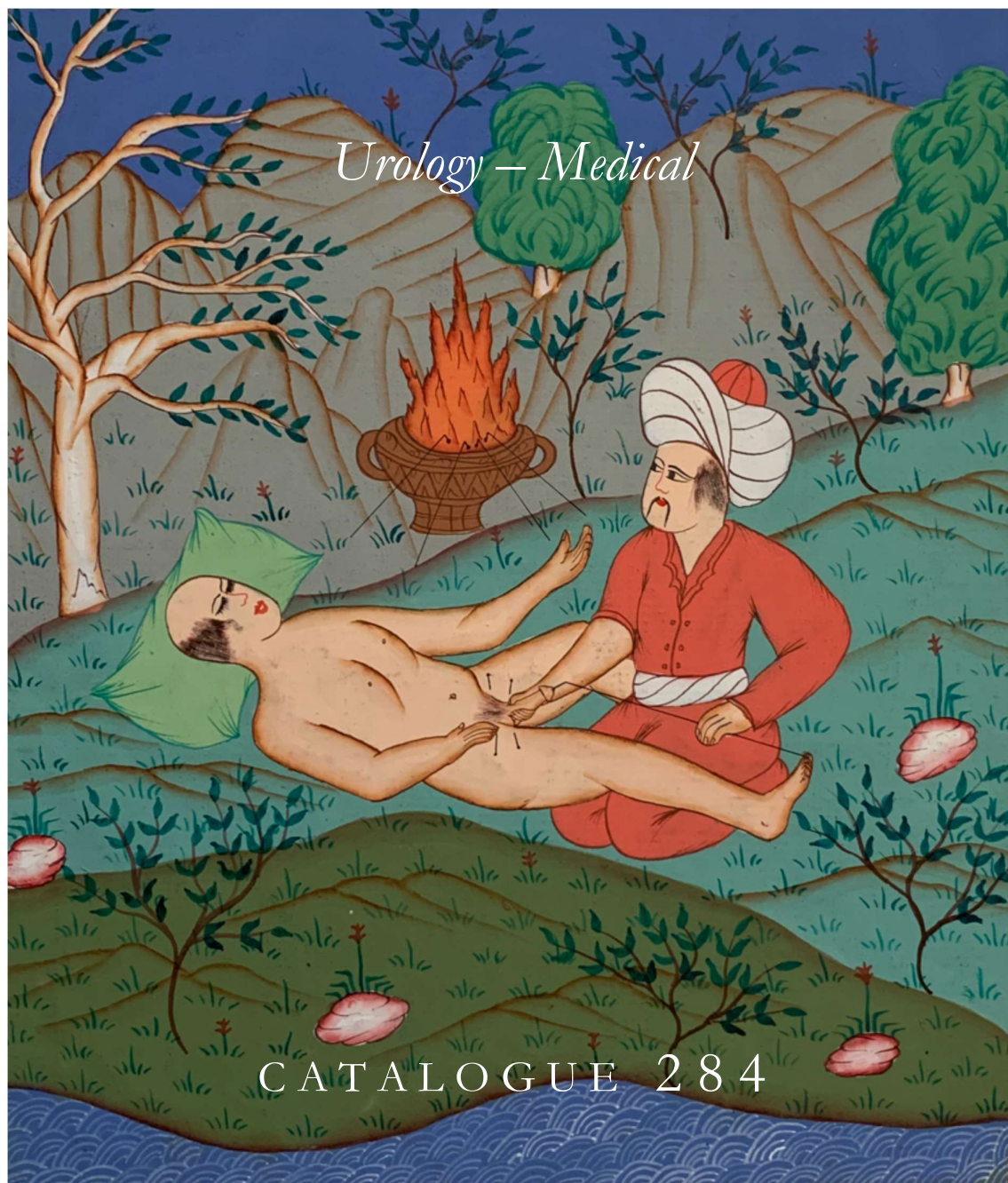


GEORGE W. KAPLAN, MD



JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS
MONTREUX SWITZERLAND

GEORGE W. KAPLAN, MD

Urology – Medical

with additions



featuring:

317. FINSEN on “Invisible Light”
(for which he earned the Nobel Prize)
335. Musée de L'Hôpital Saint-Louis,
dermatological models, 1895
344. SYME, *On Stricture of the Urethra.*
352. WOLLASTON, *The Religion of Nature delineated.*

CATALOGUE 284

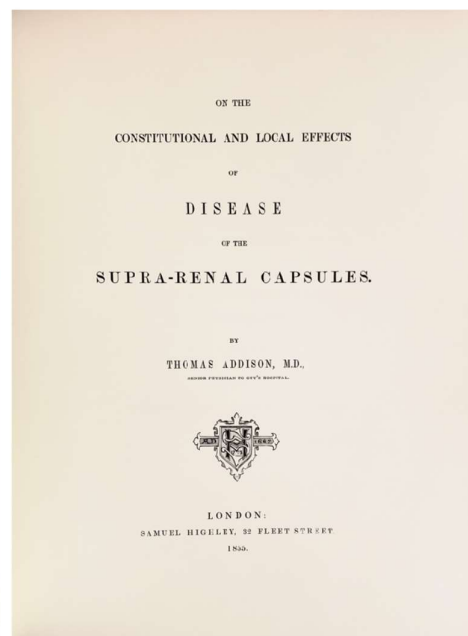
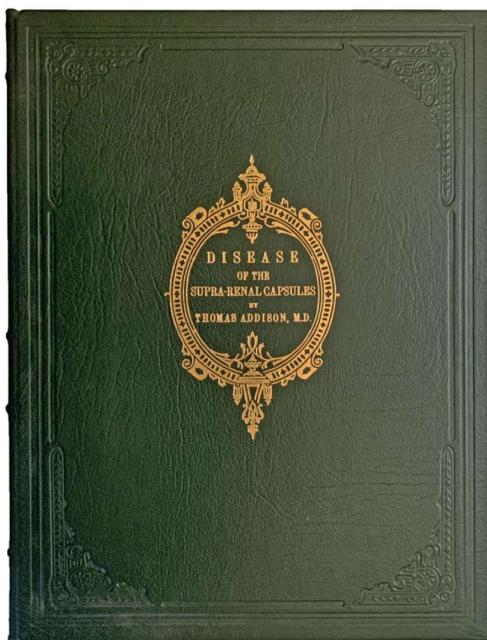
JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS
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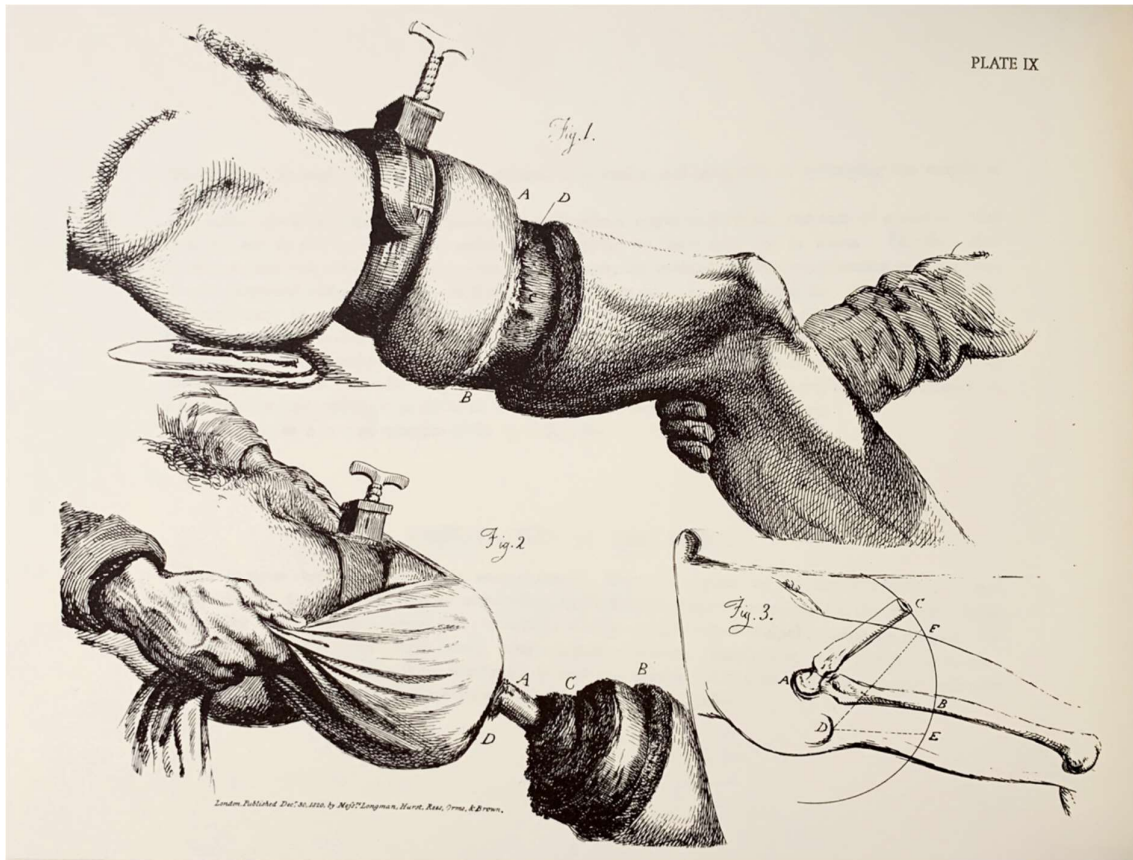


296. **ADDISON, Thomas** (1793-1860). *On the constitutional and local effects of disease of the supra-renal capsules*. Birmingham: Classics of Medicine Library, 1980. ¶ Folio. [2], viii, 43, [1] pp. 11 color plates. Full deep green gilt and blind stamped cowhide, a.e.g. Very good.

\$ 20

Originally published in 1855. "Addison was the first to draw attention to the importance of the adrenals in clinical medicine . . . [This work] described the conditions, which later became known as 'Addison's disease' . . ." – See: Garrison and Morton 3864.



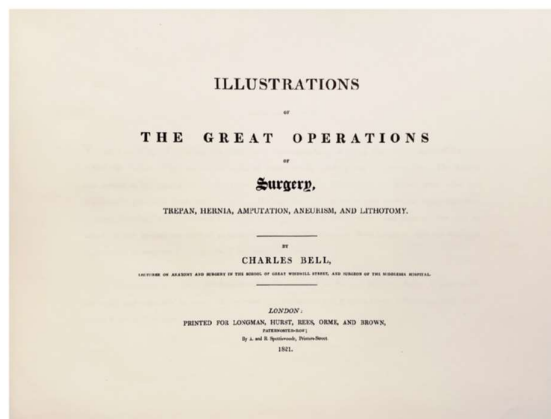
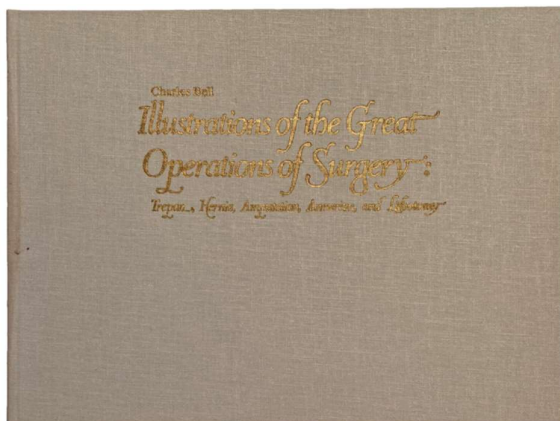


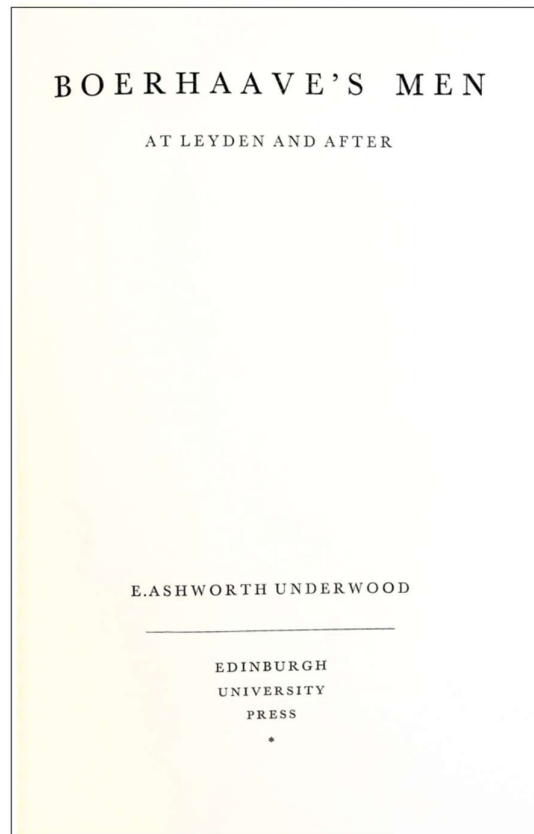
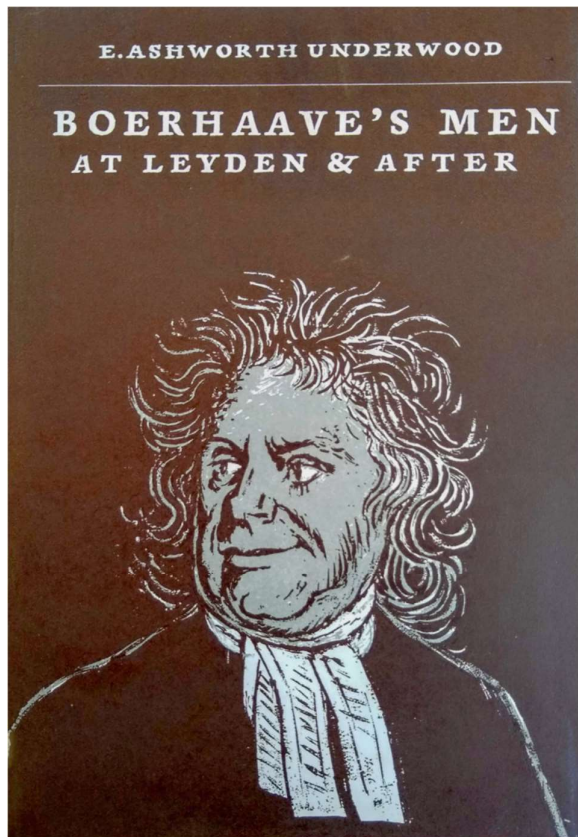
297. **BELL, Charles** (1774-1842). *Illustrations of the Great Operations of Surgery, trepan, hernia, amputation, aneurism, and lithotomy*. Pacific Palisades: Pinecliff Medical, [1976?]. ¶ Reprint of: London: Longman ... 1821. Oblong large 4to. viii, 134 pp. Illus. throughout. Original gilt-stamped beige linen cloth, slip-case, red endleaves. Near fine.

\$ 60

Funded partly by Larry Longo, Dorothy Hanks, L.R.C. Agnew, and supported by Sandra Colville-Stewart of UCLA's Biomedical Library, who lent this copy of the original edition for producing this facsimile edition.

One of the most remarkable illustrated books in the history of surgery, Bell's *Great operations* was originally issued in parts from 1820-1821 and made its first appearance in book-form in 1821.

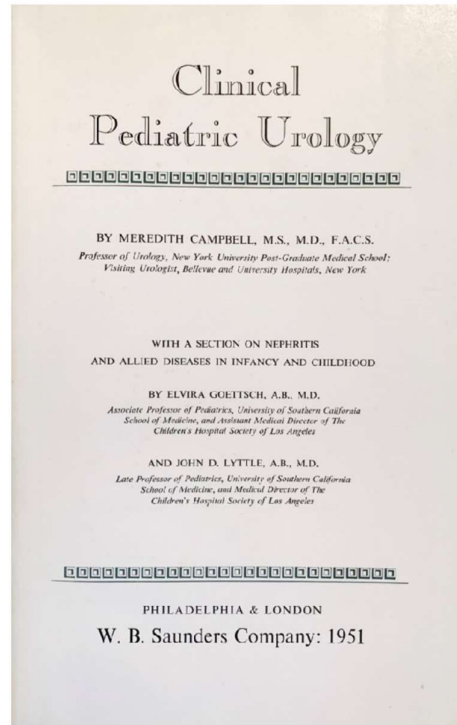
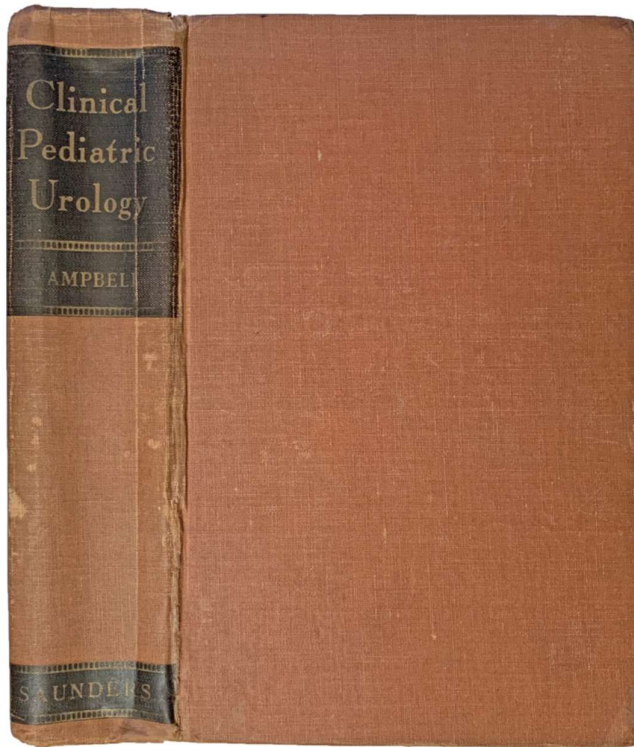




298. [BOERHAAVE, Herman (1668-1738)] UNDERWOOD, E. Ashworth (1899-1980). *Boerhaave's Men at Leyden & After*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1977. ¶ 8vo. vii, [1], 227, [1] pp. 16 pls., index. Brown gilt-stamped cloth, dust jacket. Very good. [PW1082]

\$ 12

Concerned with the lives and achievements of Boerhaave's students at Leyden.

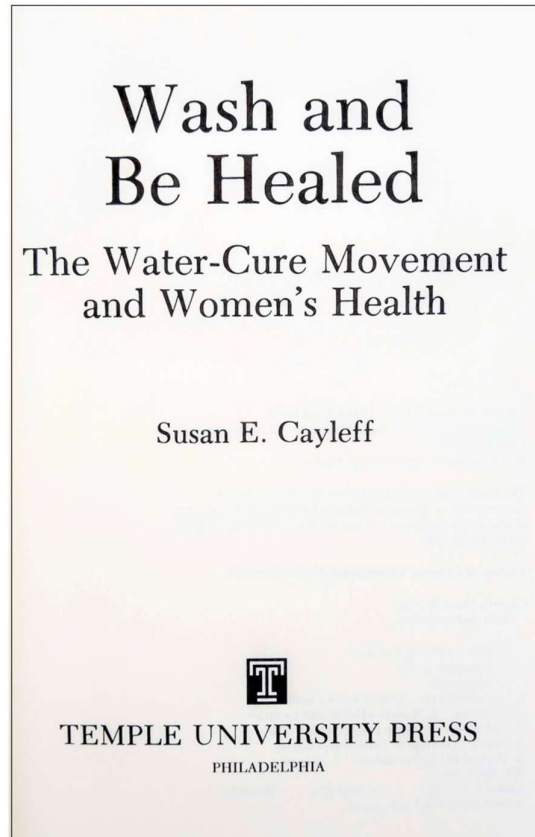
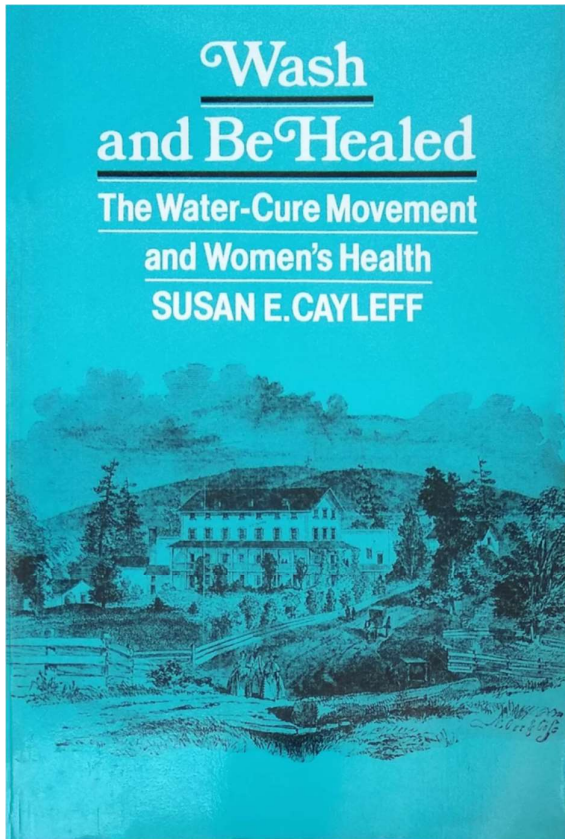


299. **CAMPBELL, Meredith [Fairfax]** (1894-1969). *Clinical Pediatric Urology. With a section on nephritis and allied diseases in infancy and childhood by Elvira Goettsch and John D. Lyttle.* Philadelphia and London: W.B. Saunders, 1951. ¶ Thick 8vo. xiii, [1], 1113, [1] pp. 543 figures, index. Original cloth. Former ownership signature of Floyd D. Ross[?]. Binding stained and previously torn from covers, but sympathetically mended to render functional. Poor to good.

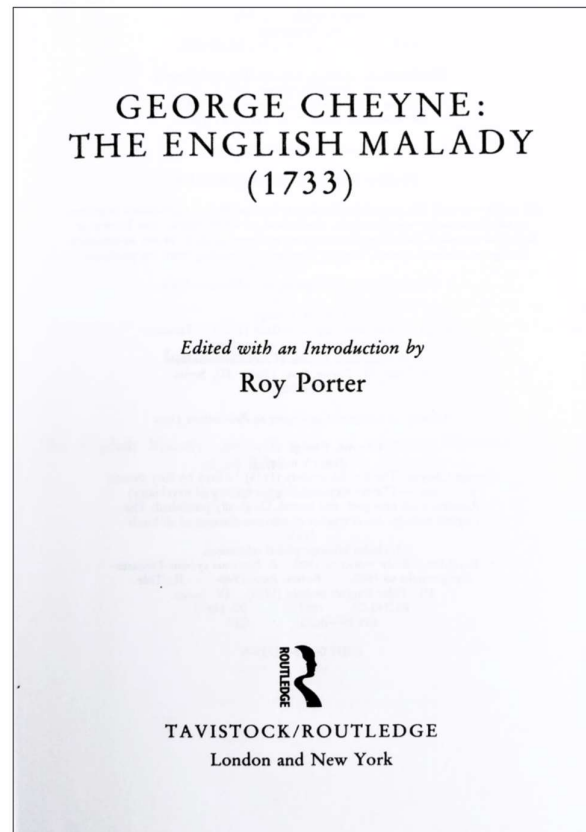
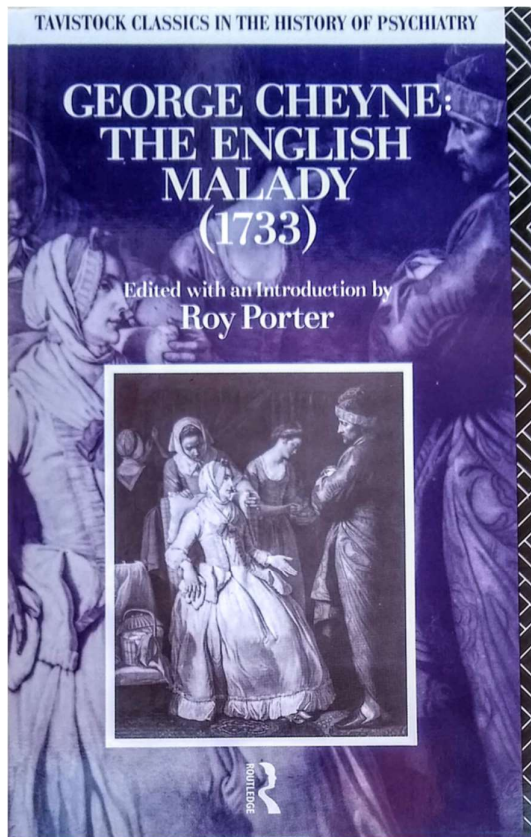
\$ 20

First edition. "What began more than six decades ago as a proposal to Meredith Campbell from W.B. Saunders Company, the publisher of his *Clinical Pediatric Urology*, for a one-volume textbook of urology [this work] resulted in the three-volume text *Urology* in 1954. After 10 editions, Campbell's *Urology* remains the 'Bible of Urology.'" - Ronald Rabinowitz.

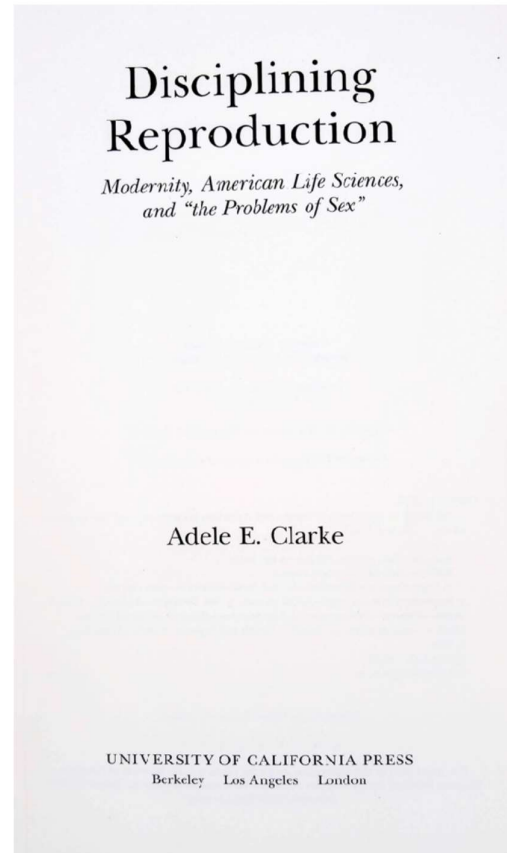
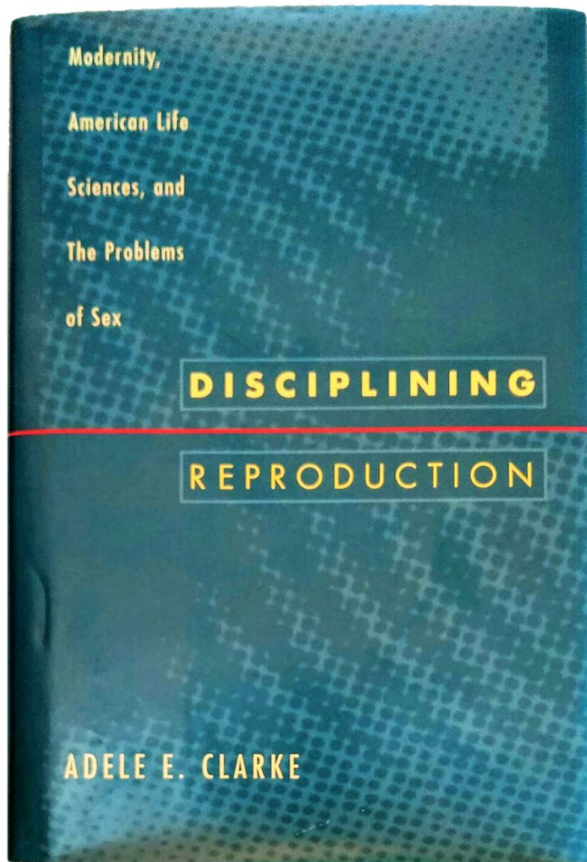
Meredith Campbell was the first president of the Society for Pediatric Urology, secretary and president of the New York section of the American Urological Association, and vice president of the American Association of Genito-urinary Surgeons. A member of numerous additional societies, he was the recipient of innumerable honors. In 1964, the Society for Pediatric Urology established the annual Meredith Campbell Lecture in his honor. In 1954, Campbell published his comprehensive three-volume textbook *Urology*. [Extra postage required].



