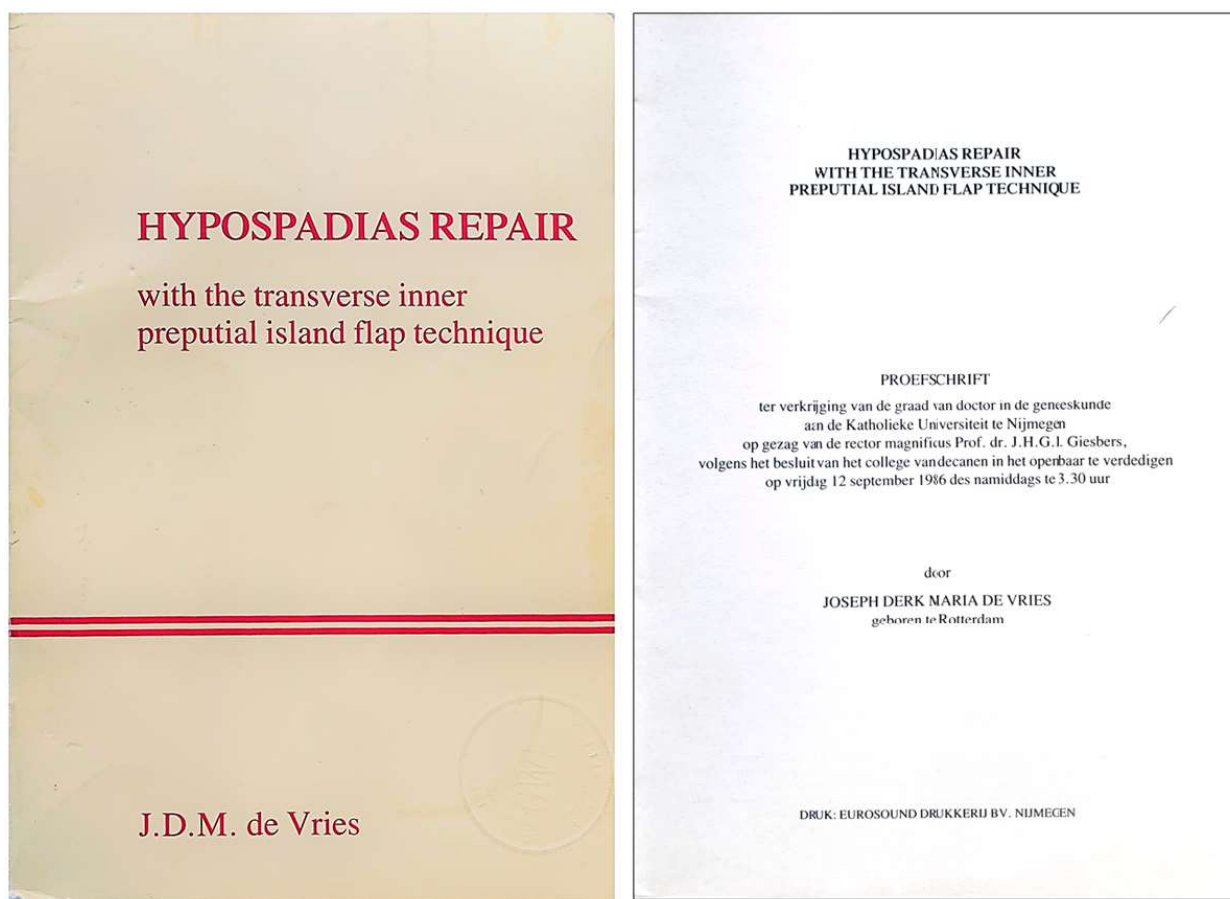
set is very complicated -- available on request. "The fine hand-colored lithographs of gross pathology make this one of the greatest works of its kind. Cruveilhier, first Professor of Pathological anatomy in Paris, gave the first description of multiple sclerosis (in vol. 2 above), and an early description of 'Cruveilhier's palsy'. . . . Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis and ulceration of the stomach due to hyperacidity were also for the first time described in the above work; to each the name 'Cruveilhier's disease' has been attached." Garrison and Morton 2286.

"His contribution to the science of neurology lay chiefly in the realm of the neoplasias. He is credited with the first description of an intracranial epidermoid (which he designated in 1829 as a tumeur perlee), and the portrayal of several anatomic types of meningioma (1856)." *The Founders of Neurology*, Webb Haymaker, et al (editors), pp. 324-325. Cruveilhier was a protege of Dupuytren and the work in these volumes was based upon autopsy material from the Saltpetriere and the Musee Dupuytren. The detailed lithographs were done by the anatomical illustrator Antoine Chazal.

☼ Eimas 1479; Cushing C511; Wellcome II, 413; Norman 538; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1479.



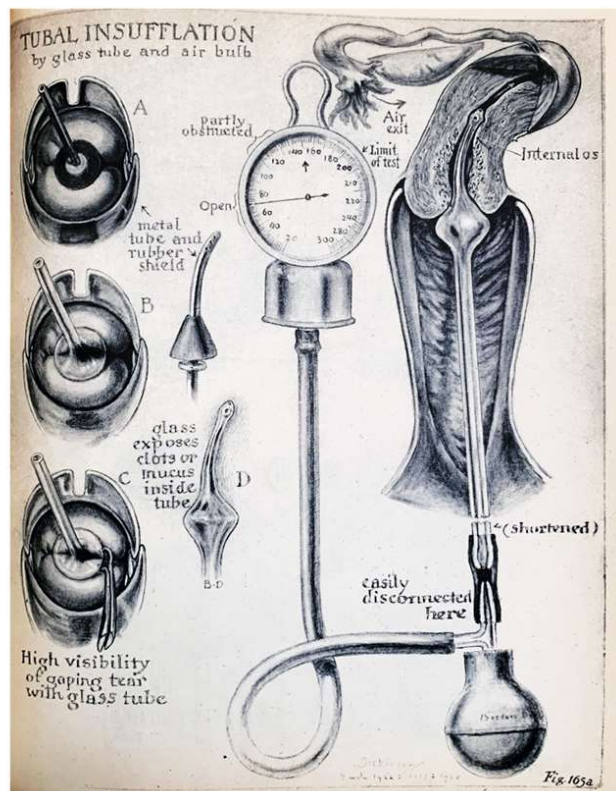
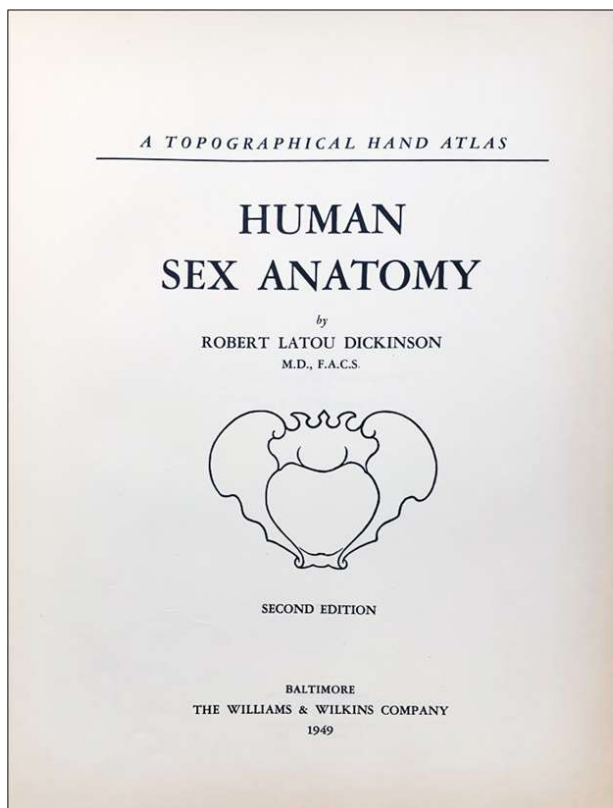
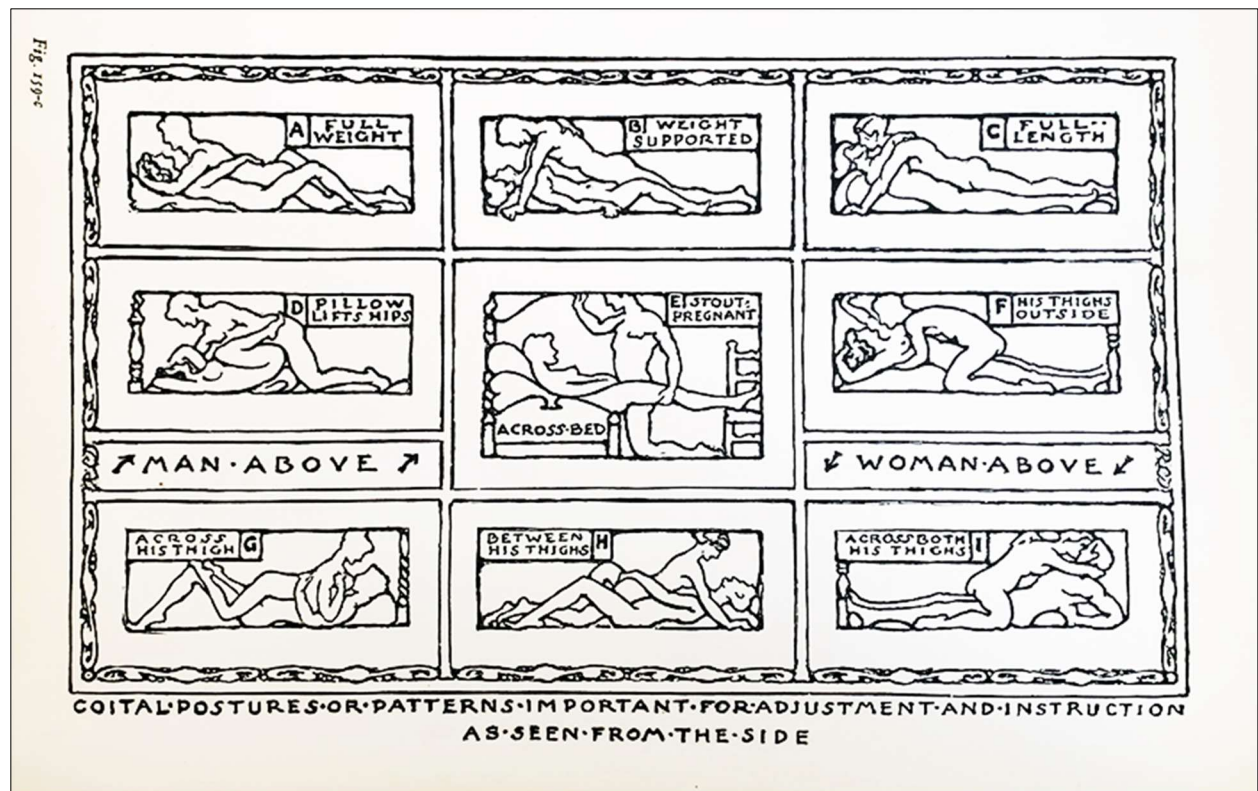
[13] Cruveilhier



192. **de VRIES, Joseph Derk Maria** (1944-). *Hypospadias Repair with the transverse inner preputial island flap technique*. Nijmegen, Netherlands: Eurosound Drukkeru bv Nijmegen, [1986]. ¶ Small 8vo. [x], 171, [1] pp. With 4-page insert laid in. Numerous figs. Yellow wrappers printed in red; embossed ownership stamp on lower corner of upper cover. Very good.

\$ 45

Dissertation: Proefschrift Nijmegen. A surgeon's experience in correcting the location of the penis opening.



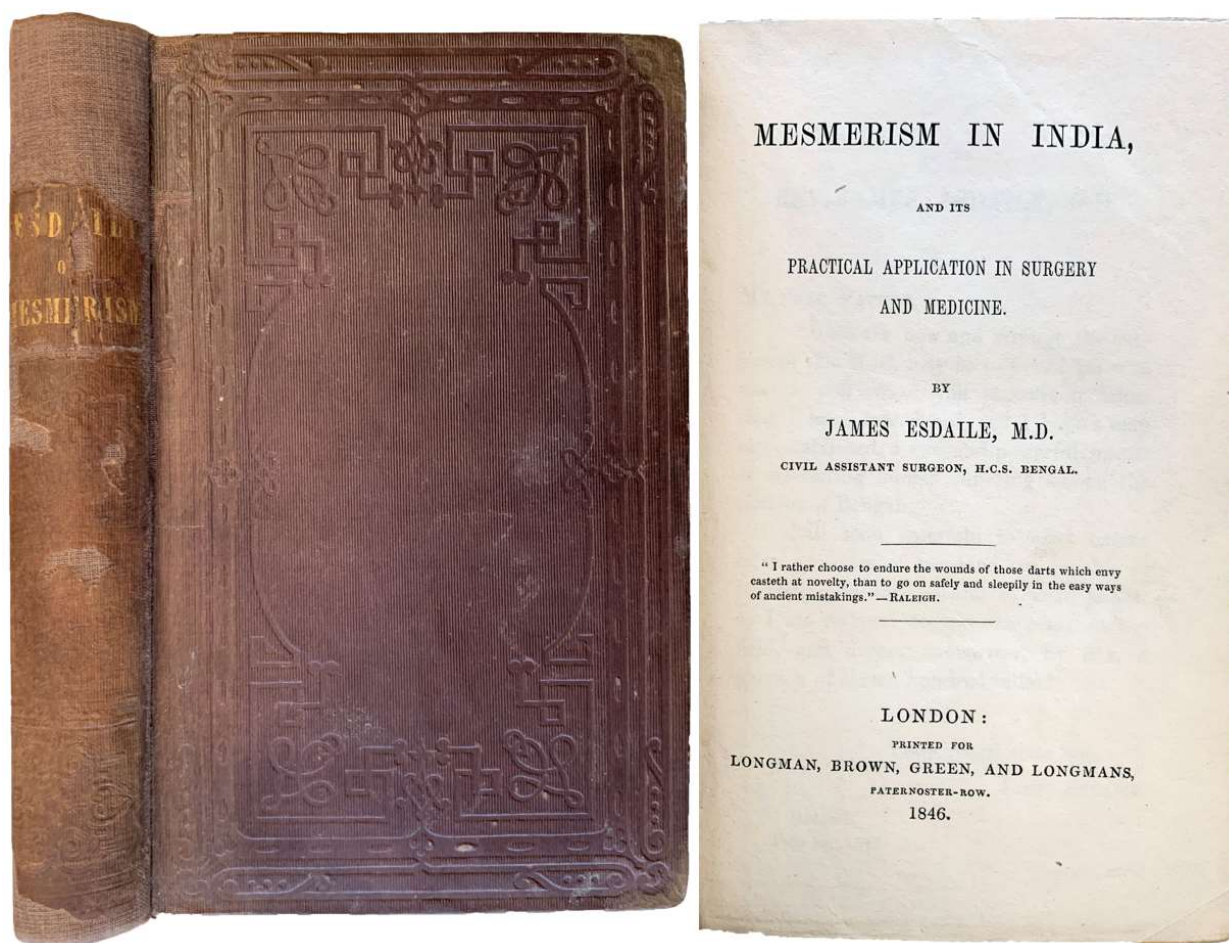
Illustrated with Drawings by the Author

193. **DICKINSON, Robert Latou** (1861-1950). *Human Sex Anatomy. A topographical hand atlas. Second edition.* Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1949. ¶ 4to. xiii, [1], 145, [1] pp. 175 numbered plates, index. Burgundy cloth, printed black spine title label; extremities all rubbed, corners showing. Inscribed by Harry A. Zide, 1992, with his rubber-stamp, Beverly Hills. Good+.

\$ 20

This work is replete with masterpieces of anatomical art as drawn by the author. “Robert Latou Dickinson was born ..., in Jersey City, New Jersey. He was the son of Horace and Jeannette Latou Dickinson. He became a noted obstetrician, gynecologist, surgeon, research scientist, author, and public health educator. He was an unusually prolific artist, carver and sculptor, who used his skills to illuminate his professional work and delight friends and family. He sketched all his life, including delightful if irreverent sketches in the edges of his school books.” – [Wikip.]. The book was dedicated to Havelock Ellis.

Provenance: Harry A. Zide, MD, (1909-2010). “Following internship at the Mt. Zion Hospital in S.F. he trained at the Mayo Clinic from 1934-1938, as a Fellow in Urology, acquiring a M.S. in Urology. After a short time in private practice, he volunteered to serve in the Army Medical Corps, in W.W.II, retiring as a Lt. Colonel in 1945. Subsequently he was in private practice in Beverly Hills until he retired in 1988. / He was on the staff of the UCLA Medical School as Associate Professor of Urology and at Cedars-Sinai Hospital, in addition to serving as a consulting urologist at the Wadsworth V. A. Hospital.” – L.A. Times obituary, Jan. 26, 2010.



Hypnotic Anesthesia in Surgery

194. **ESDAILE, James** (1808-1859). *Mesmerism in India, and its Practical Application in Surgery and Medicine*. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1846. ¶ Small 8vo. xxxi, [1], 287, [1], 32 (ads.) pp. Original full brown gilt-stamped cloth; spine neatly restored with new cloth spine and preserving original spine laid down, original endleaves preserved. Ownership rubber-stamp of Olof W. Anderson, Minneapolis, MN; signature of Milton Abramson, MD. Nice copy of a very scarce book.

\$ 875

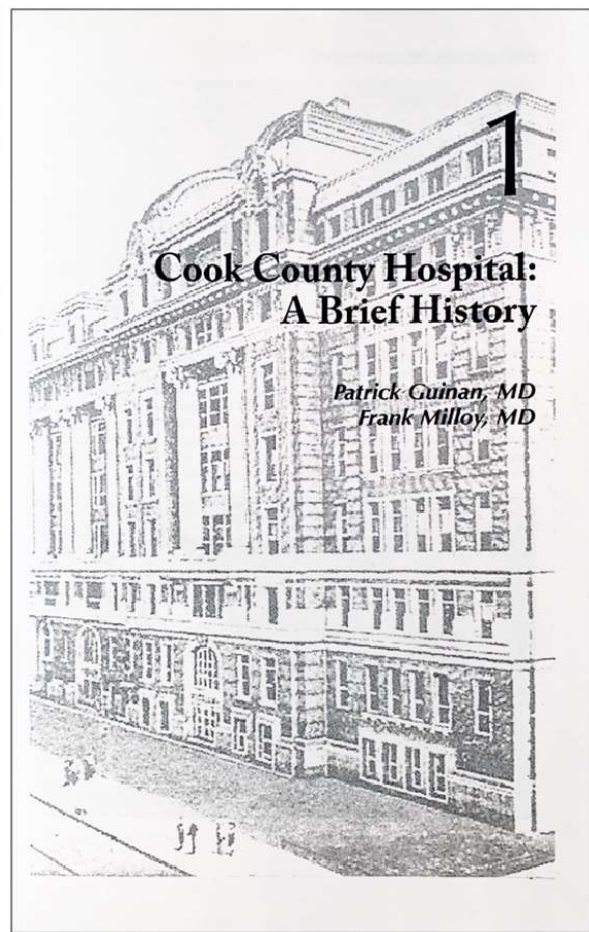
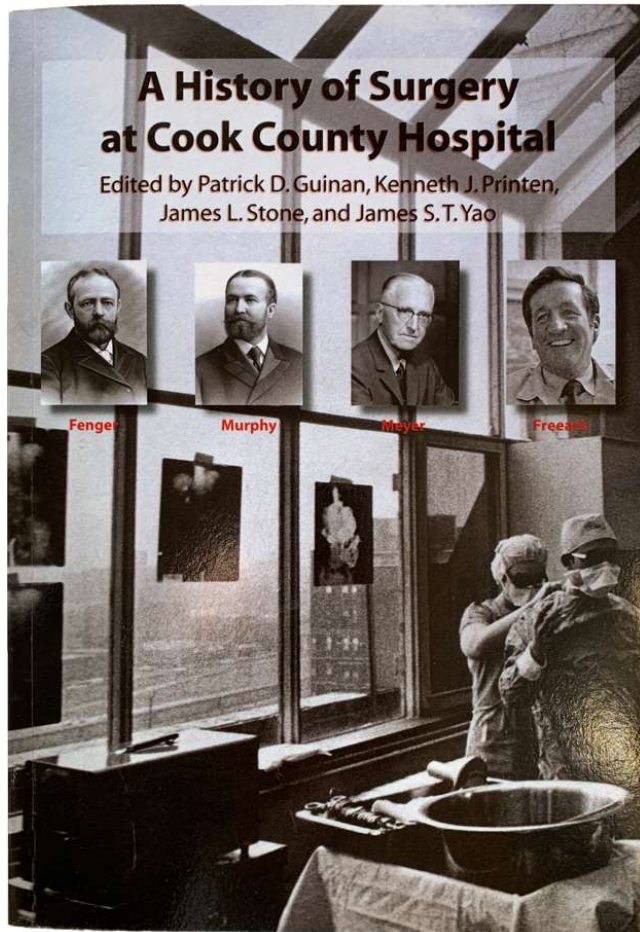
FIRST EDITION of an interesting account of Mesmerism in medicine. "Esdaile performed a variety of surgical operations on Hindus, upon many of whom he appears successfully to have induced hypnotic anesthesia.

However, his similar attempts with Europeans were not so successful.”
[Garrison & Morton].

In the early part of the 19th century, the successful practice of somnambulism, a development of Mesmerism, spread throughout Europe. “In the British Isles, James Esdaile and John Elliotson of Edinburgh adopted it, being convinced that it would prove an infallible agency for the relief of pain during surgical operation... Because the leading surgeons were skeptical of this ‘remedy,’ Esdaile journeyed to India to continue his experiments. According to Fülöp-Miller, members of certain Indian castes had known for centuries of a process akin to somnambulism, calling it *Yar-Phoonk*. Esdaile said that he had removed tumors successfully from patients in this state of artificial sleep...” [Keys].

PROVENANCE: Olof W. Anderson (1863-1928), Minneapolis, MN, whose occupation was real estate & was married to Dr. Fannie Allen Anderson (1863-1958) – Milton Abramson, M.D., Clinical Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Milton Abramson, with Dr. William T. Heron [Professor of Psychology, U. Minn.], developed theories involving “morning sickness.” They were joint authors in a paper entitled, “An objective evaluation of hypnosis in obstetrics.” Also written is a paper, “Response to or perception of auditory stimuli under deep surgical anesthesia,” written by Milton Abramson, M.D., Ph.D., Irving Greenfield, M.D., and William T. Heron, Ph.D., *American J. of Ob. & Gyn.*, volume 96, issue 4, p.584-585, October 15, 1966. – J. Wayne Cooper, M.D.

☼ BM Readex Vol. 8, p. 993; Crabtree, *Animal Magnetism, 1766-1925* (536); Garrison and Morton 5650.3; Keys, *The History of Surgical Anesthesia*, pp. 13, 14, 106; Norman 709; Osler 1387; Patrick Sim, *The Heritage of Anesthesia*, (2012), p. 341; Wellcome II, p. 530.



195. [Cook County Hospital] **GUINAN, Patrick D.; Kenneth J. PRINTEN; James L. STONE; James S.T. YAO** (editors). *A History of Surgery at Cook County Hospital*. Chicago: Amika Press, 2015.
 ¶ 8vo. xix, [1], 467, [1] pp. Figures, index. Printed wrappers. Near fine. ISBN: 1937484262

\$ 35

“Once upon a time, specifically ranging from 1866 until the end of the 1950s, almost all of the attending staff at Cook County Hospital (CCH)- and thus the instructors who prepared physicians for their roles in the world-were unpaid volunteers. In all large public teaching hospitals, like

CCH, appointment to the staff was both an honor and public recognition of the appointee's status, his or her reputation among his or her peers. Prior to the advent of all-fulltime salaried positions in the 1970s and 1980s, nearly all of the attending staff were non-paid volunteers. Consequently, for all of CCH history up to that point, the list of surgical faculty is a virtual "Who's Who" of Chicago surgeons.

This book examines the development of the medical disciplines that historically fell under the aegis of the department of surgery at CCH and other similar institutions. The individuals who taught successive new generations of surgeons were not necessarily famed in their time. Already respected, however, they gained legendary status as their former students realized just how effectively these men had taught them. From relevant anecdotes about individual interactions with these instructors to a collection of "quotable quotes" and historical vignettes and personal experiences from physicians and nurses, this books [sic] looks at a unique time and collection of individuals who conspired to achieve something remarkable. It is more than a history of a building on Chicago's west side-it is an inside look at the people who made Cook County Hospital a center of top-flight medical education and world-class care through the years."

Opposite / next page: [18] Falloppio

GABRIELIS
FALLOPPII
MVTINENSIS.

Physici, ac Chirurgici præclarissimi.

IN FELICISSIMO GYMNASIO PATAVINO;

Olim rem Anatomicam, & Chirurgicam admirabili
cum laude publicè profitentis.

OMNIA, QUAE ADHVC EXTANT OPERA,
in unum congesta, & in Medicinæ studiosorum gratiam,
nunc primum tali ordine excusa.

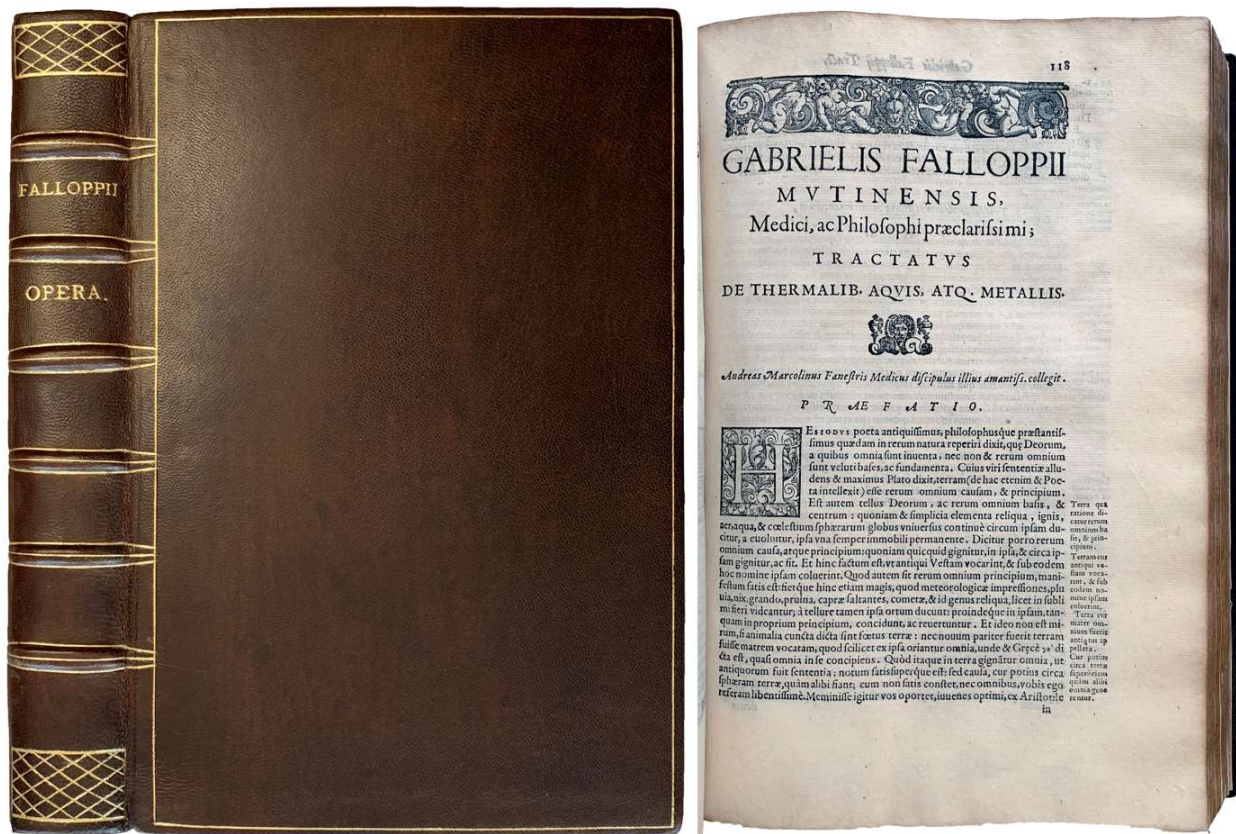
QVORVM ELENCHVS TERTIA PAGINA INDICABIT.

VOLVMEN ADEO PRAECLARVM, ET TALI DOCTRINA REFERTVM,
ut omnes qui eiusmodi scriptis se se applicuerint, in morbis, & dignoscendis,
& curandis, non parvam gloriam adepturi sint.

Cum INDICIBVS Capitum singulorum Librorum locupletissimis,



VENETIIS. Apud Felicem Valgriseum. MDLXXXIIII.



