JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS
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MEMBER: ABAA ILAB

SELECTIONS FROM THE
REFERENCE LIBRARY OF
EDWIN V. GLASER, BOOKSELLER
CATALOGUE 193
JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS
CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA
EDWIN V. GLASER, (d.2017), "was universally cherished for his humor, wisdom, ethics and generosity, and he was part of the book trade and its culture until his dying days.

"Ed started out in business in the mid-1960s, quoting books found in thrift shops to want lists in *AB-Bookman’s Weekly*. By 1969 he had quit his full time job and opened up a large used bookstore in New Rochelle, NY. In 1970 he joined the ABAA. After some time as a shop owner — as he relates in his video interview with Mike Ginsberg — he got bored with that aspect of the business, and fortuitously, a world class collection of science, medicine and psychiatry was offered to him. After buying the collection and spending some time researching it, he realized he had a "bonanza," and set about issuing a catalog, which was "well received because of the quality of the material." He closed his shop and began to specialize in the history of science and medicine.

"In 1979, with changing circumstances in his personal life, he moved to Sausalito, CA, and was immediately accepted with warm graciousness and friendship into the community of west coast antiquarians. He continued to live in Northern California the rest of his life, eventually moving to Napa. He was one of the founders of the Colorado Antiquarian Book Seminar, the first such annual seminar devoted to arranging colloquia, seminars, classes, lectures, etc., that enabled booksellers and librarians to learn from each other and establish greater rapport. CABS continues (and thrives) to this day, and for many years, Ed mentored booksellers via CABS who are now some of the shining lights in the ABAA. He himself was president of the ABAA from 1986 to 1988.

"One of the joys of the book business is you have the opportunity to invent yourself. There are so many ways to do it. The right way to do it is the right way for you, what you're comfortable with. There are dealers who go out, knocking on the doors of librarians, and others who hole themselves up in their offices, never see the light of day, there are people who do catalogs, people who have open shops, people who do bookfairs... and it's all a question of your temperament... Sure there are some who have made a lot of money in the book business, but for the vast majority of us, the business has enabled us to have a comfortable living, lead a very nice life, doing something we love with a commodity we respect." - from his ABAA video interview.
ED GLASER SELECTIONS
Part I: A-Z


$ 30

[α] Alsaker published many of his "miracle health books' under a pseudonym, Frank E. Morrison before opting to use his name. Although he was a medical doctor, he excoriated the medical establishment so harshly that a 1921 JAMA article (volume 77, No. 24 pp. 1909-1910) proclaimed: "the average reader might well reach the conclusion that all other physicians, except Alsaker, are either fools or rogues, and that from Alsaker alone flows the only pure, unadulterated 100 per cent medical knowledge." Alsaker argues that organic diet and exercise, alone, are sufficient for good health, and that medicines "are a delusion and a snare" (p.74). An excellent example of turn-of-the-century anti-medicine medicine.


$ 27

[α] Alt was professor of ophthalmology, Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.

[$35]

[Anstie] Anstie was the first editor of The Practitioner, as well as the creator of "Anstie's limit", which: "... refers to the daily amount of alcohol that the average drinking individual can consume without risk of deterioration of health. A hundred years after his death the 25th edition of Dorland’s Illustrated Medical Dictionary lists the dictum as a rule used in connection with life insurance examination: the maximum amount of absolute alcohol taken daily without injury is 1.5 ounces, equivalent to about 3 ounces of hard liquor, a pint of light wine, or 24 ounces of bottled beer or ale." – Arthur D. Baldwin, "Anstie’s alcohol limit: Francis Edmund Anstie 1833-1874." American Journal of Public Health, July 1977; vol. 67 (7): pp.679-81.

"Dr. Anstie’s limit is to-day used as the dividing line between moderation and excess by many of the largest life insurance companies in the United States. We find such statements as these in the instructions to medical examiners: "The daily ..." – Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Volume 150, Issue 1, p.175.

"Anstie’s Limit was adopted by influential medical writers, shaping ideas of moderation in Anglophone medicine and was also used in unexpected places, like the British and North American life insurance industries. Even without the limit, ..." – Scott C. Martin, *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Alcohol: Social, Cultural, and Historical*. . . 2014.


[$30]


[$25]
[α] Arelt was professor of the history of medicine at the University of Frankfurt. This work is usually found in wrappers – this is a fine cloth-bound copy. The work is arranged in four parts: I. Der Begriff der Quelle; II. Die Heuristik und ihre Hilfsmittel; III. Kritik und Interpretation; IV. Darstellung der Ergebnisse. These form a very broad framework from which to study the history of medicine, mostly as a guide to historical resources in the published works of others. Garrison and Morton 6444.


[α] Second edition, enlarged and revised, thus the 20-page addendum of names and addresses. Rubber-stamp of Emile Bunje Ph.D. $ 50


[α] First edition. Axenfeld held the chair of ophthalmology at Freiburg Breisgau from 1901 until his death in 1930. He published, as primary or co-author, more than 200 papers in ophthalmology.

CONTENTS: The present volume contains eighteen contributions by ten German authorities, including: Axenfeld, L. Bach, Prof. Alfred Bielschowsky (1871-1940), Anton Elschnig (1863-1939), Richard Greef (1862-), Leopold Heine (1870-1940), Eugen von Hippel (1867-1939), Emil Paul Ernst Olaf Friedrich Krueckmann (1865-1944), A. Peters and Otto Schirmer (1864-1918). These are: Axenfeld, Untersuchung des Auges; Anton Elschnig, Ophthalmoskopische Differentialdiagnose; Heine, Funktionsprüfung; Bielschowsky, Die Motilitätsstörungen und Stellungsanomalien; von Hippel, Entwicklungsgeschichte und
angeborene Anomalien; von Hippel, Erkrankungen der Lider; Schirmer, Erkrankungen der Tranenorgane; Axenfeld, Erkrankungen der Konjunktiva; Elschnig, Erkrankungen der Hornhaut; Krueckmann, Erkrankungen der Uvea (Iris Ziliarkörper, Chorioidea), des Glaskörpers und der Sklera; Bach, Krankheiten der Linse; Peters, Lymphzirkulation und Glaukom; Greef, Die Krankheiten der Retina; Greef, Krankheiten des Sehnerven (Nervus opticus) und der Sehbahn; Schirmer, Verletzungen. Sympathische Ophthalmie. Unfallentschädigung; Peters, Die Erkrankungen der Orbita; Heine, Allgemeinerkrankungen und Augensymptome.


$ 20

[ca] Reprint of the 1951 edition; printed by The Scolar Press. Very authoritative work which is still the primary source for horological history.


$ 20
¶1018 **BAYLE, Antoine Laurent Jesse** (1799-1858); **Auguste THILLAYE. Biographie Medicale par Ordre Chronologique d'Apres Daniel Leclerc, Eloy, etc. Mise dans un Nouvel Ordre Revue et Completee.** Amsterdam: B. M. Israel, 1967. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. [iv], 560; [4], 960 pp. Index. Red gilt-stamped cloth, black spine compartments. Volume I; small coffee stain on top front end papers. Volume II; some fading to front. Very good.

$100

[α] Bayle was deputy librarian of the Faculte de Medecine de Paris. He also identified paralytic dementia, in 1822, which has since been described as maladie de Bayle. Thillaye was a well-known military surgeon. This is the 1967 reprint of the 1855 Paris edition. Garrison and Morton 6712. EXTRA POSTAGE WILL APPLY.


$20

[α] First edition. Sir William Bayliss, British physiologist, was professor of General Pathology, University College, London. He and Ernest Starling, in 1902, discovered secretin, the first hormone to be identified.


$10

[α] The famed geneticist and his wife offer biographies of 100 discoverers of various medical syndromes, with additions of modern contributors. Foreword by John M. Opitz.


$23

[α] Cover vignette can only be described as a missile caduceus. The proceedings of the Second International Symposium on the Physics of
Struholm’s pre-eminence at the time of publication was significantly reduced by later revelations of his experiments on prisoners at Dachau.


$ 75

[α] Tenth and Eleventh annuals. Reviews the contributions from the fields of physics, chemistry, minerology, plant-chemistry [biochemistry], and geology.

From 1822 until 1841, annual reports were issued to Sweden's parliament regarding articles and studies that advanced knowledge in chemistry, minerology, geology, and other sciences. Berzelius is often credited as one of several founders of modern chemistry. He created a form of chemical notation that remains largely in force today, as well as
discovering and naming the elements silicon, selenium, thorium, and cerium. He is credited with coining such terms as catalyst, polymer, and isomer.

"Periodically published bibliographies of chemistry that are of importance to historians include Jacob Berzelius' Jahres-Bericht über die Fortschritte der physischen Wissenschaften in 20 volumes (Tubingen, 1822-41)...." – Andrew Hunter, Thornton and Tully's Scientific Books, Libraries and Collectors.


$ 45

[ق] Thirteenth annual. Reviews the contributions from the fields of physics, chemistry, minerology, plant-chemistry [biochemistry], and geology.

From 1822 until 1841, annual reports were issued regarding articles and studies that advanced knowledge in chemistry, minerology, geology, and other sciences. Berzelius is often credited as one of several founders of modern chemistry. He created a form of chemical notation that remains largely in force today, as well as discovering and naming the elements silicon, selenium, thorium, and cerium. He is credited with coining such terms as catalyst, polymer, and isomer.

"Periodically published bibliographies of chemistry that are of importance to historians include Jacob Berzelius' Jahres-Bericht über die Fortschritte der physischen Wissenschaften in 20 volumes (Tubingen, 1822-41)...." – Andrew Hunter, Thornton and Tully’s Scientific Books, Libraries and Collectors.

Early German blue paste-paper over boards, manuscript spine label, with original brown printed paper wrappers bound in. Title with ownership stamp of the Societe de Lecture de Geneve. Very good.

$ 45

[α] Fourteenth annual. Translated from the Swedish by F. Wohler. From 1822 until 1841, annual reports were issued regarding articles and studies that advanced knowledge in chemistry, minerology, geology, and other sciences. Berzelius is often credited as one of several founders of modern chemistry. He created a form of chemical notation that remains largely in force today, as well as discovering and naming the elements silicon, selenium, thorium, and cerium. He is credited with coining such terms as catalyst, polymer, and isomer.