300. **CAYLEFF, Susan E.** (b. 1954). *Wash and Be Healed. The Water-Cure Movement and Women's Health*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1987. ¶
8vo. x, [2], 247, [1] pp. Figs., index. Pictorial wrappers. Very good. [PW1127]
\$ 10.95



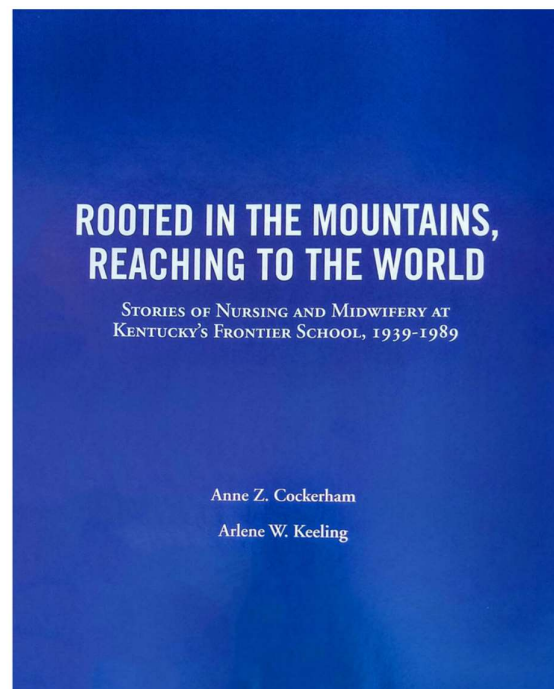
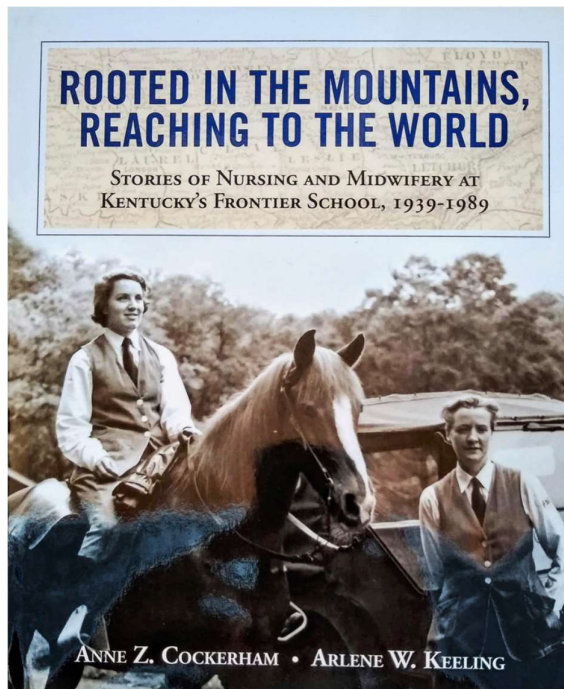
301. [CHEYNE, George (1671-1743)] PORTER, Roy. *George Cheyne: The English Malady*. London: Tavistock/Routledge. 1991. ¶ 8vo. li, [1], xxxii, [2], 370 pp. Navy gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Presentation inscription to former owner. Near fine. [PW1133] \$ 33



302. CLARKE, Adele E. *Disciplining Reproduction: Modernity, American Life Sciences, and "the Problems of Sex."* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998. ¶ 8vo. xvii, [3], 421, [1] pp. Index. Quarter dark green cloth, beige boards, dust jacket. Very good +. [PW1142]

\$ 25

"Reproductive issues from sex and contraception to abortion and cloning have been controversial for centuries, and scientists who attempted to turn the study of reproduction into a discipline faced an uphill struggle. Adele Clarke's engrossing story of the search for reproductive knowledge across the twentieth century is colorful and fraught with conflict. Modern scientific study of reproduction, human and animal, began in the United States in an overlapping triad of fields: biology, medicine, and agriculture. Clarke traces the complicated paths through which physiological approaches to reproduction led to endocrinological approaches, creating along the way new technoscientific products from contraceptives to hormone therapies to new modes of assisted conception—for both humans and animals. She focuses on the changing relations and often uneasy collaborations among scientists and the key social worlds most interested in their work—major philanthropists and a wide array of feminist and medical birth control and eugenics advocates—and recounts vividly how the reproductive sciences slowly acquired standing. By the 1960s, reproduction was disciplined, and the young and contested scientific enterprise proved remarkably successful at attracting private funding and support. But the controversies continue as women—the targeted consumers—create their own reproductive agendas around the world. Elucidating the deep cultural tensions that have permeated reproductive topics historically and in the present, *Disciplining Reproduction* gets to the heart of the twentieth century's drive to rationalize reproduction, human and nonhuman, in order to control life itself." [publisher].

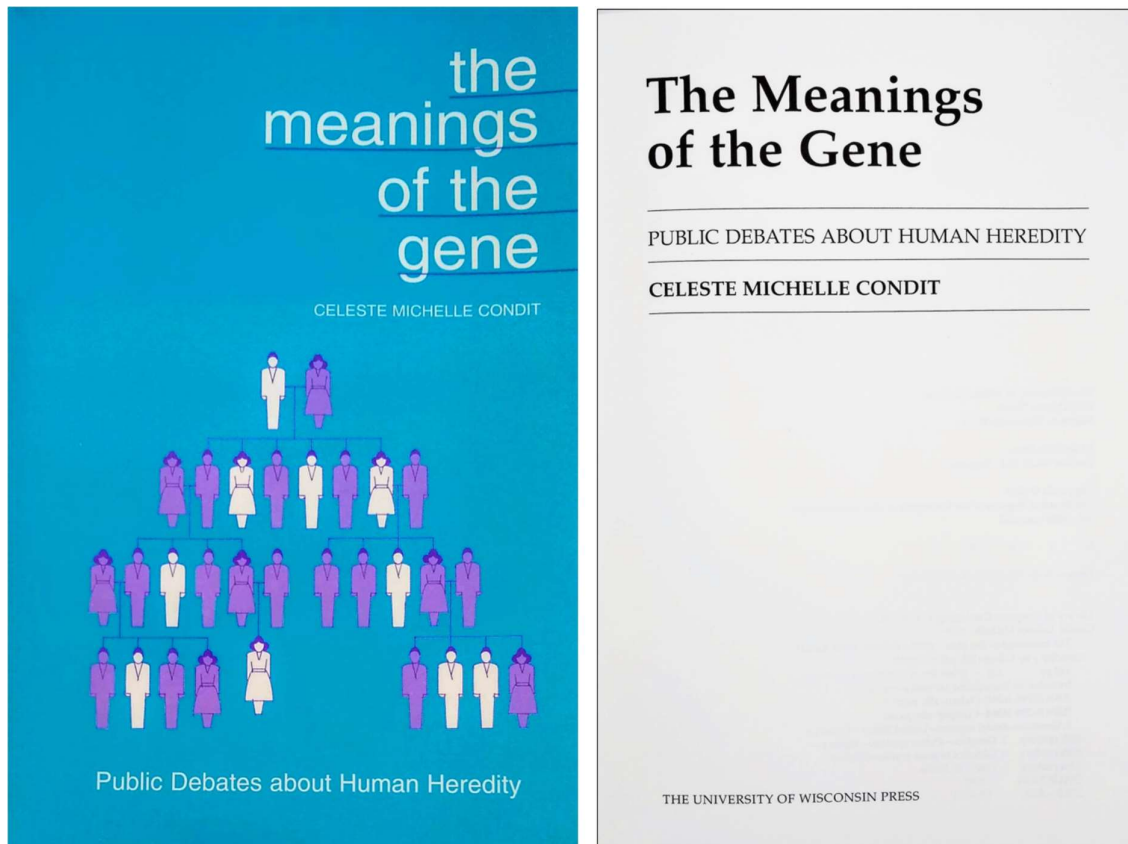


Nursing & Midwifery in Kentucky

303. **COCKERHAM, Anne Z.; KEELING, Arlene W.** *Rooted in the Mountains Reaching to the World: Stories of Nursing and Midwifery at Kentucky's Frontier School, 1939-1989*. Louisville: Butler Books, 2012. ¶ 4to. 160 pp. Color frontis., color plates, index. Blue silver-stamped cloth, dust jacket. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR (Keeling). Near fine. [PW1149]

\$ 20

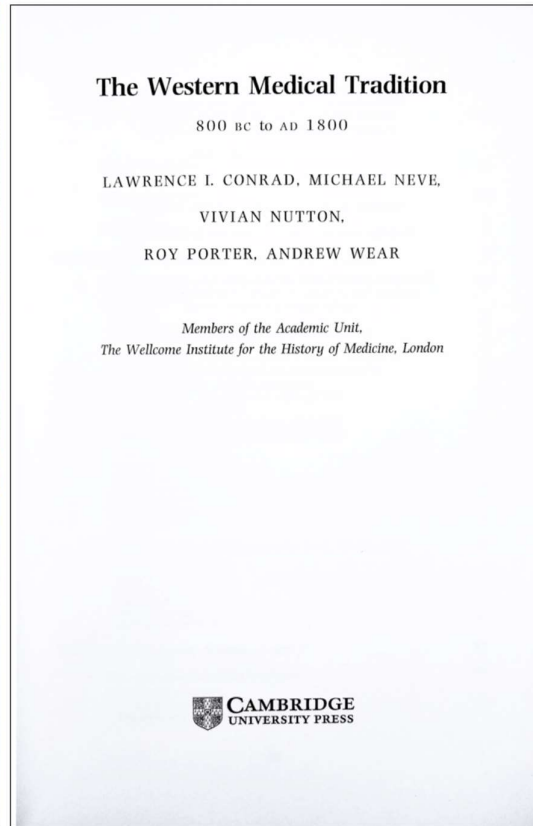
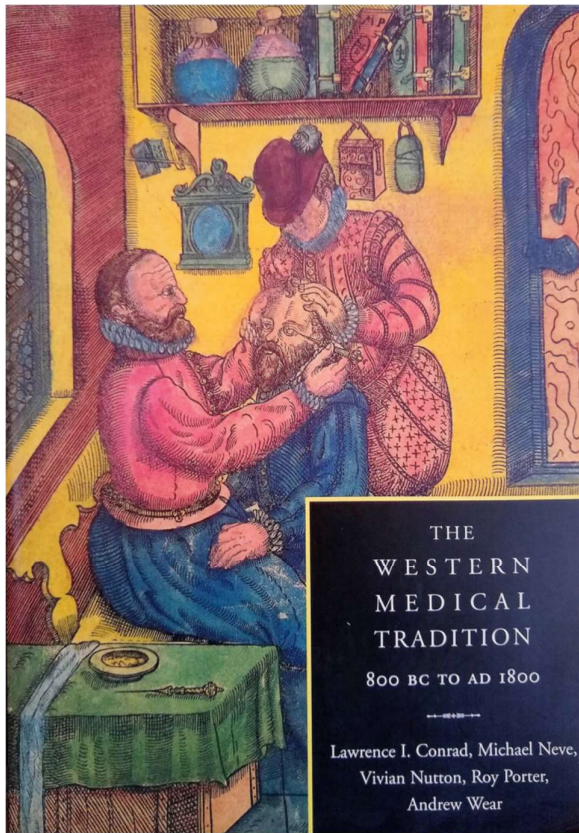
"When she wrote her autobiography, *Wide Neighborhoods*, in 1952, Mary Breckinridge reflected on what her beloved Frontier Nursing Service had achieved since its founding in 1925. She compared FNS to a tree, a metaphor that aptly described the service's steadfast and powerful roots in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, as well as the plentiful yield of healthy babies delivered by the Frontier nurses. Breckinridge was equally proud of another of the Frontier Nursing Service's products: the hundreds of graduates of the Frontier Graduate School of Midwifery (later called the Frontier School of Midwifery and Family Nursing and today known as Frontier Nursing University). Through their subsequent work in the United States and around the world, Frontier alumni constitute a significant portion of the Frontier legacy. Indeed, through their care of thousands of women, babies, and families, the graduates have provided "shade and fruit" to many. The stories and experiences of the early Frontier graduates — those who attended the School in its first 50 years — provide a fascinating glimpse into a part of nurse-midwifery history that has heretofore not been given significant attention, and therefore is the purpose of this book." – From the publisher.



304. **CONDIT, Celeste Michelle.** *The Meanings of the Gene: Public Debates about Human Heredity.* Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1999. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 325, [5] pp. Index. Pictorial wrappers. Near fine. [PW1156]

\$ 8

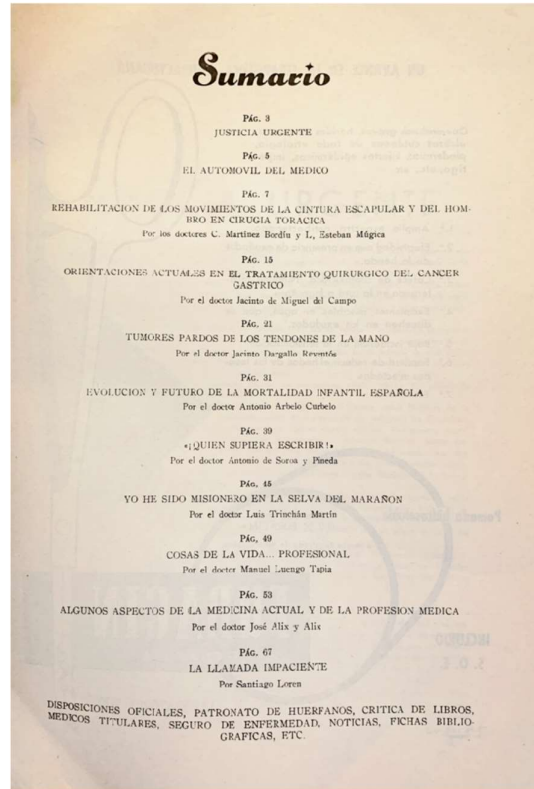
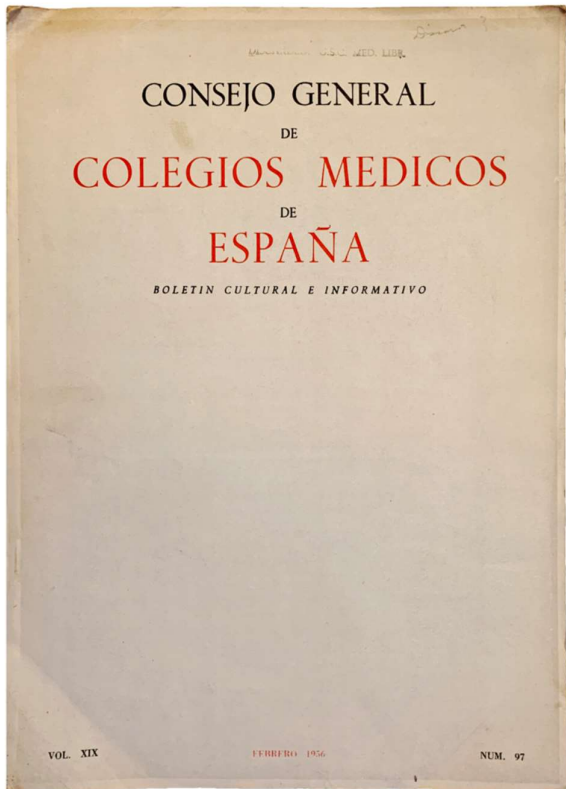
Celeste Michelle Condit, Dept. of Communication Studies, University of Georgia, is a professor and scholar of rhetorical criticism, focused on the rhetoric of racism, biology, the human genome, and feminism. In 2018, the Public Address Conference described Condit as “a pioneer in understanding and improving public communication about genetics.”



305. **CONRAD, Lawrence I.** *The Western Medical Tradition. 800 BC to AD 1800.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995. ¶ 4to. xiv, 556 pp. Figs., index. Pictorial wrappers. Very good. [PW1158]

\$ 18

“This book, first published in 2006, is a detailed and authoritative account of the last two centuries of the development of 'Western' medicine, a tradition now important everywhere in the world. It is written by leading experts who not only describe the most important people, events, and transformations, but give explanations for why medicine developed as it did, becoming as important as it has in the modern world. It contains one of the first historical summaries of the development of medicine after the Second World War. It is an authoritative source of new information as well as a synthesis of the current state of knowledge on this fascinating subject. The Western Medical Tradition, 1800–2000 is a companion volume to The Western Medical Tradition, 800 BC to AD 1800.” – Cambridge University Press.



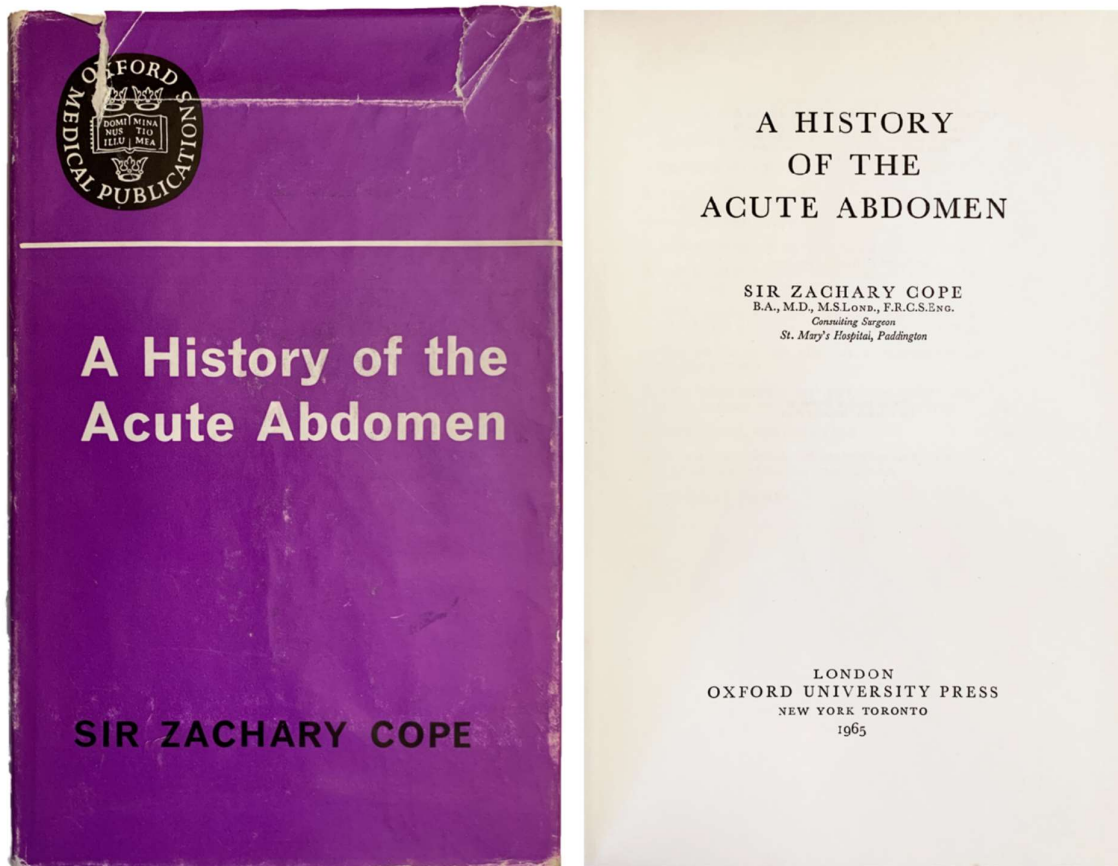
306. **Consejo General de Colegios Medicos de España.** *Consejo General de Colegios Médicos de España.* Spain, 1956. ¶ Series: *Consejo General de Colegios Médicos de España Boletín cultural e informativo.* Vol. XIX, num. 97, Febrero 1956. 4to. 71, [11] pp. Illustrated throughout. Cover printed in red & black. Original printed wrappers; spine mended with kozo. Small library discard rubber-stamp on upper cover. Very good.

\$ 20

Single issue of this Spanish medical journal. Features some current issues on surgery, including a paper on infant mortality. Lots of ads with interesting designs.

CONTENTS (selected): Rehabilitación de los movimientos de la cintura escapular y del hombro en cirugía torácica – C. Martínez Bordiú y Luis Esteban Múgica; Orientaciones actuales en el tratamiento quirúrgico del cáncer gástrico – Jacinto de Miguel del Campo; Tumores pardos de los tendones de la mano – Jacinto Dargallo Raventós; Evolución y futuro de la mortalidad infantil española – Antonio Arbelo Curbelo; “¡Quién supiera escribir!” – Antonio de Soroa y Pineda; Yo he sido misionero en la selva del Marañón – Luis Trinchán Martín; Cosas de la vida ... profesional – Manuel Luengo Tapia; Algunos aspectos de la medicina actual y de la profesión médica – José Alix y Alix; etc.

[English] Rehabilitation of shoulder girdle and shoulder movements in thoracic surgery – Current orientations in the surgical treatment of gastric cancer – Tumors of the tendons of the hand – Evolution and future of Spanish infant mortality – “If only I knew how to write!” – I have been a missionary in the Marañón jungle – Some aspects of today’s medicine and the medical profession – etc.

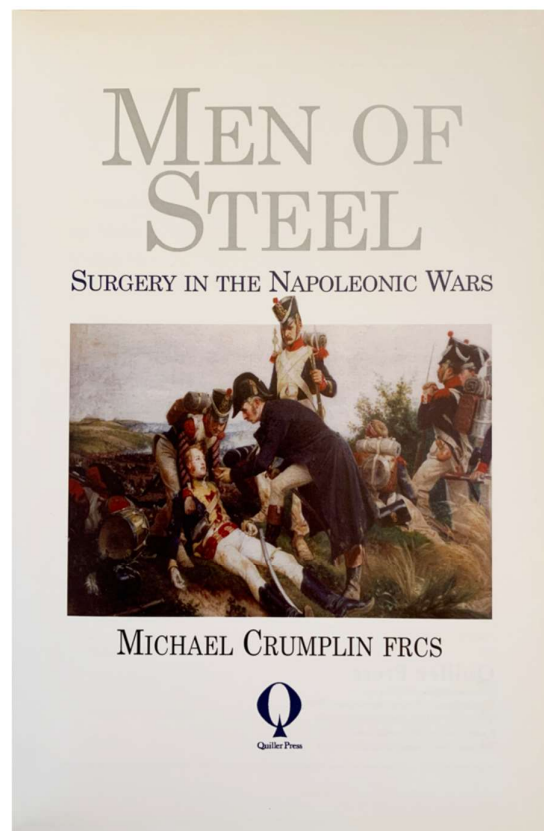
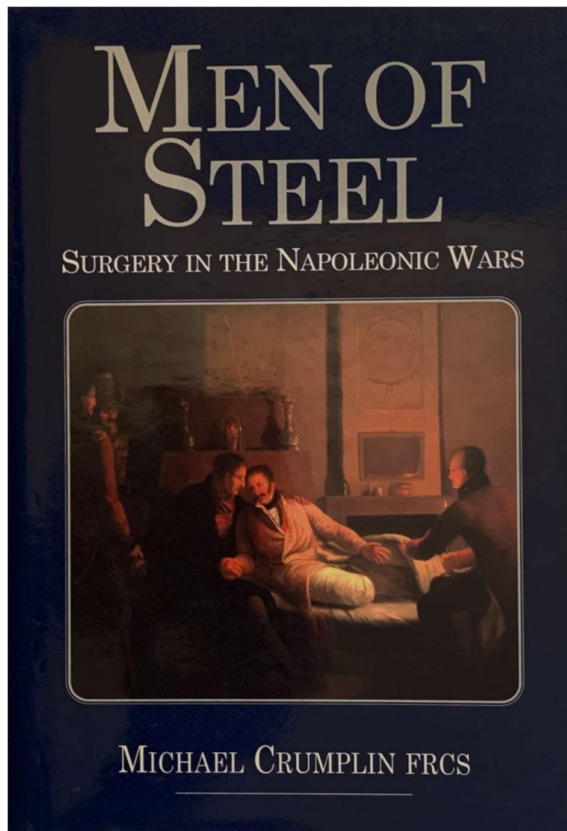


307. **COPE, Zachary** (1881–1974). *A History of the Acute Abdomen*. London: Oxford University Press, 1965. ¶ 8vo. [8], 123, [1] pp. Index. Blue cloth, dust-jacket; jacket worn. Ex-library copy with Lewis & Co. lending library sticker, rubber-stamp. Good.

\$ 20

Sir Vincent Zachary Cope MD MS FRCS (1881–1974), English physician, surgeon, author, historian and poet, was perhaps best known for authoring the book Cope's *Early Diagnosis of the Acute Abdomen*. Cope was considered an "eminent authority" on acute abdominal disorders. Influenced by Augustus D Waller and Almroth Wright, he published many books including Cope's *Early Diagnosis of the Acute Abdomen*. The Royal college of surgeons pays tribute to Cope with the Zachary Cope Memorial Lecture in abdominal surgical disease.

☼ Garrison and Morton 5813.6.



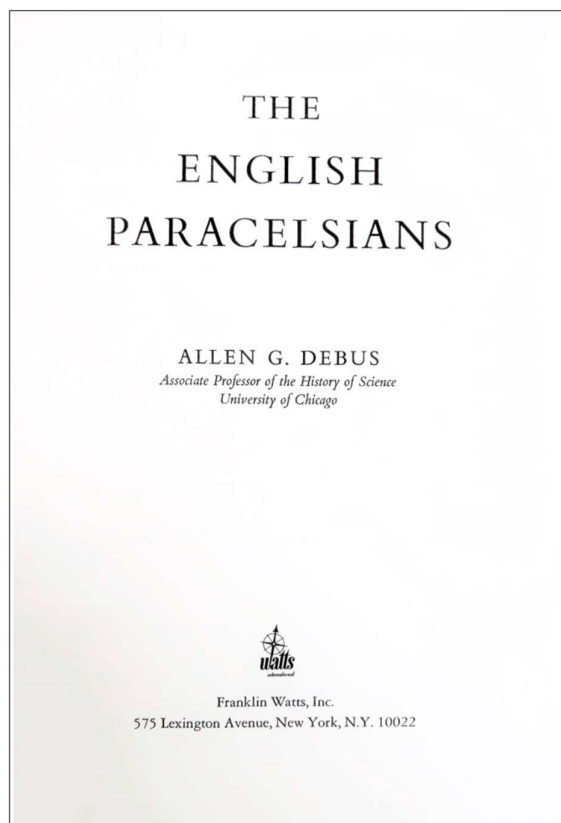
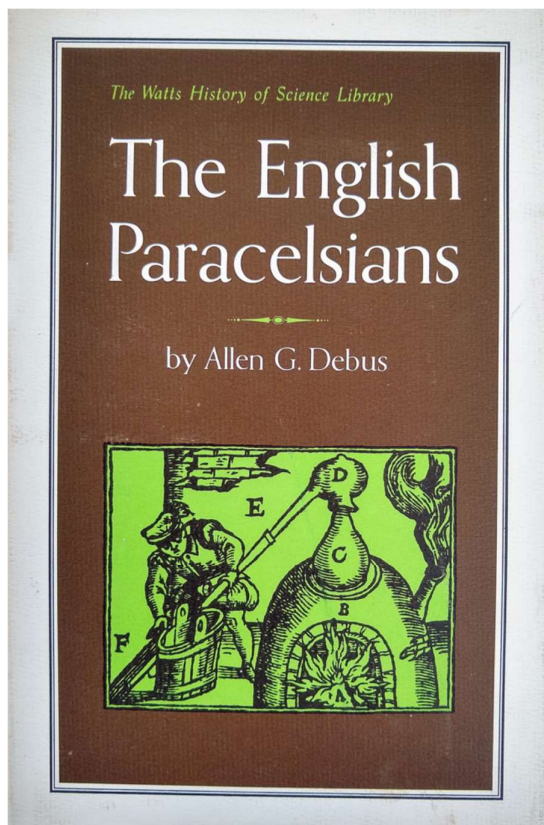
308. **CRUMPLIN, Michael, FRCS.** *Men of Steel; surgery in the Napoleonic wars.* Shrewsbury: Quiller Press, 2007. ¶ 8vo. 384 pp. Profusely illustrated (lots of color), index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. ISBN: 9781904057949

\$ 25

Based on the author's exhaustive researches, this is the first dedicated account of the practice of surgery during the pre-anaesthetic and pre-antiseptic days of the Napoleonic Wars. The author, a retired surgeon, captures both the background and the nature of the patients, the experience of wounding and the training of surgeons. The surgeons had to battle against contagion, infection and bleeding, often operating in the most appalling conditions but, in spite of this, some of their results were truly remarkable.

This book takes a methodical approach working through the terrible effects of combat weapons at the time, the training and preparation of medical services and – in some detail – the treatment and recovery (or not) of battle wound victims.

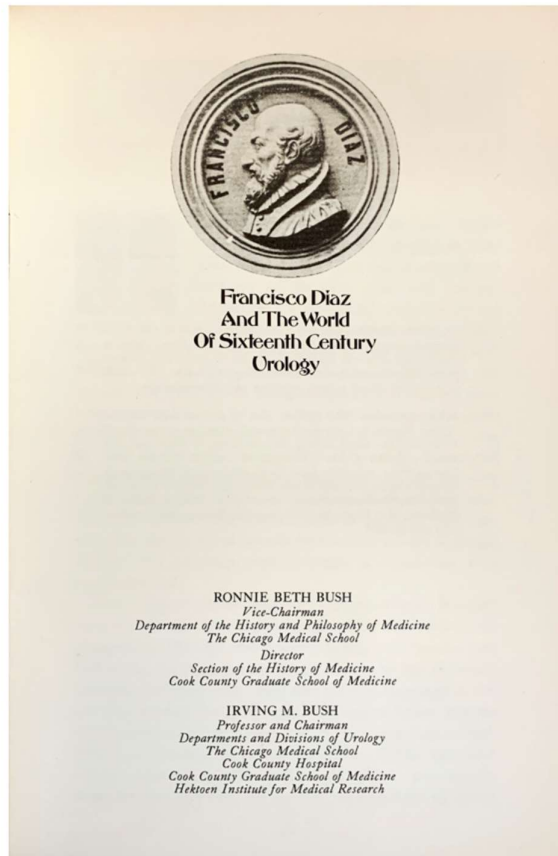




309. **DEBUS, Allen G.** (1926-2009). *The English Paracelsians*. New York: Franklin Watts, 1966. ¶ Series: *Watts History of Science Library*. First American edition. 8vo. 222 pp. 6 plates, index. Olive black-printed cloth, dust jacket. Very good. [PW1210]

\$ 18

Allen George Debus was an American historian of science, known primarily for his work on the history of chemistry and alchemy. In 1991 he was honored at the University of Chicago with an academic conference held in his name. Paul H. Theerman and Karen Hunger Parshall edited the proceedings, and Debus contributed his autobiography of which this article is a digest.



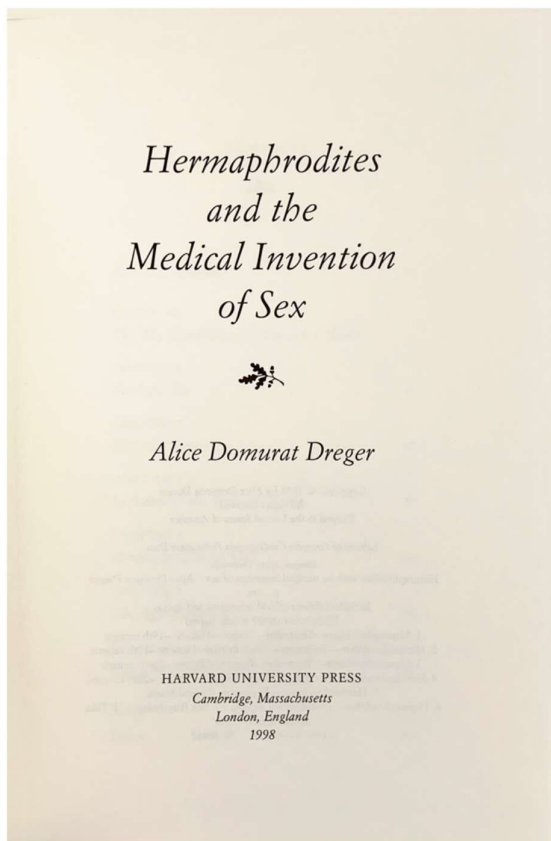
310. **DIAZ, Francisco; BUSH, Ronnie Beth; Irving M. BUSH** (1934-2018). *Francisco Diaz and the World of Sixteenth Century Urology*. Northridge, Calif.: Riker Laboratories, 1970. ¶ 8vo. 12 pp. Illus. (woodcut figs.). Printed wrappers. Very good.