Rare Collected Works of Falloppio

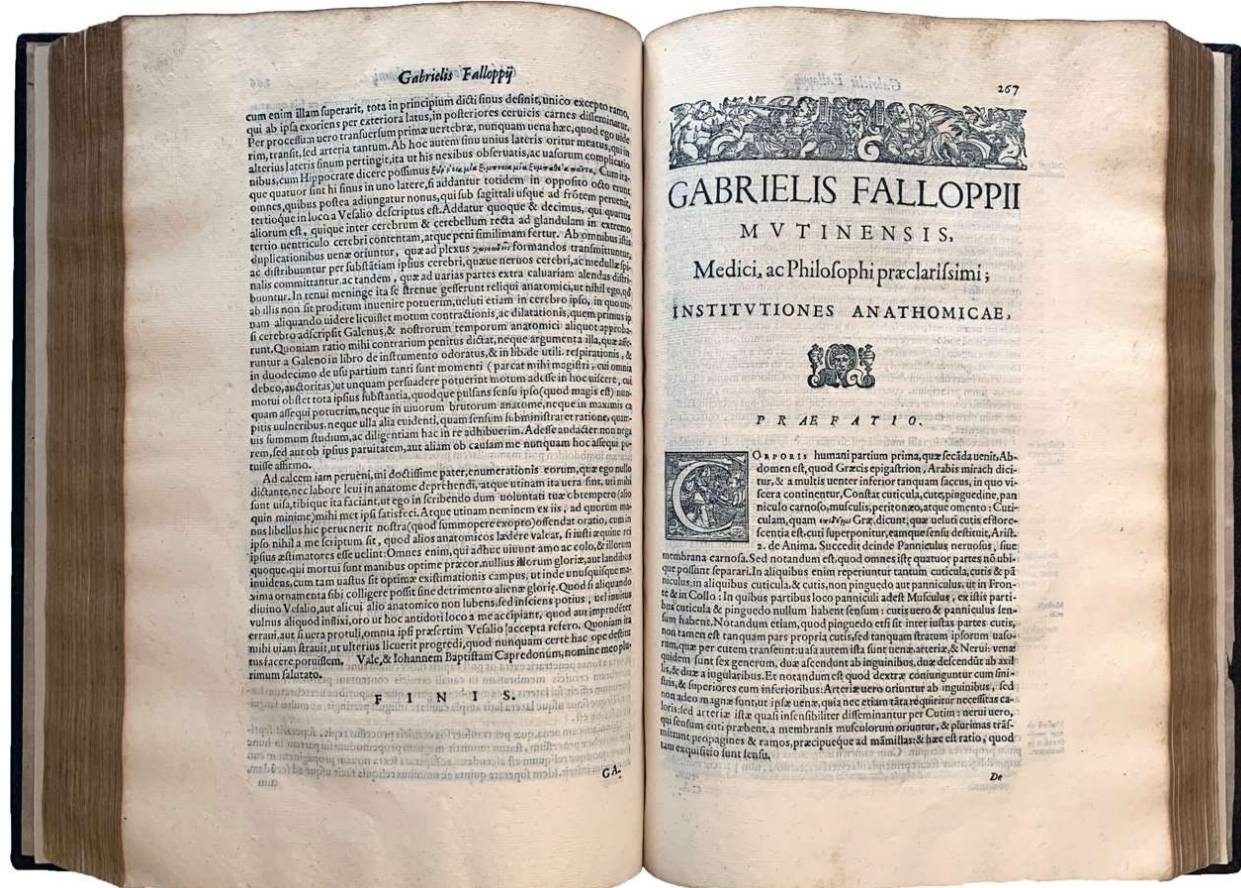
196. **FALLOPPIO, Gabriele** (1523-1562). *Omnia, quae adhuc extant Opera, in vnum congesta & in Medicinae studiosorum gratiam, nunc primum tali ordine excusa ...* Venice, Felice Valgrisi, 1584. ¶ Folio (in 6). *6, A-Dd8, Ee4, Ff8-Mmm8, Nnn10. Foliation: [6], 469 ff. Woodcuts: title-vignette, 138r, 331v, 333r, 335v, woodcut initials, head & tail pieces. Binding: Modern full dark brown morocco, gilt ruled, raised bands, gilt decorative spine with title, original endleaves preserved. Occasional water-stain to corners, paper repairs to margins (f. 51, 75, 157, 170, 324). PROVENANCE: bookseller label: Jacques LeChevalier [medical bookseller, Paris]. Early manuscript signature of Joannus Lyould [possibly Jean-- [of] Lyons?]. WITH: 11-line manuscript on front blank. Rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. AN ABSOLUTELY BEAUTIFUL COPY. Rare.

\$ 4,350

First collected edition of the collected works of Falloppio. There were two issues of the same year, the other issued in Frankfurt by the firm of Andreas Wechelus (d.1581).

CATALOGUE 271: UROLOGY & MEDICAL HISTORY

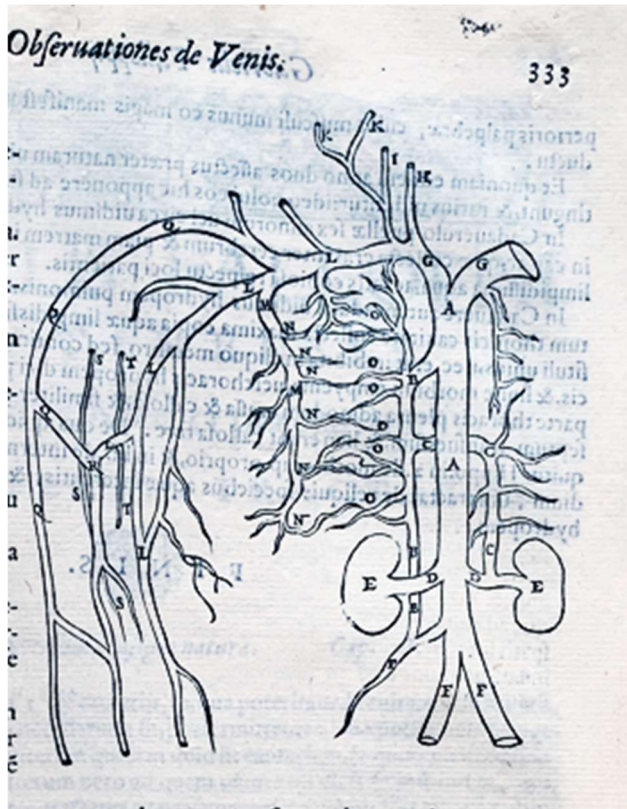
WEBER RARE BOOKS



The work contains fourteen books, or sections, [1] De Simplicibus Medicamentis purgantibus [of simple medications, drugs]; [2] Ad Eccell. D. Hieronymum Mercurialem de Asparagiis [Letter to Girolamo Mercuriale on the medicinal benefits of Asparagus]¹; [3] De Compositione Medicamentorum [The Composition of Drugs]; [4] De Medicaris acquis [Medical information]; [5] De Metallis & Fossilibus [Of Minerals & Fossils]; [6] Observationes Anathomicae; [7] Institutiones Anathomicae [Institutions of Anatomy, meaning all the parts of anatomy and their functions]; [8] In librum Galeni de ossibus exposition [Exposition of the bones in Galen's book]; Observationis de Venis [Observations of veins]; [10] De Cauteriis [About Cauteries]; [11] In Hippocratis coi librum de Vulneribus capitis

¹ Being a letter from Fallopius to Girolamo Mercuriale in which the medicinal uses of asparagus and particularly its role as a purgative are discussed [Heirs of Hippocrates].

expositio [The exposition of Hippocrates' book on wounds in the head]; [12] De Ulceribus [ulcers]; [13] De Tumoribus praeter naturam [Of unnatural tumors]; [14] De Morbo Gallico [syphilis].

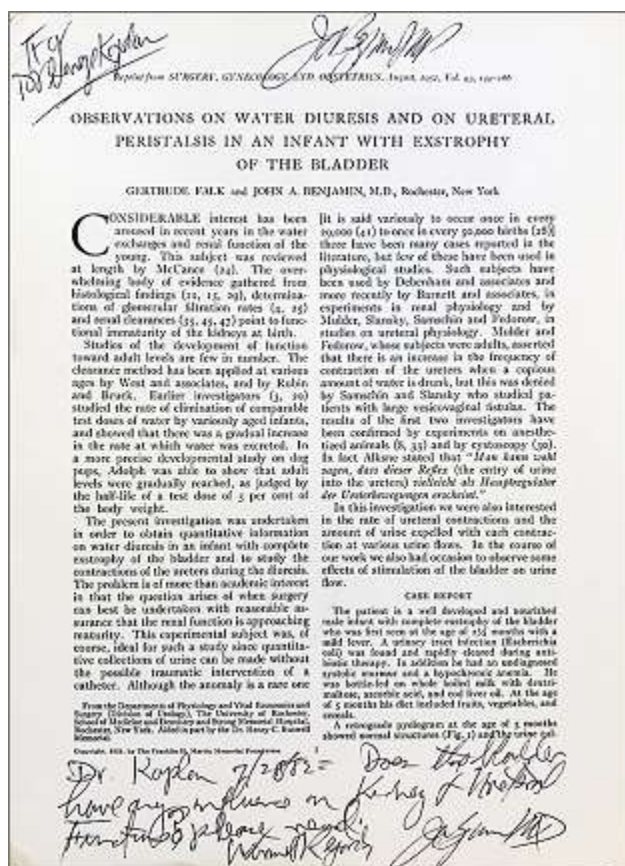


"Many of Fallopius' writings which were no longer available in original or single editions in the late sixteenth century were preserved in this first edition of his collected works. Included here are his treatises on tumors, ulcers, syphilis, and *Observationes anatomicae* from which so many common anatomical terms have been derived. Also among the contents of this volume are commentaries on Galen and Hippocrates, discussions of metals and fossils, notes on pharmacology, and letters

to contemporaries." – *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 340 [Andreae Wecheli issue].

Gabriele Falloppio (1523-1562) was an Italian Catholic priest and anatomist often known by his Latin name Fallopius. He was one of the most important anatomists and physicians of the sixteenth century, giving his name to the Fallopian tube.

☼ Durling 1425 (this issue); *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 340 [Wecheli issue]; Waller 2937 [Wecheli issue]. Not in Wellcome catalogue, and not in their online holdings either.

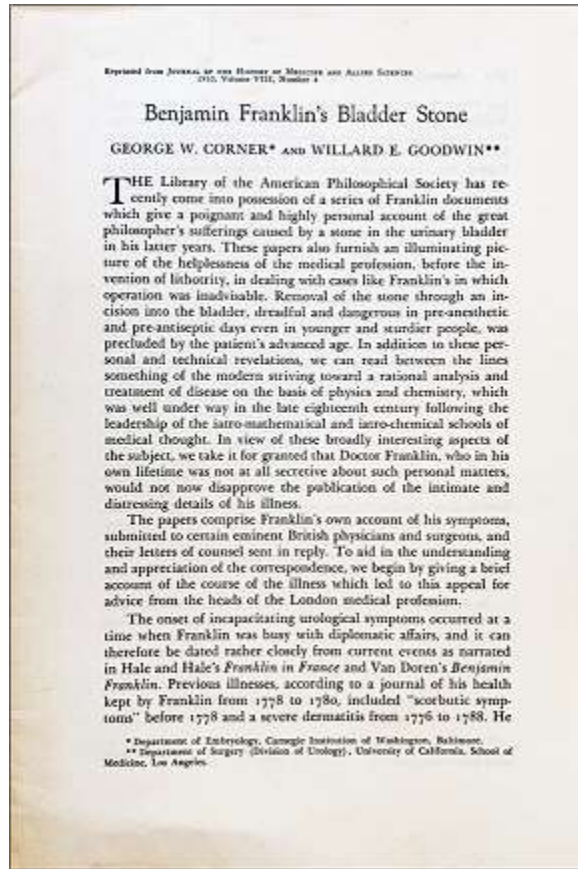


197. **FALK, Gertrude** (1925-2008); **John Allison BENJAMIN** (1906-1997). "Observations on Water Diuresis on Ureteral Peristalsis in an Infant with Exstrophy of the Bladder." [Offprint]. Reprinted from: *Surgery, Gynecology, and Obstetrics*, August 1951. ¶ Series: vol. 93, pp. 159-166. Stapled self-wraps. INSCRIBED TWICE BY DR. BENJAMIN to Dr. Kaplan.

\$ 30

Warmly inscribed by Benjamin, himself a noted collector of rare medical books, to Dr. Kaplan, writing, "'Does the bladder have any influence on kidney & urethral function? Please send. Warm regards, ...'"

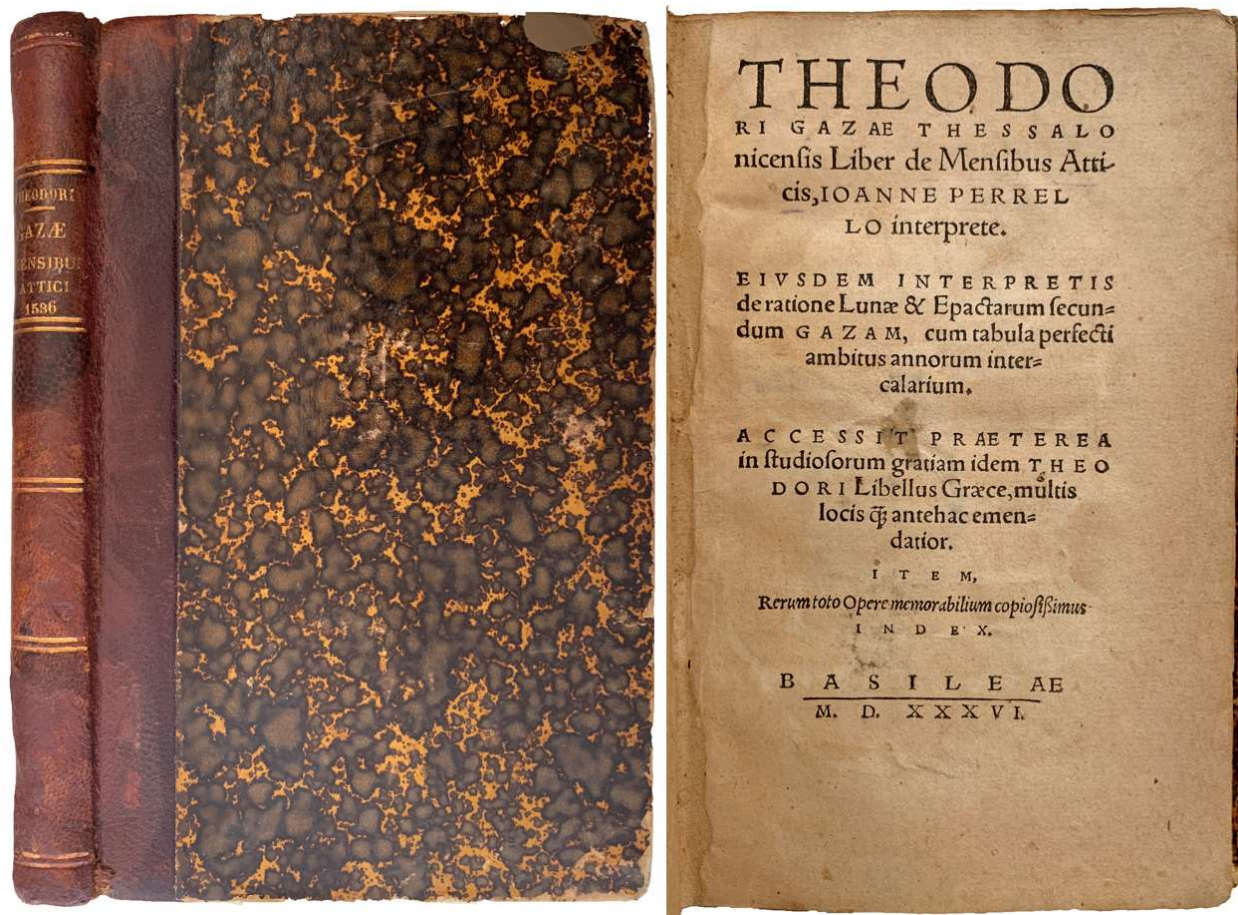
Gertrude Falk was an "irrepressible spirit, exceptional physiologist and the first woman professor in her field at University College London." – The Guardian, Wed 2 Apr 2008. See: "Gertrude Falk". *American Men & Women of Science: A Biographical Directory of Today's Leaders in Physical, Biological, and Related Sciences*. August 1, 2008.



198. [FRANKLIN, Benjamin (1706-1790)] **George W. CORNER** (1889-1981); **Willard E. GOODWIN** (1915-1998). Benjamin Franklin's Bladder Stone. [Offprint]. 1953. ¶ Offprint. Reprinted from: *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, vol. VIII, no. 4, 1953. 25 cm. pp. 359-377. Self-wraps. Very good.

\$ 8

"The Library of the American Philosophical Society has recently come into possession of a series of Franklin documents which give a poignant and highly personal account of the great philosopher's sufferings caused by a stone in the urinary bladder in his latter years."



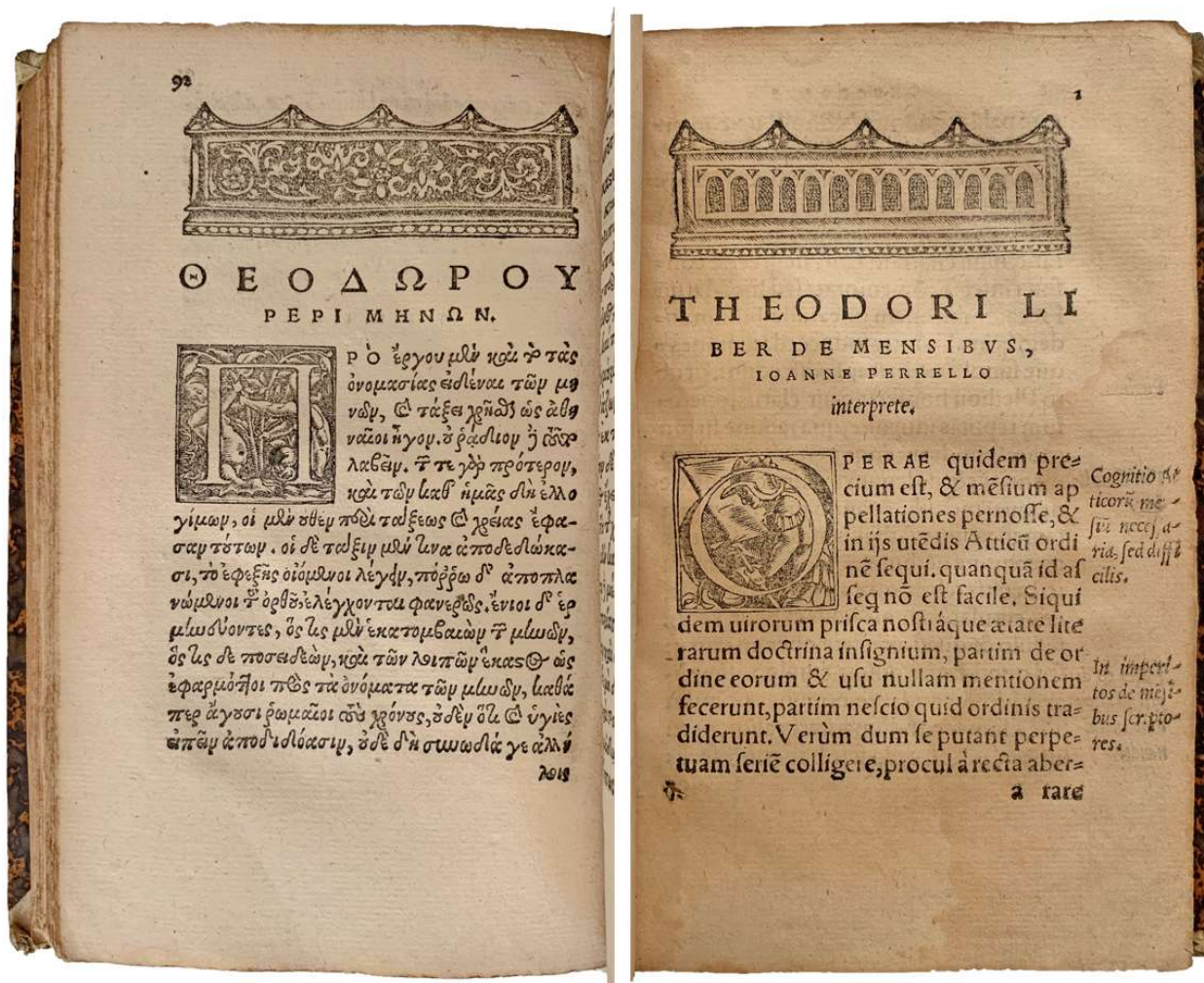
[An] "influential treatise on the Athenian calendar"

199. **GAZES, Theodoros [GAZA]** (1398-1475); **Joannes PERRELLUS**. *Theodori Gazae Thessalonicensis liber de Mensibus Atticis, Ioanne Perrello interprete: Eiusdem Interpretis de ratione Lunae & Epactarum secundem Gazam, cum tabula perfecti ambitus annorum intercalarium: accessit praeterea in studiosorum gratiam idem Theodori Libellus graece, multis locis ... antehac emendatior*. Basileae, Per Balthasarem Lasium & Thomam Platterum, 1536. ¶ 16 cm. [24], 151, [1] pp. Signatures: a¹², a⁸-h⁸, i¹². Includes errata (leaf a¹¹ verso). Text in Latin & Greek. Woodcut initials & headpiece, printer's device at rear. Waterstained, ink underlining p. 22. Nineteenth century quarter calf, marbled boards; wormed at spine & gutter, rubbed. Bookseller's ticket of Masson & cie; rubber stamp: Doctor Mario E. Spada. Good. [M14143]

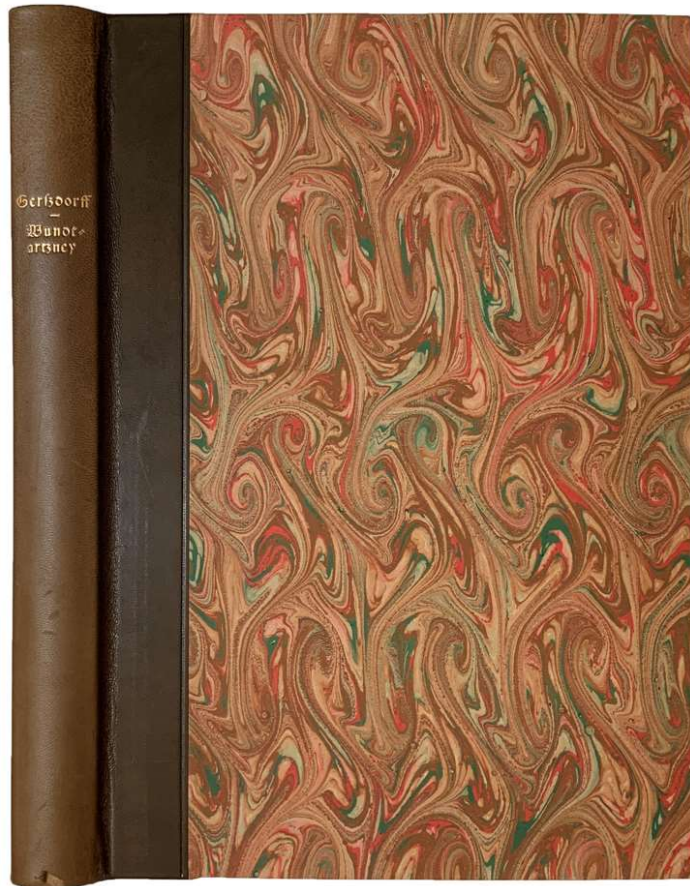
\$ 700

First edition with the Latin commentary of Joannes Perrellus. Early printing of Theodore Gaza's influential treatise on the Athenian calendar, *De mensibus*, first

written in 1470 and first printed by Aldus Manutius in 1495; among the later printings are the 1516 and one by Simon de Colines in Paris, 1535.



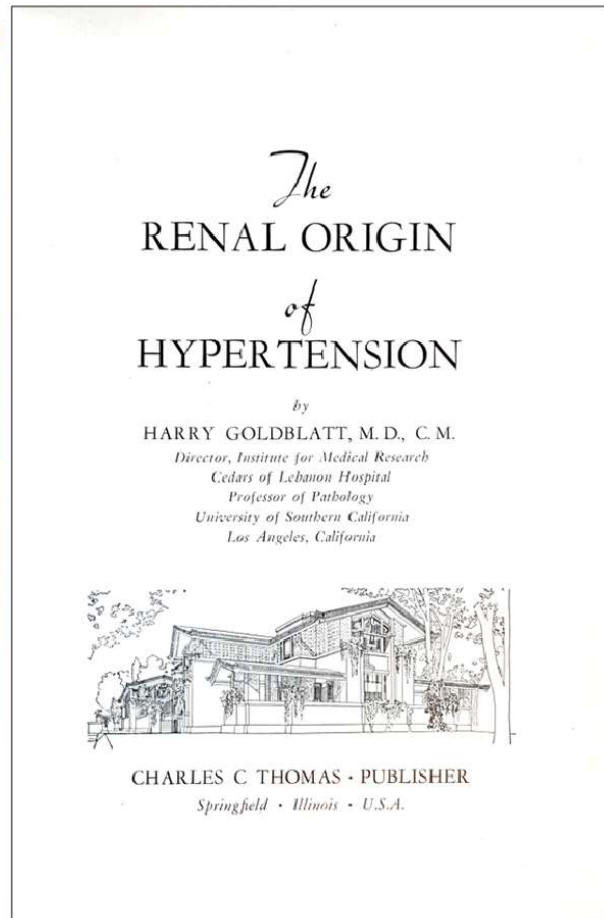
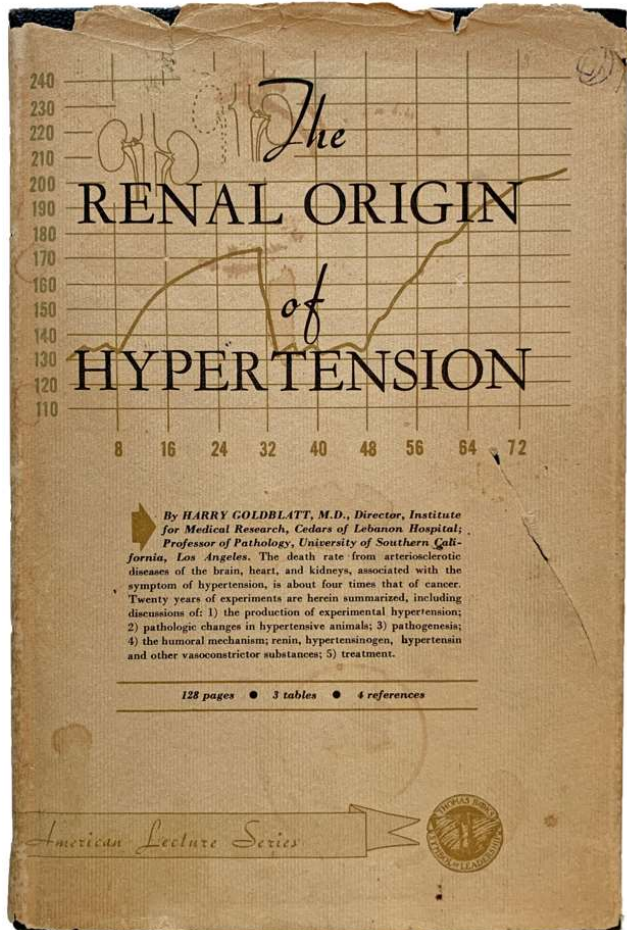
“There were many calendars in use in the ancient Greek world. That the Athenian calendar survived them all was principally due to the enduring attractions of her literature. Subsequently, this calendar was used by writers who did not fully understand its complexities, and the surviving references to it in ancient texts are often difficult to reconcile. The fifteenth century saw the first attempts since antiquity to reconstruct this ancient system of reckoning.” [p. 1]. “As the most learned treatise [*de Mensibus*] available on the subject, it influenced conceptions of the Athenian calendar for many decades to come.” [p. 411]. – Botley.



200. **VON GERßDORFF, Hans [GERSSDORFF]** (c. 1455-1529). *Feldtbuch der Wundartzney*. (Weiler im Allgäu, Germany: Druckerei Holzer for Editions Medicina Rara), [c. 1971]. ¶ Facsimile reprint of 1517 edition (Strasbourg: Johanne Schott). 4to. [iv], 49, 95 ff. Plates (2 folding). Quarter gilt-stamped calf over French marbled paper-backed boards, brown paper-backed board slipcase; spine nicked slightly, some fading. Prospectus (Folio, Medicina Rara, Vol. 1, No. 6, 4 pp.). Generally very good.