"Periodically published bibliographies of chemistry that are of importance to historians include Jacob Berzelius' Jahres-Bericht über die Fortschritte der physischen Wissenschaften in 20 volumes (Tubingen, 1822-41)..." – Andrew Hunter, Thornton and Tully’s Scientific Books, Libraries and Collectors.


[α] On diseases of the spinal cord, brain and nervous system. Bing founded the Swiss Neurological Society in 1908, and in 1919 founded the Swiss Archive for Neurology and Psychiatry.


[œ] Still one of the key resources for horological bibliographical history.


[œ] Bullough started the first formal nurse-practitioner program in the United States. She was also a sexologist of some note. This bibliographic resource indexes 5,203 citations of both books and journal articles and arranges them in topical order, such as: histories of nursing, nursing research, uniforms, biographies, wartime nursing, specific functions of nurses in the hospital, education of nurses, etc.


[œ] Laid-in "air letter", (3 pages) from Cole to antiquarian Herbert Reichner, discussing a planned trip to the United States and the sale of several personal rare books, dated February 2, 1953. Also laid in: several excerpts from comparative zoology articles and a Christmas announcement from Charles Singer, leading authority of science, and his wife Dorothea. Reichner was a famed antiquarian from Vienna, who fled to America to escape the Nazis. A nice association copy.


$ 45

[œ] Reprint of the 1908 second revised & enlarged edition. Ludwig Darmstaedter (1846-1927) was a German chemist and historian of
science, who himself studied under Bunsen, Emil Erlenmeyer and Hermann Kolbe. EXTRA POSTAGE MAY APPLY.


[c-a] PREFERRED QUARTO-SIZE [TALLER] FIRST EDITION. This is the first edition quarto issue. There was a two-volume octavo issue with the type reset, also published in 1831 by the same publisher. Davy is credited with discovering chlorine and iodine, and for isolating for the first-time potassium, sodium, calcium, strontium, barium, magnesium and boron. As befit a well-rounded man of his day, Ayrton describes him: "His mind was as vigorous as it was original, and no less logical and precise as it was daring and comprehensive; nothing was too mighty for its grasp, nothing too minute for its observation; like the trunk of the elephant, it could tear up the oak of the forest, or gently pluck the acorn from its branch" (p.14). While the prose, at times, can border on the hagiographic, the reports of Davy's discoveries and his personal and professional relationships with the great men of his age, make for fascinating reading.


[αα] Dunn was a life-long advocate against eugenics and the use of genetics for political or ideological purposes. The book is based on Dunn's Hideyo Noguchi lectures, given at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in March 1964. Garrison and Morton 258.4.


[αα] "Written by the man considered the "Person of the Century" by Time magazine, this is not a glimpse into Einstein’s personal life, but an extension and elaboration into his thinking on science. . . "

Schilpp, born in Dillenburg, Germany, a well-known philosopher and scholar, the professor taught at Northwestern University. He earned his degrees from Garrett Theological Seminary, Garrett Theological Seminary, and his Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1936. He founded the critically acclaimed Library of Living Philosophers series. He "edited or co-edited the first 19 volumes, beginning in 1939 with The Philosophy
of John Dewey, followed by volumes on such figures as Santayana, Einstein, Russell, Popper and Sartre." – Obituary, Bertrand Russell Society.


[ca] The essays on the dangers of air pollution, especially as it affects lung cancer, are prescient. The proceedings of twenty presentations and five panel discussions of the 1960 symposium of environmental threats to the air, smog, lung cancer, etc., held at the University of California, Berkeley. Among the contributors: John B. deC. M. Saunders (1903-1991), Harold Urey (1893-1981) [won Nobel Prize for Chemistry, 1934, pioneered the new field of paleoclimatic research], L.P. Harrington, Nello Pace, Capt. Albert R. Behnke, Jr. (1903-1992) ["Behnke separated the symptoms of Arterial Gas Embolism (AGE) from those of decompression sickness and suggested the use of oxygen in recompression therapy"], Roger H.L. Wilson, J. Ralph Audy (1914-1974) [founding associate editor of Human Ecology], Theodore F. Hatch (1901-1986) [Professor of Industrial Health Engineering, University of Pittsburgh], Thomas F. Mancuso (ca.1912-
2004) ["pioneering epidemiologist who developed methods now widely used to examine the long-term effects of workplace health hazards"], R.R. Newell, John R. Goldsmith, Alexander Goetz, Arie Jan Haagen-Smit (1900-1977) ["best known for linking the smog in Southern California to automobiles and is therefore known by many as the "father" of air pollution control"], Richard A. Prindle (ca.1926-2001) ["in the 1950s and 1960s oversaw studies linking air pollution to serious health problems and who served as acting U.S. surgeon general in 1969 and 1970. . . The most prominent of the research was the Nashville Study, released in the 1960s. Dr. Prindle, among the first to link air pollution with cancer, helped plan and coordinate what was regarded as the most comprehensive U.S. study of air pollution and its relation to respiratory disease and other ailments." - Graeme Zielinski, Washington Post, September 15, 2001], Leslie A. Chambers, Patrick Joseph Lawther (1921-2008) ["Lawther was the UK's leading authority on the effects of air pollutants on health and a pioneer in the field of occupational medicine" – Royal College of Physicians], T.J. Kent, Jr., Benjamin Linsky, Roy Sorenson [Chairman, Governor's Commission on Metropolitan Problems, San Francisco], Jethro Gough (1903-1979), Professor of pathology, Welsh National School of Medicine, Malcolm B. McIlroy – Cardiovascular Research Institute, UCSF, Jay A. Nadel – Cardiovascular Research Institute, UCSF, C.P. Yaglou – Harvard School of Public Health, Paul Kotin (1916-2008) ["pioneer environmental health physician-scientist and NIEHS director from 1966 to 1971"], E. Cuyler Hammond, Joseph Berkson, David F. Eastcott, Lester Breslow.


LIMITED EDITION of 250 copies. Ferguson's excellent 1888 study on inventions and secrets – full of annotations and valuable information.


$ 45

PROVENANCE: Dr. Werner Nobel, orthopedics, neurology. He also formed a collection of book material on esoterica, determined to learn about the phenomena of dowsing, energy fields, Kirlian photography, animal acupuncture, and psychic healing. – John Ankerberg, John Weldon, Encyclopedia of New Age Beliefs.


$ 31

Freeman's most famous book is the 1942 Psychosurgery, authored jointly with James W. Watts. They jointly "performed the first prefrontal leucotomy in the United States in September 1936."[Heirs of Hippocrates 2334]. Although not directly discussed in this work [he does discuss "general paralysis of the insane (paresis)" pp. 195-215+], Freeman is notorious as a leading proponent of lobotomies in America. He performed nearly 3500, and travelled throughout the U.S. in his lobotomobile – a camper van that allowed him to visit asylums in 23 contiguous states. He perfected ice pick lobotomies in the United States, and no doubt used the knowledge required to write this book as a guide for the proper placing of the point in subjects. He was also the first practicing neurologist in Washington, D.C.


$ 100
A facsimile of the 1788 personal defense offered by John Fitch (230 years before Twitter). Fitch, a key developer of the steam engine in America, argues against the claims of his one-time partner regarding who invented the steamboat. Fitch was an inventor, mapmaker, silversmith, and even a scout for the army (he was captured by Native Americans in a skirmish and later escaped). His first steam boat used oars rather than a paddlewheel. He was irascible and argumentative. His defense speaks for itself.


$ 12

[œ] Freud’s primer for the masses, including his introduction, beginning with, "Meine Damen und Herren!" Sometimes a book is more than a book.


$ 25

[œ] Warm holographic inscription by author to well-respected physiologist and faculty member of U.C. San Francisco, Ralph Kellogg, "For Ralph Kellogg with warm best wishes W. Bruce Fry February 1991."


$ 18

[œ] The book is composed of an Introduction by Eugene H. Pool, M.D., President of the New York Academy of Medicine, and seven lectures by outstanding physicians, as follows [CONTENTS]: How we learned about the human body, by Benjamin P. Watson – Medicine in the days of the grand monarch, by Howard W. Haggard – The contributions of the primitive American to medicine, by Harlow Brooks -- The Common
Denominator of Disease, by George Draper, M.D. -- The Organic Background of Disease, by Foster Kennedy, M.D. -- The Story of the Vitamins, by Elmer V. McCollum, Ph.D. -- The Mystery of Death, by Alexis Carrel, M.D.

John B. DeC. M. Saunders' Copy
With his Signature


$ 20


PROVENANCE: John Bertrand deCusance Morant Saunders (1903-1991), leading historian of medicine, "Saunders came to the University of California in 1931 as an anatomy professor and was chair of the department from 1938 to 1956. Among his many other positions during his sixty years with UCSF, he was chair of the Department of History of Health Sciences from 1942 to 1975, Dean of the UCSF School of Medicine 1956-63, University Librarian from 1943 to 1971, first UCSF Provost from 1958 to 1964, and the first Chancellor of UCSF, from 1964 to 1966. . . 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." – History of UCSF.
Reprinting the second edition of 1911.  $ 18


[α] First edition. Albert Einstein described Gibbs as "the greatest mind in American history." His theoretical breakthroughs in statistical mechanics, vector analysis, chemical thermodynamics, and physical optics remain his legacy. This extremely taciturn man left few letters, speeches, or personal statements of any type. Rukeyser’s biography is one of the few insights into the man and his work. Her chapter on the Amistad incident, which concerned Gibbs' father, is nevertheless fascinating reading. Rukeyser received extremely harsh criticism for her biography of Gibbs. It was reported that one critic, Joseph Krutch, was
incensed by the book writing, "I am still not certain that [Gibbs] deserves a popular biography or that, if he does, Miss Rukeyser was the person to write it." (The Nation, January 1943, p. 357). Time has sided with Rukeyser.


[$ 20


[Photograph of a Scottish terrier by "Doris Day from Atlas", on upper cover; Ivory soap advertised on rear]. Very good.