\$ 10

Francisco Diaz, who wrote the first textbook on urology, is called the ‘father of urology’.

Dr. Bush “was chair of the Department of Urology at Cook County Hospital, and was a professor at the Chicago Medical School, where he had been a student. . . .

Dr. Bush innovated in many important areas of urology including the use of fiberoptics and lasers in urologic surgery, the treatment of kidney stones and urinary tract infection, and the diagnosis of prostate cancer. Later in life he worked in private practice.” [Obit.].



311. **DREGER, Alice Domurat.** *Hermaphrodites and the Medical Invention of Sex.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1998. ¶ 8vo. xiii, 268 pp. 24 figs., index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Very good. ISBN: 0674089278

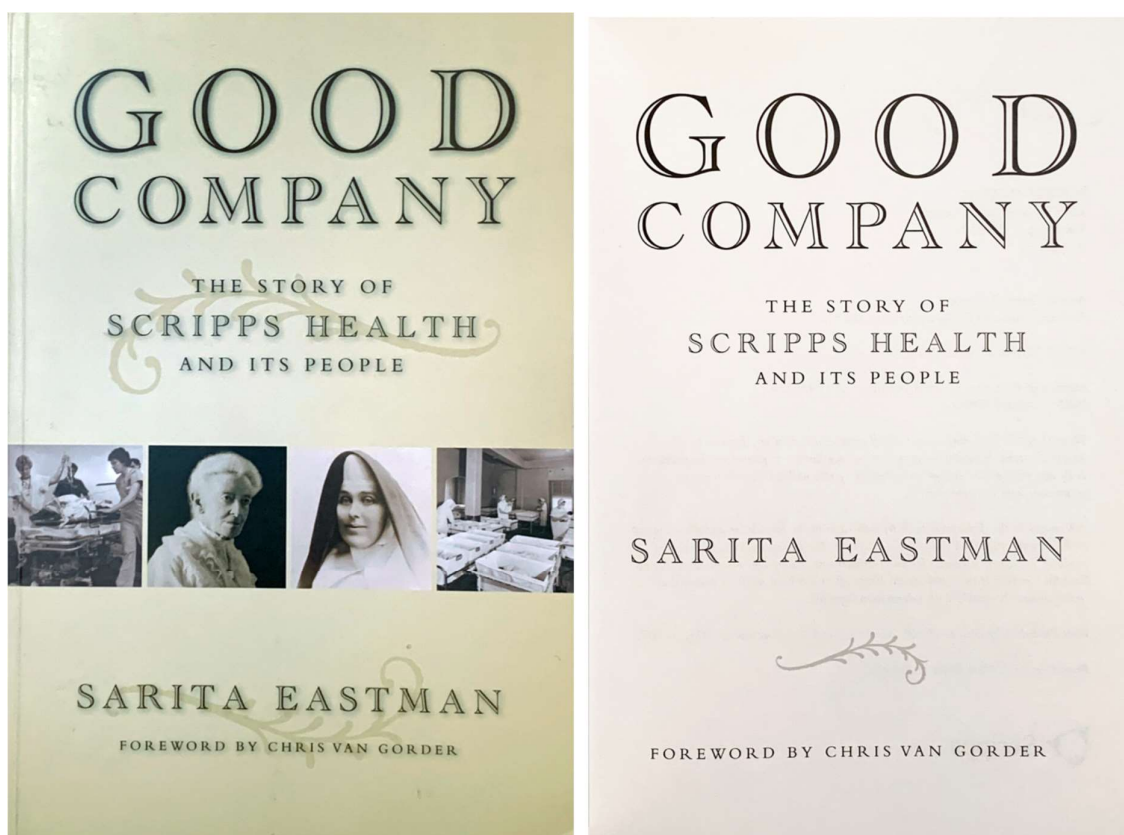
\$ 20

Punctuated with remarkable case studies, this book explores extraordinary encounters between hermaphrodites—people born with “ambiguous” sexual anatomy—and the medical and scientific professionals who grappled with them. Alice Dreger focuses on events in France and Britain in the late nineteenth century, a moment of great tension for questions of sex roles. While feminists, homosexuals, and anthropological explorers openly questioned the natures and purposes of the two sexes, anatomical hermaphrodites suggested a deeper question: just how many human sexes are there? Ultimately hermaphrodites led doctors and scientists to another surprisingly difficult question: what is sex, really?

Hermaphrodites and the Medical Invention of Sex takes us inside the doctors’ chambers to see how and why medical and scientific men constructed sex, gender, and sexuality as they did, and especially how the material conformation of hermaphroditic bodies—when combined with social exigencies—forced peculiar constructions. Throughout the book Dreger indicates how this history can help us to understand present-day conceptualizations of sex, gender, and sexuality. This leads to an epilogue, where the author discusses and questions the protocols employed today in the treatment of intersexuals (people born hermaphroditic). Given the history she has recounted, should these protocols be reconsidered and revised? [HUP]

“Alice Dreger ascribes the growing visibility of the hermaphrodite to Victorian anxieties about gender-blurring social phenomena, including homosexuality and feminism, as well as to improvements in medical science. During the Victorian era, Dreger argues, a greater number of women gained access to gynecological care, and as a result, infant anatomy came under more professional scrutiny; medical journals of the period, widely accessible for the first time, publicized anomalous cases. Scientific knowledge of embryological development began turning the one-time monster or marvel into, in the words of the turn-of-the-century French doctor Xavier Delore, ‘a scientific matter and a degraded organism.’” — Emily Nussbaum, *Lingua Franca*.

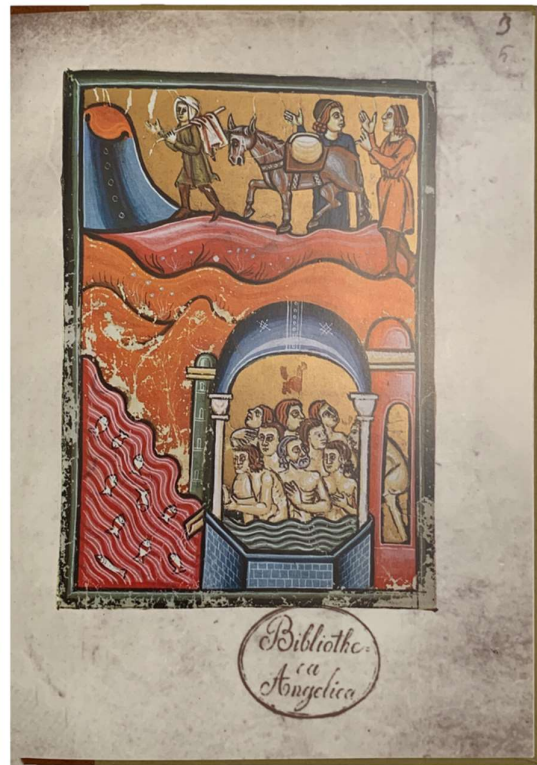
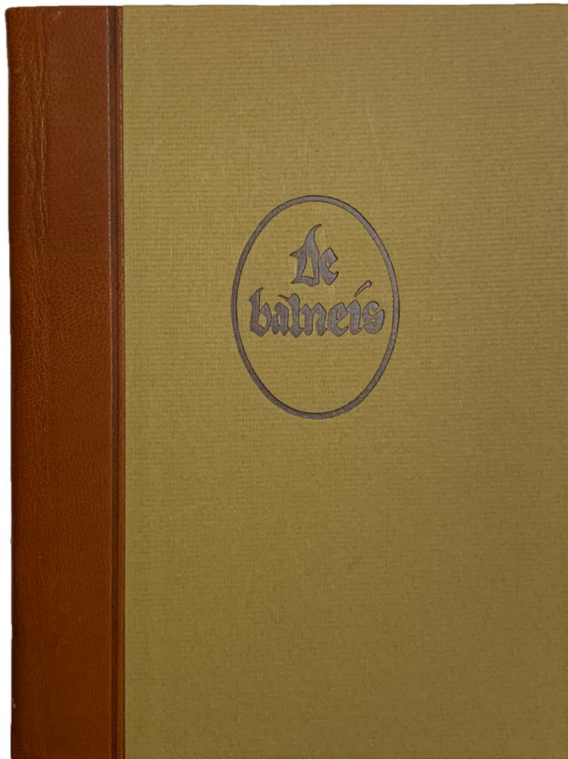
“To read this book is to become aware of the tremendous complexity of human sexuality and gender identity—beyond genitals, hormones, enzymes, and even chromosomes and genes. Behavior, feelings, and values blend with intellect and how each individual is sexually drawn to each other.” — Domeena C. Renshaw, M.D., *JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association*.



312. **EASTMAN, Sarita.** *Good Company: The story of Scripps Health and its people.* San Diego: Scripps, 2012. ¶ 8vo. 335, [1] pp. Numerous illus., index. Yellowish-cream colored wrappers. Very good. ISBN: 9780985208806

\$ 10

Preserves the story of the two women who started what became Scripps Hospital. Its origins begin in 1890 with Ellen Browning Scripps and Mother Mary Michael Cummings. This work also records numerous developments and people involved with the history of Scripps.

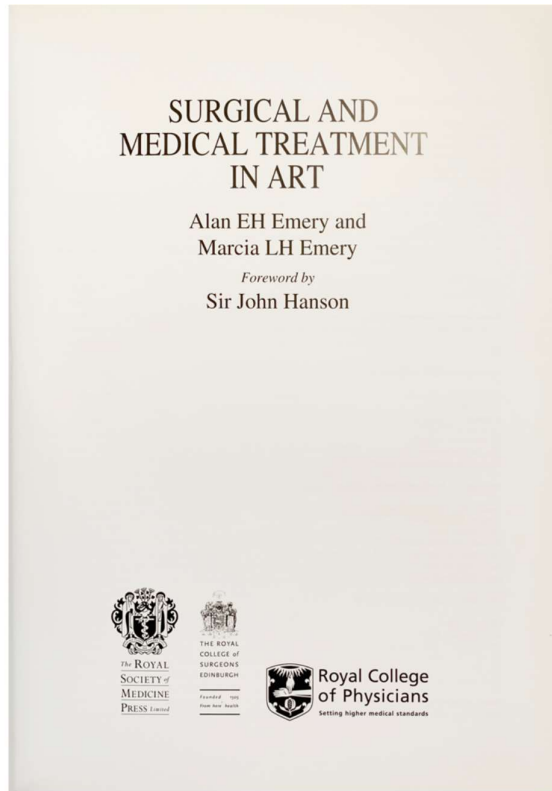
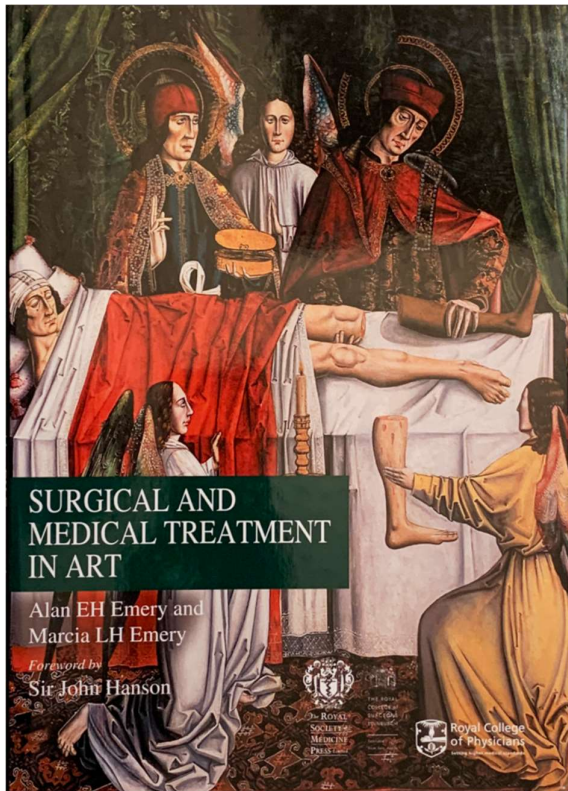


313. **EBOLI, Petrus de** (1170-1220). *De Balneis Puteolorum et Baiarum*. Editions Medicina Rara, [1976]. ¶ Small 8vo. [21] ff. Plates in full color. Quarter brown leatherette, green paper over boards, olive-green cloth drop-back case. Very good.

\$ 40

One of an edition of 2300 copies thus bound of a total edition of 2800 copies. Facsimile of a 1474 manuscript in the Biblioteca Angelica, Rome. The manuscript is fully illuminated, originally written on parchment during the 13th century. The text contains an account of the baths in verse.

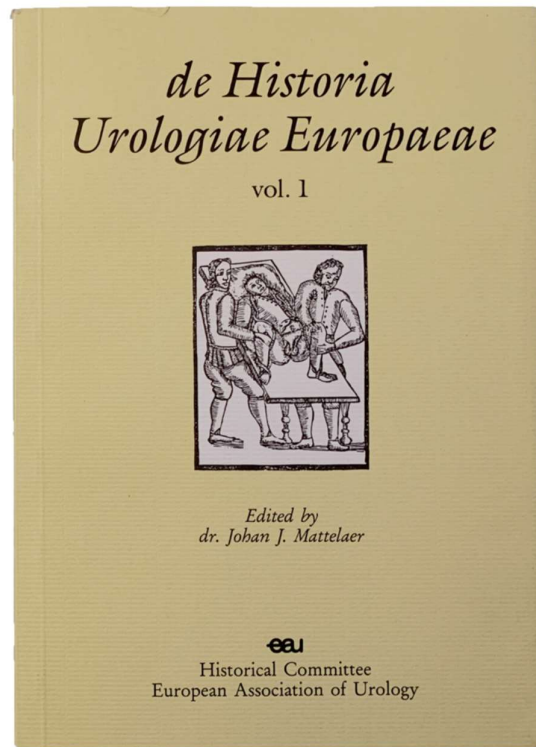
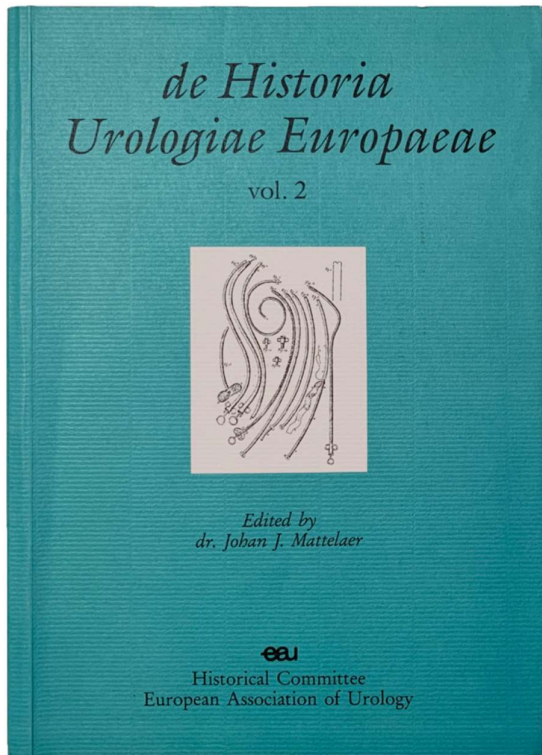
“Peter of Eboli also wrote a didactic poem, *De balneis Puteolanis* ("The Baths of Pozzuoli") that is the first widely distributed guidebook to thermal baths, a weapon in the local economic rivalries that arose over healing, medicinal bathing and the medieval tourist industry in southern Italy during the High Middle Ages.” [Wikip.].



314. **EMERY, Alan E.H.** (b.1928); **Marcia L.H. EMERY.** *Surgical and Medical Treatment in Art.* London: Royal Society of Medicine Press, 2006. ¶ 4to. x, 138, [1] pp. Color plates. White gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. ISBN: 1853156957

\$ 35

Alan Eglin Heathcote Emery FRCP, FRCPE, FLS, FRSA, FRSE, British medical geneticist, is known for his study of muscular dystrophy.



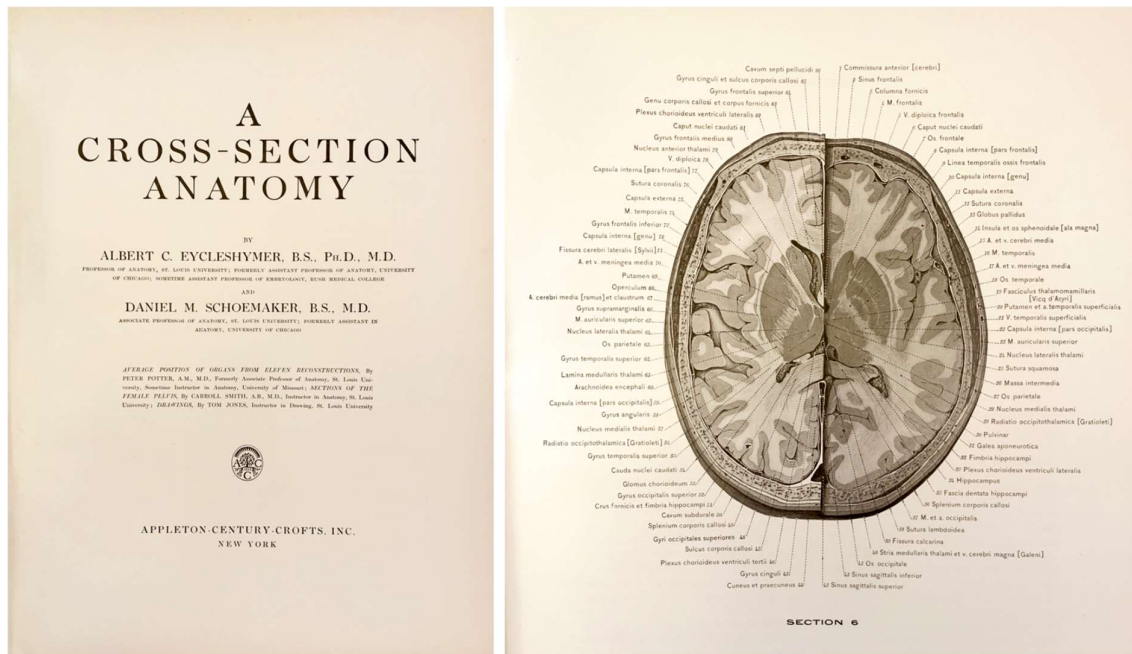
315. **European Association of Urology, Historical Committee; Johan J. MATTELAER** (editor). *De Historia Urologiae Europaeae*. Kortrijk, Belgium: European Association of Urology, 1994-95. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. 166, [2]; 184, [6] pp. Numerous illustrations. Printed wrappers (yellow or blue-green), small vignette on each upper cover. Very good.

\$ 45

The first two volumes of this on-going series.

CONTENTS: Vol. 1: Foreword, by F.M.J. Debruyne. – The history of the European association of urology, by W. Gregoir. – The history of venereal disease, by Mattelaer. – On the excision of stones both above and below the pubic bone, by J.H. Francken. – The structure of the kidney from Aristotle to Malpighi, by S. Mustelli, etc. – The structure and function of the testicles from Aristotle to the 'Textis Examinatus' of Claudius Aubry (1658), by S. Mustelli, etc., – The History of extrophy of the bladder: the Dutch contribution, by J.D.M. De Vries and J.B.D.M. Van Gool. – The history of spina bifida, by Van Gool & De Vries.

Vol. 2: Foreword, by F.M.J. Debruyne. – The History of Urology in the British Isles, by J. Blandy. – The history of urology in Russia, by L. Gorilovski. – The history of urology in Austria, by H. Haschek. – The history of urology in Italy, by S. Musitelli, etc. – The history of urology in Belgium, by Mattelaer, etc. – The history of urology in Poland, by L. J. Mazurek. – Urological knowledge in Renaissance Spain, by R. Vela Navarrete. – The history of urology in Sweden, by E. Lindstedt. – The history of urology in Hungary, by P. Magasi.



316. **EYCLESHYMER, Albert C. [Chauncey] (1867-1925); SCHOEMAKER, Daniel Martin (1867-1951).** *A Cross-Section Anatomy*. New York: D. Appleton, 1938. ¶ Folio. xvi, 215 pp. More than 115 illustrations (some highlighted with color). Original gilt-stamped green cloth; corners bumped, rubbed. Bookplate of H. J. Kaplan, with his inscription citing William Godwin. Very good.

\$ 75

With drawings by Tom Jones [Thomas Smith Jones IV] (1885-1961), instructor in drawing, St. Louis University. In 1911, Drs. Eycleshymer and Daniel Shoemaker, who joined the department in 1907, published an atlas entitled *A Cross-Sectional Anatomy*. Some 60 years later, the atlas reached its greatest popularity when computer transaxial-tomography was introduced. All the illustrations were made by Tom Jones, who joined the department in 1906 as an instructor in drawing. – 2021 Association of Medical Illustrators.

“... the finest sectional anatomy book produced in the twentieth century ...” – Ronald A. Bergman, Ph.D., Adel K. Afifi, M.D., Jean J. Jew, M.D., and Paul C. Reimann, B.S., “Anatomy Atlases: Atlas of Human Anatomy in Cross Section, Introduction and Explanatory Note.”

Eycleshymer was head of anatomy at the University of Illinois College of Medicine in Chicago.

“In 1911, Eycleshymer and Schoemaker published their work, consisting of 113 superb tracings of sections in the transverse plane. These sections were prepared from bodies fixed in 50% formalin. The sections were traced with meticulous care. In great detail, the component parts of the sections were labeled directly on the illustration in a manner that did not unduly interfere with the examination of the illustration. This study sets the standard by which work of this kind should be measured and compared. Even with today's photographic methods it is not easy to replicate the work of Eycleshymer and Schoemaker.

Since 1911, several authors have published texts of sectional anatomy and have been successful, in varying degrees, in accomplishing their objectives. In some cases, however, the photographic quality or the material is not up to the standard set by Eycleshymer and Schoemaker.” – Ronald A. Bergman.



INVISIBLE LIGHT

Won the Nobel Prize for Medicine & Physiology in 1903

317. **FINSEN, Niels Ryberg** (1860-1904). *Om anvendelse i medicinen af koncentrerede kemiske lysstråaler*. Copenhagen: Gyldendalske boghandels forlag, 1896. ¶ 8vo. 52 pp. Figs., 5 half-tone plates. Original printed wrappers; uncut. Very good.

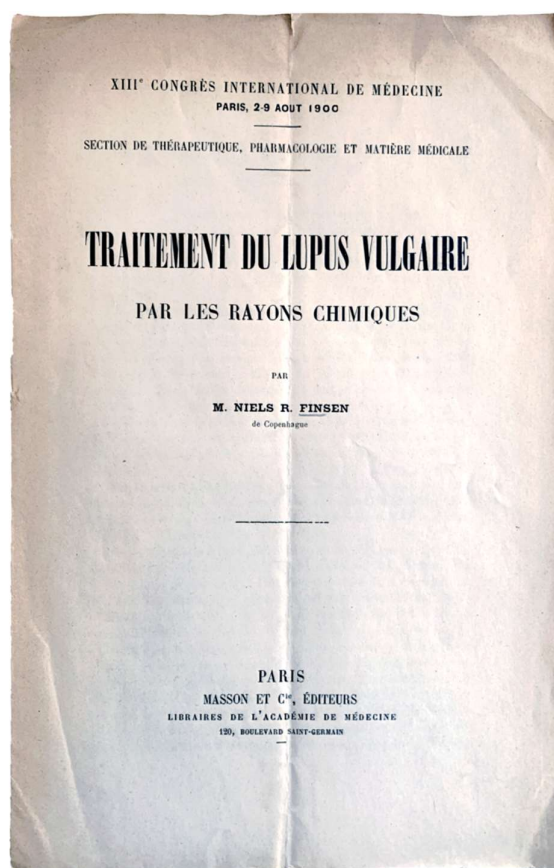
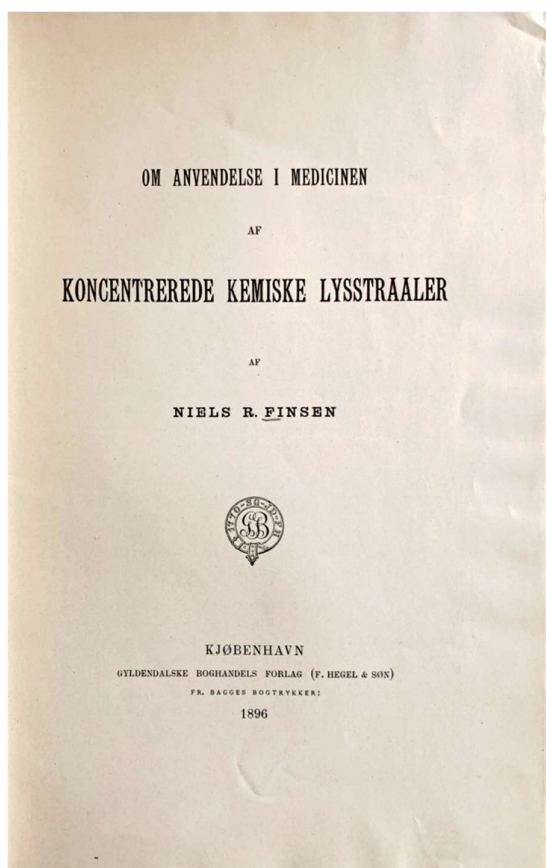
\$ 450

First edition. "Finsen was the founder of modern phototherapy. He demonstrated the value of invisible light, the actinic of chemical ray, the ultra-violet ray, as therapeutic measures. He received the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1903." – Garrison and Morton 2000.

Finsen is the founder of modern phototherapy and demonstrated the value of 'invisible light' in curing Lupus vulgaris. He died in 1904, just one year after having received the Nobel Prize. In this epic paper Finsen demonstrates that Lupus vulgaris, a highly disfiguring form of tuberculosis of the skin, especially around the nose, is curable by high concentrations of ultraviolet radiation, a powerful source of light filtered through a quartz prism. In 1906 an institute for the study of phototherapy was established. Two of the plates depict patients undergoing treatment.

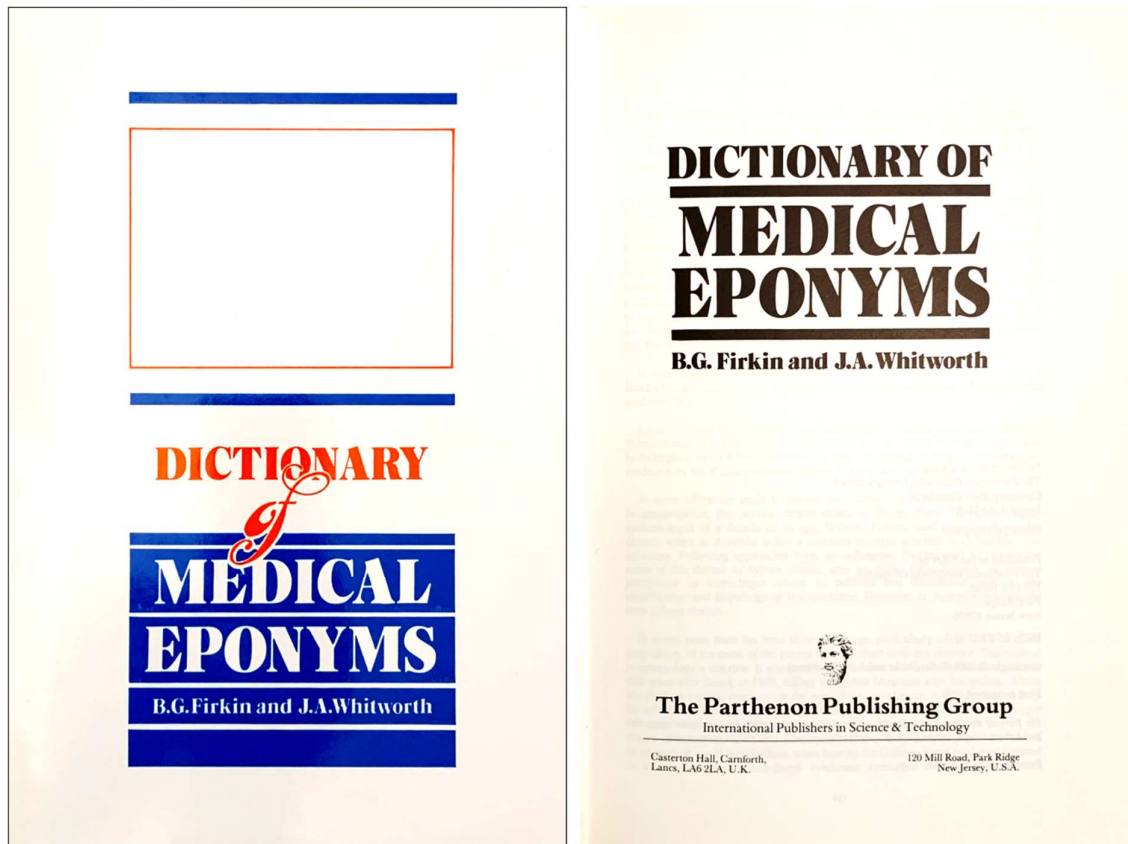
“In 1893 Finsen published his first treatise, *On the Effects of Light on the Skin*. He then began experimenting with artificial light and in 1895 constructed a simple device for treating a patient with cutaneous tuberculosis (*lupus vulgaris*) - an incurable, slow-killing disease in which patients became disfigured. Finsen developed a series of devices that could use sunlight to treat this disease. After five months of light therapy, the patient was almost cured.”

“Finsen described this treatment and its results in 1896 in his treatise *Om Anvendelse i Medicinen af koncentrerede kemiske Lysstråler* [*On the Use in Medicine of Concentrated Chemical Light Rays*]. This led in the same year to the foundation of the Finsen Institute (originally Finsen's Medical Light Institute) [Finsens medicinske Lysinstitut] in a barrack on the grounds of the Copenhagen Municipal Hospital. Thanks to both public support and private donations, the institute was able to move to new premises on Østerbro in Copenhagen in 1900, and a new main building was inaugurated on Strandboulevarden in 1921. In 1981, the Finsen Institute was merged with Rigshospitalet, to which it was transferred in 1990 under the name Finsencentret.” – Københavns Universitet, Universitetshistorie.