\$ 25

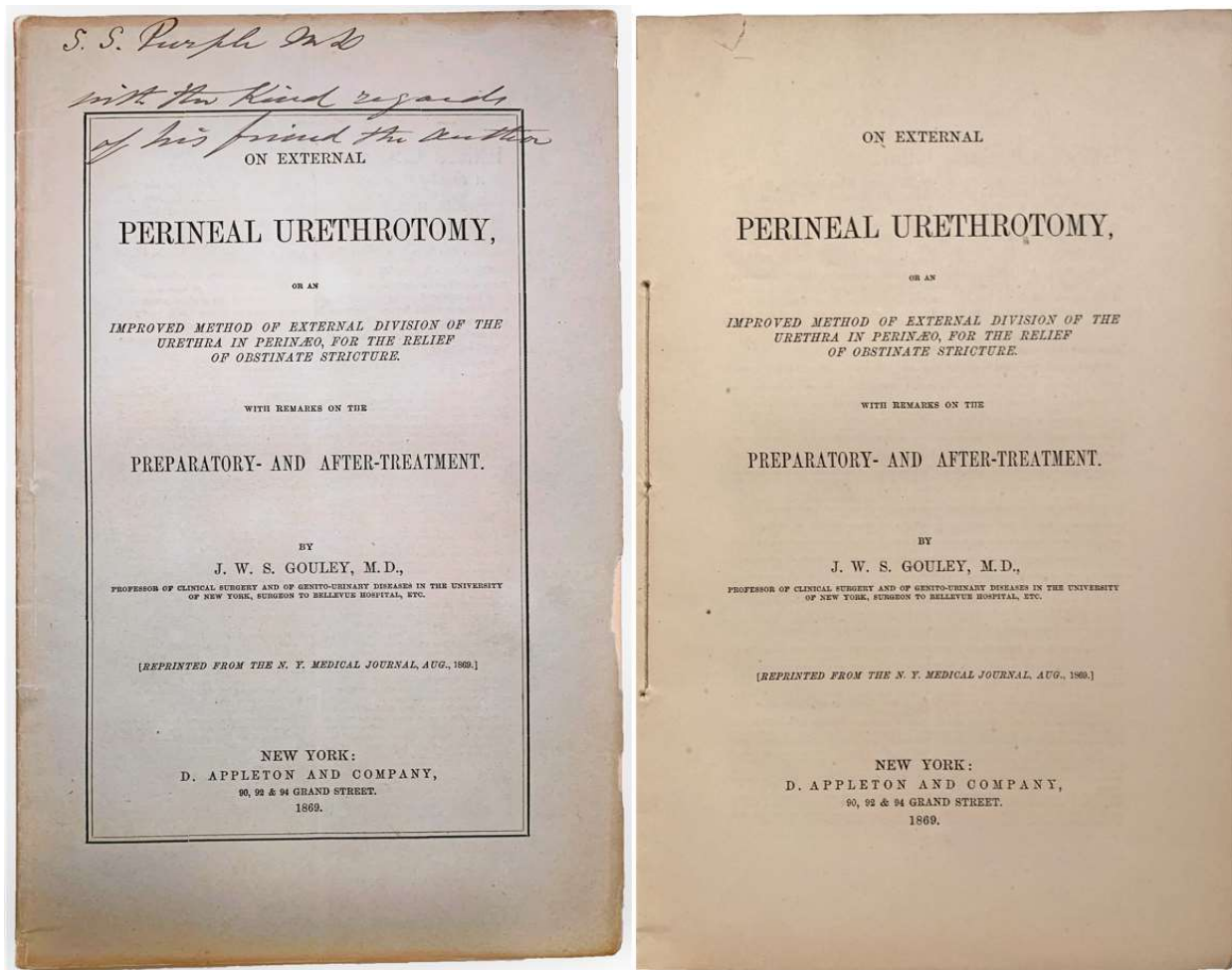
LIMITED EDITION of 2,500 (and 300 more in full leather) copies. Von Gerßdorff “was an exceptional surgeon of his time. He published in 1517 the *Feldbuch der Wundartzney* (“*Field Book of Surgery*”) illustrated with wood cut works attributed to Hans Wechtlin” (Wikip.).



201. **GOLDBLATT, Harry** (1891-1977). *The Renal Origin of Hypertension*. Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1948. ¶ 8vo. viii, 126, [2] pp. 38 figs., index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket well worn. Ownership rubberstamps (endleaves, p. 100 margin) of Paul E. Wedgewood, M.D., San Diego. Good.

\$ 12

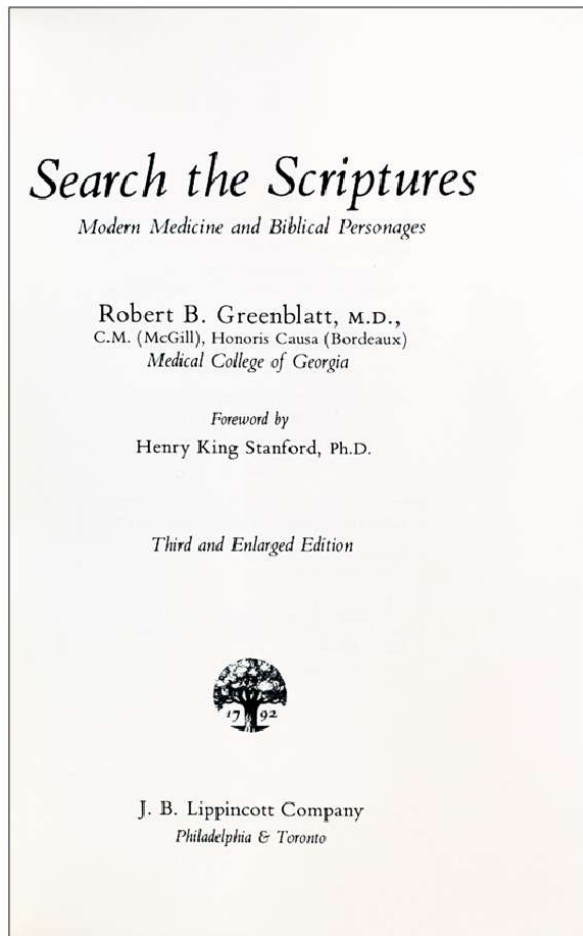
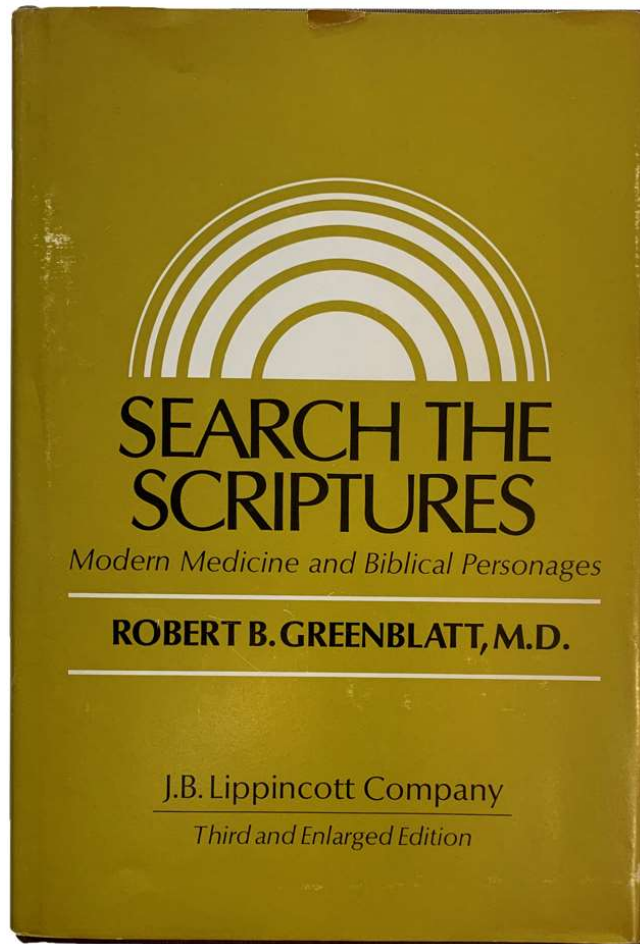
First edition. Goldblatt was internationally recognized for his research in high blood pressure. "Goldblatt experimented in the early 1930s to discover the cause of essential hypertension, learning that clamping off part of the main arteries to the kidneys caused high blood pressure. Goldblatt tried to prove that renin, in normal kidneys, was the origin of essential hypertension." – Encyclopedia of Cleveland History, Case Western Reserve.



202. **GOULEY, John William Severin** (1832-1920). *On External Perineal Urethrotomy, or An improved method of external division of the urethra in perinaeo, for the relief of obstinate stricture : with remarks on the preparatory- and after-treatment.* [Offprint]. New York : D. Appleton, 1869. ¶ Small 8vo. 32 pp. Figs. Original pale-green printed wrappers. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR "S.S. Purph[!], MD, with the kind regards of his friend the author."

\$ 95

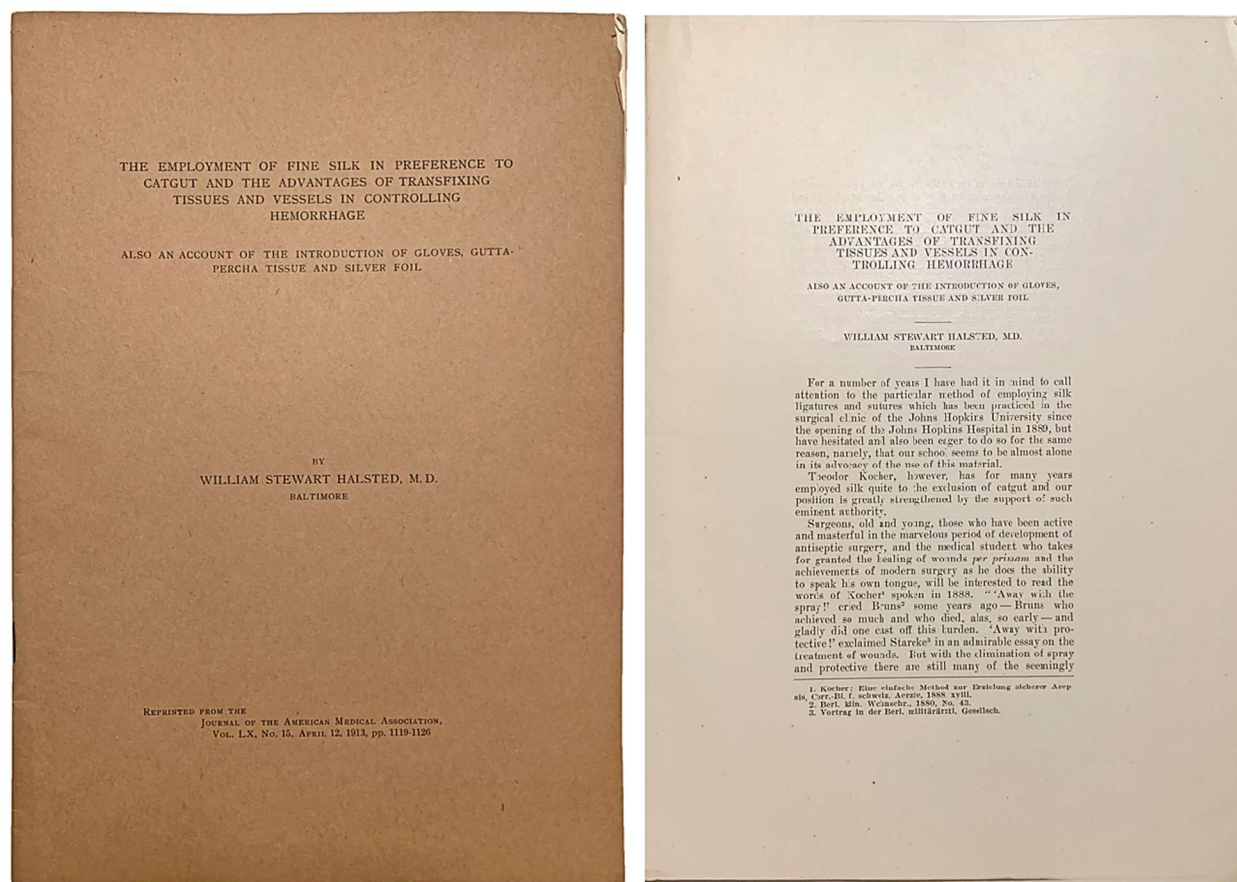
John William Severin Gouley (1832-1920) was professor of Clinical Surgery and of the Genito-Urinary Diseases in the University of New York, Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. He took his medical degree in 1854 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He authored *Diseases of the Urinary Organs*, (1873), and *Diseases of Man*, (1888).



203. **GREENBLATT, Robert B.** *Search the Scriptures: modern medicine and Biblical personages. Third and enlarged edition.* Philadelphia & Toronto: J. B. Lippincott, 1977. ¶ 8vo. xv, [1], 173, [1] pp. Index. Cloth, dust-jacket; jacket chipped at edges. Very good. ISBN: 0397590601

\$ 5

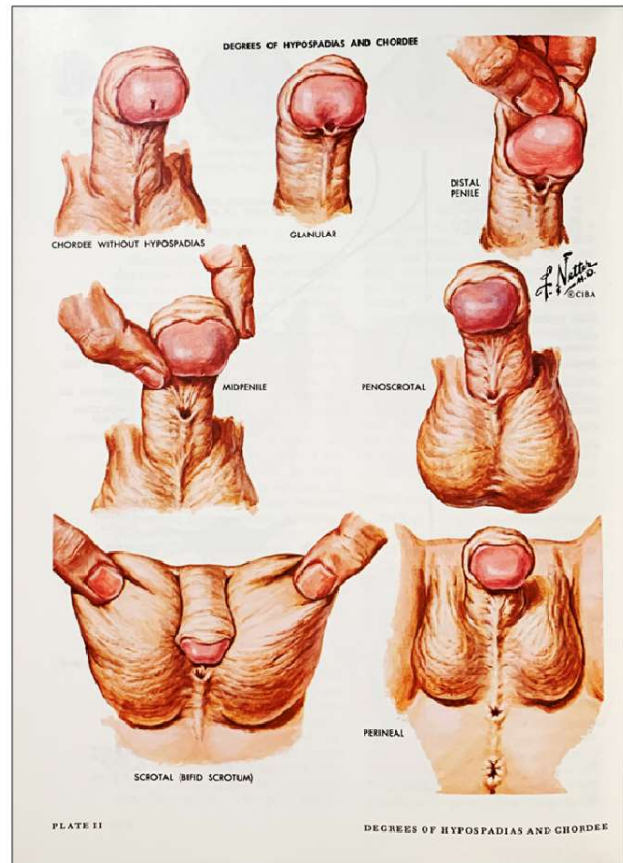
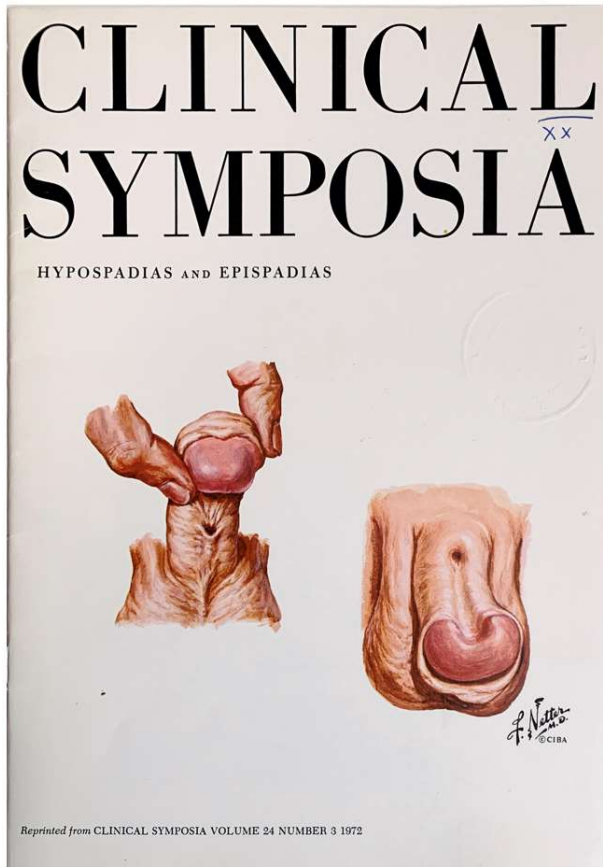
Greenblatt was Diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.



204. **HALSTED, William Stewart** (1852-1922). The Employment of Fine Silk in Preference to Catgut and the Advantages of Transfixing Tissues and Vessels in Controlling Hemorrhage. Also an Account of the Introduction of Gloves, Gutta-Percha Tissue and Silver Foil. [Offprint]. New York: JAMA, 1913. ¶
Series: Reprinted from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. LX, no. 15, April 12, 1913. 8vo. pp. 1119-1126. Original printed wrappers. Near fine. Scarce.

\$ 225

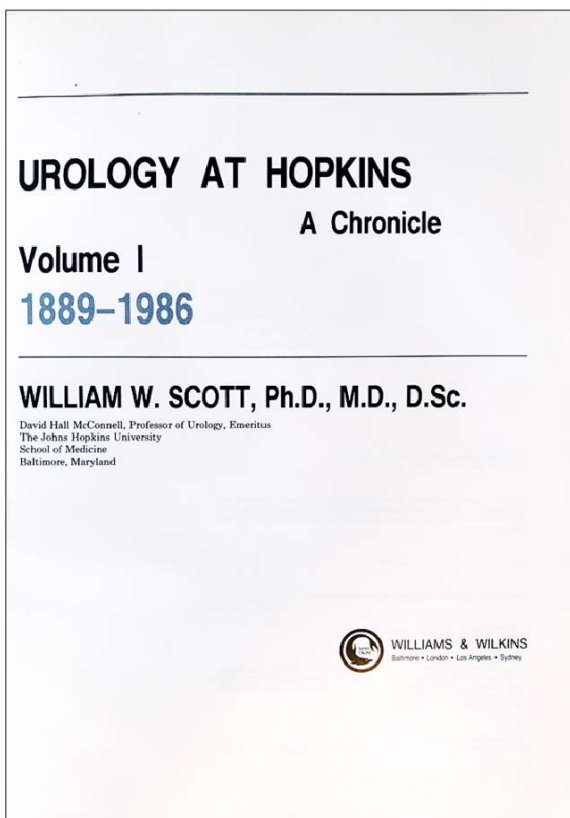
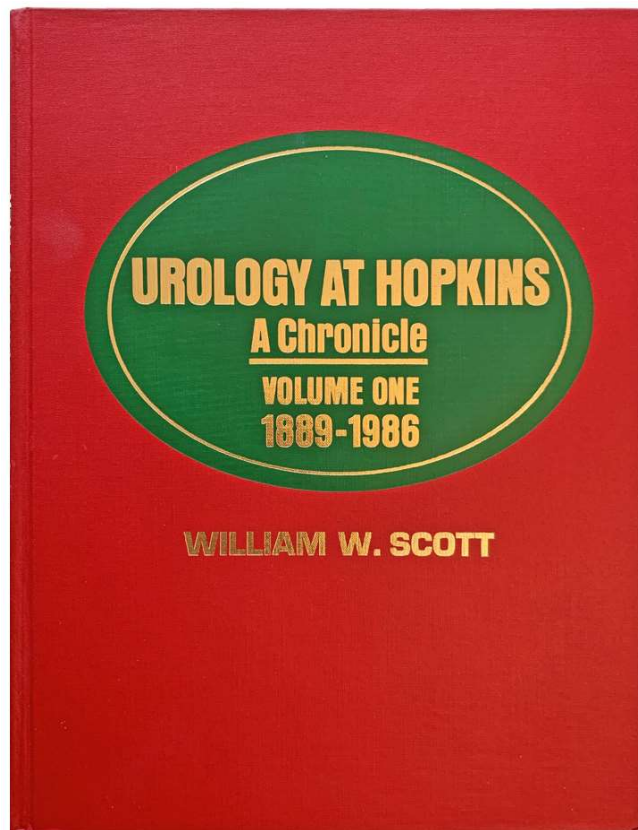
"Depicts the use of rubber gloves during an operation by Halsted. In a later paper (J. Amer. med. Ass., 1913 [... offered here] he gives some account of this, from which it appears that he was responsible for this innovation. In Johns Hopkins Hosp. Rep., 1891, 2, 308-10, he advised the assistant to use rubber gloves while treating wounds. Halsted originally developed rubber gloves to protect the hands of his operating room nurse, who was allergic to the antiseptics chemicals. That nurse later became Mrs. Halsted." See: Garrison and Morton 5640.



205. **HORTON, Charles E.; Charles J. DEVINE, Jr.** "Hypospadias and Epispadias." Illustrated by Frank H. Netter. Summit, NJ: CIBA, 1972. ¶ Series: Clinical Symposia, vol. 24, no. 3, 1972. 24 cm. 28 pp. Color illus. Printed wrappers. Embossed stamp on upper cover of George Kaplan. Very good.

\$ 10

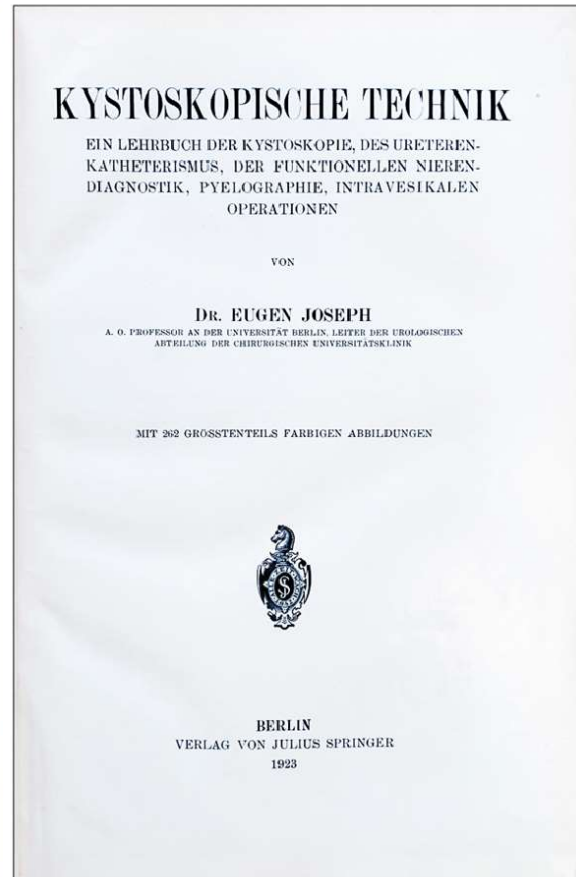
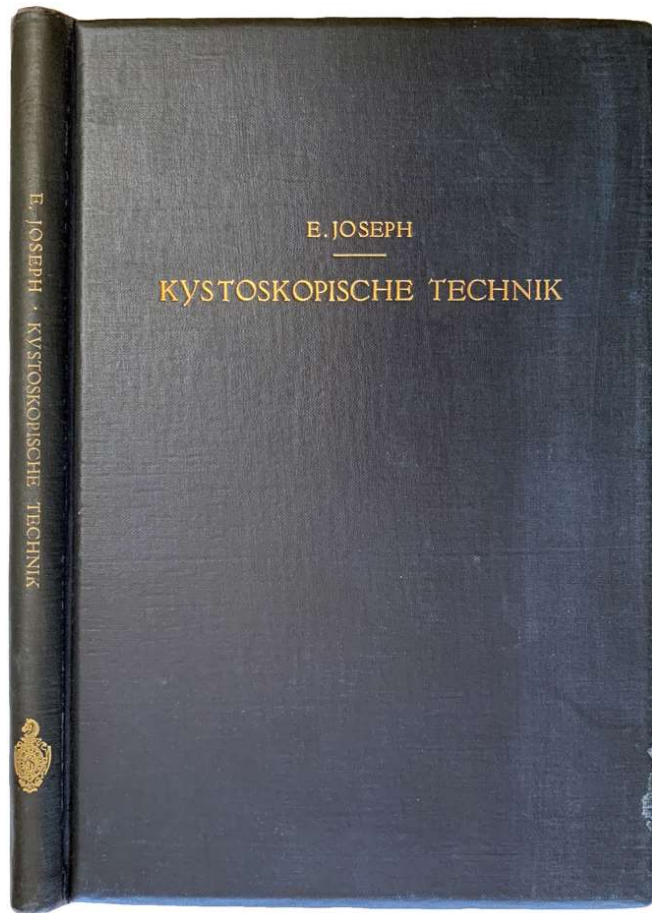
"Hypospadias is an abnormality of anterior urethral and penile development. The urethral opening is ectopically located on the ventral aspect of the penis proximal to the tip of the glans penis, which, in this condition may be splayed open. ... Galen, in the second century CE, may be credited with the earliest medical text to use the term hypospadias."



206. **Johns Hopkins University Medical Center; William W. SCOTT** (1913-2000) (editor). *Urology at Hopkins: a chronicle. Volume I: 1889-1986*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1987. ¶ [Cloth issue]. 4to. xi, [1], 240 pp. Profusely illustrated (154 figs.), index. Red cloth with gilt-stamping, green upper oval. Fine. ISBN: 0683076175

\$ 18

"The history of urology at the Johns Hopkins Hospital from 1889 to 1986 written by Dr. William Wallace Scott, who directed the Brady Institute from 1946 to 1974. It encompasses the leadership of the Institute from its inception by Hugh Hampton Young, to William W. Scott, and then to Patrick C Walsh. Highlights include the development of the Brady residency training program by Hugh Hampton Young, the construction of the Brady Building to house the Brady Urological Institute, which was named after the generous donor, James Buchanan Brady, to 1982 when the Institute moved to the renovated Marburg building."



207. **JOSEPH, Eugen** (1879-1933). *Kystoskopische Technik: Ein Lehrbuch der Kystoskopie, des Ureteren-Katheterismus, der Funktionellen Nierendiagnostik, Pyelographie, Intravesikalen Operationen*. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1923. ¶
8vo. V, 221 pp. 262 figures (some photos, some color), index.
Original navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth. Very good.

\$ 75

First edition. On urinary bladder disease, surgery of ureteral stones, and diagnosis of the genitourinary system.

Joseph, one of the founders of German urology, was at the University of Berlin. Joseph did extensive scientific work, particularly in chromocystoscopy, the chemocoagulation of the tumours of the urinary bladder and the medical technological studies are emphasized, by which he considerably influenced the development of urology in Germany.

In 1913 Joseph became head of the urological department of the Polyclinic Institute of Surgery at the University of Berlin. “After the seizure of power by the National Socialists in 1933, the teaching positions were taken away from a large number of these pioneers of urology.” – *SIU meets Berlin Urology a Century ago*. [Editors: Dirk Schultheiss, Michaela Zykan]. “A particularly grim fate was that of Eugen Joseph, who had been head of the urology department at the Berlin University hospital’s surgical clinic since 1913 and associate professor of urology since 1921. After being stripped of both his clinical and teaching positions in 1933, he shot himself on Christmas Eve of that year. – Matthis Krischel, “German urologists under national socialism,” *World Journal of Urology*, volume 32, pages1055–1060, (2014).

Normale Blase.

47

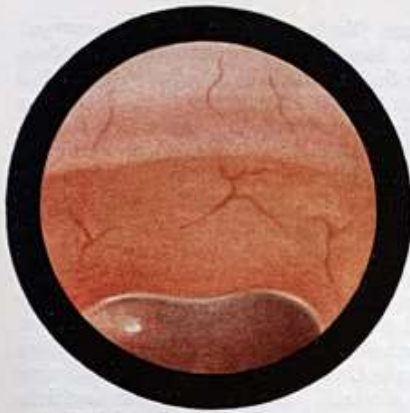


Abb. 41. Luftblase im Scheitel.



Abb. 42. Sphinkterfalte seitlich vorspringend.



Abb. 43. Normale Gefäßzeichnung.