$ 50

Features eight articles (including one relating to OSLER); plus the advertisements are entertaining to the modern eye!: System in feesetting, J.A. White – Your Practice – How does it compare with others? About the Survey of Medical Practice – M.D.’s prepay own hospital bills, Patrick O’Sheel, One-man medical office, J.C. Dodd & S.J. Deur -- Jews in Medicine, Jacob A. Goldberg – Private Lives: a gallery of doctors worth knowing: Sir William Osler & Thomas Bertram


On the Somatosensory System


Goldscheider, German neurologist, "... is best known for his work with the somatosensory system, in particular, research of the body's thermoreceptors in regards to localized "coolness" and "warmness" spots. He also performed research of localized tactile skin sensitivity that included tests involving "pain" and "tickle" sensations." – Wikip. See: "Goldscheider, Johann Karl August Eugen Alfred," in: *Neue Deutsche Biographie* (NDB). Band 6, Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1964

The present work on internal diseases and recommended therapies, deals with diseases afflicting the respiration (angina tonsillaris, acute catarrh, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, pneumonia, tuberculosis, etc.), Circulatory organs (Hydrops, Asthma, diseases of the heart, endocarditis, pericarditis, hypertension, etc.), Urinary organs (kidney infections, nephrosclerosis, hematuria, etc.), Liver and pancreas, Metabolic Diseases, Endocrine system, Blood, Rheumatism, Nervous system (sciatica, lumbago, spinal meningitis, multiple sclerosis, arteriosclerosis, malaria, epilepsy, etc.).


[ɔα] First edition. The author deals with all forms of the sensory organs: cutaneous sensation, pain, protopathic and epicritic sensibility, taste & smell, hearing, vision, etc., color blindness, illusions, Meniere’s, disease, night blindness, includes a historical description of historical theories on vision.


Everything about radiology, written by the attending radiologist of Cook County Hospital. A series of essays on the history of radiology beginning with Roentgen’s discovery in 1896; followed by reviews of contemporary x-ray machines (pros and cons) and all subjects in-between.

With Typed Letter From the Author


[ása] Important and only bibliographic work on Descartes. Indispensable, complete (nearly) bibliographical data for Descartes' editions published during the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries. Featured are full-page facsimiles of the title-pages. Includes the collected *Opera Philosophica.*

¶1073 HARINGTON, Sir John (1560-1612). *The School of Salernum; Regimen Sanitatis Salerni; The English Version.* Salerno: Ente Provinciale II Turismo, [1957]. ¶ 8vo. 92 pp. Red - and black-stamped beige printed wrappers; glassine somewhat torn. Very good. [ása] The Medical school at Salerno was often a rest stop for crusaders. The guide was originally written for the benefit of Robert Duke of Normandy, the eldest son of William the Conqueror.


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$ 14
Comprehensive History of Luminescence


$30

[α] In his lifetime, Harvey published more than 250 articles and 4 books on bioluminescence. He also assisted in the creation of the centrifuge microscope.


$12

[α] A lecture focused on William Harvey "the man" rather than the scientist and physician.

PROVENANCE: R.O.F. Oppenheimer, M.D., was an urologist [active ca.1956-73].


$16

[α] PROVENANCE: John Shedd Schwegpe (1917-1996) "professor emeritus of medicine and molecular biology at Northwestern University Medical School, was an attending physician at Northwestern Memorial Hospital from 1972 to 1990, a researcher in the relationships of hormones in breast cancer and a doctor who volunteered his time on behalf of ex-convicts." – Obituary, Chicago Tribune, By Kenan Heise. September 06, 1996.


[α] PROVENANCE: Probably Dr. Harold J. Chapman (1898-), surgeon, Oakland, CA, graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1929, with his medical degree.

*Inscribed by John Farquhar Fulton*


[α] INSCRIBED BY FULTON: "To Pat Cushing with bibliographical regards, John Fulton." Fulton was the youngest Sterling professor of Physiology at Yale University, and was the Chair of Yale's Department
of History and Medicine. During the Second World War, he directed high-altitude aviation studies for the military. Hoff was Chair of the Department of Neurological Science at the Medical College of Virginia. He was an active pilot, and the U.S. Naval Attache in London during the war. An excellent source for the history of aviation medicine in its middle stage.

¶1083 **HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, Sr.** (1809-1894). *A Dissertation on Acute Pericarditis*. Boston: Welch Bibliophilic Society, 1937. ¶ First printing. Small 8vo. 39 pp. Title printed in red & black. White gilt-stamped original boards, glassine wrapper. Pages uncut. Very good. $ 20 The doctoral dissertation of the polymath physician, poet, scholar, and father of Supreme Court Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. Holmes received his degree in 1836, but it was published posthumously.


[œ] Dr. Honigmann was an internist and well-respected medical historian and philosopher who promulgated the concept of Kunstfertigkeit, that medicine was an art (ars medendi) that dealt with the treatment of sick persons. This practice of healing, and the interactions between physician and patient, was far more relevant than scientific breakthroughs in biology, biochemistry, chemistry, and other fields. This view that medicine is an art (first) and a science (second) was supported by other medical thinkers such as Ernst Schweninger and Richard Koch [The Growth of Medical Knowledge, p. 4].


PROVENANCE: Edwin Clarke (1919-1996), was both a neurologist and a medical historian. He worked closely with Owsei Temkin (at Johns Hopkins) and C. Donald O’Malley (at UCLA) and Kenneth Dewhurst. He did a year at Yale and then became medical historian to the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum & Library. See: E. J. Freeman, "Edwin Clarke, MD, FRCP (1919-1996)." Med. Hist., 1996 Oct; 40(4): 499–501.


The comprehensive bibliographical work on astronomical literature to the year 1880. EXTRA POSTAGE WILL APPLY.

[ análisis de obra ] Sir Arthur Hurst co-founded the British Society of Gastroenterology, and served as Chief of the Neurology Department at Netley Hospital during the First World War, where he specialized in shell-shock cases. The autograph letter, written by Sir Arthur Frederick Hurst on March 3, 1944, is addressed to B.D. Pasciak, who also signed the volume [his copy]. The letter reads as follows: "I shall much later . . . well. Jun[?] + I shall . . . if you will attend any of my rounds or clinics. My ordinary . . . programme is as follows: 1. Monday, Tuesday, W.w-Thursday, 10.15 10.12, a round with students in the ward at Radcliffe Infirmary." [etc.].

$ 75


[ análisis de obra ] A scholarly study of the social, economic and political forces at play during the 8-year struggle to pass the Food and Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938. The chapter on the Elixir Sulfanilamide scandal is oddly contemporary given the current debate regarding deregulation of pharmaceutical companies.

$ 13


$ 17


$ 14

$75

[α] Much needed work on American medical biography, not otherwise updated since Howard Kelly’s work. EXTRA POSTAGE WILL APPLY.


$145

[α] Third edition, revised and enlarged. In the absence of a time machine, this is an excellent venue for discovering how surgeries were performed during the early 19th and mid-18th centuries. Surgeon of the King's Camps and Armies, and the Director of the Royal Academy of Surgery, Legouas was a Professor of Anatomy at the University of Paris. Hirsch, III, [p. 655] states, "er ist verfasser eines zur zeit sehr beliebt gewessen Lehrbuches ser Chiurgie" [he is the author of a very popular textbook of surgery].

The work also features a table of consulted authors, or authorities, on anatomy, physiology, hygiene, pathology, therapeutics, operations, and pathology relating to surgery. The contents table is divided into five parts: Introduction – Anatomy – Physiology – hygiene – Pathology
(nosology, etiology, symptomatology, semiology, illness periods, crises, convalescence – Pathology (surgical: inflammation, abscess, gangrene, necrosis, solutions, wounds, fractures, ulcers, fistulas, teeth, tumors, blood tumors, serious tumors, hernias, joint dislocations, polyps, fungus, exostosis of the bone, osteogenic sarcoma [cancer], anatomical aberrations (examples: a sixth finger, webbed-fingers, extra-large penile skin flaps, disorders of the clitoris, abnormal size of the cranium, adhering eyelids, imperfections of the ears, nostrils, cleft-lips, trunk or limbs malformed, strangulation of the testicles or penis, foreign bodies) – therapeutics (pharmaceuticals, art of writing formulas, etc., inoculation, vaccination).


[ca] Second impression of the author’s famous “familiar letters”, first issued in 1844. Liebig is known for some of the most interesting aphorisms in chemistry, including: "If you want to become a chemist, you will have to ruin your health. If you don't ruin your health studying, you won't accomplish anything these days in chemistry.",; and "Only
about seventy years ago was chemistry, like a grain of seed from a ripe fruit, separated from the other physical sciences. With Black, Cavendish and Priestley, its new era began. Medicine, pharmacy, and the useful arts, had prepared the soil upon which this seed was to germinate and to flourish." - *DSB*, VIII, p. 347.

**Homoeopathic Classic on Iridology**


[ca] Third edition (originally published in 1893). A homoeopathic classic work on the bringing in of iridology to western medicine. Liljequist, known as the second 'father' to iridology, was a Swedish pastor and healer, credited as one of the founders of iridology, where the patterns, swirls, and characteristics of the iris are used to diagnose a patient's general health. "In the 1860's, a young Swedish boy, Nils Liljequist became ill as the consequence of a vaccination, followed by doses of quinine and iodine. He noticed the changes in colour of his formerly blue eyes, as the drug spots appeared." – "The History of Iridology", Guild of Naturopathic Iridologists International London. – web source. The work here depicts 258 illustrations of the eye, adding 12 additional color plates on the iris.


[ca] Leduc, French biologist, pioneered the study of the physiological effects on humans of the electric current.


[ca] Erwin Heinz Ackerknecht (1906-1988), influential medical historian, wrote about the history of naval medicine and the Paris Hospital 1794-1848 [Johns Hopkins, 1967]. He held the first chair of medical history at the University of Wisconsin.

*Important Biography of Lister*


[ca] Lister pioneered antiseptic surgery. A 'warts and all' biography of Lister that discusses personal struggles as well as his monumental battle with entrenched medical interests opposed to his work.


[ cô ] Commercial booklet on table grapes. Lovely wrapper illustrations of artful table grapes. Desirable for collectors of advertising materials, as well as for collectors of books on wine and grapes.


[ cô ] Dr. Lucia was a member of the UCSF medical school faculty for 53 years, and a pioneer in establishing preventative medicine protocols and concepts. He was a polymath, and his love of wine is reflected in this bibliography of works on wine, digestion, and health.