[WITH]: **FINSEN**. *Traitement du Lupus vulgaire par les rayons chimiques*. (XIIIe Congrès International de Médecine, Paris, 2-9 Aout, 1900). Paris : Masson et cie, 1900. ¶ 8vo. 8 pp. Self-wraps. Very good.

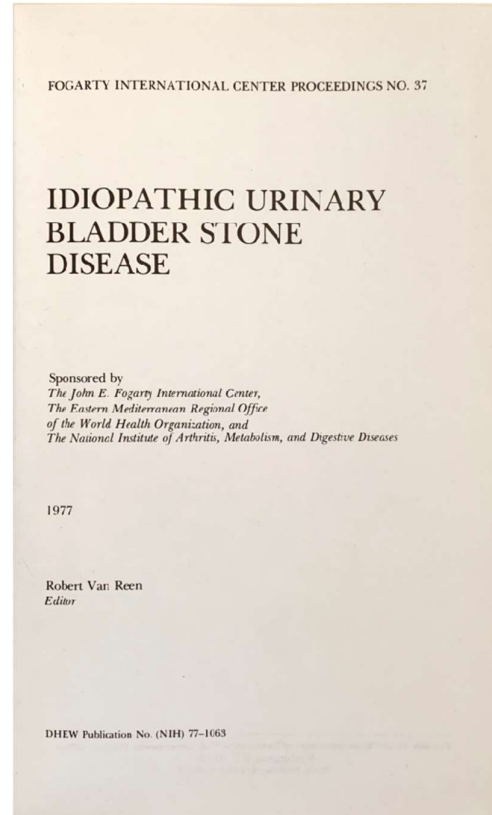
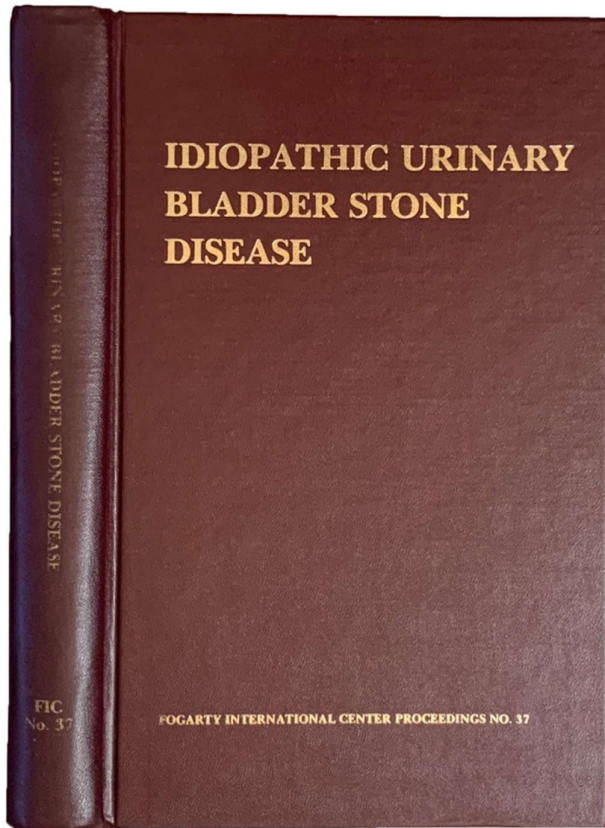
Niels Ryberg Finsen was a Faroese-Danish physician and scientist. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology in 1903 “in recognition of his contribution to the treatment of diseases, especially *lupus vulgaris*, with concentrated light radiation, whereby he has opened a new avenue for medical science.”



318. **FIRKIN, Barry G.; Judith A. WHITWORTH.** *Dictionary of Medical Eponyms*. Carnforth & Park Ridge: Parthenon, 1987. ¶ 8vo. vii, [1], 591, [1] pp. Illus. Red cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine.

\$ 25

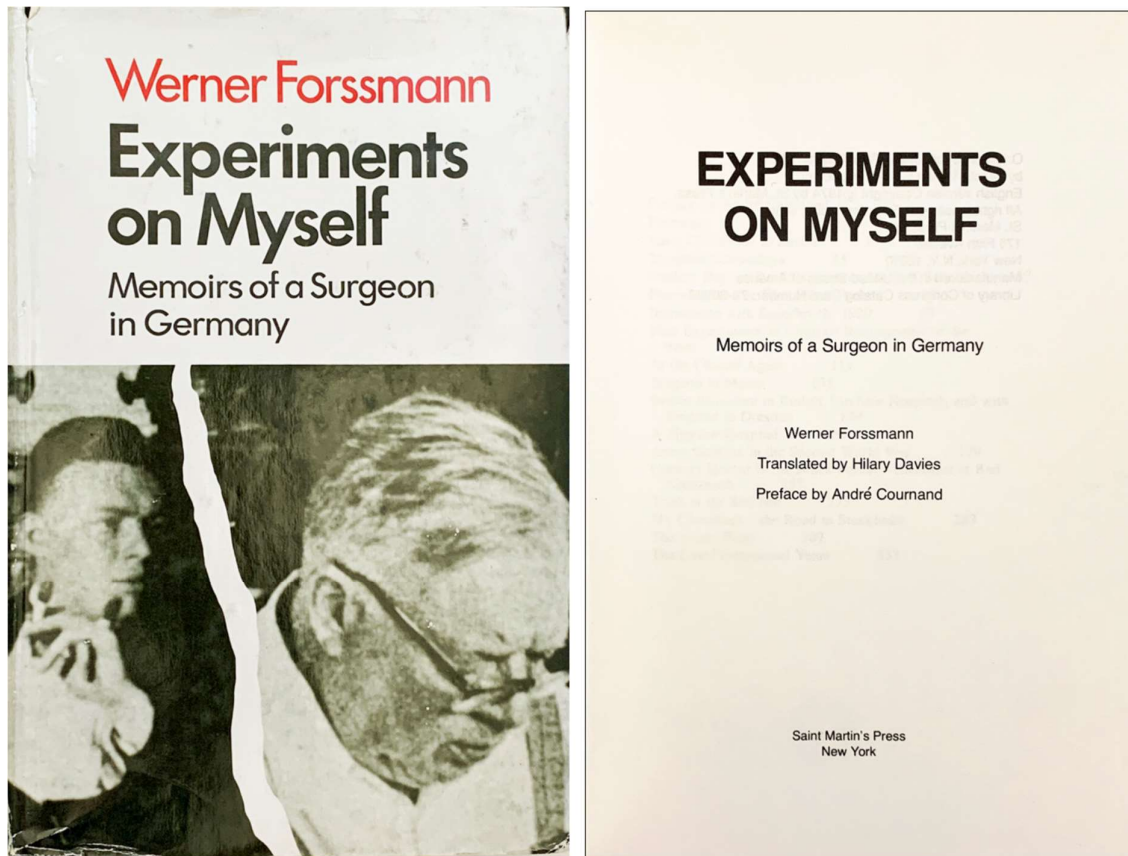
An extensive historical dictionary of medical terminology known by the name of the person who first identified the disease or syndrome.



319. **John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences; VAN REEN, Robert** (ed.) *Idiopathic Urinary Bladder Stone Disease*. Washington DC: GPO, 1977. ¶ Series: Fogarty International Center Proceedings, no. 37. 8vo. xvi, 370 pp. Figs., tables, index. Gilt-stamped dark red cloth. Ownership signature of Willard Goodwin. Nice copy.

\$ 20

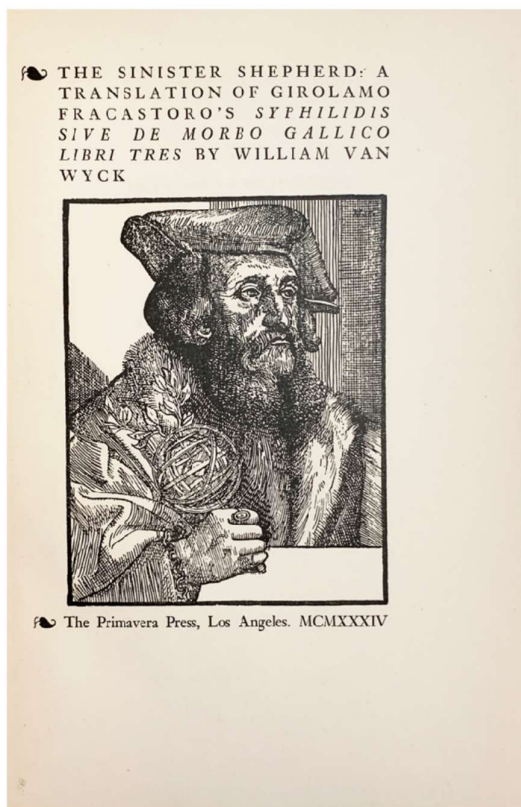
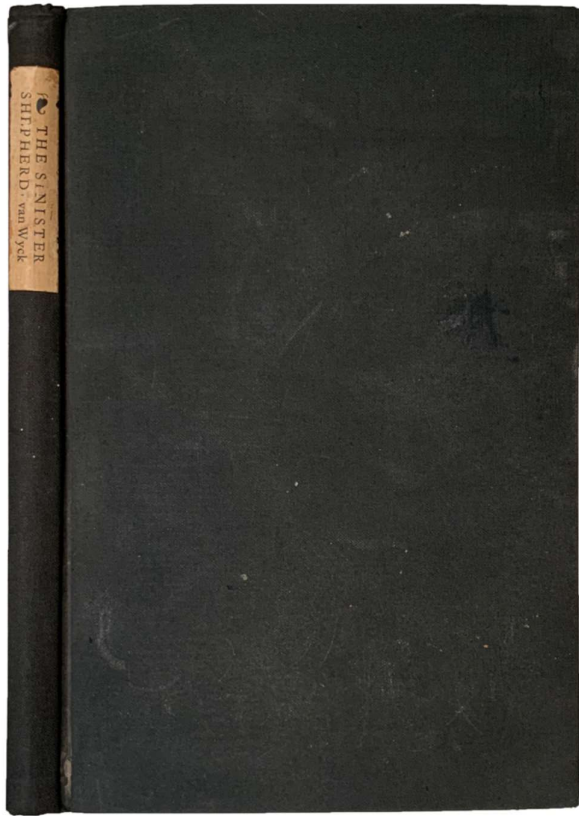
Proceedings of a conference with papers by numerous attendees. The organization of the 25 papers is divided into four sections: I: THEORIES OF STONE FORMATION: Birdwell Finlayson, George H. Nancollas, William G. Robertson, Martin I. Resnick, John L. Meyer, H. Fleisch; II: GEOGRAPHIC PATTERNS OF STONE DISEASE: Scott B. Halstead, Aree Valyasevi & Sakorn Dhanamitta, Valyasevi & Dhanamitta & Bhinyo Susilavorn, Soemilah Sastroamidjojo, Adel H. Loutfi & Gilane Abdel Hamid, Farakh A. Khan, Mahin Sadre & Mohsen Ziai, Sardinder Man Singh, Amrit Lal Aurora, Andre de Vries & Abraham Weinberger, R. Kadivar & M. Tabatabai; III: METABOLIC INTERRELATIONSHIPS: Lawrence G. Raisz, Howard Rasmussen & Philippe Bordier, Hibbard E. Williams, Andre de Vries & Oded Sperling; IV: TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF STONE DISEASE: William C. Thomas, Jr. & Marjorie H. Malagodi, Lynwood H. Smith, Loutfi, Valyasevi & Dhanamitta & Siripath Watthana-Kasetr, & Robert Van Reen.



320. **FORSSMANN, Werner [FORßMANN]** (1904-1979). *Experiments on Myself; Memoirs of a Surgeon in Germany*. Translated by Hilary Davies. Preface by André Cournand. New York: St. Martin's, 1974. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [2], 352 pp. Black gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket extremities worn, corner bumped. Very good.

\$ 60

“The scientists André Cournand and Dickinson W. Richards used Forssmann’s experiments and applied his technique on animals. Both scientists researched on the topic for 4 years and performed the first human cardiac catheterization in the United States. In a scientific paper, they also explained the usefulness and safety of the procedure. In 1956, Forssmann was awarded, together with André Cournand and Dickinson W. Richards, the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine. On 11 December, Forßmann gave his Nobel Lecture on the historical development of cardiac catheterisation, while Cournand took over the theoretical part of the method and Richards the clinical presentation. After the announcement of the Nobel Prize, Forßmann, who until then had not made any academic achievements with the exception of his dissertation, became honorary professor of surgery at the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz under pressure from several colleagues and against the will of Dean Blücher.” – “Werner Forssmann and the dangerous Self Experiment of Cardiac Catheterization.” [Sci-Hi].

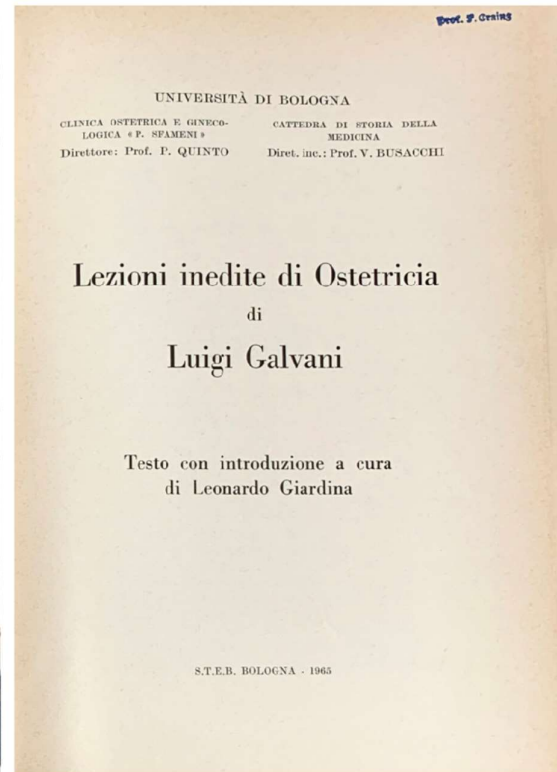
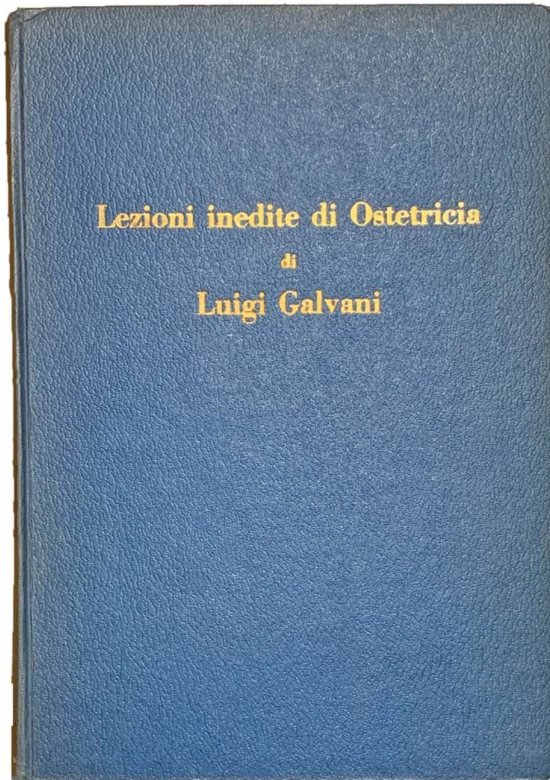


321. **FRACASTORO, Girolamo [FRACASTORIUS]** (1478-1553). *The Sinister Shepherd: a translation of Girolamo Fracastoro's Syphilidis sive de morbo gallico libri tres, by William Van Wyck*. Los Angeles: The Primavera Press, 1934. ¶ 8vo. xxii, [2], 85, [3] pp. Illus. (10 figs.). Original black cloth with printed paper spine label; label edge worn. Very good.

\$ 25

Limited edition of 1000 copies printed by Ward Ritchie. The first English translation of this famous poem. Fracastoro's work is the most famous of all medical poems, epitomized contemporary knowledge of syphilis, and recognized a venereal cause. See: Garrison and Morton 2364.

"The origin of the French disease" (pages 81-85) is from Uldrich von Hutten's *De guaiia medicina et morbo gallico*, Jo Schoeffer, Mainz, 1519, which appeared in *Aesculape*, vol. 7, no. 4, April, 1926.



322. **GALVANI, Luigi** (1737-1798). *Lezioni inedite di Ostetricia di Luigi Galvani. Testo con introduzione a cura di Leonardo Giardina.* Bologna: S.T.E.B., 1965. At head of title: Università di Bologna. . . 245 x 172l mm. 8vo. lxii, 136 pp. Frontis. port., 9 plates, bibliog.; pages xxxi-xxxvi creased with small holes. Gilt-stamped blue leatherette; spine lightly faded, bumped. INSCRIBED BY THE EDITOR. Ownership rubber stamp on title. Very good. [M6125]

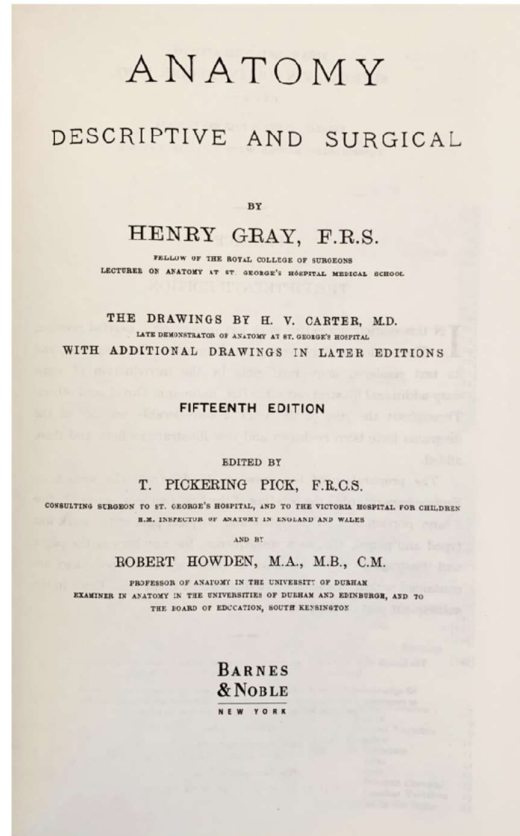
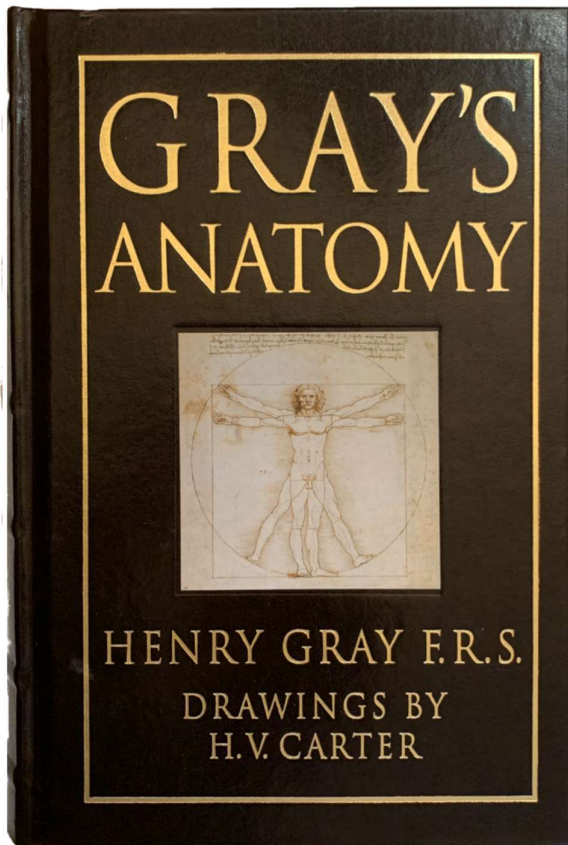
\$ 45

Luigi Galvani (1737-1798) was appointed as assistant professor of anatomy at the University of Bologna. His extraordinary surgical skills went on to earn him the chair in Obstetrics at the Academy of Sciences, of which he later became president in 1772. Galvani famously "caused muscular contraction by touching the exposed muscle of one frog with the nerve of another and thus established for the first time that bioelectric forces exist within living tissue." - [hhp.uh].



PROVENANCE: Professor Franco Crainz (1913-2004) Obstetrics and gynecology, university professor, took his medical degree in 1936 at the University Rome, the Italian Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology; he was Head obstetrics-gynecology Department, University Novara, Italy, 1956-1964, later becoming head obstetrics-gynecology Department, University Rome, 1972-1988. Crainz wrote on the history of medicine including a monograph: *The Life and Works of Matthew Baillie MD, FRS L&E, FRCP, Etc. (1761-1823)*, [1995], and *An Obstetric tragedy: the case of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta : some unpublished documents of 1817*, [1977], collected books & papers (mostly Italian & European) in the history of gynecology.

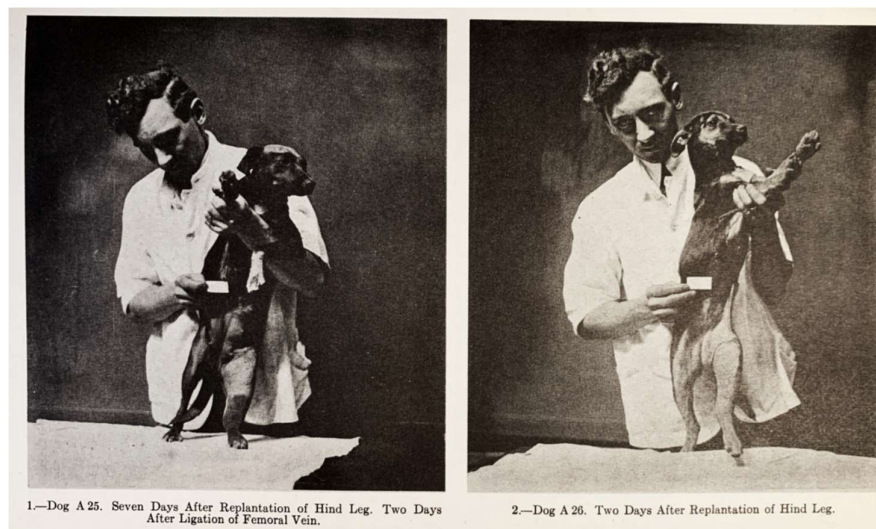
Posthumously published was a paper with John Dewhurst, "Dr John Sims. A mystery solved", BJOG, 17 May 2005.



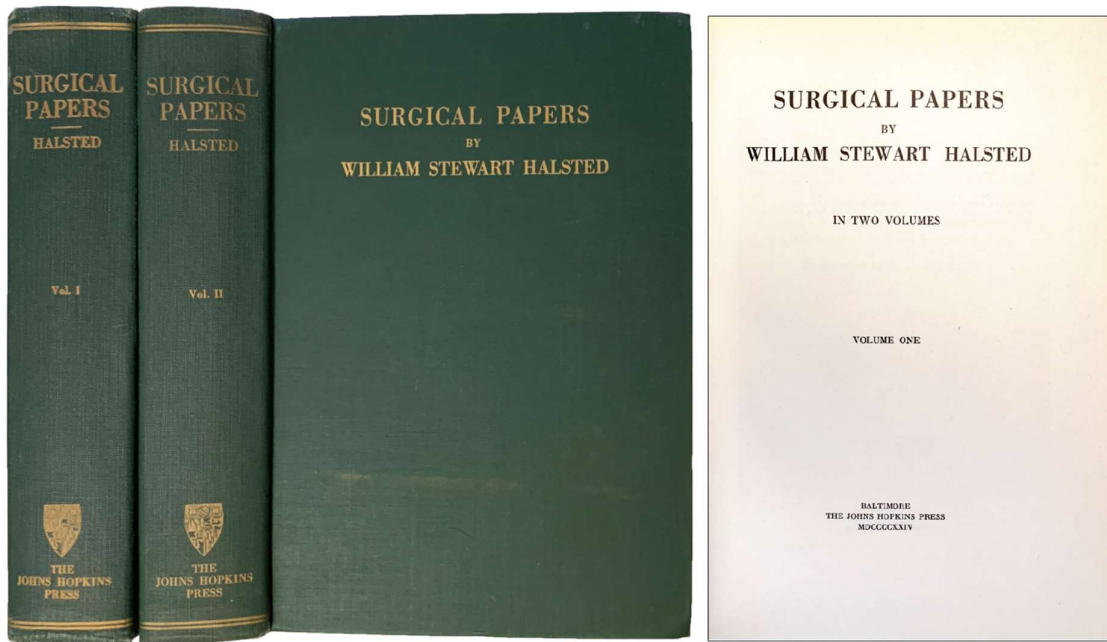
323. **GRAY, Henry** (1827-1861). *Anatomy Descriptive and Surgical. The drawings by H.V. Carter, M.D. With additional drawings in later editions. Fifteenth edition. Edited by T. Pickering Pick and by Robert Howden.* New York: Barnes & Noble, 1995. ¶ Facsimile of 1900 edition. Thick 8vo. [36], 146, 1096 pp. 184 + 588 figures, index. Original full dark brown leatherette with gilt-stamping and pictorial vignette on upper cover. Near fine.

\$ 20

This was issued in paperback and with an alternative binding. This appears to be the more desirable binding format.



Halsted



324. **HALSTED, William Stewart** (1852-1922). *Surgical Papers*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1952. ¶ Two volumes. Tall Royal 8vo. xliii, 586; vii, [1], 603, [1] pp. 2 portraits, figures, index. Original full green gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership rubber-stamp of T.C. Erickson, Madison. Very good.

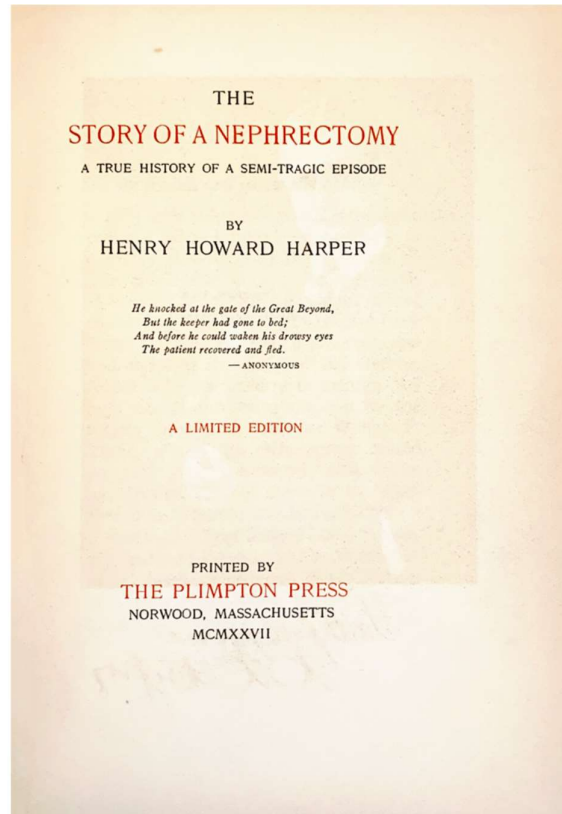
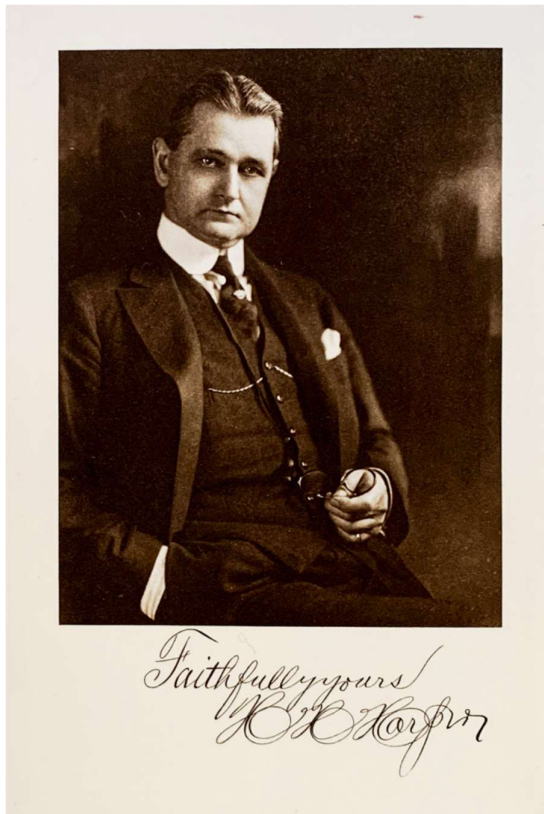
\$ 65

A collection of papers put together by Halsted's students on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

When one considers the number, originality, and importance of Dr. Halsted's contributions to surgery during his forty years of activity one can understand his front standing in surgery. These reports were scattered and often not readily accessible. This publication not only constitutes a worthy tribute to his memory but also renders a much needed service in making available these significant contributions. – James Tait Goodrich.

William Stewart Halsted, M.D. was a surgeon “who emphasized strict aseptic technique during surgical procedures, was an early champion of newly discovered anesthetics, and introduced several new operations, including the radical mastectomy for breast cancer. Along with William Osler (Professor of Medicine), Howard Atwood Kelly (Professor of Gynecology) and William H. Welch (Professor of Pathology), Halsted was one of the "Big Four" founding professors at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. His operating room at Johns Hopkins Hospital is in Ward G, and was described as a small room where medical discoveries and miracles took place. According to an intern who once worked in Halsted's operating room, Halsted had unique techniques, operated on the patients with great confidence and often had perfect results which astonished the interns. Throughout his professional life, he was addicted to cocaine and later also to morphine, which were not illegal during his time.”