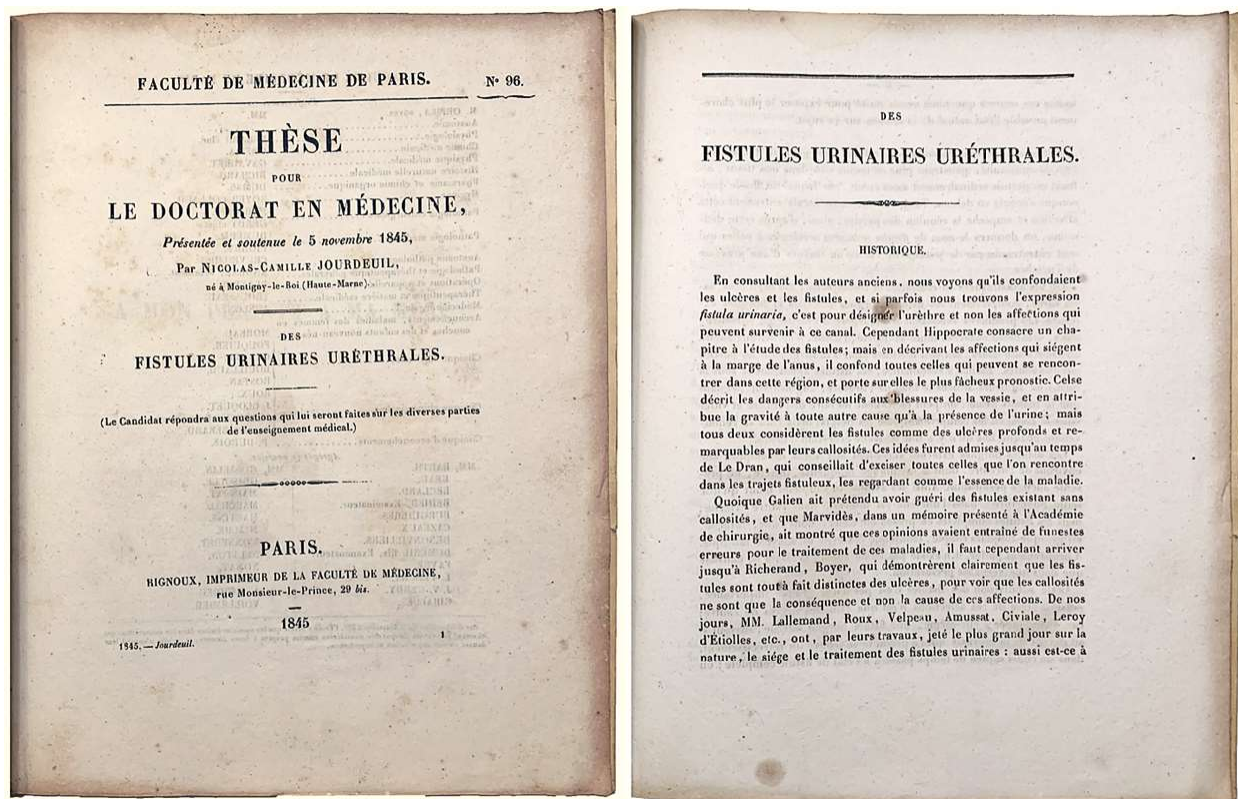


Abb. 44. Normale Uretermündung aus nächster Nähe gesehen.



Abb. 45. Normale Blasenschleimhaut nahe dem Blasenscheitel.

[29]



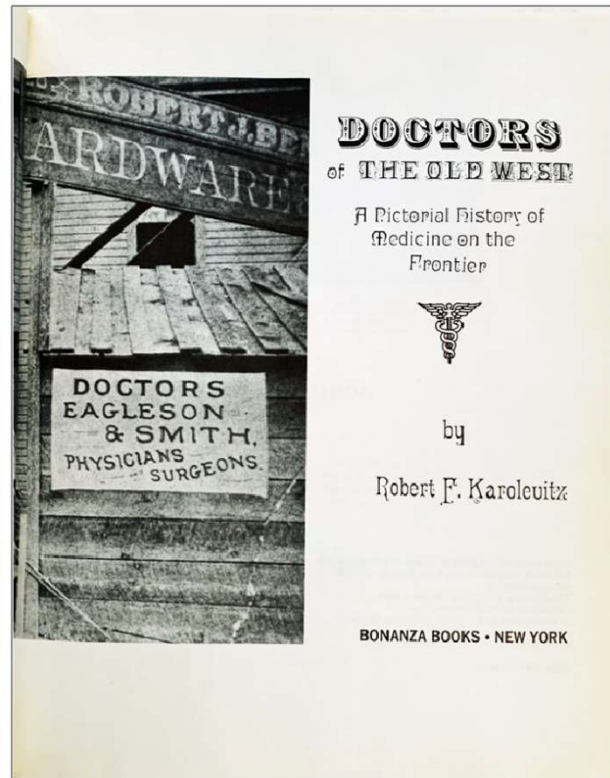
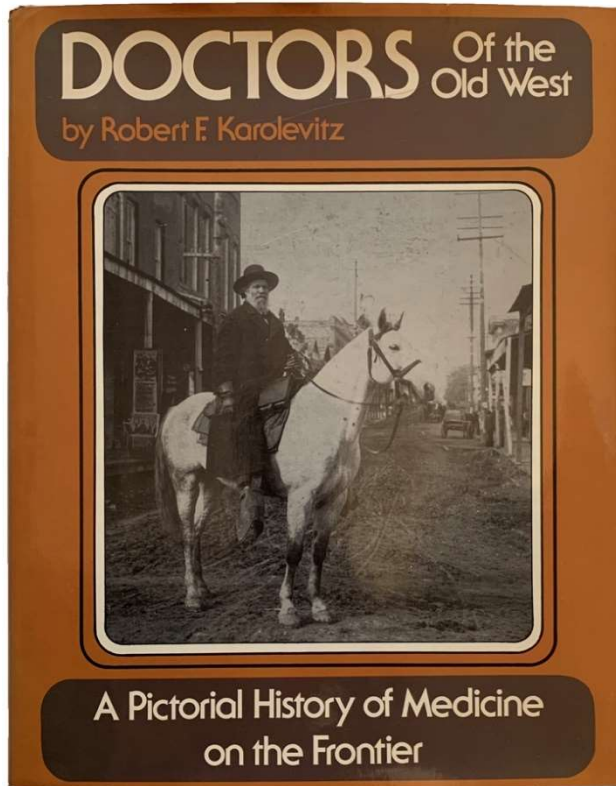
Urinary Urethral Fistulas

208. **JOURDEUIL, Nicolas-Camille.** *Des Fistules Urinaires Uréthrales.* [Thesis]. Paris: Rignoux imprimeur, 1845. 4to. 30 pp. Modern plain tan cloth or fabricoid wrapper. Very good. Rare.

\$ 75

Head of title: *thèse pour le doctorat en médecine présentée et soutenue le 5 novembre 1845 par Nicolas-Camille Jourdeuil.* Jourdeuil, seemingly little known, also wrote, *Du froid, de son action et de son emploi dans les affections* (1845).

"The most common type of urinary fistula results from injury to the bladder during abdominal or pelvic surgery such as a hysterectomy or a cesarean section for childbirth."

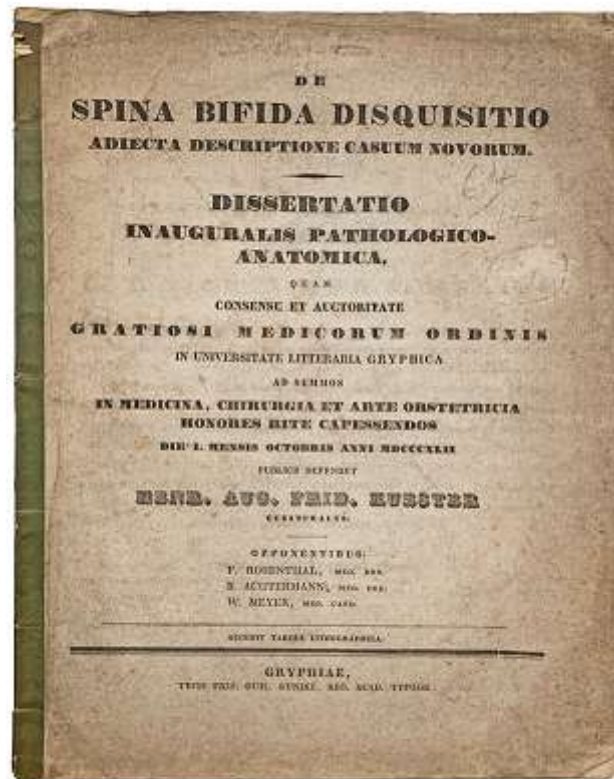


209. **KAROLEVITZ, Robert F.** (1922-2011). *Doctors of the Old West*. New York: Bonanza Books, 1967. ¶ Reprint. Sq. 4to. 192 pp. Profusely illustrated, index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Very good. ISBN 10: 0517170566

\$ 10

Karolevitz “played a major role in the establishment of both the medical school at the University of South Dakota and the Lewis and Clark Health Education and Service Center.”

☀ Garrison and Morton 10280.



Spina Bifida Dissertation

210. **KÜSTER, Heinrich August Friedrich.** *De spina bifida: disquisitio adiecta descriptione casuum novorum: dissertatio inauguralis pathologico-anatomica.* Gryphiae [Greifswald]: Frid. Guil. Kunike, 1842. ¶ Sm. 4to. [4], 18 pp. 1 lithographic plate, signed Steindr. v. W. Kunike. Latin text. Self-wraps; covers dust-soiled, corner soft or thumbled. Good and certainly rare. From the Frederick Frye library.

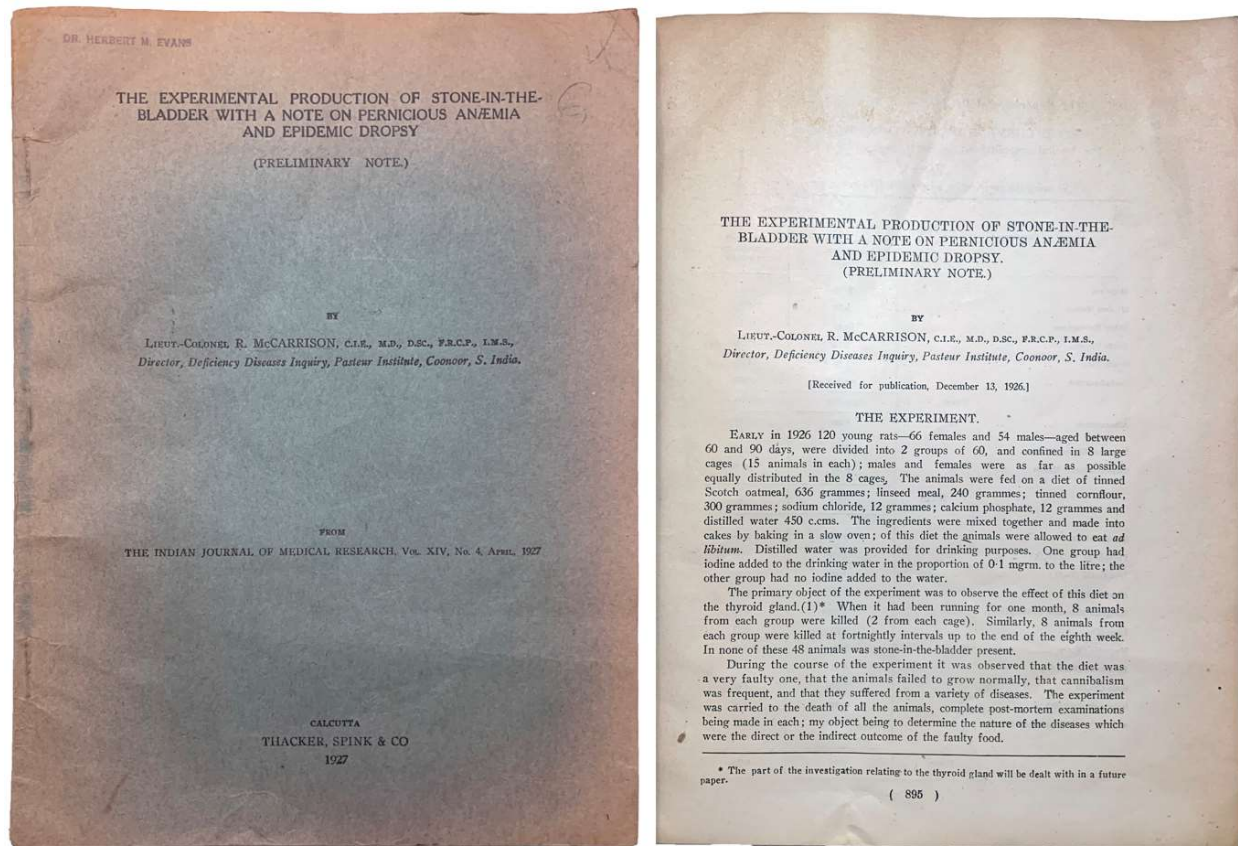
\$ 50

Inaugural dissertation at Greifswald University, October 1, 1842, on the author's pathological research on the spine, Spina bifida, a defect that often shows from birth. Dedicated to Karl August Sigismund Schultze (1795-1877), the German anatomist and university professor (having joined the faculty at the Royal University of Greifswald in 1831).

Küster's text references Acrell, J. Burkart on "human monsters" (1825), Büsser (1795), M.J. Chelius, *Handbuch der Chirurgie* (1840), Cruveilhier, Delfini, P. Frank, J.W. Gittermann, J.F. Meckel, Morgagni, Neuendorf, Spina Bifidae (1820), G.P. Ollivier,

Otto, *Seltene Beobachtungen zur Anatomie*, Prochaska, Fr. Ruyschius, A. Stafford, Tiedemann, *Anatomie*, and C. Wenzel.

Not in Wellcome.



211. **McCARRISON, Lieut.-Colonel R., M.D., D.S.C., F.R.C.P., I.M.S.** (1878-1960). "The Experimental Production of Stone-in-the-Bladder with a note on Pernicious Anaemia and Epidemic Dropsy. (Preliminary note)." [Offprint]. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, 1927. ¶ Series: *The Indian Journal of Medical Research*, Vol. XIV, No. 4, April 1927. Small 4to. pp. 895-899. 3 plates. Original green printed wrappers; faded. Rubber ownership stamp of Herbert McLean Evans.

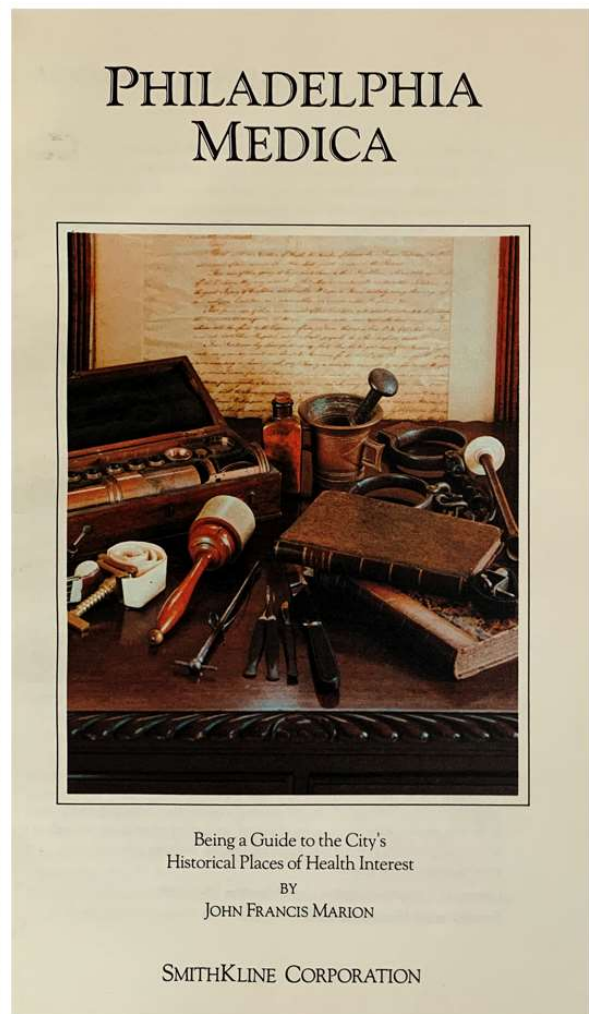
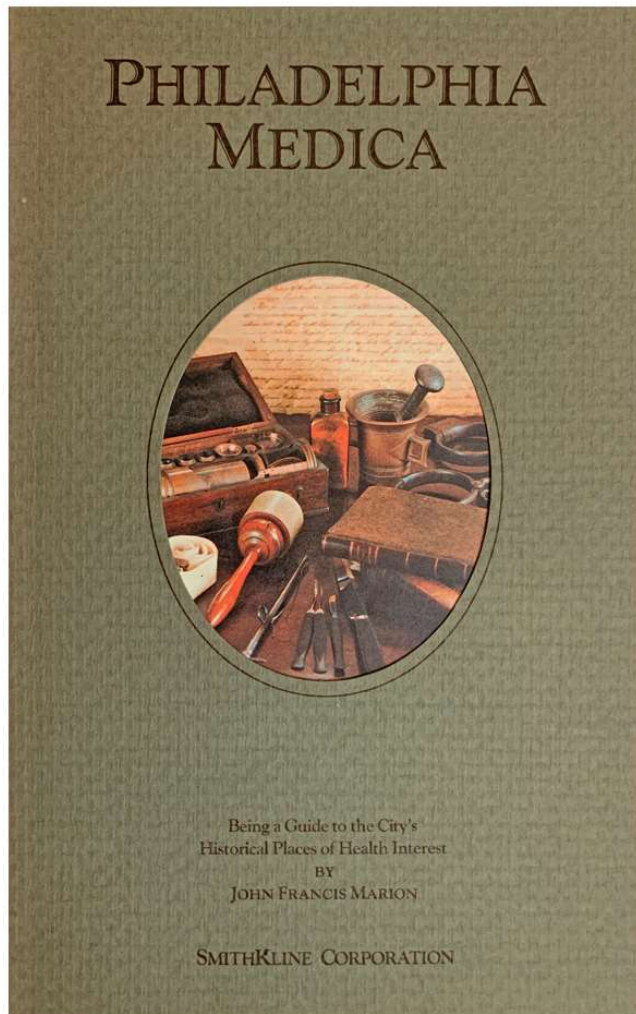
\$ 45

First Indian separate printing; also printed in the *British Medical Journal*. The first of a series of papers by Lieut.-Colonel R. McCarrison, Director of the Deficiency Diseases Inquiry, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, South India. This is an account of his experiments which "showed that urinary calculi could follow a diet probably deficient in Vitamin A." – Garrison and Morton 4296, also citing a follow-up paper in Vol. XV of the same journal.

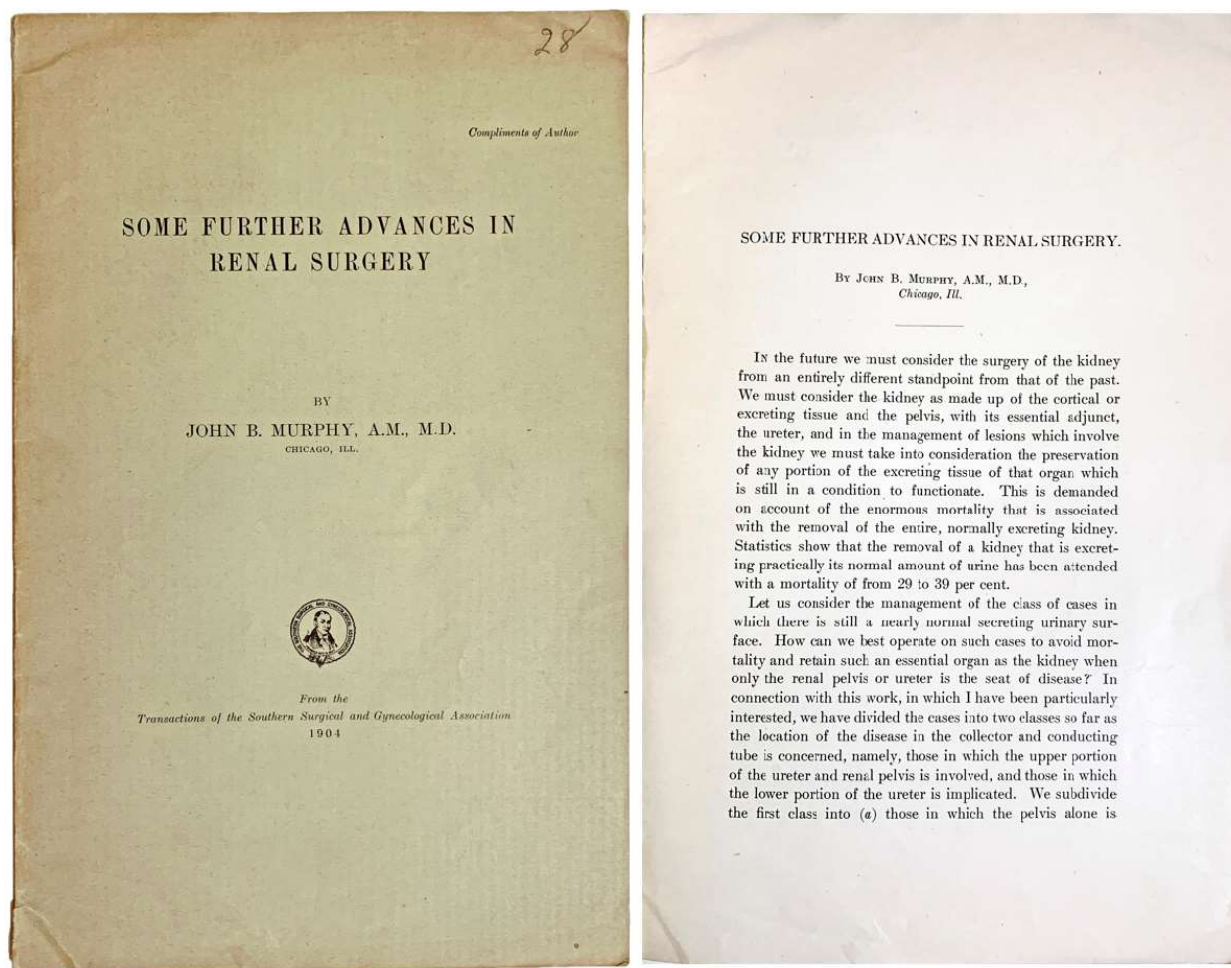
PROVENANCE: Herbert McLean Evans (1882-1971) was an American anatomist and embryologist best known for co-discovering Vitamin E. He was also an inspired book collector and known for selecting quality contributions to medicine for his collection.

Major-General Sir Robert McCarrison (1878-1960) was a Northern Ireland physician and nutritionist in the Indian Medical Service, who was made a Companion of the Indian Empire (CIE) in 1923, received a knighthood in July 1933, and was appointed as Honourable Physician to the King in 1935.

☼ *Munk's Roll*, V, pp. 250-2.



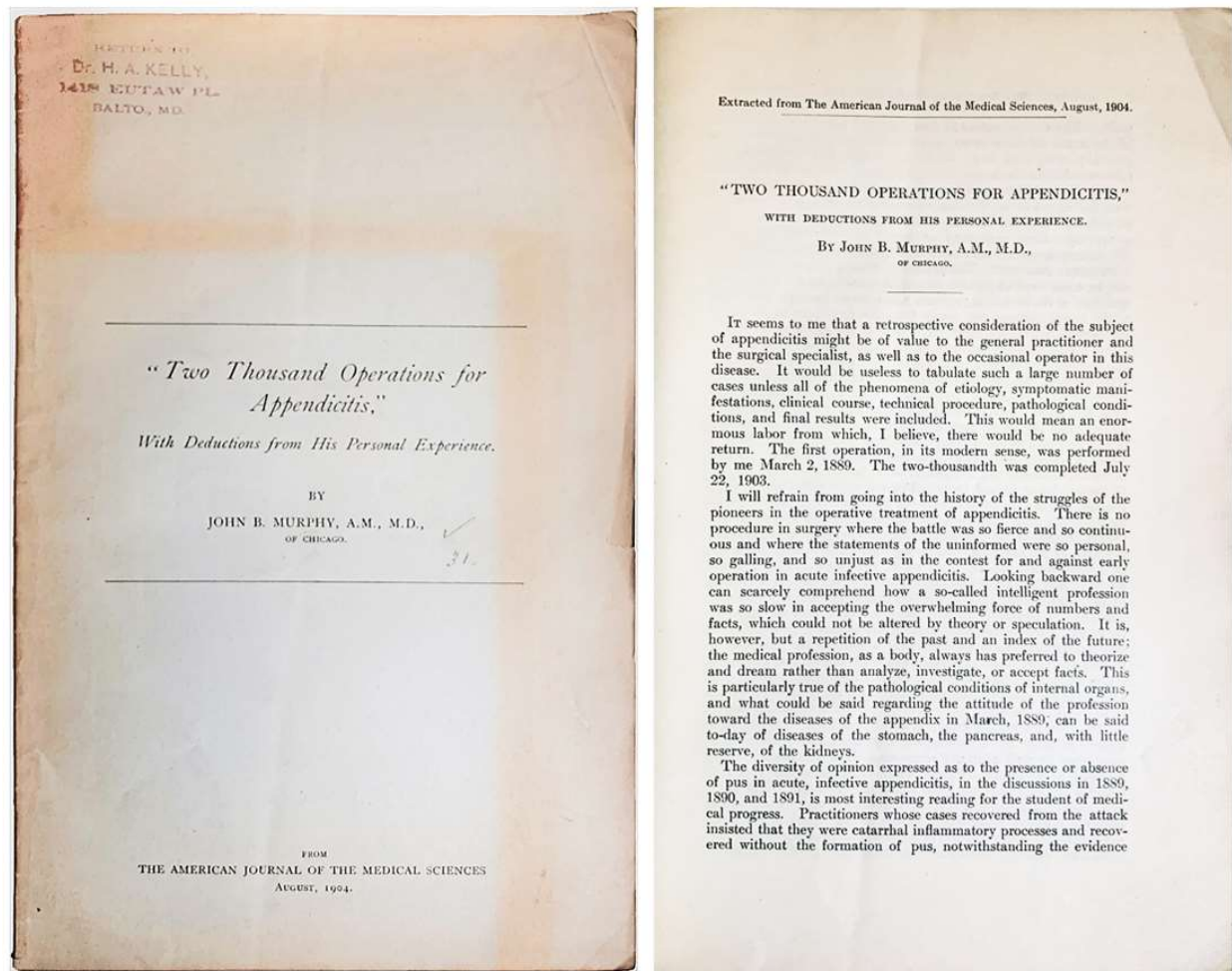
212. **MARION, John Francis.** *Philadelphia Medica: Being a Guide to the City's Historical Places of Health Interest.* Philadelphia: SmithKline, 1975.
¶ Small 8vo. 144 pp. Illus. Green printed wrappers. Fine. \$ 5



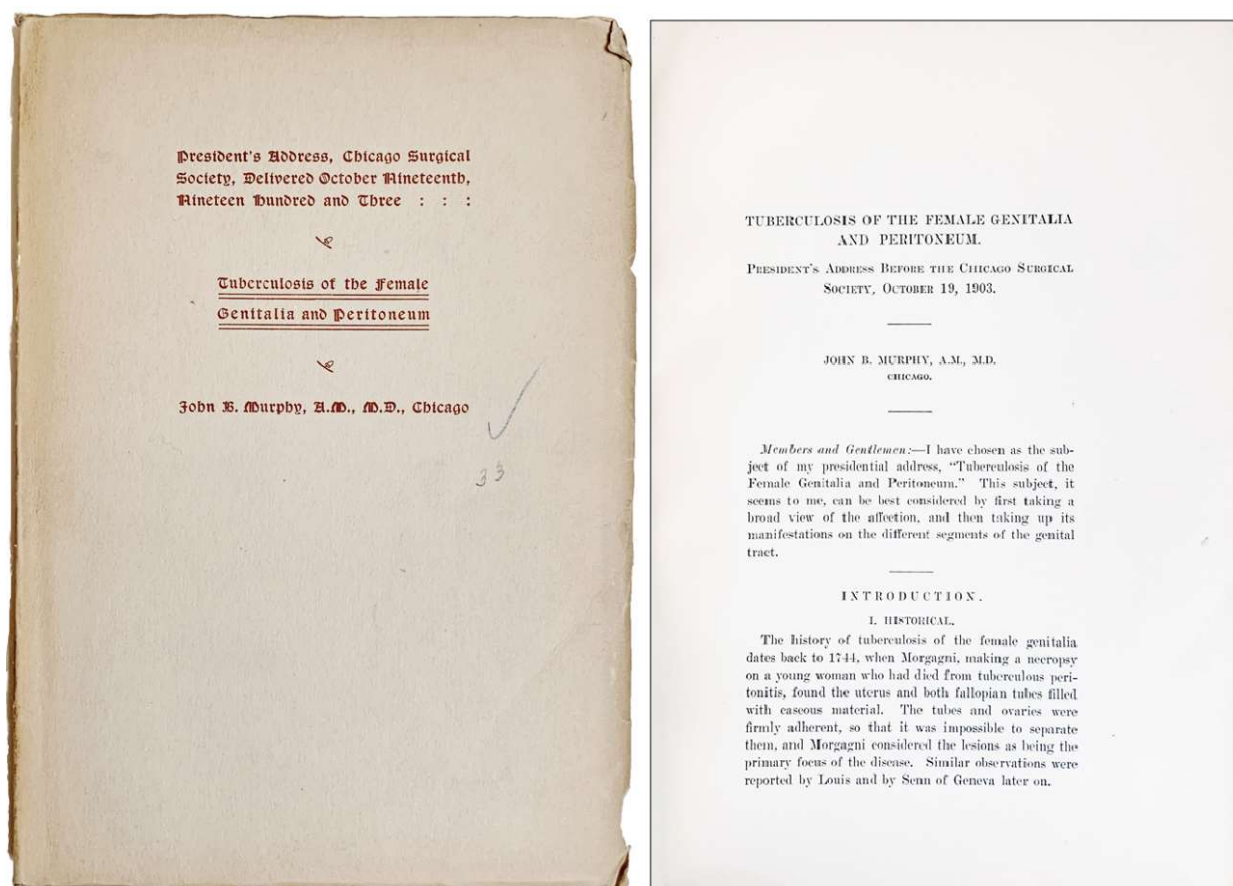
Ownership stamp of Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore [#2]

213. **MURPHY, John Benjamin, A.M., M.D.** (1857-1916). [3 offprints]

[35-1] Some Further Advances in Renal Surgery. From: *Transactions of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association*, 1904. ¶ 8vo. 11 pp. 5 figs. Pale green printed wrappers. Very good.



