RECENT MEDICAL BOOK ACQUISITIONS

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First edition. Preface by George Rosen (1910-1977). Ackernecht was a devoted Trotskyist who was forced to flee Germany after Hitler’s rise to power. He became renowned in the United States as a historian of medicine, eventually chairing Wisconsin’s department on the subject.


First American edition. Sir William Aitken, who took his medical degree from the University of Edinburgh, was professor of pathology, Army Medical School. Among his experiences was to study the Crimean war and the diseases suffered by soldiers. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1873, knighted in 1887.


1399 **Pfizer Ltd. Corticosteroid Therapy; The First Hundred Years.**

The first edition of the book credits William H. Helfand (1926-2012), the noted scholar and collector of health ephemera, as author. Subsequent editions do not carry his name. An excellent example of a hybrid scientific ephemera: factual yet slanted toward Pfizer’s products.


A groundbreaking work, published during the second wave of feminism, and accusing physicians and hospital administrators of paternalism and sexism regarding nurses. Alas, the subject has not yet become obsolete.


Important book on public health, dealing with hospital history in the UK, also with sections on mental deficiency, epidemic diseases, ambulance service, medical education, child care, tuberculosis, homelessness & poor, the years of WWI, etc. Printed from UK sheets.


LIMITED EDITION of 520 copies, this copy is not numbered. Complete with insert, *William Clift’s Copy of Baillie’s Morbid Anatomy, [16 pp./] authored by Harold Attwood (1928-2005), as new.*

“Baillie was a nephew and pupil of William Hunter. The above is the first systematic textbook of morbid anatomy, treating the subject for the first time as an independent science. See also Nos. 2736, 3167.1. Baillie was the last and most eminent owner of the famous gold-headed cane (No. 6709). His clear and comprehensive description of the
pulmonary lesions of tuberculosis could hardly be bettered today; he differentiated the nodular and infiltrating types. Page 87: First clear description of the morbid anatomy and symptoms of gastric ulcer.” – Garrison and Morton.

☼ Garrison and Morton 2281, 3218, 3427.


“Today, AIDS has been indelibly etched in our consciousness. Yet it was less than twenty years ago that doctors confronted a sudden avalanche of strange, inexplicable, seemingly untreatable conditions that signaled the arrival of a devastating new disease. Bewildered, unprepared, and pushed to the limit of their diagnostic abilities, a select group of courageous physicians nevertheless persevered. This unique collective memoir tells their story. Based on interviews with nearly eighty doctors whose lives and careers have centered on the AIDS epidemic from the early 1980s to the present, this candid, emotionally textured account details the palpable anxiety in the medical profession as it experienced a rapid succession of cases for which there was no clinical history. The physicians interviewed chronicle the roller coaster experiences of hope and despair, as they applied newly developed, often unsuccessful therapies. Yet these physicians who chose to embrace the challenge confronted more than just the sense of therapeutic helplessness in dealing with a disease they could not conquer. They also faced the tough choices inherent in treating a controversial, sexually and intravenously transmitted illness as many colleagues simply walked away. Many describe being gripped by a sense of mission: by the moral imperative to treat the disempowered and despised. Nearly all describe a
common purpose, an esprit de corps that bound them together in a
terrible yet exhilarating war against an invisible enemy. This
extraordinary oral history forms a landmark effort in the understanding
of the AIDS crisis. Carefully collected and eloquently told, the doctors'
narratives reveal the tenacity and unquenchable optimism that has
paved the way for taming a 20th-century plague.” – OUP.

Reviews: [1] A detailed oral history of the first decades of the AIDS
epidemic, told from the vantage point of the treating physician...A cold
and revealing history of an American archetype, sure to appeal to readers
whose lives have been affected by AIDS."--Kirkus Reviews. [2] "It deserves
to sit on the bookshelf alongside the earlier classics of the epidemic."--
The New York Times Book Review. [3] "AIDS, the most dreaded plague of our epoch, has
found its heroes. In this stunning document, doctors, unsung and uncelebrated, are
meeting this challenge. Bayer and
Oppenheimer, two masterful interviewers,
have sounded, in the words of these heroes, a
note of hope and possible triumph." -- Studs
Turkel.

1406 **BEALLE, Morris Allison** (1891-1972). *The
Drug Story.* Washington D.C.: Columbia,
Original printed wrappers; Pages age-
darkened. SCARCE. Very good. $ 45

1407 **BECK, Ann Frank** (1900-2002). *A History of the British Medical
Administration of East Africa, 1900-1950.* Cambridge: Harvard
tables, index. Orange black-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. ISBN:
674401700 $ 8

“Concerns modernization and development of scientific health
services in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika (now Tanzania) during the
first half of the twentieth century.” – Garrison and Morton 8496.

1408 **BEDFORD, Davis Evan (1898-1978)] Royal College of Physicians of
College of Physicians, 1977. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 245, [1] pp. Frontis. portrait,
index. Red blind-and gilt-stamped cloth. With printed note: With the
compliments of the Librarian. Near fine. ISBN:0900596406 $ 63
“Description of 1112 items with annotations by Bedford, who donated his collection to the Royal College of Physicians.” – Garrison and Morton 3161.42.


ISBN: 1569802033 $ 10

“In the 1950’s and 60’s, while he was the chairman of the department of medicine at Yale, Dr. Beeson conducted his penetrating research on the way in which infections with disease-causing organisms lead to fevers.

Working with Dr. Elisha Atkins and others, he demonstrated that fever was often a bodily response to infection, and was not merely caused by an attack by the foreign organisms, as had been theorized. The Yale researchers found that a substance released by the body’s white blood cells provoked a fever response. They isolated the substance, a protein called interleukin-1, and showed that it was released by white blood cells called leukocytes.” – *New York Times, 8/18/2006.*


$ 7


A nice facsimile edition of the 1811 original.

$ 50


Very good. ISBN: 0520027345 $ 11


$ 75


A reprint of the 1961 edition, which was a reprint of the 1952 original edition, which was published on the tenth anniversary of the Beveridge Report. The 1952 edition reported on the progress of welfare-state reforms. The 1976 reprint has a foreword by Jennie Lee, Baroness Lee of Asheridge (1904-1988). As his widow she acts as the substitute interpretive eyes and thoughts of Bevin in 1976. The Foreword reflects the optimism and pessimism of Labor officials in the late 1970s. An excellent artifact for understanding the roots of the current global debate regarding welfare statism and unbridled global capitalism.


Volume Two of a two volume biography, written by a diehard leader of the left-wing of the Labour Party. The biography, while favorable, also benefits from Foot’s insider knowledge of British politics.


First editions. Cmd. No. 6404. The report that created the British welfare state. Beveridge argues the five evils preventing recovery from the Second World War (perhaps channeling Dickens) are “Disease, Want, Ignorance, Squalor, and Idleness” (p. 6) and the welfare state remedies are presented as necessary to Britain’s survival.

   SPECIAL DELUXE BINDING ISSUE, being number 15 of 30 custom morocco bound copies, signed by the author. “Chapman’s career in cardiology and research lasted from 1947 to 1966. He was on the internal medicine faculty of the University of Minnesota between 1947 and 1953, where he worked in the Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene directed by Ancel Keys. This laboratory traced its roots to the famous Harvard Fatigue Laboratory, which was operational in Boston from 1927 to 1947. It was in Minnesota that Chapman first combined his interest in cardiovascular medicine and exercise physiology and used invasive techniques to study the cardiovascular responses to exercise in normal human subjects and in patients with heart disease.

   In 1953, he was recruited to be Chief of Cardiology in the Medicine Department being molded by Donald Seldin at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas. It is interesting that Tinsley Harrison had preceded Chapman to Dallas, having been Chairman of this same department from 1944 to 1950. Chapman created the first Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, and he also founded the Pauline and Adolph Weinberger Laboratory for Cardiopulmonary Research at UT Southwestern. In 1961, he was awarded one of the National Heart Institute’s earliest Program Project Grants, entitled ‘Response and Adaptation to Exercise,’ which is still active today.” – Jere H. Mitchell, Kern Widenthal, *Circulation* 2001; 104:1330-1331.

   Papers from a conference sponsored by the National Library of Medicine and the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation. Blake “made significant contributions to the field of medical history. He was educated at Yale, BA, 1943, with Honors in History, Harvard, MA, 1947, and Ph.D., 1954,
in American history. He was among the first generation of historians of medicine to come out of history departments, rather than clinical medicine, and he helped integrate the subject into the broader field of social history. His interests were primarily the history of public health in America and women's history. His books and articles dealt with public health in 18th and early 19th century Boston, medicine in colonial America, and women and medicine in 19th century America. He was active in the American Association for the History of Medicine, the chief professional organization for historians of medicine. He served as Secretary-Treasurer, Vice-President, and President” (Obituary, U.S. National Library of Medicine).


First edition. This important work is one of the earliest works relating to the nature of cells and thus human histology. In his research on the mucous tissue, or the cellular organism, and on some in 1767, Bordeu wrote at length, and he seems to speak for the first time. This is the first time the word "tissue" is used to designate a cell organ and mucous membranes. The physiological acceptance was later taken up by Bichat in his *Traité d'anatomie* [treatise on general anatomy]. Bordeu, a known pioneer in endocrinology, can thus be considered as one of the precursors of histology with this particular work.

“... In his treatise: 'Recherche sur le tissu muqueux ou l'organe cellulare', published in 1767 in Paris, he describes what we consider since the advent of histology, connective tissues. He was the son of Théophile de Bordeu the elder; both were engaged in teaching at the ...” – J. Labat-Robert, & L. Robert, “Aging of connective tissues: experimental facts and theoretical considerations”, Aging, 2014 - karger.com

“Having rid itself of ancient theories, 18th-century medicine incorporated chemistry and physics in an attempt to explain the phenomena of life. This was a time characterized by lively debates and heated controversies between medical movements, schools of thought,
and the defenders of medical and philosophical doctrines. This intense intellectual activity heralded medicine’s entry into the modern era, with the emergence of new subjects like biology, physiology, anatomical pathology, and histology. In France, the doctrine of vitalism was born in Montpellier, enunciated by Théophile de bordeu and Paul-Joseph barthez, professors famed throughout 18th-century Europe. This doctrine asserted that the phenomena of life were not subject solely to the laws of physics and chemistry, but also to a “vital force.” – Christian Régnier, “A Touch of France: The Medical Faculty of Montpellier: one thousand years of medicine.” Medicographia, 2015.