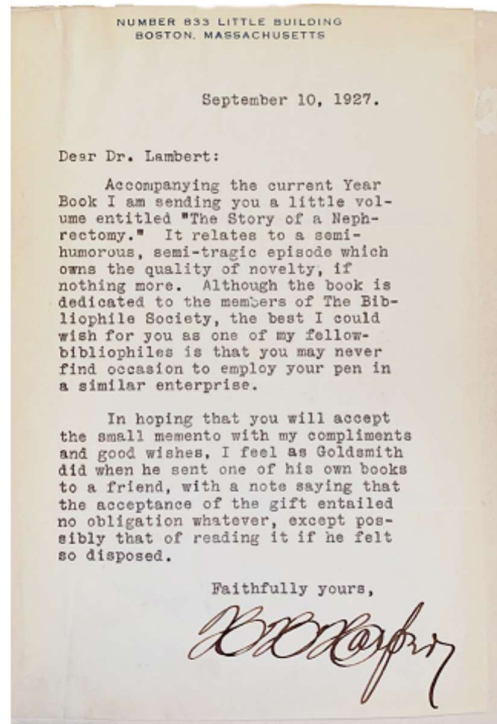
PROVENANCE: Theodore C. Erickson, neurosurgeon, was the co-author, with Wilder Penfield, *Epilepsy and Cerebral Localization. A Study of the Mechanism, Treatment and Prevention of Epileptic Seizures*. In 1942 he was hired as chair of the new division of neurological surgery at the University of Wisconsin – James Tait Goodrich – Kaplan.



325. **HARPER, Henry Howard** (1871-1953). *The Story of a Nephrectomy; a true history of a semi-tragic episode. A limited edition.* Norwood: The Plimpton Press, 1927. ¶ Small 8vo. 57, [1] pp. Frontispiece. Title printed in red & black. Original two-tone hardbound with quarter white paper over blue bds., slip-case; spine soiled (exposure), joints of slip-case show some wear, but the book is nicely preserved. Bookplate of Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, with a typed letter SIGNED by the author, September 10, 1927, Boston, Mass.

\$ 90

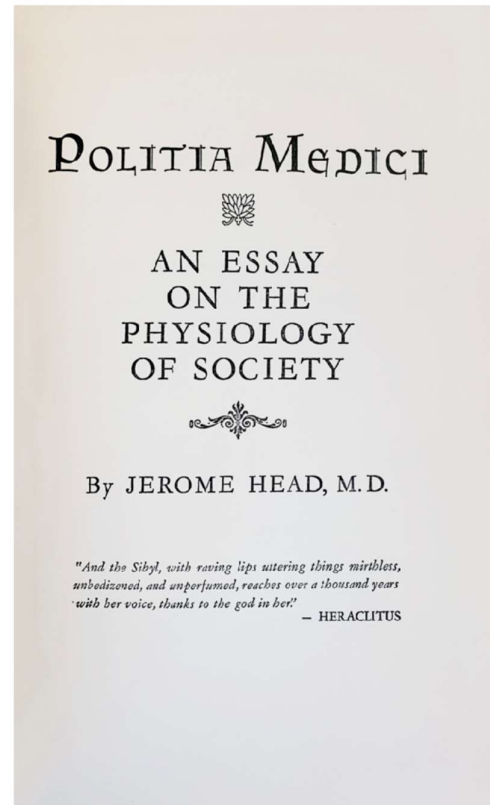
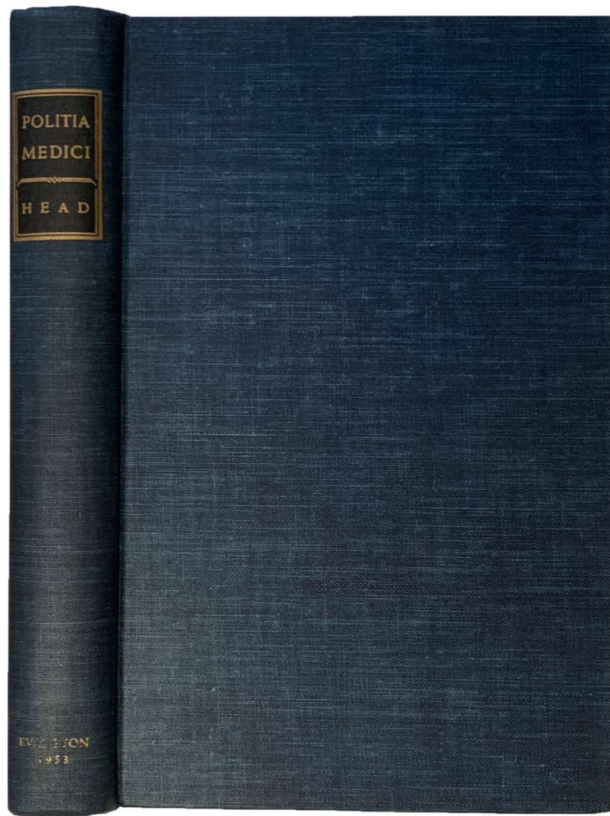
Limited edition, but without stating the size of the limitation. Harper writes, [This book] "relates to a semi-humorous, semi-tragic episode which owns the quality of novelty, if nothing more. ... with my compliments ... with a note saying that the acceptance of the gift entailed no obligation whatever, except possibly that of reading if it he felt so disposed."





Original hand-colored drawing

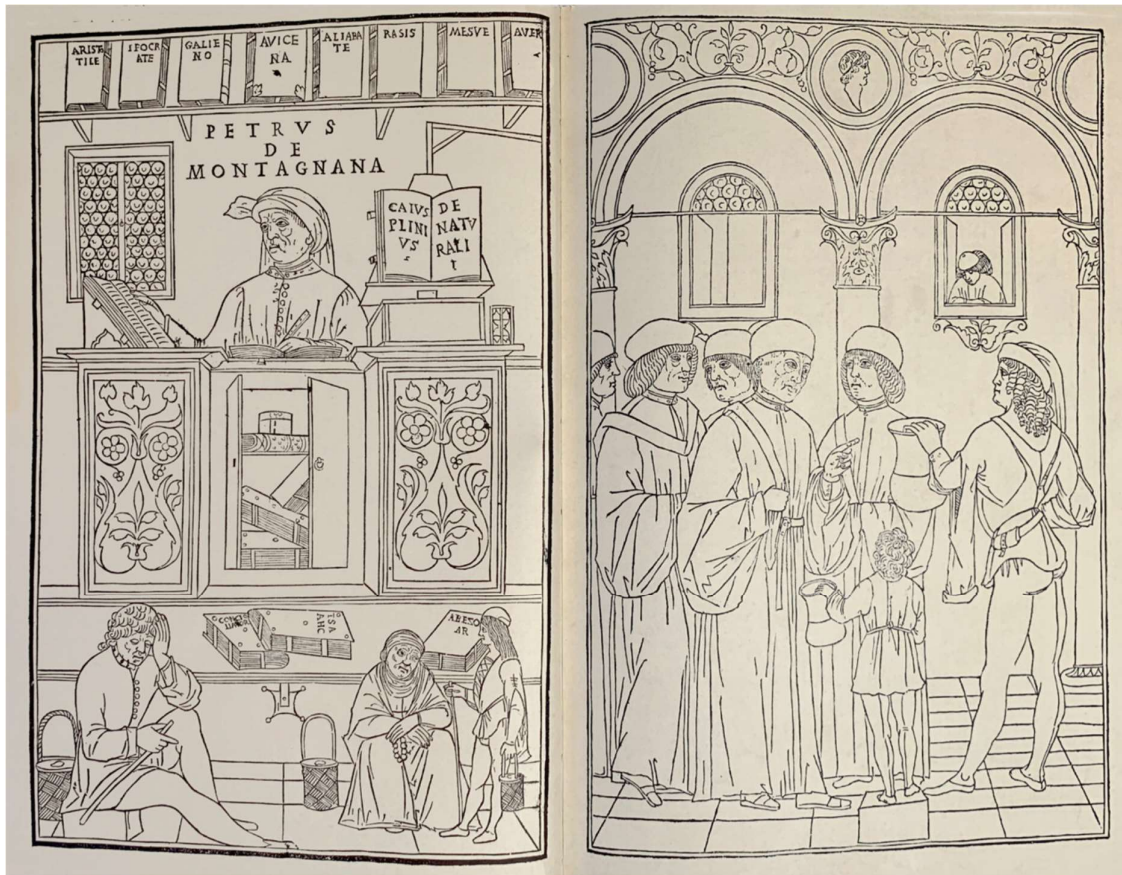
326. **Hastann Prostat Muayenesi [Ottoman or Turkish]**. Subject: **Prostate examination of a patient**. Turkey, apparently undated, but likely after 1900. ¶
Approx. Sheet: 11 ¼ x 7 ¾ inches. [Image: 7.7 x 6.5 inches]. 1 leaf with manuscript text (written in either black or red ink, verso ruled in red, recto blocked in gold leaf) on verso and recto. The large hand-colored drawing showing a prostate examination of a patient, a fire pot for heating the medical instrument, all within a landscape setting. Turkish origin. \$ 450



327. **HEAD, Jerome Reed** (1893-1974). *Politia Medici; an essay on the physiology of society*. Evanston, Jerome Head, 1953. ¶ 8vo. 267, [3] pp. Navy cloth, gilt-stamped spine. Bookplate of H.J. Kaplan, M.D. (with his ms. quote of Ben Franklin). Very good.

\$ 10

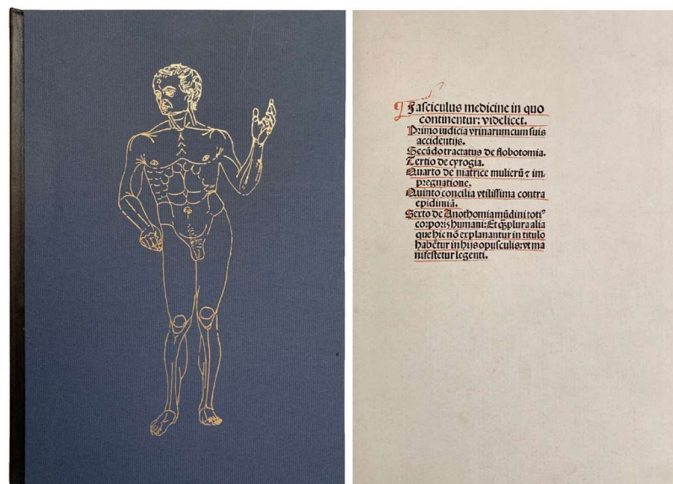
Privately published. Doctor Jerome R. Head, Sr, Evanston, Chicago chest surgeon, was associate professor emeritus of surgery at Northwestern Memorial Hospital and a founder and member of the American Board of Thoracic Surgery. Previously he was medical director of Edward Sanatorium, later called Edward Hospital. He also was a past president of the board of the Suburban Cook County Tuberculosis District. [Obit.].

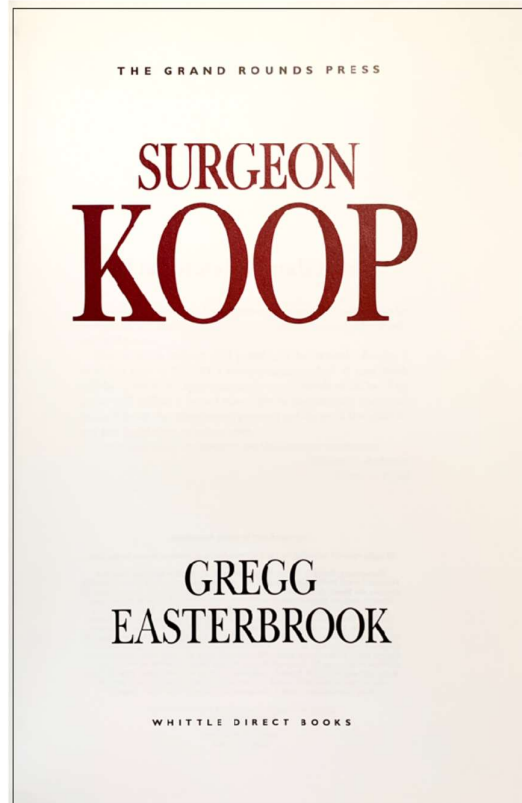
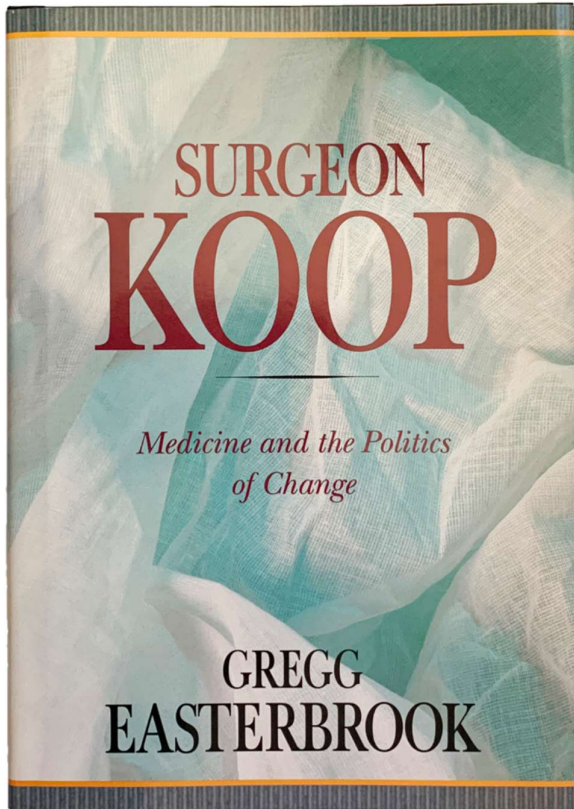


328. **KETHAM, Johannes de** (1415-1470). *Fasciculus Medicinae*. West Germany : Medicina Rara, ca.1975. ¶ 4to. [81] pp. Illus. Printed text in red & black. Blue paper over boards, black leather-backed with blind-stamping, gilt-stamped anatomical drawing on upper cover; some rubbing to leather, grease-stain to upper cover. Slip-case (plain, beige). Very good.

\$ 25

Reprint of the 1495 edition (2300 numbered copies). Ketham is known today for producing the monumental *Fasciculus Medicinae*, which was first published in Venice in 1491. *Fasciculus medicinae* was the first printed book to contain anatomical illustrations.





United States Surgeon General (1982-89)

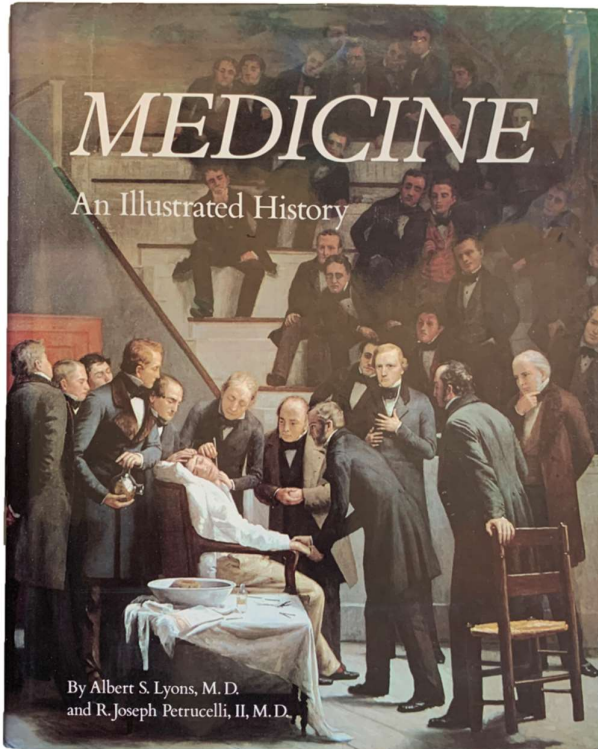
329. [KOOP, C. Everett (1916-2013)] Gregg EASTERBROOK (1953-). *Surgeon Koop. Medicine and the politics of change*. Knoxville, TN: Whittle Direct Books, 1991. ¶ 8vo. 71, [1] pp. Illus. Hardcover, dust-jacket. Near fine.

\$ 10

Also issued by W.W. Norton in 1991. This issue was used by *Miles Pharmaceutical* as a gift to prospective & on-going clients.

Charles Everett Koop was an American pediatric surgeon and public health administrator. Koop served United States Surgeon General from 1982-89 (nominated by Reagan). Under his watch the AIDS crises became the scourge of its time, and dealt with under the terms of the politics of the time. Thus “change” in the title of this book. Koop became known due to a successful and groundbreaking surgical procedure wherein he separated two conjoined twins, one surviving.





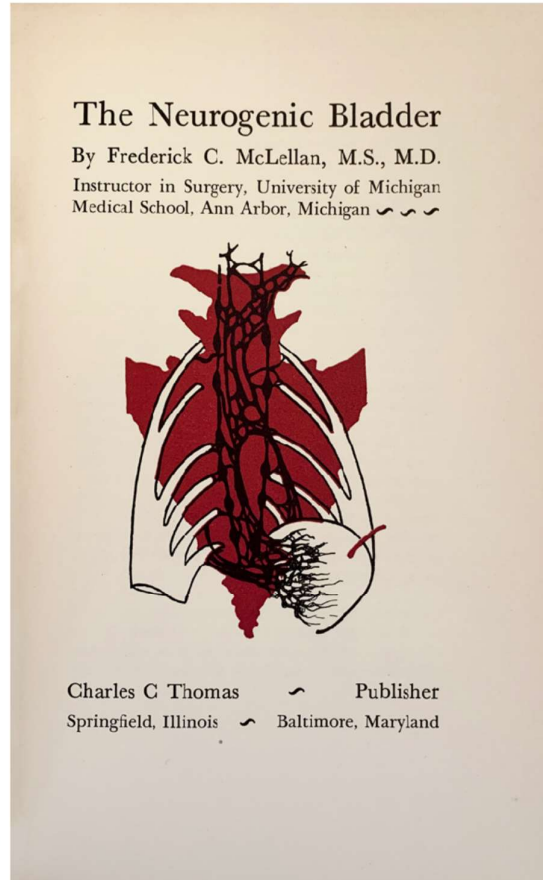
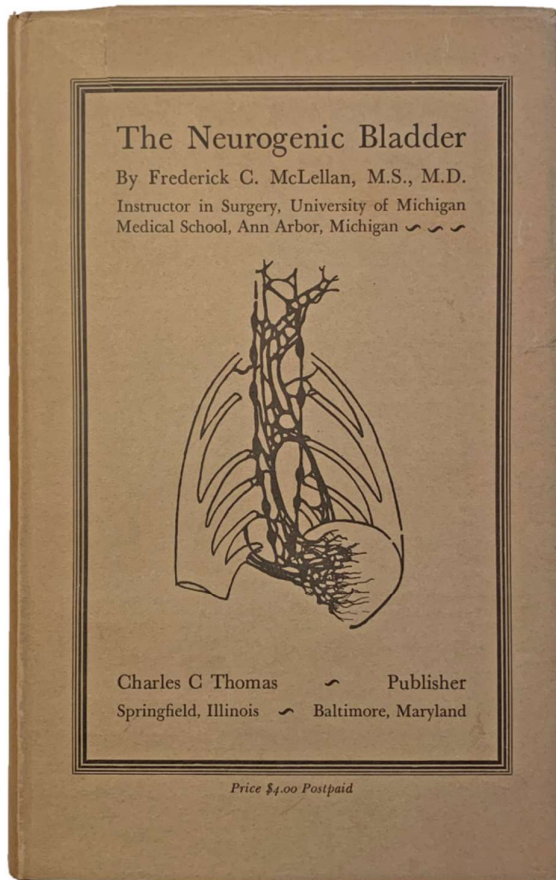
330. **LYONS, Albert S.; R. Joseph PETRUCELLI.** *Medicine, an illustrated history.* New York: Abrams, 1978. 4to. 616 pp. 1,020 illus., including 266 in full color, index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine.

\$ 15

First edition, Abrams issue. A lavishly illustrated history of medicine, the best in English. With special sections by Juan Bosch [and others], and contributions by Alan H. Barnert [and others].

A distinguished gastric surgeon, Dr. Lyons pursued research on esophageal replacement and colostomy and ileostomy management. He also served as Mount Sinai's archivist and director of its History of Medicine Program, helping to preserve the institution's historical papers. Dr. Lyons published more than 40 scientific papers and was co-author of '*Medicine - An Illustrated History,*' published in 1978. [Extra postage is required.]

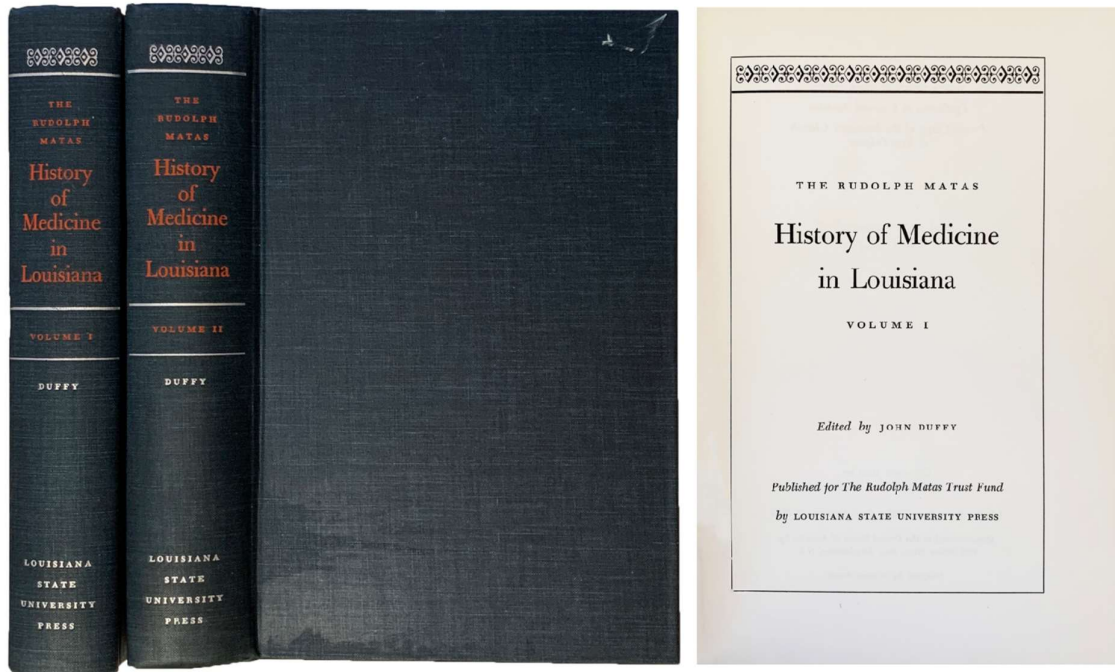




331. **McLELLAN, Frederick C.** (1907-). *The Neurogenic Bladder*. Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1939. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 206, [2] pp. Frontispiece (with tissue guard), figs., index. Title with red & black vignette. Original two-tone cloth, dust-jacket; jacket extremities somewhat worn. Very good.

\$ 10

First edition. "In 1938 Frederick C. McLellan, active in clinical research under Reed Nesbit at the University of Michigan, was the first to apply the earlier principles and cystometric tools to a large group of patients and created the first modern paradigm of bladder dysfunction. McLellan's work brought clinical relevance to the cystometer and thus precision to the analysis of lower urinary tract function." See: D A Bloom 1 , G Uznis, D Kraklau, E J McGuire, "Frederick C. McLellan and clinical cystometrics," – *Urology*, 1998, January;51(1): pp.168-72.



332. **MATAS, Rudolph** (1860-1957). *History of Medicine in Louisiana*. Edited by John Duffy. [Baton Rouge]: Louisiana State University Press, 1958-62. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. xvi, [2], 522; xii, [2], 599, [1] pp. Illustrations, index. Original full navy blue cloth, spine stamped in red & silver. Very good.

\$ 35

One of the finest written state histories of medicine, covering the rich history of Louisiana from the Colonial period, through the Civil War and up to, roughly, the turn of the century. "One is impressed with the thoroughness, and the tremendous amount of research, and the vision of Dr. Matas and his successors." – John H. Raach., JAMA, book review.

"Dr. Rudolph Matas was born in Bonnet Carre, Louisiana, near New Orleans, in 1860 of Catalonian parents; his early childhood was spent in France and Spain. He received his medical doctorate in 1880 from the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University) where he was later appointed as professor of surgery in 1895." "Dr. Matas was known as a pioneer in both spinal and local anesthesia and was the developer of the intravenous drip. He was hailed by William Osler as the "Father of Vascular Surgery" and was the recipient of a long list of honorary degrees and awards, local, national, and international."

He was a founding member of the American Association for Thoracic Surgery, and a member of its first council in 1917, serving as its third President in 1919. During World War I, he led the United States School for War Fractures. The Rudolph Matas Award in vascular surgery was established in 2004 to recognize "a lifetime of excellence, achievement and contributions to the field of Vascular Surgery." – American College of Surgeons.



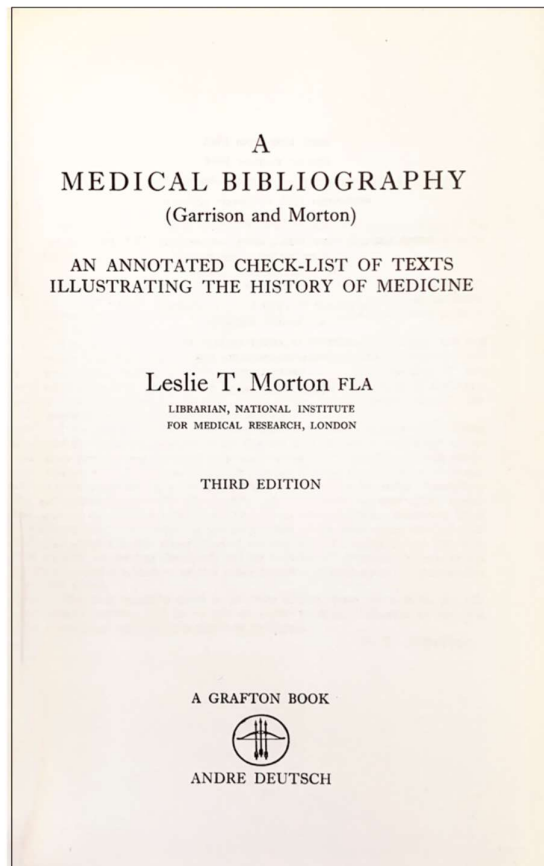
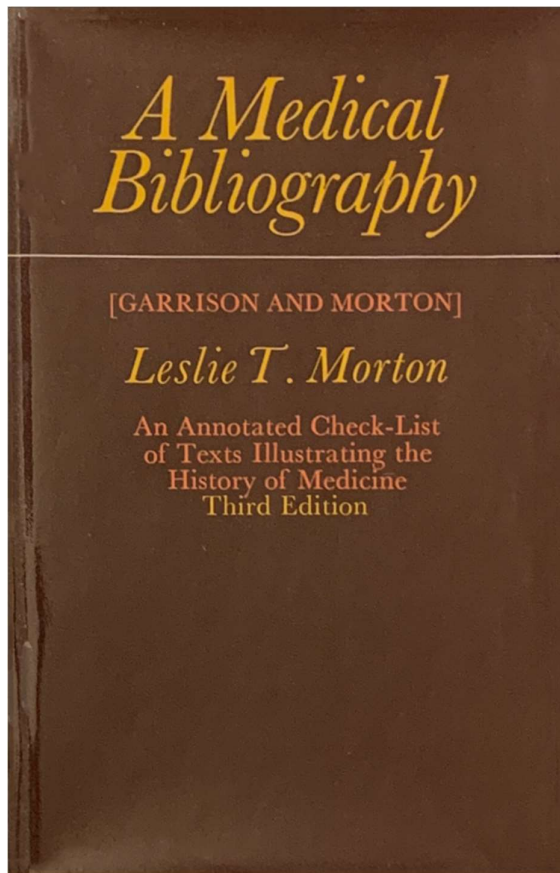
The urologist
as depicted
in dutch
painting

W. A. Moonen
and
J. Vervaeet

July 1973 / Sint-Michielsgestel

333. **MOONEN, W.A. [Wim]** (1919-1996); **Julien VERVAET** (1941-2003).
The Urologist as Depicted in Dutch Painting. Sint-Michielsgestel, 1973. ¶ 8vo. 99,
[1] pp. Illustrated. Color pictorial wrappers. Very good. \$ 10

The Dutch have a long history of depicting medical scenes in their illustrations. The examination of urine was such an example. So is uromancy, practiced by charlatans, who might claim future knowledge with regard to pregnancy. Other images are funny, satirical, and some as a Dutch tetraptych.

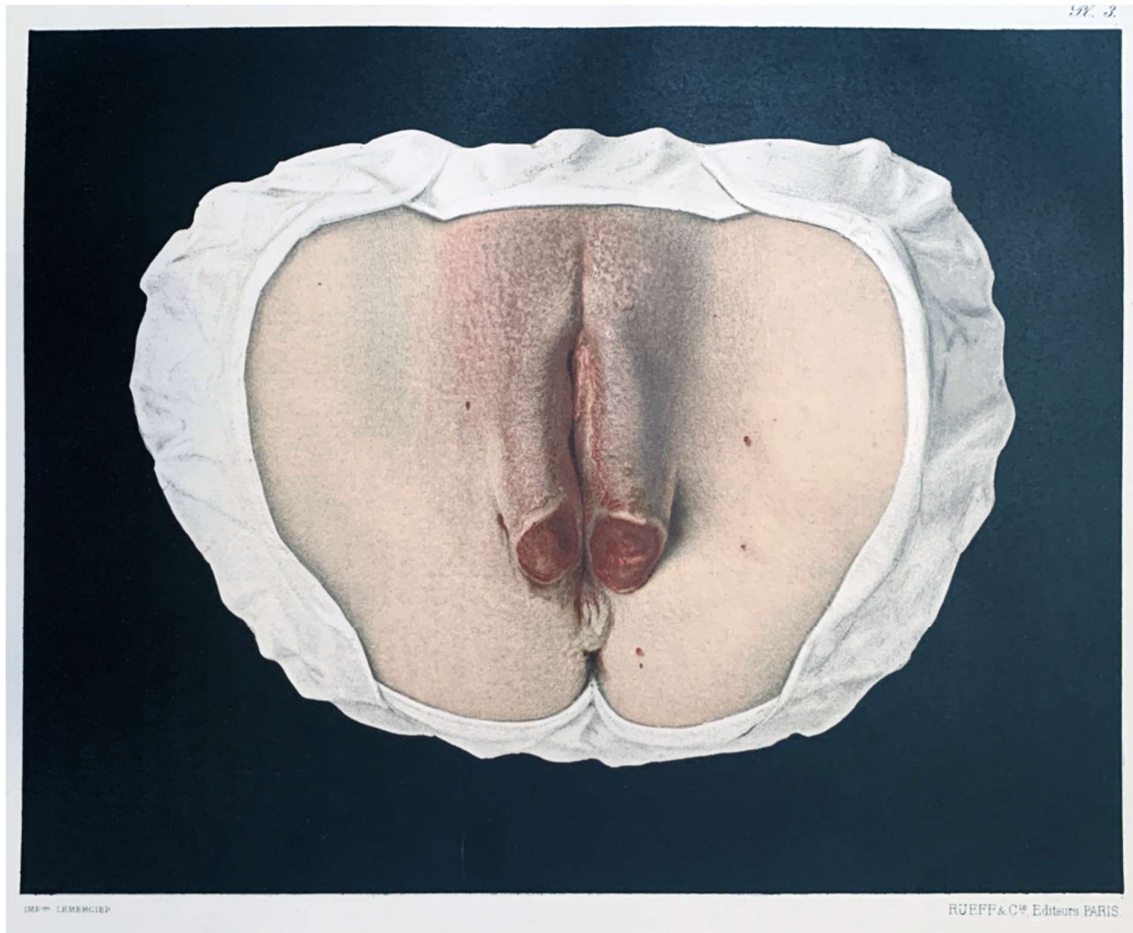


334. **MORTON, Leslie T.** (1907-2004). *A Medical Bibliography (Garrison and Morton). An annotated check-list of texts illustrating the history of medicine. Third edition.* London: Grafton Book, Andre Deutsch, 1970. ¶ Thick 8vo. xiv, 15-872 pp. Index. Cloth, dust-jacket; minimal wear to jacket extremities. Very good.