[35-2] "Two Thousand Operations for Appendicitis," with deductions from his personal experience." From: American Journal of the Medical Sciences, 1904. ¶ 8vo. 24 pp. Pale green printed wrappers; read wrapper torn, cover with browning. OWNERSHIP STAMP OF DR. H. A. KELLY, Baltimore. Generally very good.

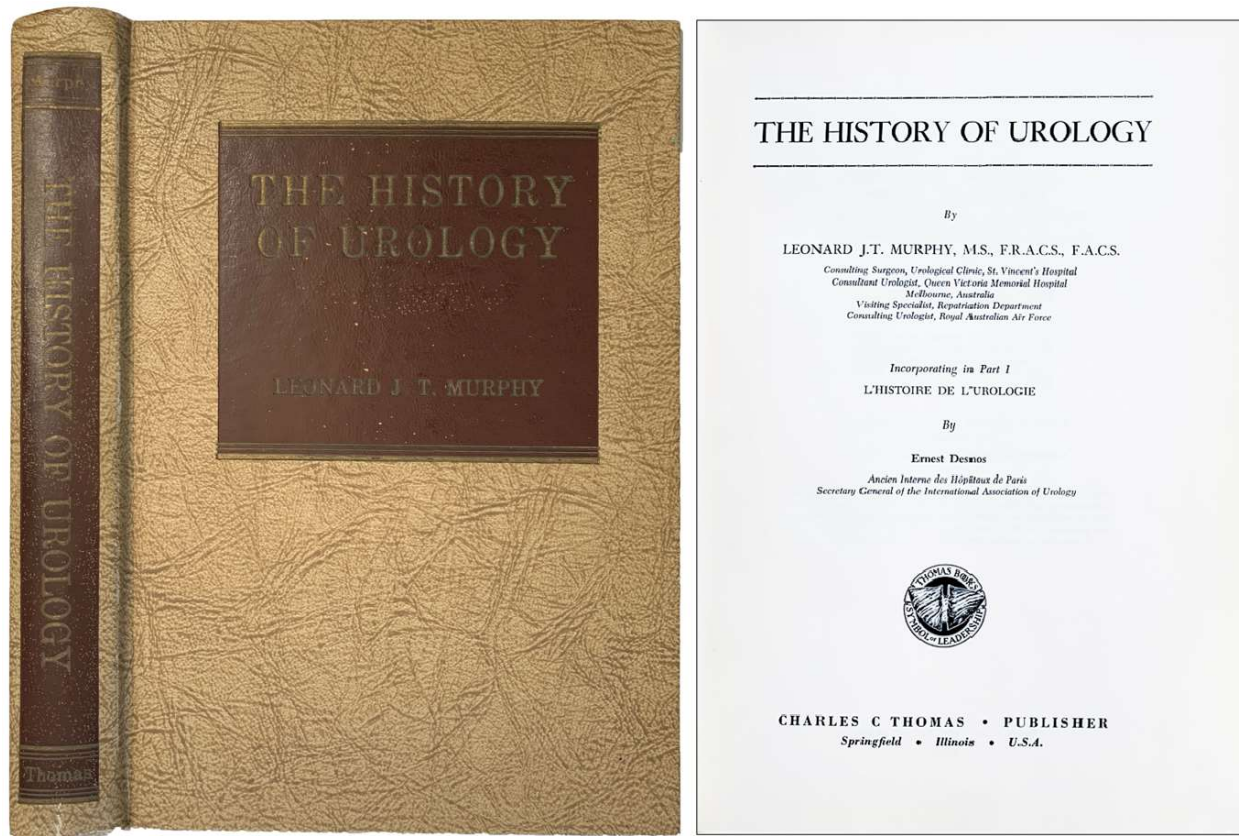


[35-3] "Tuberculosis of the Female Genitalia and Peritoneum." President's Address, Chicago Surgical Society, 1903. ¶ 8vo. 119 pp. Plates. Beige printed wrappers. Very good. All are rare.

\$ 100

Murphy was a student at Rush Medical College, interning at Cook County Hospital, Chicago. William J. Mayo wrote, "Dr. Murphy was the surgical genius of our generation." – Kelly & Burrage, *Dictionary of American Medical Biography*, p. 892.

"After an October 14, 1912, assassination attempt on former United States President Theodore Roosevelt in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Roosevelt was brought to Chicago's Mercy Hospital. When he asked Roosevelt about any fears he might have about his bullet wound he said that Roosevelt responded, "I've hunted long enough, Doctor, to know that you can't kill a Bull Moose with a short gun.'" [Wikip.].

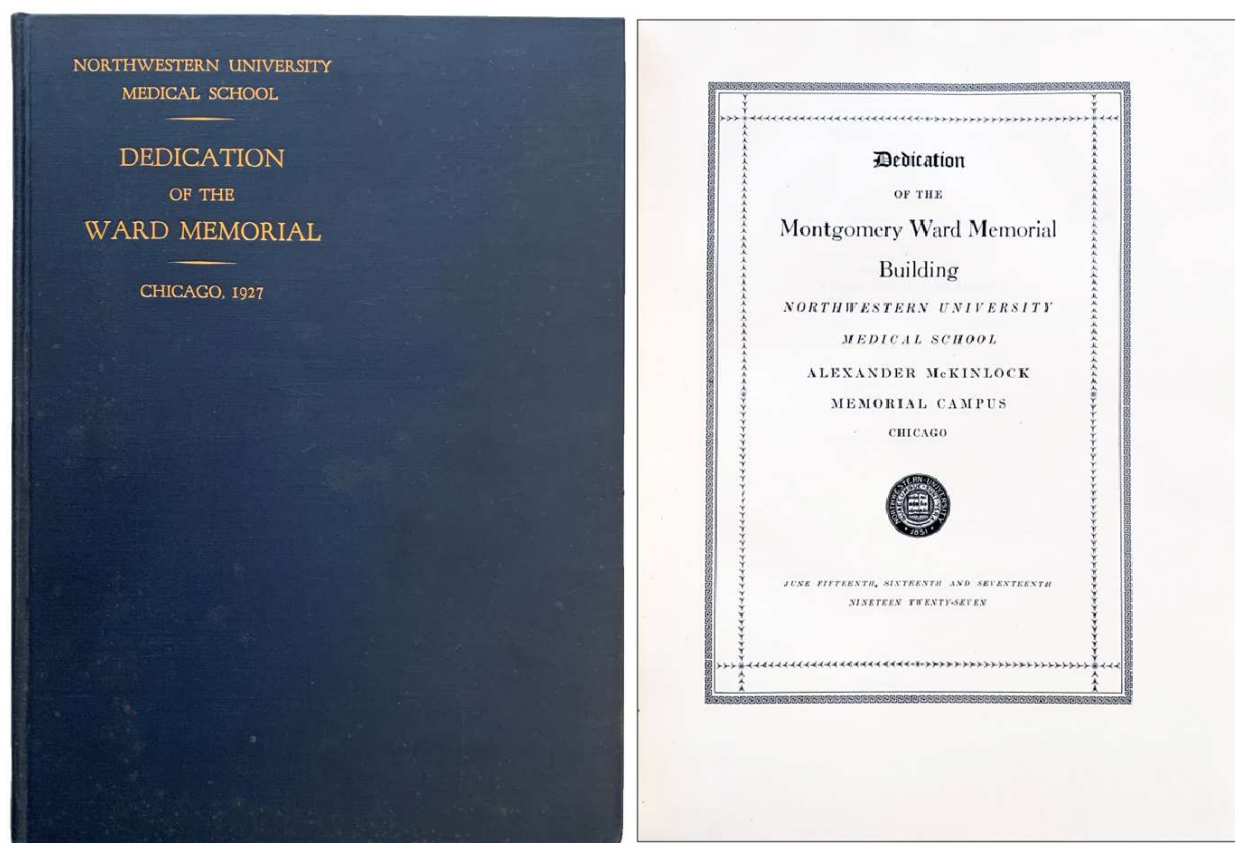


214. **MURPHY, Leonard J. T. [James Thomas]** (1914-). *The History of Urology*. Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1972. ¶ 8vo. xiii, [1], 531, [1] pp. Illustrated, index. Fabrikoid brownish cloth. Ownership signature of George Kaplan. Very good.

\$ 125

In two parts: Part I: Ernest Desnos, *The History of Urology* to the latter part of the nineteenth century. Translated by ... Murphy. Part II: The development of modern urology.

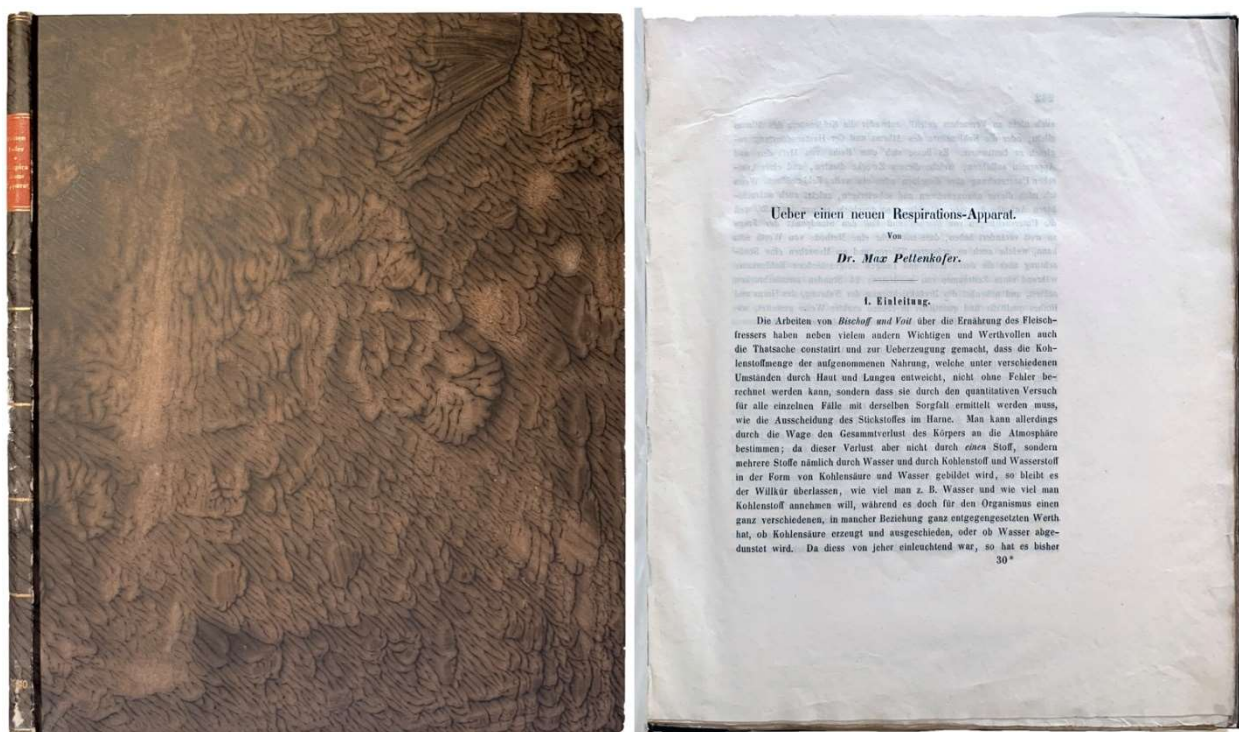
“A scholarly, detailed work. Part 1 is an adapted translation of E. Desnos, *Histoire de l'urologie*, in *Encyclopédie française d'urologie*, eds. A. Pousson & E. Desnos, 1914, 1, 1-294.” – Garrison and Morton 4297.2.



215. **Northwestern University, Medical School.** *Dedication of the Montgomery Ward Memorial Building, Northwestern University Medical School, Alexander McKinlock Memorial Campus, Chicago.* Chicago: Northwestern University Medical School, 1927 [1929]. ♣ 8vo. ix, [1], 193, [1] pp. Frontis., numerous portraits, figs. Original navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth. Paper-clip rust marks to head of first few leaves (incl. frontis.). Bookplate of William Sydney Thayer. Calling-card of Dr. Charles A. Elliott, Chicago.

\$ 15

Printed at the Lakeside Press. Contains numerous professional papers, including Allen B. Kanavel, "Dupuytren's Contraction." (pp. 145+).



Experimented on Respiration and Metabolism

216. **PETTENKOFER, Max** (1818-1901). *Ueber einen neuen Respirations-Apparat*. Extract: Abhandlung der k b Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vol. IX, part II, pp. (231)-276, 1861. [Munich, 1861]. ¶ 4to. (274 x 223 mm) pp. (231)-276. 3 large folding engraved plates. Modern boards, gilt-stamped spine label; spine rubbed. Bookplate of Andras Gedeon. Fine. [M14212]

\$ 650

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. An illustrated description of Pettenkofer's extraordinary apparatus which was used by himself and Carl Voit "for their important experiments on respiration and metabolism. They were the first to estimate the amounts of protein, fat, and carbohydrate broken down in the body." [Garrison & Morton].

"Supported by funds from King Maximilian of Bavaria, Max Pettenkofer builds an apparatus where the experimental chamber has the size of an

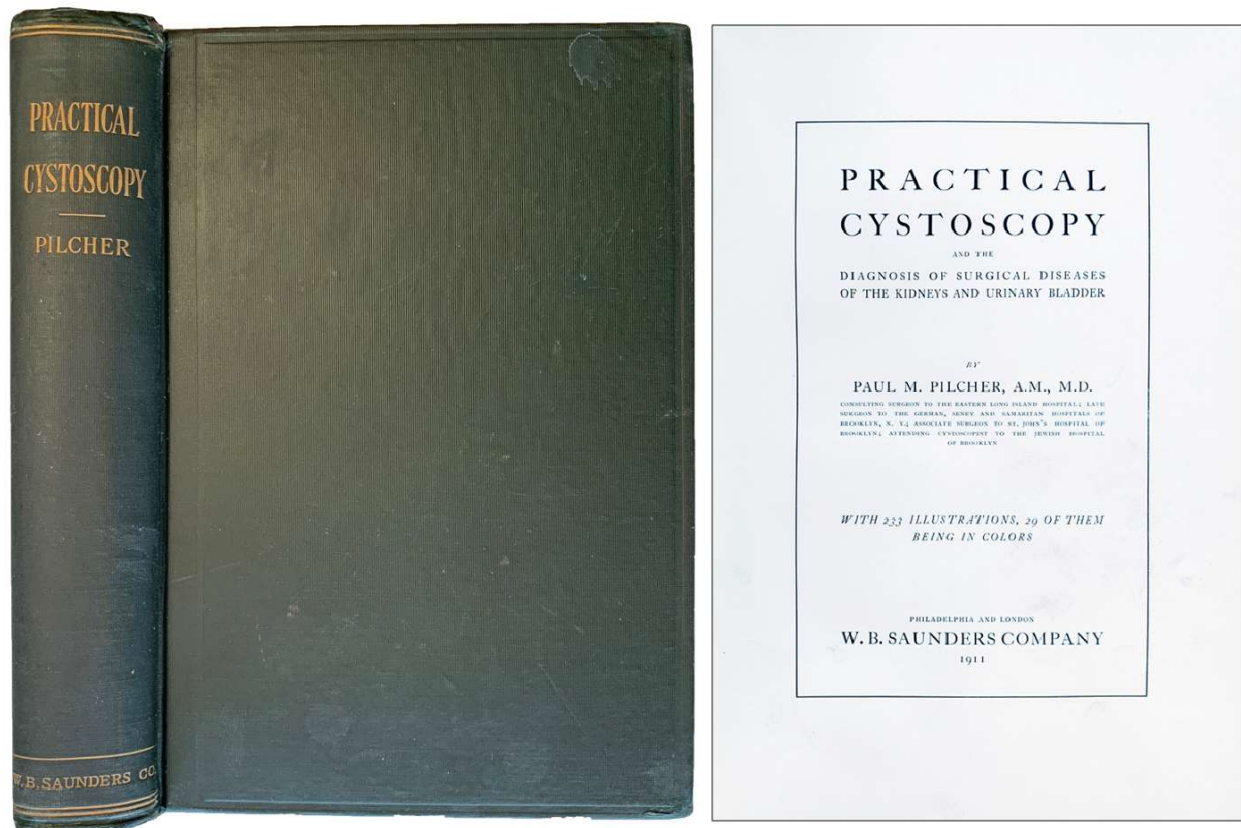
"... studies were facilitated after 1860 by an airtight metallic respiratory apparatus, invented by himself and paid for by the king, who patronized science as his father had patronized the arts. This unique structure comfortably housed a human subject or large experimental animal for a given period while the gaseous exchange and all bodily gains or losses were measured exactly." [DSB].

Über einen neuen Progressiven Apparat von Dr. Max Perinold

Abbildung der 1. 1. Maschine der Wasserkraft 1/10 1/10 1/10

Fig. 1

The drawing illustrates a complex mechanical system. On the left is a large rectangular structure with a grid-like top, possibly a water tank or a large container. It is connected by a series of pipes to a central cylindrical component. This cylinder is further connected to a complex mechanical assembly on the right, which features two large wheels and various mechanical linkages. A scale bar is located at the bottom of the drawing.



*Ownership Signature & Inscription of Howard A. Kelly.
With Signed Typed Letter Signed by the Author*

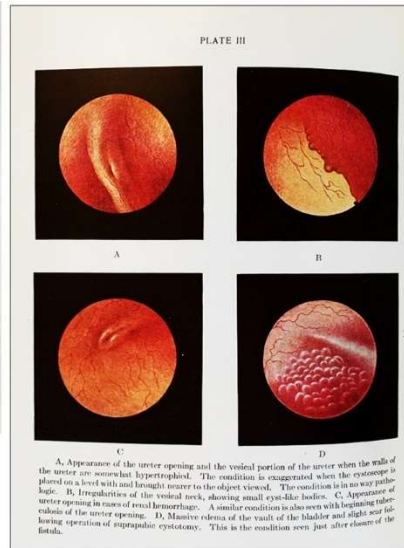
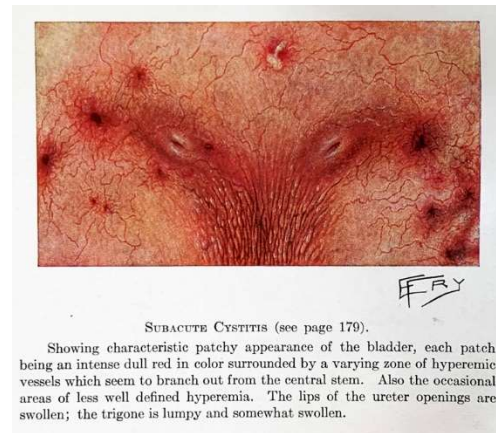
217. **PILCHER, Paul Monroe** (1876-1917). *Practical Cystoscopy and the Diagnosis of Surgical Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Bladder*. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders, 1911. ¶ 8vo. 248 x 177 mm. [iv], 398 pp. 233 figures (29 color figs.), index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped dark green cloth; rubbed. OWNERSHIP SIGNATURE & INSCRIPTION OF HOWARD A. KELLY. WITH SIGNED TLS BY THE AUTHOR.

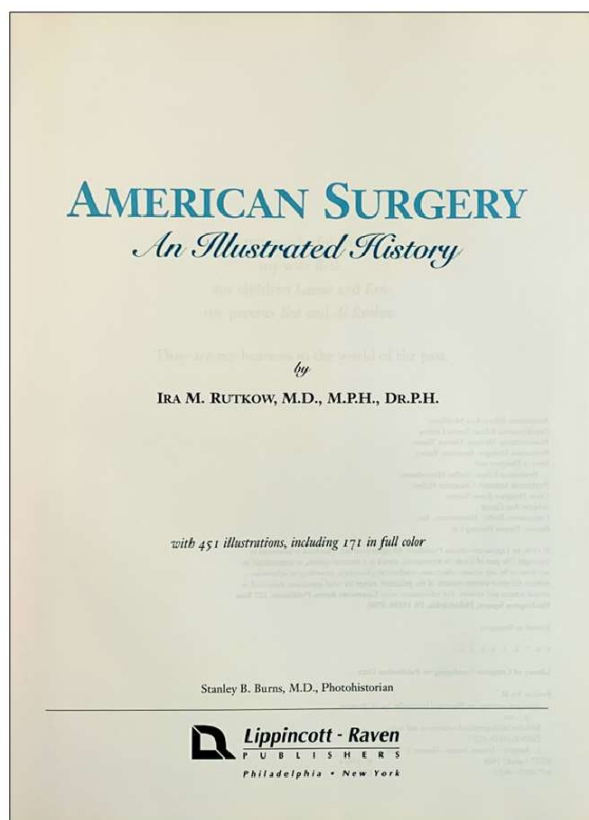
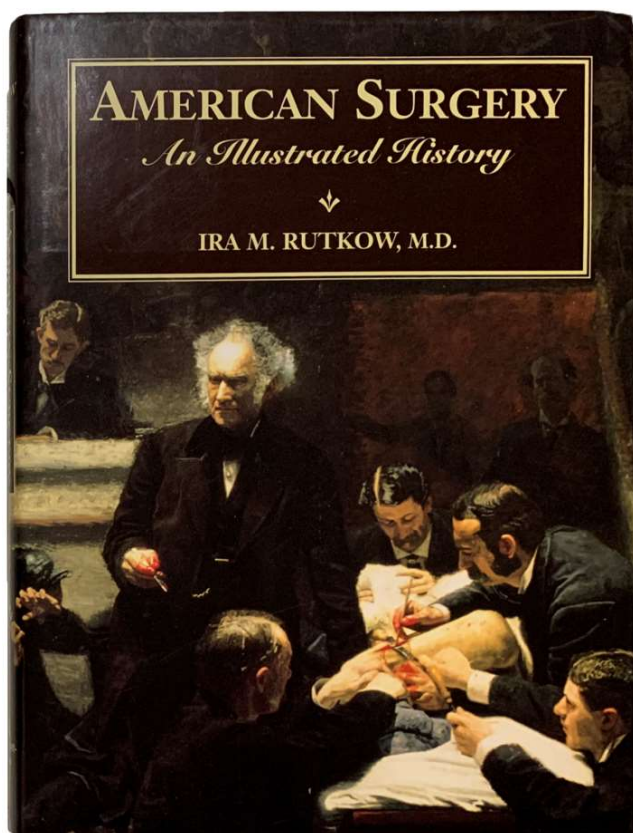
\$ 175

First edition. Pilcher, a leading practitioner of his time, died of pneumonia at just 40 years of age.

PROVENANCE: Howard A. Kelly (1858-1943), Johns Hopkins University, with a typed letter signed by the author, Pilcher, to Kelly, dated May 10, 1911 – Dr. John T. Gernon, Chicago. – Jeremy Norman (bookseller) – Jeff Weber Rare Books – George Kaplan, MD – Jeff Weber Rare Books.

☼ Kiefer 864.

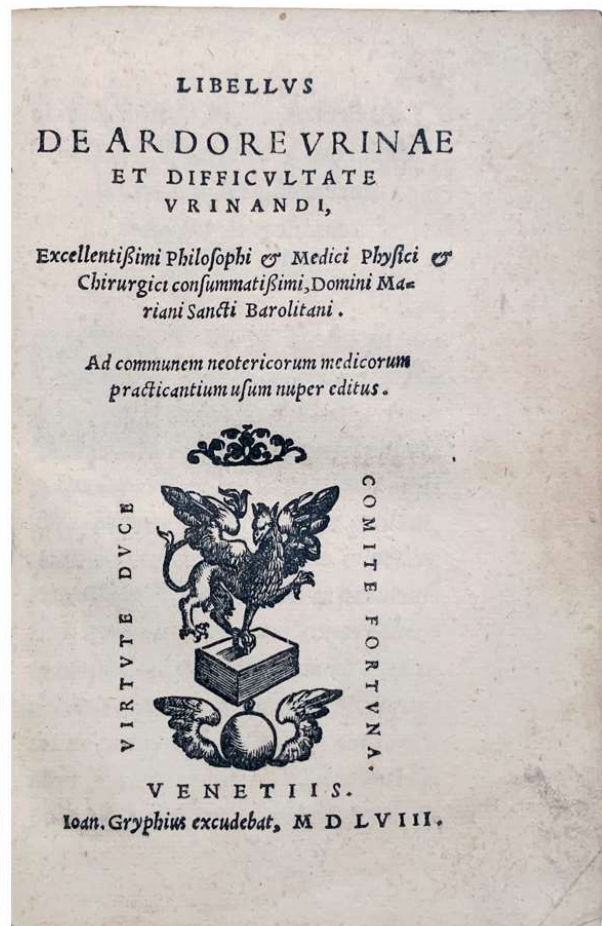
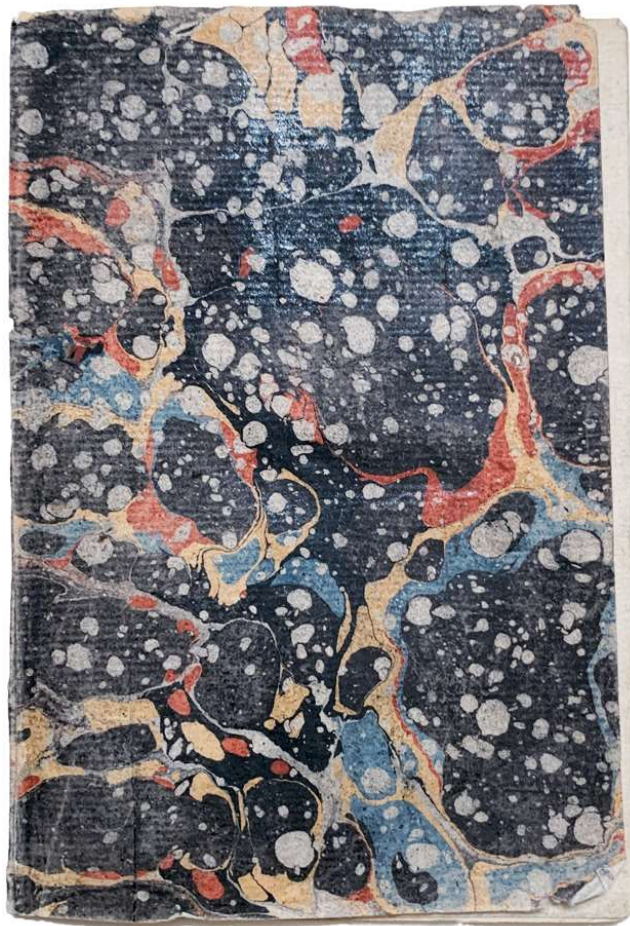




218. **RUTKOW, Ira M.** *American Surgery; An Illustrated History*. Philadelphia: Lippincott-Raven, 1998. ¶ 4to. xiv, [2], 638, [2] pp. 451 illustrations (171 in color), index. Crimson gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Fine. ISBN: 0316763527

\$ 25

Arranged in two sections, the first is a chronological history heavily illustrated. The second “provides a complete history of the surgical specialties, including cardiothoracic, neurologic, ophthalmologic, and plastic surgeries.”



219. **SANTO, Mariano** [**MARIANUS SANCTUS**] (1488-1577). *Libellus de Ardore Urinae et Difficultate urinandi ... Ad communem neotericorum medicorum practificantium usum nuper editus*. Venetiis, Ioan. Gryphius, 1558. ¶ Small 8vo. 27 ff. [with numerous mis-paginations within]. Collation: A-C⁸, D⁴. Later marbled wrappers. Early ink inscription "di Giulio Alvisi Sulmona."

\$ 850

First edition of this "little book" on heat in the urine and difficulty with urination, detailing recent methods by practitioners. "In about 1520, a new method of perineal lithotomy was devised by Joannes de Romanis of Cremona (also known as Francisco Romano); but it was first published by his disciple Marianus Sanctus Barolitanus in 1522 and so became known as the Marian operation." – Virtual Museum Cutting for the Stone.

Mariano Santo, pioneer lithotomist, surgeon, born and raised in Barletta, Italy, in 1488. In 1510 he relocated to Rome to study medicine. Becoming a surgeon, he also taught at Bologna University. He worked at the hospital of S. Maria della Consolazione in Rome; then, as a military surgeon, he participated in the war of Charles V against the Turks and learned some manual skills from the Turkish doctors; then he returned to practice his profession a Venice. He was also among the first to practice ligation of blood vessels in injured subjects. He wrote, *De lapide renum; De lapide vesicae per incisionem extrahendo*, Paris.

Wellcome I, p. 4055. See: Anthony R. Mundy, A history of the treatment of urethral stricture disease.

220. **SANZ, José, físico.; María FERNÁNDEZ DE JÁUREGUI.** *Observacion Chirurgico-Medica de un Hidro-Sarcocele, o tumor scirroso en un testiculo con kiste, o saco lleno de pus en el escroto.* [Mexico City]: Oficina de Doña Maria Fernandez de Jáuregui, año de 1814. ¶ 14.2 cm. 39, [1] pp. Self-wraps. Worming, with some loss, pp. 5-20. Very rare.