The book is dedicated to Antoine de Bordeu (1695/6-1777), counsellor to the king and director of the mineral waters of Bareges as used at the military hospital. See: Jean-Jacques Ferrandis & Jean-Louis Plessis, “Théophile de Bordeu (1722-1776) Un homme d’esprit, de connaissances éclectiques et sachant séduire.”


First edition. Foreword by Brodie’s son, Benjamin Collins Brodie, 2nd Baronet. “Brodie’s scientific career has three aspects: he was a researcher, a surgeon, and general practitioner, and a member of the medical establishment...He was elected a member of the Royal Society, at the age of twenty-six, in February 1810, and in 1811 was awarded the Copley Medal, the youngest member ever to receive it. ... Brodie was an excellent diagnostician and built a flourishing practice as the leading surgical consultant. He became personal surgeon to King George IV in 1828, and president of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844, having been an active member of its council for a number of years. He was knighted in 1834, and three years later, as he felt befitted his new station in life, bought a landed estate in Surrey.” – DSB Vol. II.


First edition, with the publisher’s inked stamp signature (vol. II). “Broussais lived at a time when a monistic system of pathology was still possible. His was a kind of ‘Brownism’ in reverse, in which the phenomena of illness are different from those of health only in intensity. Laënnec and Bretonneau opposed a doctrine inspired by old theories of deep pathological states that did not admit individual illnesses, and desperately fought the idea of specificity, localization, or contagion. Everything came under the heading of gastroenteritis, and consequently was treated by repeated bleedings and debilitating diets. These had disastrous effects on patients who were hemorrhaging or who suffered from cancer, malaria, or syphilis. Some have wished to see Broussais’s ideas on the nonspecific states of inflammation as making him a precursor in this field.” – DSB, II, p. 508. “This work on physiology incorporates many of Broussais’ imaginative theories on the origin and nature of disease, was first published in France in 1822-1823”. – Heirs of Hippocrates 1266 (1st English edition).


PROVENANCE: Dr. Lemuel J. Deal (1842-1928), member Medical Club of Philadelphia – John Rodman Paul (1893-1971), American virologist, professor at Yale University, Yale School of Medicine, won the Medal of Freedom, honorary member of the Royal Society, member of the Polio Hall of Fame – Yale University (withdrawn).


“An extensive bibliography, and substantial excerpts from practically every important reference made to each of 30 communicable diseases, from 1800 onwards.” – Garrison and Morton 5546.6.


* A History of Home Nursing Care


“Dr. Buhler-Wilkerson taught at the University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing from 1972 until her death... She published three books and 40 articles, but is best known for her award-winning book, *No Place Like Home: A History of Nursing and Home Care in the United States*. Fascinated by place, and its influence on the delivery of health care, Dr. Wilkerson traces home care from its earliest beginnings in 1813, by the Ladies Benevolent Society in Charleston, South Carolina, where Karen spent much of her later childhood, to its reinvention with the Visiting Nurse Service, under the leadership of Lillian Wald, in New York City in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The story culminates with the role of Medicare in the delivery of home care services, a story still unfolding today” (*In Memorium* Penn Nursing News, 2010).


“This pioneering and classic history includes brief biographical notes of the more important workers (arranged in a separate section), and an extensive bibliography.” – Garrison and Morton 2580.

Second edition, revised. This book, reviewed contemporaneously: “If this book recounted one or two isolated cases of tumors disappearing at a time the patient happened to be taking medicine, we would discard it as unworthy of notice. On the contrary, numerous cases are reported in extenso in a way that fairly staggers those who, like the reviewer, hold pessimistic views concerning the curability of tumors by medicines. Certainly one cannot get around Dr. Burnett’s statements by saying that he was favored by coincidences, for his cures are too many; nor can they charge him with diagnostic mistakes, for his writings show that he knows whereof he speaks. We take pleasure in commending the work to our readers. We must say, however, that we still favor surgical measures as the most certain, at least in the hands of the average man, - but inasmuch as there are numerous instances in which surgery is inadmissible, there will be abundant opportunity of attempting to follow in Dr. Burnett’s footsteps.” – *The Hahnemannian Monthly*, volume 36, p. 60.


English edition. Translated by Margaret Duggan Saidi. Edited by George Mora. Introductions by George Mora and Sergio Moravia (b. 1940).

“Early in 1796, Pierre-Jean Georges Cabanis began a series of lectures at the newly founded National Institute for the Arts and Sciences at Paris. Later he published a much expanded version of those lectures, “On the Relations Between the Physical and Moral Aspects of Man.” The volumes under review claim to be the first English translation of a second, 1805, edition of that book. Cabanis was intimately associated with many of the famous philosophes-ideologues -journalists who
contributed to the revolutionary phase of the Enlightenment and who defended the Revolution after it happened. In these lectures, at least, he exhibits no interesting variations from what we have come to think of as their type. He saw his part, in a great movement for the liberation of the human mind, as a continuer of the work of those classical and modern scientists and philosophers who sought to demystify the body-soul relationship. He wanted to give a completely naturalistic account of the relation between, on the one hand, extension, organisms, the man’s own body and brain, and on the other, thinking, feeling and psychology. In the first nine of twelve chapters, Cabanis treats of such subjects as the influence of age, sex, “humor,” illness, regimen and climate on what he calls “moral disposition and affections,” on what we would now call sensibilities or psychology. In the last three chapters he turns to the other side of the coin, to the influence of mind and feelings on the body. In this way he tries to avoid the crude reductionism involved in explaining thought, feeling and evaluation in purely physical terms. I say “tries to,” for he seems not to realize that a description of two kinds of determination does not add up to an account of the relation between the two. Most of the time Cabanis leans toward a simple reduction of “the moral” to the physical. He says, “The principle of the moral sciences..., would enter the physical. They would be no more than a branch of the natural history of man.” (p. 13). Elsewhere, “all of the phenomena of the intellect and of the will have their sources in the inborn or acquired state of the constitution.” (p. 363). – Robert J. McShea, Review, *Journal of the History of Philosophy*. Volume 21, Number 4, October 1983 pp. 577-578.


Translated from the 1972 French edition by Carolyn R. Fawcett. Robert Sonne Cohen contributed editorial collaboration. Michael Foucault (1926-1984) wrote the Introduction for this edition. Canguilhem attacks the very notion of what is and is not a disease, and he questions the philosophical and etiological precepts of medicine that define what, exactly, a disease is. He argues no list of symptoms and signs or measurement of deviation from a statistical norm can form the basis of a
definition of disease. Such a definition must instead be based on the abnormalities of the mechanisms involved, rather than the effects of those mechanisms.


Facsimile edition. Annotations by Harvey Cushing (1869-1939) and Edward Clark Streeter (1874-1947). “The first book in which each muscle was illustrated separately, with copper-plates of the bones and muscles of the upper limb from drawings by Girolamo da Carpi, which in realism and exactitude surpassed anything between Leonardo and Vesalius. But having seen the woodcuts in Vesalius’s Fabrica, the high-minded Ferrarese is said to have deliberately "suppressed his own book, and only 11 copies are now extant” (A. C. Klebs). This work was reprinted in facsimile in Florence, 1925, edited by Harvey Cushing and Edward Clark Streeter.” – Garrison and Morton.


Important illustrated history of patent medicines.


First edition. Descriptions of corrective surgery techniques for World War I soldiers, as well as illustrations of the same, make for particularly gripping reading.


Non-facsimile copy of 1842 publication, with new introduction by Michael W. Flinn (1917-1983).

Modern two-tone red-gray cloth with paper title-label. Pages and illustrations quite clean and crisp. Minor pencil marginalia and underlining throughout. SCARCE. Very good. $ 38


Fogarty International Center Proceedings No. 31; DHEW publication No. (NIH) 76-943.


See: Garrison and Morton 1588.9 [Norman edition of 1996].


Chapter headings: Epidemic disease in the ancient world; The plagues of early Greece and Rome; War and pestilence in olden times; Fleas and bubonic plague; Mosquitoes and malaria; Lice, mites and typhus; Flies, typhoid and dysentery; Tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis; yellow fever, dengue and sand-fly fever; Famine, hysteria and the dancing mania; Locusts, manna and wild honey; Cochineal, shellac and the silk industry.


Cohen was President of the Society of American Bacteriologists in 1950 (his portrait is on p. 83). He also performed the first micro-surgeries on amoeba.

PROVENANCE: J.I. Wexlin was a District Manager of Bausch and Lomb Optical Company in Rochester, New York and a member of the Society of American Bacteriologists.


Sections III-VI (1890): *The Pathology of Digestion, Respiration, Urinary Organs, and Animal Heat.*

“Apart from Virchow’s *Cellularpathologie*, this was the most influential textbook of pathology during the 19th century. It includes (vol. 1, p. 38) a report on the experimental production of heart murmurs. English translation, New Sydenham Society, 3 vols., 1889-90.” – Garrison and Morton 2303.

PROVENANCE: Gordon Clunes Mackay Mathison MB BS MD DSc FRCP (10 August 1883 – 18 May 1915) was a physician, medical researcher, and soldier. He was appointed the first director of the Walter & Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Melbourne. He died in Alexandria, Egypt, during the Battle of Gallipoli.