\$ 25

This third edition contains 6804 bibliographic entries (often annotated), listing the most important of all medical texts.

“Early in his career, Morton developed an abiding interest in the history of medicine. Naturally, he was aware of Fielding Garrison's *Texts Illustrating the History of Medicine in the Library of the Surgeon General's Office* (1912, revised 1933). Morton recognized its shortcomings and determined to remedy them, by compiling an augmented and annotated revision. He began the project in 1938 and completed it during the dark days of World War II. In 1943, it appeared as *A Medical Bibliography: An Annotated Check-list of Texts Illustrating the History of Medicine (Garrison and Morton)*. Ever the model of probity, Morton acknowledged Garrison's earlier work in the title, even if most of the effort was his own. The check-list went through [five printed] editions (with additional printings) . . .” – Shane Godbolt & T. Mark Hodges, “Leslie T. Morton, 1907–2004,” *Journal Medical Library Assoc.*, 2004 July; 92(3): pp. 385–387.



335. **Musée de L'Hôpital Saint-Louis; BESNIER, Ernest** (1831-1909); **FOURNIER, Jean Alfred** (1832-1914); **TENNESON, Quentin Joseph Henry** (1836-1913); **HALLOPEAU, Henry** (1842-1919); **DU CASTEL, J.** (1846-1905), **FEULARD, Henry** (1858-1897). *Le Musée de L'Hôpital Saint-Louis; Iconographie des Maladies Cutanées et Syphilitiques avec texte Explicatif*. Paris: Rueff et Cie, 1895-97. ¶ Folio. [2], iv, 346 pp. 50 chromolithographic plates, 23 engravings, 18 photogravures. Contemporary half crimson gilt-stamped morocco, marbled boards, raised bands. Very good. RARE. [M13445]

\$ 1250

First edition. A MASTERPIECE OF PHOTO-CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY. "The authors of this book were senior doctors at the Hôpital Saint-Louis. Besnier presided over the 4th International Congress of Dermatologists, held in Paris in 1900. The museum had been founded by Devergie in 1865. During his 25 year long career, Devergie commissioned water colour paintings of the major skin diseases for use in his lectures. It was not long before these were supplemented by photographs and moulages. Between 1867 and 1894 the Italian moulage artist M. Baretta (1834-1925) produced 1,800 such models. He devised the internal colouring technique. This is a technique whereby the colours are applied in between the layers of wax. The effect is one of transparency and greater similarity to the colour of human skin (Zanca and Tagliavini). The various separate lesions have been portrayed exceptionally well. Less attention was paid to facial expressions. The museum now has a collection of 4,667 moulages at its disposal (Dahm). The finest among them were reproduced in this book. The printing technique

used was photochromy." – Franz Ehring, *Skin Diseases: 5 Centuries of Scientific Illustration*. pp. 176-177.

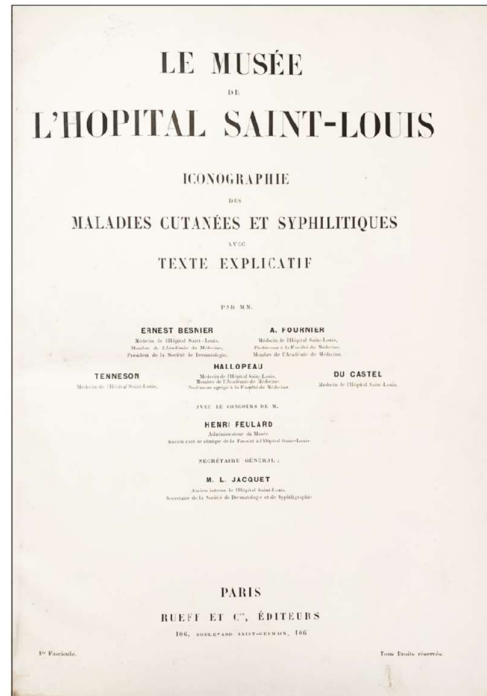
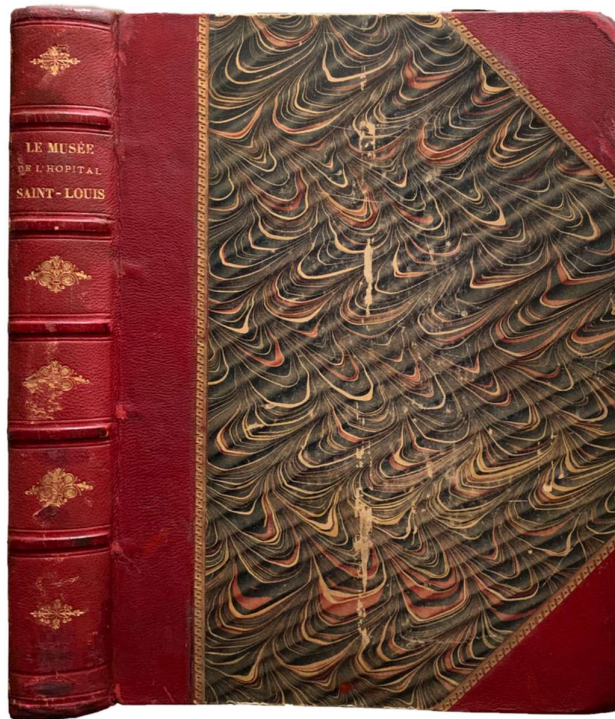


"Ernest Besnier was born in Honfleur in 1831. He studied in Paris, and was a celebrated pupil of Hardy and Bazin. Having been graduated in 1857, he turned his attention exclusively to dermatology, and by 1872 had become a chief at l'Hôpital Saint Louis."

"Besnier was active in all phases of dermatology. Although essentially French in his diathetic thinking, he was responsible for translating Kaposi's text into French, with masterful annotations by himself. His monograph on psoriasis, his work on atopic dermatitis..., and his work on eczema entitle him to his place as the leading French dermatologist of his time." - Shelley & Crissey, *Classics in Clinical Dermatology*, p. 246.

"Ernest Besnier was the unquestioned master of French dermatology towards the end of the 19th century. When he took over the leadership of the Parisian dermatology clinic in 1873, French dermatology had lost its premier position and fallen behind the Vienna school not only in regards to research and teaching but also in terms of space and equipment. Besnier reformed French dermatology, incorporating many advances from Vienna, such as establishing laboratories for bacteriology, mycology and histopathology and encouraging basic research. As he retired just before the turn of the century, French dermatology had closed the gap."

"Ernest Henri Besnier was born on 21 April 1831 in Honfleur, a small village in the Normandy. Since his father was a customs official, the family moved frequently, including stays in Marseille and Orleans. Besnier studied medicine in Paris and advanced to Interne des Hôpitaux in 1853. His teachers included Ernest Bazin, Philippe Boyer, and Henri-Louis Royer, whose niece Besnier married a few years later. In 1857 his doctoral thesis on the diagnosis and therapy of ileus was accepted. He continued to address mainly internal medicine themes. Named Medecin des Hôpitaux in 1863, he published between 1864 and 1872 studies ranging from cholera to diseases of the spleen to rheumatic diseases to gall stones, becoming one of the best known internists in France. As signs of recognition he was elected Vice-President of the Societe anatomique in 1861 and Secretary-General of the Societe Medicale des hôpitaux in 1864. He served as a military physician in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870/1871 and was awarded the highest military honor, being named a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur."



"When Bazin retired as head of dermatology clinic at Hôpital Saint-Louis at the end of 1872, Besnier was the highest ranking faculty member and entitled to the position. Although no one dreamed he would desert internal medicine for dermatology, he accepted the challenge. With little experience but great energy he started his new job on 1 January 1873. Within a few months he had read the entire dermatologic literature, concentrating on the works of Bazin and Erasmus Wilson; he profited greatly from the immense clinical experience of his colleague Charles Lailler, who tactfully assumed the role of the old experienced tutor. Besnier also benefited from working together with Adrien Doyon, the founder and editor of the *Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie*; Doyon made him aware of the great advances in dermatology in Germany and Austria. With Besnier's encouragement, Doyon translated into French Moriz Kaposi's textbook from 1880 *Pathologie und Therapie der Hautkrankheiten*. Besnier employed his by now encyclopedic knowledge of the dermatologic literature to provide commentaries which enhanced Doyon's translation. The French edition appeared just one year later 1881 and dominated the training of dermatologists in France for the next two decades and helped to reduce the differences between the French and German-speaking schools of dermatology. In 1881 Besnier also became editor of the *Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie* and was named a member of the medical academy."

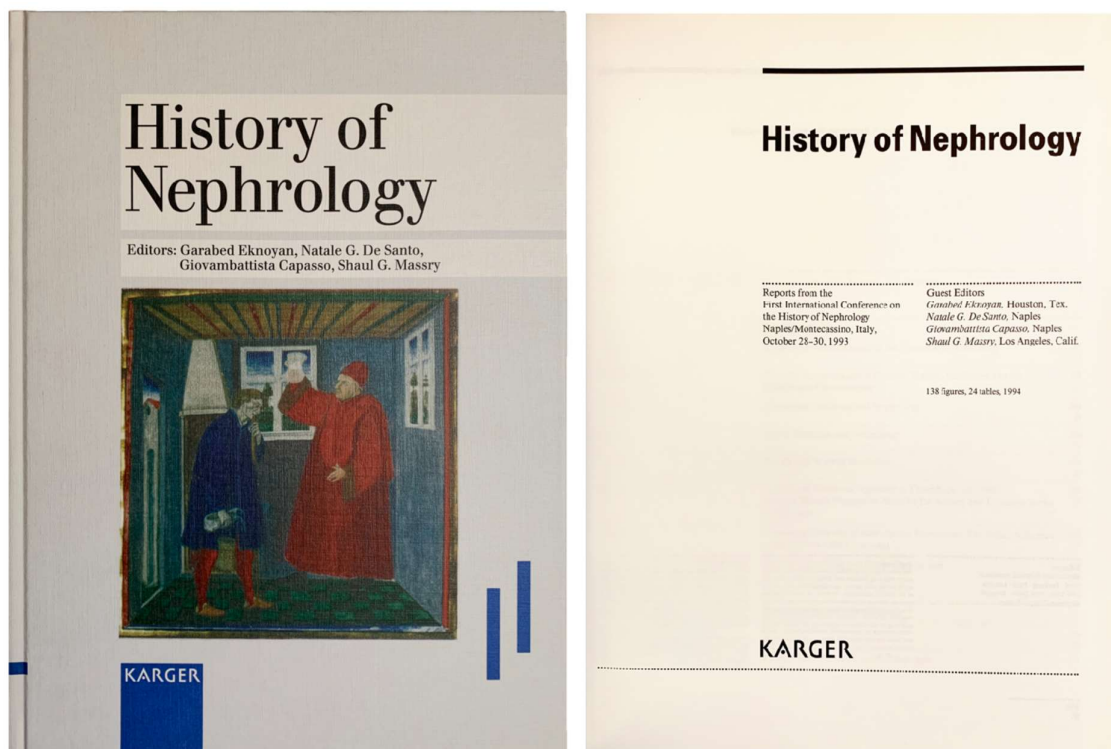
"Kaposi's Clinic [in] Vienna was the model of a modern dermatology clinic for Besnier. In 1882, he asked Doyon for a detailed report over the Viennese clinic, which was published in the *Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie* and including information not only about the teaching program and costs of inpatient care, but also covered such details as patient clothing, the size of hospital rooms, and how instruction signs were posted on the walls. When compared to Vienna, the conditions in Hôpital Saint-Louis were primitive. Besnier described his outpatient clinic as a sleazy ramshackle hut completely unworthy of a great capital city. He demanded the

construction of new inpatient wards and emphasized the importance of a histopathology laboratory. He also established the first laboratory for bacteriology and mycology at Hôpital Saint-Louis. Besnier demanded a change from purely descriptive dermatology, turned against the nosologic speculations of his predecessor Bazin which he felt had lost validity through the groundbreaking work of Pasteur and demanded the incorporation of knowledge from bacteriology and histopathology into dermatology. In addition, he tried to get dermatology incorporated into general medical education, so that medical students could not graduate without some exposure to dermatology – that had not been the case previously."

"Besnier's daily activities were highly regimented. He arrived every morning at 8:45; once a week he made inpatient rounds, while the other days were devoted to specialty clinics. After each patient contact, Besnier washed his hands and cleaned under his fingernails. He was always carefully dressed and reserved. His students, including Louis Brocq, Raymond Sabouraud, Lucien Jacquet (1860-1914), George Thibierge, Felix Balzer (1849-1929) and Emile Leredde (1866-1926) consider him the ideal academic teacher. He stimulated them to produce many papers. His lectures were clear and contained a great deal of clinical and histopathological information embedded in a broad theoretical background. They attracted a wide range of listeners ranging from pharmacists and medical students to guest physicians from abroad. In 1888 Besnier started weekly meetings on Thursday for all physicians working at Hôpital Saint-Louis during which all the interesting cases of the week were discussed. Out of this meeting evolved in 1889 the Société française de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie with Besnier as a founding father. He served initially as Vice-President and then became President in 1892."

"Besnier published very little. In 1879 he described the diagnostic possibilities made available by histologic examination and coined the term biopsy. In 1889 he described the diagnostic possibilities made available by histologic examination and coined the term biopsy. In 1889 he described lupus pernio, which was recognized a few years later as a manifestation of sarcoidosis and in 1892 he provided the first precise description of atopic dermatitis. In order to properly describe this illness, Besnier stated that one had to break away from the tyranny of Willan's and consider not only the primary lesions but all the findings. He stated that the central symptom is pruritus, intensive pruritus, waxing and waning, often worse in the evening, with seasonal remissions and exacerbations. The lesion morphology in contrast had little meaning; instead he pointed out that one absolute fundamental characteristic was that none of the lesions associated with or triggered by the illness were specific. Besnier did not use the terms lichen or eczema, employing instead lichenification and eczematization to emphasize that the skin changes were not specific, but instead banal lesions which resulted from itching and scratching. The disease often started in early childhood and took a variable but chronic course. Sometimes the disease left the skin and presented then primarily as emphysema, bronchitis, asthma, hay fever or less often gastrointestinal problems. Since he felt a congenital tendency towards pruritus existed, which then could appear in varying degrees of severity, Besnier designated the disease as Prurigo diathésique." – Loser, Plewig, and Burgdorf, *Pantheon of Dermatology*, pp. 89-93.

☼ Franz Ehring, *Skin Diseases: 5 Centuries of Scientific Illustration*. pp. 176-177; Loser, Plewig, and Burgdorf, *Pantheon of Dermatology*, pp. 89-93; Shelley & Crissey, *Classics in Clinical Dermatology*, p. 246. [Extra postage required].

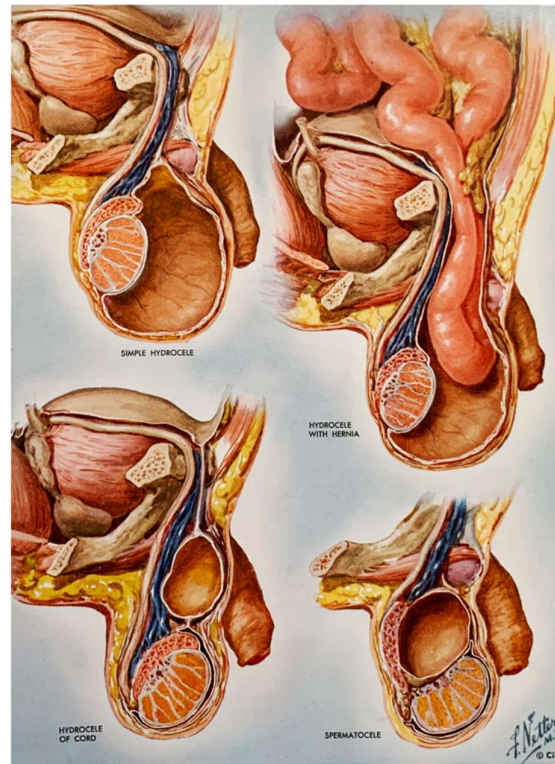
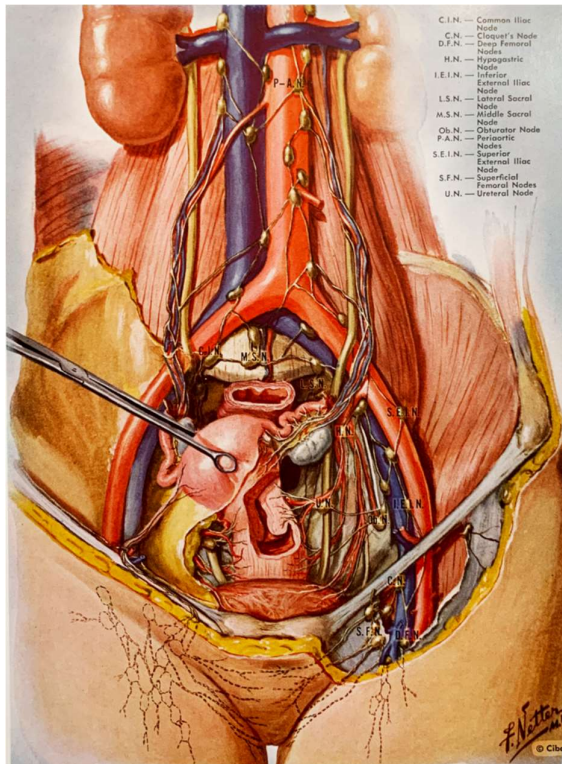


336. [Nephrology] **First International Conference on the History of Nephrology, Naples.** *History of Nephrology: Reports from the First International Conference on the History of Nephrology: Naples – Montecassino, Italy, October 28-30, 1993.* Guest editors: Garabed Eknoyan, Natale G. De Santo, Giovambattista Capasso, Shaul G. Massry. Basel: Karger, 1994. 4to. vi, 244 pp. With 138 figures and 24 tables, index. Pictorial cloth. Near fine. ISBN: 3805560729

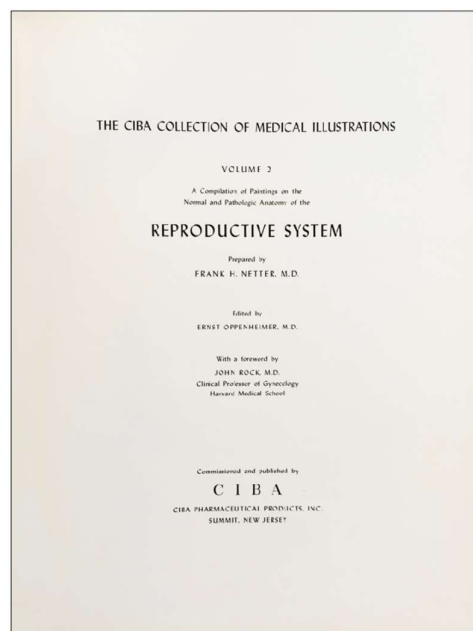
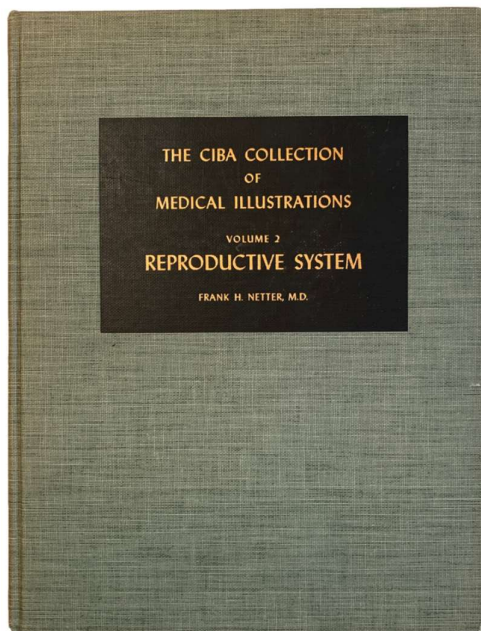
\$ 35

Reprinted from *American Journal of Nephrology*; v. 14, no. 4-6, 1994 – Title page verso.

"In the few decades since nephrology has been recognised as a specific discipline of medicine, interest in its origins has been steadily growing. This is reflected in the increased number of articles which have been published on the subject. This publication, which contains contributions from the First International Conference on the History of Nephrology, is the first attempt to provide an organized approach to tracing the origins of this important field of medicine." "It begins with an overview of the historical origins of nephrology in the medical texts of Greco-Roman, Arabic, Asian, Biblical, Monastic and Renaissance medicine. This is followed by a review of the work of some of the early contributors to nephrology. The book then examines the beginnings of renal pharmacology, the history of research into hypertension and discusses early conceptualization of diseases of the kidney. A survey of the contributions of the Salerno School of Medicine to nephrology concludes this comprehensive study." — Jacket.



337. **NETTER, Frank H.** (1906-1991). *The CIBA Collection of Medical Illustrations. Volume 2: A compilation of paintings on the normal and pathologic anatomy of the Reproductive System.* Edited by *Ernst Oppenheimer*. Summit, NJ: CIBA, 1954. ¶ 4to. 286 pp. Profusely illustrated with color drawings. Original gilt-stamped green cloth with black stamping; a bit misshapen, fore-edge with small dampstaining. Bookplate of H.J. Kaplan, M.D., with his citation of Shakespeare. Good. \$ 10



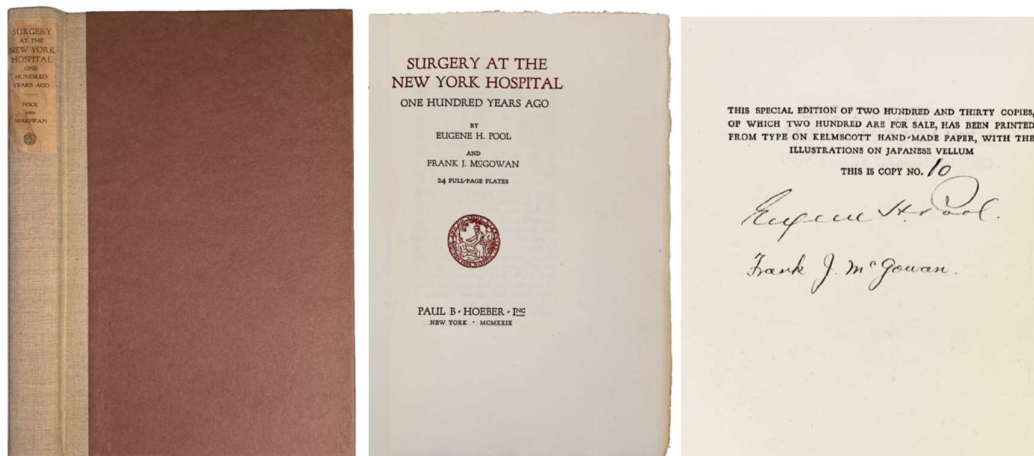


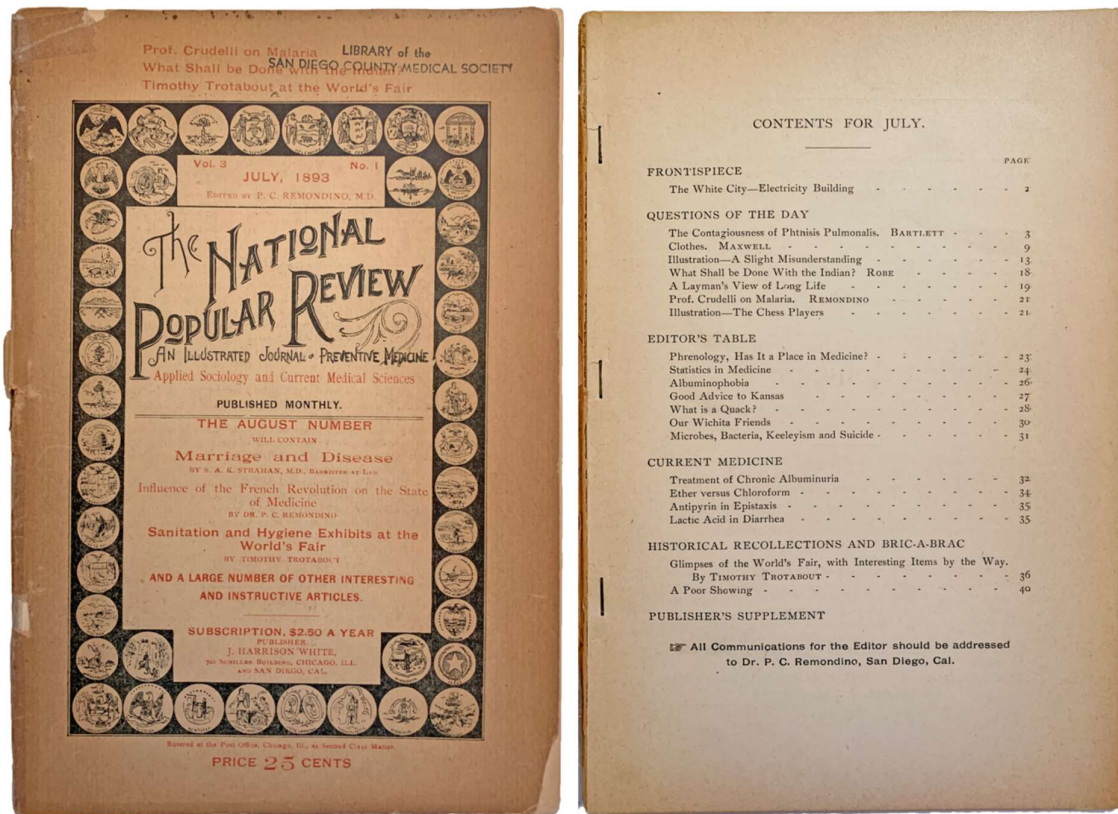
338. **POOL, Eugene H. [Hillhouse]** (1874-1949); **Frank J. MCGOWAN.** *Surgery at the New York Hospital one hundred years ago.* New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1929. ¶ Small 8vo. xi, [1], 188 pp. 24 plates on Japanese vellum. Original quarter linen backed maroon boards, printed paper spine label. SIGNED twice. Very good.

\$ 75

Limited to 230 numbered copies, printed on Kelmscott handmade paper, SIGNED by both authors. The text was also issued as part of the *Annals of Medical History*, Sept., 1929. Contains a sampling of case reports from the earliest period [1771] of the New York Hospital, the first hospital in the colony of New York, the second in America.

Dr. Pool received his M.D. from Columbia University in 1899. He was a clinical professor of surgery at Columbia, 1915-1937, a professor of medical surgery at the Medical College of Cornell University, senior attending surgeon at New York Hospital, and consulting surgeon to a variety of New York hospitals.





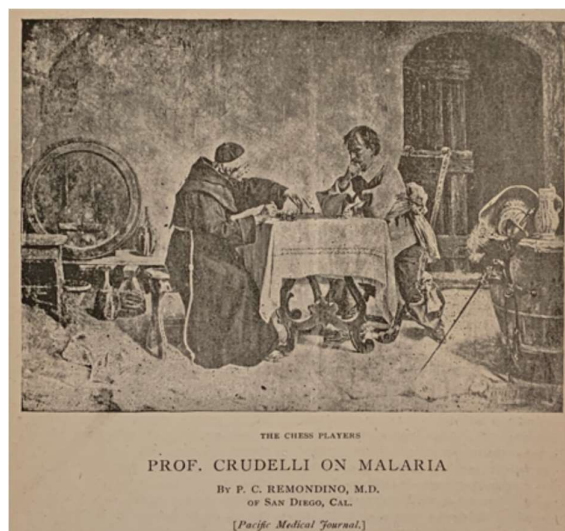
339. **REMONDINO, P.C. [Peter Charles]** (1846-1926). *Prof. Crudelli on Malaria*. Chicago and San Diego: J. Harrison White, 1893. ¶ Within: *The National Popular Review; an illustrated journal of preventive medicine*, vol. 3, no. 1. Edited by Remondino. Tall 8vo. Original printed wrappers; spine and extremities with some chipping. Rubber-stamp of the SD Co. Medical Society. This piece is very rare.