\$ 60

"Dedicada a su amigo D. Jose Florencio de Mora Palacios, en obsequio de su amistad." Includes a poem of gratitude by José Palacios on p. 35-39.

The English title of this work: "Chirurgical-medical observation of a hydro-sarcocele, or scirrhus tumour of the testicle with a cyst, or pus-filled sac in the scrotum."

On a reported case of testicular hydrocele, being a type of swelling in the scrotum that occurs when fluid collects in the thin sheath surrounding a testicle. The methods of treatment are noted, including a consultation with Rafael Sagaz and other physicians. The concluding poetical tribute narrates the gratitude of the patient, a household merchant.

☼ Guerra (Icon.) 619; Medina (Mex) viii 10967. Wellcome Library .b11523918.

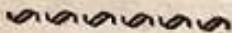
60
OBSERVACION
CHIRURGICO-MEDICA

de un Hidro-Sarcocele, ó tu-
mor scirroso en un testiculo con
kiste, ó saco, lleno de pus
en el escroto.

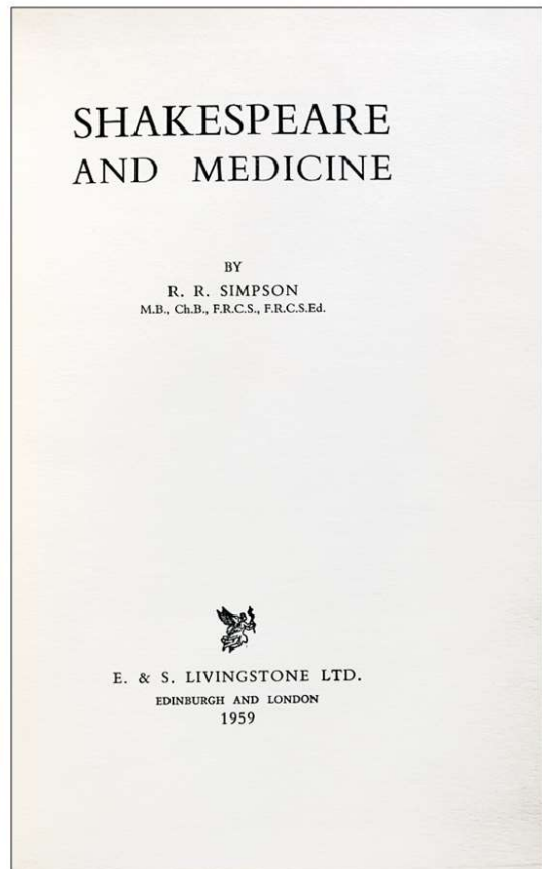
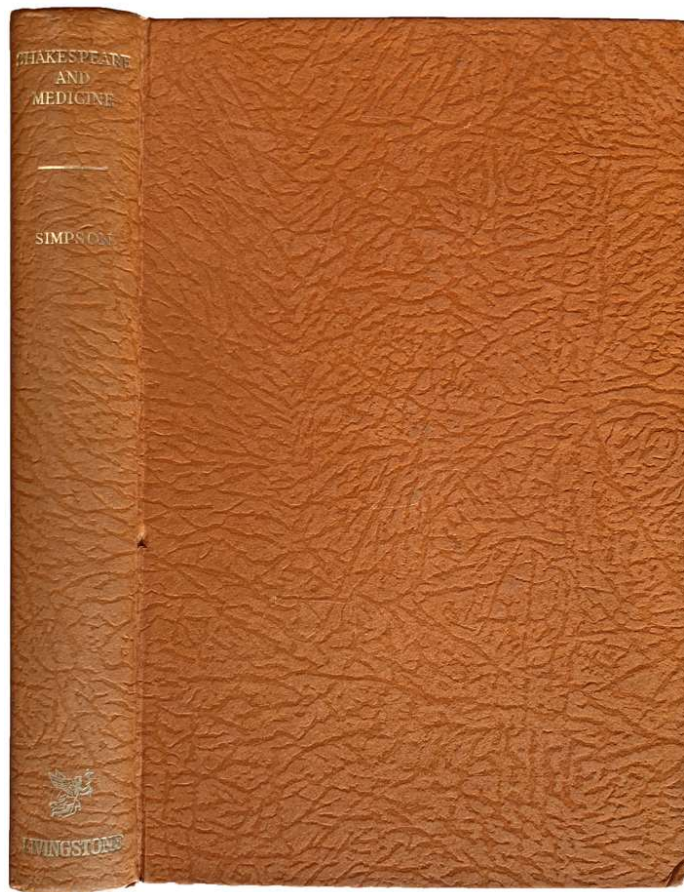
*Por el Lic. D. JOSE SANZ, Físico
honorario de Cámara de S. M.,
Consultor y Mayor de los Ejércitos
Nacionales.*

DEDICADA

A su amigo D. JOSE FLORENCIO DE
MORA PALACIOS, en obsequio
de su amistad.



Oficina de Doña Maria Fernandez de
Jáuregui. Año de 1814.

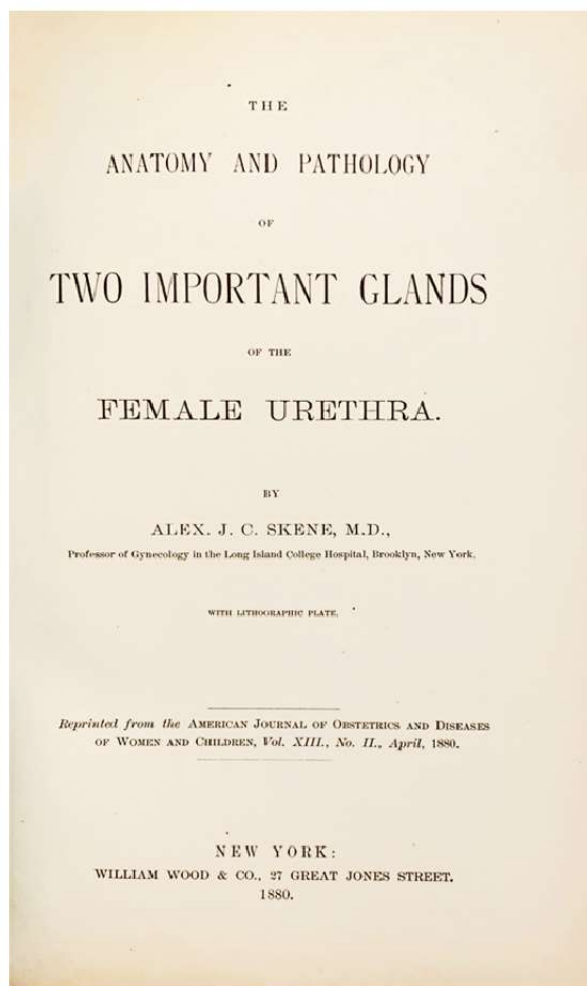
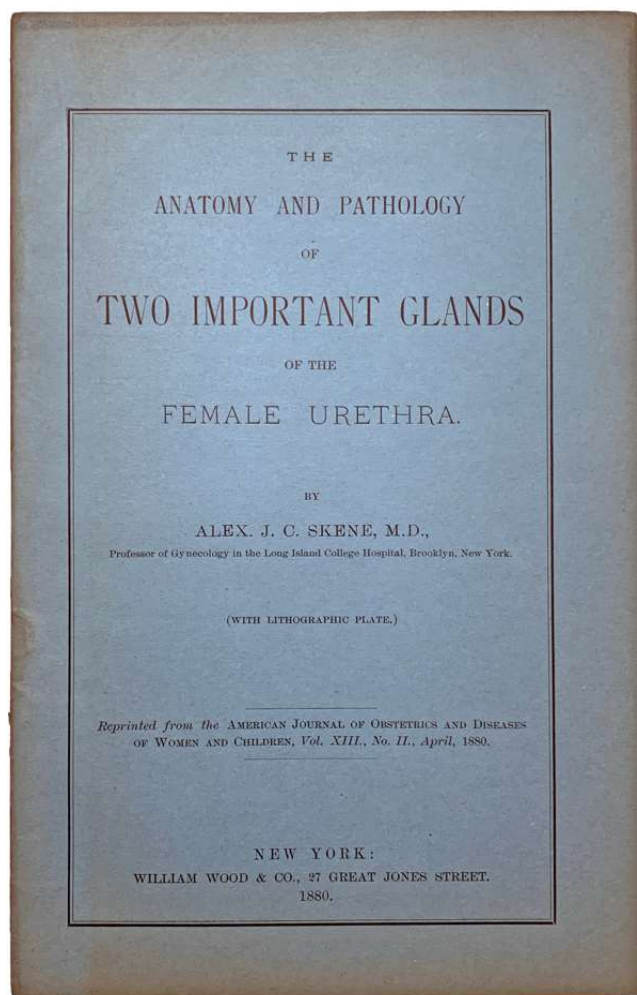


"Every why hath a wherefore" – Shakespeare

221. **[SHAKESPEARE] SIMPSON, Robert Ritchie** (1902-1952). *Shakespeare and Medicine*. Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd., 1959. ¶ 8vo. vii, [1], 267, [1] pp. 4 plates, index. Tan-orange boards, gilt-stamped spine; small nick on upper joint. Bookplate of H. J. Kaplan, MD, with is penned adage: "Every why hath a wherefore – Shakespeare."

\$ 20

An authority on Shakespeare, Simpson, an Otolaryngologist and ENT surgeon, wrote *Shakespeare and Medicine* published by Livingstone, Edinburgh 1959, and "Shakespeare on the ear, nose and throat" in the *Journal of Laryngology* 1950, 64, 343. His other writing included the presidential address to the Section of the Royal Society of Medicine on "The Heritage of British otology" (Proc. 1954, 47, 205) and "The Causes of perceptive deafness" (Proc. 1949, 42, 536). – *Plarr's Lives of the Fellows* – The Royal College of Surgeons of England.

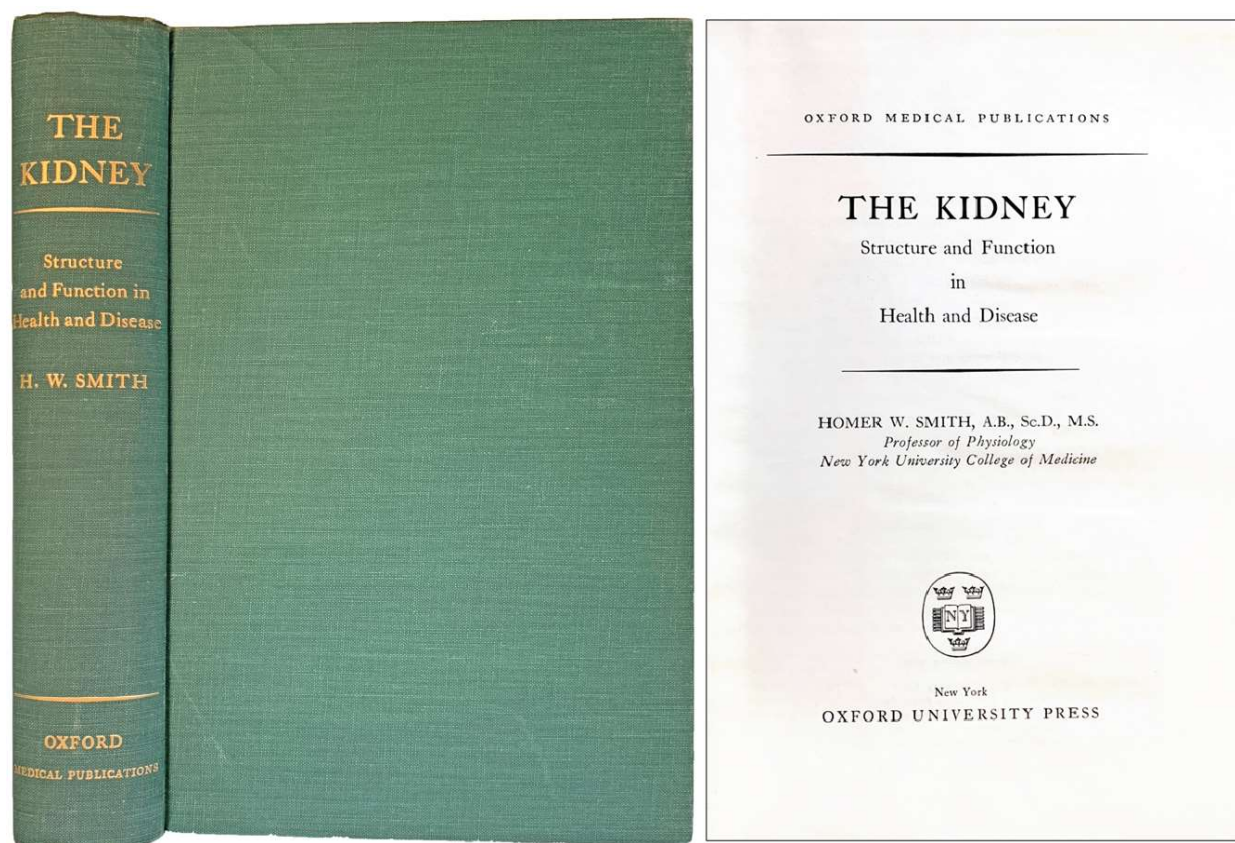


222. **SKENE, Alexander Johnston Chalmers**, (1838-1900). *The Anatomy and Pathology of Two Important Glands of the Female Urethra*. New York: William Wood, 1880. ¶ 8vo. 8 pp. Lithographic plate. Original blue printed wrappers. Fine. \$ 375

The first description of "Skene's glands" or "ducts".

Alexander Johnston Chalmers Skene was a British-American gynecologist from Scotland. Skene studied medicine at King's College (now the University of Toronto), then at the University of Michigan, and finally at the Long Island College Hospital (now the State University of New York Downstate Medical Center) in Brooklyn graduating in 1863. Primarily, he is remembered for his description of the Skene's glands at the floor of the urethra. He also described their infection—skenitis.

☼ Cordasco 80-5776; Garrison and Morton 1225.

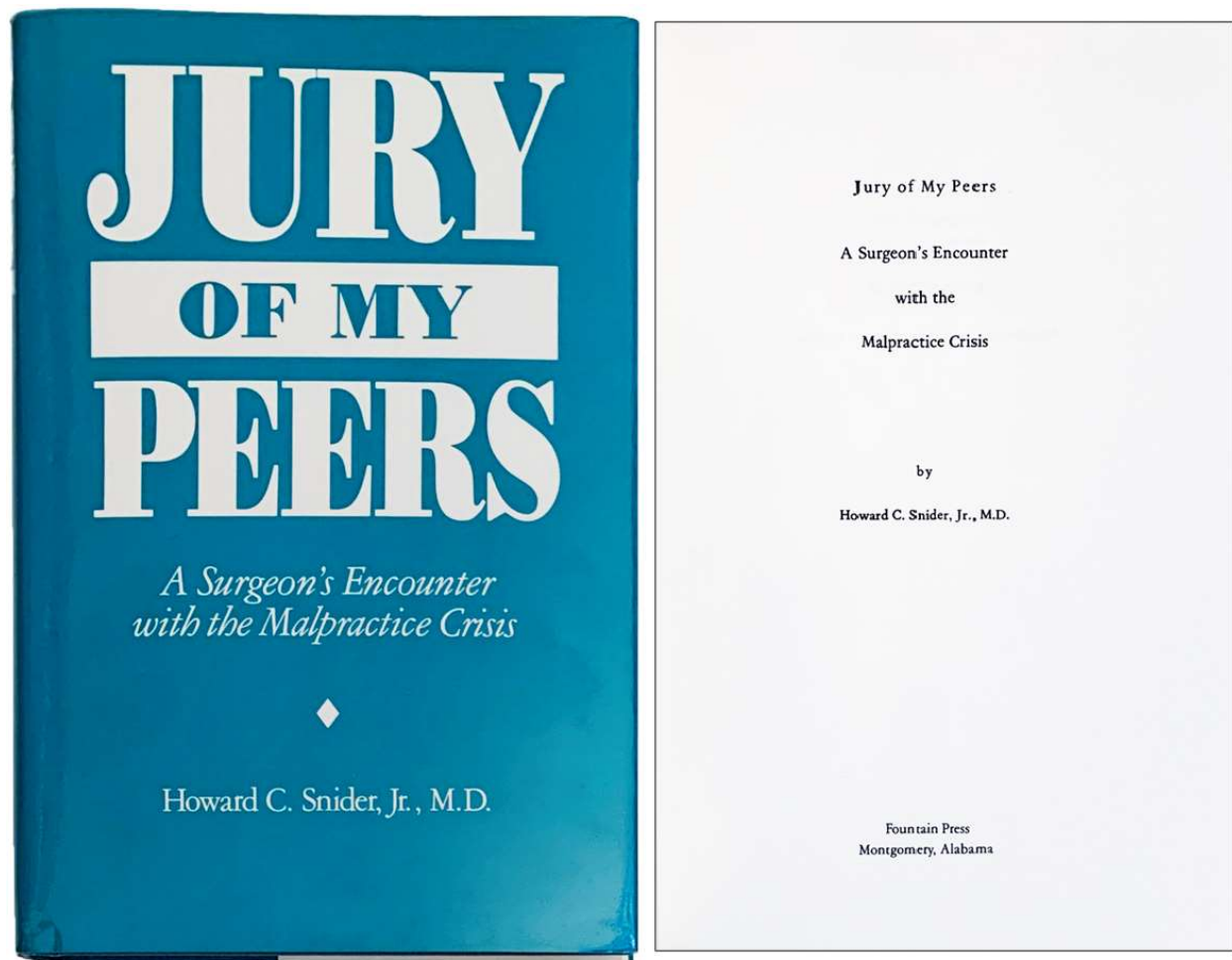


223. **SMITH, Homer W.** (1895-1962). *The Kidney Structure and Function in Health and Disease*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1955. ¶ Second printing. 8vo. xxii, 1049 pp. Color frontis., 2 plates, numerous figures, index. Original green gilt-stamped cloth; a bit rubbed, but a very good copy. Bookplate of H. J. Kaplan, M.D., who inscribed this book with the adage: "Success makes a fool seem wise."

\$ 45

Homer William Smith (1895-1962) was an American physiologist and science writer known for his experiments on the kidney and philosophical writings on natural history and the theory of evolution. Smith received his D.Sc in 1921 from Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health. From 1928 until his retirement in 1961 he was the Professor of Physiology and Director of the Physiological Laboratories at New York University School of Medicine. Smith was a leader in the field of renal physiology.[9] His elegant experiments on the kidney in the 1930s proved beyond any doubt that it operated according to physical principles, both as a filter and a secretory organ, eliminating the last vestige of vitalism in physiology. He used inulin ... to measure how much kidney filtrate is formed. His book *The*

Kidney: Structure and Function in Health and Disease (1951) was an authoritative summary of what was known at that time.

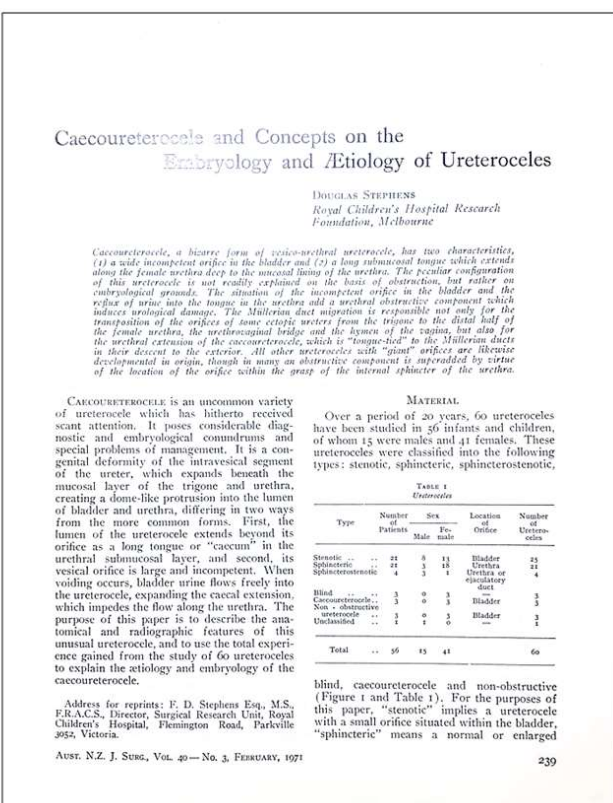
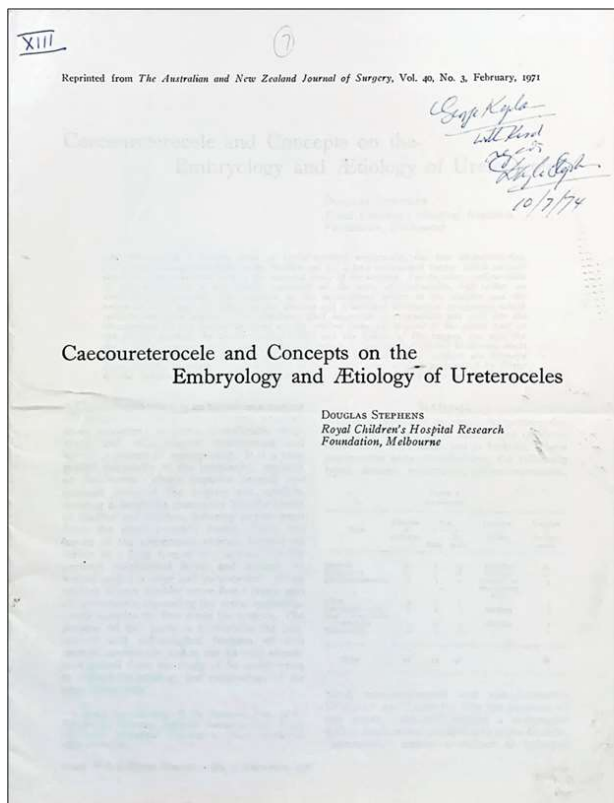


224. **SNIDER, Howard C., Jr.** *Jury of My Peers; A surgeon's encounter with the malpractice crisis.* Montgomery, Alabama: Fountain Press, 1989. ¶ Small 8vo. [xiv], 292 pp. Cloth, dust-jacket. Fine. ISBN: 0962260703

\$ 5

This is the author's experience with a case wherein he took a risky path to help a patient and it was successful. Then, to his surprise, the patient sued him for malpractice.

Dr. Howard Snider Jr., MD is a general surgeon in Montgomery, Alabama. He is affiliated with Baptist Medical Center East and Baptist Medical Center South.



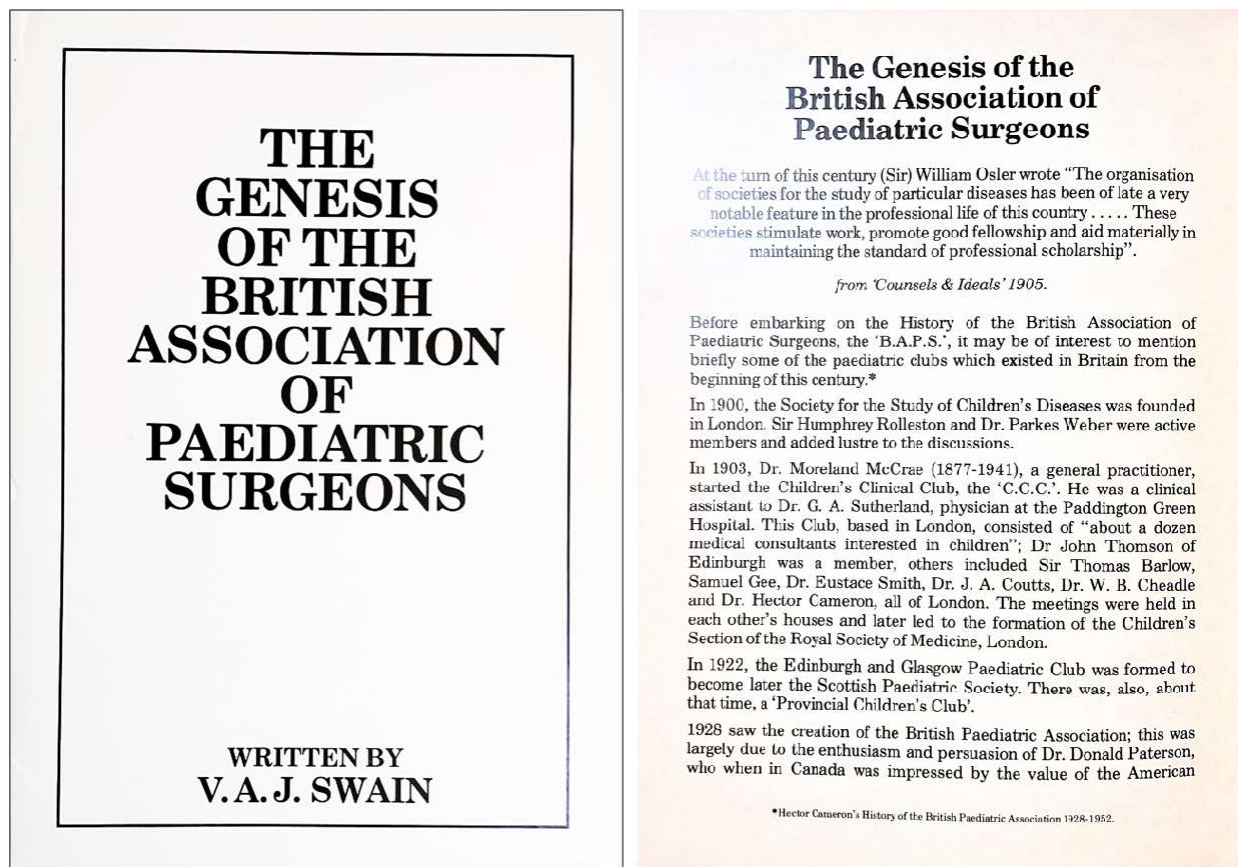
225. **STEPHENS, Douglas [Frank Douglas]** (1913-2011).
Caecoureterocele and Concepts of the Embryology and Aetiology of Ureterocele. *The Australia and New Zealand Journal of Surgery*, Vol. 40 no. 3 (197102), Feb. 1971, pp. 239-248. ¶ INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR, to George Kaplan, with kind regards ... 10/7/74". \$ 45

Stephens proposed a classification system based on the features of the affected ureteral orifice.

"There are some scientists who have an encyclopaedic knowledge of a subject, or who systematize a body of existing knowledge, but, valuable as this may be, they do not necessarily advance that science. Frank Douglas Stephens was one who broke through barriers and made such original observations that our understanding was advanced into new directions. He was a master of the patho-embryology of developmental processes in congenital abnormalities. In the areas of the urinary, genital and ano-rectal

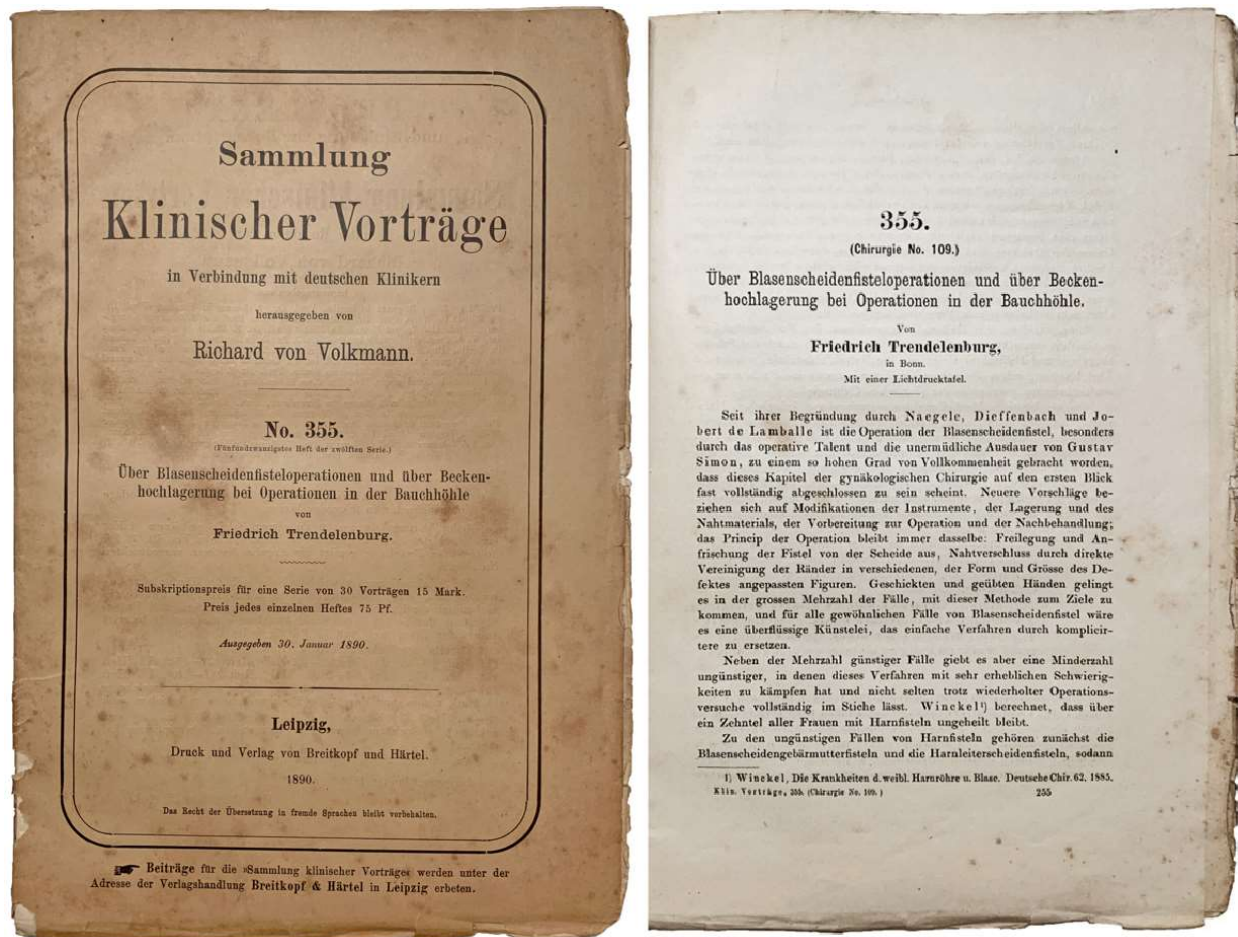
systems, he was the most prolific and significant contributor in the world."
– Durham Smith.