“As the editors of this fine collection of essays stress in their thoughtful introduction, the rise and establishment of experimental physiology in the nineteenth century largely represented a change of scale—a shift from the singular efforts of individual pioneers to the integrated research and teaching activities of purposely-created institutes. The many factors that influence and characterize that shift occupy the authors in different ways. The principal focus of several contributors is the emergence of the Physiological Institute within the decentralized university system of Germany” – October 1989 review, *Medical History.*


First edition. The first definitive history of one of the most important medical institutions in the world, written by one of its most respected members.

☼ Garrison and Morton 6548.1.


First edition. Several historians view Corner as the father of sexual health and contraception scholarship. He played a significant role in the discovery of progesterone. His students included William Masters and Mary Calderone. One reviewer considered this “the first comprehensive account for the general reader of the nature and function of hormones in the processes of sex and reproduction.” – *[The Journal of Health and Physical Education]*. George Corner received ten honorary doctorates from American universities for his accomplishments.


Translated from the German by Clarice Lilian Temkin.

☼ Garrison and Morton 6485.3.


PROVENANCE: Frederick Parker Gay (1874-1939) was an American bacteriologist and immunologist. He wrote several books on the subject of immunity, and taught at the University of Penn., Berkeley, and Columbia. Garrison and Morton 2559 [Gesammelte Arbeiten über Immunitätsforschung. Berlin: A. Hirschwald, 1904].


Facsimile edition of the 1603 original. “Fabricius, teacher of Harvey at Padua, discovered the venous valves, and illustrated them in life-size copperplates in this monograph. He failed to recognize their true function, however, considering this to be merely a delaying of the blood flow. This work must have influenced Harvey to turn his experimental efforts toward an accurate explanation for the existence of the venous valves. This line of research eventually led him to develop an accurate knowledge of how the circulation worked. Facsimile edition, with English translation, edited by K. J. Franklin, 1933.” – See: Garrison and Morton 757.


Thirteen essays examine the AIDS epidemic during its early stage when it was viewed as a plague rather than a manageable chronic condition. A follow-up work, published in 1992, corrects and reflects on the epidemic as a chronic condition.

1474 **FINCH, Bernard Ephraim** (1915-1999); **Hugh GREEN** (b. 1941). *Contraception Through the Ages.* London: Peter Owen, 1963. ¶ 8vo. [6], 174 pp. 9 illus., 13 plates, index. Blue gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket rubbed, with minor tear and chip. Very good. $19


First edition. Flexner founded the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. Herman George Fiedler (1862-1945) was a noted professor of German.

PROVENANCE: Hermann Georg Fiedler (1862-1945), was a prominent German language teacher at Oxford, Mason College, and elsewhere.

Flint was president of the New York Academy of Medicine from 1872 to 1885 and of the American Medical Association in 1884.


Jean Baptiste Fonssagrives (1823-1884) studied at the School of Health Service Rochefort and became a professor at the School of Naval Medicine in Brest, then professor of hygiene at the Faculty of Montpellier. He was a correspondent of the Académie de médecine. Piéry & Roshem, *Histoire de la tuberculose*, pp. 219, 390, 392-396, 401.


☼ Garrison and Morton 2581.8.

$ 37

“Foster was one of the greatest of the modern teachers of physiology. He became professor at Cambridge in 1883. Many great scientists are numbered among his pupils.” – ☽ Garrison and Morton 631./


$ 135

“I have prepared this work as one of general reference and universal information; useful to the Tradesman and the Artist, by informing them of the operations and processes of others, —to the Chemist and Druggist as a *vade mecum* of all his professional formulæ;—to the Amateur, as a
book of constant reference, and to the Manager of a Family, as a faithful
synopsis of saving expense, and procuring or using a material or
preparation which most frequently cannot be purchased without much
difficulty and delay.” – From the preface.

Equal parts cookbook, encyclopedia, pharmacopeia, and home
economics manual, *The Dictionary of Practical Receipts* contains
instructions on everything from baking crumpets to poisoning crickets to
dying silk crimson [and that’s just “cre” through “cru”]. The text offers
countless fascinating insights into British life in the mid-nineteenth
century, with a level of objectivity and scientific precision rarely found in
similar books written during the period.

Born in London, Francis spent his early years as a popular science
writer and editor, and edited the first five volumes of the *Magazine of
Science and School of Arts*. In 1849 he emigrated with his family to
Australia, where he was appointed the director of the Adelaide botanical garden, a position he held
until his death.

1483 **FRANK, Robert G. Jr.** (b. 1943). *Harvey and the
Oxford Physiologists: A Study of Scientific Ideas and Social Interaction*. Berkeley:
University of California Press, 1980. ¶ 8vo. xviii, 368 pp. 3 tables, 11 illus., 1 map, index. Black
silver-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket lightly worn. Occasional red ink marginalia, underlining,
and check-marks. Very good. ISBN: 0520039068

1484 **FREEMAN, Joseph T.** *Aging; Its History and Literature*. New York:
gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket faded with small tears on back top
edge. Very good. ISBN: 0877052514

1485 **FREIDSON, Eliot** (1923-2005). *Profession of Medicine; A Study of the
xxi, [1], 409, [1] pp. 5 tables, index. Purple silver-stamped cloth. Ink
underlining p. 147; inked owner’s name and second owner’s rubber
stamp.

1486 **[FREUD] SULLOWAY, Frank Jones, Jr.** (b.1947). *Freud: Biologist of
the Mind; Beyond the Psychoanalytic Legend*. New York: Basic Books,
1979. ¶ Thick 8vo. xxvi, 612 pp. Frontis. portrait, 42 illus., 18 figs.,
index. Blue gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Owner’s rubber stamp on


First edition. Byck was the first researcher to warn, in a 1979 congressional testimony, that a crack cocaine epidemic threatened America. He became the nation’s expert on cocaine’s danger as an addictive drug. He also identified MSG as a source of headaches and physical fatigue.


Second edition of the 1930 publication, “Enlarged, Revised and Reset”.

Fye is the leading historian of cardiology, bibliophile, and medical director of the Mayo Clinic Center for the History of Medicine and former president of the American Association for the History of Medicine.

PROVENANCE: Frank Davidoff was on the faculty at Harvard and the University of Connecticut Medical Schools before assuming office as Senior Vice President for Education at the American College of Physicians. He was Editor of the *Annals of Internal Medicine*.


☼ Garrison and Morton 5019.8.


“This collection of essays represents the first focused attempt to treat the professions in France as a single large historical problem. It is at once a contribution to the history of the professions and to the social history of France. The essays point toward a common conclusion: in the French context, by striking contrast to standard Anglo-American assumptions, professional “autonomy,” power, and success virtually require “dependence” on the state.” – UPP. Geison was in the History of Science program at Princeton. The contributors include: John H. Weiss, Robert Fox, Toby Gelfand, Jan Goldstein, Matthew Ramsey. Geison contributed 20 articles for the *DSB*.

$ 50

1496 **GERRARD, Alfred William** (editor). *Pharmacopoeia of the University College Hospital; Published by the Authority of the Medical Committee 1879.* London: Yates and Alexander, 1879. ¶ 16mo. v, [1], 58 pp. Brown blind- and gilt-stamped cloth. Bookplate of F. H. Haines, Brookside, Winfrith, Newburgh, Dorchester, Dorsetshire. Nice copy. RARE. $ 50

PROVENANCE: Frederick Haselfoot Haines, [fl. 1900-08] Esq., M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P., D.P.H., is listed as a Corresponding Member of the American Museum of Natural History, in its 1921 53rd annual report. [Member: Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate Royal College of Physicians, Doctor of Public Health].


Mycooses is a disease caused by infection with a fungus, such as ringworm or thrush.

PROVENANCE: Francis Graham Crookshank (1873-1933) British epidemiologist, medical and psychological writer, and fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He was also a eugenicist and scientific racist, and is best remembered today as the author of the pseudo-scientific tract *The
Mongol in Our Midst: A study of Man and his Three Faces, in which he argued that Down Syndrome was the result of race mixing. Crookshank’s ink manuscript notes in this copy (mostly from the beginning to page 48) are somewhat remarkable in their pugnacity—his principle interest appears to be critiquing Gibson’s work as well as the man himself, rather than actually learning from the text.


Five signers of the Declaration were physicians: Josiah Bartlett and Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire, Oliver Wolcott of Connecticut, Lyman Hall of Georgia and Benjamin Rush of Pennsylvania.


Gifford was Archivist at the Duke University Medical Center Library.


“From the 1770s through the 1820s the French scientific community predominated in the world to a degree that no other scientific establishment did in any period prior to the Second World War. In his classic Science and Polity in France: The End of the Old Regime, Charles Gillispie analyzed the cultural, political, and technical factors that encouraged scientific productivity on the eve of the Revolution. In the present monumental and elegantly written sequel to that work, which Princeton is reissuing concurrently, he examines how the revolutionary and Napoleonic context contributed to modernization both of politics and science...Charles Coulston Gillispie is Dayton-Stockton Professor Emeritus of History at Princeton University where he founded the program in History and Philosophy of Science in 1960.” –Princeton University Press.
"Gillispie is, clearly, thoroughly at home in the language and concepts of the sciences: of pure mathematics, chemistry, mathematical physics and astronomy, biology and natural history, not to mention engineering, mining, and agronomy. He is also a master of lucid explanation, so far as explanation to the ignorant can go, as well being the teller of some highly gripping tales; and he has an admirable, logically taut, often quietly witty, prose style." -- P.N. Furbank, *New York Review of Books*.


"Goldzieher for many years studied the subject of endocrinology, and in this work dealt very fully with its history, theory, and practice." – Garrison and Morton 3802.


First edition. “The author has had lengthy experience with the problems of the use and abuse of mercury as seen in occupational medical practice, and is thus an ideal person to trace, as he does, the story of mercury from the earliest times to the present. He deals with it in medicine, science, and technology, and especially in the last two decades when increasing attention has been given to environmental pollution.” – *Medical History*, Vol. 21, Issue 4 [Oct. 1977], p. 461.