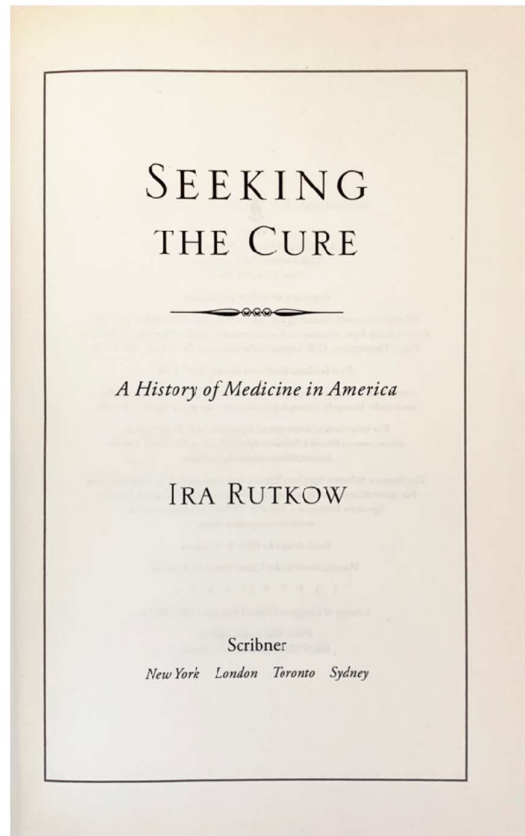
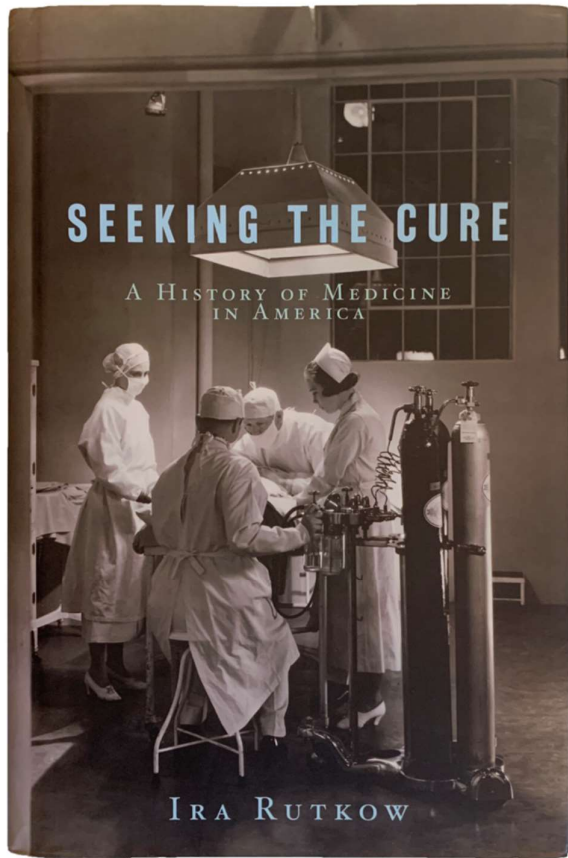
\$ 50

Additionally, the editor's column, is presumably written (but unsigned) by Remondino.

Corrado Tommasi-Crudeli (1834-1900) was an Italian physician known for his works in pathology and hygiene. He studied for his medical degree at the University of Pisa. He was trained in pathology under the German pathologist Rudolf Virchow. He, with Edwin Klebs, discovered that typhoid and diphtheria were caused by bacteria. However, they made a mistake in declaring that a bacterium (which they called *Bacillus malariae*) was also responsible for malaria.

See: Lachhandama, K. "The making of modern malariology: from miasma to mosquito-malaria theory" (PDF). *Science Vision*. 14 (1), 2014: pp. 3-17.



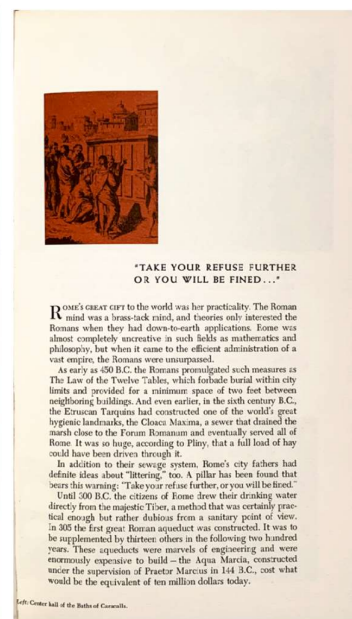
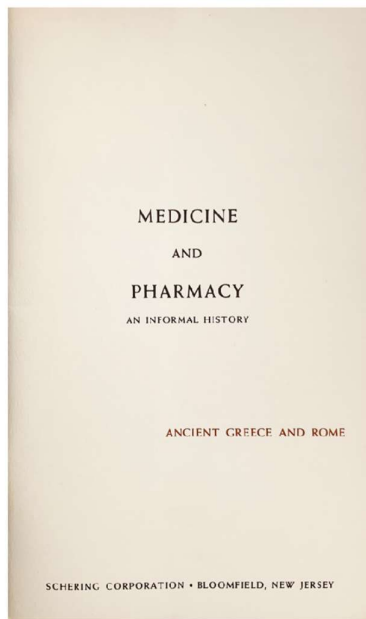
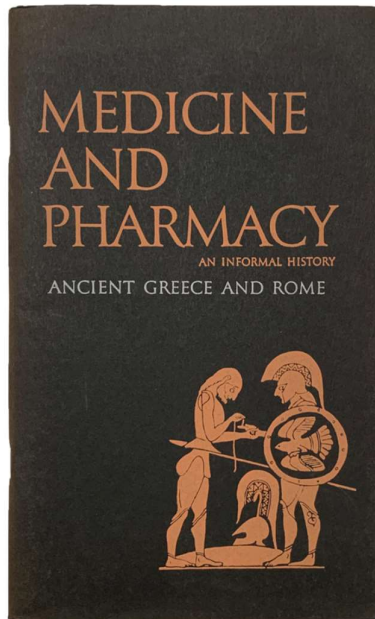


340. **RUTKOW, Ira** (1948-). *Seeking the Cure; a history of medicine in America*. New York: Scribner, 2010. ¶ 8vo. x, 356, [2] pp. Index. Cloth-backed boards, dust-jacket. Near fine. ISBN: 9781416538288

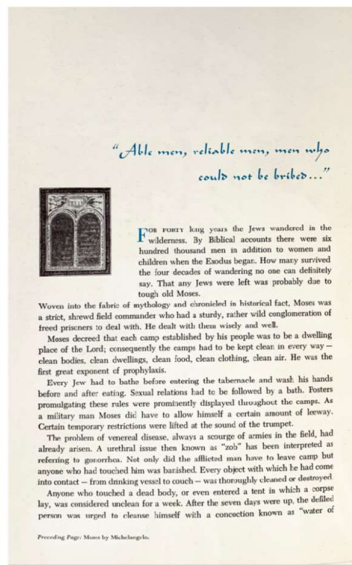
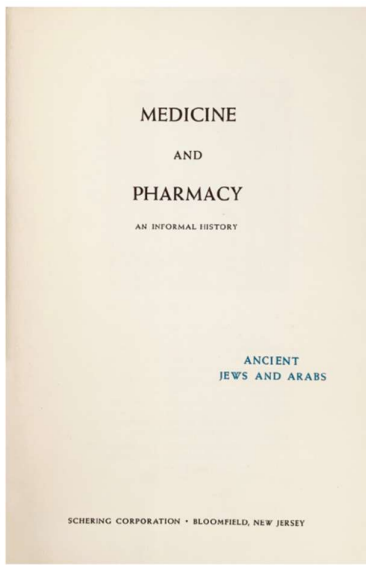
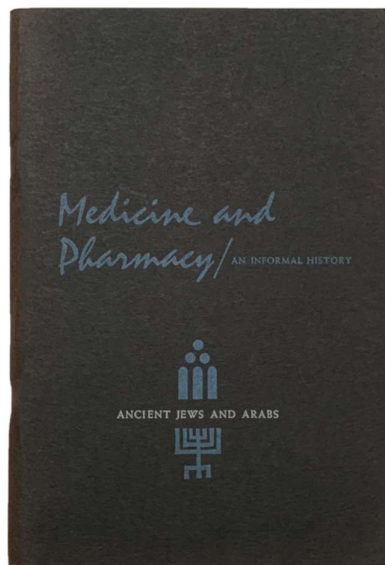
\$ 11

“*Seeking the Cure* tells the tale of American medicine with a series of little-known anecdotes that bring to life the grand and unceasing struggle by physicians to shed unsound, if venerated, beliefs and practices and adopt new medicines and treatments, often in the face of controversy and scorn. Rutkow expertly weaves the stories of individual doctors—what they believed and how they practiced—with the economic, political, and social issues facing the nation. Among the book’s many historical personages are Cotton Mather, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington (whose timely adoption of a controversial medical practice probably saved the Continental Army), Benjamin Rush, James Garfield (who was killed by his doctors, not by an assassin’s bullet), and Joseph Lister. The book touches such diverse topics as smallpox and the Revolutionary War, the establishment of the first medical schools, medicine during the Civil War, railroad medicine and the beginnings of specialization, the rise of the medical-industrial complex, and the thrilling yet costly advent of modern disease-curing technologies utterly unimaginable a generation ago, such as gene therapies, body scanners, and robotic surgeries.”

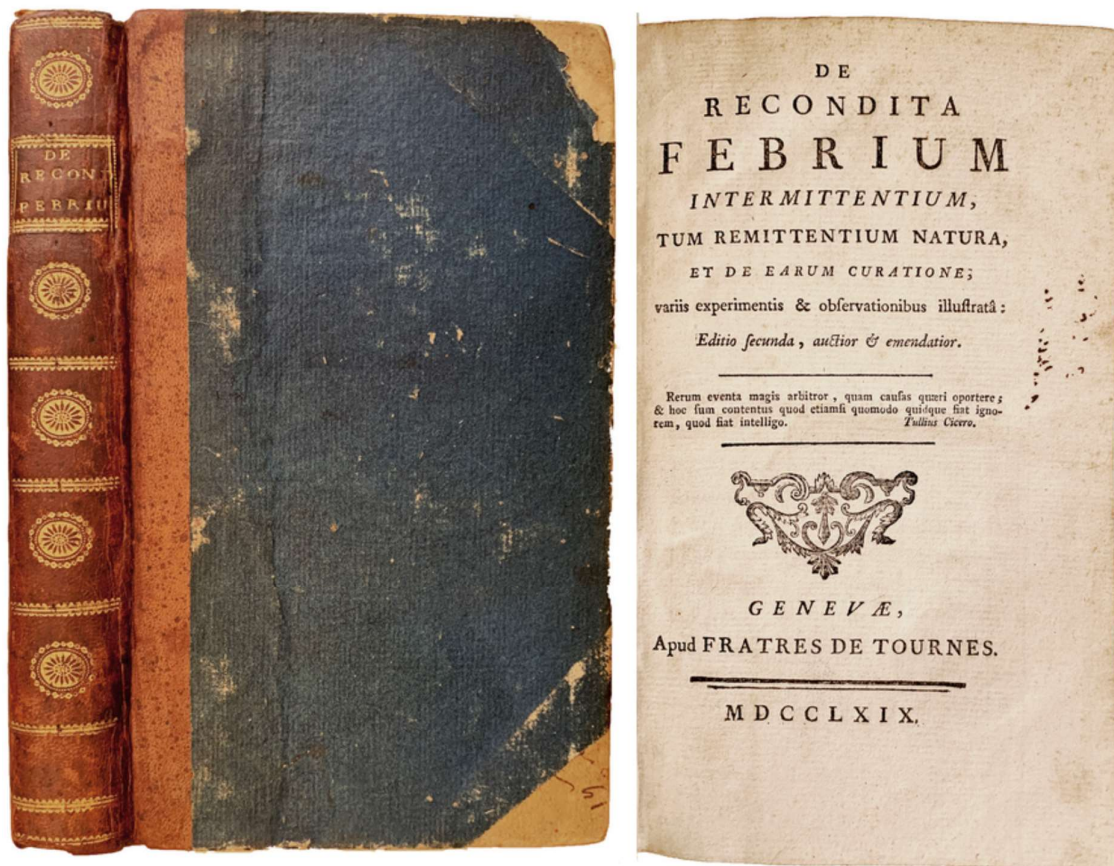
“Dr. Ira M. Rutkow is a surgeon and author whose current professional activities are focused on the study of American medical history. He is one of the leading historians in the history of surgery and especially surgery in America.”



341. Schering Corporation. *Medicine and Pharmacy, an informal history. Ancient Greece and Rome*. Bloomfield, NJ: Schering Corporation, 1956. ¶ Series: vol. II. 8vo. [66] pp. Illustrations (highlighted or tinted with terracotta). Black wrappers printed with rust and grey. Very good. \$ 20



342. Schering Corporation. *Medicine and Pharmacy, an informal history. Ancient Jews and Arabs*. Bloomfield, NJ: Schering Corporation, 1957. ¶ Series: vol. III. 8vo. [64] pp. Illustrations (highlighted or tinted with blue). Black wrappers printed with blue and grey. Very good. \$ 20



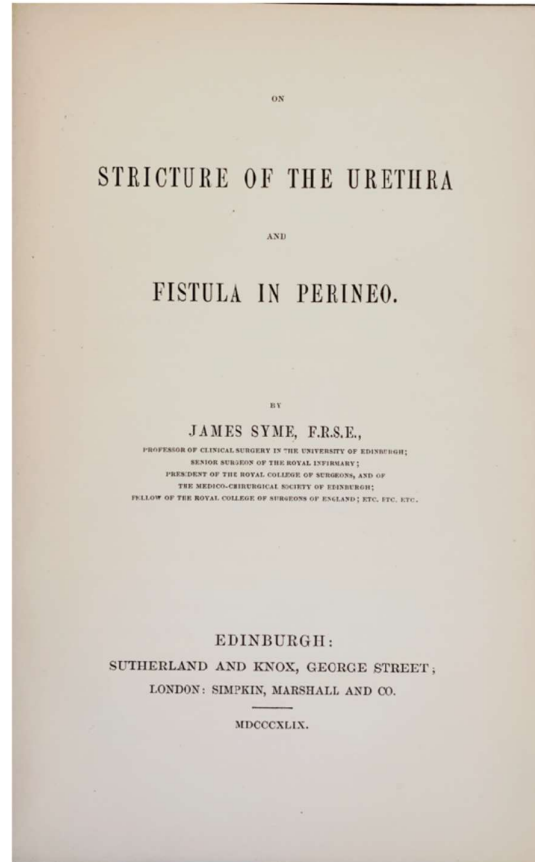
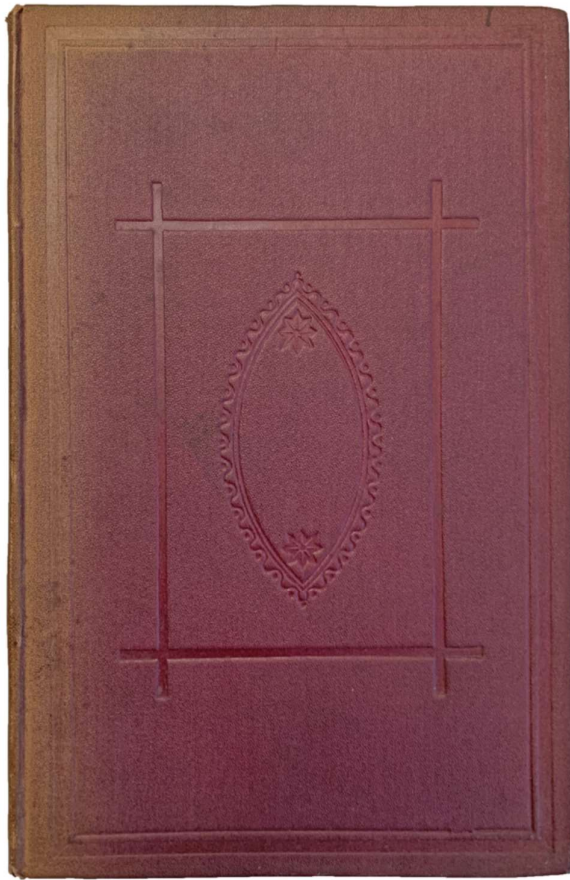
343. **SENAC, Jean Baptiste** (1693-1770). *De recondita febrium intermittantium, tum remittentium natura, et de earum curatione; variis experimentis & observationibus illustrata*. . . Genevae,, Apud Fratres de Tournes, 1769. ¶ 200 x 121 mm. 8vo. xxiv, 416, [1] pp. Headpieces, tailpieces, floriated initials, errata; lightly browned. Contemporary quarter calf, vellum corners, gilt spine; rubbed spine ends chipped. Very good. [M4105]

\$ 100

Second edition, revised and enlarged. The first edition was issued in Amsterdam, 1759. An English translation was issued Philadelphia, 1805, by Charles Caldwell.

This is Senac's valuable treatise on the nature and treatment of intermitting and remitting fevers. Jean Baptiste Senac was an eminent French physician who wrote numerous books and papers on various aspects of anatomy, physiology and medicine. His works, according to Dr. Ferguson, "were distinguished alike by erudition and by great literary skill and taste." He is probably best remembered for his classic work on the structure of the heart.

☼ Blake, NLM, p. 414. See: Ferguson, *Bibliotheca chemica*, II, p. 363.



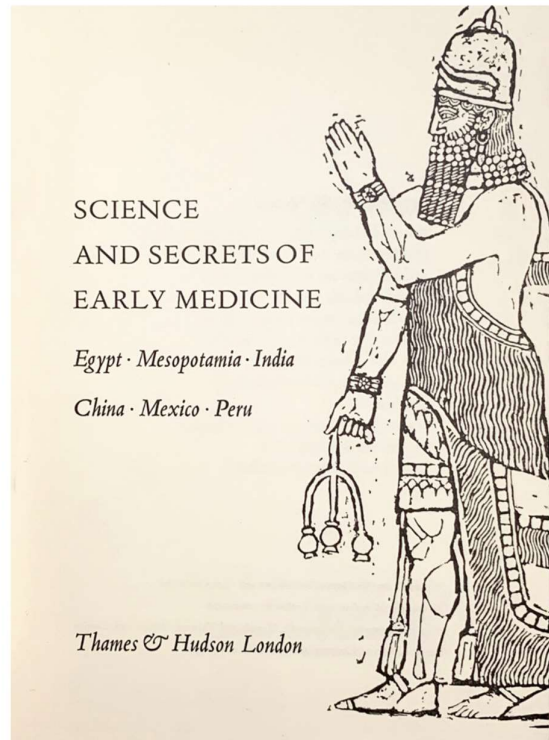
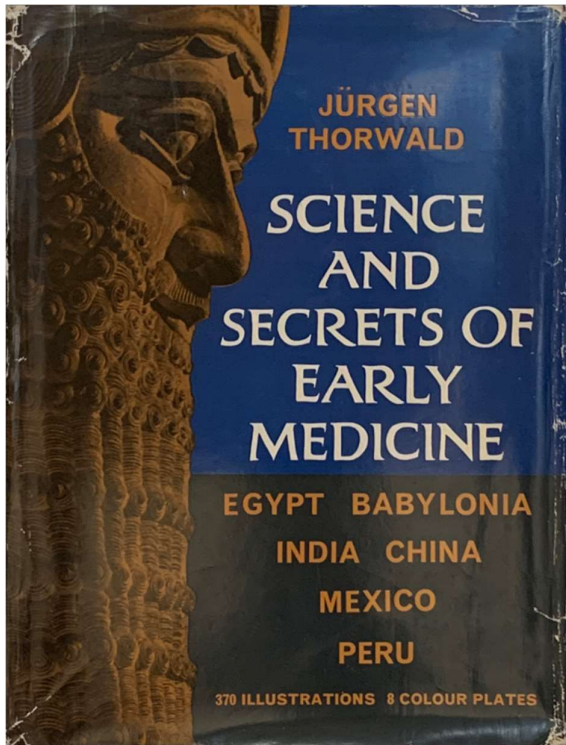
344. **SYME, James** (1799-1870). *On Stricture of the Urethra and Fistula in Perineo*. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox, 1849. ¶ 8vo. 72 pp. Original blind-stamped maroon cloth; spine faded, spine ends a bit worn. Former ownership signature of (-) Watson. Very good.

\$ 335

First edition. 'Syme's operation' is here "advocating external incision for cure of strictures admitting only very small instruments, or requiring the very frequent use of bougies; and treatment of fistula in perineo by dilating the stricture; or when mere dilation of the stricture will not effect cure of fistula, then making a free median incision into the urethra, in hope that the tortuous fistulous canal may heal." – *British Medical Journal*, Syme obituary, July 2, 1870.

James Syme FRCSE, FRCS, FRSE was a pioneering Scottish surgeon. He was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1849.

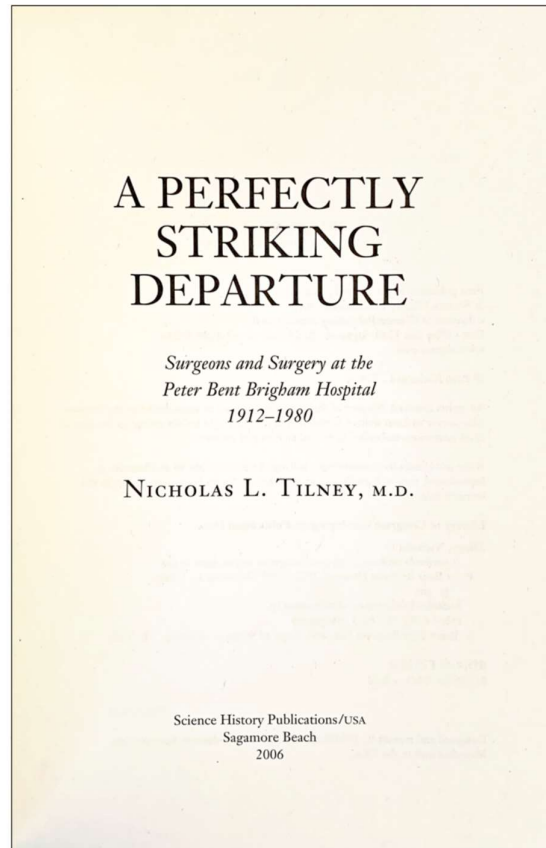
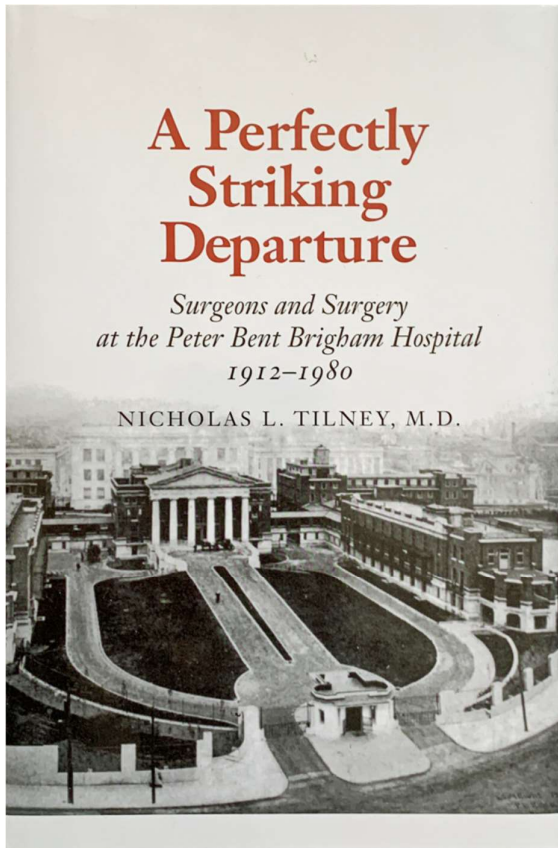
See: Murphy, *History of Urology*, pp.165, 468-470.



345. **THORWALD, Jurgen** – pseud. [Heinz BONGARTZ] (1915-2006). *Science and Secrets of Early Medicine: Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, China, Mexico, Peru*. London: Thames & Hudson, 1962. ¶ Sq. 8vo. 331, [1] pp. 8 color plates, 370 illus., index. Blue cloth, dust-jacket; jacket very worn. Book: excellent.

\$ 7





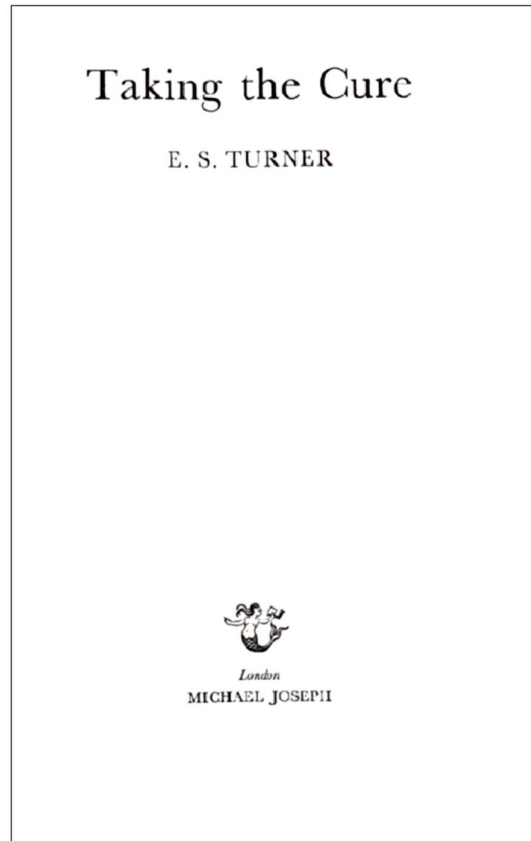
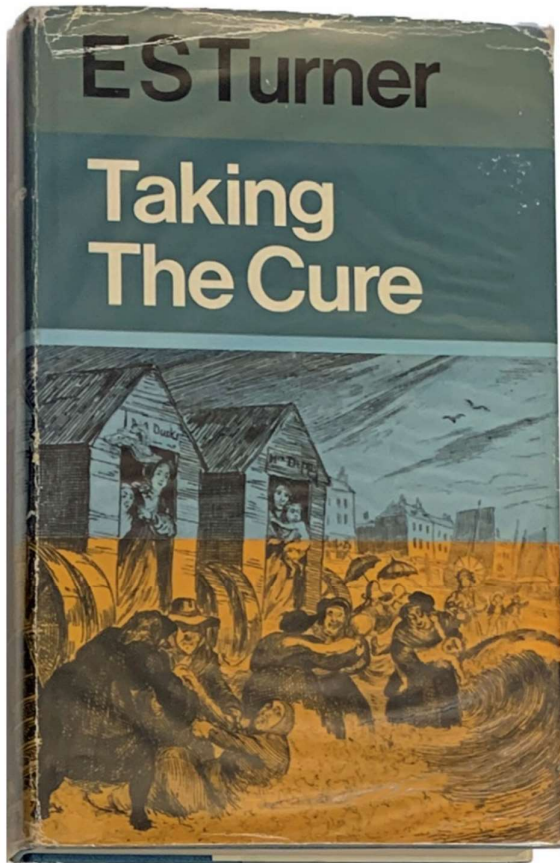
346. **TILNEY, Nicholas L.** (1935-2013). *A Perfectly Striking Departure: Surgeons and Surgery at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, 1912-1980*. Sagamore Beach: Science History, 2006. ¶ 8vo. xi, [3], 282 pp. Numerous figures, index. Cloth, dust-jacket. Like new. ISBN: 0881353825

\$ 30

"This is a wonderfully written account of a fascinating period of surgical history." —David G. Nathan, M.D., Dana-Farber Cancer...

“He completed his surgical training at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital (PBBH) in Boston under its then Surgeon-in-Chief, Francis D. Moore. . . . Dr. Tilney became fascinated with the foundational work in transplantation performed by Nobel laureate Dr. Joseph E. Murray and his team at PBBH. Dr. Murray carried out the first successful organ transplant in 1954 between identical twins and pioneered the clinical use of immunosuppression, culminating in the first successful non-identical twin transplant in 1962, just as Dr. Tilney began his internship. He became increasingly interested both in the clinical advancement and the evolving science of transplantation biology.”

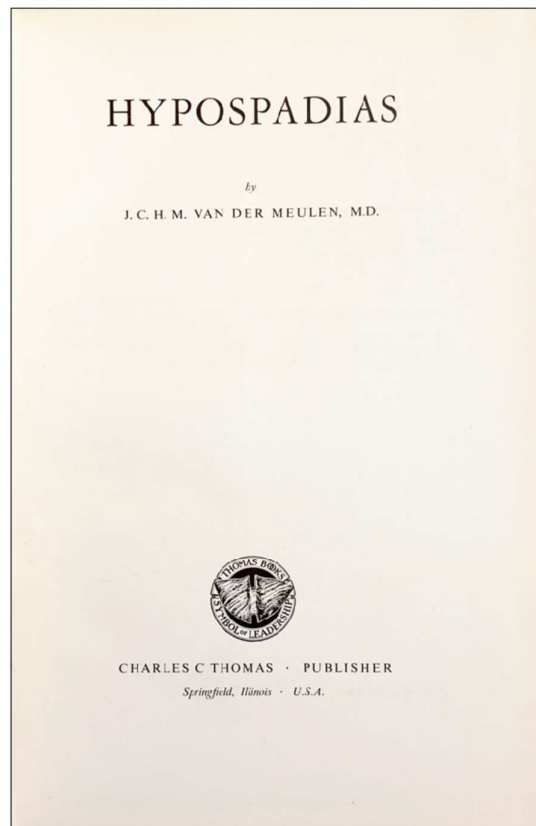
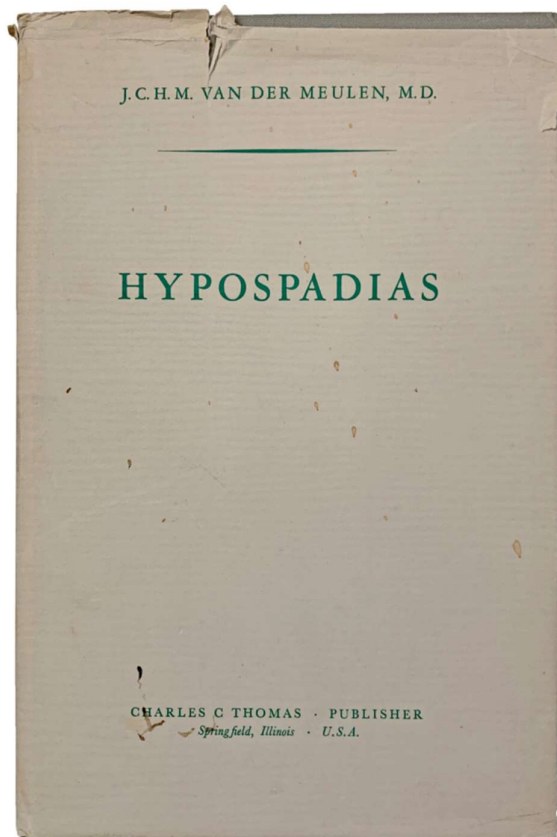
Dr. Tilney published over 550 scientific papers and chapters. During the last decade of his life, he published three books: *Transplant – from Myth to Reality* (2003); *A Perfectly Striking Departure: Surgeons and Surgery at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, 1912-1980* (2006); and, most recently, *Invasion of the Body: Revolutions in Surgery* (2011). Moreover, he edited two textbooks: *Surgical Care of the Patient with Renal Failure* and *Transplantation Biology: Cellular and Molecular Aspects*. With Sir Peter Morris, he was co-founder and co-editor of a review journal, *Transplantation Reviews*.