See: Frank Douglas Stephens (1913–2011), *Journal of Pediatric Urology* 8(3): 224-225 (2012). Durham Smith, "Stephens, Frank Douglas AO", The Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne, Australia.



226. **SWAIN, Valentine A. J.** *The Genesis of the British Association of Paediatric Surgeons*. [B.A.P.S., 1981]. ¶ [8] pp. 7 figs. Printed stiff wrappers. Fine.

\$ 4

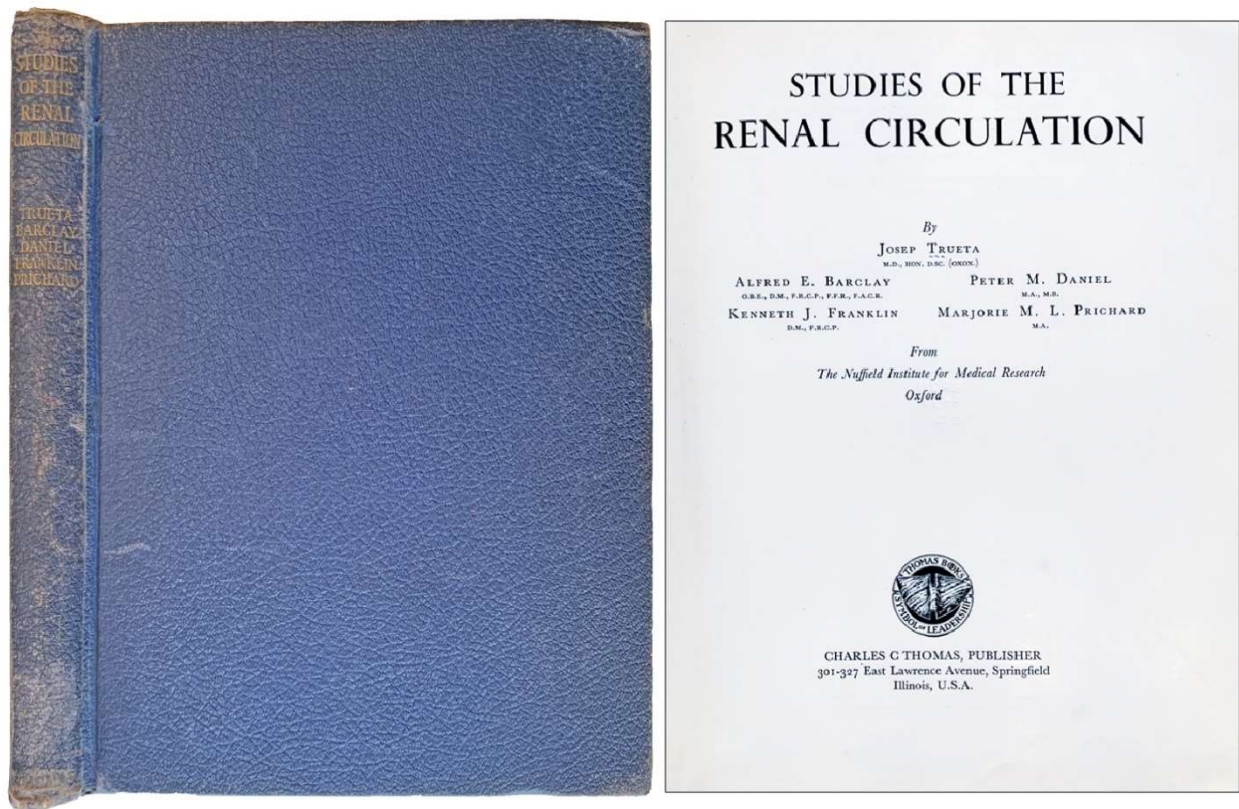


227. **TRENDELENBURG, Friedrich** (1844-1924). *Über Blasenscheidenfistel-operationen und über Beckenhochlagerung bei Operationen in der Bauchhöhle*. [Offprint] Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, 1890. ¶ Series: Sammlung Klinischer Vorträge, no. 355, Richard von Volkmann. 8vo. 20 pp. 2 figures. Original printed wrappers; some spotting, lower spine eaten away. Generally very good.

\$ 15

About bladder sheath fistula operations and about pelvic elevation during operations in the abdominal cavity. Includes the first description of "Trendelenburg position", being the plastic surgical intervention for relieving this condition.

See: Garrison and Morton 4222 and 6091; Ronnie Beth Bush, *One Hundred Names Famous in Urology*, (1973). It was also reprinted with translation in *Medical Classics*, (1940), Vol. 4, pp. 936-88.



228. **TRUETA, Josep** (1897-); **Alfred E. BARCLAY** (1876-1949); **Kenneth J. FRANKLIN**; **Peter M. DANIEL**; **Marjorie M. L. PRICHARD**. *Studies of the Renal Circulation*. Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1947. ¶ 8vo. xix, [1], 187, [1] pp. 83 figs., index. Blue gilt-stamped cloth; heavily rubbed at extremities. Bookplate of Yale Medical Library (withdrawn). Book review tipped-in at rear.

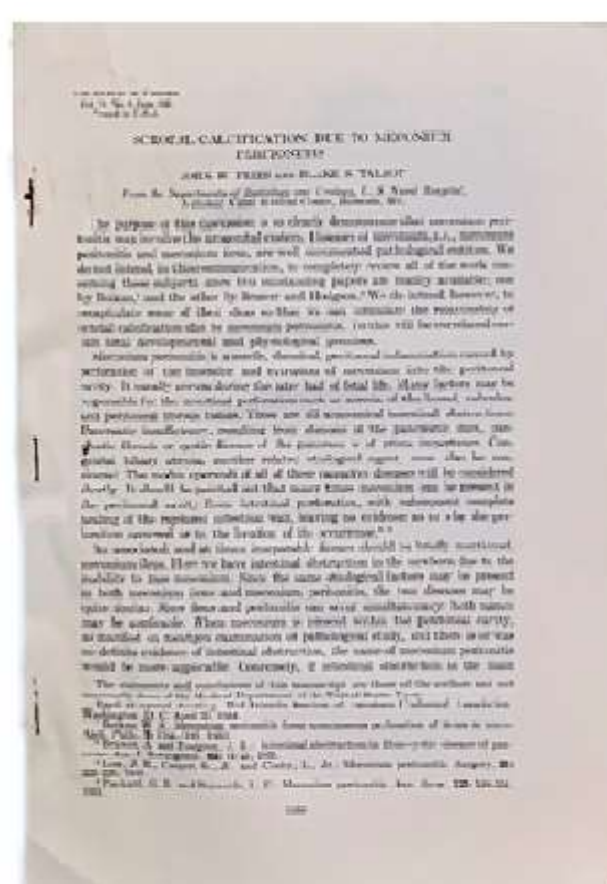
\$ 10

First edition. "In studying the anurias which follow injury, especially crushing injuries and burns, Trueta's team demonstrated that both the processes of filtration and of re-absorption are subject to nervous control, leading to the development of a more rational therapy for these conditions." – Garrison and Morton 1245.

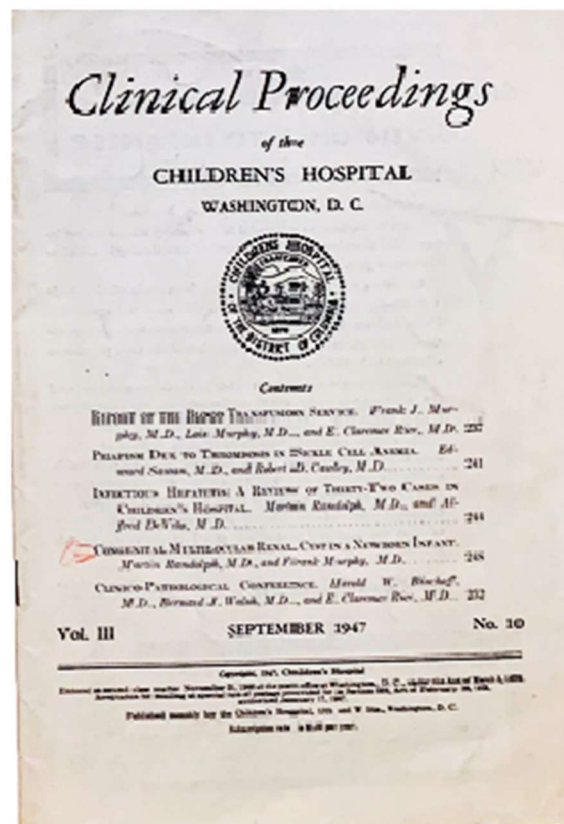
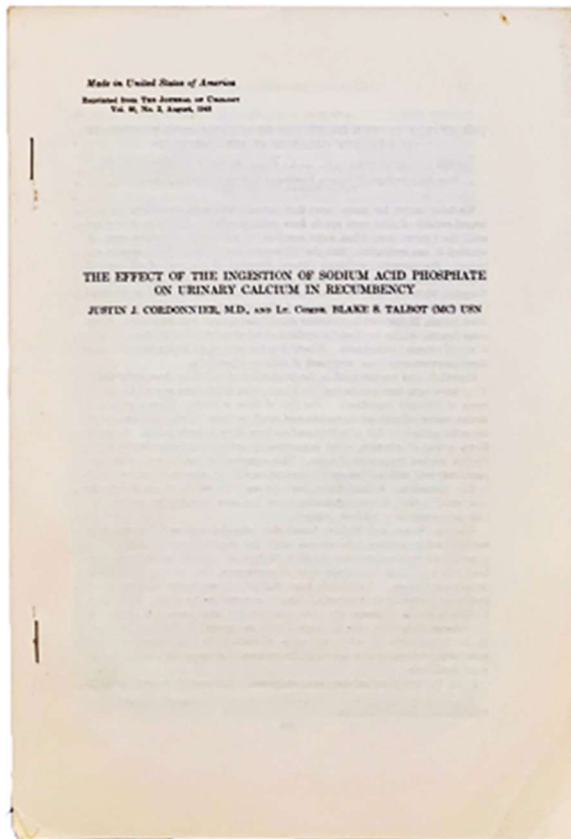
Of Barclay: "When in 1936 Cambridge University decided to abolish all diplomas Barclay transferred his allegiance to Oxford as a lecturer in the Nuffield Institute for Medical Research. Here he co-operated with a team which included K. J. Franklin, Sir Joseph Barcroft, J. Trueta, P. M. Daniel and M. M. L. Prichard, in a series of brilliant researches."

"He studied the method of dust excretion from the lungs and the mechanism of closure of the ductus arteriosus in the foetal sheep by cine-radiography. In 1945 he

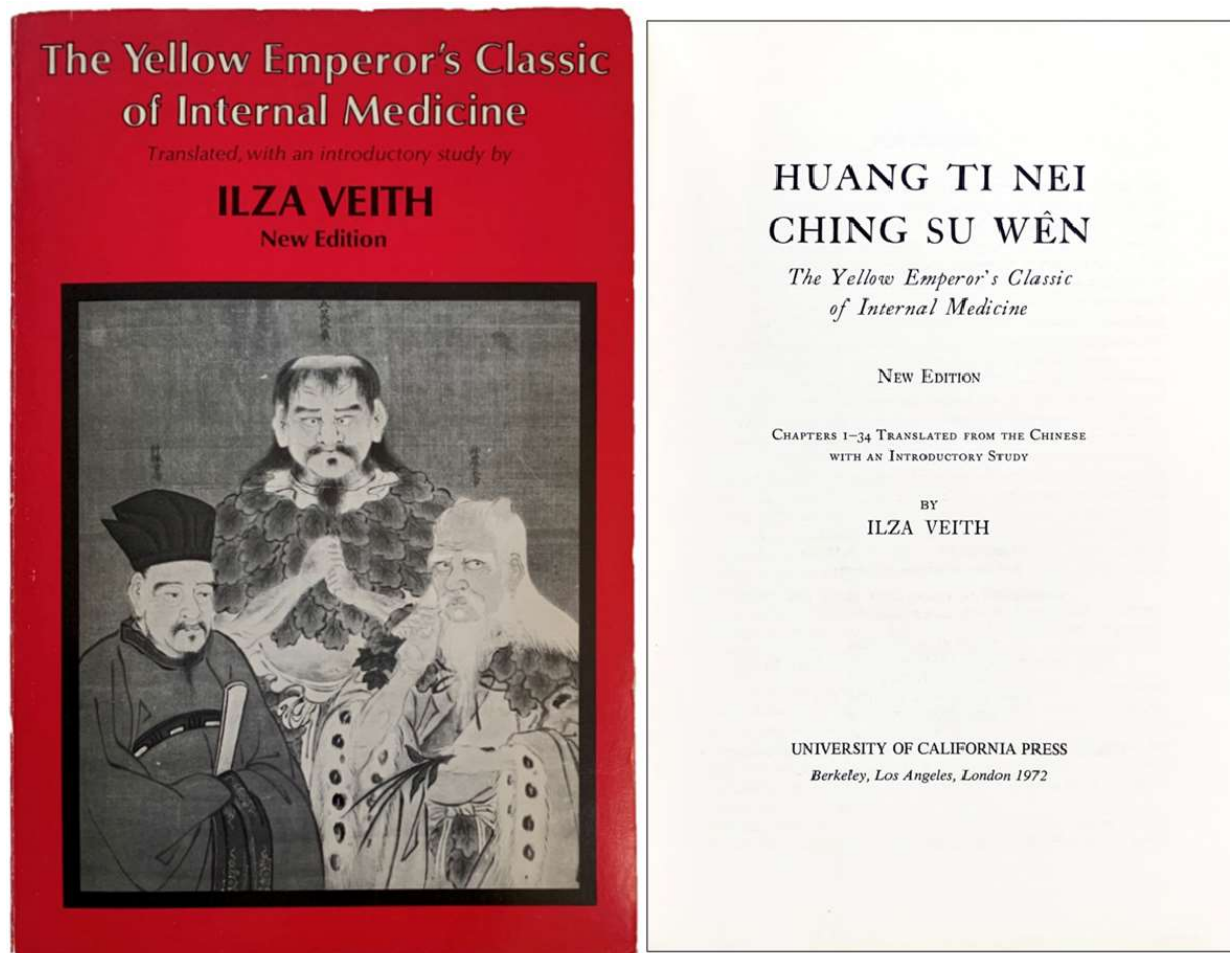
described, in collaboration with Franklin, Trueta, Daniel and Prichard, the vascular shunt in the kidney, whereby, in response to various stimuli, the renal blood flow is diverted from its normal course through the cortex and short-circuited through the subcortical plexus to the renal veins.” – Royal College of Physicians.



[51]



229. [5 Urology offprints] [1] John W. Fries & Blake S. Talbot. Scrotal calcification due to meconium peritonitis. *Journal of Urology*, Vol. 73, No. 6, June 1953. Waterstained. [2] Juatin J. Coronnier & Blake S. Talbot, The Effect of the Ingestion of Sodium Acid Proosphate on Urinary Calcium in Recumbency. *Journal of Urology*, Vol. 60, No. 2, August, 1948. [3] Louis T. Byars. Functional Restoration of Hypospadias Deformities. [unknown] vol. 92, Feb. 1957. [Separate]. [4] Clinical Proceedings of the Children's Hospital, WDC. Vol. III, no. 19, Sept. 1947. including 5 papers, Martin Randolph, Infectious Hepatitis: a review of 32 cases in Children's Hospital. [5] *Urology World*, vol. VIII, no. 2, May-July 1971. \$ 10 [or best offer!]



230. **Nei Ching Su Wen Huang ti; VEITH, Ilza** (b. 1912/5-2013). *Huang Ti Nei Ching Su Wen; The Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine. New edition. Chapters 1-34 translated from the Chinese with an introductory study.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1972. ¶ 8vo. xxi, [1], 260 pp. 24 figs., index. Printed wrappers. Very good.

\$ 10

Veith was the first female PhD in the area of the history of medicine.

Ilza Veith was born in Ludwigshafen, Germany, May 13, 1915, studied medicine in Geneva and Vienna (1934-36). She came to the United States in 1937, and was naturalized in 1945. In the intervening years she received an MA at Hopkins (1944), and in 1947 was awarded the first U.S. PhD in the History of Medicine, by the Institute for the History of Medicine at

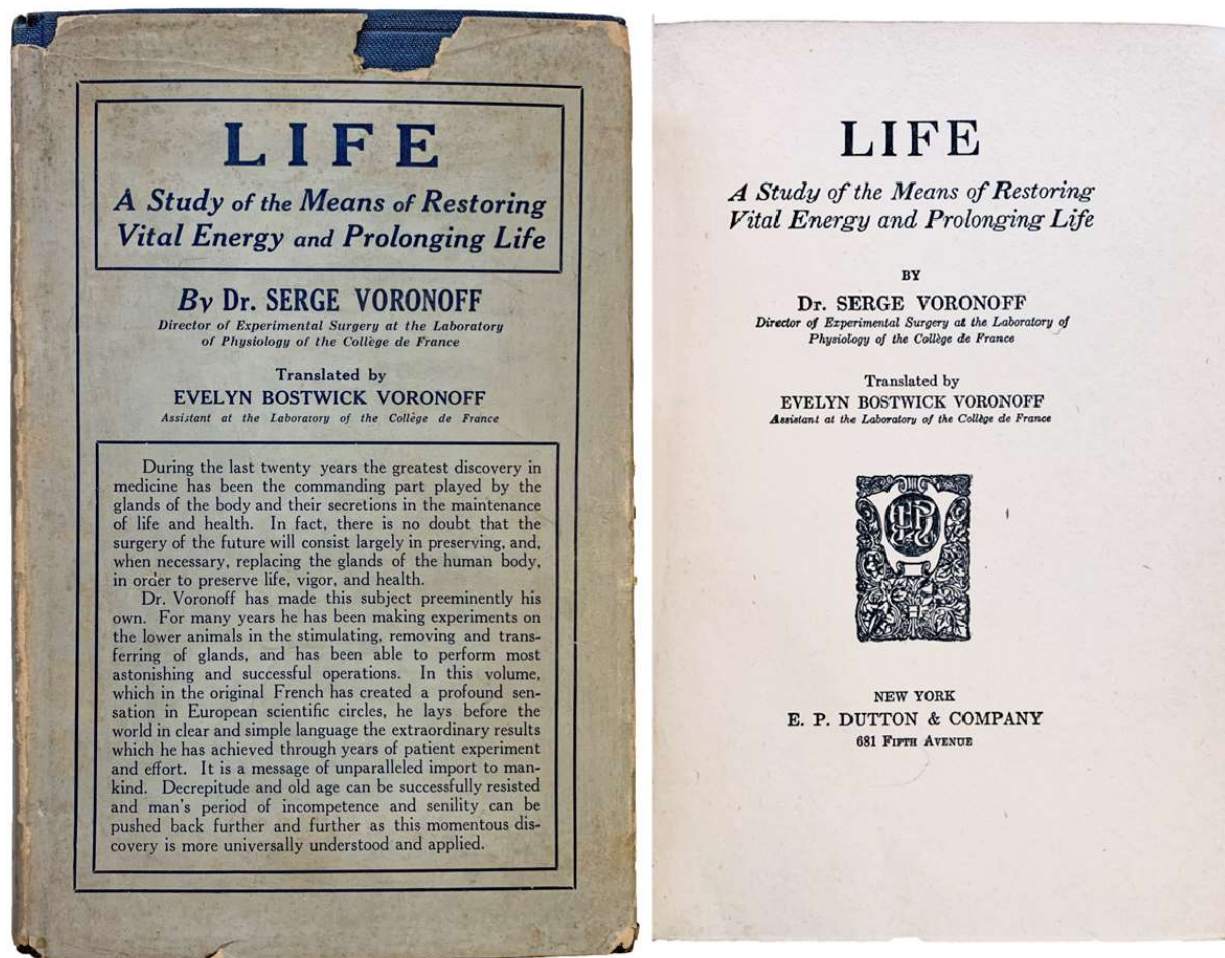
Hopkins, where she had worked with Henry Sigerist. In 1975 she received the Igaku hakase (M.D., D.M.S.) from Juntendo University, Tokyo.

From 1949 to 1951 Dr. Veith was lecturer in the history of medicine at the University of Chicago, becoming asst. professor (1953) and associate professor in 1963. The same year she was Sloan visiting professor at the Menninger School of Psychiatry. In 1964 she came to UCSF as professor of the history of medicine and vice-chair of the Dept. of the History of Medicine, a position she held until she became emeritus professor in 1979. She was also professor of the history of psychiatry from 1967-79.

Dr. Veith held many lectureships, among them the D.J. Davies lecturer (University of Illinois 1958)), John Shaw Billings lecturer (University of Indiana School of Medicine, 1963), George W. Corner lecturer (University of Rochester, 1970), Logan Clendening lecturer (University of Kansas School of Medicine, 1971), and Hideyo Noguchi lecturer (Johns Hopkins University, 1977). She was a member of the American Association for the History of Medicine (council 1958-62;1973-77), the AAAS, the Society of the History of Medicine of Chicago (president 1954), Royal Society of Medicine, Germany Society for the History of Medicine, Science and Technology, and an honorary fellow of the American Psychiatric Association.

She has contributed countless articles to periodical publications, and among her book titles are: *Medicine in Tibet* (1962); *Hysteria: The History of A Disease* (1965); *The Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine* (1966). Dr. Veith has also served on numerous journal editorial boards, including JAMA and the Encyclopedia Britannica. – From the guide to the Ilza Veith Papers, 1965-81, (University of California, San Francisco. Library. Archives and Special Collections.)

See also: Everardo Duarte Nunes, "Ilz Veith (1912-2013) and Genevieve Miller (1914-2013): long lives dedicated to the history of medicine." 2015.



Means of Restoring Vital Energy and Prolonging Life

231. **VORONOFF, Serge** (1866-1951); **Evelyn Bostwick VORONOFF** (1872-1921). *Life; a Study of the Means of Restoring Vital Energy and Prolonging Life*. Translated by Evelyn Bostwick Voronoff. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1920. ¶ 8vo. xx, 160 pp. Title vignette, 39 plates. Blue gilt- and blind-stamped cloth, just-jacket; jacket chipped. Very good. Scarce.

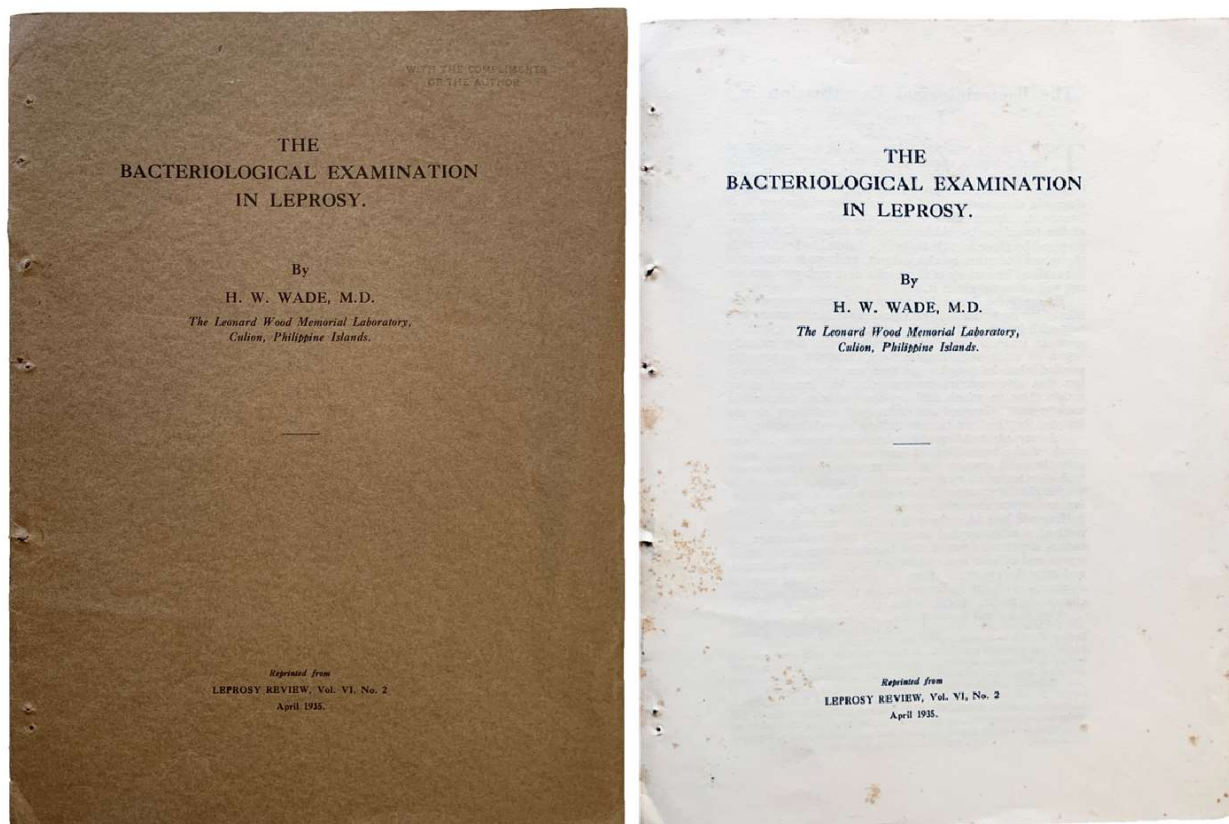
\$ 125

First edition. "In 1917, Voronoff began being funded by Evelyn Bostwick, a wealthy American socialite and the daughter of Jabez Bostwick. The money allowed him to begin transplantation experiments on animals. Bostwick also acted as his laboratory assistant at the Collège de France in

Paris, and consequently became the first woman admitted to that institution. They married in 1920. ... His first official transplantation of a monkey gland into a human took place on June 12, 1920. Thin slices (a few millimetres wide) of testicles from chimpanzees and baboons were implanted inside the patient's scrotum, the thinness of the tissue samples allowing the foreign tissue to fuse with the human tissue eventually. By 1923, 700 of the world's leading surgeons at the International Congress of Surgeons in London, England, applauded the success of Voronoff's work in the "rejuvenation" of old men."

Serge Abrahamovitch Voronoff (Russian: Сергей Абрамович Воронов) "was a French surgeon of Russian extraction who gained fame for his technique of grafting monkey testicle tissue on to the testicles of men for purportedly therapeutic purposes while working in France in the 1920s and 1930s. The technique brought him a great deal of money, although he was already independently wealthy. However, his theories remained controversial throughout his life, and he was often ridiculed by medical authorities over his claims. According to one contemporary newspaper, he was famously known as the "monkey gland man"." "Voronoff's experiments ended following pressure from a skeptical scientific community and a change in public opinion. It became clear that Voronoff's operations did not produce any of the results he claimed. ... In the 1940s, Kenneth Walker, an eminent British surgeon, dismissed Voronoff's treatment as "no better than the methods of witches and magicians."" "Voronoff died on September 3, 1951, in Lausanne, Switzerland, from complications following a fall." – Wikip.