¶1109 **MACEWEN, John Allan Craigie** (?-1944). *Fractures, Compound Fractures Dislocations and Their Treatment; with sections on amputations, artificial limbs, and compensation for injuries*. Glasgow: Maclehose, Jackson, 1923. ¶ 8vo. xvi, [1], 335 pp. 44 plates, index. Black gilt-stamped cloth; faded spine. Very Good. $ 21
¶1110 McELHANEY, Mark. *Clinical Psychological Assessment of the Human Figure Drawing*. Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1969. ¶ Tall 8vo. xi, [1], 256 pp. 31 figures, index. Red gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket extremities worn. INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR. Very good. $30

[œ] Author’s warm inscription on front leaf to psychiatry pioneer Hamilton Ford: "To Dr. Hamilton Ford Head of the department of Neurology and Psychiatry in which it is my pleasure to work. Mark McElhaney." Hamilton Ford was the first psychiatrist to practice in Texas, and McElhaney completed his study of art as a diagnostic tool for mental patients under Dr. Hamilton’s guidance. The draw-a-human test remains a staple of psychiatry. A nice association copy.

"The principal part of this volume presents examples of drawings of male and female figures which have been done by psychiatric patients suffering from a wide variety of emotional illnesses..." – jacket.


¶1112 Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland. Celebration of the Sesquicentennial of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland 1799-1949. Baltimore: Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, 1949. ¶ 4to. v, [9], 67, [1] pp. 17 plates. Black gilt-stamped cloth, vignette of faculty medallion. Printed by the Waverly Press. $11


[œ] Meigs advocated for natural childbirth, arguing that pain was an integral part of the birth process. His position on natural childbirth was advanced. Unfortunately, he also opposed the idea that hand sanitation was a critical element of surgery and childbirth. He believed that all physicians were gentlemen, and that gentlemen, by definition, had hands that could not transmit disease.


[œ] Third edition. Twelve editions were published between 1923 and 1930.

"Born on 18 May 1877 younger son of Alexander Moseley MRCS (1858), surgeon dentist of Craven Hill Gardens; Alexander and his eldest brother Benjamin changed their name to Morley in 1869; they were sons of Ephraim Moseley a surgeon-dentist of Grosvenor Street, were both St George's men, Members of the College, and dental surgeons. Alexander's elder son Frank Morley (1870-1942) MRCS LDS became dental surgeon
to St George's. Arthur Morley was educated at University College School and St George's, where he was house physician and house surgeon in 1901. He was assistant medical officer to the South Western Fever Hospital and temporary surgeon to St Mark's Hospital for Diseases of the Rectum. During the first world war he saw active service as a Captain RAMC. He was afterwards anaesthetist to the King George V Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and the Samaritan Hospital, and was later principal medical referee to various assurance companies. He was a member of the Medico-Legal Society." – Plarr’s Lives of the Fellows Online, The Royal College of Surgeons of England.


¶1116 MOTTLELAY, Paul Fleury. Bibliographical History of Electricity & Magnetism, Chronologically Arranged: Researches into the domain of the early sciences, especially from the period of the revival of scholasticism, with biographical and other accounts of the most distinguished natural philosophers throughout the Middle Ages; with introduction by the late Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson...and forward by Sir R. T. Glazebook. London: Charles Griffin, 1922. ¶ Thick 8vo. [2], xx, 673 pp. 13 plates, index. Red gilt-stamped cloth; water stain on lower right edge of frontis, not affecting portrait. Very good. $ 65

[ca] Full Title: "Bibliographical History of Electricity & Magnetism, Chronologically Arranged: Researches into the domain of the early sciences, especially from the period of the revival of scholasticism, with biographical and other accounts of the most distinguished natural philosophers throughout the Middle Ages; with introduction by the late Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson...and forward by Sir R. T. Glazebook."


[α] Sir Moynihan has a leading British surgeon of his day. He declared surgery required, "Infinite gentleness, scrupulous care, light handling and purposeful, effective, quiet movements which are no more than a caress, are all necessary if an operation is to be the work of an artist and not merely of a hewer of flesh." – Moynihan, Lord Berkeley: Papers and Case Books". Royal College of Surgeons.


[α] These two volumes cover research requested by NASA’s Office of Advanced Research & Technology and the Space Science Board, which in 1966 initiated studies of the physiological problems of manned space
flight. The two-part study on respiratory physiology and circulatory physiology, were done by a team of experts who wrote the report published here. Due to the complexity of problems relating to the unknown possible effects of prolonged space flight on the circulatory system, these studies were vital to the success of NASA programs.

PROVENANCE: Ralph H. Kellogg (1920-2009), matriculated to the medical school at the University of Rochester, then after WWII he taught at the Dept. of Physiology at Harvard Medical School, taking his Ph.D. in 1953, then he joined UC Berkeley and then UCSF as Professor of Physiology, where he worked for more than 50 years, specializing in renal and respiratory physiology, with particular attention to physiology of high altitude. "Facilities were primitive, and they were subjects for their own experiments. Their measurements yielded additional information about the control of breathing that helps people adjust to the lack of oxygen pressure in the air. Very few physiologists in the world had laboratory facilities to work at such high altitude, and Ralph came to know most of them." He also collected rare books on mountaineering, clearly relating this interest to the study of high altitude conditions and the human experience.

¶1120 NEU, John (editor). *Chemical, Medical and Pharmaceutical Books Printed Before 1800; In the Collections of the University of Wisconsin Libraries*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1965. ¶ 8vo. viii, 280 pp. Gilt-stamped purple cloth, dust-jacket very worn. Good. [☞] Compiled by Samuel Ives, Reese Jenkins, and John Neu.  $ 3.95


[☞] First edition. Maurice Neveu-Lemaire, French physician and parasitologist, This is the author’s comprehensive treatise on medical and veterinary entomology. Parasitology

[œ] "The Grace K. Babson Collection of Newtonia includes a library of more than 1,000 volumes of English and foreign language editions of Newton's works (many of which are autographed and annotated in Newton's hand), manuscripts, engravings, artifacts, and other Newton memorabilia, including a death mask that originally belonged to Thomas Jefferson. The collection was acquired through the efforts of Grace Knight Babson, first wife of Roger Babson, and is the largest source of Newton materials in the United States." – Babson College Library.


[œ] A page-turning discussing of humanity's imagined flights to the moon, planets, and stars from ancient Greece to 1940's America. Among those persons involved in the text are: Lucian, Cicero, Plutarch, Rabelais, Cervantes, Milton, Donne, Swedenborg, Rousseau, Thomas Gray, Samuel Johnson, Kircher, Godwin's, Man in the Moone, Kepler's Somnium, John Wilkin's Discovery of a New World in the Moon, Samuel Brunt's A Voyage to Cacklogallinia, Ludwig Holberg, Poe, Verne, H.G. Wells, C.S. Lewis, and Alice in Wonderland, as well as a host of others.


[œ] O'Hara was Professor of Preventive Medicine, Tufts College Medical School.

PROVENANCE: Salvatore P. Lucia (1901-1984), M.D., Consulting Physician (Oncology) and Professor of Preventive Medicine, UCSF, was
"one of the University of California's most distinguished physicians and medical educators." – Mustacchi. See: Nicholas L. Petrakis Piero Mustacchi, "Salvatore Pablo Lucia, Medicine; Preventive Medicine; Medical History and Bibliography: San Francisco", California Digital Library.


¶1126 **ONIMUS, Nicolas Joseph Ernest (1840-1915); Charles LEGROS (1834-1873).** *Traite d'electricite Medicale; Recherches Physiologiques et Cliniques.* Paris: Felix Alcan, 1888. ¶ 2 parts in 1 volume. 8vo. vii, [1], 1088 pp. 275 illustrations; upper third of half-title page cut out, occasional light foxing. Contemporary quarter dark-brown gilt-stamped cloth, paste paper over boards; rubbed. Very good. $ 75

[¤] Second edition, revised and considerably enlarged. Onimus, a pioneer in the use of electricity in medicine, and a proponent of heliotherapy, devoted his studies to electro-therapeutics. The first edition of this work was issued in 1872 (vii, 802 pages). An English edition was issued, *A practical introduction to medical electricity,* (1878) and translated by A de Watteville.

The work is divided into two parts: [I] Electrical apparatus, and [II] Physical and chemical effects of electric currents. Among the contents within are treatments for: writer's cramp, cramp associated with
telegraph operators, paralysis, hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, tetanus, atrophy, pseudo-paralytic infantile contracture, experiments on the brain of various animals, of bone marrow, treating problems related to nutrition, treatment of clubfoot or flat-footedness, treatments for other leg or foot deformities, female medical needs, skin disorders, heart, the nervous system, etc.

Featured works:


Inventing work on the "Big Three" of British orthopedic surgery. Owen Thomas created many orthopedic techniques still in use today. Baronet Robert Jones named the eponymous Jones Fracture and pioneered surgical repair techniques for fractures. John Ridlon specialized in spinal injuries. Orr, oddly, was a Nebraska physician specializing in orthopedic surgery. He was introduced to the teachings of the three while serving with the AEF in World War I.


$ 18

[α] Osler’s last public lecture.

PROVENANCE: Samuel X. Radbill (1901-1987), a devoted pediatrician, Radbill was also a bibliophile: “Radbill was perhaps better known as a medical historian and collector of bookplates and old and rare medical texts than as a pediatrician. He described his fascination with books as beginning while he was in college and credits the old medical texts he began to collect with prompting him to take up the study of the history of medicine. He believed that the study of medicine’s past was useful to its practice in the present and encouraged many of his professional colleagues to examine the history of their specialties. Sometimes, he was able to combine these concerns, helping to organize the American Academy of Pediatrics’ Pediatric History Club, organizing several exhibits on the history of medicine and of pediatrics at meetings of the American Medical Association and the American Association for the History of Medicine, and participating enthusiastically in all activities of the Section on Medical History of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.” – College of Physicians of Philadelphia.


$ 20

[α] A compendium of works on the life and accomplishments of William Osler, who the McGill University Library website describes as “without question the best known and best loved physician in the English-speaking world.” McGovern established the Oslerian Academy of Medicine. Roland, in addition to studies of Osler, wrote a seminal study of the Warsaw ghetto. Nation remained an active Osler scholar until his death at 98.

[α] LIMITED EDITION of 1050 numbered copies. Despite published date on title page of MCMXXV, several sources note the actual publication was in December 1924.