Translated from the French by Lewis Atterbury Stimson (1844-1917). Lecture content: Surgical Diseases of Youth; Fractures of the Limbs; Traumatic Osteitis and Necrosis;
Traumatic fever, Pyaemia and Septicaemia; Diseases of the articulations; Phlegmons, Abscess, Fistula.

Léon Athanase Gosselin (1815-1887) was a French surgeon remembered for describing the Gosselin fracture in 1866. He was chief of surgery at the Hôpital de la Charité in Paris. During his career, Gosselin excelled in the fields of orthopedics, anatomy, physiology and urology. He is remembered for his research on diseases of the testicles, spermatic cord and scrotum, and their effect on fertility and virility. In this regard he is considered a pioneer of andrology. – Vladimiros, L.; Diamantis, A.; Karamanou, M.; Androutsos, G. (June 2009). "Léon Athanase Gosselin (1815–1887) et ses recherches sur les maladies du testicule". Andrologie. 19 (2).


“Dr. Grmek, the director of studies at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes at the Sorbonne in Paris and the author of "Diseases in the Ancient Greek World," admits that it is too soon to write a definitive history of AIDS but asserts that "a look back by a physician trained in historical method might be of benefit." It is.

While "History of AIDS" chronicles the brief medical and social history of the disease, Dr. Grmek is freshest and most engaging when he speculates about the prehistory of AIDS, before its seemingly sudden appearance from nowhere in 1981. He argues that while today's runaway epidemic is a new phenomenon, the viruses that cause AIDS have infected people for many decades, if not for centuries.” – New York Times Book Review, 11/18/1990

Authoritative History of AIDS


“Dr. Grmek, the director of studies at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes at the Sorbonne in Paris and the author of "Diseases in the Ancient Greek World," admits that it is too soon to write a definitive history of AIDS but asserts that "a look back by a physician trained in historical method might be of benefit."

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A chronicle of the life of the founder of Homeopathy.

*Inscribed by Edward Delos Churchill to John Heysham Gibbon
Inventor of the Heart-Lung Machine*


First edition. INSCRIBED BY EDWARD DELOS CHURCHILL TO JOHN HEYSHAM GIBBON, INVENTOR OF THE HEART-LUNG MACHINE. The unique inscription in this copy of MacCallum’s biography of Halsted, may well refer to a watershed moment in cardiac surgery, that led to the development of technology and techniques that saved, over the past sixty years, millions, of lives. Gibbon was a research fellow working under Edward Delos Churchill in 1930-1931, and together they performed numerous experimental surgeries aimed at increasing survival rates for open heart surgery patients (Hurst, Conti, and Fye, *Profiles in Cardiology*, 2003). A review of Churchill’s archival papers, at the Harvard University Library, show six correspondences with Gibbon, and in two of them Churchill refers to Gibbon as “Jack”.

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


“She was first considered subversive during World War I, yet she lived to protest our involvement in Vietnam. She was America's foremost industrial toxicologist, a pioneer in medicine and in social reform, long-time resident of Hull House, pacifist and civil libertarian. She was Edith Hamilton's sister, and the first woman on the faculty of Harvard, though she retired--an assistant professor in the school of public health--ten years before women medical students were admitted. This legendary figure now comes to life in an integrated work of biography and letters. A keen observer and an extraordinarily complex woman, Alice Hamilton left
a rich correspondence, spanning the period from 1888 to 1965, that forms a journal of her times as well as of her life. The letters document the range of her involvement, from the battle against lead poisoning to debates with Felix Frankfurter over civil liberties. But as Alice Hamilton describes a woman’s medical education in the late nineteenth century, her unlikely adventures in city slums, mine shafts, and factories, her work with Jane Addams and the women’s peace movement, we also witness the stages of one woman’s evolution from self-deprecating girl to leading social advocate. The charming details of her girlhood help us to understand her conflicted need to escape Victorian constraints without violating her own notion of femininity, a dilemma resolved only by a career combining science with service. Beautifully realized works themselves, these letters have been woven by Barbara Sicherman into an exemplary biography that opens a window on the Progressive era.” – Jacket.


Hannaway is the current Delegate for the American Association for the History of Medicine. Harden “retired in January 2006 as Director of the Office of NIH History and the Stetten Museum at the National Institutes of Health, an office she created during the 1986-87 observance of the NIH centennial” – NIH. Parascandola was the Historian for the Public Health Service. A quite catholic array of essays devoted to the AIDS crisis and public health.


Hare, a lab assistant working at St. Mary’s Hospital in 1928, unraveled the series of accidents leading to the discovery of penicillin. “Penicillium grows at a temperature (20 C) different from the Staphylococcus (35 C). What had happened in Fleming’s Laboratory? First, the Penicillium had floated in the window from another Laboratory downstairs and settled on an agar plate streaked with Staphylococcus. For some reason Fleming did not put that particular dish in the refrigerator, but left it on his bench before going on holiday. Consulting the meteorological records for London for the end of July 1929- the year
of discovery - Ronald Hare found that there had been an exceptionally cool period of nine days (favouring the growth of the mold), after which the temperature rose (thus favouring the growth of the Staphylococcus). The Penicillium was by that stage producing such quantities of its miraculous antibiotic that when Fleming returned from holiday he noted the destruction of the Staphylococcus. Without those nine cool days nothing would have happened. Professor Ronald Hare was Professor of Bacteriology at the University of London from 1946 to 1964. In 1936 he was appointed Research Associate at the University of Toronto and later was largely responsible for the planning and building of the Penicillin Production unit set up by the Canadian Government” (Penicillin and a Series of Fortunate Events, BMJ, May 17, 2007).


This is a book with a wide audience: physicians, medical historians, amateur and professional Egyptologists, and adolescents. Harris, a professor of Orthodontics at the University of Michigan, and Weeks, a prominent Egyptologist, used radiology to answer many open questions about the health of pharaohs and burial practices.

“The book contains an enormous amount of information, much of which is based upon Dr. Harrison’s own observations. The style is clear and the presentation log ideal. The monograph is heartily recommended to all who are interested in the study of the circulation. It can be read with profit, and, it is fair to add, with pleasure, both by investigator and practitioner.” – Robert L. Levy, *American Heart Journal*, 1940, Vol. 19, Issue 1 [review of the second edition]. As for the author, “Tinsley (1900–1978) would graduate from the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1922 — where he was a classmate, roommate and tennis doubles partner of Johns Hopkins’ future surgeon-in-chief Alfred Blalock — and ultimately become “one of the most important and pivotal medical doctors in U.S. history,” according to his biographer and protégé, James Pittman Jr. (1927–2014). Harrison is best remembered for Harrison’s Principles of Internal Medicine, published in 1950, reprinted 16 times, translated into 14 languages, and perhaps the world’s most-used and best-selling internal medical text. He was the first chair of medicine and dean of the Medical College of Alabama, now part of the University of Alabama at Birmingham” – Neil A. Grauer, *Johns Hopkins Medicine*.


Annotated translation of *Prelectiones Anatomiae Universalis*.


“This book consists of essays on the historical development of six fields of physiology which have flourished in recent decades. They were written as part of the celebrations of the Centenary of the Physiological Society in 1976. The authors are leading physiologists in their respective fields and are not only eye witnesses of the major developments: in many cases they were themselves the major discoverers. The essays therefore give unique personal accounts which convey much of the fun and the trouble which accompanies research.” – jacket.


Text devoted to medical history. Includes 2 full autograph letters, postcard, and 2 memos written by the author. Honigmann was a doctor of internal medicine and neuropathy at the University of Giessen.


Facsimile reprints of thirty articles that reflect “common themes” of technology and medical practice in the United States. In particular: Increasing the precision of the physician’s examination: the thermometer, sphygmograph, spirometer, esthesiometer, sphygmomanometer; Laboratory tools: microscopy, lumbar puncture, blood counts; Electricity: electrical therapy, Finsen therapy, electrocardiograph, surgical use of electricity; Visualizing the body: Viewing within..., X-rays; Organization/ Transportation: Statistics/ medical records; Laboratories & Physicians, Automobile.


Reviewer’s copy “Howell’s [book] is a signal achievement. It takes the general reader, the historian of technology, and the medical historian equally well beyond the traditional “POD” (Physiology, Objects, and Dehumanization) story of modern medical technology...” – Russell C. Maulitz.


Garrison and Morton 8672.


W. H. Haynes was Secretary and later President of the Brooklyn Society for Neurology, Kings County. The book is an excellent resource for medical education in late 19th century America. $ 26

$ 6


$ 25

*John Hughlings Jackson’s Posthumously Issued Work*


$ 50

With a biographical memoir of Jackson, by James Taylor (1859-1946), and “recollections” of Sir Jonathan Hutchinson and Charles Mercier. Jackson was an English Neurologist, best known for his research on epilepsy.

“For most of Jackson’s ideas it is impossible to indicate in a brief summary either their breadth and subtlety or the rich accumulation of diverse clinical phenomena supporting them...

Although acclaimed as the greatest British scientific clinician of the nineteenth century, he carried out no experiments and rarely employed the microscope; but he was acutely aware of their importance and was widely read in the literature. He was devoted to clinical observation, to the analysis of facts, and to philosophic reasoning.

Thus armed, Jackson profoundly influenced all of the neurological sciences. He applied the data of abnormal functioning to the elucidation of the normal action of the nervous system. Jackson’s creed was as follows: ‘I should be misunderstood if I were supposed to underrate the physiological study of disease of the nervous system. Indeed, I think that to neglect it shows want of education, but to neglect the clinical shows want of experience and sagacity. Never forget that we may run the risk of being over-educated and yet under-cultivated.’ This approach remains acceptable today.” – *DSB VII*, p. 47.


$ 7


“A collection of historical narratives of the lives of great American physicians and surgeons whose service to the nation and to the world has transcended the scope of their profession” (book sub-title).