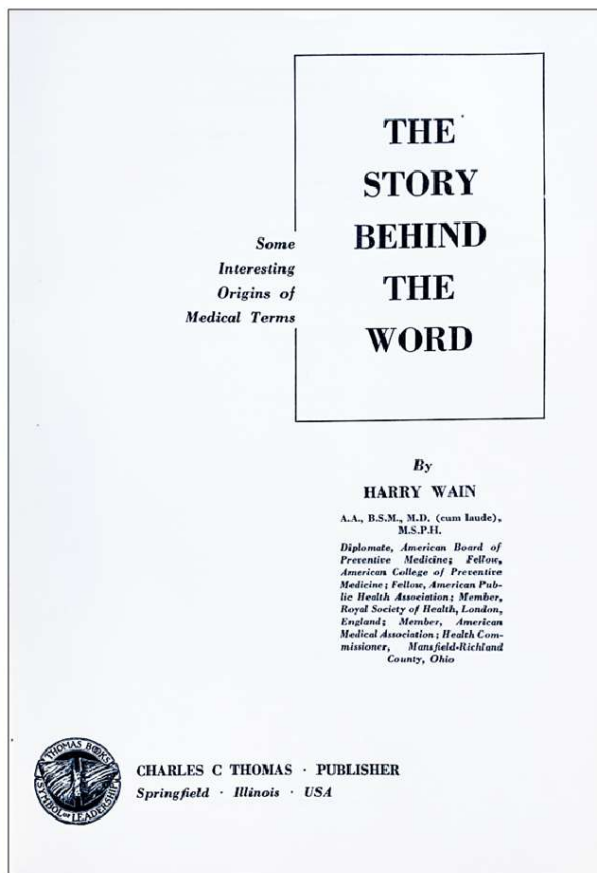
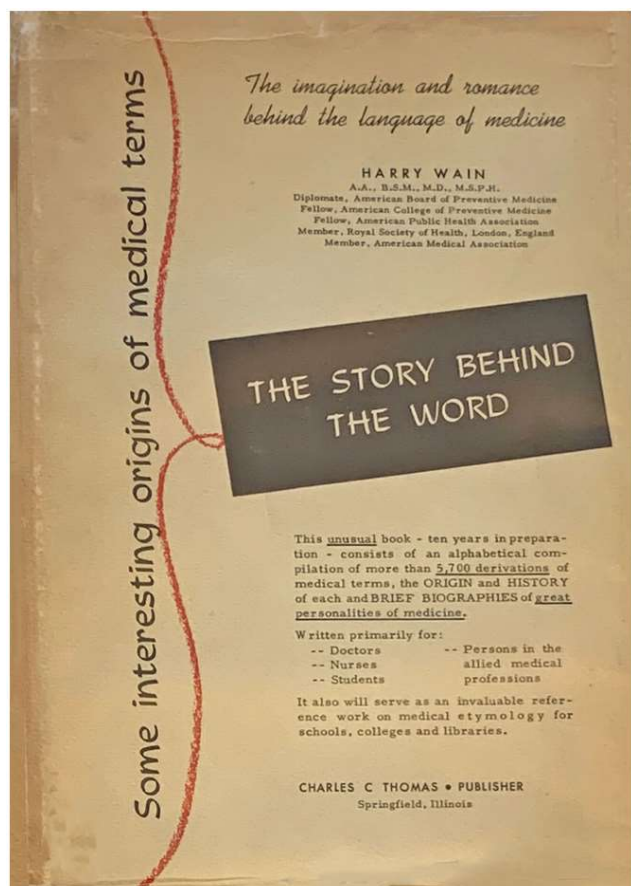
"She ["Fannie"] was the second wife of the famous Dr. Serge A. Voronoff (died in 1951). [She married three times]. He experimented on physical rejuvenation in humans by transplanting thyroid glands and testicle tissue from monkeys. She frequently was his assistant."



232. **WADE, H. W.** "The Bacteriological Examination in Leprosy."
 Reprinted from *Leprosy Review*, vol. VI, no. 2, April 1935. ¶ 244 mm. 8
 pp. 2 figs. Original brown printed wrappers; stab-stitched (no lacing).
 Rubber stamp on cover: "With the Compliments of the Author."
 Very good.

"A major breakthrough ... was made by Wade and his 'scraped incision' method. The method is still used for making smears, which are referred as slit-skin smears. He further clarified that none of the active skin lesions is entirely bacillus-free and that leprotic infiltration is in the dermis only." – Virendra N. Sehgal, & Joginder, "Slit-Skin Smear in Leprosy." Jan. – Feb. 1990, vol. 29, no. 1.

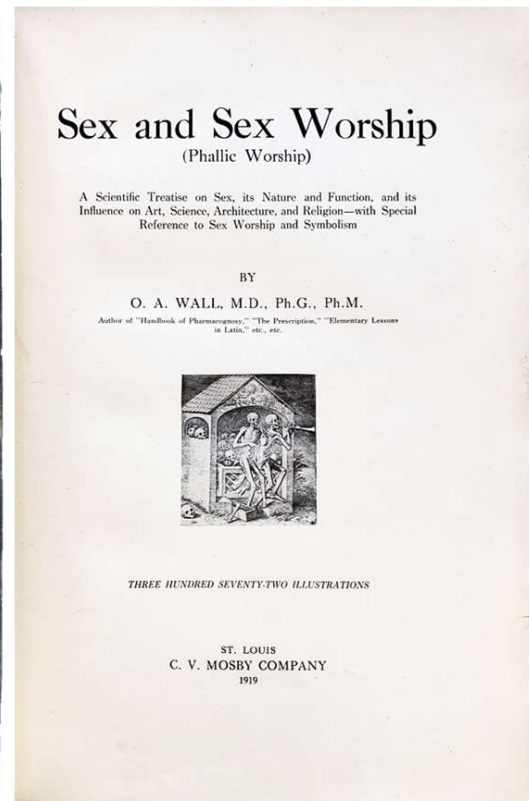
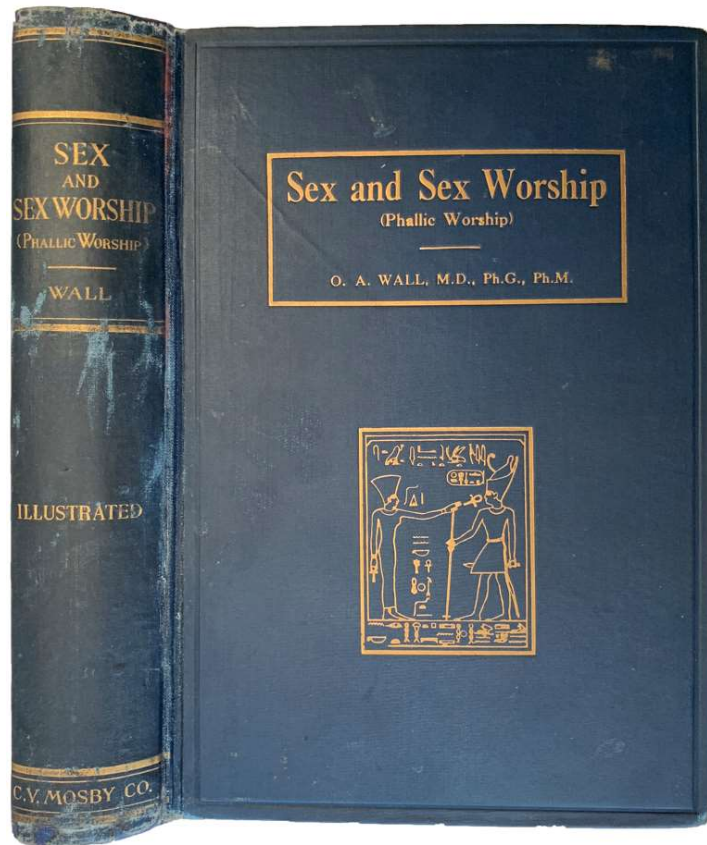
Wade was the Associate Medical Director, The Leonard Wood Memorial Laboratory, Culion Leper Sanitarium, Palawan, Philippines.



233. **WAIN, Harry.** *The story behind the word. Some interesting origins of medical terms.* Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1958. ¶ 8vo. viii, 342 pp. Navy cloth, gilt spine, dust-jacket; jacket a bit worn. Ownership signature of Stephen J. Phillips. Very good.

\$ 40

First edition. A compilation of more than 5,700 derivations of medical terms with brief definitions and, in some cases, biographies, of prominent physicians.

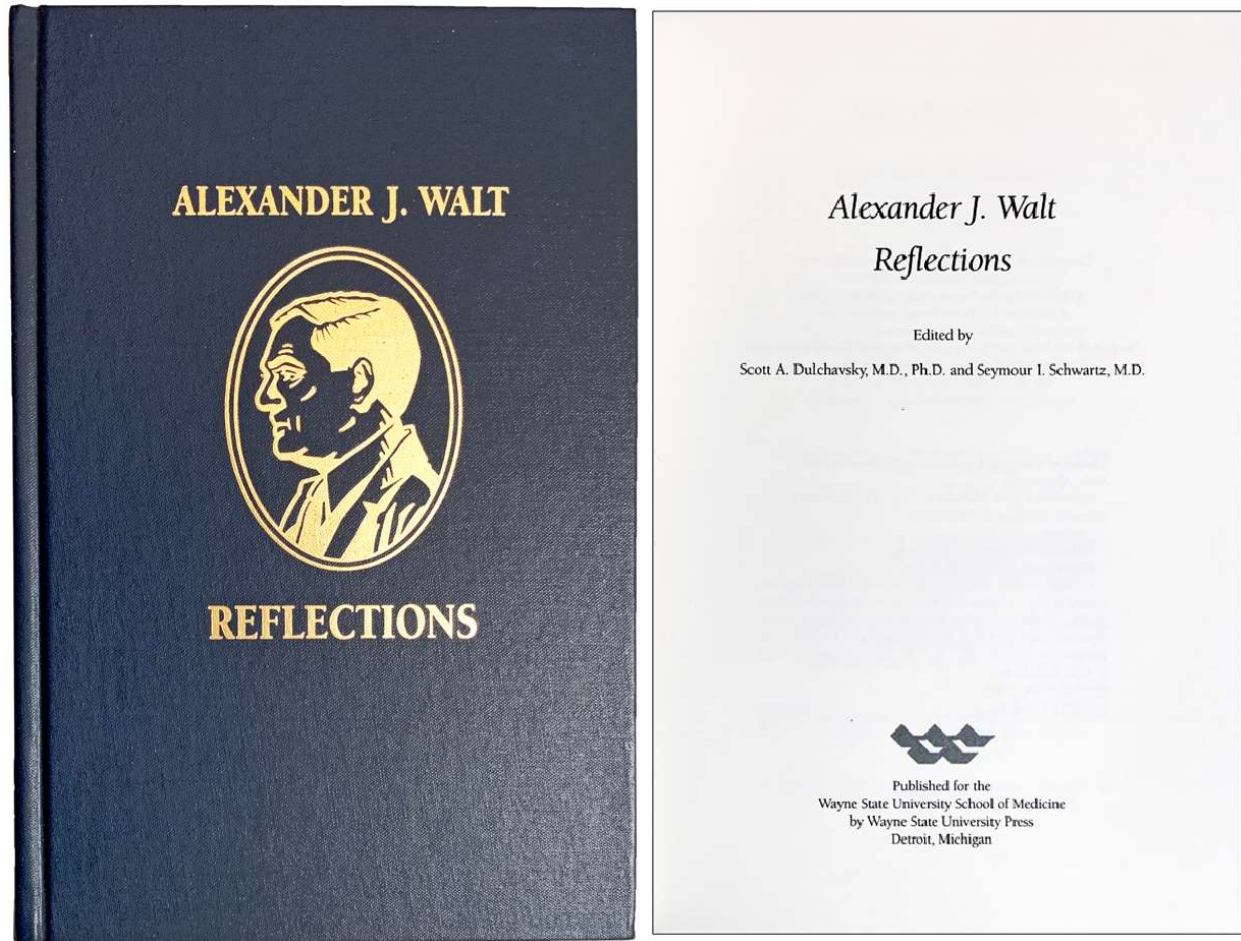


234. **WALL, Otto Augustus** (1846-1922). *Sex and Sex Worship (Phallic Worship)*. A scientific treatise on sex, its nature and function, and its influence on art, science, architecture, and religion – with special reference to sex worship and symbolism. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby, 1919. ¶ Large 8vo. xv, [1], 607, [1] pp. Title vignette, 372 illustrations, index. Original navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth; recased, new endleaves. Inscribed by previous owner, “Stolen from George S. Zugsmith.” Very good.

\$ 75

First American edition. “Sex is at the very heart of life, and this classic illustrated study of sex, its nature and function, and its influence on art, science, architecture and religion contains a wealth of information on sex beliefs, practices and worship in other cultures and periods of history stretching back to ancient times. Drawing on a wide range of sources including private collections of erotica, Wall shows how people in other times and places have dealt with the timeless themes of sexuality, male, female, love, passion, lust, desire and worship, dealing with sex as a private practice and also as public celebration.”

PROVENANCE: George S. Zugsmith, MD (1908-2003) practiced ophthalmology in San Pedro, California, from 1945 until his retirement in 1985 – George Kaplan, San Diego.

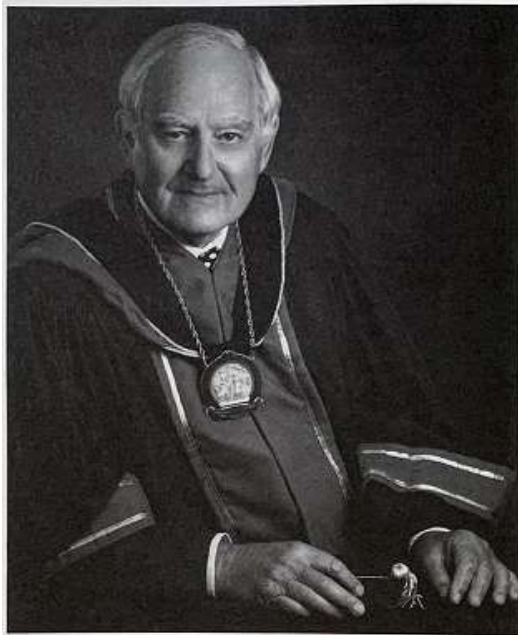


235. **WALT, Alexander J.** *Alexander J. Walt Reflections*. Edited by Scott A. Dulchavsky, and Seymour I. Schwartz. Detroit: Wayne State University School of Medicine, 1999. ¶ 8vo. xv, 327 pp. Blue gilt-stamped cloth. Fine. ISBN: 0814328318

\$ 10

Reflections is a collection of presentations given by Dr. Alexander Walt, the distinguished Professor and Chair of the Department of Surgery at Wayne State University for 22 years. The editors have compiled articles and lectures of one of surgery's elder statesmen in recognition of his role as a respected leader of his profession. He served as an honorary, endowed, or

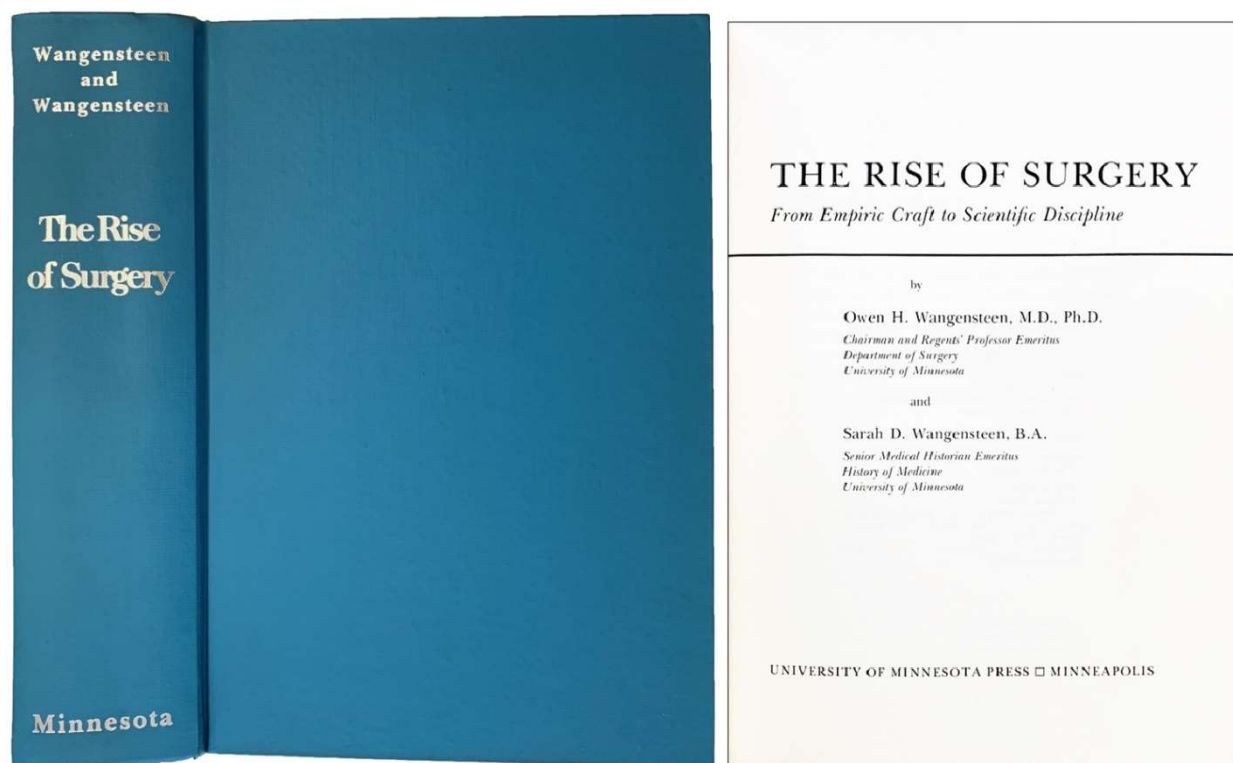
distinguished lecturer at universities and medical centers throughout the world, and also as the President of the American Board of Medical Specialties and of the American College of Surgeons, the highest honor accorded to a surgeon.



The book is a tribute to the man and his priorities: patients, students and residents, trauma and critical care, and his community. The forums for his presentations range from the American College of Surgeons to the Washtenaw County Medical Society. Dr. Walt was an active participant in resolving many of the surgical controversies of our era. He served as a voice of reason during discussions to move medicine forward: on the development of the specialty of emergency medicine, on certificates of added competence, and on physician

recertification. His calm voice, gentle humor, and ability to disagree without being disagreeable guided many through conflicts. His contributions to our surgical heritage and his guidance toward the future will be remembered.

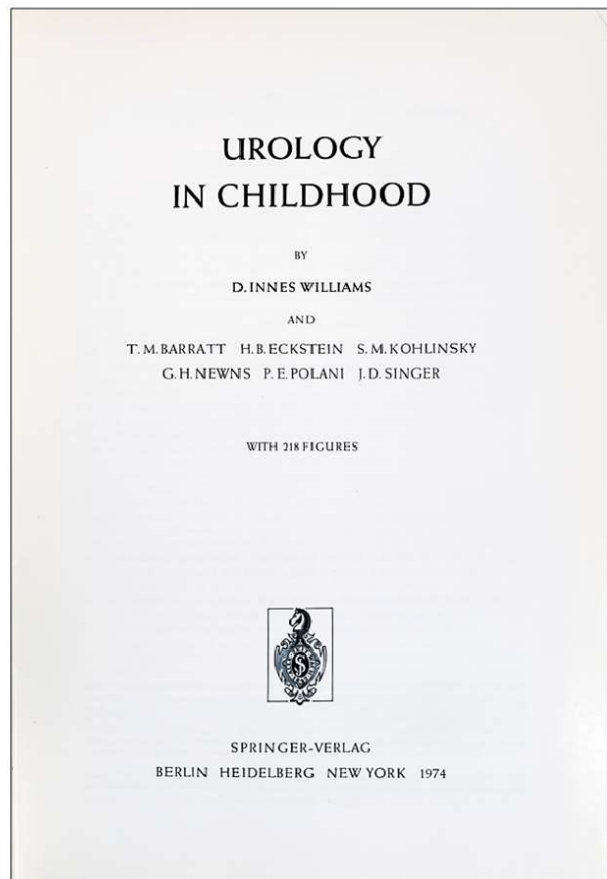
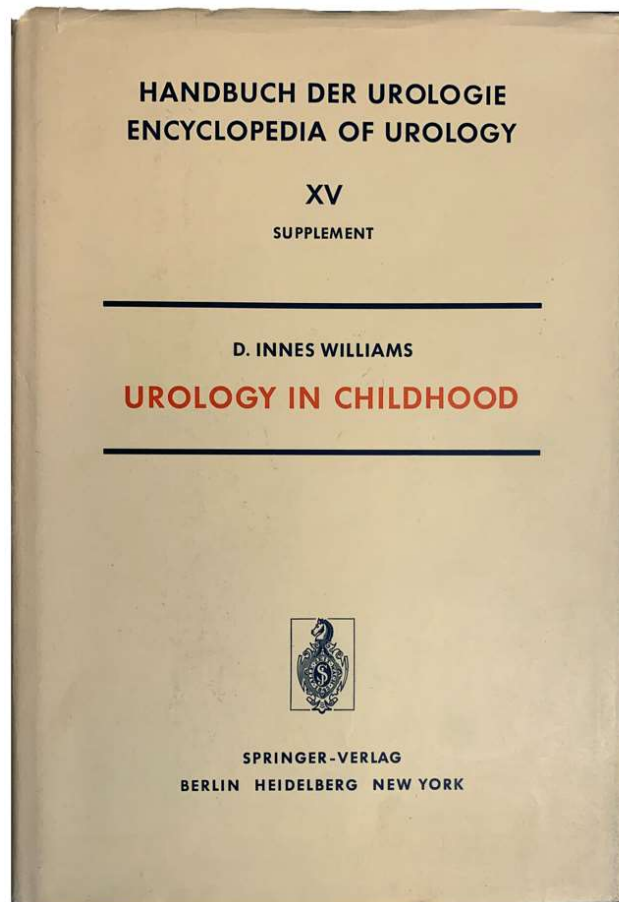
Dr. Walt was well-read and articulate and clearly earned the respect and admiration of his colleagues. Each chapter includes an ensuing commentary by a friend or colleague, all well-known physicians and surgeons. While some issues are mainly of historical interest, others speak to physicians in practice today. The publication is most appropriate for medical students, surgical residents, surgeons, and historians. – Reviewed by Mary C. McCarthy, MD, *Annals of Surgery*, 2000 Apr; 231(4): 612.



236. **WANGENSTEEN, Owen Harding** (1898-1981); **Sarah D. WANGENSTEEN**. *The Rise of Surgery, from Empiric craft to Scientific Discipline*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1978. ¶ Thick 8vo. xviii, 785 pp. Illus., index. Turquoise silver-stamped cloth. Bookplate of George Kaplan. Very good.

\$ 35

“Not a systematic history but an assessment of those technical factors that contributed to or retarded the advance of surgery.” – Garrison and Morton 5813.11.



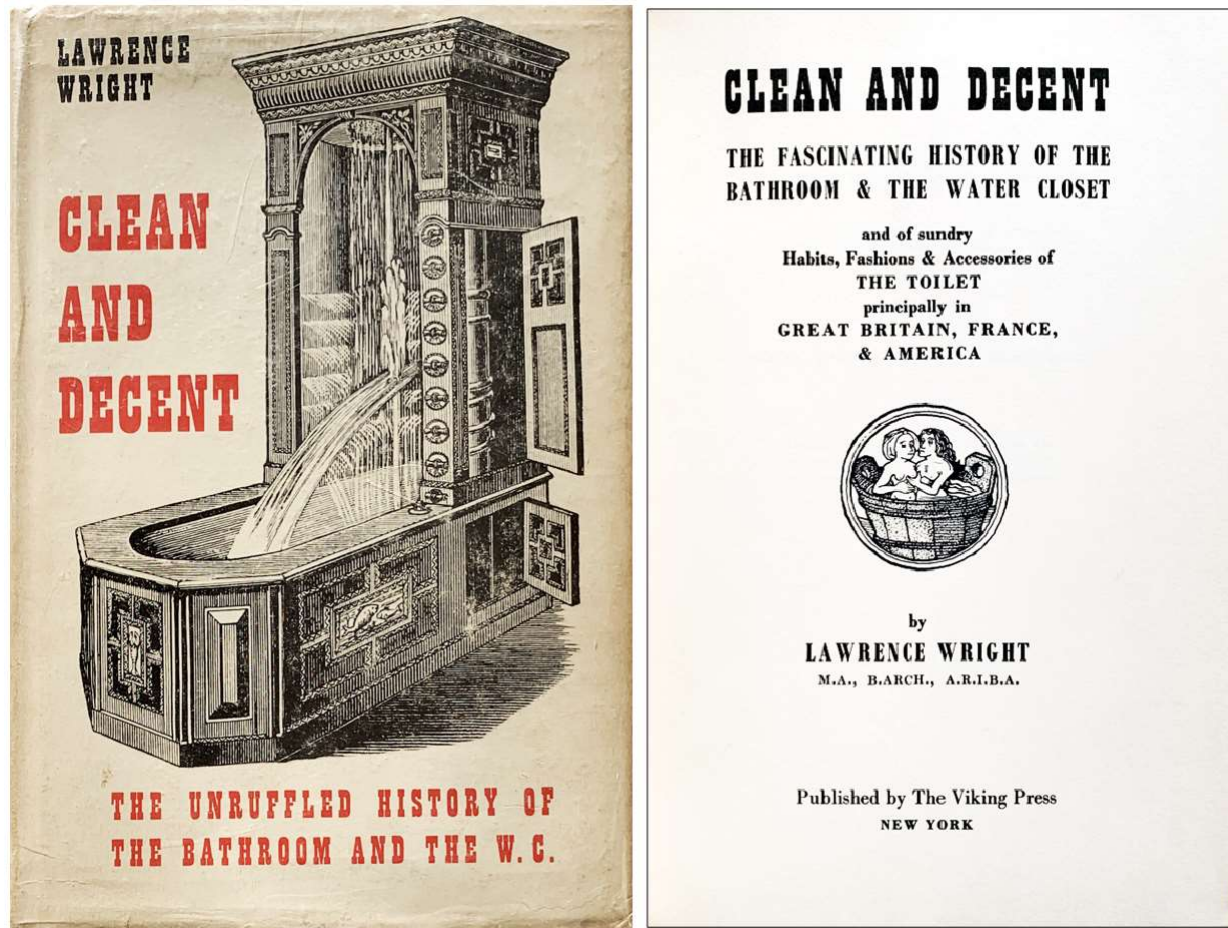
237. **WILLIAMS, D. Innes** [David Innes] (1919-2013). *Urology in Childhood*. Series: *Handbuch der Urologie / Encyclopedia of Urology*, XV supplement. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York: Springer-Verlag, 1974. ¶ 8vo. xxii, [2], 458, [2] pp. 218 figs. Navy gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Rubber-stamp of Ruben F. Gittes, MD. Very good.

\$ 45

This text is meant as a supplement to the author's 1959 book of the same title. This work revises work in the prior publication. With new contributions included from G. H. Newns, "Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia", and P. E. Polani, S. M. Kohlinsky, & J. D. Singer, "Sex Chromosome Anomalies and Intersex States."

Sir David Innes Williams, British urologist, "is widely regarded as the founder of the modern medical field of paediatric urology. In 1948, Williams was a resident in Urology at St Peter's. A boy was brought to the hospital who was suffering from urinary retention. Williams was shocked to know that not even senior staff in the hospital had any knowledge on how to treat the child. / Williams also came to know

that there was no literature in the field. Deciding that the field needed to be studied more, he began collaboration for a book with Twistington Higgins, a general surgeon interested in urology. Williams, Higgins, and DF Ellison Nash co-wrote *The Urology of Childhood*, which was published in 1951 and the book became a milestone in the development of child urology.” [Wikip.].



238. **WRIGHT, Lawrence.** *Clean and Decent; the unruffled history of the bathroom and the water closet: and of sundry habits, fashions & accessories of the toilet principally in Great Britain, France & America.* New York: Viking Press, 1960. ¶ Second printing. 8vo. xii, 281, [1] pp. Illustrations, index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Very good.

\$ 25

“On the one hand an extraordinary history of personal hygiene down the ages (with special emphasis on the *outré*, the quaint, and the politely scatological), it also contains a solid core of social history and innumerable lively reflections on changing manners.”

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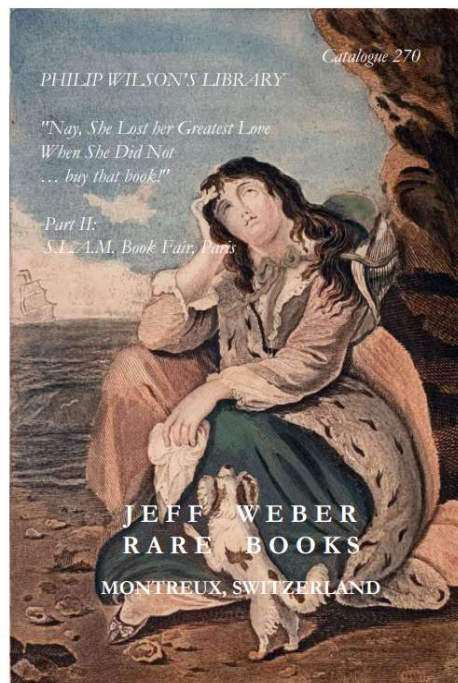
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