¶1134 [PARACELSIUS (1493-1541)] PACTER, Henry Maximillan (1907-1980). *Magic into science, the story of Paracelsus; being the true history of the troubled life, adventures, doctrines, miraculous cures, and prophecies of the most renowned, widely traveled, very learned and pious gentleman, scholar, and most highly experienced and illustrious physicus, the Honorable Philippus Theophrastus Aureolus Bombastus ab Hohenheim, Eremita, called Paracelsuss*. New York: Henry Schuman, 1951. ¶ 8vo. x, [6], 360 pp. 11 figures, index. Grey/red black-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket worn. Very good. $ 16


Translation of Apologie et traite contenant les voyages faits en divers lieux. The translator, Erwin Heinz Ackerknecht (1906-1988) only became a medical historian after fleeing Nazi Germany and establishing America citizenship. He was the first Chair of the History of Medicine at the University of Wisconsin.

Pioneer of American Rheumatoid Arthritis


Pemberton was a pioneering figure in American rheumatoid arthritis. He earned his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania, took time away from his practice to study in Germany under the biochemist Franz Hofmeister (1850-1922). This book records his findings at the earlier stages of research into the field at the time after WWI. Benedek reports that Pemberton became the first American physician to limit his patients to only those suffering from rheumatic disease. He even established his own arthritis clinics in Philadelphia area hospitals. See: Benedek T.G., "Ralph Pemberton MD (1877-1949), pioneer rheumatologist." J Medical Biogr. 1996 May;4(2):79-81.


Peters was professor of ophthalmology and Director of the Universitats-Augenklinik, Rostock (1901-1933). He succeeded Axenfeld at the university. His specializations were in anatomy of the eye, pathology and therapy of the conjunctival diseases, examination of the strata.

No copies recorded on WorldCat.

$ 95

[œ] Complete bound issues January to June 1872. The journal’s mission was to educate a public who had yet to find, "an adequate conception of the real nature, the cogent evidence, and the vast importance of phrenology." Homespun wisdom combined with politics, agriculture, gossip, and the occult. These issues feature some marvelous essays, such as: "Your lips – what they mean" – "History of Photography in America" – R.T. Trall, Small-pox and vaccination –Sir Charles Bell, Expression – Its anatomy and philosophy – New intoxicants – Inebriate Asylums, their utility – Blushing – The Case of Lawrence Sullivan, a victory for phrenology – Fish culture in America – Our horse cars, by Periwinkle – Lord Brougham’s Ghost – How the Different Faculties Combine, etc.


*With Additional Original Photographic Portrait by Jean Desmedt*


[оА] Proceedings of the three-day conference of the title, held at The Stone House, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda Maryland, June 11, 12, 13, 1959. With two tipped-in additions to the book: [I]: ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHIC portrait taken by Jean Desmedt [Universite
Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium], "Auditory conference, 3 men [conference attendees, unidentified – possibly one or both of the authors] talking to [Rafael] Lorente de Nó (his back turned), Bethesda, June 12, 1959." [II]: New York Times printed obituary of Nobel Laureate George von Bekesy [contributed "Experimental models of the cochlea with and without nerve supply"], taped to blank leaf opposite essay [Chapter 1]. Conference Program laid in.

"Grant L. Rasmussen was born on July 22, 1904 in Cleveland, Utah. His academic path to becoming Chief, Section of functional Neuroanatomy, Laboratory of Neuroanatomical Sciences, in the division of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness of the National Institutes of Health (NINBD), began with a strong interest in research and anatomy as a premedical student. Rasmussen was a premedical student at the University of Utah, graduating in 1928 with a major in Zoology. His keen aptitude for research led him to a teaching fellowship at the University of Minnesota Medical School in the Department of Anatomy, where he improved his research skills under Andrew T. Rasmussen (no relation) in the field of neuroanatomy. It was here that Rasmussen developed his long term interest in studying the auditory system and its pathways. Among his most memorable contributions is his discovery and description of a nerve tract, called Rasmussen's Bundle, which is responsible for changing the sensitivity of the inner ear. In 1965, three NIH scientists received European awards for their scientific achievements. Rasmussen was awarded the Docteur Honoris Causa degree by the Universite Libre de Bruxelles (Belgium) for his research achievements on the auditory system. This distinguished award was followed with another, the Beltone Institute Award in 1976 for scientific progress in understanding the central aspects of auditory centrifugal control. He retired from the National Institutes of Health in 1970." – From the guide to the Grant L. Rasmussen Papers, 1933-1985 (bulk 1944-1978), (History of Medicine Division. National Library of Medicine).

"William Frederick Windle, Ph.D., D.Sc. (1898-1985), born and educated in the U.S. Midwest, became an eminent neuroscientist working on both coasts and welcomed internationally. Dr. Windle did his undergraduate studies at Denison University in Ohio. His plans for a medical career were turned aside after two years in medical school by his long and fruitful collaboration with Stephen Walter Ranson of the Institute of
Neurology, Northwestern University. That collaboration started in 1921, led to Windle's Ph.D. degree in anatomy from Northwestern and, some twenty years later, to the directorship of that same Institute of Neurology." – UCLA Biomedical Library. His achievement in neurology was with the study of asphyxia at birth and the new understanding of brain damage and related autism and auditory problems.

Photo reference: Rafael Lorente de Nó (1902-1990), a student of two Nobel Prize winners, Santiago Ramon y Cajal and Robert Barany, in Sweden, was a Spanish neuroscientist who advanced our understanding of the nervous system with his seminal research. "Dr. Lorente's most significant work, said Dr. Hiroshi Asanuma, a brain physiologist at Rockefeller University, was determining the structure and function of the cerebral cortex, the outer layer of the brain that is the seat of sensations, actions, memory and intelligence." – NY Times Obituary April 6, 1990. See also: *Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences*, v.79.


$ 40

[Rasori was a noted translator of English medical texts, especially those of the Scottish physician John Brown. Rubini studied medicine abroad and was a student in Edinburgh for nearly two years. A bust of Rubini stands alongside a bust of Rasori in the atrium of the University of Parma medical school.]}

[œ] LIMITED EDITION of 957 numbered copies, printed by the Grabhorn Press. A second volume was issued in 1962 that covered the period 1930-1960.

$ 45


$ 40
“Benson’s research interests included thyroid function, causes and prevention of abortion, female genital cancers, and gynecologic pathology. He was an honorary member of the International College of Surgeons, a director of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and senior advisor to the National Board of Medical Examiners. Author of numerous publications, he was the co-author with Martin Pernoll of a Handbook of obstetrics & gynecology, which went through ten editions.” – Sara Piasecki, *In Memorium*.

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**8 Color Plates**


[α] Translated and with a preface by Basil C. H. Harvey. Rignano’s defense of centro-epigenesis was more a philosophical than a scientific proposal. $ 35


[α] This is a popular-style history focusing on individuals more than ideas. It was not received well when published, but the illustrations and the focus on people make for interesting, if not scholarly, reading.

$ 20

[ca] The foreword, by Alfred J. Frost, then acting librarian of the Society of Telegraphic Engineers and Electricians, is a detailed report of Ronalds and the first telegraph.


$ 70

[ca] First collected issue, containing 132 papers written by Rubin. This copy with a warm inscription by the noted gynecologist: "For Dr. Palmer Findley with appreciation and esteem and best wishes for 1956. I. C. Rubin." Findley was a noted gynecologist and author of The Story of Childbirth. Contains reprints of Garrison and Morton 6123, 6127.

[ cita ] In the year America entered World War II, Ruch was compiling the first compendium of resource material on primates other than humans. He did this as postdoctoral work while at Yale. This "seminal comprehensive compendium" was one of the first scientific studies of primates "other than man" to formally suggest that apes were more than simply dumb animals. – Magoun, American Neuroscience in the Twentieth century.


[œ] An exhaustive contemporary discussion of the scientific and biological challenges facing science as it explored beneath the seas and beyond the atmosphere. Schaefer "was part of a team of investigators who established tolerance limits for continuous exposure to carbon dioxide" – New York Times, obituary, Dec. 31, 1981.


**Provenance:** F. Engel. Very good.

**Inventory:**


[II]: *Ueber die Berechnung von Zahlensystemen. pp. 400-457;*


[IV]: *Curvenschaaren, die auf jeder Geraden eine Invelution bestimmen. Vorgelegt von dem ao. Mitgliede Engel. 1892. pp. 269-278;*


[VIII]: *Pädagogische Zeitung: Das mathematische Institut der UniversitAt zu Leipzig. pp. 385-400;*


$ 200

[α] This collection of 10 papers are among the very earliest penned by Scheffers. The index to the booklet is signed F. Engel [Friedrich Engel (1861–1941) German mathematician, studied at the University of Leipzig and was a collaborator with Sophus Lie]. "As a student Scheffers was greatly influenced by Sophus Lie, who was professor at the University of Leipzig from 1886 to 1898. He followed Lie’s suggestions in choosing
topics for . . . his doctoral dissertation. . . Scheffers’ favorite field of study was geometry and, more specifically, the differential geometry of intuitive space. In this area he was a master at discovering many properties of particular curves and surfaces and their representation; he also possessed a gift for giving an easily understandable account of them.

Georg Scheffers, German mathematician, specialized in differential geometry. He was born in the village of Altendorf near Holzminden. Scheffers enrolled at the University of Leipzig where he studied with Felix Klein and Sophus Lie, taking his doctorate degree in 1890. Scheffers was a coauthor with Lie for three of the earliest expressions of Lie theory. – DSB, XII, p. 150.


[α] Eleven essays discuss hypnotism as a tool for various specialties including: dentistry, internal medicine, obstetrics, and anesthesiology.


[α] Thirteenth edition. Before Richard Simmons, Schreber recommended a series of isometric and physical exercise that could be "carried out without a device, everywhere, as a means to health and long life for both sexes of every age." [translated from the title page]. Exercise was also presented as a safeguard for mental health. Schreber was director of Leipzig’s sanatorium. Schreber’s oldest son, Daniel Schreber (1842-1911), authored the memoir Denkwurdigkeiten eines Nervenkranken. In the memoir the son reports how his father's
insistence on certain physical exercises and practices led to a nervous breakdown and mental illness. Sigmund Freud used the book as the basis for refining and shaping his psychoanalytic technique.


$ 18

[ca] Schullian was an editor at the Journal of History of Medicine and Allied Sciences for 33 years. Sommer, according to a 1997 article in the New York Times, was fluent in 94 languages! Printed at the Anthoensen Press, Portland, Maine. Garrison and Morton 6783.


[ca] PROVENANCE: Clifford L. Fearl (1903-1989) "Dr. Clifford L. Fearl of Beaverton, a retired Portland obstetrician and gynecologist who also was an emeritus clinical professor at the University of Oregon Medical School." – web source.