Edited by Dorothy Clarke Kempf and John Chynoweth Burnham (1929-2017). Kempf “was a pioneer in the development of psychosomatic medicine at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore and St. Elizabeth’s Hospital in Washington. He wrote many papers for scientific journals on biological bases of the personality and of normal and abnormal behavior” (Obituary, *New York Times*).


PROVENANCE: Esmond Ray Long (1890-1975) was a noted researcher on mycobacterial infections, making several seminal discoveries regarding “the biochemistry tuberculin and the epidemiology of tuberculosis in different populations” (NOWELL & DELPINO, *In Memorium*, National Academy of Sciences, 1987).


Paperback version of a seminal study of ancient Greek and Roman medicine.


First edition. From the author of *Microbe Hunters*, one of the most successful science books published. Eleven vignettes are provided, with woodcut illustrations done in the manner of woodcut Russian Revolution portraiture of the 1920s. Illustrations are by Bertrand Zadig. “Unfortunately, little biographical information seems to exist on Bertrand Zadig...He was a well-known illustrator of books (particularly in the medium of the woodcut). Some of his illustrations may be found in such books as *Critical Woodcuts* (1926) and *Twelve Portraits of the French*
Revolution (1928). For a number of years, Bertrand Zadig also worked as a free-lance artist for the New Yorker and other major magazines” (artoftheprint.com). A contemporary review also notes, “The book is exceptionally well printed, with type that ought to delight the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.”


“Through the autumn and winter of 1799 in the Department of Aveyron in central France, a naked boy was seen swimming and drinking in streams, climbing trees, running at great speed on all fours, digging for roots and bulbs in the field, and, turning toward the sky, rendering up deep cries and great bursts of laughter. Encouraged perhaps by the treatment he had received from the farmers in the region, urged on perhaps by hunger, on January 8, 1800, he approached the workshop of a farmer…” – jacket. The 12-year old boy’s name was given as Victor and Jean-Marc Itard became his teacher. Herein is the tale of the “enfant sauvage”, also made with that name into a movie by director Francois Truffaut.


Physiological Society, 1956. ¶ 8vo. x, 122 pp. Copious illus., index. White gilt-stamped cloth. Very good. $ 10

1558 **LEAVITT, Joshua** (1794-1873). *Selections for Reading and Speaking, for the Higher Classes in Common Schools.* Boston: John P. Jewett & Co., 1851. ¶ Sm. 12mo. 310 pp. Original calf; covers off. Last two pages (pp. 311-312) missing, thus, no Contents section, pp. 297-8 torn with slight loss. Front paper with two contemporary owner’s signatures and inscriptions. As is. $ 7.50

Leavitt’s Reading Series, Part IV. Designed for younger readers.


First edition.

**Breast Cancer Wars**


“In this riveting narrative, Barron H. Lerner offers a superb medical and cultural history of our century-long battle with breast cancer. Revisiting the past, Lerner argues, can illuminate and clarify the dilemmas confronted by women with--and at risk for--the disease. Writing with insight and compassion, Lerner tells a compelling story of influential surgeons, anxious patients and committed activists. There are colorful portraits of the leading figures, ranging from the acerbic Dr. William Halsted, who pioneered the disfiguring radical mastectomy at the turn of the century to Rose Kushner, a brash journalist who relentlessly educated American women about breast cancer. Lerner offers a fascinating account of the breast cancer wars: the insistent efforts of physicians to vanquish the "enemy"; the fights waged by feminists to combat a paternalistic legacy that silenced patients; and the struggles of statisticians and researchers to generate definitive data in the face of the great risks and uncertainties raised by the disease. And for this new paperback edition, Lerner has included a postscript in which he discusses the most recent breast cancer controversy: do mammograms truly lower mortality rates or do they lead to unnecessary mastectomies?
In Lerner’s hands, the fight against breast cancer opens a window on American medical practice over the last century: the pursuit of dramatic cures with sophisticated technologies, the ethical and legal challenges raised by informed consent, and the limited ability of scientific knowledge to provide quick solutions for serious illnesses. The Breast Cancer Wars tells a story that is of vital importance to modern breast cancer patients, their families and the clinicians who strive to treat and prevent this dreaded disease.” – OUP.

Reviews: [1] "Lerner, who teaches internal medicine, medical history and bioethics at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, presents a thoroughly researched and deeply reflective history of breast cancer and the methods that have been employed to treat it."--Scientific American. [2]"A detailed, colorful account of the people and events that shaped breast cancer treatment, mostly in the last half of the century.... The story of the quest to improve treatment is captivating and should interest students of medical history, consumer advocates and health professionals, among others. Most interesting is Lerner’s determination to show how social and cultural forces shaped trends in treatment."--Los Angeles Times. [3] "A fascinating, well-told tale with important lessons for scientists, clinicians, politicians, and patients.”--The Lancet.


1565 **LEWIS, Sir Thomas** (1881-1945). *The Soldier’s Heart and the Effort Syndrome*. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1920. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 144 pp. 21 tables, index. Brown blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; very minor wear to lower spine edge. Inked owner’s name of “Lewis A. Eldridge, Jr. 1923”. Fine copy. $60

First American edition.


This work issued in both paperbound and cloth; this is the cloth issue and a beautiful copy with the editor’s inscription.


First edition. INSCRIBED TO HIS MOTHER BY ESMOND LONG.

“This work makes it possible to read many of the classical writings on the
subject which previously, through language difficulties, were beyond the reach of many. The book forms a valuable companion to Long’s history of the subject. 2nd ed., 1961.” – Garrison and Morton 2318.

Long’s mother, Catherine Bell Stoneman Long (1862-1945) was credited, in Long’s official obituary in the National Academy of Sciences, with nurturing Long’s “abiding taste for literature, languages, and history”.


Second edition. “This work makes it possible to read many of the classical writings on the subject which previously, through language difficulties, were beyond the reach of many. The book forms a valuable companion to Long’s history of the subject. 2nd ed., 1961.” – Garrison and Morton 2318.


Chaired by Lowell, the other contributors to this commission report were: Walter L. Bierring, George Blumer, Hugh Cabot, Samuel P. Capen, David L. Edsall, William Darrach, Sir Robert Falcober, Henry G. Gale, Michael F. Guer, Walter A. Jessup, Thomas S. McDavitt, Lafayette B. Mendel, William Allen Pusey, Olin West, Ray Lyman Wilbur, and Hans Zinsser. Chapters: The public aspects of medicine -- Medical needs -- The supply and distribution of physicians -- Postgraduate medical education -- The internship -- Medical licensure -- The medical course -- Opinions regarding the medical training -- Premedical education -- The cost of medical education -- Medical education in Europe.

PROVENANCE: Lucius Edward Burch, Jr. was a noted attorney, and a pioneer of civil rights law in the American South. Riverwood is the family estate near Nashville where Burch spent much of his life.
1572 **LOWELL, Abbott Lawrence** (1856-1943); **Commission on Medical Education. The Final report of the Commission of Medical Education.** New York: Office of the Director of Study, 1932. ¶ 8vo. [10], 560 pp. 161 tables, index. Green gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends a bit worn. Ex-library rubberstamp, Department of Pathology Presbyterian Hospital Philadelphia. Very good. $ 20

Chairied by Lowell, the other contributors to this commission report were: Walter L. Bierring, George Blumer, Hugh Cabot, Samuel P. Capen, David L. Edsall, William Darrach, Sir Robert Falcober, Henry G. Gale, Michael F. Guyer, Walter A. Jessup, Thomas S. McDavitt, Lafayette B. Mendel, William Allen Pusey, Olin West, Ray Lyman Wilbur, and Hans Zinsser. Chapters: The public aspects of medicine -- Medical needs -- The supply and distribution of physicians -- Postgraduate medical education -- The internship -- Medical licensure -- The medical course -- Opinions regarding the medical training -- Premedical education -- The cost of medical education -- Medical education in Europe.


A brilliant study by two well-respected psychoanalysts who were also mother and son. Hunter eventually became a proponent of the position that mental illness was a matter of organic dysfunction. His mother remained a classic psychoanalyst.


“Mystical Bedlam explores the social history of insanity of early seventeenth-century England by means of a detailed analysis of the records of Richard Napier, a clergyman and astrological physician, who treated over 2000 mentally disturbed patients between 1597 and 1634. Napier’s clients were drawn from every social rank and his therapeutic techniques included all the types of
psychological healing practised at the time. His vivid descriptions of his clients' afflictions and complaints illuminate the thoughts and feelings of ordinary people. This book goes beyond simply analysing mental disorder in a seventeenth-century astrological and medical practice. It reveals contemporary attitudes towards family life, describes the appeal of witchcraft and demonology to ordinary villagers, and explains the social and intellectual basis for the eclectic blend of scientific, magical, and religious therapies practised before the English Revolution. Not only is it a contribution to the history of medicine but also a survey of some of the darkest regions of the mental world of the English people of the seventeenth century.” – Cambridge University Press.


First edition. “A collection of classic descriptions of disease by 179 different writers, from ancient times to the present. Foreign papers are translated into English. A second edition of this most interesting and useful book appeared in 1939, the principal additions being on the subjects of malaria and yellow fever, and a third edition was published in 1945.” – Garrison and Morton 2241.


“As its title suggests, Dr. Malkin’s new book on the heroes of pathology and infectious diseases is an atavism. Yet, it is a surprisingly user-friendly throwback to a fading tradition of celebratory, triumphal narrative…” – Russell C. Maulitz.