347. **TURNER, Ernest Sackville** (1909-2006). *Taking the Cure*. London: Michael Joseph, 1967. ¶ 8vo. 284 pp. Figs., index. Blue gilt-stamped cloth, dust jacket; jacket worn at upper extremities. Bookplate of Arnold Muirhead. Very good. [PW1757]

\$ 8.95

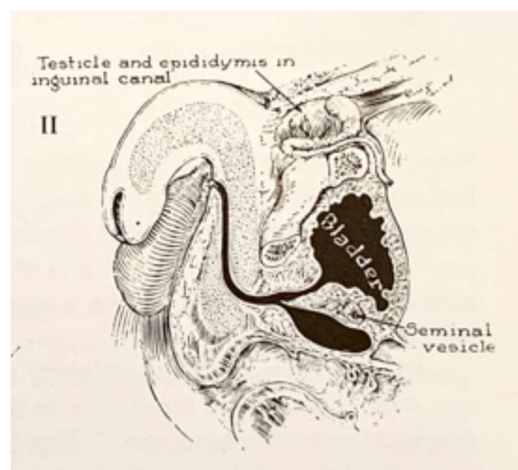
"This is the lively and bizarre story of man's quest for healing and fortifying waters – cold, hot, stinking, pure or holy." – from the flap.

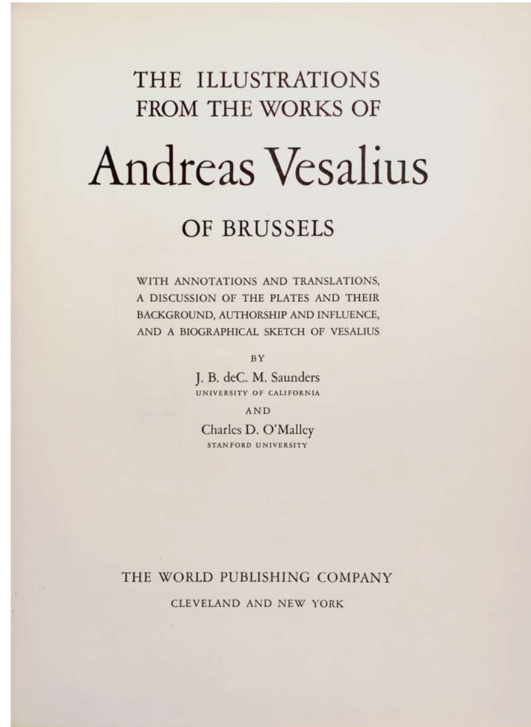
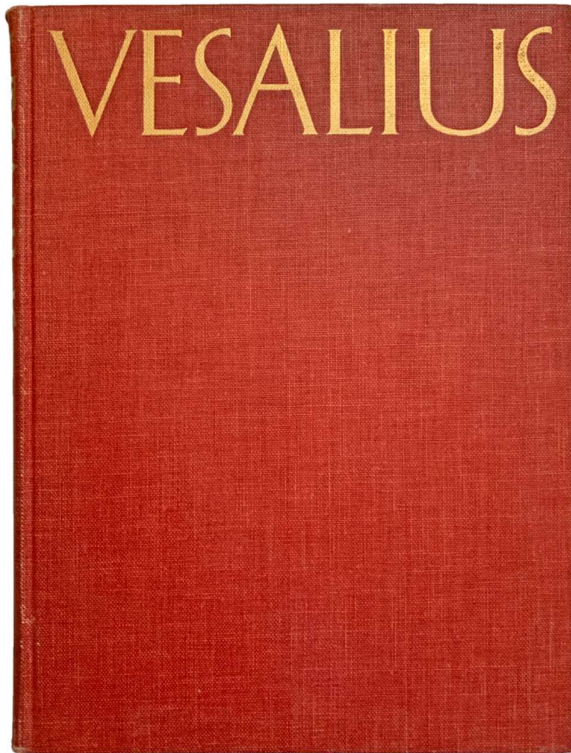


348. **VAN DER MEULEN, J.C.H.M.** *Hypospadias*. Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1964. ¶
 8vo. vii, [1], 92 pp. Illus. Gray cloth, dust-jacket; jacket torn. Ownership name of Bernard
 L. Kaye, MD. (1927-2008), plastic surgeon. Very good. Rare.

\$ 25

First edition. "The known literature on hypospadias largely concerns the treatment of this anomaly, and the related disturbances in wound healing. / The morphology of this anomaly and the factors underlying a disturbance in wound healing, however, receive comparatively little attention. A discussion of the morphology is as a rule confined to mentioning the location of the meatus and such curvature as is present. Very few authors also elucidate other aspects such as the oblique raphes, the integumental volume deficiency on the urethral side, the dog-ears on the dorsal side, etc. / Little is known about these changes, which also occur in a number of anomalies related to hypospadias, such as congenital urethral fistula and hypospadias without hypospadias. This excited our interest, and we decided to investigate their pathogenesis and possible significance in terms of treatment. / In view of a number of disappointments experienced, we decided to combine this study with an analysis of the various operative methods, and the factors which can lead to a disturbance in wound healing. The results of this investigation are reported in this thesis." – Introduction.





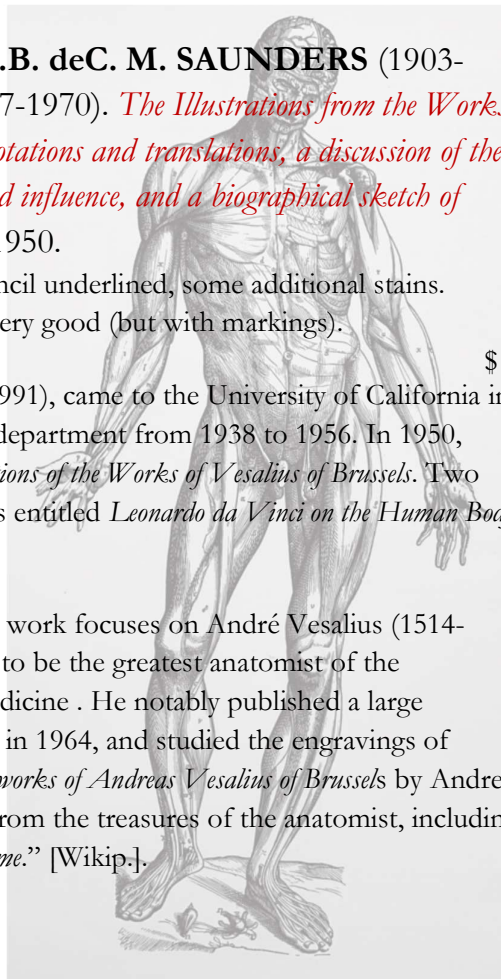
349. **VESALIUS, Andreas** (1514-1564); **J.B. deC. M. SAUNDERS** (1903-1991); **Charles D. O'MALLEY** (1907-1970). *The Illustrations from the Works of Andreas Vesalius of Brussels. With annotations and translations, a discussion of the places and their backgrounds, authorship and influence, and a biographical sketch of Vesalius.* Cleveland: World Pub. Co., 1950.

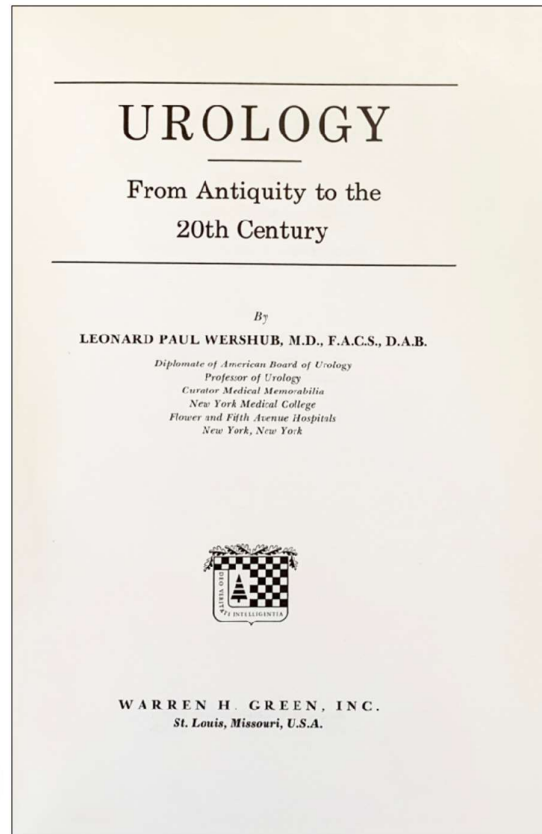
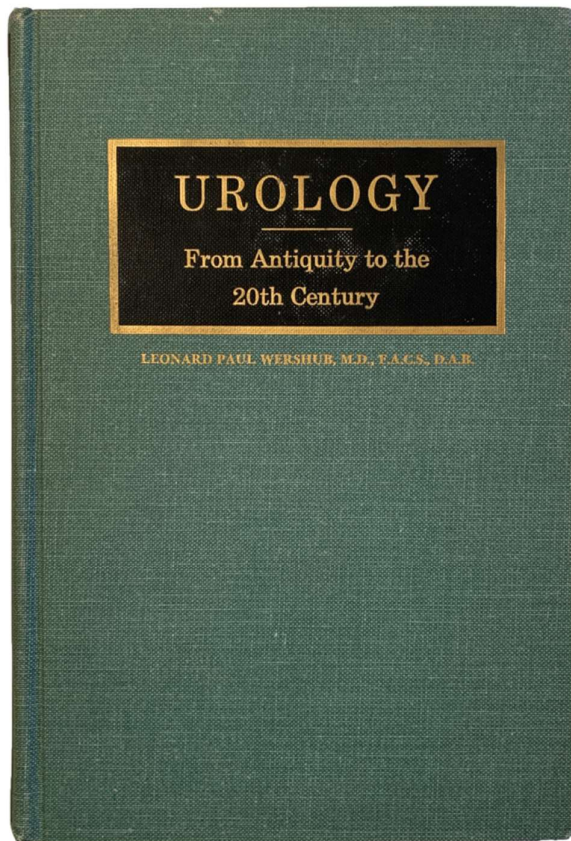
¶ 4to. 248 pp. Illustrated throughout, index. Red pencil underlined, some additional stains. Kaplan bookplate & with his proverb inscription. Very good (but with markings).

\$ 10

John Bertrand deCusance Morant Saunders (1903-1991), came to the University of California in 1931 as an anatomy professor and was chair of the department from 1938 to 1956. In 1950, Saunders published with C. D. O'Malley *The Illustrations of the Works of Vesalius of Brussels*. Two years later, a second book by O'Malley and Saunders entitled *Leonardo da Vinci on the Human Body* was highly praised.

Charles Donald O'Malley (1907-1970), "Most of his work focuses on André Vesalius (1514-1564), . . . considered by many historians of science to be the greatest anatomist of the Renaissance, if not the greatest in the history of medicine. He notably published a large biography, *Andreas Vesalius of Brussels, 1514-1564* in 1964, and studied the engravings of Vesalius at length. The book *The illustrations from the works of Andreas Vesalius of Brussels* by Andreas Vesalius includes a compilation of plates and texts from the treasures of the anatomist, including *Tabulae Sex*, from *Humani Corporis Fabrica*, and *Epitome*." [Wikip.].





350. **WERSHUB, Leonard Paul** (1901-1968). *Urology from antiquity to the 20th century*. St. Louis: Warren H. Green 1970. ¶ 8vo. xii, 308 pp. 38 figures, index. Green gilt-stamped cloth. Near fine. Quite scarce.

\$ 75

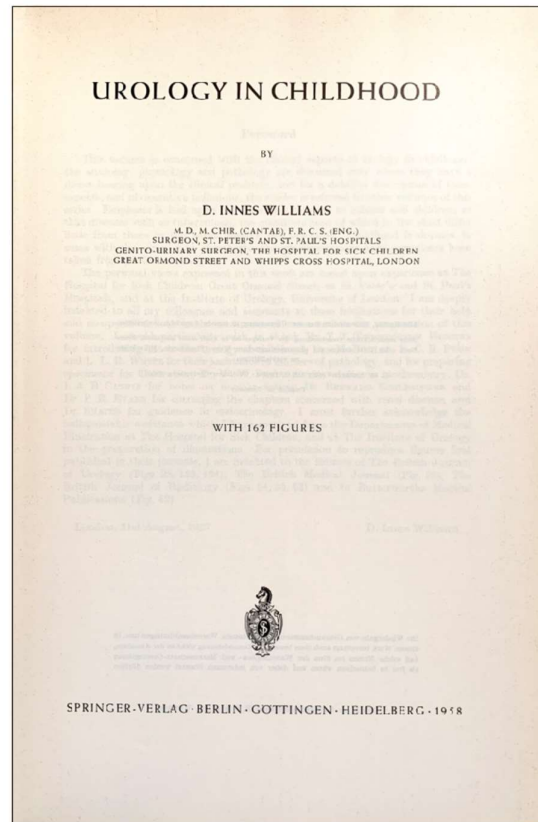
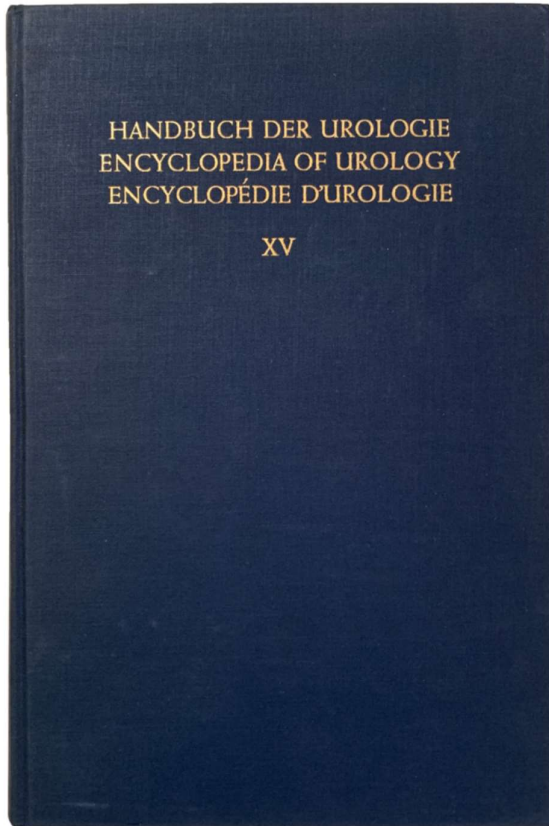
First edition. This history of urology covers an area no other writer accomplishes in a single volume. His effort here is all encompassing, from antiquity and particularly through the Renaissance (da Vinci, Vesalius, Paré, Morgagni), and his limit of up to the 20th century omits the entire era of modern specialization.



FIGURE 13. Avicenna: Canon Medicinæ, Venice, 1595. (By Courtesy of "The Wellcome Trustees," London, England.)



FIGURE 14. Gerad Dow (1613-1675). A realistic view of the Doctor, "Analyzing Urine—Uroscopy." Louvre, Paris. (Photograph by courtesy of Photographic Giraudon, Paris, France.)



351. **WILLIAMS, D. Innes** (1919-2013). *Urology in Children*. Berlin: Springer, 1958. ¶ Series: *Encyclopedia of Urology*, edited by . . . C.E. Alken, V.W. Dix, H.M. Weyrauch, E. Wildbolz, tome XV. 8vo. XV, [1], 353, [1] pp. 162 figures, index. Original full navy-blue gilt-stamped cloth. Rubber-stamp of George W. Kaplan. Near fine.

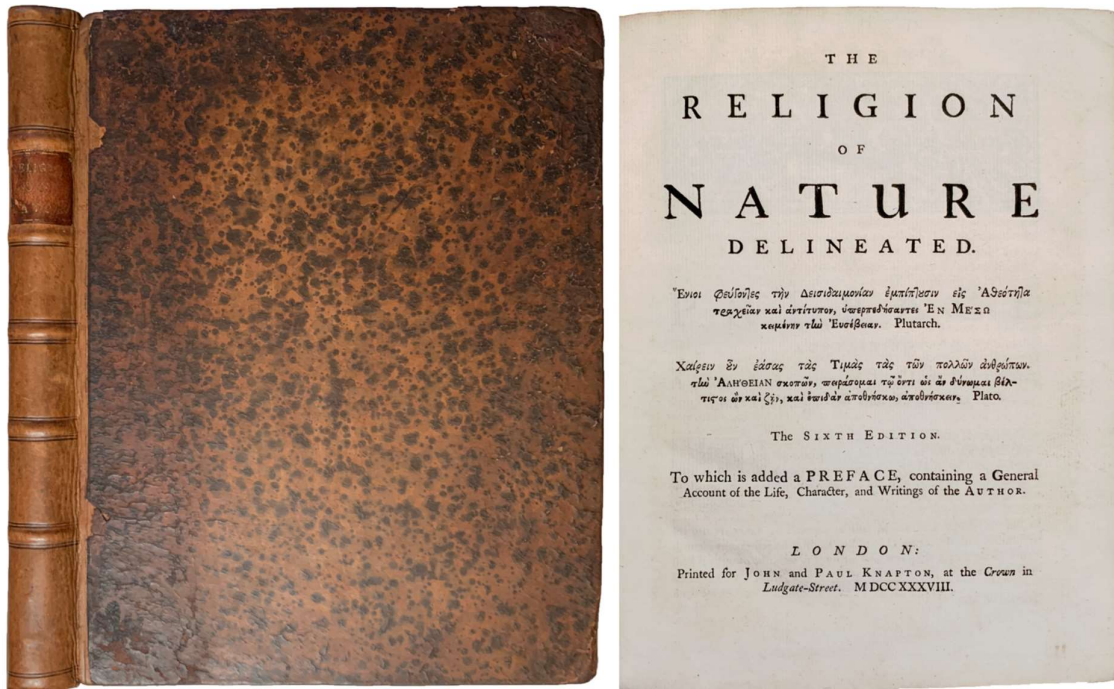
\$ 25

First edition. "This volume is concerned with the clinical aspects of urology in childhood; the anatomy, physiology and pathology are discussed only where they have a direct bearing upon the clinical problem." – Foreword.

Sir David Innes Williams was a British paediatric urologist. Williams 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. *The Urology of Childhood* started a productive phase in Williams' writing life. The next few decades Williams wrote and added to the existent literature. He also enlarged and worked on the previous research, thereby strengthening the field.



WOLLASTON



352. **WOLLASTON, William** (1659/60-1724). *The Religion of Nature delineated. . . . The sixth edition.* London: Printed for John and Paul Knapton, at the Crown in Ludgate-Street, 1738. ¶ 4to. xv, [1], 5-219, [5] pp. [A-B4, B-Z4, Aa-Ee4, Ff2]. Frontispiece portrait of the author, woodcut head and tails pieces, initial letters. A2 woodcut does not have an angel in the center (rather it is a face with an aura around it, flanked by 2 firebirds), sig. A2 on the same page is under "to gratify", the index is in 4 unnumbered pages. Original mottled calf with considerable darkening of the mottling; rebacked with modern calf, raised bands, leather spine label with gilt-stamping, retaining original endleaves. Some worm tails at rear (gutter), portion of front free endleaf torn away. Very good.

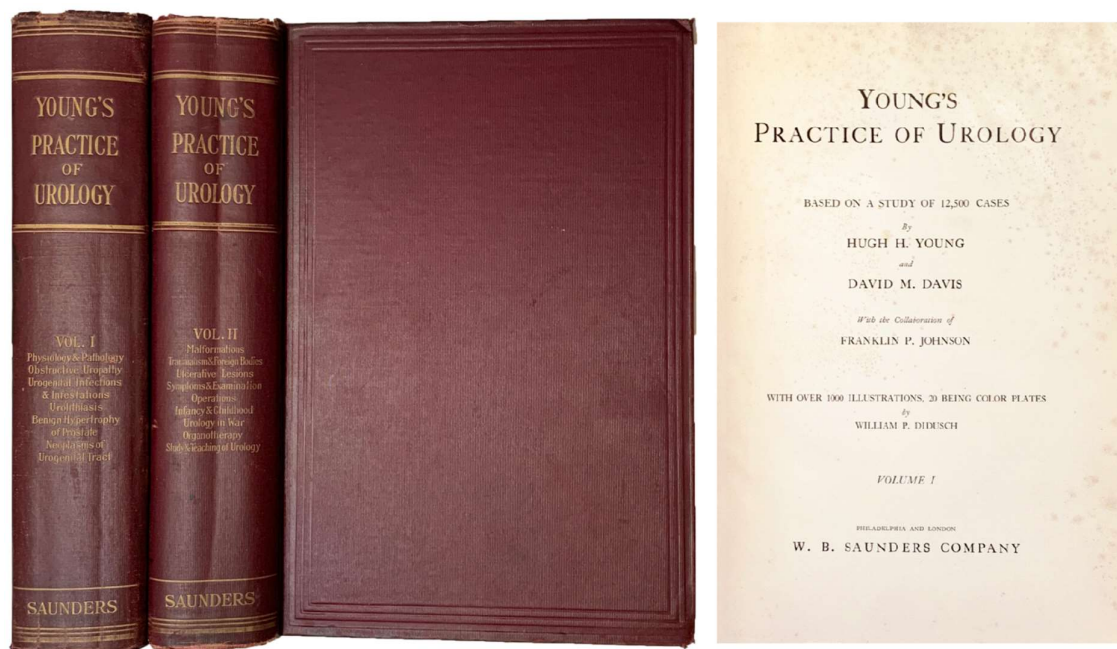
\$ 170

The text is signed at end (p.219): William Wollaston. "His penchant for literary elegance is evident from his major work, *The Religion of Nature Delineated* (1724)." – *Britannica*.

"The fact that a seventh edition was issued in the year 1746 indicates something of the popularity and influence of the book." The work was designed to be an answer to two questions: Is there such a thing as natural religion? and, If there is, what is it? Wollaston starts with the assumption that religion and morality are identical, and labours to show that religion is 'the pursuit of happiness by the practice of truth and reason'. He claims originality for his theory that the moral evil is the practical denial of a true proposition and moral good the affirmation of it. – John Orr, *English Deism: Its Roots and Fruits*, Grand Rapids, 1934.

William Wollaston, a popular eighteenth-century English moral philosopher, is often grouped with Samuel Clarke as a staunch defender of the kind of moral rationalism that David Hume later opposed. Wollaston's project, as he describes it, is to find a rule to distinguish right actions from wrong. He complains that previous philosophers have either overlooked this task or proposed rules which are imprecise, incomplete or misleading. The rule he proposes is fidelity to truth.

Actions, he argues, express propositions and so may be true or false. Moral actions express truths and immoral actions express falsehoods. He thinks this rule explains other widely held views about morality, for example, that we should live in accordance with nature, right reason or the will of God. His most remembered (and most misunderstood) claim is that an evildoer 'lives a lie'. – Routledge Enycl. Of Philosophy.



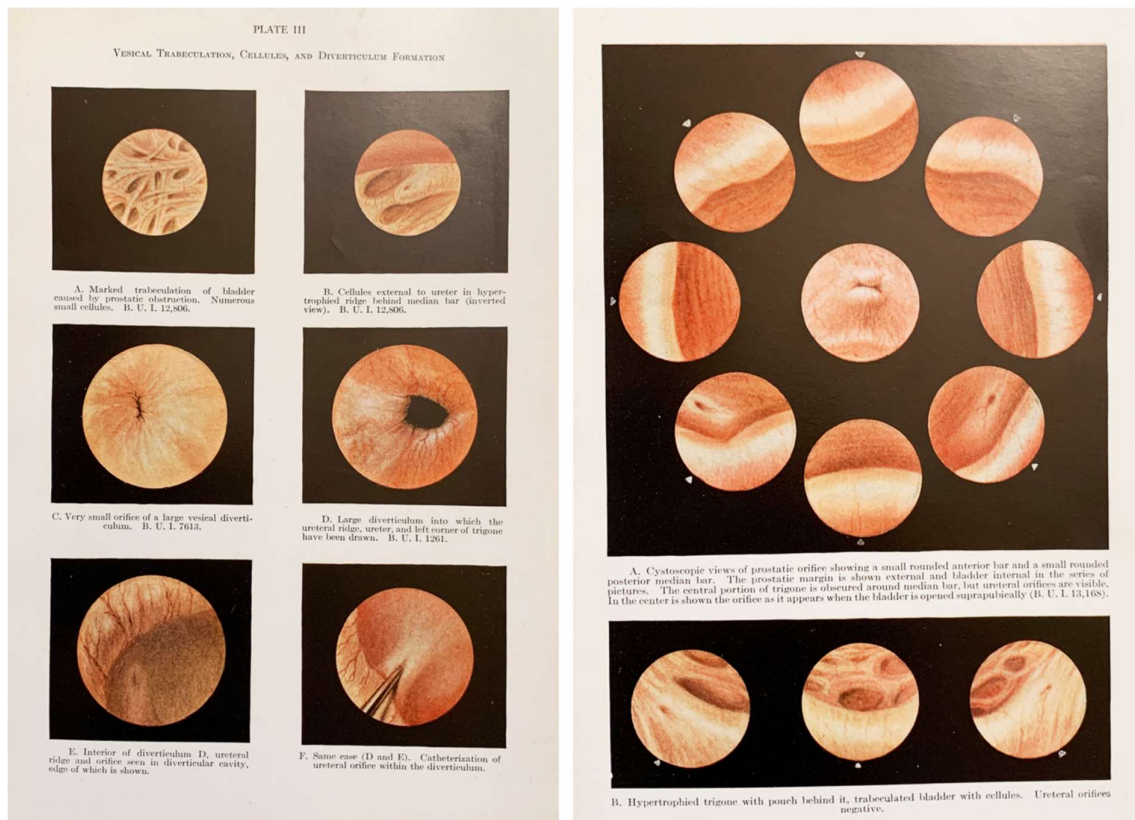
353. **YOUNG, Hugh H. [Hampton]** (1870-1945); **David M. [Melvin] DAVIS** (1859-1968). *Young's Practice of Urology, based on a study of 12,500 cases. With the collaboration of Franklin P. Johnson. With over 1000 illustrations, 20 being color plates by William P. Didusch.* [Two volumes]. Philadelphia & London: W.B. Saunders, 1926. ¶ Two volumes. Large 8vo. vii, [1], 746; iii, [1], 738 pp. 1003 illustrations, 20 color plates, index. Original blind- and gilt-stamped maroon cloth; rubbed, spine ends & extremities worn, vol. II with a waterstain throughout on the lower margin, shaken. Ownership signature of Lloyd B. Greene, MD [Philadelphia]. As is.

\$ 25

First edition. "In 1926 Young published his textbook, *Young's Practice of Urology*, which was co-authored by David M. Davis with the help of Franklin P. Johnson and published in two volumes by W. B. Saunders. Actually, it represented a treatise on the diagnosis and treatment of many urological conditions based on the experience gained in the care of 12,500 patients seen in the Brady Institute. . . . Young's textbook along with Hinman's *The Principles and Practice of Urology*, and Cabot's *Modern Urology*, enjoyed wide sales, as they represented the first efforts to provide comprehensive coverage of the field of urology." – Brady Urological Institute, Johns Hopkins, "About Dr. Hugh H. Young."

PROVENANCE: Lloyd B. Greene, MD, Philadelphia (c.1892-1982), urologist, was a past chairman of services of urology at Pennsylvania Hospital, Bryn Mawr Hospital, and Burlington County Hospital, Mount Holly, New Jersey.

Hugh Hampton Young was a pioneering medical researcher and surgeon whose achievements in both surgery and urology are shown in this work: "Young's contributions to urology, medicine, and the community were most substantial and numerous, and again it would be presumptuous to attempt to single out the most important one or even just a few. Consequently, we will present a chronology of a number of his achievements which history suggests have been of considerable importance. These will include his operation of "radical prostatectomy" for prostatic cancer, his establishment of the Brady residency, and his book, Young's Practice of Urology, coauthored with D.M. Davis and his participation in the affairs of the city, state, and nation. The essentials of the funding, building, and dedication of the Brady Building are covered in the final chapter devoted to funds for building and research and his founding of the Journal of Urology in a separate chapter devoted to it which immediately follows this."



David Melvin Davis was the fourth Chairman of the department, from 1935 to 1951. He was born in Buffalo, New York. His performance on both the collegiate and graduate level was magna cum laude from Princeton University in 1907 and the medical college at Johns Hopkins University in 1911. Back at the Brady Institute, Dr. Davis completed a urological residency, and over a two-year period, co-authored with Dr. Hugh H. Young, the acclaimed urological treatise entitled *Practice of Urology*. He served as associate editor of the *Journal of Urology* at the time of its inception in 1917. – Thomas Jefferson Hospital.

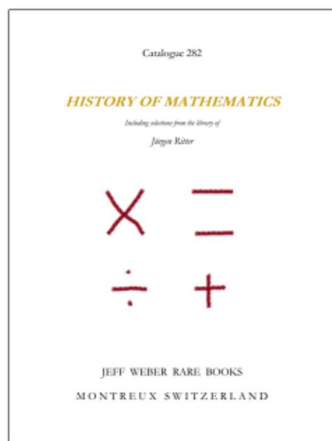
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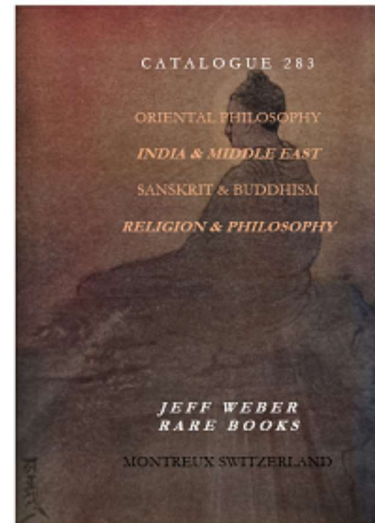
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