$ 12


$ 20

[ca] Remarkable work on surgery of the head and neck for dentists (oral and Maxillofacial surgeons). The text is divided into five parts: 4) Diseases of the throat (exterior), 1) Diseases of the head, 2) Diseases of the Facial area (external), 3) Diseases of the Nose, mouth, etc., 4) Disease of the neck, 5) Tracheotomy and Gastrostomy. Ernst Seifert hails from Wurzburg, Germany. Seifert served a prison term awaiting trial under the Nazis, though he was a Nazi sympathizer. He was unable to see anything other than Nazi propaganda.


[α] First edition, self-published and printed by John Anderson Publishing, of this popular work that has often been in print since its beginning, reaching at least 18 separate printings from 1893 up to 1976. The title on the cover is Hypnotism Laws and Phenomena. The Public Press Comments section (279-304 pp.) reflects the self-championing/marketing nature of the book.

Sextus a well-known practitioner in the "occult science of hypnotism or involuntary suggestion", although his brand of hypnotism was more suited to vaudeville than the scholarly field. His description of hypnotism in Chicago at the turn-of-the-century is a primer on how the fad of hypnotism became as much a social as medical phenomenon. The illustrations often are like those found in the Police Gazette. Chapter IX, dealing with the Apaches and Mojowee [Mojave] Native Americans hypnotizing snakes is entertaining. The stereotypes are a guide to the thinking and biases of the times. He also deals with sleep-walking. A necessary item for any collection on hypnotism, magic, and folk medicine.
PROVENANCE: Saul Rosenzweig (1907-2004), took his doctorate in 1932 at Harvard College, a friend and classmate of B.F. Skinner, was an American psychologist and therapist who studied subjects such as repression, psychotherapy, and aggression. He taught at Washington University in St. Louis until his retirement (1948-1975). See: Everding, Gerry (August 26, 2004), "(Obituary) Saul Rosenzweig, 97, professor emeritus in Arts & Sciences", Newsroom, Washington University in St. Louis.

Crabtree 1354.


¶1176 SIMMS, Joseph (1833-1920). [cover title] *Twelve Lectures [I]: Education on physiognomical principle; or How to Develop The Mind and Body of Youths in Accordance with various Types of Organisation*. [London]: Printed for the Author, 1873. ¶ 8vo. Twelve lectures, each 16 pp. Illustrations; self-promoting advertisements intermixed with text. Dark brown blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Very good. $ 95

[ɔ] Self-promoting fin-de-siecle health guru. Per WorldCat, printed presumably in London. Lectures: Education on physiognomical principles. -- The secrets of success life -- The proper care of the human body -- Animalimitationality and mentimitativeness. --
Linguistiveness and literativeness -- Physiognomical aspects of reverence, intuition, and faith -- Physiognomical principles. -- Physiognomy, or signs of character as manifested in the human physique--Wit and Humour -- Beauty-- Philosophia amoris et matrimoni. -- The natural history of the earth.


$ 325

[ɔ] Winner of the 1994 Geoscience Information Society’s Best Reference Work Award. This bibliography incudes primarily books, but also monographs, ranging in date from 1500 to 1989. Sinkankas was a preeminent gem scholar of the United States, and his former personal library of over 14,000 volumes now serves as the core for the library of the Gemological Institute of America. Edwin Glaser was President of the Antiquarian Book Sellers Association from 1986 to 1988, and a well-respected dealer in rare books of science and technology. A lovely association copy.

Owner inked inscription (from Roseanne and David); bookplate of L.J. Grant. Very good.


$ 60

First issued in 1846, this edition is augmented with the notes of Plinio Schivardi (1833-1908). "Joseph Skoda described the drum-like sound in auscultation of the chest in patients suffering from pneumonia and pericardial effusion. As one of the leading teachers in the revitalized Viennese Medical School, he also extended and exploited the pragmatic value of physical examination developed by the physicians of the Parisian school. Joseph was born in Pilsen, Bohemia, the son of a locksmith, who lacked funds to provide higher education for his children. However, it is reasonable to assume that the parents must have passed on a rich intellectual heritage and an urge to excel; for in subsequent years, each of the three sons acquired stature, respect, and an enviable position in society. Joseph and his older brother, Franz, studied medicine, the latter advancing to public health officialdom and a royal title. The younger brother, Johann, turned to heavy industry and founded the Skoda steel works in Pilsen... he should be judged by his industry clinical contributions, and devotion of his life to the medical clinic. He was one of the first to recognize the significance of the observations on puerperal fever made by his associate, Semmelweis. Skoda, a bachelor, suffered from gout and died of heart disease at the age of 76. A wide knowledge of pathological anatomy and great skill in auscultation and percussion made him the outstanding diagnostician of Vienna of his day, as outstanding contributor to the flowering of Viennese medicine in the mid-19th century." – "Joseph Skoda (1805-1881) - Physical Diagnostician," JAMA. 1964; vol. 190 (3): p.240.

[$ 71$

[œ] The main feature of the fourth edition is the expanded index, and new cross-referencing of the catalogue with addenda. Includes: Augustus De Morgan, Arithmetical Books from the invention of printing to the present time. . . Originally printed in 1847.

Jeff Weber Rare Books – Catalogue 193


[œ]Personal copy of Professor Ralph H. Kellogg (1920-2009), as indicated by book label in volumes I and II and written name and address on front leaf in volume III. Professor Kellogg taught at U.C. San Francisco for more than 50 years. Truly a “working” set. The translator, Lewellys F. Barker (1867-1943), was William Osler’s successor as Professor of Medicine and physician-in-chief at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.


Thermodynamics in Plants


illustrations, numerous tables, index. Sky-blue silver-stamped cloth; rubbed. Very good. [ċa] First edition. Stubbe was an independent scholar in East Germany. In the early 1950s, he led the attack on Lysenkos' acquired trait theory, despite its position as Communist dogma. $ 5

*John Bertrand deCusance Morant Saunders' Copy*


[ċa] PROVENANCE: John Bertrand deCusance Morant Saunders (1903-1991), leading historian of medicine, "Saunders came to the University of California in 1931 as an anatomy professor and was chair of the department from 1938 to 1956. Among his many other positions during his sixty years with UCSF, he was chair of the Department of History of Health Sciences from 1942 to 1975, Dean of the UCSF School of Medicine 1956-63, University Librarian from 1943 to 1971, first UCSF Provost from 1958 to 1964, and the first Chancellor of UCSF, from 1964 to 1966. . . 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." – History of UCSF.


[α] This is the first edition of this key bibliographic work on the 86 earliest editions of Euclid's Elements. The bibliography is arranged in four parts: I) Editions of not less than the first six books with demonstrations, &c., in Greek, Greek & Latin, or Latin; II) Editions in Greek and Latin of the Enunciations only; III) Translations into current European languages, and into Arabic; IV: Fragmentary editions in various languages. The author has contributed a narrative for the purpose of discussion his knowledge of the earliest known printed editions of Euclid.


Jeff Weber Rare Books – Catalogue 193

[α] A 1996 reprint (one of 100 copies) of the 1887 edition. Tissandier was a balloonist of great repute. He established a high-altitude record of 28,000 feet in April 1875. His two companions died from asphyxia, and Tissandier became deaf. He also escaped the siege of Paris in 1870, by escaping in a balloon!


[α] The forward by John F. Fulton explains that Tully is an inadvertent Boswell to Nathan Smith (1762-1829), the founder of Dartmouth Medical School, and the co-founder of Yale’s School of Medicine. Tully studied with Smith for the period of his journal, and his observations regarding Smith, as well as life in 1808 America, make for wonderful reading.


Inscribed by the Author


$ 35

[œ] INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR. First edition of this complete synopsis of the process of diagnosis and treatment, surgery and aftermath of the procedure for correcting problems related to the eye. Included are several case reports. Of special interest is surely the illustrations showing instruments used by an ophthalmologist at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Valk was a famous ophthalmologist, studying at Washington College and New York University (1878). He was long ophthalmic surgeon at the New York Dispensary and holding a position as well at Randall’s Island Hospital, etc.


[您同意] LIMITED EDITION of 1600 copies. This is the first printing of one of the most comprehensive of collections relating to the history of medicine. Extremely useful resource. "Contains 23,000 printed items, including 150 incunabula..." – Garrison and Morton 6786.1.


[您同意] Celebrates the merger of “the John Crerar Library and science collections of the University of Chicago. Founded in 1894, the Crerar is one of the nation's great research libraries, renowned for its holdings in science, technology, and medicine. This occasion affords an opportunity both to envision ways in which new generations may make use of the collections and to reintroduce the Library to scholars from every discipline. From its earliest days the Crerar has furnished Chicagoans with an exhaustive collection of modern scientific literature. Due to the percipience of its founders, it also contains a remarkable number of historical works of science. These books and manuscripts, numbering more than 25,000 volumes" (University of Chicago, 1984).

$ 40

[躬] Weaver's "gift" was in persuading Andrew Carnegie to donate the cost of constructing the building to house the Institute's library. Weaver was Chair of the library Committee for 6 years, and oversaw many of its purchases. A plaque at the library now honors his role in building the collection and securing the Carnegie gift. Brother Potamian was a brother of the Christian Schools. Before taking his vows he was named Dr. Michael O'Reilly, a physician specializing in radiotelegraphy and radiography. The annotated catalogue, considered the best collection of books relating to the history of electricity, contains topically arranged 5,966 items, with a supplement on the telegraph.


$ 28


$ 10

[躬] Celebrates the merger of "the John Crerar Library and science collections of the University of Chicago. Founded in 1894, the Crerar is one of the nation's great research libraries, renowned for its holdings in science, technology, and medicine. This occasion affords an opportunity both to envision ways in which new generations may make use of the
collections and to reintroduce the Library to scholars from every discipline. From its earliest days the Crerar has furnished Chicagoans with an exhaustive collection of modern scientific literature. Due to the percipience of its founders, it also contains a remarkable number of historical works of science. These books and manuscripts, numbering more than 25,000 volumes” (University of Chicago, 1984).


[α] A facsimile reprint of the 1803 edition. Young’s medical thesis from the University of Edinburgh. "Young, one of the first American experimental physiologists, showed the solvent principle in the gastric juice to be an acid, but wrongly inferred that it was phosphoric acid. He also deduced the association and synchrony between gastric juice and saliva.” See: Garrison and Morton 982. "In one year from the time he graduated, he died in Hagerstown, June 8, 1804, in the twenty-second year of his age. A tradition in his family states that the cause of his death, as well as that of his sisters, was tuberculosis.” – Howard A. Kelly, American Medical Biographies.