“Heralded as the catalyst of the sexual revolution and the solution to global overpopulation, the contraceptive pill was one of the twentieth century’s most important inventions. It has not only transformed the lives of millions of women but has also pushed the limits of drug monitoring and regulation across the world. This deeply-researched new history of the oral contraceptive shows how its development and use have raised crucial questions about the relationship between science, medicine, technology, and society. Lara Marks traces the scientific origins of the pill to Europe and Mexico in the early years of the twentieth century, challenging previous accounts that championed it as a North American product. She explores the reasons why the pill took so long to be developed and explains why it did not prove to be the social panacea envisioned by its inventors. Unacceptable to the Catholic Church, rejected by countries such as India and Japan, too expensive for women in poor countries, it has, more recently, been linked to cardiovascular problems. Reviewing the positive effects of the pill, Marks shows how it has been transformed from a tool for the prevention of conception to a major weapon in the fight against cancer.” – YUP.


This copy was inscribed to Frederick Fermor-Hesketh, 2nd Baron Hesketh (1916-1955), a major in the Scots Guards. He was a world-class book collector.


First edition. “When we consider how the scientific revolution came to medicine, we often think of the rise of the great laboratory disciplines of the nineteenth century. Often overlooked in these accounts, however, is the role of clinical medicine and its important early branch, pathology. Morbid Appearances traces the emergence in France and England of this important medical tradition. Dr. Maulitz shows how the pathology of tissues came to occupy a central position in the teaching and research of
French medical luminaries such as Bichat, Bayle, and Laennec, and he describes how the new pathology helped shore up the fortunes of the Paris medical faculty and the medicine of the 'Paris Hospital'. The author also details the efforts of Thomas Hodgkin, Robert Carswell, and others to import the new science of pathology to Great Britain - and he shows how their efforts to assign a place for pathological anatomy in their own medical culture met with rather mixed success.” – CUP.

☼ Garrison and Morton 2319.2

The Birth of American Gynecology


“McGregor’s account of Sims’s remarkably varied career tracks his initial work as a plantation physician in the South who primarily cared for slaves. In the 1850s he moved to New York City, where he established Women’s Hospital, which was frequented by "mostly Irish women as patients" (3). This endeavor was followed by his temporary sojourn during the Civil War in Europe, where he cared for European royalty. Sims’s unique career played out through the social hierarchy. As is documented throughout this detailed book, social hierarchy as related to medical practice and experimentation rests at the very heart of the development of modern gynecology. The specialty of this field of medicine for women grew out of the experimental practices that Sims and his colleagues carried out on women of lower status. In order to advance the field, to attain institutional power and professional prestige, and to offer eventually more competent and less experimental care to women of means, poor women, slaves, immigrants, and women of the working class became the objects of medical experimentation carried out by Sims and his colleagues. They were the objects upon which specialty power was built.” – *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, v. 25.3 p. 593.


Garrison and Morton 3161.01, 3215.9.


Merrington’s career as a surgeon was brief. He was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis four years after becoming a consulting surgeon at University College Hospital. He “continued to maintain an active interest in surgical pathology, wrote the definitive history of University College Hospital and its medical school, and lived on into old age with his intellect unimpaired” (Plarr’s Lives of the Fellows Online). Issued in paperback and hardcover; this is the hardcover.


1588 MORGAGNI, John Baptist (1682-1771). *The Seats and Causes of Diseases Investigated by Anatomy; In Five Books, Containing a Great Variety of Dissections, with Remarks, to Which are Added Very Accurate and Copious Indexes of the Principal Things and Names Therein Contained*. [3 volumes]. Mount Kisco: Futura, 1980. ¶ Three volumes. Thick 8vo. [4], xxxvii, [1], xxxii, [2], 868; [2], vi, 770; [2],

“Morgagni was the founder of modern pathological anatomy. The work was completed in Morgagni’s 79th year and consists of a series of 70 letters reporting about 700 cases and necropsies. As best he could, he correlated the clinical record with the post-mortem finding. Morgagni gave the first descriptions of several pathological conditions. He was Professor of Anatomy at Padua. Selections from the above work are reproduced in Med. Classics, 1940, 4, 640-839. English translation by B. Alexander, 3 vols., London, 1769, (facsimile reprint, New York, Hafner, 1960; Mount Kisco, N.Y., Futura, 1980).

Classic descriptions of mitral stenosis (Letter III) and heart block, Stokes–Adams syndrome (vol. 1, p. 70) are reprinted in English translation in Willius & Keys, Cardiac classics, 1941, pp. 177-82. In Volume one, p. 282 Morgagni also reported an authentic case of angina pectoris is recorded by Morgagni; he observed it in 1707.” – Garrison and Morton.

☼ Garrison and Morton 2276, 2734, 2885.


*Early American Pharmacology*

1593 **National Medical Convention. The Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America.** Philadelphia: John Grigg, 1831. ¶ 8vo. xxx, 268 pp. Indexes; waterstained throughout. Original full calf; extremities worn, spine repaired with kozo. Duke Hospital Library bookplate [gift of Dr. W.C. Davison], some marginalia, notes on endleaves [including a signature of A.W. Lloyd (rear), J.W. Mackasey (p.218)]. Good working copy. $ 130

One of two competing “First Revisions” of the historic 1820 *Pharmacopeia of the United States* (the other revision was published in New York in 1830). “…in the Philadelphia contingent were two physicians whose competent work and influential personalities would be decisive for the future of the *Pharmacopeia of the United States*: George B. Wood and Franklin Bache. Among medical practitioners in general, now that the *Pharmacopeia* seemed to be well established, interest in it waned. So much so that it is doubtful that pharmacopeial work would have persisted except for the prosperity of the *United States Dispensatory* prepared by Wood and Bache (see p. 279), who were now the key figures in carrying forward the further revision of the *Pharmacopeia.*” – Kremer and Urdang, *History of Pharmacy.*

Offers a lot of interesting recipes and tinctures for medical needs. Opium is offered, ointments of various types, medicated wines, syrups, spirits, powders, pills, morphia, preparations of honey, liniments, infusa, applications of mercury, iron, copper or zinc, extracts, plasters, decoctions, confections, lime (solution of muriate of lime), prepared oyster-shell, arsenic, medicated waters, ammonia, alcohol, ethers, acids, vinegars, etc.

“The want of a National Pharmacopoeia had long been felt in this country as a serious evil, before any attempt was made to supply the deficiency” [Preface]. There was a lack of cooperation between various fragmented medical interest groups throughout the US in the period before 1820. In 1818 Dr. Lyman Spalding proposed a National Pharmacopeia. By setting up four separate districts, and holding a general convention, progress was made. The first national pharmacopeia was thus issued in 1820 and this 1831 represented a furtherance of that effort.

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS | [weberbks@pacbell.net]


cloth, dust-jacket; jackets worn. Volume I with several owner and dedication inscriptions: “Bertha Taggard R.N. October 12th 1917” and “From Harold- Capt. H. Sinclair Tait, R.C.M.C.” Volume II has stained lower corner, pp. 421-461, that does not affect text. Some light foxing to both volumes. Very good and quite rare in jackets. $74

PROVENANCE: Captain Harold Sinclair Tait (b. 1889-1963) was a Captain in the Royal Canadian Medical Corps who eventually practiced in the United States.

☼ Garrison and Morton 6635.


First edition. “This is a tightened version of a doctoral dissertation already well known among historians of psychology. Like good dissertations. John O’Donnell’s is based upon a mastery of primary sources, both archival and published. The author has, moreover, integrated secondary sources into the primary source findings in an exemplary way. The narrative reads well and makes strong and understandable arguments. Finally, not only is the topic significant, as the title suggests, but the approach is so broad that the work is virtually an imaginative rewrite of the general history of American psychology for a crucial half-century period.” - John C. Burnham, *ISIS,* vol. 77, no. 3 (Sep., 1986): p. 532.


Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on the Comparative History of Medicine – East and West; held October 21-27, 1979, Susono-Shi, Shizuoka, Japan. Ten original essays, five written by Westerners, and five by Japanese authors, explore “Mental Illness and Its Treatments” from medical, historical, and cultural perspectives.

Contents: The development of hospitals and clinics in Japan (Kenzo Kiikuni); Policing public health in France, 1780-1815 (Ludmilla J. Jordanova); Roman medicine and public health (John S. Scarborough); Public health of ancient India (Kido Sugita); "Kogai," environmental pollution and the related public nuisance (Kazuo Nomiyama); Public health and "Koshu-Eisei" (Eiji Marui); From private hygiene to public health (Caroline C. Hannaway); The development of hygiene in Austria (Manfred Skopec); Sanitary reformers and the medical profession in Victorian England (Christopher J. Lawrence); Cholera in Japan (Shun-ichi Yamamoto).


Contents: The Matrix of Specialization. The Order of Learning in the United States; The Ascendancy of the University; The Specialization of Science and Scholarship; The Plural Organized Worlds of the Humanities; The Development of the Social Sciences; The Physics, Mathematics, and Chemistry Communities: A Comparative Analysis; The Transformation of a Science: T. H. Morgan and the Emergence of a New American Biology; The Organization of the Agricultural Sciences; The Application of Science to Industry; The American Economy and the Reorganization of the Sources of Knowledge; The Institutional Context of Learning University Identity: The Teaching and Research Functions; National Science Policy in a Private Foundation: The Carnegie Institution of Washington; The National Academy of Sciences and the American Definition of Science; Storehouses and Workshops: American Libraries and the Uses of Knowledge; From Learned Society to Public Museum: The Boston Society of Natural History; Comparison and Commentary: The German Academic Community; The Lamp of Learning: Popular Lights and Shadows; Toward an Ecology of Knowledge: On Discipline, Context, and History.


Logan Clendening Lectures on the History and Philosophy of Medicine, Twelfth Series.


☼ Garrison and Morton 1766.608.


Third edition. Accepting a free book upon graduation from medical school, especially when the giver was Big Pharma, was acceptable in 1952, but decidedly against Osler’s rigid moral principles for physicians. The lessons of the essays, however, remain relevant even today.


The book is typeset and written as an homage to Benjamin Franklin’s "Some Account of the Pennsylvania Hospital; From its first Rise, to the Beginning of the Fifth month, called May, 1754." The typeface of the book, Caslon, is that used by Franklin’s print shop.


“Steven J. Peitzman, M.D., is a professor of medicine and former archives historian at MCP Hahnemann School of Medicine.”


“This is a series of 11 studies, all but two of which focus on England in the 17th and 18th centuries. (One contribution is concerned with classical antiquity and another with traditional Arabic medicine.) The studies are based on diverse sources, examine different individuals and communities, and analyze separate fragments of a larger question—the interplay of health, culture, and society. Although diverse, the studies share a common goal: the understanding of health, sickness, and therapy from the perspective of the patient and the layman. This is not a book in which physicians command center stage. Even Galen is reduced to the status of a minor sycophant. Indeed, it is a central theme of this volume that physicians in preindustrial societies—and healers in general—appeared and served only at the beck and call of patients and their families.” – Morris J. Vogel, *JAMA*, Vol 257.


Introduction by Hugh Trevor Roper (1914-2003), the always controversial (and in the case of Adolph Hitler’s “diaries”, as well as the historical role of Count Folke Bernadotte, wrong) historian. The book expands Purver’s 1959 doctoral thesis and includes an interesting discussion of the origins of the invisible college (pp. 193-205).


An excellent copy of a classic work on obstetrics and midwifery, from the 16th century to about 1950. Foreword by David Brown.


Published almost on the hospital’s quasquicentennial, the five essays focus on various aspects of the hospitals history and services: History of Guy’s Hospital; The Medical School; The Dental School; Nursing at Guy’s; Guy’s Hospital in 1948.


$ 11

« Plus ça change, plus c’est la même chose. » The 1939 book explores the “major issue before the American people today”: nationalizing health care. Very little has changed in the foundational pros and cons. An excellent historical reference to the roots of the healthcare debate in the United States. The dust-jacket art is a wonderful example of 1930s-1940s American modernism.


$ 25

☼ Garrison and Morton 1671.3.


   Translated by Guenter B. Risse (b. 1932), then Professor Emeritus Department of Anthropology, History and Social Medicine, at the University of California, San Francisco, and currently Affiliate Professor of Bioethics and Humanities at the University of Washington in Seattle. Rothschuh “is one of the most important, but, on an international scale, relatively unknown representatives of German philosophy of medicine in the 20th century” (Merganthaler, *Medicine Health Care and Philosophy*, Vol. 7, ISS. 3, 2004).


PROVENANCE: Dr. Oscar Carl Edvard Hansen-Prüss (1900-1970) was among the original faculty of Duke University’s Medical School. He was a native of Peru and took his medical degree from Johns Hopkins. He directed the Division of Allergy at Duke University.


JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS | [weberbks@pacbell.net]


   Foreword by Sidney Webb (1859-1947), one of the earliest members of the Fabian Society.

   Sigerist was a life-long believer in socialized medicine, and played a critical role in the establishment of Canada’s national health system. This is a “Left Book Club edition – Not for Sale to the Public.” The picture of Soviet medicine is favorably biased. The photographic plates are classic images of healthcare in the workers’ paradise. Still, Sigerist stays true to statistical realities regarding the core of health care in the Soviet Union of 1935.


   Ownership signature of Katharine R. Boucot, M.D. Very good. $ 10

   PROVENANCE: Katharine R. Boucot began her premedical studies at the University of Pennsylvania in 1921 and received her M.D. from the Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1942. In the interim she married, raised 2 children, and contracted and recovered from tuberculosis. As a medical professional, she served as editor of the *Archives of Environmental & Occupational Health* for 11 years.


☼ Garrison and Morton 5546.9.


Mitchell and Carleton offer the Introduction and edited various contemporary works in Starling (1866-1927). Starling’s Linacre lecture is also included.

☼ Garrison and Morton 853.


A facsimilie edition of the 1902 work, a series of biographies (with portraits) of the great persons of physiology.

Foreword by Henry Ernest Sigerist (1891-1957).


윤 Garrison and Morton 8126.


“The larger histories of the hospital have for some years fallen within the ken of British, French, and German scholars. The present work, a large quarto printed in double columns, is lavishly illustrated with over 300 floor plans, engravings, paintings, and photographs which elucidate a text buttressed by the best monographic literature. Unobtrusively advertised by the publisher as a ‘monumental study,’ it is the most successful and authoritative single-volume history available.” - Louis S. Greenbaum, "The Hospital: A Social and Architectural History. John D. Thompson, Grace Goldin," *ISIS*, vol. 68, no. 1 (Mar., 1977): 133-134.

1647 **VAUGHAN, Paul.** *Doctors’ Commons; A Short History of the British Medical Association.* London: Heinemann, 1959. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 254 pp. Frontis. portrait, illus., index. Blue silver-stamped cloth, dust-jacket. Near fine. $ 12.50


A seminal biography of a three-dimensional Rudolf Virchow. The chapters in the section *The Statesman* reaffirm Virchow’s political and philosophical tenets that shaped the use of his scientific discoveries.

“The most important work on Virchow... an analysis of Virchow’s ideas, works, and accomplishments” – *DSB*, vol. XIV, p.43.


Jacobi was a giant of American pediatrics, and he remains the only foreign-born President of the American Medical Association. His view of pediatrics included the social and cultural aspects of caring for children. It is in this light that he addresses Rudolf Virchow. Virchow’s seminal work in cellular theory and biology often overshadows Virchow’s view that medicine was more than science. A memorable Virchow aphorism is, “Medicine is a social science and politics are nothing but medicine on a grand scale.” Social and political reforms based on medical knowledge were critical to the public’s health. Jacobi adopts this perspective in his laudatory discussion of Virchow. – *Formative Years Children’s Health in the United States, 1880-2000.* Stern & Markel, editors.

PROVENANCE: Esmond Ray Long (1890-1975) was a noted researcher on mycobacterial infections, making several seminal discoveries regarding “the biochemistry tuberculin and the epidemiology of tuberculosis in different populations” (NOWELL & DELPINO, In Memorium, National Academy of Sciences, 1987).


INSCRIBED BY RUDOLF VIRCHOW’S DAUGHTER, MARIE RABL (1866-1951). Edited by Rabl, who married the noted anatomist Carl Rabl.


First edition. Abstracted and arranged form the manuscript notes of the late Cecil Wall, by the late Cameron and revised, annotated, and edited by Underwood.

Provenance: Douglas McKie (1896-1967) was a pre-eminent medical historian and chemist. He contributed an essay (*Boyle’s Experiment on the burning of gunpowder under water* (1671)) to a 1954 book edited by Underwood, *Science, Medicine, and History*.

☼ Garrison and Morton 6550.


☼ Garrison and Morton 8782.
**Critical Artifact of the WWII Warsaw Ghetto and Holocaust**

1658 [WARSAW Ghetto] APFELBAUM, Emil (1895-1946) (editor). *Maladie de Famine; Recherches Clinique sur la Famine Exécutées dans le Ghetto de Varsovie en 1942*. Varsovie: American Joint Distribution Committee, 1946. ¶ 8vo. 264, [4] pp. 11 black and white photographic plates, 50 tables, charts, index. Original printed wrappers; scotch tape along spine, front and rear covers age-darkened, first 3 pages (including half title), and last three blank end-papers are loose. Main body of work remains bound and in good condition. Loose pages have some slight area of extremities missing. Some fading and foxing to pages. Thus, wrappers poor, but text good to good plus.

First edition. SEMINAL WORK IN MEDICAL CLINICAL RESEARCH & A CRITICAL ARTIFACT OF THE WARSAW GHESSETO AND HOLOCAUST. Copies of the book are uncommon, in part because of the fragile nature of the paper used to publish the report. In the immediate aftermath of World War II, paper, ink, and binding facilities in Europe were scarce. The published report was done with economy in mind, and with a rushed sense of needing to reveal to the world what happened.

Six articles report on the clinical research by 28 Jewish physicians and a student intern (the 1946 book only records the names of 21 physicians and the student – subsequent research in the 1960s revealed the additional names) who conducted the studies on adults and children at the two Jewish hospitals in the Ghetto. Abbreviated biographies of the physicians can be found in *The Uses of Adversity: Studies of Starvation in the Warsaw Ghetto* by Leonard Tushnet, published in 1966. The physicians hoped to study these patients to somehow benefit humanity, perhaps in the spirit of the Jewish concept of *tikkun olam* - to repair the world. The studies were conducted in secret, since any scientific research in the Ghetto was
prohibited by the Nazi overseers. It is also quite possible that many, if not all, the clinical physicians believed that granting children and others the status of being a patient would protect them by preventing their transport out of the ghetto to death camps. Theories also suggest that the physicians wanted to preserve a record of the atrocities being committed, as well as advance medical research. The studies remain the most comprehensive research of the effects and progression of starvation, in part because any contemporary studies would largely be blunted by existing ethical guidelines for informed consent and subject welfare. Contemporary debates about the ethical wisdom of conducting these studies remains contentious.

The Warsaw Ghetto occupied approximately 1.3 square miles (3.4km²), and its population was as much as 500,000 men, women, and children. The Ghetto was a staging area for transporting Polish and Eastern European Jews to the death camps, and a locale for starving to death Jews prior to transport. The average daily caloric intake of a resident of the Ghetto was 600 to 800 calories of low-protein food for adults. This amount was calculated by Adolf Eichmann to starve-to-death most of the residents in approximately nine months. The physicians performing the research were no exception to the plan. All were starving as they performed their studies. Equipment for clinical research was smuggled into the hospitals.

Each article in the book is devoted to specific results of these studies. Chapter V offers autopsy results on 710 patients; 492 died of starvation and 218 died of complications of secondary conditions. Chapter VI offers clinical observations of one-hundred adults who died from starvation. Chapter VII offers clinical observations of 40 children who died of starvation. Chapter VIII examines the effects of starvation on the cardiovascular system in adults and children. Chapter IX discusses changes in peripheral blood and bone marrow. Ophthalmic responses to starvation are discussed in Chapter X. Only one doctor engaged in the research, Emil Apfelbaum, survived the war. He arranged to have the studies smuggled out of the Ghetto to a Polish professor of medicine, who released the reports after the liberation of Warsaw. After the war, Apfelbaum edited the report for publication by the Joint Distribution Committee. He died a week before the book was published.