Part II: A-Z


¶1208 **American Medical Catalogues.** [20 antiquarian medical bookseller catalogues] *Hoosier Bookshop: Medical Catalogues, nos. 46, 48, 53, 55, 56, 59, 61, 67, 69, 71; Old Hickory Bookshop Medical Catalogues # 33; Argosy Book Store # 119; Schuman's Rare Books & First Editions: Medical Catalogues, nos. 1-7; List "C".* Indianapolis; New York; Detroit: Hoosier Bookshop; Old Hickory Bookshop; Schuman's, [1937-40]. 20 catalogues bound together. ¶ 8vo. 20 separately paginated catalogues. Black gilt-stamped buckram; spine bumped. Very good.

$ 125


¶1209 **AMERINE, Maynard A.** (1911-1998); **WHEELER, Louise B.** *A Check List of Books and Pamphlets on Grapes and Wine and Related Subjects, 1938-1948.* Berkeley: University of California, 1951. ¶ 8vo. [viii], 240 pp. Crimson black-printed cloth, dust jacket; some jacket edge wear. INSCRIBED BY AMERINE TO SALVATORE LUCIA, with an accompanying AUTOGRAPHED POSTCARD SIGNED from Amerine to Lucia. With the personal rubberstamp of Salvatore P. Lucia. Very good +.
Amerine was a professor at UC Davis and a pioneer in the fields of wine cultivation and evaluation. Along with his colleague Albert J. Winkler he developed the Winkler scale, which is still used to classify the climate of wine-growing regions throughout the world. Salvatore Lucia was an oenologist and the author of *A History of Wine as Therapy*. Maynard wrote (on the postcard), "My dear Sal: I am glad you enjoyed the little dinner, but I am sorry you could not come to the Lair of the Golden Bear for a few days... I am sending you a "check list" [this book] for fear you do not have one. Hope you enjoy it if anyone can enjoy a check list! The offset printing idea was NOT mine. With all good wishes, Maynard." See: James Gabler, *Wine into Words: A History and Bibliography of Wine*, G7772.

$ 125

[œa] Engravings by Thomas Prichard Rossiter (1818-1871) and engraved on wood by Gilbert & Gihon. Selected contents: Boyhood of Sir
Humphrey Davy – Lewis More's Experiments – The Old Grey Cat – Christmas in Germany – The Snow Statue – Conversation about the Boabab – The Poor Man and His Dog, etc. (about 70 poems or short stories for children).

Not in UCLA, University of Toronto, and American Antiquarian Society collections. Princeton has an 1860 re-issue (same collation), attributing authorship to Mary Cherwell.


"James Glass Bertram (Margaret Anson) was apprenticed to Tait's Edinburgh Magazine and became managing clerk, before joining a company of strolling players. He returned to Edinburgh and set up as a bookseller and newsagent. In 1855 he was appointed the editor of the North Briton and in 1872 of the Glasgow News, leaving to become a freelance journalist two years later.

He published "flagellation" erotica under the names "Revd. William Cooper" and "Margaret Anson". In this graphic unveiling of 19th-century sexual adventures, Margaret Anson, a submissive handmaiden to the notorious Marquise St. Valery, describes the orgies at the Chateau de Floris, where the elite women of Paris submit to the subjugations and exotic indignities of the flesh that trigger ecstatic sensations. "Do you remember how we used to indulge in whipping on the sly, when Madame thought we were in bed? That was a very untutored way of proceeding. I have learned better since, and I can tell you that the passion for the rod is one which grows." – [web-source].


[α] Significantly enlarged second edition. PROVENANCE: Dr. Alloys H. Tallakson (1922-1962), a graduate of the University of Minnesota Medical School, was vice-president of the Arizona Academy of General Practice.


[α] Still immensely useful due to the profuse annotations and scholarship.


[ã] Paul Oscar Blocq (1860–1896), French pathologist, worked with Charcot. Blocq's disease, being a loss of memory of specialized movements causing the inability to maintain an upright posture, is named for him.


Medical Education... by Joseph F. Montgomery; Thomas W. Chinn, Herbs, Herb Doctors; Henry Miller Madden, The bad and the good; Nadell, The Beginnings of Dental Education in San Francisco; Reingard S. Speck, Brucella and the Hooper Foundation; Speck, Bubonic Plague in San Francisco. $ 30

¶1228 **BOUMAN, L. (Leendert)** (1869-1936). *Diffuse Sclerosis (Encephalitis Periaxialis Diffus).* Bristol: John Wright, 1934. ¶ 8vo. iv, 160 pp. 68 figs. Crimson gilt- and blind-stamped cloth. 2 pin-sized perforations to rear cover. Very good. SCARCE. [α] Bouman was Professor of Psychiatry and Neurology, Utrecht University. $ 13


chemical experiments relating to plant physiology. Professor Brauner taught in Jena, Istanbul and Munich. $ 70


[ca] An early work on the pathology of the stomach, Budd was one of the earlier practitioners to employ the use of the stethoscope for diagnosis and observation. PROVENANCE: A.L. Stillwell [fl. c.1895], Somerville, NJ, was a health inspector. $ 45


[ça] First edition, first printing, with the printing directed by Brooke Crutchley. A monumental survey of Western thought as represented in the printed word. Introduction by Denis Hay. EXTRA POSTAGE WILL APPLY.


¶1246 COWAN, Robert Ernest; Robert Granniss Cowan. *A Bibliography of the History of California 1510-1930. IV Volumes in One*. Los Angeles: [John Henry Nash], 1964. ¶ Thick 8vo. [2], v, [1], 926 pp. Index. Half blue cloth, decorative boards, printed spine label; hint of stain to lower spine. Very good. [ca] Oddly, this is a copy bound in blue instead of the usual green half-cloth, thus rare as such [never saw another!]. $ 65


Jeff Weber Rare Books – Catalogue 193


*Nice Copy*


Rare Signed Copy


[α] First edition and seldom seen with Evans' signature. Evans "made a monumental contribution to the field of endocrinology through his studies of the physiology of reproduction. Many have remarked that the ultimate recognition of his achievements eluded him. Four of his lines of research and discovery were often mentioned as deserving of the Nobel
Prize: (1) development of the vascular system, (2) elucidation of the estrous cycle in the rat, and the role of pituitary gonadotropin in reproduction, (3) discovery of growth hormone, and (4) discovery of and isolation of vitamin E. The first of these was entirely Evans' own work. The other three were collaborative efforts, but Evans' contribution to each was crucial." – UCSF, A History of UCSF.


The most famous list of prohibited books, being a list of publications deemed heretical, anti-clerical or lascivious, and therefore banned by the Roman Catholic Church. It was formally abolished in 1966 by the Pope.


$ 12


$ 15


$ 15


$ 45


[ca] PROVENANCE: William P. Wreden (1910-1995) was a renowned antiquarian in the bay area. He is best remembered for discovering, in an Elizabethan manuscript daybook, the first recorded purchase made by William Shakespeare.


$ 20

[α] The most useful and authoritative medical dictionary published. A fifth edition was issued later. Includes Anatomic Tables of the Arteries, Bones, Muscles, Nerves, Synovial joints & ligaments, Veins. Also: Chemical constituents of blood, common radioactive pharmaceuticals, duration of pregnancy (Ely's Table), elements, Latin & Greek terms used in prescription writing, medical symbols, etc. PROVENANCE: Ralph H. Kellogg (1920-2009) was a professor at UCSF Medical School, where he taught physiology and performed research.


$ 150

[α] Grisolle, French physician born in Fréus, was a professor at the Paris faculty of medicine and a member of the Académie de Médecine. This work contains the statistics and comparative methods of treating pneumonia, reporting on case reports. He references possible factors such as climate, development, and the comparative frequency of the occurrence of the disease.


In 1773, he was appointed high sheriff of Bedfordshire and supervision of the county jail became of one his responsibilities. He was shocked by the conditions he found there and visited others in England, where the situation]
was no better. Jailers were not salaried but lived off fees paid by prisoners for food, bedding and other facilities. This system meant that poorer prisoners lived in terrible conditions. Many jailers demanded payment before prisoners were released, meaning that some stayed in jail even if they were innocent or had served their sentences.

Howard's concerns led to two 1774 parliamentary acts - one abolished jailers' fees, the other enforced improvements in the system leading to better prisoner health. Howard, however, felt that the acts were not strictly obeyed. In 1775, he embarked on a tour of prisons in Europe visiting Scotland, Ireland, France, Holland, Flanders, some German states and Switzerland. He travelled on a similar route two years later, and in 1781 added Denmark, Sweden and Russia to the list. He visited Spain and Portugal in 1782. At a time when travel was uncomfortable and frequently dangerous, he travelled nearly 80,000 kilometres, making seven major journeys between 1775 and 1790, the first two of which are described in his book 'The State of Prisons in England and Wales... and an Account of Some Foreign Prisons'.

While examining Russian military hospitals, Howard contracted typhus in Kherson, Ukraine, and died there on 20 January 1790.

In 1866, the Howard League for Penal Reform was founded in his honour." – BBC.


PROVENANCE: Ralph H. Kellogg (1920-2009) was a professor at UCSF Medical School, where he taught physiology and performed research. $ 25


$ 10

"Lucia Salvatore was Professor of Medicine and of Preventive Medicine, Medical Center, San Francisco. He was long interested "in wine as a dietary beverage and as a medicine."

"Salvatore P. Lucia, Professor Emeritus of Preventive Medicine and Medicine, and Lecturer in Medical History and Bibliography, one of the University of California's most distinguished physicians and medical educators, died on March 31, 1984. Dr. Lucia had been a faculty member of the University of California School of Medicine in San Francisco for 53 years.

"Lucia was born in San Francisco, California on March 9, 1901. He matriculated to the University of California, Berkeley, by special examination in 1922, never having attended high school. He received the A.B. degree, with honors, in 1926, and the M.D. from the University of California School of Medicine in San Francisco in 1930, first in his class. He interned at the University of California Hospital and, in 1931 as a National Research Council Fellow in Medicine, was a Research Fellow in Clinical Pediatrics, Instituto Di Clinica Pediatrica, University of Naples, Italy, and Research Fellow at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical
Medicine. These experiences stimulated his later interest in preventive medicine.

"Lucia became Instructor in Medicine, at the University of California, San Francisco in 1932, and in the ensuing years progressively advanced through the ranks, reaching in 1947 the position of Professor of Medicine, Lecturer in Medical History and Bibliography, and Chairman of the Sub-Division of Preventive Medicine. In 1956, he became Professor of Preventive Medicine and Medicine and Chairman of the newly created Department of Preventive Medicine, a position he held until 1968, when he became Professor Emeritus of Medicine, Epidemiology and International Health. He was a sensitive, warm and supportive father figure to students and to his junior colleagues. His patients literally worshipped him.

"Lucia was a "polymath," with wide ranging interests and curiosity in the fields of medicine, biological, physical and social sciences, medical history, geography, psychology, and music. He was the author of over 200 scientific papers and 8 books on clinical medicine, hematology, immunohematology, and on the medical and social aspects of wine. In 1939, Lucia established the first blood classification laboratory in the Western United States and with his colleagues conducted research on erythroblastosis, hemophilia and other hematologic problems.

"Lucia stressed an ecological view of disease and its prevention. He viewed man as a sensitive organism adrift in a social sea, constantly buffeted by biological, chemical, social and psychological forces which tended to break him down. The role of the physician was to appreciate the interplay of these forces on the individual, and by education and the use of specific procedures, to assist him to regain the equilibrium and to adapt. He noted that man was constantly struggling with "the harassing part of his environment to shape it for his benefit," but he warned that man himself was responsible for much of this harassment by polluting most of his environment with its health consequences. A favorite phrase given to students was "beware of the withering hand of man." Lucia saw that the duty of the physician was in the preservation of health and the promotion of longevity. He was a pioneer and strong proponent of the Health Promotion and Maintenance examination and was an early advocate of the importance of nutrition teaching in medical schools. In the intellectual environment of the 1940s and 1950s, Lucia's ecologic
perspectives were often far ahead of many of his colleagues. Today these views are an integral part of the thinking in epidemiology and preventive medicine.

"Lucia received the Sc.D. (Hon.) from the University of Antioquia, Columbia in 1948, the Seal of the State of El Salvador and the Diploma of Honor form the Collegio Medico de El Salvador in 1950, and he was a founder of the University of the Andes in Bogota, Columbia. He was one of the founders of the San Francisco Wine and Food Society in 1935 and the Society of the Medical Friends of Wine in 1939. He was the medical research director of the California Wine Advisory Board, California State Department of Agriculture." – Obit by Nicholas L. Petrakis Piero Mustacchi.


printed in black and red, index. Blue decorative white-printed cloth [library binding]. Bookplate of "Oscar Baron and Florenz Arslen-Hasratoff". Ex-library markings. Very good. [α] 1253 items offered for sale in 1929. Fully 50 of these are incunabula – all are unmatched by any present-day bookseller. $ 25


[α] "Describes 2685 items with full title transcriptions, paginations, and some annotations." – Garrison & Morton 6786.19.


One of 125 Copies


LIMITED EDITION of 125 numbered copies. Inscribed by the Bradford Club to Benson John Lossing, and including a complimentary letter from John B. Moreau to Lossing, as well as Lossing response, in which he expresses his appreciation for the volume "especially because it contains poems of worthy children of my Father-land." PROVENANCE: Benson John Lossing (1813-1891) was a popular American historian best known for his books on the American Revolution and Civil War and his writing in Harper’s Magazine. His *Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution* was published in 1853 and was a critical and commercial success. As a historian he was admired for his objectivity and reliance on primary sources, at a time when these were not standard practice. John Bostwick Moreau (1812-1886) was an American writer and antiquarian, and a founder of the Bradford Club.


labels; extremities worn. Ownership signature of Elizabeth E. Schramm. Good.

[á] LIMITED EDITION of 250 numbered copies. An important catalogue of medical books. PROVENANCE: Elizabeth E. Schramm (fl. 1922-38), librarian, was a member of the [NY] Library of College of Physicians and Surgeons and a member of the New York Literary Club.


[α] Contains 15 papers: Sir Geoffrey Vickers, Medicine’s Contribution to Culture; Iago Galdston, Medicine and culture; John W. Dodds, The physician as humanist in a technological society; Sir George Pickering, Medicine and education; Douglas Hubble, Medicine and Culture; Sir Aubrey Lewis, Medicine and Culture; Richard M. Titmuss, The culture of medical care and consumer behaviour; Jeanne Brand, English and American medicine and society, 1900-1914; Francisco Guerra, The role of religion in Spanish American medicine; N. H. Keswani, Modern medicine in a traditional Indian setting, a new brew in an old vat; T. Adeoye Lambo, Traditional African cultures and western medicine (A critical review); Pierre Huard: Western medicine and Afro-Asian ethnic medicine; Joseph Needham and Lu Gwei-Djen, Chinese medicine.


¶1334 Quaritch, Bernard, Ltd. A Catalogue of Illuminated and other Manuscripts, Together with some Works on Palaeography. London:


[c] Rafinesque, born in the Ottoman Empire to a French father and a German mother, "was eccentric, and is often portrayed as an "erratic genius". He was an autodidact who excelled in various fields of knowledge, as a zoologist, botanist, writer and polyglot. He wrote prolifically on such diverse topics as anthropology, biology, geology, and linguistics, but was honored in none of these fields during his lifetime." [web-source].

¶1336 RAPHAEL, Sandra. An Oak Spring Pomona. A Selection of the Rare books on Fruit in the Oak Spring Garden Library. Upperville, VA: Oak Spring Garden Library, 1990. ¶ 4to. xxxii, [4], 276, [2] pp. Color frontis., color illustrations, index. Brick-red gilt-stamped cloth, dust jacket; jacket faded. Very good. [c] The collection, first formed by Mrs. Paul Mellon, contains one "hundred books and manuscripts about fruit, with illustrations taken from some of the most beautiful books on the subject, as well as original drawings or paintings. The earliest book described is Bussato's Giardino di Agricoltura of 1592, the latest The Herefordshire Pomona, an encyclopedia of apples and pears from the 1870s..." – jacket. $ 25

Index. Two-tone black & olive silver-stamped cloth, dust jacket; jacket extremities lightly worn. Very good.


$20


$10


$35


$80


$7

¶1343 ROHDE, Eleanour Sinclair (1881-1950). *The Old English Gardening Books*. London: Martin Hopkinson, 1924. ¶ 8vo. xii, 144 pp. Title vignette, figs., title printed in blue and black. Quarter beige cloth, light
blue boards, paper printed spine and cover labels, top edge gilt. Near fine copy. Printed by the Chiswick Press. Rhode was the leading gardening historian of her day. Delightfully designed and printed by Charles Whittingham & Griggs Printers (London).


[œ] PROVENANCE: Mary North Chenoweth (1918-1999) was a Colorado artist. Includes the original purchase receipt from R. Hall in Tunbridge Wells, U.K. (1929), showing the artist's address in New Jersey.


With the Full Set of Plates in Rear Pocket


$15


[cα] PROVENANCE: George Blumer (1872-1962) was a professor of medicine, Director of the Bender Laboratory and Adjunct Prof. of Pathology and Bacteriology, Albany Medical College (1896 1903); Pathologist to Albany Hospital and St. Peter's Hospital (1896 1903); Prof. Clinical Medicine, and Dean of Yale Medical School. He was interested in problems such as neoplasms (e.g., adenosarcoma of the kidney).


¶1365 **SOTHERAN, Henry.** *Bibliotheca Chemico-Mathematica: Catalogue of Important Works, Chiefly Old and Rare, on Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry, and kindred subjects*. *Parts I-XI*. [13 issues in 1 vol.]. London: Henry Sotheran, 1905-1916. ¶ 11 + 2 issues bound as 1. 8vo. Quarter brick-red cloth, marbled boards, with original wrappers bound-in, manuscript spine title; extremities somewhat worn. Bookplate of Charles Nelson Haskins. Very good. [as] Parts I through XI of this notable series of bookdealer’s catalogues, totaling more than 17,000 items, together with two additional catalogues, one dealing with meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, and airmanship, the other being the Alexander William Williamson collection of books on mathematical, astronomical and chemical subjects. Their list 741 [1913] included “an extensive collection of the works of Sir Isaac Newton.” PROVENANCE: Charles Nelson Haskins (1974-1842) was a professor of mathematics at Dartmouth. $ 125


signature. Good. [α] First edition. Treating: food-stuffs and their changes in digestion, mode of action of ferments, secretion of saliva, digestion in the stomach, pancreatic secretion, pancreatic changes during secretion, properties of the pancreatic juice, bile, intestinal juice, movements of the alimentary tract. $ 25


*Index Volume*


¶1372 THOMPSON, "Old" Dr. William. *Great Medical Discovery; Unparalleled in the History of Medical Science: and Guide from Disease to Health.* Boston: [self-published], 1877. ¶ Small 8vo. 96 pp. Frontis. port. Maroon gilt-stamped cloth; spine faded, rubbed. Very good. RARE.

$ 75  

[α] First edition. A compendium of home-remedies, alongside occasional doses of Christianity, written by an unlicensed and untrained doctor in Boston. Includes "Sure Cure for Hydrophobia [Rabies]: If taken soon after being bitten, get tight as quick as you can get any liquor to get tight on, --rum, brandy, whiskey, or gin. If you are poisoned, you can drink four times as much liquor without feeling it as you would before being poisoned."


$ 20  


$ 60  

[α] Second edition. "A valuable work of reference, containing a large amount of information on the various articles or the materia medica, collected from the best authorities, interspersed with much original matter" – Garrison & Morton 1967. PROVENANCE: Dr. Ad. Valentin [fl. c.1903], of Bonn, practiced in the field of laryngology.


[ca] LIMITED EDITION of 300 copies of the complete run of the Ernst Weil catalogues, respected for their pioneering bibliographic work and selection of rare scientific books. These catalogues are rarely found complete and the addition of a comprehensive index makes this set imminently useful. Jointly published by Jeff Weber Rare Books. EXTRA POSTAGE WILL APPLY.


¶1391 WOOD, Casey A. (1856-1942) [compiler and editor]. *An Introduction to the Literature of Vertebrate Zoology. Based Chiefly on the Titles in the Blacker Library of Zoology, The Emma Shearer Wood Library*


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