Research was performed at the two hospitals in the Ghetto from late February to July 22, 1942. On July 22 the hospitals were closed and any patients unable to be transported were summarily executed regardless of age. The attending and clinical physicians were fully aware of the fate awaiting transported patients, and in many instances, they performed euthanasia on elderly and child patients who were scheduled for transport. Some of the physicians committed suicide rather than face
transport. Other physicians accompanied their patients to the death camps, providing whatever aid they could.

The studies were smuggled out of the ghetto in a manner befitting a Ken Follet thriller. A Jewish physician, Henryk Fenigstein, played a crucial role. “Before the war Henryk was a stamp collector. In fact, he had one of the largest collections of Polish stamps in the country. One day two SS members arrived at the hospital and told Henryk to come with them to Gestapo headquarters. Of course, he was terrified. Jews taken to Gestapo headquarters did not return. On arrival he was taken to the office of a senior officer who told him that he himself was an avid stamp collector. He took out a list and handed it to Henryk. He wondered if Henryk had these stamps and if not if he knew where to procure them. Henryk told him that he had many of the stamps, including some of the very rare ones. He told him that he thought he could procure the rest. In order to do this he would need a pass to get out of the ghetto for a few hours each week. And of course the SS officer was welcome to those that he had. The officer agreed and even gave Henryk his phone number in case he needed any help. Thus, Henryk Fenigstein, a key member of the study team, was able to leave the ghetto” (2005 lecture, Myron Winick). During such an outing, Fenigstein arranged for the smuggling of the reports. A pregnant woman reportedly was used to hide the documents and transport them out of the ghetto.

The supervising physician of the project, Israel Milejkowski, wrote in his Introduction to the studies that each author refused to allow the Nazis to destroy their work, and that through the research and the publication of that research, “Nous avons terminé nos Recherches et nous les conserverons bien, comme c’était Ton désir. Les paroles immortelles que Tu à jetées “Non omnius Moriar” doivent être en premier lieu appliquées à Toi! Gloire éternelle a Ta Mémoire !”

The research, as well as results from the Minnesota Semi-Starvation studies of 1944-1945, continues to benefit the millions of persons facing starvation each year. The participants in the Minnesota study lost an average of 25% of pre-test body weight, and the final phase of the study included recovery techniques and methods. The Warsaw studies measured effects until death. This artifact of scientific integrity, individual bravery, and resistance to oppression, is a rare opportunity to truly own a small piece of history illuminating the courage of physicians determined to use their craft to help the world and advance the memory of atrocities.


First edition in English, translated from the Polish by Martha Osnos, who escaped from the Ghetto and made her way to Stanford University. Osnos was also a friend of Janusz Korczak.

This translation of the starvation studies performed at the Warsaw Ghetto is from the Polish manuscript, rather than the French publication of the American Joint Distribution Committee published in 1946. This accounts for slight variations in a comparison of the French and English translations. Winick was a noted nutritionist and physician, and was Director of the Institute of Human Nutrition, Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons.

[“on front paper”] I have removed every one of these references of the location of signatures and bookplates – they are by default always on the front pastedown or front free endpaper [ffep], thus it is implied. State the exception, not the normal... i.e., if the author’s or owner’s name is on the back endpaper, then say where, especially if on the title or elsewhere in the textblock. - Palmer H.

Signed by Both Authors


The père et fils biography of one of the “Big Four” founders of Johns Hopkins Hospital. Simon was a noted pathologist and the first director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Son James won the National Book Award and a special Pulitzer Prize for his four-volume biography of George Washington.

PROVENANCE: Inscribed by both authors, to Palmer H. Futcher (1910-2004), former faculty member at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, a medical society administrator and an amateur medical historian. An avid medical book collector, who enjoyed trout fishing and astronomy, “His parents were close friends of revered Hopkins professor Dr. William Osler, and the family’s home near Mount Vernon Place was crammed with memorabilia of Dr. Osler and other medical school founders.” – Heather Dewar, Obit, Baltimore Sun, Feb. 2, 2004.


First edition. The *père et fils* biography of one of the “big Four” founders of Johns Hopkins Hospital. Simon was a noted pathologist and the first director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Son James won the National Book Award and a special Pulitzer Prize for his four-volume biography of George Washington.

PROVENANCE: Dr. Mark B. Adams (ca.1947-2007), was Chairman of the Department of Surgery at the Medical College of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, a post he had held since 2003. He was also the Chairman of the Medical College of Wisconsin’s Physician Executive Committee. - C. Johnson, A. M. Roza and M. F. Levy, In Memoriam Mark B. Adams, M.D., M.S., F.A.C.S., *American Journal of Transplantation*, 2007; 7: 2446.


The *père et fils* biography of one of the “big Four” founders of Johns Hopkins Hospital. Simon was a noted pathologist and the first director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Son James won the National Book Award and a special Pulitzer Prize for his four-volume biography of George Washington.


This book rediscovers women doctors who helped create styles of medical writing still used today. “In the last decades of the nineteenth century, two thousand women physicians formed a significant and lively scientific community in the United States. Many were active writers; they participated in the development of medical record-keeping and research, and they wrote self-help books, social and political essays, fiction, and poetry. *Out of the Dead House* rediscovers the contributions these women made to the developing practice of medicine and to a community of women in science. Susan Wells combines studies of medical genres, such as the patient history or the diagnostic conversation, with discussions of individual writers. The women she discusses include Ann Preston, the first woman dean of a medical college; Hannah Longshore, a successful practitioner who combined conventional and homeopathic medicine; Rebecca Crumpler, the first African American woman physician to publish a medical book; and Mary Putnam Jacobi, writer of more than 180 medical articles and several important books. Wells shows how these women learned to write, what they wrote, and how these texts were read.

*Out of the Dead House* also documents the ways that women doctors influenced medical discourse during the formation of the modern profession. They invented forms and strategies for medical research and writing, including methods of using survey information, taking patient histories, and telling case histories. *Out of the Dead House* adds a critical episode to the developing story of women as producers and critics of culture, including scientific culture.”

”A highly original contribution to studies of the relationship between gender, medicine, and science, offering fresh insights regarding the entrance of women into the medical profession. Wells's nuanced story will appeal to literary scholars, medical historians, and all readers interested in revisiting this complex and rewarding terrain.”—Regina Morantz-Sanchez, author of *Conduct Unbecoming a Woman: Medicine on Trial in Turn-of-the-Century Brooklyn*. Susan Wells is professor of English at Temple University. She is the author of *Sweet Reason: Rhetoric and the Discourses of Modernity and The Dialectics of Representation*.” – UWP.

Interesting artifact of another era, when it was presumed that all the important physicians were male. The Institute for Research in Biography (IRB) was a for-profit database modeled on Who’s Who, existing on revenue generated by the copies ordered by those profiled. It remains an excellent source of medical biography, and a reminder that ego is as great a force in publishing, sometimes, as achievement.


“A fundamental contribution to the discussion of the ‘medical marketplace.’ Wilson demonstrates the intimate associations between religious and medical Pietism and their commercial underpinnings in ways previously hardly imagined. Her careful and painstaking archival investigations are presented clearly and vigorously. This is a path-breaking work of impeccable scholarship, innovative and well written.” – Harold J. Cook, University of Wisconsin, Madison Medical School. Winner of the 2003 St. Paul Prize of the Lutheran Historical Society of the Mid-Atlantic Region Winner of the Kremers Award from the Institute for the History of Pharmacy at Wisconsin, Madison. [PSUP].

Issued in paperback and hardcover; this is the hardcover. “Dr. Wilson, a longtime adjunct professor at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, was well-known for her research on the history of medicine and cross-cultural studies of health services. She spoke English, German and French, and she often made appearances at international conferences...Renate Fischer graduated from Humboldt University and worked as an actress. In her most well-known role, she played the female lead in *Der Untertan*, a film based on the novel by Heinrich Mann and a satirical look at nationalism in Germany. Deciding to pursue "more intellectual endeavors," she went to work for the U.S. Embassy in Berlin as a translator...” She wrote *Pious Traders* on a Fulbright Fellowship studying medicine in America. – (Obituary, *The Baltimore Sun*, January 31, 2008).

Wood requested in his will that his reminiscences of his life in medicine were to be published in a special edition of the *Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.* This small volume was the result. A memorial essay by George Edmund De Schweinitz (1858-1938) reflects on Wood as teacher of medicine. Wood served as a field surgeon for the Northern Army during the Civil War, and his reflections on his Civil War experiences are brief but compelling. Wood’s son sternly admonished anyone who asked that his father had no middle name, only the initial “C” without a period.


First edition. Wood’s “first important experimental paper reported ‘On the Medical Activity of the Hemp Plant, as Grown in North America’ (1869. Among his most important subsequent investigations, as Wood himself believed, were studies of the physiology and treatment of sunstroke, the mechanism and treatment of fever, the discovery of the physiological and therapeutic action of hyoscine, and the treatment of accidents of anesthesia.” – DSB, XIV, p. 496.


“This classic work on temperature in disease laid the foundation of modern knowledge regarding clinical thermometry. Garrison has said of Wunderlich that he “found fever a disease and left it a symptom.” The book was translated into English and published by the New Sydenham Society in 1871.” – Garrison and Morton.

☀ Garrison and Morton 2677.


“Hahnemann Medical College is an important part of Philadelphia’s medical heritage. Naomi Rogers does a masterly job of telling its story, setting Hahneham’s evolution against the changing backdrop of American medicine.” – Morris J. Vogel.

With thanks for reading.... inquiries welcome...

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**MEMBER: ABAA ILAB**